

论著

彭州市地震灾区临时安置点蝇类防治初报

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摘要:

【摘要】 目的 调查地震灾区临时安置点蝇类防治工作进展和效果,科学指导防治工作。方法 在临时安置点采取环境卫生管理、定期化学杀灭和家庭防蝇,用笼诱法调查蝇类种群,用目测法监测厕所和垃圾堆(桶)、帐篷内、帐篷外3类环境的蝇密度,用现场观察法调查孳生地管理情况,以及村民的防蝇、灭蝇方法。结果 家蝇是临时安置点的优势种(96.85%),地震后第4~8周临时安置点厕所与垃圾堆、帐篷内、帐篷外的平均蝇密度均低于1只/m²,第5周时厕所配置达到100%,垃圾收集设施配置及其及时清运比例分别为76.92%和69.23%,家庭剩余食物加盖保存率为94.01%,碗筷入柜或加盖保存率为93.00%。结论 综合防治措施在临时安置点的蝇类防治中得到有效执行,蝇密度低于四川省卫生厅建议的控制标准,今后应强化对孳生地蝇蛆的控制。

关键词: 蝇类防治 地震 灾区 安置点

Flies control in temporary shelters of Pengzhou city after earthquake

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Abstract:

【Abstract】 Objective To investigate control effect of flies in temporary shelters of post-earthquake disaster areas and to provide the science evidence for its control. Methods Manage environmental sanitation and spray periodically insecticide to control flies in temporary shelters. Investigate fly population by cage-trap method, monitor flies density by eye balling method in washrooms, trash piles(cans), inside and outside of tents, and survey the management of flies breeding sites and prevention and control measure of civilians by field observation. Results Houseflies was the dominant species (96.85%) in the temporary shelters. The average fly density was less than one fly/m² around temporary shelters after the earthquake for 4-8 weeks. At the fifth week post-earthquake, all the shelters were equipped with washroom. About 76.92% trash containers were equipped, and 69.23% of domestic garbage were cleaned up and transported away without delay. 94.01% of food-leavings was covered, and 93.00% of tableware was deposited in the cupboard. Conclusion It was effective to take the integrated pest management measures to control flies in the temporary shelters. The control of breeding sites should be strengthened in the future.

Keywords: Flies control Earthquake Disaster areas Temporary shelters

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