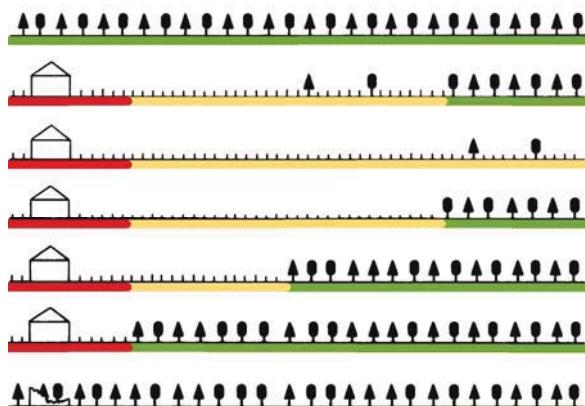
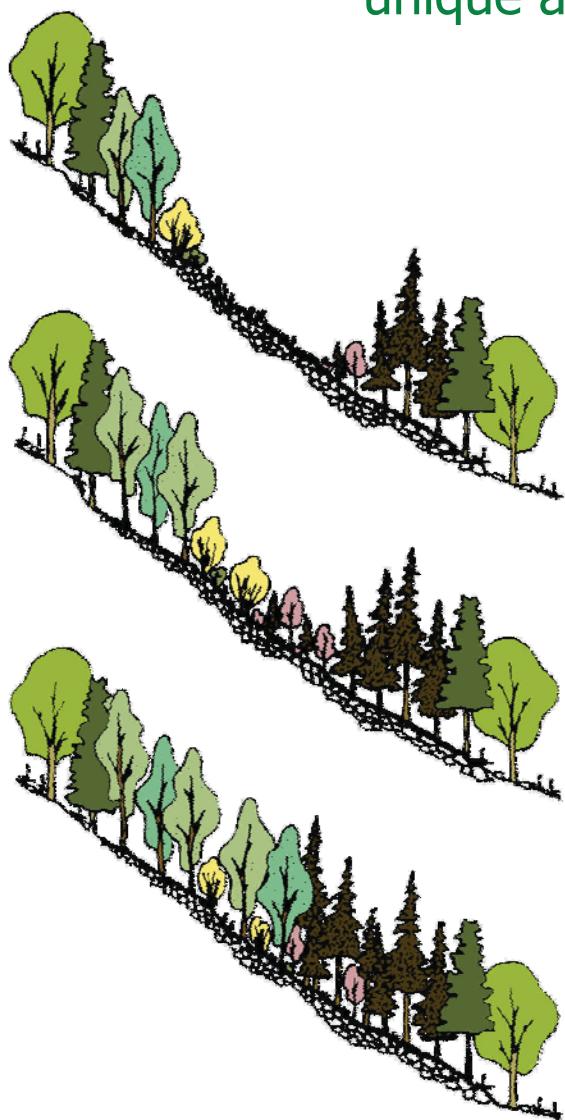


History, landscape and vegetation in the Black Forest, SW Germany

- unique and representative examples
from the Zweribach region

THOMAS LUDEMANN



ZWERIBACH
REGION
TOUR
GUIDE

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www.anthraco.uni-freiburg.de
anthraco@biologie.uni-freiburg.de
thomas.ludemann@biologie.uni-freiburg.de

PD Dr. Thomas Ludemann • University of Freiburg • Faculty of Biology • Department of Geobotany
Schaenzlestrasse 1 D-79104 Freiburg, Germany



Freiburg 2015

History, landscape and vegetation in the Black Forest*

- unique and representative examples from the Zweribach region

THOMAS LUDEMANN

*University of Freiburg, Faculty of Biology, Dept. of Geobotany,
Schänzlestr. 1, D-79104 Freiburg; thomas.ludemann@biologie.uni-freiburg.de*

Abstract

Species distributions and vegetation patterns in the Black Forest have developed over time as a result of complex interactions between natural ecological site conditions and human land-uses. Therefore the type and intensity of natural and anthropogenic influences on the vegetation vary greatly. Moreover, landscape and vegetation always have a temporal dimension covering very different time scales: Present-day landscape, growing conditions and vegetation patterns are a result of (1) geological, geomorphological and pedological processes operating over thousands or millions of years, (2) a centuries old settlement and land-use history, and (3) the life histories of stands and individual organisms and vegetation dynamics over decades. Over time these processes have left behind many anthropogenic and natural legacies that are apparent in the present landscape and continue to exert an influence on the vegetation. If we search for an explanation for species distributions and vegetation patterns and additionally seek to distinguish between anthropogenic and natural drivers, we must always consider both recent ecology and local history.

Our visit will be to a part of the Black Forest where there have been numerous scientific studies done, so many specific details are known concerning vegetation and history. This area was late to be settled and remains relatively remote to this day. It is characterised by a diverse habitat mosaic with steep rocky slopes and the famous Zweribach waterfall. Because of the late settlement of the area, deforestation was also late and the cleared land was used for agricultural purposes only for a few centuries. A period of abandonment, depopulation and natural reforestation followed. In the years 1969 and 1970 the area was designated as a nature conservation area and moreover, as a strictly protected forest reserve (Bannwald). Today the area is characterized by both diverse natural vegetation patterns and many historical traces that remain.

In addition to the general ecological conditions (geology, geomorphology, climate, pedology) and the current vegetation, we will focus on and discuss representative and unique examples of historical features. Specially considered is (Section 2.1) landscape and river history, (2.2) glacial history and glacial geomorphology, (3) selected aspects of species distribution, (4) successional development and vegetation patterns on boulder slopes, (5) historical uses of water (meadow irrigation, hydropower), (6) historical wood charcoal production and anthracological analysis, (7) territorial history, (8) settlement and agricultural history, (9) the natural reforestation of abandoned meadows, and at last – based on dendrochronological studies – (10) the stand history of natural silver fir forests (*Abies alba*) and (11) the life history of individual trees of the agricultural landscape, pollarded ashes (*Fraxinus excelsior*) and pasture beeches (*Fagus sylvatica*).

Keywords: Black Forest, cultural landscape, natural vegetation, nature conservation area, reforestation, strictly protected forest reserve, succession, settlement history, vegetation ecology, vegetation history

*Short version of: LUDEMANN, T. (2013): Geschichtsträchtige Vegetation und Landschaft im Schwarzwald – Einzigartige und repräsentative Fallbeispiele aus dem Zweribachgebiet. – *Tuexenia Beiheft 6* (2013): 29-85.

Geschichtsträchtige Vegetation und Landschaft im Schwarzwald – Einzigartige und repräsentative Fallbeispiele aus dem Zweribachgebiet

Zusammenfassung

Das Vorkommen der Arten und die Vegetationsmuster werden im Schwarzwald in qualitativ und quantitativ sehr verschiedener Weise bestimmt durch das komplexe Zusammenspiel von den natürlichen ökologischen Standortsbedingungen und der Landnutzung durch den Menschen. Die Art und der Grad des anthropogenen Einflusses auf die Pflanzendecke variieren in einem weiten Bereich. Darüber hinaus haben Landschaft und Vegetation stets eine zeitliche, eine historische Dimension, die sehr verschiedene Zeiträume umfasst: Die heutige Landschaft, die Wuchsbedingungen und die Vegetation werden geprägt (1) durch geologische, geomorphologische und pedologische Prozesse in Jahrtausenden oder Millionen von Jahren, (2) durch die Siedlungs- und Landnutzungsgeschichte in Jahrhunderten und (3) durch die individuelle Lebensgeschichte von Beständen und einzelnen Organismen sowie die Vegetationsdynamik in Jahrzehnten. Diese zeitlichen Prozesse haben viele historisch bedingte Züge und Rückstände verschiedenen Alters in der heutigen Landschaft hinterlassen, sowohl anthropogene als auch natürliche. Wollen wir die Verbreitung der Arten und die Vegetationsmuster verstehen und zwischen anthropogenen und natürlichen Ursachen unterscheiden, so müssen wir also Rezentökologie und örtliche Historie stets verknüpfen.

Wir werden einen Landschaftsausschnitt im Schwarzwald besuchen, von dem viele konkrete Details sowohl der Vegetation als auch der Geschichte durch wissenschaftliche Untersuchungen bekannt sind. Es ist ein standörtlich vielfältiges, abgelegenes und erst spät besiedeltes Gebiet mit dem bekannten Zweribach-Wasserfall. Nach der späten Besiedlung und Entwaldung wurde dieses Gebiet nur wenige Jahrhunderte landwirtschaftlich genutzt. Es folgten die Aufgabe der Landwirtschaftsflächen und deren natürliche Wiederbewaldung sowie die weitgehende Entsiedlung des Gebietes, das dann zuletzt als Naturschutzgebiet und in großen Teilen zudem als Totalreservat (Bannwald) ausgewiesen wurde. Heutzutage ist es sowohl durch vielfältige natürliche Vegetationsmuster als auch durch zahlreiche historisch bedingte Züge und Rückstände gekennzeichnet, die eng verzahnt in einem wechselvollen Mosaik zu finden sind.

Neben den allgemeinen landschaftsökologischen Rahmenbedingungen sowie der aktuellen Vegetation des Gebietes werden konkrete Fallbeispiele der historischen Züge, zugleich einzigartig und re-präsentativ, vorgestellt, die dann auch im Gelände erläutert und diskutiert werden: Besondere Berücksichtigung finden dabei (Kap. 2.1) Landschafts- und Flussgeschichte (danubisch, rhenanisch), (2.2) Glazialgeschichte und glazialer Formenschatz, (3) ausgewählte arealkundliche Gesichtspunkte, (4) natürliche Vegetationsentwicklung und -muster auf Gesteinshalden, (5) historische Nutzungen des Wassers (Wiesenwässerung, Wasserkraftnutzung), (6) die historische Holzkohleproduktion und ihre anthrakologische Analyse, (7) Territorial-, (8) Siedlungs- und Landwirtschaftsgeschichte, (9) die spontane natürliche Wiederbewaldung aufgegebener Grünlandflächen, und zuletzt – auf der Grundlage von jahrringanalytischen Untersuchungen – (10) die Bestandsgeschichte natürlicher Tannenwälder (*Abies alba*) sowie (11) die individuelle Lebensgeschichte von Einzelbäumen der landwirtschaftlich genutzten, offenen Kulturlandschaft, konkret von geschneitelten Eschen (*Fraxinus excelsior*) und von Weidbuchen (*Fagus sylvatica*).

Schlagwörter: Bannwald, Kulturlandschaft, natürliche Vegetation, Naturschutzgebiet, Schwarzwald, Siedlungsgeschichte, Sukzession, Vegetationsgeschichte, Vegetationsökologie, Wiederbewaldung

1. Introduction

We cannot discuss and understand a cultural landscape without the knowledge of its inhabitants and their land-use practices as well as the landuse history. And we cannot really get to know and understand the inhabitants of a landscape without the knowledge of the ecology and the natural history of the landscape in which they live (cf. HOCKENJOS 1980: 36, 41, writing about the Zweribach region).

Generally these alternating points of view are of fundamental significance to landscape sciences and especially for our excursion in the Zweribach region. During this excursion to a very remote area of the Central Black Forest, we want to give deeper insights into the close relations and dependencies as well as the scientific framework of landscape ecology and landscape history. To understand this landscape and especially its vegetation and the diversity of habitat types, current ecological growth conditions as well as anthropogenic influences by distinct land-use practices have to be linked. In addition to site ecology, settlement and land-use history have to be taken into account.

Both components have a temporal and a historical dimension: landscape and vegetation cover can only be understood by studying their history, by deciphering the diverse historical features in the landscape. Therefore we must understand how the people lived, how they cultivated the landscape and how they managed the forests and agricultural areas in the past. Many historical features are present in the current landscape and could be detected more or less easily. They give clear evidence of distinct historical events and processes. History explains current conditions, current conditions record history. We will consider these alternating points of view on the congress excursions and at the visited sites. Current site ecology and history both contribute to existing patterns and thus have to be linked in the analysis of the landscape and its habitats. Like charcoal, history is omnipresent in the current landscape at very different spatial and temporal scales, considering (1) geological, geomorphological, pedological or chorological processes operating over thousands or millions of years, e.g. vegetation, landscape and river history, (2) a centuries old settlement and land-use history or (3) the life histories of forest stands or individual organisms as well as vegetation dynamics over decades.

In the Zweribach region we will observe some individual, unique and diverse features of the original and cultural landscape of the Central Black Forest – spatial vegetation patterns, temporal dimensions, historical features, and in particular settlement and land-use history. The excursion will lead us from the (geomorphologically) older Black Forest plateau landscape of the Danubian relief type near St. Peter and St. Märgen in the Central Black Forest (formed by the old European Danube river system), into a small remote valley of the younger Rhenanian landscape with steep stony slopes (formed by the young Rhine river system). This remote area was first settled very late – after the Middle Ages – and was used agriculturally in an incredible extent. However, the agricultural land-use lasted only for a few centuries. A period of abandonment, depopulation and natural reforestation followed. Main parts of the area have been abandoned for decades, reforested by natural reforestation processes. At last the area was designated as a nature conservation area. In addition large parts are a strictly protected forest reserve (Bannwald). Today the area is characterized by both diverse natural vegetation patterns and many historical traces that remain.

Der Hohe Schwarzwald

Gewässernetz und Landschaftsgrenzen



Schwarzwald-Westrand



Westgrenze des Hochflächen-Schwarzwalds

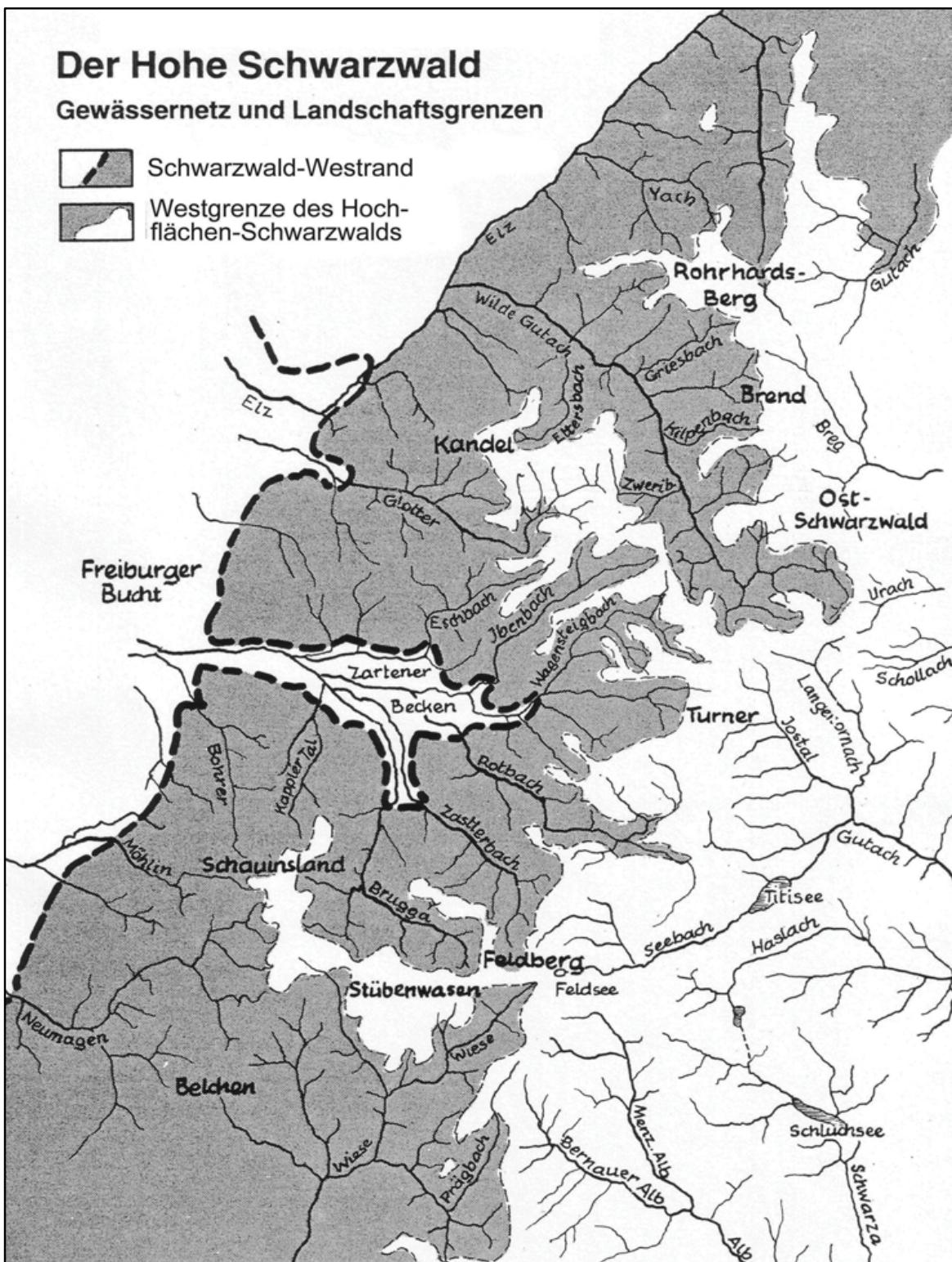


Fig. 1. Main ecological landscape units of the central and southern Black Forest. grey: younger landscapes of the Rhenanian relief type with steep slopes. white: the older Black Forest plateau of the Danubian relief type. Zwerib.: Zweribach region (LIEHL 1980).

Abb. 1. Naturräumliche Gliederung des Mittleren und Südlichen Schwarzwaldes. Im West-Schwarzwald die rhenanische Erosionslandschaft mit Mittlerem Tal- und Südlichem Kammschwarzwalde (grau unterlegt), im Osten der Mittlere und Südliche Hochflächen-Schwarzwalde (weiß). Zwerib.: Zweribachgebiet (LIEHL 1980).

