

SURVEY OF ROOF RAT *Rattus rattus*, (Linn.) IN EL-IBRAHEMIA DISTRICT, SHARKIA GOVERNORATE

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Abstract

Survey of the roof rat *Rattus rattus* (Linn.) by live traps in the three different locations, (houses, granaries and poultry farm) in El-Ibrahemia district, Sharkia Governorate were studied, during two successive years (2004/2005 and 2005/2006). The total number of *R. rattus* (Linn.) were (435 and 329 individuals), (84 and 67 individuals) and (86 and 66 individuals) recorded in houses, granaries and poultry farm during the 1st and 2nd years, respectively. The data indicated that females outnumbered males all over the year in the three studied locations except during the 2nd year, in the granaries. The number of mature stages exceeded that of the immature ones at the different locations during all the studied years. On the other hand, the poultry farm obtained the highest average number of embryos per pregnant female for the roof rat was 7.1 and 7.3 during the 1st and 2nd years, respectively.

Keywords: *Rattus rattus* (Linn.) – Sex ratio – Maturity status – Reproduction.

INTRODUCTION

Wild rats can attack all kinds of cereal crops, vegetables, fruits, granaries, stored food and grains. World wide, an annual loss of 3.55% of stored grains is to the damage of *R. rattus* Dykstra (1966) and rat damage occurs during all phases of food production and storage. Rodent's problem increased in the last two decades. The main reasons are due to the diversion in agricultural system and construction of new cities in the desert areas and the wide usage of pesticides for controlling agricultural pests that leads to the kill of natural enemies of rodents i.e. reptiles and wild birds.

In Egypt, several authors studied the sex ratio, maturity status on rodents in a semi desert area (Arafa, 1968, Abdel-Gawad *et al.*, 1982, El-Bahrawy, 1986, Abd-El-Karim, 1991, Youssef, 1996, Embarak, 1997, Hegab, 2004, Hegab *et al.*, 2006 and El-Bahrawy *et al.*, 2008).

The aim of the present work is to estimated data of the trapped rats: sex ratio, maturity status, number of pregnant, non pregnant females and number of embryos in

uterus per each pregnant female for the roof rat (*Rattus rattus*) in the three different locations at El-Ibrahemia district, Sharkia Governorate.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The present study was carried out in three different locations, houses, granaries and poultry farm at El-Ibrahemia district, Sharkia Governorate during two successive years (2004/2005 and 2005/2006). Study started from November to the end of October for the next year. The first location was urban area including many houses (100 houses), the second location was cereal granaries (5 granaries), with an air opening storage containing cereal grains such as unhusked rice, rice and wheat. The granaries were surrounded by numerous houses and water canal. The third location was a poultry farm it is about area 300m² and consists of two floors building and a feed storage.

Rats were trapped alive using wire-box traps with spring doors, traps were cleaned by water and liquid soap before each use. The traps were supplied with fresh bait materials, namely: tomato slices, bread pieces and dried fish. In each investigated location forty wire-box traps were baited with fresh bait and distributed every two week in different positions. In the houses the traps were placed in the infested sites. In the granaries the traps were placed beside the walls at distances of 10m in between. In the poultry farm the traps were placed in the feed storage and inside the farm beside the wall. The traps were left from 6 p.m. at the above mentioned locations and collected in the morning at 7 a.m. Positive traps containing rats were separately enclosed in white cloth bags fastened with a string and transferred carefully in the same day to the laboratory for examination, El-Bahrawy *et al.* (2008).

The trapped rats were individually inserted into a killing jar provided with a piece of cotton wool moistened with chlorophorm for anesthetizing rats.

