

A NEW SILVER FIR ASSOCIATION ON THE LJUBLJANSKO BARJE (*LAMIO ORVALAE-ABIETETUM* ASS. NOVA)

NOVA JELOVA ZDRUŽBA NA LJUBLJANSKEM BARJU (*LAMIO ORVALAE-ABIETETUM* ASS. NOVA)

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ABSTRACT

A new silver fir association on the Ljubljansko barje

A new forest association *Lamio orvalae-Abietetum* ass. nova is described on isolated sites on Ljubljansko barje. Their existence is enabled by the ecological conditions, above all the bedrock and soil and the air humidity.

Key words: phytocenology, ecology, Ljubljansko barje, *Lamio-Abietetum*.

IZVLEČEK

Nova jelova združba na Ljubljanskem barju

Opisana je nova gozdna združba *Lamio orvalae-Abietetum* ass. nova. na osamelcih Ljubljanskega barja. Njen obstoj omogočajo ekološke razmere, predvsem geološka podlaga in tla ter vlažna zračna klima.

Ključne besede: fitocenologija, ekologija, Ljubljansko barje, *Lamio-Abietetum*.

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1 INTRODUCTION

Some time ago in May 1997, I phytocenologically inventoried an interesting silver fir phytocoenosis in two solitary sites on the Ljubljansko barje (Ig, 335 m; Kot 310 m). They were predominantly covered by silver fir (*Abies alba*) with individual European ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*), pedunculate oak (*Quercus robur*), sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*) and wych elm (*Ulmus glabra*). These companion trees are characteristic species of fresh to damp soils, which also applies to fir. In addition to the aforementioned tree species, sessile oak (*Quercus petraea*) and Norway spruce (*Picea abies*) are also present. Norway spruce is for the most part secondarily included in fir stands. The presence of sessile oak is normal in the context of the aforementioned tree species; although it prefers dry to moist soils, it is not averse to fresh soils. In view of the quantitative presence of fir, we are of the opinion that it is a fir associa-

tion on fresh carbonate soils and damp atmospheric climate, especially in autumn and partially spring. For now, around twelve fir associations are recognised in Slovenia, of which seven are on acidic and five on carbonate soils. They have been described by eight researchers: Belec, Horvat, Ž. Košir², Marinček, Oberdorfer, Vukelić & Baričević and Wraber (in ŠILC & ČARNI 2012) and TREGUBOV (1962). The most widespread and covering larger areas are the acidophilus fir associations *Bazzanio-Abietetum* M. Wraber 1958, *Galio rotundifolii-Abietetum* M. Wraber 1959 and *Dryopterido affinis-Abietetum* Ž. Košir nom. inval. All other fir associations appear on smaller areas. In view of the aforementioned ecological conditions of solitary sites on the Ljubljansko barje and, consequently, also the special floristic composition, we find that it is a new silver fir association *Lamio orvalae-Abietetum* ass. nova.

2 METHODS

We inventoried both silver fir sites according to the Central European method (BRAUN-BLANQUET 1964) and continued the research in the sense of this method. Mala flora Slovenije (MARTINČIČ et al. 2007) is the

nomenclature source for the names of ferns and seed plants. The nomenclature source for the names of mosses was Kleine Kryptogamenflora (GAMS 1957).

3 ECOLOGICAL CONDITIONS

Ljubljansko barje is located in an area with a mean annual air temperature of 21 °C and mean annual precipitation of 1500 mm (ATLAS klime SFRJ 1969). The microclimate of the solitary sites is probably a little colder, with higher air humidity, caused by occasional more or less extensive flooding in the locality. In general, the area is classified into continental climate.

The bedrock of the solitary sites is of tertiary age. It could be classified into light grey massiv limestone. In some parts there can be a colourful bedrock of sandstone and tuffite limestone, interspersed in places with chert (GRAD & FERJANČIČ 1968). In our case we consider that massiv limestone predominates.

We did not perform more detailed research of the soils. In view of the temporary review of the soils we classify them into carbonate brown soils on limestone (brown calcareous soil, Chromic Cambisols) or even into dystric brown soils on sandstone (GRČMAN et al. ed. 2015). The soils are interwoven mosaically but brown calcareous soils predominate, which is also indicated by the majority basophilous flora. The surrounding for the most part eutric or dystric amphigley in the peat soils does not have an influence on the studied objects because both sites are raised a few metres above the mire (peat) ground.

