

STUBBLE FIELD PLANT COMMUNITIES OF THE MAZOWIECKI LANDSCAPE PARK

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Abstract

The characteristics of communities found in unploughed stubble fields of the Mazowiecki Landscape Park and its agricultural buffer zone are presented in the paper. The association *Echinochloo-Setarietum* divided into a typical variant, the variant with *Galinsoga parviflora*, and the variant with *Bidens tripartite*, was the most frequently noted and floristically differentiated association. Patches of *Digitarietum ischaemi* were also frequently observed in stubble fields on the poorest habitats. Rarely, on fertile soils, small patches of floristically rich communities with *Veronica agrestis* were recorded. Periodically, excessively wet habitats were seldom occupied by the species-richest phytocoenoses of *Centunculo-Anthoceretum punctati*. Single patches of the community with *Setaria pumila*, the form with *Aphanes arvensis*, were observed only in the south-eastern part of the Park.

Key words: stubble field, weed communities, phytosociological characteristics, Mazowiecki Landscape Park

INTRODUCTION

Communities developing in unploughed stubble fields are distinguishable by their specific floristic composition. A few different groups of plants are found there: the remains of cereal agrophytocoenoses, weed species typical for root crops as well as taxa characteristic of ruderal and semi-natural communities (especially meadow ones). The species composition of these heterogeneous communities is closely related to habitat conditions (Trąba, 1993; Skrajna and Skrzyczyska, 2002; Rzymowska and Skrzyczyska, 2006a,b). Favourable development conditions, which predominate in stubble fields, stimulate the growth of weeds that flower and fruit abundantly, enriching soil-seed reserves (Pawłowski et al. 1970; Trąba and Ziemińska, 1994; Jędruszcak, 1997).

The present paper is a part of a series on vegetal vegetation of the Mazowiecki Landscape Park (Fig. 1) in which information concerning the classification and phytosociological characteristics of stubble field communities was published. Detailed data on the area and research methods were presented in the previous paper (Skrajna et al. 2009). The characteristics of stubble field phytocoenoses developing within the area of the Mazowiecki Landscape Park were determined on the basis of 114 phytosociological relevés made according to the Braun-Blanquet method (Pawlowski, 1972). Systematics and nomenclature of plant associations are based on Matuszkiiewicz (2001). Species nomenclature follows Mirek et al. (2002).

RESULTS

Systematics of the distinguished stubble field associations and communities

Class: *Stellarietea mediae* Tx., Lohm. et Prst. 1950

Order: *Polygono-Chenopodietalia* (R.Tx. et Lohm. 1950) J. Tx.

Alliance: *Panico-Setarion* Siss. 1946

1. Association: *Digitarietum ischaemi* R. Tx. et Prsg (1942) 1950

a. typical variant

b. variant with *Anthoxanthum aristatum*

c. variant with *Polygonum hydropiper*

Community with *Setaria pumila*

a. typical form

b. form with *Aphanes arvensis*

2. Association: *Echinochloo-Setarietum* Krusem. et Vlieg. (1939) 1940

a. typical variant

b. variant with *Galinsoga parviflora*

c. variant with *Bidens tripartita*

Alliance: *Polygono-Chenopodion*

Community with *Veronica agrestis*

Class: *Isoëto-Nanojuncetea* Br.-Bl. et R. Tx. 1943
 Order: *Cyperetalia fusci* (Klika 1935) Müller-Stoll et Pietsch 1961
 Alliance: *Radiolion linoidis* (Rivas Goday 1961) Piet-sch 1965
 3. Association: *Centunculo-Anthoceretum punctati* (Koch 1926) Moor 1936
 a. typical variant
 b. variant with *Hypericum humifusum*
 c. variant with *Centaurium pulchellum*

Characteristics of the distinguished associations and communities

Digitarietum ischaemi R. Tx. et Prsg (1942) 1950

Patches of *Digitarietum ischaemi* were noted in rye stubble fields on the poorest sandy soils of very weak and weak rye complex as well as cereal-fodder weak complex. The patches occurred equally frequently within the area of the Park and in its agricultural buffer zone. The association was characterized by 30 relevés, of which 10 represent the typical variant, 10 – the variant with *Anthoxanthum aristatum*, and 10 – the variant with *Polygonum hydropiper* (Table 1). The typical variant patches were noted in the poorest habitats from among all those occupied by that association. The characteristic species – *Digitaria ischaemum* – reached the highest cover index there. Phytocoenoses of the variant with *Anthoxanthum aristatum* were floristically poorest. The average plant cover was only 20%. The wet variant patches were recorded in stubble fields situated in local depressions, usually on periodically excessively wet areas. These phytocoenoses were distinguishable by the mass occurrence of hygrophilous weeds, e.g.: *Polygonum hydropiper* and *Bidens tripartita*. In total, 65 species were noted in all the plots of this association (38 in the typical variant, 28 in the variant with *Anthoxanthum aristatum*, and 57 in the variant with *Polygonum hydropiper*). The average number of species per relevé varied from 11 in the patches of the variant with *Anthoxanthum aristatum* to 21 in the wet variant.

Community with *Setaria pumila*

The community was frequently recorded in the stubble fields of the Mazowiecki Landscape Park and its buffer zone (Table 2). It was distinguishable by the mass occurrence of *Setaria pumila* and a high proportion of acidophilous weeds, e.g. *Spergula arvensis*, *Scleranthus annuus* and *Anthemis arvensis*. A low percentage of the species characteristic of the *Panico-Setariion* alliance was also noted. The typical form of the community was observed in the whole study area, mainly in rye stubble fields on poor sandy soil of weak rye complex. Patches with the mass occurrence of *Aphanes arvensis* were noted only in stubble

fields situated in the following localities: Kąty, Skorupy, Augustówka, Łukowiec, and Gózd. Patches of this community were developing on sandy muck and silt-peaty soils of periodically excessively wet cereal-fodder weak complex, which resulted in a high proportion of hygrophilous weed species, e.g. *Polygonum hydropiper*, *Polygonum amphibium*, *Plantago intermedia*, *Gnaphalium uliginosum*. In this area, the impoverished association of *Aphano-Matricarietum* was observed in cereal crops.

