

PROCEEDINGS OF THE INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM

USAGE OF THE DATABASE OF SELECTED SPECIES

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**INTERNATIONAL WORKING GROUP ON THE PROJECT "SPECIES INVESTIGATIONS IN THE
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EUROPEAN AND WORLD-WIDE DENDROCHRONOLOGICAL DATABASES

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Tree-rings are one of the important sources of palaeoenvironment data.

They provide information that is annually resolved, continuous and dated to the precise year. Instrumental records of climate variables go back not more than several hundred years.

The catalogue of European Tree-Ring Chronologies was established in the 1994 Workshop of the Baltic sea region dendrochronologists in Travemünde. The Objective of the establishment of this catalogue was to set up an information catalogue on European dendrochronological research to foster communication, exchange of information and collaboration between scientists and laboratories. The catalogue lists the information about the chronologies, but not the data themselves. Anyone requiring data for research purposes should contact the laboratory or dendrochronologist who produced the chronology.

The rapid development of large numbers of tree-ring chronologies across the globe was addressed by dendrochronologists attending a workshop in 1974, who subsequently established the International Tree-Ring Data Bank (ITRDB). In 1990, the Paleoclimatology Program of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration took over the operation of the ITRDB with the establishment of the World Data Centre at the National Geophysical Data Centre in Boulder, Colorado, USA. This centre houses many different types of paleoclimatic data.

Currently, the ITRDB contains over 6.000 data sets, including 2804 raw measurement files, 3275 tree-ring chronologies, and numerous climate reconstructions derived from these tree-ring data. These data were collected from over 1500 sites around the world representing over 100 tree and shrub species. All final chronology files contain necessary site information and documentation.

As part of the World Data Centre system, the ITRDB makes its holdings freely available to any researcher. The collective data are shared around the world when they are submitted to the ITRDB. Membership in the ITRDB is automatic for those individuals and institutions that contribute dendrochronological data. Currently, the ITRDB has 139 members from 21 countries: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Canada, the Czech Republic, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Lithuania, Mexico, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Poland, Russia, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

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SUSTAINABILITY AND CHANGEABILITY OF INTRODUCED CRUSTACEA POPULATION

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Sustainability of population as well as sustainability of ecosystem mainly depend on the changes in natural environmental conditions. The aim of this work was to assess trends and reasons of a change of model crustacea species (introduced into Lithuanian waters 35 years ago).

Optimal conditions of natural environment (temperature and oxygen regime, dependence on water body eutrophication degree, ground composition, etc.) necessary for this species population sustainability were determined. It has turned out that the risk for functioning of this crustacea

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