

BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

3rd International Conference on Plant Biology (22nd SPSS Meeting)



9-12 JUNE 2018
BELGRADE

Serbian Plant Physiology Society

Institute for Biological Research "Siniša Stanković", University of Belgrade

Faculty of Biology, University of Belgrade

**3rd International Conference
on Plant Biology
(22nd SPPS Meeting)**



9-12 June 2018, Belgrade

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CIP - Каталогизacija у публикацији - Народна библиотека Србије, Београд
581(048)(0.034.2)

INTERNATIONAL Conference on Plant Biology (3 ; 2018 ; Belgrade)

[Book of Abstracts] [Електронски извор] / 3rd International Conference on Plant Biology [and] 22nd SPPS Meeting, 9-12 June 2018, Belgrade ; [organized by] Serbian Plant Physiology Society [and] Institute for Biological Research "Siniša Stanković", University of Belgrade [and] Faculty of Biology, University of Belgrade ; [editor Branka Uzelac]. - Belgrade : Serbian Plant Physiology Society : University, Institute for Biological Research "Siniša Stanković" : University, Faculty of Biology, 2018 (Beograd : Друштво за физиологију биљака Србије). - 1 USB fleš memorija ; 1 x 3 x 8 cm

Тираж 230. - Регистар.

ISBN 978-86-912591-4-3 (SPPS)

1. Друштво за физиологију биљака Србије. Састанак (22 ; 2018 ; Београд)

2. Институт за биолошка истраживања "Синиша Станковић" (Београд)

а) Ботаника - Апстрактни

COBISS.SR-ID 264421900

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<u>Publishers</u>	Serbian Plant Physiology Society Institute for Biological Research "Siniša Stanković", University of Belgrade Faculty of Biology, University of Belgrade
<u>Editor</u>	Branka Uzelac
<u>Graphic design</u>	Dejan Matekalo
<u>Prepress</u>	Marija G. Gray
<u>Electronic edition</u>	230 pcs

Aggressiveness of *Monilinia* spp. towards detached plum fruit

PP5-11

Jovana Hrustić¹, Milica Mihajlović¹, Darko Jevremović², Milan Dragičević³, Brankica Tanović¹
(jovana.hrustic@pestring.org.rs)

¹ Institute of Pesticides and Environmental Protection, Belgrade, Serbia

² Fruit Research Institute, Čačak, Serbia

³ Institute for Biological Research "Siniša Stanković", University of Belgrade, Serbia

Stone fruit species are by far the most important for total fruit production in Serbia, with plum being the most important. Over the last five years, total annual plum production amounted to over 500,000 tons, placing Serbia among the three top producers in the world and the first in Europe. However, plum is severely affected by brown rot disease that occurs every year, resulting in significant losses. *Monilinia laxa* and *Monilinia fructigena* are widely distributed brown rot causal agents, with first reports of their presence and significance in Serbia originating from the middle of the 20th century. *Monilinia fructicola*, the most destructive pathogen of *Monilinia* spp., has recently been introduced into Serbia. Its spreading in stone fruit orchards has already been observed. The aim of this research was to compare aggressiveness of newly introduced *M. fructicola* with well-established *M. laxa* and *M. fructigena* species towards plum fruit, in order to assess the potential of *M. fructicola* to repress and replace the other two species in Serbian plum orchards. Unwounded and wounded fruits of two plum cultivars at three developmental stages were inoculated with *M. fructicola*, *M. laxa*, and *M. fructigena*. Seven days after inoculation, the fruits were visually examined for symptoms of brown rot. A CART model, describing the probability of infection establishment was constructed. The results showed that wounding of fruits, developmental stage of fruits and species of the pathogen had significant effects on the incidence of brown rot, while the effect of cultivar was not significant.

Keywords: brown rot, stone fruit, disease incidence

This work is supported by the Ministry of Education, Science and Technological Development of the Republic of Serbia, Grant Nos. III46008 and OI173024.

Coriander essential oil in battle against *Staphylococcus aureus* and *Candida albicans*

PP5-12

Marina Kostić¹, Marija Smiljković¹, Snežana Sanković Babić²,
Tatjana Marković³, Jasmina Glamočlija¹, Ana Ćirić¹, Marina Soković¹
(kosticmarince89@gmail.com)

¹ Department of Plant physiology, Institute for Biological research "Siniša Stanković", University of Belgrade, Belgrade, Serbia

² Clinic for otorhinolaryngology, Clinical hospital Centre Zvezdara, Belgrade, Serbia

³ Institute for Medicinal Plant Research "Josif Pančić", Belgrade, Serbia

Increased prevalence of antimicrobial-resistant strains in immunocompromised patients is a major clinical challenge for the treatment of *Staphylococcus aureus* and *Candida albicans* infections, and it has prompted the search for potent, novel antibacterial drugs or complementary agents against resistant pathogens which with new targets or novel mechanisms, distinct from