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THE VASCULAR FLORA OF TRIBUNJ AND NEARBY ISLETS OF LOGORUN AND LUKOVNIK (DALMATIA, CROATIA)

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In this work a total of 507 taxa of vascular flora of the settlement of Tribunj and the nearby uninhabited islets of Logorun and Lukovnik were recorded, according to literature data and our filed research. The flora of Tribunj comprises 413 taxa, the flora of Lukovnik 197 taxa, and the flora of Logorun contains 163 vascular taxa. The most common families are *Asteraceae* s.l. (11.84%), *Fabaceae* (10. 06%) and *Poaceae* (10.06%). Therophytes are the predominant life form (44.97%), and according to chorological type Mediterranean plants prevail (42.21%). Over the whole of the research area 16 endemic, 14 threatened and 77 protected plants were recorded. Mediterranean plants are more frequent in the flora of the islets of Logorun (63.19%) and Lukovnik (55.33%) than in the flora of Tribunj (37.53%). In contrast, therophytes, cultivated and adventive plants as well as widespread plants are more frequent in the flora of Tribunj than in the flora of the researched islets. In the settlement of Tribunj 45 neophytes (10.9% of the settlement's flora) were registered, of which only the species *Opuntia vulgaris* was found on the islet of Lukovnik. On the islet of Logorun none of the taxa found were neophytes.

Key words: vascular flora, Tribunj, Logorun, Lukovnik, Dalmatia, Croatia

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Prema literaturnim podacima i provedenom terenskom istraživanju, u radu se navodi ukupno 507 svojti vaskularne flore za naselje Tribunj i obližnje nenaseljene otočiće Logorun i Lukovnik. Flora Tribunja obuhvaća 413, flora Lukovnika 197, a Logoruna 163 svojte. Brojem svojti najzastupljenije porodice su *Asteraceae* s.l. (11.84%), *Fabaceae* (10. 06%) i *Poaceae* (10.06%). Terofiti su najzastupljeniji životni oblik (44.97%), a među flornim elementima najzastupljenije su biljke mediteranskog rasprostranjenja (42.21%). Zabilježeno je 16 endema, 14 ugroženih te 77 zaštićenih biljaka. Biljke mediteranskog flornog elementa su zastupljenije u flori otočića Logoruna (63.19%) i Lukovnika (55.33%) u odnosu na floru Tribunja (37.53%). Obrnuto, terofiti, kultivirane i adventivne biljke te biljke široke rasprostranjenosti su zastupljenije u flori Tribunja nego u flori otočića. Zabilježeno je 45 neofita na području naselja Tribunj (10,9% flore naselja) od kojih je samo vrsta *Opuntia vulgaris* pronađena na Lukovniku. Na Logorunu nije pronađena ni jedna svojta iz skupine neofita.

Ključne riječi: vaskularna flora, Tribunj, Logorun, Lukovnik, Dalmacija, Hrvatska

INTRODUCTION

Quite vigorous research into the vascular flora of Tribunj, Logorun and Lukovnik started only about 10 years ago. Within the study of the flora of uninhabited islands of the Šibenik archipelago (Pandža *et al*., 2002) 124 taxa are stated for the islet of Logorun, while for the islet of Lukovnik 104 taxa of vascular flora are stated. The first definitive data for the flora of Tribunj originate from the 19th century, when in the work *Flora Dalmatica*, R. Visiani lists records of two taxa, *Hermodactylus tuberosus* (L.) Mill. (Visiani, 1842:117, as *Iris tuberosa* L.) and *Arceuthobium oxycedri* (DC.) M. Bieb. (Visiani, 1852: 24 as *Viscum oxycedri* DC.). In recently published findings there are seven neophytes: *Diplotaxis erucoides* (L.) DC. (Pavletić & Pandža, 1994), *Datura innoxia* Miller (Pandža & Stančić, 1999), *Aster squamatus* (Spreng.) Hieron. and *Bidens subalternans* DC. (Milović, 2001; Pandža *et al*., 2001), *Conyza bonariensis* (L.) Cronquist, *C. canadensis* (L.) Cronquist and *C. sumatrensis* (Retz.) E. Walker (Milović, 2004b). This paper is based on research into the flora of Tribunj, Logorun and Lukovnik initiated during the development of a graduate dissertation (Vukelja, 2009), and continued later in 2011 and 2012 when more new species were recorded. Recently, the flora of olive groves in the broader area of Tribunj and Vodice was investigated by Radić Lakoš (2010), but in localities which are outside the area covered by this survey.

RESEARCHED AREA

The survey covered the area of the settlement of Tribunj and the nearby islets of Logorun and Lukovnik. Tribunj is a coastal village located in the Šibenik-Knin County, in the northern part of Dalmatia. It is located about 15 km from Šibenik and 2 km from Vodice (Fig. 1). According to the census of 2001, it had 1390 residents. In the past mainly the people were mainly engaged in fishing and agriculture (growing olives and wine),

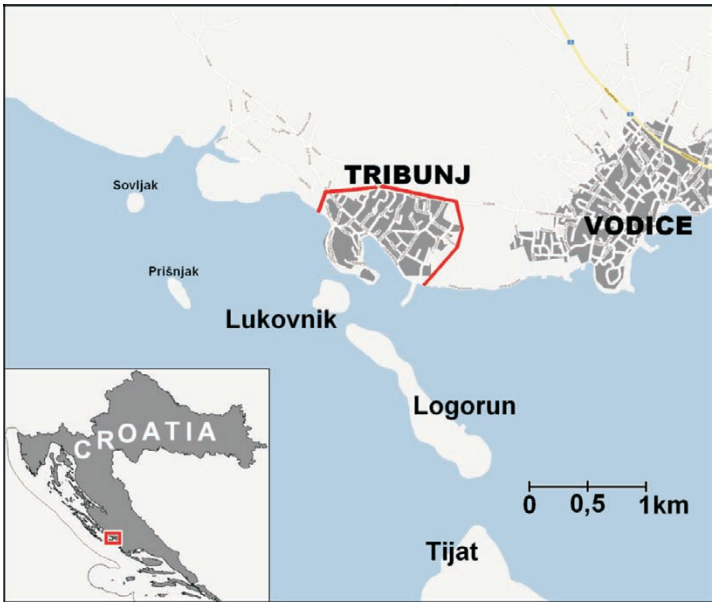

Fig. 1. Position of the research area: Tribunj and the nearby islets of Logorun and Lukovnik.

while more recently tourism has undergone rapid development. The study was conducted in the inner part of the settlement on an approximate surface of 1km^2 (Fig. 1).

In the sea off Tribunj there are four uninhabited islets (Fig. 1), of which Logorun and Lukovnik are covered by a floristic research in this paper. The islet of Logorun is bigger, with an area of 0.387 km^2, a coastline of 4023 m (Duplančić Leder *et al.*, 2004) and the highest peak of 46 m. Since 1999 there has been a donkey sanctuary on the islet (15-20 donkeys). The islet of Lukovnik is closer to Tribunj and significantly smaller than Logorun: area of 0/056 km^2, a coastline of 931 m (Duplančić Leder *et al.*, 2004) and the highest peak of 33m. The islet is also sometimes inhabited by donkeys which move freely across the islet.

Limestones of Cretaceous-Palaeolithic age and great compactness are dominant in the petrographic structure (Mamužić *et al.*, 1966) of the area of Tribunj and the islets of Logorun and Lukovnik. According to the data from the nearest weather reporting station in Šibenik in the period 1976-2006, mean annual temperature was 15.4ºC and mean annual precipitation 773.8 mm. According to the Köppen Climate classification applied to the area of Croatia (Bertović, 1975), the Šibenik area has a »Csax« Mediterranean climate type usually referred to as the »olive tree climate«. Regarding the phytogeographical position the researched area belongs to the Mediterranean vegetation zone of the alliance of *Quercion ilicis* Br.-Bl. (1931) 1936 (Trinajstić, 2008).

METHODS

Field work on flora inventory was performed from 2007 to 2012. In the floristic list all taxa that are native or spread subspontaneously outside cultivation in the area of Tribunj, Logorun and Lukovnik are included. Taxa in the research area present exclusively in culture are not included in this study.

Identification of plants was carried out using the standard floristic literature: Tutin *et al.* (1964-1980, 1993), Horvatić & Trinajstić (1967-1981), Trinajstić (1975), Pignatti (1982), Domac (1994), Delforge (2006). The nomenclature used is in agreement with Nikolić (2012a).

For each taxon in the list of flora (Appendix 1), denotations of the localities (**Tr**-Tribunj, **Lo**-Logorun and **Lu**-Lukovnik) and habitat types (**a**-macchia, **b**-dry grasslands, **c**-abandoned land, **d**-cultivated land, **e**-ruderal habitats, **f**-walls and **g**-seashore and seabottom) were given.

Life forms are interpreted according to Horvat (1949) and Pignatti (1982) and appropriate abbreviation is given for each taxon in the list of flora (Appendix 1): Phanerophyta (**P**), Chamaephyta (**Ch**), Hemicryptophyta (**H**), Geophyta (**G**), Therophyta (**T**) and Hydrophyta (**Hy**).

Chorological types were adjusted according to Horvatić (1963) and Horvatić *et al.* (1967/1968) (the abbreviations used in the list of flora are in the parenthesis):

– Mediterranean floral element (**MEDI**)
– Illyrian-Balkanic floral element (**ILBA**)
– South European floral element (**SOEU**)
– East European-Pontic floral element (**EEUP**)
– Southeast European floral element (**SEEU**)
– Central European floral element (**CEEU**)
– European floral element (**EURO**)

– Circum-Holartic plants (**CIHO**)
– Widespread plants (**WISP**)
– Cultivated and Adventive plants (**CUAD**)

Endemic taxa are defined according to Nikolić (2012a) and are marked with the abbreviation »**end**«, threatened taxa according to Nikolić & Topić (2005) and Nikolić (2012b) are marked with their corresponding IUCN category: Endangered (**EN**), Vulnerable (**VU**), Near Threatened (**NT**) and Data Deficient (**DD**). Other threatened categories are not represented in the flora of the studied area.

Legally protected taxa (Anonymous, 2005, 2009) are denoted as »**pr**« (protected) and »**sp**« (strictly protected) in the list of flora (Appendix).

Among all taxa in the flora list (Appendix) we recognized neophytes (taxa introduced into the territory of the present Croatia after the discovery of America, approx. 1500 AD) and denoted their geographic origin by the appropriate abbreviations: **Am-**Americas, **Eu-**Europe, **As-**Asia, **Af-**Africa, **Me-**Mediterranean, **Pt-**Paleotropics, **Nt-**Neotropic, **T**-Tropic, **N-**North, **S**=South, **E**=East, **W**=West, **C**=Central, **Unkn**=Unknown origin. Data about the geographic origin of the alien taxa are adopted from Pignatti (1982) and Tutin *et al*. (1964-1980, 1993).

All of the taxa previously recorded for the research area were confirmed by this study and included in the list of flora (Appendix). Each of them is marked with an abbreviation of the author's name as follows: **V1** (Visiani, 1842), **V2** (Visiani, 1852), **P&S** (Pandža & Stančić, 1999), **P1** (Pandža *et al.*, 2001), **M1** (Milović, 2001), **P2** (Pandža *et al.*, 2002); **P&P** (Pavletić & Pandža, 1994), **M2** (Milović, 2004b). If the name of the previously recorded taxon differs from the valid name (according to Nikolić, 2012a), it is mentioned after the author abbreviation.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results of research into the vascular flora of Tribunj, Logorun and Lukovnik are presented in the table in the Appendix. In all, 507 taxa were recorded: 413 for Tribunj, 163 for Logorun and 197 taxa for Lukovnik. Before this study only nine taxa were known for the flora of Tribunj while all the others (404) have been mentioned in this paper for the first time. Compared to previous research by Pandža *et al*. (2002), the flora of Lukovnik is supplemented with 93 new taxa and the flora of Logorun with 39 new taxa (Appendix).

