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VASCULAR FLORA OF THE HILL STRÁZSA-HEGY AND ITS VICINITY (PILIS MTS, HUNGARY)

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The flora of the westernmost hills of the Pilis Mts, which are known for their diverse geological features, is presented in this study. Strázsa-hegy is built of limestone and sandstone, while Tábla-hegy consists of andesite and dacite. Loess and sand characteristically cover their foothills in some localities. The southern foothills and the rolling landscape around them are called Sátorkőpuszta. Located at the "meeting place" of the botanically separated areas Bakonyicum, Matricum and Arrabonicum, the region is also regarded as a phytogeographically transitional area. In the flora of this region plants typically known from continental areas (such as *Spiraea media, Acer tataricum, Stipa tirsa, Echium maculatum, Nepeta nuda, Quercus robur* and the association *Ceraso-Quercetum*) occur together with those of somewhat sub-Mediterranean character (*Fraxinus ornus, Lathyrus sphaericus, Piptatherum virescens, Crupina vulgaris*, etc. and the association *Vicio sparsiflorae-Quercetum*). Also, the presence of lowland, so-called "Pannonian" species is significant both in the flora and vegetation of the study area (characteristic associations like *Festucetum vaginatae* and species such as *Plantago arenaria, Dianthus serotinus*, etc.).

Key words: continental, flora, floristical analysis, phytogeography, Pilis Mts, sub-Mediterranean

INTRODUCTION

In the assessment of the complete plant cover of a larger area it is essential to have a good knowledge of the flora of its smaller units. It is important to explore areas having conspicuously rich flora in some respect. Part of the work is the evaluation and understanding of the long-term changes in the flora and vegetation, which, on the other hand, also requires continual data recording and complementing already existing records. Species thought to be too common or having general occurrence (and thus overlooked) are usually omitted in floristical studies. Critical comments of Gábor Fekete during a recent presentation, on the limitations of our knowledge of certain "common" species were quite awakening for the author. He also noted that the occurrence of the curiosities of the Hungarian flora have been completely known for decades while the frequent ones were almost always missing from publications covering even large areas (FEKETE, *ex verb.*). Considering these, this paper makes an assessment of the richness of the flora and vegetation of Strázsa and Tábla-hegy – a small area lying in a geographically and phytogeographically transitional region.

GEOGRAPHICAL FEATURES OF THE AREA

Strázsa and Tábla-hegy are located between Dorog and Esztergom, east of Esztergom-kertváros. Geographically, from the westernmost members of the Pilis Mts – Fekete and Kétágú-hegy, stretching above Kesztölc – Strázsa and Tábla-hegy are segregated like an island. With their relatively small cones, separated from the Kétágú-hegy–Öreg Szirt–Fehér Szirt–Lencse-hegy range, stretching above Kesztölc, Strázsa-hegy (307 m) (= Nagy-Strázsa-hegy) and Kis-Strázsa-hegy (233 m) are the westernmost members of the mountain range of the Pilis Mts. These western blocks (which are still in the process of rising) are less exhumed, therefore, their surface shows several Tertiary sediments, and in some places sand and loess, respectively. The main mass of bedrock is Triassic limestone.

Tábla-hegy (299 m), built from andesite, andesite tuff and dacite, differs from most blocks of the western Pilis Mts. The origin of this hill may be connected tectonically to the more active (volcanic) period of the Pilis Mts. Young sediments – mainly loess – of the surrounding areas cover the slopes approaching the top, while bare andesite cliff surfaces can only be found sparsely and in very small extent.

In close proximity of Strázsa and Tábla-hegy larger sandhillocks are found. Ancient rock (Eocene nummulitic limestone) breaks through the surface only at 210 m elevation located north of Strázsa-hegy. Southward of the hills, this group of smaller hills is less divided and it approaches the almost plain are a called Sátorkőpuszta, therefore it is referred in this paper as Sátorkőpuszta sandhills later on. From a landscape geographical point of view, basically the Pilis Mts and the Dorog Basin meet the Little Hungarian Plain here. West and northwest of Kis-Strázsa-hegy the eastern end of the Komárom–Esztergom Plain (the onetime Esztergom Bay) borders the area. Total surface of the area studied in detail is somewhat larger than 2.5 km^2.

The vicinity of Strázsa-hegy is a lower marginal area of the Pilis Mts, having a moderately warm-dry and mild winter climate. The steep northeastern, rocky slope of the highest point – a cliff – of the Nagy-Strázsa-hegy, which rises over 300 m, is microclimatically a cool, very windy location.

The mean annual temperature of the area is 9–10 °C. The average annual precipitation at the Dorog measurement station is 600 mm. Relative frequencies of wind directions reflect the wind tunnel character (due to the northwestern and southeastern openness) and the basin feature at the same time. Most frequent wind directions are: northwestern (20%) and southeastern (12%), but calm periods are also frequent (21%).

Regarding its climate, the area is intermediate between the Pilis Mts and the Little Hungarian Plain. Data are available from the nearest measuring sites (Esztergom 106 m, Esztergom Vaskapu 406 m) and the Walter climatic diagram are given by BORHIDI (1961). According to these the area is dry, and the second maximum of precipitation does not occur at all. This is important because in the surrounding mountains (like in Gerecse) it does appear. Beside the heterogeneity of bedrock, concentration of the macroclimate lines characteristic at the margins of the hills may have significant effect on the development of the diverse vegetation in the area.

The Strázsa-hegy and its surroundings fall into the CT 39 unit of the UTM mapping system.

BOTANICAL RESEARCH OF STRÁZSA-HEGY AND ITS SURROUNDINGS

Botanical research in the area may be traced back for a long time. In 1736 an English traveller, Richard Pococke, who was interested also in botany, probably travelled through the area when he went around the Pilis Mts via the Tata–Esztergom–Visegrád road (RÓZSA and NAGY 1997). Nevertheless, he did not specify exact collecting places in his floristical notes.

Pál Kitaibel was the first Hungarian botanist who recorded several floristical data in his diaries referring to this place. He visited the area on October 3, 1804. On his way marked by Esztergom–Dorog–Leányvár his recorded plants were mainly from the flora of the sandy areas, and the species list provides evidence of disturbance even at that time (GOMBOCZ 1945).

The botanical merits of Strázsa-hegy have long attracted the attention of botanists from the neighbourhood. Ignác Grundl, from Dorog, and Sándor Feichtinger, a physician from Esztergom, were actively botanizing in the region from the middle of the 19th century. GRUNDL (1863, 1865, 1868) has published floristical data in the columns of the *Österreichische Botanische Zeitschrift* mainly from his favourite hill, the Pilis, as well as from the area of the Börzsöny, Gerecse and from Esztergom's neighbourhood. The first botanical publication of Feichtinger, in which data can be found on the flora of Dorog and Esztergom, was published in 1864, after 20 years work. It appeared in the publication of the Meetings of the Hungarian Physicians and Naturalists (MOT), entitled *"Floristical data from Esztergom County"* (FEICHTINGER 1864, 1865). The valuable herbarium collections of Grundl and Feichtinger – which today are preserved at the University of Szeged, and in the Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest, – are very rich in specimens also referring area. Sheets of these herbaria and the connecting documentation – like those of Kitaibel, Kerner, Sadler, Frank and Grundl – were introduced and discussed by Feichtinger in his monograph (FEICHTINGER 1899). As part of his assessment, he published numerous concrete places of occurrence. To support the richness of the area, localities of rarer plant species are named, such as Strázsa-hegy (78 cases), Sátorkőpuszta (21 cases) and Dorog (83 cases).

BORBÁS (1872) published data only from some marginal areas (*e.g.* Esztergom) of the region but Strázsa-hegy and its vicinity apparently was not subject of this study.

A remarkable botanist of the beginning of the 20th century, Gyula Gáyer, had also made floristical research here. He communicated taxonomic observations and highlighted the hybrids and varieties of *Pulsatilla,* especially rich in different forms in the area (GÁYER 1909). The hybrid named *Pulsatilla mixta* shown by

Simonkai near Budapest was mentioned by Gáyer from the surroundings of the Kis- and Nagy-Strázsa-hegy in the vicinity of Esztergom as a "not very rare" taxon. He highlighted the richness of *Pulsatilla nigricans* in colour varieties. He listed the red (f. *purpureifolia*) and yellow flowered (f. *flaviflora*) forms, the variety with yellow corolla inside (var. *flava*) and the bright green f. *chlorantha* from the slopes of the Csurgó- and Tábla-hegy. A white flowered variety of *Pulsatilla grandis* was mentioned from the Nagy-Strázsa-hegy also.

JÁVORKA (1903, 1904, 1940), DOMOKOS (1934), CSAPODY (1935, 1939), ZSÁK (1941), KÁRPÁTI (1935, 1947) and HORÁNSZKY (1957) published numerous floristical data regarding the Pilis Mts or area of Dorog and Esztergom. Ádám BOROS visited the Pilis and the Visegrád Mts several times between 1919 and 1954; he visited Strázsa-hegy and its vicinity four times. He recorded 101 vascular plant species and 18 moss species in his diaries, including the occurrence of *Carex ericetorum* (BOROS 1938), the presence of which has not been confirmed since then. On July 8, 1919 between Kenyérmező-major and "Sátorkő-tanya", near the former shadoof – while checking on certain data of Feichtinger – he located a nice, natural looking sandy area where he recorded, among others, *Dianthus serotinus, Ephedra distachya* and *Centaurea pseudo-rhenana* (*arenaria* × *rhenana*). He summarised his findings in the Phytogeography of the Pilis Mts (BOROS 1953). László Vajda visited the area not only as a plant photographer but also as a bryologist, along with fellow researcher Ádám Boros; he was especially interested in the extremely variable *Pulsatilla*.

During the survey of the grass communities of the Little Hungarian Plain, BORHIDI (1956) examined the sand grass areas located in the outskirts of Esztergom-kertváros and partly lying in our area of study. Interesting floristical data regarding the sand-steppe grasses near Dorog are also mentioned in his paper along with the plant sociological observations published.

Later Strázsa-hegy and the neighbouring areas served as a place for military practise, so all research had to be stopped for decades. At the end of the 80s and the beginning of the 90s botanical research was resumed on the neighbouring blocks of the Pilis Mts, on Kétágú-hegy at Kesztölc and on Fehér-Szirt and in some foothill areas of the mountains (SZERDAHELYI 1988, 1989, PENKSZA 1991, 1992*a*, *b*, PENKSZA *et al.* 1994, 1995, ASZTALOS *et al.* 1995).

Following the withdrawal of the military activities, the lesser known portions of the area have further attracted the attention of botanists. SEREGÉLYES and CSOMÓS (1993) prepared a study about the main botanical merits of Strázsa-hegy. Subsequently, KUN (1994), KUN and SEREGÉLYES (1995), BAUER (1996), and BAUER and BARNA (1999) have also made contributions. The main purpose of these studies was to provide support for the efforts of nature conservation, but they

serve also as good supplements assessment of the actual condition of the flora and vegetation of the area. BAUER (2000) assessed and analysed the flora and vegetation of Strázsa and Tábla-hegy in details. BAUER *et al.* (2000) and BARINA (2000) have published data about the flora of the sandpit of Sátorkőpuszta.

The diversity shown in the geography of the area provided a good basis for the development of an extremely diverse flora and a varied overall picture of the vegetation. Heterogenity and provisionality deriving from the climatic, geological, and geomorphological background as well as the landscape geographical and phytogeographical border situation are the most important factors resulting in flora diversity.

A decrease in precipitation and a change in its annual distribution – lacking the second maximum of rainfall (BORHIDI 1961, 1967) – are the most important signs of a mesoclimate different from that of the larger area. ZÓLYOMI (1958) has put emphasis several times on the importance of presence or lack of the second maximum of precipitation in the development of vegetation structure. The second maximum of rainfall which is apparent in the higher ranges of the Pilis- and Gerecse Mts is already missing in the proximity of Strázsa-hegy which marks a relatively sharp macroclimatic border (ZÓLYOMI 1942). On a macroclimatic border area the selective effect of the bedrock becomes stronger (ZÓLYOMI 1942), but where the occurrence of the different types of rocks is confined to tiny mosaics – and we have to count with their concurrences (*e.g.* significant (10 cm thick) sand veil or sandstone conglomerate on limestone) – transition of vegetation types into each other is not surprising.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The author first recognized the floristical richness of Strázsa-hegy and its vicinity in the summer of 1994. Systematic study of the vascular flora and vegetation was conducted between 1995 and 2000. In order to have a more complete flora list, data of former references were incorporated also.

Identification of the plant material was based on SIMON (1992) and ROTHMALER (1970). Subsequently, a list of vascular plants of the area was compiled. Changes in the flora of Strázsa-hegy and its surroundings was followed by a comparative assessment of reference data. The nomenclature has followed SIMON (2000).

Herbarium specimens prepared during the work are primarily deposited in the Department of Botany, Hungarian Natural History Museum (Budapest), partly also in the Department of Botany, University of Veszprém (Veszprém).

RESULTS

The small blocks of the now called "Strázsa-hegy" penetrated into the surface in the last phase of the upthrust of the Pilis Mts, therefore younger, Tertiary sediments remained in some places on the Triassic limestone forming the main body of the hills. The Pleistocene sand and loess surrounding the hills once completely covered these blocks, and these may be traced in some localities even today. Loess and sand cover are marked by the presence of *Agropyron pectiniforme, Phlomis tuberosa, Achillea ochroleuca, Nepeta nuda, Helichrysum arenarium* species on the hills, and the previously known – but recently not confirmed – occurrence of *Ephedra distachya* on Strázsa-hegy (or rather from the nearby Sátor-kő) (FEICHTINGER 1899, BOROS 1953, FEKETE 1988). Beside the remarkably rich flora of the hills, the colourful and diverse geography and geology support a peculiar, if not unique, phytogeographical position. The area lies in a so-called flora-segregating area (DOMOKOS 1939, ZÓLYOMI 1942, BOROS 1953, SOÓ 1960) – or, with a newer and probably more accurate technical term, in a flora meeting area (BORHIDI 1997). Here is the border zone of the flora districts Matricum, Bakonyicum and Arrabonicum, which units are represented by some of their character species even in this small area. The "Dorog-basin Flora Meeting Area" is an extension of the flora migration bridge between the Great Hungarian Plain and the Little Hungarian Plain with extremely heterogeneous geological background. In the flora of this area species typically known from continental areas (such as *Spiraea media, Acer tataricum, Stipa tirsa, Echium maculatum, Nepeta nuda, Quercus robur* and the association *Ceraso-Quercetum*) occur together with those of somewhat sub-Mediterranean character (*Fraxinus ornus, Lathyrus sphaericus, Piptatherum virescens, Crupina vulgaris*, etc. and the association *Vicio sparsiflorae-Quercetum*). Also, the presence of lowland, so-called Pannonian species is significant both in the flora and vegetation of the study area (characteristic associations like *Festucetum vaginatae* and species such as *Plantago arenaria, Dianthus serotinus*, etc.).

