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FLORA AND VEGETATION OF DELIBLATO SANDS (SERBIA): A REVIEW OF FLORISTIC AND VEGETATION RESEARCH THROUGH THE CENTURIES

ABSTRACT: Due to its unique natural characteristics, Deliblato Sands (Deliblatska peščara) has always attracted numerous researchers who study its flora and vegetation. The first written data on the botanical study of this area date back to 1800 and contains valuable information about the flora. In a 225-year-long tradition, researchers and inspiration have not disappeared until today. 365 publications have been published on the topic of studying some aspects of the flora or vegetation of the Deliblato Sands. Most of the publications presented some specific taxa or group of taxa in the Deliblato Sands as a part of the wider research area (159). Most of the first finds of plant taxa were recorded in the research period 1951–2025. In the same period the highest number of publications analyzing the flora or

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vegetation of the Deliblato Sands were published 253 in total. Most productive author contributing with floristic data of the Deliblato Sands was Melanija Obradović (and collaborators) with 19 publications. The largest number of publications or researchers were from Serbia, more precisely the former republic of Yugoslavia (238). Researchers from Hungary, Austria and the Czech Republic have contributed throughout history, also. This review indicates that the Special Nature Reserve “Deliblatska peščara” continues to be an inexhaustible source of inspiration for science, given that the number of publications is growing by years, both by national and international researchers.

KEYWORDS: Banat; Banater Sandwüste; Banatska peščara; Belo Brdo; Bielobrd; Delibláti-homokpuszta; Deliblatska peščara; historical overview; Vojvodina

INTRODUCTION

Due to their exceptionality, the Pannonian sandy areas have always attracted the attention of geographers, as well as biologists. Sand dunes in Pannonian plain are oases of biodiversity, especially considering that they are inhabited by special organisms adapted to specific conditions. Successive stages of vegetation on inland sand dunes change rapidly and they are usually under the strong influence of human activities (Chytrý, 2007; Čuk et al., 2023).

As a unique phenomenon in Europe and one of the largest continental deposits of sand, the Deliblato Sands was attractive for fundamental and experimental research. This is evidenced by the fact that over 600 different publications have been published about this area (Butorac & Habijan-Mikeš, 1997).

Deliblato Sands is a unique geomorphological phenomenon located in the south-eastern Banat (Figure 1), in the Northern Serbian province of Vojvodina. The Sandy area spreads over 34,829 ha and extends in southeast and northwest direction. It is characterized by specific geological structure – thick layers of silica-carbonate sand originating from Pleistocene. The wind Košava has shaped expressive dune relief, ranging between 70 and 200 meters a.s.l. (Čuk, 2019). The interplay of the region’s distinctive relief and mobile soils, a moderately continental climate, the absence of surface waters, and the combined effects of natural processes and human activities has shaped the development of unique sand, steppe, steppe-forest, forest, and meadow plant communities.

Deliblato Sands is an example of a large and long-term human commitment to overcoming natural processes. This commitment is reflected in the actions of preventing the movement of sand mass from Deliblato Sands to the fertile agricultural soils of the Pannonian Basin-by afforestation (Čuk et al., 2023; Milenković et al., 2018).

Over the past 200 years, the Deliblato Sandhills have undergone intensive afforestation. The stabilization of formerly active sand areas was most successful with black locust (*Robinia pseudoacacia* L.) (Čuk et al., 2023). However, the use of this invasive species has transformed much of the landscape into forest (Čuk, 2019). Consequently, the expansion of forest vegetation fragments grassland, steppe, and sandy habitats, which, without active protection, are at risk of collapse (Janssen et al., 2016).



Figure 1. Position of Serbia (red) in Europe (left) and the Deliblato Sands (red) in Serbia (right)

HISTORY OF FLORISTIC RESEARCH

Early floristic surveys and first records of species

In the period of 225 years (1800–2025), the area of Deliblato Sands attracted numerous researchers with its uniqueness. During this period, a total of 365 scientific publications were published on the flora of the Deliblato Sands. The first botanical data from this area were published by Waldstein and Kitaibel in their overview of rare plants of Hungary (*Descriptiones et icones plantarum rariorum Hungariae*, published in periods 1799–1802 and 1803–1805, Figure 2a). Their publication includes descriptions of approximately fifteen species from the Deliblato Sands, collected during an excursion in May 1800. These data represent the first published records of the flora of the Deliblato Sands. Part of the results of the research by Waldstein and Kitaibel (142 species) was published later, by Gombocz (Gombocz, 1945).

Anton Rochel carried out his field research in the area of Deliblato Sands in 1815 and 1835 and published the results in 1828 and 1838. He points to species that are present in Deliblato Sands, and at the same time are unique to the Pannonian Plain. Rochel's colleague and disciple physician Johann Heuffel continued his work for 30 years (1827–1857). Heuffel (1858) gives the first overview of the flora of the wider area (Banat), without using the toponym “Deliblatska peščara”, but with general locality names according to the parts of the then active Banat military border that covered military regiments: German (teutonico), Serbian (illyrico) and Romanian (valachico). Records of taxa related to the area of Deliblato Sands are mostly marked with “*illyrico*”, often

specified with the expression “*in arena mobili*”, i.e. on mobile sands. Heuffel summarized all botanical data and take into account publications and results of Wierzbicki (1840; 1842a; 1842b; 1845).



Figure 2. a) *Rindera umbellata* (Waldst. & Kit.) Bunge – new species for science described on Deliblato Sands by Waldstein and Kitaibel in 1805;

b) *Fritillaria degeniana* Wagner was first described in 1906 by Wagner from Deliblato Sands as a new species for science, now considered as synonym for *F. montana* Hoppe ex W. D. J. Koch

Intensive floristic research began with the intensive afforestation process in 1818. This period lasted throughout the second half of the 19th and the beginning of the 20th century (Ćuk et al., 2023). The study of the flora of the area and the techniques of afforestation was initiated by Bachofen (in 1833 – Krendl, 2003) and Wessely (1873). Illes (1884) and Mahr (1891) discuss the techniques of successful afforestation of the Deliblato Sands, but they also discuss the plant species that should be used in this process. Ajtay (1902; 1907; 1912; 1917a; 1917b; 1931), Kiss (1913) and many others also dealt with a similar topic – afforestation and binding of the sand, with special attention to selection of species, taxonomy and hybridization of used plant material (Appendix 1).

