

# MIREN Rocks Frankenjura species identification booklet

*Frankenjura*



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booklet

**Frankenjura**

Version 1

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# Species organised by plant family

Species	Family	Local name	Page
<i>Allium lusitanicum</i>	Amaryllidaceae	Berg-Lauch	8
<i>Allium oleraceum</i>	Amaryllidaceae	Gemüse-Lauch	8
<i>Bupleurum falcatum</i>	Apiaceae	Sichelblättriges Hasenohr	9
<i>Pimpinella saxifraga</i>	Apiaceae	Gewöhnliche Kleine Bibernelle	9
<i>Seseli libanotis</i>	Apiaceae	Berg-Heilwurz	10
<i>Vincetoxicum hirundinaria</i>	Apocynaceae	Weisse Schwalbenwurz	10
<i>Hedera helix</i>	Araliaceae	Gewöhnlicher Efeu	11
<i>Anthericum ramosum</i>	Asparagaceae	Ästige Graslilie	11
<i>Asplenium ceterach</i>	Aspleniaceae	Milzfarn, Schriftfarn	12
<i>Asplenium ruta-muraria</i>	Aspleniaceae	Mauer-Streifenfarn, Mauerraute	12
<i>Asplenium scolopendrium</i>	Aspleniaceae	Hirschzunge	13
<i>Asplenium septentrionale</i>	Aspleniaceae	Nordischer Streifenfarn	13
<i>Asplenium trichomanes</i>	Aspleniaceae	Braunstieler Streifenfarn	14
<i>Asplenium viride</i>	Aspleniaceae	Grünstieler Streifenfarn	14
<i>Artemisia campestris</i>	Asteraceae	Feld-Beifuß	15
<i>Artemisia vulgaris</i>	Asteraceae	Gemeiner Beifuß	15
<i>Buphthalmum salicifolium</i>	Asteraceae	Weidenblatt-Rindsauge	16
<i>Carlina acaulis</i>	Asteraceae	Schmalblättrige Siberdistel	16
<i>Cota tinctoria</i>	Asteraceae	Färber-Hundskamille	17
<i>Erigeron acris ssp. acris</i>	Asteraceae	Scharfes Berufkraut	17
<i>Erigeron annuus ssp. annuus</i>	Asteraceae	Gewöhnliches Einjähriges Berufkraut	18
<i>Hieracium bifidum</i>	Asteraceae	Gabeliges Habichtskraut	18
<i>Hieracium bupleuroides</i>	Asteraceae	Hasenohr-Habichtskraut	19
<i>Hieracium calodon</i>	Asteraceae	Pannonicisches Mausohrhabichtskraut	19
<i>Hieracium franconicum</i>	Asteraceae	Fränkisches Habichtskraut	20
<i>Hieracium harzianum</i>	Asteraceae	Ehrenbürg-Habichtskraut	20
<i>Hieracium murorum agg.</i>	Asteraceae	Wald-Habichtskraut	21
<i>Hieracium pilosella</i>	Asteraceae	Mausohrhabichtskraut	21
<i>Hieracium schmidii</i>	Asteraceae	Bleiches Habichtskraut	22
<i>Hieracium schneidii</i>	Asteraceae	Schneid-Habichtskraut	22
<i>Lactuca perennis</i>	Asteraceae	Blauer Lattich	23
<i>Leontodon incanus</i>	Asteraceae	Grauer Löwenzahn	23
<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>	Asteraceae	Wiesen-Margerite	24
<i>Mycelis muralis</i>	Asteraceae	Mauerlattich	24
<i>Taraxacum sp</i>	Asteraceae		25
<i>Impatiens parviflora</i>	Balsaminaceae	Kleines Springkraut	25

<i>Betula pendula</i>	Betulaceae	Gewöhnliche Birke	26
<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Betulaceae	Haselstrauch	26
<i>Asperugo procumbens</i>	Boraginaceae	Schlangenäuglein	27
<i>Echium vulgare</i>	Boraginaceae	Gemeiner Natternkopf	27
<i>Alyssum montanum</i>	Brassicaceae	Berg-Steinkraut	28
<i>Arabidopsis lyrata</i> subsp. <i>petraea</i>	Brassicaceae	<i>Arabis petraea</i>	28
<i>Arabis alpina</i>	Brassicaceae	Alpen Gänsekresse	29
<i>Arabis hirsuta</i>	Brassicaceae	Behaarte Gänsekresse	29
<i>Arabis turrita</i>	Brassicaceae	Turmgänsekresse	30
<i>Aurinia saxatilis</i>	Brassicaceae	Felsensteinkraut	30
<i>Cardamine flexuosa</i>	Brassicaceae	Wald-Schaumkraut	31
<i>Cardamine impatiens</i>	Brassicaceae	Spring-Schaumkraut	31
<i>Draba aizoides</i>	Brassicaceae	Immergrünes Felsenblümchen	32
<i>Erysimum crepidifolium</i>	Brassicaceae	Bleicher Schöterich	32
<i>Erysimum odoratum</i>	Brassicaceae	Duft-Schöterich	33
<i>Erysimum repandum</i>	Brassicaceae	Spreiz-Schöterich	33
<i>Lunaria rediviva</i>	Brassicaceae	Wilde Mondviole	34
<i>Noccaea montana</i>	Brassicaceae	Berg-Täschelkraut	34
<i>Sisymbrium austriacum</i>	Brassicaceae	Österreichische Rauke	35
<i>Campanula gentilis</i>	Campanulaceae	Edel-Glockenblume	35
<i>Campanula persicifolia</i>	Campanulaceae	Pfirsichblättrige Glockenblume	36
<i>Campanula rotundifolia</i>	Campanulaceae	Rundblättrige Glockenblume	36
<i>Campanula trachelium</i>	Campanulaceae	Nesselblättrige Glockenblume	37
<i>Lonicera xylosteum</i>	Caprifoliaceae	Rote Heckenkirsche	37
<i>Arenaria serpyllifolia</i>	Caryophyllaceae	Quendel-Sandkraut	38
<i>Cerastium arvense</i>	Caryophyllaceae	Acker-Hornkraut	38
<i>Cerastium tomentosum</i>	Caryophyllaceae	Filziges Hornkraut	39
<i>Dianthus carthusianorum</i>	Caryophyllaceae	Gewöhnliche Kartäuser-Nelke	39
<i>Dianthus gratianopolitanus</i>	Caryophyllaceae	Grenobler Nelke	40
<i>Moehringia muscosa</i>	Caryophyllaceae	Moos-Nabelmiere	40
<i>Moehringia trinervia</i>	Caryophyllaceae	Dreinervige Nabelmiere	41
<i>Petrohragia prolifera</i>	Caryophyllaceae	Sprossende Felsennelke	41
<i>Petrohragia saxifraga</i>	Caryophyllaceae	Steinbrech-Felsennelke	42
<i>Silene nutans</i>	Caryophyllaceae	Nickendes Leimkraut	42
<i>Silene vulgaris</i>	Caryophyllaceae	Gewöhnliches Leimkraut	43
<i>Euonymus europaeus</i>	Celastraceae	Europäisches Pfaffenhütchen	43
<i>Hylotelephium maximum</i>	Crassulaceae	Große Waldfetthenne	44

