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(Hyalomma) dromodarri Kock 1844
تأثير بعض منظمات النمو على دورة حياة الفرد
- Document Language** : Arabic
- Abstract** : The obtained results have realized the assumption, truly stated in the present work that hormones can be used to interrupt the normal physiology of Camel ticks *Hyalomma (Hyalomma) dromodarii*. This led to death caused by interruption in its life cycle. and so can be used in tick control. In the present work this interruption was accomplished by raising the internal concentration of certain hormones in both fed nymphs and females by using some growth regulators: Juvenoides (JH I , JH II , JH III) , Precocene (precocene -2-) and Ecdysterone (Ecdysterone) .The present results show that nymphs were tremendously affected in different degrees depending on both the moulting nymphal stage and/or the applied dose. The effect appears as mortality induction. induced lethality in both nymphs that failed to complete moulting, and adults formed from successfully moulted individuals. The "mobile II nymphal stage is highly sensitive to the active juvenoid (JH III) .In contrast it was less sensitive to ecdysterone .The opposite was true in the successive moulting stages. A lethal effect was also observed after precocene treatment to the first three moulting stages. An immediate effect on the Females was also obtained by using the Juvenoides , but this effect was more obvious in the 2nd generation where no egg batching was recorded. At the same time, the resulting larvae showed high percentage of mortality. Precocene caused limited mortality to females even at very large doses. The obtained results were discussed: in details and interpreted in text of the thesis.
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