Many botanists visited and surveyed the area of Deliblato Sands, where they recorded new taxa for the area. Josif Pančić visited the Deliblato Sands in 1867 and included discovered flora in his publication from 1868; Borbás was one of the most productive scientists when it comes to the flora of the Deliblato Sands – since 1876 he published 17 different scientific articles with

results from this area (see Appendix 1). He worked under Alexander Braun in Berlin and Anton Kerner von Marilaun in Innsbruck, whose guidance had a lasting impact on his taxonomic and phytogeographical work. Kerner's influence was particularly significant in shaping his understanding of the ecology and vegetation of the sands of the Pannonian Plain. Borbás' works primarily focus on individual species or species groups, often documenting them as previously unrecorded for the area, while frequently also describing processes of sand stabilization. Other botanist who published results about flora of the Deliblato Sands were: Janka (1867); Sonklar (1870); Simkovics (1878); Degen (his results are mentioned in: Domin, 1907; Polatschek, 2013; Szujkó-Lacza, 1981; Szabó, 1910a); Fiek and Wetschky (Fiek, 1895); Bernátsky (1902; 1904; 1908) Javorka, Lengyel, Magocsy Simonkai and Thaisz (their results mentioned in Szujkó-Lacza, 1981); Murr (1912); Tuzson (1915); Pevalek (Lökös, 1988); Rummelspacher (1965).

Wagner visited this area in the period 1894–1903 and published results in 1898, 1906, 1913 and 1914. He gave a significant and perhaps the first detailed overview of the complete flora of the Deliblato Sands, as well as the vegetation. According to Wagner, the flora of Deliblato Sands is so diverse that “no one can find an area larger than half a cadastral area with the same uniform flora”. In his overview, Wagner classified flora according to origin and habitats.

Španović (1936) presents detailed observations on the floristic composition and distribution of plant communities and also addresses the issues of afforestation and sand stabilization, but in his publication, he relies significantly on the work of Wagner (Wagner, 1898; 1906; 1913; 1914).

In the period between the two World Wars, the research activity was less pronounced, because it was considered that the sand was under control.

Overviews of the flora

After Wagner (1914), and Broz (1953a), one of the more detailed analyzes of the flora of the Deliblato Sands was carried out between 1955 and 1980 by Sigunov (1961; 1962; 1970; 1976; 1979), who mentioned in his publications about 651 taxa. Sigunov (1976) states that the list of flora consists of a total of 759 taxa. He believes that some previously recorded species have disappeared or are currently retreating (*Viola* × *neményana* Wagner 1913, *V. ajtayana* Wagner 1913, *Aconitum lycoctonum* L., *Atropa bella-donna* L.).

Panjković (1977) published an overview of the phytogeographical characteristics of the flora of the Deliblato Sands based on previous literature data and own research.

Obradović & Panjković (1980) published the prodromus of ferns and other plants of Deliblato Sands.

Gajić et al., in 1983, gave a comprehensive overview of the flora of this area, with 891 taxa.

After such a detailed list, next review of the flora was given by Ćuk (Ćuk, 2019). In this dissertation, 1072 taxa are presented within the flora of the Deli-

blato Sands, which represents almost 1/3 of the plant diversity of the Republic of Serbia (Figure 3).

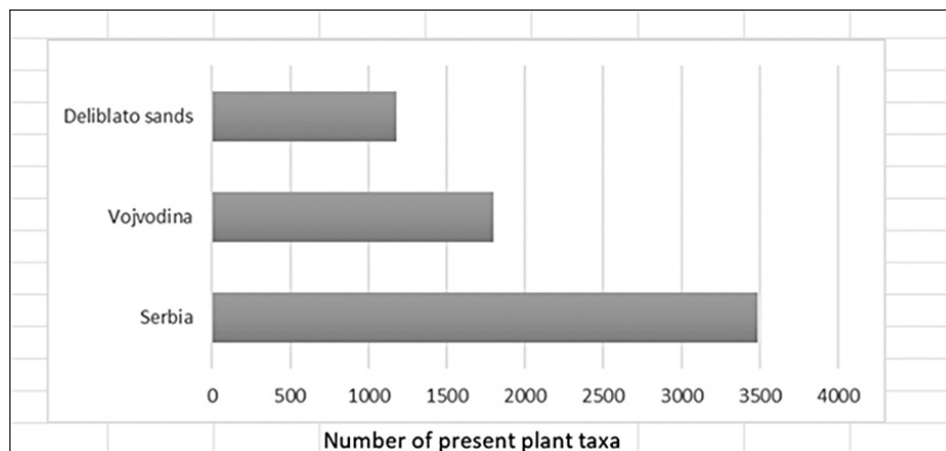


Figure 3. Numerical ratio of the total diversity of the flora of Deliblatska peščara, Vojvodina and Serbia (Ćuk, 2019)

A common feature of all detailed surveys of the flora of the Deliblato Sands is the inclusion of all species recorded previously, including those with limited populations or questionable taxonomic status since their first discovery in the area. This approach has generated a large volume of repeated data, often without a critical assessment or verification of the taxa's actual presence in the field. In order to analyze the publications about the flora of the Deliblato Sands throughout history, all references are divided into four groups, in relation to the period from which they originate:

- Group I – the first findings of plant taxa originating from the period 1800–1850;
- Group II – the first findings of plant taxa originating from the period 1851–1900;
- Group III – the first findings of plant taxa originating from the period 1901–1950;
- Group IV – the first findings of plant taxa originating from the period 1951–2025.

If all research periods are compared (Figure 4), the largest number of plant species living on Deliblato Sands was mentioned for the first time in the interval 1951–2025. The largest number of new finds in the flora of the Deliblato Sands was recorded until 1983. In the last 40 years, only 8 new taxa have been recorded for this area.

During the floristic research of Deliblato Sands, a notable challenge arose due to the lack of access to original data for the taxa gathered in the past (her-

barium material is missing, or localities are described too widely). However, that did not prevent the repetition of data in each subsequent review of the flora. This suggests that once floristic data debut in literature, they remain static throughout the research periods, posing a significant obstacle in delineating the temporal fluctuations in the Deliblato Sands flora.

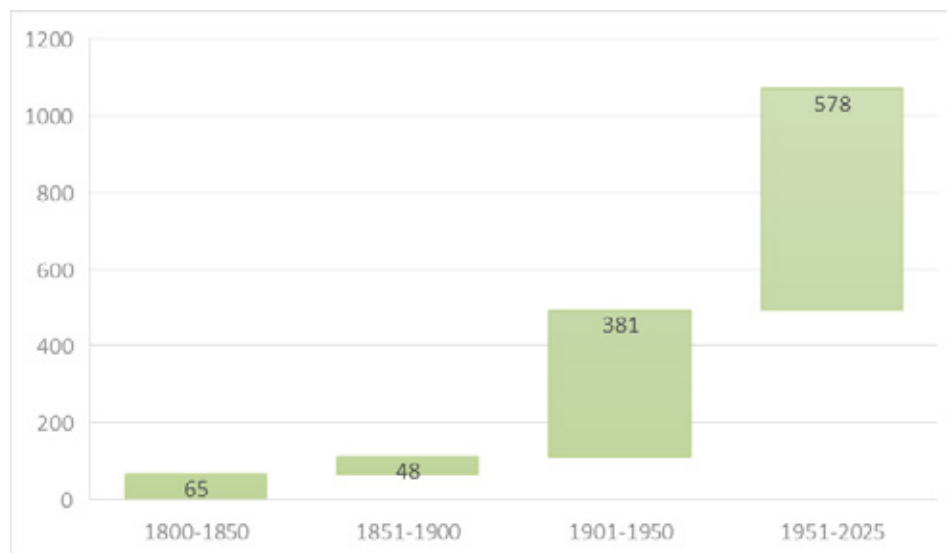


Figure 4. Overview of the first findings of plant taxa for four research periods in the last 225 years

Research in sense of conservation of the area

Intensive research of the flora of the Deliblato Sands in sense of conservation lasted from 1951 to 1995, when this area was completely protected for the first time. Grozdanić (1956) and Čolić & Broz (1969) worked on the first proposals for the protection of the reserve. An overview of the condition and protection of the sandy habitats of the entire country, including the Deliblato Sands, was given by Butorac & Habijan-Mikeš (1997), Habijan-Mikeš (1998), Butorac et al. (2002) and Butorac & Panjković (2013).

