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

تقرير المؤتمر العلمي الرابع لمركز مراقبة التنوع الحيوي

17-12-2018

فندق جينيفا

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 وجيوحيوية 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"، وأيضا عرض تنوع وبيئية حلزون المياه العذبة في الأردن، وأخيرا وليس اخر تم عرض نظام قواعد بيانات التنوع الحيوي ، وتم عرض فيلم قصير "فيلم النسر الأسود" وفيلم قصير عن أنشطة الدراسات في الجمعية الملكية لحماية الطبيعة.

صور من الاحتفال:

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 Opening session	السيد يحيى خالد Mr. Yehya Khalid	
الجلسة الأولى	First session		
10:05-09:45	التطور الجيولوجي لوادي الموجب An overview of the geology and evolution of Wadi Al-Mujib	أ. د. عبدالقادر عابد Prof. Abdelkader Abed	د. أحمد كاتبة Dr. Ahmad Katbeh
10:25-10:05	دراسة النباتات في محمية اليرموك الطبيعية Vegetation and flora of Yarmouk Forests Reserve	أ. د. داود العيسوي Prof. Dawud Aleisawi	
10:45-10:25	دراسة الغطاء النباتي والحمولة الرعوية في محمية شيبة / الربع الخالي/ المملكة العربية السعودية Vegetation and grazing capacity of Shybah Wildlife Sanctuary-KSA	أنس أبو يحيى Mr. Anas Abu Yayha	
11:05-10:45	السيكادا في بلاد المشرق Cicadas(Cicadidae: Hemiptera) of the Levant	زيد نباص Mr. Zaid Nabas	
11:30-11:05	استراحة	Break	
11:50-11:30	مراجعة تصنيفية وجيوحيوية لمجموعة أسماك الأفانيس العربية Systematics and historical biogeography of the *Aphanius dispar* species group	د. نشأت حميدان Dr. Nashat Hamidan	د. خالد أبو ليلى Dr. Khalid Abu Laila
12:10-11:50	التخطيط المعياري لاستخدامات الأراضي بمراعاة قيم التنوع الحيوي Biodiversity-responsible land use planning: using standardized multicriteria to assess conservation value and viability	د. محمد أبو بكر Dr. Mohammad Abu Baker	

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	د. خالد أبو ليلى Dr. Khalid Abu Laila
12:50 – 12:30	توزيع أنواع الطيور المحلقة المهددة بالاصطدام في مناطق مشاريع طاقة الرياح جنوب الأردن Distribution of the sensitive-collision soaring birds in the wind power projects southern Jordan	طارق قنعير 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	عمر عابد Mr. Omar Abed
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	

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أجندة الاحتفال :

