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Review

VEGETATION OF DECIDUOUS FORESTS IN THE BALKAN PENINSULA *

Andraž Čarni

Institute of Biology, Scientific Research Center of the Slovenian Academy of Sciences and Arts,
Ljubljana, Slovenia

University of Nova Gorica, Nova Gorica, Slovenia

Macedonian Academy of Sciences and Arts, Skopje, Republic of Macedonia

carni@zrc-sazu.si

The article provides an overview of deciduous forests of the Balkan Peninsula. It presents riverine, floodplain and moor forests, dominated by *Alnus incana*, *A. glutinosa*, *Fraxinus excelsior*, *F. angustifolia*, *Quercus robur*, *Salix alba*, *Ulmus laevis*, *U. minor*; acidophilous forests dominated by *Betula pendula*, *Castanea sativa*, *Fagus sylvatica*, *Quercus petraea*; thermophilous forests dominated by *Carpinus orientalis*, *Ostrya carpinifolia*, *Quercus cerris*, *Q. færainetto*, *Q. petraea*, *Q. pubescens* and mesophilous forests dominated by *Carpinus betulus*, *Fagus sylvatica*, *F. orientalis*, *Fraxinus excelsior*, *Tilia argentea*, *T. cordata*, *T. platyphyllos*, *Ulmus glabra*. At the same time, forests were classified into the synsystematic framework of the standard Central European system to the level of an alliance.

Keywords: Balkan; forest; vegetation; classification

Nomenclatural source: Euro+Med Plantbase (<http://ww2.bgbm.org/EuroPlusMed>)

INTRODUCTION

Research into vegetation in southeastern Europe has a long tradition. The first fundamental works about vegetation in the region were based on the so-called physiognomic-ecological approach and originate from the beginning of the 20th century, when Gabriel Beck-Mannagetta published his work *Vegetationsverhältnisse der illyrischen Länder* [1] and Lujó Adamović his work *Vegetationsverhältnisse der Balkanländer* [2]. At the beginning of the 20th century, a new science – phytosociology – was established [3]. Soon after its beginning in Europe, research in the Balkans began according to this method [4] and the new science was widely accepted among researchers in the region. Our presentation is based on the standard Braun-Blanquet method and its hierarchy; so we group associations (ending -etum) into alliances (ending -ion), alliances into orders (ending -etalia) and those into classes (ending -etea) [5]. As a result

of long and intensive research in the region, during recent years some important surveys of forest vegetation of some parts of the region has appeared, e.g. Slovenia [6], Croatia [7], Serbia [8], Kosovo [9], Bulgaria [10] and Greece [11, 12]. These and many other studies have enabled us to make an overview of forest vegetation of the region.

The large number of publications all over Europe encouraged a group of authors guided by Ladislav Mucina to start preparation of an overview over all vegetation types of the whole of Europe to the alliance level, from the Canary Islands to the Urals and from Cyprus to Greenland [13]. It is based on a list of vegetation classes [14] and on a preliminary overview of alliances [15]. During the procedure, literature sources all over Europe have been checked and many nomenclature corrections and some revisions of individual syntaxa have been published, for instance [16, 17].

This paper is intended to give an overview of deciduous forests of the region on the alliance lev-

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el, to synchronize regional classification schemes with the European one [13], to show the present state of knowledge and to detect some problems. At the same time, it will facilitate integration of the vegetation of deciduous forests into the wider European framework, into various overviews of forest vegetation, red lists and similar [18].

DESCRIPTION OF AREA

The Balkan Peninsula has a large altitudinal diversity, since a great part of the territory has an altitude of over 1000 m, and provides a large altitudinal range through a relatively small latitudinal range of 10°. At the same time, the Balkan Peninsula is a highly complex region in terms of geology, climate and vegetation. The diverse geology is the most important factor contributing to the diversity of flora: there are crystalline massifs, such as Rhodopes and new fold mountains, such as the Dinaric Alps or the Shar-Pindos mountain range, composed of limestone [19].

