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Trees and shrubs of Korfu (Ionian Islands, Greece)¹

Abstract

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From April 24th to May 19th, 1995 floristic dendrological field studies were conducted on Korfu Island. Basing on these investigations and on herbarium and the literature data a full list of woody species wild growing on the island was prepared. Dendroflora of Korfu has 134 species, 5 of which are taxons for the first time reported from the island. All species were characterized as regards their mode of occurrence on the island. Also maps of distribution on Korfu were prepared for 90 species and subspecies of trees and shrubs found there.

Additional key words: woody flora, biodiversity, plant geography

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Korfu, after Kefallinia, is the second largest island of the Ionian Archipelago. It is situated along the northern part of the west seashore of continental Greece and southern part of the seashore of Albania. Area of the island covers 592 km² and the shoreline has 217 km. The island is elongated from north-west to south-east and its greatest length – a distance between Cape Drastis in the north-west to Cape Asprokavos in the south is of about 63 km. The largest width is attained in the northern part, with a distance of about 28 km between Cape Agios Stefanos in the west to Cape Agia Varvara in the east, while the narrowest point is situated on the southern part, being only of 3-4 km. In its considerable part the island has a lowland character, however, there are a few mountain massives. The largest of them are in the northern part of the island, culminating in Mt. Pantokrator (906 m) and in the centre there is Mount Aghii Deka (576 m).

A considerable part of the island is covered with old olive-orchards (frequently old, large and high trees, see, for example, Fig. 1). On the lowlands also more or less

¹ The study was sponsored by the Goulandris Natural History Museum at Kifissia, Greece.

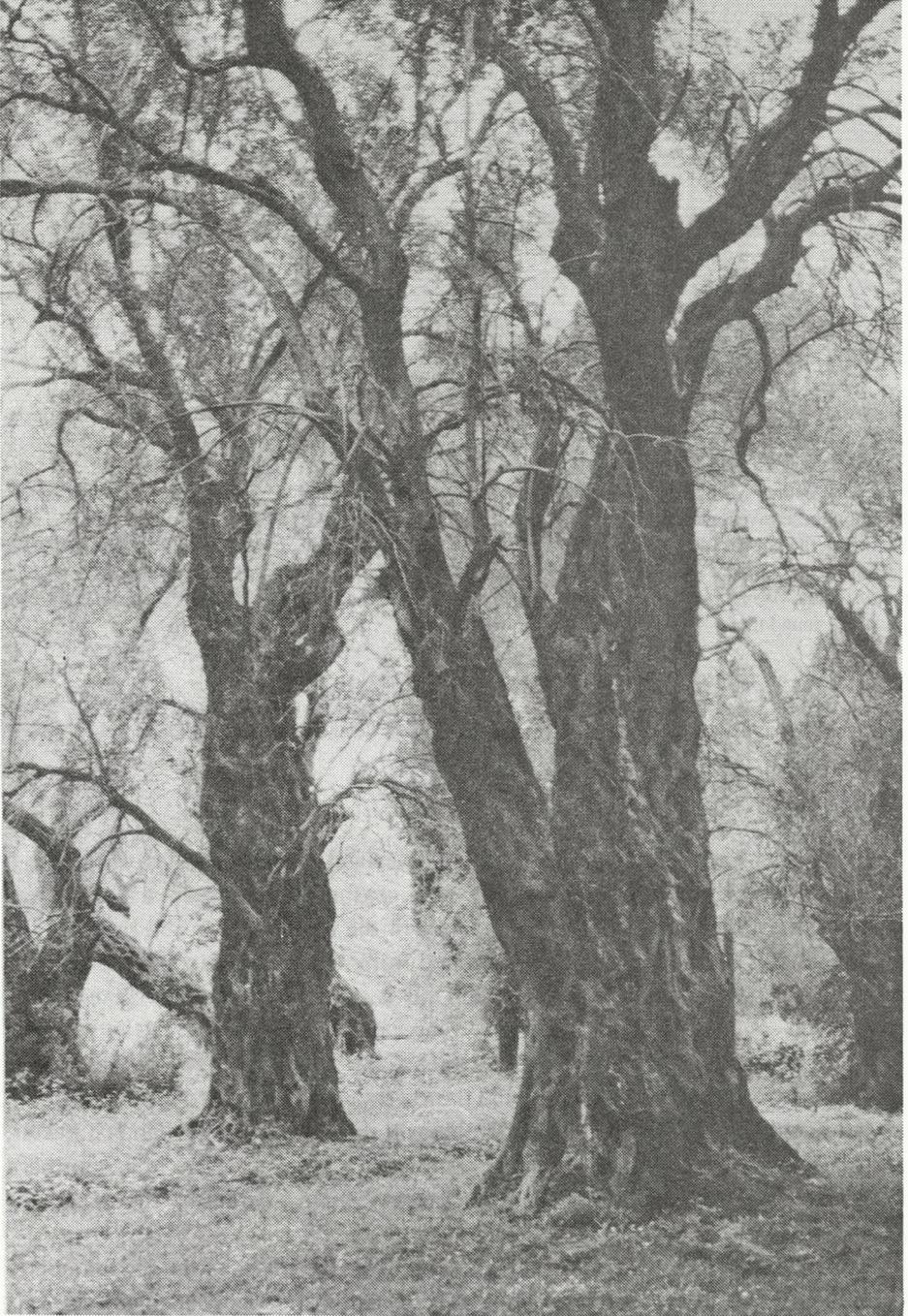


Fig. 1. Old olive-trees (*Olea europaea* var. *sativa*) in plantations near Lefkimmi (photo A. Boratyński).

extensive meadows occur along streams and small rivulets, with clumps of shrubs and single trees. The coast, especially the eastern part, is occupied by numerous hotels, pensions and commercial centres, as the island is regularly visited by masses of tourists, who spend their vacations there. As a result of these activities the natural plant cover is completely destroyed on a large area and replaced by agricultural or exotic decorative plants in many places. However, when looking on the island from a large distance one can imagine that it is covered with luxuriant, green vegetation. This impression concerns mostly the olive plantations, because typical forests where they exist are rather rudimentary. Only some fragments of oak woods or groves are preserved, mostly in the northern part of the island, as for example in the vicinities of Tritsi, Portais and Acharavi. These woods are composed of *Quercus pubescens*, *Q. ithaburensis* subsp. *macrolepis*, *Q. frainetto*, and even *Q. ilex*. In some places they are also accompanied by *Castanea vesca*. Presence of these oak species and particularly of *Q. pubescens* in various parts of the island in the form of single trees or small groups can indicate that oak-woods were dominating there.

Pine probably did not play any considerable role in the previous forest composition, as one could conclude from isolated, single *Pinus halepensis* specimens scattered on the island. Woods of *Salix alba* with *Populus alba* and *Ulmus minor* are very rarely developed along the larger rivulets. Such communities are preserved



Fig. 2. Polycormic specimen of *Juniperus macrocarpa* stabilizing dune on the sand-bar between Koris-sion Lake and Ionian Sea (photo A. Boratyński).

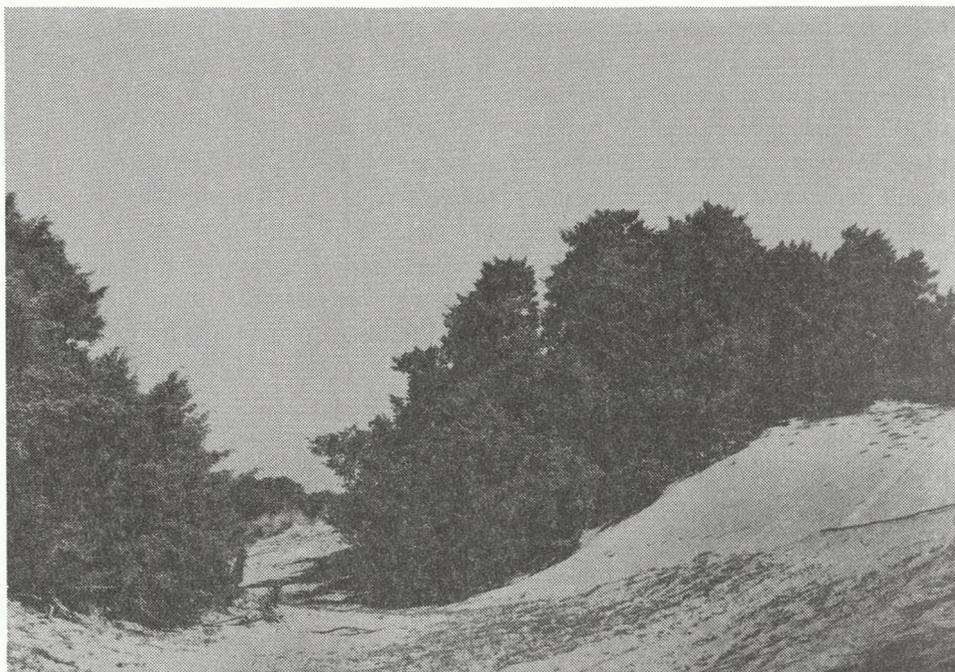


Fig. 3. Fragment of *Juniperus macrocarpa* community on dunes of sand-bar between Korission Lake and Ionian Sea (photo A. Boratyński).

among the marshy meadows. Also fragments of groves or groups of trees of *Ostrya carpinifolia* have been developed, mostly on the northern rocky slopes, as for example near Kastellani.

Platanus orientalis is known as planted specimens only. In the wild state, one can presume, it is only an exception, as for example on the bank of a stream near Benitses.

A particular forest type are more or less compact clusters of *Juniperus macrocarpa* with single addition of *Juniperus phoenicea*. These forests are developed on sandy dunes between Korission Lake and the Ionian Sea in the south-eastern part of the island, from Garziki Point on the north up to Korission on the south. Single specimens of *Juniperus macrocarpa* are frequently covered up with sand and in such cases they form polycormic clumps which are stabilizing small dunes (Fig. 2 and 3). A similar role of this juniper in the dune stabilizing process have also been described from Spain, Italy, Sicily, Mallorca, Algeria and Morocco.

