

TWO ASSOCIATIONS WITH *SESLERIA AUTUMNALIS* IN THE FOOTHILLS OF THE SAVINJA ALPS (NORTHERN SLOVENIA)

ASOCIACIJI Z VRSTO *SESLERIA AUTUMNALIS* V PRIGORJU SAVINJSKIH ALP (SEVERNA SLOVENIJA)

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Two associations with *Sesleria autumnalis* in the foothills of the Savinja Alps (northern Slovenia)

In the Upper Savinja Valley (Juvanje near Ljubno ob Savinji, 'Oferija' above the Bezovnjak homestead), in the foothills of the Savinja Alps we studied beech (*Fagus sylvatica*) and hop hornbeam (*Ostrya carpinifolia*) stands on steep, sunny dolomite-limestone slopes and classified them into the associations *Seslerio autumnalis-Fagetum* and *Seslerio autumnalis-Ostryetum*. This is the northeasternmost and expressly disjunct locality of two forest communities that are otherwise characteristic for the sub-Mediterranean phytogeographical region of Slovenia and for the coastal part of the Dinaric Mountains. It is associated with the warm local climate of this part of the Alpine phytogeographical region of Slovenia.

Key words: phytosociology, phytogeography, *Sesleria autumnalis*, *Seslerio autumnalis-Fagetum*, Upper Savinja Valley, northern Slovenia

IZVLEČEK UDK 581.9(234.323.5:497.4):581.55

Asociaciji z vrsto *Sesleria autumnalis* v prigorju Savinjskih Alp (severna Slovenija)

V Zgornji Savinjski dolini (Juvanje pri Ljubnem ob Savinji, Oferija nad domačijo Bezovnjak) v prigorju Savinjskih Alp smo preučili bukove (*Fagus sylvatica*) in črnogabrove (*Ostrya carpinifolia*) sestoje na strmih prisojnih dolomitno-apnenčastih pobočjih in jih uvrstili v asociaciji *Seslerio autumnalis-Fagetum* in *Seslerio autumnalis-Ostryetum*. To je najbolj severovzhodno in izrazito disjunktno nahajališče dveh gozdnih združb, ki sta sicer značilni za submediteransko fitogeografsko območje Slovenije in za priobalni del Dinarskega gorstva. Povezujemo ga s toplim krajevnim podnebjem v tem delu alpskega fitogeografskega območja Slovenije.

Ključne besede: fitocenologija, fitogeografija, *Sesleria autumnalis*, *Seslerio autumnalis-Fagetum*, Zgornja Savinjska dolina, severna Slovenija

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1 INTRODUCTION

Sesleria autumnalis is a Mediterranean-montane or southeastern-European species; in Slovenia, it grows contiguously in the western and southwestern parts of the country (Figure 1). It is widespread in the Soča Valley, in Karst and Istria, relatively common in the Notranjska region and in the Kolpa Valley, and has individual localities also in the Polhograjsko hribovje and Zasavsko hribovje hills, as well as in the vicinity of Ljubljana (Šmarna gora). It is not known in the northern part of the Julian Alps belonging to Gorenjska nor in the eastern Slovenia. The literature source for its occurrence in the Karavanke Mts. (Ljubelj, 9551/4) that was considered by PRAPROTNİK (1987: 48) in the distribution map is WULFEN (1858: 108: *Aira alba* Wulf.). PAULIN (1902: 120) could not confirm this locality and to our knowledge, nor did other botanists. The only locality in the Savinja Alps, in their foothills near Ljubno, was discovered during vegetation mapping by Milan Prešeren on 20 August 1975 and his specimen of

autumn moor grass is still kept in the LJU herbarium (No. 10052794). Unfortunately, the quadrant identified on the herbarium label before the name of the location, “the Kamnik Alps: Oferija under Tirske peči” is incorrect, i.e. the quadrant of Tirske peči (9655/1) instead of the Oferija quadrant (9655/3). The incorrectly identified quadrant on the herbarium label was later referred to by PRAPROTNİK (ibid.) and one of the authors of this article (DAKSKOBLER 1991: 19). The correct quadrant of Prešeren’s locality is therefore 9655/3.

Stands of the association *Seslerio autumnalis-Fagetum* are not necessarily associated with joint growth of beech and autumn moor grass (DAKSKOBLER 1991: 4). In the Soča Valley, their northernmost distribution area extends across the south-Alpine valleys of the Tolminka, the Zadlaščica, the Kežica with the streams Lipovšček and Liščak, the Koritnica and the Bača with the Driselpoh stream. The stands of this association have not yet been spotted in the Bovec region, but the

