PHYTOSOCIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF ALPINE SWARDS WITH DOMINANT *SALIX SERPILLIFOLIA* IN THE JULIAN ALPS (NW SLOVENIA, NE ITALY)

FITOCENOLOŠKA ANALIZA ALPINSKIH TRAT S PREVLADUJOČO TIMIJANOVOLISTNO VRBO (*SALIX SERPILLIFOLIA*) V JULIJSKIH ALPAH (SEVEROZAHODNA SLOVENIJA, SEVEROVZHODNA ITALIJA)

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Dedicated to the late Professor Tone Wraber (1938–2010), on occasion of his 80th birthday

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ABSTRACT

Phytosociological analysis of alpine swards with dominant *Salix serpillifolia* in the Julian Alps (NW Slovenia, NE Italy)

In the alpine belt of the Julian Alps (Mts. Kukova Špica, Triglav, Pihavec, Razor, Jalovec, Mangart and Lopa) we conducted a phytosociological analysis of swards on ledges, ridges and rock faces with dominant *Salix serpillifolia*. These sites are typically relatively moist and the snow cover there is usually very persistent, despite their location on or just below ridges. In terms of species composition the studied community is transitional between snow-bed communities of the order *Arabidetalia caeruleae* and communities of windward ridges from the alliance *Oxytropido-Elynion* that we classify into the class *Elyno-Seslerietea*. Based on the analysis of proportions of diagnostic species we classify the studied community into the alliance *Oxytropido-Elynion* and into the new eastern-Alpine association *Gentiano pumilae-Salicetum serpillifoliae*. In the article we also provide a slightly modified phytosociological table of another alpine community in the Julian Alps, *Crepido terglouensis-Potentilletum nitidae*.

Key words: alpine swards, phytosociology, synsystematics, *Salix serpillifolia*, *Oxytropido-Elynion*, *Crepido terglouensis-Potentilletum nitidae,* Julian Alps, Slovenia, Italy

IZVLEČEK

Fitocenološka analiza alpinskih trat s prevladujočo timijanovolistno vrbo (*Salix serpillifolia*) v Julijskih Alpah (severozahodna Slovenija, severovzhodna Italija)

V alpinskem pasu Julijskih Alp (Kukova špica, Triglav, Pihavec, Razor, Jalovec, Mangart in Lopa) smo fitocenološko preučili združbo blazinastih trat na policah, grebenih in v ostenjih, kjer prevladuje vrsta *Salix serpillifolia*. Značilnost teh rastišč je, da so razmeroma vlažna in se na njih kljub legi na grebenih ali tik pod njimi navadno precej dolgo zadržuje snežna odeja. Po vrstni sestavi je preučena združba prehodna med združbami snežnih dolinic iz reda *Arabidetalia caeruleae* in združbami vetrovnih grebenov iz zveze *Oxytropido-Elynion*, pri čemer to zvezo uvrščamo v razred *Elyno-Seslerietea*. Preučeno združbo na podlagi analize deležev diagnostičnih vrst uvrščamo v zvezo *Oxytropido-Elynion* in v novo vzhodnoalpsko asociacijo *Gentiano pumilae-Salicetum serpillifoliae*. V članku objavljamo tudi nekoliko popravljeno fitocenološko tabelo še ene alpinske združbe Julijskih Alp, *Crepido terglouensis-Potentilletum nitidae*.

Ključne besede: alpinska trata, fitocenologija, sinsistematika, *Salix serpillifolia*, *Oxytropido-Elynion*, *Crepido terglouensis-Potentilletum nitidae,* Julijske Alpe, Slovenija, Italija

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1 INTRODUCTION

Salix serpillifolia is an Alpine-Illyrian species, character species of alpine grasslands of windy ridges with naked rush from the class *Carici rupestris-Kobresietea bellardii* (Aeschimann et al. 2004a: 462). It occurs also in chasmophytic communities, communities of moist screes and snow beds. It is one of few woody plants that can grow also in the nival belt (Leuschner & Ellenberg 2017: 370). In Slovenia, this willow occurs on moist gravel and swards in the (altimontane), subalpine and alpine belts in the Julian Alps, the Karavanke Mts., the Kamnik-Savinja Alps and on the Trnovski Gozd Plateau (Figure 1). The lowest it has been reported from until now was in two deep sinkholes under Mt. Veliki Golak on the Trnovski Gozd Plateau: in Kraljeva Kamra to the east of the mountain at 1,295 m a.s.l. and in a sinkhole to the north of the mountain, at 1,350 m a.s.l. (leg. & det. I. Dakskobler, 18. 7. 2001, herbarium LJS), and the highest under the peak of Mt. Škrlatica, at 2,750 m a.s.l. (det. I. Dakskobler, 19. 8. 2009). It occurs also in the stands of the following associations: *Caricetum ferrugineae* s. lat. (*Saxifrago aizoidis-Caricetum ferrugineae, Horminio pyrenaici-Caricetum ferrugineae*), *Ranunculo hybridi-Caricetum sempervirentis*, *Gentiano terglouensis-Caricetum firmae*, *Salici retusae-Geranietum argentei* (inc. subass. *salicetosum serpillifoliae*), *Dryado-Rhodothamnetum chamaecisti*, *Heliospermo-Rhododendretum hirsuti, Homogyno discoloris-Salicetum retusae*, *Seslerio sphaerocephalae-Dryadetum octopetalae*, *Caricetum rupestris*, *Saussureo-Caricetum rupestris*, *Caricetum curvulae* s. lat., *Achilleo clavennae-Elynetum myosuroidis*, *Siversio-Nardetum strictae*, *Homogyno alpinae-Vaccinietum gaultherioidis*, *Salicetum herbaceae*, *Papaveri julici-Thlaspietum rotundifolii*, *Papaveri kerneri-Thlaspietum kerneri*, *Saxifrago carniolicae-Cerastietum uniflorae*, *Saxifrago paniculatae-Caricetum fuliginosae*, *Potentilletum nitidae*, *Crepido terglouensis-Potentilletum nitidae, Seslerio spaherocephalae-Saxifragetum paniculatae* nom. prov., *Potentillo clusianae-Campanuletum zoysii*, *Arabidetum caeruleae*, *Papaveretum rhaetici*, *Rhodothamno-Laricetum* (Wikus 1960, T. Wraber 1972, Haderlapp 1982, E. Pignatti & S. Pignatti 1985, 2014, 2016, Poldini & Martini 1993, Buffa & Sburlino 2001, Surina 2005, Dakskobler 2011, Dakskobler & Surina 2017a, b, Dakskobler & Zupan 2017).

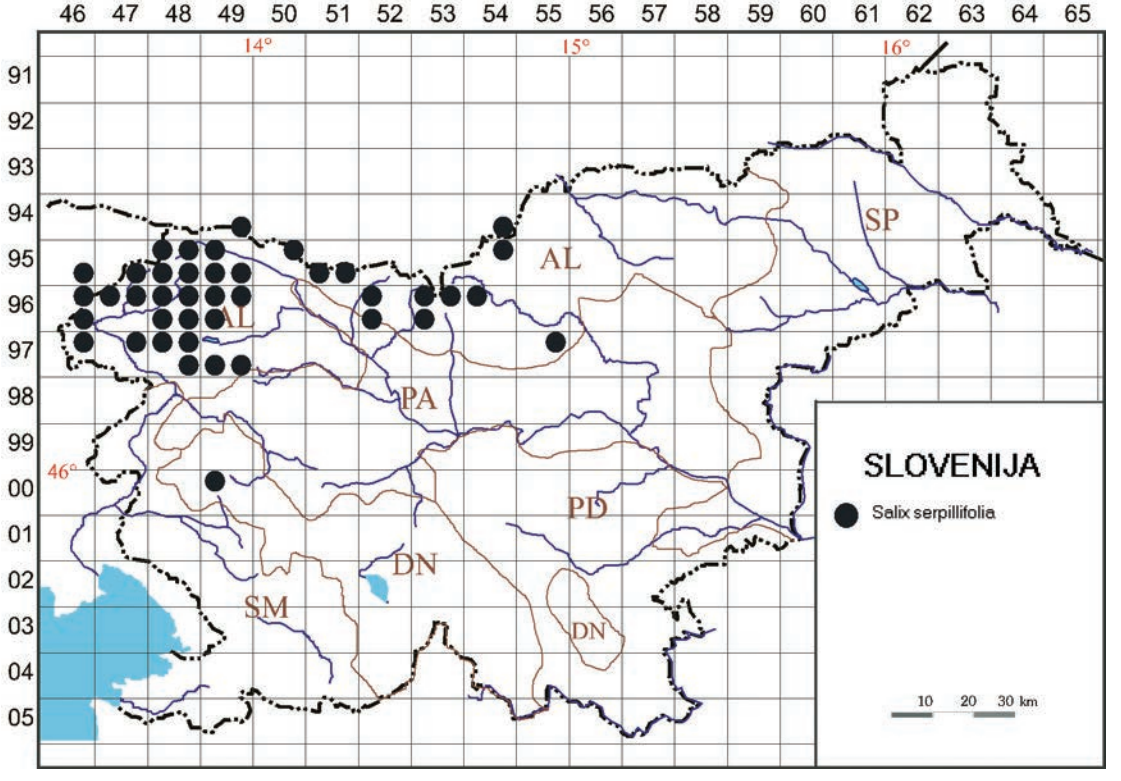

Figure 1: Distribution of Salix serpillifolia in Slovenia
Slika 1: Razširjenost timijanovolistne vrbe (Salix serpillifolia) v Sloveniji

