

## **Specific structure and structure of domination of pear pests in gardens of Belarus**

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Pear plantations though small in comparison with the apple ones, are usually met in every fruit-growing farm of Belarus. Noxious insects damage all organs of fruit trees: leaves, buds, flowers, branches, trunks and roots. Also many pests are the vectors of virus and fungal diseases. The objective of the research was to clarify the specific composition of pear phytophages, their incidence and structure of dominance in pear agrocoenosis.

Collection and determination of the noxious insect and mite specific composition was carried out according to general methods in entomology.

As a result of this study on specific composition of phytophages in pear plantations was determined that there are 26 pear pests from 16 families in pear agrocoenosis, belonging to seven orders. Taxonomically the largest number of phytophages was moths belonging to the order Lepidoptera, making 42.3 % from all pest species. As dominant species of noxious entomofauna in fruit-bearing pear plantations were 12 species of phytophages belonging to the class of recedent species; 5 species — to subdominant class; 4 species — to the class of subrecedent species, and 3 species — single (sporadic) species class. To eudominant and dominant species belong 2 species accordingly. In young pear plantations the structure of species dominance is the following: 1 species belongs to eudominant species, to dominant — 2 species, to subdominant — 3 species, to recedent — 2 species and single — 1 species.

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