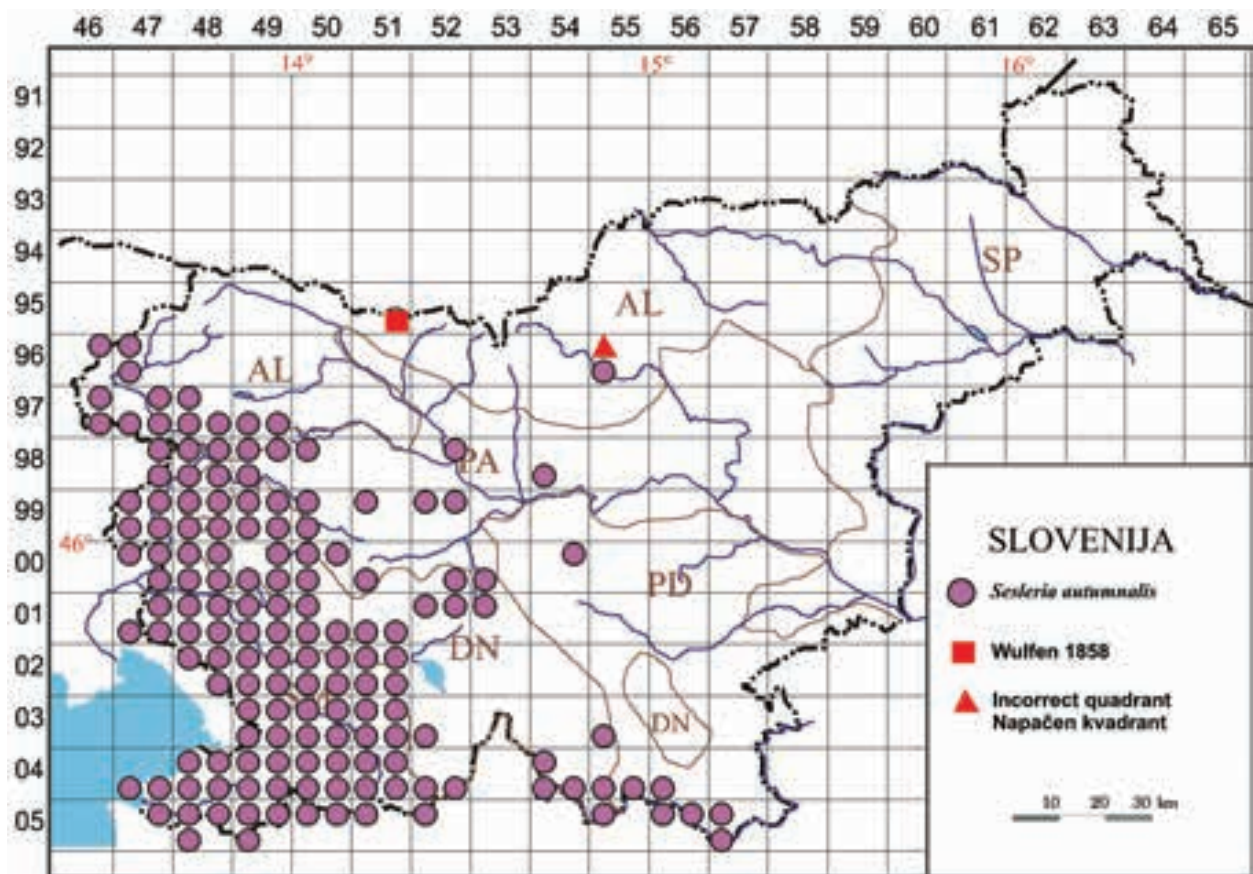


Figure 1: Distribution of *Sesleria autumnalis* in Slovenia
Slika 1: Razširjenost vrste *Sesleria autumnalis* v Sloveniji



Figure 2: *Sesleria autumnalis*, Juvanje near Ljubno ob Savinji (September 8, 2013)
Slika 2: *Sesleria autumnalis*, Juvanje pri Ljubnem ob Savinji (8. September 2013)

association is known almost everywhere else in the Primorska region, including the sunny, ridge-like slopes of high-karst plateaus and convex slopes above the Idrija Valley, as well as in the vicinity of Idrija and in the Zgornja Idrija landscape park. Stands of this association can also be found in the Notranjska region (even in the vicinity of Ljubljana, e.g. in the valley of the Iška with its tributaries) and in the Kolpa Valley. Its altitudinal range is considerable, from about 100 m a.s.l. (Koper hills, the valley of the Branica, in fragments also in the Central Soča Valley – DAKSKOBLER 2013) to 1200 m a.s.l. (Snežnik mountains – MARINČEK & ŠILC 1997). When examining the unexpected autumn moor grass locality near Ljubno, or more precisely, near Juvanje above the Bezovnjak homestead (Oferija, subcompartment 10 b in the Ljubno forest management unit, classified as protective forest – Vid Preložnik, in litt.), we determined not only the occurrence of this grass (Figure 2), but also the occurrence

of its community with beech (*Seslerio autumnalis-Fagetum*) and a degradation stage dominated by hop hornbeam (*Seslerio autumnalis-Ostryetum carpinifoliae*) (Figure 3). We conducted a phytosociological study of these stands, which are undoubtedly peculiarity of the vegetation in the Upper Savinja Valley.

1.1 Ecological description of the research area

Ljubno and its vicinity are part of the Upper Savinja Valley, but in terms of phytogeography they belong to the Alpine region (M. WRABER 1969). ZUPANČIČ et al. (1989) classify this part of the Savinja Valley into the district of Štajerska-Koroška, the pre-Alpine subsector of the Southeastern Alpine sector of the Illyrian floral province. Although igneous rocks prevail in the vicinity of Ljubno (MIOČ & ŽNIDARČIČ 1983, BUSER 2009), the geological bedrock of the study area consists of do-



Figure 3: View to the stands with *Sesleria autumnalis* (marked with ellipse) under Tirske peči (August 19, 2013)
Slika 3: Pogled na sestoje z vrsto *Sesleria autumnalis* (označeno z elipso) pod Tirskimi pečmi (19. avgust 2013)

lomite–limestone (Anisian strata of limestone and dolomite – Mioč 1983, Mioč & Žnidarčič 1983); the soil type is rendzina. OGRIN (1996, 1998: 111) classifies the vicinity of Ljubno into the temperate continental climate of central Slovenia. This climate is characterised by a mean annual precipitation of around 1,300 to 1,400 mm (B. ZUPANČIČ 1998: 99) and mean annual temperature of between 8 °C and 10 °C (CEGNAR 1998: 101). The region is comparable to the southern Julian Alps in

terms of temperature conditions, but is quite different in terms of precipitation, which is much lower in the upper Savinja river basin than in the Soča river basin. The surroundings of the study area are dominated by acidophilous forests of the associations *Castaneo-Fagetum sylvaticae* and *Galio rotundifolii-Abietetum*. The Oferija area was mapped by phytosociologists from the Institute of Biology of SASA (MARINČEK, PUNCER & ZUPANČIČ 1977) as the association *Ostryo-Fagetum*.