The climatic conditions are parallel its geographical position, relief and extensive coastline (Figure 1). Belgrade in the northern part, which is cut off from the influence of the Mediterranean and lies open to central and eastern Europe, is dominated by a continental climate with maximum of precipitation in May–June. Ljubljana has a mountain climatic regime, with two peaks of precipitation, in spring and autumn. Ohrid in the south is also located in mountains but is influenced by a Mediterranean climate and an autumn peak can be observed. Ljubljana has more precipitation but Ohrid and Belgrade have almost the same amount, although Belgrade has precipitation during the vegetation season, that is more propitious for flora and vegetation, and also for agriculture, whereas in Ohrid the majority of precipitation falls in the part of the year in which the vegetation cannot use it.

OBJECT

The potential vegetation of the major part of the Balkan Peninsula is represented by deciduous broadleaved forest. Broadleaved deciduous forests appear in the areas with relatively moist summers and mild winters. Forests can be divided into two subgroups: mesic and warm temperate forests. Mesic temperate forests appear in the humid sub Atlantic climate and are dominated by mesophilous deciduous tree species, such as *Fagus sylvatica*, *Carpinus betulus*, *Acer pseudoplatanus*, *Alnus glutinosa* etc. Warm deciduous forests appear in areas under the influence of continental and Mediterrane-

an climates, in which summer drought is more pronounced. These forests are dominated by various species from the genus *Quercus*, *Ostrya carpinifolia*, *Carpinus orientalis* etc. [20].

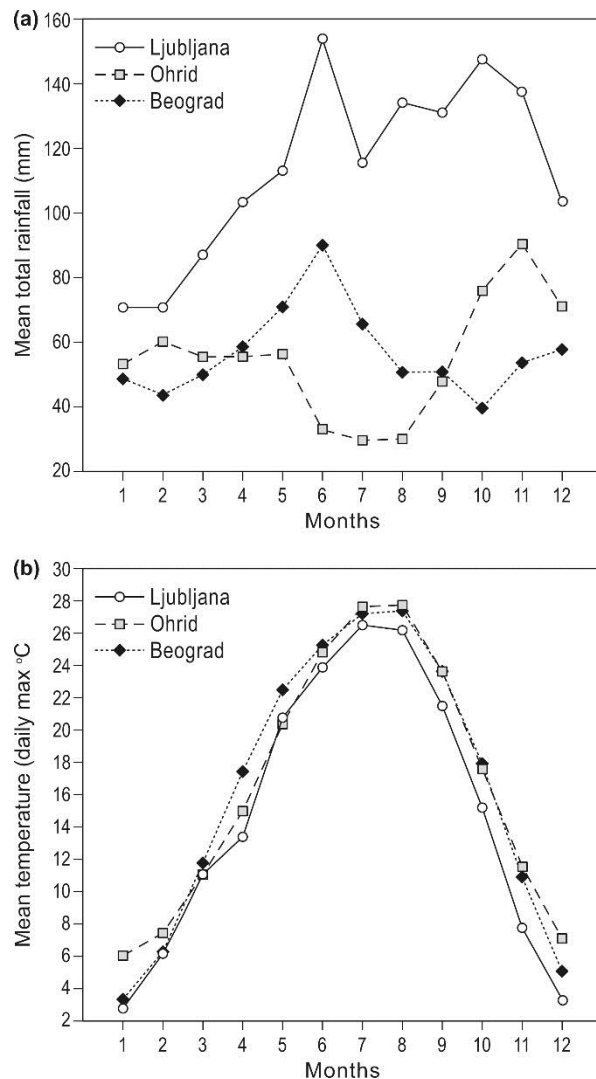


Figure 1. Mean total rainfall (a) and mean monthly temperatures (b) in the research area. Climatological information for Ljubljana, Ohrid and Belgrade (World Meteorological Organization data, http://www.wmo.int/pages/index_en.html)

CONTACT FORESTS

In the case of increased cooling or increasing drought, deciduous forests are in contact with coniferous ones. In cold and humid areas, they are in contact with forests dominated by *Picea abies* and *Abies alba*, as well as *Larix decidua*. In drier areas, two relict coniferous forests appear, *Pinus peuce* and *Pinus heldreichii*, and a hybrid between *Abies alba* and *Abies cephalonica* *Abies borisii-regis* forests. Deciduous forest can also be in contact with *Pinus syl-*

vestris and *Pinus nigra* but these two species do not form zonal forests and appear locally in extreme conditions (e.g. extreme drought or acidity) [21–26].

