Publisher: The USA Journals

🔓 **Research Article**

EGG PESTS - HOW TO IDENTIFY AND CONTROL

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ABSTRACT

Eggplants, like other popular crops, are not able to resist the attack of malicious insects that constantly annoy them. The plants themselves are not able to cope with such a scourge. Therefore, they need help, which the gardener must certainly provide. In gratitude for the efforts, eggplants will delight you with a rich harvest. There is no one way that could solve the problem of insects that adversely affect the condition of vegetables. For each specific pest, it is necessary to look for its own method, thanks to which the fight against it will be effective. There are several types of insects that feel great on eggplant beds. They find a specific approach to them, which helps the summer resident to forget about such a problem as eggplant pests for a long time.

KEYWORDS

Biology, morphology, harm, Female, male, nymph, larva, phase, cycle, control measures.

INTRODUCTION

Eggplant, like any nightshade, is a very attractive target for pests. To get rid of unwanted guests, first you need to carefully study them, which we will now do. Dark-fruited nightshade (aka eggplant) is a guest from distant India, which has been successfully cultivated on our plots for a long time. Eggplant is the closest relative

of potatoes and tomatoes, so the pests attack them almost the same. This significantly complicates the life of summer residents and gardeners, because pest control measures are added to the worries about a rather whimsical culture.

METHODS AND MATERIALS

Whitefly. For its attack, it selects young and healthy plants. Both adults and larvae of the whitefly are sucking pests. As soon as the first leaves appear on the sprouts of seedlings, the insect lays eggs on them. After 10-14 days, larvae emerge from them, which immediately begin to suck the juice from the plants. It is rather difficult to notice them, since the larvae hide on the inside of the leaves, their body is translucent, and the dimensions do not exceed 2 mm. The larvae are attached to the leaves with a sticky liquid and it is not possible to wash them off with soapy water during this period. After another 14-18 days, the larva turns into a nymph with a mustache and red eyes, covered with a white coating. During this period, it is absolutely protected from any chemicals and external influences thanks to a strong cocoon. After 5-7 days, the transformation of the larva into an adult is completed - a small (2-3 mm) winged insect, as if sprinkled with powder.

Spider mite. The most microscopic pest of eggplant is a spider mite 0.3-0.5 mm in size. It feeds on plant sap and lives on the inside of leaves. It gives itself out only as a web, which eventually braids a significant part of the bush. The saliva of mites that has entered the cells of the plant causes their destruction, so the affected areas brighten, there are more and more of them, they cover the entire leaf. The color changes to whitish, yellowish or even red. Over time, the leaves fall off, the process of photosynthesis is disrupted, fewer fruits are formed on the bushes. Ticks quickly move through their cobwebs, including neighboring bushes, infecting all plants within reach.

Whitefly .

Spider mite.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

1.   Inspect plants regularly (including purchased ones), especially the undersides of leaves. Get bait plants: hibiscus, fuchsia, abutilon - it is on them that the whitefly reacts in the first place.

2.   Hang sticky tape traps with an attractant (a special bait that enhances the properties of the tape), they will help eliminate adults.

3.   Wash the leaves thoroughly with soapy water, manually removing the larvae that are firmly attached to the surface of the leaves.

Use dandelion infusion. Take 40 g of leaves and 30 g of crushed rhizomes and fill them with a liter of water. Let it brew for 2-4 hours. Strain and spray the leaves evenly

to moisten their entire surface. If there are too many pests, repeat the procedure 3-4 times within 14 days.

4. Spider mite does not tolerate high humidity (as, indeed, eggplant). Therefore, you should periodically ventilate the greenhouse and spray the plants with plain water.

5. Use the natural enemies of spider mites - their predatory counterparts amblyseus and phytoseiulus . They are sold at garden centers and flower shops. Up to 4-6 spider webs and up to a dozen eggs are eaten per day. In the absence of food, they die.

6. Use folk remedies. Lather the sponge with laundry soap with abundant foam, carefully wipe the leaves, after 4 hours wash off the soap residue. Or pour two heads of chopped garlic with 1 liter of water and put in a dark place for 5 days. Then strain and spray the plants, do not rinse the solution.

7. In a catastrophic situation, use insecticides Actellik , Fitoverm , as well as Neoron and Sunmite in accordance with the instructions for use.

CONCLUSIONS

Do not forget to regularly inspect the plantings and watch the living creatures in your garden. Eggplant pests know how to hide, so the sooner you find them, the greater the chance of saving the crop. Regardless of whether eggplant leaves are eaten by insect pests such as flea beetles, or whether they are affected by diseases, but it is still necessary to take measures to eliminate such problems. Only in this way will the gardener be able to make his site safe and favorable for the ripening of large and healthy vegetables. After harvesting, destroy plant residues and disinfect the greenhouse with a bleach solution (150 g per 10 liters of water).

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