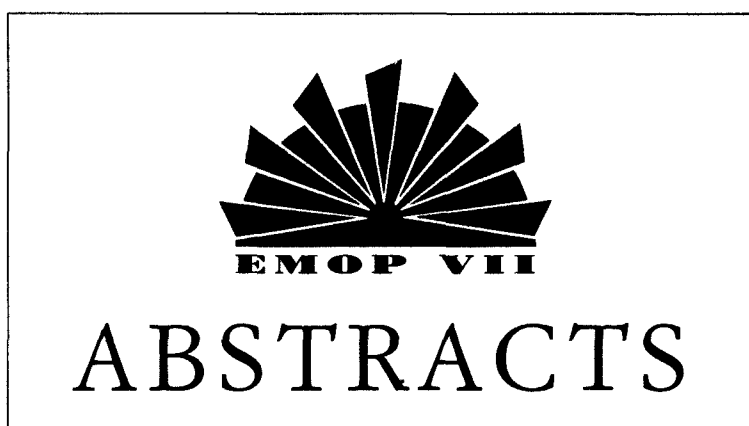


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## COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE EQUID'S STRONGYLIDS (NEMATODA) COMMUNITIES STRUCTURE

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Near 60 species of strongylids are parasites of Equids causing considerable economic damage. Quick development of resistance in this group creates big problems in their control. In this connection studying of structure of community of these parasites is actual.

Examination was based on postmortem dissections of 236 domestic horses (*Equus caballus*), 27 Przewalski horses (*Equus przewalskii*) and 23 of Asiatic wild ass (*Equus hemionus*) made by G. M. Dvojnok in 1966-1984. Standard methods of descriptive statistics were used for analysis of prevalence and intensity of infection. Cluster analysis was used for measurements difference between faunas of different groups of horses. Fager (1957, 1963) index and coefficient of association (Whittaker and Fairbanks, 1958; Southwood, 1966) were used for analysis of recurrent groups, definition of dominant and concordant species.

Between of 4 groups examined animals the drove's horses from Kazakhstan have most diverse fauna of strongylids. There were 45 species in the group. Eight rare species were registered only in this group. Accordingly 35, 30 and 34 species parasitic in domestic horses from Ukraine, Prjewalski horses and wild Asiatic wild ass. Cluster analysis shown that Kazakh horses most differ from other groups. Main recurrent group includes 16 species that constantly meet together. Distribution of parasites among hosts has aggregated character. In all groups only some hosts have high intensity of infection. Fauna of caecum has its own peculiarities and is noticeable poor then fauna of colon.