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Contribution to the Knowledge of the Association Fraxino orni-Pinetum nigrae Martin-Bosse 1967

Beitrag zur Kenntnis der Gesellschaft Fraxino orni-Pinetum nigrae
Martin-Bosse 1967

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Abstract

The article phytosociologically describes natural stands of black pine (*Pinus nigra* Arnold) in the area of Govci on the northeastern edge of the Trnovski gozd plateau (western Slovenia). The author classified them in the association Fraxino orni-Pinetum nigrae Martin-Bosse 1967, and compared them with other forms of the same association and with the association Genisto januensis-Pinetum Tomažič 1940. He stated that these are, in spite of their floristic similarity, two well differentiated associations. He classified the *Pinus nigra* stands in the area of Govci as a new geographical variant Fraxino orni-Pinetum nigrae var. geogr. *Primula carniolica* var. geogr. nova.

Key words: Fraxino orni-Pinetum nigrae, Genisto januensis-Pinetum, the Trnovski gozd plateau, Slovenia.

Zusammenfassung

Natürliche Bestände der Schwarzföhre (*Pinus nigra* Arnold) im Gebiet Govci oberhalb dem Trebuša-Tal (nordöstlicher Rand des Trnovski gozd, westliches Slovenia) wurden pflanzensoziologisch untersucht und in das Syntaxon Fraxino orni-Pinetum nigrae Martin-Bosse 1967 var. geogr. *Primula carniolica* var. geogr. nova rhododendretosum hirsuti eingereiht.

Mit der multivariaten Statistik (hierarchische Gruppierung, PCoA - Ordination) haben wir die bis jetzt beschriebenen Formen der Assoziationen Fraxino orni-Pinetum nigrae und Genisto januensis-Pinetum Tomažič 1940 verglichen. Es wurde festgestellt, daß diese zwei Gesellschaften, trotz der floristischen und ökologischen Ähnlichkeit zwei verhältnismäßig gut getrennte Assoziationen darstellen. Die Assoziation Fraxino orni-Pinetum nigrae unterscheidet sich vom Genisto januensis-Pinetum hauptsächlich durch alpine und teilweise alpin-nordillyrische Arten wie z. B. *Euphrasia cuspidata*, *Arctostaphylos uva-ursi*, *Rhodothamnus chamaecistus* u. a., (in den Karnischen und westlichen Julischen Alpen auch durch die

Taxa *Euphorbia triflora* subsp. *kernerii* und *Bupleurum ranunculoides* subsp. *cana-lense*). Die Assoziation Genisto januensis-Pinetum ist durch illyrische bzw. süd-osteuropäische Arten wie *Genista januensis*, *Daphne blagayana* und *Potentilla carniolica* gekennzeichnet.

1. Introduction and Methods

According to data, known as yet, the association Fraxino orni-Pinetum nigrae (= Orno-Pinetum nigrae) MARTIN-BOSSE 1967 is distributed in the area of the South-eastern Alps: the Karawanken (the Karavanke range), the Gailtaler Alps, the Julian Alps, the Carnic Alps and the Venetian (Belluno) Alps (AICHINGER 1933, MARTIN-BOSSE 1967, POLDINI 1967, 1969, T. WRABER 1979, WALLNÖFER 1993).

In the Julian Alps the association Fraxino orni-Pinetum nigrae was thoroughly researched by POLDINI (1969) in the Italian part: in the valleys of the Dogna, the Raccolana and the Resia, and by T. WRABER (1979) in the Slovene part: in the Koritnica valley near Bovec. This association was partly studied also in the Treinta valley, on the peak Treska near the village of Srpenica and above the Tolminka valley (T. WRABER 1964, DAKSKOBLER 1997 mscr.).

The locality of black pine in the area of Govci, above the village Gorenja Trebuša on the northeastern edge of the Trnovski gozd plateau, has been known since a long time: SCHARNAGGL (1873: 5), POSPICHAL (1897: 23-24), H. SCHMIED (1929:

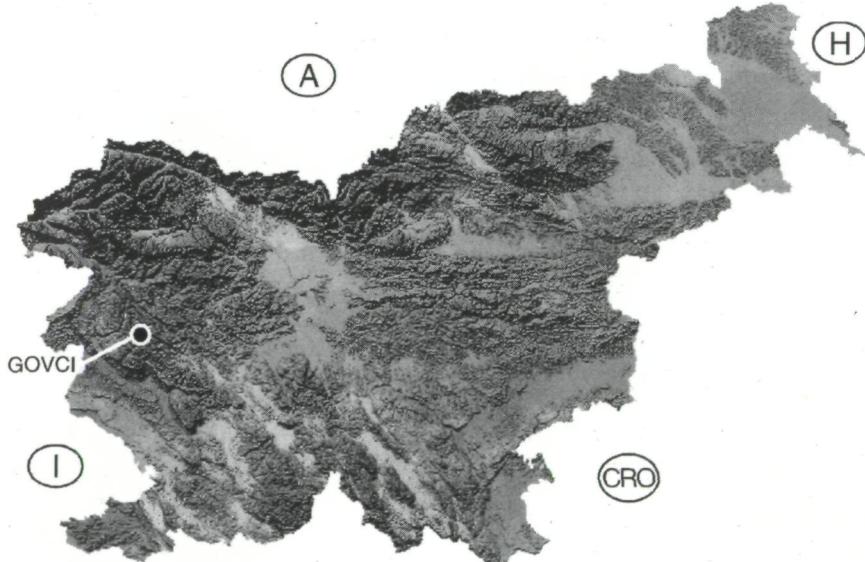


Fig. 1

300), AICHINGER (1933: 242), M. WRABER (1953: 16, 1960: 68), P. FUKAREK (1958: 53), B. JURHAR (1960), POLDINI (1969: 34), MLINŠEK at al. (1980: 63-64), BRUS (1995). The stands in the area of Govci have not been researched phytosociologically yet.

Our research was aimed primarily at supplementing the knowledge of the distribution, the structure and floristic composition of the association *Fraxino ornis-Pinetum nigrae* in the southern and southeastern part of its distribution area, in the contact area with the association *Genisto januensis-Pinetum* Tomažič 1940. For this purpose we studied natural stands of black pine in the area of Govci, applying the standard Central European phytosociological method (BRAUN-BLANQUET 1964). We compared their floristic composition with other forms of the association *Fraxino ornis-Pinetum nigrae* (MARTIN-BOSSE 1967, POLDINI 1969, T. WRABER 1979, DAKSKOBLE 1997 mscr.), described so far, with various forms of the association *Genisto januensis-Pinetum* from the pre-Alpine and partly pre-Dinaric phytogeographical region of Slovenia (TOMAŽIČ 1940), and with two transitional communities from the western part of the pre-Alpine region of Slovenia (the Šentviška planota and the Cerkno regions) - DAKSKOBLE (1996 mscr.). We compared the syntaxa enumerated applying the methods of hierarchical classification and Principal Coordinates Analysis (PCoA). We used the program package SYN-TAX (PODANI 1993, 1994). In the synoptic table numbers mean frequencies of species from analytic tables. Some rare species with frequency less than 10% are not included in this table.

In the analysis of chorological groups and biological forms we made use of the Chorological Atlas of Vascular Plants in the region Friuli-Venezia Giulia (POLDINI 1991). We refer to TRPIN & VREŠ (1995) for the majority of vascular plant names, and to DÜLL (1991) for moss names. Annual Report of Meteorological Service for the Year 1957, PUČNIK (1980) and Climatology of Slovenia (1988, 1989) are the sources of climatic data, and BUSER (1986) is a reference for data on geological structure.

