



Distribution of alien species along sand dune plant communities zonation

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Abstract

Background and purpose: For a fairly long period, Velika plaža in Ulcinj, Montenegro has been considered to be one of the best-preserved sites with psammophilous vegetation along the Adriatic coast. In recent years, however, this area has been significantly transformed as a result of various human disturbances (e.g., a non-sustainable approach to touristic development, illegal dumping, sand exploitation etc.), and has become prone to alien plant invasions. We made a transect survey to assess the presence of alien species in the psammophilous communities.

Materials and methods: In order to make a survey of the present state of plant life on Velika plaža, its floristic composition and zonation of plant communities, 20 transects were set perpendicular to the coast, regularly every 500 m. Quadrats (2 × 2 m) were laid contiguously in the form of a belt transect starting from the area with the first colonizing plants towards the end of the sand dune system with forest vegetation. This resulted in a matrix of 1124 plots and 196 species (15 alien and 181 native), on which multivariate analysis was performed.

Results: Nine plant communities were detected, arranged in zonation from sea to inland. All of them were characterised by the presence of alien species. The least affected was the plant community dominated by *Cladium mariscus*, while the most affected ones were dominated by *Scirpoides holoschoenus* and *Tripidium ravennae*. Psammophilous vegetation is less affected by alien species than wetland communities. Foredunes are dominated by *Xanthium orientale* ssp. *italicum*, while *Oenothera* species are predominant on stable dunes.

Conclusions: Sand dunes are a highly invaded ecosystem, with changed plant communities, so conservation measures should be considered.

INTRODUCTION

Sand dunes are dynamic ecosystems located at the border between the sea and the mainland (1). Such specific and highly dynamic environments, governed by three interacting factors: waves, tides and sand particle size, are inhabited by a biota with a high degree of specialization (2, 3). Although psammophilous vegetation is known to be highly resistant to natural disturbances, it has been shown to be very sensitive to human-mediated disturbances, such as recreational seashore activities, beach cleaning, nourishment and restoration, pollution, exploitation for fisheries, biological invasions, coastal development and engineering, mining and climate change (4-9).

Invasive alien species cause various problems for the invaded natural ecosystems. Together with habitat fragmentation, they are considered a major threat to native biodiversity (10). They change native plant communities and have a strong ecological impact on resident species, although the impact is heterogeneous and not unidirectional (11). The broadly accepted connection between invasive species and native diversity decline has recently been debated. The native species richness of dune vegetation, as well as shrublands and abandoned fields, shows a significant decline, in contrast to an insignificant decline for forest habitats (12). In addition to a reduction of local plant diversity, invasive species increase plant production of the invaded community. Some invaders, such as *Carpobrotus edulis*, affect the community composition, diversity and succession via modification of the soil properties. It has been shown that the effect of *C. edulis* on pH and nitrogen compounds persists over time even after *Carpobrotus* removal (13, 14). This suggests a possible allelopathic effect of its litter (14). Clonal growth has recently been indicated as an attribute that could contribute to the invasiveness of plants (15, 16). In addition to alterations in native species abundance (17), and a reduction of fitness and growth of resident plant species (18), alien species can sometimes even outcompete native species (19). The impact can further be observed on mesofauna and ground beetle communities (20), with a significant decrease in animal species fitness and abundance, as well as on microbial activity (18). The susceptibility of a plant community to invasion depends on the characteristics of the community and the life history traits of the potential invasive species (21).

Sand dunes are extreme ecosystems, with very strong gradients, which are responsible for the zonation of vegetation types. This fact, and constant disturbances (natural and anthropogenic), make sand dunes a good object for the study of alien invasion and a rich body of literature has recently become available (22–28). Sand dunes are one of the most invaded habitats (29) but different habitats along a steep gradient are invaded differently (30).

Although the coastal dunes on Velika plaža in Ulcinj are frequently cited as one of the best preserved psammophilous ecosystems in the eastern Adriatic (31, 32), various anthropogenic disturbances have started significantly to transform the natural potential vegetation. According to spatio-temporal analysis of the major habitat types in the area, the anthropogenic impact has been increasing since 1950. In the 1950s, neither the pine forests now typical of the western part of the beach nor the asphalt road that connects Montenegro and Albania were present, while there were only a few houses in Štoj village. In the 1970s, construction of the road started, the pine forest was planted, and Štoj settlement started to develop. In 2015, the situation was significantly different, while urbanization expanded. According to official statistics, Velika plaža in Ulcinj is one of the most popular tourist destinations in Montenegro, and interest is constantly growing.

