



الجمعية الملكية
لحماية الطبيعة
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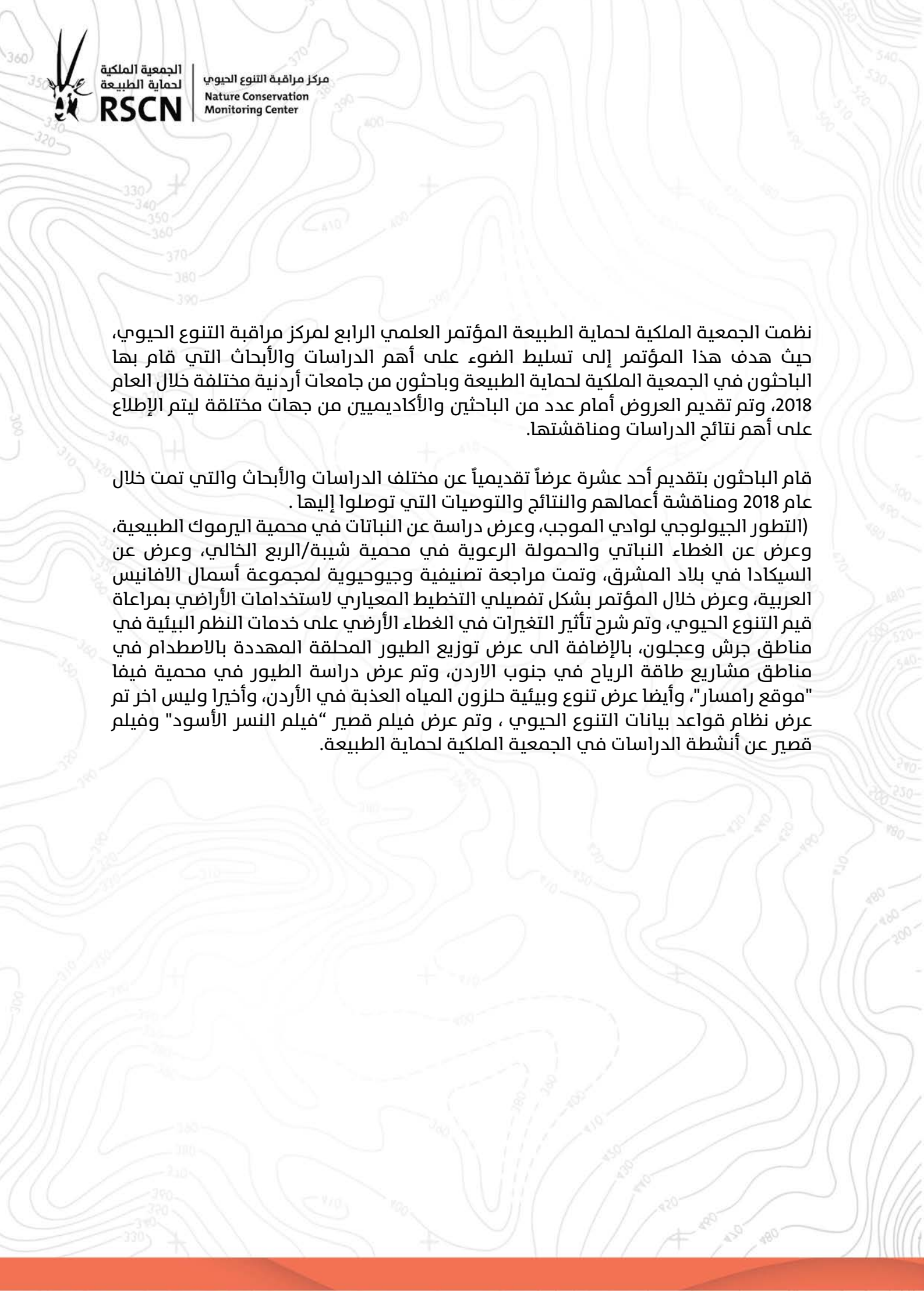
مركز مراقبة التنوع الحيوي
Nature Conservation
Monitoring Center

تقرير المؤتمر العلمي الرابع لمركز مراقبة التنوع الحيوي

17-12-2018

فندق جينيفا





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نظمت الجمعية الملكية لحماية الطبيعة المؤتمر العلمي الرابع لمركز مراقبة التنوع الحيوي، حيث هدف هذا المؤتمر إلى تسليط الضوء على أهم الدراسات والأبحاث التي قام بها الباحثون في الجمعية الملكية لحماية الطبيعة وباحثون من جامعات أردنية مختلفة خلال العام 2018، وتم تقديم العروض أمام عدد من الباحثين والأكاديميين من جهات مختلفة ليتم الإطلاع على أهم نتائج الدراسات ومناقشتها.