² Ž. KOŠIR (1994, 2010) distinguishes a number of fir associations, which are supposed to be made from subassociations of fir-beech forest but this has not been scientifically proved.

4 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Structure of the association

Silver fir – *Abies alba* is dominant in both stands of the new association – *Lamio orvalae-Abietetum ass. nova*; other tree species, pedunculate oak – *Quercus robur*, sessile oak – *Q. petraea*, European ash – *Fraxinus excelsior*, sycamore – *Acer pseudoplatanus*, wych elm – *Ulmus glabra* are associated with it. In the second site (as in the second relevé), planted spruce – *Picea abies* is present in a larger amount. In terms of floristic composition, the association is very uniform, diagnostic species of the order *Fagetales*, class *Querco-Fagetea* absolutely predominate in it and for sinsystematic classification, southeast European-Ilyrian species of the alliance *Aremonio-Fagion* are important. We additionally classify to southeast European-Ilyrian species the acidophilous species *Aposeris foetida*. Because of the extremely small number of species, we classified species from the alliances *Carpinion* (*Vinca minor*, *Rosa arvensis*, *Prunus avium*), *Tilio-Acerion* (*Staphylea pinnata*), *Quercetalia pubescens* (*Fraxinus ornus*, *Sorbus aria*, *Homalothecium lutescens*) and *Quercetalia roboris-petraeae* (*Quercus robur*) into the class *Querco-Fagetea*, where they also belong in terms of hierarchical sinsystematic values. Species, diagnos-

tic for the alliance of maple and elm are characteristic species of moist forests, which are joined by tall herb species in which could be classified also hygrophilous Illyrian species *Lamium orvala*, which with its coverage characterizes the researched community. Of types of beech forest, the following are moisture loving: *Galeobdolon flavidum*, *Pulmonaria officinalis*, *Sambucus nigra* and *Arum maculatum*. To hygrophilous species could be added the mesophilous species *Aegopodium podagraria*, which is very widespread in some places.

The biological spectrum of the association *Lamio orvalae-Abietetum* shows that the living conditions of the phytocoenosis are more or less normal for survival or they correspond to the living conditions of the temperate zone. The stands of this association thrive in more or less favourable site conditions but not in optimal ones (Table 1). This is also confirmed by horological analysis of the geoelements, which indicates prevailing colder floral elements (European, Euroasiatic, Eurosiberian, Circumboreal, Paleotemperate, Alpine-Carpathian, Arctic-Alpine species) (Table 2). Among them the most numerous are European and Euroasiatic geoelements, which in terms of their distribution are also the commonest in the temperate zone.

Table 1: Biological spectrum of the association *Lamio orvalae-Abietetum*

Life form	number	%
PHANEROPHYTES	22	28.6
Stemmed (P. scap.)	10	13.0
Tufted (P. caesp.)	6	7.8
Nanophanerophyte	4	5.2
Climbing (P. lian.)	2	2.6
CHAMAEPHYTES	9	11.7
Mosses (B. Ch.)	8	10.4
Creepers (Ch. rept.)	1	1.3
HEMICRYPTOPHYTES	26	33.8
Stemmed (H. scap.)	16	20.8
Rosette (H. ros.)	4	5.2
Tufted (H. caesp.)	3	3.9
Creepers (H. rept.)	2	2.6
Biennials (H. bien.)	1	1.3
GEOPHYTES	19	24.6
with rhizomes (G. rhiz.)	17	22.0
with bulbs (G. bulb.)	2	2.6
TEROPHYTES	1	1.3
Stemmed (T. scap.)	1	1.3
TOTAL	77	100.0

Table 2: Horological groups (Poldini 1991) in the association *Lamio orvalae-Abietetum*

GEOELEMENTS	number	%
European	21	27.3
Euroasiatic	11	14.2
Mediterranean-montane	7	9.1
Eurosiberian	7	9.1
Circumboreal	5	6.5
Paleotemperate	4	5.2
Pontic	4	5.2
Mediterranean-Atlantic	3	3.9
Northern Illyrian	2	2.6
Southern Illyrian	1	1.3
Mediterranean-Pontic	1	1.3
Alpine-Carpathian	1	1.3
Arctic-Alpine	1	1.3
Cosmopolitan	1	1.3
Unspecified mosses	8	10.4
TOTAL	77	100.00

