

Drymocallis 2011

2. Bakgrunn (data)

2.1. Latinsk navn (Latin name)

Drymocallis rupestris (L.) Soják

Leave rosette was treated as individual.

2.2 Rødlistestatus (redlist status)

(Critically endangered)

2.3 Utbredelse (spreading/place)

Drymocallis rupestris occurs in Central and South-Eastern Europe, including Scandinavia, Balkan peninsula, Northern Italy, Sardinia, Corsica, British Isles. It does not exist on other islands and near the Atlantic. Moreover, it occurs in Asia Minor, trans-Caucasia and North Africa.

2.4 Lokalteter i Norge (locations in Norway)

2.4.1. Lokalteter i Oslo (locations in Oslo)

2 known

– For maps see file [Drymocallis – Blankvann.kmz](#) and [Drymocallis – Tasen.kmz](#)

Location: 1. OSLO – TÅSEN - 2011

Individuals: Total: 33 specimens (18 blooming, 15 vegetative).

Two groups of clusters (4+1) – see the photos; Clusters: 1st – 10 specimens (3 blooming, 7 vegetative), 2nd – 6 specimens (5 blooming, 1 vegetative), 3rd – 3 specimens (2 blooming, 1 vegetative), 4th – 8 specimens (4 blooming, 4 vegetative), 5th – 7 specimens (4 blooming, 2 vegetative).

Area: 2 m x 1.5 m + 1 m x 1 m (potential area 5 m x 40 m)

Environment (habitat):

SE hill slope, too strongly shaded by old and young trees (ash – *Fraxinus excelsior*, elm – *Ulmus glabra*, maple – *Acer platanoides*). It grows in fringe association with *Geranium sanguineum* (plant community) which is typical in Central Europe. Its occurrence along the edges of shrub or tree stands is also typical: neighbourhood of trees and shrubs gives some shade and protection from mowing and grazing. With other species: *Acer platanoides*, *Alliaria petiolata*, *Anthriscus sylvestris*, *Artemisia vulgaris*, *Campanula persicifolia*,

Campanula trachelium, Carex pairaei, Convallaria majalis, Dactylis glomerata, Filipendula vulgaris, Fraxinus excelsior, Galium boreale, Galium mollugo, Geranium sanguineum, Geum urbanum, Glechoma hederacea, Hylotelephium telephium, Festuca sp., Fragaria vesca, Lathyrus pratensis, Lotus corniculatus, Melica nutans, Origanum vulgare, Polygonatum odoratum, Ranunculus acris, Rosa sp., Rubus idaeus, Taraxacum officinale, Trifolium medium, Urtica dioica, Veronica chamedrys, Vicia sepium, Viola sp., Ulmus glabra

Condition: In 5 clusters and all of them (5) with blooming plants. A little more than half of individuals were blooming and fruiting (total 18 blooming + 15 only vegetative).

Plants are blooming rather poorly with a few flowers only. There is one cluster less in main place (4) and in a place close to box with sand – only 1 cluster now. See photos no 1(3178) and 2 (167)

Care: The site was mowed and all green vegetation and small tree shoots and bushes were removed from the site in August. (Photo no 4 (415); 5 (416). This work can have a good influence for *Dryocallis rupestris* if it is done only once for a few years. Keeping this area as a lawn cut several times a year can damage this location of *Dryocallis rupestris*.

GPS-coordinates: 59°56'42.30"N 10°44'40.01"E

Date of watch: 15.06; 15.07 and 19.08.2011

Owner:

Photos: R. Gramsz, J.Potocka

Observer: R. Gramsz, J. Potocka,

Phot.1. Tåsen, main location with 4 clusters. 15.06.2011



Phot. 2. Tåsen, location close to box with sand – 1 cluster. 15.07.2011



Phot.3. Tåsen, *Drymocallis rupestris* fruiting. 15.07.2011



Phot. 4. Tåsen, main location after moving. 19.08.2011



Phot. 5. Tåsen, location close to box with sand after moving.19.08.2011



Location: 2. OSLO – BLANKVANN – 2011 **NEW!**

Individuals: 26 individuals (only 2 blooming) in 3 clusters (17 + 5 + 4 leave rosettes).