In relation to Velika plaža, illegal dumping, non-planned sand exploitation, urbanization and non-sustainable tourist development are recognized as serious threats to sand dune ecosystems (33). Because research of alien species has not been systematically done in the area, invasive alien species have not been listed as a threat.

We wanted to answer the following questions:

- Which alien plant species occur on the sand dunes of Velika plaža?
- Which plant communities/habitats are more frequently invaded?

METHODS

Study area

The study was performed on coastal sand dunes on Velika plaža in Ulcinj (Montenegro). With a length of 12 km, this sandy beach is considered to be the longest on the eastern Adriatic coast. Together with its hinterland, it covers an area of 1,270 ha. According to the Köppen-Geiger system, the climate is classified as Csa type - Mediterranean climate with hot summers (34). Psammophilous vegetation forms two distinct belts: the one closer to the sea is represented by four xerohalophilous plant communities, and the second belt, which is not directly influenced by seawater, comprises xeropsammophilous communities of Mediterranean pastures and dry meadows (for details see Šilc, et al. (35)). The site is very valuable from a nature conservation point of view because the following NATURA 2000 habitats are present: 1210 Annual vegetation of drift lines, 1410 Mediterranean salt meadows (*Juncetalia maritimi*), 2110 Embryonic shifting dunes, 2120 Shifting dunes along the shoreline with *Ammophila arenaria* (white dunes), 2190 Humid dune slacks, 2220 Dunes with *Euphorbia terracina*, 2240 *Brachypodietalia* dune grasslands with annuals, 2270* Wooded dunes with *Pinus pinea* and/or *Pinus pinaster*, 3170* Mediterranean temporary ponds, and 92A0 *Salix alba* and *Populus alba* galleries (36). Under national legislation, the site was already legally protected as a natural object in 1968 (37), in 2007 as a natural monument (38), while the installation of fences in 2014 provided an additional conservation measure (39). Montenegro is currently in progress of inventorying Natura 2000 sites, but no management plans have so far been adopted.

Vegetation sampling

To analyse the floristic composition, particularly the presence of alien species and the zonation of plant communities, 20 transects were set perpendicular to the coast, exactly 500 m distant from each other. Contiguous quadrats (2 x 2 m) were laid out next to each other to form a belt transect (40) starting from the area, with the first colonizing plants, towards the end of the sand dune sys-



Figure 1. Location of the studied Velika plaža (Montenegro).

tem, with forest vegetation. We also analysed plant communities of interdunal depressions and humid slacks, which are often overlooked in similar studies. For the longest transects, which had large homogeneous areas of singular plant communities, the quadrats were placed 20 m apart from each other along the transect (and not contiguously). In each quadrat, the cover of plant species was visually estimated on the Braun-Blanquet scale (41). Since transects were performed in the late spring and early summer of 2015, when *Erigeron canadensis* L., *E. sumatrensis* Retz. and *Oenothera* species are just starting to germinate, it was not possible to identify this species. Identification was therefore left at the genus level. For the area, the following *Oenothera* taxa were reported: *O. × fallax* Renner, *O. glazioviana* Micheli, *O. biennis* L., and *O. suaveolens* Pers. ((42-44) and own field observations).

Data analysis

All gathered plots were entered into the TURBOVEG database (45). The result was a matrix of 1124 plots (876 with species present) and 196 species on which multivariate analyses were performed. Classification (Ward method and Euclidean distance) was made in PC-ORD (46), using Braun-Blanquet cover values after changing them into percentages and square-root transformation. Clusters were identified by their diagnostic species using the JUICE program (47). Diagnostic species were determined using the phi-coefficient as a fidelity measure (48). The size of all groups was standardized to equal size and Fisher's exact test ($p < 0.1$) was applied.

The cumulative species pool was calculated as the total number of species, native and alien, in a particular plant

Table 1. Frequency of alien plant species (neophytes) in sand dune plant communities on Velika plaža (Montenegro). Different grey colours indicate three classes of alien taxa frequency in the plots: light grey (0-24%), dark grey (25-49%), black (50-100%). Sign + indicates the presence of alien species outside the surveyed transects.

