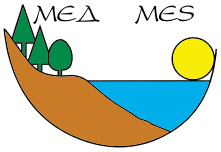

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5th CONGRESS OF ECOLOGISTS OF THE REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA WITH INTERNATIONAL PARTICIPATION

ABSTRACT BOOK

Ohrid, Macedonia 19th - 22nd October 2016

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community groups of water bugs specified in the biotic classification of spring habitats are much better defined than the assemblages separated in the environmental site classification.

Keywords: water bug, karst springs, Montenegro

Spatial variability in morphology of Y chromosome in bank vole, *Myodes glareolus* (Mammalia, Rodentia) in Serbia

Branka Pejić, Marija Rajičić, Vladimir Jovanović, Ivana Budinski, Tanja Adnađević, Mladen Vujošević, Jelena Blagojević

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Although polymorphism of the Y chromosome in bank vole, *Myodes glareoulus,* is a phenomenon known for more than 40 years, few studies just pointing to the presence of different types of Y chromosome, have been done since. Total of 113 males have been caught by live traps at 8 localities from Serbia. Chromosome preparations were done from bone marrow and karyotypes were analyzed for the presence of different types of Y chromosome. Two types of Y, metacentric and acrocentric, were detected. Metacentric Y was prevalent (62.83%). Additionally, differential cytogenetic staining was done to obtain further information about differences between noticed types of Y. In order to check is there any dependence of variation in frequencies of metacentric Y and geographic parameters (latitude and longitude) multiple regression analysis was done. Coefficient of regression was significant ($R^2 = 0.589$; $F_{(2,5)}=6.021$, $p<0.046$) but only latitude showed negative significant correlation with frequency of metacentric Y. Its frequency is increasing from North to South in a range from 0.11 to 1.0.

Keywords: polymorphism, metacentric Y, longitude, latitude

Non-traumatic method for individual identification of *Vipera ammodytes*

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This study describes a method for individual identification of *Vipera ammodytes*. Individual identification of the animals is a key factor for clarification of many ecological aspects of the species, such as population density, life histories, home range, etc. Five polygons were chosen along the south-north gradient of the species distribution in Bulgaria. They were explored monthly between 2013 and 2016, during the active period of the animals. The captured animals were marked with a color pen and were photographed. A total of 264 vipers were captured. Forty (15.15%) of them were positively identified at least once. We successfully identified snakes 54 times, excluding daily resightings. The