



Pitfall Traps: An Ecological Method for the Evaluation of Invertebrate Distribution in the Tirana District, Albania

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Abstract: Pitfall trapping is one of the most commonly used ecological methods to survey the occurrence and abundance of ground-dwelling invertebrates. Scientific material for the present study was collected using pitfall traps. Currently, seven different habitats are being investigated in the Tirana district from the northwest, centre and northeast of Tirana city. The Vora hills have yielded the highest number of invertebrates, as compared to two other areas, from which the locality with *Robinia pseudoacacia* comprises 25.5%. Findings of Mollusca, Annelida and Arthropoda have resulted respectively in records of Gastropoda, Oligochaeta, Arachnida, Diplopoda, Chilopoda and Insecta. Seasonal distribution data reveals a significant spring composition of 38.9% of all invertebrates.

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