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Protection of floristic diversity in the Sajna River valley – in view of the planned construction of hydroelectric power station in Sarkajmy

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Abstract

The study was carried out to determine the floristic diversity in the Sajna River valley, in the region of direct and indirect impact of the hydroelectric power station planned to be built in the village of Sarkajmy. Phytosociological diversity of plant communities and floristic diversity were analysed taking into account the predicted influence of the planned power station on the Sajna River. The study was performed in 2010 using field methods and GIS localisation of analysed sites. 73 phytosociological surveys were made and particular floristic patches were identified. Global Positioning System (GPS) surveys were used to delimit the different plant communities and spot the sites of protected plant species.

Thirteen plant communities were identified in the study area, five of which are of European importance that require protection within Natura 2000 sites. This group of plant communities comprises four forest plant communities (*Salicetum albo-fragilis*, *Ficario-Ulmetum*, *Tilio-Carpinetum*, *Acer platanoides-Tilia cordata*) and one herbaceous community (*Urtico-Calystegietum*). One species under strict protection (*Daphne mezereum* L.) and five species under partial protection (*Viburnum opulus* L., *Ribes nigrum* L., *Asarum europaeum* L., *Eurhynchium angustirete* (Broth.) T.J.Kop., *Eurhynchium striatum* (Schreb. ex Hedw.) Schimp.) were noted. The presence of valuable natural habitats and protected species in the Sajna River valley indicates the natural potential of the area and illustrates its biological diversity. The studied area is threatened by negative impact of the hydroelectric power station planned to be built on the Sajna River, since water damming will flood the river terrace that will lead to the formation of a 7.25 ha pond of.

Key words: *hydroelectric power station, Natura 2000, natural habitats, protected plant species, Sajna River valley*

INTRODUCTION

Hydroelectric energy that use the energy of water flow, waves, ocean currents and tides is an important component of the renewable energy. Its contribution to the world power production reaches 20% [CIECHANOWICZ 2005]. The contribution of hydroelectric energy to the total power production in Poland is just 1.1% [GORCZYCA 2011]. According to the Climate and Energy Package, approved in 2008 by the European Parliament, the EU member states should in-

crease the increase the energy produced from renewable sources up to 20% till 2020 [Directive 2009/28/EC]. For Poland, such an increase means an increase in the number of small hydroelectric power plants to about 130 and an increase of the hydroelectric energy produced from 156.9 GWh to 188.3 GWh [CZEKALSKI 2008].

Alternative energy sources should bring a real chance to the protection of natural resources for future generations and must contribute to environmental protection in general [NOWICKI 2004]. However, the con-

struction of a hydroelectric power station may considerably threaten local ecosystems, thus the interruption of the river flow and flooding by damming may bring more harm than benefits. The protection of natural resources of the river valleys are of great importance for biological diversity [MIODUSZEWSKI, OKRUSZKO 2012]. Regulation of the river banks and interference in the hydrological regime may lead to irreversible loss of biological richness and its natural variation [KARAVAN *et al.* 2013; ŁASKA 2009; 2012; MIODUSZEWSKI 2006; 2012; WARDA *et al.* 2013]. The aim of the study was to evaluate the current status of floristic diversity in the Sajna River valley and to estimate the potential impact of the construction of a small hydroelectric station on plant communities and species.

STUDY AREA AND METHODS

The area planned for the construction of hydroelectric power station on the Sajna River is situated in warmińsko-mazurskie voivodeship, Korsze commune, in the village Sarkajmy. The area is located north of the country road 592, Kętrzyn-Bartoszyce, at 6.0 km from the city of Korsze and about 3.0 km from the southern border of the Special Protection Area (SPAs) for birds, called Warmińska Refuge PLB280015 [Natura 2000 undated]. The Sajna River valley is partly located in the Special Protection Area of the Guber River valley [Rozporządzenie nr 157... 2008].

The methods used in the work included field studies, geographic information system (GIS) data and global positioning system (GPS) data collection. Field surveys in the Sajna River valley were performed in two time periods: in spring (29.04–02.05.2010) taking into account the appearance of geophytes, and in summer at the peak of the vegetation season (12–14.08.2010). The data were collected from direct and indirect impact area of the planned hydroelectric power station (up to 250 m). The field surveys included cartographic work, phytosociological documentation of plant communities and identification of the habitat types characterised by particular plant patches. Seventy three phytosociological surveys were made using the Braun-Blanquet 6-degree coverage-abundance scale on sample plots of 200 m² (10 × 20 m), 100 m² (10 × 10 m) or 50 m² (5 × 10 m), depending on the size and biological diversity of the studied plant communities. Each sample plot was characterised by its vertical structure and floristic composition. The syntaxonomy of the natural vegetation units was adopted after MATUSZKIEWICZ [2001]. The natural habitats listed in the Annex I of the Habitat Directive were coded according to HERBICH [2004].

GPS was used to locate the study sites, the areas covered by particular plant communities, which were delimited and the sites occupied by protected plant species were spotted. GIS allowed the graphical rep-

resentation of the plant communities spatial distribution as a vegetation communities map.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1. PLANNED CONSTRUCTION

The construction place of the hydroelectric station is located at 12+330 km of the Sajna River in the village Sarkajmy, the land plots no. 19-1 from Krzemity Range and no. 103 from Sarkajmy Range. A fragment of 1.25% of plot no. 19-1 (5.28 ha) will be used for the construction. The stage of fall and a three flanking pier weir 8 m wide will be built together with the first block of hydroelectric power station of the area of 90 m² and a 8.6 m wide 45.0 m long discharge channel. A fragment of 3.6% of the total area of 0.25 ha land plot no. 103 i.e. 90 m² (road) is planned to be taken for the second block of the hydroelectric power station. The hydroelectric power station will have two Kaplan turbines generating power of 0.082 MW. The ordinate of dam is 50.5 m a.s.l., while the height of damming is 4.10 m. If the hydroelectric power station of the above parameters is built, river water will make a water reservoir of the mean depth of 1.20 m, the area of 7.25 ha and total capacity of 87 000 m³, flooding the Sajna River valley and plant communities and arable lands near the valley. The land is partly in private hands and partly state owned [ŁASKA *et al.* 2010].

