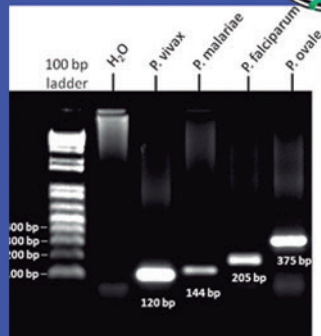
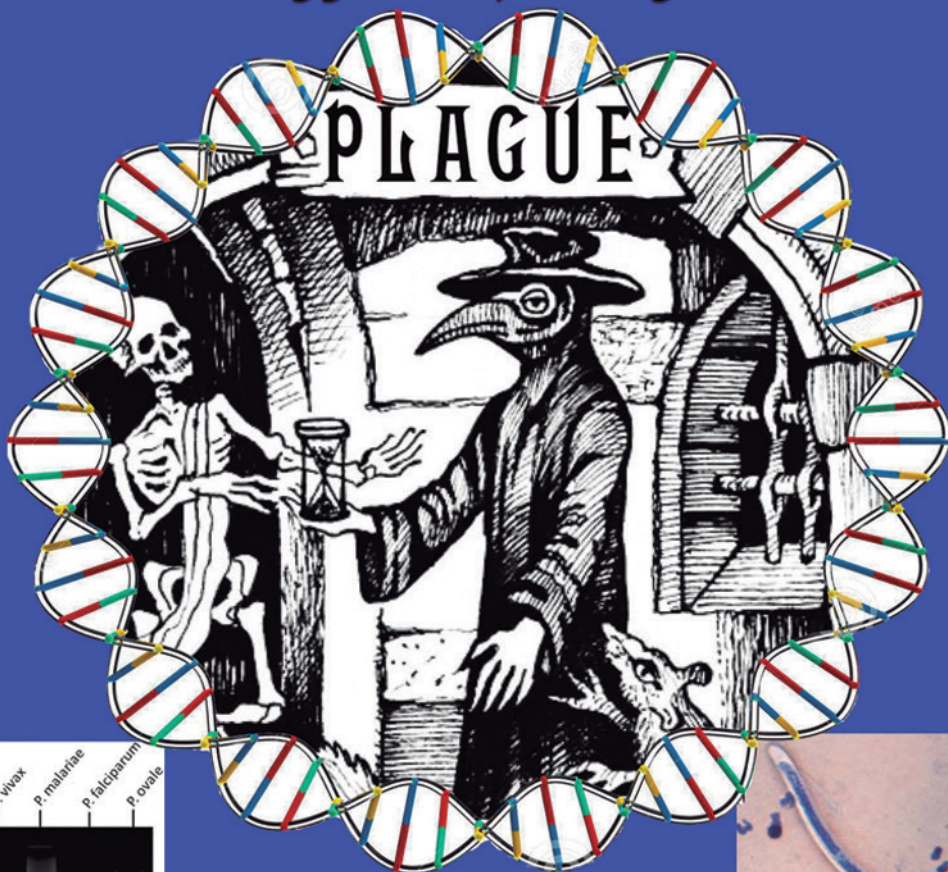


# SOVE

7th International SOVE Congress  
New Technology Conquering Old Vectors?



October 1-7, 2017  
Palma of Mallorca  
Spain



Filariasis

# ***NEW TECHNOLOGY CONQUERING OLD VECTORS?***





# SOVE 2017

## ***NEW TECHNOLOGY CONQUERING OLD VECTORS?***

- Book of Abstracts -



The 7th International Congress of the Society for  
Vector Ecology (SOVE)

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## ***Culicoides* composition in different host-environment and updated checklist in Morocco**

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In Morocco, *Culicoides* biting midges were responsible for African horse sickness (AHS) outbreaks in the 1960s and the most recently in the late 1980s. They are also involved in enzootic transmission of bluetongue (BT) virus since 2004. A cross-sectional survey is currently ongoing in about 150 cattle farms to produce abundance maps at the national scale for the most abundant *Culicoides* species. The objectives of the present study were to compare species collected in ruminant with those in horse farms and to assess potential use of abundance maps derived from sampling in ruminant farms to generate risk maps for both AHS and BT viruses. A 48-consecutive hours collections were carried out in three locations close to Rabat (33°59'20.9" N, 6°51'07.9" W) every 15 days from May to October 2016: a cattle farm, a goat farm and a horse-riding center. Then, we followed up *Culicoides* collections in the horse-riding center during a whole year to establish precisely the *Culicoides* population dynamics and to link abundance with meteorological parameters. *Culicoides imicola*, *Culicoides newsteadi*, *Culicoides puncticollis*, and *Culicoides kingi* were the most abundant species in the three sites. Most of individuals, which were identified as *Culicoides obsoletus*/*Culicoides scoticus*, belong to *Culicoides obsoletus* s.s. Only the uncommon species, namely *Culicoides longipennis*, *Culicoides stigma* or *Culicoides albihalterus*, were found inconstantly depending on the collection site. In addition, *Culicoides paolae* – reported in the literature as associated with Barbary fig trees, was recorded for the first time in Morocco, and its identity was confirmed by molecular assay.