

THE *FESTUCO-BROMETEA* GRASSLANDS ON SANDSTONE AND MARL-CLAY-SANDSTONE SUBSTRATA IN TUSCANY (NORTHERN-CENTRAL ITALY)

Bruno FOGGI¹, Lorenzo LASTRUCCI¹, Matilde GENNAI¹ &
Daniele VICIANI¹

Abstract

The grasslands dominated by *Bromus erectus* and/or *Brachypodium rupestre* cover large areas on sandstone and marl-clay-sandstone substrata (limestone is excluded), of the Apennines and pre-Apennines between Pistoia and Arezzo provinces (Tuscany, Central Italy). Our investigation was focused on 71 unpublished relevés and 45 literature relevés from Tuscany and surrounding areas, reporting the original relevés of *Astragalo monspessulani-Brometum erecti*, *Centaureo bracteatae-Brometum erecti* and *Ononido masquillerii-Brometum erecti*. The relevés were submitted to exploratory multivariate analysis, allowing to detect nine distinct groups. Their consistence was verified by mean of NMDS against Ellenberg/Pignatti indicator values, and CCA constrained against chorotypes and growth forms. Diagnostic species of the definitive groups resulting from the analysis were chosen according to species fidelity, based on the ϕ coefficient of association. The analysis splits the data set in two main subclusters; the first one (A) includes few relevés of low altitude, thermophilous conenoses, interpreted as a transition between the submediterranean aspects of *Festuco-Brometea* class and other Mediterranean herbaceous and shrubby classes; the second subcluster (B) includes most of the data set and can be clearly subdivided in pioneering, mesoxerophilous communities (B1 and B2a groups) and mesophilous communities (B2b group). The relevés of clusters B1 and B2a are referred to *Coronillo minima-Astragaletum monspessulani* association and to three other groups: *Plantago argentea-Carex caryophylla* communities, *Tragopogon samaritani-Bromus erectus* communities, *Festuco trachyphyllae-Brometum erecti* ass. nova. The mesophilous group (B2b) includes the original *Centaureo bracteatae-Brometum erecti* and *Ononido masquillerii-Brometum erecti* relevés, together with a slightly differentiated community; due to the non-relevant differences between these grassland types from floristic, ecological and chorological perspectives, we propose herewith to treat them as three subassociations of *Centaureo bracteatae-Brometum erecti* (*typicum*, *ononidetosum masquillerii* and *linetosum cathartici*). Post-cultural grasslands in human-disturbed areas were also detected. All these communities can be attributed to *Polygalo mediterraneae-Bromenion erecti* suballiance (*Bromion* alliance), even if a clear subdivision between the mesoxerophilous pioneer aspects and the more mesophilous and evolved ones can be noted.

Keywords: *Bromion erecti*, Ellenberg Indicator Values, grasslands, multivariate analysis, Northern Apennines, phytosociology, syntaxonomy.

Izvešček

Travišča v katerih prevladujeta vrsti *Bromus erectus* in/ali *Brachypodium rupestre* pokrivajo velike površine na podlagi iz peščenjaka in laporasto-glinastega peščenjaka (apnenec je izključen) na Apeninih in območju pred njimi med provincama Pistoia in Arezzo (Toskana, srednja Italija). Naša raziskava je bila osredotočena na 71 neobjavljenih in 45 objavljenih vegetacijskih popisov iz Toskane in sosednjih območij. Originalni popisi opisujejo asociacije *Astragalo monspessulani-Brometum erecti*, *Centaureo bracteatae-Brometum erecti* in *Ononido masquillerii-Brometum erecti*. Popise smo obdelali z multivariatno analizo s katero smo zaznali 9 skupin. Konsistenstnost skupin smo preverili s povprečjem NMDS proti Ellenberg/Pignatti indikatorskim vrednostim

¹ Department of Biology, Laboratory of Botany, University of Florence, Via La Pira 4, I-50121 Florence, Italy. E-mail: bruno.foggi@unifi.it (corresponding author), lastrucclorenzo73@gmail.com, matizgen@gmail.com, daniele.viciani@unifi.it

in CCA proti horotipom in ravnim oblikam. Diagnostične vrste posameznih skupin smo določili z navezanostjo vrst, ki temelji na ϕ koeficientu asociacije. Z analizo smo podatkovni niz razdelili na dva klastra; prvi (A) vključuje nekaj popisov termofilne cenoze z nižje nadmorske višine, ki jih opišemo kot prehod med submediteranskim aspektom razreda *Festuco-Brometea* in drugih mediteranskih zeliščnih in grmiščnih razredov; drugi klaster (B) pa vključuje večino podatkovnega niza in ga lahko členimo na pionirske, mezokserofilne (skupini B1 in B2a) in mezofilne združbe (skupina B2b). Popise klastrov B1 in B2a uvrščamo v asociacijo *Coronillo minimae-Astragaletum monspessulani* in tri druge skupine: združba *Plantago argentea-Carex caryophylla*, združba *Tragopogon samaritani-Bromus erectus* in *Festuco trachyphyllae-Brometum erecti* ass. nova. Mezofilna skupina (B2b) vključuje popise asociacij *Centaureo bracteatae-Brometum erecti* in *Ononido masquillerii-Brometum erecti*, skupaj z delno spremenjeno združbo. Zaradi majhnih razlik v florističnem, ekološkem in horološkem pogledu med temi traviščnimi tipi predlagamo, da jih obravnavamo kot tri subasociacije *Centaureo bracteatae-Brometum erecti* (*typicum*, *ononidetosum masquillerii* in *linetosum cathartici*). Opisali smo tudi nekaj negospodarjenih travišč na motenih rastiščih. Vse združbe lahko uvrstimo v podzvezo *Polygalo mediterraneae-Brometum erecti* (podzveza *Bromion*), čeprav je opazna delitev med mezokserofilnim pionirskim in mezofilnim in bolj razvitim aspektom.

Ključne besede: *Bromion erecti*, Ellenbergove indikatorske vrednosti, travišča, multivariatna analiza, severni Apenini, fitosociologija, sintaksonomija.

1. INTRODUCTION

European dry grasslands belonging to *Festuco-Brometea* class are considered by the European Community as seminatural habitats of high conservation value, listed in Annex I of the Habitat Directive (92/43 EEC, with Natura2000 codes 6210, 62A0): their presence and conservation are generally related to human management (Biondi 2005). In the last two decades several papers were devoted to the syntaxonomical problems of these communities in Europe (see Royer 1991; Mucina & Kolbek 1993, Dengler et al. 2003, 2006, Dengler 2004, Chytrý et al. 2007, Mucina et al. 2009, Terzi 2011), including Italy, with particular concern on the peninsular regions (Biondi et al. 1995, 2005, Di Pietro 2011, Biondi & Galdenzi 2012). Based on the afore mentioned literature data about Italy, some considerations raised: i) much of the information on this vegetation type consists in local contributions mainly focused on the limestone substrata of central and southern Apennines; ii) very few studies have been carried out in the north-western Apennines (e.g. Castelli 1995, Zanotti et al. 1995, 1998, Castelli et al. 2001, Barcellona & Assini 2013).

In past and recent revisions of Apennine *Festuco-Brometea* grasslands, whose references are quoted above, contributions from Tuscany were poorly represented. Indeed published vegetation relevés attributed to this class in the Tuscan region are usually dispersed in extensive vegetation surveys of restricted areas and invariably analyzed apart without comparing all the avail-

able data and without the aim to define general floristic-ecological trends. Moreover, most of the available data refer to dry grasslands on calcareous and ultramafic substrata (Arrigoni et al. 1983, 1997, Arrigoni & Bartolini 1997, Casini & De Dominicis 1999, Viciani et al. 2002a, Arrigoni 2003, Angiolini et al. 2003, 2009, Lastrucci et al. 2009, Viciani & Gabellini 2013, etc.), whereas information about sandstone and marl-clay-sandstone substrata is scarce, and addressed to restricted areas in eastern Tuscany (Biondi et al. 1985, 1988, De Dominicis et al. 2002, Viciani et al. 2002b, 2004, Viciani & Gabellini 2006). In two of the above quoted papers, two new associations were described: *Coronillo minimae-Astragaletum monspessulani* (Biondi et al. 1985) and *Ononido masquillerii-Brometum erecti* (Biondi et al. 1988). Recently, several field research promoted by Local Administrations were carried out, mainly in order to improve the knowledge on habitats of conservation concern (e.g. Foggi & Venturi 2009), allowing to collect several new dry grassland vegetation relevés.

In order to implement the phytosociological knowledge on the *Festuco-Brometea* grasslands growing on non-calcareous substrata, we focus on the following questions:

- 1) is the diversity of Tuscan vegetation types on sandstone and marl-clay-sandstone substrata already known?
- 2) is the traditional classification of the *Festuco-Brometea* class at the level of orders, alliances and suballiances adequate to describe these vegetation types?

2. MATERIAL AND METHODS

2.1 DATA SOURCES AND VEGETATION SAMPLING

A total of 71 original phytosociological relevés were performed with Braun-Blanquet (1932, 1964) method also in accordance to the pragmatic rules given by Dengler et al. (2005, 2008). The general position of all the relevés used for the analysis has been reported on Figure 1. These relevés are deposited in an Access data-base of the Laboratory of Botany the Department of Biology, University of Florence and are at disposition under request. All data exclusively concern grasslands located on sandstone or marl-clay-sandstone substrata, according to the geological map by Carmignani & Lazzarotto (2004). Original relevés have been performed in 2007–2010 spring and summer periods, in a strictly homogeneity of physiognomy and physiography according to Géhu (1988). We only sampled grasslands where the dominance of grass species (*Poaceae*) and other herbs was clear and where only a little visible effect of succession was observed. The 45 published relevés included the original tables of some associations, described in Tuscany or in the surrounding areas and/or reported in vegetation studies for Tuscan areas. The references of the published relevés we

used and a list of the original relevés with their geographical coordinates are reported in Appendix 1. Some literature relevés were excluded because of their high shrub cover values (no relevé with more than 25% shrub cover value was considered).

Vascular plant nomenclature was unified following Conti et al. (2005, 2007) with very few exceptions due to more recent nomenclatural changes.

The attribution to syntaxonomic ranks higher than association level and the selection of diagnostic species were determined by comparison with specific literature (Oberdorfer 1978, Biondi et al. 1995, 2005, Rivas-Martínez et al. 2002, Dengler et al. 2003, Chytrý 2007, Mucina et al. 2009, Biondi & Galdenzi 2012), besides some other sources quoted specifically in the text.

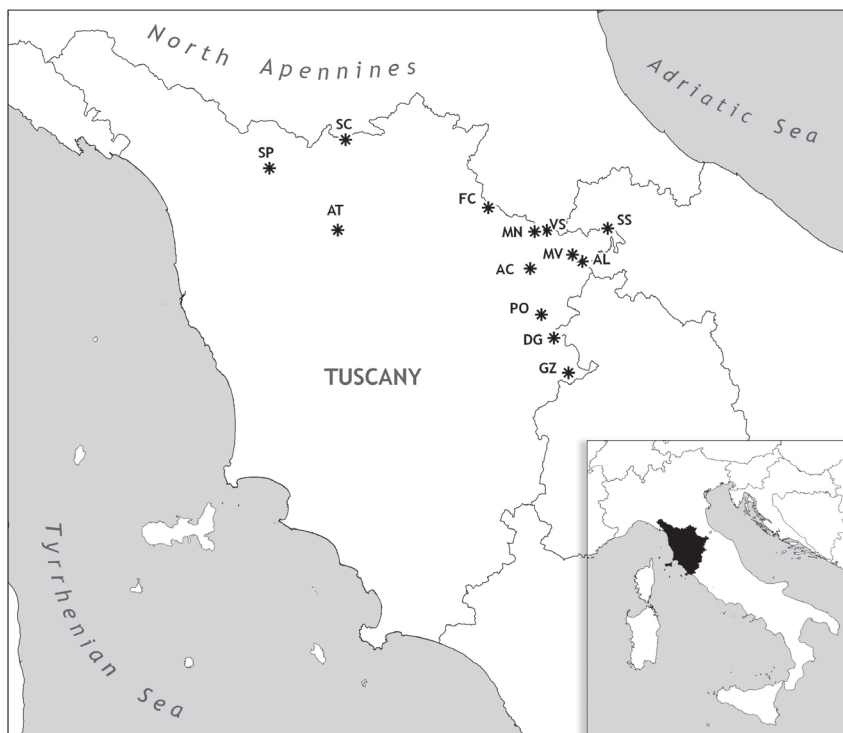
The syntaxonomic nomenclature follows the International Code of Phytosociological Nomenclature (Weber et al. 2000).

2.2 VEGETATION CLASSIFICATION

All 116 relevés (Table 1) were submitted to classification (cluster analysis) and ordination (PCoA and NMDS) with statistical software (package Syntax V, Podani 2002; PAST, Hammer et al.

Figure 1: Map of the study area and sites of the relevés. Abbreviations: AT – Artimino; SP – Alta Svizzera Pesciatina; VS – Vallesanta; AL – Alpe della Luna; SC – Scalette; DG – Monte Dogana; GZ – Monte Ginezzo; PO – Alpe di Poti; MV – Monteverde; MN – Monte Nero; SS – Sasso di Simone; AC – Alpe di Catenaia; FC – National Park of Casentino Forests.

Slika 1: Zemljevid proučevanega območja in lokacije popisov. Okrajšave: AT – Artimino; SP – Alta Svizzera Pesciatina; VS – Vallesanta; AL – Alpe della Luna; SC – Scalette; DG – Monte Dogana; GZ – Monte Ginezzo; PO – Alpe di Poti; MV – Monteverde; MN – Monte Nero; SS – Sasso di Simone; AC – Alpe di Catenaia; FC – Nacionalni park Casentino.



2001). For cluster analysis we used UPGMA algorithm with Bray-Curtis as distance measure; for NMDS we used a Bray-Curtis distance too. Diagnostic species of the main vegetation units, obtained by the numerical classification, were identified using the phi-coefficient of association (Chytrý et al. 2002), performed by software JUICE 7 (Tichý 2002). According to Chytrý (2007), species with $\phi \geq 0.50$ were considered as highly diagnostic, and species with $\phi > 0.25$ as diagnostic. The species whose concentration according to Fisher's exact test was not significant at $p < 0.01$ were disregarded. Furthermore, for the already described *syntaxa*, we reported the species considered as characteristic/differential by the authors of that *syntaxon* only if they proved to have a relevant phi-coefficient in our relevés. The relevés in Table 1 are arranged according to these procedures. Finally, some relevés were re-arranged according to our personal knowledge of the species and of the ecological situation of the sites.

We calculated un-weighted Ellenberg/Pignatti Ecological Indicator Value mean (EIV) for temperature, nutrients, moisture, soil reaction and continentality (Ellenberg et al. 2001, Pignatti 2005) and chorotypes (Arrigoni 1983, Takhtajan 1986). Furthermore we calculated weighted principal growth forms (Arrigoni 1996).

In addition, constrained ordinations of the hypothesized groups were performed through canonical correspondence analysis (CCA) according to the distribution of species and growth forms. Its effect on the ordination pattern was tested using the Monte Carlo test with 9999 random permutations. The ecological requirements (indirectly calculated by mean of EIV) were plotted against the unconstrained NMDS ordination of the relevés.

3. RESULTS

The cluster analysis performed on the data set of 116 relevés (Figure 2) shows two principal subclusters (A and B). The subcluster A encompasses a small group of relevés made at low altitudes in the central part of the study area. They are floristically well-distinguished for a relevant cover of Mediterranean suffrutices and scrubs (*Dorycnium hirsutum*, *Cistus monspeliensis*, *Teucrium capitatum*) that are found in the class *Rosmarinetea* (Rivas-Martinez et al. 1991) and for the presence of thermophilous herbaceous species like *Bothriochloa*

ischaemum, *Melica ciliata*, *Galactites tomentosa*, etc.

The second subcluster (B) can be further divided in two main groups: the smaller one (B1) includes relevés from the Pistoia province characterized by mesoxerophilous species as *Plantago argentea* and *Koeleria lobata*; the second larger group (B2) is further divided in two principal subgroups. B2a encompasses *Coronillo minima*-*Astragalium monspessulani* original relevés (B2a1) and other pioneer floristically differentiated communities related to scarcely evolved soils confined on mountain areas of northern-central (B2a2) and eastern Tuscany (B2a3).

The B2b subcluster can be referred to grasslands on more evolved and mesophilous soils and encompasses several distinguishable subgroups: mesophilous communities located in eastern Apennines (B2b1), *Centaureo bracteatae*-*Brometum erecti* original relevés and some other Tuscan relevés (B2b2), *Ononido masquillerii*-*Brometum erecti* association present only on Sasso di Simone and Simoncello Mt. (B2b3), finally a group of similar conenoses more strongly characterized by ruderal and human managed meadow species (B2b4).