The estimated data from the trapped rats were:

- 1- Identification and classification into species according to the Osbron and Helmy (1980).
- 2- The density, sex ratio and maturity.
- 3- Each trapped female rats weighted and dissected to measure:
 - A- Number of pregnant and non pregnant females.
 - B- Number of embryos per each pregnant female.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. Population density, sex ratio and maturity status of the roof rats

1.1. In houses

Results in Tables (1&2) indicated that the total numbers of the roof rat *R. rattus* (Linn.) were 435 and 329 individuals recorded during the 1st year 2004/2005 and the 2nd years 2005/2006, respectively. The highest number of *R. rattus* (Linn.) was 68 and 56 individuals recorded during August through 1st and 2nd years, respectively. While lowest number was 12 and 9 individuals recorded during March through 1st and 2nd years, respectively. The sex ratio (male/female) was 0.91:1.09 and 0.98:1.02 during the 1st and 2nd years, respectively. The maximum population density for male and female of the roof rats was (31 and 28 individuals) and (37 and 28 individuals) recorded during August 2005 and 2006, respectively.

On the other hand, the high maturity numbers of males were 15 and 21 individuals recorded during April, May, August and September 2005 and June 2006, respectively, while the highest immature numbers of males were 16 and 15 individuals recorded during August 2005 and 2006, respectively. It appears also that the highest numbers of mature females was 26 and 18 individuals recorded during May 2005 and August 2006, respectively. The maximum numbers of immature females were 18 and 12 individuals observed during August 2005 and 2006, respectively. The population of mature stages exceeded that of the immature ones all the two years recording average of (65.7 and 34.3%) during the 1st year, (72.6 and 27.4%) during the 2nd year, respectively. These data agree with those obtained by Gaaboub *et al.* (1978) who concluded that, spring and summer represent the main reproduction season of the rat species in the surrounding area of Alexandria Governorate. Embarak (1997) observed that, the highest density of immature roof rats was reached in summer and spring in cultivated and newly reclaimed areas in Assiut Governorate, respectively.

1.2. In granaries

Data presented in Tables (3&4) showed that the total number of the roof rats *R. rattus* (Linn.) were 84 and 67 individuals recorded during the 1st and 2nd years, respectively. The highest number of *R. rattus* (Linn.) was 20 and 13 individuals recorded during May and November through 1st and 2nd years, respectively. While lowest number was 1 and 2 individuals recorded during June and April through 1st and 2nd years, respectively. The sex ratio for male to female was 0.95:1.05 and 1.37:0.63 during the 1st and 2nd years, respectively. The highest numbers of females were 9 and 5 individuals recorded during April and November through 1st and 2nd years, respectively

The average numbers of mature stage for males increased from 30 individuals (75%) and 44 individuals (95.7%) during 2004/2005 and 2005/2006, respectively. Also, the average numbers of mature stage for females were 40 individuals (90.9%) and 13 individuals (61.9%) during the 1st and 2nd years, respectively. The average numbers of mature stages were 70 individuals (83.3%) and 57 individuals (85.1%) during the 1st and 2nd years, respectively, while it was 14 individuals (16.7%) and 10 individuals (14.9%) for immature stages during the 1st and 2nd years, respectively. These results are in harmony with those obtained by Abdel-Gawad (1974 and 1979) who reported that, females outnumbered males. The highest density of immature roof rat was reached in autumn. The mature was surpassed immature stage in all seasons in the cultivated area at Assiut Governorate. El-Bahrawy (1986) found that, the mature stages outnumbered immature ones, being 81.85% mature and 18.15% immature for *R. r. frugivorus* in Ismailia Governorate. Abd-El-Karim (1991) who found that, the population of mature stage of *R. r. frugivorus* and *R. r. alexandrinus* exceeded that of the immature ones all the year round.

1.3. In poultry farm

Tables (5&6) showed that the total numbers of the roof rats were 86 and 66 individuals recorded during the 1st and 2nd years, respectively. The highest number of *R. rattus* (Linn.) was 15 and 17 individuals recorded during May through 1st and 2nd years, respectively. While lowest number was 2 and 1 individuals recorded during July through 1st and 2nd years, respectively. The sex ratio (male/female) was 0.81:1.19 during the 1st year and 0.88:1.12 during the 2nd year.

