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**Reniform biology definition**

Rotylenchulus reniformis Scientific classification Kingdom: Animalia Phylum: Nematoda Class: Secernentea Order: Tylenchida Family: Hoplolaimidae Genus: Rotylenchulus Arter: R. Reniformis Binomial name Rotylenchulus reniformis Linford and Oliveira, 1940 Rotylenchulus reniformis, reniform nematode, is a species of parasitic nematode of plants with a worldwide distribution in tropical and subtropical regions. [1] Taxonomy This nematode has a wide host area, which infects many species of plants around the world. It was first observed at the roots of cowpea in Hawaii, and was described as new species and new genus in 1940. [1] There are now ten species classified in the genus, but R. reniformis is the only species of great economic importance for agriculture. [2] The R. reniformis distribution and host area has been reported from thousands of locations in the Americas, Africa, Europe, Asia and Australia. [2] [3] It has a wide host area that includes fruit trees, lentils, cotton, pigeon lingo, tea, tobacco, soybeans, pineapple, banana, okra, coconut, cabbage, sweet potato, alfalfa, corn, asparagus, palm, cucumber, tomato, squash, cassava, radish, eggplant, guava, melon and ginger. [2] Some plants are considered non-hosts of the nematode, such as small barley, plain barn grass, pangola grass, peppers and some black mustard, oats, spinach and sugar cane. [4] Morphology Reniform nematode has esophageal glands overlapping the intestine and a short styled. The dorsal esophageal gland opening is located at the rear of the styled knobs. [4] The immature woman is slim and may be spiral or C-shaped in death. [6] It is approximately 0.3 to 0.5 millimeters long. The mature woman has a swollen, kidney-shaped body with a short tail, a short, thin styled with rounded stem knobs, a three-part esophagus, a long and narrow isthmus and a well-developed metacarpus. The vulva is just behind the center of the body. [5] The male is vermiform: with a worm-like appearance. It has a weak styled, curved spicules, and a pointed tail. The esophagus is reduced. [5] [6] Life cycle R. reniformis is sedentary semi-endoparasitis on the roots of the plant. [3] The woman penetrates into the root and remains in a position at a permanent processing point with its rear end projecting from the root. [3] The immature female is the infectious agent, attacking the root and growing to maturity at the feeding site. [8] Men and young people live in the soil; men are not parasites and do not eat. [5] Under drought conditions, the nematode can persist up to two years outside of a host by entering a water biotic state. [3] The life cycle is 17 to 29 days long. [4] The young ones melt once while they are still inside the egg. The eggs hatch in 8 to 10 days. The young one melts three times to reach the immature stage. [9] The immature woman parasitizes the root for one to two weeks. [3] During this time male deposit sperm, which the woman stores until her gonads mature. The nematode can also reproduce via parthenogenesis, without fertilization. [3] At maturity, the female exits the root and lays up to 200 eggs in a gelatinous matrix. [3] Host-parasite conditions When the immature female penetrates the root, a feeding tube is formed from stem secretions. [6] Nematode attacks can cause symptoms in the plant similar to moisture and nutrient deficiencies. It causes hypertrophy in the pericycle cells of seedling roots and in periderm cells of the roots of older plants. [10] Root growth slows and secondary root development is limited. Rot necrosis has been observed in pineapple and banana. Shooting growth suppression and reduction of fruit quality have been observed in crops such as pineapple. [8] Infected plants can be stunted and chlorotic. Wilt disease can follow when opportunistic fungi such as Fusarium and Verticillium infect the plants, a process observed in cotton. [3] [5] Secondary fungal infection can also cause root decay. Damage from R. reniformis is directly related to the number of nematodes present when the crop is planted. Variation among nematode populations, hosts, environmental conditions and soil types can change the threshold or economic level of damage across the geographical distribution of the nematode. [3] Management Some plants are resistant to this nematode. [4] In the exposed tariff, chemical control is one of the most common management practices. Nematicides before and after planting can be effective. [3] [9] Intercropping and alternating, especially with resistant or non-host plants, is used as cultural control to improve the soil, increase antagonistic microorganisms and reduce nematode populations. French marigold (Tagetes patula) and healthy hemp (Crotalaria juncea) are recommended for these applications. [3] The fungus Purpureocillium lilacinum has been used as a means of biological pest control against the nematode in chickpeas. [11] References ^ a b Ferris, H. Rotylenchulus reniformis. Nemaplex. Department of Nematology. University of California, Davis. 