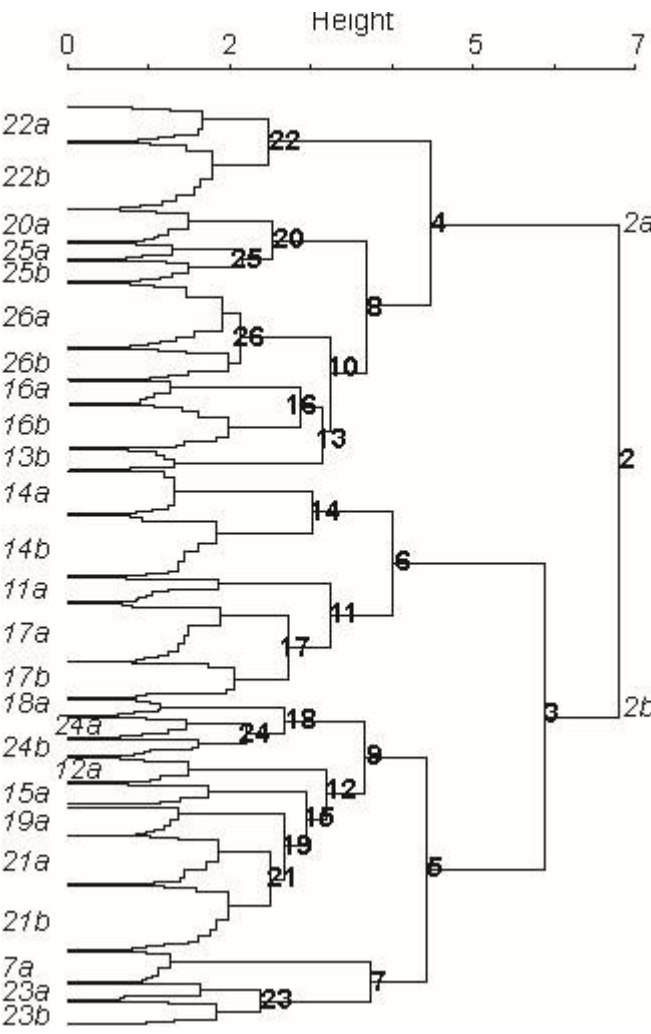


Supplement S6: Indicator Species Analysis. List of Indicator Species associated with the dendrogram clusters

The dendrogram (Ward’s method on a Chord distance matrix), has been pruned to derive 26 clusters. Each dendrogram node is numbered according to the number of clusters originating at that partitioning level (e.g., node 3 is where three clusters are formed). The two new clusters from each dendrogram node are designated by the node number followed by the letters "a" for the upper cluster and "b" for the lower cluster. For example, clusters associated with the 2nd partitioning level are denoted as “2a” and “2b”, while the final 26 clusters are labeled as 22a, 22b, 20a, etc.

Only the Indicator Species (IndSp) with an Indicator Value (IndVal) greater than 20 (shown in parentheses) are listed below. Each IndSp is associated with the cluster where it achieved the highest IndVal along the hierarchy, from the 2nd to the 26th partitioning levels, to ensure clarity and relevance.



Based on the original classification of the relevés (see Supplement 1), the association to which most of the relevés in each cluster belong, along with the corresponding percentage, is provided. For instance, "*Stipo-Salvietum officinalis* (80%)" indicates that 80% of the relevés in the cluster were initially classified under this association.

List of Indicator Species:

Cluster 1: *Bromopsis erecta* (inc. *Bromopsis condensata*), *Eryngium amethystinum*, *Koeleria splendens* s.l., *Teucrium capitatum* subsp. *capitatum*, *Chrysopogon gryllus*, *Bupleurum veronense*, *Petrorhagia saxifraga*, *Catapodium rigidum*, *Linum tenuifolium*, *Carlina corymbosa*, *Anthyllis vulneraria*, *Onosma echiioides* subsp. *dalmatica*

Note 1: These species are associated with the trivial partition, where all relevés are grouped into a single cluster (i.e., their IndVal is highest at this level). These relationships cannot be statistically tested because there are no other clusters for comparison. Nevertheless, these taxa are also reported for the other clusters below where their (second) highest IndVal occurs.

Cluster 2a (*Stipo-Salvietum officinalis* 66%): *Salvia officinalis* (87.4), *Aethionema saxatile* (39)

Cluster 2b (*Centaureo cristatae-Chrysopogonetum grylli* 19.6 %): *Bromopsis erecta* (inc. *Bromopsis condensata*) (51.5), *Eryngium amethystinum* (46.3), *Thymus longicaulis* subsp. *longicaulis* (41.6), *Plantago holosteum* (35.3), *Chrysopogon gryllus* (33.7), *Salvia pratensis* (33.6), *Sedum sexangulare* (29.5), *Bupleurum veronense* (23.7), *Petrorhagia saxifraga* (20)

Note 2: At the second dendrogram level, a cluster (2a) is identified, primarily encompassing two chamaephytic associations: *Stipo-Salvietum officinalis* and *Brachypodio retusi-Salvietum officinalis*. Both associations are characterized by the presence of *Salvia officinalis*, the most significant indicator species (IndSp) for this cluster. *Aethionema saxatile*, with a lower IndVal, is the second IndSp for this cluster. The opposite side of the dendrogram is more heterogeneous but predominantly includes hemicryptophytic associations. Species such as *Bromopsis erecta* and *Chrysopogon gryllus* are associated with cluster 2b, even though they are widespread across the entire alliance (refer to the note for cluster one).

Cluster 3a (*Centaureo cristatae-Chrysopogonetum grylli* 47.5 %): *Bothriochloa ischaemum* (69.1), *Satureja montana* (62.4), *Galium lucidum* (36.4), *Convolvulus cantabrica* (35.4), *Artemisia alba* (34.2), *Scabiosa triandra* (29.6), *Euphorbia cyparissias* (29.4), *Teucrium chamaedrys* (24.6), *Allium sphaerocephalon* (24.6), *Dianthus sylvestris* (mainly subsp. *tergestinus*) (20.8)

Cluster 3b (*Koelerio splendentis-Festucetum illyrica* 32.8 %): *Koeleria splendens* (36.7), *Carlina corymbosa* (23.4), *Marrubium incanum* (23.3),

Note 3: The third dendrogram level distinguishes a group of relevés (3a) from northeastern Italy, Istria, and Kvarner. These relevés belong to several associations and are associated with multiple indicator species, most of which are characteristic of the class *Festuco-Brometea*. The most important IndSp are *Bothriochloa ischaemum* and *Satureja montana*. In contrast, cluster 3b comprises relevés sampled further south, from Kvarner to South Dalmatia. The main indicator species in this cluster include *Koeleria splendens* and *Carlina*

corymbosa, which are widespread in this type of vegetation (see Note 1). These species have been considered characteristic of the order *Scorzoneretalia villosae* or related syntaxa (see Terzi 2015, Supplement S2).