Area: 2 m x 1 m

Potential area – probably whole open deforested terrain in this place, ca 100 m x 300 m.

Environment (habitat):

Surroundings of a Nordmarka cottage (“Stranger”) located over rocky Northern shore of Blankvann lake. Open (deforested) top and south facing hill slope. *Dryocallis rupestris* plants are located very close (10 m) to building on the area looking like already for many years running wild flower garden. On still flat area just close to hill slope, on the East side of soil hummock, partly shaded in the afternoon by rowan *Sorbus aucuparia*.

Relative of owner (both of them interested in botany) assure that this plant has not been planted – suggest it`s natural origin.

With other species: *Acer platanoides*, *Achillea millefolium*, *Agrostis capillaris*, *Alchemilla* sp., *Anemone nemorosa*, *Antennaria dioica*, *Anthericum liliago*, *Anthoxanthum odoratum*, *Aruncus dioicus*, *Betula pubescens*, *Bergenia* sp, *Briza media*, *Calamagrostis arundinacea*, *Campanula rotundifolia*, *Campanula trachelium*, *Convallaria majalis*, *Dryopteris filix-mas*, *Epilobium angustifolium*, *Epipactis atrorubens*, *Fragaria moschata*, *F. vesca*, *F. viridis*, *Fragaria vesca*, *Galium boreale*, *Galium verum*, *Geranium sylvaticum*, *Gymnadenia conopsea*, *Hepatica nobilis*, *Hieracium sect. hieracium*, *Hylotelephium telephium*, *Hypochoeris maculata*, *Iris sibirica*, *Lapsana communis*, *Lathyrus vernus*, *Leucantemum vulgare*, *Lilium martagon*, *Listera ovata*, *Lychnis chalconica*, *Melampyrum pratense*, *Orthilia secunda*, *Pinus sylvestris*, *Platanthera chlorantha*, *Polygala vulgaris*, *Potentilla erecta*, *Pyrola minor*, *P. rotundifolia*, *Rubus saxatilis*, *Solidago virgaurea*, *Sorbus aucuparia*, *Stachys sylvatica*, *Thymus pulegioides*, *Trifolium pratense*, *Vaccinium myrtillus*, *Vaccinium vitis-idaea*, *Valeriana officinalis*, *Vicia* sp., *Vinca minor*, *Viola tricolor*, *Viola canina*,,, *Viscaria vulgaris*

Condition: Most of plants are very small (5 – 15cm) vegetative rosettes and only 2 flowering plants – 35 cm and 20 cm high.

Care:

GPS-coordinates: 60°01`40.8/ 010°39`57.3

Date of watch: 21.06; 29.06; 30.06;14.07.2011

Owner:

Photos: R. Gramsz, J. Potocka

Observer: R. Gramsz, J. Potocka, T. Røberg

Phot.1. Blankvann, new found location of *Drymcallis rupestris*. 30.06.2011



Phot.2. Blankvann, new location of *Drymocallis* is situated few meters left from rowan tree. 14.07.2011



Phot. 3. Blankvann, new found location of *Drymcallis rupestris*. 29.06.2011



Phot. 4. Blankvann, the biggest cluster of *Drymocallis* with blooming specimen. 30.06.2011



Leaves rosette with or without flowering shoot was treated as individual.

