

5. Zusammenfassung

Von Juni 1988 bis Juni 1989 wurden aus drei Teichen einer niedersächsischen Teichwirtschaft 408 Karpfen (*Cyprinus carpio* L.) ($K_0 - K_1$) parasitologisch untersucht. Die Untersuchung umfaßte folgende Organe: Haut, Kiemen, Darm, Leber, Gallenblase, Milz, Niere, Schwimmblase, Gehirn und Blut. Von 408 untersuchten Karpfen waren 350 parasitologisch positiv. In der dritten Lebenswoche wurden die ersten Parasiten festgestellt; ab der sechsten Lebenswoche waren ausnahmslos alle untersuchten Karpfen parasitiert.

Folgende Parasiten konnten diagnostiziert werden.

Protozoen: *Ichthyobodo necator*, *Hexamita* spp., *Goussia carpelli*, *Goussia subepithelialis*, *Sphaerospora renicola*, *Chloromyxum cyprini*, *Chilodonella cyprini*, *Ichthyophthirius multifiliis*, *Apiosoma piscicola*, *Epistylis lwoffii*, *Trichodina acuta*, *Trichodina nigra*, *Trichodinella epizootica*.

Metazoen: *Dactylogyrus* spp., *Gyrodactylus* spp., *Sanguinicola* spp., Metacercarien digener Trematoden, *Khawia sinensis*, *Bothriocephalus acheilognathi*, Dilepididae (Plerocercoiden).

Systematische Stellung nicht eindeutig geklärt: *Ichthyochytrium vulgare*, *Mucophilus cyprini*.

Lediglich *Sphaerospora renicola* verursachte parasitenbedingte Mortalitäten.

Trotz hochgradiger *Sphaerospora renicola*-Infektion der Nieren wurden keine Myxosporidienstadien (Csaba-Zellen) im Blut festgestellt.

Markus Biffar:

Seasonal development of parasites of common carp (*Cyprinus carpio* L.) with special reference to *Sphaerospora renicola* in a carp farm in the eastern part of Lower Saxony.

Med. Vet. Thesis, School Vet. Med., Hanover, Germany.

6. Summary

In total 408 common carps (*Cyprinus carpio* L.) of the first year from 3 ponds of a carp hatchery in Lower Saxony were examined for parasites from June 1988 until June 1989.

The following organs were examined: skin, gills gut, liver, gall-bladder, spleen, kidney, swim-bladder, brain and blood. Parasites were demonstrated in 350 carps.

In the third week after hatching of carp parasites were detected for the first time and from the sixth week of life all examined carps were found to be positive.

The following parasites were diagnosed:

Protozoa: *Ichthyobodo necator*, *Hexamita* spp., *Goussia carpelli*, *Goussia subepithelialis*, *Sphaerospora renicola*, *Chloromyxum cyprini*, *Chilodonella cyprini*, *Ichthyophthirius multifiliis*, *Apiosoma piscicola*, *Epistylis lwoffii*, *Trichodina acuta*, *Trichodina nigra*, *Trichodinella epizootica*.

Metazoa: *Dactylogyrus* spp., *Gyrodactylus* spp., *Sanguinicola* spp., Metacercaria of digenetic Trematodes, *Khawia sinensis*, *Bothriocephalus acheilognathi*, Dilepididae.

Undetermined systematic position: *Ichthyochytrium vulgare*, *Mucophilus cyprini*.

In the ponds mortalities were found to be caused only by *Sphaerospora renicola*.

Although the kidneys were severely infected by *Sphaerospora renicola*, no developing stages of myxospores (Csaba-cells) could be found in the blood.