Echinochloo-Setarietum Krusem. et Vlieg. (1939) 1940

Patches of the association *Echinochloo-Setarietum* were observed most frequently in unploughed cereal stubble fields of the studied area (Table 3). Among the characteristic species, *Echinochloa crus-galli* occurred in large numbers, *Raphanus raphanistrum* was noted less frequently. Patches of this phytocoenosis developed in various trophic and moist conditions. Patches of the typical variant were usually recorded on good rye complex soils. They were floristically poorest among all identified variants of the association (on average, 21 species in one relevé) and marked by the highest cover of *Echinochloa crus-galli*.

In a close vicinity of buildings, on more fertile nitrogen-rich soils classified as good and very good rye complex, there were noted patches of the variant with the abundant occurrence of *Galinsoga parviflora*. A large proportion of weeds characteristic of the *Polygono-Chenopodion* alliance, which includes species with high nutrient demands, e.g.: *Veronica persica*, *Galinsoga ciliata* and *Chenopodium polyspermum*, was observed in these phytocoenoses.

The floristically richest patches of this association, classified as the variant with *Bidens tripartita*, were observed in stubble fields on soils developed from clayey soils and common dusts, classified as good and very good rye complex and strong cereal-fodder complex. They were distinguishable by the mass occurrence of hygrophilous weed species, e.g. *Bidens tripartita*, *Plantago intermedia*, *Polygonum hydropiper*, *Stachys palustris*, and *Sagina procumbens*. This variant comprised 92 taxa, on average 30 species in one relevé.

Community with *Veronica agrestis*

Patches of the community with *Veronica agrestis* were noted very seldom in stubble fields of the Mazowiecki Landscape Park and its buffer zone. The species characteristic of the *Polygono-Chenopodion* alliance, with high trophic and pH requirements, predominated in their floristic composition (Table 4). Apart from *Veronica agrestis* occurring in large numbers, a few other taxa occurred with a high constancy and cover, e.g. *Matricaria maritima* subsp. *inodora*,

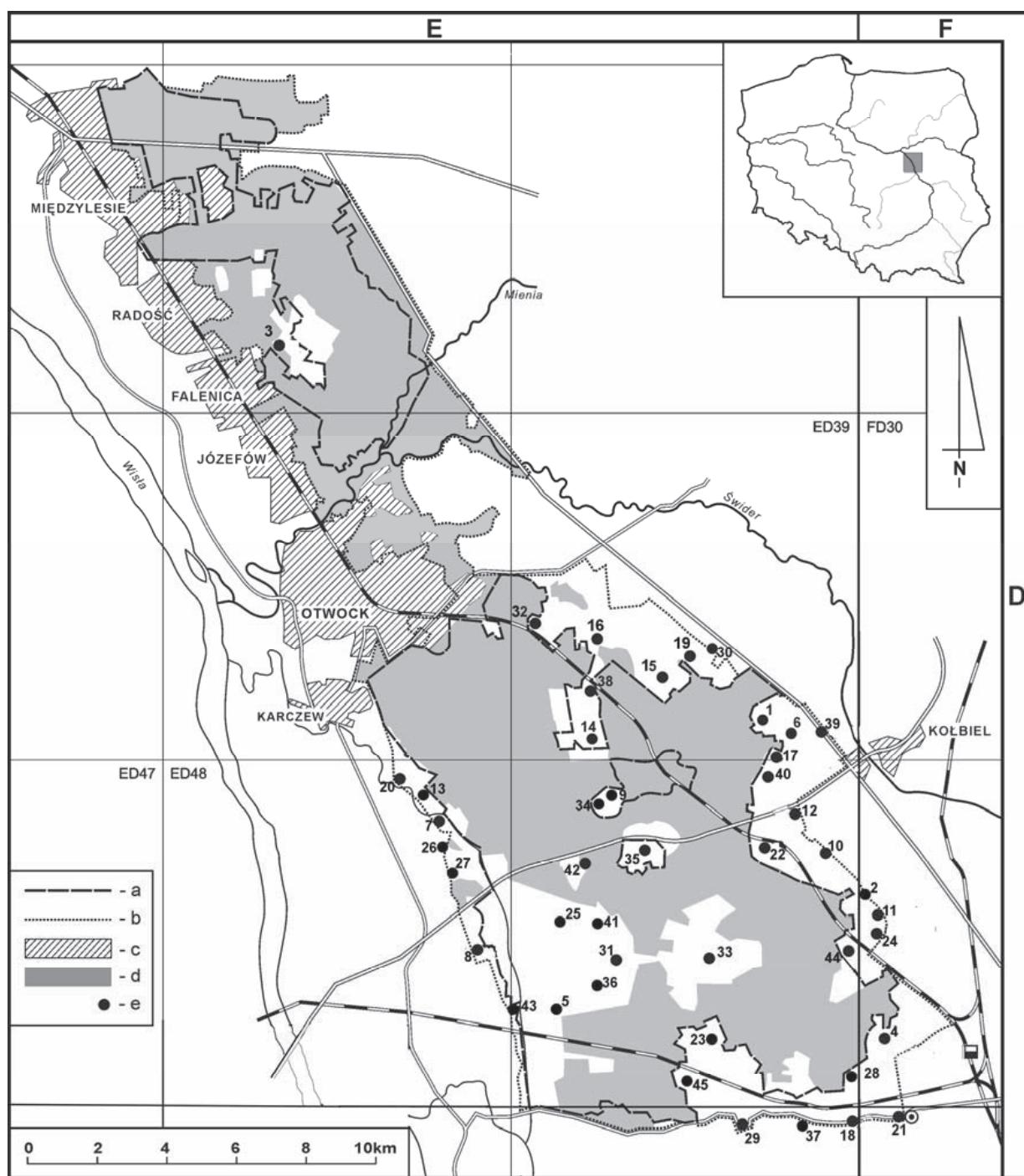


Fig. 1. Investigated area

a – borders of the Landscape Park; b – borders of the protected zone; c – building grounds
d – forest complexes; e – localities, investigated areas

