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PESTS OF FOREST TREE TRUNKS ON THE TERRITORY OF THE RESERVE.

Abstract. *Protects a large ecological group protected by the tissues of tree trunks and shrubs; they are carefully protected during the development phase. The sample included representatives of the following types of types: crustaceans, sedges, gogol, sedges and Tver dear sedge.*

The tree trunk pest has a high level of variability. Most beetles attack those caught on the trunk of a tree, the trunk of which is very weak, and the trunk has lost its function. In addition, the harmfulness of the pest depends on the ecological condition of the target plant.

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Stem pests belonging to the main genera can be distinguished based on their biology and various types of resistance. The main harm of the main stem pest is the same, it is closely related to the environmental situation and fruit fertility. Pests of this group are oligophages and can be found in tree trunks of several families.

Among the forest pests in our country, insects are the most common, depending on the type of diet: leaf beetles, stem rodents, root pests or soil inhabitants and fruit, seed pests. Of these, while butterflies, ants, flies, weavers multiply rapidly, leaf beetles, weevils, poisonous alaguli, etc., multiply evenly, especially in young forests, parks, in a certain area in the field of crop protection. The pests of the trunk are mainly beetles (bark beetles, moth beetles, moth beetles, weevils, weevils), some bats (horn-tailed) and butterflies (moth moths, shiny butterflies). These pests gnaw wood, wood, reduce quality, wither wood. Root pests include zauza beetles, black-fruited mountain ash, larvae of shield beetles. Most root pests lay eggs between soils, and all stages of development take place there. Fruit and seed pests are very numerous. They damage the generative organs of the tree and cause significant damage to forestry.Chemical and biological measures (insects, insectivorous birds, biological preparations) are used against forest pests, which prevent and destroy their reproduction and spread.

Keywords: tree, trunk, nasekoms, bark beetle family, suckers or mustache beetle family, pest, coniferous woodpecker nasekoms, bark, forest.

Introduction

Pests begin to release pheromones immediately after the first settlement on the trees, increasing the attractiveness of the tree. The most primitive inhabited pests are said to be" primitive inhabitants". If there are a lot of them, the effect of releasing pheromones will be stronger, and further settling on trees will be faster and pests will damage the tree. Changes in the physiological state of trees are usually associated with a violation of their water regime. In coniferous trees, the pressure of the resin Sol decreases, which, in turn, protects trees and tree trunks from toxicity and mechanical damage by pests, the pressure of the bark tissue layer changes, and the volume of the released Sol in deciduous trees changes. In weakened trees, deep changes occur in many physiological indicators. But most of the trees, having exhausted their internal reserves, restore their broken normal state and fight back against the attacks of the "first-time".

In foci of trunk pests, in addition to two types of weakening, there is a weakening of the tree as a whole, in this case, the pest settles along the trunk.

In addition, there may be the destruction of tree organs in damaged areas, and pests begin to settle in such places. Such attenuation is called the local extinction type.

If trunk pests begin to settle on trees en masse, their foci will appear in the forests. In the presence of weakened cunning trees and 10% of settled wood pests, the condition is classified as tude foci. From weakened trees, which have lost their ability to survive, bunnies find an additional source of food and settle. As a result, the number of stem pest populations increases rapidly. After pests settle on weakened trees, their density in the wood increases. At first, the survival, compaction of pests has

a positive effect on them, then the struggle for mutual survival and leads to the mass appearance of entomophages and diseases.

In forests, drought, winter frosts, destruction and flooding of ground water levels, erosion, infestation with coniferous trees, vertebrates, as well as fires, wind and snow, gas and smoke, fungal diseases, in addition, non-compliance with sanitary rules in forests leads to the formation of foci of stem(trunk) pests due to soil compaction, injury to the roots of trees during grazing.

Each hearth goes through several stages during its development. Usually they are divided into 3 groups: emerging, acting and fading.

The emerging Hearth will be on weakened trees, populated by pests. The peculiarity of the active hearth is that it is dominated by trees that have just been settled by pests, used(sly wood) trees. A dying hearth is a hearth that has fallen under the onslaught of nasekoms, withered trees and newly sparsely populated by pests. The term of outbreaks can be different. It will depend on the weather conditions and the cause of the occurrence. Temporary or episodic, acting from one to several years, and chronic foci-lasting for several years.

Chronic foci are found in areas dominated by pathogenic fungal diseases and dead trees, in an area with bad weather.

Research methods

On the territory of the State Forest Nature Reserve "Semipalatinsk ormany" of the Republican state institution, pests of forest tree trunks were studied.

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During the flight, nasecoms identify their landing tree by smell. Such trees are usually able to produce different odors depending on their physiological state.