Cluster 4a (*Brachypodio retusi-Salvietum officinalis* 81.8 %): *Brachypodium retusum* (61.2), *Smilax aspera* (33.1)

Cluster 4b (*Stipo-Salvietum officinalis* 84.9 %): -

Note 4: The fourth dendrogram level separates the relevés originally classified within *Brachypodio retusi-Salvietum officinalis* from those in *Stipo-Salvietum officinalis* and other plant communities. The relatively low percentage (81.8%) of original assignment to the first association is due to the recent description of the *Brachypodio retusi-Salvietum officinalis*, which includes some relevés previously attributed to *Stipo-Salvietum officinalis* var. *Brachypodium retusum* (then incorporated into the original diagnosis of the *Brachypodio retusi-Salvietum officinalis*). The *Brachypodio retusi-Salvietum officinalis* is characterized by the presence and dominance of *Salvia officinalis* and *Brachypodium retusum* in phytocoenoses with a lower number of species compared to the other associations of the alliance (see Terzi et al., 2023). *Smilax aspera*, the second indicator species (IndSp) of the cluster, is a typical taxon of the class *Quercetea ilicis*, whose presence is associated with the Eu-Mediterranean belt of this association.

Cluster 5a (*Koelerio splendentis-Festucetum illyrica* 42.5 %): *Festuca valesiaca* (59.8)

Cluster 5b (*Narcisso tazettae-Asphodeletum microcarpi* 57.5 %): *Asphodelus ramosus* (90.9)

Note 5: Cluster 5b comprises relevés originally classified into two associations characterized by the presence and cover of *Asphodelus ramosus* (although with lower cover, this taxon usually occurs also in the *Bromo-Chrysopogonetum grylli*). Conversely, on the other side of the dendrogram, there is a group of more hemicryptophytic associations associated with the indicator species *Festuca valesiaca*.

Cluster 6a (*Centaureo cristatae-Chrysopogonetum grylli* 82.5 %): *Carex humilis* (83.4), *Dorycnium pentaphyllum* subsp. *germanicum* (73.6), *Teucrium montanum* (44.4), *Globularia bisnagarica* (42.3), *Thesium divaricatum* (40.1), *Veronica barrelieri* (20.3)

Cluster 6b (*Dichanthio ischaemum-Cleistogenetum serotinae* 30.8 %): -

Note 6: The sixth dendrogram level separates a group of relevés (cluster 6a) primarily classified as *Centaureo cristatae-Chrysopogonetum grylli* by Poldini (1989), although some were previously assigned to the *Seseli gouanii-Artemisietum albae* (Poldini 1980). This latter association was subsequently downgraded to a subassociation of the *Centaureo cristatae-Chrysopogonetum grylli*. Cluster 6a also includes the four relevés of the *Saturejo montanae-Ischaemetum* sampled in the Kukuljanovo area, near Rijeka (see Note 14). Cluster 6b encompasses several quite distinct associations, and there are no indicator species associated with this cluster (see Note 11).

Cluster 7a (*Bromo erecti-Chrysopogonetum grylli* 100%): *Sideritis romana* subsp. *purpurea* (87.8), *Helianthemum salicifolium* (86), *Poa bulbosa* (80.5), *Crepis sancta* subsp. *sancta* (77.3), *Anacamptis papilionacea* (76.3), *Hippocrepis ciliata* (75.8), *Centaurea deusta* (73.4), *Cynodon dactylon* (72.1), *Daucus guttatus* (70.6), *Sanguisorba minor* (69.5), *Crupina vulgaris* (69.3), *Anthoxanthum odoratum* (63.5), *Allium guttatum* subsp. *sardoum* (63.1), *Anemone hortensis* (59.5), *Polygala monspeliaca* (58.8), *Trifolium subterraneum* (58.8), *Viola kitaibeliana* (58.8), *Ranunculus millefoliatus* (58.1), *Erodium cicutarium* (52.3), *Ornithogalum collinum* (50.9), *Galium divaricatum* (49.8), *Asterolinon linum-stellatum* (49.6), *Geranium columbinum* (49.2), *Euphorbia exigua* (48.8), *Cerastium pumilum* subsp. *glutinosum* (48.3), *Tyrimnus leucographus* (47.1), *Silene italica* (45.8), *Hypericum perforatum* (45.3), *Cerastium ligusticum* (44.3), *Arenaria leptoclados* (44.3), *Scolymus hispanicus* (43.3), *Avena barbata* (41.8), *Teucrium capitatum* subsp. *capitatum* (41.2), *Sonchus oleraceus* (39.8), *Plantago bellardii* (37.4), *Sherardia arvensis* (35.8), *Alkanna tinctoria* subsp. *tinctoria* (35.3), *Draba verna* (35.3), *Satureja subspicata* (35.3), *Leontodon tuberosus* (31.8), *Bromus squarrosus* (30.5), *Linaria pelisseriana* (29.4), *Seseli montanum* subsp. *tommasinii* (28.9), *Hypochaeris radicata* (28.7), *Clinopodium acinos* (26.7), *Tordylium apulum* (26.2), *Leontodon crispus* (25.9), *Scorzonera laciniata* (25.6), *Carex caryophyllea* (25.2), *Serapias vomeracea* (24.9), *Petrorhagia dubia* (23.5), *Filago gallica* (22.8)

Cluster 7b (*Narcisso tazettae-Asphodeletum microcarpi* 100%): *Narcissus tazetta* (100), *Plantago lanceolata* (46), *Cynosurus echinatus* (44.1), *Romulea bulbocodium* (43.1), *Reichardia picroides* (41.4), *Dactylis glomerata* subsp. *hispanica* (38.1), *Carduus nutans* subsp. *nutans* (37.5), *Geranium molle* (29.7), *Catapodium rigidum* (28.3), *Trifolium angustifolium* (26.6), *Asparagus acutifolius* (25.8), *Elytrigia intermedia* (25.7)

Note 7: The seventh dendrogram level distinguishes two clusters that are floristically distinct. Relevés in cluster 7a were initially classified within the *Bromo erecti-Chrysopogonetum grylli* (by Stanišić-Vujačić et al. 2022), whose original diagnosis (and nomenclatural type) is located elsewhere in the dendrogram (see Note 19). Therefore, cluster 7a represents an autonomous vegetation unit. However, most of its IndSp are therophytes of the classes *Stipo-Trachynetea* and *Tuberarietea guttatae* and typical of environments subject to anthropic disturbance and grazing. Cluster 7b includes relevés previously assigned to the *Narcisso tazettae-Asphodeletum microcarpi* (also see Clusters 23a and 23b).

Cluster 8a (*Stipo-Salvietum officinalis* 89.7 %): ***Melica ciliata* (37.9)**

Cluster 8b (*Stipo-Salvietum officinalis* 83 %): ***Micromeria juliana* (44.5)**

Note 8: Cluster 8a comprises the relevés of the *Stipo-Salvietum officinalis* sampled in the northern part of the association range, representing the typical subassociation. The only indicator species (IndSp) with an IndVal >20 associated with this cluster is *Melica ciliata*. Cluster 8b is heterogeneous and includes relevés of *Stipo-Salvietum officinalis* from the southern part of the association range, as well as relevés from other plant communities. The sole IndSp of this cluster is *Micromeria juliana*.