The vascular flora of the research area contains a total of 451 species and 56 subspecies from 301 genera and 89 families (Tab. 1). An average of only 1.68 species and subspecies per genus was recorded indicating a very heterogeneous composition of the flora. As expected, the highest number of taxa was recorded for the settlement of Tribunj (413 taxa on an area of approximately 1 km^2) which is caused by a greater variety of habitats, especially those created by anthropogenic influence, in comparison to the nearby islets of Lukovnik and Logorun.

The number of taxa recorded for Lukovnik (197) and Logorun (163) does not differ significantly from the number of taxa recorded for other Dalmatian islets of similar size (Tab. 2). Although the area is much larger than that of Lukovnik, the flora of Logorun is significantly poorer. It is further away from the mainland and has monotonous vegetation: the whole island is covered in dense macchia of the association *Myrto-Quercetum ilicis* Trinajstić (1976), while the halophytic zone on the sloping rocks by the sea consists of the association *Plantagini-Limonietum cancellati* H-ić (1934) 1939. On Lukovnik, with

Tab. 1. Taxonomic analysis of the vascular flora of the settlement of Tribunj and islets of Logorun and Lukovnik

Taxa	Pteridophyta	Gymnospermae	Angiospermae		Total
			Dicotyledones	Monocotyledones	
Families	1	3	73	12	89
Genera	1	4	241	55	301
Species	2	4	364	81	451
Subspecies	0	3	41	12	56
Species & subspecies	2	7	405	93	507
% of total flora	0,39	1,38	79,88	18,34	100,00

Tab. 2. A comparison of the number of taxa on several uninhabited Dalmatian islets (areas less than one km^2)

Islet	Geographic position	Area (km^2)*	No. of taxa	References
Obonjan	North Dalmatia	0,550	230	Milović (2004a)
Logorun	North Dalmatia	0,387	163	this study
Palagruža	South Dalmatia	0,286	220	Pavletić (1983)
Veliki Borovnjak	North Dalmatia	0,234	64	Pandža *et al*. (2002)
Mrkan	South Dalmatia	0,197	179	Hećimović (1982)
Veli Vinik	North Dalmatia	0,189	229	Pandža (2002)
Mali Borovnjak	North Dalmatia	0,107	74	Pandža *et al*. (2002)
Tegina	North Dalmatia	0,095	185	Pandža (2002)
Vela Kluda	Central Dalmatia	0,078	137	Vladović *et al*. (2001)
Daksa	South Dalmatia	0,066	225	Hećimović & Hećimović (1989)
Prišnjak (Murter)	North Dalmatia	0,065	205	Pandža (2002), Peruzzi & Caparelli (2010)
Bobara	South Dalmatia	0,064	86	Hećimović (1982)
Kozina	North Dalmatia	0,063	105	Pandža *et al*. (2011)
Mali Vinik	North Dalmatia	0,060	198	Pandža (2002)
Lukovnik	North Dalmatia	0,056	197	this study
Hrbošnjak (Murter)	North Dalmatia	0,050	84	Pandža (2002)
Brusnik	Central Dalmatia	0,049	41	Pavletić (1983)
Sv. Andrija	South Dalmatia	0,036	160	Jasprica *et al*. (2006)

*According to Duplančić Leder *et al*. (2004)

Tab. 3. The most abundant families (with 10 and more species and subspecies) of the flora of Tribunj, Logorun and Lukovnik

Family	No. of taxa	% of total flora
Asteraceae s.l.	60	11.84
Asteraceae s.str.	(38)	(7.50)
Cichoriaceae	(22)	(4.34)
Poaceae	51	10.06
Fabaceae	51	10.06
Brassicaceae	23	4.54
Caryophyllaceae	22	4.34
Lamiaceae	22	4.34
Liliaceae	19	3.75
Rosaceae	17	3.35
Chenopodiaceae	15	2.96
Euphorbiaceae	14	2.76
Scrophulariaceae	12	2.37
Apiaceae	11	2.17
Other families (76)	190	37.48
Total	507	100.00

Tab. 4. Life form spectrum of the flora of Tribunj, Logorun and Lukovnik

Life form	Logorun		Lukovnik		Tribunj		Tribunj, Logorun & Lukovnik	
	No. of taxa	%	No. of taxa	%	No. of taxa	%	No. of taxa	%
Chamaephyta (Ch)	24	14,72	22	11,17	32	7,75	43	8,48
Geophyta (G)	20	12,27	18	9,14	34	8,23	50	9,86
Hemicryptophyta (H)	33	20,25	42	21,32	96	23,24	112	22,09
Hydrophyta (Hy)	1	0,61	0	0,00	0	0,00	1	0,20
Phanerophyta (P)	35	21,47	32	16,24	68	16,46	73	14,40
Therophyta (T)	50	30,67	83	42,13	183	44,31	228	44,97
Total	163	100,00	197	100,00	413	100,00	507	100,00

the listed types of vegetation additionally come associations of Aleppo-pine and dry grassland vegetation, and due to the proximity to the mainland there is a stronger anthropogenic impact.

The most abundant families in the flora of the researched area are *Asteraceae* s.l. (11.84% of the total flora; *Asteraceae* s.str. 7.50% and *Cichoriaceae* 4.34%), *Poaceae* and *Fabaceae* (both with 10.6%), Tab. 3. The listed families together account for more than one third of the total flora. The listed families are also dominant in the number of species in the flora of Šibenik and its surrounding area (Milović, 2002) as well as in floras of other areas in Dalmatia (Regula-Bevilacqua & Ilijanić, 1984; Hećimović, 1982).

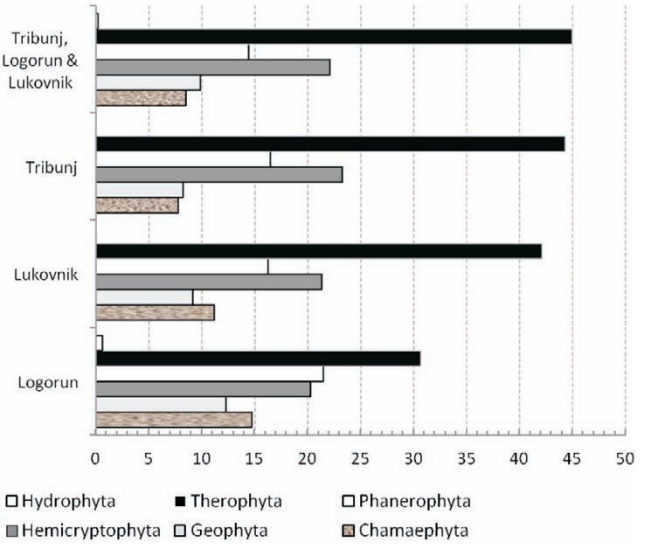

Fig. 2. Comparison of the representation of life forms in the flora of the settlement of Tribunj and islets of Logorun and Lukovnik

As expected, therophytes are the most common life form (Tab. 4 and Fig. 2) in the flora of the research area as a whole (44.97) and in the flora of Tribunj (44.31%), Lukovnik (42.13%) and Logorun (30.67%) individually. Therophytes are the most common life form in the flora of Šibenik and its surrounding area as well as in floras of other areas in Dalmatia, which is an indicator of a pronounced anthropogenic influence and a dry Mediterranean climate. The greater representation of therophytes in the flora of Tribunj and Lukovnik, than in the flora of Logorun shows that the anthropogenic impact on the flora of Logorun has been less vigorous.

A greater representation of chamaephytes especially in the flora of Logorun and Lukovnik compared to the usual data for the Mediterranean area (6%; Horvat 1949) indicates extreme habitat conditions – a shallow skeletal soil with a low water capacity and low rainfall, especially during the summer. A greater representation of phanerophytes for Tribunj (16,46%), than expected for the Mediterranean (12%) is the result of many woody species having been introduced in horticulture, many subsequently escaping and spreading to the surrounding habitats, while for the islets of Logorun (21,47%) and Lukovnik (16,45%) it is more the result of the underrepresentation of other life forms (hemicryptophytes and therophytes). A slightly less pronounced overrepresentation of therophytes (40.65% of total flora) in the flora of several uninhabited islands of the Šibenik archipelago is stated in Pandža *et al*. (2002).

Tab. 5. Phytogeographical analysis of the flora of Tribunj, Logorun and Lukovnik

GEOELEMENT	Tribunj, Lukovnik & Logorun		Tribunj		Lukovnik		Logorun	
	No. of taxa	%	No. of taxa	%	No. of taxa	%	No. of taxa	%
MEDITERRANEAN	214	42,21	158	37,53	109	55,33	103	63,19
ILLYRIAN-BALKAN	1	0,20	0	0,00	1	0,51	0	0,00
SOUTH EUROPEAN	76	14,99	62	14,53	34	17,26	26	15,95
EAST EUROPEAN-PONTIC	4	0,79	4	0,97	1	0,51	0	0,00
SOUTHEAST EUROPEAN	1	0,20	1	0,24	1	0,51	1	0,61
EUROPEAN	8	1,58	6	1,45	4	2,03	2	1,23
CENTRAL EUROPEAN	1	0,20	1	0,24	0	0,00	0	0,00
EURO-ASIAN	36	7,10	31	7,51	9	4,57	5	3,07
CIRCUM-HOLARTIC	2	0,39	2	0,48	1	0,51	1	0,61
WIDESPREAD PLANTS	91	17,95	77	18,64	32	16,24	23	14,11
CULTIVATED & ADVENTIVE	73	14,40	71	17,19	5	2,54	2	1,23
TOTAL	507	100,00	413	100,00	197	100,00	163	100,00

Phytogeographical analysis (Tab. 5) of the flora shows the highest prevalence of plants that have a Mediterranean chorological type (42.21% of total flora), followed by widespread plants (17.95%), plants of the South European geoelement (14.99%) and cultivated and adventive plants (14.40%). The representation of Mediterranean plants is the smallest in the flora of Tribunj (37.53%), and the biggest in the flora of Logorun (63.19%) where the anthropogenic impact is the least prominent, while conversely the represen-

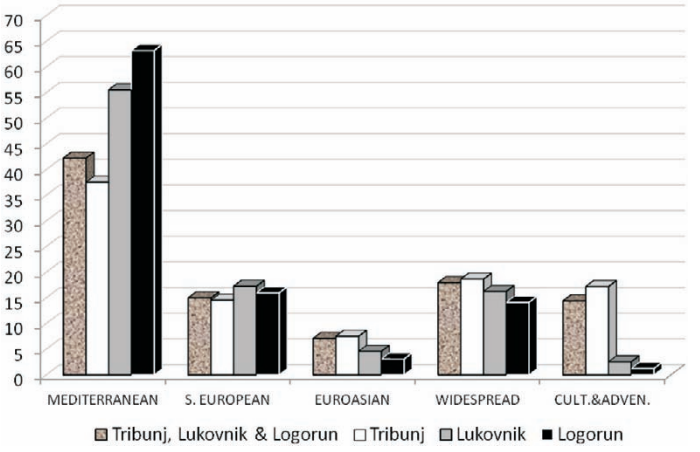

Fig. 3. Comparison of the representation of geoelements in the flora of the settlement of Tribunj and the islets of Logorun and Lukovnik (in percentages)

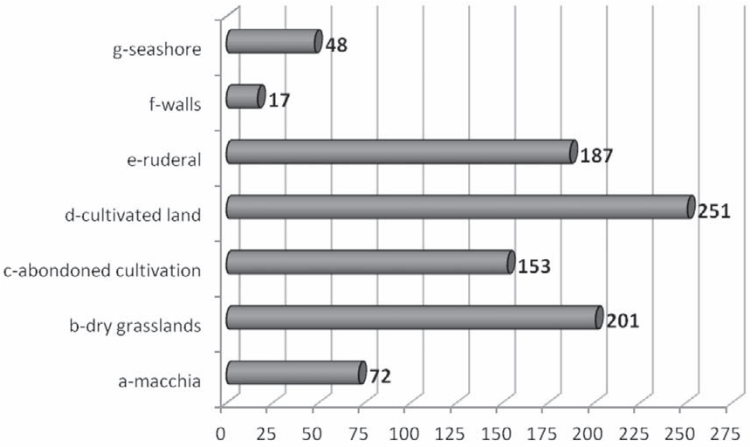

Fig. 4. Number of taxa per different types of habitats

tation of cultivated and adventive plants is the smallest in the flora of Logorun (1.23%) and Lukovnik (2.54%), and the biggest in the flora of Tribunj (17.19%) where the anthropogenic impact is the strongest (Fig. 3). It is similar with widespread plants, whose greatest representation is in the flora of Tribunj (18.64%), and lowest in the flora of Logorun where the anthropogenic impact is the weakest (14.11%). A reduced presence of Mediterranean plants and an increase in the representation of adventive and cultivated plants as well as widespread plants in areas with stronger anthropogenic effects have also been observed in the study of the flora of Zadar (Milović, 2008).

