

## Endemic Biodiversity

Lake	Total # endemic species	Lake size in km <sup>2</sup>	Endemic biodiversity index ( $\log N_{\text{end. spec.}} \times \log A_{\text{surf. area}}^{-1}$ )
Baikal	ca. 1200	31.494	0.684
Tanganyika	632	32.900	0.657
Malawi	ca. 600	29.600	0.621
Victoria	ca. 550	26.560	0.619
<b>Ohrid</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>0.908</b>
Biwa	58	670	0.623
Titicaca	64	8.372	0.461



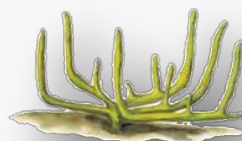
# LAKE OHRID ENDEMIC BIODIVERSITY



Gastropoda  
79%



Amphipoda  
90%



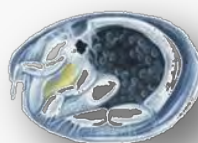
Porifera  
80%



Tricladida  
79%



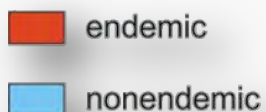
Isopoda  
75%



Ostracoda  
63%



Hirudinea  
54%



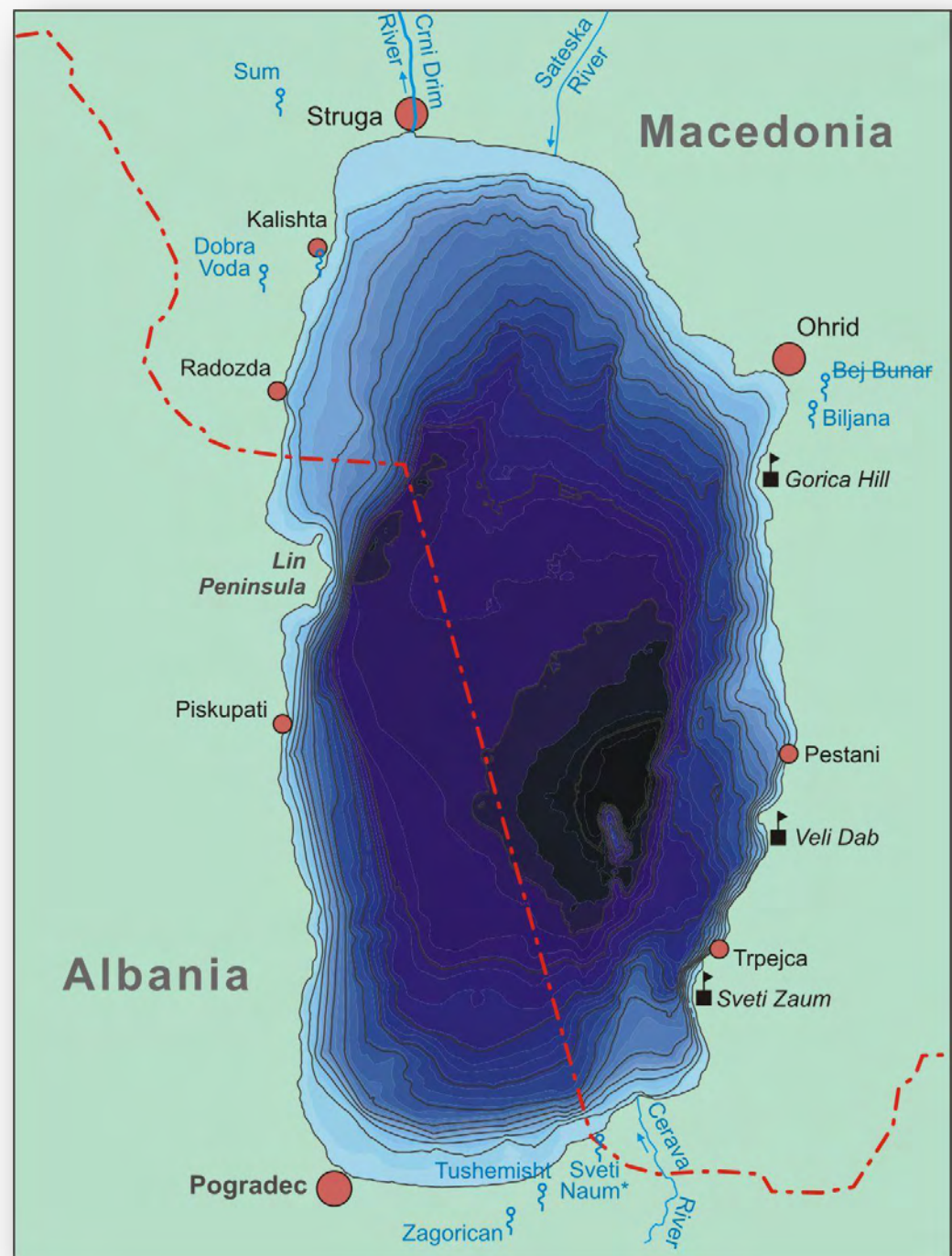




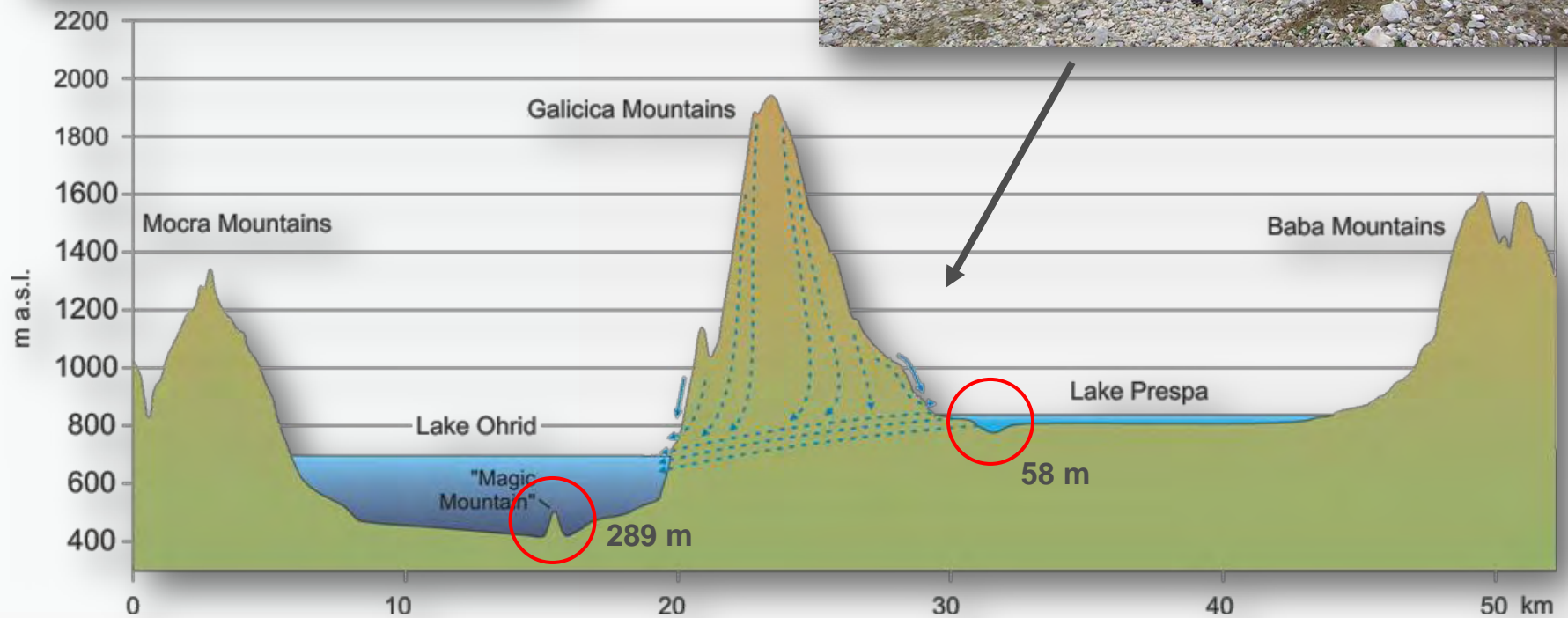
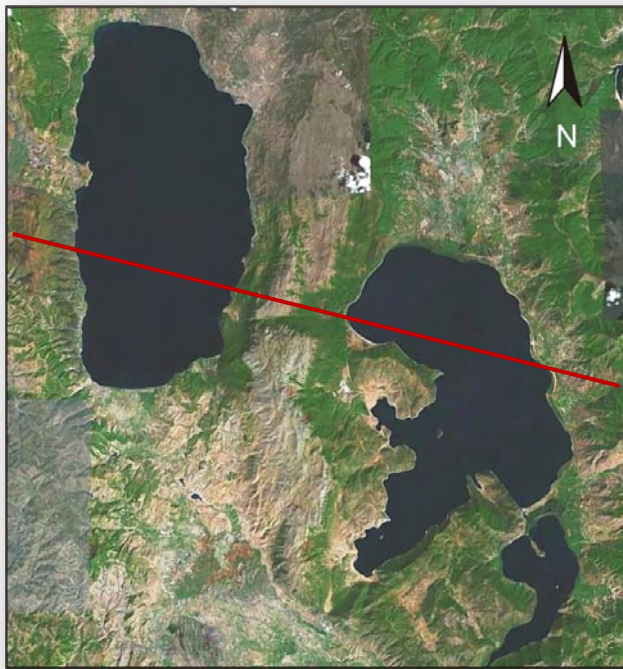




Altitude:	693 m a.s.l.
Length:	30.3 km
Width:	15.6 km
Surface area:	358 km <sup>2</sup>
Volume:	55 km <sup>3</sup>
Max. depth:	289 m
Mean depth:	155 m
Residence time:	70 years
Catchment/lake surface ratio:	7

