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Village Farm Plants Pests

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Annotation: Pest insects village farm work release and to the market input , naturally environment and marriage to our style negative and harmful effect show can Pest insects can cause problems by damaging crops and food, parasitizing livestock, or causing nuisance and health hazards to humans.

Keywords: biological control, polyphages, monophages, phytonomus, phylloxera, grain borer, mold beetle, tragaderma mealybug, Maghreb beetle, Surinam beetle, flour mite.

Plant pests are animals that damage or kill cultivated plants. The mammalian class of vertebrates, especially the rodents, has many plant pests. Among the invertebrates, some species of gastropod molluscs, and most of the roundworms from the class of nematodes damage plants. Arthropods include the insect class, the arachnida class (mites), some species of the millipede class, and crustaceans (the earthworm) and many different types of plant pests. Insects are particularly damaging to crops. More than 60,000 species of herbivores are known, including about 4,000 species that damage cultivated plants and destroy products.

Insects harmful to agriculture are classified according to the systematic principle (by genera) and the nature of nutrition. Herbivorous insects and mites Herbivorous insects that feed on plants belonging to different families are polyphagous; insects that feed on different types of plants belonging to the same family - oligophages; insects that feed only on one type of plants are divided into monophages. Omnivorous pests of various crops: grasshoppers, some beetles, beetles, black beetles (false beetles), etc., butterflies, autumn moth, cotton moth, caradrina, etc. cause great damage. There are also many insects that feed on different types of plants belonging to the same family. These include the Swedish fly, the Hessian fly, and others, which feed only on spiky plants. There are also many types of insects that feed on plants belonging to the carnations. These include cabbage white butterfly, cabbage moth, cabbage fly and others. Among the insects that feed only on one type of plants, phylloxera (the main pest of the vine), alfalfa leaf filth (phytonomus) and others are dangerous pests. Pest insects and mites are also classified according to the plant groups they infest. Weevils, pests of spikes, pests of cotton (there are more than 200 species), garden pests, pests of vegetable crops, etc.

There are two main types of plant damage: the first one is characteristic of biting insects, and the second one is characteristic of biting insects. Rodent insects gnaw various organs and tissues of the plant. Stinging insects, wasps, aphids, mites , etc. feed on plant sap. Plant pests are used to feeding on certain plant organs. Therefore, groups of pests of root, stem, leaf, fruit, flower and other organs are distinguished.

The spread of plant pests and the formation of a complex of species are closely related to the variability of the external environment and the ecological adaptation of species. Each species settles in a convenient area for itself.

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Temperature conditions are important for the development and reproduction of insects and mites. A certain temperature regime is necessary for each species. Depending on the sum of daily average effective temperature, it is possible to roughly determine the emergence, development, and reproduction of insects during the season. Embryonic and post- embryonic development of plant pests is usually accelerated at higher temperatures. For example, alfalfa leaf mold develops in 31 days at 21°C to 34°C.

Chemical composition, acidity, aeration, moisture of the soil is of great importance for insects whose development is related to the soil. Agrotechnical measures (tillage, fertilization, etc.) can create unfavorable conditions for harmful insects. For example, when acidic soils are limed, ground beetles cannot develop. The interaction of plant pests with other animal organisms also has a serious impact on their development. For example, plant lice feed on plant sap, which is food for ants, wasps, and some flies. Plant lice are fed by predatory insects (beetles, midge larvae , etc.), various insectivorous birds, and various predatory birds.

The abundance and composition of food, weather conditions, predators, parasites, the effects of diseases, etc., play an important role in the reproduction of plant pests. Continuous planting of the same crop in one place (monoculture) creates favorable conditions for the multiplication of pests that feed on this plant. For example, the failure to harvest old clovers on time can cause the growth of clover leaf litter. Phenological monitoring (see Phenology) is important in protecting plants from harmful insects (see Plant protection). The abundance and composition of food, weather conditions, predators, parasites, disease effects, etc., play an important role in the reproduction of plant pests. Continuous planting of the same crop in one place (monoculture) creates favorable conditions for the multiplication of pests that feed on this plant. For example, the failure to harvest old beds on time can cause an increase in alfalfa leaf litter in them. Phenological monitoring (see Phenology) is important in protecting plants from insect pests (see Plant Protection).