The highest number of taxa (251 of the taxa) was recorded on cultivated surfaces (vineyards, olive groves, yards, etc.), and other anthropogenic habitats - ruderal (187) and abandoned crops (153), Fig. 4. Amongspecies-rich habitats, particularly valuable are dry grasslands (201), which are tied to most of the endemics. Their survival is threatened by the process of succession in the macchias, due to the deficiency or absence of pasture. A much smaller number of taxa was recorded within the macchias (72) in which dense stands of woody species do not let enough light through so the ground layer of plants is poorly developed. As expected, a small number of taxa (48) was recorded in the coastal area along the sea which is exposed to salinization and on the walls (17), where there are extreme environmental conditions (lack of moisture, soil and inclination).

In the flora of the researched area, 16 endemic, 14 endangered and 77 protected taxa were recorded (Tab. 6). As expected, their representation is slightly higher in the flora of Logorun and Lukovnik, and smaller in the area of the settlement of Tribunj where anthropogenic influence is more prominent.

Almost all endemic taxa are related to dry rocky grasslands: *Anthyllis vulneraria* ssp. *praepropera*, *Astragalus muelleri*, *Aurinia sinuata, Carduus micropterus* ssp. *micropterus*, *Crocus biflorus* ssp. *weldenii*, *Dianthus ciliatus* ssp. *ciliatus*, *Genista sylvestris* ssp. *dalmatica*, *Iris adriatica*, *I. illyrica*, *Ophrys* x *flavicans*, *Rhamnus intermedius*, *Seseli montanum* ssp. *tommasinii*, *Tanacetum cinerariifolium* and *Vincetoxicum hirundinaria* ssp. *adriaticum*.

Some endangered species are also present on rocky grasslands (*Ophrys bertolonii* and *O. sphegodes* ssp. *atrata*) but most of them grow on salty habitats by the sea: *Carex divisa,*

Tab. 6. Endemic, threatened, legally protected and neophytic taxa in the vascular flora of Tribunj, Logorun and Lukovnik

Category/ subcategory		Tribunj, Logorun & Lukovnik		Tribunj		Logorun		Lukovnik	
		No. of taxa	% of total flora (507)	No. of taxa	% of total flora (413)	No. of taxa	% of total flora (163)	No. of taxa	% of total flora (197)
Endemic		16	3,16	9	2,18	6	3,68	6	3,05
Threat-ened	Endangered	5	0.99	3	0.73	3	1.84	1	0.51
	Vulnerable	9	1.78	4	0.97	3	1.84	6	3,05
	Total	14	2.76	7	1.69	6	3.68	7	3,55
Legally pro-tected	strictly protected	39	7.69	21	5.08	16	9.82	17	8,63
	protected	38	7.50	31	7.51	13	7.98	15	7,61
	Total	77	15.19	52	12.59	29	17.79	32	16,24
Neophytes		45	8.88	45	10.90	0	0.00	1	0.05

Tab. 7. Geographic origin of the neophytic flora of Tribunj, Logorun and Lukovnik

Geographic region /subregion		No. of taxa		% of alien flora (45)
AFRICA	South		2	4.44
AMERICA	Americas	3	29	64.44
	Central	2		
	Central & South	1		
	North	11		
	South	8		
	Tropical	4		
ASIA	Asia	1	8	17.78
	Central	1		
	East	3		
	South & East	1		
	Southwest	2		
MEDITERRANEAN	West		1	2.22
TROPICS	Neotropics	2	3	6.67
	Palaeotropics	1		
UNKNOWN ORIGIN			2	4.44
TOTAL			45	100.00

C. extensa, Desmazeria marina, *Glaucium flavum*, *Parapholis incurva*, *Salsola kali*, *S. soda* and *Suaeda maritima.*

The representation of neophytes in the total flora of the researched area is a significant 45 of the taxa (8.88% of the total flora; 10,90% of the flora of Tribunj), Tab. 6. Basically these are the taxa that are nationally known as invasive (Boršić *et al.*, 2008) and already well known in the broader Šibenik area (Milović, 2002, 2004b), such as: *Acer negundo*, *Amaranthus* sp., *Aster squamatus*, *Bidens subalternans*, *Conyza* sp., *Datura innoxia*, *D. stramonium*, *Diplotaxis erucoides*, *Eleusine indica*, *Euphorbia maculata*, *E. prostrata*, *Helianthus tuberosus*, *Mirabilis jalapa*, *Paspalum paspalodes*, *Robinia pseudoacacia*, *Xanthium strumarium* ssp. *italicum.*

The highest number of taxa originate from America (29 of the taxa, 64.44%), followed by plants of Asian origin (8; 17.78%), Tab. 7. All neophytes are represented in the Tribunj area while on Logorun there were no neophyte taxa recorded. The plant *Opuntia vulgaris* was found on Lukovnik where it is invasively spread on dry rocky grasslands on the west side of the islet. Surprising at first glance is the lack of neophyte taxa on Logorun and Lukovnik, despite the short distance from the settlement of Tribunj. The reason is that they have no typical ruderal habitats as well as no arable land, which are the most favorable habitats for the immigration and spread of neophytes.

CONCLUSIONS

On the basis of the literature data and the research conducted the flora of the settlement Tribunj (413 of taxa) and the nearby islets of Lukovnik (197) and Logorun (163) was completed. On a small surface (approximately 1.4 km^2) 507 taxa were recorded which along with the results of other researches in the coastal and island regions of the Adriatic (Hećimović & Hećimović, 1986, 1989; Regula-Bevilaqua & Ilijanić, 1984; Ruščić, 2002; Pandža, 2003; Piljac-Kosović & Pandža, 2009; Milović & Mitić, 2012) points to the great wealth of flora in this part of Croatia. Comparison of the composition of the flora of Tribunj and the islets of Logorun and Lukovnik in this paper is consistent with the data of other researchers of the Mediterranean flora (Chronopoulos & Christodoulakis, 2003; Tafra *et al.*, 2012; Milović & Mitić, 2012) according to which the representation of therophytes and neophytes rises in areas with a stronger anthropogenic influence while the presence of plants that have a Mediterranean chorological type is reduced.

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SAŽETAK

Vaskularna flora Tribunja i obližnjih otočića Logoruna i Lukovnika (Dalmacija, Hrvatska)

M. Milović, N. Vukelja, M. Pandža & B. Mitić

Prije ovog istraživanja za otočić Logorun su bile zabilježene 124, a za Lukovnik 104 svojte, dok je za naselje Tribunj bilo navedeno samo devet svojti, uglavnom neofita. Nakon terenskih istraživanja provedenih u razdoblju 2007.-2012., na području male površine (približno 1.4 km^2), pronađeno je ukupno 507 svojti. Od toga je 413 svojti zabilježeno za Tribunj, 197 za Lukovnik a 163 svojte za Logorun. Ovo istraživanje kao i rezultati drugih istraživanja u obalnom i otočnom području Jadrana ukazuje na veliko bogatstvo flore ovoga dijela Hrvatske.

Brojem svojti najzastupljenije porodice su *Asteraceae* s.l. (11.84%), *Fabaceae* (10. 06%) i *Poaceae* (10.06%). Terofiti su najzastupljeniji životni oblik (44.97%), a među flornim elementima najzastupljenije su biljke mediteranskog rasprostranjenja (42.21%).

Najveći broj svojti (251) je zabilježen na obrađenim površinama (vinogradi, maslinici, okućnice i sl.), zatim na kamenjarskim travnjacima (201), ruderalnim staništima (187) i napuštenim kulturama (153). Znatno manji broj svojti zabilježen je u sastavu makije (72), staništima uz obalu (48) a najmanje na zidovima (17), gdje su ekstremni ekološki uvjeti (nedostatak vlage, tla i inklinacija).

Zabilježeno je 16 endema, 14 ugroženih te 77 zaštićenih biljaka. Biljke mediteranskog flornog elementa su zastupljenije u flori otočića Logoruna (63.19%) i Lukovnika (55.33%) u odnosu na floru Tribunja (37.53%). Obrnuto, terofiti, kultivirane i adventivne biljke te biljke široke rasprostranjenosti su zastupljenije u flori Tribunja nego u flori otočića. Zastupljenost terofita i neofita je potvrđena kao vrlo dobar indikator intenziteta antropogenog utjecaja na floru nekog područja.

Zabilježeno je 45 neofita na području naselja Tribunj (10,9% flore naselja), od kojih je samo vrsta *Opuntia vulgaris* pronađena na Lukovniku. Na Logorunu nije pronađena ni jedna svojta iz skupine neofita. Na Logorunu i Lukovniku nema tipičnih ruderalnih staništa ni obradovih površina koji su najpovoljniji za useljavanje i širenje neofita.

APPENDIX.

The vascular flora of the settlement of Tribunj and nearby islets of Logorun and Lukovnik (abbreviations are explained in the chapter Methods)

	Species and subspecies	*Family*	Locality	life form	Chorological group	habitat	endemic (end) / threatened	statutorily protected	Neophytes (Origin)	Author of previously recorded taxa
1.	*Acer negundo* L.	*Aceraceae*	Tr	P	CUAD	d			Am-N	
2.	*Achillea millefolium* L.	*Asteraceae*	Lo, Tr	H	WISP	c				
3.	*Acinos arvensis* (Lam.) Dandy	*Lamiaceae*	Tr	H	SOEU	b				
4.	*Aetheorhiza bulbosa* (L.) Cass.	*Cichoriaceae*	Lo	G	MEDI	b				P2
5.	*Aethionema saxatile* (L.) R.Br.	*Brassicaceae*	Lu, Tr	Ch	SOEU	b				P2
6.	*Agave americana* L.	*Agavaceae*	Tr	P	CUAD	d, e			Am-N	
7.	*Agrimonia eupatoria* L.	*Rosaceae*	Tr	H	CIHO	d		pr		
8.	*Ajuga chamaepitys* (L.) Schreb.	*Lamiaceae*	Lo, Lu, Tr	T	MEDI	b, c, d				P2
9.	*Alcea rosea* L.	*Malvaceae*	Tr	H	CUAD	d, e			Unkn	
10.	*Allium ampeloprasum* L.	*Liliaceae*	Lo, Lu	G	MEDI	b, g				
11.	*Allium cepa* L.	*Liliaceae*	Tr	G	CUAD	d, e				
12.	*Allium commutatum* Guss.	*Liliaceae*	Lo, Lu, Tr	G	MEDI	g				P2
13.	*Allium flavum* L.	*Liliaceae*	Lo	G	MEDI	b				P2
14.	*Allium roseum* L.	*Liliaceae*	Tr	G	MEDI	c				
15.	*Allium sphaerocephalon* L.	*Liliaceae*	Lo, Tr	G	SOEU	d				P2
16.	*Allium subhirsutum* L.	*Liliaceae*	Lo, Lu	G	MEDI	a, b				P2
17.	*Alopecurus rendlei* Eig.	*Poaceae*	Lu	T	SOEU	d	VU	sp		
18.	*Althaea hirsuta* L.	*Malvaceae*	Lo	T	SOEU	c, d				P2
19.	*Alyssum alyssoides* (L.) L.	*Brassicaceae*	Lu	T	SOEU	b				
20.	*Amaranthus albus* L.	*Amaranthaceae*	Tr	T	WISP	d, e			Am-N	
21.	*Amaranthus caudatus* L.	*Amaranthaceae*	Tr	T	CUAD	d			Am-S	
22.	*Amaranthus deflexus* L.	*Amaranthaceae*	Tr	T	WISP	d, e			Am-S	
23.	*Amaranthus graecizans* L.	*Amaranthaceae*	Tr	T	WISP	d, e				
24.	*Amaranthus powellii* S.Watson	*Amaranthaceae*	Tr	T	CUAD	d, e			Am	
25.	*Amaranthus retroflexus* L.	*Amaranthaceae*	Tr	T	WISP	d, e			Am-N	
26.	*Anagallis arvensis* L.	*Primulaceae*	Lo, Lu, Tr	T	WISP	b, c, e				P2
27.	*Anagallis coerulea* Schreb.	*Primulaceae*	Lo, Lu	T	WISP	b, c, e				P2
28.	*Anemone hortensis* L.	*Ranunculaceae*	Lo, Lu, Tr	G	MEDI	a, b		pr		P2
29.	*Anthemis segetalis* Ten.	*Asteraceae*	Tr	T	MEDI	b, d, e				
30.	*Anthyllis vulneraria* L. ssp. *praepropera* (A.Kern.) Bornm.	*Fabaceae*	Tr	H	MEDI	b	end	sp		
31.	*Antirrhinum majus* L.	*Scrophulariaceae*	Tr	Ch	CUAD	e, f				
32.	*Arabis hirsuta* (L.) Scop.	*Brassicaceae*	Lu	H	WISP	a, b, c				P2
33.	*Arbutus unedo* L.	*Ericaceae*	Tr	P	MEDI	a				