The area subject to direct impact of the power station includes a section of the Sajna River bed and its flooding terrace covered with vegetation. The vegetation will be destroyed, trees along the road to the power station and along the discharge channel will have to be cut. River banks and its bottom will have to be strengthened with concrete blocks or gabions along 50 m below the dam and embankment of the water reservoir.

FLORISTIC DIVERSITY OF PLANT COMMUNITIES

Thirteen plant communities were identified in the Sajna River valley and in direct and indirect impact areas (Tab. 1) including eight herbaceous communities and five forest communities representing six phytosociological classes. Among them are five plant communities that require protection according to Natura 2000 regulations as specified in Annex I of the Council Directive 92/43/EEG of May 1992 regarding the conservation of the natural habitats and wild fauna and flora. From the above mentioned Natura 2000 protected habitats four are forest communities: riparian willow with *Salix fragilis* L. representing the community of *Salicetum albo-fragilis* R.Tx. 1955 (code 91E0-1), ash-elm floodplain forest *Ficario-Ulmetum minoris* Knapp 1942 em. J.Mat. 1976 (code 91F0-2), oak-lime-hornbeam forest *Tilio cordatae-Carpinetum betuli* Tracz. 1962 (code 9170-2) and

Table 1. Floristic diversity of plant communities in the Sajna River valley in 2010 year

Successive number	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Number of records	12	12	14	6	4	12	1	1	1	2	6	1	1
Cover of tree layer a1 (%)	50	40	80	20	30	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cover of tree layer a2 (%)	35	30	40	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cover of shrub layer b (%)	10	20	50	30	20	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cover of herb layer c (%)	100	100	100	100	70	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Cover of moss and lichens layer d (%)	5	10	20	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Number of species	54	73	69	100	32	57	22	32	27	35	34	24	18
	Constancy %												
O. Fagetalia sylvaticae													
<i>Carpinus betulus</i>	a1	17	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Carpinus betulus</i>	a2	92	75	21	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Carpinus betulus</i>	b	33	42	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Carpinus betulus</i>	c	17	17	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Tilia cordata</i>	a1	100	50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Tilia cordata</i>	a2	100	33	21	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Tilia cordata</i>	b	17	58	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Tilia cordata</i>	c	17	25	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Ulmus glabra</i>	a1	17	17	64	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Ulmus glabra</i>	a2	33	17	36	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Ulmus glabra</i>	b	17	17	14	50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Ulmus glabra</i>	c	17	8	21	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Daphne mezereum</i>	c	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Ribes spicatum</i>	c	17	17	21	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Padus avium</i>	a1	–	–	21	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Padus avium</i>	a2	–	–	50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Padus avium</i>	b	–	25	50	33	50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Padus avium</i>	c	17	17	29	50	–	25	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Corydalis solida</i>		75	58	50	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Gagea lutea</i>		25	17	29	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Corydalis cava</i>		50	25	50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Stellaria holostea</i>		75	92	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Adoxa moschatelina</i>		50	25	64	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Pulmonaria obscura</i>		67	75	50	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Isopyrum thalictroides</i>		50	50	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Mercurialis perennis</i>		92	83	100	17	–	33	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Dentaria bulbifera</i>		33	50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Dryopteris filix-mas</i>		75	58	36	–	50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Anemone ranunculoides</i>		75	50	100	–	–	–	100	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Polygonatum multiflorum</i>		25	58	21	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Asarum europaeum</i>		17	17	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Galeobdolon luteum</i>		83	100	36	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Milium effusum</i>		58	33	21	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Lathyrus vernus</i>		33	25	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Ranunculus lanuginosus</i>		58	92	21	–	–	–	100	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Viola reichenbachiana</i>		33	33	21	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Ficaria verna</i>		8	8	100	100	–	–	100	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Actaea spicata</i>		–	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Festuca gigantea</i>		8	8	21	17	50	33	–	100	–	–	–	–
<i>Paris quadrifolia</i>		25	58	21	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Stellaria nemorum</i>		8	25	29	17	50	33	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Impatiens noli-tangere</i>		8	25	93	17	75	33	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Ranunculus cassubicus</i>		42	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Stachys sylvatica</i>		8	92	50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Chrysosplenium alternifolium</i>		–	–	57	–	25	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Scrophularia nodosa</i>		17	25	14	33	–	33	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Carex sylvatica</i>		–	25	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Circaea lutetiana</i>		–	–	36	–	75	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Dactylis polygama</i>		–	–	21	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Plagiomnium undulatum</i>	d	17	33	50	33	50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Atrichum undulatum</i>	d	17	50	21	33	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Eurhynchium angustirete</i>	d	–	25	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

