LETNJI ASPEKT FLORE KANJONA VELIKOG RZAVA NA TERITORIJI SELA ROGE, SVRAČKOVO I DREŽNIK

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Veliki Rzav je reka koja se nalazi u jugozapadnom delu Srbije. Izvire u podnožju planine Mučanj, sa dužinom toka od 62 km i predstavlja jednu od najčistijih reka u Srbiji. Terenska istraživanja vršena su u dva navrata, u periodu od 28. do 29.07.2017. na teritoriji sela Roge i Svračkovo, i od 16. do 17.08.2017. na teritoriji sela Drežnik.

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Zabeleženi broj vrsta, u ovom inače floristički i vegetacijski bogatom regionu, je daleko manji od stvarnog. Na zabeleženi broj taksona uticali su period istraživanja, koji je bio relativno kasno te je veliki broj vrsta završio vegetacioni ciklus i loše vremenske prilike u toku cele godine. Zabrinjavajući faktor predstavlja veliki broj alohtonih vrsta sa invazivnim karakterom, koji se javlja zbog visokog antropogenog uticaja. Ukoliko se ne zaustavi izgradnja hidrocentrale, postoji mogućnost da se dodatno smanji brojnost autohtonih vrsta usled pojačanog antropogenog uticaja, ne samo na ispitivanom području nego i mnogo šire usled promene mikroklimatskih uslova.

Ključne reči: hidrocentrala, Roge, Veliki Rzav

SUMMER FLORA OF THE RZAV RIVER CANYON ON THE TERRITORY OF VILLAGES ROGE, SVRAČKOVO AND DREŽNIK

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Rzav is a river located in the southwestern part of Serbia. Its source is under Mučanj Mountain, and with a 62 km long flow represents one of the cleanest rivers in Serbia. Field research was carried out on two occasions, in the period from 28th-29th July, 2017 on the territory of the village of Roge and Svračkovo, and from 16th-17th August, 2017 in the territory of the village Drežnik.

Plant material was collected on different habitat types with the emphasis on sites that will be directly or indirectly endangered with the construction of an accumulation lake for the future hydroelectric power plant. In the research area 259 taxa were recorded at the level of species and subspecies, out of which 30 taxa are on the list of strictly protected, protected and species under traffic control according to Regulation on the proclamation

and protection of strictly protected and protected wild species of plants, animals and fungi, 28 taxa are on the Red List of the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) and 17 alien species with an invasive character.

The recorded number of species, in this otherwise floristic and vegetation rich region is far fewer than the real one. Reason for this is mainly due to the research period, which was relatively late, and many species finished their vegetation cycle. The worrying factor is relatively high number of alien species with an invasive character, which is due to high anthropogenic impact. If the construction of the hydroelectric power station does not stop, there is a possibility to further reduce the number of indigenous species and habitats caused by increased anthropogenic impact, not only in the investigated area but also much wider due to the change of microclimate conditions.

Key words: hydroelectric power station, Roge, Rzav

BIODIVERSITY OF MACROMYCETES ON JAKUPICA MOUNTAIN

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Republic of Macedonia is relatively poorly explored in terms of mycology. Systematic explorations on the fungi have been relatively few so far, and it's only now that we have a clearer picture on the fungi located in certain territories in the country (Pelister, Jakupica, Galichica, Kozhuf, Shar Mountains, the south region of the Povardarie region, etc.). Previous research data about fungi on Jakupica Mountain can only be found in two published research papers, which indicates that this area is relatively poorly explored when it comes to its mycology. Jakupica of Mokra is a mountain in the central part of Macedonia, and it's actually a mountain range consisting of several mountains and peaks (such as Karadzica, Lisec, Mokra, Selakova Planina, Kitka, etc.). Apart from the oak tree, beech and crooked pine trees can also be found there. On the peaks above 1800 m spacious, highland pastures can be found. Crooked pine trees communities are most developed in Republic of Macedonia, on which major emphasis was put in this research, which, it is important to be said, was conducted during the summer period from the 08th-23rd July 2017.

The material has been gathered from different forest associations, from the ground as soil fungi, from fallen branches, trunks or ivy from the trees, as well as from highland pastures. Determination of the fungi species has been carried out during the research action and inside the mycology laboratory at the Faculty of Natural Sciences and Mathematics in Skopje, using microscopic measurements and reagents, such as Meltzer's reagent, KOH, sulfovanillin, etc. Some of the species were identified on the spot, in their natural environment (Agaricales), and the remaining ones were left aside for further laboratory research. Part of every species is preserved in the National Mycologycal Collection/Macedonian Mycological Society (Fungi Macedonians), whilst all the necessary data about the species have been entered in the research database (MAC Fungi).

From the total 153 macromycetes that were registrated on Jakupica Mt. the following 10 were not found or described in the past researches. The lignicolous and terricolous macromycetes were found on different forest associations (beech wood) mountain pasture and different substrates (soil, fallen branches, stems). Of the total number of macromycetes only one species belongs to Ascomycota, the other nine belong to Basidiomycota. The most frequent orders are the following: Agaricales (8), Helotiales (1) and Hymenochaetales (1).