

MIC - VIS, 2022
Mediterranean Islands Conference
14 - 17 September 2022, The Island of Vis, Croatia

BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

MIC – Vis, 2022, Book of Abstracts
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MIC – Vis, 2022 is held under the high patronage of the
President of the Republic of Croatia and the town of Vis

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MIC – VIS, 2022

MIC – Vis, 2022 is 4th international multidisciplinary scientific conference organized by VERN' University and the Institute of Social Sciences Ivo Pilar. The conference will cover a broad range of topics regarding the status and role of the Mediterranean islands in the modern world as well as prospects for their development. The conference is organized under the high patronage of the President of the Republic of Croatia and the patronage of the Town of Vis.

The goal of MIC - Vis, 2022 is to foster new approaches to the main challenges that Mediterranean islands are facing and propose new solutions through brainstorming, discussion and scientific research.

MIC - Vis, 2022 is an international multidisciplinary scientific conference on the following topics:

- AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES
- ARCHITECTURE
- ARTS AND LITERATURE
- BUSINESS AND ECONOMICS
- CULTURE AND TRADITION
- DEMOGRAPHY
- EDUCATION
- ENERGETICS
- GEOGRAPHY
- HISTORY
- MARINE AND BIOLOGY
- MEDIA AND COMMUNICATION
- MIGRATION
- PUBLIC SERVICES
- RENEWABLE ENERGY SOURCES
- SECURITY
- SOCIOLOGY AND PSYCHOLOGY
- SPORT
- SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
- TOURISM

The conference will be held at the academic business center for academic and business conferences, events, and activities in the unique Mediterranean atmosphere of one of the most beautiful Adriatic islands.

Vis is the remotest of the populated Adriatic islands and is well known for its natural beauty - some of the most beautiful Croatian beaches such as Stiniva, Srebrena, Stoncica, are on the island of Vis. One of the most famous natural attractions of the Vis archipelago, Blue Cave, which is on the neighboring island Biševo, attracts thousands of visitors every year. Undersea Vis archipelago is rich in diverse flora and fauna and with the neighboring islands make this archipelago one of the most beautiful in Croatia.

AN ANALYSIS OF SURFACE ACTIVITY OF BEACH RESIDENT INVERTEBRATE COMMUNITY DURING STORM EVENTS

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CONFERENCE TOPIC:

Marine and Biology

ABSTRACT

Increasing storminess is among the expected effects of climate change; systems such as sandy beaches –and especially those on islands- are particularly exposed to these events. Data related to behavioural reactions of resident beach fauna to storms could hence provide useful insights for the study of beaches' resilience. A study was carried out on two beach units on the NE coast of Crete island (Greece), seasonally subjected to violent storms. Daily surface activity of resident fauna was analysed through temporal replicates (four different moon phases) during the months of March and April 2016. Pitfalls were placed along transects perpendicular to the shoreline and emptied every three hours, with spatial replicates on the two units. A wind storm hit the coast during the third replicate, so a control was carried out in occurrence of the same moon phase in the next month. Data indicate nocturnal peaks of activity for resident fauna, dominated in abundance by amphipods and beetles, *Talitrus saltator*, *Deshayesorchestia deshayesi*, *Phaleria bimaculata* (in decreasing density order). Neither the storm nor the high variability recorded across replicates in terms of: wind speed, beach face slope, substrate temperature, stranded wrack presence seemed to reduce surface activity, or to shift it. A local adaptation to environmental conditions seems therefore to be in place.

KEYWORDS: beach ecosystems, animal behaviour and activity, storm events, talitridae, tenebrionidae