

***EUPHORBIO VALDEVILLOSOCARPAE-INULETUM SALICINAE* ASS. NOVA PÎNZARU, CANTEMIR & JARDAN (*TRIFOLION* *MEDII* T. MÜLLER 1962) IN THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA**

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Abstract: The vegetation of the “Peacock” glades in the “Codru” Scientific Reserve, Republic of Moldova, based on 15 relevés has been grouped in a new association *Euphorbio valdevillosocarpae-Inuletum salicinae* Pinzaru, Cantemir et Jardan, ass. nova, h.l., alliance *Trifolion medii* T. Müller 1962, ord. *Origanetalia vulgaris* T. Müller 1962, cl. TRIFOLIO-GERANIETEA SANGUINEI T. Müller 1962. The association consists of mesophilic phytocenoses, formed on slightly acidic, typical gray soils, at an altitude of 330-336 m. Hemicryptophytes predominate in the phytocenoses of this association (74.1%), among the more numerous floristic elements, there are the Eurasian ones (53.7%), followed by the European ones (16.6%) and the Central European ones (6.4%).

Keywords: characteristic species, ecology, *Euphorbio valdevillosocarpae-Inuletum salicinae* ass. nova, range, Republic of Moldova.

Introduction

The vegetation of glades in the Republic of Moldova, for the most part, was studied from a phytosociological point of view, without identifying the plant associations, except for the glades in the arid cliff forests, which consist of phytocenoses grouped in the association *Inulo ensifoliae-Anthericetum ramosi* Pinzaru et Coldea 2006 em. Pinzaru 2016, 2017. This article describes a new association – *Euphorbio valdevillosocarpae-Inuletum salicinae*, from the “Peacock” glades of the “Codru” Scientific Reserve. The “Peacock” glades are located on high hills, in the plots 43 and 52, surrounded by sessile oak forests (*Quercus petraea*) near Stejăreni village, Străşeni district.

Inula salicina L. (Figure 1) is a hemicryptophyte, Eurasian species, (xeromesophilic-) mesophilic (-mesohygrophilic), occurs in riverside meadows, glades and forest clearings, from hilly to mountainous areas, being part of the floristic composition of various associations. The association *Agropyro elongatae-Inuletum salicinae* Şerbănescu 1965 (Al. *Plantagini salsae-Artemision santonicae* Sheleag-Sosonko et Solomakha in Lysenko, Mucina et Iakushenko 2011) [DUBYNA & al. 2019] is found in the meadow vegetation of Ukraine, and the association *Violo elatioris-Inuletum salicinae* Didier et Royer 1989 (Al. *Molinion caeruleae* Koch 1926) [BENSETTITI & al. 2005] occurs in the hilly meadows of France. In the vegetation of Romania, there are no associations of *Inula salicina*, but it occurs as an accompanying species in other associations [COLDEA & al. 2012; CHIFU & al. 2014].

The characteristic species *Euphorbia valdevillosocarpa* Arvat et Nyár. [= *E. volhynica* auct. mold. non Besser ex Racib.] (Figure 2) is a Central European geoelement (endemic), occurring in Romania, the Republic of Moldova and Ukraine (western part). It is

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a mesophile and grows in glades, forest edges and sparse forests on hilly terrain [GELTMAN, 1996; SÂRBU & al. 2013]. In the Republic of Moldova, it is rarely found, it has been observed that it is somewhat more common (abundance + coverage from + to 2 and constancy V) in the phytocenoses of *Inula salicina* in the “Peacock” glades.



Figure 1. *Inula salicina* L.



Figure 2. *Euphorbia valdevillosocarpa*
Arvat et Nyár.

Materials and methods

The phytosociological research was conducted in June-September, 2020, according to the Braun-Blanquet approach [BRAUN-BLANQUET, 1964]. The area of the relevés was 100 m² [CRISTEA & al. 2004]. Species nomenclature followed PÎNZARU & SÎRBU, 2016. The average annual temperature and precipitation were indicated according to the Atlas of Climate Resources of the Republic of Moldova [NEDEALCOV & al. 2013]. The soils – according to the monograph “The Soils of Moldova” [URSU, 2011].