continue Tab. 1

Successive number	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>Eurhynchium striatum</i>	d	–	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cl. Quercu-Fagetea													
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	a1	17	83	57	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	a2	75	17	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	b	17	17	14	50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	c	17	17	29	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Acer platanoides</i>	a1	100	58	29	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Acer platanoides</i>	a2	100	17	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Acer platanoides</i>	b	17	17	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Acer platanoides</i>	c	50	33	14	50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Acer campestre</i>	a1	33	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Acer campestre</i>	a2	17	–	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Euonymus europaea</i>	b	17	17	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Euonymus europaea</i>	c	8	8	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Euonymus verrucosa</i>	b	50	25	36	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Euonymus verrucosa</i>	c	25	8	29	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Corylus avellana</i>	b	100	83	50	50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Corylus avellana</i>	c	50	67	43	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Lonicera xylosteum</i>	b	8	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Lonicera xylosteum</i>	c	17	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Aegopodium podagraria</i>		83	100	57	100	50	100	–	100	–	50	–	–
<i>Anemone nemorosa</i>		50	75	86	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Melica nutans</i>		17	17	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Poa nemoralis</i>		17	33	21	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cl. Salicetea purpureae													
<i>Salix fragilis</i>	a	–	–	–	83	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Salix fragilis</i>	b	–	–	–	100	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Salix fragilis</i>	c	–	–	–	67	–	42	–	–	–	–	–	–
DCI.													
<i>Stachys palustris</i>		–	–	–	67	–	25	–	–	–	–	100	–
All. Salicion albae													
<i>Salix triandra ssp. discolor</i>	b	–	–	–	33	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Salix viminalis</i>	b	–	–	–	33	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Salix viminalis</i>	c	–	–	–	50	–	50	–	100	–	–	–	–
DAII.													
<i>Calystegia sepium</i>		–	–	–	100	–	100	–	–	–	–	–	100
<i>Humulus lupulus</i>		–	–	–	83	–	100	–	–	–	–	–	100
<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>		–	–	–	83	–	33	–	–	100	–	100	100
<i>Rubus caesius</i>		–	–	–	100	–	75	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Symphytum officinale</i>		–	–	–	50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cl. Phragmitetea													
<i>Glyceria maxima</i>		–	–	–	–	–	17	–	–	–	–	–	100
<i>Phragmites australis</i>		–	–	–	33	100	25	–	100	–	–	100	–
<i>Carex acutiformis</i>		–	–	–	33	100	–	–	–	–	–	100	–
<i>Typha latifolia</i>		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	100	100
<i>Carex vesicaria</i>		–	–	–	17	–	–	–	100	–	–	–	–
<i>Iris pseudoacorus</i>		–	–	–	17	100	17	–	100	–	–	100	–
<i>Poa palustris</i>		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	100	100
<i>Rumex hydrolapathum</i>		–	–	–	–	–	25	–	–	–	–	100	–
<i>Rorippa amphibia</i>		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	100	–
Cl. Alnetea glutinosae													
<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	a1	–	33	21	17	100	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	a2	–	8	21	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	b	–	–	–	–	25	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	c	–	8	21	–	25	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Betula pendula</i>	b	8	–	–	–	25	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Betula pendula</i>	c	8	–	7	–	25	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Salix cinerea</i>	b	–	–	–	33	25	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Salix cinerea</i>	c	–	–	–	33	25	25	–	100	–	–	–	–
<i>Ribes nigrum</i>	c	–	–	21	–	100	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Lycopus europaeus</i>		–	–	–	–	50	25	–	100	–	–	–	–

continue Tab. 1

Successive number	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Cl. Molinio-Arrhenatheretea													
<i>Angelica sylvestris</i>	17	17	–	33	–	33	100	–	100	–	–	100	–
<i>Deschampsia caespitosa</i>	–	–	14	17	–	33	100	–	100	100	33	100	–
<i>Lysimachia vulgaris</i>	–	–	–	33	50	25	–	–	100	–	–	100	–
<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	–	–	–	50	50	50	100	100	100	100	100	–	–
<i>Crepis paludosa</i>	–	–	–	–	50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Phleum pretense</i>	–	–	–	–	–	–	100	–	–	100	50	–	–
<i>Lolium perenne</i>	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	33	–	–
<i>Festuca rubra</i>	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	33	–	–
<i>Carex hirta</i>	–	–	–	50	–	33	–	–	–	100	67	–	–
<i>Juncus effusus</i>	–	–	–	33	–	–	100	100	100	–	–	100	–
<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>	–	–	–	17	–	–	–	–	100	50	–	–	–
<i>Leontodon autumnalis</i>	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	100	–	–	–
<i>Juncus conglomeratus</i>	–	–	–	–	–	–	100	100	100	–	33	100	–
<i>Cirsium oleraceum</i>	–	–	–	–	75	50	100	100	100	–	33	–	–
<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	–	–	–	17	–	42	100	–	100	100	100	–	–
<i>Cerastium holosteoides</i>	–	–	–	–	–	–	100	–	100	100	67	–	–
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	–	–	–	83	–	33	–	–	100	50	100	–	100
<i>Poa trivialis</i>	–	–	–	33	–	–	100	–	100	100	83	–	100
<i>Vicia cracca</i>	–	–	–	–	–	–	100	–	100	100	100	–	–
<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	–	25	–	83	–	–	100	–	100	100	100	–	–
<i>Geum rivale</i>	–	33	36	100	75	50	100	100	100	–	–	–	–
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	–	–	–	33	–	–	100	100	–	100	50	–	–
<i>Plantago major ssp. major</i>	–	–	–	17	–	–	100	100	–	–	33	–	–
<i>Poa pratensis</i>	–	–	–	17	–	–	–	–	100	100	33	–	–
<i>Ranunculus acris</i>	–	–	–	33	–	–	100	–	100	100	100	–	–
<i>Rumex acetosa</i>	–	–	–	33	–	–	100	–	100	100	50	–	–
<i>Poa annua</i>	–	–	–	17	–	–	–	–	–	50	33	–	–
<i>Alchemilla pastoralis</i>	–	–	–	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Agrostis stolonifera</i>	–	–	–	33	–	–	–	–	–	100	67	–	–
<i>Lysimachia nummularia</i>	–	–	–	17	–	33	–	–	–	50	–	–	–
<i>Potentilla anserina</i>	–	–	–	67	25	25	100	100	100	100	100	–	–
<i>Rumex crispus</i>	–	–	–	17	–	42	–	100	100	–	33	–	–
<i>Scirpus sylvaticus</i>	–	–	–	33	–	25	–	100	–	–	–	100	–
<i>Valeriana officinalis</i>	–	–	–	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i>	–	–	–	33	–	–	100	–	100	100	–	100	–
<i>Trifolium repens</i>	–	–	–	67	–	–	100	100	100	100	100	–	–
<i>Cardamine pratensis</i>	–	–	–	33	–	25	–	–	100	–	–	–	–
<i>Geranium pratense</i>	–	–	–	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Bromus hordeaceus</i>	–	–	–	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Caltha palustris</i>	–	–	–	50	100	–	–	100	–	–	–	100	–
<i>Myosotis palustris</i>	–	–	–	–	25	–	–	–	100	–	–	100	–
<i>Cardamine amara</i>	–	–	–	–	50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	–	–	–	–	–	–	100	–	100	50	33	–	–
<i>Stellaria graminea</i>	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	100	67	–	–
Cl. Trifolio-Geranietea sanguinei													
<i>Polygonatum odoratum</i>	–	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Galium mollugo</i>	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	100	–	100	–	100
<i>Trifolium medium</i>	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	83	–	–
Cl. Epilobietea angustifolii													
<i>Salix caprea</i>	b	–	–	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Salix caprea</i>	c	–	–	33	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	b	17	50	33	50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	c	–	25	14	17	–	17	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Rubus idaeus</i>	c	–	25	36	33	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Chamaenerion angustifolium</i>	–	–	–	–	–	33	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cl. Artemisietea vulgaris													
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	25	75	86	100	75	100	–	–	–	100	33	100	100
<i>Geum urbanum</i>	–	33	36	67	–	33	–	100	–	50	17	100	–
<i>Geranium robertianum</i>	–	33	21	–	50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	100	–	–	–	–	100