Information about location	
Region	Norway, Oslo community
Protected area	
Location (location name)	Oslo, Tåsen
Location description	SE slope from the edge of Pastor Fangens vei and Lovasveien, in front of a fens to private area below.
Location size (ha, a, m ²)	Potential area 5 m x 40 m
Geographic coordinates (topographical)	N 59° 56' 41,99" E 10° 44'41,11"
Date of observation	15.06.2011, 15.07 2011, 19.08.2011
Observer	Roman Gramsz, Joanna Potocka
Information about habitat	
Altitude a.s.l.	86
Slope exposure	SE
Habitat description	<p><i>Use following items to describe habitat:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Landform: concave, convex, flat, slope, rock utcrop (if exists) - Exposition - Homogeneity of habitat - Type of ecosystem (meadow, forest, mire, lake, bushes) - Natura 2000 habitat, plant community or plant association) - Stand composition and age of trees (for forests) - Habitats in location surroundings <p>Slope facing SE, small city park with lawn, sparsely growing trees and bushes. Between years 2008 - 2011 (our period of observation) gradually overgrown by undergrowth. Lawn and undergrowth was cut and green matter was removed from that place in August 2011. Urbanized terrain.</p>
General information about species on that location	<p><i>How species is ditributed in habitat, general information about other researches, etc.</i></p> <p>Species occurs only in two small clusters in homogenous habitat. This location is already known by other researchers and the observations are probably conducted.</p>
Population condition	
Distribution type	Distribution in clusters (2 clusters 20 m apart)
Population dimension	<p><i>Number of individuals or their density (number of individuals per unit of area)</i></p> <p>33 specimens</p>
Population structure	<i>Number (percent) of blooming individuals or their density</i>
	18 blooming individuals
	<i>Number (percent) of vegetative individuals or their density</i>
	15 vegetative individuals
	<i>Number (percent) of fruiting individuals or their density</i>
	No detailed observations about fruting, seams that all blooming individuals are also fruiting.
	<i>Seedlings (in 3-levels scale: singly, sparcely, in large number)</i>
	No observations were conducted
Indyviduals health condition	<i>Illnesses, parasits, damages, etc, blooming/fruiting abundance; condition of individuals as effect of current stand of habitat</i>

Illnesses or other damages have not been detected

Habitat condition	
Potential area of species habitat	5 m x 40 m
Real area covered by species	2 m x 1.5 m + 1 m x 1 m
Habitat fragmentation	<i>Estimate in 3-levels scale (high, medium, low)</i> Homogeneous habitat
Coverage degree by trees and bushes	- <i>Density of tree and bush layer (in percent)</i> - <i>Density (in percent) of a separate tree and bush species (in vegetation layers: a - tree layer, b - bush layer, c - herb layer)</i> a - Tree layer density in %: 50% b: Shrub layer density %: 30% a Fraxinus excelsior 40 % a Ulmus glabra 10% b Fraxinus excelsior 20% b Ulmus glabra 5% b Acer platanoides 5% b Rosa pendulina cfr. +
Expansive or invasive plants (ecologically or geographically alien plants)	<i>Species and their coverage in percent</i> Not noticed
Height of a main vegetation mass	<i>In cm</i> Ca. 40 cm
Dead plant remains	<i>In cm</i> 0-1 cm, average ca. 0,5 cm
Ground humidity	<i>In 4-levels scale: dry, humid, wet, flooded</i> Humid
Other habitat factors	<i>Intensity in 3-levels scale: A - high, B - medium, C - low; influence: positive +, negative -, 0 - neutral; Compare Appendix E to Standard Data Form for Natura 2000 areas;</i> Shady, B -
Places for germination	<i>Vegetation gaps/ bare soil</i> Probably too dense vegetation
Conservation activities	<i>Made to present time</i> Between years 2008 - 2011 (our period of observation) gradually overgrown by undergrowth. Lawn and undergrowth was cut and green matter was removed from that place in August 2011.
Perspective of protection	<i>Perspectives of species existence on this location including habitat condition and contemporary and predictable threats</i> Surviving perspectives for this species seem bad because of very small population.

