

statusa ugroženosti po Crvenoj knjizi, te su definirana važna herpetološka područja po moću tri karte. Rezultati su pokazali da su gmazovi osjetljiviji od vodozemaca. Također, dobiveni su indeksi osjetljivosti korelirani s procjenama u Crvenoj knjizi, uz nekoliko iznimki. Vrste *Testudo hermanni*, *Zamenis situla* i *Iberolacerta horvathi* imaju veliku osjetljivost, a mali status ugroženosti koji se treba preispitati. Važna herpetološka područja prostiru se po većini Hrvatske obale, te većim dijelom Dinarida. Zaključak je da se procjenom osjetljivosti dolazi do kvalitetnije procjene stanja ugroženosti herpetofaune nego procjenama nacionalnih statusa u Crvenoj knjizi.

Ključne riječi: indeksi osjetljivosti, herpetofauna, Hrvatska, Bosna i Hercegovina, nacionalni status ugroženosti

SENSITIVITY ASSESSMENT OF FAUNA OF AMPHIBIANS AND REPTILES OF CROATIA AND BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA WITH DETECTION OF IMPORTANT HERPETOLOGICAL AREAS

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There are 60 species of amphibians and reptiles in Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina (non-marine species), so there is a need to assess their sensitivity, since the endangerment assessments in the Red List take into account only the geographical distribution, and not the ecological parameters. In this paper a number of variables is singled out, which include ecological, biological, geographical, and anthropological factors. For each species and variable one of four categories was assigned: from 0 - the lowest, to 3 - the highest sensitivity. Data for each type is obtained from examining the literature, and also from experts' personal experiences. The sensitivity index of each species was calculated as the sum of values of all variables and divided by the number of variables. A correlation of the sensitivity index and the national status of endangerment in the Red List was made, and important herpetological areas were defined using three maps. The results show that reptiles are more sensitive than amphibians. Also, the resulting sensitivity indices correlate well with the assessments in the Red List, with few exceptions. Species *Testudo hermanni*, *Zamenis situla* and *Iberolacerta horvathi* are highly sensitive, so their low endangerment status should be reviewed. Important herpetological areas spread across most of the Croatian coast, and a large part of the Dinarides. In conclusion, the assessment of sensitivity gives better endangerment assessment than IUCN criteria.

Key words: sensitivity index, herpetofauna, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, national conservation status

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HABITAT REQUIREMENTS AND ABUNDANCE OF *Dinarolacerta mosorensis* AND *D. montenegrina* IN THE MOUNTAINS OF MONTENEGRO

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We analysed habitat requirements and abundance of *Dinarolacerta mosorensis* and *D. montenegrina*, two closely related lacertid rock lizards endemic to the Dinaric mountains of the Balkan Peninsula. A total of four sites on three mountains in Montenegro were surveyed. At each study site, a number of visual transects were carried out in order to determine lizards abundance and eleven microhabitat variables describing habitat structure, type of vegetation and refuge availability. Data were examined by Analysis of Variance, Variance Components Analysis and Principal Component Analysis. We found significant differences in preferred habitat between species and among localities, but not between adults and non-mature individuals. Intraspecific variability in habitat use was greater than between the two species. There were significant differences in lizard abundances among localities. The lowest abundance was recorded in the southernmost population of *D. mosorensis*. A greater number of small rocks and larger areas of bare rocks without vegetation negatively affected lizard abundance, despite the greater number of refuges at these places. Our study underlines the needs for establishing a regime of more intensive monitoring of forest exploitation and implementation of concrete measures aimed at combating and reducing the number of fires in the study areas.

Key words: lacertid rock lizards, habitat selection, Dinaric mountains, forest fires, deforestation

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BIOLOGIJA POSKOKA U KAMENOLOMU BIZEK

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Poskok, *Vipera ammodytes* (Linnaeus, 1758) najveća je zmija otrovnica jugoistočne Europe. Međutim, neka područja njegove biologije i dalje su nepoznata. Ovdje predstavljamo rezultate prvog istraživanja biologije suburbanih poskoka u Hrvatskoj, od 2008. do 2014. godine, u zatvorenom kamenolomu Bizek. Cilj istraživanja bio je utvrditi postojanje razlika među spolovima u veličini, odrediti korištenje mikrostaništa, područja kretanja meteorološke prilike pri kojima su najaktivniji. Također je cilj bio utvrditi prehranu, procijeniti brojnost populacije i istaknuti posljedice nekih ljudskih aktivnosti na području kamenoloma. Ukupno je analizirano 140 jedinki poskoka. Utvrđeno je da postoje razlike u veličini među spolovima, a oba spola pokazuju vrlo slične sklonosti prema vrsti mikrostaništa i vremenskim uvjetima, osim u vlazi zraka. Među spolovima nema razlike u dnevnoj aktivnosti, ali ima u sezonskoj. Nema ni međuspolnih razlika u prehrani. Odrasli mužjaci se kreću najvećim područjem. Čišćenje kamenoloma ima jasan negativni utjecaj na populaciju, ako se izvodi na krivi način i u krivo doba godine. Rezultati ovog istraživanja daju uvid u neke dijelove biologije poskoka u kamenolomu te mogu koristiti zaposlenicima Parka prirode Medvednica u upravljanju tim prostorom.

Ključne riječi: *Vipera ammodytes*, suburbana populacija

BIOLOGY OF THE NOSE-HORNED VIPER IN THE BIZEK QUARRY

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