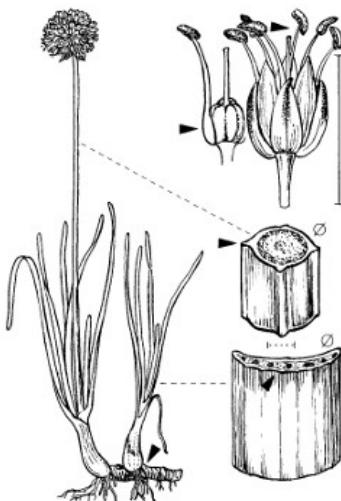
<i>Hylotelephium telephium</i>	Crassulaceae	Große Waldfetthenne	44
<i>Sedum acre</i>	Crassulaceae	Scharfer Mauerpfleffer	45
<i>Sedum album</i>	Crassulaceae	Weißen Mauerpfleffer	45
<i>Sedum dasypodium</i>	Crassulaceae	Dickblättriger Mauerpfleffer; Buckel-Fetthenne	46
<i>Sedum rupestre</i>	Crassulaceae	Felsen-Fetthenne	46
<i>Sedum sexangulare</i>	Crassulaceae	Milder Mauerpfleffer	47
<i>Carex digitata</i>	Cyperaceae	Finger-Segge	47
<i>Carex flacca</i>	Cyperaceae	Blaugrüne Segge	48
<i>Carex flava</i>	Cyperaceae	Gelb-Segge	48
<i>Carex humilis</i>	Cyperaceae	Erd-Segge	49
<i>Carex montana</i>	Cyperaceae	Berg-Segge	49
<i>Cystopteris fragilis</i>	Cystopteridaceae	Zerbrechlicher Blasenfarn	50
<i>Knautia arvensis</i>	Dipsacaceae	Acker-Witwenblume	50
<i>Scabiosa columbaria</i>	Dipsacaceae	Tauben-Skabiose	51
<i>Dryopteris filix-mas</i>	Dryopteridaceae	Gewöhnlicher Wurmfarne	51
<i>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</i>	Ericaceae	Immergrüne Bärentraube	52
<i>Euphorbia cyparissias</i>	Euphorbiaceae	Zypressen Wolfsmilch	52
<i>Anthyllis vulneraria</i>	Fabaceae	Echter Wundklee	53
<i>Coronilla vaginalis</i>	Fabaceae	Scheiden-Kronwicke	53
<i>Cytisus nigricans</i>	Fabaceae	Schwarzwerdender Geißklee	54
<i>Hippocrepis comosa</i>	Fabaceae	Hufeisenklee	54
<i>Hippocrepis emerus</i>	Fabaceae	Strauchwicke	55
<i>Jacobaea vulgaris</i>	Fabaceae	Jakobs Greiskraut	55
<i>Lathyrus vernus</i>	Fabaceae	Gewöhnliche Frühlings-Platterbse	56
<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	Fabaceae	Gewöhnlicher Hornklee	56
<i>Medicago lupulina</i>	Fabaceae	Hopfenklee	57
<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Fagaceae	Rot-Buche	57
<i>Geranium robertianum</i>	Geraniaceae	Stinkender Storzschnabel	58
<i>Geranium sanguineum</i>	Geraniaceae	Blut-Storzschnabel	58
<i>Ribes alpinum</i>	Grossulariaceae	Alpen-Johannisbeere	59
<i>Ribes uva-crispa</i>	Grossulariaceae	Stachelbeere	59
<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>	Hypericaceae	Tüpfel-Hartheu	60
<i>Acinos arvensis</i>	Lamiaceae	Feld-Steinquendel	60
<i>Ajuga genevensis</i>	Lamiaceae	Genfer Günsel	61
<i>Galeobdolon luteum</i>	Lamiaceae	Echte Goldnessel	61
<i>Lamium maculatum</i>	Lamiaceae	Gefleckte Taubnessel	62
<i>Origanum vulgare</i>	Lamiaceae	Gewöhnlicher Dost	62
<i>Stachys sylvatica</i>	Lamiaceae	Wald-Ziest	63
<i>Teucrium botrys</i>	Lamiaceae	Trauben-Gamander	63

<i>Teucrium chamaedrys</i>	Lamiaceae	Edel-Gamander	64
<i>Teucrium montanum</i>	Lamiaceae	Berg-Gamander	64
<i>Thymus praecox</i> subsp. <i>praecox</i>	Lamiaceae	Frühblühender Thymian	65
<i>Thymus pulegioides</i>	Lamiaceae	Arznei-Thymian	65
<i>Thymus pulegioides</i> subsp. <i>carniolicus</i>	Lamiaceae		66
<i>Thymus pulegioides</i> subsp. <i>Pulegioides</i>	Lamiaceae	Arznei Thymian	66
<i>Pinguicula vulgaris</i>	Lentibulariaceae	Gemeines Fettblatt, Echtes Fettblatt	67
<i>Linum catharticum</i>	Linaceae	Purgier-Lein	67
<i>Epilobium collinum</i>	Onagraceae	Hügel-Weidenröschen	68
<i>Epilobium montanum</i>	Onagraceae	Berg-Weidenröschen	68
<i>Euphrasia officinalis</i> subsp. <i>rostkoviana</i>	Orobanchaceae	Gewöhnlicher Augentrost	69
<i>Odontites luteus</i>	Orobanchaceae	Gelber Zahntrost	69
<i>Oxalis acetosella</i>	Oxalidaceae	Wald-Sauerklee	70
<i>Chelidonium majus</i>	Papaveraceae	Schöllkraut	70
<i>Pseudo-fumaria alba</i>	Papaveraceae	Blassgelber Lerchensporn	71
<i>Picea abies</i>	Pinaceae	Gewöhnliche Fichte	71
<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Pinaceae	Wald-Föhre, Gewöhnliche Kiefer	72
<i>Globularia bisnagarica</i>	Plantaginaceae	Gewöhnliche Kugelblume	72
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Plantaginaceae	Spitz-Wegerich	73
<i>Veronica teucrium</i>	Plantaginaceae	Großer Ehrenpreis	73
<i>Agrostis capillaris</i>	Poaceae	Haarstraußgras	74
<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>	Poaceae	Glatthafer	74
<i>Brachypodium pinnatum</i>	Poaceae	Fieder-Zwenke	75
<i>Brachypodium sylvaticum</i>	Poaceae	Wald-Zwenke	75
<i>Bromus hordeaceus</i>	Poaceae	Weiche Trespe	76
<i>Bromus sterilis</i>	Poaceae	Trauben Trespe	76
<i>Calamagrostis arundinacea</i>	Poaceae	Wald-Reitgras	77
<i>Festuca altissima</i>	Poaceae	Wald-Schwingel	77
<i>Festuca arundinacea</i>	Poaceae	Rohr-Schwingel	78
<i>Festuca ovina</i>	Poaceae	Schaf-Schwingel	78
<i>Festuca pallens</i>	Poaceae	Blasser Schaf-Schwingel	79
<i>Melica ciliata</i> agg.	Poaceae	Wimper-Perlgras	79
<i>Melica nutans</i>	Poaceae	Nickendes Perlgras	80
<i>Poa angustifolia</i>	Poaceae	Schmalblättriges Rispengras	80
<i>Poa compressa</i>	Poaceae	Platthalm-Rispengras	81
<i>Poa nemoralis</i>	Poaceae	Hain-Rispengras	81
<i>Poa pratensis</i>	Poaceae	Wiesen-Rispengras	82

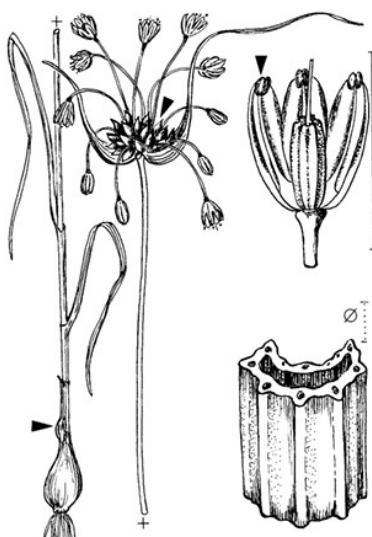
<i>Sesleria caerulea</i>	Poaceae	Kalk-Blaugras	82
<i>Polygala chamaebuxus</i>	Polygalaceae	Buchsblättrige Kreuzblume	83
<i>Rumex acetosa</i>	Polygonaceae	Wiesen-Sauerampfer	83
<i>Rumex acetosella</i>	Polygonaceae	Kleiner Sauerampfer	84
<i>Polypodium vulgare</i>	Polypodiaceae	Gemeiner Tüpfelfarn	84
<i>Polypodium interjectum</i>	Polypodiaceae	Gesägter Tüpfelfarn	85
<i>Polystichum aculeatum</i>	Polypodiaceae	Gelappter Schildfarn, Dorniger Schildfarn	85
<i>Aconitum napellus</i>	Ranunculaceae	Blauer Eisenhut	86
<i>Actaea spicata</i>	Ranunculaceae	Christophskraut	86
<i>Aquilegia vulgaris</i>	Ranunculaceae	Gewöhnliche Akelei	87
<i>Thalictrum minus</i>	Ranunculaceae	Kleine Wiesenraute	87
<i>Rhamnus cathartica</i>	Rhamnaceae	Purgier-Kreuzdorn	88
<i>Crataegus laevigata</i>	Rosaceae	Zweigriffliger Weißdorn	88
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Rosaceae	Eingriffeliger Weißdorn	89
<i>Cotoneaster integrifolius</i>	Rosaceae	Kahle Steinmispel	89
<i>Fragaria vesca</i>	Rosaceae	Wald-Erdbeere	90
<i>Karpatiosorbus franconica</i>	Rosaceae		90
<i>Potentilla verna</i>	Rosaceae	Frühlings-Fingerkraut	91
<i>Prunus avium</i>	Rosaceae	Süßkirsche, Vogelkirsche	91
<i>Rosa canina</i>	Rosaceae	Hunds-Rose	92
<i>Rosa micrantha</i>	Rosaceae	Kleinblütige Rose	92
<i>Rosa spinosissima</i>	Rosaceae	Reichstachelige Rose, Pimpinell-Rose	93
<i>Rubus idaeus</i>	Rosaceae	Himbeere	93
<i>Sanguisorba minor</i>	Rosaceae	Kleiner Wiesenknopf	94
<i>Sorbus aria</i>	Rosaceae	Gewöhnliche Mehlbeere	94
<i>Asperula cynanchica</i>	Rubiaceae	Hügel-Waldmeister	95
<i>Galium anisophyllum</i>	Rubiaceae	Ungleichblättriges Labkraut	95
<i>Galium glaucum</i>	Rubiaceae	Blaugrünes Labkraut	96
<i>Galium pumilum</i>	Rubiaceae	Niedriges Labkraut	96
<i>Galium saxatile</i>	Rubiaceae	Harzer Labkraut	97
<i>Galium sylvaticum</i>	Rubiaceae	Wald-Labkraut	97
<i>Galium valdepilosum</i>	Rubiaceae	Mährisches Labkraut	98
<i>Galium verum</i>	Rubiaceae	Echtes Labkraut	98
<i>Galium x pommeranicum</i>	Rubiaceae	Gelblichweisses Labkraut	99
<i>Populus tremula</i>	Salicaceae	Zitter-Pappel	99
<i>Salix caprea</i>	Salicaceae	Sal-Weide	100
<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Sapindaceae	Berg-Ahorn	100
<i>Chrysosplenium alternifolium</i>	Saxifragaceae	Wechselblättriges Milzkraut	101

