

LONG-TERM CHANGES OF BLACKFLY FAUNA COMPOSITION (DIPTERA, SIMULIIDAE) AND OUTBREAK RELATED PROBLEMS IN THE DANUBE RIVER BASIN IN SERBIA

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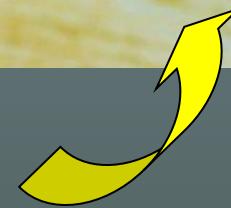
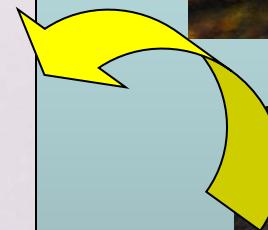
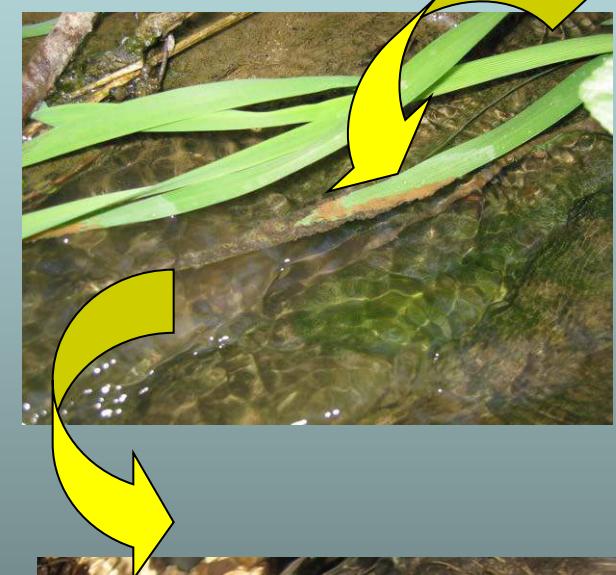


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Diptera, Simuliidae

LIFE CYCLE





BLACKFLIES (DIPTERA, SIMULIIDAE)

Adler & Crosskey (2014):

WORLD BLACKFLIES (DIPTERA: SIMULIIDAE): A COMPREHENSIVE REVISION OF THE TAXONOMIC AND GEOGRAPHICAL INVENTORY [2014]

<http://www.clemson.edu/cafls/biomia/pdfs/blackflyinventory.pdf>

NUMBER OF DESCRIBED SPECIES = 2.163

2.151 living species (26 genera)

12 fossil species (12 genera)

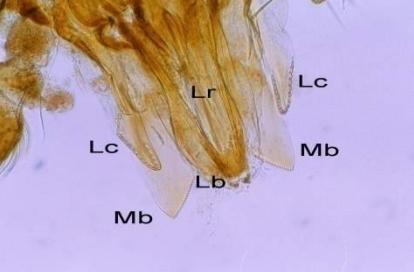
PALEARCTIC BIOGEOGRAPHIC REGION: ≈33 % OF SPECIES

SERBIAN BLACKFLY FAUNA: 42 species belonging to 3 genera:

Prosimulium Roubaud (2 species)

Metacnephia Crosskey (1 species)

Simulium Latreille (39 species)



MEDICAL IMPORTANCE



➤ NUISANCE AND BITING ACTIVITY

Females of majority of species are blood sucking (feeding on birds and/or mammals, humans).

Bite consequences depend on number of bites and individual sensitivity:

- Dermatological problems in humans (erythema, oedema, painful itching, chemorragia, general weakness, headache, fever)
- Impact on tourism and human activity
- Losses in livestock production (losses in meat, milk production; lethal cases) - attacks in swarms: particularly severe (simulotoxicosis)
- Affecting the wildlife welfare (bird nesting)

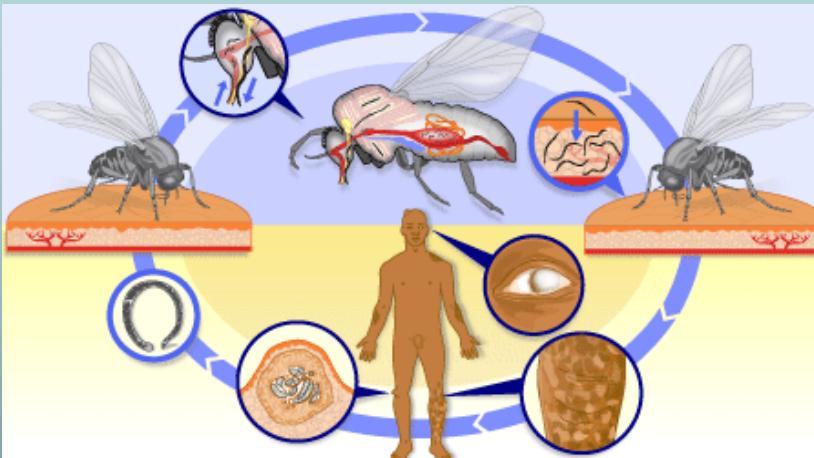
➤ VECTORIAL ROLE IN TRANSMISSION OF PATHOGENS AND PARASITES:

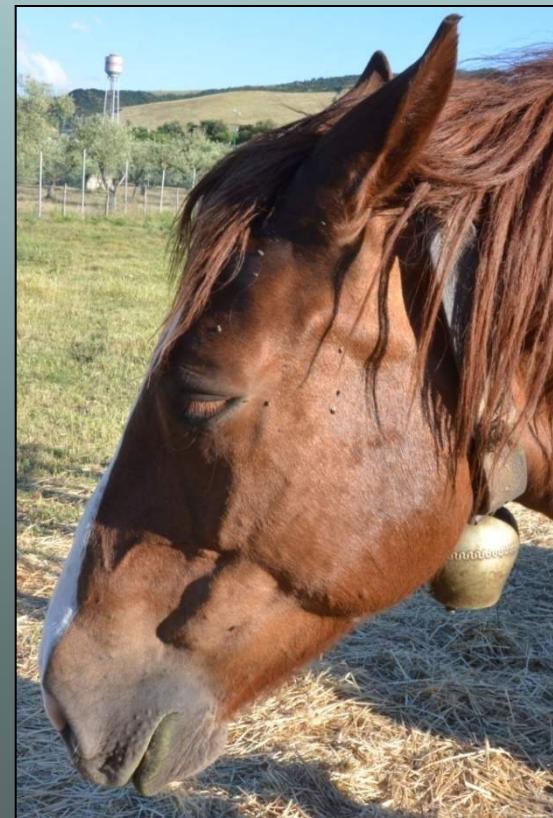
- Chemosporidia *Leucocytozoon spp.* → avian malaria
- Microfilarial worms *Onchocerca spp.* → *Onchocerciasis*

ONCHOCERCIASIS / RIVER BLINDNESS

O. volvulus Leuckart, 1893 i *O. caecutiens* Brumpt, 1919

VECTORS: *S. damnosum* Theobald, 1903 (complex), *S. neavei* Roubaud, 1915 ;
S. metallicum Bellardi, 1859 (complex), *S. ochraceum* Walker, 1861 (complex)
S. callidum (Dyar & Shannon, 1927)





Blackfly bite consequences in humans



Blackfly bite consequences in less sensitive persons



Blackfly bite consequences in less sensitive persons



Blackfly bite consequences

- causing agent: *S. erythrocephalum* -



Black fly bite symptoms in sensitive persons (Clinic for Dermato-venereology, Novi Sad, 2006)



- causing agent *S. erythrocephalum* -

OUTBREAKS OF BLACK FLIES IN SERBIA IN THE 20TH CENTURY



➤ *S. colombaschense* – the Golubatz fly –

Outbreaks: 1912, 1913, 1923, 1924, 1929, 1932, 1934, 1950
death of domestic animals (mostly cattle) in eastern Serbia
1923: 2300 cases (in Romania: 16474 (Dinulescu & Ciurea, 1924)
1926: 910 cases
1934: > 11 000 cases
1950: 801 cases
(Baranov, 1926; Babić et al. 1935; Simić & Živković, 1958)

➤ *S. maculatum*

1958: loss of several hundreds chickens in south Banat,
along the Tamiš river (Živković, 1958)

➤ *S. erythrocephalum*

1965: nuisance and bites on humans along the Danube;
Municipality of Zemun (BG): 37 clinical cases
(Krstić, 1966; Živković, 1967)

1970: ≈ 2000 registered clinical cases in settlements along the
Tisa river (Živković & Burany, 1972; Burany *et al.* 1972)

1995, 1999: nuisance, bites on humans in the region of Novi Sad,
no available morbidity data

1999 - New vernacular names: Nato-flies ("Natovke")
Clinton's flies ("Klintonke")

OUTBREAKS OF BLACK FLIES IN SERBIA IN THE FIRST DECADE OF THE 21st CENTURY



➤ *S. ornatum (complex)*

2001-2013: Novi Sad – locally, nuisance and bites to animals and humans, no morbidity data

➤ *S. erythrocephalum*

2005: Novi Sad – nuisance and bites to animals and humans, no morbidity data

2006: Novi Sad – bites on man, 30 clinical cases at the Clinic of Dermato-venereology, Novi Sad (Ignjatović Ćupina *et al.* 2006)

2010: - Along the Danube river: Novi Sad, Bačka Palanka, Pančevo
- Along the Nišava river: Niš
(Ignjatović Ćupina & Petrić, 2010; Werner *et al.* 2010)



"Exit festival" Novi Sad, July 8-11. 2010



More than 50 clinical cases !



NOVI SAD

Medicinari na Tvrđavi zbrinuli 390 ljudi



Otok posle ujeda mušice zahtevač i injekciju
FOTO: S. VOJNOVIĆ

Tražili pomoć lekara i zbog ujeda insekata

LJILJANA POPADIĆ

Medicinari iz Hitne pomoći su tokom četiri dana „Egzita“ imali 390 intervencija, a svaka sedma osoba u poljskoj bolnici obratila se lekarima zbog velikih crvenih otoka na koži, navode u Hitnoj pomoći.

Iako je uoči festivala obavljeno zaprasijvanje u gradu i okolini, „ezgita“ su, za razliku od ranijih godina, lekarima žalili i posle ujeda insekata i burnih reakcija zbog kojih su dobijali injekcije sa antibiotiocima na licu mesta, zavoje i kreme protiv crvenila, otoka i srbava. Kako je nezvanično moglo čuti, u pitanju su ujedi crnih muzica.

- Tokom „Egzita“ imali smo veliki broj ljudi koji su se žalili na ujede insekata i crvene fleke veličine po pet centimetara. Sedmina od ukupnog broja osoba koje su nam se obratile došla je sa ovim problemom koji smo uspešno sanirali na lokalnom nivou. Mada nije bilo većih alergijskih posledica, posetiocima koji su se žalili na ujede smo davali kreme - kaže

Nenad Vukas, glavni tehničar novosadske Hitne pomoći.

Pored ujeda insekata, posetoci su se lekarima javlali uglavnom zbog različitih ogrebotina i blažih nagnjećenja.

- Kad pogledamo ukupan

broj prijavljenih povreda i njihovu strukturu, možemo da kažemo da je većina bila lakšeg oblika i sanacije su se obično završavale zavojima na licu mesta.

Najveći broj intervencija smo imali poslednjeg noći, kada je pomoć ekipe zatražila 124 ljudi - kaže Vukas.

On potvrđuje da je bilo i intoksikacija alkoholom i drogama.

- Imali smo osam slučajeva intoksikacije psihoaktivnim supstancama, a 30 alkoholom. Na sreću, svi su prijavljeni na vreme, pa su intervencijemu bile brže i uspešne - kaže Vukas.

Pored intervencija na Tvrđavi, medicinari su pružali pomoć i van Tvrđave. Prijave su uglavnom stizale zbog previše alkohola, kao i zbog narkotika

Najveći broj posetilaca zbrinut je u poljskoj bolnici na Tvrđavi, dok su oni sa ozbiljnijim uganućima ili povredama upućivani u Klinički centar na detaljnije preglede i snimanja.

- Kod oko 70 osoba smo lakša nagnjećenja i blaža uganuća mogli sanirati odmah. Na dodatna ispitivanja i rendgen u Klinički centar poslatlo je 22 ljudi - rekao je Vukas.

On potvrđuje da je bilo i intoksikacija alkoholom i drogama.

- Imali smo osam slučajeva intoksikacije psihoaktivnim supstancama, a 30 alkoholom. Na sreću, svi su prijavljeni na vreme, pa su intervencijemu bile brže i uspešne - kaže Vukas.

