Ishim and its Surroundings Horsefly Species Range Study with the Use of a Variety of Traps

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The horsefly which attack causes capacity diminution among people and is extremely damaging for agriculture, holds a special place among bloodsuckers in terms of harmfulness. Horseflies commonly eat sick, dying animals' blood, and such subsistence makes them particularly dangerous vectors of infectious diseases such as anthrax, deer fly fever, filariasis etc. The purpose of our work is horsefly species range, number and ecological features study with the use of variety of traps for insect collection and designing a trap of our own based on all the positive and negative factors of traps tested in Ishim and its surroundings. The studies undertaken, field collection processing and literature data analysis show that Ishim horseflies' fauna is presented by 32 species belonging to 5 genera: Chrysops, Tabanus, Atylotus, Hybomitra, Haematopota. As a result of the work the assessment of different methods of horsefly trapping effectiveness was carried out. The distribution of the number and species composition differs greatly depending on the trap. Having analyzed all the data collected, we constructed our own trap, taking into account positive and negative peculiarities of the traps studied. Horseflies are in great need of water, the more they fly, the hotter it is, the more water they drink. This very factor, combining with the fact that black heated objects attract horseflies, has been taken as a basis of our trap. In general, our trap combines best characteristic features of its competitors, creating new opportunities for extermination of horseflies in large numbers. Cheap component parts and simple technology provides low cost of the construction.

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