2. Geology, soils, climate – Landscape, river and glacial history

Geology: gneiss, migmatite

Soils: mainly cambisols (brown soils), moreover regosols and leptosols (ranker, syrosem)

Average annual precipitation: 1600 mm

Average annual temperature: 6-7 °C

Altitude: 600 – 1000 m a.s.l., centrale montane belt

2.1 Landscape and river history

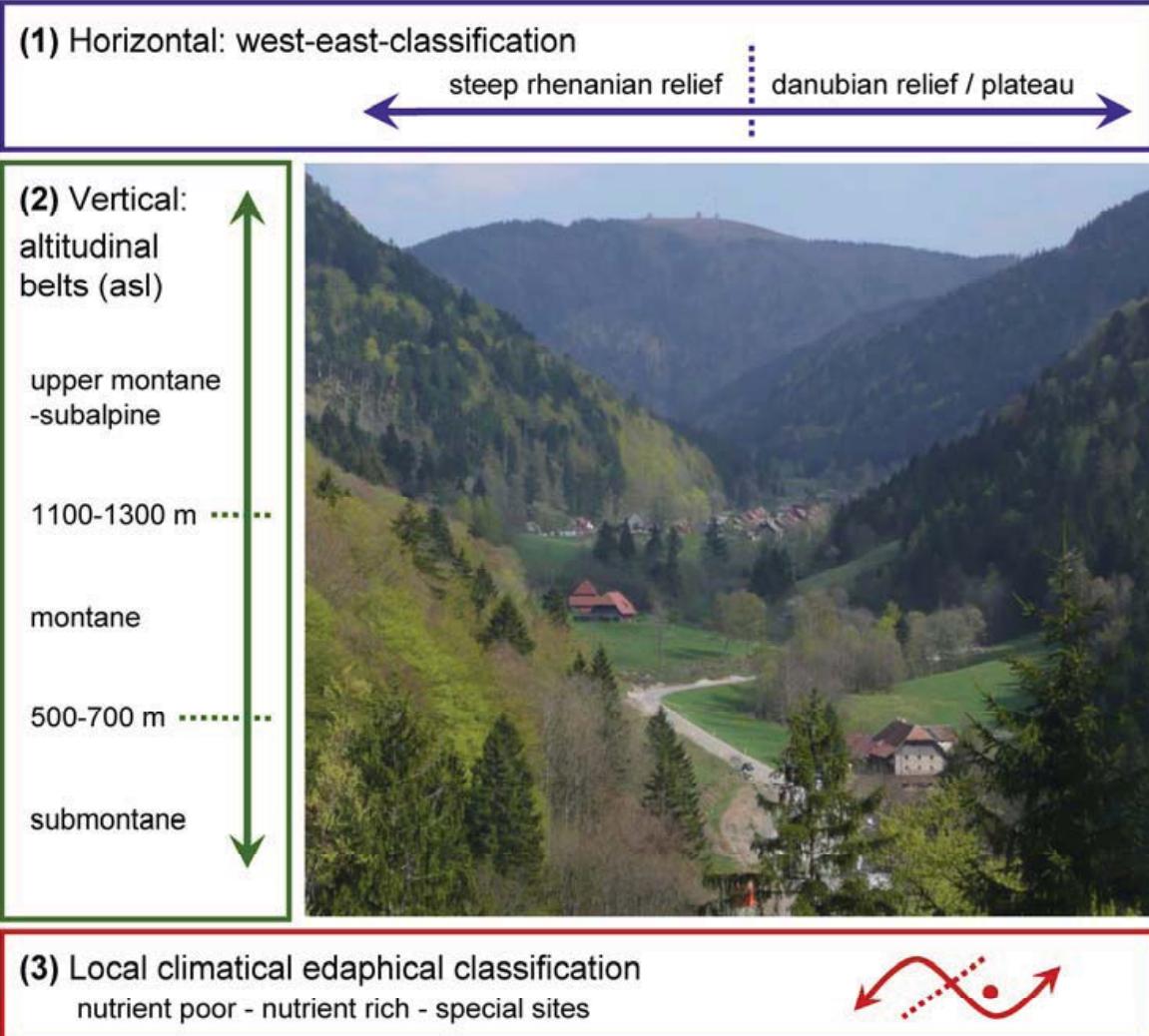
The Zweribach region covers the two main ecological landscape units of the central and southern Black Forest. Our excursion trail will cross their border. The eastern part, that will be mainly visited by our excursion, belongs to the younger landscapes of the Rhenanian relief type with steep slopes and valleys (cf. Zwerib. and grey color in Fig. 1). Large areas of the western and southern Black Forest are characterized in this way. In contrast, the western part of the Zweribach region, where our excursion starts, belongs to the older Black Forest plateau of the Danubian relief type, which you can mainly find in the eastern part of the Black Forest (cf. white areas in Fig. 1). It is located at the edge of the Kandel plateau, which is an isolated island-like landscape section surrounded round about and continuously eroded by the Rhenanian river system with its stronger geomorphological power. Figure 2 gives the ecological site classification of the natural forest vegetation of the Black Forest and the landscape units mentioned. Figure 3 gives of the landscape units of the Zweribach region an the visited nature conservation area and strictly protected forest reserve (Bw Bannwald Zweribach). The border of the two large European river systems (Rhine-Danube, North Sea-Black Sea) is currently located only one mountain ridge and a few kilometres east, close to Gütenbach (cf. Fig. 3), visible from the Zweribach region.

2.2 Glacial history and glacial geomorphology

The landscape and the sites of the Zweribach region were strongly formed within and after the last ice-age, which is also the case for large areas of the Black Forest. Mount Kandel (1242 m a.s.l.; lying 6 km wnw of Zweribach; Fig. 1+3) was an individual isolated centre of the Black Forest glaciation, that expanded into the lower Zweribach valley. Therefore the area visited is geomorphologically characterized by rich glacial landscape structures and elements, like rocks, waterfalls and especially by many steep boulder slopes (SCHNARRENBERGER 1906).

3. Selected aspects of species distribution, glacial plants

Because of the special wet, cold and light site conditions at the valley floor and especially at the waterfalls of the Hirsch- and Zweribach some mountain and subalpine plant species (glacial plants) could survive in montane altitudes within the dark beech-fir-forest belt of the Central Black Forest after the end of the glacial period. The current main distribution of such plant species is in higher altitudes, in the Alps and/or in the North of Europe. In this context the occurrence of *Rosa pendulina* (cf. Fig. 4; northwestern most black dot), *Adenostyles alliariae*, *Senecio hercynicus* and *Alnus viridis* at the Zwerifall respectively at the Hirschbach is remarkable (WILMANNS 2001; HÜGIN 2005).



Main ecological sites and forest (habitat) types

| Eco site (3) (scale) | (1) (2) | rhenanian montane | danubian upper montane-subalpine |
|---|------------|---|--|
| Regional sites - nutrient poor | | Poor Beech-Fir-Forest (Luzulo-Fagetum) | Subalpine Spruce-Forest ("Luzulo-Piceetum") |
| | | Poor acidic Fir-Beech-Spruch-Forest (Luzulo-Abietetum) | |
| - nutrient rich | | Rich Beech-Fir-Forest (Galio-Fagetum) | Maple-Beech-Forest (Aceri-Fagetum) |
| Special sites - river edge, springs | | Black Alder-Ash-Forests (Stellario-Alnetum, Carici-Fraxinetum) | Grey Alder-Forest (Alnetum incanae) |
| - canyon, gorge | | Maple-Ash-Lime-Elm-Forests (Fraxino-/Ulmo-Aceretum) | |
| - bog, fen, swamp, boulder slope, rock | | Spruce- and Pine-Forests, Maple-Ash-Lime-Elm-Forests (Bazzanio-Piceetum, Vaccinio-Pinetum, Fraxino-Aceretum) | |

Fig. 2. Site classification and natural forest types in the Black Forest at different spatial scales (1-3: regional to local; LUDEMANN 2012:187, modified).

Abb. 2. Standorts- und Vegetationsgliederung im Schwarzwald (1-3; regional bis lokal), am Beispiel eines in die danubische Hochfläche eingeschnittenen rhenanischen Tales (LUDEMANN 2012:187, mod.).

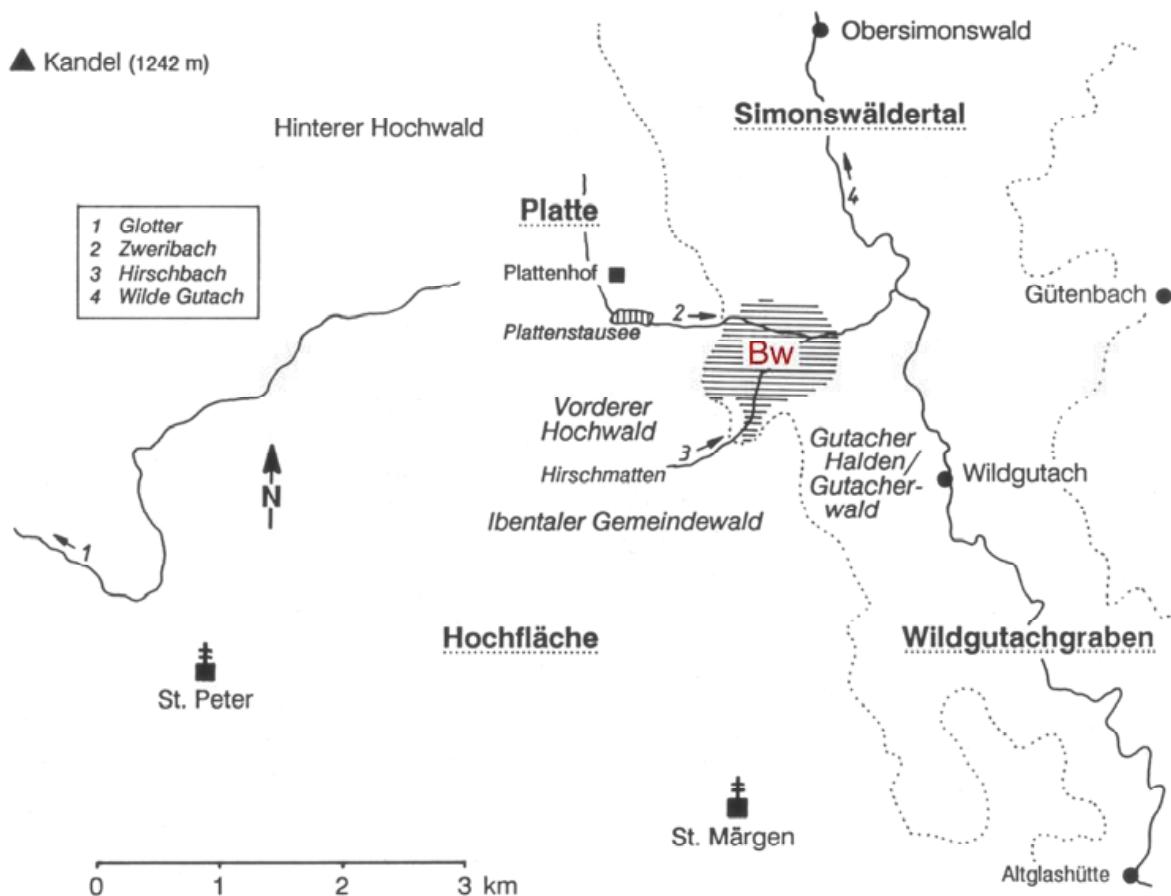


Fig. 3. Location of the Zweribach region in the Central Black Forest and main creeks of the Rhenanian river system. Broken line: Border between the Danubian (Hochfläche, Platte, Kandel) and Rhenanian landscapes (Simonswäldertal, Wildgutachgraben). Bw: protected forest reserve Zweribach.

Abb. 3. Lage des Exkursionsgebietes mit den feineren naturräumlichen Einheiten und den Hauptbächen des rhenanischen Gewässersystems. Der Wildgutachgraben und das Simonswäldertal, als Teil der rhenanischen Erosionslandschaft, sind in die danubische Altlandschaft tief eingeschnitten und grenzen im Osten (bei Gütenbach) an den Mittleren Hochflächen-Schwarzwald, im Westen an die Hochflächen von St. Peter und St. Märgen mit der Platte und dem Kandel. Gestrichelt: Grenze danubische/rhenanische Landschaft. Bw Bannwald Zweribach.

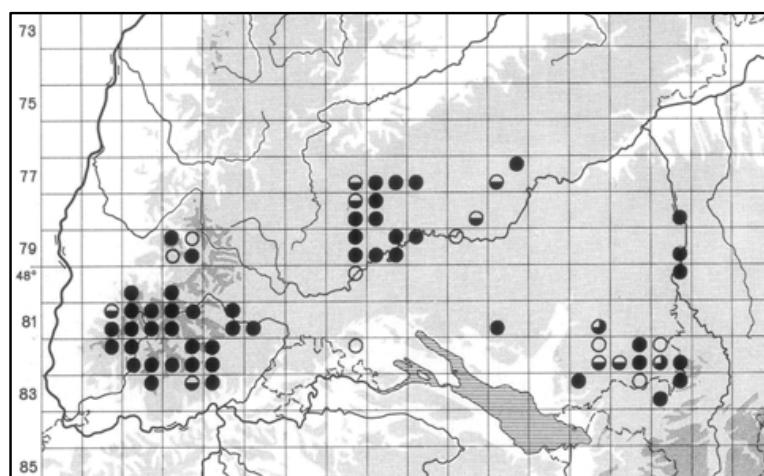


Fig. 4. Distribution of *Rosa pendulina* in Southwest Germany (SEBALD et al. 1992).

Abb. 4. Vorkommen der Alpen-Heckenrose (*Rosa pendulina*) in Südwest-Deutschland (SEBALD et al. 1992).

4. Vegetations patterns and successional development on boulder slopes

Boulder slopes are characterized by regular spatial patterns of special edaphical and local climatical site conditions, forming a mosaic of nutrient rich and poor sites (deep soils or very poor soil accumulation) as well as warmer and colder sites (Fig. 5). These spatial patterns enable the existence of many different habitat types at small spatial scale within the more or less uniform beech-fir-forest landscape, increasing biodiversity considerably. At these extreme sites the common tree species of the regional natural forests (pnV potential natural vegetation), European beech (*Fagus sylvatica*) and silver fir (*Abies alba*), could not grow well. They could not develop dense and dark forest stands. The vegetation mosaic of boulder slopes is characterized by special plant communities dominated by broad-leaved deciduous trees (boulder slope decicuous forests; *Aceri-Fraxinetum*, *Fraxino-Aceretum*) or spruce and mountain ash (boulder slope coniferous forests; *Bazzanio-Piceetum*, *Piceo-Sorbetum*), by shrubs (*Rubo-Coryletum*, *Ribes alpinum-Corylus avellana-* and *Lonicera nigra*-communities), by herbaceous plants (*Epilobio-Geranietum robertiani*, *Deschampsia flexuosa-Sphagnum quinquefarium*-community), by ferns, by mosses (e.g. *Rhacomitrietum lanuginosi*, *Paraleucobryetum longifolii*) or by lichenes (Tab. 1; Fig. 7–9). The natural reforestation of boulder slopes will take many centuries or even millenia (Fig. 6).

Table 1. Vegetation of 19 boulder slope complexes in the Zweribach forest reserve, Black Forest. D dominant. C codominant. v present. (f) fragmentary. w wooded (adapted from LUDEMANN 1992).

Tabelle 1. Vegetation an 19 Gesteinshalden im Bannwald Zweribach, Mittlerer Schwarzwald. D dominant. C kodominant. v vorhanden. (f) fragmentarisch. w bewaldet (vereinfacht nach LUDEMANN 1992).

| Boulder slope No. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 5 | 11 | 12 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 13 | 19 |
|------------------------|-----|---|-----|-----|----------|----|----|-----|-----|----|----|-----|----|-----|---|---|----|----|----|
| Exposition | S | S | E | E | SE | N | N | NE | NW | N | S | S | N | S | S | S | N | NE | NE |
| open, mosses, lichenes | D | D | D | D | v | | | | | | C | | | | | | | | |
| Geranium-Saum | v | v | v | v | | D | C | v | v | v | v | C | v | (f) | v | v | v | v | v |
| Deschampsia-Com. | | | | | (f) | v | C | D | D | D | v | | C | | | | | | C |
| Corylus-Mantel | v | v | (f) | v | (f) | | v | (f) | v | v | C | C | C | D | D | D | D | C | v |
| Lonicera-Mantel | | | | | | | | | | | v | | | | v | | | | v |
| Sorbus aucuparia wood | | | | | | v | | v | (f) | v | v | (f) | | | | | | | v |
| Spruce-Forest | | | | | | v | v | v | v | v | v | v | | | | | | | C |
| Maple(-Forest) | (f) | v | (f) | (f) | v | v | v | (f) | v | v | v | (f) | v | (f) | v | v | v | v | v |
| Type / stage | | | | | +/- open | | | | | | | | | | | | | w | |
| Nr. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 124 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 31 | 32 | 32 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 42 |

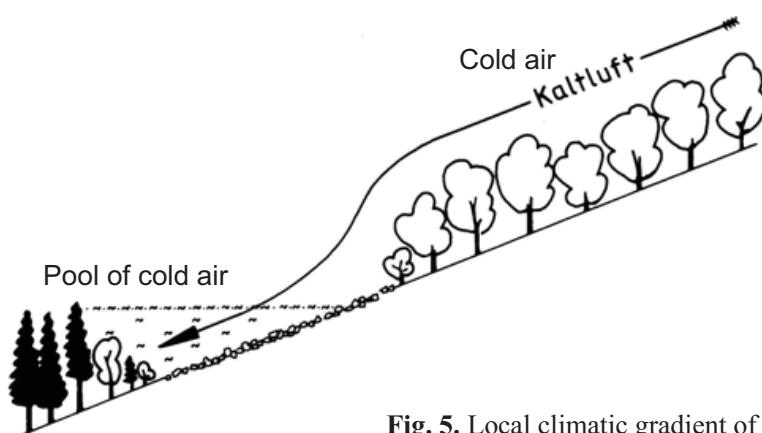


Fig. 5. Local climatic gradient of a boulder slope in a forest.

Abb. 5. Lokalklimatischer Gradient an einer Gesteinshalde im Wald.