Vascular flora of Strázsa- and Tábla-hegy

Despite the small size of Strázsa- and Tábla-hegy their flora is outstandingly rich. Based on reference data, discussions with friends and colleagues and the author's own research, the number of vascular plant species of the whole area is 665. The actual flora of Strázsa-hegy is somewhat richer (534 species), than that of the less diverse Tábla-hegy (461 species).

The 665 vascular plants occurring in this small area comprises about 30% of the complete flora of present-day Hungary which is an extremely high proportion for the area just a little larger than 2.5 km².

The general history of the past 100 years has probably made significant changes in the flora of this area. Some rare taxa have probably disappeared from the flora and most of the invasive species (*Ailanthus altissima, Elaeagnus angustifolia, Asclepias syriaca*, etc.) have penetrated within the last 100 years. The most active period of changes has been the last four decades, when Ádám Boros still could find *Ephedra distachya, Carex ericetorum* and we can hardly find notes referring to degradation in his records. (Currently the only activity causing degradation is grazing of different intensity and the opening of some small stone-pits).

The distribution of floristical elements reflects the phytogeographical feature of a certain area. By comparison of the percentage of floristical element groups the phytogeographical position of the study area can be determined.

The floristical element composition of Strázsa-hegy and its vicinity, compared to that of the Hungarian flora (HORVÁTH *et al.* 1995) highlights the special floristical features of the area. In that regard, it shows intermediate characteristics that may be attributed location, which is in the meeting point of the above-mentioned three phytogeographical units.

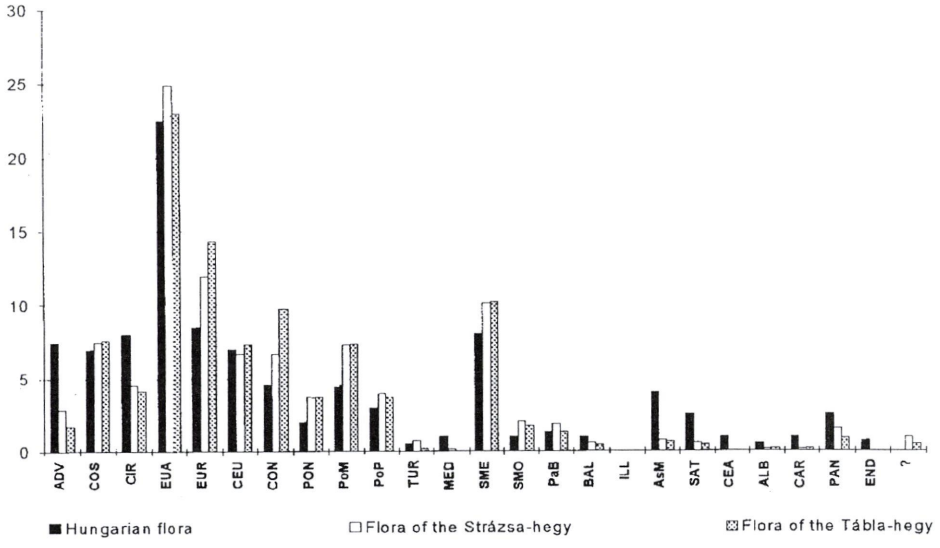


Fig. 1. Vascular flora spectra of the flora elements (HORVÁTH *et al.* 1995).

In the flora of Strázsa- and Tábla-hegy the percentage contribution of the continental floristical element group is outstandingly high yet that of the Mediterranean group is also higher than the average values of the Hungarian flora (Fig. 1). This also indicates that Strázsa-hegy and its neighbouring area lie in a phytogeographical boundary zone – in the line of the "Middle Danubian Flora Segregative" (ZÓLYOMI 1942) or meeting place (BORHIDI 1997).

Strázsa- and Tábla-hegy have characteristically central European–continental, xerotherm flora. The strong continental feature of the flora is revealed by the high percentage of the continental species group (Strázsa-hegy – 21%, Tábla-hegy – 23%). The continental feature also appears on the level of plant communities which is supported by the extensive grass associations and the forest-steppe vegetation. Conspicuous lack of atlantic taxa (~2%) – also supporting continentality – refer climatic conditions of the area. Neither the habitats nor the plant communities of the area provide so-called microclimatic corners where the atlantic taxa could find favourable circumstances. Low proportion of circumpolar elements (~4%) can be explained by the habitat characteristics of the area – primarily the lack of certain hygrophilous vegetation types (*e.g.* tall sedges).

The high number of flora elements reflecting degradation is manifested in the high proportion of adventive (*ca* 3%) and cosmopolitan (*ca* 7.5%) plants. An overall picture of the phytogeography of the area may be drawn through the percental contribution of selected larger plant families (Fig. 2). The continental, xerotherm and steppe features of the flora appear in the following values: the Poaceae family (10.5%) and the Fabaceae family (which shows the highest diversity in the Eurasian steppes – *ca* 7.5%) have much higher proportion than that of the central European average (EHRENDORFER 1973). Nearly half of the *Astragalus* species (5 species: *A. austriacus, A. cicer, A. exscapus, A. glycyphyllos, A. onobrychis*) of the Hungarian flora occur in this small area. From the Asteraceae (14%) family those taxa are present in considerable numbers which appear tied to steppe meadows, dry grassy areas or forest-steppes such as the inulas (*Inula britannica, I. conyza, I. ensifolia, I. germanica, I. hirta, I. oculus-christi*), and centaureas (*Centaurea biebersteinii, C. sadleriana, C. stenolepis, C. triumfetti* subsp. *aligera*). From the view of floristics, phytogeography and nature conservation, equally important other species of the Asteraceae family are: *Cirsium pannonicum, Crepis praemorsa, Scorzonera austriaca, S. hispanica, Taraxacum serotinum, Tragopogon floccosus*. Higher proportion of the Apiaceae family refers continental feature of the area. This is demonstrated by the coexistence of half of the domestic species of *Peucedanum* (4 species: *P. alsaticum, P. arenarium, P. cervaria, P. oreoselinum*) and 3 species of *Seseli* (*S. annuum, S. hippomarathrum, S. osseum*). Percentage of the Lamiacece family (with plants usually tied to warm, dry areas) is remarkably

high – almost twice the central European average (*ca* 6%). The frequency value of five species representing the *Salvia* genus (*S. aethiopis, S. austriaca, S. nemorosa, S. pratensis, S. verticillata*) in the flora of Strázsa-hegy and its surroundings must be emphasised also. Of the large Boraginaceae family, *Onosma arenaria* is quite variable and frequent. The *Echium* genus, represented by the three domestic species (*E. italicum, E. maculatum, E. vulgare*), and *Buglossoides purpureo-coerulea* abundant in pubescent oak woods, are important and characteristic elements of the area. The hygrophilous vegetation types near the area were not included in this study, therefore, their species are mostly omitted. This resulted in the low percentage of the Cyperaceae family. More than 35% of the flora belongs four most successful plant families (locally the richests in species), namely Asteraceae, Poaceae, Fabaceae, Lamiaceae.

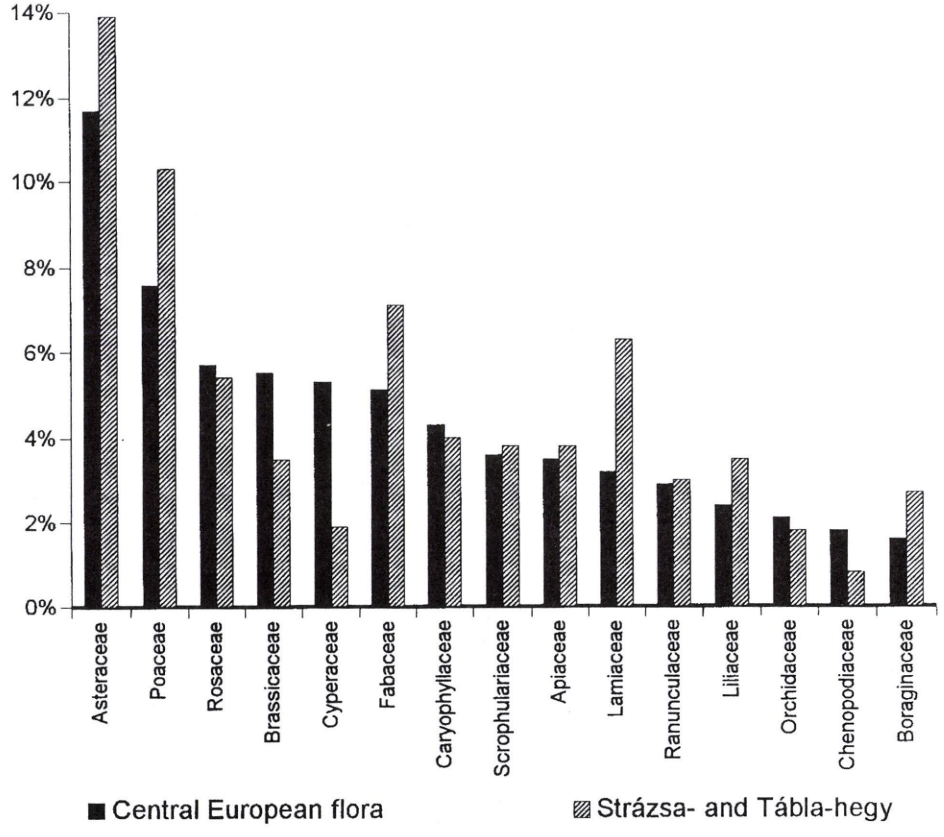


Fig. 2. Selected plant families in the central European flora (EHRENDORFER 1973) and in the flora of the studied area (%).

The floristical richness of Strázsa- and Tábla-hegy is outstanding not only because of the number of species. Local variability of the *Pulsatilla* taxa – this time not looking at the taxonomic value of the variants – has been explored and acknowledged for a long time (GÁYER 1909). It is a fact that the allelic variability of the *Pulsatillas* living here is outstandingly high. Colour variants are abundant but their taxonomic value is questionable. Some individuals representing the white flowered variant of *Pulsatilla grandis* appear both on Strázsa- and Tábla-hegy. In case of *Pulsatilla nigricans* some variability is also noticed, but the variability of colours, pointed out by GÁYER (1909), might be attributed, at least partly, variation of different flowering stages. *Pulsatillas* with multiple perianths are also frequent.

The taxonomic diversity of a certain area can also be expressed in the genetic variability of its flora. Specifically, reasons of the high number of species having albinic, more accurately white flowered, variants in the flora of Strázsa-hegy and its surroundings is one of the botanical mysteries. White flowered variants can be observed in the following taxa: *Pulsatilla grandis* (Strázsa-hegy, Tábla-hegy), *Veronica austriaca* (Strázsa-hegy), *Dianthus giganteiformis* subsp. *pontederae* (Strázsa-hegy), *Campanula glomerata* subsp. *farinosa* (Strázsa-hegy), *Campanula sibirica*, *Centaurea sadleriana* (Tábla-hegy), *Orchis militaris* (Sátorkő-puszta), *Serratula tinctoria* (Strázsa-hegy), *Salvia pratensis* (Tábla-hegy). This phenomenon can be interpreted as a sign of allelic variability of taxa which contributes greatly nature conservational merits and importance of the area.

In order to comprehend and assess all values of the vascular flora of Strázsa- and Tábla-hegy, the "social behaviour types" of the area were established according to BORHIDI (1995). Percentage contribution of these types does not show significant differences between the flora of Strázsa- and Tábla-hegy. High proportion of weed (W: 11–13%) and disturbance tolerant (DT: *ca* 22%) taxa refer to disturbance in the whole area. Contribution of these groups almost reaches that of the generalists (G: *ca* 40–43%). The percentage proportions of the Hungarian flora and the percentage contributions of eurytopic generalists (G) and specialists (S) in the discussed area show that the disturbance of habitats and the degradation of the flora are in an advanced phase. Spatial extension of the naturality of the area, the degree of degradation can be expressed by group proportional participation of vegetation patterns.

The concurrence of *Cirsium pannonicum, Crepis praemorsa, Echinops ruthenicus, Echium maculatum, Iris graminea, Iris humilis* subsp. *arenaria* and the five *Stipa* species (*S. capillata, S. dasyphylla, S. pennata, S. pulcherrima, S. tirsa*) are considered by us as the most significant merits of the flora of the area.

ENUMERATION

Acer campestre L. – Common, it can be found in almost any forest associations as an attending species. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER 1996).

Acer negundo L. – Planted in small numbers in the proximity of Strázsa-hegy. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995).

Acer platanoides L. – Occurs on the northern slopes of Strázsa- and Tábla-hegy in fragmental ravine forests. (BAUER 1996).

Acer tataricum L. – Sporadical in pubescent oak woods or, more rarely, in shrub forests on the feet of Strázsa- and Tábla-hegy. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995).

Achillea collina L. – Appears in dry grassy areas, or open forests near Strázsa-hegy. (BOROS 1919, KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995).

Achillea nobilis L. – Sporadic in dry grassy slopes of Strázsa- and Tábla-hegy on more leached soils. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995).

Achillea ochroleuca Ehrh. – Characteristic, frequent species of sandy areas surrounding the hills, but also frequently found in open grassy areas covered with sand veil or eroded sandstone. (FEICHTINGER 1899, BOROS 1919, 1954, KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER 1996).

Achillea pannonica Scheele – Frequent in dry grassy areas and shrub woods of the hills. (BAUER 1996).

Achillea setacea W. et K. – (BOROS 1954).

Acinos arvensis (Lam.) Dandy – Occurs in several dry grassy areas, most typically in open "rock grasses". (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER 1996).

Aconitum anthora L. – Very frequent in the chine of Strázsa-hegy, mainly in the margin of limestone-preferring oak woods and in the shrub forests. In the lower region of the northern slope it also occurs in the margin of pubescent oak forests. (FEICHTINGER 1899, KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER 1996, BAUER and BARNA 1999).

Adonis aestivalis L. – Occurs in degraded "sand grasses" of Sátorkőpuszta, rare.