Results and discussions

The plant communities of *Inula salicina* L. with *Euphorbia valdevillosocarpa* Arvat et Nyár. and other species, in the “Peacock” glades, occur on slightly humic and slightly acidic typical gray soil, at an altitude of 330-336 m. The height of the hills and the slightly acidic soil create favourable conditions for the development of species characteristic of the class MOLINIO-ARRHENATHERETEA Tx. 1937, such as: *Briza media*, *Hypochaeris maculata*, *Ornithogalum pyrenaicum*, *Serratula coronata*, *Serratula tinctoria*, *Silene atropurpurea* etc.

These phytocoenoses have a compact coverage (100%), and a yellowish color predominates in the landscape during the flowering period of the dominant species.

Ass. *Euphorbio valdevillosocarpae-Inuletum salicinae*

Pînzaru, Cantemir et Jordan, ass. nova, hoc loco

Relevé type hoc loco: Table 1, rel. 6, N 47°05'536'', E 028°27'242'' (Figure 3).

Synoptic table hoc loco: Table 1, 15 relevés

The total area of the phytocoenoses of the association described in this article comprises about 2.6 ha.

Locations: Altitude: 330-336 m. Relief: Central Moldavian Plateau, on top of flat or slightly sloping hills (5°), with southern exposure. Soil: typical gray, slightly humic, slightly acidic, formed on loamy-clayey rocks. Climate: temperate-continental, the average annual temperature is 10.0-10.5°C, and the average annual precipitation varies between 650 and 700 mm.



Figure 3. As. *Euphorbio valdevillosocarpae-Inuletum salicinae* ass. nova (type) – 21 July 2020, Stejăreni village, Strășeni district.

Characteristic species: *Inula salicina*, *Euphorbia valdevillosocarpa*.

Constant species: *Centaurea jacea*, *Galium verum*, *Peucedanum cervaria*, *Tanacetum corymbosum*, *Serratula tinctoria*, *Achillea pannonica*, *Iris graminea*, *Filipendula vulgaris*, *Stachys officinalis*, *Briza media*.

Rare species: *Ornithogalum pyrenaicum* (= *O. flavescens* Lam.) [Endangered (EN)], included in the Red Book of Moldova (2015), *Serratula coronata* [Endangered (EN)], included in the Red Book of Moldova (2015), *Silene atropurpurea* (= *Viscaria atropurpurea* Griseb.) [Critically Endangered (CR)], included in the Red Book of Moldova (2015), *Asparagus tenuifolius* (Least Concern (LC)) (Legea...1998), *Briza media* [Nearly Threatened (NT)] (Legea...1998), *Doronicum hungaricum* [Vulnerable (VU)], (Legea...1998), *Iris variegata* [Vulnerable (VU)] (Legea...1998), *Luzula campestris* [Nearly Threatened (NT)] (Legea...1998), *Orchis mascula* [Critically Endangered (CR)] (Legea...1998), *Hypochaeris maculata* L. [Vulnerable (VU)] (Legea...1998).

Structure: The overall vegetation cover is 100% (Figure 3). Although the plants in these phytocoenoses are of different heights, from creeping to erect plants – about 150 cm tall, only the dominant species *Inula salicina* and *Euphorbia valdevillosocarpa* form a well-defined layer, reaching a height of 70-90 cm, the other species have an insignificant

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abundance. The species of small plants (up to ± 15 cm tall): *Viola odorata*, *Lysimachia nummularia*, *Melampyrum cristatum*, *Luzula campestris*, *Glechoma hirsuta*, *Fragaria viridis*, *Primula veris*, *Prunella vulgaris* etc., in some places, they have a cover between 5-10%, and the tall species (120-150 cm) have sporadic distribution: *Peucedanum cervaria*, *P. alsaticum*, *Thalictrum lucidum*, *Serratula coronata*, *Cirsium pannonicum*.

