In living organisms, the effects of parents known as the maternal effect determine many features of the offspring. The phenotype of an organism is determined by its environment and genotype as well as the environment and genotype of its mother. Several reports have indicated that longevity of the offspring of elderly parents are shorter than the lifetime of the offspring of young parents and reproductivity of old parents is lower than the young parents. Aphids as thelytokous parthenogens are one of the ideal organisms for studying the effects of maternal age. Aphids multiply very fast during their parthenogenetic phase of life cycle. Another advantage of working on this pest is that they have a short generation time. Due to the maternal age, some of the offspring die before completion of their development and accordingly, increased mother age reduces the survival rate of the offspring. In this study, we aim to determine development time, survival rate, preoviposition, oviposition, postoviposition, and effects of maternal age on the total number of offspring on Green peach aphid, Myzus persicae Sulzer (Hemiptera: Aphididae). Herein, the biology of offspring individuals laid every day by mother was monitored. The trials were conducted at 25 ± 1 °C and 60± 5% relative humidity and 16:8 hour light: dark conditions in a climate chamber. At the end, life table of each offspring laid in each day by adults was formed. So, the study revealed that maternal age effect on fecundity and survival of the green peach aphids reared on pepper plants.