Cluster 9a (*Bromo erecti-Festucetum lapidosae* 38.7 %): *Genista sylvestris* (40.6), *Galium corrudifolium* (35.7), *Sedum ochroleucum* (35.1), *Veronica austriaca* subsp. *jacquinii* (34), *Polygala nicaeensis* (32.8), *Ornithogalum orthophyllum* subsp. *kochii* (23.9)

Cluster 9b (*Koelerio splendens-Festucetum illyricae* 55.3 %): -

Note 9: This dendrogram node separates a group of hemicryptophytic Mediterranean associations (cluster 9a) sampled at higher altitudes.

Cluster 10a (*Stipo-Salvietum officinalis* 96.2 %): *Campanula lingulata* (57.7), *Asperula scutellaris* (28), *Crepis neglecta* subsp. *neglecta* (27.9), *Polygala vulgaris* (26.9), *Potentilla recta* (25.3), *Clinopodium suaveolens* (21.2)

Cluster 10b (*Stipo-Salvietum officinalis* 68.8 %): -

Note 10: Cluster 10a represents the subassociation *Stipo-Salvietum officinalis campanuletosum lingulatae*, found in the southern part of the association's range (see Note 8). Compared to the typical subassociation (cluster 8a), several taxa differentiate the subassociation *campanuletosum lingulatae*, with *Campanula lingulata* having the highest IndVal. Other differential taxa are more prevalent in further subdivisions of cluster 10a and are listed in the corresponding note (see Note 26). Cluster 10b remains heterogeneous, with no indicator species (IndSp) having an IndVal >20 associated with it.

Cluster 11a (*Salvio officinalis-Euphorbietum fragiferae* 78.6 %): *Teucrium flavum* (90.5), *Euphorbia fragifera* (45.4), *Dactylis glomerata* subsp. *glomerata* (42.8), *Alyssum austrodalmaticum* (incl. *A. montanum* auct.) (41.7), *Campanula sibirica* (33.9), *Seseli kochii* (24.2), *Campanula pyramidalis* (22.8)

Cluster 11b (*Dichanthio ischaemum-Cleistogenetum serotinae* 39.2 %): *Cleistogenes serotina* (51.3)

Note 11: Cluster 11a represents the *Salvio officinalis-Euphorbietum fragiferae*, whose syntaxonomical autonomy has been interpreted in various ways, leading some of its relevés to also be classified in the *Stipo-Salvietum officinalis*. As demonstrated by Terzi et al. (2023), however, the *Salvio officinalis-Euphorbietum fragiferae* is an autonomous unit characterized by indicator species such as *Teucrium flavum*, *Euphorbia fragifera*, *Alyssum austrodalmaticum*, and *Campanula sibirica*. This association no longer exists in its locus classicus, or more precisely, it is now restricted to small patches with eroded soil covered with stones. The second cluster instead comprises relevés from two associations: the *Lactuco vimineae-Ischaemum* and the *Dichanthio ischaemum-Cleistogenetum serotinae* (see below). Only one indicator species is associated with this cluster, namely *Cleistogenes serotina*.

Cluster 12a (*Helichrysetum italicum* 100%): *Sideritis romana* subsp. *romana* (69.2), *Gastidium ventricosum* (62.5), *Linum tryginum* (52.7), *Helichrysum italicum* (50), *Trifolium campestre* (46.9), *Sonchus bulbosus* subsp. *bulbosus* (46.6), *Torilis nodosa* (42.9), *Orobanche minor* (40.9), *Anagallis arvensis* (38.8), *Valantia muralis* (37.7), *Trachynia distachya* (31.6), *Medicago minima* (27.2), *Trifolium scabrum* (26.6), *Geranium purpureum* (24.3), *Scorpiurus muricatus* (23.6), *Sedum acre* (22.8)

Cluster 12b (*Koelerio splendens-Festucetum illyricae* 55.3 %): -

Note 12: Cluster 12a represents the association *Helichrysetum italicum* from the island of Plavnik in the Kvarner (HR). The indicator species (IndSp) of this cluster are primarily

annual species characteristic of the *Stipo-Trachynetea* class, their presence influenced by grazing pressure on the island (see Terzi and Jasprica 2024). Cluster 12b remains heterogeneous, encompassing several associations without specific indicator species.

Cluster 13a (*Stipo-Salvietum officinalis* 89.2 %): *Sedum sediforme* (37.8)

Cluster 13b (*Koelerio splendentis-Festucetum illyricae* 100 %): *Festuca dalmatica* (89.2), *Avena fatua* (66.5), *Crupina crupinastrum* (52.4), *Carthamus lanatus* (48.5), *Dorycnium hirsutum* (46.1), *Helminthotheca echioides* (36.4), *Allium flavum* (35.3), *Gelasia villosa* subsp. *villosa* (28.5), *Briza maxima* (27.8), *Aurinia sinuata* (27.3), *Carduus nutans* subsp. *micropterus* (21.6), *Chaerophyllum coloratum* (21.3),

Note 13: As mentioned earlier, cluster 4b primarily consists of relevés from the *Stipo-Salvietum officinalis*. In contrast, cluster 13b includes relevés originally assigned to a subassociation of the *Koelerio splendentis-Festucetum illyricae* with *Brachypodium retusum* (by Kamenjarin and Pavletić 2003). This plant community serves as a transitional zone between the eu-Mediterranean vegetation of the *Cymbopogono-Brachypodietalia ramosi* and the Mediterranean-submediterranean *Scorzoneretalia villosae*, possibly a transition between the *Stipo-Salvietum* and the *Koelerio macranthae-Brachypodietum retusi* at low altitude. Cluster 13b, however, remains heterogeneous, with only one indicator species (IndSp) present (see below).

Cluster 14a (*Centaureo cristatae-Chrysopogonetum grylli* 100 %): *Leontodon saxatilis* (66.7), *Centaurea cristata* (54), *Jacobaea vulgaris* (45.8), *Cotinus coggygria* (45.3), *Asperula purpurea* (44.1), *Asperula cynanchica* (43), *Potentilla heptaphylla* subsp. *australis* (34.3), *Allium carinatum* subsp. *pulchellum* (33.3)

Cluster 14b (*Centaureo cristatae-Chrysopogonetum grylli* 69.7 %): *Genista sericea* (30.8)

Note 14: The two clusters originating at this level belong to the same association. Poldini (1989) united two previously described associations - the *Seseli gouanii-Artemisietum albae* Poldini 1980 and the *Centaureo cristatae-Chrysopogonetum grylli* Ferlan & Giacomini 1957 - under the latter name. The *Seseli gouanii-Artemisietum albae* was downgraded to a subassociation (*C.c.-C.g. genistetosum sericeae*). Cluster 14a represents the original diagnosis of the *Centaureo cristatae-Chrysopogonetum grylli* as described by Ferlan and Giacomini (1957), whereas the relevés of the *C.c.-C.g. genistetosum sericeae* are included in cluster 14b, along with other relevés of the *Centaureo cristatae-Chrysopogonetum grylli* and the four relevés of the *Saturejo montanae-Ischaemetum* sampled in the Kukuljanovo area near Rijeka (HR). Poldini (1989) highlighted the floristic differences between the original relevés carried out in the Gorizia area and those sampled around Trieste. However, due to the overall floristic similarities, all these relevés are included in a single association, although some taxa do not occur in all the clusters. Besides the typical subassociation (cluster 14a), two other subassociation can be recognized: *genistetosum sericeae* and *rhamnetosum intermediae* (corresponding to the *Saturejo montanae-Ischaemetum*).