Characteristic and differential species

In accordance with the ecological conditions of the phytocoenosis of the association *Lamio orvalae-Abietetum* we decided on the following characteristic species of the association: *Abies alba*, Mill. a montane-Mediterranean species that dominates other associated tree species. It is characteristic that it gives preference to habitats with greater soil and atmospheric moisture. It is similar with the Northern Illyrian species *Laminum orvala* L., which has abundant and optimal growth and dense settlement under the aforementioned ecological conditions, which is expressed by high median cover values. The species *Lamium orvala* with other South-east-European-Ilyrian species (*Hacquetia epipactis*, *Omphalodes verna*, *Cyclamen purpurascens*, *Calamintha grandiflora*, *Aremonia agrimonoides*) places the association in the Illyrian phytogeographic province and Illyrian alliance *Aremonio-Fagion*. We also chose *Vinca minor* L. as a characteristic species of the association, which is otherwise widespread from Galicia in Spain, southern England, Central Europe and through Pannonia to the east. Despite its wide distribution, MEUSEL et al. (1978) stress its primary distribution in

the Northern Illyrian space. Sites of the association *Lamio orvalae-Abietetum* suit it because it is a fresh to moisture-loving species of the colline belt.

As distinguishing species of the association *Lamio orvalae-Abietetum* we chose the European species *Fraxinus excelsior* and *Quercus robur*. Both species occupy moist habitats or merely fresh soil more or less intermixed with silicate rocks, as is probable in our case. Both species are or were native to the Ljubljansko barje, where they construct or constructed independent stands of peat forest phytocoenoses. They have a subordinate role in the association *Lamio orvalae-Abietetum* but indicate the wider ecological conditions of the area.

The nomenclature definition of the association is:
Lamio orvalae-Abietetum ass. nova.

Holotype: relevé 1 in phytocenological table.

Characteristic species of the association: *Abies alba*, *Laminum orvala*.

Differential species of the association: *Fraxinus excelsior*, *Quercus robur*.

We classify the association into the Illyrian alliance *Aremonio-Fagion*.

5 CONCLUSIONS

Phytocoenoses of the association *Lamio orvalae-Abietetum* are governed by the ecological conditions that prevail on the Ljubljansko barje. In this area there is more atmospheric and slightly increased ground moisture. Ground moisture is mainly dependent on the bedrock parent material, which is mosaically interwoven between the predominant limestone and a minor part of sandstone. Various soils have developed on the different bedrock: from the majority carbonate brown to the minority moister dystric brown soils. The openness and non-forested nature of the Ljubljansko barje enable major oscillations of daily and annual temperature, especially with a lack of wind. The damp cold and the soaked peat soils contribute to the low temperature, especially in early spring, autumn and winter. These ecological conditions favour more mesophilous flora of beech forests, which in this phytocenosis prevail over the expected flora of plains.

Phytocoenoses of the association *Lamio orvalae-Abietetum* approximate floristically and ecologically to lower mountain phytocoenoses of the association *Abieti-Fagetum clematidetosum* Tregubov 1958 nom. mscr. Košir (1994: 67) classified these phytocoenoses into an independent association *Clematido vitalbae-Abietetum* (Tregubov 1958 n. inver.). Ž. Košir 1994 nom. prov. (DAKSKOBLER & MARINČEK 2009: 50). Ž. Košir (1994: 67) finds that the phytocoenosis of the association *Clematido vitalbae-Abietetum* (= *Abieti-Fagetum clamatidetosum*) grows on a mixed carbonate-noncarbonate geological basis, which is similar to the

association *Lamio orvalae-Abietum*. The findings of Košir are to date general and it is necessary to restudy lowland stands of the sub-association *Abieti-Fagetum clematidetosum*: whether it is an extra zonal beech or an independent fir phytocoenosis, which would even be possible to classify into the association *Lamio orvalae-Abietetum*. KUTNAR et al. (2012: 205) favoured a sub-association, which is validly described as *Omphalodo-Fagetum* (Tregubov 1957) Marinček et al. 1993 var. geogr. *Calamintha gradiflora* Surina 2002 *asaretosum europaeae* Puncer 1980 (= *Omphalodo-Fagetum* (Tregubov 1957) Marinček et al. 1963 *clematidetosum*). In view of the incompleteness of Košir's (1994, 2010) formation of the lowland fir-beech association *Omphalodo (Abieti)-Fagetum clematidetosum* in *Clematido-Abietetum*, we include our association *Lamio orvalae-Abietetum*, as it is now known, among the first in the Illyrian alliance of beech forests *Aremonio-Fagion*.

