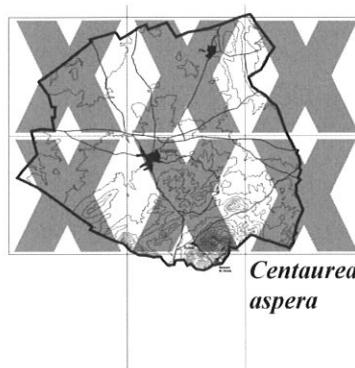
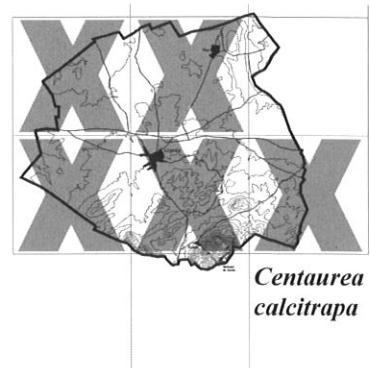


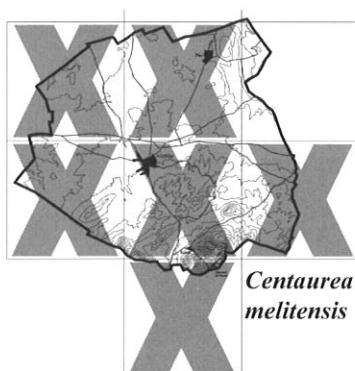
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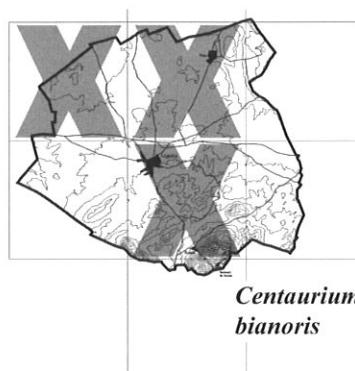
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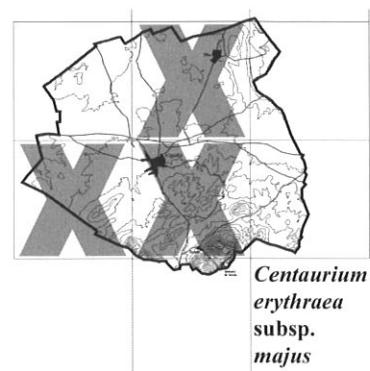
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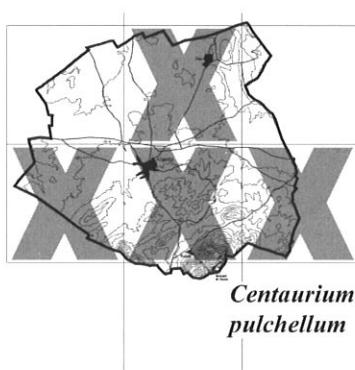
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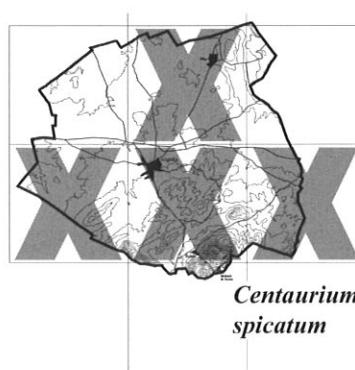
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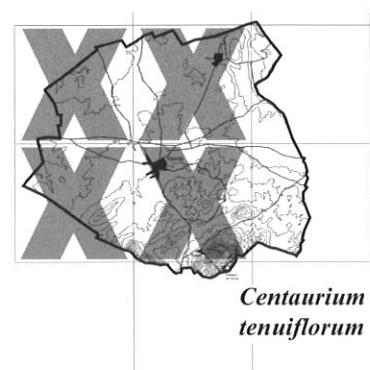
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majus*



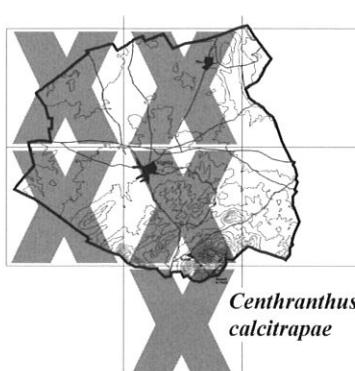
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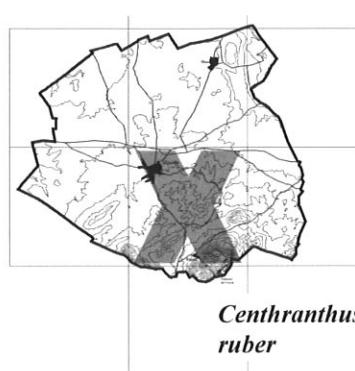
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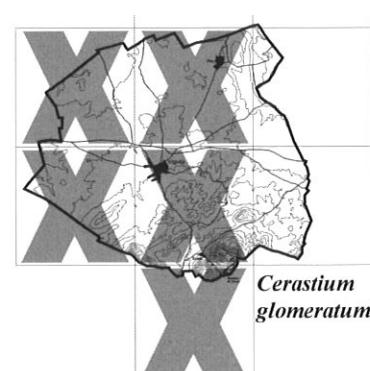
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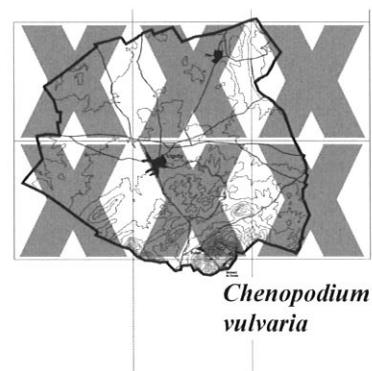
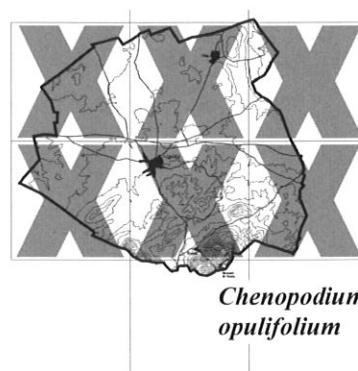
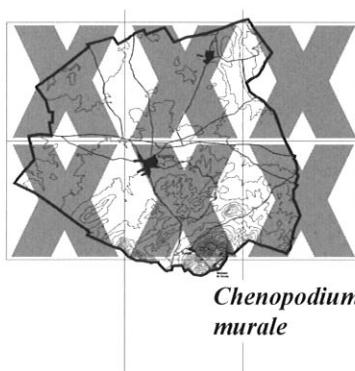
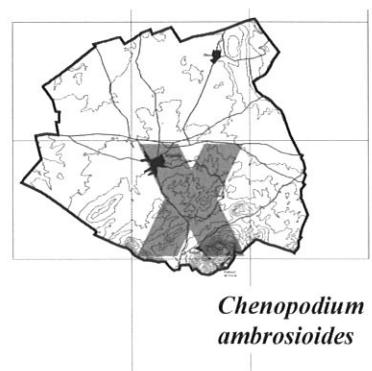
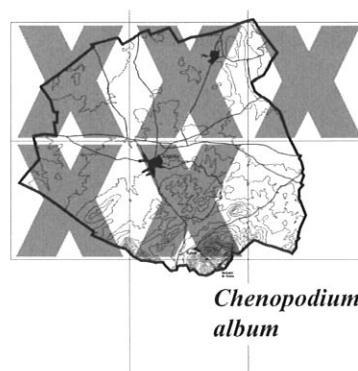
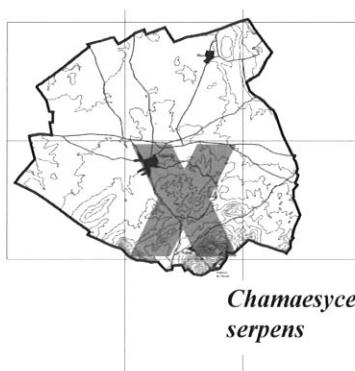
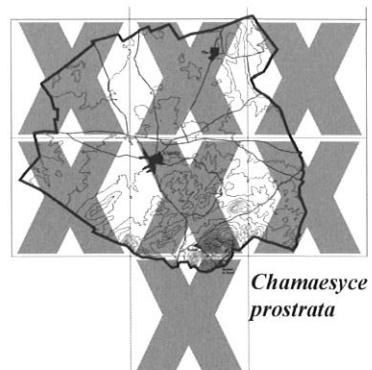
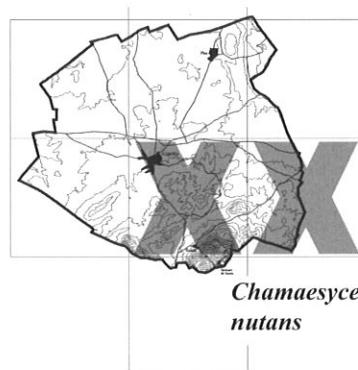
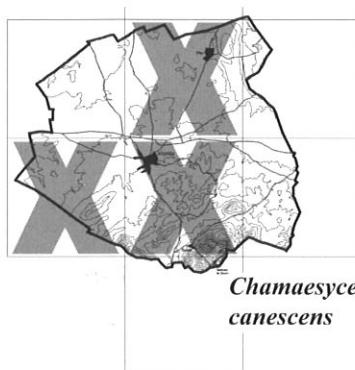
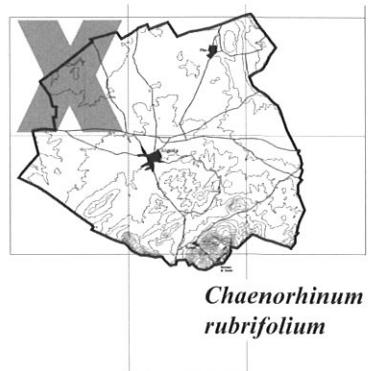
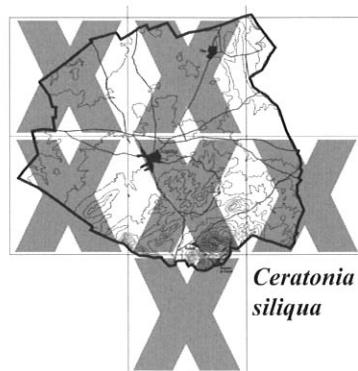
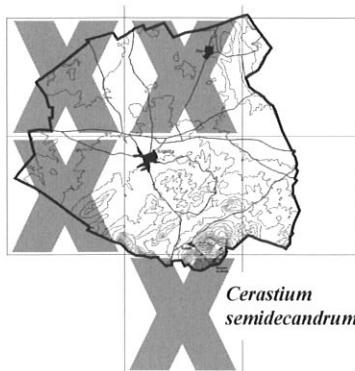
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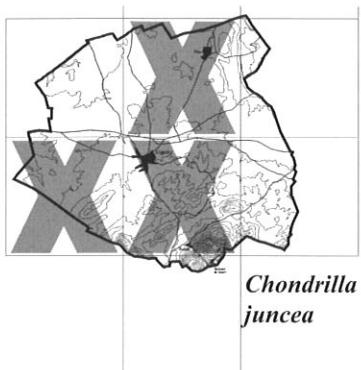


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ruber*

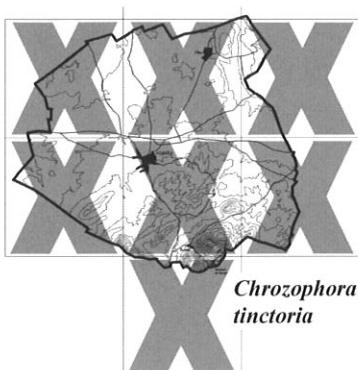


*Cerastium
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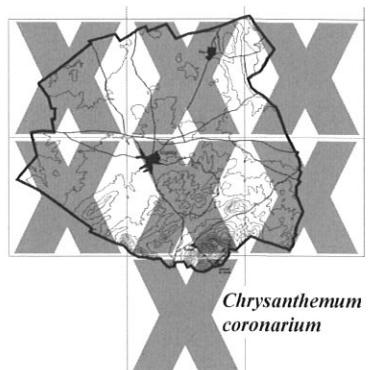




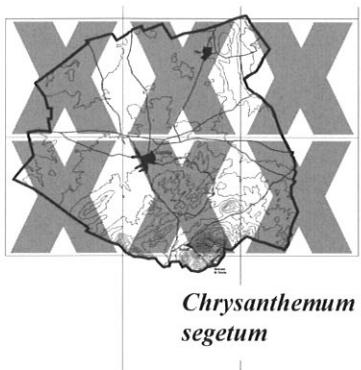
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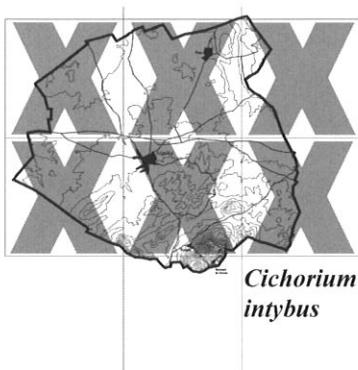
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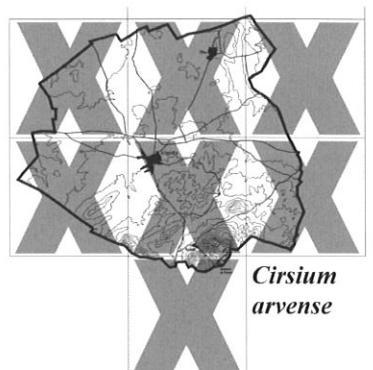
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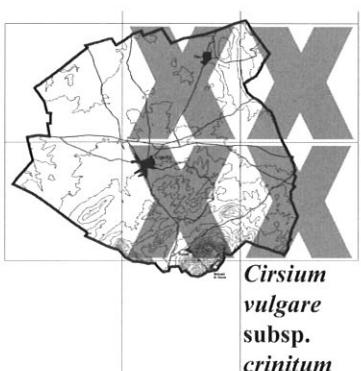
*Chrysanthemum
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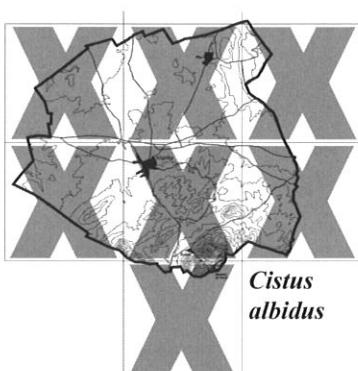
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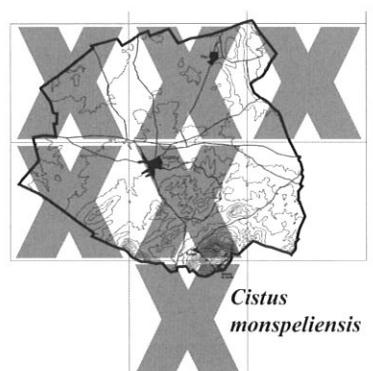
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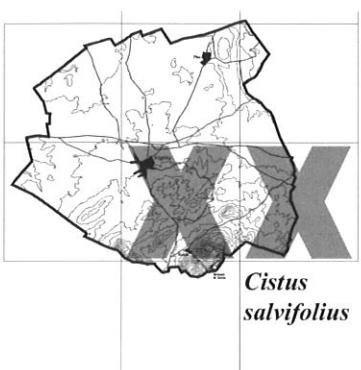
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vulgare
subsp.
crinitum*



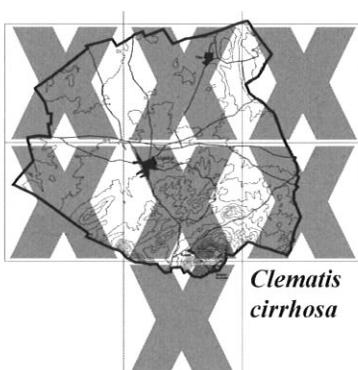
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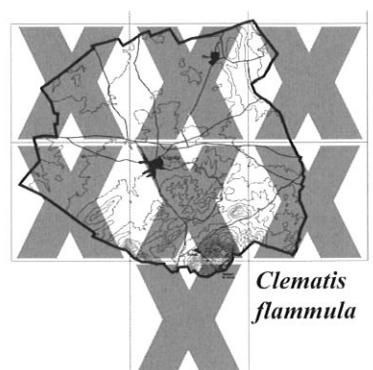
*Cistus
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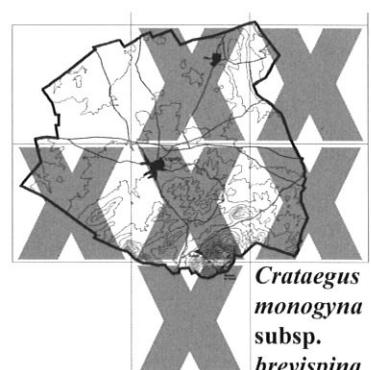
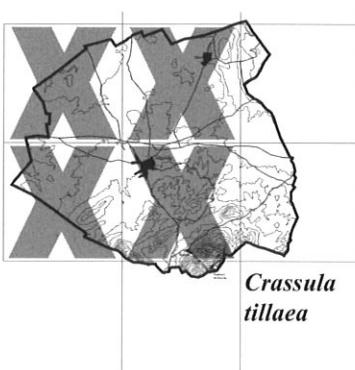
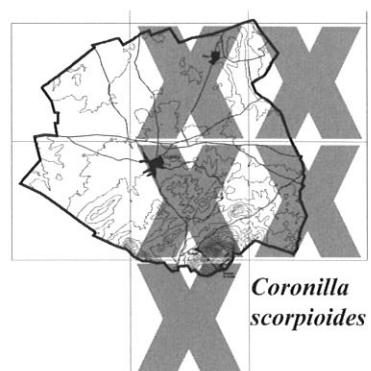
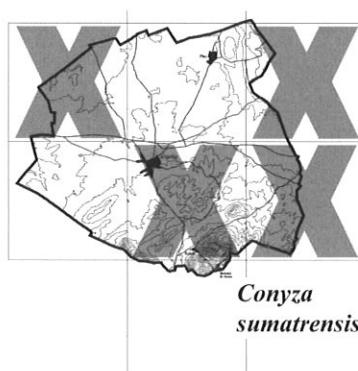
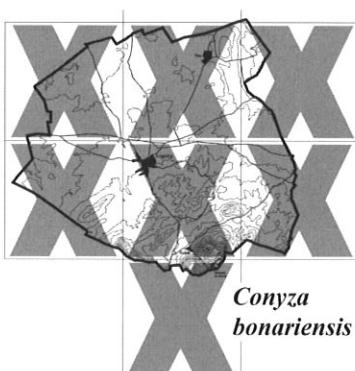
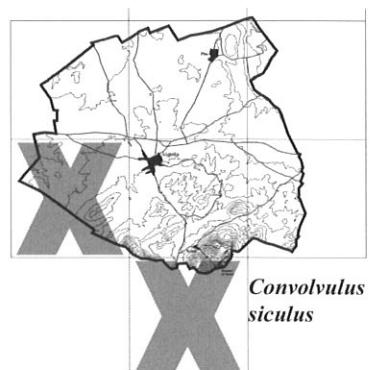
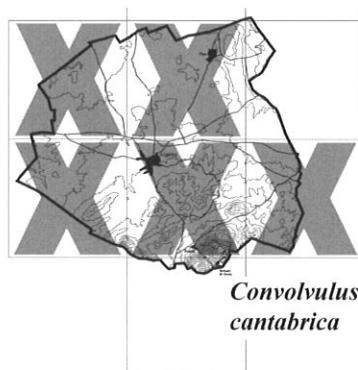
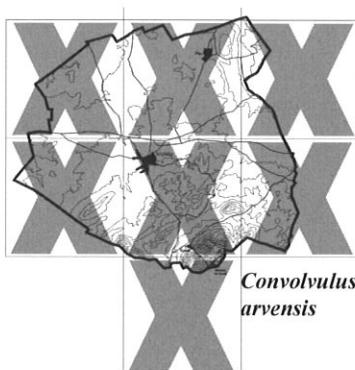
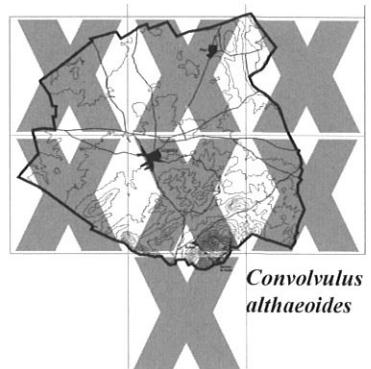
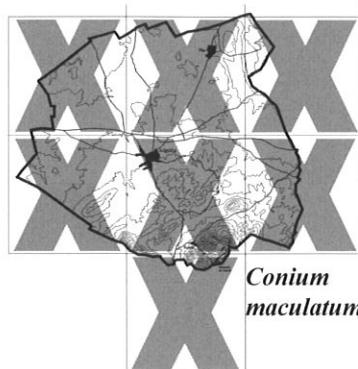
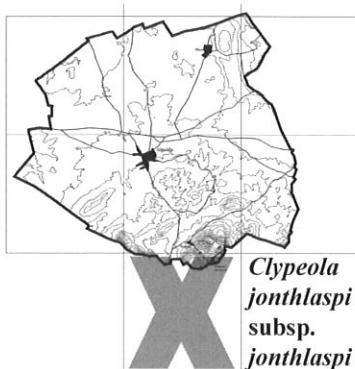
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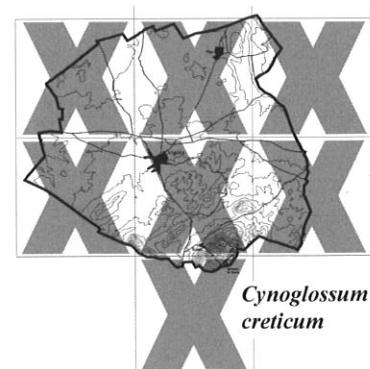
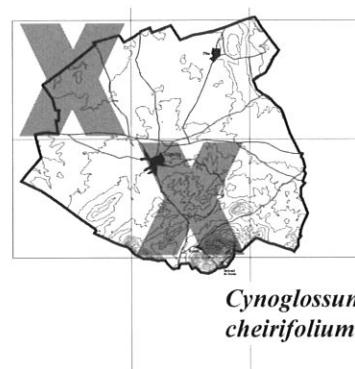
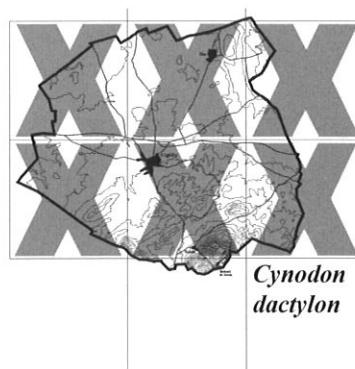
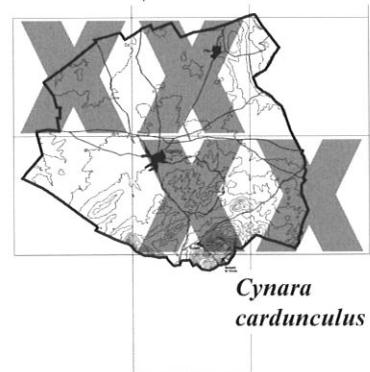
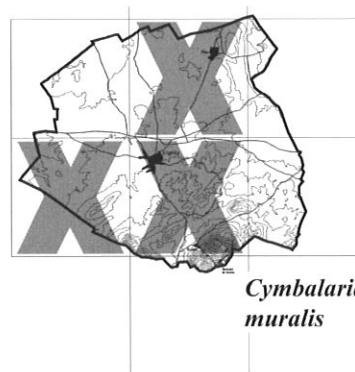
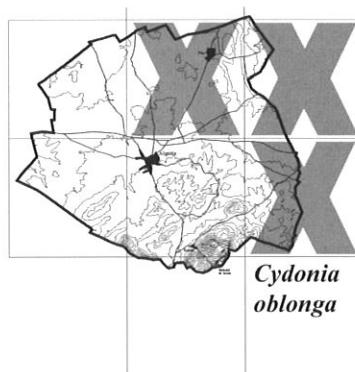
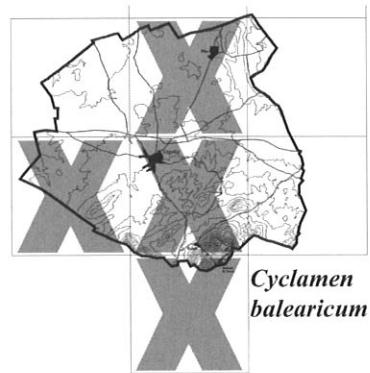
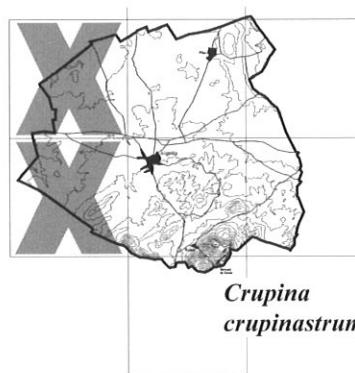
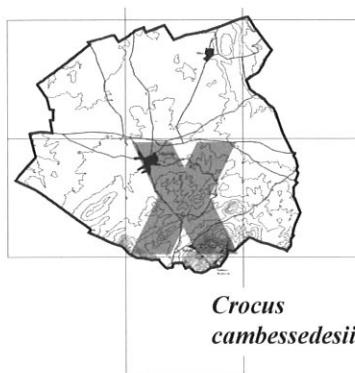
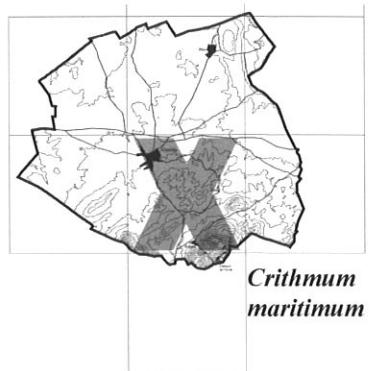
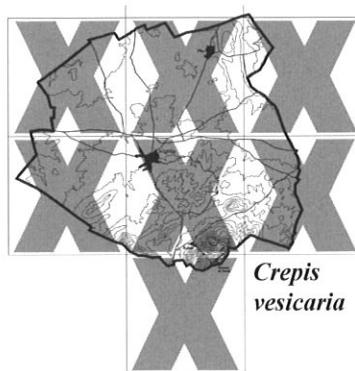
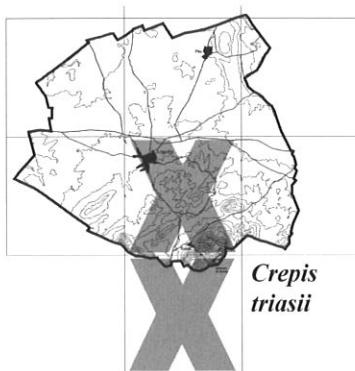


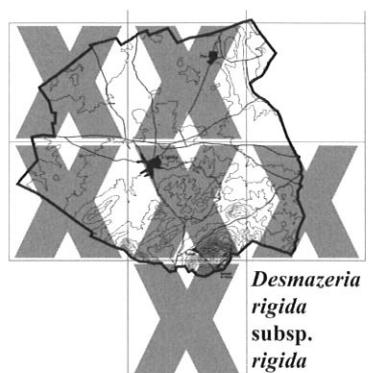
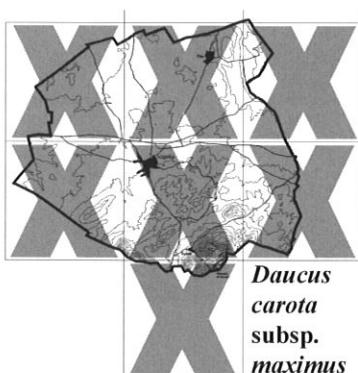
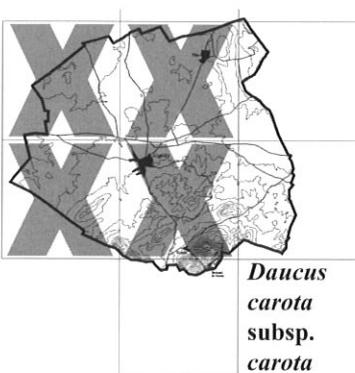
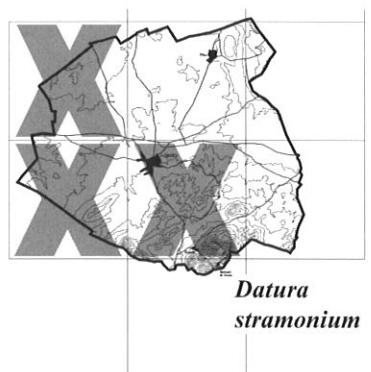
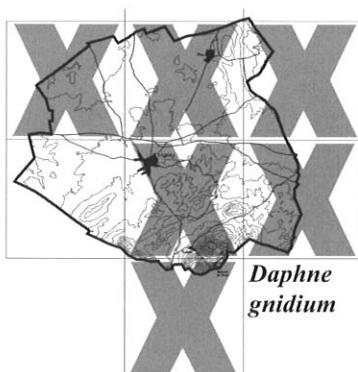
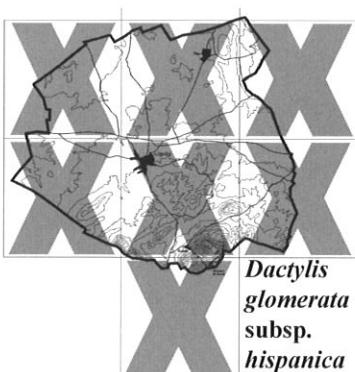
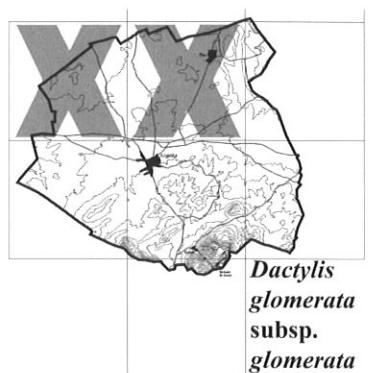
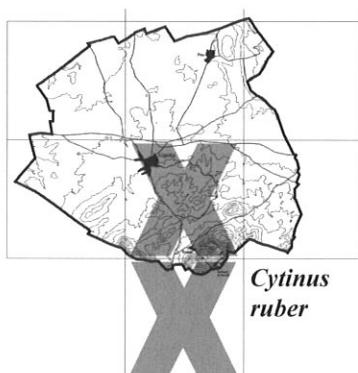
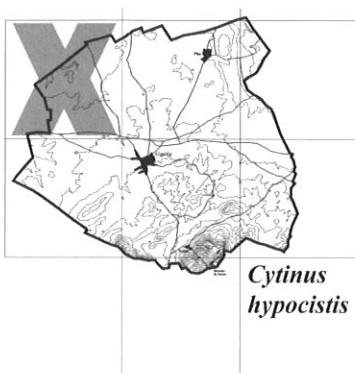
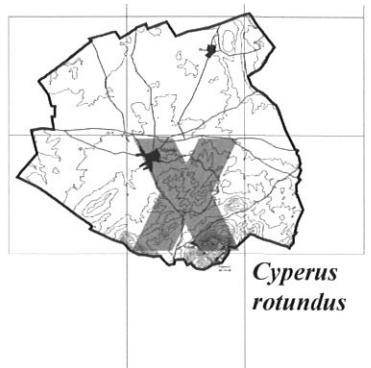
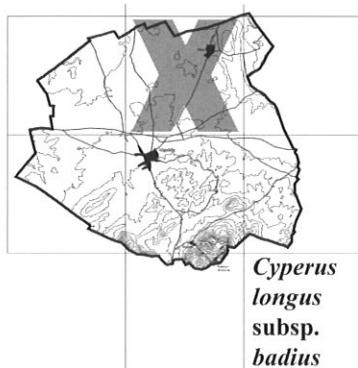
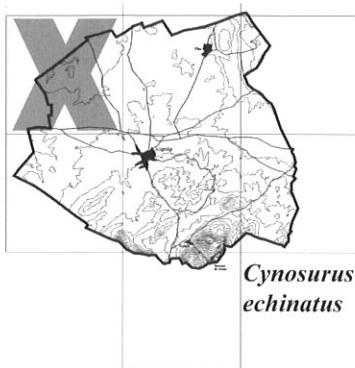
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*Clematis
flammula*