In areas under the influence of the Mediterranean climate, deciduous forests are in contact with evergreen broadleaved forests. A warm climate with mild winters is characteristic of Mediterranean evergreen vegetation dominated by evergreen tree species, such as *Quercus ilex*, *Q. coccifera*, and their substitutes, maquis, garrigues. In some cases, they can also come in contact with coniferous forests of Mediterranean mountains [27–29].

HISTORY

One of the main factors determining the present vegetation is the development of vegetation during and after the ice ages (Figure 2). This area was covered with no or relatively little ice during the last glaciation and the assumed July temperature was only 5° cooler than present, which probably provided a suitable environment for the survival of temperate tree taxa. Since most water was bound in ice, the sea level was lower and half of the Adriatic Sea was part of the mainland. From the point of view of phytogeography, the land connection to the Apennines is also important and caused the two peninsulas to share some common or closely related taxa and vegetation types. The area of common (syn)taxa could also be called the Apennine-Dinaric window in phytogeography [30–32].

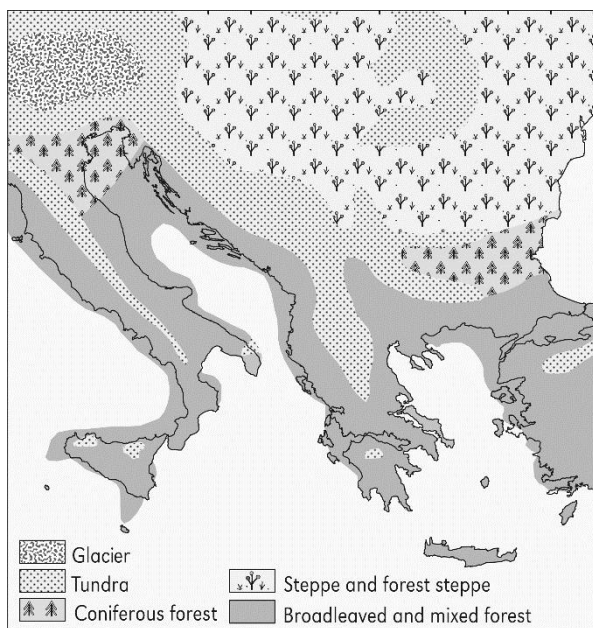


Figure 2. Vegetation cover of the Balkan during ice age (Würm) (after [33]).

The area was covered by forest, tundra and steppe and it was one of the refugial areas for tree species in Europe. Even now, the highest diversity of tree species in Europe is found in the southern part of Macedonia, where there are over 130 woody species [34].

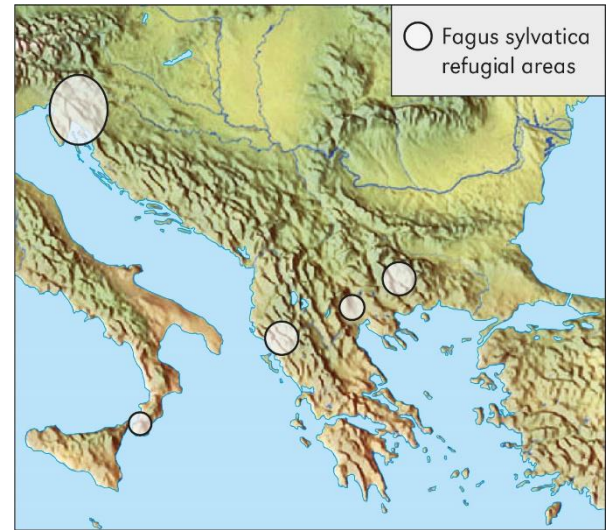


Figure 3. Refugial areas of beech (after [35]).

There were macro refugia of mesophilous forest in the northwestern part of the region (Figure 3). The major refugia of beech forests were in the northwestern part of the Balkans and beech spread out from these refugia practically all over Europe. These refugia were at an altitude between 600 and 800 m, since in the lowlands it was too dry, and at higher altitudes it was too cold. So called Illyricoid flora (e.g. *Lamium orvala*, *Omphalodes verna* etc.) (sensu Trinajstić) also survived here, i. e. mesophilous endemic species that survived in these mesophilous forests. A distinction has thus been made between Illyric species – endemics surviving on extreme habitats and Illyrioid species – mesophilous endemics [35, 36].