<i>Saxifraga rosacea</i>	Saxifragaceae	Rosen-Steinbrech	101
<i>Saxifraga tridactylites</i>	Saxifragaceae	Dreifingeriger Steinbrech	102
<i>Verbascum lychnitis</i>	Scrophulariaceae	Mehlige Königskerze	102
<i>Taxus baccata</i>	Taxaceae	Gewöhnliche Eibe	103
<i>Helianthemum nummularium</i> ssp. <i>obscurum</i>	Thymelaeaceae	Gewöhnliches Sonnenröschen	103
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Urticaceae	Große Brennessel	104
<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Viburnaceae	Schwarzer Holunder	104
<i>Viburnum lantana</i>	Viburnaceae	Wolliger Schneeball	105
<i>Viola hirta</i>	Violaceae	Behaartes Veilchen	105
<i>Viola rupestris</i>	Violaceae	Sand-Veilchen	106
<i>Gymnocarpium robertianum</i>	Woodsiaceae	Ruprechtsfarn	106
<i>Woodsia ilvensis</i>	Woodsiaceae	Rostroter Wimperfarn	107

## *Allium lusitanicum* (Amaryllidaceae) Lam.

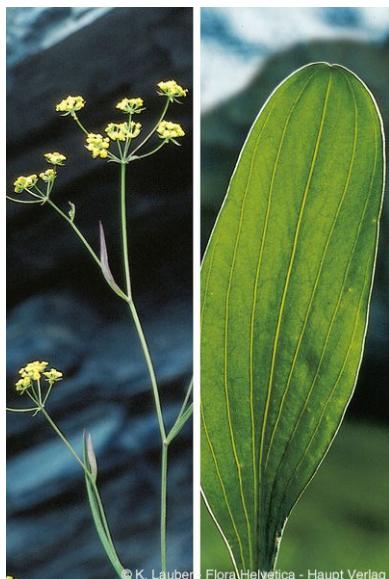


## *Allium oleraceum* (Amaryllidaceae) L.



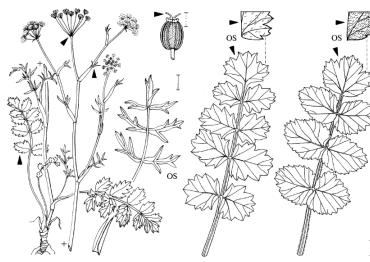
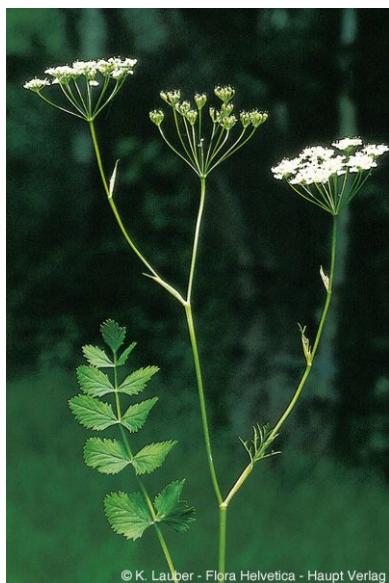
## *Bupleurum falcatum* (Apiaceae) L.

subsp. *faclatum* for image 1



Sichel-H. – *B. falcatum* 0,20–1,00 ♂ 7–9  
(gelb)

## *Pimpinella saxifraga* (Apiaceae) L.

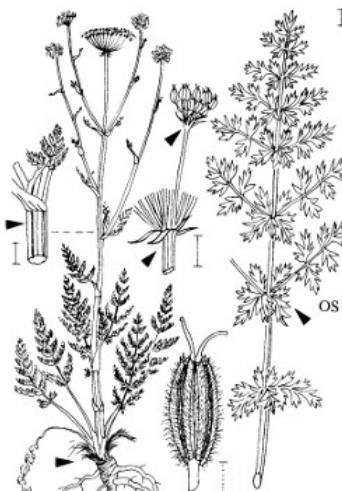


L: Kleine Pimpinelle – *Pimpinella saxifraga* 0,05–0,60 ♂ 7–9 (weiß od. gelblich-weiß,  
selten rosa bis purpur) R: Schwarze P. – *P. nigra* 0,40–0,80 ♂ 7–9 (weiß od. gelblich-  
weiß)

## *Seseli libanotis* (Apiaceae) (L.) W. D. J. Koch



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Berg-Heilwurz – *Seseli libanotis* 0,60–1,20  
© 7–8 (weiß od. rötlich)

## *Vincetoxicum hirundinaria* (Apocynaceae) Medik.



Weiße Schwalbenwurz – *Vincetoxicum hirundinaria* 0,30–1,40 ♂ 5–8 (gelblichweiß)

## *Hedera helix* (Araliaceae) L.



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Gewöhnlicher Efeu – *Hedera helix*  
0,10–20,00 ♂, 9–11 (gelbgrün. Fr schwarz)

## *Anthericum ramosum* (Asparagaceae) L.

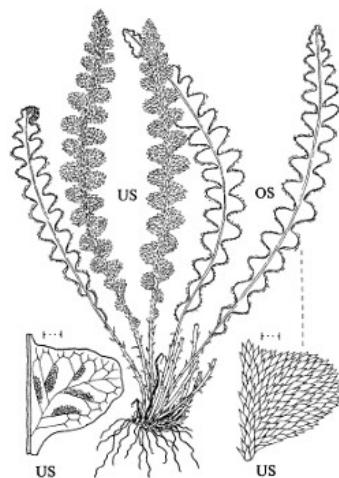


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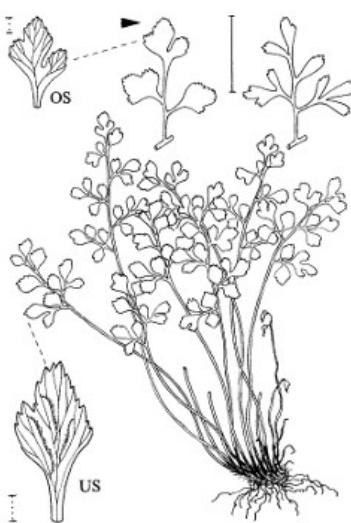


Ästige G. – *A. ramosum* 0,30–0,80 ♀ 6–8  
▽ (weiß)

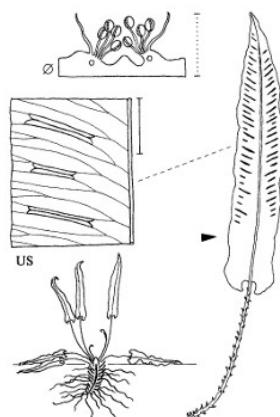
## *Asplenium ceterach* (Aspleniaceae) L.



