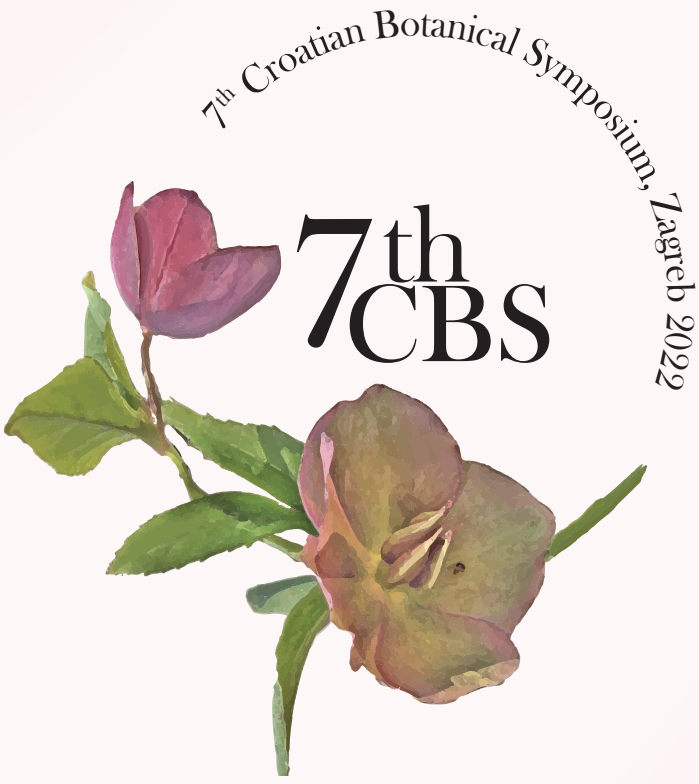
7. Hrvatski botanički simpozij s međunarodnim sudjelovanjem

7th Croatian Botanical Symposium with international participation



KNJIGA SAŽETAKA
BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

Zagreb, 12.-14. rujna 2022.

Zagreb, September 12-14, 2022

Hrvatsko botaničko društvo
Croatian Botanical Society
(organizator / organizer)

UREDNICI / EDITORS
Nina Vuković, Vedran Šegota

IZDAVAČ / PUBLISHED BY
Hrvatsko botaničko društvo
Croatian Botanical Society

DIZAJN / DESIGN
Alan Budisavljević

TISAK / PRINT
ALFACOMMERCE d.o.o., Zagreb

NAKLADA / COPIES
100

SPONZORI / SPONSORS

30 years dvokut ecro
Always green, now evergreen!
REPUBLIKA HRVATSKA Ministarstvo znanosti i obrazovanja
HRZZ projekt: AmphiAdriPlant
ALFA
montana+
KALA
CEDEVITA
Zagreb THE CAPITAL OF CROATIA

CIP zapis je dostupan u računalnome katalogu Nacionalne i sveučilišne knjižnice u Zagrebu pod brojem 001146820
A CIP catalogue record for this book is available in the Online Catalogue of the National and University Library in Zagreb as 001146820
ISBN 978-953-8097-03-4

number of plant taxa was recorded in meadows and ruderal habitats. Nevertheless, although the analysis of alien taxa and habitats may initially indicate a significant anthropogenic impact, the share of urbanophobic species is significantly higher than urbananophilous (32.3% vs. 20.4%), which potentially justifies the colloquial name of the study area - green lungs of the town of Ludbreg.

Keywords: alien flora, continental Croatia, floristic analysis, Hrvatsko zagorje, native flora

TRADITIONAL USE OF WILD PLANTS OF ZABOK RURAL AREA

Husnjak Malovec K.[1], Jadan Z.[2], Hruševar D.[3], Mitić B.[3]

[1]Public Institution "Nature Park Žumberak – Samoborsko gorje", Slani Dol 1, 10 430 Samobor, Croatia (katarina.malovec@pp-zumberak-samoborsko-gorje.hr)
[2]Oštarijska 28, 10 000 Zagreb, Croatia (zorica.cvanciger@gmail.com)
[3]Department of Biology, Faculty of Science, University of Zagreb, Marulićev trg 9a, 10 000 Zagreb, Croatia (dario.hrusevar@biol.pmf.hr, bozena.mitic@biol.pmf.hr)

Ethnobotanical research conducted so far in Croatia has mainly covered the coastal areas of the country, while the continental parts have been explored to a significantly lesser extent. The research of Hrvatsko zagorje (northwestern Croatia) is currently ongoing; therefore, the aim of this work is to present the preliminary ethnobotanical data recorded for the town of Zabok and its rural surrounding area, respectively. The survey was conducted during 2017 and 2018 within 16 settlements, when 32 informants were interviewed (average age of 70), regarding the traditional knowledge of wild plants usage. The use of 116 taxa of vascular flora classified into 54 families was recorded in the study area. The most used plants belong to families Asteraceae (24.07%), Rosaceae (18.51%) and Lamiaceae (12.96%). The most frequently used plant parts are leaves and other aerial parts (55.20 %), followed by flowers (22.72%), fruits (14.28%), whole plant (3.90%) and underground parts (3.90%). The research has shown that 116 plant taxa have been used in 204 ways. Plant parts are mainly used as infuses (16.17%), in human nutrition (15.68%), for medical purposes (15.68%) and as brandy flavourings (11.27%). These are the first ethnobotanical data for the abovementioned area, thus this research contributes to the preservation of traditional botanical knowledge of Hrvatsko zagorje, which will complement other ethnobotanical research in this area.