Floristic composition. In the 15 studied relevés, 108 species of vascular plants have been identified, and 47 of them are characteristic of coenotaxa of the class TRIFOLIOGERANIETEA SANGUINEI T. Müller 1962, 21 species – cl. MOLINIOARRHENATHERETEA Tx. 1937, 11 species – cl. QUERCO-FAGETEA Br.-Bl. et Vliieger in Vliieger 1937, 3 species – cl. CRATAEGO-PRUNETEA Tx. 1962, and 26 species – Varias syntaxa.

The spectrum of life forms includes: hemicryptophytes (H) = 80 species (74.1%), geophytes (G) = 10 species ($\approx 9.3\%$), chamaephytes (Ch) = 4 species (3.7%), nanophanerophytes (Phn) = 4 species (3.7%), therophytes (Th) = 8 species (7.4%), hemitherophytes (TH) = 2 species (1.8%).

In the spectrum of geoelements, the Eurasian ones predominate (Eua) = 58 species (53.7%), followed by the European ones (Eur) = 18 species (16.6%) and Central European (Euc) = 7 species (6.4%), other geoelements are represented by 1 to 4 species.

According to the soil humidity indices, in the phytocoenoses of the given association, there are 56 mesophilic (ms) species (51.7%) and 52 xeromesophilic (xm) species (48.3%), for these reasons, we have included this association in the alliance *Trifolium medii* T. Müller 1962, order *Origanetalia vulgaris* T. Müller 1962.

Range (Figure 4). The phytocoenoses of the association *Euphorbio valdevilloscarpae-Inuletum salicinae* occur in the glades of sessile oak forests (plots no. 43 and 52), near Stejăreni village, Strășeni district.



Figure 4. Locations of the ass. *Euphorbio valdevilloscarpae-Inuletum salicinae* in the Republic of Moldova

Territorial protection. The phytocoenoses of the above-mentioned association are protected on the territory of the “Codru” Scientific Reserve.

Conservation value. The plant communities of the highlighted association are of high conservation value; they are rare and include 10 rare, protected species, among them, there are 3 species that are listed in the Red Book of the Republic of Moldova (2015).

Table 1. Ass. *Euphorbio valdevillosocarpae-Inuletum salicinae* ass. nov.

Life form	Geoelements	Edafic humidity	Relevé no.	1	2	3	4	5	*6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	K
			Altitude (m)	330	331	331	335	335	335	335	335	335	335	335	335	335	335	336	
			Aspect	S	S	S	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
			Slope (°)	5	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
			General coverage (%)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	90	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
			Surface of relevé	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
			Number of species	30	24	39	36	26	36	25	43	29	41	29	24	32	31	34	
			Charact. species																
H	Eua	ms	<i>Inula salicina</i>	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	3	V
H	Euc	ms	<i>Euphorbia valdevillosocarpa</i>	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	V
			Trifolium medii																
H	Eua	ms	<i>Centaurea jacea</i>	+	1	1	+	1	+	+	1	1	-	1	+	1	-	+	V
H	Eur	ms	<i>Achillea pannonica</i>	1	+	+	1	r	+	r	1	+	1	+	-	-	+	-	IV
H	Eua	ms	<i>Lathyrus pratensis</i>	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	+	+	-	III
H	Eur	ms	<i>Knautia arvensis</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	r	-	-	-	-	-	I
H	Eua	ms	<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	r	-	r	-	-	-	-	r	I
H	Eua	ms	<i>Trifolium medium</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	r	I
			Origanetalia vulgaris																
H	Eua	ms	<i>Galium verum</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+	r	+	+	+	+	+	r	+	2	V
H	Eua	ms	<i>Filipendula vulgaris</i>	r	+	+	+	-	r	r	+	-	1	r	-	+	+	r	IV
H	Eua	ms	<i>Galatella sedifolia</i>	+	+	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	+	III
H	Eur	xm	<i>Trifolium alpestre</i>	-	-	-	+	+	+	r	+	-	r	-	-	r	+	+	III
H	Euc	xm	<i>Valeriana collina</i>	r	-	r	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	r	r	r	-	r	II
H	Eur	ms	<i>Lathyrus sylvestris</i>	-	-	-	-	-	r	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	I
H	Eua	xm	<i>Medicago falcata</i>	-	-	-	r	-	r	-	-	-	r	-	-	-	-	-	I
H	Eua	xm	<i>Origanum vulgare</i>	-	-	-	-	r	-	-	-	-	r	-	-	-	-	-	I
H	Eua	ms	<i>Primula veris</i>	-	-	r	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	I
H	Euc-M	xm	<i>Securigera varia</i>	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	r	-	-	r	-	-	I

