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The dynamics of tsetse flies around the Mbam and Djerem national park

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A capture of tsetse flies was done between November 2014 and July 2016 in three localities around the Mbam and Djerem National Park. The biconic traps were used for the captures in Yoko, Mbakaou and Betare-Oya during five days. These traps permitted to capture 709 tsetse flies belonging to four species: *Glossina fuscipes fuscipes* (54.16%), *Glossina fusca congolensis* (29.34%), *Glossina palpalis* spp. (7.19%) and *Glossina calliginea* (9.31%). The season did not influence the abundance of tsetse flies. In general, no significant influence was observed between the localities. Specifically, the *Glossina palpalis* species presented a significant difference in its distribution between the localities of Betare-Oya and Yoko ($P=0.048$). The *Glossina calliginea* species was also differently distributed between the traps close to a path in T4 enlightened area and the traps close to a path to T3 shade ($P=0.042$), presenting a direct link between the number of tsetse flies and the presence of cattle.

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