



V INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC MALACOLOGICAL CONFERENCE “MOLLUSKS: RESULTS, PROBLEMS, AND PERSPECTIVES OF RESEARCH”

V International scientific malacological conference “Mollusks: results, problems, and perspectives of research” has been held October 6–7, 2016 at the Ivan Franko State University of Zhytomyr, where malacological scientific school headed by A. P. Stadnychenko operates for 40 years. The conference was organized with support of National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine (I. I. Schmalhausen Institute of Zoology, Institute of Hydrobiology, Institute of Geological sciences), and Institute of Ecology of Nature Research Centre (Vilnius, Lithuania), Akademia Pomorska w Słupsku (Poland), Baranovichi State University (Belarus), Samarkand State University (Uzbekistan), Volodymyr Hnatiuk National Pedagogical University of Ternopil, Uzhhorod National University, Ukrainian Hydroecological Society, and Ukrainian Scientific Society of Parasitologists.

The organizing committee received 54 applications from 80 researchers for oral and poster presentations on various aspects of malacology. The materials for participation in the international conference came from scholars from 10 cities of Ukraine, and from Lithuania (Vilnius), Russia (Kaliningrad, Kazan, Kirov, and Borok, Yaroslavl Region), Belarus (Baranovichi), and Uzbekistan (Guliston, Samarkand). The best papers were published in professional scientific periodical “Scientific Bulletin of the Uzhhorod University. Ser. Biology” (2016, is. 40, 41).

At the V International Malacological Conference, seven research institutions, one museum, and 17 educational institutions presented their studies. Fifty-two participants were registered for full-time participation in the conference.

Opening and plenary session were held on October 6, along with 5 conference sections: phylogeny, evolution, genetics and systematics of mollusks; fauna, ecology and systematics of invertebrates; ecological and biological characteristics of aquatic and terrestrial mollusks; physiological, biochemical, morphological, radiological and ecotoxicological aspects of malacology; parasitological and applied aspects of malacology. The next day, a round table was held summing up the conference and discussing the main issues, perspectives and priorities of research in malacology.

As a result, the conference recommends: continuation of research of species composition, distribution and ecology of various mollusk taxa taking into account recent research results in systematics and population genetics; increase the efforts in mollusk

fauna conservation, finding endangered species and preserving their biotopes; inclusion of malacological researches in biological monitoring of environmental pollution; expansion of parasitological studies of mollusks with particular focus on their practical orientation; promoting the dissemination of information among domestic and foreign experts on mollusk collections of scientific and educational institutions; increasing coordination with natural section of International Council of Museums (ICOM) and exchange of experience on managing museum mollusk collections; encouraging the transfer of materials of research and student field practices to state malacological collections of Ukraine, etc.

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