

Montenegro 2. del



31. maj – 10. juni 2018

Rejserute og naturhistoriske indtryk

Botaniker Peter Wind
Aarhus Universitet
Bioscience Kalø







**Nælde-ærenpris –
Veronica urticifolia**



Opblæst ensian –
Gentiana utriculosa





Tæge-gøgeurt –
Anacamptis coriophora









Langakset trådspore –
Gymnadenia conopsea





Eko Katun Stavna



Komovi 2484 m



Hvid foldblad–
Veratrum album





**Krumfinnet skjoldbregne
– *Polystichum lonchitis***



Rundfinnet radeløv –
Asplenium trichomanes



**Nordisk radeløv –
*Asplenium septentrionale***

Rejserute 5. juni 2018







**Kassubisk vike –
*Vicia cassubica***







**Bredbladet kæruld –
*Eriophorum latifolium***



**Balkan gøgeurt –
*Dactylorhiza cordigera***



**Bugtet kløver –
Trifolium medium
subsp. balcanicum**



Stor mælkeurt –
Polygala major





Savnik



Rejserute 5. juni 2018







**Oliven dafne –
*Daphne oleoides***

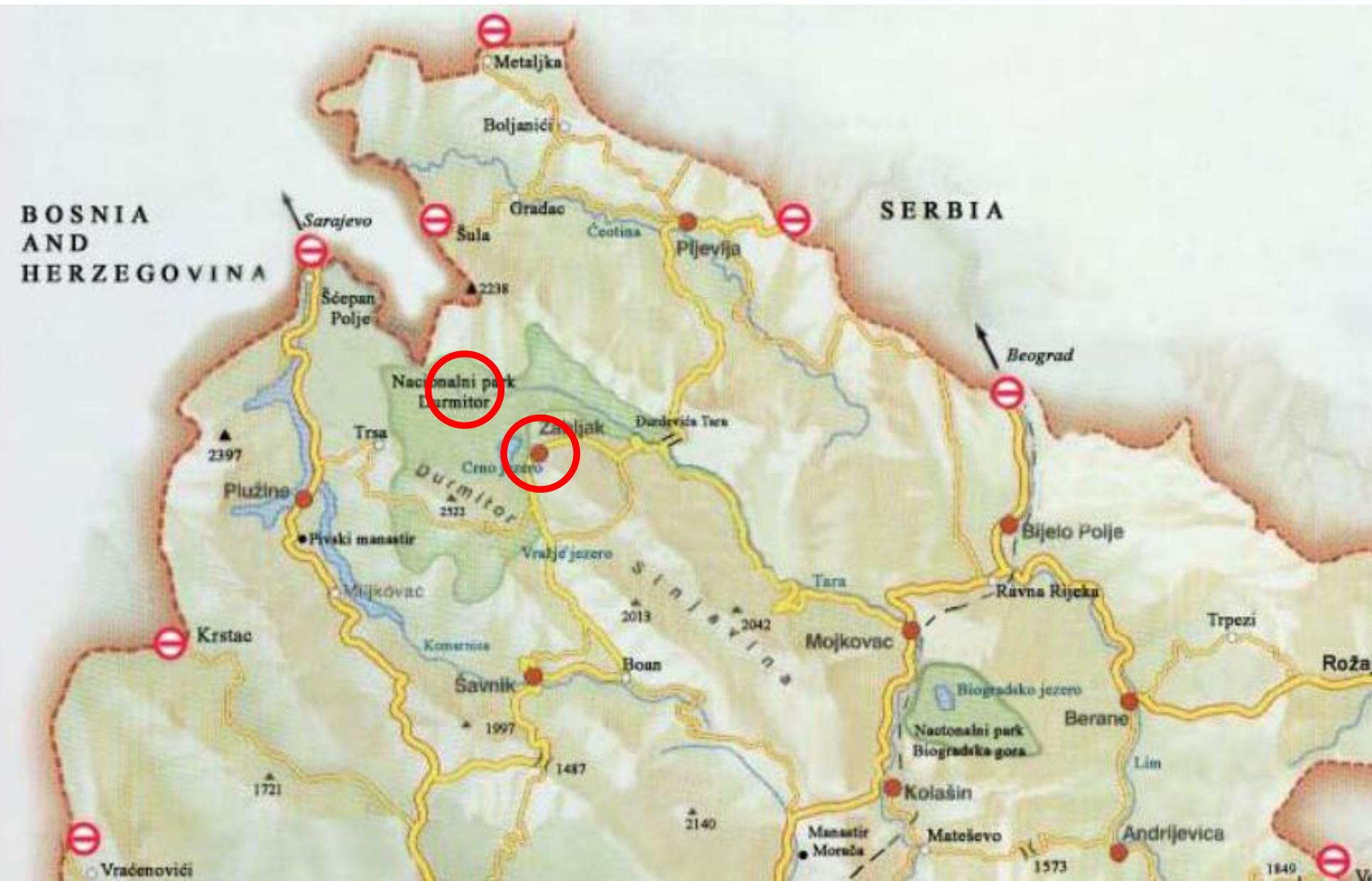


Bycentrum i Zabljak, 1456 moh





Ekskursion 6. juni 2018





Durmitor 2522 m



**Tara Kløften 82 km lang,
1.300 m på dybeste sted**





**Hoved-hør –
*Linum capitatum***





Albansk lilje –
Lilium albanicum





Brunkulle –
Nigritella nigra





Hunde-viol –
Viola canina



**Stedmoderblomst –
*Viola elegantula***





Ekskursion 7. juni 2018









**Alpe-viretorn –
Rhamnus alpinus**





**Alpe-skjolddrager –
Scutellaria alpina**