The question arises of whether perhaps the association *Lamio orvalae-Abietetum* is a different association in which there should be managed (cut) beech in a lowland form of fir-beech forest, i.e., in the subassociation *Omphalodo Fagetum clematidetosum*. This is not very likely because we did not find beech in the census plots, nor a high cover value of the leading distinguishing species of the subassociation *Clematis vitalba*. Neutral and acidic fir forests thrive at lower altitudes, where there is enough atmospheric humidity and adequately acidic soil for our stands.

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PHYTOCOENOLOGICAL TABLE (Fitocenološka tabela)***LAMIO ORVALAE-ABIETETUM* ass. nova**

Sinsistematsical characteristic (Sinsistematska pripadnost)	Number of relevé (Zaporedna številka popisa)	1	2	
	Altitude in m (Nadmorska višina v m)	335	310	
	Aspect (Nebesna lega)	SE	-	
	Slope in degrees (Nagib v stopinjah)	5-10	0	
	Bedrock (Geološka podlaga)	limestone (apnenec)		
	Stoniness in % (Kamnitost v %)	10	0	
	Cover (Pokrovnost) %: Tree layer (drevesna plast)	I	80	60
	Shrub layer (grmovna plast)	II	70	30
	Herb layer (zeliščna plast)	III	60	100
	Moss layer (mahovna plast)	IV	10	10
Relevé (Velikost popisne ploskve) m ²		400	400	
Location (Kraj popisov)		Ljubljansko barje		Presence (Prezenca)
		Ig	Kot	

LAMIO ORVALAE-ABIETETUM ass. nova

CHARACTERISTIC SPECIES OF ASSOCIATION (Značilnice)

VP ₃	Abies alba	1		2	
		I	4.2	3.1	2
		II	2.2	+	2
F ₁	Lamium orvala	III	2.2	4.4	2

DISTINGUISHING SPECIES OF ASSOCIATION (Razlikovalnici)

AU	Fraxinus excelsior	1		2	
		I	1.1	1.1	2
		II	3.2	1.2	2
RP ₂	Quercus robur	I	1.1	1.1	2
		II	+	.	1

• F₁ AREMONIO-FAGION (Ht. 1938) Török, Podani & Borhidi in Borhidi 1989

		1		2	
		III	2.2	4.4	2
Lamium orvala			+	1.2	2
Hacquetia epipactis			1.1	+	2
Omphalodes verna			+	+	2
Cyclamen purpurascens			+ .2	.	1
Calamintha grandiflora			+	.	1
Aremonia agrimonoides			+	.	1

F₂ FAGETALIA SYLVATICAe Pawl. 1928 s. lat.

		1		2	
		I	1.1	2.1	2
Acer pseudoplatanus		II	.	2.2	1
Eurhynchium zetterstedtii		IV	1.3	2.4	2
Galeobdolon flavidum		III	2.2	1.1	2
Pulmonaria officinalis			1.2	1.2	2
Sambucus nigra		II	+	1.2	2
Ulmus scabra		I	1.1	.	1
		II	+	+	2
Asarum europaeum		III	+ .2	+ .2	2
Carex sylvatica			+	+ .2	2