الجمعية الملكية لحماية الطبيعة
المؤتمر العلمي الرابع لمركز مراقبة التنوع الحيوي

فندق جيفيفا – الدوار السابع
٢٠١٨/١٢/١٧

الوقت	الفعالية	المحاضر	مقر الجلسة
09:30-09:00	تسجيل المشاركين		
09:45-09:30	كلمة الافتتاح وعلم قصير عن الطبقة الترابيات في الجمعية الملكية لحماية الطبيعة Opening session	المدير برهي خالد Mr. Rehya Khalid	
10:05-09:45	First session التطور التكتونوعي لوادي العوجب An overview of the geology and evolution of Wadi Mujib	أ.د. عبدالقادر عابد Prof. Abdelkader Abed	أ.د. أحمد كاية Prof. Ahmad Kerbah
10:25-10:05	دراسة النباتات في محمية اليرموك الطبيعية Flora and Vegetation of the Yarmouk Forests Reserve	أ.د. داود العيسوي Prof. Dawud Al-Eisawi	
10:45-10:25	دراسة الغطاء النباتي والحمولة الرعوية في محمية ملبة / الزبي للحياة البرية السعودية Vegetation and grazing capacity of Shybah Wildlife Sanctuary-KSA	أنس أبو يحيى Anas Abu Yahya	
11:05-10:45	السيكادا في بلاد الشاميين Cicadas (Cicadidae: Hemiptera) of the Levant	زيد نبابي Zaid Nabas	
11:30-11:05	استراحة Break		
11:50-11:30	دراسة تصنيفية وجيوغرافية لمجموعة أنواع الأفاريس الصغيرة Systematics and historical biogeography of the Aphanius dispar species group	د. نشأت حميدان Dr Nashat Hamidan	أ.د. خالد أبو الرمان Prof. Khaled Abu Ehsan
12:10-11:50	التخطيط للصيانة الأسلوب لاستخدام الأراضي بواسطة نهج التنوع الحيوي Biodiversity-responsible land use planning: using standardized multicriteria to assess	د. محمد أبو بكر Dr Mohammad Abu Baker	
12:30-12:10	تأثير التغيرات في الغطاء الأرضي على خدمات النظم البيئية في مناطق جرش وعجلون Impact of land cover change on ecosystem services in Jerash and Ajloun areas	ناتالية بولاد Nataliia Boulad	
12:50 – 12:30	توزيع أنواع الطيور المعرضة للصدمة بالأسلاك في مناطق مشاريع طاقة الرياح جنوب الأردن Distribution of collision- sensitive soaring birds in the wind power projects of southern Jordan	طارق قنعير Tareq Qaneer	
13:00-12:50	فلم القمر الأسود Black Vultures / short film		
13:20-13:00	استراحة Break		
13:40-13:20	دراسة الطيور في محمية ميدا (الأعشاش) Species diversity and abundance of avifauna in wetland habitat of the Fifa Nature Reserve (Ramsar site)	عبدالله العشوش Abdullah Al-Oshoush	عمر عباد Omar Abed
14:00-13:40	تنوع وحالة حفريات المياه العذبة في الأردن Diversity and ecology of freshwater snails in Jordan	أ.د. زهير عمرو Prof. Zuhair Amr	
14:15-14:00	إنشاء قاعدة بيانات التنوع الحيوي Build up the Biodiversity Information Management System (BIMS)	آلاء عبده Ala'a Abdo	
14:30-14:15	التوصيات والختام Recommendations and closing	أ.د. أحمد كاية Prof. Ahmad Kerbah	

The birds diversity of the wetland habitats in the Fifa Nature Reserve, Jordan

Abdullah Al-Oshoush abdullah.aloshoush@rscn.org.jo

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 Lapwing, 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

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The freshwater snail fauna of Jordan belongs to two subclasses of the class Gastropoda (Caenogastropoda and Pulmonata). Prosobranchians includes seven families (Bithyniidae, Cochliopidae, Neritidae, Hydrobiidae, Melanopsidae, Neritidae, Thiaridae and Valvatidae) with ten genera (Bithynia, Globuliana, Heleobia, Melanoides, Melanopsis, Plotia, Pseudamnicola, Pyrgophorus, Theodoxus and Valvata) representing 16 species. Pulmonates are represented by three families (Lymnaeidae, Physidae and Planorbidae) within six genera (Bulinus, Haitia, Galba, Gyraulus, Lymnaea and Planorbis) and six species. Two species are considered invasive: Pyrgophorus coronatus and Plotia scabra. The habitats preferences of species of medical importance is highlighted.

Build-up the Biodiversity Information Management System (BIMS)

Ala'a Abdo alaa.abdo@rscn.org.jo

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 GEF/UNDP project: "Mainstreaming Biodiversity Conservation in the Tourism Sector Development in Jordan (BITS), 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 natalia@rscn.org.jo

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 rarity 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 %60 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

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This assessment presents the findings of the assignment to collect and review the available demographic baseline data on wind power projects in Tafila and Shawbak 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 soaring bird species were recorded, with 25,129 individual birds counted throughout the avifaunal assessments carried out during the spring. Of these, 19,506 individuals belonging to 30 species were recorded at Tafila and 5,623 individuals belonging to 32 species were recorded at Shawbak. Based on the above, it can be concluded that the study area, in general, is of high significance for at least a certain suite 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 *Aphanius dispar* species group (Teleostei: Aphaniidae) and the description of a new species from Southern Iran

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Among the species of Aphanius Nardo, 1827, *Aphanius dispar* (Rüppell, 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 *Aphanius* occur. The oldest one is the "Red Sea clade," it comprises *A. dispar*. The "Dead Sea clade" is represented by *A. richardsonii* (Boulenger, 1907). It is sister to both the "Hormuzgan clade" in S Iran (containing *A. hormuzensis* sp. nov. and *A. ginaonis* (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 †*A. princeps* (17–16 Mya) as a minimum age and the first appearance of †*Prolebias* (34–33 Mya) as a maximum age for the genus *Aphanius*. 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–Pleistocenetimes.