## *Asplenium ruta-muraria* (Aspleniaceae) L.

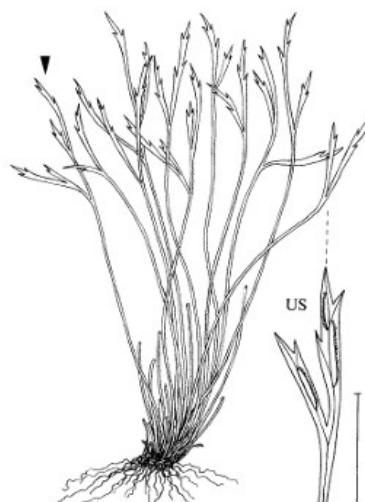


## *Asplenium scolopendrium* (Aspleniaceae) (L.) Newman



Hirschzunge – *Asplenium scolopendrium*  
0,15–0,50 ♂ 7–8 ▽ (Pfl immergrün)

## *Asplenium septentrionale* (Aspleniaceae) (L.) Hoffm.

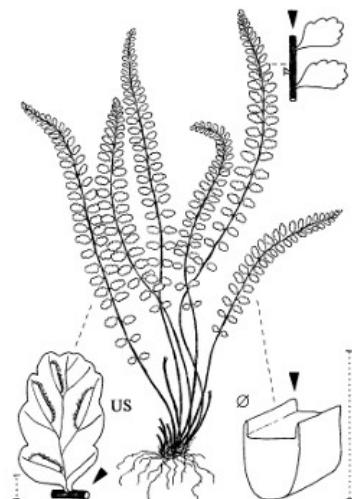


Nördlicher Streifenfarn – *Asplenium*  
*septentrionale* 0,08–0,15 ♂ 7–8

## *Asplenium trichomanes* (Aspleniaceae) L.



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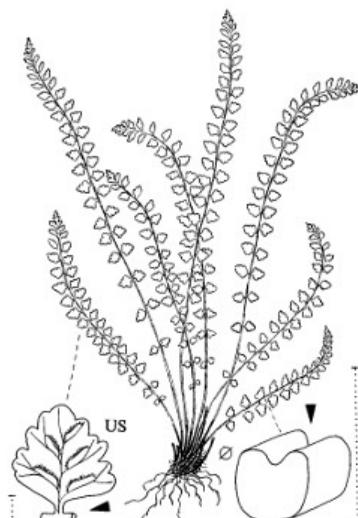


\*\*Braunstieler St. – *A. trichomanes* s. l.  
0,05–0,30 ♂ 7–8 (BlStiel u. Bl-Spindel bis  
zur Spitze braun)

## *Asplenium viride* (Aspleniaceae) Huds.



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Grünstieler Streifenfarn – *Asplenium*  
*viride* 0,05–0,20 ♂ 7–8 (BlStiel nur am  
Grund braun)

## *Artemisia campestris* (Asteraceae) L.

subsp. *camperstris* for image 1



\*\*Feld-B. – *A. campestris* 0,30–0,60 ♂  
8–10 (gelb od. rötlch. Bl zuerst seidig  
behaart, verahlend) ↗ S. 791

## *Artemisia vulgaris* (Asteraceae) L.



Gewöhnlicher Beifuß – *A. vulgaris*  
0,60–1,50 ♂ 7–11 (gelblich od. rotbraun)

## *Buphthalmum salicifolium* (Asteraceae) L.



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Weidenblatt-Rindsauge – *Buphthalmum salicifolium* 0,15–0,70 ♂ 6–9 (goldgelb)

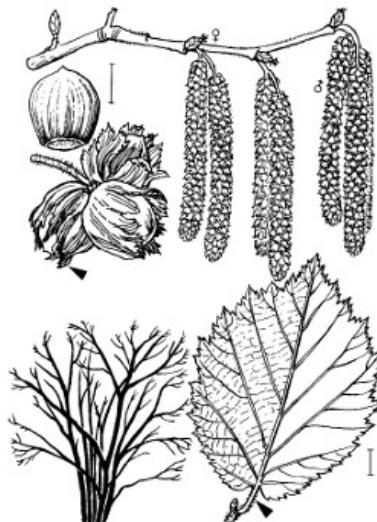
## *Carlina acaulis* (Asteraceae) L.

subsp. caulescens for image 2



Schmalblättrige Silberdistel – *Carlina acaulis* subsp. *caulescens* (0,03–)0,20–0,60 ♂ 7–9 ▽

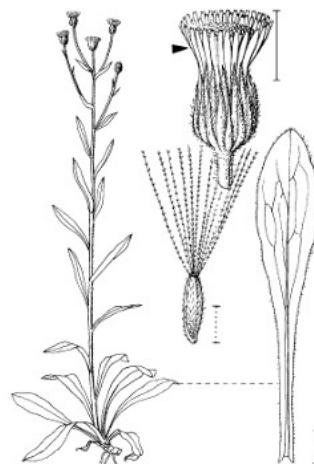
## *Cota tinctoria* (Asteraceae) L.



**Gewöhnliche Hasel – *Corylus avellana***  
2,00–6,00 ♂, 2–4 (♀ grün, Narben rot,  
♂ grünlichgelb)

## *Erigeron acris* ssp. *acris* (Asteraceae) L.

image 1 is not subspecies



**\*\*Scharfes B. – *E. acris* subsp. *acris***  
0,10–0,30 ♂ (5–)6–7 (rötlich od. bläulich,  
RöhrenB gelb) ↗ S. 790

## *Erigeron annuus ssp. annuus* (Asteraceae) (L.) Desf.

image 2 is not subspecies



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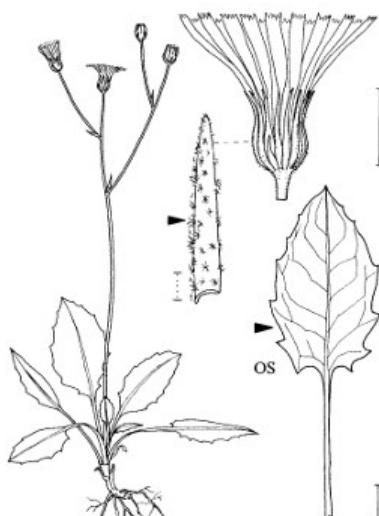


\*Feinstrahl-Berufkraut – *Erigeron annuus* 0,50–1,00 ♂ 6–9 (weiß od. hellviolett, RöhrenB gelb) ↗ S.790

## *Hieracium bifidum* (Asteraceae)



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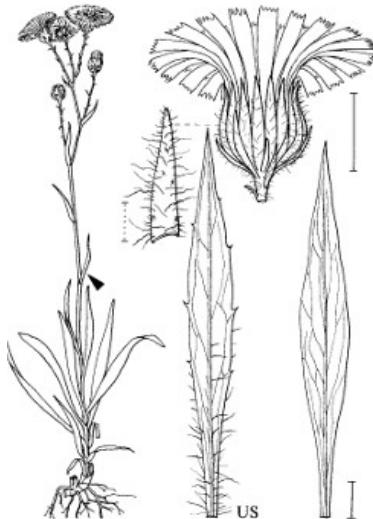


\*Gabel-Habichtskraut – *Hieracium bifidum* 0,10–0,40 ♂ 5–7 (goldgelb, Bl grün bis blaugrün)

*Hieracium bupleuroides* (Asteraceae) C. C. Gmel.



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\*Hasenohr-H. – *H. bupleuroides* 0,20–0,60  
7–8 (gelb. Bl blaugrün)

*Hieracium calodon* (Asteraceae) Tausch



## *Hieracium franconicum* (Asteraceae) (Griseb.) Zahn



## *Hieracium harzianum* (Asteraceae) Zahn



Information about *Hieracium harzianum* tooth, Ehrenbürg's hawkweed

Visit the Data Sources page to find out where the data comes from.

### Morphological description

"Vulgaris" type. Sheets 0, silt 1-3. Sheets 5-10(20), blue, green, lanceolat. to br lanceolat., coarsely 1-3-toothed, in the upper third completely marginated. Overall inflorescence loosely panicle. Branches 5-10. Head peduncles scattered, moderately fissile, up to abundant. Italy. Heads 10-30; bracts, blunt to pointed, hair and glands moderate, to shiny shiny at the margins.

### Notes

no comment

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Information on the authors of the images can be found in the directory of

image authors.

contact details can be obtained from the FloraWeb team if required.

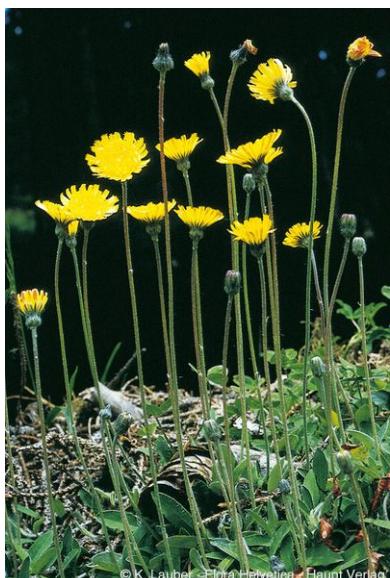


## *Hieracium murorum agg.* (Asteraceae) L.



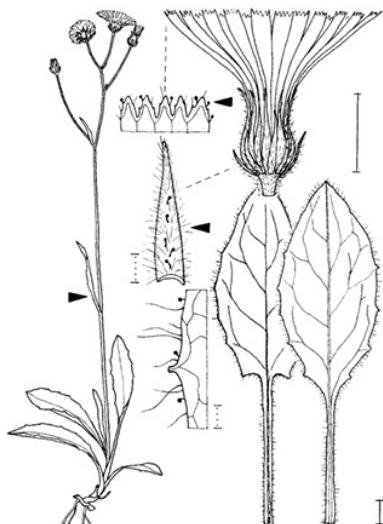
\*Wald-H. – *H. murorum* 0,20–0,60 ♂ 5–8  
(gelb od. goldgelb)

## *Hieracium pilosella* (Asteraceae) L.



Kleines Mausohrhabichtskraut – *Pilosella officinale* 0,05–0,30 ♂ 5–10 (schwefel-gelb, RandB useits meist rotstreifig)

