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# **Life Forms of Plant Species and Floristic Regions in Iran**

**By:**

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**2019**

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## **Preface**

The present book provides the importance and effectiveness of studies of plant life forms. The relationships between plant life form and the attributes such as  $K$  and  $r$ - selection, plant defenses, species interactions, plant productivity as well as succession, grazing and fire are discussed with examples. In addition, this book describes the importance of various climatic, edaphic and topographic variables influencing the distribution of different plant life forms. The life zones, floristic regions and life forms of 3064 of the most abundant plant species in Iran are presented.

Mohammad Mousaei Sanjerehei

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## 1. Plant Life Forms

### Life form

Life form of a plant indicates adaptation of the plant to the environment. In fact, environment is the primary driver of life form evolution. For example, a deciduous tree is a plant life form that responds to an unfavorable season by shedding its leaves, or a geophyte is a plant that survives in a form of underground root or stem in response to unfavorable environment.

Plant life form can also be defined as the structural form of a plant under the condition of its habitat indicating function of the plant in the habitat and its response to climate, soil, topography, disturbances such as grazing and fire as well as interactions between plants (Arnold, 1955). In fact, life form is a result of long term morphological adjustments to the environment that have an evolutionary basis and have become fixed in the heredity of the kind (Cain, 1950).

Sometimes, a species may belong to one life form type in one region and to another type in a region with different climatic conditions. *Ricinus communis*, for example is a perennial in tropical and subtropical climates and an annual in temperate climates.

A species may have more than one life form according to its age. All phanerophytes (e.g., trees) show gradual change of life form as they grow in size (Morey 1936).

Plant species that are phylogenetically close, may have different life forms. For example *Calendula officinalis* and *Artemisia sieberi* are from the same family, but the former is a small herbaceous plant and the latter is a woody shrub. Conversely, species of unrelated families such as *Acantholimon scorpius* and *Acanthophyllum squarrosum* may share a similar life form through convergent evolution. Similar stem-succulents evolved in the families of Cactaceae and Euphorbiaceae are good examples of this case (Cain, 1950). Thus, life forms are not entirely the results of climatic conditions alone, but are dependent on the flora available and on its history (Adamson, 1939).

Although there is a significant correlation between life form and climate, no climatic zone or large scale environmental type is characterized by a single life form. Thus, large climatic regions and principal associated soils contain plant communities composed of several life forms.

Ecological dominance is largely determined by the combinations of life form characteristics. Trees and shrubs exert dominance over all other species in forest communities due to their superiority in life span and structure. Grasses dominate in meadows and bunchgrass openings and are therefore superior life forms in these ecosystems. However, disturbances such as overgrazing, fire and heavy logging can reduce the dominance of superior life forms over inferior life forms (Arnold, 1955). Terrestrial biomes including tropical forests, temperate forests, grasslands, deserts, taiga (coniferous forests) and tundra are differentiated on the basis of dominant plant life forms.

Several studies have shown a strong correlation between life forms and various life history traits such as reproductive rate, length of life and body size. For example therophytes (annuals) have a higher reproductive rate and a smaller body size than phanerophytes (e.g., trees). In forests, trees have significantly higher seed, fruit and flower weight and ratio of fruit to flower mass than other life forms (Ramirez, 1993).

Since a plant's life form represents fundamental adaptation to the environment, community life form composition has a greater potential value than community species composition for use as an indicator of microenvironmental conditions (Cooper, 1961). The variations in community life form composition can be quantified by estimating vegetative attributes such as cover, density, biomass and frequency.

Changes in life forms may alter the structure of food web in an ecosystem. Loss of red-flowered herbs for example, can probably result in loss of hummingbirds, which in turn may lead to the loss of snakes that feed on hummingbirds (Ewel and Bigelow, 1996).

Life form of a plant can determine the ability of the plant to capture resources (Golluscio et al., 2005). Plants of the same life form have approximately similar structure and similar manner for utilization of environmental resources.

Growth form is another characteristic of vegetation which is sometimes used as a synonym for life form. However, there is a distinction between life form which is determined by the general physiognomy and growth form which can be regarded as a subdivision based on the architecture of the shoots (Du Rietz, 1931).

A simple classification of plant life forms that has been extensively used is trees, shrubs, grasses, forbs and annuals. A variety of criteria have been used by researchers for classification of plant life forms. These include physiognomy (Von Humboldt, 1807; Grisebach, 1884), height of the lignified stem and plant longevity (de Candolle 1818), power of vegetative propagation, duration of tillers, hypogeous or epigeous type of shoot, mode of wintering, degree and mode of branching of rhizomes, evergreen and deciduous habit, heterotrophic and autotrophic types (Warming, 1884, 1895, 1909), position of perennial buds



during unfavorable season (Raunkiaer, 1904, 1905, 1934), form, size, duration and structure of leaves (Raunkiaer, 1916), morphology (Kerner von Marilaun, 1863; Mueller-Dombois and Ellenberg, 1974), biological-functional types (Drude, 1890) and physiological-adaptational traits (Schimper, 1898).

These life form criteria have been used individually or combined into more diverse and complex schemes for classification of life forms. There is no universal agreement on one system of life form classification and each system has its own advantages and disadvantages.

### **Raunkiaer's classification system of life forms**

Among all life form classification schemes, Raunkiaer's system of life form classification has received much attention and applied to any variety of vegetation types. In addition, it can serve as an ecological classification of plant communities (Mueller-Dombois and Ellenberg, 1974). Raunkiaer's system is based on the adaptation of plants to survive unfavorable season. Raunkiaer characterized life form types based on the kind and the degree of protection afforded to the perennating buds and shoot-apices, and classified life forms based on the location of perennating buds during unfavorable season. Unfavorable season may be due to drought, cold or both, and they may be short or long. The life form types presented by Raunkiaer include phanerophytes, chamaephytes, hemicryptophytes, cryptophytes and therophytes which are arranged from least to most protection of buds.

### **Phanerophytes**

The surviving buds or shoot-apices in these plants are located more than 25 cm above soil surface and borne on the shoots which project into the air (Fig. 1). Phanerophytes are mainly woody perennials such as trees and large shrubs and are subdivided based on plant height:

Megaphanerophytes; with over 30 meters tall,

Mesophanerophytes; between 8-30 m tall,

Microphanerophytes; with 2-8 m tall,

Nanophanerophytes; under 2 m and over 25 cm tall.

In addition to height-based classification, Raunkiaer presented life form subclasses based on bud covering and evergreen or deciduous attributes as;

Evergreen megaphanerophytes with bud covering,

Evergreen megaphanerophytes without bud covering,

Evergreen mesophanerophytes with bud covering,

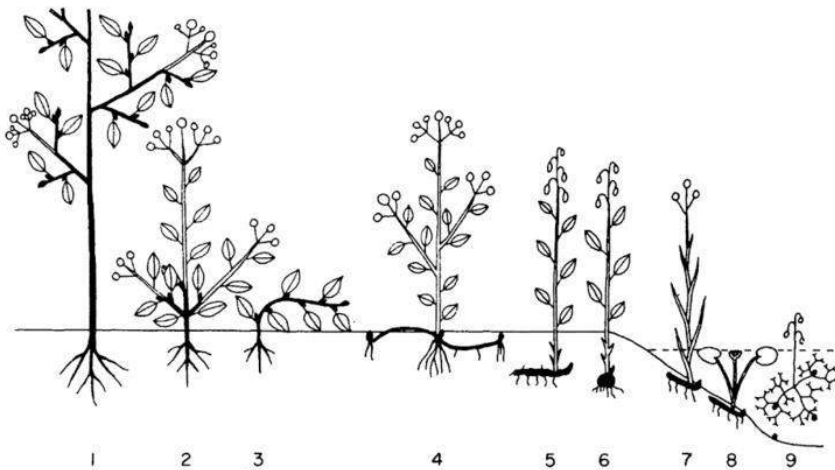
Evergreen mesophanerophytes without bud covering,

Evergreen microphanerophytes with bud covering,

Evergreen microphanerophytes without bud covering,

Evergreen nanophanerophytes with bud covering,  
 Evergreen nanophanerophytes without bud covering,  
 Deciduous megaphanerophytes with bud covering,  
 Deciduous mesophanerophytes with bud covering,  
 Deciduous microphanerophytes with bud covering,  
 Deciduous nanophanerophytes with bud covering

Phanerophytes exhibit the least amount of protection from the unfavorable conditions. These plants decrease in dominance with increasing climatic severity (e.g., extremes of temperature). Some species such as *Quercus stellata* show a mesophanerophytic life form under favorable conditions and nano-or microphanerophytic life form under less favorable environment (e.g., drier climate). The tallest trees occur in the most favorable climates in the warm and humid tropical rainforests, temperate deciduous and coniferous forests, and for any of these life forms, the plant stature is reduced when soil is less favorable and climate is worse (Cain, 1950).



**Figure 1-** Diagram of the types of life-forms: Phanerophytes (1), Chamaephytes (2-3), Hemicryptophytes (4), and Cryptophytes (5-9). The parts of the plant which die in the unfavorable season are unshaded. The persistent axes with the surviving buds are black. Proceeding from Phanerophytes (left) to cryptophytes (right), the plants enjoy progressively better protection during the *unfavorable* season, and the surviving buds being located lower and lower. In Chamaephytes the buds are on the surface of the ground (2 and 3), in Hemicryptophytes they are in the soil-surface (4), and in Cryptophytes (5 and 6) the buds are actually in the soil, or at the bottom of the water in Helophytes (7) and Hydrophytes (8-9). From Raunkiaer (1934), *The life forms of plants and statistical plant geography*.

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### **Chamaephytes**

Chamaephytes are the plants having their perennating buds or shoot-apices on the soil surface or above it not exceeding 25 cm (Fig. 1). Chamaephytes include woody plants and are often protected in the unfavorable season by fallen leaves and snow or by the dense growth of the plant itself and thus buds are better protected than in phanerophytes (Cain, 1950).

Chamaephytes are subdivided into four groups as;

a) Suffrutescent chamaephytes; the aerial shoots are erect. At the beginning of the unfavorable season, they die back to the portion, of varying length, that bears the surviving buds. In fact they are the plants in which the perennating buds remain on the soil surface after the herbaceous parts have died away on the approach of the critical season, like many Mediterranean species of Labiateae and Papilionaceae (Smith, 1913).

b) Passive chamaephytes; the shoots are negatively geotropic but they are not furnished with sufficient strengthening tissue to keep them erect. Thus they are the plants with weak stems which often lie on the ground.

c) Active chamaephytes: the shoots are persistent and transversely geotropic in light.

d) Cushion plants.

Raunkiaer noted that there is a positive correlation of the percentage of plants in this class with increasingly latitude and altitude. There is sometimes difficult to draw a sharp line to distinguish between phanerophytes, chamaephytes and hemicryptophytes.

### **Hemicryptophytes**

In this life form class, the surviving buds or shoot-apices are located in the soil surface and are therefore more protected than the chamaephytes (Fig. 1). Hemicryptophytes are numerous in humid temperate regions and often constitute a high percentage of the total species of an area particularly in deciduous forests and grasslands (Cain, 1950). Raunkiaer recognized three main subdivisions for hemicryptophytes as follows;

a) Protohemicryptophytes or non-rosette: the plants are without leaf rosettes,

b) Partial rosette: these plants have both basal leaf rosette and leafy stem,

c) Rosette plants; they have all or nearly all of their leaves in a basal rosette and, the elongated aerial shoot bears only flowers.

### **Cryptophytes**

Buds or shoot-apices of these plants are buried in the soil, in water or in the soil under the water at a distance from the surface. They are much more protected than the plants whose perennating buds are on the soil surface or elevated into

the air (Cain, 1950). Three main subdivisions of this life form were presented by Raunkiaer;

a) Geophytes; These plants have tuberous subterranean organs including rhizomes, bulbs and tubers which enable them to make a quick vegetative development with the return of favorable season. These include; rhizome geophytes, bulb geophytes, stem tuber geophytes and root tuber geophytes (Fig. 1).

Geophytes are common in the Mediterranean type of climate, in some steppes and in the vernal flora under deciduous temperate forests where they expand rapidly before the full leaf canopy is displayed (Cain, 1950).

b) Helophytes; or marsh plants are mostly emergent plants. Their perennating buds are rooted in the soil beneath the water (Fig. 1).

c) Hydrophytes; these are the plants which include free floating forms and those which may be rooted but not emergent during the unfavorable season (Fig. 1).

### **Therophytes**

Therophytes or annuals are the plants that survive the unfavorable seasons in the form of seeds. Annuals are abundant in deserts and in weed communities and where native vegetation is disturbed (Cain, 1950).

### **Phytoclimates**

Raunkiaer presented four major phytoclimates based on the relationship between climate and the life forms;

a) phanerophytic climate of the warm humid tropics,

b) hemicryptophytic climate of the midlatitudes, including both the coniferous and deciduous forests as well as the moister steppes (temperate zones),

c) therophytic climate of tropical and subtropical deserts (arid and warm deserts) and

d) chamaephytic climate of high latitudes and altitudes (cold zones).

It should be noted that more than one life form may occur in an area with a climate type and that no single life form is limited to a climate type. Local conditions such as microclimate, edaphic conditions, plant interactions as well as disturbances such as fire and grazing may result in an appearance of a variety of life forms in a given climate. However, the dominant life form may be a good indicator of the prevailing climate type.

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## 2. Importance of Life Forms

### Importance of studies of life forms

Plant life form is closely related to a variety of vegetation attributes and ecological processes such as structure of community, succession, ecosystem services and functions, intensity of grazing, fire extent and frequency, plant interactions, life history features, fauna of herbivores and carnivores, plant species richness and adaptation of plants. The study of plant life form is important for;

- Determination of the environmental and anthropogenic variables shaping and altering the structure of plant communities,
- Comparison of vegetation among different habitats and quantifying the ecological similarity of different communities,
- Evaluating succession through shifts in plant life forms (i.e., from grass to shrub),
- Understanding the changes in ecosystem services and functions as a result of changes in life form types,
- Detecting changes in fauna of herbivores, carnivores and microorganisms according to the changes in plant life forms,
- Investigation of forage quality and quantity for livestock,
- Assessing and predicting fire frequency and extent,
- Analysis of community resilience following environmental disturbances,
- Detection and interpretation of the type and significance of interactions between plant species,
- Ecologically interpreting vegetation,
- Making an effective and efficient measure of vegetation for remote sensing studies,
- Predicting the survival of plants under fire and grazing,
- Studying soil organic matter, carbon dynamics and storage as well as patterns of other nutrient concentrations,
- Assessing and comparing life history features such as population size, ability to disperse, reproductive strategy, length of life and reproductive age among different plant species,

- Evaluating vertical patterns of ecosystem processes due to differences in root distribution pattern and aboveground plant structure among different life forms,
- Determining the compositional response of vegetation communities to climate changes and disturbances and, planning for effective management practices which will help to maintain a high level of plant productivity and richness in different terrestrial ecosystems.

### **Ecosystem services by plants of different life forms**

Plants provide a variety of ecological services and functions which are environmentally, economically and socially beneficial and necessary for human (Costanza et al., 1997). Plant life forms differ in the amount and the extent of services and functions they provide. For example, importance and role of trees in climate regulation and soil formation is much more than that of herbaceous plants, whereas herbaceous plants are more important than trees in biological control and livestock grazing. Plants of similar life forms provide approximately equivalent functions. Therefore, in a community with frequent and diverse plant species of similar life forms, the loss of a species or substitution of one species for another is likely to have small consequences for ecosystem services and functions. But shifts and changes in life forms can strikingly alter ecosystem functions due to the different structure and architecture among different life forms (Ewel and Bigelow 1996). The services and functions which are provided by plants and are largely different among plants of different life forms include but not limited to:

- Regulation of atmospheric gasses:  $O_2/CO_2$  balance,  $O_3$  for UVB protection,
- Climate regulation: regulation of temperature, precipitation and greenhouse gasses as well as vegetation cooling,
- Disturbance regulation: storm protection, flood control, drought recover,
- Water regulation: regulation of water cycle through transpiration, water absorption and infiltration by plants,
- Erosion control: prevention of soil loss by wind and water,
- Soil formation: role of decomposed litters in chemical weathering of stones and role of plant roots in physical weathering of stones,
- Nutrient cycling: role of nitrogen-fixing legumes and decomposition of plant organic materials,
- Waste treatment and pollution control: role of vegetation in removal or breakdown of xenic nutrients and compounds,
- Refugia: provision of habitat for animals,
- Food production: production of crops, nuts, fruits, etc,

- Raw materials: production of lumber, fuel and fodder,
- Forage production for livestock,
- Pharmaceutical uses: medicinal plants and medicinal compounds extracted from plants,
- Recreation: providing opportunities for recreational activities (such as forests),
- Biological control: role of companion plants in repelling and deterring pests. For example, asparagus can deter the root-knot nematode of tomato, and tomato can repel asparagus beetle, when they are planted together.

### **Influence of climate on plant life forms**

Climatic variables such as temperature and precipitation have been long recognized as the most important drivers of life form types. In fact, the relation of physiognomy to climate has often been made the basis of the classification of life forms by many scientists (Raunkiaer, 1934; Adamson, 1939). In deserts with low precipitation and high temperature, life forms such as annuals, succulents (e.g., cacti species) and desert shrubs (e.g., *Haloxylon*) are adapted. Grasses are dominated in the prairie (temperate grasslands) and Savanna (tropical grasslands). Tallest trees with large, oval and waxy leaves prevail in tropical regions with annual precipitation of more than 2400 mm and annual mean temperature of more than 17° C. Epiphytes are also abundant plants in tropical climates. Temperate climates with annual precipitation of 750- 2000 mm are characterized by deciduous trees with abundant hemicryptophytes and geophytes (Cain, 1950, Stiling, 1996). In these regions, many herbaceous plants flower in spring before the expansion of tree canopies.

In Taiga (coniferous forests) with long and cold winters, most of trees are evergreens or conifers with needle-leaves such as pines and spruces. There are also some small-leaved deciduous trees like birch and alder, mostly in some parts of Taiga escaping the most extreme winter cold.

In Tundra, with an annual precipitation of less than 250 mm, often as snow, summer temperature of 5° C and winter temperature of -32° C, most plants occur in the form of lichens, mosses and grasses (Stiling, 1996).

Woody cushion is a characteristic of damp and cold climate with a short growing season (Adamson 1939). Shrubby species such as Sagebrush (*Artemisia sieberi* and *Artemisia aucheri*) and milk vetch (*Astragalus* sp.) are important indicators of arid and semiarid climates of Iran covering a large area of this country.

Based on the physiognomic types of Holdridge, trees dominate mainly in the areas with a precipitation of more than 500 mm. Grasses prevail where

precipitation is around 250-500 mm, and scrubs prevail in the regions with precipitation of less than 250 mm.

Although there is a significant correlation between climate and plant life forms, there is no climate zone characterized by a single life form. This is because microclimate conditions, soil attributes, plant interactions and topographic variables (e.g., slope, aspect and elevation) may result in the appearance of a variety of life forms in a plant community. However the occurrence of dominant life form in an area is likely to be highly dependent on the macroclimate of the area.

Plants of the same species (e.g., *Tribulus terrestris*) may have different life forms in accordance with different climatic conditions. The ability of a species to grow in different life forms enables the existence of the species under extreme climatic conditions. For example mat-like, stem shrub, prostrate, multistemmed and single stemmed ecomorphs have been distinguished in the Larch (*Larix sibirica* Ledeb.) along an altitudinal gradient in the polar Urals. Development of vertical stems in prostrate and stem-shrub ecomorphs of Siberian larch occurs mainly in favorable climatic periods (Mazepa and Devi, 2007).

Plants of different life forms respond differently to climatic changes. For example, evergreen dwarf-shrubs and cushion plants in Tundra communities generally respond very little to higher temperature. Deciduous dwarf-shrubs, graminoids and herbs, in contrast tend to increase their growth rate and standing crop and respond more quickly to environmental cues (Michelsen et al., 1996; Molau, 1997).

### **Relationships between soil and plant life forms**

Soil chemical properties such as salinity, pH and nutrient content and soil physical properties like texture, structure, density, porosity and water content can significantly affect on life form type and vegetation structure. In the semiarid valley of Zapotitlan Mexico, nitrogen proved to be significant for columnar cacti, succulents and chamaephytes. pH, EC and nitrogen were significant for globose cacti, and pH was the important driver of therophytes distribution (Pavon et al., 2000).

In a shortgrass steppe community in northeastern Colorado, diversity of life forms has been found to be a function of the spatial partitioning of soil water resources and their differential use by trees, shrubs and grasses (Dodd et al., 1998). Two different life forms (e.g., shrubs and grasses) may occur in one habitat where their different root distributions coincide with the vertical separation of soil water resources (Walter, 1979).

In Sahelian, Burkina Faso, chamaephytes have shown a more pronounced preference of dunes over pediplain than other life forms, whereas diversity of



geophytes has been found to be higher near water courses (Schmidt et al., 2008).

Seeds of different plant life forms have different germinability, germination time and speed of germination in relation to different values of soil water potential and temperature. Shrubs for example, were shown to have higher germinability than columnar succulents and shorter germination time than arborescent semi-succulents in a Mexican inter-tropical desert. In general, different plant life forms utilize different germination strategies to persist (Flores and Briones, 2001).

Shifts in plant life forms can alter chemical and physical characteristics of the underlying soil. Plant life forms differ in belowground structure such as root depth and distribution and aboveground structure such as canopy cover, height and leaf shape and therefore in their influences on soil properties and soil-related processes such as runoff and erosion. Different aboveground plant structures among life forms have different influences on ecosystem processes through airflow, albedo, water percolation and infiltration patterns (Reynolds et al., 1997). Shrubs have been shown to increase sustainability of soil surface more than other types of life forms (grasses, forbs) in semisteppe rangelands of Golestan Park, Iran (Ghodsi et al., 2012). This is due to the coarse roots and deeper root distribution of shrubs in compared to grasses and forbs. In the humid rangelands of Savadkooh, Iran, the most and the least volume of runoff occurred respectively in forb and grass communities, and sediment concentration was found to be more under shrubs than under grasses (Najafian et al., 2010). Soil carbon content, organic matter and chemistry as well as distribution and accumulation of nutrients may change following changes and shifts in dominant plant life form, because plant life forms differ in litter chemistry and patterns of detrital input (Gill and Burke, 1999). Studies have shown that soil carbon, nitrogen and micronutrient concentrations are generally higher under Savanna trees and shrubs than in the bare or grass-dominated interspaces. This is because shrub litter is generally higher in nutrient content and concentration than grass litter (Connin et al., 1997; Kieft et al., 1998; Burke et al., 1998).

Different abiotic conditions such as decomposition, nutrient availability and evaporation rate between under shrub canopy and grass canopy may lead to the occurrence of different fauna under canopy of the two life forms (Gill and Burke, 1999).

### **Influence of elevation on plant life forms**

Elevation is an important topographic variable that significantly influences the climatic conditions such as temperature (e.g., decrease of temperature

by 6°C for every 1000 m increase in elevation). Elevation has been shown to have a significant effect on plant life forms.

In summer rangelands of Ramsar, Iran, life form types were found to depend on the elevation (Askarizadeh and Heshmati, 2013). Annual grasses and perennial forbs were inversely associated with elevation, whereas annual forbs, perennial grasses, shrubs and trees were positively correlated with elevation.

Along a gradient of altitude in the humid rangelands of western Iran, therophytes (annuals) were found to have a higher richness at lower elevations and decrease with increasing elevation. Geophytes, hemicryptophytes and phanerophytes showed a positive response to elevation and increased with increasing elevation (Hatami et al., 2011).

In the semiarid valley of Zapotitlan Mexico, Rosette plants, microphanerophytes, nanophanerophytes and therophytes were well represented throughout the altitudinal gradient.

Columnar and globose cacti were more abundant at elevations between 1600 and 2000m. Geophytes distributed at 1700 -1800 m range. The life form abundance was found to be inversely correlated with elevation, and only chamaephytes and nanophanerophytes were abundant at 2200 m (Pavon et al., 2000).

In the rupestrian grasslands in south-eastern Brazil, frequency and richness of phanerophytes and chamaephytes were found to decrease with increasing elevation, while hemicryptophytes and therophytes were found to dominate at high elevations (Mota et al., 2018). Korner et al. (1986) evaluated the effects of altitudinal variation on structure and function of different plant life forms in Southern Alps of New Zealand. They concluded that with an increase in elevation, maximum leaf diffusive conductance, leaf nitrogen content and stomatal density increased whereas stomatal area and specific area of leaves decreased in trees (*Nothofagus menziesii*), ericaceous dwarf shrubs and herbaceous plants of the genus *Ranunculus*. In general, the structural and functional changes in the leaves of herbaceous plants along the altitudinal gradient were more than those of shrubs and trees.

### **K and r- selected life forms**

K and r- strategies are the concepts that bring together several life history features such as reproductive strategy, population size, ability to disperse, length of life and reproductive age (Stiling, 1996). The plants living in environments imposing high density-independent mortality (r-selected plants) will be selectively favored to allocate a greater proportion of resources to reproductive activities and conversely, plants living in environments imposing high density-dependent regulation (K- selected plants) will be selectively

favorable to allocate a greater fraction of resources to non-reproductive activities (Gadgil and Solbrig, 1972).

The concepts of  $K$  and  $r$ -selection are not absolute, but are meaningful only by comparison. For example, herbaceous plants tend to be  $r$ -strategists more than shrubs and trees. The  $r$ -selected plants such as therophytes (annuals) and weeds produce a large amount of seeds and therefore have high population growth rate. They spread quickly throughout a habitat, mature early, set seed and then disappear. The  $r$ -selected plants are more frequent in disturbed habitats, because plants from more disturbed habitats devote on the average, a greater proportion of their aboveground production to reproductive tissue than plants from less disturbed habitats (Gadgil and Solbrig, 1972).

$K$ -selected plants such as phanerophytes (e.g., trees) reach to maturity late and tend to increase more slowly to the carrying capacity of the environment. These plants devote much energy to growth and maintenance and have relatively low values of population growth (Stiling, 1996). In general,  $r$ -selected plants have a higher reproductive rate, earlier sexual maturity, shorter life span, smaller size, higher mortality of young and stronger dispersal ability than  $K$ -selected plants. Therefore, the concepts of  $K$  and  $r$ -strategies appear to be more efficient when applied for life forms rather than for plant species.

### **Defenses and apparency of plants of different life forms**

Plants use various chemical and physical defenses against herbivores. Plant chemical defenses are divided into quantitative and qualitative varieties. Quantitative defenses of plants are the compounds such as tannins that are largely digested by the herbivore and prevent further digestion of food. These compounds often constitute more than 1 percent of the fresh weight of leaves. Qualitative defenses are essentially the substances that can have a poisonous effect on herbivores (especially insects and invertebrates) even when they consume very small amount of the substances. These substances such as atropine are present in leaves of plants at low concentrations, around less than 1 percent of the fresh weight of leaves. Most qualitative defenses are rich in nitrogen and therefore are more common in nutrient-rich environments (Stiling, 1996).

In general, the nature and extent of investment in defense against herbivores has evolved in response to the apparency of the plant (Feeny, 1976; Rhoades and Cates, 1976). Thus, quantitative and qualitative chemical defenses of plants are correlated to the life form and apparency of the plants. Apparent plants such as trees have large size and are named because they are always apparent to herbivores (mainly insects) and easily found by them. The defensive chemical compounds of apparent plants are thought to be mainly quantitative. Unapparent plants (such as annuals) are small and ephemeral plants that are often

unavailable to herbivores for long periods. The defenses of unapparent plants are assumed to be largely qualitative (Stiling, 1996). Thus, nearly all phanerophytes (such as trees and large shrubs) contain digestibility reducing substances, whereas therophytes (annuals) and weeds contain toxins. In addition to plant apparency, “carbon/nutrient balance” is an important factor influencing the patterns of herbivory. According to the carbon/nutrient balance hypothesis, plants will accumulate carbon-based defenses in low-nutrient environments, whereas in low carbon environments (such as limited light conditions), plants are more likely to invest in nitrogen-based defenses (Bryant et al., 1983; Van de Waal et al., 2009). Both apparency and carbon/nutrient balance are related to plant life forms (Maclean and Jensen, 1985). In a study in Alaska arctic tundra, larvae of four generalist-feeding Lepidoptera selected for deciduous shrubs and against evergreen shrubs and graminoids, which is consistent with the carbon/nutrient hypothesis of plant defense. Deciduous shrubs growing on nutrient rich habitats had rapid growth, high leaf turnover and little investment in defense, whereas evergreen shrubs growing on nutrient poor sites had slower growth and leaf turnover and higher investment in defense (Maclean and Jensen, 1985).

### **Interactions between plant life form and livestock grazing**

Influence of grazing on plant life forms mainly depends on the type of life form and the type of herbivore. In addition, life form of a plant can largely influence the pattern and intensity of grazing, because plants with different life forms differ in the quality of forage (eg., crude protein, acid-detergent fiber, digestibility of dry matter, metabolism energy) (Arzani et al., 2010).

Studies in rangelands of Arak and Bojnourd, Iran with cold semiarid climates have shown that annual grasses and forbs were more preferred by sheep than other types of life forms such as perennial grasses and shrubs (Heydarian et al., 2010; Zare et al., 2012). Thus, overgrazing by sheep may result in an increase of shrubs and a decrease of forbs (Heydarian et al., 2010). In rangelands of Golestan and Kordestan, Iran with humid climate, grazing prevention has been shown to lead to an increase in the cover, production and density of hemicryptophytes, forbs and grasses (Imani et al., 2010; Salarian et al., 2013).

Some studies have shown that livestock grazing can largely prevent recruitment of trees and shrubs and thus, transform woodlands into grasslands (Gibson and Kirkpatrick, 1989; Cheal, 1993). Pettit et al. (1995) reported that grazing by domestic livestock in woodlands of Australia significantly reduced the native shrubs and perennial herbs, but increased the number of exotic annual grasses and herbs. Cain (1950) pointed out that overgrazing which is so prevalent in

grasslands tends to increase the percentage of annuals through the introduction and spread of weedy grasses and forbs of this life form.

Type of grazing animal seems to depend more on plant life form rather than plant species. In general, sheep prefer grasses and forbs over shrubs and therefore is known as a “grass and forb feeder”, whereas goats are shrub-feeder and prefer to feed more on shrubs in contrast to sheep (Schulz, 1994; Khan et al., 1999; Fayaz et al., 2015). Camels mainly graze on trees and shrubs and are known as browsers (Schwartz et al., 1983). The study of the diet of camel in rangelands of Semnan, Iran showed that this animal prefers chamaephytes such as *Alhagi psedoalhagi* and *Halocnemum strobilaceum* and the phanerophytes such as *Tamarix leptopetala* rather than other life forms (Fayaz et al., 2015). Cattle mainly prefer grasses especially tall ones (Van Rees and Hutson, 1983; Dougherty et al., 1989; Gallina, 1993). Arnold (1955) stated that overgrazing by cattle reduced tall grasses in meadows and mid grasses in pine bunchgrass openings and resulted in the replacement of tall and mid-grasses by short grasses, perennial prostrate forbs, short-lived half shrubs and annuals.

Resistance of plants to animal grazing varies according to the life form of plants. Annuals are more tolerant to grazing due to their fast growth rates and early seeding than perennial life forms which show a slow growing and need several years to reach reproductive maturity (Grime, 1974). Impact of grazing on woody plants is likely to be much less than that on grasses and shrubs, because large and long lived trees have a greater energy resources in their roots and can draw on large reserves of resources to buffer the impact of herbivory (Bigger and Marvier, 1998; Stiling, 1996). Geophytes can withstand grazing pressure by having above ground growth occurring in winter and spring, and dying back to an underground storage organ such as rhizomes and bulbs through summer when overgrazing usually occurs (Pate and Dixon, 1981; Pettit et al., 1995). Plants such as geophytes with the ability to resprout from an underground storage organ after grazing are more likely to be resistant of continuous grazing than the plants which are killed by grazing (e.g., therophytes) and rely on seed for regeneration. Plants with the ability of both resprouting after grazing and reproducing from seed are not significantly affected by grazing (Bell et al., 1984; Pettit et al., 1995).

### **Response of plant life forms to fire**

Fire extent and frequency are important drivers of changes and shifts in plant life form types and vegetation attributes such as density, cover and frequency. Studies of fire-vegetation relationships in rangelands and forests of Iran with a wide range of climate from arid to humid have shown that fire can significantly change the production, density and cover of forbs, grasses and shrubs and lead to the decrease of perennial grasses and increase of annual grasses

(Siahmansour et al., 2015; Goudarzi et al., 2015; Rafiee et al., 2015; Karmi et al., 2017).

Frequent fires can reduce the abundance of shrub life forms and favor herbaceous life forms. Long-lived woody species have longer juvenile periods than short-lived herbaceous species. Thus, frequent and successive fires can prevent the long-lived woody plants to mature and set seed resulting in the reduction of the abundance of these species and increase of the abundance of life forms with short juvenile periods such as herbaceous plants (Morrison et al., 1995; Burrows and Wardell-Johnson, 2003; Pekin et al., 2012). Great fire frequency can also increase species richness through decreasing the dominant life forms in forest ecosystems where dominant woody life forms competitively suppress short-lived understory plant vegetation (Specht and Morgan, 1981; Peterson and Reich, 2008).

Life forms differ in their resistance to fires, and therefore can be used as efficient measures of predicting the survival of plants under fire. For example, fire will tend to damage the species with exposed perennating buds, whereas the plants with fully protected buds should be least affected. Chapman and Crow (1981) evaluated the response of different life forms to prescribed fire and showed that chamaephytes were most severely affected by fire. Hemicryptophytes varied in their response to fire depending on how well buds were protected and, geophytes best survived the prescribed burn.

Bell et al. (1984) recognized three types of reproductive response after fire; resprouters, obligate seeders and facultative seeder/sprouters. Resprouters are the plants which are able to resprout from an underground storage organ following fire and as a result are more tolerant of fire than obligate seeders. Obligate seeders are the plants which are killed by fire and rely on seed for regeneration. Facultative seeders/sprouters are the least affected plants by fire because they are able both to resprout after fire and to reproduce from seed.

One of the distinct biomes on the earth is chaparral, a Mediterranean scrub habitat adapted to fire. In such ecosystem, precipitation may be sufficient to support tall trees, but frequent fires prevent the trees from surviving long enough to grow tall (Stiling, 1996).

### **Shifts in life forms through succession**

Succession is the process of changes in species structure and life form in a community over time. The study of life form is very important in plant succession because development of a community through succession may proceed by rearrangement of the proportions of some life form types or by preponderance of one or more species in a life form type becoming increasingly abundant (Adamson, 1931).

The actual process of succession include; appearance and substitution of a variety of life forms, changes in the environment and differences in attributes of a variety of species such as establishment, growth rate, dispersal, competition, facilitation, mortality and resistance over time (Monk, 1983). The sequence of species appearance as dominants seems in part related to their rate of growth to maturity; annuals, herbaceous perennials and woody perennials. Larger and longer-lived life forms tend to replace the smaller and shorter-lived ones. For example, the stages of primary succession in a forest include pioneer plants (e.g., lichens and mosses), herbaceous plants, scrubs, shrubs and trees.

With changes of life form dominance from annuals to perennials, certain species within each group may become the dominants. This may be in part because the dominant species produce allelopathic substances (Monk, 1983).

Successional life form changes on coastal Lake Michigan sand dunes are a good example of primary succession. The geophyte, *Ammophila breviligulata* dominates the dune ridges and gradually replaced by the hemicryptophyte, *Schizachyrium scoparium*, the chamaephyte, *Arctostaphylos uva-ursi*, and the phanerophyte, *Juniperus communis* within 100 years. A mixed forest dominated by *Pinus strobus* and *Pinus resinosa* develops between 225 and 400 years and other phanerophytes such as *Quercus rubra* become important component of the forest canopy after 440 years (Lichter, 2000).

### **Relationship between plant life form and plant interactions**

Not only the life form of plants significantly influences on the type of association between the plants, but also the life form of plants can be strongly affected by the type of association between plants (Pate et al. 1984; Holzapfel et al., 2006; Mousaei Sanjerehei et al., 2011; Castanho et al., 2012).

Species interactions are of central importance in the ecology of a species. Two species have some mutual attraction, repulsion, or no interaction in a community. Therefore the association may be positive, negative or absent. Two species are spatially positively associated if any individual of one of the species is found near members of the other species more frequently than random expectation. Two species are negatively associated (segregated) if any individual of one of the species is more likely to be found near members of its own species more frequently than random expectation. Pairs of species are termed “not associated” if the association between the two species is not significant at a chosen probability level (Pielou, 1961; Dixon, 1994).

Negative interactions (competition) and positive interactions (facilitation) between species are regarded as the important drivers of community dynamics, structure and composition (Callaway and Walker, 1997; Callaway et al., 2002; Tirado and Pugnaire, 2005). Facilitation is defined as the positive effects of plants on the establishment or growth of other plants (Callaway 1995;

Holmgren et al., 1997). Several hypotheses suggest that the importance of facilitation among plants may increase with increasing environmental harshness (Bertness and Callaway, 1994; Callaway and Walker, 1997; Callaway et al., 2002; Bruno et al., 2003).

Plants (e.g., nurse plants) may ameliorate harsh environment by providing shade and moisture, increasing water availability, enriching soil nutrients, protecting from desiccant winds as well as introducing in the ecosystem beneficial organisms such as nitrogen fixing bacteria and as a result, facilitate the recruitment and growth of other plants (Bertness and Callaway, 1994; Callaway and Walker, 1997).