Pests of Uzbekistan

Harmful animals. In addition to many useful animals in nature, there are species that are very harmful to agriculture, forestry, plants, grain stored in warehouses, and clothes. A number of animals also parasitize or transmit pathogens to humans, livestock, domestic and wild animals.

Pests of agricultural crops

Pests of agricultural crops. Rodents, insects, mites and some nematodes make up a large part of the animals that harm the agricultural crops of the republic. Each crop, tree, forest and other plant species has its own pests. There are more than 200 species of insects from technical crops to cotton, especially , field kandala, cotton aphid, tobacco thrips, autumn and cotton nymphs, caradrina, spider mite causes serious damage.

Spike crops are often damaged by locusts, weevils, weevils, gnats and other root-gnawing beetles, brown beetles, black-skinned beetles, and other specialized pests, such as whitefly, wheat thrips, white flower thrips, caterpillars, slimy worms, stem fleas, and nematodes. The planted seeds of corn and its underground part are damaged by wireworms, false wireworms, bollworms, autumn caterpillars, and the above-ground part is damaged by grasshoppers, svet fly, corn butterfly, leucan caterpillars, cotton caterpillars and grains. Cotton, hemp, potatoes and vegetable crops are severely damaged by nematode nematodes, rice nematode, potato nematode. More than 30 types of pests of rice cultivated in the republic have been returned. These are the beach fly, rice water filth, rice fly, barley minor, springer, stem borer, corn butterfly, canadilla, thrips, spike weevil, rice weevil, rice grasshopper, rice leaf nematode. In dry crops, especially grasshoppers, humpback beetles, silkworms, black-bodied beetles, kandals, wild tunlam, caradrina, wheat thrips, slime worm, big spike weevil, khaswa, Turkestan grain weevil, grain weevil, hessen in grain crops. and swede flies, pea weevil, pea weevil, caradrina, goza tunlami, etc. are spread in leguminous crops. Among the special pests of sorghum are: sorghum root weevil, sorghum root weevil, sorghum root weevil, large sorghum beetle, small sorghum borer, sorghum moth, gnat beetle, and sorghum fly. Among the pests of dry alfalfa are alfalfa weevil, Bukhara golden beetle, alfalfa weevil, alfalfa weevil and alfalfa seed borer.

Vegetables and sugar crops.

Pests of vegetables and sugar crops. Persistent pests of mite - cabbage weevil, cabbage moth, white flower bug, cabbage moth, cabbage white butterfly, turnip white butterfly, autumn moth, etc. Tomatoes, peppers and eggplants are affected by tomato, pepper and eggplants. , korshinsky slime worm; and onion, tobacco thrips, onion fly, onion or root mite and relief nematodes; potatoes are damaged by the potato nematode. Potato crops are affected by spider mites, potato aphids, tobacco thrips, potato beetles, mealybugs, grass flies, wild cotton bollworms, caradrina, grasshoppers, crickets, and others; potato roundworms, false roundworms, midge, root nematode and, in later years, especially the Colorado potato beetle; from beet cypress cancer, beet weevil, beet flea, beet gray long nose, etc.; Hemp is affected by field moth, beet moth, hemp aphid, hemp flea, corn moth or hemp caterpillar. Garden pests include apple worm, fruit spider mite, apple and sheath moths, pear moth, blood and leaf lice, pear aphid, apricot filth, bark beetle. Ground beetles, plum beetles, plum worms, etc. are widespread. The mulberry tree is seriously damaged by pests such as bollworm, mulberry borer, mulberry longwhisker beetle and spider mite. Vine spider mite, vine mealybug; walnut small and large lice, walnut maggot, walnut soft-shelled false shields; pomegranate worm, pomegranate sap and pomegranate worm; and figs are damaged by fig moths;

