

Walory florystyczne kompleksu leśno-stawowego w Krzymoszach na Wysoczyźnie Siedleckiej

Floristic values of the complex of forests and ponds in the village of Krzymosze in the region of Wysoczyzna Siedlecka plateau (E Poland)

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Niniejsza praca prezentuje wyniki badań florystycznych, wykonanych w latach 2001–2008 w kompleksie leśno-stawowym koło Krzymoszy, obejmującym fragmenty Obszaru Specjalnej Ochrony Ptaków Natura 2000 „Dolina Liwca” oraz Specjalnego Obszaru Ochrony „Ostoja Nadliwiecka”. Stwierdzono obecność 297 gatunków roślin naczyniowych. Wśród nich 17 podlega ochronie gatunkowej: 10 – ochronie całkowitej, zaś 7 – ochronie częściowej. Dla gatunków przyrodniczo cennych określono wielkość populacji i metody ochrony czynnej.

SUMMARY

The area in Krzymosze constitutes the valley of a small stream. The valley is cut into the western and eastern part by a tarmac public road. *Fraxino-Alnetum* occurs in the western part, included in the Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Ostoja Nadliwiecka Site of the Natura 2000 network in 2009. The community is divided into thicket and woods. Small patches of *Tilio-Carpinetum* developed on the southern edge of the valley. The eastern part is located within the limits of the Special Protection Area (SPA), the site of Dolina Liwca, and within the first version of the project SAC Ostoja Nadliwiecka Site. The eastern marshy fragment of the forest *Fraxino-Alnetum* is located here and two small neglected ponds with interesting aquatic vegetation (alliances of *Potamion* and *Nymphaeion*), rushes (the alliance of *Phragmition*) and vegetation from the class of *Isoëto-Nanojuncetea*.

297 species of vascular plants were found in the area of Krzymosze, including 17 species protected in Poland: 10 strictly protected and 7 partially protected. Moreover, there are 20 species threatened by extinction on a regional scale and three threatened in the whole country. A few of the protected and rare species occur in great numbers, e.g. *Aruncus sylvestris*, *Daphne mezereum*, *Asarum europaeum*, *Isopyrum thalictroides* and *Listera ovata*. Particular attention needs to be paid to the biggest population of *Aconitum variegatum* in the South Podlasie Lowland (1300 flowering branches in 154 clusters – the number reported in 2002) and one of the biggest and most vital population of *Aruncus sylvestris* in this region.

In the protection plan of the Natura 2000 Ostoja Nadliwiecka Site, methods of active protection should be designed. These methods should consist in exposing heavily shaded clusters of *Aconitum variegatum* and *Aruncus sylvestris*, and fragmentary populations of *Dactylorhiza fuchsii* and *Trollius europaeus*. Forestry measures of thinning out the thickets may only be performed in winter when there is a thick snow layer, in places marked during the vegetation season. They should be performed so as to ensure the proper light for protected species populations and, at the same time, to protect the shrubs of *Daphne mezereum* from destruction, which are present here in great numbers.