Sintaksonomska diferenciacija vegetacije skalnih fisur in melišč na gori Bjelasnica pri Sarajevu (B&H)

Syntaxonomic differentiation of vegetation in rock cravices and screes on Bjelasnica Mt. near Sarajevo (B&H)

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Bjelasnica Mt. is situated south-western from B&H's capitol Sarajevo. From geomorphologic standpoint Bjelasnica represents plateau inclinated from its highest peak Opservatorija in northeast (2067 m) to Volujak (1454 m) that is positioned in southwest. Massif of Bjelasnica Mt. is built of limestone, dolomites and dolomitified limestone. Due to supra-Mediterranean impacts that reach its east facing slopes through canyon of Rakitnica river, there are significant differences in climate character on investigated area which is mainly mountainous, while on the other hand, climate belongs to two pluviometric types-supra-Mediterranean and continental one. These differences are reflected especially in the investigated vegetation types for they occur on undeveloped soils which can not buffer variation in hydro-thermic regime in habitats. Spatially, the investigated vegetation takes places in marginal area of Bjelasnica's plateau from 1300 to 2000 m above sea level, in upper mountainous, sub alpine and alpine belt. Vegetation of rock crevices and screes on carbonate bedrock was analysed after Braun-Blanquet approach (1964). In total 180 réleves were made of which 117 for vegetation of rock crevices and 63 for vegetation on carbonate screes. Regarding syntaxonomy vegetation of carbonate screes belonging to class *Thlaspeetea rotundifolii* Br.-Bl. 1947 in the investigated area is being differentiated in one endemic order which occurs only in south-eastern Dinaric Alps, five alliances and eight associations. Vegetation of rock crevices on carbonate ground belonging to class *Asplenietea trichomanis* (H. Meier) Br.-Bl. 1934 in the investigated area is being differentiated in three orders, five alliances and nine associations. Identified level of syntaxonomic diversity in the investigated area, which is considered to be very limited, reflects the diversity of habitats arising from diversity of climate. Major proportion of plants that were identified within phytocoenologically analysed vegetation types on Bjelasnica Mt. are endemic ones which was clearly shown in spectra of floral elements done for plant communities belonging to vegetation of rock crevices and screes. Hence, most of identified plant communities are of endemic character, too.