

Aulacaspis rosae Bche.

Aulacaspis rosae Bche. is oligophagous, noted for the first time for the fauna of Azerbaijan. Widespread in Cuba-Khachmaz zone. We studied some biological features, as well as plants damaged scale insects. In parallel, we have been studying the species composition of entomophagous parasites in it, which regulate their numbers.

Scale *Aulacaspis rosae* lives on roses and wild rose bushes. It was revealed that the damage of the scale insects on roses has a local character, but the damage done is enormous. Common on the branches and shoots of shrubs roses and rose hips, sucking sap of these plants. Thus, the leaves of these plants are not developing falling, fertility is reduced, lost their decorative appearance.

Shield scale insects rounded or oval, white. Color guard the larvae of the yellow or orange, is located in the center or on the sides, in the female scale insects inside the elongated body, the front part wider. Shield males lengthened, or parallel sides. Shield white larval shield is in front, the color yellow. Shield 2.5-3 mm in females, males 0.8-1.0 mm.

Scale insects is widespread in Europe, Asia, Africa and America. *Aulacaspis rosae* spread in the Central Asian republics in the Caucasus, in the European part of the former USSR, in the Primorsky Territory and the Kuril Islands.

The carried out research works have shown that the larvae of I-II age and adult females hibernate on the branches and shoots to bushes roses and rose hips. Larvae II instars and adult females aged particularly well tolerated in the winter. 40% of them die in the winter. In winter, especially larvae of I instars to 80% die.

In the spring at a temperature of 12-14⁰ C begins awakening of scale insects. It is noted with an increase in second-stage larvae and young females. Departure males begins at I-II decade of May, live only 1-2 days after mating with young females. In males there is no mouthparts. In males, the mass flight lasts 10-15 days, but some fly and some individuals in the 30-35 day. Egg laying occurs in May. This

process is observed in the II and III decade of May. Eggs are laid in the back of the body. When laying eggs inside switchboards body collapses and opens space for eggs. Eggs are pale violet-brown color. *Aulacaspis rosae* by an average of 84 roses lays eggs (up to 102, at least 58).

After 10-12 days of the release of "wandering larvae." These larvae have antennae, legs and a pair of eyes to move actively. Stray larvae have brownish-yellowish, oblong-oval. After a 1-2 day active life, the larvae pass into a sedentary lifestyle, eating juice plants covered by the primary shield, which has a translucent white color, clearly visible from the body scale insects. I instars larvae developing in the month of July turned into larvae II age. During this period the larvae I-II age different from each other within the shield and thyroid bodies. Females have rounded shields, and the males are elongated. In males inside switchboards elongated body formed limbs and wings.

After a day of 20-25 males fly. Full development of the males lasts 50-52 days. Mass departure 10-12 days. At this moment females larva II are transformed into young age females. After 10-15 days after mating with males, females appear delaying the egg starts developing two generations. 8-10 days after begins of mass egg laying.