Marine Biodiversity
Conservation Center
AQUARIUM BOKA

AdriBioPro2019

International Conference:
Adriatic Biodiversity Protection

7-10 April
Kotor
Montenegro

Book of Abstracts

INSTITUT ZA BIOLOGIJU MORA

UCG
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THE CONFERENCE

The 2019 International Conference: Adriatic Biodiversity Protection – AdriBioPro2019 provided updated scientific, decision-making and policy-relevant information across a broad array of different Adriatic issues, marine biology and related scientific disciplines. Emphasis will be on how state-of- the-art research on Adriatic biodiversity protection, conservation of coastal and marine areas and sustainable use of marine resources can contribute to policy- and decision-making. Particular focus was put on the development opportunities which marine biotechnology can offer in the Adriatic. Organized to include plenary and breakout sessions covering both disciplinary and interdisciplinary perspectives, Conference results will be used in shaping future marine science priorities and policy in Montenegro and other Adriatic countries.

Background

The Institute of Marine Biology of the University of Montenegro is granted by the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs to implement a project "Marine Biodiversity Conservation Center "Boka Aquarium" (MonteAqua)" in cooperation with the Center for Fisheries and Biodiversity Conservation of Inland Waters, Institute of Biology and Ecology, Faculty of Science, University of Kragujevac. The International conference "Adriatic Biodiversity Protection" is final project event, dedicated to gather all relevant national and regional stakeholders and to secure closer regional cooperation in the Adriatic Sea region.

According the UNEP, the Mediterranean Sea is subject to tremendous pressure from multiple human uses and climate change. Recent research results indicate the cumulative impacts of human activities in the Mediterranean, ranking it as a hotspot of marine biodiversity, and one of the most heavily impacted marine regions worldwide. One of the most intensely used and severely degraded regions of the Mediterranean is the Adriatic Sea. It implies a necessity of developing appropriate and effective policy-responses including adaptation actions, enhancement of resilience and implementation of mitigation activities. The Conference will address alterations of Mediterranean ecosystems, with particular focus on the Adriatic Sea and its biodiversity and analyse widespread conflict among marine users. By presenting the latest science, the Conference will facilitate, synthesize and summarize the science-policy dialogue.

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PinnaSPOT The study, protection and possible breeding of pen shell (Pinna nobilis) in the Boka Kotorska Bay

NORWEGIAN EMBASSY

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Presentation title

Biometry and diet of *Perccottus glenii* Dybowski, 1877 found in stagnant water nearby Veliko Gradište (northeastern Serbia)

Abstract

The aim of this study was to describe biometric and feeding characteristics of highly invasive species *Perccottus glenii* in the investigated locality. A total of 85 fish were electrofished in the drainage channel located at the vicinity of Veliko Gradište (northeastern Serbia) and preserved in the alcohol solution. In the laboratory, fish were measured (TL, ± 0.01 mm; W, ± 0.01 g), otholits and digestive tracts were removed for age determination and dietary analysis (stereomicroscope). Biometric analysis included length-frequency distribution using 10 mm class intervals; determination of average length and weight for each age group; lenght-weigth relationship; Fulton's condition factor. Ingested organisms were identified to the lowest reliable taxonomic level (mainly order) and counted. The respective ranges of TL and W of examined fish were 35-140.7 mm and 0.5-40 g. Length class 70.1-80.0 mm clearly dominated (24%). Four age groups were determined (0+-3+), and their descriptive statistics is presented. The value of allometric coefficient for the length-weight relationship (b= 3.068) indicated isometric growth. Fulton's condition factor did not differ between age groups. Empty digestive tract was found in 2 specimens. A total of 12 prey categories representing Ephemeroptera, Trichoptera, Odonata, Hemiptera, Chironomidae, Coleoptera, Gastropoda, Hirudinea, Oligochaeta, Gammaraidae, unidentified and terrestrial insects were identified in the diet. Generally, the diet is entirely composed of aquatic invertebrates, as only one terrestrial insect was found. Obtained results did not show clear difference in diet composition between age groups. However, analysis have shown that the most diverse diet characterize 2+ age. By frequency, the insect larvae were categories with highest participation regardless of age.