It appears also that the average of mature stage for males recorded 62.9% during 2004/2005 and 62.1% during 2005/2006. On the other hand, the averages of mature stage for females were 84.3 and 48.6% during the 1st and 2nd years, respectively. In general, mature stage outnumbered immature ones recording an average of 24.4% (immature) and 75.6% (mature) during the 1st year, while 45.5% (immature) and 54.5% (mature) during the 2nd year. It is clear also from the data that, the roof rats were not observed during the period from August till October 2006. Most of poultry farms are destroyed by virus Fowel infelwanza (H5N2) during this stage. These results agree with those obtained by Omar (1977) who mentioned that, statistical analysis indicated no-significant difference between the numbers of females and males of immature and mature stages of *R. r. alexandrinus*. Mourad *et al.* (1982) reported that, the highest density of *R. rattus* (linn.) was noticed during spring season followed by autumn and the lowest density was during winter and summer seasons.

2. Numbers of embryos in pregnant females

Results in Tables (7&8) showed that the average numbers of embryos per pregnant females in houses, granaries and poultry farms were (6.8 and 6.7), (6.9 and 6.0) and (7.1 and 7.3) during the 1st and 2nd years, respectively. The total numbers of non pregnant females for *R. rattus* (linn.) were 142 and 115 individuals during the 1st and 2nd years, respectively, but the total numbers of pregnant females were 96 and 36 individuals during the 1st and 2nd years, respectively. The highest numbers of non pregnant females were 25 and 17 individuals recorded during May 2005 and August 2006, respectively. While, the highest numbers of pregnant females were 17 and 8 individuals recorded during May 2005 and 2006, respectively.

On the other hand, the highest average numbers of embryos 8.0 for three locations were observed during four months November 2004, (February and March 2005) and January 2006. The lowest average numbers of embryos were 5.6 and 5.0 recorded during January 2005 and March 2006, respectively. While no recorded embryos during February 2006. In the houses, the highest average numbers of embryos for the roof rats *R. rattus* (linn.) were obtained during March 2005 (11.0) and January 2006 (8.0), but in the granaries were 8.0 and 6.0 during May 2005 and 2006, respectively. While, the highest average numbers of embryos were 9.5 and 8.0 during September 2005 and May 2006 in the poultry farm, respectively. The total numbers of embryos in poultry farm more than houses and granaries because females fed on foods, eggs and bodies of dead poultry which are rich source of hormones, proteins and fatty acids which may be stimulate reproduction activity in *R. rattus* (linn.). These results agree with those obtained by Abd-El-Karim (1991) who stated that, the average number of embryos per female for *R. r. frugivorus* was 6.99 with maximum of 7.6 during May and minimum of 6.2 embryos per female during August. Embarak (1997) found that the mean number of embryos per captured females from cultivated area during the first one year was recorded to be 6.76 and 7.00, while during the second year was found to be 8.97 and 6.70 for *R. r. frugivorus* and *R. r. alexandrinus*, respectively.

Table 1. Number of trapped roof rats *Rattus rattus* (Linn.), their sex ratio and maturity status at the houses location during year of 2004/2005.

Sex ratio (males/females) = 0.91:1.09

Months	No. of Rats	Sex				Maturity status											
		Males		Females		Males				Females				Total			
						Immature		Mature		Immature		Mature		Immature		Mature	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Nov.04	14	7	50.0	7	50.0	2	28.6	5	71.4	2	28.6	5	71.4	4	28.6	10	71.4
Dec.	13	6	46.2	7	53.8	3	50.0	3	50.0	2	28.6	5	71.4	5	38.5	8	61.5
Jan.05	19	11	57.9	8	42.1	0	0.0	11	100.0	1	12.5	7	87.5	1	5.3	18	94.7
Feb.	26	11	42.3	15	57.7	0	0.0	11	100.0	2	13.3	13	86.7	2	7.7	24	92.3
Mar.	12	6	50.0	6	50.0	0	0.0	6	100.0	3	50.0	3	50.0	3	25.0	9	75.0
Apr.	51	20	39.2	31	60.8	5	25.0	15	75.0	8	25.8	23	74.2	13	25.5	38	74.5
May	57	23	40.4	34	59.6	8	34.8	15	65.2	8	23.5	26	76.5	16	28.1	41	71.9
June	49	20	40.8	29	59.2	8	40.0	12	60.0	12	41.4	17	58.6	20	40.8	29	59.2
July	39	19	48.7	20	51.3	6	31.6	13	68.4	10	50.0	10	50.0	16	41.0	23	59.0
Aug	68	31	45.6	37	54.4	16	51.6	15	48.4	18	48.6	19	51.4	34	50.0	34	50.0
Sep.	52	25	48.1	27	51.9	10	40.0	15	60.0	9	33.3	18	66.7	19	36.5	33	63.5
Oct.	35	18	51.4	17	48.6	9	50.0	9	50.0	7	41.2	10	58.8	16	45.7	19	54.3
Total	435	197	-	238	-	67	-	130	-	82	-	156	-	149	-	286	-
%	-	-	45.3	-	54.7	-	34.0	-	66.0	-	34.5	-	65.5	-	34.3	-	65.7