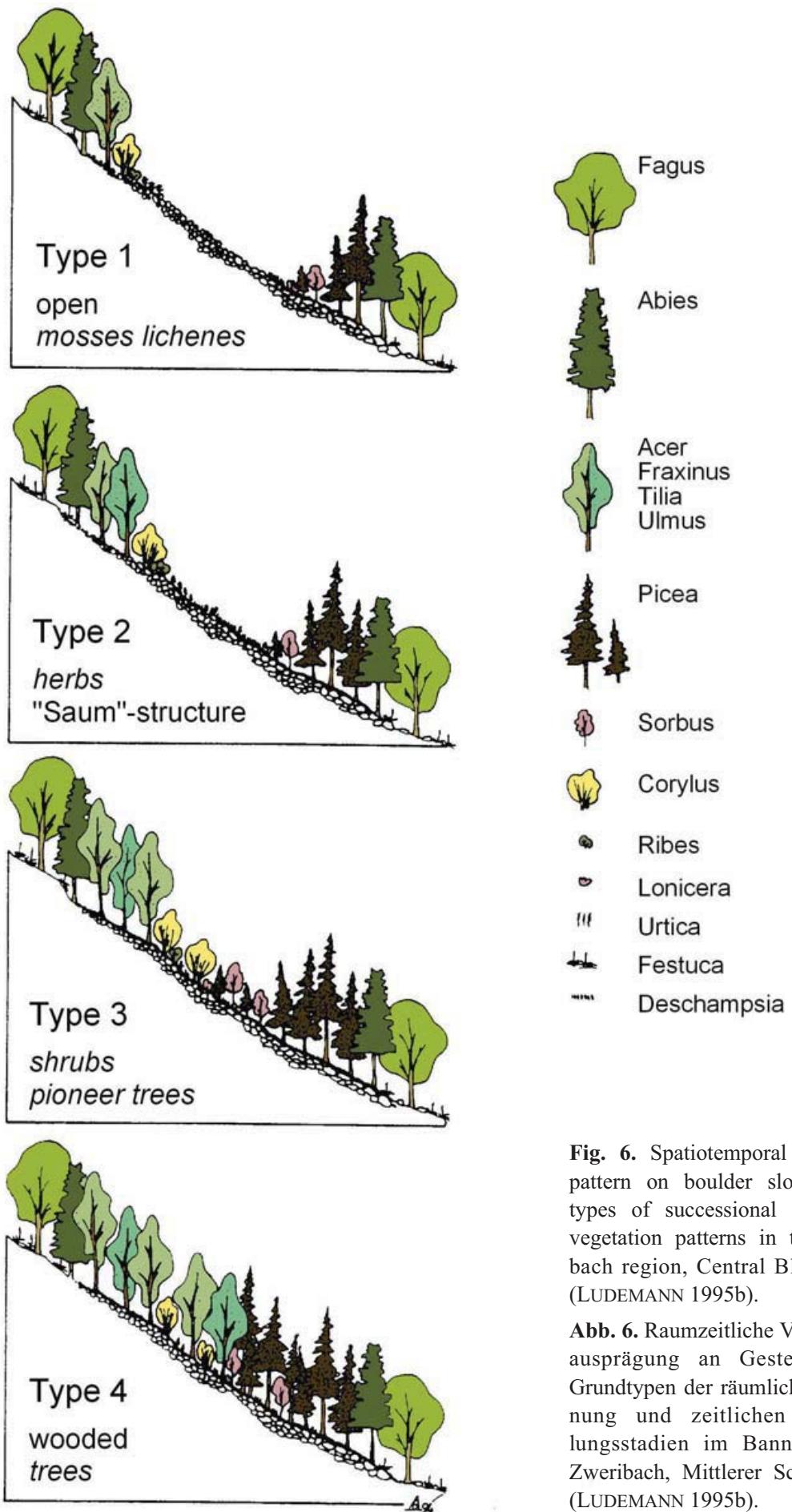


Fig. 6. Spatiotemporal vegetation pattern on boulder slopes. Basic types of successional stages and vegetation patterns in the Zweribach region, Central Black Forest (LUDEMANN 1995b).

Abb. 6. Raumzeitliche Vegetationsausprägung an Gesteinshalden. Grundtypen der räumlichen Anordnung und zeitlichen Entwicklungsstadien im Bannwald/NSG Zweribach, Mittlerer Schwarzwald (LUDEMANN 1995b).

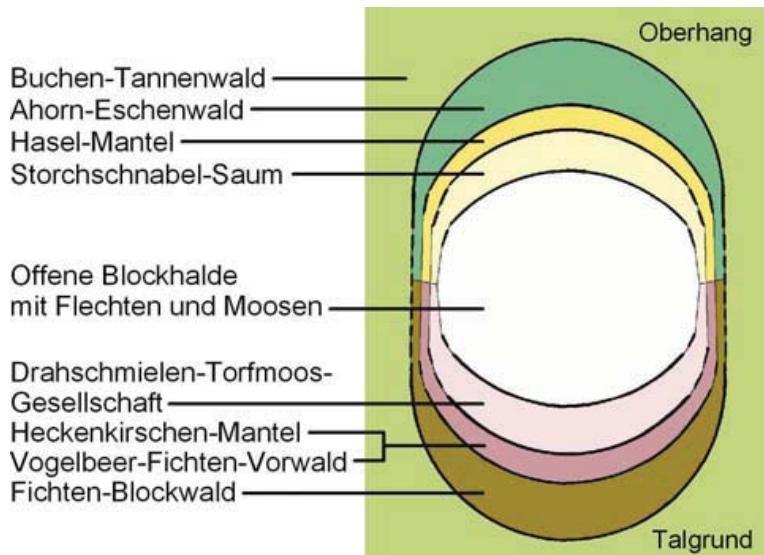


Fig. 7. Simplified schematic showing the vegetation pattern on a steep boulder slope in the beech-silver fir forest region of the Central Black Forest (Vegetation units, cf. figs. 8+9).

Abb. 7. Vereinfachte, schematische Anordnung der Vegetation an Gesteinshalden in Steilhanglage im Buchen-Tannenwaldgebiet des Mittleren Schwarzwaldes.

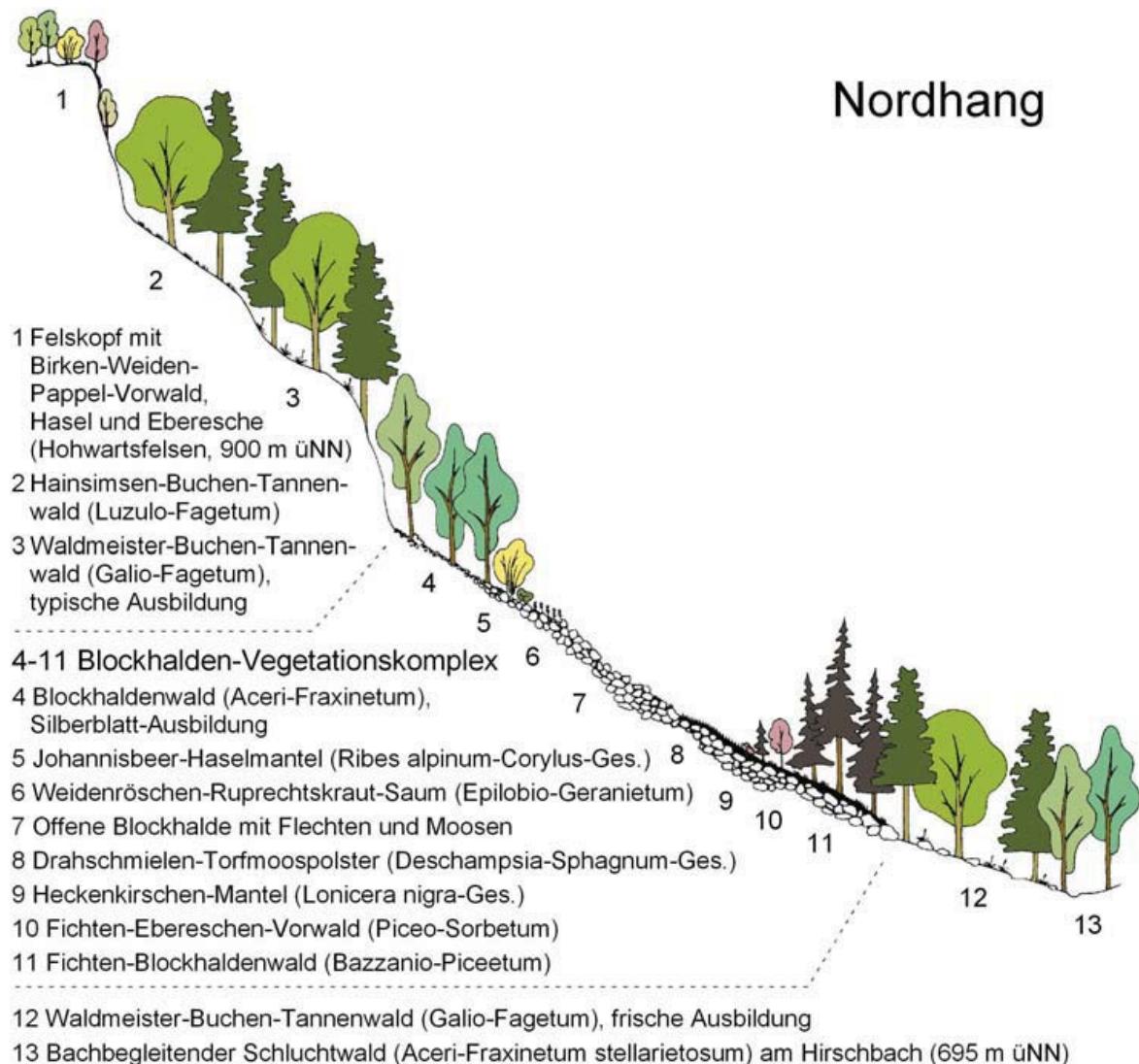


Fig. 8. Vegetation pattern on the north-facing slope of the protected forest reserve Zweribach, Central Black Forest (scale not exaggerated; horizontal 250 m, vertical 200 m).

Abb. 8. Vegetationsanordnung am Nordhang des Bannwaldes Zweribach, Mittlerer Schwarzwald (nicht überhöht; Profillänge 250 m, Höhe 200 m).

| No. | Fig. 8 |
|-------------|----------------------------------|
| 1 | rock with pioneer trees |
| 2 | poor beech-fir forest |
| 3,12 | rich beech-fir forest |
| 4-11 | boulder slope vegetation |
| 4,13 | maple-ash-forest |
| 5 | <i>Mantel</i> structure (shrubs) |
| 6 | <i>Saum</i> structure (herbs) |
| 7 | open boulder slope |
| 8 | grass-mosses-community |
| 9 | <i>Mantel</i> structure (shrubs) |
| 10 | pioneer trees |
| 11 | spruce-forest |

| No. | Fig. 9 |
|------------|----------------------------------|
| 1 | poor beech-fir forest |
| 2 | poor beech-fir forest with oak |
| 3,9 | rich beech-fir forest |
| 4-8 | boulder slope vegetation |
| 4,10 | maple-ash-forest |
| 5 | <i>Mantel</i> structure (shrubs) |
| 6 | open boulder slope |
| 7 | pioneer trees |
| 8 | spruce-forest |

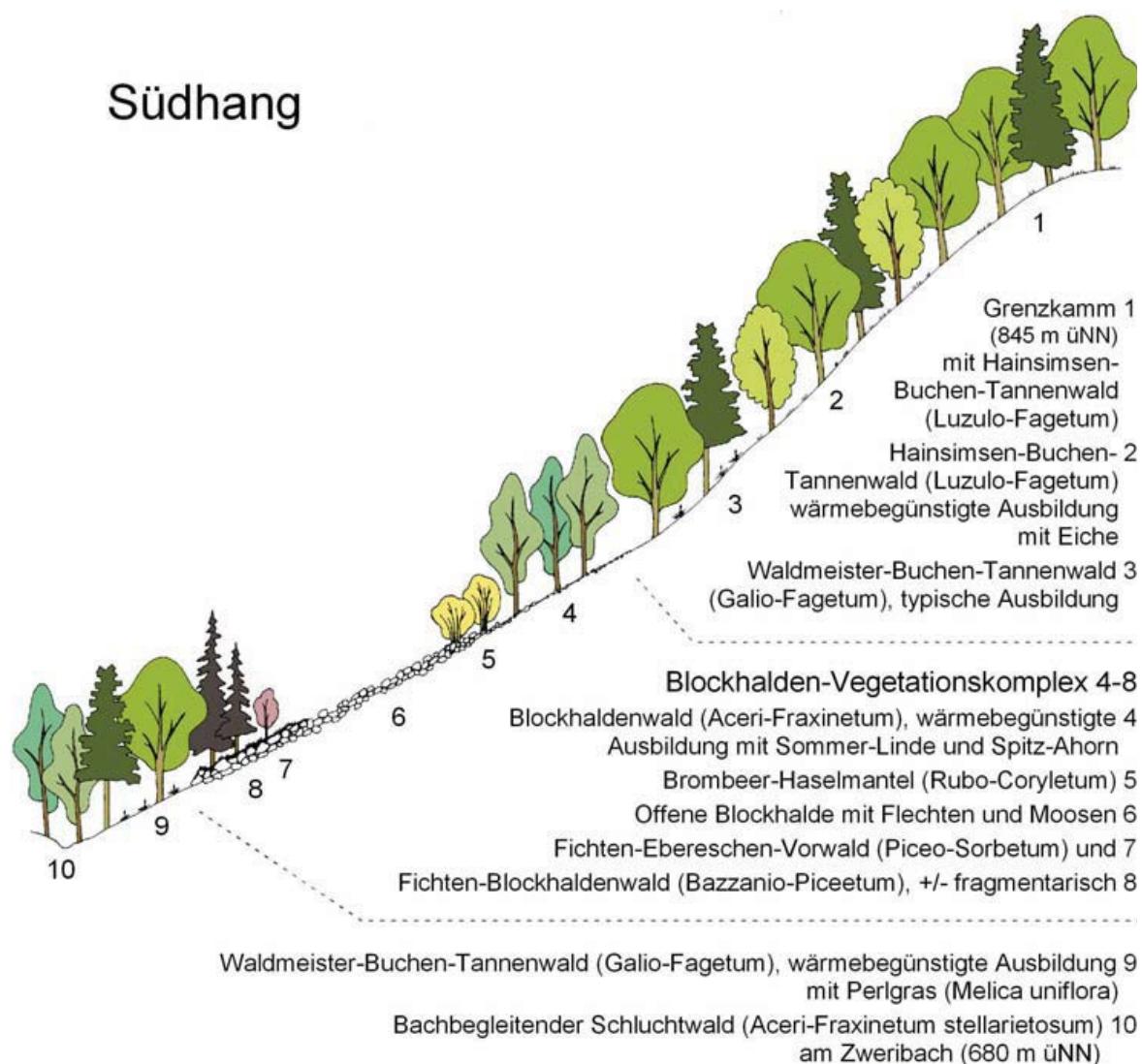


Fig. 9. Vegetation pattern on the south-facing slope of the protected forest reserve Zweribach, Central Black Forest (scale not exaggerated; horizontal 250 m, vertical 165 m).

Abb. 9. Vegetationsanordnung am Südhang des Bannwaldes Zweribach, Mittlerer Schwarzwald (nicht überhöht; Profillänge 250 m, Höhe 165 m).

5. Historical uses of water (meadow irrigation, hydropower)

The water of the upper Zweribach was already used in the Middle Ages by miners in the locally famous mining area Suggental. Therefore, a water channel the so-called *Urgraben* was constructed (document from 1284; METZ 1962), which runs about 20 kilometres from the Zweribach region in the east along the south face of mount Kandel to the mining area Suggental at the west edge of the Black Forest (Fig. 10). This water channel shall be the oldest hydrotechnical construction for hydropower use in Europe (HAASIS-BERNER 2008). However, it was already destroyed at the end of the 13th or in the early 14th centuries by an extreme weather event with very strong rainfall. The second half of the bus transfer from Freiburg to the Zweribach region along the Glottental runs parallel (in a distance of about 1 to 2 km) to this historical construction.

Six centuries later at the beginning of the 20th century a modern hydropower station (Zweribachwerk) was constructed and administrative regulations were given especially including minimum water amounts (minimum volume by period; cf. Tab. 2). The regulations take into account the traditional (historical) grassland irrigation practices of the neighbouring farms (Fig. 11) as well as requirements of tourists/hikers and ecology (wet habitats; cf. Section 3). Like in many other regions of the world, grassland irrigation was established in the Black Forest to accelerate snow break in the spring, for watering and draining as well as fertilization and agricultural melioration in general.

Table 2. Required release of water for hydropower generation and natural runoff (mean values) for the hydropower station *Zweribachwerk* in the Central Black Forest (after LRA EM 1926; RP FR 1986).