The situation was different with thermophilous forests; their primary refugia were in the south but in warmer periods they expanded towards the north and could sometimes survive colder periods in those areas, in so called secondary refugia (Fig. 4). Evidence exists that in the southern Balkans there were macro refugia of warm temperate forests and also cryptic (smaller) refugia of mesic temperate forests. The macro refugia were more species rich but cryptic refugia also had their floristic individuality [20, 37, 38].

Most research of the history of forests has been done by people from outside the region and

the focus has been on the location of refugia and the time needed for temperate trees to migrate from these areas to northern Europe [39]. The vegetation history of the Balkans has much greater significance for the development of forests than this. If the temperate trees were present in the region during the last glacial period, then it is an important region in which we can study them in terms of understanding forest development without the arrival of any immigrant taxa. If migration was not a significant factor in the postglacial vegetation succession of the region, other factors need to be considered to explain the type and rates of postglacial vegetation change. This can include external forces such as climate change and internal factors such as soil development and forest dynamics [40, 41].



Figure 4. Refugial areas of oak species (after [37]).

The species that were present in the region could adapt to climatic and other conditions and could even genetically change in a fairly short time during the Holocene. Here there can be found, for instance, two subspecies of the species *Cistus incanus*: *C. incanus* subsp. *incanus* and *C. incanus* subsp. *creticus*. These subspecies can be explained by a process of adaptive radiation within *Cistus incanus* agg. Specimens found in the continental parts of the Balkans have larger leaves, a straight leaf margin and do not have glandules, whereas specimens in the coastal areas have glandules and undulated leaf margins. These differences are treated taxonomically on the level of subspecies; specimens in the continent are treated as the typical subspecies, whereas those in the coastal regions as the subspecies *creticus*. It should still be tested whether these differences are genetically fixed; what would

happen if plants from the coastal region were planted in continental conditions and vice-versa [42, 43].

BIOGEOGRAPHICAL DIVISION OF THE REGION

The following biogeographical regions can be found in the area: the Mediterranean, which is linked to the coastal area; the mountain area is classified within the alpine region, while the majority of the area is connected to the continental region and there is a small part that can be attached to the Pannonian region; there is also a Black Sea region along the Black Sea coast. (European Environmental Agency: www.eea.eu.int).

This is the commonly accepted solution of the biogeographical division. However, other divisions can also be found, including that of Oberdorfer, who drew a distinction between the Mediterranean area and the Eurosibirian region in the northern part of the Balkans. This distinction is based on two factors. Evergreen vegetation can be found only in the southernmost part of Greece and there is quite a large area of submediterranean thermophilous deciduous forest there, unlike the situation in the western Mediterranean. The other factor is that the transition between evergreen and deciduous vegetation is fairly continuous; there is maquis consisting only of evergreen species, then pseudomaquis consisting of a mixture of evergreen species and deciduous species and šibljak consisting only of deciduous species. On the other hand, the division between mesophilous deciduous and thermophilous deciduous forest is fairly obvious [27, 45].

OVERVIEW OF FORESTS

Riverine, floodplain and moor forest

These forests appear in areas that are under the influence of a watercourse or underground water. The boundary of these habitats in floodplains is the line that is reached by the highest floods. The time when the highest water level is attained depends on the water regime; rivers that have their source in the mountains have the highest level during late spring, when the snow melts, while others have their maximum during high precipitation, and floods can happen unexpectedly due to sudden high precipitation, often causing destruction. When the water level is low, these forests can often be dry. Species need to be able to adapt to floods, to survive the submerged period, to have flexible branches not be broken by a water course etc. and also to survive the lack of humidity during low water lev-

els. On the other hand, these habitats are very rich in nutrients, which the water flow brings and deposits and this makes the habitats one of the richest in the landscape. At the same time, these deposits can be carried out by the next floods and so the best position for growth is near the edge of average floods, where the fine deposits are left and are not too often carried off. In these stands, the development of a soil profile can already be found. The river brings deposits and gravel with flow, which are deposited in its bed. The river climbs above the landscape in this way and moor vegetation can be found in the hinterland. These moor forests are often dominated by *Alnus glutinosa*, since this species well supports the high ground water over the whole year. These stands can be occasionally flooded. This vegetation seems to be to a large extent azonal and does not show a special geographic pattern. In lowlands, such stands are often in contact with zonal oak-hornbeam forest in the north and with thermophilous deciduous forest in the south; pine forests can sometimes be found on old gravel deposits [46–50].