Within the rich history of studying the flora and vegetation of the Deliblato Sands, many researchers have published results providing arguments for improving or planning the protection of the area (Kuzmanović, 1994; Stojšić et al., 1995; Stevanović et al., 1999; Medarević et al., 2004; Tomović et al., 2007; Grdović et al., 2012; Lazarević et al., 2012; Andrašev et al., 2014; Đorđević et al., 2017; Puzović & Panjković, 2015; Amižić et al., 2017; Čavlović et al., 2017; Sedlak, 2019; Ivajnsić & Devetak, 2020; Jakovljević et al., 2020; Jenačković et al., 2020; Kalinić et al., 2020; Ho et al., 2025; Novaković et al., 2025).

Various thematic research that supplemented the knowledge of flora

After World War II, some thematic research also included the area of the Deliblato Sands. Non-native and invasive species in Vojvodina or Serbia, including in the area of Deliblato Sands were analyzed by Petrović (1951), Radulović (1952), Šajinović & Koljadžinski (1978), Ivković et al. (1980), Ivković & Čapaković (1981), Panjković et al. (2006), Anačkov et al. (2013) and many others (Tucović et al., 2004; Andrašev et al., 2014; Popov et al., 2016; Ćuk, 2019; Kalinić et al., 2020; Andelović et al., 2016; 2022; Avramov et al., 2024). The study of medicinal plants on Deliblato Sands was the research focus of Tucakov (Tucakov, 1953; 1958; Šajinović & Mihajlov, 1979), Šljivovački (1966), Živanović (1979), Obradović et al. (1984), Popović et al. (2012; 2014). Particularly significant are the recent publications that include chemical profiling of medicinal plants from the Deliblato Sands area and explore the possibilities of their practical application (Chalchat et al., 2004; Pejin et al., 2012; Rajčević et al., 2016; Nađpal et al., 2018; Krstić et al., 2019; 2021 and 2025; Ćutović et al., 2022; Jadranin et al., 2023; Todorović et al., 2023; Batinić et al., 2024; Jovanović et al., 2024).

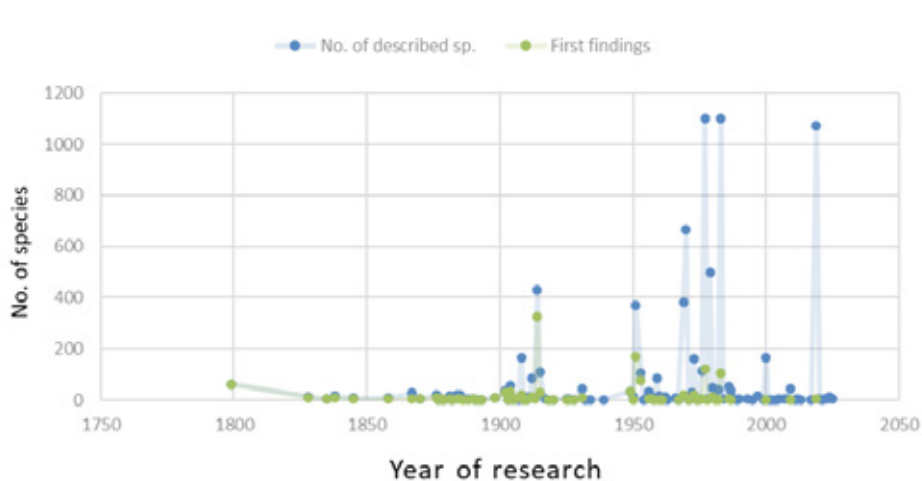


Figure 5. Findings of plant taxa recorded on the Deliblato Sands in the period 1800–2025

blue – finds of all taxa

green – taxa recorded for the first time for the area of Deliblatska peščara; On the x-axis, the years of publication are shown, while the y-axis represents the number of recorded/mentioned taxa.

In addition, individual results from certain localities or researches concerning individual taxa were published also: Obradović – who gave the highest number of publications with data about some aspects of flora of Deliblato Sands

(see Appendix 1: 1962; 1975; 1979a; 1979b; 1981), Obradović & Panjković (1980; 1988), Obradović & Budak (1980a; 1980b), Obradović & Boža (1981), Obradović et al. (1982; 1983; 1984; 1986; 1988; 1989; 1990), Ehrendorfer (1964), Diklić (1967), Diklić & Nikolić (1974; 1980), Diklić & Obratov-Petković (2002), Stevanović (1972), Borisavljević (1974; 1976), Gajić (1975; 1982), Ivković (1978; 1981; 1982), Gajić et al. (1981), Gajić & Olda (1982), Popović et al. (1983a; 1983b), Igić (1986), Stevanović (1999), Vukov et al. (2000), Dinić et al. (2002), Tomović et al. (2003; 2007), Ćurić et al. (2010), Vuleta et al. (2010; 2011), Španiel et al. (2011), Lazarević & Stojanović (2012), Polatschek (2013) and many other (see the Appendix 1). The taxa that have received the most attention in individual studies are *Iris pumila* L. (a total of 20 publications) and *Paeonia tenuifolia* L. and *Paeonia officinalis* L. (a total of 10 studies).

A substantial number of publications build upon previously published floristic data, integrating them with new findings and thus providing comprehensive overviews of the floristic diversity of the Deliblato Sands (Figure 5, blue dots), while most botanical studies focus on specific, smaller groups of species or on individual taxa. However, noteworthy share of publications has revealed the floristic diversity of the Deliblato Sands for the first time in scientific literature (Figure 5, green dots). (Appendix 1).