Competitive interactions are known to depend on water, nutrients and light as well as the type and life form of plant species (Tremmel and Bazzaz, 1993). It is believed that the importance of competition between plants tends to increase in less stressful environments, e.g., high productivity conditions (Callaway et al., 2002).

In the arid and semiarid Nodushan rangelands of Yazd, Iran, interactions between the shrub species and between the grass species were found to be mainly negative. The strong competition between the shrubs and between the grasses was found to be more affected by similar life form and relatively similar root distribution of the species rather than by the climatic conditions (Mousaei Sanjerehei et al., 2011).

The grass species (*Stipa barbata*) was found near or in contact with the shrub species (*Artemisia sieberi* and *Artemisia aucheri*) in the Nodushan rangelands indicating the positive effects of the shrub species on the grass species. Grasses (e.g., *Stipa barbata*) require a more humid condition for establishment than shrubs in arid and semiarid environments. Less evaporation rates below the canopy of shrubs relative to bare ground may facilitate the establishment and survival of the grass species. A reduced evaporation from subcanopy soils is likely to result in locally lower soil salinities than from soils exposed to direct solar radiation (Mousaei Sanjerehei et al., 2011). In addition, water taken up by shrub roots is released from shallow roots into upper layers during the night via hydraulic lift and can partly be used by the grass species, although the magnitude of water transferred by this way is small (Williams et al. 1993). Due to the different root distribution of the shrub and grass species, they use resources (e.g., water) from different soil layers and, as a result, the competition between them may be less than that between two shrub species or two grass species.

According to a meta-analysis across different life forms and ecosystems, herbs had strong negative effects, especially on other herb species, whereas shrubs had large facilitative effects especially on trees (Gomez-Aparicio, 2009). Among herbaceous plants, grasses were found to be stronger competitors than



forbs (Goldberg et al., 2001; Pywell et al., 2003; Gomez-Aparicio, 2009). The stronger competitive ability of grasses may be due to the fibrous roots and a large root:shoot ratio of grasses which enable them to compete efficiently for soil resources (Caldwell and Richards, 1986).

The competitive ability of shrubs was reported to be less than early-successional grasses for belowground resources. This is due to the differences in allocation patterns (such as lower root:shoot ratio of shrubs) and in architecture (such as higher rooting depth of shrubs) between shrubs and grasses (Jackson et al., 1996; Gomez- Aparicio, 2009; Kochy and Wilson, 2000). In addition, shrubs are not as strong competitors as trees for above ground resources due to their smaller size providing a moderate shade for understory vegetation in compared to the limiting deep shade of trees in closed forests (Puerta-Pinero et al., 2007; Gomes- Aparicio, 2009).

In Mediterranean post-fire shrub communities, pioneer shrubs can act as nurse plants facilitating the establishment of late successional woody species (Siles et al., 2008). In the Mojave Desert, shrubs (*Ambrosia dumosa*) were shown to have strong positive and weak or no negative effects on survival, biomass, production and seed production of the entire annual community, whereas annuals had strong negative and weak positive effects on shrub water status, growth and reproductive output (Holzapfel and Mahall, 1999). Dohn et al. (2013) reported a shift from net competitive to net facilitative effects of trees on subcanopy grass production, with decreasing annual precipitation in Savannas. The type of tree-grass interactions was different along a rainfall gradient in tropical and temperate regions, and trees facilitated grass growth in drier regions and suppressed grass growth in wetter regions.

Age and size of plants within a life form can also influence their competitive and facilitative abilities. In the Patagonian Steppe for example, when shrubs were young and small, facilitation between shrubs and tussock grasses was more than competitive interactions resulting in the formation of dense ring of grasses around a shrub. When the shrub became large and the ring of grasses completed, competition overshadowed facilitation (Aguilar and Sala, 1994).

The balance between facilitation and competition appears to vary depending on the life stages of the species, indirect interactions with other neighbors as well as the benefactor size and the intensity of abiotic stress (Bertness and Callaway, 1994; Miller, 1994; Pugnaire et al., 1996; Callaway and Walker, 1997; Tewksbury and Lloyd, 2001; Mousaei Sanjerehei et al., 2011)

### **Productivity of plants of different life forms**

Since one of the most important sources of carbon dioxide absorption is photosynthesis by vegetation, the study of primary production seems to be of high importance. Estimates of primary production are useful for monitoring

ecosystem goods, services and structure, determining resources for herbivores, evaluating the regulation of global climate through the carbon cycles, determining variation in wood production as well as studying energy flow in ecosystems and assessing ecosystem carbon sequestration (Schlapfer and Schmid 1999; Roy and Saugier 2001; Roxburgh et al. 2004; Meyerson et al. 2005).

The amount of energy fixed by plants in photosynthesis is referred to as gross primary production (GPP). Annual GPP is defined as the total of all carbon annually fixed by plants in ecosystems (Ryan 1991).

A portion of the carbon fixed by plants is lost through construction (growth) and maintenance respirations. Construction respiration is the amount of carbon consumed in the processes such as ATP production, transport processes and nutrient uptake which lead to a net increase in plant dry matter (Chiariello et al. 1989). Maintenance respiration provides the energy for the plant processes such as maintenance of ion gradients across membranes, protein repair and replacement and translocation-related processes which do not result in a net gain in biomass, but keep existing phytomass in a healthy state (Penning de Vries 1975).

The amount of carbon allocated in plants in a certain period of time after losses due to respiration is known as net primary production (NPP). The estimates of NPP and biomass for different ecosystems, each of which are dominated by a certain plant life form, are summarized in Table 1 (Whittaker and Likens, 1975).

The most important factors influencing the primary production of plants include climatic conditions, length of growing season, nutrients such as nitrogen and phosphorus and the dominant plant life form.

The highest mean productivity (NPP) in terrestrial ecosystems is related to tropical forests with the dominance of tree life form (2200 g dry matter/m<sup>2</sup>/year) followed by temperate forests (1200), savanna (900), boreal forests (800), woodland and shrublands (700), temperate grasslands (600) and tundra and alpine (140). The lowest productivity occurs in desert and semidesert communities with the dominance of scrub life form (90) and in extreme deserts (3).

**Table 1-** Net primary production and biomass of different terrestrial ecosystems (Whittaker and Likens 1975)

Ecosystem type	Area (10 <sup>6</sup> km <sup>2</sup> )	Net primary production (dry matter)			Biomass (dry matter)		
		Normal range (g/ m <sup>2</sup> /year)	Mean (g/m <sup>2</sup> / year)	Total (10 <sup>9</sup> t/ year)	Normal range (kg/ m <sup>2</sup> )	Mean (kg/m <sup>2</sup> )	Total (10 <sup>9</sup> t)
Tropical rain forest	17	1000-3500	2200	37.4	6-80	45	765
Tropical seasonal forest	7.5	1000-2500	1600	12	6-60	35	260
Temperate evergreen forest	5	600-2500	1300	6.5	6-200	35	175
Temperate deciduous forest	7	600-2500	1200	8.4	6-60	30	210
Boreal forest	12	400-2000	800	9.6	6-40	20	240
Woodland and shrubland	8.5	250-1200	700	6	2-20	6	50
Savanna	15	200-2000	900	13.5	0.2-15	4	60
Temperate grassland	9	200-1500	600	5.4	0.2-5	1.6	14
Tundra and alpine	8	10-400	140	1.1	0.1-3	0.6	5
Desert and semidesert scrub	18	10-250	90	1.6	0.1-4	0.7	13
Extreme desert	24	0-10	3	0.07	0-0.2	0.02	0.5

The following presents some examples of NPP and GPP by different life forms under a wide range of climatic conditions;

The NPP (g carbon / m<sup>2</sup>/ year , carbon ~ 50% of dry matter) has been estimated to be 32 for the shrub life forms, *Artemisia sieberi* and 63 for *Artemisia aucheri* in arid and semiarid shrublands of Yazd, Iran (Mousaei Sanjerehei, 2013), 51.1 in a *Bouteloua eriopoda* grassland and 59.2 in a *Larrea tridentata* shrubland in northern chihuahuan desert, USA (Muldavin et al., 2008), 1207 and 1140 in a *Miscanthus sinensis* grassland in Japan over a two year period (Yazaki et al., 2004), 307 for *Picea mariana* in boreal forests (Ryan et al., 1997), 960 for *Pinus radiata* in temperate coniferous forests (Arneth et al., 1998) and 817 for *Betula ermanii*, *B.platyphylla* and *Quercus mongolia* in temperate deciduous forests (Saigusa et al., 2002).

The annual GPP (g carbon / m<sup>2</sup>/ year) has been obtained to be 85 for *Artemisia sieberi* and 154 for *Artemisia aucheri* shrubs in arid and semiarid rangelands of Yazd, Iran (Mousaei Sanjerehei, 2013), 584 and 1112 in a semiarid grassland in

Hungary in a dry and wet condition, respectively (Nagy et al., 2007), 3000 in tropical forests (Chambers et al., 2000), 1100 for *Picea mariana* in boreal forests (Ryan et al., 1997) and 1600 for *Pinus strobes* and *Acer rubrum* in temperate mixed forests (Curtis et al., 2005).

Precipitation, temperature and evapotranspiration have been recognized as the most important limiting factors in the “efficiency of primary production” that is the percentage of solar energy converted to production. For example desert shrubs are not expected to be very efficient at converting a large amount of solar energy into production due to scarcity of water. The efficiency of NPP in relation to annual solar radiation for the terrestrial ecosystems is 0.3% (Whittaker and Likens 1975). The highest efficiency of primary production occurs for trees in coniferous forests because their numerous needles present a large surface area for photosynthesis (Stiling 1996).

Studies have shown that the percentage of the incoming solar energy absorbed in photosynthesis as GPP (conversion efficiency of GPP) is low by shrubs in arid and semiarid climates (e.g., 0.05% by *Artemisia sieberi* and 0.08% by *Artemisia aucheri*) (Mousaei Sanjerehei, 2013) in compared to grass communities (e.g., 1.2 %) (Golley, 1960), (e.g., 2.4% for C<sub>3</sub> grass and 3.7% for C<sub>4</sub> grass) (Piedade et al., 1991; Beale and Long, 1995) and forest communities (e.g., 1%) (Droste, 1979).

The causes in the energy losses at the different steps of plant photosynthetic processes from interception of radiation to the formation of stored chemical energy in biomass include reflected and transmitted radiation by canopy cover, photochemical inefficiency, photorespiration and respiration which are different among different life forms and climatic conditions (Zhu et al., 2008).

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### 3. Life Zones and Floristic Regions of Iran

#### **Life Zones**

Life zone is defined as an ecological altitudinal or latitudinal zone characterized by specific vegetation and climatic conditions (Heyer, 1967). A life zone can be subdivided into associations based on site conditions such as edaphic and microtopographic variables (Holdridge, 1967).

Life zone classification is important in mapping ecosystem and recognizing ecophysiological responses of plants, since it is based on the climatic factors influencing ecosystem processes (Lugo et al., 1999). Depending on the physiognomy of a life zone, conversion of the life zone to a lower level may result in losses to ecosystem services. For example, the conversion of forests to rangelands may lead to losses of soil organic matter, decrease of soil fertility and increase of carbon dioxide flux to the atmosphere (Garcia-Oliva et al., 1994).

Classification and study of life zones are important for;

- Determining the vegetation-environment relationships,
- Assessing the effects of global climate change on the distribution of vegetation,
- Studying species diversity,
- Evaluating the changes in vegetation during successional stages,
- Assessing land use/land cover changes,
- Comparing the potential vegetation and actual vegetation,
- Predicting the dynamics of vegetation distribution,
- Understanding natural and human-driven environmental changes,
- Predicting the future changes in land covers,
- Sustainable management of ecosystems and biodiversity conservation.

#### **The Holdridge life zones**

A variety of models have been developed for classification of life zones and predicting the pattern of potential vegetation using temperature (Merriam, 1898), potential evapotranspiration, temperature and precipitation (Box, 1981; Holdridge, 1967), geography techniques (Bailey, 1980), biogeographical criteria

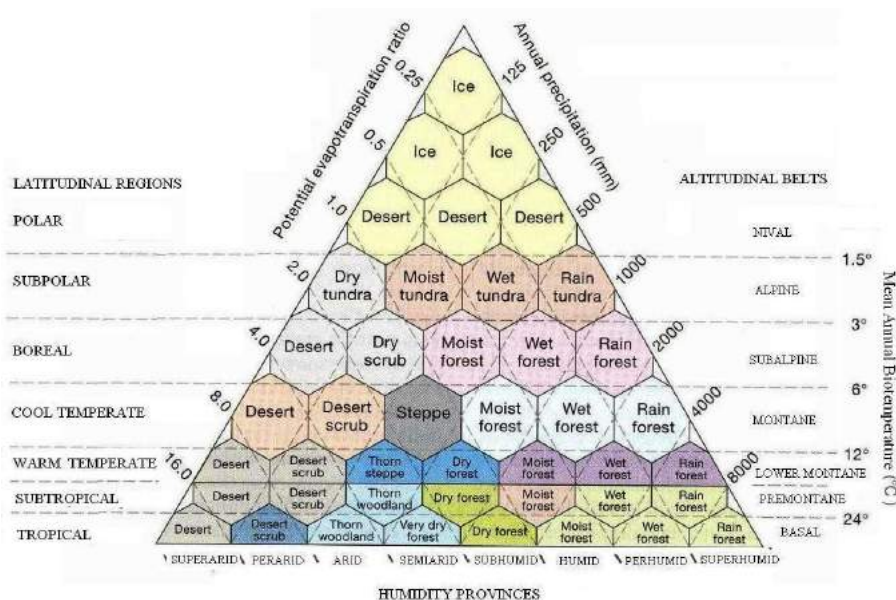
(Smith, 1974), and biogeography, biogeochemistry and fire disturbance (Daly et al., 2000).

One of the most efficient and widely used methods for classification of life zones is the Holdridge life zone system (Holdridge, 1967). This method is objective and requires minimum data on annual precipitation and mean annual biotemperature. The Holdridge system strongly considers the driving forces of ecosystem structure and provides explicit rules for using information to classify ecosystems (Bailey and Hogg 1986). Based on this system, 39 classes of life zones are defined (Fig. 2). The Holdridge life zone classification is based on annual precipitation ( $P$ ), biotemperature ( $BT$ ) and potential evapotranspiration ( $PET$ ). The mean annual  $BT$  varies from 0 to 30 °C and is calculated as;

$$BT = \frac{\sum T_i}{12}$$

where  $T_i$  is the mean monthly temperature ( $0 < T_i < 30^\circ\text{C}$ ). Potential evapotranspiration ratio ( $PETR$ ) is calculated as;

$$PETR = \frac{PET}{P} = \frac{BT \times 58.93}{P}$$



**Figure 2-** Holdridge life zone classification scheme.

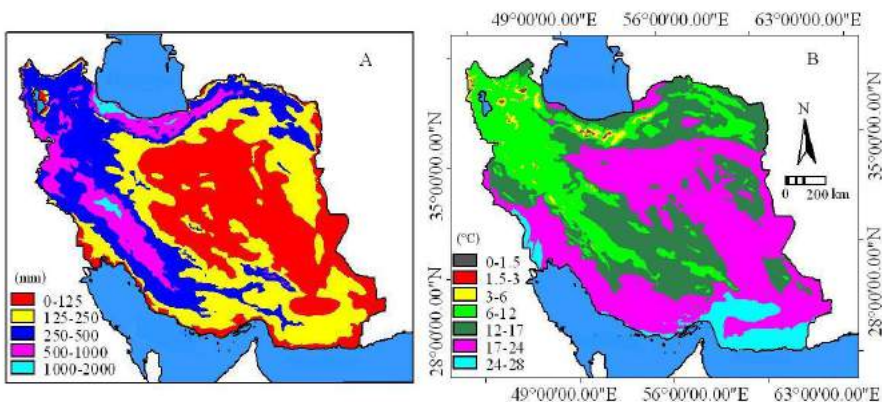
### The life zones of Iran based on Holdridge system

Classification of the life zones of Iran using the Holdridge system based on annual precipitation and annual mean temperature maps (Fig. 3) shows that Iran contains 26 life zones (Fig. 4) (Mousaei Sanjerehei, 2014). The area of each life zone based on latitudinal regions, humidity provinces and physiognomic types is presented in Table 2. The most extensive life zone is subtropical desert life zone which covers 22.1% (364581 km<sup>2</sup>) of the country followed by cool temperate steppe, warm temperate desert scrub and subtropical desert scrub which cover 13.5%, 12.7% and 11.4% of the country respectively. The life zone with the smallest coverage is subpolar moist tundra covering 0.004% of the area of Iran (66 km<sup>2</sup>).

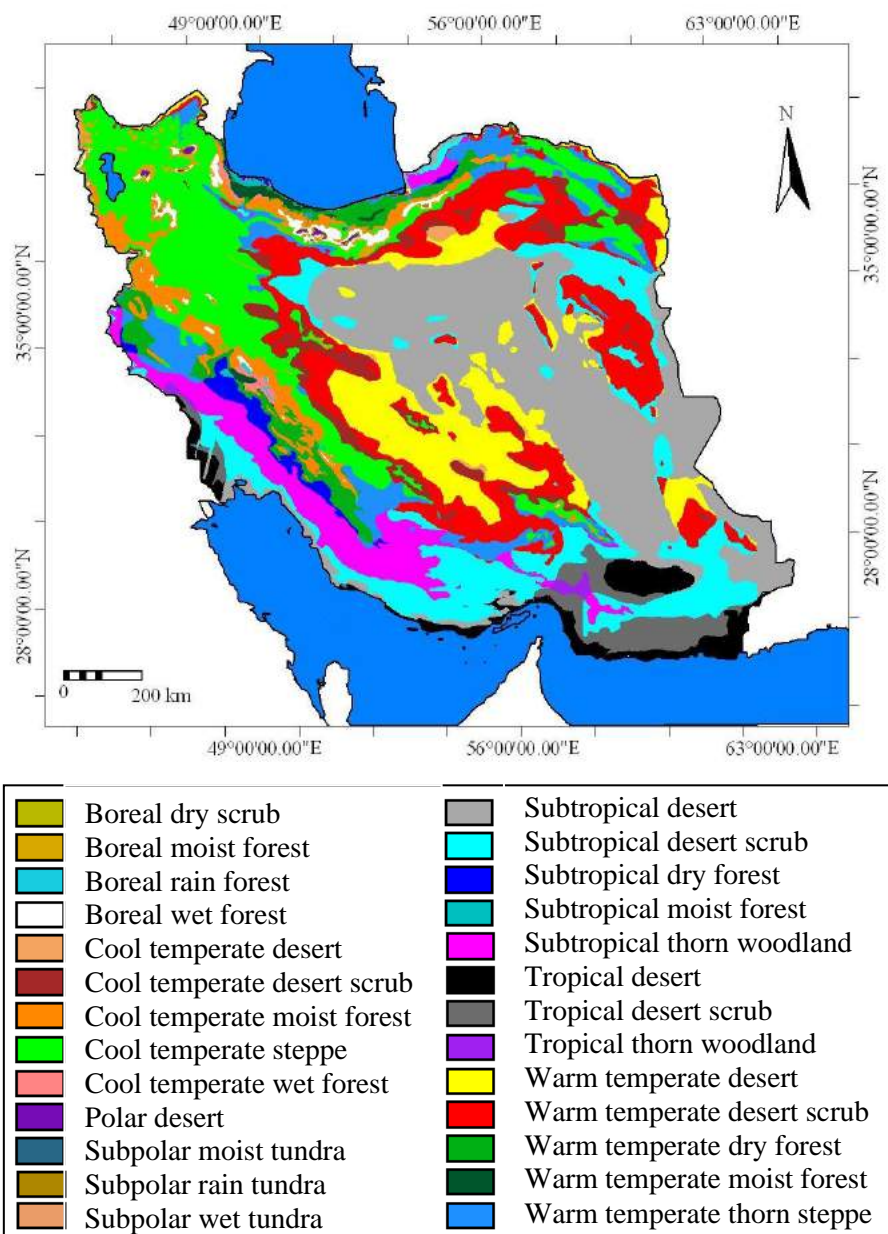
Based on the latitudinal regions, Iran contains one polar, three subpolar, four boreal, five cool temperate, five warm temperate, five subtropical and three tropical life zones. The largest latitudinal life zone is the subtropical life zone covering 40.4% of the country followed by warm temperate life zone covering 30.4% of the country. The smallest latitudinal life zone is polar life zone (0.09%).

Based on the humidity provinces, perarid life zone is the largest humidity life zone covering 34.2 % of the country followed by arid life zone (24.8 %). The least area of the country is covered by the superhumid life zone (0.15%).

According to the physiognomic types, the largest life zone is the desert type occupying 35% of the country followed by scrub (30.4%), steppe (18.7%), forest (10.2%) and woodland (5.6%) types, and the smallest life zone is tundra type (0.14%) (Fig. 5).

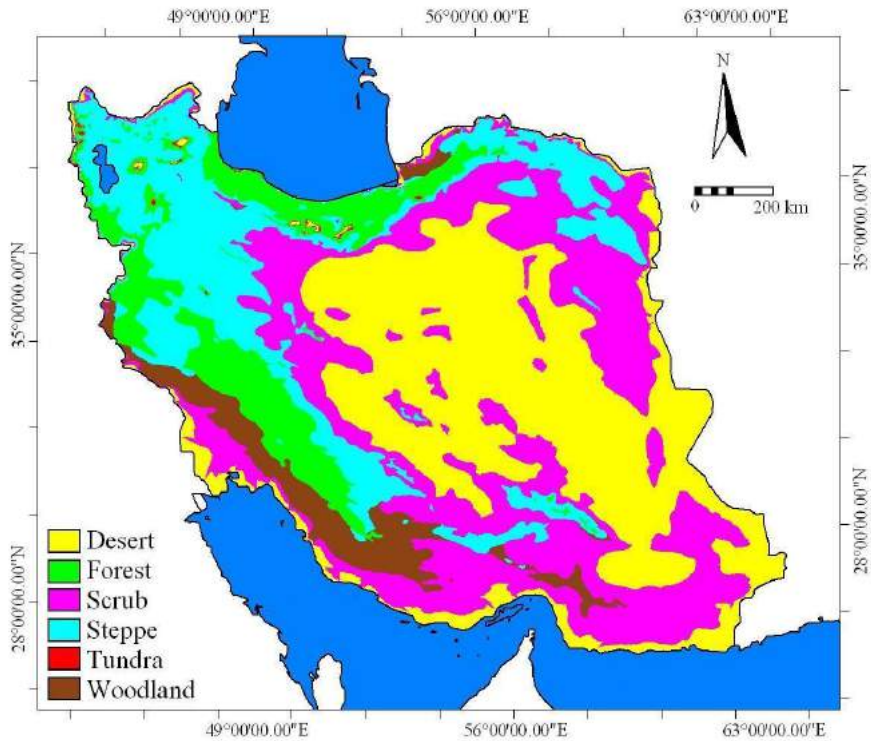


**Figure 3.** A) Annual precipitation (mm) and B) mean annual temperature (°C) map of Iran.



**Figure 4.** Classification of the life zones of Iran using the Holdridge system (Mousaei Sanjerehei 2014).





**Figure 5.** Holdridge life zones of Iran based on physiognomic types.

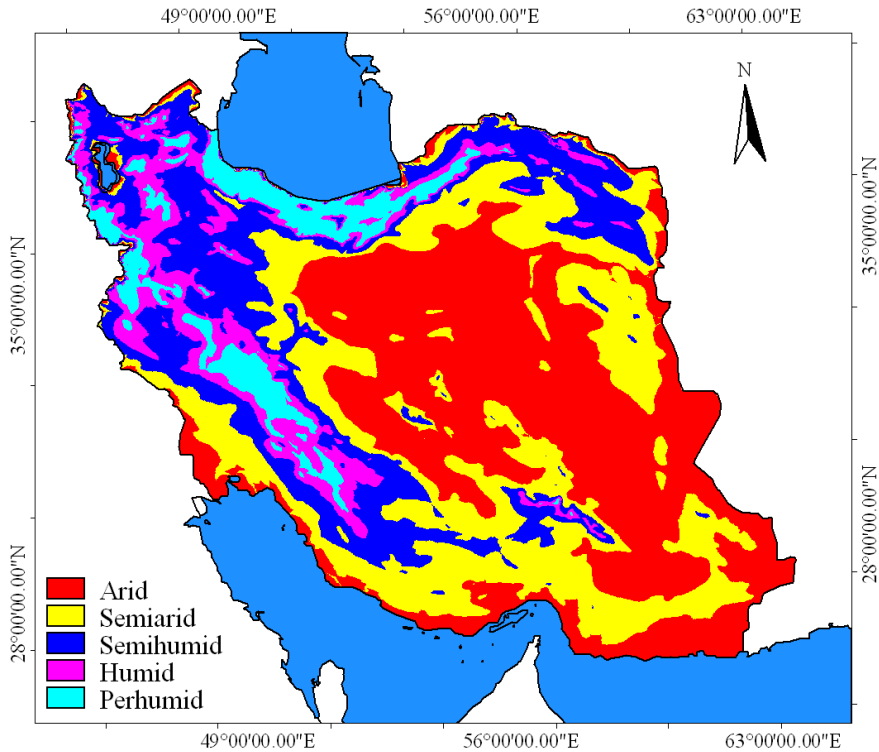
**Table 2.** Percentage of the area of Iran life zones, latitudinal regions, humidity provinces and physiognomic types.

<b>Life zone grouping</b>	
<b>Life zone</b>	<b>Area%</b>
Subpolar moist tundra	0.004
Boreal dry scrub	0.03
Subpolar wet tundra	0.03
Boreal rain forest	0.04
Polar desert	0.09
Subpolar rain tundra	0.11
Subtropical moist forest	0.11
Cool temperate wet forest	0.28
Tropical thorn woodland	0.3
Cool temperate desert	0.43
Warm temperate moist forest	0.43
Boreal moist forest	0.59
Boreal wet forest	0.85
Subtropical dry forest	1.15
Tropical desert scrub	2.91
Warm temperate dry forest	2.96
Tropical desert	3.15
Cool temperate desert scrub	3.42
Cool temperate moist forest	3.82
Warm temperate thorn steppe	5.15
Subtropical thorn woodland	5.27
Warm temperate desert	9.16
Subtropical desert scrub	11.42
Warm temperate desert scrub	12.66
Cool temperate steppe	13.5
Subtropical desert	22.12

<b>Life zone grouping</b>	
<b>Physiognomic type</b>	<b>Area%</b>
Tundra	0.14
Woodland	5.57
Forest	10.23
Steppe	18.65
Scrub	30.44
Desert	34.97
<b>Latitudinal region</b>	
Polar	0.09
Subpolar	0.14
Boreal	1.51
Tropical	6.36
Cool temperate	21.25
Warm temperate	30.38
Subtropical	40.38
<b>Humidity province</b>	
Superhumid	0.15
Perhumid	1.16
Superarid	3.15
Humid	5.04
Semiarid	13.84
Subhumid	17.64
Arid	24.83
Perarid	34.19

### **Climate of Iran**

Iran has a variety of climates ranging from arid to perhumid with different moisture contents. Climate of an area can be effectively classified using de Martonne aridity index (de Martonne, 1926). de Martonne aridity index is calculated as  $I = \frac{P}{10+T}$ , where  $P$  is annual precipitation (mm) and  $T$  is annual mean temperature ( $^{\circ}\text{C}$ ). The values of  $I < 5$  indicate arid, 5-10 semi-arid, 10-20 semi-humid, 20-30 humid and  $> 30$  perhumid climate. Based on the de Martonne aridity index, 39 % of the area of Iran was classified as arid, 27% as semiarid, 19 % as semihumid, 9% as humid and 6 % as perhumid (Fig. 6).



**Figure 6-** Classification of Iran climate using de Martonne aridity index

### **Floristic regions of Iran**

Various climatic and geological conditions throughout Iran, Alborz and Zagros Mountains, Caspian Sea in the north and Persian Gulf and Oman Sea in the south of Iran have resulted in the appearance of different floristic regions with a variety of plant species and life forms. Iran is classified into five floristic regions including Hyrcanian, Irano- Touranian, Zagros, Khalijo-Omanian and Arasbaran regions (Tregubov and Mobayen 1970).

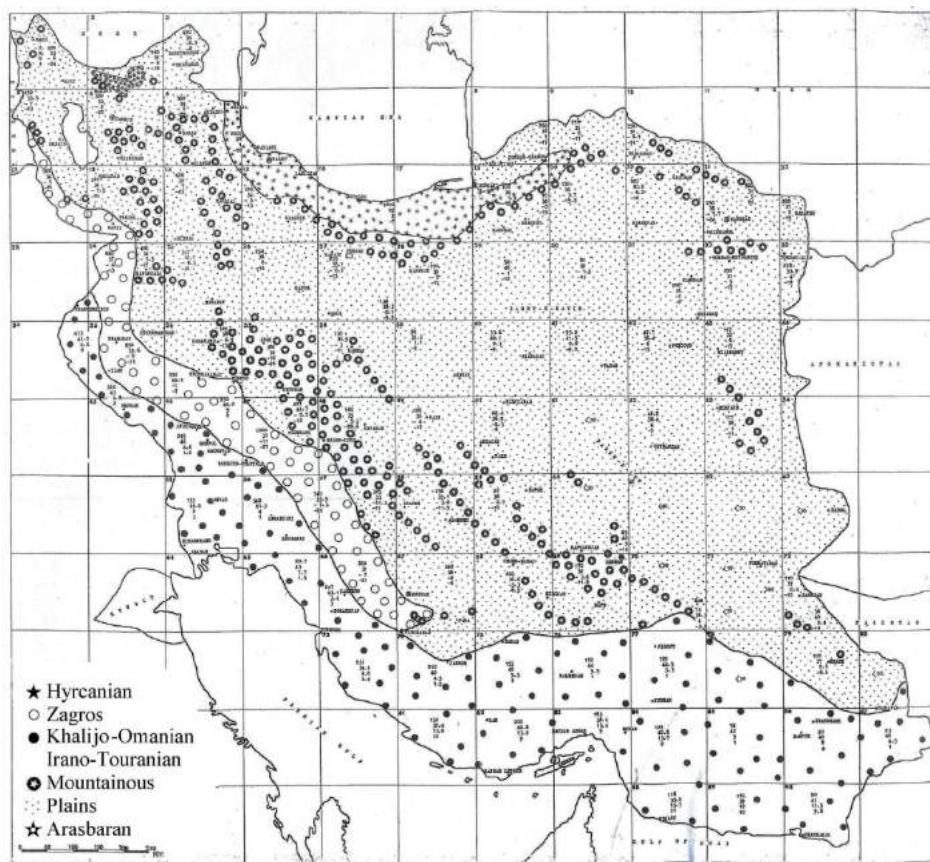
#### **Hyrcanian region**

This region is extended along the southern coasts of Caspian Sea to the northern slopes of the Alborz Mountains and includes humid and perhumid forests (Fig. 7). The flora of Hyrcanian region is related to the Euro-Siberian region. Hyrcanian region is mainly covered by the beech, *Fagus orientalis*. The other abundant species in this region are *Quercus castaneifolia*, *Buxus hyrcana*, *Carpinus betulus*, *Parrotia persica*, *Acer insigne*, *Zelkova carpinifolia*, *Albizia julibrissin*, *Acer cappadocicum*, *Alnus glutinosa*, *Gleditsia caspica*, *Populus caspica*, *Pterocarya fraxinifolia*, *Ulmus glabra* and *Vaccinium arctostaphylos* (Table 4). One of the important characteristics of this region is a low abundance of the large conifers such as Cupressus, Thuja, Juniperus and Taxus occupying small parts of this region. Hyrcanian region has a moderate climate with an annual precipitation of 1500 mm in the central and western coasts and 600-700 mm in the eastern parts and on top of the Alborz Mountains (Javanshir, 1976; Tregubov and Mobayen, 1970).

#### **Irano-Touranian region**

This region occupies the central parts of Iran from southern slopes of the Alborz Mountains in the north, to the Zagros Mountains in the west and south, and is extended towards the east and west of Iran (Fig. 7). Irano-Touranian region is the largest floristic region in Iran and includes mountainous xerophytic forests and plain desert vegetation. Plain parts of this region have an arid climate with annual precipitation of less than 250 mm, high rates of evapotranspiration, dry summers and cold winters. However, Juniperus forests in the mountainous parts have an annual precipitation of more than 400 mm and a lower evapotranspiration and more moderate summers than other parts of the Irano-Touranian region. The mountainous parts of Irano-Touranian region are located at the elevation of more than 1500 m and have an annual precipitation of 200- 400 mm. The vegetation in the plains is steppe and semidesert vegetation and mainly belongs to the genera; Astragalus, Acantholimon, Acanthophyllum, Cousinia, Zygophyllum, Artemisia, Haloxylon, Tamarix and Anabasis as well as *Juniperus excelsa* in the mountainous parts (Table 4). Dashte-Kavir is a

desert area in the Irano-Touranian region and is located on saline and limestone soils and almost lacks vegetation. Dashte-Lout is a vast sandy Kavar in south eastern of Dashte-Kavir and is mainly covered with psammophytic plant species (Javanshir, 1976; Tregubov and Mobayen, 1970).



**Figure 7-** Map of floristic regions of Iran (Javanshir, 1976)

### **Zagross region**

This region includes the Zagros Mountains in the west of Iran and is covered by subxerophytic forests characterized by a variety of oak species such as *Quercus persica*, *Quercus libani* and *Quercus infectoria* as well as *Amygdalus*, *Pistacia*, *Cercis griffithii* and *Acer cinerascens* (Table 4). The vegetation in this region resembles the Mediterranean plant species. Zagros region has a

moderately arid climate with an annual precipitation of 500-600 mm (Fig. 7) (Javanshir, 1976; Tregubov and Mobayen, 1970).

### **Khalijo-Omanian region**

This region consists of the southern parts of Iran between the Zagros southern slopes and coasts of Persian Gulf and Oman Sea and is divided into Khalijian zone with calcareous soils and Omani zone with volcanic soils (Fig. 7). The Omani zone is warmer than the Kahlidjian zone. The annual precipitation in Khalijo-Omani region is 300 mm which decreases from west to east to 70 mm. This region has hot summers and mild winters and is covered by subtropical xerophytic vegetation. The principle vegetation in this region belongs to the subtropical Saharo-Sindian region. *Ziziphus spina-christi* and *Prosopis stephaniana* are abundant in Khalijian zone, and *Avicennia officinalis*, *Acacia arabica*, *Acacia seyal* and *Acacia senegal* are abundant species of Omani zone. Date tree (*Phoenix dactylifera*) is extensively planted in Khalijo-Omani region (Javanshir, 1976; Tregubov and Mobayen, 1970).

### **Arasbaran region**

This region consists of subhygrophylic forests in the northwest of Iran (Fig. 7). It was added to the above classification as a separate region, because the plant species of this forest region is significantly different from the plant species of Hyrcanian region (Javanshir, 1976).

## 4. Life Forms of Plant Species and Floristic Regions in Iran

### Life forms of plant species and floristic regions in Iran

The data on the floristic regions and life forms of 3064 of the most abundant plant species throughout Iran were collected from various resources including Colored flora of Iran (Ghahraman 1975-2005), Flora of Yazd (Mozaffarian 2000), Flora of Khuzestan (Mozaffarian 1999) and Flora of Iran, Vol. 1-85 (Research Institute of Forests and Rangelands, 1989-2015).

18% of the number of the studied plant species are phanerophytes, 10% chamaephytes, 30% hemicryptophytes, 23% therophytes, 15% geophytes, 0.14% helophytes, 0.36% hydrophytes and 3.5% both therophytes and hemicryptophytes.

45% of the plant species occur in Irano-Touranian, 8.6% in Khalijo-Omanian, 7.7% in Hyrcanian, 1.5% in Zagros, 0.5% in Arasbaran, 16% in both Irano-Touranian and Hyrcanian, 8.5% in both Irano-Touranian and Khalijo-Omanian, 2.2% in both Irano-Touranian and Zagross regions and 2.2% are *cosmopolitan* (Table 3, 4). The plant species in Khalijo-Omanian region belong to the subtropical Saharo-Sindian region and the plant species in Hyrcanian region are related to Euro-Siberian region. The life forms of the studied plant species and the floristic regions of Iran are presented in Table 4.