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OBJECTIVES

- Updating the knowledge of the blackfly fauna of the Danube river and some of its tributaries in the lowland part of the course (in the region of Novi Sad) and downstream in the region of the Iron Gate
- Comparison of the fauna composition in present and past times, with special attention to pest species.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

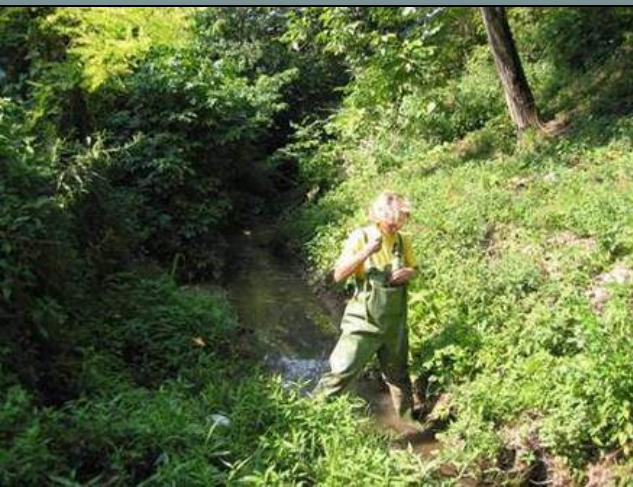
- Sampling of immature stages -

Collecting of blackfly immature stages from submerged natural and artificial material
(plant material, stones, pebbles, plastic, glass and other waste material)



MATERIAL AND METHODS

- IMMATURE STAGES SAMPLINGS -



MATERIAL AND METHODS

- IMMATURE STAGES SAMPLINGS -



MATERIAL AND METHODS

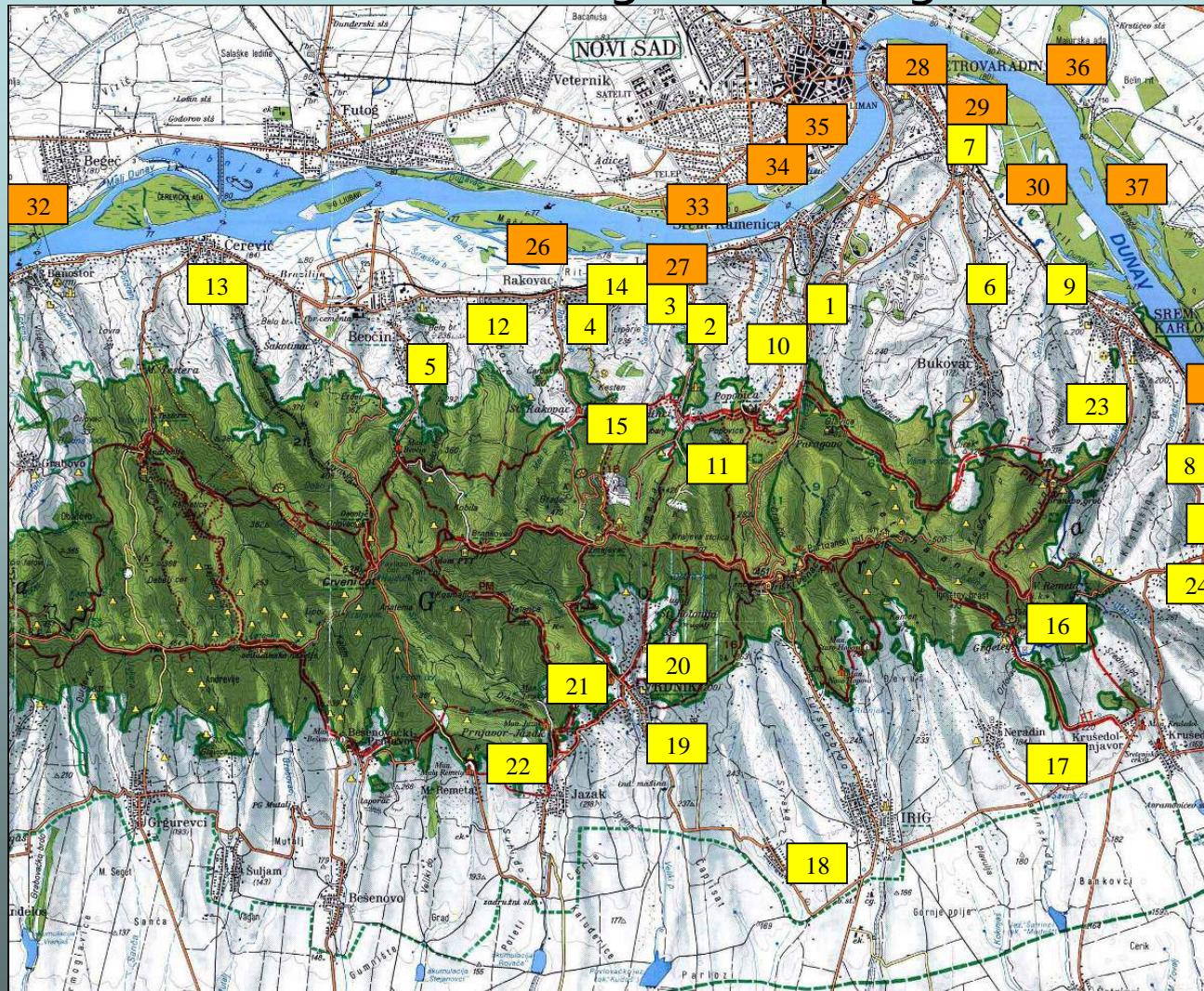
- SAMPLING IMMATURE STAGES-

The Danube river and conluent streams:
in the lowland part of the course (NS, 2003-2007)



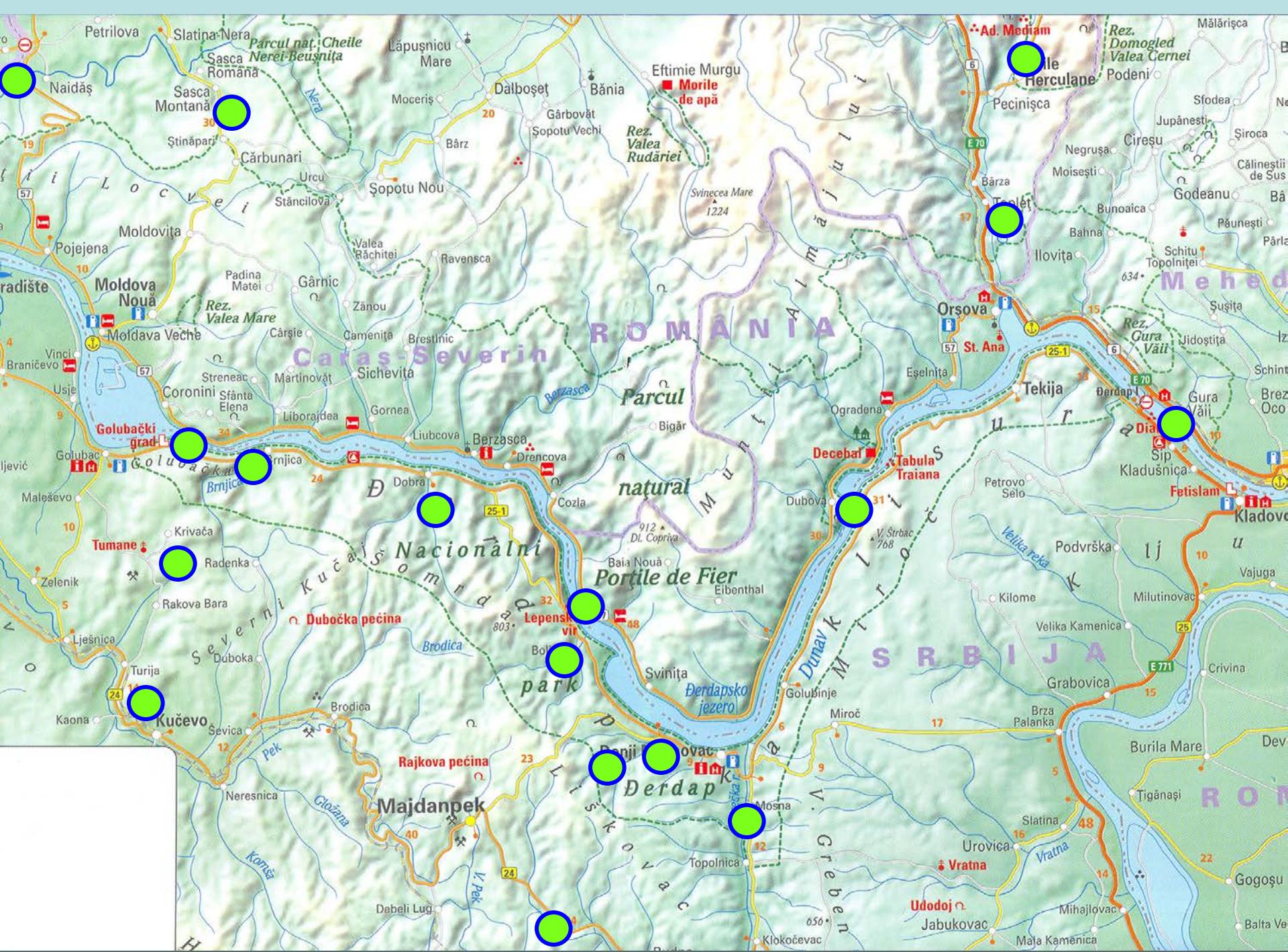
MATERIAL AND METHODS

Immature stages-sampling stations (2001-2010)



The Danube river and tributaries: in the Iron Gate region (2006, 2011, 2012)





MATERIAL AND METHODS

- Adult sampling-

Dry Ice Baited Traps (DIBT)

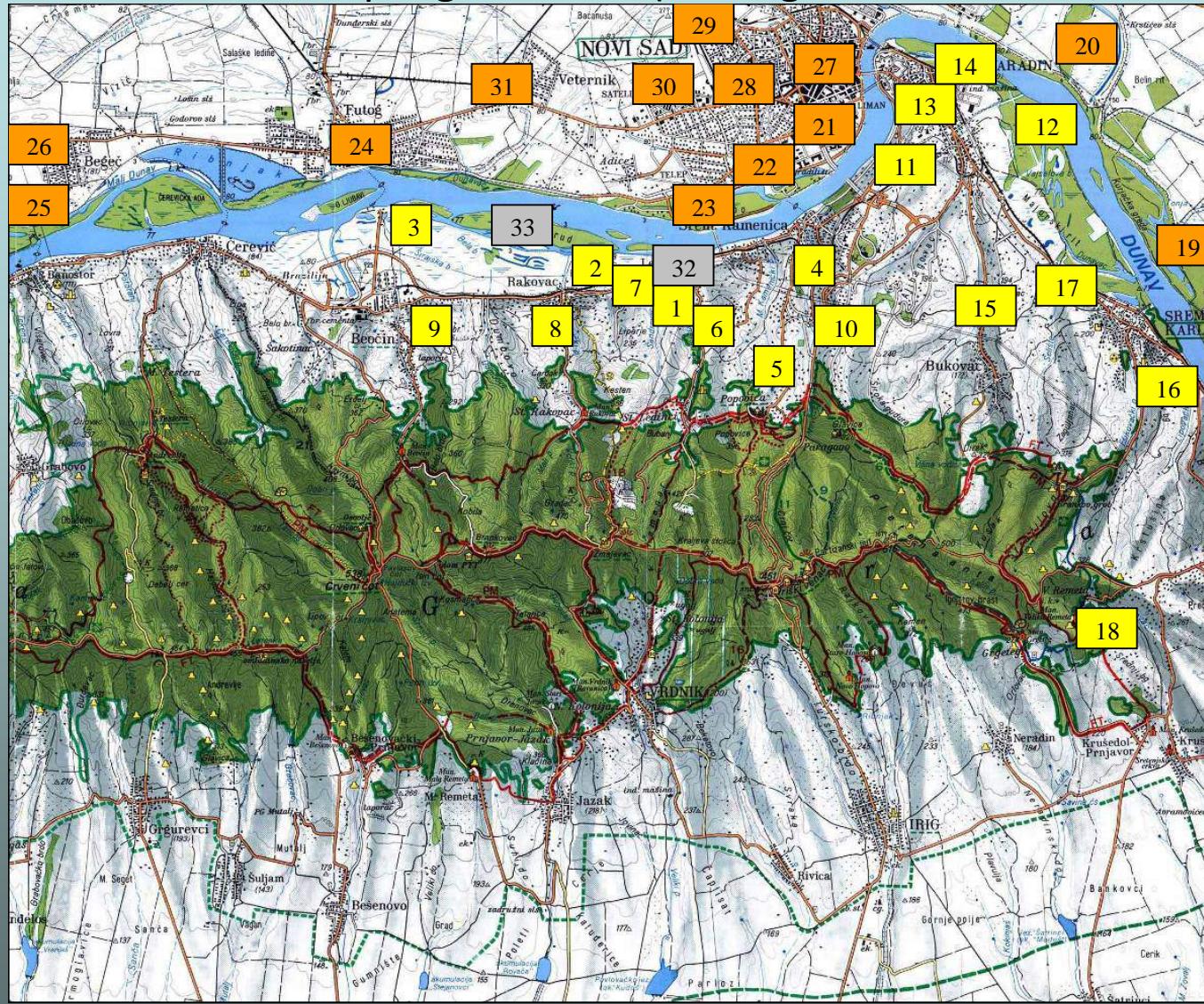
- Type of the trap: NS-2 (Petrić et al. 2000)