Herbarium collections

In addition to scientific publications, a substantial number of plant material collections also include representatives of the flora of the Deliblato Sands. Among these, herbarium collections are by far the most numerous. Specimens from this unique area are preserved in national herbaria of the Republic of Serbia, including the Herbarium of the University of Novi Sad (BUNS), the Herbarium of the Institute for Nature Conservation of Vojvodina Province (PZZP), the Natural History Museum – Herbarium in Belgrade (BEO), and the Herbarium of the Institute of Botany and Botanical Garden “Jevremovac” and others. Moreover, herbarium specimens originating from the Deliblato Sands are also housed in numerous European collections, such as the Herbarium Kitaibelianum of the Hungarian Natural History Museum in Budapest, the Botanischer Garten und Botanisches Museum Berlin, and the Naturhistorisches Museum Wien, as well as in historical collections in Paris, London, and several other major herbaria across Europe. Today, with the existence of global aggregation databases such as GBIF, JSTOR Global Plants, and JACQ, many specimens from Serbia, including localities in the Deliblato Sands, are easily accessible, as they are indexed in these databases. This also confirms the wide distribution of herbarium material from Deliblato, with numerous duplicates preserved in various European and international collections.

However, there are also smaller, local collections specifically dedicated to representing the flora of the Deliblato Sands. Notable examples include the collections of the National Museum in Vršac and the Teodor Soška collection.

The oldest significant collection of the flora of Deliblato Sands in Serbia is stored in the natural history department of the National Museum in Vršac (Sučević, 1954). The botanical collection from the area of Deliblato Sands was collected from 1910 to 1911 and contains altogether 313 specimens with 171 taxa. The creator of the collection was Bernátsky (1873–1945), assistant professor at the University of Budapest, who was born in Vršac. The herbarium was partly damaged, both by the war in Serbia and by the ravages of time, and in 1952 it was restored for the first time. It consists of 29 volumes. The material comes from five localities, some of them outside of the Deliblato Sands and outside of Serbia: Vršac Mountains, Marila, Oravica (Romania). From Deliblato Sands, main localities were: Dupljaja (46 species), Sušara (55 species). This collection is significant because it represents one of the oldest collections of plant taxa from the Deliblato Sands.

Teodor Soška collected 380 taxa from Deliblato Sands in his herbarium in 1943 and 1944. The localities where specimens were collected include: Flamunda, Rošijana, Kajtasovo, Kravan, Vrelo, Grebenac, Korn, Čoka, Devojački bunar, Keja Lakuluj, Šusara. The majority of specimens are from Flamunda, because at that time it was considered that this was the central part of Deliblato Sands, with the most typical climatic characteristics. Soška collected mosses and lichens from this area (Broz, 1951). The list of flora based on this collection was published after his death (Broz, 1951) and includes, in addition to the vascular flora, 19 species of mosses and 12 species of lichens. After working on the results of Teodor Soška's research, Broz (1953a) gave an overview of the complete flora of this area.

HISTORY OF VEGETATION RESEARCH

Publications on the vegetation of the Deliblato Sands remain relatively scarce. Only five papers provide a comprehensive overview of all vegetation types in the Deliblato Sands region (Wagner, 1914; Stjepanović-Veseličić, 1953; 1979; Parabučski, 1980; Čuk, 2019). Three additional studies focus on specific vegetation types within the area or its surroundings (Polić, 2008; Čuk, 2019a; Jovanović, 1986). Sixteen publications examine particular aspects of certain vegetation types, without covering the overall diversity, while 19 place vegetation data from the Deliblato Sands in a broader context, considering sandy habitats or regional and national scales (Appendix 1). For a vegetation research period of about 160 years, there are four publications before the development of classical phytocoenology (Braun-Blanquet, 1928; 1964; Horvat et al., 1950) that analyze the plant communities of this area. After the development of classical phytocoenology, five more publications were published with an overview of the present plant communities on the Deliblato Sands.

Vegetation research of the Deliblato Sands before Braun-Blanquet

In the period before Braun-Blanquet approach, the study of vegetation was based on the descriptive observations of the authors. This was first given by Kerner (1863, in Conrad, 1951), who described the vegetation of the sands between the Danube and the Tisa/Tisza based on dominant species and defined three formations: *Chrysopogon gryllus* (L.) Trin. formation – on humus sand; formation of *Stipa pennata* L. – *Stipa capillata* L. – transition phase and formation of annual plants (*Bromus* L., *Bassia* All., *Corispermum* L.).

Vegetation research of the sands of Serbia was carried out by Adamović (1904). He provides an extensive ecological study of the flora and vegetation of sands in eastern Serbia, which he says has many similarities with Deliblato Sands, not only in origin, but also in the biology and ecology of the species. In his research, Adamović divided the vegetation into formations (and them into facies), based on physiognomic-ecological characteristics, and often also the seasonal dynamics of the vegetation. He listed characteristic species for each of the formations and facies, accompanying those which occur sporadically, as well as rarely. Adamović divides plant species according to origin into Pontic, Eurasian, Mediterranean, American and cosmopolitan. He selected out typical psammophytes from Serbian sands, but also other psammophilic and indifferent species. Main formations of vegetation by Adamović (1904) are: flying sand dunes formation, formation of sandy steppes or puszta, formation of willows on the sand, formation of sand meadows, formation of thickets, forest formation, formation of riparian forests and cultivated areas, with ruderal and segetal vegetation.

Tuzson (1915) and Wagner (1913) divides the plant cover of the Deliblato Sands in a similar way, based on physiognomy, but also on the type of habitat. Main formations by Wagner (1913) are: vegetation of loose sand and blown surfaces (pioneer formations), deserts (multiple subtypes, based on dominant species), meadows with different types (untouched, uniform (with *Festuca wagneri* (Degen, Thaisz & Flatt) Krajina)) or colorful (with several species); pastures; rites), then aquatic vegetation, vegetation of low trees and bushes, park-type forests, forests, weeds of arable land and ruderal plants.

Period of classical phytocoenology

The first overview of the vegetation diversity of the Pannonian Basin sands, and consequently of the Deliblato Sands, following the then-new, and still highly significant, Braun-Blanquet methodology, was provided by Reszo Soó (Soó, 1940; 1957). His research provides a division of the vegetation of the Pannonian Basin sands, based on previous botanical research, and singles out the following associations:

1) Communities of herbaceous plants: *Brometum tectorum* Soó 1938, *Festucetum vaginatae* (Rapaics ex Soó 1929) Borhidi 1996, *Festucetum sulcatae* Soó 1938, *Festuca pseudovina*-*Potentilla arenaria* community. At the

same time, each of the associations has four geographical variants *danubiale* (located between the Tisza and the Danube), *tibescense* (in the Nyírség region), *arrabonicum* (in the Raab area) and *deliblaticum* (on the Deliblato Sands).

2) Forest communities – initial or degradation stages (with *Juniperus communis* and *Populus alba*) and forests (*Quercetum roboris festucetosum* Soó 1940 and *Quercetum roboris convallarietosum* Soó 1934).

