

Warble fly and botfly in cloven-hoofed game

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Parasitic diseases of wild animals represent more than 2/3 of all diseases. With constant rising of the cloven-hoofed game numbers in the recent period (concentration rise), there is an assumption that the prevalence of diseases will rise. There are two types of bots in Slovakia – warble fly (f. Hypodermatidae – *Hypoderma diana*, *Hypoderma actaeon*) and botfly (f. Oestridae – *Cephenemyia stimulator*, *Cephenemyia auribarbis*, *Pharyngomyia picta*).

In 2009–2016 the warble fly and botfly were monitored in the cloven-hoofed game. In accordance with the Hunting Act 274/2009 and amendments to certain laws 821 roe deer and 316 red deer were examined for warble fly within the cooperation with hunting associations in Prešov and Košice region. Also, 154 roe deer and 54 deer were examined for botfly. After removal, larvae were held in 70% alcohol and then they were identified.

In roe deer the prevalence of the warble fly was 51.77% and the prevalence of botfly was 46.10%. In red deer the prevalence of warble fly was 48.42% and the prevalence of botfly was 37.04%. During the monitoring the weight of shot animals positively diagnosed with parasites the weight loss of roe deer was 20.3% lower than the weight loss of those with negative diagnosis. The weight loss in red deer was considerably lower (12.5%). Based on the observed facts we concluded that bots monitoring in game has great importance especially for influencing the overall health of the game.

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