



Diagnostic, constant and dominant species of the higher vegetation units of Slovakia

*Ivan Jarolímek¹, Jozef Šibík¹, Katarína Hegedúšová¹, Monika Janisová¹,
Ján Kliment², Peter Kučera², Jana Májeková¹, Daniela Micháľková¹,
Jana Sadloňová¹, Ivana Šibíková¹, Iveta Škodová¹, Lubomír Tichý³,
Karol Ujházy⁴, Mariana Ujházyová⁴, Jana Uhlířová⁵, Milan Valachovič¹
& Marica Zaliberová¹*

¹ Institute of Botany, Slovak Academy of Sciences, Dúbravská cesta 14, SK-845 23 Bratislava, Slovak Republic, e-mail: jozef.sibik@savba.sk;

² Botanical Garden of Comenius University, SK-038 15 Blatnica, Slovak Republic;

³ Department of Botany and Zoology, Masaryk University, Kotlářská 2, CZ-611 37 Brno, Czech Republic;

⁴ Faculty of Forestry, Technical University in Zvolen, T. G. Masaryka 24, SK-960 53 Zvolen, Slovak Republic;

⁵ Slovak National Museum - Nature Sciences Museum, Vajanského nábřežie 2, P.O. Box 13, SK-810 06 Bratislava 16, Slovak Republic.

This study represents the statistical revision of phytosociological data stored in the Slovak national vegetation database - SNVD. The affinities of vascular plants, bryophytes and lichens occurring in Slovakia to the major syntaxa (alliances and classes) are calculated using a statistically defined coefficient of fidelity. In addition, constant and dominant taxa of particular syntaxa are identified. A revised list of syntaxa (vegetation units) of Slovakia is also presented.

The evaluation of vegetation units by sharpness and uniqueness criteria allows us to identify well delimited alliances and classes or to point out those, for which delimitation is problematic and which are more difficult to define by statistical principles. The syntaxonomical revision and delimitation of some units with low values of sharpness and uniqueness should be considered in future.

The presented results are important not only for scientists (botanists, zoologists, and ecologists), but also for nature conservation institutions. They represent a valuable and essential source of floristic data on the occurrence of vascular and non-vascular plants in plant communities with specific environmental characteristics.