2. The Association *Fraxino ornis-Pinetum nigrae* in the Area of Govci on the Northeastern Edge of the Trnovski Gozd Plateau (western Slovenia)

In one of the largest natural localities in Slovenia, on the northeastern edge of the Trnovski gozd plateau above the Trebuša valley, black pine grows on rocky, steep slopes of the peaks Stanov rob, Poldanovec and Zeleni rob, ridged with numerous gorges. The whole area is called Govci (9948/4, 9949/3, UTM VL09 and VL19). *Pinus nigra* thrives there at an altitude of 500 to 1200 m. It grows also in the area of Mali Govci, at the roots of the peak Bukov vrh. Parent material is Triassic dolomite. The soil is shallow and very skeletony (Lithosols, rendzina), exposed to erosion. On the northeastern edge of the Trnovski gozd plateau there is

a relatively cold and very humid climate (average annual temperature from 6 to 8° C, average annual precipitation about 2500 mm). Frequent weather phenomena in this area are glaze (see e. g. ŠIFRER 1977); and occasionally also windbreak. Verbal reports and chronicles often mention forest fires in this area.

Beech stands are the prevailing vegetation in the area of Govci. They are classified in the following associations: Ostryo-Fagetum M. Wraber ex Trinajstić 1972, Arunco-Fagetum Košir 1962 (submontane and montane belt), Rhododendro hirsutti-Fagetum Accetto 1996 var. geogr. *Anemone trifolia* Dakskobler 1998, Homogy-no sylvestris-Fagetum Marinček et al. 1993, Ranunculo platanifolii-Fagetum Marinček et al. 1993 (montane and upper montane belt). Among the contact communities we should mention also Primulo carniolicae-Potentilletum caulescentis Dakskobler 1998 nom. prov., Potentillo clusianae-Campanuletum zoysii Aichinger 1933 var. geogr. *Primula carniolica* Dakskobler 1998 and Rhodothamno-Pinetum mugo (Martinčič 1977) Zupančič & Žagar 1980 msčr. var. geogr. *Primula carniolica* Dakskobler 1998 prov. (in the rock faces of Poldanovec and Zeleni rob) – DAKSKOBLER 1998. Beech could not successively replace black pine on the most extreme sites - sheer rocky slopes, prominences, conical peaks, spires and crests. The black pine community of this place was characterized by names as Erico-Pinetum nigrae (M. WRABER 1953), Genisto januensis-Pinetum (M. WRABER 1960) and *Pinetum austroalpinum* (MLINŠEK et al. 1980). Our analyses and comparisons, described in the following chapter, confirm that we can classify it in the southeast-Alpine association Fraxino orni-Pinetum nigrae Martin-Bosse 1967. Open *Pinus nigra* stands are mosaically scattered over the whole rock faces of Govci, on the most extreme sites. Trees are 15 (max. 20) m, at spots only 10 m high, measuring at breast height 30 to 45 cm. Black pine has spread as a pioneer to surrounding beech sites, to open areas, formed in consequence of glaze or windbreak. There black pine grows up to 30 meters high or more, reaching 50 (max. 80) cm diameter at breast height.

Structure and floristic composition of the community is presented in Phytosociological Table 1. The presence of phytosociological and chorological groups are shown in Tables 1 and 2, proportion of biological forms can be seen in Table 3. *Pinus nigra*, *Ostrya carpinifolia*, *Sorbus aria* and *Fraxinus ornus* are frequent species in the tree layer. These species (and also *Amelanchier ovalis* and *Rhododendron hirsutum*) are most frequent in the shrub layer, which usually covers 20 to 40% of the surface area. Species of Erico-Pinetea (*Erica carnea*, *Polygala chamaebuxus*, *Bupthalmum salicifolium*), species of dry and subalpine grasslands (*Carex humilis*, *Sesleria albicans*, *Betonica alopecuros*), some species of beech forests (*Cyclamen purpurascens*, *Mercurialis perennis*), species of rock fissures (*Paederota lutea*, *Potentilla caulescens*), and *Molinia arundinacea* have the greatest presence degree and (or) cover in the herb layer (usually it covers 40 to 70% of the

surface area). *Viscum album*, mostly living as parasite on *Sorbus aria*, is relatively frequent. Most frequent species of the moss layer are *Fissidens cristatus*, *Neckera crispa*, *Tortella tortuosa* and *Ctenidium molluscum*. The reasons for the relatively high proportion of Fagetales species are, in our opinion, the following: black pine stands thrive in the direct contact with beech forest. Therefore some species of beech forest spread also to black pine stands. These are a relatively permanent (self-regenerating) stage on the most extreme sites, and a transitional community on less extreme ones. The latter will probably be successively replaced by beech stands. This tendency is partly revealed by the arrangement of the relevés in Phytosociological Table 1.

Table 1: Phytosociological groups of the association Fraxino orni-Pinetum nigrae in the area of Govci above the Trebuša valley (relative frequencies).

Tabelle 1: Pflanzensoziologische Gruppen von Fraxino orni-Pinetum nigrae in dem Gebiet Govci oberhalb dem Trebuša-Tal (relative Häufigkeiten).

Erico-Pinetea s. lat.	20,6
Quercetalia pubescantis s. lat.	7,2
Quercetalia roboris s. lat.	1,3
Fagetales sylvaticae s. lat.	14,2
Querco-Fagetea s. lat.	2,8
Vaccinio-Piceetea s. lat.	8,5
Adenostyletalia s. lat.	1,5
Trifolio-Geranietae s. lat.	1,5
Festuco-Brometea s. lat.	6,0
Seslerietea albicanis s. lat.	8,8
Asplenietea trichomanis s. lat.	9,5
Thlaspietea rotundifolii s. lat.	3,8
Other species	4,2
Mosses and lichens	10,1

Table 2: Chorological groups of the association Fraxino orni-Pinetum nigrae in the area of Govci - relative frequencies.

Tabelle 2: Chorologische Gruppen von Fraxino orni-Pinetum nigrae in dem Gebiet Govci - relative Häufigkeiten.

Arctic-Alpine, Alpine and (south)east-Alpine species	10
Southeast-European and Alpine-Ilyrian species	11
Ilyrian and Ilyrian-sub-Mediterranean species	5
Mediterranean-montane species	24,5

Mediterranean-Pontic and Pontic species	5
Sub-Atlantic and Mediterranean-Atlantic species	1
Eurimediterranean species	4
European species	12,5
Boreal species	8
Eurasiac and Eurosiberian species	13
Paleotemperate and other species	6

Table 3: Plant life form spectrum of the association Fraxino orni-Pinetum nigrae in the area of Govci - relative frequencies.

Tabelle 3: Lebensformspektrum des Fraxino orni-Pinetum nigrae in dem Gebiet Govci - relative Häufigkeiten.

Phanerophytes	P	24
	NP	5
	P caesp	11
	P ep	1
	P lian	0
	P scap	7
Chamaephytes	Ch	21
	B ch	8
	Ch frut	4
	Ch lich	0
	Ch pulv	0,5
	Ch rep	1,5
	Ch suffr	7
Hemicryptophytes	H	43
	H caesp	11
	H ros	7
	H scap	23
	H th	2
Geophytes	G	11
	G bulb	4
	G rhiz	7
Therophytes	T	1
	T scap	1

Local character species of the association Fraxino orni-Pinetum nigrae (according to POLDINI 1969) in the area of Govci are *Allium ochroleucum*, *Asperula arista* and *Euphrasia cuspidata*. The differential species of the association (accor-

ding to WALLNÖFER 1993: 260), *Laserpitium peucedanoides*, is frequent. The association Fraxino orni-Pinetum nigrae on the northeastern edge of the Trnovski gozd plateau is phytogeographically characterized by *Primula carniolica* and *Omphalodes verna*. The endemic *Primula carniolica*, which the new geographical variant was named after, thrives only in the pre-Alpine, Dinaric and partly pre-Dinaric area of Slovenia. *Omphalodes verna* has southeast-Alpine-Ilyrian distribution. We classified the black pine stands of Govci (Phytosociological Table 1) in the subassociation Fraxino orni-Pinetum nigrae var. geogr. *Primula carniolica* rhododen-dretosum hirsuti. Its nomenclatural type (at the same time also the nomenclatural type of the newly described geographical variant) is relevé 6 in the Phytosociological Table 1. The differential species of the subassociation *Rhododendron hirsutum* indicates very steep, mostly shady dolomite slopes with cool local climate, and the vicinity of the Alps. Black pine stands on the coldest, the most rocky, and relatively humid sites are classified in the variant with *Rhodothamnus chamaecistus*. Its differential species are also *Valeriana saxatilis* and *Salix glabra*. In the upper montane belt (1000 to 1150 m a. s. l.) we have found also a subvariant with *Larix decidua* (the southernmost natural locality of this tree species in Slovenia) and subvariant with *Pinus mugo*. The more thermophilous, typical variant which thrives on less extreme sites, indicates succession to beech forest.