Adonis vernalis L. – Frequent in dry grassy areas, especially in those developed on limestone, on loess or loessaic-sandy bedrocks. (BOROS 1919, 1920, 1954, KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER 1996, BAUER and BARNA 1999).

Aegilops cylindrica Host – Rare, appears south of Kis-Strázsa-hegy in degraded, roadside "sand grass".

Aegopodium podagraria L. – At the northeastern foot of Tábla-hegy in the bushy willow wood. (BAUER 1996).

Agrimonia eupatoria L. – Distributed in several habitat types of the area. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER 1996).

Agropyron pectiniforme R. et Sch. (Syn.: *Agropyron pectinatum* (M. B.) R.) – As a relict of the former loess vegetation it occurs in places of the area different from loess; in some localities at Sátorkőpuszta (even at the one-time burrow near the sandpit). It appears in masses even in strongly degraded places. One of its interesting occurrences is on the top of Kis-Strázsa-hegy in a wayside, which might refer one-time loess cover. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER 1996).

Agrostis capillaris L. – Sporadic in the clearings and dry grassy areas.

Agrostis stolonifera L. – Occurs mainly in degraded remnants of hygrophilous vegetation types near the southern foot surfaces of Kis-Strázsa-hegy and northeast of Tábla-hegy. (BAUER 1996).

Ailanthus altissima (Mill.) Swingle – Occurs at Sátorkőpuszta, and in the area of Strázsa-hegy in various places; frequent in the western part of the area (but not in big masses). (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER 1996).

Ajuga genevensis L. – Occurs in several forest communities on the northern slopes of the hills. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995).

Ajuga reptans L. – Occurs in hornbeam-oak woods on the northern slope of Tábla-hegy; rare. (BAUER 1996).

Alcea biennis Winterl (Syn.: *Althaea pallida* W. et K.) – Occurs north of Strázsa-hegy in a degraded "loess grass". (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER 1996).

Alisma plantago-aquatica L. – Occurs in the environs of ponds established south of Strázsa-hegy and in hygrophilous plant communities near Szentléleki-patak. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995).

Alkanna tinctoria (L.) Tausch – (FEICHTINGER 1899).

Alliaria petiolata (M. B.) Cavara et Grande – In forests and various weed associations of the area; it reaches very high cover (80%) in the placor region of Tábla-hegy in a pubescent oak wood. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER 1996).

Allium flavum L. – Frequent in dry steppe meadows and "rock grasses". (BOROS 1919, KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER 1996).

Allium scorodoprasum L. – Occurs in a weed association north of Kis-Strázsa-hegy. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995).

Allium senescens L. subsp. *montanum* (F. W. Schmidt) Janch. – Occurs in large numbers near the top of Strázsa-hegy in the grass community dominated by *Bromus erectus*, on the northern slope (FEICHTINGER's (1899) data of *Allium acungulum* might refer to this species). (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995).

Allium sphaerocephalon L. – Appears in large numbers in spots in the steppe grass slope meadows and in the "steppe grasses" on the eastern foot of Tábla-hegy. Sporadic in dry steppe meadows around the hills. (BOROS 1919, KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER and BARNA 1999).

Allium vineale L. – Appears in disturbed steppe meadows southeast of Tábla-hegy. (BAUER 1996).

Alyssum alyssoides (L.) Nath. – Frequent in dry grassy areas of the area. (BOROS 1920, KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER 1996).

Alyssum montanum L. – (FEICHTINGER 1899).

Alyssum tortuosum W. et K. – In "sand grasses" of the region, especially frequent in "open grasses" at Sátorkőpuszta. (FEICHTINGER 1899, BOROS 1919, 1953, KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER 1996).

Amaranthus retroflexus L. – Occurs in masses on the burrow at Sátorkőpuszta, frequent in weed communities.

Ambrosia artemisiifolia L. – Frequent in weed communities, but also appears in open "sand grasses". It has not been observed in big masses. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER 1996).

Anacamptis pyramidalis (L.) Rich. – On the northeastern chine of Strázsa-hegy at 270 m elevation above sea level there is a population with a small number of individuals in a "steppe grass" slope meadow developed partly after clearing. (BAUER 1996).

Anagallis arvensis L. – Appears in weed communities on disturbed surfaces. (BAUER 1996).

Anchusa officinalis L. – Sporadic in weed communities and in degraded "sand grasses". (BOROS 1919, KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER 1996).

Anemone ranunculoides L. – Frequent on the northern slope of Strázsa-hegy, especially in the ravine forest; rare in other places.

Anemone sylvestris L. – Occurs in limestone preferring oak woods, shrub forests and in their clearings and in different types of steppe meadows. Seen also in massive paches on the southern slope of Tábla-hegy and on the northern slope of the largest sandhill lying south of Strázsa-hegy. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER 1996, BAUER and BARNA 1999).

Angelica sylvestris L. – Appears in hygrophilous vegetation types (shrubby sallow, swamp meadow, tallgrass) in areas northeast of Tábla-hegy and south of Kis-Strázsa-hegy. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER and BARNA 1999).

Anthemis arvensis L. – Occurs along waysides north of Kis-Strázsa-hegy.

Anthemis ruthenica M. B. – Sporadic in "sand grasses" at Sátorkőpuszta. (BOROS 1919, BAUER 1996).

Anthemis tinctoria L. – In pubescent oak woods of Strázsa- and Tábla-hegy and at forest margins. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995).

Anthericum liliago L. – (FEICHTINGER 1899), GRUBER's personal communication, in BAUER and BARNA (1999); doubtful.

Anthericum ramosum L. – Very frequent in the area, appearing in masses in grasses developed after clearing where *Brachypodium pinnatum* is predominant. (FEICHTINGER 1899, KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER 1996).

Anthoxanthum odoratum L. – Sporadic in grassy areas on the foothills; one of the local characteristics is that in Strázsa-hegy this is almost always present in communities developed on sandstone bedrock ("rock grasses", shrub forests, oak woods). (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER 1996).

Anthriscus cerefolium (L.) Hoffm. – On Strázsa-hegy, at the margin of the limestone preferring oak wood; rare. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995).

Anthriscus sylvestris (L.) Hoffm. – It was found on the northwestern slope of Tábla-hegy in a hornbeam-oak wood.

Anthyllis vulnearia L. subsp. *polyphylla* (Kit.) Nym. – Moderately frequent in steppe meadows and dry grassy areas. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER 1996).

Apera spica-venti (L.) P. B. – Occurs in masses along dirt roads, at the edge of degraded "sand grasses" north of Kis-Strázsa-hegy. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995).

Arabidopsis thaliana (L.) Heyn. – Very characteristic species in the spring on the south facing sandstone cliffs of Strázsa-hegy.

Arabis auriculata Lam. – (BOROS 1920).

Arabis turrita L. – Distributed in the limestone preferring oak woods, shrub forests and clearings of the area. (FEICHTINGER 1899, KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER 1996).

Arctium lappa L. – Appears in weed communities of the area. (BAUER 1996).

Arctium tomentosum Mill. – Occurs in a wet ditch northeast of Tábla-hegy.

Arenaria serpyllifolia L. – Common. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995).

Aristolochia clematitis L. – Found in a ditch at Sátorkőpuszta along the bypass road at Dorog. (BAUER 1996).

Arrhenatherum elatius (L.) Presl – Usually found sporadically in steppe meadows and mesophilous and hygrophilous herbaceous vegetation, it also occurs in mass in spots. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER 1996).

Artemisia absinthium L. – In degraded "sand grasses" in the environs of Strázsa-hegy, especially frequent along roadsides. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER 1996).

Artemisia campestris L. – Frequent in "sand grasses". (BOROS 1919, BAUER 1996).

Artemisia pontica L. – Occurs in xerotherm forests, forest edges both on Strázsa- and Tábla-hegy; sporadic. (BOROS 1919, FEICHTINGER 1899).

Artemisia scoparia W. et K. – Occurs in "sand grasses" of Sátorkőpuszta. (BAUER 1996).

Artemisia vulgaris L. – Frequent element of the roadside weed vegetation, but also pushes into natural associations in some places. (BAUER 1996).

Arum maculatum L. – Occurs on Strázsa-hegy and on the northern slope of Tábla-hegy, in fragmental hornbeam-oak wood. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995).

Asclepias syriaca L. – Sporadic in the sandpit at Sátorkőpuszta, and in "sand grasses" north of Strázsa-hegy.

Asparagus officinalis L. – Frequent in xerotherm wood communities and in steppe meadows developed along wood edges. (BOROS 1919, KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER 1996).

Asperula cynanchica L. – Common in steppe meadows. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER 1996).

Asplenium adiantum-nigrum L. – (BOROS 1920, 1941).

Asplenium ruta-muraria L. – Rare element of the limestone cliffs of Strázsa-hegy, mainly in northern exposition. (BOROS 1919).

Asplenium septentrionale (L.) Hoffm. – (BOROS 1920).

Asplenium trichomanes L. – Frequent on the limestone cliffs of Strázsa-hegy, very rare on Tábla-hegy.

Aster amellus L. – Frequent north of Strázsa-hegy in loess, sand-loess steppe meadows, found in the pubescent oak wood of the south slope of Tábla-hegy but also occurs sporadically in other places. (FEICHTINGER 1899, KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER 1996, BAUER and BARNA 1999).

Aster linosyris (L.) Bernh. – Relatively rare species of steppe meadows. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER 1996).

Astragalus austriacus Jacq. – Distributed in sand-steppe meadows (*Astragalo-Festucetum*) and in degraded grasslands in the vicinity of Strázsa-hegy.

Astragalus cicer L. – Occurs in wood margins and along forest patches. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995).

Astragalus exscapus L. – A few plants found in degraded "sand grasses" northeast of Tábla-hegy. (KUN 1996, BAUER and BARNA 1999).

Astragalus glycyphyllos L. – Occurs in the area of Tábla-hegy; rare. (BAUER 1996).

Astragalus onobrychis L. – Frequent in steppe meadows and "sand grasses" near Strázsa-hegy. (BOROS 1919, KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER 1996).

Avenula praeusta (Rchb.) Holub (Syn.: *Avenula adsurgens* Schur) – Moderately frequent in somewhat dry, cleared meadows of Strázsa- and Tábla-hegy with *Brachypodium pinnatum*.

Avenula pubescens (Huds.) Dum. – Appears in masses on the northern slope of a sandhill southeast of Strázsa-hegy; sporadic in some places on loess, in dry, grassy areas.

Ballota nigra L. – In the edges of the pubescent oak wood of Strázsa- and Tábla-hegy. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995).

Bassia laniflora (S. G. Gmel.) A. J. Scott (Syn.: *Kochia laniflora* (S. G. Gmel.) Borb.) – Typical in open "sand grasses". (FEICHTINGER 1899, BOROS 1919, KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995).

Berberis vulgaris L. – In all forest communities of the region, most frequent in xerotherm forests. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER 1996).

Berteroa incana (L.) DC. – Moderately frequent in dry, disturbed grasses and "rock grasses". (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER 1996).

Blackstonia acuminata (Koch et Ziz) Domin – Occurs in the sandpit at Sátorkőpuszta. (BAUER and BARNA 1999).

Bothriochloa ischaemum (L.) Keng – Dominant in degraded sand-steppe meadows in some places and creates smaller stands in slope steppe meadows. (BAUER 1996).

Brachypodium rupestre (Host) Roem. et Schult. (Syn.: *Brachypodium pinnatum* (L.) P. B.) – Frequent component of the grass communities in xerotherm forests of the area; also found in "mixed grasses" – often part of a rich and valuable forest steppe flora – developed after clearing. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER 1996).

Brachypodium sylvaticum (Huds.) Roem. et Schult. – Frequent especially in hornbeam-oak woods and ravine forests of northern slopes. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER 1996).

Briza media L. – Attending species in many grass communities. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER 1996).

Bromus erectus Huds. – Occurs in cleared meadows as an attending species, but it appears as an association component only near the top of Strázsa-hegy, on the steep breakdown of the northern slope. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER 1996).

Bromus hordeaceus L. subsp. *hordeaceus* (Syn.: *Bromus mollis* L.) – Sporadic in the degraded steppe meadows of Strázsa-hegy. (BAUER 1996).

Bromus inermis Leyss. – It is a weed in many grass communities, but not in large numbers. (BAUER 1996).

Bromus japonicus Thunbg. – Frequent in degraded "sand grasses" near Strázsa-hegy. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995).

Bromus squarrosus L. – Sporadic in the steppe meadows of Strázsa-hegy. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER 1996).

Bromus sterilis L. – Sporadic on the southern slope of Strázsa-hegy in a shrub forest, frequent in places with *Robinia* and coppice north of Tábla-hegy. (BAUER 1996).

Bromus tectorum L. – Sporadic in degraded "sand grasses". It has a larger stand about 1 km north of Strázsa-hegy. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995).

Buglossoides purpureo-coerulea (L.) I. M. Johnst. (Syn.: *Lithospermum purpureo-coeruleum* L.) – Common in the pubescent oak forests of Strázsa- and Tábla-hegy. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER 1996).

Bunias orientalis L. – Appears in a degraded "loess grass" northwest of Strázsa-hegy. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995).

Bupleurum affine Sadler – (FEICHTINGER 1899).

Bupleurum commutatum Boiss. et Balansa (Syn.: *Bupleurum pachnospermum* Pancic) – (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995).

Bupleurum praealtum Nath. – Frequent in the steppe meadows of the area. (FEICHTINGER 1899).

Calamagrostis canescens (Web.) Roth emend. Druce – (FEICHTINGER 1899)

Calamagrostis epigeios (L.) Roth – Occurs in many communities in small numbers but in some places, in degraded "sand grasses", it appears in masses like a weed. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER 1996).

Caltha palustris L. – In the environs of artificial ponds south of Kis-Strázsa-hegy. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995).

Calystegia sepium (L.) R. Br. – Appears in hygrophilous vegetation types (shrubby sallow, swamp meadow, tallgrass) northeast of Tábla-hegy and south of Kis-Strázsa-hegy; also part of weed communities.

Campanula bononiensis L. – In limestone preferring oak woods, clearings and steppe meadows of the area. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995).

Campanula glomerata L. – Frequent in forest margins and rock-grass slope steppe meadows of Strázsa-hegy; sporadic in other places. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER 1996).

Campanula persicifolia L. – Frequent in limestone preferring oak woods but also occurs in other forest communities. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995).

Campanula rapunculoides L. – Occurs predominantly in hornbeam-oak woods and ravine forests of the northern slopes but also appears in some places in limestone preferring oak woods.

