







I. Velocity trials results

$V_{\text{males}} = 3.98 \text{ m/min}$, $SD = 1.98$

$V_{\text{males}} = 2.51 \text{ m/min}$, $SD = 1.57$

$N_{\text{males}} = 10$

$N_{\text{males}} = 10$



Conclusions

- The p_{road} is higher for females
- The mean d_{road} suggest that roadkill doesn't threaten yet the tortoise viability in Romania
 - But local declines can occur because road mortality might act synergistically with other threats
- The more affected populations are located along high traffic roads
 - Road segments that bisect attractive habitat patches are hotspots of road mortality























BENQ



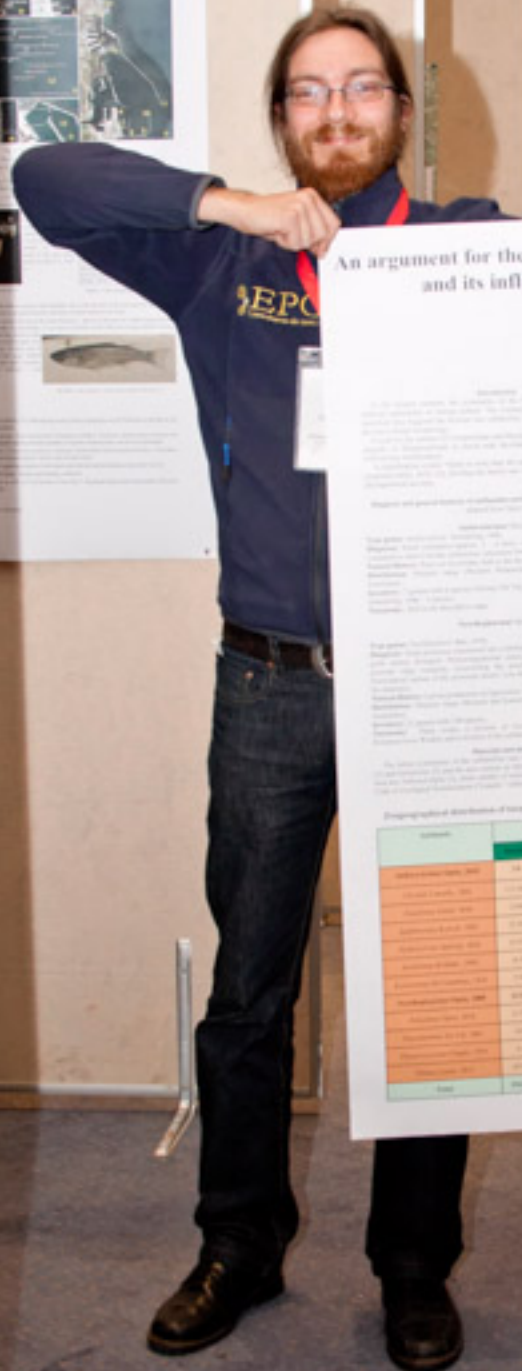






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"V. Čičakova"





An argument for the adoption of Opitz's Cleridae classification system and its influences on the Romanian taxa systematics

Bogdan Bălan¹, Alexandru
¹ Institutul de Zoologie, Universitatea de Științe Agricole și Medicină Veterinară Cluj-Napoca

EPC
European Phylogenetic Classification

Abstract
 The Cleridae classification system proposed by Opitz (1992) is based on a set of 10 characters, which are considered to be synapomorphies of the Cleridae. This system is compared with the traditional classification system of the Cleridae, which is based on the number of segments of the antennae. The results show that the Opitz system is more parsimonious and better reflects the phylogenetic relationships within the Cleridae.

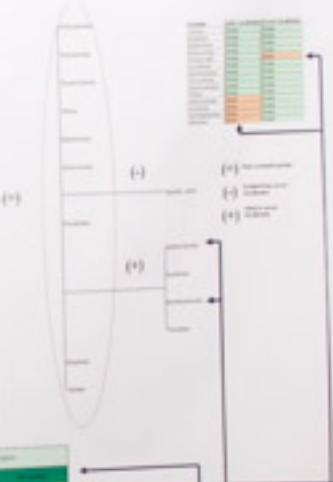
Keywords
 Cleridae, classification, Opitz (1992), traditional classification, phylogenetic relationships, Romania.

