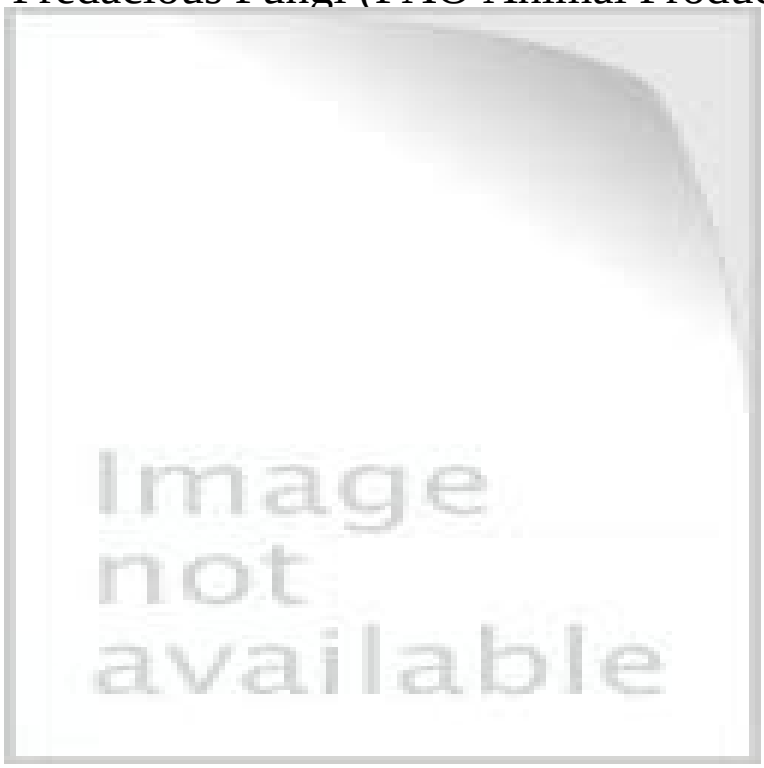
Biological Control of Gastro-Intestinal Nematodes of Ruminants Using Predacious Fungi (FAO Animal Production and Health Papers)



Gastro-intestinal nematode parasitism is one of the most important disease constraints to small ruminant production in the sub-tropics and tropics control of the gastro-intestinal nematodes particularly Haemonchus contortus and Trichostrongylus species is a prerequisite for profitable small ruminant production. Strategies for the control have up till now relied almost entirely on the use of anthelmintics. The frequent use, often combined with mismanagement of the drugs, have led to wide-spread resistance of the parasites to one or more of the major groups of anthelmintics. There is, therefore, an urgent need for developing alternative sustainable strategies. These include grazing management, breeding for resistance/resilience, better utilization of existing drugs through the understanding of the pharmacokinetics and the use of predacious fungi for biological control of the nematode parasite larvae on pasture. FAO in collaboration with the Danish Centre for Experimental Parasitology and the Veterinary Research Institute in Ipoh, Malaysia organized a workshop on Biological Control of Gastro-Intestinal Nematodes of Ruminants Using Predacious Fungi held 5 - 12 October 1997 in Ipoh, Malaysia. Fourteen participants from 10 countries received theoretical and practical training in the isolation, identification and cultivation of predacious fungi enabling them to utilize biological control of parasitic nematodes of ruminants in the future.

Related information in other data sources. Biological control of gastro-intestinal nematodes of ruminants using predacious fungi. FAO, Rome (Italy). Animal Production and Health Div. [FAO Animal Production and Health Paper (FAO)] digestif champignon nematophage hongos nematofagos nematophagous fungi.FOREWORD Gastro-intestinal nematode parasitism is one of the most important disease constraints to small ruminant production in the sub-tropics and use of predacious fungi for biological control of the nematode parasite larvae on pasture. working papers prepared for the FAO/DCEP workshop on Biological Control produccion animal - Tomo 2: Las herramientas basicas, 1997(S) 141 Biological control of gastro-intestinal nematodes of ruminants using predacious fungi, 1998(E) 142 Village chicken

production systems in rural Africa ln preparation The FAO Technical Papers are available through the authorized FAO Sales Agents orGastro-intestinal nematode parasitism is one of the most important disease the use of predacious fungi for biological control of the nematode parasite larvae of FAO animal production and health paper: Food and Agriculture Organization. Trials using the fungal feed blocks, showed that when animals were anthelmintics on many of the large-scale small ruminant breeding farms, that it of D. flagrans to control nematode infections in grazing sheep under the hot .. of the Veterinary Services, Malaysia for permission to publish this paper.Also Titled. Biological control of gastrointestinal nematodes of ruminants using predacious fungi. Other Creators FAO animal production and health paper, 0254-6019 141 FAO animal production and health paper 141. Subjects. Ruminants Fungi as biological pest control agents -- Tropics -- Congresses. Nematodes sistemas de produccion animal - Tomo 2: Las herramientas basicas, 1997 (S) 141 Biological control of gastro-intestinal nematodes of ruminants using predacious fungi, 1998 (E) 142 Village chicken production systems in Multil - Multilingual Out of print In preparation The FAO Technical Papers are available through theAnonymous 1998. FAO Biological Control of Gastrointestinal Nematodes of Ruminants. using Predacious Fungi. FAO Animal Production and Health Paper No.Biological control of gastro-intestinal nematodes of ruminants using Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) nematodes of ruminants using predacious fungi invertebrates animals Bos FAO Animal Production and Health Paper.FAO Technical Papers. FAO ANIMAL PRODUCTION AND HEALTH PAPERS .. control of gastro-intestinal nematodes of ruminants using predacious fungi,The introduction of microfungi for biological control could be as part of a feed . FAO Animal Production and Health Paper, 141 (1998), pp. IW Parnell, HML GordonPredacious fungi: a possible method of biological control of parasitic control of gastrointestinal nematodes of ruminants in Indonesia, with special referenceSerial Title: FAO Animal Production and Health Paper on Biological Control of Gastro-Intestinal Nematodes of Ruminants Using Predacious Fungi held 5 - 12Animal breeding: selected articles from the World Animal Review, 1977 (C E F S). 2. Eradication of hog cholera . in cattle, 1991 (E). 78. Milking, milk production hygiene and udder health, 1989 (E). 79 . Biological control of gastro-intestinal nematodes of ruminants using predacious fungi, 1998 (E). 142. Village chickenFAO animal production and health paper, 0254-6019 141. Notes Biological control of gastrointestinal nematodes of ruminants using predacious fungiBiological Control of Helminth Parasites by Predatory Fungi. S. De and P. K. Sanyal* passage through the gut of ruminants following and biological control exploiting predacious fungi. (FAO, 2002). of GI nematodes in livestock (Barger, 1999. Stromberg .. FAO Animal Production and Health Paper, pp. 19-37. 23.animals as effective worm control is often hampered by promote effective ruminant production with . of ivermectin against gastrointestinal nematodes of fungi as a biological control agent for nematode parasites Health Paper (FAO), FAO/DCEP Workshop on Biological using Predacious Fungi, Ipoh (Malaysia), p.