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INSECTICIDAL EFFICACY OF CYPERMETHRIN 25% PYRETHROID

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ANNOTATION

The article provides information on the harm of synanthropic insects to human health. Drosophila Fll. The results of the study of the effect of the drug Cypermethrin 25% (k.e.) on the nutrition of the offspring are presented. In this case, a 0.07% aqueous emulsion of the drug was found to be 100% insecticidal.

Keywords: Endophilic, synanthropic, insect, drug, solution, concentrate, emulsion, insecticides, disinfection, disinsection

RELEVANCE OF THE TOPIC

The resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Cabinet of Ministers of Uzbekistan provides for the constant provision of the population of the country with quality food products. All faunistic forms of zoophilic insects are constantly changing. Evolutionary changes will eventually lead to the formation of new species, generations, families, families. Although the species themselves are extremely diverse, their habitats and relationships are also diverse [2]. All insects form separate spaces, groups, complexes, ie biocenoses, connected with each other and habitats distributed in a given area. Zoobiocenosis occurs when the natural biocenosis is altered under the influence of anthropogenic factors. This results in the emergence of new species. It is a very prolific biological species, common in almost all biocenoses of the earth, in close to human-dominated residential buildings, livestock buildings and ecotopes. This species is Drosophila Fll. It is widespread in nature [3]. In the study of the evolutionary biology of species D. melanogaster Mg. The study of the metamorphosis of insects is of great scientific and theoretical importance. This is the most convenient object for insect research, and almost all biologists begin their research by studying the developmental cycle of this insect. This species is Drosophila Fll. brown or yellow, red-eyed, two-winged insect, 2-3 mm in size, belonging to the genus [3-4]. It lives in a liquid biological environment during the egg and larval embryonic period. The female is larger than the male and differs in several morphological features. The female's abdomen is well developed, with 8 tergites. The male is 6 and the 7th is united. The body is covered with feathers. These insects differ from other species in size, structure and morphology. Synanthropic insects thrive in homes throughout the year, choosing where to feed and laying eggs [4]. Their larvae are extremely dangerous and cause miaz disease as a result of consuming contaminated food [5]. As a result, the fruits stored in warehouses are damaged, causing diseases of the gastrointestinal tract and having a major impact on human health. It is necessary to carry out disinfection and disinsection measures against them without adversely affecting the environment and human health.Research materials and methods. Drosophila Fll, an endophilic and synanthropic insect. Research on the morphology and biology of the generation was carried out in the laboratory of VITI Arachnoentomology. . Biological, ecological, entomological, zoological, biodiversity and other researches have been accepted in

modern biomethodology and veterinary and medical sciences. , V.N. Beklemisheva, 1956, 1958) and other books and manuals. Drosophila Fll. generation D. Melanogaster, D. funibris were placed in special glass containers and the effect of using the new drug Cypermethrin 25% in different doses was determined.

The purpose of the study. Drosophila Fll. The aim was to study the morphology and biology of mosquitoes belonging to the genus Tsipermetrin-25 (Belarus) and to develop measures to control them.

Research results. The tests were performed in the laboratory of VITI arachnoentomology. Concentrations of various aqueous emulsion forms of Tsipermethrin-25% (k.e.) concentrate emulsion were tested against D. melanogaster, D. funibris insects.

Experiment 1. D. Funibris and D. melanogaster insects were placed in special glass jars (jars) filled with apples. After disinsection by spraying 0.006% aqueous emulsion of cypermethrin-25, the surface of the fruit was sprayed at a rate of 05-1 ml / m2. At the same time, 18 ex-insects in contact with the drug died in 2 days. The insecticidality of 0.006% dose of cypermethrin25% was 85% (Table 1).

Test results of the drug "Tsipermetrin-25" (k.e.):

Parasite type	Number of insects	Aqueousemulsionvolume (l)	Working emulsion concentration (%)	ADV (ml)	Insecticide effective (%)
D. funibris	6	500	0,006	0,11	78
D. funibris	6	500	0,006	0,12	82
D. melanogaster	6	500	0,006	0,13	85

Table 1

Experiment 2. Active 20 copies of D. Funibris and D. melanogaster insects were placed in special glass jars (jars) containing grapes. Sprayed with 0.009% aqueous emulsion of the drug. The aqueous emulsion was sprayed on wet absorbent surfaces at a rate of 1-3 ml / m2. During the observation, 100 percent of the insects that came in contact with the drug died. In this case, a dose of 0.009% of the drug Cypermethrin25% (k.e.) was 100% effective.

Table 2.

Parasite type	Number of insects	Aqueous emulsion volume (l)	Working emulsion concentration (%)	ADV (ml)	Insecticide is effective (%)
D. funibris	8	500	0,009	0,18	100
D. funibris	6	500	0,009	0,18	100
D. melanogaster	5	500	0,009	0,18	100

CONCLUSION

Drosophila Fll. genus D. Funibris, D. melanogaster are common. Cypermethrin25% (k.e.) can be used to control them. In this case, a concentration of 0.009% of the drug is 100% insecticidal.

When working with cypermethrin it is necessary to follow the "Sanitary rules and hygiene standards in the use, storage and transportation of pesticides in the national economy of Uzbekistan" (SAN NKGM rules № 0028-94).

It is advisable to continue studying the insecticidal properties of this drug.

Only insect repellent areas should be disinfected. This drug is dangerous for bees. Timely disposal of household waste.

Observance of sanitary condition in places where food is encountered throughout the year in apartments.

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