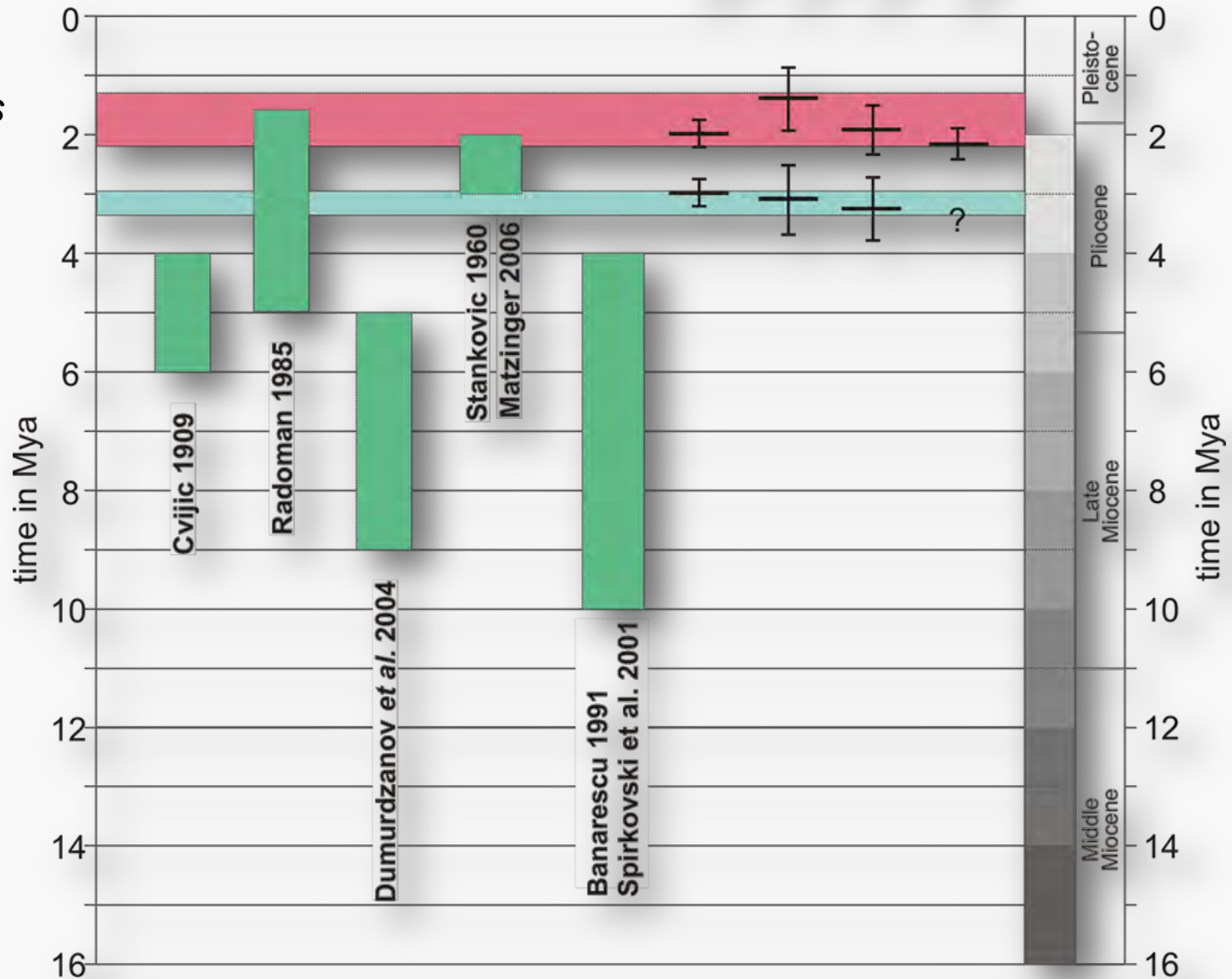






# AGE OF LAKE OHRID

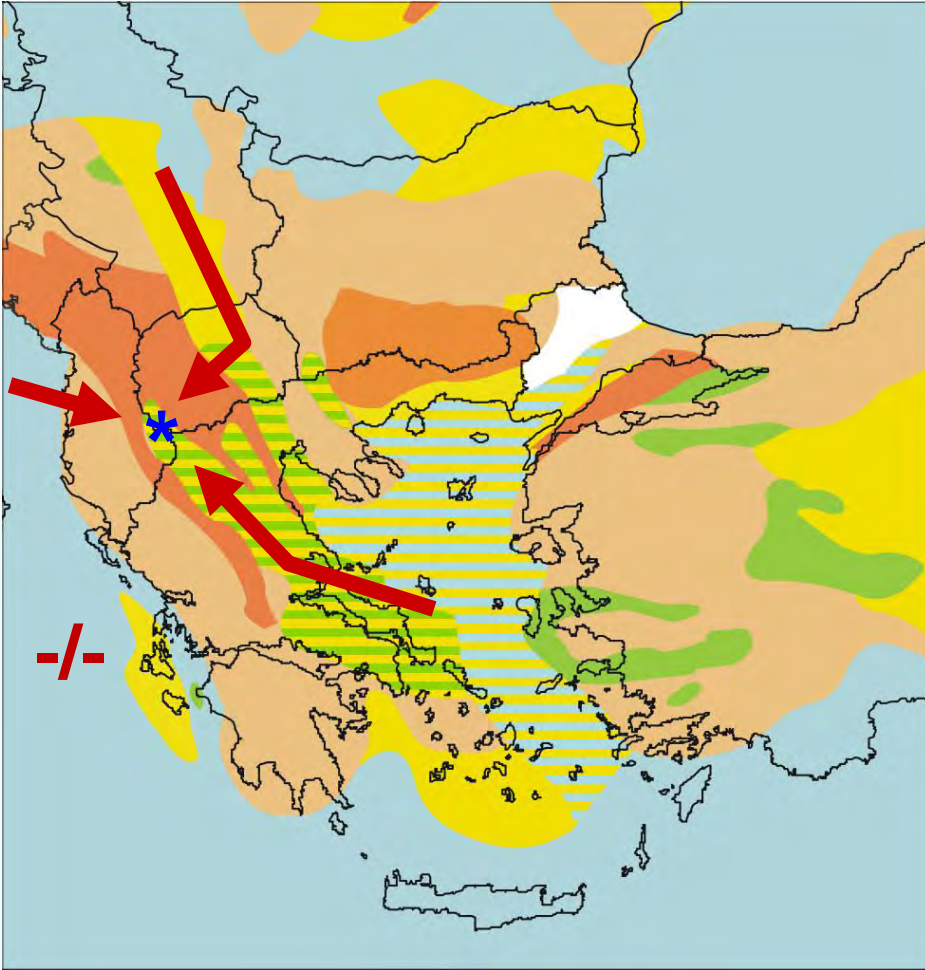
Geological versus  
phylogenetic age



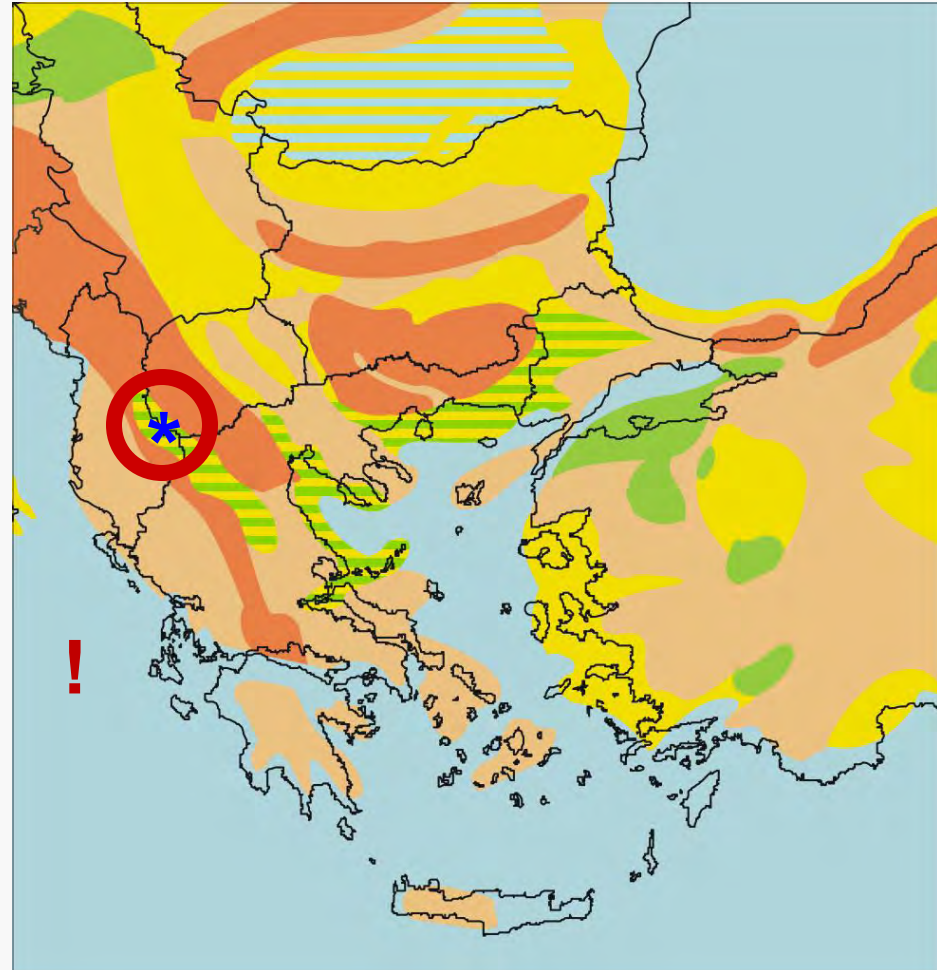


# LIMNOLOGICAL AND FAUNAL ORIGIN

Late Miocene



Middle - Late Pliocene



Maps modified from Popov et al. 2004