	Annual vegetation of a drift line	Embryonic shifting dunes	Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i>	Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation	Humid dune slack	Mediterranean salt meadows (<i>Juncetalia maritimae</i>)				Road verges
	1210	2110	2120	2130*	2190	1410				
	<i>Cakilo-Xanthietum strumarii</i>	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i> community	<i>Euphorbia paralias-Agropyretum junceiformis</i>	<i>Medicagini marinae-Ammophiletum australis</i>	<i>Onobrychis caput-galli</i> community	<i>Schoeno-Erianthetum ravennae</i>	<i>Holoschoenetum romani</i>	<i>Cladietum marisci</i>	<i>Juncetum maritimo-acuti</i>	
<i>Amorpha fruticosa</i>	1		1	12		20		36	53	
<i>Bidens frondosus</i>	3						30		12	
<i>Capsicum annuum</i>					1					
<i>Carpobrotus edulis</i>			1							
<i>Conyza</i> spp. (<i>C. canadensis</i> , <i>C. albida</i>)		25	2		20	23	7			
<i>Cuscuta caestiana</i>							3			
<i>Erigeron annuus</i>					1					
<i>Euphorbia maculata</i>		8					17		4	
<i>Oenothera</i> spp. (<i>O. fallax</i> , <i>O. glazoviana</i> , <i>O. biennis</i> , <i>O. suaveolens</i>)	1	29	35	59	66	79	27		14	
<i>Paspalum paspalodes</i>						2	3			
<i>Paspalum dilatatum</i>						2	3			
<i>Xanthium orientale</i> ssp. <i>italicum</i>	72	65	24	41	3	5	67		10	
<i>Amaranthus chlorostachys</i>										+
<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>										+
<i>Aster squamatus</i>				+	+					
<i>Cenchrus spinifex</i>	+	+								
<i>Datura innoxia</i>										+
<i>Physalis angulata</i>										+
<i>Robinia pseudacacia</i>									+	+
<i>Sporobolus indicus</i>		+								+
<i>Tagetes minuta</i>										+

community. The level of invasion was set as the proportion of alien species in the community compared to its cumulative species pool (24, 49).

We consider a plot ‘invaded’ if it contains at least one alien species. The effect of the factor community on the frequency of invasion (defined as the number of plots invaded in each community) was evaluated through a chi-square test by contingency table (50).

Since sand dunes are very extreme habitats, plant species cover is a better indicator of environmental conditions, so we analysed changes of cover of alien species between plant communities in the coastal zonation (23). For each plot, we calculated total alien and native species cover (transformed from the Braun-Blanquet scale) in JUICE (47). To test differences of alien cover between plant communities, we used one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA). The Bonferroni post-hoc test was used when differences were statistically significant.

All univariate statistics were performed using the statistical package SPSS (51).

Nomenclature

The nomenclature of species follows the Euro+Med list (52), while the nomenclature of the genus *Oenothera* follows Rostański (53), and for *Cuscuta* and *Carpobrotus* species the Plant List was used (54). The invasive status of alien species in Montenegro was determined according to Stešević & Petrović (42, 43). In this paper, we used only neophytes as alien species, defined as species with arrival/ first occurrence after the year 1500 (55).

RESULTS

The classification of vegetation plots revealed nine plant communities, which we could further classify into six dune habitats according to the Habitats Directive

Table 2. Total species number and number of alien taxa in the different communities surveyed.

