

PHYTHO GEOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS OF SLOVENIA

FITOGEOGRAFSKA OZNAKA SLOVENIJE

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ABSTRACT

Phytogeographic analysis of Slovenia

On the basis of the flora and vegetation and phytogeographical areas of Slovenia, we wanted to determine as objectively as possible the distribution of plant provinces, with an emphasis on the Illyrian province, which is characteristic of Slovenian territory. In the phytogeographical analysis of Slovenia we defined a new, pre-Noricum-Slovenian floral province. Five floral provinces in Slovenia are thus now known: Alpine province of the Alpine-High-Nordic region and Central European, Illyrian, Illyrian-Adriatic and Pre-Noricum-Slovenian floral provinces of the Euro-Siberian-North American region.

Key words: flora, vegetation, phytogeography, Slovenia

IZVLEČEK

Fitogeografska oznaka Slovenije

Na osnovi flore in vegetacije ter fitogeografskih območij Slovenije smo želeli čimbolj objektivno opredeliti razširjenost rastlinskih provinc s poudarkom na ilirski provinci, ki je značilna za slovensko ozemlje. Pri fitogeografski analizi Slovenije smo izdvojili (opredelili) novo, prenorijsko-slovensko rastlinsko provinco. Tako je v Sloveniji zdaj znanih pet rastlinskih provinc, in sicer: alpska provinca alpsko-visokopordijske regije ter srednjeevropska, ilirska, ilirsko-jadranska in prenorijsko-slovenska rastlinska provinca evrosibirsko-severnoameriške regije.

Ključne besede: flora, vegetacija, fitogeografija, Slovenija

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1 INTRODUCTION

In 1969, M. WRABER (1969) developed a phytogeographical division of Slovenia into six areas, on the basis of the then knowledge of forest vegetation: Alpine, pre-Alpine, Dinaric, pre-Dinaric, sub-Mediterranean and sub-Pannonian phytogeographical areas. With new knowledge of the vegetation of Slovenia and consideration of the flora, the phytogeographical regions were subdivided into lower units - districts, and the boundaries or delimitation between the areas were supplemented or adjusted, especially between the Alpine and pre-Alpine areas. At the same time, the authors' desire was to set these phytogeographical units in the appropriate, standardly valid plant provinces, which was also done (ZUPANČIČ et al., 1987).

In connection with the occurrence of flora, or individual species, that are exclusively or mostly present in a particular phytogeographical area and in a particular district, we wanted to confirm the correctness of the delimitation or boundaries of a particular area or district. Based on maps of species distribution in the Materials for the Atlas of flora of Slovenia (JOGAN et al., 2001) and data from the FloVegSi database (T. SELIŠKAR et al., 2003), in a simplified way with a lattice of phytogeographical areas and districts using selected/defined diagnostic species, we established exclusive or mostly present flora for an individual phytogeographical area or subordinate phytogeographical unit (district). Diagnostic species were defined as: (i) exclusively or predominantly present species (such that occur exclusively in only one area); and (ii) mainly present species (such as those that are mainly widespread in only one region and only a few individual sites in a few other areas). The simple way of determining the presence of flora is merely relative, with certain deviations, such as in the frequency of a taxon quantitatively undefined on the map of distribution of species, subspecies, varieties: the sign of presence of a species in a quadrant may mean the occurrence/presence of one or more sites of the species, or the occurrence of multiple instances of the plant or only one individual. Nevertheless, the information is sufficiently clear and useful. In addition to taking into account the currently known Slovenian distribution of a taxon, we used its broader (terrestrial) chorological affiliation (geoelement, floral element) and biological form. These elements show the biological and ecological conditions in relation to the living conditions in which the plant thrives.

The discussion is divided into two chapters. In the first chapter, we determine the frequency of plant species in phytogeographical areas or districts, which is

the basis for the second chapter on the division of Slovenia into floral provinces. In addition to the flora, vegetation and the existing phytogeographical division of Slovenia, we also took into account the publications of the most relevant botanists - phytogeographers from the earlier period, whose work is directly or indirectly related to Slovenia, such as: ADAMOVIČ (1906), BECK (1907, 1908, 1913), HAYEK (1907, 1923); HORVAT (1954, 1962), HORVATIĆ (1957, 1963), MAYER (1946, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1960), MEUSEL et al. (1965), M. WRABER (1969), SOÓ (1961), POCS (1960), KARPATI (1966). We also took into account the work of botanists and phytogeographers from recent decades, such as Nada PRAPROTNIK (1987), TRINAJSTIĆ (1976, 1986, 1995), ŠUGAR (1984, 1995 with colleagues), MARINČEK (1994), KOŠIR (1975) and ZUPANČIČ and colleagues (1987, 1995).

The first coordinating works for defining and connecting phytogeographical areas with standard plant provinces were already established in the nineties of the last century (ZUPANČIČ et al., 1987, 1995). We have devoted ourselves thoroughly to the problem in the present discussion.

The first reconciliation of WRABER's (1969) phytogeographical regions with standard plant provinces was based primarily on forest or potential natural vegetation, and it had a more modest floristic basis (ZUPANČIČ et al., 1987). We encountered great difficulties in this reconciliation, especially in defining and delineating in the transalpine region of north-eastern Slovenia (Prekmurje, Prlekija), where a special Drava-Mura district was envisaged. In addition, at that time we were convinced that four regions were represented in Slovenia: in addition to the Euro-Siberian-North American and Alpine-High-Nordic, the Mediterranean and Pannonian-Pontic regions. In the last analysis (ŠUGAR et al., 1995), it appeared that the last two regions do not exist in Slovenia, because we are unable to identify appropriate diagnostic species for them or they do not exist at all (e.g., for the Pannonian-Pontic region). We found out that Mediterranean evergreen vegetation and flora is fragmentarily present on only few square meters at Osp, Stena nad Dragonjo and on the Strunjan cliff. This discussion gives greater stress to the floral basis, i.e., the distribution of species and findings of older authors - phytogeographers (Adamović, Beck, Hayek, etc.). Our aim is to show, as realistically as possible, in connection with natural geographical features, the phytogeographical division of Slovenia into plant provinces. In particular, we were interested in the extent of the Illyrian floral province,

which is a speciality of our country: it stretches from the southeast of the Balkan Peninsula and ends more or less here, or even slightly towards the northeast.

Today, 32 districts are recognised in Slovenia, in six phytogeographical areas, and five plant provinces

in two floral regions. The occurrence of the fifth province – pre-Noricum-Slovenian - is foreseen for the territory of northeastern Slovenia and will be distinguished (delimited) from the Central European province.

2 FREQUENCY AND OCCURENCE OF PLANT SPECIES IN PHYTOGEOGRAPHIC AREAS OF SLOVENIA

Slovenia is divided into 6 phytogeographic areas: Alpine, pre-Alpine, Dinaric, pre-Dinaric, sub-Mediterranean and sub-Pannonian (M. WRABER 1969). An upgrading of the phytogeographic areas of Slovenia determined lower phytogeographic units, such as provinces, sectors, subsectors and the lowest unit, districts (ZUPANČIČ et al. 1987, ZUPANČIČ & ŽAGAR 1995). We were interested in how many plant species with subspecies grow exclusively in a single phytogeographic area or in individual districts of one or another phytogeographic area.

From 3192 (JOGAN et al. 2001) to around 3450 taxons or even more (T. SELIŠKAR et al. 2003, MARTINČIČ et al. 2007) are recorded today in Slovenia. This takes into account all taxons, not just autochthonous species. For this kind of research, we used the published list of plant species of JOGAN et al. (2001), which is already somewhat obsolete, in terms of both number and nomenclature of taxons. In relation to the actual designation of taxons, we used the most recent plant key (MARTINČIČ et al. 2007) and the computer program FloVegSi (T. SELIŠKAR et al. 2003).

Each phytogeographic area has some special plant species that only thrive in that specific phytogeographic area. The aforementioned settlement of a specific plant in only one phytogeographic area conditions its phytogeographic distribution, together with specific ecological conditions, such as climate or mezzo- and microclimate, geological base, relief, exposure, altitude, morphology of the terrain, soil, as well as anthropological influences and more. Research has shown that the sub-Mediterranean and Alpine phytogeographical areas are floristically richest. The cause is probably the pronounced climatic and geological-morphological conditions. In the Alpine phytogeographic area, it is cold, fairly damp, with an alpine-continental climate with varied orographic and relief forms. The sub-Mediterranean phytogeographic area is warm, less moist, humidity is present above all in autumn and partially spring, and there are often summer droughts with occasional extreme high temperatures. It is a hilly world, although the relief is richly broken. Carbonate and sili-

cate geological bases alternate in both phytogeographic areas. One would expect numerous plant particularities in the sub-Pannonian area but it is already known from floristic research that the region is impoverished with Pannonian-Pontic species. There is no explicit sub-Pannonian, let alone Pannonian continental climate in Slovenia. We are only on the edge of the sub-Pannonian phytogeographic area, which is not settled by explicitly Pannonian-Pontic species. The Slovene Dinaric and pre-Dinaric areas are particularities on a European scale. They extend from the southeast to the northwest, from the Kolpa to the Soča above the sub-Mediterranean area. The Dinaric area is orographically varied, for the most part carbonate, damp under the influence of an Atlantic climate. The pre-Dinaric area is similarly for the most part carbonate, hilly, with a continental climate. The areas are floristically rich, full of Dinaric-Balkan floristic particularities. Both areas have few species that grow (thrive) exclusively in the Dinaric or pre-Dinaric phytogeographic area. One cause is the interweaving of Dinaric-Balkan or southeast European-Illyrian species between the two phytogeographic areas.

There are a great many fewer plant species that thrive exclusively in districts. There are simply no such species in some districts, e.g., in few districts of the pre-Dinaric phytogeographic area, where there are none of them in three of eight districts, or in the Alpine area, where there are very few in three of nine districts or in the Dinaric area where there are none in one of four districts. Districts in other phytogeographic areas are more or less rich with their own plant species. The floristically richest are the Koper-Šavrinja (180), Ptuj (Drava-Mura) (58), Karst-Vipava (57), Kranjska (48) and Štajerska-Koroška (37) districts.

What does the number of species in individual phytogeographic areas or in their districts mean?

The richness of flora in individual phytogeographic areas or in their districts certainly means or confirms that these phytogeographic units are justified and well

chosen; it indicates their floristic and ecological particularity. These species can be classified among diagnostically important species or even among characteristic or distinguishing species, as a supplement to already chosen or established characteristic species of a particular phytogeographic area. The Alpine phytogeographic area is recognised by its particular cryophilous species, such as the endemics *Campanula x vrtaensis*, *P. alpinum* subsp. *victoris*, *Nigritella kossutensis* and *N. ravnikii* or sub-endemics, e.g., *A. tauricum* subsp. *hayekianum*, *A. tauricum* subsp. *tauricum*, *A. tauricum* subsp. *latemarensis*, *Campanula zoysii*, *Cerastium julicum*, *Festuca calva*, *F. laxa*, *Gentiana froelichii*, *Heracleum austriacum* subsp. *siifolium*, *Leucanthemum lithopolitanicum*, *Nigritella lithopolitana*, *N. widderi*, *N. archiducis-joannis*, *Papaver alpinum* subsp. *ernesti-mayeri*, *Pedicularis elongata* subsp. *julica*, *Saxifraga hohenwartii*, *Scorzoneroides crocea* etc.

The sub-Mediterranean area is marked by thermophilous sub-Mediterranean and Mediterranean species, which are not found in other phytogeographic areas, e.g., *Asparagus maritimus*, *Cistus salvifolius*, *Colutea arborescens*, *Coronilla cretica*, *Euphrasia marchesettii*, *Osyris alba*, *Rubia peregrina*, *Smilax aspera*, *Viburnum tinus*, or some quite rare woody species in Slovenia, such as: *Celtis australis*, *Pistacia terebinthus* and *Quercus ilex*. In addition to the enumerated species, some (sub)endemics also appear in the sub-Mediterranean region, namely: *Alyssum montanum* subsp. *montanum*, *Campunula marchesettii*, *Hieracium dragicola*, *Knautia drymeia* subsp. *tergestina*, *Moehringia tommasinii*, *Ranunculus pospichalii* etc.

The Dinaric phytogeographic area is floristically rich but modest in terms of particularities or species growing exclusively or predominantly in this area. Four Slovene endemics thrive here: *Hladnikia pastinacifolia*, *Primula carniolica* with the hybrid *Primula x venusta* and *Ranunculus wraberii*. Dinaric-Balkan species that occur exclusively in the Dinaric area arrived here from the southeast, namely: *Cerastium dinaricum*, *Edraianthus graminifolius*, *Festuca bosniaca*, *Helianthemum rupifragum*, *Polygala croatica*, *Thymus balcanus*, which, with the endemics, excellently define the Slovene Dinaric phytogeographic area.

The sub-Pannonian phytogeographic area, which is on the extreme westerly sub-Pannonian rim, does not have explicitly Pannonian-Pontic species. The majority of these are generally widespread species of the Pannonian region but which do not reach our other phytogeographic areas, namely: *Daphne cneorum* subsp. *arbusculoides*, *Epipactis nordeniorum*, *Gagea spathacea*, *Moenchia mantica* subsp. *caerulea*, *Myosotis laxa*, *Papaver dubium*, *Potentilla supina*, *Pulmonaria*

mollis, *Pulsatilla grandis*, *Veronica triphyllos*, *Viscum laxum* etc. In the Slovene sub-Pannonian phytogeographic area some generally widespread species occur more frequently and in larger numbers than in other phytogeographic areas of Slovenia, whereby they give a particular seal to the Slovene sub-Pannonian area, namely: *Chenopodium rubrum*, *Cynosorus echinatus*, *Epipactis voethii*, *Omphalodes scorpioides*, *Scirpus radicans*, *Trifolium pannonicum* etc.

The River Mura and its tributaries have created oxbows, backwaters, standing water; in places artificial lakes have been formed by the abandonment of gravel pits, or fishponds have been created, individual ones of which have been abandoned. A special riverine, swamp or wetland flora has developed on these water surfaces, typical of the Slovene sub-Pannonian phytogeographic area. Such plants include: *Cyperus michelianus*, *Montia fontana*, *Marsilea quadrifolia*, *Nymphoides peltata*, *Potamogeton obtusifolius*, *Typha minima*, *Stratiotes aloides*, *Wolffia arrhiza*. Some species also occur elsewhere in ecologically similar wetland habitats, in other phytogeographic areas, although they are frequent and more constant in the sub-Pannonian region: *Cyperus glomeratus*, *Lemna trisulca*, *Scirpus radicans*, *Typha laxmanii* etc. All the enumerated species can be considered more or less diagnostic species of the Slovene sub-Pannonian phytogeographic area.

The pre-Alpine phytogeographic area is not as rich as the Alpine area in plant species that thrive exclusively in it. Only some interesting plants are present, including the endemics *Leontodon berinii*, *Moehringia villosa*, *Ranunculus thora* f. *pseudoscutatus*, *R. aesotinus* and *Saxifraga paradoxa* and the protected species *Gladiolus imbricatus*, *Daphne cneorum* subsp. *cneorum*, *Liparis loeselii*, *Lycopodiella inundata* etc. In addition to the enumerated, the following species are interesting: *Cirsium waldsteinii*, *Diphasiastrum alpinum*, *Euphorbia triflora* subsp. *kernerii*, *Poa carniolica*, *Primula veris* subsp. *canescens*, *Woodsia ilvensis*, which are more or less reliably ranked among diagnostically important species of the Slovene pre-Alpine phytogeographic region. The majority of the enumerated species arrive here from the west. One could probably find some other interesting and rare species that mark the Slovene pre-Alpine region.

The pre-Dinaric phytogeographic area is the poorest in exclusive plant species, although it is floristically rich. A smaller selection of flora nevertheless marks this phytogeographic area, despite the fact that some of the mentioned species individually thrive in the Dinaric, sub-Mediterranean or even pre-Alpine phytogeographic areas. Constant, growing exclusively or mainly in the pre-Dinaric phytogeographic area, are:

Acer obtusatum, *Aconitum variegatum* subsp. *nasutum*, *A. vitosanum*, *Asplenium trichomanes* subsp. *pachyrhachis*, *Dianthus giganteus* subsp. *croaticus*, *Erysimum carniolicum*, *Fumaria officinalis* subsp. *wirtgenii*, and *Rosa blanda*.

The majority of the districts of the phytogeographic areas have their own growing species, as is evident from Tables 1 and 2. However, some districts do not have them or very few of them: such as the Southeast Alps district and Primorje-Julian Alps district in the Alpine phytogeographic region, Krim-Mokrica-Gotenica district in the Dinaric phytogeographic area and West Dolenjska, Notranjsko, Polhov gradec, Ig, Bohor-Kum and Central Dolenjska districts in the pre-Dinaric phytogeographic area. However, species from other phytogeographic areas have arrived in these districts, which one would not expect here. They thus give these districts a specific floristic and ecological seal or difference that justifies their existence. A clear example is the Ig district, in which there are some Alpine and numerous Dinaric species. Alpine

species characterise the particularity of the district. Because of the presence of Dinaric species, it is not clear whether to rank it into the pre-Dinaric (ZUPANČIČ & ŽAGAR 1995) or Dinaric phytogeographic area, in which ACCETTO (2010) places it.

For phytogeographical areas and districts, we analysed plant species that exclusively or mainly thrive in a specific phytogeographical area and defined them according to biological forms and their phytogeographical distribution (by geoelements). This is shown in Tables 3-20. The selected plant species thus reflect a particular floral and ecological image of a particular district, and the group of flora of the districts in a certain phytogeographical area consequently shows its floral and ecological appearance (Tables 21-24). For the definition of biological forms and geoelements, we used the following literature: PIGNATTI (2005), in part AESCHIMANN et al. (2004) and to a lesser extent POLDINI (1991).

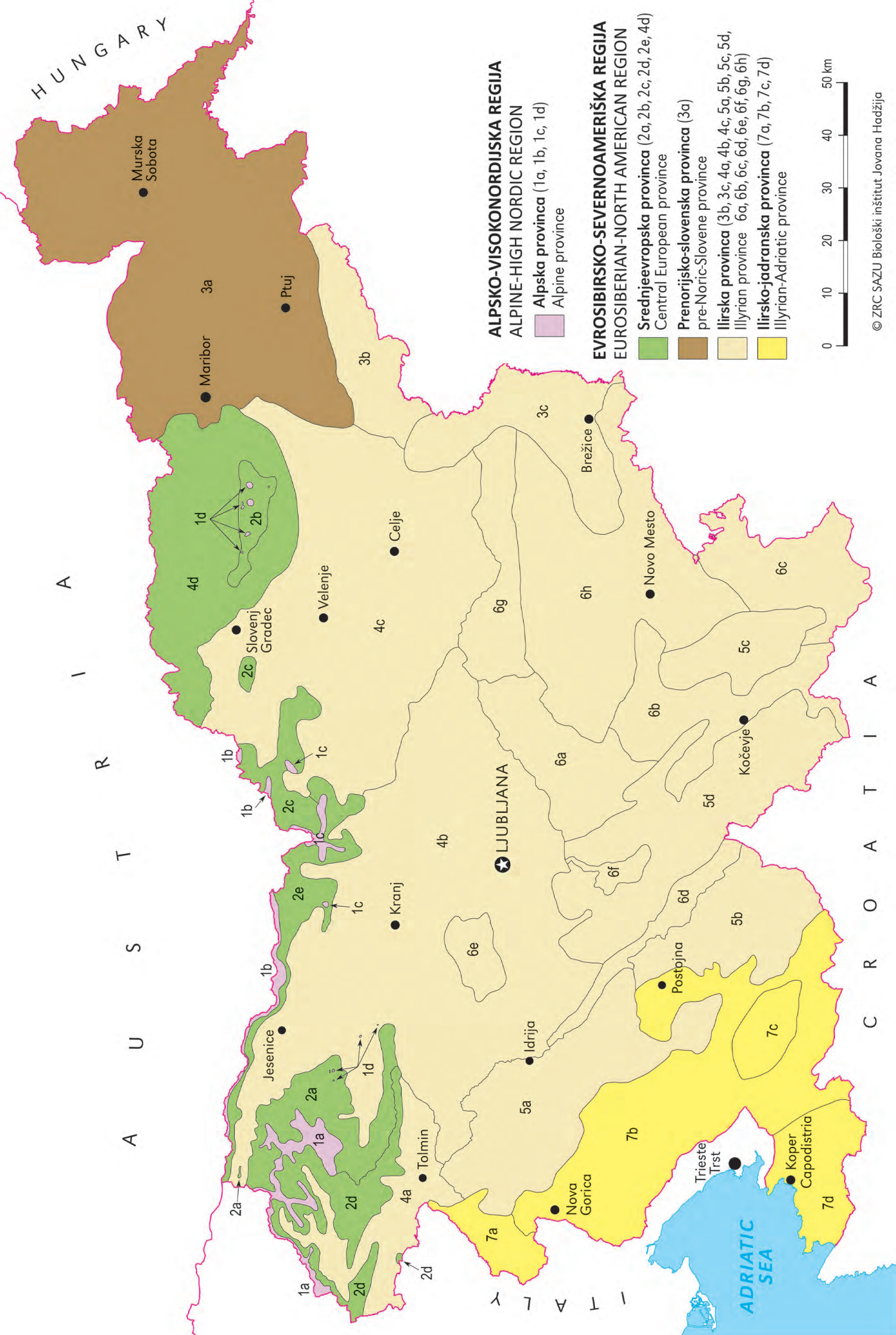
The analysis of exclusively or mainly present species in the Alpine phytogeographical area (Tables 3, 4

Table 1: Number of exclusively or mainly present species in phytogeographic areas
Tabela 1: Število vrst izključno ali večinoma prisotnih na fitogeografskih območjih

| PHYTOGEOGRAPHIC AREA Fitogeogr. območje | NUMBER OF SPECIES | | | | | |
|---|--------------------|--|-----------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| | ALPINE / ALPSKO | SUB-MEDI- TERRANEAN/ SUBMEDITER. | DINARIC / DINARSKO | SUB-PANNONIAN / SUBPANONSKO | PRE-ALPINE PREDALPSKO | PRE-DINARIC / PREDDINARSKO |
| in all districts/ v vseh distriktih | 151 | 146 | 1 | 7 | 16 | 0 |
| in individual districts / v posameznih distriktih | 116 | 378 | 30 | 74 | 151 | 23 |
| Predominantly in a phytogeographic area / pretežno na fitogeogr. območju | 61 | 58 | 5 | 30 | 32 | 3 |
| In all phytogeographic areas / na vsem fitogeografskem območju | 328 | 582 | 36 | 111 | 199 | 26 |

Table 2: Number of species bound exclusively or mainly to an individual district
Tabela 2: Število vrst, ki so vezane izključno ali večinoma na posamezen distrikt

| PHYTOGEOGRAPHIC AREA Fitogeogr. območje | 1 | | 2 | | | | 7 | | | | 5 | | | | 3 | | | 4 | | | | 6 | | | | | | | |
|--|----|---|---|---|----|---|---|---|---|---|----|---|-----|----|----|---|----|----|----|----|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|--|
| | a | b | c | d | a | b | c | d | e | a | b | c | d | a | b | c | a | b | c | d | a | b | c | d | e | f | g | h | |
| 1/2 ALPINE ALPSKO | 11 | 8 | 2 | 2 | 20 | 3 | 9 | 4 | 7 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7 SUBMEDITERRANEAN SUBMEDITERANSKO | | | | | | | | | | 9 | 57 | 5 | 180 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 DINARIC DINARSKO | | | | | | | | | | | | | 10 | 18 | 0 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 SUBPANNONIAN SUBPANONSKO | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 58 | 8 | 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 PREALPINE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 18 | 48 | 37 | 27 | | | | | | | | | |
| 6 PREDINARIC PREDDINARSKO | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0 | 0 | 8 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 2 | |



Legend of districts – Legenda distriktov:

According to Zupančič & Vreš 2018, Map 1
(po Zupančič & Vreš 2018, Karta 1)

- ALPSKO-VISOKONORDIJSKA REGIJA**
ALPINE-HIGH NORDIC REGION
- Alpska provinca – Alpine province**
- 1a Julijski distrikt – Julian (Alps)
 - 1b Karavanški distrikt – Karavanke
 - 1c Kamniško-savinjski distrikt – Kamnik-Savinja
 - 1d Alpsko-pohorski distrikt – Alps-Pohorje
- EVROSIBIRSKO-SEVERNOAMERIŠKA REGIJA**
EUROSIBERIAN-NORTH AMERICAN REGION
- Srednjeevropska provinca – Central European province**
- 2a Jugovzhodnoalpski distrikt – Southeast Alps
 - 2b Subalpsko-pohorski distrikt – sub-Alpine-Pohorje
 - 2c Gornjesavinjsko-koroški distrikt – Upper Savinja-Koroška
 - 2d Primorsko-julijskoalpski distrikt – Primorje-Julian Alps
 - 2e Zahodnokaravanško-kamniškoalpski distrikt – West Karavanke-Kamnik
 - 4d Pohorsko-kobanski distrikt – Pohorje-Kozjak
- Prenorijsko-slovenska provinca – pre-Noric-Slovene province**
- 3a Ptujski (dravsko-murski) distrikt – Ptuj (Drava-Mura)
- Ilirska provinca – Illyrian province**
- 3b Haloški distrikt – Haloze
 - 3c Bizeljsko-krški distrikt – Bizeljsko-Krško
 - 4a Submediteransko-alpski distrikt – sub-Mediterranean-pre-Alpine
 - 4b Kranjski distrikt – Kranjsko
 - 4c Štajersko-koroški distrikt – Štajerska-Koroška
 - 5a Trnovski distrikt – Trnova
 - 5b Snežniško-risnjaški distrikt – Snežnik-Risnjak
 - 5c Roški distrikt – Rog
 - 5d Krimsko-mokriško-goteniški distrikt – Krim-Mokrica-Gotenica
 - 6a Zahodnodolenjski distrikt – West Dolenjska
 - 6b Kočevski distrikt – Kočevje
 - 6c Belokranjski distrikt – Bela krajina
 - 6d Notranjski distrikt – Notranjska
 - 6e Polhograjski distrikt – Polhov Gradec
 - 6f Iški distrikt – Ig
 - 6g Bohorsko-kumski distrikt – Bohor-Kum
 - 6h Osrednjedolenjski distrikt – Central Dolenjska
- Ilirsko-jadranska provinca – Illyrian-Adriatic province**
- 7a Briški distrikt – Briško
 - 7b Kraško-vipavski distrikt – Karst-Vipava
 - 7c Brkini distrikt – Brkini
 - 7d Kopersko-šavrinjski distrikt – Koper-Šavrinija

According to phytogeographic regions in M. Wraber 1969
(urejena po fitogeografskih območjih v M. Wraber 1969)

Alpine Region / alpsko območje (AL)

- 1a Julian (Alps) / julijski
- 1b Karavanke / karavanški
- 1c Kamnik-Savinja / kamniško-savinjski
- 1d Alps-Pohorje / alpsko-pohorski
- 2a Southeast Alps/jugovzhodnoalpski
- 2b Sub-Alpine-Pohorje / subalpsko-pohorski
- 2c Upper Savinja-Koroška / gornjesavinjsko-koroški
- 2d Primorje-Julian Alps/primorsko-julijskoalpski
- 2e West Karavanke-Kamnik / zahodnokaravanško-kamniški

pre-Pannonian Region / subpanonsko območje (SP)

- 3a Ptuj (Drava-Mura)/ptujski (dravsko-murski)
- 3b Haloze / haloški
- 3c Bizeljsko-Krško / bizeljsko-krški

pre-Alpine Region / predalpsko območje (PA)

- 3a Sub-Mediterranean-pre-Alpine / submediteransko-predalpski
- 4b Kranjsko / kranjski
- 4c Štajerska-Koroška / štajersko-koroški
- 4d Pohorje-Kozjak / pohorsko-kobanski

Dinaric Region / dinarsko območje (DN)

- 5a Trnova / trnovski
- 5b Snežnik-Risnjak / snežniško-risnjaški
- 5c Rog / roški
- 5d Krim-Mokrica-Gotenica / krimsko-mokriško-goteniški

pre-Dinaric Region / preddinarsko območje (PD)

- 6a West Dolenjska / zahodnodolenjski
- 6b Kočevje / kočevski
- 6c Bela krajina / belokranjski
- 6d Notranjska / notranjski
- 6e Polhov Gradec / polhograjski
- 6f Ig / iški
- 6g Bohor-Kum / bohorsko-kumski
- 6h Central Dolenjska / osrednjedolenjski

sub-Mediterranean Region / submediteransko območje (SM)

- 7a Briško / briški
- 7b Karst-Vipava / kraško-vipavski
- 7c Brkini / brkinski
- 7d Koper-Šavrinija / kopersko-šavrinjski

Map 1 (on the left page): Phytogeographic division of Slovenia(1:920.000).
Karta 1 (na levi strani): Fitogeografska delitev Slovenije(1:920.000).

and 5) shows the dominance of hemicryptophytes (25 or 56%), followed by chamaephytes (7 or 18%), followed by geophytes (5 or 13%), there are negligible therophytes (1 or 3%). Phanerophytes, s lat. helophytes and hydrophytes are not included among the exclusively or mostly present species (Table 22). In a comparison with other phytogeographical units, the proportion of hemicryptophytes with chamaefites is ranked third (Table 21). Table 24 shows the relationship between geoelements in the Alpine area, in which endemics (8 or 22%) and alpine endemics (5 or 14%) predominate. Other geoelements from the aforementioned units indicate the cold alpine conditions in the south-eastern Alps. In comparison with other phytogeographical areas of Slovenia (Table 23), alpine endemic species (5 or 62%) stand out in the Alpine area: *Jovibarba arenaria*, *Artemisia genipi*, *Minuartia rupestris*, *Primula villosa*, *Taraxacum cuculatum* and the Eastern Alpine-Illyrian endemic *Viola zoysii*, as well as other endemics characteristic of the south-eastern Appenine Alps: *Androsace helvetica*, *A. hausmanii*, *Papaver alpinum* subsp. *victoris*, *Festuca alpestris*, *Geranium argenteum*, *Poa cenisia* etc. In addition to the pre-Alpine and sub-Mediterranean areas, the Alpine area is rich in endemics. Table 23 shows the appearance of other geoelements, which are less numerous in comparison with other areas, in particular the pre-Alpine areas, but highlight the cold alpine conditions mentioned above.

