ACTA VETERIHARIA

FACULTY OF VETERINARY MEDICINE

Vol. 46 No. 5—6 Pp. 349—358 Beograd, 1996

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APIFLORA NEKIH LIVADA U OKOLINI KRAGUJEVCA (SRBIJA)

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UDK 619: 638.132

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(Received, 18 September 1996.)

This work presents the melliferous flora in eight meadow phytocoenoses in the area surrounding Kragujevac. By analysing the presence of melliferous species in each meadow community (number and coverage), as well as by determining the intensity of nectar production of each melliferous species in the community, the coenotic coefficient of nectar production (CCnp) of the plant community was obtained. CCnp shows the significance of the plant community for bee pasture. Simultaneously the percentage of melliferous species was estimated in each investigated community. Ranking the phytocoenoses with regard to their significance as bee pasture, was carried out on the basis of the coenotic coefficient of melliferousness.

Key words: honey plants, nectar, meadow phytocoenoses

INTRODUCTION

Melliferous flora have been continuously investigated at the Department of Botany for ten years (Blaženčić, 1987., Danon, and Blaženčić, 1987a., Danon, and Blaženčić, 1988a., Danon, and Blaženčić, 1988b., Danon, et al., 1990a., Danon, et al., 1990., Blaženčić, et al. 1994.).

Natural phytocoenoses in the vicinity of Kragujevac include 35% of the whole area. The natural vegetation of this area is divided between forest (23%),

meadow (12%) and swamp vegetation.

The analysis of melliferous flora, registered in the phytocoenoses described by Veljović (1967), included investigations on the following plant communities: Scirpeto - Phragmitetum, Agrostideto - Juncetum effusi, Caricetum vulpinae - riparie, Trifolio - Agrostidetum, Trifolio - Cynosuretum cristati, Agropireto - Festucetum pratensis, Trifolio - Chrysopogonetum grylli and Agrostido - Andropogonetum ischaemi.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The coenotic coefficient of nectar production is the most reliable index of the significance of a certain plant community for bee pasture, and it includes several parameters.