قام الباحثون بتقديم أحد عشرة عرضاً تقديمياً عن مختلف الدراسات والأبحاث والتي تمت خلال عام 2018 ومناقشة أعمالهم والنتائج والتوصيات التي توصلوا إليها .
(التطور الجيولوجي لوادي الموجب، وعرض دراسة عن النباتات في محمية اليرموك الطبيعية، وعرض عن الغطاء النباتي والحمولة الرعوية في محمية شيبة/الربع الخالي، وعرض عن السيكادا في بلاد المشرق، وتمت مراجعة تصنيفية وجيولوجية لمجموعة أسمال الافانيس العربية، وعرض خلال المؤتمر بشكل تفصيلي التخطيط المعياري لاستخدامات الأراضي بمراعاة قيم التنوع الحيوي، وتم شرح تأثير التغيرات في الغطاء الأرضي على خدمات النظم البيئية في مناطق جرش وعجلون، بالإضافة الى عرض توزيع الطيور المحلقة المهددة بالاصطدام في مناطق مشاريع طاقة الرياح في جنوب الاردن، وتم عرض دراسة الطيور في محمية فيفا "موقع رامسار"، وأيضاً عرض تنوع وبيئية طزون المياه العذبة في الأردن، وأخيراً وليس آخر تم عرض نظام قواعد بيانات التنوع الحيوي ، وتم عرض فيلم قصير "فيلم النسر الأسود" وفيلم قصير عن أنشطة الدراسات في الجمعية الملكية لحماية الطبيعة.



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صور من الاحتفال:





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برنامج الاحتفال :

الجمعية الملكية لحماية الطبيعة المؤتمر العلمي الرابع لمركز مراقبة التنوع الحيوي فندق جنيفا - عمان 2018 / 12 / 17

الوقت	الفعالية	المحاضر
09:30-09:00	تسجيل المشاركين	Registration
09:45-09:30	كلمة الافتتاح، وفلم قصير عن أنشطة الدراسات في الجمعية الملكية لحماية الطبيعة	السيد يحيى خالد Mr. Yehya Khalid
	Opening session	
الجلسة الأولى	First session	
10:05-09:45	التطور الجيولوجي لوادي الموجب	أ. د. عبد القادر عابد Prof. Abdelkader Abed
	An overview of the geology and evolution of Wadi Al-Mujib	
10:25-10:05	دراسة النباتات في محمية اليرموك الطبيعية	أ. د. داود العيسوي Prof. Dawud Aleisawi
	Vegetation and flora of Yarmouk Forests Reserve	
10:45-10:25	دراسة الغطاء النباتي والحمولة الرعوية في محمية شبيبة / الربع الخالي / المملكة العربية السعودية	أنس أبو يحيى Mr. Anas Abu Yayha
	Vegetation and grazing capacity of Shybah Wildlife Sanctuary-KSA	
11:05-10:45	السيكادا في بلاد المشرق	زيد نباص Mr. Zaid Nabas
	Cicadas(Cicadidae: Hemiptera) of the Levant	
11:30-11:05	استراحة	Break
11:50-11:30	مراجعة تصنيفية وجيوحيوية لمجموعة أسماك الأمانيس العربية	د. نشأت حميدان Dr. Nashat Hamidan
	Systematics and historical biogeography of the <i>Aphanius dispar</i> species group	
12:10-11:50	التخطيط المعياري لاستخدامات الأراضي بمراعاة قيم التنوع الحيوي	د. محمد أبو بكر Dr. Mohammad Abu Baker
	Biodiversity-responsible land use planning: using standardized multicriteria to assess conservation value and viability	

