

SUMMARY

The subject of the presented research is flora of vascular plants and geobotanical relations of the southern part of the Dynów Foothills. The aim of the research conducted on this area was to elaborate flora of vascular plants, the incidence of the found species and showing the habitats where particular species occur most frequently. The aim was also to determine the degree of changes in vegetation being the result of human activity, as well as the analysis of the geobotanic relations of this part of the Dynów Foothills.

The research was conducted in the vegetation season 2003-2012 in an area of about 960 km². The eastern boundary of the investigated area determines the San River section from Trepcza to Dynów, the western borderline runs along the Wisłok valley on the section from Bratkówka to Babica. Northern boundary line goes along Babica-Dynów, whereas southern border runs along depression at the junction of the southern Foothills and Jasielsko-Krośnieńska Valley.

Investigations were carried out by cartogram method according to the rules used in "Distribution Atlas of the Vascular Plants in Poland". The studied area was divided into basic research units with 2 km side. Each unit had been tested several times in a different periods of vegetative season, which enabled to set complete and up-to-date list of species for each unit. Common species were marked in the field, whereas species which were difficult to indicate and belonging to critical taxons were collected and marked by experts.

As results of the conducted research, 990 species of vascular plants - native and settled synanthrope species were stated on the area of the southern part of the Dynów Foothills.

During the research 343 species were found and recognized as new ones for this area due to lack of both published and herbarium data. Among the species possessing herbarium and literature data, 65 species were not found, therefore 20 of them were considered extinct or missing.

Data regarding the part of the not found species were originated from 19th century literature and changes in the environment caused the disappearance of habitats in which these species occur.

Among the species found in the investigated area there are 34 species of ferns, 7 of gymnosperms and 949 angiosperms (758 dicotyledons and 191 monocotyledons).

Species which were found in the analysed area belong to 118 families and 424 genera. The largest families are *Asteraceae*, *Rosaceae*, *Poaceae*, *Cyperaceae* and *Fabaceae*, whereas the most abundant genera are *Carex*, *Rubus*, *Taraxacum* and *Hieracium*.

Quite numerous group in the flora of the southern part of the Dynów Foothills are mountain species. Mountain flora counts 69 species: 41 level species, 21 mountain species, 4 piedmont species and 3 subalpine species.

Changes in the environment by human activity are reflected in the occurrence and distribution of synanthropic species. The largest group of these species are archeophytes (87 species), they are equally numerous kenophytes, among which there are 39 hemiagriophytes, 18 holoagriophytes and 30 epecophytes. Furthermore, the existence of species becoming temporarily wild - diaphytes, which are not the permanent components of the flora was also stated. In the studied area there are also protected species: 66 species under strict protection and 13 species under partial conservation.

In order to determinate geobotanical position of southern part of the Dynów Foothills, a comparative analysis of the native flora of this region and neighboring areas was carried out. Based on the above comparison, belonging of this part of Foothills to the Strzyżowsko-Dynowski subdivision would be legitimate, and also a lower geobotanical unit - a section of Dynów Foothills covering the whole area of Dynów Foothills and western part of Przemyskie Foothills, can be identified.