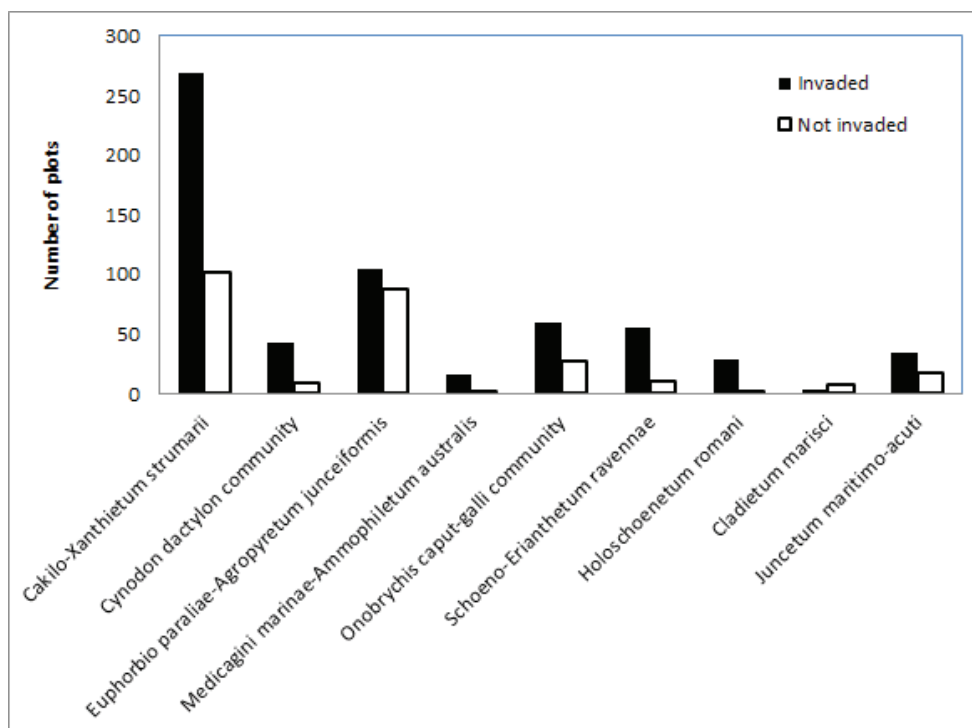
Habitat		Plant community	Nr. of relevés	Species pool	Alien species	Level of invasion (% aliens)	Average number of species per plot	Average proportion of alien species per plot	Average cover of alien species per plot
Annual vegetation of a drift line	1210	<i>Cakilo-Xanthietum strumarii</i> (Beg. 1941) Pignatti 1958	371	62	4	0.06	3.42	0.77	1.97 ± 2.41
		<i>Cynodon dactylon</i> community	52	64	4	0.06	9.52	1.27	3.73 ± 3.61
Embryonic shifting dunes	2110	<i>Euphorbio paraliae-Agropyretum junceiformis</i> Tüxen in Br.Bl. & Tüxen 1952 corr. Darimont, Duvigneaud & Lambdon 1962	192	67	5	0.07	8.90	0.63	2.15 ± 3.93
Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i>	2120	<i>Medicagini marinae-Ammophiletum australis</i> Br.-Bl. 1921 corr. F.Prieto & T.E. Díaz 1991	17	24	3	0.13	7.53	1.12	5.66 ± 5.39
Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation	2130*	<i>Onobrychis caput-galli</i> community	86	75	5	0.07	15.52	0.91	5.07 ± 5.20
Humid dune slack	2190	<i>Schoeno-Erianthetum ravennae</i> Pignatti 1953	66	128	6	0.05	19.03	1.29	4.71 ± 4.60
		<i>Holoschoenetum romani</i> Tchou 1948	30	73	8	0.11	10.37	1.57	3.85 ± 1.66
		<i>Cladietum marisci</i> Allorge 1921	11	33	1	0.03	9.09	0.36	2.73 ± 4.90
Mediterranean salt meadows (<i>Juncetalia maritimae</i>)	1410	<i>Juncetum maritimo-acuti</i> Horvatić 1934	51	92	5	0.05	16.43	0.92	7.32 ± 10.37

(Table 1). We use phytocoenological syntaxa for the description of plant communities but translation into habitat types enables comparison on a European scale.

These habitat types represent typical sand dune zonation of plant communities from sea to mainland. These are: aphytic beach; annual vegetation *Cakilo-Xanthietum strumarii*; its degraded community with *Cynodon dactylon*; embryonic sand dunes with *Euphorbio paraliae-Agro-*

pyretum junceiformis; mobile dunes with *Medicagini marinae-Ammophiletum australis*; fixed dunes dominated by *Onobrychis caput-galli* community; mosaic of wetland associations *Schoeno-Erianthetum ravennae*, *Holoschoenetum romani*, *Cladietum marisci*; and salt meadows dominated by *Juncus* species (*Juncetum maritimo-acuti*).

Altogether, we found 15 alien species in the surveyed vegetation plots, representing 7.65 % of all observed plant

**Figure 2.** Invasion frequency (number of invaded and not invaded plots) for each surveyed community ($\chi^2=53.688$, $df=8$, $p<0.001$).

species, while a further 10 species were observed in the study area outside recorded plots, mostly along roads (Table 1). Roads and pathways are an integral component of the beach system, particularly the touristic part. At least one alien species was found in each plant community, but communities differed in alien species presence, which ranged from only one species (*Cladietum marisci*) to a maximum of eight species (*Holoschoenetum romani*). Both extremes were observed in wetland communities (Table 1).