The majority of these forests are classified into *Alno-Populetea albae*, which encompass floodplain and riverine forests of the Eurosibirian and Mediterranean regions. The class is divided into two orders, which reflect macroclimatic conditions: *Populetales albae* in the Mediterranean region and *Alno-Fraxinetales* in the temperate region. Within the Mediterranean part, *Platanus* dominated communities can be distinguished, classified as *Platanion orientalis* and *Lauro nobilis-Fraxinion angustifoliae* encompassing other floodplain and riparian forests [51]. Forests of the temperate order *Alno-Fraxinetales* can be divided into two alliances; *Alnion incanae* encompassing forests appearing along the upper stream of rivers and dominated to a large extent by alders (*Alnus glutinosa*, *A. incana*) and *Alno-Quercion*, which appear downstream and are dominated by *Fraxinus*, *Ulmus* and *Quercus*. *Alnion incanae* is in close contact with oak-hornbeam forests and, in some cases, these forests share many common species. Some authors do not recognize the individuality of the two alliances: *Alnion incanae* and *Alno-Quercion* [7, 52]. Riparian willow forests, appearing mainly on lowland alluvia, are classified within *Salicetea purpureae*, *Salicetalia purpureae* and *Salicion albae*. Mesotrophic forests appearing in waterlogged sites are classified into *Alnetea glutinosae*, *Alnetalia glutinosae* and *Alnion glutinosae* [46–52].

Acidophilous forests

These forests appear on less productive soils, where more demanding species such as hornbeam,

maple and others cannot thrive. Deciduous acidophilous forests are dominated by *Fagus sylvatica*, *Quercus petraea* and *Betula pendula*. It has been established that *Quercus robur* is rarely a dominant in such forests in the region. *Fagus sylvatica* dominated forests are classified into the group of beech forests (*Carpino-Fagetea*). Oak and birch forests are also classified into two different classes (see further). Mesic-acidophilous oak dominated forests appear only in the western part of the region, while in the eastern part acidothermophilous oak forests belong to the group of thermophilous deciduous forests and are classified within the class *Quercetea pubescentis*. Birch forests can be found all over the region. These forests are to a large extent the result of human activities over centuries. With the abandonment of exploitation, succession is liberated and they can convert to mesic forests [7, 8, 53, 54].

Castanea sativa dominated forests need further research. *Castanea sativa* originates from the *Quercion frainetto* zone and is probably non-native in the northwestern part of the Balkans. It grows not only on acidic soils but can also appear on other substrata, so these forests can be classified into various groups: acidophilous, mesophilous, thermophilous deciduous and ravine forests [12, 55–59].

Acidophilous oak dominated forests are classified into the group of acidophilous oak and birch-oak forests on nutrient poor soils, *Quercetea roboris-petraeae* and *Quercetalia roboris*. Two alliances appear; one from temperate regions, *Agrostio-Quercion petraeae* and the other from submediterranean regions, *Castaneo-Quercion*. The division between these two alliances in the area should be reconsidered in the future. In recent years, proposals have been made to separate birch forests from oak forests on the class level and to classify them within the group of hemiboreal pine and birch-pine herb rich open forests on fertile soils and relict birch-poplar forest *Brachypodio pinnati-Betuletea pendulae* and further into relict extrazonal temperate deciduous birch-poplar woods on mineral soil *Fragario vescae-Populetales tremulae* and *Fragario vescae-Populion tremulae* [17, 60, 61].

Thermophilous deciduous forests

The most widespread forests of the region are thermophilous deciduous forests. They can be divided into two larger groups. (1) The first is dominated by various oak species. They form zonal forests in the southern-eastern part of the region and extrazonal forests on loess substratum on the edges of the Pannonian basin, as well as forests on south-

ern slopes on carbonate bedrock in the northwestern part. Thermophilous-acidophilous oak forests appearing in the central and eastern part of the region are also attached to this group. (2) The second group is dominated by *Ostrya carpinifolia*, *Quercus pubescens* and *Carpinus orientalis*. Such vegetation can be found along the coast in the submediterranean area, on steep slopes with shallow soils on carbonate mountain chains that separate the coast and the continent, such as the Dinaric Alps or Shar-Pindos mountain range and on dry calcareous sites in the hinterland [62–65].

