



# Contribución para la caracterización bioclimática del Norte de Portugal. La transición florística atlántico- mediterránea. [

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Analítica

Approach on the climatic characterization for Northern of Portugal. The atlanticmediterranean floristic transition. Thirty-nine specific and infraspecific taxa with different occurrences in the continental portuguese area are referred in the present work. In the light of these behaviours, the climatic and geomorphological variability of the North of Portugal has been important environmental factors to explain the floristic diversity in this part of the country. In this case, the taxa analysed are: *Anthemis triumfetti f. flosculosa*, *Arnica montana* subsp. *atlantica*, *Aster aragonensis*, *Carduus bourgeanus*, *Carduus carpetanus*, *Carduus platypus* subsp. *platypus*, *Carduus platypus* var. *granatensis*, *Carduus pycnocephalus*, *Centaurea cyanus*, *Centaurea geresensis*, *Centaurea herminii* subsp. *herminii*, *Centaurea langeana*, *Centaurea rivularis*, *Centaurea triumfetti* subsp. *lingulata*, *Leucanthemopsis pallida* subsp. *flaveola*, *Leucanthemopsis pallida* subsp. *pulverulenta*, *Leuzea rhabonticoides*, *Phalacrocarpum hoffmannseggii*, *Santolina rosmarinifolia*, *Santolina semidentata*, *Arbutus unedo*, *Cistus ladanifer*, *Cistus laurifolius*, *Cistus populifolius*, *Cistus psilosepalus*, *Cistus salvifolius*, *Erica arborea*, *Erica australis*, *Erica ciliaris*, *Erica cinerea*, *Erica lusitanica*, *Erica scoparia*, *Erica tetralix*, *Erica umbellata*, *Halimium lasianthum* subsp. *alyssoides*, *Halimium lasianthum* subsp. *lasianthum*, *Halimium ocymoides*, *Halimium umbellatum* subsp. *umbellatum*, *Halimium umbellatum* subsp. *viscosum*. Because of the appropriate management of the floristic richness, a multivariate statistic routine is applied on a Geographical Informatic System (GIS) the chorological, geomorphological and climatic characterization for each one are described in this paper. The geological substrate and the altitudinal classes are focused for the geomorphological approach, as well as two biogeographic classifications are used to correlate the occurrence of the taxa and their bioclimatic preferences. In the light of this analytical Approach on the climatic characterization for Northern of Portugal. The atlanticmediterranean floristic transition. Thirty-nine specific and infraspecific taxa with different occurrences in the continental portuguese area are referred in the present work. In the light of these behaviours, the climatic and geomorphological variability of the North of Portugal has been important environmental factors to explain the floristic diversity in this part of the country. In this case, the taxa analysed are: *Anthemis triumfetti f. flosculosa*, *Arnica montana* subsp. *atlantica*, *Aster aragonensis*, *Carduus bourgeanus*, *Carduus carpetanus*, *Carduus platypus* subsp.

platypus, Carduus platypus var. granatensis, Carduus pycnocephalus, Centaurea cyanus, Centaurea geresensi, Centaurea herminii subsp. herminii, Centaurea langeana, Centaurea rivularis, Centaurea triumfetti subsp. lingulata, Leucanthemopsis pallida subsp. flaveola, Leucanthemopsis pallida subsp. pulverulenta, Leuzea rhabonticoides, Phalacrocarpum hoffmannseggii, Santolina rosmarinifolia, Santolina semidentata, Arbutus unedo, Cistus ladanifer, Cistus laurifolius, Cistus populifolius, Cistus psilosepalus, Cistus salvifolius, Erica arborea, Erica australis, Erica ciliaris, Erica cinerea, Erica lusitanica, Erica scoparia, Erica tetralix, Erica umbellata, Halimium lasianthum subsp alyssoides, Halimium lasianthum subsp lasianthum, Halimium ocymoides, Halimium umbellatum subsp umbellatum, Halimium umbellatum subsp. viscosum. Because of the appropriate management of the floristic richness, a multivariate statistic routine is applied on a Geographical Informatic System (GIS) the chorological, geomorphological and climatic characterization for each one are described in this paper. The geological substrate and the altitudinal classes are focused for the geomorphological approach, as well as two biogeographic classifications are used to correlate the occurrence of the taxa and their bioclimatic preferences. In the light of this analytical

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- Gran Vía, 59 28013 Madrid
- (+34) 91 456 03 60
- [informa@baratz.es](mailto:informa@baratz.es)