الوقت	الفعالية	المحاضر
12:30-12:10	تأثير التغيرات في الغطاء الأرضي على خدمات النظم البيئية التزويدية في مناطق جرش وعجلون Impact of land cover change on the provision of ecosystem services in Jerash and Ajloun areas	ناتاليا بولاد Mrs. Natalia Boulad
12:50 – 12:30	توزيع أنواع الطيور المحطة المهددة بالانقراض في مناطق مشاريع طاقة الرياح جنوب الأردن Distribution of the sensitive-collision soaring birds in the wind power projects southern Jordan	طارق قنير Mr. Tareq Qaneer
13:00-12:50	فلم النسر الأسود Black Vulture short film	
13:20-13:00	استراحة	Break
13:40-13:20	دراسة الطيور في محمية فيفا (موقع رامسار) Species diversity and abundance of avifauna in wetland habitat of Fifa nature reserve (Ramsar site)	عبدالله العشوش Abdullah AlOshoush
14:00-13:40	تنوع وبيئية حلزون المياه العذبة في الأردن Diversity and ecology of freshwater snails in Jordan	أ.د. زهير عمرو Prof. Zuhair Amr
14:15-14:00	نظام قواعد بيانات التنوع الحيوي Build-up the Biodiversity Information Monitoring System BIMS	آلاء عبده Ms. Ala'a Abdo
14:30-14:15	التوصيات والختام Recommendation and closing	أ.د. أحمد كاتبة Prof. Ahmad Katbeh



أجندة الاحتفال:



الجمعية الملكية لحماية الطبيعة
المؤتمر العلمي الرابع لمركز مراقبة
التنوع الحيوي

خديجة جندوب - الشوايب
2018/12/17

الوقت	المحاضرة	مقرر المحاضرة
09:30-09:00	تسجيل المشاركين	
09:45-09:30	الترحيب والتعريف بالجمعية الملكية لحماية الطبيعة Welcoming session	أ. د. عبد الله عبد الله A. Dr. Abdullah Abdallah
10:05-09:45	التنوع البيولوجي في المناطق الرطبة Biodiversity in wetland habitats	أ. د. عبد الله عبد الله A. Dr. Abdullah Abdallah
10:25-10:05	التنوع البيولوجي في المناطق الجبلية Biodiversity in mountain habitats	أ. د. عبد الله عبد الله A. Dr. Abdullah Abdallah
10:45-10:25	التنوع البيولوجي في المناطق الصحراوية Biodiversity in desert habitats	أ. د. عبد الله عبد الله A. Dr. Abdullah Abdallah
11:05-10:45	التنوع البيولوجي في المناطق الساحلية Biodiversity in coastal habitats	أ. د. عبد الله عبد الله A. Dr. Abdullah Abdallah
11:30-11:05	التنوع البيولوجي في المناطق الحضرية Biodiversity in urban habitats	أ. د. عبد الله عبد الله A. Dr. Abdullah Abdallah
11:50-11:30	التنوع البيولوجي في المناطق الزراعية Biodiversity in agricultural habitats	أ. د. عبد الله عبد الله A. Dr. Abdullah Abdallah
12:10-11:50	التنوع البيولوجي في المناطق الصناعية Biodiversity in industrial habitats	أ. د. عبد الله عبد الله A. Dr. Abdullah Abdallah
12:30-12:10	التنوع البيولوجي في المناطق الحضرية Biodiversity in urban habitats	أ. د. عبد الله عبد الله A. Dr. Abdullah Abdallah
12:50-12:30	التنوع البيولوجي في المناطق الحضرية Biodiversity in urban habitats	أ. د. عبد الله عبد الله A. Dr. Abdullah Abdallah
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14:30-14:15	التنوع البيولوجي في المناطق الحضرية Biodiversity in urban habitats	أ. د. عبد الله عبد الله A. Dr. Abdullah Abdallah



The birds diversity of the wetland habitats in
the Fifa Nature Reserve, Jordan
Abdullah Al-Oshush

The diversity of the bird communities of wetland habitats in the Fifa Nature Reserve was studied during August 2017 to March 2018. The methods used were direct observation and spot counts. A total of 81 species of 31 families was recorded, including 52 species of migrants. The largest number of birds was recorded in January and the lowest in March. Little Egret, Cattle Egret, Gray Heron, Spur-winged Lapping Black-winged Stilt, Moorhen, Teal and Garganey were the most abundant migrant species. Dead Sea Sparrow, Laughing Dove, Crested Lark, and Reed Warbler were the most common resident species.



