**Željeni način izlaganja:** **[ ] usmeno** **[x] poster**

ŠIRENJE TURKESTANSKOG BRIJESTA (*ULMUS PINNATO-RAMOSA* DIECK EX KOEHNE) U DALMACIJI

Milenko Milović1, Marija Pandža2, Damira Tafra3

1Gimnazija Antuna Vrančića, Put Gimnazije 64; Medicinska škola, Ante Šupuka bb, 22000 Šibenik, (e-mail: milenko.milović@si.t-com.hr)

2Osnovna škola Murterski škoji, Put Škole 10, 22243 Murter (e-mail: marija.pandza@si.t-com.hr)

3Ravnice 20, 21310 Omiš (e-mail: damira.tafra@yahoo.com)

Turkestanski brijest (*Ulmus pinnato-ramosa* Dieck ex Koehne) drvo je porijeklom iz srednje Azije, koje je zbog brzog rasta i otpornosti na holandsku bolest brijestova rašireno u uzgoju u Europi. U hortikulturnoj literaturi uglavnom se navodi kao varijetet sibirskog brijesta, *U. pumila* L. var. *arborea* Litwinow (Mitchell, 1974; Yeo, 1989). Iz Italije je 1933. prenesen u Hrvatsku, na područje Splita, a zatim i u druga naselja u Dalmaciji (Trinajstić, 2001). U početku ga hrvatski botaničari navode kao sibirski brijest (*U. pumila*), a tek u novije vrijeme Trinajstić (2001) zaključuje da je brijest koji se uzgaja u Dalmaciji turkestanski brijest (*U. pinnato-ramosa*). Kako je tek nedavno uvršten u popis flore Hrvatske, rasprostranjenost mu je bila slabo istražena. Zbog toga smo u razdoblju 2012. – 2014. proveli detaljna istraživanja raširenosti ovoga brijesta u kulturi, kao i sposobnosti njegova širenja izvan kulture. Pronađen je na približno 200 lokaliteta u Dalmaciji, na području od Zadra na sjeveru do Makarske na jugu, s najvećim brojem nalazišta u Šibeniku i okolici. Na približno 2/3 lokaliteta, uz primjerke u kulturi pronađene su i samonikle populacije, dok su na 1/3 lokaliteta pronađene samo samonikle populacije, među kojima je desetak nalazišta s preko 100 jedinki. Rezultati pokazuju da je turkestanski brijest u Dalmaciji vrlo raširen kako u kulturi, tako i izvan kulture. Veći broj nalaza samoobnavljajućih populacija znatno udaljenih od primjeraka u kulturi pokazuje da se turkestanski brijest u Dalmaciji može kategorizirati kao udomaćena invazivna svojta (prema Richardson i sur., 2000). Invazivno širenje je za sada ograničeno na ruderalna staništa po naseljima, uz rubove cesta i zapuštene poljoprivredne površine.

Ključne riječi: *Ulmus pumila* var. *arborea*, invazivna svojta, ruderalna staništa, Hrvatska

A SPREAD OF TURKESTAN ELM (*ULMUS PINNATO-RAMOSA* DIECK EX KOEHNE) IN DALMATIA

Milenko Milović1, Marija Pandža2, Damira Tafra3

1“Antun Vrančić“ Grammar School, Put Gimnazije 64; Medical School, Ante Šupuka, HR-22000 Šibenik, Croatia (e-mail: milenko.milović@si.t-com.hr)

2“Murterski škoji” Primary School, Put Škole 10, HR-22243 Murter, Croatia (e-mail: marija.pandza@si.t-com.hr)

3Ravnice 20, HR-21310 Omiš, Croatia (e-mail: damira.tafra@yahoo.com)

Turkestan elm (*Ulmus pinnato-ramosa* Dieck ex Koehne) is a tree native to Central Asia, which is widelly cultivated in Europe due to the rapid growth and resistance to Dutch elm disease. In the horticultural literature it is generally reported as a variety of Siberian elm, *U. pumila* L. var. *arborea* Litwinow (Mitchell, 1974; Yeo, 1989). In 1933, it was introduced to Croatia from Italy, first in Split and then in other settlements in Dalmatia (Trinajstić, 2001). Initially, the Croatian botanists registered it as Siberian elm (*U. pumila*), and only recently Trinajstić (2001) concludes that the elm grown in Dalmatia is Turkestan elm (*U. pinnato-ramosa*). As it was included in the list of Croatian flora only recently, its distribution is poorly understood. Therefore, detailed research of its distribution in cultivation and its ability to spread outside cultivated conditions was carried out in the period from 2012 to 2014. It was found at approximately 200 locations in Dalmatia, from Zadar area in the north to Makarska in the south, with the largest number of findings in the town of Šibenik and its surroundings.

 On nearly two thirds of the finding sites, spontaneously growing specimens of the elm were found in the surroundings of planted ones. On the rest oft he sites only self-maintaining populations were found including about 10 sites with more than 100 specimens. The results show that the Turkestan elm is widespread as planted and spontaneously growing tree in Dalmatia. A large number of findings of selfreproducing populations considerably distant from planted ones shows that the Turkestan elm can be categorized as naturalized invasive taxa in Dalmatia (according to Richardson et al., 2000). For now, invasive spread is limited on ruderal habitats in settlements, along roads and in abandoned agricultural fields.

Keywords: *Ulmus pumila* var. *arborea*, invasive taxa, ruderal habitats, Croatia