**Table 3-** Percentage of the number of the plant species occurring in the floristic regions of Iran

Floristic regions of Iran	Percentage of the plant species	Floristic regions of Iran	Percentage of the plant species
<b>Irano-Touranian (IT)</b>	<b>45</b>	IT, Zag and Hyr	0.95
<b>Khalijo-Omanian (KhO)</b>	<b>8.6</b>	IT, Hyr, Ara and Zag	0.8
<b>Hyrcanian (Hyr)</b>	<b>7.7</b>	IT, Ara and Hyr	0.47
<b>Zagros (Zag)</b>	<b>1.5</b>	Hyr and KhO	0.3
<b>Arasbaran (Ara)</b>	<b>0.5</b>	IT and Ara	0.3
IT and Hyr	16	Hyr and Zag	0.27
IT and KhO	8.5	IT, Hyr, Zag and KhO	0.25
IT and Zag	2.2	IT, Zag, KhO and Ara	0.2
Cosmopolitan	2.2	IT, Ara and Zag	0.18
IT, Hyr and KhO	1.6	Ara and Zag	0.17
Hyr and Ara	1.1	Hyr, Ara and Zag	0.11
IT, KhO and Zag	1	Zag and KhO	0.1

**Table 4-** The life forms of plant species and floristic regions of Iran. Life form: **Ph:** Phanerophyte, **Ch:** Chamaephyte, **He:** Hemicryptophyte, **Ge:** Geophyte, **Th:** Therophyte, **Hyd:** Hydrophyte, **Hel:** Helophyte. Floristic region: **Hyr:** Hyrcanian region, **Ara:** Arasbaran region, **IT:** Irano-Touranian region, **IT\*:** Mountainous parts of Irano-Touranian region, **Zag:** Zagross region, **KhO:** Khalijo-Omanian region, **Cosm:** Cosmopolitan, **End:** Endemic

Family	Plant species	Life form	Floristic region
Malvaceae	<i>Abutilon muticum</i>	Ch	KhO
Malvaceae	<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>	Th	IT, Hyr
Mimosaceae	<i>Acacia acuminata</i>	Ph	KhO
Mimosaceae	<i>Acacia aucheri</i>	Ph	IT, KhO
Mimosaceae	<i>Acacia coriacea</i>	Ph	KhO
Mimosaceae	<i>Acacia ehrenbergiana</i>	Ph	KhO
Mimosaceae	<i>Acacia farnesiana</i>	Ph	KhO
Mimosaceae	<i>Acacia flava</i>	Ph	KhO
Mimosaceae	<i>Acacia georginia</i>	Ph	KhO
Mimosaceae	<i>Acacia jacquemontii</i>	Ph	KhO
Mimosaceae	<i>Acacia modesta</i>	Ph	KhO
Mimosaceae	<i>Acacia nubica</i>	Ph	KhO
Mimosaceae	<i>Acacia oligophylla</i>	Ph	KhO
Mimosaceae	<i>Acacia rupestris</i>	Ph	KhO
Mimosaceae	<i>Acacia saligna</i>	Ph	KhO
Mimosaceae	<i>Acacia sclerosperma</i>	Ph	KhO
Mimosaceae	<i>Acacia senegal</i>	Ph	KhO
Mimosaceae	<i>Acacia seyal</i>	Ph	KhO
Mimosaceae	<i>Acacia stenophylla</i>	Ph	KhO
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Acalypha australis</i>	Th	Hyr, IT
Asteraceae	<i>Acantholepis orientalis</i>	Th	IT
Plumbaginaceae	<i>Acantholimon acmostegium</i>	Ch	IT, (End)
Plumbaginaceae	<i>Acantholimon aspadanum</i>	Ch	IT, (End)
Plumbaginaceae	<i>Acantholimon avenaceum</i>	Ch	IT
Plumbaginaceae	<i>Acantholimon blakelockii</i>	Ch	IT
Plumbaginaceae	<i>Acantholimon bromifolium</i>	Ch	IT, Zag,



Family	Plant species	Life form	Floristic region
			(End)
Plumbaginaceae	Acantholimon caryophyllaceum	Ch	IT
Plumbaginaceae	Acantholimon erinaceum	Ch	IT*
Plumbaginaceae	Acantholimon festucaceum	Ch	IT, (End)
Plumbaginaceae	Acantholimon flexuosum	Ch	IT, (End)
Plumbaginaceae	Acantholimon hohenackeri	Ch	IT*
Plumbaginaceae	Acantholimon horridum	Ch	IT, (End)
Plumbaginaceae	Acantholimon incomptum	Ch	IT
Plumbaginaceae	Acantholimon leucacanthum	Ch	IT
Plumbaginaceae	Acantholimon nigricans	Ch	IT*, (End)
Plumbaginaceae	Acantholimon oliganthum	Ch	IT
Plumbaginaceae	Acantholimon olivieri	Ch	IT, Zag, (End)
Plumbaginaceae	Acantholimon oymosum	Ch	IT
Plumbaginaceae	Acantholimon pterostegium	Ch	IT, (End)
Plumbaginaceae	Acantholimon rudbaricum	Ch	IT
Plumbaginaceae	Acantholimon scirpinum	Ch	IT, (End)
Plumbaginaceae	Acantholimon scorpius	Ch	IT, KhO, (End)
Plumbaginaceae	Acantholimon sp.	Ch	
Plumbaginaceae	Acantholimon spinicalyx	Ch	IT, (End)
Plumbaginaceae	Acantholimon talagonicum	Ch	IT, (End)
Plumbaginaceae	Acantholimon tragacanthinum	Ch	IT, (End)
Plumbaginaceae	Acantholimon truncatum	Ch	IT
Plumbaginaceae	Acantholimon wendelboi	Ch	IT, (End)
Caryophyllaceae	Acanthophyllum glandulosum	Ch	IT
Caryophyllaceae	Acanthophyllum adenophorum	Ch	IT
Caryophyllaceae	Acanthophyllum bracteatum	Ch	IT
Caryophyllaceae	Acanthophyllum caespitosum	Ch	IT
Caryophyllaceae	Acanthophyllum chloroltegium	Ch	IT
Caryophyllaceae	Acanthophyllum crassifolium	Ch	IT

<b>Family</b>	<b>Plant species</b>	<b>Life form</b>	<b>Floristic region</b>
Caryophyllaceae	Acanthophyllum glandulosum	Ch	IT
Caryophyllaceae	Acanthophyllum gracile	Ch	IT
Caryophyllaceae	Acanthophyllum heratense	Ch	IT
Caryophyllaceae	Acanthophyllum khuzistanum	Ch	KhO
Caryophyllaceae	Acanthophyllum kurdicum	Ch	IT
Caryophyllaceae	Acanthophyllum laxiusculum	Ch	IT
Caryophyllaceae	Acanthophyllum lilacinum	Ch	IT
Caryophyllaceae	Acanthophyllum microcephalum	Ch	IT
Caryophyllaceae	Acanthophyllum microcephalus	Ch	IT
Caryophyllaceae	Acanthophyllum pachystegium	Ch	IT
Caryophyllaceae	Acanthophyllum sordidum	Ch	IT
Caryophyllaceae	Acanthophyllum sp.	Ch	
Caryophyllaceae	Acanthophyllum spinosum	Ch	IT
Caryophyllaceae	Acanthophyllum squarrosum	Ch	IT
Caryophyllaceae	Acanthophyllum stocksianum	Ch	IT
Caryophyllaceae	Acanthophyllum speciosum	Ch	IT
Acanthaceae	Acanthus dioscoridis	He	IT
Aceraceae	Acer assyriacum	Ph	Zag
Aceraceae	Acer campestre	Ph	Hyr, Ara
Aceraceae	Acer cappadocicum	Ph	Hyr
Aceraceae	Acer cinerascens	Ph	IT, Zag
Aceraceae	Acer hyrcanum	Ph	Hyr
Aceraceae	Acer ibericum	Ph	Ara, Hyr, IT
Aceraceae	Acer insigne	Ph	Hyr
Aceraceae	Acer monspessulanum	Ph	IT
Aceraceae	Acer opalus	Ph	Hyr
Aceraceae	Acer persicum	Ph	IT, Zag
Aceraceae	Acer platanoides	Ph	Hyr
Aceraceae	Acer pseudoplatanus	Ph	Hyr
Aceraceae	Acer regelii	Ph	Hyr

Family	Plant species	Life form	Floristic region
Aceraceae	<i>Acer tataricum</i>	Ph	Hyr
Aceraceae	<i>Acer turcomanicum</i>	Ph	Hyr
Aceraceae	<i>Acer velutinum</i>	Ph	Hyr
Asteraceae	<i>Achillea biebersteinii</i>	He	IT
Asteraceae	<i>Achillea eriophora</i>	He	IT, KhO, (End)
Asteraceae	<i>Achillea filipendulina</i>	He	IT
Asteraceae	<i>Achillea micrantha</i>	He	IT
Asteraceae	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	He	IT, Hyr
Asteraceae	<i>Achillea nobilis</i>	He	IT
Asteraceae	<i>Achillea pachycephala</i>	He	IT
Asteraceae	<i>Achillea santolina</i>	He	IT, KhO, Hyr
Asteraceae	<i>Achillea tenuifolia</i>	He	IT
Asteraceae	<i>Achillea vermicularis</i>	He	IT, Hyr
Asteraceae	<i>Achillea wilhelmsii</i>	He	IT, Hyr, KhO
Lamiaceae	<i>Acinos graveolens</i>	Th	IT
Asteraceae	<i>Acroptilon repens</i>	He	IT
Adiantaceae	<i>Adiantum capillus-veneris</i>	Ge	Cosm
Ranunculaceae	<i>Adonis aestivalis</i>	Th	Hyr, IT
Ranunculaceae	<i>Adonis dentata</i>	Th	IT, Hyr
Ranunculaceae	<i>Adonis flammea</i>	Th	IT, Hyr
Ranunculaceae	<i>Adonis scrobiculata</i>	Th	IT
Poaceae	<i>Aegilops columnaris</i>	Th	IT
Poaceae	<i>Aegilops crassa</i>	Th	IT
Poaceae	<i>Aegilops cylindrica</i>	Th	IT
Poaceae	<i>Aegilops ovata</i>	Th	IT
Poaceae	<i>Aegilops tauschii</i>	Th	IT, Hyr
Poaceae	<i>Aegilops triuncialis</i>	Th	IT
Poaceae	<i>Aegilops umbellulata</i>	Th	IT
Asteraceae	<i>Aegopordon berardioides</i>	He	IT, KhO

<b>Family</b>	<b>Plant species</b>	<b>Life form</b>	<b>Floristic region</b>
Chenopodiaceae	Aellenia aurucula	He	IT
Chenopodiaceae	Aellenia subaphylla	He	IT
Poaceae	Aeluropus lagopoides	Ge	IT, KhO
Poaceae	Aeluropus littoralis	Ge	IT, KhO
Poaceae	Aeluropus macrostachyus	Ge	KhO
Amaranthaceae	Aerva javanica	Ch	KhO
Amaranthaceae	Aerva persica	Ch	IT, KhO
Brassicaceae	Aethionema arabicum	Th	IT
Brassicaceae	Aethionema carneum	Th	IT
Brassicaceae	Aethionema grandiflorum	He	IT
Brassicaceae	Aethionema trinervium	He	IT
Rosaceae	Agrimonia eupatoria	He	Hyr, IT
Chenopodiaceae	Agriophyllum lateriflorum	Th	IT
Chenopodiaceae	Agriophyllum minus	Th	IT
Poaceae	Agropyron cristatum	He	IT, Hyr
Poaceae	Agropyron desertorum	He	IT
Poaceae	Agropyron elongatum	He	IT
Poaceae	Agropyron imbricatum	Ge	IT, Ara
Poaceae	Agropyron intermedium	Ge	IT
Poaceae	Agropyron longe-aristatum	Ge	IT
Poaceae	Agropyron pectiniforme	Ge	IT, Hyr
Poaceae	Agropyron repens	Ge	IT
Poaceae	Agropyron trichophorum	Ge	IT
Poaceae	Agrostis gigantea	Ge	Hyr, IT
Poaceae	Agrostis stolonifera	Ge	Hyr, IT
Simaroubaceae	Ailanthus altissima	Ph	IT
Simaroubaceae	Ailanthus glandulosa	Ph	IT
Aizoaceae	Aizoon hispanicum	Th	KhO
Lamiaceae	Ajuga chamaecistus	He	IT*, Zag
Lamiaceae	Ajuga comata	He	IT, Hyr

<b>Family</b>	<b>Plant species</b>	<b>Life form</b>	<b>Floristic region</b>
Mimosaceae	<i>Albizia julibrissin</i>	Ph	Hyr
Mimosaceae	<i>Albizia lebbeck</i>	Ph	KhO, Hyr
Malvaceae	<i>Alcea angulata</i>	Th, He	IT
Malvaceae	<i>Alcea aucheri</i>	He	IT
Malvaceae	<i>Alcea crassicaulis</i>	He	IT
Malvaceae	<i>Alcea digitata</i>	He	IT
Malvaceae	<i>Alcea ficifolia</i>	He	IT, Hyr
Malvaceae	<i>Alcea glabrata</i>	He	IT, (End)
Malvaceae	<i>Alcea hircana</i>	He	Hyr
Malvaceae	<i>Alcea laxiflora</i>	He	IT, (End)
Malvaceae	<i>Alcea kurdica</i>	He	IT
Malvaceae	<i>Alcea rhyticarpa</i>	He	IT
Malvaceae	<i>Alcea rugosa</i>	He	IT
Malvaceae	<i>Alcea sulphurea</i>	He	IT
Malvaceae	<i>Alcea teheranica</i>	He	IT, (End)
Rosaceae	<i>Alchemilla citrina</i>	He	Hyr, (End)
Rosaceae	<i>Alchemilla kurdica</i>	Ge	IT*
Rosaceae	<i>Alchemilla pectiniloba</i>	He	Hyr, (End)
Rosaceae	<i>Alchemilla persica</i>	Ge	IT, Hyr
Rosaceae	<i>Alchemilla rigida</i>	He	Hyr
Fabaceae	<i>Alhagi camelaruns</i>	Ch	IT
Fabaceae	<i>Alhagi camelorum</i>	Ch	IT
Fabaceae	<i>Alhagi graecorum</i>	Ch	IT
Fabaceae	<i>Alhagi mannifera</i>	Ch	IT, KhO
Fabaceae	<i>Alhagi maurorum</i>	Ch	IT, KhO
Fabaceae	<i>Alhagi persarum</i>	Ch	IT
Fabaceae	<i>Alhagi pseudoalhagi</i>	Ch	IT
Alismaceae	<i>Alisma plantago-aquatica</i>	Hel	Cosm
Boraginaceae	<i>Alkanna orientalis</i>	Ge	IT, Zag
Brassicaceae	<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>	He	Hyr, IT

<b>Family</b>	<b>Plant species</b>	<b>Life form</b>	<b>Floristic region</b>
Liliaceae	Allium ampeloprasum	Ge	IT
Liliaceae	Allium atrovioaceum	Ge	IT
Liliaceae	Allium borszczowii	Ge	IT
Liliaceae	Allium bungei	Ge	IT
Liliaceae	Allium caspium	Ge	IT
Liliaceae	Allium cepa	Ge	IT, KhO
Liliaceae	Allium chloroneurum	Ge	IT
Liliaceae	Allium cristophii	Ge	IT
Liliaceae	Allium eriophyllum	Ge	IT, KhO
Liliaceae	Allium erubescens	Ge	Hyr, IT
Liliaceae	Allium giganteum	Ge	IT
Liliaceae	Allium haemanthoides	Ge	IT
Liliaceae	Allium helicophyllum	Ge	IT
Liliaceae	Allium hirtifolium	Ge	IT
Liliaceae	Allium jesdianum	Ge	IT
Liliaceae	Allium longicuspis	Ge	IT
Liliaceae	Allium minutiflorum	Ge	IT
Liliaceae	Allium monophyllum	Ge	IT
Liliaceae	Allium paniculatum	Ge	IT
Liliaceae	Allium paradoxum	Ge	Hyr
Liliaceae	Allium persica	Ge	IT
Liliaceae	Allium rotundum	Ge	IT
Liliaceae	Allium rubellum	Ge	IT, Hyr
Liliaceae	Allium sarawshanicum	Ge	IT
Liliaceae	Allium scabriscapum	Ge	IT
Liliaceae	Allium scabrum	Ge	IT
Liliaceae	Allium schoenoprasum	Ge	IT
Liliaceae	Allium scotostemon	Ge	IT, Hyr
Liliaceae	Allium sp.	Ge	
Liliaceae	Allium stamineum	Ge	IT

Family	Plant species	Life form	Floristic region
Liliaceae	<i>Allium umbilicatum</i>	Ge	IT
Liliaceae	<i>Allium xiphopetalum</i>	Ge	IT
Betulaceae	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	Ph	Hyr
Betulaceae	<i>Alnus subcordata</i>	Ph	Hyr, (End)
Poaceae	<i>Alopecurus apiatus</i>	Ge	IT
Poaceae	<i>Alopecurus arundinaceus</i>	Ge	IT, Hyr
Poaceae	<i>Alopecurus myosuroides</i>	Th	IT, KhO, Hyr
Poaceae	<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i>	Ge	IT
Poaceae	<i>Alopecurus textilis</i>	Ge	IT, Hyr
Poaceae	<i>Alopecurus vaginatus</i>	He	IT
Amaranthaceae	<i>Alternanthera sessilis</i>	Th	IT, Hyr
Malvaceae	<i>Althaea armeniaca</i>	He	Hyr, IT
Malvaceae	<i>Althaea cannabina</i>	He	IT, Hyr
Malvaceae	<i>Althaea hirsuta</i>	Th	IT, Hyr
Malvaceae	<i>Althaea ludwigii</i>	Th, He	IT, KhO
Malvaceae	<i>Althaea officinalis</i>	He	IT
Brassicaceae	<i>Alyssum alyssoides</i>	Th	IT
Brassicaceae	<i>Alyssum bracteatum</i>	He	IT*
Brassicaceae	<i>Alyssum dasycarpum</i>	Th	IT
Brassicaceae	<i>Alyssum desertorum</i>	Th	IT, Hyr
Brassicaceae	<i>Alyssum heterotrichum</i>	Th	IT
Brassicaceae	<i>Alyssum hirsutum</i>	Th	IT
Brassicaceae	<i>Alyssum inflatum</i>	Th	IT
Brassicaceae	<i>Alyssum lanigerum</i>	He	IT
Brassicaceae	<i>Alyssum linifolium</i>	Th	IT, Hyr
Brassicaceae	<i>Alyssum marginatum</i>	Th	IT
Brassicaceae	<i>Alyssum maritimum</i>	Th	IT
Brassicaceae	<i>Alyssum minus</i>	Th	IT
Brassicaceae	<i>Alyssum szovitsianum</i>	Th	IT
Amaranthaceae	<i>Amaranthus albus</i>	Th	Cosm

<b>Family</b>	<b>Plant species</b>	<b>Life form</b>	<b>Floristic region</b>
Amaranthaceae	Amaranthus blitoides	Th	Cosm
Amaranthaceae	Amaranthus cholorostachys	Th	IT, Hyr
Amaranthaceae	Amaranthus graecizans	Th	KhO, IT
Amaranthaceae	Amaranthus hybridus	Th	IT, Hyr
Amaranthaceae	Amaranthus retroflaxus	Th	Cosm
Amaranthaceae	Amaranthus viridis	Th	Cosm
Asteraceae	Amberboa nana	Th	IT
Asteraceae	Amberboa sosnovskyi	Th	IT
Asteraceae	Amberboa turanica	Th	IT
Lythraceae	Ammannia multiflora	Th	IT
Umbelliferae	Ammi majus	Th	IT, KhO
Umbelliferae	Ammi visnaga	Th, He	Cosm
Fabaceae	Ammodendron persicum	Ph	IT
Vitaceae	Ampelopsis vitifolia	Ph	Ara, Zag, Hyr
Rosaceae	Amygdalus arabica	Ph	IT*, KhO, Zag
Rosaceae	Amygdalus carduchorum	Ph	Zag
Rosaceae	Amygdalus communis	Ph	IT*, Zag, Ara
Rosaceae	Amygdalus eburenea	Ph	IT*, Zag, KhO, (End)
Rosaceae	Amygdalus elaeagnifolia	Ph	IT*, Zag, (End)
Rosaceae	Amygdalus erioclada	Ph	IT*, Zag
Rosaceae	Amygdalus fenzliana	Ph	IT*, Zag
Rosaceae	Amygdalus glauca	Ph	Zag, (End)
Rosaceae	Amygdalus haussknechtii	Ph	IT*, Zag, (End)
Rosaceae	Amygdalus horrida	Ph	IT*, Zag, Ara, KhO
Rosaceae	Amygdalus keredjensis	Ph	IT*, (End)
Rosaceae	Amygdalus kotschyi	Ph	Ara, Zag, IT*



Family	Plant species	Life form	Floristic region
Rosaceae	<i>Amygdalus leiocarpa</i>	Ph	IT*, Zag
Rosaceae	<i>Amygdalus lycioides</i>	Ph	IT*, Zag
Rosaceae	<i>Amygdalus orientalis</i>	Ph	Zag
Rosaceae	<i>Amygdalus podperae</i>	Ph	IT*, Zag, KhO, (End)
Rosaceae	<i>Amygdalus salicifolia</i>	Ph	Zag
Rosaceae	<i>Amygdalus scoparia</i>	Ph	IT*, Zag, KhO
Rosaceae	<i>Amygdalus spartioides</i>	Ph	IT*
Rosaceae	<i>Amygdalus spinosissima</i>	Ph	IT*
Rosaceae	<i>Amygdalus trichamygdalus</i>	Ph	IT*
Rosaceae	<i>Amygdalus turcomanica</i>	Ph	IT*
Rosaceae	<i>Amygdalus urumiensis</i>	Ph	IT*, Zag
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Anabasis annua</i>	Th	IT
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Anabasis aphylla</i>	He	IT
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Anabasis brachiata</i>	He	IT
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Anabasis calcarea</i>	He	IT, (End)
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Anabasis haussknechtii</i>	Ch	IT
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Anabasis setifera</i>	He	IT, KhO
Primulaceae	<i>Anagallis arvensis</i>	Th	Cosm
Fabaceae	<i>Anagyris foetida</i>	Ph	Zag
Boraginaceae	<i>Anchusa aegyptiaca</i>	Th	IT, KhO
Boraginaceae	<i>Anchusa italica</i>	He	IT, Hyr
Boraginaceae	<i>Anchusa ovata</i>	Th	IT, Zag
Boraginaceae	<i>Anchusa strigosa</i>	He	IT
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Andrachne aspera</i>	He	IT, KhO, Ara, Zag
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Andrachne colchica</i>	He	Hyr
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Andrachne fruticulosa</i>	He	IT
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Andrachne rotundifolia</i>	He	IT, Hyr
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Andrachne telephioides</i>	He	IT, KhO, Zag

<b>Family</b>	<b>Plant species</b>	<b>Life form</b>	<b>Floristic region</b>
Primulaceae	Androsace maxima	Th	Hyr, IT
Primulaceae	Androsace villosa	He	Hyr
Ranunculaceae	Anemone biflora	Th	IT
Ranunculaceae	Anemone petiolulosa	Ge	IT
Umbelliferae	Anethum graveolens	Th	IT
Umbelliferae	Anisosciadium orientale	Th	KhO
Asteraceae	Anthemis altissima	Th	IT, Hyr
Asteraceae	Anthemis atropatana	Th	IT
Asteraceae	Anthemis austro-iranica	Th	IT, KhO, (End)
Asteraceae	Anthemis cotula	Th	IT, KhO, Hyr
Asteraceae	Anthemis gayana	Th	IT, (End)
Asteraceae	Anthemis hyalina	Th	IT
Asteraceae	Anthemis odontostephana	Th	IT, KhO
Asteraceae	Anthemis pseudocotula	Th	IT
Asteraceae	Anthemis rhodocentra	Th	IT, KhO
Asteraceae	Anthemis scariosa	Th	KhO
Asteraceae	Anthemis schizostephana	Th	IT
Asteraceae	Anthemis scoparia	He	KhO
Asteraceae	Anthemis susiana	Th	KhO
Asteraceae	Anthemis tinctoria	He	IT, Hyr
Asteraceae	Anthemis triumphettii	He	IT, Hyr
Asteraceae	Anthemis wettsteiniana	Th	IT
Chenopodiaceae	Anthochlamys multinervis	Th	IT, (End)
Chenopodiaceae	Anthochlamys polygaloides	Th	IT
Umbelliferae	Anthriscus nemorosa	He	Hyr
Umbelliferae	Anthriscus sylvestris	He	Hyr
Asteraceae	Anvillea garcinia	Ch	KhO
Umbelliferae	Aphanopleura breviseta	Th	IT
Umbelliferae	Apium graveolens	Th, He	IT

Family	Plant species	Life form	Floristic region
Ranunculaceae	<i>Aquilegia vulgaris</i>	Ge	IT
Brassicaceae	<i>Arabidopsis pumila</i>	Th	IT
Brassicaceae	<i>Arabidopsis</i> sp.	Th	
Brassicaceae	<i>Arabidopsis wallichii</i>	Th	IT
Brassicaceae	<i>Arabis caucasica</i>	He	IT, Hyr, Zag
Brassicaceae	<i>Arabis graellsiiiformis</i>	He	IT
Brassicaceae	<i>Arabis nova</i>	Th	IT, Hyr
Brassicaceae	<i>Arabis sagittata</i>	Th, He	Hyr, IT
Asteraceae	<i>Arctium lappa</i>	He	IT, Hyr
Asteraceae	<i>Arctium minus</i>	He	IT
Caryophyllaceae	<i>Arenaria gypsophiloides</i>	He	IT
Caryophyllaceae	<i>Arenaria persica</i>	He	IT
Caryophyllaceae	<i>Arenaria serpyllifolia</i>	Th	Hyr, IT
Fabaceae	<i>Argyrolobium roseum</i>	Th, He	KhO
Fabaceae	<i>Argyrolobium trigonelloides</i>	Th, He	IT
Poaceae	<i>Aristida adscensionis</i>	Th, He	KhO
Aristolochiaceae	<i>Aristolochia bottae</i>	He	IT
Rosaceae	<i>Armeniaca vulgaris</i>	Ph	IT
Boraginaceae	<i>Arnebia decumbens</i>	Th	IT
Boraginaceae	<i>Arnebia fimbriopetala</i>	Th	KhO
Boraginaceae	<i>Arnebia grandiflora</i>	Th	IT
Boraginaceae	<i>Arnebia hispidissima</i>	Th	KhO
Boraginaceae	<i>Arnebia linearifolia</i>	Th	IT
Boraginaceae	<i>Arnebia minima</i>	Th	IT
Poaceae	<i>Arrhenatherum kotschyi</i>	He	IT
Asteraceae	<i>Artemisia absinthium</i>	Ch	IT
Asteraceae	<i>Artemisia annua</i>	Th	Hyr, IT
Asteraceae	<i>Artemisia aucheri</i>	Ch	IT
Asteraceae	<i>Artemisia biennis</i>	He, Th	IT
Asteraceae	<i>Artemisia chamaemelifolia</i>	Ch	IT, Hyr

<b>Family</b>	<b>Plant species</b>	<b>Life form</b>	<b>Floristic region</b>
Asteraceae	<i>Artemisia deserti</i>	Ch	IT
Asteraceae	<i>Artemisia fragrans</i>	Ch	IT
Asteraceae	<i>Artemisia haussknechtii</i>	Ch	IT
Asteraceae	<i>Artemisia khorassanica</i>	He	IT, (End)
Asteraceae	<i>Artemisia kopetdaghensis</i>	Ch	IT
Asteraceae	<i>Artemisia oliveriana</i>	Ch	IT
Asteraceae	<i>Artemisia persica</i>	Ch	IT
Asteraceae	<i>Artemisia santolina</i>	He	IT
Asteraceae	<i>Artemisia scoparia</i>	Ch	IT, Hyr
Asteraceae	<i>Artemisia sieberi</i>	Ch	IT
Asteraceae	<i>Artemisia spicigera</i>	Ch	IT
Asteraceae	<i>Artemisia turanica</i>	Ch	IT
Asteraceae	<i>Artemisia turcomanica</i>	Ch	IT
Asteraceae	<i>Artemisia vulgaris</i>	Ch	IT, Hyr
Araceae	<i>Arum albispalum</i>	Ge	Hyr
Araceae	<i>Arum conophalloides</i>	Ge	IT*, Zag
Araceae	<i>Arum elongatum</i>	Ge	IT*
Araceae	<i>Arum giganteum</i>	Ge	Zag, (End)
Araceae	<i>Arum kotschyi</i>	Ge	IT*
Araceae	<i>Arum maculatum</i>	Ge	Hyr
Poaceae	<i>Arundo donax</i>	Ge	Hyr, KhO
Asparagaceae	<i>Asparagus breslerianus</i>	He	IT
Asparagaceae	<i>Asparagus officinalis</i>	He	Hyr, IT
Asparagaceae	<i>Asparagus persicus</i>	He	IT, Hyr
Asparagaceae	<i>Asparagus verticillatus</i>	He	IT, Hyr
Boraginaceae	<i>Asperago procumbens</i>	Th	IT, Hyr
Rubiaceae	<i>Asperula arvensis</i>	Th	IT, Hyr
Rubiaceae	<i>Asperula glomerata</i>	He	IT
Rubiaceae	<i>Asperula odorata</i>	He	Hyr, Ara
Rubiaceae	<i>Asperula setosa</i>	Th	IT

<b>Family</b>	<b>Plant species</b>	<b>Life form</b>	<b>Floristic region</b>
Rubiaceae	<i>Asperula stylosa</i>	He	Hyr, IT
Rubiaceae	<i>Asperula taurina</i>	Ge	Hyr
Rubiaceae	<i>Asperula trichodes</i>	Th	IT
Liliaceae	<i>Asphodelus tenuifolius</i>	Th	KhO
Aspleniaceae	<i>Asplenium adiantum</i>	Ge	Hyr
Aspleniaceae	<i>Asplenium trichomanes</i>	He	IT, Hyr
Asteraceae	<i>Aster alpinus</i>	He	IT
Asteraceae	<i>Asteriscus pygmaeus</i>	Th	KhO
Fabaceae	<i>Astragalus adscendens</i>	Ch	IT
Fabaceae	<i>Astragalus ajubensis</i>	He	IT
Fabaceae	<i>Astragalus albispinus</i>	Ch	IT, (End)
Fabaceae	<i>Astragalus alopecias</i>	Ch	IT
Fabaceae	<i>Astragalus anacamptus</i>	He	IT
Fabaceae	<i>Astragalus anisacantus</i>	Ch	IT
Fabaceae	<i>Astragalus ankylotus</i>	Th	IT
Fabaceae	<i>Astragalus anserinifolius</i>	He	IT
Fabaceae	<i>Astragalus arbusculinus</i>	He	IT
Fabaceae	<i>Astragalus argyroides</i>	He	IT
Fabaceae	<i>Astragalus asciocalyx</i>	He	IT
Fabaceae	<i>Astragalus bakaliensis</i>	Th	IT, KhO
Fabaceae	<i>Astragalus bassineri</i>	He	IT
Fabaceae	<i>Astragalus biovulatus</i>	Th	IT
Fabaceae	<i>Astragalus bombycinus</i>	He	IT
Fabaceae	<i>Astragalus brachycalyx</i>	Ch	IT, Zag
Fabaceae	<i>Astragalus calliphysa</i>	Ch	IT, (End)
Fabaceae	<i>Astragalus callystachys</i>	Ch	IT, (End)
Fabaceae	<i>Astragalus campylanthus</i>	Ch	IT, (End)
Fabaceae	<i>Astragalus campylorrhynchus</i>	Th	IT, KhO
Fabaceae	<i>Astragalus candolleanus</i>	He	IT
Fabaceae	<i>Astragalus caprinus</i>	He	KhO

<b>Family</b>	<b>Plant species</b>	<b>Life form</b>	<b>Floristic region</b>
Fabaceae	<i>Astragalus carduchorum</i>	Ch	IT
Fabaceae	<i>Astragalus cephalanthus</i>	Ch	IT, KhO, (End)
Fabaceae	<i>Astragalus chartaceus</i>	He	IT
Fabaceae	<i>Astragalus chrysostachys</i>	Ch	IT
Fabaceae	<i>Astragalus citrinus</i>	He	IT
Fabaceae	<i>Astragalus commixtus</i>	Th	IT, KhO
Fabaceae	<i>Astragalus coronilla</i>	Th	IT
Fabaceae	<i>Astragalus crenatus</i>	Th	IT
Fabaceae	<i>Astragalus cruciatus</i>	Th	IT
Fabaceae	<i>Astragalus curvipes</i>	He	IT
Fabaceae	<i>Astragalus dactylocarpus</i>	Ch	IT
Fabaceae	<i>Astragalus denudatum</i>	Ch	IT, Hyr
Fabaceae	<i>Astragalus dschuparensis</i>	Ch	IT, (End)
Fabaceae	<i>Astragalus ecbatanus</i>	Ch	IT, (End)
Fabaceae	<i>Astragalus effuses</i>	He	IT
Fabaceae	<i>Astragalus eremophilus</i>	Th, He	KhO
Fabaceae	<i>Astragalus eriopodus</i>	He	IT
Fabaceae	<i>Astragalus fasciculifolius</i>	Ph	IT, KhO, (End)
Fabaceae	<i>Astragalus fischeri</i>	He	IT, (End)
Fabaceae	<i>Astragalus fridae</i>	He	IT
Fabaceae	<i>Astragalus glaucacanthus</i>	Ch	IT, (End)
Fabaceae	<i>Astragalus glaucops</i>	Ch	IT, (End)
Fabaceae	<i>Astragalus globiflorus</i>	Ch	IT, Zag
Fabaceae	<i>Astragalus glycyphyllos</i>	He	Hyr
Fabaceae	<i>Astragalus gossypinus</i>	Ch	IT
Fabaceae	<i>Astragalus hamosus</i>	Th	IT, KhO
Fabaceae	<i>Astragalus heratensis</i>	He	IT
Fabaceae	<i>Astragalus hermannii</i>	He	IT, (End)
Fabaceae	<i>Astragalus heterodoxus</i>	He	IT

Family	Plant species	Life form	Floristic region
Fabaceae	<i>Astragalus hohenackeri</i>	He	IT
Fabaceae	<i>Astragalus hymenocalyx</i>	He	IT, (End)
Fabaceae	<i>Astragalus impexus</i>	He	IT, (End)
Fabaceae	<i>Astragalus ischredensis</i>	He	IT, (End)
Fabaceae	<i>Astragalus ispahanicus</i>	He	IT
Fabaceae	<i>Astragalus jesdianus</i>	He	IT, KhO, (End)
Fabaceae	<i>Astragalus kahiricus</i>	He	IT, KhO
Fabaceae	<i>Astragalus khoshjailensis</i>	He	IT, (End)
Fabaceae	<i>Astragalus kirrindicus</i>	He	IT
Fabaceae	<i>Astragalus kopetdaghi</i>	He	IT
Fabaceae	<i>Astragalus laguriformis</i>	He	IT
Fabaceae	<i>Astragalus ledinghamii</i>	He	IT
Fabaceae	<i>Astragalus macropelmatus</i>	He	IT
Fabaceae	<i>Astragalus magistratus</i>	He	IT, (End)
Fabaceae	<i>Astragalus maymanensis</i>	Th	IT
Fabaceae	<i>Astragalus megalocystis</i>	Ch	IT, (End)
Fabaceae	<i>Astragalus melanocalyx</i>	He	IT
Fabaceae	<i>Astragalus mercklini</i>	He	IT
Fabaceae	<i>Astragalus michauxianus</i>	Ch	IT
Fabaceae	<i>Astragalus microcephalus</i>	Ph	IT
Fabaceae	<i>Astragalus microphysa</i>	Ch	IT, (End)
Fabaceae	<i>Astragalus mollis</i>	He	IT
Fabaceae	<i>Astragalus mucronifolius</i>	He	IT, (End)
Fabaceae	<i>Astragalus multijugus</i>	He	IT
Fabaceae	<i>Astragalus murinus</i>	He	IT, (End)
Fabaceae	<i>Astragalus myriacanthus</i>	Ch	IT, (End)
Fabaceae	<i>Astragalus neo-mozaffarianii</i>	Ch	IT, (End)
Fabaceae	<i>Astragalus obtusifolius</i>	Ch	IT
Fabaceae	<i>Astragalus ochrochlorus</i>	Ch	IT, (End)
Fabaceae	<i>Astragalus odoratus</i>	He	IT

<b>Family</b>	<b>Plant species</b>	<b>Life form</b>	<b>Floristic region</b>
Fabaceae	<i>Astragalus ophiocarpus</i>	Ch	IT
Fabaceae	<i>Astragalus ovinus</i>	He	IT
Fabaceae	<i>Astragalus ovoideus</i>	Ch	IT, (End)
Fabaceae	<i>Astragalus oxyglottis</i>	Th	IT
Fabaceae	<i>Astragalus parrowianus</i>	Ch	IT
Fabaceae	<i>Astragalus pelitus</i>	He	IT, (End)
Fabaceae	<i>Astragalus persicus</i>	Ch	IT, (End)
Fabaceae	<i>Astragalus pichleriana</i>	Ch	IT
Fabaceae	<i>Astragalus pinetorum</i>	He	IT, (End)
Fabaceae	<i>Astragalus podolobus</i>	Ch	IT
Fabaceae	<i>Astragalus pseudoszovitsii</i>	He	IT
Fabaceae	<i>Astragalus raddei</i>	He	IT
Fabaceae	<i>Astragalus rawlinsianus</i>	He	IT
Fabaceae	<i>Astragalus saetiger</i>	He	IT, (End)
Fabaceae	<i>Astragalus schahrudensis</i>	Ch	IT
Fabaceae	<i>Astragalus schistocalyx</i>	Ch	IT
Fabaceae	<i>Astragalus scorpius</i>	Ch	KhO
Fabaceae	<i>Astragalus senilis</i>	He	IT, Hyr
Fabaceae	<i>Astragalus shirkuhicus</i>	Ge	IT
Fabaceae	<i>Astragalus sieberi</i>	He	KhO
Fabaceae	<i>Astragalus siliquosus</i>	He	IT
Fabaceae	<i>Astragalus siversianus</i>	Ch	IT
Fabaceae	<i>Astragalus spachianus</i>	He	IT
Fabaceae	<i>Astragalus spinosus</i>	Ch	KhO
Fabaceae	<i>Astragalus squarrosus</i>	Ch	IT, KhO
Fabaceae	<i>Astragalus susianus</i>	Ch	KhO, (End)
Fabaceae	<i>Astragalus talemansurensis</i>	Ch	IT, Zag, KhO
Fabaceae	<i>Astragalus tenuiscapus</i>	He	IT
Fabaceae	<i>Astragalus tragacantha</i>	Ch	IT



