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Flora around Slavujevac on Rujan mountain (SE Serbia)

Original Article

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Abstract:

This paper presents the results of floristic research conducted in the surrounding of village of Slavujevac on Rujan Mt. in SE Serbia. The presence of 592 taxa from the group of vascular plants was ascertained in the investigated area, with 566 species and subspecies recorded for the first time. Out of a total of 26 species listed in the literature for the flora of the Slavujevac area, the presence of 11 species has been confirmed. The presence of 45 plant species was recorded in the category of protected taxa, and 13 in the category of strictly protected taxa. The most common life form in the flora of the studied area is the form of hemicryptophytes present with 40.47% of the total number of recorded taxa. In the phytogeographical sense, the flora of the investigated area is dominated by species of the Mediterranean-sumediterranean (31.29%) and Eurasian (26.36%) area types, also including several Balkan endemic taxa.

Key words:
flora, species diversity, floristic composition, Slavujevac, Rujan Mt., Serbia

Apstrakt:

Flora okoline Slavujevca na Rujan planini (Jugoistočna Srbija)

U ovom radu su prikazani rezultati florističkog istraživanja sprovedenog u okolini sela Slavujevac na planini Rujan u jugoistočnoj Srbiji. Na istraživanom području konstatovano je prisustvo 592 taksona iz grupe vaskularnih biljaka, pri čemu je prvi put zabeleženo 566 vrsta i podvrsta. Od ukupno 26 vrsta navedenih u literaturi za floru ovog područja, potvrđeno je prisustvo 11 vrsta. U kategoriji zaštićenih taksona zabeleženo je prisustvo 45, a u kategoriji strogo zaštićenih 13 biljnih vrsta. Najčešća životna forma biljaka u flori istraživanog područja su hemikriptofite prisutne sa 40.47% od ukupnog broja evidentiranih taksona. U fitogeografskom smislu, u flori istraživanog područja dominiraju vrste mediteransko-sumediteranskog (31.29%) i evroazijskog (26.36%) areal tipa, uključujući i veći broj balkanskih endemičnih taksona.

Ključne reči:
flora, specijska raznovrsnost, floristički sastav, Slavujevac, Rujan planina, Srbija

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Introduction

The part of the Balkan Peninsula that is characterized by a high diversity of flora and vegetation primarily refers to its southern part, including the southern parts of Serbia and the Republic of Northern Macedonia (Nikolić et al., 2007). Along the land border of the two mentioned countries, there is the mountain region including Rujan Mt., whose northern slopes include a specific area covered by our research. Weakened climatic as well as florogenetic influences from the Aegean Mediterranean area reach the southern parts of Serbia, including the investigated area, creating a characteristic composition and diversity of flora. The specificity of the richness of the plant world is especially noticeable in the thermophilic and xerophilous habitat types, which dominate the entire surroundings of the village of Slaujevac, located in the hilly and mountainous belt of the Rujan Mt.

The first data on the flora around Slavujevac come from Ranđelović and Stamenković (1984), who in the second half of the 20th century presented the first data on the presence of certain plant species in this area. Two years later, emphasizing the botanical significance of this area, the same authors published the work "Flora i vegetacija Rujan planine u jugoistočnoj Jugoslaviji" with a large number of important data, some of which relate to the vicinity of Slavujevac (Ranđelović & Stamenković, 1986). Thanks to the great contribution of prof. N. Ranđelović, D.A. Hill and prof. V. Ranđelović, a new species of the genus *Crocus* was discovered in the area of this mountain, named *Crocus rujanensis* (Ranđelović et al., 1988). Mount Rujan, with the

surroundings of Slavujevac, as an area of distinct floristic richness, has always been an attractive space for various botanical research, including research for the needs of the conservation of the flora of Serbia. The aspect of endangerment and protection of rare species that occur in the area of Slavujevac, such as: *Cachrys cristata*, *Opopanax hispidus* and *Alkanna pulmonaria*, is discussed in detail in the "Crvena knjiga flore Srbije 1" (Ranđelović et al., 1983; Ranđelović et al., 1999; Niketić, 1999). Later, in the period from 2007-2018, more data on the flora of the investigated area appear, with some data again referring to newly discovered taxa in the flora of Serbia (Nikolić et al., 2007; Diklić & Stevanović, 2012; Stevanović & Gajić, 2012; Buzorović et al., 2013; Zlatković & Bogosavljević, 2014; Bogosavljević & Zlatković, 2018; Nikolić et al., 2018). The latest data from the researched area appears in 2021, when a new taxon (*Knautia orientalis*) was discovered for the flora of Serbia (Niketić et al., 2021).

Although the flora of the Rujan Mt. has been completely processed (Ranđelović & Stamenković, 1984), a specific analysis of the flora around Slavujevac, for which a small number of specific floristic data is stated, was not done until 2015 (Stanković, 2015). Also, bearing in mind that more than 30 years have passed since the last thorough research of the flora of Rujan Mt., the aim of this paper is to present a list of flora, but also to indicate whether there have been some changes in the flora of this area which in geographical and phytogeographical terms.

Materials and Methods

Field research of flora covered the period from March to September 2014 and 2015, i.e. the period from March to September 2021 and from March to June 2022. The area covered by our research includes parts of the Rujan Mt. located near the village of Slavujevac (Amedan, Dedovica, Lismider,Majden, Mali Orljak,Veliki Orljak,), as well as several localities that make up its rural areas (Dolinska mahala, Garska mahala and Karadačka mahala). The investigated part of the area covers a total area of about 20 km^2. The results of field research were documented with herbarium material that was herbarized, labeled and deposited in the Herbarium of the Faculty of Science in Niš (HMN).

The collected plant material was identified using the keys of contemporary European monographs, including "Flora Europea" (Tutin et al., ed. 1968-1980), as well as literature sources reference for the researched area (Josifović, ed. 1970-1977, Sarić, ed. 1986, 1992). The nomenclature is largely in line with the latest checklists, papers, monographs and databases (Tutin et al., ed. 1968 – 1980; https://www.europlusmed.org; http://www.worldfloraonline.org). The affiliation of taxa to the appropriate life form was also determined according to the Raunkiaer system (1934), which was supplemented by Mueller-Dombois, Ellenberg (1974), and developed for taxa at the level of Serbia by Stevanović (1992a). The method of Meusel et al. (1965, 1978), Meusel, Jäger (1992) was used to define the range of types and their adequate classification, which according to Stevanović (1992) was modified for the territory of Serbia. The legend for abbreviations of life forms and flora elements are shown in **Tab. 1**.

Results and discussion

The presence of 592 species from the group of vascular plants was ascertained in the investigated area. All recorded taxa were classified into 312 genera and 73 families. The number of 566 species was recorded for the first time in the vicinity of Slavujevac. Out of a total of 26 species listed in the literature for the flora of the Slavujevac area, the presence of 11 species was confirmed (*Alkanna pulmonaria*, *Centaurea benedicta*, *Colchicum doerfleri*, *Crocus olivieri* subsp. *olivieri*, *Crocus pallasii* subsp. *pallasii*, *Crocus rujanensis*, *Jurinea polycephala*, *Knautia orientalis*, *Petrorhagia velutina*, *Trifolium cherleri*, *Vinca herbacea*). The

Table 1. Abbreviations of life forms and floral elements of plant taxa

Ch - Chamaephytes	**ADV -** Adventitive
G - Geophytes	**EA -** Eurasian
H - Hemicryptophytes	**EAP -** Eurasian mountain
Hyd - Hydrophytes	**HOL -** Holarctic
P - Phanerophytes	**KOSM -** Cosmopolitan
Par - Parasitophytes - (parasitic or semiparasitic plants)	**MED -** Mediterranean
S - Scandentophytes	**PONT -** Pontic
T - Therophytes	**SE -** Central european

presence of 15 species listed in the literature for a given area has not been confirmed by our field research.

The group Pteridophyta (ferns and horsetails) includes 3 genera, 3 families and 3 species (0.51% of the total number of species) of the flora of the study area. Within the group Spermatophyta (seeds), the class Coniferopsida (gymnosperms) is represented by 1 genus, 1 family and one species (0.17%). The species seeds from the class Dicotyledones are by far the most numerous, comprising representatives of 251 genera, 59 families and 486 species (82%). The class Monocotyledones is represented by 57 genera, 10 families and 102 species (17.32%).

In relation to the number of species with which they are represented in the flora of the researched area, the following families have the highest species richess: Compositae (73 species), Leguminosae (67) and Gramineae (45). Families represented with one genus and one species are: Aspleniaceae, Athyriaceae, Alismataceae, Araceae, Amaranthaceae, Anacardiaceae, Asclepiadaceae, Corylaceae, Cupressaceae, Dioscoreaeceae, Equisetaceae, Globulariaceae, Haloragaceae, Onagraceae, Orobanchaceae, Protulaceae, Saxifragaceae, Thymelaceae, Tiliaceae and Verbenaceae.