In our previous research into alpine vegetation we did not discuss in more detail the swards with dominant *Salix serpyllfolia* that we found on slightly moist sites on ridges or immediately under them on several high summits in the Julian Alps. Other authors (Grabherr & Mucina 1993, Englisch 1999, E. Pignatti & S. Pignatti 2014, 2016) do not report similar communities in other parts of the Southern, Southeastern and Eastern Alps. Only in Englisch et al. (1993: 315) there is a note on a *Salix serpillifolia* community, which belongs to *Seslerietalia albicantis,* and in Englisch (1999: 179) a note on a *Salix serpillifolia* form of the association *Crepidetum terglouensis* Seibert 1977. We therefore collected our relevés and classified them into a syntaxonomic system based on the phytosociological analysis.

2 METHODS

Alpine communities with dominant *Salix serpillifolia* in the Julian Alps were studied applying the Braun-Blanquet method (Braun-Blanquet 1964). In the FloVegSi database (Fauna, Flora, Vegetation and Paleovegetation of Slovenia) of the Jovan Hadži Institute of Biology at ZRC SAZU (T. Seliškar, Vreš et A. Seliškar 2003) we found a total of 26 relevés of subalpine and alpine swards where *Salix serpillifolia* was one of dominant species. They were arranged into a working table based on hierarchical classification. We transformed the combined cover-abundance values with numerical values (1–9) according to van der Maarel (1979). Numerical comparisons were performed with the SYN-TAX 2000 program package (Podani 2001). The relevés were compared by means of (unweighted) average linkage method – UPGMA, using Wishart's similarity ratio.

In the first step we found a homogenous group of 13 relevés with dominant *Salix serpillifolia*, which were made in the alpine belt of the Julian Alps. In Tone Wraber's manuscript collection kept by the Botanical Garden of the University of Ljubljana we found only four relevés of alpine swards from the Mangart ridge with dominant *Salix serpillifolia* and compared them with our selected relevés. Due to their obvious similarity they were incorporated into the phytosociological table which we subsequently arranged and analysed by groups of diagnostic species.

The nomenclature source for the names of vascular plants is the Mala flora Slovenia (MFS – Martinčič et al. 2007). The nomenclature of Flora alpina – *Sesleria caerulea* was used for the taxon *Sesleria caerulea* subsp. *calcaria* (MFS) and the nomenclature of Vascular flora of Friuli Venezia Giulia (Poldini, Oriolo et Vidali 2002) for the taxon *Achillea clavennae.* We used the name *Salix serpillifolia* (the nomenclature of MFS and Flora alpina) instead of the name *Salix serpyllifolia* (Trpin & Vreš 1995: 80, Dakskobler & Zupan 2017). Ros et al. (2013) are the nomenclature source for the names of mosses and Suppan et al. (2000) for the names of lichens. Prof. Andrej Martinčič determined the collected mosses. For the names of syntaxa we follow Grabherr & Mucina (1993), Oriolo (2001), Theurillat (2004), Šilc & Čarni (2012), E. Pignatti & S. Pignatti (2014) and Mucina et al. (2016). In the classification of species into phytosociological groups (groups of diagnostic species) we mainly refer to the Flora alpina (Aeschimann et al. 2004a, b). The geographic coordinates of relevés are determined according to the Slovenian geographic coordinate system D 48 (5th zone) on the Bessel ellipsoid and with Gauss-Krüger projection.

All of the relevés discussed in this article were made in the Julian Alps. The geological bedrock is mainly calcareous, limestone, dolomite limestone, sporadically interlayered with more silicate rocks, marlstone, claystone and chert (Buser 2009). The studied community occurs on initial soils (lithosols) and shallow rendzinas on limestone and dolomite (Lovrenčak 1998, Vidic et al. 2015). The climate is montane, with mean annual precipitation of 2,500 mm to 3,000 mm (Zupančič 1998) and mean annual air temperature of -2 °C to 0 °C (Cegnar 1998). The studied community is associated with specific sites which have usually longer average periods of snow cover than the surrounding sites.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1 Review of the studied syntaxa, with types of newly described communities

Elyno-Seslerietea Br.-Bl. 1948
Seslerietalia coeruleae Br.-Bl. in Br.-Bl. et Jenny 1926
Oxytropido-Elynion myosuroidis Br.-Bl. 1950
Gentiano pumilae-Salicetum serpillifoliae T. Wraber ex Dakskobler ass. nov. hoc loco, the nomenclature type, *holotypus*, is relevé 8 in Table 2.

Justification: Tone Wraber was the first to find alpine stands with dominant *Salix serpillifolia* under Mt. Mangart and made four relevés. One of them is also the nomenclature type of the new association. Although he cannot be considered co-author of this paper due to his passing eight years ago, I attribute to him the first authorship of the association validly described below (Weber, Moravec & Theurillat 2000, Recommendation 46D).

Thlaspietea rotundifolii Br.-Bl. 1948
Arabidetalia caeruleae Rübel ex Br.-Bl. 1948
Arabidion caeruleae Br.-Bl. in Br.-Bl. & Jenny 1926
Ranunculo traunfellneri-Salicetum serpillifoliae nom. prov.
Thlaspietalia rotundifolii Br.-Bl. in Br.-Bl. et Jenny 1926
Thlaspion rotundifolii Jenny-Lips 1930
Crepido terglouensis-Potentilletum nitidae Dakskobler & Zupan 2017

3.2 Alpine stands with dominant *Salix serpillifolia* in the Julian Alps

We extracted our relevés of subalpine-alpine communities with dominant *Salix serpillifolia* from FloVegSi database and compared them by means of hierarchical classification (Figure 2).