Introduction
 The Cleridae classification system proposed by Opitz (1992) is based on a set of 10 characters, which are considered to be synapomorphies of the Cleridae. This system is compared with the traditional classification system of the Cleridae, which is based on the number of segments of the antennae. The results show that the Opitz system is more parsimonious and better reflects the phylogenetic relationships within the Cleridae.

Materials and Methods
 The Cleridae classification system proposed by Opitz (1992) is based on a set of 10 characters, which are considered to be synapomorphies of the Cleridae. This system is compared with the traditional classification system of the Cleridae, which is based on the number of segments of the antennae. The results show that the Opitz system is more parsimonious and better reflects the phylogenetic relationships within the Cleridae.

Comparing the number of taxa in the Cleridae

Taxon	Number of genera (Opitz's system)			
	1992	2004	2008	2012
Cleridae (total)	100	100	100	100
Subfamily 1	10	10	10	10
Subfamily 2	20	20	20	20
Subfamily 3	30	30	30	30
Subfamily 4	40	40	40	40
Subfamily 5	50	50	50	50
Subfamily 6	60	60	60	60
Subfamily 7	70	70	70	70
Subfamily 8	80	80	80	80
Subfamily 9	90	90	90	90
Subfamily 10	100	100	100	100
Total	1000	1000	1000	1000



References
 Opitz, H. (1992). A new classification of the Cleridae (Coleoptera: Cleridae). *Journal of Zoology*, 126, 1-10.
 Opitz, H. (2004). A new classification of the Cleridae (Coleoptera: Cleridae). *Journal of Zoology*, 164, 1-10.
 Opitz, H. (2008). A new classification of the Cleridae (Coleoptera: Cleridae). *Journal of Zoology*, 184, 1-10.
 Opitz, H. (2012). A new classification of the Cleridae (Coleoptera: Cleridae). *Journal of Zoology*, 204, 1-10.

Conclusions
 The Cleridae classification system proposed by Opitz (1992) is based on a set of 10 characters, which are considered to be synapomorphies of the Cleridae. This system is compared with the traditional classification system of the Cleridae, which is based on the number of segments of the antennae. The results show that the Opitz system is more parsimonious and better reflects the phylogenetic relationships within the Cleridae.














Biodiversity Virtual versus Real
Case study: Bats of the Carpathians

Bogusław W. WOLCZYŃ





Biological communities are not commonly considered at different levels. Species richness is the number of species, and each one of these species has a particular importance within the community —

Speaker

Operator







I. Introduction

- ↗ listed in Annex II of the Habitats Directive;
- ↗ flagship species in protection of the freshwater species;
- ↗ the industrial development, from socialist era, led to a decline of the otters population;
- ↗ After 1990s, natural restocking determined the increasing number and the expansion of the otter population in Romania.



III. Methodology

- Adapted standard method recommended by IUCN/SSC Otter Specialist Group;
- Otter distribution survey was to the identification of spraints, trails, anal jelly or other signs that led to the presence of species.













2. Lynx lynx in Putna-Vrancea Natural Park

1. "Best practices and demonstrative actions for conservation of Ursus arctos species in the eastern Carpathians, Romania"
2. "Enhancing the protection system for large carnivores in Vrancea County", "Conservarea in situ a carnivorelor mari din judetul Vrancea"
3. "In situ conservation of large carnivores from Vrancea County"



- Habitat assessment
- Awareness/Educational Activities
- Animal Rescue Mobile Unit
- Monitoring of large carnivores and prey
- Large Carnivores Rehabilitation and Monitoring Centre

www.carnivorecenter.ro

A man in a light-colored shirt stands at a podium on the left side of the stage, facing the audience.

A man in a dark shirt sits at a desk in the center of the stage, looking towards the screen.

A man with white hair sits in the foreground on the right, looking towards the stage.

4. Using Extract Compare image recognition software to compile a lynx recordings database for wildlife management improvement



<http://www.conservationresearch.co.uk>

