The most floristically supported with exclusive or mainly growing species is the Southeast Alps district (2a), and with less exclusive species the Alps-Pohorje (1d) and the Primorje-Julian Alps districts (2d), but which does not mean that they do not have their own particularities in the narrower and wider circle of the phytogeographical division of Slovenia (Tables 3, 4 and 5). In particular, they differ from other districts due to the thermal influence of the Pannonian climate (Alps-Pohorje district (1d) and the Mediterranean climate (Primorje-Julian Alps (2d)), which allows the occurrence of some thermophilous plant species, which are widespread in the sub-Pannonian and sub-Mediterranean area and are not present exclusively or predominantly here.

Analysis of the exclusively or mainly present species of the pre-Alpine phytogeographical area (Tables 6, 7 and 8) shows the high prevalence of hemicryptophytes (65 or 49%). Terophytes (25 or 19%) and geophytes (19 or 14%) are also numerous. Unlike the Alpine area, phanerophytes (8 or 6%) and nano-phanerophytes (1 or 1%) occur among exclusively or mainly present species. There are also some chamaephytes (9 or 6%). There are also heliophytes and hydrophytes (each of 2 or 2-3%) (Table 22). The distribution of spe-

cies by biological form compared to other phytogeographical areas (Table 21) shows that the pre-Alpine area is rich in hemicryptophytes, similar to the sub-Mediterranean (65 or 33%); it also exceeds numerically in other biological forms, except in comparison with the sub-Mediterranean region, which is generally richer in the diversity of biological forms. The range of species in terms of biological form indicates more moderate living conditions, which are also reflected in the presence of terophytes and phanerophytes. Comparison of geoelements with the Alpine phytogeographical area shows a certain similarity and, at the same time, a certain diversity that is inherent due to the presence of rare individual species. Some geoelements are even represented in a minority in comparison with other areas, but they provide a specific phytogeographical character, such as Stenomediterranean and South East European geoelements. (Table 24). A particularity of the pre-Alpine area is the presence of endemics (7 or 6%) or Alpine endemics (2 or 2%) in valeys or in higher locations of the pre-Alpine area. These are: *Euphorbia kernerii*, *Leontodon berinii*, *L. hispidus* subsp. *brumatii*, *Polygala croatica*, *Gentianella aspera*, *Thesium rostratum* and *Jovibarba hirta*. Geoelements within the pre-Alpine region are shown comparatively in Table 24, whereby geoelements of the European-East European region prevail, with the insertion of Mediterranean and Eastern – (Asian) geoelements. All districts (4a to 4d) are well supported floristically.

An analysis of exclusively or mainly present species in the Dinaric phytogeographical area (Tables 9, 10 and 11) shows that it contains most hemicryptophytes (17 or 58%). Terophytes (5 or 14%), phanerophytes (5 or 17%) and chamaephytes (3 or 9%) are modestly represented (Table 22). Compared to other areas, there is modest representation of exclusive species in the Dinaric area, and so a modest representation of these species in individual categories of biological forms (Table 21) is also evident. Comparing biological forms with other areas does not provide a picture of living conditions in the Dinaric area (Diagram 1). This can only be done by comparison within an area, in which a predominance of hemicryptophytes provides an image of more difficult but not extreme site conditions.

The diversity of geoelements in the Dinaric area is modest, with only a few endemics: e.g. *Hladnikia pastinacifolia* in *Ranunculus wraberii*. Southeast European, European-Asian and Mediterranean geoelements are represented by two species each, others are represented by only one species (Table 24). In contrast with other areas, Southwest or Central European and Mediterranean-West Asian geoelements are represented here. A particularity is the presence of 16 Illyrian geoelements

(Table 23). The distribution of geoelements shows that the Dinaric area belongs to the European-South European region.

Districts 5a, b and d are supported by exclusively or mainly present species. Mokrica-Gotenica and Krim districts have very few exclusive species and are neither floristically nor vegetationally supported. It would be prudent to combine them together to the Krim-Mokrica-Gotenica district (5 d). According to DAKSKOBLER (2015), it is questionable to classify the Banjšice plateau into the Trnovo District (5a), since it is the transitional area between the sub-Mediterranean and the pre-Alpine phytogeographical area (KALIGARIČ & ŠKORNIK 2002).

There are even fewer exclusively or mostly present species in the pre-Dinaric phytogeographical area than in the Dinaric area (Tables 12, 13 in 14). Both areas are floristically characterised by southeastern European-Illyrian species, which in terms of number and mass are found similarly in both areas, and both exclusively or mostly present species in one or other area. As in the Dinaric area, predominantly hemicryptophytes appear in the pre-Dinaric area (4 or 44%). Phanerophytes and terophytes (with 2 species or 22%) are also notable. There are no exclusive species of heliophytes or hydrophytes here (Table 22). In comparison with other areas, this area is poorest in exclusive or predominant species, resulting in a modest proportion of biological forms (Table 21). It is difficult to evaluate living conditions based on biological forms. The percentage of geoelements in the pre-Dinaric area is uniform (Table 24). In comparison with other areas, only two geoelements stand out, which are not found in other areas, namely Southwest and Mediterranean-Asian geoelements. Other geoelements that are mostly present in the Dinaric area, give the warm imprint of South-Southeast Europe (Table 23). In view of the modesty of species in the categories of life forms and geoelements, we can infer with reservations favorable vegetation living conditions in the pre-Dinaric area.

Of the eight districts in the pre-Dinaric area, only in five districts are present some rare exclusively or predominantly present species. A division into 8 districts is justified on the basis of the floristic and vegetational analysis of ZUPANČIČ and ŽAGAR (1995).

The sub-Mediterranean phytogeographical area is the richest in exclusively or predominantly present species (Tables 15, 16 and 17). The analysis of biological forms is more or less balanced - with the exception that there are no heliophytes. Four categories are predominant: numerous terophytes (115 or 44%), followed by hemicryptophytes (67 or 26%), followed by geophytes (28 or 11%) and phanerophytes (28 or 11%).

Chamaephytes (13 or 5%) and hydrophytes (8 or 3%) are less represented (Table 22). The distribution or proportion of species according to biological forms compared to other areas shows the following image: terophytes are 66%, phanerophytes 61%, nanophanerophytes 56%, geophytes 45%, hydrophytes 44%, chamaephytes 35% and hemicryptophytes 34%. Comparison between areas shows that the sub-Mediterranean area is leading in all categories, except in the case of heliophytes. The high representation of terophytes and phanerophytes s. lat. highlights the warm dry sub-Mediterranean conditions. Geophytes occur only in spring and survive drought with underground plant organs. The numerous hemicryptophytes indicates the unfavourable seasonal conditions. (Tables 21 and 22).

The sub-Mediterranean phytogeographical area is rich in exclusively or mainly present geoelements, highlighting the warm climatic conditions and consistent with the distribution of biological forms. The phytogeographical position of the area can be synthesized as European-Mediterranean, with influences from the Atlantic in the west and the warm part of the continent in the east (Table 24).

All districts of the sub-Mediterranean area were floristically evaluated. Karst-Vipava (7 b) and Koper-Šavrinija districts (7 d) have most exclusively or mostly present species. Briška (7 a) and Brkini (7 c) districts have the least exclusively or mostly present species. Koper-Šavrinija district (7 d) is the warmest and driest Mediterranean, which is reflected in the many species of terophytes and Stenomediterranean, Euro-Mediterranean and fewer subtropical geoelements (Table 15). On the south-eastern side, however, on the basis of the moderate representation of Euro-Mediterranean-Turanian and Southeast-South-Siberian regions we can conclude similar but numerically fewer geoelements. The endemic *Moehringia tommasinii* is present among exclusive species (Tables 16 and 17).

It is interesting that there are 5 endemics among exclusive species in the Karst-Vipava District (7b): *Hieracium dragicola*, *Moehringia tommasinii*, *Sorbus istriaca*, *S. mayeri* and *S. slavnicensis*, which gives the district its own character; thus Slovenian and northern-Adriatic sub-Mediterranean (Tables 15 and 17).

An analysis of exclusively or mainly present species in the sub-Pannonian phytogeographical area (Tables 18, 19 and 20) shows that terophytes (26 or 41%) are most numerous, followed by hemicryptophytes (17 or 27%). In addition to terophytes, which mark the "steppe" area, there are also hydrophytes (7 or 11%), which inhabit wetlands, backwaters of the Mura River, or flooded abandoned gravel pits etc. (Table 22). In comparison with other areas in the sub-Pannonian area, hydro-

phytes (7 or 39%) stand out, similar to those in the sub-Mediterranean area (8 or 44%). The percentage participation of species of other biological forms is fairly similar to the pre-Alpine area; these are better represented here than in the Alpine, Dinaric or pre-Dinaric areas. (Table 21). It can be concluded on the basis of the proportion of biological forms in the sub-Pannonian phytogeographical area that growth conditions for the vegetation are relatively favorable, in view of the increased occurrence of terophytes and nanophanerophytes. They indicate a warm climate, which can be disadvantageous due to drought in excessively hot periods.

The occurrence of exclusive geoelements in the sub-Pannonian region is modest and individual (6 species, one recording or specimen each, Table 23). Other geoelements are consistent with the sub-Mediterranean region and are rarely classified as „mostly present“. Geoelements are most often represented with only one species. A protected species was recorded in the Haloze District (3b), the endemic *Sempervivum juvanii* (Donačka gora - quartz limestone sandstone and conglomerate). Analysis of geoelements gives a Southeast European-European-East European-Carpathian-Asian character. (Table 24). This definition can be deduced from Table 23, which shows the percentage of geoelements in comparison with other phytogeographical areas.

All three districts of the sub-Pannonian phytogeographical area are floristically supported (Tables 18-20), in particular the Drava-Mura district (3a), which we propose as the Ptuj District (Soó 1961), is in the pre-Noricum-Slovenian floral province (MEUSEL et al., 1965). In terms of number of species, this district is most Pannonian (‘‘steppe’’) with numerous terophytic and eastern geoelements. The selected (exclusively or mostly present) species of this district are classified primarily as terophytes in terms of biological forms (Table 19), of which there are 24 (46%) and hemicryptophytes with 10 (19%). Six (12%) hydrophytes occur, due to oxbowlakes, fishponds, ponds that have been created from abandoned gravel pits and occasional influxes of water, and other wetlands. There are as many geophytes 6 (12%). There are 3 chamaephytes (6%). Nanophanerophytes 2 (4%) and phanerophytes 2 (1%) are rare. The real image of the phytogeographical area or floristic province is given by terophytes, which are leading for the lowland, arable sub-Pannonian area or, more precisely, to the rim of the sub-Pannonian region of Slovenia. In addition to terophytes, hygrophytes that inhabit the numerous wetlands there are also typical of the area under consideration and, consequently, also for the Ptuj district of the pre-Pannonian-Slovenian floral province (Table 19).

The determination of exclusively or predominantly present species according to phytogeographical prevalence (Table 20) is the following. There are most Eurasian (8 or 15%), Sub-cosmopolitan (6 or 11%), Euro-Siberian (5 or 10%), South European-South Siberian (5 or 10%), Sub-tropical (4 or 8%) and South European (3 or 6%) geoelements. This is half of all exclusively or mostly present species, which are phytogeographically well defined by the Ptuj District of the Pre-Noricum-Slovenian province of our northeastern peripheral sub-Pannonian region. Even less represented geoelements should be added to these diagnostic species of the Ptuj district, such as: East European (2 or 4%), Pontian, Paleosub-tropical, Circumboreal, Stenomediterranean, Northern Mediterranean-Montane, Euro-Mediterranean-Turanean, Southeast European, European-Caucasian, Eastern Mediterranean and Paleotemperate geoelements (each represented by 1 species or 2%). Other geoelements in Table 20 are also found in other districts.

We also made an analysis of the appearance of Southeast European-Illyrian elements in the Ptuj district in order to assess the influence of the neighbouring Illyrian province on the southern and south-western border, that is, with the Bizeljsko-Krško (3c) and Štajerska-Koroška districts (4c). Of Southeast European-Illyrian geoelements, only the species *Aposeris foetida* with a narrow distribution and the widespread species *Knautia drymeia* subsp. *drymea* and *Fraxinus angustifolia* subsp. *oxycarpa* occur. The following Southeast European-Illyrian species are rarely or very rarely found in the western tip: *Anemone trifolia*, *Cardamine trifolia*, *C. enneaphyllos*, *C. waldsteinii* and *Aremonia agrimonoides*, and in the southern area the species: *Hacquetia epipactis*, *Hieracium transsilvanicum* and *Festuca drymeia*; and the species *Lamium orvala*, *Polystichum setiferum*, *Erythronium dens-canis* and *Tamus communis* are scattered throughout the area. Most of these species thrive better on basal soils and on a carbonate geological base; exceptions are *Erythronium dens-canis* and *Hieracium transsilvanicum*, which grow on acid soils, and the species *Festuca drymeia* and *Polystichum setiferum*, which are adaptable and thrive on moderate acidic to basal soils.

Individual, rare occurrences of Southeast European-Illyrian species and the more frequent but not so diagnostically important Southeast European-Illyrian species, *Aposeris foetida* and *Knautia drymeia* subsp. *drymeia*, together indicate a certain differentiation of the Ptuj district within the pre-Noricum-Slovenian province. It is particularly well characterized by the species *Fraxinus angustifolia* subsp. *oxycarpa*, which is present exclusively in the Slovenian sub-Pannonian rim.

The floristic analysis of the Ptuj area of the pre-Pannonian-Slovenian province is followed by a vegetation analysis of forest communities that are typical of it and are mostly or only distributed here. These are: *Vicio oroboidi-Fagetum* (Ht. 1938), Pocs & Borhidi in Borhidi 1960, *Polysticho setiferi-Fagetum* Zupančič et al. 2001 (non Ubaldi 1988 nom. inv.), *Festuco drymei-ae-Abietetum* Vukelić & Baričević 2007, *Pruno padi-Carpinetum betuli* (Marinček & Zupančič 1982) Marinček 1994, *Hieracio rotundati-Fagetum* Ž. Košir 1994, *Galio rotundifolii-Pinetum* Zupančič & Čarni ex Čarni et al. 1992, *Pruno padi-Fraxinetum angustifoliae* Čarni et al. 2008 nom. nud., *Fraxino-Ulmetum effusae* Slavnić 1952 var. *Prunus padus* Vukelić et Baričević 2004, *Salicetum albae-fragilis* Soó (1930) 1940, *Quercu roboris-Carpinetum* M. Wraber 1969, *Stellario nemorum-Alnetum glutinosae* Lohmayer (1953) 1957, *Lonice-*

ro caprifolii-Quercetum roboris (Rauš 1971) Marinček 1994 and *Quercu roboris-Ulmetum minoris* Issler 1924. Of grassland communities, characteristic species (described for the first time here) for the area would be *Dactylis glomerata-Festuca pratensis* comm. (A. Seliškar 1998) and later discovered dry or semidry grasslands *Hypochoerido-Festucetum rupicola* Steinbuch 1995 and *Onobrychido viciifoliae-Brometum* Kaligarič et Škornik 2002 of Slovenian sub-Pannonean region (KALIGARIČ & ŠKORNIK 2002, ŠKORNIK 2003). As has already been noted, there are a number of wetlands in the area under consideration, which are covered by a number (nine) of wetland associations of the classes *Lemnetea*, *Isoeto-Nanojuncetea*, *Galio-Urticetea* and *Phragmiti-Magnocaricetea*, which give their own character to the province, and thus also the Ptuj district, and the pre-Noricum-Slovenian province.

3 COMPARISON BETWEEN ANALYSES OF SELECTED AND ALL TAXONS IN THE PHYTOGEOGRAPHIC AREAS OF SLOVENIA

For comparison, we analyzed the biological forms of taxons among the exclusively or mostly present (selected species) and all the growing species of Slovenia in individual phytogeographical areas according to M. WRABER (1969), in order to determine the coherence or diversity of the results of the relationships among biological forms. We used 3240 taxons for processing by FloVegSi (T. SELIŠKAR et al. 2003) (Diagrams 1 and 2).

In the Alpine phytogeographical area, the ratios of biological forms are for the most part more or less consistent. (Table 22, Diagram 1). There is a difference with phanerophytes, which are missing in the analysis of exclusive or mostly present species (Table 22). This is explained by the fact that tree species present here (e.g., larch, spruce, fir, beech, white maple etc.) also occur in other phytogeographical areas. We were surprised by the number of terophytes in the Alpine area (Diagram 1), in which we did not expect such a high proportion. This is attributed to the excessively wide Alpine area of M. WRABER (1969) towards the lower pre-Alpine area.

In the pre-Alpine phytogeographical area, the two analyses of biological forms are consistent, with negligible deviations.

Comparison of biological species in the **Dinaric phytogeographical area** is consistent. The difference is only in the occurrence of the number of phanerophytes, which is in a ratio of as much as 15: 6 (Table 22, Diagrams 1 and 2). The Dinaric area is known for its diversity of tree (phanerophyte) and shrub (nanophan-

erophyte) species. The difference is interpreted as being due to imprecise methods, which in these cases are based on approximations and are therefore relative, although they give a satisfactory result.

In the **pre-Dinaric phytogeographical area**, the percentage of phanerophytes differs between the analyses of selected and that of all species in Slovenia, by almost double, the least deviation being found with chamaephytes (Table 22, Diagrams 1 and 2). With other biological forms relations are consistent. In the relation between phanerophytes and chamaephytes, of the two analyses the analysis covering all plants of Slovenia is to be believed. It should be noted that for selected species, an error may have arisen due to the small number of species. It is uncertain why chamaephytes drop out in the analysis of selected species.

In the **sub-Mediterranean phytogeographical area**, there are percentage differences in hemicryptophytes and terophytes. There are twice as many hemicryptophytes in the analysis of all species in Slovenia, and twice as many terophytes in the analysis of selected species. Other percentages of biological species are consistent. The cause is probably in the relativity of the two analyses, whereby we cannot precisely define the boundaries of the areas with either analysis. (Table 22, Diagram 1).

There are most differences in the **sub-Pannonian phytogeographical area**. In the analysis of all species in Slovenia, phanerophytes and hemicryptophytes predominate; and geophytes and terophytes in the analy-

sis of selected species (Table 22, Diagram 1). Because of completeness, the analysis of all species is more reliable and is also computer supported. Despite the differences between analyses, we believe that the relations between biological forms are very similar. In both analyses, hemicryptophytes and terophytes predominate, which is characteristic of the sub-Pannonian area. In comparison with other phytogeographical areas, hydrophytes have the highest percentages in the sub-Pannonian area in both analyses (Table 22, Diagram 1). In a similar comparison for phanerophytes, the percentages in all areas are balanced (Diagram 1).

The analysis of selected species by regions shows a below average percentage of phanerophytes in the sub-Pannonian area, which is not realistic. The reason is similar to other phytogeographical areas, since almost all phanerophytes are predominantly present in all phytogeographical areas.

We conclude that the analysis of biological forms of all species for the most part confirms the analysis of the selected (exclusively and mostly present) species, which faithfully reflects their living conditions, both for individual taxons and for mutual growth in different vegetational forms.

4 THE DIVISION OF SLOVENIA INTO FLORAL PROVINCES

Slovenia is divided into two phytogeographic regions: the superficially most widespread Eurosiberian-North American region and the superficially modestly represented Alpine-Nordic region in the northwest Alps. In the context of these two regions, there are five phytogeographic provinces. In the Eurosiberian-North American region there are four: Central European on a smaller area of northern Slovenia, the Illyrian in central Slovenia has a larger area and the Illyrian-Adriatic province on the smallest area of southwest Slovenia and in the northeast a newly distinguished pre-Noric-Slovene province with a minor extent. The Illyrian and Illyrian-Adriatic provinces are phytogeographically particular, distinguished from the Central European and pre-Noric-Slovene provinces by southeast European-Illyrian (Illyrian, Illyroidian) geoelements for the most part coming from the Balkan Peninsular, which are excluded here towards the east. In the Alpine-High Nordic region we have the Alpine province, which is settled by southeast-Alpine geoelements from the west and here they achieve their most easterly settlement.

In the description of new districts of Slovenia (ZUPANČIČ & ŽAGAR 1995) we also considered the problem of the extent of the Illyrian floral province. The basic considerations derived from the research of earlier authors at the start of the twentieth century (ZUPANČIČ & ŽAGAR 1995: 21). We relied on ADAMOVIČ's (1906) cartographic presentation of the Illyrian floral province and above all on the basic studies of BECK (1907, 1908, 1913) and HAYEK (1907, 1923). BECK (1907–1913) distinguished in his studies Mediterranean, Illyrian and Central European flora, which is a solid basis for delineating today's Illyrian-Adriatic, Illyrian and Central European provinces. HAYEK (1907) focused above all on the Alpine area – Kamnik Alps, which he divided into six zones: mountain (mon-

tane) zone, 340–700 m (900 m), lower pre-Alpine, ((700 m) 900–1200 m), upper pre-Alpine area (1300–1628 m), area of dwarf pine (1631–1802 m), Alpine (2020–2250m) and sub-nival area (2250–2569 m), which is a solid basis for delineating between the Eurosiberian-North American and Alpine-Nordic regions and the Alpine province. In the area under discussion, HAYEK (ibid.) additionally notes the presence of Pannonian flora but which today would not be placed there, perhaps only some species more widely understood as Pannonian species, *Dianthus barbatus*, *Helleborus odoratus*, *Silene viridifolia*, *Galium aristatum*, *Centaurea variegata*, *C. fritschii*, *Ophrys holosericea*, *Tunica saxifraga*, *Linum tenuifolium*, *L. flavum*.

In his study for Štajerska, HAYEK (1923) restricts the Slovene part of Štajerska to the area from Šentilj in the north to Brežica (Obrežja) in the south and from the northern slopes of the western Kamnik Alps (Ojstrica) and the southwestern Karavanke (Olševa) to Haloze in the east. He divides this area into two phytogeographic areas: European-Siberian forest and Alpine areas. He divides the first area into districts, namely, south German, sub-Alpine and Austrian districts, and this last into four sub-districts. Of interest to us are the northeast-Alpine and Illyrian sub-districts of the sub-Alpine district and the Pannonian sub-district of the Austrian district. He divides the second, alpine area into the districts North Calcareous and Central Alps and South Calcareous Alps with six sub-districts. Of these six sub-districts, of interest are the Julian Alps sub-district of the Southern Calcareous Alps district and partially the Noric Alps sub-district of the Northern Calcareous and Central Alps district. For defining phytogeographic areas, districts and sub-districts, especially Illyrian ones, the distribution of some thermophilous, though generally widespread, south-

east European-Illyrian species served him: *Ostrya carpinifolia* and *Fraxinus ornus* (its northern boundary is Dravograd–Velenje–Slov. Bistrica–Macelj–Ptuj) and *Castanea sativa* (northern boundary: to Graz), as well as the distribution of grapevine (northern boundary: Radlje, border with Austria–Ruše–Hoče–Slov. Bistrica and then along the boundary of distribution of the species *Ostrya carpinifolia* and *Fraxinus ornus* – Dravograd). His delineation between Illyrian and Central European phytogeographic provinces as we understand it today is surprisingly precise if we take into account the then less researched territories of Carniola and Carinthia and the modest literature. He mainly relied on BECK (1907–13).

BECK (1907–13) investigated the Slovene ethnic territory botanically and above all phytogeographically at the end of the 19th and beginning of the 20th century. He delineated Mediterranean, Illyrian and Central European flora and showed all this on maps. He classified today's western Slovenia into the Mediterranean region all the way to Kanal, Volče and Breginj (Breginjski kot). His delineation provided a solid basis for later phytogeographers. He was precise, sometimes even very precise: an example is the described habitat of Illyrian (southeast European-Illyrian) flora in the Završnica valley below the Karavanke, namely: *Aremonia agriminooides*, *Cardamine ennephyllus*, *C. trifolia*, *C. waldsteinii*, *Hacquetia epipactis*, *Lamium orvala*, *Omphalodes verna*, *Vicia oroboides* etc.

Since the Second World war, a number of botanists and phytocenologists have followed, who have researched the phytogeographic division of Slovenia and resolved this kind of problem in various ways. Among the first phytogeographers was the botanist MAYER (1946). In his dissertation he floristically analysed the Southeast Calcareous Alps and came to the conclusion that the Eastern Calcareous Alps should be classified in the Alpine Province. He confirms this classification by the appearance of Alpine-Northern European (e.g., *Nigritella nigra*, *Campanula barbata*, *Euphrasia minima*), Alpine-Central European (e.g., *Saxifraga caesia*, *Primula auricula*, *Soldanella alpina*, *Homogyne alpina*), Alpine (e.g., *Rumex nivalis*, *Androsace helvetica*, *Valeriana supina*), Alpine-Arctic-Altai (e.g., *Salix herbacea*, *S. reticulata*, *Polygonum viviparum*, *Androsace chamaejasme*), Alpine-Arctic (e.g., *Silene acaulis*, *Bartsia alpina*, *Gentiana nivalis*), Alpine-Altai (e.g., *Coeloglossum virde*, *Salix retusa*, *Veronica aphylla*, *Leontopodium alpinum*) flora and endemics (e.g., *Cerastium julicum*, *Campanula zoysii*, *Gentiana froelichii*, *Saxifraga hohenwartii*, *Leucanthemum lithopolitanicum*, *Nigritella lithopolitana*). MAYER (1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1960), in papers on flora later further reinforced the classifi-

cation of the Slovene Eastern Calcareous Alps in the Alpine province, or showed the extent of the Illyrian Province.

The botanist NADA PRAPROTNIK (1987), in her dissertation on Illyrian floral elements, disarticulated in detail the phytogeographic allegiance of more or less Illyrian species in Slovenia. She classified them into 13 phytogeographic units (categories) and showed their area of distribution in Slovenia. Her study well assisted recognition of the distribution of Illyrian and Illyrian-Adriatic floral provinces in Slovenia. For illustration, we state some species that are mostly referred to as Illyrian species:

Illyrian floral elements: *Helleborus atrorubens*, *Scabiosa hladnikiana*, *Scilla litardieri* etc.

Sub-Mediterranean-Illyrian elements: *Anthriscus fumaroides*, *Satureja subsipicata*, *Sesleria autumnalis* etc.

Northwest Illyrian elements: *Arabis scopoliiana*, *Hladnikia pastinacifolia*, *Potentilla carniolica* etc.

Sub-Illyrian elements: *Frangula rupestris*, *Gentiana tergestina*, *Potentilla tomasiniana* etc.

Alpine-Illyrian elements: *Homogyne sylvestris*, *Lamium orvala*, *Vicia oroboides* etc.

Apennine-Illyrian elements: *Corydalis ochroleuca* (*Pseudofumaria alba*), *Genista sylvestris*, *Sesleria juncea* etc.

Carpathian-Illyrian elements: *Daphne blagayana*, *Euphrasia liburnica*.

Taxons with wider areas of distribution: *Cardamine kitaibelli*, *Epimedium alpinum*, *Grafia golaka* etc.

Taxons with Alpine-Carpathian-Illyrian distribution: *Euphorbia carniolica*, *Hacquetia epipectis*, *Hypericum alpinum* etc.

Taxons with southern European, southeastern European and wider distribution: *Anemone trifolia*, *Aremonia agriminooides*, *Cardamine trifolia*, *Geranium nodosum*, *Omphalodes verna* etc.

Taxons that are most frequent in sub-Mediterranean associations: *Fraxinus ornus*, *Ostrya carpinifolia*, *Pinus nigra* etc.

Taxons that are most frequent in associations of the sub-Alpine and Alpine zones: *Centaurea triumfettii*, *Scorzonera rosea*, *Thymus balcanus* etc.

Taxons with unclear taxonomic position are today for the most part classified, e.g., the species *Arabis alpina* subsp. *alpina*, *Asperula aristata* etc. It has also been shown that the subspecies *Helleborus niger* subsp. *macranthus* does not thrive here. *Helleborus niger* subsp. *niger* grows on dolomite or a dolomitised geological base in the mountain (montane) zone.

