

E- content SEC ZOOLOGY SERICULTURE -Parul Puri

18/3/2020 Lecture: SILKWORM PESTS :Uzi fly, Dermestidae, Vertebrate Pests

19/3/2020 ASSIGNMENT SILKWORM PESTS

20/3/2020 Lecture : SILKWORM PESTS AND THEIR MANAGEMENT

23/3/2020 Lecture :Disinfectants PART 1 :Basic criteria ,CONDITIONS OF DISINFECTION

24/3/2020 Lecture :Disinfectants commonly used in sericulture

24/3/2020 ASSIGNMENT : DISINFECTANTS BASED ON CLASSIFICATION

PDF UZI FLY DERMESTID BEETLE.pdf
SEC SERICULTURE

Return

All students

Sort by status

Handed in

Saumya Sinha

Assigned

Danish Aslam

Tarun Bhaskar

Prerna Joshi

22

stage is attacked by a tachinid fly (*Exorista bombycis*), commonly known as uzi fly, leading to considerable decline in cocoon yield. In cocoon stage (seed / stifled / moth pierced cocoons), the silkworms are attacked by dermestid beetles (*Dermestes* spp.) These beetles are commonly referred to as carpet beetles. They are reported to cause considerable reduction in egg production in silkworm egg production centers (grainages).

2.2 IDENTIFICATION OF PESTS

Silkworm Pests and their Management

Uzi Fly, *Exorista bombycis* (Diptera : Tachinidae)

- The adult Uzi fly is blackish grey in colour.
- It is bigger than the common Housefly, *Musca domestica* and is more efficient in flight.
- It has four longitudinal black stripes on the dorsum of the thorax and three cross-wise stripes on the abdomen.
- Male are 11.9 mm to 12.00 mm and the female 10.20 mm to 10.40 mm in length. Width varies from 3.60 to 3.90 mm.
- Wing span is about 10 mm and the wings are covered with dark grey hairs. Eyes are chocolate brown in colour (Fig 2.1).

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Getting Started

B.Sc. LS SEC II yr
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UNIT 2 SILKWORM PESTS AND THEIR MANAGEMENT

Structure

- 2.0 Objectives
- 2.1 Introduction
- 2.2 Identification of Pest
- 2.3 Life Cycle of Uzi fly
- 2.4 Uzi fly Management and Economics
- 2.5 Dermestes Beetle
- 2.6 Let Us Sum Up

← PDF Disinfectants PART 2.pdf
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Stream Classwork People Marks

Upcoming
Due tomorrow
01:59 – Disin

DISINFECTANTS

- **Formalin**
- **bleaching powder**
- **Slaked lime (Calcium hydroxide-Ca (OH)₂)**
- **Ashtra**
- **Chlorine Dioxide- *Sanitech, Serichlor***

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DISINFECTION AND HYGIENE

The silkworm is affected by a large number of diseases caused by virus, bacteria, fungi and protozoa. These diseases are known to occur in almost all sericultural regions of the world. The adverse environmental factors like temperature, humidity and poor quality of mulberry leaves reduce the tolerance of the host to the pathogen and hence increases susceptibility to infections. Disinfections and hygiene forms an integral part of healthy and successful silkworm rearing. Crop loss due to incidence of diseases is one of the major problems encountered by silkworm rearers in India. The incidence of silkworm diseases and crop losses is greatly influenced by rearing practices, frequency of cropping; conditions of rearing houses, general hygiene and environmental conditions

