

## Roses Pests And Their Control

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**Annotation:** The article studied the bioecology and harmfulness of aphids, spider mites, thrips, lump worms, pink borer, pink sawfly on different varieties of roses in the conditions of the Termez region, noted aphids, lump worm and pink borer as the dominant pest species, and recommendations were given. to fight them.

**Key words:** Rose, plant, pest, aphid, spider mite, thrips, compost worm, borers, pink sawfly.

**Introduction:** The rose is one of the oldest flowering plants.

Roses are distributed under natural conditions from the arctic circle to the subtropics and tropics. The rose belongs to the rose family and has several hundred types and appearances. About two hundred of their species grow in our country [1;3].

Roses, in addition to purifying the atmosphere, have a positive effect on the human psyche. Therefore, roses are grown everywhere as an aesthetically pleasing plant.

Roses, which are widespread in Uzbekistan and are being cared for locally, have their own pests adapted to them. Among them, there are pests specialized for roses, which cause significant and serious damage to the development and reproduction of flowers.

There is very little scientific research on rose pests and their control [5].

Therefore, in our research, we studied the species composition, distribution and damage of insects associated with rose plants.

**Research method:** Scientific research was carried out during 2015-2022 in the territory of Temiz district of Surkhandarya region using generally accepted methods.

V. P. Pali's methodical manual for observation, collection, storage and material processing of rose pests[4], G. Ya. Bey-Bienko, L. Mishchenko's, etc., identifiers were used to determine the species composition of insects[2].

**Research results:** As a result of our scientific research, aphids, spider mites, thrips, comstock worm, golden beetles, rose borer and other pests were found in various varieties of roses in the conditions of Termiz district. In the biocenosis of roses, it was observed that aphids, Comstock worm and rose gold beetle dominate among these pests.

Aphid family (Aphidinea). Belongs to the Aphidinea suborder of the Homoptera family[khojaev]. Khartoum consists of an elongated lower lip and is three-jointed. The thorax consists of the anterior, middle and posterior thorax, of which the middle thorax is the largest, and its wings are joined to the posterior thorax. Wings (if present) thin, membranous, hindwing smaller than the forewing, legs covered with feathers, claws 2-jointed. The ventricle consists of 9 joints, and most species of sap have "sap bumps" or "sap tubes" of various sizes and shapes on the upper side of the 6th joint. Their biology is different. Many species of aphids have the following forms as adults: viviparous wingless, viviparous wingless, egg-laying wingless female individuals and winged (sometimes wingless) male individuals. During the season, aphids alternate between sexual and asexual mating. In spring and summer, only forms that reproduce by parthenogenesis (without fertilization) are found. Females emerge in the fall and lay unfertilized eggs. Eggs overwinter. In the spring, saps are released from them. These become the basis for future generations after reaching a great age, so they are called founders. They are almost wingless and give birth asexually, winged and wingless individuals. Among them, there are usually not many live-bearing pinnipeds. They ensure the spread of the species, therefore they are

called dispersers. By autumn, winged female forms appear in large numbers, which are called male and female individuals and sexes. Thus, in the spring-summer period, aphid colonies consist of asexual live-bearing and larval individuals, and only in autumn, male and egg-laying female individuals appear. The fertilized female lays eggs. Eggs overwinter. Aphids molt 4 times before reaching adulthood. They develop in 15-20 days in spring and 4-8 days in summer. After the last molting, aphids begin to give birth live. During the spring and summer, by parthenogenesis, the offspring of the breeders reproduces up to 15-20 offspring in one season. Aphids, in addition to exchanging joints, move from one type of plant to another. For them, trees are the main, and herbaceous plants often play a passing role. Overwintering aphids lay eggs on host plants, and one or two generations of founder individuals live in them, and only winged female dispersers fly to transient plants, where summer live-bearing individuals begin to hatch [5;6].



Figure 1. A colony of aphids damaging a flower leaf.

In the fall, winged sexes appear, which fly back to the host plant, where male and female individuals stay. Most species of aphids feed on one type of plant. Aphids, a relatively rare species, are omnivores, but they also feed on plants of any kind or group of species.

Aphids usually resume development in the eye in the spring, when the bushes are just beginning to grow, passing through a period of summer depression. In roses, it is usually attached to the growing points of branches and flower buds. As a result, both the plant and the flower lag behind in development (Fig. 1).

In the fight against aphids, 1:5, taking into account the amount of the golden-eyed entomophagus pest, which is being bred in biolaboratories; 1:10; The intended result is achieved if it is distributed to flower beds in a ratio of 1:15. In addition, neonicotinoids among modern insecticides: confidor (bagira), mospilan (tagspilan, achiv), endjeo and others are highly effective.



Comstock worm – *Pseudococcus comstocki* Kuw. It is a dangerous internal quarantine insect, belonging to the family of wasps, coccids - subfamily Coccidae, the family of sucking insects. Comstock worm is a serious pest of agricultural crops and can live in 300 species of wild and cultivated plants. Flowers begin to fall in the second half of summer.



Fig. 2. A rose heavily infested by the Comstock worm.

They settle in large colonies on the flower body, branches and leaves, and by sucking the sap of the cell, it dries up its tissue and weakens its growth. In case of severe damage, swellings appear on the branches, young branches dry up and the leaves fall off (Fig. 2). The quality of the harvested product decreases and the yield decreases[5].

Neonicotinoids are also effective against this insect: bagira - 0.03% (3 ml per 10 l of water), mospilan - 0.03%, and endjeo - 0.02% solution of the drugs, high biological efficiency is achieved when sprayed in the indicated norms.

Tillakongiz bronzovka - *Cetonia anata* L. insect belonging to the family of beetles (Coleoptera), bronzovka (Cetoniinae). Beetles are light green, shiny, with white spots on the upper wings and front shoulder, size 14-26 mm. (Figure 3). The larva develops in the humus-rich soil, turns into a tuber inside the cocoon. It develops by giving one generation (generation) in a year. beetles damage flowers of various plants, in this respect, roses and marigolds from the moment they begin to open.



Figure 3. Damage to the flower by the beetle.

Such incidents are especially common in recent years. When choosing a flower, gold beetles are especially fond of fragrant flower varieties: 3-4 beetles can be found in each flower.

In the fight against them, any modern insecticide is effective, but it is appropriate to limit the use of chemical preparations against flower pests and use environmentally friendly methods and tools. That is why it is highly effective to surround the rose that has started to bloom in apartments and limited areas with kapron mesh.

Conclusion: Aphids, spider mite, thrips, comstock worm, golden beetle, rose arrack and other pests are spread in various varieties of roses in the conditions of Termiz district. Among the mentioned pests, aphids, Comstock worm and rose gold beetle are the dominant species, causing serious damage to the growth point, leaves and seeds of roses, negatively affecting its growth, reproduction and flower quality. It is recommended to use environmentally friendly methods and tools in the fight against flower pests.

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