2012. ^ a b c d Robinson, A. F., et al. 1997. Rotylenchulus species: identification, distribution, host areas, and crop plant resistance. Nematropica 27(2), 127-80. ^ a b c d e f g h i j k Wang, K. Reniform Nematode, Rotylenchulus reniformis Linford and Oliveira (Nematoda: Tylenchida: Tylenchoidea: Hoplolaimidae: Rotylenchulinae). EENY-210 (IN367). Entomology and nematology. Florida Cooperative Extension Service. University of Florida IFAS. Published 2001, revised 2007. ^ a b c d e MacGowan, J.B. The Reniform Nematode. 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(2008). Biomanagement of reniform nematode, Rotylenchulus reniformis of fruit waste and Paecilomyces lilacinus on chickpeas. World Journal of Agricultural Sciences 4(4), 492-94. Retrieved from the Wikipedia dictionary The following is a defined list of terms used to describe leaf morphology in the description and taxonomy of plants. The leaves can be simple (a single leaf leaf or lamina) or compound (with several brochures). The edge of the blade can be ordinary or irregular, can be smooth or bearing hair, bristles or spines. For several terms describing other aspects of leaves in addition to their general morphology, see the leaf article. The terms listed here are all supported by technical and professional use, but they may not be represented as mandatory or udebatable; readers must use their judgment. Authors often use terms arbitrarily, or coin them to taste, possibly in ignorance of established terms, and it is not always clear whether because of ignorance, or personal preferences, or because use changes with time or context, or because of variation between samples, even samples from the same plant. For example, whether to call leaves on the same tree acuminate, lanceolate, or linear may depend on individual judgment, or what part of the tree one collected them from. The same warnings may apply to caudate, cuspidate and mucronate, or to crenate, dentate, and serrate. Another problem is establishing definitions that meet all cases or satisfy all governments and readers. For example, it seems perfectly reasonable to define a mucro as a small sharp point as a continuation of midrib, but it may not be clear how small enough, how sharp is sharp enough, how hard the point must be, and what to call the point when one can not tell if the blade has a midrib at all. Various authors or field workers may come to incompatible conclusions, or may try to compromise by qualifying so vaguely that a description of a particular plant practically loses its value. Diagram illustrating leaf morphology concepts Leaf structure A ternate composite leaf with a petiole but no rachis (or rachillae) Bipinnate leaf anatomy with labels showing alternative Leaves of most plants include a flat flat called the leaf or lamina, but not all the leaves are flat, some are cylindrical. The leaves can be simple, with a single leaf leaf, or compound, with several brochures. In flowering plants, as well as the leaf of the leaf, it can be a petiole and stipules; composite leaves may have a rachis that supports the brochures. Leaf structure is described by several terms that include: Image Term Latin Description bifoliolate Having two brochures[1] geminate jugate bigeminate Has two brochures, each brochure becomes bifoliolate bipinnate bipinnatus The brochures are even pinnately-compound; twice pinnate biternate With three components, each with three brochures imparipinnate With a different number of brochures, pinnate with a terminal brochure (the opposite of paripinnate) odd-pinnate paripinnate Pinnate with an even number of brochures, missing a terminal brochure (the opposite of imparipinnate) self-pinnate palmately composed palmatus Consisting of brochures all radiating from one point pinnately compound pinnatus Has two rows of brochures on opposite sides of a central axis , see imparipinnate and paripinnate simple Leaf leaf in a continuous section, without brochures (not composite) ternate ternatus With three brochures trifoliolate trifoliolate trifoliolate trifoliolatus tripinnate tripinnate pinnately compound where each brochure is even bipinnatblad and brochure forms Being one of the more visible features, leaf shape is often used for plant identification. Similar terms are used for other plant parts, such as petals, tepals and bracts. Strangely pinnate, pinnatifid leaves (Coriandrum sativum, coriander or coriander) Partial clorose reveal palmate venation in simple leaves of Hibiscus mutabilis Image Term Latin Refers mainly to