There are many environmental mechanisms that change the physical properties of galaxies and cause them to evolve through time. In dense environments, a strong physical mechanism that can significantly affect galaxies as they travel through the intra cluster medium is the ram-pressure stripping. Such event can change the morphologies of galaxies in such a way that tails of enhanced star-formation are created and some of the affected galaxies take the form of a jellyfish. It' s vital to study galaxies during these extreme ram-pressure stripping events to understand how and in which way the morphological evolution of galaxies works. A visual inspection of more than 400 star-forming galaxies in the multi-cluster system Abell 901/2 was conducted from two surveys (OMEGA and STAGES) where a final sample of jellyfish galaxy candidates is selected. In this poster presentation I will present the first results of our analysis. Weare finding that these galaxies have significantly enhanced star formation compared tothe other galaxies in the cluster and to the field galaxies at the the same redshift.

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SEARCHING FOR FILAMENTS AND LARGE SCALE STRUCTURE AROUND DAFT/FADA CLUSTERS

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Clusters of galaxies are located at the intersection of cosmic filaments and are still accretinggalaxies and groups along these preferential directions. However, because of their relatively low contrast on the sky, filaments are difficult to detect and unambiguous detections have been limited until now to relatively low redshifts ($z < 0.3$).We have searched for extensions and filaments in the redshift range $0.4 < z < 0.9$around the thirty clusters of the DAFT/FADA survey for which we had deep wide field photometric data. For each cluster, based on a color-magnitude diagram, we selectedgalaxies that were likely to be at the cluster redshift and computed density maps. By computing the background for each of these maps and drawing 3_ contours, we estimated the elongations of the structures detected in this way. Whenever possible, weidentified the other structures detected on the density maps with clusters listed in NED. We found clear elongations for 12/26 clusters, with sizes reaching up to 7.6 Mpc.About 11 clusters show the presence of neighbouring structures but with no significant (3_-level) bridges linking them whereas 3 of them definitively show no extended structures and no neighbours.

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FEEDING AND FEEDBACK IN A SAMPLE OF 22 LOCAL AGN

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