The groups distinguished by cluster analysis have been tested against the Ellenberg/Pignatti Ecological Indicator values (EIV), the chorotypes and the growth forms (Figures 3, 4, 5). The EIV NMDS (Figure 3) shows that groups B2b1, B2b2 and B2b3 appears positively related to nutrient (N), water availability (U) and soil reaction (R); others (B1 and B2a3) to temperature (T) and light (L) and negatively related to moisture (U). B2a1 and B2a2 groups appears to be more oligotrophic, while A results clearly separated from all the others groups and seems to be strictly related to T. Group A is well distinguished also in the chorological CCA (Figure 4), because of its floristic composition very rich in Mediterranean species. B1 and B2a3 have a relevant portion of Mediterranean and Euro-Mediterranean elements, while the more mesophilous groups resulted to be characterized by European and Eurasiatic chorotypes. Some discriminating features can be illustrated also by the growth form CCA (Figure 5), as some groups are positively related to the presence of graminoid and non-graminoid annual herbs (B1 and B2a3), others to a relevant portion of suffrutices (B2a1, B2a2), others to non-graminoid perennial herbs (B2b1, B2b2, B2b3).

In the synoptic table (Table 2) the fidelity phi-coefficient (Chytrý et al. 2002, Tichý 2002) of the diagnostic species was also reported.

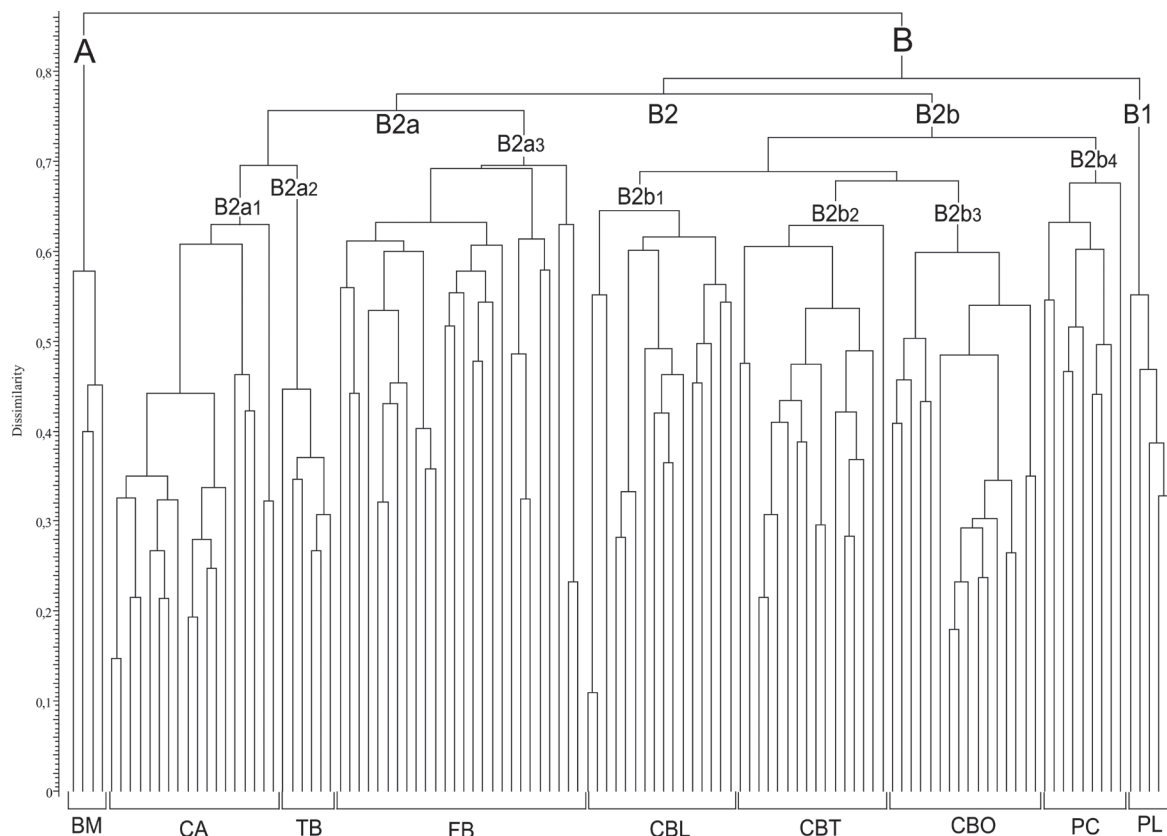


Figure 2: Dendrogram of phytosociological relevés. Group A – *Bothriochloa ischaemum-Melica ciliata* comm.(BM); group B1 – *Plantago argentea-Carex caryophylla* comm. (PL); group B2a1 – *Coronillo minima-Astragalum monspessulani* (CA); group B2a2 – *Tragopogon samaritani-Bromus erectus* comm. (TB); group B2a3 – *Festuco trachyphyllae-Brometum erecti* (FB); group B2b1 – *Centaureo bracteatae-Brometum erecti linetosum cathartici* (CBL); group B2b2 – *Centaureo bracteatae-Brometum erecti typicum* (CBT); group B2b3 – *Centaureo bracteatae-Brometum erecti ononidetosum masquillierii* (CBO); group B2b4 – *Cichorium intybus-Bromus erectus* post-cultural comm. (PC).

Slika 2: Dendrogram fitocenoloških popisov. Skupina A – združba *Bothriochloa ischaemum-Melica ciliata*(BM); skupina B1 – združba *Plantago argentea-Carex caryophylla* (PL); skupina B2a1 – *Coronillo minima-Astragalum monspessulani* (CA); skupina B2a2 – združba *Tragopogon samaritani-Bromus erectus* (TB); group B2a3 – *Festuco trachyphyllae-Brometum erecti* (FB); skupina B2b1 – *Centaureo bracteatae-Brometum erecti linetosum cathartici* (CBL); skupina B2b2 – *Centaureo bracteatae-Brometum erecti typicum* (CBT); skupina B2b3 – *Centaureo bracteatae-Brometum erecti ononidetosum masquillierii* (CBO); skupina B2b4 – združba *Cichorium intybus-Bromus erectus* (PC).

4. DISCUSSION

4.1 GROUP A – *BOTHRIOCHLOA ISCHAEMUM-MELICA CILIATA* COMMUNITIES (TABLE 1, REL. 1–4)

Diagnostic species: *Brachypodium rupestre*, *Bromus erectus*, *Bothriochloa ischaemum*, *Melica ciliata*, *Avena barbata*, *Centaurea deusta*, *Galactites tomentosus*, *Onobrychis caput-galli*.

These communities are termophilous grasslands located at very low-altitudes (70–145 m a.s.l.) near Montalbano hills (Prato Province) on

clay-sandstone substrata. Several grass species (above mentioned) are co-dominant and many herbs (*Galactites tomentosa*, *Crupina vulgaris*) and suffrutices belonging to Mediterranean vegetation are present (*Teucrium capitatum*, *Micromeria graeca*, *Dorycnium hirsutum*, etc.). The strong dominance of Mediterranean elements is evidenced by CCA of the chorotypes (Figure 4); the EIV NMDS (Figure 3) highlights the termophilous and xerophilous character of these conenoses. Presence of some species as *Bothriochloa ischaemum*, *Micromeria graeca*, *Teucrium capitatum*, etc., once attributed to *Xerobromion* and recently

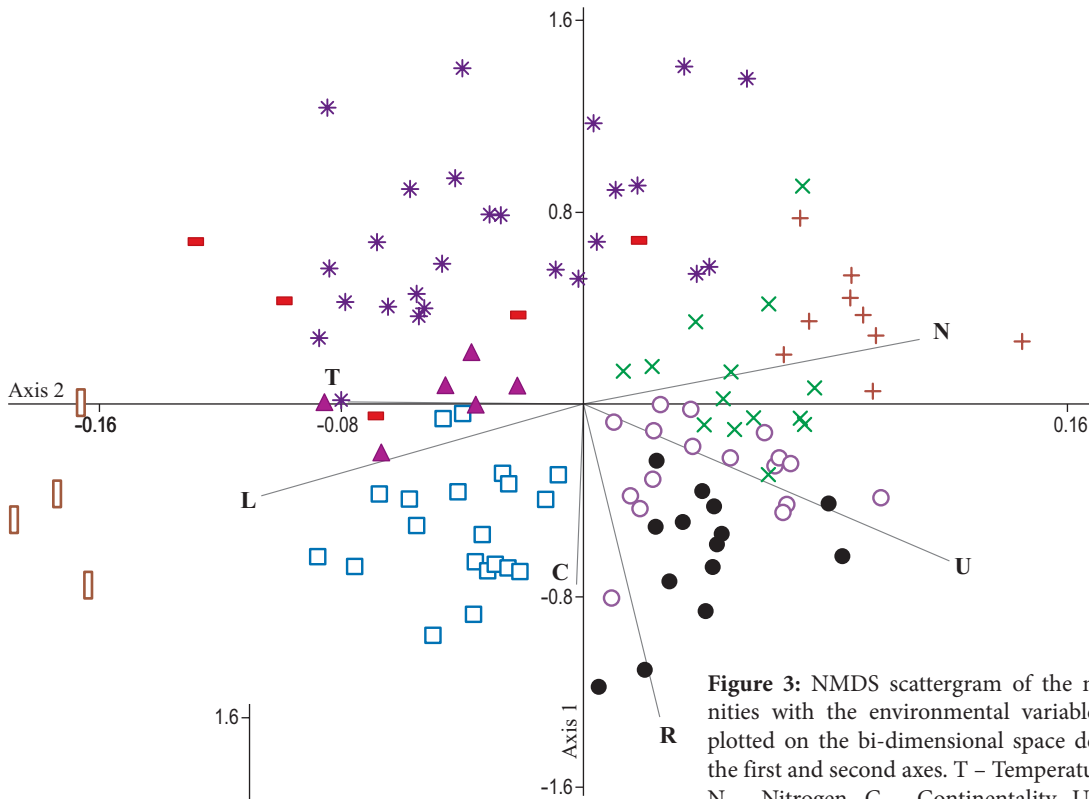


Figure 3: NMDS scattergram of the nine communities with the environmental variables as vectors plotted on the bi-dimensional space determined by the first and second axes. T – Temperature, L – Light, N – Nitrogen, C – Continentality, U – Moisture, R – Soil reaction.

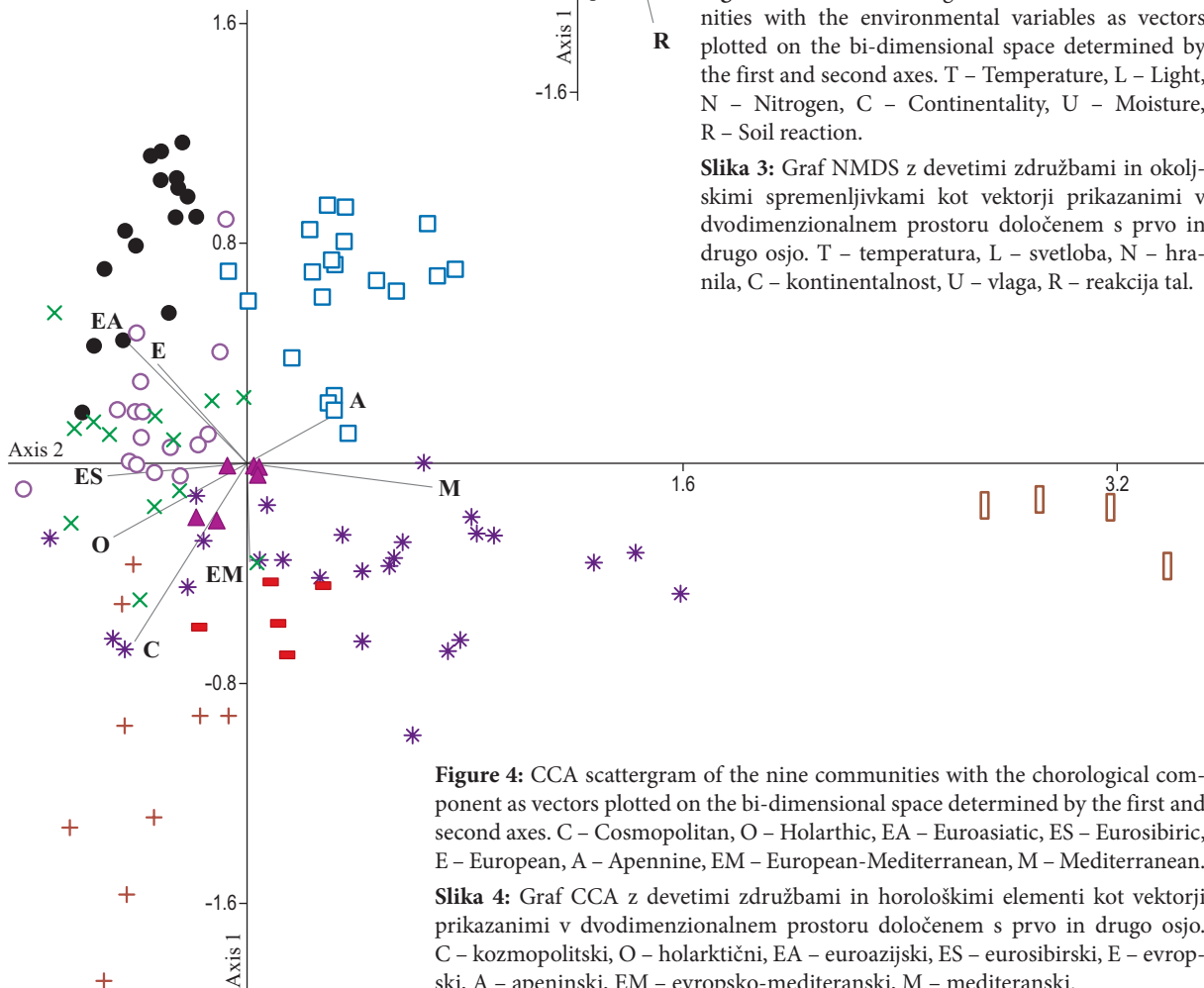


Figure 4: CCA scattergram of the nine communities with the chorological component as vectors plotted on the bi-dimensional space determined by the first and second axes. C – Cosmopolitan, O – Holarthic, EA – Euroasiatic, ES – Eurosibiric, E – European, A – Apennine, EM – European-Mediterranean, M – Mediterranean.

Slika 3: Graf NMDS z devetimi združbami in okoljskimi spremenljivkami kot vektorji prikazanimi v dvodimenzionalnem prostoru določenem s prvo in drugo osjo. T – temperatura, L – svetloba, N – hrnila, C – kontinentalnost, U – vlaga, R – reakcija tal.

Slika 4: Graf CCA z devetimi združbami in horološkimi elementi kot vektorji prikazanimi v dvodimenzionalnem prostoru določenem s prvo in drugo osjo. C – kozmopolitski, O – holarktični, EA – euroazijski, ES – eurosibirski, E – evropski, A – apeninski, EM – evropsko-mediteranski, M – mediteranski.

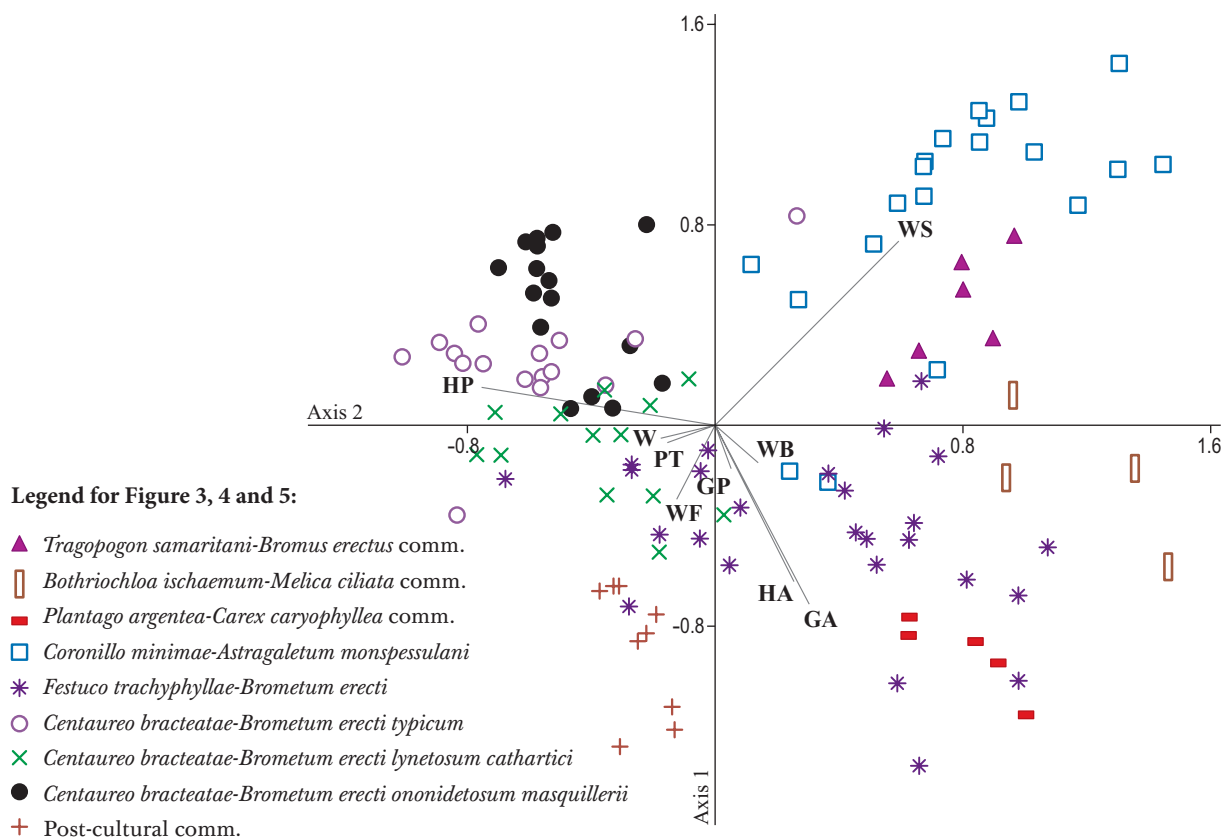


Figure 5: CCA scattergram of the nine communities with the growth forms as vectors plotted on the bi-dimensional space determined by the first and second axes. W – Trees, WB – Scrubs, WS – Suffrutex, WF – Frutex and Lianes, HP – Perennial Herbs, HA – Annual Herbs, GP – Perennial Grasses, GA – Annual Grasses, PT – Pteridophytes.

