

JS2025



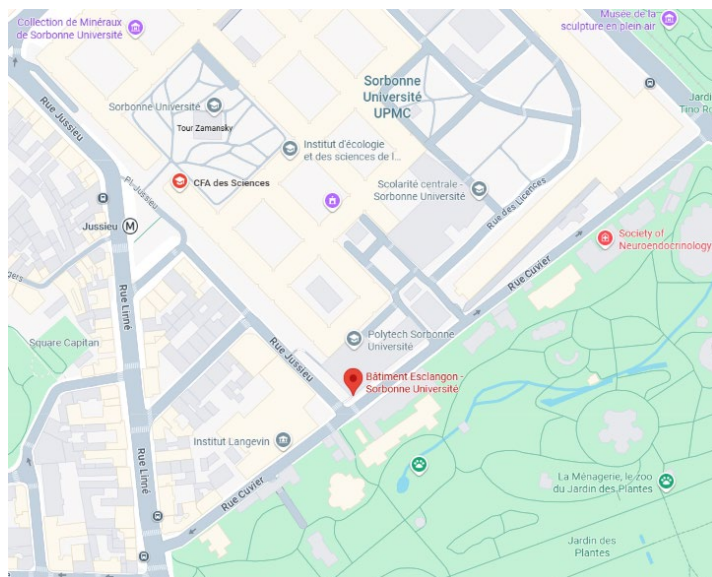
iEES PARIS

SCIENTIFIC DAYS



27 & 28 NOV 25

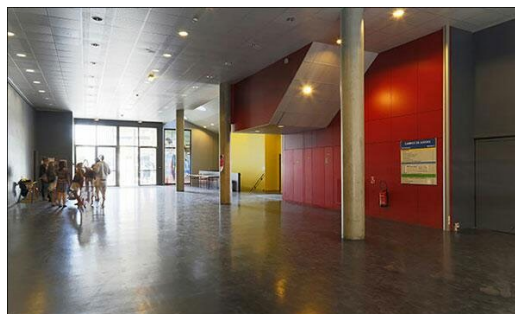
EVENT LOCATION



Amphitheater Durand, Esclangon building.
Sorbonne Université, Campus Pierre et Marie Curie
4 place Jussieu,
75005 Paris

<https://maps.app.goo.gl/1u8C4Fs9ChD2CwAL8>

- RER C Austerlitz station
- Metro lines 7 - 10 Jussieu station
- Bus lines 67 - 89 - 63 Jussieu or Cuvier stop



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Barbara PORRO

SORBONNE UNIVERSITE
RUE DE L'ÉTOILE Caterer

NOVEMBER 27th

9:30	Opening				Chairs	Page
10:00	Welcome speech	Emma ROCHELLE-NEWALL	iEES Paris Director DR IRD	COMIC - ECOMECO		
10:05	Reproductive mode evolution and its consequences in a lizard	GUEST, KATHRYN R. ELMER	Professor, University of Glasgow	Elmer Lab	Jean-François LE GALLIARD	1
10:50	Habitat fragmentation shapes supergene-determined social and dispersal morph frequencies in the ant <i>Myrmecina graminicola</i>	Brandon DUQUENOY	PhD Student S-U	EPIC - ECOEVO ; VPA - ECOEVO		1
11:05	Residue composition and mineralisation of drought-exposed bean plants	Jonas PÉTARD	PhD Student UPEC	ECOPHYS – ECO-SP		2
11:20	My poster in one minute					
11:30	Posters					
12:05	Beyond the surface: how termite mounds affect rice yield in Cambodia?	Chanrithy LAO	PhD Student IRD	FEST - ECO-SP	Isabelle DAJOZ	2
12:20	Detecting the emergence or elimination of infectious diseases in annual crop systems	Tristan GAMOT	PhD Student S-U	VPA - ECOEVO		3
12:35	Response of a host-parasitoid system to developmental temperature and a host transgenerational effect of temperature	Manuel MASSOT	CR CNRS	NECO - ECOSENS		3
12:50	Dining with Obama: dietary diversity of an invasive terrestrial flatworm in France	Mathis VENTURA	PhD Student UPEC	I-SOL - ECOMECO		4
13:05	Lunch					
14:35	How do population and community stability change during increasing or decreasing population trends ?	Josquin GUERBER	PhD Student S-U	DYNECO - ECOMECO	Florence DÉBARRE	4
14:50	Past stories to new projects - A new face for Hydra	Barbara PORRO	MC S-U	EPIC - ECOEVO		5
15:05	Restoring urban soil biodiversity with constructed technosols from excavated mineral wastes	Irina MIKAJLO	CDD IR S-U	I-SOL - ECOMECO		5
15:20	Biogenic VOC emission profiling of urban trees in Paris	Marko KEBERT	CDD IR UPEC	ECOPHYS – ECO-SP		6
15:35	Posters					
16:20	Diversity of the microbiome of the tick species <i>Ixodes ricinus</i> in relation to land use and soil properties – Preliminary results	Anna OBIEGALA	Post-doc S-U	COMIC - ECOMECO	Matthieu DACHER	6
16:35	Reconstructing the evolution of insect odorant receptors	Abhinob BARUAH	PhD Student AgroParisTech	CREA - ECOSENS		7
16:50	What's the state of the search for the origin of the COVID-19 pandemic?	Florence DÉBARRE	DR CNRS	EPIC - ECOEVO		7

NOVEMBER 28th

09:00	Opening				Chairs	Page
09:30	The impact of humans on the environmental reservoir of antimicrobial resistance	GUEST, EDWARD TOPP	DR INRAE	UMR Agroécologie, Dijon, France - Agriculture and Agri-Food, Canada	Marie-Anne BARNY	8
10:15	A Ca ²⁺ -activated Cl ⁻ channel promotes the termination of the olfactory response in insects	Qian CAO	PhD Student AgroParisTech	CREA - ECOSENS		8
10:30	Modelling landscape connectivity for earthworms shifting their range as a response to climate change	Leo GILLET	PhD Student S-U	I-SOL - ECOMECO		9
10:45	Posters					
11:30	Underground pollinators: the hidden side of plant–pollinator networks	Marwa EL MASRI	PhD Student S-U	DYNECO - ECOMECO ; I-SOL - ECOMECO	Irina MIKAJLO	9
11:45	How does habitat fragmentation impact food webs, given that species perceive and use space at different scales?	Hippolyte ERVÉ-SAUEZ	PhD Student S-U	DYNECO - ECOMECO		10
12:00	The diversity of general laws in ecology and evolution and why it matters	Sebastien BAROT	DR IRD	FEA - ECOMECO		10
12:15	Lunch					
13:45	General Assembly (AG)					