Table 2. Number of trapped roof rats *Rattus rattus* (Linn.), their sex ratio and maturity status at the houses location during year of 2005/2006.

Months	No. of Rats	Sex				Maturity status											
		Males		Females		Males				Females				Total			
						Immature		Mature		Immature		Mature		Immature		Mature	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Nov.05	17	7	41.2	10	58.8	3	42.9	4	57.1	4	40.0	6	60.0		41.2	10	58.8
Dec.	19	9	47.4	10	52.6	0	0.0	9	100.0	3	30.0	7	70.0	3	15.8	16	84.2
Jan.06	15	5	33.3	10	66.7	3	60.0	2	40.0	3	30.0	7	70.0	6	40.0	9	60.0
Feb.	9	6	66.7	3	33.3	2	33.3	4	66.7	2	66.7	1	33.3	4	44.4	5	55.6
Mar.	9	7	77.8	2	22.2	2	28.6	5	71.4	0	0.0	2	100.0	2	22.2	7	77.8
Apr.	41	24	58.5	17	41.5	4	16.7	20	83.3	2	11.8	15	88.2	6	14.6	35	85.4
May	41	16	39.0	25	61.0	6	37.5	10	62.5	12	48.0	13	52.0	18	43.9	23	56.1
June	37	23	62.2	14	37.8	2	8.7	21	91.3	3	21.4	11	78.6	5	13.5	32	86.5
July	32	16	50.0	16	50.0	6	37.5	10	62.5	3	18.8	13	81.3	9	28.1	23	71.9
Aug	56	28	50.0	28	50.0	15	53.6	13	46.4	10	35.7	18	64.3	25	44.6	31	55.4
Sep.	29	13	44.8	16	55.2	1	7.7	12	92.3	1	6.3	15	93.8	2	6.9	27	93.1
Oct.	24	8	33.3	16	66.7	1	12.5	7	87.5	2	12.5	14	87.5	3	12.5	21	87.5
Total	329	162	-	167	-	45	-	117	-	45	-	122	-	90	-	239	-
%	-	-	49.2	-	50.8	-	27.8	-	72.2	-	26.9	-	73.1	-	27.4	-	72.6

Sex ratio (males/females) = 0.98:1.02

Table 3. Number of trapped roof rats *Rattus rattus* (Linn.), their sex ratio and maturity status at the granaries location during year of 2004/2005.