A photograph showing a cluster of purple globe flowers (Globularia cordifolia) growing between large, light-colored, cracked rocks on a grassy slope. The flowers are small, numerous, and arranged in a dense, rounded cluster. The surrounding vegetation consists of tall, green grasses. The scene is brightly lit, suggesting a sunny day.

**Hjertebladet kugleblomst –
Globularia cordifolia.**





**Almindelig perlehyacint –
Muscari botryoides**



**Fjeld-viol & bægerbregne –
Viola biflora & Cystopteris
fragilis**





**Bleg gøgeurt –
Orchis pallens**







**Vår-krokus –
Crocus vernus**



1P
HILFSTADT GIBET
ULAZINE
KARPOVAJE
DUPNJE - TUGS

1P
HILFSTADT GIBET
ULAZINE
KARPOVAJE
DUPNJE - TUGS

1P
HILFSTADT GIBET
ULAZINE
KARPOVAJE
DUPNJE - TUGS



**Tue-limurt—
*Silene acaulis***



Silkehåret fjeldarve –
Androsace villosa



A cluster of purple flowers on a stem in a grassy field. The flowers are small, five-petaled, and have a yellow center. They are growing on a single, upright stem that has several green, lanceolate leaves at its base. The background is a dense field of green grass with some dry, brown stalks interspersed.

Langkronet kodriver –
Primula halleri



Ekskursion 7. juni 2018



Crno jezero

Sedlo paset, 1907 moh



VEGETACIJA VEGETATION

Durmitor, kao najviša planina Dinarida, predstavlja jedan od centara razvoja balkanske flore, sa predstavnicima alpskih i alpsko-arktičkih florih elemenata, a na južnim padinama, naročito u kanjonskim dolinama sreću se submediteranski, čak i mediteranski florni elementi, dok tresetašta nekih jezera predstavlja enklave karakteristične za sibirske tajge.