Description acicular acicularis whole leaf Slim and pointed, needle-like. Acuminate acuminate leaf tips Tapering to a long point in a concave way. acute blade tip or base Tip, with a short sharp vertex angled less than 90°. apiculate apiculatus leaf tips Tapering and ends at a short, slender point. aristate aristatus leaf tips Ending in a stiff, bristly-like point. Curb attenuatus leaf base Having leaf tissue decreases petiole to a narrow base, always has some leaf material on either side of the petiole. Auriculatus blade base To have ear-shaped attachments that extend beyond the accessory of the petiole or to the trunk (in the case of a sitting blade). Asymmetric whole blade With the leaf shape different on each side of the middle rib. caudate caudatus leaf tips Tailed at the apex. cordate, cordiform cordatus the whole leaf Heart-shaped, with petiole or stem attached to the notch. cuneate cuneatus leaf base Triangular, wedge-shaped, stem attaches to point. cuspidate cuspidatus leaf tip With a sharp, elongated, stiff tip; tipped with a cusp. Deltoide, delta deltoideus whole leaf shaped like Greek letter Delta, triangular, stem attaches to the side. digitalate digitatus whole blade with finger-like lobes, to palmate. [2] elliptical elliptical all the oval blade, with a card or no points. ensiform ensiformis the entire blade shaped like a sword, long and narrow with a sharp pointed tip. emarginate emarginatus blade tip Slightly indented at the tip. falcate falcatus whole leaf Sickie-shaped. Fenestrate fenestratus surface has large openings through the blade, see perforate. Sometimes used to describe leaf epidermal windows. filiform filiformis whole leaf Thread-or filament-shaped. flabellate flabellatus whole blade Semi-circular, or fan-like. hastate hastatus whole blade Spear-shaped: Pointed, with barbs, shaped like a spear point, with flaring pointed lobes on the base. Laciniate lacinatus throughout the leaf Very deeply lobed, the lobes are very pulled out, often make the leaf look a bit like a branch or a pitchfork. lanceolate lanceolatus whole blade Long, wider in the middle, shaped like a lance tip. Laminary 3d shape Flat (like most leaves) linear linearis throughout the blade Long and very narrow as a blade of grass. Lobed lobatus the entire leaf ls divided by ravines, can be pinnately lobed or palmately lobed. lorate loratus whole leaf To have the shape of a thong or strap. Lyrate lyratus whole leaf Shaped like a lyre, pinnately lobed blade with an enlarged terminal lobe and smaller lateral lobes. See also: List of lyrate plants mucronate mucronatus leaf tips Ends abruptly in a small sharp point as a continuation of midrib. [3] multifid multi + finders whole blade The cleft in many parts or lobes. Obcordate obcordatus whole leaf Heart-shaped, stem attaches to the descending end. oblanceolate oblanceolatus whole leaf Much longer than wide and with the widest part near the tip, reversed lancet. oblique blade base Asymmetric blade base, with one side lower than the other oblong oblong entire blade Has an elongated shape with slightly parallel sides, roughly rectangular. obovate obovatus whole leaf Teardrop-shaped, stem attaches to the tapering end; reversed ovate. obturllate whole blade Reversed trullate, the longer sides meet on the base instead of the vertex. blunt blunt tip Blunt, forming an angle &gt; 90°. orbicular orbicularis whole leaf Circular. Ovarian ovatus whole leaf Oval, egg-shaped, with a tapering point and the widest part near the petiole. palmate palmatus whole leaf Palm-shaped, it will vile with lobes or leaflets originating from the leaf base. [4] palmately lobed palmatus whole leaf Lobes spread radially from one point. [5] palmatifid palma + finders the entire leaf Palm-shaped, has lobes with incisions that extend less than halfway towards the petiole. palmatipartite palma + partiri whole leaf Has lobes with incisions that extend over halfway towards the petiole. palmatisect palma + secare whole leaf Has lobes with incisions that stretch almost up, but not quite to the petiole. panduratus panduratus whole leaf Fiddle-shaped; obovate with a narrowing near the center. pedate pedatus whole leaf Palmate, with cleft lobes. [6] peltatus stem attachment A round blade where the petiole is attached near the center. An example would be a lotus leaf. Perfolierate perfoliatus stem attachment With the leaf leaf around the trunk so that the stem appears to pass through the leaf. perforate perforatus leaf surface has many holes, or perforations on the blade surface. Compare with fenestrate. pinnately lobed pinna + lobus whole leaf Has lobes pinnately arranged on the central axis. pinnatifid pinna + finders whole blade Has lobes with incisions that extend less than halfway towards midrib. Pinnatipartite pinnatus + partiri whole blade