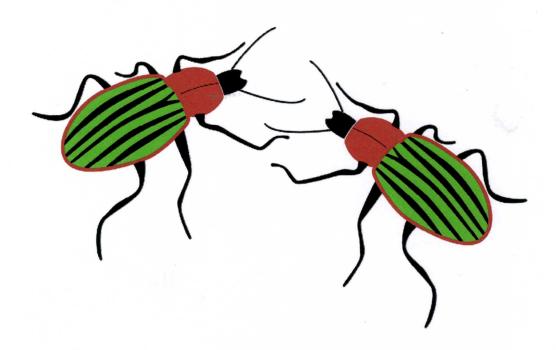
XIV EUROPEAN CARABIDOLOGISTS MEETING

Carabid Beetles as Bioindicators

The use of ground beetles in ecological and environmental studies; the usefulness and threats of methods used for monitoring species and populations



PROGRAMME - BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

September 14th-18th 2009 | Westerbork, the Netherlands

Organised by the Foundation Willem Beijerinck Biological Station'
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PROGRAMME - BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

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CONTENTS

CONTENTS1
INTRODUCTION4
PROGRAMME5
ABSTRACTS OF TALKS9
Carabid beetles as bioindicators - general review [invited talk]9
Carabid beetles as bioindicators of ecological landscapes9
Heavy metals in carabid beetles10
Model of succession on degraded areas based on carabid beetles (Coleoptera: Carabidae) 11
Suitability of ground beetles as indicators of hydrological conditions in floodplain grasslands 12
A 6-year survey from Puszcza Piska (NE Poland) ground beetles (Col.: Carabidae) as
bioindicators of spontaneous regenerative succession of forest ecosystem after its disturbance
by a hurricane12
Effects of different soil preparation techniques and sampling intensity on carabid beetles inhabiting former fallow fields
Effects of habitat edges and trampling intensity on the distribution patterns of ground beetles
in urban forests in Helsinki and Edmonton13
Effects of 25 years of restoration management on carabid beetles in Dutch chalk grasslands. 14
Results of a six-year case study on the influence of grazing on carabids in the Bavarian Alps. 15
Does floodplain landscape composition affect carabid communities found in poplar plantations?
The role of poplar plantations in the conservation of ground beetle assemblages in the Seine,
Aube and Marne floodplains (France)
The Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF) from the point of view of a
carabidologist: first impressions and some ideas for next steps to be made [invited talk]17
The demographic interpretation of Carabidae catches by pitfall traps
Estimating the effect of temperature on pitfall catches of carabid beetles; a proof of principle
At the frontline of publishing in systematic zoology: A presentation of ZooKeys20
Pitfall trapping ground dwelling arthropods in the boreal forest20
Can carabidologists spot a pitfall? The non-equivalence of two components of sampling effort,
the number of sampling units and sampling period?21
Pitfall trapping in a spatial context. The efficiency of single traps21
The internet-project www.eurocarabide.de22
A plea for qualitative aspects for the interpretation of ecological field data22
40 years of pitfall sampling in the Lauwerszeepolder reclaimed in 196923
Changes in salt-marsh carabid assemblages after an invasion by Elymus athericus as revealed by
long-term pitfall trapping23
30 years of Carabid sampling in Italy: a data bank for studying climate global change24
Ground beetles and global change: first results from ongoing studies on case study species 25
Long term pitfall trapping in two German gardens25
The steppe species invasion: changes in geographic range of some carabid species during the
last thirty years in the Belarus

