

high mountains of the Rhodope massif and the mountain peaks of Čemernik, Vardenik, Plana and Bukova glava. Located in the central part of the Vlasina plateau, there is a deep depression and an artificial accumulation, Lake Vlasina. One of the largest peat bogs in the Balkans was flooded by this lake.

The diversity and the specificity of biotopes of the Vlasina region conditioned a high diversity of flora, vegetation, fauna and ecosystem, that feature high levels of representativeness, indigenous and authentic natural characteristics and as so, it has always been interesting to biologists. Research of the flora and vegetation of this south-eastern part of Serbia, that Josif Pančić started in 1880 was continued through student scientific research camps. The goal of these researches was to get better acquainted with the flora of the described region and, therefore, results of the scientific research camps are presented in this paper.

Field researches that were organized within student camps by the Scientific Research Society of Biology and Ecology students "Josif Pančić" took place during July 2013 and May 2016. After finishing field research, sampled plant material was herbarized. Identification of plant material was done using dichotomous key and iconographies based on morphological characteristics of the plant. Protection criteria were determined by the Law on nature protection in Serbia and according to the appropriate reference lists.

During the research presence of 252 plant species was confirmed, out of which nine plant species were not found on previously published floristic lists. Altogether, 49 plant species that are protected by Law on nature protection in Serbia were recorded and 27 plant species belong to IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. Besides indigenous species, there has been record of introduced, invasive and potentially invasive species.

The long tradition of floristic research is needed to be continued in the periods to come. The focus of the future researches should be placed on mapping and monitoring of introduced and potentially invasive taxons of this area in order to prevent their spreading at the expense of indigenous and protected species, thus preserving the natural wealth of this area.

Key words: contribution, flora, Vlasina Plateau

PRILOG POZNAVANJU FLORE SPOMENIKA PRIRODE „SLAPOVI SOPOTNICE“

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Selo Sopotnica se nalazi na teritoriji opštine Prijepolje, u jugozapadnoj Srbiji, na zapadnim padinama planine Jadovnik, na nadmorskoj visini od 820 m do 1245 m. U ataru sela nalazi se Spomenik prirode „Slapovi Sopotnice“ koji obuhvata izvorište površinskog toka reke Sopotnice, sa više stalnih i povremenih karstnih vrela i izvora koji, spajajući se, formiraju seriju vodopada.

U saradnji sa Planinarskim klubom „Kamena gora“ započeta su biološka istraživanja, a time i ispitivanja flore i vegetacije ovog područja. Istraživanja sprovedena u poslednje dve godine upotpunila su floristički spisak, a njihovi rezultati su predstavljeni u ovom radu.

Prikupljanje podataka je vršeno tokom 2016. i 2017. godine, obuhvatajući tri aspekta: ranoprolećni, prolećni i letnji. Analizirano područje je zaštićeno prirodno dobro Spomenik prirode „Slapovi Sopotnice“ i bliža okolina koja obuhvata sledeće tipove staništa: livada, bukova šuma, četinarska šuma, vlažno stanište (uz potok) i ruderalno stanište (kraj puta). Sav biljni materijal je sakupljen u okviru studentskih istraživačkih kampova

Naučno-istraživačkog društva studenata biologije i ekologije „Josif Pančić“, koji su se održavali u protekle dve godine. Uzorkovan biljni materijal je herbarizovan i identifikovan pomoću dihotomih ključeva i ikonografija, na osnovu morfoloških karakteristika. Dobijeni rezultati su upoređeni sa do sada publikovanim florističkim podacima koji se tiču SP „Slapovi Sopotnice“.

Tokom dvogodišnjeg istraživanja evidentirano je prisustvo 295 biljnih vrsta. Od toga 148 vrsta koje do sada nisu beležene u flori SP „Slapovi Sopotnice“ i bliže okoline, te sada ukupan broj zabeleženih biljnih vrsta iznosi 535. Među novim zabeleženim vrstama najzastupljenije familije su Asteraceae, Fabaceae, Lamiaceae i Poaceae, a najčešći rodovi su *Campanula*, *Carex*, *Euphorbia*, *Trifolium* i *Veronica*.

Imajući u vidu izuzetno florističko bogatstvo ovog područja, potrebno je nastaviti njegovo proučavanje, kako bi se još bolje upoznale njegove vrednosti i upotpunio postojeći floristički spisak.

Ključne reči: flora, prilog, Sopotnica

CONTRIBUTION TO THE FLORA OF NATURAL MONUMENT “SLAPOVI SOPOTNICE”

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Sopotnica village is located in the territory of Prijepolje municipality, in southwestern Serbia, on the western slopes of Jadovnik Mountain, at an altitude of 840 m to 1245 m. In the area of the village, there is a Natural monument “Slapovi Sopotnice” which includes river Sopotnica spring with several permanent and occasional karst springs which, merging, form a series of waterfalls.

In cooperation with the hiking club “Kamena Gora”, biological research was initiated as well as flora and vegetation research. The aim of the research, which was carried out over the last two years, was to upgrade the existing floristic list. The results are presented in this paper.

Field studies were conducted during 2016 and 2017, covering three aspects: early spring, spring and summer. The researched area is a protected natural good - Natural monument “Slapovi Sopotnice” and its closer surrounding which includes the following types of habitat: meadow, beech forest, coniferous forest, humid habitat (along with the stream) and ruderal habitat (by the road). The plant material was collected throughout students research camps, within Scientific Research Society of Biology and Ecology Students “Josif Pančić”, which were organized during the last two years. Sampled material was herbarized and identified using the dichotomous keys and iconographies, according to the morphological characteristics. The obtained results were compared to the formerly published results about flora in the Natural monument “Slapovi Sopotnice”.

Throughout the two-year research, the presence of 295 plant species was recorded, out of which 148 plants have not been recorded in the flora of the Natural monument “Slapovi Sopotnice” and its environment before, and now the total number of registered plant species is 535. Among the newly recorded species, the most frequent families are Asteraceae, Fabaceae, Lamiaceae and Poaceae and the most common genera are *Campanula*, *Carex*, *Euphorbia*, *Trifolium* and *Veronica*.

Considering the exceptional floristic potential of this area, it is necessary to continue the research, in order to get to know more about its features and to expand the existing floral list.

Key words: contribution, flora, Sopotnica