## Total number of gastropod species in Lake Ohrid

Radoman (1985): **71 species**

55 endemic

16 non-endemic

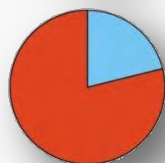
Hauffe (2009): **66 species**

52 endemic

14 non-endemic



Gastropoda  
78%



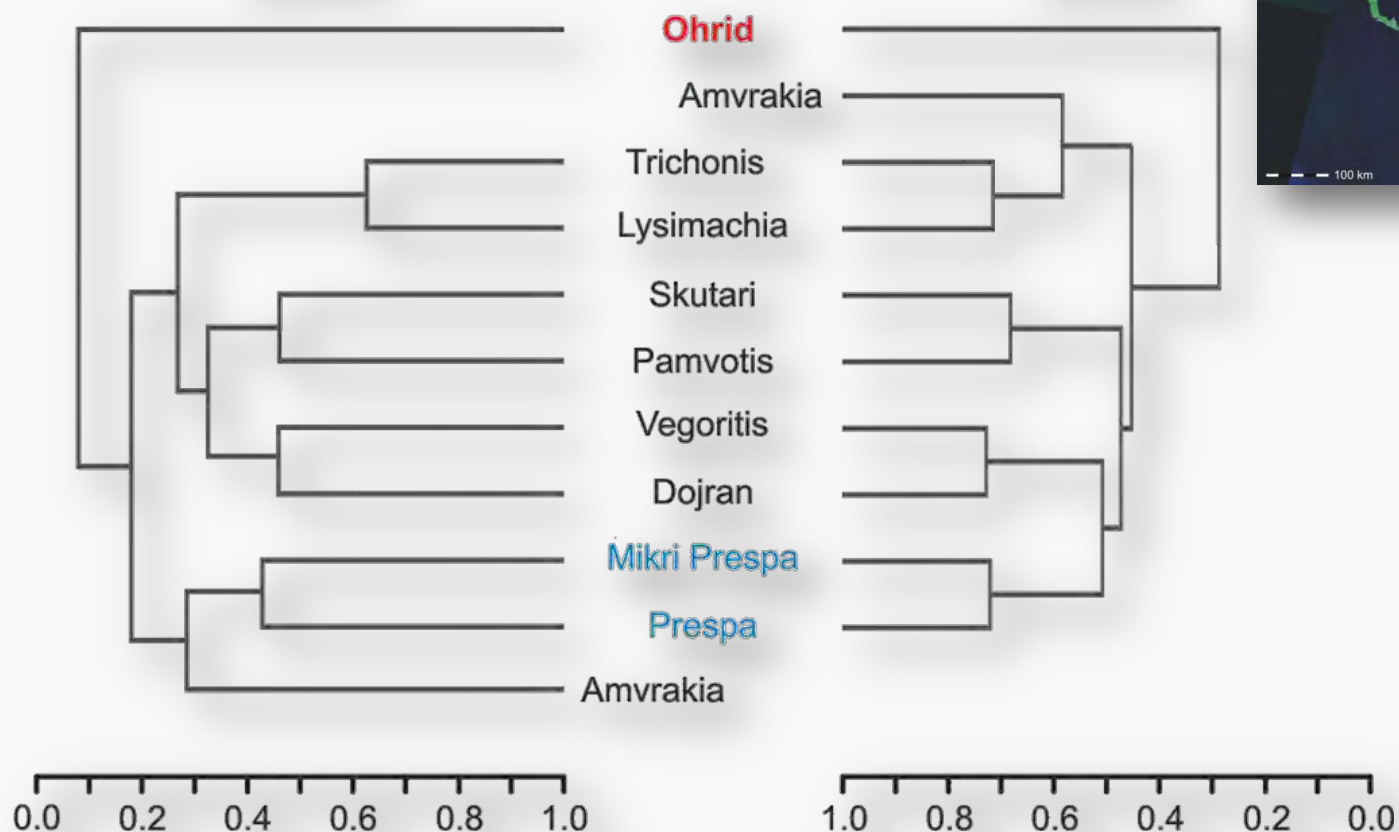