These forests are classified within *Quercetea pubescentis* and *Quercetalia pubescenti-petraeae*, a group of forests that are dominated by various oak species (*Q. pubescens*, *Q. cerris*, *Q. petraea*, *Q. frainetto*, etc.), oriental hornbeam (*Carpinus orientalis*), hop hornbeam (*Ostrya carpinifolia*), as well as Mediterranean relict fir species (*A. cephalonica*). This vegetation is fairly diverse and can be divided into several subunits. Within this framework can be distinguished submediterranean forests dominated by *Quercus pubescens* and *Carpinus orientalis* *Carpinion orientalis*, meso-thermophilous supra-Mediterranean and relic forests dominated by *Ostrya carpinifolia* *Fraxino orni-Ostryion* and continental thermophilous forests dominated by *Carpinus orientalis* *Syringo-Carpinion orientalis*, thermophilous continental forests of deep, neutral to slightly acidic soils dominated by *Quercus frainetto* and *Quercus cerris* *Quercion confertae* and those under maritime influence *Melitto albidiae-Quercion*, dry acido-thermophilous (sub)montane continental forests dominated by *Quercus petraeae* and *Quercus cerris* *Quercion petraeo-cerridis*, acido-thermophilous northern-dinaric and southern-pannonian *Quercus petraea* dominated forests *Quercion pubescenti-petraeae*, and thermophilous oak forests on deep soils in the forest-steppe zone in the northern part of the region *Aceri tatarici-Quercion* [12, 66, 67].

Ravine forests

Broadleaved ravine forests grow especially on restricted sites with specific soil conditions. They occur on slopes, at the foot of slopes, in sinkholes, gorges and hollows with colluvial, skeletal and primarily unstable soils, which allow broadleaved trees such as *Acer platanoides*, *Acer pseudoplatanus*, *Fraxinus excelsior*, *Tilia* sp. div. to settle and replace competitively stronger species, mainly *Fagus sylvatica*. These species are called noble trees, because their litter decays quickly and ameliorates the soils, and so many high stalk plants

can be found in these forests, such as *Lunaria rediviva*, *Urtica dioica* and many others. Within the area of the southern Alps and southeastern Europe, these forests can be classified within two large groups: thermophilous scree and ravine forests dominated by *Tilia* sp. div. and *Ostrya carpinifolia* and mesophilous scree and ravine forests dominated by *Acer pseudoplatanus*, *Fraxinus excelsior* and *Ulmus glabra* [68].

These forests are classified within mesic deciduous and mixed forests *Carpino-Fagetea*, as well as scree and ravine forests *Aceretalia pseudoplatani*. In the region, this group can be divided into mesophilous ash-maple forests *Fraxino-Acerion* and thermophilous lime-hop hornbeam forests *Ostryo carpinifoliae-Tilion platyphylli* [17, 69].

Oak-hornbeam forests

Oak-hornbeam forests appear as zonal vegetation of the plains and hilly region of the northwestern part of the Balkan Peninsula, whereas in the southeastern part hornbeam forests can be found only extrazonally in valleys, along water courses and other habitats that offer humidity and mesic site conditions. In the southeastern part of the region, oak-hornbeam forests are replaced by thermophilous deciduous forests as zonal lowland forests. In the northwestern part of the region, oak-hornbeam forests are in contact with beech forests, which form the submontane vegetation belt. In the lowlands, oak and hornbeam outcompete beech because they better support summer drought and spring frosts. In the transitional zone, beech forests are often converted into oak-hornbeam coppiced forests. In natural stands, oak can be found in the upper and hornbeam in the lower tree layer. However, this vertical zonation in a stand can often be changed by forest management; pure hornbeam or oak forests can be found. Oak-hornbeam forests also appear on more humid sites. Since hornbeam is more susceptible to underground and surface water, it gradually disappears from stands and those forests are classified into floodplain forests. [57, 70–72]

Oak-hornbeam forests are classified within the class of mesic deciduous and mixed forests *Carpino-Fagetea*; specifically they belong to oak-hornbeam and mesic oak forests on deep nutrient rich soils *Carpinetalia betuli*. Oak-hornbeam forests of the Balkans are classified into *Erythronio-Carpinion betuli*; within this framework two suballiances can be distinguished, as moesian oak-hornbeam forests *Aceri tartarici-Carpinionion* and illyric oak-hornbeam forests *Lonicero caprifolii-*

Carpinenion. Hornbeam forests in the southeastern part of the Balkans can be classified into *Castaneo-Carpinion orientalis*, which has its center of distribution in northern Anatolia [49, 73].