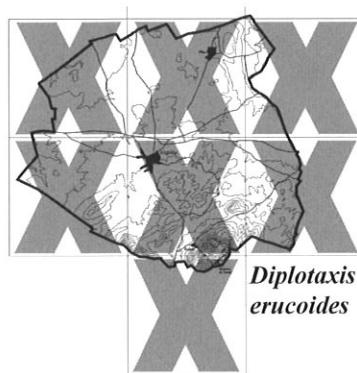




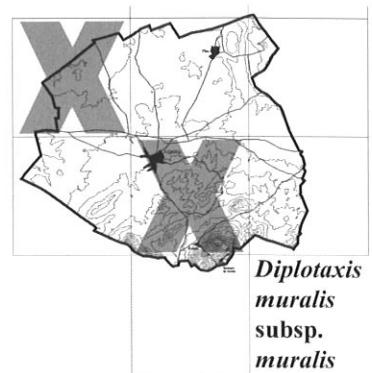




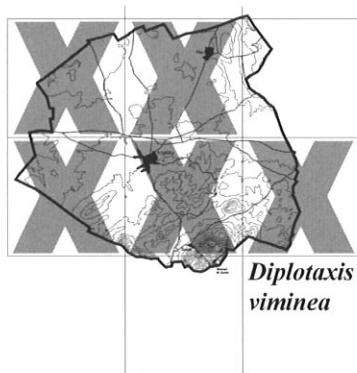
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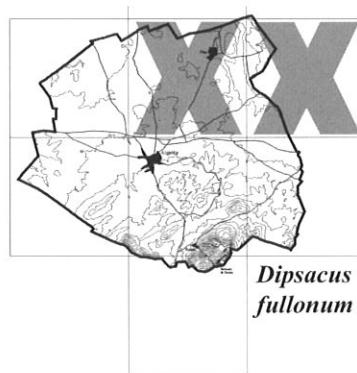
*Diplotaxis
erucoides*



*Diplotaxis
muralis
subsp.
*muralis**



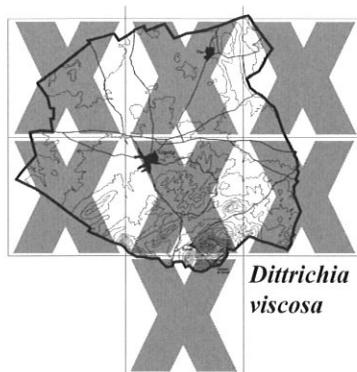
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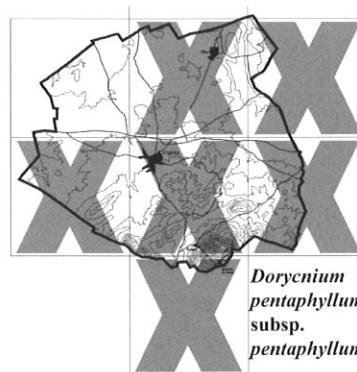
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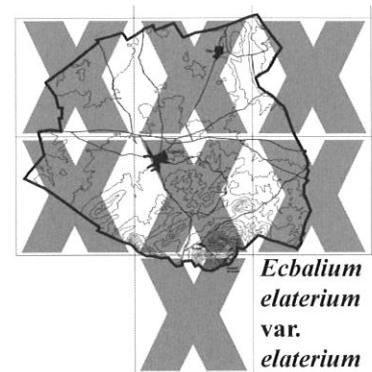
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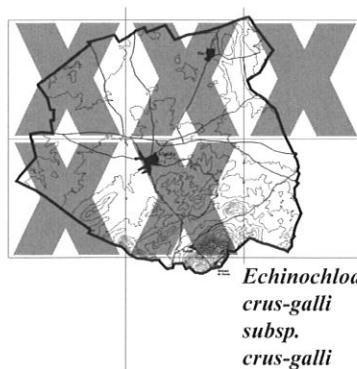
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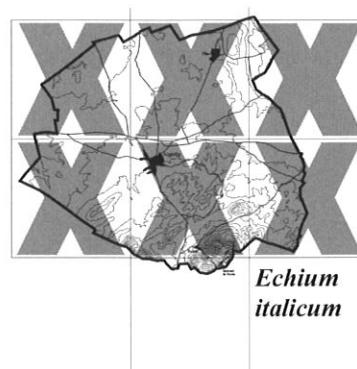
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*pentaphyllum**



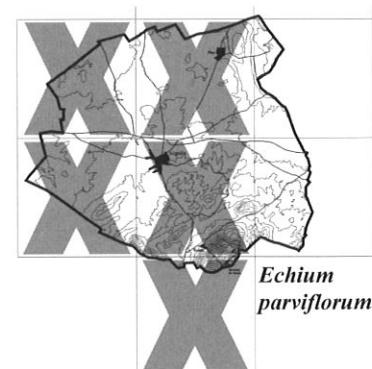
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elaterium
var.
*elaterium**



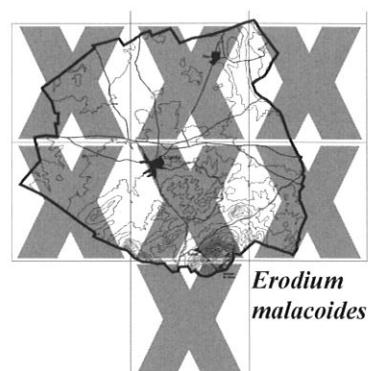
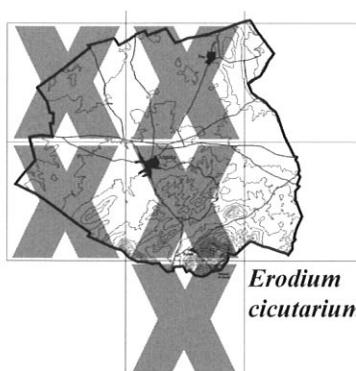
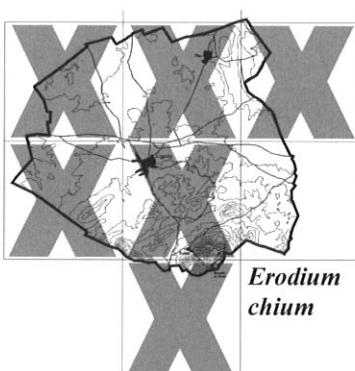
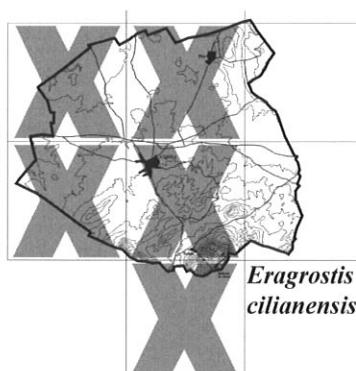
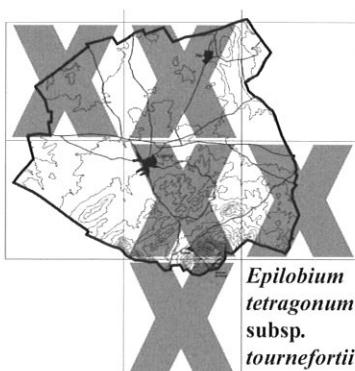
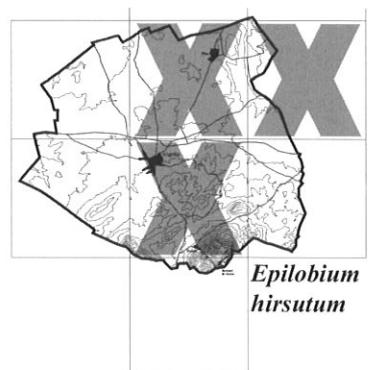
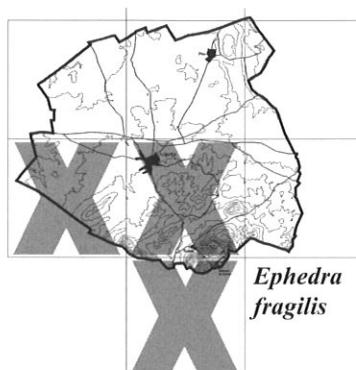
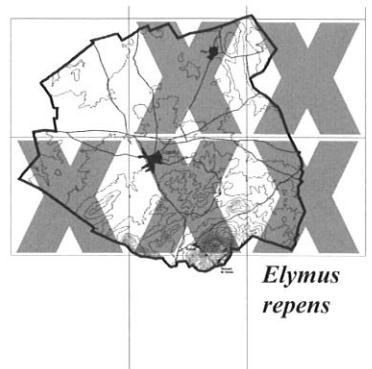
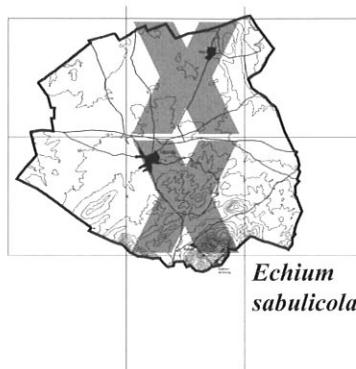
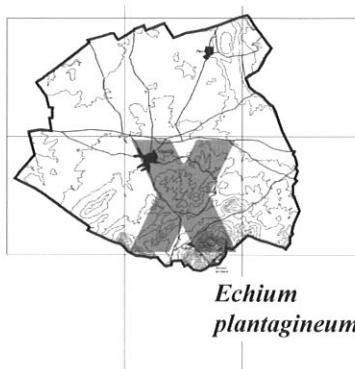
*Echinochloa
crus-galli
subsp.
*crus-galli**

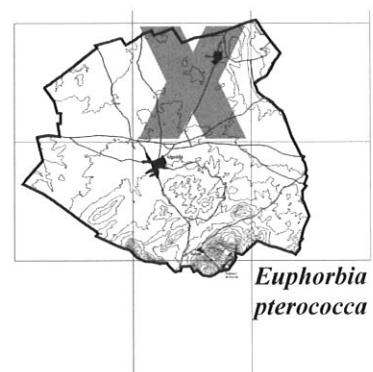
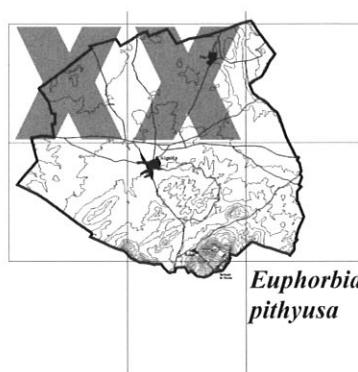
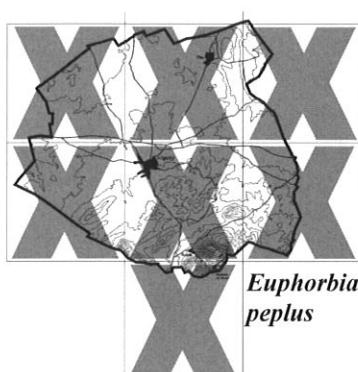
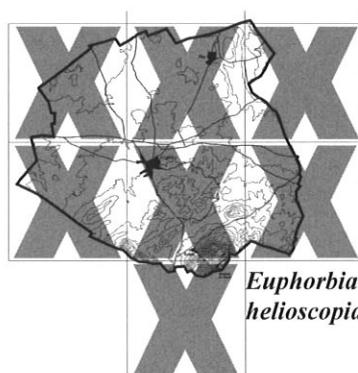
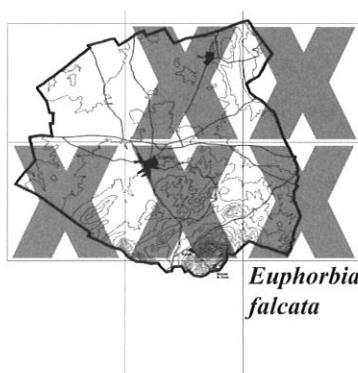
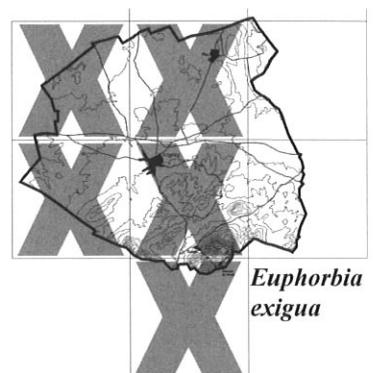
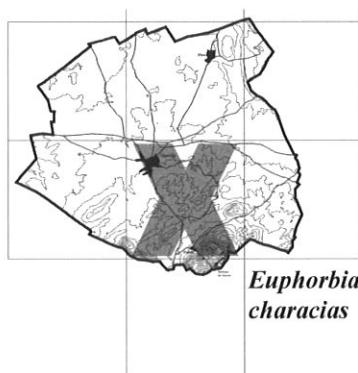
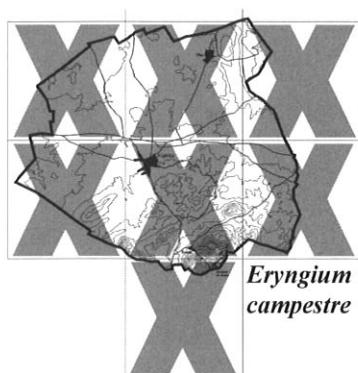
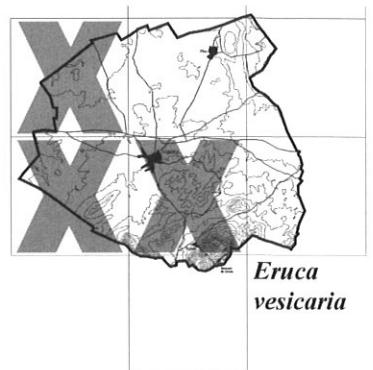
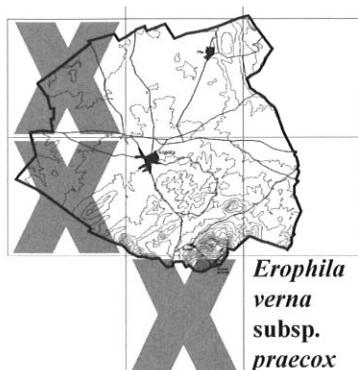
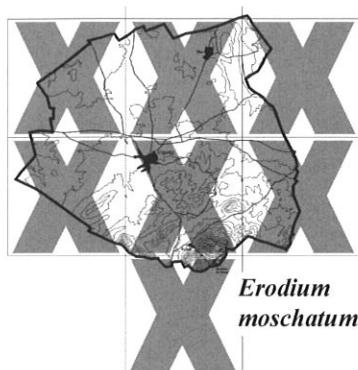


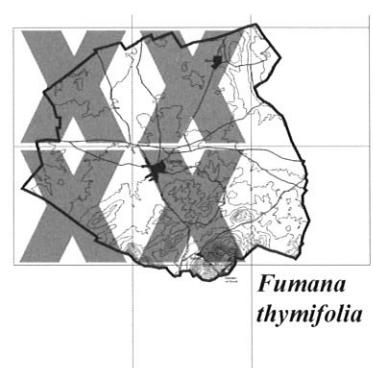
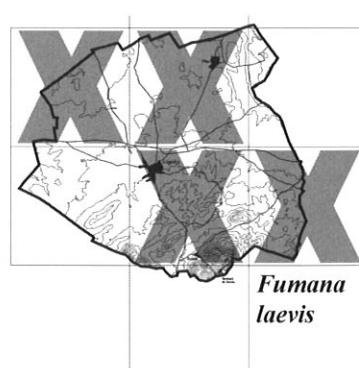
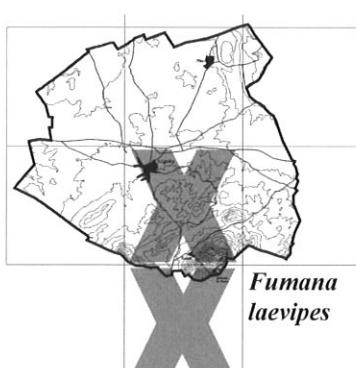
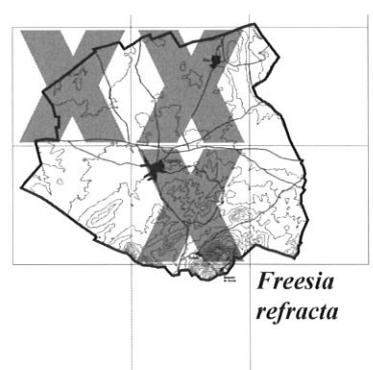
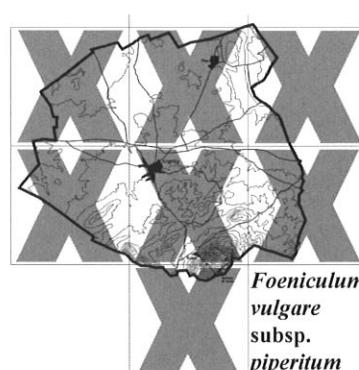
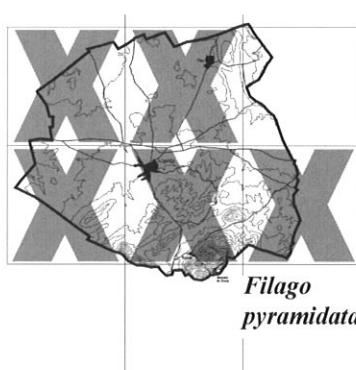
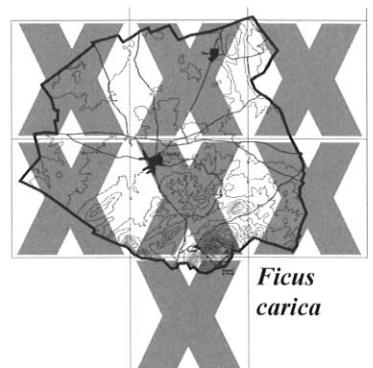
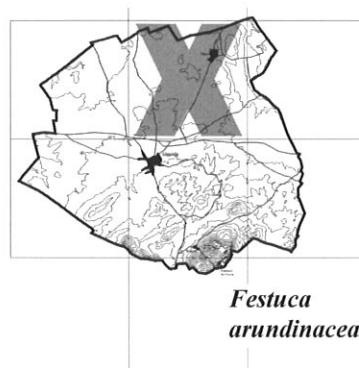
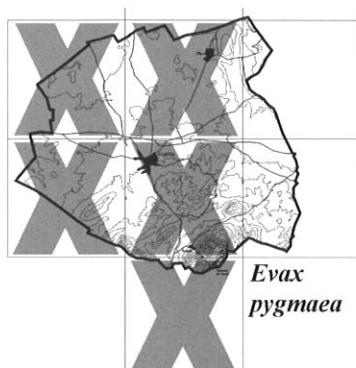
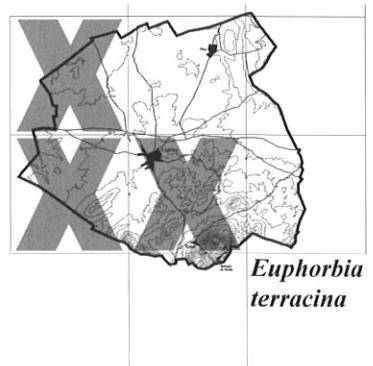
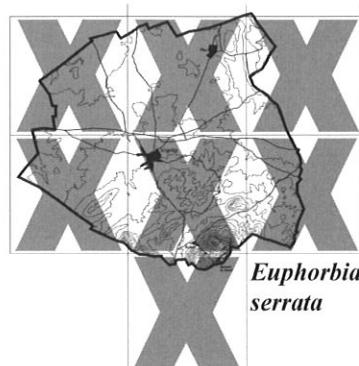
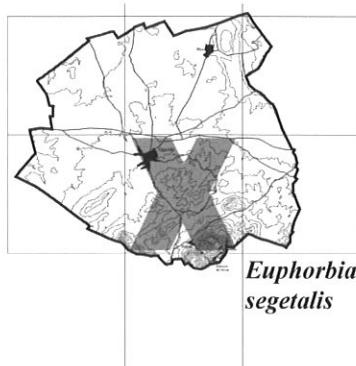
*Echium
italicum*

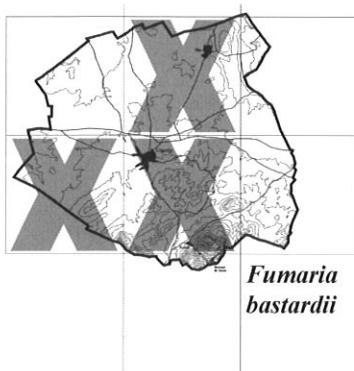


*Echium
parviflorum*

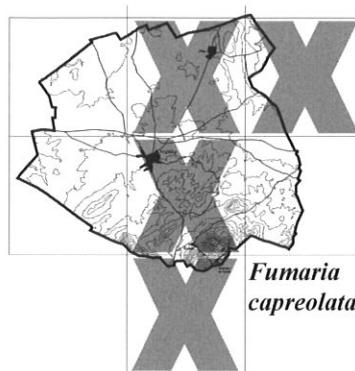




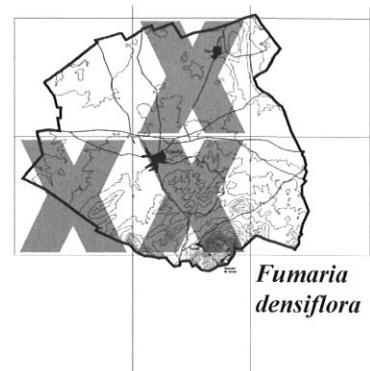




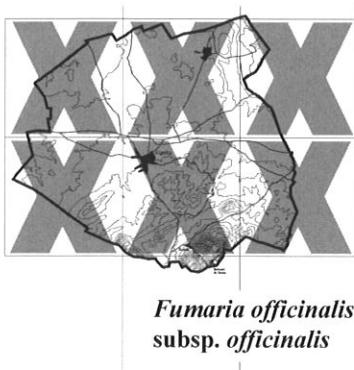
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bastardii*



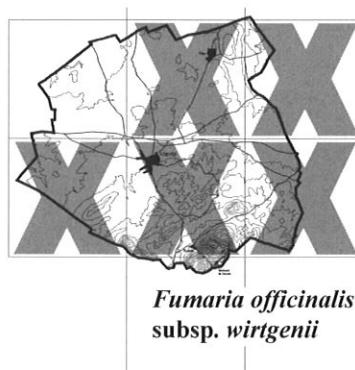
*Fumaria
capreolata*



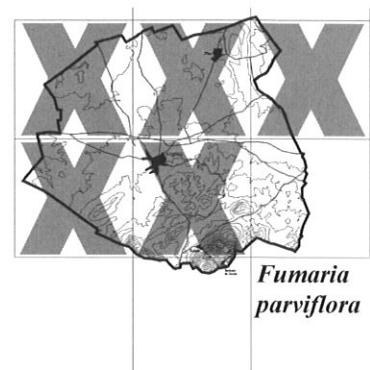
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densiflora*



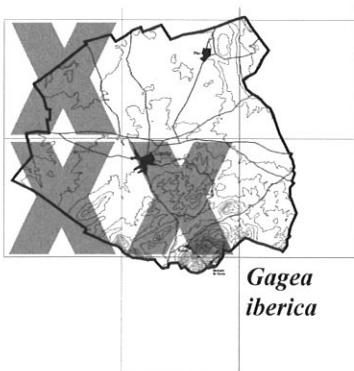
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officinalis
subsp. *officinalis**



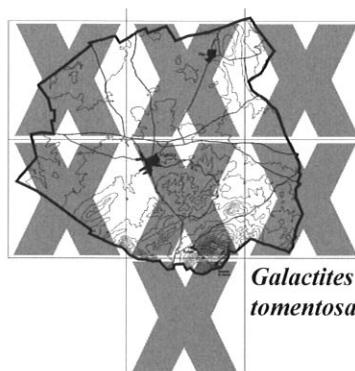
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officinalis
subsp. *wirtgenii**



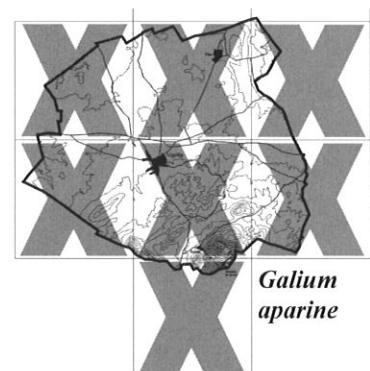
*Fumaria
parviflora*



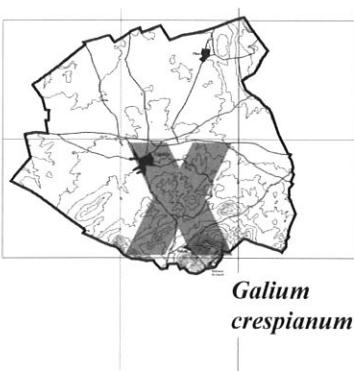
*Gagea
iberica*



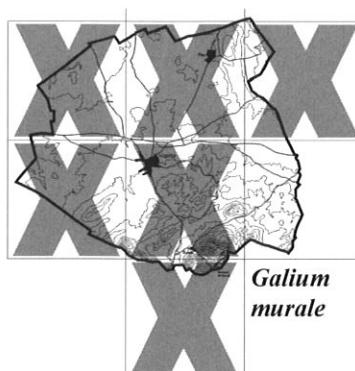
*Galactites
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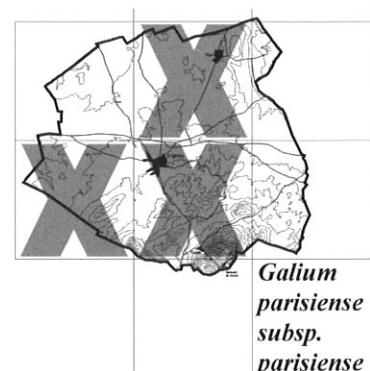
*Galium
aparine*



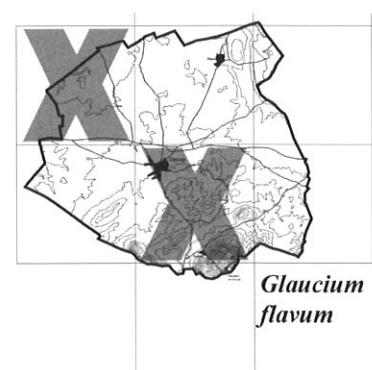
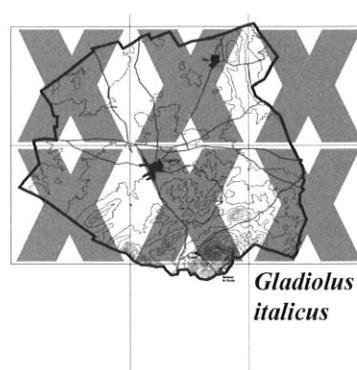
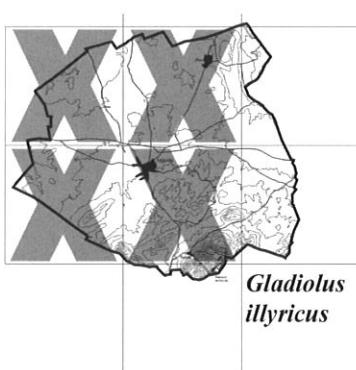
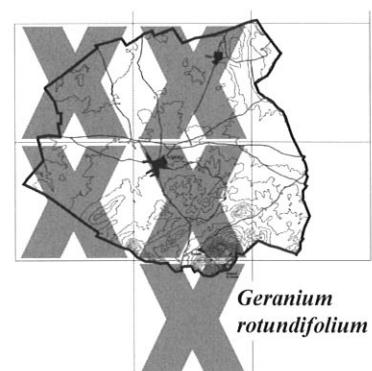
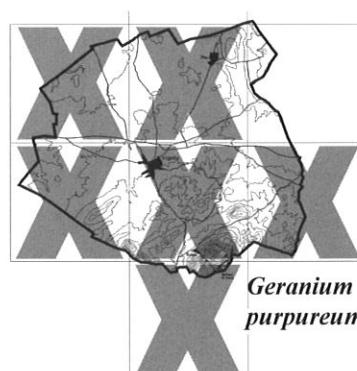
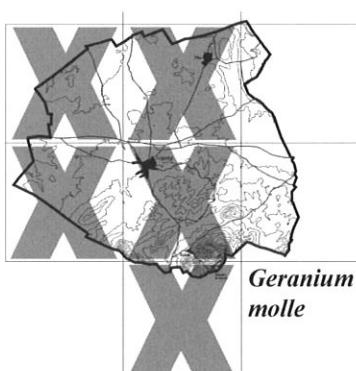
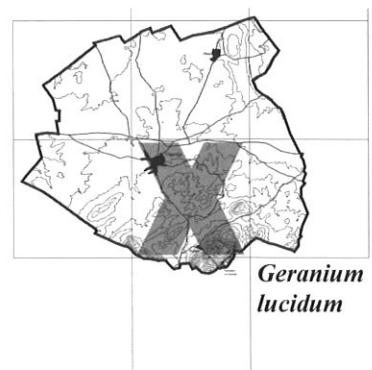
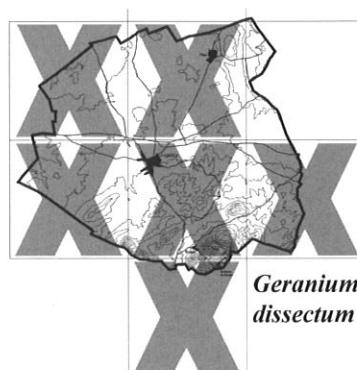
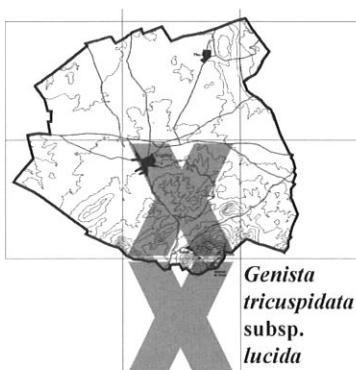
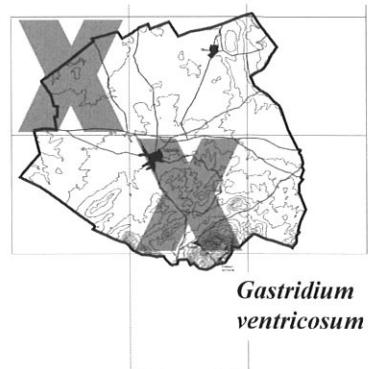
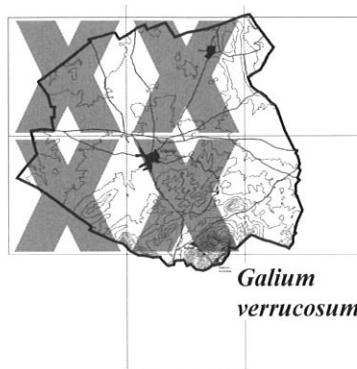
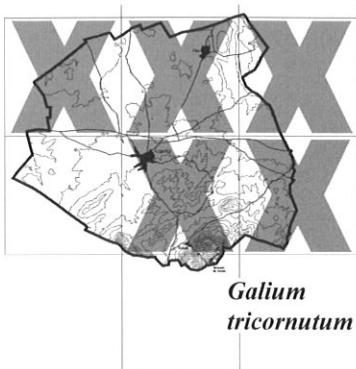
*Galium
cespitanum*

