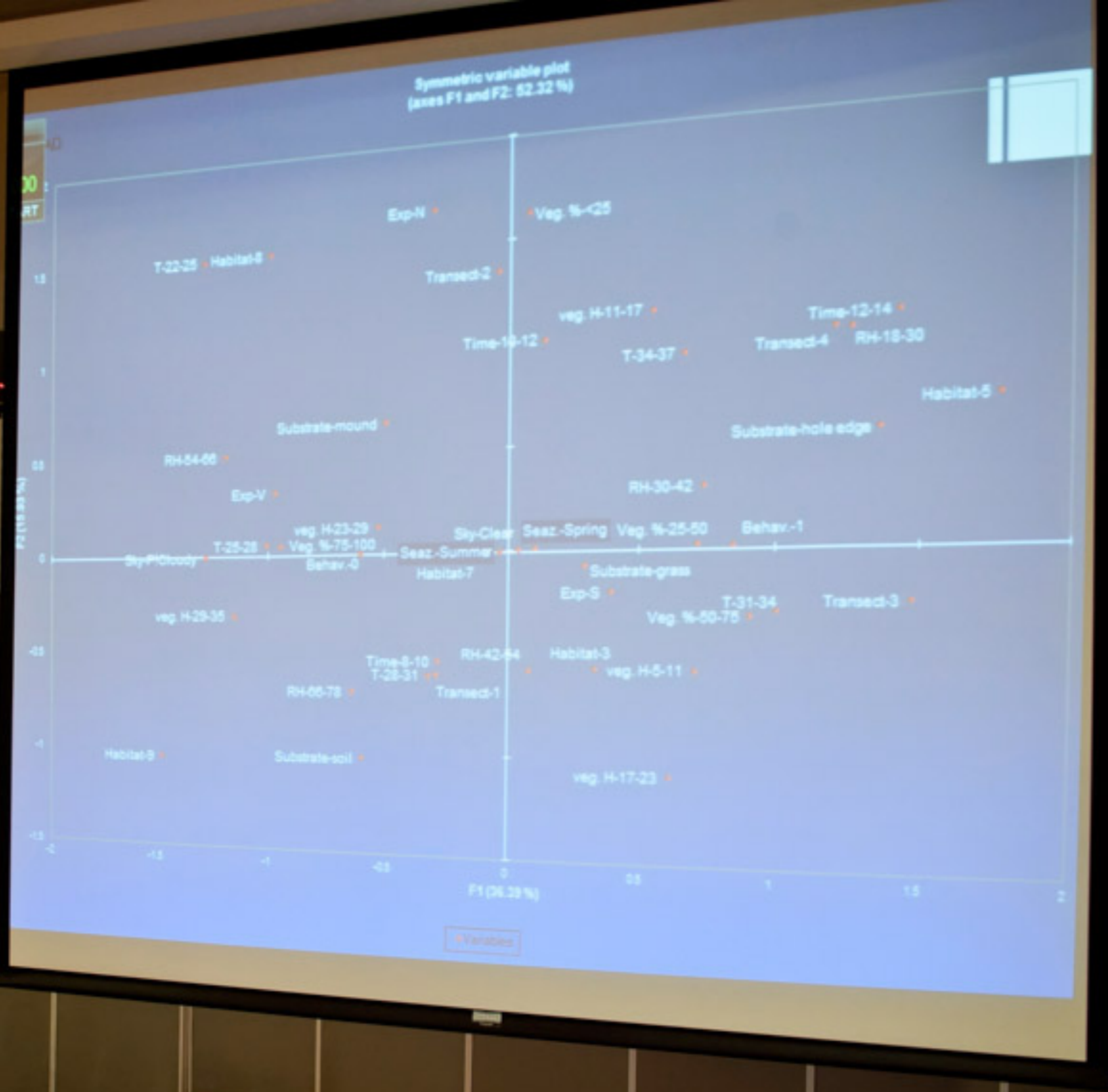
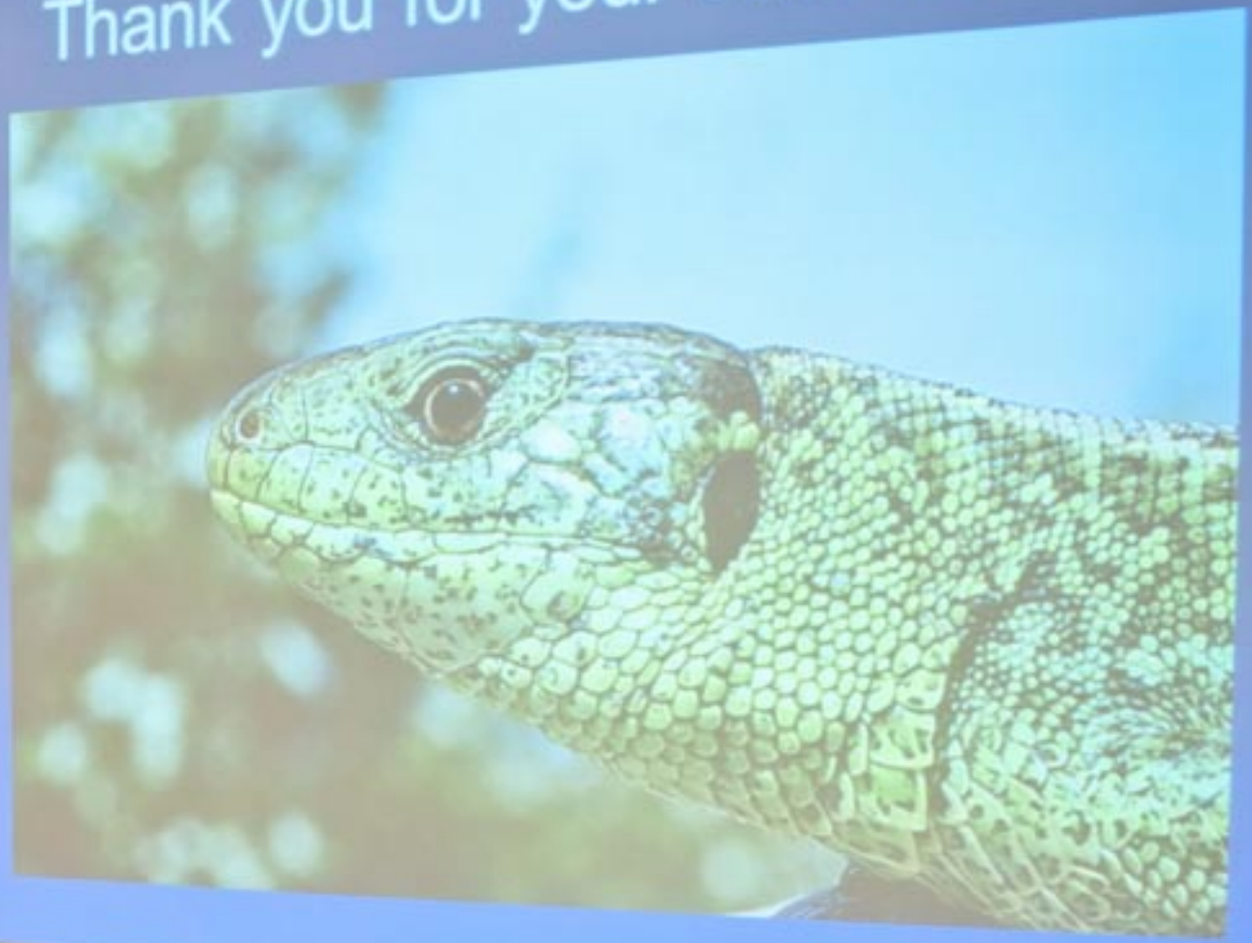
Presence of the Cyanobacterial species in Mužlja fish ponds

