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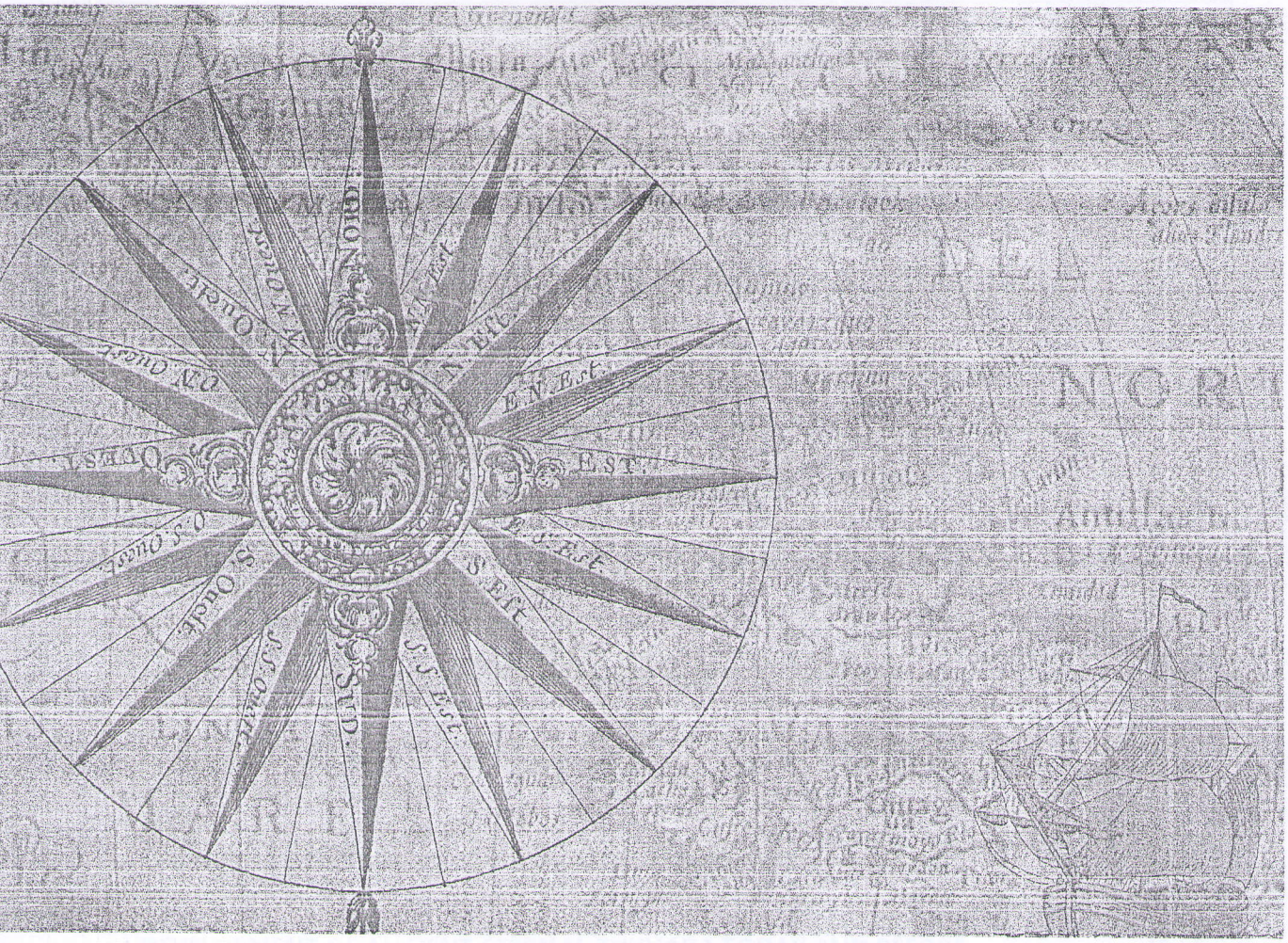

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THE SPREAD OF PARASITIC PLANT NEMATODES IN THE ROOT AND ROOT OF THE PLANT

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Annotation:
In this topic you will get a general overview of plant nematodes and post-transplantation symptoms. Using this information, we have learned how to protect plants in our plantation or laboratory from plant nematodes.