Tabelle 2. Pflichtwasserabgabe und natürlicher Abfluss (Mittelwasser) für die Wasserkraftanlage *Zweribachwerk* im Mittleren Schwarzwald (nach LRA EM 1926, RP FR 1986).

| Auflagen in den Genehmigungsverfahren 1926 und 1986 | | |
|---|--|--|
| | Zeitraum | Pflichtwassermenge |
| 1926 | 15.4.-15.10. Sonn-/Feiertag ab 6 Uhr, Samstag ab 15 Uhr bis Dunkelheit | soviel Wasser im Zweribach wie ohne Wasserkraftanlage |
| 1986 | 1.1.-31.12. | 10 l/s |
| | 15.4.-31.10. | 15 l/s |
| | Sams-, Sonn- und Feiertag, 1 Std. nach Sonnenaufgang bis 1 Std. vor Sonnenuntergang | 45 l/s |
| | ferner: Einbau von Pegelschreibern | |
| Mittlerer Abfluss - Berechnung 1986 | | |
| 1986 | Einzugsgebiet ($3,53 \text{ km}^2$) | 173 l/s |
| | Zweribach ($2,38 \text{ km}^2$) | 116 l/s |
| | Hirschbach ($0,89 \text{ km}^2$) | 44 l/s |
| | Finstergrundbach ($0,26 \text{ km}^2$) | 13 l/s |
| | ferner: unterhalb der Staumauer | |
| | | $\sim 5 \text{ l/s}$ |

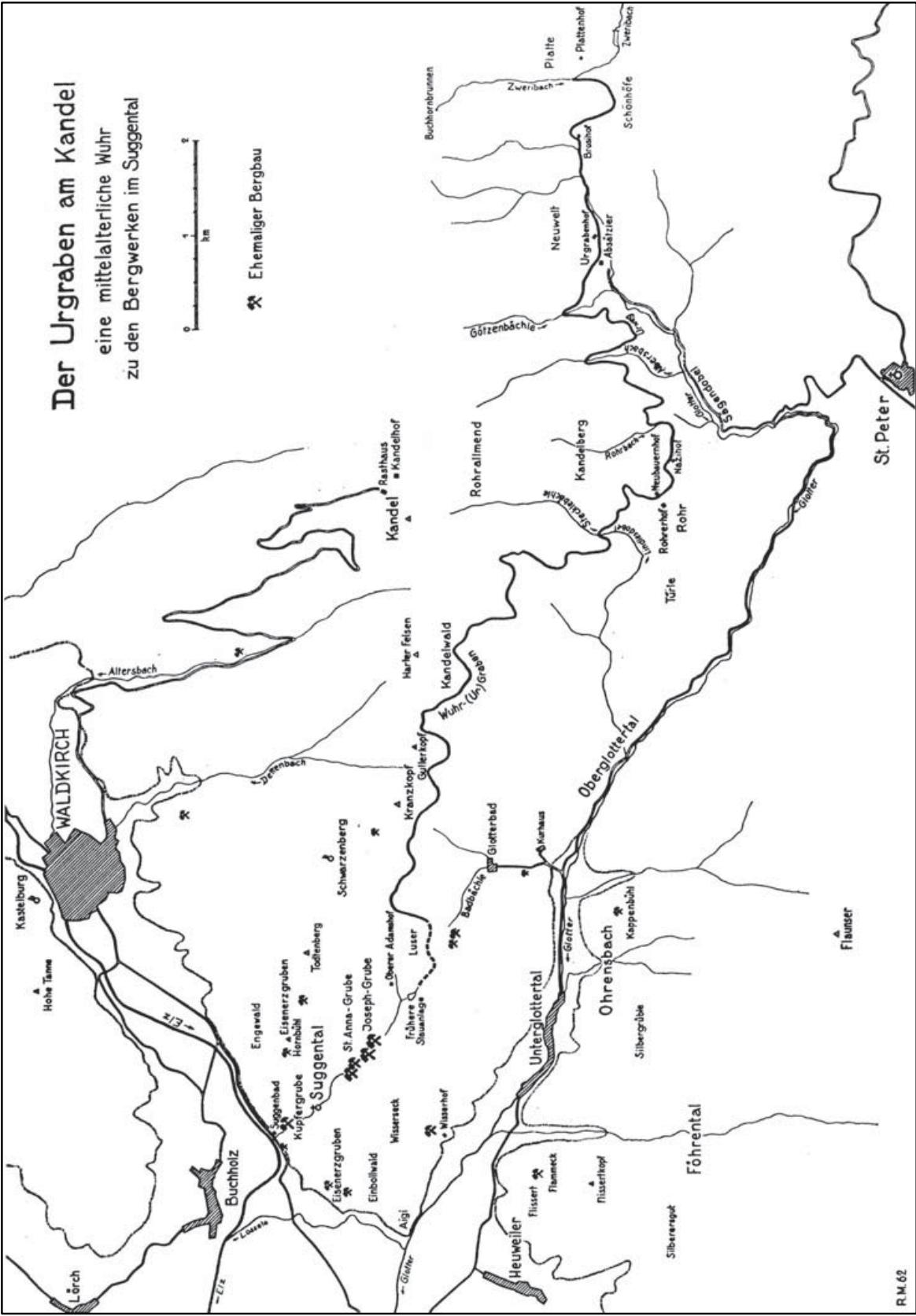


Fig. 10. The medieval water channel *Urgraben* in the Central Black Forest running from the upper reaches of the Zweribach in the east along the south face of mount Kandel to the historical mining area *Suggental* at the west edge of the Black Forest (METZ 1962).

Abb. 10. Der etwa 20 km lange Verlauf des mittelalterlichen Urgrabens im Schwarzwald, im Osten am Oberlauf des Zweribachs beginnend bis zu den Bergwerken im Suggental (METZ 1962).



Fig. 11. Traditional grassland irrigation at the Langeckhof, Central Black Forest. 5.2.1995.

Abb. 11. Traditionelle Wiesenwässerung am Langeckhof, Mittlerer Schwarzwald. 5.2.1995.

6. Historical wood charcoal production and anthracological analysis

In the Central Black Forest (Mittlerer Schwarzwald) traditionally agricultural land-use was much more important than in the southern and northern part of the Black Forest, while forestry played a minor role. However, forestry was and currently is also important for the economies of large farms but not for protoindustrial charcoal production (low densities of historical wood charcoal platforms/kiln sites in the Central Black Forest, compared to the Northern and Southern Black Forest; Fig. 12+13). Nevertheless historical charcoal kiln sites

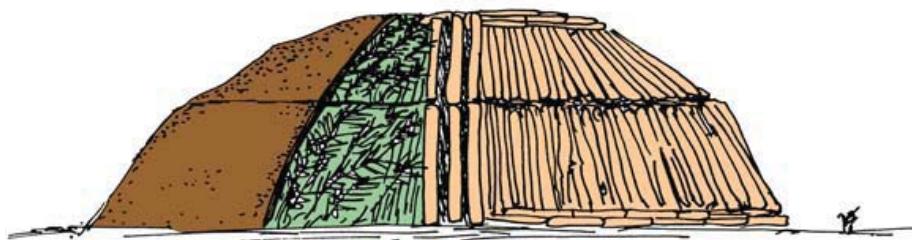


Fig. 12. Upright circular charcoal kiln. This method requires piling the fuel wood (light brown) upright two layers high surrounding a flue and covered by conifer branches (green) and a mixture of soil, ash, cinders and broken charcoal pieces (dark brown). The carbonization process is started at the flue and requires two to three weeks for completion (Drawing by O. Nelle 1998).

Abb. 12. Stehender Rundmeiler (schematisch). Das Kohlholz (ocker) wird in zwei Etagen um den „Quandelschacht“, einen zentralen länglichen Hohlraum, aufgeschichtet und dann mit Nadelholzreisig/-zweigen (Gründach; grün) und einem Gemisch aus Erde, Asche und Holzkohle-Bruchstücken, der „Lösche“ (Erddach; braun), abgedeckt. Der Verkohlungsprozess wird über den „Quandel“ gestartet und benötigt zwei bis drei Wochen (Zeichnung: O. Nelle 1998).

could also be found in the Zweribach region. Figure 14 schematically gives the ground surface structure of kiln site *Bildstock*, which we can visit at the Zweribach excursion. Moreover, anthracological methodology (wood diameter analysis) and results for kiln sites *Bildstock* and *Harzmoos* are given (Fig. 15+16). These results are compared with results from pollen analyses and written historical sources (Fig. 17).



Fig. 13. Wood charcoal production in upright circular kilns. The fuel wood to be charred was arranged upright two to three layers high in hemispherical piles with a diameter of 8 to 12 meters. Background right a burning kiln (Picture: © Metz Publishers, Tübingen/Germany 1905).

Abb. 13. Holzkohleproduktion in stehenden Rundmeilern. Meiler kurz vor dem Abdecken. „S’rechte ufsetze isch’s wichtigst“: Auf einer kreisrunden Verebnung von 8 bis 12 m Durchmesser wurde das Kohlholz aufrecht stehend in zwei bis drei Stockwerken halbkugelförmig zusammengestellt. Im Hintergrund rechts ein brennender Meiler (Fotografie: © Verlag Metz, Tübingen 1905).

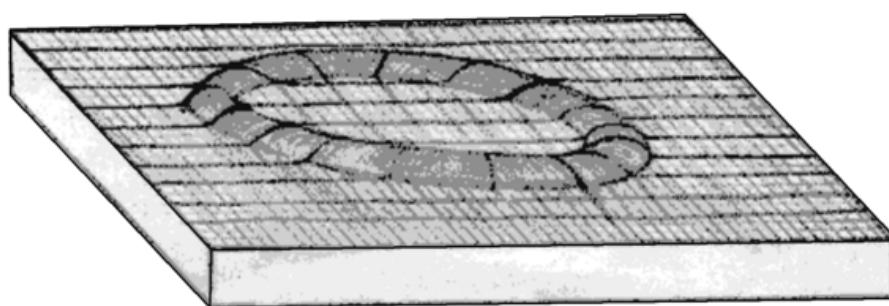


Fig. 14. Typical relief features of an historical wood charcoal production site in flat landscapes characterized by a circular rampart or crater-shaped structure consisting of former covering materials and a soil layer with an accumulation of ash and charcoal fragments.

Abb. 14. Typische ringwall- bis kraterartige Geländestruktur eines historischen Kohlplatzes (Meilerplatz, Kohlplatte) in flachem Gelände, bestehend aus einer kreisrunden Verebnung, die von einem Wall (Stübbewall) aus ehemaligem Abdeckmaterial (Lösche, Stübbematerial) der gebrannten Meiler besteht.

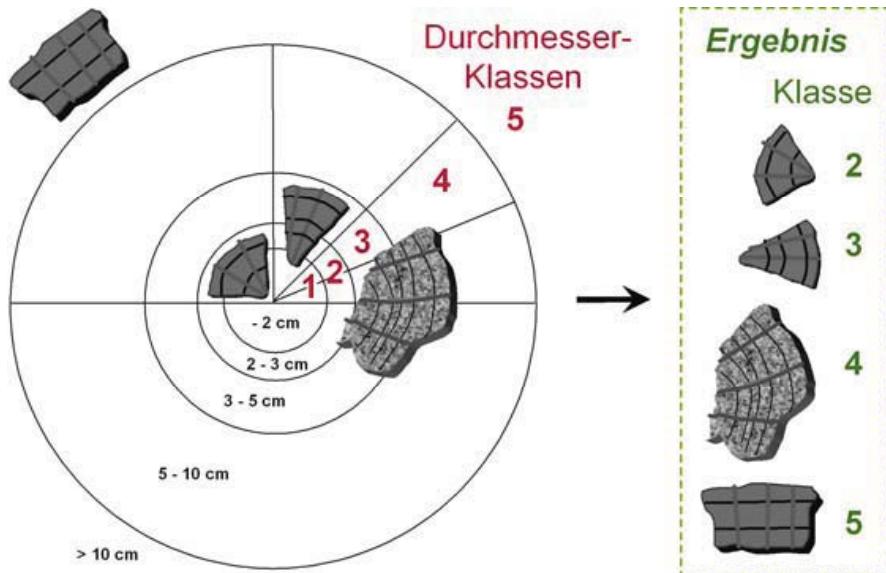


Fig. 15. Anthracological wood diameter determination. Diameter template and four pieces of charcoal to be sized (LUDEMANN 1996; LUDEMANN & NELLE 2002).

Abb. 15. Anthrakologische Stärkenbestimmung an Holzkohle-Brückstücken. Durchmesser(klassen)-Schablone und vier einzupassende Holzkohlestücke (LUDEMANN 1996; LUDEMANN & NELLE 2002).

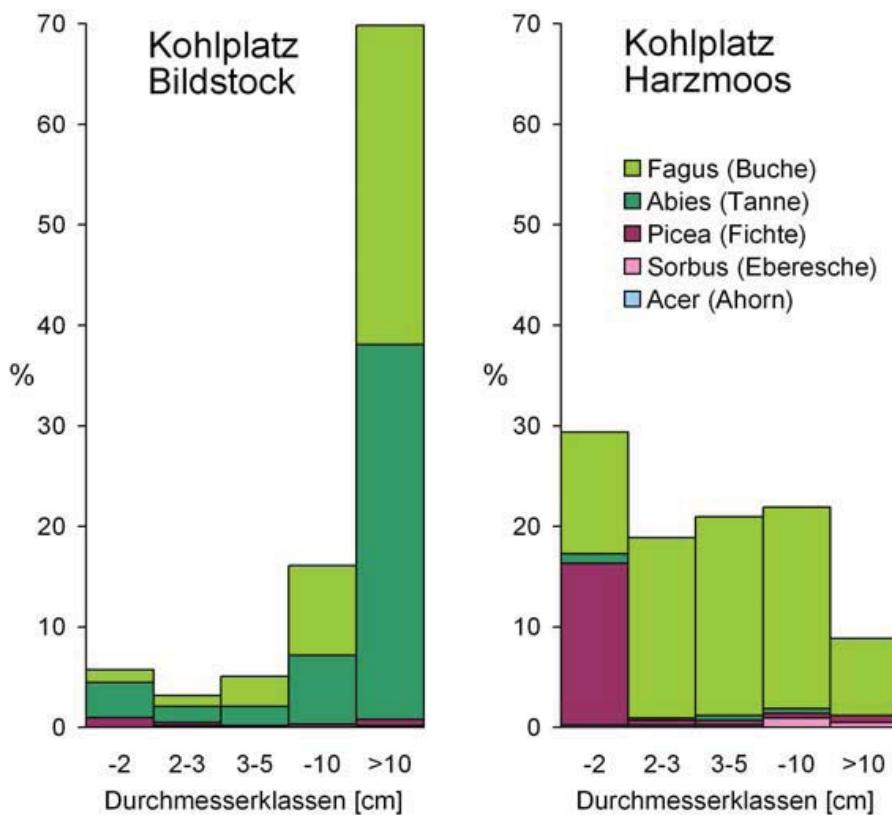


Fig. 16. Anthracological result. Tree taxa composition and distribution of charcoal pieces on diameter size classes for wood charcoal kiln sites *Bildstock* (left hand; n=679) and *Harzmoos* (right hand; n=521), Black Forest, SW Germany (LUDEMANN 1995a). Diameter classes classification, cf. Fig. 15.

Abb. 16. Ergebnis der Holzkohleanalyse. Nachgewiesene Baumtaxa und Verteilung der Holzkohlestücke auf Durchmesserklassen an Kohlplatz *Bildstock* (links; n=679) und Kohlplatz *Harzmoos* (rechts; n=521; LUDEMANN 1995a). Durchmesserklassen vgl. Abb. 15.

At kiln site *Bildstock* mainly wood from beech (*Fagus sylvatica*) and silver fir (*Abies alba*) was used for charcoal production. In addition, we found a few fragments of spruce (*Picea*) and maple (*Acer*), based on 679 analyses. Nearly 70 % of the charcoal pieces could be classified into our largest diameter size class (> 10 cm diameter). Consequently large wood of beech and fir was used as fuel, while small branches and twigs of fir and spruce were used to cover the charcoal kilns (cf. smallest size class, Fig. 16; green cover, Fig. 12).

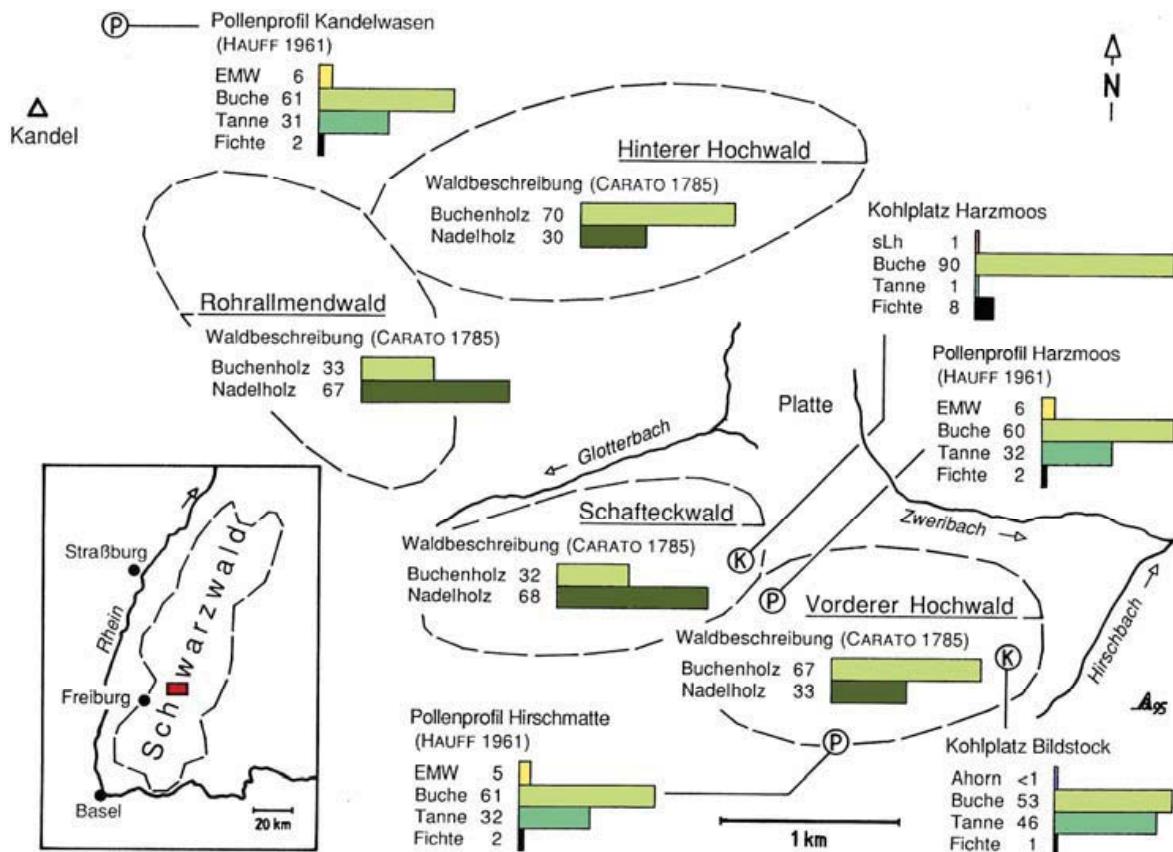


Fig. 17. Historical tree taxa composition for a central part of the Black Forest, SW Germany, deduced from pollen analyses (HAUFF 1961), kiln site anthracology (LUDEMANN 1995a) and written historical sources (CARATO 1785). EMW mixed oak forest species. K charcoal kiln site. P pollen profile. sLH other deciduous species. Buche: beech (*Fagus*). Tanne: silverfir (*Abies*). Fichte: spruce (*Picea*).

Abb. 17. Historische Baumartenzusammensetzung im Mittleren Schwarzwald nach Pollenanalysen (HAUFF 1961), Kohlplatzuntersuchungen (LUDEMANN 1995a) und schriftlichen Quellen (CARATO 1785). EMW Eichenmischwaldarten. K Kohlplatz. P Pollenprofil. sLH sonstiges Laubholz.

