Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

REUFIS

GOZDARSKI INŠTITUT SLOVENIJE
SLOVENIAN FORESTRY INSTITUTE

"Managing Invasive Plant Species in Serbian Forests and Urban Areas: County report“

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INVASIVE PLANT SPECIES

➢ Invasive plant species are foreign species or non-native species that is introduced to a new ecosystem and then causes significant harm to the:

- environment
- economy
- human health

➢ In Serbia - there are 173 foreign plant species and from that

➢ 161 are invasive plant species

- **Autohtone vrste** - are native species some geographical area

- **Allochthonous plants = Alien plants** - are foreign species which are intentional, or accidental introduced to a new ecosystem

  Not all allochthonous plants become invasive - they can be, but they don't have to be invasive

- **Adventive plant species** – are foreign species which are adapted to a new ecosystem

Ambrosia artemisiifolia – Ragweed

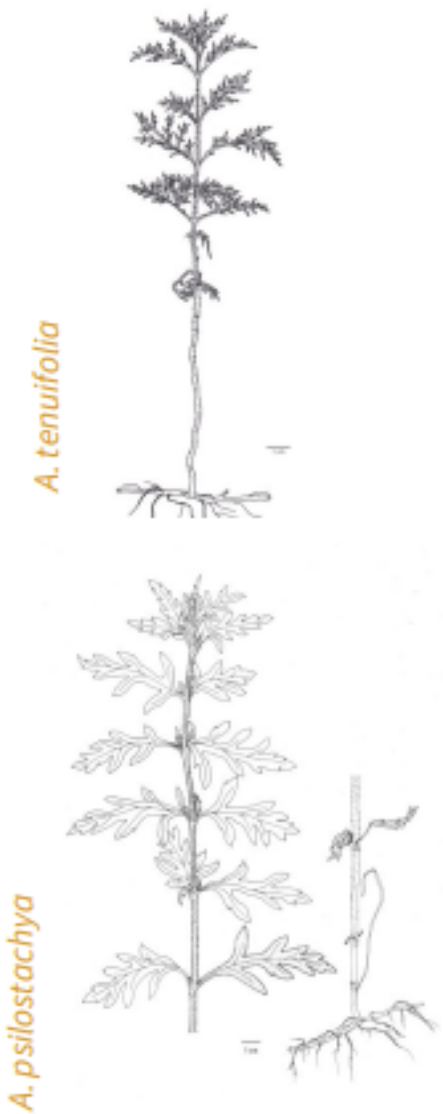




- Ragweed is native to North America and was **introduced to Europe in 1863 - Germany**
- The first recorded of *Ambrosia artemisiifolia* in **Serbia was in 1953, in Sremski Karlovci**
- A single ragweed plant can produce up to a billion pollen grains
- Ambrosia pollen is very small (18-22 µm), so it can be carried by the wind for a very long distance
- It is estimated that the number of people in Europe who are sensitive to ragweed will increase from the current **33 million to 77 million people**