Keywords: Stylized nematodes (meloidogyne). Wheat nematode (anguinatritce) anabiosis, potato nematode (ditylenchus destructor) knot dimorphism, insulation, invasive, hypoderma, sinsitis, valic, dorvontral bursa

Аннотация: В этом разделе вы получите общий обзор нематод растений.И посттрансплантационные симптомы. Используя эту информацию, мы узнали, как защитить растения на нашей плантации или в лаборатории от нематод. Ключевые слова: стилизованные нематоды (мелоидогин).пшеничная нематода(anguinatritce) анабиоз, картофельная нематода (ditylenchusdestructor) диморфизм узлов, изоляция, инвазивная, гиподермия, синсит, валиковая, дорвонтральная бурса

General information: Nematodes contain several tens of thousands of species adapted to live in different environments. They can be found in almost all the basins of the earth and in the mud of the water. Nematodes make up the bulk of multicellular organisms in soil biocenosis. Any decay process in the soil will not take place without the presence of nematodes. Many types of nematodes are parasitic in various animal and plant organs. The sturdy cuticle covering the body of nematodes protects them from exposure to harmful substances and enables them to live in a variety of environments. Nematodes' movement pattern is suitable for all environments.

External structure: The body is dorsal, the front and the end are thin cross-sectional. There is an oral hole at the front end of the body and an anal hole at the other end. The tail part of the body after the anal hole forms a tail. The abdominal area of the body is called the abdomen. The pores of the genitalia and the septum also open outside the abdominal cavity.

The body of the nematodes is multicellular from the surface, covered with a cuticle. The cuticle nematoda protects the body against mechanical damage and toxins. In addition, the cuticle acts as a base for the somatic muscles along with the inner cavity.

The hypoderma beneath the caucus is composed of sinsitia formed from the merger of the primary larval epithelial cells. Nematodes have four lining lines along the sides, back and abdomen. In the hypoderm, there are four shafts (joints) that fit these lines and the muscles

beneath them. The hypoderma divides the muscles of the rolls into four blocks. The muscles of the back and abdomen move from the bend of the body in the nematode in the dorzoventral direction to the side of the nematode.

Muscle cells are much longer. The layers of the cuticle, the hypoderma, and the muscles together form the muscular sac of the skin. The backpack covers the space of the body. The body cavity, along with its base position, is important for the metabolic process. Through the cavity, substances pass through the intestines to the muscles and other organs. End products of metabolism are excluded. The first bodily space also fulfills the function of the internal environment of the body. Nematodes do not have any cells. Even the hypermethyroids are non-kinky.

The reproductive organs. Are usually of the same gender in the nematode and the sexual deformity is well developed. The genital system consists of a long tube in the cavity. Female genitalia are double and male. The thin third of the femoral sex system is called the ovary. Eggs that are formed in the ovary are fertilized in the egg path and move to the uterus, which is like a sack. The uterus joins and forms a sexual vagina. The genital vagina opens up with a sexual hole. The thin third of the male reproductive system is called the ovary. The ovary is slightly contaminated and forms a seed path. The seed path is opened to the short and large shoots. Seeds are collected in the sperm. The spinal cord is narrowed to a narrow and muscular spinal cord and the sperm opens to the posterior part of the posterior colon. Kiloaka also opens a pair of fungal sacs, which contain cuticular spicules. Kiloaka also opens a pair of fungal sacs with funicular spicules. Spicules perform the function of expanding the sex vagina at birth of nematodes. Most nematodes produce a thin veil around the anal analmale. Bursa performs the task of keeping male nematodes on their females.

Meloidogyne in the nematode. It is parasitic in the underground parts of the plant (root, node.). In the affected area of the nematode, various excretions appear. Female nematodes are not well nourished 1.5 to 2 mm in adult males with a well-developed sexual deformity. Females feed on plant cells by means of a special scoop. Female nematodes lay about a hundred eggs in a special egg-bags. The larvae from eggs hatch into the soil and damage the plant's roots. Under favorable climatic conditions, several generations of nematodes develop throughout the year. In Uzbekistan and other Central Asian republics, five species of Invertebrate Nematodes are harmful to crops. The most severe damage to vegetables and melons is the nematodes of zinc (M.incogniia) and Araxis (M arenaria). In the southern regions, corn and other crops are damaged by corn nematode M.acrita. Inverted nematodes are particularly susceptible to damage to light soils. It destroys 40-60% of the crop. Introduction of non-hazardous crops for crop rotation is carried out by insolation (sun drying of the soil), planting of non-destructive varieties and partially by the use of chemical preparations to fight nematodes.

Wheat nematode-Anguinatritice harms wheat and some cereals. In damaged wheat cereals, nematode is replaced by grain. Inside the cavity there are larvae of nematode in anabolic state from 15 to 17,000. In dry grains, larvae can survive up to 20 years. When the larvae fall into moist soil with grains, water is absorbed into the soil from the budding cone and penetrates into the leaf bush through the roots of wheat grass. When wheat is sown, it grows to the root of the flower, where it feeds, grows, and grows. Female nematodes fertilize up to 2500 eggs. From each egg there is an invasive larva. Each grain produces 6-8 adult nematodes.

Potato nematode=Ditylenchus destructor damages the roots and roots of the potato. The yield of the damaged plant will be reduced. The node starts to rot and rapidly decomposes. Parasitic nematodes of plants are spread through soil, seedlings and water.

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