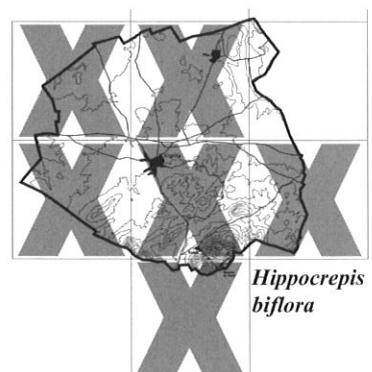
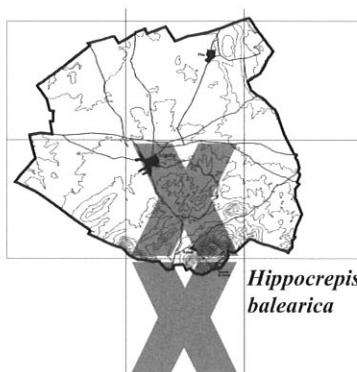
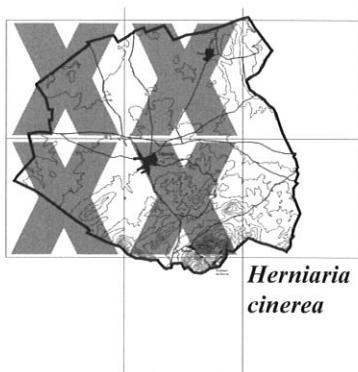
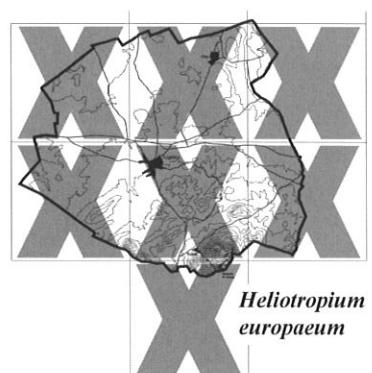
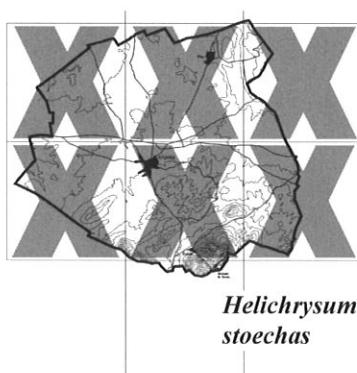
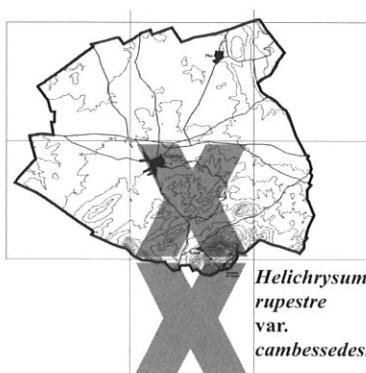
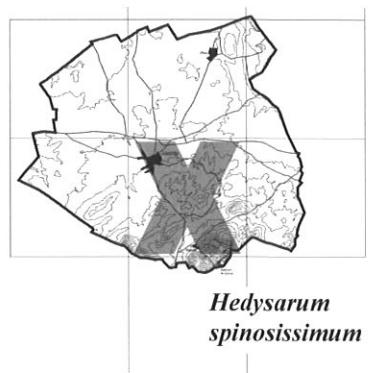
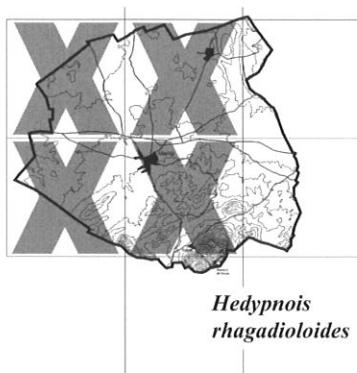
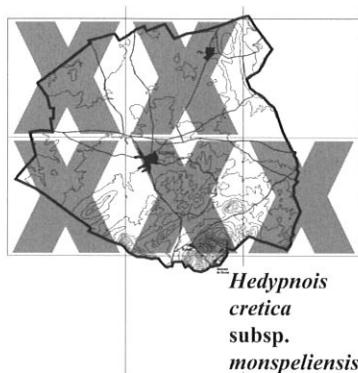
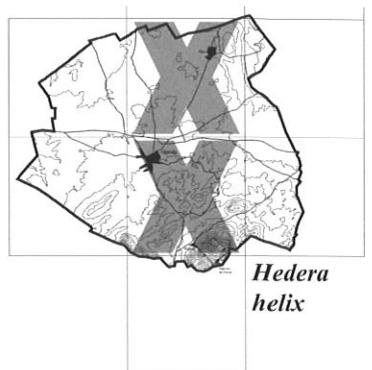
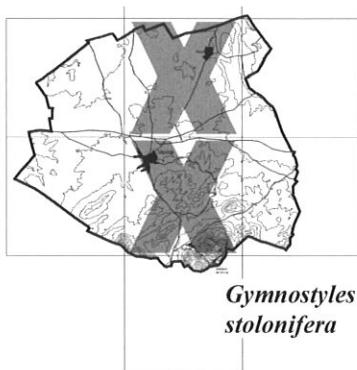


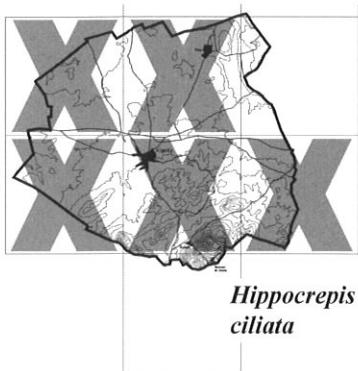
*Galium
mrale*



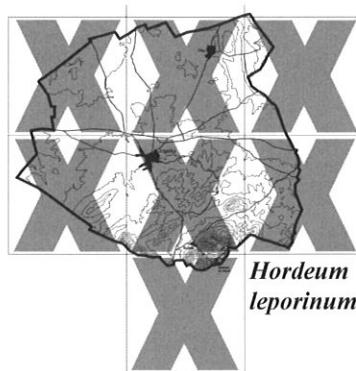
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parisense
subsp.
*parisense**







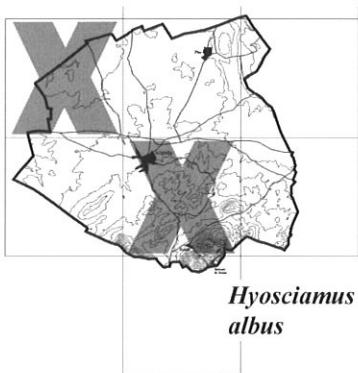
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ciliata*



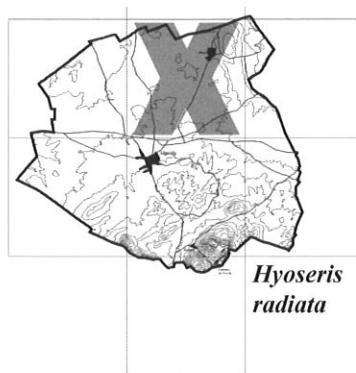
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leporinum*



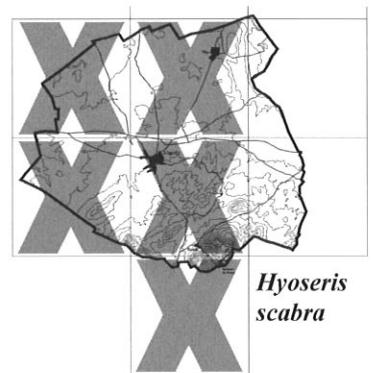
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vulgare*



*Hyoscyamus
albus*



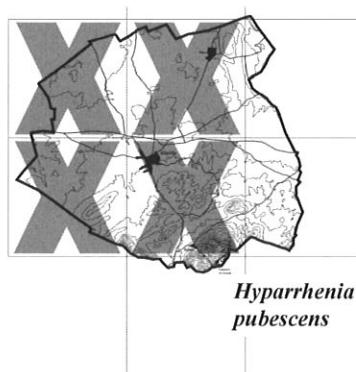
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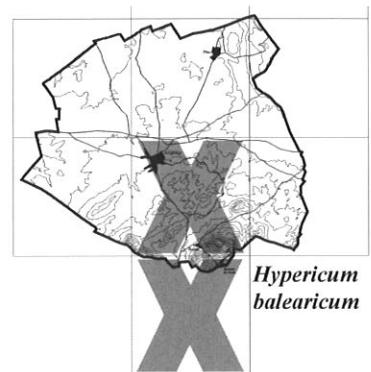
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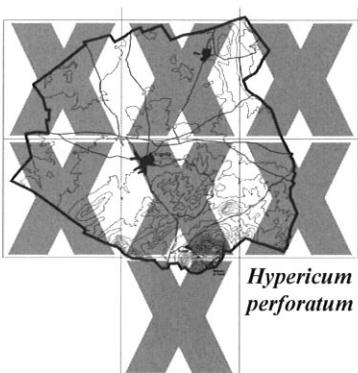
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podotricha*



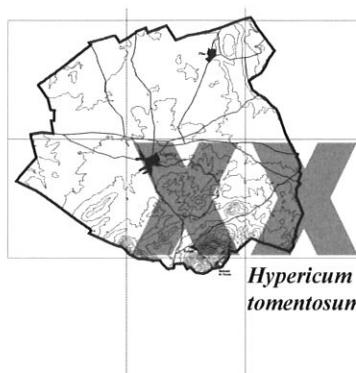
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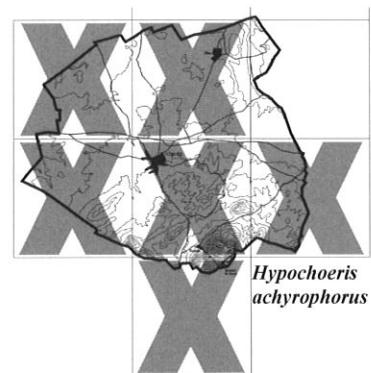
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balearicum*



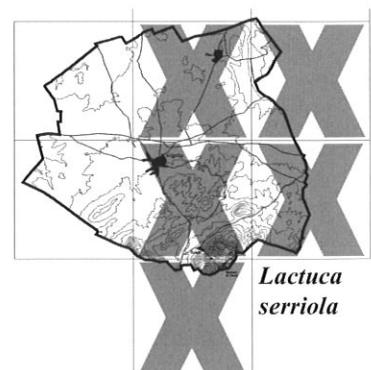
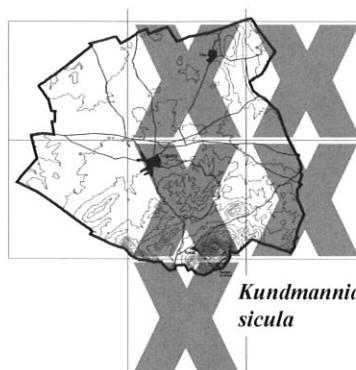
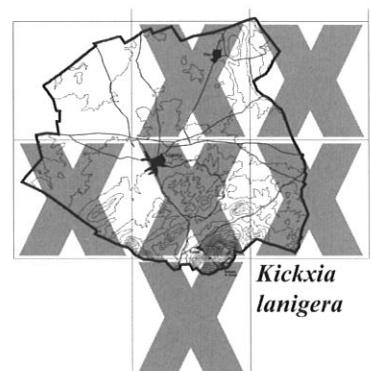
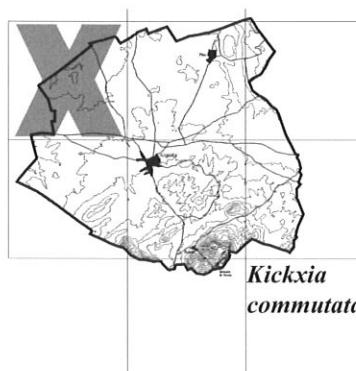
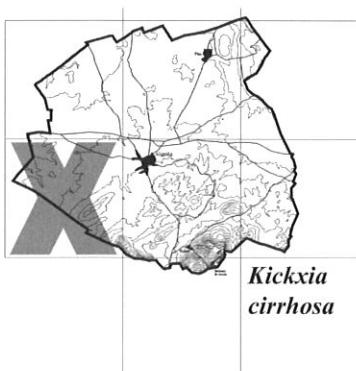
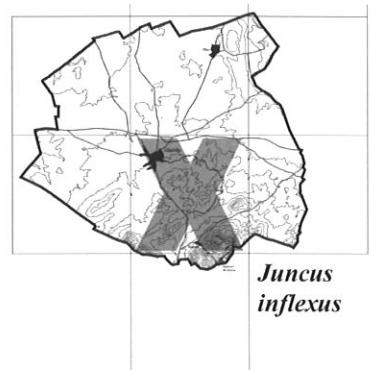
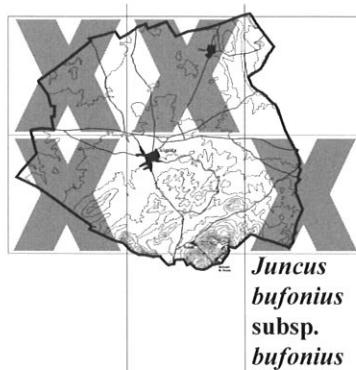
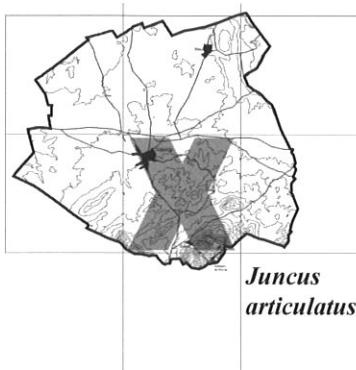
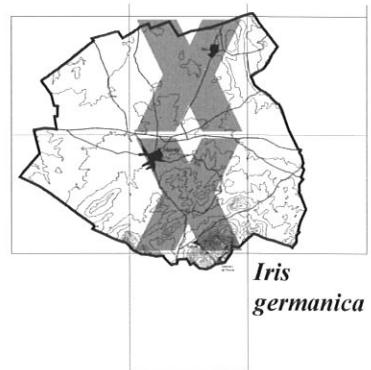
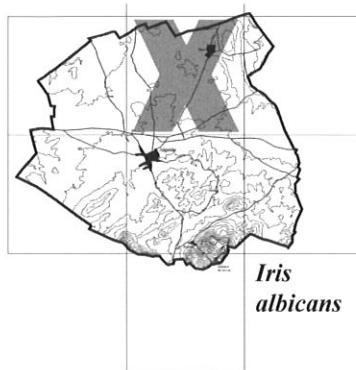
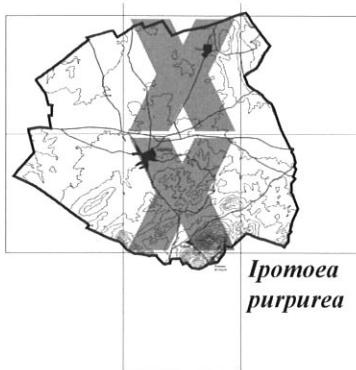
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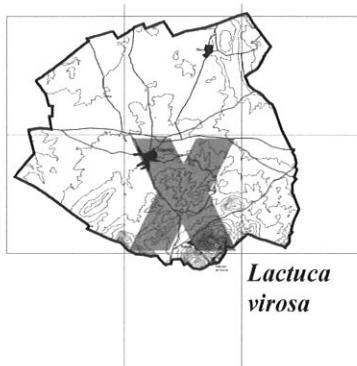


*Hypericum
tomentosum*

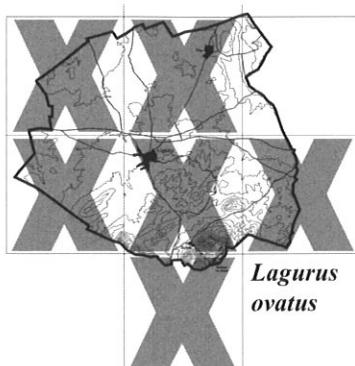


*Hypochaeris
achyrophorus*

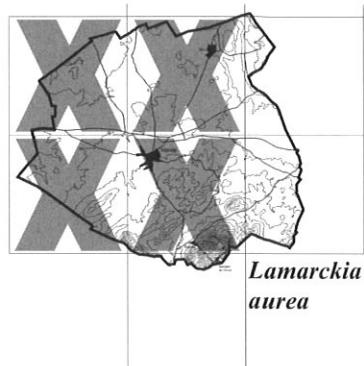




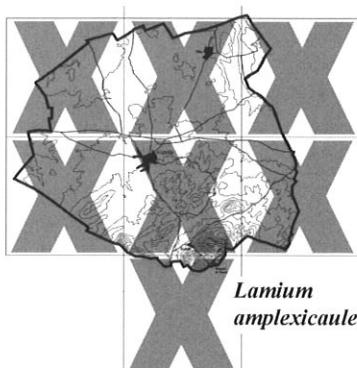
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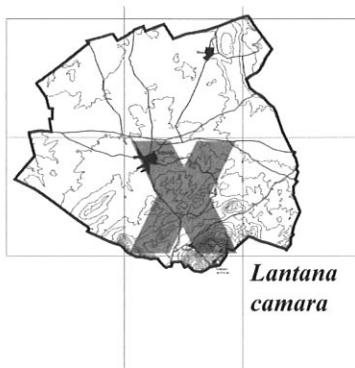
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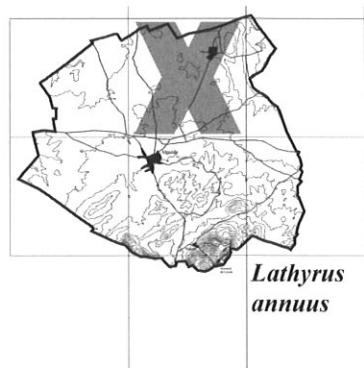
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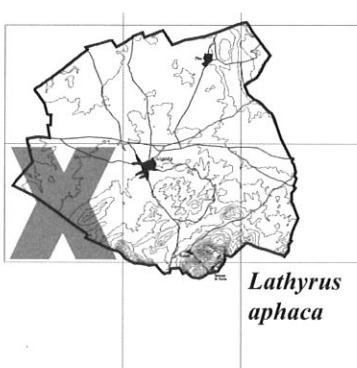
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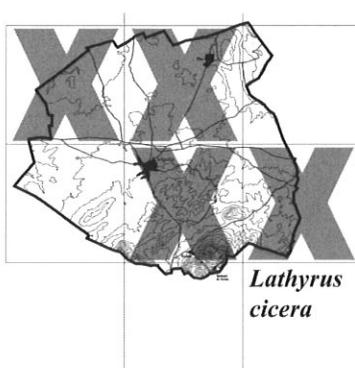
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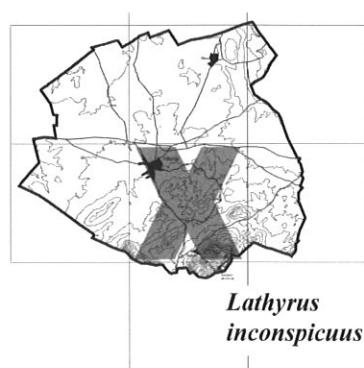
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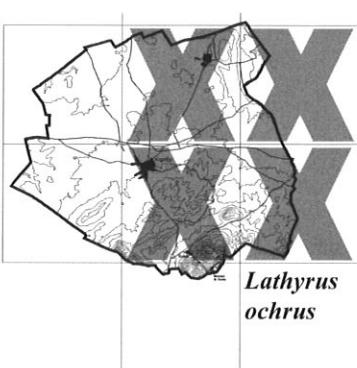
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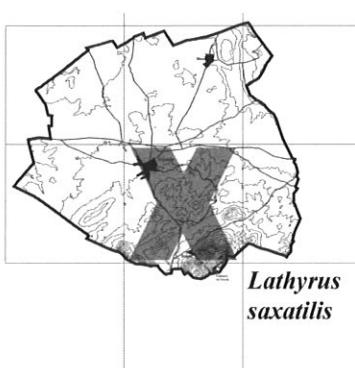
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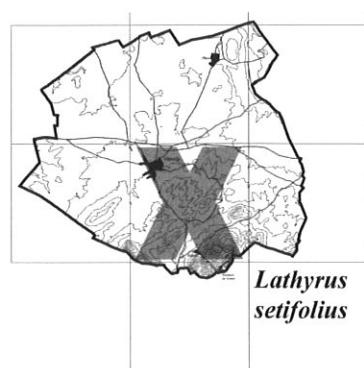
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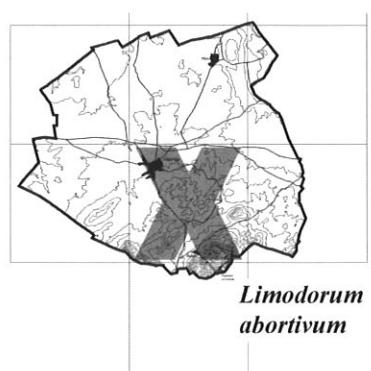
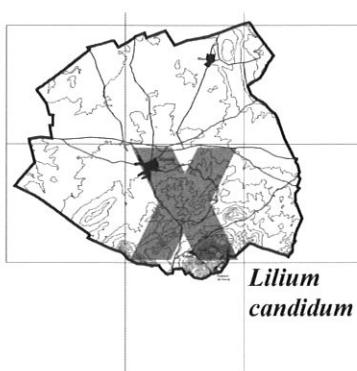
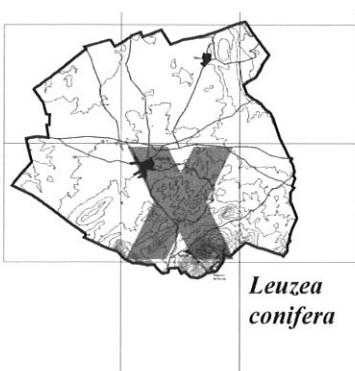
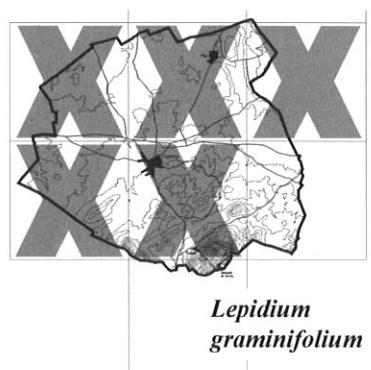
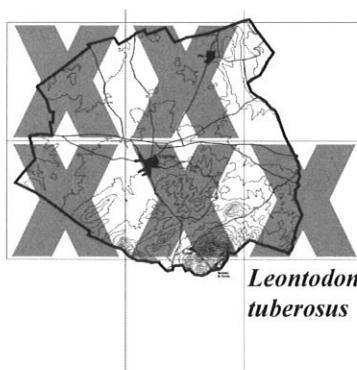
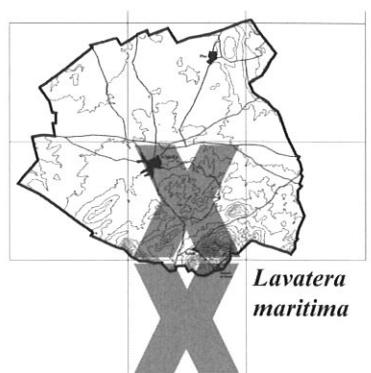
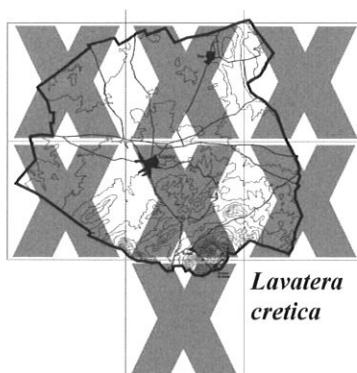
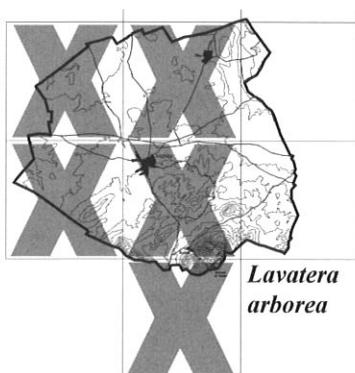
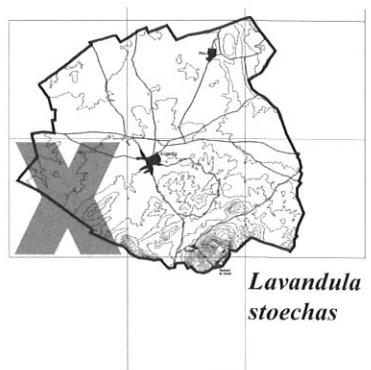
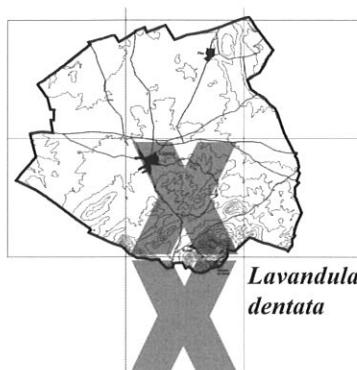
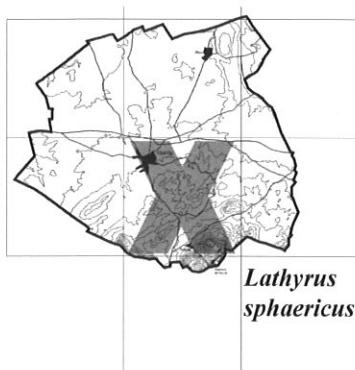
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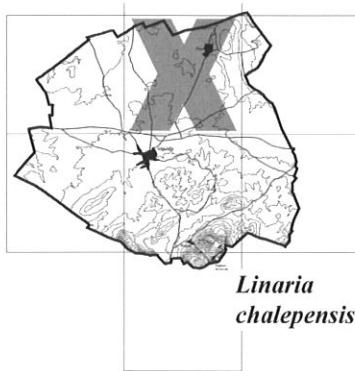


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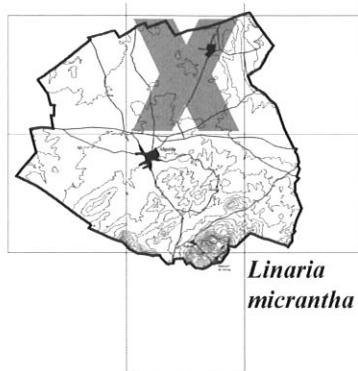


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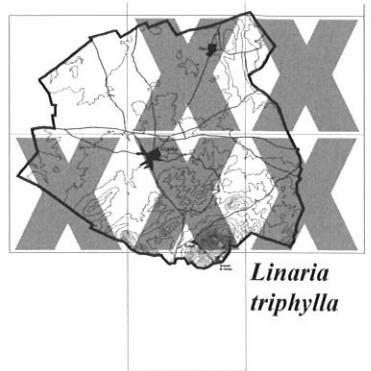