Maquis-type communities are developed in different form and scattered in various parts of the island. Most frequently it is only a deformed maquis preserved in small patches occupying small and as a rule rocky areas among olive plantations, on road escarpments, in gorges or on maritime cliffs. The largest area covered with maquis has been found on the southernmost confines of the island, between Cape Asprokavos

and Kavos village. There are quite well preserved fragments of maquis on mounts Aghios Mateos and Aghii Dekka or on rocky slopes near Paleokastritsa. *Rhamnus alaternus* participates in maquis communities on the island exceptionally frequently, in many cases in the form of small trees. These formations are frequently entered also by *Rosa sempervirens*, *Clematis flammula* and *Hippocrepis emerus* subsp. *emeroides*. One of the most unusual species to occur in maquis is *Viburnum tinus*. It grows on the island on many localities, in places abundantly and also as tree-like specimens attaining about 4 m height, as for example near Benitses.

The phrygana communities are poorly developed on Korfu island. This could partly be caused by a considerable humidity of the climate (about 100 days per year with rainfall, especially from November to March). Species typical for phrygana are lacking, such as *Thymelaea tartonraira*, or they are very rare, as *Sarcopoterium spinosum*, *Lavandula stoechas* and *Genista acanthoclada*. Other, more common species, as *Cistus salvifolius*, *C. incanus*, *Erica manipuliflora* and *Anthyllis hermanniae* enter thin maquis or grow on grassy roadside escarpments.

Very specific but rare on the island are communities of salty, maritime marshes. These are quite well developed only on Alikes, north of Lefkimmi, where one can find such species as *Arthrocnemum macrostachyum* (Fig. 4), *Atriplex portulacoides*, *Halocnemum strobilaceum* and *Sarcocornia perennis*.

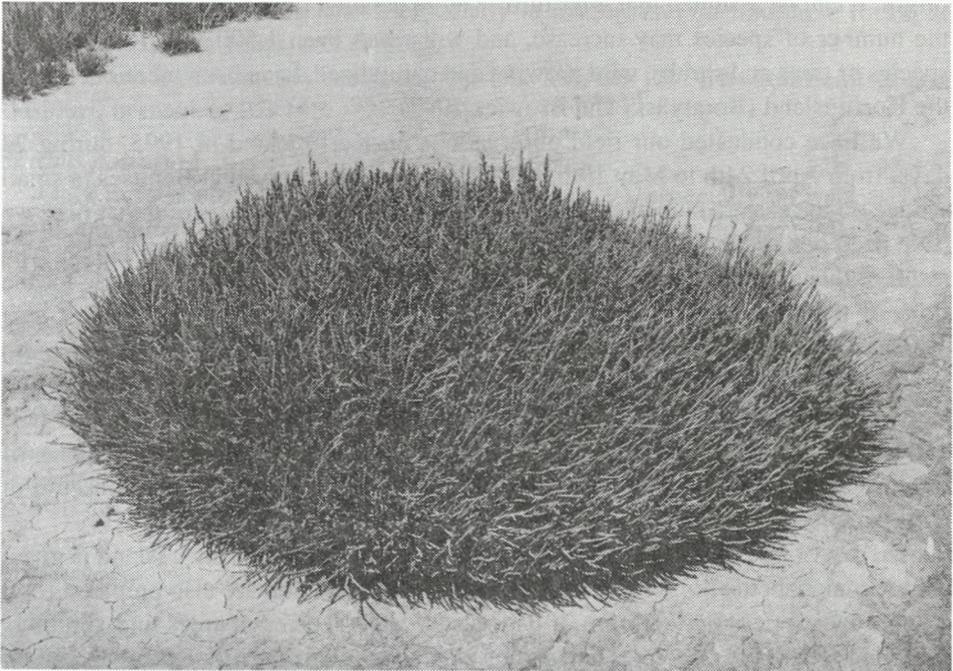


Fig. 4. Clump of *Arthrocnemum macrostachyum* on abandoned salt pools near Alikes north of Lefkimmi (photo A. Boratyński).

Among very common trees and shrubs on Korfu island one can include *Ulmus minor*, *Rubus ulmifolius* and *Prunus spinosa*. These species are growing predominantly along roads and on escarpments of stream beds, mostly those drying in the summer. Also *Pistacia lentiscus*, *Quercus coccifera*, *Myrtus communis*, *Calicotome villosa*, *Spartium junceum* and *Clematis flammula*, and even *Pistacia terebinthus*, *Arbutus unedo* and *Lonicera implexa* occur quite frequently on the island. To the rare species, represented on Korfu island as a rule by single specimens belong *Acer campestre*, *Acer monspessulanum*, *Crataegus heldreichii*, *Euonymus europaeus*, *Alnus glutinosa*, *Rosa canina*, *Rosa agrestis* and *Euphorbia dendroides*.

The complete vascular flora of Korfu island has not been compiled yet, however, there are several works which present extensive data on this topic. In the 19th century there were articles published by Italian botanists and the work of Spreitzenhofer (1878). In more recent years two comprehensive papers concerning the topic were published, namely by Hansen (1982) and Georgiou (1988). On the basis of these publications and also on his own field investigations carried out on the Ionian Islands, Gutermann (1990) has compiled a list of vascular plant species which occur on the archipelago. It appears that, till now, the flora of Korfu comprises about 1,220 wild growing species. The number mentioned above, however, is only approximate to some degree, because it did not include two groups of taxa following Gutermann (l.c.): one which are probably only naturalized, and the other which are of unclear origin. It can be assumed that after further more detailed field floristic investigations the number of species may increase, and will reach even 1,500. Lately about 130 species of trees and shrubs, wild growing and naturalized, have been mentioned from the Korfu island (Boratyński and Browicz 1997).

We have conducted our field observations on Korfu island in 1995, during 24 days, from April 24th to May 19th. All the time we have stayed at Benitses, a small village on the eastern side of the island, south from Korfu-town. During that time we have been penetrating almost whole area of the island, frequently using a bike. As a result of this penetration we have found some species of trees and shrubs new for the flora of the island, as for example *Alnus glutinosa*, *Crataegus heldreichii*, *Celtis australis*, *Rhamnus saxatilis* subsp. *prunifolius*, and *Pyracantha coccinea*. We did not find in the field about 20 species reported from the island. We have collected and noted only 103 taxons. Our collections are quoted using abbreviation BB. Our herbarium materials are deposited at the Polish Academy of Sciences, Institute of Dendrology, in Kórnik, Poland, and at the Goulandris Natural History Museum in Kifissia, Greece.

The list of trees and shrubs which occur in the wild state on Korfu island is given below in alphabetical order by families. Maps of distribution are also prepared for a number of species. Furthermore, a list of cultivated species of trees and shrubs is compiled. These are only trees and shrubs planted in towns (mostly Korfu) and along roads. The number of these species is most probably higher, because we did not include species in private houses and hotel gardens.

Aceraceae1. *Acer campestre* L.

Very rare, mentioned up to now only from Mt. Pantokrator, at the ruins of Palio Chorio (Georgiou 1988). We have found it also in another place in NE part of the island (Fig. 5).

Between Portais and Tritsi at oak wood edge, BB 128.

2. *Acer monspessulanum* L.

Rare and dispersed in the northern part of Korfu (Fig. 6)

Near Agnistini, in thickets, BB 48. S of Strinilas, thickets near the road to Sgourades, BB 93.

Anacardiaceae3. *Pistacia lentiscus* L.

Common on the whole island (Fig. 7), but growing usually as single specimens, rarely in small groups.

Between Pantatika and Cape Asprokavos, in dense maquis, BB 22. Near Benitses, at the edge of maquis on the slope, BB 140.

4. *Pistacia terebinthus* L.

Scattered on the whole island, especially in maquis and on limestone rocks, at forest edges, above roads, etc. (Fig. 8).

Ca. 3 km E of Acharavi in oak wood on the hill, BB 119. Between Benitses and Gastouri, in maquis, BB 145.

5. *Rhus coriaria* L.

Only in the north-eastern part of the island (Fig. 9), especially on road escarpments along the road between Kouloura and Aghios Spiridon, in some places even forming groups.

On rocky calcarous slope in deep gorge N of Nissaki, BB 53.

Apocynaceae*Nerium oleander* L.

Reported by Gutermann (1990) as naturalized. We did not find it in the field.

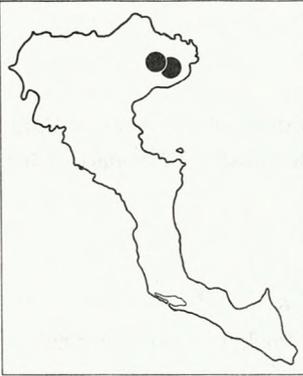
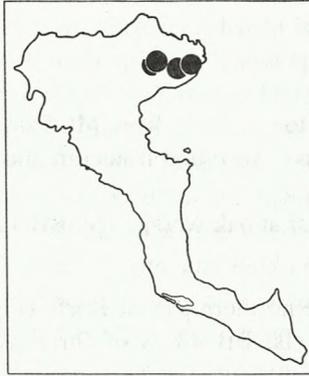
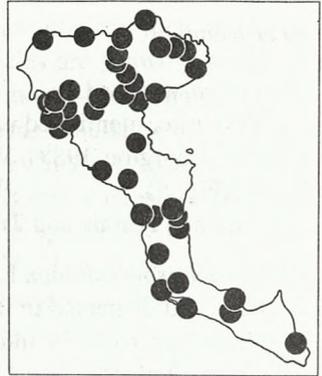
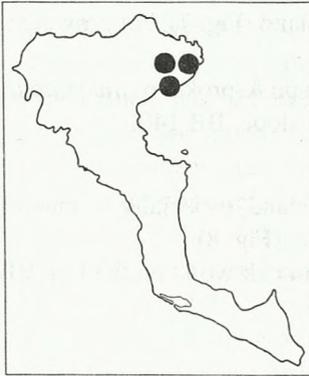
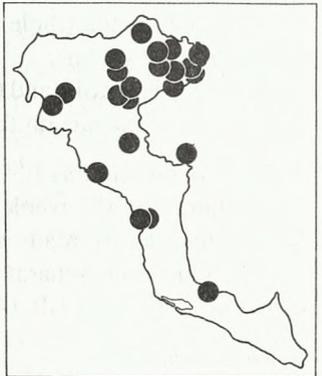
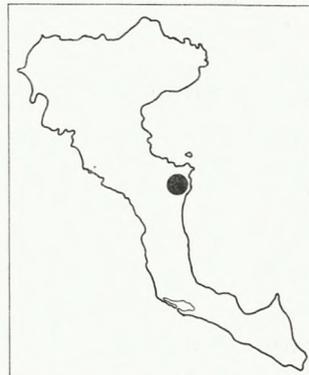
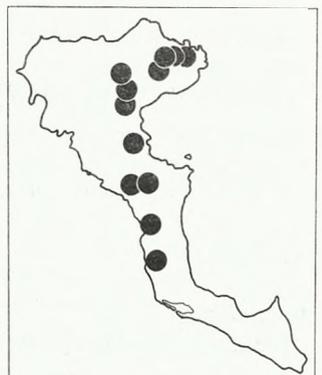
Aquifoliaceae*Ilex aquifolium* L.