Gastropoda  
79%



## Faunal overlap with other Balkan lakes

Species

Genera



Cluster analysis modified from Albrecht et al. 2009



## Distribution of taxa within the Lake Ohrid watershed?



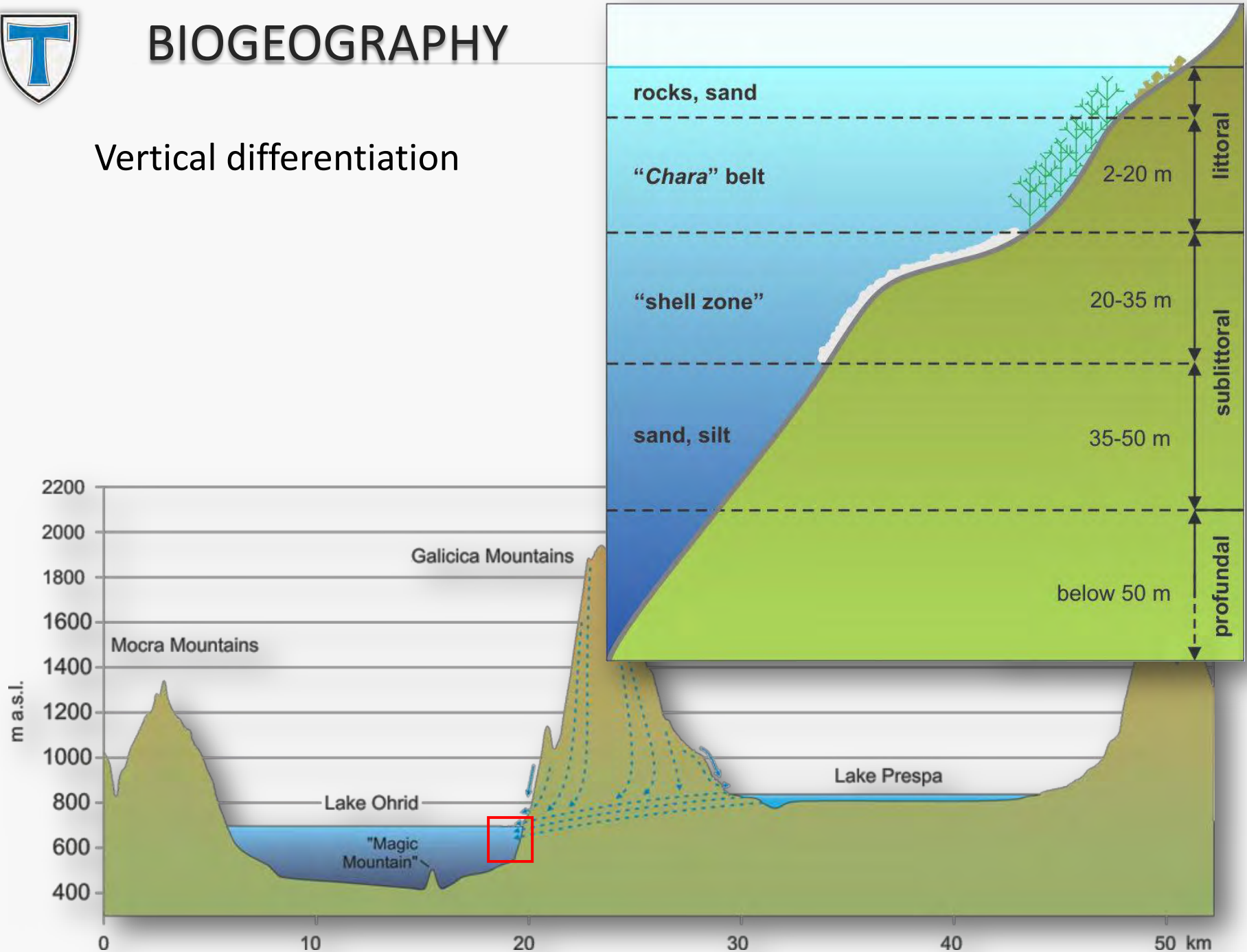
Radoman, 1983, 1985: Spatial differentiation of taxa