Cluster 15a (*Festucetum illyrico-valesiaca* 100 %): *Achillea nobilis* (90.9), *Festuca stricta* subsp. *sulcata* (59.3), *Potentilla tommasiniana* (47.7), *Trifolium striatum* (41.7), *Trifolium repens* (38.7), *Cerastium pumilum* subsp. *pumilum* (33.3), *Centaurea jacea* subsp. *weldeniana* (31.8), *Filipendula*

vulgaris (26.7), *Fragaria vesca* (25), *Lolium perenne* (25), *Carlina acaulis* (23.8), *Helleborus multifidus* (23.7), *Lotus corniculatus* (23.2), *Poa compressa* (23.2), *Trifolium pratense* (23.2)

Cluster 15b (*Koelerio splendentis-Festucetum illyricae* 74 %): -

Note 15: Cluster 15a clearly represents the *Festucetum illyrico-valesiaca*, distinguished by numerous species from the other clusters. Among the indicator species (IndSp) are *Achillea nobilis* and *Potentilla tommasiniana*, identified by Trinajstić (2000) as characteristic of this association. On the other hand, cluster 15b lacks indicator species (with IndVal>20) associated with it.

Cluster 16a (*Stipo-Salvietum officinalis* 100 %): *Fumana ericifolia* (83.5), *Centaurea glaberrima* (82.1), *Erica manipuliflora* (55.2), *Juniperus oxycedrus* (45.3), *Euphorbia spinosa* (45.2), *Juniperus phoenicea* (35.2)

Cluster 16b (*Stipo-Salvietum officinalis* 83.3 %): *Bituminaria bituminosa* (41.7), *Achnatherum bromoides* (27.8), *Dittrichia viscosa* (25)

Note 16: The relevés of cluster 16a were conducted by Birač (1971) in the Dubrovnik area. Most indicator species (IndSp) associated with this cluster (e.g., *Erica manipuliflora*, *Juniperus oxycedrus*, *Juniperus phoenicea*) belong to the *Cisto-Micromerietalia julianae* or later-stage communities, which are syndynamically related to the *Stipo-Salvietum officinalis*. Therefore, this subcluster is still classified within *Stipo-Salvietum officinalis*. On the other hand, cluster 16b represents a heterogeneous group of relevés including samples from the Dubrovnik area, North Albania, and the Republic of North Macedonia. Relevés from the latter country were initially assigned to the *Stipo-Salvietum officinalis* and represent this association along the southern border of its distribution range. They exhibit some floristic differences compared to other relevés of the association. However, the limited number of relevés available from the Drim Valley area precludes any definitive conclusions about their syntaxonomy. Relevés from the surroundings of Dubrovnik were originally classified as *Stipo-Salvietum officinalis* by Fascetti and Veri (1984). In our view, the low cover-abundance value of *Stipa officinalis* is insufficient to classify them within that association. *Salvia officinalis*, on the other hand, is widespread in the area and occurs in several community types, as observed by Terzi et al. (2023). Unfortunately, the areas originally sampled by Fascetti and Veri (1984) no longer support a similar vegetation type, and we were unable to resample those areas to determine their exact syntaxonomic position. Relevés from Albania were initially classified in both *Asphodelo-Chrysopogonetum grylli* and *Stipo-Salvietum officinalis*. However, these relevés appear to resemble a southern variant of the *Bromo-Chrysopogonetum grylli*, characterized by numerous therophytes. The indicator species of cluster 16b do not provide useful indications due to the heterogeneity of this cluster. In other dendrograms (aside from the selected one), the relevés from cluster 16b, originally recorded by Fascetti and Veri (1984) as well as by Fanelli et al. (2015), cluster together with those of the *Bromo-Chrysopogonetum grylli*. Therefore, we consider them to be closer to the latter association than to the *Stipo-Salvietum officinalis* and have provisionally excluded them from further discussion below.

Cluster 17a (*Lactuco vimineae-Ischaemetum* 51.6 %): -

Cluster 17b (*Dichanthio ischaemum-Cleistogenetum serotinae* 80 %): *Asperula aristata* (33.1), *Odontites luteus* (29.1)

Note 17: Cluster 17a includes relevés primarily assigned to the *Lactuco vimineae-Ischaemetum* and *Centaureo cristatae-Chrysopogonetum grylli*. Poldini (1989) downgraded the former to a subassociation of the latter (*Centaureo cristatae-Chrysopogonetum grylli onobrychidetosum tommasinii*). Since this cluster is separated from the one containing the original diagnosis (and type) of the *Centaureo cristatae-Chrysopogonetum grylli*, *Lactuco vimineae-Ischaemetum* is retained here as an autonomous association. Cluster 17b, on the other hand, includes relevés from two associations: *Dichanthio ischaemum-Cleistogenetum serotinae* and *Helichryso italici-Armerietum dalmaticae*.

The latter is represented by 4 new relevés grouped in a single subcluster of 17b. Some IndSp of cluster 17b, recorded with lower IndVals than the selected threshold (i.e. *Dianthus ciliatus* subsp. *ciliatus* (16.5), *Peucedanum cervaria* (15), *Armeria canescens* (mainly subsp. *dalmatica*) (14.7), *Orobanche gracilis* (12.8)), are concentrated in this subcluster that is distinguishable by both floristic composition and vegetation structure, being dominated by *Artemisia alba* and *Helichrysum italicum*. Therefore, the *Helichryso italici-Armerietum dalmaticae* is here considered as an autonomous association.

The relevés of the *Dichanthio ischaemum-Cleistogenetum serotinae* are grouped in a different cluster from *Lactuco vimineae-Ischaemetum*, although many species are shared between them, suggesting they could be united into a single association under the earlier name (*Lactuco vimineae-Ischaemetum*). However, some floristic differences justify considering *Dichanthio ischaemum-Cleistogenetum serotinae* as a subassociation, distinguished by the absence of certain species (e.g., *Asperula purpurea*, *Lactuca viminea*, *Fumana procumbens*) and the higher frequency of others such as *Asperula aristata* and *Helichrysum italicum*.