7. Territorial history: most remote areas of different landowners

In the past as well as in the present the protected forest reserve Bannwald Zweribach belongs to different landowners and administrations, e.g. to two medieval monastiers and three different departments of the modern german administration of the 20th century. Consequently it always lay at the edges and in the most remote areas of these territories, far away from the centre of the administration and the (real?) public live of the broader human society.

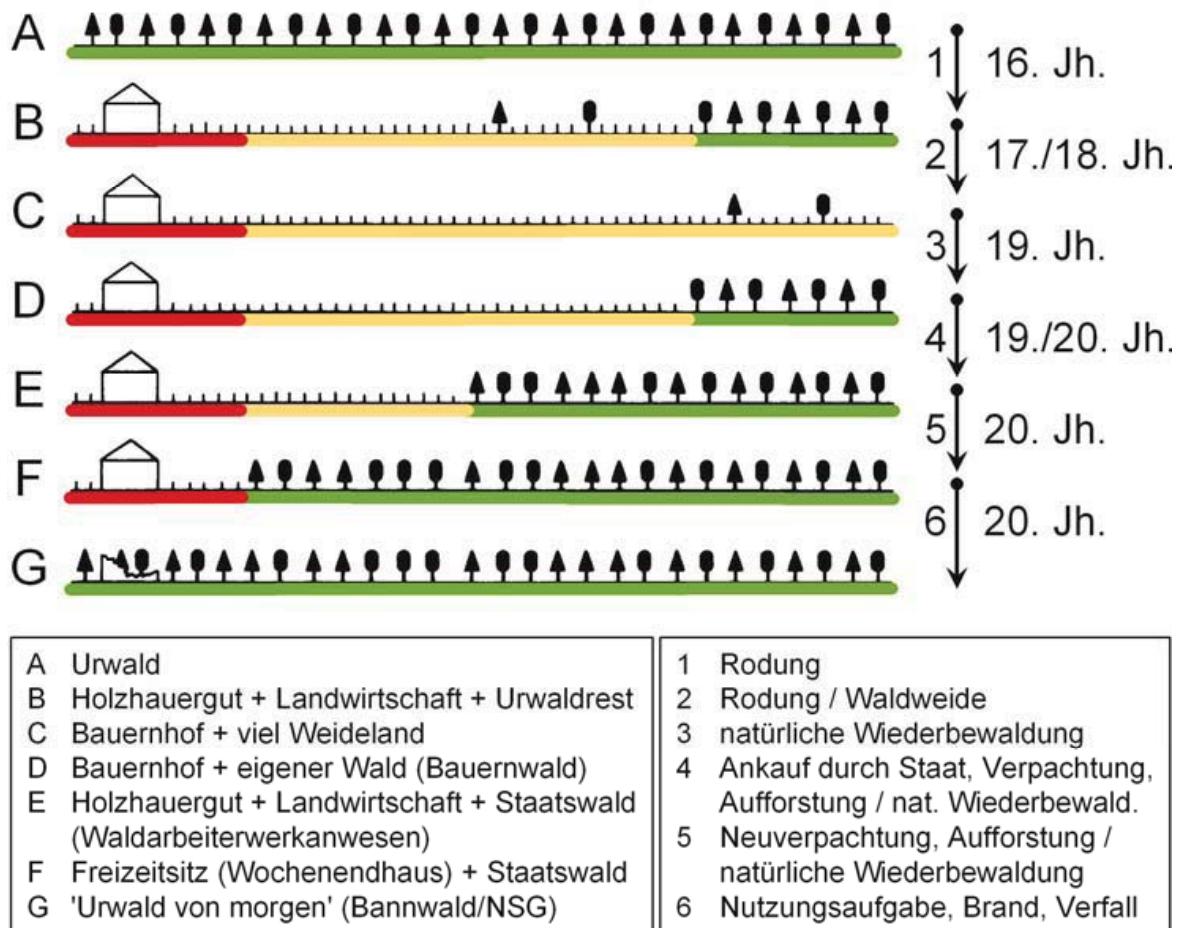


Fig. 18. Colonisation and land-use history of the protected forest reserve Zweribach. green: forest. yellow: pasture and meadows. red: farm area. Jh.: century.

Abb. 18. Siedlungs- und Landnutzungsgeschichte im heutigen Naturschutzgebiet (NSG) Zweribach.

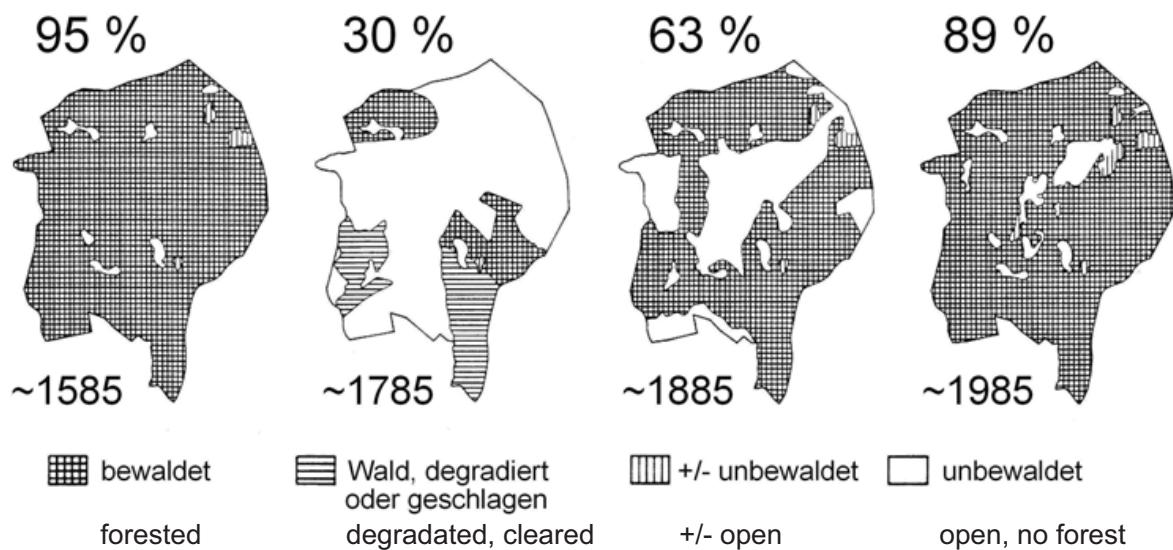


Fig. 19. Change of forested areas in the Zweribach region (current proteced forest reserve; Bannwald) within the last 400 years (1585-1985; 16th to 20th centuries).

Abb. 19. Veränderung der Waldfläche im Zweribachgebiet (heutige Bannwaldfläche) in den letzten 400 Jahren (1585-1985; 16.-20. Jh.).



Fig. 20. Historical maps of the real properties of the monasteries St. Margareten Waldkirch (1784; top) and St. Peter (1778; bottom). red circles and numbers: agricultural buildings. broken red line: border of the current forest reserve. Historical land-use, cf. Fig. 21 (GLA.KA.1+2).

Abb. 20. Historische Klosterkarten von St. Margareten Waldkirch (1784, oben und rechts) und St. Peter (1778, unten). Die beiden Inselkarten der Klosterherrschaften wurden entlang der ehemaligen Klostergrenze zusammengesetzt, die hier von Zweribach und Wildgutach gebildet wird. 1 Langeck(er)hof. 2 Vorderes/Oberes Heidenschloss. 3 Hinteres/Unteres Heidenschloss. 4 Brunehof. 5 Bruggerhof. 6 Hirschbachmühle. 7 Gschwanderdobelhäusle. 8 Gschwanderdobelgut. Heutige Bannwaldgrenze rot gestrichelt. Historische Landnutzung, vgl. Abb. 21 (GLA.KA.1+2).

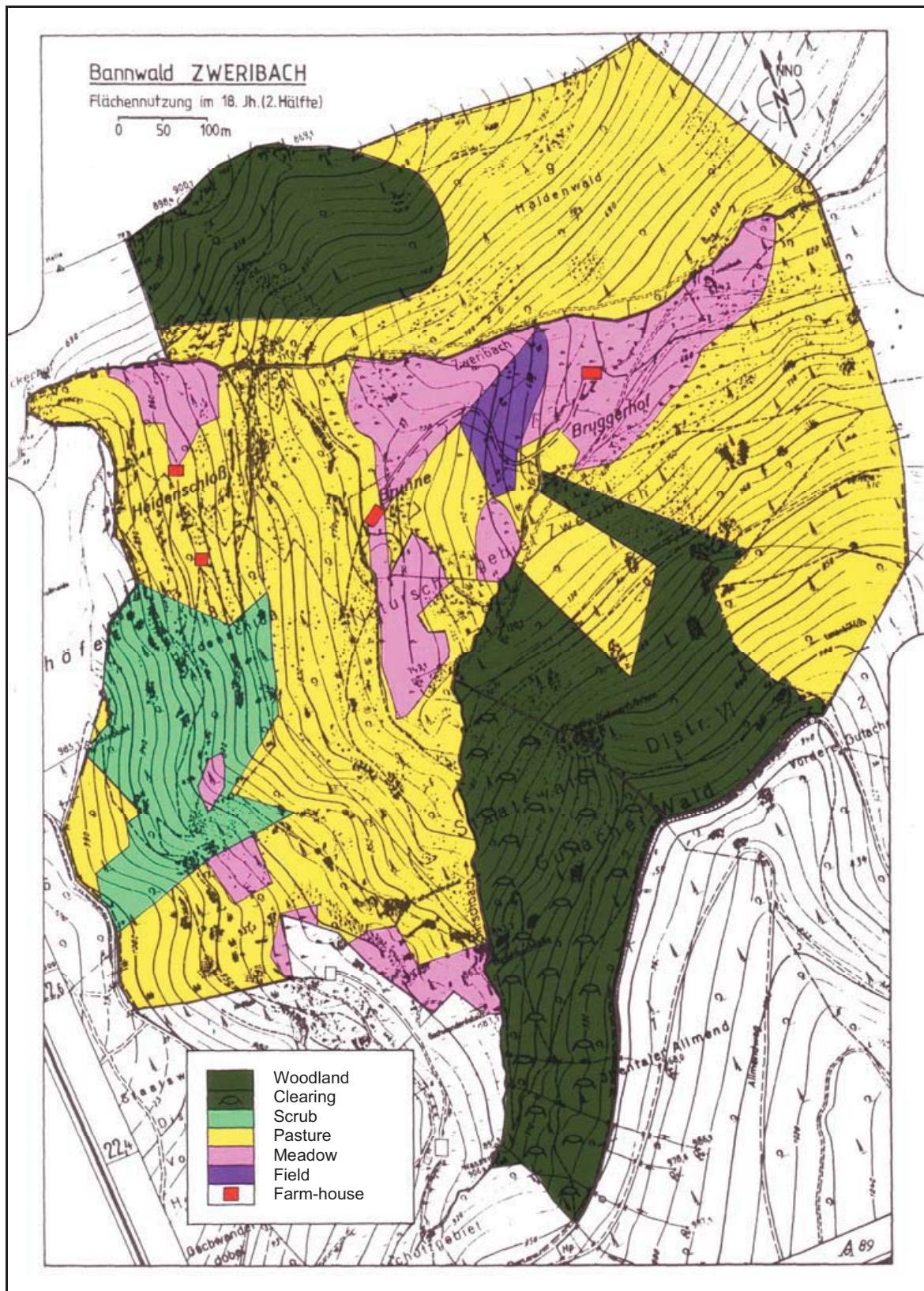


Fig. 21. Land-use in the Zweribach region (current protected forest reserve) in the 18th century. Reference: historical monastery maps from 1784 and 1778, cf. Fig. 20.

Abb. 21. Landnutzung im Zweribachgebiet (heutige Bannwaldfläche) im 18. Jahrhundert (Umzeichnung der Klosterkarten von 1778 und 1784; vgl. Abb. 20).

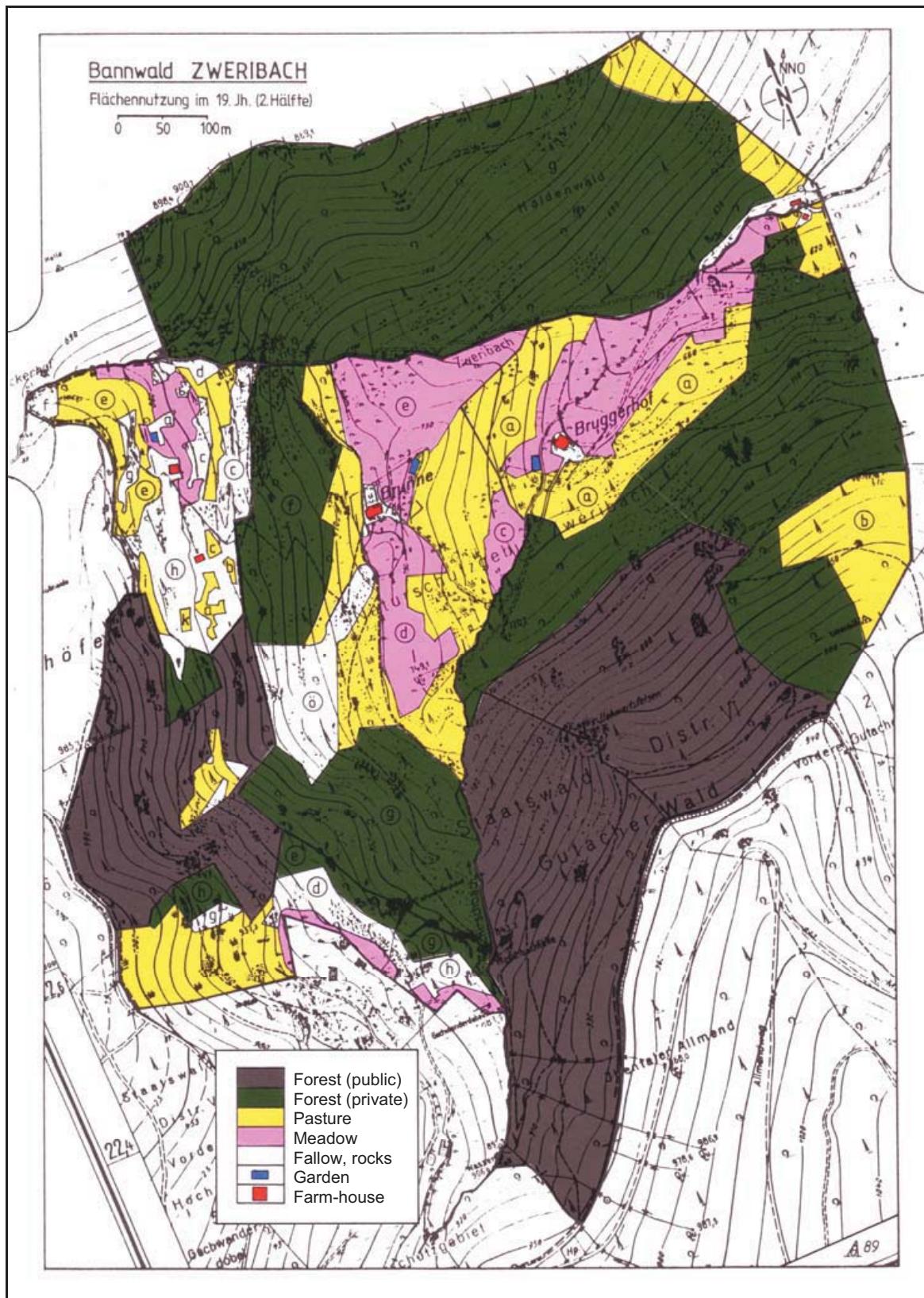


Fig. 22. Land-use in the Zweribach region (current protected forest reserve) in the 19th century. Reference: first cadastral survey with a scale of 1:1500 (FA.StM.4+5; StA.FR.8+9; VA.FR.1). An example of an original cadastral map gives Fig. 23.

Abb. 22. Landnutzung im Zweribachgebiet (heutige Bannwaldfläche) im 19. Jahrhundert auf Grundlage der ersten Katastervermessung (FA.StM.4+5; StA.FR.8+9; VA.FR.1). Auszug einer Originalkatasterkarte im Maßstab 1:1500 siehe Abb. 23.



Fig. 23. Cadastral map of the Heidenschloss area at the end of the 19th century. Original scale 1:1500. Bottom left redrawn in color with legend, cf. Fig. 22 and Tab. 3 (VA.FR.1).

Abb. 23. Ausschnitt aus dem Atlas der Gemarkung St. Peter (1892-1896). Plan Nr. 34. Heidenschloss-Grundstücke Nr. 327, 328 und 329. Originalmaßstab 1:1500. links unten: farbige Umzeichnung. Flächenschlüssel und Legende siehe Tab. 3 bzw. Abb. 22 (VA.FR.1).



Fig. 24. The Upper Heidenschloss with its small farm fields in 1949 (Picture by F. Hockenjos).

Abb. 24. Das Vordere Heidenschloss mit seinen kleinen Landwirtschaftsflächen im Jahre 1949 (Foto F. Hockenjos).

Table 3. Land-use and area of two small farms (Upper and Lower Heidenschloss) at the end of the 19th century (Reference: first cadastral survey; cf. Fig. 23; VA.FR.1).

