

Table S3: Phytosociological classes of the taxa present in the vegetation surveys. The class name, acronym, habitat type (S= synanthropic, SN= semi-natural, N= natural) and description are indicated.

Class	Acronym	Habitat	Description
<i>Artemisietea vulgaris</i> Lohmeyer, Preising & Tüxen ex Von Rochow 1951	ART	S	Synanthropic and ruderal plant communities composed of herbaceous perennial vegetation, occupying wide macroclimatic ecotones, from Euro-Siberian to Mediterranean territories. They are associated with dry, disturbed, nutrient rich soils.
<i>Chenopodietea</i> Br.-Bl. in Br.-Bl., Roussine & Nègre 1952	CHE	S	Winter ruderal vegetation characterised by ephemeral, nitrophilous and semi-nitrophilous therophytic weeds, typical of anthropised habitats in the Mediterranean, Atlantic mild-winter coasts and Macaronesia.
<i>Cisto - Lavanduletea stoechadis</i> Br.-Bl. in Br.-Bl., Molinier & Wagner 1940	LAV	N	Nanophanerophytic and chamaephytic, xerophilous and heliophilous vegetation of Mediterranean territories (jaral, matorral, garrigue, phrygana), growing on acid siliceous and ultramafic substrates.
<i>Cymbalario-Parietarietea diffusae</i> Oberd. 1969	CYM	S	Chasmophytic, thermophilous vegetation, characterised by hemicryptophytes, nitrophytes and synanthropy. The range includes the Mediterranean, the Atlantic and subcontinental regions of temperate Europe, characterised by warm winters, the Middle East and North Africa.
<i>Galio aparines-Urticetea dioicae</i> Passarge ex Kopecký 1969	URT	S	Nitrophilous vegetation, with mainly perennial species, rarely therophytes. It lives in ruderal habitats (heavily anthropised habitats, roadsides, rubbish dumps, unmanaged parks and gardens) and natural habitats (forest edges, along rivers, meadows and mesophyll woods). Linked to wet, more or less hygrophilous environments, it occupies higher altitudes than the other ruderal vegetation classes.
<i>Helianthemetea guttati</i> (Br.-Bl. in Br.-Bl., Roussine & Nègre 1952) Rivas Goday & Rivas-Martínez 1963 (art. 45)	TUB	SN	Ephemeral, xerophilous, thermophilous vegetation, typical of shallow, nutrient poor acidic soils, does not require special soil conditions. The distribution is predominantly Mediterranean and sub-Mediterranean-Atlantic.
<i>Lygeo sparti-Stipetea tenacissimae</i> Rivas-Martínez 1978 nom. conserv. propos. Rivas-Martínez, Diaz, Fernández-González, Izco, Loidi, Lousa & Penas 2002	LYG	SN	Mediterranean, thermo-xerophilous pseudosteppes, characterised by cespitose grasses. They grow on substrates of various kinds (limestone, marls, clays) in territories with a typically Mediterranean bioclimate.
<i>Molinio-Arrhenatheretea</i> Tüxen 1937	MOL	SN	Grasslands, grasslands and mesophilic, meso-hygrophilic or hygrophilic fringes of anthropogenic origin. They cover deep, fertile soils at low and medium altitudes in the temperate macroclimate, but are also present in the Mediterranean.
<i>Ononido-Rosmarinetea</i> Br.-Bl. in Br.-Bl., Roussine & Nègre 1952 (art. 35)	ROS	N	Mediterranean shrub vegetation (tomillar, espleguer, romeral, garrigue, phrygana, batha) characterised by chamaephytes and nanophanerophytes. It grows on immature and eroded calcareous soils, typically in the Mediterranean region, but also in sub-Mediterranean mesotemperate areas of the Temperate region.
<i>Papaveretea rhoeadis</i> Brullo, Scelsi & Spampinato 2001	PAR	S	A heliophytic herbaceous vegetation infesting fields, gardens and vineyards. Its distribution area includes the temperate and boreal zones of Eurasia (the entire Mediterranean region and a large part of the temperate-Atlantic region).
<i>Quercetea ilicis</i> Br.-Bl. in Br.-Bl., Roussine & Nègre 1952	QUI	N	Evergreen and semi-deciduous forests, shrublands and garigues, characterised by sclerophyllous shrubs, widespread throughout the Mediterranean bioclimatic region of the central and western Mediterranean.
<i>Robinietea</i> Jurko Ex Hadac & Sofron 1980	ROB	S	Newly formed, anthropogenic thickets of <i>Robinia pseudacacia</i> and other invasive alien species, characterised by an undergrowth of nitrophilous species, typical of temperate Europe.
<i>Sisymbrietea officinalis</i> Gutte & Hilbig 1975	SIS	S	Weed vegetation of zoo-anthropic origin, typical of heavily disturbed ruderal sites, characterised by ephemeral, nitrophilous and semi-nitrophilous therophytic species. Widespread throughout the world except in warm tropical climate zones.
<i>Stipo capensis-Trachymietea distachyae</i> Brullo 1985	TRA	SN	Ephemeral and xerophilous annual vegetation. Mediterranean meadows and grasslands typical of oligotrophic calcareous soils and rocky lithosols.
<i>Thlaspietea rotundifolii</i> Br.-Bl. 1948	THL	N	Perennial vegetation of detrital substrates, more or less mobile screes and alluvial soils found in temperate Europe and the Mediterranean.
<i>Trifolio medii-Geranietea sanguinei</i> Müller 1962	GER	SN	Thermophilous forest fringes characterised by herbaceous vegetation, occupying nutrient poor substrates. Typical of the sub-Mediterranean and temperate zones of Europe and the Mediterranean.