1 – Anielinek, 2 – Antoninek, 3 – Aleksandrówka, 4 – Augustówka, 5 – Bąki, 6 – Bocian, 7 – Brzezinka, 8 – Całowanie, 9 – Celestynów, 10 – Chrosna, 11 – Chrząszczówka, 12 – Czlekówka, 13 – Dąbrowa, 14 – Dąbrówka, 15 – Dyzin, 16 – Glina, 17 – Gózd, 18 – Grabianka, 19 – Jatne, 20 – Janów, 21 – Jaźwiny, 22 – Karpiska, 23 – Kąciki, 24 – Kąty, 25 – Kominki, 26 – Kozłówka, 27 – Łukowiec, 28 – Ocznia, 29 – Osieck, 30 – Ostrowik, 31 – Podbiel, 32 – Pogorzel, 33 – Ponurzyca, 34 – Radzyń, 35 – Regut, 36 – Rosłańce, 37 – Rudnik, 38 – Stara Wieś, 39 – Stara Wieś II, 40 – Skorupy, 41 – Szatany, 42 – Tabor, 43 – Warszówka, 44 – Zabieżki, 45 – Zawada

Table 1
Digitarietum ischaemii B. Tx. et Prsg (1942) 1950

cd.Table 1

Table 2
Community with *Setaria pumila*

cd.Table 2

<i>Rumex acetosella</i>	2	+	+	+	+	II	205	+	1	+	+	1	+	+	III	130
<i>Chenopodium album</i>	+	+	+	+	+	II	40	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	IV	80
<i>Echinocloa crus-galli</i>	+	+	+	+	+	II	30	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	II	30
V. Ch. Stellarietea mediae																
<i>Anthemis arvensis</i>	+	+	2	1	2	+	+	IV	440	+	1	+	+	+	II	70
<i>Fallopia convolvulus</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	III	50	1	+	+	+	+	IV	160
<i>Viola arvensis</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	III	50	+	+	+	+	+	IV	80
<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	II	40	+	+	+	+	+	III	50
<i>Anthoxanthum aristatum</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	II	40	+	+	+	+	+	II	40
<i>Arnoseris minima</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	II	40	+	+	+	+	+	I	10
<i>Geranium pusillum</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	II	40	+	+	+	+	+	II	40
<i>Centaurea cyanus</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	II	30	+	+	+	+	+	II	40
<i>Vicia hirsuta</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	II	40	+	+	+	+	+	I	10
<i>Conyza canadensis</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	II	40	+	+	+	+	+	III	50
<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	I	20	+	+	+	+	+	III	60
<i>Myosotis arvensis</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	II	30	+	+	+	+	+	II	40
VI. Companion species																
<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	III	60	+	+	+	+	+	I	20
<i>Equisetum arvense</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	I	IV	100	+	+	+	+	III	50
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	III	50	+	+	+	+	+	II	30
<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	II	40	+	+	+	+	+	III	50
<i>Elymus repens</i>	+	1	+	+	+	+	+	II	70	+	+	+	+	+	II	30
<i>Trifolium repens</i>	r	+	+	+	+	+	+	II	30	+	+	+	+	+	II	30
<i>Leontodon autumnalis</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	II	40	+	+	+	+	+	II	30
<i>Poa annua</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	II	40	+	+	+	+	+	II	30
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	II	40	+	+	+	+	+	II	30
<i>Polygonum lapathifolium</i> subsp. <i>lapathifolium</i>	+	+	2	2	2	II	195	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	I	10
<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>	+	+	+	+	+	II	40	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	I	10

Sporadic species: III – *Bidens frondosa* 13(+), *Ranunculus repens* 12(+), 14(+), 16(+); *Gypsophila muralis* 12(+), 14(+), 16(+); *Rorippa sylvestris* 14(+), 19(+); *Rorippa amphibia* 15(+), 19(+); IV – *Raphanus raphanistrum* 1(+), 5(+); V – *Aragallia arvensis* 5(+), 7(+), 17(+), 19(+), 20(+); *Matricaria maritima* subsp. *inodora* 2(+), 10(+), 17(+), 19(+), 20(+); *Stellaria media* 4(+), 8(+), 11(+), 19(+), 20(+); *Galeopsis tetrahit* 2(+), 9(+), 15(+), 1(+); *Lapsana communis* 5(1), 7(+); *Oxalis dillena* 17(+), 18(+), 19(+); *Rumex crispus* 12(+); VI – *Polygonum persicaria* 1(+), 7(+), 10(+); *Trifolium pratense* 1(+), 6(+), 10(+); *Tanacetum vulgare* 6(+), 7(+), 8(+); *Erysimum cheiranthoides* 1(+), 2(1), 7(+); *Veronica arvensis* 8(2), 9(+), 11(+), 15(+), 18(+); *Galeopsis ladanum* 1(+), 5(+), 11(+), 12(+); *Hypericum perforatum* 4(+), 6(+), 16(+), 20(+); *Daucus carota* 5(+), 10(+), 17(+), 19(+); *Ceratium holosteoides* 4(+), 10(+), 17(+); *Plantago major* 4(+), 6(+), 17(+), 19(+); *Taraxacum officinale* 6(+), 10(+); *Solidago canadensis* 7(+), 9(+); *Rumex acetosa* 4(+), 6(+); *Sisymbrium officinale* 4(+), 7(+); *Lysimachia nummularia* 7(+); *Erodium cicutarium* 1(+), 12(+), 14(+); *Melandrium album* 12(+), 13(+); *Glechoma hederacea* 12(+), 19(+); *Lysimachia nummularia* 7(+);

Comments: numbers after species names inform about the relevé number in the table
S – phytosociological constancy, D – coverage index

