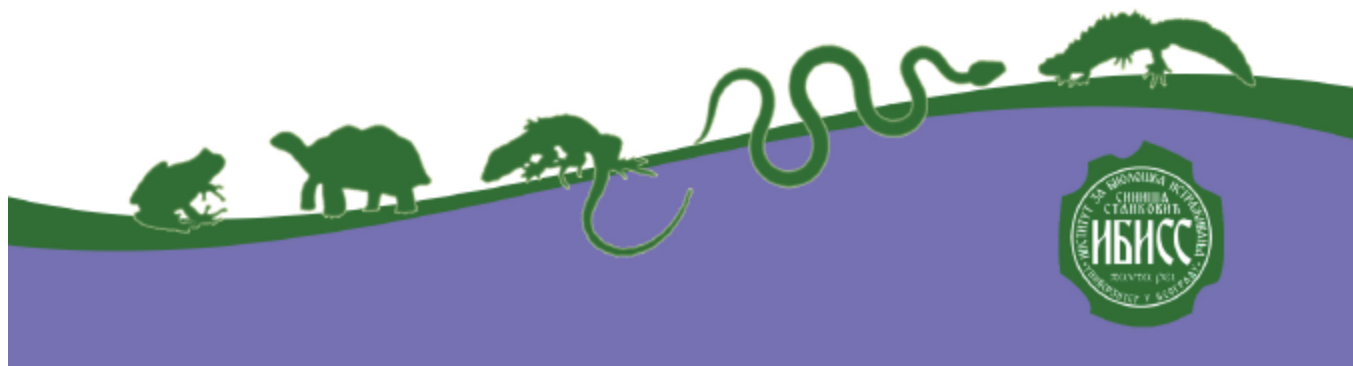




Program Booklet

Belgrade, 2022



Tuesday, 6th September 2022

9:30 10:30	PLENARY LECTURE (Room 1) Böhme, W. History of Herpetological Research on the Balkan Peninsula Chairman: Jelka Crnobrnja-Isailović		
COFFEE BREAK (15 min)			
	Room 1	Room 2	Room 3
	Biodiversity and Conservation Chairmen: Cristophe Dufresnes, Sylvain Ursenbacher	Anatomy and Morphology Chairmen: Aaron Bauer, Aleksandar Urošević	Introduced and Invasive Species Chairmen: Raoul Manenti, Katarina Ljubisavljević
	Tomović et al. Presenter: Tomović, Lj.	Cvijanović et al. Presenter: Cvijanović, M.	Pille et al. Presenter: Pille, F.
10:45 11:00	Establishment of ecological networks in Serbia – field research of batracho- and herpetofauna	What is hiding in the <i>Bufo</i> skin? Revealing of the structures in the skin of European toads using standard histological and micro-CT techniques	Predation patterns of invasive water frogs (<i>Pelophylax ridibundus</i>) in pond environments
	Krása et al. Presenter: Krása, A.	Vučić et al. Presenter: Vučić, T.	Vucić et al. Presenter: Vucić, M.
11:00 11:15	Czech herpetofauna monitoring and mapping	Insights from the inside: 3D embryonic development of <i>Triturus</i> newts	Insight into the diversity of water frogs (genus <i>Pelophylax</i>) in Croatia and the cryptic invasion of Balkan water frog <i>Pelophylax kurtmuelleri</i>
	Osojnik et al. Presenter: Osojnik, N.	Rupik et al. Presenter: Rupik, W.	Kruger et al. Presenter: Kruger, N.
11:15 11:30	LIFE Integrated Project for Enhanced Management of Natura 2000 in Slovenia – An expert basis for Amphibian Conservation in two selected Natura 2000 sites	Comparative 3D studies of pancreas morphogenesis in lizards of two clades: <i>Lacerta agilis</i> (Lacertoidea) and <i>Lepidodactylus lugubris</i> (Gekkota)	Is there no place like home? Response of African Clawed frog tadpoles to novel environments
	Sahlean et al. Presenter: Sahlean, T.	Kaczmarek et al. Presenter: Kaczmarek, P.	Czurda et al. Presenter: Czurda, J.
11:30 11:45	The right of passage: Nature corridors for the amphibians and reptiles in Romania	Diversity of the vomeronasal sensory epithelium in non-ophidian squamates - a structural and ultrastructural study	Hybridization in crested newts (<i>Triturus</i>) at the outskirts of Vienna: limited introgression across a disrupted contact zone and sporadic introductions of non-native newts