Diversity and ecology of freshwater snails in
Jordan
Zuhair S. Amr

The freshwater snail fauna of Jordan belongs to two subclasses of the class Gastropoda (Caenogastropoda and Pulmonata). Prosobranchiids includes seven families (Bithyniidae, Cochliopidae, Neritidae, Hydrobiidae, Melanopsidae, Neritidae, Thiaridae and Valvatidae) with ten genera (Bithynia, Globulina, Helicobolus, Melanopsis, Planorbis, Pseudamnicola, Pyrgophorus, Theodoxus and Valvata) representing 16 species overall. Freshwater snails are distributed in (lymnaeidae, Physidae and Planorbidae) within six genera (Bulinus, Galba, Gyraulus, Lymnaea and Planorbis) and six species. Two species are considered invasive: Pyrgophorus coronatus and Planorbis scabra. The habitats preferences of species of medical importance is highlighted.



Build-up the Biodiversity Information
Management System (BIMS)
Ala'a Abdo

The scope of this system is to develop and maintain a national system for biodiversity information and monitoring, led by the Royal Society for the Conservation of Nature (RSCN) in close collaboration with all key national stakeholders and beneficiaries. The System provides a comprehensive database on the fauna and flora of Jordan, and is linked to a web-mapping application that shows their distribution compared to the location of protected areas as well as other relevant datasets. The BIMS targets different types of users ranging from students and researchers to decision makers. Its use can vary from browsing to data entry. This activity comes under the GER/JORD project, "Mainstreaming Biodiversity Conservation in the Tourism Sector Development in Jordan (BTS)", which aims to reduce the impact of tourism on biodiversity.

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The impact of land cover change on the
provision of ecosystem services in Jerash and
Ajloun areas
Natalia Boulad

Habitat change mainly by land cover conversion is one of the most important drivers of biodiversity loss and degradation of ecosystem services according to the Millennium ecosystem assessment. This study aims to assess the impact of historic and projected forest cover change on forest related ecosystem services in the Jerash and Ajloun areas. Habitat quality, rarity and carbon storage were assessed based on the InVEST tools developed by the Natural Capital Project. Three land cover maps for the years 2016, 1985, and a predicted land cover map for 2166 were used to conduct the assessment. The habitat quality and rarity indices were calculated based on the suitability of the main land cover types for forest related species, combined with the sensitivity of the land cover types to the main threats causing the alteration of forest land cover. The net terrestrial carbon storage and sequestration was also calculated for the three years, covered by the three land cover maps, with estimates of four primary carbon sinks, mainly above ground biomass, below ground biomass, soil organic matter and dead organic matter. The model used a simplified carbon cycle to estimate the net amount of carbon stored using the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) guidelines for national greenhouse gas inventories and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations FAO biomass estimations. The resulting habitat quality index identified areas where the habitats of forest related species had been degraded between 1985 and 2016, and also produced expected projections for 2166. The carbon sequestration model also showed that around 860 of the total stored carbon in the region will be lost between 1985 and 2166 depending on the pattern of agriculture.



Distribution of collision-sensitive soaring
birds in the wind power projects of southern
Jordan
Tareq Qaneer

This assessment presents the findings of the assignment to collect and review the available demographic baseline data on wind power projects in Tafila and Shawaib regions and assess the conservation status of species that are known to be sensitive to wind power infrastructure. The collection of the baseline data for this review was carried out through an extensive literature review of avifaunal assessments, which were carried out in wind power development project locations, and brief field visits to pre-selected locations. These assessments were carried out over varying periods at different seasons and, in some cases, during different years. The results of this review provide an initial understanding of the demography of the selected species, most importantly the species that are sensitive to the development of wind power infrastructure. Overall, a total of 34 species of birds were recorded, with 2529 individual birds counted throughout the avifaunal assessments carried out during the spring of 2016. 19,506 individuals belonging to 30 species were recorded at Tafila and 5,623 individuals belonging to 32 species were recorded at Shawaib. Based on the above, it can be concluded that the study area, in general, is of high significance for at least a certain set of species that have been documented to be using the area over the various seasons. Continuing to carry out avifaunal assessments in the study area and its surroundings, including the Dana Biosphere Reserve and IBA is of the utmost importance in order to provide guidance and recommendations for the management of both the protected areas and wind power projects.