Operating period - from the early afternoon
until the late morning hours of the following day (20 hours/ sampling day)



MATERIAL AND METHODS

- Sampling of adults (the region of Novi Sad, 2001-2007)-



SAMPLING STATIONS IN 2010

-adults-

Backa Palanka: 5 stations,
 1 sampling (June, 18th)

Novi Sad: 15 stations
 5 samplings (May 28th–July 19th)

Pančevo: 6 stations
 1 sampling (June, 18th)



RESULTS

THE DANUBE RIVER BASIN

- Lowland part of the course-

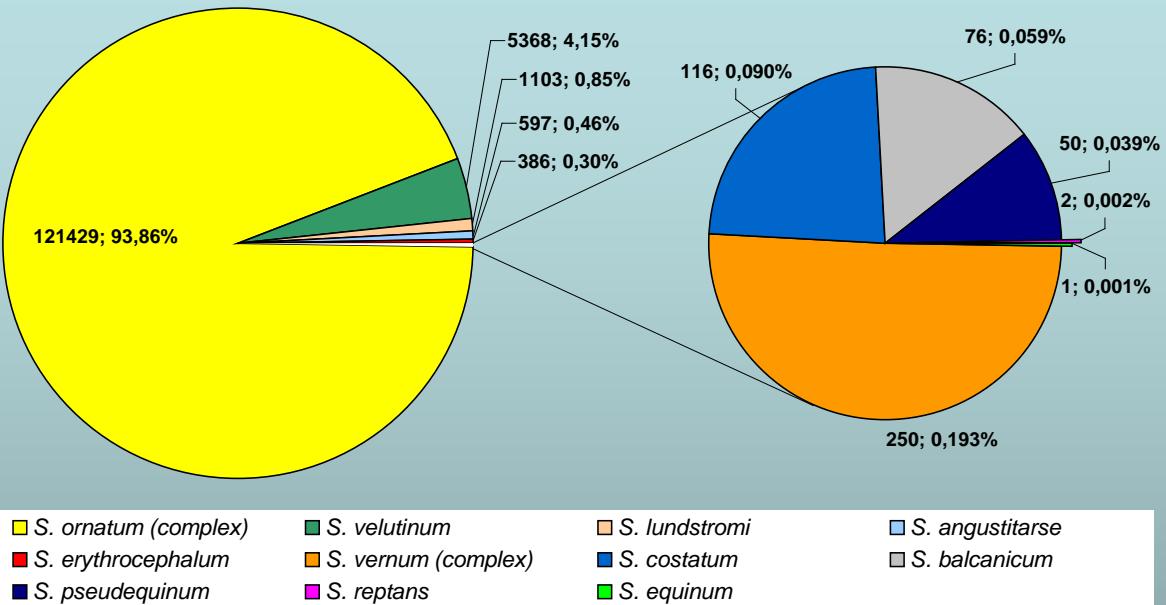


LIST OF SPECIES FOUND IN THE REGION OF NOVI SAD (2001-2010)

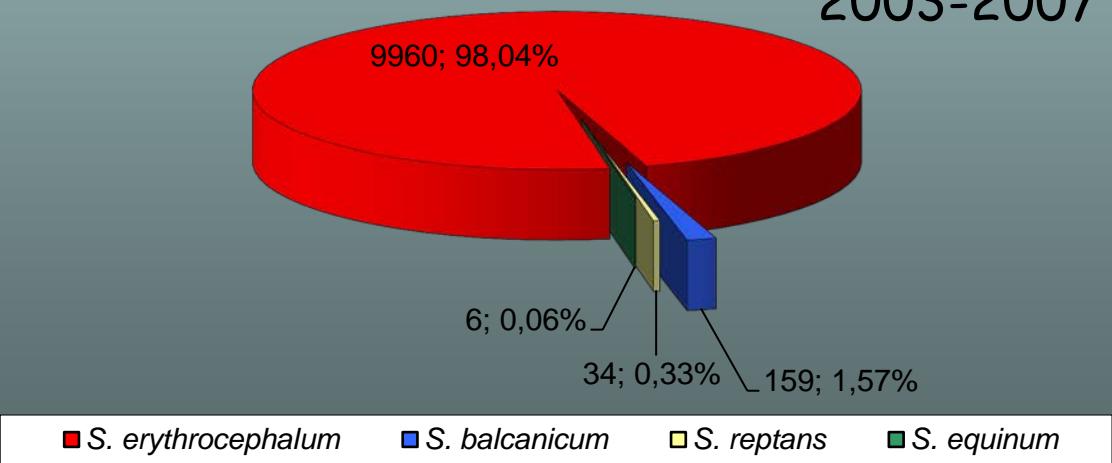
IDENTIFIED SIMULIUM SPECIES		BREEDING SITES	
SUBGENUS	SPECIES	CREEKS	THE DANUBE RIVER
<i>Nevermannia</i>	<i>vernum</i> Macquart, 1826 (complex)	+	
	<i>costatum</i> Friederichs, 1920	+	
	<i>lundstromi</i> (Enderlein, 1921)	+	
	<i>angustitarse</i> (Lundström, 1911)	+	
<i>Eusimulium</i>	<i>velutinum</i> (Santos Abreu, 1922)	+	
<i>Simulium</i>	<i>reptans</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	+	+
	<i>ornatum</i> Meigen, 1818 (complex)	+	
<i>Boophthora</i>	<i>erythrocephalum</i> (De Geer, 1776)	+	+
<i>Wilhelmia</i>	<i>balcanicum</i> (Enderlein, 1924)	+	+
	<i>equinum</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	+	+
	<i>pseudequinum</i> Séguy, 1921	+	

IMMATURE STAGES-NS

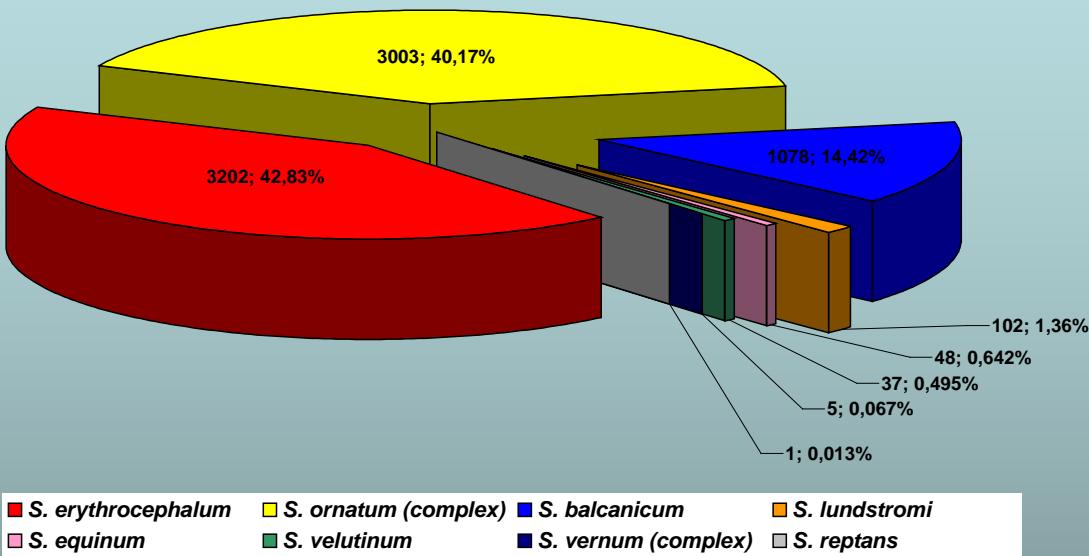
Creeks
2001-2007



The Danube river
2003-2007



ADULTS- NS (2001-2007)



Scale for estimating the biting risks to humans by three most abundant black fly species in the region of Novi Sad (Ignjatovic Cupina et al. 2006)

Risk estimation	Number of specimens in trap/night			Predicted n° of bites/5 hours before sunset
	<i>S. ornatum</i>	<i>S. erythrocephalum</i>	<i>S. balcanicum</i>	
Low	0-1	0-2	0-4	0
Moderate	2-4	3-9	5-16	1-2
High	5-13	10-21	17-34	3-5
Very high	14-29	22-40	35-63	6-10
Extremely high	≥30	≥41	≥64	≥11



Simulium ornatum (complex)
- egg masses-



Simulium ornatum (complex)
- larvae -



Simulium ornatum (complex)

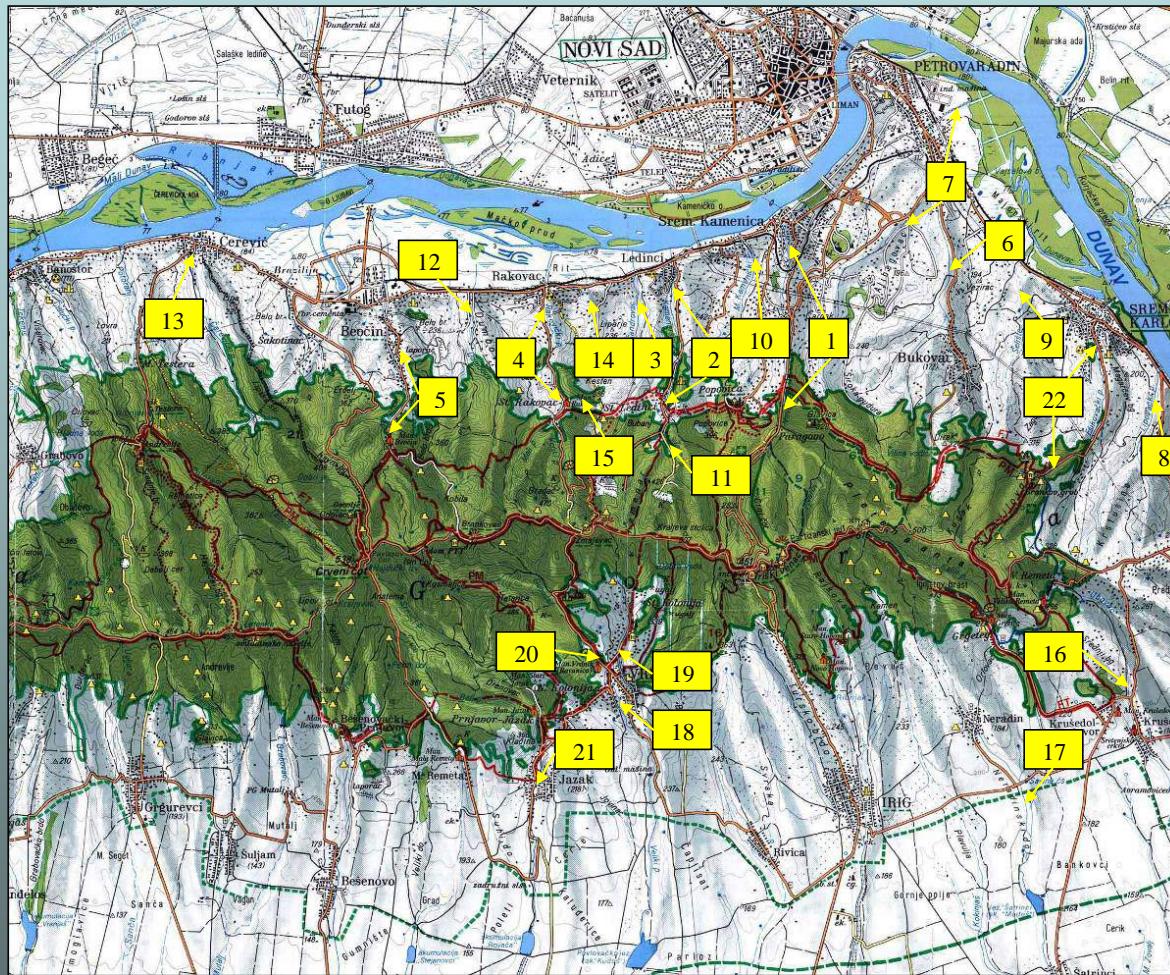
- pupae -



Simulium (Simulium) ornatum Meigen, 1818 (complex)