3. Comparative Analysis of the Associations Fraxino orni-Pinetum nigrae and Genisto januensis-Pinetum (the Commentary to Phytosociological Table 2)

19 syntaxa from the area of the Southeastern Alps and their headland (the Carnic Alps, the Gailtaler Alps, the Karawanken chain, the Julian Alps, pre-Alpine region of Slovenia), which are classified in the associations Fraxino orni-Pinetum nigrae and Genisto januensis-Pinetum (List 1) were ranged in the Phytosociological Table 2.

We compared them applying the methods of hierarchical clustering: FNC (Farthest Neighbour Clustering= Complete Linkage Clustering) and MISSQ (minimization of the increase of error sum of squares = Increment Sum of Squares). Ordination was performed applying the Principal Coordinates Analysis = Metric Multidimensional Scaling (PCoA). The measure of dissimilarity was the complement of the „similarity ratio“ coefficient, and when solely binary data (presence/absence of species) were taken into consideration, the complement of Jaccards's coefficient.

In the Figure 2 there are two dendograms, obtained with complete linkage clustering. The left one takes into consideration solely binary data (presence/absence of species), and the right one also quantitative values (frequency in percentage). Figure 3 presents two dendograms, obtained with the method, based on opti-

mal homogeneity of clusters (MISSQ, Ward's method). Similarly, the left one takes into consideration only binary data and the right one also frequency of the species. The syntaxa of the association Genisto januensis-Pinetum (columns 16-19 in Phyt. Table 2) are united in a separate cluster in all dendograms elaborated. This confirms that the associations Genisto januensis-Pinetum and Fraxino orni-Pinetum nigrae are relatively clearly differentiated and distinguished one from the other, in spite of similarities in their floristic composition and ecology. Three from five character species of the first association: *Genista januensis*, *Daphne blagayana*, and *Potentilla carniolica*, have not been found in the other association yet. In spite of this, we can make an assertion at least for one of them, *Daphne blagayana*, that its distribution area and the distribution area of the association Fraxino orni-Pinetum nigrae do not exclude. This is confirmed by the localities of *Daphne blagayana* in the Trebuša valley (T. WRABER & MIKULETIĆ 1965) and in the Carnic pre-Alps (MARTINI & POLDINI 1990: 303).

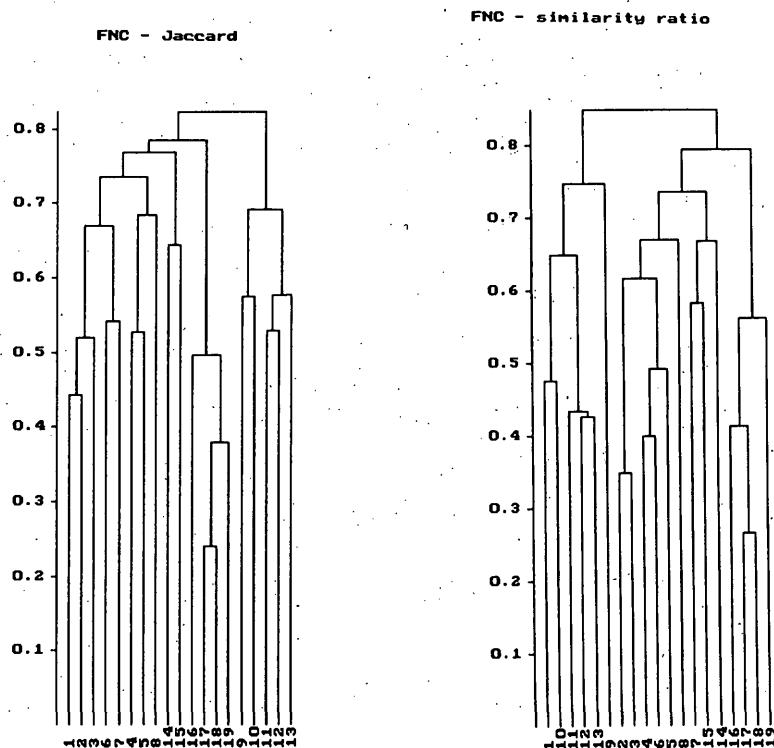


Fig. 2

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Fig. 2: Dendograms of various forms of associations Fraxino orni-Pinetum nigrae and Genisto januensis-Pinetum - Farthest Neighbour Clustering - FNC. The numbers refer to syntaxa in Phytosociological Table 2.

Abb. 2: Die Dendrogramme verschiedener Formen der Assoziationen Fraxino orni-Pinetum nigrae und Genisto januensis-Pinetum - FNC. Die Nummern beziehen sich auf die Syntaxa in der Vegetationstabelle 2.

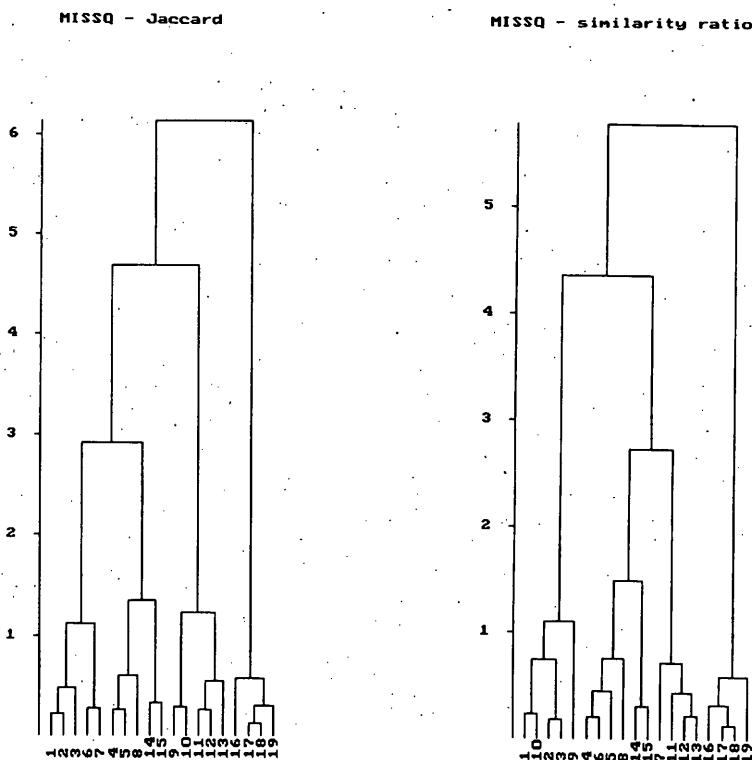


Fig. 3:

Fig. 3: Dendograms of various forms of the associations Fraxino orni-Pinetum nigrae and Genisto januensis-Pinetum - MISSQ. The numbers refer to syntaxa in Phytosociological Table 2.