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H	Eua	ms	<i>Silene vulgaris</i>	-	-	r	-	-	-	-	r	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	I
H	Circ	xm	<i>Solidago virgaurea</i>	-	-	-	r	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	I
Th	Eua	ms	<i>Vicia hirsuta</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	r	-	-	-	-	r	-	-	-	I
<u>Geranion sanguinei</u>																			
H	Eur	xm	<i>Peucedanum cervaria</i>	r	l	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	r	r	r	-	r	l	V
H	Euc	xm	<i>Galium rubioides</i>	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	r	r	-	-	r	r	r	r	II
Th	Eur	xm	<i>Melampyrum cristatum</i>	+	-	-	r	r	r	r	+	-	-	-	-	-	r	-	II
G	P-P-B	xm	<i>Iris variegata</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	r	r	-	r	-	-	-	I
H	Euc	xm	<i>Peucedanum alsaticum</i>	-	-	-	-	r	-	-	-	-	r	-	-	-	-	-	I
H	Euc-M	xm	<i>Prunella laciniata</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	I
H	Med	xm	<i>Silene coronaria</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	r	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	I
H	Eua	xm	<i>Trifolium montanum</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	I
H	Eua	xm	<i>Veronica spicata</i>	-	-	-	r	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	r	-	I
<u>Antherico ramosi-</u>																			
<u>Geranietalia sanguinei</u>																			
H	Eua	xm	<i>Tanacetum corymbosum</i>	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	+	r	r	-	r	+	-	+	V
G	Pont-M	xm	<i>Iris graminea</i>	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	-	r	r	-	-	r	r	-	IV
H	P-P	xm	<i>Cirsium pannonicum</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	r	r	-	-	r	r	+	II	
TH	Med	xm	<i>Arabis sagittata</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	r	-	-	r	-	r	-	I
H	Eua	xm	<i>Nepeta nuda</i>	-	-	r	-	-	-	r	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	I
<u>Trifolio-Geranietea</u>																			
H	Eua	ms	<i>Stachys officinalis</i>	+	-	r	r	r	-	r	r	-	r	r	r	r	r	r	IV
H	Circ	xm	<i>Clinopodium vulgare</i>	r	-	r	r	-	+	-	+	-	+	r	-	-	r	-	III
H	Pont	xm	<i>Dianthus membranaceus</i>	-	-	-	r	r	r	-	r	r	-	r	-	-	r	r	III
H	Eua	xm	<i>Veronica teucrium</i>	r	+	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	-	-	-	-	-	-	III
H	Eua	xm	<i>Campanula glomerata</i> var. <i>cervicarioides</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	r	r	-	-	r	r	-	II
H	Eua	ms	<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>	-	-	r	-	-	-	r	r	-	r	r	-	-	-	r	II
H	Eua	ms	<i>Vicia cracca</i>	-	-	r	-	+	-	-	r	r	r	-	-	-	-	+	II
H	Eua	xm	<i>Campanula persicifolia</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	r	-	r	-	-	-	r	-	I