Months	No. of Rats	Sex				Maturity status											
		Males		Females		Males				Females				Total			
						Immature		Mature		Immature		Mature		Immature		Mature	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Nov.04	7	5	71.43	2	28.6	3	60.0	2	40.0	1	50.0	1	50.0	4	57.1	3	42.9
Dec.	5	3	60.00	2	40.0	0	0.0	3	100.0	0	0.0	2	100.0	0	0.0	5	100.0
Jan.05	3	1	33.33	2	66.7	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	2	100.0	0	0.0	3	100.0
Feb.	3	2	66.67	1	33.3	0	0.0	2	100.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	3	100.0
Mar.	3	0	0.00	3	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	100.0	0	0.0	3	100.0
Apr.	13	4	30.77	9	69.2	1	25.0	3	75.0	1	11.1	8	88.9	2	15.4	11	84.6
May	20	14	70.00	6	30.0	4	28.6	10	71.4	1	16.7	5	83.3	5	25.0	15	75.0
June	1	0	0.00	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	1	100.0
July	3	0	0.00	3	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	33.3	2	66.7	1	33.3	2	66.7
Aug	10	5	50.00	5	50.0	1	20.0	4	80.0	0	0.0	5	100.0	1	10.0	9	90.0
Sep.	13	5	38.46	8	61.5	1	20.0	4	80.0	0	0.0	8	100.0	1	7.7	12	92.3
Oct.	3	1	33.33	2	66.7	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	2	100.0	0	0.0	3	100.0
Total	84	40	-	44	-	10	-	30	-	4	-	40	-	14	-	70	-
%	-	-	47.62	-	52.4	-	25.0	-	75.0	-	9.1	-	90.9	-	16.7	-	83.3

Sex ratio (males/females) = 0.95:1.05

Table 4. Number of trapped roof rats *Rattus rattus* (Linn.), their sex ratio and maturity status at the granaries location during year of 2005/2006.

Months	No. of Rats	Sex				Maturity status											
		Males		Females		Males				Females				Total			
						Immature		Mature		Immature		Mature		Immature		Mature	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Nov.05	13	8	61.5	5	38.5	1	12.5	7	87.5	3	60.0	2	40.0	4	30.8	9	69.2
Dec.	7	3	42.9	4	57.1	0	0.0	3	100.0	1	25.0	3	75.0	1	14.3	6	85.7
Jan.06	6	5	83.3	1	16.7	0	0.0	5	100.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	6	100.0
Feb.	5	4	80.0	1	20.0	0	0.0	4	100.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	5	100.0
Mar.	0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Apr.	2	2	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	100.0
May	9	7	77.8	2	22.2	0	0.0	7	100.0	0	0.0	2	100.0	0	0.0	9	100.0
June	0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
July	3	3	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	100.0
Aug	7	3	42.9	4	57.1	0	0.0	3	100.0	2	50.0	2	50.0	2	28.6	5	71.4
Sep.	3	3	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	100.0
Oct.	12	8	66.7	4	33.3	1	12.5	7	87.5	2	50.0	2	50.0	3	25.0	9	75.0
Total	67	46	-	21	-	2	-	44	-	8	-	13	-	10	-	57	-
%	-	-	68.7	-	31.3	-	4.3	-	95.7	-	38.1	-	61.9	-	14.9	-	85.1

Sex ratio (males/females) = 1.37:0.63

Table 5. Number of trapped roof rats *Rattus rattus* (Linn.), their sex ratio and maturity status at the poultry farm location during year of 2004/2005.

Months	No. of Rats	Sex				Maturity status											
		Males		Females		Males				Females				Total			
						Immature		Mature		Immature		Mature		Immature		Mature	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Nov.04	5	4	80.0	1	20.0	2	50.0	2	50.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	2	40.0	3	60.0
Dec.	5	1	20.0	4	80.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	2	50.0	2	50.0	2	40.0	3	60.0
Jan.05	7	4	57.1	3	42.9	2	50.0	2	50.0	0	0.0	3	100.0	2	28.6	5	71.4
Feb.	3	1	33.3	2	66.7	0	0.0	1	100.0	1	50.0	1	50.0	1	33.3	2	66.7
Mar.	6	3	50.0	3	50.0	2	66.7	1	33.3	0	0.0	3	100.0	2	33.3	4	66.7
Apr.	6	4	66.7	2	33.3	0	0.0	4	100.0	0	0.0	2	100.0	0	0.0	6	100.0
May	15	4	26.7	11	73.3	2	50.0	2	50.0	0	0.0	11	100.0	2	13.3	13	86.7
June	10	3	30.0	7	70.0	1	33.3	2	66.7	2	28.6	5	71.4	3	30.0	7	70.0
July	2	0	0.0	2	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	100.0	0	0.0	2	100.0
Aug	11	3	27.3	8	72.7	2	66.7	1	33.3	3	37.5	5	62.5	5	45.5	6	54.5
Sep.	10	5	50.0	5	50.0	2	40.0	3	60.0	0	0.0	5	100.0	2	20.0	8	80.0
Oct.	6	3	50.0	3	50.0	0	0.0	3	100.0	0	0.0	3	100.0	0	0.0	6	100.0
Total	86	35	-	51	-	13	-	22	-	8	-	43	-	21	-	65	-
%	-	-	40.7	-	59.3	-	37.1	-	62.9	-	15.7	-	84.3	-	24.4	-	75.6