BREEDING SITES OF *S. ornatum* (complex)



- 1- Novoselski potok: S. Kamenica Paragovo
- 2- Kamenarski potok: Novi Ledinci Stari Ledinci
- 3- Šandrovac: Ledinci
- 4- Rakovački potok: Rakovac Rakovac manastir
- 5- Kozarski potok: Beočin selo Beočin manastir
- 6- Bukovački potok: Petrovaradin- -Bukovac
- 7- Rokov potok: Petrovaradin Sadovi Alibegovac
- 8- Lipovački potok: Sremski Karlovci
- 9- Selište: Zanoš
- 10-Mali Kamenički potok: S. Kamenica
- 11- Tavni potok: Stari Ledinci
- 12- Dumbovac: Dumbovo
- 13- Čerevički potok: Čerević
- 14- periodični potočić: Liparije
- 15- periodični potočić: man. Rakovac izliv na putu
- 16- Ubavac: Krušedol
- 17- Neradinski potok: Neradinski do
- 18- Veliki potok: Vrdnik
- 19- Morintov potok: Vrdnik
- 20- Dubočaš: Vrdnik
- 21- Rovač: Jazak
- 22- Ešikovački potok: Stražilovo S. Karlovci

Most productive breeding sites of *S. ornatum* (complex)
in the region of Novi Sad
- Creeks of the Fruska Gora mountain-



CHARACTERISTICS OF THE BREEDING SITES OF *S. ornatum* (complex)

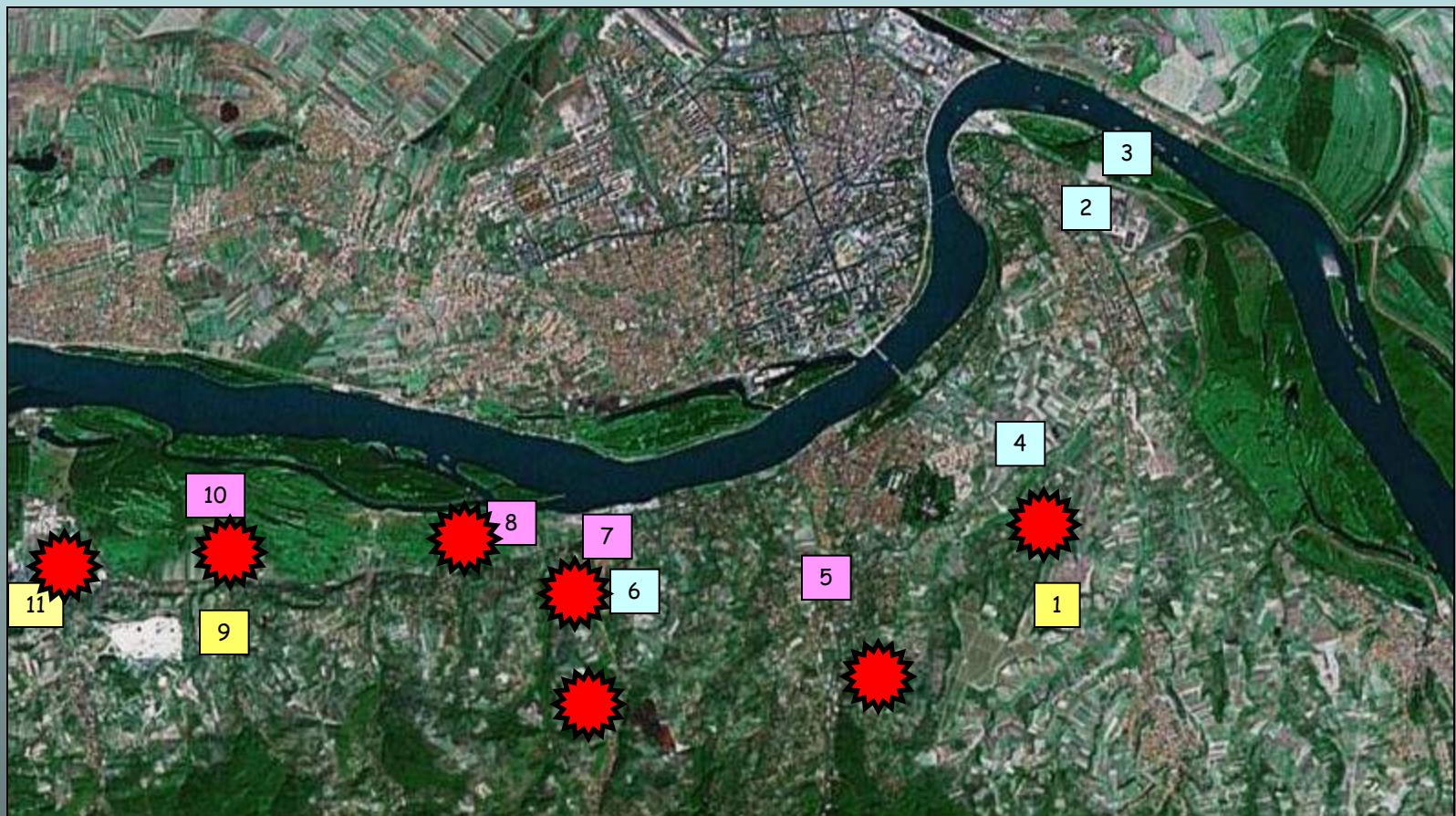
Altitude:	82-258 m
Depth:	2 cm to 43 cm
Width of stream bed:	≈ 0,12 m to 2,66 m
Flow velocity:	0,2 m/s to 0,7 m/s
Water flow volume:	1 l/s to 352 l/s
Bottom structure:	muddy, stony, pebble, combined



Ammonium ions content : 1,251 mg/l NH_4^+
Nitrite ions content: 0.429 mg/l NO_2^-
pH 7,93-8,99
Oxygen content 2.21-13.71 mg/l (23.1-99.7%)



Affected localities during the outbreak of *S. ornatum* (complex) (Novi Sad, 2004)



Bite cases on humans

Simulium (Boophthora) erythrocephalum (De Geer, 1776)



Simulium (Boophthora) erythrocephalum (De Geer, 1776)



CHARACTERISTICS OF THE DANUBE RIVER IN THE REGION OF NOVI SAD



Width of river bed: ≈ 850 m

Average depth: 6-10 m

Flow velocity: 0.5-1,0 m/s

Water flow volume: ≈ 3000 - 6000 m³/s

Bottom structure: sand/mud

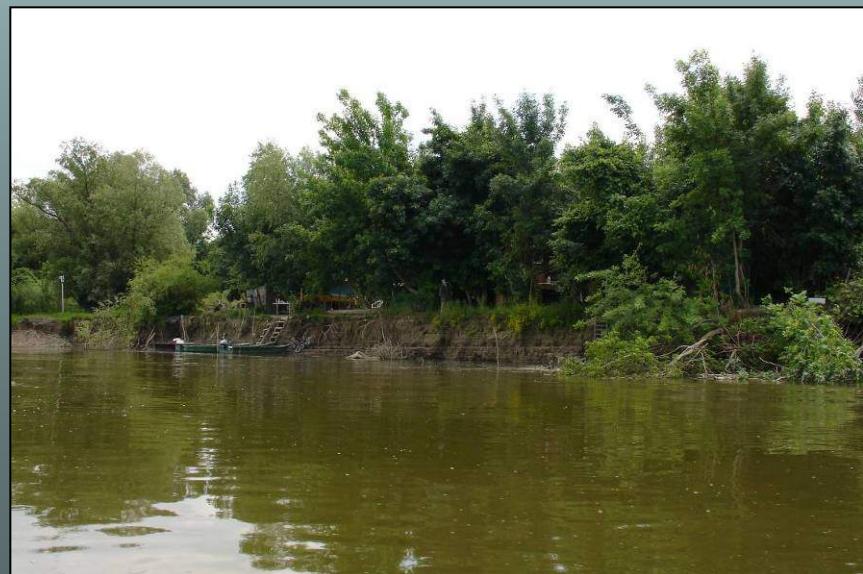
Unsoluble particles content: 44.64 mg/l

Visibility: 56,5 cm below the water surface

Breeding sites of *S. erythrocephalum*



.... submerged leaves of
fallen poplar trees
(*Populus nigra*, *P. alba*)



Larvae and pupae of *S. erythrocephalum* attached to poplar leaves



Breeding sites of *S. erythrocephalum*



...submerged leaves and
branches of willow trees
(*Salix sp.*)

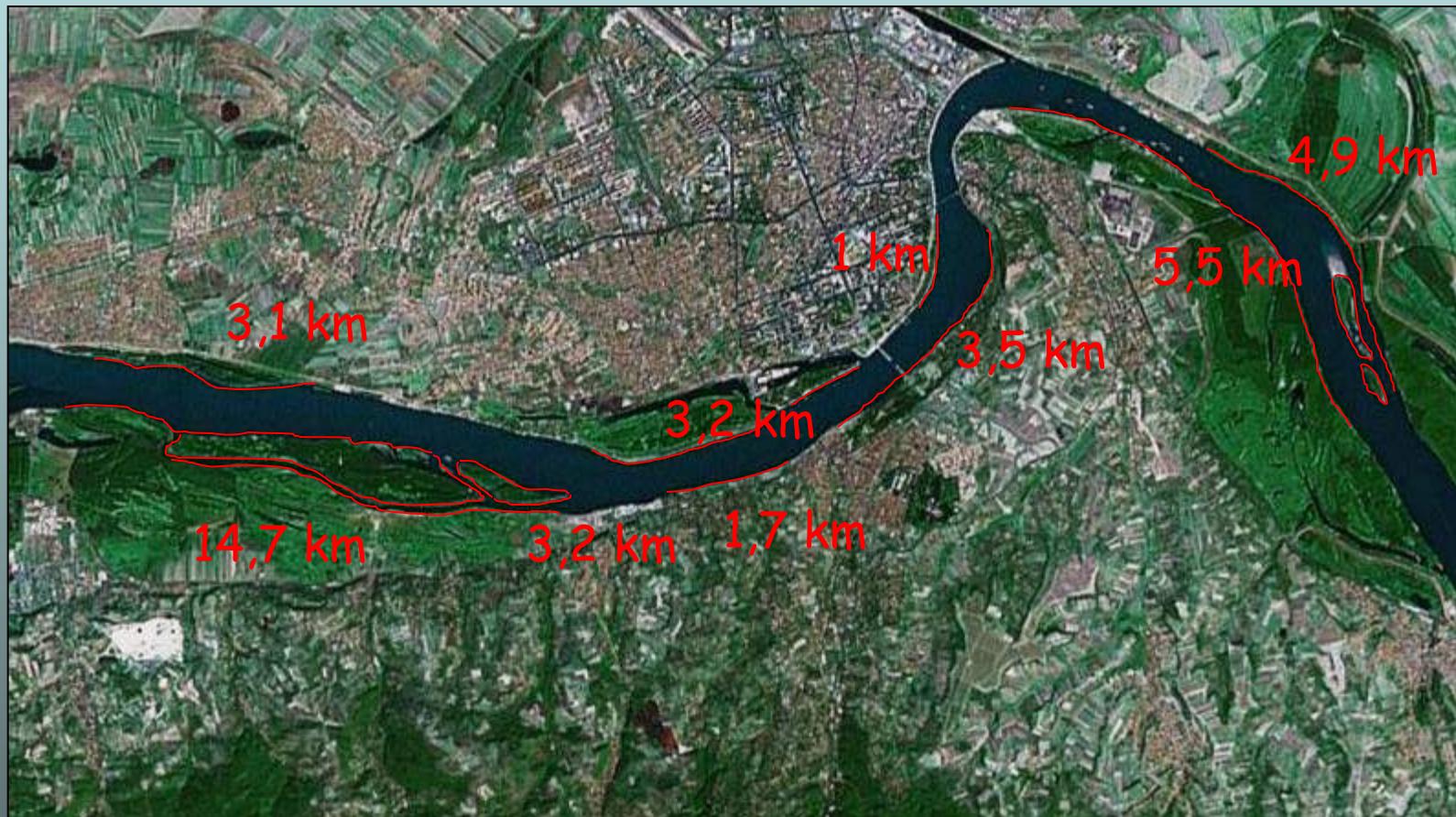
Other plant species:
Vitis vinifera, *Rorippa amphibia*,
Rubus sp. ...etc.