Slika 5: Graf CCA z devetimi združbami in rastnimi oblikami kot vektorji prikazanimi v dvodimenzionalnem prostoru določenem s prvo in drugo osjo. W – drevesa, WB – grmi, WS – prtični grmi, WF – grmi in ovijalke, HP – trajna zelišča, HA – enoletna zelišča, GP – trajne trave, GA – enoletne trave, PT – praproti.

re-attributed to *Rosmarinetea* (Biondi et al. 2005), as well as the ecological features, suggest to interpret these communities as a transition between the submediterranean aspects of *Festuco-Brometea* class and other Mediterranean herbaceous and shrubby classes, particularly *Rosmarinetea officinalis*. For these reasons they are not included in the final syntaxonomical scheme.

4.2 GROUP B1 – *PLANTAGO ARGENTEA-CAREX CARYOPHYLLEA* COMMUNITIES (TABLE 1, REL. 5–9)

Diagnostic species: *Plantago argentea*, *Koeleria lobata*, *Aira caryophyllea*, *Centaurea arrigonii*, *Poa bulbosa*, *Hypochaeris radicata*, *Cerastium pumilum*, *Medicago minima*, *Bromus rubens*.

This vegetation type has been recorded exclusively in Pistoia Apennines at altitudes around 1000 m a.s.l., on marly-clay-sandstone substrata. As shown by the NMDS of EIV (Figure 3), heliophilous, oligotrophic and xerophilous species are found to be dominant of these open pioneer grasslands growing on thin soils. The community is dominated by *Bromus erectus* and *Carex caryophyllea*, with other species belonging to more mesoxerophilous syntaxa of the *Festuco-Brometea* (*Plantago argentea*, *Koeleria lobata*, *Centaurea arrigonii*, etc.) and differentiated by annual pioneer graminoid and non-graminoid species (*Aira caryophyllea*, *Poa bulbosa*, *Cerastium pumilum*, *Medicago minima*, etc.) as shown by the growth form CCA (GA and HA in Figure 5). The relevant portion of Euro-Mediterranean chorotypes (Figure 4) confirms the slightly thermophilous character of

the community. From a syndynamic perspective, these grasslands tend to be invaded by *Juniperus communis* stands; the mature forest stage is not clear and is probably linked to mesophilous-subacidophilous *Quercus cerris* woods (Gennai 2011).

4.3 GROUP B2A1 – *CORONILLO MINIMAE-ASTRAGALETUM MONSPESSULANI* BIONDI & BALLELLI IN BIONDI, BALLELLI & PRINCIPI 1985 (TABLE 1, REL. 10–30)

Diagnostic species: *Coronilla minima*, *Astragalus monspessulanus*, *Linum tenuifolium*, *Leontodon rosani*, *Fumana procumbens*. (In the original description of the association *Centaurea jacea* subsp. *gaudinii* was considered a characteristic species, but afterwards it was included in the differential species of *Polygalo mediterraneae-Bromenion erecti* suballiance by Biondi et al. 2005; *Fumana procumbens* was added as diagnostic species by Biondi et al. 2005)

This syntaxon was firstly described for eastern Tuscan Apennines (Alpe della Luna, Badia Tedalda) and some other localities at the boundaries with Marche, Umbria and Emilia-Romagna regions (Biondi et al., 1985). The field survey extends the presence of this association also in the Casentino Valley (Valle Santa). The association refers to pioneer vegetation with *Astragalus monspessulanus*, *Coronilla minima*, *Centaurea ambigua*, *Fumana procumbens*, *Linum tenuifolium* etc.; it grows on scarcely evolved soils, subjected to a certain degree of erosion, on arenaceous or, more often, marl-clay-sandstone substrata. The association was originally assigned to *Xerobromion* alliance due the high presence of xerophilous species (Biondi et al. 1985, 1986) but in the most recent revision of Apennine grasslands belonging to *Brometalia erecti* order (Biondi et al. 2005) the association was attributed to the *Bromion erecti* alliance, representing its pioneer aspect. The EIV NMDS (Figure 3) evidences the xeroheliophilous and oligotrophic character of these communities and the growth form CCA (Figure 5) shows a relevant presence of suffrutices (WS). The community appears to be chorologically characterized by Apennine elements (Figure 4). With the soil evolution, the association tends to evolve towards more mesophilous and nitrophilous grasslands such as *Centaureo bracteatae-Brometum erecti* (Biondi et al., 1986, Viciani et al. 2002b). From a syndynamical perspective, in Tuscan sites the mature forest vegetation consists

mainly of mixed subacidophilous *Quercus cerris* wood (*Cephalanthero longifoliae-Quercus cerridis sigmetum* and *Melico uniflorae-Quercus cerridis sigmetum*, see De Dominicis et al. 2010). In some localities of the study area (Alpe della Luna: rel. 25 and 26) an impoverished aspect of the subassociation *seslerietosum italicae* Zanotti, Ubaldi & Puppi 1995 was found (Viciani et al. 2002b). The subassociation, described for the Emilia-Romagna sector of the Apennines (Zanotti et al. 1995) in lower aridity conditions with respect to the typical association (see Biondi et al. 1985), is differentiated by species such as *Sesleria italica*, *Campanula medium*, *Festuca robustifolia* (maybe confused with other *Festuca* species) and *Euphorbia cyparissias*.

4.4 GROUP B2a2 – *TRAGOPOGON SAMARITANI-BROMUS ERECTUS* COMMUNITIES (TABLE 1, REL. 31–36)

Diagnostic species: *Tragopogon samaritani*, *Teucrium montanum*, *Arenaria serpyllifolia*, *Crepis staticifolia*, *Silene vulgaris*, *Thymus pulegioides*.

This vegetation type can be found on oligotrophic soils derived from sandstone substrata, in the northern-central part of the study area (Prato Apennines), at altitudes around 1100 m a.s.l. It consists in open, meso-subacidophilous grasslands dominated by *Festuca inops*, *Bromus erectus*, etc. The soil is shallow and not well developed, rich in debris, as clearly evidenced by the presence of some specialized species (*Anthyllis vulneraria*, *Sedum sexangulare*, *Astragalus monspessulanus*, *Teucrium montanum*, *Acinos alpinus*, *Arenaria serpyllifolia*, etc.). These grasslands are similar to *Coronillo minimae-Astragaletum monspessulani*, as they are markedly pioneer and present numerous xerophilous species; they could be interpreted as a vicariant of *Coronillo-Astragaletum* on marl-deficient soils. The ecological affinity between these two communities is also highlighted by either EIV NMDS (Figure 3) and growth form CCA (Figure 5) where they show similar positions and trends. The two vegetation types seem to be chorologically quite different (Figure 4) since in *Tragopogon samaritani-Bromus erectus* communities the Apennine elements are less important and several chorological components (Eurosiberian, Mediterranean and Euro-Mediterranean) are more or less equally represented. Furthermore *Coronillo-Astragaletum* presents a slightly higher suffrutex cover (WS in Figure 5). Syndynamically, these grasslands tend

to evolve towards acidophilous shrublands of the class *Cytiseteta scopario-striati* (Angiolini et al. 2007) as indicated by a relevant presence of *Cytisus scoparius* in the relevés, and subsequently towards meso-acidophilous mixed *Quercus* spp. dominated woods (*Physospermo cornubiensis-Quercus petraeae sigmetum*) (cfr. De Dominicis et al. 2010).

4.5 GROUP B2a3 – *FESTUCO TRACHYPHYLLAE-BROMETUM ERECTI* ASS. NOVA HOC LOCO (TABLE 1, REL. 37–62; TYPUS REL. n. 49)

Diagnostic species: *Festuca stricta* subsp. *trachyphylla*, *Sedum rupestre* subsp. *rupestre*, *Aira elegantissima*.

Grasslands on scarcely evolved arenaceous soils, often with the presence of outcroppings rocks were recognized at altitudes ranging from 700 to 1040 m a.s.l. in the mountain of south-eastern Tuscan Apennines (Poti Alp, Dogana Mt., Ginezzo Mt. and Catenaia Alp). These communities are characterized by the dominance of *Bromus erectus* invariably accompanied by *Festuca stricta* subsp. *trachyphylla* and by numerous xerophilous species of the *Festuco-Brometea* class (e.g. *Festuca inops*, *Galium lucidum* subsp. *lucidum*, *Allium spherocephalon*). This vegetation type appears differentiated by two groups of transgressive species testifying the spatial and dynamical contacts with other vegetation types occurring in the study areas: first group is represented by small succulent suffrutices included in the class *Sedo-Scleranthetea* such as *Sedum rupestre* subsp. *rupestre*, *S. sexangulare*, and perennial herbs like *Rumex acetosella*; second group consists of annual subacidophilous, xerophilous and oligotrophic species of the *Tuberarietea guttatae* class such as *Aira elegantissima*, *Linum tryginum*, *Cerastium brachypetalum*, *Briza maxima* etc. This vegetation type is here described with the proposal of a new association named *Festuco trachyphyllae-Brometum erecti* ass. *nova hoc loco*. The relatively oligotrophic, thermophilous, heliophilous, xerophilous and subacidophilous character of the association is highlighted by the EIV NMDS (Figure 3). According with the ecology of this vegetation type, the chorotype CCA (Figure 4) shows high relevance of Mediterranean and Euro-Mediterranean elements. The growth form CCA (Figure 5) evidences occurrence of annual species in the association. From the vegetation dynamics perspective, in condition of more-evolved soils, these meadows tend to be invaded by woody species such as *Erica scoparia*,

E. arborea, *Calluna vulgaris*, *Juniperus communis* or *J. oxycedrus*, either forming a mosaic pattern with these shrubs or evolving towards acidophilous vegetation of the class *Cytiseteta scopario-striatae* (see Angiolini et al., 2007). The mature forest steps could be referred to the acidophilous Thyrrenian *Q. cerris* series (*Erico arboreae-Quercus cerridis sigmetum* and *Cephalanthero longifoliae Quercus cerridis sigmetum*) (see De Dominicis et al. 2010).

4.6 MESOPHILOUS GRASSLANDS OF THE *CENTAUREO BRACTEATAE-BROMETUM ERECTI* (S.L.) ASSOCIATION

The B2b1, B2b2 and B2b3 groups refer to mesophilous grasslands on evolved soils; these groups include mainly published relevés of *Centaureo bracteatae-Brometum erecti* association (B2b2), published and unpublished relevés of *Ononido masquillerii-Brometum erecti* from Sasso di Simone (B2b3), and a slightly separated group of literature and original relevés from several localities of eastern Tuscan Apennines (B2b1). These three groups show several floristic affinities such as the presence of *Centaurea jacea* subsp. *gaudinii* (= *C. bracteata*), *Dorycnium herbaceum* and many other mesophilous species of *Bromion/Brometalia* syntaxa (see Table 1). These communities appear also ecologically and chorologically quite similar: they are positively related with N and U axis (Figure 3), and mostly characterized by Eurasiatic (s.l.) and European chorotypes (Figure 4). Similar trends are also shown by growth form CCA (Figure 5), as they are positively related to a significant presence of perennial herbs. Due to the floristic, ecological and chorological overall affinity, from a syntaxonomic perspective, we prefer to consider all these relevés as belonging to the same association, divided in three distinct subassociations. According to the ICPN (Weber et al. 2000) the priority name to be used is *Centaureo bracteatae-Brometum erecti*, further articulated in three subassociations: *typicum*, *ononidetosum masquillerii* and *linetosum cathartici*.

4.6.1 Group B2b1 – *Centaureo bracteatae-Brometum erecti linetosum cathartici* subass. *nova hoc loco* (Table 1, rel. 63–77; typus rel. n. 76)

Diagnostic species of subassociation: *Linum catharticum*, *Leontodon hispidus*, *Medicago lupulina*.

This vegetation type refers to mesophilous grasslands mainly located in eastern Tuscan Apennines, from Sasso di Simone to Alpe della Luna Mt., generally on low slopes and evolved soils, at altitudes ranging from 770 to 1150 m a.s.l. The floristic composition is mostly characterized by mesophilous species of *Festuco-Brometea*, such as *Centaurea jacea* subsp. *gaudinii*, *Leucanthemum vulgare*, *Briza media*, etc. and by differential species of *Molinio-Arrhenatheretea* (*Cynosurus cristatus*, *Trisetaria flavescens*, *Trifolium pratense*, etc.). From an ecological and chorological concern, these communities are very similar to *Centaureo bracteatae-Brometum* typicum and, to lesser extent, to the subass. *ononidetosum masquillierii* (see Figures 3 and 4). They are also similar to other mesophilous *Brometalia* associations, such as *Trifolio incarnati-Brometum erecti* described from Ligurian Apennines (Oberdorfer & Hofmann 1967). Notwithstanding, these grasslands present some peculiar floristic features, making problematic the attribution to the above mentioned syntaxa; moreover some species, mainly *Linum catharticum*, *Leontodon hispidus*, *Ononis spinosa*, *Polygala flavescens*, *Cirsium tenoreanum*, and *Carlina utzka*, can be considered differential since they are absent or poorly represented in the other two mesophilous communities. Accordingly, based on these plants, the proposal of a new subassociation, named *Centaureo bracteatae-Brometum erecti linetosum cathartici* subass. nova hoc loco, is herewith advanced. It refers to grazed or sometimes mowed meadows on nutrient-rich soils. Significant presence of *Molinio-Arrhenatheretea* species indicates the contact of these grasslands with the human-managed meadows in the neighboring. Abandonment of the traditional activities favors the ingression of shrubs (mesophilous *Rhamno-Prunetea* thickets) and afterwards of mixed oak woods (*Aceri obtusati-Quercus cerridis sigmetum*, *Cephalanthero longifoliae-Quercus cerridis sigmetum*, see De Dominicis et al. 2010).

4.6.2 Group B2b2 – *Centaureo bracteatae-Brometum erecti* Biondi, Ballelli, Allegrezza, Guitian & Taffetani 1986 subass. *typicum* (Table 1, rel. 78–91; *typus*: rel. n. 3, Table 3 in Biondi et al. 1986)

Diagnostic species: *Galium mollugo* subsp. *erectum*, *Centaurea scabiosa* subsp. *scabiosa*.

The association was firstly described on marl-sandstone substrata of Umbria-Marche Apennines,

from hilly belt to 900 m a.s.l. (Biondi et al., 1986). In the original description of the association, *Centaurea jacea* subsp. *gaudinii* was considered a characteristic species, but afterwards it was included in the differential species of *Polygalo mediterraneae-Bromenion erecti* suballiance by Biondi et al. (2005). This vegetation type refers to meadows on evolved substrata, rich in mesophilous species of the *Bromion* alliance and also in several transgressive plants from *Molinio-Arrhenatheretea* class.

From the point of view of vegetation dynamics, with the abandonment of grazing these communities undergo the invasion by shrubs (*Juniperus* spp., *Spartium junceum* etc.) and successively evolve towards *Quercus cerris/Ostrya carpinifolia/Fraxinus ornus* woods (Biondi et al. 1986). The cluster analysis and Table 1 show that the association is present in two eastern Tuscan sites, always at altitudes lower than 1000 m a.s.l.: Monte Nero and The National Park of Casentino Forests. The analysis however evidence that this association is probably less widespread in Tuscany than it has been reported in previous studies.

The mesophilous and nitrophilous character of the association is shown by the EIV NMDS (Figure 3); the growth form CCA (Figure 5) and the chorotype CCA (Figure 4) evidence the relevant presence of perennial non-graminoids herbs and the high contribution of Eurasiatic (s.l.) geographic elements, respectively.

4.6.3 Group B2b3 – *Centaureo bracteatae-Brometum erecti ononidetosum masquillierii* stat. novo (= *Ononido masquillierii-Brometum erecti* Biondi, Allegrezza, Guitian & Taffetani 1988 subass. *typicum*) (Table 1, rel. 92–105; *typus* rel. n. 5 in Tab. 2 in Biondi et al. 1988)

Diagnostic species of the subassociation: *Ononis masquillieri*, *Plantago maritima*, *Scorzonera cana*. (In the original description of the association *Dorycnium herbaceum* was considered a characteristic species, but afterwards it was included in the differential species of *Polygalo mediterraneae-Bromenion erecti* suballiance by Biondi et al. 2005).

These communities refer to mesophilous meadows with *Bromus erectus* and *Ononis masquillieri* originally described on marl-sandstone clay-rich substrata of the Sasso Simone and Simoncello Mts. (Biondi et al. 1988). These grasslands

are typically in contact with the pioneer association *Podospermo cani-Plantagininetum maritimae* of the clay badlands, and develop at the head of the badlands, extending also towards areas not directly interested by erosion (Biondi et al. 1988). *Ononido masquillieri-Brometum erecti* association was interpreted by original Authors as a vicariant of *Centaureo bracteatae-Brometum erecti* on marl-clay-sandstone substrata. The NMDS and CCA analyses evidence the same features showed by the two other subassociations of *Centaureo bracteatae-Brometum erecti*: the mesophilic and moderate hygrophilic character of the communities (Figure 3), the relevant portion of perennial herbs among the growth forms (Figure 5) and the important chorological contribution of European and Eurasiatic elements (Figure 4).