34.	*Arceuthobium oxycedri* (DC.) M. Bieb.	*Loranthaceae*	Tr	P	SOEU	a				V2, kao *Viscum oxycedri* DC.
35.	*Arenaria leptoclados* (Reichenb.) Guss.	*Caryophyllaceae*	Lo, Lu, Tr	T	EUAS	b, d, e, f				
36.	*Arenaria serpillyfolia* L.	*Caryophyllaceae*	Lo, Lu	T	WISP	b				P2
37.	*Argyrolobium zanonii* (Turra) P. W. Ball	*Fabaceae*	Tr	Ch	MEDI	a, b				
38.	*Aristolochia clematitis* L.	*Aristolochiaceae*	Tr	H	SOEU	c				
39.	*Aristolochia rotunda* L.	*Aristolochiaceae*	Tr	G	MEDI	c, d				
40.	*Artemisia absinthium* L.	*Asteraceae*	Tr	Ch	EUAS	e				
41.	*Artemisia caerulescens* L.	*Asteraceae*	Lo, Tr	Ch	MEDI	g				P2
42.	*Artemisia verlotiorum* Lamotte	*Asteraceae*	Tr	H	CUAD	c, d, e			As-E	
43.	*Arthrocnemum fruticosum* (L.) Moq.	*Chenopodiaceae*	Lo, Lu, Tr	Ch	SOEU	g				
44.	*Arthrocnemum macrostachyum* (Moric) C.Koch	*Chenopodiaceae*	Lo, Lu	Ch	SOEU	g				P2
45.	*Arum italicum* Mill.	*Araceae*	Lu, Tr	G	MEDI	a, b		pr		
46.	*Arundo donax* L.	*Poaceae*	Tr	G	WISP	d				
47.	*Asparagus acutifolius* L.	*Liliaceae*	Lo, Lu, Tr	G	MEDI	a, b				P2
48.	*Asphodeline liburnica* (Scop.) Rchb.	*Liliaceae*	Lo	G	MEDI	b				P2
49.	*Asphodelus aestivus* Brot.	*Liliaceae*	Lo, Lu	G	MEDI	a, c				P2
50.	*Asphodelus fistulosus* L.	*Liliaceae*	Tr	H	MEDI	d, e				
51.	*Asplenium ceterach* L.	*Aspleniaceae*	Lo, Lu, Tr	H	SOEU	a, b, f				P2
52.	*Asplenium trichomanes* L.	*Aspleniaceae*	Lo, Tr	H	WISP	a, f				P2
53.	*Aster linosyris* (L.) Bernh.	*Asteraceae*	Tr	H	SOEU	c				
54.	*Aster squamatus* (Spreng.) Hieron.	*Asteraceae*	Tr	T	CUAD	d, e, g			Am	M1
55.	*Asterolinon linum-stellatum* (L.) Duby	*Primulaceae*	Tr	T	MEDI	b				P2
56.	*Astragalus muelleri* Steud. Et Hochst.	*Fabaceae*	Tr	H	MEDI	b	end	sp		
57.	*Atriplex patula* L.	*Chenopodiaceae*	Lo, Lu, Tr	T	WISP	d, e				
58.	*Atriplex littoralis* L.	*Chenopodiaceae*	Tr	T	EUAS	e, g				
59.	*Atriplex prostrata* Boucher ex DC in Lam. et DC.	*Chenopodiaceae*	Lo, Lu, Tr	T	WISP	g				P2
60.	*Aurinia sinuata* (L.) Griseb.	*Brassicaceae*	Lo, Lu, Tr	Ch	MEDI	a, b, f	end	sp		P2
61.	*Avena barbata* Pott ex Link	*Poaceae*	Lo, Lu, Tr	T	SOEU	d, e				P2
62.	*Avena sterilis* L.	*Poaceae*	Tr	T	SOEU	d, e				
63.	*Bassia scoparia* (L.) A.J.Scott	*Chenopodiaceae*	Tr	T	CUAD	d, e			As-C	
64.	*Bellis perennis* L.	*Asteraceae*	Tr	H	CEEU	d				
65.	*Bellis sylvestris* Cirillo	*Asteraceae*	Lo, Lu, Tr	H	MEDI	b, c				P2
66.	*Beta vulgaris* L. ssp. *maritima* (L.) Arcang.	*Chenopodiaceae*	Tr	H	MEDI	g				
67.	*Beta vulgaris* L. ssp. *vulgaris*	*Chenopodiaceae*	Tr	T	CUAD	d, e	LC			
68.	*Bidens subalternans* DC.	*Asteraceae*	Tr	T	CUAD	c, d, e			Am-S	

69.	*Blackstonia perfoliata* (L.) Huds. ssp. *perfoliata*	*Gentianaceae*	Lo	T	MEDI	b, c				P2
70.	*Brachypodium distachyon* (L.) P.Beauv.	*Poaceae*	Lu	T	MEDI	b				
71.	*Brachypodium retusum* (Pers.) P.Beauv.	*Poaceae*	Lo, Lu, Tr	H	MEDI	b				P2
72.	*Brassica oleracea* L.	*Brassicaceae*	Tr	Ch	CUAD	d, e				
73.	*Brassica rapa* L.	*Brassicaceae*	Tr	T	CUAD	d, e				
74.	*Briza maxima* L.	*Poaceae*	Lu	T	MEDI	b				P2
75.	*Bromus erectus* Huds. ssp. *condensatus* (Hack.) Asch. et Graebn.	*Poaceae*	Lu	H	SOEU	b, c				
76.	*Bromus hordaceus* L. ssp. *molliformis* (Lloyd) Maire et Weiller	*Poaceae*	Lu	T	SOEU	d, e				
77.	*Bromus madritensis* L.	*Poaceae*	Lu, Tr	T	MEDI	c, d, e				
78.	*Bromus rigidus* Roth.	*Poaceae*	Tr	T	EEUP	d, e				
79.	*Bromus squarosus* L.	*Poaceae*	Tr	T	SOEU	b				
80.	*Bromus sterilis* L.	*Poaceae*	Lu	T	WISP	d, e				P2
81.	*Buplerum veronense* Turra	*Apiaceae*	Lo, Lu	T	MEDI	b				P2
82.	*Calamintha nepetoides* Jord.	*Lamiaceae*	Tr	H	SOEU	b, c				
83.	*Calendula arvensis* L.	*Asteraceae*	Tr	T	SOEU	d, e		pr		
84.	*Calendula officinalis* L.	*Asteraceae*	Tr	T	CUAD	d, e			Unkn	
85.	*Campanula erinus* L.	*Campanulaceae*	Lo, Tr	T	MEDI	a, b, f				
86.	*Campanula pyramidalis* L.	*Campanulaceae*	Lo, Lu, Tr	H	MEDI	b				P2
87.	*Campsis radicans* (L.) Seen.	*Bignoniaceae*	Tr	P	CUAD	d, e			Am-N	
88.	*Canna indica* L.	*Cannaceae*	Tr	G	CUAD	d, e			Pt	
89.	*Capsella bursa-pastoris* (L.) Medik.	*Brassicaceae*	Tr	H	WISP	d				
90.	*Capsella rubella* Reut.	*Brassicaceae*	Lu, Tr	T	MEDI	b, d, e				
91.	*Cardamine hirsuta* L.	*Brassicaceae*	Lu, Tr	T	WISP	a, b, c, d				
92.	*Carduus micropterus* (Borbás) Teyber ssp. *micropterus*	*Asteraceae*	Lu	H	MEDI	b	end	sp		P2
93.	*Carduus pycnocephalus* L. ssp. *pycnocephalus*	*Asteraceae*	Lu, Tr	H	MEDI	b, c, e	DD	sp		P2
94.	*Carex divisa* Huds.	*Cyperaceae*	Lo, Lu	G	SOEU	c, g	EN	sp		P2
95.	*Carex extensa* Gooden	*Cyperaceae*	Lo	H	MEDI	g	EN	sp		P2
96.	*Carex flacca* Schreb.	*Cyperaceae*	Lo	G	WISP	b, c				P2
97.	*Carex hallerana* Asso	*Cyperaceae*	Lu, Tr	H	SOEU	b				
98.	*Carlina corymbosa* L.	*Asteraceae*	Lo, Lu, Tr	H	MEDI	b				P2
99.	*Carpobrotus acinaciformis* (L.) L. Bolus	*Aizoaceae*	Tr	Ch	CUAD	e, g			Af-S	
100.	*Carthamus lanatus* L.	*Asteraceae*	Tr	T	MEDI	b, d				
101.	*Celtis australis* L.	*Ulmaceae*	Lo, Lu, Tr	P	SOEU	a, d				
102.	*Centaurium erythraea* Rafn	*Gentianaceae*	Lo	T	WISP	b				P2
103.	*Centranthus ruber* (L.) DC.	*Valerianaceae*	Tr	Ch	MEDI	d		pr		
104.	*Cephalaria leucantha* (L.) Roem. et Schult.	*Dipsacaceae*	Lo, Lu, Tr	H	MEDI	b				P2