2 METHODS

Phytosociological relevés of forest stands above the Bezovnjak homestead were made on July 7, 2013 applying the Central-European method (BRAUN-BLANQUET 1964) and entered into the FloVegSi database (T. SELIŠKAR, VREŠ & A. SELIŠKAR 2003). Combined cover-abundance values were transformed into numerical values 1– 9 (van der MAAREL 1979). Relevés were mutually compared by means of hierarchical classification using the software package SYN-TAX 2000 (PODANI 2001). We selected the unweighted pair group method with arithmetic mean (UPGMA) and used Wishart's similarity ratio. The results of these

comparisons are presented in analytic table 1. All recorded species were classified into sociological groups (groups of diagnostic species), taking into consideration a number of conspectuses and our long-standing experience. The nomenclature source for the names of vascular plants is the Mala flora Slovenije (MARTINČIČ & al. 2007). Mosses are named according to MARTINČIČ (2003, 2011), lichens according to SUPPAN, PRÜGGER & MAYRHOFER (2000), syntaxa according to ŠILC & ČARNI (2012), and soil types according to URBANČIČ et al. (2005). The author of photographs is A. Seliškar.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Conspectus of determined and described syntaxa

Quercus-Fagetea Br.-Bl. & Vlieger in Vlieger 1937

Fagetalia sylvaticae Walas 1933

Aremonio-Fagion (Ht. 1938) Borhidi in Török, Podani et Borhidi 1989

Ostryo-Fagenion Borhidi 1963

Seslerio autumnalis-Fagetum (Ht.) M. Wraber ex Borhidi 1963

Ostryo-Fagetum M. Wraber ex Trinajstić 1972

Quercetalia pubescentis Klika 1933

Carpinion orientalis Horvat 1958

Seslerio autumnalis-Ostryetum Horvat & Horvatić ex Horvat et al. 1974

Fraxino orni-Ostryion Tomažič 1940

Fraxino orni-Ostryetum Aichinger 1933 corr. Franz 2002

3.2 Description of beech and hop-hornbeam stands with *Sesleria autumnalis* above Bezovnjak

Five relevés made on steep dolomite-limestone slopes above the Bezovnjak homestead at the elevation of between 600 m and 700 m (Figure 7 form three groups (Table 1). The first relevé is a slightly degraded beech forest of mainly coppice origin that can undoubtedly be classified into the association *Seslerio autumnalis-Fagetum* (Figure 4). Beech in the tree layer is admixed with hop hornbeam and individually spruce (*Picea abies*) and manna ash (*Fraxinus ornus*) trees. In addition to these species, the shrub layer comprises the midland and common hawthorn (*Crataegus laevigata*, *C. monogyna*), wild pear (*Pyrus pyraeaster*), common buckthorn (*Rhamnus cathartica*) and field rose (*Rosa arvensis*). Autumn moor grass (*Sesleria autumnalis*) covers the largest area in the herb layer. Other more abundant species include *Vinca minor*, *Helleborus odorus*, *Cyclamen purpurascens*, *Hedera helix* and *Vincetoxicum hirundinaria*. Sessile oak (*Quercus petraea*)

seedlings are also abundant. The moss layer mainly covers rocks. Several species were determined, with the most frequent being *Ctenidium molluscum* and *Homolothecium lutescens*. The second group comprises the relevés whose tree layer is dominated by hop hornbeam. In places, manna ash is almost equal in abundance to hop hornbeam. Similarly to sessile oak, beech occurs only as individual trees, while whitebeam (*Sorbus aria*) and spruce are even rarer. The site is unfavourable for spruce; during the dry and hot summer of 2013 the one- to two-metre-high spruce trees completely withered away. Downy oak (*Quercus pubescens*) was found in the tree layer on one of the relevés. The shrub layer is more abundant compared to the preserved beech forest and comprises, in addition to the listed tree species and the species recorded in beech stands, also *Acer campestre*, *Tilia platyphyllos*, *Amelanchier ovalis*, *Cotoneaster tomentosus*, *Rosa canina* and *Juniperus communis*. White sedge (*Carex alba*) is al-

most as abundant in the herb layer as autumn moor grass; as well as the species that are common in beech stands, the species *Anthericum ramosum*, *Genista januensis*, *Silene nutans*, *Teucrium chamaedrys*, on one relevé also *Piptatherum virescens*, also have high abundance in these stands. *Silene hayekiana* and *Festuca stenantha* were recorded in rocks. The full species composition undoubtedly indicates potential beech community from the association *Seslerio autumnnalis-Fagetum*. The real vegetation is a degradation stage classified into the syntaxon *Seslerio autumnnalis-Ostryetum carpinifoliae* (Figure 5). The fifth relevé above Bezovnjak differs from the other three relevés whose tree layer is dominated by hop hornbeam mostly by the absence of autumn moor grass. The herb layer is dominated by white sedge (*Carex alba*); other species occurring with a slightly higher proportion are thermophilous species from classes *Rhamno-Prunetea*, *Trifolio-Geranietea* and *Festuco-Brometea*, such as *Melica ciliata* and *Gali-*



Figure 4: *Seslerio autumnnalis-Fagetum* on the western slope (September 8, 2013)
Slika 4: *Seslerio autumnnalis-Fagetum* na zahodnem pobočju (8. september 2013)

um verum. The thermophilous *Campanula persicifolia* was recorded only in this stand. We have concluded that the thermophilous beech forest (perhaps from the association *Ostryo-Fagetum*) used to be the potential vegetation also on this site. The abundance of common

juniper (*Juniperus communis*) in the shrub layer also indicates probable degradation, possibly due to the grazing of small ruminants in the past. With its existing vegetation this stand is classified into the association *Fraxino orni-Ostryetum carpinifoliae* (Figure 6).