- Flora - Od 1325 vrsta masiva Durmitora i okolnih kanjona, 898 vrsta sačinjava visokeplaninsku floru, iznad 1500 mrv, od kojih su 122 endemične.
- Vegetacijski pokrivač predstavljen je brojnim biljnim zajednicama šumskih ekosistema, planinskih livada i potojska, pukotina stijena, kamenjara, sipara, snježanika, tresava, slatkovodnih ekosistema i dr. U visinskoj razlici od skoro 2000 m, od dna kanjona do planinskih vrhova, usjenjuju se gotovo sve klimatogene šumske zajednice, od mediteransko-montanih termofilnih šuma sa grabom i iznad sa mešovitom bukvom, preko montanih bukoviš i bukvo-jelovih šuma, ekosistema tamnih četinarskih šuma i subalpskih šuma mezijske bukve i planinskog javora, do klekovine krizulja, koji gradi gornju šumsku granicu do 2200mrv. Iznad se razvijaju zajednice planinskih rudina, kamenjara i snježanika sa izrazitim arko-alpijskim elementima flore.
- Šume, na ukupnoj teritoriji NP, zauzimaju relativno malu površinu (visoke šume 8%, izdanačke 2%, šikare i šibljadi 13%), dok u utoj zoni NP, oko Crnog jezera, čine 80% površine.
- Oko Crnog jezera izdižu se četinarske šume jele i smrče, kao sastojine ove dvije vrste ili u zajednici sa montanom ili subalpskom bukvom, ređe sa bijelim borom.

- Flora - There are 1325 species belonging to Durmitor Mountain and the surrounding canyons, and 898 of them are a part of high mountain's flora in the area that is 1500m above sea level, while 122 of them are endemic.
- Vegetation consists of numerous herbal habitats of forest ecosystems, mountain meadows and pastures, rock cracks, stony regions, sipar (broken stones), snow-covered areas, peat-bogs, fresh-water ecosystems, etc. Depending on the height difference of 2000m, starting from the canyon bottoms up to the mountain peaks, there are almost all climatogene forest ecosystems, including Mediterranean-montane thermophil forests of hornbeams and Balkan beech, montane beech and beech-fir forests, ecosystems of dark evergreen forests and subalpine forests of the Balkan beech and mountain maple and pinus mugo that makes the upper forest limit of up to 2200m above sea level. Above it, there are ecosystems of mountain lawns, stone-covered and snow-covered areas with distinguished arcto-alpine flora elements.
- Forests, in regard to the overall area of the National Park, cover a relatively small territory (high forests - 8%, offshoot forests - 2%, shrubbery and bush woods - 13%), while in the narrower zone of the National Park, around Black Lake, they cover 80% of the territory.
- There are evergreen forests of fir trees and spruce, as well as combined habitats of those two species or ecosystems with montane or subalpine beech trees, infrequently combined with white pine.



Edukativno-rekreaciona staza Crno jezero



EPIC

Developed under the project "Institutional and Technical Services for Local Sustainable Development in the Western Balkans (NE-BAP)", implemented by EPIC and BIC with the financial support of the Federal Ministry for Foreign Affairs.



Norway Spruce (Obična smreča) *Picea abies* (syn. *Picea excelsa*)

Conifer, tree-like form, from the gymnosperms, coniferous forest with a prominent open, well-defined crown branches go down to the ground.

Height: 30m, sometimes up to 50m.
Bark: thin, grey-green on young trees, and dark red in the old trees. Cracks in the shape of the rounded shells.
Foliage: needle-like (latinate) cones evenly spaced, flexible, even needles, pointed at the tip, 2-3cm long, from white, beginning after 4-10 years.

Male cones: small, about 5cm long, of warty red color.
Female cones: large, up to 12cm long, hanging downwards, predominantly green before ripening, brown when mature. After seed is dispersed and fall, cones fall.



Hago (Sikauntain) Pine (Bor kurtzii) *Pinus kurtzii*

Conifer, tree-like form, from the gymnosperms, coniferous forest with a prominent open, well-defined crown branches go down to the ground.

Height: 30m, sometimes up to 50m.
Bark: thin, grey-green on young trees, and dark red in the old trees. Cracks in the shape of the rounded shells.
Foliage: needle-like (latinate) cones evenly spaced, flexible, even needles, pointed at the tip, 2-3cm long, from white, beginning after 4-10 years.

Male cones: small, about 5cm long, of warty red color.
Female cones: large, up to 12cm long, hanging downwards, predominantly green before ripening, brown when mature. After seed is dispersed and fall, cones fall.