Abb. 3: Die Dendrogramme verschiedener Formen der Assoziationen Fraxino orni-Pinetum nigrae und Genisto januensis-Pinetum - MISSQ. Die Nummern beziehen sich auf die Syntaxa in der Vegetationstabelle 2

Syntaxon, treated in previous chapter (column 13 in the Phytosociological Table 2), is linked into class with more extreme forms of the association *Fraxino orni-Pinetum nigrae* (described on the peak Treska and above the Tolminka valley – DAKSKOBLER 1997). Stands of this forms are floristically and ecologically similar with the stands classified in two variants of the subassociation *Rhodothamno-Rhododendretum hirsuti pinetosum nigrae* (columns 9 and 10) by MARTIN-BOSSE (1967). In our opinion, those stands of the latter subassociation, where black pine grows in the tree layer with canopy density of at least about 0.5, could be classified in the association *Fraxino orni-Pinetum nigrae* as extreme forms with *Rhododendron hirsutum* and (or) *Rhodothamnus chamaecistus*. Hierarchical clustering confirms that *Pinus nigra* stands in the area of Govci belong to the association *Fraxino orni-Pinetum nigrae*. On the basis of a single relevé published (ACCETTO 1996) we could conclude to certain similarity of the association *Fraxino orni-Pinetum nigrae* on the northeastern edge of the Trnovski gozd plateau with the newly described association *Rhododendro hirsuti-Pinetum nigrae* Accetto 1996 from the Kolpa Valley (southern Slovenia), but detailed comparison (ACCETTO 1997, verbal information) reveals that these are two different associations.

Similar results were achieved by applying two-dimensional ordination (Figure 4). The forms of the association *Genisto januensis-Pinetum* (columns 16–19 in Phyt. Table 2) are clearly differentiated from syntaxa of the association *Fraxino orni-Pinetum nigrae*. Noticable grouping of more extreme forms of the association *Fraxino orni-Pinetum nigrae* (with *Rhododendron hirsutum* and *Rhodothamnus chamaecistus*) can be seen.

Analysis of phytosociological groups (Table 4) shows, that species of the class *Erico-Pinetea s. lat.* prevail in both communities compared by proportion (between 20 and 30%, and in some forms of the association *Fraxino orni-Pinetum nigrae* even more). Also the proportion of *Quercetalia pubescantis* species (between 10 and 20%, in the association *Genisto januensis-Pinetum* usually more) and the proportion of *Festuco-Brometea* species (mostly between 10 and 20%) are rather large. It is possible (see e. g. POLDINI 1967) that many of the species which are today classified in this class originally grew in open pine forests. The proportion of *Fagetalesylvaticae* species varies, in some forms it reaches up to 20%, but usually it is lower than 10%. Phytosociological groups of the subalpine belt (*Adenostyle-talia*, *Seslerietea albicans*, *Thlaspietea rotundifolii*) are characterized by having rather high proportion in the association *Fraxino orni-Pinetum nigrae*, but they have very low proportions in the association *Genisto januehsis-Pinetum*. The proportion of chasmophytes (*Asplenietea trichomanis*) is the highest in extreme forms of the association *Fraxino orni-Pinetum nigrae*, on steep rugged rocks (between 5 and 10%).

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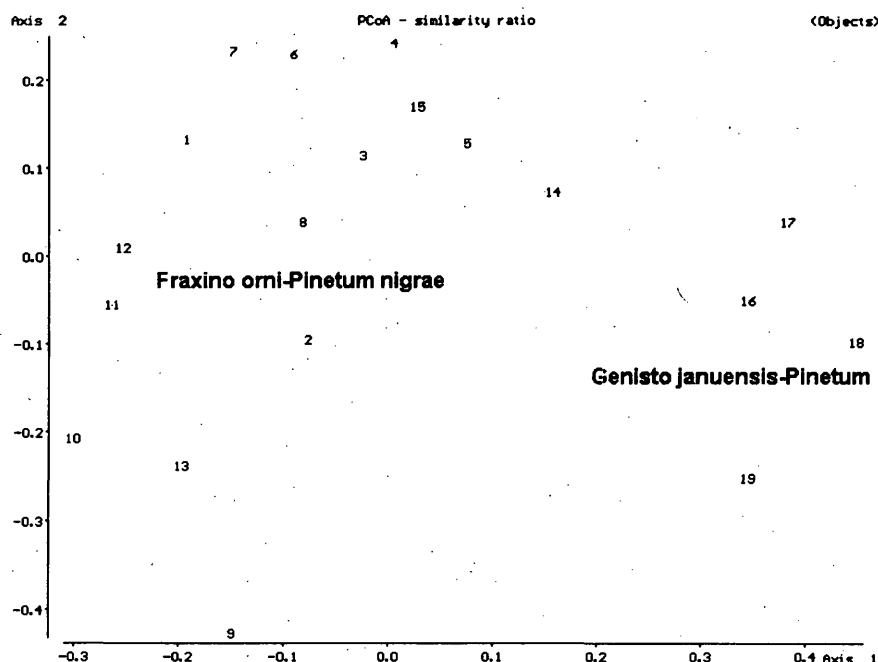


Fig. 4: Two-dimensional scatter diagram of various forms of the associations Fraxino orni-Pinetum nigrae and Genisto januensis-Pinetum. The numbers refer to syntaxa in Phytosociological Table 2.

Abb. 4: Zwei-dimensionales Ordinationsdiagramm verschiedener Formen der Assoziationen Fraxino orni-Pinetum nigrae und Genisto januensis-Pinetum. Die Nummern beziehen sich auf die Syntaxa in der Vegetationstabelle 2.

We can notice some species in the synthetic table which can be, in a wider sense, characterized as the differential species of the association Fraxino orni-Pinetum nigrae, in contrast to the association Genisto januensis-Pinetum. Species, widespread in the Alpine (or Alpine-Ilyrian) region, e. g. *Euphrasia cuspidata*, *Arctostaphylos uva-ursi*, *Rhodothamnus chamaecistus*, *Salix glabra*, *Valeriana saxatilis* and *Campanula cespitosa* mainly prevail among them. We could add also *Laserpitium peucedanoides*, which, however, thrives in the subassociation Genisto januensis-Pinetum pinetosum nigrae (column 16 in Phyt. Table 2), as well. Other differential species are *Allium ochroleucum*, *Asperula aristata*, *Asperula purpurea*, *Cotoneaster tomentosus* and *Hieracium porrifolium*.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Erico-Pinetea s. lat.	38,3	32,4	35,3	27,3	25,9	38	27,6	28	24,6	35	25,4	26	20,6	15,4	22	29,3	28,9	26,3	24,9
Quercetalia pubescantis s. lat.	8,53	14,5	16,2	7,51	20,4	8,78	10,6	7,87	12,3	7,36	6,3	8,4	7,2	8,2	10,1	17,9	15	17,7	18,4
Quercetalia roboris s. lat.	0,56	3,94	4,05	4,78	4,03	2,39	0	2,62	4,34	0,95	0,4	2,1	1,3	2,1	0,9	2,47	0,6	1,79	1,63
Fagetea sylvaticae s. lat.	3,39	7,94	5,2	5,4	7,19	6,18	3,9	11,4	21,2	6,78	8,8	8,2	14,2	10,7	3,2	8,33	7,62	11,2	20,4
Querco-Fagetea s. lat.	0,78	2,02	3,47	4,4	8,63	1,88	0	1,31	1,05	0,99	0,4	0,8	2,8	6,8	4,7	6,79	4,26	7,78	5,31
Vaccinio-Piceetea s. lat.	1,93	5,16	1,73	2,39	2,27	2,37	3,2	3,5	17,1	6,27	4,6	1,9	8,5	2,1	3,5	2,78	2,14	5,34	7,35
Adenostylofalia s. lat.	0,44	1,14	0,58	2,06	1,04	1,91	1,1	3,5	1,8	1,43	2,9	2,7	1,5	0,4	1,3	0	0,45	0,12	1,22
Trifolio-Geranitea s. lat.	4,58	4,43	3,47	7,65	6,33	6,18	8,8	4,81	1,05	1,94	5	5,8	1,5	7,5	5	3,4	3,21	3,97	3,67
Festuco-Brometea s. lat.	21,6	13,4	19,1	20,8	14,9	16,4	17	10,3	0,7	7,26	10,4	8,1	6	23,9	15,4	16,7	26,5	15	9,8
Seslerietea albicanis s. lat.	5,58	5,06	1,73	4,41	3	5,96	6	6,55	2,5	11,6	17,9	8,6	8,8	2,5	2,5	3,09	2,91	1,65	1,63
Asplenietea trichomanis s. lat.	1,96	1,26	0	1,02	0,17	0,71	3,5	3,5	1,78	5,83	5,4	6,5	9,5	2,5	3,1	0,93	1,82	0,89	0
Thlaspietea rotundifolii s. lat.	7,16	2,76	1,73	5,51	2,47	5,01	12	7,99	5,06	5,86	6,3	6,5	3,8	1,1	10,7	0,62	1,99	1,03	0,41
Other species	2,71	4,67	6,94	4,82	3,66	4,22	1,4	6,56	4,34	1,91	0,8	5,2	4,2	7,2	12,2	2,16	2,14	2,54	2,45
Mosses and lichens	2,46	1,27	0,58	2,01	0	0	4,9	2,19	2,12	6,79	5,4	9,2	10,1	9,6	5,4	5,56	2,42	4,59	2,86