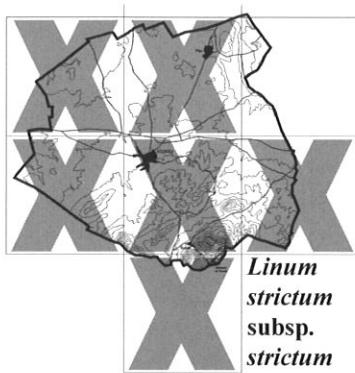
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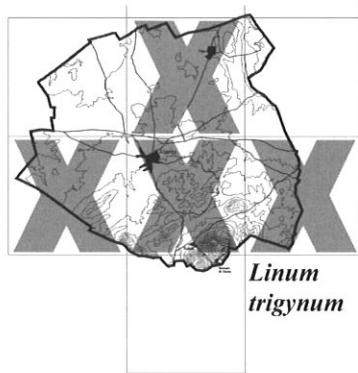
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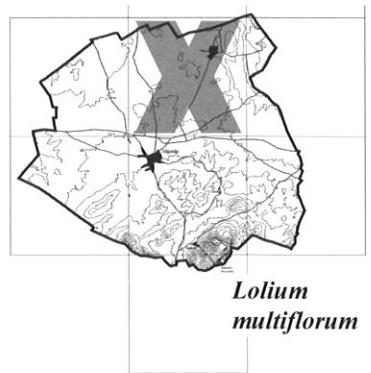
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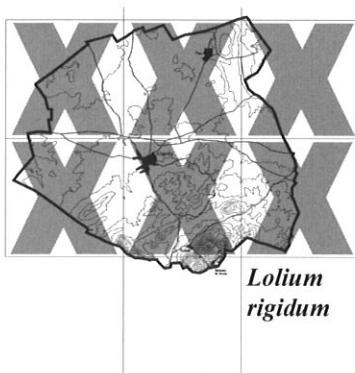
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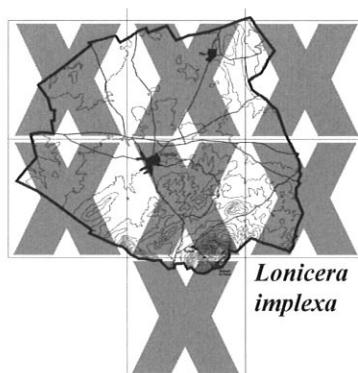
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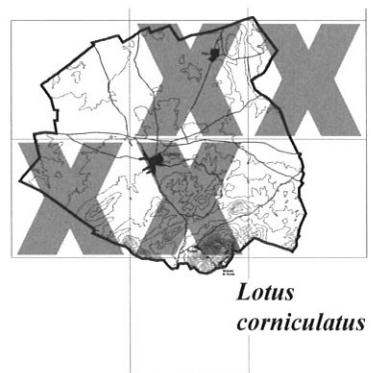
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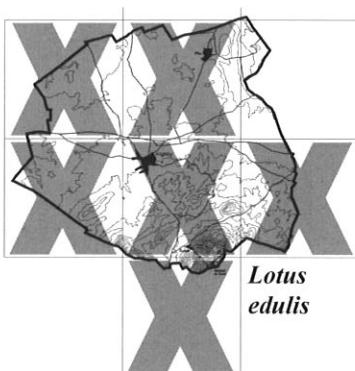
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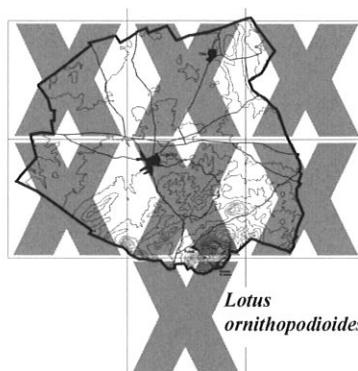
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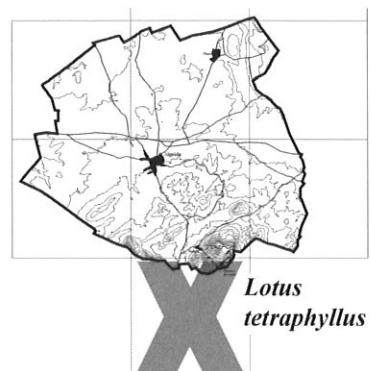
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*Lotus
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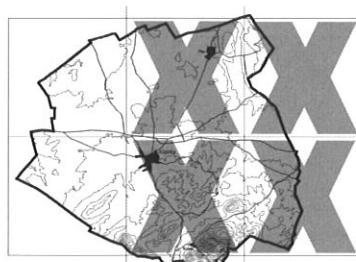
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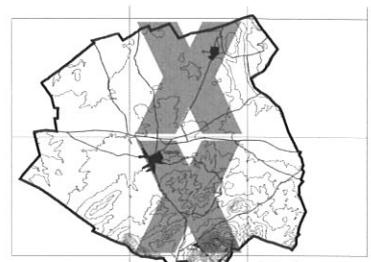
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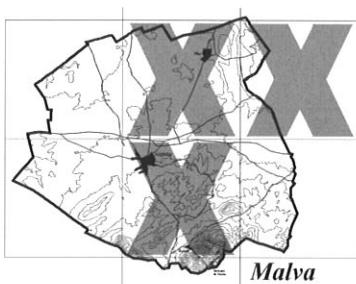
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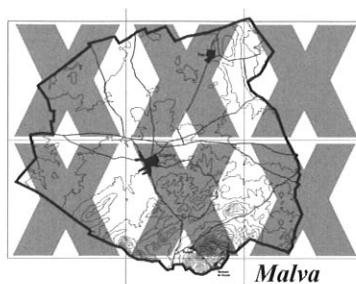
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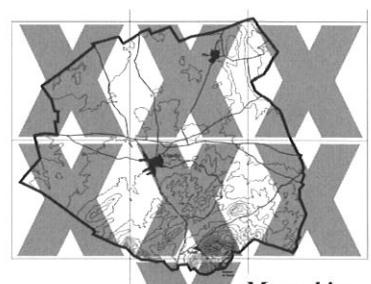
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*Malva
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*Malva
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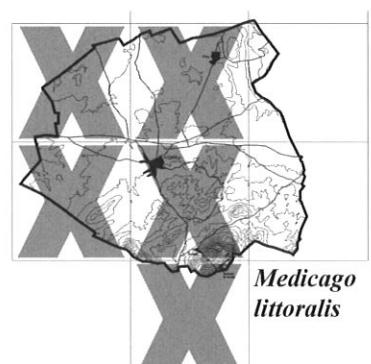
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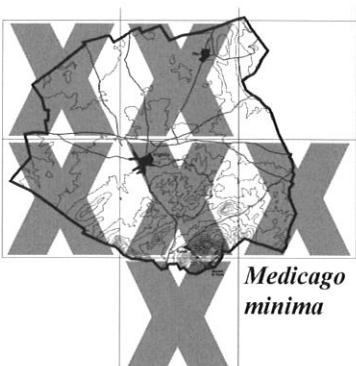
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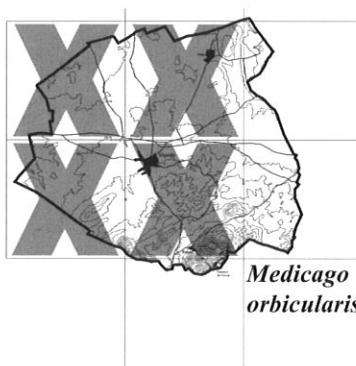
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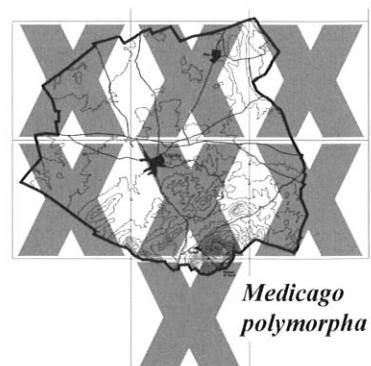
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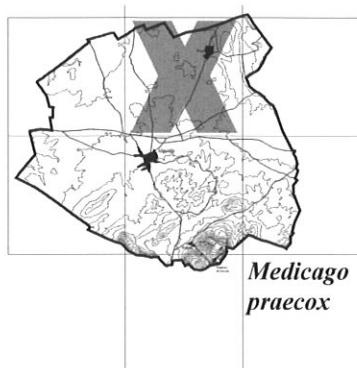
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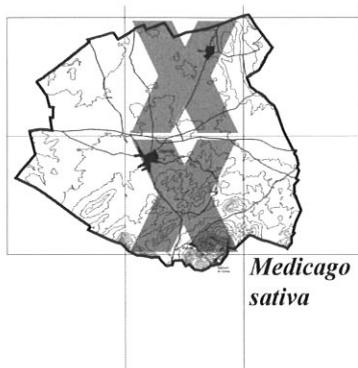
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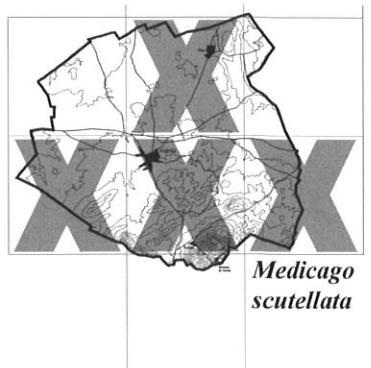
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*Medicago
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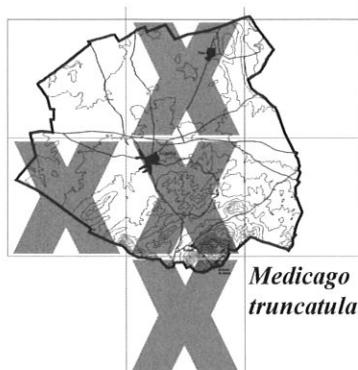
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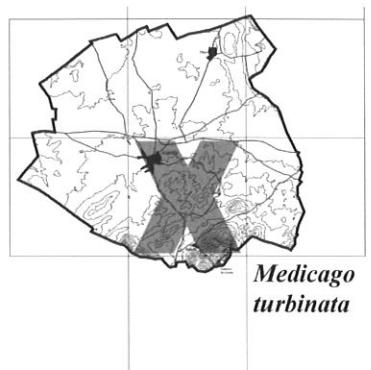
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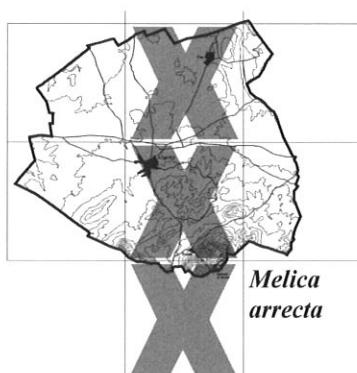
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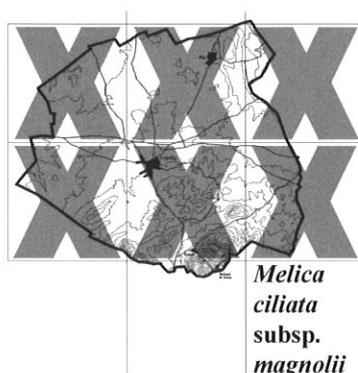
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*Medicago
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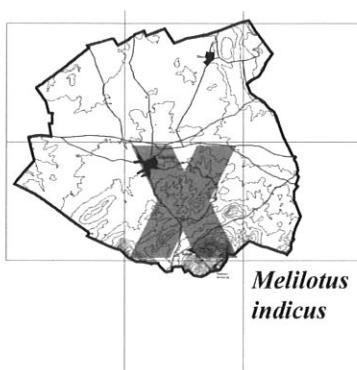
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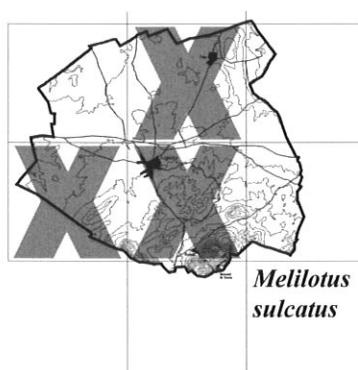
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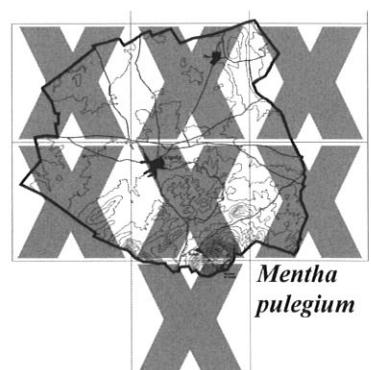
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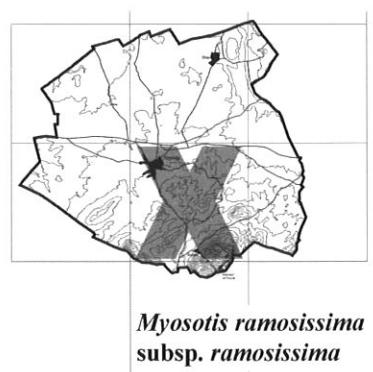
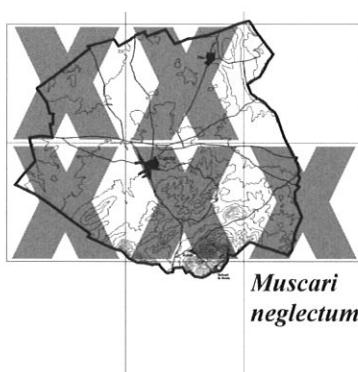
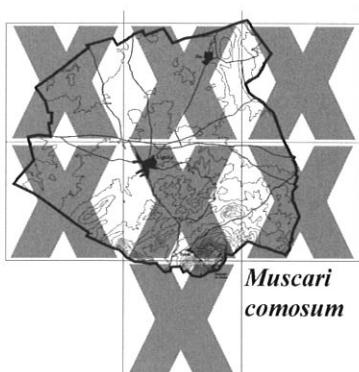
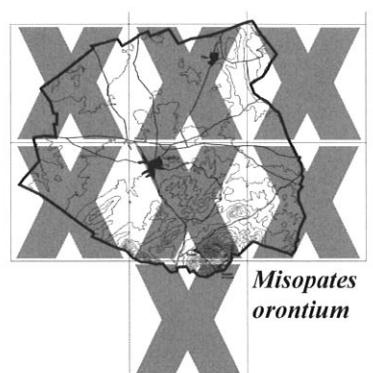
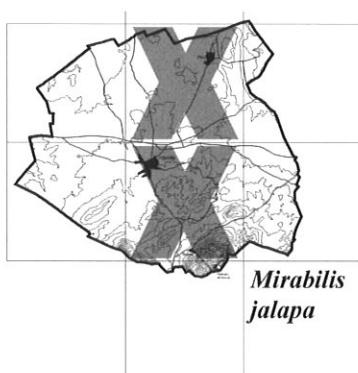
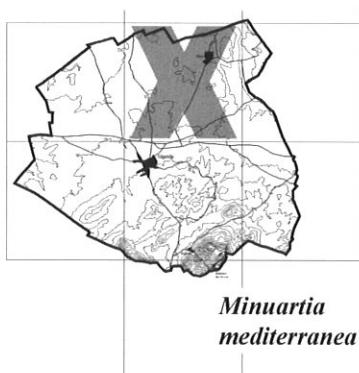
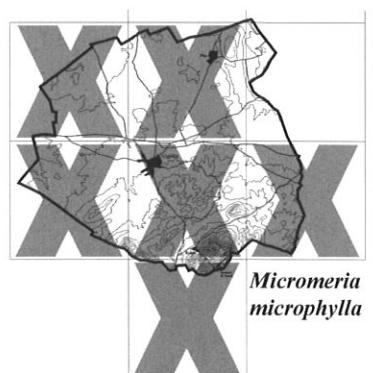
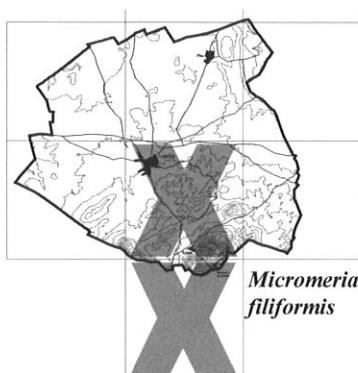
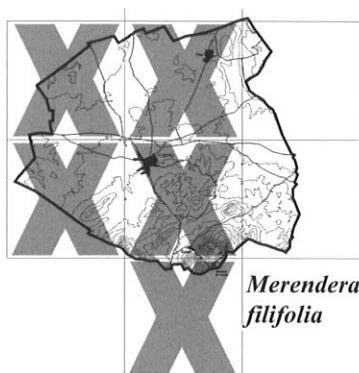
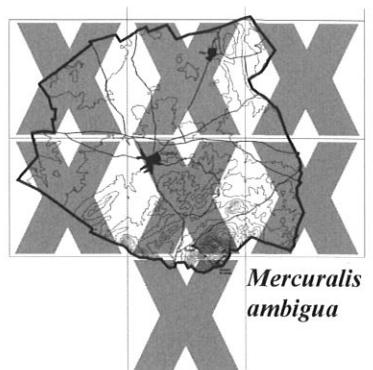
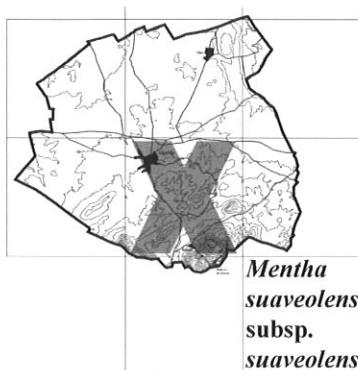
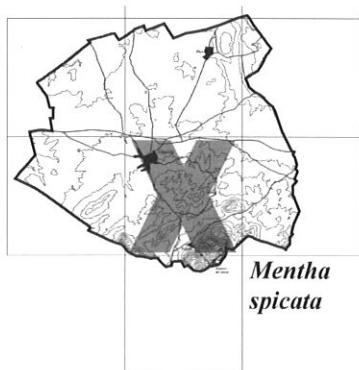
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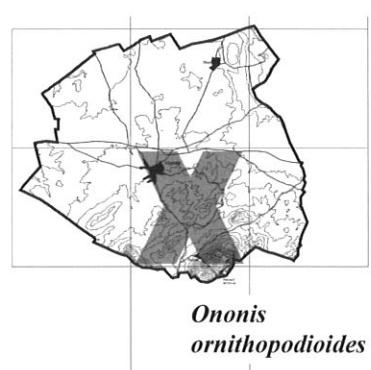
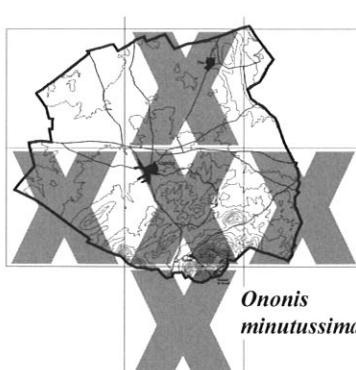
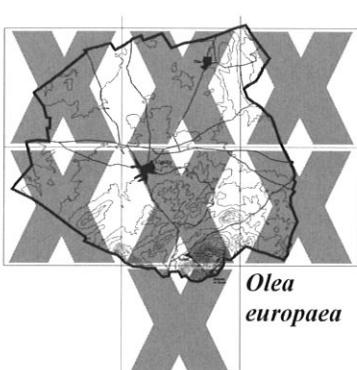
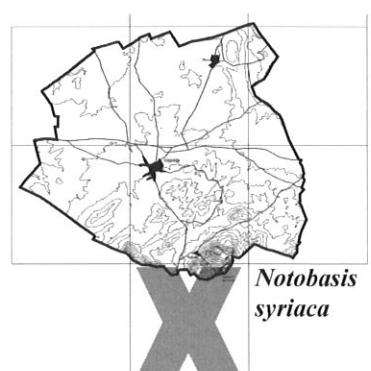
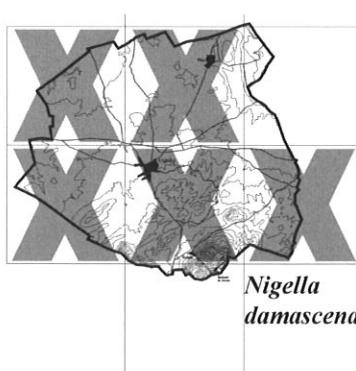
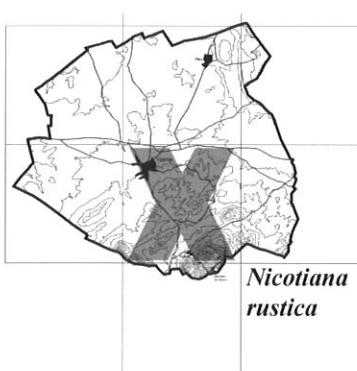
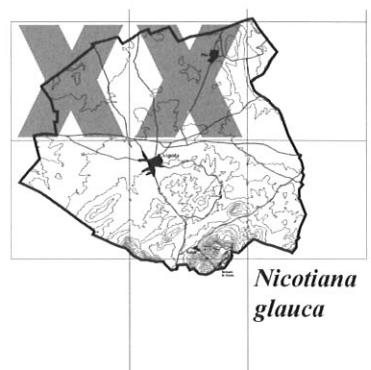
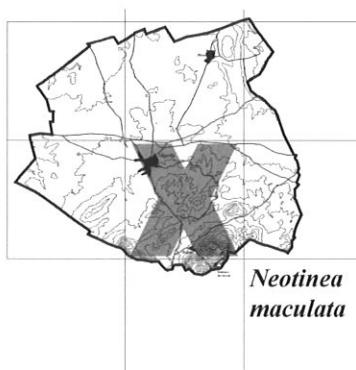
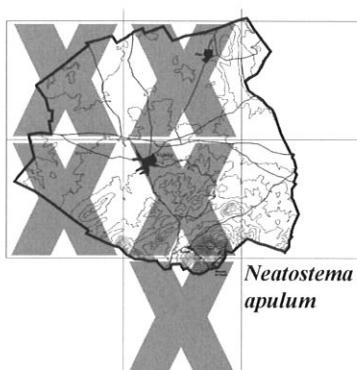
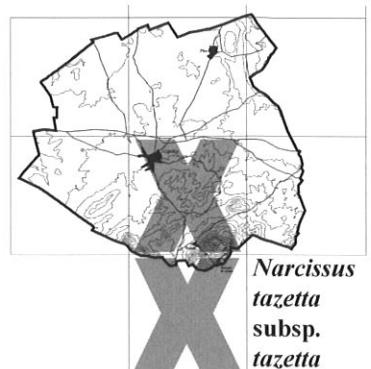
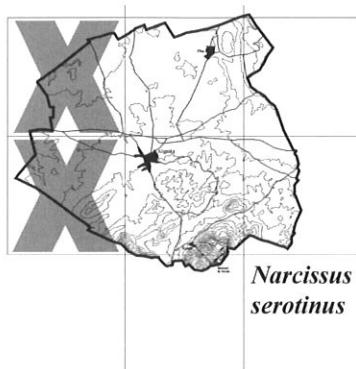
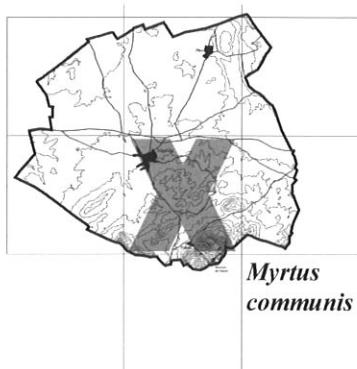


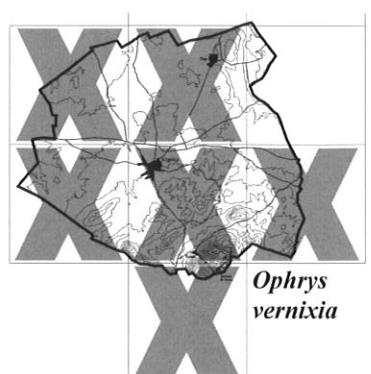
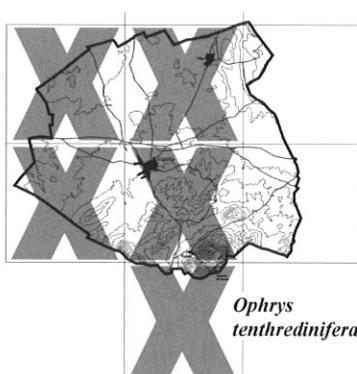
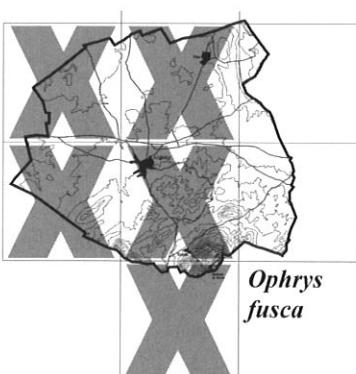
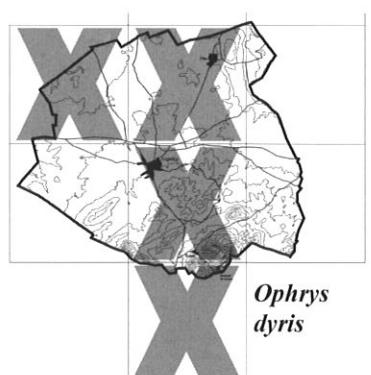
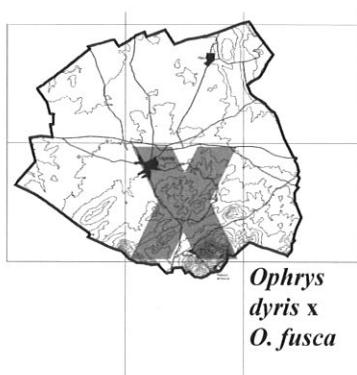
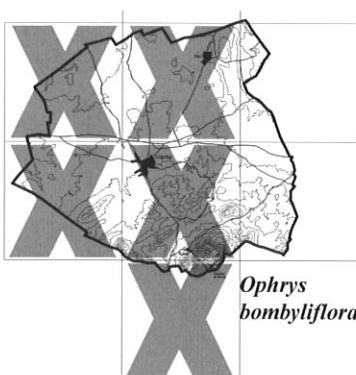
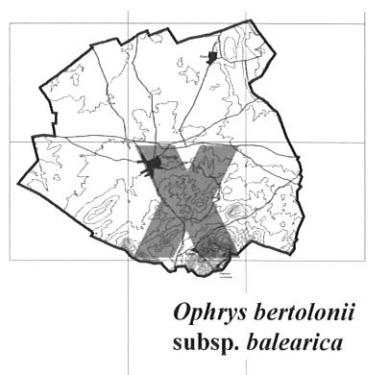
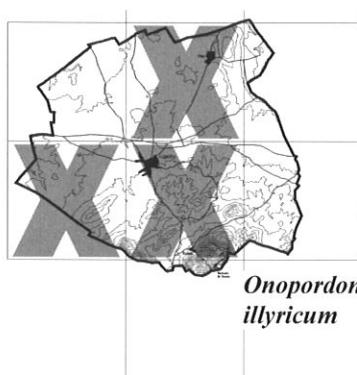
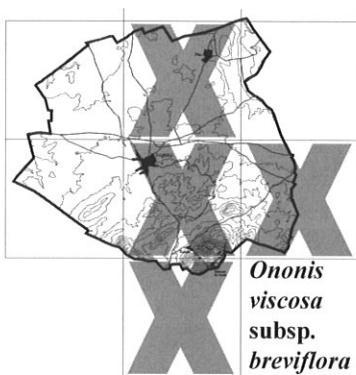
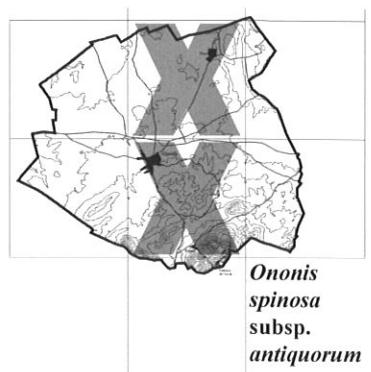
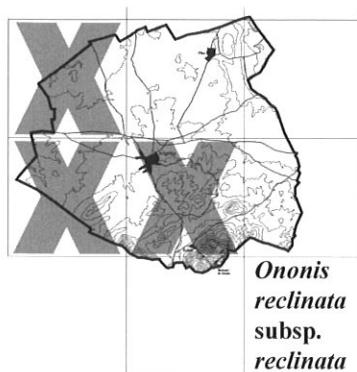
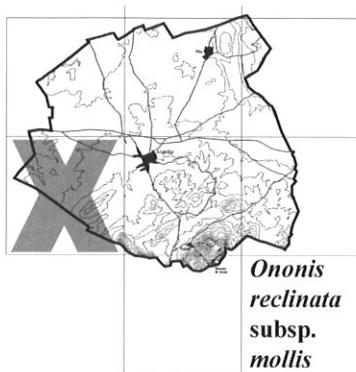
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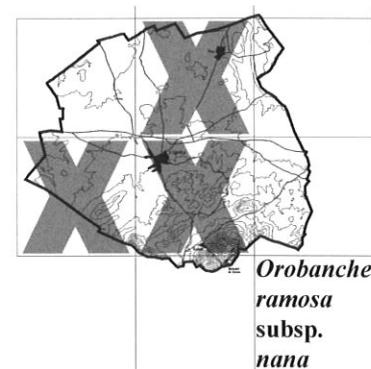
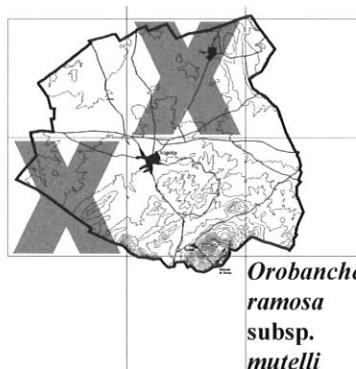
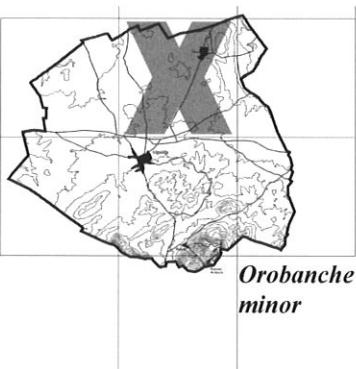
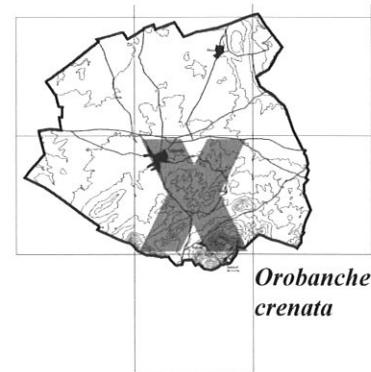
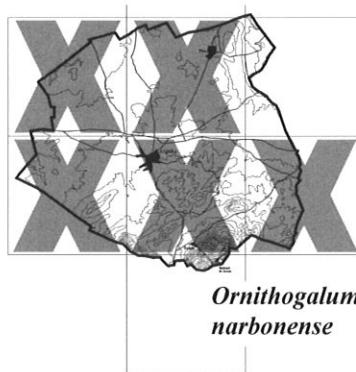
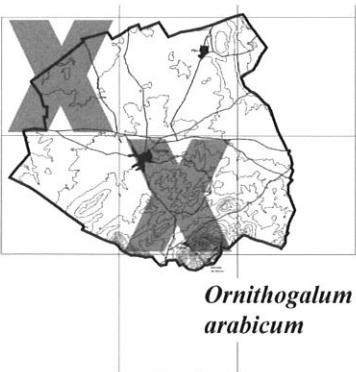
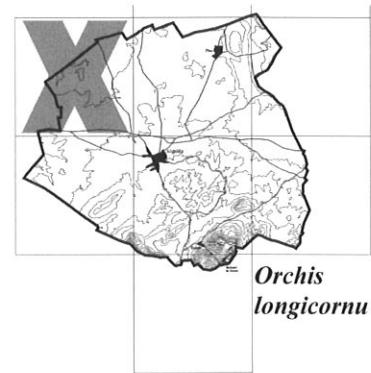
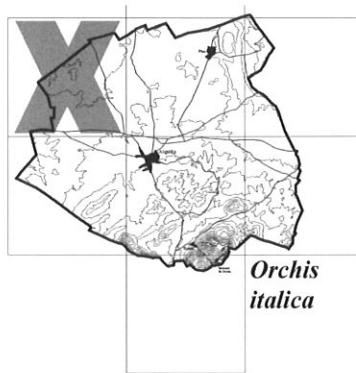
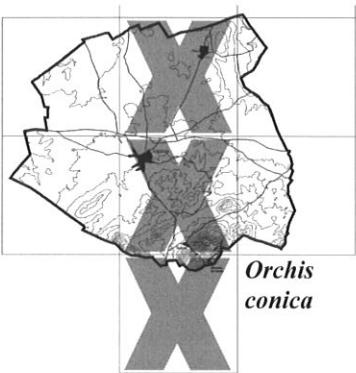
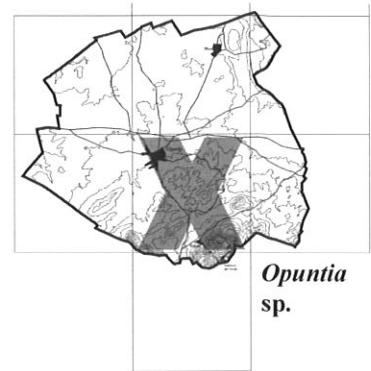
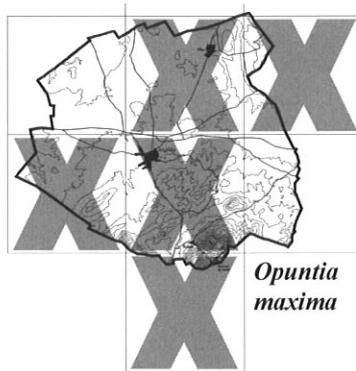
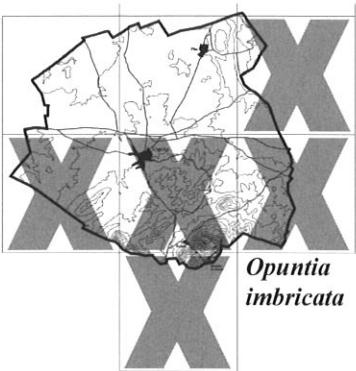