<https://js-ieesparis.sciencesconf.org/>

#ieesjs #js2025

POSTERS

1	Staying green, staying alive: delaying leaf senescence	Sandrine LANFRANCHI	MC S-U	APCE - ECO-SP	11
2*	Role of glutathione S-transferases in the chemosensory system of <i>Drosophila melanogaster</i>	Eléonore BRAUN	PhD Student AgroParisTech	CREA - ECOSENS	11
3	Water level more than earthworms impact rice growth and productivity. A laboratory experiment	Sreykich SINH	PhD Student UPEC, ITC	ECOPHYS - ECO-SP ; FEST - ECO-SP	12
4	Limited spatial propagation of gene drive alleles through wave pinning	Guilhem DOULCIER	Post-doc S-U	EPIC - ECOEVO	12
5*	Effects of the type and degree of compaction of urban soils on the growth and response to water deficit of herbaceous plants	Hermine HUOT	CR IRD	FEST - ECO-SP	13
6	Exposure of termites (<i>Blattodea, Isoptera</i>) from different feeding groups to mercury emissions from artisanal and small-scale gold mining: a case study in Kédougou, southeastern Senegal	Michel DIOUF	MC UPEC	I-SOL - ECOMECO	13
7	Ring test for soil invertebrate metabarcoding – Step 1: calibrating DNA measurements	Nicolas MAZURAS	IE UPEC	I-SOL - ECOMECO	14
8*	Ecological Impacts and Valorization of <i>Prosopis juliflora</i> into Organic Biofertilizers in Djibouti	Mouna MOHAMED BARKADE	PhD Student S-U	SOLARIDES - ECOMECO	14
9*	Diversity and structure of springtail communities in the Hyrcanian forests of Iran	Thomas TULLY	MC S-U	VPA - ECOEVO	15
10*	Geochemical fingerprinting and machine learning for authenticating sparkling wine origins	Yihang LU	PhD Student S-U	FEST - ECO-SP	15
11	Combining pest management methods: a mathematical model to predict synergistic or antagonistic interactions	Quentin GUILLOIT	PhD Student S-U	DYNECO - ECOMECO	16
12	Drought effect on urban plane tree ecophysiology and its isoprene emissions	Ruben PUGA FREITAS	MC UPEC	ECOPHYS - ECO-SP	16
13*	PhD project 2026-2028: “Desealing and renaturalisation of urban soils: Assessing the water retention and infiltration functions and the impact of climatic events on the resilience of the water-soil-plants systems”	Léa COCHARD	PhD Student UPEC	ECOPHYS - ECO-SP	17
14*	In silico approaches expand the chemical space of insect odorant receptors	Emmanuelle JACQUIN-JOLY	DR INRAE	CREA - ECOSENS	17
15	Urbanization effects on soil organic matter quality and microbial communities in Paris region	Thomas LERCH	MC UPEC	I-SOL - ECOMECO	18
16	The first worldwide analysis of the soil microbial diversity patterns across savanna ecosystems	Léa NOSALOVA	Post-doc S-U	FEA - ECOMECO	18
17*	From species to landscape: Quantification of nectar and pollen reveals seasonal gaps for pollinators in intensive arable systems	Alban LANGLOIS	PhD Student S-U	DYNECO - ECOMECO	19
18	Fine-root exudation in tropical mangroves: quantifying a hidden carbon flux	Lea HANEMANN	PhD Student S-U	FEST - ECO-SP ; COMIC - ECOMECO	19
19	Birds in the grey zone: high-resolution satellite imagery reveals continental patterns in urban great tits (<i>Parus major</i>)	Nicolas BEKKA	PhD Student S-U	EPIC - ECOEVO	20
20	Rhizosphere bacterial responses in ryegrass under water stress: comparison of a petroleum-based and a natural superabsorbent	Philippe BIRON	IR S-U	FEST - ECO-SP	20
21*	Deforestation and forest resilience in the Bolivian Amazon	Rafaela M. MOLINA-VARGAS	PhD Student S-U	DYNECO - ECOMECO	21
22	Technical platforms of iEES Paris	Pierre FÉDÉRICI	IE CNRS	EPIC - ECOEVO	21
23	Illustrated presentation of iEES Paris	Amandine HECQUET Maëlle MAESTRALI	PhD Students S-U	FEA, DYNECO I-SOL - ECOMECO	22
24	Gender equality in higher education and research: What are we talking about? Where do we stand?	Christel BOUET Emilie CRILAT	CR IRD AI S-U	SOLARIDES – ECOMECO APCE – ECO-SP	22

* My poster in one minute (participation is on a voluntary basis.)

GUESTS

KATHRYN R. ELMER



Professor

University of Glasgow

Elmer lab

"My primary motivation is to understand the role of natural selection and the environment in the diversification of species. By focusing on replicate geographical contexts and benefiting from our burgeoning ability to "genomicize" ecological model systems, I endeavour to address long-standing questions about evolution in new ways. My research program is built upon two major hierarchies of questions:

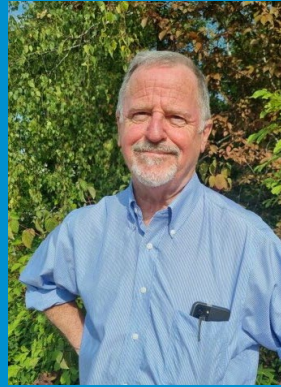
- 1. How does natural selection act on the genomic and phenotypic variability of populations to promote speciation? How and when can we discern selective from non-selective factors in evolution?*
- 2. What is the role of intrinsic properties of taxa (e.g. genetic variation, genome architecture) in the potential for adaptation and speciation?*

To answer these questions I pursue an integrated genetic, genomic, and ecological approach in a comparative framework."

<https://elmerlab.blogspot.com/p/bio-kathryn-r-elmer.html>

kathryn.elmer@glasgow.ac.uk

EDWARD TOPP



DR INRAE

UMR Agroecology, Dijon-France

Agriculture and Agri-Food - Canada

"The public needs to be more aware of AMR as a slow-moving pandemic, such that they lobby for politicians and other stakeholders to make the appropriate investments to mitigate the pace of its development."

Distinguished Professor Edward Topp is a globally recognised pioneer of antimicrobial resistance (AMR).

An environmental microbiology and chemistry research scientist, Edward first became interested in AMR 15 years ago when significant regulatory and scientific concerns were being raised about the widespread use of sewage sludge (biosolids) as organic fertiliser.