Sex ratio (males/females) = 0.81:1.19

Table 6. Number of trapped roof rats *Rattus rattus* (Linn.), their sex ratio and maturity status at the poultry farm location during year of 2005/2006.

Months	No. of Rats	Sex				Maturity status											
		Males		Females		Males				Females				Total			
						Immature		Mature		Immature		Mature		Immature		Mature	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Nov.05	5	0	0.0	5	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	100.0	0	0.0	5	100.0
Dec.	11	7	63.6	4	36.4	5	71.4	2	28.6	3	75.0	1	25.0	8	72.7	3	27.3
Jan.06	7	5	71.4	2	28.6	2	40.0	3	60.0	0	0.0	2	100.0	2	28.6	5	71.4
Feb.	6	5	83.3	1	16.7	0	0.0	5	100.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	6	100.0
Mar.	8	3	37.5	5	62.5	1	33.3	2	66.7	2	40.0	3	60.0	3	37.5	5	62.5
Apr.	8	3	37.5	5	62.5	0	0.0	3	100.0	4	80.0	1	20.0	4	50.0	4	50.0
May	17	4	23.5	13	76.5	2	50.0	2	50.0	8	61.5	5	38.5	10	58.8	7	41.2
June	3	1	33.3	2	66.7	1	100.0	0	0.0	2	100.0	0	0.0	3	100.0	0	0.0
July	1	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0
Aug	0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Sep.	0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Oct.	0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	66	29	-	37	-	11	-	18	-	19	-	18	-	30	-	36	-
%	-	-	43.9	-	56.1	-	37.9	-	62.1	-	51.4	-	48.6	-	45.5	-	54.5

Sex ratio (males/females) = 0.88:1.12

Table 7. Average number of embryos per pregnant female for the roof rats *Rattus rattus* (Linn.) trapped from three locations during year of 2004/2005.

Months	Houses				Granaries				Poultry farm				Total			
	No. of Preg. F.	No. of Non Preg. F.	T. No. of E.	M. No. of E.	No. of Preg. F.	No. of Non Preg. F.	T. No. of E.	M. No. of E.	No. of Preg. F.	No. of Non Preg. F.	T. No. of E.	M. No. of E.	No. of Preg. F.	No. of Non Preg. F.	T. No. of E.	M. No. of E.
Nov.04	2	3	16	8.0	0	1	0	0.0	0	1	0	0.0	2	5	16	8.0
Dec.	3	2	17	5.7	0	2	0	0.0	0	2	0	0.0	3	6	17	5.7
Jan.05	3	4	16	5.3	0	2	0	0.0	2	1	12	6.0	5	7	28	5.6
Feb.	5	8	40	8.0	0	1	0	0.0	0	1	0	0.0	5	10	40	8.0
Mar.	1	2	11	11.0	1	2	5	5.0	0	3	0	0.0	2	7	16	8.0
Apr.	12	11	92	7.7	2	6	12	6.0	2	0	16	8.0	16	17	120	7.5
May	10	16	57	5.7	2	3	16	8.0	5	6	40	8.0	17	25	113	6.6
June	11	5	80	7.3	0	1	0	0.0	5	0	33	6.6	16	6	113	7.1
July	1	9	6	6.0	0	2	0	0.0	0	2	0	0.0	1	13	6	6.0
Aug	8	11	48	6.0	1	4	7	7.0	0	5	0	0.0	9	20	55	6.1
Sep.	9	9	57	6.3	2	6	15	7.5	2	3	19	9.5	13	18	91	7.0
Oct.	4	6	32	8.0	0	2	0	0.0	3	0	15	5.0	7	8	47	6.7
Total	69	86	472		8	32	55		19	24	135		96	142	662	
Mean				6.8				6.9				7.1				6.9

Table 8. Average number of embryos per pregnant female for the roof rats *Rattus rattus* (Linn.) trapped from three locations during year of 2004/2005.