	Number of relevé (Zaporedna številka popisa)	1	2		
	Actaea spicata	+	+	2	
	Lilium martagon	+	+	2	
	Primula vulgaris	+	+	2	
	Ranunculus lanuginosus	+	+	2	
	Viola reichenbachiana	+	+	2	
	Arum maculatum	.	1.2	1	
	Galium laevigatum	1.1	.	1	
	Galium odoratum	.	1.1	1	
	Mercurialis perennis	+2	.	1	
	Symphytum tuberosum	+2	.	1	
	Adoxa moschatellina	.	+	1	
	Brachypodium sylvaticum	.	+	1	
	Campanula trachelium	+	.	1	
	Daphne mezereum	II	+	1	
	Euphorbia dulcis	III	+	1	
	Geranium robertianum	+	.	1	
	Helleborus odorus	.	+	1	
	Lathyrus vernus	+	.	1	
	Mycelis muralis	+	.	1	
	Neottia nidus-avis	+	.	1	
	Paris quadrifolia	.	+	1	
	Polygonatum multiflorum	+	.	1	
	Salvia glutinosa	+	.	1	
	Sanicula europaea	+	.	1	
	Scrophularia nodosa	+	.	1	
F ₃	QUERCO-FAGETEA Br.-Bl. & Vlieger in Vlieger 1937	1	2		
	Anemone nemorosa	III	2.2	1.1	2
	Vinca minor		1.2	1.1	2
	Fraxinus excelsior	I	1.1	1.1	2
		II	3.2	1.1	2
	Quercus robur	I	1.1	1.1	2
		II	+	.	1
	Corylus avellana		1.1	1.1	2
	Quercus petraea	I	2.1	.	1
TA	Staphylea pinnata	II	1.1	.	1
Q ₂	Camptothecium lutescens	IV	+3	.	1
	Ctenidium molluscum		+3	.	1
	Isothecium myusuroides		+3	.	1
	Carex digitata	III	+2	.	1
	Clematis vitalba	II	+	.	1
Q ₂	Euonymus verrucosa		+	.	1
Q ₂ /OO	Fraxinus ornus		+	.	1
	Hedera helix		+	.	1
	Lonicera xylosteum		+	.	1
	Moehringia trinervia	III	+	.	1
C	Prunus avium	II	+	.	1
C	Rosa arvensis		+	.	1
Q ₂	Sorbus aria		+	.	1
P	Viburnum opulus		+	.	1

	Number of relevé (Zaporedna številka popisa)	1	2	
A ₃	BETULO-ADENOSTYLETEA Br.-Bl. et R. Tx. 1943 s. lat. (=MULGEDIO-ACONITETEA Hadač & Klika in Klika & Hadač 1944 s. lat.)			
Dryopteris filix-mas		1	2	
Senecio ovatus	III	1.2	+	2
Rubus idaeus		1.1	.	1
	II	+	.	1
VP ₃	VACCINIO-PICEETEA Br.-Bl. in Br.-Bl. et al. 1939 em. Zupančič (1998) 2000 s. lat.			
Abies alba		1	2	
Picea excelsa	I	4.2	3.1	2
Oxalis acetosella	II	2.2	+	2
Rubus hirtus		1.1	3.1	2
Hypnum cupressiforme	II	+	.	1
Thuidium tamariscinum	III	1.1	2.2	2
Aposeris foetida		3.3	.	1
	IV	+.3	.	1
		+.2	.	1
•	III	+	.	1
O	OTHER SPECIES (Ostale vrste)			
ART	Aegopodium podagraria	III	1	2
EP ₂	Carex alba		.2.2	1
EP2	Fragaria vesca	+	.	1
EP2	Myosotis sylvatica	+	.	1
TG	Veronica chamaedrys		+	.
M	MOSSES (Mahova)			
Mnium sp.		IV	1	2
Mnium sp.			+.3	+.4
			+.2	.

LEGEND (Legenda)

- C CARPINION Issl. 1931 em. Oberd. 1953 s. lat.
AU ALNO-ULMION Br.-Bl. & R. Tx. 1943
TA TILIO-ACERION Klika 1955
RP₂ QUERCETALIA ROBORIS-PETRAEAE R. Tx. (1931) 1937 s. lat.
Q₂ QUERCETALIA PUBESCENTIS-PETRAEAE Br.-Bl. 1931
OO FRAXINO ORNI-OSTRYION Tomažič 1940
P PRUNETALIA SPINOSAE R. Tx. 1952 s. lat.
ART ARTEMISIETEA Lohm., Prsg. & R. Tx. in R. Tx. 1950 s. lat.
E EPILOBIETEA ANGUSTIFOLII R. Tx. & Prsg. in R. Tx. 1950 s. lat.
TG TRIFOLIO-GERANIETEA SANGUINEI Th. Müller 1961 s. lat.