Table 4: Phytosociological groups of the associations *Fraxino ornii-Pinetum nigrae* and *Genisto januensis-Pinetum* (relative frequencies). The numbers refer to syntaxa of Phytosociological Table 2.

Tabelle 4: Pflanzensozioökologische Gruppen von *Fraxino ornii-Pinetum nigrae* und *Genisto januensis-Pinetum* (relative Häufigkeiten). Die Nummern beziehen sich auf die Syntaxa in der Vegetationsstabelle 2.

4. Conclusions

We classified natural stands of *Pinus nigra* in the area of Govci on the northeastern edge of the Trnovski gozd plateau in the association Fraxino orni-Pinetum nigrae Martin-Bosse 1967. We described them as a new geographical variant and subassociation Fraxino orni-Pinetum nigrae var. geogr. *Primula carniolica* var. geogr. nova rhododendretosum hirsuti (with variant *Rhodothamnus chamaecistus* and subvariants with *Larix decidua* and *Pinus mugo*).

We ranged the association Fraxino orni-Pinetum nigrae Martin-Bosse 1967 in alliance Fraxino orni-Ostryion carpinifoliae Tomažič 1940 (=Orno-Ericion Horvat 1959), in order Erico-Pinetalia Horvat 1959 and class Erico-Pinetea Horvat 1959, according to WALLNÖFER (1993: 244) and POLDINI & VIDALI (1995: 169).

Comparing the forms of the associations Fraxino orni-Pinetum nigrae and Genistano januensis-Pinetum, described as yet, we ascertained that these are - in spite of similar floristic composition and ecology - in fact two relatively clearly differentiated communities. The first is differentiated from the other mainly by species distributed in the Alpine (and partly north-Ilyrian) region, e. g. *Euphrasia cuspidata*, *Arctostaphylos uva-ursi*, *Rhodothamnus chamaecistus*, *Salix glabra*, *Valeriana saxatilis* and *Campanula cespitosa* (in the Carnic Alps and western Julian Alps also *Euphorbia triflora* subsp. *kernerii* and *Bupleurum ranunculoides* subsp. *canalense*), while the latter is differentiated from the former by the Ilyrian and southeast-European species *Genista januensis*, *Daphne blagayana* and *Potentilla carniolica*.

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Phytosociological Table 1: The Association Fraxino orni-Pinetum nigrae Martin-Bosse 1967 in the area of Govci above the Trebuša valley (western Slovenia).

Vegetationstabelle 1: Die Assoziation Fraxino orni-Pinetum nigrae Martin-Bosse 1967 in dem Gebiet Govci oberhalb dem Trebuša-Tal (westliches Slowenien).

Vegetationstabelle 1: Die Assoziation <i>Fraxino omni-Pinetum nigrae Martini-Bosse 1867</i> in the area of Govci above the Trebiša valley (western Slovenia)		
Number of relevé (Aufnahmenummer)	1	2
Working number (Arbeitsnummer)	3	4
Altitude in 10 m (Meregestölfe in 10 m)	5	6
Aspect (Exposition)	7	8
Slope in degrees (Neigung in Grad)	9	10
Parent material (Geologische Unterlage)	11	12
Soil (Boden)	13	14
Stoniness in % (Steinigkeit in %)	15	16
Cover in % (Dosengrad in %)	17	18
Upper tree layer (Baumobergeschicht)	19	20
Lower tree layer (Baumunterschicht)	20	21
Shrub layer (Strauchschicht)	22	23
Herb layer (Krautschicht)	24	25
Moss layer (Moorschicht)	26	27
Stand (Bestand)	28	29
Max. diameter (Max. Stammdurchmesser) - cm	30	31
Max. height (Baumhöhe) - m	32	33
Relevé area (Grösse der Aufnahmefl.) - 10 m ²	34	35
Month of taking relevé (Monat der Aufnahm.)	36	37
Number of species (Artenzahl)	38	39
CHAR. AND DIFF. SP. OF THE ASSOCIATION		
Ken- und Differ.-Arten der Assoziation		
Allium ochroleucum	+ 1	1
Laserpitium peucedanoides	1	+
Asperula arvensis	+	+
Euphrasia cuspisdata	+	+
GEOGRAPHICAL DIFFERENTIAL SPECIES		
Geographische Differentialarten		
Omphalodes verna	+	+
Pimelia camtoica	+	+
DIFFERENTIAL SPECIES OF LOWER UNITS		
Differentialarten der niedrigeren Einh.	1	2
Rhododendron ferrugineum	1	1
E2a	2	+
Valeriana savillii	1	+
Rhododendron chamaecistus	1	+
Salix glabra	1	+
Lamia decidua	1	+
Pinus mugo	2	+
Pinus mugo	1	+
Pr. Fr.	5	10
	10	20
	20	30
	30	40
	40	50
	50	60
	60	70
	70	80
	80	90
	90	100
	100	110
	110	120
	120	130
	130	140
	140	150
	150	160
	160	170
	170	180
	180	190
	190	200
	200	210
	210	220
	220	230
	230	240
	240	250
	250	260
	260	270
	270	280
	280	290
	290	300
	300	310
	310	320
	320	330
	330	340
	340	350
	350	360
	360	370
	370	380
	380	390
	390	400
	400	410
	410	420
	420	430
	430	440
	440	450
	450	460
	460	470
	470	480
	480	490
	490	500
	500	510
	510	520
	520	530
	530	540
	540	550
	550	560
	560	570
	570	580
	580	590
	590	600
	600	610
	610	620
	620	630
	630	640
	640	650
	650	660
	660	670
	670	680
	680	690
	690	700
	700	710
	710	720
	720	730
	730	740
	740	750
	750	760
	760	770
	770	780
	780	790
	790	800
	800	810
	810	820
	820	830
	830	840
	840	850
	850	860
	860	870
	870	880
	880	890
	890	900
	900	910
	910	920
	920	930
	930	940
	940	950
	950	960
	960	970

Contribution to the Knowledge of the Association . . .

Contribution to the Knowledge of the Association . . .

