

# INVASIVE SPECIES OF PLANTS IN THE ANTHROPOGENIC WOODLANDS



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Anthropogenic woodland community in Kovilj-Petrovaradin marsh

The **aim** of the paper is creating an inventory of invasive species that frequently occur in forest plantations. The paper gives a brief overview of plants species- their description, distribution data, analysis of life forms and origin of taxa.

## Results:

The representation of different families among invasive taxa that occur in anthropogenic woodlands:

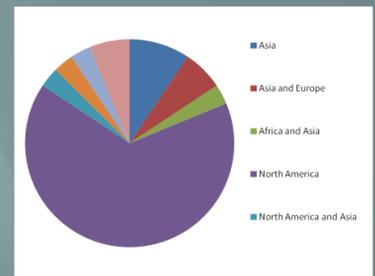
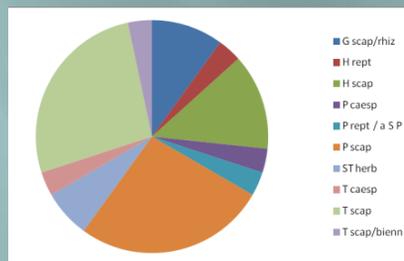
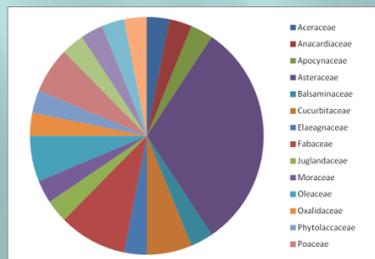
Family	Representation (%)
Aceraceae	3.125
Anacardiaceae	3.125
Apocynaceae	3.125
Asteraceae	31.250
Balsaminaceae	3.125
Cucurbitaceae	6.250
Elaeagnaceae	3.125
Fabaceae	9.375
Juglandaceae	3.125
Moraceae	3.125
Oleaceae	6.250
Oxalidaceae	3.125
Phytolaccaceae	3.125
Poaceae	6.250
Polygonaceae	3.125
Simarubaceae	3.125
Ulmaceae	3.125
Vitaceae	3.125

Representation of different life forms among invasive taxa that occur in anthropogenic woodlands:

Designation	Representation (%)
G scap/rhiz	9.375
H rept	3.125
H scap	12.500
P caesp	3.125
P rept / a S P	3.125
P scap	25.000
ST herb	6.250
T caesp	3.125
T scap	25.000
T scap/bienn	3.125

Participation of the origin of invasive taxa that occur in anthropogenic woodlands of euroamerican poplar and willow:

Indigenous areal	Representation (%)
Asia	9.375
Asia and Europe	6.250
Africa and Asia	3.125
North America	65.625
North America and Asia	3.125
North America and Europe	3.125
North and Central America, Australia and Oceania	3.125
North, Central and South America	6.250



Analysis of the origin of invasive species that grow in the anthropogenic woodlands in Vojvodina, showed that the most frequent species are from North America (65.625%).

Recordings in the anthropogenic woodland count 32 invasive plant taxa, classified in 18 different families. The most dominant species are of the family Asteraceae which includes as many as 10 taxa (31.25%).

Invasive species that grow in artificial woodlands occur in eight different life forms. The most common are phanerophyte with erect stem (25%) and the group of therophyte with erect stem (also 25%). Most taxa have medium or tall stems and their flowering phenophase is in the summer.

**Conclusions:** Invasive plant species significantly alter and degrade biodiversity of all ecosystems in which they occur. In order to maintain balance in woodland ecosystems, but also to prevent further expansion of exotic species, it is important to control the number and density of their populations with adequate measures of suppression.