Table 2. Overview of the 10 richest families in the flora around Slavujevac

Family	N (number of species)	%
Compositae (Asteraceae)	73	12.42
Leguminosae (Fabaceae)	67	11.39
Gramineae (Poaceae)	45	7.65
Caryophyllaceae	36	6.12
Labiatae (Lamiaceae)	27	4.59
Scrophulariaceae	27	4.59
Brassicaceae	26	4.42
Rosaceae	23	3.91
Umbelliferae (Apiaceae)	21	3.57
Liliaceae	16	2.72

The richness of the flora around Slavujevac as well as the total flora of hilly and lower mountain region of the southern parts of Serbia is associated with the fact that the investigated area has a transitional phtogeographical position, i.e. that it is located in the transitional zone between the Mediterranean-submediterranean and Pontic-South Siberian floristic region (Zlatković, 2011). **Tab. 2** shows an overview of 10 by the number of species of the richest families in the flora of the investigated area.

From the aspect of species conservation, taxa that enjoy one of the two forms of legal protection at the national level on the basis of the Law on Nature Protection are of importance in the researched area (Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, No. 36/09). The first group is represented by plants that are on the list of strictly protected wild species of plants, animals and fungi, the collection of which is prohibited on the territory of the whole of Serbia, i.e. possible only with the permission of the ministry responsible for nature protection. This group refers to 16 species present in the flora of Slavujevac. The second group consists of species that are not critically endangered, and whose collecting is allowed only in limited quantities, i.e. controlled on the basis of their presence on the list of Protected Wild Species of Plants, Animals and Fungi. The mentioned group is significantly larger in relation to the previous one and includes a number of 47 species present in the flora of Slavujevac. Lists of protected species from the two mentioned categories are shown in **Tab. 3** and **Tab 4**.

Table 3. List of strictly protected taxa of flora around Slavujevac (Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, No. 36/09)

Alkanna pulmonaria Griseb.
Astragalus wilmottianus Stoj.
Campanula scutellata Griseb.
Crocus olivieri Gay subsp. *olivieri*
Crocus pallasii Goldb. subsp. *pallasii*
Crocus rujanensis Randelovic & D. A. Hill
Gladiolus communis L. subsp. *communis*
Groenlandia densa (L.) Fourr.
Himantoglossum caprinum subsp. *rumelicum*H. Baumann & R.Lorenz
Pyrus elaeagrifolia Pallas
Ranunculus illyricus L.(literature data)
Sideritis montana L. subsp. *montana*
Spiranthes spiralis (L.) Chevall.
Tuberaria guttata (L.) Fourr.
Vinca herbacea Waldst. et Kit.
Haplophyllum suaveolens (DC.) G. Don fill.

Species belonging to the category of endemic taxa are also present in the study area. Data on the affiliation of such a category are presented according to the list of endemic taxa of the flora

of Serbia provided by Tomović et al. (2014). This group includes 12 plant taxa of the flora around Slavujevac. The list of endemic taxa recorded in the vicinity of Slavujevac is shown in **Tab. 5**.

Table 4. List of protected plant species of flora around Slavujevac (Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia No. 36/09)

Achillea millefolium L. subsp. *millefolium*	*Herniaria hirsuta* L.
Acinos hungaricus (Simonkai) Šilić	*Herniaria incana* Lam. subsp. *incana*
Ajuga laxmannii (L.) Bentham	*Hypericum perforatum* L.
Anthyllis vulneraria L.	*Limodorum abortivum* (L.) Schwarz
Arum orientale Bieb. subsp. *orientale*	*Linum corymbulosum* Reichenb.
Campanula lingulata Waldst. & Kit.	*Ononis spinosa* L. subsp. *spinosa*
Campanula phrygia Jaub. & Spach	*Orchis purpurea* Hudson
Centaurea cuneifolia Sibth. & Sm. subsp. *pallida* (Friv.) Hayek	*Orchis simia* Lam.
Centaurium erythraea Rafin. subsp. *erythraea*	*Ornithogalum montanum* Cyr.
Cephalanthera damasonium (Miller) Druce	*Prunus spinosa* L.
Cephalanthera rubra (L.) L. C. M. Richard	*Rosa canina* L.
Colchicum autumnale L.	*Saxifraga bulbifera* L.
Comandra elegans (Rochel ex Reichenb.) Reichenb. fil.	*Scabiosa fumarioides* Vis. & Pančić
Cornus mas L.	*Scorzoneroides cichoriacea* (Ten.) Greuter
Crataegus monogyna Jacq. subsp. *monogyna*	*Sedum caespitosum* (Cav.) DC.
Centaurea napulifera Rochel subsp. *tuberosa* (Vis.) Dostál	*Trifolium cherleri* L.
Cyclamen hederifolium subsp. *hederifolium* Aiton	*Trifolium physodes* Steven ex Bieb.
Equisetum arvense L.	*Trifolium tenuifolium* Ten.
Gagea pusilla (F. W. Schmidt) Schultes & Schultes fil. subsp. *pusilla*	*Trifolium trichopterum* Pančić
Galium flavescens Borbás	*Tussilago farfara* L.
Galium verum L. subsp. *verum*	*Valeriana tuberosa* L.
Geranium macrorrhizum L.	*Viola odorata* L.
Gymnadenia conopsea (L.) R. Br. subsp. *conopsea*	*Eryngium palmatum* Pančič & Vis
Helianthemum salicifolium (L.) Miller	

Table 5. List of endemic taxa in the flora around Slavujevac (according to Tomović et al., 2014)

Alkanna pulmonaria Griseb.	*Dianthus cruentus* Griseb. subsp. *cruentus*
Armeria rumelica Bieb. subsp. *rumelica*	*Dianthus stenopetalus* Griseb.
Astragalus wilmottianus Stoj.	*Pulsatilla montana* (Hoppe) Reichenb. subsp. *bulgarica* Rummelspecher
Campanula scutellata Griseb.	*Stachys scardica* (Griseb.) Hayek
Crocus rujanensis Randelović & D. A. Hill	*Trifolium trichopterum* Pančić
Centaurea napulifera Rochel subsp. *tuberosa* (Vis.) Dostál	*Eryngium palmatum* Pančić & Vis.

Specific floristic data from the literature related to this relatively unexplored area include data from only 9 literature references. It should be emphasized that all 26 taxa listed in the literature for these sites have been critically reviewed. If no evidence has been found for a particular taxon listed in the scientific literature during field research, a free assessment of the correctness of the literature citation or possible correction of the citation is given on the basis of a comprehensive analysis of the taxon distribution. In a small number of cases, a dilemma remained regarding the correctness of the literature citation, with such data marked as suspicious or negative. The published data on the critical taxa are compared with our field observation from this study in **Tab. 6**.

Table 6. List of taxa represented in the published sources compared to data from this study

Literature data	This study observation
Alkanna pulmonaria Griseb. Orljak (Niketić, 1999)	Veliki Orljak, Lismider, Dedovica
Arabis glabra(L.) Bernh.*subsp. pseudoturritis*(Boiss. & Heldr.) Maire Orljak (Zlatković et al., 2014)	Not recorded, probably refers to *Pseudoturritis turrita*
Aristolochia lutea Desf. Rujan Mt., Orljak (Bogosavljević and Zlatković, 2018)	Not recorded, presence expected
Astraglus wilmottianus Stoj. Orljak (Ranđelović and Stamenković, 1984., 1986; Nikolić et al., 2007)	Not recorded, possibly locally extinct
Centaurea benedicta (L.) L. Rujan Mt., Slavujevac (Zlatković and Bogosavljević, 2014)	Amedan
Cnicus bulgaricus P. Pan. Orljak (Ranđelović and Stamenković, 1984, 1986)	Not recorded, presence expected
Colchicum doerfleri Halácsy Rujan Mt., Veliki Orljak (Niketić i saradnici, 2018)	Veliki Orljak
Crocus olivieri Kitanov & Drenkovski subsp. *olivieri* Veliki Orljak (Ranđelović and Stamenković, 1986; Ranđelović and Ranđelović 1999; Ranđelović and Hill 1986)	Amedan, Veliki Orljak
Crocus pallasii Goldbach subsp.*pallasii* Veliki Orljak (Ranđelović and Stamenković, 1986; Ranđelović and Ranđelović 1999; Ranđelović and Hill 1986)	Veliki Orljak
Crocus rujanensis Ranđelović & D. A. Hill Veliki Orljak (Randjelovic et al., 1988)	Amedan, Dedovica, Veliki Orljak
Goniolimon collinum (Griseb.) Boiss. Rujan Mt., Orljak (Ranđelović and Stamenković, 1986)	Not recorded **(**Buzurović et al., 2013)
Goniolimon tataricum (L.) Boiss. Rujan Mt., Orljak, (Ranđelović and Stamenković, 1984., 1986; Buzurović i et al., 2013)	Not recorded, possibly locally extinct
*Hippocrepis biflora*Spreng. Rujan Mt., Orljak (Ranđelović and Stamenković, 1984.,1986; Ranđelović et al., 1986)	Probably refers to *H. glauca* 1984.,1986
Jurinea polycephala Formánek Orljak (Zlatković and Bogosavljević, 2014)	Veliki Orljak
Knautia orientalis L. Rujan Mt., Mali Orljak (Niketić et al., 2021)	Mali Orljak