BORHIDI (1963) made a similar analysis of Illyrian and related species, such as Alpine-Illyrian, Carpathi-

an-Illyrian, Pannonian-Illyrian. Italian-Illyrian, Dacian-Illyrian, sub-Mediterranean-Illyrian, Balkan etc. species, when he reasoned the Illyrian alliance of beech forests *Aremonio-Fagion* (= *Fagion illyricum*). On this floristic basis, he showed the distribution of the Illyrian alliance of beech forests (BORHIDI 1963: 260, 266), which would correspond to the area of distribution of the Illyrian floral province. As can be inferred from the picture, which is to a very small scale, the majority of Slovenia is covered by the alliance of Illyrian beech forests, which could be considered as the Illyrian floral province. Excluded are Primorje and pre-Pannonian zones of Slovenia. At this scale it is not possible to exclude the Alpine belt of Slovenia.

HORVAT (1954, 1962 a) provided a phytogeographic division of Southeast Europe in which he also included Slovenia. Phytogeographic analysis, with the presentation of a map of climatogenic vegetation of Southeast Europe disarticulates climatogenic vegetation according to horizontal distribution and vertical belts. On the basis of this division, he found that according to Braun-Blanquet, there are three vegetation regions in Southeast Europe: Mediterranean, Eurosiberian-North American and Irano-Turanian. The Mediterranean-sub-Mediterranean floral region he classifies into the Mediterranean and the Central European floral region into the Eurosiberian-North American region. In a paper (HORVAT 1962 b) confirms his decision from the previously mentioned publications and outlines on a map of potential vegetation the boundary between Mediterranean and Central European regions of the four phytogeographers, Adamović, Markgraf, Oberdorfer and Rikli, which are very varied. He himself sticks with the division on the basis of potential vegetation that he presented in his works (HORVAT 1954, 1962 a, b). His map of climatogenic vegetation only embraces a minor, south-eastern part of Slovenia, which he places in the sub-Mediterranean region of (climatogenic) vegetation *Carpinetum orientalis croaticum* and *Seslerio-Ostryetum*.

HORVATÍĆ (1957, 1963) found that Mediterranean and sub-Mediterranean zones in the area of the Central Balkan peninsular (former Yugoslavia) are more mutually interconnected than the sub-Mediterranean zone with the continental area of the Eurosiberian-North American region. He classifies Mediterranean and sub-Mediterranean areas into the Mediterranean region. He divides Primorje into three zones:

1. East Adriatic eumediterranean zone (*Quercion ilicis*),
2. East Adriatic submediterranean zone (*Carpinetum orientalis croaticum*),

3. East Adriatic Mediterranean-montane zone (*Seslerio autumnalis-Ostryetum*).

HORVATÍĆ (1967) later divided Yugoslavian Primorje into two provinces: Adriatic and Aegean, both later in the framework of the Mediterranean region. He divided the Eurosiberian-North American region into three or four provinces: Illyrian, Mezzian, Illyrian and the Mezzian into the zone of dwarf pine and the Central European province – Pannonian sector with lowland and montane zones. He classifies Slovenia into two provinces, namely Adriatic-sub-Mediterranean (Mediterranean region) and Illyrian province (Eurosiberian-North American region). He classifies the zone of mountain vegetation into the Alpine-High Nordic region. He classifies the belt of dwarf pine into the Illyrian province.

TRINAJSTIĆ (1976, 1986, 1995), after the period of earlier Croatian phytogeographic research, dealt most and most intensively with phytogeographic questions of Croatia, especially its Primorje. If we simplify his phytogeographic division of the Kvarner Bay, which is linked towards the west to Slovene Primorje, TRINAJSTIĆ (1976) classifies the narrower sub-Mediterranean area into the Mediterranean region. He classifies the para-Mediterranean zone, i.e., the littoral belt with thermophilous beech forests, into the Eurosiberian-North American region, together with Illyrian, Dinaric, sub-Illyrian-sub-Alpine (interesting!), boreal-subalpine, Illyrian-Balkan, subalpine-Illyrian-Balkan vegetation zones. We can in principle agree with his phytogeographic division for Slovene Istria. TRINAJSTIĆ (1995) later phytogeographically disarticulated forest vegetation of Croatia in more detail. He dealt in particular with the phytogeographic division of the Eurosiberian-North American region. His division of this region is interesting and acceptable (TRINAJSTIĆ 1995: 40–42). He does not change the Mediterranean region as shown in 1986 (TRINAJSTIĆ 1986) and it is phytogeographically suitably arranged into Mediterranean-littoral and Mediterranean-montane zones. The question is raised of whether it is correct that he ranks the sub-Mediterranean vegetation zone of the Mediterranean-littoral zone into the Mediterranean region.

ŠUGAR thoroughly researched the area of Croatian Istria, which is the direct neighbour of Slovene Istria. His thesis is that the sub-Mediterranean area (in the wider sense) of Istria classifies into the Central European-North American and not into the Mediterranean region. The question is where to classify the zone in which is retained the occurrence of holm oak – *Quercus ilex* (ŠUGAR, 1984). ŠUGAR et al. (1995) divide the Istriian sub-Mediterranean into submediterranean (*Quercus-Carpinetum orientalis*), epimediterranean (*Ostryo-*

Quercetum pubescentis), histrian (*Molinio-Quercetum pubescentis*, *Potentillo albae-Quercetum pubescentis*) and paramediterranean zones (*Seslerio-Fagetum*), of the Eurosiberian-North American region, in which he classifies the Illyrian zone (*Fagetum* s. lat.), and he places the pre-coastal, eumediterranean zone (*Orno-Quercetum ilicis*) in the Mediterranean region. The zone of evergreen vegetation (*Quercetum ilicis*) is only on the Brioni islands. The mountainous part of Istria embraces the Illyrian zone (*Seslerion tenuifoliae*) of the oromediterranean (Mediterranean-montane) region.

The phytogeographic division of Slovenia of M. WRABER (1969) is important for determining the Illyrian floral province in Slovenia. This is the first cartographic presentation of the phytogeographic division of Slovenia on a floristic and vegetational basis. On the basis of his division, we can conclude the existence of various floristic provinces in Slovenia. M. WRABER (ibid.) finds that the Central European province extends into the north and west of Slovenia and the Illyrian province with Illyrian-Balkan plants into the southeast. The southern part of Slovenia is Mediterranean, Mediterranean-montane and sub-Mediterranean. According to his phytogeographic map and judging by his thinking, the Alpine area belongs in the Central European province but in the lowlands with Illyrian-Balkan and Illyrian-southern European elements. He defines the pre-Alpine and pre-Dinaric area as a mixture of Alpine-Central European and Illyrian-Dinaric geoelements. Illyrian-Balkan flora characterises the Dinaric area. The sub-Pannonian area has a Pannonian vegetational character (without explicit Pannonian species, author's note) where here and there Illyrian flora appears. In the neighbouring Hungarian Pannonian area, they are classified into the pre-Noric province with the districts *Castriferricum* and *Poetovicum*, in which our sub-Pannonian area would be included. He classifies the sub-Mediterranean area into the Adriatic province, which here is concluded or, as he says, »disappears«. (ibid.)

Ž. KOŠIR (1975) divided Slovenia into five phytoclimatic territories: sub-Mediterranean, Dinaric, Alpine and pre-Alpine, pre-Dinaric and sub-Pannonian territories. It is not possible to infer the boundary between floristic provinces from the phytoclimatic territories. We find, however, that except for the pre-Dinaric phytoclimate, all other phytoclimates are identical to the phytogeographic areas of M. Wraber. From the distributional area of Košir's pre-Dinaric phytoclimate, we can conclude that, according to his Illyrian floral province, it reaches deeply into the north-eastern and partially eastern part of Slovenia, extending into neighbouring southern Austria, which already

belongs in the Noric floral province. Košir's decision for such an extensive Illyrian floral province derives from the Potential Phytocoenological Map of the Bureau of Forestry Planning to a scale of 1 : 100.000, which shows a considerable share of basal to moderately acidic beech forest *Hedero-Fagetum* (*Quercus-Fagetum*) and sub-Pannonian moderately basal to neutral (poorly acidic) beech forest (*Festuco drymeiae-Fagetum*). More recent research has established different thinking in terms of the share of area of one and the other. More recent research shows a different image of the forest vegetation, supplemented with non-forest associations and floristic studies.

MARINČEK (1994), on the basis of the vegetation and some Illyrian species, proposes a boundary of the Illyrian floral province in the central Balkan Peninsula or on the territory of former Yugoslavia. In view of the loose definition and on the basis of general phytogeographic maps of unknown scale, we can conclude that the Illyrian floral province extends from Slovenia to Macedonia, without a coastal belt, and in the north-east cuts into the Mezian floral province. Individual islands of the Illyrian floral province also extend into the Pannonian-Mezian area. The Illyrian floral province divides into four areas: a pre-Alpine area in the west, sub-Pannonian area from the northwest to northeast, Dinaric area from the southeast to southwest and pre-Dinaric area in an intermediate ragged zone between the sub-Pannonian and Dinaric areas. Marinček considerably generalised the mentioned phytogeographic areas and to a large extent copied MEUSEL et al. (1965). According to Marinček, all four areas are present in Slovenia.

MEUSEL et al. (1965) showed in a comparative horology for Central European flora that Slovenia lies in the area of the western Illyrian and pre-Noric-Slovene floristic provinces. The map is very generalised. The definition of the pre-Noric-Slovene floristic province is interesting, which more or less corresponds to Hungarian botany or phytocenology (Soó 1961, Pocs 1960, KARPATI 1966).

ZUPANČIČ et al. (1987) (ZUPANČIČ & ŽAGAR 1995) supplemented the basic phytogeographic division of Slovenia of M. Wraber (1969). In both cases it was a supplement on the level of districts. Today we recognise 32 districts that are based on the particularities of the flora and vegetation. We classify the districts into four provinces (or five provinces) and two regions:

Alpine-High Nordic region:

Alpine province with four districts;

Eurosiberian-North American region:

Central European province with five districts,

Illyrian province with eighteen districts and

Illyrian-Adriatic province with four districts and pre-Noric-Slovene province with one district.

M. WRABER (1969), HORVAT (1954, 1962 a, b), HORVATIĆ (1957, 1963, 1967), TRINAJSTIĆ (1976, 1986, 1995), ZUPANČIČ et al. (1982), ZUPANČIČ & ŽAGAR (1995) classified the Slovene sub-Mediterranean area into the Mediterranean region. ŠUGAR (1984), in view of the mixed deciduous and evergreen forests and scrub, classified the Croatian and Slovene sub-Mediterranean area into the Eurosiberian-North American region. With certain doubts and reservations, the co-authors of a paper on forests of downy oak and moor-grass growing in the area of Croatian and Slovene Is-

tria (ŠUGAR et al. 1995) accepted these ideas. Further research of vegetation showed that the Slovene sub-Mediterranean area, which extends highest towards the northwest of Slovenia, towards the west Julian Alps, is classified in the Eurosiberian-North American region (ZUPANČIČ 1997). In the Slovene sub-Mediterranean area, there are for the most part deciduous and a small share of evergreen trees or shrubs in forest-shrub associations. Our sub-Mediterranean has a colder climate and is damper than in the southeast area of the Balkan peninsular. OGRIN (1995) says that the Slovene sub-Mediterranean area is moderately warm with a damp climate, where only summers are warm.

5 CONCLUSION

We wish to define and delineate the area of the Illyrian floral province in Slovenia on the basis of the occurrence of southeast European-Illyrian (Illyrian, Illyrioid, sub-Illyrian) species in individual phytogeographic units – districts, in entirety or their parts, and on the basis of the results of phytogeographic research of the scientists mentioned in the chapter that discusses the problems of division into floral provinces. We have taken into account more or less all the stated researchers but we have relied most on BECK (1907, 1908, 1913), HAYEK (1907, 1923), HORVAT (1954, 1962 A, B), HORVATIĆ (1957, 1963, 1967), KOŠIR (1975), MAYER (1946, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1960), ŠUGAR (1984), ŠUGAR et al. (1995), TRINAJSTIĆ (1976, 1986, 1995), WRABER (1969), ZUPANČIČ et al. (1987) and ZUPANČIČ & ŽAGAR (1995).

As a basis for a graphic depiction of the Illyrian floral province we have taken the phytogeographic maps of WRABER (1969) and ZUPANČIČ et al. (1987, ZUPANČIČ & ŽAGAR 1995).

In relation to WRABER's (1969) phytogeographic map, the Illyrian province is limited to the northeast with the Central European floral province in the extreme area of the sub-Pannonian phytogeographic area and to the narrow northern edge of the Alpine phytogeographic area. From the Illyrian floral province is extracted the sub-Mediterranean phytogeographic area, which we classify into the related Illyrian-Adriatic province, with many thermophilous geoelements.

The more detailed phytogeographic map of ZUPANČIČ et al. (1987) (ZUPANČIČ & ŽAGAR 1995) is divided into districts. On the basis of districts, we find that the Illyrian floral province extends into the majority of districts, except into districts 1a–1d, which

belong to the Alpine floral province, 2a–2c, 3a and the northern part of district 4c, which we classify into the Central European floral province, and districts 7a–7d, which belong to the Illyrian-Adriatic floral province.

In forming the Illyrian floral province, we have some hesitations. First, the division of district 4c. The northern part of the district embraces the silicate area of Pohorje, Strojna and Kozjak (Kobansko), which we classify into the Central European floral province. We should probably exclude this area from district 4c and create a special new district (4d). Second, perhaps district 3a should be classified into the pre-Noric province in the district *Poetovicum* (KARPATI 1966, POCS 1960, SOÓ 1961) or the pre-Noric-Slovene (MEUSEL et al. 1965) province. Third, is an independent Illyrian-Adriatic floristic province justified or should it be included in the Illyrian province, which extends into the continental area of Slovenia?

It is easiest to answer the third question. The Illyrian-Adriatic floristic province is determined by Illyrian-Mediterranean species (e.g. *Carpinus orientalis*, *Eryngium amethystinum*, *Paliurus spina-christi*, *Sesleria autumnalis*, *Scorzonera villosa* etc.), Illyrian-Adriatic species (e.g. *Dianthus tergestinus*, *Drypis spinosa*, *Genista sylvestris* etc.) and Illyrian-Appennine species (e.g. *Ruta graveolens* etc.), among which are endemic species and many sub-Mediterranean and Mediterranean species, such as Mediterranean-Pontic (e.g. *Ruscus aculeatus*, *Chrysopogon gryllus* idr.) or Mediterranean-Atlantic (e.g. *Euphorbia peplis*, *Oenanthe pimpinelloides*, *Avena barbata* etc.) and many other species.

District 4c would indicate division into two parts: the current Štajerska-Koroška 4c and a new Pohorje-Kozjak district 4d. It is necessary to study in what the districts differ, what is the floristic and vegetational,

climatological and pedological difference between them. They certainly differ in geological base and also more or less in terms of soil. A brief review of plant species shows that 16 species thrive exclusively only in the Pohorje-Kozjak district (4 d). Of these we mention only the rarest or most interesting, namely: *Asplenium adulterinum*, *A. cuneifolium*, *Botrychium multifidum*, *Saxifraga paradoxa* and *Heliosperma veselskyi* subsp. *widderi*.

In the phytogeographic division of ZUPANČIČ et al. (1982) (ZUPANČIČ & ŽAGAR 1995), the Ptuj (Drava-Mura) district (3a) is classified as an exception in the transalpine sector and a special pre-Pannonian subsector, whereby both belong to the Central European province. The name of the sector indicates that the

area is transalpine or on the other side of the Alps (Leksikon CZ 1988). The eastern edge of the Central Alps (Krka Alps, Svinška planina, Golica, Pohorje) climatically influences the lowland-hilly world of Slovenske gorice, which have the most expressed continental climate on the territory of Slovenia. It would probably be a better systemic solution to classify the Ptuj (Drava-Mura) district (3a) into the pre-Noric-Slovene province according to MEUSEL et al. (1965) with transalpine sector and pre-Pannonian subsector. There would thus be five provinces in Slovenia, so four provinces in the Eurosiberian-North American region.

The area of the floristic provinces is evident from the phytogeographic map of Slovenia to a scale of 1:920.000 (Map 1).

1 UVOD

Leta 1969 je M. WRABER (1969) na podlagi tedanjega poznavanja gozdne vegetacije zasnoval fitogeografsko delitev Slovenije na šest območij: alpsko, predalpsko, dinarsko, preddinarsko, submediteransko in subpanonsko fitogeografsko območje. Ob novih vednih o vegetaciji Slovenije in upoštevanju flore so bila fitogeografska območja razdeljena na nižje enote – distrikte, dopolnjene ali popravljene pa so bile meje oz. razmejitve med območji, zlasti med alpskim in predalpskim območjem. Hkrati je bila želja avtorjev, da te fitogeografske enote uvrstimo v ustrezne standardno veljavne rastlinske province, kar je bilo tudi narejeno (ZUPANČIČ et al. 1987).

V povezavi s pojavljanjem flore oz. posameznih vrst, ki so izključno ali večinoma prisotne v določenem fitogeografskem območju in v posameznem distriktu, smo želeli potrditi pravilnost omejitve ali zamejitve posameznega območja oziroma distrikta. Na podlagi kart razširjenosti vrst v Gradivu za Atlas flore Slovenije (JOGAN et al. 2001) ter horoloških podatkov iz podatkovne zbirke FloVegSi (T. SELIŠKAR et al. 2003) smo na poenostavljen način z rastrom fitogeografskih območij in distriktov s pomočjo izbranih/opredeljenih diagnostičnih vrst ugotavljali izključno ali večinoma prisotno floro za posamezno fitogeografsko območje oz. podrejeno fitogeografsko enoto (distrikt). Diagnostične vrste smo opredelili kot: (i) izključno prisotne vrste (take, ki se pojavljajo izključno samo v enem območju) in (ii) večinoma prisotne vrste (take, ki so večinoma razširjene le v enem območju in imajo v redkih drugih območjih le še nekaj posameznih nahajališč). Preprost način za ugotavljanje prisotnosti flore je relativen, z določenim odstopanjem, kot je glede na pogostnost taksona v karti razširjenosti vrste, podvrste, varietete, količinsko nedoločena: oznaka za prisotnost vrste v kvadrantu lahko pomeni obstoj/prisotnost enega ali več nahajališč vrste oz. pojavljanje več primerkov rastline ali pa le enega samega. Kljub temu je informacija dovolj povedna in uporabna. Poleg upoštevanja zdaj znane slovenske razširjenosti taksona smo pri analizi uporabili še njegovo širšo (zemeljsko) horološko pripadnost (geoelement, florni element) in biološko obliko. Ta elementa nam kažeta biološke in ekološke razmere glede življenjskih razmer, v katerih rastlina uspeva.

Razprava je razdeljena na dve poglavji. V prvem poglavju ugotavljamo pogostnost rastlinskih vrst v fitogeografskih območjih oziroma distriktih, kar je osnova za drugo poglavje o razdelitvi Slovenije na florne province. Poleg flore, vegetacije in obstoječe

fitogeografske razdelitve Slovenije smo upoštevali še objave najbolj relevantnih botanikov – fitogeografov iz starejšega obdobja, katerih dela so posredno ali neposredno vezana na Slovenijo, kot so: ADAMOVIČ (1906), BECK (1907, 1908, 1913), HAYEK (1907, 1923); HORVAT (1954, 1962), HORVATIĆ (1957, 1963), MAYER (1946, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1960), MEUSEL et al. (1965), M. WRABER (1969), Soó (1961), POCS (1960), KARPATI (1966). Upoštevali smo tudi dela botanikov in fitogeografov iz novejšega obdobja (zadnja desetletja) kot so Nada PRAPROTNIK (1987), TRINAJSTIĆ (1976, 1986, 1995), ŠUGAR (1984, 1995 s sodelavci), MARINČEK (1994), KOŠIR (1975) in ZUPANČIČ s sodelavci (1987, 1995).

Prva usklajevalna dela za opredelitev in povezavo fitogeografskih območij s standardnimi rastlinskimi provincami smo zastavili že v devetdesetih letih prejšnjega stoletja (ZUPANČIČ et al. 1987, 1995). Temeljitej smo se problemu posvetili v pričujoči razpravi.

Prva uskladitev WRABROVIH (1969) fitogeografskih območij s standardnimi rastlinskimi provincami je bila utemeljena predvsem na gozdni oziroma potencialno naravni vegetaciji in skromnejši floristični osnovi (ZUPANČIČ et al. 1987). Pri tem usklajevanju smo se srečevali z velikimi težavami, zlasti pri opredelitvi in razmejitvi v transalpinskem območju severovzhodne Slovenije (Prekmurje, Prlekija), kjer smo sicer predvideli poseben dravsko-murski distrikt. Poleg tega smo bili takrat prepričani, da so v Sloveniji zastopane štiri regije: poleg evrosibirsko-severnoameriške in alpsko-visokonordijske še mediteranska in panonsko-pontsko regija. Pri zadnji analizi (ŠUGAR et al. 1995) se je izkazalo, da zadnjih dveh regij v Sloveniji ni, saj za njiju ne moremo opredeliti ustreznih diagnostičnih vrst ali pa jih pri nas sploh ni (npr. za panonsko-pontsko regijo). Ugotavljamo pa, da je mediteranska zimzelena vegetacija oziroma flora le fragmentarno razvita na manjših površinah pri Ospu, Steni nad Dragonjo in na strunjanskem klifu.

V tej razpravi je upoštevan večji poudarek na floristični podlagi, to je razširjenosti vrst in izsledkih starejših avtorjev – fitogeografov (Adamović, Beck, Hayek idr.). Naš namen je, da čim realneje, v povezavi z naravno geografskimi značilnostnimi, prikažemo fitogeografsko delitev Slovenije po rastlinskih provincah. Zlasti nas je zanimala razsežnost (obseg in zamejitev) ilirske florne province, ki je posebnost naše dežele: razteza se od jugovzhoda Balkanskega polotoka in se pri nas bolj ali manj končuje oziroma seže še nekoliko proti severovzhodu.

Zdaj poznamo v Sloveniji 32 distriktov v šestih fitogeografskih območjih in pet rastlinskih provinc v dveh flornih regijah. Pojavljanje pete province – pre-

norijsko-slovenske – predvidevamo za območje severovzhodne Slovenije in jo bomo izdvojili (razmejili) iz srednjeevropske province.

2 POGOSTOST IN ZASTOPANOST RASTLINSKIH VRST V FITOGEOGRAFSKIH OBMOČJIH SLOVENIJE

Slovenija je razdeljena na 6 fitogeografskih območij, in sicer na alpsko, predalpsko, dinarsko, preddinarsko, submediteransko in subpanonsko fitogeografsko območje (M. WRABER 1969). Nadgradnja fitogeografskih območij Slovenije je bila opredelitev nižjih fitogeografskih enot, kot so province, sektorji, podsektorji, in razdelitev na najnižje enote distrikte (ZUPANČIČ et al. 1987, ZUPANČIČ & ŽAGAR 1995). Zanimalo nas, je koliko rastlinskih vrst (vključno s podvrstami) raste izključno samo v enem fitogeografskem območju oziroma v posameznih distriktih različnih fitogeografskih območij.

Zdaj v Sloveniji beležimo od 3192 (JOGAN et al. 2001) do okoli 3450 taksonov ali celo več (T. SELIŠKAR et al. 2003, MARTINČIČ et al. 2007). Tu so upoštevani vsi taksoni (vključno s tujerodnimi), ne le avtohtone vrste. Za našo raziskavo smo uporabili objavljeni seznam in prikaz razširjenosti rastlinskih vrst JOGANA in sodelavcev (2001), ki je že precej zastarel, tako po številu kot po poimenovanju taksonov. Glede aktualnega poimenovanja (in števila) taksonov smo uporabili rastlinski ključ (MARTINČIČ et al. 2007) in podatkovno bazo FloVegSi (T. SELIŠKAR et al. 2003, upoštevano je njeno stanje v letu 2018).

Vsako fitogeografsko območje ima nekaj posebnih rastlinskih vrst, ki uspevajo le v določenem fitogeografskem območju. Omenjeno naselitev določene rastline na le eno fitogeografsko območje pogojuje njena fitogeografska razširjenost skupaj s specifičnimi ekološkimi razmerami, kot so podnebje oziroma mezo- in mikroklima, geološka podlaga, relief, strani neba, nadmorska višina, morfologija terena, tla, kot tudi antropozogeni vplivi in še kaj. Raziskava je pokazala, da sta floristično najbogatejši submediteranski in alpski fitogeografski območji. Vzrok je verjetno v izrazitih klimatskih in geološko-morfoloških razmerah. V alpskem fitogeografskem območju je hladna, precej namočena, alpsko-kontinentalna klima s pestrimi orografsko-reliefnimi oblikami. Submediteransko fitogeografsko območje je toplo, manj namočeno, padavine so prisotne predvsem v jesenskem in deloma pomladanskem času, pogoste so poletne suše z redkimi ekstremno visokimi temperaturami. Svet je gričevnat, sicer reliefno bogato razčlenjen. Na obeh fitogeograf-

skih območjih se izmenjujeta karbonatna in silikatna geološka podlaga. Pričakovali bi številne rastlinske posebnosti v subpanonskem območju, vendar nam je iz florističnih raziskav že znano, da je območje osiromašeno s panonsko-pontskimi vrstami. Pri nas ni izrazitega subpanonskega, kaj šele panonskega celinskega podnebja. Smo le na obrobju subpanonskega fitogeografskega območja, ki ga ne naseljujejo izrazite panonsko-pontske vrste. Posebnosti v evropskem merilu sta naši dinarski in preddinarski območji. Potekata od jugovzhoda do severozahoda, od Kolpe do Soče ob submediteranskem območju. Dinarsko območje je orografsko pestro, večinoma karbonatno, padavinsko podobno atlantskemu podnebju. Preddinarsko območje je prav tako večinoma karbonatno, gričevnato, s kontinentalno klimo. Območji sta floristično bogati, polni dinarsko-balkanskih florističnih posebnosti. Obe območji imata malo vrst, ki rastejo (uspevajo) izključno v dinarskem ali preddinarskem fitogeografskem območju. Vzrok je tudi v medsebojnem dopolnjevanju areala dinarsko-balkanskih oziroma jugovzhodnoevropsko-ilirskih vrst med obema fitogeografskima območjima.

Veliko manj je rastlinskih vrst, ki bi uspevale izključno v distriktih. V nekaterih distriktih takih vrst sploh ni, npr. v nekaj distriktih preddinarskega fitogeografskega območja, kjer jih ni v treh od osmih distriktov, ali v alpskem območju, kjer jih je zelo malo v treh od devetih distriktov, ali v dinarskem območju, kjer jih ni v enem od štirih distriktov. Distrikti v drugih fitogeografskih območjih so bolj ali manj bogati s sebi lastnimi rastlinskimi vrstami. Floristično najbogatejši so koprsko-šavrinski (180), ptujski (dravsko-murski) (58), kraško-vipavski (57), kranjski (48) in štajersko-koroški (37) distrikt.

Kaj pomeni številčnost vrst na posameznih fitogeografskih območjih oziroma v njihovih distriktih?

Bogastvo flore na posameznih fitogeografskih območjih oziroma v njihovih distriktih zagotovo pomeni ali potrjuje, da so te fitogeografske enote upravičene in dobro izbrane, nakazuje njihovo floristično in ekolo-

ško posebnost. Te vrste bi lahko uvrstili med diagnostično pomembne vrste ali celo med značilnice ali razlikovalnice kot dopolnilo k že izbranim ali uveljavljenim značilnicam določenega fitogeografskega območja. Alpsko fitogeografsko območje prepoznamo po njegovih posebnih alpskih hladnoljubnih vrstah, kot so npr. absolutni endemiti *Campanula x vrtacensis*, *P. alpinum* subsp. *victoris*, *Nigritella kosutensis* in *N. ravniki* ali subendemiti oz. relativni endemiti npr. *A. tauricum* nsubsp. *hayekianum*, *A. tauricum* subsp. *tauricum*, *A. tauricum* subsp. *latemarensis*, *Campanula zosyii*, *Cerastium julicum*, *Festuca calva*, *F. laxa*, *Gentiana froelichii*, *Heracleum austriacum* subsp. *siifolium*, *Leucanthemum lithopolitanicum*, *Nigritella lithopolitana*, *N. widderi*, *N. archiducis-joannis*, *Papaver alpinum* subsp. *ernesti-mayeri*, *Pedicularis elongata* subsp. *julica*, *Saxifraga hohenwartii*, *Scorzoneroides crocea* ipd.

Naš submediteran zaznamujejo toploljubne submediteranske in mediteranske vrste, ki jih ni v drugih fitogeografskih območjih, npr. *Asparagus acutifolius*, *Cistus salvifolius*, *Colutea arborescens*, *Coronilla cretica*, *Euphrasia marchesettii*, *Osyris alba*, *Rubia peregrina*, *Smilax aspera*, *Viburnum tinus*, ali pa so pri nas razmeroma redke, kot so: *Celtis australis*, *Pistacia terebinthus* in *Quercus ilex*. Poleg naštetih vrst se v našem submediteranskem območju pojavljajo še nekateri (sub)endemiti, in sicer: *Alyssum montanum* subsp. *montanum*, *Campunula marchesettii*, *Hieracium dragicola*, *Knautia drymeia* subsp. *tergestina*, *Moehringia tommasinii*, *Ranunculus pospichalii* idr.

