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Diversity and degradation of the vegetation of mountain belt forests of central Adjara (the Lesser Caucasus), Georgia

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Table S1. The list of the short-ranged endemic taxa of plants associated with the clusters of the dry and humid ecological types of forests (Figures 3, 4; Tables 4, 5); taxon name; family affiliation; threat statuses (Government of Georgia 2014; Nakhutsrishvili et al. 2014); association with the forest formation determined according to the geobotanical classification of the forests of Georgia (Dolukhanov 2010) and altitudinal range are provided for each taxon

Species	Family	RL. Status (Nakhutsrishvili et al. 2014)	RL. Status (Government of Georgia 2014)	Cluster of association and incidence in the plots	Forest vegetation type and landscape of the sp. association	Altitudinal range (m a.s.l.)
A. glutinosa subsp. *barbata*	Betulaceae	NE	–	A-22 from 88/135	Alder forest derivates – Alnetum (formed with *A. glutinosa* subsp. *barbata*) Forest edges and clearings.	25–800
A. adzharica	Apiaceae	EN [B1ab(i,ii,iii,v) +2ab(i,ii,iii,v)}	–	A-6 from 88/135	Alder forest derivates – Alnetum (formed with *A. glutinosa* subsp. *barbata*) Forest edges and clearings.	300–700
C. pontica	Campanulaceae	VU D2	–	A-4 from 88/135	Castanetum-rhododendrosum (formed with *C. sativa* and *Rh. ponticum*). Forest edges and clearings.	200–800
G. lactiflora	Campanulaceae	NE	–	A-11 from 88/135	Fageto-Piceetum mixtoherbosum (*P. orientalis, F. orientalis, Rh. luteum, F. drymeja*); Forest edges and clearings.	800–1 500
G. krasnovii	Amaryllidaceae	EN B2ab(iii,v)	EN (B2 ab)	A-3 from 88/135	Alnetum-mixtoherbosum (*A. glutinosa* subsp. *barbata, F. drymeja, Calamagrostis epigeios* Steud.)	up to 800
G. woronowii	Amaryllidaceae	NE	EN (B2 ab)	A-2 from 88/135	Alnetum-mixtoherbosum (*A. glutinosa* subsp. *barbata, F. drymeja, Calamagrostis epigeios* Steud.); Forest edges and clearings.	up to 800
L. genistifolia subsp. *artvinensis*	Scrophulariaceae	VU [B1ab(i,ii,iii)]	–	A-4 from 88/135	Carpineto-Castanietum laurocerasosum (formed with *C. betulus, C. sativa, Prunus laurocerasus* L.); Stony slopes, forest clearings.	200–300
O. carpinifolia	Betulaceae	–	EN (A1c+2c)	A-8 from 88/135	Alder forest derivates – Alnetum (formed with *A. glutinosa* subsp. *barbata*); Forest edges and clearings.	350–1 200
T. baccata	Taxaceae	–	VU [B1b(I,ii)]	A-10 from 88/135	Fageto-Piceetum mixtoherbosum (P. orientalis, F. orientalis, Rh. luteum, F. drymeja); Forest edges and clearings.	700–1 500
V. adzharicum	Scrophulariaceae	VU, D2	–	A-4 from 88/135	Fageto-Castanietum trachystemonosum (C. sativa, F. orientalis, *Trachystemon orientali*s (L.) D.Don); Forest edges and clearings.	300–800
A. andrachne	Ericaceae	–	EN (B1a+2a)	B-12 from 47/135	Querceto-Pinetum mixtoherbosum (*P. sylvestris* var. *hamata*, *Q. petraea* subsp. *iberica, B. sylvaticum);* Forest edges and clearings	500–570
A. adzharicus	Fabaceae	VU D2	–	B-6 from 47/135	Querceto-Pinetum mixtoherbosum (*P. sylvestris* var. *hamata*, *Q. petraea* subsp. *iberica, B. sylvaticum);* Forest edges and clearings	270–750

