International Journal of
Biological Engineering and Agriculture

ISSN: 2833-5376
Volume 2 | No 9 | Sep -2023

Classification of Flower Pests

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Annotation: Pests of indoor plants can cause damage and, if not controlled, will lead to the death of green spaces. Consider the most common insects, their destructive activities.

Keywords: Stinging insects, spiders, aphids, mites, etc., plant sap, worms, molluscs.

SPIDER MITES

Spider mites on indoor plants are the most frequent "guests". Due to their small size, they are invisible to the naked eye. You should take into account the lower part of the flower, because these pests do not tolerate light and moisture. Insects may appear to feed in a dry and warm room. In such conditions, the development of spider mites is fast.

If you grow geraniums, palm trees, they should always be checked. Insects pierce the delicate part of the leaves and suck the juice. As a result, the leaves become dull and disintegrate.

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 arachnid class (mites), some species of the arachnid class, and a variety of crustaceans (earthworms) and many species 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, destroy products, etc.

Insects harmful to agriculture are classified according to the systematic principle (by genera) and the nature of nutrition. Herbivorous insects and mites are omnivorous insects that feed on plants belonging to different families - polyphages; 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. Corn, corn pests, cotton pests (there are more than 200 species), garden pests, vegetable crop pests, etc.

The level of study of the topic.

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.

Relevance of the topic. 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. 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 felt develops in 56 days at 17.6°, 34 at 21.2°, and 31 at 22°.

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 insect pests.

Aphids can be seen despite their small size. They are black and green. Insect colonies multiply quickly: the female lays at least 150 larvae, which themselves enter the breeding stage after 7 days.

Females of the third generation have the ability to fly. They move to any indoor plants, lay larvae. Diseases in paws are transmitted to flowers, for example, different types of flower mosaic. Getting rid of aphids is not as easy as it seems.

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