These biosolids contained antimicrobials and other substances that may co-select for resistance in crop production systems.

<https://www.crcsaafe.com.au/about-saafe/our-team/ed-topp>

ed.topp@inrae.fr



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Assistant directors
General administrator

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DUPONT Lise, PU UPEC
GERBOUIN Frédérique, IR CNRS

LATA Jean-Christophe, PU S-U
LUCAS Philippe, DR INRAE
THÉBAULT Élsa, DR CNRS

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MARCIAT Véronique, T S-U
MOHAMED Bady Ag. CDD T IRD
OUAKI Laetitia, CDD T UPEC (50%)

COMMUNICATION

THÉBAULT Élsa, DR CNRS and GERBOUIN Frédérique, IR CNRS

INTERNE

ANDRÉ Isabelle, IE CNRS

EXTERNE

LEGOUP Julie, IE CNRS

SCIENTIFIC DEPARTMENTS

EVOLUTIONARY ECOLOGY

ECO-EVO

S-U Campus P&M Curie (75)

FRANTZ Adrien, MC S-U

EPIC

EVOLUTION OF POPULATIONS AND INTERACTIONS IN THE FACE OF ENVIRONMENTAL CHANGES

VPA

PHENOTYPIC VARIABILITY AND ADAPTATION
VAN DOOREN Tom, CR CNRS

COMIC

MICROBIAL COMMUNITIES IN CONTINENTAL ECOSYSTEMS

PÉDRON Jacques, MC S-U

DYNECO

DYNAMICS OF ECOLOGICAL NETWORKS
MATHIEU Jérôme, S-U

FEA

FUNCTIONING OF ECOSYSTEMS IN THE ANTHROPOCENE

RAYNAUD Xavier, MC S-U

I-SOL

INTERACTIONS IN SOILS
ROY Virginie, PU UPEC

SOLARIDES

SOIL DYNAMICS AND GLOBAL CHANGES IN (SEMI-)ARID REGIONS
PIERRE Caroline, CR CNRS

CENTRAL SERVICES: building & civil engineering, breeding, laundry, greenhouse

COMMUNITY AND ECOSYSTEM ECOLOGY

ECOMECHO

S-U Campus P&M Curie (75), IRD Bondy (93) et Univ. Paris Est Créteil (94)

LELOUP Julie, PU S-U et LOEUILLE Nicolas, PU S-U

SENSORY ECOLOGY

ECOSENS

S-U Campus P&M Curie (75) et INRAE de Versailles (78)

SIAUSSAT David, PU S-U

SOIL-PLANT INTERACTIONS IN ECOSYSTEMS

ECO-SP

S-U Campus P&M Curie (75), IRD Bondy (93) et Univ. Paris Est Créteil (94)

LEYMARIE Juliette, PU UPEC

APCE

PLANT ADAPTATIONS TO THE ENVIRONMENTAL STRENGTH

SAVOURÉ Arnould, PU S-U

ECOPHYS

MOLECULAR ECOPHYSIOLOGY OF STRESSES
PLANT

LEITAO Luis, MC UPEC

FEST

ECOLOGICAL FUNCTIONING OF TEMPERATE AND TROPICAL SOILS

JOUQUET Pascal, DR IRD

TRANSVERSE MISSIONS

IT MANAGERS

S-U P&M Curie (75)
MARCANGELI Yoan, AI CNRS
MICHNO Olivier, AI S-U (50%) UFR TEB
MONTAGNE Nicolas, MC S-U
PÉDRON Jacques, MC S-U
RAYNAUD Xavier, MC S-U CSSI

INRAE Versailles (78)
DE FOUCHIER Arthur, IR INRAE
GÉVAR Jérôme, IE INRAE

PREVENTION & SAFETY

S-U P&M Curie (75)
CARMIGNAC David, AI CNRS
CRILAT Emilie, AI S-U
FELBACQ Axel, AI CNRS
FUENTES Annabelle, T S-U
MARCANGELI Yoan, AI CNRS
MARIA Annick, AI S-U
INRAE Versailles (78)
SURAY Caroline, T INRAE

IRD Bondy (93)

GUYE Mamadou, IE IRD

UPEC Créteil (94)

MAZURAS Nicolas, IE UPEC

LAMETH Valentin, CDD AI UPEC

NADAM Paul, CDD AI UPEC

Thaïlande

GUERNIER Vanina, CR IRD

TRAINING REPRESENTATIVES

CNRS

GERBOUIN Frédérique, IR CNRS

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

S-U P&M Curie (75)

BULTELLÉ Angélique, T IRD
GENET Patricia, MC Univ. Paris Cité

INRAE Versailles (78)

MONSEMPEL Christelle, IE INRAE

QUALITY, METROLOGY

INRAE Versailles (78)
MONSEMPEL Christelle, IE INRAE
FRANÇOIS Marie-Christine, T INRAE

NAGOYA PROTOCOL

BULTELLÉ Angélique, T IRD

COREGAL-EQUALITY M / W

BOUET Christel, CR IRD
CRILAT Emilie, AI S-U

OPEN SCIENCE

MATHIEU Jérôme, MC S-U
MESLIN Camille, CR INRAE
ZAISS Rainer, IE IRD

ACADEMIC DIRECTION

DAJOZ Isabelle, PU Paris Cité

URBAN CLIMATE CHANGE RESEARCH NETWORK

PACTEAU Chantal, DREM CNRS

CARS MANAGEMENT

S-U P&M Curie (75)

LEMAIRE Baptiste, AI CNRS

TECHNICAL FACILITIES

Pierre FEDERICI, IE CNRS

ISOTOPIC BIO-GEO-CHEMISTRY

FELBACQ Axel, AI CNRS (50%)

ECOGEOCHEMISTRY

MARCANGELI Yoan, AI CNRS (50%)

MOLECULAR ECOLOGY

CANTO Pierre-Yves, AI CNRS (50%)

INORGANIC ISOTOPIY

xx

INSTRUMENTATION

LEMAIRE Baptiste, AI CNRS (50%)

SOIL PHYSICS

GUYE Mamadou, IE IRD (50%)

10:05 Guest, Kathryn R. Elmer, Professor University of
Glasgow
Elmer Lab

Reproductive mode evolution and its consequences in a lizard

R. Elmer Kathryn <kathryn.elmer@glasgow.ac.uk> (1)

1 - Elmer Lab (Royaume-Uni)

Being live-bearing or egg-laying is a life-history trait with profound implications for the physiology, ecology, and evolution of a species. Due to its significance, reproductive mode is presumed to be under strong natural selection; however, in practice this is very challenging to infer. Europe's common lizard (*Zootoca vivipara*) presents a rare case in which closely related lineages differ in reproductive mode and even hybridise. We employ both molecular and field-based approaches to investigate the functional genomic basis underlying these alternative reproductive modes. In this talk, I will present some of our recent findings on the evolution and establishment of viviparity, spanning from broad phylogenetic perspective across lineages through to fine-scale individual-level effects.