Months	Houses				Granaries				Poultry farm				Total			
	No. of Preg. F.	No. of Non Preg. F.	T. No. of E.	M. No. of E.	No. of Preg. F.	No. of Non Preg. F.	T. No. of E.	M. No. of E.	No. of Preg. F.	No. of Non Preg. F.	T. No. of E.	M. No. of E.	No. of Preg. F.	No. of Non Preg. F.	T. No. of E.	M. No. of E.
Nov.05	0	6	0	0.0	0	2	0	0.0	3	2	23	7.7	3	10	23	7.7
Dec.	3	4	20	6.7	0	3	0	0.0	1	0	6	6.0	4	7	26	6.5
Jan.06	2	5	16	8.0	0	1	0	0.0	0	2	0	0.0	2	8	16	8.0
Feb.	0	1	0	0.0	0	1	0	0.0	0	1	0	0.0	0	3	0	0.0
Mar.	0	2	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	1	2	5	5.0	1	4	5	5.0
Apr.	3	12	19	6.3	0	0	0	0.0	0	1	0	0.0	3	13	19	6.3
May	3	10	20	6.7	1	1	6	6.0	4	1	32	8.0	8	12	58	7.3
June	1	10	7	7.0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	1	10	7	7.0
July	3	10	19	6.3	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	3	10	19	6.3
Aug	3	15	20	6.7	0	2	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	3	17	20	6.7
Sep.	2	13	12	6.0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	2	13	12	6.0
Oct.	6	8	40	6.7	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	6	8	40	6.7
Total	26	96	173		1	10	6		9	9	66		36	115	245	
Mean				6.7				6.0				7.3				6.8

No. of Preg. F.: Number of pregnant female; No. of Non Preg. F.: Number of non pregnant female of embryos per pregnant female; T. No. of E.: Total number of embryos; M. No. of E.: Mean number of embryos per pregnant female

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حصر لجرذ الأسقف (*Rattus rattus* (Linn.)) في مركز الإبراهيمية بمحافظة الشرقية

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تم إجراء حصر لجرذ الأسقف (*Rattus rattus* (Linn.)) بواسطة المصائد الحية في ثلاث أماكن مختلفة هي (المنازل ومخازن الحبوب ومزرعة دواجن) في مركز الإبراهيمية بمحافظة الشرقية وذلك خلال عامين متتاليين هما (٢٠٠٤/٢٠٠٥ م ، ٢٠٠٥/٢٠٠٦ م). أوضحت النتائج أن إجمالي أعداد أفراد جرذ الأسقف كانت (٤٣٥ ، ٣٢٩ فردا) و(٨٤ ، ٦٧ فردا) و(٨٦ ، ٦٦ فردا) في المنازل ومخازن الحبوب ومزرعة الدواجن خلال العام الأول والثاني علي التوالي. أظهرت النتائج المتحصل عليها أن عدد الاناث كان أكبر من عدد الذكور وذلك خلال عامي الدراسة في الاماكن الثلاثة محل الدراسة فيما عدا مخازن الحبوب في عام ٢٠٠٥/٢٠٠٦ م. ولقد زادت عدد الافراد البالغة جنسيا عن الافراد غير البالغة جنسيا في بيئات الدراسة المختلفة خلال عامي الدراسة. ومن جهة أخرى سجلت مزرعة الدواجن أعلى متوسط لعدد الاجنة ٧,١ ، ٧,٣ جنين لكل أنثي حامل لجرذ الأسقف خلال العام الاول والثاني علي التوالي.