- vertically (bathymetrically)
- horizontally



# BIOGEOGRAPHY

## Vertical differentiation

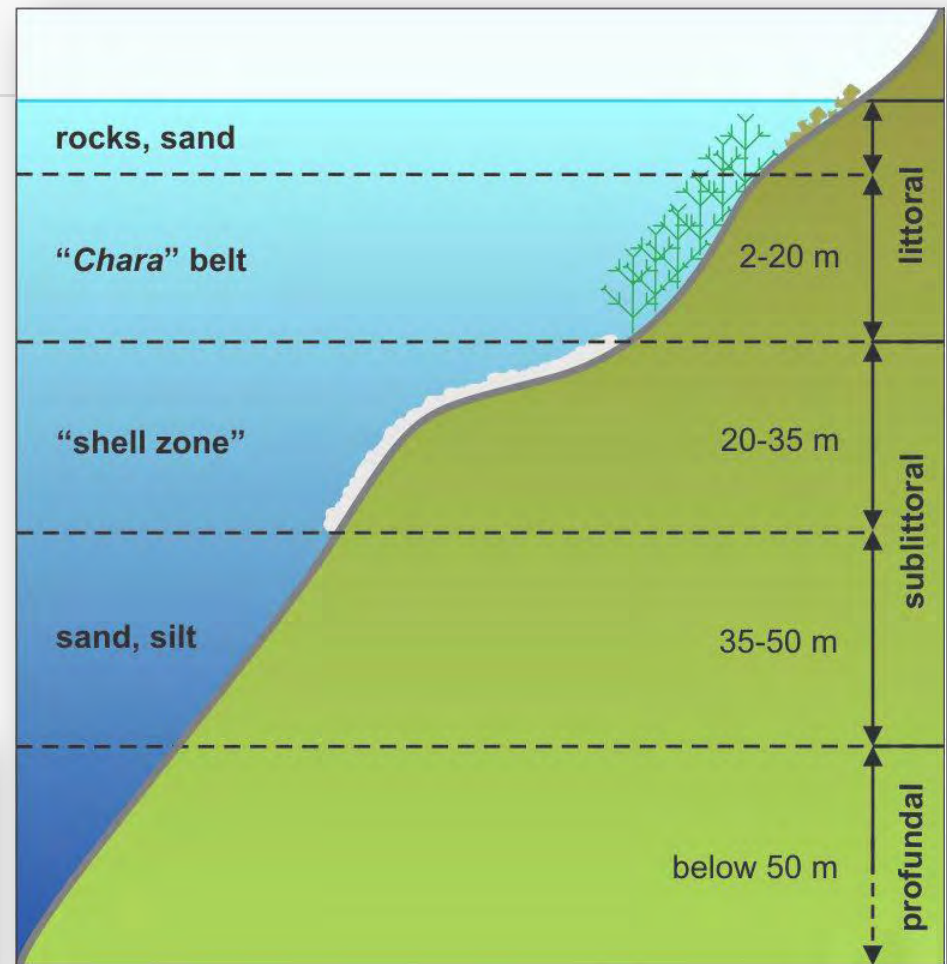




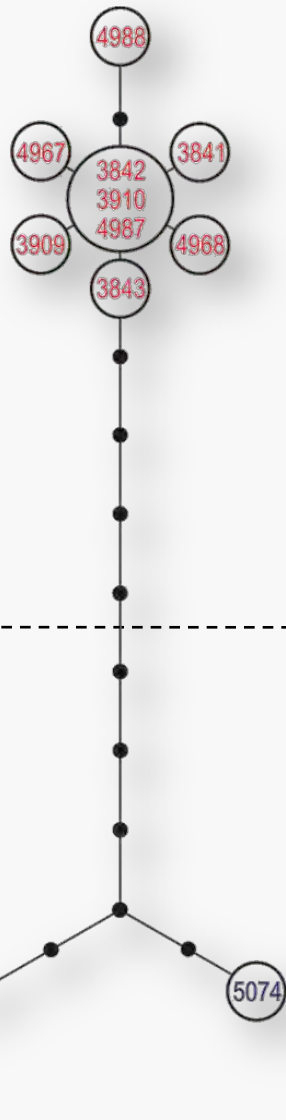
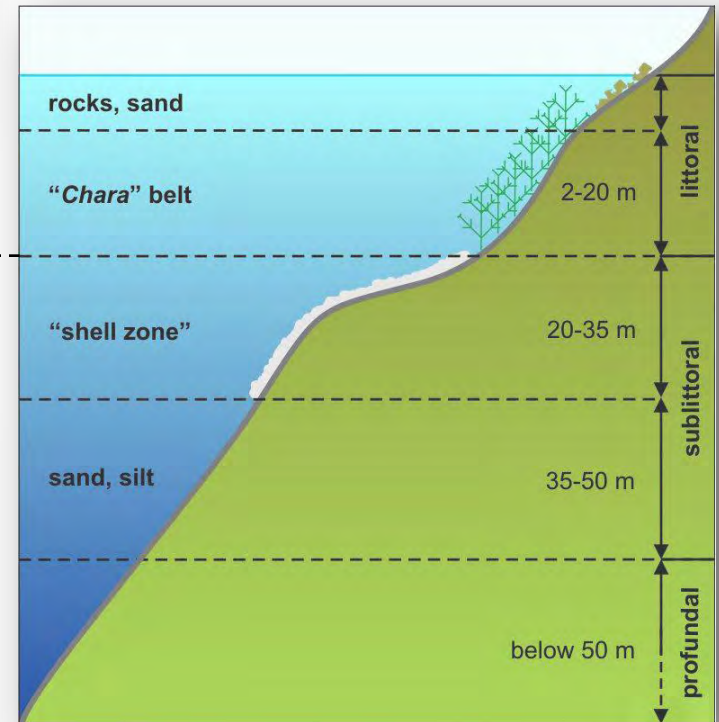