OTHER SPECIES (Urige Arten)		
<i>Molinia arundinacea</i>	1	2
<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	E1	+
<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	E3a	r
<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	E2b	+
<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	E2a	+
<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	E2a	+
<i>Equisetum arvense</i>	E1	+
<i>Equisetum arvense</i>	E2	+
<i>Festuca rubra agg.</i>	E1	+
<i>Achillea millefolium agg.</i>	E2	+
<i>Isiera ovata</i>	E1	+
<i>Ofieldia calyculata</i>	E2	+
<i>Hemerocallis illo-asphodelus</i>	E1	+
<i>Juniperus communis</i>	E1	r
<i>Parmassia palustris</i>	E2	+
<i>Opilium tremula</i>	E1	r
<i>Euphorbia sp.</i>	E3	r
<i>Batulia sp.</i>	E1	+
MOSSES AND LICHENS (Moose und Flechten)		
<i>Fissidens cristatus</i>	E0	+
<i>Neckera crispa</i>	E0	+
<i>Grimmia pulvinata</i>	E0	+
<i>Ctenidium molliscum</i>	E1	+
<i>Leucobryum glaucum</i>	E1	+
<i>Sclerodontium purum</i>	E1	+
<i>Hypnum cupressiforme</i>	E1	+
<i>Grimmia pulvinata</i>	Dicranum scoparium	+
<i>Dicranum scoparium</i>	E0	+
<i>Rhizocarpon geographicum</i>	E0	+
<i>Rhizocarpon geographicum</i>	E1	+
<i>Homalothecium sp.</i>	E0	+
<i>Dicranum sp.</i>	E0	+
<i>Eurychneum sp.</i>	E0	+
<i>Plagiochila asplenoides</i>	E0	+
<i>Patella leucophlebia</i>	E0	+
<i>Orthotrichum tauriscans</i>	E0	+
<i>Phycomium splendens</i>	E0	+
<i>Nephroma compactana</i>	E0	+
<i>Collema sp.</i>	E0	+
<i>Cladonia sp.</i>	E0	+
<i>Thuidium tamariscinum</i>	E0	+
<i>Rhizidiodaeiphus frigatus</i>	E0	+
<i>Rhizidiodaeiphus frigatus</i>	E0	+
<i>Rhizidiodaeiphus squatorius</i>	E0	+
<i>Abietinella aliena</i>	E0	+
Locality names (Orte der Aufnahme): Gorjani Trebišnjica (99432), UTM VLS09: 16-21, 24; Poldanovska Grupa (99493), UTM VLS09: 1, 3; Poldanovska-Zeleni rob (99493), UTM VLS09: 11-16; Orfejci (Poldanovske Stanovi) rob (99493), UTM VLS09: 12, 40; Govečki (99493), UTM VLS09: 2, 4-8, 10, 16, 17; Mali Goveč (99493), UTM VLS09: 1, 3; Poldanovske Stanovi rob (99493), UTM VLS09: 3, 10; Poldanovske-Zeleni rob (99493), UTM VLS09: 3, 10; Poldanovske Stanovi rob (99493), UTM VLS09: 3, 10; Poldanovske Stanovi rob (99493), UTM VLS09: 1, 3.		

List 1: List of the syntaxa in the Synoptic Table of the associations Fraxino orni-Pinetum nigrae Martin-Bosse 1967 and Genisto januensis-Pinetum TOMAŽIČ 1940 (Phytosoc. Table 2)

Liste 1: Liste der Syntaxa in der synthetischen Tabelle der Assoziationen Fraxino orni-Pinetum nigrae Martin-Bosse 1967 und Genisto januensis-Pinetum TOMAŽIČ 1940.

- 1 Fraxino orni-Pinetum nigrae caricetosum humilis - southern Carinthia (A) - MARTIN-BOSSE (1967, Phyt. Tab. 1);
- 2 Fraxino orni-Pinetum nigrae calamagrostidetosum variae - southern Carinthia (A) - MARTIN-BOSSE (1967, Phyt. Tab. 3);
- 3 Fraxino orni-Pinetum nigrae molinietosum arundinaceae - southern Carinthia (A) - MARTIN-BOSSE (1967, Phyt. Tab. 6);
- 4 Fraxino orni-Pinetum nigrae - the Carnic and the Julian Alps (I) - POLDINI (1969, Phyt. Tab. 1);
- 5 Fraxino orni-Pinetum nigrae ostryjetosum - the Carnic Alps (I) - POLDINI (1982, Phyt. Tab. 1);
- 6 Pinetum austroalpinum pinetosum nigrae (=Fraxino orni-Pinetum nigrae) - the Julian Alps - the Koritnica valley (SLO) - T. WRABER (1979, Phyt. Tab. 1, relevés 1-12);
- 7 Fraxino orni-Pinetum nigrae - the Julian Alps - the Trenta valley (SLO) - DAKSKOBLER 1997 (mscr.);
- 8 Rhodothamno-Rhododendretum hirsuti pinetosum nigrae - the Carnic and the Julian Alps (I) - POLDINI (1969, Phyt. Tab. 2);
- 9 Rhodothamno-Rhododendretum hirsuti pinetosum nigrae var. Rhododendron hirsutum - southern Carinthia (A) - MARTIN-BOSSE (1967, Phyt. Tab. 9);
- 10 Rhodothamno-Rhododendretum hirsuti pinetosum nigrae var. Rhodothamnus chamaecistus - southern Carinthia (A) - MARTIN-BOSSE (1967, Phyt. Tab. 8, relevés 5 - 11);
- 11 Fraxino orni-Pinetum nigrae - the Julian Alps, the Tolminka valley (SLO) - DAKSKOBLER 1997 (mscr.);
- 12 Fraxino orni-Pinetum nigrae - the Julian Alps, the peak Treska near the village of Srpenica (SLO) - DAKSKOBLER 1997 (mscr.);
- 13 Fraxino orni-Pinetum nigrae var. geogr. *Primula carniolica* - the area of Govci on the north-eastern edge of the Trnovski gozd plateau (SLO) - Phyt. Tab. 1;
- 14 Fraxino orni-Pinetum nigrae - western Slovenia, the Šentviška planota (Lopata, Špik) - SLO - DAKSKOBLER 1996 (mscr.);
- 15 Fraxino orni-Pinetum nigrae pinetosum sylvestris (?) - western Slovenia, the peak Drnová near the town of Cerkno (SLO) - DAKSKOBLER 1996 (mscr.);
- 16 Genisto januensis-Pinetum pinetosum nigrae - the gorge Iški Vintgar, the Polhov Gradec Hills (SLO) - TOMAŽIČ (1940, Phyt. Tab. 2);
- 17 Genisto januensis-Pinetum, initial form from the Polhov Gradec Hills (SLO) - TOMAŽIČ (1940, Phyt. Tab. 1, column III);
- 18 Genisto januensis-Pinetum typicum - the Polhov Gradec Hills, Šmarca gora, Dolenjska (Turjak, Željmlje) - SLO - TOMAŽIČ (1940, Phyt. Tab. 1, column IV);
- 19 Genisto januensis-Pinetum daphnetosum blagayanae - the Polhov Gradec Hills (SLO) - TOMAŽIČ (1940, Phyt. Tab. 1, column V).

Phytosociological Table 2: Synoptic table of the associations Fraxino orni-Pinetum nigrae Martin-Bosse 1967 and Genisto januensis-Pinetum TOMAŽIČ 1940.

Vegetationstabelle 2: Synthetische Tabelle der Assoziationen Fraxino orni-Pinetum nigrae Martin-Bosse 1967 und Genisto januensis-Pinetum TOMAŽIČ 1940.

Contribution to the Knowledge of the Association . . .