Egg masses and larvae of *S. erythrocephalum* attached to willow leaves



Breeding sites of *S. erythrocephalum* in the region of Novi Sad - The Danube river -



Total length of potentially active breeding sites = 40,8 km

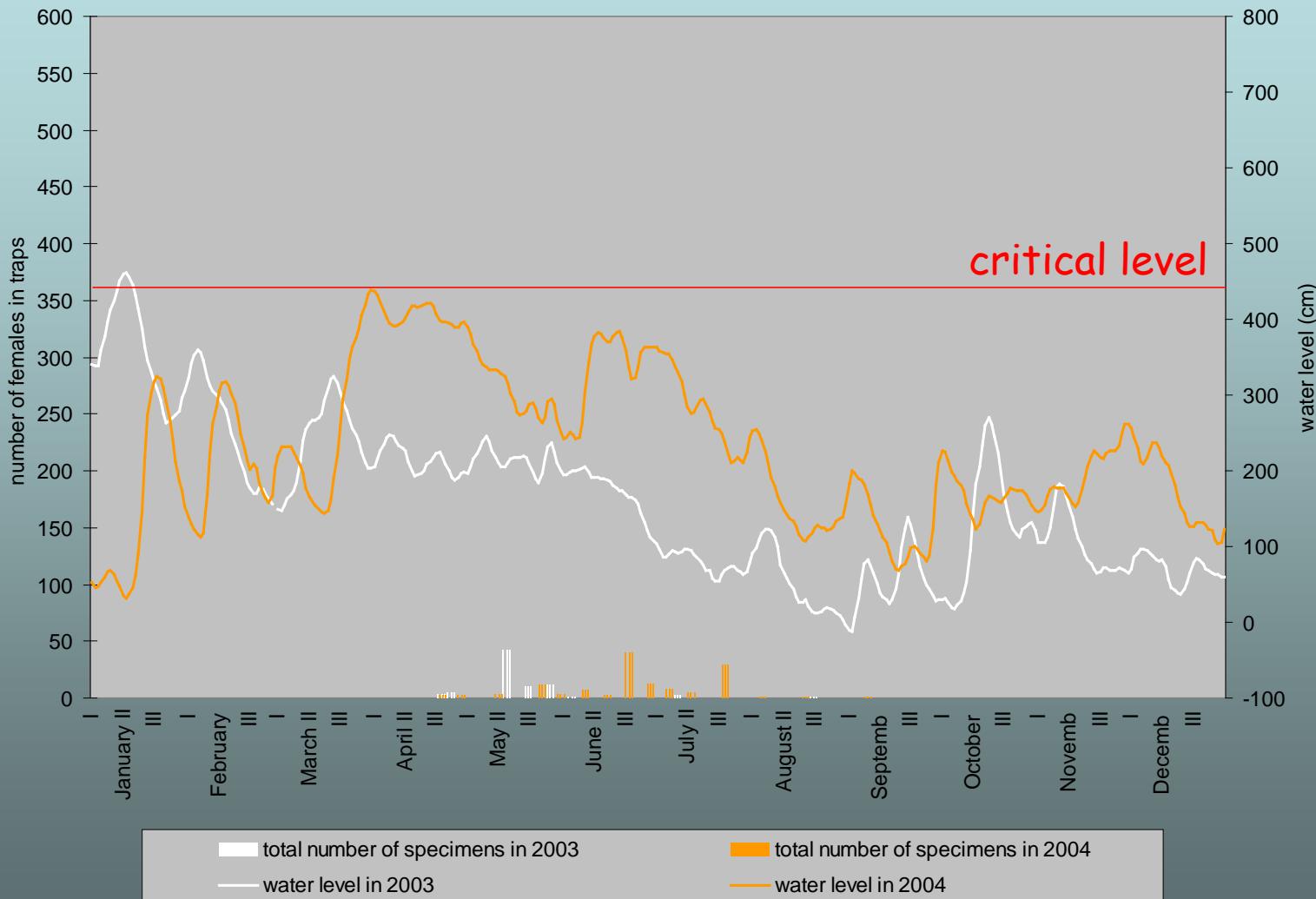
Breeding sites of *S. erythrocephalum*
in the region of Novi Sad
- Creeks of the Fruska Gora mountain-



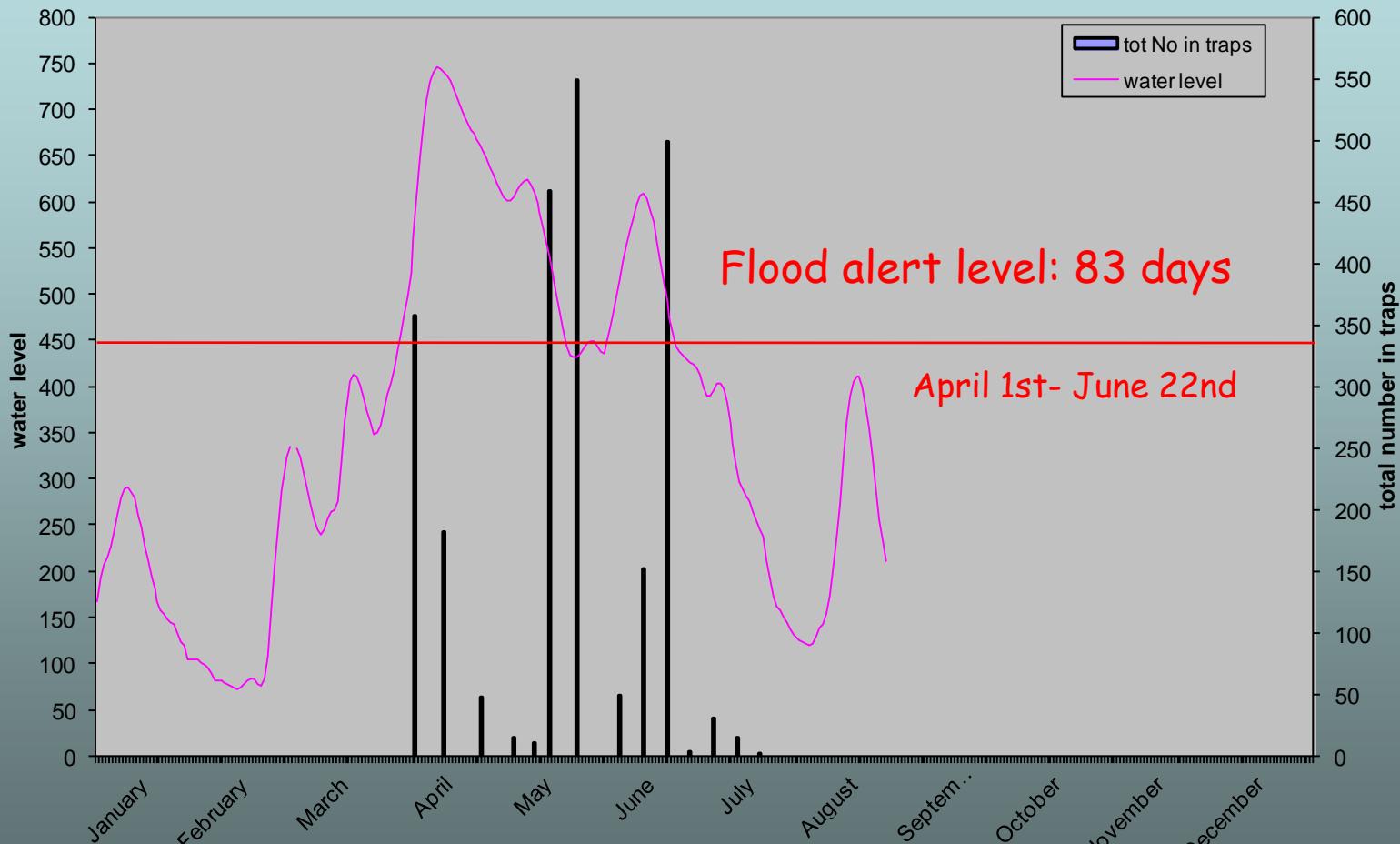
1 - Rokov (altitude 82 m)
2 - Bukovacki (110 m)

3 - Kamenarski (100 m)
4 - Rakovacki (206 m)

Seasonal fluctuation impact of the Danube water level on emergence of *Simulium erythrocephalum* adults

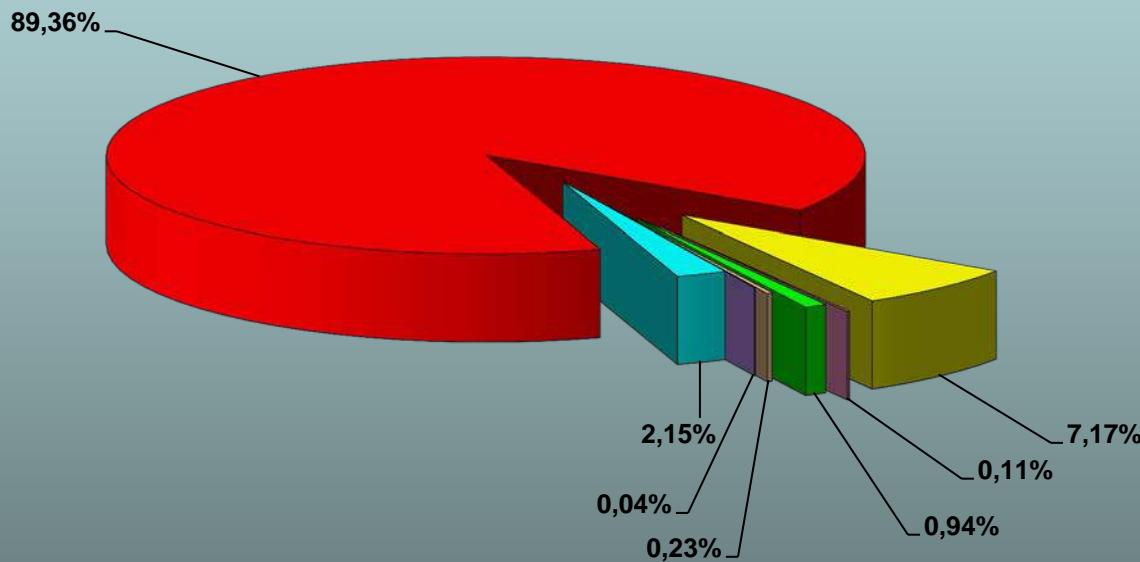


FLUCTUATION OF THE DANUBE RIVER WATER LEVEL DURING THE SEASON OF
2006 (measurment station: Novi Sad)
(Data source: Republic Hidrometeorological Service of Serbia)



Critical water level value of the Danube resulting in mass occurrence of *S. erythrocephalum* for the region of Novi Sad = 450 cm lasting for at least 1 month
(Ignjatovic-Cupina et al. 2006)