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A. imbricatus	Fabaceae	DD	–	B-4 from 47/135	Astragaletum imbricatii (*A. imbricatus*); Rocky and stony slopes.	200–600
A. sommieri	Fabaceae	–	EN (B1a)	B-4 from 47/135	Astragaletum sommierii (*A. sommieri*); Rocky and stony slopes.	650–1 500
C. pseudoscammonia	Convolvulaceae	–	EN (B1a)	B-3 from 47/135	Pinetum cytisosum (*P. sylvestris* var. *hamata*, *Cytisus ruthenicus*) Dry stony slopes.	550
Ch. elegans	Fabaceae	EN 1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)]	–	B-2 from 47/135	Quercetum mixtograminosum (*Q. petraea* subsp. *iberica*; *Bothriochloa ischaemum* (L.) Keng, *Brachypodium sylvaticu*m P.Beauv.); Stony slopes, forest clearings.	650
D. ketzkhovelii	Caryophyllaceae	NT	–	B-2 from 47/135	Quercetum-Pinetum carpinosum (formed with *Q. petraea* subsp. *iberica*, *C. orientalis*, *P. sylvestris* var. *hamata*); Stony slopes, forest clearings.	300–800
G. subuliferum	Rubiaceae	LC	–	B-3 from 47/135	Pinetum cytisosum (*P. sylvestris* var. *hamata*, *Cytisus ruthenicus*); Dry stony slopes.	200–300
G. suanica	Fabaceae	CR [B2ab(iii,v)]	–	B-2 from 47/135	Pinetum cytisosum (*P. sylvestris* var. *hamata*, *Cytisus ruthenicus*); Dry stony slopes.	650–700
O. rotundifolium	Lamiaceae	NE	–	B-4 from 47/135	Quercetum cistosum (formed with *Q. petraea* subsp. *iberica* and *C. salvifolius*); Stony slopes, forest clearings.	200–800
O. decorus	Oleaceae	VU [B2ab(iii)]	VU (B1a)	B-8 from 47/135	Quercetum Pinetum carpinosum (formed with *Q. petraea* subsp. *iberica*, *C. orientalis*, *P. sylvestris* var. *hamata*); Stony slopes, forest clearings.	300–800
P. dimitriewae	Asteraceae	NE	–	B-4 from 47/135	Quercetum mixtograminosum (*Q. petraea* subsp. *iberica*. *Bothriochloa ischaemum* (L.) Keng, *Brachypodium sylvaticum* P.Beauv.); Stony slopes, forest clearings.	400–700
Q.hartwissiana	Fagaceae	–	VU (A2)	B-10 from 47/135	Quercetum mixtograminosum (*Q. petraea* subsp. *iberica*. *Bothriochloa ischaemum* (L.) Keng, *Brachypodium sylvaticum* P.Beauv.); Stony slopes, forest clearings.	300–800

See the abbreviations explanations on the next page

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Explanation of abbrevíations used in Table S1:

Defection of the abbreviations of the IUCN Red List (2020) categories applied to the plant taxa included in the table:

CR – critically endangered – a taxon is under an extremely high risk of extinction in the wild;

EN – endangered – a taxon is under a very high risk of extinction in the wild (meets any of criteria A to E for Endangered);

VU – vulnerable – a taxon is under a high risk of extinction in the wild (meets one of the 5 red list criteria and thus considered to be at high risk of unnatural (human-caused) extinction without further human intervention);

NT – near threatened – a taxon is likely to qualify for threatened category in the near future;

LC – least concern – a taxon is unlikely to become extinct in the near future;

DE – data deficient – there is inadequate or insufficient information to make a direct, or indirect assessment of the risk of extinction of a taxon based on its distribution and/or population status;

NE – not evaluated – a taxon has not yet been evaluated against the IUCN criteria.

RL. Status – the Red List status (of the Government of Georgia (2014) and the Red List of the Endemic Plants of the Caucasus, Georgia (Nakhutsrishvili et al. 2014)].