UNAPREĐENJE STRATEGIJA ZA SMANJENJE RIZIKA PO BEZBEDNOST GRADOVA OD OŠTEĆENIH STABALA

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Sažetak_ Potreba za projektovanjem zelenih površina u gradovima zahteva poseban anagažman oko njihovog očuvanja i analizu uticaja koje imaju na ljude. U cilju sprečavanja štetnog uticaja oštećenih stabala na bezbednost ljudi i urbanu infrastrukturu, izvršeno je istraživanje razvoja najčešćih biotičkih uzročnika lomova i pada stabala u gradovima Srbije. U periodu 2018-2023 je izvršen monitoring zdravstvenog stanja najčešćih vrsta drveća u gradovima Srbije. Monitoring je obuhvatao uzimanje uzoraka za laboratorijsku identifikaciju uzročnika propadanja, karakterizaciju habitusa stabala i utvrđivanje intenziteta infekcije stabala u gradovima. Rezultati su pokazali da su stabla sa manjom krošnjom pokazala statistički značajno manju učestalost opadanja grana usled truleži u odnosu na stabla sa većom krošnjom. Takođe, mehanički oštećena stabla usled aktivnosti ljudi su bila češće zahvaćena truleži od neoštećenih stabala. U trenutku ispitivanja nije utvrđena povezanost između vrste drveća u urbanim sredinama i najčešćih uzročnika pojave truleži. Nove strategije vezane za smanjenje truleži stabala u urbanim sredinama Srbije kao faktora rezilijentnosti i bezbednosti gradova treba da budu usmerene u favorizovanju genotipova stabala sa habitusom prilagođenim konkretnom gradu. Prvenstveno, savetuje se upotreba velikog broja stabala sa manjom krošnjom i većom elastičnosti drveta u cilju smanjenja šteta od truleži. Buduće aktivnosti na projektovanju zelenih površina moraju više da budu usmerene u regulisanju brojnosti i rasporeda stabala, kako bi se usled pojave oštećenja stabala smanjio rizik po bezbednost.

Ključne reči_ urbano uređenje, ekološka stabilnost, poboljšanje stanja

IMPROVING STRATEGIES FOR REDUCING CITY SAFETY RISK FROM DAMAGED TREES

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Summary_ The need for designing green areas in cities requires special engagement regarding their preservation and analysis of the impact they have on people. In order to prevent the harmful impact of damaged trees on people's safety and urban infrastructure, a research of development of the most common biotic causative agents of breaking and falling of trees in the cities of Serbia was carried out. In the period 2018-2023 the monitoring of the health status of the most common tree species in the cities of Serbia was carried out. The monitoring included taking samples for laboratory identification of causative agents of decay, characterization of habitus of the trees and determining the intensity of infection of the trees in the cities. The results showed that the trees with smaller tree crowns showed statisticaly significantly smaller occurrence of branch falling due to rot compared to the trees with larger crowns. Also, mechanically damaged trees due to activities of people were more frequently affected by the rot then undamaged trees. In the moment of the research the connection between tree species in urban environments and the most common causative agents of occurrence of rot was not determined. New strategies relating to reduction of tree rot in urban environments of Serbia as a factor of resilience and safety of the cities should be directed towards favoring genotypes of trees with the habitus adapted to particular city. Primarily, it is advised to use a large number of trees with the smaller crown and larger elasticity of the wood in order to reduce damages from rot. Future activities on designing green areas must be more focused on regulating the abundance and distribution of trees, in order to reduce safety risk due to occurrence of tree damage.

Keywords_ urban landscaping, ecological stability, improvement of the state