Table 3
Echinochloo-Setarietum Krusem. et Vlieg. (1939) 1940

Variant	typical												with <i>Galinsoga parviflora</i>												with <i>Bidens tripartita</i>											
	Relevé no. in table	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30					
Relevé no. in field	314	319	299	333	260	257	254	126	123	282	127	124	250	258	301	311	316	331	312	315	251	302	294	295	315	320	327	329	128	125						
Date: month	9	8	8	8	9	9	9	8	8	7	7	7	8	9	8	9	8	8	7	8	7	7	8	8	7	9	8	8	9							
Year	05.	07.	06.	05.	06.	07.	05.	06.	07.	04.	03.	07.	06.	05.	08.	07.	05.	07.	04.	03.	05.	06.	07.	05.	06.	07.	05.	06.	07.	07.						
Locality	37	39	43	44	12	11	10	2	1	29	2	1	9	11	34	36	38	43	37	37	9	34	35	36	37	39	41	42	2	1						
Weed cover in %	40	45	70	50	80	85	70	85	85	80	70	95	85	90	80	90	85	85	85	95	75	70	100	100	50	95	70	100	30							
Soil unit																																				
Number of weeds per relevé	29	23	22	24	19	20	21	17	18	19	21	25	31	34	27	27	20	27	21	20	27	34	33	30	29	30	32	33	30	26	28	30				
I. Ch. <i>Echinochloo-Setarietum</i>																																				
<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>	2	2	2	3	4	3	3	3	1	V 2875	1	1	4	3	3	2	1	2	2	V 2225	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	2	3	V 1900	II 120					
<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>	+	+			1	1	1	III	170												+	+	1	1												
II. D. with <i>Galinsoga parviflora</i>																																				
<i>Galinsoga parviflora</i>	+																																			
III. D. var with <i>Bidens tripartita</i>																																				
<i>Bidens tripartita</i>																																				
<i>Plantago intermedia</i>																																				
<i>Polygonum hydropiper</i>																																				
<i>Stachys palustris</i>																																				
<i>Sagina procumbens</i>																																				
<i>Juncus bufonius</i>																																				
<i>Gnaphalium uliginosum</i>																																				
<i>Potentilla anserina</i>																																				
<i>Polygonum amphibium</i>																																				
IV. Ch.D. Panico-Setarietum																																				
<i>Spergula arvensis</i>	1	1	1	+																																
<i>Setaria viridis</i>	+																																			
<i>Rumex acetosella</i>	+	+	+	+																																
<i>Digitaria ischaemum</i>	+	+																																		
<i>Setaria pumila</i>	+	+																																		
V. Ch.D. Polygono-Chenopodieta																																				
<i>Veronica persica</i>	+																																			
<i>Galinsoga ciliata</i>	+																																			
<i>Chenopodium album</i>	+	1	1	1	1	+																														
<i>Stellaria media</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+																														
<i>Matricaria maritima</i> subsp. <i>inodora</i>	+	+	1	+	1	+																														
<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>	+	+	+	+																																
<i>Sonchus arvensis</i>	+																																			
VII. Ch. Stellarietum mediae																																				

Mean number of species per relevé

cd.Table 3

<i>Anthemis arvensis</i>	+	+	2	+	+	2	2	V	740	+	+	+	2	2	III	390	1	1	+	+	+	+	+	IV	160		
<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	IV	110	+	+	+	+	+	IV	70	1	+	1	1	+	+	IV	270		
<i>Myosotis arvensis</i>	+	+	2	+	+	+	+	+	IV	235	+	1	+	1	2	+	1	IV	365	+	+	+	+	1	+ III	90	
<i>Fallopia convolvulus</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	IV	80	+	+	+	+	+	III	60	+	+	1	+	+	+	+	III	90	
<i>Viola arvensis</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	IV	70	+	+	+	+	+	IV	40	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	III	60	
<i>Elymus repens</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	III	50	+	+	+	+	+	III	90	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	I	10	
<i>Centaurea cyanus</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	III	50	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	I	10	
<i>Conyza canadensis</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	II	40	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	I	10	
<i>Lapsana communis</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	II	30	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	I	10	
<i>Galeopsis tetrahit</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	II	40	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	I	10	
<i>Anagallis arvensis</i>																										I	10
<i>Vicia tetrasperma</i>																										I	10
VIII. Companion species																											
<i>Equisetum arvense</i>	+	1	+	+	1	1	+	III	180	+	1	+	1	+	II	70	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+ III	60	
<i>Leontodon autumnalis</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	III	50	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+ II	40	
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	III	30	1	+	+	+	+	+	III	140	+	+	1	+	+	+	+	V	130
<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	II	50	+	+	+	+	+	II	30	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+ III	50	
<i>Poa annua</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	II	30	+	+	+	+	+	III	50	+	+	1	+	+	+	+	II	80	
<i>Polygonum lapathifolium</i> subsp. <i>lapathifolium</i>	+	+	1	1	1	1	1	1	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	IV	150	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+ IV	80	
<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>																										I	20
<i>Polygonum persicaria</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	II	30	+	+	+	+	+	II	30	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	I	20	
<i>Convulvulus arvensis</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	II	30	+	+	+	+	+	II	30	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	I	20	
<i>Erysimum cheiranthoides</i>	+	+	1	1	1	1	1	1	II	110	+	1	1	1	1	50											
<i>Ceratium holosteoides</i>	1	+	+	+	+	II	70	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	1	20										I	10
<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	+	+	+	+	+	1	20	1	+	+	1	+	+	1	20												
<i>Veronica arvensis</i>	+	+	+	+	+	1	20	+	+	+	+	+	+	1	20												
<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	+	+	+	+	+	1	20	+	+	+	+	+	+	1	20												
<i>Trifolium repens</i>	+	+	1	10	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	1	40	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	III	60	
<i>Plantago major</i>	+	+	1	20	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	1	40	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	II	30	
<i>Artemisia vulgaris</i>	+	+	1	20	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	1	30	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	II	30	
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	+	+	1	20	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	1	20	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	III	60	

