

Abstract

Introduction: There are about 10 thousand species of birds in the world, birds are the most various kind of vertebrates that are different in terms of appearance, nutrition and life style. Yet more than 542 species of birds have been identified in Iran. For years decorative birds have been habituate as a companion with humans and they have been entered to living environment of humans asked or unasked. The birds that have been known as decorative birds in Iran, as follows: Pigeons canary, lovebird, *Psittacus erithacus*, *Nymphicus hollandicus*, Minah, kinds of Finch and Agapornis.

There are various groups of Ectoparasites which create pollution and damage, these groups are being considered a component of Arthropoda as follows: Scabies, Thogoto, Louses, Gallinippers, Fleas, Mosquitos and Diptera. Survey of Ectoparasites about birds has much importance because it leading to lower fins, wound and skin damage, nervous modes and decrease of production, these parasites can be introduce as carrier of pathogen's factors.

Purpose: Despite rich diversity and population of birds in Iran, only a few researches have been done based on parasitic fauna particularly Ectoparasites's birds. The damages and complication is made by these groups of parasites, also variety of the spread species of Ectoparasites as polluters birds, made us to survey decorative birds in this region due to identifying polluter parasitic species's decorative birds and percentage of pollution prevalence on Ectoparasite in decorative birds belong to Sistan and Baluchestan.

Method: For this purpose, some of decorative birds in bird stores and zoos of Zahedan and Zabol province had been checked randomly. Then any types of birds divided and completely was surveyed in term of Ecoparasite existence. The observed samples on body and fin's birds were separated by forceps and then they were transferred to pipes containing ethanol 70%. After gathering all samples, in order to identify type of parasite and its sexuality and species; we have put samples in clear KOH 10%, then we had started to identifying parasites using optical microscope and according to morphological properties and the introduced descriptive keys for each species.

Results: Totally 318 birds have been analyzed belong to four phylum including Psittacines, Columbiformes, Passeriformes and Cygnus. 70/21% of these birds showed pollution on Ecoparasite. The separated Ecoparasites from these 69 birds include six type of Louse, one type of Thogoto, one type of Diptera and one type of mosquito. Louses include *Menopon gallinae*, *Menacanthus Stramineus*, *Myrsidea Fasciata*, *Columbicula columbae* species are unknown species of *Philoferus* and *Goniodes Pavonis*. The observed Thogoto in this research was a soft Thogoto called *Argas Persicus* which most of the time his baby shape observed during brutalizing from host. Pollution belong to *Pseudolinchia* Diptera and his larva was considered on adult pigeons and their chicks, and along with survey the cages of some green parrots was identified one species of *Colicoides* mosquito.



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Graduate school

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The Thesis Submitted for the Degree of D.V.M (In the field of Veterinary Medicine)

Survey of ectoparasites of *pet birds* in *Zabol* and *Zahedan*

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Sep.2016