4.7 GROUP B2b4 – *CICHORIUM INTYBUS-BROMUS ERECTUS* POST-CULTURAL MESOPHILOUS GRASSLANDS IN HUMAN-DISTURBED AREAS (TABLE 1, REL. 106–116)

Diagnostic species: *Brachypodium rupestre*, *Bromus erectus*, *Plantago lanceolata*, *Cichorium intybus*, *Calamintha nepeta*, *Cynosurus echinatus*, *Trifolium repens*, *Holcus lanatus*, *Bromus hordeaceus*, *Dactylis gomerata*, *Schedonorus arundinaceus*.

In Casentino Valley (eastern Tuscany), from Alpe di Catenaia Mt. to the National Park of Casentino Forests, some grasslands rich in ruderal and human-management related species were detected. The autonomy of this group (B2b4) is highlighted also in the dendrogram derived from cluster analysis (Figure 2). These communities are generally dominated by *Bromus erectus* and/or *Brachypodium rupestre*, and rich in mesophilous species belonging to *Bromion* alliance with a relevant presence of transgressive species from *Molinio-Arrhenatheretea*. These features testify the ecological affinities with the above mentioned mesophilous communities. Notwithstanding, it is worth to note that some differential species are present. Some of these species are related to a recent past human management of the meadows (*Bromus hordeaceus*, *Schedonorus arundinaceus*, *Holcus lanatus*, etc.) and others are represented by post-cultural annual or perennial ruderal nitrophilous plants (*Cichorium intybus*, *Galega officinalis*, *Lolium temulentum*, *Trifolium angustifolium*, etc.) linked to traditional agro-pastoral activities.

The prevalent nitrophilous and mesophilous character of these communities is also shown by the EIV NMDS (Figure 3), whereas the significant presence of cosmopolitan species (see chorotype CCA in Figure 4) testifies the relation with human-management activities.

The diagnostic species of the nine detected groups, based on phi-coefficient, and on the ecological and syntaxonomic relevance here attributed, are reported in Table 2 for an easy comparison.

4.8 NOTES ON THE ATTRIBUTION TO HIGHER SYNTAXONOMICAL UNITS

Recently several complete or partial revisions of the *Festuco-Brometea* grasslands or papers dealing with these vegetation types, especially in central-southern Apennines, were published and a plethora of syntaxa at every rank was produced. Furthermore, in addition to the syntaxa typically included in the core of the *Festuco-Brometea*, several papers focused on neighboring classes like *Rosmarinetea*, *Scorzoneretea*, *Sedo-Scleranthetea*, etc. In this work we do not discuss these contact classes, since this topic should be solved using a wide, all-embracing synthesis at European and Mediterranean level. However some considerations are needed in order to classify the vegetation types herewith described within a larger context.

Due to its high suffrutex cover value and to the relevant presence of thermo-xerophilous species, Group A (communities with *Bothriochloa ischaemum*, *Avena barbata* and *Melica ciliata*) can be referred to a transition aspect between the submediterranean grasslands of *Festuco-Brometea* class and other Mediterranean herbaceous and shrubby classes, particularly *Rosmarinetea officinalis*.

For the other vegetation types here detected (Group B) it can be inferred that the *Bromion* species, according to Mucina & Kolbek (1993), are present in all the relevés, although their presence, both in number and cover values, is less relevant in the left part of Table 1. According to Biondi et al. (2005) the non-calciphilous grasslands of the mesotemperate bioclimatic belt of the northern-central Apennines can be referred to the suballiance *Polygalo mediterraneae-Bromenion erecti*, which has as type the association *Centaureo bracteatae-Brometum erecti*. Biondi et al.

(2005) highlighted that this suballiance includes some pioneer grassland types, like *Coronillo-Astragaletum* association, together with more mesophilous communities, like *Centaureo-Brometum* and similar aspects. Our relevés belonging to group B are separated by the cluster analysis in two main subgroups, the B1 and B2 clusters. The latter is further divided in two subgroups: B2a grasslands (*Coronillo-Astragaletum*, *Festuco trachyphyllae-Brometum*, *Tragopogon samaritanus-Bromus erectus* communities) are more pioneer and grow on shallow and less evolved soils, while B2b communities (*Centaureo bracteatae-Brometum* subass. *typicum*, subass. *ononidetoum masquillierii*, subass. *linetosum cathartici* and *Cichorium intybus-Bromus erectus* post-cultural grasslands) are more mesophilous and typical of deeper and evolved soils. Due to their ecological and floristic features, B2 communities can be attributed to *Polygalo mediterraneae-Bromenion erecti* suballiance, with both its pioneer (B2a) and its mesophilous aspects (B2b). On the contrary, B1 grasslands (*Plantago argentea-Carex caryophyllaea* communities) share with B2a some similar ecological aspects (pioneer features, non-evolved soils, etc.) but, from a strictly floristic perspective, they appear impoverished in diagnostic species of higher syntaxa; however, we also refer these communities to *Polygalo mediterraneae-Bromenion erecti* and *Bromion*, but this attribution should be confirmed by further field data and analyses.

Regarding the attribution at the order level, several taxonomical disputations have been more or less recently produced by several authors about the ecological requirements and the nomenclatural validity of the order *Brometalia erecti* (e.g. Dengler 2003, 2004, Dengler et al. 2003, Mucina et al. 2009, Terzi 2011, Di Pietro 2011, Biondi & Galdenzi 2012, Becker et al. 2012). In this work we use the name *Brometalia erecti* Koch 1926 according to Biondi & Galdenzi (2012), waiting for a definitive sentence of the ICPN nomenclature Committee (Weber et al. 2000) about its rejection and substitution by *Brachypodietalia pinnati* Korneck 1974, as suggested by Dengler et al. (2003) and Mucina et al. (2009).

SYNTAXONOMIC SCHEME

Festuco-Brometea Br.-B1. et R. Tx. ex Klika et Hadač 1944

Brometalia erecti W. Koch 1926

Bromion erecti W. Koch 1926

Polygalo mediterraneae-Bromenion erecti Biondi, Allegranza et Zuccarello 2005

Coronillo minima-Astragalaetum monspesulani Biondi et Ballelli in Biondi et al. 1985

seslerietosum italicae Zanotti, Ubaldi & Puppi 1995

Tragopogon samaritanus-Bromus erectus comm.

Plantago argentea-Carex caryophyllaea comm.

Festuco trachyphyllae-Brometum erecti ass. nova

Centaureo bracteatae-Brometum erecti Biondi, Ballelli, Allegranza, Guitian et Taffetani 1986.

subass. *typicum*

subass. *ononidetosum masquillierii* (Biondi, Ballelli, Allegranza, Guitian et Taffetani 1986) stat. novo

subass. *linetosum cathartici* subass. nova

Cichorium intybus-Bromus erectus comm.

5. ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Thanks are due to Jürgen Dengler and Ladislav Mucina for providing articles and useful information. Research was supported by a grant from the University of Florence (Fondi Ateneo ex 60%).

6. REFERENCES

- Angiolini, C., Riccucci, C. & De Dominicis, V. 2003: Grasslands of the order *Brometalia erecti* Br.-Bl. 1936 on Antiapennine calcareous massifs in central-southern Tuscany (central Italy). *Lazaroa* 24: 61-8.
- Angiolini, C., Foggi, B., Viciani, D. & Gabellini, A. 2007: Acidophytic shrublands in the north-west of the Italian peninsula: Ecology, chorology and syntaxonomy. *Plant Biosystems* 141: 134-163.
- Angiolini, C., Gabellini, A., Frignani, F., Giallonardo, T. & De dominicis, V. 2009: Contributo alla conoscenza della vegetazione della Riserva naturale provinciale "Monte Penna" (Grosseto, Toscana meridionale). *Atti Società Toscana di Scienze Naturali, Memorie, Serie B*, 115 (2008): 1-20
- Arrigoni, P.V. 2003: Flora e vegetazione del Colle di Monsummano in Toscana. *Parlatorea* 6: 5-47.
- Arrigoni, P.V. & Bartolini, L. 1997: Documenti per la carta della vegetazione della Calvana di Prato in Toscana. *Parlatorea* 2: 101-123.
- Arrigoni, P.V., Foggi, B., Bechi, N. & Ricceri, C. 1997: Documenti per la carta della vegetazione del Monte Morello (Provincia di Firenze). *Parlatorea* 2: 73-100.
- Arrigoni, P.V., Ricceri, C. & Mazzanti, A. 1983: La vegetazione serpentinicola del Monte Ferrato di Prato in Toscana. *Arti graf. Pioreschi, Catena di Quarrata, Pistoia*, 27 pp.
- Arrigoni, P. V. 1983: Aspetti corologici della flora sarda. *Lavori della Società Italiana di Biogeografia*, n.s., 8: 81-109.
- Arrigoni, P. V. 1996: A classification of plant growth form applicable to the Floras and Vegetation types of Italy. *Webbia* 50(2): 193-203.
- Barcella, M. & Assini, S. 2013: Montane grasslands in the northern Apennine: syntaxonomy, syncorology and syncology. *Hacquetia* (in press).
- Becker, T., Schmiege, C., Bergmeier, E., Dengler, J. & Nowak, B. 2012: Nutrient-poor grasslands on siliceous soil in the lower Aar valley (Middle Hesse, Germany) – Neglected vegetation types in the intersection range of four classes. *Tuexenia* 32: 281-318.
- Biondi, E., Allegrezza, M., Guitian, J. & Taffetani, F. 1988: La vegetazione dei calanchi di Sasso Simone e Simoncello (Appennino toscomarchigiano). *Braun-Blanquetia* 2: 105-115.
- Biondi, E., Allegrezza, M. & Zuccarello, V. 2005: Syntaxonomic revision of the Apennine grasslands belonging to *Brometalia erecti*, and an analysis of their relationships with the xerophilous vegetation of *Rosmarinetea officinalis* (Italy). *Phytocoenologia* 35(1): 129-164.
- Biondi, E., Ballelli, S., Allegrezza, M. & Zuccarello, V. 1995: La vegetazione dell'ordine *Brometalia erecti* Br.-Bl. 1936 nell'Appennino (Italia). *Fitosociologia* 30: 3-45.
- Biondi, E., Ballelli, S. & Principi, D. 1985: Sur les pelouses seches des substrats marneux-arenaces de l'Apennin septentrional (Italie). *Documents Phytosociologiques*, N.S., 9: 351-357. Camerino.
- Biondi, E., Ballelli, S., Allegrezza, M., Guitian, J. & Taffetani, F. 1986: *Centaureo bracteatae-Brometum erecti* ass. nova dei settori marnoso-arenacei dell'Appennino centrale. *Documents Phytosociologiques*, N.S., 10 (2): 117-126. Camerino.
- Biondi, E. & Galdenzi, D. 2012: Phytosociological analysis of the grasslands of Montagna dei Fiori (central Italy) and syntaxonomic review of the class *Festuco-Brometea* in the Apennine. *Plant Sociology* 49(1): 91-112.
- Biondi, E. 2005: Vegetation and priority habitats. In: Blasi, C., Boitani, L., La Posta, S., Manes, F. & Marchetti, M., *Biodiversity in Italy*. Palombi ed. Roma, 202-219 pp.
- Braun-Blanquet, J. 1932: *Plant Sociology*. Mac Graw Hill Book Company, New York.
- Braun-Blanquet, J. 1964: *Pflanzensoziologie*. Springer, Wien
- Carmignani, L. & Lazzarotto, A. (Coordinators) 2004: *Carta Geologica della Toscana/Geological Map of Tuscany (Italy) 1 : 250000*. Regione Toscana, Direzione delle Politiche Territoriali e Ambientali-Servizio Geologico.
- Casini, S. & De Dominicis, V. 1999: Memoria illustrativa per la carta della vegetazione del Chianti (scala 1:50.000). *Studio fitosociologico*. *Parlatorea* 3: 79-106.
- Castelli, M. 1995: Brometi del versante padano dell'Appennino Ligure-Piemontese (Italia). *Fitosociologia* 30: 51-90.
- Castelli, M., Biondi, E. & Ballelli, S. 2001: La vegetazione erbacea, arbustiva e preforestale del piano montano dell'Appennino Piemontese (Valli Borbera e Curone – Italia). *Fitosociologia* 38(1): 125-151.
- Chytrý, M., Tichý, L., Holt, J. & Botta-Dukát, Z.

- 2002: Determination of diagnostic species with statistical fidelity measures. *Journal of Vegetation Science* 13: 79–90.
- Chytrý, M., Hoffmann, A. & Novák, J. 2007: Suché trávníky (*Festuco-Brometea*) [Dry grasslands (*Festuco-Brometea*)]. – In: Chytrý, M. (ed.), *Vegetace České republiky. 1. Travinná a keříčková vegetace* [Vegetation of the Czech Republic. 1. Grassland and heathland vegetation], 371–497 pp., Academia, Praha.
- Chytrý, M. (ed.) 2007: *Vegetace České republiky. 1. Travinná a keříčková vegetace* [Vegetation of the Czech Republic. 1. Grassland and heathland vegetation], Academia, Praha, CZ.
- Conti, F., Abbate, G., Alessandrini, A. & Blasi, C., 2005: An annotated Checklist of the Italian Vascular Flora. *Min. Ambiente e Tutela Territ., Dip. Biol. Veg. Univ. “La Sapienza”*. Palombi Ed., Roma.
- Conti, F., Alessandrini, A., Bacchetta, G., Banfi, E., Barberis, G., Bartolucci, F., Bernardo, L., Bonacquisti, S., Bouvet, D., Bovio, M., Brusa, G., Del Guacchio, E., Foggi, B., Frattini, S., Galasso, G., Gallo, L., Gangale, C., Gottschlich, G., Grünanger, P., Gubellini, L., Iriti, G., Lucarini, D., Marchetti, D., Moraldo, B., Peruzzi, L., Poldini, L., Prosser, F., Raffaelli, M., Santangelo, A., Scassellati, E., Scortegagna, S., Selvi, F., Soldano, A., Tinti, D., Ubaldi, D., Uzunov, D. & Vidali, M. 2007: Integrazioni alla checklist della flora vascolare italiana. *Natura Vicentina* 10 (2006): 5–74.
- De Dominicis, V., Angiolini, C. & Gabellini, A. 2010: Le serie di vegetazione della regione Toscana. In: Blasi, C. (ed.) *La vegetazione d'Italia*, 204–229 pp. Palombi and Partner s.r.l., Roma.
- De Dominicis, V., Gabellini, A., Viciani, D., Morocchi, D. & Gonnelli V. 2002: Contributo alla conoscenza vegetazionale della Riserva Naturale del Sasso di Simone (Toscana orientale). *Atti Società Toscana di Scienze Naturali, Memorie, Serie B* 108 (2001): 7–26.
- Dengler, J., Berg, C., Eisenberg, M., Isermann, M., Jansen, F., Koska, I., Löbel, S., Manthey, M., Pazolt, J., Spangenberg, A., Timmermann, T. & Wollert, H. 2003: New descriptions and typifications of syntaxa within the project ‘Plant communities of Mecklenburg-Vorpommern and their vulnerability’. Part I – *Feddes Repertorium* 114: 587–631.
- Dengler, J., Berg, C. & Jansen, F. 2005: New ideas for modern phytosociological monographs. *Annali di Botanica Roma*, N. S. 5: 193–210.
- Dengler, J., Chytrý, M. & Ewald, J. 2008: Phytosociology. In: Jørgensen, S. E. & Fath, B. D. (eds.): *Encyclopedia of ecology*. Elsevier, Oxford, 2767–2779 pp.
- Dengler, J., Růsina, S., Boch, S., Bruun, H. H., Diekmann, M., Dierßen, K., Dolnik, C., Dupré, C., Golub, V. B., Grytnes, J.-A., Helm, A., Ingerpuu, N., Löbel, S., Pärtel, M., Rašomavičius, V., Tyler, G., Znamenskiy, S. R., & Zobel, M. 2006: Working group on dry grasslands in the Nordic and Baltic region—Outline of the project and first results for the class *Festuco-Brometea*. *Annali di Botanica Roma*, N.S., 6: 1–28.
- Dengler, J. 2004: Klasse: *Festuco-Brometea* Br.-Bl. & Tx. ex Klika & Hadač 1944 – Basiphile Magerrasen und Steppen im Bereich der submeridionalen und temperaten Zone – In: Berg, C., Dengler, J., Abdank, A. & Isermann, M. (eds.): *Die Pflanzengesellschaften Mecklenburg-Vorpommerns und ihre Gefährdung* – Textband. Weissdorn, Jena, 327–335 pp.
- Di Pietro, R. 2011: New dry grassland associations from the Ausoni-Aurunci mountains (Central Italy) – Syntaxonomical updating and discussion on higher rank syntax. *Hacquetia* 10(2): 183–231.
- Ellenberg, H., Weber, H.E., Düll, R., Wirth, V. & Werner, W. 2001: Zeigerwerte von Pflanzen in Mitteleuropa. *Scripta Geobotanica* 18, 3. 262 pp.
- Foggi, B. & Venturi, E. 2009: Gli habitat meritevoli di conservazione della provincia di Prato. In: Fancelli, E., (a cura di) 2009, *Biodiversità in Provincia di Prato*. Vol. 4: Habitat. Editrice Le Balze & Effigi Edizioni, 227 pp.
- Géhu, J.M. 1988: L’analyse symphytosociologique et géosymphytosociologique de l’espace. *Théorie et méthodologie. Colloques Phytosociologiques* 17: 11–46.
- Gennai, M. 2011: Il paesaggio vegetale della provincia di Pistoia. Tesi di Dottorato in Biosistemica ed Ecologia vegetale, Scuola di Dottorato “Ubaldo Montelatici”, XXIV ciclo, Università degli Studi di Firenze.
- Hammer, Ø., Harper, D.A.T. & Ryan, P.D. 2001: PAST Paleontological Statistics Software Package for Education and Data Analysis http://palaeo_electronica.org.
- Korneck, D. 1974: Xerothermvegetation von Rheinland-Pfalz und Nachbargebieten. *Schriftenreihe für Vegetationskunde* 7: 1–196.