Dinarsko fitogeografsko območje je floristično bogato, vendar skromno glede posebnosti oziroma izključno ali večinoma na tem območju rastočimi vrstami. Tu uspevajo nekateri naši endemiti, in sicer *Hladnikia pastinacifolia*, *Primula carniolica* s križancem *Primula x venusta* in *Ranunculus wraberi*. Z jugovzhoda pa k nam prihajajo dinarsko-balkanske vrste, ki se pojavljajo izključno le v dinarskem območju, in sicer: *Cerastium dinaricum*, *Edraianthus graminifolius*, *Festuca bosniaca*, *Helianthemum rupifragum*, *Polygala croatica*, *Thymus balcanus*, ki z endemiti odlično opredeljujejo naše dinarsko fitogeografsko območje.

Subpanonsko fitogeografsko območje v Sloveniji, ki je na skrajnem zahodnem subpanonskem obrobju, nima izrazitih panonsko-pontskih vrst. Večinoma so to splošno razširjene vrste panonskega območja, ki se večinoma ne pojavljajo v drugih fitogeografskih območjih, in sicer: *Daphne cneorum* subsp. *arbusculoides*, *Epipactis nordeniorum*, *Gagea spathacea*, *Moenchia mantica* subsp. *caerulea*, *Myosotis laxa*, *Papaver dubium*, *Potentilla supina*, *Pulmonaria mollis*, *Pulsatilla grandis*, *Veronica triphyllos*, *Viscum laxum* idr. V su-

banonskem fitogeografskem območju se nekatere splošno razširjene vrste pogosteje in bolj množično pojavljajo kot v drugih fitogeografskih območjih Slovenije, s čimer dajejo določen pečat našemu predpanonskem območju, in sicer: *Chenopodium rubrum*, *Cynosurus echinatus*, *Epipactis voethii*, *Omphalodes scorpioides*, *Scirpus radicans*, *Trifolium pannonicum* idr.

Reka Mura in njeni pritoki so ustvarili mrtve robove, mrtvice, stoječo vodo, ponekod so nastala umetna jezera zaradi opuščanja peskokopov ali pa so ustvarili ribnike, od katerih so posamezni sedaj opuščeni. Na teh vodnih površinah se pojavlja posebna brežinska, močvirna ali vodna flora, tipična za naše subpanonsko fitogeografsko območje. Naj navedemo nekaj rastlin: *Carex bohémica*, *Cyperus michelianus*, *Montia fontana*, *Marsilea quadrifolia*, *Nymphoides peltata*, *Potamogeton obtusifolius*, *Typha minima*, *Wolffia arrhiza*. Nekateri vrste se na ekološko podobnih vodnih rastiščih pojavljajo tudi drugod, v drugih fitogeografskih območjih, vendar so v subpanonskem območju pogostejše in stalnejše: *Cyperus glomeratus*, *Lemna trisulca*, *Scirpus radicans*, *Typha laxmanii* idr. Navedene vrste lahko štejemo kot bolj ali manj diagnostične vrste našega subpanonskega fitogeografskega območja.

Predalpsko fitogeografsko območje ni tako bogato kot alpsko z rastlinskimi vrstami, ki bi uspevale izključno v njem. Prisotnih je le nekaj zanimivih rastlin, med njimi so endemiti *Leontodon berinii*, *Moehringia villosa*, *Ranunculus thora* f. *pseudoscutatus*, *R. aesotinus*, *Saxifraga paradoxa*, ali zavarovane vrste, *Gladiolus imbricatus*, *Daphne cneorum* subsp. *cneorum*, *Liparis loeselii*, *Lycopodiella inundata* idr. Poleg naštetih so zanimive še vrste *Cirsium waldsteinii*, *Diphasiastrum alpinum*, *Euphorbia triflora* subsp. *kernerii*, *Poa carniolica*, *Primula veris* subsp. *canescens*, *Woodsia ilvensis*, ki jih lahko bolj ali manj zanesljivo uvrščamo med diagnostično pomembne vrste našega predalpskega fitogeografskega območja. Večina naštetih vrst prihaja k nam z zahoda.

Preddinarsko fitogeografsko območje je najrevnejše z izključnimi rastlinskimi vrstami, čeprav je floristično bogato. Manjši izbor flore vendarle zaznamuje to fitogeografsko območje, kljub temu, da nekatere od navedenih vrst posamično uspevajo v dinarskem, submediteranskem ali celo predalpskem fitogeografskem območju. Stalne, izključno ali večinoma na preddinarskem fitogeografskem območju rastoče vrste so: *Acer obtusatum*, *Aconitum variegatum* subsp. *nasutum*, *A. vitosanum*, *Asplenium trichomanes* subsp. *pachyrhachis*, *Dianthus giganteus* subsp. *croaticus*, *Erysimum carniolicum*, *Fumaria officinalis* subsp. *wirtgenii* in *Rosa blandaana*.

Večina distriktov fitogeografskih območij ima svoje sebi lastne rastoče vrste, kar je razvidno iz Tabel 1 in 2. Vendar jih nekateri distrikti nimajo ali jih imajo zelo malo: takšni so jugovzhodnoalpski in primorsko-julijskoalpski distrikt v alpskem fitogeografskem območju, krimsko-mokriško-goteniški distrikt v dinarskem fitogeografskem območju ter zahodnodolenjski, notranjski, polhograjski, iški, bohorsko-kumski in osrednjedolenjski distrikt v preddinarskem fitogeografskem območju. V te distrikte pa prihajajo vrste iz drugih fitogeografskih območij, ki bi jih tu ne pričakovali. Tako dajejo tem distriktom določen floristični in ekološki pečat oziroma drugačnost, kar opravičuje njihov obstoj. Očiten primer je iški distrikt, v katerem so nekatere alpske in številne dinarske vrste. Alpske vrste označujejo posebnost distrikta. Zaradi prisotnosti dinarskih vrst pa ni jasno, ali ga naj uvrstimo v preddinarsko (ZUPANČIČ & ŽAGAR 1995) ali kar v dinarsko fitogeografsko območje, kamor ga uvršča ACCETTO (2010).

Za fitogeografska območja in distrikte smo izdelali analizo rastlinskih vrst, ki izključno ali večinoma uspevajo v določenem fitogeografskem območju, in jih opredelili glede na biološke oblike in njihove fitogeografske razširjenosti (po geoelementih) ter to prikazali v tabelah 3–20. Tako izbrane rastlinske vrste odražajo določeno floristično in ekološko podobo posameznega distrikta, skupek rastlinstva distriktov v določenem fitogeografskem območju pa posledično prikazuje njegovo floristično in ekološko podobo (Tabele 21–24). Za opredelitev bioloških oblik in geoelementov smo uporabljali literaturo PIGNATTIJA (2005), deloma AESCHIMANNA et al. (2004) in v manjši meri POLDINIJA (1991).

Analiza izključno ali večinoma prisotnih vrst alpskega fitogeografskega območja (Tabele 3, 4 in 5) kaže na prevlado hemikriptofitov (25 oz. 56 %), njim sledijo hamefiti (7 oz. 18 %) in nato geofiti (5 oz. 13 %), terofitov je zanemarljivo malo (1 oz. 3 %). Med izključne ali večinoma prisotne vrste se niso uvrstili fanerofiti s. lat., helofiti in hidrofiti (Tabela 22). V primerjavi z drugimi fitogeografskimi enotami po deležu udeležbe hemokriptofitov s hamefiti zasedajo tretje mesto (Tabela 21). Tabela 24 prikazuje razmerja med geoelementi alpskega območja, kjer prevladujejo endemiti (8 oz. 22 %) in alpski endemiti (5 oz. 14 %). Drugi geoelementi s prej omenjenimi enotami kažejo na hladne alpske razmere v jugovzhodnem območju Alp. V primerjavi z drugimi fitogeografskimi območji Slovenije (Tabela 23) izstopajo v alpskem območju alpski endemiti (5 oz. 62 %): *Jovibarba arenaria*, *Artemisia genipi*, *Minuartia rupestris*, *Primula villosa*, *Taraxacum cuculatum* in vzhodnoalpsko-ilirski endemit *Viola zoysii*, ter ostali

endemiti značilni za jugovzhodne Apneniške Alpe: *Androsace helvetica*, *A. hausmanii*, *Papaver alpinum* subsp. *victoris*, *Festuca alpestris*, *Geranium argenteum*, *Poa cenisia* idr. Alpsko območje je poleg predalpskega in submediteranskega območja bogato z endemiti. Iz Tabele 23 je razvidno pojavljanje drugih geoelementov, ki so v primerjavi z drugimi območji, zlasti predalpskim območjem, številčno manj prisotni, kažejo pa na prej omenjene hladne alpske razmere.

Najbolj floristično podprt z izključno ali večinoma rastočimi vrstami je jugovzhodnoalpski distrikt (2 a), slabo pa alpsko-pohorski (1d) in primorsko-julijskoalpski distrikt (2d), kar pa ne pomeni, da nimata svojih posebnosti v ožjem in širšem krogu fitogeografske delitve Slovenije (Tabele 3, 4 in 5). Predvsem se od drugih distriktov razlikujeta zaradi toplotnega vpliva panonskega podnebja (alpsko-pohorski distrikt (1 d), oziroma sredozemskega podnebja (primorsko-julijskoalpski distrikt (2 d)), ki omogoča pojavljanje nekaterih toploljubnih rastlinskih vrst, ki so sicer splošno razširjene v subpanonskem in submediteranskem območju in tu niso izključno ali večinoma prisotne.

Analiza izključno ali večinoma prisotnih vrst predalpskega fitogeografskega območja (Tabele 6, 7 in 8) kaže na visoko prevlado hemikriptofitov (65 oz. 49 %). Številčni so tudi terofiti (25 oz. 19 %) in geofiti (19 oz. 14 %). Za razliko od alpskega območja se med izključno ali večinoma prisotnimi vrstami pojavljajo fanerofiti (8 oz. 6 %) in nanofanerofit (1 oz. 1 %). Nekaj je tudi hamefitov (9 oz. 6 %). Prisotna sta še helofita in hidrofita (vsak po 2 oz. 2–3 %) (Tabela 22). Razpored vrst po biološki obliki v primerjavi z drugimi fitogeografskimi območji (Tabela 21) kaže, da je predalpsko območje bogato s hemikriptofiti podobno kot submediteransko (65 oz. 33 %); številčno ga presega tudi v drugih bioloških oblikah, razen v primerjavi s submediteranskem območjem, ki je na splošno bogatejša po raznovrstnosti bioloških oblik. Razpored vrst po bioloških oblikah kaže na zmernejše življenjske razmere, ki se odražajo tudi v prisotnosti terofitov in fanerofitov. Primerjava geoelementov z alpskim fitogeografskim območjem kaže na določeno podobnost in hkrati določeno raznolikost, ki je svojska zaradi prisotnosti redkih posamičnih vrst. Nekateri geoelementi so celo manjšinsko zastopani v primerjavi z drugimi območji, vendar dajo določen fitogeografski pečat, kot sta stenomediteranski in jugovzhodnoevropski geoelement. (Tabela 24). Posebnost predalpskega območja je prisotnost endemitov (7 oz. 6 %) oz. alpskih endemitov (2 oz. 2 %) v dolinah ali višjih legah predalpskega območja. Ti so: *Euphorbia kerneri*, *Leontodon berinii*, *L. hispidus* subsp. *brumatii*, *Polygala croatica*, *Gentianella aspera*, *Thesium ro-*

stratum in *Jovibarba hirta*. Primerjavo geoelemtnov znotraj predalpskega območja prikazuje Tabela 24, kjer prevladujejo geoelementi evropsko-vzhodnoevropskega območja z vdorom sredozemskih in vzhodnih – (azijskih) geoelementov. Vsi distrikti (4a do 4d) so dobro floristično podprti.

Analiza izključno ali večinoma prisotnih vrst dinarskega fitogeografskega območja (Tabele 9, 10 in 11) kaže, da v njem prevladujejo hemikriptofiti (17 oz. 58 %). Skromno so zastopani terofiti (5 oz. 14 %), fanerofiti (5 oz. 17 %) ter hamefiti (3 oz. 9 %) (Tabela 22). V primerjavi z drugimi območji vidimo skromno zastopanost izključnih vrst v dinarskem območju in zato je tudi skromna zastopanost teh vrst v posameznih kategorijah bioloških oblik (Tabela 21). Primerjava bioloških oblik z drugimi območji nam ne daje podobe življenjskih razmer v dinarskem območju. Opremo se lahko le na primerjavo znotraj območja, kjer prevlada hemikriptofitov daje podobo težjih, a ne pretežkih rastiščnih razmer.

Pestrost geoelementov v dinarskem območju je skromna, endemitov je malo, kot sta npr. *Hladnikia pastinacifolia* in *Ranunculus wraberii*. Z dvema vrstama so zastopani orof. jugovzhodnoevropski, evropsko-azijski in mediteranski geoelement, drugi so zastopani le z eno vrsto (Tabela 24). V primerjavi z drugimi območji so tu zastopani jugozahodni, orof. centralnoevropski in mediteransko-zahodnoazijski geoelementi. Posebnost je prisotnost 16 vrst ilirskega geoelementa (Tabela 23). Razpored po geoelementih kaže, da dinarsko območje pripada evropsko-južnoevropskemu prostoru.

Z izključno ali večinoma prisotnimi vrstami so podprti distrikti 5a, b in d. Zelo malo izključnih vrst imata mokrško-goteniški in krimski distrikt in nista floristično niti vegetacijsko podprta. Smiselno ju je bilo združiti in preimenovali v krimsko-mokrško-goteniški distrikt (5d).

Po mnenju DAKSKOBLERJA (2015) je uvrščanje Banjšic v trnovski distrikt (5a) vprašljivo, saj je območje prehodno med submediteranskim in predalpskim fitogeografskim območjem (KALIGARIČ & ŠKORNIK 2002).

Izključno ali večinoma prisotnih vrst v preddinarskem fitogeografskem območju je še manj kot v dinarskem območju (Tabele 12, 13 in 14). Obe območji sta floristično skladni z jugovzhodnoevropsko-ilirskimi vrstami, ki se po številu in množičnosti pojavljajo v obeh območjih in se tako izključujejo kot izključne ali večinoma prisotne vrste v prvem ali drugem območju. Kot v dinarskem območju se tudi v preddinarskem območju pojavljajo predvsem hemikriptofiti (4 oz. 44 %). Opazni so tudi fanerofiti in terofiti (z 2 vrstama oz. 22

%). Tu ni izključnih vrst helofitov in hidrofifitov (Tabela 22). V primerjavi z drugimi območji je to območje najrevnejše z izključno ali večinoma prisotnimi vrstami, kar ima za posledico skromen delež bioloških oblik (Tabela 21). Težko bi ovrednotili življenjske razmere na podlagi bioloških oblik. Odstotni delež geoelementov je v preddinarskem območju enakomeren (Tabela 24). V primerjavi z drugimi območji izstopata le dva geoelementa, ki jih v drugih območjih ni, in sicer jugozahodnoevropski in mediteransko-azijski geoelement. Drugi geoelementi, ki so večinoma prisotni v dinarskem območju, dajejo toplotni pečat južne-jugovzhodne Evrope (Tabela 23). Glede na skromnost vrst v kategorijah življenjskih oblik in geoelementov lahko z zadržkom sklepamo o ugodnih vegetacijskih življenjskih razmerah preddinarskega območja.

Od 8 distriktov v preddinarskem območju so le v petih distriktih prisotne, a maloštevilne izključne ali večinoma prisotne vrste (Tabele 12, 13 in 14). Iz floristične in vegetacijske analize ZUPANČIČA in ŽAGARJA (1995) pa je upravičena delitev na 8 distriktov.

Submediteransko fitogeografsko območje je najbogatejše z izključno ali večinoma prisotnimi vrstami (Tabele 15, 16 in 17). Analiza bioloških oblik je bolj ali manj uravnotežena – z izjemo, da ni helofitov. Prevladujoče so štiri kategorije: številni terofiti (115 oz. 44 %), nato hemikriptofiti (67 oz. 26 %), sledijo geofiti (28 oz. 11 %) in fanerofiti (28 oz. 11 %). Manj so zastopani hamefiti (13 oz. 5 %) in hidrofifiti (8 oz. 3 %) (Tabela 22). Razpored oz. delež vrst po bioloških oblikah v primerjavi z drugimi območji kaže naslednjo podobo: terofitov je 66 %, fanerofitov 61 %, nanofanerofitov 56 %, geofitov 45 %, hidrofifitov 44 %, hamefitov 35 % in hemikriptofitov 34 %. Primerjava med območji kaže, da je submediteransko območje v vseh kategorijah, razen pri heliofitih, vodilno. Velika zastopanost terofitov in fanerofitov s. lat. poudarjajo tople sušne submediteranske razmere. Geofiti se pojavljajo le spomladi, sušo pa preživijo s podzemnimi rastlinskimi organi. Na neugodne sezonske razmere nakazujejo številni hemikriptofiti. (Tabela 21 in 22).

Submediteransko fitogeografsko območje je bogato z izključnimi ali večinoma prisotnimi geoelementi, ki izkazujejo tople klimatske razmere in so skladni z razporedom bioloških oblik. Fitogeografski položaj območja lahko sintezno predstavimo kot evropsko-mediteranski z vplivi iz Atlantika na zahodu in toplega dela celine na vzhodu (Tabela 24).

Vsi distrikti submediteranskega območja so floristično ovrednoteni. Največ izključnih ali večinoma prisotnih vrst imata kraško-vipavski (7 b) in koprsko-šavrinski distrikt (7 d). Najmanj izključnih ali večinoma prisotnih vrst je v briškem (7 a) in brkinskem (7 c)

distriktu. Najbolj topel in sušen mediteranski je koprsko-šavrinski distrikt (7 d), kar se odraža v številnih vrstah terofitov ter stenomediteranskih, evromediteranskih in manj številnih subtropskih geoelementov (Tabela 15). Na jugovzhodni vpliv pa lahko sklepamo po zmerni zastopnosti evromediteranskih-turanskih in jugovzhodnih-južnosibirskih ter podobnih številčno manj prisotnih geoelementov. Med izključnimi vrstami je prisoten endemit *Moehringia tommasinii* (Tabela 16 in 17).

Zanimivo je, da je v kraško-vipavskem distriktu (7 b) med izključnimi vrstami 5 endemitov: *Hieracium dragicola*, *Moehringia tommasinii*, *Sorbus istriaca*, *S. mayeri* in *S. slavnicensis*, kar daje distriktu svojski pečat, s tem pa tudi slovenskemu in severnojadranskemu submediteranu (Tabela 15 in 17).

Analiza izključno ali večinoma prisotnih vrst v subpanonskem fitogeografskem območju (Tabele 18, 19 in 20) kaže, da so v njem najštevilčnejši terofiti (26 oz. 41 %) in nato hemikriptofiti (17 oz. 27 %). Poleg terofitov, ki označujejo »stepsko« območje, so za naše obrobje subpanonije značilni še hidrofiti (7 oz. 11 %), ki so naselili mokrišča, mrtve rokave reke Mure ali poplavljenе opuščene peskokope ipd. (Tabela 22). V primerjavi z drugimi območji v subpanonskem območju izstopajo hidrofiti (7 oz. 39 %), podobno kot v submediteranskem območju (8 oz. 44 %). Odstotne udeležbe vrst drugih bioloških oblik so nekoliko podobne predalpskemu območju; te so tu bolj zastopane kot v alpskem, dinarskem in preddinarskem območju. (Tabela 21). Skladno z deležem bioloških oblik v subpanonskem fitogeografskem območju ugotavljamo, da so rastne razmere vegetacije relativno ugodne glede večjega pojavljanja terofitov in nanofanerofitov. Ti kažejo na toplo podnebje, kar pa je lahko ob pretirano vročih obdobjih tudi neugodno zaradi suše.

Pojavljanje izključnih geoelementov v subpanonskem območju je skromno in posamično (6 vrst, po en podatek oz. primerek, Tabela 23). Drugi geoelementi so skladni s submediteranskim območjem in redke uvrščamo med »večinoma prisotne«. Najpogosteje so geoelementi zastopani le z eno vrsto. V haloškem distriktu (3b) je zabeležena zavarovana vrsta – endemit *Sempervivum juvanii* (Donačka gora – kremenčevo-apnenčev peščenjak in konglomerat). Analiza geoelementov kaže jugovzhodnoevropski-evropski-vzhodnoevropsko-karpatško-azijski značaj. (Tabela 24). Na to opredelitev lahko sklepamo iz Tabele 23, ki kaže odstotni delež geoelementov v primerjavi z drugimi fitogeografskimi območji.

Vsi trije distrikti subpanonskega fitogeografskega območja so floristično podprti (Tabele 18 – 20), zlasti še ptujski (dravsko-murski) (3a), ki ga predlagamo v

ptujsko-slovensko floristično provinco (MEUSEL et al. 1965) kot ptujski distrikt (Soó 1961). Po številu vrst je ta distrikt najbolj panonski (»stepski«) s številnimi terofiti in vzhodnimi geoelementi. Izbrane (izključne ali večinoma prisotne) vrste tega distrikta glede na biološke oblike (Tabela 19) uvrščamo predvsem v terofite, ki jih je 24 (46 %), in hemikriptofite, ki jih je 10 (19 %). Zaradi mrtvic, bajerjev (ribnikov), ki so nastali iz opuščeni peskokopov in jih je sčasoma zalila voda, ter drugih mokrišč se pojavlja 6 (12 %) hidrofite. Prav toliko je geofitov 6 (12 %). Hamefiti so 3 (6 %). Redki so nanofanerofiti 2 (4 %) in fanerofiti 2 (1 %). Pravo podobno fitogeografskega območja oziroma floristične province dajo terofiti, ki so vodilni za nižinsko, poljedeljsko subpanonsko območje ali – natančneje – za obrobje subpanonskega območja Slovenije. Poleg terofitov so za obravnavano območje in posledično tudi za ptujski distrikt prenorjsko-slovenske floristične province značilni hidrofiti, ki naseljujejo številna tamkajšnja mokrišča (Tabela 19).

Opredelitev izključnih ali večinoma prisotnih vrst po fitogeografski razširjenosti (Tabela 20) je naslednja. Največ je evroazijskih (8 oz. 15 %), subkozmozopolitskih (6 oz. 11 %), evrosibirskih (5 oz. 10 %), južnoevropsko-južnosibirskih (5 oz. 10 %), subtropskih (4 oz. 8 %) in južnoevropskih (3 oz. 6 %) geoelementov. To je polovica vseh izključnih ali večinoma prisotnih vrst, ki fitogeografsko dobro opredeljujejo ptujski distrikt prenorjsko-slovenske province našega severovzhodnega obrobnege subpanonskega območja. K tem diagnostičnim vrstam ptujskega distrikta bi dodali še manj zastopane geoelemente, kot so: vzhodnoevropski (2 oz. 4 %), pontski, paleosubtropski, cirkumborealni, stenomediteranski, severnomediteransko-montanski, evromediteransko-turanski, jugovzhodnocentralno-evropski, evropsko-kavkaški, vzhodnomediteranski in paleotemperatni geoelement (vsi zastopani z 1 vrsto oz. 2 %). Drugi geoelementi v Tabeli 20 so prisotni še v drugih distriktih.

Naredili smo še analizo pojavljanja jugovzhodnoevropsko-ilirskih elementov v ptujskem distriktu, da bi spoznali vpliv sosednje ilirske province na južni in jugozahodni meji, to je z bizeljsko-krškimi (3c) in štajersko-koroškimi distriktom (4c). Od jugovzhodnoevropsko-ilirskih geoelementov je z ožjo razširjenostjo večinoma prisotna le vrsta *Aposeris foetida* in s širšo razširjenostjo vrsti *Knautia drymeia* subsp. *drymeia* in *Fraxinus angustifolia* subsp. *oxycarpa*. Od ožje razširjenih jugovzhodnoevropsko-ilirskih vrst so na zahodnem stičnem območju redko ali zelo redko prisotne naslednje vrste: *Anemone trifolia*, *Cardamine trifolia*, *C. enneaphyllos*, *C. waldsteinii* in *Aremonia agrimonoides*, na južnem stičnem območju pa vrste: *Hacquetia*

epipactis, *Hieracium transsilvanicum* in *Festuca drymeia*; po vsem območju pa so raztresene vrste *Lamium orvala*, *Polystichum setiferum*, *Erythronium dens-canis* in *Tamus communis*. Večina naštetih vrst bolje uspeva na bazičnih tleh in karbonatni geološki podlagi, izjemi sta vrsti *Erythronium dens-canis* in *Hieracium transsilvanicum*, ki uspevata na kislih tleh, ter vrsti *Festuca drymeia* in *Polystichum setiferum*, ki sta prilagodljivi in uspevata tudi na zmerno kislih do bazičnih tleh.

Posamično, redko pojavljanje jugovzhodnoevropsko-ilirskih vrst in bolj pogosti, ne tako diagnostično pomembni jugovzhodnoevropsko-ilirski vrsti *Aposeris foetida* in *Knautia drymeia* subsp. *drymeia* skupaj kažeta na določeno diferenciacijo ptujskega distrikta znotraj prenorijsko-slovenske province. Posebej dobro jo označuje vrsta *Fraxinus angustifolia* subsp. *oxycarpa*, ki je prisotna izključno v slovenskem subpanonskem obrobju.

Floristični analizi ptujskega distrikta prenorijsko-slovenske province sledi vegetacijska analiza gozdnih združb, ki so značilne zanje in večinoma ali povsem razširjene zgolj tu. Te so: *Vicio oroboidi-Fagetum* (Ht. 1938), Pocs & Borhidi in Borhidi 1960, *Polysticho setiferi-Fagetum* Zupančič et al. 2001 (non Ubaldi 1988 nom. inv.), *Festuco drymeiae-Abietetum*

Vukelić & Baričević 2007, *Pruno padi-Carpinetum betuli* (Marinček & Zupančič 1982), Marinček 1994, *Hieracio rotundati-Fagetum* Ž. Košir 1994, *Galio rotundifolii-Pinetum* Zupančič & Čarni ex Čarni et al. 1992, *Pruno padi-Fraxinetum angustifoliae* Čarni et al. 2008 nom. nud., *Fraxino-Ulmetum effusae* Slavnić 1952 var. *Prunus padus* Vukelić et Baričević 2004, *Salicetum albae-fragilis* Soó (1930) 1940, *Quercu roboris-Carpinetum* M. Wraber 1969, *Stellario nemorum-Alnetum glutinosae* Lohmayer (1953) 1957, *Lonicero caprifolii-Quercetum roboris* (Rauš 1971) Marinček 1994 in *Quercu roboris-Ulmetum minoris* Issler 1924. Od travniških združb bi bila za to območje značilna (tu prvokrat opisana) združba *Dactylis glomerata-Festuca pratensis* comm. (A. Seliškar 1998) ter pozneje spoznana suha ali polsuha travnišča subpanonskega sveta Slovenije *Hypochoerido-Festucetum rupicolae* Steinbuch 1995 in *Onobrychido viciifoliae-Brometum* Kaligarić et Škornik 2002 (KALIGARIĆ & ŠKORNIK 2002, ŠKORNIK 2003). Kot smo že zapisali, so na obravnavanem območju številna mokrišča, ki jih porašča več (devet) mokriščnih združb razredov *Lemnetea*, *Isoeto-Nanojuncetea*, *Galio-Urticetea* in *Phragmiti-Magnocaricetea*, ki dajejo svojski pečat pokrajini in s tem tudi ptujskem distriktu ter prenorijsko-slovenski provinci.

3 PRIMERJAVA MED ANALIZAMA IZBRANIH IN VSEH TAKSONOV V FITO GEOGRAFSKIH OBMOČJIH SLOVENIJE

Za primerjavo smo naredili analizo bioloških oblik taksonov med izključno ali večinoma prisotnimi (izbranimi) in vsemi rastočimi vrstami Slovenije v posameznih fitogeografskih območjih po M. WRABRU (1969) v želji, da bi ugotovili skladnost ali različnost rezultatov razmerij med biološkimi oblikami. V obdelavo po programu FloVegSi (T. SELIŠKAR et al. 2003) je bilo zajetih 3240 taksonov (Diagrama 1 in 2).

V alpskem fitogeografskem območju so razmerja bioloških oblik večinoma bolj ali manj skladna. (Tabela 22, Diagram 1). Razlika je pri fanerofitih, ki pri analizi izključnih ali večinoma prisotnih vrst umanjajo (Tabela 22). To si razlagamo tako, da se tu prisotne drevesne vrste (npr. macesen, smreka, jelka, bukev, beli javor idr.) pojavljajo tudi v drugih fitogeografskih območjih. Preseneča pa nas številčnost terofitov za alpsko območje (Diagram 1), kjer nismo pričakovali tako visokega deleža. Razlago za tak rezultat pripisujemo preširoko oblikovanemu alpskemu območju M. WRABRA (1969) v smeri proti nižjemu predalpskemu območju.

V predalpskem fitogeografskem območju sta obe analizi razporeda bioloških oblik skladni z zamenljivimi odstopanji.