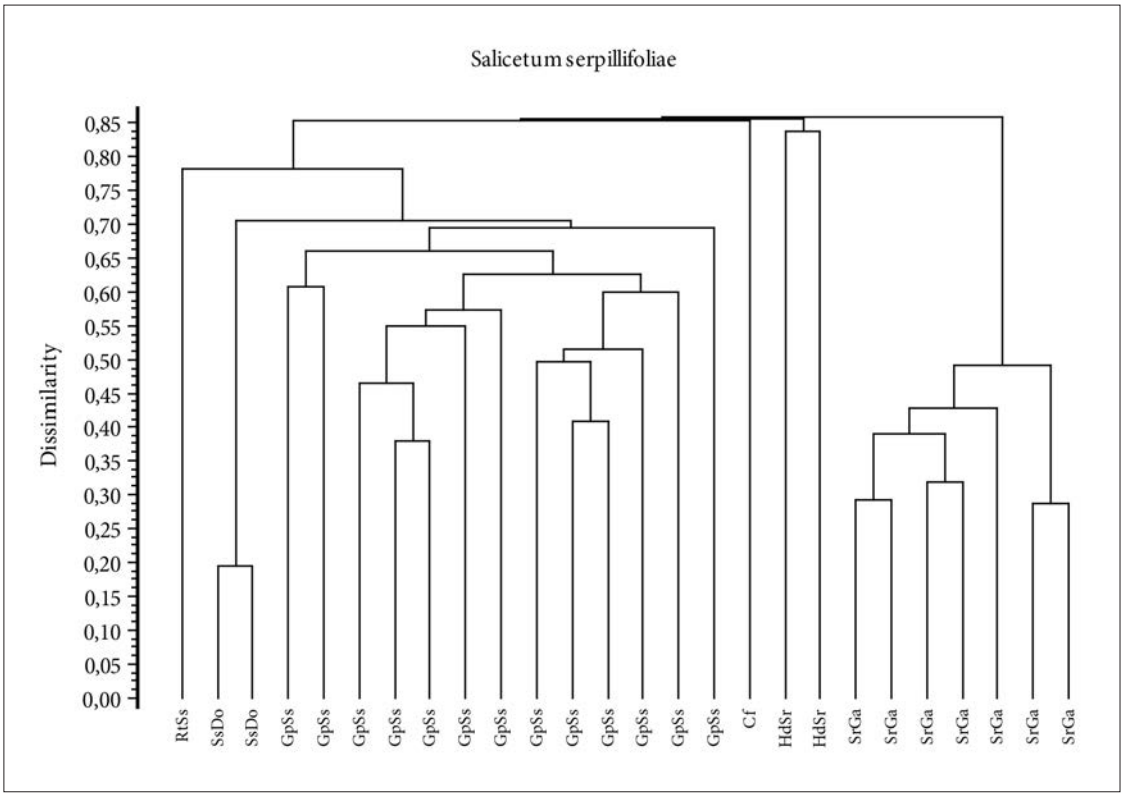

Figure 2: Dendrogram of stands with dominant Salix serpillifolia in the Julian Alps, UPGMA, 1– similarity ratio
Slika 2: Dendrogram popisov sestojev s prevladujočo timijanovolistno vrbo (Salix serpillifolia) v Julijskih Alpah, UPGMA, komplement Wishartovega koeficienta podobnosti
Legend / Legenda: RtSs Ranunculo traunfellneri-Salicetum serpillifoliae nom. prov., SsDo Seslerio sphaerocephalae--Dryadetum octopetalae, GpSs Gentiano pumilae-Salicetum serpillifoliae, Cf Caricetum ferrugineae s. lat., HdSe Homogyno discoloris-Salicetum retusae, SrGa Salici retusae-Geranietum argentei salicetosum serpillifoliae

The results show that some of the relevés are floristically different, including the relevé of a moist scree in the hollow of Matajurc under the summit of Matajurski Vrh in the Southern Julian Alps (Table 1), which we classify into the provisionally described association *Ranuculo traunfellneri-Salicetum serpillifioliae* nom. prov. In terms of site conditions (a gravelly depression with persistent snow cover) and dominant species (*Salix serpillifolia, Ranunculus traunfellneri, Galium noricum, Moehringia ciliata* and *Salix waldsteiniana*) it belongs to the alliance *Arabidion caeruleae* and class *Thlaspietea rotundifolii*. However, a reliable syntaxonomic classification of this relevé will only be possible when we have found more similar stands. Englisch (1999: Table B) mentions a slightly similar community (*Salix serpillifolia-Ranunculus alpestris* community) for the Northeastern Alps, but it is also documented with only two relevés. Other different relevés belong to the syntaxa that have already been reported in the Julian Alps: *Seslerio sphaerocpehalae-Dryadetum octopetalae* (Dakskobler & Surina 2017a), *Homogyno discoloris-Salicetum retusae* (Surina 2005), *Caricetum ferrugineae* s. lat. (Surina 2005) and *Salici retusae-Geranietum argentei salicetosum serpillifoliae* (Surina 2005, Dakskobler 2011). A relatively homogeneous group of 13 relevés cannot be classified into any of so far described associations. *Salix serpillifolia* dominates in all these relevés which were made exclusively in the alpine belt. After we had conducted the first analysis we found four similar relevés from the Mangart ridge in Tone Wraber's manuscripts (he made at least one of them on the Italian side of the mountain), also with dominant *Salix serpillifolia*. We entered these four relevés into the FloVegSi database and compared them with the other 13 relevés (Figure 3).

Tone Wraber's Mangart relevés grouped with ours, indicating that we both inventoried the same community, although 20 years apart (his relevés are from1983; his companion and assistant in the field was Andrej Podobnik). As no similar stands with dominant *Salix serpillifolia* in the alpine belt on calcareous bedrock

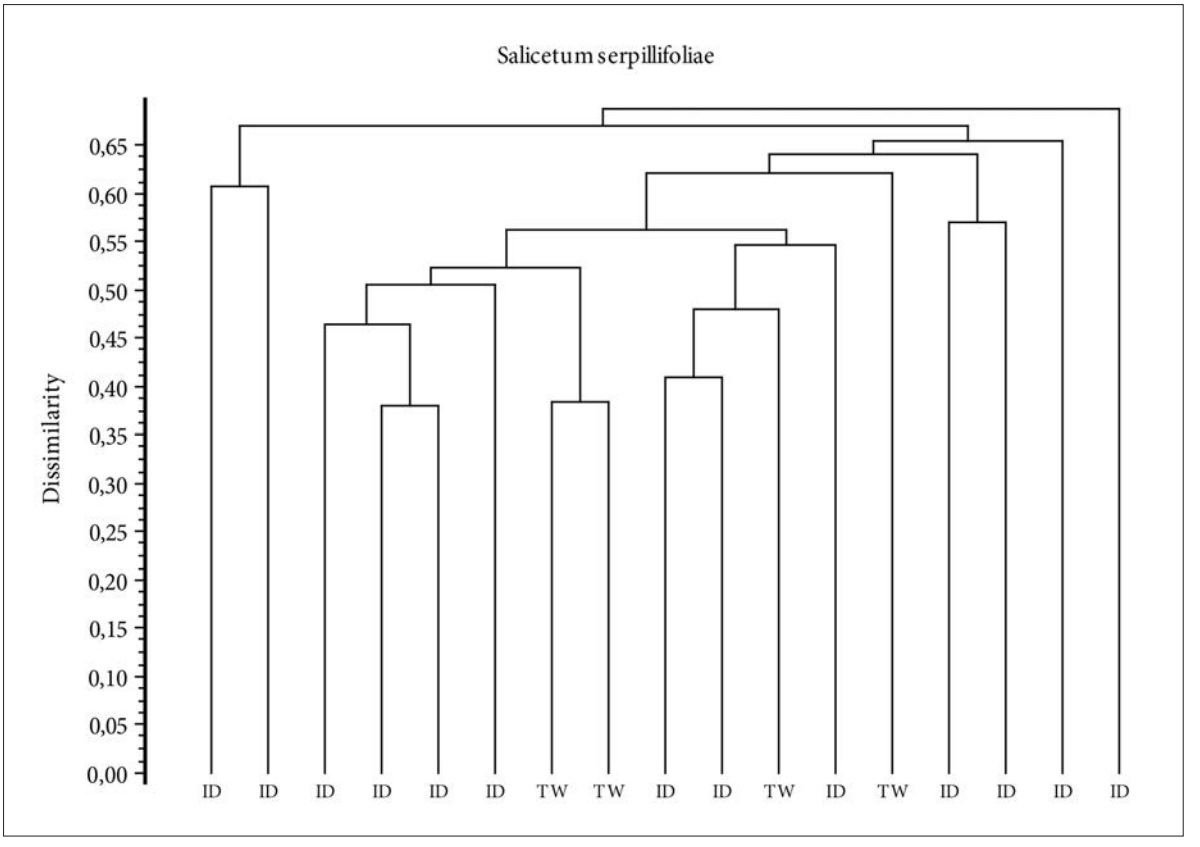

Figure 3: Dendrogram of stands with dominant Salix serpillifolia in the alpine belt of the Julian Alps, UPGMA, 1– similarity ratio
Slika 3: Dendrogram sestojev s prevladujočo timijanovolistno vrbo (Salix serpillifolia) v alpinskem pasu Julijskih Alp, UPGMA, komplement Wishartovega koeficienta podobnosti
Legend / Legenda: ID – relevés by Igor Dakskobler, TW – relevés by Tone Wraber

have been reported elsewhere in the Alps, we joined our 13 with Wraber's four relevés in Table 2 and described them as the new association *Gentiano pumilae-Salicetum serpillifoliae*. This association comprises alpine or cushion-like swards at elevations ranging from 2,350 to 2,650 m, on small ridge plateaus as well as on steep, slightly gullied and shady lee slopes just under summits, on sites with longer periods of snow cover than their surroundings. Such swards develop on very limited areas, measuring not more than 10 m^2 (Lopa, Jalovec, Razor, Plemenice and Zaplanja under Triglav), rarely (Pihavec, Mangart, Kukova Špica) on larger areas measuring up to 20 m^2. Figure 4 shows the current distribution of stands of the new association.