Biodiversity-responsible land use planning: using standardizedmulti criteriato access conservation value and viability

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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 protections 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, buffer zone, 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 outside 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

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This work aimed to prepare a checklist of identified plants, map the vegetation community, and determine the carrying capacity of the sanctuary for grazing Oryx, Gazelle and Ostriches in the Shaybah 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 Sabkhah edge areas, *Cornulaca arabica* and *Calligonum crinitum* dominated in sand sheets, *Calligonum crinitum* dominated in sand dune zones, and in Sabkhah, 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

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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; *Cicadatra longipennis* (Schumacher, 1923), *Cicadatra platyptera* (Fieber, 1876), *Cicadatra hyalina* (Fabricius, 1798), *Cicadatra alhageos* (Kolenati, 1857), *Cicadetta mediterranea* (Fieber, 1872), and *Cicadetta tibialis* (Panzer, 1876). 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 Abed aabed@ju.edu.jo

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 Disi Group), while its upper part is dominated by about 700 m of carbonates, bedded chert and phosphorite. 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 NNE relative to Palestine along this DST 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 Sewaga faults, E-W faults with a small dextral strike-slip movement along them, where the Shihan 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

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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 564 plant species were recorded, however, the current survey (2017) 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: *Pteris vittata* L. belonging to the Pteridaceae family, a new species of *Isatis*, *Rallopia convolvulus* (L.) A. Love, a new species of *Trifolium*, *Rhamnus punctata* Boiss was collected for the first time, a new species of *Thesium*, a new species of *Chaenorhinum*, *Eupatorium cannabinum* L. a new species for Jordan and *Helminthotheca echioides*. (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 ithaburensis*, followed by *Ceratonia siliqua*, *Styrax officinalis*, *Pistacia atlantica* and *Cercis siliquastrum*. Within the Mediterranean vegetation, sub divisions such as hydrophytic vegetation and degraded forestland were identified. The Mediterranean vegetation zone extends from an altitude of about 450m down to sea level. The other major type of vegetation is Irano-Turanian which starts at about 100m extending to 60m bellow sea-level. The dominant species are *Retama raetam*, *Ziziphus lotus*, *Ziziphuz nummularia*, *Noea mucronata* and *Salsola vermiculata*. For the first time in Jordan, it is noted that the Irano-Turanian region extends to below sea level. Within this major vegetation region, it was also noted that the hydrophytic vegetation extended from the upper part of the Mediterranean region to the Irano-Turanian. A new vegetation map for the Yarmouk Reserve was generated to show the up to date vegetation types.

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الدعوات :

تتشرف 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

الجمعية الملكية لحماية الطبيعة RSCN | مركز مراقبة التنوع الحيوي

لتأكيد الحضور أو الاعتذار
هاتف : ٠٦٥٣٣٧٩٣١ أو ٠٧٩٦٧٣٨٨٨٣
البريد الإلكتروني : pr@rscn.org.jo

The Royal Society for the Conservation of Nature
Cordially invites you to attend the 4th Scientific Conference
for the Conservation and Monitoring Center / RSCN
Monday 17th of December, at 9:00 until 15:30
At Geneva Hotel, Amman