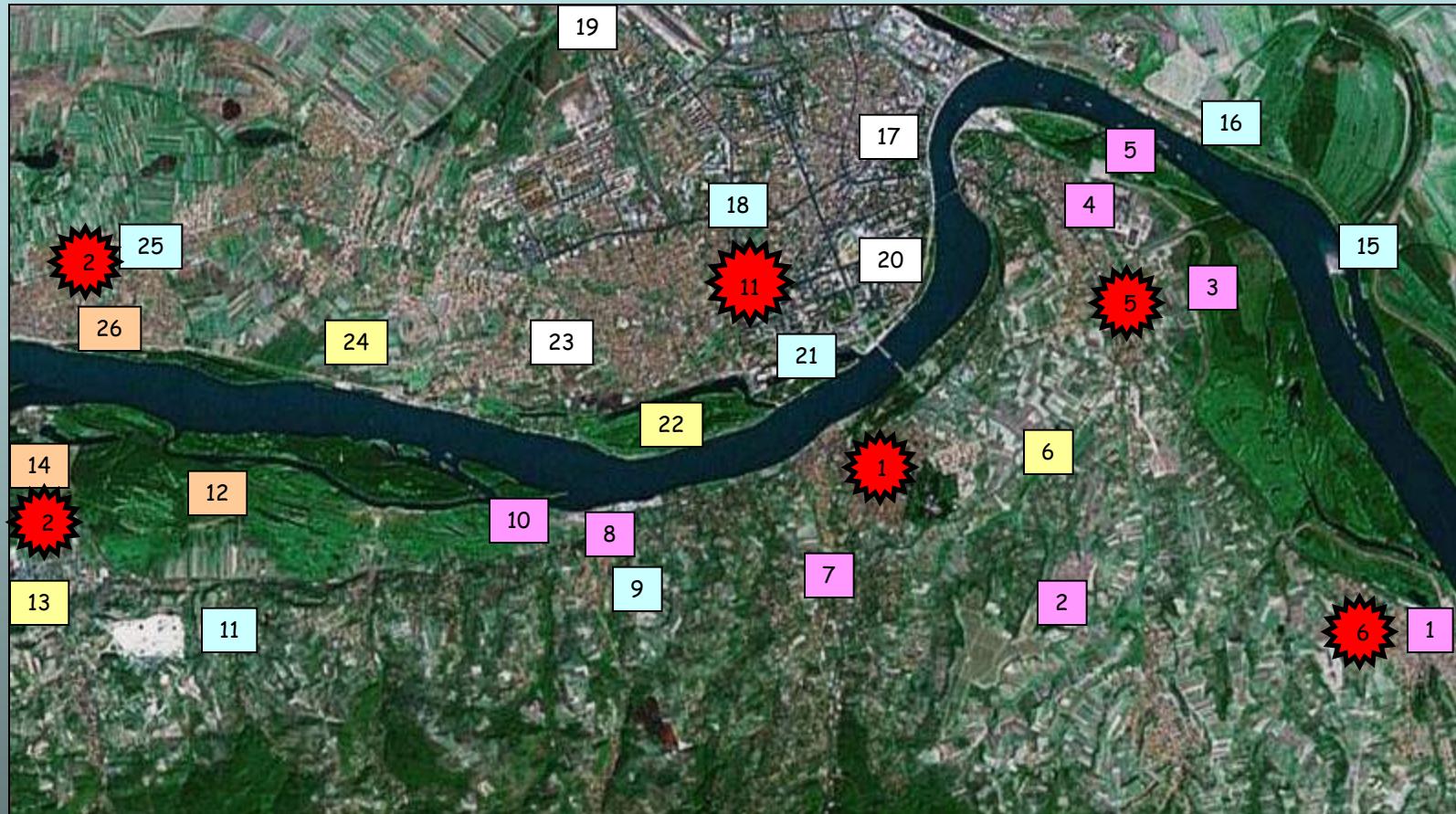
SPECIES COMPOSITION OF ADULT BLACK FLIES CAPTURED IN DIBT IN THE REGION OF NOVI SAD (2006)



- *Simulium (Eusimulium) velutinum* (Santos Abreu, 1922)
- *Simulium (Nevermannia) lundstromi* (Enderlein, 1921)
- *Simulium (Eusimulium) aureum* (Freis, 1824)
- *Simulium (Wilhelmia) equinum* (Linnaeus, 1758)
- *Simulium (Wilhelmia) balcanicum* (Enderlein, 1824)
- *Simulium (Boophthora) erythrocephalum* (De Geer, 1776)
- *Simulium (Simulium) ornatum* (Meigen, 1818) (complex)

Affected localities during the outbreak of *S. erythrocephalum* (Novi Sad, 2006)

22/26



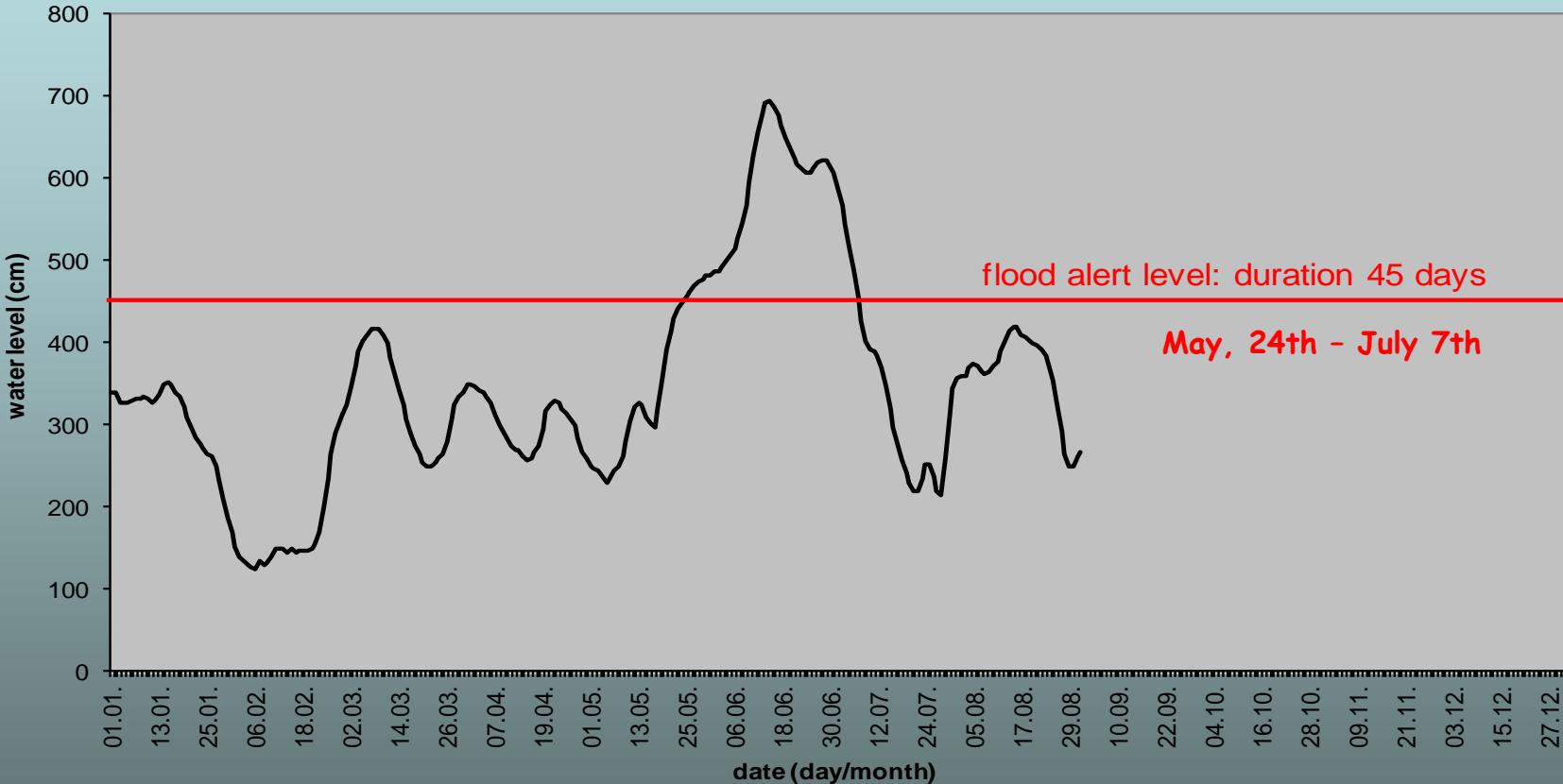
Biting risk estimated by DIBT results:

low
moderate
high
very high
extremely high

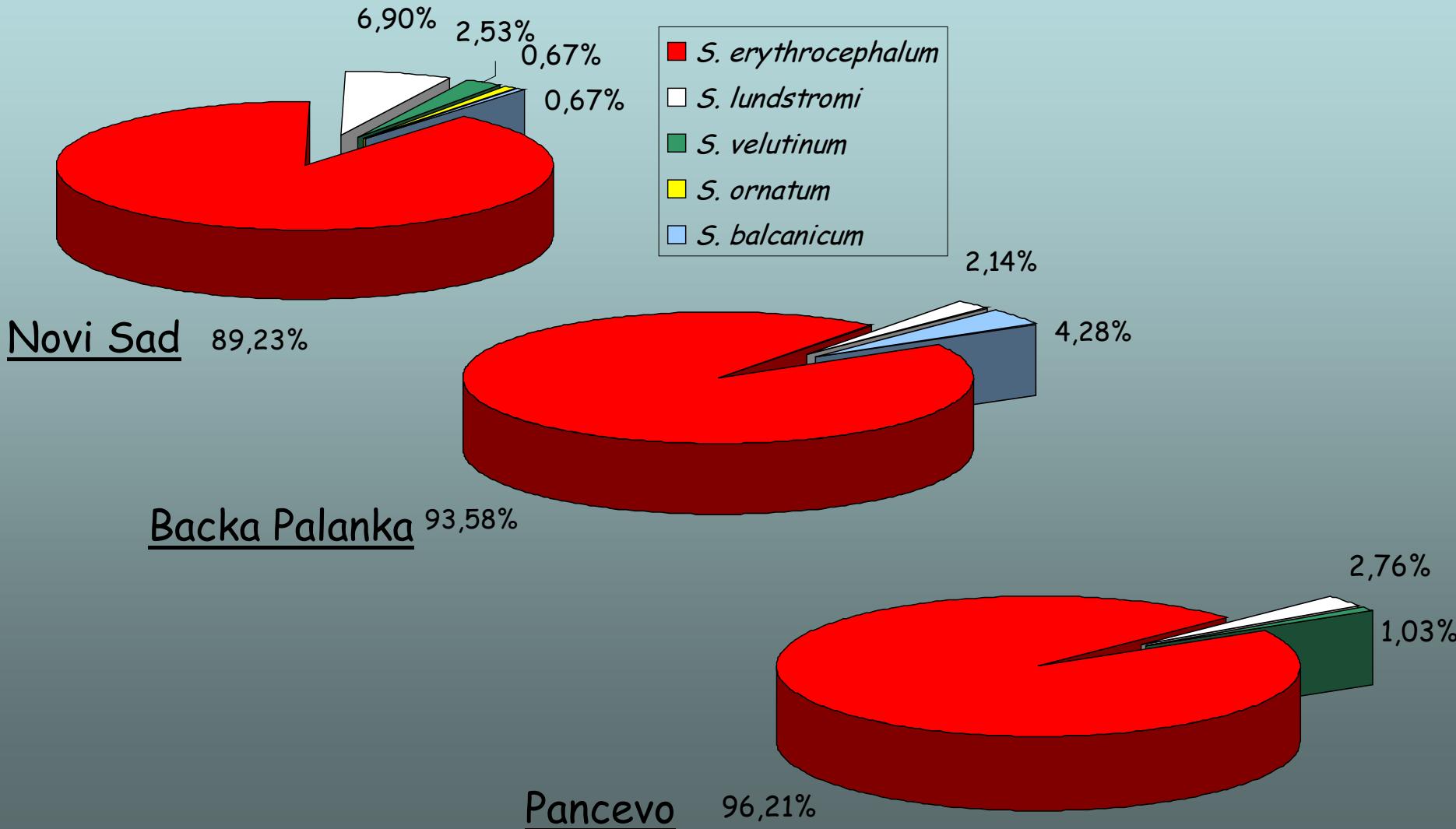
Bite cases reported at the Clinic for Dermato-venereology



