

THE SUSCEPTIBILITY AND RESISTANCE OF FRY AND FINGERLINGS OF
OREOCHROMIS MOSSAMBICUS PETERS TO SOME PESTICIDES
COMMONLY USED IN SRI LANKA

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The acute toxicity of seven weedicides, three acaricides and eight insecticides used in the control of agricultural pests in Sri Lanka to the fry and fingerlings of Oreochromis mossambicus Peters was determined by standard bioassay procedure. Based on the 48-hr. LC_{50} tests on the following pesticides: Ronstrar, Propanex, Lorox, Stam, F-34, Gramoxone, Agroxone, Basfapon, Elsan, Dicofol, Rogor, Endosulfan, Aldrex, Ambush, Gammalin, Emdrex, Actellic, Super Sumithion and Azodrin 60, the most toxic weedicide is Ronstrar while the most toxic acaricide and insecticide are Elsan and Endosulfan, respectively. Basfapon, Rogor and Azodrin 60 are the least toxic weedicide, acaricide and insecticide, respectively. The pesticides tested are listed in their respective groups in order of their decreasing toxicity to both fry and fingerlings. The behaviour, symptoms and abnormalities exhibited by fry and fingerlings on exposure to these pesticides are described.