Reported from Korfu, but we did not find it.

Araliaceae6. *Hedera helix* L.

Not common (Fig. 10), usually on limestone rocks, in some places covering perpendicular walls up to ca. 20 m.

In oak wood near Tritsi, BB 131.

Fig. 5. *Acer campestre*.Fig. 6. *Acer monspessulanum*.Fig. 7. *Pistacia lentiscus*.Fig. 8. *Pistacia terebinthus*.Fig. 9. *Rhus coriaria*.Fig. 10. *Hedera helix*.Fig. 11. *Asparagus acutifolius*.Fig. 12. *Alnus glutinosa*.Fig. 13. *Carpinus orientalis*.

Asclepiadaceae

Cionura erecta (L.) Griseb.

The species was collected on the island many years ago (Corcyrae, c. fl. Herb. Pittoni); herbarium specimen is preserved at the Naturhist. Museum in Wien. Presence of *Cionura erecta* has not been confirmed there, we also have not found it (maybe extinct).

Periploca graeca L.

The species has been collected from Korfu by Mazzonii (Herbarium of the University of Firenze). We did not find it (maybe extinct).

Asparagaceae

7. *Asparagus acutifolius* L.

Rather rare species, scattered in fragments of maquis (Fig. 11).

Thickets between Benitses and Strongili, BB 154.

Betulaceae

8. *Alnus glutinosa* (L.) Gaertner

New species for the Korfu flora, found on one place only (Fig. 12).

Between Perama and Korfu-town, west of central part of Helikopoulou lake, on the bank of rivulet; the area is being built up now, BB 96.

9. *Carpinus orientalis* Miller

The species is distributed in the central and northern part of the island (Fig. 13), where it grows mainly along the streams and on oak-wood edges.

Lower slope of Mt. Aghios Matheos, edge of maquis and thicket community, BB 38.

10. *Ostrya carpinifolia* Scop.

It occurs quite often in the north-eastern part of the island (Fig. 14), predominantly as single specimens or in small groups on north-facing calcareous rocky slopes.

Thickets near Agnistini, BB 49. Below the top of Mt. Pantokrator, BB 88.

Buxaceae

Buxus sempervirens L.

Species reported from the island but not confirmed.

Capparaceae

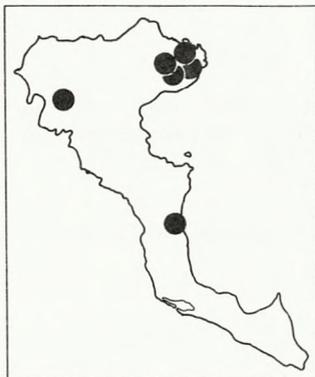
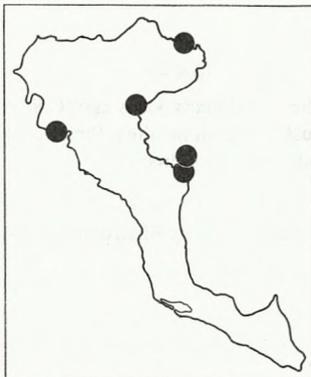
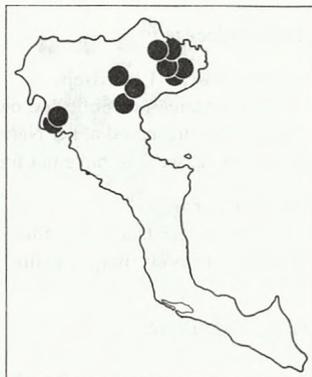
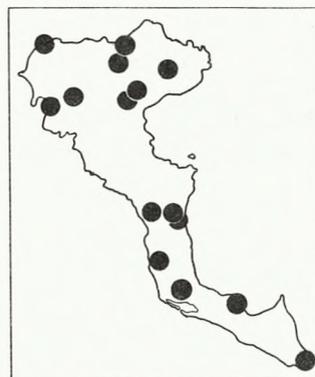
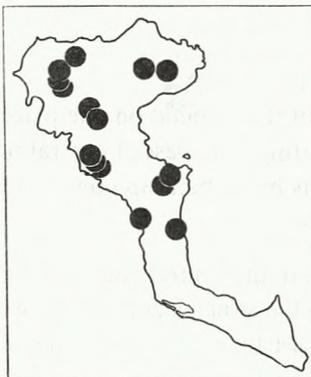
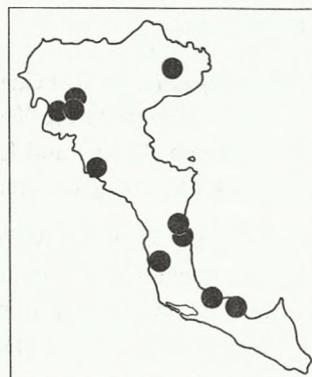
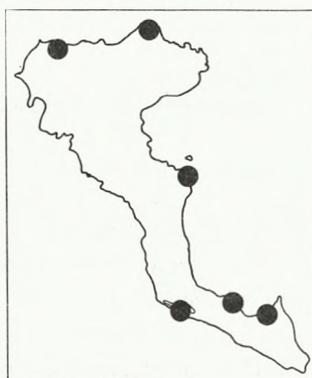
11. *Capparis spinosa* L.

The species is dispersed along the shores of the island (Fig. 15). It is known in two subspecies:

– subsp. *spinosa*

This subspecies we have observed in Korfu-town, where it grows on the walls not far from the bus station.

– subsp. *orientalis* (Duhamel) Jafri

Fig. 14. *Ostrya carpinifolia*.Fig. 15. *Capparis spinosa*.Fig. 16. *Lonicera etrusca*.Fig. 17. *Lonicera implexa*.Fig. 18. *Sambucus nigra*.Fig. 19. *Viburnum tinus*.Fig. 20. *Euonymus europaeus*.Fig. 21. *Arthrocnemum macrostachyum*.Fig. 22. *Atriplex portulacoides*.

Rare. It was found on the walls of the castel in Kassiopigi, where it grows quite commonly.

Kassiopigi, walls of the castle, BB 55.

Caprifoliaceae

12. *Lonicera etrusca* Santi

Rare, grows in the northern part of the island (Fig. 16).

Thickets near Vistonas N of Paleokastritsa, BB 73.

13. *Lonicera implexa* Aiton

Quite common on the whole island (Fig. 17), mostly in remnants of maquis.

In maquis between Pantatika and Cape Asprokavos, BB 24.

14. *Sambucus nigra* L.

Scattered in the central and northern part of the island (Fig. 18), mainly as a single specimens near buildings.

N confines of Aghios Gordis Beach, BB 67.

15. *Viburnum tinus* L.

Locally common in remnants of maquis (Fig. 19).

Base of the northern slope of Mt. Aghios Mattheos in maquis, BB 29. Maquis near Benitses, shrubby-tree up to 3-4 m high, BB 83.

Celastraceae

16. *Euonymus europaeus* L.

Very rare, in the northern part of the island (Fig. 20). We have found it only once in way-side thicket.

S of Strinilas, thickets near the road between Sgourades and Pantokrator, BB 91.

Chenopodiaceae

17. *Arthrocnemum macrostachyum* (Moric.) Moris

Salty marshes and shores of coastal salt lakes in a few places (Fig. 21).

Alikes N of Lefkimmi, common, BB 10. Ibidem, BB 14. Shore of coastal salt lake near Aghios Spiridon, BB 45.

18. *Atriplex portulacoides* (L.) Aellen

Salty marshes and shores of coastal salt lakes (Fig. 22).

Salty places near Alikes N of Lefkimmi, common, BB 13. Northern confines of Korission lake, big patches, BB 109.

19. *Halocnemum strobilaceum* (Pallas) MB.

Salty marshes (Fig. 23).

Alikes N of Lefkimmi, common on marshy soils, BB 11. Ibidem, BB 12.

20. *Sarcocornia perennis* (Miller) A.J. Scott

We found it only in two places (Fig. 24).

Sidari, salty places at the mouth of rivulet, BB 101. Northern confines of Korission lake, in large patches, BB 110. Ibidem, BB 111. Ibidem, BB 112.

*Cistaceae*21. *Cistus incanus* L.

Common on the whole island (Fig. 25), usually on edges of thickets and on road escarpments.

Between Vraganiotika and Linia, patches on slope above the road, BB 114.

22. *Cistus monspeliensis* L.

The species known on Korfu from only few localities (Fig. 26).

Calcareous rocks above the road Benitses–Moraitika, about 4 km S of Benitses, BB 82. Near Nimfes between Roda and Korakiana, BB 121.

23. *Cistus salvifolius* L.

This species is distributed throughout the whole island (Fig. 27), usually together with *Cistus incanus*.

Between Vraganiotika and Linia, BB 113.

24. *Fumana arabica* (L.) Spach

Sunny places in thickets and maquis.

Pyrgi, loose maquis in gorge, BB 58. Northern confines of Aghios Gordis Beach, BB 65.

Fumana laevipes (L.) Spach

The species has been enumerated in Gutermann's Catalogue (1990), but we did not find it.

Fumana procumbens (Dunal) Gren. et Gordon.

The species has been enumerated in Gutermann's Catalogue (1990), but we did not find it.

25. *Fumana thymifolia* (L.) Spach ex Webb

It occurs on scattered stands in different parts of the island.

Near Aghii Dekka W of Benitses, BB 62. N confines of Aghios Gordis Beach, BB 66. Calcareous rocks between Lakones and Krini N of Paleokastritsa, BB 80.

26. *Helianthemum nummularium* (L.) Miller

Open sunny places.

W of Spartilas, open places in the thicket on sunny slope, BB 95.

*Compositae*27. *Artemisia arborescens* L.

Georgiou (1988) has found this species near the monastery of Paleokastritsa. We have observed it near old fortress in Korfu-town, probably cultivated only.

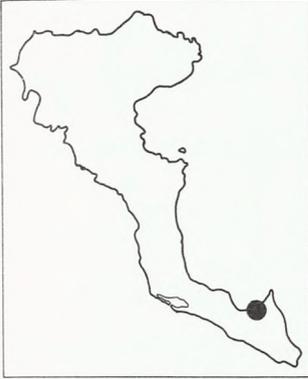


Fig. 23. *Halocnemum strobilaceum*.

