

BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

THE EUROPEAN CONGRESS OF
MALACOLOGICAL SOCIETIES 2021



Book of abstracts

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Euromal 2021

9th European Congress of Malacological
Societies, Prague

5 – 9 September 2021

Hosted by: Czech University of Life Sciences Prague



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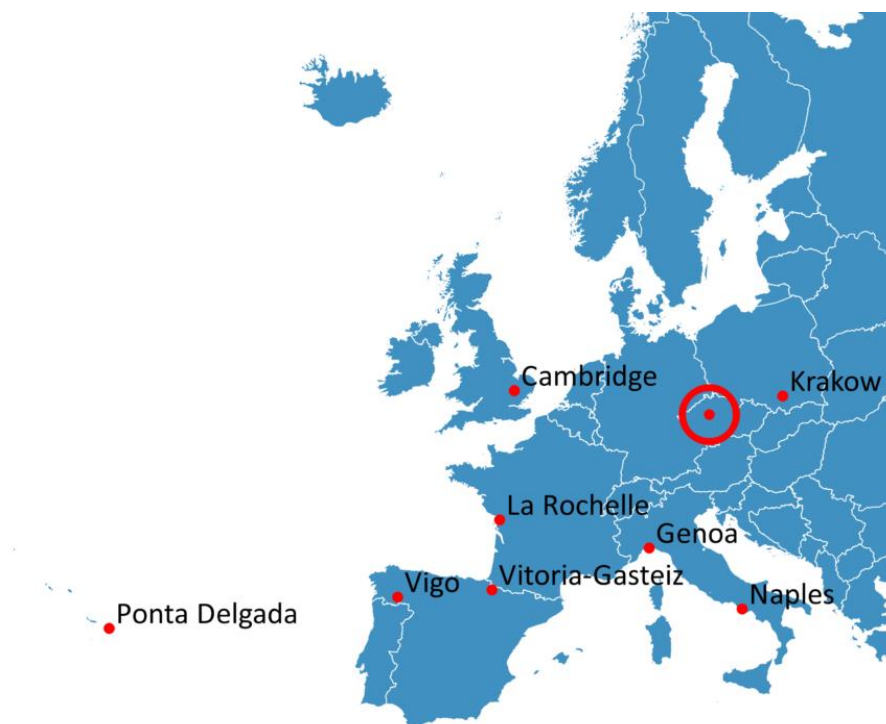
Contents

SCHEDULE	0
DAY 2 – 6/9/2021	1
DAY 3 – 7/9/2021	4
DAY 4 – 8/9/21	7
DAY 5 – 9/9/2021	10
ANATOMY	18
STANDARD PRESENTATIONS (2)	18
SHORT PRESENTATIONS (1)	21
POSTERS (3)	23
AQUACULTURE	27
POSTERS (3)	27
BIOGEOGRAPHY.....	31
STANDARD PRESENTATIONS (4)	31
SHORT PRESENTATIONS (1)	36
POSTERS (3)	38
BIOSECURITY	42
POSTERS (2)	42
CITIZEN SCIENCE AND SOCIAL ASPECTS OF MOLLUSC RESEARCH	45
STANDARD PRESENTATIONS (3)	45
POSTERS (1)	49
COLLECTIONS	51
STANDARD PRESENTATIONS (1)	51
CONSERVATION METHODS	53
POSTERS (3)	53
CONSERVATION PRACTICE	57
STANDARD PRESENTATIONS (5)	57
SHORT PRESENTATIONS (4)	63
POSTERS (3)	68
ECOLOGY AND EVOLUTION	73
STANDARD PRESENTATIONS (22)	73
SHORT PRESENTATIONS (13)	98
POSTERS (9)	116
ECOSYSTEM FUNCTIONS	126
STANDARD PRESENTATIONS (1)	126
POSTERS (2)	129

