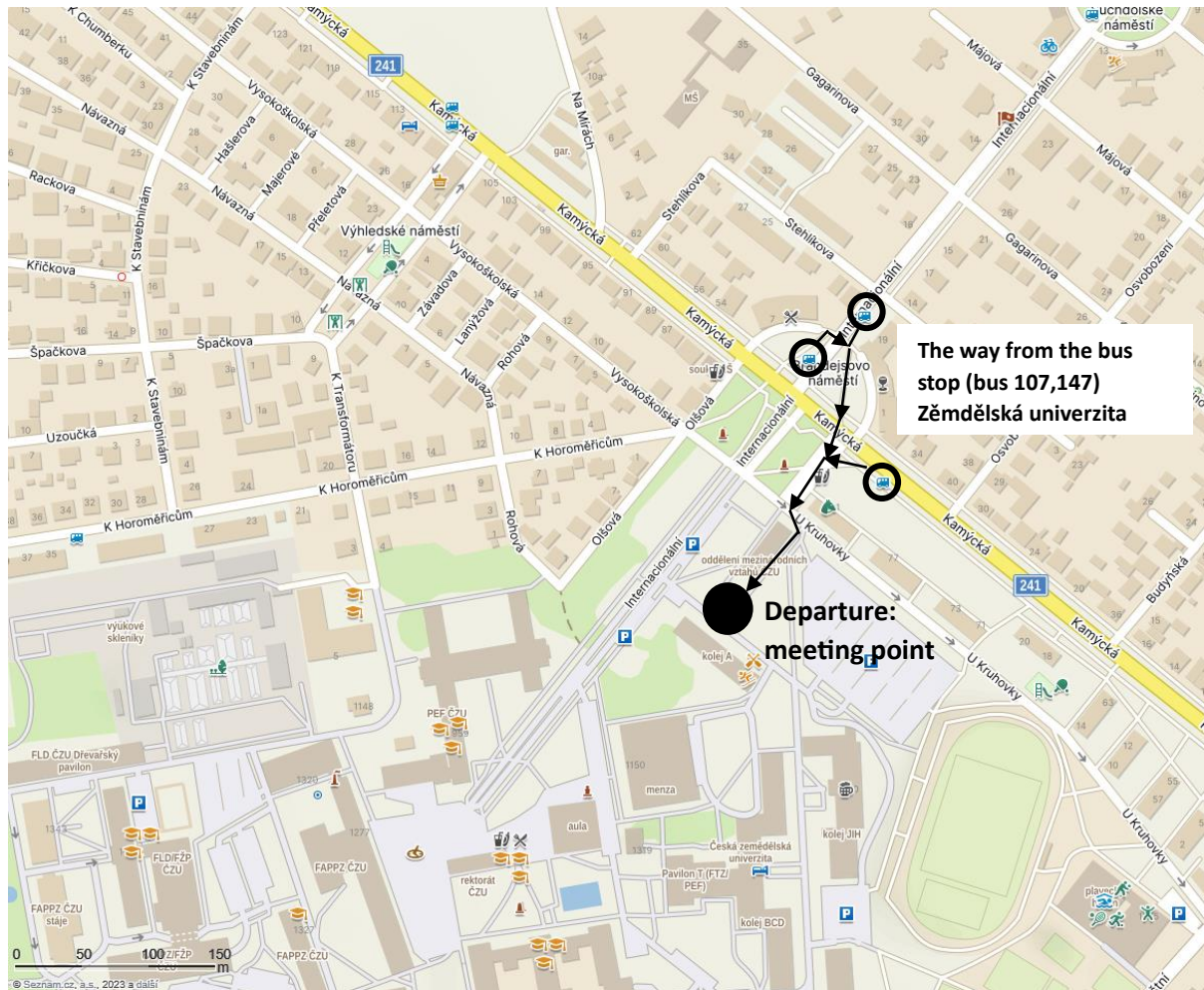


Traditional landscape: Restoration of a karstic area

Date: Tuesday 11th July 2023

Departure: 8:00 a.m. from the Czech University of Life Sciences in Prague,

GPS: 50.1316775N, 14.3759622E (black point on the map)



Arrival: about 4:00 p.m. to the Czech University of Life Sciences in Prague

What you will get: packed lunch (sandwiches, sweet snack, fruit), basic water

What you will need: off-road shoes, additional beverages (especially if the summer temperatures will be forecasted), sunscreen/raincoat depending on the forecast.