continue Tab. 1

Successive number	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>Chelidonium majus</i>	–	17	–	67	–	33	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Glechoma hederacea</i>	–	58	36	67	–	42	–	100	–	100	–	–	–
<i>Lamium maculatum</i>	–	–	21	–	–	33	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	–	–	–	83	–	33	–	100	–	100	50	100	–
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	33	–	–
<i>Arctium tomentosum</i>	–	–	–	50	–	42	–	100	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Artemisia vulgaris</i>	–	–	–	33	–	–	–	–	–	–	33	–	–
<i>Tanacetum vulgare</i>	–	–	–	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Euphorbia cyparissias</i>	–	–	–	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Poa angustifolia</i>	–	–	–	33	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>	–	–	–	33	–	33	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Arctium lappa</i>	–	–	–	50	–	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Leonurus cardiaca</i>	–	–	–	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	–	–	–	50	–	50	–	–	–	100	–	100	–
<i>Ballota nigra</i>	–	–	–	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Galium aparine</i>	–	–	–	33	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Veronica chamaedrys</i>	8	17	21	67	–	33	100	–	–	100	–	100	–
<i>Lamium album</i>	–	–	–	67	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>	–	–	–	33	–	33	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Solidago canadensis</i>	–	–	–	33	–	33	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	–	–	–	33	–	50	–	100	100	–	–	100	100
Cl. Stellarietea mediae													
<i>Lapsana communis</i>	–	–	–	17	–	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Sonchus arvensis</i>	–	–	–	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cl. Rhamno-Prunetea													
<i>Viburnum opulus</i>	b	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	b	–	–	29	33	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	c	–	–	–	33	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Rosa canina</i>	c	–	–	–	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Rubus caesius</i>	c	–	–	36	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Cornus sanguinea</i>	b	–	8	29	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Cornus sanguinea</i>	c	–	–	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cl. Agropyretea intermedio-repentis													
<i>Agropyron repens</i>	–	–	–	17	–	33	–	100	–	100	–	–	–
<i>Bromus inermis</i>	–	–	–	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	100
Accompanying species													
<i>Quercus robur</i>	a1	42	33	21	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Quercus robur</i>	a2	17	–	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Quercus robur</i>	c	17	8	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Populus tremula</i>	c	8	17	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Malus sylvestris</i>	b	–	–	–	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Malus sylvestris</i>	c	–	–	–	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Acer negundo</i>	a	–	–	–	33	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Acer negundo</i>	b	–	–	–	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Acer negundo</i>	c	–	–	–	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Prunus domestica</i>	b	–	–	–	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Prunus domestica</i>	c	–	–	–	33	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	a	–	–	–	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	c	–	–	–	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Oxalis acetosella</i>	–	–	21	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Viola mirabilis</i>	75	58	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Maianthemum bifolium</i>	–	25	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Moehringia trinervia</i>	–	25	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Athyrium filix-femina</i>	–	25	29	–	25	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Ajuga reptans</i>	8	25	21	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Bidens tripartita</i>	–	–	–	–	–	33	–	100	–	–	–	–	100
<i>Polygonum lapathifolium</i>	–	–	–	–	–	42	–	–	–	–	–	–	100
<i>Rorippa palustris</i>	–	–	–	–	–	33	–	–	–	–	–	–	100
<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	100	–	–	–
<i>Equisetum sylvaticum</i>	–	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Mentha arvensis</i>	–	–	–	17	–	42	–	100	–	100	–	–	100

continue Tab. 1

Successive number	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>Agrostis capillaris</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	-	-
<i>Mentha palustris</i>	-	-	-	-	-	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
<i>Polypodium vulgare</i>	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Cystopteris fragilis</i>	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Comarum palustre</i>	-	-	-	-	75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Plagiomnium affine</i>	d	-	21	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Fissidens taxifolius</i>	d	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Brachythecium rutabulum</i>	d	-	21	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Explanations:

