

ABSTRACTS

17TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF THE
WORLD **A**SSOCIATION FOR
THE **A**DVANCEMENT OF **V**ETERINARY **P**ARASITOLOGY

15 - 19 AUGUST 1999

W A A V P

99

COPENHAGEN

"Parasites, Production and Environment"

c.7.64 PERSPECTIVES OF APPLICATION OF THE BIOLOGICAL CONTROL OF STRONGYLIDS OF HORSES IN LARGE HORSE FARMS IN UKRAINE AND RUSSIA

Dvoynos, G. M.¹, V. A. Kharchenko¹, T. A. Lukyanchenko¹,

Z. Z. Koval,² B. A. Borisov,³ V. A. Drinaev³

¹I. I. Schmalhausen Institute of Zoology. vul. B. Khmelnyts'kogo, 15, Kyiv-30, MSP, Ukraine 252601

²D. K. Zabolotny Institute of Microbiology and Virology. vul. Acad. Zabolotnoho, 154, Kyiv, Ukraine 252143

³Scientific Producing Association «PharmBioMed». ul. Selskohoziastvennaia, 12, Moscow, Russia 129226

In the former Soviet Union studying of predator fungi for creation of method of biological control of strongylids of horses was start by Soprunov (1958) and continued by Priadko and others. (1972, 1980). Cultures of predator fungi with high activity against nematodes was distinguished. However, its were not used because of using of high-effective benzimidazoles.

Resistant to anthelmintics races of strongylids of horses appeared in Ukraine (Borgsteede et al., Veterin. Parasitol., 1997, 68, 113-117). So, because of it and taking into consideration exotoxicity of avermectines and proceeding from the conception of saving biodiversity we worked out the technique of extraction and cultivation of predator fungi, local populations were founded, their activity against nematodes was tested. On the large horse farms the most important actions for control of nematodoses are: monitoring of pastures, change of paddocks and using of high active predator micro fungi. It allows to decrease using of avermectines.