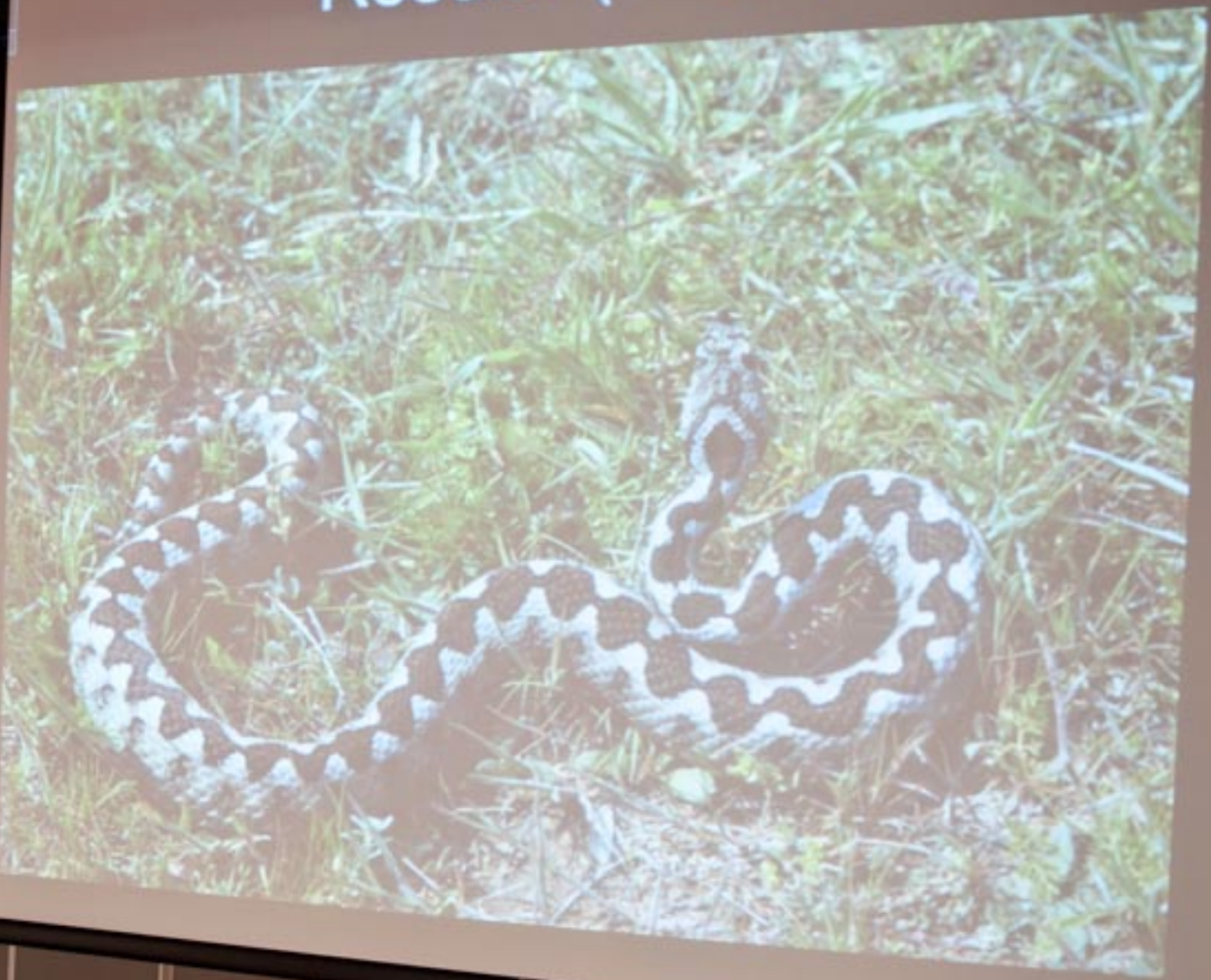
Taxa	Localities													
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.
	+	+	+	+		+	+	+	+			+		+
Anabaenopsis elenkinii	+				+			+	+				+	
Geitlerinema amphibium						+	+							+
Jaaginema subtilissimum						+								
Komvophoron constrictum			+		+	+	+	+	+	+	+			+
Microcystis aeruginosa					+									
Nodularia Mertens	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		+	+	+
Plankthotrix agardhii						+	+	+					+	+
Planktolyngbya contorta	+					+		+	+	+	+	+	+	
Pseudanabaena limnetica					+									
Pseudoanabaena			+				+							
Rhabdogloea														
Synechocystis aqua														