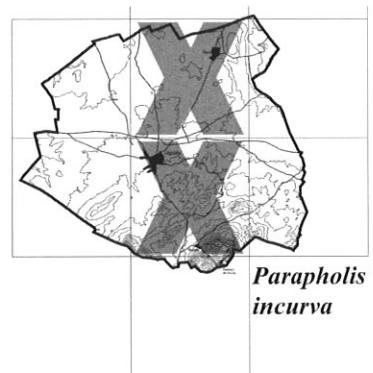
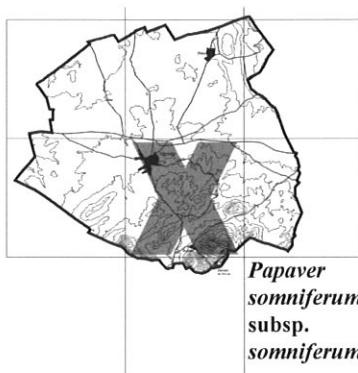
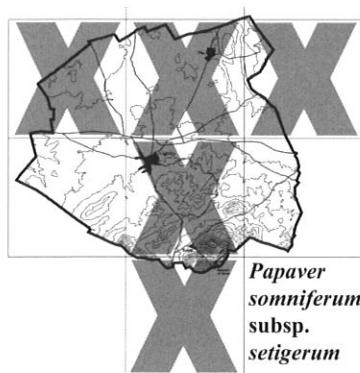
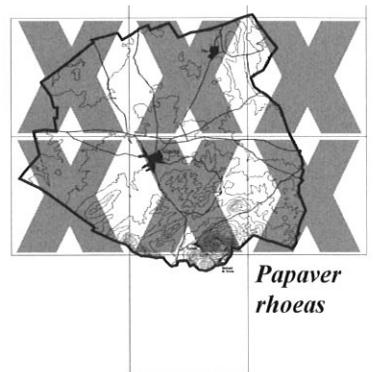
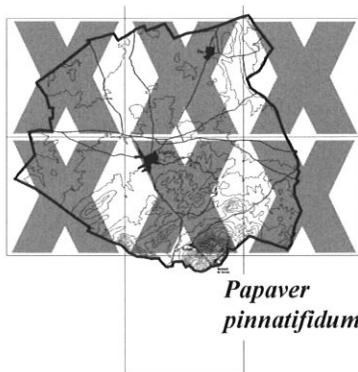
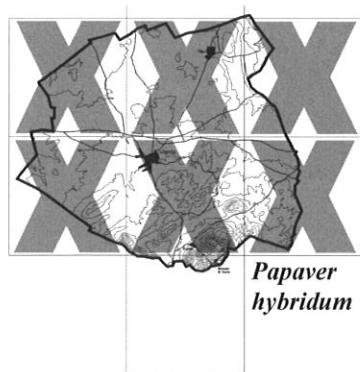
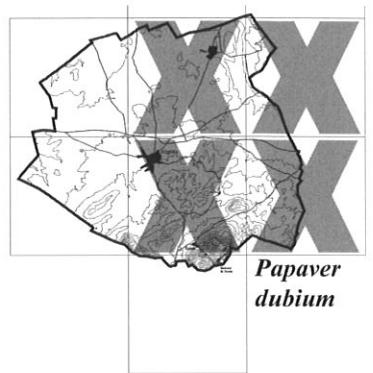
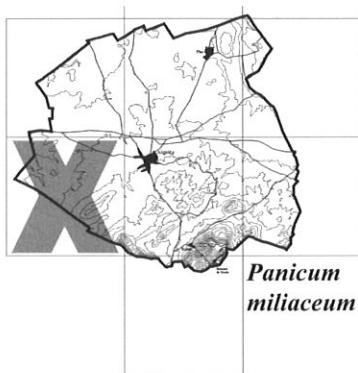
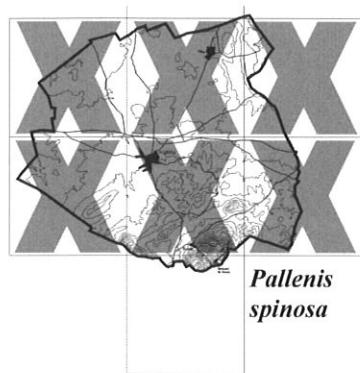
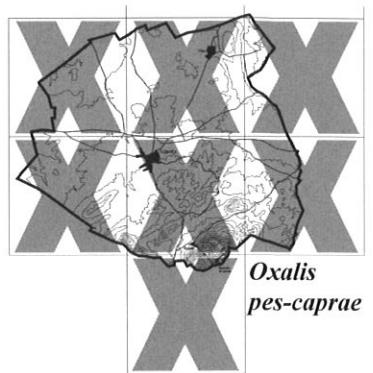
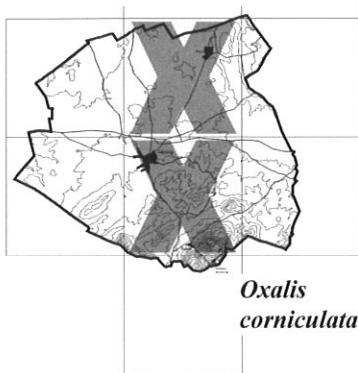
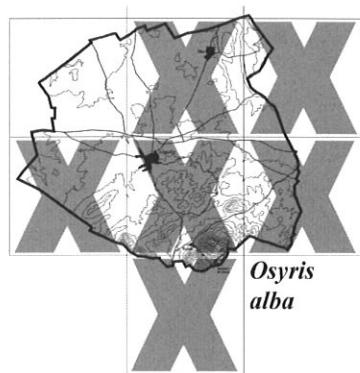
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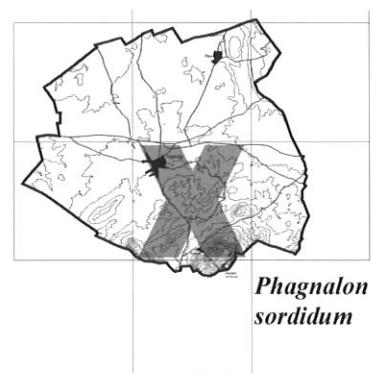
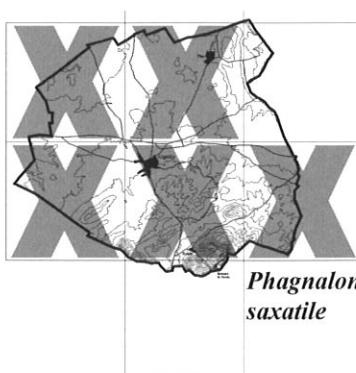
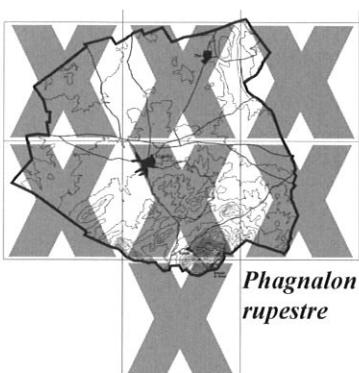
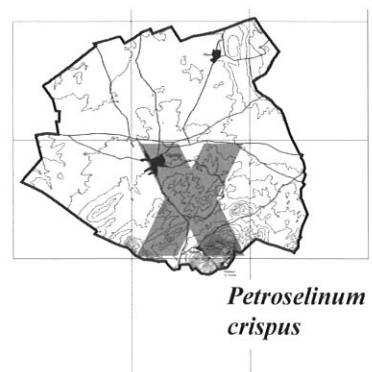
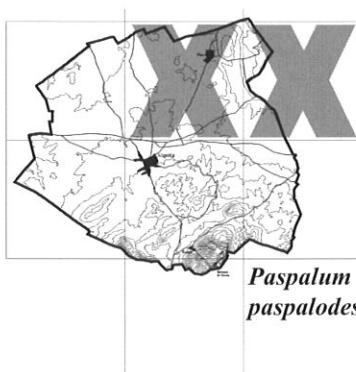
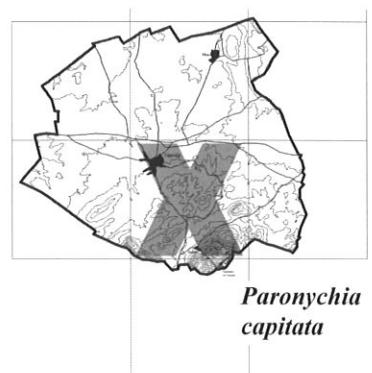
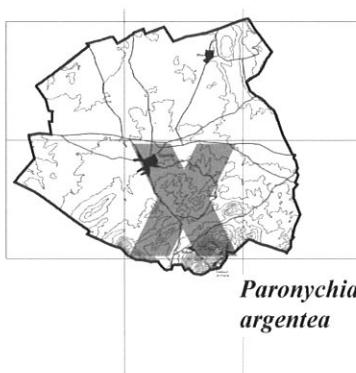
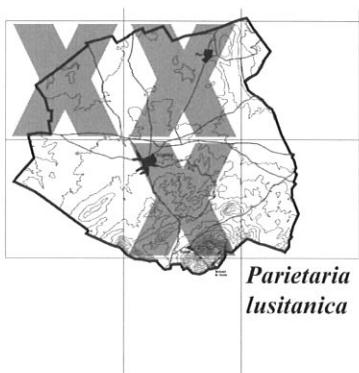
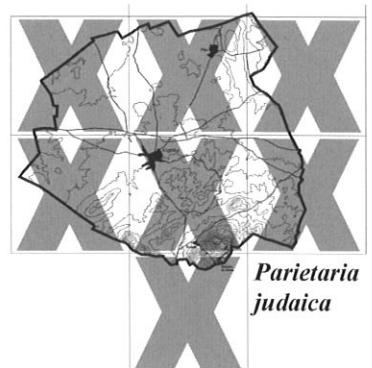
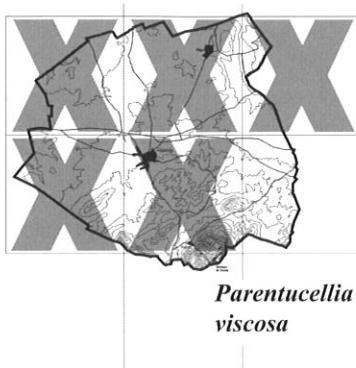
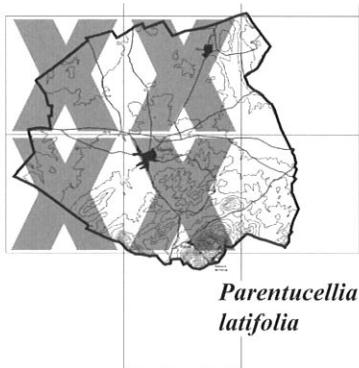


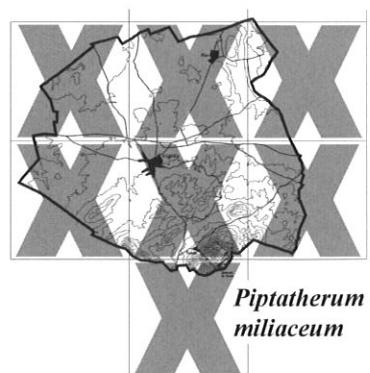
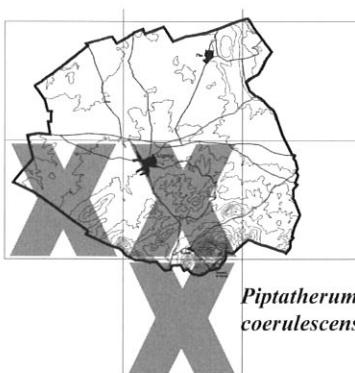
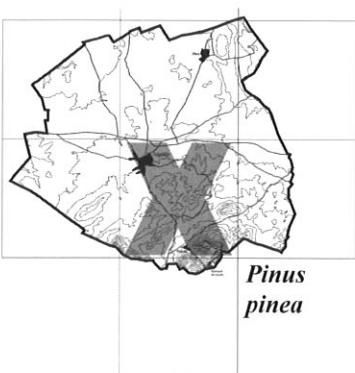
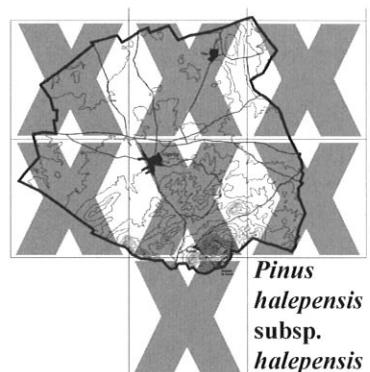
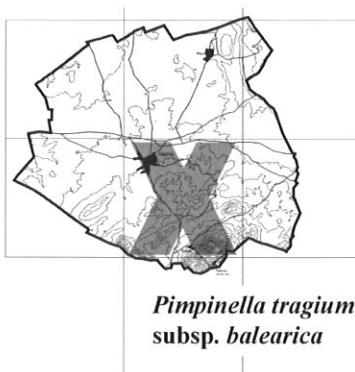
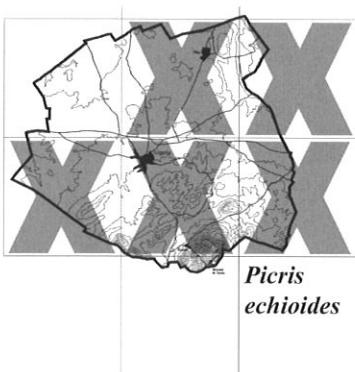
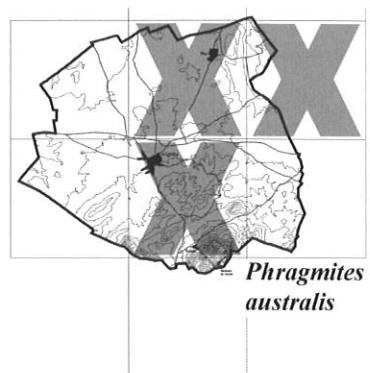
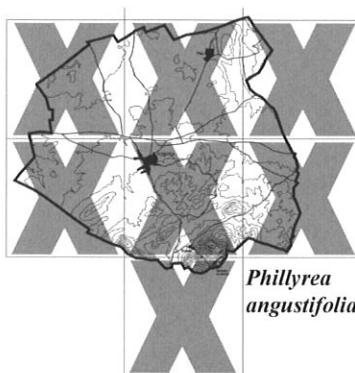
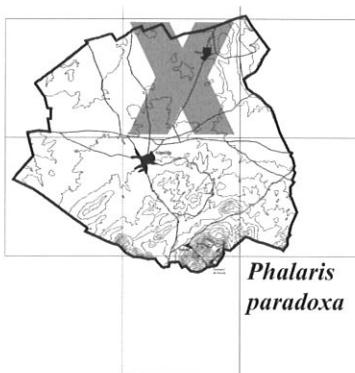
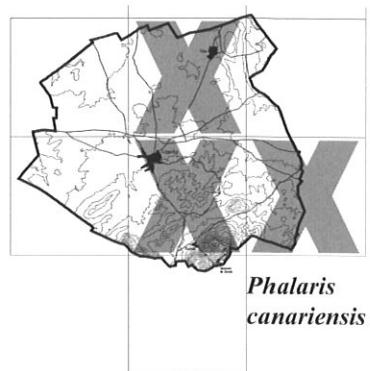
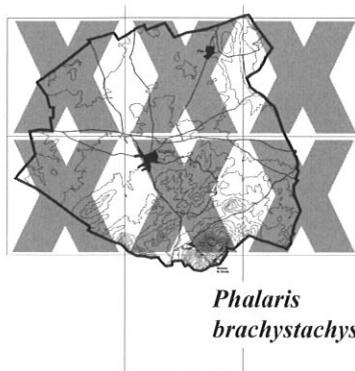
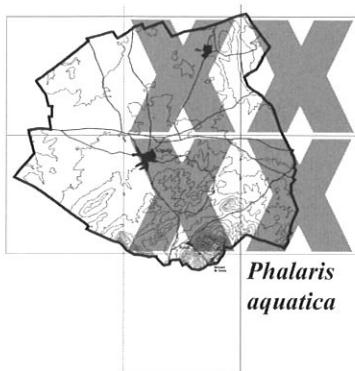


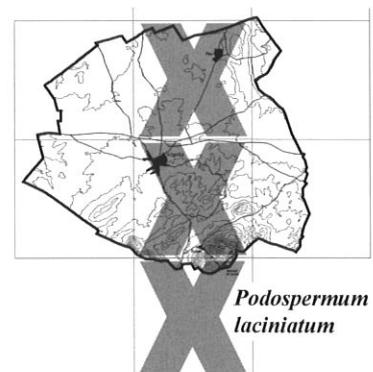
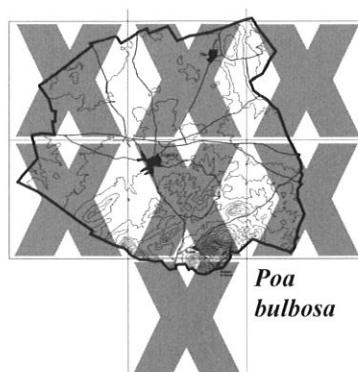
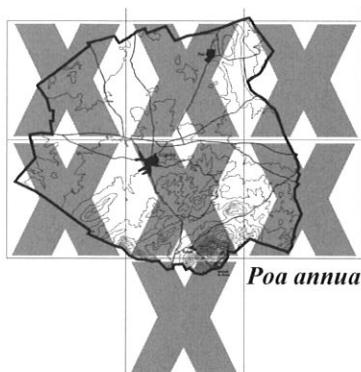
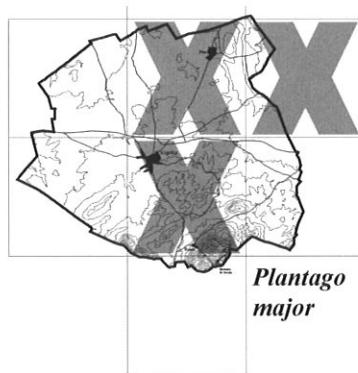
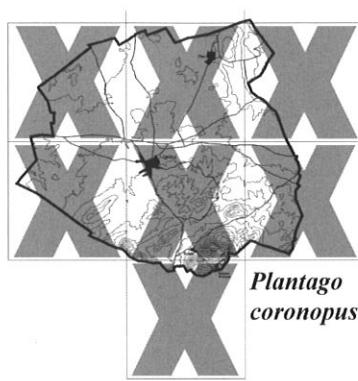
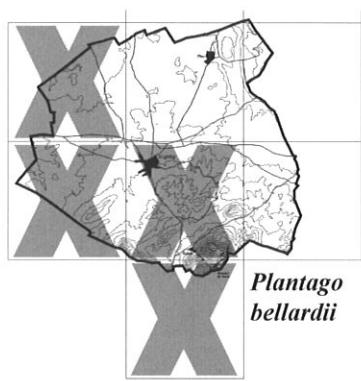


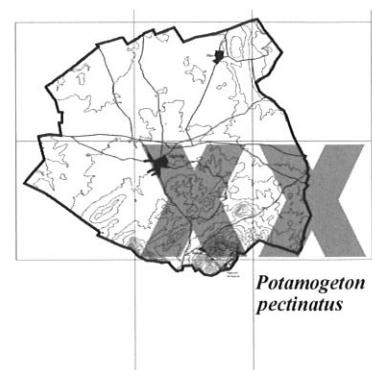
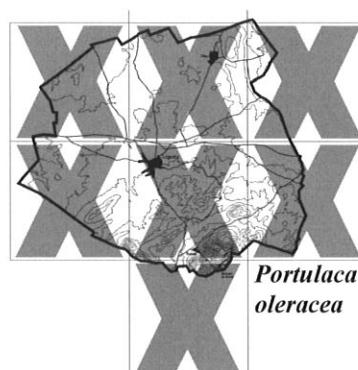
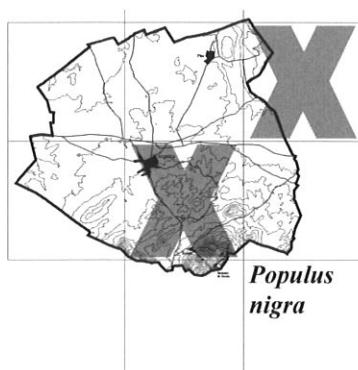
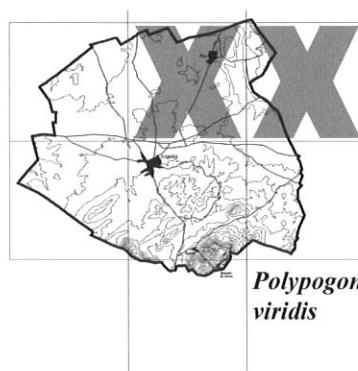
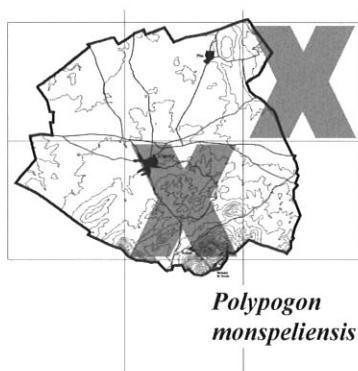
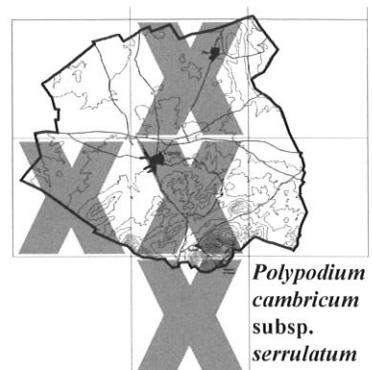
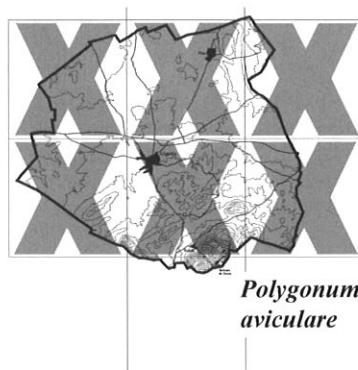
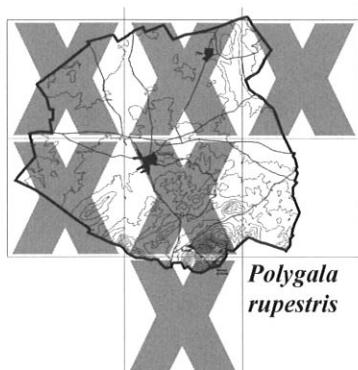
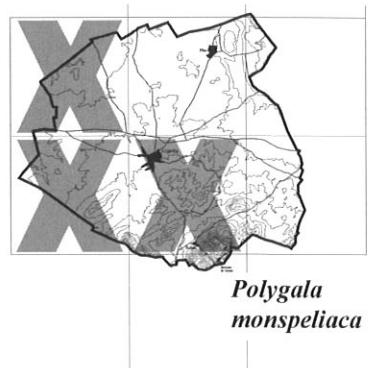
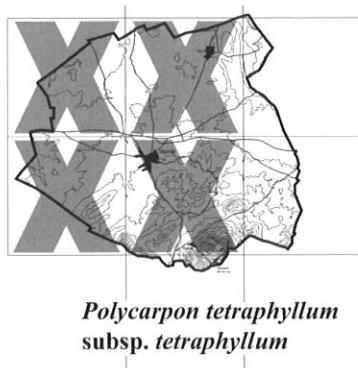
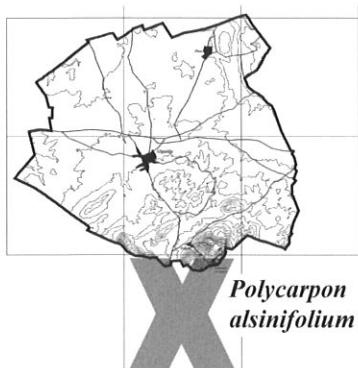


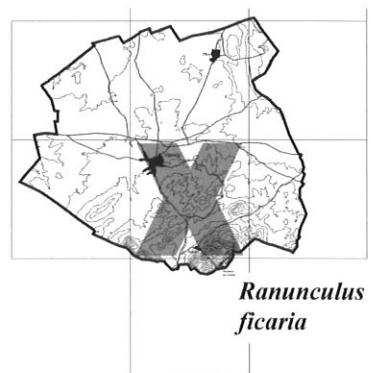
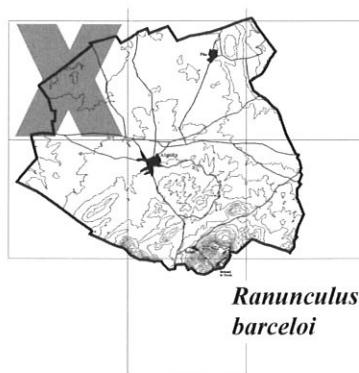
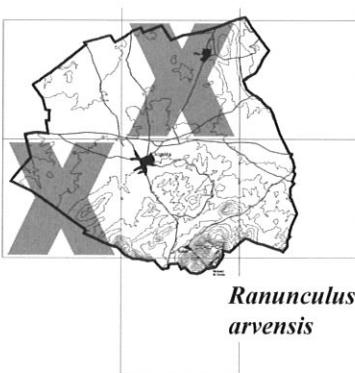
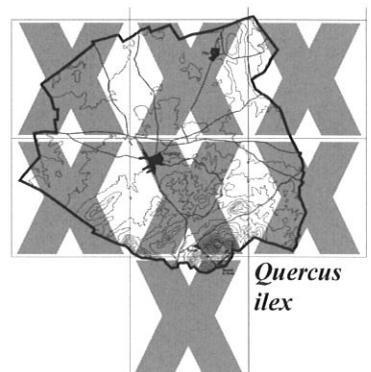
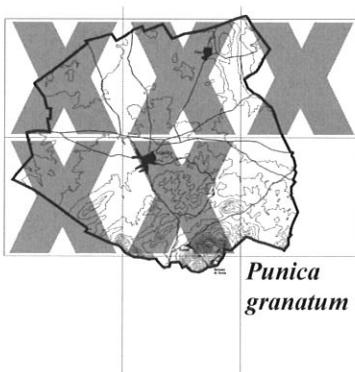
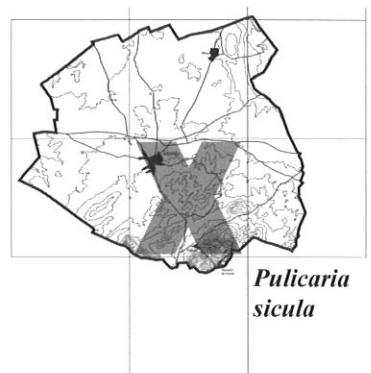
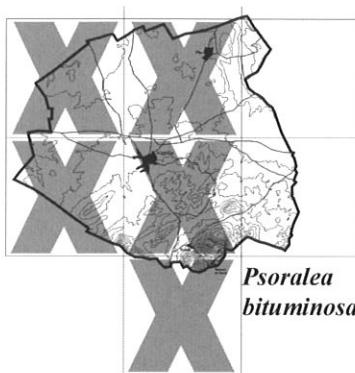
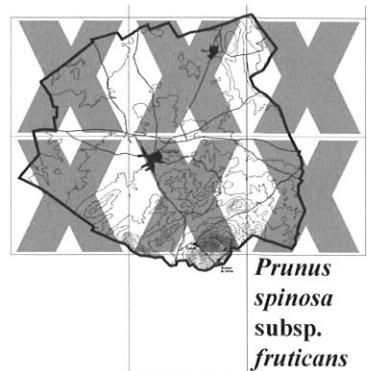
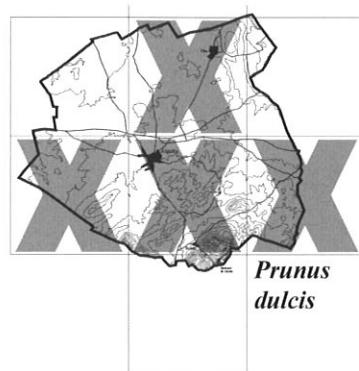
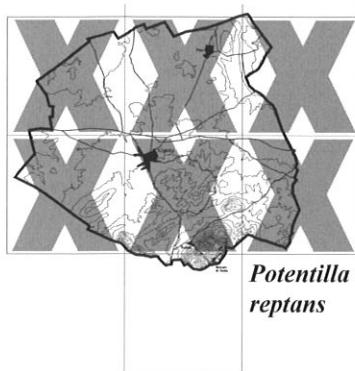


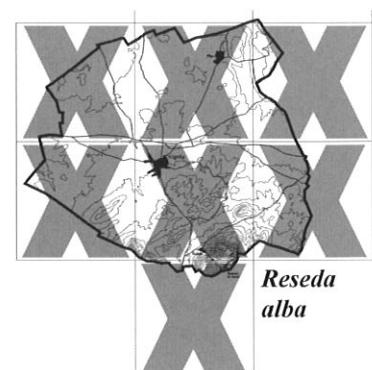
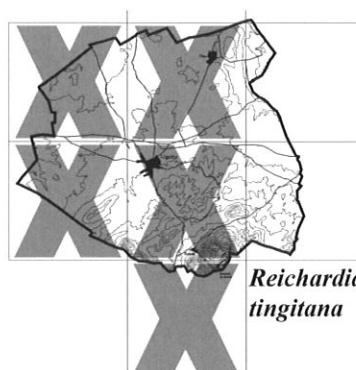
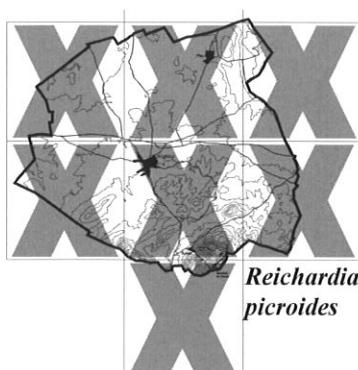
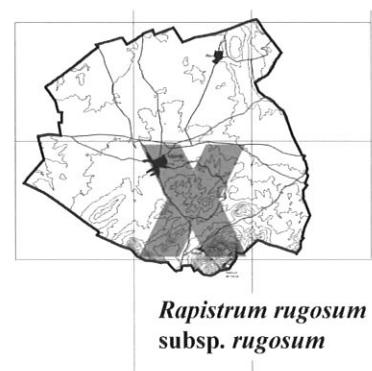
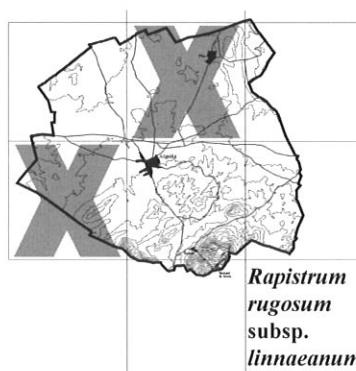
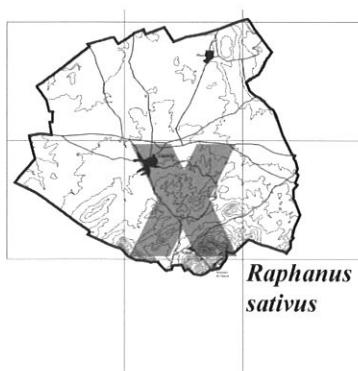
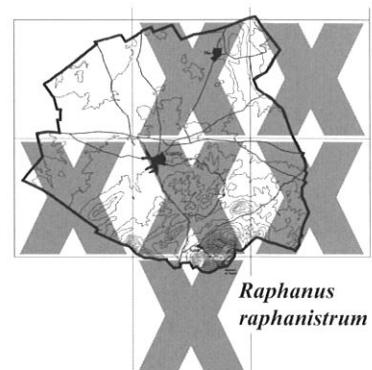
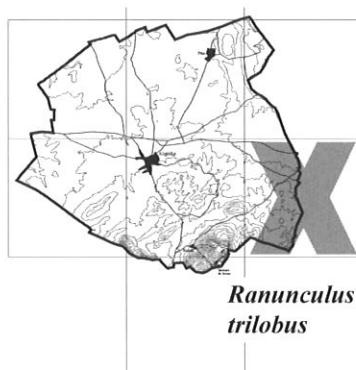
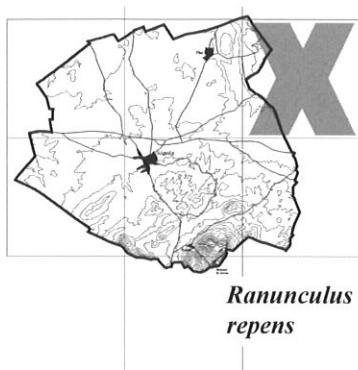
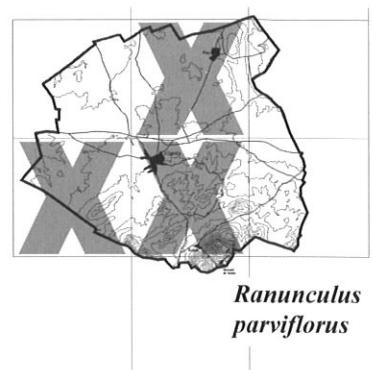
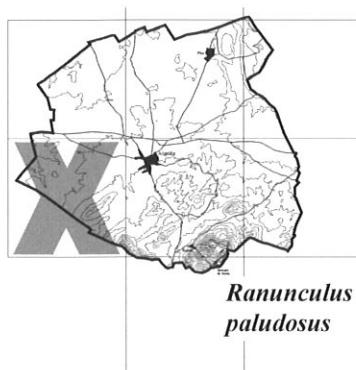
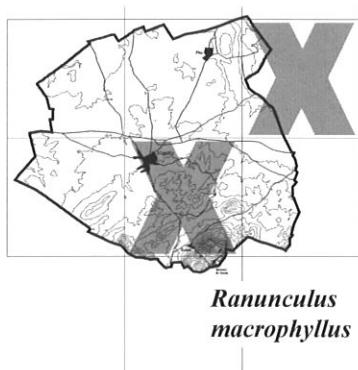