Campanula rotundifolia L. – Occurs rarely in dry grassy areas but characteristic on the rocky surfaces of Strázsa-hegy. (BOROS 1919, KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER 1996).

Campanula sibirica L. – Mainly in the dry steppe meadows on the foothills, but occurs in many communities including open meadows. (FEICHTINGER 1899, KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER 1996).

Cannabis sativa L. – Frequent in the edges of the *Robinia* forests at Sátorkőpuszta and in the reed-plot at the ponds south of Kis Strázsa-hegy. (BAUER 1996).

Capsella bursa-pastoris (L.) Medic. – Appears in roadside weed vegetation and at strip-pits. (BAUER 1996).

Cardamine bulbifera (L.) Crantz (Syn.: *Dentaria bulbifera* L.) – On the northern slope of Tábla-hegy, sporadic in the hornbeam-oak wood.

Cardamine impatiens L. – Near the top of Strázsa-hegy, on the northern cliffs in the fragmental ravine forest; rare.

Cardaminopsis arenosa (L.) Hay. – Frequent in the rocky, detrited surface of Strázsa-hegy, but it also appears in large numbers in the early spring community of lime-avoiding oak wood with burnt underwood. (BOROS 1920, KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER 1996).

Carduus acanthoides L. – Plant of the weed vegetation and the degraded forest margins. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER 1996).

Carduus nutans L. – In the dry grassy areas of Sátorkőpuszta. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER 1996).

Carex acutiformis Ehrh. – Appears in hygrophilous vegetation types northeast of Tábla-hegy and south of Kis-Strázsa-hegy. (FEICHTINGER 1899).

Carex caryophyllea Latour. – (BOROS 1920).

Carex divulsa Stokes – Sporadic in the pubescent oak wood on the southern slopes of Tábla-hegy.

Carex ericetorum Poll. – (BOROS 1920, 1938).

Carex flacca Schreb. – Sporadic in *Chrysopogon* communities of the southeastern foot of Tábla-hegy.

Carex hirta L. – In weed communities and dry grassy areas overgrown. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995).

Carex humilis Leyss. – Moderately frequent in "rock grasses", rock-grass slopes and in shrub forests of Strázsa-hegy. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, KUN 1996, BAUER 1996).

Carex liparicarpos Gaud. – Frequent everywhere from the open sand-steppe grasses and "rock grasses" to the closed steppe meadows. (BOROS 1919, KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER 1996).

Carex michelii Host – In pubescent oak woods, shrub forests and clearings of the area.

Carex muricata L. (Syn.: *Carex pairei* F. Schultz) – On the northern slope of Tábla-hegy; rare.

Carex pilosa Scop. – Occurs in the hornbeam-oak wood of the northern slope of Csurgó-hegy.

Carex pilulifera L. – (FEICHTINGER 1899).

Carex praecox Schreb. – Sporadic in "sand grasses" of foothill surfaces.

Carex stenophylla Wahlbg. – Frequent element of open sand grasses near Strázsa-hegy. (BOROS 1920, 1954, KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER 1996).

Carex supina Wahlbg. – (FEICHTINGER 1899).

Carex tomentosa L. – Occurs sporadically in the pubescent oak woods, shrub forests and clearings of the area.

Carex vulpina L. – (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995).

Carlina biebersteinii Bernh. ex Hornem. (Syn.: *Carlina vulgaris* L. subsp. *intermedia* (Schur) Hay.) – Frequent in disturbed, dry grassy areas. (BAUER 1996).

Carpinus betulus L. – On the northern slopes of Strázsa-, Tábla- and Csurgó-hegy. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER 1996).

Celtis occidentalis L. – Planted in several places near Strázsa-hegy. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995).

Centaurea jacea L. – In reed and swamp meadow fragments. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER 1996).

Centaurea biebersteinii DC. (Syn.: *C. micranthos* S. G. Gmel.) – Frequent attending element in the dry grassy areas of the area. (BAUER 1996).

Centaurea sadleriana Janka – Very frequent in steppe meadows, shrub forests and clearings of the area. (BOROS 1919, KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER 1996, BAUER and BARNA 1999).

Centaurea stenolepis Kern. – Characteristic species in the lime-avoiding oak wood on the northern slope of Strázsa-hegy, but also occurs in other forests grown on leached soils near the foothill, especially in forest margins. (FEICHTINGER 1899, KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995).

Centaurea triumfetti All. subsp. *aligera* (Gugl.) Dost. – Relatively rare in the shrub forests and clearings of the area. (FEICHTINGER 1899, KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER 1996, BAUER and BARNA 1999).

Centaurium erythraea Rafn. – Very sporadic in dry grassy areas. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER 1996).

Cephalanthera rubra (L.) Rich. – Small populations can be found in the margins of the pubescent oak woods of Tábla-hegy and in the sandpit at Sátorkőpuszta. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER 1996, BAUER and BARNA 1999).

Cerastium fontanum Baumg. – In the "wet grasses" of the embankment north of Strázsa-hegy.

Chaerophyllum temulum L. – (FEICHTINGER 1899).

Chamaecytisus austriacus (L.) Link – Frequent in several types of steppe meadows of the area. (BOROS 1919, KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER 1996).

Chamaecytisus hirsutus (L.) Link – Sporadic in a *Brachypodium pinnatum* community on a sandhill southwest of Strázsa-hegy. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER 1996).

Chamaecytisus ratisbonensis (Schaeff.) Rothm. – Frequent on the western part of Strázsa-hegy and on the hills south of it; sporadic in other places. (BOROS 1920, BAUER 1996).

Chelidonium majus L. – Sporadic in the forests of Strázsa and Tábla-hegy, in northern aspects and in weed associations. (BAUER 1996).

Chenopodium album L. – In weed associations northeast of Kis-Strázsa-hegy.

Chenopodium botrys L. – At the southwestern foot of Strázsa-hegy, in weed vegetation.

Chenopodium ficifolium Sm. – At the southwestern foot of Strázsa-hegy, in weed vegetation.

Chenopodium opulifolium Schrad. – At the southwestern foot of Strázsa-hegy, in weed vegetation. (BAUER 1996).

Chondrilla juncea L. – Frequent weed on the sandhills stretching south of Strázsa-hegy. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER 1996).

Chrysopogon gryllus (Torn.) Trin. – Predominant grass species in several associations developed on Eocene limestone, detrited sand at the foot of the hills and on loess. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER 1996).

Cichorium intybus L. – Characteristic in weed associations and degraded dry grassy areas. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER 1996).

Circaea lutetiana L. – In the forests on the northern slopes of Tábla-hegy; rare. (BAUER 1996).

Cirsium arvense (L.) Scop. – Frequent in weed associations. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER 1996).

Cirsium canum (L.) All. – Southeast of Kis-Strázsa-hegy in degraded, humid grassy areas. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995).

Cirsium eriophorum (L.) Scop. – Frequent in dry, degraded steppe meadows of the area. (FEICHTINGER 1899, BOROS 1919, KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER 1996).

Cirsium pannonicum (L. f.) Link – In a steppe meadow on Strázsa-hegy and in a *Brachypodium* cleared meadow on a small hill lying north of the hill. (FEICHTINGER 1899).

Cirsium vulgare (Savi) Ten. – At the southwestern foot of Strázsa-hegy, in a weed vegetation. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995).

Cleistogenes serotina (L.) Keng – Frequent in the slope steppe meadows, "rock grasses", rarely in the degraded shrub forest margins. (FEICHTINGER 1899, BOROS 1919, KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER 1996).

Clematis integrifolia L. – "At the bottom of the northern slope of Kis-Strázsa-hegy" (BARINA, *ex verb.*).

Clematis recta L. – Occurs in the shrub forests of Strázsa-hegy.

Clematis vitalba L. – Frequent in scrubs and forests. (BOROS 1919, KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER 1996).

Clinopodium vulgare L. – In the pubescent oak woods of the area. (BAUER 1996).

Colchicum autumnale L. – Occurs in a dry grass north of Tábla-hegy. (BAUER 1996).

Colutea arborescens L. – Sporadic element of shrub forests and lime-preferring oak woods. (BOROS 1919, KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER 1996).

Conringia austriaca (Jacq.) Sweet – Moderately frequent in the steppe meadows of Tábla- and Strázsa-hegy.

Consolida regalis S. F. Gray – Sporadic in dry weed associations and degraded open grasses. (BAUER 1996).

Convallaria majalis L. – Occurs in several forest associations of the area, sometimes in big masses. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER 1996).

Convolvulus arvensis L. – Appears in degraded dry grassy areas. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER 1996).

Conyza canadensis (L.) Cronq. (Syn.: *Erigeron canadensis* L.) – Occurs in many associations from closed forests to open sandy grasslands, but is not frequent anywhere. (BOROS 1919, KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER 1996).

Corispermum canescens Kit. – (FEICHTINGER 1899).

Corispermum nitidum Kit. – In sand-steppe meadows of the area. (BAUER 1996, BAUER and BARNA 1999).

Cornus mas L. – In several forest associations of Strázsa- and Tábla-hegy. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER 1996, BAUER and BARNA 1999).

Cornus sanguinea L. – In several forest associations of Strázsa- and Tábla-hegy. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER 1996).

Coronilla coronata Nath. – Known on the southern slope of Strázsa-hegy in the lime-preferring oak wood beside the large stone-pit, but it has not appeared in the last two years after the undergrowth had got burnt. (BAUER 1996, BAUER and BARNA 1999).

Corydalis cava (L.) Schw. et K. – Appears in masses on the northern slopes of the hills in several forest associations. (BAUER 1996).

Corydalis pumila (Host) Rchb. – Not rare on the northwestern slope of Tábla-hegy.

Corydalis solida (L.) Clairv. – Frequent on the northern slopes of the hills, but less abundant than *C. cava*. (BAUER 1996).

Corylus avellana L. – Frequent attending species appearing in several forest associations. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER 1996).

Corynephorus canescens (L.) P. B. – Occurs southeast of Kis-Strázsa-hegy; rare. (FEICHTINGER 1899, BOROS 1953, BAUER 1996).

Cotoneaster integerrimus Medic. – Occurs in limestone "rock grasses" on the top of Strázsa-hegy and in a shrub forest at the western part of it. (FEICHTINGER 1899, BOROS 1920, BAUER and

BARNA 1999). At the western part of Strázsa-hegy the non-fruiting individuals growing in the *Ceraso-Quercetum* look like *Cotoneaster niger* as Bölöni considers them (BÖLÖNI, *ex verb.*). Individuals near the top of Strázsa-hegy chewed back several times by animals are considered *C. matrensis* by Kun. It is important to note, that the colour of fruit of these plants turns black very late and they stay red for an extended period of time. Basically, the "blackening" can be observed (simultaneously with rotting) earlier in wet years yet later in dry years.

Crataegus monogyna Jacq. – In several forest associations of Strázsa- and Tábla-hegy; common in scrubs. (BAUER 1996).

Crepis praemorsa (L.) Tausch – Very rare; occurs in a pubescent oak forest edge on the southeastern slope of Tábla-hegy. (FEICHTINGER 1899).

Crepis rhoeadifolia M. B. – Sporadic in the "sand grasses" of Sátorkőpuszta. (BOROS 1919).

Crepis tectorum L. – Occurs in weedy sand-steppes, south of the hills.

Cruciata glabra (L.) Ehrend. – Sporadic in the forest association of Tábla-hegy. (BAUER 1996).

Cruciata laevipes Opiz – Characteristic in the cleared meadows and forest edges of the area. (BAUER 1996).

Crupina vulgaris Pers. – Quite frequent in the steppe meadows, "rock grasses" of Strázsa-hegy. (FEICHTINGER 1899, KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER 1996).

Cuscuta epithymum (L.) Nath. – Appears in steppe meadows; not frequent in the area. (BAUER 1996).

Cydonia oblonga Mill. – (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995).

Cynodon dactylon (L.) Pers. – Frequent in degraded "sand grasses", along roads. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER 1996).

Cynoglossum officinale L. – Sporadic in weed associations and weedy, dry grassy areas. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER 1996).

Cynoglottis barrelieri All. (Syn.: *Anchusa barrelieri* (All.) Vitm.) – Occurs in a degraded loess-steppe grass northeast of Kis-Strázsa-hegy. (KUN 1996, BAUER and BARNA 1999).

Cystopteris fragilis L. – Rare; occurs in the forests on the northern slopes of Strázsa- and Tábla-hegy.

Dactylis glomerata L. – Occurs in many places, in weed vegetation and in natural associations showing a process of degradation. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER 1996).

Dactylis polygama Horvátovszky – Sporadic in the forests on the northern slopes of Strázsa- and Tábla-hegy. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995).

Dactylorrhiza incarnata (L.) Soó – Appears in pioneer grass associations of the sandpit at Sátorkőpuszta and in a degraded swamp meadow southeast of Kis-Strázsa-hegy. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER and BARNA 1999).

Datura stramonium L. – In weed vegetation; sporadic in the area.

Daucus carota L. – Occurs in many places, in weed vegetation and in natural associations showing a process of degradation. (BAUER 1996).

Descurainia sophia (L.) Webb – Appears in masses near stone-pits and on recultivated sandy surfaces.

Dianthus armeria L. subsp. *armeriastrum* (Wolffn.) Velen. – Occurs at the bottom of the northern slope of Tábla-hegy, in a smaller forest clearing.

Dianthus collinus W. et K. – In the edge of lime-preferring oak woods, shrub forests, frequent especially on the southwestern foot of Tábla-hegy. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER 1996, BAUER and BARNA 1999).

Dianthus giganteiformis Borb. subsp. *pontederae* (Kern.) Soó – In dry grassy areas. Its white coloured form occurs at the southeastern foot of Strázsa-hegy. (BOROS 1919, KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER 1996).

Dianthus serotinus W. et K. (*sensu lato*) – About one hundred plants have settled in open limestone-based sand-steppe meadows south of Strázsa-hegy and northeast of Tábla-hegy as well as in the open "sand grasses" of the sandpit at Sátorkőpuszta. (FEICHTINGER 1899, BOROS 1919, BORHIDI 1956, KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER 1996, BAUER and BARNA 1999). Records of *D. arenarius* subsp. *borussicus* and *D. serotinus* should also be mentioned from FARKAS's (1999) work, the first is with the location "Dorog: Strázsa-hegy", the other one with "Esztergom". With great probability these refer to the population also part of our study and only to one of the species (possible reason of the erroneous location is that the area traditionally known as Strázsa-hegy at Dorog is mainly belonging to the outskirts of Esztergom (Esztergom-Kertváros)).

