

*Acta Biologica Plantarum Agriensis* 5(1): 57 (2017) DOI:10.21406/abpa.2017.5.1.57  
ISSN 2061-6716 (Print), 2063-6725 (Online) 4<sup>th</sup> CC 2017 Abstract  
<http://abpa.ektf.hu/> *Poster*

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**SERBIAN BRYOPHYTE DIVERSITY – AN ANALYSES OF THE NATIONAL SPECIES RICHNESS BY REGIONS**

Mohadiverzitás vizsgálatok Szerbiában régióként

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Bryophyte flora of Serbia up to current knowledge includes 751 taxa (604 mosses and 147 liverworts). However, many taxa remain doubtful while many other are added just recently. Bryological research in Serbia has revived in the last few decades, bringing many new species records and data on its ecology and distribution. All literature and herbarium data on species distribution were collected, and comprehensive Bryophyte database of Serbia was made. An analysis of species richness inside administrative regions of Serbia was performed. The region of Eastern Serbia has the highest alpha diversity as compared to the other Serbian regions. In total, 477 bryophyte taxa were recorded in this region. The other bryophyte species rich areas include Western (384) and Central (366) regions of Serbia. On the other hand, the regions of Bačka (69) and Pomoravlje (91) were distinguished as a regions with smallest number of taxa. There are two main reasons for this, northern Serbia (i.e. Vojvodina) is rather geologically and morphologically less diverse and the majority of land (ca. 90%) is transformed to agricultural surfaces. Also, this is the least bryologically investigated Serbian part. If one consider bryophyte records made by regions, the most are made in the region of Sumadija (3173), followed by Eastern Serbia (2750). The region with most liwerwort records is Western Serbia, while Sumadija is the regions with the most moss records made. The region of Pomoravlje (200), Kosovo (316) and Bačka (344) remained the regions with less bryophyte records. Although new species records and confirmations of old records are expected for the whole country and all regions, the priority of future investigation of bryophyte flora of Serbia should be given in the regions of Bačka and Pomoravlje.