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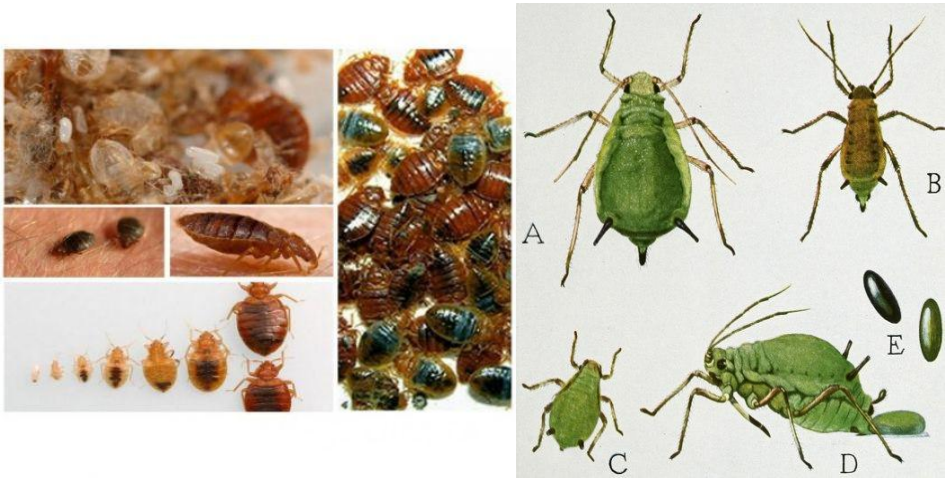

Quarantine pests.

Quarantine pests The first quarantine pests to Uzbekistan were the blood louse in 1905 , and in 1937 the earthworm came from Japan with mulberry seedlings. Currently, the quarantine mark has been removed from these pests. The Californian beetles, which arrived with seedlings in 1964, caused severe damage to many fruit trees. The Colorado potato beetle spread to the Bostonlig district of the Tashkent region through potatoes in the early 1970s. This insect, which is considered an internal quarantine, is multiplying in households of Fergana Valley, Tashkent, Syrdarya, Jizzakh, Samarkand regions and Kitab and Shahrisabz districts of Kashkadarya region.

Forest pests

Forest pests damage all parts of trees: roots, stems, branches and leaves. The worm causes great damage to the leaf beetles. Also common are large pine bark beetles, pine golden beetle, urban mustache beetle and stinky tree borer, poplar glasswing, etc.

Warehouse pests

Warehouse pests 47 types of mites (flour mite, oblong mite, turon mite, dark mite, etc.) can be found in grain and cotton products stored in warehouses. Among the insects, grain borer, mold beetle, tragaderma weevil, Maghreb beetle, Surinam beetle, flour mite, damage by long-nosed barn beetle, rice long-nosed beetle, barn moth, southern moth, mealybug. Food products infested with warehouse pests lose their nutritional value, their taste deteriorates, and they are contaminated with pest waste. When such products are consumed, they cause various acute stomach and intestinal diseases. Rodent pests include the yellow woodpecker, the relict woodpecker, the small rat, the Turkestan rat, the plate-toothed rat, the Severtsov mouse, the bat, the common field mouse, the red-tailed gerbil, and the large gerbil. and others are scattered. They damage alfalfa, especially rice, wheat, corn, sugarcane, cotton, and tree branches. It eats food in the warehouse, gnaws leather, paper, and other materials, causing damage. During the growth of cotton, it gnaws its bolls, eats the seed, and removes the cotton. Damages the fruits. It erodes the banks and pastures of irrigation canals, irrigation stations and spreads various infectious diseases.

Summary : People traditional respectively village farm and the forest in the farm to pests against struggle pesticides using done increased , however mechanic control and recently work developed biological control such as another methods there is Biological struggle also of the 19th century second half cotton vedalia against the pillow starting from the runway efficient remedy as marked . All these methods have been improved and developed since their discovery