

Why is Papua New Guinea so important and special for biodiversity research?

-large species richness (5% of world diversity)

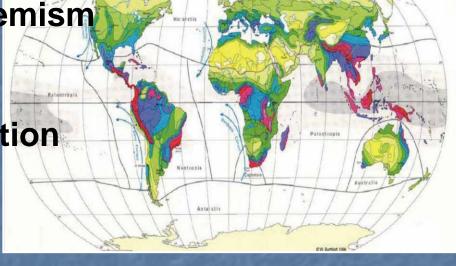
-high levels of species endemism

-low population density

-large rainforest areas

-low environmental destruction







Beta-diversity of caterpillars across large expanses of lowland rainforests



methods

Site selection









Host plants for collection of insects (Lepidoptera larva (caterpillars)) are chosen



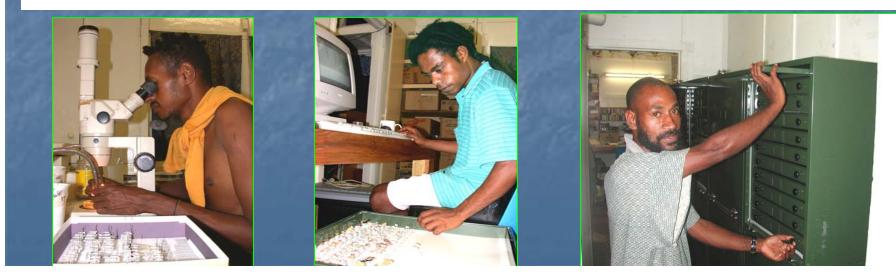
Targeting 40% rearing success rate, over 8,000 individuals larva are processed in a duration of three months.

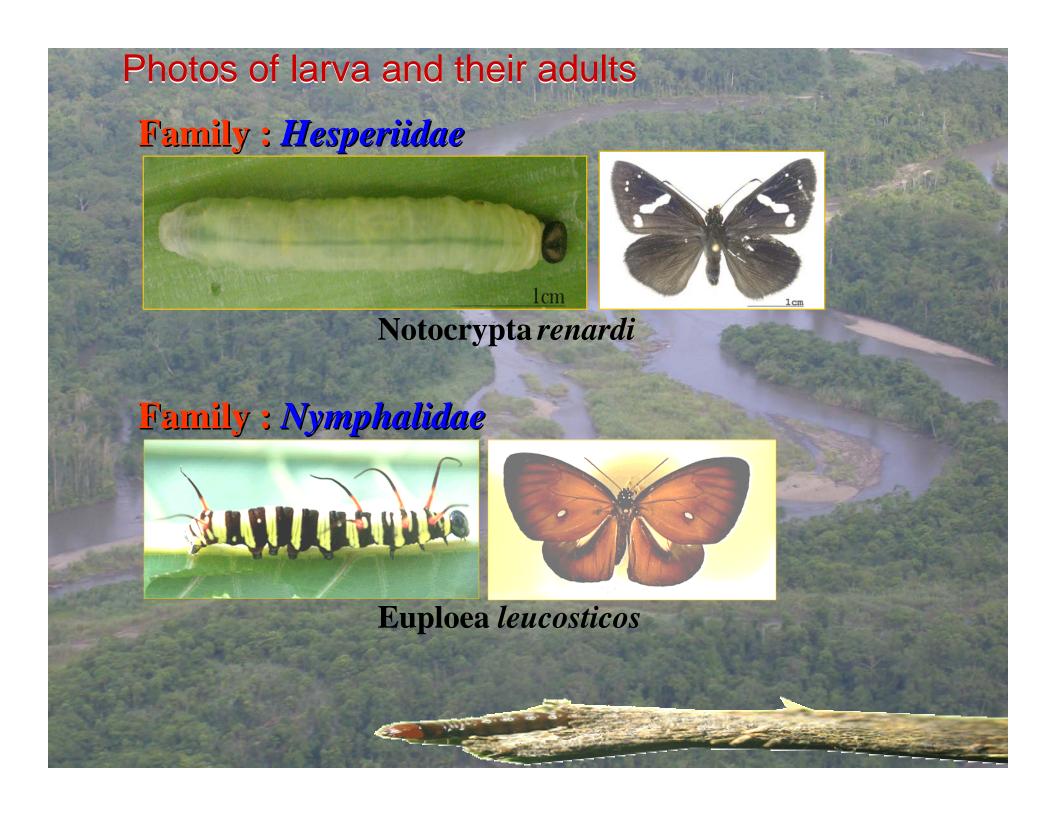


The caterpillars are being photographed and assigned to morphospecies. The hatched out adults are being mounted, dried and packed to be sent to Madang for further determination.