Literature data	This study observation
Minurtia glomerata M. Bieb Orljak (Diklić and Stevanović, 2012)	Not recorded, presence expected
Moenchia graeca Boiss. & Heldr. Orljak (Gajić and Stevanović, 2012)	Not recorded, presence expected
Petrorhagia velutina (Guss.) P. W. Ball & Heywood Rujan Mt., Slavujevac (Zlatković et al., 2011; Stevanović and Gajić, 2012)	Lismider, Amedan
Ranunculus illyricus L. Rujan Mt., Orljak (Ranđelović and Stamenković, 1986)	Not recorded, presence expected
Scabiosa fumarioides Vis. & Pančić Rujan Mt. (Ranđelović and Stamenković, 1984)	Not recorded, presence expected
Trachynia distachya (L.) Link Rujan Mt., Slavujevac (Zlatković and Bogosavljević, 2014)	Not recorded, presence expected
Tremastelma palestinum (L.) Janch. Orljak (Ranđelović and Stamenković, 1984)	Not recorded, Cer, Đeren (Zlatković, *pers. comm.*)
Trifolium cherleri L. Orljak, (Ranđelović and Stamenković, 1986, 1978)	Majden, Orljak
Trifolium trichopterum Pančić Rujan Mt., Slavujevac (Ranđelović and Stamenković, 1984)	Not recorded, presence expected
Valerianella costata (Steven) Betcke Rujan Mt., Slavujevac (Zlatković et al., 2011)	Not recorded, presence expected
Vinca herbacea Waldst. & Kit. (Ranđelović and Stamenković, 1984)	Veliki Orljak, Dedovica

The most common life form in the flora of the investigated area (**Fig. 1**) is the form of hemicryptophytes (H) present with about 40.47% of taxa. With a slightly smaller share in the total flora follows the group of therophytes (T), about 35.37% of the total number of species. Since the two mentioned groups of plants have an almost codominant relationship in the overall ecological spectrum of the flora of Slavujevac, it can be said that it has a hemicryptophytic-terophytic character. The life forms of geophytes (G), phanerophytes (P) are also relatively well represented, while other life forms are far less represented in the studied area. Hydrophytes (Hyd) are the least represented (0.51%). Such a small number of hydrophytic species is explained by the lack of habitats suitable for the development of aquatic plants.

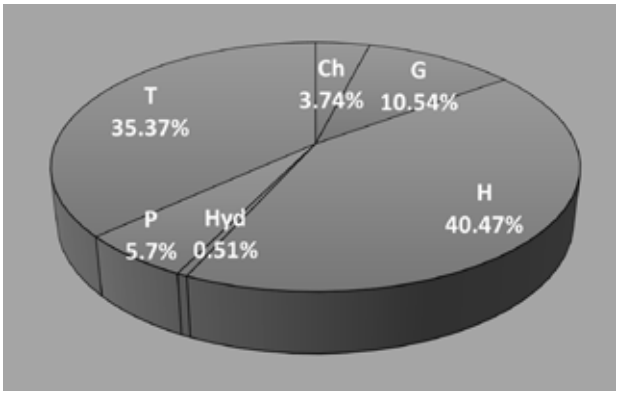

Fig. 1. Representation of life forms (%) in the biological spectrum of the flora of Slavujevac (Ch–chamaephytes; G–geophytes; H–hemicryptophytes; Hyd–hydrophytes; P– phanerophytes; T–therophytes)

The flora of Slavujevac is characterized by the largest share of hemicryptophytes, which is, in general, a characteristic of the flora of the largest number of areas in the temperate climate zone. However, the flora of Slavujevac is characterized by only a 5% lower share of therophytes in relation to the life form of hemicryptophytes. The conspicuous percentage of the mentioned life form in the flora of this area indicates significant climatic zone from the Mediterranean submediterranean area, and above all the pronounced dry period during the vegetation season which favors the appearance of annual plants as the best adapted ecological groups of plants to hot and dry habitat conditions.

Based on the horological analysis of the flora Slavujevac area, 8 basic habitat types were singled out. In the area spectrum of the flora of the investigated

area (**Fig. 2**), the Mediterranean-submediterranean area type (31.29%) and the Eurasian area type (26.36%) are dominant. These two area types make up a total of 57.65%, i.e. more than half of the total flora of Slavujevac. The explanation for the dominance of the mentioned range types lies in the relatively low altitude of the area, while the emphasis of the Mediterranean-submediterranean elements is explained by the strong florogenetic influence from the Aegean Mediterranean area through the lowland area of Macedonia and Northern Macedonia. A significant percentage of the flora of the investigated area belongs to both the Central European (12.92%) and the Pontic area type (12.58%). Indicating strong anthropogenic influences, the group of cosmopolitan plants is also well represented (10.03%). Other range types are represented by a much smaller number of plant taxa.

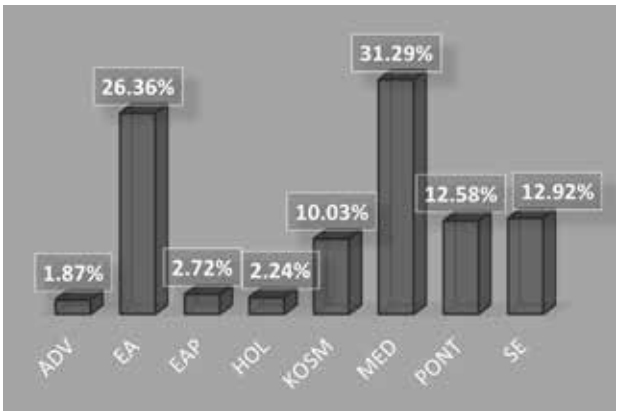

Fig. 2. Representation of types (%) of Slavujevac flora (ADV–Adventive; EA – Eurasian; EAP–Eurasian mountain; HOL–Holarctic; KOSM–Cosmopolitan; MED–Mediterranean; PONT–Pontic; SE–Central European)

List of recorded taxa*

Classis: PTERIDOPHYTA

Fam: Aspleniaceae

1. *Asplenium trichomanes* L. (Ch, KOSM)

Fam: Athyriaceae

2. *Cystopteris fragilis* (L.) Bernh. (Ch, KOSM)

Fam: Equisetaceae

3. *Equisetum arvense* L. (G, HOL)

Classis: GYMNOSPERMAE

Fam: Cupressaceae

4. *Juniperus oxycedrus* L. (P, MED)

Classis: MONOCOTYLEDONES

Fam: Alismataceae

5. *Alisma plantago-aquatica* L. (G, KOSM)

Fam: Araceae

6. *Arum orientale* Bieb.subsp. *orientale* (G, SE)

Fam: Cyperaceae

7. *Carex caryophyllea* Latourr. (H, EA)
8. *Carex vulpina* L. (H, EA)
9. *Eleocharis palustris* (L.) Roemer & Schultes (H, KOSM)
10. *Heleocharis palustris* L. (H, KOSM)
11. *Holoschoenus vulgaris* Link (H, EA)
12. *Scirpus setaceus* L. (T, KOSM)

Fam: Dioscoreaceae

13. *Tamus communis* L. subsp. *communis* (G/S, MED)

Fam: Gramineae (Poaceae)

14. *Aegilops geniculata* Roth (T, MED)
15. *Aegilops triuncialis* L. subsp. *triuncialis* (T, MED)
16. *Aira elegantissima* Schur (T, MED)
17. *Alopecurus rendlei* Eig. (T, MED)
18. *Anthoxanthum odoratum* L. (H, SE)
19. *Avena fatua* L. (T, EA)
20. *Bothriochloa ischaemum* (L.) Keng (H, EA)
21. *Briza media* L. (H, KOSM)
22. *Bromus arvensis* L. (T, EA)
23. *Bromus commutatus* Schrader subsp. *commutatus* (T, SE)
24. *Bromus hordeaceus* L. subsp. *hordeaceus* (T, SE)
25. *Bromus racemosus* L. (T, EA)
26. *Bromus scoparius* L. (T, EA)
27. *Bromus squarrosus* L. (T, EA)
28. *Bromus sterilis* L. (T, EA)
29. *Bromus tectorum* L. (T, EA)
30. *Chrysopogon gryllus* (L.) Trin. (H, PONT)
31. *Cynodon dactylon* (L.) Pers. (G, KOSM)
32. *Cynosurus cristatus* L. (H, KOSM)
33. *Cynosurus echinatus* L. (T, KOSM)
34. *Dactylis glomerata* L. (H, KOSM)
35. *Dasypyrum villosum* (L.) P. Candargy (T, MED)
36. *Echinochloa crus-galli* (L.) Beauv. (T, KOSM)
37. *Elymus hispidus hispidus* (Opiz) Melderis subsp. *hispidus* (G, MED)
38. *Festuca valesiaca* Schleicher ex Gaudin (H, PONT)
39. *Holcus lanatus* L. (H, KOSM)
40. *Holcus mollis* L.subsp.*mollis* (H, SE)
41. *Hordeum murinum* Hudson subsp. *murinum* (T, EA)

