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## COMPARATIVE STUDY OF THE YUGOSLAVIAN AND CRIMEAN RESERVES AND TRANSFORMED PLANT COMMUNITIES AS A BASE FOR IMPLICATIONS OF BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION

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The Convention on Biodiversity Conservation signing by the leaders of the World Community in Rio de Janeiro (1992) was a good initiative of the next solution of many problems on the study and conservation of the Flora of the different Regions. Afterwards the International Meeting "Environment for Europe" (Sophia, 1995) accepted the Pan-European Strategy of Biological and Landscape Diversity aimed to protect the rare species and landscapes. Therefore, the Flora and Vegetation are the important components of the mountain landscapes and their detailed study is necessary for solution of the biodiversity conservation problem. Unfortunately, plant species diversity and communities are highly disturbed in both Yugoslavia and Crimea (Ukraine) which belong to the Mediterranean European Regions. Decreasing of the plant diversity in the Crimea is connected with periodical forest fires and the same in Yugoslavia is mainly reasoned by the war.

Our initiative includes the proposal of the detailed comparative study of the floras in the main plant communities common to Yugoslavia and Crimea. Such communities are presented with oak, beech and pine forests, and mountain meadows. It would be perspective to compare the population peculiarities of several model rare or threatened species of the Vascular Plants associated with the above landscapes within the mountains of Yugoslavia and Crimea. The results of our research would be used as the models for the conclusions and generalizations on the protection of the biodiversity, and they would allow to avert the disappearance of the rare taxa and improve the state of their populations. We intend:

- To study biological-morphological peculiarities of the model species;
- To investigate the age and space population structure, and the life strategy;
- To carry out the comparative study of the ecological-coenotic peculiarities and floristic complexes;
- To examine consortive connections of the rare and threatened plants with obligate and facultative parasitic fungi;
- To pay attention to the biochemical features of the studied model plants.

Key words: environment, flora, biodiversity conservation, comparative study