The pioneering and first comprehensive phytocoenological study of the Deliblato Sands vegetation was conducted by Stjepanović-Veseličić (1953), with a monographic edition published in 1979, marking a foundational contribution to the understanding of this unique vegetation types. Stjepanović-Veseličić published the first phytocoenological overview of the area, with collected relevés according to the Braun-Blanquet method, as part of her doctoral dissertation. Vegetation data from the sands of Serbia were collected in 1948, 1949, 1952 and 1953. Stjepanović-Veseličić described the most important types of natural vegetation on Serbian sands and determined the direction of vegetation succession. On Deliblato Sands, Stjepanović-Veseličić describes sand-dune vegetation (with two described associations), the sand-steppe vegetation (three associations), the sand-swamp vegetation (two associations) and the forest vegetation on the sand (one association). She mentioned some types of ruderal vegetation and fragments of natural poplar forests also.

Panjковиć & Butorac (2013) provide a theoretical overview of the sand-dune vegetation of Vojvodina and Deliblato Sands, from the class *Festucetea vaginatae* Soó 1968.

As a part of her doctoral dissertation, Ćuk (2019; 2019a) provided an overview of the vegetation of the Deliblato Sands at the level of associations and subassociations. This work included a revision of the phytocoenology based on contemporary phytocoenological studies, while also presenting newly recorded associations. It represents the most recent published overview of the vegetation of the area. Ćuk sampled natural vegetation – pioneer sand dune vegetation, steppe vegetation, shrubs, forests, but also planted forests (black locust and pine forests). According to Ćuk (2019; 2019a), the vegetation of the Deliblato Sands can be classified into six classes and orders, seven alliances and 13 associations: *Bassio laniflorae-Brometum tectorum* (Soó, 1938) Borhidi 1996, *Alysso gmelini-Festucetum vaginatae* Stjepanović-Veseličić (1953) 1956, *Koelerio macranthae-Festucetum wagnerii* Stjepanović-Veseličić 1953, *Adonido vernalis-Chrysopogonetum grylli* (Stjepanović-Veseličić, 1953) Aćić et al., 2014; *Festuco-Potentilletum arenariae* Stjepanović-Veseličić 1953; *Molinietum coeruleae* Koch 1926; *Salicetum rosmarinifoliae* Stjepanović-Veseličić 1953; *Holchoeno-Calamagrostietum epigejos* Popescu et Sanda 1978; *Prunospinosae-Cratagetum* (Soó, 1927) Hueck 1931; *Querco-Tilietum tomentosae* Stjepanović-Veseličić 1953; *Junipero-Populetum albae* (Zólyomi ex Soó, 1950) Szodfridt 1969, *Bromo sterilis-Robinetum pseudoacaciae* Pócs 1954 and pines plantations.

ANALYSES OF PUBLISHED RESEARCH ABOUT FLORA AND VEGETATION OF DELIBLATO SANDS

Analyzing the publication history on the flora and vegetation of the Deliblato Sands reveals a gradual increase in the number of studies over time. During the most recent research period (1951–2025), the highest number of publications focusing on the flora or vegetation of the Deliblato Sands was recorded, totaling 253 (Figure 6).

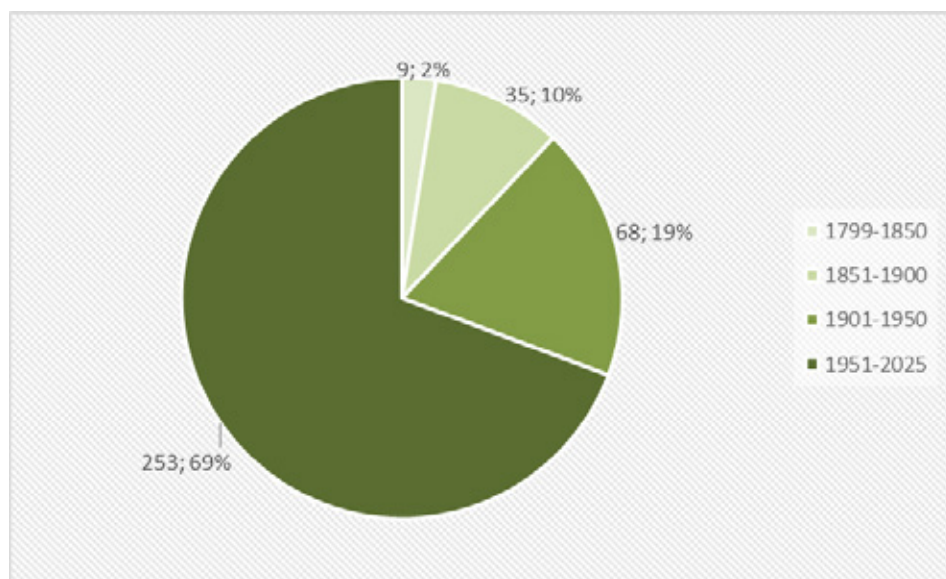


Figure 6. Overview of publication periods on the flora and vegetation of the Deliblato Sands in the last 224 years

Most of the studies published for the area of Deliblato Sands and analysed in this paper dealt with a broader analysis of the flora (at regional, national or international level) where data from the Deliblato Sands are also presented (159). Furthermore, there are many different surveys analysing some specific taxa from Deliblato Sands (morphological, genetical, physiological or other studies: 74). From the field of forestry and afforestation of sand using different methods and plant species so far, 45 scientific papers were published (Figure 7).

The largest number of publications or researchers analysed in this paper originating from the former republic of Yugoslavia (65%). Then the most numerous publications are from Hungary (26%), especially for the period up to 1950. Researchers from Austria and the Czech Republic have contributed throughout history, also (Figure 8).

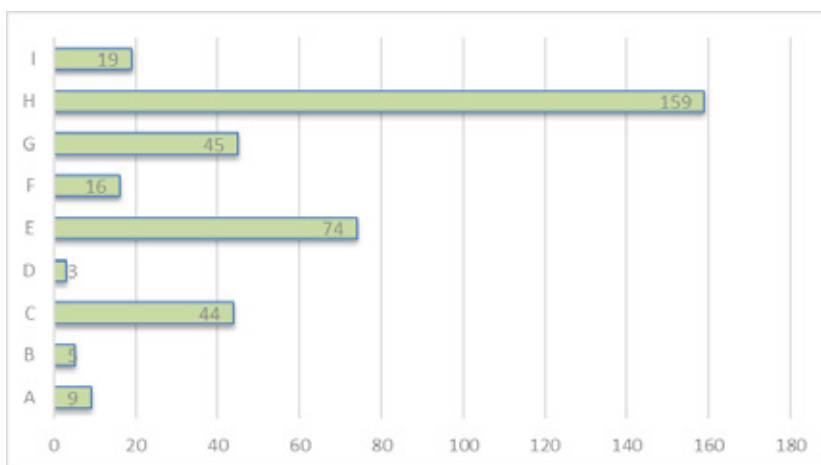


Figure 7. Different types of flora or vegetation survey of Deliblato Sands: A – Overview of the flora of Deliblato Sands; B – Overview of the vegetation of Deliblato Sands; C – Discovery of new taxa (or group of taxa) on Deliblato Sands; D – Discovery and description of new syntaxa in the area of Deliblato Sands; E – Various botanical studies that include individual taxa from Deliblato Sands; F – Analyses of characteristics of vegetation types on Deliblato sands; G – Various researches in the field of forestry; H – A broader analysis of the flora (regional or national level) where data from the Deliblato Sands are also presented; I – A broader analysis of the vegetation (regional or national level) where data from the Deliblato Sands are also presented