105.	*Cerastium brachypetalum* Pers. ssp. *roeseri* (Bois. et Heldr.) Nyman	*Caryophyllaceae*	Tr	T	SOEU	c				
106.	*Cerastium glomeratum* Thuill.	*Caryophyllaceae*	Tr	T	WISP	c, d, e				
107.	*Cerastium pumilum* Curtis ssp. *glutinosum* (Fries) Jalas	*Caryophyllaceae*	Lu, Tr	T	WISP	b, c, d				
108.	*Cerastium semidecandrum* L.	*Caryophyllaceae*	Tr	T	SOEU	b				
109.	*Chenopodium album* L.	*Chenopodiaceae*	Tr	T	WISP	d, e				
110.	*Chenopodium murale* L.	*Chenopodiaceae*	Lu, Tr	T	WISP	d, e	DD	sp		
111.	*Chenopodium vulvaria* L.	*Chenopodiaceae*	Tr	T	SOEU	d, e	DD	sp		
112.	*Chondrilla juncea* L.	*Cichoriaceae*	Tr	H	EUAS	d, e				
113.	*Chrysanthemum coronarium* L.	*Asteraceae*	Tr	T	MEDI	d, e				
114.	*Cichorium endivia* L.	*Cichoriaceae*	Lu, Tr	T	CUAD	d, e				
115.	*Cichorium intybus* L.	*Cichoriaceae*	Lo, Tr	H	WISP	c, e, g				P2
116.	*Cirsium vulgare* (Savi) Ten.	*Asteraceae*	Tr	H	EUAS	c, e				
117.	*Cistus incanus* L. ssp. *incanus*	*Cistaceae*	Tr	P	MEDI	b				
118.	*Clematis flammula* L.	*Ranunculaceae*	Lo, Lu, Tr	P	MEDI	a, b				P2
119.	*Clypeola jonthlaspi* L.	*Brassicaceae*	Tr	T	MEDI	b				
120.	*Colchicum hungaricum* Janka	*Liliaceae*	Lo, Lu, Tr	G	SEEU	b				
121.	*Colutea arborescens* L.	*Fabaceae*	Lo, Lu	P	MEDI	a				
122.	*Convolvulus althaeoides* L. ssp. *tenuissimus* (Sibith. et Sm.) Stace	*Convolvulaceae*	Lo, Lu, Tr	H	MEDI	b				P2
123.	*Convolvulus arvensis* L.	*Convolvulaceae*	Tr	G	WISP	d, e				
124.	*Convolvulus cantabrica* L.	*Convolvulaceae*	Lu	H	SOEU	b				
125.	*Conyza bonariensis* (L.) Cronquist	*Asteraceae*	Tr	T	CUAD	d, e			Am-C	M2
126.	*Conyza canadensis* (L.) Cronquist	*Asteraceae*	Tr	T	CUAD	c, d			Am-N	M2
127.	*Conyza sumatrensis* (Retz.) E. Walker	*Asteraceae*	Tr	T	CUAD	c, d, e			Am-T	M2
128.	*Cornus sanguinea* L.	*Cornaceae*	Tr	P	EURO	c				
129.	*Coronilla emerus* L. ssp. *emeroides* Boiss. et Spruner	*Fabaceae*	Lo, Lu, Tr	P	MEDI	a, b				P2
130.	*Coronilla scorpioides* (L.) Koch	*Fabaceae*	Lo, Tr	T	MEDI	b, c				P2
131.	*Cotinus coggygria* Scop.	*Anacardiaceae*	Tr	P	SOEU	b		pr		
132.	*Crataegus monogyna* Jacq.	*Rosaceae*	Lo, Lu	P	EUAS	a, b		pr		P2
133.	*Crepis rubra* L.	*Cichoriaceae*	Lu	T	MEDI	b, c, d				
134.	*Crepis sancta* (L.) Babc.	*Cichoriaceae*	Lo, Lu, Tr	T	MEDI	b, c, d, e				
135.	*Crithmum maritimum* L.	*Apiaceae*	Lo, Lu, Tr	Ch	MEDI	f, g				P2
136.	*Crocus biflorus* Mill. ssp. *weldenii* (Hoppe et Fürnr.) K. Richt	*Iridaceae*	Lu	G	SOEU	b	end			
137.	*Crocus thomasii* Ten	*Iridaceae*	Lu	G	MEDI	c	end	sp		P2
138.	*Crucianella latifolia* L.	*Rubiaceae*	Tr	T	MEDI	a, b				
139.	*Cupressus sempervirens* L.	*Cupressaceae*	Lu, Tr	P	MEDI	a, b, d				P2
140.	*Cuscuta europaea* L.	*Cuscutaceae*	Tr	T	EUAS	c, d				

141.	*Cymbalaria muralis* P. Gaertn.	*Scrophulariaceae*	Tr	H	SOEU	f				
142.	*Cynodon dactylon* (L.) Pers.	*Poaceae*	Lo, Lu, Tr	G	WISP	d, e, g				P2
143.	*Cynoglossum columnae* Ten.	*Boraginaceae*	Lo	T	MEDI	b, e				
144.	*Cynosurus echinatus* L.	*Poaceae*	Lu, Tr	T	SOEU	b, c, d, e				P2
145.	*Dactylis glomerata* L. ssp. *glomerata*	*Poaceae*	Lu, Tr	H	EUAS	c, e				
146.	*Dactylis glomerata* L. ssp. *hispanica* (Roth) Nyman	*Poaceae*	Lo, Lu, Tr	H	MEDI	b, c, d				P2
147.	*Dasypyrum villosum* (L.) P. Candargy	*Poaceae*	Tr	T	MEDI	d, e				
148.	*Datura innoxia* Mill.	*Solanaceae*	Tr	T	CUAD	e			Am-C	P&S
149.	*Datura stramonium* L.	*Solanaceae*	Tr	T	WISP	d, e			Am-T	
150.	*Daucus carota* L. ssp. *carota*	*Apiaceae*	Lu, Tr	H	WISP	b, c, d, e				
151.	*Daucus carota* L. ssp. *major* (Vis.) Arcang.	*Apiaceae*	Lo, Lu, Tr	H	MEDI	c				P2
152.	*Delphinium peregrinum* L.	*Ranunculaceae*	Tr	T	SOEU	e	EN	sp		
153.	*Delphinium staphisagria* L.	*Ranunculaceae*	Tr	T	MEDI	e	EN	sp		
154.	*Desmazeria marina* (L.) Druce	*Poaceae*	Lo, Lu	T	MEDI	g	VU	sp		
155.	*Desmazeria rigida* (L.) Tutin	*Poaceae*	Lo, Lu, Tr	T	MEDI	b, d, e				P2
156.	*Dianthus ciliatus* Guss. ssp. *ciliatus*	*Caryophyllaceae*	Tr	H	MEDI	b	end	sp		
157.	*Dichanthium ischaemum* (L.) Roberty	*Poaceae*	Lu	H	SOEU	b		sp		P2
158.	*Dichondra micrantha* Urb.	*Convolvulaceae*	Tr	G	CUAD	d			As-E	
159.	*Digitaria sanguinalis* (L.) Scop.	*Poaceae*	Tr	T	WISP	d, e				
160.	*Diplotaxis erucoides* (L.) DC.	*Brassicaceae*	Tr	T	MEDI	d, e			Me-W	P&P
161.	*Diplotaxis tenuifolia* (L.) DC.	*Brassicaceae*	Tr	H	WISP	c, d, e				
162.	*Dittrichia graveolens* (L.) Greuter	*Asteraceae*	Tr	T	SOEU	c, e				
163.	*Dittrichia viscosa* (L.) Greuter	*Asteraceae*	Lo, Lu, Tr	H	MEDI	c, d, f				P2
164.	*Dorycnium hirsutum* (L.) Ser.	*Fabaceae*	Lo, Tr	Ch	MEDI	a, b				P2
165.	*Dorycnium herbaceum* Vill.	*Fabaceae*	Lo	H	MEDI	b, c				
166.	*Ecballium elaterium* (L.) A.Rich.	*Cucurbitaceae*	Tr	Ch	MEDI	e	DD			
167.	*Echium plantagineum* L.	*Boraginaceae*	Lo, Lu, Tr	T	MEDI	c, d				P2
168.	*Eleusine indica* (L.) Gaertn.	*Poaceae*	Tr	T	CUAD	d, e			As	
169.	*Elymus pycnanthus* (Godr.) Melderis	*Poaceae*	Lo, Lu, Tr	G	MEDI	g	NT	pr		P2
170.	*Elymus repens* (L.) Gould	*Poaceae*	Tr	G	WISP	c, d				
171.	*Ephedra fragilis* Desf. ssp. *campylopoda* (C.A. Mayer) Asch. et Graeb.	*Ephedraceae*	Lo, Lu, Tr	Ch	MEDI	a, f	NT	pr		P2
172.	*Eragrostis cilianensis* (All.) F.T. Hubb.	*Poaceae*	Tr	T	WISP	d, e				
173.	*Eragrostis minor* Host	*Poaceae*	Tr	T	MEDI	d, e				
174.	*Erodium ciconium* (L.) L'Hér.	*Geraniaceae*	Tr	T	MEDI	c, e				
175.	*Erodium cicutarium* (L.) L'Hér.	*Geraniaceae*	Lo, Lu, Tr	T	WISP	d, e				
176.	*Erodium malacoides* (L.) L'Hér.	*Geraniaceae*	Lu, Tr	T	MEDI	c, d, e				P2

177.	*Erophila verna* (L.) Chevall. ssp. *praecox* (Steven) Walters	*Brassicaceae*	Lo, Tr	T	MEDI	b				
178.	*Eruca vesicaria* (L.) Cav. ssp. *sativa* (Mill.) Thell.	*Brassicaceae*	Tr	T	CUAD	d, e				
179.	*Eryngium amethystinum* L.	*Apiaceae*	Tr	H	SOEU	b				
180.	*Euphorbia characias* L. ssp. *wulfenii* (Hoppe ex Koch) A.M. Sm.	*Euphorbiaceae*	Tr	Ch	MEDI	c				
181.	*Euphorbia exigua* L.	*Euphorbiaceae*	Lo	T	SOEU	b				P2
182.	*Euphorbia falcata* L.	*Euphorbiaceae*	Tr	T	SOEU	b, d, e				
183.	*Euphorbia fragifera* Jan.	*Euphorbiaceae*	Lo, Lu, Tr	Ch	MEDI	b				P2
184.	*Euphorbia helioscopia* L.	*Euphorbiaceae*	Lu, Tr	T	WISP	d, e				
185.	*Euphorbia maculata* L.	*Euphorbiaceae*	Tr	T	CUAD	e			Am-N	
186.	*Euphorbia paralias* L.	*Euphorbiaceae*	Lo, Lu	Ch	MEDI	g	DD	sp		P2
187.	*Euphorbia peplus* L.	*Euphorbiaceae*	Lu, Tr	T	WISP	d, e				
188.	*Euphorbia pinea* L.	*Euphorbiaceae*	Lo, Lu	Ch	MEDI	g				P2
189.	*Euphorbia prostrata* Aiton	*Euphorbiaceae*	Tr	T	CUAD	d, e			Am-N	
190.	*Euphorbia segetalis* L.	*Euphorbiaceae*	Lu	T	MEDI	g				P2
191.	*Euphorbia spinosa* L.	*Euphorbiaceae*	Lo, Tr	Ch	MEDI	b				
192.	*Festuca pratensis* Huds.	*Poaceae*	Tr	H	WISP	c, d				
193.	*Festuca pseudovina* Hack. ex Wiesb.	*Poaceae*	Tr	H	EEUP	b				
194.	*Ficus carica* L.	*Moraceae*	Lo, Lu, Tr	P	MEDI	a, c, d, e				P2
195.	*Filago pyramidata* L.	*Asteraceae*	Lo	T	MEDI	c, e				
196.	*Foeniculum vulgare* Mill.	*Apiaceae*	Tr	H	MEDI	c, d, e				
197.	*Frangula rupestris* (Scop.) Schur	*Rhamnaceae*	Lo, Lu, Tr	P	MEDI	a, b				P2
198.	*Fraxinus ornus* L.	*Oleaceae*	Lo, Lu, Tr	P	SOEU	a				P2
199.	*Fumana ericifolia* Wallr. (*F. ericoides* auct.)	*Cistaceae*	Tr	Ch	MEDI	b				
200.	*Fumaria flabellata* Gaspar.	*Fumariaceae*	Lo, Lu, Tr	T	MEDI	d, e				P2
201.	*Fumaria officinalis* L.	*Fumariaceae*	Lu, Tr	T	WISP	d, e				
202.	*Fumaria parviflora* Lam.	*Fumariaceae*	Tr	T	SOEU	d				
203.	*Galium aparine* L.	*Rubiaceae*	Lo, Lu, Tr	T	WISP	c, d, e				P2
204.	*Galium corrudifolium* Vill.	*Rubiaceae*	Lo, Lu, Tr	H	SOEU	b				P2
205.	*Galium murale* (L.) All.	*Rubiaceae*	Lo	T	MEDI	b				
206.	*Gastridium ventricosum* (Gouan) Schinz et Thell.	*Poaceae*	Lo	T	MEDI	b				P2
207.	*Genista sylvestris* Scop. ssp. *dalmatica* (Bartl.) H. Lindb.	*Fabaceae*	Tr	Ch	MEDI	a, b	end	sp		
208.	*Geranium columbinum* L.	*Geraniaceae*	Lu	T	EUAS	b				
209.	*Geranium molle* L. ssp. *molle*	*Geraniaceae*	Tr	T	WISP	d, e				
210.	*Geranium molle* L. ssp. *brutium* (Gasparr.) Graebn.	*Geraniaceae*	Lu, Tr	T	MEDI	c, d				
211.	*Geranium purpureum* Vill.	*Geraniaceae*	Lo, Lu, Tr	T	SOEU	a, b, d, e				P2
212.	*Geranium rotundifolium* L.	*Geraniaceae*	Lo, Lu, Tr	T	EUAS	d, e				P2
213.	*Glaucium flavum* Crantz	*Papaveraceae*	Lo, Tr	H	MEDI	g	EN	sp		