R.S.V.P
TEL : 065337931 or 0796738883
Email : pr@rscn.org.jo

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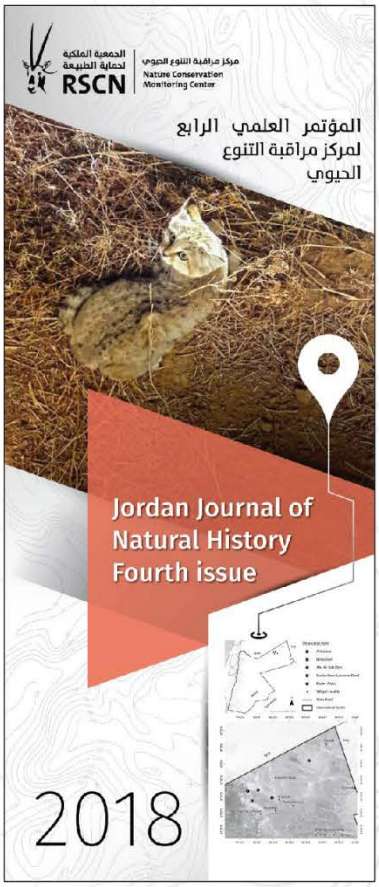
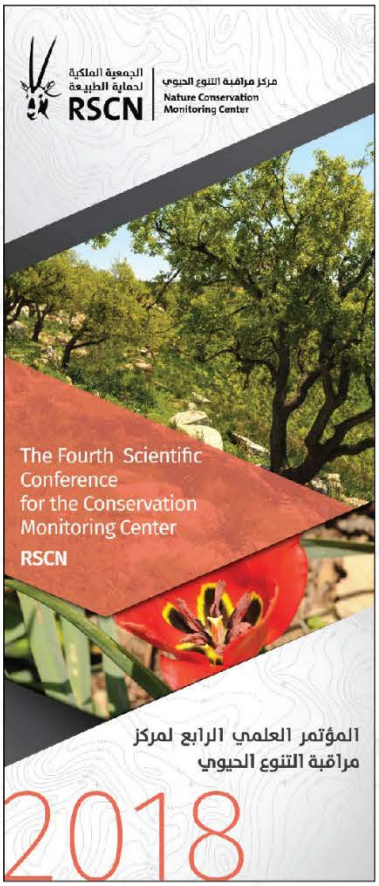
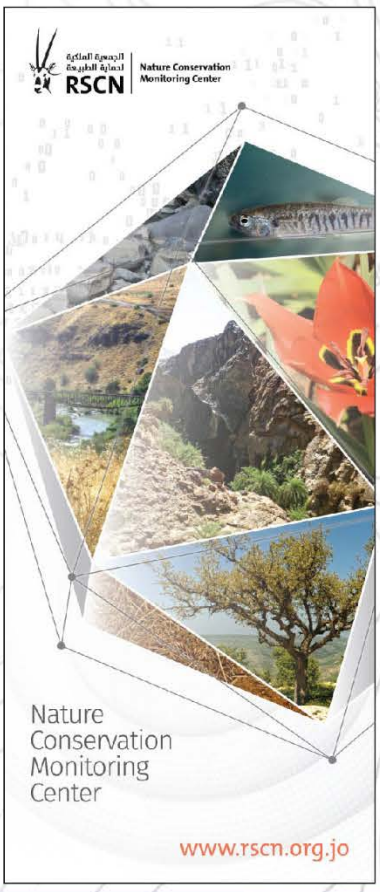
Nature Conservation Monitoring Center

التصاميم:







الجمعية الملكية
لحماية الطبيعة
RSCN

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 تبينت اهميته من خلال الابحاث التي قدمت في هذا المؤتمر.

٣. التأكيد على التعاون مع المؤسسات البحثية والجامعات الأردنية.

٤. التقدم والرقي 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 برامج 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 اجل اطلاعهم بشكل مباشر النتائج العلمية للابحات وخاصة تلك المتعلقة باتخاذ اجراءات وتطبيق قوانين متعلقة بحماية البيئة.

٨. ضرورة مبادرة العاملين في الجمعية بالاتصال مع افراد المجتمع المحلي في المحميات من اجل تثقيفهم بان الحماية تعود عليهم بفوائد مباشرة وانهم اول الخاسرين في حال تدهور الطبيعة في المحميات.

٩. زيادة الاهتمام بالتغطية الاعلامية للمؤتمر.

التغطيات الإعلامية:

المرئي	المسموع	المكتوب
0	1	4

اللجنة الوطنية للتربية والثقافة والعلوم

وكالة رم للأنباء

جريدة الرأي

وكالة الانباء الأردنية

شبكات التواصل الاجتماعي

كل الشكر

مكتب العلاقات العامة