* Class, family, and species are given in alphabetical order. The notation (*) in front of the taxon name indicates data from the literature, and the bibliographic data is given after the taxon name. After the bibliographic data in brackets is an abbreviation for life form and area type

42. *Koeleria nitidula* Velen. (H, PONT)
43. *Koeleria simonkai* Adamović (*K. glaucovirens* aggr.) (H, PONT)
44. *Leersia oryzoides* (L.) Sw. (H, KOSM)
45. *Lolium perenne* L. (H, KOSM)
46. *Lolium temulentum* L. (T, KOSM)
47. *Melica altissima* L. (H, PONT)
48. *Phleum montanum montanum* C. Koch subsp. *montanum* (H, EAP)
49. *Phleum pratense* L. subsp. *pretense* (H, EA)
50. *Poa annua* L. (T, KOSM)
51. *Poa bulbosa* L. (H, EA)
52. *Poa compressa* L.(H, EA)
53. *Poa nemoralis* L. (H, EA)
54. *Poa pratensis* L. (H, HOL)
55. *Sclerochloa dura* (L.) Beauv. (T, EA)
56. *Taeniatherum caput-medusae* (L.) Nevski subsp. *asperum* (Simonkai) Melderis (T, MED)
57. **Trachynia distachya* (L.) Link (T, MED)
58. *Vulpia muralis* (Kunth) Nees (T, MED)

Fam: Iridaceae

59. **Crocus olivieri* Kitanov & Drenkovski subsp. *olivieri* (G, MED)
60. **Crocus pallasii* Goldbach subsp. *pallasii* (G, MED)
61. **Crocus rujanensis* Ranđelović & D. A. Hill (G, MED)
62. *Gladiolus communis* L. subsp. *communis* (G, MED)
63. *Iris germanica* L. (G, ADV)
64. *Iris graminea* L. (G, PONT)
65. *Iris suaveolens* Boiss. & Reuter (G, MED)

Fam: Juncaceae

66. *Juncus articulatus* L. (G, KOSM)
67. *Juncus bufonius* L. (T, KOSM)
68. *Juncus effusus* L. (G, KOSM)
69. *Juncus inflexus* L. (H, KOSM)
70. *Juncus thomasii* Ten. (G, EAP)
71. *Luzula campestris* (L.) DC. (H, SE)
72. *Luzula forsteri* (Sm.) DC. subsp. *forsteri* (H, SE)

Fam: Liliaceae

73. *Allium scorodoprasum* L. (G, MED)
74. *Allium sphaerocephalon sphaerocephalon* L. subsp. *sphaerocephalon*(G, MED)
75. *Colchicum autumnale* L. (G, SE)
76. *Colchicum doerfleri* Halacsy (G, MED)
77. *Fritillaria gussichiae* (Degen & Dörfler) Rix (G, MED)
78. *Gagea pratensis* (Pers.) Dumort. (G, PONT)
79. *Gagea pusilla* (F. W. Schmidt) Schultes & Schultes filsubsp. *pusilla* (G, PONT)
80. *Muscari comosum* (L.) Miller (G, MED)
81. *Muscari neglectum* Guss. ex Ten (G, MED)
82. *Ornithogalum comosum* L. (G, MED)
83. *Ornithogalum kochii* Parl. (G, PONT)
84. *Ornithogalum montanum* Cyr. (H, EAP)
85. *Ornithogalum pyramidale* L. (G, PONT)
86. *Polygonatum latifolium* (Jacq.) Desf. (G,SE)
87. *Polygonatum odoratum* (Miller) Druce subsp. *odoratum* (G, SE)
88. *Scilla autumnalis* L. (G, MED)

Fam: Orchidaceae

89. *Cephalanthera damasonium* (Miller) Druce (G, SE)
90. *Cephalanthera rubra* (L.) L. C. M. Richard (G, SE)
91. *Gymnadenia conopsea* (L.) R. Br. subsp. *conopsea* (G, EA)
92. *Himantoglossum caprinum* (Biebl) C. Koch subsp. *rumelicum* (G, MED)
93. *Limodorum abortivum* (L.) Swartz (G/Par, MED)
94. *Ophrys scolopax* Cav. subsp. c*ornuta* (Steven) Camus (G, MED)
95. *Orchis coriophora* L. subsp. *fragrans* (Pollini) Sudre (G, MED)
96. *Orchis laxiflora* Lam. subsp. *laxiflora* (Heuffel) Soó (G, MED)
97. *Orchis mascula* (L.) L.subsp. s*ignifera* (Vest) Soó (G, SE)
98. *Orchis morio* L. subsp. *picta* (Loisel.) Arcangeli (G, MED)
99. *Orchis papilionacea* L. subsp. *grandiflora* (Boiss.) Nels (G, MED)
100. *Orchis purpurea* Hudson (G, MED)
101. *Orchis simia* Lam. (G, MED)
102. *Orchis tridentata* Scop. subsp. *commutata* (Tod.) Nyman (G, MED)
103. *Platanthera chlorantha* (Custer) Reichenb. (G, SE)
104. *Spiranthes spiralis* (L.) Chevall. (G, PONT)

Fam: Potamogetonaceae

105. *Groenlandia densa* (L.) Fourr. (Hyd, EA)
106. *Potamogeton natans* L. (Hyd, KOSM)

Classis: DICOTYLEDONES

Fam: Aceraceae

107. *Acer campestre* L. (P, SE)

108. *Acer tataricum* L. (P, PONT)

Fam: Amaranthaceae

109. *Amaranthus albus* L. (T, ADV)

110. *Amaranthus retroflexus* L. (T, ADV)

Fam: Anacardiaceae

111. *Cotinus coggygria* Scop. (P, EA)

Fam: Apocynaceae

112. **Vinca herbacea* Waldst. & Kit. (Ch, PONT)

113. *Vinca minor* L. (Ch, ADV)

Fam: Aristolochiaceae

114. *Aristolochia clematitis* L. (G, MED)

115. **Aristolochia lutea* Desf. (G, MED)

Fam: Asclepiadaceae

116. *Vincetoxicum fuscatum* (Hornem.) Reichenb. fil. (H, MED)

Fam: Boraginaceae

117. *Aegonychon purpurocaeruleum* (L.) Holub (H, PONT)

118. **Alkanna pulmonaria* Griseb. (H, MED)

119. *Anchusa barrelieri* (All.) Vitman (H, PONT)

120. *Anchusa officinalis* L. (H, PONT)

121. *Myosotis stricta* Link ex Roemer & Schultes (T, EA)

122. *Buglossoides arvensis* (L.) I. M. Johnston subsp. *arvense* (T, KOSM)

123. *Cynoglossum officinale* L. (H, EA)

124. *Echium vulgare* L. (H, EA)

125. *Myosotis arvensis* (L.) Hill (T, EA)

126. *Myosotis ramosissima* Rochel (T, MED)

127. *Myosotis sicula* Guss. (T, MED)

128. *Myosotis sparsiflora* Mikan ex Pohl (T, EA)

129. *Myosotis stricta* Link ex Roemer & Schultes (T, EA)

Fam: Campanulaceae

130. *Campanula lingulata* Waldst. & Kit. (H, MED)

131. *Campanula phrygia* Jaub. & Spach (T, MED)

132. *Campanula rapunculoides* L. (H, EA)

133. *Campanula rapunculus* L. (H, MED)

134. *Campanula scutellata* Griseb. (T, MED)

135. *Jasione heldreichii* Boiss. & Orph. (H, EAP)

136. *Legousia speculum-veneris* (L.) Chaix (T, MED)

Fam: Caprifoliaceae

137. *Lonicera caprifolium* L. (Ch/S, SE)

138. *Sambucus ebulus* L. (H, EA)

139. *Sambucus nigra* L. (P, SE)

Fam: Caryophyllaceae

140. *Agrostemma githago* L. (T, EA)

141. *Arenaria serpyllifolia* L. (T, EA)

142. *Cerastium banaticum* (Rochel) Heuffel subsp. *banaticum* (Ch, EAP)

143. *Cerastium brachypetalum* subsp. *brachypetalum* (T, MED)

144. *Cerastium glomeratum* Thuill. (T, EA)

145. *Cerastium semidecandrum* L. (T, EA)

