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## NEW LOCALITIES OF THE SPECIES *CONVOLVULUS CNEORUM* L. (*CONVOLVULACEAE*) IN CROATIA

MARIJA PANDŽA

»Murterski škoji« Primary school, Put škole 8, HR-22 243 Murter

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In this report all the so far known and new habitats of the endemic and relict Illyro-Apennine species *Convolvulus cneorum* L. in Croatia are given. The new habitats are on the island of Murter and on the nearby small islands of Tužbina, Prišnjak, Mali and Veliki Dražemanski, then on the Kornati islands of Smokvica, Babina guzica, Gornja Sikica, Pelinjak and Samograd, as well as on the small island of Kamenica (near Tijat island).

**Key words:** *Convolvulus cneorum*, new localities, Croatia

**Pandža, M.:** Nova nalazišta vrste *Convolvulus cneorum* L. (*Convolvulaceae*) u Hrvatskoj. *Nat. Croat.*, Vol. 11, No. 1., 113–118, 2002, Zagreb.

U ovom priopćenju navode se sva dosada poznata i nova nalazišta endemične i reliktno ilirsko-apeninske vrste *Convolvulus cneorum* L. u Hrvatskoj. Nova nalazišta su na otoku Murteru i murterskim otočićima Tužbini, Prišnjaku, Malom i Velikom Dražemanskom, na Kornatskim otocima Smokvici, Babinoj Guzici, Gornjoj Sikici, Pelinjaku i Samogradu te na otočiću Kamenici (uz otok Tijat).

**Ključne riječi:** *Convolvulus cneorum*, nova nalazišta, Hrvatska

During floristic research on the Central Dalmatian islands and small islands in the period from 1994 to 2001, populations of the endemic and relict Illyro-Apennine species *Convolvulus cneorum* L. were discovered (Fig. 1); this is a plant connected with the Eumediterranean vegetational zone and with habitats on the south-facing steep rocks by the sea and along the edges of meadows in the wave splash zone. This species is part of the chasmophyto-halophytic vegetation of the association *Phagnalo-Centaureetum ragusinae* (TRINAJSTIĆ 1994). By virtue of the Nature Conservation Act, this species has been protected in the Republic of Croatia since 17th June 1980.

The known habitats (those registered earlier) of the species *Convolvulus cneorum* are presented on the map (Fig. 2).



Fig. 1. *Convolvulus cneorum* L. (Photo J. Franjić)

At present, Volujac on the Dugi otok island is its farthest habitat to the north while the small islands of Mrkan and Bobara near Cavtat are its most southern habitats on the eastern Adriatic coast. The new habitats (Tab. 1) on the Šibenik archipelago islands and small islands fill in the gap in the distribution of this endemic species on the eastern Adriatic coast.

**Registered localities in Croatia (*Convolvulus cneorum*):**

- Grbašćak – Dugi otok (WJ 16): PEVALEK (1930), TRINAJSTIĆ & VRBEK (1992)
- Volujac – Dugi otok (WJ 16): DOMAC (1957)
- Hvar (XH 18): VISIANI (1847), DOMAC (1957), TRINAJSTIĆ (1993)
- Jabuka (WH 37): GINZBERGER (1921)
- Kamik near Svetac (WH 56): GINZBERGER (1921)
- Svetac (WH 66): DOMAC (1957), PAVLETIĆ (1978, 1983)
- Biševo (WH 85): GINZBERGER (1921), PAVLETIĆ (1975, 1983)
- Barjaci near Vis (WH 86): GINZBERGER (1921)

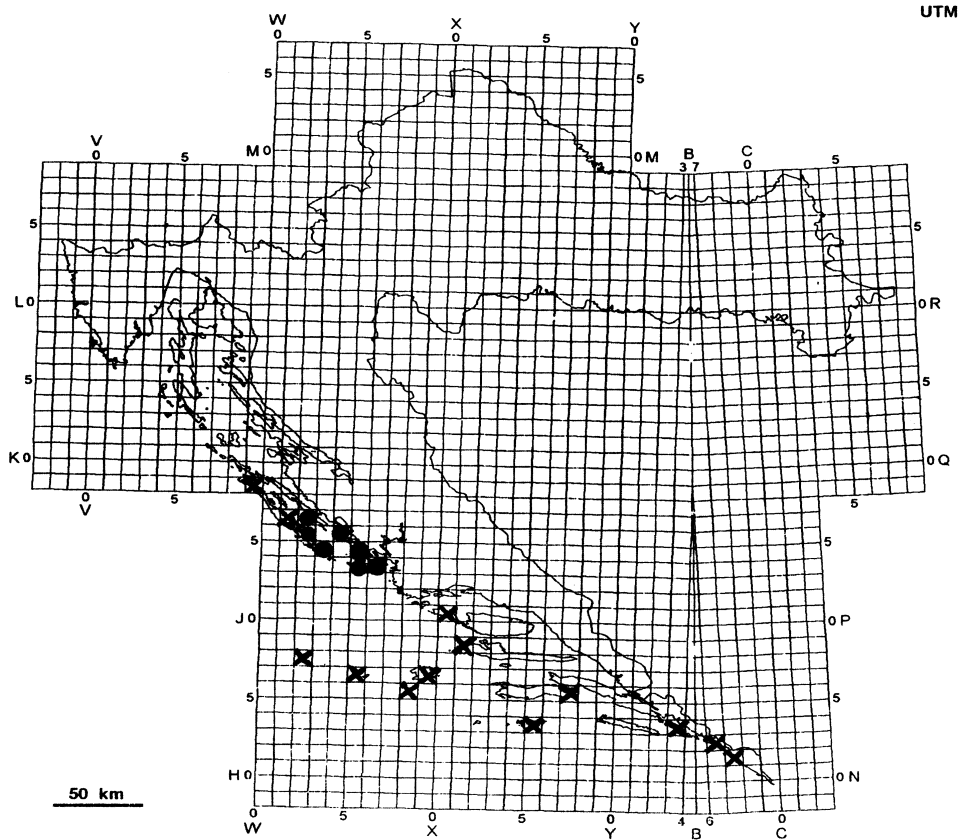


Fig. 2. Distribution of *Convolvulus cneorum* L. in Croatia according to the European UTM method of floristic mapping (× – registered localities, ● – new localities)