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Phytosociological Table 2: Synoptic table of the associations <i>Fraxino omni-Pinetum nigrae</i> Martin-Bosse 1987 and <i>Genisto Januensis-Pinetum Tomazic 1940</i>																			
Vegetationstabelle 2: Synthetische Tabelle der Assoziationen <i>Fraxino omni-Pinetum nigrae</i> Martin-Bosse 1987 und <i>Genisto Januensis-Pinetum Tomazic 1940</i>																			
Successive number (Nummer der Assoziation)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
Number of relevés (Zahl der Aufnahmen)	28	16	4	22	14	12	5	4	8	7	4	22	30	4	6	5	14	12	
ERICO-PINETEA s. lat.																			
<i>Pinus nigra</i>	E3	100	100	75	82	21	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	75	17	100	
<i>Pinus nigra</i>	E2	93	56	75	32	21	92	100	25	57	100	100	93	50	100	7			
<i>Pinus nigra</i>	E1	36	25	50	36		20		14	25	41				100				
<i>Erica carnea</i>		100	100	100	100	86	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	86	100	100	
<i>Polygal chamaebuxus</i>		82	87	100	82	57	92	80	75	75	71	100	100	100	100	93	92	100	
<i>Calamagrostis varia</i>		71	100	100	95	79	100	100	100	87	71	100	82	77	100	60	50	100	
<i>Bupthalmum salicifolium</i>		68	75	50	82	50	83	60	100	12	29	100	59	73	75	100	100	100	
<i>Armelanchier ovalis</i>	E2b	50	87	100	23	93	100	40	50	37	86	100	95	97	25	100	100	14	
<i>Amelanchier ovalis</i>	E2a	68	87	75	68		100		37	57	75	86	70						
<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	E3	32	62	75	50	14	58	50	25	14		14		100	100	60	100	100	
<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	E2	14	12	25	18	21	50		25			9	50	100	40	21	75	50	
<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	E1	19	25	14												60	21	67	
<i>Asperula aristata</i>		86	50	50	27	36	58	100	25	57	100	77	30		83				
<i>Epipactis atrorubens</i>		32	56	50	91	71	42	100	100	25	14	18	17	75	100	60	36	83	
<i>Asperula purpurea</i>		43	6	50	18	64	42	100			14	14		50					
<i>Leontodon incanus</i>		32	62	75	36	7	25	80		14	50		20	75	100	60	93	67	
<i>Chamaecytisus purpureus</i>		21	31	75	95	71	100	100					95			100	93	83	
<i>Daphne cneorum</i>		43	75	25	14				50	25	14					36			
<i>Crepis incana</i> (C. froelichiana, C. slovenica)		32	19	50	45		17		25					75	60	71	67	25	
<i>Cotoneaster tomentosus</i>	E2	11	19	50	36	43	58	80	75	37	29	50	23	43					
<i>Cotoneaster tomentosus</i>	E1	18	44																
<i>Rhamus saxatilis</i>	E2	14	12	25	45	64	25	40	25					33	80	79	75	25	
<i>Rhamnus saxatilis</i>	E1	44																	
<i>Rubus saxatilis</i>		7	56	25	41	14	17		75	14	25	54	30						
<i>Euphorbia cyparissias</i>		39	6	25	23		8	80		14	75	32	7						
<i>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</i>	E2	18	12		4		8			29		20							
<i>Gymnadenia odoratissima</i>	E1	14	31	75	18		17		.25			4	10			7	8		
<i>Viola collina</i>		14	44													20	28	58	
<i>Allium ochroleucum</i>		7			45	14	8			14	50	73	80		33				
<i>Carex alba</i>		4	62	25	14	71				25		4	30		80	29	58	100	
<i>Coronilla vaginalis</i>		50	37	25	4			25			75		7			7			
<i>Bupleurum ranunculoides</i> subsp. <i>canalense</i>		11			54	21		50											
<i>Rhodanthemum chamaecistus</i>		4	6	4				20	100	12	100	100	95	67					
<i>Pinus mugo</i>	E2	4	12			50	40	25		43	100	4	10						
<i>Euphorbia trifolia</i> subsp. <i>kernerii</i>	E1	7			91	36		75											
<i>Goodyera repens</i>		4			32		25	50											
<i>Cirsium eriophyllum</i>		37	25		7		25	50	14	75	36	60							
<i>Rhododendron hirsutum</i>	E2	37		18		17		100	100	57	100	86	97					25	
<i>Chamaecytisus hirsutus</i>		6	25	4	29									37	100	17	80	71	
<i>Pyrola rotundifolia</i>	E1	12		14													8		
<i>Peucedanum austriacum</i> (incl. P. rabilense)					18			25	12	25	13						17	50	
<i>Aster amellus</i>						41	14			25	9		75	50	60	71	58	50	
<i>Genista radiata</i>	E2				18	14	17	20	25		75	3		83	60				
<i>Dorycnium germanicum</i> (incl. D. herbaceum)	E1				14	7						75		60	93	100			
<i>Knautia ressmannii</i>							21												
<i>Pyrola minor</i>								17				3	25					25	
<i>Pyrola chlorantha</i>									50			7		40	14	67	75		
<i>Carex ornithopoda</i>										12							8	25	
<i>Ornithogalum secundum</i>																			
<i>Genista januensis</i>																80	93	92	50
<i>Daphne blagayana</i>	E2																20	8	100
<i>Monotropa hypopitys</i>	E1																80	14	42
<i>Potentilla camtschatica</i>																	40	14	17
<i>QUERCETALIA PUBESCENTIS</i> s. lat.		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
<i>Ostrya carpinifolia</i>	E3	18	25		93	17	20		75	29	25	54	67	100	33	40	7	67	100
<i>Ostrya carpinifolia</i>	E2	18	25		45	50	100	100	50	29	100	100	93	100	100	79	100		
<i>Ostrya carpinifolia</i>	E1	7	50					40		25	14	41					17	7	25
<i>Fraxinus ornus</i>	E3	29	50	50	4	64	20		25	14	25	27	37	50	40	14	58	100	
<i>Fraxinus ornus</i>	E2	46	81	75	77	86	83	100	75	37	29	75	100	73	100	100	86	100	
<i>Fraxinus ornus</i>	E1	29	62	75				80	37			77	40	100	17				
<i>Sorbus aria</i>	E3	32	69	25		36			50	29	25	36	63	25	100	21	75	75	
<i>Sorbus aria</i>	E2	21	69	50	27	43	92	80	50	25	29	100	82	90	75	67	100	64	
<i>Sorbus aria</i>	E1	32	81	100	36					50	29	25	18	40	25		14	17	75
<i>Berberis vulgaris</i>	E2	14	25	25	36	64	8					18	50	33	100	71	100	50	