Tabelle 3. Landnutzung und Flächengröße der beiden Tagelöhnerhäusle Vorderes und Hinternes Heidenschloss mit ihren drei Flurstücken (Nr. 327-329; Gesamtfläche: 55513 m²) am Ende des 19. Jahrhunderts (gemäß Katastervermessung; vgl. Abb. 23; VA.FR.1).

| Grundstück Nr. 327 | m ² | | m ² | | m ² |
|---|----------------|------------------|----------------|---------------------|----------------|
| Reutfeld | 2648 | Ödungen | 727 | Gesamtfläche | 3375 |
| Grundstück Nr. 328 - Hinternes/Unteres Heidenschloss | | | | | |
| Reutfeld a | 910 | Reutfeld c | 704 | Ödung | 4671 |
| Reutfeld b | 369 | Hofraite | 108 | Gesamtfläche | 6762 |
| Grundstück Nr. 329+329/1 - Vorderes/Oberes Heidenschloss | | | | | |
| Hofraute | 91 | Ödung d | 1242 | Reutfeld i | 957 |
| Wiese Wi | 5563 | Waidfeld Wf | 3070 | Reutfeld k | 263 |
| Hausgarten H | 79 | Reutfeld e | 9774 | Wald Wa | 3265 |
| Ödung a | 461 | Felsen f | 956 | Felsen | 700 |
| Ödung b | 167 | Felsen g | 1408 | Zweribach | 543 |
| Felsen+Ödung c | 8063 | Ödung + Felsen h | 8774 | Gesamtfläche | 45376 |

8. Settlement and agricultural history

The main periods of settlement and land-use history of the lower Zweribach region are summarized by Figures 18 and 19. It is a very late and only for a short time settled area of the Black Forest. The steep, stony and rocky slopes are not suitable for agriculture. Details of past land-use are given by historical maps, e.g. maps of the 18th century of the monasteries St. Margareten Waldkirch and St. Peter or the first cadastral maps of these areas of the 19th (Fig. 20-23). Examples of the historical farms and farm houses are given by Figures 23-29 and Tables 3 and 4.



Fig. 25. The Brunehof surrounded by open pasture land and meadows in 1961. In the top left the open area of the upper Heidenschloss can be seen (Picture by F. Hockenjos).

Abb. 25. Der Brunehof mit seinen noch offenen landwirtschaftlichen Nutzflächen im Jahre 1961. Im Bild links oben erkennt man das zu diesem Zeitpunkt ebenfalls noch offene Gelände beim Vorderen Heidenschloss (Foto F. Hockenjos).

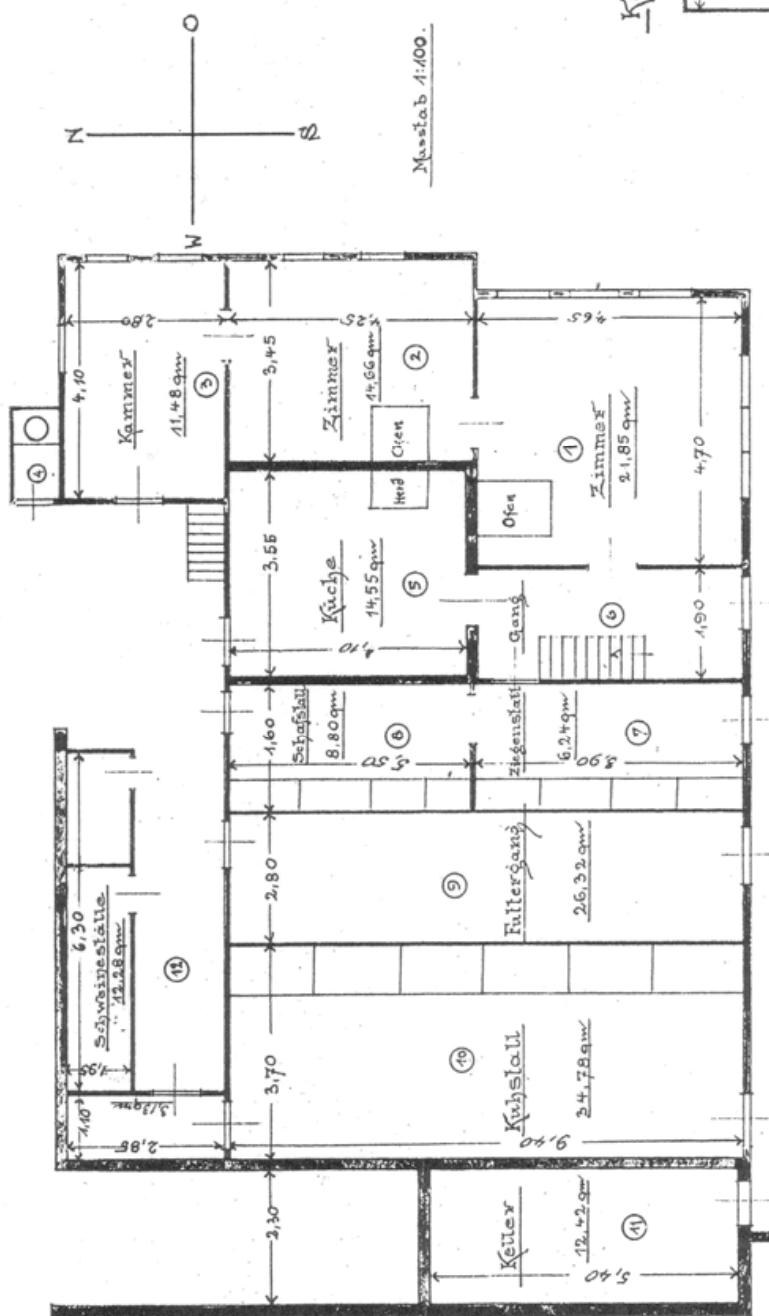


Fig. 26. Brunehof, top: NW view, bottom: NE view (Pictures by F. Hockenjos 1960).

Abb. 26. Brunehof, oben NW-Ansicht, unten NO-Ansicht. Auf dem oberen Bild hinter dem Haus links die alte Hof-Linde, an deren Fuß früher die Backküche stand, und rechts eine Schneitel-Esche (Fotos F. Hockenjos 1960).

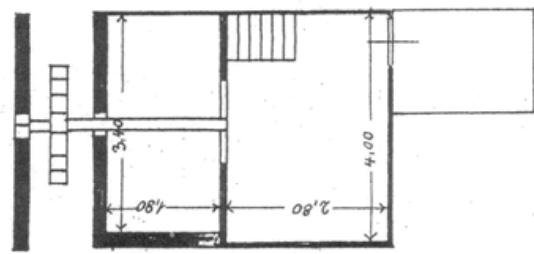
BRUNEHOF
GEMARKUNG Wildgutach

Grundriß vom I. Stock

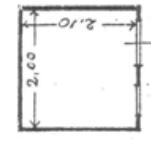


Bl. 1.

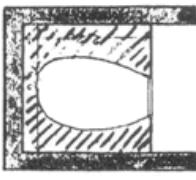
Mühle



Kapelle



Baumühle



Der Planer
J. H. Kuhn

Lichte Höhe der Wohnräume 2,00 m.

Aufgen. 1903.

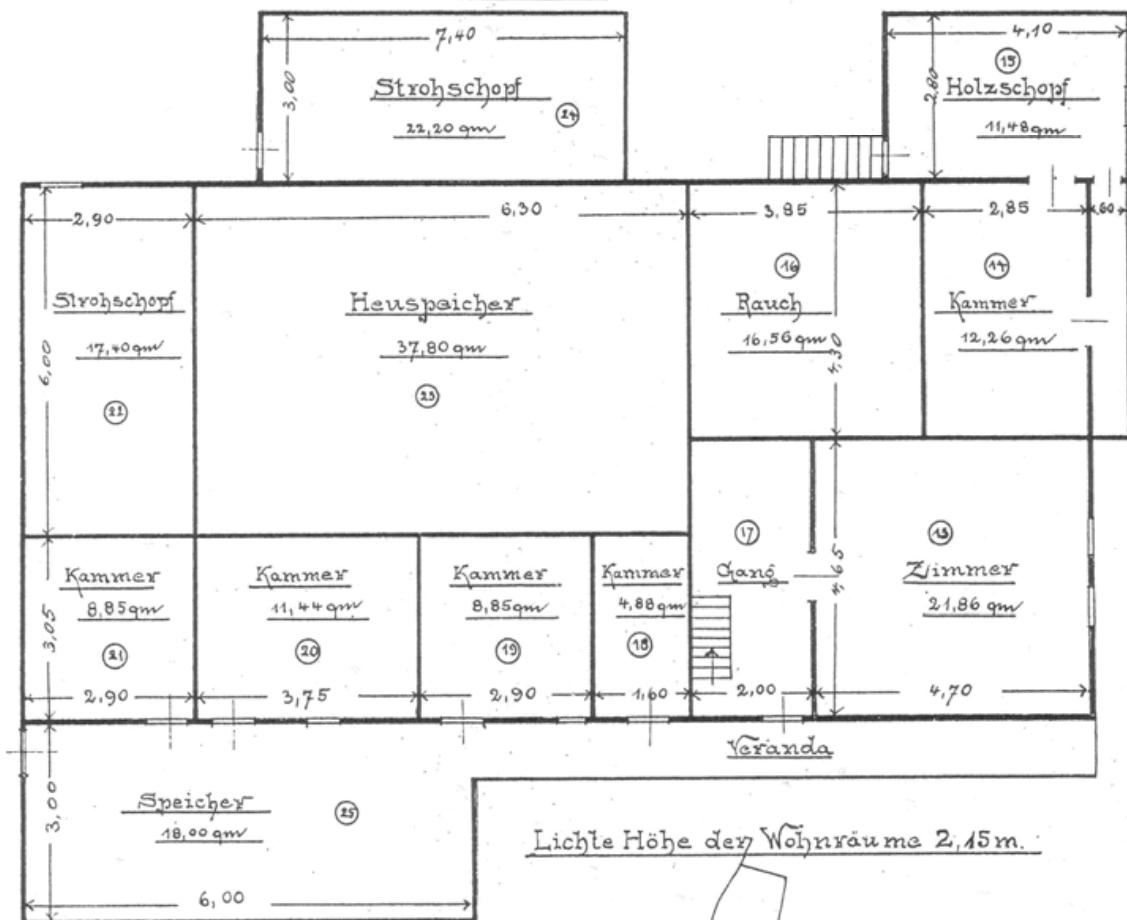
BRUNEHOF

GEMARKUNG WILGUTAGH.

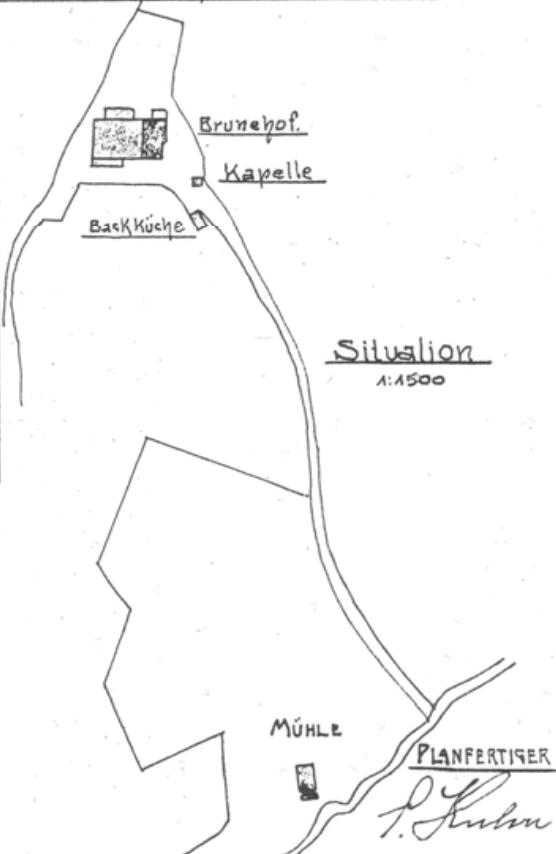
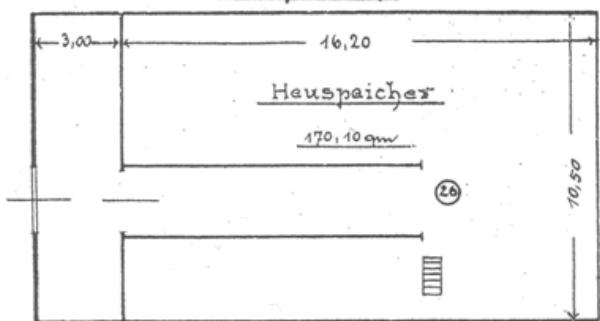
Bl. 2.

Grundriss vom II. Stock.

Massstab 1:100.



Dachstock



Entgab. 1903

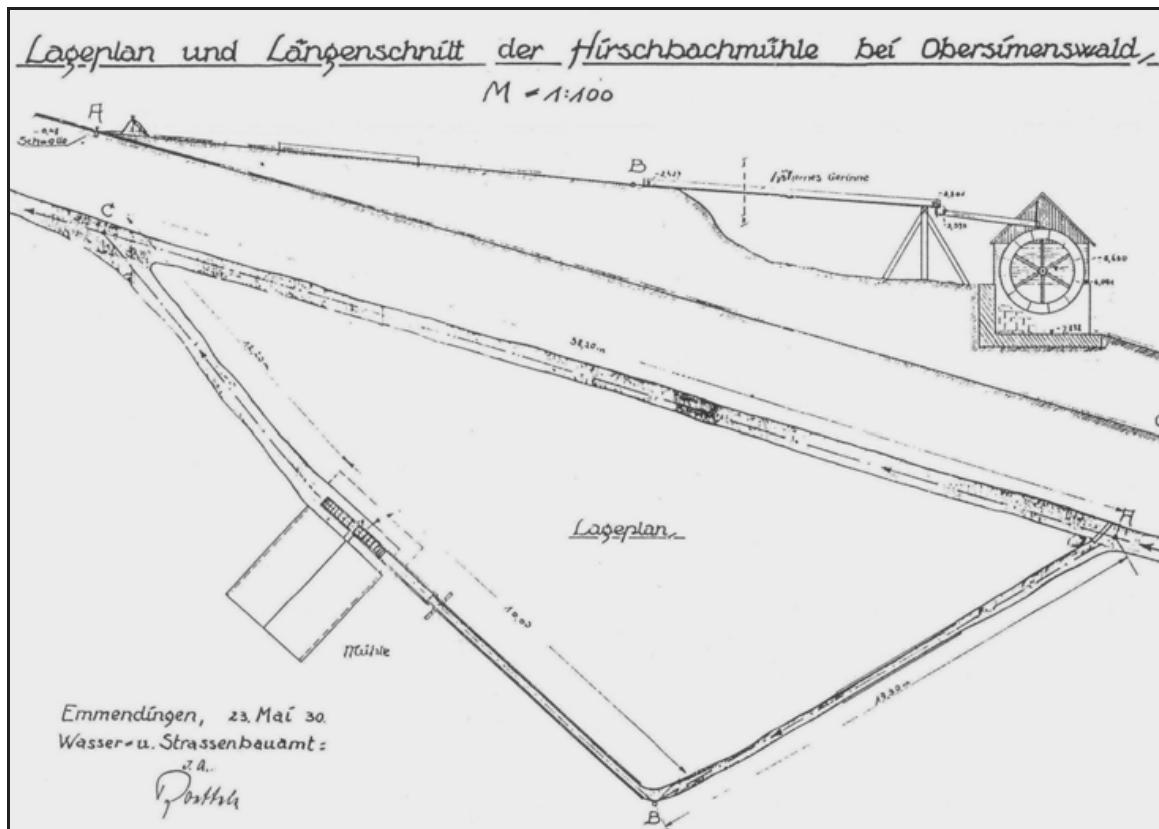


Fig. 28. Plan view of the Hirschbach corn mill owned by Brune- and Bruggerhof 1930 (StA.FR.1, modified).

Abb. 28. Plan der Hirschbachmühle, der gemeinsamen Mahlmühle von Brune- und Bruggerhof 1930 (StA.FR.1, verändert).

Table 4. Former agricultural properties of the Zweribach area as a succession model (stages 1-6) of the abandonment and decline of agriculture in unfavourable natural environments (stony, rocky steep slopes) in the Central Black Forest.

Tabelle 4. Ehemalige landwirtschaftliche Anwesen im Zweribachgebiet als modellhafte Sukzessionsreihe (Stadium/Phase 1-6) bei der Aufgabe und dem Verfall der Landwirtschaft in naturräumlich ungünstigen, steinig-felsigen Steillagen des Mittleren Schwarzwaldes. LF Landwirtschaftsflächen. In Klammern: keine selbstständigen landwirtschaftlichen Anwesen.

| Farm (mill) | Abandonment | status, stage |
|--|-------------|--|
| 1 Bruggerhof (small farm) | > 2014 | holiday residence since 1971; some areas are still pastured |
| 2 Brunehof (small farm) | 1984 | destroyed by fire; agricultural areas in succession (early and intermediate stages); small areas are kept open for tourism |
| 3 Vorderes Heidenschloss (very poor farm) | 1959 | destroyed by fire; agricultural areas in succession (intermediate stages; relatively old <i>Salix</i> -pioneer tree woodland, breaking down) |
| (4 Hirschbachmühle II) (mill) | | final destruction of the building about 1990; abandonment much earlier; small forest succession gap |
| 5 Hinteres Heidenschloss (very poor farm) | < 1914 | abandoned and pulled down; succession finished |
| (6 Hirschbachmühle I) (mill) | < 1800? | succession finished (not recorded in the map of the 18th century) |



Fig. 29. Residents of the Brunehof and a hiking group about 1912. The farmer and former owner of the farm Weibert Wehrle (on the right, sitting), his wife Creszentia (standing on the left), his mother Genovefa, geb. Brugger (sitting left of him), his sister Katharina (standing beside her mother), his daughter Frieda (standing in the centre of the picture with a traditional Black Forest costume) and his son Josef (on the right). Text at the board: *Sale of milk, lemonade and picture postcards* (Original photo: E. Wehrle, Titisee-Neustadt).

Abb. 29. Bewohner des Brunehofes mit einer Wandergruppe um 1912. Der ehemalige Eigentümer Weibert Wehrle (vorne rechts sitzend) mit Frau Creszentia (ganz links stehend), Mutter Genovefa, geb. Brugger (vorne rechts sitzend), Schwester Katharina (links neben Mutter stehend), Tochter Frieda (Bildmitte hinten stehend in Tracht) und Sohn Josef (ganz rechts stehend). Plakat-Text: „*Verkauf von Milch, Limonade und Ansichtskarten*“ (Original: E. Wehrle, Titisee-Neustadt).