Sporadic species: III – *Phragmites australis* 9(+), 13(+), 19(+), 20(+); *Mentha arvensis* 3(+); *Rorippa palustris* 14(+), 23(+), 29(+); *Rorippa amphibia* 3(1); *Rorippa sylvestris* 16(+), 7(+); *Bidens frondosa* 21(+); *Pepis portula* 21(+), 24(+); IV – *Scleranthus annuus* 6(+), 21(+), 22(+), 29(+); V – *Lamium purpureum* 5(+), 6(+), 13(+), 16(+), 27(+), 29(+); *Chenopodium polyspermum* 15(+), 18(+); *Veronica polita* 15(+), 18(+), 22(+); *Lamium amplexicaule* 16(+); *Euphorbia helioscopia* 24(+); *Veronica agrestis* 25(+), 26(+), 29(+); *Polygonum lapathifolium* subsp. *pallidum* 7(+), 14(+), 23(+), 24(+), 26(+); *Solanum nigrum* 26(+); VII – *Oxalis dillenii* 6(+), 7(+), 13(+), 14(+), 17(+); *Trifolium pratense* 25(+), 29(+); *Geranium pusillum* 5(+), 9(+), 11(+), 12(+), 16(+), 22(+), 27(+); *Avena strigosa* 1(+), 6(+), 13(+), 25(+), 30; *Vicia hirsuta* 1(+), 4(+), 12(+), 28(1); *Apera spica-venti* 23(+), 24(+), 29(+); *Anthoxanthum aristatum* 1(+), 4(+); *Arnoseris minima* 4(+); *Vicia angustifolia* 2(+), 3(+), 22(+); *Aethusa cynapium* 7(+), 14(+), 27(+); *Vicia villosa* 1(+), 8(+), 24(+), 25(+); *Rumex crispus* 4(+), 22(+); *Anthoxanthum aristatum* 16(+); *Vicia sativa* 11(+), 12(+), 10(+), 11(+), 23(+), 24(+), 29(+); *Stellaria graminea* 2(+), 3(+), 13(+), 25(+), 26(+), 30(+); *Melandrium album* 7(+), 14(+), 15(+), 18(+); *Glechoma hederacea* 6(+), 13(+), 15(+), 18(+), 28(+); *Daucus carota* 5(+), 16(+), 22(+), 25(+), 27(+); *Gallium aparine* 7(+), 9(+), 14(+), 23(+), 30(+); *Gypsophila muralis* 2(+), 21(+), 25(+), 30(+); *Ranunculus flammula* 23(+), 24(+); *Gnaphalium sylvaticum* 23(+), 29(+); *Symphytum officinale* 25(+), 26(+); *Trifolium pratense* 5(+), 11(+), 16(+), 22(+); *Pimpinella saxifraga* 7(+), 14(+), 21(+), 22(+); *Hypochoeris glabra* 1(+); *Tanacetum vulgare* 1(+), 11(+); *Mahua neglecta* 10(+), 17(+); *Euphorbia lucida* 7(+), 14(+); *Amaranthus retroflexus* 11(+); *Centaurea jacea* 12(+); *Sisymbrium officinale* 11(+), 12(+); *Torymopsis japonica* 15(+), 18(+); *Galeopsis perforatum* 5(+), 8(+); *Agrostis stolonifera* 19(+), 20(+); *Lysimachia nummularia* 13(+); *Jasione montana* 19(r); *Galeopsis ladanum* 19(+), 20(+); *Oxalis fontana* 11(2);

Comments: numbers after species names inform about the relevé number in the table
S – phytosociological constancy, D – coverage index

Table 4
Community with *Veronica agrestis*

Relevé no. in table	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Mean number of species per relevé
Relevé no. in field	303	288	304	289	300	280	305	291	281	290	334	
Date: month	8	8	8	9	8	8	9	9	9	8	8	
year	07.	05.	06.	05.	06.	07.	05.	03.	07.	04.	07.	
Locality	35	33	35	33	33	29	35	33	29	33	45	
Weed cover in %	100	100	100	95	80	100	60	80	80	100	95	
Soil unit	2Bwpgl:gs	8Bwpzl:pgl	2Bw pgm:gs	2Bwpbzgl	2Bw pgm:gs	8Dzpgm:gl	2Bwg	8Dzpgm	2Fpl:pl	8Dzgl:gs	8Dzpgl:gl	
Number of weeds per relevé	35	35	34	30	35	30	31	30	30	30	33	32
												S D
I. Ch. <i>Polygono-Chenopodion</i>												
<i>Polygono-Chenopodietalia</i>												
<i>Veronica agrestis</i>	2	3	1	2	1	3	1	2	2	2	1	V 1825
<i>Matricaria maritima</i> subsp. <i>inodora</i>	2	+	3	+	+	2		+	+	2	2	V 1175
<i>Sonchus arvensis</i>	+	2	+	+	1		1	2		+	+	V 500
<i>Chenopodium album</i>	1	1	+		+	+	1	+	+	2	2	V 540
<i>Chenopodium polyspermum</i>	1	+	2	1		1	1	+	+	1	+	V 465
<i>Euphorbia helioscopia</i>	2		1		+	1		+	1	+		IV 355
<i>Lamium purpureum</i>	1	+	1		+		1	+		1	1	IV 280
<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>		+	1	1	+	1		+		1		IV 230
<i>Veronica polita</i>	+			1	+	+	+	1	1		+	IV 200
<i>Galinsoga parviflora</i>	1	+		+	+		+			+	1	IV 150
<i>Atriplex patula</i>		+	1	+		+	+		+	+	+	IV 120
<i>Veronica persica</i>	+	+	+			1		+		+	+	IV 110
<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>	1		+			+	+		+	+	+	IV 110
II. D. <i>Hygrophilous species</i>												
<i>Rorippa sylvestris</i>	2	+	1	1	1	1	+	+	+	+	+	V 425
<i>Mentha arvensis</i>	1	1		+			1	+	1	2		IV 395
<i>Potentilla anserina</i>	2	2	1	1	1	+	1	1		+		IV 62
<i>Stachys palustris</i>		+		1		2		+	+			III 255
<i>Sagina procumbens</i>	1		1		+				+	+		III 130
<i>Polygonum amphibium</i>	2	2			+		1					II 410
III. Ch. <i>Stellarietea mediae</i>												
<i>Anagallis arvensis</i>	1	+	2	1	+	+	1		1	+	V	415
<i>Elymus repens</i>	+	2	2	2	1	+		1	1	3	1	V 1120