214.	*Gladiolus italicus* Mill.	*Iridaceae*	Lo	G	MEDI	b, c		sp		
215.	*Halimione portulacoides* (L.) Aellen	*Chenopodiaceae*	Lo, Lu, Tr	Ch	CIHO	g				P2
216.	*Hedera helix* L.	*Araliaceae*	Lu, Tr	P	EURO	a, d				
217.	*Helianthus annuus* L.	*Asteraceae*	Tr	T	CUAD	d			Am-S	
218.	*Helianthus tuberosus* L.	*Asteraceae*	Tr	G	CUAD	c, d, e			Am-N	
219.	*Helichrysum italicum* (Roth) G. Don ssp. *italicum*	*Asteraceae*	Lo, Lu, Tr	Ch	MEDI	b		pr		P2
220.	*Heliotropium europaeum* L.	*Boraginaceae*	Lo, Lu, Tr	T	MEDI	d				
221.	*Hermodactylus tuberosus* (L.) Mill	*Iridaceae*	Lu, Tr	G	MEDI	b				V1, kao *Iris tuberosa* L.
222.	*Herniaria glabra* L.	*Caryophyllaceae*	Tr	T	EUAS	b, e		pr		
223.	*Herniaria incana* Lam.	*Caryophyllaceae*	Tr	H	SOEU	b				
224.	*Hibiscus syriacus* L.	*Malvaceae*	Tr	P	CUAD	d			As-S&E	
225.	*Hippocrepis ciliata* Willd.	*Fabaceae*	Tr	T	MEDI	b				
226.	*Holosteum umbellatum* L. ssp. *umbellatum*	*Caryophyllaceae*	Tr	T	EUAS	b, c				
227.	*Hordeum murinum* L. ssp. *leporinum* (Link) Arcang.	*Poaceae*	Lo, Lu, Tr	T	MEDI	c, d, e				P2
228.	*Hyoscyamus albus* L.	*Solanaceae*	Tr	T	MEDI	e		pr		
229.	*Hypericum perforatum* L. ssp. *veronense* (Schrank) H.Lindb.	*Clusiaceae*	Lo, Lu, Tr	H	SOEU	b, c, d		pr		P2
230.	*Hypochoeris radicata* L.	*Cichoriaceae*	Tr	H	SOEU	c				
231.	*Inula conyza* DC.	*Asteraceae*	Lo, Lu, Tr	H	SOEU	a, c, d				
232.	*Inula crithmoides* L.	*Asteraceae*	Lo, Lu, Tr	Ch	MEDI	g				P2
233.	*Ipomoea purpurea* Roth	*Convolvulaceae*	Tr	T	CUAD	d, e			Am-S	
234.	*Iris adriatica* Trinajstic ex Mitic	*Iridaceae*	Lo	G	MEDI	b	end; NT	sp		
235.	*Iris germanica* L.	*Iridaceae*	Tr	G	CUAD	d, e		sp		
236.	*Iris illyrica* Tomm.	*Iridaceae*	Lo	G	MEDI	b	end; LC	sp		P2
237.	*Juglans regia* L.	*Juglandaceae*	Tr	P	CUAD	d				
238.	*Juniperus oxycedrus* L. ssp. *macrocarpa* (Sibith. et Sm.) Ball	*Cupressaceae*	Lo, Lu, Tr	P	MEDI	a, b, c	LC			P2
239.	*Juniperus oxycedrus* L. ssp. *oxycedrus*	*Cupressaceae*	Lo, Lu, Tr	P	MEDI	a, b, c				P2
240.	*Juniperus phoenicea* L.	*Cupressaceae*	Lo, Lu, Tr	P	MEDI	a				P2
241.	*Kickxia spuria* (L.) Dumort.	*Scrophulariaceae*	Tr	T	EUAS	d, e				
242.	*Lactuca sativa* L.	*Cichoriaceae*	Tr	T	CUAD	d, e				
243.	*Lactuca serriola* L.	*Cichoriaceae*	Lu, Tr	H	WISP	d, e				P2
244.	*Lactuca viminea* (L.) J. et C.Presl	*Cichoriaceae*	Lu, Tr	H	SOEU	d, e				
245.	*Lagurus ovatus* L.	*Poaceae*	Lu, Tr	T	MEDI	c, d				P2
246.	*Lamium amplexicaule* L.	*Lamiaceae*	Lu, Tr	T	EUAS	d, e				
247.	*Lamium purpureum* L.	*Lamiaceae*	Tr	T	EUAS	d				
248.	*Lathyrus aphaca* L.	*Fabaceae*	Lu	T	SOEU	b				P2
249.	*Lathyrus cicera* L.	*Fabaceae*	Tr	T	MEDI	b				

250.	*Lathyrus setifolius* L.	*Fabaceae*	Lu	T	MEDI	b				
251.	*Lathyrus sphaericus* Retz.	*Fabaceae*	Lu	T	MEDI	b				
252.	*Laurus nobilis* L.	*Lauraceae*	Tr	P	CUAD	d				
253.	*Lavatera arborea* L.	*Malvaceae*	Tr	H	MEDI	e, g				
254.	*Lens nigricans* (M. Bieb.) Godr	*Fabaceae*	Lu	T	MEDI	d				
255.	*Leontodon tuberosus* L.	*Cichoriaceae*	Lo, Tr	H	MEDI	b, c				P2
256.	*Lepidium campestre* (L.) R. Br.	*Brassicaceae*	Tr	T	WISP	e				
257.	*Lepidium graminifolium* L. ssp. *sufruticosum* (L.) P. Monts.	*Brassicaceae*	Tr	H	SOEU	d, e				
258.	*Ligustrum vulgare* L.	*Oleaceae*	Tr	P	EURO	d				
259.	*Lilium candidum* L.	*Liliaceae*	Tr	G	CUAD	d, e			As-SW	
260.	*Limonium cancellatum* (Bernh. ex Bertol.) O. Kuntze	*Plumbaginaceae*	Lo, Lu	H	MEDI	g	end	sp		P2
261.	*Limonium narbonense* Mill.	*Plumbaginaceae*	Lo	H	MEDI	g				P2
262.	*Linaria angustissima* (Loisel.) Borbas	*Scrophulariaceae*	Tr	H	SOEU	d, e				
263.	*Linaria simplex* (Willd.) DC.	*Scrophulariaceae*	Tr	T	MEDI	b				
264.	*Linum bienne* Mill.	*Linaceae*	Tr	H	MEDI	b				
265.	*Linum strictum* L. ssp. *corymbulosum* (Rchb.) Riony	*Linaceae*	Lo, Lu	T	MEDI	b, c				P2
266.	*Linum strictum* L. ssp. *strictum*	*Linaceae*	Lu	T	MEDI	b, c				P2
267.	*Lithospermum arvense* L.	*Boraginaceae*	Tr	T	EUAS	c, d				
268.	*Lobularia maritima* (L.) Desv.	*Brassicaceae*	Tr	H	CUAD	d, e				
269.	Lolium multiflorum Lam.	*Poaceae*	Lu	T	MEDI	c				
270.	Lolium perenne L.	*Poaceae*	Lu	H	EURO	d, e				P2
271.	*Lolium rigidum* Gaudin ssp. *lepturoides* (Boiss.) Sennen et Mauricio	*Poaceae*	Lu	T	MEDI	g				
272.	*Lolium rigidum* Gaudin ssp. *rigidum*	*Poaceae*	Tr	T	MEDI	b, c, d, e				
273.	*Lonicera etrusca* Santi	*Caprifoliaceae*	Tr	P	MEDI	a				
274.	*Lonicera implexa* Aiton	*Caprifoliaceae*	Lo, Lu, Tr	P	MEDI	a				P2
275.	*Lophochloa cristata* (L.) Hyl.	*Poaceae*	Tr	T	MEDI	d, e				
276.	*Lotus corniculatus* L.	*Fabaceae*	Lu	H	WISP	b, c, d				
277.	*Lotus cytisoides* L.	*Fabaceae*	Lo, Lu	Ch	MEDI	g				P2
278.	*Lotus edulis* L.	*Fabaceae*	Lu	T	MEDI	b				
279.	*Malva sylvestris* L.	*Malvaceae*	Lu, Tr	H	WISP	c, d, e				
280.	*Marrubium incanum* Desr.	*Lamiaceae*	Tr	H	MEDI	b, c				
281.	*Marrubium vulgare* L.	*Lamiaceae*	Lo, Tr	H	WISP	e				
282.	*Matthiola incana* (L.) R. Br.	*Brassicaceae*	Tr	Ch	CUAD	d, e	NT	pr		
283.	*Medicago arabica* (L.) Huds.	*Fabaceae*	Tr	T	WISP	d, e				
284.	*Medicago littoralis* Rohde ex Loisel.	*Fabaceae*	Lu, Tr	T	MEDI	g				
285.	*Medicago lupulina* L.	*Fabaceae*	Tr	T	WISP	b, c, d, e				
286.	*Medicago minima* (L.) Bartal.	*Fabaceae*	Lo, Lu	T	WISP	b, c, d, e				P2
287.	*Medicago orbicularis* (L.) Bartal.	*Fabaceae*	Tr	T	MEDI	c, d, e				

288.	*Medicago polymorpha* L.	*Fabaceae*	Tr	T	SOEU	c, d, e				
289.	*Medicago prostrata* Jacq.	*Fabaceae*	Tr	H	SOEU	b				
290.	*Medicago sativa* L.	*Fabaceae*	Tr	H	WISP	c, d				
291.	*Melica ciliata* L.	*Poaceae*	Lo, Lu	H	EUAS	a, b, d, f	LC			P2
292.	*Melilotus officinalis* (L.) Lam.	*Fabaceae*	Tr	H	MEDI	d, e				
293.	*Mentha spicata* L.	*Lamiaceae*	Tr	H	WISP	d, e				
294.	*Mercurialis annua* L.	*Euphorbiaceae*	Lo, Lu, Tr	T	WISP	d, e				P2
295.	*Mesembryanthemum crystallinum* L.	*Aizoaceae*	Tr	T	MEDI	d, e			Af-S	
296.	*Micromeria juliana* (L.) Benth. ex Rchb.	*Lamiaceae*	Lo, Lu, Tr	Ch	MEDI	a, b				P2
297.	*Minuartia hybrida* (Vill.) Schischkin	*Caryophyllaceae*	Tr	T	EUAS	b				
298.	*Minuartia mediterranea* (Link.) K. Maly	*Caryophyllaceae*	Tr	T	MEDI	e				
299.	*Mirabilis jalapa* L.	*Nyctaginaceae*	Tr	G	CUAD	d, e			Am-T	
300.	*Misopates orontium* (L.) Raf.	*Scrophulariaceae*	Tr	T	EUAS	d, e				
301.	*Morus alba* L.	*Moraceae*	Tr	P	CUAD	c, d				
302.	*Muscari botryoides* (L.) Mill.	*Liliaceae*	Tr	G	EUAS	b				
303.	*Muscari comosum* (L.) Mill.	*Liliaceae*	Lu, Tr	G	SOEU	c, d				P2
304.	*Muscari neglectum* Guss. ex Ten.	*Liliaceae*	Lu, Tr	G	SOEU	b, c				
305.	*Myrtus communis* L.	*Myrtaceae*	Lo, Tr	P	MEDI	a				P2
306.	*Narcissus tazetta* L. ssp. *italicus* (Ker Gawl.) Baker	*Amaryllidaceae*	Lo	G	MEDI	a, b	NT	pr		
307.	*Nerium oleander* L.	*Apocynaceae*	Tr	P	CUAD	d				
308.	*Nigella damascena* L.	*Ranunculaceae*	Tr	T	MEDI	d				
309.	*Odontites lutea* (L.) Clairv	*Scrophulariaceae*	Lo, Tr	T	SOEU	c				
310.	*Olea europaea* L. (incl. *O. e.* L. var *sylestris* Brot.)	*Oleaceae*	Lo, Lu, Tr	P	CUAD	a, c, d				P2
311.	*Ononis pusilla* L.	*Fabaceae*	Tr	H	SOEU	b				
312.	*Onopordum illyricum* L.	*Asteraceae*	Lu	H	MEDI	c, e		pr		
313.	*Ophrys bertolonii* Moretti	*Orchidaceae*	Lu	G	ILBA	b	VU	sp		
314.	*Ophrys* x *flavicans* Vis.	*Orchidaceae*	Tr	G	MEDI	b, c	end, DD	sp		
315.	*Ophrys sphegodes* Miller ssp. *atrata* (Lindley) E. Mayer	*Orchidaceae*	Tr	G	EURO	b, c	VU	sp		
316.	*Opuntia ficus-indica* (L.) Miller	*Cactaceae*	Tr	P	CUAD	d, e			Nt	
317.	*Opuntia vulgaris* Miller	*Cactaceae*	Lu, Tr	P	CUAD	b, e			Am-T	P2
318.	*Origanum heracleoticum* L.	*Lamiaceae*	Tr	H	MEDI	b, c				
319.	*Ornithogalum collinum* Guss.	*Liliaceae*	Tr	G	SOEU	b				
320.	*Ornithogalum umbellatum* L.	*Liliaceae*	Tr	G	SOEU	c				
321.	*Orobanche minor* Sm.	*Orobanchaceae*	Lo, Lu	T	SOEU	b				P2
322.	*Osyris alba* L.	*Santalaceae*	Lo, Tr	P	MEDI	a, b, c				P2
323.	*Oxalis articulata* Savigny	*Oxalidaceae*	Tr	G	CUAD	d, e			Am-S	
324.	*Oxalis corniculata* L.	*Oxalidaceae*	Lo, Tr	H	WISP	d, e				