The specimens are sorted out into individual species, labeled, morphotyped, photographed and updated into access database. They are then sent to overseas for final determination.





Choreutidae





Choreutis *lutescens*

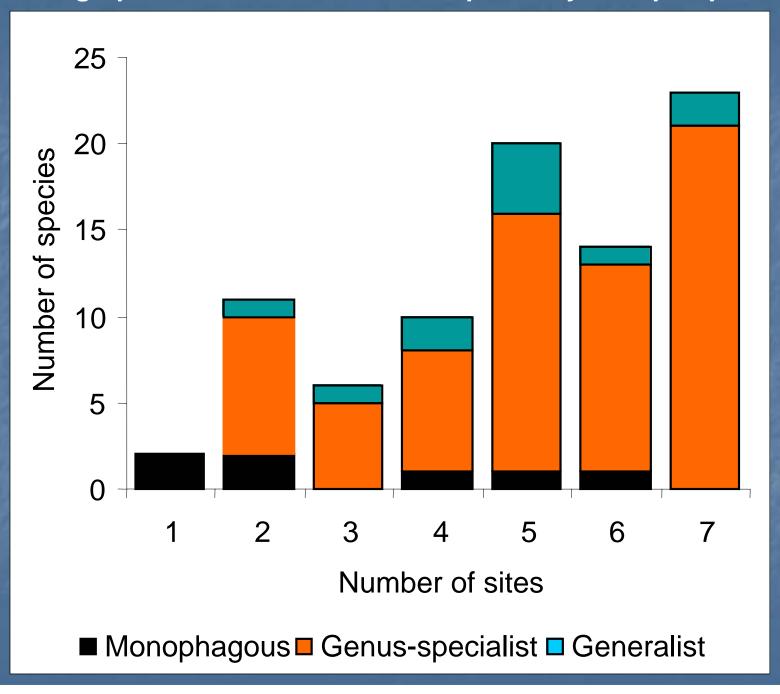
Arctiidae



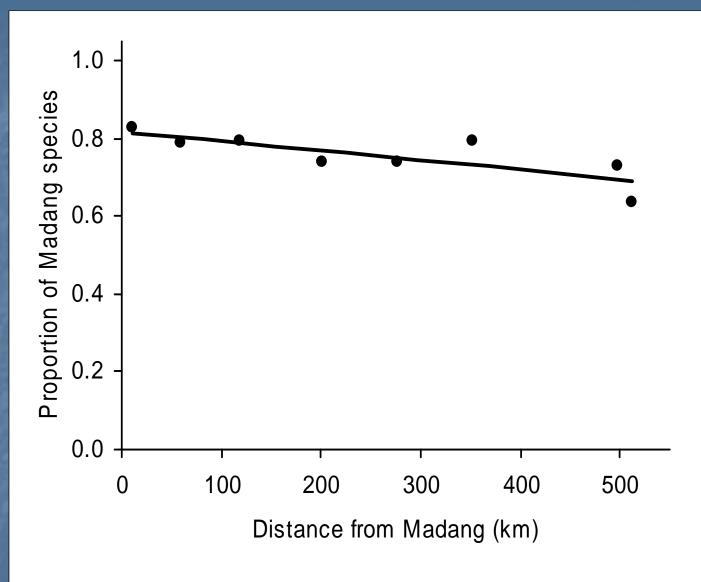


Darantasia caerulescens

Geographic distribution and host specificity of Lepidoptera species.



Overlapping of species





Conclusion

The Lepidoptera communities were dominated by genus-specialists with wide geographic distribution.





acknowledgement

I would like to take this time to thank the following for the logistics and efforts during the actual surveys. Without you, this presentation won't be a success.

NGBRC staff and management teams V. Novotny and Uni. South Of Bohemia, Czech Rep.

Alan Stewart and Uni. Of Sussex, UK

G. Weiblen and Uni. Of Minnesota, USA

Scott. Miller and Smithsonian Museum, USA

Darwin Initiative for Survival of Species

National Science Foundation

Research students from overseas and Papua New Guinea

Village assistants at various sites

Thank you