Symmetric variable plot
(axes F1 and F2: 52.32 %)
Exp-N
Veg. %-<25
T-22-25
Habitat-6
Transect-2
veg. H-11-17
Time-12-14
Time-10-12
T-34-37
Transect-4
RH-18-30
Habitat-5
Substrate-mound
Substrate-hole edge
RH-54-66
RH-30-42
Exp-V
veg. H-23-29
Sky-Clear
Seaz.-Spring
Veg. %-25-50
Behav.-1
T-25-28
Veg. %-75-100
Seaz.-Summer
Sky-PtCloudy
Behav.-0
Habitat-7
Substrate-grass
Exp-S
T-31-34
Transect-3
veg. H-29-35
Veg. %-50-75
Time-8-10
RH-42-54
Habitat-3
T-28-31
veg. H-5-11
RH-66-78
Transect-1
Habitat-9
Substrate-soil
veg. H-17-23
F1 (36.39 %)
Variables

Thank you for your attention!

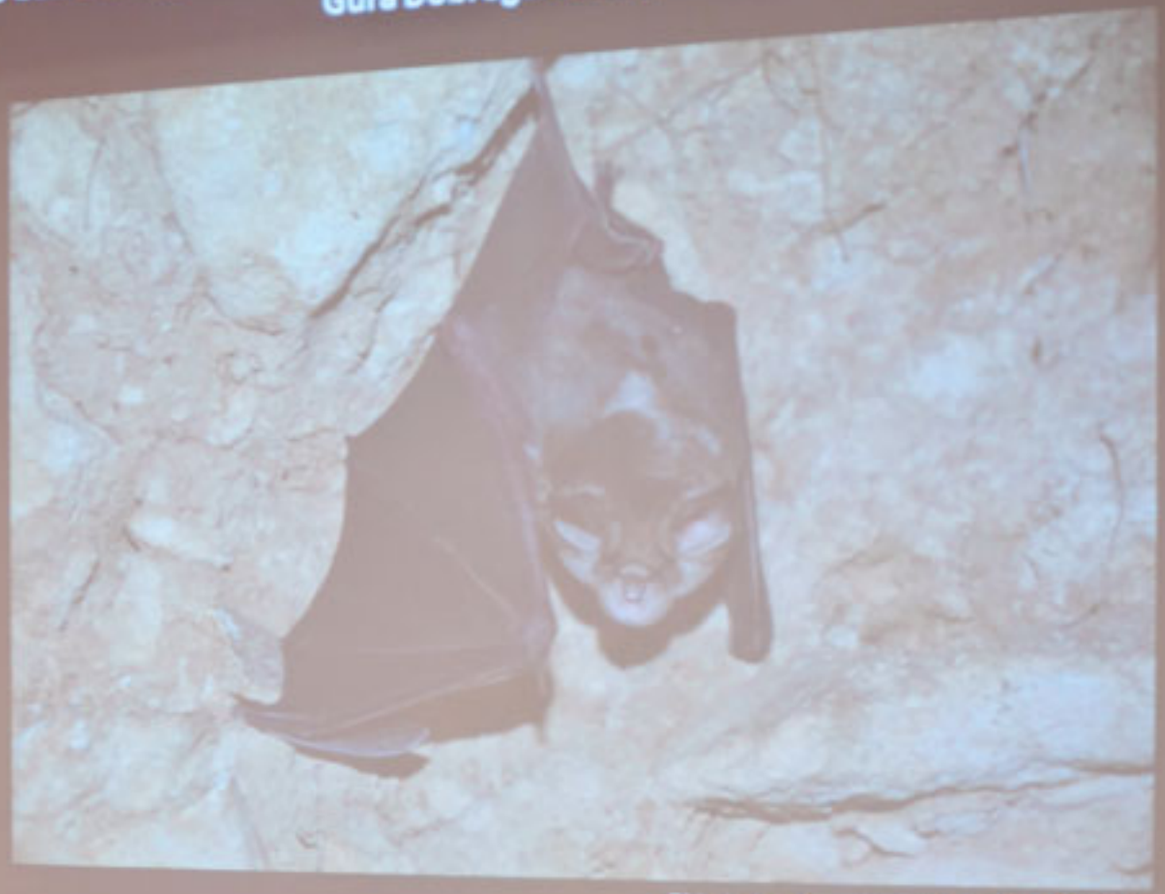


Results (n=57)



Hibernation and female summer habitat of *V. a. montandoni*

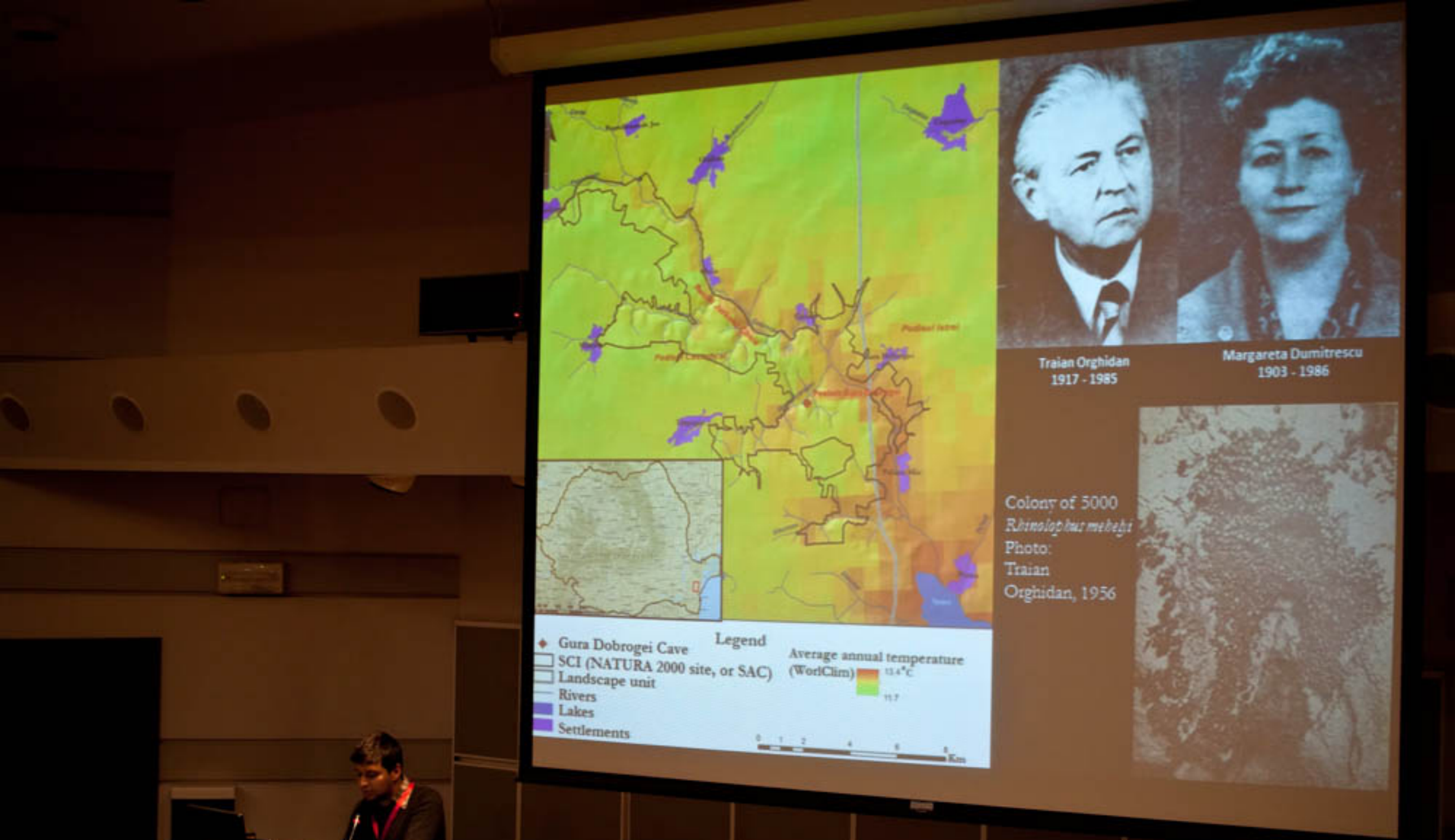
GIS based analysis of the hibernation preferences for several bat species from the Gura Dobrogei Cave (Romania)



