BINDURA UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE EDUCATION

ZIMBABWE

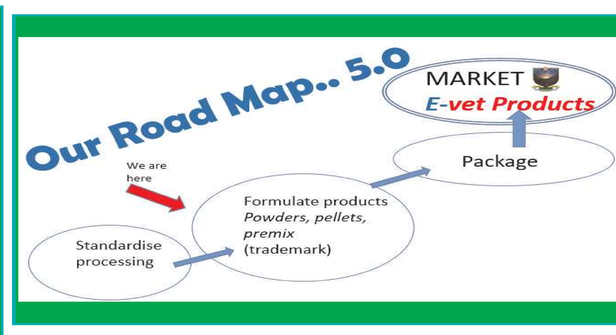
ETHNOVET PROJECT for Animal Disease Control

INTRODUCTION

Increasing mortalities in cattle is attributed to tick-borne diseases. These diseases may occur despite regular dipping due to development of tick resistance to conventional acaricides. Development of bioacaricides, which have different modes of action to conventional acaricides is a viable option for control of tick-borne diseases in animals.

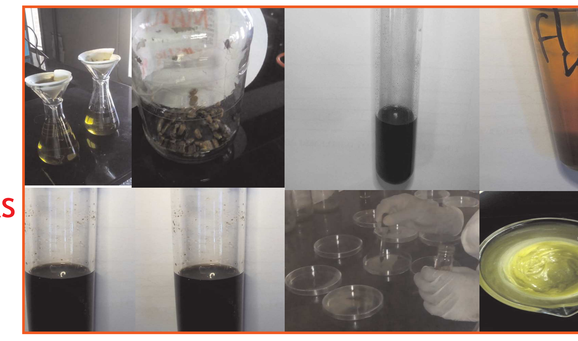
OBJECTIVE

To develop bioacaricides as alternatives to synthetic products for tick control in livestock.



PROGRESS MADE

Ethno botanical survey
Phytochemical extraction
Laboratory Bioassays on ticks
Phytochemical screening
Formulation of a potential grease for Tick control



ADVANTAGES OF USING ETHNOVET MEDICINES

- Easily degradable
- Cheap
- Locally available
- Little or no side effects

PLANNED ACTIVITIES

- Field and Laboratory based trials of potential formulations
- Production of a poly-herbal acaricide as opposed to a single plant extract
- Expand screen to include control of diseases of economic importance.

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