Beech forests

Beech forests cover a large proportion of the European forest area. It has to be considered that beech gained the dominant role in European forests in the subatlantic period about 2500 years ago and in about 30 generations has formed well established forest communities. The population originating from the northwestern Balkans is the most vital, since it has settled nearly the whole continent. Beech can be found in intermediate sites that are not too wet and not too dry, not too nutrient rich nor too poor, not too warm or too cold. It has its optimum habitats in the montane belt, where it builds monodominant stands that are sometimes mixed with fir (*Abies alba*, *A. borisii-regis*). In the northwestern part of the region, beech forests occupy various sites and have a wide altitudinal range, while in the southeastern part of the region and on the edge of the Pannonian plain, in their border range, they can only be found in humid mountain areas. [11, 35, 74, 75].

During elaboration of beech forests, we treated only the taxa *Fagus sylvatica* subsp. *sylvatica* and *Fagus sylvatica* subsp. *orientalis*. The intermediate taxon *Fagus sylvatica* subsp. *moesiaca* was attached to *Fagus sylvatica* subsp. *sylvatica* [75].

Classification of beech forests has been taking place for nearly a century and a common consensus could not be reached. Three main gradients can be observed with beech forests: soil pH, temperature and geography, of which the last includes macroclimatic gradients and, at the same time, also a history of the spread of beech forests. A consensus has been achieved about acidophilous beech forests and beech forests on acid soils in temperate Europe are classified within a separate group. However, basiphilous beech forests have given rise to major discussion among researchers. It is not obvious which factor is more important, temperature or geography. If temperature is more important, units would be ecologically defined and subunits geographically, and vice-versa. A consensus has recently been achieved that both approaches can be considered equally relevant. With the European classification system, it has been accepted that the mostly well-defined alliances should be retained. [13, 76]

Acidophilous beech forests, illyric beech forests, moesian beech forests and south Balkan beech forests form individual groups in the region. All beech forests from Europe have been classified into the class of mesic deciduous and mixed forests *Carpino-Fagetea*. Acidophilous beech forests are classified into *Luzulo-Fagetalia sylvaticae* and *Luzulo-Fagion*. Basiphilous beech forests are classified into *Fagetalia sylvaticae*. These forests from the illyric floristic province are further classified into *Aremonio-Fagion*. Moesian beech forests are not well defined floristically and it was decided to attach them partly to Central European beech forests *Fagion sylvaticae* and partly to south Balkan beech forests. South Balkan beech forests are grouped into *Geranio striati-Fagion*. The latter group also comprises some acidophilous communities. [11, 13, 76]

Oriental beech forests

Fagus orientalis appears in Europe in the extreme southeastern part, in Turkey, Bulgaria and Greece. The distribution center of these forests is in the Euxinian province, which is situated in the central part of the Turkish Black Sea region. On the basis of analysis, these forests were divided into seven groups (alliances). Only two groups can be found in Europe: submontane and ravine beech forests. Within the European classification system, only one alliance is recognized, containing all oriental beech forests of Europe. Oriental beech forests are classified within the class of mesic deciduous and mixed forests *Carpino-Fagetea* and within oriental beech forests *Rhododendro pontici-Fagetalia orientalis*. Oriental beech forests appearing in Europe are classified within *Fagion orientalis* [13, 76, 77].

CONCLUSIONS

The presentation provides a brief overview of deciduous forests of the Balkan Peninsula on the alliance level. An attempt is made to put all forests of the region into a logical system that is integral within the region and corresponds to the European classification scheme. However, other classification concepts still exist, each with its own shortcomings and inconsistencies, and much effort will be needed to attain the optimal solution.