Systematics and historical biogeography of the
Aphanipterus species group (Teleostei:
Aphanipterus) and the description of a new species
from Southern Iran
Nashat Hamidan

Among the species of Aphanipterus Nardo, 1827, Aphanipterus dispar (Buppel, 1828) is the most common taxon and has long been viewed as representing a species group rather than a single species. This study provides comprehensive data on the phylogenetic relationships, morphology, and otoliths within the A. dispar species group including the description of a new species. The collected data demonstrate that the "true A. dispar" is restricted to the Red Sea drainage basin and that all other populations hitherto identified as A. dispar, actually represent separate species. Four main clades are defined and named for the geographic areas in which the respective species of Aphanipterus occur. The oldest one is the "Red Sea clade", it comprises A. dispar. The "Dead Sea clade" is represented by A. richardsoni (Boulenger, 1907). It is sister to both the "Hormuzgan clade" in S Iran (containing A. hormuzganensis sp. nov. and A. ginsensis (Holly, 1929)) and the "Persian Gulf & Gulf of Oman clade" (comprising A. stoliczkanus (Day, 1872)). The species separation within the A. dispar group is confirmed by the distinctive otolith morphology of each species. Moreover, this work presents a time-calibrated phylogeny (chronogram) for the A. dispar species group using 18 principal (17-16 Mya) as a minimum age and the first appearance of rhotenobius (14-13 Mya) as a maximum age for the genus Aphanipterus. The evolution and historical biogeography routes are discussed based on the outcome of the chronogram and in the context of the geological and climatic history of the Near East in Pliocene-Pleistocene times.



Biodiversity-responsible land use planning: using
standardized multi-criteria access conservation
value and viability
Mohammad Abu Baker

Mainstreaming biodiversity within the land use planning and tourism sectors in Jordan is a priority due to advancing human pressures, including deforestation, and agricultural expansion. We developed a sensitivity-based multi-criteria framework to address relative importance and viability in areas surrounding protected areas, to guide future land use planning. The method includes site evaluation and scoring based on the conservation value (i.e. species and habitat) and viability for conservation (i.e. threats), to serve the strategic objectives for land use planning. The criteria were applied in two study areas surrounding two protected areas: Dibbin Forest Reserve and Wadi Rum Protected Area. The sites were divided into zones based on the landscape, land cover and distinct ecological characters for each zone. Standard measures of biodiversity were conducted in each zone to produce species lists for plants and vertebrate animals, forest cover, presence of wildlife corridors, IUCN protection status, and the numbers of habitat-restricted species were the main criteria. Based on the developed criteria, the zones were ranked from most important to least important. A biodiversity map was produced to show the zones based on their importance for biodiversity and viability for protection. A zoning scheme for a master land use plan was proposed to represent the biodiversity hotspots in the study area, to buffer zones, public use areas, and urban and agricultural expansion areas. This framework contributes to a deeper understanding of recent land use dynamics and conservation priorities to aid conservation planning in Jordan. Ideally, the system can be applied to any zoning procedure within or across protected areas and should be regularly monitored to assess the effectiveness of the land use and conservation measures. Appropriate indicator species and site variables can be assigned to assist the monitoring of the sustainability of the procedure.



Vegetation Cover and the Determination of
Ecological Grazing Capacity for the Shybah
Wildlife Sanctuary-KSA
Anas Abu Yehya

This work aimed to prepare a checklist of identified plants, map the vegetation community, and determine the carrying capacity of the wildlife sanctuary for grazing Oryx, Gazelle and Ostriches in the Shybah Wildlife Sanctuary in the Rub' al Khali desert in the South-east of Saudi Arabia. Plants were collected in randomly selected transects, and sampling plots. The Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) was used to examine the healthy vegetation of the communities. Data of vegetation attributes and the Reference Unit technique were used to estimate the total biomass of shrubs, which was used to calculate the carrying capacity. Ten species belonging to 10 genera and 8 families were recorded in this survey, including four species endemic to the Arabian Peninsula. Vegetation attributes in the vegetation communities were as follows: Zygophyllum mandavillei was the dominant species in Sabkha edge areas, Cornulaca arabica and Calligonum crinitum dominated in sand sheets, Calligonum crinitum dominated in sand dune zones, and in Sabkha, no plant species were recorded. The computed overall carrying capacity for the sanctuary was 64 Oryx units. In case of mixed-grazing as is the current situation in the Sanctuary, 50 Oryx units and 50 Gazelle units can be accommodated for 365 days where animals are expected to derive their nutrient requirements from native vegetation without supplementary feeding. The study recommended monitoring programs to monitor changes of the scant vegetation in desert ecosystems, including the assessment of land topography and its relationship with vegetation cover. The use of drones as a potential tool to track the feeding habits and mobility of animals is not recommended. Repeated measurements of vegetation along transects are expected to yield valuable information about the main attributes of the vegetation in response to grazing. Conducting research on the establishment of salt tolerant grasses to contribute to forage production for the wildlife is also recommended.