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POVZETEK

Pred časom, maja 1997, sem fitocenološko popisal zanimivi jelkini fitocenozi na dveh osamelcih Ljubljanskega barja (Ig, 335 m; Kot, 310 m n.m.). Porasla sta bila s pretežnim delom jelke v družbi s posameznim velikim jesenom, dobom, belim javorjem in golidm brestom. Omenjena sopotna drevesa so znanilci svežih do vlažnih tal, kar prija tudi jelki. Poleg omenjenih drevesnih vrst sta prisotna še graden in smreka. Smreka je večinoma sekundarno vnesena v jelove sestoje. Prisotnost gradna je normalna v sklopu prej omenjenih drevesnih vrst, čeprav porašča prej sušna kot vlažna tla, sicer pa se ne izogiba svežih tal. Glede na količinsko prisotnost jelke ugotavljamo, da gre za jelovo združbo na svežih karbonatnih tleh in vlažno zračno klimo, zlasti v jesenskem in deloma pomladanskem

obdobju. Zdaj poznamo v Sloveniji okoli dvanajst jelovih združb, od teh sedem na kislih in pet na karbonatnih tleh. Opisalo jih je osem raziskovalcev: Belec, Horvat, Ž. Košir³, Marinček, Oberdorfer, Vukelić & Baričević, Wraber (v ŠILC & ČARNI 2012) in TREGUBOV (1962). Najbolj razširjene in na večjih površinah so kisloljubne jelove združbe *Bazzanio-Abietetum* M. Wraber 1958, *Galio rotundifolii-Abietetum* M. Wraber 1959 in *Dryopterido affinis-Abietetum* Ž. Košir nom. inval. Vse druge jelove združbe se pojavljajo na manjših površinah. Glede na prej omenjene ekološke razmere osamelcev Ljubljanskega barja in s tem posledično na posebno floristično sestavo ugotavljamo, da gre za novo jelovo združbo *Lamio orvalae-Abietetum ass. nova*.

³ Ž. KOŠIR (1994, 2010) loči več jelovih združb, ki naj bi bile izvedene iz subasociacij dinarskega jelovo-bukovega gozda, česar pa ni znanstveno dokazal.

METODA

Obe rastišči jelove združbe smo popisali po srednjeevropski metodi (BRAUN-BLANQUET 1964), in po tej metodih nadaljevali raziskave. Mala flora Slovenije (MAR-

TINČIČ et al. 2007) je bila nomenklaturni vir za imena praprotnic in semenk. Nomenklaturni vir za imena mahov je bil Kleine Kryptogamenflora (GAMS 1957).

EKOLOŠKE RAZMERE

Ljubljansko barje se nahaja v območju s srednjo letno temperaturo zraka 21 °C in s srednjo letno količino padavin 1500 mm (ATLAS klime SFRJ 1969). Verjetno pa je mikroklima osamelcev nekoliko hladnejša z večjo zračno vlago, ki jo povzroča občasno bolj ali manj obsežno poplavljjanje v okolici. V splošnem uvrščamo območje v kontinentalno klimo.

Geološka podlaga osamelcev je terciarne starosti. Uvrstili bi jo v svetlosiv neplastovit apnenec. V nekaterih predelih je lahko pisana podlaga peščenjaka in tuftnega apneca, ki mu je ponekod primešan roženec

(GRAD & FERJANČIČ 1968). V našem primeru ocenjujemo, da prevladuje neplastovit apnenec.

Podrobnejših raziskav tal nismo opravili. Glede na začasen pregled tal jih uvrščamo v rjava karbonatna tla na apnencu ali celo v distrična tla na peščenjakih (GRČMAN et al. ur. 2015). Tla se mozaično prepletajo, vendar prevladujejo rjava karbonatna tla, kar nakazuje tudi večinska bazifilna flora. Okoliški večinsko evtrični ali distrični amfiglej na barjanskih tleh nima vpliva na tla na raziskovanih objektih, ker sta oba objekta nekaj metrov dvignjena nad barjanskimi tlemi.