Dictamnus albus L. – Very rare; in the lime-preferring oak woods of Strázsa-hegy. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER and BARNA 1999).

Digitalis grandiflora Mill. – Characteristic in the lime-avoiding oak wood on the northern slope of Strázsa-hegy; rare in the shrub forests developed on sandstone on the southern slope. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER 1996).

Diplotaxis muralis (L.) DC. – Appears in limestone-based "rock grasses" of Strázsa-hegy. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995).

Dipsacus laciniatus L. – Very frequent in the weed vegetation north of Kis-Strázsa-hegy. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER 1996).

Doronicum hungaricum (Sadl.) Rchb. – Very frequent in the *Cerasus mahaleb* shrub forests of Strázsa-hegy and in the forest margins of the lime-preferring oak wood of the northern slope; its most dense stand can be found on the chine of Strázsa-hegy. (BAUER 1996, BAUER and BARNA 1999).

Dorycnium germanicum (Gremli) Rikli – Very frequent in the steppe meadows of the area, especially on loessaic-sandy bedrock. (BOROS 1919, KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER 1996).

Dorycnium herbaceum Vill. – (FEICHTINGER 1899).

Draba muralis L. – (FEICHTINGER 1899).

Draba nemorosa L. – Appears on the southern slope of Tábla-hegy in a burnt steppe meadow.

Dryopteris filix-mas (L.) Schott – Rare; at the bottom of the northern slope of Csurgó-hegy and on Tábla-hegy.

Echinochloa crus-galli (L.) P. B. – Sporadic in weedy, dry "sand grasses".

Echinops ruthenicus (Fisch.) M. B. – Sporadic on the sandhills south of Strázsa-hegy; the centre of its population here was near (westward) of the rubbish-shoot at Sátorkőpuszta, which was fenced in the spring of 1999 in order to enlarge the dump; in the spring of 2000 the area was dug up and a large part of the population was destroyed. (FEICHTINGER 1899, BOROS 1919, KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER and BARNA 1999).

Echinops sphaerocephalus L. – In weed vegetation and in scrubs. (BOROS 1919, KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER 1996).

Echium italicum L. – Occurs in many places, in weed vegetation and in natural associations being under degradation. (BOROS 1919, KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995).

Echium maculatum L. (Syn.: *E. russicum* Gmel.) – Sporadic on the southwestern foot of Tábla-hegy (~200 plants), in sand-steppe grasses on the foothills, and in a cleared meadow on a small hill north of Strázsa-hegy (*ca* 160 specimens). (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER 1996, BAUER and BARNA 1999).

Echium vulgare L. – Common in weed vegetation. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER 1996).

Elaeagnus angustifolia L. – Occurs north of Kis-Strázsa-hegy. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995).

Elymus hispidus (Opiz) Melderis (Syn.: *Agropyron intermedium* (Host) P. B.) – Occurs in different degraded steppe meadows; sporadic. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER 1996).

Elymus repens (L.) Gould (Syn.: *Agropyron repens* (L.) P. B.) – Frequent weed species. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER 1996).

Ephedra distachya L. – (FEICHTINGER 1899, BOROS 1919, 1953).

Epilobium hirsutum L. – In hygrophilous vegetation types southeast of Kis-Strázsa-hegy. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995).

Epipactis palustris (L.) Crantz – Appears in the sandpit at Sátorkőpuszta. (BAUER and BARNA 1999).

Equisetum ramosissimum Desf. – In open sandy grasslands; occurs in the sandpit of Sátorkőpuszta. (FEICHTINGER 1899, KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER 1996).

Eragrostis minor Host – Common in degraded, xerotherm vegetation types in Sátorkőpuszta. (BAUER 1996).

Erigeron annuus (L.) Pers. – Occurs in various forest associations, but never in large numbers. (BAUER 1996).

Eriophorum latifolium Hoppe – Appears northeast of Tábla-hegy, and in the sandpit at Sátorkőpuszta. (BAUER and BARNA 1999).

Erodium cicutarium (L.) L'Hér. – In degraded rocky grasslands on the western slope of Strázsa-hegy. (BAUER 1996).

Erophila verna (L.) Chev. – Rare plant on sandstone rocks of Strázsa-hegy.

Eryngium campestre L. – Appears in dry "steppe grasses". (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER 1996).

Erysimum canum Pill. et Mitterp. (Syn.: *Syrenia cana* (Pill. et Mitterp.) Neilr.) – (FEICHTINGER 1899).

Erysimum diffusum Ehrh. – Common in weedy, dry "sand grasses". (BOROS 1919, KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995).

Erysimum odoratum Ehrh. – Sporadic element of scrub forests and pubescent oak woods. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER 1996, BAUER and BARNA 1999).

Euonymus europaeus L. – Typical in *Vicio-Quercetum*. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995).

Euonymus verrucosus Scop. – Common in forests and in scrubs. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER 1996).

Eupatorium cannabinum L. – Common in hygrophilous vegetation types. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER 1996).

Euphorbia cyparissias L. – Frequent weed in the entire study area. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER 1996).

Euphorbia epithymoides L. (Syn.: *E. polychroma* Kern.) – Sporadic on Strázsa- and Tábla-hegy, in pubescent oak forests. (FEICHTINGER 1899, BAUER 1996).

Euphorbia esula L. – Rare; south of Strázsa-hegy on the northern slope, on sandhillock. (FEICHTINGER 1899).

Euphorbia glareosa Pall. (Syn.: *E. pannonica* Host) – Frequent in loess, sand-loess steppe meadows. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER 1996).

Euphorbia helioscopia L. – In degraded grasses in areas north of Kis-Strázsa-hegy.

Euphorbia seguieriana Necker – Common in weedy, dry "sand grasses". (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER 1996).

Euphorbia virgata W. et K. – Common in hygrophilous vegetation types near Szentléleki-patak.

Euphrasia tatarica Fisch. – Common in weedy, dry, closed "sand grasses".

Fagus sylvatica L. – Rare; northern slope of Tábla-hegy. (BAUER 1996).

Falcaria vulgaris Bernh. – Frequent weed in numerous plant associations (from forests to grasses). (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER 1996).

Fallopia dumetorum (L.) Holub (Syn.: *Bilderdykia dumetorum* (L.) Dum.) – Still a rarely occurring plant in the forest communities of the northern slopes of the hills.

Festuca arundinacea Schreb. – In the sandpit of Sátorkőpuszta and near the roadside northeast of Strázsa-hegy. (BAUER 1996).

Festuca heterophylla Lam. – Sporadic in *Vicio-Quercetum* of the study area. (BAUER 1996).

Festuca javorkae Májovsky – Collected from open sandy grasslands of Sátorkőpuszta (det.: K. Penksza).

Festuca pallens Host – Sporadic on limestone and sandstone rocks in Strázsa-hegy. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995).

Festuca pseudovina Hack. ex Wiesb. – Forms patches in many places as part of degraded sandy grassland areas.

Festuca rupicola Heuff. – Found rare on Strázsa-hegy, it appears in some spots of northern aspect, and usually replaces *Festuca valesiaca* in the steppe meadows. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER 1996).

Festuca vaginata W. et K. – Frequent in open "sand grasses" at Sátorkőpuszta, in the sandpit and in other places as well. One unexpected occurrence is known west of the big stone-pit of Strázsa-hegy, at the bottom of the crumbling sandstone rocks (on less exhumed parts of the hill). (BOROS 1919, BAUER 1996).

Festuca valesiaca Schleich. – A typical grass species of the steppes in the study area, from rocky grasslands to closed loess and "sand grasses" or shrub forests. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995).

Festuca wagneri Degen – Collected from open sandy grasslands of Sátorkőpuszta (det.: K. Penksza). (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER and BARNA 1999).

Filipendula vulgaris Moench – Frequent in dry grassy areas, shrubs and xerotherm forests. (BOROS 1954, KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER 1996).

Fragaria vesca L. – Frequent in dry grassy areas, scrubs and xerotherm forests. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER 1996).

Fraxinus excelsior L. – Occurs on the northern slope of Tábla-hegy. (FEICHTINGER 1899).

Fraxinus ornus L. – Attending species in some forest associations. Dominant in pioneer wood patches, and appears in rocky places of abandoned quarries. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER 1996).

Fumana procumbens (Dun.) Gren. et Godr. – Sporadic in "rock grasses" of Strázsa-hegy, and in the environs of the hills in open sandy grasslands. (FEICHTINGER 1899, KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER 1996).

Fumaria schleicheri Soy.-Vill. – Sporadic in weedy grass communities, in some places in large numbers. (BAUER 1996).

Gagea lutea (L.) Ker-Gawl. – Rare in the woods on the northern slope of Tábla-hegy. (BAUER 1996).

Gagea pusilla (F. W. Schm.) Roem. et Schult. – Sporadic in the dry grassy areas of the study area. (BAUER 1996).

Galanthus nivalis L. – Rare in the forests of Strázsa-hegy, near the top. (BAUER 1996).

Galeobdolon montanum (Pers.) Pers. ex Rchb. – Rare; in hornbeam-oak forest of the northeastern slope of Tábla-hegy.

Galeopsis pubescens Bess. – Sporadic in the forests of Strázsa- and Tábla-hegy, mainly on disturbed places. (BAUER 1996).

Galium aparine L. – In the woods, mainly on the northern slope of Strázsa- and Tábla-hegy. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER 1996).

Galium glaucum L. – Found usually in dry grassy areas and xerotherm woods in the study area. (BAUER 1996).

Galium mollugo L. – Occurs in widespread and degraded (natural) grass communities of the study area.

Galium odoratum (L.) Scop. – Common in the hornbeam-oak wood on the northern slope of Strázsa-hegy and rare in Tábla-hegy. (FEICHTINGER 1899, BAUER 1996).

Galium rubioides L. – Its occurrence on Strázsa-hegy requires special attention. It grows in masses near the top at 235 m elevation in a shrub forest, probably as a weed, but its presence can be clarified only after further research.

Galium schultesii Vest – Widespread in the xerotherm forests of the study area. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER 1996).

Galium sylvaticum L. – KUN and SEREGÉLYES (1995) reported it from the *Genisto-Quercetum* of Strázsa-hegy.

Galium verum L. – Frequent in the grassy areas of the study area. (BOROS 1919, KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER 1996).

Genista tinctorica L. subsp. *elatior* (Koch) Simk. – Common in xerotherm woods and meadows in the study area. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995).

Geranium columbinum L. – Sporadic in the dry grassy areas in Strázsa-hegy. (BAUER 1996).

Geranium robertianum L. – Common in degraded forests. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER 1996).

Geranium rotundifolium L. – (FEICHTINGER 1899).

Geranium sanguineum L. – Frequent in xerotherm forests, forest margins and in deforested places. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER 1996).

Geum urbanum L. – Common attending element in the woods of study area. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER 1996).

Glechoma hederacea L. – Occurs in forests and weedy, grassy areas. (BAUER 1996).

Glehoma hirsuta W. et K. – Widespread in the pubescent oak woods of the hills.

Globularia punctata Lap. – Occurs on rocky grasslands and some closed grasses. (BOROS 1920, KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER 1996).

Gypsophila fastigiata L. – Occurs in the sandpit of Sátorkőpuszta.

Gypsophila paniculata L. – Common in degraded sandy grasslands south of the hills. (BOROS 1919, KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995).

Hedera helix L. – Common in the forests of the study area. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER 1996).

Helianthemum ovatum (Viv.) Dun. – Widespread in open and closed dry, grassy areas. (BOROS 1919, KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER 1996).

Helichrysum arenarium (L.) Moench – Common in sandstones, sandy grasslands and the pediments of Strázsa-hegy. (FEICHTINGER 1899, BOROS 1919, 1920, 1954, KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER 1996, BAUER and BARNA 1999).

Heliotropium europaeum L. – In the sandpit of Sátorkőpuszta and south of Tábla-hegy in degraded "sand grasses".

Heracleum sphondylium L. – Rare in the woods on the northern slope of Strázsa- and Tábla-hegy. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER 1996).

Herniaria incana Lam. – Reported by FEICHTINGER (1899) and BOROS (1919), but we could not find it.

Hesperis tristis L. – Sporadic in the steppe meadows of Strázsa- and Tábla-hegy. (BAUER 1996).

Hibiscus trionum L. – Reported by FEICHTINGER (1899), but but we could not find it.

Hieracium bauhinii Schult. ex Bess. – Frequent on sandstone rocks of Strázsa-hegy. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995).

Hieracium echioides Lumn. – Rare in "sand grasses". (BOROS 1919, FEICHTINGER 1899).

Hieracium murorum L. (Syn.: *H. sylvaticum* (L.) Grufbg.) – Occurs in the woods on the northern slope of Strázsa- and Tábla-hegy. (BAUER 1996).

Hieracium pilosella L. – Sporadic in the steppe meadows of the study area. (BOROS 1919, KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER 1996).

Hieracium sabaudum L. – Sporadic in the woods on the northern slope of Strázsa- and Tábla-hegy. (FEICHTINGER 1899, KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995).

Hieracium × *bifurcum* M. B. – Sporadic in weedy, dry "sand grasses". (FEICHTINGER 1899).

Holosteum umbellatum L. – Sporadic in the steppe meadows of Strázsa-hegy. (BAUER 1996).

Hordelymus europaeus (L.) C. O. Harz – Common in the forests of the northern slopes of Strázsa- and Tábla-hegy.

Hordeum murinum L. – Occurs mainly in roadside plant communities.

Hypericum montanum L. – Rare; only in the *Brometum erecti* of Strázsa-hegy, near the top.

Hypericum perforatum L. – Common in the steppe meadows of Strázsa- and Tábla-hegy. (BOROS 1919, KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER 1996).

Hypericum tetrapterum Fr. – Rare in hygrophilous vegetation types northeast of Tábla- and south of Kis-Strázsa-hegy. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995).

Hypochoeris maculata L. – Common in the steppe meadows of Strázsa- and Tábla-hegy. (BOROS 1920, KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995).

Impatiens parviflora DC. – Rare in the hornbeam-oak forest of the northern slope of Tábla-hegy. (BAUER 1996).

Inula britannica L. – Sporadic in the degraded steppe meadows of the study area.

Inula conyza DC. – Rare in the shrub forests and forest margins of pubescent oak forests in Strázsa-hegy. (FEICHTINGER 1899, KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER 1996).

