SUMMARY
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From the present study one can conclude the following-

- The survey of 315 cattles screened for natural infestation with ticks in Agra district exhibited an overall prevalence as 39.68%.

- Calves were found to be more susceptible to tick infestation representing 56.25% prevalence in comparison to the adult cows depicting only 37.81% natural infestations.

- Higher prevalence observed during August (adult = 48.18% and calves = 61.53). mainly infested areas over animal was observed was neck, belly, udder and perineal region.

- UV-VIS spectral study depicted the synthesis of silver nanoparticles at 413 nm.

- Transmission electron microscopic study revealed the formation of spherical AgNPs measuring about 40-50 nm.

- Reproductive Index shows significant reduction with increasing concentration of both aqueous Carissa carandas extract and AgNPs against cattle ticks.