The diagnostic species of the new association include, in addition to the dominant willow *Salix serpillifolia*, also *Carex capillaris, Gentiana pumila, Doronicum glaciale* and *Saxifraga paniculata*. The first three in particular are characteristic for slightly moist to wet sites, moist alpine swards, snow beds and headwaters. *Salix serpillifolia* and *Saxifraga paniculata* are indicative also of ridge positions and the contact with alpine chasmophytic communities. *Gentiana pumila* is an eastern-Alpine species, a character species of the alliance *Caricion ferrugineae* (Aeschimann et al. 2004b: 20) that characterises the new association both in terms of ecology and chorology as an endemic community of the Eastern Alps. Its distribution area is significantly smaller than the distribution area of *Salix serpillifolia*. Composition by the groups of diagnostic species (Table 3) shows a higher proportion of species of subalpine-alpine grasslands (*Oxytropido-Elynion, Caricion firmae, Caricion ferrugineae, Seslerietalia coeruleae, Elyno-Seslerietea*) than of scree species (*Arabidetalia caeruleae, Thlaspietea rotundifolii*). In previous articles (Dakskobler & Surina 2017a, Dakskobler & Zupan 2017) we classified *Salix serpillifolia* as a diagnostic species of snow-bed communities (*Arabidetalia caeruleae*). Phytosociologists (Grabherr 1993, Theurillat in Aeschimmann 2004a) consider it a diagnostic species of the class *Carici rupestris-Kobresietea bellardii*. It is our opinion that alpine communities of windward ridges in the Slovenian Alps belong to the special alliance *Oxytropido-Elynion*, but not to a special class *Carici rupestris-Kobresietea bellardii* (Oriolo 2001, Dakskobler & Surina 2017a). If we take into account the dominant species it could be classified into this alliance based on the analysis of diagnostic species, but the new association could also be classified into the alliance *Caricion firmae* or even into the alliance *Arabidion caeruleae*. We therefore

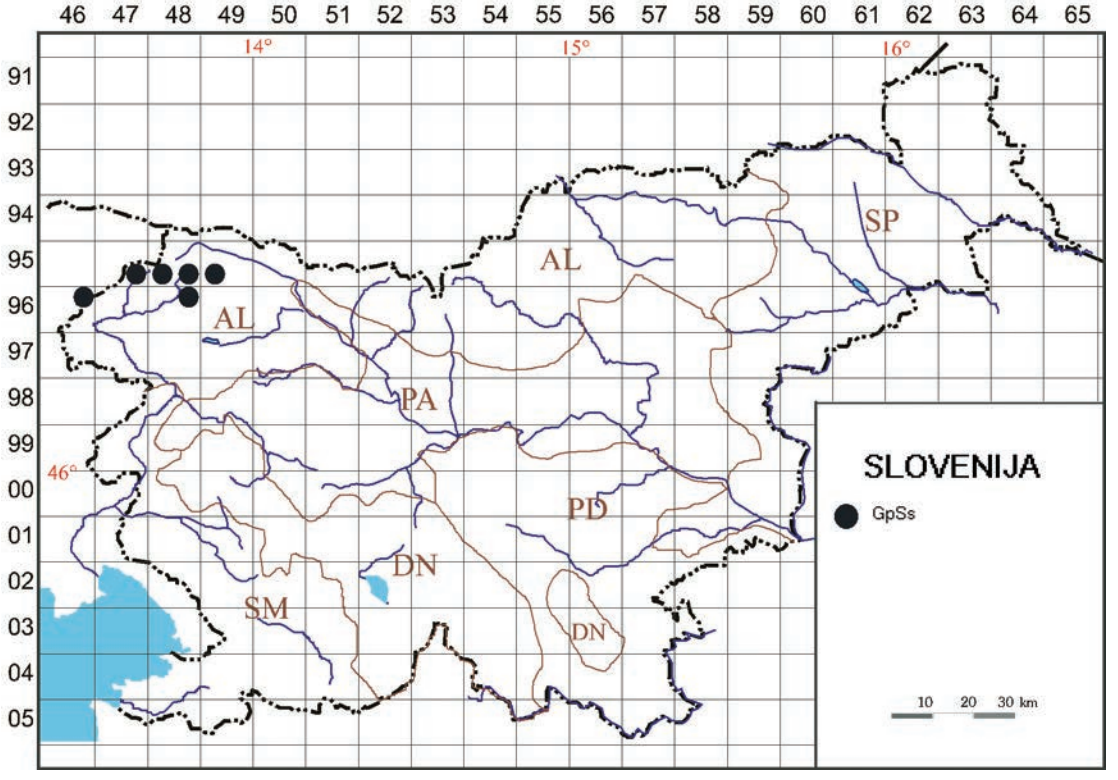

Figure 4: Distribution of stands of the association Gentiano pumilae-Salicetum serpillifoliae on the map of Slovenia
Slika 4: Razširjenost sestojev asociacije Gentiano pumilae-Salicetum serpillifoliae na zemljevidu Slovenije

described a special type of alpine vegetation with species characteristic for three groups of communities (snow beds, swards and windward ridges). In the Julian Alps we recently described another slightly similar community, association *Saxifrago paniculatae-Caricetum fuliginosae* (Dakskobler & Surina 2017a, Table 6). Two diagnostic species occur in both associations (*Salix serpillifolia* and *Saxifraga paniculata*). As many as 31 of 35 species recorded in the stands of this association occur also in the stands of the association *Gentiano pumilae-Salicetum serpillifoliae*, but floristic similarity between both compared syntaxa is only 45% (Sørensen 1948). The stands of the other association are much more species-rich (on average 24 species per relevé compared to an average of 12 species per relevé in the stands of the first association); they can cover slightly larger areas and more distinctly resemble alpine swards. Another decisive factor is the difference in the coverage of both dominant species (*Carex fuliginosa* / *Salix serpillifolia*) and in site ecology. The soil in the stands of the second association is more developed, in places rendzina. Nevertheless, these are two relatively similar and rare forms of alpine vegetation in the Julian Alps.

3.3 Corrected phytosociological table of the association *Crepido terglouensis-Potentilletum nitidae* (Dakskobler & Zupan 2017)

During the review of the herbarium material collected in the summer of 2016 we observed that a cushion-forming plant that we recorded in several stands of the association *Crepido terglouensis-Potentilletum nitidae* on a plateau west of Mt. Triglav had been misdetermined. Two species were reported in field notes, *Minuartia cherlerioides* and *Arenaria ciliata*, but in our review of the herbarium material we could only find *Arenaria ciliata*. Consequently, we have to revise the diagnostic species of this association. They are *Potentilla nitida, Crepis terglouensis, Eritrichium nanum, Alyssum ovirense* and *Arenaria ciliata* (but not *Minuartia cherlerioides*). Below we provide a slightly modified phytosociological table (Table 4) without *Minuartia cherlerioides* (for which we have no supporting herbarium material) and a slightly different (irrelevant in terms of the syntaxonomic classification of the association) composition by groups of diagnostic species (Table 5). Everything else that has so far been reported for this association remains unchanged, including the dendrogram in Figure 4 (Dakskobler & Zupan, ibid.). Despite misdetermination of one of the diagnostic species the description of the new association *Crepido terglouensis-Potentilletum nitidae* Dakskobler et Zupan 2017 does not require a formal correction (Article 43 – Correction of names due to taxonomic errors), because our error does not pertain to the species that gives the association its name (Weber, Moravec et Theurillat 2000).

4 CONCLUSIONS

The alpine community with dominant *Salix serpillifolia* was first reported on the Mangart ridge by Tone Wraber (1983, manuscript collection kept by the Botanical Garden of the University of Ljubljana), who made four relevés at the time, but never published anything on the subject. We described a similar community under Mt. Lopa in the Kanin Mts., under Mt. Jalovec, on Mt. Pihavec, under Mt. Razor, on Plamenice and Zaplanja under Mt. Triglav and on Mt. Kukova Špica. Despite several differences between our relevés and Wraber's we had obviously studied the same community populating smaller or larger ridge plateaus or slightly gullied shady slopes with long snow cover. In addition to thyme-leaved willow the species that best characterise the new community include *Carex capillaris, Doronicum glaciale*, *Gentina pumila* and *Saxifraga paniculata*. Similar willow communities have not been reported elsewhere in the Southern and Eastern Alps, so we classified our stands into the new association *Gentiano pumilae-Salicetum serpillifoliae*. Presently, its stands remain specific for some of the highest summits of the Julian Alps, similarly to the stands of the association *Saxifrago paniculatae-Caricetum fuliginosae,* which are slightly similar in terms of species composition. So far, they have not been subject to significant human impact, although some of them are situated in the vicinity of well-frequented mountain paths (to Mt. Mangart and Mt. Jalovec). Potentially, they could be endangered by small cattle grazing. The species composition of the new community includes several species that are relatively rare in Slovenia, such as *Erigeron uniflorus, Antennaria carpatica, Gentiana orbicularis, Luzula spicata, Juncus jacquinii, Sesleria ovata, Omalotheca supina* (*Gnaphalium supinum*), *Sib-*

baldia procumbens, Soldanella pusilla, red-listed *Elyna myosuroides* (Anon. 2002), protected *Nigritella miniata* s. lat. (*N. rubra* s. lat., *N. hygrophila*) and *Primula auricula* (Anon. 2004), and southeastern-Alpine endemic species *Cerastium subtriflorum, Saxifraga tenella* and *Saxifarga exarata* subsp. *carniolica*.