325.	*Paliurus spina-christii* Mill.	*Rhamnaceae*	Lo, Lu, Tr	P	MEDI	a, b, c				P2
326.	*Pallenis spinosa* (L.) Cass.	*Asteraceae*	Tr	T	MEDI	b, c, d				
327.	*Papaver rhoeas* L.	*Papaveraceae*	Tr	T	WISP	d, e		pr		
328.	*Papaver strigosum* (Boenn.) Schur	*Papaveraceae*	Tr	T	MEDI	e				
329.	*Parapholis incurva* (L.) C.E. Hubb.	*Poaceae*	Lo, Lu, Tr	T	MEDI	g	VU	sp		P2
330.	*Parietaria judaica* L.	*Urticaceae*	Lo, Tr	H	SOEU	a, d, e, f				P2
331.	*Partenocissus quinquefolia* (L.) Planchon	*Vitaceae*	Tr	P	CUAD	d, e			Am-N	
332.	*Paspalum paspalodes* (Michx.) Scribn.	*Poaceae*	Tr	H	CUAD	d			Nt	
333.	*Petrorhagia saxifraga* (L.) Link	*Caryophyllaceae*	Lo, Lu	H	SOEU	a, b, d				P2
334.	*Phillyrea latifolia* L.	*Oleaceae*	Lo, Lu, Tr	P	MEDI	a, b, d				P2
335.	*Phillyrea media* L.	*Oleaceae*	Lo	P	MEDI	a, b				
336.	*Phleum pratense* L. ssp. *bertolonii* (DC.) Bornm.	*Poaceae*	Tr	H	EUAS	c, d				
337.	*Phleum echinatum* Host.	*Poaceae*	Tr	T	MEDI	b, c				
338.	*Phleum subulatum* (Savi) Asch. et Graebn.	*Poaceae*	Tr	T	MEDI	b, d, e				
339.	*Phragmites australis* (Cav.) Trin. ex Steud.	*Poaceae*	Tr	G	WISP	g				
340.	*Picnomon acarna* (L.) Cass.	*Asteraceae*	Tr	H	MEDI	b				
341.	*Picris echioides* L.	*Cichoriaceae*	Tr	T	MEDI	b				
342.	*Picris hieracioides* L.	*Cichoriaceae*	Tr	H	EUAS	c, d, e				
343.	*Pinus halepensis* Mill.	*Pinaceae*	Lo, Lu, Tr	P	MEDI	a, b, g				P2
344.	*Pinus pinea* L.	*Pinaceae*	Lo, Tr	P	MEDI	a				P2
345.	*Piptatherum miliaceum* (L.) Coss.	*Poaceae*	Tr	H	MEDI	d, e				
346.	*Pistacia lentiscus* L.	*Anacardiaceae*	Lo, Lu, Tr	P	MEDI	a				P2
347.	*Pistacia terebinthus* L.	*Anacardiaceae*	Lo, Lu, Tr	P	MEDI	a				P2
348.	*Pisum sativum* L. subsp. *elatius* (Bieb.) Acherson & Graebner	*Fabaceae*	Tr	T	MEDI	c				
349.	*Plantago altissima* L.	*Plantaginaceae*	Tr	H	SOEU	d, e				
350.	*Plantago coronopus* L. ssp. *commutatus* (Guss.) Pilg.	*Plantaginaceae*	Tr	T	MEDI	g				
351.	*Plantago lanceolata* L.	*Plantaginaceae*	Lu, Tr	H	WISP	b, c, d, e				P2
352.	*Plantago major* L. ssp. *intermedia* (Gilib.) Lange	*Plantaginaceae*	Tr	H	WISP	d, e				
353.	*Plumbago europaea* L.	*Plumbaginaceae*	Tr	Ch	MEDI	d, e		pr		
354.	*Poa annua* L.	*Poaceae*	Lu, Tr	T	WISP	c, d, e	LC			
355.	*Poa trivialis* L. ssp. *sylvicola* (Guss.) H. Lindb.	*Poaceae*	Lu, Tr	H	MEDI	b, c	LC			
356.	*Polycarpon tetraphyllum* (L.) L.	*Caryophyllaceae*	Tr	T	SOEU	d, e				
357.	*Polygonum arenastrum* Boreau	*Polygonaceae*	Tr	T	WISP	e				
358.	*Polygonum aviculare* L.	*Polygonaceae*	Tr	T	WISP	d, e, g				
359.	*Polygonum lapathifolium* L.	*Polygonaceae*	Tr	T	WISP	d				
360.	*Polygonum persicaria* L.	*Polygonaceae*	Tr	T	WISP	d				

361.	*Portulaca oleracea* L.	*Portulacaceae*	Tr	T	WISP	d, e				
362.	*Posidonia oceanica* (L.) Delile	*Zosteraceae*	Lo	Hy	MEDI	g	DD	sp		
363.	*Potentilla recta* L.	*Rosaceae*	Lo, Lu, Tr	H	EUAS	b, c				P2
364.	*Potentilla reptans* L.	*Rosaceae*	Tr	H	WISP	d				
365.	*Prasium majus* L.	*Lamiaceae*	Lo, Lu	Ch	MEDI	a				P2
366.	*Prunus cerasifera* Ehrh.	*Rosaceae*	Tr	P	CUAD	c, d, e				
367.	*Prunus domestica* L.	*Rosaceae*	Tr	P	CUAD	c				
368.	*Prunus dulcis* (Mill.) D. A. Webb	*Rosaceae*	Tr	P	CUAD	d, e				
369.	*Prunus mahaleb* L.	*Rosaceae*	Lo, Lu, Tr	P	SOEU	a		pr		P2
370.	*Prunus persica* (L.) Batsch	*Rosaceae*	Tr	P	CUAD	c, d, e				
371.	*Punica granatum* L.	*Punicaceae*	Lu, Tr	P	CUAD	d				
372.	*Pyracantha coccinea* M. J. Roemer	*Rosaceae*	Tr	P	CUAD	d				
373.	*Pyrus amygdaliformis* Vill.	*Rosaceae*	Tr	P	SOEU	a				
374.	*Quercus ilex* L.	*Fagaceae*	Lo, Tr	P	MEDI	a, d				P2
375.	*Quercus pubescens* Willd.	*Fagaceae*	Tr	P	SOEU	a				
376.	*Ranunculus muricatus* L.	*Ranunculaceae*	Tr	T	MEDI	d		pr		
377.	*Raphanus raphanistrum* L. ssp. *landra* (Moretti ex DC.) Bonnier et Layens	*Brassicaceae*	Tr	T	CUAD	c, d, e	DD	sp		
378.	*Raphanus sativus* L.	*Brassicaceae*	Tr	T	CUAD	d, e				
379.	*Reichardia picroides* (L.) Roth.	*Cichoriaceae*	Lo, Lu, Tr	H	MEDI	b, f, g				P2
380.	*Reseda lutea* L.	*Resedaceae*	Tr	H	WISP	b, e		pr		
381.	*Reseda phyteuma* L.	*Resedaceae*	Lo, Tr	T	SOEU	b, d				P2
382.	*Rhagadiolus stellatus* (L.) Gaertn.	*Cichoriaceae*	Lu, Tr	T	MEDI	c				P2
383.	*Rhamnus alaternus* L.	*Rhamnaceae*	Lo, Lu, Tr	P	MEDI	a, d				P2
384.	*Rhamnus intermedius* Steud. et Hohst.	*Rhamnaceae*	Lo, Lu, Tr	P	MEDI	a, b	end; NT	sp		P2
385.	*Ricinus communis* L.	*Euphorbiaceae*	Tr	T	CUAD	d, e				
386.	*Robinia pseudoacacia* L.	*Fabaceae*	Tr	P	CUAD	c, d			Am-N	
387.	*Romulea bulbocodium* (L.) Sebast. et Mauri	*Iridaceae*	Lu, Tr	G	MEDI	b				
388.	*Rosa canina* L.	*Rosaceae*	Lo, Lu, Tr	P	WISP	a, b, c		pr		
389.	*Rosa sempervirens* L.	*Rosaceae*	Tr	P	MEDI	a, b, c		pr		
390.	*Rosmarinus officinalis* L.	*Lamiaceae*	Tr	P	CUAD	d				
391.	*Rubia peregrina* L.	*Rubiaceae*	Lo, Tr	P	MEDI	d				P2
392.	*Rubus caesius* L.	*Rosaceae*	Tr	P	EUAS	d, e				
393.	*Rubus heteromorphus* Ripart ex Genev.	*Rosaceae*	Lo, Lu, Tr	P	MEDI	a, b, c, e				P2
394.	*Rumex conglomeratus* Murray	*Polygonaceae*	Lu, Tr	H	WISP	d, e				
395.	*Rumex pulcher* L. ssp. *woodsii* (De Not.) Arcangeli	*Polygonaceae*	Lo, Tr	H	SOEU	b, d, e				
396.	*Ruta graveolens* L.	*Rutaceae*	Tr	Ch	MEDI	b		pr		
397.	*Sagina maritima* G. Don	*Caryophyllaceae*	Lo, Tr	T	WISP	g				