146. *Dianthus corymbosus* Sibth. & Sm. (T, MED)

147. *Dianthus cruentus* Griseb. subsp. *cruentus* (H, EAP)

148. *Dianthus giganteiformis* Borbás subsp. *pontederae* (Kerner) Soó (H, PONT)

149. *Dianthus gracilis* Sibth. & Sm. (Ch, MED)

150. *Dianthus stenopetalus* Griseb. (H, MED)

151. *Gypsophila muralis* L. (T, EA)

152. *Herniaria glabra* L. subsp. *glabra* (H, EA)

153. *Herniaria hirsuta* L. (T, EA)

154. *Herniaria incana* Lam. subsp. *incana* (T, MED)

155. *Holosteum umbellatum* L. subsp. *glutinosum* (Bieb.) Nyman (T, MED)

156. *Lychnis flos-cuculi* L. subsp. *flos-cuculi* (H, EA)

157. **Minurtia glomerata* M. Bieb (T, PONT)

158. **Moenchia graeca* Boiss. & Heldr. (T, MED)

159. *Moenchia mantica* (L.) Bartl. (T, MED)

160. *Petrorhagia illyrica* (L.) P. W. Ball & Heywood subsp. *haynaldiana* (Janka) P. W. Ball & Heywood (H, MED)

161. *Petrorhagia prolifera* (L.) P. W. Ball & Heywood (T, MED)

162. **Petrorhagia velutina* (Guss.) P. W. Ball & Heywood (T, MED)

163. *Scleranthus perennis* L. subsp. *dichotomus* (Schur) Stoj. & Stefanov (T, PONT)

164. *Scleranthus polycarpos* L. (T, MED)

165. *Silene armeria* L. (T, MED)

166. *Silene gallynii* Heuffel ex Reichenb. (T, MED)

167. *Silene latifolia* Poiret subsp. *alba* (Miller) W. Greuter & Burdet (T, EA)

168. *Silene nemoralis* Waldst. & Kit. (H, EAP)

169. *Silene rhodopaea* Janka (H, MED)

170. *Silene subconica* Friv. (T, PONT)

171. *Silene vulgaris* (Moench) Garcke (H, EA)

172. *Spergula arvensis* L. (T, KOSM)
173. *Stellaria graminea* L. (H, EA)
174. *Stellaria media* (L.) Vill. (T, KOSM)
175. *Viscaria vulgaris* Bernh. (H, SE)

Fam: Celastraceae

176. *Evonymus europaeus* L. (P, SE)
177. *Evonymus latifolius* (L.) Miller (P, SE)

Fam: Chenopodiaceae

178. *Atriplex patula* L. (T, EA)
179. *Chenopodium album* L. (T, KOSM)

Fam: Cistaceae

180. *Fumana procumbens* (Dunal) Gren. & Godron subsp. *procumbens* (Ch, MED)
181. *Helianthemum ledifolium* (L.) Miller (T, MED)
182. *Helianthemum nummularium* (L.) Miller subsp. *nummularium* (Ch, SE)
183. *Helianthemum salicifolium* (L.) Miller (T, MED)
184. *Tuberaria guttata* (L.) Fourr. (T, MED)

Fam: Compositae (Asteraceae)

185. *Achillea coarctata* Poiret (H, PONT)
186. *Achillea crithmifolia* Waldst. & Kit. (H, PONT)
187. *Achillea millefolium* L. subsp. *millefolium* (H, HOL)
188. *Anthemis arvensis* L. subsp. *arvensis*(T, EA)
189. *Arctium lappa* L. (H, EA)
190. *Bellis perennis* L. (H, SE)
191. *Carduus acanthoides* L. (H, KOSM)
192. *Carduus nutans* L. subsp. *leiophyllus* (Petrović) Stoj. & Stefanov (H, PONT)
193. *Carlina corymbosa* L. subsp. *graeca* (Boiss.) Nyman (H, MED)
194. *Carthamus creticus* L. (T, MED)
195. **Centaurea benedicta* (L.) L. (T, MED)
196. *Centaurea calcitrapa* L. subsp. *calcitrapa* (H, KOSM)
197. *Centaurea cuneifolia* Sibth. & Sm. subsp. *pallida* (Friv.) Hayek (H, MED)
198. *Centaurea cyanus* L. (T, MED)
199. *Centaurea jacea* L. (H, EA)
200. *Centaurea salonitana* Vis. (H, MED)
201. *Centaurea stoebe stoebe* L. subsp. *stobe* (H, PONT)
202. *Chondrilla juncea* L. (H, EA)
203. *Cichorium intybus* L. (H, KOSM)
204. *Cirsium arvense* (L.) Scop. (H, EA)
205. *Cirsium ligulare* Boiss. (H, EAP)
206. *Cirsium vulgare* (Savi) Ten. (H, KOSM)
207. **Cnicus bulgaricus* P. Pan. (T, MED)
208. *Cota tinctoria* (L.) J. Gay (T, EA)
209. *Crepis biennis* L. (H, SE)
210. *Crepis foetida* L. subsp. *rhoeadifolia* (Bieb.) Čelak (T, EA)
211. *Crepis sancta* (L.) Bornm. (T, MED)
212. *Crepis setosa* Haller fil. subsp. *setose* (T, MED)
213. *Crupina vulgaris* Cass. (T, EA)
214. *Echinops sphaerocephalus* L. (H, MED)
215. *Filago arvensis* L. (T, EA)
216. *Filago minima* (Sm.) Pers. (T, EA)
217. *Galinsoga parviflora* Cav. (T, KOSM)
218. *Hypochaeris maculata* L. (H, HOL)
219. *Inula britannica* L. (H, EA)
220. *Inula germanica* L. (H, EA)
221. *Inula hirta* L. (H, PONT)
222. *Inula oculus-christi* L. (H, PONT)
223. *Inula salicina* L. subsp. *aspera* (Poiret) Hayek (H, EA)
224. *Jacobaea vulgaris* Gaertn. (H, EA)
225. **Jurinea polycephala* Formánek (H, PONT)
226. *Lactuca saligna* L. (H, EA)
227. *Laphangium luteoalbum* (L.) Tzvelev (T, KOSM)
228. *Lapsana communis* L. subsp. *adenophora* (Boiss.) Rech. fil. (T, EA)
229. *Leontodon biscutellifolius* DC. (H, MED)
230. *Leontodon hispidus* L. (H, SE)
231. *Leucanthemum ircutianum* DC.(H, EA)
232. *Matricaria chamomilla* L. (T, KOSM)
233. *Onopordum acanthium* L. subsp *acanthium* (T, EA)
234. *Pilosella bauhinii* (Schultes) Arv.-Touv. subsp. *thaumasia* (Peter) Soják (H, SE)
235. *Pilosella macrantha* F. W. Schultz & Schultz Bip. fratt. (H, EA)
236. *Ptilostemon afer* (Jacq.) W. Greuter (H, MED)
237. *Scorzonera hispanica* L. (H, PONT)
238. *Scorzonera mollis* Bieb. subsp. *mollis* (G, PONT)
239. *Scorzoneroides cichoriacea* (Ten.) Greuter (G, MED)
240. *Senecio leucanthemifolius* Poiret subsp. *vernalis* (Waldst. & Kit.) Greuter (T, PONT)
241. *Senecio vulgaris* L. subsp. *vulgaris* (T, KOSM)

242. *Sonchus arvensis* L. (T, EA)
243. *Sonchus asper* (L.) Hill subsp. *asper* (T, HOL)
244. *Tanacetum corymbosum* (L.) Schultz Bip. (H, EA)
245. *Tanacetum macrophyllum* (Waldst. & Kit.) Schultz-Bip. (H, EAP)
246. *Tanacetum vulgare* L. (H, EA)
247. *Taraxacum erythrospermum* Besser (H, EA)
248. *Taraxacum haussknechtii* Hausskn. (H, MED)
249. *Taraxacum officinale* Weber (H, KOSM)
250. *Tragopogon dubius* Scop. subsp. *major* (Jacq.) Vollm. (T, PONT)
251. *Tragopogon pratensis* L. subsp. *pratensis* (H, EA)
252. *Tripleurospermum inodorum* (L.) Schultz-Bip. (T, EA)
253. *Tussilago farfara* L. (G, EA)
254. *Xanthium strumarium* L. subsp. *italicum* (Moretti) D. Löve (T, ADV)
255. *Xeranthemum annuum* L. (T, MED)
256. *Xeranthemum cylindraceum* Sm. (T, MED)

Fam: Convolvulaceae

257. *Calystegia sepium* (L.) R. Br. (T/S, EA)
258. *Convolvulus arvensis* L. (T/S, KOSM)
259. *Convolvulus cantabrica* L. (H, MED)

Fam: Cornaceae

260. *Cornus mas* L. (P, MED)
261. *Cornus sanguinea* L. subsp. *australis* (C.A. Meyer) Jáv. (P, SE)