4 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

The association *Seslerio autumnalis-Fagetum* is more or less contiguously distributed in different geographical variants along the Adriatic coast and on sunny edges of the Dinaric Mountains from Slovenia to Montenegro (DAKSKOBLER 1997). Its northernmost known localities in Slovenia so far have been in the southern Julian Alps. Its occurrence in central and south Slovenia was reported by ACCETTO (1998, 1999a, b, 2010). The locality in the foothills of the

Savinja Alps is situated far from the so far known distribution areas of this community; it is a distinctly disjunct and the northeasternmost locality in the entire distribution area of the association *Seslerio autumnalis-Fagetum*. Its surface area is far from negligible; according to our estimates the total forest area on calcareous bedrock consists of around 10 ha and the area of the stands of the association *Seslerio-Fagetum* comprises at least 5 ha and can be shown also on small-



Figure 5: *Seslerio autumnalis-Ostryetum carpinifoliae* on the eastern slope (September 8, 2013)
Slika 5: *Seslerio autumnalis-Ostryetum carpinifoliae* na vzhodnem pobočju ((8. september 2013)



Figure 6: *Fraxino orni-Ostryetum carpinifoliae* on the southern ridge (May 1, 2013)
Slika 6: *Fraxino orni-Ostryetum carpinifoliae* na južnem grebenu (1. maj 2013)

scale vegetation maps (Figure 7). These stands definitely used to be managed and small ruminants are likely to have grazed here, so their physiognomy has changed considerably. The locals at the Bezovnjak homestead under the autumn moor grass site and at the Sedovnik homestead above it have assured us that there had been no grazing activity there in the past 50 years. However, on the vegetation map dating back almost 40 years (MARINČEK, PUNCER et ZUPANČIČ 1977) the part of Oferija where we recently made the phytosociological relevés with the dominating hop hornbeam in the tree layer is nevertheless still marked as a non-forest area. The species composition of the association *Sesleria autumnalis-Fagetum* on the northern edge of its distribution area is slightly impoverished in terms of its diagnostic species. The same phenomenon is known from the southern Julian Alps (DAKSKOBLER 1991) where one of the diagnostic species, *Lathyrus venetus*, was no longer found. In comparison with the floristic composition of stands above Bezovnjak, the synthetic table of the association *Sesleria autumnalis-Fagetum* (DAKSKOBLER 1997, Table 6) comprises most of the species occurring also in other forms of this association. Its potential differential species are *Orchis pallens* and *Genista januen-*

sis. Both indicate certain similarity with thermophilous beech stands on dolomite bedrock that are classified into the association *Ostryo-Fagetum*. The contact and similarities between the stands of both thermophilous beech associations (*Sesleria autumnalis-Fagetum* and *Ostryo-Fagetum*) in the southern Julian Alps were discussed several years ago (DAKSKOBLER 1991: 37–39) and those findings can be translated to the foothills of the Savinja Alps. Despite general floristic similarity with the stands of the association *Ostryo-Fagetum*, beech stands with dominating autumn moor grass in the herb layer should therefore be classified into the association *Sesleria autumnalis-Fagetum*. Beside *Sesleria autumnalis* the forests above Bezovnjak comprise other thermophilous species that are relatively rare in the foothills of the Savinja Alps and in this part of Slovenia in general, and which indicate a very warm local climate. These species include, among others, *Quercus pubescens*, *Crataegus laevigata*, *Piptatherum virescens* and *Melica ciliata*. In terms of phytogeography, forest stands of associations *Sesleria autumnalis-Fagetum* and *Sesleria autumnalis-Ostryetum* in Oferija above Bezovnjak can be treated as a peculiarity of the Upper Savinja Valley. Their current status as protective forests is appropriate.

5 POVZETEK

5.1 Uvod

Sesleria autumnalis je mediteransko-montanska oz. jugovzhodnoevropska vrsta, ki v Sloveniji sklenjeno uspeva v njenem zahodnem in jugozahodnem delu (slika 1). Splošno razširjena je v Posočju, na Krasu, v Istri, razmeroma pogosta na Notranjskem in v dolini Kolpe, posamezna nahajališča so tudi v Polhograjskem in Zasavskem hribovju ter v okolici Ljubljane (Šmarna gora). Ne poznamo je v severnem delu Julijskih Alp, ki pripada Gorenjski, prav tako ne v vzhodni Sloveniji. Literaturni vir za njeno uspevanje v Karavankah – Ljubelj (9551/4), ki ga je v arealni karti upoštevala PRAPROTNIK (1987: 48), je WULFEN (1858: 108: *Aira alba* Wulf.). Tega nahajališča PAULIN (1902: 120) ni mogel potrditi, in po našem vedenju ga tudi kasnejši botaniki niso. Edino nahajališče v Savinjskih Alpah, v njihovem prigorju pri Ljubnem, je med vegetacijskim kartiranjem odkril Milan Prešeren, 20. 8. 1975, in njegov primer jesenske vilovine hranijo v herbariju LJU (št. 10052794). Žal je na herbarijski etiketi pred imenom lokacije »Kamniške Alpe: Oferija pod Tirkimi pečmi« napisan napačen kvadrant, namreč kvadrant Tirkih

peči (9655/1) in ne kvadrant Oferije (9655/3). Napačen kvadrant je s herbarijske etikete povzela PRAPROTNIK (ibid.) in za njo tudi eden od naju (DAKSKOBLER 1991: 19). Pravilen kvadrant Prešernovega nahajališča je torej 9655/3. Sestoji asociacije *Sesleria autumnalis-Fagetum* (primorski bukov gozd) niso nujno povezani s skupnim uspevanjem bukve in jesenske vilovine (DAKSKOBLER 1991: 4). V Posočju so najbolj severno razširjeni v južnoalpskih dolinah Tolminke, Zadlaščice, Knežice z Lipovščkom in Liščakom, Koritnice in Bače z Driselpohom. Na Bovškem sestojev te asociacije za zdaj nismo opazili, pač pa jo poznamo skoraj povsod drugod na Primorskem, vključno s prisojnimi, grebenskimi pobočji visokokraških planot in izboklimi pobočji nad dolino Idrijce, tudi v okolici Idrije in v krajinskem parku Zgornja Idrijca. Sestoje te asociacije ponekod najdemo tudi na Notranjskem (tudi bližje Ljubljani, na primer v dolini Iške s pritoki) in v Kolpski dolini. Višinski razpon njenega uspevanja je zelo velik, od okoli 100 m nm. v. (Koprsko gričevje, dolina Branice, fragmentarno tudi srednja Soška dolina – DAKSKOBLER 2013) do 1200 m nm. v. (Snežniško pogorje – MARINČEK & ŠILC 1997). Ob preverjanju presenetljivega

