

Institute of General and Experimental Biology, Mongolian Academy of Sciences;
Ministry of Nature, Environment, and Tourism of Mongolia;
Ministry of Education, Culture, Science, and Sports of Mongolia;
Commission on Marmot Investigation of the Theriological Society at the Russian Academy of Sciences
Mammalian Ecological Society of Mongolia;
Joint Russian–Mongolian Complex Biological Expedition of RAS and MAS



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Төрийн
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PROCEEDINGS of the **7th**
International Conference
on the Genus *Marmota*
Marmots of the
Old and New World

13–17, August, **2018** Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia

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Conference organizers:

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Mammalian Ecological Society of Mongolia

Joint Russian–Mongolian Complex Biological Expedition of Russian Academy of Sciences and Academy of Sciences of Mongolia

Mammalian Ecology Laboratory, Institute of General & Experimental Biology, MAS

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Dr. Sergei Pole, Kazakhstan

Prof. Viktor Tokarskii, V.N. Karazin Kharkiv National University, Ukraine

Organizing Committee:

Adiya Yansanjav – Co-Chair, IGEB, MAS (adiya_ya@yahoo.com)

Oleg Brandler – Co-Chair, IDB, RAS (rusmarmot@yandex.ru)

Lkhagvasuren Badamjav – Conference Secretary, IGEB, MAS (lkhagvazeer@gmail.com)

Gantulga Gankhuyag – Assistant, IGEB, MAS (gantulgasage@gmail.com)



OPENING SPEECH BY THE PRESIDENT OF MONGOLIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, ACADEMICIAN D.REGDEL

Good morning, distinguished scientists, delegates, and guests, ladies and gentlemen

After 17 years from the 1st International conference in Aosta, Italy, in 1991, under leadership by the Institute of General & Experimental Biology of Mongolian Academy of Sciences, and the Ministry of Nature, Environment and Tourism of Mongolia in cooperation with scientists and researchers from Mongolia and other countries, we are organizing the VIIth International Conference on Marmot research in Ulaanbaatar, the capital city of Mongolia.

In this “Marmots of Old and New World” conference, 121 scientists and researchers from 13 countries such as Mongolia, Russian Federation, Austria, England, USA, Germany, Italy, Kazakhstan, Kirgizstan, Ukraine, France, China and Japan have already sent the results of their study, and 52 abstracts and 28 papers have being published in a conference proceedings. Within the preparation activities for the VIIth conference of marmot scientists, we have organized a photo contest showing the different colors, body structure, and specific behavioral characteristics of all 15 species of World’s marmots among amateur marmot lovers and researchers, as well as we have produced a short educational and popular movie on marmot ecology, biology, sustainable use and conservation activities.

This conference will give a perfect chance for young researchers and students to meet world renowned marmot scientists from technologically advanced countries, share ideas and on future cooperation identifying possible collaboration fields, and to learn modern research methodologies and technologies.

The conference proceedings have covered many interesting topics such as world’s marmot distribution, population numbers, ecological and biological characteristics, regional historical research data review, studies on taxonomy of marmot species using modern molecular biology methodologies, determination of species genome sequences, studies of marmot specific structures of skin glands using electronic microscopy and discussing behavioral and scent identification and signal issues, marmot handling experiences, and communication sound and noise studies among different species of marmots.

Mongolia is situated in eastern most area of marmots’ distribution in Eurasia and the Mongolian marmot is widely distributed in more than 500 thousand square km of country’s territory. On ecological level the marmot is prey species for many predators and one of the main carriers and reservoirs of plague viruses, as well as natural soil “engineer” and increasing the vegetation production and positively changing air moisture regime by digging holes and mixing inner and outer soils. The marmot skin is a valuable source in international trade fairs.

For many centuries Mongols have a rich tradition on sustainable and wise use of marmot products such as skin, meat, and oil by developing through the time classic national technologies adapted to people’s unique style of life and hunting techniques, marmot’s habitat and behavior.

From one adult individual during the hunting season, we can have 10-14 square decimeter skin, 2.3-3.5 kg of meat, rich with valuable amino acids and vitamins, 0.8-1.2 kg fat, and 250-300 g pure oil. Beside of that, 3.6-5.4 cm long canines can be used as souvenirs,

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and the contents of stomach and meat soup often used as additional food for livestock, while intestines like liver, gallbladder, heart and kidneys used in traditional medicine.

The marmot is a very valuable and suitable animal that can be used as a model species to study ecology and biology of other Mongolian wildlife in relatively pristine nature, as well as it can be used as example species for collection of raw data, comparative materials using modern and innovative technologies and methodologies. Also it can be used as a tool to understand historical experiences and methods in local traditional medicine of nomadic Mongols.

I believe that this conference will make sound and scientifically based recommendations on scientific studies of world's marmot species diversity, Mongolian marmot ecology and biology, as well as the ways on marmot conservation and sustainable use, on establishment of innovative and modern technologies for the production of raw materials' processing by combining the efforts of international scientists and implementing joint projects

I want to express my sincere gratitude to the organizers of VIIth international conference of marmot scientists and wish a success in conference activities.

I also wish a great success to all participants and welcome you to Mongolia.

PRESIDENT OF MONGOLIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, ACADEMICIAN

D. REGDEL

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۱۹۹۱ء میں پاکستان کی آزادی کے ۵۰ ویں سال کی مناسبت پر ایک کتاب "پاکستان کی آزادی کا ۵۰واں سال" شائع کی گئی تھی۔ اس کتاب میں پاکستان کی آزادی کے ۵۰ سال کی تاریخ کا جائزہ لیا گیا ہے۔

مستقبل ۵۰ ساله بعد ۱۹۸۸م بعد
مستقبل ۱۰۰ ساله بعد ۲۰۸۸م بعد