ECOTOXICOLOGY	132
STANDARD PRESENTATIONS (3)	132
SHORT PRESENTATIONS (1)	136
POSTER (2)	138
GENETICS	141
STANDARD PRESENTATION (4)	141
POSTER (3)	147
GLOBAL CHANGE	151
STANDARD PRESENTATIONS (3)	151
POSTER (1)	155
HOST-PARASITE RELATIONSHIPS.....	157
STANDARD PRESENTATIONS (3)	157
POSTER (2)	160
INVASIVE SPECIES	163
STANDARD PRESENTATIONS (8)	163
SHORT PRESENTATIONS (3)	172
POSTER (7)	177
MONITORING OF MOLLUSK POPULATIONS	185
STANDARD PRESENTATIONS (2)	185
POSTERS (4)	188
PALEONTOLOGY	194
STANDARD PRESENTATIONS (2)	194
SHORT PRESENTATIONS (2)	197
POSTER (1)	200
QUATERNARY MALACOLOGY.....	202
STANDARD PRESENTATIONS (4)	202
TAXONOMY AND SYSTEMATICS.....	207
STANDARD PRESENTATIONS (6)	207
SHORT PRESENTATIONS (7)	214
TAXONOMY AND SYSTEMATICS.....	221
POSTERS (13)	221
AUTHOR INDEX	235

VENUES FOR PAST EUROMAL CONFERENCES

The European congress of malacological societies is the traditional meeting of mollusk researchers in Europe. Since its beginning in 2000, a total of eight conferences have been celebrated. The conference covers all major topics in malacological research including taxonomy, ecology, evolution, conservation and much more.



- 8th European Congress of Malacological Societies, Krakow, Poland, September 2017
- 7th Congress of the European Malacological Societies Cambridge, United Kingdom, September 2014
- 6th Congress of the European Malacological Societies Vitoria-Gasteiz, Spain, July 2011
- 5th Congress of the European Malacological Societies, 2008 Ponta Delgada, Portugal, September 2008
- 4th International Congress of the European Malacological Societies Naples, Italy, October 2005
- 3rd International Congress of the European Malacological Societies La Rochelle, France, 24-27 June 2003
- 2nd International Congress of the European Malacological Societies Vigo, Spain, 9-13th September 2002
- 1st International Congress of the European Malacological Societies Genoa, Italy, 12-16 November 2000

Self-fertilization depression in an introduced population of the land snail *Rumina decollata* (Linnaeus 1758).

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Rumina decollata is a hermaphroditic terrestrial gastropod native to the Mediterranean region and introduced in many countries of the world. In Argentina, this species was first recorded in the 1980s. Although the current distribution is restricted to urban and peri-urban areas, it is expanding fast and is likely that it will colonize natural environments where it could affect native biodiversity and agriculture. Its high resistance to extreme climatic conditions and its omnivorous diet, together with its reproductive characteristics, favours the colonization of different environments. *R. decollata* has a high reproductive potential and facultative self-fertilization. The aim of this ongoing work is to study self-fertilization and its effect on fecundity (number of eggs per hatch) and fertility (proportion of eggs hatched) over two generations in an introduced population in Argentina. The parent generation (PG) consisted of 80 juveniles kept isolated until natural death. The 100% of the snails laid eggs by self-fertilization proving the high prevalence of this mode of reproduction in this species. In the F1 generation, 80 hatchlings from self-fertilization of the PG were randomly selected and assigned to different reproductive treatments: T1 (Forced self-fertilization: 40 isolated snails) and T2 (Self or cross-fertilization: 40 snails kept in pairs). The number of eggs per hatch and the proportion of eggs that hatched was significantly lower in the second generation of forced selfing (F1) than in PG. Considering F1, the number of eggs per hatch did not differ between reproductive treatments but the hatching proportion was significantly lower in forced self-fertilizers. The results obtained show evidence of self-fertilization depression in this species. Therefore, cross-fertilization may play a more important role than expected. Improving the knowledge of the biology and reproduction in *R. decollata* is crucial to determine its potential as an invasive species and to develop accurate control strategies.

Keywords: self-fertilization, cross-fertilization, inbreeding depression, reproduction, invasive potential.