Rhinolophus ferrumequinum, photo D. Măntoiu

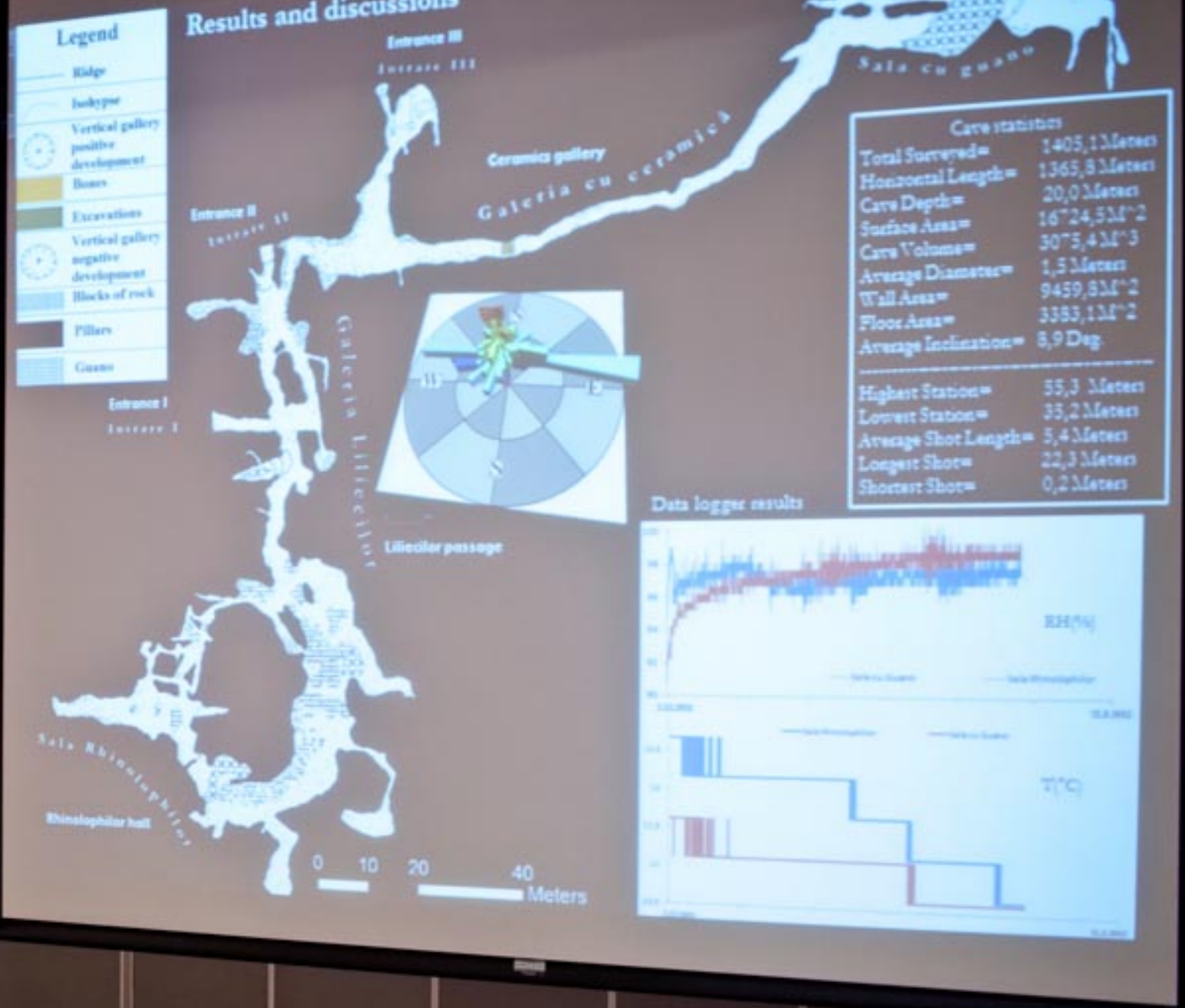
EPC Consultanta de mediu

Dragoș Măntoiu, Ionuț Mirea, Laurențiu Burlacu


Traian Orghidan
1917 - 1985
Margareta Dumitrescu
1903 - 1986
Colony of 5000
Rhinolophus mehelyi
Photo:
Traian
Orghidan, 1956
Legend
Gura Dobrogei Cave
SCI (NATURA 2000 site, or SAC)
Landscape unit
Rivers
Lakes
Settlements
Average annual temperature
(WorlClim)
13.4°C
11.7
0 1 2 4 6 8
Km