10:50 Brandon DUQUENOY, PhD Student S-U
EPIC - ECOEVO ; VPA - ECOEVO

Habitat fragmentation shapes supergene-determined social and dispersal morph frequencies in the ant *Myrmecina graminicola*

Duquenoy Brandon <brandon.duquenoy@sorbonne-universite.fr> (1), Nicolas Marine (1), Doums Claudie (2), Molet Mathieu (1), Monnin Thibaud (1)

1 - Institut d'écologie et des sciences de l'environnement de Paris (France), 2 - Institut de Systématique, Evolution, Biodiversité (ISYEB) (France)

Habitat fragmentation affects the costs and benefits of dispersal. The ant *Myrmecina graminicola* presents either winged or apterous queens, which form colonies with one or several queens. While the winged morph is the most abundant, a previous study showed that dispersal is selected against in Parisian parks. We replicated this study in six cities and added groves to disentangle the effects of fragmentation and urbanity. Our results confirm that urban parks and some groves favor low dispersal. Regional variability was observed; additional sampling is required to better document it.

11:05

Jonas PÉTARD, PhD Student UPEC
ECOPHYS - ECO-SP

Residue composition and mineralisation of drought-exposed bean plants

Petard Jonas <jonas.petard@u-pec.fr> (1), Lerch Thomas (1), Dignac Marie-France (1), Leitaio Luis (1), Puga-Freitas Ruben (1), Leymarie Juliette (1)

1 - Institut d'écologie et des sciences de l'environnement de Paris (France)

With climate change increasing drought frequency and intensity, plant physiology and biochemistry are altered, having a potential feedback on their residue chemical composition. This study investigates how drought affects bean residues and their later mineralization. We (1) characterized residues composition using Py-GC/MS and MIRS ; (2) assessed mineralization and microbial structuration dynamics using micro-GC and microResp® ; (3) measured mineralized nitrogen. Results showed differences in mineralization dynamics probably related to a specific chemical signature.

12:05

Chanrithy LAO, PhD Student IRD
FEST - ECO-SP

Beyond the surface: how termite mounds affect rice yield in Cambodia?

Lao Chanrithy <chanrithy.lao@ird.fr> (1) (2) (3), Jouquet Pascal (1), Muon Ratha (2), Sath Sithea (1) (2), Sok Kimchhin (4), Audibert Martine (3), Marchand Sébastien (3)

1 - Institut d'écologie et des sciences de l'environnement de Paris (France), 2 - Research and Innovation Center (RIC) (Cambodge), 3 - Centre d'Études et de Recherches sur le Développement International (France), 4 - Center of Excellence on Agriculture

Soil degradation and chemical reliance threaten Lower Mekong rice systems. Termite mounds represent an ecological asset as their soils are rich in nutrients. Yet, their effects on yield are understudied. Using data from 594 farmers (992 plots, 2021–2023) and a CRE-IV model, we find mound presence lowers yields 7.5%, while using mound soil raises yields 10.8%, giving USD 17-25/ha benefits. This shows that if termite mound soil is sustainably used to maintain termite mounds' existence, it provides a nature-based solution for more resilient and sustainable rice systems.

12:20

Tristan GAMOT, PhD Student S-U

VPA - ECOEVO

Detecting the emergence or elimination of infectious diseases in annual crop systems

Gamot Tristan <tristan.gamot@sorbonne-universite.fr> (1) (2), Van Dooren Tom (1)

1 - Institut d'écologie et des sciences de l'environnement de Paris (France), 2 - Centre de Physique Théorique (France)

Many ecosystems exhibit critical transitions where system dynamics shift abruptly to a qualitatively different state. Early warning signals (EWS) can anticipate such events in models that display a local bifurcation. While conventional compartmental models show transcritical bifurcations linked to the basic reproduction number, annual plant epidemic models differ due to seasonal events. We adapt EWS to this context using a multi-season reproduction number to forecast epidemic emergence or elimination, highlighting potential implications for real agricultural systems.

12:35

Manuel MASSOT, CR CNRS

NECO - ECOSENS

Response of a host-parasitoid system to developmental temperature and a host transgenerational effect of temperature

Massot Manuel <manuel.massot@sorbonne-universite.fr> (1), Alary Shannon (2), Darboux Isabelle (2)

1 - Institut d'écologie et des sciences de l'environnement de Paris (France), 2 - Diversité, Génomes & Interactions Microorganismes - Insectes [Montpellier] (France)

Climate warming is expected to challenge the control of pest insects by parasitoids. The study aimed to test the effects of developmental and host parental temperatures on a host-parasitoid system, using the fall armyworm *Spodoptera frugiperda* and the parasitoid *Hyposoter didymator*. A variation between 25 and 29°C affected the nine host traits tested and parasitoid success. Remarkably, the host resistance to parasitoids was found to be sensitive to a transgenerational effect of temperature.

12:50

Mathis VENTURA, PhD Student UPEC

I-SOL - ECOMECO

Dining with Obama: dietary diversity of an invasive terrestrial flatworm in France

Ventura Mathis <mathis.ventura@u-pec.fr> (1), Noël Shanéze (1), Mazuras Nicolas (1), Fourcade Yoan (1), Dupont Lise (1), Roy Virginie (1)

1 - Institut d'écologie et des sciences de l'environnement de Paris (France)

Among invasive species threatening biodiversity through predation, the terrestrial flatworm *Obama nungara* has been established in metropolitan France for over a decade. Feeding on soil macrofauna, its diet had not been described in the field. Using gut contents metabarcoding, a broad prey spectrum is revealed among earthworms and gastropods. Focused on earthworms, results show that it feeds opportunistically, mainly based on encounters. Its wide and opportunistic diet illustrates traits linked with invasiveness, allowing us to infer potential impacts on soil functions.

14:35

Josquin GUERBER, PhD Student S-U

DYNECO - ECOMECO

How do population and community stability change during increasing or decreasing population trends?