Family	Plant species	Life form	Floristic region
Fabaceae	<i>Astragalus tribuloides</i>	Th	IT, KhO
Fabaceae	<i>Astragalus tricholobus</i>	Ch	IT, (End)
Fabaceae	<i>Astragalus vanillae</i>	He	IT, (End)
Fabaceae	<i>Astragalus verus</i>	Ch	IT
Fabaceae	<i>Astragalus wartsensis</i>	Ch	IT
Umbelliferae	<i>Astrodaucus orientalis</i>	He	IT
Campanulaceae	<i>Asyneuma persicum</i>	He	IT
Athyriaceae	<i>Athyrium filix-femina</i>	Ge	Cosm
Asteraceae	<i>Atractylis cancellata</i>	Th	IT
Polygonaceae	<i>Atraphaxis spinosa</i>	Ph	IT, Zag, Ara
Polygonaceae	<i>Atraphaxis suaedifolia</i>	Ch	IT
Polygonaceae	<i>Atraphaxis tournefortii</i>	Ch	IT, Zag
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Atriplex aucheri</i>	Th	IT, Hyr
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Atriplex belangeri</i>	Th	IT
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Atriplex canescens</i>	Ch, Ph	IT
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Atriplex dimorphostegia</i>	Th	IT, KhO
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Atriplex flabellum</i>	Th	IT
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Atriplex griffithii</i>	Ch	IT, KhO
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Atriplex halimus</i>	Ch	IT, KhO
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Atriplex hortensis</i>	Th	IT
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Atriplex lentiformis</i>	Ph	IT, KhO
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Atriplex leucoclada</i>	He, Th	IT, KhO
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Atriplex micrantha</i>	Th	IT
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Atriplex moneta</i>	Th	IT
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Atriplex persica</i>	Ch	KhO, IT
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Atriplex stocksii</i>	Ch	IT
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Atriplex tatarica</i>	Th	IT
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Atriplex verrucifera</i>	Ch	IT
Solanaceae	<i>Atropa acuminata</i>	He	Hyr
Solanaceae	<i>Atropa belladonna</i>	He	Hyr

<b>Family</b>	<b>Plant species</b>	<b>Life form</b>	<b>Floristic region</b>
Solanaceae	<i>Atropa pallidifolia</i>	He	Hyr
Brassicaceae	<i>Aubrietia parviflora</i>	He	IT
Poaceae	<i>Avena fatua</i>	Th	IT
Poaceae	<i>Avena ludoviciana</i>	Th	IT
Poaceae	<i>Avena sativa</i>	Th	IT
Poaceae	<i>Avena wiestii</i>	Th	IT, KhO
Avicenniaceae	<i>Avicennia officinalis</i>	Ph	KhO
Meliaceae	<i>Azadirachta indica</i>	Ph	KhO
Umbelliferae	<i>Azilia eryngioides</i>	He	IT
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Bacopa monnifera</i>	Hel	KhO
Brassicaceae	<i>Barbarea plantaginea</i>	He	Hyr, IT
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Bassia eriophora</i>	Th	KhO
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Bassia hyssopifolia</i>	Th	IT
Caesalpiniaceae	<i>Bauhinia acuminata</i>	Ph	KhO
Caesalpiniaceae	<i>Bauhinia purpurea</i>	Ph	KhO
Caesalpiniaceae	<i>Bauhinia variegata</i>	Ph	KhO
Liliaceae	<i>Bellevia longistyla</i>	Ge	IT, Zag
Liliaceae	<i>Bellevia saiviczii</i>	Ge	IT
Asteraceae	<i>Bellis annua</i>	Th	KhO
Berberidaceae	<i>Berberis integerrima</i>	Ph	IT*, Zag, Hyr, Ara
Berberidaceae	<i>Berberis lycium</i>	Ph	IT*
Berberidaceae	<i>Berberis orientalis</i>	Ph	Hyr
Berberidaceae	<i>Berberis vulgaris</i>	Ph	IT*, Hyr, Zag, Ara
Rhamnaceae	<i>Berchemia lineata</i>	Ph	KhO
Betulaceae	<i>Betula pendula</i>	Ph	Hyr
Geraniaceae	<i>Biebersteinia multifida</i>	Ge	Cosm
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Bienertia cycloptera</i>	Th	IT, KhO
Cupressaceae	<i>Biota orientalis</i>	Ph	Hyr
Brassicaceae	<i>Biscutella didyma</i>	Th	IT, KhO

<b>Family</b>	<b>Plant species</b>	<b>Life form</b>	<b>Floristic region</b>
Acanthaceae	<i>Blepharis edulis</i>	He	IT, KhO
Cyperaceae	<i>Blysmus compressus</i>	Ge	Hyr, IT
Nyctaginaceae	<i>Boerhavia diffusa</i>	He	KhO
Nyctaginaceae	<i>Boerhavia elegans</i>	He	KhO
Poaceae	<i>Boisseria squarrosa</i>	Th	IT
Cyperaceae	<i>Bolboschoenus maritimus</i>	Ge	IT
Malvaceae	<i>Bombax malabaricum</i>	Ph	KhO
Podophyllaceae	<i>Bongardia chrysogonum</i>	Ge	IT, Zag, Hyr
Poaceae	<i>Bothriochloa ischaemum</i>	He	IT
Poaceae	<i>Brachypodium pinnatum</i>	Ge	Hyr, IT
Poaceae	<i>Brachypodium sylvaticum</i>	He	Hyr, Ara, IT
Brassicaceae	<i>Brassica deflexa</i>	Th	IT, KhO
Brassicaceae	<i>Brassica elongata</i>	He	IT
Brassicaceae	<i>Brassica nigra</i>	Th	KhO
Brassicaceae	<i>Brassica oleracea</i>	He	IT
Brassicaceae	<i>Brassica rapa</i>	He	IT
Brassicaceae	<i>Brassica tournefortii</i>	Th	Hyr, IT, KhO
Poaceae	<i>Briza minor</i>	Th	Hyr, IT
Poaceae	<i>Bromus briziformis</i>	Th	IT, Hyr
Poaceae	<i>Bromus danthonia</i>	Th	IT
Poaceae	<i>Bromus japonicus</i>	Th	IT, Hyr
Poaceae	<i>Bromus rechingeri</i>	Th	IT
Poaceae	<i>Bromus scoparius</i>	Th	Cosm
Poaceae	<i>Bromus sterilis</i>	Th	IT, Hyr
Poaceae	<i>Bromus tectorum</i>	Th	Cosm
Poaceae	<i>Bromus tomentellus</i>	He	IT
Brassicaceae	<i>Brossardia papyracea</i>	He	IT
Cucurbitaceae	<i>Bryonia aspera</i>	He	IT
Cucurbitaceae	<i>Bryonia dioica</i>	He	IT, Ara

<b>Family</b>	<b>Plant species</b>	<b>Life form</b>	<b>Floristic region</b>
Cucurbitaceae	Bryonia monoica	He	IT
Brassicaceae	Buchingera axillaris	Th	IT
Scrophulariaceae	Buddleja crispa	Ph	IT, KhO
Scrophulariaceae	Buddleja paniculata	Ph	KhO
Caryophyllaceae	Buffonia koelzii	He	IT, Hyr
Caryophyllaceae	Buffonia macrocarpa	He	IT
Caryophyllaceae	Buffonia oliveriana	Th	IT
Boraginaceae	Buglossoides arvensis	Th	Hyr, IT
Boraginaceae	Buglossoides purpureoerulea	Ge	Hyr
Boraginaceae	Buglossoides tenuifolia	Th	IT
Capparidaceae	Buhsea trinervia	Ge	IT
Scrophulariaceae	Bungea trifida	Ge	IT
Brassicaceae	Bunias oreintalis	Th, He	IT
Umbelliferae	Bunium cylindricum	Ge	IT, Hyr
Umbelliferae	Bunium elegans	Ge	IT
Umbelliferae	Bunium luristanicum	Ge	IT
Umbelliferae	Bunium paucifolium	Ge	IT
Umbelliferae	Bunium persicum	Ge	IT
Umbelliferae	Bupleurum exaltatum	He	IT, Hyr
Umbelliferae	Bupleurum falcatum	He	IT
Umbelliferae	Bupleurum gerardii	Th	IT
Umbelliferae	Bupleurum lancifolium	Th	IT
Umbelliferae	Bupleurum marschallianum	Th	Hyr
Umbelliferae	Bupleurum rotundifolium	Th	IT
Buxaceae	Buxus hyrcana	Ph	Hyr
Boraginaceae	Caccinia macranthera	He	IT
Capparaceae	Cadaba glandulosa	Ph	KhO
Caesalpinaceae	Caesalpinia bonducella	Ph	KhO
Caesalpinaceae	Caesalpinia gilliesii	Ph	KhO, IT
Fabaceae	Cajanus indicus	Ph	KhO

<b>Family</b>	<b>Plant species</b>	<b>Life form</b>	<b>Floristic region</b>
Poaceae	<i>Calamagrostis epigejos</i>	Ge	IT
Poaceae	<i>Calamagrostis pseudophragmites</i>	Ge	IT
Lamiaceae	<i>Calamintha grandiflora</i>	He	Hyr, IT
Lamiaceae	<i>Calamintha officinalis</i>	He	Hyr, IT
Asteraceae	<i>Calendula officinalis</i>	Th, He	IT
Asteraceae	<i>Calendula persica</i>	Th	IT, KhO
Asteraceae	<i>Callicephalus nitens</i>	Th	IT, Hyr
Polygonaceae	<i>Calligonum amoenum</i>	Ph	IT, KhO
Polygonaceae	<i>Calligonum bungei</i>	Ph	IT, KhO
Polygonaceae	<i>Calligonum comosum</i>	Ph	IT, KhO
Polygonaceae	<i>Calligonum crinitum</i>	Ph	IT, KhO
Polygonaceae	<i>Calligonum denticulatum</i>	Ph	IT
Polygonaceae	<i>Calligonum intertextum</i>	Ph	KhO
Polygonaceae	<i>Calligonum junceum</i>	Ph	IT
Polygonaceae	<i>Calligonum laristanicum</i>	Ph	KhO
Polygonaceae	<i>Calligonum leucocladum</i>	Ph	IT
Polygonaceae	<i>Calligonum persicum</i>	Ph	IT
Polygonaceae	<i>Calligonum polygonoides</i>	Ph	IT, KhO
Polygonaceae	<i>Calligonum schizopterum</i>	Ph	IT
Polygonaceae	<i>Calligonum stenopterum</i>	Ph	IT
Polygonaceae	<i>Calligonum tetrapterum</i>	Ph	IT
Polygonaceae	<i>Calligonum turkestanicum</i>	Ph	IT
Rubiaceae	<i>Callipeltis cucullaria</i>	Th	IT
Myrtaceae	<i>Callistemon salignus</i>	Ph	KhO
Asclepiadaceae	<i>Calotropis procera</i>	Ph	KhO
Convolvulaceae	<i>Calystegia sepium</i>	He	IT, Hyr
Convolvulaceae	<i>Calystegia silvatica</i>	He	Hyr
Brassicaceae	<i>Camelina laxa</i>	Th	IT
Brassicaceae	<i>Camelina rumelica</i>	Th	Hyr, IT
Campanulaceae	<i>Campanula cecilia</i>	Th	IT, Zag

<b>Family</b>	<b>Plant species</b>	<b>Life form</b>	<b>Floristic region</b>
Campanulaceae	Campanula flaccidula	Th	IT, Zag
Campanulaceae	Campanula glomerata	He	IT, Hyr
Campanulaceae	Campanula humillima	He	IT, (End)
Campanulaceae	Campanula incanescens	He	IT
Campanulaceae	Campanula involucrata	He	IT
Campanulaceae	Campanula kermanica	He	IT, (End)
Campanulaceae	Campanula latifolia	He	Hyr, IT
Campanulaceae	Campanula odontosepala	He	Hyr, IT
Campanulaceae	Campanula perpusilla	He	IT, Zag, (End)
Campanulaceae	Campanula rapunculus	He	Hyr, IT
Campanulaceae	Campanula reuteriana	Th	IT, Zag
Bignoniaceae	Campsis radicans	Ph	KhO
Cannaceae	Canna indica	Ge	KhO
Cannabinaceae	Cannabis sativa	Th	Cosm
Capparidaceae	Capparis cartinaginea	Ch	KhO
Capparidaceae	Capparis decidua	Ph	KhO
Capparidaceae	Capparis parviflora	Ch	IT
Capparidaceae	Capparis sicula	Ch	IT, KhO
Capparidaceae	Capparis spinosa	Ch	IT, KhO
Brassicaceae	Capsella bursa-pastoris	Th, He	IT, Hyr, KhO
Fabaceae	Caragana ambigua	Ch	KhO
Fabaceae	Caragana gerardiana	Ph	KhO
Fabaceae	Caragana ulicina	Ch	KhO
Brassicaceae	Cardamine hirsuta	Th	Hyr, IT
Brassicaceae	Cardamine impatiens	Th, He	Hyr, IT
Brassicaceae	Cardamine uliginosa	Ge	IT, Hyr
Brassicaceae	Cardaria draba	Ge	IT
Asteraceae	Carduus arabicus	Th	IT
Asteraceae	Carduus getulus	Th	KhO

Family	Plant species	Life form	Floristic region
Asteraceae	<i>Carduus pycnocephalus</i>	Th	IT
Asteraceae	<i>Carduus thoermeri</i>	He	IT, Ara
Asteraceae	<i>Carduus transcaspicus</i>	He, Th	IT, Hyr
Cyperaceae	<i>Carex acuta</i>	Ge	IT
Cyperaceae	<i>Carex acutiformis</i>	Ge	Hyr, IT
Cyperaceae	<i>Carex digitata</i>	Ge	Hyr
Cyperaceae	<i>Carex distans</i>	Ge	IT, Zag
Cyperaceae	<i>Carex divisa</i>	Ge	IT, Hyr
Cyperaceae	<i>Carex divulsa</i>	Ge	Hyr, IT
Cyperaceae	<i>Carex grioletii</i>	Ge	Hyr
Cyperaceae	<i>Carex orbicularis</i>	Ge	IT, Hyr
Cyperaceae	<i>Carex oreophila</i>	Ge	IT, Hyr
Cyperaceae	<i>Carex pachystylis</i>	Ge	IT, Hyr
Cyperaceae	<i>Carex pendula</i>	Ge	Hyr
Cyperaceae	<i>Carex physodes</i>	Ge	IT
Cyperaceae	<i>Carex remota</i>	Ge	Hyr
Cyperaceae	<i>Carex riparia</i>	Ge	Hyr, IT
Cyperaceae	<i>Carex songorica</i>	Ge	IT, Hyr
Cyperaceae	<i>Carex sp.</i>	Ge	
Cyperaceae	<i>Carex stenophylla</i>	Ge	IT
Cyperaceae	<i>Carex strigosa</i>	Ge	Hyr
Cyperaceae	<i>Carex sylvatica</i>	Ge	Hyr, IT
Caricaceae	<i>Carica papaya</i>	Ph	KhO
Asteraceae	<i>Carpesium abrotanoides</i>	He	Hyr
Betulaceae	<i>Carpinus betulus</i>	Ph	Hyr, Ara
Betulaceae	<i>Carpinus orientalis</i>	Ph	IT*, Hyr, Ara
Betulaceae	<i>Carpinus schuschaensis</i>	Ph	Hyr, Ara
Aizoaceae	<i>Carpobrotus edulis</i>	He	IT
Asteraceae	<i>Carthamus glaucus</i>	Th, He	IT
Asteraceae	<i>Carthamus lanatus</i>	Th, He	IT, Hyr

<b>Family</b>	<b>Plant species</b>	<b>Life form</b>	<b>Floristic region</b>
Asteraceae	<i>Carthamus oxyacantha</i>	Th	IT
Asteraceae	<i>Carthamus tinctorius</i>	Th	Cosm
Caesalpinaceae	<i>Cassia fistula</i>	Ph	KhO
Caesalpinaceae	<i>Cassia italica</i>	Ch	KhO
Caesalpinaceae	<i>Cassia obovata</i>	Ch	KhO
Fagaceae	<i>Castanea sativa</i>	Ph	Hyr
Poaceae	<i>Catabrosa aquatica</i>	Ge	Hyr, IT
Poaceae	<i>Catapodium rigidum</i>	Th	Hyr, IT
Apocynaceae	<i>Catharanthus rosea</i>	He	KhO
Umbelliferae	<i>Caucalis platycarpus</i>	Th	IT, Hyr
Ulmaceae	<i>Celtis australis</i>	Ph	Hyr, Ara
Ulmaceae	<i>Celtis caucasica</i>	Ph	IT*, Hyr, Ara, Zag
Ulmaceae	<i>Celtis glabrata</i>	Ph	Hyr, IT*
Ulmaceae	<i>Celtis tournefortii</i>	Ph	Hyr, Zag
Poaceae	<i>Cenchrus ciliaris</i>	Ge	IT, KhO
Poaceae	<i>Cenchrus pennisetiformis</i>	Th, He	KhO
Asteraceae	<i>Centaurea aggregata</i>	He	IT
Asteraceae	<i>Centaurea aucheri</i>	Ge	IT, Zag
Asteraceae	<i>Centaurea balsamita</i>	Th	IT
Asteraceae	<i>Centaurea behen</i>	He	IT
Asteraceae	<i>Centaurea bruguieriana</i>	Th	IT, KhO
Asteraceae	<i>Centaurea cheiranthifolia</i>	Ge	IT
Asteraceae	<i>Centaurea depressa</i>	Th	IT
Asteraceae	<i>Centaurea gaubae</i>	He	IT
Asteraceae	<i>Centaurea hyalolepis</i>	Th, He	IT
Asteraceae	<i>Centaurea hyrcanica</i>	He	Hyr
Asteraceae	<i>Centaurea iberica</i>	He, Th	IT, Hyr, Zag
Asteraceae	<i>Centaurea intricate</i>	He	IT, KhO
Asteraceae	<i>Centaurea irritans</i>	Th	IT



<b>Family</b>	<b>Plant species</b>	<b>Life form</b>	<b>Floristic region</b>
Asteraceae	<i>Centaurea ispahantica</i>	He	IT
Asteraceae	<i>Centaurea koeieana</i>	He	IT
Asteraceae	<i>Centaurea lachnopus</i>	Ge	IT
Asteraceae	<i>Centaurea leuzeoides</i>	He	IT
Asteraceae	<i>Centaurea luristanica</i>	He	IT
Asteraceae	<i>Centaurea ovina</i>	He	Hyr
Asteraceae	<i>Centaurea pabotii</i>	He	IT
Asteraceae	<i>Centaurea pseudosinica</i>	Th	KhO
Asteraceae	<i>Centaurea pulchella</i>	Th	IT
Asteraceae	<i>Centaurea sintenisiana</i>	He	IT, Hyr
Asteraceae	<i>Centaurea solstitialis</i>	Th	IT, Hyr, Ara
Asteraceae	<i>Centaurea sosnovskyi</i>	Th	IT, Hyr
Asteraceae	<i>Centaurea virgata</i>	Ch	IT, Hyr
Asteraceae	<i>Centaurea zuvandica</i>	Ge	IT, Hyr, Ara
Gentianaceae	<i>Centaurium minus</i>	Th, He	IT, Hyr
Gentianaceae	<i>Centaurium pulchellum</i>	Th	IT, Hyr, KhO
Gentianaceae	<i>Centaurium spicatum</i>	Th	Hyr, IT
Orchidaceae	<i>Cephalanthera caucasica</i>	Ge	Hyr
Orchidaceae	<i>Cephalanthera damasonium</i>	Ge	Hyr, Ara
Orchidaceae	<i>Cephalanthera rubra</i>	Ge	Hyr
Orchidaceae	<i>Cephalanthera</i> sp.	Ge	
Dipsacaceae	<i>Cephalaria dichaeophora</i>	Th	IT, Zag
Dipsacaceae	<i>Cephalaria kotschy</i>	He	IT
Dipsacaceae	<i>Cephalaria microcephala</i>	He	IT
Dipsacaceae	<i>Cephalaria procera</i>	He	IT
Dipsacaceae	<i>Cephalaria syriaca</i>	Th	IT
Asteraceae	<i>Cephalorrhynchus brassicifolius</i>	He	IT, Hyr
Asteraceae	<i>Cephalorrhynchus kossinskyi</i>	Ge	IT
Caryophyllaceae	<i>Cerastium dichotomum</i>	Th	IT

<b>Family</b>	<b>Plant species</b>	<b>Life form</b>	<b>Floristic region</b>
Caryophyllaceae	Cerastium glomeratum	Th	IT, Hyr
Caryophyllaceae	Cerastium inflatum	Th	IT
Rosaceae	Cerasus avium	Ph	Hyr, IT*, Zag, Ara
Rosaceae	Cerasus brachypetala	Ph	IT
Rosaceae	Cerasus chorassanica	Ph	IT, (End)
Rosaceae	Cerasus griffithii	Ph	Zag
Rosaceae	Cerasus incana	Ph	IT
Rosaceae	Cerasus mahaleb	Ph	IT
Rosaceae	Cerasus microcarpa	Ph	IT
Rosaceae	Cerasus vulgaris	Ph	IT*, Hyr
Chenopodiaceae	Ceratocarpus arenarius	Th	IT
Ranunculaceae	Ceratocephala testiculata	Th	IT
Ranunculaceae	Ceratocephalus falcatus	Th	IT, Hyr
Caesalpinaceae	Ceratonia siliqua	Ph	KhO
Ceratophyllaceae	Ceratophyllum demersum	Hyd	IT, Hyr
Caesalpinaceae	Cercis griffithii	Ph	IT, Hyr, Zag
Caesalpinaceae	Cercis siliquastrum	Ph	Hyr
Boraginaceae	Cerinthe minor	He	IT, Hyr
Umbelliferae	Chaerophyllum aureum	He	IT, Hyr
Umbelliferae	Chaerophyllum bulbosum	Ge	IT, Hyr
Umbelliferae	Chaerophyllum khorassanicum	He	IT, Hyr
Umbelliferae	Chaerophyllum macropodum	He	IT, Zag, Hyr
Umbelliferae	Chaerophyllum macrospermum	He	IT
Brassicaceae	Chalcanthus renifolius	Ge	IT, Hyr
Lamiaceae	Chamaesphacos ilicifolius	Th	IT
Asteraceae	Chardinia orientalis	Th	IT
Papaveraceae	Chelidonium majus	He	Hyr, IT
Chenopodiaceae	Chenopodium album	Th	Cosm
Chenopodiaceae	Chenopodium ambrosioides	Th	Hyr

<b>Family</b>	<b>Plant species</b>	<b>Life form</b>	<b>Floristic region</b>
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Chenopodium botrys</i>	Th	IT, Hyr
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Chenopodium foliosum</i>	Th	IT, Hyr
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Chenopodium glaucum</i>	Th	IT, Hyr
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Chenopodium murale</i>	Th	IT, KhO
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Chenopodium novopokrovskyanum</i>	Th	IT, Hyr
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Chenopodium urbicum</i>	Th	IT, Hyr
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Chenopodium vulvaira</i>	Th	IT, Hyr
Fabaceae	<i>Chesneya astragalina</i>	He	IT*
Asteraceae	<i>Chondrilla juncea</i>	He, Th	IT, Hyr, Zag
Brassicaceae	<i>Chorispora tenella</i>	Th	IT
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Chrozophora hierosolymitana</i>	Th	IT
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Chrozophora tinctoria</i>	Th	IT
Asteraceae	<i>Chrysanthemum coronarium</i>	Th	Hyr, IT, KhO
Asteraceae	<i>Chrysanthemum roseum</i>	He	IT
Poaceae	<i>Chrysopogon aucheri</i>	Ge	KhO
Fabaceae	<i>Cicer anatolicum</i>	He	IT
Fabaceae	<i>Cicer arietinum</i>	Th	IT
Fabaceae	<i>Cicer oxyodon</i>	He	IT, Hyr, KhO
Fabaceae	<i>Cicer spiroceras</i>	He	IT, (End)
Asteraceae	<i>Cichorium intybus</i>	He	Cosm
Asteraceae	<i>Cichorium pumilum</i>	Th	KhO, Zag
Onagraceae	<i>Circaea lutetiana</i>	Ge	Hyr, IT
Asteraceae	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Ge	IT, Hyr
Asteraceae	<i>Cirsium bornmulleri</i>	He	IT
Asteraceae	<i>Cirsium bracteatum</i>	Th	IT
Asteraceae	<i>Cirsium bracteosum</i>	He	IT
Asteraceae	<i>Cirsium congestum</i>	He	IT
Asteraceae	<i>Cirsium echinus</i>	He	IT, Hyr
Asteraceae	<i>Cirsium haussknechtii</i>	He, Th	IT

<b>Family</b>	<b>Plant species</b>	<b>Life form</b>	<b>Floristic region</b>
Asteraceae	Cirsium hygrophilum	He	IT, Hyr
Asteraceae	Cirsium lappaceum	He	IT
Asteraceae	Cirsium rhizocephalum	He	IT
Asteraceae	Cirsium spectabile	Ge	IT
Asteraceae	Cirsium strigosum	He	IT, Hyr
Asteraceae	Cirsium vulgare	He	IT, Hyr
Orbanchaceae	Cistanche tubulosa	Ge	IT
Cucurbitaceae	Citrullus colocynthis	He	KhO, IT
Cucurbitaceae	Citrullus vulgaris	Th	IT
Rutaceae	Citrus sp.	Ph	
Cyperaceae	Cladium mariscus	Ge	Hyr, IT
Ranunculaceae	Clematis ispanica	Ch	IT
Ranunculaceae	Clematis orientalis	Ch	IT, Zag
Capparaceae	Cleome chrysantha	He	KhO
Capparaceae	Cleome coluteoides	He	IT
Capparaceae	Cleome dolichostyla	Th, He	KhO, (End)
Capparaceae	Cleome heratensis	He, Th	IT
Capparaceae	Cleome iberica	He, Th	IT, Zag
Capparaceae	Cleome Khorasanica	He	IT
Capparaceae	Cleome noeana	Th, He	IT, KhO
Capparaceae	Cleome oxypetala	He	IT, KhO
Capparaceae	Cleome quinquenervia	Th	IT
Lamiaceae	Clerodendron inerme	Ph	KhO
Amaranthaceae	Climacoptera turcomanica	Th	IT
Lamiaceae	Clinopodium umbrosum	He	IT, Hyr
Lamiaceae	Clinopodium vulgare	He	Hyr, IT
Brassicaceae	Clypeola aspera	Th	IT
Brassicaceae	Clypeola dichotoma	Th	IT
Brassicaceae	Clypeola jonthlaspi	Th	IT
Cruciferae	Clypeola microcarpa	Th	IT, Hyr

Family	Plant species	Life form	Floristic region
Asteraceae	Cnicus benedictus	Th	IT
Menispermaceae	Cocculus pendulus	Ch	KhO
Asteraceae	Codonocephalum peacockianum	He	IT
Colchicaceae	Colchicum persicum	Ge	IT
Colchicaceae	Colchicum steveni	Ge	Hyr, IT
Colchicaceae	Colchicum szovitsii	Ge	IT
Fabaceae	Colutea arborescens	Ph	Ara, Hyr
Fabaceae	Colutea armata	Ph	IT*, KhO
Fabaceae	Colutea buhsei	Ph	IT*, Ara, Hyr
Fabaceae	Colutea gifana	Ph	IT*
Fabaceae	Colutea gracilis	Ph	IT
Fabaceae	Colutea persica	Ph	Zag, IT*
Fabaceae	Colutea porphyrogramma	Ph	IT*
Fabaceae	Colutea triphylla	Ph	IT*, Hyr
Fabaceae	Colutea uniflora	Ph	IT*, Hyr
Caryophyllaceae	Cometes surattensis	Th	KhO
Orchidaceae	Comperia comperiana	Ge	IT
Umbelliferae	Conium maculatum	He	Cosm
Brassicaceae	Conringia clavata	Th	IT
Brassicaceae	Conringia orientalis	He, Th	IT, Hyr
Brassicaceae	Conringia perfoliata	Th	IT, Hyr
Brassicaceae	Conringia persica	Th	IT
Ranunculaceae	Consolida camptocarpa	Th	IT
Ranunculaceae	Consolida orientalis	Th	IT
Ranunculaceae	Consolida rugulosa	Th	IT
Ranunculaceae	Consolida trigonelloides	Th	IT
Convolvulaceae	Convolvulus acanthocladus	Ch	KhO, Zag
Convolvulaceae	Convolvulus argyranthus	Ch	KhO
Convolvulaceae	Convolvulus arvensis	He	Cosm
Convolvulaceae	Convolvulus buschiricus	He	KhO

<b>Family</b>	<b>Plant species</b>	<b>Life form</b>	<b>Floristic region</b>
Convolvulaceae	Convolvulus calvertii	He	IT
Convolvulaceae	Convolvulus cantabrica	He	IT, Hyr
Convolvulaceae	Convolvulus chondrillioides	Ch	IT
Convolvulaceae	Convolvulus commutatus	He	IT
Convolvulaceae	Convolvulus dorycnium	He	IT
Convolvulaceae	Convolvulus eremophilus	He	IT
Convolvulaceae	Convolvulus erinaceus	Ch	IT
Convolvulaceae	Convolvulus evolvuloides	He	IT
Convolvulaceae	Convolvulus fruticosus	Ch	IT
Convolvulaceae	Convolvulus glomeratus	Ch	KhO
Convolvulaceae	Convolvulus gonocladus	He	IT, KhO, (End)
Convolvulaceae	Convolvulus koeianus	He	IT, KhO, (End)
Convolvulaceae	Convolvulus leiocalycinus	Ch	IT, Zag, KhO
Convolvulaceae	Convolvulus leptocladus	Ch	KhO
Convolvulaceae	Convolvulus lineatus	He	IT
Convolvulaceae	Convolvulus oxyphyllus	He	KhO
Convolvulaceae	Convolvulus oxysepalus	He	KhO, IT, (End)
Convolvulaceae	Convolvulus pilosellifolius	He	IT, KhO, Zag
Convolvulaceae	Convolvulus pseudocantabrica	He	IT
Convolvulaceae	Convolvulus reticulatus	He	IT
Convolvulaceae	Convolvulus schirazianus	He	IT, (End)
Convolvulaceae	Convolvulus sericeus	He	KhO
Convolvulaceae	Convolvulus spinosus	Ch	IT, KhO
Convolvulaceae	Convolvulus stachydifolius	He	IT
Convolvulaceae	Convolvulus turrillianus	Ch	IT, KhO, (End)
Convolvulaceae	Convolvulus urosepalus	He	IT, KhO
Convolvulaceae	Convolvulus virgatus	Ch	KhO, IT
Asteraceae	Conyza bonariensis	Th	IT, Hyr

Family	Plant species	Life form	Floristic region
Asteraceae	<i>Conyza canadensis</i>	Th	IT
Asteraceae	<i>Conyzanthus squamatus</i>	He	Cosm
Tiliaceae	<i>Corchorus depressus</i>	Ch	KhO
Tiliaceae	<i>Corchorus trilocularis</i>	He, Th	KhO
Boraginaceae	<i>Cordia crenata</i>	Ph	KhO
Boraginaceae	<i>Cordia myxa</i>	Ph	KhO
Umbelliferae	<i>Coriandrum sativum</i>	Th	Cosm
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Corispermum lehmannianum</i>	Th	IT
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Cornulaca amblyacantha</i>	Ch	KhO, IT
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Cornulaca aucheri</i>	Th	IT, KhO
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Cornulaca laucantha</i>	Th, He	IT, KhO
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Cornulaca monacantha</i>	Ch	IT, KhO
Cornaceae	<i>Cornus australis</i>	Ph	IT*, Hyr, Ara
Cornaceae	<i>Cornus mas</i>	Ph	Ara, Hyr
Cornaceae	<i>Cornus sanguinea</i>	Ph	Zag
Fabaceae	<i>Coronilla scorpioides</i>	Th	IT, KhO
Fabaceae	<i>Coronilla varia</i>	He	Hyr, IT
Primulaceae	<i>Cortusa matuioli</i>	He	Hyr, (End)
Fumariaceae	<i>Corydalis chionophila</i>	He	IT
Fumariaceae	<i>Corydalis rupestris</i>	He	IT
Betulaceae	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Ph	Hyr, Ara
Betulaceae	<i>Corylus colurna</i>	Ph	Hyr
Asteraceae	<i>Cota altissima</i>	Th	Hyr
Anacardiaceae	<i>Cotinus coggygia</i>	Ph	Ara
Rosaceae	<i>Cotoneaster atosanguinea</i>	Ph	Ara, Zag
Rosaceae	<i>Cotoneaster azarolus</i>	Ph	Zag
Rosaceae	<i>Cotoneaster discolor</i>	Ph	IT*, Hyr
Rosaceae	<i>Cotoneaster esfandiarii</i>	Ph	IT*, (End)
Rosaceae	<i>Cotoneaster heterophylla</i>	Ph	Zag
Rosaceae	<i>Cotoneaster hissarica</i>	Ph	IT*, Zag,

<b>Family</b>	<b>Plant species</b>	<b>Life form</b>	<b>Floristic region</b>
			Hyr
Rosaceae	Cotoneaster insignis	Ph	IT*, Hyr
Rosaceae	Cotoneaster integerrima	Ph	Hyr
Rosaceae	Cotoneaster kotschyi	Ph	IT*
Rosaceae	Cotoneaster luristanica	Ph	IT*, Zag
Rosaceae	Cotoneaster meyeri	Ph	Zag, Ara
Rosaceae	Cotoneaster microphylla	Ph	Zag, Ara
Rosaceae	Cotoneaster morulus	Ph	Zag
Rosaceae	Cotoneaster multiflora	Ph	Hyr
Rosaceae	Cotoneaster nummularia	Ph	IT*, Hyr, Ara
Rosaceae	Cotoneaster ovata	Ph	IT*, Hyr
Rosaceae	Cotoneaster persica	Ph	IT*, Zag, (End)
Rosaceae	Cotoneaster racemiflora	Ph	Ara, Hyr, Zag
Rosaceae	Cotoneaster sp.	Ph	
Rosaceae	Cotoneaster turcomanica	Ph	Hyr
Rosaceae	Cotoneaster tyttocarpa	Ph	IT*, Hyr
Asteraceae	Cousinia amplissima	He	IT
Asteraceae	Cousinia arida	He	IT
Asteraceae	Cousinia assyriaca	He	IT
Asteraceae	Cousinia behboudiana	He	IT
Asteraceae	Cousinia belangeri	He	IT
Asteraceae	Cousinia calcitrapa	He	IT
Asteraceae	Cousinia calolepis	Ch	IT
Asteraceae	Cousinia chrysochloria	Ch	IT
Asteraceae	Cousinia congesta	Ch	IT
Asteraceae	Cousinia cylindracea	He	IT
Asteraceae	Cousinia cymbolepis	He	IT
Asteraceae	Cousinia decipiens	Ch	IT
Asteraceae	Cousinia deserti	He	IT



<b>Family</b>	<b>Plant species</b>	<b>Life form</b>	<b>Floristic region</b>
Asteraceae	<i>Cousinia ecbatanensis</i>	He	IT
Asteraceae	<i>Cousinia elwendensis</i>	He	IT*
Asteraceae	<i>Cousinia eriobasis</i>	He	IT
Asteraceae	<i>Cousinia eryngioides</i>	He	IT
Asteraceae	<i>Cousinia hablitzii</i>	He	IT, Hyr
Asteraceae	<i>Cousinia heliantha</i>	Th, He	IT
Asteraceae	<i>Cousinia khorramabadensis</i>	He	IT
Asteraceae	<i>Cousinia lachnosphaera</i>	He	IT
Asteraceae	<i>Cousinia lactiflora</i>	He	IT
Asteraceae	<i>Cousinia lasiandra</i>	He	IT
Asteraceae	<i>Cousinia macrocarpa</i>	He	IT
Asteraceae	<i>Cousinia meshhedensis</i>	He	IT
Asteraceae	<i>Cousinia microcarpa</i>	He	IT
Asteraceae	<i>Cousinia microcephala</i>	He	IT
Asteraceae	<i>Cousinia millefontana</i>	He	IT
Asteraceae	<i>Cousinia multiloba</i>	He	IT
Asteraceae	<i>Cousinia neurocentra</i>	He	IT
Asteraceae	<i>Cousinia onopordioides</i>	He	IT, Hyr
Asteraceae	<i>Cousinia pichleriana</i>	He	IT
Asteraceae	<i>Cousinia piptocephala</i>	He	IT
Asteraceae	<i>Cousinia prolifera</i>	Th	IT, KhO
Asteraceae	<i>Cousinia sicigera</i>	He	IT
Asteraceae	<i>Cousinia smirnowii</i>	Ch	IT
Asteraceae	<i>Cousinia stocksii</i>	He	IT, KhO
Asteraceae	<i>Cousinia tenuifolia</i>	He	IT
Asteraceae	<i>Cousinia turcomanica</i>	He	IT
Asteraceae	<i>Cousinia turkmenorum</i>	He	IT
Asteraceae	<i>Cousinia umbrosa</i>	He	IT
Asteraceae	<i>Cousinia urumiensis</i>	Ch	IT
Brassicaceae	<i>Crambe kotschyana</i>	He	IT