Vegetationskarte des Bannwaldes ZWERIBACH

im Mittleren Schwarzwald

Ludemann, Th. 1986

0 50 100 m

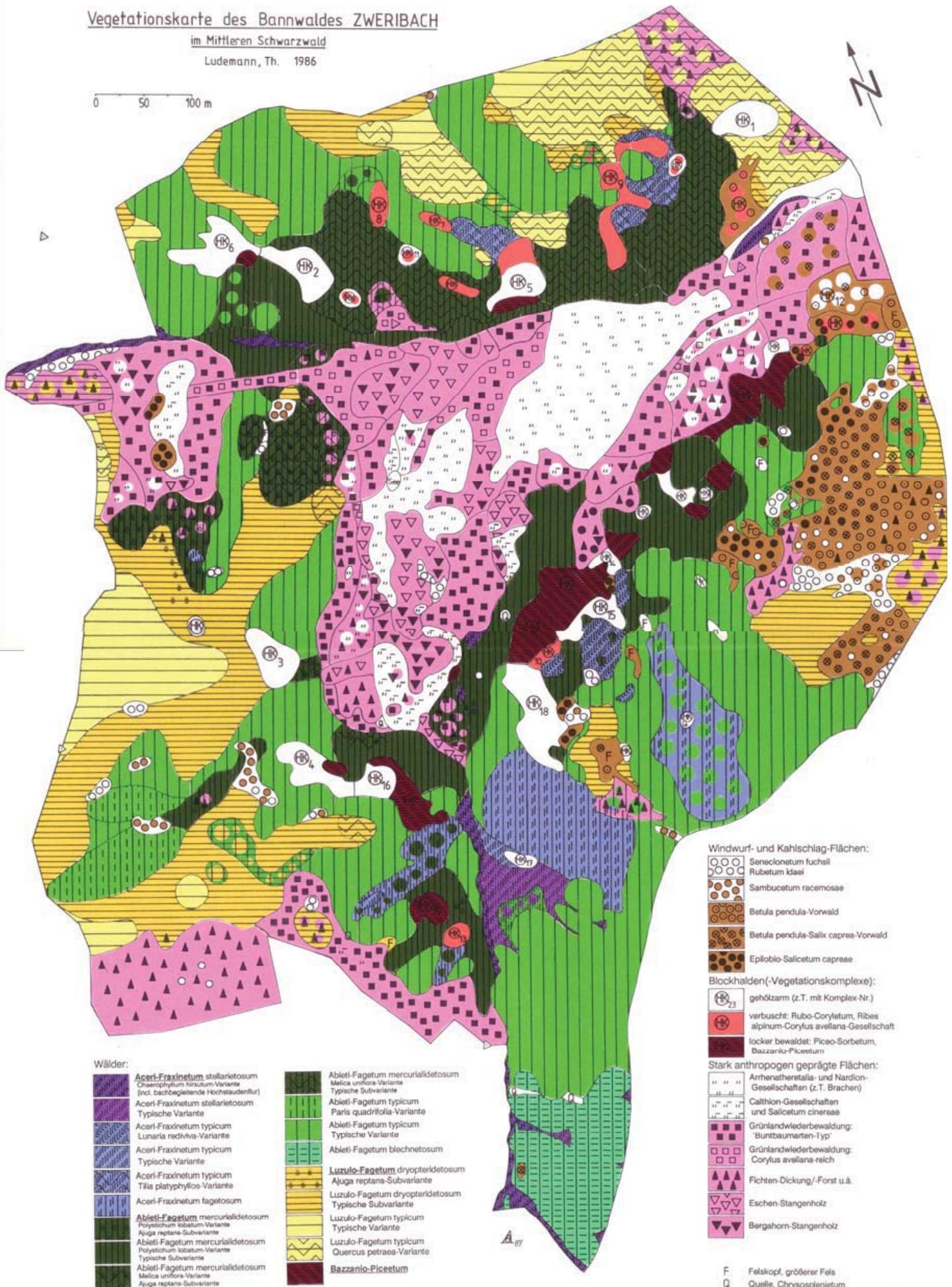


Fig. 30. Vegetation map of the protected forest reserve Zweribach.
(Ludemann 1992: 120f).

9. The natural reforestation of abandoned meadows

An unique photo documentation of past local change of the cultural landscape in the Zweribach region succeeded a forester family of the region, father and son Fritz and Wolf HOCKENJOS (St. Märgen/Villingen-Schwenningen). They do not only record the change of the former meadow and its vegetation, its natural reforestation, but also the change of the same people (the three Hockjos brothers) within the same time (40 years; 1950-1990) at the same place in the landscape. Figure 31 gives the position of the photographer of Figures 32, 33 and 34 as well as the surrounding agricultural landscape. After these 40 years a free-standing pollarded sycamore and the three Hockenjos brothers stand within a young dense deciduous forest stand dominated by ash and sycamore mixed with single spruce trees (Fig. 34).



Fig. 31. The Brunehof and its pastures and meadows in 1960. The red star indicates where the photographer stood when taking the photos shown in Figs. 32, 33 and 34. At the bottom left is the free-standing sycamore tree seen in the subsequent photos (Picture by F. Hockenjos).

Abb. 31. Der Brunehof und seine Landwirtschaftsflächen im Jahre 1960. Mit rotem Stern markiert ist die Position des Fotografen der Fotos Abb. 32, 33 und 34, mit Blickrichtung nach links unten auf den markanten, freistehenden Einzelbaum, den geschneitelten Berg-Ahorn der genannten Fotos (Foto F. Hockenjos).



1950

Fig. 32

Figs. 32–34. Natural reforestation of an abandoned meadow within 40 years (1950-1990):

Fig. 32. Meadow south of the Brunehof with a free-standing pollarded sycamore and the three Hockenjos boys in 1950 (Picture by F. Hockenjos).

Fig. 33. The former meadow south of the Brunehof with the pollarded sycamore and the three Hockenjos „boys“ (men) in 1975. The natural reforestation of the meadow abandoned since 1954 has started with the recolonisation by many young trees, mainly ash and sycamore along with a few spruce (Picture by F. Hockenjos).

Fig. 34. The former meadow south of the Brunehof with the same persons in 1990. The reforestation process continued without delay and has reached the stage of a young dense deciduous forest stand dominated by ash and sycamore mixed with single spruce trees (Picture by F. Hockenjos).

Abb. 32–34. Natürliche Wiederbewaldung einer aufgelassenen Grünlandfläche in 40 Jahren (1950-1990):

Abb. 32. Wiesengelände südlich des Brunehofes mit einem freistehenden, früher geschnittenen Berg-Ahorn und den drei Hockenjos-Buben im Jahre 1950 (Foto F. Hockenjos).

Abb. 33. Das ehemalige Wiesengelände südlich des Brunehofes im Jahre 1975. Im Sommer 1954 letztmalig gemäht, haben sich inzwischen Bergahorn- und Eschen-Jungwuchs sowie einzelne Fichten angesiedelt. Aus den Buben von 1950 sind Männer geworden (Foto F. Hockenjos).

Abb. 34. Das ehemalige Wiesengelände südlich des Brunehofes im Jahre 1990. Der Bergahorn- und Eschen-Jungwuchs ist zu einem dichten Stangenholz aufgewachsen, das den alten Berg-Ahorn vollständig verdeckt. Dieselben Personen, die dort 1950 über eine frisch gemähte Wiese liefen und 1975 durch eine lichte Brache gingen, stehen nun an gleicher Stelle im Wald (Foto W. Hockenjos).

1975



Fig. 33

1990



Fig. 34

Table 5. Age, growth periods and radial growth rates (tree ring width) of five fir trees of an old forest stand destroyed in 1997 by storm in the protected forest reserve Zweribach, Central Black Forest.

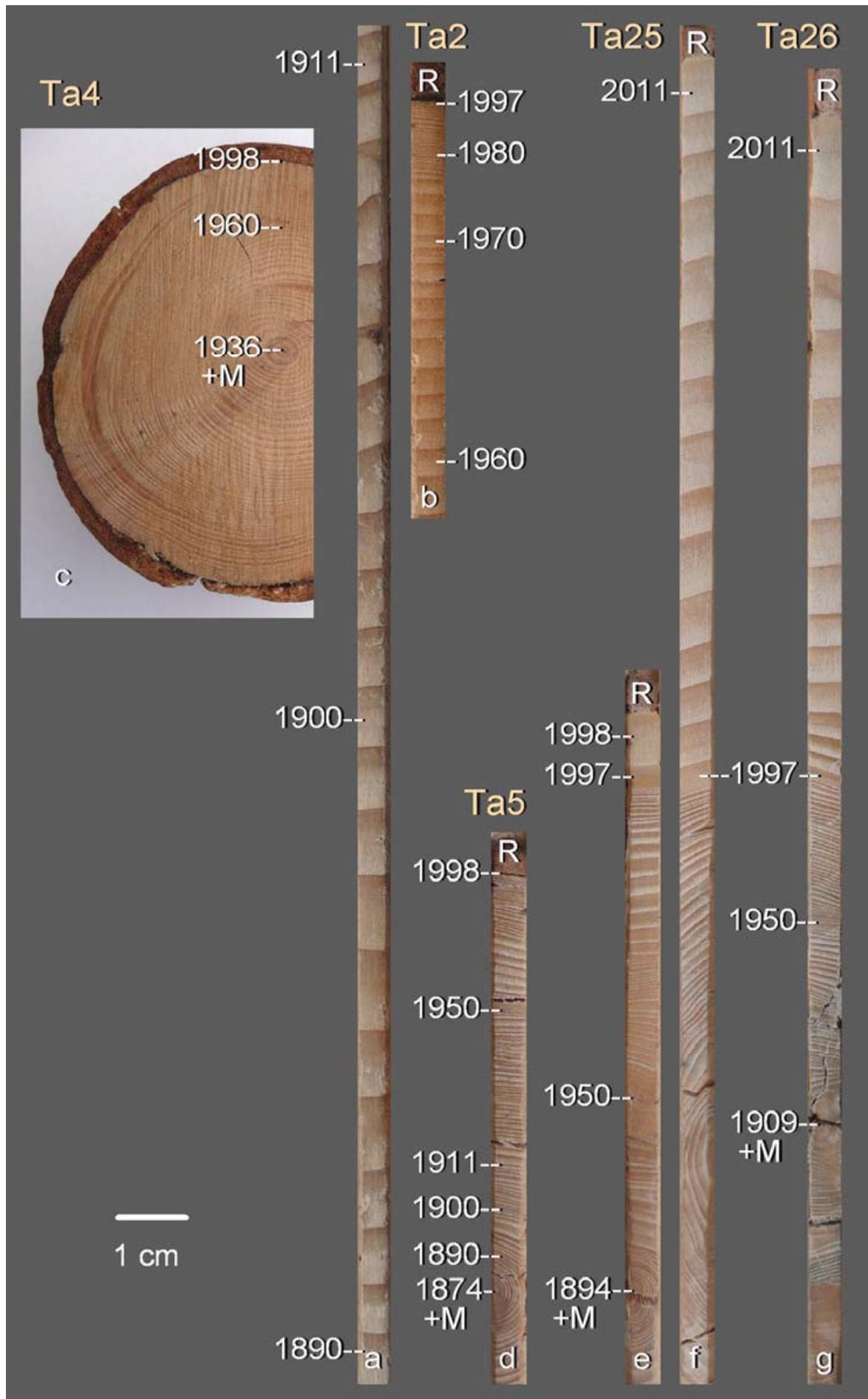
Tabelle 5. Alter, Wachstumsperioden und Zuwachs von fünf Tannen des Sturmwurfbestandes von 1997 nahe des Bruggerhofes. Ta2 durch Sturm abgebrochen, zuvor herrschend. Ta4, Ta5, Ta25 und Ta26 im Unterstand, Sturm überlebt. BK Bohrkern. SS Stammscheibe. M Mark. *ohne Rinde.

| Probe- baum Nr. | Baum- Höhe 1998 | Stamm- Durch- messer cm* | Probenahme- art | Probenahme- jahr | Probe- Radius | Radial- zuwachs mm | Anzahl Jahr- ringe | Zeitraum | mittlere Jahrring- breite mm |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Ta2 | 40 | 142,8 | BK | 1998 | 1 | 590 | 112 | 1886-1997 | 5,27 |
| | | | | | 1 | 577 | 89 | 1887-1975 | 6,48 |
| | | | | | 1 | 335 | 40 | 1887-1926 | 8,38 |
| | | | | | 1 | 225 | 40 | 1927-1966 | 5,63 |
| | | | | | 1 | 17 | 9 | 1967-1975 | 1,89 |
| | | | | | 1 | 9 | 22 | 1976-1997 | 0,41 |
| Ta4 | 4 | 5,6 | SS | 1998 | 1+2 | 56 | 63 +M | 1936-1998 | 0,44 |
| | | | | | 1 | 24 | 63 +M | 1936-1998 | 0,38 |
| | | | | | 2 | 32 | 63 +M | 1936-1998 | 0,51 |
| Ta5 | 8 | 13,0 | BK | 1998 | 1+2 | 130 | 125 +M | 1874-1998 | 0,52 |
| | | | | | 1 | 61 | 125 +M | 1874-1998 | 0,49 |
| | | | | | 2 | 69 | 125 +M | 1874-1998 | 0,55 |
| Ta25 | 10 | 17,9 | BK | 1998 | 1 | 85 | 105 +M | 1894-1998 | 0,81 |
| | | | | | 1 | 74 | 103 +M | 1894-1996 | 0,72 |
| | | | | | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1997 | 3,00 |
| | | | | | 1 | 8 | 1 | 1998 | 8,00 |
| | | | | | 33,0 | BK | 2011 | 1 | 111 |
| | | | | | | | | 1997-2011 | 7,40 |
| | | | | | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1997 | 4,00 |
| | | | | | 1 | 18 | 3 | 1998-2000 | 6,00 |
| | | | | | 1 | 107 | 14 | 1998-2011 | 7,64 |
| | | | | | 1 | 89 | 11 | 2001-2011 | 8,09 |
| Ta26 | 10 | 14,4 | BK | 1998 | 1 | | | | |
| | | | | | 30,0 | BK | 2011 | 1 | 150 |
| | | | | | | | | 1909-2011 | 1,46 |
| | | | | | 1 | 50 | 88 +M | 1909-1996 | 0,57 |
| | | | | | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1997 | 2,00 |
| | | | | | 1 | 8 | 3 | 1998-2000 | 2,67 |
| | | | | | 1 | 100 | 15 | 1997-2011 | 6,67 |
| | | | | | 1 | 98 | 14 | 1998-2011 | 7,00 |
| | | | | | 1 | 90 | 11 | 2001-2011 | 8,18 |

>>>

Fig. 35. Cores and a stem disk of five fir trees of an old forest stand destroyed in 1997 by storm in the protected forest reserve Zweribach, Central Black Forest. a Ta2, core 1998, innermost part. b Ta2, core 1998, outermost part. c Ta4, disk 1998. d Ta5, core 1998. e Ta25, core 1998. f Ta25, core 2011. g Ta26 core 2011. Cores c, d, e and g each include the pith and the oldest growth ring. M pith. R bark.

Abb. 35. Bohrkerne und Stammscheibe von Tannen des Sturmwurfbestandes von 1997. a Ta2, Bohrkern 1998, innerer Abschnitt. b Ta2, Bohrkern 1998, äußerster Abschnitt. c Ta4, Stammscheibe 1998. d Ta5, Bohrkern 1998. e Ta25, Bohrkern 1998. f Ta25, Bohrkern 2011. g Ta26 Bohrkern 2011. Bei c, d, e und g wurde das Mark und der älteste Jahrring getroffen. M Mark. R Rinde.



10. Stand history of natural silver fir forests (*Abies alba*)

In 1997 an old silver fir stand of the Hirschbach valley was destroyed by a heavy summer storm, unexpectedly at the valley floor of the Hirschbach valley. Single silver fir trees of the destroyed stand could be analysed dendrochronologically. They give us deeper insights in the age structure of the stand as well as the large growth variability and potentials of this impressive coniferous species.

Results are given of five silver fir trees, which played a very different part and lived a very different life within the same forest stand (Ta2, Ta4, Ta5, Ta25 and Ta26; cf. Tab. 5 and Fig. 35). We find average radial growth rates (tree ring width) for longer periods between 0,4 and 8,4 mm/a. Calculated for 100 years a tree could reach a diameter between 8 cm and 168 cm. Moreover, Ta 25 and Ta 26 show that they have the ability to extremely increase wood growth from one day to the next, when growing conditions change (in this case study; light availability). These extreme growth reactions are possible even after more than 100 years living in the shadow. In contrast, wood growth of Ta2 decreased fundamentally since 1976 (0,4 mm/a), after about 100 years with an average tree ring width of 6,5 mm/a.

11. Life history of individual trees of the agricultural landscape - Pollarded ashes and pasture beeches

11.1 Pollarded ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*) 1 – Langeckhof

Pollarding is a very old and important agricultural practice to gain additional fodder for domestic animals when herbaceous vegetation and fodder is rare, especially in mountainous regions with short vegetation periods. In the past it was common also in the Black Forest, but now being nearly extinct. The farmer of the Langeckhof in the Zweribach region keeps this tradition alive (Fig. 36-38). Results of a dendrochronological analysis of one of his pollarded ashes is given in Figure 39, the position of the analysed stem disk can be seen in Figure 38 (broken red circles). About 25 pollarding events are recorded between 1840 and 1960 by abrupt growth reductions (every 3 to 5 years) each followed by few years of slow increase of growth rates (recovery periods; Fig. 39).



Fig. 36. Traditional pollarding at the Langeckhof, Central Black Forest. Several ashes (*Fraxinus excelsior*) pollarded in autumn 1986. Photos taken on 15.10.1986 (top) and on 20.10.1987 (bottom).

Abb. 36. Schneitelwirtschaft am Langeckhof, Zweribachgebiet, Mittlerer Schwarzwald. Mehrere im Herbst 1986 geschneitelte Eschen, aufgenommen am 15.10.1986 (oben) und am 20.10.1987 (unten).