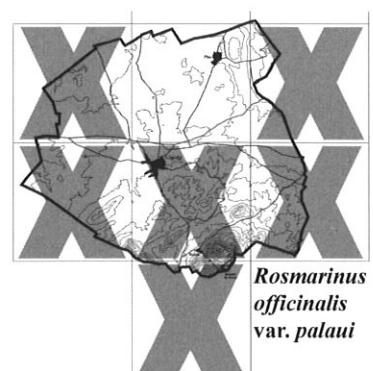
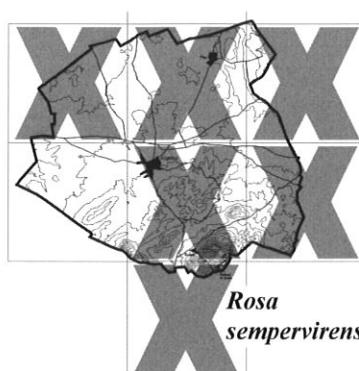
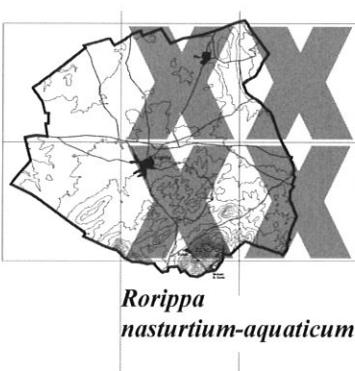
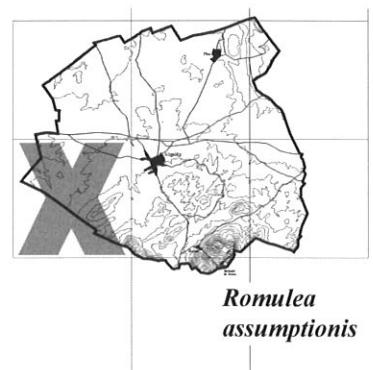
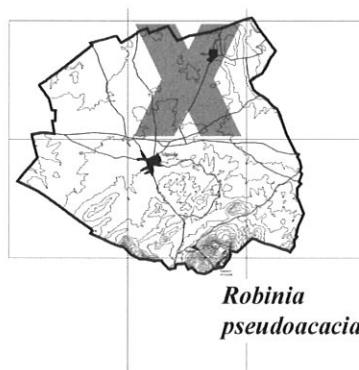
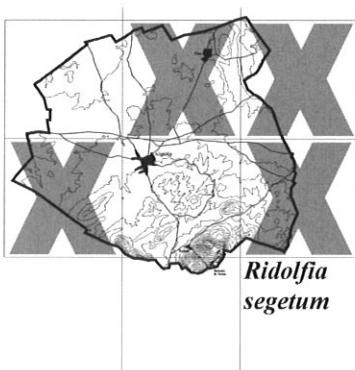
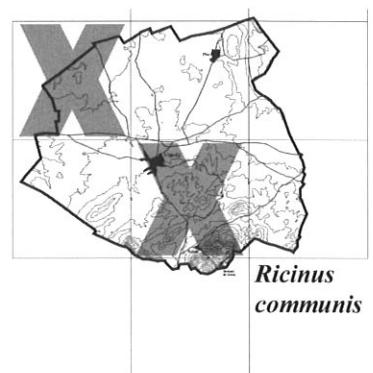
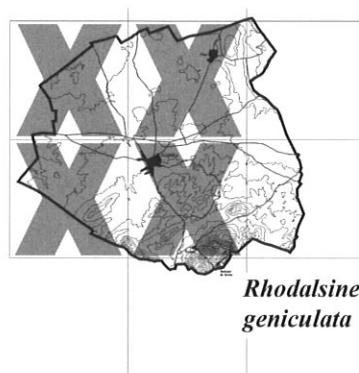
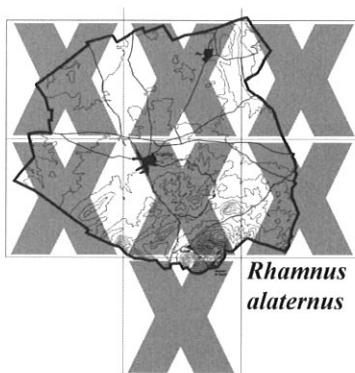
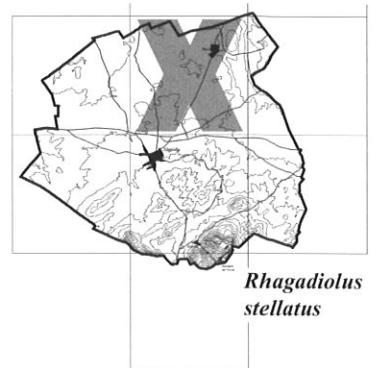
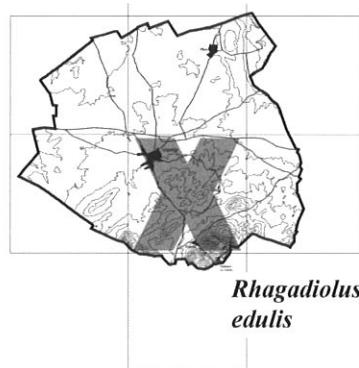
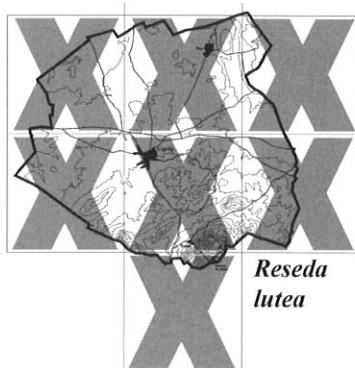






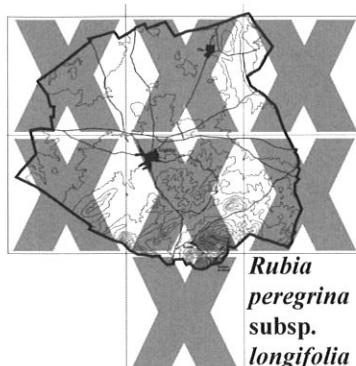




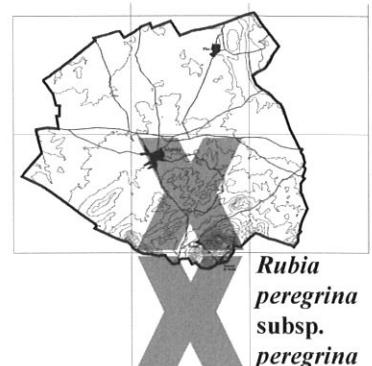




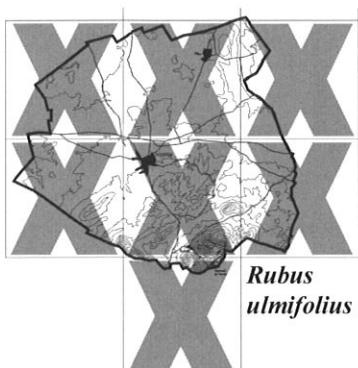
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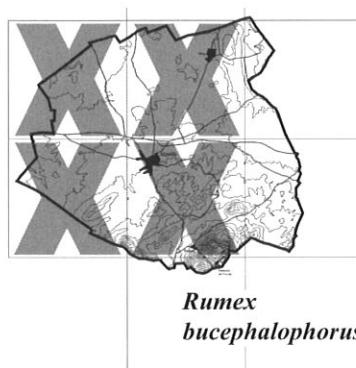
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subsp.
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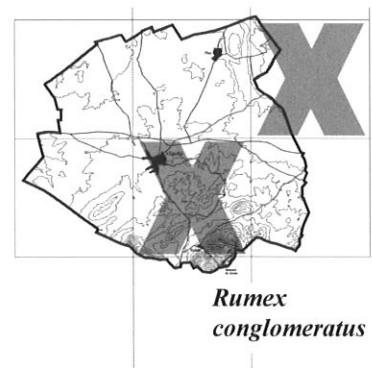
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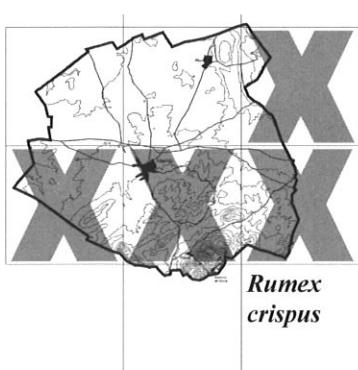
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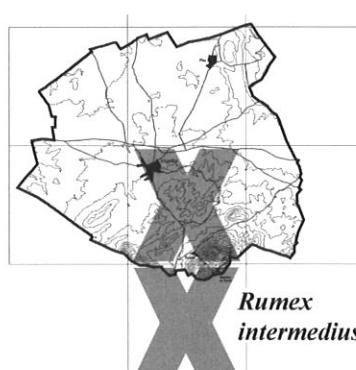
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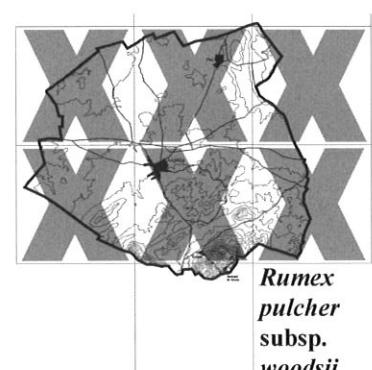
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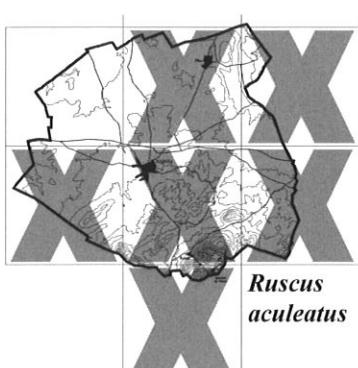
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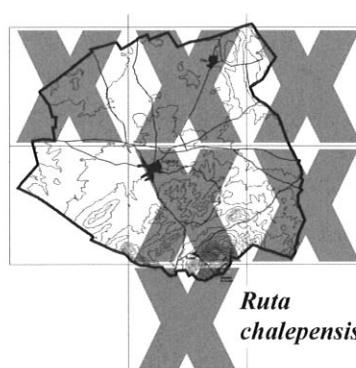
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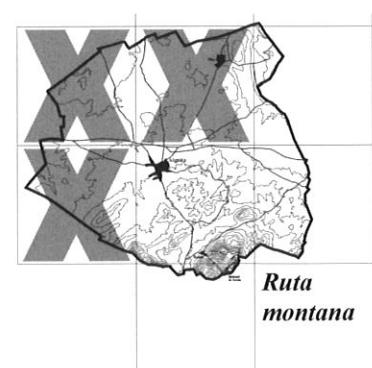
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pulcher
subsp.
woodsi*



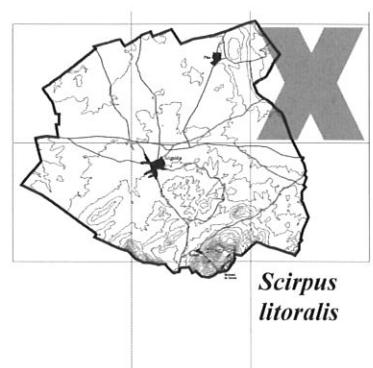
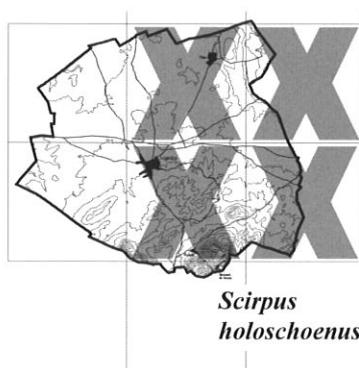
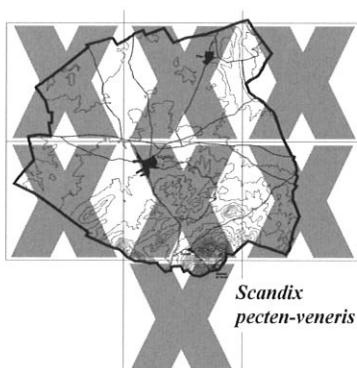
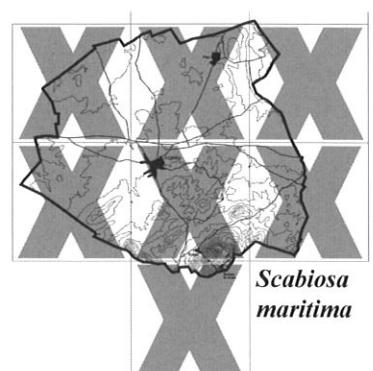
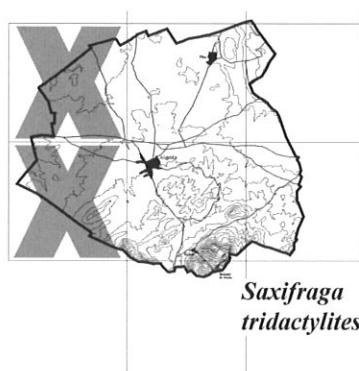
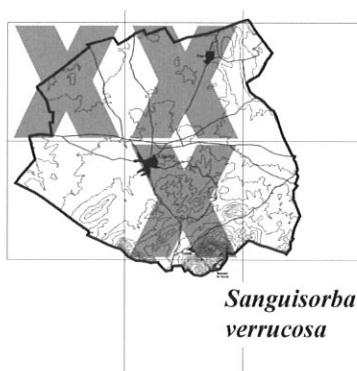
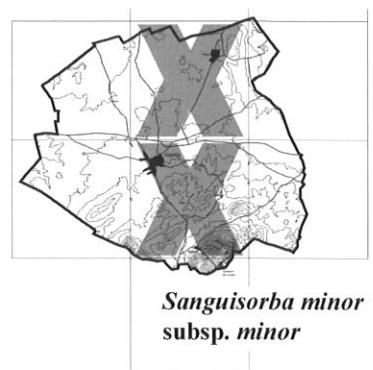
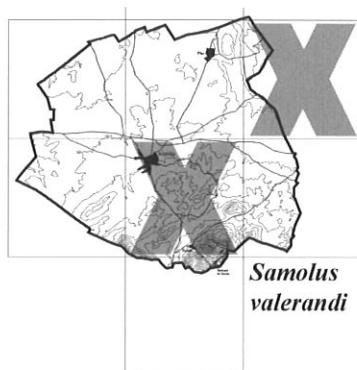
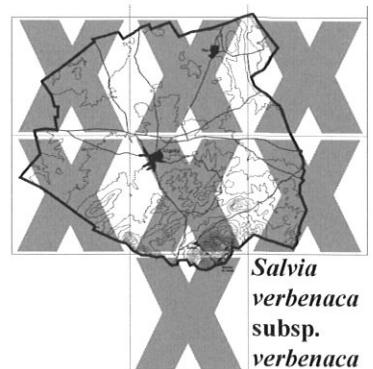
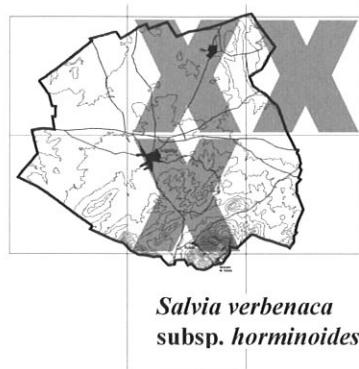
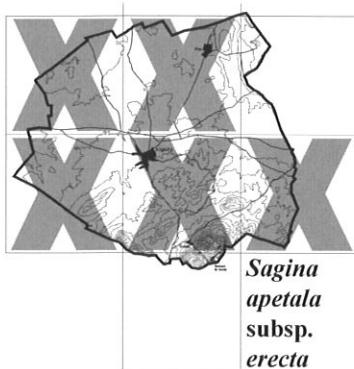
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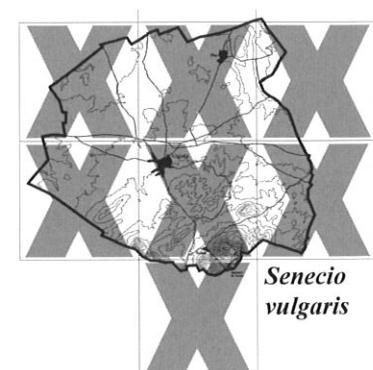
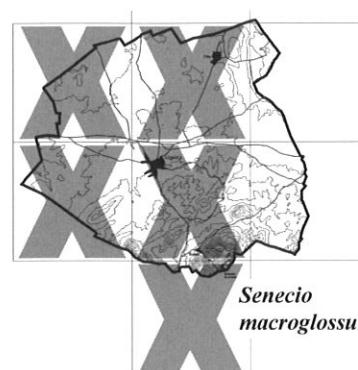
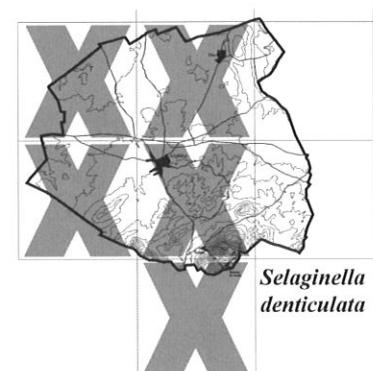
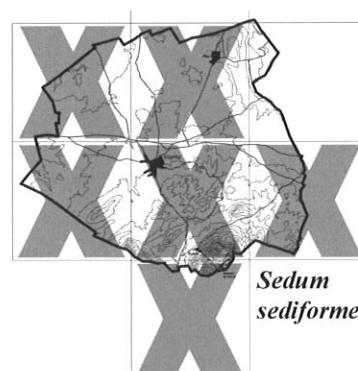
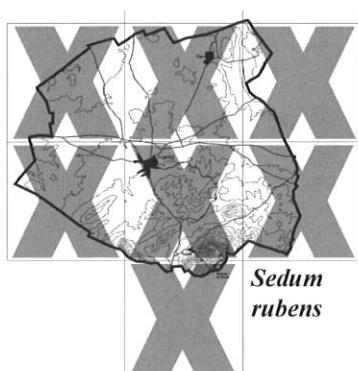
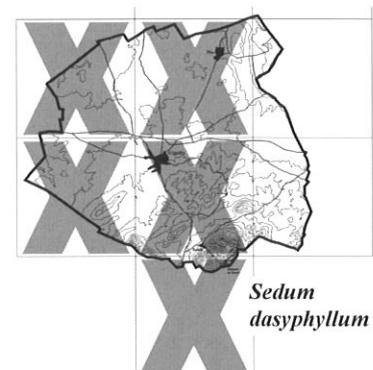
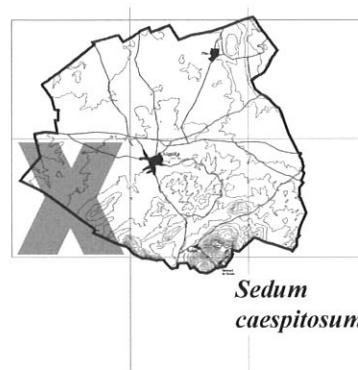
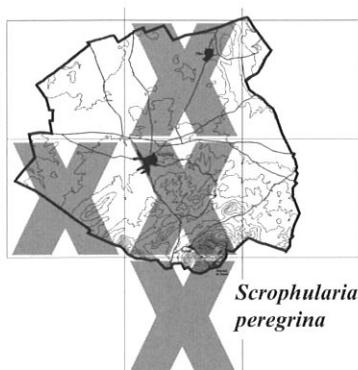
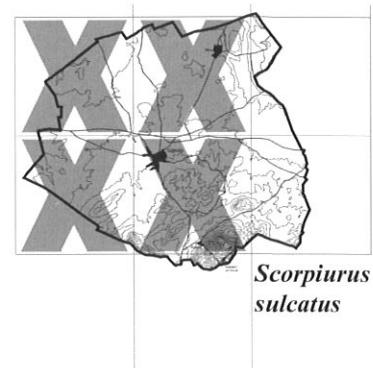
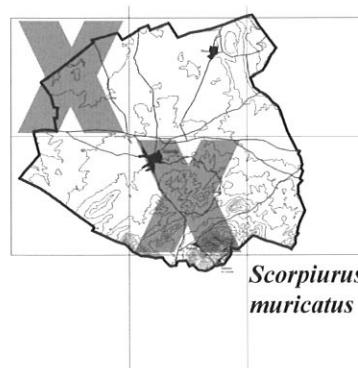
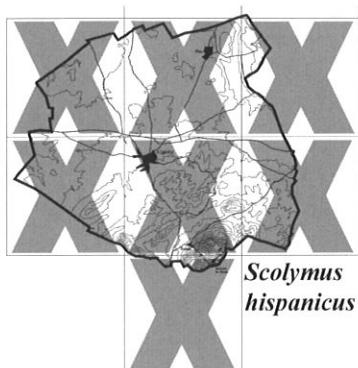


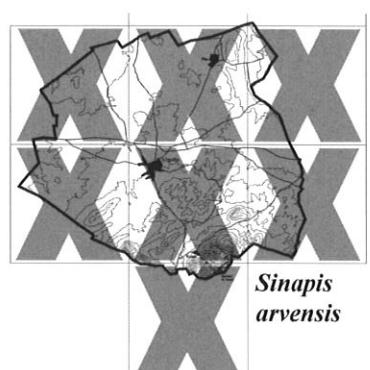
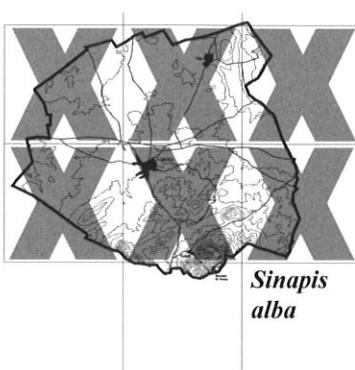
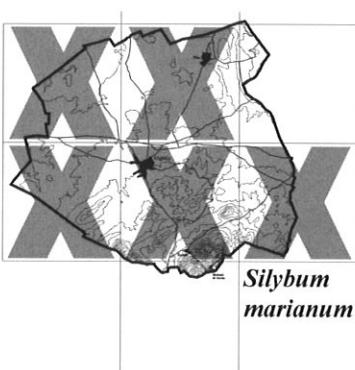
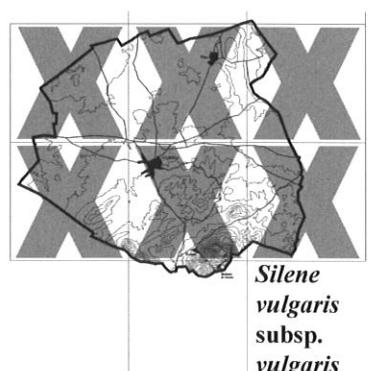
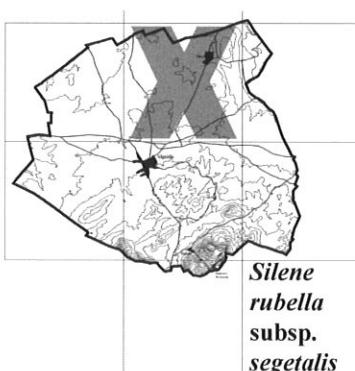
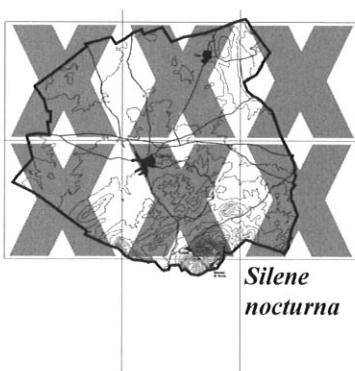
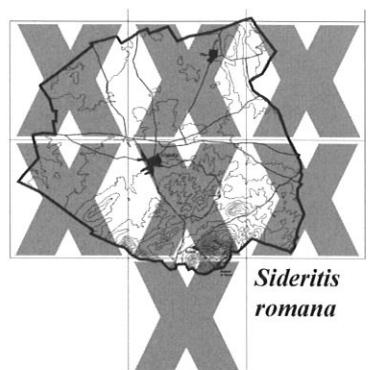
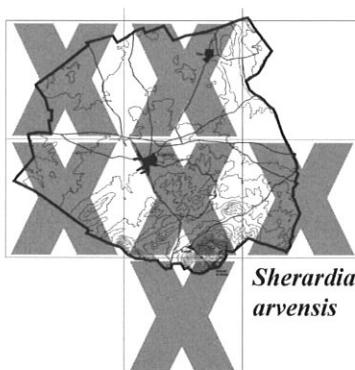
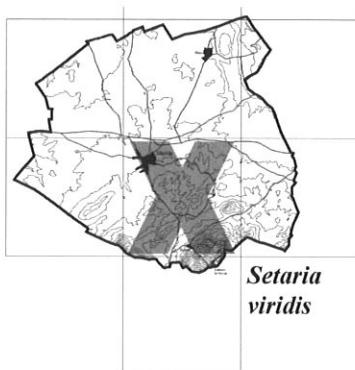
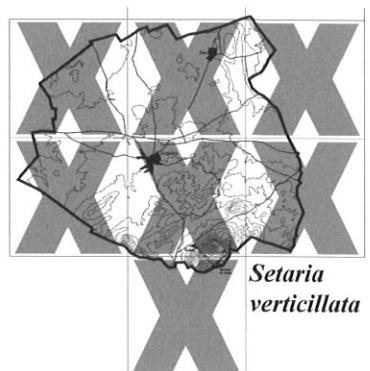
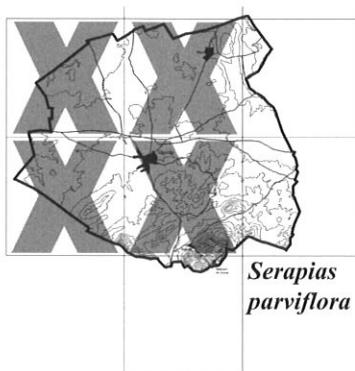
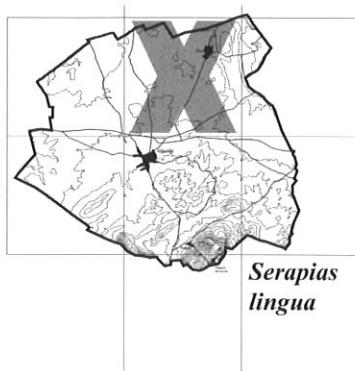
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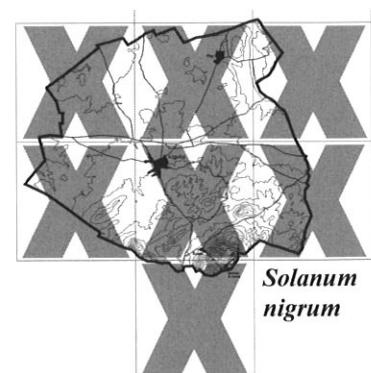
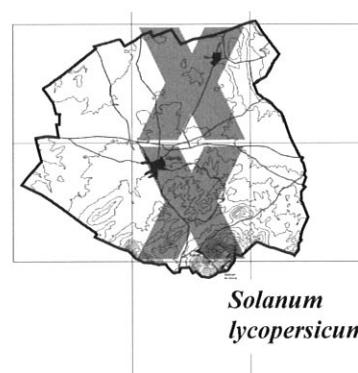
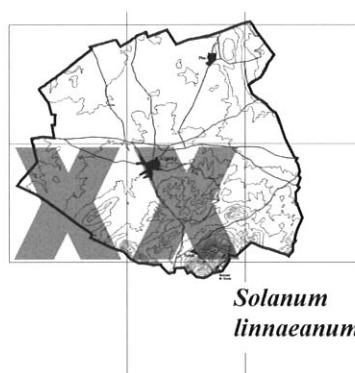
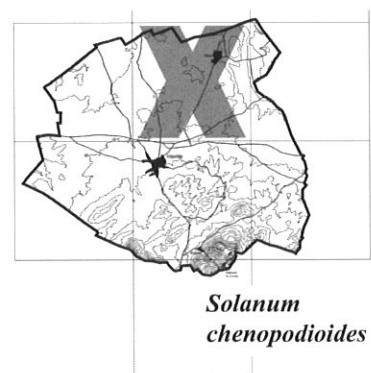
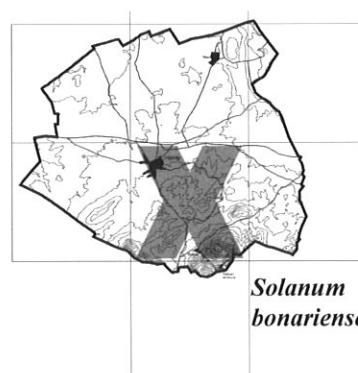
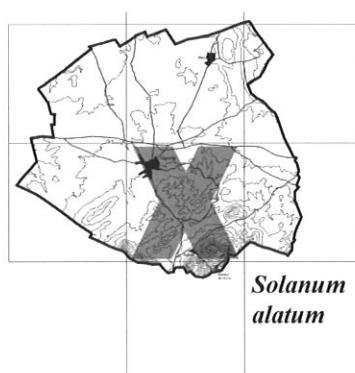
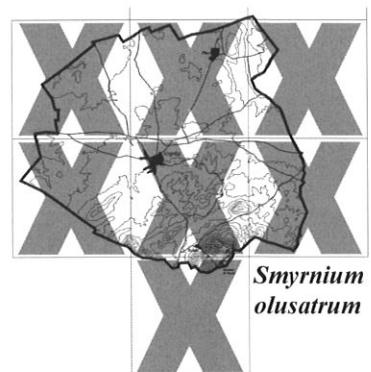
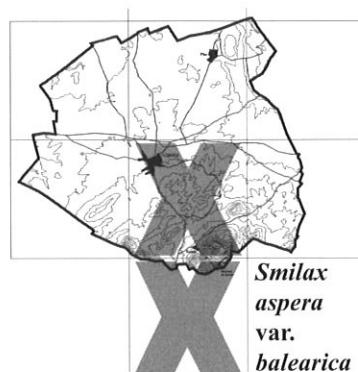
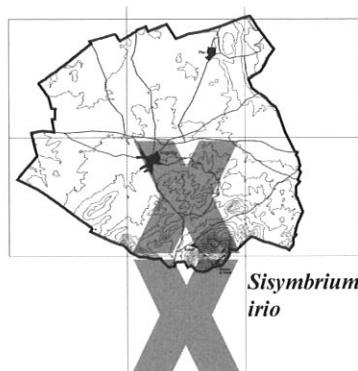
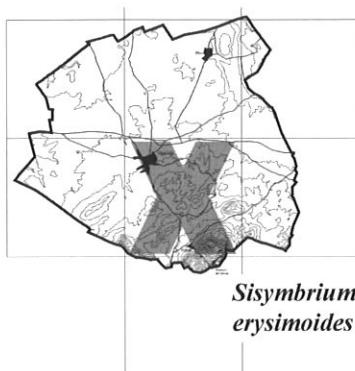


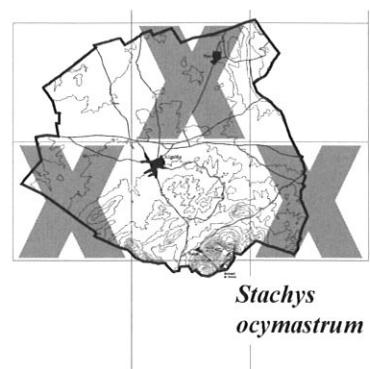
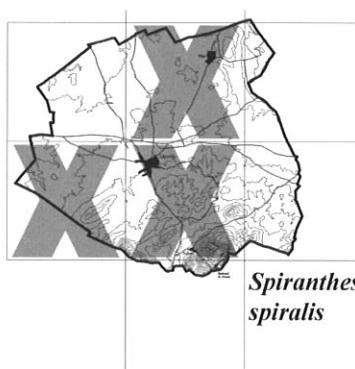
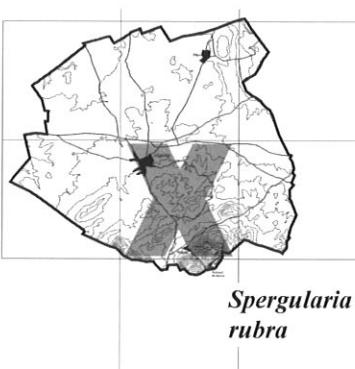
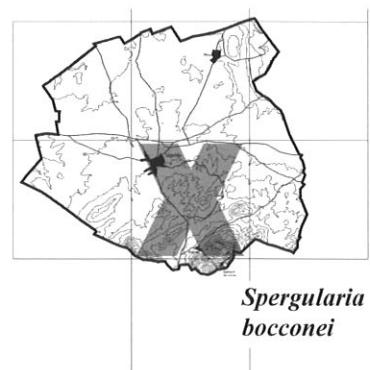
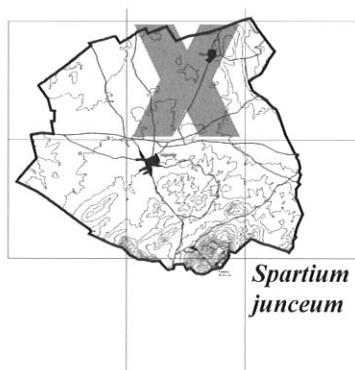
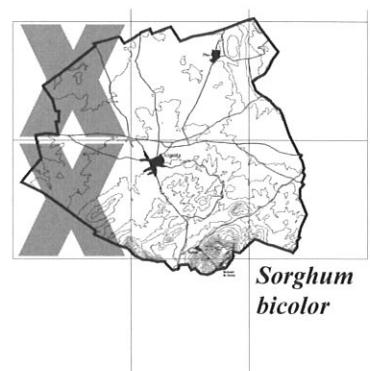
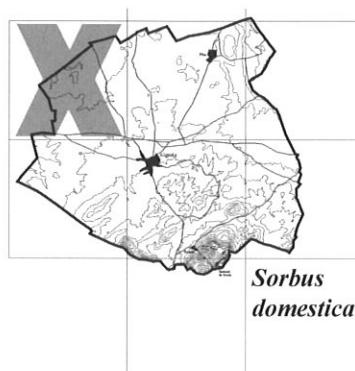
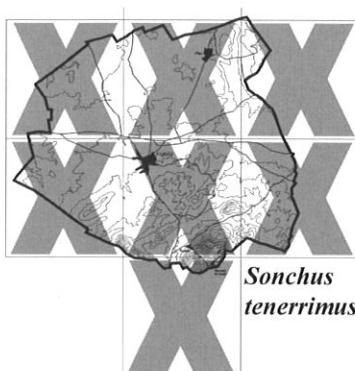
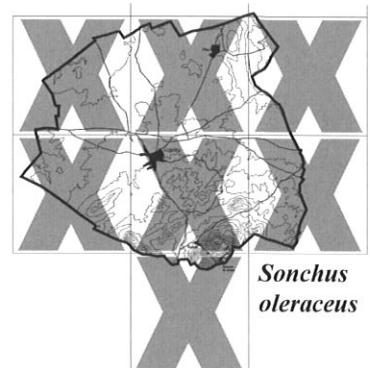
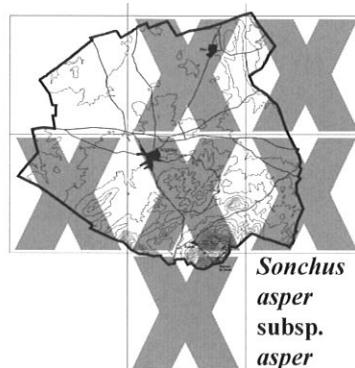
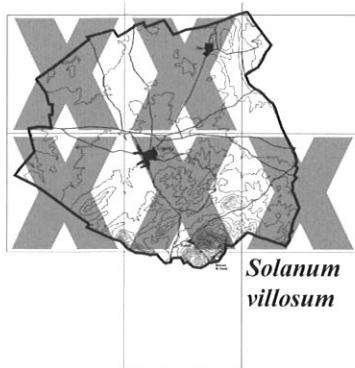
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montana*