- Lastrucci, L., Foggi, B., Raffaelli, M., Benesperi, R., Gonnelli, V., Zinetti, F., Principi, G. & Cavazzoni, D. 2009: Contributo alla conoscenza naturalistica dell'Area Naturale Protetta di Interesse Locale (ANPIL) "Serpentine di Pieve S. Stefano (Arezzo, Toscana). Bollettino del Museo Regio di Scienze Naturali Torino 27(1): 101-151.
- Mucina, L. & Kolbek, J. 1993: *Festuco-Brometea* - In: Mucina, L., Grabherr, G. & Ellmauer, T. (eds.). Die Pflanzengesellschaften Osterreichs - Teil I: Anthropogene Vegetation. Fischer, Jena, 420-492 pp.
- Mucina, L., Dengler, J., Bergmeier, E., Čarni, A., Dimopoulos, P., Jahn R., & Matevski, V. 2009: New and validated high-rank syntax from Europe. *Lazaroa* 30: 267-276.
- Oberdorfer, E. 1978: Süddeutsche Pflanzengesellschaften - Teil II. G. Fischer Verlag. - Stuttgart, New York. 355 pp.
- Oberdorfer, E. & Hofmann, A. 1967: Beitrag zur Kenntnis der Vegetation des Nordapennin. Beitr. Naturk. Forsch. Südwestdeutschl. 26(1): 83-139.
- Pignatti, S. 2005: Valori di bioindicazione delle piante vascolari della Flora d'Italia. (Bioindicator values of vascular plants of the Flora of Italy). *Braun-Blanquetia* 39: 3-95.
- Podani J. 2002: SYNTAX V. Scientia Publishing, Budapest.
- Rivas-Martínez, S., Díaz, T. E., Fernández-González, F., Izco, J., Loidi, J., Lousã, M. & Penas, Á. 2002: Vascular plant communities of Spain and Portugal. Addenda to the Syntaxonomical checklist of 2001. *Itinera Geobotanica* 15 (1-2): 5-922.
- Rivas-Martínez, S., Díaz, T.E., Prieto, J.A., Loidi, J. & Penas, A. 1991: *Festuco hystricis-Ononidetia striatae* y *Rsomarinetea officinalis*, clases de vegetación independientes. *Itinera Geobotanica* 5: 505-516.
- Royer, J.M. 1991: Synthèse eurosibérienne, phytosociologique et phytogéographique des *Festuco-Brometea*. *Dissertationes Botanicae* 178: 1-296.
- Takhtajan, A. 1986: *Floristic Regions of the World*. Transl. by T.J. Crovello and ed. by A. Cronquist. University of California Press, ISBN, 0520040279, Berkeley.
- Terzi, M. 2011: Nomenclatural revision of the order *Scorzonero-Chrysopogonetalia*. *Folia Geobotanica* 46: 411-444.
- Tichý L., 2002: JUICE, software for vegetation classification. *Journal Vegetation of Sciences*, 13: 451-453. (www.sci.muni.cz/botany/juice)
- Viciani, D. & Gabellini, A. 2006: La vegetazione dell'Alpe di Catenaia (Arezzo, Toscana) ed i suoi aspetti di interesse botanico-conservazionistico. *Webbia* 61(1): 167-191.
- Viciani, D. & Gabellini, A. 2013: Contributo alla conoscenza della vegetazione della Foresta Regionale "Monte Arsentì - Poggi di Prata" (Toscana centro-meridionale). *Informatore Botanico Italiano* 45 (1) (in press).
- Viciani, D., Foggi, B., Gabellini, A. & Rocchini, D. 2002a: Contributo alla conoscenza delle praterie su substrati ultramafici dell'Alta Valtiberina (Toscana orientale, Italia). *Fitosociologia* 39 (1): 127-134.
- Viciani, D., Gabellini, A., Gonnelli, V. & De Dominicis, V. 2002b: La vegetazione della Riserva Naturale Alpe della Luna (Arezzo, Toscana) ed i suoi aspetti di interesse botanico-conservazionistico. *Webbia* 57 (1): 153-170.
- Viciani, D., Gabellini, A., Gonnelli, V. & De Dominicis, V. 2004: La vegetazione della Riserva Naturale Alta Valle del Tevere-Monte Nero (Arezzo, Toscana) ed i suoi aspetti di interesse botanico-conservazionistico. *Atti Società Toscana di Scienze Naturali, Memorie, Serie B*, 109 (2002): 11-25.
- Weber, H.E., Moravec, J. & Theurillat, J.-P. 2000: International Code of Phytosociological Nomenclature. *Journal of Vegetation Science* 11: 739-768.
- Zanotti, A.L., Ubaldi, D. & Puppi, G. 1995: Ricerche sulla vegetazione dei prati aridi e semiaridi nel Bolognese e in Romagna. *Archivio Geobotanico* 1: 91-100.
- Zanotti, A.L., Ubaldi, D., Puppi, G. & Sirotti, M. 1998: Osservazioni fitosociologiche sulle praterie montane dell'area del Monte Nero (Appennino Ligure-Emiliano). *Archivio Geobotanico* 4 (2): 181-192.

Received 2. 3. 2012

Revision received 30. 4. 2013

Accepted 9. 8. 2013

Co-ordinating Editor: Iva Apostolova

APPENDIX 1

Published relevés of Table 1 – References

Relevés n. 10–23: Biondi et al. (1985); relevés n. 25, 26, 30, 69–72: Viciani et al. (2002b); relevés n. 61, 108: Viciani & Gabellini (2006); relevé n. 77: Viciani et al. (2004); relevés n. 78–90: Biondi et al. (1986); relevés n. 93–100: Biondi et al. (1988).

Unpublished relevés of Table 1 – Geolocalization

For each unpublished relevé the number is followed by the coordinates UTM WGS84 x and y.

1 – 659662, 4852937;	2 – 660345, 4853201;
3 – 660257, 4853168;	4 – 659881, 4852928;
5 – 637368, 4874761;	6 – 637339, 4874841;
7 – 637350, 4874812;	8 – 637694, 4874598;
9 – 637656, 4874594;	27 – 740026, 4848006;
28 – 738856, 4848690;	29 – 738914, 4848706;
37 – 745853, 4809728;	38 – 744996, 4809887;
39 – 744936, 4808833;	40 – 738874, 4818673;
41 – 738663, 4818385;	42 – 739159, 4818317;
43 – 738752, 4818426;	44 – 739901, 4817797;
45 – 746206, 4797400;	46 – 746455, 4797899;
47 – 746466, 4797875;	48 – 745197, 4809930;
49 – 750551, 4795942;	50 – 744982, 4808825;
51 – 751133, 4795180;	52 – 749793, 4796656;
53 – 748924, 4796954;	54 – 744796, 4810487;
55 – 750008, 4796388;	56 – 750287, 4796144;
57 – 750543, 4795946;	58 – 749591, 4796832;
59 – 749733, 4796704;	60 – 744974, 4808775;
63 – 751937, 4841104;	67 – 750129, 4841617;
73 – 752206, 4840983;	74 – 751933, 4841009;
75 – 752196, 4841101;	76 – 752379, 4840926;
91 – 737834, 4845440;	101 – 765038, 4850206;
102 – 763508, 4850767;	103 – 766914, 4848553;
104 – 762576, 4850272;	105 – 762806, 4850414;
106 – 765808, 4849460;	107 – 766555, 4849632;
109 – 724041, 4850393;	110 – 739529, 4848657;
111 – 737784, 4849523;	112 – 721743, 4854598;
113 – 722340, 4852913;	114 – 721682, 4854550;
115 – 722928, 4853141;	116 – 736694, 4848427;

Sporadic species of Table 1

Rel. 1: *Aegilops neglecta* Req. ex Bertol. 1, *Odonites* sp., 1, *Trachynia distachya* (L.) Link.; **Rel. 2:** *Dianthus balbisii* Ser. subsp. *balbisii*, +, *Spar-*

tium junceum L., 2; **Rel. 3:** *Linaria vulgaris* Mill. subsp. *vulgaris*, +; **Rel. 5:** *Minuartia hybrida* (Vill.) Shischk. subsp. *hybrida*, +; **Rel. 6:** *Sedum acre* L., 2; **Rel. 9:** *Trifolium* sp., +; *Taraxacum erythrosperma* (group), 1; **Rel. 22:** *Trifolium dubium* Sibth., +, *Anagallis arvensis* L. s.l., +, *Arenaria bertolonii* Fiori, +, *Chaenorhinum minus* (L.) Lange subsp. *minus*, +, *Festuca centro-apenninica* (Markgr.-Dann.) Foggi, F. Conti & Pignatti, +, *Cytisus sessilifolius* L., +; **Rel. 23:** *Orchis purpurea* L., +; **Rel. 27:** *Polygala major* Jacq., +, *Genista janauensis* Viv., +; **Rel. 28:** *Polygala major* Jacq., +; **Rel. 29:** *Sedum acre* L., 1; **Rel. 30:** *Trifolium dubium* Sibth., +, *Anagallis arvensis* L. s.l., +, *Chaenorhinum minus* (L.) Lange subsp. *minus*, +, *Arenaria bertolonii* Fiori, +, *Trachynia distachya* (L.) Link, 1, *Festuca centro-apenninica* (Markgr.-Dann.) Foggi, F. Conti & Pignatti, 1; **Rel. 31:** *Deschampsia flexuosa* (L.) Trin. s.l., +; **Rel. 33:** *Epilobium dodonaei* Vill., +, *Securigera varia* (L.) Lassen, +; **Rel. 34:** *Dianthus seguieri* Vill. subsp. *seguieri*, +; **Rel. 37:** *Scabiosa holosericea* Bertol., +, *Crupina crupinastrum* (Moris) Vis., +, *Cuscuta* sp., +; **Rel. 38:** *Geranium dissectum* L., +, *Rubus hirtus* Waldst. & Kit., +; **Rel. 40:** *Juniperus oxycedrus* L. subsp. *oxycedrus*, 1, *Crepis capillaris* (L.) Wallr., +, *Vicia tetrasperma* (L.) Schreb., +; **Rel. 42:** *Ophrys bertolonii* Moretti, +, *Alyssum campestre* (L.) L. s.l., +; **Rel. 43:** *Spartium junceum* L., +, *Astragalus hamosus* L., +, *Catapodium rigidum* (L.) C.E. Hubb. s.l., +, *Cynoglossum creticum* Mill., r, *Valerianella muricata* (Stev. ex M. Bieb.) J.W. Loudon, +; **Rel. 44:** *Ophrys bertolonii* Moretti, +, *Alyssum campestre* (L.) L. s.l.; **Rel. 45:** *Vicia peregrina* L., +, *Cistus creticus* L. subsp. *eriocephalus* (Viv.) Greuter & Burdet, +; **Rel. 46:** *Silene gallica* L., +, *Sonchus oleraceus* L., 1; **Rel. 48:** *Scabiosa holosericea* Bertol., +, *Knautia integrifolia* (L.) Bertol. subsp. *integrifolia*, 1; **Rel. 50:** *Vicia bithynica* (L.) L., +; **Rel. 51:** *Filago minima* (Sm.) Pers., +, *Galium divaricatum* Purr. ex Lam., +; **Rel. 52:** *Hypochaeris glabra* L., +, *Scleranthus annuus* L., +; **Rel. 54:** *Minuartia hybrida* (Vill.) Shischk. subsp. *hybrida*, +, *Erica scoparia* L. subsp. *scoparia*, +, *Scleranthus perennis* L. s.l., +; **Rel. 55:** *Asphodelus macrocarpus* Parl. subsp. *macrocarpus*, 2, *Ranunculus millefoliatus* Vahl., +, *Linaria vulgaris* Mill. subsp. *vulgaris*, +, *Narcissus poeticus* L. s.l., 2, *Campanula trachelium* L. subsp. *trachelium*, 2, *Cardamine hirsuta* L., +, *Festuca trichophylla* (Ducros ex Gaudin) K. Richt. subsp. *asperifolia* (St.-Yves) Al-Bermani, +, *Neotinea ustulata* (L.)

R.M. Bateman, Pridgeon & M.W. Chase, +, *Oreoselinum nigrum* Delarbre, 1, *Vicia incana* Gouan, 1; **Rel. 56:** *Ranunculus millefoliatus* Vahl, 1, *Veronica arvensis* L., +; **Rel. 57:** *Geranium dissectum* L., +, *Veronica arvensis* L., +, *Taraxacum fulvum* Raunk., +; **Rel. 58:** *Asphodelus macrocarpus* Parl. subsp. *macrocarpus*, 2, *Luzula forsteri* (Sm.) DC., r, *Anthericum liliago* L., +; **Rel. 59:** *Hypochaeris glabra* L., +, *Luzula forsteri* (Sm.) DC., r, *Silene gallica* L., +, *Anthemis cotula* L., +, *Consolida regalis* Gray s.l., r, *Lupinus albus* L. subsp. *albus*, +, *Vulpia bromoides* (L.) Gray, +; **Rel. 60:** *Rhinanthus alectorolophus* (Scop.) Pollich, 2, *Dianthus deltooides* L. subsp. *deltooides*, r; **Rel. 61:** *Dianthus armeria* L. subsp. *armeria*, +, *Galium parisiense* L., +; **Rel. 62:** *Dianthus armeria* L. subsp. *armeria*, +, *Galium parisiense* L., +, *Odontites* sp., +; **Rel. 63:** *Trifolium strictum* L., +, *Vicia peregrina* L., +, *Saxifraga tridactylites* L., +; **Rel. 64:** *Helleborus bocconei* Ten. s.l., +; **Rel. 66:** *Sulla coronaria* (L.) Medik., 1; **Rel. 67:** *Crepis vesicaria* L. s.l., +, *Trifolium strictum* L., +, *Veronica arvensis* L., +; **Rel. 68:** *Poa annua* L., +, *Anthemis arvensis* L. s.l., +, *Cervaria rivinii* Gaertn., +, *Dactylorhiza sambucina* (L.) Soó, +; **Rel. 69:** *Colchicum lusitanum* Brot., +, *Ostrya carpinifolia* Scop., +; **Rel. 70:** *Acer opalus* Mill. subsp. *obtusatum* (Waldst. & Kit. ex Willd.) Gams, +, *Astragalus glycyphyllos* L., +, *Crataegus monogyna* Jacq., +, *Homalotrichon pubescens* (Huds.) Banfi, Galasso & Bracchi s.l., +, *Allium vineale* L., +; **Rel. 71:** *Dactylorhiza maculata* (L.) Soó, +, *Homalotrichon pubescens* (Huds.) Banfi, Galasso & Bracchi s.l., +, *Poa annua* L., +; **Rel. 72:** *Acer opalus* Mill. subsp. *obtusatum* (Waldst. &

Kit. ex Willd.) Gams, +, *Astragalus glycyphyllos* L., +, *Dactylorhiza maculata* (L.) Soó, +, *Listera ovata* (L.) R. Br., +; **Rel. 74:** *Dipsacus fullonum* L., +, *Galeopsis angustifolia* Hoffm. subsp. *angustifolia*, +, *Aremonia agrimonoides* (L.) DC. subsp. *agrimonoides*, +, *Primula vulgaris* Huds. subsp. *vulgaris*, +; **Rel. 75:** *Trifolium* sp., r; **Rel. 76:** *Galeopsis angustifolia* Hoffm. subsp. *angustifolia*, +; **Rel. 84:** *Minuartia hybrida* (Vill.) Shischk. subsp. *hybrida*, +; **Rel. 85:** *Himantoglossum adriaticum* H. Baumann, +, *Ophrys apifera* L., 1, *Aceras anthropophorum* (L.) R. Br., 1; **Rel. 91:** *Crataegus monogyna* Jacq., +, *Marrubium incanum* Desr., +, *Equisetum arvense* L. subsp. *arvense*, +; **Rel. 92:** *Polygala vulgaris* L. subsp. *vulgaris*, +, *Daphne oleoides* Schreb., r; **Rel. 105:** *Gaudinia fragilis* (L.) P. Beauv., +; **Rel. 107:** *Cruciata glabra* (L.) Ehrend., +, *Polygala alpestris* Rchb., +; **Rel. 108:** *Trifolium incarnatum* L. subsp. *molinerii* (Hornem.) Ces., +, *Barbarea stricta* Andrzej., +, *Cerastium arvense* L. subsp. *arvense*, +; **Rel. 109:** *Crepis neglecta* L., +, *Galega officinalis* L., +, *Verbena officinalis* L., +, *Avena sterilis* L. s.l., 1, *Dipsacus fullonum* L., +, *Helminthotheca echinoides* (L.) Holub, 1, *Medicago arabica* (L.) Huds., +, *Trifolium striatum* L., +; **Rel. 110:** *Lolium temulentum* L. subsp. *temulentum*, +, *Rhinanthus alectorolophus* (Scop.) Pollich, +, *Marrubium incanum* Desr., +, *Danthonia decumbens* (L.) DC. subsp. *decumbens*, +, *Geranium molle* L., +; **Rel. 114:** *Crepis neglecta* L., +, *Cirsium vulgare* (Savi) Ten., +, *Knautia integrifolia* (L.) Bertol. subsp. *integrifolia*, +, *Torilis japonica* (Houtt.) DC., +; **Rel. 115:** *Filago germanica* (L.) Huds., +, *Althaea hirsuta* L., +; **Rel. 116:** *Vulpia ciliata* Dumort., r.

