

PROCEEDINGS OF THE INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM

USAGE OF THE DATABASE OF SELECTED SPECIES

24-28 September 1996, Vilnius, Lithuania

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**INTERNATIONAL WORKING GROUP ON THE PROJECT "SPECIES INVESTIGATIONS IN THE
DISTRIBUTION AREA"**

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THE TREE RING BANK'S CONDITIONS OF STORAGE AND USE IN THE KBS DENDROCLIMATOCHRONOLOGY LABORATORY OF VYTAUTAS MAGNUS UNIVERSITY

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The Dendroclimatochronology laboratory contains several hundred valuable dendroscales (crystallized series of widths of tree rings) comprising more than three million measurements. The oldest statistical data go back to 1953. Statistics about pine, spruce, oak, elm and other tree kind species were gathered not only on the territory of Lithuania, but also in other Eurasian regions - Karelia, the Caucasus, Baikal, Far East. The Dendrochronological material was taken by the so-called dendrochronological profile method (ex. Murmansk - Lithuania - the Carpathians) the exactness of the ring measurement and their quantity in the series of scales depended on the presented problem. The results obtained during the first ten years of laboratory work have been stored in measuring blanks on perforated tapes. Presently the new material of ring widths is recorded on computer discs Excel 5 program. The dendroclimatic and dendrochronological research cannot exist without a comparison of climatic and natural resource correlation. The mentioned program allows a successful count. Of an undeniable value is the DKCHL revised and published "Dendroclimatological scales" four volumes, disclosing the growth rate of forest development not only in Lithuania, but also in the vast of regions of Russia, Ukrain, Caucasus and other territories.

The tree ring sequence helps to investigate climate and its factors, the Sun activity, growth habitat factor's influence on trees and the forest regrowth.

The rings found on old trees and wood from old buildings, archeological objects found in marshes and river residue allow to make dendroscales after hundreds and thousands of years, and to date the wooden tree rings receiving unique climatic information. The tree ring chemical and radioactive research element is an inexpensive and effective Global Earth Climate change monitoring.

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DEMONSTRATION OF THE AVIAN SPECIES DATABASE OF ST. PETERSBURG UNIVERSITY

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During 1970-1995 nearly 100000 individuals of bird species selected for studying on the project "Species and Its Productivity in the Distribution Area" have been caught and examined. The data collected during the last 5 years have been included in the primary database. It is composed of characteristics of approximately 30,000 individuals of selected species (*Parus major*, *Sylvia communis*, *Phylloscopus trochilus*, *Sturnus vulgaris*, *Carpodacus erythrinus*, *Passer montanus*).

The investigations of selected species have been carried out at Kola Peninsula, on coasts of Finish Gulf and the Lake Ladoga, in Felgorod region, the Danube Delta, the Crimea, in the Caucasus, within the Volga Delta, the Polar Ural, in Western and Eastern Siberia, the Tjan-Shan, in the Russian Far East region and Island Sakhalin.

Populations inhabiting the Lagoda Lake region provided the majority of collected data. There the monitoring of natural populations served as the main data collection approach. Analyses of long-term data helps to study the interannual variation of population parameters and work out

Tarptautinio pasitarimo "Modelinių rūšių duomenų bazės naudojimas" medžiaga. (Vilnius, 1996 m. rugsėjo 24-28 d.) (anglų kalba).

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