

Prądnik. Prace Muz. Szafera	14	7-64	2003
-----------------------------	----	------	------

STEFAN MICHALIK

Instytut Ochrony Przyrody PAN
ul. Lubicz 46, 31-512 Kraków

**CHARAKTERYSTYKA FITOSOCJOLOGICZNA
STAŁYCH POWIERZCHNI BADAWCZYCH:
„CHEŁMOWA GÓRA”, „CZYŻÓWKI” i „GRODZISKO”
w OJCOWSKIM PARKU NARODOWYM**

**Vegetation structure at the permanent study plots
“Chełmowa Góra”, “Czyżowki” and “Grodzisko” in Ojców National Park**

ABSTRACT. There are four permanent study plots in Ojców National Park, which have been used for various monitoring studies during last 20 years. The results of the inventory of vegetation at three study plots in 1985–86 are presented.

KEY WORDS: plant communities, vegetation map, permanent study plots, Ojców National Park.

SUMMARY

There were four permanent study plots (Fig. 1) established in Ojców National Park in 1964–83 where the monitoring of the changes in vegetation and wildlife has been performed since this time. The distribution of plots and their localities were planned so as to represent almost full variety of the habitats of the Park.

The paper presents results of the first detailed cartographic inventory of vegetation completed at three out of four plots in 1985–86. The inventory is the point of reference to the assessment of changes, which have happened since this time.

The plant communities were defined and characterised at the study plots according to the Braun-Blanquet methodology of the vegetation recordings. The plant communities were mapped in details at the topographical base maps in the scale 1:1000 or 1:500 where the localities of vegetations were marked.

The permanent study plot “Chełmowa Góra” is located at the north exposed slope of the Sąpowska Valley and comprise the forest communities which are typical fo the the Ojców National Park. The Carpathian beech wood and sycamore forest are a distinctive feature of this plot. The structure of communities is presented in tables 1–7 and Fig. 2.

The permanent study plot “Czyżówki” is located at ehe west exposed slope of the Prądnik Valley. It comprise a broad and diverse rocky ridge. Because of the habitat diversity, especially diversity of soils and micro-climatic conditions, there are 22 plant communities of different ecological character at the plot (Fig. 3; Tab. 8–15). There are xerothermic thickets and grasslands side by side with mesophilous forests and meadows. The oligothermic mountain sycamore forest occupies the most shadowed site.

The permanent study plot “Grodzisko” comprise the highly insolated rocky part of the south exposed slope of the Prądnik Valley. There are termophilous forest communities dominating together with xerothermic thickets and grasslands (Tab. 17–; Fig. 5).