TABANUS

Morphology, bionomics, life cycle, vector potentiality, pathogenesis& control.

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TABANUS

Common name : Horse fly .

Host : Large domesticated & wild animals and birds

Species : *Tabanus rubidus* , *Tabanus striatus*

Morphology :

- They are dark coloured robust flies.
- The eyes are large and holoptic in male dicoptic in female
- The proboscis is shorter than head .
- The mouth parts is adopted for blood sucking and lapping
- The antennae is 3 segmented.

Dorsal & Ventral view of 'TBANUS'

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SOURCE-GOOGLE

TABANUS FLY

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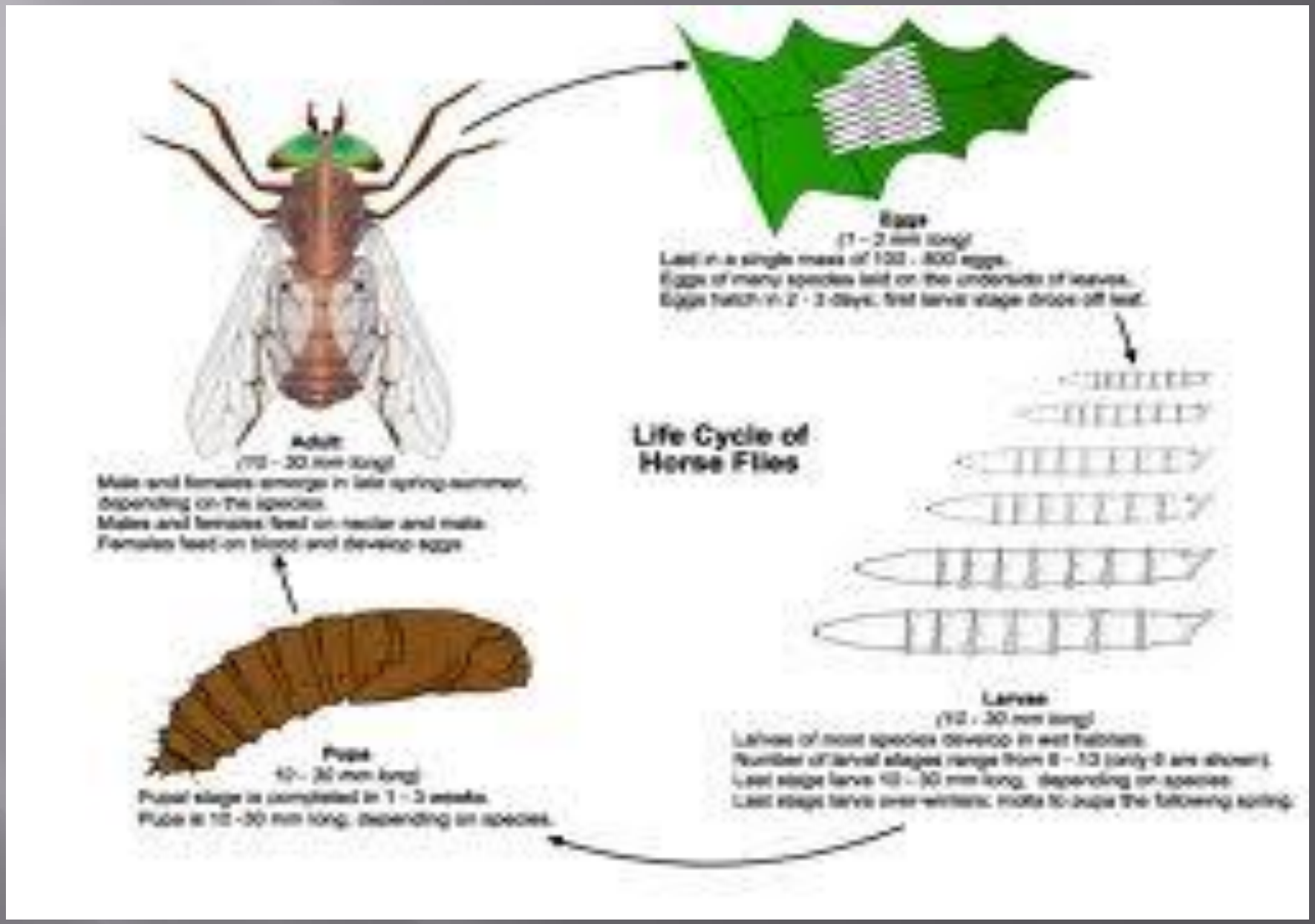
LIFE CYCLE

- The female flies require blood meal for development of eggs
- The cigar shaped eggs hatch larva expelled out.
- The larva of Tabanus identified by presence of 'Graber's organ in the terminal end .
- The larva acts as predator and greyish white in colour .
- The larva come very close to the ground surface and enter about 1-2 inch then prepare a pupal cell.
- The pupa is obtectate type .
- The adult fly come out from pupa.



LIFE CYCLE OF TABANUS

SOURCE-GOOGLE

PATHOGENESIS

- The affected animals become restless at the time of bite . The bites painful and irritating , the bite area become swollen.

- They are actively involved in transmission of causative agent of various viral, bacterial and protozoan diseases like Equine infectious anaemia , Bovine leukaemia, Hog cholera, Anthrax ,Nagana disease, Ma-de- cadres, Tryanosomiasis

- Some filarial nematodes like *Loa loa* also transmitted by these fly.

PREVENTION & CONTROL

- Control is very difficult because they are long flier.
- Pouring of kerosene oil into water can killed the larval.
- The breeding places may be destroyed by making proper drainage.
- Biological control by 'Lady bird beetle' the nematode parasite Mermithidae.