Cicadas (Cicadidae: Hemiptera) of the Levant
Zaid Nabas

The cicadas are a group of insects that belong to the suborder Auchenorrhyncha in the true bugs order Hemiptera. They feed on the sap of many plant species. A list of Cicadidae species occurring in the Levant is provided, based on earlier records in the literature and on the examination of specimens preserved in the University of Jordan Insects Museum. In addition, the collecting of specimens of cicadas was started in May 2018 from several different locations in Jordan. Up to the date of this study, six species were found to occur in Jordan: Cicadobius longipennis (Schumacher, 1923), Cicadobius platypterus (Fieber, 1878), Cicadobius hyalinus (Fabricius, 1798), Cicadobius albigens (Kellen, 1851), Cicadetta mediana (Fieber, 1872), and Cicadetta tibialis (Panzer, 1806). Moreover, nineteen species were recorded from Palestine, eleven species from Syria and six species from Lebanon. Data about the biology, ecology, behavior and morphology of Jordanian species are discussed and original color images are provided.



An overview of the geology and evolution of Wadi
Mujib
Abdelkader Ahd

The rock units exposed in Wadi Mujib range in age from the Late Cambrian Umm Ishrin Formation (~ 500 million year (Ma)) ago to Recent (Holocene). They represent a significant percentage of the geological history of the country. The lower part of the geological column consists of about 600 m of sandstones (Umm Ishrin Formation and the Kurnub Group), while its upper part is dominated by about 700 m of carbonates, bedded chert and phosphite. Volcanic rocks, six Ma old, are present on the southern side of the wadi. Tectonically, the Mujib is bordered from the west by the Dead Sea Transform Fault (DST), a plate boundary separating the Arabian Plate, represented here by Jordan, from the small Sinai-Palestine Plate. Jordan moves to the NE relative to Palestine along this fault 5-4 mm/y, with a total displacement of Jordan since the middle Miocene, of 107 km. The DST system caused the formation of the Dead Sea basin and its subsequent subsidence as well as the continuous uplift of the mountains on both sides of it. Both subsidence and uplift are still ongoing. The other major faults are the Segwaq faults, E-W faults with a small dextral strike-slip movement along them, where the Shihab volcanic are associated with them. Wadi Mujib began to be formed by running water at 4-5 Ma ago along the fractured, E-W axial plane of Mujib anticline. The rate of erosion of the wadi ranges between 0.1 to 0.23 mm/y. The deepening of Mujib is still ongoing because of the continuing lowering of the Dead Sea basin and uplift of the area.



Flora and Vegetation of the Yarmouk Reserve
Dawud Al-Eisawi

The Yarmouk reserve was designated to protect an important deciduous oak forest located at the northern borders of Jordan, close to the borders of Syria and the Yarmouk River. The total area is about 22 km². Although the reserve is not large, it shows a great richness in flora and vegetation. During a previous survey carried out in 2009, a total of 245 plant species were recorded, however, the current survey (2007) found a total of 564 species belonging to 73 families and 310 genera. Amongst them, some new families, genera and species were recorded for the first time in Jordan as the new taxa were: Persea L. belonging to the Perseaaceae family, a new species of Ilex, Callipolia convolvulus (L.) A. Love, a new species of Trifolium, Rhomus punctata was collected for the first time, a new species of Ostrya, a new species of Chaenorrhinus, Eupatorium cannabinum (L.) A. new species for Jordan and Helminthotheca echinoides (L.) Holub. The vegetation of the Yarmouk reserve is categorized in the Mediterranean and Irano-Turanian biogeographical zones. The vegetation groups forming the majority of the reserve are made up of Mediterranean deciduous oak forest dominated by the species Quercus ithabensis, followed by the examination of specimens preserved in the University of Jordan Insects Museum. In addition, the collecting of specimens of cicadas was started in May 2018 from several different locations in Jordan. Up to the date of this study, six species were found to occur in Jordan: Cicadobius longipennis (Schumacher, 1923), Cicadobius platypterus (Fieber, 1878), Cicadobius hyalinus (Fabricius, 1798), Cicadobius albigens (Kellen, 1851), Cicadetta mediana (Fieber, 1872), and Cicadetta tibialis (Panzer, 1806). Moreover, nineteen species were recorded from Palestine, eleven species from Syria and six species from Lebanon. Data about the biology, ecology, behavior and morphology of Jordanian species are discussed and original color images are provided.