Th	Eur	xm	<i>Dianthus armeria</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	I		
H	Eua	ms	<i>Fragaria vesca</i>	+	1	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	I	
Ch	Euc-M	xm	<i>Teucrium chamaedrys</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	r	I	
H	Eur	xm	<i>Vincetoxicum hirundinaria</i>	r	-	r	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	r	-	-	I
<u>Molinio- Arrhenatheretea s.l.</u>																						
H	Eua	ms	<i>Serratula tinctoria</i>	+	+	+	r	-	+	1	-	+	r	+	+	+	+	+	+	1	V	
H	Eua	ms	<i>Briza media</i>	-	r	-	r	-	+	-	+	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	IV
H	Eua	ms	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	+	+	+	-	r	-	1	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	III	
G	Euc-M	ms	<i>Ornithogalum pyrenaicum</i>	+	+	r	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	+	-	-	-	III	
H	Eur	ms	<i>Salvia pratensis</i>	r	r	r	r	r	-	-	r	r	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	III	
H	Eua	ms	<i>Hypochaeris maculata</i>	r	-	r	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	r	r	-	II
H	Pont	ms	<i>Serratula coronata</i>	-	-	r	-	-	-	-	-	r	-	r	-	r	r	-	r	r	-	II
H	Balc	ms	<i>Silene atropurpurea</i>	-	-	-	-	-	r	-	r	-	-	-	-	r	-	-	-	r	II	
H	Euc-Po	ms	<i>Thalictrum lucidum</i>	r	r	-	-	-	-	r	-	-	-	r	+	r	-	-	-	-	II	
H	Eua	ms	<i>Calamagrostis epigejos</i>	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	I
H	Eua	ms	<i>Leontodon hispidus</i>	-	-	-	r	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	I
H	Eua	ms	<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	r	-	r	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	I
H	Eur	ms	<i>Luzula campestris</i>	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	r	I	
Ch	Eur	ms	<i>Lysimachia nummularia</i>	r	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	I
H	Eua	ms	<i>Plantago media</i>	-	-	-	-	r	-	-	r	r	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	I
H	Circ	ms	<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	r	I
H	Circ	ms	<i>Scutellaria galericulata</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	r	-	I
H	Eua	ms	<i>Stellaria graminea</i>	-	-	-	r	-	-	-	r	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	r	I
H	Eua	ms	<i>Veronica longifolia</i>	-	r	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	r	-	-	I
H	Eua	ms	<i>Viola jordanii</i>	-	-	-	-	-	r	-	-	-	r	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	I
H	Eua	ms	<i>Viola pumila</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	I
<u>Crataego-Prunetea s.l.</u>																						
Phn	Eur	xm	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	r	-	-	r	-	r	-	r	r	r	r	r	+	-	-	-	-	III	
Phn	Eur	xm	<i>Rosa canina</i>	-	-	r	-	-	r	-	-	r	-	-	-	-	-	-	r	-	-	II