Cluster 18a (*Salvio officinalis-Seslerietum juncifoliae* 100 %): *Sesleria juncifolia* (98.1), *Muscari botryoides* (82.2), *Tulipa sylvestris* (69.6), *Tanacetum cinerariifolium* (44.7), *Bunium alpinum* subsp. *montanum* (43.3), *Valeriana tuberosa* (35.1), *Athamanta ramosissima* (33.3), *Crepis dioscoridis* (33.3), *Cephalaria leucantha* (29.7), *Silene vulgaris* (20.6)

Cluster 18b (*Bromo erecti-Festucetum lapidosae* 54.5 %): *Helianthemum italicum* (77.3), *Bunium ferulaceum* (63.6), *Edraianthus tenuifolius* (23.3)

Note 18: Cluster 18a represents the *Salvio officinalis-Seslerietum juncifoliae*, a vegetation type found on north-exposed slopes where rocks outcrop. In contrast, cluster 18b remains heterogeneous, encompassing two distinct associations. Among them is the *Koelerio macranthae-Brachypodietum retusi*, which shares some species with the *Salvio officinalis-Seslerietum juncifoliae* due to their proximity in altitudinal distribution.

Cluster 19a (*Bromo erecti-Chrysopogonetum grylli* 100 %): *Allium tenuiflorum* (30.7), *Cytisus spinescens* (26.3), *Ammoides pusilla* (25)

Cluster 19b (*Koelerio splendentis-Festucetum illyricae* 93.4 %): -

Note 19: The indicator species of these two clusters do not allow to distinguish two different associations, namely *Bromo erecti-Chrysopogonetum grylli* and *Koelerio splendentis-*

Festucetum illyricae. The two clusters are thus two aspect of the same association (*Bromo erecti-Chrysopogonetum grylli*). Cluster 19a, which includes the nomenclatural type of the *Bromo erecti-Chrysopogonetum grylli*, represents the typical subassociation. Cluster 19b, on the other hand, represents a second subassociation (*piloselletosum officinarum*)

Cluster 20a (*Stipo-Salvietum officinalis* 88.9 %): ***Quercus ilex* (40.3)**

Cluster 20b (*Stipo-Salvietum officinalis* 90.5 %): -

Note 20: These two clusters depict different facets of the *Stipo-Salvietum officinalis*.

Cluster 21a (*Koelerio splendentis-Festucetum illyricae* 96.2 %): ***Fumana procumbens* (22.9),**

Cluster 21b (*Koelerio splendentis-Festucetum illyricae* 91.4 %): -

Note 21: These two clusters are considered two aspects of the same (sub)association (see Note 19).

Cluster 22a (*Brachypodio retusi-Salvietum officinalis* 63.2 %): -

Cluster 22b (*Brachypodio retusi-Salvietum officinalis* 91.7 %): -

Note 22: No indicator species (IndSp) with an IndVal >20 were found for these two clusters, which belong to the same association, namely *Brachypodio retusi-Salvietum officinalis*. Cluster 22a represents an association aspect with a slightly higher number of species than cluster 22b (on average 21.4 vs. 10.1), possibly representing a transition towards the *Stipo-Salvietum officinalis*, and is differentiated by several taxa such as *Achnatherum bromoides*, *Asperula aristata*, *Bupleurum veronense*, *Galium corrudifolium*, *Micromeria juliana*, and *Teucrium capitatum* subsp. *capitatum*. Conversely, cluster 22b is differentiated by *Cytisus spinescens* and *Helictotrichon convolutum*. Despite these floristic differences, the two aspects belong to the same association, without any distinction at lower taxonomic ranks.

Cluster 23a (*Narcisso tazettae-Asphodeletum microcarpi* 100%): *Sisymbrium officinale* (100), *Hordeum murinum* subsp. *leporinum* (94.1), *Euphorbia segetalis* var. *pineae* (85.1), *Parietaria judaica* (78.2), *Capsella rubella* (60), *Bellis sylvestris* (52.8), *Lagurus ovatus* (50), *Gladiolus illyricus* (47.4), *Chenopodium album* (40), *Ferulago campestris* (37), *Leopoldia comosa* (34.6), *Atriplex littoralis* (30), *Malva sylvestris* (30), *Schedonorus arundinaceus* (30), *Silene gallica* (30), *Erodium malacoides* (29.1), *Sonchus asper* (28.4), *Lonicera implexa* (25.3), *Campanula rapunculus* (23.1)

Cluster 23b (*Narcisso tazettae-Asphodeletum microcarpi* 100%): *Phleum pratense* (26), *Pallenis spinosa* (25.9), *Spartium junceum* (24.9), *Stachys cretica* subsp. *salviifolia* (24.5), *Achillea virescens* (20.2),

Note 23: Although cluster 23a is associated with many indicator species, these are typical of vegetation under disturbances, such as those of the classes *Sisymbrietea* and *Chenopodietea*. This cluster, including the relevés of the *Narcisso tazettae-Asphodeletum microcarpi sisymbrietosum officinalis*, represents a degraded aspect of the *Narcisso tazettae-*

Asphodeletum microcarpi, with its typical subassociation represented by cluster 23b. These two clusters (23a and 23b) are provisionally treated as a single vegetation unit.

Cluster 24a (*Bromo erecti-Festucetum lapidosae* 100 %): *Festuca lapidosa* (98.5), *Centaurea rupestris* (59.5), *Paronychia kapela* (30.7), *Euphorbia myrsinites* (20.8)

Cluster 24b (*Koelerio macranthae-Brachypodietum retusi* 90 %): *Hyacinthella dalmatica* (71.5), *Koeleria macrantha* (66.2), *Iberis umbellata* (40), *Orchis provincialis* (25.4), *Anthyllis vulneraria* (20.9)

Note 24: These two clusters represent the associations *Bromo erecti-Festucetum lapidosae* and *Koelerio macranthae-Brachypodietum retusi*

Cluster 25a (*Stipo-Salvietum officinalis* 100 %): *Vincetoxicum hirundinaria* (mainly subsp. *adriaticum*) (49.4), *Urospermum dalechampii* (29.6), *Stachys recta* s.l. (mainly subsp. *subcrenata*) (25.7)

Cluster 25b (*Stipo-Salvietum officinalis* 83.3 %): *Stipa eriocaulis* (58.6), *Leontodon hispidus* (36.3)

Note 25: These two clusters represent two aspects of the same association, namely *Stipo-Salvietum officinalis*. This association displays local facies, where certain taxa are locally associated with *Salvia officinalis* and appear with high frequency or abundance. These variations contribute to the natural variability observed within the association but, in our opinion, do not warrant the designation of distinct syntaxonomic units (i.e., subassociations).