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الدعوات :

تشرف الجمعية الملكية لحماية الطبيعة بدعوتكم لحضور

المؤتمر العلمي الرابع لمركز مراقبة التنوع الحيوي
وذلك يوم الاثنين الموافق ٢٠١٨/١٢/١٧ من الساعة التاسعة صباحا حتى
الساعة الثالثة والنصف مساءً
في فندق جينيفا-عمان



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لتأكيد الحضور او الاعتذار

هاتف : ٠٦٥٣٣٧٩٣١ او ٠٧٩٦٧٣٨٨٨٣
البريد الإلكتروني : pr@rscn.org.jo

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Monday 17th of December, at 9:00 until 15:30

At Geneva Hotel, Amman

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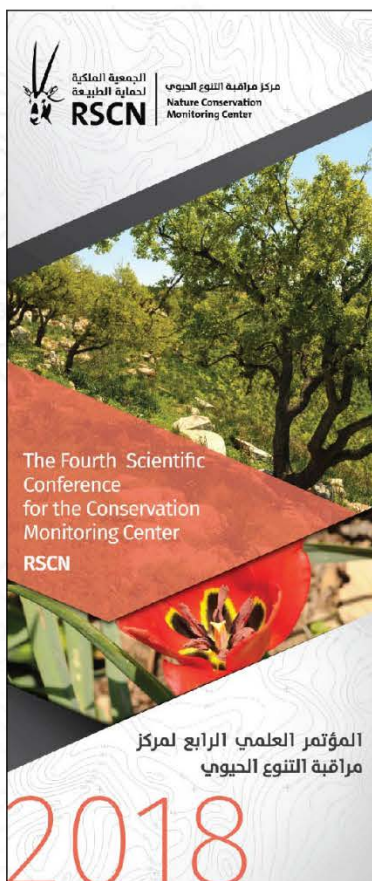
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Monitoring Center

التصاميم:



توصيات ختامية للمؤتمر العلمي الرابع للجمعية الملكية لحماية الطبيعة ٢٠١٨-١٢-١٧

١. الاستمرار في عقد المؤتمرات العلمية للجمعية والتي تعود بالفائدة على العاملين بالجمعية وعلى المشاركين من كافة الجهات.
٢. التأكيد على الاعتماد على البحث العلمي في إدارة المناطق المحمية والذي تبينته أهميته من خلال الأبحاث التي قدمت في هذا المؤتمر.
٣. التأكيد على التعاون مع المؤسسات البحثية والجامعات الأردنية.
٤. التقدم والرقى في المستوى البحثي ومواكبة التطورات البحثية الحديثة، للمساهمة في إدارة المحميات الطبيعية.
٥. تحفيز الباحثين الشباب وطلبة الدراسات العليا في العلوم الحياتية والاتصال مع المهتمين من الجامعات واشراكهم ببرامج الجمعية البحثية.
٦. دعم مجلة الجمعية الخاصة بالتاريخ الطبيعي بأبحاث ونشرات جديدة من باحثين جدد خارج إطار الجمعية، وشكر المجلة الأردنية للعلوم الحياتية (الدكتور خالد أبو التين).
٧. دعوة عدد من صانعي السياسات وصانعي القرار لحضور المؤتمرات القادمة من أجل اطلاعهم بشكل مباشر النتائج العلمية للأبحاث وخاصة تلك المتعلقة باتخاذ إجراءات وتطبيق قوانين متعلقة بحماية البيئة.
٨. ضرورة مبادرة العاملين في الجمعية بالاتصال مع افراد المجتمع المحلي في المحميات من أجل تثقيفهم بان الحماية تعود عليهم بفوائد مباشرة وانهم اول الخاسرين في حال تدهور الطبيعة في المحميات.
٩. زيادة الاهتمام بالتغطية الاعلامية للمؤتمر.



التغطيات الإعلامية:

المكتوب	المسموع	المرئي
4	1	0

[اللجنة الوطنية للتربية والثقافة والعلوم](#)

[وكالة رم للأنباء](#)

[جريدة الرأي](#)

[وكالة الأنباء الأردنية](#)

[شبكات التواصل الاجتماعي](#)

كل الشكر

مكتب العلاقات العامة