Table 1: Published and unpublished relevés of the grasslands on sandstone and marl-clay-sandstone substrata.

Relevé n.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Altitude (m a.s.l.)	170	140	140	145	978	1017	996	964	965	850	860	850	540	680	750	980	950	1010	960	1000	1000
Aspect	SW	S	S	.	.	W	.	E	S	ENE	SE	ESE	.	WSW	W	SSW	SSW	SSW	WSW	S	SSW
Total cover (%)	80	50	70	80	100	85	100	100	100	90	90	90	90	20	90	90	80	85	30	90	50
Slope (°)	5	20	25	-	-	5	-	3	3	30	10	50	-	70	50	30	30	20	25	30	40
Area (m ²)	10	10	15	15	10	10	10	10	10	15	20	20	15	20	15	20	20	10	15	20	10
Site abbreviation	AT	AT	AT	AT	SP	SP	SP	SP	SP												
Typus (T)																					
Relevés from literature (for references see Appendix 1)										x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Number of the relevé in the original publication										1	2	6	7	3	8	10	12	14	5	9	13
Number of the table in the original publication										1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Botriochloa ischaemum-Melica ciliata</i> comm.																					
<i>Avena barbata</i> Pott ex Link	2	1	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
<i>Melica ciliata</i> L. s.l.	1	1	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
<i>Galactites tomentosus</i> Moench	1	1	r	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
<i>Carthamus lanatus</i> L. subsp. <i>lanatus</i>	+	+	1	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
<i>Bothriochloa ischaemum</i> (L.) Keng	.	1	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
<i>Onobrychis caput-galli</i> (L.) Lam.	1	+	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
<i>Centaurea deusta</i> Ten.	.	3	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
<i>Echium vulgare</i> L.	.	1	1	+	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	+	.	.	+	+	+	+	+
<i>Globularia punctata</i> Lapeyr	+	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
<i>Tragopogon porrifolius</i> L. s.l.	.	+	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Transgressive species from <i>Rosmarinetea</i> and other Mediterranean classes																					
<i>Asparagus acutifolius</i>	1	+	1	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
<i>Teucrium capitatum</i> L. subsp. <i>capitatum</i>	2	.	1	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
<i>Crupina vulgaris</i> Cass.	.	1	1	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
<i>Dorycnium hirsutum</i>	r	.	r	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
<i>Micromeria graeca</i> (L.) Benth. ex Rchb. s.l.	.	2	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
<i>Cistus monspeliensis</i> L.	r	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
<i>Plantago argentea-Carex caryophyllea</i> comm.																					
<i>Plantago argentea</i> Chaix subsp. <i>argentea</i>	.	.	.	.	2	1	+	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
<i>Koeleria lobata</i> (M. Bieb.) Roem. & Schult.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
<i>Bromus rubens</i> L.	.	3	.	.	.	1	2	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
<i>Centaurea arrigonii</i> Greuter	.	.	.	.	.	2	+	+	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
<i>Poa bulbosa</i> L.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
<i>Aira caryophyllea</i> L. subsp. <i>caryophyllea</i>	.	.	.	.	.	+	+	+	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
<i>Cerastium pumilum</i>	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	+	+	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
<i>Medicago minima</i> (L.) Bartal.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	+	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	+	.	+	.
<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i> L.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
<i>Aphanes arvensis</i> L.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	r	.	r	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
<i>Geranium rotundifolium</i> L.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	r	.	r	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
<i>Gnaphalium sylvaticum</i> L.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	r	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
<i>Coronilla minima-Astragalum monspessulani</i>																					
<i>Astragalus monspessulanus</i> L. subsp. <i>monspessulanus</i>	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	3	+	2	2	1	+	+	+	+
<i>Coronilla minima</i> L.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	3	+	+	2	1	2	+	+
<i>Linum tenuifolium</i> L.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	1	+	+	1	1	1	1	1	1	+
<i>Fumana procumbens</i> (Dunal) G. et G.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	+	1	.	1	+	+	+	+	.	+
<i>Leontodon rosani</i> (Ten.) DC.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	+	+	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.
<i>Sesleria italica</i> (Pamp.) Ujhelyi (diff. of subsp. <i>seslerietosum italicae</i>)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
<i>Tragopogon samaritani-Bromus erectus</i> comm.																					
<i>Thymus pulegioides</i> L. s.l.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
<i>Arenaria serpyllifolia</i> L. s.l.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	+	r	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
<i>Silene vulgaris</i> (Moench) Garcke s.l.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
<i>Anthyllis vulneraria</i> L. s.l.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
<i>Teucrium montanum</i> L.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
<i>Tragopogon samaritani</i> Heldr. & Sart. ex Boiss.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
<i>Crepis sticticifolia</i> (All.) Galasso, Banfi & Soldano	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Relevé n.	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
Altitude (m a.s.l.)	870	1040	1040	1032	1040	1050	850	948	1150	1030	900	1040	1035	965	1035	968	950	770	730	650	520
Aspect	S	W	W	-	NW	E	SE	-	SW	SW	W	SW	W	-	-	-	-	E	SW	NE	WNW
Total cover (%)	95	100	100	100	100	95	90	85	100	100	100	100	100	95	100	100	100	95	100	100	100
Slope (°)	<5	<5	5	-	<5	<5	10	-	25	35	20	<5	5	-	-	-	-	50	30	40	40
Area (m ²)	15	10	10	20	10	10	10	20	30	50	50	50	40	20	20	20	20	50	40	40	80
Site abbreviation	DG	AC	MV	SS	SS	SS	MV	AL						MV	MV	MV	MV				
Typus (T)																		T			
Relevés from literature (for references see Appendix 1)		x								x	x	x	x					x	x	x	x
Number of the relevé in the original publication		52								46	40	45	72					82	1	2	13
Number of the table in the original publication		5								5	5	5	5					4	3	3	3
Botriochloa ischaemum-Melica ciliata comm.																					
<i>Avena barbata</i> Pott ex Link	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
<i>Melica ciliata</i> L. s.l.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
<i>Galactites tomentosus</i> Moench	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
<i>Carthamus lanatus</i> L. subsp. <i>lanatus</i>	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	+
<i>Bothriochloa ischaemum</i> (L.) Keng	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
<i>Onobrychis caput-galli</i> (L.) Lam.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
<i>Centaurea deusta</i> Ten.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
<i>Echium vulgare</i> L.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
<i>Globularia punctata</i> Lapeyr	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
<i>Tragopogon porrifolius</i> L. s.l.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Transgressive species from Rosmarinetea and other Mediterranean classes																					
<i>Asparagus acutifolius</i>	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
<i>Teucrium capitatum</i> L. subsp. <i>capitatum</i>	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
<i>Crupina vulgaris</i> Cass.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
<i>Dorycnium hirsutum</i>	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
<i>Micromeria graeca</i> (L.) Benth. ex Rchb. s.l.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
<i>Cistus monspeliensis</i> L.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Plantago argentea-Carex caryophyllea comm.																					
<i>Plantago argentea</i> Chaix subsp. <i>argentea</i>	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
<i>Koeleria lobata</i> (M. Bieb.) Roem. & Schult.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
<i>Bromus rubens</i> L.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
<i>Centaurea arrigonii</i> Greuter	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
<i>Poa bulbosa</i> L.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
<i>Aira caryophyllea</i> L. subsp. <i>caryophyllea</i>	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
<i>Cerastium pumilum</i>	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
<i>Medicago minima</i> (L.) Bartal.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i> L.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
<i>Aphanes arvensis</i> L.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
<i>Geranium rotundifolium</i> L.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
<i>Gnaphalium sylvaticum</i> L.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Coronillo minima-Astragalum monspessulani																					
<i>Astragalus monspessulanus</i> L. subsp. <i>monspessulanus</i>	.	.	.	.	+	r	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
<i>Coronilla minima</i> L.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
<i>Linum tenuifolium</i> L.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
<i>Fumana procumbens</i> (Dunal) G. et G.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
<i>Leontodon rosani</i> (Ten.) DC.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
<i>Sesleria italica</i> (Pamp.) Ujhelyi (diff. of subass. <i>seslerietosum italicae</i>)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tragopogon samaritani-Bromus erectus comm.																					
<i>Thymus pulegioides</i> L. s.l.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
<i>Arenaria serpyllifolia</i> L. s.l.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
<i>Silene vulgaris</i> (Moench) Garcke s.l.	.	+	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
<i>Anthyllis vulneraria</i> L. s.l.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
<i>Teucrium montanum</i> L.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
<i>Tragopogon samaritani</i> Heldr. & Sart. ex Boiss.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
<i>Crepis sticticifolia</i> (All.) Galasso, Banfi & Soldano	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Relevé n.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		
Festuco trachyphyllae-Brometum erecti																							
<i>Festuca stricta</i> Host subsp. <i>trachyphylla</i> (Hack.) Patzke ex Pils		
<i>Sedum rupestre</i> L. subsp. <i>rupestre</i>	r	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
<i>Aira elegantissima</i> Schur		
transgressive species from <i>Tuberarietea guttatae</i> class																							
<i>Cerastium brachypetalum</i> Desp. ex Pers. s.l.		
<i>Linum trigynum</i> L.		
<i>Briza maxima</i> L.		
<i>Vulpia myuros</i> (L.) C.C. Gmel.		
<i>Tuberaria guttata</i> (L.) Fourr.		
<i>Centaureo bracteatae-Brometum erecti</i>																							
subass. <i>linetosum cathartici</i>																							
<i>Medicago lupulina</i> L.		
<i>Leontodon hispidus</i> L.	+		
<i>Linum catharticum</i> L. s.l.		
subass. <i>typicum</i>																							
<i>Galium mollugo</i> L. subsp. <i>erectum</i> Syme		
<i>Centaurea scabiosa</i> L. subsp. <i>scabiosa</i>	+	.	.	+		
other phi-relevant species																							
<i>Cota tinctoria</i> (L.) J. Gay s.l.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
<i>Pastinaca sativa</i> L. subsp. <i>urens</i> (Req.) Celak		
<i>Elytrigia repens</i> (L.) Nevski		
<i>Senecio erucifolius</i> L.		
<i>Inula conyzae</i> (Griess.) DC.		
<i>Medicago sativa</i> L. s.l.		
<i>Acinos arvensis</i> (Lam.) Dandy	+		
subass. <i>ononidetosum masquillierii</i>																							
<i>Ononis masquillierii</i> Bertol.		
<i>Plantago maritima</i> L. s.l.		
<i>Scorzonera cana</i> (C.A. Mey.) O. Hoffm.		
other phi-relevant species																							
<i>Carlina corymbosa</i> L.		
<i>Cichorium intybus-Bromus erectus</i> post-cultural comm.																							
<i>Cichorium intybus</i> L. subsp. <i>intybus</i>		
<i>Linum strictum</i> L.	.	.	.	r	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
<i>Poa sylvicola</i> Guss.		
<i>Cynosurus echinatus</i> L.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
<i>Trifolium repens</i> L. s.l.		
<i>Bromus hordeaceus</i> L. s.l.		
<i>Calamintha nepeta</i> (L.) Savi s.l.		
<i>Odontites vernus</i> (Bellardi) Dumort.		
<i>Polygalo mediterraneae-Bromenion erecti</i>																							
<i>Centaurea jacea</i> L. subsp. <i>gaudinii</i> (Boiss. & Reut.) Gremler	+	+	.	+		
<i>Dorycnium herbaceum</i> Vill.	+	+	+	+	1	.	.	.	.
<i>Asperula purpurea</i> (L.) Ehrend. subsp. <i>purpurea</i>	1	2	1	+	2	2	1	2	1	2	+	2
<i>Polygala nicaeensis</i> W.D.J. Koch subsp. <i>mediterranea</i> Chodat	
<i>Carlina utzka</i> Hacq.	+	+	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	+	+	
<i>Bromion erecti</i>																							
<i>Lotus corniculatus</i> L. s.l.	+	+	.	1	.	.	.	.	+	.	+	.	+	.	+	.
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i> L. s.l.	2	2	.	3	1	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i> L.	+	+	.	.	+		
<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i> (Vaill.) Lam. subsp. <i>vulgare</i>		
<i>Briza media</i> L.	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
<i>Ononis spinosa</i> L. s.l.	1	.	+	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.
<i>Carex caryophylla</i> Latourr.	3	1	3	3	3	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	1	2	+	+	.		
<i>Daucus carota</i> L. s.l.		
<i>Plantago media</i> L. subsp. <i>media</i>		
<i>Onobrychis viciifolia</i> Scop.	+	+	.	1	.	+	.	.	+	.		
<i>Gymnadenia conopsea</i> (L.) R. Br.		
<i>Linum bienne</i> Mill.	r	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
<i>Ranunculus bulbosus</i> L.	r	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
<i>Anacamptis morio</i> (L.) R.M. Bateman, Pridgeon & M.W. Chase		
<i>Anacamptis pyramidalis</i> (L.) Rich.	+		

Relevé n.	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	
Festuco trachyphyllae-Brometum erecti																						
<i>Festuca stricta</i> Host subsp. <i>trachyphylla</i> (Hack.) Patzke ex Pils	1	.	.	.	+	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
<i>Sedum rupestre</i> L. subsp. <i>rupestre</i>	+	+	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
<i>Aira elegantissima</i> Schur	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
transgressive species from <i>Tuberarietea guttatae</i> class																						
<i>Cerastium brachypetalum</i> Desp. ex Pers. s.l.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
<i>Linum trigynum</i> L.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
<i>Briza maxima</i> L.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
<i>Vulpia myuros</i> (L.) C.C. Gmel.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
<i>Tuberaria guttata</i> (L.) Fourr.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
<i>Centaureo bracteatae-Brometum erecti</i>																						
subass. <i>linetosum cathartici</i>																						
<i>Medicago lupulina</i> L.	.	.	.	.	+	1	+	2	1	+	1	+	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	1
<i>Leontodon hispidus</i> L.	+	.	.	+	.	+	.	.	.	.	+	+	+	1	3	1	1	.	.	.	.
<i>Linum catharticum</i> L. s.l.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	+	+	+	+	+	1	1	1	1	.	.	.
subass. <i>typicum</i>																						
<i>Galium mollugo</i> L. subsp. <i>erectum</i> Syme	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	+	+	+	.	.	.	.	+	1	1	+
<i>Centaurea scabiosa</i> L. subsp. <i>scabiosa</i>	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	+	.	+
other phi-relevant species																						
<i>Cota tinctoria</i> (L.) J. Gay s.l.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	+
<i>Pastinaca sativa</i> l. subsp. <i>urens</i> (Req.) Celak	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	+
<i>Elytrigia repens</i> (L.) Nevski	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
<i>Senecio erucifolius</i> L.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	+
<i>Inula conyzae</i> (Griess.) DC.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
<i>Medicago sativa</i> L. s.l.	+	+	+
<i>Acinos arvensis</i> (Lam.) Dandy	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	+
subass. <i>ononidetosum masquillierii</i>																						
<i>Ononis masquillierii</i> Bertol.	.	.	.	.	.	2	r	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
<i>Plantago maritima</i> L. s.l.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
<i>Scorzonera cana</i> (C.A. Mey.) O. Hoffm.	.	.	r	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
other phi-relevant species																						
<i>Carlina corymbosa</i> L.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
<i>Cichorium intybus-Bromus erectus</i> post-cultural comm.																						
<i>Cichorium intybus</i> L. subsp. <i>intybus</i>	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
<i>Linum strictum</i> L.	.	.	.	.	+	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.
<i>Poa sylvicola</i> Guss.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
<i>Cynosurus echinatus</i> L.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
<i>Trifolium repens</i> L. s.l.	.	.	.	1	1	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
<i>Bromus hordeaceus</i> L. s.l.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
<i>Calamintha nepeta</i> (L.) Savi s.l.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
<i>Odontites vernus</i> (Bellardi) Dumort.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
<i>Polygalo mediterraneae-Bromenion erecti</i>																						
<i>Centaurea jacea</i> L. subsp. <i>gaudinii</i> (Boiss. & Reut.) Greml	.	1	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	2	+	+	2	+	1	.	+	1	+
<i>Dorycnium herbaceum</i> Vill.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	1	.	.	.	.	2	4	3	+
<i>Asperula purpurea</i> (L.) Ehrend. subsp. <i>purpurea</i>	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+
<i>Polygala nicaeensis</i> W.D.J. Koch subsp. <i>mediterranea</i> Chodat	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	1	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
<i>Carlina utzka</i> Hacq.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	+	+	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.
<i>Bromion erecti</i>																						
<i>Lotus corniculatus</i> L. s.l.	1	1	1	+	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.	+	+	2
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i> L. s.l.	+	.	.	.	.	1	2	+	.	.	2	1	1	1	+	.	.	2	2	1	2
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i> L.	1	2	1	+	.	.	+	+	1	.	+	+	+	.	.	.	+	+	.	.	+	
<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i> (Vaill.) Lam. subsp. <i>vulgare</i>	.	.	.	2	+	+	+	2	+	.	+	+	.	.	1	2	+	1	1	1	2	
<i>Briza media</i> L.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	1	+	.	1	1	+	.	.	.	+	1	.	+	2
<i>Ononis spinosa</i> L. s.l.	1	+	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	+	3	3	3	2	1	1	2	.	+	+	.
<i>Carex caryophylla</i> Latourr.
<i>Daucus carota</i> L. s.l.	.	.	.	+	.	r	+	.	.	.	+	r	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	+
<i>Plantago media</i> L. subsp. <i>media</i>	.	.	.	.	1	+	+	1	.	.	+	1	1	.	1	1	+	.	+	+	.
<i>Onobrychis viciifolia</i> Scop.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	+	+	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	+
<i>Gymnadenia conopsea</i> (L.) R. Br.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	+
<i>Linum bienne</i> Mill.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
<i>Ranunculus bulbosus</i> L.	.	.	.	.	.	r	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.
<i>Anacamptis morio</i> (L.) R.M. Bateman, Pridgeon & M.W. Chase	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
<i>Anacamptis pyramidalis</i> (L.) Rich.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	+

