
DISTURBATIONS FACTORS, ENDANGERED SCOPE AND NATURE OF SERBIAN'S GEODIVERSITY AND BIODIVERSITY WITH REHABILITATION AND REVITALIZATION MEASUREMENTS

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From the beginning use of fire and further during the period of industrial revolution, till to the nuclear period, man continually work on destroying of nature. The nature of this influence is worse and worse. Earlier influence was contribution to disappearance of individuals, populations, species and areas. Nowadays, changing of the genetic basis of species is one more serious influence. Process of distribution of nature is so serious and men survival is under the question. So, protection of nature is imperative of man existing.

Territory of Serbia (88.361 km²) distinguish favorable geographic position on the Balkan Peninsula. Characteristics of that area are tempestuous forming history of geodiversity and biodiversity. Dinaric, Pannonian and Peripannonian Serbia, Rhodopian and Scardic areas are striking in geological, geomorphological, pedological, hydrological and other means of geodiversity. Biodiversity of Serbia represent six biomes, 31 areas according to CORINE classification, with over 50.000, until now, established plants and animals species.

Institute for Protection of Nature of Serbia through the studding and evaluation is protected 422 natural areas. It represents only 6.04% of territory of Serbia.

Formal legislative protection of geodiversity and biodiversity is genuine not enough. The level of social development and economical strength determined real protection. The higher pressure of natural resources of Serbia is in connection with state of economical disaster. The most valuable national potentials are exploitation with the least economical profit. Ecological strategy of world companies is destructive, so this negative antropogenic influence will be sure obvious in the future. The connection between inner and foreign facts manifest on the geodiversity and biodiversity of Serbia through four main type of influence: radically changing and destroying of biotopes, pollution of environment, truism and war. Our intention is to show this influence at the example of one protected area -National Park "Kopaonik".

The basic biogeographic ambient of NP "Kopaonik" (11.800 ha) is located in Moesian are. Vertical border area (390 – 217m) shows climazonal differentiation of biomes. Woods of Sessile Oak and Hornbeam are in the foot of the Kopaonik. The first destructive actions by

men were obvious at these woods. The most degradable actions were at south and southwest hillsides. Destruction brings down these woods and we can see only their fragments today. Beech forests of Kopaonik are still in relatively good condition, because of their small economical value. But in these years of crises man also attracts these woods. Common Spruce forests are considerable destroyed. On the basis of Peter the First concession expatriation of these woods was started.

The changes in Subalpic shrub vegetation and high mountain pastures are significant and evident. Earlier presented Common Pine (*Pinus sylvestris* L.) and Dwarf Mountain Pine (*Pinus mugo* Turra) are totally destroyed. Some animal species are also destroyed on Kopaonik. Earlier presented bear, chamois, deer, lynx and other are extinct now.

Forestry, building of tourist center, weekend cottage, hunting and fishing is the main factors of destroying of biodiversity.

During 1999. "Kopaonik" National Park was directly exposed to war actions of NATO aircraft's for 21 days. The territory was attacked 20 times with classic bombs, cluster bombs and ammunition with depleted uranium (according to the data on NATO site). During the 2000. nonprofessional deactivation of cluster bombs was caused supplemental damages. On that occasion 70 ha of woods and pastures were burned. The most destruction and damage suffered highland meadows and alpine bushy vegetation on Suvo Rudiste and Gobelja, which are the significant endemic habitats biodiversity of this mountain. The spruce forests on Baciste and Curcic Plateau suffered less destruction, while damages are significantly higher.

Which are the best and the most convenient rehabilitation and revitalization measurements? Good model used on Kopaonik is sample of NP "Abruzzo" in Italy.

That model is represent of new way of managed. Strictly respect of legislative, as well as, correspondence between scientific institutions and financial resources would be prerequisite of project. The first step will be investment of afforest and introduction of extinct animal species. If agreement will be attain, it would be possible to give details and carry out whole idea.