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РОССИИ И ХОРВАТИИ В ДУБРОВНИКЕ**

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выделены из корневой системы растений, длительно произрастающих в условиях урбанизации с высоким содержанием солей тяжелых металлов. Грибы культивируются на питательной среде вне корневой системы растений. Их видовая принадлежность установлена методами микроскопирования и молекулярного анализа ДНК в лаборатории Лейбницкого института овощных и декоративных культур (г. Берлин). Схемы экспериментов включают изучение пределов выносливости грибов, затем инокуляцию тестовых растений культурами гриба, а также популяциями грибов, предварительно адаптированными к действию экстремального фактора, исследование влияния инокуляции на выносливость растений. Для оценки адаптивных реакций растений используются показатели содержания: фотосинтетических пигментов; веществ с антиоксидантной активностью и ферментов, участвующих в их синтезе; малонового диальдегида. Оценивается степень развития грибной инфекции в корневой системе растений.

Установлено, что инокуляция растений культурами грибов не всегда приводит к формированию адаптивных реакций, в то время как использование в качестве инокулята адаптированных популяций грибов имеет весьма положительный эффект, особенно при воздействии высоких концентраций хрома и свинца, непрерывного температурного стресса (температуры воздуха выше +37°C). Эти факты свидетельствуют о наиболее эффективном партнерстве *Cylindrocarpon magnusianum* и *Fusarium equiseti* и растений именно в стрессовых для растений условиях.

PERSPECTIVES FOR THE USE OF ROOT MICROMYCETES IN PLANT RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

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The scientific community has increased interest in the study of the role of plants' consortium relationships with root micromycetes. Certain successes have been achieved in studying the role of endomycorrhiza and its most common form, arbuscular mycorrhiza, which is characteristic of most modern phylogenetic groups of plants and is represented in all biomes of the globe. However, the practical use of this group is limited, which is a consequence of their obligate symbiotrophy (Wilkinson, 2001; Ijdo et al., 2011). In this regard, the study of the role of other groups of fungal root endophytes and their individual representatives in the formation of resistance mechanisms in higher plants is of particular interest. This diverse group of fungi can have a profound effect on plant communities by providing plant resistance to abiotic and biotic stresses. Some of the promising representatives are *Cylindrocarpon magnusianum* and *Fusarium equiseti*. These species are able to maintain the growth of cultural mycelium in conditions of high oil content, under the action of high osmotic pressure in the substrate. Experiments with plants inoculated with these fungi have shown their ability to influence plant physiology, which opens up prospects for their use as agents for increasing salt tolerance and heat resistance of plants (Sogonov and Velikanov, 2004; Amaral et al., 2009; Bukharina and Islamova, 2016; Bukharina et al., 2019).

The aim of our research is to study the effect of inoculation with the fungus *C. magnusianum* and *F. equiseti* cultures on the formation of adaptive plants' reactions to the action of stress factors - high concentrations of salts, including heavy metal salts, in the substrate and to the action of temperature stress. Mushroom cultures were isolated from the root system of plants growing for a long time in urban soils with a high content of heavy

metal salts. Mushrooms are cultivated in a nutrient medium outside the root system of plants. Their species identity was established by microscopy and molecular DNA analysis in the laboratory of the Leibniz Institute of Vegetable and Ornamental Crops (Berlin). Experimental schemes include studying the limits of fungal endurance, then inoculation of test plants with fungal cultures, as well as fungal populations previously adapted to the action of an extreme factor, and studying the inoculation effect on plant hardness. To assess the adaptive responses of plants the following content indicators are used: photosynthetic pigments; substances with antioxidant activity and enzymes involved in their synthesis; malonic dialdehyde. The development degree of fungal infection in the root system of plants is estimated.

It has been established that inoculation of plants with fungal cultures does not always lead to the formation of adaptive responses, while the use of adapted populations of fungi as inoculum has a very positive effect, especially when exposed to high concentrations of chromium and lead, continuous temperature stress (air temperature above + 37 ° C). These facts indicate the most effective partnership between *Cylindrocarpon magnusianum* and *Fusarium equiseti* and plants precisely under stressful conditions for plants.

EVALUATION OF ANTHROPOGENIC IMPACT ON THE MARINE ENVIRONMENT OF NATIONAL PARK BRIJUNI IN THE CROATIA

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Today, anthropogenic pressure is more and more pronounced, especially when we talk about the coastal zone, where due to the large population and natural beauty of these areas are intertwined many activities, the most important of which are fishing and aquaculture, maritime transport, tourism, agriculture and industry. Excessive anthropogenic pressure results in the appearance of toxic compounds in the environment, especially heavy metals, and the main problem is their ability to accumulate in sediment, which results by entering of these compounds into living organisms and their spread through the food chain due to changes in sediment geochemistry.

The national park is considered the most important category of nature protection. Brijuni National Park includes 14 islands with an area of 743.30 ha, while the total sea area covers 2651.70 ha and represents a very popular tourist area.

The sediment analysis was carried out at 5 sites in the National Park Brijuni in Croatia to determine the differences between sites with different intensity of anthropogenic influence, different degrees of protection and allowed activities in this area. Locations are divided by the intensity of anthropogenic impacts and the possibility of pollution.

Geochemical and mineral characteristics of sediments were defined at these locations in order to determine the differences between these sites based on the different strength of anthropogenic impact on them.

The X-ray diffraction (XRD) analysis showed a homogenous mineral content that reflects the geological structure of National Park Brijuni. By using the X-ray fluorescence analysis (XRF) it was determined the concentrations of major, minor and potentially toxic elements (PTE) on each site. The pollution level, the geo-accumulation index (I_{GEO}) and the enrichment factor (EF) for each PTE for each location were also calculated.