<b>Family</b>	<b>Plant species</b>	<b>Life form</b>	<b>Floristic region</b>
Brassicaceae	<i>Crambe orientalis</i>	He	IT
Crussulaceae	<i>Crassula alata</i>	Th	IT, KhO
Rosaceae	<i>Crataegus ambigua</i>	Ph	IT, Hyr
Rosaceae	<i>Crataegus atrosanguinea</i>	Ph	IT, Hyr
Rosaceae	<i>Crataegus azarolus</i>	Ph	IT, Hyr, Zag
Rosaceae	<i>Crataegus caucasica</i>	Ph	Hyr
Rosaceae	<i>Crataegus elbursensis</i>	Ph	Hyr
Rosaceae	<i>Crataegus melanocarpa</i>	Ph	Hyr, IT
Rosaceae	<i>Crataegus meyeri</i>	Ph	IT, Hyr
Rosaceae	<i>Crataegus microphylla</i>	Ph	Hyr, IT, Zag
Rosaceae	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Ph	IT, Hyr
Rosaceae	<i>Crataegus persica</i>	Ph	Zag, (End)
Rosaceae	<i>Crataegus pinnatifida</i>	Ph	IT
Rosaceae	<i>Crataegus pontica</i>	Ph	IT, Zag, Hyr
Rosaceae	<i>Crataegus pseudoheterophylla</i>	Ph	IT, Hyr, Zag
Rosaceae	<i>Crataegus pseudomelanocarpa</i>	Ph	Hyr
Rosaceae	<i>Crataegus sinaica</i>		IT, Zag
Rosaceae	<i>Crataegus songarica</i>	Ph	IT, Hyr
Rosaceae	<i>Crataegus</i> sp.	Ph	
Rosaceae	<i>Crataegus szovitsii</i>	Ph	IT
Rosaceae	<i>Crataegus turcomanica</i>	Ph	IT
Asteraceae	<i>Crepis elbursensis</i>	Ge	IT
Asteraceae	<i>Crepis kotschyana</i>	Th	IT, KhO
Asteraceae	<i>Crepis micrantha</i>	Th	IT, KhO
Asteraceae	<i>Crepis pulchra</i>	Th, He	IT, KhO
Asteraceae	<i>Crepis quercifolia</i>	Th, He	IT
Asteraceae	<i>Crepis sancta</i>	Th, He	IT, Hyr, Zag, KhO
Asteraceae	<i>Crepis turcomanica</i>	He	IT

<b>Family</b>	<b>Plant species</b>	<b>Life form</b>	<b>Floristic region</b>
Convolvulaceae	<i>Cressa cretica</i>	He	IT, KhO
Iridaceae	<i>Crocus cancellatus</i>	Ge	IT, Zag
Iridaceae	<i>Crocus caspius</i>	Ge	Hyr
Iridaceae	<i>Crocus haussknechtii</i>	Ge	IT, zag
Iridaceae	<i>Crocus sativus</i>	Ge	IT
Fabaceae	<i>Crotalaria aegyptiaca</i>	Ch	KhO
Fabaceae	<i>Crotalaria burhia</i>	Ch	KhO
Fabaceae	<i>Crotalaria furfuracea</i>	Ch	KhO
Fabaceae	<i>Crotalaria persica</i>	He	KhO
Fabaceae	<i>Crotalaria retusa</i>	He	KhO
Rubiaceae	<i>Crucianella ciliata</i>	Th	IT
Rubiaceae	<i>Crucianella gilanica</i>	He	IT
Rubiaceae	<i>Crucianella sintenisii</i>	He	IT
Rubiaceae	<i>Cruciata laevipes</i>	Ge	Hyr
Asteraceae	<i>Crupina crupinastrum</i>	Th	IT
Poaceae	<i>Crypsis schoenoides</i>	Th	IT, Hyr
Cucurbitaceae	<i>Cucumis melo</i>	Th	KhO, Hyr
Umbelliferae	<i>Cuminum cyminum</i>	Th	IT
Cupressaceae	<i>Cupressus horizontalis</i>	Ph	Hyr, Zag, IT
Cupressaceae	<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>	Ph	Hyr
Convolvulaceae	<i>Cuscuta approximata</i>	Th	IT, Hyr, KhO
Convolvulaceae	<i>Cuscuta campestris</i>	Th	Cosm
Convolvulaceae	<i>Cuscuta epithymum</i>	Th	IT, KhO
Convolvulaceae	<i>Cuscuta monogyna</i>	Th	IT, Hyr
Poaceae	<i>Cutandia memphitica</i>	Th	KhO, Hyr
Primulaceae	<i>Cyclamen coum</i>	Ge	Hyr
Rosaceae	<i>Cydonia oblonga</i>	Ph	IT, Hyr
Rosaceae	<i>Cydonia vulgaris</i>	Ph	IT, Hyr
Brassicaceae	<i>Cymatocarpus pilosissimus</i>	Th	IT

<b>Family</b>	<b>Plant species</b>	<b>Life form</b>	<b>Floristic region</b>
Umbelliferae	Cymbocarpum anethoides	Th	IT, Hyr
Asteraceae	Cymbolaena griffithii	Th	IT
Poaceae	Cymbopogon olivieri	He	IT, KhO
Asclepiadaceae	Cynanchum acutum	He	IT, Hyr
Poaceae	Cynodon dactylon	Ge	Cosm
Boraginaceae	Cynoglossum creticum	He	Hyr, Zag
Boraginaceae	Cynoglossum officinale	He	Hyr
Cynomoriaceae	Cynomorium songaricum	Th	IT
Poaceae	Cynosurus echinatus	Th	IT, Hyr
Cyperaceae	Cyperus arenarius	Ge	KhO
Cyperaceae	Cyperus conglomeratus	Ge	KhO
Cyperaceae	Cyperus difformis	Th	IT, Hyr
Cyperaceae	Cyperus distachyos	Ge	IT, KhO, Hyr
Cyperaceae	Cyperus eremicus	Ge	IT, KhO
Cyperaceae	Cyperus fuscus	Th	IT, Hyr
Cyperaceae	Cyperus longus	Ge	Hyr, IT, Zag
Cyperaceae	Cyperus rotundus	Ge	Cosm
Athyriaceae	Cystopteris fragilis	Ge	IT, Hyr
Poaceae	Dactylis glomerata	He	IT, Hyr
Poaceae	Dactyloctenium aegyptium	Ge	KhO
Orchidaceae	Dactylorrhiza iberica	Ge	Hyr
Orchidaceae	Dactylorrhiza umbrosa	Ge	IT
Fabaceae	Dalbergia sissoo	Ph	KhO
Ruscaceae	Danae racemosa	Ph	Hyr
Thymelaeaceae	Daphne laureola	Ph	Hyr
Thymelaeaceae	Daphne mezereum	Ph	Hyr
Thymelaeaceae	Daphne mucronata	Ph	IT, Ara, Zag, KhO
Thymelaeaceae	Daphne oleoides	Ph	IT, Zag, KhO
Thymelaeaceae	Daphne pontica	Ph	Hyr

Family	Plant species	Life form	Floristic region
Thymelaeaceae	<i>Daphne rechingeri</i>	Ph	Hyr
Thymelaeaceae	<i>Daphne stapfii</i>	Ph	IT, KhO
Datisceae	<i>Datisca cannabina</i>	He	IT, Hyr
Solanaceae	<i>Datura innoxia</i>	Th	KhO
Solanaceae	<i>Datura stramonium</i>	Th	Cosm
Umbelliferae	<i>Daucus carota</i>	Th, He	IT, Hyr
Ranunculaceae	<i>Delphinium cyphoplectrum</i>	He	IT
Ranunculaceae	<i>Delphinium semibarbatum</i>	He	IT
Thymelaeaceae	<i>Dendrostellera lessertii</i>	Ch	IT
Poaceae	<i>Deschampsia caespitosa</i>	Ge	IT, Hyr
Brassicaceae	<i>Descurainia Sophia</i>	Th, He	IT, Hyr
Poaceae	<i>Desmostachya bipinnata</i>	Ge	KhO, IT
Poaceae	<i>Deyeuxia parsana</i>	He	Hyr
Caryophyllaceae	<i>Dianthus crinitus</i>	He	IT
Caryophyllaceae	<i>Dianthus libunotis</i>	Th, He	IT, Hyr
Caryophyllaceae	<i>Dianthus macranthoides</i>	He	IT, KhO
Caryophyllaceae	<i>Dianthus orientalis</i>	Ch	IT
Caryophyllaceae	<i>Dianthus pachypetalus</i>	He	IT
Caryophyllaceae	<i>Dianthus szowitsianus</i>	He	IT
Caryophyllaceae	<i>Dianthus tabrisianus</i>	He	IT
Thymelaeaceae	<i>Diarthron antoninae</i>	Ch	IT
Thymelaeaceae	<i>Diarthron vesiculosum</i>	Th	IT, Hyr
Poaceae	<i>Dichanthium annulatum</i>	Ge	IT, KhO, Hyr
Umbelliferae	<i>Dicyclophora persica</i>	Th	IT, KhO
Brassicaceae	<i>Dielsiocharis kotschy</i>	Ch	IT
Plantaginaceae	<i>Digitalis nervosa</i>	He	IT, Hyr
Poaceae	<i>Digitaria nodosa</i>	He	IT
Poaceae	<i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i>	Th	IT
Poaceae	<i>Dinebra retroflexa</i>	Th	KhO
Primulaceae	<i>Dionysia aubrietoides</i>	He	IT, (End)

<b>Family</b>	<b>Plant species</b>	<b>Life form</b>	<b>Floristic region</b>
Primulaceae	Dionysia curviflora	He	IT, (End)
Primulaceae	Dionysia janthina	He	IT, (End)
Primulaceae	Dionysia khuzistanica	He	IT, (End)
Primulaceae	Dionysia raptodes	He	IT, (End)
Ebenaceae	Diospyros lotus	Ph	Hyr
Brassicaceae	Diplotaxis erucoides	Th	KhO
Brassicaceae	Diplotaxis harra	He, Th	KhO, IT
Dipsacaceae	Dipsacus laciniatus	He	IT
Dipsacaceae	Dipsacus pilosus	He	Hyr, IT
Dipsacaceae	Dipsacus strigosus	He	Hyr, Ara
Asteraceae	Dipterocome pusilla	Th	IT
Asteraceae	Dittrichia graveolens	Th	IT, KhO
Scrophulariaceae	Dodartia orientalis	He	IT
Sapindaceae	Dodonea viscosa	Ph	KhO
Umbelliferae	Dorema ammoniacum	Th, He	IT
Umbelliferae	Dorema hyrcanum	He, Th	IT
Brassicaceae	Draba aucheri	He	IT
Brassicaceae	Draba nemorosa	Th	Hyr, IT
Brassicaceae	Drabopsis verna	Th	IT
Lamiaceae	Dracocephalum kotschyi	He	IT
Lamiaceae	Dracocephalum moldavica	Th	IT
Dryopteridaceae	Dryopteris borrieri	He	Hyr
Dryopteridaceae	Dryopteris caucasica	Ge	Hyr
Dryopteridaceae	Dryopteris filix-mas	Ge	Hyr
Umbelliferae	Ducrosia anethifolia	He	IT, KhO
Umbelliferae	Ducrosia flabellifolia	He	IT
Fabaceae	Ebenus stellata	Ch	IT, KhO, Zag
Poaceae	Echinochloa crus-galli	Th	Hyr, IT
Umbelliferae	Echinophora cinerea	He	IT
Umbelliferae	Echinophora paltynloba	He	IT

Family	Plant species	Life form	Floristic region
Asteraceae	Echinops aucheri	He	IT, KhO, (End)
Asteraceae	Echinops cephalotes	He	IT, (End)
Asteraceae	Echinops ceratophorus	He	IT, (End)
Asteraceae	Echinops dichorus	He	KhO, (End)
Asteraceae	Echinops erioceras	He	IT, (End)
Asteraceae	Echinops gedrosiacus	He	KhO
Asteraceae	Echinops heteromorphus	He	IT, (End)
Asteraceae	Echinops ilicifolius	Ch	IT, (End)
Asteraceae	Echinops jezdianus	He	IT, (End)
Asteraceae	Echinops lalesarensis	Ch	IT, (End)
Asteraceae	Echinops leiopolyceroides	He	IT, (End)
Asteraceae	Echinops longipenicillatus	He	KhO, (End)
Asteraceae	Echinops macrophyllus	He	IT, KhO
Asteraceae	Echinops mosulensis	He	IT
Asteraceae	Echinops orientalis	He	IT
Asteraceae	Echinops polygamus	He	IT
Asteraceae	Echinops pungens	He	IT, Hyr
Asteraceae	Echinops ritrodes	He	IT
Asteraceae	Echinops robusta	He	IT, (End)
Asteraceae	Echinops tournefortii	He	IT
Boraginaceae	Echium amoenum	He	Hyr
Boraginaceae	Echium italicum	He	IT
Boraginaceae	Echium khuzistanicum	Th, He	KhO
Asteraceae	Eclipta prostrata	Th	Hyr
Boraginaceae	Ehretia laevis	Ph	KhO
Boraginaceae	Ehretia obtusifolia	Ph	KhO
Elaeagnaceae	Elaeagnus angustifolia	Ph	IT
Cyperaceae	Eleocharis acicularis	Ge	IT
Cyperaceae	Eleocharis palustris	Ge	IT, Hyr

<b>Family</b>	<b>Plant species</b>	<b>Life form</b>	<b>Floristic region</b>
Poaceae	Eleusine indica	Th	Hyr
Poaceae	Elymus hispidus	Ge	IT, Hyr
Poaceae	Elymus zagricus	Ge	IT
Polygonaceae	Emex spinosa	Th	IT, KhO
Poaceae	Enneapogon persicus	He	IT, KhO
Ephedraceae	Ephedra brevifoliata	Ph, Ch	IT, KhO
Ephedraceae	Ephedra ciliata	Ph, Ch	IT, KhO
Ephedraceae	Ephedra distachya	Ph, Ch	IT
Ephedraceae	Ephedra foliata	Ph, Ch	IT, KhO
Ephedraceae	Ephedra glauca	Ph, Ch	IT
Ephedraceae	Ephedra holoptera	Ph, Ch	IT
Ephedraceae	Ephedra intermedia	Ph, Ch	IT, Zag
Ephedraceae	Ephedra major	Ph, Ch	IT, Hyr, KhO
Ephedraceae	Ephedra microbracteata	Ph, Ch	KhO
Ephedraceae	Ephedra pachyclada	Ph, Ch	IT, KhO
Ephedraceae	Ephedra persica	Ph, Ch	IT, KhO, Zag
Ephedraceae	Ephedra procera	Ph, Ch	IT, Hyr, Ara, Zag
Ephedraceae	Ephedra sarcocarpa	Ph, Ch	IT, Zag
Ephedraceae	Ephedra strobilacea	Ph, Ch	IT
Asteraceae	Epilasia hemilasia	Th	IT
Onagraceae	Epilobium dodonaei	Ge	Hyr
Onagraceae	Epilobium hirsutum	Ge	IT, Hyr
Onagraceae	Epilobium minutiflorum	Ge	IT
Onagraceae	Epilobium palustre	Ge	IT, Hyr
Podophyllaceae	Epimedium pinnatum	Ge	Hyr
Orchidaceae	Epipactis helleborine	Ge	Hyr, IT
Orchidaceae	Epipactis latifolia	Ge	Hyr, IT
Orchidaceae	Epipactis microphylla	Ge	Hyr
Orchidaceae	Epipactis palustris	Ge	IT



Family	Plant species	Life form	Floristic region
Orchidaceae	<i>Epipactis rechingeri</i>	Ge	Hyr
Orchidaceae	<i>Epipactis veratrifolia</i>	Ge	IT, KhO
Equisetaceae	<i>Equisetum arvense</i>	Ge	IT, Hyr
Equisetaceae	<i>Equisetum maximum</i>	Ge	Hyr
Equisetaceae	<i>Equisetum palustre</i>	Ge	Hyr, IT
Equisetaceae	<i>Equisetum ramosissimum</i>	Ge	IT, Hyr
Equisetaceae	<i>Equisetum</i> sp.	Ge	
Equisetaceae	<i>Equisetum telmateia</i>	Ge	IT, Hyr
Poaceae	<i>Eragrostis poaeoides</i>	Th	IT
Brassicaceae	<i>Eremobium aegyptiacum</i>	Th	KhO
Umbelliferae	<i>Eremodaucus lehmannii</i>	He	IT
Poaceae	<i>Eremopoa persica</i>	Th	IT
Poaceae	<i>Eremopogon foveolatus</i>	Ge	KhO
Poaceae	<i>Eremopyrum bonaepartis</i>	Th	IT
Poaceae	<i>Eremopyrum confusum</i>	Th	IT
Poaceae	<i>Eremopyrum distans</i>	Th	IT
Lamiaceae	<i>Eremostachys labiosa</i>	Ge	IT
Lamiaceae	<i>Eremostachys laevigata</i>	He	IT, Zag
Lamiaceae	<i>Eremostachys macrophylla</i>	He	IT
Lamiaceae	<i>Eremostachys pulvinaris</i>	He	IT
Liliaceae	<i>Eremurus inderiensis</i>	Ge	IT
Liliaceae	<i>Eremurus kopetdaghensis</i>	Ge	IT
Liliaceae	<i>Eremurus olgae</i>	Ge	IT
Liliaceae	<i>Eremurus persicus</i>	Ge	IT
Liliaceae	<i>Eremurus spectabilis</i>	Ge	IT
Liliaceae	<i>Eremurus stenophyllus</i>	Ge	IT
Asteraceae	<i>Erigeron acer</i>	He	IT, Hyr
Rosaceae	<i>Eriobotrya japonica</i>	Ph	Hyr
Geraniaceae	<i>Erodium ciconium</i>	Th	IT, Hyr
Geraniaceae	<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>	Th	Cosm

<b>Family</b>	<b>Plant species</b>	<b>Life form</b>	<b>Floristic region</b>
Geraniaceae	<i>Erodium glaucophyllum</i>	He	IT, KhO
Geraniaceae	<i>Erodium gruinum</i>	Th, He	IT, Zag, KhO
Geraniaceae	<i>Erodium malacoides</i>	Th, He	IT, KhO
Geraniaceae	<i>Erodium moschatum</i>	Th, He	KhO, Zag, IT
Geraniaceae	<i>Erodium oxyrrhynchum</i>	Th, He	IT, KhO
Geraniaceae	<i>Erodium pulverulentum</i>	Th, He	IT, KhO
Brassicaceae	<i>Eruca sativa</i>	Th	IT, Hyr, KhO
Brassicaceae	<i>Erucaria hispanica</i>	Th	KhO, IT
Umbelliferae	<i>Eryngium billardieri</i>	He	Cosm
Umbelliferae	<i>Eryngium bungei</i>	He	IT
Umbelliferae	<i>Eryngium caeruleum</i>	He	Hyr, IT
Umbelliferae	<i>Eryngium caucasicum</i>	He	IT
Umbelliferae	<i>Eryngium noeanum</i>	He	IT
Umbelliferae	<i>Eryngium thyrsoideum</i>	He	IT
Brassicaceae	<i>Erysimum aitchisonii</i>	He	IT
Brassicaceae	<i>Erysimum crassicaule</i>	He	IT
Brassicaceae	<i>Erysimum griffithianum</i>	Th	IT
Brassicaceae	<i>Erysimum oleifolium</i>	He	IT, KhO
Brassicaceae	<i>Erysimum repandum</i>	Th	IT, Hyr
Brassicaceae	<i>Euclidium syriacum</i>	Th	IT
Myrtaceae	<i>Eugenia jambolana</i>	Ph	KhO
Myrtaceae	<i>Eugenia jambos</i>	Ph	KhO
Asteraceae	<i>Eupatorium cannabinum</i>	Ch	Hyr, IT
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Euphorbia aellenii</i>	He	IT
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Euphorbia aleppica</i>	Th, He	IT
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Euphorbia amygdaloides</i>	Ge	Hyr
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Euphorbia aucheri</i>	He	IT, Hyr
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Euphorbia Boissieriana</i>	He	IT, Hyr
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Euphorbia buhsei</i>	He	IT, Hyr

<b>Family</b>	<b>Plant species</b>	<b>Life form</b>	<b>Floristic region</b>
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Euphorbia bungei</i>	He	IT
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Euphorbia cheiradenia</i>	He	IT, Hyr
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Euphorbia connata</i>	He	IT
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Euphorbia decipiens</i>	He	IT
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Euphorbia densa</i>	Th	IT, KhO
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Euphorbia denticolata</i>	He	IT
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Euphorbia erythradenia</i>	He	IT
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Euphorbia falcata</i>	Th	IT, Hyr, KhO
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Euphorbia gedrosiaca</i>	He	IT, KhO
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Euphorbia granulata</i>	Th	KhO
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Euphorbia helioscopia</i>	Th	Hyr, IT
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Euphorbia heteradena</i>	He	IT, Hyr
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Euphorbia humilis</i>	He	IT
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Euphorbia larica</i>	Ch	KhO
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Euphorbia macroclada</i>	He	IT
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Euphorbia macrostegia</i>	He	IT
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Euphorbia microsciadia</i>	He	IT
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Euphorbia neriifolia</i>	Ph	KhO
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Euphorbia osyridea</i>	He	KhO
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Euphorbia petiolata</i>	Th	IT
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Euphorbia sororia</i>	Th	IT
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Euphorbia splendida</i>	He	IT
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Euphorbia stricta</i>	Th	Hyr, IT
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Euphorbia szovitsii</i>	Th	IT, Hyr
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Euphorbia teheranica</i>	He	IT
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Euphorbia tirucalli</i>	Ph	KhO
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Euphorbia turcomanica</i>	Th	IT, KhO
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Euphorbia virgata</i>	He	IT, Hyr
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Euphrasia juzepczukii</i>	Th	IT
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Eurotia ceratoides</i>	Ch	IT

<b>Family</b>	<b>Plant species</b>	<b>Life form</b>	<b>Floristic region</b>
Celastraceae	Evonymus europaeus	Ph	Ara, Hyr
Celastraceae	Evonymus latifolia	Ph	Hyr, Ara
Celastraceae	Evonymus velutina	Ph	Hyr
Celastraceae	Evonymus verrucosa	Ph	Ara
Zygophyllaceae	Fagonia acerosa	He	KhO
Zygophyllaceae	Fagonia bruguieri	He	IT, KhO
Zygophyllaceae	Fagonia indica	He	KhO
Zygophyllaceae	Fagonia olivieri	He	KhO
Zygophyllaceae	Fagonia subinermis	He	KhO
Fagaceae	Fagus orientalis	Ph	Hyr
Umbelliferae	Falcaria vulgaris	He	IT, Hyr
Brassicaceae	Farsetia heliophila	He	IT, KhO
Umbelliferae	Ferula assa-foetida	He	IT
Umbelliferae	Ferula gabiellii	He	IT
Umbelliferae	Ferula galbanifua	He	Hyr
Umbelliferae	Ferula gummosa	He	IT
Umbelliferae	Ferula haussknechtii	He	IT, Zag
Umbelliferae	Ferula hirtella	He	IT
Umbelliferae	Ferula latisecta	He	IT
Umbelliferae	Ferula macrocolea	He	IT
Umbelliferae	Ferula oopoda	He	IT
Umbelliferae	Ferula orientalis	He	IT
Umbelliferae	Ferula ovina	He	IT
Umbelliferae	Ferula stenocarpa	Th	IT, KhO
Umbelliferae	Ferula szowitsiana	He	IT
Umbelliferae	Ferula tabasensis	He	IT
Umbelliferae	Ferulago angulata	He	IT
Umbelliferae	Ferulago contracta	He	IT
Umbelliferae	Ferulago macrocarpa	He	IT
Umbelliferae	Ferulago stellata	He	IT

Family	Plant species	Life form	Floristic region
Poaceae	<i>Festuca arundinacea</i>	He	IT
Poaceae	<i>Festuca ovina</i>	He	IT, Hyr
Poaceae	<i>Festuca rubra</i>	Ge	IT, Hyr
Brassicaceae	<i>Fibigia macrocarpa</i>	He	IT
Brassicaceae	<i>Fibigia suffruticosa</i>	He	IT
Brassicaceae	<i>Fibigia umbellata</i>	He	IT
Ranunculaceae	<i>Ficaria kochii</i>	Ge	IT
Moraceae	<i>Ficus bengalensis</i>	Ph	KhO
Moraceae	<i>Ficus carica</i>	Ph	IT, Hyr, Ara, Zag
Moraceae	<i>Ficus johannis</i>	Ph	IT, KhO
Moraceae	<i>Ficus laccifera</i>	Ph	KhO
Moraceae	<i>Ficus palmata</i>	Ph	KhO
Moraceae	<i>Ficus religiosa</i>	Ph	KhO
Moraceae	<i>Ficus rubunigosa</i>	Ph	KhO
Moraceae	<i>Ficus rupestris</i>	Ph	IT
Asteraceae	<i>Filago hurdwarica</i>	Th	IT, KhO
Rosaceae	<i>Filipendula vulgaris</i>	Ge	Ara
Umbelliferae	<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i>	He	IT, KhO
Urticaceae	<i>Forsskaolea tenacissima</i>	Th, He	KhO
Brassicaceae	<i>Fortuynia bungei</i>	He	IT, KhO
Brassicaceae	<i>Fortuynia garcinii</i>	He	KhO
Rosaceae	<i>Fragaria</i> sp.	Ge	
Rosaceae	<i>Fragaria vesca</i>	Ge	Hyr
Asteraceae	<i>Francoeuria undulata</i>	He	IT, KhO
Rhamnaceae	<i>Frangula alnus</i>	Ph	Hyr
Frankeniaceae	<i>Frankenia hirsuta</i>	Ch	Hyr, IT
Frankeniaceae	<i>Frankenia pulverulenta</i>	Th, He	IT, KhO
Oleaceae	<i>Fraxinus coriariifolia</i>	Ph	Ara, Hyr
Oleaceae	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Ph	Hyr
Oleaceae	<i>Fraxinus persica</i>	Ph	Zag, (End)

<b>Family</b>	<b>Plant species</b>	<b>Life form</b>	<b>Floristic region</b>
Oleaceae	Fraxinus rotundifolia	Ph	IT*, Hyr, Zag, Ara
Oleaceae	Fraxinus sp.	Ph	
Oleaceae	Fraxinus syriaca	Ph	Zag
Liliaceae	Fritillaria crassifolia	Ge	IT
Liliaceae	Fritillaria gibbosa	Ge	IT
Liliaceae	Fritillaria imperialis	Ge	IT
Liliaceae	Fritillaria persica	Ge	IT
Liliaceae	Fritillaria raddeana	Ge	IT
Liliaceae	Fritillaria sp.	Ge	
Liliaceae	Fritillaria zagrica	Ge	IT
Umbelliferae	Froriepia subpinnata	Th	Hyr
Cyperaceae	Fuirena pubescens	Ge	IT
Cistaceae	Fumana procumbens	Ch	IT, Hyr
Fumariaceae	Fumaria asepala	Th	IT
Fumariaceae	Fumaria parviflora	Th	Cosm
Fumariaceae	Fumaria vaillantii	Th	IT, Hyr
Liliaceae	Gagea alexeenkoana	Ge	IT
Liliaceae	Gagea anonyma	Ge	IT
Liliaceae	Gagea chlorantha	Ge	Zag, IT, KhO
Liliaceae	Gagea chomutowae	Ge	IT
Liliaceae	Gagea gageoides	Ge	IT, Hyr
Liliaceae	Gagea olgae	Ge	IT
Liliaceae	Gagea reticulata	Ge	IT
Liliaceae	Gagea setifolia	Ge	IT
Liliaceae	Gagea sp.	Ge	IT
Liliaceae	Gagea stipitata	Ge	IT, Hyr
Liliaceae	Gagea tenera	Ge	IT
Liliaceae	Gagea vegeta	Ge	IT
Rubiaceae	Gaillonia aucheri	Ch	KhO

Family	Plant species	Life form	Floristic region
Rubiaceae	Gaillonia bruguieri	He	IT
Asteraceae	Galinsoga parviflora	Th	Cosm
Rubiaceae	Galium aparine	Th	Hyr, IT
Rubiaceae	Galium humifusum	He	IT
Rubiaceae	Galium mite	Ch	IT
Rubiaceae	Galium odoratum	He	Hyr
Rubiaceae	Galium setaceum	Th	IT
Rubiaceae	Galium spurium	Th	IT
Rubiaceae	Galium verum	He	IT, Zag
Chenopodiaceae	Gamanthus gamocarpus	Th	IT
Asteraceae	Garhadiolus angulosus	Th	Cosm
Boraginaceae	Gastrocotyle hispida	Th	IT
Fabaceae	Genista tinctoria	Ch	Ara
Gentianaceae	Gentiana olivieri	He	IT, KhO
Geraniaceae	Geranium albanum	Ge	Hyr, IT
Geraniaceae	Geranium collinum	Ge	IT, Hyr, Zag
Geraniaceae	Geranium columbinum	Th, He	Hyr
Geraniaceae	Geranium dissectum	He, Th	IT, Hyr
Geraniaceae	Geranium divaricatum	Th	Hyr, IT
Geraniaceae	Geranium kotschy	Ge	IT
Geraniaceae	Geranium lucidum	Th	IT, Hyr
Geraniaceae	Geranium molle	Th, He	Hyr, IT
Geraniaceae	Geranium montanum	Ge	Hyr
Geraniaceae	Geranium persicum	Ge	IT, Hyr, Zag
Geraniaceae	Geranium pyrenaicum	Ge	Hyr, IT
Geraniaceae	Geranium robertianum	He, Th	Hyr, IT
Geraniaceae	Geranium rotundifolium	Th	Cosm
Geraniaceae	Geranium sylvaticum	Ge	Ara
Geraniaceae	Geranium tuberosum	Ge	Hyr, IT, Zag

<b>Family</b>	<b>Plant species</b>	<b>Life form</b>	<b>Floristic region</b>
Rosaceae	<i>Geum heterocarpum</i>	He	IT
Rosaceae	<i>Geum kokanicum</i>	He	IT
Rosaceae	<i>Geum rivale</i>	Ge	IT, Hyr
Rosaceae	<i>Geum urbanum</i>	He	Hyr, IT*
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Girgensohnia imbricata</i>	Th	IT
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Girgensohnia oppositiflora</i>	Th	IT
Iridaceae	<i>Gladiolus atrovioleaceus</i>	Ge	IT
Iridaceae	<i>Gladiolus halophilus</i>	Ge	IT
Iridaceae	<i>Gladiolus italicus</i>	Ge	IT, KhO
Iridaceae	<i>Gladiolus segetum</i>	Ge	IT, KhO
Papaveaceae	<i>Glaucium calycinum</i>	He	IT
Papaveaceae	<i>Glaucium elegans</i>	Th	IT
Papaveaceae	<i>Glaucium grandiflorum</i>	He	IT
Papaveaceae	<i>Glaucium oxyleobum</i>	He	IT
Primulaceae	<i>Glaux maritima</i>	Ge	IT
Caesalpiniaceae	<i>Gleditsia caspica</i>	Ph	Hyr
Asclepiadaceae	<i>Glossonema varians</i>	He	KhO
Poaceae	<i>Glyceria plicata</i>	He	IT, Hyr
Fabaceae	<i>Glycyrrhiza echinata</i>	He	Hyr
Fabaceae	<i>Glycyrrhiza glabra</i>	Ge	IT, KhO, Hyr
Asteraceae	<i>Gnaphalium luteo-album</i>	Th	Cosm
Brassicaceae	<i>Goldbachia laevigata</i>	Th	IT
Brassicaceae	<i>Graelsia saxifragifolia</i>	He	IT
Malvaceae	<i>Grewia asiatica</i>	Ph	KhO
Malvaceae	<i>Grewia bicolor</i>	Ph	KhO
Malvaceae	<i>Grewia makranica</i>	Ph	KhO
Malvaceae	<i>Grewia populifolia</i>	Ph	KhO
Asteraceae	<i>Gundelia tournefortii</i>	He	IT
Asteraceae	<i>Gymnarrhena micrantha</i>	Th	IT, KhO
Caryophyllaceae	<i>Gymnocarpus decander</i>	Ch	IT, KhO



<b>Family</b>	<b>Plant species</b>	<b>Life form</b>	<b>Floristic region</b>
Iridaceae	Gynandriris sisyrinchium	Ge	IT
Caryophyllaceae	Gypsophila abconica	Th	KhO
Caryophyllaceae	Gypsophila caricifolia	He	IT
Caryophyllaceae	Gypsophila elegans	Th, He	IT, Hyr
Caryophyllaceae	Gypsophila pilosa	Th	IT
Caryophyllaceae	Gypsophila platyphylla	He	IT
Chenopodiaceae	Halanthium rarifolium	Th	IT
Amaranthaceae	Halimione vertucifera	He	IT
Chenopodiaceae	Halimocnemis mollissima	Th	IT
Chenopodiaceae	Halimocnemis pilifera	Th	IT
Fabaceae	Halimodendron halodendron	Ph	IT
Chenopodiaceae	Halocharis hispida	Th	IT
Chenopodiaceae	Halocharis sp.	Th	
Chenopodiaceae	Halocharis sulphurea	Th	IT, KhO
Chenopodiaceae	Halocmemum strobilaceum	Ch	IT, KhO
Chenopodiaceae	Halostachys belangeriana	Ph	IT
Chenopodiaceae	Halostachys caspica	Ch	Hyr
Chenopodiaceae	Halothamnus acutifolius	Ch	IT
Chenopodiaceae	Halothamnus auriculus	Ch	IT
Chenopodiaceae	Halothamnus glaucus	Ch	IT
Chenopodiaceae	Halothamnus iranicus	Ch	KhO
Chenopodiaceae	Halothamnus kermanensis	Ch	IT, (End)
Chenopodiaceae	Halothamnus subaphyllus	Ch	IT
Chenopodiaceae	Haloxylon ammodendern	Ph	IT, KhO
Chenopodiaceae	Haloxylon aphyllum	Ph	IT
Chenopodiaceae	Haloxylon articulatum	Ph	IT
Chenopodiaceae	Haloxylon multiflorum	Ph	IT, KhO
Chenopodiaceae	Haloxylon persicum	Ph	IT
Chenopodiaceae	Haloxylon recurvum	Ph	IT, KhO
Chenopodiaceae	Haloxylon salicornicum	Ph	IT, KhO

<b>Family</b>	<b>Plant species</b>	<b>Life form</b>	<b>Floristic region</b>
Chenopodiaceae	Hammada salicornia	Ch	IT, KhO
Rutaceae	Haplophyllum buhsei	He	IT, (End)
Rutaceae	Haplophyllum canaliculatum	He	IT, KhO, (End)
Rutaceae	Haplophyllum glaberrimum	He	IT, (End)
Rutaceae	Haplophyllum pedicellatum	He	IT
Rutaceae	Haplophyllum perforatum	Ch	IT*
Rutaceae	Haplophyllum pilosum	He	IT
Rutaceae	Haplophyllum robustum	He	IT
Rutaceae	Haplophyllum tuberculatum	He	IT, KhO
Umbelliferae	Hausknechtia elymaitica	He	IT
Araliaceae	Hedera colchica	Ph	Hyr
Araliaceae	Hedera helix	Ph	Zag
Araliaceae	Hedera pastuchovii	Ph	Hyr
Asteraceae	Hedynopsis rhagadioloides	Th	Hyr, KhO
Fabaceae	Hedysarum criniferum	He	IT
Fabaceae	Hedysarum kopetdaghi	He	IT
Fabaceae	Hedysarum wrightianum	He	IT
Cistaceae	Helianthemum chamaecistus	He	IT, Hyr
Cistaceae	Helianthemum ledifolium	Th, He	IT, KhO, Hyr, Zag
Cistaceae	Helianthemum lippii	Ch	KhO
Cistaceae	Helianthemum nummularium	He	IT, Hyr
Cistaceae	Helianthemum salicifolium	Th	IT, Hyr, KhO, Zag
Asteraceae	Helianthus annuus	Th	IT
Asteraceae	Helianthus tuberosus	Ge	Cosm
Asteraceae	Helichrysum armenium	He	IT
Asteraceae	Helichrysum davisianum	He	IT
Asteraceae	Helichrysum leucocephalum	He	KhO, IT
Asteraceae	Helichrysum oligocephalum	He	IT
Asteraceae	Helichrysum ocephalum	He	IT

<b>Family</b>	<b>Plant species</b>	<b>Life form</b>	<b>Floristic region</b>
Asteraceae	<i>Helichrysum psychrophilum</i>	He	IT, Hyr
Asteraceae	<i>Helichrysum rubicundum</i>	He	IT
Boraginaceae	<i>Heliotropium agdense</i>	Th	IT
Boraginaceae	<i>Heliotropium arguzioides</i>	Ge	IT
Boraginaceae	<i>Heliotropium aucheri</i>	He	IT
Boraginaceae	<i>Heliotropium bacciferum</i>	Ch	IT, KhO
Boraginaceae	<i>Heliotropium brevilmbe</i>	He	KhO, IT
Boraginaceae	<i>Heliotropium chorassanicum</i>	Th	IT
Boraginaceae	<i>Heliotropium crispum</i>	He	IT, KhO
Boraginaceae	<i>Heliotropium dasycarpum</i>	He	IT
Boraginaceae	<i>Heliotropium digynum</i>	Ch	KhO
Boraginaceae	<i>Heliotropium dissitiflorum</i>	Th	IT
Boraginaceae	<i>Heliotropium elipticum</i>	Th	IT, Hyr
Boraginaceae	<i>Heliotropium esfandiarii</i>	Th	IT, (End)
Boraginaceae	<i>Heliotropium europaeum</i>	Th	Hyr, IT
Boraginaceae	<i>Heliotropium lasiocarpum</i>	Th	IT
Boraginaceae	<i>Heliotropium mesinatum</i>	Th	IT
Boraginaceae	<i>Heliotropium noeanum</i>	Th	IT
Boraginaceae	<i>Heliotropium ramosissimum</i>	He	IT
Boraginaceae	<i>Heliotropium samolifolium</i>	Th	IT, (End)
Boraginaceae	<i>Heliotropium supinum</i>	Th	IT
Boraginaceae	<i>Heliotropium szovitsianum</i>	Th	IT
Boraginaceae	<i>Heliotropium transoxanum</i>	He	IT
Asteraceae	<i>Helminthotheca echioides</i>	Th, He	IT, KhO
Poaceae	<i>Henrardia persica</i>	Th	IT
Umbelliferae	<i>Heracleum persicum</i>	He	IT
Caryophyllaceae	<i>Herniaria cinerea</i>	Th	KhO, Hyr, Zag, IT
Caryophyllaceae	<i>Herniaria glabra</i>	Th, He	IT, Hyr
Caryophyllaceae	<i>Herniaria hirsuta</i>	Th	IT, KhO, Hyr, Zag