Fam: Corylaceae

262. *Carpinus orientalis* Miller subsp. *orientalis* (P, MED)

Fam: Crassulaceae

263. *Sedum caespitosum* (Cav.) DC. (T, MED)
264. *Sedum hispanicum* L. (T, MED)
265. *Sedum rubens* L. (T, MED)
266. *Sedum urvillei* DC. (Ch, MED)

Fam: Cruciferae (Brassicaceae)

267. *Alliaria petiolata* (Bieb.) Cavara & Grande (T, EA)
268. *Alyssum alyssoides* (L.) L. (T, MED)
269. *Alyssum minutum* Schlecht. ex DC. (T, PONT)
270. *Alyssum montanum* L. subsp. *reiseri* (Velen.) Hayek (T, PONT)
271. *Alyssum turkestanicum* Regel & Schmalh. ex Regel (T, EA)
272. *Arabidopsis thaliana* (L.) Heynh. (T, EA)
273. **Arabis glabra* (L.) Bernh. subsp. *pseudoturritis* (Boiss. & Heldr.) Maire (T, MED)
274. *Arabis sagittata* (Bertol.) DC. (H, MED)
275. *Berteroa incana* (L.) DC. subsp. *stricta* (Boiss. & Heldr.) Stoj. & Stef. (H, EA)
276. *Bunias erucago* L. (T, MED)
277. *Calepina irregularis* (Asso) Thell. (T, EA)
278. *Camelina rumelica* Velen. (T, MED)
279. *Capsella bursa-pastoris* (L.) Medicus (T, KOSM)
280. *Cardamine bulbifera* (L.) Crantz (G, SE)
281. *Cardamine hirsuta* L. (T, EA)
282. *Descurainia sophia*(L.) Webb ex Prantl (T, EA)
283. *Erophila verna verna* (L.) Chevall. subsp. *verna* (T, EA)
284. *Erysimum diffusum* Ehrh. (H, EA)
285. *Lepidium campestre* (L.) R. Br. (T, PONT)
286. *Lepidium ruderale* L. (H, EA)
287. *Raphanus raphanistrum* L. (T, ADV)
288. *Rorippa prolifera* (Heuffel) Neilr. (H, SE)
289. *Rorippa pyrenaica* (Lam.) Reichenb. (H, MED)
290. *Rorippa sylvestris* (L.) Besser subsp. *sylvestris* (H, SE)
291. *Sisymbrium officinale* (L.) Scop. (T, EA)
292. *Thlaspi perfoliatum* L. subsp. *perfoliatum*(T, EA)

Fam: Dipsacaceae

293. *Dipsacus laciniatus* L. (H, EA)
294. *Knautia arvensis* (L.) Coulter subsp. *rosea* (Baumg.) Soó (H, EA)
295. *Knautia orientalis* L. (T, MED)
296. *Scabiosa argentea* L. (H, PONT)
297. **Scabiosa fumarioides* Vis. & Pančić (H, EAP)
298. **Tremastelma palestinum* (L.) Janch. (T, MED)

Fam: Euphorbiaceae

299. *Euphorbia cyparissias* L. (H, SE)
300. *Euphorbia esula* L. subsp. *thommasiniana* (Bertol.) Nyman (H, EA)
301. *Euphorbia helioscopia* L. (T, KOSM)
302. *Euphorbia seguierana* Necker subsp. *niciciana* (H, MED)

Fam: Fagaceae

303. *Quercus cerris* (K. Maly) Czecz. (P, MED)
304. *Quercus frainetto* Ten. (P, MED)
305. *Quercus pedunculiflora* K. Koch (P, MED)

306. *Quercus pubescens* Willd. (P, MED)

Fam: Gentianaceae

307. *Centaurium erythraea* Rafin. subsp. *erythraea* (T, EA)

308. *Centaurea napulifera* Rochel subsp. *tuberosa* (Vis.) Dostál (H, MED)

309. *Centaurium pulchellum* (Swartz) Druce (T, EA)

Fam: Geraniaceae

310. *Erodium cicutarium* (L) L'Her. (T, KOSM)

311. *Geranium columbinum* L. (T, SE)

312. *Geranium lucidum* L. (T, EA)

313. *Geranium macrorrhizum* L. (G, EAP)

314. *Geranium molle molle* L. subsp. *molle* (T, KOSM)

315. *Geranium sanguineum* L. (H, SE)

Fam: Globulariaceae

316. *Globularia bisnagarica* L. (H, EA)

Fam: Guttiferae (Hypericaceae)

317. *Hypericum perforatum* L. (H, EA)

318. *Hypericum rumeliacum* Boiss. (H, MED)

319. *Hypericum tetrapterum* Fries (H, SE)

Fam:Haloragaceae

320. *Myriophyllum spicatum* L. (Hyd, HOL)

Fam: Labiatae (Lamiaceae)

321. *Acinos arvensis* (Lam.) Dandy subsp. *villosus* (Gaudin) Sojak (T, EA)

322. *Acinos hungaricus* (Simonkai) Šilić (Ch, MED)

323. *Ajuga chamaepitys* (L.) Schreber subsp. *chia* (Schreber) Arcangeli (T, EA)

324. *Ajuga genevensis* L. (H, SE)

325. *Ajuga laxmannii* (L.) Bentham (H, PONT)

326. *Ballota nigra* L. subsp. *foetida* Hayek (H, SE)

327. *Clinopodium vulgare* L. (H, HOL)

328. *Lamium amplexicaule* L. subsp. *amplexicaule* (T, EA)

329. *Lamium maculatum* L. (H, SE)

330. *Lamium purpureum* L. subsp. *purpureum* (T, EA)

331. *Marrubium peregrinum* L. (H, PONT)

332. *Mentha aquatica* L. (H, EA)

333. *Mentha longifolia* (L.) Hudson subsp. *longifolia* (H, EA)

334. *Nepeta nuda* L. subsp. *nuda* (H, EA)

335. *Origanum vulgare* L. subsp. *vulgare* (H, EA)

336. *Prunella laciniata* (L.) L. (H, PONT)

337. *Prunella vulgaris* L. (H, HOL)

338. *Salvia amplexicaulis* Lam. (H, MED)

339. *Salvia verticillata* L. subsp. *verticillata* (H, PONT)

340. *Scutellaria columnae* All. subsp. *columnae* (H, SE)

341. *Sideritis montana* L. subsp. *montana* (T, MED)

342. *Stachys annua* (L.) L. (H, EA)

343. *Stachys germanica* L. (H, EA)

344. *Stachys officinalis* (L.) Trevisan subsp. *officinalis* (H, SE)

345. *Stachys scardica* (Griseb.) Hayek (H, MED)

346. *Teucrium chamaedrys* L. (H, MED)

347. *Teucrium polium* L.subsp. *capitatum* (Ch, MED)

348. *Thymus glabrescens* Willd. (Ch, PONT)

Fam: Leguminosae (Fabaceae)

349. *Anthyllis vulneraria* L. (H, SE)

350. *Astragalus glycyphyllos* L. (H, SE)

351. *Astragalus onobrychis* L. subsp. *onobrychis* (Ch, PONT)

352. **Astragalus wilmottianus* Stoj. *Chamaecytisus tommasinii* (Vis.) Rothm. (H, PONT)

353. *Chamaecytisus triflorus* (Lam.) Scalicka (Ch, EAP)

354. *Colutea arborescens* L. (P, MED)

355. *Coronilla scorpioides* (L.) Koch (T, MED)

356. *Coronilla varia* L. (H, SE)

357. *Dorycnium germanicum* (Gremli) Rikli (Ch, SE)

358. *Genista ovata* Waldst. & Kit.(Ch, PONT)

359. **Hippocrepis biflora* Spreng. The species has not been confirmed by field research, therefore, the data only refer to the species Hippocrepis glauca (H, MED)

360. *Hippocrepis glauca* Ten. (H, MED)

361. *Lathyrus hirsutus* L. (T, MED)

362. *Lathyrus latifolius* L. (H, MED)

363. *Lathyrus laxiflorus* (Desf.) O. Kuntze (H, SE)

364. *Lathyrus pratensis* L. (H, EA)

365. *Lathyrus sativus* L. (T, EA)

366. *Lathyrus tuberosus* L. (G, EA)

367. *Lembotropis nigricans* (L.) Griseb. (Ch, PONT)

368. *Lotus angustissimus* L. (T, MED)