<i>Berberis vulgaris</i>	E1	7	19	50																		
<i>Coronilla emerus s. lat.</i>	E2	14			27	43			75								100					
<i>Lembotropis nigricans</i>		7	25	50	54	29	8		75									17				
<i>Convallaria majalis</i>	E1		50	25				25	50	14	75	54	47	50				25	50			
<i>Viburnum lantana</i>	E2		31	25	27	57								23		67	100	57	75	50		
<i>Viburnum lantana</i>	E1		25	50												25						
<i>Carex flacca</i>			19	75	14	7										60	64	67	50			
<i>Clematis recta</i>			6	25	18	50																
<i>Mercieria ovata</i>					18	21								7		50	100	21	58	75		
<i>Quercus pubescens</i>	E3					64										40	14	25				
<i>Quercus pubescens</i>	E2					14	43								25		40	64	42			
<i>Quercus pubescens</i>	E1														17							
<i>Hypericum montanum</i>					9	7									50		40	21	42	25		
<i>Rhamnus catharticus</i>	E2				4	21								7	3		50	67	25			
<i>Frangula rupestris</i>	E2				4																	
<i>Melittis melissophyllum</i>	E1				14			50		25	18	30	25			100	21	58	50			
<i>Cornus mas</i>	E2				21										25			8	25			
<i>Euonymus verrucosus</i>	E2														13				25	25		
<i>Dianthus monspessulanus</i>	E1														50		20					
<i>Cotinus coggygria</i>	E2															40	7					
<i>Violá alba</i>	E1																20		8			
<i>Sorbus torminalis</i>	E2																20	14				
<i>Calamintha sylvatica</i>	E1																		25			
QUERCETALIA ROBORIS s. lat.																						
<i>Potentilla erecta</i>	E1	4	31	50	82	21	67		75			18	3			40	14	50	50			
<i>Melampyrum pratense</i>		14	44	25	14	57			25	75						20						
<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>			62	50	27				62	14		18	43			40	14	67	50			
<i>Frangula alnus</i>	E2b		19	25	4	36	17		50			25	32	23								
<i>Frangula alnus</i>	E2a		25	25	41					12	14	59	7	33								
<i>Genista tinctoria</i>	E1		12	23	21		20								75							
<i>Serratura tinctoria</i>					45	21											60					
<i>Carex montana</i>						16																
<i>Laserpitium prutenicum</i>						14																
<i>Castanea sativa</i>	E1						7								75	17						
FAGETALIA SYLVATICAЕ s. lat.																						
<i>Cyclamen purpurascens</i>	E1	61	62	50	77	93	92	60	100	100	71	100	82	100	100	33	100	86	92	75		
<i>Helleborus niger</i>		14	62	25	18	17	60	50	62	29		23	10	100		80	64	100	100			
<i>Melica nutans</i>		4	31	25	32	14			100	12	14	25	9	20		100	21	50	75			
<i>Euphorbia amygdaloides</i>		7	37	75	4				50	14												
<i>Mercurialis perennis</i>		4	12	4				50	37	50	4	60										
<i>Laburnum alpinum</i>	E3														13							
<i>Laburnum alpinum</i>	E2				4										43							
<i>Laburnum alpinum</i>	E1	7	6												25	4	47		17			
<i>Rhamnus fallax</i>	E2														37	25	4	33				
<i>Rhamnus fallax</i>	E1	4													12	25						
<i>Viola reichenbachiana</i>		4				14										3						
<i>Primula vulgaris</i>		4			9										13			60	29	33	100	
<i>Anemone trifolia</i>		50	25	45	50	33		50	75	29	50	54	33	25		7	42	50				
<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	E3	6		4	21	8			62	14	50	14	43				14	58	100			
<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	E2		31		4	7	17		25	37	25	18	33	50	17	100	43	100	75			
<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	E1	31		14			20		37	14	25	32	47						25	75		
<i>Knautia drymeia s. lat.</i>	E1	37	25						12	14		43	25			60	43	50	75			
<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	E3														7							
<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	E2					4									27		40	7	50	75		
<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	E1	6													25	32	67	50	50	7	25	
<i>Neottia nidus-avis</i>		6													12		3	50				
<i>Mycelis muralis</i>		6													25			50				
<i>Dentaria eneaphylos</i>		6		4											12							
<i>Prenanthes purpurea</i>				4											37		40					
<i>Galium laevigatum</i>					18	43			50	12	25	9	23						25	25		
<i>Epipactis helleborine s. lat.</i>					27	50			25			25	100	43	50	17						
<i>Euphorbia carniolica</i>						9									50			7	17	75		
<i>Salvia glutinosa</i>	E1														25	25		17	50	17		
<i>Euonymus latifolius</i>	E2														14					7	25	
<i>Daphne mezereum</i>	E2														25	12	25	50	17	7	75	
<i>Lonicera alpigena</i>															25	25	25	17				
<i>Epimedium alpinum</i>	E1														50							
<i>Lathyrus vernus</i>															25							
<i>Aruncus dioicus</i>															12						75	
<i>Senecio ovatus</i>																25	3	25				
<i>Lilium martagon</i>																25		7				
<i>Tilia cordata</i>	E3															25						

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Laserpitium latifolium	E1		14																		
Verbascum nigrum																	25				
Hypericum perforatum																	25				
Trifolium medium																		7	17		
Inula conyza																				25	
FESTUCO-BROMETEA s. lat.		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
Carex humilis	E1	100	19	50	50	36	58	80		14	100	64	87	100	100	100	100	100	92	75	
Globularia cordifolia		86	31	50	59	7	33	100		43	100	64	30	25	67	80					
Paeonia obovata		61	81	75	91	64	92	100	75	12	14		100	23	100		60	86	67	25	
Euphorbia cyparissias		64	69	25	23	14	17	40		14			100		67	40	64	58	25		
Teucrium montanum		71	37	50	54	21	33	100		75	9	3	25	100	60						
Lotus corniculatus s. lat.		54	69	50	41	7	17	20	75		43	75	30	50	67	60	93	83			
Teucrium chamaedrys		11	56	100	82	71	50	60						100	50	100	100	100	50		
Brachypodium pinnatum agg.		7	44	75	68	57	25	20	25				13	100	17	40	57	75	25		
Stachys recta agg.		25	6			50	25	20			25		25	50		50	33				
Carlina acaulis		43	19	50			42	40		14	100	9			33						
Prunella grandiflora		18	37	25	82	14	50	80	50		25		75		60	71	58	25			
Thymus longicaulis		54	12	50	21				25	29											
Linum catharticum		18		25	14					25	32	23									
Hippocrepis comosa		29	37	25	14				25		25			33	40						
Galium verum		14	6	50	68	14	42		100			9	100		29	33					
Genista germanica		14	12	75	64	21			75				25		40	14	33	50			
Centaurea fritschii		11	50		27	14					14				43	42					
Lathyrus pratensis		7	37	50	27	7				12	14										
Gentianella ciliata		4	6	25	9										83						
Thesium linophyllum		4		25				40			75										
Anthyllis vulneraria		6			14				25	14											
Euphorbia angulata		6												20	7	33	50				
Silene nutans		6			36																
Hieracium piloselloides		6										25									
Centaurea jacea agg. (inc. C. bracteata)			45	29								37	50		40						
Galium lucidum			23	29								73		100	86	92	100				
Helianthemum ovatum			14	7	8	40						25	17	60	71	42					
Pimpinella saxifraga			27	21	8		25					50		40							
Asperula cynanchica			36									25									
Polygonia vulgaris			59			25															
Scabiosa graminifolia			50			25															
Gymnadenia conopsea			18	7			25														
Centaurea dichroantha			9		25	80															
Bromus erectus s. lat.			4	14								25	17								
Campanula spicata			14																		
Inula ensifolia			14																		
Trifolium montanum			14																		
Inula hirta			4									25			60						
Carlina vulgaris			4									17									
Campanula glomerata				21								25									
Allium pulchellum				7								100			64	50	25				
Scabiosa triandra				7								25									
Polygala nicaeensis subsp. forojuvensis					42							86						78	50	50	
Thymus sp.						8	100														
Pseudolysimachion barrelieri							4					75									
Satureja montana								9				50									
Thymus pulegioides												75									
Salvia pratensis												75									
Hypochaeris maculata												75									
Potentilla pusilla												50									
Scabiosa columbaria												25									
Plantago lanceolata												25									
Arabis hirsuta												25									
Cirsium pannonicum													33								
Ophrys insectifera													33								
Koeleria pyramidata													17								
Danthonia alpina													17								
Iris graminea														40	14	25	25				
Libanotis montana agg. (Seseli libanotis)														40							
Centaurea triumfettii															57	50					
Krautia fleischmannii															57	8	25				
Scabiosa hladnikiana															50	8					
Poa concinna																21					
Melica ciliata																	14				
Aster linosyris																	14				

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