BenQ

Results and discussions

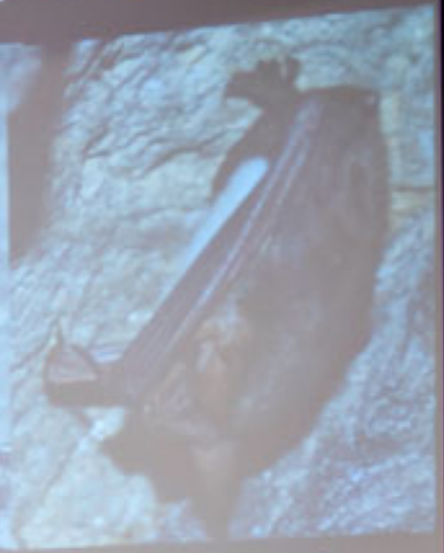


dentified species in the study period (3.12.2011 – 23.3.2012)

Rhinolophus ferrumequinum

Miniopterus schreibersii

Myotis blythii oxygnathus



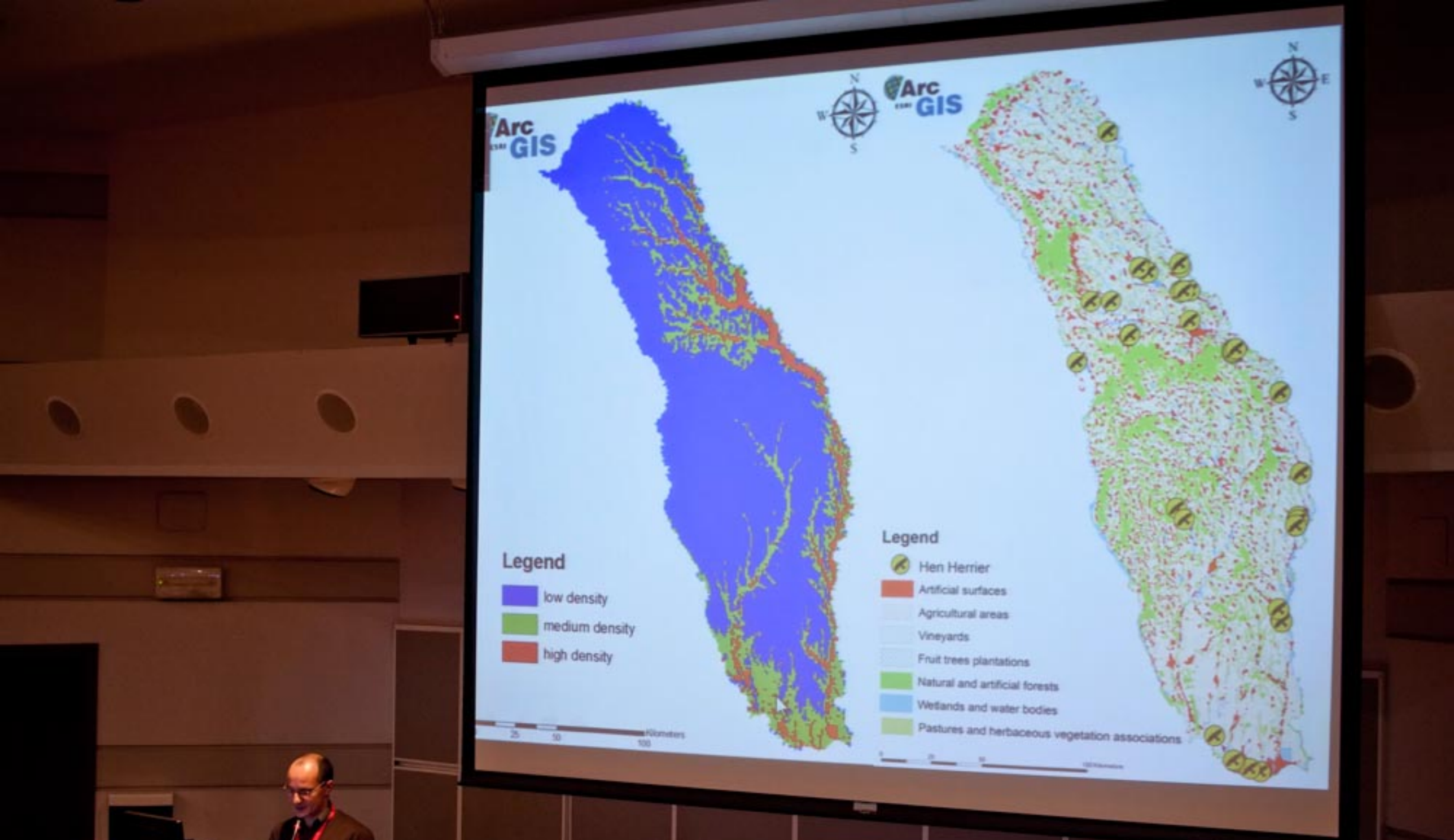
Myotis mytois

Rhinolophus mehelyi

Plecotus austriacus

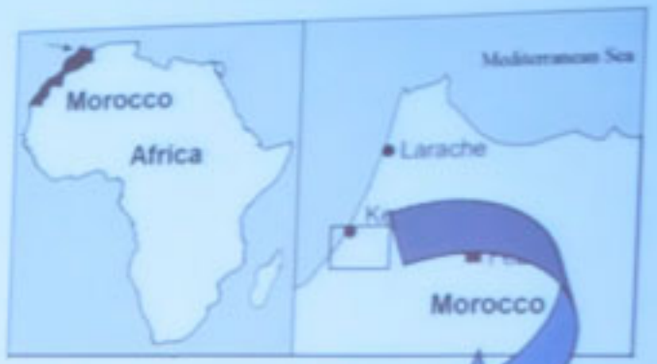
A
B
E
F
D
C
A
B
D
C
E
F
Legendă
High : 9.2
Low : 8.1
Legendă
Myotis blythii oxygnathus
Myotis myotis
Rhinolophus ferrumequinum
TI - 3.12.2011
Value