Relevé n.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
<i>Knautia arvensis</i> (L.) Coult.
<i>Carlina acaulis</i> L. subsp. <i>caulescens</i> (Lam.) Schübl. & G. Martens
Brometalia erecti and Festuco-Brometea																						
<i>Bromus erectus</i> Huds. subsp. <i>erectus</i>	3	.	.	.	3	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	4	3	4	2	2	+	1	1	1	
<i>Sanguisorba minor</i> Scop. s.l.	+	+	+	+	1	+	+	+	1	1	1	+	.	1	+	+	1	+	1	+	+	
<i>Brachypodium rupestre</i> (Host) Roem. & Schult.	.	3	3	3	+	2	.	1	.	+	+	.	2	+	+	+	.	.	1	+	.	
<i>Thymus longicaulis</i> C. Presl subsp. <i>longicaulis</i>	+	+	2	2	.	.	+	1	1	2	1	2	2	+	
<i>Carex flacca</i> Schreb. s.l.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	1	.	+	+	.	.	.	.	.
<i>Festuca inops</i> De Not.	1	.	.	.	1	3	2	.	2	2	2	3	3	2	3	1	
<i>Scabiosa columbaria</i> L. s.l.	.	2	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	+	.	+	+	+	+	.	.	+	+	.
<i>Teucrium chamaedrys</i> L. subsp. <i>chamaedrys</i>	1	.	+	.	.	+	.	.	.	+	+	+	.	+	+	+	1	+	+	.	+	
<i>Hippocrepis comosa</i> L. subsp. <i>comosa</i>	+	+	.	+	+	.	+	+	
<i>Achillea collina</i> s.l.	1	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
<i>Galium lucidum</i> All. subsp. <i>lucidum</i>	2	.	2	.	.	1	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
<i>Hieracium pilosella</i> L.	1	2	3	1	+	+	.	.	+	.	+	.	.	+	+	.	.
<i>Helianthemum nummularium</i> (L.) Mill. s.l.	+	1	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
<i>Galium verum</i> L. subsp. <i>verum</i>
<i>Prunella laciniata</i> (L.) L.
<i>Trifolium campestre</i> Schreb.	1	+	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
<i>Trifolium ochroleucum</i> Huds.	+	+	+	.	+
<i>Linum viscosum</i> L.	+
<i>Petrorhagia prolifera</i> (L.) P.W. Ball & Heywood
<i>Carlina vulgaris</i> L. s.l.	r	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
<i>Muscari comosum</i> (L.) Mill.	.	.	+
<i>Eryngium campestre</i> L.	1	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
<i>Eryngium amethystinum</i> L.	+	+
<i>Allium sphaerocephalon</i> L.
<i>Dianthus sylvestris</i> Wulfen	+	.	.	+	1	.	.	.	.	.	+	+	.	+	+
<i>Arabis hirsuta</i> (L.) Scop.
<i>Reichardia picroides</i>	.	.	+	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
<i>Potentilla hirta</i> L.
<i>Saxifraga bulbifera</i> L.
<i>Centaurea ambigua</i> Guss.	1	+	1	1	1	
<i>Cerastium arvense</i> L. subsp. <i>suffruticosum</i> (L.) Ces.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
<i>Odontites luteus</i> (L.) Clairv.	+	+
<i>Mentha longifolia</i> (L.) Huds.
<i>Petrorhagia saxifraga</i> (L.) Link subsp. <i>saxifraga</i>	+
<i>Arabis collina</i> Ten. subsp. <i>collina</i>
<i>Erysimum pseudorhaeticum</i> Polatschek
<i>Helianthemum apenninum</i> (L.) Miller	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
<i>Micropus erectus</i> L.	+	+	.	+	.
<i>Muscari neglectum</i> Ten.
<i>Silene italica</i> (L.) Pers. subsp. <i>italica</i>
<i>Euphrasia stricta</i> D. Wolff ex J.F. Lehm.
<i>Euphorbia cyparissias</i> L.	r	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
<i>Convolvulus cantabrica</i>
<i>Cyanus triumfetti</i> (All.) Dostál ex Á. & D. Löve
<i>Ononis natix</i> L.	+	+
<i>Thesium divaricatum</i> Jan.
<i>Filipendula vulgaris</i> Moench
<i>Aegilops geniculata</i> Roth
<i>Artemisia alba</i> Turra
<i>Helianthemum canum</i> (L.) Baumng.
<i>Leontodon cichoriaceus</i> (Ten.) Sanguin.
<i>Ononis pusilla</i> L.	+
<i>Stachys recta</i> L. s.l.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
<i>Arabis sagittata</i> (Bertol.) DC.
<i>Campanula glomerata</i> L.
<i>Koeleria macrantha</i> (Ledeb-) Sprengel	+
<i>Lathyrus sphaericus</i> Retz.
Molinio-Arrhenatheretea																						
<i>Trifolium pratense</i> L. subsp. <i>pratense</i>	+
<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i> L. s.l.	+
<i>Cynosurus cristatus</i> L.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Relevé n.	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	
<i>Knautia arvensis</i> (L.) Coult.
<i>Carlina acaulis</i> L. subsp. <i>caulescens</i> (Lam.) Schübl. & G. Martens
Brometalia erecti and Festuco-Brometea																						
<i>Bromus erectus</i> Huds. subsp. <i>erectus</i>	4	4	3	4	3	3	4	2	3	3	1	1	1	3	4	3	3	4	4	3	5	
<i>Sanguisorba minor</i> Scop. s.l.	1	+	+	2	+	r	+	1	+	.	+	+	+	1	+	1	+	+	+	.	+	
<i>Brachypodium rupestre</i> (Host) Roem. & Schult.	.	.	.	2	1	+	.	.	+	3	1	1	4	3	.	2	4	1	3	4	2	
<i>Thymus longicaulis</i> C. Presl subsp. <i>longicaulis</i>	.	1	1	3	.	1	.	2	2	.	+	+	+	2	2	3	2	.	.	.	3	
<i>Carex flacca</i> Schreb. s.l.	+	1	+	+	.	.	+	+	+	1	.	1	.	1	2	2	3	
<i>Festuca inops</i> De Not.
<i>Scabiosa columbaria</i> L. s.l.	r	.	.	.	1	r	r	.	.	+	1	+	1	1		
<i>Teucrium chamaedrys</i> L. subsp. <i>chamaedrys</i>	+	.	.	+	1	+	+	+	
<i>Hippocrepis comosa</i> L. subsp. <i>comosa</i>	+	+	.	.	+	
<i>Achillea collina</i> s.l.	.	1	.	2	+	.	+	1	.	+	+	.	.	.	+	+	.	+	+	+		
<i>Galium lucidum</i> All. subsp. <i>lucidum</i>	+	+	+	+	
<i>Hieracium pilosella</i> L.	.	.	.	1	+	+	1	2	+	.	.	.	.	.	+	+	.	.	.	.	+
<i>Helianthemum nummularium</i> (L.) Mill. s.l.	+	r	.	+	.	.	1	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+
<i>Galium verum</i> L. subsp. <i>verum</i>	+	.	.	.	1	+	.	.	.	.	+	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	+	
<i>Prunella laciniata</i> (L.) L.	.	.	.	+	+	+	.	.	+	+	+	+	.	.	.	+	+	.	.	.	+	1
<i>Trifolium campestre</i> Schreb.	.	.	.	2	1	1	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	+
<i>Trifolium ochroleucum</i> Huds.	+	+	+	2	1	.	.	.	+	1	.	.	.	
<i>Linum viscosum</i> L.	r	r	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	1	.
<i>Petrorhagia prolifera</i> (L.) P.W. Ball & Heywood	.	.	r	2	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
<i>Carlina vulgaris</i> L. s.l.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	1	.	.	.	.
<i>Muscari comosum</i> (L.) Mill.	
<i>Eryngium campestre</i> L.	
<i>Eryngium amethystinum</i> L.	+	+
<i>Allium sphaerocephalon</i> L.	
<i>Dianthus sylvestris</i> Wulfen	
<i>Arabis hirsuta</i> (L.) Scop.	+	
<i>Reichardia picroides</i>	
<i>Potentilla hirta</i> L.	+	
<i>Saxifraga bulbifera</i> L.	r	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
<i>Centaurea ambigua</i> Guss.	
<i>Cerastium arvense</i> L. subsp. <i>suffruticosum</i> (L.) Ces.	+	+	
<i>Odontites luteus</i> (L.) Clairv.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
<i>Mentha longifolia</i> (L.) Huds.	
<i>Petrorhagia saxifraga</i> (L.) Link subsp. <i>saxifraga</i>	
<i>Arabis collina</i> Ten. subsp. <i>collina</i>	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
<i>Erysimum pseudorhaeticum</i> Polatschek	
<i>Helianthemum apenninum</i> (L.) Miller	
<i>Micropus erectus</i> L.	
<i>Muscari neglectum</i> Ten.	
<i>Silene italica</i> (L.) Pers. subsp. <i>italica</i>	
<i>Euphrasia stricta</i> D. Wolff ex J.F. Lehm.	r	.	.	.	.	.	.
<i>Euphorbia cyparissias</i> L.	
<i>Convolvulus cantabrica</i>	
<i>Cyanus triumfetti</i> (All.) Dostál ex Á. & D. Löve	r	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
<i>Ononis natix</i> L.	
<i>Thesium divaricatum</i> Jan.	+
<i>Filipendula vulgaris</i> Moench	
<i>Aegilops geniculata</i> Roth	
<i>Artemisia alba</i> Turra	
<i>Helianthemum canum</i> (L.) Baumng.	
<i>Leontodon cichoriaceus</i> (Ten.) Sanguin.	
<i>Ononis pusilla</i> L.	
<i>Stachys recta</i> L. s.l.	
<i>Arabis sagittata</i> (Bertol.) DC.	r	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
<i>Campanula glomerata</i> L.	
<i>Koeleria macrantha</i> (Ledeb-) Sprengel	
<i>Lathyrus sphaericus</i> Retz.	
Molinio-Arrhenatheretea																						
<i>Trifolium pratense</i> L. subsp. <i>pratense</i>	1	1	1	1	+	.	1	1	+	.	1	.	1	.	.	+	+	.
<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i> L. s.l.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	1	1	+	.	+	+	+	.	1	.	.	.	.
<i>Cynosurus cristatus</i> L.	.	+	+	.	2	2	1	+	3	.	+	1	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.

Relevé n.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
<i>Schedonorus arundinaceus</i> (Schreb.) Dumort. s.l.	+
<i>Phleum pratense</i> L.
<i>Lathyrus pratensis</i> L. subsp. <i>pratensis</i>
<i>Lolium perenne</i> L.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
<i>Rhinanthus minor</i> L.
<i>Poa pratensis</i> L.	+	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
<i>Trisetaria flavescens</i> (L.) Baumg. subsp. <i>flavescens</i>	1	.	.	.	r	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
<i>Holcus lanatus</i> L.
<i>Prunella vulgaris</i> L. subsp. <i>vulgaris</i>	+
<i>Bellis perennis</i> L.	+
<i>Cerastium holosteoides</i> Fr.
<i>Rumex acetosa</i> L. subsp. <i>acetosa</i>
<i>Taraxacum officinale</i> (group)
<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i> (L.) P. Beauv. ex J. & C. Presl s.l.
Other species																						
<i>Hypericum perforatum</i> L.	+	.	+	+
<i>Sedum sexangulare</i> L.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
<i>Acinos alpinus</i> (L.) Moench s.l.	+	+
<i>Helichrysum italicum</i> (Roth) G. Don subsp. <i>italicum</i>	2	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.
<i>Genista tinctoria</i> L.	+	+
<i>Blackstonia perfoliata</i> (L.) Huds. s.l.
<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i> L.
<i>Centaurium erythraea</i> Rafn s.l.
<i>Cuscuta epithymum</i> (L.) L. subsp. <i>epithymum</i>	1	1	+	+	+	+	.	.	.	.	.
<i>Agrimonia eupatoria</i> L. s.l.
<i>Hieracium piloselloides</i> Vill.
<i>Tussilago farfara</i> L.
<i>Bupleurum baldense</i> Turra	.	.	+	.	.	.	+	+	+	+	.	.	+
<i>Polygala flavescens</i> DC.
<i>Campanula rapunculus</i> L.
<i>Trifolium medium</i> L. subsp. <i>medium</i>
<i>Clinopodium vulgare</i> L. s.l.
<i>Dianthus carthusianorum</i> L.
<i>Juniperus communis</i> L.
<i>Cirsium tenoreanum</i> Petr.
<i>Lathyrus sylvestris</i> L. subsp. <i>sylvestris</i>
<i>Trifolium angustifolium</i> L. subsp. <i>angustifolium</i>
<i>Cytisus scoparius</i> (L.) Link subsp. <i>scoparius</i>
<i>Stachys germanica</i> L. s.l.
<i>Agrostis stolonifera</i> L.
<i>Rosa canina</i> L.
<i>Crepis leontodontoides</i> All.
<i>Ranunculus nemorosus</i> DC.
<i>Rubus canescens</i> DC.
<i>Luzula campestris</i> (L.) DC.
<i>Quercus cerris</i> L.
<i>Sherardia arvensis</i> L.	+
<i>Hypochaeris achyrophorus</i> L.	+	+	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
<i>Rumex acetosella</i> L. s.l.
<i>Ornithogalum umbellatum</i> L.
<i>Bunium bulbocastanum</i> L.
<i>Cruciata laevipes</i> Opiz
<i>Inula salicina</i> L.
<i>Vicia sativa</i> L. subsp. <i>nigra</i> (L.) Ehrh.
<i>Picris hieracioides</i> L. s.l.
<i>Poa compressa</i> L.
<i>Xeranthemum cylindraceum</i> Sm.
<i>Centaurea nigrescens</i> Willd. s.l.
<i>Geranium columbinum</i> L.
<i>Carduus nutans</i> L. s.l.
<i>Ajuga iva</i> (L.) Schreb. subsp. <i>iva</i>
<i>Melilotus neapolitanus</i> Ten.
<i>Trifolium stellatum</i> L.
<i>Danthonia alpina</i> Vest
<i>Stachys officinalis</i> (L.) Trevis.

