

TERMITE ALATES (ODONTOTERMES OBESUS) USED AS FOOD FOR KOYA TRIBES IN PAKHAL WILDLIFE SANCTUARY, WARANGAL, TELANGANA

Thirupathi. K¹, Mamatha. G², Narayana E³ & Venkaiah. Y⁴

^{1,4}*Animal Physiological Research Lab, Department of Zoology, Kakatiya University, Warangal, Telangana, India*

^{2,3}*Environmental Biology Research Lab, Department of Zoology, Kakatiya University, Warangal, Telangana, India*

Received: 27 Feb 2019

Accepted: 21 Mar 2019

Published: 31 Mar 2019

ABSTRACT

Termites, especially Odontotermes sp. were playing an important role in ecology, entomophagy and other contexts such as Zootherapy around the world including Indian ethnic people. By food, value termites have a rich source of proteins, lipids, carbohydrates, enzymes, and minerals. The termites Odontotermes obesus had high levels of biochemical constituents such as proteins 66mg/ 100mg; carbohydrates 35mg/100mg; lipids 6.80mg/100mg and other enzymes. The results that Odontotermes obesus have more proteins followed by carbohydrates, lipids, and enzymes. In addition to their ecological importance, termites are a source of food and medicinal resources to ethnic people of Koya tribes from Pakhal Wildlife sanctuary, Telangana state. Therefore, there is an urgent need to focus on entomological research to the documentation of the utility of insects.

KEYWORDS: *Odontotermes Obesus, Biochemical Constituents, Carbohydrates, Proteins, Entomophagy, Zootherapy, Koya Tribes, Pakhal Wild Life Sanctuary*