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Appendix

Synsystematic scheme (after [13]):

- Alno glutinosae-Populetea albae* P. Fukarek et Fabijanić 1968
Populetea albae Br.-Bl. ex Tchou 1949 *nom. conserv. propos.*
Platanion orientalis I. Kárpáti et V. Kárpáti 1961
Lauro nobilis-Fraxinion angustifoliae I. Kárpáti et V. Kárpáti 1961
Alno-Fraxinetalia excelsioris Passarge 1968
Alnion incanae Pawłowski et al. 1928
Alno-Quercion roboris Horvat 1950
Salicetea purpureae Moor 1958
Salicetalia purpureae Moor 1958
Salicion albae Soó 1951
Alnetea glutinosae Br.-Bl. et Tx. ex Westhoff et al. 1946
Alnetalia glutinosae Tx. 1937
Alnion glutinosae Malcuit 1929
Quercetea robori-petraeae Br.-Bl. et Tx. ex Oberd. 1957
Quercetalia roboris Tx. 1931
Agrostio-Quercion petraeae Scamoni et Passarge 1959
Castaneo-Quercion petraeae Soó 1964
Brachypodio pinnati-Betuletea pendulae Ermakov et al. 1991
Fragario vescae-Populetea tremulae Willner et Mucina in Willner et al. 2016
Fragario vescae-Populion tremulae Willner et Mucina *ined.*
Quercetea pubescentis Doing-Kraft ex Scamoni et Passarge 1959
Quercetalia pubescenti-petraeae Klika 1933
Carpinion orientalis Horvat 1958
Fraxino orni-Ostryion Tomažič 1940
Syringo-Carpinion orientalis Jakucs (1959) 1960
Quercion confertae Horvat 1958
Melitto albidiae-Quercion Barbero et Quézel 1976
Quercion petraeo-cerridis Lakušić et B. Jovanović in B. Jovanović et al. ex Čarni et Mucina 2015
Quercion pubescenti-petraeae Br.-Bl. 1932 *nom. mut.*
Aceri tatarici-Quercion Zólyomi 1957
Carpino-Fagetea sylvaticae Jakucs ex Passarge 1968
Aceretalia pseudoplatani Moor 1976 *nom. conserv. propos.*
Fraxino excelsioris-Acerion pseudoplatani P. Fukarek 1969
Ostryo carpinifoliae-Tilion platyphylli (Košir et al. 2008) Čarni in Willner et al. 2016
Carpinetalia betuli P. Fukarek 1968
Erythronio-Carpinion (Horvat 1958) Marinček in Wallnöfer et al. 1993
Castaneo sativae-Carpinion orientalis Quézel, Barbero et Akman ex Quézel et al. 1993
Luzulo-Fagetalia sylvaticae Scamoni et Passarge 1959
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ВЕГЕТАЦИЈА НА ЛИСТОПАДНИ ШУМИ НА БАЛКАНСКИОТ ПОЛУОСТРОВ

Андраж Чарни

Институт за биологија, Научно истражувачки центар на Словенска академија на науките и
уметностите, Љубљана, Словенија
Универзитет на Нова Горица, Нова Горица, Словенија
Македонска академија на науките и уметностите, Скопје, Република Македонија

Во трудот се дава преглед на листопадните шуми на Балканскиот Полуостров. Претставени се речните, заливните и мочуришните шуми, во кои доминираат *Alnus incana*, *A. glutinosa*, *Fraxinus excelsior*, *F. angustifolia*, *Quercus robur*, *Salix alba*, *Ulmus laevis*, *U. minor*; ацидофилни шуми во кои доминираат *Betula pendula*, *Castanea sativa*, *Fagus sylvatica*, *Quercus petraea*; термофилни шуми во кои доминираат *Carpinus orientalis*, *Ostrya carpinifolia*, *Quercus cerris*, *Q. farinetta*, *Q. petraea*, *Q. pubescens* и мезофилни шуми во кои доминираат *Carpinus betulus*, *Fagus sylvatica*, *F. orientalis*, *Fraxinus excelsior*, *Tilia argentea*, *T. cordata*, *T. platyphyllos*, *Ulmus glabra*. Во исто време, шумите се класифицирани во синсистематски стандардни рамки според Системот на Централна Европа до ниво на сојуз.

Клучни зборови: Балкан; шума; вегетација; класификација