



Hacquetia

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ZALOŽBA
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Hacquetia

je znanstvena revija, ki objavlja prispevke s področja taksonomskih, florističnih, favnističnih, fitocenoloških, biocenotskih in palinoloških raziskav. *Hacquetia* geografsko ni omejena, uredniški odbor pa spodbuja objave prispevkov iz jugovzhodne Evrope.

Hacquetia

is a scientific journal which publishes papers bearing on Taxonomy, Floristics, Faunistic, Vegetation ecology, Biocoenology and Palynology. *Hacquetia* is not geographically limited, but the editorial board does encourage submission of articles from Southeastern Europe.

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HACQUETIA V TRETJE LETO

Hacquetia izhaja že tretje leto in to je čas, v katerem revija že dobiva jasno podobo in kaže, da je bila njena usmeritev na začetku dobra. Vse več privrženecv ima tudi med tistimi, ki so ob njenem nastanku dvomili o njeni smiselnosti in bili do nje zadržani. Pred kratkim nas je razveselila še vest, da je Ministrstvo za šolstvo, znanost in šport uvrstilo *Hacquetio* med znanstvene revije, kar pomeni, da se revija uveljavlja in si, poleg vse več tehničnih prispevkov, počasi pridobiva tudi potrebna finančna sredstva za svoje izhajanje.

Tretji letnik *Hacquetie* prinaša prispevke, ki obdelujejo vegetacijo različnih predelov Evrope, od Alp do poplavnih gozdov v Panonski nižini in pogorij osrednjega dela Balkanskega polotoka. Objavljeni rezultati raziskav nam odkrivajo posamezne segmente, ki sestavljajo mozaik, ki gradi zeleni pokrov zemlje na omenjenem delu naše celine.

V prvi številki tega letnika so predstavljeni gozdni robovi na Slovaškem in v Avstriji, brestovi gozdovi iz Hrvaške, bukovi iz Slovaške, vegetacijska podoba kljunastega šaša v Sloveniji in merxmullerjev podrašček na Kosovem. V drugi številki pa bodo natisnjeni prispevki o pragozdu Pečka, združbi bukve in teuja na Hrvaškem, analizi plasti v gozdu bukve in spomladanske torilnice, obrečnih gozdovih ob Soči, grmiščni združbi črnega gloga ob reki Donavi, združbi boreda v Avstriji ter georgijskem sitcu – novi vrsti v flori Slovenije.

Večina prispevkov tega letnika je bila predstavljena na simpoziju Vzhodnoalpsko-dinarskega društva za preučevanje vegetacije na Otočcu konec maja leta 2003 in smo jih, po mednarodni recenziji, vključili v letošnji letnik. Tema simpozija je bila vegetacija gozdnih robov, plevelna vegetacija in še druge teme s področja raziskav vegetacije.

Ob simpoziju se lahko vprašamo, čemu ti služijo. To je lepo povedal profesor zagrebske univerze Ivo Trinajstić v oceni tega simpozija, ko je zapisal, da so sestavni deli uspešnega simpozija: predavanja in predstavitve, razprave in strokovne ekskurzije ter druženje raziskovalcev. (Njegovo mnenje objavljamo na koncu številke.) Profesor Géhu, eden mojih učiteljev, ki sem ga omenil že v prejšnjem uvodniku, je menil, da je treba na simpoziju »sentir le couloir«. Gotovo je strokovna debata med udeleženci pomemben del simpozijev. Pomena simpozijev so se zavedali E. Aichinger, P. Fūkarek, L. Fenaroli, K. Heuck, H. Mayer, G. Kielhauser, E. Pignatti-Wikus, S. Pignatti, M. Piskernik, H. Wagner in M. Wraber, ko so leta 1960 na sestanku v Celovcu ustanovljali Vzhodnoalpsko-dinarsko društvo za preučevanje vegetacije, ki je v preteklem letu priredilo že 29. simpozij. Seveda se je vsebina raziskav med tem spremenila, osnovna ideja

društva pa je ostala ista: sodelovanje pri raziskavah vegetacije na tem področju.