## *Hieracium schmidtii* (Asteraceae) aggr.



\*Bleiches Habichtskraut – *Hieracium schmidtii* 0,10–0,40 ♂ 5–7 (hellgelb. Bl blaugrün)

## *Hieracium schneidii* (Asteraceae) Schack et Zahn



## *Lactuca perennis* (Asteraceae) L.



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**Blauer L.** – *L. perennis* 0,30–0,50 ♂ 5–6  
(blau od. blauviolett. Bl blaugrün)

## *Leontodon incanus* (Asteraceae) (L.) Schrank



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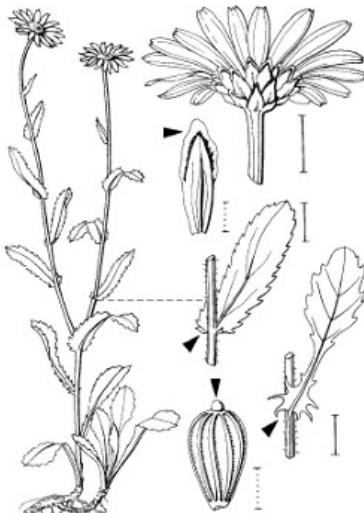
**Grauer L.** – *L. incanus* 0,15–0,45 ♂ 5–6  
(goldgelb)

## *Leucanthemum vulgare* (Asteraceae) L.



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\*Wiesen-Margerite – *Leucanthemum ircutianum* 0,20–0,80 ♂ 6(–10) (weiß, RöhrenB gelb) ✕ S.791

## *Mycelis muralis* (Asteraceae) (L.) Dumort.



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Gewöhnlicher Mauerlattich – *Mycelis muralis* 0,40–0,80 ♂ 7–8 (hellgelb)

*Taraxacum sp* (Asteraceae) F.H. Wigg



Kleinblütiges S. – *I. parviflora* 0,30–0,60  
○ 6–9 (gelb)

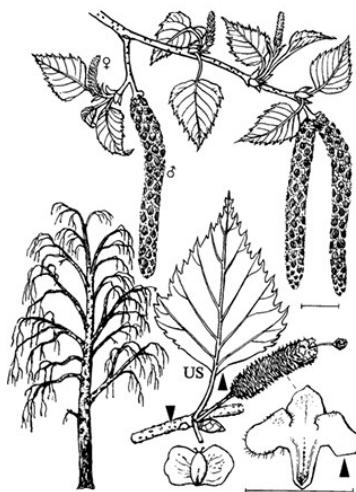
## *Betula pendula* (Betulaceae) Roth



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Gewöhnliche B. – *B. pendula* Bis 25,00 ♂  
4–5 (♂ hell bräunlichgelb, ♀ grün)

## *Corylus avellana* (Betulaceae) L.



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Gewöhnliche Hasel – *Corylus avellana*  
2,00–6,00 ♂, 2–4 (♀ grün, Narben rot,  
♂ grünlichgelb)

## *Asperugo procumbens* (Boraginaceae) L.



Schlangenäuglein – *Asperugo procumbens* 0,20–0,50 ♂ ① 5–8 (erst violett, dann blau, Schlundschuppen weiß)

## *Echium vulgare* (Boraginaceae) L.

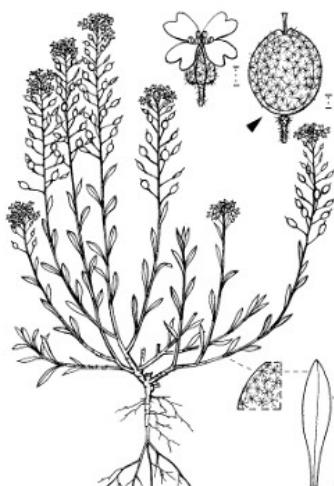


Gewöhnlicher Natternkopf – *Echium vulgare* 0,25–0,80 ♂ 5–10 (erst rosa, dann leuchtendblau)

*Alyssum montanum* (Brassicaceae) L.

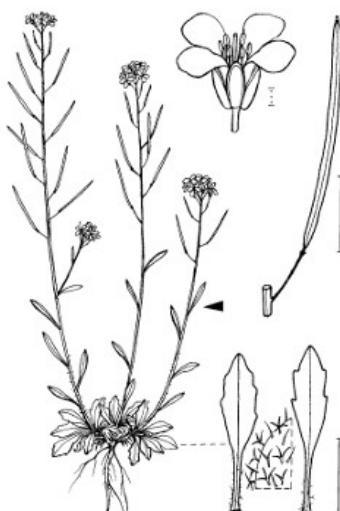


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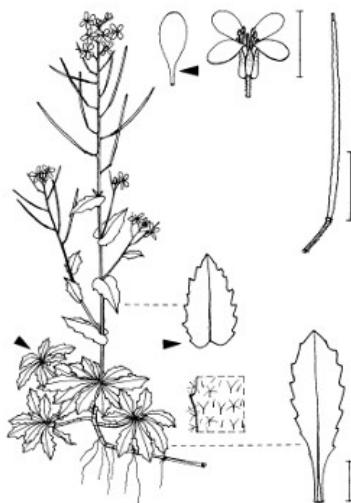
\*\*Berg-St. – *A. montanum* 0,10–0,20 ♂  
3–5 ▽ (goldgelb)

*Arabidopsis lyrata* subsp. *petraea* (Brassicaceae)  
L.



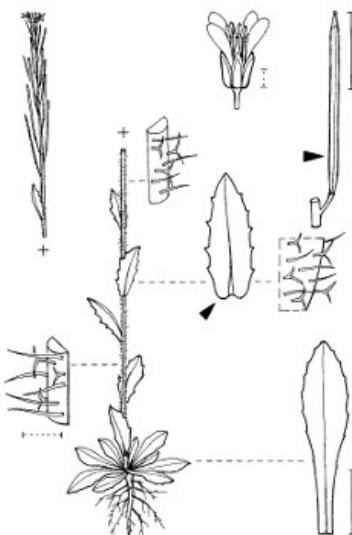
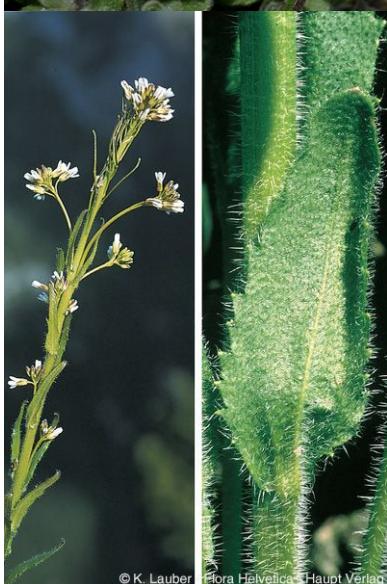
Felsen-Sch. – *A. petraea* 0,10–0,25 ♂ 5–7  
(weiß)

*Arabis alpina* (Brassicaceae) L.



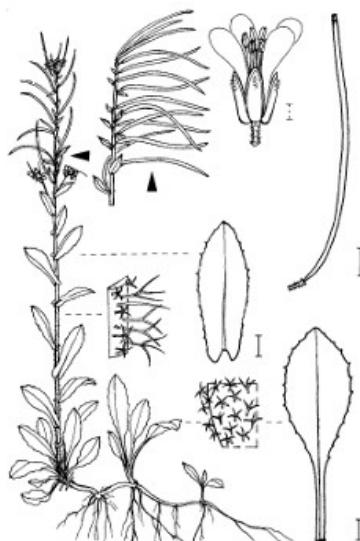
Alpen-G. – *A. alpina* 0,05–0,40 ♂ 3–10  
(weiß) L.

*Arabis hirsuta* (Brassicaceae) L.