5 POVZETEK

Timijanovolistna vrba (*Salix serpillifolia*) je alpsko-ilirska vrsta, značilna za vlažna gruščnata pobočja in alpske trate. V Sloveniji uspeva v (altimontanskem), subalpinskem in alpinskem pasu v Julijskih Alpah, Karavankah, Kamniško-Savinjskih Alpah in v Trnovskem gozdu. Najnižje smo jo do sedaj našli v dveh globokih vrtačah pod Velikim Golakom v Trnovskem gozdu: v Kraljevi kamri vzhodno od te gore na nadmorski višini 1295 m in v vrtači severno od te gore, na nadmorski višini 1350 m, najvišje pa pod vrhom Škrlatice, na nadmorski višini 2750 m. S fitocenološko analizo po srednjeevropski metodi in primerjavo 30 popisov iz subalpinskega in alpinskega pasu v Julijskih Alpah (od tega smo štiri popise našli v rokopisni zapuščini Toneta Wraberja), kjer je ta vrsta ena izmed prevladujočih, smo opisali novo asociacijo *Gentiano pumilae-Salicetum serpillifoliae* T. Wraber ex Dakskobler ass. nov. Vanjo uvrščamo alpske trate oz. blazinaste trate na nadmorski višini od 2350 m do 2650 m, na manjših grebenskih uravnavah in tudi na strmih nekoliko užlebljenih in zavetrnih osojnih pobočjih tik pod vrhovi, na krajih, kjer se navadno sneg zadržuje dalj časa kot na okoliških stičnih površinah. Takšne trate smo našli na zelo majhnih površinah od nekaj do deset kvadratnih metrov (Lopa, Razor, Jalovec, Plemenice in Zaplanja pod Triglavom), ponekod (Mangart, Pihavec, Kukova špica) tudi na večjih površinah do 20 m^2. Diagnostične vrste nove asociacije so *Salix serpillifolia, Carex capillaris, Gentiana pumila, Doronicum glaciale* in *Saxifraga paniculata*. Večinoma so značilne za nekoliko vlažna do mokra rastišča, vlažne alpske trate, snežne dolinice in povirja, timijanovolistna vrba in grozdasti kamnokreč (*Saxifraga paniculata*) pa označujeta tudi grebensko lego in stik z alpinskimi združbami skalnih razpok. Nizki svišč (*Gentiana pumila*) je vzhodnoalpska vrsta, značilnica zveze *Caricion ferrugineae*, ki novo asociacijo označuje ekološko in horološko, kot endemično združbo Vzhodnih Alp. Sestava po skupinah diagnostičnih vrst kaže na večji delež vrst subalpinsko-alpinskih travišč (*Oxytropido-Elynion, Caricion firmae, Caricion ferrugineae, Seslerietalia coeruleae, Elyno-Seslerietea*) kot pa meliščnih vrst (*Arabidetalia caeruleae, Thlaspietea rotundifolii*). Novo asociacijo uvrščamo v zvezo *Oxytropido-Elynion,* red *Seslerietalia coeruleae* in razred *Elyno-Seslerietea*. Mogoča je tudi uvrstitev v zvezo *Caricion firmae* in, če timijanovolistno vrbo uvrščamo med značilnice rastja snežnih dolinic, tudi v zvezo *Arabidion caeruleae* in v razred *Thlaspietea rotundifolii*. Po vrstni sestavi so sestojem novo opisane asociacije nekoliko podobni sestoji asociacije *Saxifrago paniculatae-Caricetum fuliginosae*, ki prav tako uspevajo na majhnih površinah v alpinskem pasu Julijskih Alp. Razlika med njima je v stopnji zastiranja prevladujočih vrst, v številu vrst na popisno ploskev, v zgradbi in velikosti sestojev, v talnih razmerah. Človek na razvoj in ohranitev preučene združbe za zdaj še nima bistvenega vpliva, čeprav so nekateri njeni sestoji v bližini precej obiskanih planinskih poti (na Mangart in Jalovec). Deloma jih lahko ogroža tudi paša drobnice. V vrstni sestavi nove združbe so tudi nekatere v Sloveniji razmeroma redke vrste, kot so *Erigeron uniflorus, Antennaria carpatica, Gentiana orbicularis, Luzula spicata, Juncus jacquinii, Sesleria ovata, Omalotheca supina* (*Gnaphalium supinum*)*, Sibbaldia procumbens, Soldanella pusilla*, vrsta iz rdečega seznama *Elyna myosuroides,* zavarovani vrsti *Nigritella miniata* s. lat. (sin. *N. rubra* s. lat., po naši določitvi takson *N. hygrophila*) in *Primula auricula* ter jugovzhodnoalpski endemiti *Cerastium subtriflorum, Saxifraga tenella* in *Saxifrga exarata* subsp. *carniolica*.

V tem članku objavljamo tudi nekoliko popravljeno fitocenološko tabelo asociacije *Crepido terglouensis-Potentilletum nitidae*. Ob pregledu herbarijskega gradiva, nabranega poleti 2016, smo ugotovili napačno določitev blazinaste rastline, ki smo jo popisali v nekaterih njenih sestojih na planoti zahodno od Triglava. V terenskih beležnicah sta bili napisani dve vrsti *Minuartia cherlerioides* in *Arenaria ciliata*, pregled herbarijskega gradiva pa kaže na prisotnost le ene vrste, *Arenaria ciliata*. Zaradi tega smo popravili diagnostične vrste te asociacije, ki so *Potentilla nitida, Crepis terglouensis, Eritrichium nanum, Alyssum ovirense* in *Arenaria ciliata* (in ne *Minuartia cherlerioides*). Kljub napačni določitvi ene izmed diagnostičnih vrst opis nove asociacije *Crepido terglouensis-Potentilletum nitidae* Dakskobler et Zupan 2017 ne potrebuje formalne korekcije, saj se naša napaka ne nanaša na vrsti, po katerih se nova asociacije imenuje.

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Photos 5–15: Photo / Foto: I. Dakskobler

5 Typical sites of the stands of the association Gentiano pumilae-Salicetum serpillifoliae, above Gulce between Kukova Špica and Škrnatarica
5 Tipična rastišča sestojev asociacije Gentiano pumilae-Salicetum serpillifoliae nad prevalom Gulce med Kukovo špico in Škrnatarico

6 Typical sites of the stands of the association Gentiano pumilae-Salicetum serpillifoliae, Zaplanja under Triglav
6: Tipična rastišča sestojev asociacije Gentiano pumilae-Salicetum serpillifoliae,Zaplanja pod Triglavom

7 Detail of the stand of the association Gentiano pumilae-Salicetum serpillifoliae, Kukova Špica
7 Detajl sestoja asociacije Gentiano pumilae-Salicetum serpillifoliae, Kukova špica

8 Two details of the stand of the association Gentiano pumilae-Salicetum serpillifoliae, with Salix serpillifolia, Arenaria ciliata, Doronicum glaciale, Saxifraga paniculata, Plemenice under Triglav
8 Dva detajla sestoja asociacije Gentiano pumilae-Salicetum serpillifoliae z vrstami Salix serpillifolia, Arenaria ciliata, Doronicum glaciale in Saxifraga paniculata, Plemenice pod Triglavom

9 Typical sites of the association Gentiano pumilae-Salicetum serpillifoliae, Kukova Špica
9 Tipična rastišča, kjer se pod vrhom Kukove špice pojavljajo sestoji asociacije Gentiano pumilae-Salicetum serpillifoliae

10 Two stands of the association Gentiano pumilae-Salicetum serpillifoliae, Kukova Špica
10 Dva sestoja asociacije Gentiano pumilae-Salicetum serpillifoliae tik pod vrhom Kukove špice

11 Typical sites and stands of the association Gentiano pumilae-Salicetum serpillifoliae, Kukova Špica
11 Tipična rastišča in sestoji asociacije Gentiano pumilae-Salicetum serpillifoliae tik pod vrhom Kukove špice

12 Typical sites and stands of the association Gentiano pumilae-Salicetum serpillifoliae, Zaplanja under Triglav
12 Tipično rastišče in sestoj asociacije Gentiano pumilae-Salicetum serpillifoliae, Zaplanja pod Triglavom

