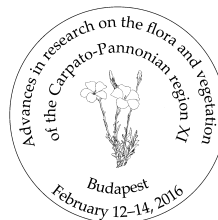


Előadások és poszterek összefoglalói Book of abstracts

XI. Aktuális flóra- és vegetációkutatás a Kárpát-medencében
nemzetközi konferencia

11th International Conference
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Carpatho-Pannonian region”



Budapest, 2016. február 12–14.
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Magyar Természettudományi Múzeum
Hungarian Natural History Museum
Budapest, 2016

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Szerkesztők/Editors

Zoltán BARINA, Krisztina BUCZKÓ, László LÖKÖS, Beáta PAPP,
Dániel PIFKÓ & Erzsébet SZURDOKI

A konferencia logóját Szurdoki Erzsébet szerkesztette. A logón szereplő
pilis len (*Linum dolomiticum* Borbás) Tamás Júlia rajza.
The logo of the conference was edited by Erzsébet Szurdoki. The line drawing of
Linum dolomiticum Borbás in the conference logo was prepared by Júlia Tamás.

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1992. In addition to the cultivated mushroom strains, many isolates of protected species (*Hericium cirrhatum*, *Hypsizygus ulmarius*, *Grifola frondosa*, *Polyporus rhizophilus*, *P. tuberaster*, *P. umbellatus*) and rare taxa (*Agaricus macrosporoides*, *Lenzites warnieri*, *Ossicaulis lignatilis*, *Sarcodontia setosa*) are found in the Culture Collection. By now altogether 615 isolates of 220 saprobiont species have been stored with this method.

**First report and distribution of invasive species *Actinocyclus normanii* f. *subsalsa* Hustedt in Serbia
(Egy invazív algafaj (*Actinocyclus normanii* f. *subsalsa*) megjelenése Szerbiában)**

Danijela VIDAKOVIĆ, Jelena KRIZMANIĆ, Gordana SUBAKOV-SIMIĆ & Vesna KARADŽIĆ

Actinocyclus normanii f. *subsalsa* is considered native marine or brackish water species (Baltic Sea, Caspian Sea). The species has spread into common freshwaters, throughout the world, and was considered as invasive or potentially invasive species (Kaštovský et al. 2010, Kipp et al. 2012).

Phytoplankton, phytobenthos and epilithic samples were used for this study. In laboratory the field samples were treated with standard method with cold acid by Krammer and Lange-Bertalot (1986). Permanent slides were mounted in Naphrax.

In Serbia, *Actinocyclus normanii* f. *subsalsa*, was registered in several rivers and canals. In 1997 was found as planktonic species in the Tisza River and in benthic samples (in mud) in the Veliki Bački Canal. In 2002 was found as planktonic species in the Danube–Tisza–Danube Canal (Kajtasovo) and the Ponjavica River (Brestovac and Omoljica). Four years later, in 2006, the species was found in plankton, benthos and epiphytic samples in the Ponjavica River (Omoljica). *Actinocyclus normanii* f. *subsalsa* is a cosmopolitan, alkalibiontic (pH range from 8.0–8.3) and halophytic species. It occurs in waters with high conductivity (348–918 $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$) and it is indicator of eutrophic, polluted waters. Its spread is probably explained by eutrophication of surface waters.

The presence of many diatom taxa could give evidence of a wide scale of the environmental possibilities for their development within the studied area. Identification of invasive algae species in water bodies is possible through the long-term floristic studies and continuous biomonitoring of surface waters. Therefore, we should continue to monitoring the occurrence of invasive taxa in the waters of Serbia.