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## Chorology of the Siberian *Hieracium* L. species

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The distribution areas for 58 species of the genus *Hieracium* were established.

Among all Siberian *Hieracium* species, these are the only species inhabiting a boreal holarctic area. 30 species have a Euro-Siberian distribution, 27 of them are spread mainly in the European hypoarctic geobotanic zone and only some occur in Western Siberia. 3 species are widespread in the forest-steppe subzone of Eurasia. The Asian species (27) mainly inhabit the mountains; 23 of them are proper Siberian species, the other 4 also occur in Central Asia and northern Mongolia. Individual representatives of the genus *Hieracium* are also found in the forest zone of the western Siberian Plain and the central Siberian Plateau.

A comparison of the taxonomic species spectrum in the mountain areas of the northern Urals (11 species), southern Siberia (16 species) and Stanovoy Upland (11 species) shows a mixture of common and particular features in the structure of these centres of the genus *Hieracium*: The Urals and the Altai-Sayansky centres are linked up by the species variety of the section *Prenanθοidea* and the section *Tridentata*, and all three centres are connected by the common sections *Hieracium* and *Umbellata*. This testifies to the fact that at certain periods of development of the vegetational cover of Siberia, these floras, although separated at present, share a common history of formation.

The originality of each centre is determined by peculiarities of flora genesis. The available data support a non-catastrophic character of flora transformation on Stanovoy Upland under the influence of glaciations, and the core of the ancient flora is preserved here. In this connection, it is natural to assume that the existing borders between the European-Mediterranean and the East-Asian floristic provinces of common Turgai flora interfered with the penetration of representatives of the section *Prenanθοidea* from east of the Baikal in the early Tertiary period. Floristic separation of the regions intensified during the Pleistocene. The isolated taxonomic position of the East Siberian centre of species formation at Stanovoy Upland is connected with this period. Here, at the eastern part of the genus' area, species of the *Umbellata* and *Hieracium* section most adapted to cold and dry climate were formed.

The peculiarity of the Northern Ural part of the distribution area of the genus *Hieracium* is the presence of representatives of section *Alpina* in its floral composition. *Alpina* grows neither in the mountains of Southern Siberia, nor at the Stanovoy Upland. Endemic hawkweeds of section *Alpina* from the Urals are genetically connected with the flora of Northern and, along that way, also with Western Europe. In the southern Altai-Sayansky part of the area, all Siberian sections of the genus *Hieracium* are represented with the exception of section *Alpina*. This makes up the taxonomic specificity of the southern centre, which serves as a refugium of ancient *Hieracium* species and also as a source of contemporary species formation.