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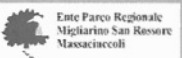
XII<sup>ème</sup> Colloque d  
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# ABSTRACTS - RESUMES

**Lectures  
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**XII OPTIMA Meeting**  
Pisa, Italy, 10-16 September 2007

## C. 2

### **The alien vascular flora of Greece: floristic analysis and chorology**

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The study of the alien vascular flora of Greece started in the early 1970's. During the last two decades it became more intense and many new records were added. Within the framework of the EC funded project DAISIE (Delivering Alien Invasive Species Inventory for Europe), literature data regarding the alien flora of Greece were compiled in a database. The data collected concern taxonomy, distribution, origin, introduction pathway, status, life and growth form, flowering period, fruit type, habitat, etc.

Data on 325 *taxa* reported for Greece have been compiled in this database, of which approximately 40% are naturalized. *Gramineae*, *Compositae* and *Leguminosae* are the richest families in number of *taxa*, comprising 30% of the total, while *Amaranthus* is by far the richest genus consisting of 17 species. As far as their life form is concerned, the majority of the alien plants are therophytes followed by phanerophytes and hemicryptophytes. Chorological analysis shows that most of the *taxa* are of American origin (39%), followed by those of Asiatic (19%). As it was expected, most of the alien *taxa* grow in disturbed and man-made habitats such as cultivations, fallow lands, roadsides, wastelands, around and within inhabited areas.

The alien flora of Greece is not yet fully studied, since several regions and habitats likely to host such species are under-sampled. Consequently, this work is the first attempt to gather scattered information and provide the best possible overview of this flora. It is expected that even if new data will be available, the trends presented above will not change significantly.