Baum-G. – *A. hirsuta* 0,10–0,80 ♂ 2–  
5–7 (weiß)

## *Arabis turrita* (Brassicaceae) L.



**Turmgänsekresse – *Pseudoturritis turrita***  
0,10–0,70 ♂ 4–6 (gelblichweiß)

## *Aurinia saxatilis* (Brassicaceae) (L.) Desv.

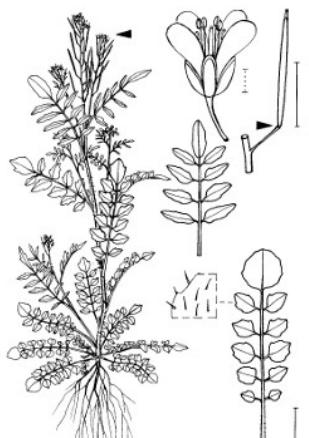
Images/Aurinia saxatilis\_1.jpg

Images/Aurinia saxatilis\_2.jpg

## *Cardamine flexuosa* (Brassicaceae) *With.*



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Wald-Sch. - *C. flexuosa* 0,10–0,50 ♂ ♂ ♂ ♂ 4–10 (weiß)

## *Cardamine impatiens* (Brassicaceae) *L.*



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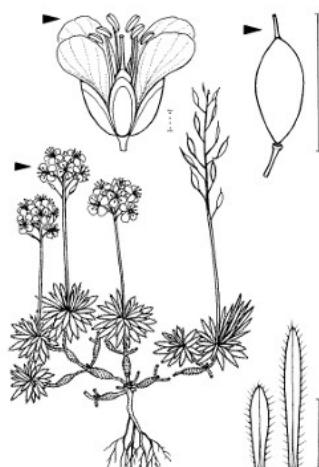


Spring-Schaumkraut - *Cardamine impatiens* 0,10–0,85 ♂ ♂ ♂ ♂ (Kr weiß, oft fehlend)

## *Draba aizoides* (Brassicaceae) L.



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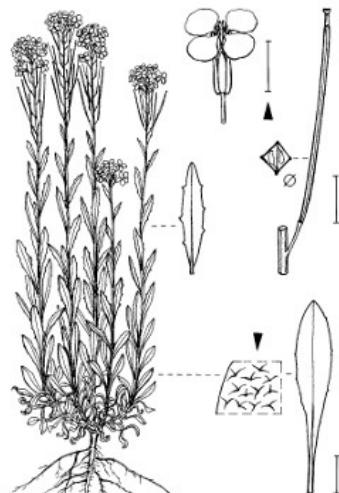
Immergrünes F. – *D. aizoides* 0,03–0,10 2  
4–8 ▽ (goldgelb)

## *Erysimum crepidifolium* (Brassicaceae) Rchb.



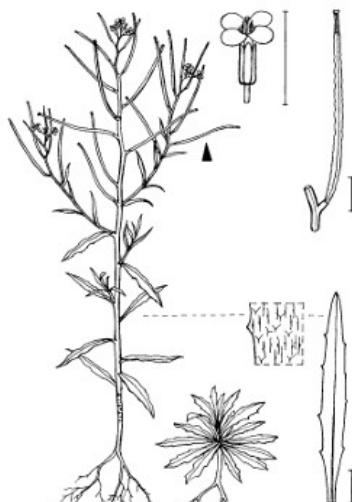
Bleicher Sch. – *E. crepidifolium* 0,15–0,80  
⊖ ⊖ 4–6 (hellgelb)

*Erysimum odoratum* (Brassicaceae) *Ehrh.*



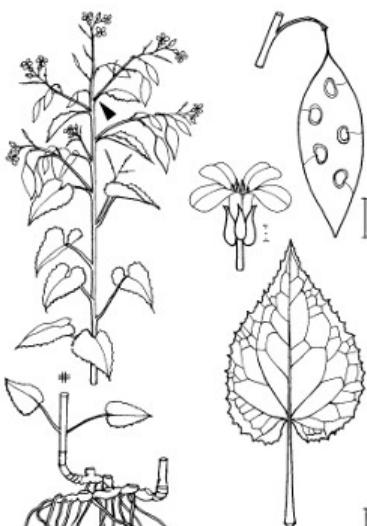
Duft-Sch. – *E. odoratum* 0,20–0,90 ♂ ⊖  
5–7 (sattgelb, duftend)

*Erysimum repandum* (Brassicaceae) *L.*



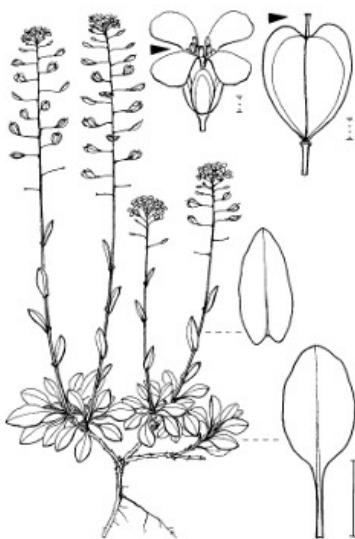
Spreiz-Sch. – *E. repandum* 0,15–0,35 ♂ ⊖  
3–6 (hellgelb)

## *Lunaria rediviva* (Brassicaceae) L.



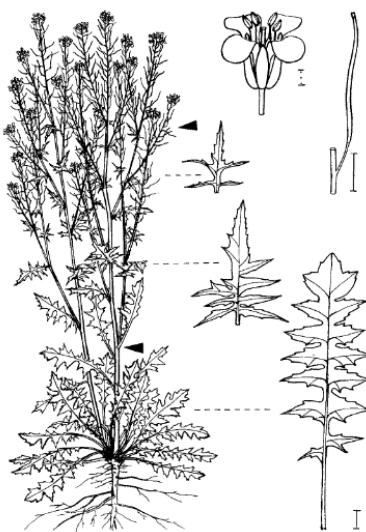
**Ausdauerndes S. – *L. rediviva* 0,30–1,40  
♀ 5–7 ♂ (hellviolett bis weißlich)**

## *Noccaea montana* (Brassicaceae) (L.) F.K.Mey.



**Berg-T. – *N. montana* 0,10–0,20 ♀ 4–5  
(weiß, Staubbeutel gelb bleibend)**

*Sisymbrium austriacum* (Brassicaceae) *Jacq.*



Österreichische R. – *S. austriacum*  
0,30–0,60 ♂ ♀ 5–6 (goldgelb)

*Campanula gentilis* (Campanulaceae) *Kovanda*

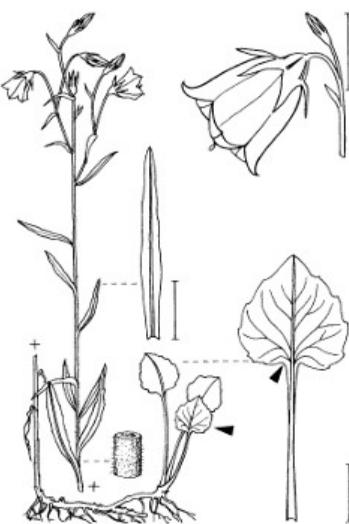
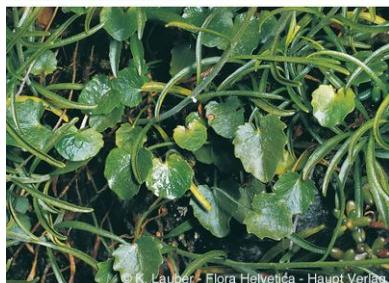


## *Campanula persicifolia* (Campanulaceae) L.



Pfirsichblättrige G. – *C. persicifolia*  
0,30–0,80 ♂ 6–9 (hellblau, selten weiß)

## *Campanula rotundifolia* (Campanulaceae) L.



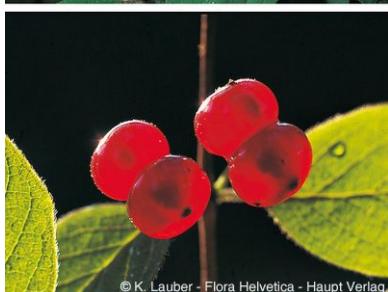
\*Rundblättrige G. – *C. rotundifolia*  
0,10–0,30 ♂ 6–10 (blauviolett)

## *Campanula trachelium* (Campanulaceae) L.



Nesselblättrige Glockenblume –  
*Campanula trachelium* 0,60–1,00 ♂ 7–8  
(hell blauviolett bis hellblau)

## *Lonicera xylosteum* (Caprifoliaceae) L.



rote Heckenkirsche – *L. xylosteum*  
1,00–2,00 ♂ 5–6 (gelblichweiß, später  
mattgelb. Fr scharlachrot)

## *Arenaria serpyllifolia* (Caryophyllaceae) L.



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\*\*Quendel-Sandkraut – *Arenaria serpyllifolia* 0,03–0,30 ♂ 5–9 (weiß. Pfl graugrün) ↗ S.786

## *Cerastium arvense* (Caryophyllaceae) L.

subsp. Arvense



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\*\*Acker-H. – *C. arvense* 0,03–0,30 ♀ 4–8 (weiß. Pfl grauflaumig)

## *Cerastium tomentosum* (Caryophyllaceae) L.



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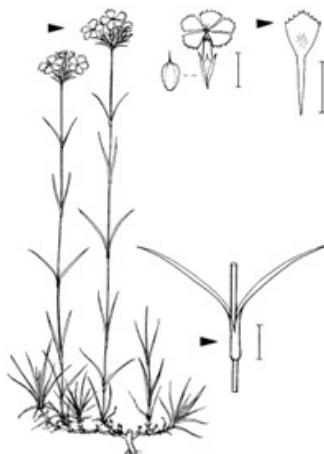
**Filziges H.** – *C. tomentosum* 0,15–0,30 ♂  
5–7 (weiß. Pfl dicht weißfilzig)

## *Dianthus carthusianorum* (Caryophyllaceae) L.

subsp. *Carthusianorum*

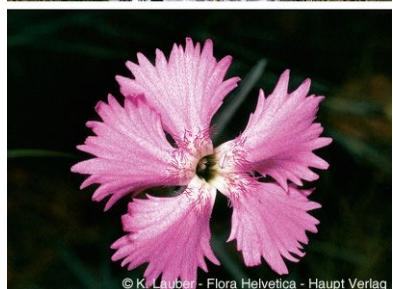


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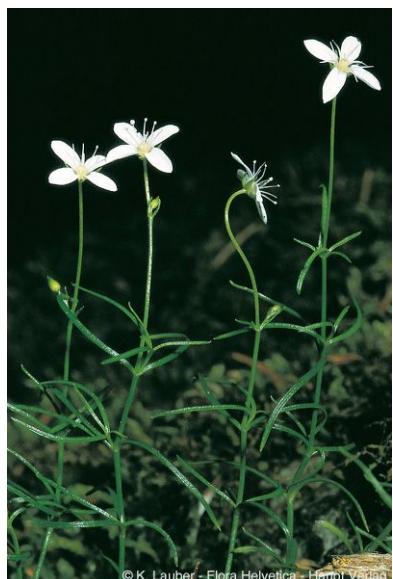
**Kartäuser-N.** – *D. carthusianorum*  
0,15–0,45 ♂ 6–9 ♀ (dunkelpurpur bis  
rosa, dunkler geadert)

*Dianthus gratianopolitanus* (Caryophyllaceae)  
Vill.



