


**Summer Field School [Online] on  
 MOUNTAIN ECOSYSTEMS AND RESOURCE MANAGEMENT  
 Ivano-Frankivsk Region, Ukraine :: 19-28 September, 2021**

**DELEGATE PARTICIPANT'S PROFILE**

	<p><b>Ms. Mebari Vanessa R Dorphang</b>  <i>Assistant Professor</i>          Department of Zoology          Assam Don Bosco University</p> <p>Assam, India          Tel: +91 7005207892/ +91 9962383299          Email: <a href="mailto:mebari.dorphang@dbuniversity.ac.in">mebari.dorphang@dbuniversity.ac.in</a></p>
<b>Highest Education</b>	MSc Zoology
<b>Personal Statement</b>	<p>Greetings! To begin with, I must express my excitement to attend this Summer School on 'Mountain Ecosystems and Resource Management'. Looking at the event details planned for the ten days, I am confident that there will be an umpteen number of things to learn from the distinguished resource persons.</p> <p>I graduated in 2016 from Loyola College, Chennai, India with a Masters Degree in Zoology. I am currently pursuing my Doctoral Degree in Zoology at Assam Don Bosco University, India, where I also serve as a Faculty of the Department of Zoology (2017-present).</p> <p>I have a passion to learn new things (of course, only in those areas that interest me) and also to hone my skills in areas that I believe am good at. Currently, I am engrossed in acquiring as much knowledge as I can in herpetology – particularly on anurans - which is, presently, my area of research. Besides this, I am also interested in Behavioural Sciences, Evolutionary Biology, and Conservation Biology.</p> <p>I look forward to establishing long-term networks with fellow participants for collaborative research.</p>
<b>Paper/Presentation Title (Unpublished Research or</b>	<i>Review of the Genus Amolops in Northeast India: A Bioindicator of Mountain Streams</i>

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<b>Review or Field Work)</b>	
<b>Keywords</b>	Amphibia; <i>Amolops</i> ; Biological indicators; Mountain streams; Decline; Biodiversity hotspots; Conservation
<b>Abstract (100-300 words)</b>	<p>Every living organism has an ecological niche. Amphibians play a vital role as excellent biological indicators. However, in recent years, researchers have pointed out the enigmatic decline in amphibian populations across the globe for reasons that are largely anthropogenic. In an effort to campaign for amphibian conservation, this paper seeks to review the status of <i>Amolops</i>, a genus established by Cope in 1865, in Northeast India and to promote community involvement in the conservation of the genus. In terms of their ecological niche, this group of anurans serves as an important bioindicator of the mountain streams. The genus includes anurans which are distinct in their larval possession of an abdominal sucker amongst other diagnostic characteristics. Their common name “cascade frogs” suggests that they are restricted to the swift mountain streams or cascades of Nepal, northern India, western and southern China to Malaya. In India, there are presently 19 recorded species from Northeast India, which is an important biogeographic zone and is part of the world’s major biodiversity hotspots - Indo-Burma and Himalayan regions. Preliminary investigations on the genus suggest the presence of unnamed, unidentified species, as well as an existence of confounding taxonomy which necessitate the consideration for study by amphibian enthusiasts. This will contribute to the repertoire of information on the genus as well as to the conservation efforts for Class Amphibia as a whole.</p>
<b>More Information (weblinks)</b>	<a href="http://erp.dbuniversity.ac.in/emplist/viewprofile.php?id=289">http://erp.dbuniversity.ac.in/emplist/viewprofile.php?id=289</a>