



## INSECTA OF THE SOUTH ISLAND: THE DOMINANT PESTS OF THE ORDER COLEOPTERA

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### ABSTRACT

*In the world, attention is being paid to the protection of historical and cultural objects, which reflect human civilization and culture, and consist of wooden structures, from the harmful effects of biological organisms and to preserve their integrity. In this regard, the genus Coleoptera (Linnaeus, 1758) occupies a special place among the dominant insects, and their extreme adaptability to natural and adapted environmental conditions, high reproduction intensity, and adaptability to toxic chemicals cause them to have a serious impact not only on historical and cultural sites, but also on populated areas.*

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Xylophagous insects of the order Coleoptera (Linnaeus, 1758) number over 20,000 species and over 100 families in the CIS countries, most of which feed on inanimate dry wood materials and are considered serious pests of all wooden products created by mankind [1: 2]

Beetles of the order Coleoptera (Linnaeus, 1758) differ in their life cycle; they are divided into annual, biennial, and perennial. Most beetles breed once, sometimes 2-3 times a year. Soil species (beetles) develop slowly, requiring 3-5 years to breed once.

The development of wasp species goes through 4 stages: egg, larva, pupa and adult imago. These stages are observed in many species of bees - Acmaeoderella sp., Bupresis rustica, Trachypteris picta, carpenter bees - Xylocopa valga, mustachioed bees - Criocephalus rusticus, Callidium violaceum, Hylotrupes bajulus and borers - Anobium pertinax.

In particular, representatives of the Coleoptera (Linnaeus, 1758) insect family, which is widespread in the Lower Amu Darya Delta today, are considered extremely dangerous for all wooden parts of buildings, ancient idols, furniture, and museum exhibits, reducing long-stored wood materials to the state of cilia.

In general, historical and cultural objects, in particular, natural ecosystems that have been used for the development of pests, including, the location in the zone of tukai landscapes causes them daily negative effects of harmful insects and requires the development of preventive measures adapted to xylophage-insects.

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