cd.Table 4

<i>Stellaria media</i>	+	3	2	+	+	1	1	1	1	+	+	V	800
<i>Chaenorhinum minus</i>	2		+	1	2		+	1		1		IV	520
<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	2	2	+	1	+		1		1	+	IV	530	
<i>Galinsoga ciliata</i>		+		1		1		+	1		III	220	
<i>Myosotis arvensis</i>	1	1	+	+	+	1				+	+	IV	200
<i>Melandrium noctiflorum</i>	1	+	+	1	+		1		+	+		IV	200
<i>Viola arvensis</i>		+	+	+			+	1	+	+	+	IV	120
<i>Fallopia convolvulus</i>		+	+			+	+	+	1	+	IV	110	
<i>Aethusa cynapium</i>	1	1	1				+	+			III	170	
<i>Oxalis fontana</i>			+		1	1	+		+		III	130	
<i>Vicia tetrasperma</i>				+	+					+	+	II	40
<i>Polygonum lapathifolium</i> subsp. <i>pallidum</i>	+		+		+				+			II	40
<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>	+	+					+					II	30
<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>				+			+		+			II	30
<i>Geranium pusillum</i>		+	+				+					II	30
IV. Companion species													
<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	+		+			+	+	+	+	+		IV	70
<i>Polygonum lapathifolium</i> subsp. <i>lapathifolium</i>	1			+	+	+			+	+	+	III	100
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	+		+	+	+			+		+	+	III	60
<i>Veronica arvensis</i>			+	+	+				+	+	+	III	50
<i>Galium aparine</i>	1			1	+			+				II	120
<i>Equisetum arvense</i>		+			+	+				+	+	II	40
<i>Trifolium repens</i>		+			+	+				+	+	II	40
<i>Polygonum persicaria</i>	+	+					+	+				II	40
<i>Galeopsis bifida</i>	+			+	+	+						II	40
<i>Daucus carota</i>				+			+		+			II	30
<i>Plantago major</i>		+		+	+							II	30
<i>Gypsophila muralis</i>			+			+				+	+	II	30
<i>Poa annua</i>	+				+	+						II	30

Sporadic species: I – *Setaria pumila* 1(+), 10(+); II – *Polygonum hydropiper* 5(+); III – *Vicia hirsuta* 1(+); *Conyza canadensis* 4(+), 7(+); *Centaurea cyanus* 4(+); 2(+), *Anthemis arvensis* 2(+), 11(+); *Anchusa arvensis* 2(+); *Apera spica-venti* 9(+); IV – *Erodium cicutarium* 2(+); *Leontodon autumnalis* 11(+); *Rorippa palustris* 9(10); *Veronica serpyllifolia* 5(+); *Convolvulus arvensis* 2(+), 9(+); *Achillea millefolium* 2(+), 5(+); *Cerastium holosteoides* 2(+), 5(+); *Ranunculus flammula* 9(+); *Galeopsis tetrahit* 7(+); *Galeopsis pubescens* 6(+); *Avena strigosa* 5(+); *Symphytum officinale* 3(+), 10(+); *Spergularia rubra* 9(+); *Stellaria graminea* 10(+), 11(+); *Ranunculus repens* 5(+), 9(+); *Melandrium album* 5(+); *Trifolium pratense* 3(+), 8(+); *Lapsana communis* 7(+); *Rumex obtusifolius* 7(+); *Rumex acetosa* 7(+); *Pimpinella saxifraga* 7(+); *Erysimum cheiranthoides* 4(+); *Sisymbrium officinale* 1(+), 3(+);

Comments: numbers after species names inform about the relevé number in the table

S – phytosociological constancy, D – coverage index

Table 5
Centunculo-Anthoceretum punctatai (Koch 1926) Moor 1936

cd.Table 5

<i>Fumaria officinalis</i>	+	+	+	III	1	+	2	+	1	IV
<i>Veronica agrestis</i>		+	+	III	+	+	1	+	1	III
<i>Veronica persica</i>	1	+	1	+	III	+	1	+	+	III
<i>Euphorbia helioscopia</i>	+	1	1	1	III	+	+	+	+	II
<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>	1	1	+	+	III	+	1	+	1	II
<i>Veronica polita</i>	+	+	+	II	+	+	1	+	1	II
IV. Ch. <i>Stellarietea mediae</i>										
<i>Digitaria ischaemum</i>	1	1	+	1	1	V				
<i>Anthenis arvensis</i>	+	+	+	1	1	V				
<i>Spergula arvensis</i>	1	1	1	+	1	V				
<i>Rumex acetosella</i>	+	+	+	1	1	IV				
<i>Scleranthus annuus</i>	+	+	+	+	IV					
<i>Oxalis dillenii</i>	1	+	+	+	III					
<i>Viola arvensis</i>	+	+	+	1	IV					
<i>Falllopia convolvulus</i>	+	+	+	+	III					
<i>Stellaria media</i>	+	+	+	1	2	2				
<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>	1	1	+	1	V					
<i>Elymus repens</i>	+	+	1	+	IV					
<i>Myosotis arvensis</i>	+	+	+	1	IV					
<i>Melandrium noctiflorum</i>	+	+	+	+	IV					
<i>Chaenorhinum minus</i>	+	+	+	1	V					
<i>Solanum nigrum</i>				1	IV					
<i>Anagallis arvensis</i>	+	+	1	+	IV					
<i>Galinsoga ciliata</i>	+	+	+	1	IV					
<i>Aethusa cynapium</i>	+	+	+	1	IV					
<i>Consolida regalis</i>	+	+	+	1	IV					
<i>Lathyrus tuberosus</i>	+	+	+	1	IV					
<i>Kickxia elatine</i>	+	+	+	1	IV					
V. Companion species										
<i>Equisetum arvense</i>	+	+	1	+	III					
<i>Trifolium repens</i>	+	+	+	+	III					
<i>Veronica arvensis</i>	+	+	+	1	IV					
<i>Poa annua</i>	+	+	1	+	IV					
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	+	1	+	1	IV					
<i>Glechoma hederacea</i>	+	1	+	1	IV					
<i>Melandrium album</i>	+	1	+	1	IV					
<i>Erysimum cheiranthoides</i>	+	1	+	1	IV					