<b>Family</b>	<b>Plant species</b>	<b>Life form</b>	<b>Floristic region</b>
Caryophyllaceae	Herniaria incana	He	Hyr, IT
Asteraceae	Hertia angustifolia	Ch	IT, KhO
Asteraceae	Hertia intermedia	Ch	IT, KhO
Brassicaceae	Hesperis hyrcana	He	Hyr
Brassicaceae	Hesperis kurdica	He	IT
Brassicaceae	Hesperis leucoclada	He	IT
Brassicaceae	Hesperis persica	He	IT, Hyr
Poaceae	Heteranthelium piliferum	Th	IT
Boraginaceae	Heterocaryum laevigatum	Th	IT
Boraginaceae	Heterocaryum macrocarpum	Th	IT
Boraginaceae	Heterocaryum subsessile	Th	IT, Hyr
Boraginaceae	Heterocaryum szovitsianum	Th	IT
Asteraceae	Heteroderis pusilla	Th	IT
Asteraceae	Heteropappus altaicus	He	IT
Malvaceae	Hibiscus trionum	Th	IT, Hyr
Asteraceae	Hieracium procerum	He	IT, Hyr
Fabaceae	Hippocrepis bicontorta	Th	KhO
Fabaceae	Hippocrepis bisiliqua	Th	IT
Elaeagnaceae	Hippophae rhamnoides	Ph	IT*, Hyr
Hippuridaceae	Hippuris vulgaris	Hel	IT
Brassicaceae	Hirschfeldia incana	Th, He	IT, Hyr, KhO
Caryophyllaceae	Holosteum glutinosum	Th	IT
Caryophyllaceae	Holosteum umbellatum	Th	IT
Chenopodiaceae	Horaninovia anomala	Th	IT
Chenopodiaceae	Horaninovia ulicina	Th	IT, (End)
Poaceae	Hordeum bulbosum	Ge	IT, Hyr
Poaceae	Hordeum glaucum	Th	IT, Hyr, KhO
Poaceae	Hordeum murinum	Th	IT
Poaceae	Hordeum spontaneum	Th	IT

<b>Family</b>	<b>Plant species</b>	<b>Life form</b>	<b>Floristic region</b>
Poaceae	<i>Hordeum violaceum</i>	He	IT, Hyr
Poaceae	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>	Th	IT
Rosaceae	<i>Hulthemia persica</i>	Ch	IT
Fabaceae	<i>Hymenocarpus circinatus</i>	Th	IT, KhO
Lamiaceae	<i>Hymenocrater argutidens</i>	Ch	IT*
Lamiaceae	<i>Hymenocrater butiminosus</i>	Ch	IT*
Lamiaceae	<i>Hymenocrater calycinus</i>	Ch	IT*
Lamiaceae	<i>Hymenocrater elegans</i>	Ch	IT*
Lamiaceae	<i>Hymenocrater yazdianus</i>	He	IT
Brassicaceae	<i>Hymenolobus procumbens</i>	Th	Cosm
Solanaceae	<i>Hyoscyamus arachnoideus</i>	He	IT
Solanaceae	<i>Hyoscyamus insanus</i>	Ge	KhO, IT
Solanaceae	<i>Hyoscyamus kotschyanus</i>	Ge	IT
Solanaceae	<i>Hyoscyamus muticus</i>	Ge	IT, KhO, (End)
Solanaceae	<i>Hyoscyamus niger</i>	Th, He	IT, Hyr
Solanaceae	<i>Hyoscyamus nutans</i>	Ge	IT, KhO
Solanaceae	<i>Hyoscyamus orthocarpus</i>	Ge	IT, KhO
Solanaceae	<i>Hyoscyamus pusillus</i>	Th	IT
Solanaceae	<i>Hyoscyamus reticulatus</i>	He	IT, Hyr
Solanaceae	<i>Hyoscyamus rosularis</i>	Ge	IT, KhO
Solanaceae	<i>Hyoscyamus senecionis</i>	Ge	IT
Solanaceae	<i>Hyoscyamus squarrosus</i>	Ge	IT
Solanaceae	<i>Hyoscyamus tenuicaulis</i>	Ge	KhO, IT
Poaceae	<i>Hyparrhenia hirta</i>	He	KhO
Papaveraceae	<i>Hypecoum pendulum</i>	Th	IT
Hypericaceae	<i>Hypericum androsaemum</i>	Ph	Hyr
Hypericaceae	<i>Hypericum asperulum</i>	He	Zag, IT*
Hypericaceae	<i>Hypericum helianthemoides</i>	He	IT
Hypericaceae	<i>Hypericum hirsutum</i>	He	Hyr
Hypericaceae	<i>Hypericum hirtellum</i>	He	IT

<b>Family</b>	<b>Plant species</b>	<b>Life form</b>	<b>Floristic region</b>
Hypericaceae	<i>Hypericum hyssopifolium</i>	He	IT*
Hypericaceae	<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>	He	IT, Hyr
Hypericaceae	<i>Hypericum scabrum</i>	He	IT*
Hypericaceae	<i>Hypericum triquetrifolium</i>	He	IT
Lamiaceae	<i>Hyssopus angustifolius</i>	He	IT, Hyr
Asteraceae	<i>Ifloga spicata</i>	Th	KhO
Aquilofoliaceae	<i>Ilex spinigera</i>	Ph	Hyr
Poaceae	<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>	Ge	IT, KhO
Fabaceae	<i>Indigofera argentea</i>	Ch	KhO
Fabaceae	<i>Indigofera intricata</i>	Ch	KhO
Fabaceae	<i>Indigofera paucifolia</i>	Ch	KhO
Asteraceae	<i>Inula beritannica</i>	He	IT
Asteraceae	<i>Inula oculus-christi</i>	Ge	IT, Hyr
Asteraceae	<i>Inula salicina</i>	Ge	IT, Hyr
Asteraceae	<i>Inula thapsoides</i>	Ge	IT
Iridaceae	<i>Iris acutiloba</i>	Ge	IT
Iridaceae	<i>Iris caucasica</i>	Ge	IT
Iridaceae	<i>Iris drepanophylla</i>	Ge	IT
Iridaceae	<i>Iris fosterana</i>	Ge	IT
Iridaceae	<i>Iris hymenospatha</i>	Ge	IT, KhO, (End)
Iridaceae	<i>Iris kopetdagensis</i>	Ge	IT, Hyr
Iridaceae	<i>Iris persica</i>	Ge	IT, KhO, (End)
Iridaceae	<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>	Ge	Hyr
Iridaceae	<i>Iris pseudocaucasica</i>	Ge	Hyr, IT
Iridaceae	<i>Iris reticulata</i>	Ge	IT, Hyr
Iridaceae	<i>Iris sisyrinchium</i>	Ge	IT, KhO
Iridaceae	<i>Iris songarica</i>	Ge	IT
Iridaceae	<i>Iris squiria</i>	Ge	IT, Hyr
Brassicaceae	<i>Isatis buschiana</i>	He	IT

Family	Plant species	Life form	Floristic region
Brassicaceae	<i>Isatis cappadocica</i>	He	IT, Hyr
Brassicaceae	<i>Isatis minima</i>	Th	KhO
Brassicaceae	<i>Isatis raphanifolia</i>	Th	IT
Brassicaceae	<i>Isatis regulosa</i>	Th	IT
Amaryllidaceae	<i>Ixiolirion tataricum</i>	Ge	IT
Oleaceae	<i>Jasminum fruticans</i>	Ph	IT*, Hyr, Ara
Oleaceae	<i>Jasminum officinale</i>	Ph	IT*, Hyr
Juglandaceae	<i>Juglans fallax</i>	Ph	Hyr, Ara
Juglandaceae	<i>Juglans regia</i>	Ph	Hyr, IT, Ara, Zag
Juncaceaea	<i>Juncus acutus</i>	Ge	Cosm
Juncaceaea	<i>Juncus articulatus</i>	Ge	Cosm
Juncaceaea	<i>Juncus bufonius</i>	Th	IT, Hyr, KhO
Juncaceaea	<i>Juncus effusus</i>	Ge	IT, Hyr
Juncaceaea	<i>Juncus fontanesii</i>	Ge	IT
Juncaceaea	<i>Juncus gerardi</i>	Ge	IT
Juncaceaea	<i>Juncus infelix</i>	Ge	IT, Hyr
Juncaceaea	<i>Juncus Littoralis</i>	Ge	Hyr
Juncaceaea	<i>Juncus maritimus</i>	Ge	IT
Juncaceaea	<i>Juncus punctorius</i>	Ge	IT
Juncaceaea	<i>Juncus rigidus</i>	Ge	IT, KhO
Juncaceaea	<i>Juncus socotranus</i>	Ge	KhO
Cupressaceae	<i>Juniperus communis</i>	Ph	Ara, Hyr
Cupressaceae	<i>Juniperus excelsa</i>	Ph	IT*, Zag, Hyr
Cupressaceae	<i>Juniperus foetidissima</i>	Ph	IT*, Ara
Cupressaceae	<i>Juniperus polycarpus</i>	Ph	IT*, Ara, Zag
Cupressaceae	<i>Juniperus sabina</i>	Ph	Hyr
Asteraceae	<i>Jurinea dumolosa</i>	He	IT
Asteraceae	<i>Jurinea leptoloba</i>	He	IT

<b>Family</b>	<b>Plant species</b>	<b>Life form</b>	<b>Floristic region</b>
Asteraceae	<i>Jurinea macrocephala</i>	He	IT
Asteraceae	<i>Jurinea radians</i>	He	IT
Asteraceae	<i>Jurinea ramosissima</i>	He	IT
Asteraceae	<i>Jurinea stenocalathia</i>	He	IT
Asteraceae	<i>Jurinea viciosoi</i>	He	IT
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Kalidium caspicum</i>	Ch	IT
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Kickxia elatine</i>	Th	IT, Zag, KhO, Hyr
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Kochia prostrata</i>	He	IT, Hyr
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Kochia scoparia</i>	Th	Cosm
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Kochia stellaris</i>	Th	IT
Poaceae	<i>Koeleria cristata</i>	He	IT, Hyr
Asteraceae	<i>Koelpinia linearis</i>	Th	Cosm
Asteraceae	<i>Koelpinia macrantha</i>	Th	IT
Asteraceae	<i>Koelpinia tenuissima</i>	Th	IT, KhO
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Krascheninnikovia ceratoides</i>	Ch	IT
Brassicaceae	<i>Lachnoloma lehmannii</i>	Th	IT
Asteraceae	<i>Lactuca glaucaifolia</i>	He	IT
Asteraceae	<i>Lactuca microcephala</i>	Ge	IT, (End)
Asteraceae	<i>Lactuca orientalis</i>	Ch	IT, Hyr, KhO
Asteraceae	<i>Lactuca persica</i>	He	IT, KhO
Asteraceae	<i>Lactuca scarioloides</i>	Th, He	IT
Asteraceae	<i>Lactuca serriola</i>	Th, He	Hyr, IT, KhO, Zag
Asteraceae	<i>Lactuca tuberosa</i>	He	IT, Hyr, KhO
Asteraceae	<i>Lactuca undulata</i>	Th	IT
Lamiaceae	<i>Lagochillus kotschyanus</i>	Ch	IT
Lamiaceae	<i>Lagochilus cabulicus</i>	Ch	IT
Umbelliferae	<i>Lagoecia cuminoides</i>	Th	IT, KhO
Lamiaceae	<i>Lallemantia iberica</i>	Th	IT
Lamiaceae	<i>Lallemantia royleana</i>	Th	IT



Family	Plant species	Life form	Floristic region
Poaceae	Lamarckia aurea	Th	KhO
Lamiaceae	Lamium album	He	Hyr, IT
Lamiaceae	Lamium amplexicaule	Th	Hyr, IT
Lamiaceae	Lamium galeobdolon	Ge	Hyr
Lamiaceae	Lamium purpureum	Th	Hyr
Verbenaceae	Lantana camara	Ph	KhO
Boraginaceae	Lappula barbata	He, Th	IT, Hyr, Zag
Boraginaceae	Lappula ceratophora	Th	IT
Boraginaceae	Lappula drabovii	Th, He	IT
Boraginaceae	Lappula microcarpa	Th, He	IT, Hyr, Zag
Boraginaceae	Lappula myosotis	Th	IT
Boraginaceae	Lappula patula	Th	IT
Boraginaceae	Lappula semiglabra	Th	IT
Boraginaceae	Lappula sessiliflora	Th	IT, Hyr
Boraginaceae	Lappula sinaica	Th	IT
Boraginaceae	Lappula spinocarpos	Th	IT, KhO
Asteraceae	Lapsana communis	He, Th	IT, Hyr
Asteraceae	Lapsana intermedia	He	IT
Umbelliferae	Laser trilobum	He	Hyr
Asteraceae	Lasiopogon moscoides	Th	IT
Fabaceae	Lathyrus aphaca	Th	Hyr, IT
Fabaceae	Lathyrus cicera	Th	IT, Hyr, KhO
Fabaceae	Lathyrus inconspicuus	Th	IT, Hyr
Fabaceae	Lathyrus incurvus	He	IT
Fabaceae	Lathyrus laxiflorus	He	Hyr, IT
Fabaceae	Lathyrus pratensis	He	Hyr, IT
Fabaceae	Lathyrus rotundifolius	He	Hyr, IT
Fabaceae	Lathyrus sativus	Th	IT, Hyr
Fabaceae	Lathyrus vernus	He	Hyr

<b>Family</b>	<b>Plant species</b>	<b>Life form</b>	<b>Floristic region</b>
Fabaceae	Lathyrus vinealis	Th	IT
Asteraceae	Launaea acanthodes	Ch	IT
Asteraceae	Launaea capitata	Th	KhO, IT
Asteraceae	Launaea fallax	He	KhO
Asteraceae	Launaea glomerata	Th	IT, KhO
Asteraceae	Launaea mucronata	He	IT, KhO
Asteraceae	Launaea oligocephala	He	IT, KhO
Asteraceae	Launaea procumbens	He	IT, KhO
Asteraceae	Launaea spinosa	Ch	IT
Rosaceae	Laurocerasus officinalis	Ph	Hyr
Lauraceae	Laurus nobilis	Ph	IT
Lythraceae	Lawsonia intermis	Ph	KhO
Campanulaceae	Legousia falcata	Th	IT, Hyr
Lemnaceae	Lemna trisulca	Hyd	Hyr
Fabaceae	Lens culinaris	Th	IT
Fabaceae	Lens orientalis	Th	IT
Podophyllaceae	Leontice leontopetalum	Ge	IT, Zag
Asteraceae	Leontodon asperrimus	He	IT, Hyr
Asteraceae	Leontodon hispidus	He	Hyr, IT
Lamiaceae	Leonurus cardica	Ge	IT, Hyr
Brassicaceae	Lepidium draba	Ge	IT, Hyr
Brassicaceae	Lepidium latifolium	Ge	Hyr, IT
Brassicaceae	Lepidium perfoliatum	Th, He	IT , Hyr
Brassicaceae	Lepidium persicum	He	IT
Brassicaceae	Lepidium sativum	Th	Cosm
Brassicaceae	Lepidium vesicarium	Th, He	IT
Asclepiadaceae	Leptadenia pyrotechnica	Ph	KhO
Brassicaceae	Leptaleum filifolium	Th	IT
Scrophulariaceae	Leptorhabdos parviflora	Th	IT, Hyr
Rubiaceae	Leptunis trichoides	Th	IT

<b>Family</b>	<b>Plant species</b>	<b>Life form</b>	<b>Floristic region</b>
Caryophyllaceae	Lepyrodiclis holosteoides	Th	IT, KhO
Caryophyllaceae	Lepyrodiclis stellarioides	Th	IT
Fabaceae	Leucaena glauca	Ph	KhO
Poaceae	Leucopoa pseudosclerophylla	Ge	IT
Poaceae	Leucopoa sclerophylla	He	IT
Umbelliferae	Leutea petiolaris	He	IT, Hyr
Umbelliferae	Libanotis transcaucasica	He	Hyr, IT
Oleaceae	Ligustrum vulgare	Ph	Ara, Hyr
Orchidaceae	Limodorun abortivum	Ge	Hyr, IT
Plumbaginaceae	Limonium gmelini	He	IT
Plumbaginaceae	Limonium iranicum	Ch	IT, KhO
Plumbaginaceae	Limonium meyeri	He	IT
Plumbaginaceae	Limonium reniforme	He	IT
Scrophulariaceae	Linaria dalmatica	He	IT, Hyr
Scrophulariaceae	Linaria grandiflora	He	IT
Scrophulariaceae	Linaria kavirensis	Th	IT, (End)
Scrophulariaceae	Linaria kopetdaghensis	He	IT
Scrophulariaceae	Linaria kurdica	He	IT
Scrophulariaceae	Linaria lineolata	Ch	IT, (End)
Scrophulariaceae	Linaria michauxii	He	IT, (End)
Scrophulariaceae	Linaria pyramidata	He	IT
Scrophulariaceae	Linaria simplex	Th	IT, Hyr
Boraginaceae	Lindelofia kandavanensis	He	Hyr, (End)
Linderniaceae	Lindernia procumbens	Th	Cosm
Linaceae	Linum album	He	IT, (End)
Linaceae	Linum austriacum	Ch	IT, Hyr
Linaceae	Linum bienne	Th, He	KhO, Hyr
Linaceae	Linum catharticum	Th	IT, Hyr
Linaceae	Linum corymbulosum	Th	IT, Hyr
Linaceae	Linum glaucum	He	IT

<b>Family</b>	<b>Plant species</b>	<b>Life form</b>	<b>Floristic region</b>
Linaceae	<i>Linum strictum</i>	Th	IT
Umbelliferae	<i>Lisaea heterocarpa</i>	Th	IT, Zag
Orchidaceae	<i>Listera ovata</i>	Ge	Hyr
Boraginaceae	<i>Lithospermum arvensis</i>	Th	IT, Hyr
Boraginaceae	<i>Lithospermum officinale</i>	Ge	Hyr, IT
Boraginaceae	<i>Lithospermum purpureo-coeruleum</i>	Ge	Hyr
Poaceae	<i>Lolium perenne</i>	He	IT, Hyr
Poaceae	<i>Lolium persicum</i>	Th	IT, Hyr
Poaceae	<i>Lolium rigidum</i>	Th	IT, Hyr
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Londesia eriantha</i>	Th	IT
Caprifoliaceae	<i>Lonicera bracteolaris</i>	Ph	IT*, Hyr, Ara
Caprifoliaceae	<i>Lonicera caprifolium</i>	Ph	Hyr
Caprifoliaceae	<i>Lonicera caucasica</i>	Ph	Hyr, Ara
Caprifoliaceae	<i>Lonicera floribunda</i>	Ph	IT*, Hyr
Caprifoliaceae	<i>Lonicera hypoleuca</i>	Ph	Zag
Caprifoliaceae	<i>Lonicera iberica</i>	Ph	IT*, Hyr, Ara
Caprifoliaceae	<i>Lonicera nummulariifolia</i>		IT*, Zag
Poaceae	<i>Lophochloa abtusiflora</i>	Th	KhO
Poaceae	<i>Lophochloa phleoides</i>	Th	Cosm
Loranthaceae	<i>Loranthus europaeus</i>	Ph	Zag
Loranthaceae	<i>Loranthus grewinkii</i>	Ph	Zag, Hyr
Fabaceae	<i>Lotus angustissimus</i>	Th	Hyr, KhO
Fabaceae	<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	He	IT
Fabaceae	<i>Lotus gebelia</i>	He	IT
Fabaceae	<i>Lotus halophilus</i>	Th	KhO
Onagraceaea	<i>Ludwigia palustris</i>	Hyd	Hyr
Cucurbitaceae	<i>Luffa cylindrica</i>	Th	KhO
Juncaceae	<i>Luzula forsteri</i>	Ge	Hyr
Solanaceae	<i>Lycium depressum</i>	Ph	IT, KhO, Zag, Ara

<b>Family</b>	<b>Plant species</b>	<b>Life form</b>	<b>Floristic region</b>
Solanaceae	<i>Lycium edgewortii</i>	Ph	KhO
Solanaceae	<i>Lycium kopetdaghi</i>	Ph	IT
Solanaceae	<i>Lycium makranicum</i>	Ph	KhO
Solanaceae	<i>Lycium ruthenicum</i>	Ph	IT, Ara
Solanaceae	<i>Lycium shawii</i>	Ph	KhO
Solanaceae	<i>Lycopersicium esculentum</i>	Th	Cosm
Lamiaceae	<i>Lycopus europaeus</i>	Ge	Hyr, IT
Lythraceae	<i>Lythrum hyssopifolia</i>	Th	IT, Hyr, KhO
Lythraceae	<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	He	Hyr, IT, Zag
Umbelliferae	<i>Malabaila secacul</i>	He	IT
Umbelliferae	<i>Malablia porphyrodiscus</i>	Ge	IT
Brassicaceae	<i>Malcolmia africana</i>	Th	IT
Brassicaceae	<i>Malcolmia behboudiana</i>	Th	KhO
Brassicaceae	<i>Malcolmia strigosa</i>	Th	IT
Brassicaceae	<i>Malcolmia turkestanica</i>	Th	IT
Rosaceae	<i>Malus communis</i>	Ph	IT, Hyr
Rosaceae	<i>Malus domestica</i>	Ph	IT
Rosaceae	<i>Malus orientalis</i>	Ph	IT*, Hyr, Ara, Zag
Malvaceae	<i>Malva aegyptica</i>	Th	IT, KhO
Malvaceae	<i>Malva neglecta</i>	He, Th	Hyr, IT
Malvaceae	<i>Malva nicaeensis</i>	Th	KhO, Hyr
Malvaceae	<i>Malva parviflora</i>	Th	KhO, IT
Malvaceae	<i>Malva sylvestris</i>	He, Th	IT
Anacardiaceae	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Ph	KhO
Lamiaceae	<i>Marrubium anisodon</i>	Ge	IT, Hyr
Lamiaceae	<i>Marrubium astracanicum</i>	He	IT, Hyr
Lamiaceae	<i>Marrubium crassidens</i>	He	IT
Lamiaceae	<i>Marrubium cuneatum</i>	He	IT
Lamiaceae	<i>Marrubium parviflorum</i>	Ge	Hyr, IT

<b>Family</b>	<b>Plant species</b>	<b>Life form</b>	<b>Floristic region</b>
Lamiaceae	Marrubium vulgare	Ge	Hyr, IT
Apocynaceae	Marsdenia erecta	Ph	IT*, Zag, KhO
Asteraceae	Matricaria aurea	Th	IT, KhO
Asteraceae	Matricaria recutita	Th	IT, KhO
Brassicaceae	Matthiola alyssifolia	He	IT
Brassicaceae	Matthiola chenopodiifolia	Th	IT
Brassicaceae	Matthiola flavida	He	IT
Brassicaceae	Matthiola longipetala	Th	IT, KhO
Brassicaceae	Matthiola ovatifolia	He	IT
Fabaceae	Medicago coronata	Th	IT, Hyr, KhO
Fabaceae	Medicago laciniata	Th, He	KhO
Fabaceae	Medicago lupulina	He	IT, Hyr
Fabaceae	Medicago minima	Th	IT, KhO, Hyr
Fabaceae	Medicago orbicularis	Th	IT, Hyr
Fabaceae	Medicago polymorpha	Th	IT, Hyr, KhO
Fabaceae	Medicago radiata	Th	IT
Fabaceae	Medicago rigidula	Th	IT
Fabaceae	Medicago sativa	He	Cosm
Fabaceae	Medicago scutellata	Th	IT
Meliaceae	Melia azedarach	Ph	Hyr, KhO
Poaceae	Melica ciliata	He	IT, Hyr
Poaceae	Melica jacquemontii	Ge	IT
Poaceae	Melica persica	Ge	IT
Poaceae	Melica uniflora	Ge	Hyr, IT, Ara
Fabaceae	Melilotus albus	He	IT, Hyr
Fabaceae	Melilotus indicus	Th	IT, KhO
Fabaceae	Melilotus officinalis	He	IT
Lamiaceae	Mentha aquatica	Ge	Hyr

<b>Family</b>	<b>Plant species</b>	<b>Life form</b>	<b>Floristic region</b>
Lamiaceae	<i>Mentha longifolia</i>	Ge	IT
Lamiaceae	<i>Mentha pulegium</i>	He	Hyr
Lamiaceae	<i>Mentha spicata</i>	Ge	Hyr, IT
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Mercurialis perennis</i>	Ge	Hyr
Fabaceae	<i>Meristotropis xanthioides</i>	He	IT
Aizoaceae	<i>Mesembryanthemum nodiflorum</i>	Th	KhO
Caryophyllaceae	<i>Mesostemma kotschyanum</i>	He	IT
Poaceae	<i>Mespilus germanica</i>	Ph	Hyr, IT*, Zag, Ara
Campanulaceae	<i>Michauxia koeiana</i>	He	IT, (End)
Campanulaceae	<i>Michauxia laevigata</i>	He	IT, Hyr
Asteraceae	<i>Microcephala lamellata</i>	Th	IT
Boraginaceae	<i>Microparacaryum bungei</i>	Th	IT
Boraginaceae	<i>Microparacaryum intermedium</i>	Th	IT
Boraginaceae	<i>Microparacaryum salsum</i>	Th	IT, (End)
Poaceae	<i>Microtegium vimienum</i>	Th	Hyr
Poaceae	<i>Milium pedicellare</i>	Th	IT
Poaceae	<i>Milium vernale</i>	Th	Hyr, IT
Mimosaceae	<i>Mimosa hamata</i>	Ph	KhO
Mimosaceae	<i>Mimosa pudica</i>	Ph	KhO
Caryophyllaceae	<i>Minuartia hamata</i>	Th	IT
Caryophyllaceae	<i>Minuartia hybrida</i>	Th	IT
Caryophyllaceae	<i>Minuartia lineata</i>	He	Hyr, IT
Caryophyllaceae	<i>Minuartia meyeri</i>	Th	IT
Caryophyllaceae	<i>Minuartia picta</i>	Th	IT, KhO
Caryophyllaceae	<i>Minuartia subtilis</i>	Th	IT
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Misopates orontium</i>	Th	IT, KhO, Zag
Boraginaceae	<i>Moltkia coerulea</i>	Ge	IT
Boraginaceae	<i>Moltkiopsis ciliata</i>	He	KhO
Brassicaceae	<i>Moricandia sinaica</i>	Th, He	KhO

<b>Family</b>	<b>Plant species</b>	<b>Life form</b>	<b>Floristic region</b>
Brassicaceae	Moriera spinosa	Ch	IT
Morinaceae	Morina persica	He	IT, Zag
Moraceae	Morus alba	Ph	IT, Hyr, Ara
Moraceae	Morus nigra	Ph	Hyr, Ara
Umbelliferae	Muretia amplifolia	Ge	KhO
Liliaceae	Muscari caucasicum	Ge	IT
Liliaceae	Muscari neglectum	Ge	IT
Liliaceae	Muscari tenuiflorum	Ge	IT
Boraginaceae	Myosotis asiatica	He	IT, Hyr
Boraginaceae	Myosotis koelzii	Th	IT, (End)
Boraginaceae	Myosotis olympica	He	IT*, (End)
Boraginaceae	Myosotis propinqua	Th	IT, Hyr
Boraginaceae	Myosotis refracta	Th	IT
Boraginaceae	Myosotis sparsiflora	Th	IT, Hyr
Boraginaceae	Myosotis stricta	Th	IT
Boraginaceae	Myosotis sylvatica	Ge	IT, Hyr
Tamaricaceae	Myricaria germanica	Ph	IT*, Hyr
Tamaricaceae	Myricaria squamosa	Ph	Zag
Halagaraceae	Myriophyllum verticillatum	Hyd	Cosm
Myrtaceae	Myrtus communis	Ph	IT*, Zag, KhO
Arecaceae	Nannorrhops ritchiana	Ge	KhO
Amaryllidaceae	Narcissus tazetta	Ge	IT, Hyr
Poaceae	Nardurus subulatus	Th	IT
Brassicaceae	Nasturtium officinale	Hel	Hyr, IT
Rubiaceae	Neogaillonia eriantha	Ch	IT
Orchidaceae	Neottia nidus-avis	Ge	Hyr
Lamiaceae	Nepeta bracteata	Th	IT
Lamiaceae	Nepeta cataria	He	IT
Lamiaceae	Nepeta crassifolia	He	IT, Hyr



<b>Family</b>	<b>Plant species</b>	<b>Life form</b>	<b>Floristic region</b>
Lamiaceae	<i>Nepeta fissa</i>	He	IT
Lamiaceae	<i>Nepeta gloeocephala</i>	He	IT
Lamiaceae	<i>Nepeta glomerulosa</i>	He	IT
Lamiaceae	<i>Nepeta heliotropifolia</i>	He	IT
Lamiaceae	<i>Nepeta hymenodonta</i>	Th	IT
Lamiaceae	<i>Nepeta ispanhanica</i>	Th	IT
Lamiaceae	<i>Nepeta kotschy</i>	He	IT
Lamiaceae	<i>Nepeta oxyodonta</i>	He	IT
Lamiaceae	<i>Nepeta persica</i>	He	IT
Lamiaceae	<i>Nepeta pungens</i>	Th	IT
Lamiaceae	<i>Nepeta saccharata</i>	Th	IT
Lamiaceae	<i>Nepeta satireioides</i>	Th	IT
Lamiaceae	<i>Nepeta sintenisii</i>	He	IT, Hyr
Apocynaceae	<i>Nerium indicum</i>	Ph	IT, Zag, KhO
Apocynaceae	<i>Nerium oleander</i>	Ph	KhO
Brassicaceae	<i>Neslia apiculata</i>	Th	IT, Hyr
Rosaceae	<i>Neurada procumbens</i>	Th	KhO
Solanaceae	<i>Nicotina tabacum</i>	Th	Cosm
Ranunculaceae	<i>Nigella arvensis</i>	Th	IT, Hyr
Ranunculaceae	<i>Nigella integrifolia</i>	Th	IT
Ranunculaceae	<i>Nigella sativa</i>	Th	IT
Asteraceae	<i>Nikitinia leptoclada</i>	Ch	IT
Zygophyllaceae	<i>Nitraria komarovii</i>	Ph	IT
Zygophyllaceae	<i>Nitraria roborowskii</i>	Ph	IT
Zygophyllaceae	<i>Nitraria schoberi</i>	Ph	IT
Zygophyllaceae	<i>Nitraria sibirica</i>	Ph	IT
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Noaea mucronata</i>	Ch	IT
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Noea tournefortii</i>	Ch	IT
Boraginaceae	<i>Nonnea caspica</i>	Th	Hyr, IT
Boraginaceae	<i>Nonnea Lutea</i>	Th	Hyr

<b>Family</b>	<b>Plant species</b>	<b>Life form</b>	<b>Floristic region</b>
Boraginaceae	Nonnea persica	He	IT
Boraginaceae	Nonnea pulla	He	IT, Hyr
Boraginaceae	Nonnea rosea	Th	Hyr
Boraginaceae	Nonnea turcomanica	Th	IT
Asteraceae	Notobasis syriaca	Th	IT, KhO
Brassicaceae	Notoceras bicornae	Th	KhO
Resedaceae	Ochradenus aucheri	Ch	KhO
Resedaceae	Ochradenus baccatus	Ph	KhO
Resedaceae	Ochradenus ochradeni	Ch	IT
Lamiaceae	Ocimum basilicum	Th	IT, Hyr
Oleaceae	Olea aucheri	Ph	IT, KhO
Oleaceae	Olea europaea	Ph	Hyr
Oleaceae	Olea ferruginea	Ph	KhO
Asteraceae	Oligochaeta divaricata	Th	IT, Hyr
Asteraceae	Oligochaeta minima	Th	IT
Resedaceae	Oligomeris linifolia	Th	KhO
Umbelliferae	Oliveria decumbens	Th	IT, KhO
Fabaceae	Onobrychis altissima	He	IT
Fabaceae	Onobrychis aucheri	Th	IT, KhO
Fabaceae	Onobrychis bungei	He	IT, Hyr
Fabaceae	Onobrychis cornuta	Ch	IT*
Fabaceae	Onobrychis crista-galli	Th	IT, KhO
Fabaceae	Onobrychis gypsicola	He	IT
Fabaceae	Onobrychis khorassanica	He	IT
Fabaceae	Onobrychis mazanderanica	He	Hyr
Fabaceae	Onobrychis melanotricha	He	IT
Fabaceae	Onobrychis micrantha	Th	IT
Fabaceae	Onobrychis plantago	Ge	IT
Fabaceae	Onobrychis ptolemaica	He	IT
Fabaceae	Onobrychis sintenisii	Ch	IT

<b>Family</b>	<b>Plant species</b>	<b>Life form</b>	<b>Floristic region</b>
Fabaceae	<i>Onobrychis transcaspica</i>	Ch	IT
Fabaceae	<i>Ononis reclinata</i>	Th	IT, Hyr, KhO
Fabaceae	<i>Ononis spinosa</i>	Ch	IT
Asteraceae	<i>Onopordon acanthium</i>	He	IT, Hyr
Asteraceae	<i>Onopordon carmanicum</i>	He	IT, KhO
Asteraceae	<i>Onopordon heteracanthum</i>	He	IT
Asteraceae	<i>Onopordon leptolepis</i>	He	IT
Boraginaceae	<i>Onosma bodeanum</i>	He	IT
Boraginaceae	<i>Onosma bulbotrichum</i>	He	IT
Boraginaceae	<i>Onosma dasytrichum</i>	Ch	IT
Boraginaceae	<i>Onosma demawendicum</i>	Ge	IT, (End)
Boraginaceae	<i>Onosma dichroanthum</i>	He	IT
Boraginaceae	<i>Onosma elwendicum</i>	He	IT
Boraginaceae	<i>Onosma kotschyi</i>	He	IT, (End)
Boraginaceae	<i>Onosma longilobum</i>	He	IT
Boraginaceae	<i>Onosma microcarpum</i>	He	IT
Boraginaceae	<i>Onosma orientale</i>	He	IT, KhO
Boraginaceae	<i>Onosma rostellatum</i>	He	IT, KhO
Boraginaceae	<i>Onosma sericeum</i>	He	IT
Boraginaceae	<i>Onosma stenosiphon</i>	He	IT
Boraginaceae	<i>Onosma trachytrichum</i>	He	IT
Cryptogrammeae	<i>Onychium melanolepis</i>	Ge	KhO
Ophioglossaceae	<i>Ophioglossum lusitanicum</i>	Ge	Hyr
Ophioglossaceae	<i>Ophioglossum vulgatum</i>	Ge	Hyr
Orchidaceae	<i>Ophrys apifera</i>	Ge	Hyr
Orchidaceae	<i>Ophrys sphegodes</i>	Ge	Hyr, IT
Poaceae	<i>Oplismenus undulatifolius</i>	He	Hyr
Orchidaceae	<i>Orchis caspia</i>	Ge	Hyr
Orchidaceae	<i>Orchis latifolia</i>	Ge	Hyr, IT
Orchidaceae	<i>Orchis mascula</i>	Ge	Hyr, IT

<b>Family</b>	<b>Plant species</b>	<b>Life form</b>	<b>Floristic region</b>
Orchidaceae	Orchis palustris	Ge	IT, Hyr
Lamiaceae	Origanum vulgare	He	Hyr, IT
Liliaceae	Ornithogalum arcuatum	Ge	IT, Zag
Liliaceae	Ornithogalum brachystachys	Ge	IT, KhO
Liliaceae	Ornithogalum cuspidatum	Ge	IT
Liliaceae	Ornithogalum persicum	Ge	IT
Liliaceae	Ornithogalum sintenisii	Ge	Hyr
Liliaceae	Ornithogalum tenuifolium	Ge	IT, Hyr
Orobanchaceae	Orobanche alba	Th, He	Hyr, IT
Orobanchaceae	Orobanche hirtiflora	He	IT
Orobanchaceae	Orobanche vulgaris	He	IT, Hyr
Poaceae	Oryzopsis holciformis	He	IT
Poaceae	Oryzopsis lateralis	Ge	IT
Poaceae	Oryzopsis molinioides	He	IT
Lamiaceae	Otostegia persica	Ch	IT, KhO
Asteraceae	Outreya carduiformis	He	IT, Hyr
Oxalidaceae	Oxalis corniculata	Ge	IT, Hyr, KhO
Oxalidaceae	Oxalis sp.	Ge	
Fabaceae	Oxytropis heratensis	He	IT
Fabaceae	Oxytropis hirsutiuscula	He	IT
Brassicaceae	Pachypterygium multicaule	Th	IT
Rhamnaceae	Paliurus spina-christi	Ph	Hyr, Zag, Ara
Asteraceae	Pallenis spinosa	Th	IT, Hyr
Chenopodiaceae	Pandertia turkestanica	Th	IT
Poaceae	Panicum antidotale	Ge	KhO
Poaceae	Panicum repens	Ge	KhO
Poaceae	Panicum turgidum	He	KhO
Papaveraceae	Papaver arenarium	Th	IT, Hyr
Papaveraceae	Papaver argemone	Th	IT