- Zakamica near Vis (WH 86): GINZBERGER (1921)
- Palagruža (XG 09): ADAMOVIĆ (1911), GINZBERGER (1921), PAVLETIĆ (1978, 1983)
- Jakljan (YH 33): ADAMOVIĆ (1911)
- Šipan (YH 33): ADAMOVIĆ (1911), M. HEĆIMOVIĆ (1981),
- Lapad – Dubrovnik (BN 52): VISIANI (1847)
- the group of Korčula islands (XH 75): HODAK (1963), TRINAJSTIĆ (1970, 1985)
- Lastovo (XH 53): TRINAJSTIĆ (1979)
- Mrkan near Cavtat (BN 61): DOMAC (1957), S. HEĆIMOVIĆ (1982)
- peninsula of Pelješac (YH 24): DOMAC (1957)
- Vis – Stračine (XH 07): DOMAC (1955)
- Ravnik near Vis (XH 06): DOMAC 1955
- Šolta (XJ 00): DOMAC (1955)
- Bobara near Cavtat (BN 61): S. HEĆIMOVIĆ (1982)
- Donja Sikica – Kornati islands (WJ 24): PANDŽA (2000)

**Tab. 1.** New localities of the species *Convolvulus cneorum* L. in Croatia

Localities of the islands	UTM Coordinate	Found
Smokvica	WJ 34	September 24, 1994
Babina guzica	WJ 33	September 24, 1994
Mali Dražemanski	WJ 54	March 11, 1995
Veliki Dražemanski	WJ 54	March 11, 1995
Murter	WJ 54	August 8, 1996
Gornja Sikica	WJ 24	September 6, 1996
Pelinjak	WJ 26	August 17, 1997
Tužbina	WJ 45	October 28, 1998
Prišnjak	WJ 45	May 29, 1994
Kamenica near Tijat	WJ 63	May 24, 2001
Samograd	WJ 43	May 30, 2001

The species has been registered on the island of Murter and small islands of Prišnjak, Tužbina, Mali and Veliki Dražemanski near Murter, then on the Kornati islands of Pelinjak, Gornja Sikica, Smokvica, Babina Guzica and Samograd, and on the small island of Kamenica near Tijat island (Fig. 2). The most numerous populations have been registered on the islands of Veliki Dražemanski and Samograd.

In the above sites, the populations of this species grow in cracks in the rocks a few meters from the sea in a community with the species *Dactylis glomerata* L. *hispanica* (Roth) Nyman, *Helichrysum italicum* (Roth) G. Don fil., *Echinops ritro* L., *Allium commutatum* Guss., *Reichardia picroides* (L.) Roth, *Limonium cancellatum* (Bernh.) O. Kuntze, *Elymus pycnanthus* (Gordon) Melderis, *Smilax aspera* L., *Silene vulgaris* (Moench) Garcke subsp. *angustifolia* Hayek, *Dorycnium hirsutum* (L.) Ser., *Lotus cytisoides* L.

This species is reported by PIGNATTI (1982) as a relict and fragmentarily developed on the coast of Tuscany, western Sicily and on the islands of Capri and Li Galli.

It is interesting to note that the range of this species coincides with that of the species *Centaurea ragusina* L. (DOMAC, 1956). They are found in almost identical habitats, the reasons for their coincidence being both geomorphological and ecological. The species *Convolvulus cneorum* can be said to be older than the species *Centaurea ragusina* because the latter is not found on the Apennine Peninsula, which leads to the conclusion that this species was developed before the terrestrial link between the Apennine and the Balkan Peninsulas was broken.

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## SAŽETAK

### Nova nalazišta vrste *Convolvulus cneorum* L. (*Convolvulaceae*) u Hrvatskoj

M. Pandža

*Convolvulus cneorum* L., endemična i reliktna ilirsko-apepinska vrsta, do sada je bio poznat s Dugog otoka (Grbašćak i Volujac), Hvara, Jabuke, Kamika, Sveca, Biševa, Barjaka, Zakamice, Palagruže, Jakljana, Šipana, Lastova, Mrkana, Bobare, Ravnika pokraj Visa, Visa, Šolte, Koločepa, Donje Sikice, otočne skupine Korčule, poluotoka Pelješca i Lapada (Dubrovnik).

Pri botaničkim istraživanjima dalmatinskih otoka otkriven je na Murteru i njegovim otočićima Prišnjaku, Tužbini, Malom i Velikom Dražemanskom, kornatskim otocima Pelinjaku, Gornjoj Sikici, Smokvici, Babinoj Guzici i Samogradu te na otočiću Kamenici uz otok Tijat (Tab. 1).

Nalazišta su mu malobrojna i zato naše zanimanje za njega zaslužuje posebnu pozornost. Gledajući areal rasprostranjenja uočavamo da je središte rasprostranjenja u srednjoj i južnoj Dalmaciji gdje su nalazišta ove vrste najbrojnija.





Fig. 1. Vukotinović's specimen of *Rosa zalana* Wiesb. in Hb ZA.