1 – Ass. *Acer platanoides-Tilia cordata* Jutr.-Trzeb. 1993

2 – Ass. *Tilio-Carpinetum* Tracz. 1962

3 – Ass. *Ficario-Ulmetum minoris* Knapp 1942 em. J. Mat. 1976

4 – Ass. *Salicetum albo-fragilis* R.Tx. 1955

5 – Ass. *Ribeso nigri-Alnetum* Sol.-Gór. (1975) 1987

6 – Ass. *Urtico-Calystegietum sepium* Görs et Th. Müll. 1969

7 – Community with *Deschampsia caespitosa*

Source: own study.

8 – Ass. *Scirpetum silvatici* Ralski 1931

9 – Ass. *Angelico-Cirsietum oleracei* R. Tx. 1937 em, Oberd. 1967

10 – Ass. *Alopecuretum pratensis* (Regel 1925) Steffen 1931

11 – Community with *Dactylis glomerata*

12 – Ass. *Phragmitetum australis* (Gams 1927) Schmale 1939

13 – Ass. *Glycerietum maximae* Hueck 1937

slope maple-lime lowland forest *Acer platanoides-Tilia cordata* Jutr.-Trzeb. 1993 (code 9170-3), and one nitrophilic community of herbaceous species and bindweeds on the banks of the watercourse *Urtico-Calystegietum sepium* Görs et Th. Müller 1969 (code 6430-3) (Fig. 1). Syntaxonomy of particular plant taxons used after MATUSZKIEWICZ [2001] is as follows:

Class (Cl.) *Salicetea purpureae* Moor 1958

Order (O.) *Salicetalia purpureae* Moor 1958

Alliance (All.) *Salicion albae* R.Tx. 1955

Association (Ass.) *Salicetum albo-fragilis* R.Tx. 1955

Cl. *Quercu-Fagetea* Br.-Bl. et Vlieg. 1937

O. *Fagetalia sylvaticae* Pawł. in Pawł., Sokol. et Wall 1928

All. *Alno-Ulmion* Br.-Bl. et R.Tx. 1943

Ass. *Ficario-Ulmetum minoris* Knapp 1942 em. J. Mat. 1976

All. *Carpinion betuli* Issl. 1931 em. Oberd. 1953

Ass. *Tilio-Carpinetum* Tracz. 1962

Ass. *Acer platanoides-Tilia cordata* Jutr.-Trzeb. 1993

Cl. *Alnetea glutinosae* Br.-Bl. et R.Tx. 1943

O. *Alnetalia glutinosae* R. Tx. 1937

All. *Alnion glutinosae* (Malc. 1929) Meijer Drees 1936

Ass. *Ribeso nigri-Alnetum* Sol.-Gór. (1975) 1987

Cl. *Artemisietea vulgaris* Lohm., Prsg et R.Tx. in R.Tx. 1950

O. *Convolvuletalia sepium* R.Tx. 1950

All. *Convolvulion sepium* R.Tx 1947 em Müll. 1981

Ass. *Urtico-Calystegietum sepium* Görs et Th. Müll. 1969

Cl. *Molinio-Arrhenatheretea* R. Tx. 1937

O. *Molinietalia caeruleae* W. Koch 1926

All. *Calthion palustris* R. Tx. 1936 em. Oberd. 1957

Community with *Deschampsia caespitosa* Ass. *Scirpetum silvatici* Ralski 1931

Ass. *Angelico-Cirsietum oleracei* R. Tx. 1937 em, Oberd. 1967

All. *Alopecurion pratensis* Pass. 1964

Ass. *Alopecuretum pratensis* (Regel 1925) Steffen 1931

O. *Arrhenatheretalia elatioris* Pawł. 1928

Community with *Dactylis glomerata*

Cl. *Phragmitetalia* R.Tx. et Prsg 1942

O. *Phragmitetalia* W. Koch 1926

All. *Phragmition* W. Koch 1926

Ass. *Phragmitetum australis* (Gams 1927) Schmale 1939

Ass. *Glycerietum maximae* Hueck 1937

Although the catchment area of the Sajna River is typically agricultural and dominated by arable land, meadows and pastures, the area of direct impact of the planned hydroelectric power station is 90% forested and has eutrophic and valuable habitats protected within the Natura 2000 programme, specified in Annex I of the Council Directive 92/43/EEG. The greatest part of the area under the direct impact of the station (40%) is covered by *Ficario-Ulmetum minoris* (code 91F0-2) growing on the flooding terrace of the Sajna River, along its eastern and western banks (Fig. 1). These are wet forests growing on highly fertile soils, developed under the influence of flowing water without stagnation tendency. The soil consists of clays, loams or clayey sands. The soil is of black chernozem type or represents certain subtypes of surface-water-gley soil and ground-water-gley soil or brown alluvial soil with deep humus horizon and deep clay horizon. The community is built by multilayer tree stand with a mean degree coverage of 80%, dominated by *Fraxinus excelsior* L., *Ulmus gabra* Huds. and *Padus avium* Mill. (Tab. 1). Rich herbaceous layer has 100% coverage, includes about 69 plants species dominated by geophytes in spring (*Anemone ranunculoides* L., *Ficaria verna* Huds., *Corydalis cava* Schweigg. & Körte, *C. solida* (L.) Clairv.) and hemi-cryptophytes (*Mercurialis perennis* L., *Asarum europaeum* L., *Impatiens noli-tangere* L.) in summer.