13 Gentiana pumila, together with Carex ornithopodoides and Erigeron uniflorus, Kukova Špica
13 Nizki svišč (Gentiana pumila) skupaj z vrstama Carex ornithopodoides in Erigeron uniflorus pod vrhom Kukove špice

14 Doronicum glaciala, one of the diagnostic species of the association Gentiano pumilae-Salicetum serpillifoliae (together with Silene acaulis and Saxifraga paniculata)
14 Ledeniški divjakovec (Doronicum glaciale), ena izmed diagnostičnih vrst asociacije Gentiano pumilae-Salicetum serpillifoliae (skupaj z vrstama Silene acaulis in Saxifraga paniculata)

15 Nigrittella miniata s. lat. (perhaps taxon N. hygrophila), one of the protected species in the stand of the association Gentiano pumilae-Salicetum serpillifoliae, Zaplanja under Triglav
15 Rdeča murka (Nigrittella miniata s. lat., morda takson N. hygrophila), ena izmed zavarovanih vrst, ki rastejo v sestojih asociacije Gentiano pumilae-Salicetum serpillifoliae, Zaplanja pod Triglavom

16 Gentiana pumila. Photo / Foto: Peter Strgar

Table 1 (Preglednica 1): *Ranunculo traunfellneri-Salicetum serpillifoliae* nom. prov.

	Number of relevé (Zaporedna številka popisa)		1
	Database number of relevé (Delovna številka popisa)		202447
	Elevation in m (Nadmorska višina v m)		1690
	Aspect (Lega)		NE
	Slope in degrees (Nagib v stopinjah)		25
	Parent material (Matična podlaga)		Gr
	Soil (Tla)		Li
	Stoniness in % (Kamnitost v %)		20
	Cover of herb layer in % (Zastiranje zeliščne plasti v %):	E1	80
	Cover of moss layer in % (Zastiranje mahovne plasti v %)	E0	2
	Number of species (Število vrst)		23
	Relevé area (Velikost popisne ploskve)	m^2	2
	Date of taking relevé (Datum popisa)		7/30/2003
	Locality (Nahajališče)		Matajurc
	Quadrant (Kvadrant)		9749/3
	Coordinate GK Y (D-48)	m	414890
	Coordinate GK X (D-48)	m	5121119
	Diagnostic species of syntaxon (Diagnostične vrste sintaksona)		
OE	*Salix serpillifolia*	E1	4
AC	*Ranunculus traunfellneri*	E1	1
AC	*Galium noricum*	E1	1
AC	***Arabidion caeruleae, Arabidetalia caeruleae***		
	Rumex nivalis	E1	+
	Soldanella alpina	E1	+
	Taraxacum alpinum agg.	E1	+
TR	***Thlaspietea rotundifolii***		
	Moehringia ciliata	E1	1
	Achillea atrata	E1	+
	Armeria alpina	E1	+
	Athamanta cretensis	E1	+
	Cerastium carinthiacum	E1	+
	Festuca nitida	E1	+
	Thlaspi kerneri	E1	+
PC	***Potentilletalia caulescentis***		
	Campanula cochleariifolia	E1	+
	Valeriana elongata	E1	+
	Valeriana saxatilis	E1	+
ES	***Elyno-Seslerietea***		
	Pedicularis rostratocapitata	E1	+
	Myosotis alpestris	E1	+
PaT	***Poo alpinae-Trisetetalia***		
	Leontodon hispidus	E1	+
	Poa alpina	E1	+
BA	***Betulo-Alnetea***		
	Salix waldsteiniana	E1	1
	Viola biflora	E1	+
ML	**Mosses (Mahovi)**		
	Tortella tortuosa	E0	+

Legend - Legenda
Gr Gravel - grušč
Li Lithosol - kamnišče
OE *Oxytropido-Elynion*

Table 2 (Preglednica 2): *Gentiano pumilae-Salicetum serpillifoliae* ass. nova

Number of relevé (Zaporedna številka popisa)		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		
Database number of relevé (Delovna številka popisa)		219683	221118	219684	262410	262412	226600	270376	270377	267917	267921	270374	267922	270375	262407	262413	267915	241860		
Author of the relevé (Avtor popisa)		ID	ID	ID	ID	ID	ID	TW	TW	ID	ID	TW	ID	TW	ID	ID	ID	ID		
Elevation in m (Nadmorska višina v m)		2390	2380	2390	2385	2375	2520	2560	2540	2426	2420	2627	2417	2630	2365	2370	2425	2570		
Aspect (Lega)		NW	N	N	N	SSW	E	N	E	NE	E	N	NNE	N	NW	N	N	SE		
Slope in degrees (Nagib v stopinjah)		2	10	5	5	10	25	15	30	5	45	5	45	15	5	10	35	30		
Parent material (Matična podlaga)		A	A	A	DA	DA	DA	Gr	A	DA	DA	A	DA	A	DA	A	DA	DA		
Soil (Tla)		Re	Li	Li	Li	Re	Li	Li	Re	Re	Re	Li	Re	Re	Re	Re	Re	Li		
Stoniness in % (Kamnitost v %)		0	0	20	10	20	20	0	10	10	20	10	10	0	10	10	30	20		
Cover of herb layer in % (Zastiranje zeliščne plasti v %):	E1	100	100	80	90	80	80	100	100	80	80	90	80	100	90	90	70	80		
Cover of moss layer in % (Zastiranje mahovne plasti v %)	E0	.	5	.	.	.	10	.	.	5	10	.	.	.	.	.	20	.		
Number of species (Število vrst)		18	34	14	16	20	33	20	32	25	27	15	27	31	23	17	38	25		
Relevé area (Velikost popisne ploskve)	m^2	15	2	15	2	5	10	20	20	1	5	1	10	20	4	5	5	10		
Date of taking relevé (Datum popisa)		8/26/2008	8/11/2004	8/26/2008	8/8/2016	8/8/2016	8/31/2009	9/8/1983	9/8/1983	7/17/2017	7/17/2017	9/8/1983	7/17/2017	9/8/1983	8/8/2016	8/8/2016	7/17/2017	8/24/2011		
Locality (Nahajališče)		Pihavec	Lopa	Pihavec	Triglav-Plemenice	Triglav-Zaplanja	Razor	Mangart	Mangart	Kukova špica	Kukova špica	Mangart	Kukova špica	Mangart	Triglav-Plemenice	Triglav-Zaplanja	Kukova špica	Jalovec		
Quadrant (Kvadrant)		9648/2	9646/2	9648/2	9648/2	9648/2	9548/4	9547/4	9547/4	9549/3	9549/3	9547/4	9549/3	9547/4	9648/2	9648/2	9549/3	9548/3		
Coordinate GK Y (D-48)	m	408558	384589	408528	409956	410056	407537	397268	397283	412399	412398	397042	412393	397090	409881	410061	412414	398822		
Coordinate GK X (D-48)	m	5139386	5137345	5139486	5138179	5138083	5141478	5144862	5144891	5145461	5145491	5144840	5145493	5144867	5138141	5138032	5145438	5142581		
Diagnostic species of the association (Diagnostične vrste asociacije)																			Pr.	Fr.
OE *Salix serpillifolia*	E1	4	4	4	4	3	4	5	5	4	4	5	4	5	2	4	4	2	17	100
CD *Carex capillaris*	E1	+	+	1	+	.	+	1	1	1	1	1	2	+	1	.	.	+	14	82
DH *Doronicum glaciale*	E1	.	+	2	2	1	+	1	1	.	.	r	+	+	1	1	.	1	13	76
CF *Gentiana pumila*	E1	1	2	.	.	1	+	+	1	+	1	.	1	1	1	1	.	.	12	71
PC *Saxifraga paniculata*	E1	.	.	2	+	+	+	1	2	+	1	.	.	.	+	.	2	+	11	65
OE ***Oxytropido-Elynion***																				
Arenaria ciliata	E1	.	.	.	+	+	.	1	1	+	+	.	1	1	+	.	1	1	11	65
Erigeron uniflorus	E1	.	.	.	+	1	1	.	+	1	2	1	+	1	.	.	.	+	10	59
Lloydia serotina	E1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	1	+	.	.	+	.	4	24
Carex atrata	E1	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	6
Antennaria carpatica	E1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	6
Elyna myosuroides	E1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	6
CFir ***Caricion firmae***																				
Minuartia sedoides	E1	+	.	2	.	1	1	.	1	+	+	+	+	+	.	.	+	1	12	71
Silene acaulis	E1	.	.	.	1	1	1	1	+	.	.	.	1	1	2	3	+	+	11	65
Festuca quadriflora	E1	2	+	1	.	.	1	1	.	1	1	.	3	1	.	.	.	2	10	59
Veronica aphylla	E1	1	1	.	.	+	+	.	.	1	1	1	.	1	.	+	+	.	10	59
Helianthemum alpestre	E1	.	+	.	.	+	+	.	+	1	2	+	1	.	+	.	3	.	10	59
Carex firma	E1	2	.	1	1	3	+	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	1	1	+	.	9	53
Sesleria sphaerocephala	E1	.	.	+	+	1	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	+	2	1	.	7	41