In the area under examination, *Amorpha fruticosa*, *Oenothera* spp. and *Xanthium orientale* ssp. *italicum* were shown to have an invasion frequency that exceeded 50% per plant community (Table 1). *Amorpha fruticosa* had such a high frequency in only one plant community (*Juncetum maritimo-acuti*), while *Xanthium* and *Oenothera* spp. were highly frequent in 3 different plant communities each.

The level of invasion was highest in mobile dunes with *Medicagini marinae-Ammophiletum australis*, and in the *Holoschoenetum romani* wetland community (Table 2). There was also the highest number of alien species in the latter. The highest cover of neophytes was found in *Juncus* dominated stands (*Juncetum maritimo-acuti*), particularly because of the invading deciduous shrub *Amorpha*

fruticosa. The lowest level of invasion (0.03%) was reported for *Cladietum marisci*, with only one alien species.

Analysis of differential invasion showed a pattern of different occurrence of alien species in sand dune habitats. Almost half of embryonic sand dunes and *Juncus* dominated communities were invaded by at least one alien species (Fig. 2). Two-thirds of dune depressions with *Cladium mariscus* were invaded by neophytes but only *Amorpha fruticosa* was present (Table 1).

DISCUSSION

Our analysis revealed that alien plant species occur in plant communities to different extents along the zonation on sand dunes and have different impacts on species composition.

Low number of aliens

The number of alien species reported in most studies of sand dunes is modest, although it can vary from 8 to 26 (even 50) (23-26, 56). It depends also on the methodology used; some studies mention only species found in vegetation plots (23, 57), while others also report the results of floristic surveys (25, 28). Nevertheless, the number is low, and differences are present mostly in the cover