benq


Arc GIS
Legend
low density
medium density
high density
Kilometers
25
50
100
Arc GIS
Legend
Hen Herrier
Artificial surfaces
Agricultural areas
Vineyards
Fruit trees plantations
Natural and artificial forests
Wetlands and water bodies
Pastures and herbaceous vegetation associations

Area of study

Highly fragmented lowland Coark oak forest (**34°07'N 06°20'W**)



Vegetation survey

The vegetation of each studied forest patch was sampled by means of five 100m2-square sample units (10m X 10 m) that were randomly selected along a linear transect crossing through the interior of the sampled patch.

Sampling locations were thus as distant as possible from the edge.

Within each sample unit, six vegetation variables were measured: cover (%), species number and height of trees, and cover (%), species number and height of bushes.

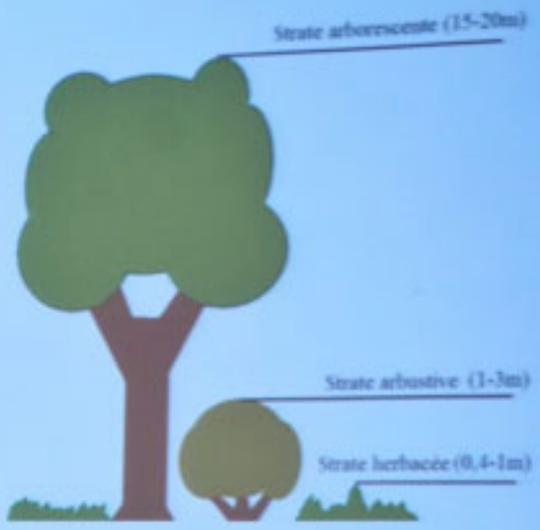


Table 1 – Pearson correlation coefficients between the 6 sampled vegetation variables in the studied patches (n = 44). Each data value is a mean of 5 replicates per patch.

	Tree cover	Tree height	Bush species number	Bush cover	Bush height
Tree species number	0.43*	0.53**	0.65**	0.54**	0.57**
Tree cover		0.45**	0.55**	0.42*	0.55**
Tree height			0.78**	0.76**	0.80**
Bush species number				0.81**	0.82**
Bush cover					0.82**