<b>Family</b>	<b>Plant species</b>	<b>Life form</b>	<b>Floristic region</b>
Papaveraceae	Papaver decaisnei	Th	IT, KhO
Papaveraceae	Papaver dubium	Th	Cosm
Papaveraceae	Papaver fugax	Th, He	IT
Papaveraceae	Papaver macrostomum	Th	IT
Papaveraceae	Papaver orientale	He	IT
Papaveraceae	Papaver pavoninum	Th	IT, Hyr
Papaveraceae	Papaver rhoeas	Th	IT
Boraginaceae	Paracaryum crista-galli	He	IT
Boraginaceae	Paracaryum intermedium	Th	IT
Boraginaceae	Paracaryum persicum	He	IT
Boraginaceae	Paracaryum rugulosum	He	IT
Boraginaceae	Paracaryum salsum	Th	IT
Boraginaceae	Paracaryum strictum	He	IT
Boraginaceae	Paracaryum turcomanicum	He	IT
Poaceae	Parapholis incurva	Th	IT, KhO
Urticaceae	Parietaria alsinifolia	Th	IT, KhO
Urticaceae	Parietaria judaica	Ge	Hyr, IT, Zag, KhO
Urticaceae	Parietaria lusitanica	Th	IT
Urticaceae	Parietaria officinalis	Ge	IT
Caesalpiniaceae	Parkinsonia aculeata	Ph	KhO
Caryophyllaceae	Paronychia arabica	He, Th	KhO
Caryophyllaceae	Paronychia bungei	He	IT, KhO, (End)
Caryophyllaceae	Paronychia caespitosa	He	IT, Zag, (End)
Caryophyllaceae	Paronychia kurdica	He	IT, Zag, KhO
Hamamelidaceae	Parrotia persica	Ph	Hyr
Poaceae	Paspalum dilatatum	Ge	Hyr
Poaceae	paspalum paspaloides	Ge	KhO
Scrophulariaceae	Pedicularis pycnantha	He	IT, Hyr
Scrophulariaceae	Pedicularis rechingeri	He	IT, (End)

<b>Family</b>	<b>Plant species</b>	<b>Life form</b>	<b>Floristic region</b>
Scrophulariaceae	Pedicularis sibthorpii	He	Hyr, IT
Scrophulariaceae	Pedicularis wilhelmsiana	He	IT
Zygophyllaceae	Peganum harmala	He	IT, KhO
Brassicaceae	Peltaria angustifolia	Th	IT, Zag
Poaceae	Pennisetum divisum	Ge	KhO
Poaceae	Pennisetum orientale	Ge	IT
Asteraceae	Pentanema divaricatum	Th	IT, KhO
Asteraceae	Pentanema multicaule	He	IT
Asteraceae	Pentanema pulicariifotme	He	IT
Asclepiadaceae	Pergularia tomentosa	Ch	KhO
Asclepiadaceae	Periploca aphylla	Ch	KhO
Asclepiadaceae	Periploca graeca	Ph	Hyr
Lamiaceae	Perovskia abrotanoides	Ch	Hyr, IT
Lamiaceae	Perovskia artemisioides	Ch	KhO, IT
Lamiaceae	Perovskia atriplicifolia	Ch	KhO
Rosaceae	Persica vulgaris	Ph	IT, Hyr
Asteraceae	Petasites hybridus	Ge	Hyr, IT
Caryophyllaceae	Petrorhagia cretica	Th	IT
Caryophyllaceae	Petrorhagia saxifrage	He	IT, Hyr
Chenopodiaceae	Petroselinum crispum	He	IT
Chenopodiaceae	Petrosimonia brachiata	Th	IT
Asteraceae	Phagnalon nitidum	He	IT, KhO
Poaceae	Phalaris arundinaceae	Ge	IT, Hyr
Poaceae	Phalaris minor	Th	IT
Poaceae	Phalaris paradoxa	Th	IT
Fabaceae	Phaseolus vulgaris	Th	IT
Poaceae	Phleum iranicum	Ge	IT, Hyr
Poaceae	Phleum paniculatum	Th	IT, Hyr
Poaceae	Phleum phleoides	He	Hyr, IT
Poaceae	Phleum pratense	He	IT, Hyr

Family	Plant species	Life form	Floristic region
Lamiaceae	Phlomis anisodonta	He	IT, KhO, Zag
Lamiaceae	Phlomis aucheri	He	IT
Lamiaceae	Phlomis bruguieri	He	IT
Lamiaceae	Phlomis cancellata	He	IT
Lamiaceae	Phlomis herba-venti	He	IT, Hyr
Lamiaceae	Phlomis olivieri	He	IT, Hyr
Lamiaceae	Phlomis persica	He	IT
Lamiaceae	Phlomis tuberosa	He	IT
Palmaceae	Phoenix dactylifera	Ph	KhO
Poaceae	Phragmites australis	Ge	IT
Rubiaceae	Phuopsis stylosa	He	Hyr
Verbenaceae	Phyla nodiflora	Ge	IT, KhO
Aspleniaceae	Phylitis scolopendrium	Ge	IT, Hyr
Solanaceae	Physalis alkekengi	Ge	Hyr
Solanaceae	Physalis divaricata	Th	KhO, IT
Chenopodiaceae	Physogeton occultus	Th	IT, (End)
Brassicaceae	Physoptychis gnaphalodes	He	IT
Brassicaceae	Physorhynchus chamaerapistrum	Ch	KhO
Umbelliferae	Physospermum cornubiense	He	IT
Phytolaccaceae	Phytolacca americana	He	Cosm
Asteraceae	Picnomon acarna	Th, He	IT, Hyr
Asteraceae	Picris strigosa	He	Cosm
Umbelliferae	Pimpinella affinis	He	Hyr, IT
Umbelliferae	Pimpinella aurea	He	IT
Umbelliferae	Pimpinella barbata	Th	IT, KhO
Umbelliferae	Pimpinella dichotoma	Ge	IT
Umbelliferae	Pimpinella eriocarpa	Th	IT, KhO
Umbelliferae	Pimpinella tragium	Ge	IT, Hyr
Pinaceae	Pinus eldarica	Ph	IT
Pinaceae	Pinus taeda	Ph	Hyr

<b>Family</b>	<b>Plant species</b>	<b>Life form</b>	<b>Floristic region</b>
Anacardiaceae	<i>Pistacia atlantica</i>	Ph	IT*
Anacardiaceae	<i>Pistacia cabulica</i>	Ph	IT*, KhO, Zag
Anacardiaceae	<i>Pistacia khinjuk</i>	Ph	IT*, Zag, KhO
Anacardiaceae	<i>Pistacia mutica</i>	Ph	IT*, Zag, KhO, Ara
Anacardiaceae	<i>Pistacia vera</i>	Ph	IT*
Fabaceae	<i>Pisum formosum</i>	He	Hyr, IT
Plantaginaceae	<i>Plantago atrata</i>	He	Hyr, IT
Plantaginaceae	<i>Plantago bellardi</i>	Th	IT, KhO
Plantaginaceae	<i>Plantago boissieri</i>	Th	KhO
Plantaginaceae	<i>Plantago ciliata</i>	Th, He	KhO, IT
Plantaginaceae	<i>Plantago coronopus</i>	Th, He	IT
Plantaginaceae	<i>Plantago evacina</i>	Th	IT
Plantaginaceae	<i>Plantago gentianoides</i>	He	IT
Plantaginaceae	<i>Plantago indica</i>	Th	IT, Hyr, KhO
Plantaginaceae	<i>Plantago lagopus</i>	He, Th	IT, Hyr
Plantaginaceae	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	He	IT, Hyr, KhO
Plantaginaceae	<i>Plantago major</i>	He	Hyr, IT
Plantaginaceae	<i>Plantago maritima</i>	He	IT
Plantaginaceae	<i>Plantago ovata</i>	He	IT, KhO, Hyr
Plantaginaceae	<i>Plantago psyllium</i>	Th	IT, Hyr, KhO
Plantaginaceae	<i>Plantago stocksii</i>	He	IT, KhO
Plantaginaceae	<i>Plantago trichophylla</i>	Th, He	KhO
Orchidaceae	<i>Platanthera bifolia</i>	Ge	Hyr
Platanaceae	<i>Platanus orientalis</i>	Ph	IT*, Zag
Asteraceae	<i>Platychaete aucheri</i>	He	IT, KhO
Asteraceae	<i>Platychaete glaucescens</i>	Ch	IT, KhO
Asteraceae	<i>platychaete mucronifolia</i>	Ch	KhO, IT



Family	Plant species	Life form	Floristic region
Cupressaceae	Platycladus orientalis	Ph	IT
Plumbaginaceae	Plumbago europaea	He	IT, Hyr
Poaceae	Poa annua	Th	Hyr
Poaceae	Poa araratica	Ge	IT
Poaceae	Poa bulbosa	Ge	IT, Hyr
Poaceae	Poa nemoralis	Ge	Hyr, IT
Poaceae	Poa pratensis	Ge	IT, Hyr
Poaceae	Poa sinaica	Ge	IT
Poaceae	Poa trivialis	Ge	Hyr, IT
Asteraceae	Podospermum laciniatum	He	IT, Hyr
Caryophyllaceae	Polycarpon tetraphyllum	Th	Hyr, KhO, Zag
Polygalaceae	Polygala anatolica	He	IT, Hyr
Polygalaceae	Polygala erioptera	He, Th	KhO
Polygalaceae	Polygala platyptera	He	Hyr, (End)
Asparagaceae	Polygonatum orientale	Ge	Hyr, IT
Polygonaceae	Polygonum afghanicum	He	IT
Polygonaceae	Polygonum alpestre	He	IT, Hyr
Polygonaceae	Polygonum arenastrum	Th	IT
Polygonaceae	Polygonum argyrocoleon	Th	IT
Polygonaceae	Polygonum aridum	He	IT
Polygonaceae	Polygonum aviculare	He, Th	Cosm
Polygonaceae	Polygonum convolvulus	Th	IT, Hyr
Polygonaceae	Polygonum dumosum	Ch	IT
Polygonaceae	Polygonum hydropiper	Th	Hyr, IT
Polygonaceae	Polygonum hyrcanicum	He, Th	Hyr, IT
Polygonaceae	Polygonum lapathifolium	Th	Hyr, IT
Polygonaceae	Polygonum luzuloides	He	IT
Polygonaceae	Polygonum orientale	Th	IT, Hyr
Polygonaceae	Polygonum paranchioides	He	IT
Polygonaceae	Polygonum patulum	Th	IT

<b>Family</b>	<b>Plant species</b>	<b>Life form</b>	<b>Floristic region</b>
Polygonaceae	Polygonum persicaria	Th	IT, Hyr
Polygonaceae	Polygonum polycnemoides	Th	IT
Polygonaceae	Polygonum rothboelliioides	Th	IT
Polygonaceae	Polygonum spinosom	He	IT
Polygonaceae	Polygonum thymifolium	He	IT
Polypodiaceae	Polypodium interjectum	Ge	Hyr
Polypodiaceae	Polypodium vulgare	Ge	Cosm
Poaceae	Polypogon fugax	Th	IT, KhO
Poaceae	Polypogon monspeliensis	Th	Cosm
Aspisiaceae	Polystichum aculeatum	Ge	Cosm
Aspisiaceae	Polystichum woronowii	Ge	Hyr
Salicaceae	Populus afghanica	Ph	Zag
Salicaceae	Populus alba	Ph	IT*
Salicaceae	Populus caspica	Ph	IT*, Hyr, Ara
Salicaceae	Populus deltoids	Ph	Hyr
Salicaceae	Populus euphratica	Ph	IT*, KhO, Zag
Salicaceae	Populus nigra	Ph	IT*, Hyr, Ara
Portulacaceae	Portulaca grandiflora	Th	KhO
Portulacaceae	Portulaca oleracea	Th, He	KhO
Asteraceae	Postia puberula	Ch	IT, Zag
Potamogetonaceae	Potamogeton nodosus	Hyd	IT, Hyr
Potamogetonaceae	Potamogeton pectinatus	Hyd	IT, Hyr
Potamogetonaceae	Potamogeton perfoliatus	Hyd	KhO, Hyr
Rosaceae	Potentilla argentea	He	IT
Rosaceae	Potentilla canescens	He	IT, Hyr
Rosaceae	Potentilla crantzii	He	Hyr
Rosaceae	Potentilla lignosa	He	Hyr
Rosaceae	Potentilla micrantha	Ge	Hyr
Rosaceae	Potentilla nuda	He	IT, (End)

Family	Plant species	Life form	Floristic region
Rosaceae	Potentilla persica	He	Zag, (End)
Rosaceae	Potentilla recta	He	IT, Hyr
Rosaceae	Potentilla reptens	Ge	IT, Hyr
Umbelliferae	Prangos acaulis	He	IT
Umbelliferae	Prangos feruiacea	He	IT
Umbelliferae	Prangos latiloba	He	IT
Umbelliferae	Prangos uloptera	He	IT, Hyr
Asteraceae	Prenanthes cacaliifolia	He	Hyr
Primulaceae	Primula acaulis	He	Hyr
Primulaceae	Primula auriculata	He	IT, Hyr
Primulaceae	Primula capitellata	He	IT
Primulaceae	Primula heterochroma	He	IT
Mimosaceae	Prosopis cineraria	Ph	KhO
Mimosaceae	Prosopis farcta	Ph	KhO, IT
Mimosaceae	Prosopis juliflora	Ph	KhO
Mimosaceae	Prosopis koelziana	Ph	KhO
Mimosaceae	Prosopis spicigera	Ph	KhO
Mimosaceae	Prosopis stephaniana	Ph	KhO, IT
Lamiaceae	Prunella vulgaris	He	Cosm
Rosaceae	Prunus arminiaca	Ph	Cosm
Rosaceae	Prunus avium	Ph	Hyr
Rosaceae	Prunus brachypetala	Ph	IT*, Ara, Zag
Rosaceae	Prunus caspica	Ph	IT*, Ara, Hyr, (End)
Rosaceae	Prunus chorassanica	Ph	IT*
Rosaceae	Prunus diffusa	Ph	IT*, Hyr, Zag, (End)
Rosaceae	Prunus divaricata	Ph	IT*, Zag, Hyr, Ara
Rosaceae	Prunus domestica	Ph	Hyr, Zag
Rosaceae	Prunus incana	Ph	IT*, Zag
Rosaceae	Prunus lycioides	Ph	IT, Zag

<b>Family</b>	<b>Plant species</b>	<b>Life form</b>	<b>Floristic region</b>
Rosaceae	<i>Prunus mahaleb</i>	Ph	IT*, Ara, Zag
Rosaceae	<i>Prunus microcarpa</i>	Ph	IT*, Zag, Hyr, Ara
Rosaceae	<i>Prunus pseudoprostratus</i>	Ph	IT*, Hyr
Rosaceae	<i>Prunus sp.</i>	Ph	
Rosaceae	<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	Ph	Hyr, Ara
Rosaceae	<i>Prunus tortuosa</i>	Ph	IT*, Zag
Rosaceae	<i>Prunus turcomanica</i>	Ph	IT*, Hyr
Umbelliferae	<i>Psammogeton canescense</i>	Th	IT, KhO
Poaceae	<i>Psathyrostachys fragilis</i>	Ge	IT
Asteraceae	<i>Psephellus leuzeoides</i>	Ch	IT
Brassicaceae	<i>Pseudocamelina camelinae</i>	Th, He	IT
Brassicaceae	<i>Pseudocamelina glaucophylla</i>	He	IT, Hyr
Brassicaceae	<i>Pseudocumelina campylopoda</i>	He	IT
Asteraceae	<i>Pseudohandelia umbellifera</i>	He	IT
Crassulaceae	<i>Pseudosedum multicaule</i>	He	IT
Myrtaceae	<i>Psidium guajava</i>	Ph	KhO
Fabaceae	<i>Psoralea aucheri</i>	Ph	KhO
Fabaceae	<i>Psoralea drupacea</i>	Ph	IT
Fagaceae	<i>Psoralea plicata</i>	Ch	KhO
Asteraceae	<i>Psychrogeton amorphoglossus</i>	Ge	IT
Asteraceae	<i>Psychrogeton obovatus</i>	He	IT
Paronychiaceae	<i>Pteranthus dichotomus</i>	Th	IT, Hyr, KhO
Hypoleoidaceae	<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	Ge	Hyr
Pteridaceae	<i>Pteris cretica</i>	Ge	Hyr
Juglandaceae	<i>Pterocarya fraxinifolia</i>	Ph	Hyr
Dipsacaceae	<i>Pterocephalus brevis</i>	Th	KhO
Dipsacaceae	<i>Pterocephalus canus</i>	He	IT
Dipsacaceae	<i>Pterocephalus gedrosiacus</i>	He	IT
Dipsacaceae	<i>Pterocephalus kurdicus</i>	He	IT*

Family	Plant species	Life form	Floristic region
Dipsacaceae	<i>Pterocephalus melanobasis</i>	He	IT
Dipsacaceae	<i>Pterocephalus persicus</i>	He	IT*, (End)
Dipsacaceae	<i>Pterocephalus plumosus</i>	Th	IT, Hyr
Polygonaceae	<i>Pteropyrum aucheri</i>	Ph	Ara, IT
Polygonaceae	<i>Pteropyrum noeanum</i>	Ph	KhO
Polygonaceae	<i>Pteropyrum olivieri</i>	Ph	IT
Poaceae	<i>Puccinellia grossheimiana</i>	He	Hyr, IT
Asteraceae	<i>Pulicaria dysenterica</i>	Ge	Hyr, IT
Asteraceae	<i>Pulicaria gnaphalodes</i>	He	IT, KhO
Asteraceae	<i>Pulicaria salviifolia</i>	He	IT
Punicaceae	<i>Punica granatum</i>	Ph	Hyr, IT*, Ara, Zag, KhO
Umbelliferae	<i>Pycnocycla aucherana</i>	Ch	IT, KhO
Umbelliferae	<i>Pycnocycla caespitosa</i>	He	IT
Umbelliferae	<i>Pycnocycla flabellifolia</i>	He	KhO
Umbelliferae	<i>Pycnocycla nodiflora</i>	Ch	IT, KhO
Umbelliferae	<i>Pycnocycla spinosa</i>	Ch	IT
Rosaceae	<i>Pyracantha coccinea</i>	Ph	Hyr
Rosaceae	<i>Pyrus amygdaliformis</i>	Ph	Zag
Rosaceae	<i>Pyrus boissieriana</i>	Ph	IT*, Hyr, Ara, Zag
Rosaceae	<i>Pyrus communis</i>	Ph	Hyr, Zag
Rosaceae	<i>Pyrus elaeagnifolia</i>	Ph	Ara
Rosaceae	<i>Pyrus glabra</i>	Ph	Zag, (End)
Rosaceae	<i>Pyrus grossheimii</i>	Ph	Hyr
Rosaceae	<i>Pyrus hyrcana</i>	Ph	Hyr
Rosaceae	<i>Pyrus mazanderanica</i>	Ph	IT*, Hyr, (End)
Rosaceae	<i>Pyrus oxyprion</i>	Ph	Ara
Rosaceae	<i>Pyrus salicifolia</i>	Ph	IT*, Ara
Rosaceae	<i>Pyrus sp.</i>	Ph	

<b>Family</b>	<b>Plant species</b>	<b>Life form</b>	<b>Floristic region</b>
Rosaceae	<i>Pyrus syriaca</i>	Ph	Ara, Zag
Fagaceae	<i>Quercus apiculata</i>	Ph	Zag
Fagaceae	<i>Quercus atropatana</i>	Ph	Hyr
Fagaceae	<i>Quercus baneica</i>	Ph	Zag
Fagaceae	<i>Quercus brantii</i>	Ph	IT
Fagaceae	<i>Quercus caduchorum</i>	Ph	Zag
Fagaceae	<i>Quercus castaneifolia</i>	Ph	Hyr
Fagaceae	<i>Quercus cedrorum</i>	Ph	Zag
Fagaceae	<i>Quercus globularis</i>	Ph	Zag
Fagaceae	<i>Quercus hedjazii</i>	Ph	Zag
Fagaceae	<i>Quercus iberica</i>	Ph	Hyr
Fagaceae	<i>Quercus infectoria</i>	Ph	Zag
Fagaceae	<i>Quercus irregularis</i>	Ph	Zag
Fagaceae	<i>Quercus komarovii</i>	Ph	Ara
Fagaceae	<i>Quercus libani</i>	Ph	Zag
Fagaceae	<i>Quercus macranthera</i>	Ph	Hyr, Ara
Fagaceae	<i>Quercus magnosquamata</i>	Ph	Zag
Fagaceae	<i>Quercus ophiosquamata</i>	Ph	Zag
Fagaceae	<i>Quercus ovicarpa</i>	Ph	Zag
Fagaceae	<i>Quercus persica</i>	Ph	Zag
Fagaceae	<i>Quercus polynervata</i>	Ph	Zag
Fagaceae	<i>Quercus saii</i>	Ph	Zag
Fagaceae	<i>Quercus scalaridentata</i>	Ph	Zag
Fagaceae	<i>Quercus squamulosa</i>	Ph	Zag
Fagaceae	<i>Quercus subcordata</i>	Ph	Zag
Fagaceae	<i>Quercus tregubovii</i>	Ph	Zag
Fagaceae	<i>Quercus ungeri</i>	Ph	Zag
Fagaceae	<i>Quercus vesca</i>	Ph	Zag
Ranunculaceae	<i>Ranunculus arvensis</i>	Th	IT, Hyr
Ranunculaceae	<i>Ranunculus asiaticus</i>	Ge	IT

Family	Plant species	Life form	Floristic region
Ranunculaceae	Ranunculus aucheri	Ge	IT
Ranunculaceae	Ranunculus eriorrhizus	Ge	IT
Ranunculaceae	Ranunculus macropodioides	Ge	IT
Ranunculaceae	Ranunculus muricatus	Th	IT
Ranunculaceae	Ranunculus trichophyllus	Hyd	IT, Hyr
Brassicaceae	Raphanus raphanistrum	Th	IT, Hyr
Brassicaceae	Rapistrum rugosum	Th	Hyr, IT
Tamaricaceae	Reaumuria alternifolia	Ch	IT
Tamaricaceae	Reaumuria cistoides	Ch	IT, KhO
Tamaricaceae	Reaumuria floyeri	Th, He	KhO
Tamaricaceae	Reaumuria fruticosa	Ch, Ph	IT
Tamaricaceae	Reaumuria kermanensis	Ch	IT, (End)
Tamaricaceae	Reaumuria oxiana	Ch	IT, (End)
Tamaricaceae	Reaumuria persica	Ch	IT, (End)
Tamaricaceae	Reaumuria reflexa	Ch	IT
Tamaricaceae	Reaumuria sogdiana	Ch	IT
Tamaricaceae	Reaumuria squarrosa	Ch	IT
Tamaricaceae	Reaumuria stocksii	He, Th	KhO, IT
Tamaricaceae	Reaumuria turcestanica	Ch	IT, Hyr
Asteraceae	Reichardia orientalis	Th	IT, KhO
Resedaceae	Reseda alba	He, Th	KhO
Resedaceae	Reseda aucheri	Th, He	IT, KhO
Resedaceae	Reseda buhseana	He, Th	IT
Resedaceae	Reseda bungei	He	IT
Resedaceae	Reseda lutea	He, Th	IT, Hyr, KhO, Zag
Resedaceae	Reseda luteola	He	IT
Resedaceae	Reseda macrobotrys	Th, He	IT
Asteraceae	Rhagadiolus stellatus	Th	IT, Hyr
Rhamnaceae	Rhammus elbursensis	Ph	Hyr
Rhamnaceae	Rhammus frangula	Ph	Hyr

<b>Family</b>	<b>Plant species</b>	<b>Life form</b>	<b>Floristic region</b>
Rhamnaceae	Rhamnus spathuliifolia	Ph	Hyr
Rhamnaceae	Rhamnus cathartica	Ph	Hyr, Ara
Rhamnaceae	Rhamnus cornifolia	Ph	Hyr, Zag
Rhamnaceae	Rhamnus escalerae	Ph	Zag
Rhamnaceae	Rhamnus grandifolia	Ph	Hyr
Rhamnaceae	Rhamnus iranica	Ph	IT*, Zag
Rhamnaceae	Rhamnus kurdica	Ph	Zag
Rhamnaceae	Rhamnus pallasii	Ph	IT*, Hyr, Ara, Zag
Rhamnaceae	Rhamnus persica	Ph	IT*, Zag
Rhamnaceae	Rhamnus sintenissi	Ph	IT*
Rhamnaceae	Rhamnus spathuliifolia	Ph	IT*
Apocynaceae	Rhazya stricta	Ch	KhO
Polygonaceae	Rheum ribes	Ge	IT
Rhizophoraceae	Rhizophora mucronata	Ph	KhO
Anacardiaceae	Rhus coriaria	Ph	IT*, Zag, Hyr, Ara
Scrophulariaceae	Rhynchocorys elephas	Th	IT, Hyr
Scrophulariaceae	Rhynchocorys maxima	Th	IT, Hyr
Grossulariaceae	Ribes bieberstenii	Ph	Ara, Hyr
Grossulariaceae	Ribes grossularia	Ph	Hyr
Grossulariaceae	Ribes melananthum	Ph	Hyr, IT*
Grossulariaceae	Ribes orientale	Ph	IT*, Hyr
Euphorbiaceae	Ricinus communis	Th, Ph	KhO
Boraginaceae	Rindera lanata	He	IT
Brassicaceae	Robeschia schimperi	Th	IT
Boraginaceae	Rochelia bungei	Th	IT
Boraginaceae	Rochelia cardiosepala	Th	IT
Boraginaceae	Rochelia disperma	Th	IT, Hyr, KhO
Boraginaceae	Rochelia macrocalyx	Th	IT
Boraginaceae	Rochelia persica	He	IT



Family	Plant species	Life form	Floristic region
Papaveraceae	<i>Roemeria hybrida</i>	Th	IT, KhO
Papaveraceae	<i>Roemeria refracta</i>	Th	IT
Rosaceae	<i>Rosa addida</i>	Ph	IT*
Rosaceae	<i>Rosa albicans</i>	Ph	IT*, Zag
Rosaceae	<i>Rosa anserinifolia</i>	Ph	Zag, IT*
Rosaceae	<i>Rosa asperima</i>	Ph	Zag, IT*
Rosaceae	<i>Rosa aucheri</i>	Ph	IT*, Hyr
Rosaceae	<i>Rosa baggeriana</i>	Ph	IT*, Zag
Rosaceae	<i>Rosa banksiae</i>	Ph	IT
Rosaceae	<i>Rosa beggeriana</i>	Ph	IT, Hyr
Rosaceae	<i>Rosa canica</i>	Ph	IT*, Zag
Rosaceae	<i>Rosa centifolia</i>	Ph	Zag
Rosaceae	<i>Rosa damascena</i>	Ph	Cosm
Rosaceae	<i>Rosa dumetorum</i>	Ph	IT*, Zag, Ara
Rosaceae	<i>Rosa elymaitica</i>	Ph	IT*, Zag
Rosaceae	<i>Rosa foetida</i>	Ph	IT
Rosaceae	<i>Rosa gallica</i>	Ph	IT*
Rosaceae	<i>Rosa guzarica</i>	Ph	IT*
Rosaceae	<i>Rosa hemisphaerica</i>	Ph	IT*
Rosaceae	<i>Rosa iberica</i>	Ph	IT*
Rosaceae	<i>Rosa kotschyana</i>	Ph	IT*
Rosaceae	<i>Rosa lutea</i>	Ph	IT*, Zag
Rosaceae	<i>Rosa moschata</i>	Ph	IT*, Zag
Rosaceae	<i>Rosa orientalis</i>	Ph	IT*, Zag
Rosaceae	<i>Rosa persica</i>	Ge	IT
Rosaceae	<i>Rosa rechingeri</i>	Ph	IT*
Rosaceae	<i>Rosa spinosissima</i>	Ph	IT*
Crassulaceae	<i>Rostraria cristata</i>	Th	IT
Crassulaceae	<i>Rosularia elymaitica</i>	He	IT
Crassulaceae	<i>Rosularia paniculata</i>	He	IT

<b>Family</b>	<b>Plant species</b>	<b>Life form</b>	<b>Floristic region</b>
Crassulaceae	Rosularia sempervivum	Ge	Zag, IT
Rubiaceae	Rubia albicaulis	Ph	IT
Rubiaceae	Rubia florida	Ch	IT
Rubiaceae	Rubia tinctorum	He	IT
Rosaceae	Rubus anatolicus	Ph	IT*, Hyr, Zag, Ara
Rosaceae	Rubus astrae	Ph	Hyr, (End)
Rosaceae	Rubus caesius	Ph	Hyr, IT*, Zag
Rosaceae	Rubus fruticosus	Ph	Hyr
Rosaceae	Rubus hirtus	Ph	Hyr
Rosaceae	Rubus hyrcanus	Ph	Hyr
Rosaceae	Rubus karakalensis	Ph	IT*, Zag
Rosaceae	Rubus lanuginosus	Ph	Hyr
Rosaceae	Rubus ochthodes	Ph	Hyr
Rosaceae	Rubus persicus	Ph	Hyr, (End)
Rosaceae	Rubus raddeanus	Ph	Hyr
Rosaceae	Rubus sanctus	Ph	IT, Hyr
Polygonaceae	Rumex acetosa	He	IT
Polygonaceae	Rumex chalepensis	He	IT, Hyr
Polygonaceae	Rumex conglomeratus	He	IT, Hyr
Polygonaceae	Rumex crispus	He	IT, Hyr, Zag
Polygonaceae	Rumex dentatus	Th	IT
Polygonaceae	Rumex elbursensis	He	IT
Polygonaceae	Rumex scutatus	Ge	Hyr, IT
Polygonaceae	Rumex vesicarius	Th	KhO, IT
Asparagaceae	Ruscus hyrcanus	Ph	Hyr
Poaceae	Saccharum Ravennae	Ge	IT, KhO
Rhamnaceae	Sageretia laetevirens	Ph	KhO
Chenopodiaceae	Salicornia europea	Th	IT, Hyr, KhO
Salicaceae	Salix acmophylla	Ph	IT*, Hyr,

Family	Plant species	Life form	Floristic region
			Zag
Salicaceae	Salix aegyptica	Ph	IT*, Hyr, Zag, Ara
Salicaceae	Salix alba	Ph	IT*, Hyr, Zag
Salicaceae	Salix babylonica	Ph	IT*, Hyr
Salicaceae	Salix caprea	Ph	Hyr
Salicaceae	Salix carmanica	Ph	IT*
Salicaceae	Salix daphnoides	Ph	Hyr
Salicaceae	salix elbursensis	Ph	IT*, Zag, Hyr
Salicaceae	Salix excelsa	Ph	IT*, Zag, Hyr, Ara
Salicaceae	salix pycnostachya	Ph	IT*
Salicaceae	salix songarica	Ph	IT*
Salicaceae	Salix sp.	Ph	
Salicaceae	Salix triandra	Ph	IT*, Zag, Ara, Hyr
Salicaceae	Salix wilhelmsiana	Ph	IT*, Zag, Ara
Salicaceae	Salix zygostemon	Ph	IT*, Zag, Hyr
Chenopodiaceae	Salsola abarghuensis	Ch	IT, (End)
Chenopodiaceae	Salsola aperta	Th	IT
Chenopodiaceae	Salsola arbuscula	Ch	IT
Chenopodiaceae	Salsola arbusculiformis	Ch	IT
Chenopodiaceae	Salsola aucheri	Ch	IT
Chenopodiaceae	Salsola canescens	Ch	IT
Chenopodiaceae	Salsola crassa	Th	IT
Chenopodiaceae	Salsola dendroides	Ch	IT
Chenopodiaceae	Salsola drummondii	Ch	KhO
Chenopodiaceae	Salsola gemmascens	Ch	IT
Chenopodiaceae	Salsola gossypina	Th	IT
Chenopodiaceae	Salsola imbricata	Ch	KhO

<b>Family</b>	<b>Plant species</b>	<b>Life form</b>	<b>Floristic region</b>
Chenopodiaceae	Salsola incanescens	Th	IT
Chenopodiaceae	Salsola jordanicola	Th	IT, KhO
Chenopodiaceae	Salsola kali	Th	IT
Chenopodiaceae	Salsola kernerii	Ch	IT
Chenopodiaceae	Salsola lachnantha	Ch	KhO
Chenopodiaceae	Salsola lanta	Th	IT
Chenopodiaceae	Salsola nitraria	Th	IT, KhO
Chenopodiaceae	Salsola orientalis	Ch	IT
Chenopodiaceae	Salsola praecox	Th	IT
Chenopodiaceae	Salsola richteri	Ph	IT
Chenopodiaceae	salsola rigida	Ch	IT
Chenopodiaceae	Salsola sclerantha	Th	IT
Chenopodiaceae	Salsola tomentosa	Ch	IT
Chenopodiaceae	Salsola turcomanica	Th	IT
Chenopodiaceae	Salsola vermiculata	Ch	IT
Chenopodiaceae	Salsola verrucosa	Ch	IT
Chenopodiaceae	Salsola yazdiana	Ch	IT, (End)
Salvadoraceae	Salvadora oleoides	Ph	KhO
Salvadoraceae	Salvadora persica	Ph	KhO
Lamiaceae	Salvia aethiopis	He	IT, Hyr
Lamiaceae	Salvia atropatana	He	IT, Hyr
Lamiaceae	Salvia ceratophylla	He	IT
Lamiaceae	Salvia chloroleuca	He	IT
Lamiaceae	Salvia compressa	He	IT
Lamiaceae	Salvia eremophila	Ch	IT
Lamiaceae	Salvia glutinosa	He	Hyr
Lamiaceae	Salvia hydrangea	He	IT*
Lamiaceae	Salvia limbata	He	IT, Hyr
Lamiaceae	Salvia macrosiphon	Ch	KhO
Lamiaceae	Salvia mirzayanii	He	IT

<b>Family</b>	<b>Plant species</b>	<b>Life form</b>	<b>Floristic region</b>
Lamiaceae	Salvia multicaulis	He	IT, Hyr
Lamiaceae	Salvia nemarosa	Ge	IT
Lamiaceae	Salvia palaestina	He	IT, KhO
Lamiaceae	Salvia reuterana	He	IT
Lamiaceae	Salvia rhytidea	He	IT
Lamiaceae	Salvia sclarea	He	IT
Lamiaceae	Salvia spinosa	He	IT
Lamiaceae	Salvia syriaca	Ge	IT
Lamiaceae	Salvia verticillata	He	IT, Hyr
Lamiaceae	Salvia virgata	He	IT
Lamiaceae	Salvia viridis	Th	IT, Hyr
Caprifoliaceae	Sambucus ebulus	Ge	Hyr, IT
Caprifoliaceae	Sambucus nigra	Ph	Zag
Brassicaceae	Sameraria armena	Th	IT
Brassicaceae	Sameraria elegans	Th	IT
Brassicaceae	Sameraria stylophora	Th	IT
Primulaceae	Samolus valerandi	He	Cosm
Rosaceae	Sanguisorba minor	He	Hyr, IT
Umbelliferae	Sanicula europae	He	IT, Hyr
Caryophyllaceae	Saponaria bodeana	Th	IT
Caryophyllaceae	Saponaria orientalis	Th	IT, Hyr
Lamiaceae	Satureja laxiflora	Th	IT
Lamiaceae	Satureja bachtiarica	He	IT
Brassicaceae	Savignia parviflora	Th	IT, KhO
Dipsacaceae	Scabiosa argentea	He	IT
Dipsacaceae	Scabiosa calocephala	Th	IT
Dipsacaceae	Scabiosa deserticola	Th	IT
Dipsacaceae	Scabiosa flovida	Th	IT, (End)
Dipsacaceae	Scabiosa hyrcanica	He	Ara
Dipsacaceae	Scabiosa kermanensis	He	IT, (End)

<b>Family</b>	<b>Plant species</b>	<b>Life form</b>	<b>Floristic region</b>
Dipsacaceae	Scabiosa leucactis	Th	KhO, IT
Dipsacaceae	Scabiosa micrantha	Th	IT, Hyr
Dipsacaceae	Scabiosa oliveri	Th	IT
Dipsacaceae	Scabiosa persica	Th	IT
Dipsacaceae	Scabiosa rotata	Th	IT
Umbelliferae	Scaligeria allioides	He	IT
Umbelliferae	Scaligeria nodosa	He	IT
Umbelliferae	Scandix iberica	Th	IT
Umbelliferae	Scandix pecten-veneris	Th	IT, KhO
Umbelliferae	Scandix stellata	Th	IT, Hyr
Asteraceae	Scariola orientalis	Ch	IT, Hyr, KhO
Brassicaceae	Schimpera arabica	Th	IT, KhO
Asteraceae	Schischkinia albispina	Th	IT
Brassicaceae	Schismus arabicus	Th	KhO
Cyperaceae	Schoenoplectus lacustris	Ge	Hyr
Cyperaceae	Schoenus nigricans	Ge	IT, Hyr
Umbelliferae	Schumannia karelinii	Ge	IT
Plantaginaceae	Schweinfurthia papilionacea	Th, He	IT, KhO
Liliaceae	Scilla autumnalis	Ge	KhO
Liliaceae	Scilla bisotunensis	Ge	IT
Liliaceae	Scilla persica	Ge	IT*
Liliaceae	Scilla sibirica	Ge	Hyr
Cyperaceae	Scirpoides holoschoenus	Ge	Cosm
Cyperaceae	Scirpus lacustris	He	Hyr
Caryophyllaceae	Scleranthus orientalis	Th, He	IT, Hyr
Caryophyllaceae	Sclerocephalus arabicus	Th	KhO
Asteraceae	Scolymus hispanicus	Th	KhO
Fabaceae	Scorpiurus muricatus	Th	KhO
Asteraceae	Scorzonera calyculata	He	IT, Hyr, Zag