398.	*Salix alba* L.	*Salicaceae*	Tr	P	EUAS	d				
399.	*Salsola kali* L.	*Chenopodiaceae*	Lu	T	WISP	g	VU	sp		
400.	*Salsola soda* L.	*Chenopodiaceae*	Lo, Tr	T	SOEU	g	VU	sp		
401.	*Salvia officinalis* L.	*Lamiaceae*	Lo	Ch	MEDI	b				
402.	*Salvia bertolonii* Vis.	*Lamiaceae*	Tr	H	MEDI	b, c, d				
403.	*Salvia verbenaca* L.	*Lamiaceae*	Tr	H	MEDI	b, c, d, e				
404.	*Sambucus nigra* L.	*Caprifoliaceae*	Tr	P	CUAD	d				
405.	*Sanguisorba minor* Scop. ssp. *muricata* Briq.	*Rosaceae*	Lu, Tr	H	SOEU	b, c, d, e		pr		P2
406.	*Satureja montana* L. ssp. *variegata* (Host) P.W. Ball	*Lamiaceae*	Lo, Lu, Tr	Ch	MEDI	a, b, c				P2
407.	*Saxifraga tridactylites* L.	*Saxifragaceae*	Lo, Tr	T	WISP	b, f				
408.	*Scandix pecten-veneris* L.	*Apiaceae*	Tr	T	WISP	d	NT	pr		
409.	*Scilla autumnalis* L.	*Liliaceae*	Tr	G	MEDI	b				
410.	*Scorpiurus muricatus* L.	*Fabaceae*	Lu	T	MEDI	b, c, d				
411.	*Scorzonera villosa* Scop.	*Cichoriaceae*	Lu	H	MEDI	b, c				
412.	*Securigera cretica* (L.) Lassen	*Fabaceae*	Lu, Tr	T	MEDI	b, c				
413.	*Securigera securidaca* (L.) Degen et Dörfl.	*Fabaceae*	Tr	T	MEDI	c, d				
414.	*Sedum acre* L.	*Crassulaceae*	Lu	Ch	WISP	b, f, g		pr		P2
415.	*Sedum ochroleucum* Chaix	*Crassulaceae*	Tr	Ch	SOEU	b, c				
416.	*Sedum sexangulare* L.	*Crassulaceae*	Lo, Lu	Ch	EURO	b				
417.	*Sedum telephium* L. ssp. *maximum* (L.) Krock.	*Crassulaceae*	Tr	H	EURO	a, b		pr		
418.	*Sempervivum tectorum* L.	*Crassulaceae*	Tr	Ch	CUAD	f		sp		
419.	*Senecio vulgaris* L.	*Asteraceae*	Lu, Tr	T	WISP	d, e				P2
420.	*Seseli montanum* L. ssp *tommasinii* (Rchb. f.) Arcang.	*Apiaceae*	Tr	H	MEDI	b, c	end			
421.	*Setaria verticillata* (L.) P. Beauv.	*Poaceae*	Tr	T	WISP	d, e				
422.	*Setaria viridis* (L.) P. Beauv.	*Poaceae*	Tr	T	EUAS	c, d, e				
423.	*Sherardia arvensis* L.	*Rubiaceae*	Lo, Lu	T	WISP	b, c, d				P2
424.	*Sideritis romana* L.	*Lamiaceae*	Lo, Lu	T	MEDI	b				P2
425.	*Silene gallica* L.	*Caryophyllaceae*	Tr	T	WISP	d				
426.	*Silene latifolia* Poir.	*Caryophyllaceae*	Tr	H	EUAS	b, d, e				
427.	*Silene vulgaris* (Moench) Garcke ssp. *angustifolia* Hayek	*Caryophyllaceae*	Lo, Lu, Tr	H	SOEU	a, b, d, g				P2
428.	*Sinapis arvensis* L.	*Brassicaceae*	Tr	T	WISP	d, e				
429.	*Sisymbrium officinale* (L.) Scop.	*Brassicaceae*	Tr	T	WISP	e				
430.	*Smilax aspera* L.	*Smilacaceae*	Lo, Lu, Tr	P	MEDI	a, b, c				P2
431.	*Solanum lycopersicum* L.	*Solanaceae*	Tr	T	CUAD	d, e			Am-C&S	
432.	*Solanum nigrum* L.	*Solanaceae*	Tr	T	WISP	e		pr		
433.	*Solanum tuberosum* L.	*Solanaceae*	Tr	T	CUAD	d, e			Am-S	
434.	*Solanum villosum* Mill. ssp. *alatum* (Moench) Dostál	*Solanaceae*	Tr	T	EUAS	d, e				

435.	*Sonchus asper* (L.) Hill ssp. *glaucescens* (Jord.) Ball	*Cichoriaceae*	Lo, Lu, Tr	T	MEDI	d, e				P2
436.	*Sonchus oleraceus* L.	*Cichoriaceae*	Lo, Tr	T	WISP	d, e				
437.	*Sonchus tenerrimus* L.	*Cichoriaceae*	Lu, Tr	T	MEDI	d, e, g				
438.	*Sophora japonica* L.	*Fabaceae*	Tr	P	CUAD	d			As-E	
439.	*Sorbus domestica* L.	*Rosaceae*	Lo, Lu	P	CUAD	a		pr		P2
440.	*Spartium junceum* L.	*Fabaceae*	Lo, Lu, Tr	P	MEDI	c				P2
441.	*Spergularia salina* J.Presl et C. Presl	*Caryophyllaceae*	Tr	T	WISP	g				
442.	*Stachys cretica L.* ssp. *salvifolia* (Ten.) Rech.f.	*Lamiaceae*	Lu, Tr	H	MEDI	b, c				P2
443.	*Stellaria media* (L.) Vill. ssp. *media*	*Caryophyllaceae*	Lu, Tr	T	WISP	d, e				
444.	*Stellaria pallida* (Dumort) Piré	*Caryophyllaceae*	Tr	T	EUAS	d				
445.	*Sternbergia lutea* (L.) Ker Gawl. ex Spreng.	*Amaryllidaceae*	Tr	G	CUAD	d, e		pr		
446.	*Stipa bromoides* (L.)Doerfl	*Poaceae*	Lo, Lu	H	MEDI	b		sp		P2
447.	*Suaeda maritima* (L.) Dumort.	*Chenopodiaceae*	Tr	T	WISP	g	VU	sp		
448.	*Tagetes patula* L.	*Asteraceae*	Tr	T	CUAD	d, e			Am-S	
449.	*Tamarix dalmatica* Baum	*Tamaricaceae*	Lo, Tr	P	MEDI	d, g		pr		P2
450.	*Tamus communis* L.	*Dioscoreaceae*	Lo	G	SOEU	a		pr		
451.	*Tanacetum cinerariifolium* (Trevir.) Sch. Bip.	*Asteraceae*	Lo	Ch	MEDI	b	end	sp		P2
452.	*Taraxacum laevigatum* auct. croat.	*Cichoriaceae*	Tr	H	SOEU	b, c				
453.	*Taraxacum officinale* Webber	*Cichoriaceae*	Tr	H	WISP	d, e				
454.	*Teucrium chamaedrys* L.	*Lamiaceae*	Lo, Lu	Ch	SOEU	a, b, c				P2
455.	*Teucrium flavum* L.	*Lamiaceae*	Lu	Ch	MEDI	a				
456.	*Teucrium montanum* L.	*Lamiaceae*	Lo, Lu, Tr	Ch	SOEU	b				P2
457.	*Teucrium polium* L. ssp. *capitatum* (L.) Arcang	*Lamiaceae*	Lo, Lu, Tr	Ch	MEDI	b, c				P2
458.	*Theligonum cynocrambe* L.	*Theligonaceae*	Tr	T	SOEU	b, d, e				
459.	*Thlaspi perfoliatum* L.	*Brassicaceae*	Tr	T	EUAS	c, d, e				
460.	*Tordylium apulum* L.	*Apiaceae*	Tr	T	MEDI	b, c, d				
461.	*Tordylium officinale* L.	*Apiaceae*	Lu	T	MEDI	b, c, d				P2
462.	*Torilis nodosa* (L.) Gaertn.	*Apiaceae*	Lu	T	MEDI	d, e				
463.	*Tribulus terrestris* L.	*Zygophyllaceae*	Tr	T	SOEU	d, e				
464.	*Trifolium angustifolium* L.	*Fabaceae*	Tr	T	MEDI	b, d				
465.	*Trifolium campestre* Schreber	*Fabaceae*	Lo, Lu	T	WISP	b, d				P2
466.	*Trifolium incarnatum* L.	*Fabaceae*	Lu	T	MEDI	c				
467.	*Trifolium lappaceum* L.	*Fabaceae*	Lo	T	MEDI	c				P2
468.	*Trifolium repens* L. ssp. *repens*	*Fabaceae*	Tr	H	WISP	c, d				
469.	*Trifolium resupinatum* L.	*Fabaceae*	Lu	T	MEDI	c, d	VU	sp		
470.	*Trifolium scabrum* L.	*Fabaceae*	Lo, Lu	T	MEDI	b, c, d				P2
471.	*Trifolium stellatum* L.	*Fabaceae*	Lu	T	MEDI	b, c, d				
472.	*Trigonella esculenta* Willd.	*Fabaceae*	Lu, Tr	T	MEDI	c, d				P2

473.	*Trigonella monspeliaca* L.	*Fabaceae*	Tr	T	MEDI	b, c				
474.	*Tussilago farfara* L.	*Asteraceae*	Tr	G	EUAS	c				
475.	*Tyrimnus leucographus* (L.) Cass.	*Asteraceae*	Tr	T	MEDI	b, c, d				
476.	*Ulmus minor* Miller	*Ulmaceae*	Tr	P	WISP	c, d				
477.	*Ulmus pinnato-ramosa* Dieck ex Koehne	*Ulmaceae*	Tr	P	CUAD	d, e			As-SW	
478.	*Urospermum picroides* (L.) Scop. ex F.W.Schmidt	*Cichoriaceae*	Lu, Tr	T	MEDI	b, d, g				
479.	*Urtica dioica* L.	*Urticaceae*	Tr	H	WISP	d, e				
480.	*Urtica urens* L.	*Urticaceae*	Tr	T	WISP	d, e		pr		
481.	*Valantia muralis* L.	*Rubiaceae*	Lo, Lu, Tr	T	MEDI	b, g				P2
482.	*Valerianella echinata* (L.) DC.	*Valerianaceae*	Tr	T	MEDI	c				
483.	*Valerianella muricata* (Stiven ex M.Bieb.) J.W. Loudon	*Valerianaceae*	Tr	T	MEDI	b, c				
484.	*Velezia rigida* L.	*Caryophyllaceae*	Tr	T	MEDI	b				
485.	*Verbascum sinuatum* L.	*Scrophulariaceae*	Lu, Tr	H	MEDI	c, d, e		pr		
486.	*Verbena officinalis* L.	*Verbenaceae*	Tr	H	WISP	d, e				
487.	*Veronica arvensis* L.	*Scrophulariaceae*	Lu, Tr	T	EUAS	b, d				
488.	*Veronica cymbalaria* Bodard	*Scrophulariaceae*	Lu, Tr	T	SOEU	d, e, f				
489.	*Veronica hederifolia* L.	*Scrophulariaceae*	Tr	T	EUAS	d				
490.	*Veronica polita* Fr.	*Scrophulariaceae*	Tr	T	EUAS	b, d, e				
491.	*Viburnum tinus* L.	*Caprifoliaceae*	Lo, Lu, Tr	P	MEDI	a, d				P2
492.	*Vicia angustifolia* L. ssp. *angustifolia*	*Fabaceae*	Lo, Lu, Tr	T	EURO	b, c, d				P2
493.	*Vicia faba* L.	*Fabaceae*	Tr	T	CUAD	c, d				
494.	*Vicia grandiflora* Scop.	*Fabaceae*	Tr	H	EEUP	c				
495.	*Vicia hybrida* L.	*Fabaceae*	Tr	T	MEDI	c, d				
496.	*Vicia narbonensis* L.	*Fabaceae*	Tr	T	MEDI	c				
497.	*Vicia villosa* Roth. ssp. *varia* (Host) Corb.	*Fabaceae*	Lu, Tr	T	EEUP	b, c, d				
498.	*Vinca major* L.	*Apocynaceae*	Tr	Ch	CUAD	d, e				
499.	*Vincetoxicum hirundinaria* Medik ssp. *adriaticum* (Beck) Markgr.	*Asclepiadaceae*	Lo, Tr	H	MEDI	a, b	end; LC	sp		P2
500.	*Viola arvensis* Murray	*Violaceae*	Tr	T	WISP	b, c, d		pr		
501.	*Viola alba* Besser ssp. *dehnhardtii* (Ten.) W. Becker	*Violaceae*	Tr	H	MEDI	a, b				
502.	*Viola kitaibeliana* Schultes	*Violaceae*	Tr	T	MEDI	b, c				
503.	*Viola tricolor* L.	*Violaceae*	Tr	T	CUAD	d, e		pr		
504.	*Vitex agnus-castus* L.	*Verbenaceae*	Lo, Lu	P	MEDI	g		pr		P2
505.	*Vitis vinifera* L. ssp. *vinifera*	*Vitaceae*	Tr	P	CUAD	c, d				
506.	*Vulpia ciliata* Dumort.	*Poaceae*	Lu, Tr	T	SOEU	b, e				P2
507.	*Xanthium strumarium* L. ssp. *italicum* (Moretti) D. Löve	*Asteraceae*	Tr	T	WISP	e			Am	