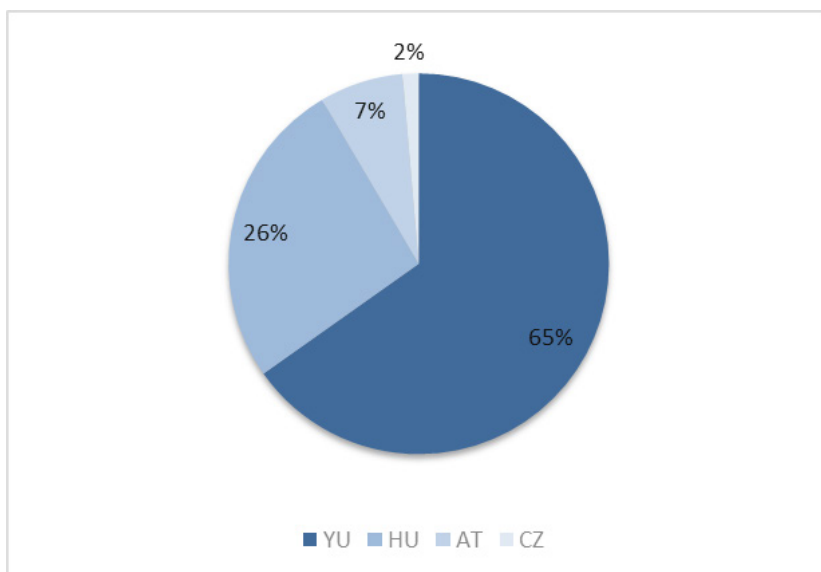


Figure 8. Origin of the publications: YU – former republic Yugoslavia; HU – Hungary; AT – Austria; CZ – Czech Republic

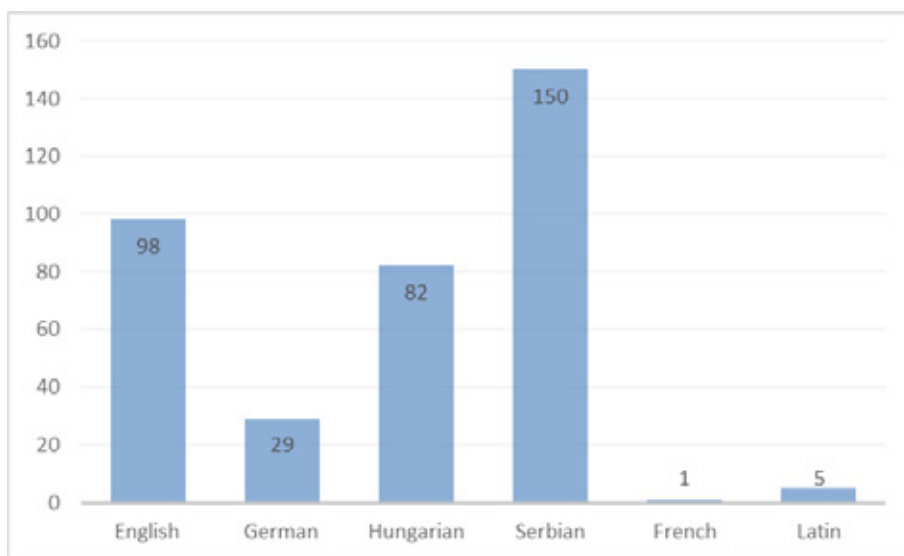


Figure 9. Languages of the publications about flora and vegetation of Deliblato Sands

According to this (Figure 9), the highest number of the publications are written in Serbian language (150), and also in English (98) and Hungarian (82). The latest publications are written in English.

From 365 publications about flora and vegetation of Deliblato Sands, 303 of them are articles or short reports in scientific journals. All these publications are published in 82 different scientific journals (Appendix 2). The highest number of articles is published in *Matica Srpska Journal for Natural Sciences* (*Zbornik Matice srpske za prirodne nauke*) – 26.

CONCLUSION

As a site of interest, Deliblato Sands were explored by many scientists, especially in the area of floristical and taxonomical research. Many researchers gave comprehensive overviews of present flora, and some of them gave details about specific taxa or group of taxa. Vegetation analyses were less published than surveys of flora or some aspects of plant taxa from Deliblato Sands. Despite the numerous floristic and several vegetation surveys on Deliblato Sands, there are still many unanswered questions and there is room for the contribution of future researchers.

In this sense, it is very important to resolve the status of taxa and syntaxa that have questionable presence or syn/taxonomical status.

It is especially important to direct the future research focus to the needs of protection of certain syntaxons, i.e. habitat types, and consider specific proposals for their preservation.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We sincerely appreciate Dr Branislava Z. Butorac (Institute for Nature Conservation of Vojvodina Province, Radnička 20a, Novi Sad 21000, Serbia) for generously providing the material, as well as for her valuable advice and insightful information.

The authors gratefully acknowledge the financial support of the Ministry of Science, Technological Development and Innovation of the Republic of Serbia (Grants No. 451-03-137/2025-03/ 200125 & 451-03-136/2025-03/ 200125).

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Appendix 1: The list of publications of the flora and vegetation of Deliblato Sands, according different types of survey: A – Overview of the flora of Deliblato Sands; B – Overview of vegetation of Deliblato Sands; C – Discovery of some taxa on Deliblato Sands; D – Description of some syntaxa in the area of Deliblato Sands; E – Various botanical studies that include individual taxa from Deliblato Sands; F – Analyses of characteristics of some vegetation types on Deliblato Sands; G – Various researches in the field of forestry; H – A broader analysis of the flora (regional or inter/national level) where data from the Deliblato Sands are also presented; I – A broader analysis of the vegetation (regional or inter/national level) where data from the Deliblato Sands are also presented

