1. Figure 1. depicts the geographic distribution of deaths from vector-borne diseases around the world.
   1. What is striking about this distribution pattern?
   2. Because deaths are reported by country, why should we not expect that the deaths are evenly distributed throughout the country?
   3. Who (what populations) are most at risk? Explain why.
   4. Who (what populations) are not most at risk? Explain why

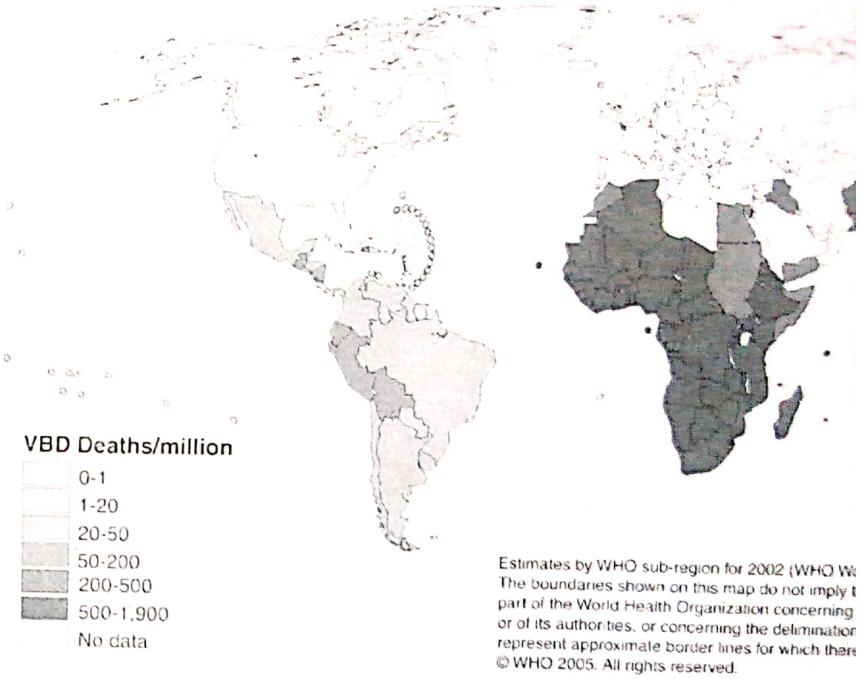

FIGURE SA-1 Deaths from vector-borne diseases.
SOURCE: Reprinted with permission from the World Health Organization (2004c).

Fig 1.

5.

- Malaria is thought to have killed up to one-third of the population of Europe in the mid-14th century.
- Describe the life cycle of malaria.
- How is it spread?
- Why was Malaria so destructive in Europe?
- And, what has changed in the intervening years to mak outbreaks either more or less likely to occur today than
- Finally, if such an outbreak is unlikely in Europe, why s they be concerned about this medieval disease today an so much money? Support your answer.

6.

A rare form of the AIDS virus has recer
mutated into a new biotype that is
extremely pathogenic to all insect vectors
This disease is spreading rapidly across th
Africa and is expected to eliminate all
insect life within two years! Describe at
least five major biological consequences
that such a mass extinction will have on
human life.

7.

Illustrate with diagrams the life yellow fever.

8.

In your opinion, what is the most important biological question about insects that remains to be answered and why

Why are insects vectors mosquitoes not affected by the pathoge carry?

9.

How to identify Culex, Anopheles and Aedes mosquitoes and their larvae?

QUIZ 1

ENTOMOLOGY II

BIOL 356

Quiz 2

1. What is Integrated Pest Management

2. After conducting a study on a plantation, you identify a new pest affecting the leaves of the tobacco. Opine a possible way by which this infestation can be controlled.

3. The use of antifeedants is a novel approach in insect pest control. What disadvantage is associated with this approach?

4. Give an account on how cultural practices can substantially reduce pest numbers and their impact on crops.

5. With a specific example, elucidate how the classical biological control of pest technique is implemented

6. Compare and contrast and contrast inundation and inoculation.

7. A plant species is known to drive away pests from it environment. Under what method of control will you place it and why?