

HACQUETIA V ČETRTO LETO

Pred nami je prva številka četrtega letnika revije *Hacquetia*. S tem letnikom je revija že vodena v nekaterih mednarodnih podatkovnih zbirkah. Po vsebini je revija *Hacquetia* razpeta med objavljanjem lokalnih tematik na eni strani in tematik s širšega območja na drugi strani, kar ji omogoča uveljavljanje v mednarodnih raziskovalnih tokovih. Objave v takšnih revijah pa omogočajo mlajšim piscem prispevkov, da si postopoma pridobe mesto med uveljavljenimi raziskovalci.

Prva številka letošnji letnika prinaša prispevke o sipinah v Bolgariji, alpskih traviščih v Karpatih, o mahovni vegetaciji v Alpah, o gozdovih plemenitih listavcev v Sloveniji, o mokrotnih traviščih in ekoloških mrežah v Sloveniji ter prispevek o novostih v flori Srbije in Črne gore. V drugi številki, ki je že v pripravi, pa bo obdelana plevelna vegetacija okolice Ljubljane, vegetacija na poteh v Prekmurju, floristične novosti iz Slovenije in drugo.

Revija *Hacquetia* ni namenjena le objavljanju rezultatov vegetacijskih raziskav, vendarle najdemo med prispevki precejšnje število prispevkov o vegetaciji. Veda o vegetaciji (fitocenologija) ima pri nas dolgo tradicijo in se ji v zadnjem času posvečajo nekateri mlajši raziskovalci, ki jih že najdemo med pisci prispevkov v *Hacquetii*.

Pot do uveljavitve raziskovalcev in revije ni lahka. Danes, v dobi, ko je na vseh področjih potrebna specializacija, se raziskovalci težko odločijo za znanstveno kariero na področju vegetacijskih raziskav, saj je za to potrebno dolgotrajno usposabljanje in dobro poznavanje flore, vegetacijskih tipov, pedologije, klimatologije in drugih ved. Poleg tega pa so rezultati raziskav pogosto samo regionalno pomembni, kar onemogoča objavo v mednarodno uveljavljenih revijah. Rezultati so pogosto označeni kot preveč »lokalni« in prispevki zavrnjeni. Vedeti pa moramo, da so se raziskave vegetacije začele lokalno in rezultati lokalnih študij so temelj za širših obdelav in sintez.

Ne moremo zanikati, da ima fitocenologija, kot predvsem deskriptivna veda, težave pri uvrščanju med znanosti, saj se večina biologov ukvarja z molekularno biologijo, drugi pa se posvečajo različnim eksperimentalnim raziskavam. Poleg tega pa so se v vegetacijske raziskave vključujejo tudi nekateri drugi raziskovalci, ki se ukvarjajo z drugimi področji biodiverzitete, kar še dodatno slabši njeno konkurenčno moč v borbi za projekte in finančne vire.

Rešitev iz tega položaja raziskovalci iščejo na različne načine. Nekateri se enostavno oddaljijo od aktualnega toka razvoja vede in vrednotenja raziskav ter iščejo svoje preživetje v regionalnih študijah in uporabnih raziskavah, drugi najdejo prostor za svoje delovanje na sosednjih področjih, kot so ekologija, fiziologija ali celo molekularna biologija.

Menim pa, da vegetacijske raziskave niso le lokalnega pomena in niso le uvrščanje rastlinskih združb (sinsistematika), ampak na različne načine raziskujejo sobivanje rastlin v času in prostoru. Raziskovalci vegetacije pogosto iščemo tudi mehanizme, ključne in omejujoče dejavnike v rastlinskih združbah. Prav tako se v zadnjem času hitro razvijajo metode, ki omogočajo izdelavo in obdelavo obširnih podatkovnih zbirk (npr. programa *Turboveg* in *Juice*). Z njimi so izdelane obširne klasifikacije, ki so sprejete tudi na širšem, evropskem prostoru.

Torej fitocenologija vegetacijo označi z vrstno sestavo, razširjenostjo, delovanjem in okoljskimi dejavniki.