Inula ensifolia L. – Common in the steppe meadows and karstic shrub forests of Strázsa- and Tábla-hegy. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER 1996).

Inula germanica L. – Sporadic in the pubescent oak forests of Strázsa-hegy. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995).

Inula hirta L. – Sporadic in the steppe meadows of Strázsa- and Tábla-hegy. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER 1996).

Inula oculus-christi L. – Common in the steppe meadows of Strázsa-hegy. (FEICHTINGER 1899, KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER 1996, BAUER and BARNA 1999).

Iris graminea L. – Occurs in pubescent oak woods on the ridge of Strázsa-hegy.

Iris humilis Georgi subsp. *arenaria* (W. et K.) Fisch – Southern pediments of Strázsa-hegy, western slope of Kis-Strázsa-hegy and faraway (*ca* 1 km north) from Strázsa-hegy in open sandy grasslands (*ca* 1000 stocks). (FEICHTINGER 1899, BOROS 1919, 1953, 1954, BAUER 1996, BAUER and BARNA 1999).

Iris pumila L. – Common in the steppe meadows and rocky grasslands of the study area. (FEICHTINGER 1899, BOROS 1919, 1920, 1954, KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER 1996, BAUER and BARNA 1999).

Iris variegata L. – Sporadic in the pubescent oak woods of Strázsa- and Tábla-hegy. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER and BARNA 1999).

Isopyrum thalictroides L. – Rare in the hornbeam-oak forests of Tábla-hegy. (BAUER 1996).

Jasione montana L. – Linked with sandstone associations in Strázsa-hegy. (FEICHTINGER 1899, BAUER 1996).

Jovibarba globifera J. Parnell subsp. hirta (L.) J. Parnell – On limestone rocky grasslands of Strázsa-hegy. (FEICHTINGER 1899, BAUER 1996).

Juncus articulatus L. – Common in the sandpit of Sátorkőpuszta. (FEICHTINGER 1899, as *Juncus acutiflorus* Ehrh.).

Juncus effusus L. – Occurs in the sandpit of Sátorkőpuszta. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995).

Juniperus communis L. – Rare; on the western scrub of Strázsa-hegy. (BOROS 1919).

Jurinea mollis (L.) Rchb. – Common in the steppe meadows and rocky grasslands of Strázsa- and Tábla-hegy. (FEICHTINGER 1899, KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER 1996).

Knautia arvensis (L.) Coult. – Sporadic in weedy and humid, grassy areas. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER 1996).

Koeleria cristata (L.) Pers. – Common in dry grassy areas of the study area. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER 1996).

Koeleria glauca (Schkuhr) DC. – Common, in dry grassy areas mainly on sand and sandstone. (BAUER 1996).

Lactuca perennis L. – Rare element in the steppe meadows of Strázsa-hegy. (BAUER 1996).

Lactuca quercina L. – Sporadic in karst shrub forest on the ridge of Strázsa-hegy. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995).

Lactuca viminea (L.) J. et C. Presl – Occurs in the placor region of Tábla-hegy.

Lamium album L. – Rare; in degraded grassy areas and in a roadside ditch north of Tábla-hegy. (BAUER 1996).

Lamium amplexicaule L. – Rare; in weedy grasses.

Lamium maculatum L. – Sporadic in the hornbeam-oak forests of Strázsa- and Tábla-hegy. (BAUER 1996).

Lamium purpureum L. – Sporadic in roadside vegetation and in weedy grasses of the study area. (BAUER 1996).

Lappula heteracantha (Ledeb.) Borb. – Rare; in the dry grassy areas of Strázsa-hegy. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995).

Lathraea squamaria L. – In the undergrowth of *Salicetum cinereae* in the northeastern part of the study area.

Lathyrus latifolius L. – Occurs in the pubescent oak forests of Tábla-hegy. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER 1996).

Lathyrus niger (L.) Bernh. – Sporadic in the pubescent oak forests of Strázsa- and Tábla-hegy.

Lathyrus pannonicus (Jacq.) Garcke subsp. *collinus* (Ortm.) Soó – Common in the pubescent oak forests of Strázsa- and mainly of Tábla-hegy. (BAUER 1996, BAUER and BARNA 1999).

Lathyrus pratensis L. – Occurs in the degraded forests of the study area.

Lathyrus sphaericus Retz. – Rare; one small population was discovered in a sandstone shrub forest on the ridge of Strázsa-hegy.

Lathyrus tuberosus L. – Common in weedy grasses. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER 1996).

Lembotropis nigricans (L.) Griseb. – Sporadic in the *Genisto-Quercetum* association of Strázsa-hegy. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER 1996).

Leontodon autumnalis L. – Common in dry "sand grasses".

Leontodon hispidus L. subsp. *hastilis* (L.) Rchb. – Common in the steppe meadows of the study area. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995).

Lepidium campestre (L.) R. Br. – Common in roadside vegetation of Sátorkőpuszta. (BOROS 1919).

Leucanthemum ircutianum DC. (Syn.: *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum* subsp. *sylvestre* (Pers.) Jáv.) – (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995).

Ligustrum vulgare L. – Common in the forests of Strázsa- and Tábla-hegy. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER 1996).

Lilium martagon L. – Rare; in hornbeam-oak forest on the northern slope of Strázsa-hegy.

Limodorum abortivum (L.) Sw. – Rare element, in the forest margin of pubescent oak woods of Kis-Strázsa- and Strázsa-hegy. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, KUN 1996, BAUER and BARNA 1999).

Linaria angustissima (Lois.) Borb. – (FEICHTINGER 1899, BOROS 1919, BAUER 1996).

Linaria genistifolia (L.) Mill. – Frequent in the steppe meadows of the study area. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER 1996).

Linaria vulgaris Mill. – Common in the steppe meadows, mainly in open areas of Strázsa- and Tábla-hegy. (BAUER 1996).

Linum austriacum L. – Widespread in the dry grassy areas of the study area. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER 1996).

Linum catharticum L. – Sporadic in the sandpit of Sátorkőpuszta.

Linum flavum L. – Widespread species on the placor of Strázsa-hegy, in steppe meadows and shrub forests. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER 1996, BAUER and BARNA 1999; *Linum hirsutum* L. could not be found, but in the nearby southern slope of Kálvária-hegy (Dorog, Gerecse Mts) it occurs in large numbers).

Linum tenuifolium L. – Common in the rocky grasslands and steppe meadows of the study area. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER 1996, BAUER and BARNA 1999).

Listera ovata (L.) R. Br. – Common southeast of Kis-Strázsa-hegy and in the sandpit of Sátorkőpuszta. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER 1996, BAUER and BARNA 1999).

Lithospermum officinale L. – (BOROS 1919).

Lolium perenne L. – Common, in degraded grasses and in roadside vegetation. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER 1996).

Lonicera xylosteum L. – Common in the pubescent oak forests of Strázsa- and Tábla-hegy. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995).

Lotus borbasii Ujh. – Sporadic in the steppe meadows northeast of Strázsa-hegy. (BAUER 1996, BAUER and BARNA 1999).

Lotus corniculatus L. var. *villosus* Koch – Common in the dry grassy areas of the study area. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995).

Lotus siliquosus L. – Frequent in the sandpit of Sátorkőpuszta, sporadic in other places. (BAUER 1996).

Luzula campestris (L.) DC. – Rare in the dry grassy areas of the study area. (BAUER 1996).

Luzula multiflora (Retz.) Lej. – Typical species in the *Genisto-Quercetum* of Strázsa-hegy. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995).

Lychnis viscaria L. subsp. *viscaria* (Syn.: *Viscaria vulgaris* Bernh.) – On sandstone; in *Genisto pilosae-Quercetum* and in *Ceraso-Quercetum* of Strázsa-hegy. (FEICHTINGER 1899, KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER 1996).

Lysimachia nummularia L. – Occurs in hornbeam-oak forests of Tábla-hegy. (BAUER 1996).

Lysimachia vulgaris L. – Widespread in the marshland northeast of Tábla-hegy. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995).

Lythrum salicaria L. – In *Salicetum cinereae*, northeast of Tábla-hegy and south of Kis-Strázsa-hegy. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995).

Maclura pomifera (Raf.) C. K. Schneider – Soviet solders planted it near the roadside, northwest of Strázsa-hegy. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER 1996).

Malva neglecta Wallr. – Common in weedy grasses in the study area. (BAUER 1996).

Malva sylvestris L. – (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995).

Marrubium peregrinum L. – Sporadic in the dry grassy areas the environs of Strázsa-hegy. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995).

Marrubium vulgare L. – In dry, weedy grasses of Sátorkőpuszta. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER 1996).

Matricaria chamomilla L. – Rare element in the open "sand grasses" of Sátorkőpuszta.

Medicago falcata L. – Widespread in weedy and degraded steppe meadows of the study area. (BAUER 1996).

Medicago lupulina L. – Frequent attending element in dry grassy areas of the study area. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995).

Medicago minima (L.) Grufbg. – On limestone-based "rock grasses" and treaded steppes. (BOROS 1919, KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER 1996).

Melampyrum arvense L. – Occurs in the big quarry of Strázsa-hegy. (BAUER 1996).

Melampyrum cristatum L. – Sporadic species in dry grassy areas of Tábla-hegy.

Melampyrum nemorosum L. – Common in the degraded forests of Strázsa- and Tábla-hegy. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER 1996).

Melica ciliata L. – Occurs in the limestone-based "rock grasses" of Strázsa-hegy. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER 1996).

Melica nutans L. – Widespread in the forest margins on the northern slope of Strázsa-hegy.

Melica transsylvanica Schur – Rare; in pubescent oak woods on the southern slopes of Tábla-hegy. (BOROS 1919).

Melica uniflora Retz. – Widespread in the forests of Strázsa- and Tábla-hegy. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER 1996).

Melilotus albus Desr. – Common in weedy grass communities.

Melilotus officinalis (L.) Palla – Common in weedy grass communities and in degraded natural associations. (BOROS 1919, BAUER 1996).

Melittis carpatica Klok. – Common in the forests of Strázsa- and Tábla-hegy. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER 1996).

Mentha arvensis L. – Occurs in humid and weedy vegetation types. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995).

Mentha longifolia (L.) Nath. – In humid grass communities northeast of Tábla-hegy and southeast of Kis-Strázsa-hegy. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995).

Mercurialis perennis L. – Occurs on the northern slopes of Strázsa- and Tábla-hegy, in some places in large numbers. (BAUER 1996).

Microrrhinum minus (L.) Fourr. (Syn.: *Chaenorrhinum minus* (L.) Lange) – At the southwestern foot of Strázsa-hegy, in weed vegetation. (BAUER 1996).

Minuartia glomerata (M. B.) Degen – Sporadic in steppe meadows of Strázsa-hegy.

Minuartia rubra (Scop.) McNeill (Syn.: *M. fastigiata* Sm.) – In dry grassy areas. (FEICHTINGER 1899, BOROS 1919, KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995).

Minuartia setacea (Thuill.) Hay. – (FEICHTINGER 1899, BOROS 1919, 1920).

Minuartia viscosa (Schreb.) Schinz et Thell. – Sporadic in sandy steppe meadows at Sátorkőpuszta.

Muscari comosum (L.) Mill. – Sporadic in the steppe meadows of Strázsa- and Tábla-hegy. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER 1996).

Muscari racemosum (L.) Lam. et DC. (Syn.: *M. neglectum* Guss. ex Ten.) – Frequent in the dry grassy areas of Strázsa-hegy. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER 1996).

Mycelis muralis (L.) Dum. – Common in the forests of Strázsa and Tábla-hegy. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER 1996).

Myosotis arvensis (L.) Hill. – Common in dry grassy areas.

Myosotis ramosissima Rochel – Widespread in the degraded steppe meadows of the study area. (BOROS 1920).

Myosotis stricta Link – In weedy grasses on the western pediment of Strázsa-hegy.

Neottia nidus-avis (L.) Rich. – Only in the horbeam-oak forest of Tábla-hegy. (BAUER 1996, BAUER and BARNA 1999).

Nepeta nuda L. (Syn.: *N. pannonica* L.) – Sporadic in the study area, found on Kis-Strázsa- and Strázsa-hegy on pediments covered with "loess grasses", and occasionally in pubescent oak woods. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995).

Nigella arvensis L. – Rare; in limestone "rock grasses" and weedy, dry, grassy areas. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995).

Nonea pulla (L.) DC. – Widespread in the steppe meadows of Strázsa- and Tábla-hegy. (BOROS 1919, KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER 1996).

Odontites lutea (L.) Clairv. – Numerous plants were found in the sandpit of Sátorkőpuszta, and it occurs sporadically on the rocks of Strázsa-hegy as well.

Odontites rubra (Baumg.) Opiz – Sporadic in weedy grasses and degraded natural communities.

Oenothera biennis L. – Common in "weedy grasses" and degraded natural communities. (BAUER 1996).

Onobrychis arenaria (Kit.) Ser. – Common in the closed sandy steppe meadows of Strázsa-hegy. (FEICHTINGER 1899, KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER 1996).

Ononis pusilla L. – Widespread in the "rock grasses" and disturbed dry steppes on the south-eastern pediment of Strázsa-hegy. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, KUN 1996).

Ononis spinosa L. – Widespread in the steppe meadows of Strázsa- and Tábla-hegy. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER 1996).

Onopordum acanthium L. – Common in degraded places in the areas lying between Strázsa- and Kis-Strázsa-hegy. (BOROS 1919, KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER 1996).

Onosma arenaria W. et K. – Common in the closed sandy steppe meadows in the vicinity of Strázsa-hegy. (FEICHTINGER 1899, BOROS 1919, KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER 1996, BAUER and BARNA 1999).

Onosma visianii Clem. – Rare; on the rocks of Strázsa-hegy. (FEICHTINGER 1899, KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995).

Orchis laxiflora Lam. subsp. *palustris* (Jacq.) Bonnier et Layens – Widespread in the sandpit of Sátorkőpuszta and southeast of Kis-Strázsa-hegy. (BAUER and BARNA 1999).

Orchis militaris L. – Frequent in the sandpit of Sátorkőpuszta, and occurs in large numbers in dry grassy areas in the environs of Strázsa- and Tábla-hegy. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER 1996, BAUER and BARNA 1999).

Orchis morio L. – Occurs on the western side of Strázsa-hegy, and east of Strázsa-hegy on the foothill's closed "sand grasses". (BAUER 1996, BAUER and BARNA 1999).

Orchis purpurea Huds. – Rare; found only on the western slope of Strázsa-hegy in shrub forests. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER 1996, BAUER and BARNA 1999).