369. *Lotus corniculatus* L. subsp. *corniculatus*

(H, EA)
370. *Medicago arabica* (L.) Hudson (T, KOSM)
371. *Medicago falcata (*L.) Hudson subsp. *falcate* (H, KOSM)
372. *Medicago lupulina* (L.) Hudson (H, KOSM)
373. *Medicago orbicularis* (L.) Bartal. (T, EA)
374. *Medicago rigidula* (L.) All. (T, MED)
375. *Medicago sativa* L.(H, ADV)
376. *Onobrychis alba* (Waldst. & Kit.) Desv. subsp. *alba* (H, MED)
377. *Ononis spinosa* L.subsp. *spinosa* (Ch, SE)
378. *Ornithopus compressus* L. (T, MED)
379. *Robinia pseudacacia* L. (P, ADV)
380. *Trifolium alpestre* L. subsp. *alpestre* (H, SE)
381. *Trifolium angustifolium* L. (T, MED)
382. *Trifolium arvense* L. (T, EA)
383. *Trifolium campestre* L. (T, EA)
384. **Trifolium cherleri* L. (T, MED)
385. *Trifolium echinatum* Bieb. (T, MED)
386. *Trifolium fragiferum* L.subsp. *bonannii* (H, EA)
387. *Trifolium glomeratum* Brot. (T, MED)
388. *Trifolium hirtum* All. (T, MED)
389. *Trifolium incarnatum* L. subsp. *mollineri* (Balbis ex Hornem.) Syme (T, MED)
390. *Trifolium montanum* L. (H, PONT)
391. *Trifolium nigrescens* Viv. subsp. *nigrescens* (T, MED)
392. *Trifolium ochroleucon* Hudson (H, MED)
393. *Trifolium pallidum* Waldst. & Kit. (H, MED)
394. *Trifolium patens* Schreber (T, MED)
395. *Trifolium physodes* Steven ex Bieb. (H, MED)
396. *Trifolium pratense* L. (H, EA)
397. *Trifolium purpureum* Loisel. (T, MED)
398. *Trifolium repens* L. (H, KOSM)
399. *Trifolium resupinatum* L. (T, MED)
400. *Trifolium retusum* L. (T, MED)
401. *Trifolium striatum* L. (T, SE)
402. *Trifolium strictum* L.(T, MED)
403. *Trifolium sylvaticum* Gerard sec. C. Visioso (T, MED)
404. *Trifolium tenuifolium* Ten. (T, MED)
405. **Trifolium trichopterum* Pančić (T, MED)
406. *Trigonella monspeliaca* L. (T, MED)
407. *Vicia cracca* L. subsp. *incana*(H/S, MED)
408. *Vicia grandiflora* Scop. (T/S, PONT)
409. *Vicia hirsuta*(L.) S. F. Gray (H/S, EA)
410. *Vicia lathyroides* L. (H/S, MED)
411. *Vicia melanops* Sibth. & Sm. (T/S, MED)
412. *Vicia pannonica pannonica* Crantz subsp. *pannonica* (T/S, PONT)
413. *Vicia peregrina* L. (T/S, EA)
414. *Vicia tenuifolia* Roth subsp. *dalmatica* (A. Kern.) Greuter (H/S, MED)

Fam: Linaceae
415. *Linum austriacum* L. (H, PONT)
416. *Linum corymbulosum* Reichenb. (T, MED)
417. *Linum hirsutum* L. subsp. *hirsutum* (T/H, PONT)
418. *Linum tenuifolium* L. (H, MED)
419. *Linum trigynum L.* (T, MED)

Fam: Lythraceae
420. *Lythrum hyssopifolia* L. (T, KOSM)
421. *Lythrum salicaria* L. (H, KOSM)

Fam: Malvaceae
422. *Alcea pallida* (Willd.) Waldst. & Kit. subsp. *pallida* (H, PONT)
423. *Althaea cannabina* L. (H, MED)
424. *Hibiscus trionum* L. (T, EA)
425. *Malva neglecta* Wallr. (H, EA)
426. *Malva sylvestris* L. (H, KOSM)

Fam: Oleaceae
427. *Fraxinus ornus* L. (P, MED)
428. *Ligustrum vulgare* L. (P, SE)

Fam: Onagraceae (Oenotheraceae)
429. *Oenothera biennis* L. (H, ADV)

Fam: Orobanchaceae
430. *Orobanche minor* Sm. (G/Par, MED)

Fam: Papaveraceae
431. *Corydalis solida* (L.) Clairv. (G, SE)
432. *Chelidonium majus* L. (T, EA)
433. *Fumaria petteri* Reichenb. subsp. *thuretii* (T, MED)
434. *Fumaria rostellata* Knaf (T, PONT)
435. *Papaver albiflorum* (Besser) Pacz (T, MED)
436. *Papaver dubium dubium* L. subsp. *dubium* (T, EA)
437. *Papaver hybridum* L. (T, MED)
438. *Papaver rhoeas* L. (T, MED)

Fam: Plantaginaceae
439. *Plantago holosteum* Scop. (H, EAP)
440. *Plantago lanceolata* L. (H, KOSM)
441. *Plantago major* L. subsp. *major* (H, EA)
442. *Plantago media* L. (H, EA)

Fam: Plumbaginaceae

443. *Armeria rumelica* Bieb. (H, EAP)

444. **Goniolimon tataricum* (L.) Boiss. (H, PONT)

445. **Goniolimon collinum* (Griseb.) Boiss. (H, PONT)

Fam: Polygalaceae

446. *Polygala comosa* Schkuhr (H, EA)

447. *Polygala vulgaris* L. (H, SE)

Fam: Polygonaceae

448. *Fallopia convolvulus* (L.) Å. Löve (T/S, KOSM)

449. *Persicaria maculosa* S.F.Gray (T, KOSM)

450. *Persicaria mitis* Delarbre (T, EA)

451. *Polygonum aviculare* L. (T, KOSM)

452. *Polygonum persicaria* L. (T, EA)

453. *Rumex acetosa* L. (H, HOL)

454. *Rumex acetosella* L. subsp. *acetosella* (H, SE)

455. *Rumex patientia* L. (H, EA)

456. *Rumex pulcher* L. subsp. *pulcher* (H, MED)

Fam:Portulacaceae

457. *Portulaca oleracea* L. subsp. *oleracea* (T, KOSM)

Fam: Primulaceae

458. *Anagallis arvensis* L. (T, KOSM)

459. *Cyclamen hederifolium* Aiton subsp. *hederifolium* (G, MED)

460. *Lysimachia nummularia* L. (H, SE)

461. *Lysimachia punctata* L. (H, MED)

462. *Lysimachia vulgaris* L. (H, EA)

463. *Primula veris* L. subsp. *suaveolens* (H, EAP)

Fam: Ranunculaceae

464. *Consolida regalis* S.F. Gray subsp. *paniculata* (Host) Soó (T, PONT)

465. *Helleborus odorus* Waldst. & Kit. subsp. *odorus* (G, SE)

466. *Nigella arvensis* L. subsp. *arvensis* (T, MED)

467. *Pulsatilla montana* (Hoppe) Reichenb. subsp. *bulgarica* Rummelspecher (G, PONT)

468. *Ranunculus acris* L.subsp. *acris* (H, EA)

469. *Ranunculus arvensis* L. (H, EA)

470. *Ranunculus ficaria* L. subsp. *calthifolius* (G, SE)

471. **Ranunculus illyricus* L. (G, PONT)

472. *Ranunculus lanuginosus* L. (H, SE)

473. *Ranunculus laterifolius* DC. (T, EA)

474. *Ranunculus millefoliatus* Vahl (G, MED)

475. *Ranunculus psilostachys* Griseb. (G, MED)

476. *Ranunculus repens* L. (H, EA)

477. *Thalictrum lucidum* L. (H, SE)

478. *Thalictrum minus* L. subsp. *minus* (H, EA)

Fam: Rosaceae

479. *Agrimonia eupatoria* Lebed. (H, EA)

480. *Aremonia agrimonoides* (L.) DC. subsp. *agrimonoides* (H, SE)

481. *Crataegus monogyna* Jacq. subsp. *monogyna* (P, SE)

482. *Filipendula vulgaris* Moench (H, EA)

483. *Fragaria viridis* Duchesne subsp. *viridis* (H, EA)

484. *Geum urbanum* L. (H, EA)

485. *Potentilla chrysantha* Trev. (H, PONT)

486. *Potentilla detommasii* Ten. (H, MED)

487. *Potentilla inclinata* Vill. (H, EA)

488. *Potentilla laciniosa* Waldst. & Kit. ex Nestler (H, PONT)

489. *Potentilla neglecta* Baumg. (H, EA)

490. *Potentilla pedata* L. (H, MED)

491. *Potentilla recta* L. (H, PONT)

492. *Potentilla reptans* L.(H, KOSM)

493. *Prunus spinosa* L. (P, SE)

494. *Pyrus communis* L. (P, SE)

495. *Pyrus elaeagrifolia* Pallas (P, MED)

496. *Rosa canina* L. (P, EA)

497. *Rosa dumalis* Bechst. (P, SE)

498. *Rosa gallica* L. (P, SE)

499. *Rubus caesius* L. (Ch, EA)

500. *Sanguisorba minor* Scop. subsp. *muricata* Briq. (H, EA)

501. *Sorbus domestica* L. (P, MED)