UGAL 379005



European silver fir (Jela) *Abies alba*

Coniferous tree with pyramidal or cylindrical crown, white, softens with age, 60-80cm branches, ribs curved and thin, pendulous (not hanging down).

Height: in cultivated up to 30m.
Bark: smooth, grey, only with brown stains.

Foliage: needle-like (latinate), flat, dark green on the top, silver, and on the bottom side with a parallel white stripes, up to 30 mm long, from wide, mostly regularly arranged in a comb-like pattern, attached on the top, evenly distributed and pointed, remains on the branches up to 8 or more years.

Male cones: small, up to 2.5cm long, yellowish-brown, situated on the upper part of tallest branches.

Female cones: larger, up to 15 cm long and 3-5 cm wide, vertical, brown (red) before in the same year, becoming being only cone white.

Scots Pine (Bijeli bor) *Pinus sylvestris*

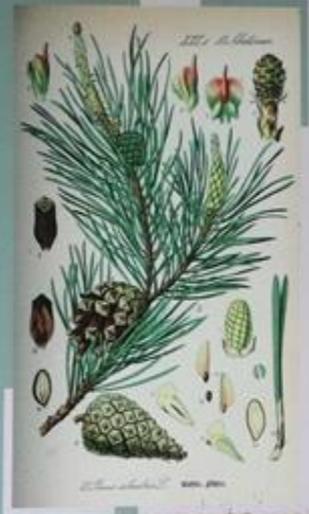
Coniferous tree mostly with a pyramidal or umbrella-shaped crown, it has lots of light, which makes it competitive to other tree species. Adaptive to environmental conditions of temperature, moisture, and soil. Life span is up to 200 years, its fertility starts between 10 and 20 years of age in subalpine and 20 years in a stand. When young, it is sensitive to the frost. It withstands greatly frost, drought, winter cold and pollution. Wood contains aluminized resin.

Height: up to 40m.
Bark: the upper trunk and branches are thin, of reddish yellow color, and peel off in thin scales. The lower part of the trunk is grey brown, grooved, with thick bark. Trunks of older trees are white and thin.

Foliage: needle-like (latinate), stand in short shoots of two in a whorl, branch, 4-6 cm long and 2 mm wide. Flexible and thin, pointed, often slightly twisted, light grey-green color. Needles remain on the branches for 2-3 years, and at higher altitudes even longer.

Male cones: small, rarely longer than 1 cm, yellowish, situated on the top of branches.

Female cones: larger, 3-6cm long and 2-3 cm wide, pointed (conical), often asymmetrical with strong short handle on which they hang. During the first year of green color and later acquire a light brown or greyish color.