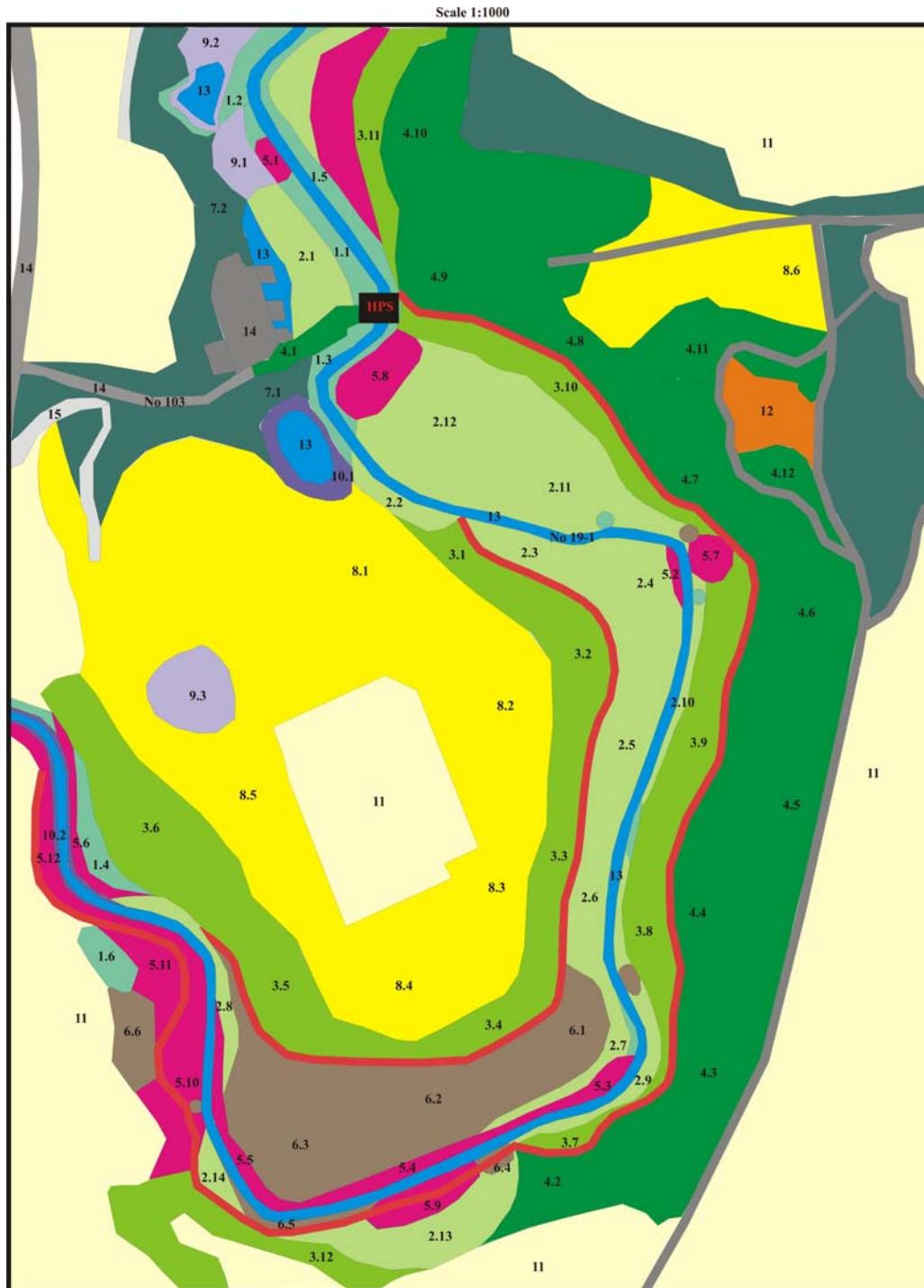


Fig. 1. Distribution of plant communities in the area planned the construction of the hydroelectric power station (HPS) on the Sajna River in the Sarkajmy; source: own elaboration

Ficario-Ulmetum minoris covers the lowest areas on the flood terrace, near the river bed. Above them the river banks are covered with fragments of riparian willow (5%) with *Salix fragilis* L. (code 91E0-1). The habitats of riparian willow stretch along the river bed, on partially flooded or silt-covered ground. These forests are found in floodable area, mainly at the northern side and mid-western part of the study area, but isolated trees growing along the Sajna River can be noticed there too (Fig. 1). The patches of riparian

willow community are dominated by willow trees, mainly *Salix fragilis*, often represented only by dead fallen logs of old trees. Floristic composition of the herbaceous layer is characterised by high coverage (80–100%) and is dominated in general by species belonging to the classes *Salicetea purpureae*, *Phragmitetea*, *Molinio-Arrhenatheretea* and *Artemisietea* (Tab. 1). Peat bogs without water outflow and habitats of *Ribeso nigri-Alnetum* occupy the depressions of the Sajna River valley (Fig. 1).