REZULTATI IN RAZPRAVA

Zgradba združbe

V združbi jelke in velike mrtve koprive – *Lamio orvalae-Abietetum ass. nova* je dominantna jelka – *Abies alba*, ostale drevesne vrste dob – *Quercus robur*, graden – *Q. petraea*, veliki jesen – *Fraxinus excelsior*, beli javor – *Acer pseudoplatanus*, goli brest – *Ulmus glabra* so ji pridružene. Na drugem rastišču (Kot, v drugem popisu), je v večji količini prisotna zasajena smreka – *Picea abies*. Po florističnem sestavu je združba zelo enotna, v njej absolutno prevladujejo diagnostične vrste iz reda *Fagetales sylvaticae*, razreda *Querco-Fagetea*, in za sistematsko opredelitev pomembne jugovzhodnoevropsko-ilirske vrste ilirske zvezze *Armenio-Fagion*. K jugovzhodnoevropsko-ilirskim vrstam uvrščamo še kisloljubno vrsto *Aposeris foetida*. V razred *Querco-Fagetea* smo zaradi izredno majhnega števila vrt uvrstili vrste iz zvez *Carpinion* (*Vinca minor*, *Rosa arvensis*, *Prunus avium*), *Tilio-Acerion* (*Staphylea pinnata*), *Quercetalia pubescantis* (*Fraxinus ornus*, *Sorbus aria*, *Homalothecium lutescens*) in *Quercetalia roboris-petraeae* (*Quercus robur*), kamor po hierarhični sinsistematski vrednosti tudi pripadajo. Vrste diagnostične za zvezo javorjev in brestov so znanilke vlažnih gozdov, ki se jim pridružujejo vrste visokih steblik (*Dryopteris filix-mas*, *Senecio ovatus*, *Rubus idaeus*) sem bi lahko uvrstili še vlagoljubno vrsto *Lamium orvala*, ki s svojo

veliko pokrovnostjo označuje preučevano združbo. Od diagnostičnih vrst bukovih gozdov so vlagoljubne še naslednje: *Galeobdolon flavidum*, *Pulmunaria officinalis*, *Sambucus nigra* in *Arum maculatum*. K vlagoljubnim vrstam bi dodali še mezofilno vrsto *Aegopodium podagraria*, ki je na nekaterih mestih zelo razširjena.

Biološki spekter asociacije *Lamio orvalae-Abietetum* kaže, da so živiljenjske razmere fitocenoze bolj ali manj normalne za preživetje oziroma ustrezajo živiljenjskim razmeram zmernega pasu. Združba uspeva v bolj ali manj ugodnih rastiščnih razmerah, vendar ne v optimalnih (Tabela 1). To potruje tudi horološka analiza geoelementov, ki kaže na prevlado hladnejših flornih elementov (evropske, evroazijatske, evrosibirške, cirkumborealne, paleotemperatne, alpsko-karpatške, artsко-alpske vrste) (Tabela 2.) Med temi sta najštevilčnejša evropski in evrazijski geoelement, ki sta glede na svojo razširjenost tudi najbolj pogosta v zmerinem pasu.

Značilnice in razlikovalnici

Skladno z ekološkimi razmerami obeh preučenih fitocenoz asociacije *Lamio orvalae-Abietetum* smo se odločili za naslednje značilnice asociacije: *Abies alba*, Mill.

montansko-mediteranska vrsta, ki dominira nad drugimi pridruženimi drevesnimi vrstami. Zanjo je značilno, da daje prednost rastiščem z večjo talno in zračno vlogo. Podobno je s severoilirsko vrsto *Laminum orvala* L., ki ima v prej omenjenih ekoloških razmerah bujno in optimalno rast ter gosto naseljenost, ki je izražena z veliko srednjo pokrovno vrednostjo. Vrsta *Lamium orvala* z drugimi jugovzhodnoevropsko-ilirskimi vrstami (*Hacquetia epipactis*, *Omphalodes verna*, *Cyclamen purpurascens*, *Calamintha grandiflora*, *Aremonia agrimonoides*) kaže na pripadnost nove združbe k fitogeografski provinci in ilirski zvezi *Aremonio-Fagion*.

Za razlikovalnice asociacije *Lamio orvalae-Abietetum* smo izbrali evropski vrsti *Fraxinus excelsior* L. in *Quercus robur* L. Obe vrsti naseljujeta vlažna rastišča

ali le sveža tla, ki jim je bolj ali manj primešana silikatna kamnina, kar je našem primeru verjetno. Obe vrsti sta ali sta bili doma na Ljubljanskem barju, kjer gradita ali sta gradili samostojne sestoje barjanskih gozdnih fitocenoz. V asociaciji *Lamio orvalae-Abietetum* imata podrejeno vlogo, vendar nakazujeta širše ekološke razmere območja.

Nomenklaturna opredelitev asociacije je:

Lamio orvalae-Abietetum ass. nova.

Holotip: popis 1 v fitocenološki tabeli.

