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Abstract

A floristic study was done in nine oakwoodland stands from the Sierra de Álvarez, San Luis Potosí, characterized by having diverse ecological and edaphological composition. Plots of 100 m² separated 50 m each other were located along the environmental gradient in each stand. Botanical samples of the whole range of species were collected, processed, identified, and stored in the herbarium of the Instituto de Investigación de Zonas Desérticas. The presence or absence for a given species in the nine stands was counted as constant, accessory and accidental. From this study the dominant families were Asteraceae, Fabaceae, Poaceae, Lamiaceae, Rosaceae and Fagaceae. New species without previous geographical record are listed for San Luis Potosí. Comparing the studied oakwoodland in San Luis Potosí, there were similarities and differences with respect to physiography, climate, edaphology, geology, floristic composition and dominance of species, with those found in Baja California, Nuevo León, Durango, Nueva Galicia, Aguascalientes, Querétaro, Hidalgo, Michoacán y Chiapas.

Keywords

flora, oakwoodland, Sierra de
Álvarez, San Luis Potosí, México.

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