Fam: Rubiaceae

502. *Asperula arvensis* L. (T, MED)

503. *Asperula cynanchica* L. (Ch, PONT)

504. *Crucianella angustifolia* L. (T, MED)

505. *Cruciata glabra* (L.) Ehrend. (H, EA)

506. *Cruciata laevipes* Opiz. (H, SE)

507. *Galium album* Miller subsp. *album* (H, SE)

508. *Galium aparine* L. (T, EA)

509. *Galium flavescens* Borbás (H, MED)

510. *Galium spurium* L. (H, SE)

511. *Galium tenuissimum* Bieb. (T, EA)

512. *Galium vernum* Scop. (H, EA)
513. *Galium verum* L. subsp. *verum* (H, EA)
514. *Sherardia arvensis* L. (T, KOSM)

Fam: Rutaceae
515. *Dictamnus albus* L. (Ch, PONT)
516. *Haplophyllum suaveolens* (DC.) G. Don fill. (H, PONT)

Fam:Salicaceae
517. *Populus alba* L. (P, EA)
518. *Populus nigra* L. subsp. *nigra* (P, EA)
519. *Salix amplexicaulis* Bory (P, MED)
520. *Salix fragilis* L. (P, EA)

Fam: Santalaceae
521. *Comandra elegans* (Rochel ex Reichenb.) Reichenb. fil. (Ch/Par, PONT)
522. *Thesium arvense* Horvátovszky (H / P a r , PONT)

Fam: Saxifragaceae
523. *Saxifraga bulbifera* L. (G, MED)

Fam: Scrophulariaceae
524. *Antirrhinum orontium* L. (T, EA)
525. *Digitalis lanata* Ehrh. (H, MED)
526. *Euphrasia pectinata* Ten. (T, PONT)
527. *Euphrasia stricta* D. Wolff ex J. F. Lehm. (T/Par, EA)
528. *Gratiola officinalis* L. (H, HOL)
529. *Linaria genistifolia genistifolia* (L.) Miller subsp. *genistifolia* (H, PONT)
530. *Linaria pelisseriana* (L.) Miller (T, MED)
531. *Melampyrum arvense* L. (T/Par, SE)
532. *Melampyrum cristatum* L. (T, SE)
533. *Parentucellia latifolia* (L.) Caruel (T/Par, MED)
534. *Rhinanthus angustifolius* C.C. Gmelin (T/ Par, EA)
535. *Rhinanthus rumelicus* Velen. (T/PaR, EAP)
536. *Verbascum banaticum* Schrader (H, PONT)
537. *Verbascum blattaria* L. (T, EA)
538. *Verbascum lychnitis* L. (H, PONT)
539. *Verbascum macrurum* Ten. subsp. *pannosiforme* (Stoj.) Murb. (H, MED)
540. *Verbascum phlomoides* L. (H, PONT)
541. *Verbascum phoeniceum* L. subsp. *phoeniceum* (H, EA)
542. *Veronica agrestis* L. (T, SE)
543. *Veronica anagallis-aquatica* L. subsp. *anagallis-aquatica* (H, KOSM)
544. *Veronica austriaca* L. subsp. *jacquinii* (Baumg.) Maly (H, PONT)
545. *Veronica chamaedrys* L. subsp. *vindobonensis* M. Fischer (H, SE)
546. *Veronica hederifolia* L. (T, SE)
547. *Veronica persica* Poiret (T, ADV)
548. *Veronica polita* Fries (T, EA)
549. *Veronica serpyllifolia* L. (H, HOL)
550. *Veronica verna* L. (T, EA)

Fam:Solanaceae
551. *Datura stramonium* L.(H, KOSM)
552. *Lycium europaeum* L. (P, ADV)
553. *Solanum nigrum* L. subsp. *schultesii* (Opiz) Wessely (T, EA)

Fam: Thymelaeaceae
554. *Thymelaea passerina* (L.) Cosson & Germ. (T, EA)

Fam: Tiliaceae
555. *Tilia platyphyllos* Scop. (P, SE)

Fam: Ulmaceae
556. *Ulmus minor* Miller (P, SE)

Fam: Umbelliferae (Apiaceae)
557. *Anthriscus caucalis* Bieb. (T, SE)
558. *Anthriscus cerefolium* (L.) Hoffm. (T, MED)
559. *Anthriscus nemorosa* (Bieb.) Sprengel (H, EA)
560. *Bifora radians* Bieb. (T, MED)
561. *Caucalis platycarpos* L. (T, MED)
562. *Chaerophyllum temulum* L. (T, SE)
563. *Conium maculatum* L. (H, KOSM)
564. *Daucus carota* L.(T, SEA)
565. *Daucus guttatus* Sibth. & Sm. subsp. *zahariadii* Heywood (T, PONT)
566. *Eryngium campestre* L. (H, MED)
567. *Eryngium palmatum* Pančić & Vis. (H, MED)
568. *Falcaria vulgaris* Bernh. (H, EA)
569. *Ferulago sylvatica* (Besser) Reichenb. (H, MED)
570. *Heracleum sphondylium* L. subsp. *sibiricum* (L.) Simonkai (H, EA)
571. *Oenanthe banatica* Heuffel (H, SE)
572. *Orlaya grandiflora* (L.) Hoffm. (T, MED)
573. *Physocaulis nodosus* (L.) Koch (T, MED)
574. *Scandix pecten-veneris* L. (T, EA)
575. *Tordylium maximum* L. (T, MED)
576. *Torilis japonica* (Houtt.) DC. (T, EA)
577. *Trinia glauca* (L.) Dumort. (H, PONT)

Fam: Urticaceae

578. *Urtica dioica* L. (H, HOL)
579. *Urtica urens* L. (H, HOL)

Fam: Valerianaceae

580. *Valeriana tuberosa* L. (G, PONT)
581. *Valerianella carinata* Loisel. (T, MED)
582. **Valerianella costata* (Steven) Betcke (T, MED)
583. *Valerianella locusta* (L.) Laterrade (T, MED)
584. *Valerianella rimosa* Bast. (T, PONT)

Fam: Verbenaceae

585. *Verbena officinalis* L. (H, KOSM)

Fam: Violaceae

586. *Viola alba* (Ten.) W. Becker subsp. *dehnhardtii* (Jord.) Nyman (H, MED)
587. *Viola arvensis* Murray subsp. *arvensis* (T, EA)
588. *Viola hirta* L. (H, EA)
589. *Viola jordanii* Hanry (H, MED)
590. *Viola kitaibeliana* Schultes (T, MED)
591. *Viola odorata* L. (H, SE)
592. *Viola tricolor* L. subsp. *macedonica* (Boiss. & Heldr.) A. Schmidt (H, MED)

Conclusions

Floristic influences from the southern part of the Balkan Peninsula strongly influenced the flora of southern and southeastern Serbia. For that reason, the flora of Rujan Mt., including the surroundings of the village of Slavujevac is largely specific and diverse and requires more detailed botanical research.

The presence of 592 plant species, 312 genera and 73 families of vascular plants was established by recent floristic research in the area of Slavujevac. Only a small number of taxa are listed in the available literature for the vicinity of Slavujevac. Of that number, only the presence of 11 taxa was confirmed during our field research. At the same time, *Arabis glabra* subsp. *pseudoturritis*, *Goniolimon collinum* and *Hippocrepis biflora* are incorrectly listed for the studied area.

The species of Pteridophyta, as well as gymnosperms, are represented by a poor number of species. Taxa from the group Dicotyledones are by far the most numerous with about 82% of the total number of flora in the investigated area. Taxonomic analysis shows that the families Compositae, Leguminosae and Gramineae are the richest in species and subspecies. Analysis of the biological spectrum indicates the dominance of the hemicryptophytes and therophytes in the flora. In the phytogeographical sense, the species of the Mediterranean-submediterranean and Eurasian area type prevail, including 10 species belonging to the group of Balkan endemic taxa. A large presence of plants from the group of endangered taxa was found in the investigated habitats.

This area is floristically rich, but it is also exposed to numerous negative anthropogenic factors. It is necessary to educate the local population in order to reduce the rate of destruction of natural habitats in the area. Also, it is necessary to valorize Rujan Mt. by the organizations for nature conservation in order to preserve this floristically rich and diverse mountain for a longer period of time.

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Appendix

Appendix 1. Selected representatives of the flora of Slavujevac on Rujan Mt. (*Crocus rujanensis* (**a**), *Colchicum doerfleri* (**b**), *Spiranthes spiralis* (**c**), *Pulsatilla montana* subsp. *bulgarica* (**d**), *Himantoglossum caprinum* subsp. *rumelicum* (**e**), *Gladioulus communis* subsp. *communis* (**f**), *Fritillaria gussichiae* (**g**), *Iris suaveolens* (**h**), *Aristolochia lutea* (**i**)). Authors of photographs: a-f, Milica Simić; g-i, Bojan Zlatković.