Guerber Josquin <josquin.guerber@mnhn.fr> (1) (2), Fontaine Colin (1), Thébaudt Elisa (2)

1 - Centre d'Ecologie et des Sciences de la COnservation (France), 2 - Institut d'écologie et des sciences de l'environnement de Paris (France)

Under ever-increasing global pressures, many species show long-term declines in abundance while fewer species increase, putting wild communities far from any equilibrium. We investigate population and community variability during population trends and show that population variability during transients deviates from stationary expectations: increases generate excesses of variability while declines generate deficits. Scaling up to communities, community variability during transients depends on how population trends are distributed within the community.

14:50

Barbara PORRO, MC S-U

EPIC - ECOEVO

Past stories to new projects - A new face for Hydra

Porro Barbara <barbara.porro@sorbonne-universite.fr> (1)

1 - Institut d'écologie et des sciences de l'environnement de Paris (France)

Overview on my previous research topics and presentation of my future project at iEES on adaptive genetic diversity in *Hydra* genus.

15:05

Irina MIKAJLO, CDD IR S-U

I-SOL - ECOMECO

Restoring urban soil biodiversity with constructed technosols from excavated mineral wastes

Mikajlo Irina <irina.mikajlo@ird.fr> (1), Lerch Thomas Z. (1), Pando Anne (1), Mora Philippe (1), Robain Henri (1)

1 - Institut d'écologie et des sciences de l'environnement de Paris (France)

Cities export mineral wastes and import topsoils, depleting resources and increasing pollution. Constructed Technosols made from excavated materials and compost can replace natural soils for urban greening. In a five-year field trial, compost-enriched mixtures enhanced vegetation growth, species richness, and soil fauna colonization, improving carbon storage and soil functions, confirming their efficiency for long-term biodiversity and ecosystem restoration in urban environments.

15:20

Marko KEBERT, CDD IR UPEC
ECOPHYS - ECO-SP

Biogenic VOC emission profiling of urban trees in Paris

Keibert Marko <marko.keibert@u-pec.fr> (1), Mayuran Aarani (2), Puga-Freitas Ruben (1), Leitaio Luis (1), Boissard Christophe (2), Foliot Iorna (2), Bergé Antonin (2), Repellin Anne (1), Bonnaire Nicolas (2), Gros Valérie (2), Leymarie Juliette (1)

1 - Institut d'écologie et des sciences de l'environnement de Paris (France), 2 - Chimie Atmosphérique Expérimentale (France)

Urban vegetation can significantly influence air quality through the emission of biogenic volatile organic compounds (BVOCs), which may contribute to the formation of secondary organic aerosols (SOAs) and ozone. Within the framework of the INTEGRATE project, we conducted a campaign at Solange Falade Park, Paris, where we used targeted and non-targeted metabolic approaches to quantify BVOC emissions and ecophysiological parameters from nine urban tree species. This work provides essential data to inform tree selection for sustainable urban planning and air quality management.

16:20

Anna OBIEGALA, Post-doc S-U
COMIC - ECOMECO

Diversity of the microbiome of the tick species *Ixodes ricinus* in relation to land use and soil properties – Preliminary results

Obiegala Anna <anna.obiegala@vetmed.uni-leipzig.de> (1), Pierre Baptiste (2), Rumpel Cornélia, Barny Marie-Anne, Silaghi Cornelia, Pédrón Jacques, Dignac Marie-France (1)

1 - Institut d'écologie et des sciences de l'environnement de Paris (France), 2 - UniLaSalle Beauvais (France)

Ixodes ricinus is the most widespread tick species in Europe and vector of zoonotic pathogens. Most studies focus on host-pathogen interactions, but 99% of the tick life cycle occurs off-host, where ticks interact with soil microbiota. We investigate how soil properties and land-use intensity shape soil microbial communities and how these, in turn, influence the *I. ricinus* microbiome using samples collected along a land-use gradient Germany. This presentation will focus on preliminary results from the current project focusing on the soil parameters along the land use gradient.

16:35

Abhinob BARUAH, PhD Student AgroParisTech
CREA - ECOSENS

Reconstructing the evolution of insect odorant receptors

Baruah Abhinob <abhinob.baruah@inrae.fr> (1), Bhamidipati Sridevi (1), Cavicchi Emy (1), Montagné Nicolas (1), Jacquin-Joly Emmanuelle (1), François Marie-Christine (1), Arthur De Fouchier (1), Camille Meslin (1)

1 - Institut d'écologie et des sciences de l'environnement de Paris (France)

Insects rely on odorant receptors (ORs) to detect environmental cues. In polyphagous species, OR repertoires expand via gene duplication and functional divergence, enabling detection of diverse molecules. This study explores duplicated ORs in the moth *Spodoptera littoralis* using ancestral gene resurrection, structural modeling, electrophysiology, and mutagenesis to reveal the molecular mechanisms behind OR gene family evolution.

16:50

Florence DÉBARRE, DR CNRS
EPIC - ECOEVO

What's the state of the search for the origin of the COVID-19 pandemic?

Débarre Florence <florence.debarre@sorbonne-universite.fr> (1)

1 - Institute of ecology and environmental sciences - Paris (France)

In this talk, I will provide a brief overview of the state of the search for the origin of the COVID-19 pandemic, and of my work on it over the last 5 years. I will highlight the multidisciplinary aspects of this scientific quest. I will also describe how this particular topic raises broader questions on the scientific process.

09:30 **Guest, Edward Topp GUEST, DR INRAE**
UMR Agroécologie, Dijon-France
Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada

The impact of humans on the environmental reservoir of antimicrobial resistance

Topp Ed <ed.topp@inrae.fr> (1)

1 - UMR agroecologie, Dijon (France)

The increasing resistance of pathogenic bacteria to antibiotic medicines is an emerging global public health catastrophe. Global efforts to mitigate the pace of resistance development are undertaken across the One Health continuum. This presentation will give an overview of the environmental dimension of antimicrobial resistance, with emphasis on the impact of antibiotic residues on resistance in plant-based food productions systems.

10:15 **Qian CAO, PhD Student AgroParisTech**
CREA - ECOSENS

A Ca²⁺-activated Cl⁻ channel promotes the termination of the olfactory response in insects

Cao Qian (1), Monsempés Christelle (1), Chertemps Thomas (1), Lucas Philippe (1)

1 - Institut d'écologie et des sciences de l'environnement de Paris (France)

Olfactory transduction relies on the coordinated actions of multiple molecular and cellular components. Numerous studies have demonstrated that the initiation of olfactory transduction involves the activation of odorant receptors (ORs). However, the molecular mechanisms underlying the termination of the olfactory response remain poorly understood. In our study, through electrophysiological and behavioral analyses, we identified a Ca²⁺-activated Cl channel that plays a crucial role in the termination of the response to the pheromone cVA in *Drosophila melanogaster*.