Metoda in vsebine raziskav vegetacije so v veliki meri opredeljene, saj raziskave metodično prihajajo do sistematično izpeljanih, urejenih in dokazljivih spoznanj. Pogosto pa se naša razmišljanja razhajajo, kam védo uvrstiti, ali v botaniko ali ekologijo, saj integralno povezuje eno in drugo. Po mojem mnenju lahko na razvoj fitocenologije – kar verjetno velja tudi za razvoj znanosti kot celote – lahko gledamo kot na spiralo. V preteklem obdobju se je veda usmerila bolj v botaniko (npr. večrazsežna klasifikacija), kar je pripeljalo do prevelikega cepljenja rastlinskih združb in izgubljanja njihove ekološke utemeljenosti. Trenutno pa se nekoliko bolj poudarja ekološka komponenta. Tako je Vzhodnoalpsko-dinarsko društvo za proučevanje vegetacije leta 2001, ko so ga vodili avstrijski raziskovalci, dodalo svojemu naslovu v štirih uradnih jezikih še angleškega, kjer so zvezo proučevanje vegetacije (istraživanje vegetacije, Vegetationskunde, fitosociologia) prevedli kot *vegetation ecology*.

Različna strokovna mnenja med raziskovalci pa so po mojem mnenju dobrodošla, saj kažejo na razvoj vede in so takšna razhajanja popolnoma običajna in sprejemljiva. Z veseljem jih prebiram, ker dajejo pobude za nove delovne izzive. Čudijo me v zadnjem času objavljena mnenja nekaterih uveljavljenih raziskovalcev, naših učiteljev, ki danes ne priznavajo več temeljev metode ter možnosti razvoja. S temi stališči pa se ne morem strinjati.

Zanimiva je definicija fitocenologije, ki jo je napisal profesor J. Ewald. Označil jo je kot del rastlinske ekologije, ki opisuje vzajemno pojavljanje rastlinskih vrst v združbah in kot metodo uporablja tudi gradientno analizo in klasifikacijo. Fitocenologija je, po njegovem mnenju, del moderne vede o vegetaciji. Gradi na dediščini kvalitetnih podatkov, metod in analiz, ki gredo lahko prek okvirov sintaksonomije. Tako ima lahko v smiselno povezanih raziskavah ključno vlogo pri razumevanju strukture združb, delovanju ekosistemov in biološki evoluciji.

Bistvo vsake vede so kvalitetne raziskave in rezultati. Obenem pa je koristno razmišljati tudi o pomenu vede in njenem mestu v znanosti, saj je potrebno vedeti, od kod prihajamo, in prevideti, kam gremo. Vegetacijske raziskave lahko uvrstimo med vede, ki imajo tako preteklost kot tudi prihodnost. Ustreznost metode in aktualnost rezultatov pa dokazujejo, med drugim – upam si trditi – tudi trije letniki *Hacquetie*!

Andraž Čarni

HACQUETIA IS ENTERING ITS THIRD YEAR OF PUBLICATION

Hacquetia has been published for the third year. During this time the review has been acquiring its clear image and proving its rational orientation since its beginning. It has gained more and more supporters, also among those who doubted strongly its chances and even held back when it was published for the first time. Furthermore, we became very enthusiastic about the recent news that the review had been classified as a scientific review by the Ministry of Education, Science and Sport. This means that the review has paved the way for its recognition. It has thus been gradually acquiring the necessary financial funds for its publication, in addition to increasingly excellent contributions.

In the third volume of *Hacquetia*, contributions are published dealing with the vegetation in different regions of Europe from the Alps to flooded forests in the Pannonian plain, and to the mountains in the central part of the Balkan peninsula. The results of the research published disclose individual segments composing a mosaic that builds the soil green cover in the aforementioned part of our continent.