Orchis tridentata Scop. – A few individuals found in *Brachypodium pinnatum* patches, on the southern slope of Tábla-hegy. (BAUER 1996, BAUER and BARNA 1999).

Orchis ustulata L. – Common in the steppe meadows in the environs of Strázsa- and Tábla-hegy. (BAUER 1996, BAUER and BARNA 1999).

Origanum vulgare L. – Common in pubescent oak forests. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER 1996).

Orlaya grandiflora (L.) Hoffm. – Sporadic in rocky grasslands and sandy steppe meadows of the study area. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995).

Ornithogalum boucheanum (Kunth) Asch. – Common in roadside vegetation and in degraded, open "sand grasses". (BAUER 1996).

Ornithogalum umbellatum L. – Common, attending element in the dry grassy areas of Strázsa- and Tábla-hegy. (BAUER 1996).

Orobanche alba Steph. – Sporadic in the *Cleistogeno-Festucetum sulcatae* meadows of Strázsa-hegy. (FEICHTINGER 1899, BAUER 1996).

Orobanche coerulescens Steph. – (FEICHTINGER 1899).

Orobanche elatior Sutton – Occurs in steppe meadows and open shrub forests west of the small quarry of Strázsa-hegy. (BAUER 1996).

Orobanche gracilis Sm. – Widespread in the study area.

Orobanche lutea Baumg. – Common in steppe meadows in the environs of Strázsa- and Tábla-hegy. (BAUER 1996).

Orobanche teucrii Holandre – (BAUER 1996).

Oxytropis pilosa (L.) DC. subsp. *hungarica* (Borb.) Soó – Widespread in areas covered by sand and loess grass communities in the environs of Strázsa-hegy. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER 1996, BAUER and BARNA 1999).

Papaver rhoeas L. – Sporadic in roadside vegetation. (BAUER 1996).

Petrorhagia prolifera (L.) Ball. et Heyw. – Widespread in the dry "rock grasses" of the study area. (BOROS 1919, KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995).

Peucedanum alsaticum L. – Common in pubescent oak forests on the southern slopes of Tábla-hegy; sporadic in other places.

Peucedanum arenarium W. et K. – Only a few plants located on the northern slope of Strázsa-hegy and about one hundred individuals north of Strázsa-hegy in a small sandy valley. (BAUER 1996, KUN 1996, BAUER and BARNA 1999).

Peucedanum carvifolia Vill. – Reported as *Peucedanum chabrei* by FEICHTINGER (1899).

Peucedanum cervaria (L.) Lap. – Common in the steppe meadows, karst shrub forests and pubescent oak forests on Strázsa- and Tábla-hegy. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995).

Peucedanum oreoselinum (L.) Moench – Sporadic in the dry grassy areas of the study area. (BOROS 1919, KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995).

Phleum phleoides (L.) Karsten – Widespread in the dry grassy areas of Strázsa- and Tábla-hegy. (BAUER 1996).

Phleum pratense L. – Frequent in hygrophilous vegetation types located southeast of Kis-Strázsa-hegy. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995).

Phlomis tuberosa L. – In cleared places and "steppe patches" of the quarry of Strázsa-hegy. (FEICHTINGER 1899, KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER 1996, BAUER and BARNA 1999).

Phragmites australis (Cav.) Trin. – Common in hygrophilous vegetation types of the study area. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER 1996).

Physalis alkekengi L. – Sporadic in forests of Strázsa-hegy. (FEICHTINGER 1899, BAUER 1996).

Picris hieracioides L. – Common in degraded grasses near Strázsa-hegy. (BAUER 1996).

Pimpinella saxifraga L. – Common in the steppe meadows of Strázsa- and Tábla-hegy. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER 1996).

Piptatherum virescens (Trin.) Boiss. – Typical and frequent species of the *Vicio-Quercetum* in the study area. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER 1996).

Plantago arenaria W. et K. – In degraded, open "sand grasses". (BOROS 1919).

Plantago lanceolata L. – Common in the dry and weedy grasses of the study area. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER 1996).

Plantago major L. – Common in treaded places. (BAUER 1996).

Plantago media L. – Common in the steppe meadows and clearings of the study area. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995).

Poa angustifolia L. – On the southern slope of Tábla-hegy in pubescent oak woods with fire damaged undergrowth. (BAUER 1996).

Poa bulbosa L. – Sporadic in rocky grasslands and steppe meadows of the study area. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER 1996).

Poa compressa L. – Common in dry, grassy areas. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER 1996).

Poa nemoralis L. – Widespread in forests of the study area. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER 1996).

Poa pratensis L. – In mesophilous and weedy grasses. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995).

Polygala comosa Schkuhr – Common in the dry grassy areas in the environs of Tábla-hegy.

Polygala major Jacq. – In *Bromus erectus* patches on Strázsa-hegy, and in the open shrub forest of Tábla-hegy's southern margin of placor region. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER 1996, BAUER and BARNA 1999).

Polygonatum latifolium (Jacq.) Desf. – Widespread in the forests of the study area. (BAUER 1996).

Polygonatum multiflorum (L.) All. – Common in pubescent oak woods, and rare in other places of the study area.

Polygonatum odoratum (Mill.) Druce – Common in dry grassy areas, shrub forests and forest margins. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER 1996).

Polygonum arenarium W. et K. – Frequent in the open "sand grasses" of the study area.

Polygonum arenastrum Boreau – In weedy and degraded natural grasses. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER 1996).

Populus alba L. – Common in the sandpit of Sátorkőpuszta. (BAUER 1996).

Populus nigra L. – In the sandpit of Sátorkőpuszta and northeast of Tábla-hegy and south of Kis-Strázsa-hegy. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995).

Populus tremula L. – Common in the sandpit of Sátorkőpuszta. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995).

Potamogeton berchtoldii Fieber – (FEICHTINGER 1899).

Potamogeton crispus L. – (FEICHTINGER 1899).

Potentilla anserina L. – In the sandpit of Sátorkőpuszta and south of Kis-Strázsa-hegy. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995).

Potentilla arenaria Borkh. – Widespread in the dry grassy areas of Strázsa-hegy. (BOROS 1919, 1954, KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER 1996).

Potentilla argentea L. – Sporadic in the dry grassy areas and in the forest edges of the study area. (BOROS 1919, KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER 1996).

Potentilla erecta (L.) Räuschel – In a marshland northeast of Tábla-hegy. (BAUER 1996).

Potentilla heptaphylla Jusl. – In patches of *Brachypodium pinnatum* on the northern pediment of Strázsa-hegy.

Potentilla recta L. – In patches of *Bromus erectus* on the northern slope of Strázsa-hegy near the top. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995).

Primula veris L. subsp. *inflata* (Lehm.) Dom. – Widespread in the forests of Strázsa- and Tábla-hegy. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BOROS 1919, BAUER 1996).

Prunella grandiflora (L.) Scholler – Occurs in steppe meadows, "loess-" and "sand grasses" in the environs of Strázsa-hegy. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER and BARNA 1999).

Prunella laciniata (L.) Nath. – In weedy and degraded natural grasses. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER 1996).

Prunella vulgaris L. – In weedy and degraded natural grasses. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER 1996).

Prunus avium L. (Syn.: *Cerasus avium* (L.) Moench) – Characteristic in the hornbeam-oak wood on the northern slope of Tábla-hegy; rare on Strázsa-hegy. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER 1996).

Prunus dulcis (Mill.) D. A. Webb (Syn.: *Amygdalus communis* L.) – Planted near Kis-Strázsa-hegy. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995).

Prunus fruticosa Pall. (Syn.: *Cerasus fruticosa* Pall.) – Occurs on the western part of Strázsa-hegy at the foot in a shrub forest clearing. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995).

Prunus mahaleb L. (Syn.: *Cerasus mahaleb* (L.) Mill.) – Characteristic in shrub forests, but is not frequent even in these places; also appears in the forest communities of the northern slope. (FEICHTINGER 1899, BOROS 1920, KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER 1996).

Prunus spinosa L. – Common in scrubs as well as in forests. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER 1996).

Pseudolysimachion spicatum (L.) Opiz (Syn.: *Veronica spicata* L.) – Common in the steppe meadows of Strázsa- and Tábla-hegy. (BOROS 1919, KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER 1996).

Pulicaria vulgaris Gärtn. – Rare in weedy grass communities. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995).

Pulmonaria mollis Wolf – In forests of the study area. (BOROS 1919, BAUER 1996).

Pulmonaria officinalis L. – Occurs in hornbeam-oak forests on the northern slope of Tábla-hegy. (BAUER 1996).

Pulsatilla grandis Wender. – Common in steppes and "sandy-" and "loess grasses" of the study area. (GÁYER 1909, BOROS 1919, 1954, KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER 1996, BAUER and BARNA 1999). (Collected by Priszter (see the herbarium of the Botanical Garden of ELTE) as *Pulsatilla mixta*).

Pulsatilla pratensis (L.) Mill. subsp. *nigricans* (Störck) Zamels – Common species in steppes and "sandy-" and "loess grasses" of the study area. (GÁYER 1909, BOROS 1919, 1920, KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER 1996, BAUER and BARNA 1999). (A record of *P. nigricans* f. *micrantha* is found in the herbarium of Kárpáti at the botanical garden of ELTE).

Pyrus pyraster (L.) Burgsd. – Frequent in the forests of the study area. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER 1996).

Quercus cerris L. – Frequent in the forests of the study area. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER 1996).

Quercus petraea (Matt.) Lieblein. – Frequent in the forests of the study area. (FEICHTINGER 1899, KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER 1996).

Quercus pubescens Willd. – Frequent in the forests of the study area. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER 1996).

Quercus robur L. – A few old trees are known northeast of Tábla-hegy in the valley bottom. (BAUER 1996).

Ranunculus acris L. – North of Tábla-hegy extending Pék-malom. (BAUER 1996).

Ranunculus ficaria L. (Syn.: *Ficaria verna* L.) – Common in the northern slopes of the hills; visible mainly in the forests' early spring aspect. (BAUER 1996).

Ranunculus illyricus L. – Rare; in the steppes of Tábla-hegy. (BAUER 1996).

Ranunculus polyanthemos L. – Sporadic in the dry grassy areas and forest margins of the study area.

Ranunculus repens L. – Sporadic in weedy, mesophilous grasses. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995).

Reseda lutea L. – In the weedy vegetation types and degraded natural associations. (BAUER 1996).

Reseda luteola L. – Sporadic in the degraded loess-steppes. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995).

Reseda phyteuma L. – Rare; in limestone rocky grasslands. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995).

Rhamnus catharticus L. – In the forests of the study area. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995).

Robinia pseudo-acacia L. – Artificial stands on the northern slope of Tábla-hegy; frequent in the sandpit of Sátorkőpuszta. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER 1996).

Rosa caesia Sm. in Sow. – Found in scrubs and clearings of Strázsa-hegy. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995).

Rosa canina L. – Common in forests and among shrubs of the forest margins. (BAUER 1996).

Rosa corymbifera Borkh. – In shrub forest on the ridge of Strázsa-hegy. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995).

Rosa gallica L. – Common in the pubescent oak forest of Tábla-hegy; rare in other places.

Rosa livescens Bess. – In the middle of Strázsa-hegy, in fire damaged shrub forest. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995).

Rosa rubiginosa L. – Northwest of Strázsa-hegy in degraded loess-steppe. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995).

Rosa spinosissima L. – Rare; in pubescent oak forest on the southern slopes of Tábla-hegy.

Rubus caesius L. – Common in the forests and scrubs of the study area. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995).

Rubus fruticosus agg. – In forests of the study area. (BAUER 1996).

Rumex acetosella L. – Common in weedy, "sand grasses" of the study area. (BOROS 1919).

Rumex sanguineus L. – In hornbeam-oak forest on the northern slopes of Tábla-hegy. (BAUER 1996).

Salix alba L. – Occurs northeast of Tábla-hegy and south of Kis-Strázsa-hegy in hygrophilous vegetation types. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995).

Salix caprea L. – Rare; northeast of Tábla-hegy.

Salix cinerea L. – Occurs in areas northeast of Tábla-hegy and south of Kis-Strázsa-hegy in hygrophilous vegetation types. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995).

Salix purpurea L. – Occurs in areas northeast of Tábla-hegy and south of Kis-Strázsa-hegy in hygrophilous vegetation types. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995).

Salix repens L. subsp. *rosmarinifolia* (L.) Hartm. – Common in drying fens of the sandpit of Sátorkőpuszta. (BAUER 1996).

Salsola kali L. – Common in open "sand grasses" south of Strázsa-hegy. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995).

Salvia aethiopis L. – Sporadic in "weedy grasses", and degraded sandy and loess-steppes. (BOROS 1919, KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER 1996).

Salvia austriaca Jacq. – Widespread in the closed "sand-steppes" of Sátorkőpuszta. (BAUER 1996).

Salvia nemorosa L. – Frequent attending species in the dry grassy areas of the study area. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER 1996).

Salvia pratensis L. – Common attending element in the dry grassy areas of the study area. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER 1996).

Salvia verticillata L. – (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995).

Sambucus ebulus L. – Common in "weedy grasses" north of Kis-Strázsa-hegy. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER 1996).

Sambucus nigra L. – Frequent; in the forests of the study area. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER 1996).

Sanguisorba minor Scop. – In dry grassy areas of the study area. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER 1996).

Sanicula europaea L. – Rare; on the north slope of Tábla-hegy. (BAUER 1996).

Saponaria officinalis L. – Sporadic in "weedy grasses".

Saxifraga bulbifera L. – Rare, attending species in the dry steppes of the study area.

Scabiosa canescens W. et K. – Common in the "sand grasses" of the study area. (FEICHTINGER 1899, BOROS 1919, KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER 1996, BAUER and BARNA 1999).

Scabiosa ochroleuca L. – Widespread in the dry grassy areas of Strázsa- and Tábla-hegy. (BOROS 1919, KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER 1996).

Schoenus nigricans L. – In the sandpit of Sátorkőpuszta. (FEICHTINGER 1899).

Scirpoides romanus (L.) Soják (Syn.: *Holoschoenus romanus* (L.) Fritsch) – Widespread in the sandpit of Sátorkőpuszta and rare on the western pediment of Strázsa-hegy. (BOROS 1919, BAUER 1996).

Scorzonera austriaca Willd. – Common in "rock-" and "steppe grasses" of Strázsa-hegy. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER 1996).