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Phn	Eua	xm	Prunus spinosa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	r	-	-	-	-	-	-	I	
			<u>Quercu-Fagetea s.l.</u>																		
G	Pont	xm	Carex brevicollis	-	-	+	-	+	+	-	r	r	r	r	-	-	-	-	-	-	III
G	Pont-M	xm	Asparagus tenuifolius	-	-	r	r	-	-	-	r	-	-	-	r	r	-	-	-	-	II
H	Eua	ms	Ranunculus auricomus	-	-	r	r	r	-	-	r	-	-	r	r	-	-	-	-	-	II
H	Med	xm	Viola odorata	r	-	r	+	-	r	-	r	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	II
G	P-P-B	ms	Doronicum hungaricum	-	r	-	-	-	-	-	r	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	I
H	Pont-M	xm	Glechoma hirsuta	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	I
H	Eua	ms	Brachypodium sylvaticum	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	I
H	Eua	ms	Hypericum hirsutum	-	-	r	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	I
H	Euc	xm	Lathyrus niger	-	-	r	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	I
G	Eur	ms	Orchis mascula	-	-	-	-	-	r	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	I
Phn	Eur	xm	Pyrus pyraeaster	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	r	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	I
			<u>Variae syntaxa</u>																		
G	Eua	ms	Elymus repens	1	1	1	+	-	1	-	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	-	-	-	IV
H	Eua	xm	Festuca valesiaca	+	-	-	+	+	+	-	1	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	III
Ch	Eua	xm	Artemisia austriaca	-	+	r	r	-	-	-	r	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	II
H	Eua	xm	Euphorbia virgata	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	II
H	Eur	ms	Ajuga reptans	-	-	r	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	r	-	-	I
G	Eua	ms	Allium oleraceum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	r	-	-	-	I
Th	Eur	xm	Alyssum alyssoides	-	-	-	-	-	r	-	-	-	-	-	r	-	-	-	-	-	I
H	Eua	xm	Artemisia pontica	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	r	r	-	-	-	-	-	I
H	Eua	xm	Bromus inermis	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	r	-	-	-	-	r	-	I
Th	Eua	xm	Buglossoides arvensis	-	-	-	-	-	r	-	-	-	-	-	-	r	-	-	-	-	I
H	Eua	ms	Carex polyphylla	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	r	-	I
G	Eua	xm	Carex praecox	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	I
Th	Adv	ms	Erigeron annuus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	r	-	-	-	-	-	-	r	I
H	Euc	xm	Koeleria pyramidata	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	r	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	I
H	Eua	ms	Linaria vulgaris	-	-	-	-	-	r	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	I

H	Eua	ms	Phleum phleoides	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	r	-	-	-	-	-	-	I	
H	Eua	xm	Pilosella bauchinii	-	-	-	-	-	r	-	r	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	r	I	
H	Eua	xm	Poa angustifolia	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	I	
H	Eur	xm	Polygala comosa	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	I	
H	Eua	xm	Potentilla argentea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	r	-	-	-	-	-	-	I	
H	Eua	xm	Potentilla recta	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	I	
H	Eua	ms	Tanacetum vulgare	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	r	+	-	-	-	-	-	I	
Ch	Eua	xm	Thymus pannonicus var. marschallianus	-	-	-	-	-	r	-	r	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	I	
TH	Euc-M	ms	Tragopogon dubius	-	-	-	-	-	r	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	r	-	I	
Th	Eur	ms	Valerianella locusta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	r	-	-	-	-	-	-	I	
Th	Med	ms	Trifolium campestre	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	r	I

Place and date of the relevés: 1-3, glade no. 1, plot no. 52, Stejăreni village, Strășeni district, 10.VI.2020, 21.VII.2020, 11.IX.2020; 4-12 (*6 -typus), glade no. 2, plot no. 43, Stejăreni village, Strășeni district, 10.VI.2020, 21.VII.2020, 11.IX.2020; 13-15, glade no. 3, plot no. 43, Stejăreni village, Strășeni district, 10.VI.2020, 21.VII.2020, 11.IX.2020.

Conclusions

The association *Euphorbio valdevillosocarpae-Inuletum salicinae* Pînzaru, Cantemir et Jordan ass. nova includes plant communities of hemicryptophytes (74.1%), mesophiles and xeromesophiles, formed on high hills (330-336 m altitude), on slightly acidic, typical gray soils.

In the floristic composition, the Eurasian elements predominate (53,7 %), followed by the European (16.6%) and Central-European ones (6.4%). The differential species *Euphorbia valdevillosocarpa* Arvat et Nyár. is a Central European geoelement (endemic), therefore the association can also be considered Central European (Eastern).

The association *Euphorbio valdevillosocarpae-Inuletum salicinae* Pînzaru, Cantemir et Jordan ass. nova has been included in the alliance *Trifolion medii* T. Müller 1962, order *Origanetalia vulgaris* T. Müller 1962, class TRIFOLIO-GERANIETEA SANGUINEI T. Müller 1962.

It has been proposed to include the association *Euphorbio valdevillosocarpae-Inuletum salicinae* in the List of Rare Plant Associations of the Republic of Moldova, with high conservation value.

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