A.artemisiifolia

***Ambrosia artemisiifolia* – Ragweed**

Widespread in North America and Europe


A.tenuifolia

***Ambrosia tenuifolia* – Lacy Ragweed**

It is common in South America and in some part of Europe


A.trifida

***Ambrosia trifida* – Giant Ragweed**

It produces more pollen than *A. artemisiifolia*

It is common in North America


A.psilostachya

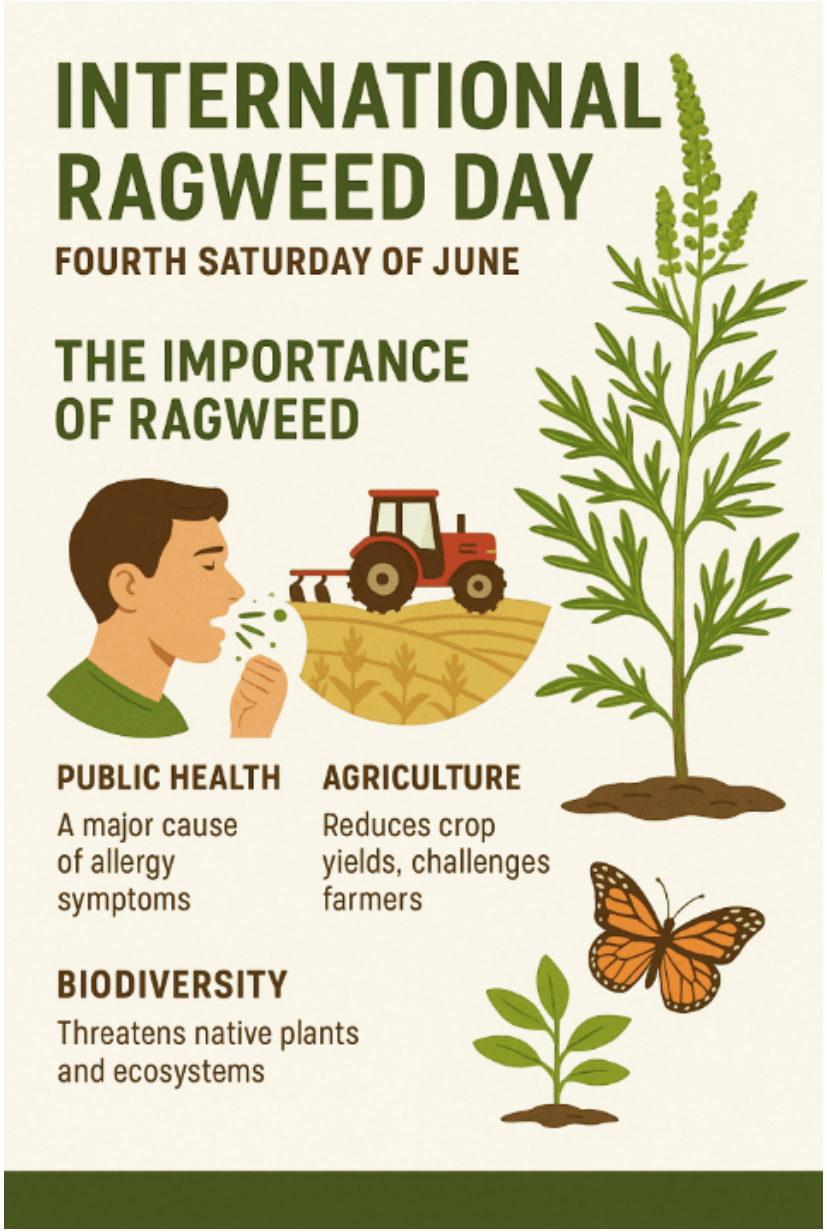
***Ambrosia psilostachya* – Western ragweed**

Not found in Serbia jet

The fourth Saturday in June is
International Ragweed Day

Aim of International Ragweed Day is:

- **Raise global awa**reness of the problems caused by ragweed for public health
- **To share and discuss knowledge** about ragweed control methods and to encourage people to take action
- **In Serbia 2006**. – Regulation on measures for the suppression of ragweed ("Sl. glasnik RS", br. 69/2006) where are all owners of land are required to control ragweed on their land









ASCLEPIAS SYRIACA – Common Milkweed

- It originated from North America
- Honey plant but very invasive
- It spreads by seeds and rhizomes and it is difficult to control
- It is poisonous - all parts of the plant contain a poisonous milky juice with glycosides

***Ailanthus altissima* – Tree of heaven**

- It comes from China to Europe in 1751.
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- This species inhabits extremely unfavourable terrains

- The first specimens were planted as ornamental trees

- It tolerates air pollution very well







Fallopia japonica – Japanese knotweed

- It was brought from Asia to Europe (Holland), like ornamental plant in1823.
- In Serbia, it was brought in 1983/84.
- Honey plant but very invasive

Phytolacca americana - **American pokeweed**

- It was brought like decorative plant
- It is recognisable by its dark red bunches
- For dogs and horses is poisonous
- For many birds, the bunches are a rich source of food and because new population are spread by bird droppings







Acer negundo - **Ash-leaf Maple**

- It was brought from North America to Europe in the 17th century

- In Serbia - at the end of the 19th century

- It grows quickly, up to 20-25 meters high, and tolerates to the city conditions.

- It spreads rapidly and inhabits abandoned and endangered places such as railways, coasts and landfills





Heracleum Sosnowskyi - Giant Hogweed

- It is native to Eurasia - Caucasus
- **Dangers - Contains phototoxic furanocoumarins in the juice, which on contact with the skin and exposure to sunlight causes burns, blisters and scars**
- The largest populations are present in Latvia, Estonia, Lithuania and Russia – was grown for feeding domestic animals









MECHANICAL MEASURES





PHYSICAL MEASURES





TERRESTRIAL HERBIVORES

HERBICIDES


ROUNDUP
DESHERBANT
ONKRUIDVERDELGER
VERNIETIGT
DETRUIT

















Pesticide application from drone on grown-up tree



Thanks for your attention!

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