areas: dispersal ability as a driving force	Carabids as indicators to assess biodiversity loss at the landscape scale in European agr	
The impact of climate change on the phenology and population size of Carabid beetles in th Dwingelderveld and Mantingerveld, the Netherlands	areas: dispersal ability as a driving force	26
Dwingelderveld and Mantingerveld, the Netherlands	Study of 50 years in Carabid dynamics at Kralo heath	27
The ground beetles (Coleoptera, Carabidae) of Ukraine	Dwingelderveld and Mantingerveld, the Netherlands	28
Carabid beetles (Coleoptera, Carabidae) in Croatian peat bogs	Effects of an introduced carabid on an indigenous beetle species	29
The Balkan Peninsula as a significant European hot spot for the biodiversity of tiger beetles. 3' Carabid communities of urban dry meadows in Helsinki	The ground beetles (Coleoptera, Carabidae) of Ukraine	29
The Balkan Peninsula as a significant European hot spot for the biodiversity of tiger beetles. 3' Carabid communities of urban dry meadows in Helsinki	Carabid beetles (Coleoptera, Carabidae) in Croatian peat bogs	30
Ground beetles and "mammoth fauna": fossil, Late Pleistocene evidence from the Urals and western Siberia		
Macroecology of carabid beetles – species richness, endemism and cross-taxon congruence across the Palaearctic	Carabid communities of urban dry meadows in Helsinki	31
Predation by carabid beetles (Carabidae) on the invasive Iberian slug Arion Iusitanicus		
Unusual trophic interaction between carabid beetles of the genus Epomis and amphibias metamorphs – a new insight		
Metamorphs—a new insight	Predation by carabid beetles (Carabidae) on the invasive Iberian slug Arion lusitanicus	33
Assessing the relative importance of morphology, life history traits, geographic range and habitat association in determining carabid beetle activity-density patterns in forest ecosystem		
Excessive gene flow despite differences in male genitalia: Carabus violaceus s.str. and C. a purpurascens in northern Germany	Assessing the relative importance of morphology, life history traits, geographic rathabitat association in determining carabid beetle activity-density patterns in forest economics.	nge and osystems
Mediterranean Basin as based on mitochondrial and nuclear markers	Excessive gene flow despite differences in male genitalia: Carabus violaceus s.str. ar	nd C. v.
ABSTRACTS OF POSTERS	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	
01 - Influence of red light on night activity of Pterostichus melanarius (Coleoptera: Carabidae)	Interactions between spider and carabid communities at the North Taiga of West Siber	ia 37
02- A review of the ground beetles (Coleoptera: Carabidae) fauna of Latvia	ABSTRACTS OF POSTERS	39
02- A review of the ground beetles (Coleoptera: Carabidae) fauna of Latvia	01 - Influence of red light on night activity of Pterostichus melanarius (Coleoptera: Carabic	dae) 39
Carabidae) in woodland habitats in Hungary	02- A review of the ground beetles (Coleoptera: Carabidae) fauna of Latvia	39
04 - About the taxonomic status and distribution of Notiophilus danieli Reitter, 1897 un N. hilan Friederichs, 1903 (Coleoptera: Carabidae) in Middle East		
05 - Population size and dynamics of a Carabus hungaricus Fabricius, 1792 population in Hungary - results from a three year capture-recapture study	04 - About the taxonomic status and distribution of Notiophilus danieli Reitter, 1897 un	N. hilaris
06 - An experimental study examining the predatory behaviour of <i>Podarcis sicula</i> (Reptilia Lacertidae) towards aposematic and non-aposematic Carabid beetles	05 - Population size and dynamics of a Carabus hungaricus Fabricius, 1792 popul	ation in
07 - Short- and medium-term effects of experimental burning and nitrogen fertilization of carabid beetles of Calluna-heathlands in NW Spain	06 - An experimental study examining the predatory behaviour of Podarcis sicula (Reptilia:
08 - An updated Red List and Atlas of the ground and tiger beetles (Coleoptera, Carabidae) in Flanders (Belgium)	07 - Short- and medium-term effects of experimental burning and nitrogen fertiliza	ation on
09 - Carabids of the ring road at the Skepe town (kujawsko-pomorskie voivodeship, Centra Poland)	08 - An updated Red List and Atlas of the ground and tiger beetles (Coleoptera, Caral	bidae) in
10 - Measures of developmental and phenotypical plasticity in carabids as indicators of urbanisation in Denmark	09 - Carabids of the ring road at the Skepe town (kujawsko-pomorskie voivodeship,	, Central
11 - Diversity of Carabidae on 26 oak-stems in De Kaaistoep4	10 - Measures of developmental and phenotypical plasticity in carabids as indic	ators of
•		
12 - Short-term responses of six Harpalus species to changes in habitat structure and plan	11 21.02010, 01 01.00000000000000000000000000000	
species composition following oak forest wildfire in NW Spain	12 - Short-term responses of six <i>Harpalus</i> species to changes in habitat structure as	nd plant