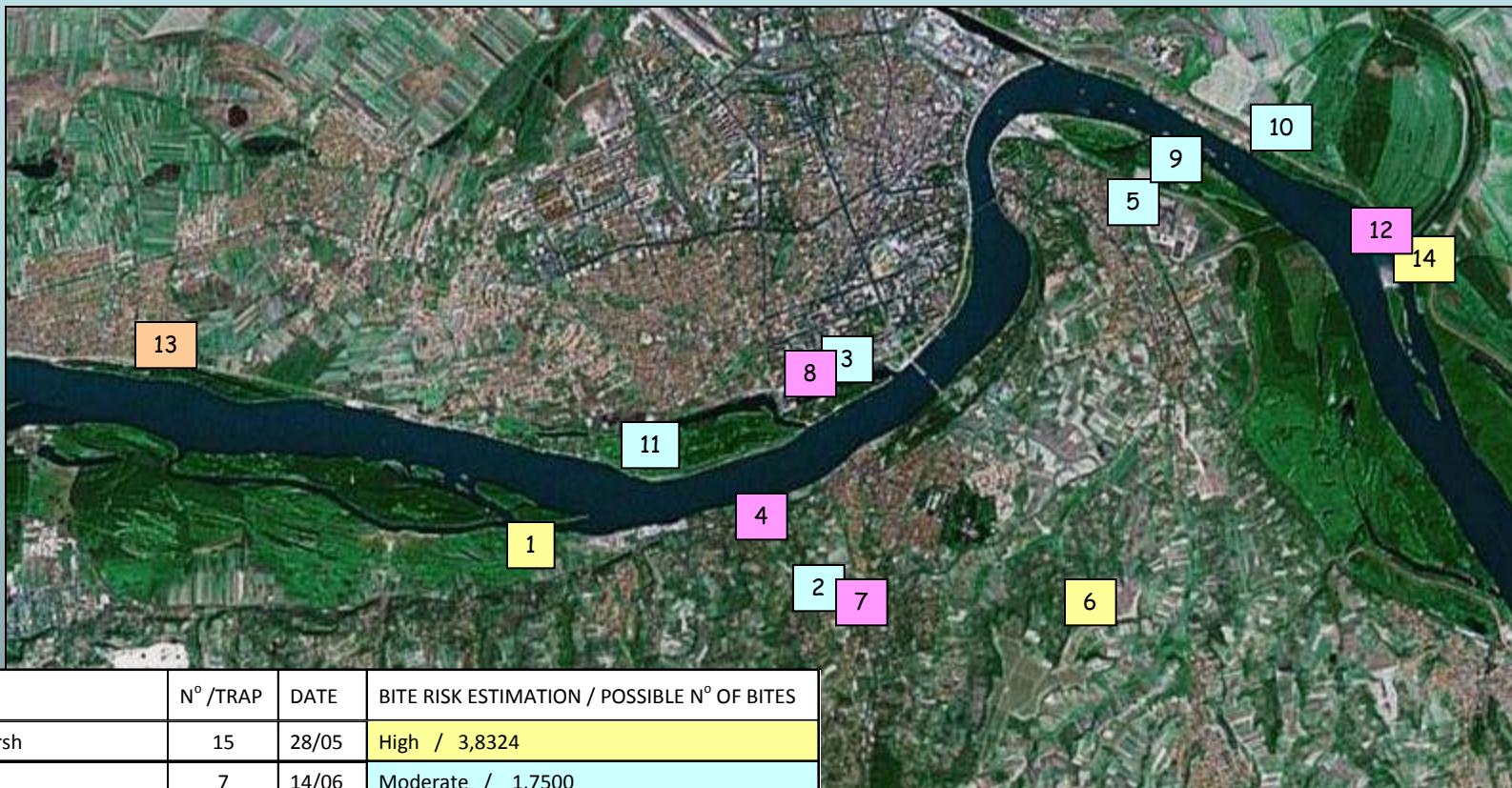
FLUCTUATION OF THE DANUBE RIVER WATER LEVEL DURING THE SEASON OF 2010
(measurement station: Novi Sad)
(Data source: Republic Hidrometeorological Service of Serbia)



SPECIES COMPOSITION OF ADULT BLACK FLIES CAPTURED IN DIBT (2010)



Affected localities during the outbreak of *S. erythrocephalum* (Novi Sad, 2010)

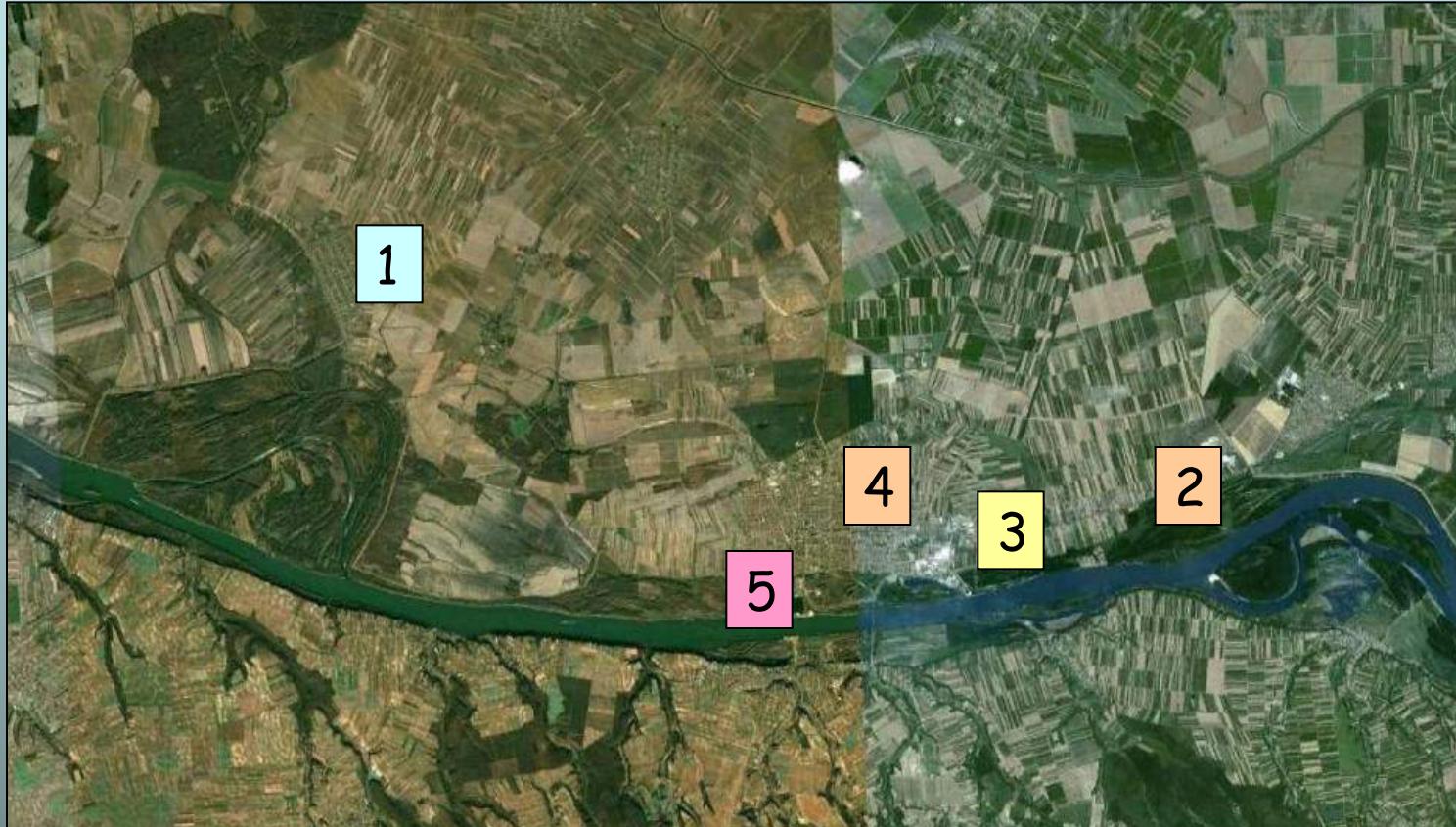


LOCALITY	Nº /TRAP	DATE	BITE RISK ESTIMATION / POSSIBLE N° OF BITES
1. Ledinci marsh	15	28/05	High / 3,8324
2. Popovica	7	14/06	Moderate / 1,7500
3. Ribarsko island	7	14/06	Moderate / 1,7500
4. Sremska Kamenica-Danube	84	14/06/	Extremely high / 21,7931
5. Petrovaradin village	5	1/07	Moderate / 1,2294
6. Bukovac	10	1/07	High / 2,5309
7. Popovica	50	1/07	Extremely high / 12,9429
8. Ribarsko island	118	1/07	Extremely high / 30,6433
9. Petrovaradin Danube	5	7/07	Moderate / 1,2294
10. Subic	5	7/07	Moderate / 1,2294
11. Kamenicka ada	8	7/07	Moderate / 2,0103
12. Kovilj marsh	182	7/07	Extremely high / 47,3025
13. Begec Danube	25	7/07	Very high / 6,4354
14. Kovilj marsh	10	19/07	High / 2,5309

14/15



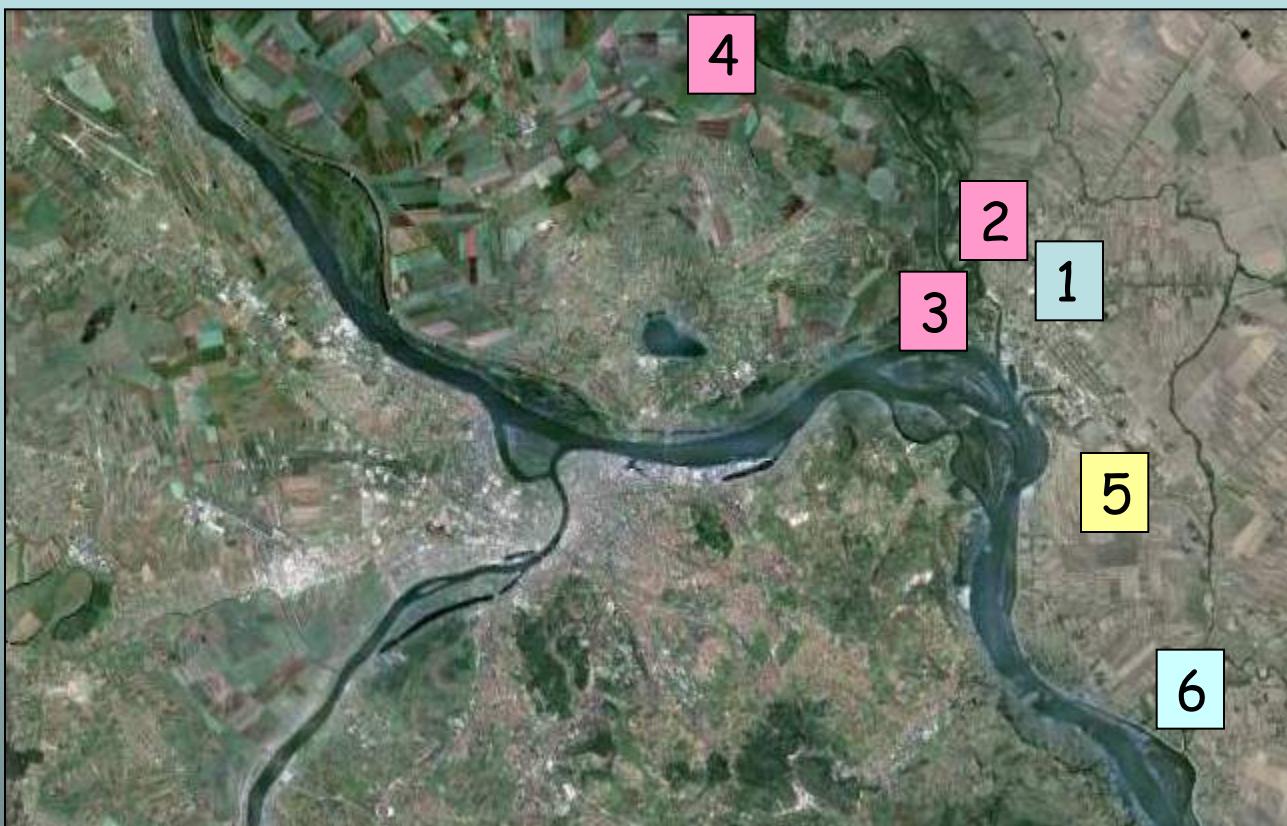
Backa Palanka, June 18th, 2010



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LOCALITY	Nº OF FEMALES IN TRAP	BITE RISK ESTIMATION / POSSIBLE Nº OF BITES ON HUMAN
1. Mladenovo	8	Moderate / 2,0103
2. Poloj	24	Very high / 6,1751
3. BP - Danube 1 (Kalos)	14	High / 3,5721
4. BP - Danube 2 (Slovacki dom)	31	Very high / 7,9972
5. BP - Danube 3 (Tikvara)	98	Extremely high / 25,4373