The walked distance will be ~7 km (medium difficulty)

Excursion guide: Dr. Ondřej Sedláček, Ochrana fauny NGO, & Faculty of Science, Charles University (Cell phone: (+420)604442491)

Main excursion organiser: Tomáš Jor, Faculty of Science, Charles University (Cell phone: (+420)731897275)

Main conference organisers: Dr. Robert Tropek, Faculty of Science, Charles University (Cell phone (+420)777755785); Dr. Tomáš Kadlec, Faculty of Environmental Sciences, Czech University of Life Sciences (Cell phone: (+420)739312295)

Plan:

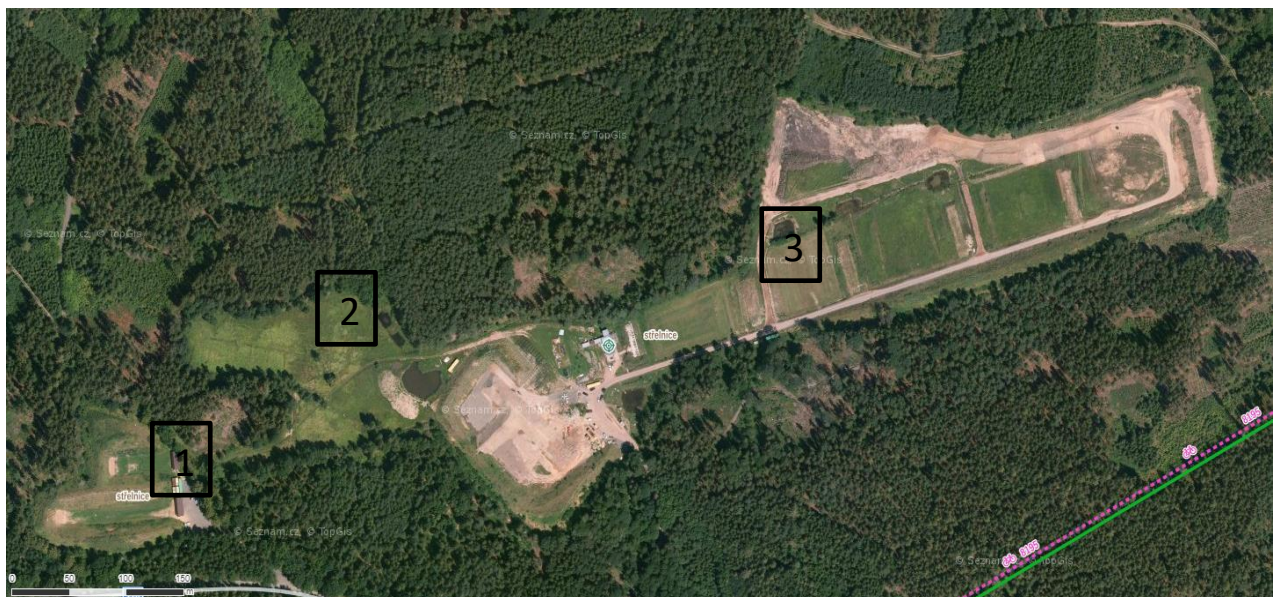
8:00 a.m. – Departure from the Czech University of Life Sciences in Prague

~9:00 a.m. – arrival to the Placy private shooting range

Places to see:

