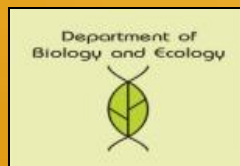


MODEL FOR THE SECONDARY SPREADING AREA OF INVASIVE SPECIES *IVA XANTHIFOLIA* NUTT. 1818 (ASTERACEAE, HELIANTHAE) FROM ANTROPOGENIC DEPENDENT ON NATIVE HABITATS

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Introduction

- Invasive species - foreign organisms in a particular geographic region, regardless of the origin and formation
 - High competitive in ruderal habitats
 - Low competitive in natural habitats
 - High ability to modify of habitat
 - Related to semi-autonomous and nonautonomous ecosystems
- Research area – Vojvodina
 - 144 invasive plants species

Object of research – *Iva xanthifolia*

- Annual herbaceous plant
- Flowers from July to October
- Native to North American prairies
- Inhabits abandoned fields, alluvial plains of rivers, floodplains and stream banks

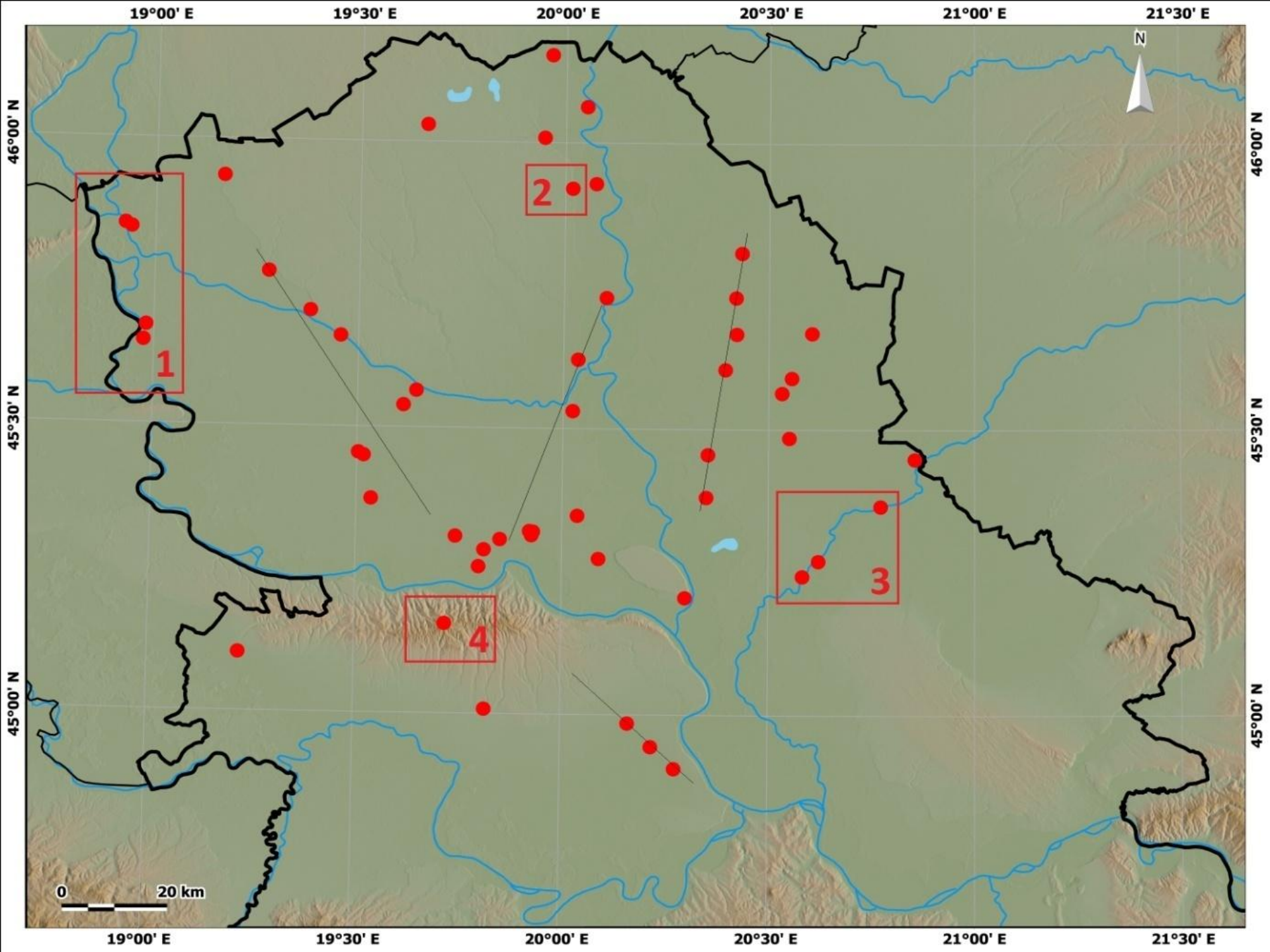


Object of research – *Iva xanthifolia*

- Occurred for the first time in year 1966
- Entered by chance from southern Hungary by road and railway traffic
- Related to the recently formed ruderal habitats
- In the wider area around the abandoned channels, mounds of loose earth and residues after harvest of maize and sunflower
- Abundant presence of dense fruiting populations

Material i methods

- The study area - Vojvodina (except its southeastern part)
- Distribution data - literature, herbarium collections and field research
- Distribution map - OziExplorer and Diva Gis
- Habitat types - guide "Habitats in Serbia"



Discussion

- Dominant way of spreading – alongside roads and railways
- Primarily inhabited habitats – ruderal places
 - Strong anthropogenic influence
 - Lack of predators
- Secondary inhabitat habitats – seminatural ecosystems (1, 3, 4)
 - Increase of population size
- Occurrence on the saline (2)
 - High level of underground water

Conclusion

- Adapted to the increased rate of climate aridity
- Large invasive capacity
- High degree of tolerance to physical and physiological drought
- Potential expansion direction – wet meadows near wetlands and saline

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