<b>Family</b>	<b>Plant species</b>	<b>Life form</b>	<b>Floristic region</b>
Asteraceae	<i>Scorzonera cana</i>	He	IT
Asteraceae	<i>Scorzonera cinera</i>	He	IT, Hyr
Asteraceae	<i>Scorzonera intricata</i>	He	IT, (End)
Asteraceae	<i>Scorzonera laciniata</i>	He	IT, Hyr, Zag
Asteraceae	<i>Scorzonera leptophylla</i>	He	IT
Asteraceae	<i>Scorzonera litwinowii</i>	He	IT
Asteraceae	<i>Scorzonera microcalathia</i>	He	IT, (End)
Asteraceae	<i>Scorzonera mucida</i>	He	IT, Zag, (End)
Asteraceae	<i>Scorzonera paradoxa</i>	He	IT, KhO
Asteraceae	<i>Scorzonera parviflora</i>	He	IT
Asteraceae	<i>Scorzonera phaeopappa</i>	He	IT, Zag
Asteraceae	<i>Scorzonera pusilla</i>	He	IT
Asteraceae	<i>Scorzonera raddeana</i>	He	IT
Asteraceae	<i>Scorzonera ramossima</i>	He	IT, Zag
Asteraceae	<i>Scorzonera rupicola</i>	He	IT, Zag, (End)
Asteraceae	<i>Scorzonera tortuosissima</i>	He	IT, Zag
Cyperaceae	<i>Scripoides holoschoenus</i>	Ge	IT
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Scrophularia azerbaijanica</i>	He	IT
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Scrophularia deserti</i>	He	IT
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Scrophularia frigida</i>	He	IT, (End)
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Scrophularia leucoclada</i>	Ch	IT
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Scrophularia nervosa</i>	He	IT
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Scrophularia pruinosa</i>	He	IT, Hyr
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Scrophularia striata</i>	He	IT, KhO
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Scrophularia umbrosa</i>	He	Hyr, IT
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Scrophularia variegata</i>	He	IT, Hyr
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Scrophularia vernalis</i>	He, Th	Hyr, IT
Lamiaceae	<i>Scutellaria albida</i>	He	IT
Lamiaceae	<i>Scutellaria multicaulis</i>	He	IT

<b>Family</b>	<b>Plant species</b>	<b>Life form</b>	<b>Floristic region</b>
Lamiaceae	Scutellaria nepetifolia	He	IT
Lamiaceae	Scutellaria orientalis	He	IT
Lamiaceae	Scutellaria pinnatifida	Ch	IT, Hyr
Lamiaceae	Scutellaria tournefortii	Ge	Hyr
Poaceae	Secale cereale	Th	IT, Hyr
Poaceae	Secale montanum	He	IT
Crassulaceae	Sedum hispanicum	Th, He	IT, Hyr
Crassulaceae	Sedum lenkoranicum	He	Hyr
Crassulaceae	Sedum obtusifolium	He	IT
Crassulaceae	Sedum pallidum	He, Th	Hyr
Crassulaceae	Sedum pentapetalum	Th	IT
Crassulaceae	Sedum pilosum	He	Ara, Hyr
Crassulaceae	Sedum rubens	Th	IT, Hyr
Crassulaceae	Sedum spurium	He	Hyr
Crassulaceae	Sedum stoloniferum	He	Hyr
Chenopodiaceae	Seidlitzia cinerea	Th	IT, KhO
Chenopodiaceae	Seidlitzia florida	Th	IT
Chenopodiaceae	Seidlitzia rosmarinus	Ch	IT, KhO
Umbelliferae	Semenovia suffruticose	He	IT
Crassulaceae	Sempervivum iranicum	He	Hyr, (End)
Asteraceae	Senecio cineraria	He	IT
Asteraceae	Senecio erucifolius	Ch	Hyr
Asteraceae	Senecio flavus	Th	IT, KhO
Asteraceae	Senecio galucus	Th	IT, KhO
Asteraceae	Senecio molis	Ge	IT
Asteraceae	Senecio othonnae	He	Hyr
Asteraceae	Senecio paucilobus	He	IT
Asteraceae	Senecio paulsenii	Ge	IT
Asteraceae	Senecio vernalis	Th	Hyr, IT
Asteraceae	Senecio vulgaris	Th	IT, Hyr



Family	Plant species	Life form	Floristic region
Asteraceae	<i>Serratula cerinthifolia</i>	He	IT
Asteraceae	<i>Serratula grandifolia</i>	He	IT
Asteraceae	<i>Serratula haussknechtii</i>	Ge	IT, Hyr
Asteraceae	<i>Serratula khuzistanica</i>	He	KhO
Asteraceae	<i>Serratula latifolia</i>	He	IT
Asteraceae	<i>Serratula quinquefolia</i>	He	Hyr
Fabaceae	<i>Sesbania aculeata</i>	Ph	KhO
Fabaceae	<i>Sesbania sesban</i>	Ph	KhO
Poaceae	<i>Setaria glauca</i>	Th	IT, Hyr
Poaceae	<i>Setaria viridis</i>	Th	IT, Hyr
Rubiaceae	<i>Sherardia arvensis</i>	Th	IT, Hyr
Rosaceae	<i>Sibbaldia parviflora</i>	He	Hyr
Lamiaceae	<i>Sideritis montana</i>	Th	IT, Hyr
Asteraceae	<i>Siebera nana</i>	Th	IT
Asteraceae	<i>Siegesbeckia orientalis</i>	Th	IT, Hyr
Caryophyllaceae	<i>Silene arabica</i>	Th	KhO, IT
Caryophyllaceae	<i>Silene aucheriana</i>	He	IT, Hyr
Caryophyllaceae	<i>Silene bupleuroides</i>	Ge	IT, Hyr
Caryophyllaceae	<i>Silene chlorifolia</i>	He	IT
Caryophyllaceae	<i>Silene commelinifolia</i>	He	IT, Hyr
Caryophyllaceae	<i>Silene coniflora</i>	Th	IT
Caryophyllaceae	<i>Silene conoidea</i>	Th	IT, Hyr
Caryophyllaceae	<i>Silene dichotoma</i>	Th, He	IT, Hyr
Caryophyllaceae	<i>Silene goniocaula</i>	He	IT
Caryophyllaceae	<i>Silene gynodioica</i>	He	IT
Caryophyllaceae	<i>Silene latifolia</i>	Th, He	IT, Hyr
Caryophyllaceae	<i>Silene linearis</i>	Th	IT, KhO
Caryophyllaceae	<i>Silene marschallii</i>	He	IT
Caryophyllaceae	<i>Silene microphylla</i>	He	IT
Caryophyllaceae	<i>Silene odontopetala</i>	He	IT, Hyr

<b>Family</b>	<b>Plant species</b>	<b>Life form</b>	<b>Floristic region</b>
Caryophyllaceae	<i>Silene schafta</i>	He	Hyr
Caryophyllaceae	<i>Silene spergulifolia</i>	He	IT
Caryophyllaceae	<i>Silene stapfii</i>	He	IT
Caryophyllaceae	<i>Silene viscosa</i>	He	Hyr, IT
Asteraceae	<i>Silybum marianum</i>	He, Th	Cosm
Cucurbitaceae	<i>Sinapis alba</i>	Th	IT, Hyr
Cucurbitaceae	<i>Sinapis arvensis</i>	Th	IT, Hyr
Brassicaceae	<i>Sisymbrium altissimum</i>	Th	Hyr, IT
Brassicaceae	<i>Sisymbrium irio</i>	Th	Hyr, IT, KhO
Brassicaceae	<i>Sisymbrium loeselii</i>	Th, He	Hyr, IT
Brassicaceae	<i>Sisymbrium officinale</i>	Th	IT, Hyr
Liliaceae	<i>Smilax excelsa</i>	Ph	Hyr
Fabaceae	<i>Smirnova turkestanica</i>	Ph	IT
Umbelliferae	<i>Smyrniopsis aucheri</i>	He	IT
Umbelliferae	<i>Smyrniopsis cordifolia</i>	He	IT
Solanaceae	<i>Solanum asiaticum</i>	Ge	IT*
Solanaceae	<i>Solanum dulcamara</i>	Ph	Hyr, Zag
Solanaceae	<i>Solanum incanum</i>	Ph	KhO
Solanaceae	<i>Solanum kienboeckii</i>	Ge	Hyr
Solanaceae	<i>Solanum melongena</i>	Th	IT
Solanaceae	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	Th	Cosm
Solanaceae	<i>Solanum olgae</i>	Th	IT
Solanaceae	<i>Solanum persicum</i>	Ph	Hyr, IT, Zag
Solanaceae	<i>Solanum pseudocapsicum</i>	Ph	Hyr
Solanaceae	<i>Solanum surattense</i>	Th	KhO
Solanaceae	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i>	Ge	Cosm
Boraginaceae	<i>Solenanthus circinatus</i>	He	IT, Hyr, Zag
Boraginaceae	<i>Solenanthus stamineus</i>	He	IT, Hyr, Zag
Asteraceae	<i>Solidago virga-aurea</i>	Th, He	Hyr

Family	Plant species	Life form	Floristic region
Asteraceae	<i>Sonchus asper</i>	Th, He	IT, KhO, Hyr
Asteraceae	<i>Sonchus maritimus</i>	He	IT
Asteraceae	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	Th, He	IT, KhO, Hyr
Fabaceae	<i>Sophora alopecuroides</i>	Ge	IT
Fabaceae	<i>Sophora mollis</i>	Ph	KhO, IT
Fabaceae	<i>Sophora pachycarpa</i>	He	IT
Rosaceae	<i>Sorbus boissieri</i>	Ph	Hyr, Ara
Rosaceae	<i>Sorbus caucasica</i>	Ph	Ara
Rosaceae	<i>Sorbus graeca</i>	Ph	IT*, Zag, Hyr, Ara
Rosaceae	<i>Sorbus luristanica</i>	Ph	IT*, Zag, (End)
Rosaceae	<i>Sorbus orientalis</i>	Ph	Hyr
Rosaceae	<i>Sorbus persica</i>	Ph	IT*, Zag, Hyr
Rosaceae	<i>Sorbus torminalis</i>	Ph	Hyr, Ara
Poaceae	<i>Sorghum halepense</i>	Ge	IT, Hyr
Thyphaceae	<i>Sparganium erectum</i>	Hel	IT, Hyr
Caryophyllaceae	<i>Spergularia bocconii</i>	Th	Hyr, KhO
Caryophyllaceae	<i>Spergularia diandra</i>	Th	IT, KhO, Hyr
Caryophyllaceae	<i>Spergularia marina</i>	Th, He	Hyr, IT, KhO
Sphenocleaceae	<i>Sphenoclea zeylanica</i>	Hel	KhO
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Spinacia oleracea</i>	Th, He	IT, KhO
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Spinacia turkestanica</i>	Th	IT
Rosaceae	<i>Spiraea anatolica</i>	Ph	Hyr
Rosaceae	<i>Spiraea brahuica</i>	Ph	KhO
Rosaceae	<i>Spiraea crenata</i>	Ph	IT*, Hyr, Ara
Araceae	<i>Spirodela polyrhiza</i>	Hyd	Hyr
Brassicaceae	<i>Spirorrhynchus sabulosus</i>	Th	IT
Lamiaceae	<i>Stachys acerosa</i>	He	IT

<b>Family</b>	<b>Plant species</b>	<b>Life form</b>	<b>Floristic region</b>
Lamiaceae	Stachys benthamiana	He	IT
Lamiaceae	Stachys byzanthina	He	Hyr
Lamiaceae	Stachys Inflata	He	IT
Lamiaceae	Stachys kurdica	He	IT
Lamiaceae	Stachys lavandulifolia	He	IT, Zag
Lamiaceae	Stachys obtusicrena	He	IT
Lamiaceae	Stachys persica	He	Hyr
Lamiaceae	Stachys pilifera	He	IT
Lamiaceae	Stachys pubescens	He	IT, Hyr
Lamiaceae	Stachys setifera	Ge	IT
Lamiaceae	Stachys spectabilis	He	IT
Lamiaceae	Stachys sylvatica	He	Hyr, IT, Ara
Lamiaceae	Stachys tomentosa	He	IT
Lamiaceae	Stachys turcamanica	Ge	IT
Caryophyllaceae	Stellaria alsinoides	Th	IT
Caryophyllaceae	Stellaria holostea	Ge	IT, Hyr
Caryophyllaceae	Stellaria media	Th	Cosm
Thymelaceae	Stelleropsis antoniae	Ch	IT
Thymelaceae	Stelleropsis iranica	He	IT
Asteraceae	Steptorhamphus persicus	He	IT, KhO
Asteraceae	Steptorhamphus tuberosus	Ge	IT, KhO
Brassicaceae	Sterigmostemum acanthocarpum	Th, He	IT, Hyr
Brassicaceae	Sterigmostemum longistylum	Th, He	IT
Brassicaceae	Sterigmostemum ramosissimum	Th, He	IT
Brassicaceae	Sterigmostemum sulphureum	He, Th	IT, KhO
Orchidaceae	Steveniella satyrioides	Ge	Hyr
Poaceae	Stipa arabica	He	IT
Poaceae	Stipa barbata	He	IT
Poaceae	Stipa capensis	Th	IT, KhO
Poaceae	Stipa hohenackeriana	He	IT

Family	Plant species	Life form	Floristic region
Poaceae	<i>Stipa parviflora</i>	He	IT
Poaceae	<i>Stipagrostis paradisea</i>	He	IT, KhO
Poaceae	<i>Stipagrostis pennata</i>	Ge	IT
Poaceae	<i>Stipagrostis plumosa</i>	He	IT, KhO
Sapindaceae	<i>Stocksia brahuica</i>	Ph	KhO
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Suaeda acuminata</i>	Th	IT
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Suaeda aegyptiaca</i>	Th, He	KhO
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Suaeda altissima</i>	Th	IT
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Suaeda arcuata</i>	Th	IT
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Suaeda fruticosa</i>	Ch	IT, KhO
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Suaeda microphylla</i>	Ch	IT
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Suaeda microsperma</i>	Th	IT
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Suaeda vermiculata</i>	Ch	IT, KhO
Boraginaceae	<i>Symphytum kurdicum</i>	He	IT
Oleaceae	<i>Syringa persica</i>	Ph	IT*, Ara
Poaceae	<i>Taeniatherum crinitum</i>	Th	IT, KhO
Caesalpiniaceae	<i>Tamarindus indica</i>	Ph	KhO
Tamaricaceae	<i>Tamarix altemifolia</i>	Ph	IT
Tamaricaceae	<i>Tamarix androssowii</i>	Ph	IT
Tamaricaceae	<i>Tamarix aphylla</i>	Ph	IT, KhO
Tamaricaceae	<i>Tamarix aralensis</i>	Ph	IT
Tamaricaceae	<i>Tamarix arvensis</i>	Ph	IT
Tamaricaceae	<i>Tamarix arceuthoides</i>	Ph	IT
Tamaricaceae	<i>Tamarix aucheriana</i>	Ph	KhO
Tamaricaceae	<i>Tamarix bachtiarica</i>	Ph	IT
Tamaricaceae	<i>Tamarix deserti</i>	Ph	IT
Tamaricaceae	<i>Tamarix dioica</i>	Ph	IT, KhO
Tamaricaceae	<i>Tamarix dubia</i>	Ph	IT
Tamaricaceae	<i>Tamarix florida</i>	Ph	IT, KhO, Zag
Tamaricaceae	<i>Tamarix galica</i>	Ph	IT, KhO,

<b>Family</b>	<b>Plant species</b>	<b>Life form</b>	<b>Floristic region</b>
			Zag
Tamaricaceae	Tamarix hispida	Ph	IT
Tamaricaceae	Tamarix hohenackeri	Ph	IT, Zag
Tamaricaceae	Tamarix indica	Ph	IT, KhO
Tamaricaceae	Tamarix ispahanica	Ph	IT
Tamaricaceae	Tamarix karakalensis	Ph	IT, Hyr
Tamaricaceae	Tamarix karelini	Ph	IT
Tamaricaceae	Tamarix korolkowii	Ph	IT
Tamaricaceae	Tamarix kotschyi	Ph	IT, KhO, Zag
Tamaricaceae	Tamarix laxa	Ph	IT, KhO
Tamaricaceae	Tamarix leptopetala	Ph	IT, KhO, Hyr
Tamaricaceae	Tamarix macrocarpa	Ph	IT, KhO
Tamaricaceae	Tamarix mascatensis	Ph	IT, KhO
Tamaricaceae	Tamarix meyeri	Ph	IT
Tamaricaceae	Tamarix octandra	Ph	IT
Tamaricaceae	Tamarix passerinoides	Ph	IT, KhO
Tamaricaceae	Tamarix ramoissima	Ph	IT, Hyr, Zag, Ara
Tamaricaceae	Tamarix rosea	Ph	IT
Tamaricaceae	Tamarix serotina	Ph	IT
Tamaricaceae	Tamarix sp.	Ph	
Tamaricaceae	Tamarix stricta	Ph	IT, KhO
Tamaricaceae	Tamarix szowitsiana	Ph	IT
Tamaricaceae	Tamarix tetragyna	Ph	IT, KhO
Tamaricaceae	Tamarix tetrandra	Ph	IT
Dioscoraceae	Tamus communis	Ge	Hyr, IT
Asteraceae	Tanacetum canescens	He	IT
Asteraceae	Tanacetum chiliophyllum	Ge	IT
Asteraceae	Tanacetum coccineum	He	Hyr
Asteraceae	Tanacetum fruticosum	He	IT

Family	Plant species	Life form	Floristic region
Asteraceae	Tanacetum lingulatum	He	IT, (End)
Asteraceae	Tanacetum paradoxum	He	IT, (End)
Asteraceae	Tanacetum parthenium	Ge	IT, Hyr
Asteraceae	Tanacetum persicum	He	IT
Asteraceae	Tanacetum Pinnatum	He	IT
Asteraceae	Tanacetum polycephalum	He	IT
Asteraceae	Tanacetum turcomanicum	He	IT
Asteraceae	Tanacetum walteri	He	IT
Asteraceae	Taraxacum azerbaijanicum	He	IT, (End)
Asteraceae	Taraxacum baltistanicum	He	IT, Ara
Asteraceae	Taraxacum bessarabicum	He	Hyr, IT, Zag
Asteraceae	Taraxacum brevirostre	He	IT, Hyr
Asteraceae	Taraxacum calliops	He	IT
Asteraceae	Taraxacum hydrophilum	He	IT, (End)
Asteraceae	Taraxacum microcephaloides	He	IT
Asteraceae	Taraxacum monochlamydeum	He	IT
Asteraceae	Taraxacum montanum	He	IT, Hyr
Asteraceae	Taraxacum officinale	He	IT
Asteraceae	Taraxacum persicum	He	IT
Asteraceae	Taraxacum pseudo calocephalum	He	IT, Hyr
Asteraceae	Taraxacum roseum	He	IT
Asteraceae	Taraxacum syriacum	He	IT, Hyr
Asteraceae	Taraxacum wallichii	He	IT
Brassicaceae	Tauscheria lasiocarpa	Th	IT
Fabaceae	Taverniera glabra	Ch	KhO
Fabaceae	Taverniera nummularia	Ch	KhO
Fabaceae	Taverniera persica	Ch	KhO
Fabaceae	Taverniera sparteaa	Ph	KhO
Taxaceae	Taxus baccata	Ph	Hyr, Ara
Bignoniaceae	Tecomella undulata	Ph	KhO

<b>Family</b>	<b>Plant species</b>	<b>Life form</b>	<b>Floristic region</b>
Caryophyllaceae	Telephium eriglaucum	He	IT, (End)
Combretaceae	Terminalia arjuna	Ph	KhO
Combretaceae	Terminalia catappa	Ph	KhO
Zygophyllaceae	Tetradiclis tenella	Th	IT
Poaceae	Tetrapogon villosus	Ge	KhO
Umbelliferae	Tetrataenium lasiopetalum	He	IT
Lamiaceae	Teucrium chamaedrys	He	IT, Hyr
Lamiaceae	Teucrium hyrcanicum	Ge	Hyr
Lamiaceae	Teucrium orientale	Ch	IT, KhO
Lamiaceae	Teucrium polium	He	Cosm
Lamiaceae	Teucrium scordium	Ge	IT
Ranunculaceae	Thalictrum isopyroides	He	IT
Ranunculaceae	Thalictrum minus	Ge	IT
Umbelliferae	Thecocarpus meifolius	He	IT
Asteraceae	Thevenotia persica	Th	IT, Hyr
Apocynaceae	Thevetia neriifolia		KhO
Brassicaceae	Thlaspi arvense	Th	IT, Hyr
Brassicaceae	Thlaspi perfoliatum	Th	IT, Hyr, KhO
Lamiaceae	Thuspeinantha persica	Th	IT
Thymelaceae	Thymelaea mesopotamica	Th	IT, KhO
Lamiaceae	Thymus caramanicus	Ch	IT
Lamiaceae	Thymus daenensis	Ch	IT
Lamiaceae	Thymus fallax	Ch	IT
Lamiaceae	Thymus kotschyanus	Ch	IT*
Lamiaceae	Thymus serpyllum	Ch	IT*
Lamiaceae	Thymus transcaspicus	Ch	IT
Tiliaceae	Tilia begonifolia	Ph	Hyr
Tiliaceae	Tilia caucasica	Ph	Hyr
Tiliaceae	Tilia dasystyla	Ph	Hyr
Tiliaceae	Tillia platyphyllos	Ph	Hyr, Ara



Family	Plant species	Life form	Floristic region
Umbelliferae	<i>Tordylium persicum</i>	Th	IT
Umbelliferae	<i>Torilis arvensis</i>	Th	Hyr, IT
Umbelliferae	<i>Torilis leptophylla</i>	Th	IT, Hyr
Brassicaceae	<i>Torularia aculeolata</i>	Th	IT
Brassicaceae	<i>Torularia torulosa</i>	Th	IT, KhO
Boraginaceae	<i>Trachelanthus cerinthoides</i>	He	IT*
Apocynaceae	<i>Trachomitum armenum</i>	Ch	IT, Hyr, Ara, Zag
Apocynaceae	<i>Trachomitum sarmatiense</i>	Ch	Hyr
Apocynaceae	<i>Trachomitum scabrum</i>	Ch	IT
Apocynaceae	<i>Trachomitum venetum</i>	Ph	IT, Hyr
Umbelliferae	<i>Trachydium depressum</i>	He	IT
Poaceae	<i>Trachynia distachya</i>	Th	IT, KhO
Asteraceae	<i>Tragopogon bornmuelleri</i>	He	IT
Asteraceae	<i>Tragopogon buphthalmoides</i>	He	Cosm
Asteraceae	<i>Tragopogon capitatus</i>	He	IT
Asteraceae	<i>Tragopogon caricifolium</i>	He	IT, Hyr
Asteraceae	<i>Tragopogon collinus</i>	He	IT, Hyr
Asteraceae	<i>Tragopogon gaudanicus</i>	He	IT
Asteraceae	<i>Tragopogon graminifolius</i>	He	IT, Hyr, Zag
Asteraceae	<i>Tragopogon Jezdianus</i>	He	IT, Hyr, KhO, (End)
Asteraceae	<i>Tragopogon longirostris</i>	He	Hyr, Zag, IT
Asteraceae	<i>Tragopogon montanus</i>	He	IT, Hyr, (End)
Asteraceae	<i>Tragopogon reticulatus</i>	He	Hyr, IT
Asteraceae	<i>Tragopogon vaginatus</i>	He	IT
Asteraceae	<i>Tragopogon vvedenskyi</i>	He	IT, Hyr
Poaceae	<i>Tragus racemosus</i>	Th	IT, Hyr, KhO
Onograceae	<i>Trapa natans</i>	Hyd	Hyr

<b>Family</b>	<b>Plant species</b>	<b>Life form</b>	<b>Floristic region</b>
Zygophyllaceae	Tribulus longipetalus	Th, He	IT, KhO
Zygophyllaceae	Tribulus macropterus	Th, He	IT, KhO
Zygophyllaceae	Tribulus ochroleucus	He	IT
Zygophyllaceae	Tribulus terrestris	Th, He	Hyr, IT, KhO
Boraginaceae	Trichodesma aucheri	He	IT, (End)
Boraginaceae	Trichodesma incanum	He	IT*
Boraginaceae	Trichodesma stocksii	He	KhO
Poaceae	Tricholaena teneriffae	He	KhO
Cyperaceae	Trichophorum pumilum	Ge	IT, Hyr
Fabaceae	Trifolium alexandrinum	Th	IT
Fabaceae	Trifolium ambiguum	Ge	IT
Fabaceae	Trifolium angustifolium	Th	Hyr
Fabaceae	Trifolium arvense	Th	IT, Hyr
Fabaceae	Trifolium campestre	Th	IT, Hyr
Fabaceae	Trifolium clusii	Th	IT, Hyr, KhO
Fabaceae	Trifolium dasyurum	Th	IT, Zag, KhO
Fabaceae	Trifolium fragiferum	He	IT, Hyr
Fabaceae	Trifolium pratense	He	Hyr, IT
Fabaceae	Trifolium purpureum	Th	IT
Fabaceae	Trifolium radicosum	Ge	IT
Fabaceae	Trifolium repens	He	Hyr, IT
Fabaceae	Trifolium resupinatum	He, Th	Hyr
Fabaceae	Trifolium tumens	Ge	IT, Hyr
Juncaginaceae	Triglochin palustris	Ge	IT, Hyr
Fabaceae	Trigonella elliptica	He	IT
Fabaceae	Trigonella monantha	Th	IT
Fabaceae	Trigonella monspeliaca	Th	IT
Fabaceae	Trigonella spruneriana	Th	IT, Hyr
Fabaceae	Trigonella stellata	Th	KhO, IT

Family	Plant species	Life form	Floristic region
Fabaceae	Trigonella teheranica	He	IT
Fabaceae	Trigonella uncata	Th	IT, KhO
Asteraceae	Tripleurospermum decipiens	He, Th	IT
Asteraceae	Tripleurospermum disciforme	He, Th	IT, Hyr
Poaceae	Trisetum flavescens	He	IT, Hyr
Liliaceae	Tulipa biflora	Ge	IT, KhO
Liliaceae	Tulipa chrysantha	Ge	IT, Hyr
Liliaceae	Tulipa clusiana	Ge	IT, KhO
Liliaceae	Tulipa cuspidata	Ge	IT
Liliaceae	Tulipa lehmanniana	Ge	IT
Liliaceae	Tulipa micheliana	Ge	IT
Liliaceae	Tulipa montana	Ge	IT, Hyr
Liliaceae	Tulipa sp.	Ge	
Liliaceae	Tulipa systola	Ge	IT, Hyr
Liliaceae	Tulipa undulatifolia	Ge	IT
Liliaceae	Tulipa wilsoniana	Ge	IT
Umbelliferae	Turgenia latifolia	Th	IT, Hyr
Brassicaceae	Turritis glabra	He	Hyr, IT
Asteraceae	Tussilago farfara	Ge	IT, Hyr
Typhaceae	Typha angustifolia	Ge	IT
Thyphaceae	Typha australis	Ge	Hyr, IT
Thyphaceae	Typha grossheimii	Ge	IT
Typhaceae	Typha latifolia	Ge	Hyr
Ulmaceae	Ulmus carpinifolia	Ph	Hyr, Ara, Zag
Ulmaceae	Ulmus densa	Ph	IT
Ulmaceae	Ulmus elliptica	Ph	Hyr
Ulmaceae	Ulmus glabra	Ph	Hyr
Ulmaceae	Ulmus laevis	Ph	Hyr
Ulmaceae	Ulmus minor	Ph	Hyr, IT
Ulmaceae	Ulmus umbraculifera	Ph	IT

<b>Family</b>	<b>Plant species</b>	<b>Life form</b>	<b>Floristic region</b>
Crassulaceae	Umbilicus intermedius	Ge	IT, KhO, Hyr
Crassulaceae	Umbilicus tropaeollifolius	Ge	IT
Asparagaceae	Urginea maritima	Ge	IT, KhO
Asteraceae	Urospermum picroides	Th	Cosm
Urticaceae	Urtica dioica	Ge	IT, Hyr, Zag, KhO
Urticaceae	Urtica pilulifera	He, Th	IT, KhO, Hyr, Zag
Urticaceae	Urtica urens	He, Th	IT, KhO, Hyr, Zag
Caryophyllaceae	Vaccaria grandiflora	Th	IT
Caryophyllaceae	Vaccaria oxydonta	Th	IT
Caryophyllaceae	Vaccaria pyramidata	Th	IT, Hyr, KhO
Ericaceae	Vaccinium arctostaphylos	Ph	Hyr
Valerianaceae	Valeriana ficariifolia	He	IT
Valerianaceae	Valeriana sisymbriifolia	Ge	IT, Hyr
Valerianaceae	Valerianella amblyotis	Th	IT
Valerianaceae	Valerianella cymbicarpa	Th	IT
Valerianaceae	Valerianella dactylophylla	Th	IT
Valerianaceae	Valerianella dufresnia	Th	IT, Hyr
Valerianaceae	Valerianella lasiocarpa	Th	IT, Hyr
Valerianaceae	Valerianella muricata	Th	IT, Hyr
Valerianaceae	Valerianella oxyrrhyncha	Th	IT
Valerianaceae	Valerianella plagiostephana	Th	IT
Valerianaceae	Valerianella platycarpa	Th	IT
Valerianaceae	Valerianella szovitsiana	Th	IT
Valerianaceae	Valerianella triplaris	Th	IT
Valerianaceae	Valerianella vesicaria	Th	IT
Asteraceae	Varthemia persica	Ch	IT
Caryophyllaceae	Velezia rigida	Th	IT
Scrophulariaceae	Verbascum agrimoniifolium	He	IT, Hyr

Family	Plant species	Life form	Floristic region
Scrophulariaceae	Verbascum alceoides	He	IT
Scrophulariaceae	Verbascum carduchorum	He	IT
Scrophulariaceae	Verbascum cheiranthifolium	He	IT, Hyr
Scrophulariaceae	Verbascum disjectum	He	IT, (End)
Scrophulariaceae	Verbascum farsistanicum	He	IT, KhO, (End)
Scrophulariaceae	Verbascum intricatum	He	IT, (End)
Scrophulariaceae	Verbascum kochiforme	He	KhO
Scrophulariaceae	Verbascum phlomoides	He	IT
Scrophulariaceae	Verbascum pseudo-digitalis	He	IT
Scrophulariaceae	Verbascum sinuatum	He	IT
Scrophulariaceae	Verbascum songaricum	He	IT, Hyr
Scrophulariaceae	Verbascum speciosum	He	IT, Hyr
Scrophulariaceae	Verbascum thapsus	He	IT, Hyr
Verbenaceae	Verbena officinalis	He	Hyr, IT
Scrophulariaceae	Veronica acrotheca	He	IT
Scrophulariaceae	Veronica anagallis-aquatica	Ge, Hel	IT, Hyr
Scrophulariaceae	Veronica anagalloides	Th	Hyr, IT
Scrophulariaceae	Veronica argute-serrata	Th	IT
Scrophulariaceae	Veronica arvensis	Th	Hyr, IT
Scrophulariaceae	Veronica beccabunga	Ge	IT
Scrophulariaceae	Veronica biloba	Th	IT
Scrophulariaceae	Veronica campylopoda	Th	IT
Scrophulariaceae	Veronica capillipes	Th	IT
Scrophulariaceae	Veronica ceratocarpa	Th, He	Hyr
Scrophulariaceae	Veronica crista-galli	Th	Hyr
Scrophulariaceae	Veronica francispetae	Th	Hyr, (End)
Scrophulariaceae	Veronica hederifolia	Th	Hyr, IT
Scrophulariaceae	Veronica hispidula	Th	IT
Scrophulariaceae	Veronica macropoda	Th	IT

<b>Family</b>	<b>Plant species</b>	<b>Life form</b>	<b>Floristic region</b>
Scrophulariaceae	Veronica orientalis	He	IT
Scrophulariaceae	Veronica oxycarpa	He	IT
Scrophulariaceae	Veronica persica	He, Th	Cosm
Scrophulariaceae	Veronica polita	Th	IT, Hyr
Scrophulariaceae	Veronica rubrifolia	Th	IT*
Caprifoliaceae	Viburnum cotinifolium	Ph	KhO
Caprifoliaceae	Viburnum Lantana	Ph	Hyr, Ara
Caprifoliaceae	Viburnum opulus	Ph	Ara
Fabaceae	Vicia aintabensis	Th	IT
Fabaceae	Vicia amphicarpa	Th	IT, Hyr, KhO
Fabaceae	Vicia angustifolia	Th	IT, Hyr
Fabaceae	Vicia assyriaca	Th	IT
Fabaceae	Vicia ciceroidea	He	IT
Fabaceae	Vicia cracca	He	Hyr, IT
Fabaceae	Vicia crocea	Ch	Hyr
Fabaceae	Vicia ervilia	Th	IT, Hyr
Fabaceae	Vicia hirsuta	Th	Hyr
Fabaceae	Vicia hybrida	Th	IT
Fabaceae	Vicia michauxii	Th	IT
Fabaceae	Vicia monantha	Th	IT, KhO
Fabaceae	Vicia narbonensis	Th	IT, Hyr
Fabaceae	Vicia peregrina	Th	IT, Hyr
Fabaceae	Vicia sativa	Th	IT, Hyr
Fabaceae	Vicia subvillosa	Ge	IT
Fabaceae	Vicia tetrasperma	Th	Hyr, IT
Fabaceae	Vicia truncatula	He	IT, Hyr
Fabaceae	Vicia variabilis	He	IT, Hyr
Fabaceae	Vicia villosa	Th	IT, Hyr
Apocynaceae	Vinca herbacea	He	Hyr, IT
Asclepiadaceae	Vincetoxicum canescens	He	IT

Family	Plant species	Life form	Floristic region
Asclepiadaceae	Vincetoxicum pumilum	He	IT
Asclepiadaceae	Vincetoxicum scandens	He	Hyr
Violaceae	Viola alba	Ge	Hyr
Violaceae	Viola arvensis	Th	Hyr, Ara
Violaceae	Viola behboudiana	Th, He	KhO
Violaceae	Viola caspica	Ge	Hyr
Violaceae	Viola modesta	Th	IT
Violaceae	Viola occulta	Th	IT, Hyr
Violaceae	Viola odorata	Ge	Hyr, IT
Violaceae	Viola pachyrrhiza	Ge	Zag, IT*
Violaceae	Viola reichenbachiana	He	Hyr, IT
Violaceae	Viola riviniana	Ge	Hyr
Violaceae	Viola sieheana	Ge	Hyr
Violaceae	Viola sintenisii	Ge	Hyr
Violaceae	Viola stocksii	Th	KhO
Violaceae	Viola suavis	Ge	Hyr
Violaceae	Viola sylvestris	He	Hyr, IT
Violaceae	Viola tricolor	Th, He	Hyr
Loranthaceae	Viscum album	Ph	Hyr
Verbenaceae	Vitex angus-castus	Ph	IT
Verbenaceae	Vitex negundo	Ph	KhO
Verbenaceae	Vitex pseudo-negundo	Ph	KhO, IT, Zag
Vitaceae	Vitis sylvestris	Ph	Hyr, Ara, Zag
Vitaceae	Vitis vinifera	Ph	Hyr, IT
Poaceae	Vulpia myuros	Th	Hyr, IT
Poaceae	Vulpia persica	Th	IT
Asteraceae	Willemetia tuberosa	Ge	IT, Hyr
Solanaceae	Withania coagulans	Ph	KhO
Solanaceae	Withania somnifera	Ph	KhO

<b>Family</b>	<b>Plant species</b>	<b>Life form</b>	<b>Floristic region</b>
Asteraceae	Xanthium spinosum	Th	IT
Asteraceae	Xanthium stramarium	Th	IT
Potamogetonaceae	Zannichellia palustris	Hyd	Cosm
Lamiaceae	Zataria multiflora	Ch	IT*, KhO
Ulmaceae	Zelkova carpinifolia	Ph	Hyr
Ulmaceae	Zelkova hircana	Ph	Hyr
Poaceae	Zingeria trichopoda	Th	IT
Lamiaceae	Ziziphora capitata	Th	IT
Lamiaceae	Ziziphora clinopodioides	Ch	IT
Lamiaceae	Ziziphora tenuior	Th	IT
Rhamnaceae	Ziziphus jujuba	Ph	IT
Rhamnaceae	Ziziphus lotus	Ph	KhO
Rhamnaceae	Ziziphus nammularia	Ph	KhO, Zag
Rhamnaceae	Ziziphus officinarum	Ph	KhO
Rhamnaceae	Ziziphus oxyphylla	Ph	KhO
Rhamnaceae	Ziziphus spina-Christi	Ph	Zag, KhO
Asteraceae	Zoegea lepturea	Th	IT, Zag
Asteraceae	Zoegea purpurea	Th	IT, KhO
Umbelliferae	Zosimia absinthifolia	He	IT
Zygophyllaceae	Zygophyllum atriplicoides	Ph	IT, KhO
Zygophyllaceae	Zygophyllum eurypterum	Ph	IT, KhO
Zygophyllaceae	Zygophyllum fabago	Ch	IT
Zygophyllaceae	Zygophyllum hamiense	Ch	KhO
Zygophyllaceae	Zygophyllum megacarpum	Ph	IT
Zygophyllaceae	Zygophyllum propinquum	Ch	KhO
Zygophyllaceae	Zygophyllum simplex	Th	KhO



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