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Application of cypermethrin against parasites agricultural animals

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Abstract

This article is devoted the doses, concentrations, ways of preparation of working emulsions, dusting and application of cypermethrin (manufactures of the Electrochemical factory in Navoi) in order to optimize the number of parasites, to therapy and make preventive maintenance of agricultural animals from parasitoses in live-stock farming are resulted in details in it.

Keywords: Acaricid, insectocid, insectoacaricid, emulsiya, ectomin, cirax, concentrat, cypermethrin, parasites, permethrin

Introduction

Now almost are everywhere excluded negatively on an organism of the person and animals arsenic and phthoros, hydrargyriorganic, chlororganic (DDT, dyeldrin, gexachloran, chlorinated terpenes, preparations dyenic synthesis, etc.), many phosphororganic (butiphos, chlorophos, benzophosphat, metaphos, phtalophos, tiophos, etc.), carbamates (sevin, dikresil, benamil, benlat, uzgen, algin, fundazol, etc.) connections are excluded almost everywhere now.

In this connection there arises necessity in development of more effective (including against resistant populations), economically advantageous, safe methods for the person and animal and means of struggle against parasites, parasitoses, carriers of transmissible illnesses activators (further carriers of illnesses).

In this respect the most suitable, in connection with their high efficiency in small concentration and dozes, concerning low toxicity for animals, safety to the environment, useful to fauna and flora proved to be pyrethroid connections (permethrin preparations).

Now synthetic pyrethroides are produced in the USA, England, Switzerland and other countries, and in Uzbekistan they are produced under trading names cypermethrin, cirax, cyperphos (Navoi ECHI), permethrin-10 (Bukhara). They are widely used in plant-growing against wreckers and plant illnesses, in animal industries in struggle with ecto- and (some) endoparasites, parasitoses, carriers of transmissible (including naturallyhotbeds) illnesses of person and animals.

It is known, that the Republic of Uzbekistan is situated in a vulnerable geographical zone concerning flash of naturallyhotbed illnesses - plagues, Central Asian (Crimean) haemorrhagic fevers, tularaemia, leishmanioses, epizootics efemerica fevers, ticks encephalitis, theileriosis (piroplasmidoses) and other transmissible illnesses dangerous for humans and animals. In this connection it is required to concentrate attention of scientists, experts of medical-veterinary service and other responsible persons to solving of this rather important problem.

Now cypermethrin is in a leading position (among insectoacaricidal preparations) concerning the period of "life" and area of application.

Indications to application. Animals are processed with a view of therapy from acarososes, caused by ticks (boophilos, hyalommatos, dermacentos, rhipicephalos, ixodeos, haemaphysalos), sheep from alveonasos, large and fine horned livestock and other animals from psoroptos, chorioptos, demodecos, sheep and goat from sarcoptos, birds from argasidoses and dermanyssose; from entomoses, caused by insects - ecto- and endoparasites - large horned livestock from hypodermatoses (hypodermic botflies), sheep from oestroses

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(nose-pharyngeal botfly), goat from crivellioses (botfly), large horned livestock and sheep from linognathosis (lise), large horned livestock (LHL) and unartiodactyls from haematopinosis (lise), sheep from melophagosis (blood-sucker).

Bringing animals into the premise is allowed in 12 hours after desinsection or desacarization. The ways of destruction of parasitic insects and ticks on a body of animals are resulted in table 1.

Thus sprayings of animal herds are carried out with the help of desinsection machines - DMK, LCD, WDM and other installations. Separate animals can be processed with the

help of sprayers such as "Automax", "Sever", desinfal or other mechanisms. Animals are sprayed against parasitic insects and ticks once in 9-10-12 days during a mass parasitive season.

It is not recommended to desinsect and desacarizate animals inside premises and in badly aired places (in low places, hollows, etc.), in hot hours of the afternoon. Usually processing is carried out on specially constructed platforms (with the help of shower installations or other spraying mechanisms, rendering the preparation from windward sides.

Table 1: Ways of application

Objects of application The form of application	Ways of application	The form of application		Notes
		water emulsion (w.e.)		
		concentration, %	quantity	
Sheeps <i>Lise</i> (linognathos), mallophages (bovicolos), melophages (melophagos), mallophages (mallophagos), <i>Ixode ticks</i> (rhipicephalos, hialommatos, dermacentos, ixodeos, boophilos, haemaphisalos), alveonasos	Bathing To dip for 30 seconds into a tank with w.e.	0,0125	0,5 litre (l) of preparation+1 ton of water	In preventive purposes - once, therapeutic - twice, with an interval of 9-10-12 days
		0,025	1,0 l prep.+1 ton water	
		0,03	1,2 l prep.+1 ton water	
	Drawing from cervicales up to cruciatus	0,001-0,015- 0,005-0,007	0,04-0,6-0,2-0,28 litre prep. + 1 ton water	
		0,015	0,5 l/at animal w.e.	
<i>Sarcoptoides ticks</i> (psoroptos, sarcoptos)	Bathing	0,025-0,03	1-1, 2 l prep. + 1 ton water	
<i>Oestrose</i>	Into intranosales courses with the help of a syringe	0,015	10-20 ml/ at an. w.e. 0,006-0,012 ml AWS	1-2 times
Large horned livestock: <i>lise</i> (haematopinose, linognathose), mallophages (bovicolose)	Spraying	0,015-0,025	3-4 l w.e. to adult animal, 1, 5-2 l to young growth	In the preventive purposes – once, therapeutic - twice, with an interval of 9-10-12 days
<i>Ixodes ticks</i> : (rhipicephalose, etc.)	Spraying	0,025	3-4 l w.e. to adult animal 1,5-2 l/to young growth	
<i>The tick psoroptes</i> (psoroptose), <i>hypoderma</i> (hypodermatose)	Spraying	0,025		
Cattle-breeding premises: Zoophilous fly and others endophilous insects	Spraying after pasture of animals	0,015-0,02	0,6-0,8 l prep.+ 1 ton water, 50-200 ml w.e./m ² of a surface of a premise	With an interval 21 day

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