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Bioecology and Entomophagus of the Coccidia Family

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Abstract
This article provides information about the family of cockcids, one of the main begging pests of fruit gardens, as well as their species found in the republic, causing more damage to purple, California, and Central Asian comma thyroid thyroids, as well as the type content of the main entomophagus of these pests.

Keywords: beggar, garden,entomophagus, cockeyed, Chilocorus bipustulatus

Introduction

More than 4,000 species of cocksids have been registered in the world fauna, more than 500 in MDH countries, and more than 120 species in the country. These belong to a group of specific insects that feed on the juice of plants, often the shields cause pathological changes in the tissue of the plant, as a result of which they cause the flow of leaves and fruits, dry some branches and branches, reduce the amount of crops and deteriorate their quality.

In some cases, it can also lead to the drying of the whole plant. In addition, as the shields ask, red or orange spots appear on the plant shells and fruits, which reduce the flavor and quality of the fruit product, which does not develop to normal size. This is how Californian and Purple Shields usually do. (Matthew 24:14; 28:19, 20) Therefore, as a result of the foregoing and the begging of fruit trees, it is a requirement today to study the shields more accurately and to analyze measures to combat certain dangerous species safely and effectively.

Its eggs, larvae and adult fake shield-fed predators played a major role in reducing the amount of its shield. These include the two-point xilokorus (Chilocorus bipustulatus L.) and the exoskhomus (*Exochomus quadripustulatus* L). Both species are found together, and the way of life is similar. the beetles love to shine, they are on the sunny side, very rude insect. One beetle eats 300-500

pieces of larvae and imago of its fake shield over a month. The same way that a beetle destroys 700-800 pieces of fake shields. In a two-point stadia of xilokorus imagosi, it winters under the cleat cracks, growths of branches and spilled leaves. In the spring, at the end of March, in Late April, the beetles awaken, and after some feeding, the female lays eggs. Females of the ovaries put under the shield, or put on the crack of the shells next to them. The female lays up to 130 eggs and imagus lives up to 2 months. the beetles will be moving in the morning and evening hours. Hilocorus' beetle and larvae pierce the shield from the top and eat the shield's body.

In the southern regions of Uzbekistan, 8 species of cousins were identified by X.X. Kholorov in 1998. Among them are the importance of Cocophagus licimnia Walk, Microterus sylvius Dalm and secondary free *cheiloneurus claviger* Thoms. In many districts of the surkhandarya region, chalstid CH. Claviger and the damaged fake shields were found in 1992-1995.

A purple-colored shield(*Parlatori oeae Colvee*) – It shakes all fruit trees and asks for fruits, mainly in addition to leaves and branches, resulting in traces of purple-colored yumologists in the fruit, such as apples, and the quality and appearance of the product remains broken.

Hanny's daughter's beetles destroy shields at all stages, and after feeding, only the shield's abdominal shield remains. Han's daughter's beetles develop for 10 to 12 days, after which they go to diaphragm. The larvae of the seven-point chamber girl's beetle do not feed on the shield.

The abstract In the fight against scions, it is much more important to know the phases of development of this pest. First of all, it is necessary to carry out preventive measures with this pest. At the same time, timely carrying out agrotechnical activities, such as cutting down damaged branches and whitening trees, is of great importance. Predators and parasites play a huge role in controlling the norm of the amount of pigs, The most effective predators of all studied shields are: *Chilocorus bipustulatus* L., *Exochomus quadripustulatus* L., chamber girl imagolari,Anthemus *aspidioti* Nik., *Blasthotrix turanica* Sug. and *Metaphycus dispar* Mecred more young larvae of coccids they're hurting.

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