

NATURE CONSERVATION AND PLANT PROTECTION

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The goal of the study: everything that surrounds us, we must learn to love, protect and protect.

Research Objectives:

1. Learn about the harm or benefits of biological and chemical plant defenses
2. Learn about the ecological system of plant protection.
3. Is agroecosystem sustainable?
4. The role of the population in nature conservation and plant protection

Relevance: The problem of this study is of an actual nature in modern conditions.

This is evidenced by the frequent examination of the issues raised

Object of research: Analysis of the interchange between the biotype of arthropods-pests, as well as predators and parasites restraining their reproduction shows that, in principle, plant protection is possible without the use of toxic chemicals that harm nature and human health.

Subject of the study: Consideration of individual questions formulated as objectives of this study

In the practice of plant protection, chemical methods are most often used.

However, it is poisonous chemicals that are one of the most important pollutants in the natural environment that lead to its degradation.

They also get into drinking water and food, as a result of which human health suffers

Biological plant defenses are certainly less dangerous to nature, but not very are reliable and usually require high qualifications

Performers. In addition, they can also reduce biodiversity and disrupting the natural balance as on the field itself, and in the biotopes surrounding the field (adjacent field, forest, swamps).

For example, in practice to protect fields from cabbage scoop, corn moth and other pests are widely used mass release of a trichogram rider diluted at a biofreeze.

Different methods are combined (integrated) into a single system of protection of a crop from the entire complex of pests and diseases.

With such plant protection the number (monitoring) of all harmful organisms is regularly recorded

According to the principles of the ecological system plant protection, large number of pests in the field - a signal of the dysfunction of the entire landscape in and the need for environmental protection. They are, of course, more complicated than the application pesticides, but their effect is more multifaceted than only crop conservation, and remains for a long time. Actual transition from integrated system to environmental began with the introduction of in practice of "levels of efficiency of natural enemies. " Obviously, you could do without chemical treatments if you learn to maintain the number of natural entomophages at a sufficiently high level. So, composition and quantity insects who land on the field will be defined by the landscape as a whole.

Since most insects arrive on the field from long distances, it is necessary pay attention to the restoration and maintenance of forest glades. Without staining glades also overgrown with shrubs and nettle and overall biodiversity is noticeably reduced. Respectively there is a decrease in the number of entomophages capable of maintaining the stability of both forest and field land. Another important source of entomophages may be the sowing of perennial herbs, for example alfalfa in the southern regions of Russia. When mowing such crops, entomophages located on them often in abundance pass to neighboring fields, ensuring their natural stability



1. Chemical methods



2. Biological methods



3. Integrated plant protection



Only man can preserve and improve the state of nature

Literature:

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