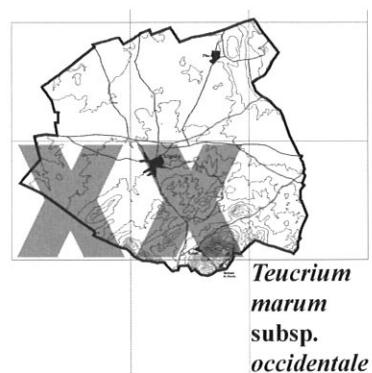
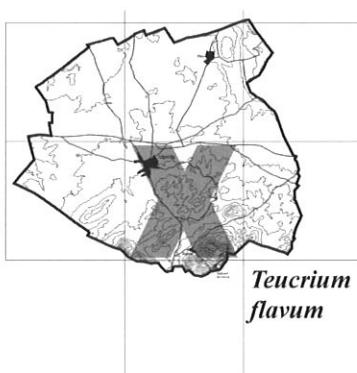
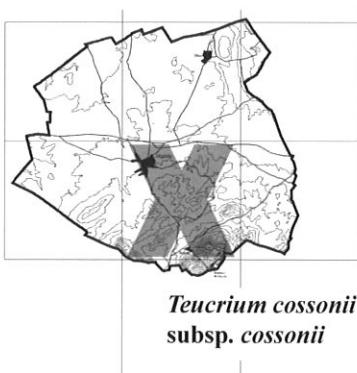
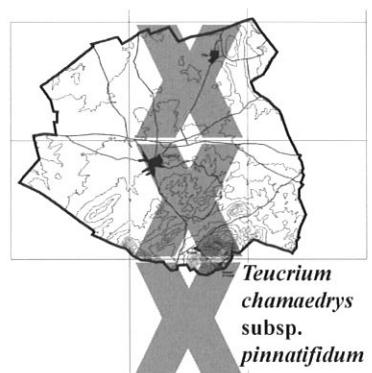
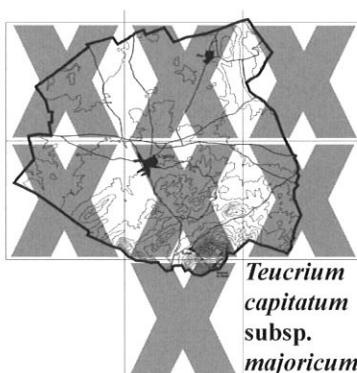
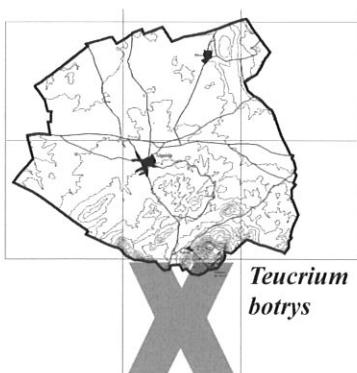
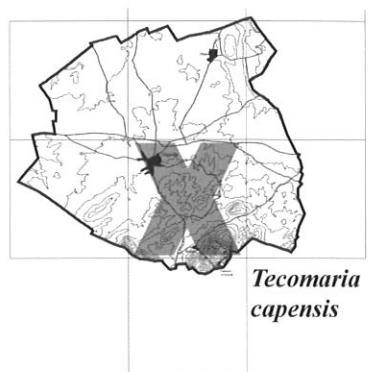
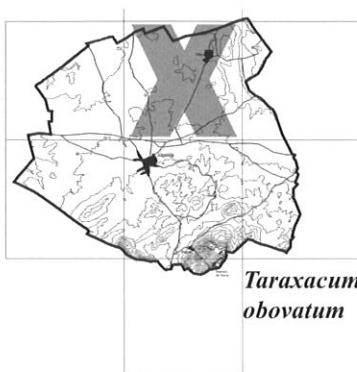
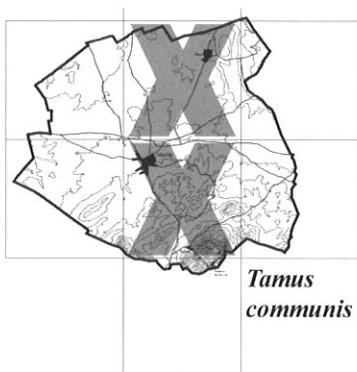
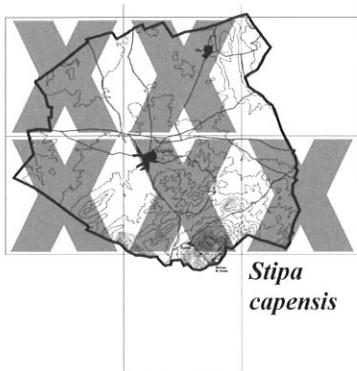
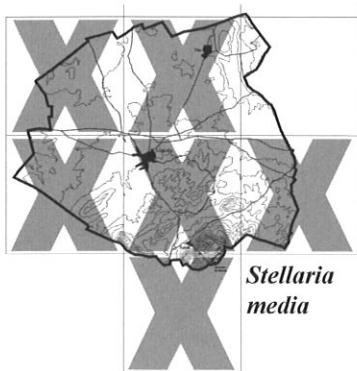


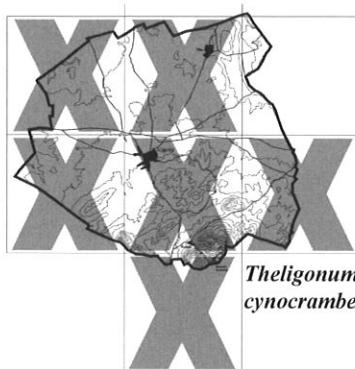




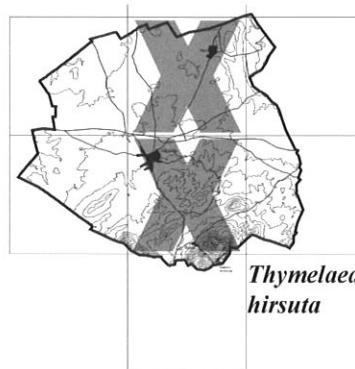




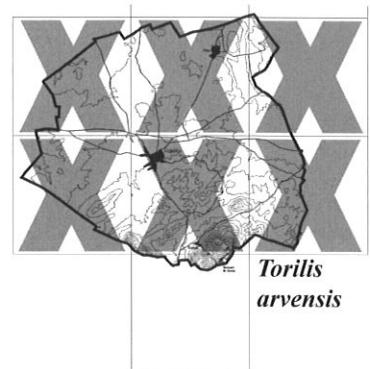




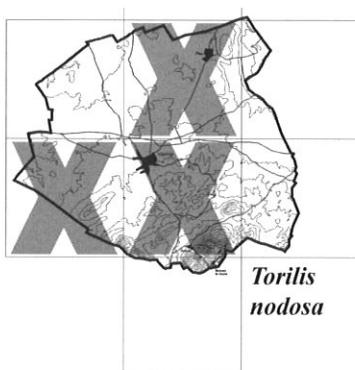
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cynocrambe*



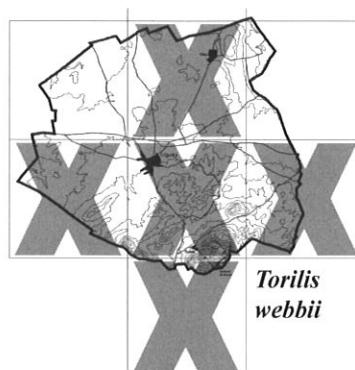
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hirsuta*



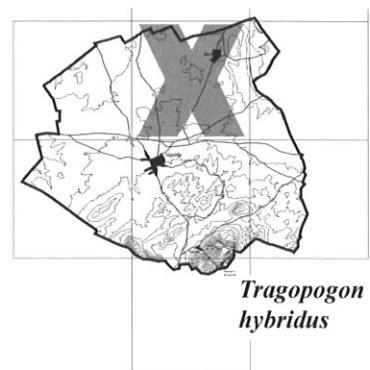
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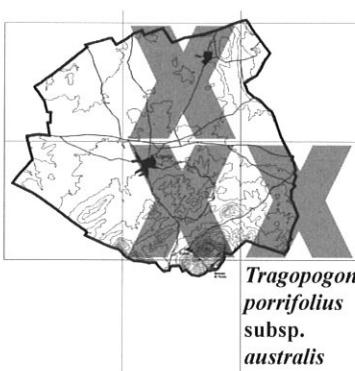
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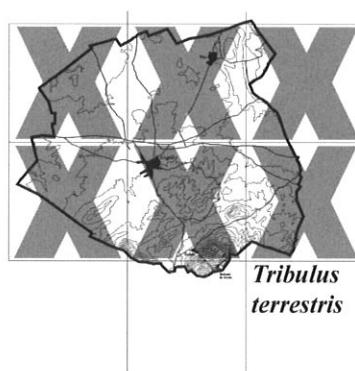
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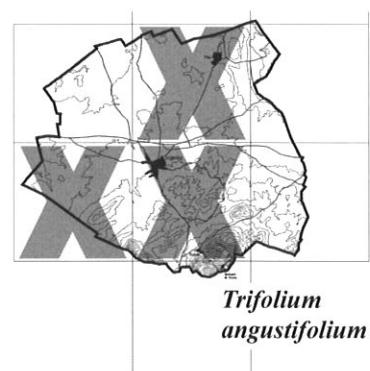
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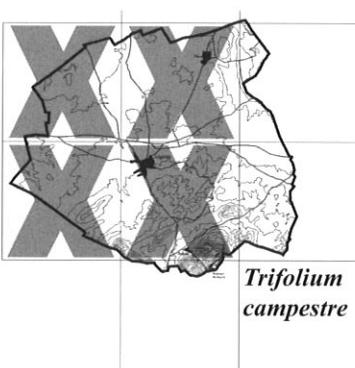
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porrifolius
subsp.
australis*



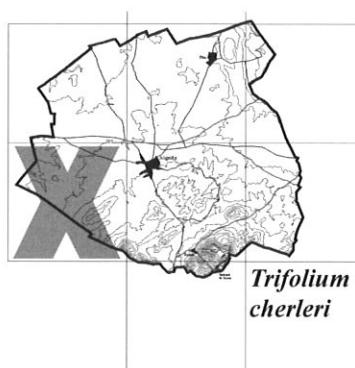
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terrestris*



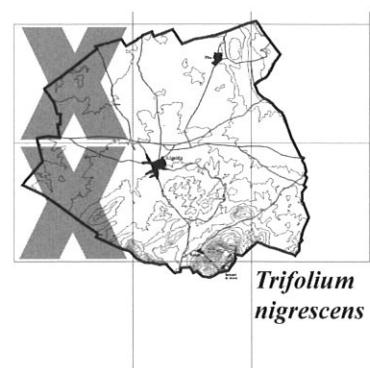
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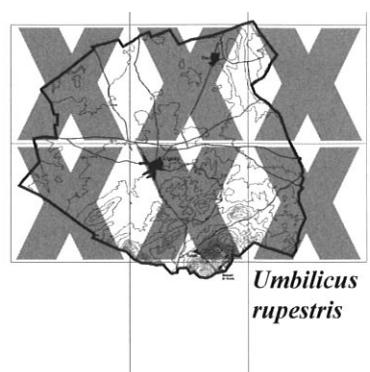
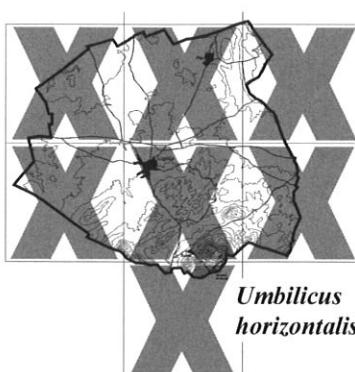
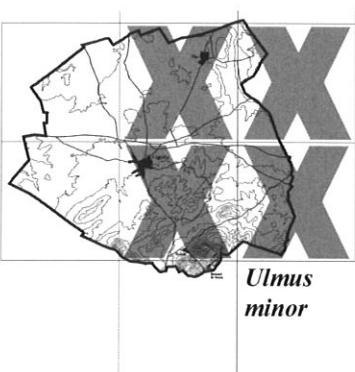
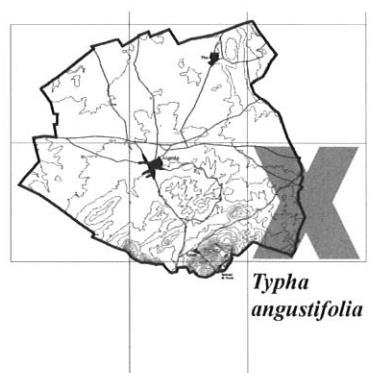
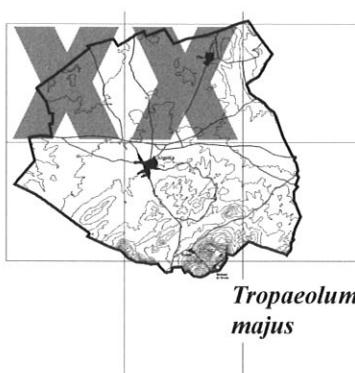
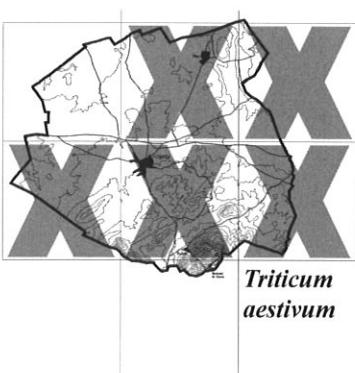
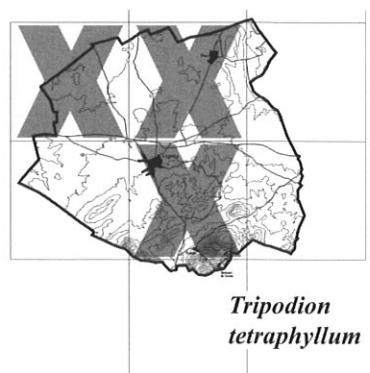
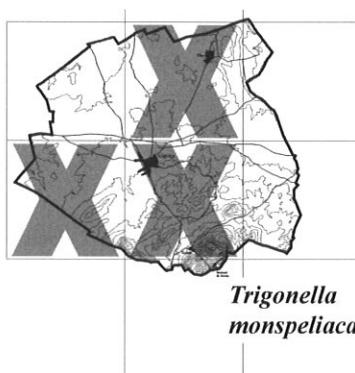
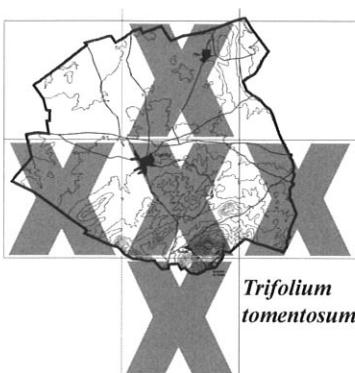
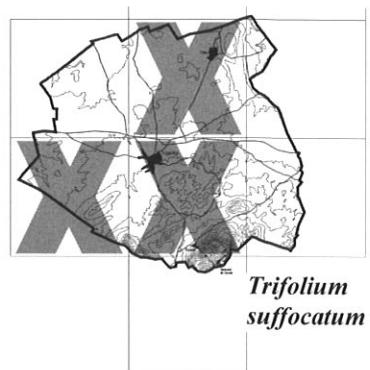
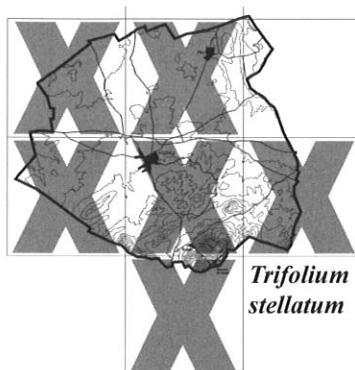
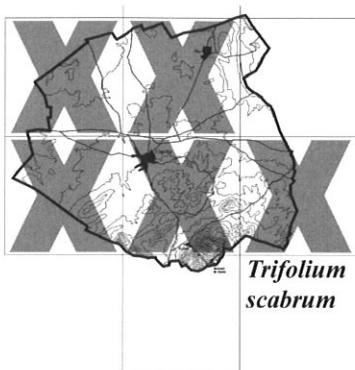
*Trifolium
campestre*

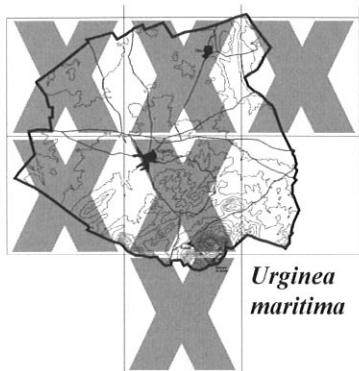


*Trifolium
cherleri*

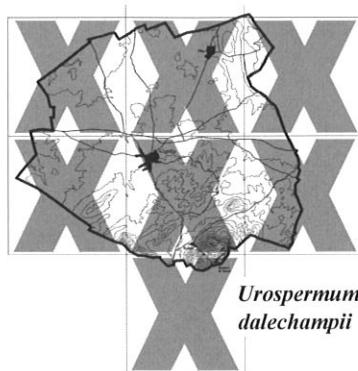


*Trifolium
nigrescens*

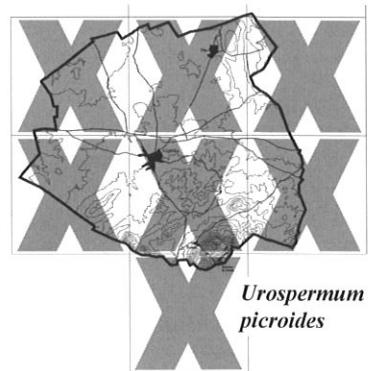




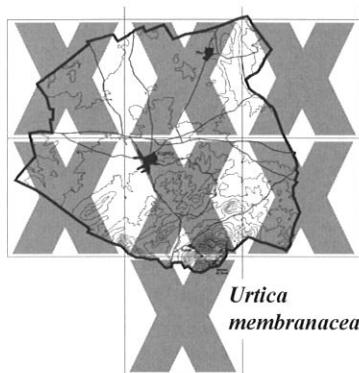
*Urginea
maritima*



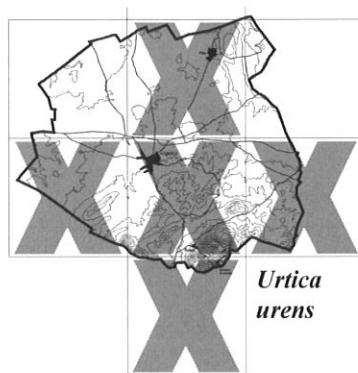
*Urospermum
dalechampii*



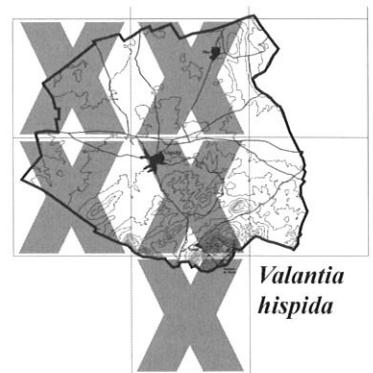
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picroides*



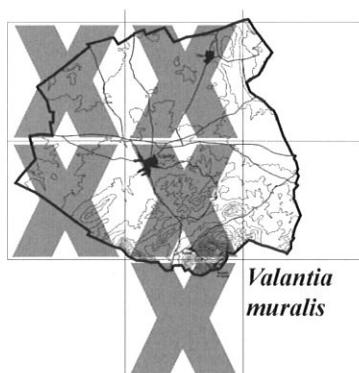
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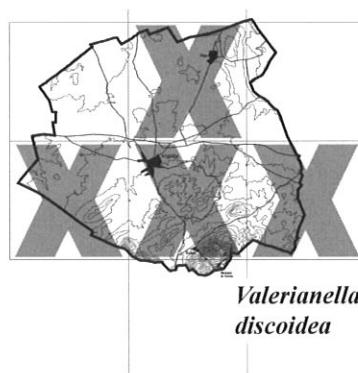
*Urtica
urens*



*Valantia
hispida*



*Valantia
muralis*



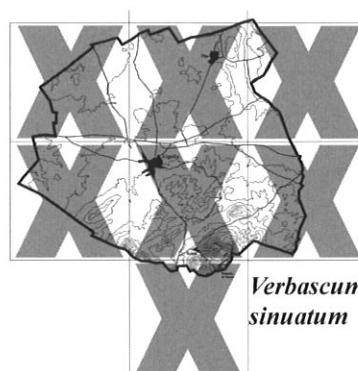
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discoidea*



*Valerianella
eriocarpa*



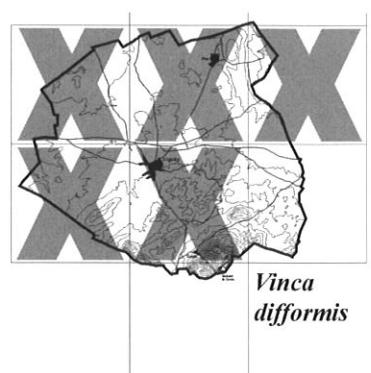
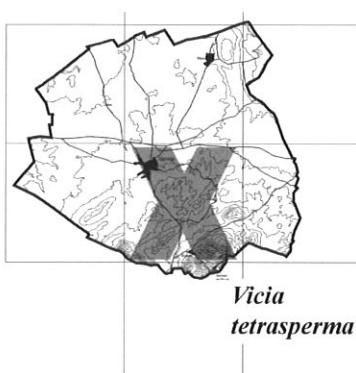
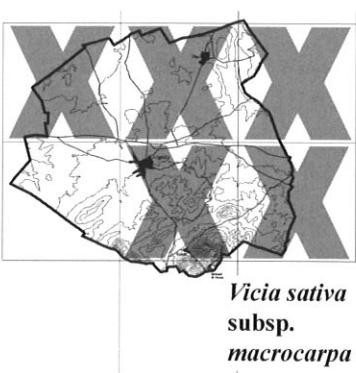
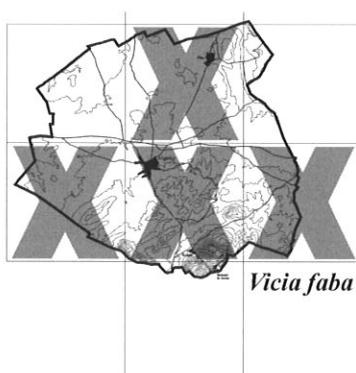
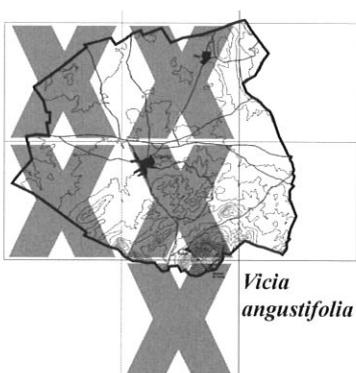
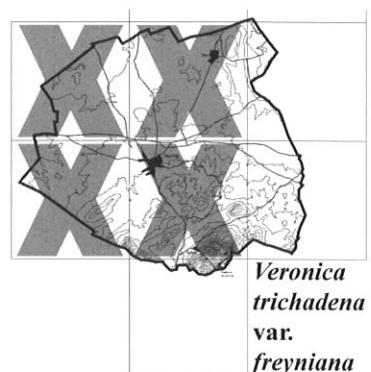
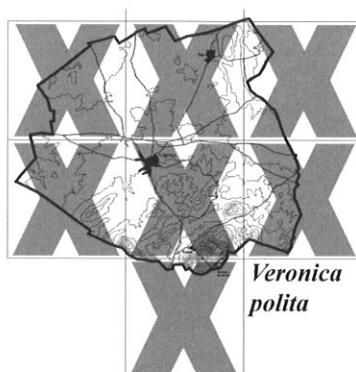
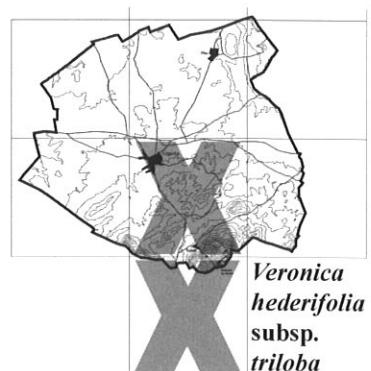
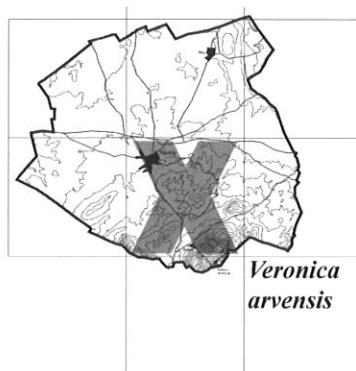
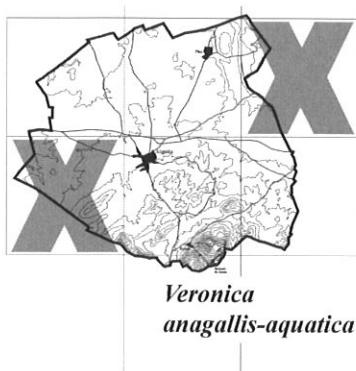
*Valerianella
microcarpa*

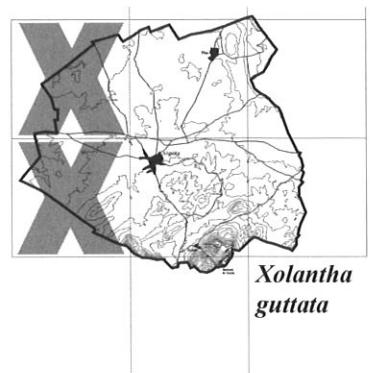
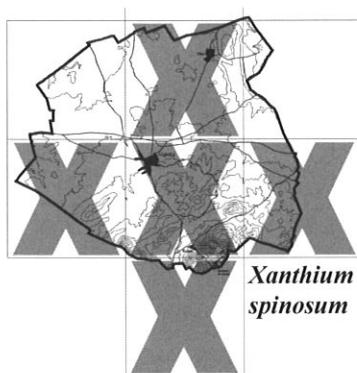
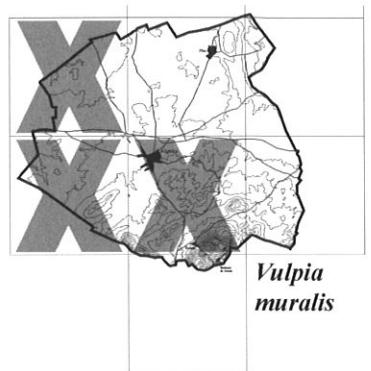
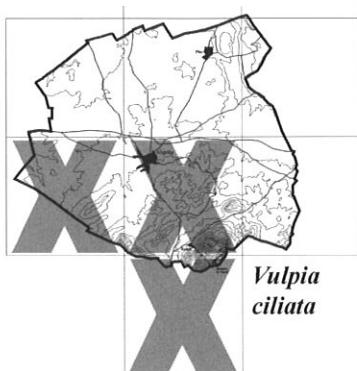
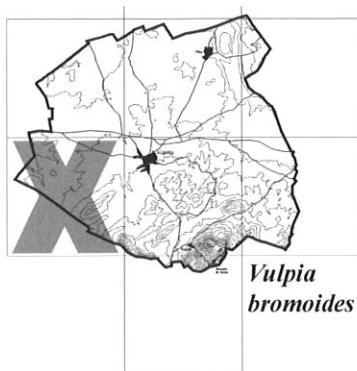


*Verbascum
sinuatum*



*Verbena
officinalis*





6. ANÀLISI BIOGEOGRÀFICA DE LA FLORA ALGAIDINA

La flora d'Algaida està formada per 679 tàxons, 663 dels quals han estat observats per l'autor, i 16 provenen de dades bibliogràfiques. D'aquests tàxons, 584 corresponen a espècies, 83 a subespècies, 8 a varietats i 1 a un híbrid. A 3 d'elles no s'ha arribat a determinar més que el gènere, són espècies provinents de cultiu i que es troben de forma subespontània.

Les Angiospermes dicotiledònies (76,14%) representen el grup més nombrós. Les monocotiledònies (22,24%), els Pteridòfits o falgueres (1,18%) i les Gimnospermes (0,44%) presenten un nombre més reduït de tàxons. En total s'han observat 95 famílies i 358 gèneres.

Això implica que aproximadament un 41% de les espècies presents a les Balears (48% de les presents a Mallorca) es troben al terme municipal.

Comparant amb els resultats obtinguts per Gil & Llorens (2001) per Formentera, illa que presenta una superfície i un gradient altitudinal molt semblants als d'Algaida, però que té unes característiques bioclimàtiques molt diferents, s'observa la major riquesa florística de la flora del terme d'Algaida en números absoluts (679 tàxons enfront a 586), si bé quan dividim aquest número per la superfície el resultat és semblant ($7,56 \text{ tàxons/Km}^2$ front a $7,14$). S'ha de tenir present que Algaida essent un municipi sense litoral té un nombre més reduït d'hàbitats diferents, per la qual cosa la seva biodiversitat florística, tenint en compte aquest dèficit, és destacable.

A la taula 3 es quantifica la distribució dels tàxons per famílies. Com es pot comprovar, les famílies Asteràcies, Poàcies i Fabàcies són les més ben representades, el 32,3% de les espècies pertanyen a alguna d'elles.

Família	Nº d'espècies	% del total
Asteraceae	78	11,49
Poaceae	74	10,90
Fabaceae	67	9,87
Lamiaceae	28	4,12
Scrophulariaceae	23	3,39
Brassicaceae	22	3,24
Apiaceae	21	3,09

Taula 3. Famílies millor representades a la flora del T.M. d'Algaida.