Sporadic species: I – *Riccia* sp. 1(+), 5(+); 9(+), 14(+), 16(+); II – *Rorippa amphibia* 4(+), 14(+), 15(+); *Phragmites australis* 1(+), 5(+), 7(1), 18(+); *Bidens frondosa* 1(+), 2(+), 8(+), 11(+), 17(+), 21(+); *Rorippa austriaca* 2(+), 3(+), 18(+), 20(+); *Rorippa palustris* 3(+), 14(+), 17(+), 21(+); *Poentialia anserina* 5(+), 7(+), 8(+), 16(+), 19(+); *Spergularia rubra* 1(+), 3(+), 15(+), 17(+), 19(+); III – *Rumex crispus* 13(+); *Atriplex patula* 14(+), 20(+); *Conyza canadensis* 7 10(+), 13(+), 21(+); *Stellaria graminea* 18(+); *Stellaria holostoechoides* 13(+), 15(+), 19(+); *Centaurea cyanus* 13(+), 15(+); *Polygonum lapathifolium* subsp. *pallidum* 2(+), 3(+), 14(+), 17(+), 18(+); *Apera spica-venti* 16(+), 18(+), 19(+); *Galeopsis tetrahit* 5(+), 10(+), 16(+), 19(+); *Anthusa arvensis* 12(+), 20(+); *Lapsana communis* 2(+), 10(+); *Agrostemma githago* 14(+); *Vicia tetrasperma* 11(+); *Alectrolophus glaber* 16(+); *Polygonum lapathifolium* subsp. *lapathifolium* 2(+), 4(+); 10(+); *Polygonum persicaria* 12(+), 14(+), 5(+); *Convolvulus arvensis* 1(+), 4(+), 13(+); *Taraxacum officinale* 1(+), 2(+), 12(+); *Oxalis fontana* 1(+), 2(+), 10(+); *Epilobium roseum* 17(+), 21(+); *Lysimachia vulgaris* 5(r), 16(+), 19(+); *Stellaria graminea* 18(+); *Cerastium holosteoides* 13(+), 15(+); *Leontodon autumnalis* 3(+), 16(+), 18(+), 20(+); *Agrostis stolonifera* 5(+), 14(+); *Symphityum officinale* 3(+), 4(+); *Daucus carota* 11(+), 12(+); *Galium aparine* 3(+), 21(+); *Malva neglecta* 13(+); *Malva alcea* 12(r); *Hypochoeris radicata* 12(+); *Prunella vulgaris* 4(+); *Rumex obtusifolius* 4(+), 10(+); *Amaranthus retroflexus* 4(+); *Plantago lanceolata* 10(+); *Erodium cicutarium* 7(+), 12(+); *Medicago lupulina* 17(+)

Comments: numbers after species names inform about the relevé number in the table. S – phytosociological constancy

Chenopodium polyspermum, *Chenopodium album*, *Euphorbia helioscopia*, *Veronica persica*, *Lamium purpureum*, *Lamium amplexicaule*. Moreover, some species of higher syntaxonomic units were frequently noted, e.g.: *Stellaria media*, *Elymus repens*, *Anagallis arvensis*, *Chaenorhinum minus*, *Solanum nigrum*, *Melandrium noctiflorum*, *Galinsoga ciliata*. In the floristic composition, a high percentage of hygrophilous species was also observed, e.g.: *Rorippa sylvestris*, *Mentha arvensis*, *Potentilla anserina*, *Stachys palustris*, while locally *Polygonum amphibium* and *Sagina procumbens*. The phytocoenoses developing on rich soils of good wheat and strong cereal-fodder complex had optimal growth conditions. They were observed in the vicinity of Regut village (Polana Ponurzycka) and in Osieck. This phytocoenosis was represented by 11 vegetation patches. It is one of the floristically richest stubble field communities in the studied area. In total, 80 species were noted in it, on average 32 in one relevé.

Centunculo-Anthoceretum punctati (Koch 1926) Moor 1936

In cereal stubble fields of the Mazowiecki Landscape Park and its buffer zone, patches of the association dominated by small therophytes and few mosses were rarely noted (Table 5). They were mainly recorded in local depressions and furrows. These small-area phytocoenoses developed in various habitat conditions that resulted in their floristic diversity and, as a consequence, in the division into lower syntaxa (variants). Patches of the variant with *Hypericum humifusum* were distinguishable by a low cover of *Centunculus minimus* – the species characteristic of this association and – the mass occurrence of *Hypericum humifusum* (differential species). A high proportion of acidophilus species was also observed, e.g. *Spergula arvensis*, *Rumex acetosella*, *Digitaria ischaemum*, *Scleranthus annuus*, and *Anthemis arvensis*. The community was noted on soils developed from muck sands classified as weak rye and weak cereal-fodder complexes.

Patches of the typical variant were noted in stubble fields on compact soils included in the strong cereal-fodder complex. They were characterized by the largest cover of *Centunculus minimus* and the numerous occurrence of the species characteristic for higher syntaxonomic units: *Radiola linoides*, *Peplis portula*, *Plantago intermedia*, *Juncus bufonius*, *Juncus capitatus* and *Sagina procumbens*. Moreover, their physiognomy was highly affected by strongly expanding, deep-root, hygrophilous species, e.g. *Polygonum hydropiper*, *Bidens tripartita*, *Polygonum amphibium*, *Stachys palustris*, *Veronica serpyllifolia*, as well as by nitrophilous species, e.g. *Matricaria maritima* subsp. *inodora*, *Chenopodium album*, *Chenopodium polyspermum*, *Lamium purpureum*, *Euphorbia helio-*

scopia, *Solanum nigrum*, *Fumaria officinalis*. Patches with the mass occurrence of *Centaurium pulchellum* were observed in similar habitats, differing in a higher concentration of CaCO_3 . Apart from the numerous occurrence of nitrophilous weeds, they were marked by the highest cover of moderately calciphilous taxa, e.g.: *Consolida regalis*, *Aethusa cynapium*, *Melandrium album*, *Chaenorhinum minus*, as well as the occurrence of *Lathyrus tuberosus* and *Kickxia elatine* – species not recorded in other stubble field phytocoenoses under investigation.