After the first settlement of trees, nasecoms begin to intensively release pheromones, increasing the attractiveness of the tree. The earliest inhabited nasekoms are considered the" first inhabitants". If there are a lot of them, the effect of releasing pheromones will be stronger, and further settling on trees will be faster and more intense the destruction of the tree by pests. Changes in the physiological state of trees are usually associated with a violation of their water regime. In coniferous trees, the pressure of the resin Sol decreases, which, in turn, protects trees from toxicity and mechanical damage by pests that damage tree trunks, the pressure of the bark tissue layer changes, and the volume of Sol released in deciduous trees changes. In weakened trees, deep changes occur in many physiological indicators. But most of the trees, having exhausted their internal reserves, restore their broken normal state and fight back against the attacks of the "first inhabitant".

Trees damaged by bark pests, the variety ceases to exist. It depends on the weakening of the tree and the settlement of pests. There are two types of weakening of trees: root and hilly. All the reasons that weaken the root system (lower fires, changes in the soil level, soil compaction, etc.). this leads to a type of vascular weakening. In this case, the bottom of the trunk will begin to Sola, the pests will begin to settle first, the bark of the tree will become green and free from pests. As a result, a dead tree with a green burdock is formed.

When infected with resin plague, viburnum, insect pests, and gases, the bark of trees begins to wilt. At such a time, the humpback may have been infected with nasecoms, but the bottom of the tree will be able to survive. This type of attenuation is called ceiling.

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Results and invertigations

Each hearth goes through several stages during its development. Usually they are divided into 3 groups: emerging, acting and fading.

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Discussion of scientific results

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Conclusion

Borodulikha branch, nº86 act of inspection of forest products in Delyan 1 roll

In the 86th quarter of the Forestry of the Borodulikhinsky branch of the RSU" MOTR "Semey ormany" conducted a real inspection of the firebox of 2023 (the fire occurred in May 2023) in terms of compliance of wood quality with the technical conditions of GOST.

9463-88 (round wood materials of coniferous breeds).

During the actual inspection of fire-damaged wood and the study of technical documentation, it was found that the division of logging into mass sanitary logging was carried out in 2023 by the forces of the forest guard of the Borodulikha branch. According to the employees of the branch, when turning the tree, the tree met the technical conditions of GOST 9463-88, since it was damaged by fungal diseases and forest pests.

Visual inspection revealed that over the past 12 months since the forest fire, the bulk of the wood has been infected with fungal diseases (Wood and core rot) and populated with secondary forest pests (stem pests), as evidenced by fallen needles, bark, holes in tree trunks with wood dust and fungal diseases (fungal colors with pellet rot).

According to the data of the borodulikha branch, 86 square meters (Section 1) of prepared and stacked wood (with a volume of 791.7 cubic meters) are located. In the course of the study, a visual inspection of rows and varieties was carried out, based on the results of which the longitudinal and cross-section of the workpieces (for the presence of pests)was carried out :

791,7 square meters of stacked and stacked timber in the amount of 86

cubic M does not meet the requirements of GOST 9463-88 in terms of the number of defects.

The study showed that the bulk of the wood does not meet the requirements of GOST 9463-88, in connection with which the commission recommends replacing the business tree on the fact of wood manufactured in accordance with the current GOST.

In order not to further lose the commercial quality of the wood

in the shortest possible time, it is necessary to develop logging areas.

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РЕЗЕРВАТ АУМАҒЫНДАҒЫ ОРМАН АҒАШТАРЫ ДІҢДЕРІНІҢ ЗИЯНКЕСТЕРІ.

Андатпа: *Ағаштар мен бұталардың діңдерінің ұлпаларымен қоректенетін бунақденелілер үлкен экологиялық тобты құрайды; олар дернәсілдік фазада жасырын тіршілік етеді. Оларға мына мықаттықанаттылар отрядының өкілдері кіреді: қабықжегіштер тұқымдасы, сүгендер, алтынкөзділер, бізтұмсықтар және сонымен қатар мүйізқұйрықтылар (жарғаққанаттылар отряды) жатады.*

Ағаш діңдерінің зиянкестері әртүрлі дәрежедегі белсенділікке ие. Олардың кейбір түрлері сау ағаштарға түссе, басқалары өте әлсізденген, тіршілік ету функцияларын жоғалтқан түрлеріне немесе құлаған ағаштарға шабуыл жасайды. Одан басқа зиянкестердің белсенділігі, олар тіршілік ететін ортаның экологиялық жағдайына байланысты болады.

Әртүрлі тұқымдастарға жататын дің зиянкестері өздерінің биологиялық және өздерінің әр түрлі құрылыс ерекшеліктеріне қарап ажыратуға болады. Барлық дің зиянкестерінің ортақ ерекшелігі - ұқсас болып келеды, ол экологиялық жағдайы мен сүректі өсімдіктермен қарым қатынасы. Бұл топқа жататын зиянкестер олигофагтар болып табылады және бірнеше туыс тұқымдас ағаш түрлерінде кездеседі.