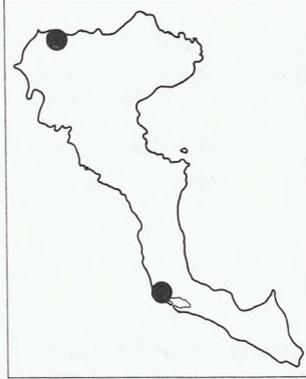


Fig. 24. *Sarcocornia perennis*.

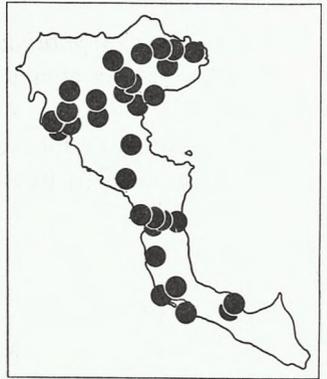


Fig. 25. *Cistus incanus*.

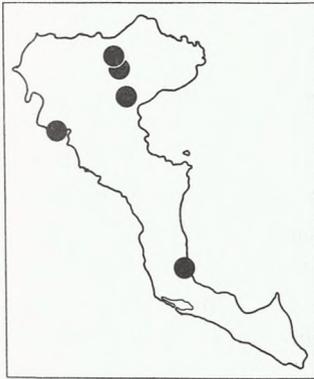


Fig. 26. *Cistus monspeliensis*.



Fig. 27. *Cistus salvifolius*.

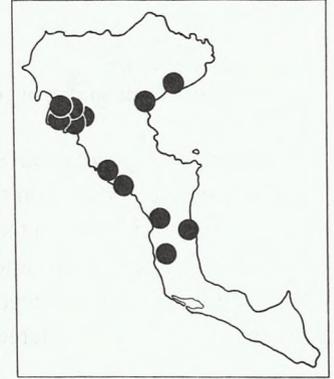


Fig. 28. *Ptilostemon gnaphaloides*.

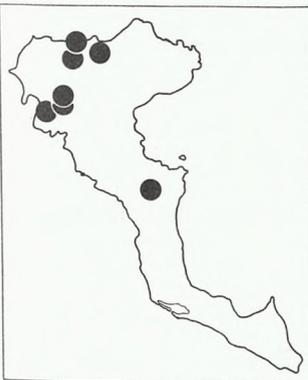


Fig. 29. *Cornus sanguinea*.

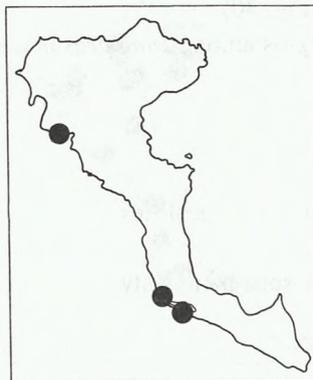


Fig. 30. *Juniperus phoenicea*.

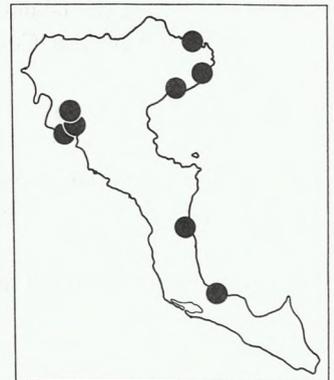


Fig. 31. *Ephedra foeminea*.

28. *Ptilostemon gnaphalioides* (Cyr.) Sojak

The species is scattered on sunny, frequently rocky slopes throughout the island (Fig. 28).

N of Pyrgi above the road to Nissaki, BB 41. Near Kato Gastouri N of Benitses, BB 63. Calcareous rocks E of Paleokastritsa, BB 78.

Cornaceae29. *Cornus sanguinea* L.

The species is distributed mainly on the lowlands of central and northern part of the island, where it enters different types of thickets (Fig. 29).

Ca 7 km W of Korfu-town along the road to Paleokastritsa in remnant of oak wood, BB 69. N of Agros near Voliani, thickets, BB 104.

Cupressaceae*Cupressus sempervirens* L.

We observed this species on few localities as probably cultivated and subsponaneous.

30. *Juniperus macrocarpa* Sibth et Sm.

This species occurs on the dunes separating Korission lake and the Ionian Sea, between Garziki Point on the north and Aghios Georgios Beach on the south. It forms smaller or bigger groups and even a kind of forest together with *Quercus coccifera*. Polycormic clumps are especially frequently covering tops of the dunes, but single specimens are also scattered in the lower eastern part, almost down to the bank of the lake.

SW of Aghios Georgios, dunes on the southern part of Korission lake, BB 40.

31. *Juniperus phoenicea* L.

Rare species, observed as single specimens in a few places only on the southwestern shores of the island (Fig. 30).

Dune SW of Aghios Georgios among *Juniperus macrocarpa* specimens, BB 39.

Ephedraceae32. *Ephedra foeminea* Forssk.

Rare species, reported from a few localities (Fig. 31), where it grows in remnants of maquis.

Valley N of Nissaki, a few specimens only, BB 52.

Ericaceae*Arbutus andrachne* L.

The species is enumerated by Gutermann (1990), but we did not find it.



Fig. 32. *Arbutus unedo*.

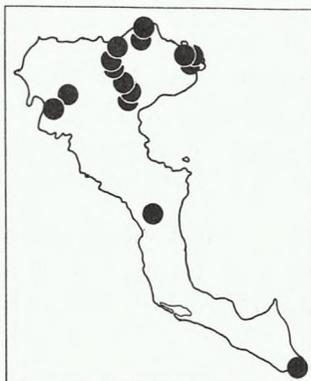


Fig. 33. *Erica arborea*.



Fig. 34. *Erica manipuliflora*.

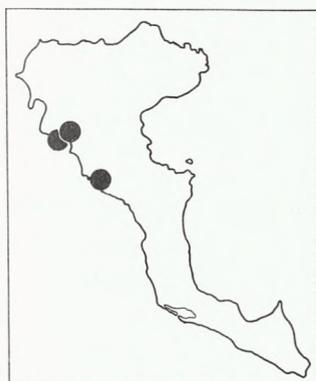


Fig. 35. *Euphorbia dendroides*.

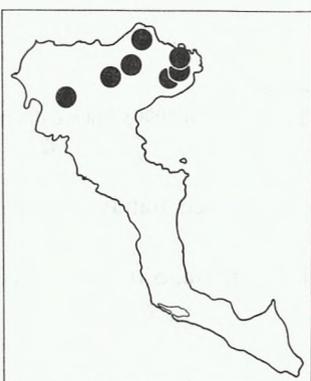


Fig. 36. *Castanea sativa*.



Fig. 37. *Quercus coccifera*.

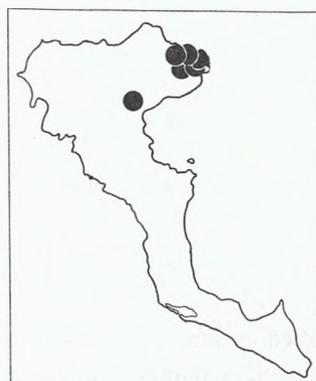


Fig. 38. *Quercus frainetto*.



Fig. 39. *Quercus ilex*.

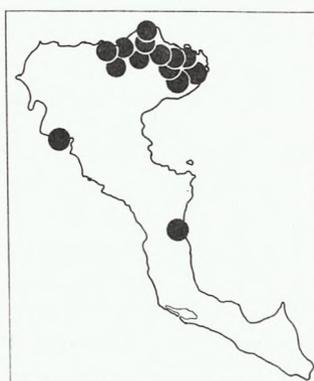


Fig. 40. *Quercus ithaburensis*
subsp. *macrolepis*.

33. *Arbutus unedo* L.

The species is common throughout the island (Fig. 32), especially in remnants of maquis, but it usually grows as single specimens.

Maquis on the northern slope of Mt. Aghios Mattheos, BB 28.

34. *Erica arborea* L.

The species is quite frequent in the northern part of the island (Fig. 33), most commonly observed in maquis and in remnants of oak woods.

Maquis between Pantatika and Cape Asprokavos, BB 22a. Oak forest near Tritsi, BB 133.

35. *Erica manipuliflora* Salisb.

Common species, but it never forms bigger patches (Fig. 34).

Slopes near Benitses, edge of maquis, BB 139.

Euphorbiaceae*Euphorbia acanthothamnus* Heldr. et Sart.

Species reported from the island (Gutermann 1990), but we did not find it.

36. *Euphorbia dendroides* L.

Very rare species known from three stands only along the south-western coast (Fig. 35).

Calcareous rocks E of Paleokastritsa, S of Lakones, BB 79.

Fagaceae37. *Castanea sativa* Miller

The species is distributed throughout the northern part of the island, locally quite frequent (Fig. 36). Also planted in many places.

N of Agros near Voliani, oak groves, BB 106.

Quercus cerris L.

Reported from island by Halácsy (194). Not confirmed in the field.

38. *Quercus coccifera* L.

This oak is quite common on the whole island (Fig. 37), but it does not form large groups.

Maquis near Benitses, BB 141.

39. *Quercus frainetto* Ten.

It occurs in the north-eastern part of the island, most often as single specimens, but also as a component of woods, as for example near Tritsi and Acharavi (Fig. 38).

S of Korakiana in thickets and deformed maquis, BB 84. Oak forest near Tritsi, BB 132.

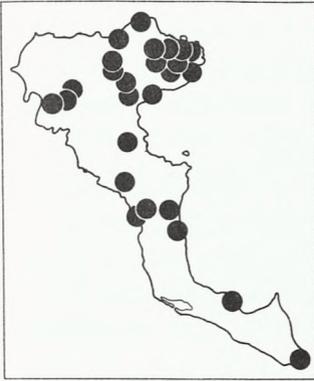


Fig. 41. *Quercus pubescens*.

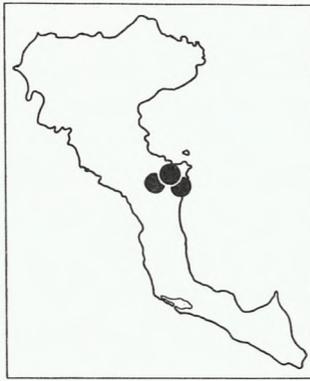


Fig. 42. *Quercus robur* subsp. *pedunculiflora*.