5.3 Rezultati

5.3.1 Pregled ugotovljenih sintaksonov

Quercus-Fagetum Br.-Bl. & Vlieger in Vlieger 1937

Fagetalia sylvaticae Walas 1933

Aremonio-Fagion (Ht. 1938) Borhidi in Török, Podani et Borhidi 1989

Ostryo-Fagenion Borhidi 1963

Seslerio autumnalis-Fagetum (Ht.) M. Wraber ex Borhidi 1963

Ostryo-Fagetum M. Wraber ex Trinajstić 1972

Quercetalia pubescentis Klika 1933

Carpinion orientalis Horvat 1958

Seslerio autumnalis-Ostryetum Horvat & Horvatić ex Horvat et al. 1974

Fraxino orni-Ostryion Tomažič 1940

Fraxino orni-Ostryetum Aichinger 1933 corr. Franz 2002

5.3.2 Opis bukovih in črnogabrovih sestojev z jesensko vilovino nad Bezovnjakom

Pet fitocenoloških popisov, ki smo jih naredili na strmih dolomitno-apnenčastih pobočjih nad domačijo Bezovnjak na nadmorski višini med 600 m in 700 m (slika 7), se združuje v tri skupine (preglednica 1). Prvi popis je nekoliko degradiran bukov gozd, pretežno panjenskega porekla, ki ga nedvomno moremo uvrstiti v asociacijo *Seslerio autumnalis-Fagetum* (slika 4). V drevesni plasti je bukvi primešan črni gaber, posamično tudi smreka (*Picea abies*) in mali jesen (*Fraxinus ornus*). V grmovni plasti poleg omenjenih vrst uspevajo še navadni in enovrati glog (*Crataegus laevigata*, *C. monogyna*), drobnica (*Pyrus pyraeaster*), čistilna kozja češnja (*Rhamnus cathartica*) in njivni šipek (*Rosa arvensis*). Največjo površino v zeliščni plasti zastira jesenska vilovina (*Sesleria autumnalis*). Vrste z večjo obilnostjo so še *Vinca minor*, *Helleborus odorus*, *Cyclamen purpurascens*, *Hedera helix* in *Vincetoxicum hircundinaria*. Precej je podmladka gradna (*Quercus petraea*). Mahovna plast prekriva predvsem skale. Določili smo nekaj vrst; najbolj pogosti sta *Ctenidium molluscum* in *Homalothecium lutescens*. V drugi skupini so popisi, kjer v drevesni plasti prevladuje črni gaber. Ponekod mu je skoraj enakovreden mali jesen. Bukev se pojavlja le posamično, podobno kot graden, še redkejša sta mokovec (*Sorbus aria*) in smreka. Rastišče je za smreko neugodno; v sušnem in vročem poletju leta 2013 so se smreke, visoke en do dva metra, povsem po-

sušile. Na enem popisu smo našli v drevesni plasti puhasti hrast (*Quercus pubescens*). Grmovna plast je v primerjavi z ohranjenim bukovim gozdom bolj obilna, v njej so poleg naštetih drevesnih vrst in vrst, ki smo jih popisali tudi v bukovju, še vrste *Acer campestre*, *Tilia platyphyllos*, *Amelanchier ovalis*, *Cotoneaster tomentosus*, *Rosa canina* in *Juniperus communis*. V zeliščni plasti je skoraj enako obilen kot jesenska vilovina beli šaš (*Carex alba*), poleg vrst, ki so pogoste že v bukovju, imajo v teh sestojih večjo številčnost vrste *Anthericum ramosum*, *Genista januensis*, *Silene nutans*, *Teucrium chamaedrys*, na enem popisu tudi *Piptatherum virescens*. V skalovju smo popisali tudi vrsti *Silene hayekiana* in *Festuca stenantha*. Celotna vrstna sestava nedvomno kaže na potencialno bukovo združbo iz asociacije *Seslerio autumnalis-Fagetum*. Realna vegetacija je degradacijski stadij, ki ga uvrščamo v sintakson *Seslerio autumnalis-Ostryetum carpinifoliae* (slika 5). Peti popis nad Bezovnjakom se od ostalih treh popisov, kjer v drevesni plasti prevladuje črni gaber, razlikuje predvsem v odsotnosti jesenske vilovine. V zeliščni plasti prevladuje beli šaš (*Carex alba*) in v njej se z nekoliko večjim deležem pojavljajo toploljubne vrste iz razredov *Rhamno-Prunetea*, *Trifolio-Geranie-tea* in *Festuco-Brometea*, na primer vrsti *Melica ciliata* in *Galium verum*. Samo v tem sestoju smo popisali toploljubno vrsto *Campanula persicifolia*. Sklepamo, da je bila tudi na tem rastišču potencialna vegetacija nekoč toploljubni bukov gozd (morda iz asociacije *Ostryo-Fagetum*). Na verjetno degradacijo, morda pašo drobnice v preteklosti, kaže tudi pogostnost navadnega brina (*Juniperus communis*) v grmovni plasti. Po zdajšnji vegetaciji ta sestoj uvrščamo v asociacijo *Fraxino orni-Ostryetum carpinifoliae* (slika 6).

