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**SUBSTANTIATION OF MONITORING OF PESTS OF WINTER WHEAT
IN THE FOREST-STEPPE OF UKRAINE**

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Formulation of the problem. In modern winter wheat protection systems from phytophagous organisms, studies of patterns of the dynamics of the abundance of a complex of harmful insect species and the elucidation of the reasons for their mass reproduction and distribution are of particular importance for farms of all forms of ownership. This is due primarily to the fact that in the new agro-biocenoses, what are the current land is the actual use of mixtures of special chemical measures for controlling the mass distribution of both ground and nutrient pests of winter wheat. In this short-term and long-term forecast of the dynamics of their populations, it is expedient to develop on the basis of predictors of seasonal weather fluctuations and components of modern technologies for growing winter wheat, significantly contribute to the growth or decline in the numbers of Swedish and black wheat flies as the main pests in autumn.

Statement of the main material. It is established that the populations of the main insect pests that form in autumn pass through cyclic variations in abundance, and in some years it increases up to 3,7 times, regardless of the physiological state of winter wheat in comparison with the control. However, long-term fluctuations in population structures are primarily due to internal population mechanisms, the effect of which can be strengthened, or reduced by external factors, for example, changes in air and soil temperatures during sprouting and the beginning of tillering of winter wheat. In 2015–2017 years. In the forest-steppe of Ukraine, harmful insect species were found that dominate in the mountains, and up to 23% of winter wheat plants were damaged in autumn. At the same time, the volatile nature of the complex of weather and climate factors influenced the entomocomplex of winter wheat germination, in particular, on the survival of larvae of these pest species. The populations of the main insect pests that form in autumn pass through cyclic variations in abundance, and in some years it increases up to 3.7 times, regardless of the physiological state of winter wheat in comparison with the control. However, long-term fluctuations in population structures are primarily due to internal population mechanisms, the effect of which can be strengthened, or reduced by external factors, for example, changes in air and soil temperatures during sprouting and the beginning of tillering of winter wheat.

Conclusions. With No-till technology, the intensity of development, reproduction and spread of cereal flies, the harmfulness of their larvae largely

depends on a complex of weather and climate factors and preventive and special protective measures to regulate the number of pests in the early stages of winter wheat organogenesis.

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