	Number of relevé (Zaporedna številka popisa)		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Pr.	Fr.
	Pedicularis rostratocapitata	E1	.	1	.	.	+	+	.	+	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	6	35
	Oxytropis neglecta	E1	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	+	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	4	24
	Phyteuma sieberi	E1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	+	.	+	.	.	.	+	.	4	24
	Minuartia verna	E1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	+	.	+	.	.	.	+	.	.	4	24
	Dryas octopetala	E1	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	3	18
	Saussurea pygmaea	E1	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	18
	Gentiana terglouensis	E1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	12
	Saxifraga caesia	E1	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	6
CF	***Caricion ferrugineae***																				
	Cerastium subtriflorum	E1	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	6
SV	***Seslerietalia coeruleae***																				
	Gentiana orbicularis	E1	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	+	.	+	1	.	+	.	.	.	.	5	29
	Achillea clavennae	E1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	18
	Potentilla crantzii	E1	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	+	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	3	18
	Saxifraga exarata subsp. carniolica	E1	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	12
	Galium anisophyllum	E1	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	6
	Nigritella miniata s. lat. (N. hygrophila)	E1	.	.	.	.	r	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	6
	Juncus monanthos	E1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	1	6
ES	***Elyno-Seslerietea***																				
PaT	*Poa alpina*	E1	.	+	+	1	2	1	+	1	.	1	+	+	1	2	2	1	2	16	94
	Polygonum viviparum	E1	1	1	1	+	1	1	1	2	1	1	.	1	1	.	+	1	+	15	88
	Aster bellidiastrum	E1	2	2	+	.	.	+	.	.	+	.	.	+	+	1	.	+	.	9	53
	Myosotis alpestris	E1	.	+	.	.	+	+	+	.	.	.	r	.	.	+	1	.	+	8	47
	Selaginella selaginoides	E1	+	+	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	6	35
	Gentianella anisodonta	E1	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	r	.	.	.	.	.	1	4	24
	Homogyne discolor	E1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	3	18
	Thymus praecox subsp. polytrichus	E1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	18
	Agrostis alpina	E1	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	+	3	18
	Pedicularis verticillata	E1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	r	.	3	15
	Sesleria caerulea	E1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	12
	Anthyllis vulneraria subsp. alpestris	E1	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	12
	Euphrasia salisburgiensis	E1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	2	12
	Bartsia alpina	E1	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	6
	Gentiana verna	E1	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	6
	Rhododendron hirsutum	E1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	1	6
	Alchemilla exigua	E1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	1	6
JT	***Juncetea trifidi, Nardion strictae***																				
	Carex fuliginosa	E1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	+	+	.	.	+	5	29
	Euphrasia minima	E1	+	+	.	.	.	+	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	24
NS	*Coeloglossum viride*	E1	.	1	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	3	18
	Campanula scheuchzeri	E1	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	2	12
	Luzula spicata	E1	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	12
	Juncus jacquinii	E1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	2	12
	Botrychium lunaria	E1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	r	.	.	.	.	.	+	2	12
LV	***Loiseleurio-Vaccinietea, Vaccinio-Piceetea***																				
	Vaccinium gaultherioides	E1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	2	12
VP	*Homogyne alpina*	E1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	6
	Arctostaphylos alpinus	E1	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	6
VP	*Larix decidua*	E1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	r	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	6
AC	***Arabidetalia caeruleae (inc. Salicetea herbaceae)***																				
	Carex parviflora	E1	.	.	.	1	1	+	+	+	+	.	.	1	+	1	1	.	1	11	65
	Salix retusa	E1	+	1	.	+	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	+	6	35
	Ranunculus traunfellneri	E1	.	1	.	+	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	+	.	5	29
AA	*Trifolium pallescens*	E1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	1	4	24
	Carex ornithopodoides	E1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	+	+	.	.	+	4	24
	Potentilla brauneana	E1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	12
DH	*Sesleria ovata*	E1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	12
	Galium noricum	E1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	1	.	2	15
AA	*Veronica alpina*	E1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	6
SH	*Omalotheca supina (Gnaphalium supinum)*	E1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	1	6
SH	*Alchemilla fissa*	E1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	1	6
SH	*Luzula alpinopilosa*	E1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	1	6

	Number of relevé (Zaporedna številka popisa)		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Pr.	Fr.
SH	*Sibbaldia procumbens*	E1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	1	6
SH	*Soldanella pusilla*	E1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	1	6
	Saxifraga androsacea	E1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	1	6
TR	***Thlaspietalia rotundifolii, Thlaspietea rotundifolii***																				
	Saxifraga oppositifolia	E1	.	.	1	+	.	.	+	+	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	+	.	6	35
	Saxifraga sedoides	E1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	+	.	3	18
	Sedum atratum	E1	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	2	12
MC	*Saxifraga aizoides*	E1	.	.	.	r	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	6
	Achillea atrata	E1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	1	6
	Linaria alpina	E1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	1	6
	Poa minor	E1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	6
	Taraxacum alpinum agg.	E1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	1	6
	Taraxacum sp.	E1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	r	.	1	6
PC	***Potentilletalia caulescentis***																				
	Festuca alpina	E1	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	+	.	.	r	.	.	.	.	+	.	4	24
	Potentilla nitida	E1	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	r	.	.	.	.	+	.	3	18
	Saxifraga tenella	E1	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	12
	Campanula cochleariifolia	E1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	8
	Minuartia cherlerioides	E1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	1	8
	Petrocallis pyrenaica	E1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	1	8
	Eritrichum nanum	E1	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	8
	Primula auricula	E1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	8
	Asplenium viride	E1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	1	8
ML	**Mosses and lichens (Mahovi in lišaji)**																				
	Tortella tortuosa	E0	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	4	24
	*Distichium capillaceum**	E0	.	+	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	1	.	4	24
	*Timmia norvegica**	E0	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	3	18
	*Ditrichum flexicaule**	E0	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	3	18
	*Sciuro-hypnum glaciale**	E0	.	+	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	3	18
	Vulpicida tubulosos	E0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	12
	Thamnolia vermicularus	E0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	2	12
	*Barbilophozia attenuata**	E0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	+	.	2	12
	Cetraria islandica	E0	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	6
	Cetraria nivalis	E1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	6
	*Barbilophozia hatcheri**	E0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	1	6
	*Dicranum brevifolium**	E0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	6
	Ortothecium rufescens	E0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	6
	*Callialaria curvicaulis**	E0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	1	6
	*Mnium thomsonii**	E0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	1	6

Legend - Legenda

ID Igor Dakskobler
TW Tone Wraber
A Limestone - apnenec
D Dolomite - dolomit
Gr Gravel - gruščˇ
Li Lithosol - kamnišče
Re Rendzina - rendzina
Pr. Presence (number of relevés in which the species is presented) - število popisov, v katerih se pojavlja vrsta
Fr. Frequency in % - frekvenca v %
AA *Androsacion alpinae*
CD *Caricetalia davallianae*
SH *Salicetea herbaceae*
DH *Drabion hoppeanae*
NS *Nardion strictae*
PAT *Poo alpinae-Trisetetalia*
MC *Montio-Cardaminetea*
VP *Vaccinio-Piceetea*
*det. Andrej Martinčič

Table 3: Groups of diagnostic species in the stands of the association *Gentiano pumilae-Salicetum serpillifoliae*
Preglednica 3: Skupine diagnostičnih vrst v sestojih asociacije *Gentiano pumilae-Salicetum serpillifoliae*

Successive number (Zaporedna številka)	1
Number of relevés (Število popisov)	17
Oxytropido-Elynion	**11,12**
Caricion firmae	**23,75**
Caricion ferrugineae	3,22
Seslerietalia coeruleae	3,97
Elyno-Seslerietea	**19,65**
Caricetalia davallianae	3,43
Juncetea trifidi, Nardion strictae	4,97
Loiseleurio-Vaccinietea, Vaccinio-Piceetea	1,25
***Arabidetalia caeruleae* (inc. *Salicetea herbaceae*)**	**13,96**
Thlaspietalia rotundifolii, Thlaspietea rotundifolii	4,22
Potentilletalia caulescentis	6,94
Mosses and lichens (Mahovi in lišaji)	3,51
Total (Skupaj)	100