Legend

Forest and non-forest plant communities listed in Annex I to the Council Directive 92/43/EEC

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 | 1. Code 91E0-1 - Ass. <i>Salicetum albo-fragilis</i> R.Tx. 1955 of the class <i>Salicetea purpureae</i> Moor 1958
- phytosociological relevés - 1.1-1.6 |
| 2 | 2. Code 91F0-2 - Ass. <i>Ficario-Ulmetum minoris</i> Knapp 1942 em. J.Mat. 1976 of the class <i>Quercio-Fagetea</i> Br.-Bl. Et Vlieg. 1937
- phytosociological relevés - 2.1-2.14 |
| 3 | 3. Code 9170-2 - Ass. <i>Tilio cordatae-Carpinetum betuli</i> Tracz. 1962 of the class <i>Quercio-Fagetea</i> Br.-Bl. Et Vlieg. 1937
- phytosociological relevés - 3.1-3.12. |
| 4 | 4. Code 9170-3 - Ass. <i>Acer platanoides-Tilia cordata</i> Jutz.-Trzeb. 1993 of the class <i>Quercio-Fagetea</i> Br.-Bl. et Vlieg. 1937
- phytosociological relevés - 4.1-4.12. |
| 5 | 5. Code 6430-3 - Ass. <i>Urtico-Calystegietum sepium</i> Görs et Th. Müller 1969 of the subclass <i>Galio-Urticenea</i> Pass. 1967
- phytosociological relevés - 5.1-5.12 |

Forest and non-forest communities not protected by the Natura 2000

- | | |
|---------|---|
| 6 | 6. <i>Ribeso nigri-Alnetum</i> Sol.-Görn. (1957) 1987 of the class <i>Alnetea glutinosae</i> Br.-Bl. et R.Tx. 1943
- phytosociological relevés - 6.1-6.4 |
| 7 | 7. Deciduous woodlands and bushes in agricultural fields, strip plantings on roadsides
- phytosociological relevés - 7.1-7.2 |
| 8 | 8. Community with <i>Dactylis glomerata</i> of the class <i>Molinio-Arrhenatheretea</i> R.Tx. 1937
- phytosociological relevés - 8.1-8.6 |
| 9 | 9. Communities of the All. <i>Calthion palustris</i> R.Tx. 1936 em. Oberd. 1957 of the class <i>Molinio-Arrhenatheretea</i> R.Tx. 1937
- phytosociological relevés - 9.1-9.3 |
| 10 | 10. Communities of the class <i>Phragmitetea</i> R.Tx. et Prsg 1942
- phytosociological relevés - 10.1-10.2 |
| 11 | 11. Agrocenoses - segetal communities of the class <i>Stellarietea mediae</i> R.Tx., Lohm. et Prsg. 1950 |
| 12 | 12. Agrocenoses - fallow, weed communities associated with segetal vegetations of the class <i>Stellarietea mediae</i> R.Tx., Lohm. Et Prsg. 1950 |
| 13 | 13. Water plants communities on the river Sajna, ponds |
| 14 | 14. Roads, buildings and ruderal communities of the class <i>Artemisietea vulgaris</i> Lohm., Prsg et R.Tx. In R.Tx 1950 |
| 15 | 15. Slopes sand and gravel |
| HPS | The planned construction of the hydroelectric power station on the river Sajna |
| | The area of direct impact of the hydroelectric power station on the river Sajna is related to the future formation of a water reservoir occupying an area of about 7.25 ha |
| | The area of indirect impact of the hydroelectric power station on the river Sajna |
| 1.1 | The number of the 73 phytosociological relevés on 73 sample plots |
| No 19-1 | The numbers of the parcels of the planned construction of the hydroelectric power station on the river Sajna |
| No 103 | |

Ficario-Ulmetum minoris habitat changes into the subcontinental *Tilio cordatae-Carpinetum betuli* (code 9170-2) (Tab. 1). *Tilio-Carpinetum* grows at the foot of the upland basal moraine with glacial till, at the eastern and western side of the planned hydroelectric power station (30%), in potentially flooded area to be established after the station is built (Fig. 1). Depending on soil moisture, the *Tilio-Carpinetum* community develops as different subassociations of humid oak-hornbeam forests, ecologically differentiated in

Tilio-Carpinetum corydaletosum, *Tilio-Carpinetum mercurialeosum* and *Tilio-Carpinetum stachyetosum*.

The steep or very steep walls of the upland moraine from the indirect impact area of the planned hydroelectric power station, on the eastern and southwestern sides of the river bed (Fig. 1), are dominated by calcareous slope maple forests *Acer platanoides-Tilia cordata* (code 9170-3) (30%). These forests grow in clayey sands rich in calcium carbonate or clay periglacial brown soil. The community is character-

ised by a multispecies tree stand and the tallest layer of trees of 50% cover is dominated mainly by *Acer platanoides* L., *Quercus robur* L. and *Tilia cordata* Mill. Rich herbaceous layer is characterised by calcareous eutrophic oak-hornbeam wood species from the *Fagetalia* order and *Quercus-Fagetea* class (Tab. 1).

The herbaceous area in the direct neighbourhood of the planned hydroelectric power station is located mostly on the southern and northern side of the river, very near to the riverbed (Fig. 1). It comprises habitats of nitrophilic herbaceous communities and bindweeds *Urtico-Calystegietum sepium* (code 6430-3) (10%) on the river banks forming the ecotone between the river and forest communities (Tab. 1).

The area of indirect impact of the station, outside the area planned to be flooded in the futures, is mainly covered by arable lands, meadows and pastures (Fig. 1). In the norther part of the studied area, there are wet meadows of *Calthion palustris* association (2%) and intensively cultivated grasslands representing the class *Molinio-Arrhenatheretea* (30%) mostly in the central part of the indirect impact area. There are also segetal communities representing the class *Stellarietea mediae* (9%). They are located in the central part and on western side of the indirect impact area. Small patches are covered by rush (1%) and ruderal (1%) communities accompanying human dwellings (Fig. 1, Tab. 1).

According to the Directive of the Ministry of Natural Environment of 9 July 2004 [Rozporządzenie MŚ 2004] one species under strict protection and five species under partial protection (including two moss species) were found in the study area (Tab. 2). The planned power station and the water reservoir will destroy almost all the habitats of the valuable protected species (Fig. 1).