Keywords: ethnobotany, Hrvatsko zagorje, native useful plants, northwest Croatia

POLLEN MICROMORPHOLOGY OF *Galanthus reginae-olgae* subsp. *vernalis* Kamari FROM THE EASTERN ADRIATIC COAST

Jovanović F.[1], Obratov-Petković D.[2], Bjedov I.[2], Mačukanović-Jocić M.[3], Braunović S.[1], Rakonjac Lj.[1], Nikolić B.[1]

[1]Institute of Forestry, Kneza Višeslava 3, 11 030 Belgrade, Serbia (filip.a.jovanovic@gmail.com, sonjabraunovic@yahoo.com, ljrakonjac@yahoo.com, smikitis2@gmail.com)
[2]Faculty of Forestry, University of Belgrade, Kneza Višeslava 1, 11 030 Belgrade, Serbia (dragica.obratov-petkovic@sfb.bg.ac.rs, ivana.bjedov@sfb.bg.ac.rs)

[3]Faculty of Agriculture, University of Belgrade, Nemanjina 6, 11 080 Belgrade – Zemun, Serbia (marmajo@agrif.bg.ac.rs)

Pollen of *Galanthus reginae-olgae* subsp. *vernalis* Kamari (spring-flowering Queen Olga's snowdrop), collected from a population in Konavle, near Dubrovnik, Croatia, has been studied to provide taxonomically informative data. Symmetry, polarity, size, shape, aperturation and ornamentation of 27 pollen grains from five flowers were examined using a scanning electron microscope (SEM), and the obtained numerical data were processed employing descriptive statistical procedures. The results show that the examined pollen grains are bilaterally symmetric, heteropolar, monosulcate, oblate in equatorial view (polar axis to equatorial diameter ratio / mean ± standard deviation / 0.58 ± 0.08), elliptic in polar view, and small in size (equatorial diameter 22.51 ± 2.92 µm). The exine sculpturing pattern is microperforate-microrugulate. In addition, the morphometric analysis revealed that the size of the exine surface structures is as follows: rugulae width 0.13 ± 0.02 µm, perforation diameter 0.24 ± 0.04 µm. The number of perforations per 5 × 5 µm is 94 ± 4.93. This is the first detailed study of the micromorphology of pollen of *G. reginae-olgae* subsp. *vernalis*, and supplemented by palynomorphological data on other snowdrops, the results may prove to be useful for delimitation of certain taxa within the genus.

Keywords: Croatia, palynomorphology, Queen Olga's snowdrop, taxonomy

FLORA OF SUBMEDITERRANEAN DRY GRASSLANDS AT THE FOOT OF THE PROMINA MOUNTAIN (NORTH DALMATIA, CROATIA)

Justić M.[1], Baneković M.[1], Škunca L.[2], Škunca M.[1], Žiljak M.[1]

[1]Geonatura Ltd., Fallerovo šetalište 22, 10 000 Zagreb, Croatia (mjustic@geonatura.hr, mbanekovic@geonatura.hr, mskunca@geonatura.hr, mziljak@geonatura.hr)
[2]Association Biom, Čazmanska 2, 10 000 Zagreb, Croatia (luka.skunca@biom.hr)

Studied area is located on the plateau at the foot of the Promina Mountain and between the canyons of the Krka and Čikola rivers. It is dominated by forest and scrub of pubescent oak and oriental hornbeam (*Querco-Carpinetum orientalis* Horvatić 1939) and two alliances of submediterranean dry grasslands (*Chrysopogono grylli-Koelerion splendentis* Horvatić 1973 and *Scorzonerion villosae* Horvatić 1949). Majority of observed grasslands are in different successional stages. A series of surveys of vascular plant taxa was conducted in years 2019-2021, followed by the analysis of the flora and life-forms. Also, detailed habitat map was created, with habitats additionally divided according to the degree of succession towards forest vegetation. Hence, Ellenberg's ecological indicator values and CSR strategies were calculated for grasslands and grasslands in succession, to identify potential vegetation differences. Altogether, 236 species and subspecies were recorded on grassland habitats, with a larger number of species recorded on both grassland types in succession, rather than on preserved grasslands. Recorded taxa belong to 156 genera and 55 families, among which the largest are *Poaceae* and *Fabaceae*. Almost half of the recorded taxa are hemicryptophytes, followed by therophytes and phanerophytes. In total, 21 strictly protected taxa were recorded, including 15 endemics. Twelve taxa are included in the IUCN Red List, with only two species belonging to one of the three threatened categories (VU). In addition, two invasive alien plant species were found. As expected, ecological indicator values of recorded taxa indicate warm and sub-Mediterranean