Primerjava bioloških vrst **v dinarskem fitogeografskem območju** je skladna. Razlika je le v pojavljanju števila fanerofitov, kjer je kar 15 : 6 (Tabela 22, Diagrama 1 in 2). Dinarsko območje je poznano po različnosti drevesnih (fanerofitov) in grmovnih vrst (nanofanerofitov). Razliko si razlagamo z nenatančnimi metodama, ki sta v danih primerih zastavljeni na približkih in zato relativni, vendar dajeta zadovoljiv rezultat.

V predinarskem fitogeografskem območju se med analizama izbranih in vseh vrst v Sloveniji razlikuje odstotek fanerofitov za skoraj enkrat več, minimalno je odstopanje pri hamefitih (Tabela 22, Diagrama 1 in 2). Razmerja pri drugih bioloških oblikah so skladna. V razmerjih fanerofitov in hamefitov med obema analizama gre verjeti analizi, ki zajema vse rastlinstvo Slovenije. Ugotavljamo, da se pri izbranih vrstah lahko pojavi napaka zaradi obravnave manjšega

števila vrst, ki pridejo v poštev. Vprašanje je, zakaj so pri analizi izbranih vrst izpadli hamefiti.

Pri **submediteranskem fitogeografskem območju** so odstotna razhajanja pri hemikriptofitih in terofitih. Enkrat več je hemikriptofitov v analizi vseh vrst v Sloveniji in enkrat več je terofitov v analizi izbirnih vrst. Drugi odstotki bioloških vrst so skladni. Vzrok je verjetno v relativnosti obeh analiz, kjer ne moremo natančno opredeliti meje območij pri eni ali drugi analizi. (Tabela 22, Diagram 1).

V **subpanonskem fitogeografskem območju** je največ razlik. V analizi vseh vrst v Sloveniji prevladujejo fanerofiti in hemikriptofiti; geofiti in terofiti pa v analizi izbranih vrst (Tabela 22, Diagram 1). Analiza vseh vrst je zaradi popolnosti bolj zanesljiva in tudi računalniško podprta. Kljub razlikam med analizama ugotavljamo, da so razmerja med biološkimi oblikami

zelo podobna. V obeh analizah prevladujejo hemikriptofiti in terofiti, kar je značilno za subpanonsko območje. V primerjavi z drugimi fitogeografskimi območji so v subpanonskem območju v obeh analizah odstotno najvišje zastopani hidrofiti (Tabela 22, Diagram 1). V podobni primerjavi za fanerofite ugotavljamo, da so odstotki na vseh območjih uravnoteženi (Diagram 1). Analiza izbranih vrst po območjih kaže podpovprečno odstotnost fanerofitov v subpanonskem območju, kar ni realno. Razlog je podoben kot v drugih fitogeografskih območjih, saj so skoraj vsi fanerofiti večinoma prisotni v vseh fitogeografskih območjih.

Ugotavljamo, da analiza bioloških oblik vseh vrst večinoma potrjuje analizo izbranih (izključnih in večinoma prisotnih) vrst, ki zvesto odseva njihove življenjske razmere, tako za posamezne taksone kot za vzajemno rast v različnih vegetacijskih oblikah.

4 DELITEV SLOVENIJE NA FLORNE PROVINCE

Slovenija je razdeljena na dve fitogeografski regiji: na površinsko najbolj razširjeno evrosibirsko-severnoameriško regijo in po površini skromno zastopano alpsko-nordijsko regijo v severozahodnem alpskem svetu. V sklopu teh dveh regij imamo pet fitogeografskih provinc. V evrosibirsko-severnoameriški regiji so štiri: srednjeevropska na manjšem območju severne Slovenije, ilirska v osrednji Sloveniji ima največjo površino in ilirskojadranska provinca na manjšem območju jugozahodne Slovenije in na severovzhodu na novo izločena prenorijško-slovenska provinca z manjšo razširjenostjo. Fitogeografsko posebni sta ilirska in ilirskojadranska provinca, ki se razlikujeta od srednjeevropske in prenorijško-slovenske province z jugovzhodnoevropskoilirskimi (ilirskimi, ilirikoidnimi) geoelementi, večinoma prihajajočimi z Balkanskega polotoka, ki pri nas proti zahodu dosežejo skrajno mejo svojega areala. V alpsko-nordijski regiji imamo alpsko provinco, ki jo naseljujejo jugovzhodnoalpski geoelementi z zahoda, pri nas pa dosega najvzhodnejšo poselitev.

Pri opisu novih distriktov Slovenije (ZUPANČIČ & ŽAGAR 1995) smo razmišljali tudi o problemu razširjenosti ilirske florne province. Osnovna razmišljanja so izhajala iz temeljnih raziskav starejših avtorjev v začetku dvajsetega stoletja (ZUPANČIČ & ŽAGAR 1995: 21). Opirali smo se na ADAMOVIČEV (1906) kartografski prikaz ilirske florne province, predvsem pa na temeljne študije BECKA (1907, 1908, 1913) in HAYEKA (1907, 1923). BECK (1907–1913) loči v svoji študiji mediteransko, ilirsko in srednjeevropsko floro, kar je solidna

osnova za razmejitev današnje ilirskojadranske, ilirske in srednjeevropske province. HAYEK (1907) se je osredotočil predvsem na alpsko območje – Kamniške planine, ki jih deli na šest pasov: gorsko (montanski) pas, 340–700 m (900 m), spodnje predalpsko, ((700 m) 900–1200 m), zgornje predalpsko območje (1300–1628 m), območje ruševja (1631–1802 m), alpsko (2020–2250m) in subnivalno območje (2250–2569 m), kar je solidna podlaga za razmejitev med evrosibirsko-severnoameriško in alpsko-nordijsko regijo ter alpsko provinco. V obravnavanem območju HAYEK (ibid.) piše še o prisotnosti panonske flore, ki pa je danes ne bi tako uvrščali, morda le nekatere vrste, širše razumljene kot panonske vrste, *Dianthus barbatus*, *Helleborus odoratus*, *Silene viridiflora*, *Galium aristatum*, *Centaurea variegata*, *C. fritschii*, *Ophrys holosericea*, *Tunica saxifraga*, *Linum tenuifolium*, *L. flavum*.

V svoji študiji za Štajersko HAYEK (1923) slovenski del Štajerske omejuje od Šentilja na severu do Brežic (Obrežja) na jugu ter od severnih pobočij zahodnih Kamniških planin (Ojstrica) in južnih zahodnih Karavank (Olševa) do Haloz na vzhodu. To območje deli na dve fitogeografski območji: evropsko-sibirsko gozdno in alpsko območje. Prvo območje deli na okrožja in sicer na južnonemško, subalpsko in avstrijsko okrožje, ta pa še na štiri podokrožja. Za naše razmišljanje o delitvi fitogeografskih provinc Slovenije so zanimiva severovzhodnoalpsko in ilirsko podokrožje subalpskega okrožja ter panonsko podokrožje avstrijskega okrožja. Drugo, alpsko območje deli na okrožja Severnih apeniških in Centralnih Alp ter Južnih apenin-

ških Alp s šestimi podokrožji. Od teh šestih podokrožij je za nas zanimivo julijskoalpsko podokrožje okrožja Južnih apneniških Alp ter deloma norijskoalpsko podokrožje okrožja Severnih apneniških in Centralnih Alp. Za opredelitev fitogeografskih območij, okrožij in podokrožij, zlasti ilirskih, so mu služile razširjenosti nekaterih toploljubnih sicer splošno razširjenih jugovzhodnoevropsko-ilirskih vrst: *Ostrya carpinifolia* in *Fraxinus ornus* (njuna severna meja je Dravograd–Velenje–Slov. Bistrica–Macelj–Ptuj) ter *Castanea sativa* (severna meja: do Gradca), pa tudi razširjenost vinske trte (severna meja: Radlje, meja z Avstrijo–Ruše–Hoče–Slov. Bistrica in nato po njegovi meji razširjenosti vrst *Ostrya carpinifolia* in *Fraxinus ornus* – Dravograd). Njegova razmejitev med ilirsko in srednjeevropsko fitogeografsko provinco, kot ju razumemo danes, je presenetljivo točna, če upoštevamo tedanja manj raziskana ozemlja Kranjske in Koroške ter skromno literaturo. Opiral se je predvsem na BECKA (1907–13).

BECK (1907–13) je naše etnično ozemlje botanično in še posebej fitogeografsko raziskoval ob koncu 19. in v začetku 20. stoletja. Zamejil je mediteransko, ilirsko in srednjeevropsko floro ter vse to prikazal na karti. Današnje zahodno Slovenijo je uvrstil v mediteransko regijo vse do Kanala, Volč in Breginja (Breginjkega kota). Njegova razmejitev je solidna podlaga za poznejše fitogeografe. Bil je natančen, včasih celo zelo natančen: kot primer navajamo opisana nahajlišča ilirske (jugovzhodnoevropsko-ilirske) flore v dolini Završnice pod Karavankami, in sicer: *Aremonia agrimonioides*, *Cardamine enneaphyllos*, *C. trifolia*, *C. waldsteinii*, *Hacquetia epipactis*, *Lamium orvala*, *Omphalodes verna*, *Vicia oroboides* idr.

Po drugi svetovni vojni do danes se je pri nas zvrstilo kar nekaj botanikov in fitocenologov, ki so raziskovali fitogeografsko razdelitev Slovenije in na različne načine reševali tovrstne probleme. Med prvimi fitogeografi je bil botanik MAYER (1946). V svoji disertaciji je floristično analiziral Jugovzhodne apneniške Alpe in prišel do sklepa o uvrstitvi Vzhodnih apneniških Alp v alpsko provinco. To uvrstitev potrjuje s pojavljanjem alpinsko-severnoevropske (npr. *Nigritella »nigra«* (= *rhelicani*), *Campanula barbata*, *Euphrasia minima*), alpinsko-srednjeevropske (npr. *Saxifraga caesia*, *Primula auricula*, *Soldanella alpina*, *Homogyne alpina*), alpinske (npr. *Rumex nivalis*, *Androsace helvetica*, *Valeriana supina*), alpsko-arktično-altajske (npr. *Salix herbacea*, *S. reticulata*, *Polygonum viviparum*, *Androsace chamaejasme*), alpsko-arktične (npr. *Silene acaulis*, *Bartsia alpina*, *Gentiana nivalis*), alpsko-altajske flore (npr.: *Coeloglossum viride*, *Salix retusa*, *Veronica aphylla*, *Leontopodium alpinum*) in endemitov (npr.: *Cerastium julicum*, *Campanula zoysii*, *Gentiana froelichii*,

Saxifraga hohewartii, *Leucanthemum lithopolitanicum*, *Nigritella lithopolitanica*). Pozneje je MAYER (1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1960) v prispevkih o flori še utrdil uvrstitev naših Vzhodnih apneniških Alp v alpsko provinco oziroma nakazal razširjenost ilirske province.

Botaničarka Nada PRAPROTNIK (1987) je v svoji disertaciji o ilirskih flornih elementih podrobno razčlenila fitogeografsko pripadnost bolj ali manj ilirskih vrst v Sloveniji. Razvrstila jih je v 13 fitogeografskih enot (kategorij) in prikazala njihovo razširjenost (areale) v Sloveniji. Njena študija je dobro pomagalo k poznavanju razširjenosti ilirske in ilirsko-jadranske florne province v Sloveniji. Za ponazoritev navajamo nekaj vrst, na katere smo se najbolj sklicevali kot na ilirske vrste:

Ilirski florni elementi: *Helleborus atrorubens*, *Scabiosa hladnikiana*, *Scilla litardieri* idr.

Submediteransko-ilirski elementi: *Anthriscus fumaroides*, *Satureja subspicata*, *Sesleria autumnalis* idr.

Severozahodno-ilirski elementi: *Arabis scopoliiana*, *Hladnikia pastinacifolia*, *Potentilla carniolica* idr.

Subilirski elementi: *Frangula rupestris*, *Gentiana tergestina*, *Potentilla tommasiniana* idr.

Alpsko-ilirski elementi: *Homogyne sylvestris*, *Lamium orvala*, *Vicia oroboides* idr.

Apeninsko-ilirski elementi: *Corydalis ochroleuca* (= *Pseudofumaria alba*), *Genista sylvestris*, *Sesleria jun-cifolia* idr.

Karpatsko-ilirski elementi: *Daphne blagayana*, *Euphrasia liburnica*.

Taksoni s širšim arealom: *Cardamine kitaibelli*, *Epimedium alpinum*, *Grafia golaka* idr.

Taksoni z alpsko-karpatsko-ilirsko razširjenostjo: *Euphorbia carniolica*, *Hacquetia epipactis*, *Hypericum alpinum* idr.

Taksoni z južnoevropsko, jugovzhodnoevropsko in širšo razširjenostjo: *Anemone trifolia*, *Aremonia agrimonioides*, *Cardamine trifolia*, *Geranium nodosum*, *Omphalodes verna* idr.

Taksoni, ki so najbolj pogosti v submediteranski združbah: *Fraxinus ornus*, *Ostrya carpinifolia*, *Pinus nigra* idr.

Taksoni, ki so najbolj pogosti v združbah subalpinskega in alpinskega pasu: *Centaurea triumfettii*, *Scorzonera rosea*, *Thymus balcanus* idr.

Taksoni z nejasnim taksonomskim položajem so danes večinoma uvrščeni v (1) arktično-alpske oz. med jugovzhodnoalpske in (2) med evromediteranske vrste, npr. vrsti *Arabis alpina* subsp. *alpina* (1) in *Asperula aristata* (2) idr. Dokazano je tudi, da pri nas ne uspeva podvrsta *Helleborus niger* subsp. *macranthus*. Na dolomitni ali dolomitizirani geološki podlagi v gorskem (montanskem) pasu raste *Helleborus niger* subsp. *niger*.

Podobno analizo ilirskih in njim sorodnih vrst, kot so alpsko-ilirske, karpatsko-ilirske, panonsko-ilirske, italsko-ilirske, dacijsko-ilirske, submediteransko-ilirske, balkanske idr. vrste, je naredil BORHIDI (1963), ko je utemeljeval ilirsko zvezo bukovih gozdov *Aremonio-Fagion* (= *Fagion illyricum*). Na tej floristični osnovi je prikazal razširjenost ilirske zveze bukovih gozdov (BORHIDI 1963: 260, 266), ki bi ustrezala arealu ilirske florne province. Kot lahko razberemo iz slike, ki je v zelo majhnem merilu, večino Slovenije pokriva zveza ilirskih bukovih gozdov, kar bi šteli za ilirsko florno provinco. Izvzeta sta primorski in predpanonski pas Slovenije. V tem merilu ni mogel izločiti alpskega pasu Slovenije.

HORVAT (1954, 1962 a) je podal fitogeografsko delitev jugovzhodne Evrope, v kateri je zajeta tudi Slovenija. Fitogeografska analiza s predstavitvijo karte klimatogene vegetacije Jugovzhodne Evrope razčlenjuje klimatogeno vegetacijo po horizontalni razširjenosti in vertikalnih pasovih. Na osnovi te delitve je ugotovil, da so v jugovzhodni Evropi po Braun-Blanquetu zastopane tri vegetacijske regije: mediteranska, evrosibirsko-severnoameriška in iransko-turanska. Mediteransko-submediteransko florno območje uvršča v mediteransko, srednjeevropsko florno območje pa v evrosibirsko-severnoameriško regijo. V razpravi (HORVAT 1962 b) potrjuje svojo odločitev iz prej navedenih publikacij s tem, da v karto potencialne vegetacije izriše meje med mediteranskim in srednjeevropskim območjem štirih fitogeografov Adamovića, Markgrafa, Oberdorferja in Riklija, ki so zelo različne. Sam ostaja pri delitvi na osnovi potencialne vegetacije, kot jo predstavlja v svojih delih (HORVAT 1954, 1962 a, b). Njegova karta klimatogene vegetacije zajema le manjši, jugovzhodni del Slovenije, ki ga uvršča v submediteransko območje (klimatogene) vegetacije *Carpinetum orientalis croaticum* in *Seslerio-Ostryetum*.

HORVAT (1957, 1963) ugotavlja, da sta mediteranska in submediteranska cona na območju osrednjega Balkanskega polotoka (nekdanja Jugoslavija) medsebojno bolje povezani kot submediteranska cona s kontinentalnim območjem evrosibirsko-severnoameriške regije. Mediteransko in submediteransko območje uvršča v mediteransko regijo. Primorje deli v tri cone:

1. vzhodnojadransko eumediteransko cono (*Quercion ilicis*),
2. vzhodnojadransko submediteransko cono (*Carpinetum orientalis croaticum*),
3. vzhodnojadranski mediteransko-montanski pas (*Seslerio autumnalis-Ostryetum*).

HORVAT (1967) je pozneje delil jugoslovansko Primorje na dve provinci: jadransko in egejsko, obe pozneje v sklopu mediteranske regije. Evrosibirsko-se-

vernoameriško regijo pa je delil na tri oziroma štiri province: ilirsko, mezijsko, ilirsko in mezijsko v pasu ruševja ter srednjeevropsko provinco – panonski sektor z nižinskim in gorskim pasom. Slovenijo uvršča v dve provinci, in sicer v jadransko – submediteransko (mediteransko regijo) in ilirsko provinco (evrosibirsko-severnoameriško regijo). Pas planinske vegetacije uvršča v alpsko-visokonordijsko regijo. Pas ruševja uvršča v ilirsko provinco.

TRINAJSTIĆ (1976, 1986, 1995) se je po obdobju starejših hrvaških fitogeografskih raziskav največ in najintenzivneje ukvarjal s fitogeografsko problematiko Hrvaške, zlasti njenega Primorja. Če poenostavimo njegovo fitogeografsko delitev Kvarnerskega zaliva, ki se proti zahodu navezuje na Slovensko primorje, TRINAJSTIĆ (1976) ožje submediteransko območje uvršča v mediteransko regijo. Paramediteransko cono, to je litoralni pas s toploljubnimi bukovimi gozdovi, pa uvršča v evrosibirsko-severnoameriško regijo skupaj z ilirsko, dinarsko, subilirsko-subalpsko (zanimivo!), borealno-subalpsko, ilirsko-balkansko, subalpsko- ilirsko-balkansko vegetacijsko cono. Z njegovo fitogeografsko delitvijo bi se lahko načeloma strinjali za našo Istro. Pozneje je TRINAJSTIĆ (1995) še podrobneje fitogeografsko razčlenil gozdno vegetacijo Hrvaške. Podrobneje obravnava fitogeografsko delitev evrosibirsko-severnoameriške regije. Njegova delitev te regije je zanimiva in sprejemljiva (TRINAJSTIĆ 1995: 40–42). Mediteranske regije ne spreminja, kot je nakazal leta 1986 (TRINAJSTIĆ 1986), in je fitogeografsko ustrezno urejena na cone v mediteransko-litoralni in mediteransko-montanski pas. Pojavlja se vprašanje, ali je pravilno, da uvršča submediteransko vegetacijsko cono mediteransko-litoralnega pasu v mediteransko regijo.

Šugar je temeljito raziskoval območje hrvaške Istre, ki je neposredna sosedja slovenske. Njegova teza je, da submediteransko območje (v najširšem pomenu) Istre uvršča v srednjeevropsko-severnoameriško in ne v mediteransko regijo. Vprašanje je, kam uvrščati cono, v kateri se vzdržema pojavlja črničevje – *Quercus ilex* (ŠUGAR, 1984). Istrski submediteran kot zaokroženo celoto (s. lat.) ŠUGAR et al. (1995) delijo v submediteransko s. str. (*Quercus-Carpinetum orientalis*), epimediteransko (*Ostryo-Quercetum pubescentis*), histrijsko (*Molinio-Quercetum pubescentis*, *Potentillo albae-Quercetum pubescentis*) in paramediteransko cono (*Seslerio-Fagetum*) evrosibirsko-severnoameriške regije, kamor je uvrščena nadstojna ilirska cona (*Fagetum* s. lat.). Malopovršinsko priobalno, eumediteransko cono (*Orno-Quercetum ilicis*) pa uvrščajo v mediteransko regijo. Cona zimzelene vegetacije (*Quercetum ilicis*) je le na Brionskih otokih. Gorati del Istre zavzema

ilirska cona (*Seslerion tenuifoliae*) oromediteranske (sredozemsko-planinske) regije.

Za določitev ilirske florne province v Sloveniji je pomembna fitogeografska delitev Slovenije M. WRABERJA (1969). To je prva kartografsko predstavljena fitogeografska delitev Slovenije na floristični in vegetacijski osnovi, vendar še pod precejšnjim vplivom geografske delitve Slovenije. Na osnovi njegove delitve lahko sklepamo na pojavljanje različnih florističnih provinc v Sloveniji. M. WRABER (ibid.) ugotavlja, da je na severu in zahodu Slovenije razširjena srednjeevropska provinca, na jugovzhodu pa ilirska provinca z ilirsko-balkanskim rastlinstvom. Južni del Slovenije je sredozemski, mediteransko-montanski in submediteranski. Po njegovi fitogeografski karti in razmišljanju sodeč pripada alpsko območje v srednjeevropsko provinco, toda v nižinah z ilirsko-balkanskimi in ilirsko-južnoevropskimi elementi. Predalpsko in preddinarsko območje opredeljuje kot mešanico alpsko-srednjeevropskih in ilirsko-dinarskih geoelementov. Dinarsko območje označuje ilirsko-balkanska flora. Subpanonsko območje ima panonski vegetacijski karakter (brez izrazitih panonskih vrst, op. piscev), kjer se tu in tam pojavlja ilirska flora. V sosednji Madžarski panonsko območje uvrščajo (Soó 1961, Pocs 1960, KARPATI 1966) v prenorijško provinco z distriktoma *Castiriferricum* in *Poetovicum*, v katerega bi bilo vključeno naše subpanonsko območje. Submediteransko območje WRABER (1969) uvršča v jadransko provinco, ki se pri nas končuje oziroma, kot pravi, se „izklinja“ ali „izzvenci“. (ibid.)

Ž. KOŠIR (1975) je razdelil Slovenijo na pet fitoklimatskih teritorijev: submediteranski, dinarski, alpski in predalpski, preddinarski ter subpanonski teritorij. Iz fitoklimatskih teritorijev ni mogoče razbrati meje med florističnimi provincami. Ugotavljamo pa, da so, razen preddinarskega fitoklimata, vsi drugi fitoklimati identični s fitogeografskimi območji M. Wraberja. Iz razširjenosti Koširjevega preddinarskega fitoklimata lahko sklepamo, da po njegovem ilirska florna provinca sega globoko v severovzhodni in deloma vzhodni del Slovenije, ki sega v sosednjo južno Avstrijo, ki že spada v norijsko florno provinco. Koširjeva odločitev za tako razsežno ilirsko florno provinco izhaja iz Potencialne fitocenološke karte Biroja za gozdarsko načrtovanje v merilu 1 : 100.000, ki prikazuje precejšen delež bazičnega do zmerno zakisanega bukovega gozda *Hedero-Fagetum* (*Quercu-Fagetum*) in subpanonskega zmerno bazičnega do nevtralnega (slabo kislega) bukovega gozda (*Festuco drymeiae-Fagetum*). Kakšen je površinski delež enega in drugega, je v novejših raziskavah obveljalo drugačno mišljenje. Novejše raziskave kažejo drugačno podobo gozdne vegetacije, dopolnje-

ne z negozdnimi združbami in florističnimi preučevanji.

MARINČEK (1994) na podlagi vegetacije in nekaterih ilirskih vrst predlaga mejo ilirske florne province na osrednjem Balkanskem polotoku oziroma na ozemlju nekdanje Jugoslavije. Glede na ohlapno pojmovanje (definiranje) in na podlagi splošnih fitogeografskih kart v neznanem merilu lahko sklepamo, da je ilirska florna provinca razširjena od Slovenije do Makedonije brez obalnega pasu, na severovzhodu pa se zajeda v mezijsko florno provinco. Posamezni otoki ilirske florne province so razširjeni tudi v panonsko-mezijskem območju. Ilirsko florno provinco deli na štiri območja, in sicer na predalpsko-alpsko območje na zahodu, subpanonsko območje od severozahoda do severovzhoda, dinarsko območje od jugovzhoda do jugozahoda in preddinarsko območje v vmesnem raztrganem pasu med subpanonskim in dinarskim območjem. Marinček je precej generaliziral omenjena fitogeografska območja in v precejšnji meri posnemal MEUSLA s sodelavci (1965). Po Marinčku so v Sloveniji prisotna vsa štiri območja.

MEUSEL s sodelavci (1965) je v primerjalni horologiji za srednjeevropsko floro prikazal, da Slovenija leži v območju zahodnoilirske in prenorijško-slovenske floristične province. Karta je zelo generalizirana. Zanimiva je definicija prenorijško-slovenske floristične province, ki je bolj ali manj usklajena z madžarskimi botaniki oziroma fitocenologi (Soó 1961, Pocs 1960, KARPATI 1966).

Osnovno fitogeografsko delitev Slovenije M. Wraberja (1969) je dopolnil ZUPANČIČ s sodelavci (1987) (ZUPANČIČ & ŽAGAR 1995). V obeh primerih gre za dopolnila na ravneh distriktov. Zdaj poznamo 32 distriktov, ki so utemeljeni na posebnostih flore in vegetacije. Distrikte uvrščamo v štiri province (oziroma pet provinc) in dve regiji:

alpsko-visokonordijska regija:

alpska provinca s štirimi distrikti;

evrosibirsko-severnoameriška regija:

srednjeevropska provinca s petimi distrikti,

ilirska provinca z osemnajstimi distrikti in

ilirsko-jadranska provinca s štirimi distrikti

ter prenorijško-slovenska provinca z enim distriktom.

Slovensko submediteransko območje so M. WRABER (1969), HORVAT (1954, 1962 a, b), HORVATIĆ (1957, 1963, 1967), TRINAJSTIĆ (1976, 1986, 1995), ZUPANČIČ et al. (1982), ZUPANČIČ & ŽAGAR (1995) uvrščali v mediteransko regijo. ŠUGAR (1984) je glede na mešane listopadne in zimzelene gozdove in grmišča hrvaško in slovensko submediteransko območje uvrstil v evrosibirsko-severnoameriško regijo. To njegovo

misel so z določenimi pomisleki in zadržki sprejeli soavtorji razprave o gozdu puhastega hrasta in stožke rastočih na območju hrvaške in slovenske Istre (ŠUGAR et al. 1995). Nadaljnje raziskave vegetacije so pokazale, da slovensko submediteransko območje, ki sega najvišje proti severozahodu Slovenije, proti zahodnim Julijskim Alpam, uvrstimo v evrosibirsko-severnoameriško regijo (ZUPANČIČ 1997). V sloven-

skem submediteranskem območju je v gozdno-grmiščnih združbah večina listopadnega in majhen delež zimzelenega drevja ali grmičevja. Naš submediteran ima hladnejše podnebje in je bolj namočen kot na jugovzhodnem območju Balkanskega polotoka. OGRIN (1995) pravi, da je naše submediteransko območje zmerno toplo z vlažnim podnebjem, kjer so topla le poletja.

5. SKLEP

Območje ilirske florne province v Sloveniji želimo definirati in zamejiti na podlagi pogostnosti pojavljanja jugovzhodnoevropsko-ilirskih (ilirskih, ilirikoidnih, subilirskih) vrst v posameznih fitogeografskih enotah – distriktih v celoti ali njihovih delih ter na podlagi rezultatov fitogeografskih raziskovanj preučevalcev, navedenih v poglavju, ki govori o problemih delitve na florne province. Upoštevali smo bolj ali manj vse navedene raziskovalce, najbolj pa smo se naslanjali na BECKA (1907, 1908, 1913), HAYEKA (1907, 1923), HORVATA (1954, 1962 A, B), HORVATIČA (1957, 1963, 1967), KOŠIRJA (1975), MAYERJA (1946, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1960), ŠUGARJA (1984), ŠUGARJA et al. (1995), TRINAJSTIČA (1976, 1986, 1995), WRABERJA (1969), ZUPANČIČA et al. (1987) in ZUPANČIČA & ŽAGARJA (1995).

Kot osnovo za grafični prikaz ilirske florne province smo vzeli fitogeografsko karto WRABERJA (1969) in ZUPANČIČA s sodelavci (1987, ZUPANČIČA & ŽAGARJA 1995).

Glede na WRABERJEVO (1969) fitogeografsko karto je ilirska provinca omejena na severovzhodu s srednjeevropsko florno provinco v skrajnem območju subpanonskega fitogeografskega območja in na ozkem severnem obrobju alpskega fitogeografskega območja. Iz ilirske florne province je izvzeto submediteransko fitogeografsko območje, ki ga uvrščamo v sorodno ilirsko-jadransko provinco z mnogimi toploljubnimi geoelementi.

Podrobnejša fitogeografska karta ZUPANČIČA s sodelavci (1987) (ZUPANČIČ & ŽAGAR 1995) je razdeljena po distriktih. Na osnovi distriktov ugotavljamo, da je ilirska florna provinca razširjena v večini distriktov, razen v distriktih 1a–1d, ki pripadajo alpski florni provinci, 2a–2c, 3a in severni del distrikta 4c, ki jih uvrščamo v srednjeevropsko florno provinco, in distrikte 7a–7d, ki spadajo v ilirsko-jadransko florno provinco.