Scorzonera hispanica L. – Widespread in steppes and in pubescent oak woods of the study area.

Scorzonera purpurea L. – Common in "sand grasses" north of Strázsa-hegy, and in steppes and shrub forests of Strázsa-hegy on sandstone. (BAUER 1996).

Securigera varia (L.) Lassen (Syn.: *Coronilla varia* L.) – Common in dry grassy areas and forest margins. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER 1996).

Sedum acre L. – On the rocky grasslans of Strázsa-hegy. (BOROS 1919, KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER 1996).

Sedum album L. – Sporadic in the rocky grasslands of Strázsa-hegy. (BOROS 1919, KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER 1996).

Sedum hillebrandtii Fenzl – Rare; in the "sand grasses" of Sátorkőpuszta. (BORHIDI 1956, BAUER 1996, BAUER and BARNA 1999).

Sedum sexangulare L. – In "rock grasses" of Strázsa-hegy. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER 1996).

Sedum telephium L. subsp. *maximum* (L.) Krocker – Common in pubescent oak woods and in open places, steppe meadows.

Sempervivum marmoreum Gris. – In the rocky grasslands of Strázsa-hegy mainly on sandstone. (FEICHTINGER 1899, KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER 1996, KUN 1996, BAUER and BARNA 1999).

Senecio jacobaea L. – Common in the steppe meadows of Strázsa- and Tábla-hegy. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER 1996).

Senecio vulgaris L. – Sporadic in weedy grasslands.

Serratula tinctoria L. – Common in the pubescent oak forests of the study area. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER 1996).

Seseli annuum L. – Common in dry grassy areas of the study area. (FEICHTINGER 1899, BAUER 1996).

Seseli hippomarathrum L. – Occurs in the dry and "rock grasses".

Seseli osseum Cr. – Common in the rocky grasslands and steppe meadows of Strázsa- and Tábla-hegy. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER 1996).

Setaria pumila (Poir.) R. et Sch. – Common in the weedy and "sand grasses". (BAUER 1996).

Setaria viridis (L.) P. B. – In weedy vegetation types of Kis-Strázsa-hegy. (BAUER 1996).

Sideritis montana L. – Sporadic in "rock grasses" of Strázsa-hegy. (BOROS 1919, KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER 1996).

Silene conica L. – Common in weedy grass communities on sand. (BOROS 1919, KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER 1996).

Silene latifolia Poir. subsp. *alba* (Mill.) Grent. et Burdet (Syn.: *Melandrium album* (Mill.) Garcke) – Sporadic in weedy associations. (BAUER 1996).

Silene nutans L. – Widespread in the forests of the study area. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER 1996).

Silene otites (L.) Wib. – Common in sandy grasslands in the environs of Strázsa- and Tábla-hegy. (BOROS 1919, KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995).

Silene viscosa (L.) Pers. (Syn.: *Melandrium viscosum* (L.) Celak.) – Sporadic on the western slope of Strázsa-hegy and in the environs of sandy hillocks. (FEICHTINGER 1899, BOROS 1919, KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER 1996).

Silene vulgaris (Moench) Garcke – Common. (BAUER 1996).

Sisymbrium strictissimum L. – Sporadic in the forests of the study area. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995).

Solanum dulcamara L. – In roadside vegetation at Sátorkőpuszta. (BAUER 1996).

Solidago canadensis L. – In the sandpit of Sátorkőpuszta and in weedy grass communities in the environs of the hills. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995).

Solidago gigantea Ait. – Common and occurs in large of numbers in the sandpit of Sátorkőpuszta. (BAUER 1996).

Solidago virga-aurea L. – In Tábla-hegy, mainly in pubescent oak forests. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995).

Sonchus arvensis L. – Sporadic in the study area.

Sorbus aucuparia L. subsp. *lanuginosa* Kit. ex Schult. – Occurs in the pubescent oak forests of Tábla-hegy southwestern margin of placor.

Sorbus danubialis (Jáv.) Kárp. – In open places on the northern slopes of Kis-Strázsa-hegy, and in pubescent oak woods of Strázsa-hegy. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995).

Sorbus domestica L. – (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995).

Sorbus torminalis (L.) Cr. – Common in forests of the study area. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER 1996).

Spiraea media Fr. Schm. – Rare in the rocks of Kis-Strázsa- and Strázsa-hegy. (FEICHTINGER 1899, BOROS 1920, KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER 1996, KUN 1996, BAUER and BARNA 1999).

Stachys germanica L. – Sporadic in "weedy grasses". (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995).

Stachys officinalis (L.) Trev. – Characteristic in steppe meadows, cleared meadows and several forest communities. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER 1996).

Stachys recta L. – Common in the dry grassy areas of the study area. (BOROS 1919, KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER 1996).

Staphylea pinnata L. – Occurs in forests of the study area. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER 1996).

Stellaria holostea L. – Many individuals on the northern slopes of Strázsa- and Tábla-hegy. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER 1996).

Stellaria media (L.) Vill. – Occurs in weedy grass communities and in degraded forests. (BAUER 1996).

Stipa capillata L. – Common in steppe meadows of the study area. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER 1996).

Stipa dasyphylla Czern. – Sporadic in the steppe meadows of Strázsa-hegy, and occurs in large numbers in fire damaged steppe meadows on the southern slope of Tábla-hegy.

Stipa pennata L. (Syn.: *Stipa joannis* Celak.) – Common attending species on Strázsa-hegy and dominant in the closed "sand grasses". (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995).

Stipa pulcherrima C. Koch – Common in *Cleistogeno-Festucetum* on the eastern side of Strázsa-hegy. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER 1996, BAUER and BARNA 1999).

Stipa tirsa Stev. – In pubescent oak woods and fire damaged steppes on the south slope of Tábla-hegy.

Symphytum officinale L. – Occurs in weedy grass communities and in marshlands northeast of Tábla-hegy. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995).

Tanacetum corymbosum (L.) Schultz-Bip. (Syn.: *Chrysanthemum corymbosum* L.) – In several forest associations of Strázsa- and Tábla-hegy. (FEICHTINGER 1899, KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER 1996).

Tanacetum vulgare L. (Syn.: *Chrysanthemum vulgare* (L.) Bernh.) – Frequent in weed associations. (FEICHTINGER 1899, KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER 1996).

Taraxacum erythrospermum Andrz. – Non-frequent; in the rocky grasslands of Strázsa-hegy. (BOROS 1954, KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER 1996).

Taraxacum officinale Weber ex Wigg. – Non-frequent, mainly in weedy roadside grass communities. (BAUER 1996).

Taraxacum serotinum (W. et K.) Poir. – Common in the *Salvio-Festucetum* communities of the study area. (BOROS 1919, KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995).

Teucrium chamaedrys L. – Frequent in the dry grassy areas of the study area. (BOROS 1919, KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER 1996).

Teucrium montanum L. – Frequent in rocky grasslands, and in steppe meadows of Strázsa-hegy. (FEICHTINGER 1899, KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995).

Thalictrum minus L. – Common on the western slopes of Strázsa-hegy and on it foothills. (FEICHTINGER 1899, KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER 1996).

Thalictrum minus L. subsp. *flexuosum* – (BOROS 1919).

Thalictrum simplex L. subsp. *galioides* (Nestl.) Borza – Occurs on the pediment of Strázsa-hegy (BARINA, *ex verb.*).

Thesium linophyllon L. – Common attending element in the steppe meadows of the study area. FEICHTINGER (1899), and KUN and SEREGÉLYES (1995) recorded it as *Thesium bavarum* L.

Thesium ramosum Hayne (Syn.: *Thesium arvense* Horvátovszky) – Sporadic in the open, sandy grasslands of the sandpit at Sátorkőpuszta. (BOROS 1919).

Thlaspi perfoliatum L. – Common in the dry grassy areas of the study area. (BOROS 1920).

Thymelaea passerina (L.) Coss. et Germ. – Rare; in the degraded steppe meadows of Strázsa-hegy. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995).

Thymus odoratissimus Mill. subsp. *glabrescens* Willd. – Common in the dry grassy areas of Strázsa- and Tábla-hegy. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER 1996).

Thymus pannonicus All. – Occurs in open places on pediment of Strázsa-hegy. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995).

Thymus praecox Opiz – Occurs in rocky grasslands of Strázsa-hegy, near the top. (var. *spathulatus* is rare). (BAUER 1996).

Thymus serpyllum L. – (BOROS 1919).

Tilia cordata Mill. – Common in the forests of Strázsa- and Tábla-hegy. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER 1996).

Torilis arvensis (Huds.) Link – Occurs in pubescent oak woods and in clearings in the study area. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995).

Tragopogon dubius Scop. – Sporadic in the dry grassy areas of the study area. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER 1996).

Tragopogon floccosus W. et K. – Occurs in degraded sandy grasslands south of Strázsa-hegy. (BORHIDI 1956, BAUER 1996, BAUER and BARNA 1999).

Tragus racemosus (L.) All. – Relatively frequent in sandy grasslands of the study area.

Trifolium alpestre L. – Widespread in the forests of Strázsa- and Tábla-hegy.

Trifolium arvense L. – Common in the dry grassy areas of the study area. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER 1996).

Trifolium campestre Schreb. – Sporadic in the grass communities on the southeast slope of Strázsa-hegy. (BAUER 1996).

Trifolium fragiferum L. – Occurs south of Kis-Strázsa-hegy, near "lake Gyilkos-tó". (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995).

Trifolium montanum L. – Common in the dry grassy areas of the study area. (BAUER 1996).

Trifolium pratense L. – Widespread in degraded, dry, grassy areas of the study area. (BAUER 1996).

Trifolium repens L. – Rare; in weedy grasslands. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER 1996).

Trinia glauca (L.) Dum. – Rare; in the community *Cleistogeno-Festucetum sulcatae* on Strázsa-hegy. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995).

Tripleurospermum inodorum (L.) Schultz Bip. (Syn.: *Matricaria maritima* L. subsp. *inodora* (L.) Soó) – Common in weedy grasses.

Turritis glabra (L.) Bernh. – Occurs in pubescent oak woods.

Tussilago farfara L. – Common in weedy grasses and in the sandpit. (BAUER 1996).

Typha angustifolia L. – Occurs in reeds northeast of Tábla-hegy. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995).

Ulmus glabra Huds. – Occurs on the northeastern slope of Tábla-hegy, mainly in scrubs of fragmental *Mercuriali-Tilietum*.

Ulmus minor Mill. – Occurs in the pubescent oak woods of the study area. A few specimens occur south of the cave in Strázsa-hegy. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995).

Ulmus procera Salisb. – Sporadic on the southern slope of Tábla-hegy.

Urtica dioica L. – In weedy associations and in forests of the northern slope of Tábla-hegy. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER 1996).

Valeriana officinalis L. subsp. *collina* (Syn.: *Valeriana stolonifera* Czerniajev) – Sporadic in pubescent oak woods and in dry grassy areas. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER 1996).

Valerianella rimosa Bast. – Occurs on the southern slopes of Tábla-hegy.

Veratrum album L. – Usually rare, but many individuals were found in humid grass communities north of Strázsa-hegy and northeast of Tábla-hegy. (BAUER and BARNA 1999).

Veratrum nigrum L. – Rare; on the northern slope of Tábla-hegy.

Verbascum chaixii Vill. subsp. *austriacum* (Schott) Hay. – Sporadic in the pubescent oak forests of the study area. (BAUER 1996).

Verbascum lychnitis L. – Occurs in steppe meadows and open grass communities of the study area. (FEICHTINGER 1899, KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995).

Verbascum phlomoides L. – Occurs in degraded steppes and weedy grasses of the study area. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995).

Verbascum phoeniceum L. – Common attending element in the steppe meadows of Strázsa- and Tábla-hegy. (FEICHTINGER 1899, KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER 1996).

Verbascum speciosum Schrad. – Occurs in degraded loess-steppes northwest of Strázsa-hegy. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995).

Verbena officinalis L. – Sporadic in weedy grasslands. (BAUER 1996).

Veronica austriaca L. subsp. *dentata* (F. W. Schmidt) Watzl – Common in the dry grassy areas of the study area. (FEICHTINGER 1899).

Veronica austriaca L. subsp. *teucrium* (L.) D. A. Webb – Sporadic in pubescent oak woods of the study area. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995).

Veronica chamaedrys L. – Common in the forests of Strázsa- and Tábla-hegy. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER 1996).

Veronica hederifolia L. – Widespread in the forests of Strázsa- and Tábla-hegy. (BAUER 1996).

Veronica officinalis L. – In *Genisto-Quercetum*. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995).

Veronica prostrata L. – Sporadic in the steppe meadows of Strázsa-hegy. (BOROS 1919, BAUER 1996).

Viburnum lantana L. – Widespread in the forests of the study area. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER 1996).

Viburnum opulus L. – On the northern hillock near Strázsa-hegy (planted/escaped).

Vicia cracca L. – Appears in weedy, degraded sandy grasslands of the study area. (BAUER 1996).

Vicia tenuifolia Roth – Frequent in some places in the scrub forests with fire damaged undergrowth of Tábla-hegy. (BAUER 1996).

Vincetoxicum officinale Moench (Syn.: *V. hirundinaria* Medic.) – Frequent in many plant associations in the study area. (FEICHTINGER 1899, KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER 1996).

Viola ambigua W. et K. – Sporadic on the southwestern slope of Tábla-hegy, in loess and sandy steppe grass communities. (FEICHTINGER 1899, BOROS 1919, 1920, 1954, BAUER 1996).

Viola arvensis Murr. – Frequent in weedy grasses, and in degraded associations in the study area. (BAUER 1996).

Viola hirta L. – Frequent in the study area in forests. (KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995).

Viola kitaibeliana R. et Sch. – Sporadic in the opening steppe meadows of Strázsa-hegy. (BARINA, *ex verb.*).

Viola odorata L. – Common in the dry grassy areas and scrubs of Strázsa- and Tábla-hegy. (BOROS 1919, KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995).

Viola rupestris F. W. Schm. subsp. *arenaria* (DC.) Beck. – (BOROS 1920, 1954).

Viola reichenbachiana Jord. (Syn.: *Viola sylvestris* Lam.) – Sporadic on the northern slopes of the hills. (BAUER 1996).

Viscum album L. – Rare; on the northern slope of Tábla-hegy. (BAUER 1996).

Xeranthemum annuum L. – Common in the rocky and dry grassy areas of the study area. (FEICHTINGER 1899, BOROS 1919, KUN and SEREGÉLYES 1995, BAUER 1996).

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