



# A IV-a Conferință Națională de Chiropterologie din România

31 octombrie 2020, online



# A IV-a Conferință Națională de Chiropterologie din România

31 Octombrie 2020, online

## Conținut

Programul conferinței	1
Rezumatele prezentărilor științifice	2
Participanții conferinței naționale de chiropterologie	12

Conferința este organizată de către Centrul pentru Cercetarea și Conservarea Liliiecilor și Wilderness Research and Conservation, cu sprijinul semnificativ al Petterson Elektronik AB, Natural Timber, Lotek și EUROBATS. Suportul tehnic a fost oferit de Asociația Techsoup. Mulțumim!



ASOCIAȚIA  
**techsoup**

## PROGRAMUL CONFERINȚEI - PREZENTĂRI

Sâmbătă, 31 octombrie, 11.00-15.00

**Daniela BORDA:** Liliicii in contextul pandemiei SARS-Cov-2: biohazard, victime, sau modele pentru îmbunătățirea rezistenței la boli?

**Ágnes BALÁZSI,** Andreea-Rebeka ZSIGMOND, Ildikó GÖNCZI-VASS, Szilárd Lehel BÜCS: Percepțiile factorilor interesați asupra conservării liliecilor în România.

**Vlad CALDARI,** Natalia DIBOLSCAIA, Alina LARION, Victoria NISTREANU: Colonii de maternitate ale speciilor rare de lilieci din adăposturile subterane ale Republicii Moldova.

**Branka PEJIĆ,** Ivana BUDINSKI, Jelena BOGOSAVLJEVIĆ, Branko KARAPANDŽA, Milan PAUNOVIĆ: Bat research and conservation challenges in Serbia.

**Anna MARCHEWKA,** Tomasz POSTAWA: The use of cameratraps in the evaluation of bat activity in caves.

**Flaviu Valentin BODEA,** Ildikó GÖNCZI-VASS, Szilárd Lehel BÜCS: Inventarierea chiropterofaunei din municipiul Cluj-Napoca și împrejurimi.

**Henrietta ONODI,** Ildikó GÖNCZI-VASS, Mihai SZIGETI, Szilárd-Lehel BÜCS: Cercetări chiropterologice în peșteri uitate din Munții Pădurea Craiului.

**Natalia DIBOLSCAIA,** Victoria NISTREANU, Vlad CALDARI, Alina LARION: Diversitatea liliecilor (Chiroptera, Mammalia) din municipiul Chișinău, Republica Moldova.

**Szilárd-Lehel BÜCS:** Peștera Zidită de la Mada: reconfirmarea *Rhinolophus blasii* după 60+ ani.

**Dragoș Ștefan MĂNTOIU:** Metode de evaluarea și reducere a impactului energiei eoliene asupra liliecilor.

# BAT RESEARCH AND CONSERVATION CHALLENGES IN SERBIA

Branka PEJIĆ<sup>1</sup>, Ivana BUDINSKI<sup>1</sup>, Jelena BOGOSAVLJEVIĆ<sup>2</sup>, Branko KARAPANDŽA<sup>3</sup>, Milan PAUNOVIĆ<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Department of Genetic Research, Institute for Biological Research, National Institute of Republic of Serbia, University in Belgrade, Blv. despota Stefana 142, 11060 Belgrade, Serbia

<sup>2</sup> National History Museum in Belgrade, Njegoševa 51, 11000 Belgrade, Serbia

<sup>3</sup> Fauna C&M, Zemunska 19, 22304 Stara Pazova, Stari Banovci, Serbia

Contact: [branka.pejic@ibiss.bg.ac.rs](mailto:branka.pejic@ibiss.bg.ac.rs)

Bat research in Serbia has been continuous and systematic since 1991. Contrasting the historical zoological methods that mostly consisted of collecting samples for Natural History Museum collections (1950-1970'), in the last 30 years bats' well-being became the primary focus and less invasive methods started to be applied. Bat ringing program started in 1993 and provided many valuable data about life expectancies and migration routes over the years, including trans-boundary movements, implying the importance of regional cooperation and conservation efforts. Serbia has 31 bat species, out of which is the least known about tree-dwelling species, that are only seldomly caught in mist-nets and very few roosts are known. Cavernicolous species are much better known for their roosts and numbers, and many caves in Serbia are recognized as crucial for them. Vernjikica cave has the largest hibernation colonies of *Miniopterus schreibersii* (ca.40.000), *Rhinolophus ferrumequinum* (1.700), and *Myotis capaccini* (4.000); all five horseshoe bat species, including the rarest in Serbia *R. mehelyii* hibernate in Lazareva pećina and Ranjena pećina; the highest number of hibernating *R. hipposideros* (502 in 2020, a new record) was found in Rajkova pećina; and there are many others important underground sites either for the colony size or for variety of occurring species. Petrovaradin fortress in the north of Serbia proved to be a particularly important site, considering the lack of karst or other suitable underground objects in the area. Almost all species are strictly protected by national legislation. Factors endangering bats in Serbia are a direct disturbance in the roosts, or indirect threats such as destruction and fragmentation of hunting grounds, cutting old trees, reduction of insect numbers. Anthropogenic species are under a threat when buildings, where they roost, are renovated, or when intentionally evicted from roof spaces or window frames. Even though rarely, some direct killing might happen in rural places where beliefs about dark magic and bats still occur. In the urban environment, the general public's opinion is overall more positive, but unfair blaming of bats for the COVID-19 pandemic jeopardized the effect that years of bat-popularization events had on people.