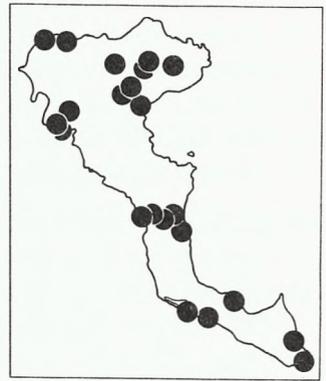


Fig. 43. *Coridothymus capitatus*.



Fig. 44. *Phlomis fruticosa*.

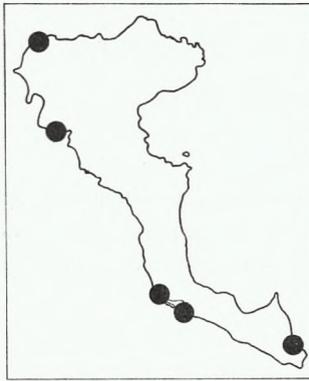


Fig. 45. *Prasium majus*.

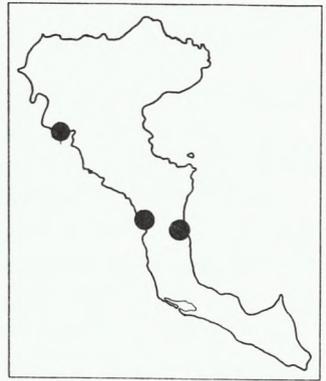


Fig. 46. *Rosmarinus officinalis*.



Fig. 47. *Salvia fruticosa*.



Fig. 48. *Laurus nobilis*.

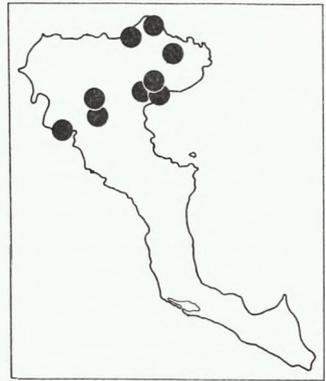


Fig. 49. *Anagyris foetida*.

40. *Quercus ilex* L.

The species is scattered throughout the whole island (Fig. 39) in maquis or in mixed oak woods. It grows most frequently on the southern coastal part of the island at Cape Asprokavos.

Between Pantatika and Cape Asprokavos, commonly in maquis, BB 19.

41. *Quercus ithaburensis* Decne. subsp. *macrolepis* (Kotschy) Hedge et Yalt.

This oak occurs in the central and northern part of the island (Fig. 40), mostly as single specimens, only in a few places it forms groves or enters oak woods.

Oak forest on the hill 3 km E of Arachavi, BB 118. Oak forest between Portais and Tritsi, BB 129.

42. *Quercus pubescens* Willd.

The commonest oak species in the island (Fig. 41), represented in many places by single, sometimes old and large specimens or groups of trees, rarely it forms fragments of woods.

A grove near Benitses, BB 116. Oak wood near Perithia, BB 117.

43. *Quercus robur* L. subsp. *pedunculiflora* (K. Koch.) Menits.

The status of this species is unclear – wild or cultural. We have found it on the lowland of the central part of the island (Fig. 42).

An old tree above the road near Pyrama between Korfu town and Benitses, BB61. Remnant of oak wood 7 km W of Korfu town in the direction to Paleokastritsa, BB 68. Potamos W of Korfu-town, in the line along the road inside village, cult ?, BB 124.

Labiatae44. *Coridothymus capitatus* (L.) Reichnb.

The species is irregularly dispersed on the island (Fig. 43), never in great number of specimens.

Near Kavos at the southern confines of the island, sands near the seashore, BB 15.

Lavandula stoechas L.

It was mentioned by Georgiou (1988) from Pellekas. We did not confirm this locality.

Micromeria graeca (L.) Benth. ex Reichnb. f.

The species was enumerated by Gutermann (1990); not confirmed.

Micromeria juliana (L.) Benth. ex Reichnb.

This species has been mentioned from a few localities by Georgiou (1988), but we did not find it.

45. *Micromeria nervosa* (Dest.) Bentham

Singly in clearings among maquis, rather rare.

Dunes near S confines of Korission lake, BB 37. Near Pyrgi in a deep valley on the edge of thickets, BB 59.

46. *Phlomis fruticosa* L.

The species is quite common throughout the whole island (Fig. 44), on sunny slopes in thickets.

SW part of the island, Gardiki, common among ruins of the castle, BB 108.

47. *Prasium majus* L.

Rather rare in maritime remnants of maquis and in the thickets, mostly along the south-western coast of the island (Fig. 45).

Sandy seashore near Kavos SW of Lefkimmi, BB 17. Thickets at Cape Drastis, BB 98.

48. *Rosmarinus officinalis* L.

Rare species known from three localities in the central part of the island (Fig. 46).

N of Aghios Gordis Beach on the rocks near the road to Sinarades, BB 64.

49. *Salvia fruticosa* Miller

This species is frequent throughout the island (Fig. 47), in places even common and forming pure thickets.

Open sunny slopes near Benitses, BB 04.

Satureja thymbra L.

According to Georgiou (1988) this species grows in Nissaki. We did not find this locality.

Thymbra spicata L.

Species mentioned from two localities by Halácsy (1902). We did not find it.

Lauraceae50. *Laurus nobilis* L.

The species occurs singly or in groups in a few places, in maquis and in remnants of oak woods (Fig. 48).

Maquis on the northern slope of Mt. Aghios Mattheos, BB 40. Oak grove N of Agros near Voliani, BB 107.

Leguminosae51. *Anagyris foetida* L.

This species is only scattered in the northern part of the island, usually in the form of single specimens, rarely in groups (Fig. 49).

Oak forest and maquis near Barbari beach, BB 57.

52. *Anthyllis hermanniae* L.

Scattered throughout the whole island (Fig. 50), mostly on road escarpments.

Edge of maquis between Pantatika and Cape Asprokavos, BB 25. Near Ermones between Pelekas and Giannades, BB 71.

53. *Calicotome villosa* (Poiret) Link

A very frequent species but dispersed, and not forming own communities (Fig. 51).

On the slopes above Benitses, BB 8.

54. *Ceratonia siliqua* L.

We have found it only on three localities, but two of them look as anthropogenic (Fig. 52).

Dense thickets above Paleokastritsa by the road to Lakones, few trees, probably wild, BB 74.

55. *Cercis siliquastrum* L.

It belongs to the commonest woody plants on Korfu island (Fig. 53). A lot of pink patches can be observed throughout the whole island at the time of blossoming of this species. It is also cultivated in villages and along the streets of Korfu-town.

Thickets and maquis remnants among olive plantations between Benitses and Strongili, BB 149.

56. *Colutea arborescens* L.

This rare species occurs only in the northern part of the island in the massif of Pantokrator (Fig. 54).

Thickets along the road to Pantokrator S of Strinilas, BB 92.

57. *Coronilla valentina* L.

The species occurs in two subspecies:

– subsp. *valentina*

Reported by Gutermann (1990), it was not found by us.

– subsp. *glauca* (L.) Batt.

Found in one place only (Fig. 55).

S slopes and calcareous rocks E of Paleokastritsa, together with *Hippocrepis emerus* subsp. *emeroides*, BB 77.

58. *Cytisus villosus* Pourret

Scattered in thickets and in oak woods in the northern part of the island (Fig. 56).

Near Agnistisni between Kouloura and Kassiopigi, BB 47. Oak wood edge between Portais and Tritsi, BB 127.

59. *Genista acanthoclada* L.

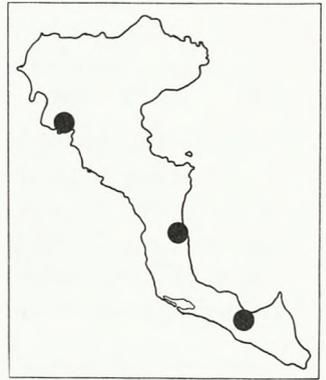
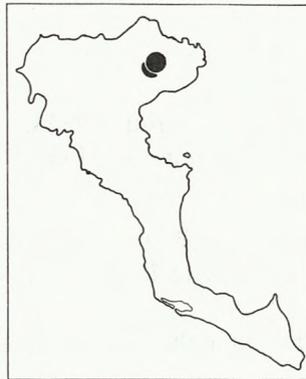
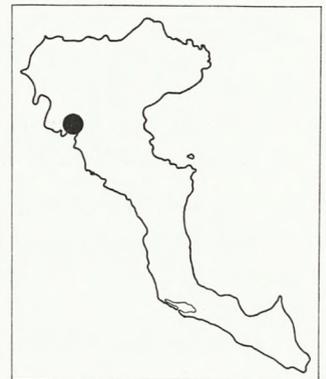
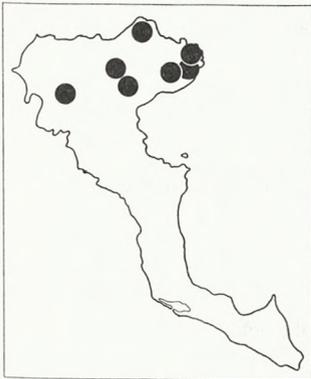
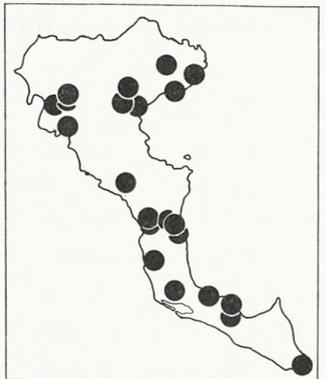
Observed in a few places on the north-western part of the island, mostly on rocks (Fig. 57).

Road-side rocks between Lakones and Krini, BB 81.

60. *Genista monspessulana* (L.) L. Johnston

Rare species growing mostly on the northern part of the island on edges of oak woods.

SE of Aghios Mattheos village, near the road to Messonghi, BB 32. Roadside thicket by the road near Aghios Stefanos S of Kassiopigi, BB 42.

Fig. 50. *Anthyllis hermanniae*.Fig. 51. *Calicotome villosa*.Fig. 52. *Ceratonia siliqua*.Fig. 53. *Cercis siliquastrum*.Fig. 54. *Colutea aborescens*.Fig. 55. *Coronilla valentina*
subsp. *valentina*.Fig. 56. *Cytisus villosus*.Fig. 57. *Genista acanthoclada*.Fig. 58. *Hippocrepis emerus*
subsp. *emeroides*.