Relevé n.	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80		
<i>Schedonorus arundinaceus</i> (Schreb.) Dumort. s.l.	+	+	.	+	.	+	1	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
<i>Phleum pratense</i> L.	.	2	1	+	+	1	+	.	.	+	+	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
<i>Lathyrus pratensis</i> L. subsp. <i>pratensis</i>	+	+	+	+	+	.	
<i>Lolium perenne</i> L.	.	+	+	.	+	+	
<i>Rhinanthus minor</i> L.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
<i>Poa pratensis</i> L.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	+	.	.	.	+
<i>Trisetaria flavescens</i> (L.) Baumg. subsp. <i>flavescens</i>	.	.	.	+	1	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	+	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
<i>Holcus lanatus</i> L.	+	1	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
<i>Prunella vulgaris</i> L. subsp. <i>vulgaris</i>	+	+	
<i>Bellis perennis</i> L.	+	.	.	+	+	
<i>Cerastium holosteoides</i> Fr.	+	
<i>Rumex acetosa</i> L. subsp. <i>acetosa</i>	+	.	.	+	
<i>Taraxacum officinale</i> (group)	r	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i> (L.) P. Beauv. ex J. & C. Presl s.l.	
Other species																							
<i>Hypericum perforatum</i> L.	.	+	+	r	.	+	+	.	.	1	.	+	r	1	+	1		
<i>Sedum sexangulare</i> L.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
<i>Acinos alpinus</i> (L.) Moench s.l.	+	.	.	+	+	+	+	.	.	.	+	+	+		
<i>Helichrysum italicum</i> (Roth) G. Don subsp. <i>italicum</i>	+	
<i>Genista tinctoria</i> L.	1	.	+	2	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.
<i>Blackstonia perfoliata</i> (L.) Huds. s.l.	+	.	.	+	+	.	.	1	+	1	
<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i> L.	+	+	+	+
<i>Centaureum erythraea</i> Rafn s.l.	.	.	+	+	+	+	1
<i>Cuscuta epithymum</i> (L.) L. subsp. <i>epithymum</i>	r	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.
<i>Agrimonia eupatoria</i> L. s.l.	.	r	r	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	+
<i>Hieracium piloselloides</i> Vill.	+	
<i>Tussilago farfara</i> L.	+	
<i>Bupleurum baldense</i> Turra	
<i>Polygala flavescens</i> DC.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	+	1	+	+	.	.	.	.	.
<i>Campanula rapunculus</i> L.	+	.	.	.	+	
<i>Trifolium medium</i> L. subsp. <i>medium</i>	2	1	1	2	1	.	.	.	
<i>Clinopodium vulgare</i> L. s.l.	+	+	1	1	.	
<i>Dianthus carthusianorum</i> L.	
<i>Juniperus communis</i> L.	+	.	.	1	1	1	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
<i>Cirsium tenoreanum</i> Petr.	.	.	.	+	r	.	r	+	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
<i>Lathyrus sylvestris</i> L. subsp. <i>sylvestris</i>	+	+	+	
<i>Trifolium angustifolium</i> L. subsp. <i>angustifolium</i>	+	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
<i>Cytisus scoparius</i> (L.) Link subsp. <i>scoparius</i>	
<i>Stachys germanica</i> L. s.l.	r	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
<i>Agrostis stolonifera</i> L.	+	
<i>Rosa canina</i> L.	+	+	
<i>Crepis leontodontoides</i> All.	
<i>Ranunculus nemorosus</i> DC.	+	
<i>Rubus canescens</i> DC.	+	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
<i>Luzula campestris</i> (L.) DC.	+	.	.	.	+	
<i>Quercus cerris</i> L.	r	+	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
<i>Sherardia arvensis</i> L.	.	.	.	+	
<i>Hypochaeris achyrophorus</i> L.	
<i>Rumex acetosella</i> L. s.l.	
<i>Ornithogalum umbellatum</i> L.	
<i>Bunium bulbocastanum</i> L.	+	+	r	r	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
<i>Cruciata laevipes</i> Opiz	+	+	+	
<i>Inula salicina</i> L.	+	+	
<i>Vicia sativa</i> L. subsp. <i>nigra</i> (L.) Ehrh.	
<i>Picris hieracioides</i> L. s.l.	+	
<i>Poa compressa</i> L.	+	
<i>Xeranthemum cylindraceum</i> Sm.	+	
<i>Centaurea nigrescens</i> Willd. s.l.	+	+	+	
<i>Geranium columbinum</i> L.	+	
<i>Carduus nutans</i> L. s.l.	
<i>Ajuga iva</i> (L.) Schreb. subsp. <i>iva</i>	
<i>Melilotus neapolitanus</i> Ten.	
<i>Trifolium stellatum</i> L.	+	
<i>Danthonia alpina</i> Vest	+	
<i>Stachys officinalis</i> (L.) Trevis.	

Relevé n.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
<i>Potentilla reptans</i> L.
<i>Festuca rubra</i> L. subsp. <i>commutata</i> (Gaudin) Markgr.-Dann.
<i>Prunus spinosa</i> L. subsp. <i>spinosa</i>
<i>Rubus ulmifolius</i> Schott
<i>Vicia cracca</i> L.
<i>Clematis vitalba</i> L.
<i>Veronica chamaedrys</i> L. subsp. <i>chamaedrys</i>
<i>Orobanche rapum-genistae</i> Thuill. subsp. <i>rapum-genistae</i>
<i>Gladiolus italicus</i> Miller
<i>Solidago virgaurea</i> L.
<i>Sonchus asper</i> (L.) Hill
<i>Ophrys fusca</i> Link
<i>Ophrys sphecodes</i> Miller
<i>Festuca microphylla</i> (St.-Yves ex Coste) Patzke
<i>Agrostis capillaris</i> L.
<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> (L.) Kuhn subsp. <i>aquilinum</i>
<i>Lilium bulbiferum</i> L. subsp. <i>croceum</i> (Chaix) Jan
<i>Melilotus indicus</i> (L.) All.
<i>Oenanthe pimpinelloides</i> L.
<i>Potentilla recta</i> L. subsp. <i>recta</i>
<i>Pyrus communis</i> L.
<i>Urospermum dalechampii</i> (L.) F.W. Schmidt
Sporadic species	3	2	1	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Relevé n.	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	
<i>Potentilla reptans</i> L.
<i>Festuca rubra</i> L. subsp. <i>commutata</i> (Gaudin) Markgr.-Dann.	+	.	.	+
<i>Prunus spinosa</i> L. subsp. <i>spinosa</i>	+
<i>Rubus ulmifolius</i> Schott	.	+	+
<i>Vicia cracca</i> L.	+	+
<i>Clematis vitalba</i> L.	+	.
<i>Veronica chamaedrys</i> L. subsp. <i>chamaedrys</i>	+	+	+
<i>Orobanche rapum-genistae</i> Thuill. subsp. <i>rapum-genistae</i>	+	+	+
<i>Gladiolus italicus</i> Miller
<i>Solidago virgaurea</i> L.
<i>Sonchus asper</i> (L.) Hill
<i>Ophrys fusca</i> Link	+
<i>Ophrys sphecodes</i> Miller
<i>Festuca microphylla</i> (St.-Yves ex Coste) Patzke
<i>Agrostis capillaris</i> L.
<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> (L.) Kuhn subsp. <i>aquilinum</i>
<i>Lilium bulbiferum</i> L. subsp. <i>croceum</i> (Chaix) Jan
<i>Melilotus indicus</i> (L.) All.	+
<i>Oenanthe pimpinelloides</i> L.
<i>Potentilla recta</i> L. subsp. <i>recta</i>
<i>Pyrus communis</i> L.	+	r	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
<i>Urospermum dalechampii</i> (L.) F.W. Schmidt
Sporadic species	2	2	3	3	1	0	1	3	4	2	5	3	4	0	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	

- Bothriochloa ischaemum*, *Melica ciliata* comm. (rel. 1–4)
Plantago argentea-*Carex caryophyllea* communities (rel. 5–9)
Coronillo minimae-*Astragalietum monspessulani* Biondi & Ballelli in Biondi, Ballelli & Principi 1985 (rel. 10–30)
Tragopogon samaritani-*Bromus erectus* communities (rel. 31–36)
Festuco trachyphyllae-*Brometum erecti* ass. nova hoc loco (rel. 37–62; typus rel. n. 49)
Centaureo bracteatae-*Brometum erecti linetosum cathartici* subass. nova hoc loco (rel. 63–77; typus rel. n. 76)
Centaureo bracteatae-*Brometum erecti* Biondi, Ballelli, Allegrezza, Guitian & Taffetani 1986 subass. *typicum* (rel. 78–91; typus: rel. n. 3, Table 3 in Biondi et al. 1986)
Centaureo bracteatae-*Brometum erecti ononidetosum masquillerii* (Biondi, Allegrezza, Guitian & Taffetani 1988) *stat. novo* (rel. 92–105; typus rel. n. 5 in Tab. 2 in Biondi et al. 1988)
Cichorium intybus-*Bromus erectus* post-cultural grasslands (rel. 106–116)

22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59			
.
1	1
.
.
1	.	r	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.
.
.
.
.
.
.
.
.
.
.
7	1	0	0	0	2	1	1	6	1	0	2	1	0	0	3	2	1	3	0	2	5	2	2	2	0	2	0	1	2	2	0	3	10	2	3	3	7			

81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116					
.	+	.	+
.
.
.
.
.
.
.
.
.
.
.
.
.
.
.
.
0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	3	8	5	1	1	4	4	2	1					

Table 2: Synoptic table of the nine detected groups with frequency (in bold) and fidelity phi-coefficient. The abbreviations of the groups are the same as in Figure 2.

Table 2: Sinoptična tabela devetih združb s prikazano frekvenco (krepko) in phi-koeficientom navezanosti. Okrajšave skupin so enake kot pri sliki 2.

	% PHI	% PHI	% PHI	% PHI	% PHI	% PHI	% PHI	% PHI	% PHI
	BM	PL	CA	TB	FB	CAL	CAT	CAO	PC
Botriochloa ischaemum-Melica ciliata comm.									
<i>Melica ciliata</i> L. s.l.	100	100	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
<i>Galactites tomentosus</i> Moench	100	100	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
<i>Avena barbata</i> Pott ex Link	100	91	.	.	4	.	.	22	.
<i>Onobrychis caput-galli</i> (L.) Lam.	75	85	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
<i>Bothriochloa ischaemum</i> (L.) Keng	75	85	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
<i>Carthamus lanatus</i> L. subsp. <i>lanatus</i>	100	81	.	.	.	.	25	.	33
<i>Globularia punctata</i> Lapeyr	50	68	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
<i>Tragopogon porrifolius</i> L. s.l.	50	64	.	.	4	.	.	.	.
<i>Centaurea deusta</i> Ten.	75	58	.	.	38	44	.	.	.
<i>Echium vulgare</i> L.	75	53	45	45	4	7	.	.	11
Transgressive species from Rosmarinetea and other Mediterranean veg. classes									
<i>Asparagus acutifolius</i>	100	100	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
<i>Crupina vulgaris</i> Cass.	75	85	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
<i>Teucrium capitatum</i> L. subsp. <i>capitatum</i>	75	85	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
<i>Dorycnium hirsutum</i>	75	81	.	.	4	.	.	.	.
<i>Cistus monspeliensis</i> L.	50	68	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
<i>Micromeria graeca</i> (L.) Benth. ex Rchb. s.l.	50	59	.	.	4	7	.	.	.
Plantago argentea-Carex caryophyllea comm.									
<i>Plantago argentea</i> Chaix subsp. <i>argentea</i>	.	100	100	.	.	.	.	.	.
<i>Koeleria lobata</i> (M. Bieb.) Roem. & Schult.	.	80	88	.	.	.	.	.	.
<i>Bromus rubens</i> L.	25	80	84	.	.	.	.	.	.
<i>Aira caryophyllea</i> L. subsp. <i>caryophyllea</i>	.	80	75	.	8	7	.	.	11
<i>Cerastium pumilum</i>	.	80	75	50	50	4	.	.	.
<i>Centaurea arrigonii</i> Greuter	.	80	72	17	8	7	6	.	.
<i>Medicago minima</i> (L.) Bartal.	.	80	72	20	27	.	.	.	.
<i>Aphanes arvensis</i> L.	.	60	71	.	.	7	.	.	.
<i>Geranium rotundifolium</i> L.	.	60	67	.	.	.	.	.	22
<i>Gnaphalium sylvaticum</i> L.	.	40	61	.	.	.	.	.	.
<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i> L.	.	60	58	.	19	.	.	.	.
<i>Poa bulbosa</i> L.	.	80	56	5	33	27	14	.	11
Coronillo minimae-Astragaletum monspessulani									
<i>Coronilla minima</i> L.	.	.	80	80	.	.	19	.	.
<i>Linum tenuifolium</i> L.	.	.	70	64	.	7	13	19	.
<i>Astragalus monspessulanus</i> L. subsp. <i>monspessulanus</i>	.	.	95	53	100	45	4	21	13
<i>Leontodon rosani</i> (Ten.) DC.	.	.	35	38	.	.	.	6	19
<i>Fumana procumbens</i> (Dunal) G.et G.	.	.	57	72	.	.	.	.	.
Tragopogon samaritani-Bromus erectus comm.									
<i>Thymus pulegioides</i> L. s.l.	.	40	.	100	93	.	.	.	.
<i>Tragopogon samaritani</i> Heldr. & Sart. ex Boiss.	.	.	.	67	80	.	.	.	.
<i>Teucrium montanum</i> L.	.	.	.	67	80	.	.	.	.
<i>Arenaria serpyllifolia</i> L. s.l.	.	80	60	100	76	15	.	.	6
<i>Anthyllis vulneraria</i> L. s.l.	.	.	5	100	71	19	14	19	11
<i>Silene vulgaris</i> (Moench) Garcke s.l.	.	.	.	100	70	8	.	44	29
<i>Crepis staticifolia</i> (All.) Galasso, Banfi & Soldano	.	.	.	33	55	.	.	.	.

	% PHI	% PHI	% PHI	% PHI	% PHI	% PHI	% PHI	% PHI	% PHI	% PHI	
	BM	PL	CA	TB	FB	CAL	CAT	CAO	PC		
<i>Festuco trachyphyllae-Brometum erecti</i>											
<i>Sedum rupestre</i> L. subsp. <i>rupestre</i>	.	20	.	.	73	79	.	.	.	.
<i>Festuca stricta</i> subsp. <i>trachyphylla</i> (Hack.) Patzke ex Pils	.	.	15	.	81	64	29	.	.	.	
<i>Aira elegantissima</i> Schur	31	53	.	.	.	.
<i>Centaureo bracteatae-Brometum erecti</i> subass. <i>linetosum cathartici</i>											
<i>Leontodon hispidus</i> L.	.	20	.	.	4	71	62	19	6	.	
<i>Linum catharticum</i> L. s.l.	.	.	5	.	.	64	60	6	13	.	
<i>Medicago lupulina</i> L.	.	.	5	.	4	71	50	25	.	56	
subass. <i>typicum</i>											
<i>Galium mollugo</i> L. subsp. <i>erectum</i> Syme	4	29	94	71	6	33	
<i>Centaurea scabiosa</i> L. subsp. <i>scabiosa</i>	.	.	15	.	4	7	63	58	.	.	
<i>Cota tinctoria</i> (L.) J. Gay s.l.	25	.	.	.	4	.	44	53	.	.	
<i>Pastinaca sativa</i> l. subsp. <i>urens</i> (Req.) Celak	44	64	.	.	
<i>Elytrigia repens</i> (L.) Nevski	38	59	.	.	
<i>Senecio erucifolius</i> L.	.	.	5	.	.	.	44	58	.	.	
<i>Acinos arvensis</i> (Lam.) Dandy	.	20	5	.	4	.	56	56	.	11	
<i>Inula conyzae</i> (Griess.) DC.	31	53	.	.	
<i>Medicago sativa</i> L. s.l.	38	53	.	11	
subass. <i>ononidetosum masquillierii</i>											
<i>Ononis masquillierii</i> Bertol.	14	.	.	81	81	
<i>Plantago maritima</i> L. s.l.	7	.	.	75	81	
<i>Scorzonera cana</i> (C.A. Mey.) O. Hoffm.	4	.	.	.	25	41	
<i>Carlina corymbosa</i> L.	8	.	.	.	50	59	
<i>Cichorium intybus-Bromus erectus</i> post-cultural comm.											
<i>Cichorium intybus</i> L. subsp. <i>intybus</i>	67	80
<i>Bromus hordeaceus</i> L. s.l.	44	64
<i>Calamintha nepeta</i> (L.) Savi s.l.	44	64
<i>Linum strictum</i> L.	25	21	.	.	13	67	60
<i>Poa sylvicola</i> Guss.	7	.	.	.	44	59
<i>Odontites vernus</i> (Bellardi) Dumort.	33	55
<i>Cynosurus echinatus</i> L.	.	20	5	.	23	7	.	.	.	67	53
<i>Trifolium repens</i> L. s.l.	29	.	.	6	56	54
<i>Polygalo mediterraneae-Bromenion erecti</i>											
<i>Centaurea jacea</i> L. subsp. <i>gaudinii</i> (Boiss. & Reut.) Gremler	.	.	25	.	23	64	88	37	81	32	.
<i>Dorycnium herbaceum</i> Vill.	.	.	40	17	8	14	63	28	63	28	11
<i>Linum viscosum</i> L.	.	.	5	.	.	14	44	27	63	47	.
<i>Asperula purpurea</i> (L.) Ehrend. subsp. <i>purpurea</i>	.	.	80	65	.	.	19	25	.	.	.
<i>Polygala nicaeensis</i> W.D.J. Koch subsp. <i>mediterranea</i> Chodat	.	.	5	.	.	21	25	75	60	.	.
<i>Carlina utzka</i> Hacq.	30	34	.	8	.	.
<i>Bromion erecti</i>											
<i>Lotus corniculatus</i> L. s.l.	.	60	20	83	50	100	29	75	88	78	.
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i> L. s.l.	75	40	15	67	42	57	94	28	75	100	31
<i>Ononis spinosa</i> L. s.l.	.	60	5	33	31	64	34	19	.	33	.
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i> L.	.	.	20	.	58	57	69	25	89	32	.
<i>Carex caryophyllea</i> Latourr.	.	100	59	70	53	17	4	7	13	6	.
<i>Briza media</i> L.	50	.	5	.	12	57	44	69	33	11	.
<i>Linum bienne</i> Mill.	.	40	15	.	35	28	7
<i>Daucus carota</i> L. s.l.	50	69	45	25	33	.
<i>Gymnadenia conopsea</i> (L.) R. Br.	7	31	63	55	.	.
<i>Plantago media</i> L. subsp. <i>media</i>	71	47	19	63	40	.