Pfingst-Nelke – *Dianthus gratianopolitanus*  
0,10–0,25 ♂ 5–6 ▽ (hellpurpur, ohne  
Zeichnung. Bl blaugrün)

*Moehringia muscosa* (Caryophyllaceae) L.



Moos-N. – *M. muscosa* 0,05–0,20 ♂ 5–9  
(weiß)

## *Moehringia trinervia* (Caryophyllaceae) (L.) Clairv.



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Dreinervige Nabelmiere – *Moehringia trinervia* 0,10–0,30 ♂ ♀ 5–7 (weiß)

## *Petrorhagia prolifera* (Caryophyllaceae) (L.) P.W.Ball & Heywood



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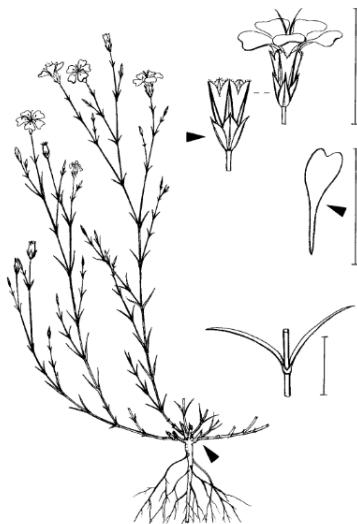


Sprossendes Nelkenköpfchen – *Petrorhagia prolifera* 0,15–0,45 ♂ ♂ 6–10 (rosa)

## *Petrorhagia saxifraga* (Caryophyllaceae) (L.) Link

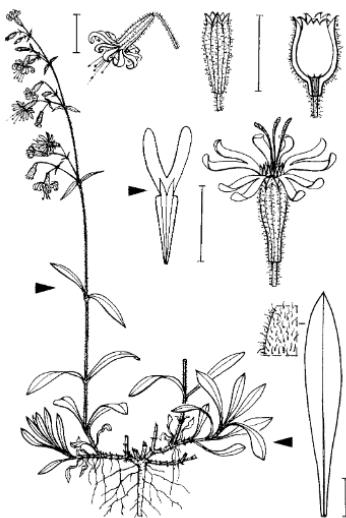


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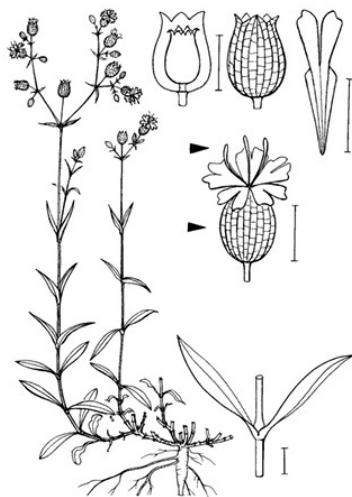
Felsennelke – *P. saxifraga* 0,10–0,35 ♀  
6–9 (helllila bis sattrosa, dunkler geädert)

## *Silene nutans* (Caryophyllaceae) L.



Nickendes L. – *S. nutans* 0,30–0,50 ♀ 5–8  
(weiß, USeite oft grünlich od. rötlich, nur  
nachts geöffnet)

## *Silene vulgaris* (Caryophyllaceae) (Moench) Garcke



\*\*Gewöhnliches Leimkraut – *S. vulgaris*  
0,10–0,60 ⚡ 6–9 (weiß. K grünlichweiß od.  
rötlich. Pfl blagrün)

## *Euonymus europaeus* (Celastraceae) L.

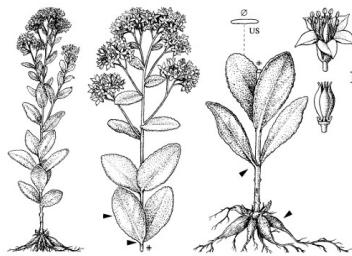


Europäisches Pfaffenhütchen –  
*Euonymus europaeus* 1,50–3,00 ⚡ 5–6  
(hellgrün. Fr rosa, SaMantel orange)

## *Hylotelephium maximum* (Crassulaceae) (L.) Kirsch.



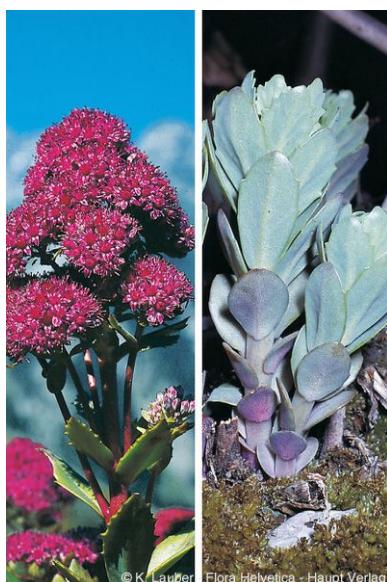
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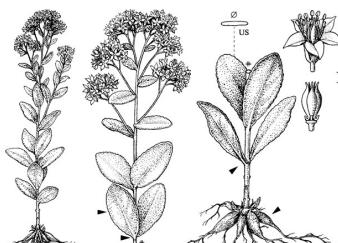
Große W. – *H. maximum* 0,30–0,80 ⚒ 7–9 (grünlich, selten röthich). Ähnlich Purpur-F. – *H. telephium* (B rosa bis dunklerrot, Fr außen rinnig. BlGrund keilförmig verschmäler., alle Bl wechselständig)

## *Hylotelephium telephium* (Crassulaceae) (L.) H. Ohba.

subsp. *telephium* for image 1



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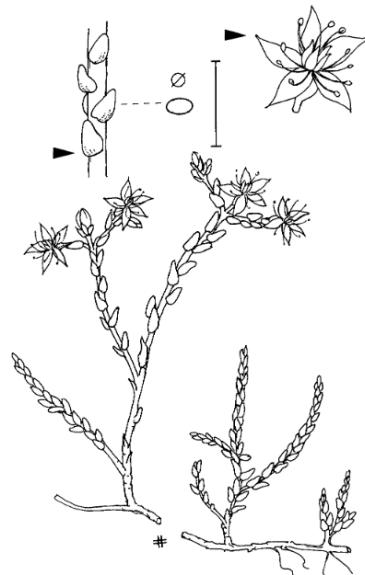


Große W. – *H. maximum* 0,30–0,80 ⚒ 7–9 (grünlich, selten röthich). Ähnlich Purpur-F. – *H. telephium* (B rosa bis dunklerrot, Fr außen rinnig. BlGrund keilförmig verschmäler., alle Bl wechselständig)

## *Sedum acre* (Crassulaceae) L.



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**Scharfer Mauerpfeffer – *Sedum acre***  
0,03–0,15 ⌚ 6–8 (gelb)

## *Sedum album* (Crassulaceae) L.

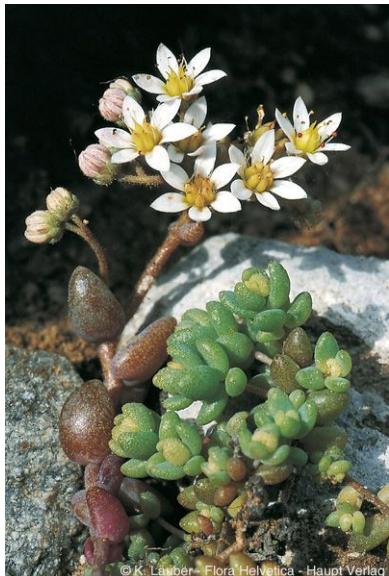


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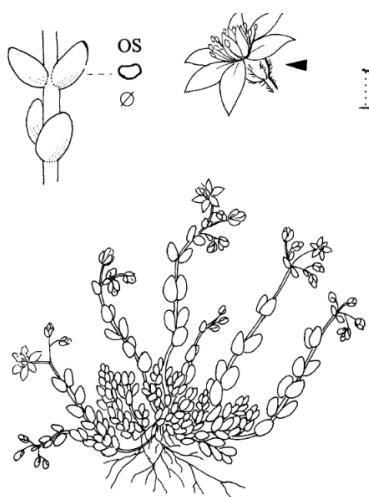