Reference	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
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2. Aćić S, Šilc U, Petrović M, Tomović G, Dajić-Stevanović Z (2015): Classification, ecology and biodiversity of Central Balkan dry grasslands. <i>Tuexenia</i> 35: 329–353.									X
3. Adamović L (1904): <i>Die Sandsteppen Serbiens</i> . Leipzig: Verlag von Wilhelm Engelmann. 617 p.									X
4. Ajtay J (1902): A deliblati futóhomokról. <i>Erdészeti Lapok</i> 41(1): 26–46.							X		
5. Ajtay J (1907): A boróka (<i>Juniperus communis</i>) bogyójának értékesítéséről. <i>Erdészeti Lapok</i> 46(4): 228–230.							X		
6. Ajtay J (1912): A deliblati kincstári homokpuszta ismertetése. <i>Erdészeti Lapok</i> 51(1): 25–42.							X		
7. Ajtay J (1914): Die Aufforstung der ärarischen Sandpusta Deliblat. In: L. Fekete und T. Blattny: <i>Die Verbreitung der forstlich wichtigen Bäume und Sträucher in ungarischem Staate</i> . Selmecbánya. 150p.							X		
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9. Ajtay J (1917b): A szappangyökér termelése a deliblati homokpusztán. <i>Erdészeti Lapok</i> 56(13–14): 327–329.							X		
10. Ajtay J (1931): Deliblat és az alföldfásítás. <i>Erdészeti Lapok</i> 70(5): 426–444.							X		
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12. Anačkov G (2009): <i>Taksonomija i horologija roda Allium L. 1754 (Amaryllidales, Alliaceae) u Srbiji</i> . Doktorska disertacija. Univerzitet u Novom Sadu, Prirodno-matematički fakultet.								X	
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15.	Andelić M, Merkulov Lj (1987): Prilog poznavanju anatomske građe vrste <i>Chrysopogon gryllus</i> (L.) Trin. sa dva lokaliteta u Deliblatskoj peščari. <i>Zbornik Matice srpske za prirodne nauke</i> 72: 53–61.					X				
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27.	Bernátsky J (1911b): A magyar Alföldön vadon termő orvosi növényekről. <i>Pótfüzetek a Természettudományi Közlönyhöz</i> 43 (101): 45–51.								X	
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39.	Borbás V (1876b): Újabb jelenségek a magyar flórában. <i>Mathematikai és Természettudományi Közlemények</i> 12: 75–88.			X						
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42.	Borbás V (1878a): Floristcai közlemények a magy. tud. akadémia által támogatott botanikai kutatásaimból. <i>Mathematikai és Természettudományi Közlemények</i> . 15: 265–372.			X						

43.	Borbás V (1878b): Vizsgálatok a hazai Arabisek és egyéb cruciferák körül. <i>Mathematikai és Természettudományi Közlemények</i> 15: 145–212.			X						
44.	Borbás V (1882): Apróbb közlemények: A keleti szarkaláb hazánkban, mint vetéseink követője. <i>Természettudományi Közöny</i> 14(159): 472–474.			X						
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46.	Borbás V (1885a): Különfélék. <i>Erdészeti Lapok</i> 24(5): 549–557.			X						
47.	Borbás V (1885b): Új félcsérje homokpusztáinkon. <i>Erdészeti Lapok</i> 24(3): 302–304.			X						
48.	Borbás V (1886a): <i>A magyar homokpuszták növényvilága meg a homokkötés</i> . Budapest: Szerzői kiadás. 23p.								X	
49.	Borbás V (1886b): Erdély florájának kis pótléka. <i>Magyar Növénytani Lapok</i> 10(111): 113–118.			X						
50.	Borbás V (1886c): <i>Cytisus Heuffelii</i> és <i>Cytisus Noëanus</i> homokkötő zanótbokrok. <i>Erdészeti Lapok</i> 25(6): 500–504.			X						
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52.	Borbás V (1892): Közép-Európa, különösen Magyarország kakukfűveinek ismertetése (Symbolae ad Thymos Europae mediae, praecipue Hungariae cognoscendos). <i>Mathematikai és Természettudományi Közlemények</i> 24: 37–116.			X						
53.	Borbás V (1893): Növényikrek, különösen ikerlevelek. <i>Pótfüzetek a Természettudományi Közönyhöz</i> 25(24): 121–135.			X						
54.	Borbás V (1898): A fogörömfű hazai fajairól. <i>Természettudományi Füzetek</i> 21(3–4): 441–472.			X						
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345. Wagner J (1898): Adatok hazánk flórájához. <i>Természettudományi Füzetek</i> 21(1–2): 179–192.								X	
346. Wagner J (1906): <i>Fritillaria Degeniana</i> nov. sp. <i>Magyar Botanikai Lapok</i> 5(5–7): 182–195.			X						
347. Wagner J (1911a): Az <i>Artemisia latifolia</i> Led. Délmagyarországon. <i>Magyar Botanikai Lapok</i> 10(1–2): 2–9.			X						
348. Wagner (1911b): Apró közlemények: A <i>Xanthium echinatum</i> Murr. (<i>X. italicum</i> Moret.) harmadik termőhelye hazánkban. <i>Magyar Botanikai Lapok</i> 10(4–7): 246.			X						
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350. Wagner J (1913): A delibláti kincstári homokpuszta ibolyái. Die <i>Viola</i> -Arten des Deliblater ärarischen Sandgebietes. <i>Ungarische Botanische Blätter</i> 12: 31–37.	X								
351. Wagner J (1914a): <i>Quercus Simonkaniana</i> Wagn. <i>Magyar Botanikai Lapok</i> 13(1–5): 53–55.			X						
352. Wagner J (1914b): <i>Sium lancifolium</i> M. B. Magyarországon/ <i>Sium lancifolium</i> M. B. in Ungarn. <i>Magyar Botanikai Lapok</i> 13(1–5): 56–57.								X	
353. Wagner J (1915): <i>Cytisus Vadasii</i> (<i>C. austriacus</i> L. var. <i>Noëanus</i> Rb. × <i>C. ratisbonensis</i> Schaff. f. <i>virgatus</i> Heuff. J. Wagn. Selmezbánya: Die Vegetation der ärarischen Sandpuszta Deliblát. 1914. S. 52). <i>Magyar Botanikai Lapok</i> 14(1–4): 78–80.			X						
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355. Waldstein-Wartenbur FP, Kitaibel P (1799–1802): <i>Descriptions et icones plantarum rariorum Hungariae</i> . Vol. 1. Viennae: Typis Matthiae Andreae Schmidt, Caes. Reg. Aul. Typogr. 182 p.								X	
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358. Wessely J (1873): <i>Der europäische flugsand und seine kultur: Besprochen im Hinblick auf Ungarn und die Banater wüste insbesondere</i> . Wien: Faesy & Frick, 378 p.									X
359. Wierzbicki P (1840): Reise-Bericht. Uebersicht botanischer Excursionen, die P. Wierzbicki im Jahre 1839 zu Orawicza und in den umliegenden Gegenden zu machen Gelegenheit hatte. <i>Flora oder allgemeine botanische Zeitung</i> (Regensburg), 23(23): 363–368.								X	

360. Wierzbicki P (1842a): Bericht über botanische Excursionen im Banate. <i>Flora oder allgemeine botanische Zeitung</i> (Regensburg) 25(17): 257–270.									X	
361. Wierzbicki P (1842b): Bericht über botanische Excursionen im Banate. <i>Flora oder allgemeine botanische Zeitung</i> (Regensburg) 25(18): 273–288.									X	
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363. Zahn HK (1910): Die ungarischen Hieracien des Ungarischen National-Museums zu Budapest, Zugleich v. Beitrag zur Kenntniss der Hieracien Ungarns und der Balkanländer. <i>Annales Musei Nationalis Hungarici</i> 8(1): 34–106.									X	
364. Živanović P (1979): Anatomsko i fiziološko-ekološka proučavanja vrste <i>Thymus glabrescens</i> Willd. subvar. <i>firmus</i> (Lyka) Diklić. <i>Glasnik Prirodnjačkog muzeja u Beogradu, serija B – Biološke nauke</i> 34: 105–126.					X					
365. Zlatković B, Anačkov G, Boža P, Adamović D (1998): Distribution of species of the genus <i>Oenothera</i> L. (Myrtales, Oenotheraceae) in Serbia. <i>Thaiszia Journal of Botany</i> 8(1): 43–51.					X					

Appendix 2. List of scientific journals selected by researchers for publishing results of floristic and vegetation surveys on Deliblato Sands.

