

**Zeitschrift:** Veröffentlichungen des Geobotanischen Institutes der Eidg. Tech. Hochschule, Stiftung Rübel, in Zürich  
**Herausgeber:** Geobotanisches Institut, Stiftung Rübel (Zürich)  
**Band:** 49 (1972)

**Artikel:** La végétation du bassin de l'One (Pyrénées centrales) : Quatrième note, Les forêts  
**Autor:** Nègre, R.  
**Kapitel:** Summary  
**DOI:** <https://doi.org/10.5169/seals-308381>

#### Nutzungsbedingungen

Die ETH-Bibliothek ist die Anbieterin der digitalisierten Zeitschriften auf E-Periodica. Sie besitzt keine Urheberrechte an den Zeitschriften und ist nicht verantwortlich für deren Inhalte. Die Rechte liegen in der Regel bei den Herausgebern beziehungsweise den externen Rechteinhabern. Das Veröffentlichen von Bildern in Print- und Online-Publikationen sowie auf Social Media-Kanälen oder Webseiten ist nur mit vorheriger Genehmigung der Rechteinhaber erlaubt. [Mehr erfahren](#)

#### Conditions d'utilisation

L'ETH Library est le fournisseur des revues numérisées. Elle ne détient aucun droit d'auteur sur les revues et n'est pas responsable de leur contenu. En règle générale, les droits sont détenus par les éditeurs ou les détenteurs de droits externes. La reproduction d'images dans des publications imprimées ou en ligne ainsi que sur des canaux de médias sociaux ou des sites web n'est autorisée qu'avec l'accord préalable des détenteurs des droits. [En savoir plus](#)

#### Terms of use

The ETH Library is the provider of the digitised journals. It does not own any copyrights to the journals and is not responsible for their content. The rights usually lie with the publishers or the external rights holders. Publishing images in print and online publications, as well as on social media channels or websites, is only permitted with the prior consent of the rights holders. [Find out more](#)

**Download PDF:** 27.08.2025

**ETH-Bibliothek Zürich, E-Periodica, <https://www.e-periodica.ch>**

## **Summary**

The present study of forests in the Central Pyrenees succeeds to a previous one concerning rocks, screes, prairies and heath. Six associations, among which five are new, are described from several points of view: a floristic point of view (type, classification, abundance, variations and lateral passages, evolution, dynamism with regard to the previously described associations and climax, productivity, stratification, geographical spectrum); a biological point of view (periodicity, growth, spectra, minimal area); an ecological point of view (aerial microclimate—in particular variation of radiation, seasonal and quotidian thermic curves, hygrometric amplitudes, reactions to precipitations, influence of snow—and edaphic microclimate, with thermic and hygrometric curves); at last, a pedological point of view (morphoscropy, microstructure, succinct chemical and physical analysis, origin and type). In addition to these six associations including all the forests of firs, beeches, oaks, elm- an lime-trees, must be taken into account also the groves of birches and hazel-trees, which are very important for the understanding of the forest vegetation.

This study, which ought to lead to practical applications, tends to emphasize the practical proprieties of biocoenosis—including relations between specialized mycoflora and other elements—rather than theoretical problems such as classification; however their pertaining to the great european units is indicated. The abundance of mosses and ferns is then a typical feature.

The settling of forests is directly dependent on the winter and spring microclimate which prevails on the soil outside the forest and which could be described through hygrometrical curves. In certain parts of the valleys, some features have been underlined which could be determinant in the future for a regional economical transformation.