Si comparam aquests resultats amb els de la flora general de Balears a penes s'observen algunes petites diferències: les fabàcies i les poàcies estan canviades d'ordre; les apiàcies tenen proporcionalment menys pes i les escrofulariàcies en tenen una mica més. Tot i això, la proporcionalitat és molt semblant a la d'altres conrades mediterrànies amb les mateixes característiques climàtiques.

A la figura 8 es representa la distribució de les espècies segons les seves formes vitals. Com es pot veure els teròfits representen gairebé la meitat de la flora. Els

hidròfits són els menys representats amb un percentatge d'un 1%. La resta de formes vitals oscil·len entre el 10 i el 20% de les espècies. Aquests resultats s'assemblen molt als que s'obtenen per altres territoris mediterranis amb les mateixes característiques que les del terme municipal. Tal vega-dà el principal aspecte diferencial és l'escassetat d'hidròfits per l'absència de grans zones humides.

La figura 9 mostra els resultats de l'agrupació dels tàxons segons la seva corologia. Com es pot comprovar el caràcter mediterrani de la flora queda ben palès.

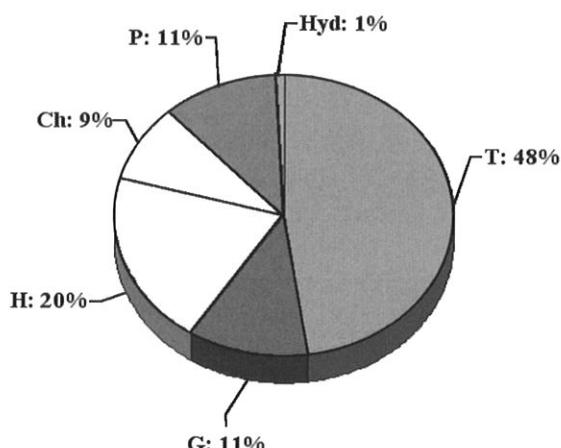


Fig. 8.- Distribució de la flora d'Algaida segons les formes vitals.

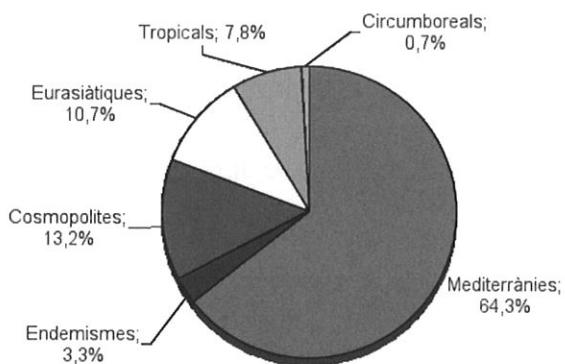


Fig. 9.- Distribució de les espècies de la flora d'Algaida segons els seu origens.

En el present catàleg figuren 22 tàxons endèmics (taula 4). D'ells, 11 són espècies, 9 són subespècies i 2 són varietats.

Especie	Corologia a Balears
<i>Aetheorhiza bulbosa</i> subsp. <i>wilkommii</i>	Ma, Ei
<i>Arum pictum</i> subsp. <i>sagittifolium</i>	Ma, Me, Ca
<i>Centaurium bianoris</i>	Ma, Ei
<i>Crepis triasii</i>	Ma, Me, Ca
<i>Crocus cambessedesii</i>	Ma, Me
<i>Galium cespianum</i>	Ma
<i>Helichrysum rupestre</i> var. <i>cambessedesii</i>	Ma
<i>Hippocrepis balearica</i>	Ma, Me, Ca
<i>Hypericum balearicum</i>	Ma, Me, Ei, Ca
<i>Lotus tetraphyllus</i>	Ma, Me, Ca
<i>Micromeria microphylla</i> subsp. <i>rodriguezii</i>	Ma, Me, Ei, Fo
<i>Ophrys bertolonii</i> subsp. <i>balearica</i>	Ma, Me, Ei, Fo
<i>Pimpinella tragium</i> subsp. <i>balearica</i>	Ma
<i>Ranunculus barceloi</i>	Ma, Ei, Fo
<i>Romulea assumptionis</i>	Ma, Me, Ei, Fo, Ca
<i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i> subsp. <i>palaui</i>	Ma, Me, Ca
<i>Sibthorpia africana</i> *	Ma, Me, Ei, Ca
<i>Silene mollissima</i> *	Ma, Me
<i>Smilax aspera</i> var. <i>balearica</i>	Ma, Me, Ei, Fo, Ca
<i>Teucrium capitatum</i> subsp. <i>majoricum</i>	Ma, Me, Ei, Fo, Ca
<i>Teucrium cossonii</i> subsp. <i>cossonii</i>	Ma, Ca
<i>Teucrium marum</i> subsp. <i>occidentale</i>	Ma, Me

Taula 4.- Endemismes presents al T.M. d'Algaida (*: no vistes per l'autor).

Aquests 22 tàxons representen un percentatge d'endemicitat del 3,24%, un nombre relativament baix tenint en compte que a nivell balear arriba a poc més del 10%. Tot i això, la riquesa florística és de 0,24 endemismes/Km², molt semblant als 0,28 de Formentera.

Respecte de la seva corologia, són majoritaris els endemismes balears i els gimnètics (compartits entre Mallorca, Menorca i/o Cabrera). Només 3 són exclusius de Mallorca i altres 3 són compartits amb alguna de les Pitiüses.

La majoria d'aquests endemismes es localitzen a una sola quadrícula (40% dels endemismes observats). *Micromeria microphylla*, el romaní (*Rosmarinus officinalis* subsp. *palaui*) i l'herba de Sant Ponç (*Teucrium capitatum* subsp. *majoricum*) s'han vist a 6, 6 i 7 quadrícules respectivament.

D'entre totes les quadrícules destaquen la 97A pel número d'espècies (17 dels 20 endemismes observats per l'autor viuen a aquesta quadrícula, 5 d'ells de forma única) i la 97C per la densitat en què es troben (taula 5). Tot això es relaciona a la vegada amb el fet que la principal àrea on es localitzen aquests endemismes és el massís

de Randa, que ocupa les dues quadrícules anomenades anteriorment. De fet, la majoria d'ells es localitzen als penya-segats, i àrees culminals, d'aquesta zona.

A la taula 5 es presenten els resultats de número d'espècies, i d'endemismes, i de densitat específica a cadascuna de les quadrícules UTM que ocupa el terme municipal. El número d'espècies està relacionat directament amb la superfície de la quadrícula, així la 97A, la més grossa, és la que presenta un major número d'espècies. Per altra part, la riquesa relativa està inversament relacionada amb la superfície, de tal manera que les quadrícules més petites tenen una riquesa major que les més grosses. Això es deu a què la flora algaidina, que podríem anomenar bàsica, conté un elevat nombre d'espècies que es localitzen a totes, o gairebé totes, les quadrícules, per molt petites que siguin; aquest fet es corrobora mirant els mapes de distribució, de tal manera que es pot comprovar que 189 (27,8%) espècies es troben a 6 o 7 quadrícules. Per altra part, la flora que podríem anomenar rara (dins del terme municipal, poden ser comuns a altres indrets), o menys comuna, representa també un percentatge semblant, de tal manera que 157 (23,1%) espècies es localitzen només a una quadrícula.

Quadrícula	Núm. d'espècies	Espècies/Km ²	Núm. d'endemismes	Endemismes/Km ²
87B	393 (59,4%)	28,1	7 (35,0%)	0,5
88D	342 (51,4%)	27,3	7 (35,0%)	0,6
97A	560 (84,6%)	22,7	17 (85,0%)	0,7
97B	273 (41,2%)	28,1	3 (15,0%)	0,3
97C	253 (38,2%)	194,6	10 (50,0%)	7,7
98C	447 (67,4%)	19,5	5 (25,0%)	0,2
98D	247 (37,3%)	51,3	2 (10,0%)	0,7

Taula 5.- Riquesa específica i d'endemismes per a cada quadrícula.

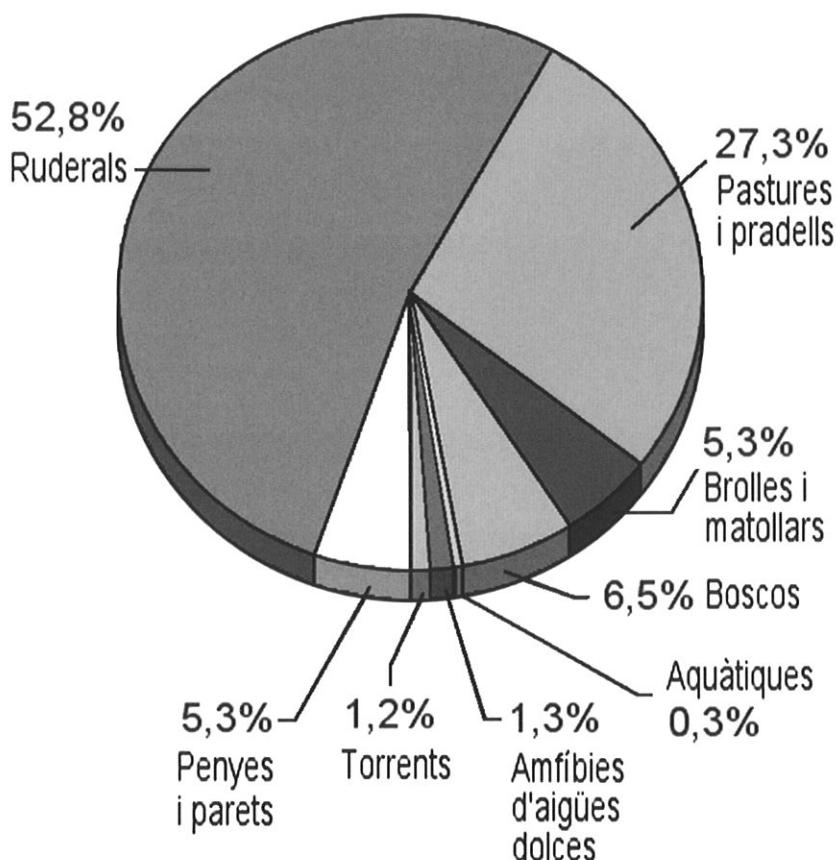


Fig. 10. Percentatge d'espècies segons els hàbitats on viuen.

La figura 10 mostra el resultat de l'agrupació de les espècies segons els ambients on viuen. És molt evident que la major diversitat es troba en els ambients ruderals (52,9% de les espècies), és a dir, llocs amb abundància de matèria orgànica, com vores de camins, horts, llocs amb bestiar, etc. De la resta d'ambients cal destacar el 5,3% d'espècies rupícoles, és a dir lligades a indrets rocosos o pedregosos, ja que la majoria d'aquestes espècies són endèmiques. Així, si enlloc d'incloure tota la flora, només analitzàssim la flora endèmica aquest valor pujaria fins al 43,2%. Aquests indrets es localitzen tots ells als penya-segats del voltants de Cura, per la qual cosa s'evidencia la importància de la conservació d'aquest indret.

En el present catàleg no figura, en principi, cap espècie amenaçada segons els criteris proposats per la UICN (Unió Internacional per a la Conservació de la Natura). Del total de la flora algaidina, el 85,1% són espècies no amenaçades, l'11,7% presenten un risc feble (LC) i el 3,2% restant són espècies de les quals no es disposa d'informació suficient (figura 11). Entre aquestes darreres cal destacar-ne tres: *Arisarum simorrhinum*, la població que s'ha trobat és la primera que es localitza a Mallorca fora de la zona de la Marina de Llucmajor, on és bastant rara; *Anchusa undulata*, la citació a aquest catàleg representa la primera vegada que es veu aquesta espècie a Mallorca des de què fou citada, per darrera vegada, als voltants de Palma

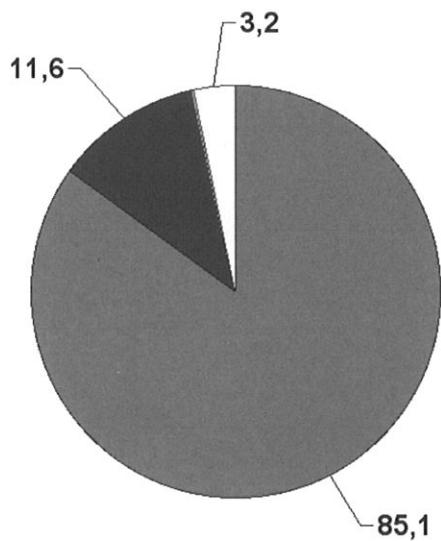


Fig. 11.- Percentatges d'espècies segons les categories UICN.

l'any 1970; i *Pimpinella villosa*, l'espècie ha estat citada recentment a Xorrigó, després de parlar amb l'autor de la troballa s'ha comprovat que l'única població coneguda de Mallorca ocupa una petita zona en el límit entre els termes municipals de Palma i d'Algaida. Per aquest motiu crec que aquestes tres espècies haurien d'estar incloses dins de les vertaderes categories d'amenaça.

Per finalitzar inclouré un apartat on resaltaré quines són les espècies que cal destacar d'entre les que figuren en aquest treball, i els motius pels quals mereixen figurar en aquest punt. Són les següents:

Achillea ageratum: la població localitzada entre Cura i Albenya és destacable ja que aquesta espècie només es troba a les serres de Tramuntana i de Llevant i àrees pròximes.

Ammi visnaga: les millors, i més abundants, poblacions de Mallorca d'aquesta espècie es localitzen a Algaida.

Anchusa undulata subsp. *undulata*: des que fou citada l'any 1970 als conreus del voltant de Palma, aquesta espècie no s'ha retrobada, per la qual cosa la citació, prop del camí vell de Porreres, representa l'única existent en aquest moment amb seguretat a Mallorca.

Anemone coronaria: espècie molt rara fora de la Serra de Tramuntana, de fet fins ara només s'havia citat a Felanitx i a Artà, per tant és la primera vegada que se la troba a la comarca del Pla. L'he vista al camí de muntanya, al nordoest de Pina.

Aphanes floribunda: aquesta petita planta anual no és gens comuna fora de la serra de Tramuntana. L'he localitzada a Cura.

Arisarum simorrhinum: aquest apagallums és més rar a Mallorca que el seu parent (*A. vulgare*). És la primera vegada que se'l cita fora de la Marina de Llucmajor. L'he trobat al camí de cas Brau.

Asplenium petrarchae subsp. *bivalens*: la citació d'aquest treball representa la primera fora de la serra de Tramuntana on és rara si bé els autors que l'indiquen (Alomar et al., 1997) ja pensen que s'ha de retrobar a més indrets. L'he vista a les penyes de Galdent, mirant cap a Son Roig.

Callitrichia stagnalis: única espècie aquàtica determinada fins al moment al terme municipal. Aquests hàbitats es troben cada vegada més amenaçats per la canalització progressiva de tots els cursos d'aigua de Mallorca, per la qual cosa cal conservar-los. L'he trobada al torrent de Castellitx.

Chaenorhinum rubrifolium: espècie pròpia de terrenys arenosos que no és comuna a Mallorca, si bé se'n coneixen algunes poblacions. L'he trobada a

unes antigues pedreres de marès a dalt de Xorrigó.

Crassula vaillantii: espècie pròpia de basses temporals, coneguda de Llucmajor i Santanyí. He trobat una bassa a Xorrigó on l'he localitzada.

Geranium lucidum: espècie desconeguda, fins ara, fora de la serra de Tramuntana. L'he localitzada a Cura.

Lathyrus saxatilis: s'ha vist que els pradells de la part alta de la serra de Galdent són extremadament rics en espècies anuals, de totes elles destacaria aquesta perquè no és comuna a Mallorca.

Lavandula stoechas: el tomaní és una espècie que viu normalment sobre sòls de pH àcid, Així succeeix a la Península i a Menorca. A Eivissa es localitza sobre uns sòls una mica particulars. A Mallorca és una espècie molt rara per la naturalesa dels sòls propis de l'illa. L'he localitzada prop de la finca de Marina.

Myosotis ramosissima subsp. *ramosissima*: espècie poc comuna a Mallorca, l'he trobada a Cura.

Orobanche ramosa subsp. *mutelli*: primera vegada que es cita aquest tàxon a Mallorca, fins ara només es coneixia a les altres illes. L'he localitzat prop de Pina.

Pimpinella tragium subsp. *balearica*: espècie endèmica pròpia de penya-segats, és coneguda des d'antic la seva presència a Cura.

Pimpinella villosa: espècie de la qual fins ara només es coneix la població de Xorrigó, trobada fa a penes uns anys.

Potamogeton pectinatus: espècie aquàtica que viu al safareig de can Rectoria i a la bassa que hi ha entre Randa i Montuiri, aquests ambients cada vegada són més rars a Mallorca pel desús que es fa del safarejos.

Així mateix es presenta el llistat de les espècies, 21 en total, que gaudeixen d'algún tipus de protecció legal:

Aceras antropophorum; Decret 24/92 publicat al BOCAIB de 12 de març. Annexe IIIA.

Anacamptis pyramidalis; Decret 24/92 publicat al BOCAIB de 12 de març. Annexe IIIA.

Barlia robertiana; Decret 24/92 publicat al BOCAIB de 12 de març. Annexe IIIA.
Limodorum abortivum; Decret 24/92 publicat al BOCAIB de 12 de març. Annexe IIIA.

Myrtus communis; Decret 24/92 publicat al BOCAIB de 12 de març. Annexe IIIB.
Neotinea maculata; Decret 24/92 publicat al BOCAIB de 12 de març. Annexe IIIA.

Ophrys bertolonii subsp. *balearica*; Decret 24/92 publicat al BOCAIB de 12 de març. Annexe IIIA.

Ophrys bombyliflora; Decret 24/92 publicat al BOCAIB de 12 de març. Annexe IIIA.

Ophrys dyris; Decret 24/92 publicat al BOCAIB de 12 de març. Annexe IIIA.

Ophrys dyris x *O. fusca*; Decret 24/92 publicat al BOCAIB de 12 de març. Annexe IIIA.

Ophrys fusca; Decret 24/92 publicat al BOCAIB de 12 de març. Annexe IIIA.

Ophrys tenthredinifera; Decret 24/92 publicat al BOCAIB de 12 de març. Annexe IIIA.

Ophrys vernixia; Decret 24/92 publicat al BOCAIB de 12 de març. Annexe IIIA.

Orchis conica; Decret 24/92 publicat al BOCAIB de 12 de març. Annexe IIIA.

Orchis italica; Decret 24/92 publicat al BOCAIB de 12 de març. Annexe IIIA.

Orchis longicornu; Decret 24/92 publicat al BOCAIB de 12 de març. Annexe IIIA.

Rhamnus alaternus; Decret 24/92 publicat al BOCAIB de 12 de març. Annexe IIIB.

Serapias lingua; Decret 24/92 publicat al BOCAIB de 12 de març. Annexe IIIA.

Serapias parviflora; Decret 24/92 publicat al BOCAIB de 12 de març. Annexe IIIA.

Spiranthes spiralis; Decret 24/92 publicat al BOCAIB de 12 de març. Annexe IIIA.

Teucrium marum subsp. *occidentale*; Decret 24/92 publicat al BOCAIB de 12 de març. Annexe IIIB.

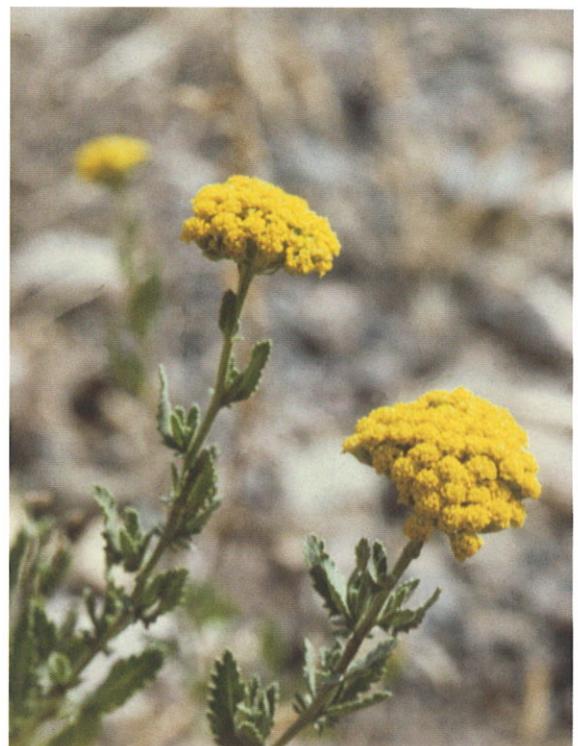
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LA FLORA DEL TERME MUNICIPAL D'ALGAIDA



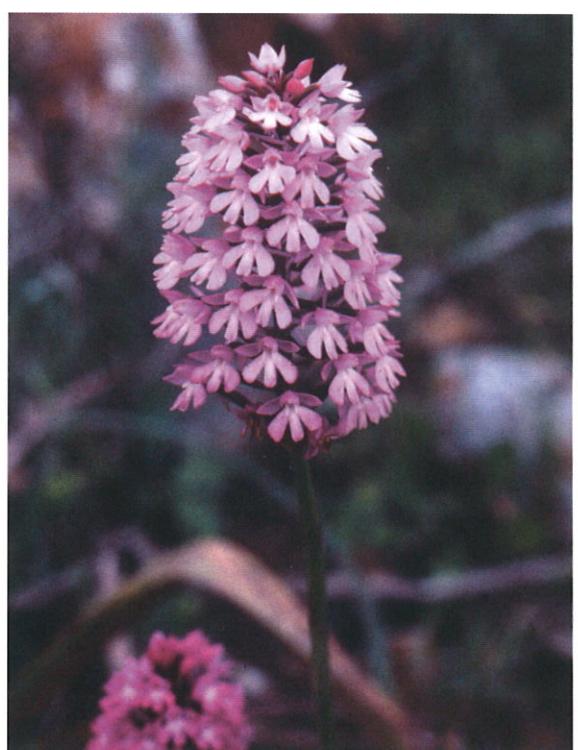
Aceras anthropophorum



Achillea ageratum



Ammi visnaga



Anacamptis pyramidalis



Anchusa undulata



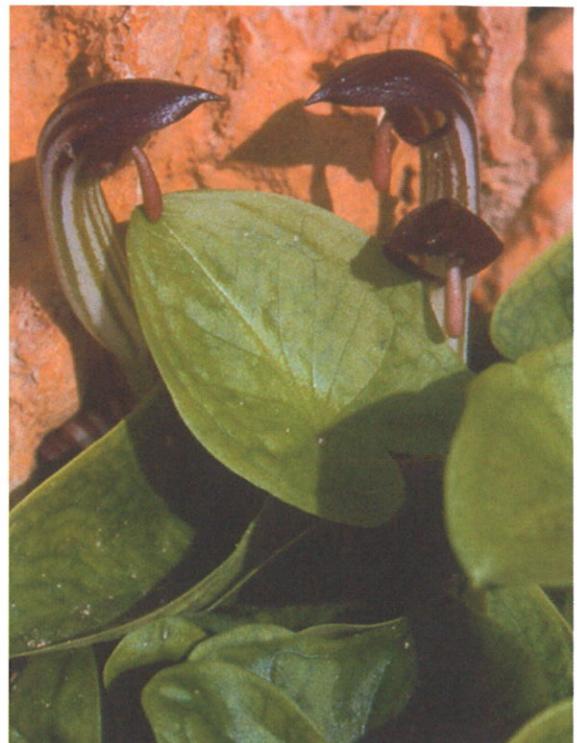
Anemone coronaria



Aphanes floribunda



Arisarum simorrhinum



Arisarum vulgare



Asplenium trichomanes



Barlia robertiana



Bellium bellidioides



Callitricha stagnalis



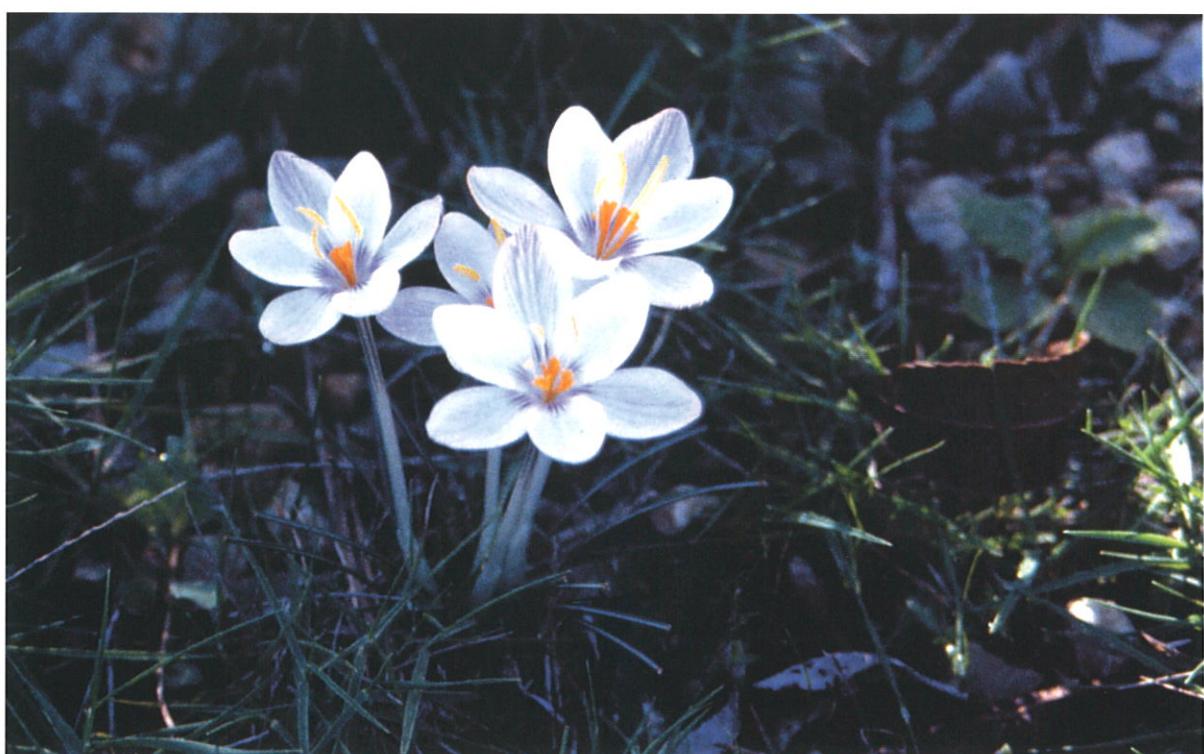
Centaurium bianoris



Chaenorhinum rubrifolium



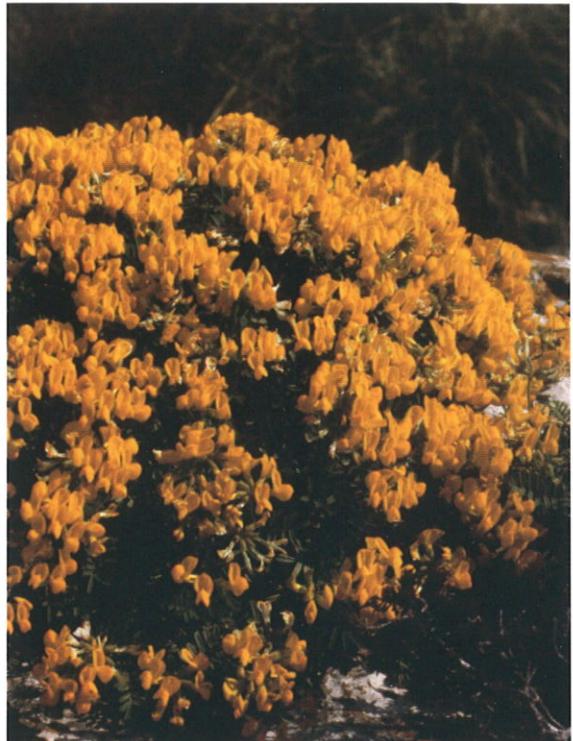
Crepis triasii



Crocus cambessedesii



Euphorbia characias



Hippocrepis balearica



Hypericum balearicum



Lotus tetraphyllus



Micromeria microphylla



Ophrys balearica



Ophrys bombyliflora



Ophrys dyris



Ophrys tenthredinifera



Ophrys vernixia



Orchis conica



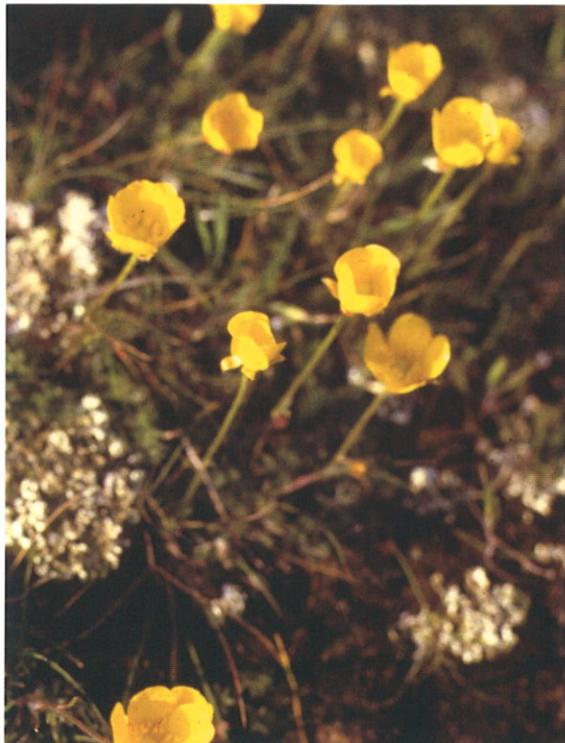
Orchis italica



Orchis longicornu



Pimpinella tragium subsp. balearica



Ranunculus barceloi



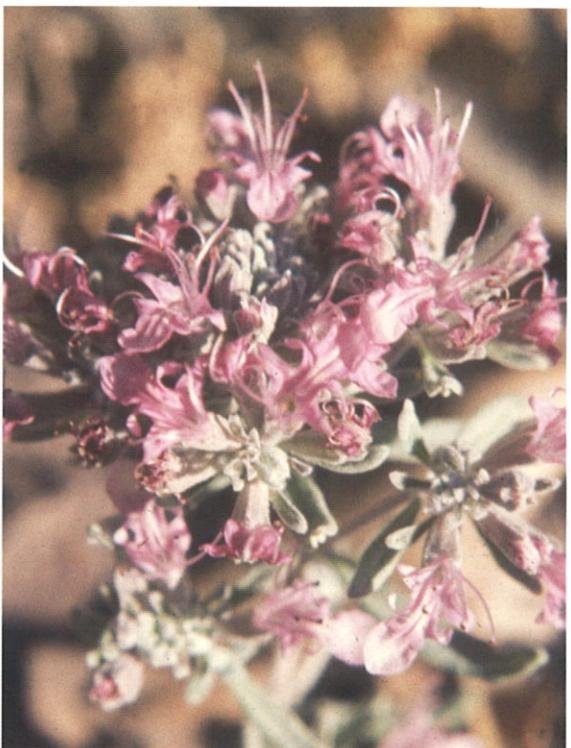
Rhamnus alaternus



Romulea assumptionis



Spiranthes spiralis



Teucrium cossonii subsp. *cossonii*



Teucrium marum subsp. *occidentale*



Serapias lingua



Serapias parviflora



Smilax aspera var. *balearica*

A

L

a col·lecció Panoràmica presenta
l'elaborat treball de Llorenç Gil
Vives sobre la flora del terme
municipal d'Algaida.

Aquest estudi, guardonat amb la
Rosa d'Or de la Pau en l'àmbit
d'investigació dels Premis

Castellitx 2003, ens posa a l'abast
una part del patrimoni natural que
conforma el paisatge que ens
envolta. Esdevé, sens dubte, una
eina imprescindible per conèixer,
per gaudir, per protegir i per
promoure la conservació de la
biodiversitat del municipi.

La col·lecció Panoràmica amplia
el nostre horitzó.

2



AJUNTAMENT D'ALGAIADA