5.4 Razprava in zaključki

Asociacija *Seslerio autumnalis-Fagetum* je v različnih geografskih variantah bolj ali manj sklenjeno razširjena vzdolž Jadranske obale in na prisojnih robovih Dinarskega gorstva od Slovenije do Črne gore (DAKSKOBLER 1997). Njena doslej znana najbolj severna nahajališča v Sloveniji so bila v južnih Julijskih Alpah. O njenem pojavljanju v osrednji in južni Sloveniji je poročal ACCETTO (1998, 1999a, b, 2010). Nahajališče v prigorju Savinjskih Alp je od zdaj znanih območij razširjenosti te združbe precej oddaljeno, izrazito disjunktno in najbolj severovzhodno nahajališče v celotnem arealu asociacije *Seslerio autumnalis-Fagetum*. Njegova površina ni zanemarljiva, po naši oceni je skupna površina gozda na karbonatni podlagi okoli 10 hektarov, površina sestojev asociacije *Seslerio-Fage-*

tum pa vsaj 5 ha in jo lahko prikažemo tudi na vegetacijskih kartah v manj podrobnem merilu (slika 7). Nedvomno so v teh sestojih v preteklosti gospodarili, najbrž tudi pasli drobnico in je njihova zdajšnja podoba precej spremenjena. Domačini na kmetijah Bezovnjak, ki je pod rastiščem jesenske vilovine in Sedovnik, ki je nad njim, so nam zagotovili, da v obdobju zadnjih petdeset let tam ni bilo paše. Kljub temu je na vegetacijski karti izpred skoraj štiridesetih let (MARINČEK, PUNCER et ZUPANČIČ 1977) del Oferije, kjer smo nedavno naredili fitocenološke popise s prevladujočim črnim gabrom v drevesni plasti, še označen kot negozdna površina. Vrstna sestava asociacije *Sesleria autumnalis-Fagetum* na severnem robu njenega areala je nekoliko obubožana v smislu diagnostičnih vrst. To poznamo tudi iz površin v južnih Julijskih Alpah (DAKSKOBLER 1991), kjer prav tako nismo več našli ene izmed diagnostičnih vrst, *Lathyrus venetus*. Če primerjamo floristično sestavo sestojev nad Bezovnjakom s sintezno tabelo asociacije *Sesleria autumnalis-Fagetum* (DAKSKOBLER 1997, tabela 6), najdemo v njej večino vrst, ki se pojavljajo tudi v drugih oblikah te asociacije. Kot mogoči razlikovalnici lahko omenimo

vrsti *Orchis pallens* in *Genista januensis*. Obe kažeta na določeno podobnost s toploljubnim bukovjem na dolomitni podlagi, ki ga uvrščamo v asociacijo *Ostrya-Fagetum*. Stik in podobnosti sestojev dveh toploljubnih bukovih asociacij (*Sesleria autumnalis-Fagetum* in *Ostrya-Fagetum*) v južnih Julijskih Alpah smo obravnavali pred leti (DAKSKOBLER 1991: 37–39), in takratne ugotovitve lahko prenesemo tudi na prigorje Savinjskih Alp. Zato je kljub splošni floristični podobnosti bukove sestoje s prevladujočo jesensko vilovino v zeliščni plasti smiselno uvrščati v asociacijo *Sesleria autumnalis-Fagetum*. Poleg jesenske vilovine v gozdovih nad Bezovnjakom uspeva še nekaj toploljubnih vrst, ki so v prigorju Savinjskih Alp in v tem delu Slovenije sploh razmeroma redke, in ki tudi kažejo na precej toplo krajevno podnebje. Take vrste so na primer *Quercus pubescens*, *Crataegus laevigata*, *Piptatherum virescens* in *Melica ciliata*. Gozdne sestoje asociacij *Sesleria autumnalis-Fagetum* in *Sesleria autumnalis-Ostryetum* v Oferiji nad Bezovnjakom lahko v fitogeografskem smislu obravnavamo kot posebnost zgornje Savinjske doline. Njihov zdajšnji status varovalnega gozda je zanje ustrezen.

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Table 1: Stands of the associations *Sesleria autumnalis-Fagetum* (SF), *Sesleria autumnalis-Ostryetum* (SO) and *Fraxino orni-Ostryetum carpinifoliae* (FO) in the Upper Savinja Valley
Preglednica 1: Sestoji asociacij *Sesleria autumnalis-Fagetum* (SF), *Sesleria autumnalis-Ostryetum* (SO) in *Fraxino orni-Ostryetum carpinifoliae* (FO) v Zgornji Savinjski dolini