10:30

Leo GILLET, PhD Student S-U

I-SOL - ECOMECO

Modelling landscape connectivity for earthworms shifting their range as a response to climate change

Gillet Leo <leo.gillet@sorbonne-universite.fr> (1)

1 - Institut d'écologie et des sciences de l'environnement de Paris (France)

To persist under climate change, species must track the movement of their climatic niches, yet their dispersal is often constrained by the pace of climate shifts and by natural or human-made barriers. We model climatic connectivity for earthworms across France and Europe, integrating ensemble species distribution models with circuit theory to identify and map key dispersal corridors that enable range shifts and support effective biodiversity conservation planning.

11:30

Marwa EL MASRI, PhD Student S-U

DYNECO - ECOMECO ; I-SOL - ECOMECO

Underground pollinators: the hidden side of plant–pollinator networks

El Masri Marwa <marwa.el_masri@sorbonne-universite.fr> (1)

1 - Institut d'écologie et des sciences de l'environnement de Paris (France)

The decline of pollinators is a major concern given their crucial ecosystem services. Most studies have focused on aboveground factors, overlooking the soil compartment. However, many pollinators depend on the soil for their survival. Many Diptera, Coleoptera, Hymenoptera, and Lepidoptera nest and develop underground. In my PhD, I compare three vegetation types in Île-de-France (grasslands, forests, and crops) to address key questions: Which pollinators nest in the soil? What is their ecological niche? Which plants depend on them?

11:45

Hippolyte ERVÉ-SAUVEZ, PhD Student S-U
DYNECO - ECOMECO

How does habitat fragmentation impact food webs, given that species perceive and use space at different scales?

Ervé-Sauvez Hippolyte <hippolyte.erve@sorbonne-universite.fr> (1), Massol François (1), Gounand Isabelle (1)

1 - Institut d'écologie et des sciences de l'environnement de Paris (France)

The effect of habitat fragmentation on biodiversity remains controversial. Moreover, most models assessing its impact on food webs simplify species' spatial dynamics. We developed a model that incorporates variation in species' movement and environmental perception abilities. This model reveals contrasting species sensitivities to fragmentation, depending on their ecological traits.

12:00

Sébastien BAROT, DR IRD
FEA - ECOMECO

The diversity of general laws in ecology and evolution and why it matters

Barot Sébastien <sebastien.barot@ird.fr> (1)

1 - Institut de Recherche pour le Développement (IRD en Occitanie) (France)

There have been many debates about the existence and nature of general laws in ecology and evolution. Variability, diversity of mechanisms and contingency would preclude the existence of general laws. Contrary to this common view, we argue that in ecology and evolution, exists a rich diversity of laws, but that this richness has been underestimated because of the misconception that general laws should be exceptionless and make precise quantitative predictions. We therefore propose that in ecology and evolution there is a gradient between highly general laws and less general laws.

1

Sandrine LANFRANCHI, MC S-U

APCE - ECO-SP

Staying green, staying alive: delaying leaf senescence

Durand Nina (1), Crilat Emilie (1), Lanfranchi Sandrine <sandrine.lanfranchi@sorbonne-universite.fr> (1), Savoure Arnould (1)

1 - Institute of ecology and environmental sciences of Paris (France)

Senescence is the final developmental stage in plants that allows nutrient remobilization from older leaves to young leaves, reproductive organs and seeds. The most visible manifestation of leaf senescence is yellowing caused by the breakdown of chloroplasts. The loss of energy supplied by chloroplasts is then compensated by mitochondria, and partly by proline catabolism. We show that nicotinamide (NAM) is able to delay dark induced senescence by acting as a jack-of-all-trades to optimize the aging process.

2

Eléonore BRAUN, PhD Student AgroParisTech

*My poster
in one minute*

CREA - ECOSENS

Role of glutathione S-transferases in the chemosensory system of *Drosophila melanogaster*

Braun Eléonore <eleonore.braun@sorbonne-universite.fr> (1), Chertemps Thomas (1), Maibêche Martine (1)

1 - Institut d'écologie et des sciences de l'environnement de Paris (France)

Glutathione S-Transferases (GSTs) are key enzymes studied mainly in insects for their role in the biotransformation of plant allelochemicals and resistance to xenobiotics. Studies show that many GSTs are associated with the chemosensory system, despite the fact that chemical communication is crucial for many life-history traits in insects. The objective is to study the diversity and function of GSTs in the fruit fly *Drosophila melanogaster*, in order to analyze their possible involvement in modulating the quantity and quality of the chemical signal detected.

Water level more than earthworms impact rice growth and productivity. A laboratory experiment

Sinh Sreypich <sreypich.sinh@u-pec.fr> (1), Quang Van Phan (Vietnam), Le Thi Lan Anh (Vietnam), Puga Freitas Ruben (1), Anne Repellin (1), Vannak Ann (Cambodge), Nicolas Bottinelli (1), Pascal Jouquet (1)

1 - Institut d'écologie et des sciences de l'environnement de Paris (France),

This study investigates the role of *Glyphidrilus papillatus* under soil-saturated conditions in Northern Vietnam, focusing on its effects on bioturbation, porosity, nutrient cycling, and rice physiology at three water levels: 5 cm above the soil surface (HIGH), at the soil surface (ZERO), and 5 cm below (LOW). Results show that shallow water reduced earthworm activity and bioturbation, lowering soil porosity. Although some nutrient cycling effects, such as increased potassium in casts, were noted, *G. papillatus* had no significant influence on rice physiology or yield.

Limited spatial propagation of gene drive alleles through wave pinning

Guilhem Doucier (1)

1 - Institut d'écologie et des sciences de l'environnement de Paris (France),

Our study explores how spatial granularity affects the spread of alleles under frequency-dependent selection, with a focus on threshold-dependent gene drives. Using one- and two-locus models, we examine when such drives remain spatially contained or spread uncontrollably. We find that in fine-grained (spatially continuous) environments, spatial limitation can break down, making containment harder to achieve. The results suggest that additional countermeasures are needed to safely restrict the spread of gene drives.

Effects of the type and degree of compaction of urban soils on the growth and response to water deficit of herbaceous plants

Puga-Freitas Ruben (1), Roccelli Lila (1), Gueye Mamadou (1), Smaili Lotfi (1), Biron Philippe (1), Savoure Arnould (1), Huot Hermine <hermine.huot@ird.fr> (2)

1 - Institut d'écologie et des sciences de l'environnement de Paris (France)

In the context of urban greening and climate adaptation, this study investigated how urban soil properties impact the growth of herbaceous plant under water deficit conditions. A mesocosm experiment was conducted using two soils from Paris region, compacted at two bulk densities, and planted with *Lolium perenne* and *Medicago sativa* under three watering regimes (control, deficit, deficit + recovery). Water consumption, plant growth and physiology responses were monitored. Results show that watering or compaction had significant impacts on plant growth and stress indicators.

