

Question → What is Necrosis? point out its various types?

Ans - The term necrosis is used to indicate the condition in which the death of cells, tissue and organs occurred as a result of the parasitic activity. The characteristic appearance of the dead area differs with different hosts and hosts organs and with different parasites so that there are different types of necrotic symptoms: -

- (i) Spots: - The cells are killed in definitely limited areas and the dead tissue usually become some shade of brown. In many cases the colour change, such as yellowing, precede the death of cells.
- (ii) streaks or stripes: - In some diseases the prominent symptoms consist of an elongated but relatively narrow lesion. These streaks or stripes are usually some shade of brown in colour. The discoloured tissues contain dead cells.
- (iii) Canker: - A canker is dead area in the bark or cortex of the stem, especially of woody plants. Although cankers vary much in size they are most commonly rather largest and are often definitely margined.
- (iv) Blight → This term means a burnt appearance. It refers to sudden death of a plant or its conspicuous parts, such as leaves, blossoms or twigs. The dead organs usually turn brown or black and very soon disintegrate. Early and late blights of potato are good examples.
- (v) Damping off: - It is a condition in which the stem is attacked near the soil surface. The affected portion becomes constricted and weak incapable of bearing the load of the upper portion.
- (vi) Burn, scald or scorch → Areas in the succulent organs of plants die and turn brown due to effect of high temperature such as in sun scald of apple.
- (vii) Rot: - The affected tissue die, decompose to great extent and turn brown. In most cases this condition is brought about by fungi and bacteria which decompose the cellulose, lignin and other associated substances of the plant tissue.