Genista sylvestris Scop.

The species was reported by Hansen (1983) from the slope between Sgourades and Strinilas. We did not find it.

61. *Hippocrepis emerus* (L.) Lassen subsp. *emeroides* (Boiss. et Spruner) Lassen

This species is common throughout the whole island except of its northernmost parts (Fig. 58). It occurs almost in every rocky and somewhat moist places, every fragment of maquis and thickets, especially on rocky slopes.

Maquis between Pantatika and Cape Asprokavos, BB 21. Calcareous rocks E of Paleokastritsa, near bifurcation of the road to Lakones, BB 76.

62. *Spartium junceum* L.

This species is very frequent on the whole island (Fig. 59) but it grows usually as single specimens, rarely in small groups.

Maquis above Benitses, BB 138.

Malvaceae63. *Lavatera arborea* L.

Rare species, observed mainly on maritime rocks.

Kassiopi, near the walls of castle ruins, BB 135.

64. *Lavatera bryoniifolia* Miller

Hansen (1983) found this species on two localities in the southern part of the island and also on the islet Vidos N of Korfu town. We have found it only once (Fig. 60).

Between Benitses and Strongili at the edge of a quarry, BB 115 and 153.

Myrtaceae65. *Myrtus communis* L.

Common throughout the whole island (Fig. 61).

Thicket along the stream at Cape Drastis in the NW part of the island, BB 99.

Oleaceae66. *Fraxinus ornus* L.

Frequent in different parts of the island (Fig. 62), as a rule on calcareous rocks in remnants of maquis.

Deep calcareous gorge N of Nissaki, BB 60.

Jasminum fruticans L.

Reported by Gutermann (1990) as adventive; we did not find it in the field.

67. *Ligustrum vulgare* L.

Rather rare species, grows predominantly on edges of oak woods in the central part of the island (Fig. 63).

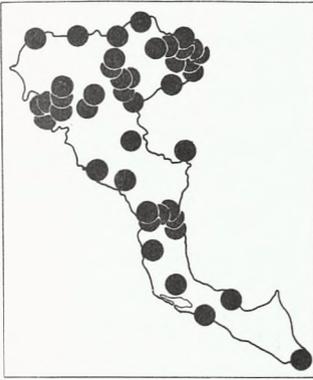


Fig. 59. *Spartium junceum*.

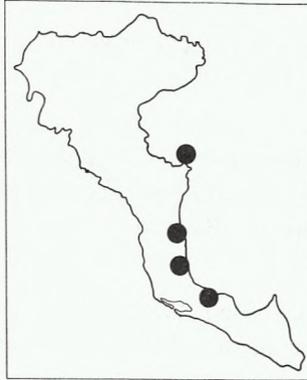


Fig. 60. *Lavatera bryoniifolia*.

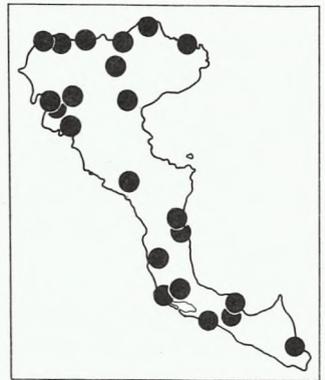


Fig. 61. *Myrtus communis*.

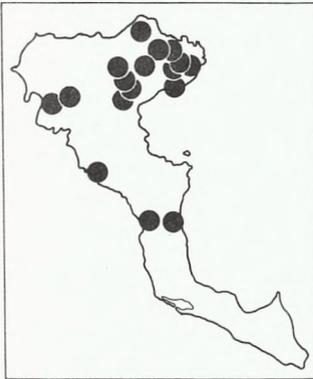


Fig. 62. *Fraxinus ornus*.

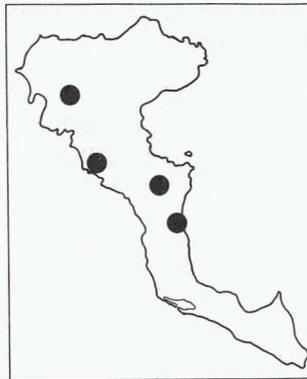


Fig. 63. *Ligustrum vulgare*.



Fig. 64. *Phillyrea latifolia*.

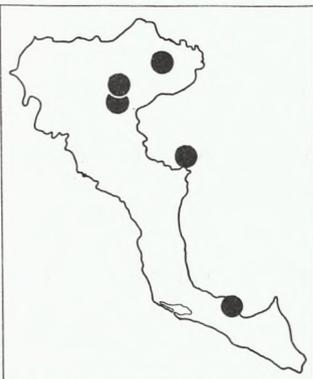


Fig. 65. *Pinus halepensis*.



Fig. 66. *Pinus nigra*.

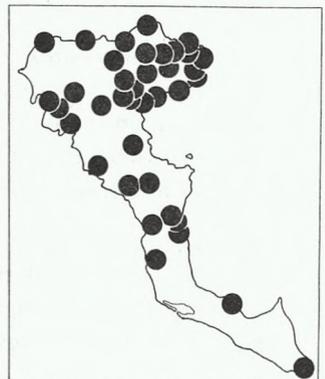


Fig. 67. *Clematis flammula*.

W of Korfu-town in the direction to Paleokastritsa, thicket on the edge of remnant of oak wood, BB 70.

68. *Olea europaea* L.

Cultivated from the coast up to altitudes of about 400-500 m. There are large and usually old plantations (Fig. 1). It is quite possible that it also grows in the wild state.

Between Benitses and Strongili, BB 150.

69. *Phillyrea latifolia* L.

Very frequent on the whole island (Fig. 64.).

Dense maquis between Pantatika and Cape Asprokavos, BB26.

Pinaceae

70. *Pinus halepensis* L.

This pine species is only scattered (Fig. 65) and grows usually as single trees or in small groups. It does not form forests.

71. *Pinus nigra* Arnold.

The species was found only at the top of Pantokrator Mt. (Fig. 66), where it is represented by a group of trees; maybe wild, BB 86.

Pinus pinea L.

We did not find it in wild state.

Platanaceae

72. *Platanus orientalis* L.

Plane tree is said to be introduced, but some of its localities look wild.

Old trees W of Benitses along the stream, BB 136.

Ranunculaceae

73. *Clematis flammula* L.

The species is very frequent throughout the island (Fig. 67), almost in every thickets, especially in sunny places.

Between Benitses and Gastouri, in maquis, BB 142 and 147. Between Benitses and Strongili, thickets along the road, BB 152.

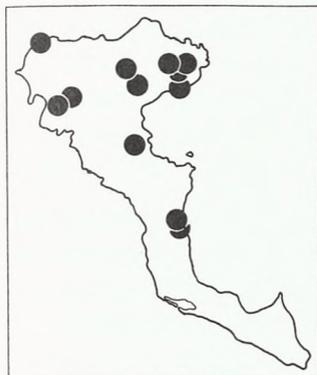
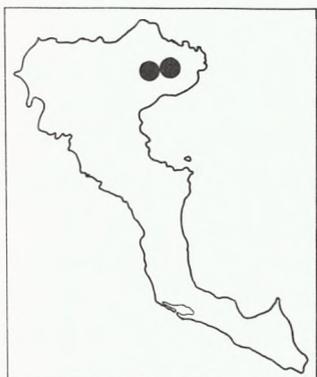
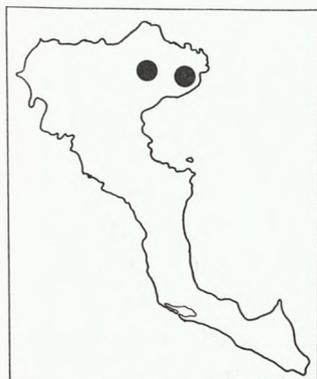
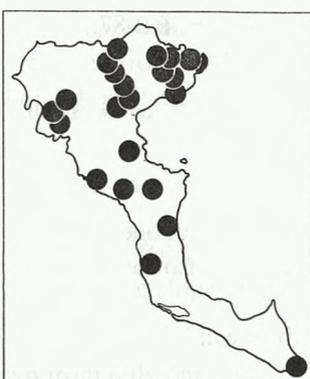
74. *Clematis vitalba* L.

The species occurs in rather shady and humid places, mainly in the northern part of the island (Fig. 68), in oak woods and thickets.

Near Tritsi in oak forest, BB 130.

Clematis viticella L.

Reported by Halácsy (1901), but we did not find it in the field.

Fig. 68. *Clematis vitalba*.Fig. 69. *Paliurus spina-christi*.Fig. 70. *Rhamnus alaternus*.Fig. 71. *Rhamnus saxatilis*
subsp. *prunifolius*.Fig. 72. *Amygdalus webbii*.Fig. 73. *Cerasus mahaleb*.Fig. 74. *Crataegus heldreichii*.Fig. 75. *Crataegus monogyna*.Fig. 76. *Prunus spinosa*.

Rhamnaceae*Frangula alnus* Miller

Reported by Gutermann (1990), but we did not find it.

75. *Paliurus spina-christi* L.

This species is rather frequent, especially in the central and northern parts of the island (Fig. 69). It grows mainly on oak wood edges, among a group of trees and in some places it forms thickets by roadsides and along streams.

Barbati Beach, a fragment of wood and maquis in a deep valley, BB 56.

76. *Rhamnus alaternus* L.

It is really common species represented in almost every piece of maquis, often in the form of a small tree (Fig. 70).

Thickets on the slopes above Benitses, BB 5.

77. *Rhamnus saxatilis* Jacq. subsp. *prunifolius* (Sm.) Alden

This is a new taxon for the flora of Korfu island. We have found it only in two places as single specimens (Fig. 71), growing on limestone rocks.

Northern confines of Strinilas, calcareous slopes above the road, BB 90. Limestone rock above the road somewhat below the top of Pantokrator Mt., near the road to Strinilas, BB in observ.

Rosaceae*Amelanchier ovalis* Medicus

This species was collected by Gerold in 1897 (LD); we did not find it.

78. *Amygdalus webbii* Spach

This species we have found in two places only (Fig. 72).

Thickets edge in a gorge N of Nissaki, between Nissaki and Kouloura, BB 54. Slope below the top of Mt. Pantokrator, BB 87.

Cerasus avium (L.) Moench

Reported as cultivated and subspontaneous (Gutermann 1990). It grows in some places among olive plantations.

