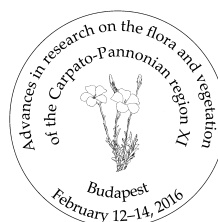


Előadások és poszterek összefoglalói Book of abstracts

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

11th International Conference „Advances in research on the flora and vegetation of the 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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and the presence of the very old oak trees. Some lichen species appeared only on the oldest tree of wood pastures: *Diplotomma alboatrum*, *Phaeophyscia endophoenicea*, *Ph. hirsuta*.

Very few records of *Chaenotheca* species were known from the Balaton Uplands so far. The most frequent *Chaenotheca* species were *Chaenotheca ferruginea* and *C. chrysocephala* in the investigated area. They also appeared in bark crevices of middle-aged oak trees without mazaedia. *Chaenotheca stemonea*, *C. furfuracea* and *C. trichialis* only occurred in the deepest bark crevices, in cooler and shady habitats. The most calicioid species occurred at lower levels of the trunks to 1.5 m as well as at eastern exposition of tree bark, because the most species have a medium light requirement.

Desmids flora of fishpond Horgoš (Northern Serbia) (A horgosi halastavak Desmid-flórája)

Sanja ŠOVRAŃ, Danijela VIDAKOVIĆ & Jelena KRIZMANIĆ

Fishpond Horgoš is situated in the north of Serbia, at the altitude of 75 m a.s.l., next to the Hungarian border. It was created due to long-term peat exploitation. There is no data about earlier algological research of fishpond Horgoš.

The algological samples from fishpond Horgoš were collected in April, June, August and October 2008. All samples were fixed with formaldehyde to a final concentration of about 4% shortly after sampling. They were observed with a Carl Zeiss Axio Imager, M1 microscope and digital camera AxioCam MRc5 with AxioVision 4.8. software. The physicochemical analyses of water were performed at the Institute of Public Health of Serbia "Dr Milan Jovanović-Batut", by standard analytical methods.

The water temperature varies within the range of 13–22 °C, pH: 7–8; conductivity: 500–720 $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$; dissolved oxygen: 4.5–10.6 mg/l; BOD: 4.3–93 mg/l.

On the basis the relevant literature (Lenzenweger 1996, 2003, Coesel & Meesters 2007) 28 desmid taxa were identified. Among 5 genera of desmids in all the most diverse was *Closterium* (18 taxa). During this research we identified 4 taxa from genera *Cosmarium* and *Staurastrum*, and 1-1 taxa from genera *Stauroidesmus* and *Teilingia*. The species *Closterium aciculare* T. West, *Cosmarium phaseolus* Brébisson ex Ralfs and *Staurastrum polymorphum* Brébisson in Ralfs were the most quantitative abundant. The new species for Serbian desmids flora is *Closterium nordstedtii* Chodat. Fishpond Horgoš is characterized by desmid taxa, which prefer neutral to alkaline habitats. Results of statistical analysis using desmid as indicator showed that fishpond Horgoš is meso-eutrophic habitat.