	1	2	3	4	5		
Number of relevé (Zaporedna številka popisa)	249093	249095	249094	249097	249096		
Database number of relevé (Delovna številka popisa)	660	660	660	615	650		
Elevation in m (Nadmorska višina v m)	W	SE	SE	SW	SSE		
Aspect (Lega)	25	35	40	35	30		
Slope in degrees (Nagib v stopinjah)	A	A	A	A	A		
Parent material (Matična podlaga)	R	R	R	R	R		
Soil (Tla)	20	15	40	30	30		
Stoniness in % (Kamnitost v %)	E3b	70	90	80	90	80	
Cover in % (Zastiranje v %) :	E3a	20	.	.	.	.
Upper tree layer (Zgornja drevesna plast)	E2	10	5	20	20	15	
Lower tree layer (Spodnja drevesna plast)	E1	80	90	60	70	70	
Shrub layer (Grmovna plast)	E0	10	5	20	10	20	
Herb layer (Zeliščna plast)	m	17	16	12	12	10	
Moss layer (Mahovna plast)	cm	35	25	20	30	25	
Maximum height of tress (Največja drevesna višina)		53	45	53	47	52	
Maximum diameter of trees (Največji prsni premer dreves)	m ²	200	200	200	200	200	
Number of species (Število vrst)	7/9/2013	7/9/2013	7/9/2013	7/9/2013	7/9/2013		
Relevé area (Velikost popisne ploskve)	Bezovnjak - Oferija	Bezovnjak - Oferija	Bezovnjak - Oferija	Bezovnjak - Oferija	Bezovnjak - Oferija		
Date of taking relevé (Datum popisa)							
Locality (Nahajališče)							
Quadrant (Kvadrant)	9655/3	9655/3	9655/3	9655/3	9655/3	Frequency	Percentage
Coordinate GK Y (D-48)	m	489856	489892	489891	489797	489822	
Coordinate GK X (D-48)	m	5133668	5133653	5133658	5133544	5133594	
Association (Asociacija)	SF	SO	SO	SO	FO		
Diagnostic species of the association <i>Sesleria autumnalis-Fagetum</i>							
Diagnostična vrsta asociacije <i>Sesleria autumnalis-Fagetum</i>							
OF <i>Sesleria autumnalis</i>	E1	4	5	2	2	.	4 80
OF <i>Ostryo-Fagenion</i>							
<i>Ostrya carpinifolia</i>	E3	1	3	5	4	4	5 100
<i>Ostrya carpinifolia</i>	E2b	+	+	.	.	+	3 60
<i>Ostrya carpinifolia</i>	E2a	+	.	+	.	+	3 60
<i>Fraxinus ornus</i>	E3	+	3	1	+	1	5 100
<i>Fraxinus ornus</i>	E2b	.	1	1	1	+	4 80
<i>Fraxinus ornus</i>	E2a	+	.	1	1	1	4 80
<i>Fraxinus ornus</i>	E1	+	.	1	+	+	4 80
<i>Euonymus verrucosa</i>	E2a	.	+	.	.	.	1 20
<i>Peucedanum austriacum</i>	E1	.	.	.	+	.	1 20
AF <i>Aremonio-Fagion</i>							
<i>Cyclamen purpurascens</i>	E1	1	+	+	+	.	4 80
<i>Aremonia agrimonoides</i>	E1	+	+	.	.	.	2 40
EC <i>Erythronio-Carpinion</i>							
<i>Helleborus odoratus</i>	E1	1	1	+	+	1	5 100
FS <i>Fagetalia sylvaticae</i>							
<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	E3b	4	.	+	+	.	3 60
<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	E2b	+	+	.	+	.	3 60
<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	E2a	+	.	.	.	.	1 20
<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	E1	+	.	.	.	.	1 20
<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	E1	+	+	.	.	.	2 40
<i>Brachypodium sylvaticum</i>	E1	+	+	.	.	.	2 40
<i>Salvia glutinosa</i>	E1	+	+	.	.	.	2 40
<i>Cephalanthera damasonium</i>	E1	+	.	+	.	.	2 40
<i>Melica nutans</i>	E1	.	.	.	+	+	2 40
<i>Orchis pallens</i>	E1	+	.	.	.	.	1 20
<i>Poa nemoralis</i>	E1	+	.	.	.	.	1 20
<i>Tilia platyphyllos</i>	E2a	.	+	.	.	.	1 20
<i>Epipactis helleborine</i>	E1	.	.	+	.	.	1 20
QP <i>Quercetalia pubescentis</i>							
<i>Melittis melissophyllum</i>	E1	+	+	+	+	.	4 80
<i>Piptatherum virescens</i>	E1	+	1	.	+	+	4 80
<i>Carex flacca</i>	E1	+	.	+	.	.	2 40