	<p>Sacdanaku et al. Presenter: Sacdanaku, E.</p>	<p>Riedel et al. Presenter: Riedel, J.</p>	<p>Martins et al. Presenter: Rato, C.</p>
11:45 12:00	Updating knowledge on the herpetofauna of an endangered ecosystem: the Vjosa river (Albania)	Ecomorphology of the locomotor apparatus of the genus <i>Cyrtodactylus</i> (Gekkota, Squamata)	Exotic supper: Exploring the diet composition of <i>Tarentola mauritanica</i> gecko in Madeira Island under a metabarcoding approach
	<p>Iković et al. Presenter: Iković, V.</p>	<p>Mármol-Guijarro et al. Presenter: Mármol-Guijarro, A. M.</p>	<p>Damas-Moreira et al. Presenter: Damas-Moreira, I.</p>
12:00 12:15	The impact of traffic on the reptiles and amphibians in the Nature Park „River Zeta“	A Virtual Museum: 3D reconstruction of Ecuadorian type specimens of herpetofauna	How to outcompete a native lizard? Violence is not always the answer
	<p>Petrovan and Sutherland, Presenter: Petrovan, S. O.</p>	<p>Tisza et al. Presenter: Móré, A.</p>	<p>Oskyrko et al. Presenter: Oskyrko, O.</p>
12:15 12:30	An evidence-based approach to conservating amphibians and reptiles in Europe	A novel geometric morphometric approach to identify snake prey vertebrae from raptor bird nests	Where are you coming from? New data on introduced reptiles in Ukraine
LUNCH BREAK			
	<p>Biodiversity and Conservation (Continued) Chairman: Judit Vörös</p>	<p>Anatomy and Morphology (Continued) Chairman: Milena Cvijanović</p>	<p>Introduced and Invasive Species (Continued) Chairman: Catarina Rato</p>
	<p>Polynova et al. Presenter: Polynova, G. A.</p>	<p>Barzaghi et al. Presenter: Barzaghi, B.</p>	<p>Mondino et al. Presenter: Ursenbacher, S.</p>
14:30 14:45	Influence of overgrowing processes in sandy deserts and semi-deserts on the abundance and species diversity of reptiles	Preliminary study on differences characterizes the populations of olm (<i>Proteus anguinus</i>) in cave and those found in epigeal environment	Impact of invading species on biodiversity: diet study of the Green Whip Snake's (<i>Hierophis viridiflavus</i> , L. 1789) in Switzerland
	<p>Ballouard et al. Presenter: Ballouard, J.M.</p>	<p>Urošević et al. Presenter: Urošević, A.</p>	<p>Lužnik et al. Presenter: Lužnik, M.</p>
14:45 15:00	Experimental reinforcement of Hermann tortoise populations impacted by fire	Vertebral regionalization vs. morphological integration in <i>Lissotriton newts</i>	Yellow-bellied toads in garden ponds: a successful habitat creation, and a support for long-term population persistence

Biodiversity conservation

Oral presentation

Experimental reinforcement of Hermann's tortoise populations impacted by fire

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Urbanization, habitat fragmentation and wildfires represent major threats to Mediterranean reptiles. Populations of the Hermann's tortoise (*Testudo hermanni*), a long live species, pay a particularly heavy death toll. This is the case for the main continental populations in France: more than half of the National Natural Reserve of the Maures (RNNPM, 5.276 hectares) was consumed by flames in 2021 and huge number of tortoises died. Without practical actions, the persistence of tortoise populations is compromised. Reinforcement of decimated populations with captive individuals is a straightforward option. Several prerequisites must be considered however: 1) Are burnt areas suitable to host both surviving and translocated tortoises? 2) Will translocated tortoises settle in their new habitats and effectively contribute to population reinforcement? Long-term telemetric monitoring and field experiments provide encouraging responses. Various proxies (e.g. survival rate, behavior, body condition, eco-physiological traits) clearly suggest that translocation is a valuable technique to help fragile populations. Ongoing experiments further evaluate the usefulness of juveniles (3-8 years old) originating from breeding programs ("head started") to reinforce another population that was severely impacted by a fire in 2017 in a natural reserve 25 km south of RNNPM.