Centunculo-Anthoceretum punctati was floristically the richest association from among the identified syntaxa, comprising 114 species. The average number of species varied from 31 in the variant with *Hypericum humifusum* to 34 in the variant with *Centaurium pulchellum*.

DISCUSSION

Cereal stubble fields situated in the agricultural areas of the Mazowiecki Landscape Park and its buffer zone are frequently left unploughed. Floristically rich communities developing there reflect different trophic and moist habitat conditions. Data on high floristic biodiversity of stubble field communities have been reported from many regions of Poland and from abroad (Jędruszcak, 1990; Pawłowski and Jędruszcak, 1986; Wnuk, 1988; Pawłowski et al. 1994; Trąba, 1991, 1993; Warcholska, 1994; Skrajna and Skrzyczyńska, 2002; Rzymowska and Skrzyczyńska, 2006a,b; Dierschke, 2010). Extensive agriculture and diversified habitat conditions in the studied area have resulted in great internal differentiation of the developing communities. The floristically richest patches of the *Centunculo-Anthoceretum punctati* association, rarely recorded in this region and considered to be in danger of extinction in Poland (Ćwikliński, 1982; Głowiak et al. 2003; Trąba, 1993; Warcholska, 1988; Skrajna, 2006), were seldom observed within the Park area. Phytocoenoses of another floristically rich community with *Veronica agrestis* were also only sporadically noted in the studied stubble fields. The occasional occurrence of these phytocoenoses results from a low proportion of fertile soils in the study area. In their floristic composition, these plots resemble the phytocoenoses classified as the communities with *Veronica persica*, frequently occurring in stubble fields of the Lublin region (Jędruszcak et al. 1989), southeastern Poland (Trąba, 1991; Trąba, 1993), the western part of the Siedlce region (Skrzyczyńska and Rzymowska, 1997), the Kałuszyńska Upland (Skrajna and Skrzyczyńska, 2005), as well

as the Podlaski Przełom Bugu mesoregion (Rzymowska and Skrzyczyńska, 2006b). Patches of the community with *Setaria pumila*, the form with *Aphanes arvensis*, were also rarely noted. They were distinguishable by the mass occurrence of *Aphanes arvensis*, the species found outside its geographical range. On the other hand, the typical form of the community with *Setaria pumila* was frequently noted in the studied area. This community is considered to be common and species diversified in stubble fields in other regions of Poland (Pawłowski and Trąba, 1987; Trąba, 1991, 1993; Jędruszcza et al. 1990; Skrajna and Skrzyczyńska, 2002; Rzymowska and Skrzyczyńska, 2006b). *Echinochloo-Setarietum* is considered the most common and, floristically, most diversified weed community of root crops in Poland and abroad. In the studied area, this association was also frequently noted in stubble fields on fertile soils, whereas in the poorest habitats the *Digitarietum ischaemi* association was predominant (Wnuk, 1988; Jędruszcza et al., 1989; Anioł-Kwiatkowska, 1990; Jędruszcza et al., 1990b; Pawłowski et al. 1991; Trąba, 1993; Warcholińska, 1994; Skrzyczyńska and Rzymowska, 1997; Mochnacki, 2000; Skrajna and Skrzyczyńska, 2002; Skrajna and Skrzyczyńska, 2005; Rzymowska and Skrzyczyńska, 2006, 2006a; Pinke and Pal, 2008). The frequent occurrence of the floristically poorest variant of the association with *Anthoxanthum aristatum* within the Park area is also noteworthy. The mass occurrence of *Anthoxanthum aristatum* in the patches affects the floristic composition of the phytocoenoses, which results in significant degeneration of the community. A similar process was previously observed in the patches of *Arnoserido-Scleranthesetum*, var. with *Anthoxanthum aristatum*, in cereal crops (Skrajna et al., 2009). Information on the impoverishment of communities due to the intensive occurrence of *Anthoxanthum aristatum* was also reported by Warcholińska (1994) from Piotrków Plateau.

CONCLUSIONS

- Three plant associations classified into lower taxonomic units (variants): *Digitarietum ischaemi*, *Echinochloo-Setarietum*, *Centunculo-Anthoceretum punctati*, and two communities with *Setaria pumila* and with *Veronica agrestis*, were identified in the unploughed stubble fields of the Mazowiecki Landscape Park.
- Well-developed patches of the association *Centunculo-Anthoceretum punctati* and the community with *Veronica agrestis* were seldom noted in the studied stubble fields.

- The associations *Echinochloo-Setarietum* on fertile soils and *Digitarietum ischaemi* in poor habitats were commonly observed.
- Patches of the community *Setaria pumila* with *Aphanes arvensis* were sporadically noted in the south-eastern part of the Park.

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Zbiorowiska roślinne ściernisk Mazowieckiego Parku Krajobrazowego

S t r e s z c z e n i e

W pracy przedstawiono charakterystykę zbiorowisk wyksztalcających się na niezaoranych ścierniskach Mazowieckiego Parku Krajobrazowego i w jego rolniczej otulinie. Najczęściej notowanym i zróżnicowanym florystycznie był zespół *Echinochloo-Setarietum*, w którym wyróżniono wariant typowy, wariant z *Galinsoga parviflora* i wariant z *Bidens tripartita*. Częstymi fitocenozami badanego terenu były również

płyty *Digitarietum ischaemi* porastające ścierniska na najuboższych siedliskach. Rzadko i na niewielkich powierzchniach, na glebach żyznych spotykanie bogate florystycznie płyty zbiorowiska z *Veronica agrestis*. Gleby okresowo nadmiernie uwilgotnione porastały rzadko spotykane i najbogatsze gatunkowo fitocenozy *Centunculo-Anthoceretum punctati*. Jedynie w południowo-wschodniej części Parku występowały pojedyncze płyty zbiorowiska z *Setaria pumila* postać z *Aphanes arvensis*.