Journals with the highest number of published articles with tis topics are green highlighted

1. Acta biologica Iugoslavica, serija D – Ekologija	3
2. Acta Biologica Szeged	1
3. Acta biologica. Acta literarum ac scientiarum regiae universitatis hungaricae Francisco-Josephinae, sectio A) biologica scientiarum naturalium	1
4. Acta Botanica Croatica	1
5. Acta Botanica Hungarica	2
6. Acta Botanica Scientiarum Hungaricae	1
7. Acta Herbologica	2
8. Acta Veterinaria Beograd	1
9. Advanced Technologies	1
10. Allelopathy	2
11. Allgemeine Botanische Zeitschrift für Systematik, Floristik, Pflanzengeographie	2
12. Annalen des Naturhistorischen Museums in Wien	2
13. Annales Musei Nationalis Hungarici ~ Természetrizsi Füzetek	11
14. Applied Ecology and Environmental Research	2
15. Aquatic invasions	1

16. Arhiv bioloških nauka ~ Archives of Biological Sciences	17
17. Biologica Nyssana	1
18. Botanica Serbica	3
19. Botanikai közlemények ~ Növénytani közlemények	9
20. Bulletin of the Natural History Museum in Belgrade ~ Glasnik Prirodnjačkog muzeja u Beogradu, serija B – Biološke nauke	20
21. Central European Journal of Biology	1
22. Cryptogamie, Bryologie	1
23. Czech Journal of Animal Science	1
24. Deliblatski pesak. Zbornik radova 1-6.	12
25. Diversity	1
26. Ecography	1
27. Erdészeti Lapok	17
28. Feddes Repertorium	1
29. Flora oder allgemeine botanische Zeitung (Regensburg)	5
30. Folia Geobotanica	1
31. Food Chemistry	1
32. Forests	2
33. Genetika	1
34. Georgikon for Agriculture	1
35. Glasnik Instituta za botaniku i Botaničke bašte Univerziteta u Beogradu	2
36. Glasnik Prirodnjačkog muzeja u Beogradu, serija C – Šumarstvo i lov	2
37. Glasnik Republičkog zavoda za zaštitu prirode i prirodnjačkog muzeja u Titogradu	1
38. Glasnik Šumarskog fakulteta	15
39. Global Ecology and Conservation	1
40. Hemijska Industrija	1
41. Horticulturæ	1
42. Indian Journal of Traditional Knowledge	2
43. Journal of Essential Oil Research	1
44. Journal of Forest Science	1
45. Journal of Plant Ecology	1
46. Journal of the Serbian Chemical Society	1
47. Journal of Vegetation Science	1
48. Land	1
49. Magyar Botanikai Lapok	16
50. Magyar Növénytani Lapok	2
51. Matematikai és Természettudományi közlemények	15
52. Molecules	1
53. Neobiota	1

54. Nova Acta Leopoldina	1
55. Österreichische botanische Zeitschrift	4
56. Pharmaceuticals	2
57. Phytologia Balcanica	1
58. Plant, Cell & Environment	1
59. Plant Systematics and Evolution	1
60. Plants	2
61. Saudi Pharmaceutical Society Journal	1
62. Scientific Reports	1
63. Selekcija i semenarstvo	1
64. Studia botanica hungarica	4
65. Šumarski glasnik	1
66. Šumarski list	4
67. Šumarstvo	11
68. Természettudományi közlöny; Pótfüzetek a Természettudományi közlönyhöz	9
69. Thaiszia Journal of Botany	1
70. Tiszia	1
71. Topola	2
72. Tuexenia	3
73. Unija bioloških naučnih društava Jugoslavije, serija G – Biosistematika	8
74. Univerzitet u Novom Sadu, Zbornik radova Prirodno-matematičkog fakulteta, serija za biologiju.	10
75. Verhandlungen des zoologisch-botanischen Vereins in Wien	1
76. Willdenowia	1
77. Wulfenia	1
78. Zaštita bilja	1
79. Zaštita prirode	7
80. Zbornik Matice srpske za prirodne nauke	26
81. Zbornik radova Instituta za šumarstvo i drvnu industriju	1
82. Zootaxa	1

ИСТОРИЈАТ ФЛОРИСТИЧКИХ И ВЕГЕТАЦИЈСКИХ ИСТРАЖИВАЊА ДЕЛИБЛАТСКЕ ПЕШЧАРЕ

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РЕЗИМЕ: Због својих јединствених природних карактеристика, Делиблатска пешчара је одувек привлачила бројне истраживаче који се баве проучавањем флоре и вегетације. Први писани подаци о ботаничком проучавању овог подручја датирају из 1800. године и садрже вредне податке о флори. У традицији дугој 225 година, инспирација и истраживачи нису нестали до данас. Објављено је 365 публикација на тему проучавања неког аспекта флоре или вегетације Делиблатске пешчаре. Већина публикација представља неке специфичне таксоне или групе таксона у Делиблатској пешчари као део ширег истраживачког подручја (159). Већина првих налаза биљних врста забележена је у периоду истраживања 1951–2025. У истом периоду објављено је највише публикација које се баве анализом флоре или вегетације Делиблатске пешчаре, као ужег подручја (укупно 253). Најпродуктивнији аутор са највећим доприносом у флористичким подацима Делиблатске пешчаре је Меланија Обрадовић, која је са сарадницима објавила 19 публикација о флори овог подручја. Највећи број публикација или истраживача био је из Србије, тачније бивше републике Југославије (238). Кроз историју су допринели и истраживачи из Мађарске, Аустрије и Чешке. Овај рад указује да Специјални резерват природе „Делиблатска пешчара” наставља да буде непресушан извор инспирације за ботаничке науке, с обзиром да број публикација расте из године у годину, како домаћих тако и страних истраживача.

КЉУЧНЕ РЕЧИ: Банат; Banater Sandwüste; Банатска пешчара; Бело брдо; Биелобрдо; Delibláti-homokpuszta; Делиблатска пешчара; историјски преглед; Војводина