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BIOLOGY AND ECOLOGY OF ARMORED MITS DISTINCTIVE ASPECTS

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ABSTRACT: Biology and ekologu of armored mits specific aspects information is provided.

KEYWORDS: Arthropods, atmobiont, hemiedaphic, euedaphic, Oribatida mites, protura, symphyla, microarthropods, or microscopic soil arthropods.

INTRODUCTION

Biology and ecology of cold mites belonging to one or another group of life forms to a certain extent related to For example, living on the surface of the soil is often monovoltine are, they can have a winter or summer diapause, they are high
metabolic activity and productivity, high rates of development unlike, parthenogenesis is rare, the behavior is complex. Hemi- and euedaphic mites, on the other hand, are usually polyvoltine,there are no diapauses in the life cycle, low productivity, more ontogeny continues, they are often facultative, even obligate parthenogenesis is relatively simple in behavior. They are on the surface of the soil, in the bed and are life-adapted complexes in the mineral layer. This is it
the length of the tumors that the groups morphologically pushed out,
differs in intensity of body color and other signs. Key words: Arthropoda, atmobiont, hemiedaphic, euedaphic,in relation to Arthropod mites (armored, gamaz, astigmatic, etc.),together with protura, symphyla and some other groups
term for microarthropods or microscopic soil arthropodsare included in the ecological group .In arthropods, it is accepted to distinguish three large stratified groups: atmobiont, hemiedaphic and euedaphic. They are on the surface of the soil, in the bed and are life-adapted complexes in the mineral layer.

This is it groups morphologically number of ommatidia, pushed out
length of tumors, intensity of body color, etc different from the signs, this makes them morpho-ecological types or allows to consider collembola as life forms. S.K.
Stebaeva expanded this system based on quantitative criteria and perfected. Former atmobiont (surface dwellers) forms private atmobionts (macrophytes and inhabitants of porous beds), inhabitants of the upper layer, neuston (on the surface of the water and at a higher level living in moist biotopes), corticol (lichens and dry those who live in beds) were divided into Every single life form morphologically different. Hemiedaphic (semi-soil) group to understory and understory life forms, euedaphic (private soil) - living in surface and deep soil layers groups . Compared to other microarthropods, mites – with the increase of dryness, the movement activity of Oriobita also increases, causes them to be redistributed in space. As a result of this increases the

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aggregation of the community, in forest biotopes they It accumulates in relatively humid areas and is vertical "deepening" of the distribution occurs. so that uneven distribution of arthropods moisture regime reflecting the heterogeneity of the soil bed
to the thickness, microrelief and the top layer of the soil itself depending on the aspects. If moisture is not a limiting factor, populations are distributed throughout all layers of the bed. Spatial distribution of arthropod community during drought
differentiation is evident and has aspects of the island type starts Changes in spatial distribution – not only migration, but rather a consequence of the chosen number of deaths, in which the total of the community the density suddenly decreases. A thin body covering arthropods provides little protection against exposure to pesticides .
The heterogeneity of spatial distribution is the result of aggregations of mites
also depends on the ability to do. Group behavior in ticks It is observed that it reproduces and defends itself from enemies during the breeding season
relieves. It is associated with the presence of aggregation pheromone.
In general, ephemeral for the spatial distribution of collembolan periodic aggregation is characteristic, it is according to its mechanism is primitive [4]. Thus, soil microarthropods the heterogeneity of distribution has a different nature and scale: primary Small ones are biological in nature, and secondary large ones are soil reflects the variability of its properties.

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