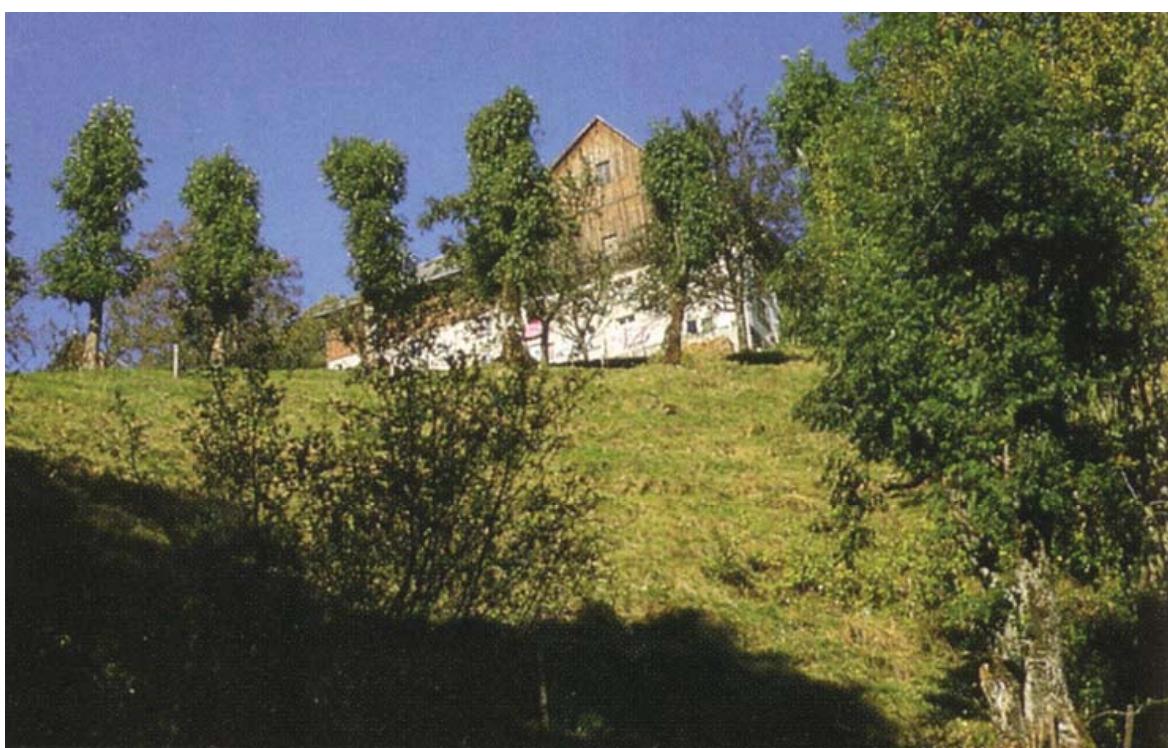


Fig. 37. A group of ash pollarded in autumn 1986 (top) and the same trees one year after resprouting (autumn 1987; bottom).

Abb. 37. Eine Gruppe frisch geschnitzelter Eschen unterhalb des Langeckhofes im Herbst 1986 (oben) und dieselben Bäume ein Jahr später (Herbst 1987), wieder ausgetrieben.

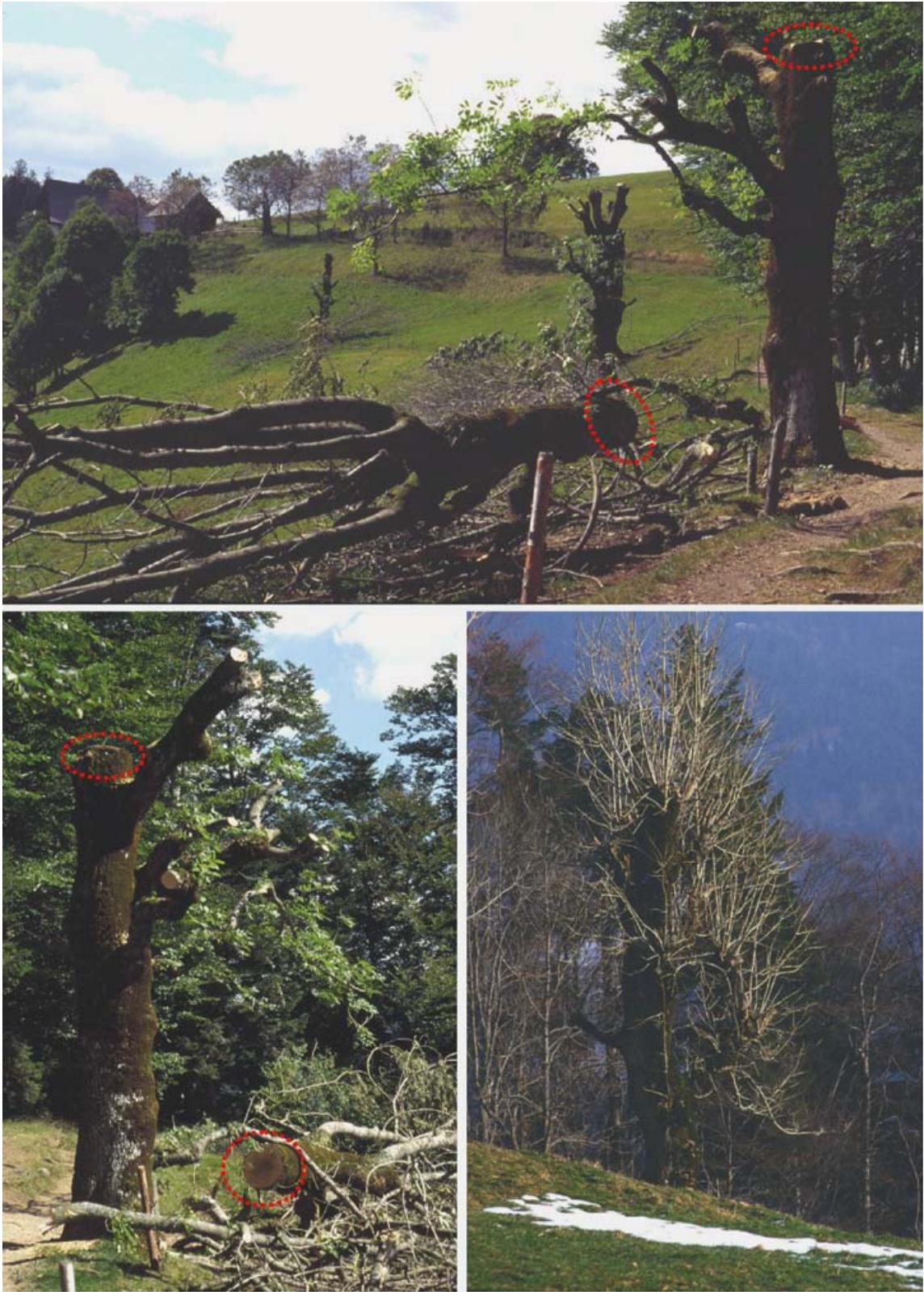


Fig. 38. The pollarded ash analysed from the Langeckhof farm. Top and bottom left: in autumn 1996. Broken red circles: the point at which the analysed stem disk was removed (cf. Fig. 39, top). Bottom right: regrowth four years later in 2000.

Abb. 38. Die analysierte Schneitel-Esche beim Langeckhof. Auf den Bildern oben und links unten, die im Herbst 1996 unmittelbar nach dem starken Rückschnitt aufgenommen wurden, ist die Entnahmestelle der Stammscheibe in etwa fünf Meter Höhe gut zu erkennen (rot markiert). Bild rechts unten: Derselbe Baum vier Jahre später, im Jahre 2000, wieder kräftig ausgetrieben.

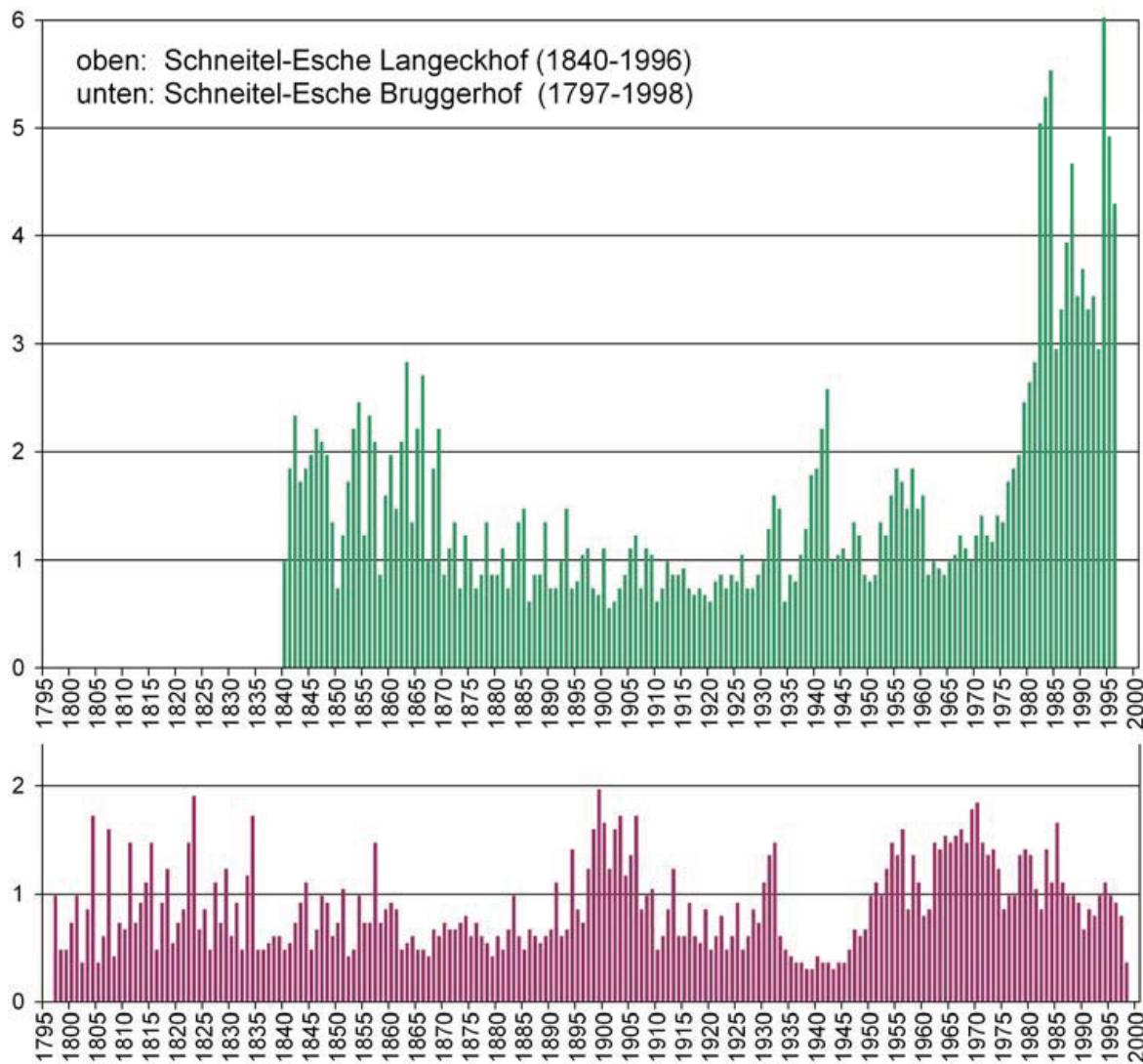


Fig. 39. Annual radial growth rate (tree ring width in mm) of two pollarded ashes from the Zweribach region, Central Black Forest. Periods recorded: 1849-1996 (top, ash Langeckhof) and 1797-1998 (bottom, ash Bruggerhof).

Abb. 39. Jährlicher Radialzuwachs (Jahrringbreite, mm) von zwei Schneitel-Eschen des Zweribachgebietes, Mittlerer Schwarzwald.

11.2 Pollarded ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*) 2 – Bruggerhof

The pollarded ash analysed from the Bruggerhof is about 200 years old (1797-1998; Fig. 39, bottom). About 30 pollarding events are recorded in this period by abrupt growth reductions (every 3 to 5 years) each followed by few years of slow increase of growth rates (recovery periods). The period of the second world war is characterized by the lowest growth rate, indicating stronger pressure on the natural agricultural resources. In contrast lower pressure is indicated about the turn of the century (19th to 20th). At that time the forest administration became the owner of the Bruggerhof. It was difficult to find a farmer, who wants to manage this little, poor farm, which was not well suitable to survive there only by agriculture. A section of the core analysed and the distinct tree ring structure of pollarded trees is given by Figure 40.

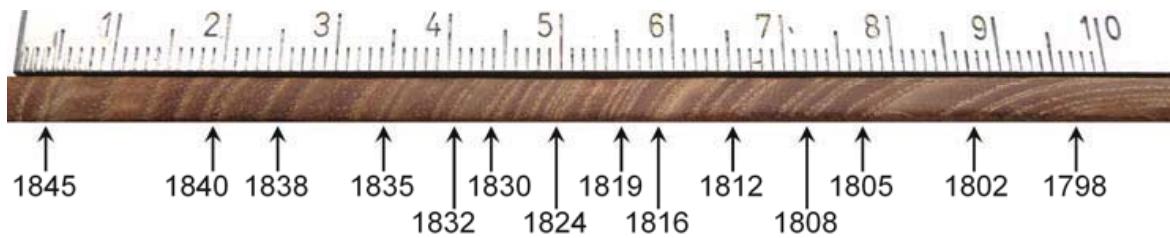


Fig. 40. Core section of the pollarded ash from Bruggerhof. Part closest to the pith showing the growth rings from 1797 to 1847. Abrupt reductions in growth are indicated by arrows. Each first year of the growth reduction has been recorded.

Abb. 40. Innerer Abschnitt eines Bohrkerns der Schneitel-Esche beim Bruggerhof mit den Jahrringen von 1797-1847. Abrupte Zuwachsreduktionen mit Jahreszahlen markiert.

11.3 Pasture beeches (*Fagus sylvatica*)

Large single trees of beech (*Fagus sylvatica*) characterize many historical pasture landscape of the Black Forest. They have significant functions and values for land-use and landscape ecology including agriculture and pasture practices as well as nature conservation and tourism (SCHWABE & KRATOCHWIL 1987; LUDEMANN & BETTING 2009). We have analysed a (former) pasture beech in the lower Zweribach region. This tree grows in the close surrounding of the Bruggerhof on the former pasture of this farm. In the course of the natural successional reforestation dynamics, today this individual beech is overgrown and overshadowed by large conifers of the surrounding younger forest stand (Figs. 41+42). Table 6 gives the results of the dendrochronological analyses for the radial growth rate and the age. In addition, it should be tested if the large stem was built by many single stems which grew together. This assumption could be falsified.



Fig. 41. Dendrochronological sampling of the Bruggerhof pasture beech. This beech once grew in the open pasture of the Bruggerhof, and after the abandonment of agriculture and the natural reforestation is now within a dense forest stand.

Abb. 41. Weidbuche beim Bruggerhof bei der jahrringanalytischen Probenahme. Das umliegende, ehemals als Weide genutzte Gelände wird schon lange nicht mehr bewirtschaftet und hat sich auf natürlichem Wege wiederbewaldet.

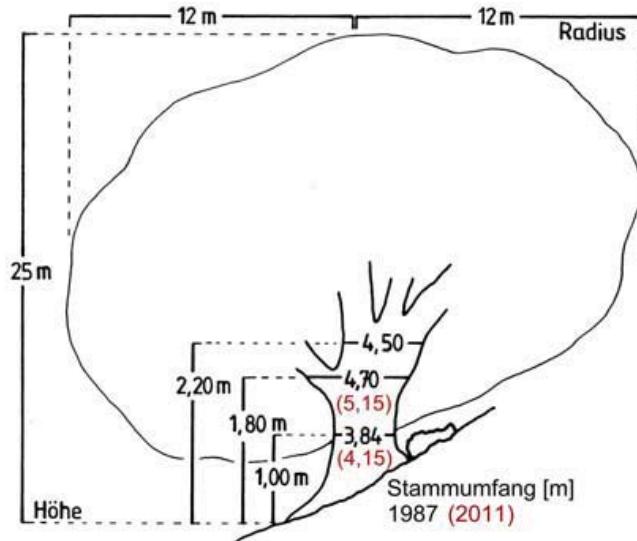


Fig. 42. Sketch of the Bruggerhof pasture beech. Measurements of crown expansion (Radius, Höhe) and stem circumference (Stammumfang) recorded in autumn 1978 (black values) and in autumn 2011 (red values).

Abb. 42. Weidbuche beim Bruggerhof. Messwerte Herbst 1987 (schwarz) und Herbst 2011 (rot).

Table 6. Diameter growth and age of the Bruggerhof pasture beech, protected forest reserve Zweribach.

Tabelle 6. Zuwachs und Alter der Weidbuche beim Bruggerhof, Bannwald Zweribach, Mittlerer Schwarzwald. V Verletzung. *potenzieller Teilstamm/Scheinstamm. **extrapoliert.

| Zeitraum | Jahre | Radialzuwachs, mittlere Jahrringbreite (mm) | | | | |
|-------------|--------|---|-----------|----------|-----------|----------------------|
| | | Stamm | Wulst* NW | Wulst* S | Wulst* SO | 3 Bohrkerne zusammen |
| 1988-2011 | 24 | 2,1 | 1,0 | 1,7 | 2,0 | 1,6 |
| 1780-2011** | 231 ** | 2,9 ** | | | | |
| 1873-2011 | 139 | | 2,7 | | | |
| 1928-2011 | 84 | | | 3,0 | | |
| 1936-2011 | 76 | | | | 3,1 | |
| 1873-2011 | 299 | | | | | 2,9 |
| 1873-1880 | 8 | | 1,4 | | | 1,4 |
| 1881-1890 | 10 | | 1,2 | | | 1,2 |
| 1891-1900 | 10 | | 3,2 | | | 3,2 |
| 1901-1910 | 10 | | 4,1 | | | 4,1 |
| 1911-1920 | 10 | | 3,1 | | | 3,1 |
| 1921-1930 | 10 | | 2,2 | | | 2,2 |
| 1931-1940 | 10 | | 3,5 | 2,7 | | 3,1 |
| 1941-1950 | 10 | | 5,0 | 3,0 | 1,8 | 3,3 |
| 1951-1960 | 10 | | 4,7 | 5,0 | 2,1 | 3,9 |
| 1961-1970 | 10 | | 3,2 | 4,0 | 2,3 | 3,2 |
| 1971-1980 | 10 | | 2,1 | 3,7 | 4,9 V | 3,6 |
| 1981-1990 | 10 | | 1,3 | 2,8 | 3,5 | 2,5 |
| 1991-2000 | 10 | | 0,4 | 1,6 | 1,6 | 1,2 |
| 2000-2010 | 10 | | 1,7 | 1,5 | 2,1 | 1,8 |

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