Current anthropogenic influence	
Code/name of activity	<i>Compare Appendix E to Standard Data Form for Natura 2000 areas; concise description; intensity in 3-levels scale: A - high, B - medium, C - low;; influence: positive +, negative -, 0 - neutral</i> 102 Mowing / Cutting C + 165 Removal of undergrowth C + 402 Discontinuous urbanisation C -

	501 Paths, tracks, cycling tracks B –
Future, predictable anthropogenic influence	
Code/name of activity	<i>Compare Appendix E to Standard Data Form for Natura 2000 areas; concise description; intensity in 3-levels scale: A - high, B - medium, C - low; influence: positive +, negative –, 0 - neutral</i>
Other information	
Other natural value	
Other observations	
Conservation recommendations	Single trees, undergrowth and partly bushes cutting can be regarded as proper active conservation which should be done once for a few years (2-4), not every year. Keeping this area as a lawn cut several times a year can damage this location of <i>Dryocallis rupetris</i> . Range of active protection should be agreed with an expert-botanist. Metaplantation? Creating substitute location?
Other comments	<i>Including methodical comments (e.g. optimal time of observation)</i> Full blooming is the best time for monitoring of <i>Dryocallis</i> population (about the middle of June) when plants are the best visible, not overgrown by other vegetation. Fruiting monitoring is also recommend.

Enclosures

- Phytosociological record in Braun-Blanquet scale, made on the area 25 - 100 m²
- Photographic documentation (minimum 2 photos for location: general view yearly from the same point, and the picture of typical fragment of plant community structure with described species)
- Draft of species distribution within the location if it is important or useful for future investigations (monitoring)

Leaves rosette with or without flowering shoot was treated as individual.

Information about location	
Region	Norway, Oslo community, Nordmarka
Protected area	Blankvann landskapsvernområde
Location (location name)	Blankvann
Location description	Surroundings of a Nordmarka Cottage ("Stranger") located over rocky Northern shore of Blankvann lake.
Location size (ha, a, m ²)	Potential area - probably whole open deforested terrain in this place, ca. 100 m x 300 m.
Geographic coordinates (topographical)	N 60°01`40.8 E 010°39`57.3
Date of observation	21.06; 29.06; 30.06; 14.07.2011
Observer	Roman Gramsz, Joanna Potocka, Torbjørn Røberg
Information about habitat	
Altitude a.s.l.	404
Slope exposure	Generally S exposure, E slope of small soil hummock in micro scale.
Habitat description	<p><i>Use following items to describe habitat:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Landform: concave, convex, flat, slope, rock utcrop (if exists) - Exposition - Homogeneity of habitat - Type of ecosystem (meadow, forest, mire, lake, bushes) - Natura 2000 habitat, plant community or plant association) - Stand composition and age of trees (for forests) - Habitats in location surroundings <p>Open (deforested) top and south facing hill slope. <i>Drymocallis rupestris</i> plants are located very close (10 m) from building (towards Blanvann) on the area looking like already for many years running wild flower garden. Currently most of the open area looks like rich grass community with many garden plants close to the cabin. On still flat area just close to hill slope, on the East side of soil hummock, partly shaded in the afternoon by rowan <i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>.</p>
General information about species on that location	<p><i>How species is distributet in habitat, general information about other researches, etc.</i></p> <p>Species occurs only in one small concentration which consist of 3 clusters in homogenous habitat. This is a new discovered location. Relative of owner (both of them interested in botany) assure that this plant has not been planted - suggest it`s natural origin.</p>
Population condition	
Distribution type	One concentration with 3 clusters
Population dimension	<p><i>Number of individuals or their density (number of individuals per unit of area)</i></p> <p>26 individuals (in clusters: 17+5+4)</p>
Population structure	<p><i>Number (percent) of blooming individuals or their density</i></p> <p>2 blooming individuals</p>
	<p><i>Number (percent) of vegetative individuals or their density</i></p> <p>24 vegetative individuals</p>
	<p><i>Number (percent) of fruiting individuals or their density</i></p> <p>No detailed observations about fruiting.</p>
	<p><i>Seedlings (in 3-levels scale: singly, sparcely, in large number)</i></p> <p>No observations were conducted</p>

