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ABSTRACTS APSTRAKTI

**14th Symposium
on the Flora of Southeastern Serbia
and Neighboring Regions**

Kladovo 26 to 29 June 2022

**14. Simpozijum
o flori jugoistočne Srbije
i susednih regiona**

Kladovo 26. do 29. jun 2022.

Niš-Belgrade, 2022

Acknowledgements. This work was financially supported by the Ministry of Education, Science and Technological Development, Republic of Serbia (Project No. 451-03-68/2022-14/200222).

The new data on the variability of essential oil of *Teucrium montanum* L. from Balkan Peninsula

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Teucrium montanum L. is a semi-woody, evergreen small shrub, widely distributed in Europe occurring from the seacoast to the subalpine and alpine belts. The study aimed to investigate and compare the chemical composition of essential oil of aerial parts of *T. montanum* from 24 populations collected from West, Central, and South West Balkans. The essential oils were obtained by hydrodistillation and qualitative and quantitative analysis was performed by GC-FID and GC-MS. The dominant compounds were oxidized sesquiterpenes (24.83–85.75%), then sesquiterpene hydrocarbons (3.00–62.81%), and oxidized monoterpenes (0–27.78%). Cluster analysis revealed 10 clearly separated groups. First group (Žumberak) is completely separated and characterized by high germacrene-D-4-ol (63.17%), the second (Gjergjevice) by high shyobunol (51.23%), the third (Vratna) by high (dehydro)-sesquicineole-acetate (45.29%), the fourth (Ostrovice) by high *epi*- α -cadinol (36.80%), the fifth (Nera canyon) by high limonene (36.65%), sixth group (Orovica, Sićevo, Galičica) by high *cis*-sesquisabinene hydrate (18.73–29.05%), seventh group (Štrpce, Dobrilovina) by high γ -cadinene (13.43–23.06%), eighth group (Tara, Durmitor, Biokovo, Fužine) by moderate germacrene-D-4-ol (19.76–23.44%), and the ninth large group (Potoci, Lovćen, Orjen, Premantura, Vodice, Pletvar, Senj, Oštarije, Trebinje, Korita) by germacren D (6.15–33.87%). Such a high variability needs more research to define relationships among populations.

Acknowledgements. This research was funded by the Ministry of Education, Science and Technological Development, Republic of Serbia through Grant Agreement with University of Belgrade-Faculty of Pharmacy No: 451-03-68/2022-14/200161.