Cluster 26a (*Stipo-Salvietum officinalis* 100 %): *Asyneuma limonifolium* subsp. *limonifolium* (23.1), *Geocaryum cynapioides* (22.9), *Galium firmum* (20)

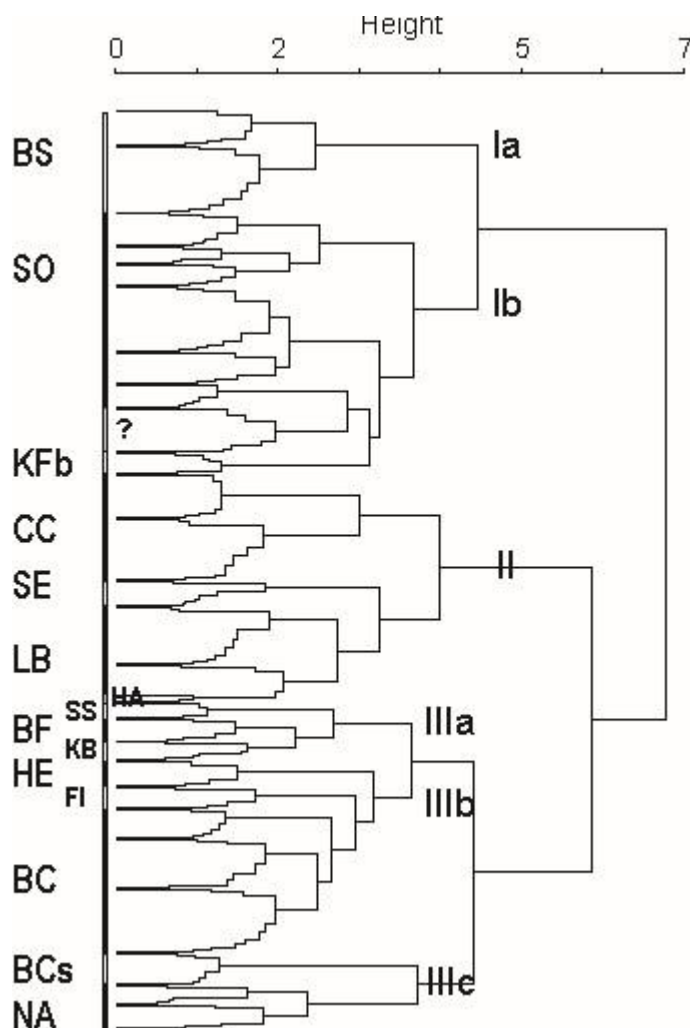
Cluster 26b (*Stipo-Salvietum officinalis* 88.2 %): *Asplenium ceterach* (26.7), *Punica granatum* (25.3), *Blackstonia perfoliata* (24.5), *Lathyrus aphaca* (21.6)

Note 26: These two clusters comprise relevés from the same subassociation of the *Stipo-Salvietum officinalis* (see above Note 10). They represent minor variations, and some of the indicator species listed earlier can be considered differential for the entire subassociation (e.g., *Asyneuma limonifolium* subsp. *limonifolium*, *Geocaryum cynapioides*). It is important to note that this association exhibits local facies, with certain taxa locally associated with *Salvia officinalis* appearing with high frequency or abundance. These aspects contribute to the natural variability observed within the association.

MAIN CLUSTERS:

Based on the previous notes and the results of cluster analysis (using Ward's method and k-means), the following main clusters have been identified. The dendrogram below (identical to Figure 2) shows how the clusters discussed in the previous section have been grouped. The 2-3 letter abbreviations on the left indicate the corresponding association/plany community. For each of them, the abbreviation, clusters (and the relevés that comprise them), and diagnostic species are provided. The diagnostic species were selected from the IndSp listed above to account for a broader context, as the IndSp are calculated based solely on the species

and habitat types represented in the dataset. The relevés within each cluster are referenced by the publication from which they were extracted and matched to the syntaxon to which they were originally assigned.



BS = *Brachypodio retusi-Salvietum officinalis*

Diagnostic Species: *Brachypodium retusum*

Cluster 22a: Terzi et al. (2023): Supp. Tab. 2, rels. 42-50, 57-60, 63, *Brachypodio retusi-Salvietum officinalis*, Kornati Archipelago (HR) + Horvatić (1962): Rel. p. 249, *Stipo-Salvietum* var. *Brachypodium ramosum*, Island of Dugi Otok (HR) [then included in the original diagnosis of the *Brachypodio retusi-Salvietum officinalis* by Terzi et al. (2023)] + Pandža (2003): Tab. 1, rels. 1-6, *Stipo-Salvietum officinalis*, Island of Murter (HR) [then included in the original diagnosis of the *Brachypodio retusi-Salvietum officinalis* by Terzi et al. (2023)] + Sedlar (2012): Tab. 14, rel. 3, *Stipo-Salvietum officinalis* var. *Brachypodium retusum* [then included in the original diagnosis of the *Brachypodio retusi-Salvietum officinalis* by Terzi et al. (2023)], Island of Molat (HR) + Fascetti and Veri (1984): Tab. 3, rels. 6, *Stipo-Salvietum officinalis*, Dubrovnik area (HR).

Cluster 22b: Terzi et al. (2023): Supp. Tab. 2, rels. 51-56, 61-62, 64-88, *Brachypodio retusi-Salvietum officinalis*, Kornati Archipelago (HR) + Sedlar (2012): Tab. 14, rels. 1-2,

Stipo bromoidis-Salvietum officinalis var. *Brachypodium retusum* [then included in the original diagnosis of the *Brachypodio retusi-Salvietum officinalis* by Terzi et al. (2023)], Island of Molat (HR). This cluster includes the nomenclatural type of the *Brachypodio retusi-Salvietum officinalis*.

SO = *Stipo-Salvietum officinalis*

Diagnostic Species: *Salvia officinalis*, *Micromeria juliana*, *Campanula lingulata* (*Stipo-Salvietum officinalis campanuletosum lingulatae*), *Asperula scutellaris* (*Stipo-Salvietum officinalis campanuletosum lingulatae*), *Clinopodium suaveolens* (*Stipo-Salvietum officinalis campanuletosum lingulatae*)

Cluster 20a: Šugar (1967): Tab. 12, 16 rels., *Stipo-Salvietum officinalis*, Island of Lošinj (HR) + Fascetti and Veri (1984): Tab. 4, rels. 1-3 and 5, *Stipo-Salvietum officinalis*, Dubrovnik area (HR) + Kutleša and Lakušić (1964): rel. p. 105, *Stipeto-Salvietum officinalis*, Klek Peninsula, Neum (BA) + Terzi and Jasprica (2024): Tab. 2, rels. 15-16, *Helichrysetum italici salvietosum officinalis*, Island of Plavnik (HR)

Cluster 25a: Trinajstić (1986): Tab. 2, rels. 1-5, *Stipo-Salvietum officinalis*, and Tab. 1, rel. 4, *Festuco-Koelerietum splendentis*, Island of Unije (HR) + Terzi and Jasprica, new relevés, 4 rels., *Stipo-Salvietum officinalis*, Island of Unije (HR); This cluster includes the nomenclatural type of the association

Cluster 25b: Trinajstić (1965): Tab. 34, rels. 1-10, *Stipo-Salvietum officinalis*, Tab. 33, rel. 15, *Festuco-Koelerietum splendentis*, Island of Krk (HR) + Horvatić (1934): Tab. 28, rels. 24-25, "*Brometo-Crhyssopogonetum grylli asphodeletosum microcarpi*", Island of Pag (HR)

Cluster 26a: Terzi et al. (2022): Supp. Tab. 2, rels. 7-41, *Stipo-Salvietum officinalis campanuletosum lingulatae*, Adriatic side of Montenegro (ME)