# BIOGEOGRAPHY

## Vertical differentiation



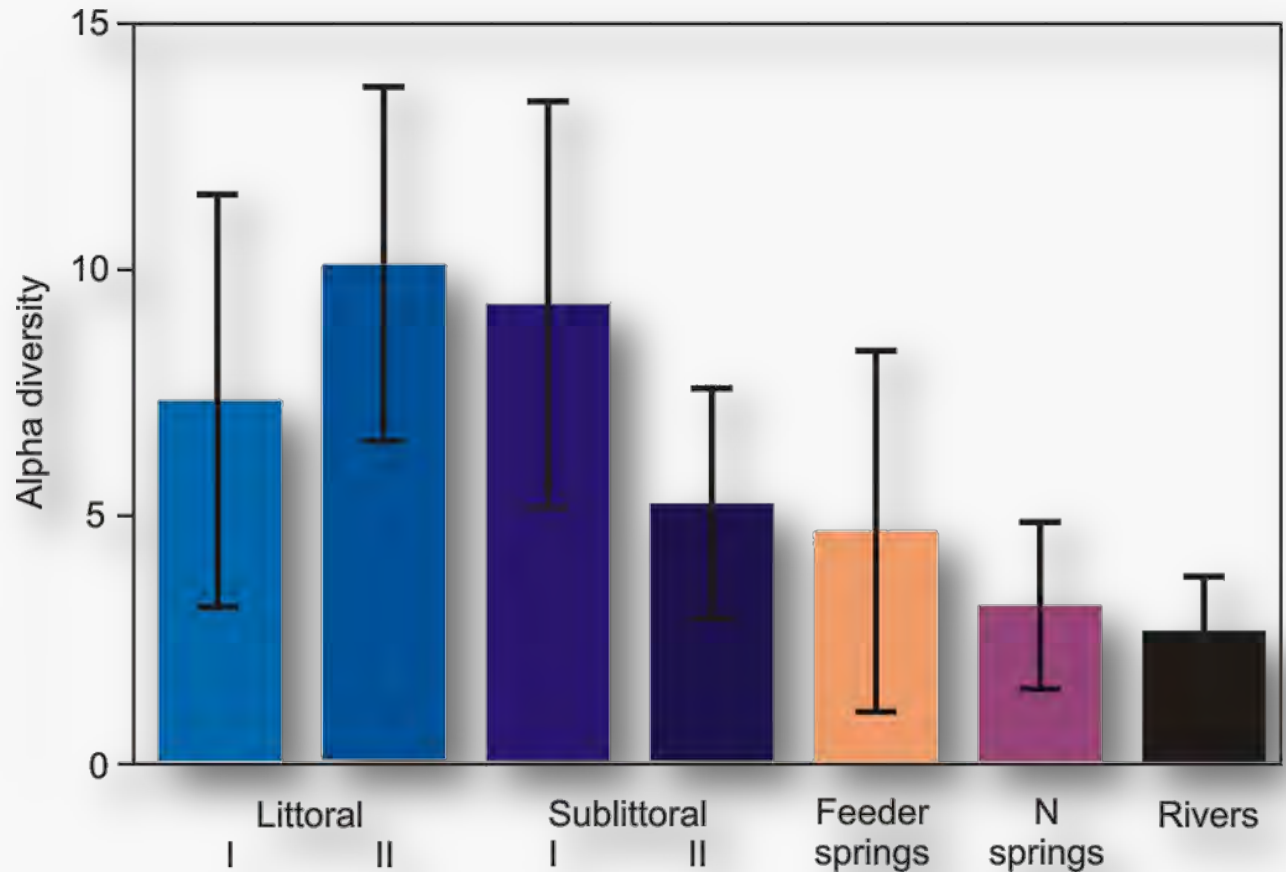
## VERTICAL DIFFERENTIATION

*Ginaia m. munda**Ginaia m. sublitoralis*

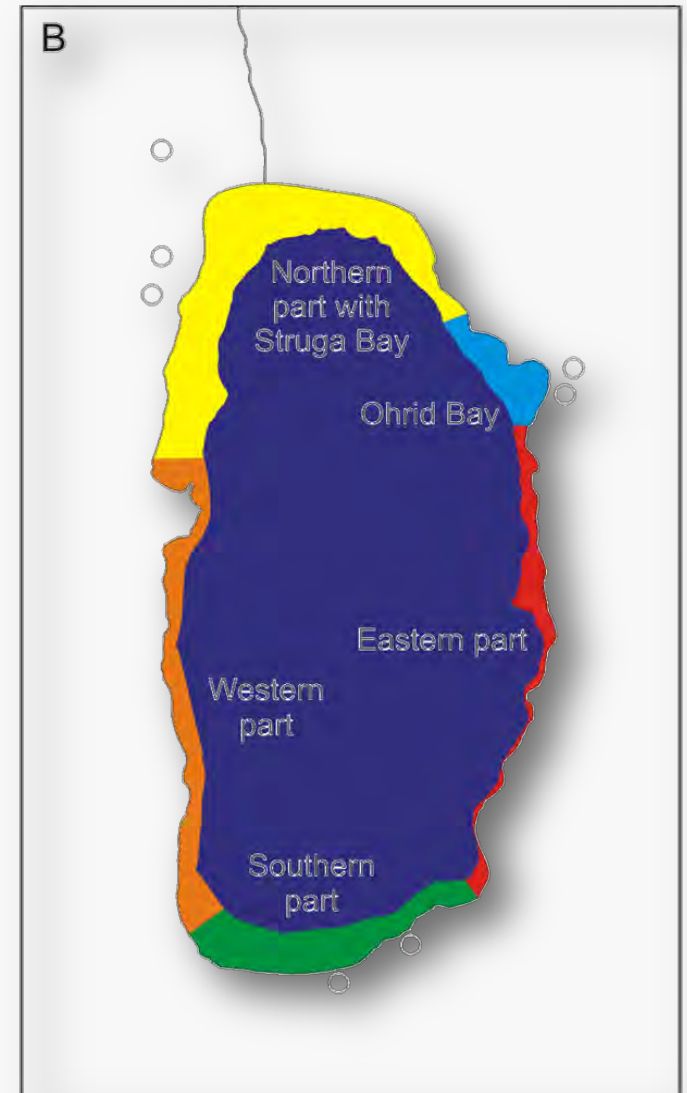


# SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION OF TAXA

Average alpha diversity per site



# HORIZONTAL DIFFERENTIATION (LAKE PROPER)



# SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION OF TAXA

## Heat map of alpha diversity

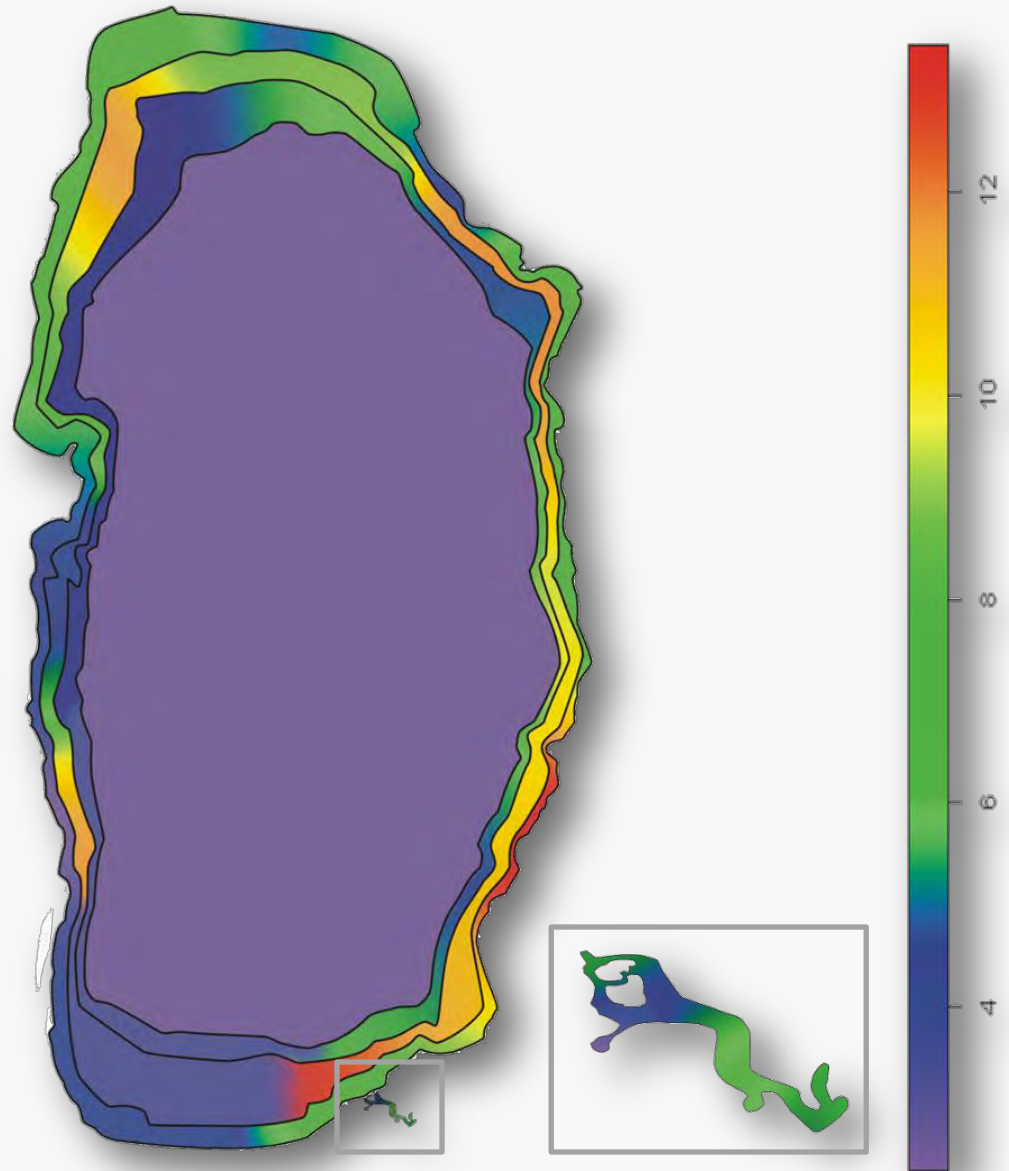
Profundal: species free

Sublittoral: partly species rich,  
homogeneous

Littoral II: species rich, partly  
heterogeneous

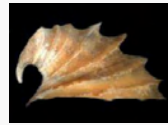
Littoral I: species rich, partly  
heterogeneous

Feeder springs, relatively  
species rich (near springs)





# SPECIATION PATTERNS



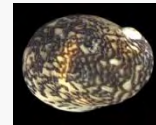
*Ancyclus*



*Carinogyrulus*



*Valvata*



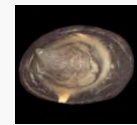
*Theodoxus*



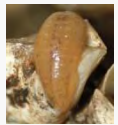
*Pyrgulinae*