Značilnice asociacije: *Abies alba*, *Laminum orvala*.

Razlikovalnici asociacije: *Fraxinus excelsior*, *Quercus robur*.

Asociacijo uvrščamo v ilirsko zvezo *Aremonio-Fagion*.

SKLEP

Fitocenoze asociacije *Lamio orvalae-Abietetum* so pojavne z ekološkimi razmerami, ki vladajo na Ljubljanskem barju. Na tem območju je več zračne in nekoliko povečane talne vlažnosti. Vlažnost tal je predvsem odvisna od geološke podlage, ki se mozaično prepleta med pretežnim delom apnenca in manjšim delom peščenjaka. Na različnih geoloških podlagah so razvita različna tla: od večinskih karbonatnih rjavih do manjšinskih vlažnejših dističnih rjavih tal. Odprtost in negozdnost Ljubljanskega barja omogočata velika nihanja dnevne in letne temperature, zlasti ob brezvetru. Nižjo temperaturo povzročajo tudi vlažna hladna in namočena barjanska tla, zlasti v zgodnjepomladanskem, jesenskem in zimskem času. Te ekološke razmere ugajajo bolj vlagoljubnemu rastlinstvu, ki v preučevani združbi prevladuje nad rastlinstvom v okoliških kolinskih belogabrovih in bukovih gozdovih. Od pogostih vrst v teh gozdovih so posamično zastopane *Asarum europaeum*, *Helleborus odorus*, *Primula vulgaris*, pogosteje pa je le vrsta *Vinca minor*. (Glej Fitocenološko tabelo).

Fitocenoze asociacije *Lamio orvalae-Abietetum* se floristično in ekološko približujejo spodnjegorski fitocenozi asociacije *Abieti-Fagetum clematidetosum* Tregubov 1958 nom. mscr. Košir (1994: 67) je to fitocenozo uvrstil v samostojno asociacijo *Clematido vitalbae-Abietetum* (Tregubov 1958 n. inver.) Ž. Košir 1994 nom. prov. (DAKSKOBLER & MARINČEK 2009: 50). Ž. Košir (1994: 67, 2010) ugotavlja, da fitocenoza asociacije *Clematido vitalbae-Abietetum* (= *Abieti-Fagetum clematidetosum*) porašča mešano karbonatno-nekar-

bonatno geološko podlago, kar je podobno kot pri asociaciji *Lamio orvalae-Abietetum*. Ugotovitve Koširja so do sedaj splošne in potrebno bi bilo ponovno preučiti nižinske sestoje subasociacije *Abieti-Fagetum clematidetosum*: ali gre za ekstraconalno bukovo ali samostojno jelovo fitocenozo, ki bi jo bilo celo moč uvrstiti v asociacijo *Lamio orvalae-Abietetum*. KUTNAR et al. (2012: 205) so se opredelili za subasociacijo, ki je včasih opisana kot *Omphalodo-Fagetum* (Tregubov 1957) Marinček et al. 1993 var. geogr. *Calamintha grandiflora* Surina 2002 *asaretosum europaeae* Puncer 1980 (= *Omphalodo-Fagetum* (Tregubov 1957) Marinček et al. 1963 *clematidetosum*).

Glede na nedorečenost KošIRJEVEGA (1994, 2010) preoblikovanja nižinske jelovo-bukove združbe *Omphalodo (Abieti)-Fagetum clematidetosum* v *Clematido-Abietetum* našo asociacijo *Lamio orvalae-Abietetum*, kot je sedaj znano, med prvimi vključujemo v ilirsko zvezo bukovih gozdov *Aremonio-Fagion*.

Pojavlja se vprašanje ali je morda asociacija *Lamio orvalae-Abietetum* drugotna združba, v kateri naj bi bila izgospodarjenja (izsekana) bukev v nižinski obliki jelovo-bukovega gozda, to je v subasociaciji *Omphalodo Fagetum clematidetosum*. Ta domneva je malo verjetna, ker v popisnih ploskvah nismo izsledili bukve, kot tudi ne visoke pokrovnosti vodilne razlikovalnice subasociacije *Clematis vitalba*. Nevtralni in kisli jelovi gozdovi pa uspevajo v nižjih nadmorskih višinah, kjer je dovolj zračne vlage in primerno zakisana tla, podobno velja za naša sestoja.