The first issue of this year's publication presents the forest edges in Slovakia and in Austria, elm forests in Croatia, beech forests in Slovakia, vegetation of *Carex rostrata* in Slovenia and *Aristolochia merxmueleri* in Kosovo. The second issue will publish articles on the virgin forest of Pečka, communities of the *Hacquetio-Fagetum* in Croatia, tree layer analysis in the *Omphalodo-Fagetum*, riverine forests along the Soča river, shrub communities of *Crataegus nigra* along the Danube river, communities of *Elymus mysuroides* in Austria and *Scirpus georgianus* – new species in the Slovenian flora.

Most of the contributions for this year's publication were presented at the symposium organized by the Eastern Alpine and Dinaric Society for Vegetation Ecology at Otočec at the end of May 2003. They were included in this year's publication after having been internationally reviewed. The topic areas of the symposium were the vegetation of forest edges, weed vegetation and other topics in the field of vegetation research.

A question was raised at the symposium regarding its purpose. The professor from the University of Zagreb, Ivo Trinajstić, depicts this vividly in his evaluation of

this symposium. He describes that lectures and presentations, discussions and professional excursions – as well as bringing together experts – form an integral part of a successful symposium. His view appears at the end of the issue. Professor Géhu, one of my teachers, who has been mentioned already in the previous editorial, suggests that during the symposium »il faut sentir le couloir«. Certainly, the technical discussion among participants is a significant part of a symposium. The founders of the Eastern Alpine-Dinaric Society for Vegetation Ecology – E. Aichinger, P. Fukarek, L. Fenaroli, K. Heuck, H. Mayer, G. Kielhauser, E. Pignatti-Wikus, S. Pignatti, M. Piskernik, H. Wagner and M. Wraber – were much aware of the significance of a symposium when they established the society at the meeting in Klagenfurt in 1960. In the meantime, 29 symposiums were organised by this society. However, the contents of the study/research have been changed, whereas the key principles of the society have remained the same since that time, i.e. cooperation in the area of vegetation research.

The methods and contents of the study of vegetation have been defined to a great extent, since the research leads to gradually in the comprehensions systematically carried out, arranged and evidenced. However, there are different opinions regarding the classification of this science into botanics or ecology, as it incorporates both of them. In my opinion, the development of phytosociology can be considered as a spiral, like the development of sciences as a whole. In the past, phytosociology was focused more on botanics (for example, multidimensional division of vegetation units), which resulted in the splitting of plant communities and losing their ecological bases. At present, more emphasis is laid on the ecological component. In 2001, when headed by Austrian researchers, the Eastern Alpine-Dinaric Society for Vegetation Ecology added the English title to their title in four official languages where the term proučevanje vegetacije (istraživanje vegetacije, Vegetationskunde, fitosociologia) was translated as vegetation ecology.

Different technical opinions among experts are deemed positive since they show the development of science as such. Such different technical opinions are common and acceptable. I read them with great interest, since they display new initiatives for new work challenges. I am astonished

at the recently published opinions of certain recognized scientists, our teachers, who no longer acknowledge the method bases and the possibilities for further development. I simply cannot accept their opinions.

It is interesting to observe how phytosociology was defined by Professor J. Ewald. He indicated it as a part of plant ecology describing the mutual appearance of plant species in communities and as a method applying also the gradient analysis and classification. Phytosociology, as he emphasises, is a part of modern vegetation science. The method is based on the heritage of quality data, methods and analyses that may surpass the frameworks of syntaxonomy. In this way, the key role can be played by logically linked research with regard to understanding the

structure of communities, functioning of ecosystems and biological evolution.

The essential part of each science lies in the quality research and results. At the same time, it is useful to think of the significance of the science and its place in the global sciences, since it is necessary to know where we come from and to foresee where we are headed. The research of vegetation can be classified into the sciences that have both the past and the future. The suitability of the method and the up-to-date results are demonstrated, inter alia, by the three years of publication of Hacquetia – as I dare assert!

Andraž Čarni