Table 2. Strictly* and partially protected plant species in the study area

No	Plant species	Community/ Phytosociological relevés
1	<i>Daphne mezereum</i> L.*	<i>Tilio-Carpinetum corydaletosum</i> / relevés 3.9
2	<i>Ribes nigrum</i> L.	<i>Ribeso nigri-Alnetum</i> / relevés 6.1-6.4; <i>Ficario-Ulmetum</i> / relevés 2.3, 2.4, 2.10
3	<i>Asarum europaeum</i> L.	<i>Ficario-Ulmetum</i> / relevés 2.3, 2.4; <i>Tilio-Carpinetum corydaletosum</i> / relevés 3.8-3.9
4	<i>Viburnum opulus</i> L.	<i>Tilio-Carpinetum corydaletosum</i> / relevés 3.9
5	<i>Eurhynchium angustirete</i> (Broth.) T.J.Kop.	<i>Tilio-Carpinetum stachyetosum</i> / relevés 3.2 <i>Tilio-Carpinetum corydaletosum</i> / relevés 3.8-3.9
6	<i>Eurhynchium striatum</i> (Schreb. ex Hedw.) Schimp.)	<i>Tilio-Carpinetum corydaletosum</i> / relevés 3.8-3.9

Explanation: * – strictly protected plant species.
Source: own study.

3.3. EVALUATION OF DIRECT AND INDIRECT IMPACT OF PLANNED HYDROELECTRIC POWER STATION

The planned construction of the hydroelectric power station on the river Sajna implies future formation of a water reservoir occupying an area of about 7.25 ha, which will destroy vegetation of this area. The Sajna River valley belongs to the Protected Area of the River Guber valley according to the Order no. 157 of the Warmian-Masurian Voivode of 19 Dec. 2008 and hence is under active protection of forest, grassland and river ecosystems in the area. Therefore, any investments that could have significant impact on the natural environment are not allowed there. The active protection measures include the setting of compact forest complexes and ecological corridors, conservation and maintenance of watercourses, marshes and wetland areas in a state similar to their natural one in order to increase their biological diversity. Constructions on upland edges and river terraces and any activities that might change the water regime are fully banned [BERNINGER *et al.* 2012; BUKOWSKI 2013; ILNICKI *et al.* 2010a, b]. The impact of planned hydroelectric power station and the water reservoir construction will bring the irreversible destruction of the valuable Natura 2000 habitats and sites of protected plant species. Plant communities in the Sajna valley act as an important ecological corridor providing the free flow of genetic resources of the flora and fauna [JANKOWSKA-HUFLEJT *et al.* 2011].

CONCLUSIONS

The anthropogenic influence on Sajna River valley is low being reflected in the high variability of plant communities and high floristic diversity. Their existence is critically dependent on the protection of habitat conditions. Preservation of the habitats requires keeping the hydrogeological regime unchanged over the whole catchment area of the Sajna River and its whole hydrological system. The recommended activity should aim at protecting the network of migration corridors for the provision of contacts between plant and animal populations. The corridors link the Protected Area of the Guber River valley and the Sajna River with the Warminska Refuge area protected within the Natura 2000 in one ecological region.

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**Ochrona różnorodności florystycznej doliny rzeki Sajna
w aspekcie planowanej budowy elektrowni wodnej w miejscowości Sarkajmy**

STRESZCZENIE

Słowa kluczowe: *chronione gatunki roślin, dolina rzeki Sajna, elektrownia wodna, siedliska przyrodnicze Natura 2000*

Celem niniejszej pracy jest określenie różnorodności florystycznej doliny rzeki Sajna w bezpośredniej i pośredniej strefie oddziaływania planowanej budowy małej elektrowni wodnej w miejscowości Sarkajmy. Zakres pracy obejmuje analizę zmienności fitosocjologicznej zbiorowisk roślinnych i zmienności florystycznej w świetle oceny potencjalnego wpływu inwestycji na rzece Sajna. Badania prowadzono w 2010 r., wykorzystując metody terenowe połączone z techniką lokalizacji punktów badawczych za pomocą GIS. Łącznie wykonano 73 zdjęcia fitosocjologiczne i dokonano identyfikacji poszczególnych płatów roślinnych, a wykorzystując system globalnego pozycjonowania GPS, dokonano delimitacji zbiorowisk roślinnych i odnotowano stanowiska chronionych gatunków roślin.

W badaniach szaty roślinnej badanego fragmentu doliny Sajny zidentyfikowano 13 zbiorowisk roślinnych, w tym pięć zbiorowisk o znaczeniu wspólnotowym, wymagających ochrony w formie wyznaczenia obszarów Natura 2000. Do grupy tej należą cztery zbiorowiska leśne (*Salicetum albo-fragilis*, *Ficario-Ulmetum*, *Tilio-Carpinetum*, *Acer platanoides-Tilia cordata*) i jedno zbiorowisko ziołoroślowe (*Urtico-Calystegietum*). Wśród stanowisk chronionych gatunków roślin odnotowano występowanie jednego gatunku objętego ochroną ścisłą (*Daphne mezereum* L.) i pięć gatunków roślin objętych ochroną częściową (*Viburnum opulus* L., *Ribes nigrum* L., *Asarum europaeum* L., *Eurhynchium angustirete* (Broth.) T.J.Kop., *Eurhynchium striatum* (Schreb. ex Hedw.) Schimp.). Obecność cennych siedlisk przyrodniczych i stanowisk chronionych gatunków roślin w dolinie rzeki Sajna świadczy o szczególnej wartości przyrodniczej i różnorodności biologicznej tego terenu. Zagrożeniem dla ich egzystencji jest planowana budowa elektrowni wodnej, która w wyniku piętrzenia wód przyczyni się do zalewu terasy rzecznej i powstania zbiornika wodnego o powierzchni 7,25 ha.