



# 15<sup>TH</sup> INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF PROTISTOLOGY

30<sup>th</sup> July – 4<sup>th</sup> August 2017  
Prague, Czech Republic



## BOOK OF ABSTRACTS



# **15<sup>th</sup> International Congress of Protistology**

30<sup>th</sup> July – 4<sup>th</sup> August 2017 | Prague, Czech Republic

## **BOOK OF ABSTRACTS**

---

Abstracts presented at this congress have been reviewed by members of the scientific committee. However, the contents of the abstracts are entirely at the responsibility of the author or authors concerned and do not necessarily represent the views of the organisers of the congress.

# CONTENTS

<b>PLENARY LECTURES .....</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>SYMPOSIA .....</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>Symposium: Symbiosis and parasitism</b> (organizers: Patrick Keeling and Julius Lukeš) .....	<b>16</b>
<b>ISOP Symposium: Deciphering the activity and function of protists in the environment using single-cell ecophysiology approaches</b> (organizers: Johan Decelle and Fabrice Not) .....	<b>23</b>
<b>ISOP Symposium: The eukaryome, bringing protists into the spotlight of microbiome research</b> (organizers: Laura Parfrey and Javier del Campo).....	<b>28</b>
<b>Symposium: 70 years of protistology</b> (organizer: John Dolan) .....	<b>33</b>
<b>Symposium: UniEuk: time to speak a common language in protistology!</b> (organizers: Colomban de Vargas and Pelin Yilmaz) .....	<b>37</b>
<b>ORAL PRESENTATIONS.....</b>	<b>38</b>
<b>POSTER PRESENTATIONS .....</b>	<b>225</b>
<b>Poster session A (1–80) .....</b>	<b>225</b>
<b>Poster session B (81–161).....</b>	<b>305</b>
<b>Poster session C (162–242) .....</b>	<b>386</b>

## Poster No. 106

### Features of the peritrichous ciliates (Ciliophora, Peritrichia) spread in the river Uzh

Ljudmyla LA Konstantynenko

Department of Botany, Biological Resources and Conservation of Biological Diversity,  
Zhytomyr Ivan Franko State University, Zhytomyr, Ukraine

Peritrichous ciliates (Peritrichia Stein, 1859) take part in transform processes of organic substances in the freshwater reservoir biocenoses, in sustaining biological balance in the reservoirs and they are indicators of water reservoir sanitary hygienic state. The aim of the research – is to study species composition, the structure of domination of peritrichous ciliates, determine the water quality of the river Uzh for the dominant peritrichia species.

The peritrichia species composition in the river Uzh (the town Korosten') are researched. 18 peritrichia species are identified: *Epistylis chrysemydis* Bishop et Jahn, 1941, *E. plicatilis* Ehrenberg, 1831, *Campanella umbellaria* (Linnaeus, 1758), *Opercularia nutans* (Ehrenberg, 1838), *Vorticella campanula* Ehrenberg, 1831, *V. convallaria* (Linnaeus, 1758), *V. microstoma* Ehrenberg, 1830, *V. striata* Dujardin, 1841, *V. submicrostoma* Ghosh, 1922, *V. alba* Fromentel, 1874, *V. banatica* Lepsi, 1935, *V. mayeri* Fauré-Fremiet, 1920, *Carchesium batorligetiense* Stiller, 1935, *C. polypinum* (Linnaeus, 1758), *Zoothamnium kentii* Grenfell, 1884, *Z. parasiticum* Stein, 1859, *Vaginicola crystallina* (Ehrenberg, 1830) та *Platycola decumbens* (Ehrenberg, 1830).

In the results of the peritrichia species richness analysis in the river Uzh found increasing number of species (8-9) in the period from May to October, when conditions were the most favorable for their development. The genus *Vorticella* Linnaeus, 1767 is identified throughout the study period.

The peritrichia population density varied from 2,15 to 4,36 sp/sm<sup>2</sup> by seasons. Peritrichia of the *Epistylis* Ehrenberg, 1830 and *Vorticella* genuses were dominating in spring, summer and autumn. Population density of the *Epistylis* was 2,27, 2,49, 1,11 sp/sm<sup>2</sup> and *Vorticella* – 1,93, 1,45, 0,93 sp/sm<sup>2</sup> in accordance. Only *Vorticella* species are founded in the winter (1,85 sp/sm<sup>2</sup>).

In the results of the peritrichia domination structure analysis established 7 “basic” species: *Epistylis chrysemydis*, *E. plicatilis*, *Vorticella campanula*, *V. alba*, *V. striata*, *V. mayeri* and *V. convallaria*. They are indicators of the mezosaprobic zone.

The research results can be used for monitoring freshwater ecosystems in urban areas.

**Keywords:** peritrichous ciliates, Peritrichia, species richness, population density, “basic” species