Pri oblikovanju ilirske florne province imamo nekaj zadreg. Prvič, delitev distrikta 4c. Severni del distrikta zajema silikatna območja Pohorja, Strojne in

Dravskega Kozjaka (Kobansko), ki jih uvrščamo k srednjeevropski florni provinci. Verjetno bi morali ti območji izločiti iz distrikta 4c in utemeljiti nov distrikt (4d). Drugič, morda bi morali distrikt 3a uvrstiti v prenorjsko provinco v distrikt *Poetovicum* (KARPATI 1966, Pocs 1960, Soó 1961) ali prenorjsko-slovensko (MEUSEL et al. 1965) provinco. Tretjič, ali je upravičena samostojna ilirskojadranska floristična provinca, ali pa bi jo morali priključiti k ilirski provinci, ki je razširjena v kontinentalnem območju Slovenije?

Najlažji je odgovor na tretje vprašanje. Ilirsko-jadransko floristično provinco določajo ilirsko-mediteranske vrste (npr. *Carpinus orientalis*, *Eryngium amethystinum*, *Paliurus spina-christi*, *Sesleria autumnalis*, *Scorzonera villosa* idr.), ilirsko-jadranske vrste (npr. *Dianthus tergestinus*, *Drypis spinosa*, *Genista sylvestris* idr.) in ilirsko-apevinske vrste (npr. *Ruta graveolens* idr.), med njimi so endemične vrste ter mnoge submediteranske in mediteranske vrste, kot so mediteransko-pontske (npr. *Ruscus aculeatus*, *Chrysopogon gryllus* idr.) ali mediteransko-atlantske (npr. *Euphorbia peplis*, *Oenanthe pimpinelloides*, *Avena barbata* idr.) in še mnoge druge vrste.

Distrikt 4c bi kazalo razdeliti v dva dela: v sedanji štajersko-koroški 4c in novi pohorsko-kobanski distrikt 4d. Preučiti je treba, v čem se distrikta razlikujeta, kakšna je floristična in vegetacijska, klimatološka in pedološka razlika med njima. Vsekakor pa se razlikujeta v geološki podlagi in tudi bolj ali manj glede tal. Bežni pregled rastlinskih vrst kaže, da 16 vrst uspeva izključno le v pohorsko-kobanskem distriktu (4d). Od teh naj navedemo le najbolj redke ali zanimive, in sicer: *Asplenium adulterinum*, *A. cuneifolium*, *Botrychium multifidum*, *Saxifraga paradoxa* in *Heliosperma veselskyi* subsp. *widderi*.

V fitogeografski razdelitvi ZUPANČIČA in sodelavcev (1982) (ZUPANČIČ & ŽAGAR 1995) je dravsko-murski distrikt 3a kot izjema uvrščen v transalpinski sektor in v poseben predpanonski podsektor, pri čemer oba spadata v srednjeevropsko provinco. Sektorsko

ime pove, da je območje čezalpsko oziroma onkraj Alp (Leksikon CZ 1988). Vzhodno obrobje Centralnih Alp (Krške Alpe, Svinška planina, Golica, Pohorje) klimatsko vpliva na ravninsko-gričevnati svet Slovenskih goric, ki so v območju pri nas najbolj izrazite kontinentalne klime. Zato predlagamo naslednjo sistemsko rešitev, da ptujski (dravsko-murski) distrikt 3a uvrstimo

v prenorjsko-slovensko provinco po MEUSLU in sodelavcih (1965) s transalpskim sektorjem in predpanskim podsektorjem. Tako bomo imeli v Sloveniji pet provinc, torej štiri province v evrosibirsko-severnoameriški regiji.

Območje florističnih provinc je razvidno iz fitogeografske karte Slovenije v merilu 1:920.000 (Karta 1).

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Table 3: List of plant species that thrive exclusively or predominantly in districts of the Alpine phytogeographic area.

Tabela 3: Seznam rastlinskih vrst, ki izključno ali večinoma uspevajo v distriktih alpskega fitogeografskega območja

| | 1 | | | | 2 | | | | | OPOMBE NOTES |
|--|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|-----------------|
| | a | b | c | d | a | b | c | d | e | |
| <i>Androsace helvetica</i> | x | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Artemisia atrata</i> | x | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Cerastium uniflorum</i> | x | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Festuca alpestris</i> | x | | | | x | | | | | |
| <i>Festuca vivipara</i> | x | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Geum reptans</i> | x | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Helictotrichon versicolor</i> | x | x | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Hieracium alpinum</i> | x | x | | | x | | | | | |
| <i>Papaver alpinum</i> subsp. <i>victoris</i> | x | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Rumex nivalis</i> | x | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Saxifraga exarata</i> subsp. <i>atropurpurea</i> | x | | | | | | | x | | |
| <i>Helictotrichon petzense</i> | | x | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Nigritella kossutensis</i> | | x | | | | | | | | x |
| <i>Nigritella ravnikii</i> | | x | | | | | | | | x |
| <i>Primula minima</i> | | x | | | | | x | | | |
| <i>Senecio carniolicus</i> | | x | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Viola zoysii</i> | | x | | | | | | | | x |
| <i>Androsace hausmannii</i> | | | x | | | | | | | |
| <i>Cerastium julicum</i> | | | x | | | | | | | |
| <i>Carex pauciflora</i> | | | | x | | x | | | | |
| <i>Trichophorum cespitosum</i> | | | | x | | x | | | | |
| <i>Artemisia genipi</i> | | | | | x | | | | | |
| <i>Botrychium simplex</i> | | | | | x | | | | | |
| <i>Festuca alpestris</i> | | | | | x | | | | | |
| <i>Geranium argenteum</i> | | | | | x | | | x | | |
| <i>Helictotrichon pubescens</i> subsp. <i>laevigatum</i> | | | | | x | | | | | |
| <i>Hieracium glabratum</i> | | | | | x | | | | | |
| <i>Horminum pyrenaicum</i> | | | | | x | | | | | |
| <i>Leontodon montanus</i> | | | | | x | | | | | |
| <i>Luzula nivea</i> | | | | | x | | | x | | tudi v 4a in 4b |
| <i>Minuartia rupestris</i> | | | | | x | | | | | |
| <i>Pritzelago alpina</i> subsp. <i>austroalpina</i> | | | | | x | | | | | |
| <i>Pulsatilla alpina</i> subsp. <i>apiifolia</i> | | | | | x | | | | | |
| <i>Scorzoneroides crocea</i> | | | | | x | | | | | |
| <i>Trifolium thalii</i> | | | | | x | | | | | |
| <i>Trisetum spicatum</i> | | | | | x | | | | | |
| <i>Nigritella archiducis-joannis</i> | | | | | x | | | | | x |
| <i>Nigritella widderi</i> | | | | | x | | | | | |
| <i>Senecio fontanicola</i> | | | | | x | | | | | |
| <i>Swertia perennis</i> | | | | | | x | | | | Ex - izumrla |
| <i>Campanula alpina</i> | | | | | | | x | | | |
| <i>Cardamine resedifolia</i> | | | | | | | x | | | |
| <i>Jovibarba arenaria</i> | | | | | | | x | | | |
| <i>Nigritella austriaca</i> | | | | | | | x | | | |
| <i>Poa cenisia</i> | | | | | | | x | | | |
| <i>Primula villosa</i> | | | | | | | x | | | |
| <i>Taraxacum cucullatum</i> | | | | | | | x | | | |
| <i>Woodsia alpina</i> | | | | | | | x | | | |
| <i>Spiraea decumbens</i> | | | | | | | | x | | |
| <i>Aconitum tauricum</i> | | | | | | | | | | x |
| <i>Cardamine glauca</i> | | | | | | | | | | x |
| <i>Silene rupestris</i> | | | | | | | | | | x |

Table 4: Biological forms of species of districts of the Alpine phytogeographic area.
Tabela 4: Biološke oblike vrst distriktov alpskega fitogeografskega območja.

| | 1 | | | | 2 | | | | |
|---------------|---|---|---|---|----|---|---|---|---|
| | a | b | c | d | a | b | c | d | e |
| Hamefit | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 4 | | | | |
| Geofit | 1 | | | | 1 | 1 | | | 2 |
| Hemikriptofit | 2 | 1 | | | 14 | 1 | 6 | | 1 |
| Terofit | | | | | 1 | | | | |

Table 5: Geoelements of districts of the Alpine phytogeographic area.
Tabela 5: Geoelementi distriktov alpskega fitogeografskega območja.

| | 1 | | | | 2 | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | a | b | c | d | a | b | c | d | e |
| Endemit / Endem. | 2 | | 1 | | 4 | | 1 | | |
| Vzh. Alp. - Karp. / E Alp.-Carp. | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| Jugovzh. med. - mont. / SE Medit.-Mont. | 1 | | | | 1 | | | | |
| Vzh. Alp. - Ilir. Endemit / E Alp.-Ilyr. Endem. | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| Alpski endemit / Alp. Endem. | | 1 | | | 2 | | 2 | | |
| Orof. Južnoevropski / Orof. S Eur. | | | | | 2 | | | | |
| Cirkum-arktično alpski / Circum.-Arct.-Alp. | | | | | 2 | | | | |
| Orof. Jugovzh. evrop. / Orof. SE Eur. | | | | | 4 | | | | |
| Orof. Jugozahod. evrop. / Orof. SW Eur. | | | | | 1 | | | | |
| Cent. Evrop. - Vzh. Alp. / Cent. Eur. - E Alp. | | | | | 1 | | | | |
| Centralno evropski / Centr. Eur. | | | | | 1 | | | | 1 |
| Arktično-alpsko Evropski / Arct.-Alp.-Eur. | | | | | 1 | | | | |
| Subkosmopolitski / Subcosmopol. | | | | | 1 | | | | |
| Cirkumborealni / Circumboreal. | | | | | | 2 | 1 | | |
| Jugovzhodevrop. - montan. / SE Eur.-Mont. | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Vzhodnoalpski / E Alp. | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| Centralnoevrop. (atlantski) / Centr. Eur. (Atlant.) | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| Arktično-alpski Evroameriški / Art.-Alp. Eur.-Am. | | | | | | | | | 1 |

Table 6: List of plant species that thrive exclusively in districts of the pre-Alpine phytogeographic area.

Tabela 6: Seznam rastlinskih vrst, ki izključno uspevajo v distriktih predalpskega fitogeografskega območja.

| | 4 | | | | OPOMBE |
|---|---|---|---|---|-----------------|
| | a | b | c | d | |
| <i>Amaranthus blitoides</i> | x | | | | |
| <i>Asperula taurina</i> | x | | | | tudi v SM |
| <i>Astragalus depressus</i> | x | | | | |
| <i>Eragrostis frankii</i> | x | | | | |
| <i>Euphorbia kernerii</i> | x | | | | tudi v 2d |
| <i>Geranium macrorrhizum</i> | x | | | | tudi v 2d, 5a |
| <i>Gladiolus imbricatus</i> | x | | | | |
| <i>Hieracium thesioides</i> | x | | | | |
| <i>Leontodon berinii</i> | x | | | | tudi v 2a |
| <i>Leontodon hispidus</i> subsp. <i>brumatii</i> | x | | | | tudi v 6g in 7a |
| <i>Melilotus italicus</i> | x | | | | |
| <i>Paradisea liliastrum</i> | x | | | | |
| <i>Pimpinella alpina</i> | x | | | | tudi v 2d |
| <i>Pimpinella major</i> subsp. <i>rubra</i> | x | | | | |
| <i>Ranunculus aesontinus</i> | x | | | | tudi v 7b |
| <i>Ranunculus cassubicus</i> | x | x | | | tudi v DN |
| <i>Thesium rostratum</i> | x | | | | |
| <i>Moehringia villosa</i> | x | x | | | tudi v 2d |
| <i>Adonis aestivalis</i> subsp. <i>aestivalis</i> | | x | | | |
| <i>Allium suaveolens</i> | | x | | | |
| <i>Artemisia annua</i> | | x | | | |
| <i>Asperula tinctoria</i> | | x | | | |
| <i>Barbarea vulgaris</i> var. <i>arcuata</i> | | x | | | |
| <i>Bromus lepidus</i> | | x | | | |
| <i>Calla palustris</i> | | x | | | |
| <i>Carex randalpina</i> | | x | | | |
| <i>Carex pallidula</i> | | x | | | |
| <i>Crepis alpestris</i> | | x | | | |
| <i>Dianthus superbus</i> | | x | | | |
| <i>Diphasiastrum issleri</i> | | x | | | |
| <i>Diphasiastrum tristachyum</i> | | x | | | |
| <i>Doronicum orientale</i> | | x | | | |
| <i>Erigeron alpinus</i> | | x | | | |
| <i>Festuca brevipila</i> | | x | | | |
| <i>Fritillaria meleagris</i> | | x | | | tudi v 3a, 6c |
| <i>Geranium thunbergii</i> | | x | | | |
| <i>Glyceria declinata</i> | | x | | | |
| <i>Hammarbya paludosa</i> | | x | | | |
| <i>Hypericum elodes</i> | | x | | | |
| <i>Hypericum maculatum</i> subsp. <i>obtusiusculum</i> | | x | | | |
| <i>Lepidium perfoliatum</i> | | x | | | |
| <i>Melampyrum nemorosum</i> subsp. <i>moravicum</i> | | x | | | |
| <i>Miscanthus sinensis</i> | | x | | | |
| <i>Orchis palustris</i> | | x | | | v 3a, 5b |
| <i>Orlaya daucoides</i> | | x | | | |
| <i>Orobanche alsatica</i> | | x | | | |
| <i>Poa carniolica</i> | | x | | | |
| <i>Poa chaixii</i> | | x | | | |
| <i>Polygala vulgaris</i> subsp. <i>oxyptera</i> | | x | | | |
| <i>Rhinanthus alectorolophus</i> subsp. <i>buccalis</i> | | x | | | |
| <i>Sagittaria latifolia</i> | | x | | | |
| <i>Silaum silaus</i> | | x | | | |
| <i>Spiraea tomentosa</i> | | x | | | |
| <i>Thladiantha dubia</i> | | x | | | |
| <i>Trifolium squamosum</i> | | x | | | |
| <i>Urtica galeopsifolia</i> | | x | | | |
| <i>Utricularia bremii</i> | | x | | | |
| <i>Valeriana pratensis</i> | | x | | | |
| <i>Veronica peregrina</i> subsp. <i>xalapensis</i> | | x | | | |
| <i>Veronica serpyllifolia</i> subsp. <i>humifusa</i> | | x | | | |
| <i>Vicia serratifolia</i> | | x | | | |
| <i>Viola uliginosa</i> | | x | | | v 6b |

| | 4 | | | | OPOMBE |
|--------------------------------------|---|---|---|---|-------------------------------|
| | a | b | c | d | |
| Waldsteinia trifolia | | x | | | |
| Asperugo procumbens | | | x | | |
| Asplenium septentrionale | | | x | | |
| Aster laevis | | | x | | |
| Carex disticha | | | x | | |
| Carex pallens | | | x | | |
| Chimaphila umbellata | | | x | | v 3a, 3b |
| Cynoglossum germanicum | | | x | | |
| Festuca pallens | | | x | | |
| Gentiana acaulis | | | x | | tudi v DN |
| Gentianella aspera | | | x | | |
| Hesperis sylvestris | | | x | | |
| Iberis pinnata | | | x | | |
| Jovibarba hirta | | | x | | |
| Lamium hybridum | | | x | | |
| Lotus borbasii | | | x | | |
| Lupinus polyphyllus | | | x | | tujerodna |
| Lycopsis arvensis | | | x | | |
| Mimulus guttatus | | | x | | tujerodna |
| Mimulus moschatus | | | x | | tujerodna |
| Myosotis discolor | | | x | | |
| Nasturtium microphyllum | | | x | | |
| Orchis provincialis | | | x | | tudi v SM |
| Peltaria alliacea | | | x | | tudi v SM |
| Physocarpus opulifolius | | | x | | tujerodna |
| Pisum arvense | | | x | | |
| Plantago arenaria | | | x | | |
| Primula veris subsp. canescens | | | x | | |
| Pyrus nivalis | | | x | | |
| Ranunculus thora f. pseudoscutatus | | | x | | |
| Rhus radicans | | | x | | |
| Romulea bulbocodium | | | x | | |
| Rubus styriacus | | | x | | |
| Rubus thyrsoiflorus | | | x | | |
| Sedum villosum | | | x | | |
| Senecio alpinus | | | x | | |
| Stipa capillata | | | x | | |
| Valeriana sambucifolia | | | x | | v 3a, 3b |
| Asplenium adullerinum | | | | x | |
| Asplenium cuneifolium | | | | x | |
| Botrychium multifidum | | | | x | |
| Carex diandra | | x | | x | |
| Epilobium obscurum | | | | x | |
| Rubus solvensis | | | | x | endemit |
| Rubus venosus | | | | x | endemit |
| Saxifraga paradoxa | | | | x | endemit |
| Scleranthus polycarpus | | | | x | |
| Senecio subalpinus | | | | x | |
| Heliosperma veselskyi subsp. widderi | | | | x | endemit |
| Sparganium oocarpum | | | | x | |
| Stellaria pallida | | | | x | |
| Swertia perennis | | | | x | Ex - izumrla |
| Woodsia ilvensis | | | | x | |
| Botrychium matricariifolium | | | | x | v 4c |
| Carex ericetorum | | | | x | v 3a |
| Cortusa matthioli | | | | x | tudi v AL (Peca, Uršlja gora) |
| Epilobium nutans | | | | x | v 2a |
| Hypericum barbatum | | | | x | v 3a |
| Luzula divulgata | | | | x | v 3a |
| Lysimachia thyrsoiflora | | | | x | v 6c, Ex - izumrla |
| Ranunculus aconitifolius | | | | x | tudi v 2b |
| Rhinanthus pulcher | | | | x | v 4c, b |
| Rubus gremlii | | | | x | v 4c |
| Sorbus latifolia s. lat. | | | | x | v 4b |
| Vicia pisiformis | | | | x | v 4b |

Table 7: Biological forms of species of districts of the pre-Alpine phytogeographic area.

Tabela 7: Biološke oblike vrst distriktov predalpskega fitogeografskega območja.

| | a | b | 4 | c | d |
|----------------|----|----|---|----|----|
| Hemikriptofiti | 11 | 16 | | 20 | 18 |
| Terofiti | 3 | 10 | | 9 | 3 |
| Geofiti | 6 | 6 | | 4 | 3 |
| Hamefiti | 2 | 5 | | 2 | |
| Fanerofiti | | 1 | | 4 | 3 |
| Helofit | | 2 | | | |
| Nanofanerofit | | | | | 1 |

Table 8: Geoelements of districts of the pre-Alpine phytogeographic area.

Tabela 8: Geoelementi distriktov predalpskega fitogeografskega območja.

| | a | b | 4 | c | d |
|--|---|---|---|---|---|
| Adv. Naturalizirani / Adv. Natural. | 1 | 2 | | 3 | |
| Orof. Jugovzh. Evrop. / Orof. SE Eur. | 3 | | | 1 | |
| Jugovzhod evropski. - juž. Sibir. / SE Eur.-S Sib. | 1 | | | | |
| Evropski / Eur. | 2 | 6 | | 2 | 4 |
| Južno Ameriški / S Am. | 1 | | | | |
| Endemit / Endem. | 6 | 1 | | 2 | |
| Jugovzhod. Evrop. / SE Eur. | 1 | 3 | | | 1 |
| Orof. Jugozahod. Evrop. / Orof. SW Eur. | 1 | | | | 1 |
| Stenomedit. Stenomedit. | 1 | | | 2 | |
| Vzhod. Alpski E Alp. | 1 | | | | 1 |
| Jugovzh. Evrop. - montan. / SE Eur.-Mont. | 1 | | | 1 | 1 |
| Evroazijski / Eurasiat. | 1 | 6 | | 2 | |
| Južno evrimedit. / S Eurimedit. | | 1 | | | |
| Kozmopolit. / Cosmopol. | | 1 | | | |
| Vzhodno Azijski / E Asiat. | | 2 | | | |
| Subatlantski / Subatl. | | 2 | | | |
| Evrosibir. - Severno Amer. / Eurosib.-N Am. | | 1 | | 1 | 1 |
| Zahodno Azijski / W Asiat. | | 1 | | | |
| Evropsko - Severno Amer. / Eur.-N Am. | | 2 | | 1 | |
| Arktično Alpski / Arct.-Alp. | | 1 | | | |
| Orof. Evroazijski / Orof. Eurasiat. | | 1 | | | |
| Južno Evropski / S Eur. | | 1 | | | |
| Centralno Evropski / Centr. Eur. | | 2 | | 3 | 2 |
| Južno Evrop. - Južno Sibir. / S Eur.-S Sib. | | 1 | | | 1 |
| Evromedit. / Eur.-Medit. | | 3 | | | |
| Evropsko - Kavkaški / Eur-Cauc. | | 1 | | 1 | 1 |
| Evrosibirski / Eurosib. | | | | 2 | 2 |
| Orof. Južno Evropski / Orof. S Eur. | | 1 | | 3 | 1 |
| Paleotemperat. / Paleotemp. | | | | 1 | 1 |
| Cirkumborealni / Circumbor. | | | | 1 | 3 |
| Severno ameriški / N Am. | | | | 5 | |
| Jugovzhod. Evrop. - Jugozahod. Azijski / SE Eur.-SW Asiat. | | | | 1 | |
| Severnomediter. / N Medit. | | | | 1 | |
| Eumedit. - Subatlantski / Eumedit.-Subatl. | | | | 1 | |
| Mediterranski / Medit. | | | | 1 | |
| Alpsko - Apeninski / Alp.-Apen. | | | | 1 | |
| Arktično - Alpski / Arct.-Alp. | | | | | 4 |
| Submediter. - Subatlant. / Submedit.-Subatl. | | | | | 1 |
| Vzhodnoalpsko - ilirski / E Alp.-Illyr. | | | | | 1 |
| Vzhodno Evrop. / E Eur. | | | | | 1 |

Table 9: List of plant species that thrive exclusively or mostly in districts of the Dinaric phytogeographic area.

Tabela 9: Seznam rastlinskih vrst, ki izključno ali večinoma uspevajo v distriktih dinarskega fitogeografskega območja.

| | 5 | | | | OPOMBE |
|--|---|---|---|---|---------------------------|
| | a | b | c | d | |
| <i>Cerastium decalvans</i> | x | | | | |
| <i>Euphorbia triflora</i> s.str. | x | | | | |
| <i>Festuca carniolica</i> | x | | | | |
| <i>Genista holopetala</i> | x | | | | |
| <i>Helianthemum rupifragum</i> | x | | | | |
| <i>Hladnikia pastinacifolia</i> | x | | | | |
| <i>Pedicularis comosa</i> | x | | | | tudi v 2d |
| <i>Ranunculus wraberii</i> | x | | | | |
| <i>Thlaspi sylvestre</i> | x | | | | |
| <i>Scrophularia laciniata</i> | x | x | | | |
| <i>Carex kitaibeliana</i> | | x | | | |
| <i>Festuca bosniaca</i> | | x | | | |
| <i>Hypericum richeri</i> subsp. <i>grisebachii</i> | | x | | | tudi v 2e (Kamniške Alpe) |
| <i>Myosotis suaveolens</i> | | x | | | |
| <i>Polygala croatica</i> | | x | | | |
| <i>Scabiosa silenifolia</i> | | x | | x | |
| <i>Schoenus ferrugineus</i> | | x | | | tudi v 2a, 4b, 6d |
| <i>Seseli malyi</i> | | x | | | |
| <i>Myosotis refracta</i> | | x | | | |
| <i>Sorbus carpatica</i> | | x | | | |
| <i>Thalictrum minus</i> subsp. <i>saxatile</i> | | x | | | |
| <i>Thymus balcanus</i> | | x | | | |
| <i>Trifolium velebeticum</i> | | x | | | |
| <i>Veronica triloba</i> | | x | | | |
| <i>Vicia articulata</i> | | x | | | |
| <i>Viola elatior</i> | | x | | | |
| <i>Cerastium dinaricum</i> | | x | | | |
| <i>Adenophora liliifolia</i> | | | | x | tudi v 6g |

Table 10: Biological forms of species of districts of the Dinaric phytogeographic area.

Tabela 10: Biološke oblike vrst distriktov dinarskega fitogeografskega območja.

| | 5 | | | |
|----------------|---|----|---|---|
| | a | b | c | d |
| Hemikriptofiti | 7 | 13 | | 2 |
| Terofiti | | 3 | | |
| Fanerofiti | | 1 | | |
| Hamefiti | 3 | 1 | | |

Table 11: Geoelements of districts of the Dinaric phytogeographic area.**Tabela 11: Geoelementi distriktov dinarskega fitogeografskega območja.**

| | 5 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | a | b | c | d |
| Ilirski / Illyr. | 7 | 9 | | |
| Evropsko-montanski / Eur.-Mont. | 1 | | | |
| Juž. Evrop. - Mont. / S Eur.-Mont. | 1 | 1 | | |
| Jugovzhod. Evrop. - Mont. / SE Eur.-Mont. | | 3 | | |
| Severovzh. mediter.-mont. / NE Medit.-Mont. | | 1 | | 1 |
| Mediterranski / Medit. | | 2 | | |
| Evropski / Eur. | | 1 | | |
| Evro-Azijski / Eur.-Asiat. | | 1 | | 1 |

Table 12: List of plant species that thrive exclusively in districts of the pre-Dinaric phytogeographic area.**Tabela 12: Seznam rastlinskih vrst, ki izključno uspevajo v distriktih preddinarskega fitogeografskega območja.**

| | 6 | | | | | | | | OPOMBE |
|--|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---------------|
| | a | b | c | d | e | f | g | h | |
| <i>Acer obtusatum</i> | | | x | | | | | | tudi v 7a, 7b |
| <i>Aconitum variegatum</i> subsp. <i>nasutum</i> | | | x | | | | | | |
| <i>Aconitum vitosanum</i> | | | x | | | | | | |
| <i>Asplenium trichomanes</i> subsp. <i>pachyrachys</i> | | | x | | | | | | |
| <i>Euphorbia acuminata</i> | | | x | | | | | | |
| <i>Fumaria officinalis</i> subsp. <i>wirtgenii</i> | | | x | | | | | | |
| <i>Rosa blanda</i> | | | x | | | | x | | |
| <i>Carex depauperata</i> | | | x | | | | x | | |
| <i>Euphorbia lucida</i> | | | | x | | | | | |
| <i>Ranunculus mediocompositus</i> | | | | x | | | | | |
| <i>Scilla litardierei</i> | | | | x | | | | | |
| <i>Heliosperma veselskyi</i> subsp. <i>iskense</i> | | | | | | x | | | |
| <i>Ranunculus thora</i> f. <i>pseudoscutatus</i> | | | | | | | x | | |
| <i>Erysimum carniolicum</i> | | | | | | | x | x | |
| <i>Dianthus giganteus</i> subsp. <i>croaticus</i> | | | | | | | | x | |

Table 13: Biological forms of species of districts of the pre-Dinaric phytogeographic area.**Tabela 13: Biološke oblike vrst distriktov preddinarskega fitogeografskega območja.**

| | 6 | | | | | | | |
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | a | b | c | d | e | f | g | h |
| Hamefiti | | | 1 | | | 1 | | |
| Hemikriptofiti | | | 2 | 2 | | | 3 | 2 |
| Fanerofiti | | | 2 | | | | 1 | |
| Geofiti | | | 1 | 1 | | | | |
| Terofiti | | | 2 | | | | | |

Table 14: Geoelements of districts of the pre-Dinaric phytogeographic area.**Tabela 14: Geoelementi distriktov preddinarskega fitogeografskega območja.**

| | 6 | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | a | b | c | d | e | f | g | h |
| Ilirski / Illyr. | | | 2 | 2 | | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Južno Evrop. / S Eur. | | | 4 | 1 | | | 2 | |
| Medit. - Zahod. Azijski / Medit.-W Asiat. | | | 1 | | | | | |
| Evrop. - Azijski / Eur.-Asiat. | | | 1 | | | | 1 | |

Table 15: List of plant species that thrive exclusively or mostly in districts of the sub-Mediterranean phytogeographic area.
 Tabela 15: Seznam rastlinskih vrst, ki izključno ali večinoma uspevajo v distriktih submediteranskega fitogeografskega območja.

