

#### **c.2.4 Open Woodland**

This vegetation type is dominated by *Pinus brutia* and rich understorey consists of mostly woody phrygana elements. A few remnant individuals of *Quercus coccifera* and *Pistacia terebinthus* indicate former sclerophyllous forest. Dense communities represented by *Cistus creticus* and *Rosmarinus officinalis* forms the understorey in the open woodland (Figure 14-32 and Figure 14-33).

#### **c.2.5 Phrygana**

Degradation stage of macchie occur in the same aspect but characteristic species show a variability. Due to land use practices phrygana may differs in floristic point of view. In general, this vegetation type is characterised by *Cistus creticus* and *Rosmarinus officinalis* communities particularly on the calcareous rocks, but in some cases *Sarcopoterium spinosum* is dominant (Figure 14-34). Other common species are; *Erica manipuliflora*, *Rhamnus hirtellus*, *Lithodora hispidula*, *Calicotome villosa*, *Fumana arabica*, *Hypparhenia hirta*, *Teucrium polium*, *Ziziphora capitata* and *Sedum hispanicum*.

#### **c.2.6 Segetal Vegetation**

A great number of weeds which have close relations with cultivated crops are common at the field margins and in the fallow fields. The most commons are; *Avena sterilis*, *Sinapis alba*, *Sinapis arvensis*, *Vicia cracca*, *Trifolium campestre*, *Papaver roheas* and *Lactuca serriola*. *Carduus pycnocephalus*, *Silybum marianum*, *Senecio vernalis*, *Aintsworthia trachycarpa*, *Anagallis arvensis* and *Mercurialis annua* also have wide distribution in the cultivated land.

#### **c.2.7 Ruderal Vegetation**

Excavated ground forms an extreme habitat subjected to successional regeneration of plant communities. A pioneer community characterised by *Conyza canadensis* and *Inula viscosa* occur in this man-made habitat (Figure 14-35). Many weeds enrich floristic composition of this vegetation. Young individuals of *Cistus creticus*, *Quercus coccifera*, *Sarcopoterium spinosum* and *Marrubium vulgare* growing on calcareous substrate, show the regeneration potential of macchie formation in this degraded site.

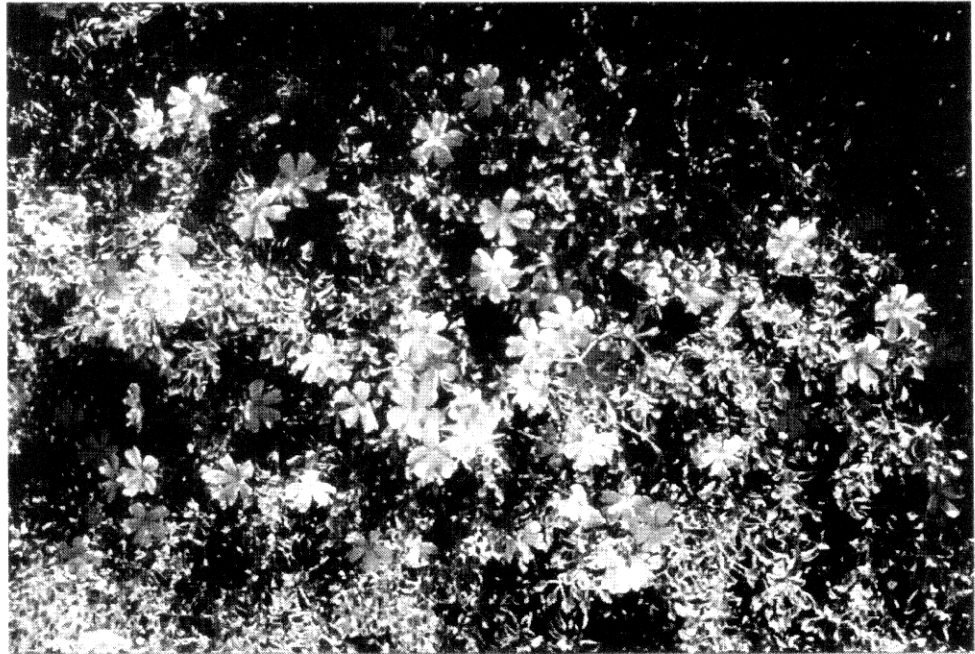


Figure 14-32: *Cistus Creticus* L.



Figure 14-33: *Rosmarinus Officinalis* L.