79. *Cerasus mahaleb* (L.) Miller

The species is very rare, and was mentioned from the top of Pantokrator Mt. (Hansen 1983; Georgiou 1988). We have also found it in another place in the north part of the island (Fig. 73).

Deep gorge N of Nissaki, between Nissaki and Kouloura, BB 51.

Cotoneaster integerrimus Medicus

The species is enumerated by Gutermann (1990), but we did not find it in wild state.

80. *Crataegus heldreichii* Boiss.

This is a new species for the flora of Korfu. We have found it in two places, only in the northern part of the island (Fig. 74).

In the thickets somewhat N of Strinilas, BB 89. Between Portais and Tritsi, BB 126.

81. *Crataegus monogyna* Jacq.

The species is scattered on the whole island, somewhat more frequent in the northern and central part (Fig. 75).

Thickets on the slopes above Benitses, BB 7.

Crataegus orientalis Pallas ex Bieb.

This species was mentioned from Strinilas (Hansen 1983). Near this village we have found *Crataegus heldreichii* only.

82. *Prunus spinosa* L.

The species is quite frequent in the central and northern part of the island (Fig. 76), especially on lower locations, where it usually forms thickets along the roads, pure or mixed with *Rubus ulmifolius*.

Between Dragotina and Lefkimmi, thicket along the road, BB 27.

83. *Pyracantha coccinea* Roemer

It is a new species for the flora of Korfu. We found it only in the northern part of the island, in natural conditions (Fig. 77).

Thickets at the edges of oak woods N of Agros near Voliani, BB 103. Thickets on the stream between Zigos and Klimatia, BB 123.

84. *Pyrus spinosa* Forssk.

The species is frequent but scattered throughout the island (Fig. 78), usually in the form of single specimens.

Maquis on the slope between Benitses and Gastouri, BB 143.

85. *Pyrus spinosa* Forssk. × *Pyrus communis* L.

This hybrid has not been reported from the island. We found it only once.

NW part of the island, N of Agros, thickets near Voliani, BB 105.

86. *Rosa agrestis* Savi

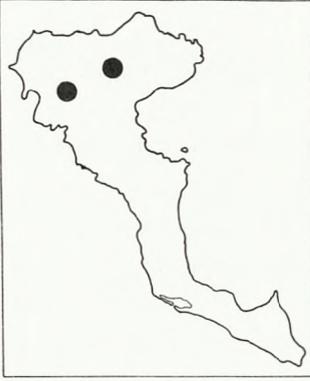
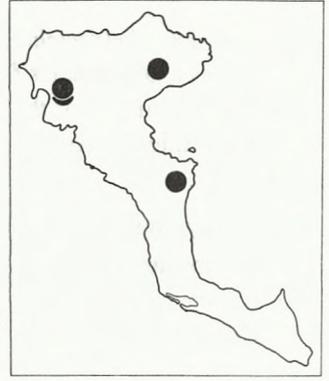
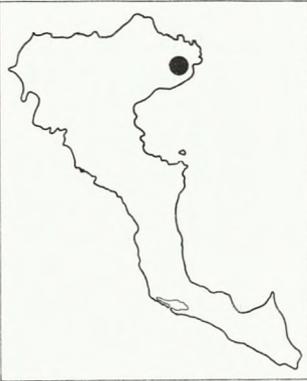
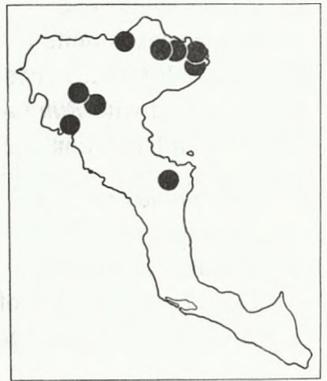
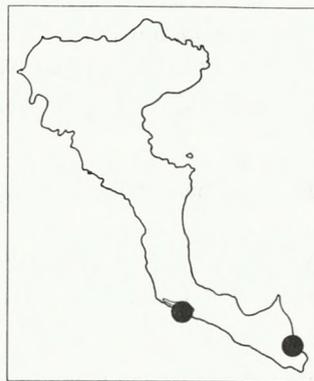
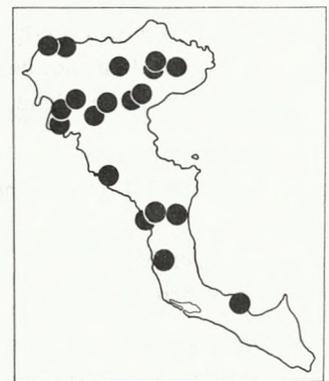
We found it only in the northern part of the island (Fig. 79), in thickets by the road.

Between Vistonas and Prinilas N of Paleokastritsa, BB 72. Thickets on the roadside S of Strinilas, BB 94. Thicket on the slopes above a stream near Pagi, BB 97.

87. *Rosa canina* L.

A very rare species, known from only one location (Fig. 80).

Forest edge between Portais and Tritsi, BB 125.

Fig. 77. *Pyracantha coccinea*.Fig. 78. *Pyrus spinosa*.Fig. 79. *Rosa agrestis*.Fig. 80. *Rosa canina*.Fig. 81. *Rosa sempervirens*.Fig. 82. *Rubus canescens*.Fig. 83. *Rubus ulmifolius*.Fig. 84. *Sarcopoterium spinosum*.Fig. 85. *Putoria calabrica*.

88. *Rosa sempervirens* L.

It is a quite frequent species throughout the whole island (Fig. 81). It grows in thickets and in open forests.

Maquis on the slopes above Benitses, BB 6.

89. *Rubus canescens* DC.

The species occurs only in the northern part of the island (Fig. 82), mostly on edges of thickets and oak woods, also on road escarpments.

Open thickets on the slope near Aghios Stefanos, BB 43. Between Kentroma and Gimari, BB 50.

90. *Rubus ulmifolius* Schott.

It is one of the most common shrubs, distributed throughout the whole island (Fig. 83). It grows predominantly in thickets along roads and near the settlements.

Edge of maquis between Benitses and Gastouri, BB 144. Thickets, between Benitses and Strongili, BB 151.

91. *Sarcopoterium spinosum* (L.) Spach

This species is very rare on Korfu. We have found it only twice on the southern part of the island (Fig. 84).

S confines of the Korission lake NW of Aghios Georgios, on dunes covered by *Juniperus macrocarpa* community, BB 38.

Rubiaceae92. *Putoria calabrica* (L.f.) DC.

Rare species (Fig. 85).

On the slope above the road N of Aghii Dekka NW of Benitses, BB 61a.

93. *Rubia peregrina* L.

Rare species, known mostly from the southern part of the island.

Kavos near Lefkimmi, on sandy seaside, climbing on *Pistacia lentiscus*, BB 18.

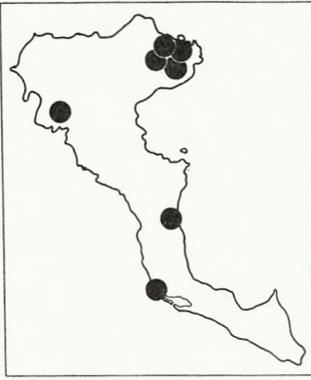
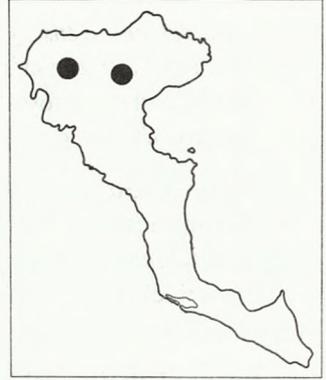
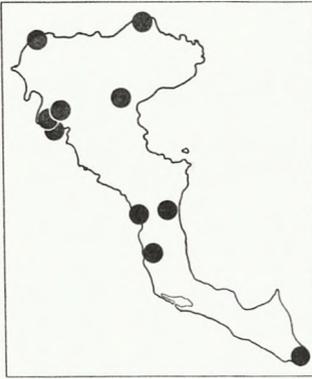
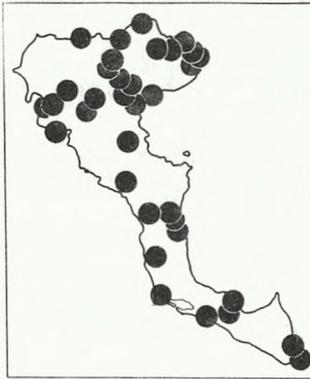
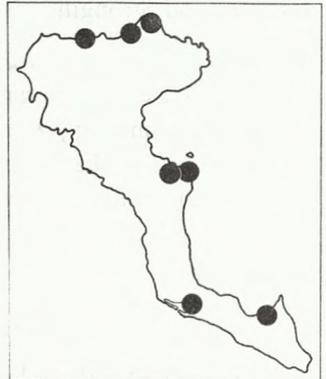
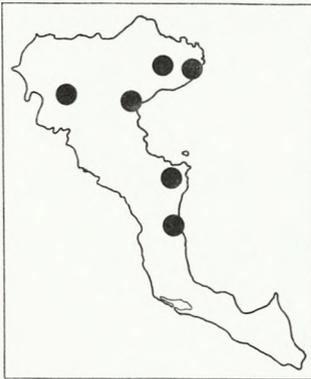
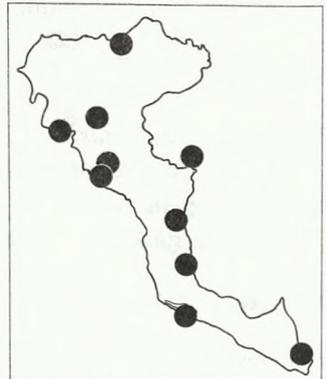
Ruscaceae94. *Ruscus aculeatus* L.

Rare species, found only in the northern part of the island (Fig. 86), mostly in shady places on limestone.

S of Kariotikon in NE Korfu, thicket in a small gorge, BB 44.

Rutaceae*Ruta chalepensis* L.

The species was mentioned from the vicinity of Pelekas "... in the summit area of Kaiser Throne ..." (Hansen 1983).

Fig. 86. *Ruscus aculeatus*.Fig. 87. *Salix alba*.Fig. 88. *Salix eleagnos*.Fig. 89. *Osyris alba*.Fig. 90. *Smilax aspera*.Fig. 91. *Tamarix hampeana*.Fig. 92. *Celtis australis*.Fig. 93. *Ulmus minor*.Fig. 94. *Vitex agnus-castus*.

Salicaceae95. *Populus alba* L.

The species is often represented by old trees – probably partly wild, partly cultivated, as for example in Korfu-town.