| | 7 | | | | OPOMBE |
|--|---|---|---|---|------------------|
| | a | b | c | d | |
| <i>Aristida longespica</i> | x | | | | |
| <i>Bidens vulgata</i> | x | | | | |
| <i>Cuscuta cesatiana</i> | x | | | | |
| <i>Fimbristylis annua</i> | x | | | | Ex-izumrla |
| <i>Galium rubioides</i> | x | | | | |
| <i>Helianthemum nitidum</i> | x | | | | |
| <i>Quercus virgiliana</i> | x | | | | |
| <i>Xeranthemum annuum</i> | x | | | | |
| <i>Aconitum anthora</i> | | x | | | |
| <i>Adonis microcarpa</i> | | x | | | |
| <i>Agrostis castellana</i> var. <i>mutica</i> | | x | | | |
| <i>Anthriscus fumarioides</i> | | x | | | |
| <i>Asplenium trichomanes</i> subsp. <i>quadrivalens</i> | | x | | | |
| <i>Bromus intermedius</i> | | x | | | |
| <i>Bunium bulbocastanum</i> | | x | | | |
| <i>Bupleurum exaltatum</i> | | x | | | |
| <i>Bupleurum ranunculoides</i> subsp. <i>ranunculoides</i> | | x | | | |
| <i>Calystegia sylvatica</i> | | x | | | |
| <i>Carduus collinus</i> | | x | | | |
| <i>Centaurea alpina</i> | | x | | | |
| <i>Corylus maxima</i> | | x | | | |
| <i>Sorbus mayeri</i> | | x | | | |
| <i>Festuca apennina</i> | | x | | | |
| <i>Festuca spectabilis</i> | | x | | | |
| <i>Festuca trichophylla</i> | | x | | | |
| <i>Fritillaria orientalis</i> | | x | | | |
| <i>Genista sericea</i> | | x | | | tudi v 5a in 5 b |
| <i>Genista sylvestris</i> | | x | | | tudi v 5a in 5 b |
| <i>Hieracium dragicola</i> | | x | | | |
| <i>Hieracium lasiophyllum</i> | | x | | | |
| <i>Hieracium scorzonrifolium</i> | | x | | | |
| <i>Hieracium wilczekianum</i> | | x | | | |
| <i>Iris pallida</i> subsp. <i>illyrica</i> | | x | | | v 4a |
| <i>Juncus atratus</i> | | x | | | |
| <i>Jurinea mollis</i> | | x | | | |
| <i>Lactuca virosa</i> | | x | | | |
| <i>Melampyrum velebiticum</i> subsp. <i>meridionale</i> | | x | | | |
| <i>Melica picta</i> | | x | | | |
| <i>Onobrychis tommasinii</i> | | x | | | |
| <i>Onosma visianii</i> | | x | | | |
| <i>Oplismenus undulatifolius</i> | | x | | | |
| <i>Ornithogalum nutans</i> | | x | | | |
| <i>Orobanche crenata</i> | | x | | | |
| <i>Orobanche nana</i> | | x | | | |
| <i>Paeonia mascula</i> | | x | | | |
| <i>Osyris alba</i> | | x | | | |
| <i>Poa sylvicola</i> | | x | | | |
| <i>Polycnemum majus</i> | | x | | | |
| <i>Prunus laurocerasus</i> | | x | | | |
| <i>Quercus crenata</i> | | x | | | |
| <i>Radiola linoides</i> | | x | | | |
| <i>Ranunculus illyricus</i> | | x | | | |
| <i>Ranunculus peltatus</i> | | x | | | |
| <i>Ranunculus pospichalii</i> | | x | | | |
| <i>Rhinanthus pampaninii</i> | | x | | | |
| <i>Sorbus mayeri</i> | | x | | | |
| <i>Smyrniium perfoliatum</i> | | x | | | |
| <i>Sorbus istriaca</i> | | x | | | |
| <i>Sorbus slavnicensis</i> | | x | | | |
| <i>Stachys lanata</i> | | x | | | |
| <i>Stipa eriocaulis</i> subsp. <i>carniolica</i> | | x | | | |

| | 7 | | | | OPOMBE |
|---|---|---|---|---|-----------------|
| | a | b | c | d | |
| <i>Thymus carstiensis</i> | | x | | | |
| <i>Tordylium officinale</i> | | x | | | |
| <i>Trigonella gladiata</i> | | x | | | |
| <i>Atriplex sagittata</i> | | | x | | |
| <i>Echinops exaltatus</i> | | | x | | tudi drugje |
| <i>Festuca stricta</i> | | | x | | |
| <i>Lilium bulbiferum</i> subsp. <i>croceum</i> | | | x | | |
| <i>Viola kitaibeliana</i> | | | x | | v 6c |
| <i>Adiantum capillus-veneris</i> | x | | | x | tudi v 4a |
| <i>Adonis annua</i> | | | | x | |
| <i>Adonis flammea</i> subsp. <i>cortiana</i> | | | | x | |
| <i>Aegilops neglecta</i> | | | | x | |
| <i>Aegilops triuncialis</i> | | | | x | |
| <i>Allium neapolitanum</i> | | | | x | |
| <i>Anemone hortensis</i> | | | | x | |
| <i>Anisantha diandra</i> subsp. <i>rigida</i> | | | | x | |
| <i>Anthemis altissima</i> | | | | x | |
| <i>Anthemis segetalis</i> | | | | x | |
| <i>Anthyllis vulneraria</i> subsp. <i>praepropera</i> | | | | x | |
| <i>Arbutus unedo</i> | | | | x | |
| <i>Artemisia caerulescens</i> | | | | x | |
| <i>Arthrocnemum macrostachyum</i> | | | | x | |
| <i>Arundo plinii</i> | | | | x | |
| <i>Asparagus maritimus</i> | | | | x | |
| <i>Asplenium lepidum</i> | | | | x | |
| <i>Aster squamatus</i> | | | | x | |
| <i>Aster tripolium</i> | | | | x | |
| <i>Astragalus hamosus</i> | | | | x | |
| <i>Astragalus illyricus</i> | | | | x | |
| <i>Atriplex portulacoides</i> | | | | x | |
| <i>Atriplex tatarica</i> | | | | x | |
| <i>Avena barbata</i> | | | | x | |
| <i>Avena sterilis</i> | | | | x | |
| <i>Baldellia ranunculoides</i> | | | | x | |
| <i>Ballota rupestris</i> | | | | x | |
| <i>Bellevalia romana</i> | | | | x | |
| <i>Beta vulgaris</i> subsp. <i>maritima</i> | | | | x | |
| <i>Bifora radians</i> | | | | x | |
| <i>Bifora testiculata</i> | | | | x | |
| <i>Briza maxima</i> | | | | x | |
| <i>Bromus commutatus</i> subsp. <i>neglectus</i> | | | | x | |
| <i>Bromus hordeaceus</i> subsp. <i>molliformis</i> | | | | x | |
| <i>Bromus japonicus</i> subsp. <i>anatolicus</i> | | | | x | |
| <i>Bupleurum tenuissimum</i> | | | | x | |
| <i>Cakile maritima</i> | | | | x | |
| <i>Calendula arvensis</i> | | | | x | |
| <i>Carlina acanthifolia</i> | | | | x | |
| <i>Carpinus orientalis</i> | | x | | x | tudi v 5d in 6c |
| <i>Catapodium marinum</i> | | | | x | |
| <i>Catapodium rigidum</i> subsp. <i>majus</i> | | | | x | |
| <i>Centaureum spicatum</i> | | | | x | |
| <i>Centaureum tenuiflorum</i> | | | | x | |
| <i>Cephalaria leucantha</i> | | | | x | |
| <i>Cercis siliquastrum</i> | | | | x | |
| <i>Chenopodium hircinum</i> | | | | x | |
| <i>Coronilla cretica</i> | | | | x | |
| <i>Coronilla scorpioides</i> | | | | x | |
| <i>Crepis zacintha</i> | | | | x | |
| <i>Crithmum maritimum</i> | | | | x | |
| <i>Crupina vulgaris</i> | | | | x | |
| <i>Crypsis aculeata</i> | | | | x | |
| <i>Crypsis schoenoides</i> | | | | x | |
| <i>Cymodocea nodosa</i> | | | | x | |
| <i>Dasyphyrum villosum</i> | | | | x | |

| | 7 | | | | OPOMBE |
|---|---|---|---|---|------------|
| | a | b | c | d | |
| <i>Dittrichia viscosa</i> | | | | x | |
| <i>Dracunculus vulgaris</i> | | | | x | |
| <i>Ecballium elaterium</i> | | | | x | |
| <i>Echium italicum</i> | | | | x | |
| <i>Erodium malacoides</i> | | | | x | |
| <i>Eryngium maritimum</i> | | | | x | Ex-izumrla |
| <i>Fumaria capreolata</i> | | | | x | |
| <i>Hainardia cylindrica</i> | | | | x | |
| <i>Hedypnois cretica</i> | | | | x | |
| <i>Hippocrepis unisiliquosa</i> | | | | x | |
| <i>Hordeum marinum</i> | | | | x | |
| <i>Hyoscyamus albus</i> | | | | x | |
| <i>Inula crithmoides</i> | | | | x | |
| <i>Juncus acutus</i> | | | | x | |
| <i>Juncus littoralis</i> | | | | x | |
| <i>Juncus longicornis</i> | | | | x | |
| <i>Juncus maritimus</i> | | | | x | |
| <i>Kickxia elatine</i> subsp. <i>crinita</i> | | | | x | |
| <i>Lathyrus annuus</i> | | | | x | |
| <i>Lathyrus sativus</i> | | | | x | |
| <i>Lavandula angustifolia</i> | | | | x | |
| <i>Lavatera arborea</i> | | | | x | |
| <i>Legousia hybrida</i> | | | | x | |
| <i>Lens nigricans</i> | | | | x | |
| <i>Limonium angustifolium</i> | | | | x | |
| <i>Linaria angustissima</i> | | | | x | |
| <i>Linum liburnicum</i> | | | | x | |
| <i>Linum maritimum</i> | | | | x | |
| <i>Linum tommasinii</i> | | | | x | |
| <i>Linum trigynum</i> | | | | x | |
| <i>Lotus ornithopodioides</i> | | | | x | |
| <i>Lycopsis variegata</i> | | | | x | |
| <i>Malva mauritiana</i> | | | | x | |
| <i>Medicago arabica</i> | | | | x | |
| <i>Medicago truncatula</i> | | | | x | |
| <i>Melampyrum fimbriatum</i> | | | | x | |
| <i>Melilotus indica</i> | | | | x | v 3a |
| <i>Mentha longifolia</i> subsp. <i>longifolia</i> | | | | x | |
| <i>Mentha microphylla</i> | | | | x | |
| <i>Mentha pubescens</i> | | | | x | |
| <i>Mentha x dumetorum</i> | | | | x | v 3a |
| <i>Mentha x gentilis</i> | | | | x | v 4c |
| <i>Moehringia tommasinii</i> | | | | x | |
| <i>Myrtus communis</i> | | | | x | |
| <i>Ononis procurrans</i> | | | | x | |
| <i>Ononis pusilla</i> | | | | x | |
| <i>Ononis reclinata</i> | | | | x | |
| <i>Ophrys fusca</i> | | | | x | |
| <i>Orchis fragrans</i> | | | | x | |
| <i>Origanum vulgare</i> subsp. <i>viride</i> | | | | x | |
| <i>Ornithogalum refractum</i> | | | | x | |
| <i>Orobanche mutelii</i> | | | | x | |
| <i>Pallenis spinosa</i> | | | | x | |
| <i>Papaver argemone</i> | | | | x | |
| <i>Parapholis incurva</i> | | | | x | |
| <i>Parapholis strigosa</i> | | | | x | |
| <i>Paspalum distichum</i> | | | | x | |
| <i>Phalaris brachystachys</i> | | | | x | |
| <i>Phalaris minor</i> | | | | x | |
| <i>Phalaris paradoxa</i> | | | | x | |
| <i>Phillyrea latifolia</i> | | | | x | |
| <i>Phleum subulatum</i> | | | | x | |
| <i>Picnomon acarna</i> | | | | x | |
| <i>Puccinellia fasciculata</i> | | | | x | |

| | 7 | | | | OPOMBE |
|---|---|---|---|---|-----------|
| | a | b | c | d | |
| <i>Pisum elatius</i> | | | | x | |
| <i>Plantago cornuti</i> | | | | x | |
| <i>Plantago coronopus</i> | | | | x | |
| <i>Polypogon monspeliensis</i> | | | | x | |
| <i>Posidonia oceanica</i> | | | | x | |
| <i>Potamogeton coloratus</i> | | | | x | |
| <i>Prospero elisae</i> | | | | x | v 4b |
| <i>Puccinellia palustris</i> | | | | x | |
| <i>Pyrus amygdaliformis</i> | | | | x | |
| <i>Ranunculus chius</i> | | | | x | |
| <i>Ranunculus ficaria</i> subsp. <i>ficariiformis</i> | | | | x | |
| <i>Ranunculus muricatus</i> | | | | x | |
| <i>Ranunculus neapolitanus</i> | | | | x | v 4c |
| <i>Ranunculus parviflorus</i> | | | | x | |
| <i>Reichardia picroides</i> | | | | x | |
| <i>Rhagadiolus stellatus</i> | | | | x | |
| <i>Rosa obtusifolia</i> | | | | x | |
| <i>Rubia peregrina</i> | | | | x | |
| <i>Rubia tinctorium</i> | | | | x | |
| <i>Ruppia maritima</i> | | | | x | |
| <i>Salicornia emerici</i> | | | | x | |
| <i>Salicornia patula</i> | | | | x | |
| <i>Salsola kali</i> | | | | x | |
| <i>Salsola soda</i> | | | | x | |
| <i>Salvia clandestina</i> | | | | x | |
| <i>Sarcocornia fruticosa</i> | | | | x | |
| <i>Scandix grandiflora</i> | | | | x | |
| <i>Schoenoplectus tabernaemontani</i> | | | | x | v 3a |
| <i>Seseli tortuosum</i> | | | | x | |
| <i>Sonchus maritimus</i> | | | | x | |
| <i>Spergularia marina</i> | | | | x | |
| <i>Spergularia media</i> | | | | x | |
| <i>Sternbergia lutea</i> | | | | x | |
| <i>Suaeda maritima</i> | | | | x | |
| <i>Tagetes minuta</i> | | | | x | |
| <i>Tamarix gallica</i> | | | | x | podivjana |
| <i>Teucrium polium</i> | | | | x | |
| <i>Tordylium apulum</i> | | | | x | |
| <i>Torilis nodosa</i> | | | | x | |
| <i>Tragus racemosus</i> | | | | x | |
| <i>Tribulus terrestris</i> | | | | x | |
| <i>Trifolium angustifolium</i> | | | | x | |
| <i>Trifolium cherleri</i> | | | | x | |
| <i>Trifolium dalmaticum</i> | | | | x | |
| <i>Trifolium lappaceum</i> | | | | x | |
| <i>Trifolium pratense</i> subsp. <i>expansum</i> | | | | x | |
| <i>Trifolium squarrosum</i> | | | | x | |
| <i>Trifolium subterraneum</i> | | | | x | |
| <i>Trifolium squamosum</i> | | | | x | |
| <i>Turgenia latifolia</i> | | | | x | v 4b |
| <i>Valerianella eriocarpa</i> | | | | x | |
| <i>Verbascum sinuatum</i> | | | | x | |
| <i>Viburnum tinus</i> | | | | x | |
| <i>Vicia hybrida</i> | | | | x | |
| <i>Vicia loiseleurii</i> | | | | x | |
| <i>Vicia onobrychioides</i> | | | | x | |
| <i>Vitex agnus-castus</i> | | | | x | |
| <i>Ziziphus jujuba</i> | | | | x | |
| <i>Zostera marina</i> | | | | x | |
| <i>Zostera noltii</i> | | | | x | |

Table 16: Biological forms of species of districts of the sub-Mediterranean phytogeographic area.**Tabela 16: Biološke oblike vrst distriktov submediteranskega fitogeografskega območja.**

| | 7 | | | |
|---------------|---|----|---|----|
| | a | b | c | d |
| Geofit | 1 | 8 | 1 | 18 |
| Terofit | 5 | 14 | 2 | 94 |
| Fanerofit | 4 | 5 | 0 | 14 |
| Hemokriptofit | 3 | 24 | 2 | 38 |
| Hamefit | 1 | 2 | 0 | 10 |
| Nanofanerofit | 0 | 2 | 0 | 3 |
| Hydrofit | 0 | 1 | 0 | 7 |

Table 17: Geoelements of districts of the sub-Mediterranean phytogeographic area.

Tabela 17: Geoelementi distriktov submediteranskega fitogeografskega območja.

| | 7 | | | |
|--|---|---|---|----|
| | a | b | c | d |
| Eurimediterski - Macron. / Eurimedit.-Macaron. | 1 | | | |
| Adv. sinatrop. / Adv. Sinantr. | 2 | | | |
| Adv. naturaliziran / Adv. Natural. | 4 | 1 | | 6 |
| Cosmopolit - Subtrop. / Cosmopol.-Subtrop. | 1 | | | |
| Vzh. Evropski / E Eur. | 1 | 1 | | |
| Južno Evropski / S Eur. | 2 | 1 | | |
| Pontski / Pont. | 1 | | | 1 |
| Orof. Južno Evrop. / Orof. S Eur. | 1 | 2 | | 1 |
| Jugovzhod. Evrop. / SE Eur. | 1 | 9 | | 4 |
| Južno Stenomediter. / S Stenomedit. | | 1 | | |
| Zahod. Mediteran. / W Medit. | | 1 | | |
| Mediteransko - Mont. / Medit.-Mont. | | 2 | | 4 |
| Evroazijski - Sev. Am. - Avstral. / Eurasiat.-N Am.-Austr. | | 1 | | |
| Evrimediterski. / Eurimedit. | | 5 | | 46 |
| Zahodnoevropski / W Eur. | | 2 | | 2 |
| Južnoevrop. - mont. / S Eur.-Mont. | | 3 | 1 | |
| Južnoevrop. - Južno Sibir. / S Eur.-S Sibir. | | 1 | | 6 |
| Endemit / Endem. | | 6 | | 1 |
| Severno Evropsko montan. / N Eur.-Mont. | | 1 | | |
| Evropski / Eur. | | 2 | | 5 |
| Vzhodno alpski - Kavkaški / E Alp.-Cauc. | | 1 | | |
| Evrosibirski / Eurosib. | | 1 | | 2 |
| Centralno Evropski / CE Eur. | | 1 | | |
| Stenomediteranski - Atlantski / Stenomedit.-Atl. | | 1 | | 4 |
| Severovzhodno Mediter. - Mont. / NE Medit.-Mont. | | 1 | | 2 |
| Juž. Evrop. - Zahod. Azijski / S Eur.-W Asiat. | | 2 | | 1 |
| Evrimediterski. - Turanski / Eurimedit.-Turan. | | 2 | | 9 |
| Mediteranski / Medit. | | 2 | | 2 |
| Evropski - Kavkaški / Eur.-Cauc. | | 1 | 1 | |
| Orof. Evropski / Orof. Eur. | | 1 | | |
| Evroazijski / Eurasiat. | | 1 | | 4 |
| Paleotemperatni / Paleotemp. | | 1 | | 4 |
| Kozmopolit / Cosmop. | | 1 | | 4 |
| Azijski / Asiat. | | 1 | | |
| Severovzhod. Evrimediterski. / NE Eurimedit. | | 1 | | |
| Stenomediteranski / Stenomedit. | | 1 | | 39 |
| Vzh. Evrop. - Azijski / E Eur.-Asiat. | | | 1 | |
| Pantropski / Pantrop. | | | | 1 |
| Evropsko - Subatlant. / Eur.-Subatl. | | | | 2 |
| Subtropski / Subtrop. | | | | 7 |
| Azijsko - Severnomediterski. / Asiat.-N Medit. | | | | 1 |
| Južnoilirski / S Illyr. | | | | 1 |
| Cirkumborealni / Circumbor. | | | | 2 |
| Centralno Eurimediterski / Centr. Eurimedit. | | | | 1 |
| Evrimediterski. - Subatlantski / Eurimedit.-Subatl. | | | | 4 |
| Jugozahod. Evrop. - Montanski / SW Eur.-Mont. | | | | 1 |
| Vzhodno mediter. - Turanski / E Medit.-Turan. | | | | 1 |
| Vzhodno mediter. - Atlantski / E Medit.-Atl. | | | | 1 |
| Subkozmpolitski / Subcosmopol. | | | | 4 |
| Zahodno Stenomediter. / W Stenomedit. | | | | 1 |
| Severovzhodno mediter. - mont. / NE Medit.-Mont. | | | | 1 |
| Vzhodnoevropsko - mont. / E Eur.-Mont. | | | | 1 |
| Termokozmpolit / Termocosmopol. | | | | 1 |

Table 18: List of plant species that thrive exclusively or mostly in districts of the sub-Pannonic phytogeographic area.
Tabela 18: Seznam rastlinskih vrst, ki izključno ali večinoma uspevajo v distriktih subpanonskega fitogeografskega območja.

| | 3 | | | OPOMBE |
|--|---|---|---|-----------------------|
| | a | b | c | |
| <i>Anemone sylvestris</i> | x | | | Ex-izumrla |
| <i>Apera spica-venti</i> | x | | | |
| <i>Aphanes arvensis</i> | x | | | tudi v PA, PD |
| <i>Arnoseris minima</i> | x | | | |
| <i>Arum alpinum</i> | x | | | |
| <i>Atriplex oblongifolia</i> | x | | | |
| <i>Berteroa incana</i> | x | | | tudi v PA |
| <i>Bryonia alba</i> | x | | | tudi v PA, PD |
| <i>Butomus umbellatus</i> | x | | | |
| <i>Caldesia parnassifolia</i> | x | | | |
| <i>Ceratophyllum submersum</i> | x | | | |
| <i>Chenopodium botrys</i> | x | | | |
| <i>Chenopodium foliosum</i> | x | | | |
| <i>Chenopodium murale</i> | x | | | |
| <i>Chenopodium pedunculare</i> | x | | | v 4b |
| <i>Chenopodium rubrum</i> | x | | | v 7a |
| <i>Cyperus michelianus</i> | x | | | v 4c, 7c |
| <i>Daphne cneorum</i> var. <i>arborea</i> | x | | | |
| <i>Elatine hexandra</i> | x | | | |
| <i>Elatine triandra</i> | x | | | |
| <i>Epipactis nordeniorum</i> | x | | x | |
| <i>Epipactis voethii</i> | x | | | |
| <i>Euphorbia palustris</i> | x | | | drugod izumrla |
| <i>Euphorbia segetalis</i> | x | | | |
| <i>Gagea pratensis</i> | x | | | |
| <i>Gagea spathacea</i> | x | | x | tudi v PD |
| <i>Cerastium dubium</i> | x | | | |
| <i>Gnaphalium luteoalbum</i> | x | | | |
| <i>Hieracium leptophyton</i> | x | | | |
| <i>Hydrocharis morsus-ranae</i> | x | | | v 4b |
| <i>Lemna trisulca</i> | x | | | v 4b |
| <i>Leonurus marrubiastrum</i> | x | | | |
| <i>Lindernia dubia</i> | x | | | v 4c in 7c, tujerodna |
| <i>Luzula divulgata</i> | x | | | v 4c |
| <i>Moenchia mantica</i> subsp. <i>caerulea</i> | x | | | |
| <i>Myosurus minimus</i> | x | | | |
| <i>Nymphoides peltata</i> | x | | | |
| <i>Omphalodes scorpioides</i> | x | | | |
| <i>Papaver dubium</i> | x | | | |
| <i>Potamogeton acutifolius</i> | x | | | v 4b izumrla |
| <i>Potentilla supina</i> | x | | | |
| <i>Pulmonaria mollissima</i> | x | | | |
| <i>Rubus graecensis</i> | x | | | subendemit |
| <i>Rubus weizensis</i> | x | | | subendemit |
| <i>Rumex kernerii</i> | x | | | tudi v 4b, 6c |
| <i>Rumex longifolius</i> | x | | | |
| <i>Rumex maritimus</i> | x | | | v 7b |
| <i>Rumex palustris</i> | x | | | |
| <i>Rumex stenophyllus</i> | x | | | |
| <i>Saxifraga bulbifera</i> | x | | | |
| <i>Spergularia rubra</i> | x | | | tudi v PA |
| <i>Scirpus radicans</i> | x | | | |
| <i>Stratiotes aloides</i> | x | | | |
| <i>Typha laxmannii</i> | x | | | v 7a |
| <i>Typha minima</i> | x | | | v 2a, Ex |
| <i>Veronica triphyllos</i> | x | | | tudi v PA |
| <i>Viscum laxum</i> | x | | | |
| <i>Vulpia bromoides</i> | x | | | v 4b |

| | 3 | | | OPOMBE |
|--|---|---|---|-----------------|
| | a | b | c | |
| <i>Apium repens</i> | | x | | |
| <i>Dianthus plumarius</i> subsp. <i>hoppei</i> | | x | | |
| <i>Montia fontana</i> | | x | | |
| <i>Potamogeton obtusifolius</i> | | x | | |
| <i>Pulsatilla grandis</i> | | x | | |
| <i>Scorzonera cana</i> | | x | | |
| <i>Sempervivum juvenii</i> | | x | | endemit |
| <i>Sicyos angulatus</i> | | x | | v 4a, tujerodna |
| <i>Artemisia abrotanum</i> | | | x | |
| <i>Cyperus longus</i> | | | x | v 7b |
| <i>Moehringia bavarica</i> | | | x | |
| <i>Scutellaria altissima</i> | | | x | Ex-izumrla |

Table 19: Biological forms of species of districts of the sub-Pannonic phytogeographic area.

Tabela 19: Biološke oblike vrst distriktov subpanonskega fitogeografskega območja.

| | 3 | | |
|---------------|----|---|---|
| | a | b | c |
| Hemikriptofit | 10 | 5 | 2 |
| Terofit | 24 | 2 | |
| Geofit | 6 | | |
| Hidrofit | 6 | 1 | |
| Hamefit | 4 | | 1 |
| Nanofanerofit | 2 | | |
| Fanerofit | 1 | | |

Table 20: Geoelements of districts of the sub-Pannonic phytogeographic area.

