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The Ulcerative Dermal Necrosis of Salmonids (UDN) in Germany
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A few years ago UDN was recognized first by Carbery and Strickland (1968) in Ireland. About three years later it appeared also in Great Britain, mainly Scotland. It is assumed that this disease of salmonids is identical with the atlantic salmon disease (Willoughby 1968, 1969).

Within the last two years several cases have been reported of infection of various kinds of freshwater fish in Germany. It is strongly suspected that those fish were infected by the Ulcerative Dermal Necrosis. In the south of Germany the infection appeared on graylings (*Thymallus thymallus*), danube salmon (*Hucho hucho*), brown trout (*Salmo trutta*), brook trout (*Salvelinus fontinalis*), and on some forms of coregons and pikes (*Essox lucius*). This disease spread rapidly and started in the spring of 1970. Nowadays it reaches an area from the Bodensee up to the borders of Austria. During the winter period 1970/71 this disease was also observed in the Eifel between Koblenz and Trier (according to information by Dr. Jens, Koblenz). At the same time it was reported by sport-fishermen around Hamburg, that in tributaries of the river Elbe brown trouts showed great losses. Symptoms: UDN. According to various reports this disease appeared also in rivers of the Ardennes in Belgium as well as in the waters of the French hills. This proves that the disease is to be expected all over the west and middle Europe. It is noticeable that the disease appears strongly at spawning time. So far it has not been proved that rainbow trout are affected with UDN. The latest experiments (Roberts,

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Shearer, Minro and Elsen 1970) indicate that the instigator of UDN must be a virus, although this statement cannot be proved as yet. Typical for UDN are the lesions, which first appeared as small grey areas on the head of the affected fish. In small ^{time} ~~time~~ they enlarged in size, ulcerated and became infected with fungus of the Saprolegnia group.

UDN appears frequently in connection with other diseases such as furunculosis; the fish are always infected with Saprolegnia. Owing to this reason several authors expressed that there is a correlation between the stress of the fish through pollution and the outbreak of the disease. It is noticeable, however, that the disease appears especially in strongly polluted rivers.

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