Individuals health condition	<p><i>Illnesses, parasites, damages, etc, blooming/fruiting abundance; condition of individuals as effect of current stand of habitat</i></p> <p>Plants look healthy but most of plants are very small (5 - 15cm) vegetative rosettes and only 2 flowering plants - 35 cm and 20 cm high.</p>
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Habitat condition	
Potential area of species habitat	100 m x 300 m, probably whole open deforested terrain in this place
Real area covered by species	2 m x 1 m
Habitat fragmentation	<p><i>Estimate in 3-levels scale (high, medium, low)</i></p> <p>Homogenous habitat with the exception of vicinity of buildings</p>
Coverage degree by trees and bushes	<p><i>- Density of tree and bush layer (in percent)</i> <i>- Density (in percent) of a separate tree and bush species (in vegetation layers: a - tree layer, b - bush layer, c - herb layer)</i></p> <p>a2 - Tree layer density in %: 5% b: Shrub layer density %: 5% a2 Acer platanoides + a2 Picea abies + a2 Sorbus aucuparia + b Acer platanoides + b Picea abies + b Pinus sylvestris + b Rosa sp. +</p>
Expansive or invasive plants (ecologically or geographically alien plants)	<p><i>Species and their coverage in percent</i></p> <p>Invasive species: <i>Solidago canadensis</i> cfr. -- a few plants Expansive species: <i>Calamagrostis arundinacea</i> 50% There are many garden plants: <i>Lilium martagon</i>, <i>Aruncus dioicus</i>, <i>Iris sibirica</i>, <i>Aster sp.</i>, <i>Geranium x magnificum</i>, <i>Lychnis chalcedonica</i>, <i>Bergenia sp.</i>, etc.</p>
Height of a main vegetation mass	<p><i>In cm</i></p> <p>Ca. 40 cm</p>
Dead plant remains	<p><i>In cm</i></p> <p>0-1 cm, but generally is lacking</p>
Ground humidity	<p><i>In 4-levels scale: dry, humid, wet, flooded</i></p> <p>Humid to dry</p>
Other habitat factors	<p><i>Intensity in 3-levels scale: A - high, B - medium, C - low; influence: positive +, negative -, 0 - neutral; Compare Appendix E to Standard Data Form for Natura 2000 areas;</i></p>
Places for germination	<p><i>Vegetation gaps/ bare soil</i></p> <p>Probably too dense vegetation</p>
Conservation activities	<p><i>Made to present time</i></p> <p>Location is kept as an open area by owners of cabin.</p>
Perspective of protection	<p><i>Perspectives of species existence on this location including habitat condition and contemporary and predictable threats</i></p> <p>Surviving perspectives for this species seem bad because of very small population.</p>

Current anthropogenic influence

Code/name of activity	<i>Compare Appendix E to Standard Data Form for Natura 2000 areas; concise description; intensity in 3-levels scale: A - high, B - medium, C - low;; infleune: positive +, negative –, 0 - neutral</i> 102 Mowing / Cutting C + 165 Removal of undergrowth C +
Future, predictable anthropogenic influence	
Code/name of activity	<i>Compare Appendix E to Standard Data Form for Natura 2000 areas; concise description; intensity in 3-levels scale: A - high, B - medium, C - low;; infleune: positive +, negative –, 0 - neutral</i>
Other information	
Other natural value	Blankvann landskapsvernområde
Other observations	
Conservation recommendations	Single trees, undergrowth and partly bushes cutting can be regarded as proper active conservation which should be done once for a few years (2-4), not every year. Also mowing this area once for a few years (2-4) with removing of hay is recommended (keepig open area). Metaplantation?
Other comments	<i>Including methodical comments (e.g. optimal time of observation)</i> Full blooming is the best time for monitoring of Drymocallis population (about the end of June) when plants are the best visible, not overgrown by other vegetation. Fruiting monitoring is also recomend.

Enclosures

- Phytosociological record in Braun-Blanquet scale, made on the area 25 - 100 m²
- Photographic documentation (minimum 2 photos for location: general view yearly from the same point, and the picture of typical fragmnet of plant community structure with described species
- Draft of species distribution within the location if it is important or useful for future investigations (monitoring)