

# SYNANTHROPIC FLORA OF THE TATRA MOUNTAINS AND ADJACENT TERRITORIES

by

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## Aims. To establish:

- degree of synanthropization of the mountain and high mountain flora in comparison to the lowlands
- differentiation in the patterns of horizontal and altitudinal distribution of species
- relationships between richness of the synanthropic flora and human impact on the environment

**Area.** The studies were concerned with the highest range of the West Carpathians i. e., the Tatra Mts. About 2/5 of the area under study is located in Poland, and 3/5 in Czechoslovakia. Differences in altitudes ranging from 750 to 2663 m above sea level and the corresponding diversity of the vegetation from the lower montane belt up to the subnival belt as well as parallel differences in historical and contemporary human impact, permit the observation of remarkable changes in the synanthropic flora in the altitudinal gradient.

**Results.** The field study resulting from the collection of about 40 000 floristic data and finding of many new synanthropic species has been completed. Some of the results have been already published (1, 2)

The study "Synanthropic flora of the Tatras and adjacent territories" is now being completed. It includes the whole synanthropic flora (apophytes and anthropophytes) of the territory in question — i. e., the total of 600 species of vascular plants. Each species is going to be described according to the following features: frequency in the flora, occupied habitats both synanthropic and natural, status in the flora, horizontal and vertical distribution, origin and time of arrival (in case of anthropophytes).

The distribution of ca. 300 species is going to be presented on dot maps. The study should be completed as a manuscript ready to print at the beginning of 1990.

## References

1. Mirek, Z., Piękoś-Mirkowa, H. 1987. Synanthropic flora of the Zakopane Basin. *Studia Naturae Ser. A.* 30: 1-182.
2. Piękoś-Mirkowa, H., Mirek, Z. 1982. Synanthropic flora in the neighbourhood of touring objects in the Tatra Mts. *Studia Naturae Ser. A.* 22: 133-196.