Nyrebladet vejbred –
Plantago reniformis





Lav agermåne –
Aremonia agrimonioides





Klippe-stenbræk –
Saxifraga paniculata





**Kohvede –
Melampyrum doerfleri**





Alpe-nålebæger –
Thesium alpinum

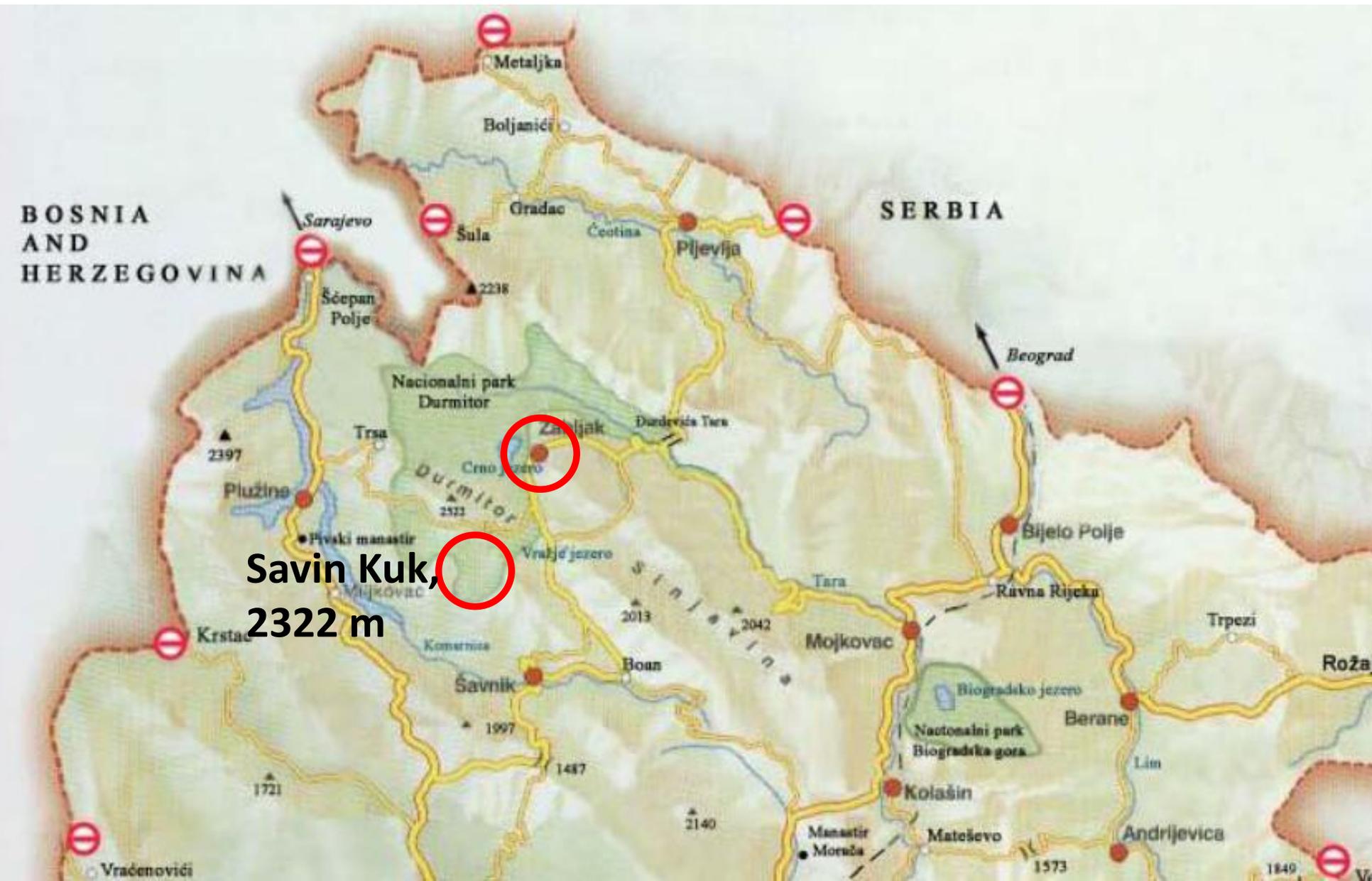




Grønlig vintergrøn –
Pyrola chlorantha



Ekskursion 8. juni 2018













**Hede-melberris –
Arctostaphylos uva-ursi**





**Bjerg-pengeurt –
*Thlaspi montanum***



A close-up photograph of a field of flowers. In the foreground, several tall, dark green stems of forget-me-nots (Myosotis cadmea) are visible, each bearing a cluster of small, bright blue flowers with yellow centers. Interspersed among these are numerous bright yellow buttercup flowers. The background is a dense, lush green field of grass and other low-growing plants, creating a vibrant, natural setting.