1. Start (bus)
2. Population of *Phengaris alcon* f. *alcon*
3. Private shooting range

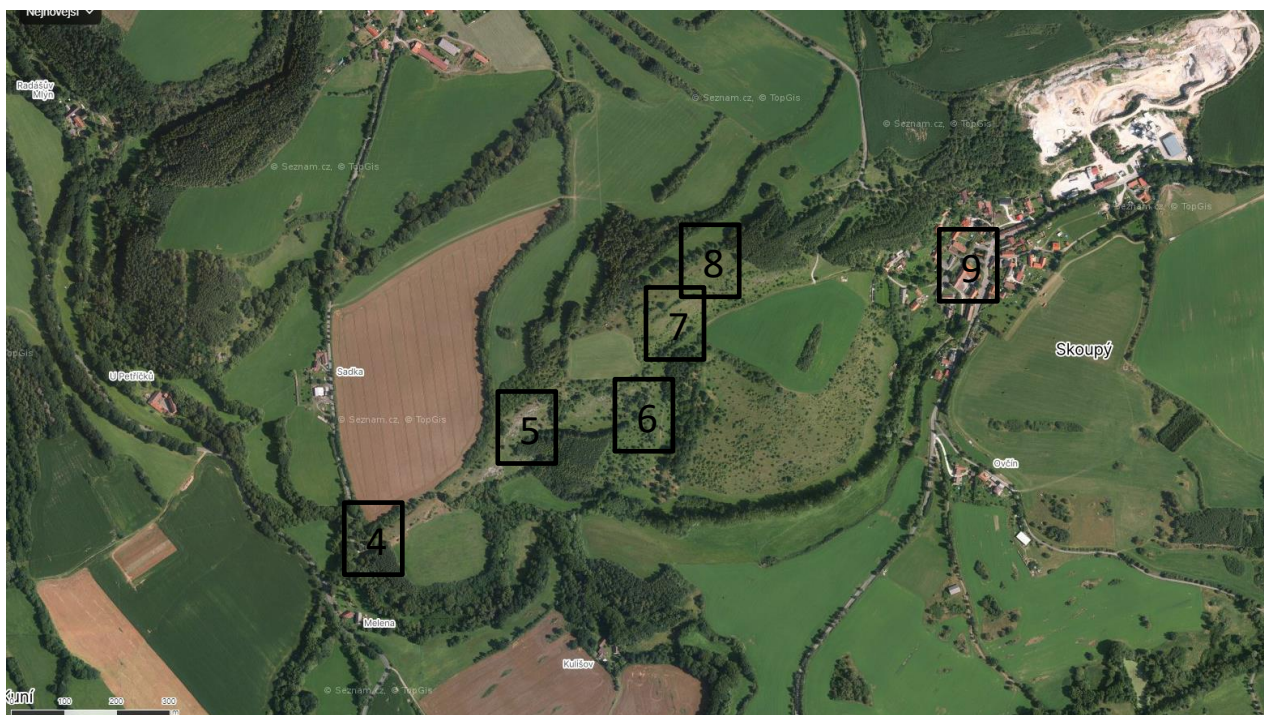
Transfer to the Týnčany Karst:



Places to see in the Týnčany Karst:

4. Start at Týnčany Karst (bus)
5. Rocky slopes, shrubs removing, *Polyommatus belargus*
6. Horse pasture
7. Sheep and goat grazing
8. Successful reintroduction of *Polyommatus dorylas* and *Melitaea didyma*

~2:45 p.m. (14:45) Departure to Prague and return to the venue at ~4 p.m. (16:00)



Butterfly species possible to meet during the excursion:

No visited area is protected and sampling of insect specimens is generally possible. Nevertheless, the protected species (§) are not allowed to be sampled without a specific permit. During the excursion, please do not collect the red-list species (CR, EN, VU, NT).

Species	Family	Conservation status (§ or Red list)
<i>Erynnis tages</i>	Hesperiidae	
<i>Carcharodus alceae</i>	Hesperiidae	
<i>Hesperia comma</i>	Hesperiidae	VU
<i>Pyrgus malvae</i>	Hesperiidae	
<i>Spialia sertorius</i>	Hesperiidae	VU
<i>Thymelicus lineola</i>	Hesperiidae	
<i>Thymelicus sylvestris</i>	Hesperiidae	
<i>Aricia agestis</i>	Lycaenidae	
<i>Cupido minimus</i>	Lycaenidae	VU
<i>Cyaniris semiargus</i>	Lycaenidae	VU
<i>Lycaena alciphron</i>	Lycaenidae	VU
<i>Lycaena dispar</i>	Lycaenidae	§
<i>Lycaena tityrus</i>	Lycaenidae	
<i>Lycaena phlaes</i>	Lycaenidae	
<i>Plebejus argus</i>	Lycaenidae	NT
<i>Plebejus argyrognomon</i>	Lycaenidae	
<i>Polyommatus amandus</i>	Lycaenidae	NT
<i>Polyommatus belargus</i>	Lycaenidae	