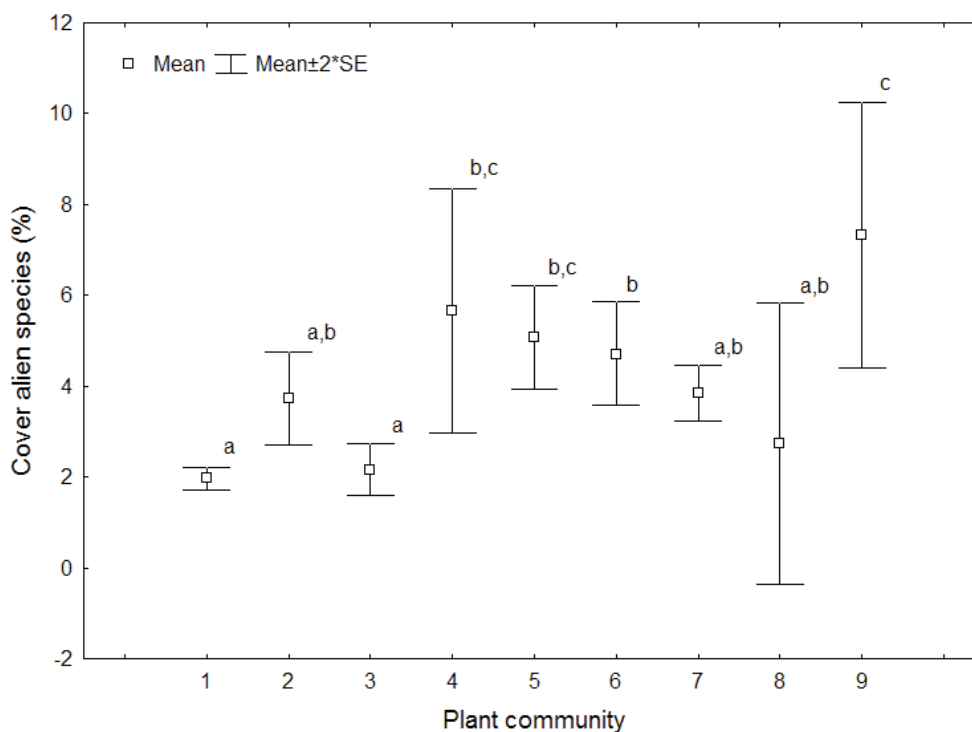


Figure 3. Cover of alien plant species in different plant communities (ANOVA: $F = 15.11$, $P < 0.001$, $df = 8$). Letters represent statistically significant differences according to the Bonferroni post-hoc test at $p < 0.05$. 1 *Cakilo-Xanthietum strumarii*, 2 *Cynodon dactylon* community, 3 *Euphorbio paraliae-Agropyretum junceiformis*, 4 *Medicagini marinae-Ammophiletum australis*, 5 *Onobrychis caput-galli* community, 6 *Schoeno-Erianthetum ravennae*, 7 *Holoschoenetum romani*, 8 *Cladietum marisci*, 9 *Juncetum maritimo-acuti*.

and frequency of species. Some alien species (e.g., *Agave*, *Acacia*, *Carpobrotus edulis*), stand out with high cover on sand dunes and can alter the structure and physiognomy of plant communities (58, 59). In our study area, *Amorpha fruticosa* may be such a transformer species in wetland communities. *Amorpha* is one of the worst alien species in Europe (60). It occurs mainly in wetlands and is considered to be a transformer species (61, 62). It is known to change the species composition and succession of invaded communities (63). Although *Amorpha* is not reported from neighbouring sand dune regions as an invasive species (23), it is common on embankments of riparian forests in Albania (64). We can predict its spread in sand dune humid slacks and wetlands, since it is already a serious problem in other habitats in the Balkans (65–68).

Another problem is that invading species with different life forms compared to the majority of the native species present cause structural changes in these communities (69). *Amorpha fruticosa* is a shrub species invading a herbaceous community, and this can lead to successional changes. Similar changes of saltmarshes due to invasion of the shrub *Baccharis halimifolia* have been reported from Spain (70).

Affected plant communities

Sand dune habitats differ in their level of invasion, and similar habitats are also differently invaded in different climates (29, 49). It is characteristic of sand dunes that general climatic factors are less important for species composition than local micro-environmental factors (71, 72).

Coastal dunes are characterized by zonation of habitats, in which environmental factors change (73). There may be several reasons for differently invaded habitats on sand dunes. Coastal dunes are susceptible to plant invasions due to the low number of species, the existence of micro-sites open to their establishment and a low level of competition (74). It should be mentioned that both human disturbance and environmental stress affect alien invasions in coastal dune communities (57).

The environmental gradient along sea-inland is very harsh, with wind, waves, tides, salinity, sand grain size, and dune morphology all having an impact (75). As human disturbance, direct physical disturbance of the site (trampling, beach cleaning etc.) can be considered, but strong propagule pressure is thought to be among the most important reasons for alien invasions of plant communities (23). However, there is no general rule about the different rate of susceptibility of sand dune habitats to invasion, at least not in Europe, although it is known that there are strong community differences in the factors governing invasibility (76).

Nevertheless, it has been shown that in Atlantic dunes (NE Europe), shrub and woody communities are more invaded (26, 28). Shrubs are also the predominant aliens in these dunes; *Rosa rugosa* in particular is known as an invader of dunes in northern Europe (77, 78), such as

(e.g., *Hippophae rhamnoides*) in Ireland (20). It must be stressed, though, that native shrubs that do not belong to these environments are also invading northern dunes (79). A different pattern is observed in the Mediterranean, where herbaceous sand dune plant communities are most invaded. In some cases, mobile dunes of the *Ammophiletea* class (28, 57), or transitional dunes of the *Crucianelletalia maritima* order (23), are reported to be the most invaded communities. There are contradictory reports of climax vegetation being very invaded (28), or macchia at the end of sand dune zonation, with the least number of alien species (57). On Velika plaža, shrub vegetation was never present at the distant end of the sand dunes from the sea, and zonation ends with wetland or riparian vegetation (80). A similar situation is found in the neighbouring beach of Velipoje in Albania (81). Further south in Albania, shrub communities are present in sand dune zonation but with few alien species (64).

Also within the wider coastal zonation outside strict psammophilous vegetation, different levels of invasion can be observed. Sand dunes have an intermediate position in terms of the number of alien taxa present, since saltmarshes and cliffs have few alien species (25) and woody communities are usually more invaded (26, 28). Humid slacks behind sand dunes also have a high number of neophytes (Table 2) and they are invaded by ruderal species or species from other vegetation types (25, 73). Invasive species can form monospecific communities that represent a serious conservation problem. In our case, *Oenothera* spp. can dominate in shifting and fixed dunes and *Amorpha fruticosa* in wetlands.