Cluster 26b: Terzi et al. (2022): Supp. Tab. 2, rels. 1-6, *Stipo-Salvietum officinalis campanuletosum lingulatae*, Adriatic side of Montenegro (ME) + Petrović (2011): Tab. 12, rels. 1-8, *Stipo-Salvietum officinalis*, Godinje (ME) + Fanelli et al. (2015): Tab. 24, rel. 73, "*Stipo-Salvietum officinalis*", Buna River (AL)

Cluster 16a: Birač (1971): Tab. X, rels. 1-13, "*Stipo-Salvietum officinalis*", Dubrovnik area (HR)

KFb = *Koelerio splendentis-Festucetum illyricae brachypodietousm retusi* sensu Kamenjarin and Pavletić (2003)

Diagnostic Species: *Festuca dalmatica*

Cluster 13b: Kamenjarin and Pavletić (2003): Tab. 7, p. 34, rels. 1-11, "*Koelerio-Festucetum illyricae brachypodietousm retusi*", Island of Čiovo (HR)

CC = *Centaureo cristatae-Chrysopogonetum grylli*

Diagnostic Species: *Carex humilis*, *Dorycnium pentaphyllum* subsp. *germanicum*, *Globularia bisnagarica*, *Veronica barrelieri*, *Centaurea cristata*, *Asperula purpurea*, *Leontodon saxatilis* (*Centaureo cristatae-Chrysopogonetum grylli typicum*), *Allium carinatum* subsp. *pulchellum* (*Centaureo cristatae-Chrysopogonetum grylli typicum*), *Jacobaea vulgaris* (*Centaureo cristatae-Chrysopogonetum grylli typicum*), *Genista sericea* (*Centaureo cristatae-Chrysopogonetum grylli genistetosum sericeae*)

Cluster 14a: Ferlan and Giacomini (1956): Tab. 1, 24 rels., "*Chrysopogoneto-Centaureetum cristatae*", near Gorizia (IT). This cluster includes the nomenclatural type of the *Centaureo cristatae-Chrysopogonetum grylli*

Cluster 14b (*Seseli gouanii-Artemisietum albae* Poldini 1980): Poldini (1980): Tab. 14, p. 105, rels. 1-3, "*Seseli gouanii-Artemisietum albae*", Podpeč (SI) + Poldini (1989): Tab. 66, rels. 6, 10-15, *Centaureo cristatae-Chrysopogonetum grylli centaureetosum cristatae*, Trieste and Brestovica (IT, SI), Tab. 66, rels. 29, *Centaureo cristatae-Chrysopogonetum grylli sedetosum sexangulare*, Grotta del Pettiroso, Duinio (IT), Tab. 66, rels. 30-38, 40-41, 43, 46, *Centaureo cristatae-Chrysopogonetum grylli genistetosum sericeae*, Trieste area and other localities in Slovenia (IT, SI) + Lausi and Poldini (1962): Tab. 3, rels. 26-27, "*Salviato-Euphorbietum fragiferae stipetosum*" [then included in the original diagnosis of the "*Seseli gouanii-Artemisietum albae*" by Poldini (1980)], Monfalcone-Trieste (IT) + Terzi and Jasprica, 4 new relevés, *Centaureo cristatae-Chrysopogonetum grylli*, Gorizia area (IT), and 4 new relevés, *Saturejo montanae-Dichanthietum ischaemum*, Kukuljanovo, near Rijeka (HR). This cluster includes the nomenclatural type of the *Seseli gouanii-Artemisietum albae*

SE = *Salvio officinalis-Euphorbietum fragiferae*

Diagnostic Species: *Teucrium flavum*, *Euphorbia fragifera*, *Alyssum austrodalmaticum* (incl. *A. montanum* auct.), *Campanula sibirica*, *Seseli kochii*

Cluster 11a: Lausi and Poldini (1962): Tab. 3, rels. 14-25, *Salvio-Euphorbietum fragiferae*, Monfalcone-Trieste (IT) + Poldini (1989): Tab. 85, p. 247, rels. 1-3, *Stipo-Salvietum officinalis agropyretosum pungentis*, Trieste (IT). This cluster includes the nomenclatural type of the *Salvio officinalis-Euphorbietum fragiferae*

LB = *Lactuco vimineae-Ischaemetum*

Diagnostic Species: *Cleistogenes serotina*, *Asperula aristata* (diff. *Lactuco vimineae-Ischaemetum helichrysetosum italici*), *Odontites luteus* (diff. *Lactuco vimineae-Ischaemetum helichrysetosum italici*), *Helichrysum italicum* (diff. *Lactuco vimineae-Ischaemetum helichrysetosum italici*)

Cluster 17a: Poldini (1975): Tab. 1, rels. 1-16, *Lactuco-Ischaemetum*, Gorizia and Trieste (IT) + Poldini (1989): Tab. 66, rels. 1-5, *Chrysopogono-Centaureetum cristatae onobrychidetosum tommasinii*, and Tab. 66, rel. 39, 42, 44-45, *Chrysopogono-Centaureetum cristatae genistetosum sericeae*", Trieste and Istria (IT, SI) + Trinajstić (1965): Tab. 39, rel. 8, *Dichanthio ischaemum-Cleistogenetum serotinae*, Island of Krk (HR). This cluster includes the nomenclatural type of the *Lactuco vimineae-Ischaemetum*

Cluster 17b (*Dichanthio ischaemum-Cleistogenetum serotinae*): Trinajstić (1965): Tab. 39, rels. 1-7, 9-10, *Dichanthio ischaemum-Cleistogenetum serotinae*, Island of Krk (HR) + Šugar (1967): Tab. 16, 5 rels., *Dichanthio ischaemum-Cleistogenetum serotinae*, Island of Lošinj (HR) + Terzi and Jasprica, 4 new relevés, *Dichanthio ischaemum-Cleistogenetum serotinae*, Island of Krk (HR)

HA = *Helichryso italici-Armerietum dalmaticae*

Diagnostic Species: *Dianthus ciliatus* subsp. *ciliatus*, *Peucedanum cervaria*, *Armeria canescens* subsp. *dalmatica*

Part of cluster 17b: Terzi and Jasprica, 4 new relevés, *Helichryso italici*-*Armerietum dalmaticae*, Island of Pag (HR)

SS = *Salvio officinalis*-*Seslerietum juncifoliae*

Diagnostic Species: *Sesleria juncifolia*, *Muscari botryoides*, *Tulipa sylvestris*, *Bunium alpinum* subsp. *montanum*, *Crepis dioscoridis*

Cluster 18a: Trinajstić (1977): Tab. V, p. 29, rels. 1-6, *Salvio officinalis*-*Seslerietum juncifoliae*, Island of Hvar, Pelješac Peninsula (HR) + Terzi and Jasprica, 4 new relevés, *Salvio officinalis*-*Seslerietum juncifoliae*, Island of Hvar (HR). This cluster includes the nomenclatural type of the *Salvio officinalis*-*Seslerietum juncifoliae*

BF = *Bromo erecti*-*Festucetum lapidosae*

Diagnostic Species: *Festuca lapidosa*, *Centaurea rupestris*, *Helianthemum italicum* and *Bunium ferulaceum* are shared with the subsequent association