Has lobes with incisions that extend more than halfway towards the midrib. pinnatisect pinnatus + sectus whole leaf Has lobes with incisions that stretch almost, or up to midrib, plicate plicatus 3d shape Folded into folds, usually lengthwise, serving the function of stiffening a large leaf. Reniform reniformis the entire leaf shaped like a kidney: an oval with an inner curve on one side. retuse leaf tip With a shallow notch in a round vertex. rhomboid, rhombic rhomboidalis whole blade Diamond-shaped. rounded rotundifolius blade tip or base Circular, no distinct point. semi-deer 3d shape Rounded on one side, but flat on the other. sinuate sinuatus 3d shape Circular lobed kind of leaves sagittate whole leaf Arrowhead-shaped with the lower lobes folded, or curled down spatulatus spatulatus whole leaf Spoon-shaped; to have a wide flat end that tapers to the base spear-shaped hastatus throughout the blade see hastate. subobtuse subobtusus leaf tip or base Somewhat blunt, neither blunt nor sharp subulate subulatus leaf tips Awl-shaped with a tapering point terete 3d shape Circular in cross-section; more or less cylindrical without grooves or ridges. trullate whole leaf Shaped like a mason trowel truncatus blade tips or base With a square-off end undulatus 3-d shape Wave-like oliere unifoliatus compound leaves with a single brochure. It differs from a single leaf by the presence of two abscission layers and often of petiolules and stipels Edge Leaf margins (edges) are often used in visual plant identification because they are usually consistent in a species or group of species, and are a simple attribute to observe. Edge and margin are interchangeable in the sense that they both refer to the outside perimeter of a leaf. Photo term Latin adjective Description the whole Formaintegra Self; with a steady margin; without tanning ciliate ciliatus Fringed with hair crenate crenatus Wavy-toothed; dentate with rounded teeth crenulate crenulate Fine crenate crisped crispus curly dentate dentatus Toothed. Can be coarsely bulkat, have large teeth, or gland bulkat, have teeth that carry glands denticulate denticulatus Finely toothed double serrate duplicato-dentatus Each tooth carries smaller teeth serrate serratus Saw-toothed; with asymmetric teeth pointing forward serrulate Fine serrate sinuate sinuosus With deep, wave-like indents; rough crenate lobatus Lobatus Indented, with indentation not reach the center lobulate lobulatus With small lobes undulate undulate undulatus With a wavy edge, shallower than sinuate spiny or sharp spiculatus With rigid, sharp points that thistles folding Leaves can also be folded or rolled in various ways. If the leaves initially fold in the bud, but later it rolls out, called vernation, ptyxis is the folding of an individual leaf in a bud. Image Term Latin Description karinere or keeled carinatus with a longitudinal back conduplicate folded upwards, with surfaces near parallel cucullate forming a hood, margins and tip curved downwards involute rolled upwards (towards the adaxial surface) plicate plicatus with parallel folds reduplicate folded downwards, with the surfaces near parallel revolut rolled downwards (towards the abaxial surface) supervoluted contradictory left and right halves of the lamina folded along the longitudinal axis, with one half rolled completely within the other Latin descriptions The Latin word for leaf, folium, is neuter. In descriptions of a single leaf, the neuteren singular end of the adjective, such as folium lanceolatum 'lanceolate leaf', folium lineare 'linear leaf'. In descriptions of several leaves, the neuter majority is used, for example, folia linearia 'linear leaves'. Descriptions often refer to the plant using ablative singular or plural, e.g. foliis ovatis 'with ovarian leaves'. [7] See also Glossary of botanical terms Glossary of plant morphology Cladophylls are leaf-like petioles Leaf size Sinus Leaflet (botany) and Rachis Petiole (botany) and Plant stem Phylloclades are flat stems similar to leaves Pinnation Plant morphology Taxonomy (biology) References ^ Radford, A. E., W.C. Dickson, J.R. Massey, C. R. Bell (1976), Phytography - Morphological Evidence, Vascular Plant Systematics, Harper and Row, New YorkCS1 maint: user authors parameter (link) ^ Also used to describe composite magazines with finger-like brochures. ^ Mucronate, Answers.com, from Roget's thesaurus. ^ palmate (in Norwegian). GardenWeb dictionary for botanical terms. Archived from the original on 13 February 2013. In 2008, Hants based 10-19. ^ Leaf Description Glossary. Www.cs.rochester.edu. Retrieved 2017-11-02. ^ Pedate blad (in Norwegian). Retrieved 24 March 2010. ^ Stearn (2004), p. 439–440. Bibliography Stearn, W.T. (2004). Botanical Latin (4th place (p/b) ed.). 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