Tabela 20: Geoelementi distriktov subpanonskega fitogeografskega območja.

| | 3 | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | a | b | c |
| Eurosibirski / Eurosib. | 5 | | |
| Subkozmodopolitski / Subcosmopol. | 6 | | |
| Evropski / Eur. | 2 | 1 | |
| Južnoevropski / S Eur. | 2 | | |
| Pontski / Pont. | 1 | | |
| Južnoevrop.-južno Sibir. / S Eur.-S Sib. | 5 | | |
| Evroazijatski / Eurasiat. | 8 | | |
| Subtropski / Subtrop. | 4 | | |
| Paleosubtropski / Paleosubtrop. | 1 | | |
| Orof. Južnoevropski / Orof. S Eur. | 1 | | 1 |
| Cirkumborealni / Circumbor. | 1 | | |
| Severnoameriški / N Am. | 2 | | |
| Stenomediterski / Stenomedit. | 1 | | |
| Kozmodopolitski / Cosmopol. | 1 | | |
| Adv. Naturaliziran / Adv. Natural. | 1 | 1 | |
| Vzhodnoevropski / E Eur. | 2 | 1 | |
| Severno Mediter.-montan. / N Medit.-Mont. | 1 | | |
| Evrimeriter.-Turanski / Eurimerit.-Tur. | 1 | | |
| Centralnoevropski / CE Eur. | 1 | 1 | |
| Jugovzhod. centr. Evrop. / SE-CE Eur. | 1 | | |
| Jugovzhodnoevropski / SE Eur. | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Evropsko-Kavkaški / Eur.-Cauc. | 1 | | |
| Vzhodnomediterski / E Medit. | 1 | | |
| Paleotemperatni / Paleotemp. | 1 | | |
| Vzhodnoevrop.-Karpatski / E Eur.-Carp. | | 1 | |
| Arktično-Alpski / Arct.-Alp. | | 1 | |
| Endemit / Endem. | | 1 | |
| Vzhodnoalpsko-dinarski / E Alp.-Din. | | | 1 |

Table 21: Percentage share of biological forms in the phytogeographic areas of Slovenia.**Tabela 21: Odstotni delež bioloških oblik v fitogeografskih območjih Slovenije.**

| | ALP | | PALP | | DIN | | PDIN | | SUBM | | SUBP | | SKUPNO št. |
|----------------|-----|-----|------|-----|-----|-----|------|-----|------|-----|------|-----|---------------|
| | % | št. | % | št. | % | št. | % | št. | % | št. | % | št. | |
| Fanerofiti | 0 | 0 | 19 | 9 | 11 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 60 | 28 | 6 | 3 | 47 |
| Hemikriptofiti | 13 | 25 | 33 | 65 | 9 | 17 | 2 | 4 | 34 | 67 | 9 | 17 | 195 |
| Hamefiti | 20 | 7 | 26 | 9 | 9 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 35 | 13 | 14 | 5 | 37 |
| Geofiti | 8 | 5 | 30 | 19 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 45 | 28 | 10 | 6 | 62 |
| Terofiti | 1 | 1 | 14 | 25 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 66 | 115 | 15 | 26 | 174 |
| Hidrofiti | 0 | 0 | 36 | 5 | 7 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 57 | 8 | 39 | 7 | 21 |
| SKUPNO | 42 | 38 | 158 | 132 | 44 | 34 | 9 | 9 | 297 | 259 | 93 | 64 | 536 |

Oznake območij / Area abbreviations:

ALP - alpsko / Alpine

PALP - predalpsko pre-Alpine

DIN - dinarsko / Dinaric

PDIN - preddinarsko / pre-Dinaric

SUBM - submediteransko / sub-Mediterranean

SUBP - subpanonsko / sub-Pannonian

Table 22: Percentage share of biological forms in specific phytogeographic areas of Slovenia.**Tabela 22: Odstotni delež bioloških oblik v določenem fitogeografskem območju Slovenije.**

| | ALP | | PALP | | DIN | | PDIN | | SUBM | | SUBP | |
|----------------|-----|-----|------|-----|-----|-----|------|-----|------|-----|------|-----|
| | % | št. | % | št. | % | št. | % | št. | % | št. | % | št. |
| Fanerofiti | 0 | 0 | 6 | 8 | 12 | 4 | 22 | 2 | 9 | 23 | 1 | 1 |
| Nanofanerofiti | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 2 |
| Hemikriptofiti | 66 | 25 | 49 | 65 | 50 | 17 | 44 | 4 | 26 | 67 | 27 | 17 |
| Hamefiti | 18 | 7 | 6 | 9 | 9 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 13 | 8 | 5 |
| Geofiti | 13 | 5 | 14 | 19 | 9 | 3 | 12 | 1 | 11 | 28 | 9 | 6 |
| Terofiti | 3 | 1 | 19 | 25 | 14 | 5 | 22 | 2 | 44 | 115 | 41 | 26 |
| Helofiti | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hidrofiti | 0 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 8 | 11 | 7 |
| SKUPNO | 100 | 38 | 92 | 123 | 85 | 29 | 78 | 7 | 89 | 231 | 96 | 61 |

Oznake območij / Area abbreviations:

ALP - alpsko / Alpine

PALP - predalpsko pre-Alpine

DIN - dinarsko / Dinaric

PDIN - preddinarsko / pre-Dinaric

SUBM - submediteransko / sub-Mediterranean

SUBP - subpanonsko / sub-Pannonian

Table 23: Percentage share of geoelements of exclusive or mainly present species in the phytogeographic areas of Slovenia.
Tabela 23: Odstotni delež geoelementov izključno ali večinoma prisotnih vrst v fitocenoloških območjih Slovenije.

| | ALP | | PALP | | DIN | | PDIN | | SUBM | | SUBP | |
|--|-----|-----|------|-----|-----|-----|------|-----|------|-----|------|-----|
| | % | št. | % | št. | % | št. | % | št. | % | št. | % | št. |
| Vzhodnoalp.-ilirski endemiti / E Alp.-Illyr. Endem. | 100 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Alpski endemiti / Alp. Endem. | 62 | 5 | 25 | 2 | 13 | 1 | | | | | | |
| Orof. jugozahodno evropski / Orof. SW Eur. | 50 | 1 | 50 | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| Vzhodnoalpsko-karpatški / E Alp.-Carp. | 50 | 1 | | | | | | | | | 50 | 1 |
| Vzhodnoalpski / E Alp. | 40 | 2 | 40 | 2 | | | | | | | 20 | 1 |
| Jugovzhodnoevropski - montanski / SE Europ.-Mont. | 38 | 3 | 38 | 3 | | | | | 25 | 2 | | |
| Cirkumborealni-arktično-alpski / Circumboreal.-Arct.-Alp. | 40 | 2 | 60 | 3 | | | | | | | | |
| Endemiti / Endem. | 29 | 8 | 25 | 7 | 11 | 3 | | | 32 | 9 | 3 | 1 |
| Arktično alpski / Arct.-Alp. | 25 | 1 | 50 | 2 | | | | | | | 25 | 1 |
| Jugovzhodnoevropski / SE Eur. | 9 | 3 | 30 | 10 | 9 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 43 | 14 | 6 | 2 |
| Orof. južnoevropski / Orof. S Eur. | 23 | 3 | 46 | 6 | | | | | 31 | 4 | | |
| Centralnoalpski / Centr. Alp. | 22 | 3 | 50 | 7 | 7 | 1 | | | 7 | 1 | 14 | 2 |
| Cirkumborealni / Circumbor. | 17 | 2 | 50 | 6 | 8 | 1 | | | 17 | 2 | 8 | 1 |
| Eurimediteranski / Eurimedit. | | | 50 | 2 | 25 | 1 | | | 25 | 1 | | |
| Evropsko-kavkaški / Eur.-Cauc. | | | 50 | 3 | | | | | 33 | 2 | 17 | 1 |
| Vzhodnoazijski / E Asiat. | | | 67 | 2 | | | | | | | 33 | 1 |
| Severnoameriški / N Am. | | | 80 | 4 | | | | | | | 20 | 1 |
| Naturalizirani / Nat. | | | 86 | 6 | | | | | 14 | 1 | | |
| Alpsko-apevinski / Alp.-Apen. | | | 100 | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| Jugovzhodno centralnoevropski / SE Centr. Eur. | | | 50 | 1 | | | | | | | 50 | 1 |
| Evrosibirsko-severnoameriški / Eurosib.-N Amer. | | | 100 | 2 | | | | | | | | |
| Jugovzhodnoevropski-jugozahod. azijski / SE Eur.-SW Asiat. | | | 100 | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| Orof. evropsko-azijski / Orof. Eurasiat. | | | 100 | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| Subatlantski / Subatl. | | | 100 | 2 | | | | | | | | |
| Južnoameriški / S Am. | | | 100 | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| Južnoevropsko-mediteranski / S Eur.-Medit. | | | 100 | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| Centralnoevropsko-severnoameriški / Centr. Eur.-N Am. | | | 100 | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| Severnoevropski / N Eur. | | | 100 | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| Vzhodno evrimediteranski / E Eurimedit. | | | 100 | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| Centralno evrosibirski / Centr. Eurosib. | | | 100 | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| Evropski montanski / Eur.-Mont. | | | | | 100 | 1 | | | | | | |
| Mediteransko-turanski / Medit.-Turan. | | | | | 100 | 1 | | | | | | |
| Ilirski / Illyr. | | | | | 67 | 2 | 33 | 1 | | | | |
| Evropski / Eur. | | | | | 54 | 15 | 3 | 1 | 25 | 7 | 18 | 5 |
| Evropsko-azijski / Eurasiat. | | | | | 44 | 11 | 8 | 2 | 20 | 5 | 28 | 7 |
| Jugozahodno evropski / SW Eur. | | | | | | | 100 | 1 | | | | |
| Orof. Centralnoevropski / Orof. Centr. Eur. | | | | | | | 100 | 1 | | | | |
| Mediteransko-zahodnoazijski / Medit.-W Asiat. | | | | | | | 100 | 1 | | | | |
| Evrimediteranski / Eurimedit. | | | | | | | | | 100 | 49 | | |
| Severovzhod. mediter.-montanski / NE Medit.-Mont. | | | | | | | | | 100 | 5 | | |
| Stenomediterski-montanski / Stenomedit.-Mont. | | | | | | | | | 100 | 5 | | |
| Zahodnoevropski / W Eur. | | | | | | | | | 100 | 3 | | |
| Južnoevropski-montanski / S Eur.-Mont. | | | | | | | | | 100 | 3 | | |
| Adv. sinantropski / Adv. Sinantrop. | | | | | | | | | 100 | 2 | | |
| Jugozahodnoazijski / SW Asiat. | | | | | | | | | 100 | 2 | | |
| Kozmopolit - subtropski / Cosmopol.-Subtrop. | | | | | | | | | 100 | 2 | | |
| Vzhodnomediterski-montanski / E Medit.-Mont. | | | | | | | | | 100 | 4 | | |
| Zahodno eumediterski / W Eumedit. | | | | | | | | | 100 | 2 | | |
| Južnoilirski / S Illyr. | | | | | | | | | 100 | 1 | | |
| Neotropski / Neotrop. | | | | | | | | | 100 | 1 | | |
| Orof. Evropski / Orof. Eur. | | | | | | | | | 100 | 1 | | |
| Severno stenomediterski / N Stenomedit. | | | | | | | | | 100 | 1 | | |
| Vzhodno stenomediterski / E Stenomedit. | | | | | | | | | 100 | 1 | | |
| Zahodno stenomediterski / W Stenomedit. | | | | | | | | | 100 | 1 | | |
| Eurimediteransko-makaronski / Eurimedit.-Macaron. | | | | | | | | | 100 | 1 | | |
| Južno stenomediterski / S Stenomedit. | | | | | | | | | 100 | 1 | | |
| Severovzhodnoevropski - montanski / NE Eur.-Mont. | | | | | | | | | 100 | 1 | | |
| Centralnoazijski / Centr. Asiat. | | | | | | | | | 100 | 1 | | |
| Jugozahodnoevropski-montanski / SE Eur.-Mont. | | | | | | | | | 100 | 1 | | |

| | ALP | | PALP | | DIN | | PDIN | | SUBM | | SUBP | |
|--|-----|-----|------|-----|-----|-----|------|-----|------|-----|------|-----|
| | % | št. | % | št. | % | št. | % | št. | % | št. | % | št. |
| Termokozmopolit / Termocosmopol. | | | | | | | | | 100 | 1 | | |
| Centralnoevmediteranski / Centr. Eurimedit. | | | | | | | | | 100 | 1 | | |
| Evrimediteranski-atlantski / Eurimedit.-Atl. | | | | | | | | | 100 | 1 | | |
| Evrimediteranski-turanski / Eurimedit.-Tur. | | | | | | | | | 92 | 11 | 8 | 1 |
| Stenomediterski / Stenomedit. | | | | | | | | | 90 | 37 | 3 | 1 |
| Subtropski / Subtrop. | | | | | | | | | 88 | 7 | 12 | 1 |
| Adv. naturalizirani / Adv. Natur. | | | | | | | | | 83 | 10 | 17 | 2 |
| Mediteranski / Medit. | | | 20 | 1 | | | | | 80 | 4 | | |
| Evrimediteranski-subatlantski / Eurimedit.-Subatl. | | | 25 | 2 | | | | | 75 | 6 | | |
| Mediteransko-montanski / Medit.-Mont. | | | | | | | | | 75 | 3 | 25 | 1 |
| Pontski / Pont. | | | | | | | | | 67 | 2 | 33 | 1 |
| Kozmopoliti / Cosmopol. | | | 17 | 1 | | | | | 66 | 4 | 17 | 1 |
| Paleotemperatni / Paleotemp. | | | 25 | 2 | | | | | 63 | 5 | 12 | 1 |
| Vzhodnoevropski / E Eur. | | | 20 | 1 | | | | | 60 | 3 | 20 | 1 |
| Južnoevropski / S Eur. | | | | | 9 | 1 | 9 | 1 | 55 | 6 | 27 | 3 |
| Južnoevropski-južnosibirski / S Eur.-S Sib. | | | 19 | 3 | 6 | 1 | | | 44 | 7 | 31 | 5 |
| Evropski-sibirski / Eur.-Sib. | | | 28 | 5 | 6 | 1 | | | 22 | 4 | 44 | 8 |
| Subkozmpoliti / Subcosmopol. | 10 | 1 | | | | | | | 30 | 3 | 60 | 6 |
| Ameriški / Am. | | | | | | | | | | | 100 | 1 |
| Paleotropski / Paleotrop. | | | | | | | | | | | 100 | 1 |
| Pantropski / Pantrop. | | | | | | | | | | | 100 | 1 |
| Severozahodno evrimediteranski / NW Eurimedit. | | | | | | | | | | | 100 | 1 |
| Vzhodnomediterski / E Medit. | | | | | | | | | | | 100 | 1 |
| Vzhodnoalpski-ilirski / E Alp.-Illyr. | | | | | | | | | | | 100 | 1 |

Oznake območij / Area abbreviations:

ALP - alpsko / Alpine

PALP - predalpsko pre-Alpine

DIN - dinarsko / Dinaric

PDIN - preddinarsko / pre-Dinaric

SUBM - submediteransko / sub-Mediterranean

SUBP - subpanonsko / sub-Pannonian

Table 24: Percentage share of geoelements of exclusive or mainly present species in specific phytogeographic areas of Slovenia.
Tabela 24: Odstotni delež geoelementov izključno ali večinoma prisotnih vrst v določenem fitogeografskem območju Slovenije.

| | ALP | | PALP | | DIN | | PDIN | | SUBM | | SUBP | |
|---|-----|-----|------|-----|-----|-----|------|-----|------|-----|------|-----|
| | % | št. | % | št. | % | št. | % | št. | % | št. | % | št. |
| Endemiti / Endem. | 22 | 8 | 6 | 7 | 15 | 33 | | | 4 | 9 | 2 | 1 |
| Alpski endemiti / Alp. Endem. | 14 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 1 | | | | | | |
| Orof. južnoevropski / Orof. S Europ. | 8 | 3 | 5 | 6 | | | | | 2 | 4 | | |
| Centralnoevropski / Centr. Europ. | 8 | 3 | 6 | 7 | 5 | 1 | | | 0 | 1 | 3 | 2 |
| Jugovzhodnoevropski-montanski / SE Europ.-Mont. | 8 | 3 | 2 | 3 | | | | | 0 | 2 | | |
| Orof. Jugovzhodno evropski / Orof. SE Europ. | 8 | 3 | 5 | 6 | 10 | 2 | | | 0 | 2 | | |
| Cirkumborealni / Circumboreal. | 5 | 2 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 1 | | | 0 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| Cirkumborealni-arktično-alpski / Circumboreal.-Arct.-Alp. | 5 | 2 | 2 | 3 | | | | | | | | |
| Vzhodnoalpski / E Alp. | 5 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | | | | 0 | 1 | | |
| Arktično alpski / Arct.-Alp. | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 | | | | | | | 2 | 1 |
| Arktično-alpsko-evropski / Arct.-Alp.-Europ. | 3 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Vzhodnoalpsko-ilirski endemiti / E Alp.-Illyr. Endem. | 3 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Orof. jugozahodno evropski / Orof. SW Europ. | 3 | 1 | 0 | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| Subkozmpoliti / Subcosmop. | 3 | 1 | | | | | | | 1 | 3 | 10 | 6 |
| Vzhodnoalpsko-karpatški / E Alp.-Carp. | 3 | 1 | | | | | | | | | 2 | 1 |
| Alpsko-apeninski / Alp. Apen. | | | 0 | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| Centralnovzhodnoalpsko-ilirski / Centr.-E Alp.-Illyr. | | | 0 | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| Jugovzhodnoevropski-jugozahod.azijski / SE Europ.-SW Asiat. | | | 0 | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| Kozmpoliti / Cosmop. | | | 0 | 1 | | | | | 2 | 4 | 2 | 1 |
| Mediterranski / Medit. | | | 0 | 1 | | | | | 2 | 4 | | |
| Orof. evropsko-azijski / Orof. Europ.-Asiat. | | | 0 | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| Vzhodnoevropski / E Europ. | | | 0 | 1 | | | | | 1 | 3 | | |
| Južnoameriški / S Amer. | | | 0 | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| Južnoevrimediterranski / S Eurimedit. | | | 0 | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| Centralnoevropski-severnoameriški / Centr. Europ.-N Amer. | | | 0 | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| Severnoevropski / N Europ. | | | 0 | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| Vzhodno evrimediterranski / E Eurimedit. | | | 0 | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| Centralnosibirski / Centr. Sib. | | | 0 | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| Severnoevrimediterranski / N Eurimedit. | | | 0 | 1 | | | | | 0 | 1 | | |
| Evropsko-mediterranski / Europ. Medit. | | | 2 | 2 | 5 | 1 | | | 0 | 1 | | |
| Evrimediterransko-subatlantski / Eurimedit.-Subatlant. | | | 2 | 2 | | | | | 2 | 6 | | |
| Evrosibirsko-severnoameriški / Eurosib.-N Amer. | | | 2 | 2 | | | | | | | | |
| Paleotemperatni / Paleotemp. | | | 2 | 2 | | | | | 2 | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| Subatlantski / Subatlant. | | | 2 | 2 | | | | | | | | |
| Vzhodnoazijski / E Asiat. | | | 2 | 2 | | | | | | | 2 | 1 |
| Evropsko-kavkaški / Erop.-Caucas. | | | 2 | 3 | | | | | 0 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| Južnoevropski-južnosibirski / S Europ.-S Sibir. | | | 2 | 3 | 5 | 1 | | | 3 | 7 | 9 | 5 |
| Stenomediterranski / Stenomedit. | | | 2 | 3 | | | | | 14 | 37 | 2 | 1 |
| Severnoameriški / N Amer. | | | 3 | 4 | | | | | | | 2 | 1 |
| Jugovzhodnoevropski / SE Europ. | | | 3 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 17 | 1 | 5 | 12 | 3 | 2 |
| Evropsko-sibirski / Europ.-Sib. | | | 4 | 5 | 5 | 1 | | | 2 | 4 | 7 | 4 |
| Naturalizirani / Naturaliz. | | | 5 | 6 | | | | | 0 | 1 | | |
| Evropsko-azijski / Europ.-Asiat. | | | 9 | 11 | 10 | 2 | | | 2 | 5 | 12 | 7 |
| Evropski / Europ. | | | 12 | 15 | 5 | 1 | | | 3 | 7 | 9 | 5 |
| Ilirski / Illyr. | | | | | 10 | 2 | 17 | 1 | | | | |
| Evropski-montanski / Europ.-Mont. | | | | | 5 | 1 | | | | | | |
| Južnoevropski / S Europ. | | | | | 5 | 1 | 17 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 5 | 3 |
| Mediterransko-turanski / Medit.-Turan. | | | | | 5 | 1 | | | | | | |
| Jugozahodno evropski / SW Europ. | | | | | | | 17 | 1 | | | | |
| Mediterransko-zahodnoazijski / Medit.-W Asiat. | | | | | | | 17 | 1 | | | | |
| Orof. Centralnoevropski / Orof. Centr. Europ. | | | | | | | 17 | 1 | | | | |
| Evrimediterranski / Eurimedit. | | | | | | | | | 19 | 49 | | |
| Evrimediterranski-turanski / Eurimedit.-Turan. | | | | | | | | | 4 | 11 | 2 | 1 |
| Avv. naturalizirani / Adv. Natural. | | | | | | | | | 4 | 10 | 3 | 2 |
| Subtropski / Subtrop. | | | | | | | | | 3 | 7 | 2 | 1 |
| Stenomediterranski-atlantski / Stenomedit.-Atlant. | | | | | | | | | 2 | 5 | | |
| Severovzhod. mediter.-montanski / NE Medit.-Mont. | | | | | | | | | 2 | 5 | | |
| Južnoevropsko-montanski / SE Europ.-Mont. | | | | | | | | | 1 | 3 | | |
| Mediterransko-montanski / Medit.-Mont. | | | | | | | | | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 |

| | ALP | | PALP | | DIN | | PDIN | | SUBM | | SUBP | |
|---|-----|-----|------|-----|-----|-----|------|-----|------|-----|------|-----|
| | % | št. | % | št. | % | št. | % | št. | % | št. | % | št. |
| Zahodnoevropski / W Europ. | | | | | | | | | 1 | 3 | | |
| Vzhodnomediterranski-montanski / E Medit.-Mont. | | | | | | | | | 0 | 2 | | |
| Zahodno eurimediterranski / W Eurimedit. | | | | | | | | | 0 | 2 | | |
| Jugozahodnoazijski / SW Asiat. | | | | | | | | | 0 | 2 | | |
| Pontski / Pont. | | | | | | | | | 0 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| Kozmopoliti-subtropski / Cosmop.-Subtrop. | | | | | | | | | 0 | 2 | | |
| Adv. subtropski / Adv. Subtrop. | | | | | | | | | 0 | 2 | | |
| Južno stenomediterranski / S Stenomedit. | | | | | | | | | 0 | 1 | | |
| Zahodno stenomediterranski / W Stenomedit. | | | | | | | | | 0 | 1 | | |
| Vzhodno stenomediterranski / E Stenomedit. | | | | | | | | | 0 | 1 | | |
| Severno stenomediterranski / N Stenomedit. | | | | | | | | | 0 | 1 | | |
| Eurimediterransko-makaronski / Eurimedit.-Macaron. | | | | | | | | | 0 | 1 | | |
| Evrimediterransko-atlantski / Eurimedit.-Atlant. | | | | | | | | | 0 | 1 | | |
| Centralnoevromediterranski / Centr. Euromedit. | | | | | | | | | 0 | 1 | | |
| Severovzhodnoevropski - mediteranski / NE Eur.-Medit. | | | | | | | | | 0 | 1 | | |
| Jugovzhodnoevropski - montanski / SE Europ.-Mont. | | | | | | | | | 0 | 1 | | |
| Južnoilirski/ S Illyr. | | | | | | | | | 0 | 1 | | |
| Centralnoazijski / Centr. Asiat. | | | | | | | | | 0 | 1 | | |
| Pantropski / Pantrop. | | | | | | | | | 0 | 1 | | |
| Orof. Evropski/ Orof. Europ. | | | | | | | | | 0 | 1 | | |
| Termokozmopolit / Termocosmop. | | | | | | | | | 0 | 1 | | |
| Neotropski / Neotrop. | | | | | | | | | 0 | 1 | | |
| Vzhodnomediterranski / E Medit. | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 1 |
| Jugovzhodno centralnoevropski / SE Cenr. Europ. | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 1 |
| Vzhodnoalpsko-ilirski / E Alp.-Illyr. | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 1 |
| Paleosubtropski / Paleosubtr. | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 1 |
| Severozahodno evrimediterranski / NE Eurimedit. | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 1 |
| Ameriški / Amer. | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 1 |

Oznake območij / Area abbreviations:

ALP - alpsko / Alpine

PALP - predalpsko pre-Alpine

DIN - dinarsko / Dinaric

PDIN - preddinarsko / pre-Dinaric

SUBM - submediteransko / sub-Mediterranean

SUBP - subpanonsko / sub-Pannonian

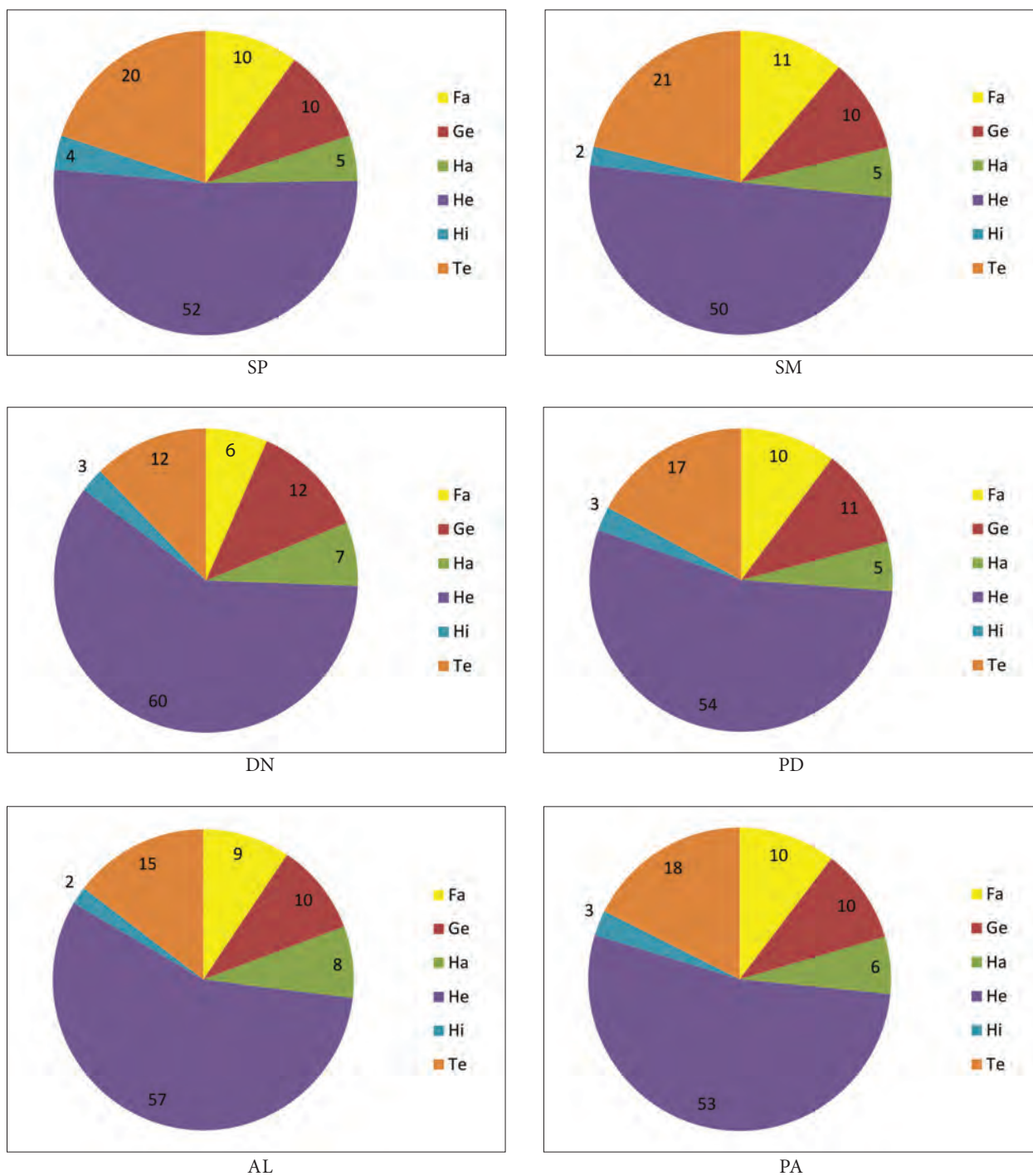
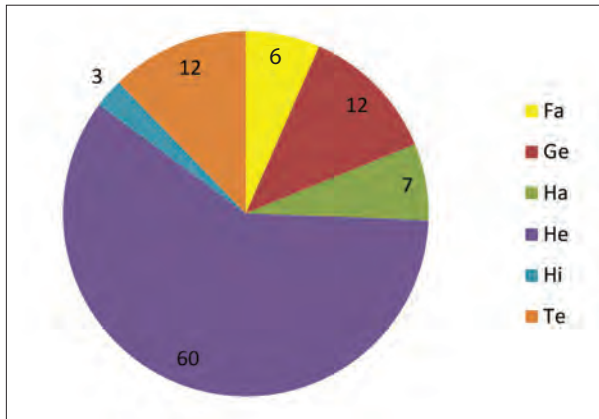


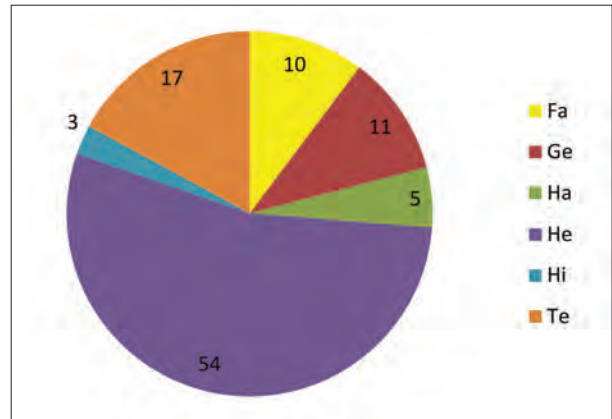
Diagram 1: Percentage share of biological forms in the phytogeographic areas of Slovenia according to M. Wraber (1969).
 Diagram 1: Odstotni delež bioloških oblik v fitogeografskih območjih Slovenije po M. Wrabru (1969).

Alpine Region / alpsko območje (AL)
 pre-Pannonian Region / subpanonsko območje (SP)
 pre-Alpine Region / predalpsko območje (PA)
 Dinaric Region / dinarsko območje (DN)
 pre-Dinaric Region / preddinarsko območje (PD)
 sub-Mediterranean Region / submediteransko območje (SM)

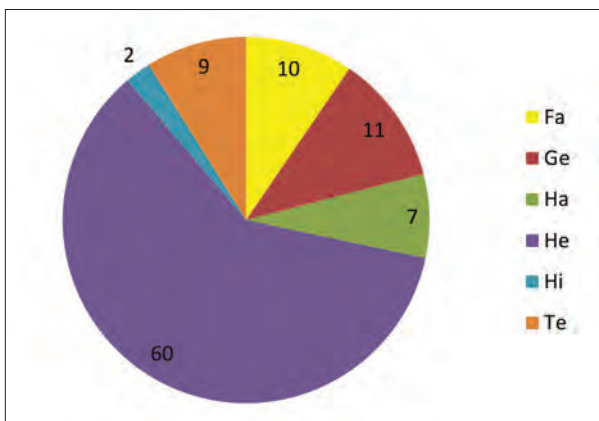


WRABER (1969)

DN

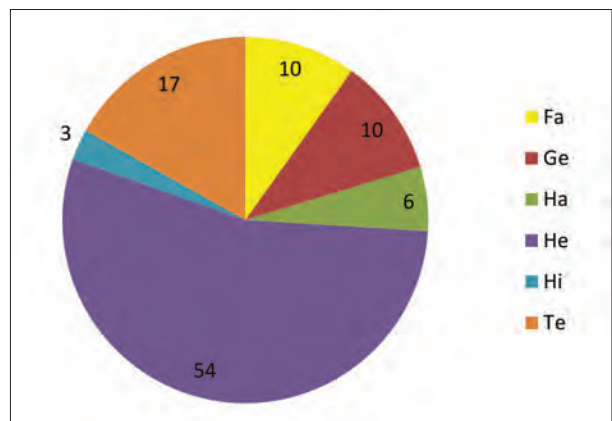


PD



ZUPANČIČ & al. (1987)

DN



PD

Diagram 2: Comparison of the percentage shares of biological forms in the Dinaric and pre-Dinaric phytogeographic areas in the phytogeographic division according to M. WRABER (1969) and ZUPANČIČ & al. (1987).

Diagram 2: Primerjava odstotnih deležev bioloških oblik v dinarskem in preddinarskem fitogeografskem območju med fitogeografskima razdelitvama po M. WRABER (1969) in ZUPANČIČ & al. (1987).