Exposure of termites (*Blattodea*, *Isoptera*) from different feeding groups to mercury emissions from artisanal and small-scale gold mining: a case study in Kédougou, southeastern Senegal

Diouf Michel <michel.diouf@u-pec.fr> (1), Mazuras Nicolas (1), Ndiaye Mouhamadou Moustapha (2), Ndour Papa Mamadou Sitor (1), Diaby Nouhou (3), Ndiaye Abdoulaye Baïla (2), Miambi Edouard (1)

1 - Institut d'écologie et des sciences de l'environnement de Paris (France), 2 - Zoologie des Invertébrés Terrestres, IFAN CAD, Université Cheikh Anta Diop (Sénégal), 3 - Laboratoire de Traitement des Eaux usées (LATEU), Institut Fondamental d'Afrique Noire (Sénégal)

We used termites as bioindicators to assess mercury exposure from small-scale gold mining (SGM) in Kédougou, Senegal. Concentrations of total (THg) and methylmercury (MeHg) were measured in termites from soil feeders (Nitiditermes) and fungus growers (Macrotermes), collected from ASGM and non-ASGM sites. Soil THg increased nearly fivefold at ASGM sites, as did body THg (6–11 times) and MeHg (~5–22 times). While both guilds showed similar THg levels, soil feeders had consistently higher MeHg, the more toxic form, suggesting greater exposure.

Ring test for soil invertebrate metabarcoding – Step 1: calibrating DNA measurements

Mazuras Nicolas <nicolas.mazuras@u-pec.fr> (1), Dupont Lise (1)

1 - Institute of ecology and environmental sciences - Paris (France)

Our team has a strong expertise in the field of molecular biology of soil invertebrate. In that way, we took part in the “Ring test” project. The aims are to validate genetic methods for characterising soil invertebrate communities, such as nematodes, enchytraeids, and microarthropods, in bulk samples. This involves DNA extraction and metabarcoding PCRs. Eleven international laboratories took part in this project. Here, we will show the first steps for quality and concentration measurements of DNA. The optimal validated methods will be submitted for new ISO standards.

Ecological Impacts and Valorization of *Prosopis juliflora* into Organic Biofertilizers in Djibouti

Mohamed Barkade Mouna <mouna.mohamed-barkade@ird.fr> (1)

1 - Institut d'écologie et des sciences de l'environnement de Paris (France)

Initially introduced in Djibouti to combat desertification, *Prosopis juliflora* has become highly invasive, causing substantial ecological degradation, reducing biodiversity, and impacting local livelihoods. This study aims to map its spatial and temporal expansion using remote sensing, analyze the environmental factors driving its spread, and valorize its biomass through composting into organic biofertilizers, thereby transforming this ecological threat into a sustainable resource for agriculture and land restoration.

Diversity and structure of springtail communities in the Hyrcanian forests of Iran

Tully Thomas <thomas.tully@sorbonne-universite.fr> (1), D'haese Cyrille (2), Shayanmehr Masoumeh (3), Yoosefi Lafooraki Elham (3)

1 - Institut d'écologie et des sciences de l'environnement de Paris (France), 2 - Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle (France), 3 - Sari Agricultural Sciences and Natural Resources University (Iran)

The Iranian Hyrcanian forests, a UNESCO World Heritage Site, are home to exceptional biodiversity and are located at the interface of two biodiversity hotspots. However, soil fauna, and in particular springtails, remain largely unstudied. The aim of this study is to explore the specific diversity, composition and structure of springtail communities in different areas of the Hyrcanian forests, and to assess the influence of forest conservation and microhabitats on this biodiversity.

Geochemical fingerprinting and machine learning for authenticating sparkling wine origins

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1 - Institut d'écologie et des sciences de l'environnement de Paris (France), 2 - LIP6 (France)

The global wine market, worth over USD 300 billion a year, faces persistent counterfeiting problems, especially in premium products such. Traditional methods based on supply-chain tracking or geographical indications are often insufficient. Our study develops a geochemical fingerprinting approach that combines isotopic and elemental analyses with machine learning to verify the origin of sparkling wines in a scientific, scalable way. This framework demonstrates that geochemical and AI-based tools can enhance food-origin authentication, ensuring economic fairness.

Combining pest management methods: a mathematical model to predict synergistic or antagonistic interactions

Guilloit Quentin <quentin.guilloit@sorbonne-universite.fr> (1), Spataro Thierry (1), Thebault Elisa (1), Van Oudenhove Louise (2)

1 - Institut d'écologie et des sciences de l'environnement (France), 2 - Institut Sophia Agrobiotech (France)

Many crop pests have successive developmental stages with very different characteristics specific control methods. To predict whether these methods interact synergistically or antagonistically, it is essential to consider the relative positioning of methods and competition in the pest development cycle. We developed a stage-structured pest model including control methods like parasitoid or other pest management methods likely to reduce fecundity or increase mortality of one of the stages.

Drought effect on urban plane tree ecophysiology and its isoprene emissions

Puga-Freitas Ruben <ruben.puga-freitas@u-pec.fr> (1), Claude Alice (1), Maison Alice (2), Leitao Luis (1), Repellin Anne (1), Nadam Paul (1), Kalalian Carmen (3), Boissard Christophe (4), Gros Valérie (4), Sartelet Karine (2), Tuzet Andrée (3), Leymarie Juliette (1)

1 - Institut d'écologie et des sciences de l'environnement de Paris (France), 2 - Centre d'Enseignement et de Recherche en Environnement Atmosphérique (France), 3 - Ecologie fonctionnelle et écotoxicologie des agroécosystèmes (France), 4 - Chimie Atmosphérique Expérimentale (France)

Urban trees emit geogenic Volatile Organic Compounds (bVOCs) like isoprene, which influence air quality and climate. In a drought experiment on *Platanus × hispanica*, emissions remained stable early on despite reduced carbon assimilation. As drought progressed, defoliation led to a sharp decline in total isoprene emissions, mainly due to loss of leaf area. This highlights the need to account for drought-induced defoliation in atmospheric models. A simple parameterisation of this effect is proposed.