Pancevo, July, 1st, 2010



6/6

LOCALITY	Nº OF FEMALES IN TRAP	BITE RISK ESTIMATION / POSSIBLE Nº OF BITES ON HUMAN
1. PA - city	5	Moderate / 1,2294
2. PA - Tamiš 1 (left bank)	98	Extremely high / 25,4373
3. PA - Tamiš 2 (right bank)	85	Extremely high / 22,0534
4. Glogonj	73	Extremely high / 18,9298
5. Starcevo	14	High / 3,5721
6. Ivanovo	3	Moderate / 0,7088

COMPARISON OF BF FAUNA IN THE PAST AND PRESENT THE DANUBE RIVER / PANNONIAN PLAIN

PAST (Zivkovic, 1955-1970):

S. reptans *
S. erythrocephalum
S. balcanicum
S. lineatum

S. colombaschense/voilense
S. equinum
S. maculatum
sp. of *ornatum* group
sp. of *latipes* (= *vernum*) group

PRESENT (2003-):

S. reptans
*S. erythrocephalum**
S. balcanicum

S. equinum

* Dominant species

THE DANUBE RIVER BASIN

The region of the IRON GATE



Characteristics of the Danube course at the Iron Gate

Length of the course: 100 km

Width: \approx 150 m (Kazan) - 6500 m (Golubac)

Consists of: 4 gorges (Golubačka; Gospođin Vir; Kazan; Sipska) and
3 basins (Ljupkovska; Donjomilanovačka; Oršavska)

Bottom sucture: in gorges: rocky,
in basins: combined sandy/muddy



Characteristics of the Danube course at the Iron Gate

Construction of the dam: 1964-1972

Depth of water: before damming 20-53 m (max 82 m at Kazan)
after damming (max. 90 m at Kazan)

Current velocity: before damming: 1-2 m/s (up to 5 m/s), many rapids and whirlpools

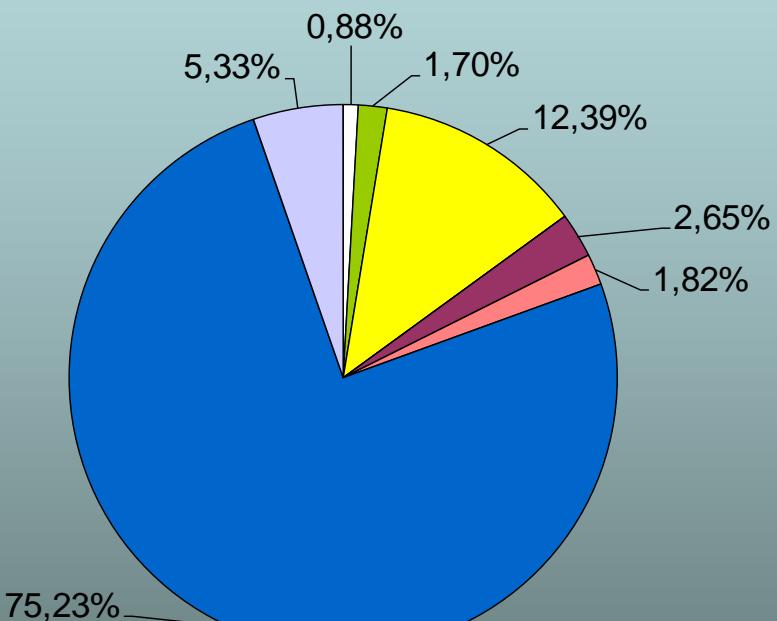




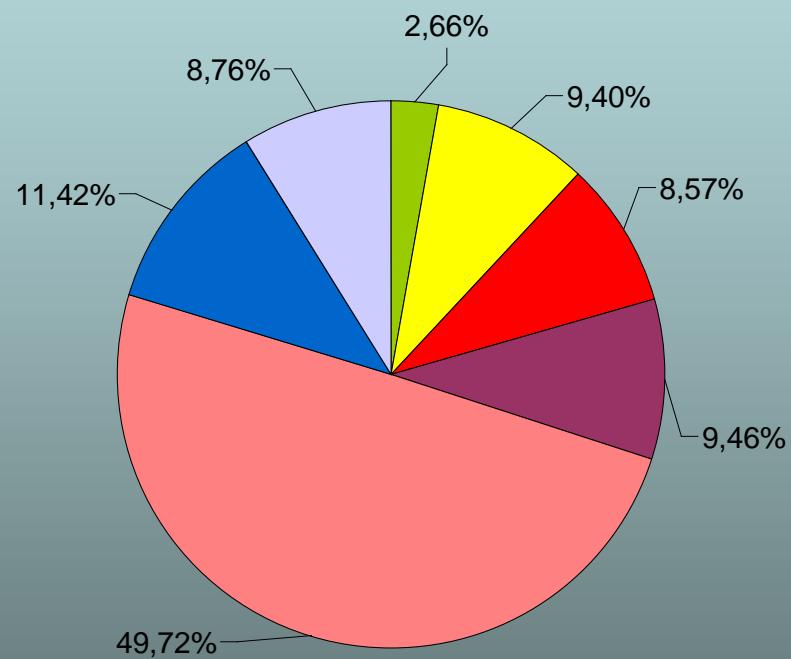


BLACKFLY FAUNA OF THE DANUBE AT THE IRON GATE REGION (Živković, 1975)

BEFORE 1968:



1968 - 1973:



- Cnephia danubica Rubzov 1956 = Metacnephia danubica (Rubtsov, 1956)
- Titanopteryx maculata (Meigen, 1804) = Simulium (Byssodon) maculatum (Meigen, 1804)
- Wilhelmia balcanica (Enderlein, 1924) = Simulium (Wilhelmia) balcanicum (Enderlein, 1924)
- Boophthora erythrocephala (De Geer, 1776) = Simulium (Boophthora) erythrocephalum (De Geer, 1776)
- Simulium reptans (Linne, 1758) = Simulium (Simulium) reptans (Linnaeus, 1758)
- Simulium galeratum Edwards, 1921 = Simulium (Simulium) reptans (Linnaeus, 1758)
- Simulium columbaschense (Fabricius, 1787) = Simulium (Simulium) columbaschense (Scopoli, 1780)
- Simulium voilense Serbian 1960 = Simulium (Simulium) voilense Sherban, 1960



The Danube river



September, 8-10th, 2006

May, 11th, 2011: locality Sip, islands and bank

August, 12th 2011: locality Golubac and Gospodin vir,

April, 10th and 14th 2012: Gospodin vir, Mali Kazan

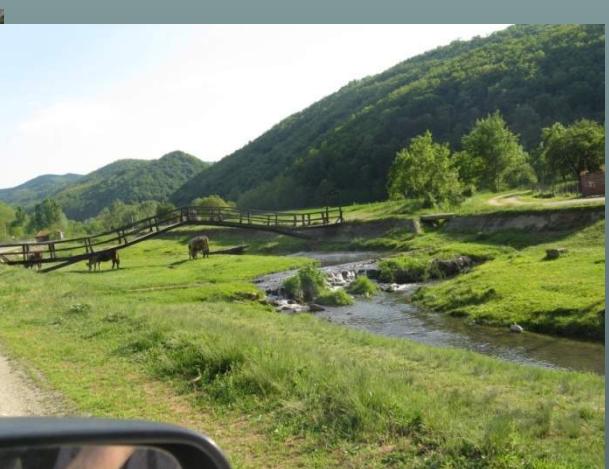


All samplings were negative on black flies !!!





Tributaries of the Danube river in the region of the Iron Gate



FREQUENCY OF FINDINGS OF BLACKFLY SPECIES IN TRIBUTARIES OF THE DANUBE IN THE THE IRON GATE REGION

SPECIES	PORECKA REKA	KOŽICA	ZLATICA	BOLETINJSKA REKA	DOBRA	BRNUCKA REKA	TUMANSKA REKA	PEK	ČERNA	FREQUENCY
<i>P. tomosvaryi</i>			+	+	+		+			4
<i>P. hirtipes</i>			+		+					2
<i>P. rufipes</i> *	+				+					2
<i>M. danubica/blanci</i>	+									1
<i>S. vernum</i> (complex)			+							1
<i>S. costatum</i>				+	+					2
<i>S. cryophilum</i>						+				1
<i>S. velutinum</i> *				+						1
<i>S. auricoma</i> *					+					1
<i>S. ornatum</i> (complex) ***	+		+	+	+		+			6
<i>S. intermedium</i> ***	+		+	+	+		+			6
<i>S. degrangei</i>	+		+	+					+	4
<i>S. argyreatum</i>				+	+	+	+		+	5
<i>S. variegatum</i> *	+	+	+	+	+		+		+	8
<i>S. vulgare</i>	+	+	+	+					+	5
<i>S. monticola</i> *				+	+	+				3
<i>S. reptans</i> **	+		+	+					+	5
<i>S. galeratum</i> **	+		+	+					+	5
<i>S. equinum</i> *	+			+						3
<i>S. pseudequinum</i> *	+			+						3
<i>S. argenteostriatum</i> *									+	1

*mammophilic

*anthropophilic

COMPARISON OF BLACKFLY FAUNA OF THE IRON GATE REGION

1924-1973

Metacnephia blinci
Simulium maculatum
S. equinum
S. pseudequinum
S. balcanicum
S. costatum
S. vernum
S. velutinum
S. erythrocephalum

S. ornatum
S. intermedium
S. variegatum
S. bezzii
S. argyreatum
S. auricoma
S. colombaschense
S. voilense
S. reptans
S. galeratum

Prosimulium tomosvaryi

P. hirtipes

P. rufipes

Metacnephia blinci

Simulium equinum

S. pseudequinum

S. costatum

S. vernum

S. velutinum

S. cryophilum

S. argenteostriatum

S. degrangei

S. ornatum

S. intermedium

S. variegatum

S. argyreatum

S. auricoma

S. reptans

S. galeratum

S. vulgare

S. monticola

2006-2012

Simulium (Simulium) vulgare Dorogostaisky, Rubtsov & Vlasenko, 1935



What happened with *S. colombaschense*?

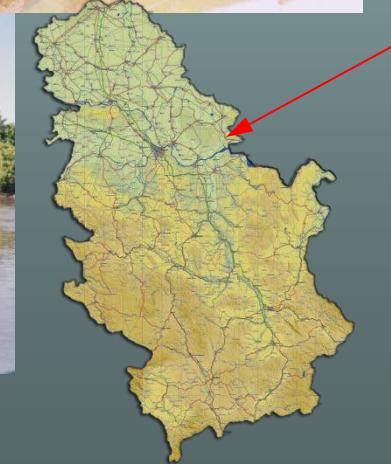
NERA RIVER- Vračev Gaj (SRB)

24/06/2005

1. *S. reptans*
2. *S. equinum**
3. *S. balcanicum*
4. *S. colombaschense***
5. *S. erythrocephalum*

*dominating 42,3%

** 2,1%



CERNA RIVER –Orsova (Romania)

11/05/2011

1. *S. reptans**
2. *S. degrangei*
3. *S. vulgare*
4. *S. argenteostriatum*

*dominating 93,8%



12/04/2012

1. *S. variegatum**
2. *S. argyreatum*
3. *S. colombaschense*

*dominating 98,7%



Simulium (Simulium) colombaschense (Scopoli, 1780)



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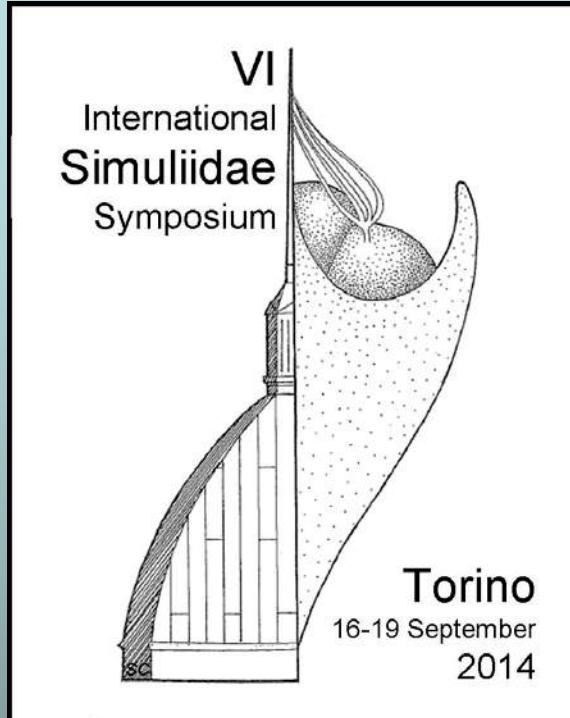


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