	13 - A database of life-history traits of Central European ground beetles	45
	14 - The role of different resources in organization of ecological niches of carabid beetles	
	East-European (Russian) plain forests	
	15 - Evolution of Pterostichus beetles (Carabidae, Coleoptera) from Galapagos	47
	16 - Hunting strategies in two tiger beetle species: Calomera littoralis nemoralis and Cicine hybrida hybrida (Coleoptera: Cicindelidae)	dela
	17 - Winter active ground beetles (Coleoptera: Carabidae) of Central and North Europe	48
	18 - Mean individual biomass of ground beetles (Coleoptera: Carabidae) in beech forests various ages	
	19 - Pitfall trapping vs. species assemblages	49
	20 - Finnish Museum of Natural History	
	21 - Assemblages of carabid beetles (Coleoptera: Carabidae) in humid forest habitats different stage of succession in the Puszcza Knyszynska (north-east Poland)	of
	22 - Effects of management on ground beetles (Coleoptera, Carabidae) in urban meadows	50
	23 - Does artificial ecological flooding influence the temporal dynamics and structure of t ground beetle fauna of a Polder?	
	24 - A comparative inventory at the Dwingelderveld concerning carabid beetles	51
	25 - Carabid indicators of the progress and conservation value of fenland restoration Eastern England	
	26 - The fauna Carabidae (Coleoptera) of the Mordovian Republic (Russia)	52
	27 - Ground beetle assemblages of peat bog remnants in Northwest Germany (Coleopte Carabidae)	era:
	28 - Molecular taxonomic studies on Morphocarabus species	53
	29 - Can pitfall traps reliably estimate the activity-density of common carabid species and bo	ody
	size groups across different habitat types? Effects of the ground-layer vegetation	
	30 - A review of genus Omophron Latreille, 1802 (Coleoptera: Carabidae) Afrotropical regifauna and distribution	
	31 - The impact of climate change on the phenology and population size of Carabid beetles the Dwingelderveld and Mantingerveld, The Netherlands	
	32 - Biodiversity in new urban forms: preliminary results from Rennes (Brittany, France)	54
	33 - The impact of human activities on the Carabids in Mediterranean Marshland: living surviving?	
	34 - Close relationships between morphometry and habitat choice and use of space in the species of Siagona (Coleoptera, Carabidae)	ree
	35 - The defensive secretion of Carabus lefebvrei Dejean 1826 pupa (Coleoptera, Carabida	
	gland ultrastructure and chemical identification	
L	IST OF PARTICIPANTS	

invertebrate populations. In the present study ground beetle assemblages (Coleoptera: Carabidae) were used as indicators of invertebrate assemblages on fenland on Wicken Fen, between the cities of Cambridge and Ely in eastern England. Wicken Fen is a nature reserve, of which over 135 ha is original fenland that has never been drained, while 560 ha is in various stages of restoration to wetland. Ground beetles caught using pitfall traps in the summer of 2008 were used to indicate whether habitats for specialist wetland invertebrates have been created in the restored fenland. These were also compared to ground beetles caught on undrained fenland at Wicken Fen and to nearby agricultural land. The influence of management practices and environmental variables on ground beetle populations was also assessed. The habitat preferences and dispersal capabilities of the ground beetles found across the fen were compared to indicate to what extent colonisation opportunities and habitat selection influenced the ground beetle assemblage.

26 - The fauna Carabidae (Coleoptera) of the Mordovian Republic (Russia)

Alexander Ruchin & Sergej Alekseev

The Mordovian Republic settles down on border of a wood and steppe zone in a river basin of Volga. It carabidofauna it is studied more than 30 years. 265 ground-beetles species are in this time revealed. Most often meet more than 20 species (Cylindera germanica, Carabus cancellatus, C. granulatus, Bembidion properans, Poecilus cupreus, P. versicolor, Pterostichus melanarius, Pt. niger, Amara aenea, Harpalus affinis, etc.). These species meet and dominate in all possible biotopes. Very seldom meet more than 50 species (Cicindela soluta, Nebria livida, Carabus nitens, Bembidion doris, B. femoratum, Agonum gracile, A. impressum, Platynus krynickii, Amara convexior, A. infima, A. littorea, etc.). These species are found only once in republic territory. In republic there passes border of areas of some kinds (Carabus coriaceus, etc.). The majority of species are wood and universal inhabitants. On fields usually there are 70-80 species of ground-beetles. In woods 130-150 species are marked. In cities it is noted more than 70 species of ground-beetles. The basic influence on number of kinds renders activity of the person. It cuts down woods, ploughs up steppe sites of the earths, pollutes of biotopes.

27 - Ground beetle assemblages of peat bog remnants in Northwest Germany (Coleoptera: Carabidae)

Sascha Buchholz, Karsten Hannig and Jens Schirmel

We studied the ground beetle fauna of different habitat types in peat bog remnants. Aim was a breakdown into different carabid assemblages and to verify whether a typical peat bog assemblage exists. Based on these results, we would then try to evaluate habitat quality. The study was conducted in three peat bog remnants in Northwest Germany (North Rhine-Westphalia). Carabids were sampled with pitfall traps between May and July 2008 in 21 study sites. A total of 4,201 individuals belonging to 75 species were captured. By using nonmetric multidimensional scaling, we were able to define five carabid assemblages. For each assemblage, indicator species were defined with the IndVal procedure. The definition of a peat bog specific community was controversial. However, the occurrence of the typhobiontic species Agonum ericeti showed that at least some parts of the study area had a high habitat quality. With suitable peat bog management the unique character of these peat bog remnants could be preserved or advanced.