Table 4: Analytic table of the association *Crepido terglouensis-Potentilletum nitidae* Dakskobler et Zupan 2017 (small corrigendum of part of the Table 1 in Dakskobler & Zupan 2017)
Preglednica 4: Analitska tabela asociacije *Crepido terglouensis-Potentilletum nitidae* Dakskobler et Zupan 2017 (majhen popravek dela Preglednice 1 v Dakskobler & Zupan 2017)

Number of relevé (Zaporedna številka popisa)		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		
Database number of relevé (Delovna številka popisa)		200147	258065	257626	263298	263403	263404	257613	257623	262576	263406	257664	263408	263409	257614	257617		
Author of the relevé (Avtor popisa)		TW	ID	IDBZ	ID	ID	ID	IDBZ	IDBZ	ID	ID	IDBZ	ID	ID	IDBZ	IDBZ		
Elevation in m (Nadmorska višina v m)		2520	2535	2320	2192	2540	2541	2424	2509	2460	2540	2320	2540	2545	2450	2530		
Aspect (Lega)		SE	NW	NE	SW	NW	SW	SW	SE	W	SSW	NE	SE	SE	S	SSE		
Slope in degrees (Nagib v stopinjah)		10	3	5	0-3	10	5	5	2	30	5	3	10	5	15	15		
Parent material (Matična podlaga)		Gr	Gr	Gr	Gr	Gr	Gr	Gr	Gr	Gr	Gr	Gr	Gr	Gr	Gr	Gr		
Soil (Tla)		Li	Li	Li	Li	Li	Li	Li	Li	Li	Li	Li	Li	Li	Li	Li		
Stoniness in % (Kamnitost v %)		70	80	70	90	100	100	100	60	20	100	70	100	100	70	70		
Cover of herb layer in % (Zastiranje zeliščne plasti v %):	E1	30	30	30	30	40	40	30	40	80	30	30	30	40	30	30		
Number of species (Število vrst)		18	14	10	12	18	14	7	3	5	6	3	12	18	15	11		
Relevé area (Velikost popisne ploskve)	m^2	10	10	4	5	10	10	3	4	2	10	3	10	10	10	5		
Date of taking relevé (Datum popisa)		7/23/1963	9/1/2015	7/31/2015	8/23/2016	8/24/2016	8/24/2016	8/1/2015	8/1/2015	8/24/2016	8/24/2016	7/31/2015	8/24/2016	8/24/2016	8/1/2015	8/1/2015		
Locality (Nahajališče)		Kredarica	Glava v Zaplanji	Staničev dom	Vrata-Zelnarica	Glava v Zaplanji	Glava v Zaplanji	Glava v Zaplanji	Kredarica	Glava v Zaplanji	Glava v Zaplanji	Dovška vratca	Glava v Zaplanji	Glava v Zaplanji	Glava v Zaplanji	Glava v Zaplanji		
Quadrant (Kvadrant)		9649/1	9648/2	9649/1	9648/4	9648/2	9648/2	9648/2	9649/1	9648/2	9648/2	9649/1	9648/2	9648/2	9648/2	9648/2		
Coordinate GK Y (D-48)	m	411886	410068	412723	407539	410065	410057	410088	411865	410015	410082	413236	410173	410178	410048	410213		
Coordinate GK X (D-48)	m	5137964	5137604	5138748	5133849	5137604	5137597	5137334	5137887	5137499	5137597	5138757	5137644	5137726	5137454	5137628		
Diagnostic species of the syntaxa (Diagnostične vrste sintaksonov)																	Pr.	Fr.
PS *Potentilla nitida*	E1	2	2	1	1	1	2	3	3	4	3	2	3	3	2	2	15	100
TR1 *Crepis terglouensis*	E1	1	1	2	3	1	+	2	1	1	+	1	2	1	1	1	15	100
PC *Eritrichium nanum*	E1	1	+	.	.	+	+	+	.	.	+	.	+	1	.	.	8	53
TR1 *Alyssum ovirense*	E1	1	+	.	.	+	+	.	.	.	1	.	+	+	.	.	7	47
OE *Arenaria ciliata*	E1	.	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	+	.	+	+	.	.	6	40
TR1 ***Thlaspion rotundifolii***																		
Papaver julicum	E1	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	+	.	.	3	20
Thlaspi cepeaefolium (T. rotundifolium, Noccaea rotundifolia)	E1	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	2	13
TR2 ***Thlaspietalia rotundifolii***																		
Poa minor	E1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	+	+	1	+	5	33
Cerastium carinthiacum subsp. carinthiacum	E1	.	.	+	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	4	27
Achillea atrata	E1	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	+	3	20
Armeria alpina	E1	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	7
Moehringia ciliata	E1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	1	7
AC ***Arabidetalia caeruleae***																		
Salix retusa	E1	+	.	.	+	+	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	27
CD *Carex capillaris*	E1	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	+	3	20
AA *Cerastium uniflorum*	E1	+	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	13
Carex ornithopodoides	E1	.	.	.	.	+	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	13

	Number of relevé (Zaporedna številka popisa)		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	Pr.	Fr.
DH	*Sesleria ovata*	E1	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	7
TR3	***Thlaspietea rotundifolii***																		
	Taraxacum alpinum	E1	.	r	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	+	.	4	27
	Saxifraga oppositifolia s.str.	E1	+	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	13
	Linaria alpina	E1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	1	7
	Festuca nitida	E1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	1	7
PC	***Potentilletalia caulescentis***																		
	Valeriana elongata	E1	+	+	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	20
	Festuca alpina	E1	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	13
	Campanula cochleariifolia	E1	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	2	13
	Saxifraga paniculata	E1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	+	2	13
	Petrocallis pyrenaica	E1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	+	2	13
Cfir	***Caricion firmae***																		
	Minuartia verna	E1	1	.	+	+	.	.	+	1	.	.	.	+	+	.	.	7	47
	Silene acaulis	E1	+	2	+	1	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	33
	Carex firma	E1	1	+	1	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	7	47
	Minuartia sedoides	E1	1	2	+	1	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	6	40
	Phyteuma sieberi	E1	.	+	.	+	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	+	+	+	7	47
	Sesleria sphaerocephala	E1	.	.	.	.	+	+	+	.	.	+	.	.	+	.	.	5	33
	Gentiana terglouensis	E1	.	1	.	.	+	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	4	27
	Festuca quadriflora	E1	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	7
	Saussurea pygmaea	E1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	1	7
OE	***Oxytropido-Elynion***																		
	Salix serpillifolia	E1	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	2	13
	Erigeron uniflorus	E1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	1	7
	Lloydia serotina	E1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	1	7
ES	***Elyno-Seslerietea***																		
PAT	*Poa alpina*	E1	+	+	+	+	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	+	.	7	47
	Myosotis alpestris	E1	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	+	+	+	5	33
	Polygonum viviparum	E1	+	.	.	1	+	+	+	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	6	40

Legend - Legenda

ID Igor Dakskobler
BZ Branko Zupan
TW Tone Wraber
Gr Gravel - grušč
Li Lithosol - kamnišče
Pr. Presence (number of relevés in which the species is presented) - število popisov, v katerih se pojavlja vrsta
Fr. Frequency in % - frekvenca v %
Re Rendzina - rendzina
PS *Physoplexido-Saxifragion petraeae*
AA *Androsacion alpinae*
CD *Caricetalia davallianae*
SH *Salicetea herbaceae*
DH *Drabion hoppeanae*
PAT *Poo alpinae-Trisetetalia*

Table 5: Groups of diagnostic species in the stands of the association *Crepido terglouensis-Potentilletum nitidae* (small corrigendum of part of the Table 2 in Dakskobler & Zupan 2017)
Preglednica 5: Skupine diagnostičnih vrst v sestojih asociacije *Crepido terglouensis-Potentilletum nitidae* (majhen popravek dela Preglednice 2 v Dakskobler & Zupan 2017)

Successive number (Zaporedna številka)	1
Number of relevés (Število popisov)	15
Arabidetalia caeruleae	**7,2**
Thlaspion rotundifolii	**16,27**
Thlaspietalia rotundifolii	**8,41**
Thlaspietea rotundifolii	4,79
Potentilletalia caulescentis	**20,52**
Caricion firmae	**25,95**
Oxytropido-Elynion	6
Elyno-Seslerietea	**10,85**
Total (Skupaj)	100