Біздің елімізде орман зиянкестерінің ішінде жиі кездесетіні жәндіктер, қоректену түріне қарай: жапырақ жегіштер, дің кеміргіштер, тамыр зиянкестері немесе топырақ мекендеушілер және жеміс, тұқым зиянкестері деп бөлінеді. Бұлардан көбелектер, құмырсқа, шыбындар, ткачтер тез көбейіп кететін болса, жапырақ жегілер, бізтұмсықтар, улы алагүліктер, т.б. біркелкі көбейіп, әсіресе жас ормандарда, саябақтарда, егін қорғау алқабында белгілі бір аймақта таралады. Дің зиянкестері негізінен қоңыздар (қабық қоңызы, сүген қоңыздар, зер қоңыздар, бізтұмсықтар), кейбір жарғақ қанаттылар (мүйіз құйрықтылар) және көбелектер (бұрғы көбелек, жылтыр көбелектер). Бұл зиянкестер ағаш дінің, сүрегін кеміреді, сапасын төмендетеді, ағашты қуратады. Тамыр зиянкестеріне зауза қоңыздары, қарақоңыз, тақта мұртты қоңыздардың дернәсілдері жатады. Тамыр зиянкестерінің көпшілігі

жұмыртқасын топырақ арасына салады және барлық даму сатылары сонда өтеді. Жеміс, тұқым зиянкестерінің түрі өте көп. Бұлар ағаштың генеративтік органдарын зақымдайды, орман шаруашылығына едәуір зиян келтіреді.Орман зиянкестеріне қарсы олардың көбею, таралуының алдын алатын және жойып жіберетін химиялық, биологиялық шаралар (зиян келтіретін жәндіктерді жеп құртатын жәндіктер, жәндік қоректі құстар, биологиялық препараттар) қолданылады.

***Кілт сөздер** : ағаш, дің, насекомдар, қабықжегіштер тұқымдасы, сүгендер немесе мұртты қоңыздар тұқымдасы, зиянкестер, қылқан жапырақкеміруші насекомдар, қабық, орман.*

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ВРЕДИТЕЛИ СТВОЛОВ ЛЕСНЫХ ДЕРЕВЬЕВ НА ТЕРРИТОРИИ ЗАПОВЕДНИКА

***Аннотация** : Охраняет большую экологическую группу, защищенную тканями стволов деревьев и кустарников; они тщательно охраняются на этапе разработки. В выборку вошли представители следующих типов типов: ракообразные, осоки, гоголи, осоки и твердорогая осока.*

Вредитель ствола дерева имеет высокий уровень изменчивости. Большинство жуков нападают на попавшие на ствол дерева, ствол которого очень слаб, и ствол утратил свою функцию. Кроме того, вредоносность вредителя зависит от экологического состояния целевого растения.

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Стволовые вредители, принадлежащие к основным родам, можно выделить на основании их биологии и различных типов устойчивости. Основной вред основного стволового вредителя одинаков, он тесно связан с экологической обстановкой и плодовитостью плодов. Вредители этой группы являются олигофагами и могут быть обнаружены в стволах деревьев нескольких семейств.

Среди лесных вредителей в нашей стране наиболее распространены насекомые, в зависимости от типа питания: листоеды, стволовые грызуны, корневые вредители или почвенные обитатели и плодовые, семенные вредители. Из них, в то время как бабочки, муравьи, мухи, ткачи быстро размножаются, листоеды, долгоносики, ядовитые алагульи и т. д. равномерно размножаются, особенно в молодых лесах, парках, на определенной территории в поле защиты сельскохозяйственных культур. Вредители ствола в основном жуки (короед, жуки-мотыльки, жуки-мотыльки, долгоносики, долгоносики), некоторые летучие мыши (рогохвостые) и бабочки (мотыльки-мотыльки, блестящие бабочки). Эти вредители грызут древесину, древесину, снижают качество, увядают древесину. К корневым вредителям относятся жуки-заузы, черноплодная рябина, личинки щитовок. Большинство корневых вредителей откладывают яйца между почвами, и все стадии развития проходят там. Плодовые, семенные вредители очень многочисленны. Они повреждают генеративные органы дерева, наносят значительный ущерб лесному хозяйству.Против лесных вредителей применяются химические, биологические меры (насекомые, насекомоядные птицы, биологические препараты), которые предотвращают и уничтожают их размножение, распространение.

***Ключевые слова**: дерево, ствол, сосновые шишки, семейство сосновых, семейство сосновых или усатых Жуков, вредители, хвойные сосновые шишки, кора, лес.*

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