Cluster 24a: Trinajstić (1992): Tab. 2, rels. 1-8, *Bromo-Festucetum lapidosae*, Island of Brač (HR) + Terzi and Jasprica, 4 new relevés, *Bromo erecti*-*Festucetum lapidosae*, Island of Brač (HR). This cluster includes the nomenclatural type of the *Bromo erecti*-*Festucetum lapidosae*

KB = *Koelerio macranthae*-*Brachypodietum retusi*

Diagnostic Species: *Hyacinthella dalmatica*, *Koeleria macrantha*, *Iberis umbellata*, *Helianthemum italicum* and *Bunium ferulaceum* are shared with the previous association

Cluster 24b: Trinajstić (2005): Tab. 1, rels. 1-5, *Koelerio macranthae*-*Brachypodietum retusi*, Dubrovnik, Island of Korčula, Island of Hvar (HR) + Terzi and Jasprica, 4 new relevés, *Koelerio macranthae*-*Brachypodietum retusi*, Dubrovnik (HR). This cluster includes the nomenclatural types of the *Koelerio macranthae*-*Brachypodietum retusi*

Hi = *Helichrysetum italici*

Diagnostic Species: *Sideritis romana* subsp. *romana* (differential), *Helichrysum italicum* (differential), *Sonchus bulbosus* subsp. *bulbosus* (differential), *Orobanche minor*

Cluster 12a: Terzi and Jasprica (2024): Tab. 2, rels. 1-14, *Helichrysetum italici typicum* and *salvietosum officinalis*, Island of Plavnik (HR). This cluster includes the nomenclatural type of the *Helichrysetum italici*

FI = *Festucetum illyrico-valesiaca*

Diagnostic Species: *Achillea nobilis*, *Potentilla tommasiniana*, *Trifolium repens*, *Centaurea jacea* subsp. *weldeniana*, *Filipendula vulgaris* (diff.)

Cluster 15a: Trinajstić (2000): Tab. 1, rels. 1-8, *Festucetum illyrico-valesiaca*, Vrhovinsko, Kravsko and Gacko polje (HR) + Terzi and Jasprica, 4 new relevés, *Festucetum illyrico-valesiaca*, Drenov Klanac (near Otočac) in Lika (HR) + Trinajstić (1992): Tab. 1, rels. 22-23, *Koelerio-Festucetum illyrica globularietosum cordifoliae*, Andića kuk, Kaštel Stari (HR). This cluster includes the nomenclatural type of the *Festucetum illyrico-valesiaca*

BC = *Bromo erecti*-*Chrysopogonetum grylli*

Diagnostic Species: *Allium tenuiflorum*, *Cytisus spinescens*, *Fumana procumbens* (diff. subass. *piloselletosum officinarum*)

Cluster 19a: Horvatić (1934): Tab. 28, rels. 11, 13-23, *Bromo-Crhyssopogonetum grylli asphodeletosum microcarpi*, Island of Pag (HR) + Terzi and Jasprica, 4 new relevés, *Bromo erecti-Chrysopogonetum grylli*, Island of Pag (HR). This cluster includes the nomenclatural types of the associations *Bromo erecti-Chrysopogonetum grylli*

Cluster 21a: Horvatić (1934): Tab. 28, rels. 12, *Bromo-Crhyssopogonetum grylli asphodeletosum microcarpi*, Island of Pag (HR) + Trinajstić (1992): Tab. 1, rels. 1-3, *Koelerio-Festucetum illyricae brachypodietosum retusi*, Šibenik (HR), rels. 4-8, 10, 15-19, "*Koelerio-Festucetum illyricae festucetosum illyricae*", Šibenik, Split, Island of Vir, Pirovac, Imotski (HR), Mostar (BA), rel. 24, *Koelerio-Festucetum illyricae globularietosum cordifoliae*, Baškovići (HR) + Šugar (1967): Tab. 10, rels. 6, 12, 29, 99, 102, 103, *Koelerio-Festucetum illyricae*, Island of Lošinj Island (HR) + Trinajstić (1986): Tab. 1, rels. 1-2, *Koelerio-Festucetum illyricae*, Island of Unije (HR) + Terzi and Jasprica, 4 new relevés, *Koelerio splendidis-Festucetum illyricae*, Podi-Vrpolje, Šibenik (HR). This cluster includes the nomenclatural types of the associations *Koelerio splendidis-Festucetum illyricae* and *Asphodelo microcarpi-Chrysopogonetum grylli*.

Cluster 21b: Horvatić (1939): Tab. p. 51, rels. I-III, *Bromo-Crhyssopogonetum grylli*, Island of Rab (HR) + Trinajstić (1992): Tab. 1, rels. 9, 11-14, "*Koelerio-Festucetum illyricae festucetosum illyricae*", Mala Paklenica, Island of Vir, Mali Halan (Velebit), Maslenica (HR), rels. 20-21, *Koelerio-Festucetum illyricae globularietosum cordifoliae*, Bujakovac, Pleševica (HR) + Trinajstić (1965): Tab. 33, rels. 1-4, "*Festuco-Koelerietum splendidis typicum*", rels. 5-12, "*Festuco-Koelerietum splendidis marrubietosum*", rels. 13-14, "*Festuco-Koelerietum splendidis veronicetosum*", Island of Krk (HR) + Trinajstić (1986): Tab. 1, rels. 3, 5-7, *Festuco-Koelerietum splendidis*, Island of Unije (HR) + Ilijanić (1970): Tab II, p. 5, 1st rel., *Dichanthio ischaemum-Cleistogenetum serotinae*, Vrsar, Lim Channel (HR).

BCs = *Bromo erecti-Chrysopogonetum grylli* sensu Stanišić-Vujačić et al. 2022

Diagnostic Species: *Sideritis romana* subsp. *purpurea*, *Centaurea deusta*, *Daucus guttatus*, *Allium guttatum* subsp. *sardoum*

Cluster 7a: Stanišić-Vujačić et al. (2022): Tab. 1, rels. 1-17, "*Bromo erecti-Chrysopogonetum grylli*", Čemovsko polje, Podgorica (ME)

NA = *Narcisso tazettae-Asphodeletum microcarpi*

Diagnostic Species: *Narcissus tazetta*

Cluster 23a: Hećimović (1984): Tab. 5, rels. 1-10, *Narcisso tazettae-Asphodeletum microcarpi sisymbrietosum officinalis*, Islets of Bobara and Mrkan (HR)

Cluster 23b: Šegulja (1970): Tab II, rels. 1-8, *Narcisso tazettae-Asphodeletum microcarpi*, Sveta Marina, Istria (HR) + Jasprica et al. (2016): Tab. 11, rels. 1-3, *Narcisso tazettae-Asphodeletum microcarpi*, Island of Olib (HR) + Jasprica and Stamenković (2023): Tab. 4, rels. 26-27, *Narcisso tazettae-Asphodeletum microcarpi*, Obljak Islet (HR). This cluster includes the nomenclatural type of the *Narcisso tazettae-Asphodeletum microcarpi*.