**Forglemmigej –
*Myosotis cadmea***







**Monte Baldo anemone –
Anemone baldensis**



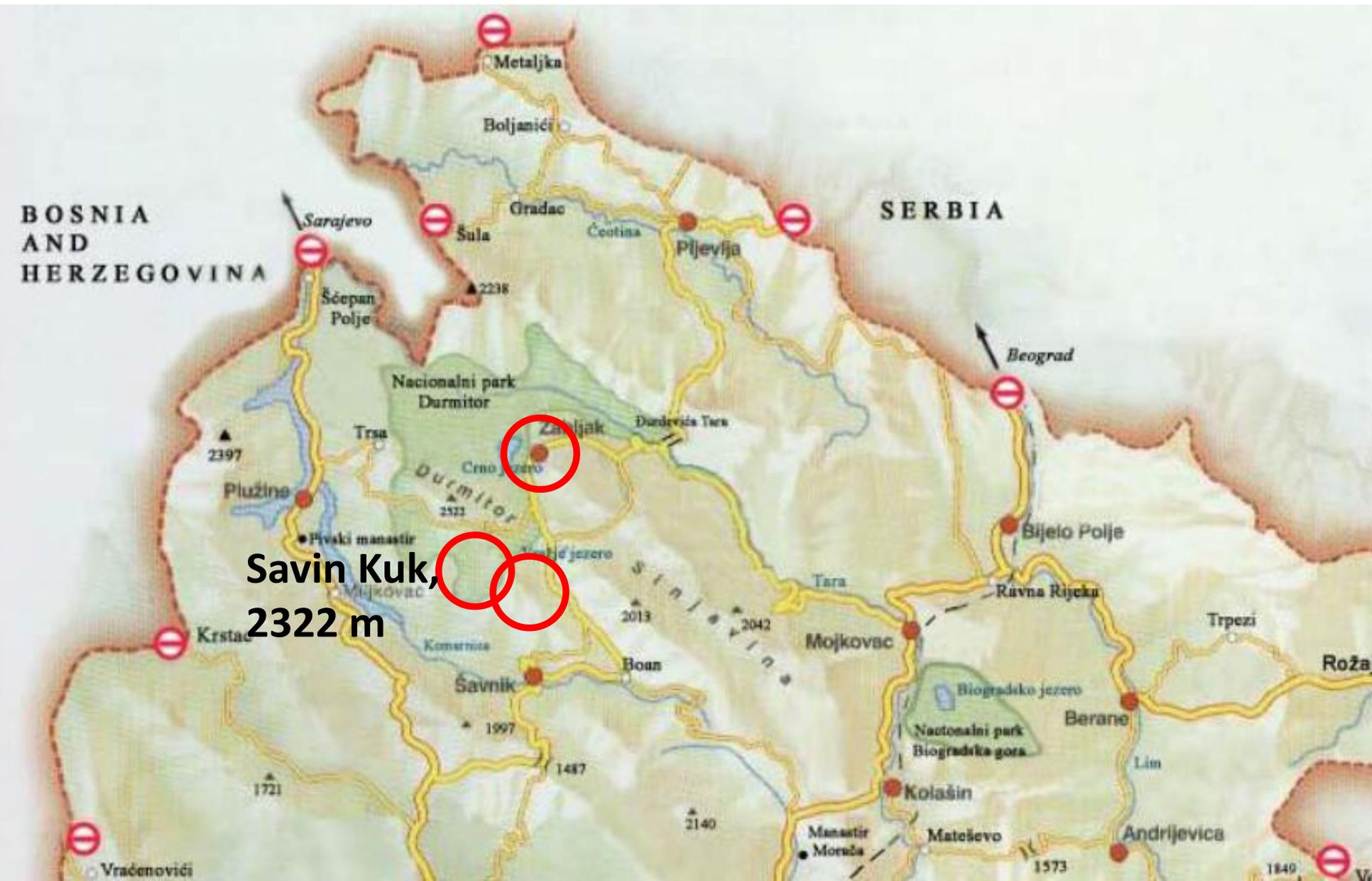
Poselæbe –
Ceiloglossum viride



Crno jezero

Zabljak

Ekskursion 8. juni 2018



Savin Kuk,
2322 m





Lønbladet ranunkel –
Ranunculus platanifolius





**Kruset ensian –
Gentianella crispata**



Rejserute 9. juni 2018





Frynse-eg –
Quercus cerris







Trelappet løn – *Acer monspessulanum*







**Småbladet avnbøg –
Carpinus orientalis**







Manna-ask –
Fraxinus ornus







**Tunge-klokke –
Campanula lingulata**





Ostrog Klosteret



BEZ DOZVOLE UPRAVE MANASTIRA!

Rejseroute 9. juni 2018



Tak for
opmærksomheden

125 km