* $P < 0.01$
** $P < 0.001$

Natterer's bat *(Myotis nattereri)*

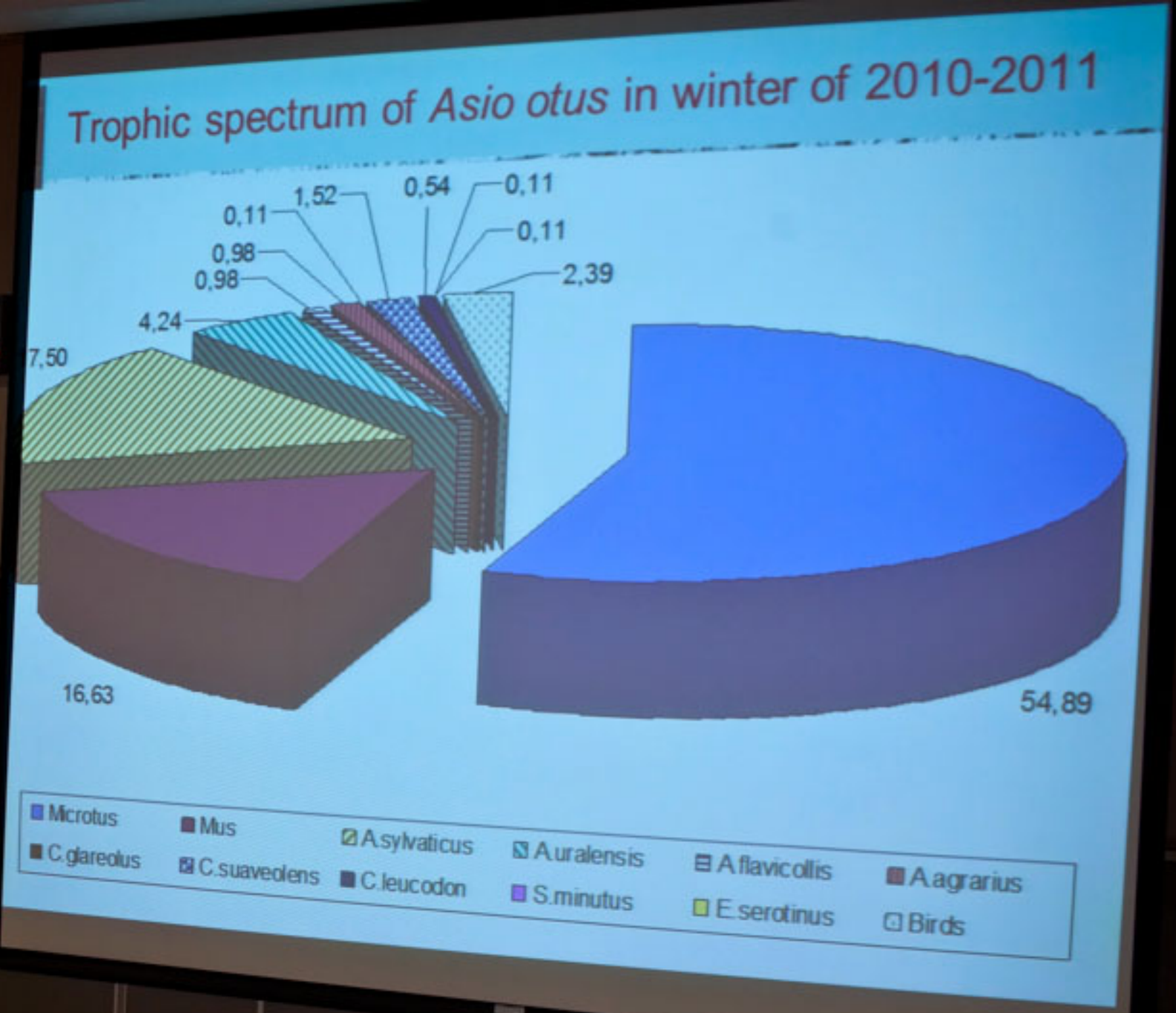
Medium-size species. Feeds mainly In open deciduous woodland and parklands taking insects from the air or picking insects and spiders from vegetation. Roosts in summer time frequently in old stone-built buildings also in trees, stone wall and churches. During the winter hibernates in underground sites.

Brown long-eared bat *(Plecotus auritus)*

Medium-size species ears extremely long. Feeds in woodland, parkland and gardens, generally in and around trees and large bushes, gleaning relatively large insects from vegetation, walls or even from the ground. In summer time roosts in open roof space. In winter is found in wide range of underground sites.

Thank you
for your
attention

Asio otus


Trophic spectrum of Asio otus in winter of 2010-2011
0,11
1,52
0,54
0,11
0,11
0,98
0,98
2,39
4,24
7,50
16,63
54,89
Microtus
Mus
A.sylvaticus
A.uralensis
A.flavicollis
A.agrarius
C.glareolus
C.suaveolens
C.leucodon
S.minutus
E.serotinus
Birds

P 44.

FEEDING ECOLOGY OF *MESOVIDIUS GRANGER* – EXPERIMENTAL AND ANATOMICAL EVIDENCES

Andrei GIURGINCA[1], Vladimír ŠUSTR[2], Karel TAJOVSKÝ[2]

[1]"Emil Racoviță" Institute of Speleology, 13 Septembrie Road, no. 13, Sector 5, 050711 Bucharest, Romania, e-mail: [redacted]

[2]Institute of Soil Biology, Biology Centre, Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic, Na Sádkách 7, 370 05 České Budějovice, Czech Republic, e-mail: [redacted]

INTRODUCTION

The systematics, spreading and historical biogeography of the terrestrial isopod *Mesovidius granger* are relatively well-known (Giurginca, 2009), but there is no detailed investigation on the feeding ecology of this cavernicolous species of Oniscidea. To elucidate this aspect, we studied the morphology of mouthparts of *Mesovidius granger* (particularly the mandibles) using the scanning electron microscopy (JEOL JMS-7401F) and also the feeding preferences using field observations and multi-choice laboratory tests. Investigations were made on Romanian as well as Slovakian populations.

MOUTHPARTS

Functionally, there are two types of mouthparts: biting and filtering.

BITING and TRITURATING PIECES

Mandibles have a dual role in the feeding of *M. granger*: biting and cutting with the *pars incisiva* (**pi**) and the *lacinia mobilis* (**lm**), and triturating with the *pars molaris* (**pm**).
The biting role is emphasized by the abrasion marks (**arrows**) on the *pars incisiva*.

FILTERING

The paragnaths are the most important filtering mouthparts, due to their outer edges covered with dense hairs.

The mandibles morphology points to the grazing of coarse sediment: the coarse particles are triturated by the *lacinia mobilis* and *pars molaris* and are subsequently ingested, so even finer size by filtering them with the paragnaths.

FIELD OBSERVATIONS

The simultaneous mapping of *M. granger* distribution and its potential food sources in the Domica Cave showed the correlation of *M. granger* occurrence with organic deposits in general (mainly with rotten wood); however, no significant correlation of its occurrence with bat guano was confirmed.

MULTI-CHOICE LABORATORY TESTS

CONCLUSIONS

CESA