*Dreissena*



*Acroloxus*

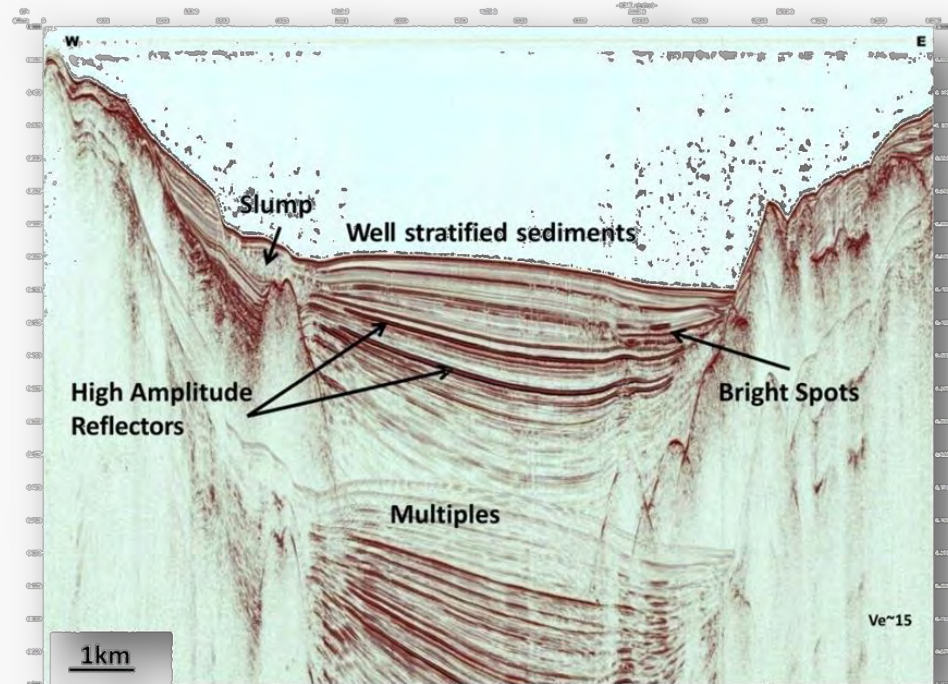


*Dina*

No. taxa (endemic)	<b>5(4)</b>	<b>5(5)</b>	<b>4(4)</b>	<b>1(0)</b>	<b>14(?)</b>	<b>1(0)</b>	<b>4(3)</b>	<b>14(14)</b>
No. of endemic lineages	1	1	2	1	?	1	1	1
Intralacustrine speciation	Y	Y	Y	?	?	?	Y	Y
Ancient lake species flock	Y	Y	N?	N	?	N	Y	Y
Phylogeographic relationship	<b>B</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>?</b>	<b>?</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>?</b>
Vertical differentiation	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	?	?	Y
Horizontal differentiation	?	Y	?	N	Y	?	Y	Y
Out of Lake Ohrid	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	?
Age of radiation (in My)	<b>1.4</b>	<b>?</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>2.2</b>

## International continental deep drilling program

- Scientific Collaboration on Past Speciation Conditions in Lake Ohrid (SCOPSCO)
- anticipated drilling: 2009





HAVE A GREAT MEETING IN OHRID!