Naši uveljavljeni fitocenologi v zadnjem času v različnih revijah objavljajo teoretične prispevke o raziskavah vegetacije. Tako sem pred kratkim bral tak zapis enega od nestorjev slovenske fitocenološke misli. Zanimiv prispevek se ukvarja s teoretičnimi problemi raziskav vegetacije, od dinamike, sinsistematike, do definicije značilnih vrst in podobnega. Med drugim je avtor poudaril, da je osnovna naloga fitocenologije ugotavljanje in popisovanje ekološko homogenih habitatov, z namenom nadaljnjih ekoloških in sindinamskih raziskav. Hkrati pa pisec izraža prepričanje, da se bo veda še razvijala, ker so rezultati potrebni za celostni razvoj območja.

Zanimivo mnenje, ki kaže na nove izzive, ki stojijo pred nami, raziskovalci vegetacije, v prihodnje.

Andraž Čarni

HACQUETIA ENTERING ITS FOURTH YEAR OF PUBLICATION

Hacquetia begins its fourth year of publication with the issue that has just come out. The journal has been entered into certain international databases with this year's publication. In substance, the journal *Hacquetia* includes articles on local themes on the one hand and articles on themes referring to a wider area on the other. The latter facilitates the establishment of the journal in the international research databases. However, the publications in such journals enable younger contributing writers to take their place gradually among the already established researchers.

The first issue of this year's publication includes the contributions on dunes in Bulgaria, Alpine grasslands in the Carpathians, moss vegetation in the Alps, forests of noble deciduous trees in Slovenia, wet grasslands and ecological networks in Slovenia as well as contributions on the novelties in the flora of Serbia and Montenegro. The second issue, which is already under preparation, will deal with weeds vegetation in the surroundings of Ljubljana, vegetation on the footpaths in the Prekmurje region and floristic novelties from Slovenia and elsewhere.

The *Hacquetia* journal is intended not only for the publication of the results of vegetation research, but also includes among the contributions numerous articles referring to vegetation. Science about vegetation (phytosociology) has had a long tradition in Slovenia, and lately certain younger researchers who have already written contributions to *Hacquetia* are paying full attention to it.

The way to the establishment of the researchers and the review is not an easy one. Nowadays, when everywhere specialisation is called for, the researchers decide with difficulty to follow the academic career path in the area of vegetation, since it requires education and training over a long period of time, a good knowledge of flora, vegetation types, pedology, climatology and other sciences. Additionally, the research results are frequently important only for the regions concerned, which makes publication in internationally established journals impossible because the results are often considered as too "local", and consequently the contributions are refused. One should be aware of the fact that the researches into vegetation have started locally, while their results provide the basis for a wider treatment and syntheses.

It could not be denied that phytosociology as a particularly descriptive science faces difficulties in its classification into the sciences, since most biologists are engaged in re-

search into molecular biology; the others are involved in various experimental researches. Moreover, some other researchers dealing with biodiversity are engaged in vegetation research, which additionally decreases its competitiveness in the struggle to obtain projects and funding resources.

Researchers try to look for different ways of finding the appropriate solutions. Some of them simply do not follow the direction and trend of the science development and research evaluation, and therefore search for their survival in regional studies and applied research; the others again seek activities in neighbouring fields like ecology, physiology and even molecular biology.

However, I believe that the vegetation research is not only of local significance and does not mean only the classification of associations (synsystematics), but also studies the cohabitation of plants in time and space. The vegetation researchers often seek mechanisms, key and confining factors in plant communities. Furthermore, the methods that facilitate the production of databases and processing of comprehensive databases (for example, *Tuboveg* and *Juice* programmes) have recently been developing very quickly. They produce extensive classifications, accepted also within the framework of the wider European space.

Accordingly, phytosociology defines vegetation with regard to its species structure, distribution, functioning and environmental factors.

The Slovenian established researchers of vegetation have recently published various theoretic contributions in different journals and magazines. Thus, I have recently read such records written by a senior researcher of Slovene phytosociological studies. It was an interesting article dealing with the theoretical issues of vegetation research, ranging from dynamics, synsystematics to definitions of characteristic species and similar. Among others, the author emphasizes that the basic task of phytosociology is the assessment and sampling of ecologically homogeneous habitats with the purpose of conducting further ecological and syndynamical analyses. At the same time the author expresses his belief that the science will continue to develop because the results are necessary for the overall development of the area.

This is an interesting approach, confronting new challenges that are under way for the researchers of vegetation in the future.

Andraž Čarni