<i>Polyommatus coridon</i>	Lycaenidae	VU
<i>Polyommatus daphnis</i>	Lycaenidae	VU
<i>Polyommatus dorylas</i>	Lycaenidae	CR
<i>Polyommatus icarus</i>	Lycaenidae	
<i>Polyommatus thersites</i>	Lycaenidae	VU
<i>Pseudophilotes vicrama</i>	Lycaenidae	CR
<i>Satyrrium acaciae</i>	Lycaenidae	
<i>Satyrrium pruni</i>	Lycaenidae	NT
<i>Satyrrium spini</i>	Lycaenidae	VU
<i>Satyrrium w-album</i>	Lycaenidae	NT
<i>Thecla betulae</i>	Lycaenidae	
<i>Aglaia urticae</i>	Nymphalidae	
<i>Aphantopus hyperanthus</i>	Nymphalidae	
<i>Argynnis adippe</i>	Nymphalidae	
<i>Argynnis paphia</i>	Nymphalidae	
<i>Boloria dia</i>	Nymphalidae	
<i>Coenonympha arcania</i>	Nymphalidae	NT
<i>Coenonympha glycerion</i>	Nymphalidae	
<i>Coenonympha pamphilus</i>	Nymphalidae	
<i>Hipparchia semele</i>	Nymphalidae	CR
<i>Chazara briseis</i>	Nymphalidae	§, CR
<i>Inachis io</i>	Nymphalidae	
<i>Issoria lathonia</i>	Nymphalidae	
<i>Melitaea athalia</i>	Nymphalidae	NT
<i>Melitaea didyma</i>	Nymphalidae	CR
<i>Lasiommata megera</i>	Nymphalidae	
<i>Maniola jurtina</i>	Nymphalidae	
<i>Melanargia galathea</i>	Nymphalidae	
<i>Pararge aegeria</i>	Nymphalidae	
<i>Vanessa atalanta</i>	Nymphalidae	
<i>Vanessa cardui</i>	Nymphalidae	
<i>Iphiclides podalirius</i>	Papilionidae	§
<i>Papilio machaon</i>	Papilionidae	§
<i>Colias alfacariensis/hyale</i>	Pieridae	
<i>Gonepteryx rhamni</i>	Pieridae	
<i>Leptidea juvernica/sinapis</i>	Pieridae	
<i>Pieris brassicae</i>	Pieridae	
<i>Pieris napi</i>	Pieridae	
<i>Pieris rapae</i>	Pieridae	
<i>Pontia edusa</i>	Pieridae	
<i>Adscita statice</i>	Zygaenidae	
<i>Zygaena carniolica</i>	Zygaenidae	NT
<i>Zygaena ephialtes</i>	Zygaenidae	NT
<i>Zygaena filipendulae</i>	Zygaenidae	
<i>Zygaena laeta</i>	Zygaenidae	CR
<i>Zygaena loti</i>	Zygaenidae	

Zygaena purpuralis Zygaenidae NT

Zygaena viciae Zygaenidae

...and more...

Description:

Agriculture in the Czech Republic underwent dramatic changes during the 20th century. Traditional landscape of a small-scaled mosaics of grasslands, pastures, fields, bounds, alleys, and hedgerows has been transformed to large, intensively farmed fields during the communistic era. Only some regions, less attractive for agriculture, were either abandoned or afforested. These resulted in serious declines of biodiversity in agricultural landscape, well documented in butterflies as a flagship group. During the last decade, a lot of effort has been given to the restoration of small remnants of species rich marshlands, grasslands and steppe habitats scattered in the 'sea of farmland' in the Czech Republic. Karstic areas represent such typical refuges for numerous endangered butterflies and other organisms.

We will visit the Týnčany karst in Central Bohemia, a small and largely overlooked karstic area with the active management for endangered butterflies. Since 2011, most of the shrub encroachment has been removed and the area has been managed by extensive grazing of domestic goats, sheep, and horses. Typical species-rich calcareous grasslands have been restored and populations of many endangered butterflies recovered. Two endangered butterflies, *Melitaea didyma* and *Polyommatus dorylas*, were successfully reintroduced in the area. Among other species, we will have a good chance to meet *Polyommatus coridon*, *P. daphnis*, *Satyrrium acaciae*, or *Spialia sertorius*. On the way, we will visit a private shooting area with a large population of *Phengaris alcon* f. *alcon*. There will be no difficult terrain, although the whole day hiking can be physically demanding. None of the visited areas are protected, collecting of biological samples (with the exception of species protected by law!) will be possible.

