**features of the survival and development of Coleoptera Species and their management on winter wheat In the forest-steppe of Ukraine**

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*The article highlights the abundance and population of winter-winged wheat crops, their reproduction, development and survival, using modern monitoring technologies for these pests in the forest-steppe of Ukraine. The biology and ecology features of the bread-beetle-goose (Anisoplia austriaca H.) and the ground beetle (Zabrus tenebrioides G.) on winter wheat crop rotation in the research regions have been clarified. It has been established that the populations of the main species of hard-winged pests that form in autumn and summer pass through cyclic fluctuations in numbers.*

*A feature of monitoring bread beetles and ground beetles is the assessment of the intensity of their migration in the areas of observation when applying special protective measures. The importance of taking into account the peculiarities of both the development and propagation of larvae and adults of bread beetles and larvae of ground beetle, in particular when modeling the degree of their settlement of winter wheat, helps optimize the use of special preparations for seed treatment with insecticides. It is characteristic that a sharp fluctuation in the weather turned out to be optimal for the development and spread of these pests of generative organs of winter wheat and other cereal crops in the forest-steppe of Ukraine.*

*A characteristic feature was the complex effect on the formation of a population of identified species of both weather and climate factors and modern systems for protecting crops from the main harmful species of insects. The adjusted cyclicity is the pattern of their influence on survival, including in the case of the use of liquid forms of nitrogen fertilizers and systemic insecticides. At the same time, populations were formed according to the regular factors of agrocenoses, which contributed to the survival of the main species and to a decrease in the quantitative indicators of specialized phthophagous both the adult stage and the larvae in the entomocomplex structure of the research region.*

*In modern systems for protecting crops from a complex of harmful species of insects, it is advisable to take into account the features of the entomocomplex formations and the biotic and anthropogenic factors affecting the spatial migration of phytophages, as well as the patterns of local manifestations of the harmfulness of soil phytophages at different stages of the organogenesis of cereals and modern field crops.*

*The use in the production of forecast models for the formation of populations of the main harmful species of insects in crops of field crops according to the dynamics of the number of insect larvae at different periods of plant organogenesis reliably (up to 92%) allows us to determine quantitative changes in the entomocomplex in time and space.*

*For modern forms of farms in compliance with new field crop rotation and optimization of the phytosanitary condition, it is advisable to use forecast models with remote assessment of the structures and effectiveness of technological control schemes.*

***Key words:*** *winter wheat, bread bug, bread ground beetle, monitoring, population, protection measures, forecast.*