

Abstract:

Family of hard ticks including important external parasites in animals throughout the world and Iran. Understanding the distribution transmittal of hard ticks In different areas of the country can be useful from the perspective of various diseases related to them. This study aimed to determine the hard tick species in the city Dehloran in the Body surface sheep and goats in area And the distribution of pollution in different parts of the body, rate of seasonal changes in pollution And rate of prevalence in the animals was performed. In this study, ticks of 850 head of cattle, contains 250 male and female goats and 600 male and female sheeps Randomly from different parts of the animal body in two seasons (spring and summer 94) was isolated. In this study it was observed that of 600 sheep (470 females and 130 males) And 250 goats(217 female and 33 male) A total of 516 case(61%) of them were infected by ticks And the number 672 ticks (including 452 numbers of male and 220 female ticks that don't have diagnostic value But the pollutions rate is considered) On the exterior casing of these animals were counted. So proportion of tick to Infected animals were 1.3. The results obtained in this study From a total of 672 ticks isolates Two genera and five species were identified And species diversity ticks found been Consisted of *Hyalomma anatolicum*, *Hyalomma excavatum*, *Hyalomma asiaticum*, *Rhipicephalus turanicus*, *Rhipicephalus sanguineus*. In total, the highest pollution was related to the *Hyalomma asiaticum* with 298 number (65/9 %) And a minimum of pollution related to *Rhipicephalus sanguineus* with 2 number (0.5%) Was observed. In a conducted survey In terms of prevalence of seasonal pollution In six months of spring and summer The highest infection rate in sheep and goats in mordad(Agust) With 191 ticks (28 %) And the lowest infection rate Related to Farvardin(April) With 42 ticks (6 %) have been. In terms of frequency of infection In different parts of the body The highest infection rate Related to the tail and its surroundings with 370 number ticks (55%), And less pollution related to abdominal With 75 ticks (11%) Was observed that statistical analysis, Significant differences in The average ticks isolated from different parts of the body showed. In total, in the majority of variables considered There are statistically significant differences. (Probability 99%).

Conclusion:

Results of this study showed The prevalence of hard ticks small ruminants in this area is very important And if uncontrolled pollution There are risks for livestock And also can To Ranchers economy does damage. So according to importance of this species in transmitting pathogens to humans, Sanitary Authorities And relevant organizations Should be appropriate health Proceedings In order to control and fight with this External parasites to take action.



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Study on prevalence and species diversity of hard ticks

**(Acarina: Ixodidae) of ruminants (sheep and goat) in Dehloran
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