Number of relevé (Zaporedna številka popisa)		1	2	3	4	5	Fr.	Pr.
<i>Arabis turrata</i>	E1	.	.	.	+	+	2	40
<i>Sorbus aria</i>	E3a	.	.	+	.	.	1	20
<i>Sorbus aria</i>	E1	.	.	.	.	+	1	20
<i>Quercus pubescens</i>	E3b	.	.	.	+	.	1	20
<i>Campanula persicifolia</i>	E1	.	.	.	.	+	1	20
QR <i>Quercetalia roboris-petraeae</i>								
<i>Quercus petraea</i>	E3b	.	1	+	+	.	3	60
<i>Quercus petraea</i>	E2a	.	+	1	.	.	2	40
<i>Quercus petraea</i>	E1	1	.	.	+	+	3	60
<i>Melampyrum pratense subsp. vulgatum</i>	E1	+	.	+	.	+	3	60
<i>Rubus hirtus</i>	E1	+	.	.	.	.	1	20
<i>Serratula tinctoria</i>	E1	+	.	.	.	.	1	20
<i>Hieracium sabaudum</i>	E1	.	+	.	.	.	1	20
<i>Chamaecytisus supinus</i>	E1	.	.	+	.	.	1	20
QF <i>Querco-Fagetea</i>								
<i>Hedera helix</i>	E3a	.	+	.	.	.	1	20
<i>Hedera helix</i>	E1	1	+	1	+	+	5	100
<i>Clematis vitalba</i>	E2a	+	+	+	+	+	5	100
<i>Rosa arvensis</i>	E2a	+	+	+	+	.	4	80
<i>Rosa arvensis</i>	E1	+	+	.	.	.	2	40
<i>Vinca minor</i>	E1	2	.	+	+	+	4	80
<i>Pyrus pyraster</i>	E2b	.	.	.	.	+	1	20
<i>Pyrus pyraster</i>	E2a	+	.	.	+	.	2	40
<i>Pyrus pyraster</i>	E1	.	+	+	.	.	2	40
<i>Acer campestre</i>	E2a	.	+	.	.	.	1	20
<i>Acer campestre</i>	E1	.	+	.	.	.	1	20
<i>Carex digitata</i>	E1	+	+	+	+	.	4	80
<i>Cephalanthera longifolia</i>	E1	.	+	.	.	.	1	20
<i>Corylus avellana</i>	E1	.	.	+	.	.	1	20
<i>Crataegus laevigata</i>	E2a	r	.	.	.	.	1	20
<i>Cruciata glabra</i>	E1	+	.	.	.	.	1	20
<i>Festuca heterophylla</i>	E1	+	.	+	.	.	2	40
<i>Platanthera bifolia</i>	E1	r	.	.	+	.	2	40
EP <i>Erico-Pinetea</i>								
<i>Buphthalmum salicifolium</i>	E1	.	+	+	+	+	4	80
<i>Polygala chamaebuxus</i>	E1	+	+	.	1	.	3	60
<i>Genista januensis</i>	E1	.	.	1	1	1	3	60
<i>Calamagrostis varia</i>	E1	+	+	.	.	.	2	40
<i>Amelanchier ovalis</i>	E2b	.	.	+	.	+	2	40
<i>Amelanchier ovalis</i>	E2a	.	.	.	.	+	1	20
<i>Cotoneaster tomentosus</i>	E2a	.	.	.	+	.	1	20
<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	E3b	.	.	.	r	.	1	20
VP <i>Vaccinio-Piceetea</i>								
<i>Picea abies</i>	E3	+	r	.	.	.	2	40
<i>Picea abies</i>	E2b	+	+	+	+	.	4	80
<i>Picea abies</i>	E2a	.	.	+	1	+	3	60
<i>Picea abies</i>	E1	.	.	+	.	.	1	20
<i>Luzula luzuloides</i>	E1	+	.	.	.	+	2	40
<i>Hieracium murorum</i>	E1	+	.	.	.	.	1	20
<i>Abies alba</i>	E1	.	.	.	r	.	1	20
RP <i>Rhamno-Prunetea</i>								
<i>Rhamnus catharticus</i>	E2a	+	+	+	+	+	5	100
<i>Rhamnus catharticus</i>	E1	.	.	.	.	+	1	20
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	E2b	+	.	.	.	.	1	20
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	E2a	+	+	.	.	.	2	40
<i>Rosa canina</i>	E2b	.	.	+	.	+	2	40
<i>Rubus fruticosus agg.</i>	E1	.	.	.	.	+	1	20
<i>Berberis vulgaris</i>	E2a	.	.	.	.	+	1	20
TG <i>Trifolio-Geranietea</i>								
<i>Vincetoxicum hirundinaria</i>	E1	1	1	1	1	1	5	100
<i>Anthericum ramosum</i>	E1	+	.	1	2	2	4	80
<i>Viola hirta</i>	E1	+	+	+	.	+	4	80
<i>Silene nutans</i>	E1	.	.	1	1	1	3	60
<i>Polygonatum odoratum</i>	E1	.	.	+	1	+	3	60
<i>Digitalis grandiflora</i>	E1	.	+	.	.	+	2	40
<i>Clinopodium vulgare</i>	E1	.	+	.	.	.	1	20
FB <i>Festuco-Brometea</i>								
<i>Carex humilis</i>	E1	+	1	4	3	4	5	100
<i>Teucrium chamaedrys</i>	E1	.	+	1	+	1	4	80
<i>Euphorbia cyparissias</i>	E1	+	.	+	.	+	3	60

Number of relevé (Zaporedna številka popisa)		1	2	3	4	5	Fr.	Pr.
	<i>Dorycnium germanicum</i>	E1	.	.	+	.	1	2 40
	<i>Arabis hirsuta</i>	E1	.	.	+	.	+	2 40
	<i>Pimpinella saxifraga</i>	E1	+	.	.	.	.	1 20
	<i>Gymnadenia conopsea</i>	E1	.	.	+	.	.	1 20
	<i>Potentilla pusilla</i>	E1	.	.	+	.	.	1 20
	<i>Melica ciliata</i>	E1	.	.	.	.	1	1 20
	<i>Galium verum</i>	E1	.	.	.	.	+	1 20
MA	Molinio-Arrhenetheretea							
	<i>Galium mollugo</i>	E1	.	.	.	.	+	1 20
AT	Asplenieta trichomanis							
	<i>Asplenium ruta-muraria</i>	E1	+	+	+	+	+	5 100
	<i>Asplenium trichomanes</i>	E1	.	+	.	.	+	2 40
	<i>Hieracium glaucum</i>	E1	.	.	+	+	+	3 60
	<i>Festuca stenantha</i>	E1	.	.	+	.	+	2 40
	<i>Hieracium bupleuroides</i>	E1	.	.	.	+	+	2 40
TR	Hieracium bifidum	E1	.	.	.	+	+	2 40
	<i>Polypodium vulgare</i>	E1	+	.	.	.	.	1 20
	<i>Moehringia muscosa</i>	E1	.	.	+	.	.	1 20
	<i>Silene hayekiana</i>	E1	.	.	+	.	.	1 20
	<i>Sedum album</i>	E1	.	.	.	.	+	1 20
O	Other species (Druge vrste)							
	<i>Fragaria vesca</i>	E1	+	+	.	.	+	3 60
	<i>Juniperus communis</i>	E2a	.	.	+	+	1	3 60
	<i>Juglans regia</i>	E1	.	.	.	+	.	1 20
ML	Mosses and lichens (Mahovi in lišaji)							
	<i>Schistidium apocarpum</i>	E0	1	+	1	+	1	5 100
	<i>Homalothecium lutescens</i>	E0	1	+	+	+	1	5 100
	<i>Homalothecium sericeum</i>	E0	+	+	+	+	1	5 100
	<i>Ctenidium molluscum</i>	E0	1	1	1	1	.	4 80
	<i>Isothecium alopecuroides</i>	E0	+	+	+	+	.	4 80
	<i>Tortella tortuosa</i>	E0	.	.	+	+	1	3 60
	<i>Hypnum cupressiforme</i>	E0	+	.	.	1	.	2 40
	<i>Anomodon viticulosus</i>	E0	.	+	+	.	.	2 40
	<i>Porella platyphylla</i>	E0	+	.	.	.	.	1 20
	<i>Anomodon attenuatus</i>	E0	.	+	.	.	.	1 20
	<i>Scleropodium purum</i>	E0	.	.	.	.	+	1 20
	<i>Peltigera canina</i>	E0	.	.	.	.	+	1 20