

MORPHOLOGICAL VARIABILITY OF INVASIVE SPECIES *AMBROSIA ARTEMISIIFOLIA* L. (ASTERALES, ASTERACEAE) ON THE IMPORTANT TRANSIT AREAS

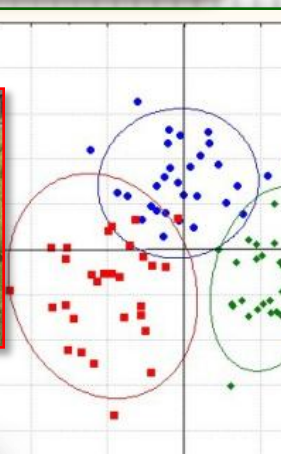
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As one of the most interesting evolutionary mechanisms, it is considered a form of adaptive differentiation and in accordance with that natural selection.

Invasive species have ability to accelerate certain processes, characterized by adaptive mechanism, and soon they will become members of the phytocoenological structure in new habitats.

One of the mechanisms is multiple introduction of species in new habitats, as well as mixing of primary and secondary introduced populations that enriches the genetic composition. *Ambrosia artemisiifolia* shows all the elements of the genetic basis for the successful propagation range.

- Typical ruderal habitat types
- Site selection was pedological substrate
- Measurements at the stage of full flowering
- Plants were cut at the height of 30 cm
- Measurements were repeated after 30 days
- Analyzed by descriptive, parametric and multivariate analysis in software package Statistica for Windows ver. 10



Positions of analyzed individuals in the area of the discriminant axes (blue: sand; red: construction site; green: clay-sand)

Conducted investigations have shown that at some, especially the poorer soil types, *A. artemisiifolia* shows an extraordinary capability of adaptation in terms of survival and biomass production.

Characteristics of the soil notably influence the variability of leaf area and much less on stem height.

Increased variability after treatment is the result of the plants individuality in order to solve the problem of propagulum production. The position of nodes, where the first fertile branch is developed after mechanical treatment is also characteristic that allows a high degree of individual plants variability.

