

OBSERVATION ON THE PREVALANCE OF HABITAT OF FULL-FED IXODID TICKS IN AZAMGARH DISTRICT OF EASTERN UTTAR PRADESH

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ABSTRACT

The present piece of work is a result of observation done on the prevalence of habitats of full-fed ixodid ticks in district Azamgarh which lies in Eastern U.P. in India.

KEYWORDS : Ixodid Tick, Animals, Hand-lens

The ixodid ticks are the most common tick species in the hearts of villages, where not only cattle but other animals like dogs, goats and sheep are the major hosts for fulfillment of their meal requirements. After feeding the ixodid ticks usually leaves their hosts and get dropped on the ground and move slowly to the sheltered places.

This activity is actually a natural feeding behavior of almost all the ticks. In the sheltered places these ticks deposit their eggs in the clusters and finally get die. Thus, there is not any evidence of parental care of eggs and nymphs etc. (Alwar, 1970; Cotton, 1911).

MATERIALS AND METHODS

It is a pain staking work to observe the engorged female ticks after their detachment from the host body. These ticks are counted one by one in both the condition such as in field as well as in the Stoll feeding herself continuous brilliant light is required for the observation and focus on their search pattern for oviposition. The ticks are also sensitive to the physical disturbances like footsteps vibrations, jerks and strokes etc. therefore at the time of oviposition of ticks the pin-drops silence is necessary. A hand lens of high magnifying capacity is must to observe them and their behavioral adjust of oviposition.

OBSERVATION

Observations are made by two methods.

1. In the natural condition of tick habitats.
2. In the as it is and labs under control methods by the use of many glass wares and equipments to provide them conditions and temperature as in their habitats.

In the present study the first method of observation

is followed in though way ecological conditions likes temperature, humidity and safe zones play major role in the life history of ixodid ticks. The clusters of deposited eggs contain pale yellowish/whitish barrel-shaped eggs with different numbers accordingly to the body size of the female ticks and its engorgement (Nagar, 1965).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The single cattle tick *Boophilus microplus* in its life span of about 60 days lays upto 2000 of eggs in clusters and after hatching emergence of 6 legged larvae takes place although these ticks have high egg laying capacity but due to genetically susceptibility and environmental hazards the eggs and other juvenile stage along with their adult face high mortality rate about 40% in open grazing field area and about 22% in the sheltered places in the house etc. the first six egged seed ticks are in tremendous number but only 10% in open grazing fields and 30% in sheltered places reach to their adult stages. There are about 4 generations recorded in one year in table 1. The life stage includes eggs, seed tick, nymphs and adults, Embryologically the ticks are of gradual metabolous orthopodes parasites of cattle and other animals (Legg, 1930).

CONCLUSION

It is found that *Boophilus microplus* tick as ectoparasites of cattle and other animals is a common factor for the health hazards. Because these suck the blood directly from their different body parts causing different pathogenic animals symptoms. The tick are coevo luted with domestic animals in their existence and have developed many safe guards and adaptation. These have excellent capacity of

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Table 1 : Observation of Ixodid Ticks

Observation	Observed engorged ticks	No. of eggs clusters	Duration hatching weeks	Mortality rate in the deposited eggs	Emergence of six legged larvae	% age of adults from seed tick
A. Vegetables	30	30 (about 1000-2000)	2-3	About 40%	About 60%	10% (about 3600)
B. Cracks and crevices of house	75	eggs/tick 75 (about 1000-2000 eggs/ticks)	4-5	About 22%	About 78%	30% (about 35100)

reproduction. This is the reason why different kinds of control measures, seasonal changes and ecological variation leading in to their high motality rate but always becomes in sufficient in their complete eradication from the Eastern U.P. particularly from the Azamgarh district.

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