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**DEVELOPMENT OF ENTOMOLOGICAL RESEARCH IN ACTIVITY  
OF POLTAVA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY AT THE END  
OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY**

**Summary**

This article reveals the results of research by the Poltava Agricultural Society at the end of the XIX century. With the help of chronological and comparative methods, we analyzed the process of the development of entomological research. This includes the activity of rural masters and entomologists, their influence on the development of entomological science and the invention of means for combating pests of agricultural crops. It is highlighted in the article that the activity of the Society in this area was not sustainable and was largely dependent on finances. At that time, there were no scientists who could deal with the problem of damage to agricultural crops by insects. The difficulties encountered by members of the Poltava agricultural society in solving this problem are shown.

So, as the results of the study of the activities of the Poltava Agricultural Society on the protection of agricultural crops against pests, the members of the team tried to gather as much information as possible about insects causing damage to crops of grain crops. The widespread at that time were bread beetles (*Anisoplia Austriaca*), bread

sawdust (*Cephus pygmaeus*), cornflower (*Chlorops taeniopus*), flywheat (*Oscinis*), beetles (*Rhynchites giganteus*), Hessian fly (*Secidomya destructor*), winter shoots (*Agrotis segetum*), caterpillar (*Coleophora*) and others.

The members of Society tried to solve the problem of pests in of agricultural crops, but they could not do it effectively, since there were no entomological societies and qualified specialists at the time, the members of the Poltava Agricultural Society invited the Russian entomologist, Philipov, who studied lifestyle and reproduction of insects and proposed many methods of combating insects that have damaged the crops.

The search and invention of various methods and measures to control pests of agricultural crops have been carried out for a long time, which, in turn, has formed certain stages that still need to be investigated. Therefore, it is relevant to further study the chosen topic and cover it in the scientific literature.

***Key words:*** agriculture, entomology, field crops, pests, research, method.