Humid dune slacks are important parts of a dune system, decreasing the aeolian withdrawal rate of sand due to increasing humidity and vegetation cover (82) and their floristic and structural composition should be preserved.

Successful invasive species have different characteristics and traits (83). They can thrive in the same habitat as in their native range, but they can also be from other habitats (e.g., ruderals, weeds). Species not originally from sand dunes are more successful in stabilized habitats and slacks, where they find adequate conditions for their successful establishment and reproduction (73). *Oenothera* spp. are originally ornamental species that prefer open habitats with light, sandy or gravelly, frequently disturbed soils (84), with a ruderal strategy (25). This is congruent with our findings, in which *Oenothera* spp. occur on more shifting dunes and more fixed dunes with anthropogenic impact.

It is possible that some stochastic invasion effects, such as initial population size, residence time and number of introduction attempts (85), are responsible for the invasion of sand dunes and this may also be the reason for different patterns of invaded communities along the sand dune zonation in various regions.

We already know that new species are constantly invading sand dune communities and that changes in veg-

etation composition occur over time (24). Neophytes first arrived in the *Cakile maritima* community but a few decades later, mobile and fixed dunes are most invaded (24). As the number of archeophytes may be a good predictor of neophyte invasion risk (29), it is foreseen that sand dune communities rich in archeophytes will suffer further invasion. The presence of neophytes also facilitates the establishment of other neophytes and alien species (17). Neophytes are useful (and often deliberately used) for the stabilisation of dunes (86) and, as already mentioned, such habitats are again more ready for new invasions (87).

Conservation

Invasion of alien species has been recognized as a major problem for conservation management, and its control should be integrated into habitat restoration (77). In addition to ecological effects, invasive species also bring huge economic costs. A conservative estimate of costs of biological invasions is at least 12.7 billion euro annually (88).

There is an extensive literature to date on control of invasive alien species, including mechanical, chemical and biological methods, but for dynamic habitats such as sand dunes, uprooting and subsoil burial have been suggested as a good combination of methods (89). A study by Kollmann, et al. (77) showed that mechanical control of *Rosa rugosa* by uprooting and burial of plants could not fully prevent re-sprouting of root fragments. Burial needs to be combined with hand pulling over several years, as suggested by Pickart, et al. (89) for *Lupinus arboreus*. However, the negative aspect of the burial method is that it destroys the original dune structure (77), as well as that it might lead to an increase of mineralization (90).

Studies of ecological success and vegetation response after removal of the invasive *Carpobrotus* hybrid complex concluded that removal reduced *Carpobrotus* density to a great extent (91, 92). However, successful control will require repeated hand-pulling treatments. Treated plots had a significant increase in species richness, especially annual plants, compared to invaded plots, but both had the same native plant cover and diversity. A similar species composition was found between plots subject to removal and non-invaded plots, indicating that revegetation is not necessary. Long-term monitoring is necessary to determine whether these observed patterns of community response are transient or stable through succession.

A recent study by Novoa, et al. (59) suggests that the presence of *C. edulis* litter, which causes changes in soil properties and microbial communities on coastal dune ecosystems, promotes the success of ruderal opportunistic species and constrains the establishment of native dune species (e.g., *Malcolmia littorea*). To restore dune ecosystems invaded by *C. edulis* successfully, it is therefore crucial to (i) remove not only living parts of the invasive species, but also litter, (ii) oversee the restored area with

appropriate native dune species, and (iii) follow up to remove opportunistic ruderal species that are likely to constrain the establishment of the sown species, and colonization by other typical dune species.

Although the dunes are recognized as endangered ecosystems in Montenegro, control of invasive species to date has not been integrated into management or restoration plans. Only trampling exclusion zones have so far been installed on Velika plaža (39). At least for shifting and fixed dunes on Velika plaža, removal of the most common alien *Oenothera* should be performed. Another important action would be education of beach managers to prevent the planting of alien ornamental plants. *Carpobrotus edulis* has already been planted but has not yet spread.

Suggestions for the improvement and protection of the landscape (93) are also applicable for Velika plaža and could be achieved by eradication of non-native flora, exclusion of parts of the beach from intensive use (building, dumping, high number of visitors), and the development of sustainable forms of tourism.

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