PhD project 2026-2028: “Desealing and renaturalisation of urban soils: Assessing the water retention and infiltration functions and the impact of climatic events on the resilience of the water-soil-plants systems”

Cochard Léa <lea.cochard@agroparistech.fr> (1), Huot Hermine (1), Puga-Freitas Ruben (1), Repellin Anne (1)

1 - AgroParisTech Innovation (France), 2 - Institut d'écologie et des sciences de l'environnement de Paris (France)

Urban soil de-sealing and greening is a relevant climate change mitigation strategy in cities. In this PhD project, data will be collected *in situ* and from lab experiments, across a de-sealing/renaturation gradient (at the Sylvia site, Paris, France). Results will provide original information on de-sealed/renatured soils efficiency in limiting flooding risks through water infiltration and in sustaining vegetation cover through water retention and nutriment provision. In addition, REDESSINE project's data will allow a wider analysis of those soil functions.

In silico approaches expand the chemical space of insect odorant receptors

Comte Arthur (1) (2), Lalis Maxence (2), Caballero Vidal Gabriela (1), Montagné Nicolas (1) (3), Meslin Camille (1), Fiorucci Sébastien (2), Jacquin-Joly Emmanuelle (1)

1 - Institut d'écologie et des sciences de l'environnement de Paris (France), 2 - Institut de Chimie de Nice (France), 3 - Institut Universitaire de France (France)

Olfaction is critical for the ecological success of insects, and odorant receptors (ORs) play a key role in this process. However, many of these ORs are still orphan, which means the odorants that activate them are unknown. To overcome this limitation, we present here complementary approaches, combining machine learning, computational modelling and experimentation, to accelerate the discovery of new OR ligands in the crop pest moth model *Spodoptera littoralis* (Lepidoptera).

Urbanization effects on soil organic matter quality and microbial communities in Paris region

Lerch thomas <thomas.lerch@u-pec.fr> (1)

1 - Institut d'écologie et des sciences de l'environnement de Paris (France),

Urban soils, despite their limited area, can accumulate significant carbon stocks. This study investigated SOM quality and stability across a rural-to-urban gradient in the Paris region, in lawns and woodlands. Results show that SOM thermal stability and resistance to microbial decomposition increase with urbanization, especially in woodlands. Combining thermal analysis, MIRS, and soil data allows reliable prediction of carbon mineralization potential.

The first worldwide analysis of the soil microbial diversity patterns across savanna ecosystems

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Tropical savannas, key in carbon and nitrogen cycles, remain understudied compared to forests. This global study analyzed rhizosphere and bare soil microbiomes from six savannas using metabarcoding and soil parameters. Microbial diversity varied by site, linked to pH, organic matter, and C:N ratio. Dominant phyla were Actinobacteria, Proteobacteria, and Firmicutes. Nitrogen-related microbes suggested higher ammonium stability in arid, nitrogen-limited ecosystems.

From species to landscape: Quantification of nectar and pollen reveals seasonal gaps for pollinators in intensive arable systems

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Rarefaction of floral resources is one of the main causes of pollinators decline, nectar and pollen must be continuously and sufficiently available throughout time in a landscape to match pollinators needs. We surveyed flower-pollinator interactions and quantified the dynamics of nectar and pollen production over 3 years (April-August) in 10 agricultural landscapes. We observed strong differences among month in nectar and pollen resources at the landscape level. Floral resources met pollinator needs more effectively in April-May but became more limiting after June.

Fine-root exudation in tropical mangroves: quantifying a hidden carbon flux

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Root exudation, the release of organic compounds by living roots, remains poorly quantified in mangroves. We developed the first in situ method to measure fine-root exudation in Can Gio Mangrove Biosphere Reserve, comparing riverine and fringe zones. Exudation rates showed no significant difference between zones despite different species and hydrological conditions. However, higher root biomass in riverine stands produced greater ecosystem-scale fluxes. This methodological advance enables quantification of root-derived carbon processes across coastal ecosystems.

Birds in the grey zone: high-resolution satellite imagery reveals continental patterns in urban great tits (*Parus major*)

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While studies have compared birds in broad urban versus rural habitats, there is still a gap in exploring fine-scale, continuous measures of urbanization. Yellow plumage coloration reflects dietary quality and physiological functions. We tested whether yellow colouration tracks fine-scale urban gradients across Europe. Using sub-meter imagery, we linked impervious cover to great tit colouration. Chroma declined with imperviousness, and bootstrap and leave-one-city-out confirmed robustness of the pattern.

Rhizosphere bacterial responses in ryegrass under water stress: comparison of a petroleum-based and a natural superabsorbent

Saldivar-Diaz Manuel (1), Biron Philippe <philippe.biron@sorbonne-universite.fr> (2), Guarda-Reyes Maria Javiera (1), Rumpel Cornélia (2)

1 - Doctorado en Ciencias de Recursos Naturales (Chili), 2 - Institut d'écologie et des sciences de l'environnement de Paris (France)

We compared a petroleum-based (COM) and a natural cellulose-derived (NSN) superabsorbent in ryegrass under controlled drought. Both partially mitigated water-stress effects on rhizosphere bacterial diversity and activity. COM better stabilized community structure and soil $\delta^{13}\text{C}$, while NSN increased soil and leaf C:N ratios, highlighting the potential of biodegradable superabsorbents for sustainable water management.

Deforestation and forest resilience in the Bolivian Amazon

Molina Vargas Rafaela M <rafaelamaica.molnavargas@ird.fr>, Gounand Isabelle (1), Mathieu Jérôme (1), Naoki Kazuya (2), Anne-Sophie Lafuite (3), Thébault Elisa (1)

1 - Institut d'écologie et des sciences de l'environnement de Paris (France), 2 - Instituto de Ecologia, Universidad Mayor de San Andrés (Bolivie), 3 - Station d'Ecologie Théorique et Expérimentale (France)

The Amazon is facing climate change and increasing deforestation. This work aimed to clarify land-use dynamics and forest resilience in the Bolivian Amazon. A spatial GLM model was applied, with a temporal dimension for the second section. Based on my results, protected areas, Indigenous territories, and public lands limit deforestation compared to most categories of private property. My work also reveals a reduction in resilience over the last two decades, being it related to fragmentation and in a lesser extent to precipitation, duration and type of previous agricultural uses.

Technical platforms of iEES Paris

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Presentation of the technical platforms of iEES Paris

Illustrated presentation of iEES Paris

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Illustrated presentation of iEES Paris for public events.

Gender equality in higher education and research: What are we talking about? Where do we stand?

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The Poster of the Gender Equality Representatives (COREGAL) : key Concepts, implemented actions, and results.

©photos : Pixabay Daniel Roberts (birds) and shameersrk (plant)
Guests photos



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