Benitses, cult., BB 155.

96. *Salix alba* L.

This species occurs usually in lowland areas, mostly along streams and rivulets, forming in places small groups (Fig. 87).

S side of Korision lake, by rivulet, BB 36.

97. *Salix eleagnos* Scop.

Very rare, grows only by streams in the northern part of the island (Fig. 88).

Thickets by the stream between Zigos and Klimatia, BB 122.

Santalaceae98. *Osyris alba* L.

The species is not frequent, dispersed in remnants of maquis throughout the island (Fig. 89).

Between Pantatika and cape Asprokavos, edge of maquis, BB 23.

Smilacaceae99. *Smilax aspera* L.

The species is frequent throughout the whole island (Fig. 90). It grows usually in maquis, also in different kinds of thickets.

Maquis between Pantatika and Cape Asprokavos, BB 20.

Solanaceae*Lycium europaeum* L.

The species was enumerated by Gutermann (1990), we did not find it on the island.

Tamaricaceae100. *Tamarix hampeana* Boiss. et Heldr.

In Gutermann's "Catalogue..." there are enumerated two species of *Tamarix*. In spite of special search after tamarices we have found only one of them (det. by J. Zieliński). It grows mostly in maritime regions around the island (Fig. 91).

Korfu-town, cult. near old port, BB 1 and 2. Alikes N of Lefkimmi on the edge of a salt pan, BB 9. SE confines of Korission lake, BB 33, 34 and 35. Northernmost end of Korfu, at the coastal salt lake shore near Aghios Spiridon, BB 46. Cape Astrakari, by the stream, BB 102. Beach near Acharavi, BB 120.

Tamarix tetrandra Pallas ex Bieb.

Reported by Gutermann (1990), but we did not find it.

Thymelaeaceae

Thymelaea tartonraira (L.) All.

This species was reported from the island from the vicinities of Paleokastritsa (Boratyński et al. 1992), but we did not find it.

Tiliaceae

101. *Tilia platyphyllos* Scop.

The species is often cultivated in the Korfu-town, sometimes also in villages. The stand below the top of Mt. Pantokrator, however, looks truly wild. It grows there on the north-facing rocky rubble.

Ulmaceae

102. *Celtis australis* L.

It is rare (Fig. 92) and grows as a rule near settlements.

Aghios Markos, old tree in thickets by a stream inside village, BB 85.

103. *Ulmus minor* Miller

This species grows frequently on the whole island (Fig. 93), especially in the lowland, where it forms shrubby thickets along roads and streams.

Kavos near Lefkimmi, big group of trees and shrubs on the sandy sea-side, together with *Rubus ulmifolius*, BB 16.

Verbenaceae

104. *Vitex agnus-castus* L.

It occurs mainly on lowland, at maritime planes, sometimes together with *Paliurus spina-christi* (Fig. 94).

Edge of maquis between Benitses and Gastouri, BB 148.

Vitaceae

Vitis sylvestris C.C. Gmelin

This species was enumerated by Gutermann (1990). We have not found it in the wild state.

CULTIVATED TREES AND SHRUBS

1. *Acacia* sp.
2. *Aesculus hippocastanum* L.
3. *Ailanthus altissima* (Miller) Swingle

4. *Araucaria heterophylla* (Salisb.) Franco
5. *Armeniaca vulgaris* Lam.
6. *Artemisia arborescens* L.
7. *Bougainvillea spectabilis* Willd.
8. *Broussonetia papyrifera* (L.) Vent
9. *Buxus sempervirens* L.
10. *Campsis radicans* (L.) Seeman
11. *Castanea sativa* Miller
12. *Casuarina equisetifolia* Forest
13. *Catalpa* sp.
14. *Cedrus atlantica* (Endl.) Carriere
15. *Celtis australis* L.
16. *Cerasus avium* (L.) Moench
17. *Cerasus vulgaris* Miller
18. *Cercis siliquastrum* L.
19. *Chaenomeles superba* Rehd.
20. *Chamaecyparis lawsoniana* (A. Murray) Parl.
21. *Citrus aurantium* L.
22. *Citrus lemon* (L.) Burm. f.
23. *Corylus avellana* L.
24. *Cupressus sempervirens* L. (typical and pyramidal forms)
25. *Cycas revoluta* Thunb.
26. *Cydonia oblonga* Miller
27. *Datura suaveolens* Humb. et Bonpland (*D. arborea* L.)
28. *Diospyros kaki* L. f.
29. *Elaeagnus angustifolia* L.
30. *Eriobotrya japonica* (Thunb.) Lindley
31. *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* Dehnh.
32. *Euonymus japonica* L. f. (forms)
33. *Ficus carica* L.
34. *Ficus elastica* Roxb.
35. *Fraxinus ornus* L.
36. *Gleditsia triacanthos* L.
37. *Hedera helix* L. (forms)
38. *Hibiscus rosa-sinensis* L.
39. *Hibiscus syriacus* L. (forms)
40. *Jasminum mesnyi* Hance
41. *Jasminum officinale* L.
42. *Juglans regia* L.
43. *Lantana camara* L.
44. *Laurus nobilis* L.

45. *Ligustrum lucidum* Ait.
46. *Lonicera japonica* Thunb.
47. *Maclura pomifera* (Raf.) C. Schneider
48. *Magnolia grandiflora* L.
49. *Malus domestica* Borkh.
50. *Melia azaderah* L.
51. *Morus alba* L.
52. *Morus nigra* L.
53. *Nerium oleander* L.
54. *Olea europaea* L.
55. *Parkinsonia aculeata* L.
56. *Parthenocissus quinquefolia* (L.) Planch.
57. *Parthenocissus tricuspidata* (Sieb. et Zucc.) Planch.
58. *Persica vulgaris* Miler
59. *Phoenix canariensis* hort. ex Chabard
60. *Pinus halepensis* Miller
61. *Pinus nigra* Arnold
62. *Pinus pinea* L.
63. *Pittosporum tobira* (Thunb.) Ait. f.
64. *Platanus orientalis* L.
65. *Platyclusus orientalis* (L.) Franco
66. *Populus alba* L.
67. *Populus x canadensis*
68. *Prunus cerasifera* Ehrh. 'Atropurpurea'
69. *Prunus domestica* L.
70. *Punica granatum* L.
71. *Pyracantha coccinea* M.J. Roemer
72. *Pyrus communis* L.
73. *Ricinus communis* L. 'Sanguineus'
74. *Robinia pseudoacacia* L.
75. *Rosa banksiae* Ait.
76. *Rosa* sp. (forms)
77. *Sequoia sempervirens* (Lamb.) Endl.
78. *Solanum jasminoides* Paxt.
79. *Syringa persica* L.
80. *Tamarix hampeana* Boiss. et Heldr.
81. *Teucrium fruticans* L.
82. *Tilia platyphyllos* Scop.
83. *Tilia tomentosa* Moench
84. *Ulmus minor* Miller
85. *Viburnum opulus* L. 'Roseum'

86. *Viburnum tinus* L.
87. *Vitis vinifera* L. (forms)
88. *Washingtonia filifera* Chaub.
89. *Wisteria floribunda* (Willd.) DC.
90. *Ziziphus jujuba* Miller

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Drzewa i krzewy wyspy Korfu (Wyspy Jońskie, Grecja)

Streszczenie

W roku 1995, od 24 kwietnia do 19 maja, autorzy prowadzili terenowe badania florystyczne poświęcone drzewom i krzewom wyspy Korfu. Flora wyspy liczy około 1220 taksonów roślin naczyniowych (Gutermann 1990), jednak należy się spodziewać, że liczba ta wzrośnie znacznie w miarę prowadzenia dalszych poszukiwań terenowych. Wprawdzie naturalne fragmenty szaty roślinnej zachowały się tu na niewielkich powierzchniach, a przeważający obszar wyspy zajmują tereny uprawne, w tym zwłaszcza uprawy oliwki, często bardzo stare i intensywnie pielęgnowane, to jednak udało się odnaleźć 5 nowych dla wyspy gatunków drzew i krzewów. Jednocześnie nie potwierdziliśmy występowania około 20 gatunków wcześniej podawanych. W sumie dendroflora wyspy liczy 134 gatunki występujące w stanie dzikim. Pochodzenie niektórych gatunków, jak na przykład *Castanea sativa*, może budzić wątpliwości, jednak wobec daleko posuniętych antropogenicznych zmian w zbiorowiskach leśnych z jednej strony oraz częstej i dawnej uprawy z drugiej strony, problem naturalności stanowisk wielu drzew jest niemożliwy do rozwiązania.

Do najczęstszych gatunków drzew należą tu między innymi *Quercus pubescens*, *Q. ilex*, a do często spotykanych *Ulmus minor*. Bardzo często występuje tu także *Rhamnus alaternus*, *Viburnum tinus*, *Hippocrepis emerus* subsp. *emeroides* oraz *Clematis flammula* i *Rosa sempervirens*.

Spośród naturalnych zbiorowisk leśnych zachowały się tylko nieduże powierzchnie lasów dębowych *Quercus pubescens*, *Q. frainetto*, *Q. ithaburensis* subsp. *macrolepis* oraz *Q. ilex*, położone w północnej i środkowej części wyspy, najczęściej na stromych, skalistych zboczach lub wzniesieniach, niedostępnych dla uprawy. Ponadto na piaszczystych wydmach odcinających jezioro Korission od Morza Jońskiego wykształcone są nie spotykane na innych wyspach Grecji laski i zarośla *Juniperus macrocarpa*. Lasów sosnowych *Pinus halepensis* oraz przypotokowych zbiorowisk *Platanus orientalis* na Korfu brak.

Zarośla makii występują obecnie także na obszarach niedostępnych dla upraw rolniczych, na skalistych zboczach wzniesień oraz w jarach, najczęściej na podłożu wapiennym. Najlepiej zachowane fragmenty makii położone są na południowym krańcu wyspy. Formacji o charakterze fryganowym brak tu zupełnie, a poszczególne gatunki charakterystyczne dla frygany, jak na przykład *Cistus incanus*, *C. salviifolius* czy *Anthyllis hermanniae* spotyka się na ogół jako komponenty przerzedzonej makii lub przydrożnych zbiorowisk o charakterze antropogenicznym. Na przymorskich, nisko położonych terenach zachowały się resztki roślinności słonoroślowej – największe powierzchnie można spotkać na dawnych poletkach pozyskiwania soli na północ od Lefkimmi a także na północnych brzegach jeziora Korission.