**Weiße F. – *S. album* 0,08–0,20 ⌚ 6–9  
(weiß)**

## *Sedum dasyphyllum* (Crassulaceae) L.



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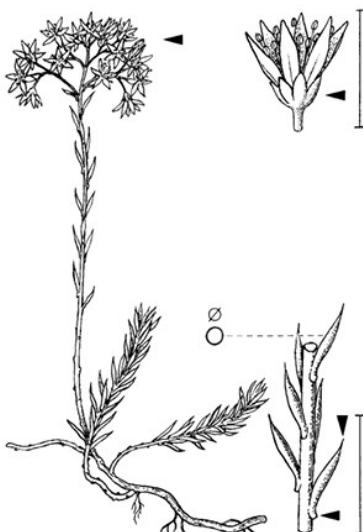


Buckel-F. – *S. dasyphyllum* 0,03–0,10 24  
6–8 (weiß, außen zuweilen rötlich)

## *Sedum rupestre* (Crassulaceae) L.

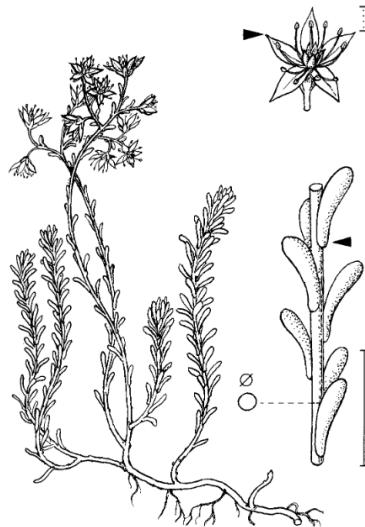
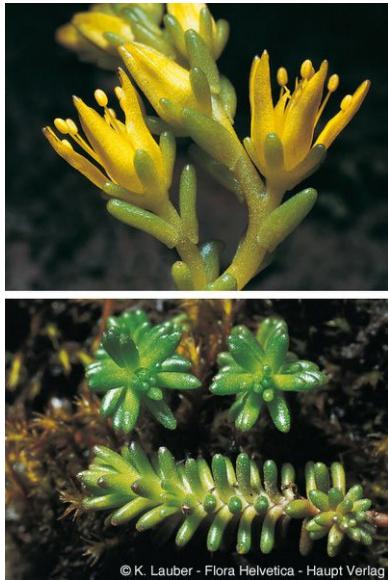


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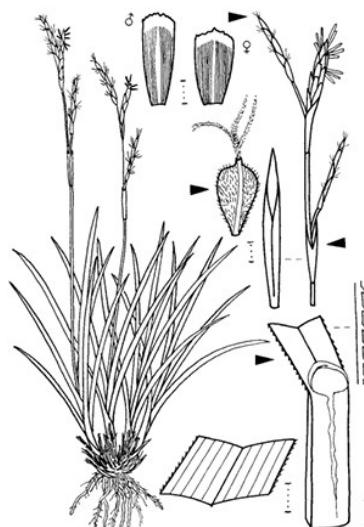
\*Felsen-Fetthenne – *Sedum rupestre*  
0,10–0,35 24 6–8 (gelb) ↗ S. 784

## *Sedum sexangulare* (Crassulaceae) L.



Milder M. – *S. sexangulare* 0,05–0,15 2  
6–7 (gelb)

## *Carex digitata* (Cyperaceae) L.



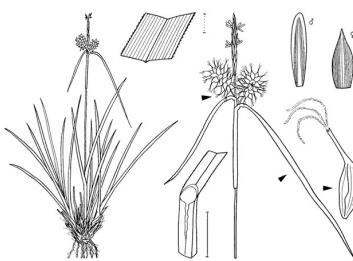
Finger-S. – *C. digitata* 0,10–0,30 2 5  
(Sp rotbraun, grün gekielt, weißrandig.  
Pfl unten dunkelrot)

## *Carex flacca* (Cyperaceae) Schreber



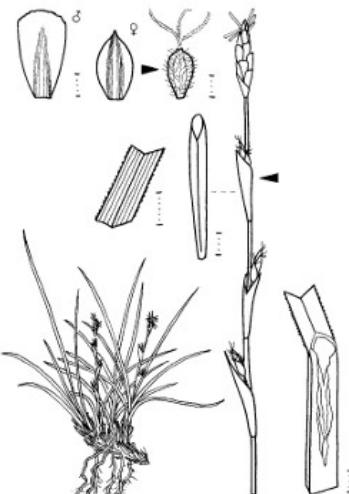
**Blaugrüne S.** – *C. flacca* 0,20–0,60 ♂ 5–7  
(Sp schwarzbraun, Schläuche grün od. schwarz)

## *Carex flava* (Cyperaceae) L. s. str.



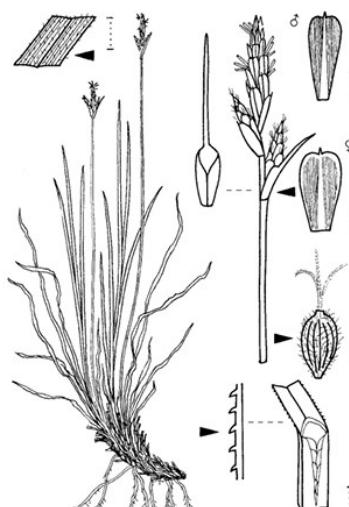
**Gelb-Segge** – *Carex flava* 0,20–0,60 ♂ 5–9 (Sp gelb- bis rostbraun, grün gekielt,  
Schläuche hellgelb, Pfl gelbgrün)

## *Carex humilis* (Cyperaceae) Leyss.



Erd-S. – *C. humilis* 0,03–0,15 ♂ 4–5  
(Sp braun, weißrandig. Pfl unten rot. Bl  
graugrün)

## *Carex montana* (Cyperaceae) L.



Berg-S. – *C. montana* 0,10–0,30 ♂ 3–5  
(Sp braun, Schläuche grün, oben oft braun.  
Pfl unten rot)

## *Cystopteris fragilis* (Cystopteridaceae) (L.) Bernh.



## *Knautia arvensis* (Dipsacaceae) (L.) Coult.

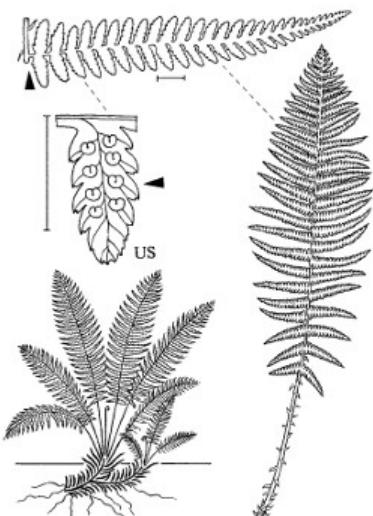


## *Scabiosa columbaria* (Dipsacaceae) L.



Tauben-S. – *S. columbaria* 0,25–0,60 2<sup>4</sup>  
7–11 (blaulila, KBorsten schwärzlich)

## *Dryopteris filix-mas* (Dryopteridaceae) (L.) Schott

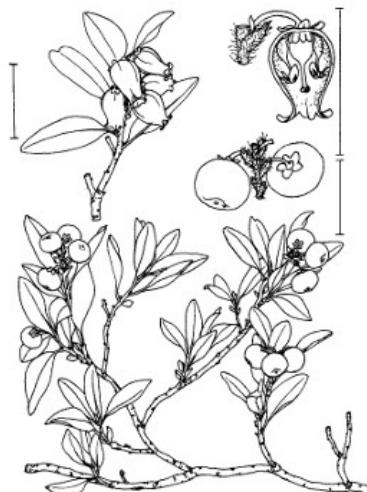


Gewöhnlicher W. – *D. filix-mas* 0,30–1,20  
2<sup>4</sup> 7–9

## *Arctostaphylos uva-ursi* (Ericaceae) L.

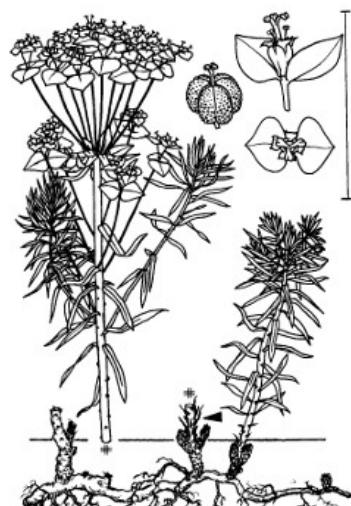


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**Echte Bärentraube – *Arctostaphylos uva-ursi*** 0,20–0,60 h 3–7 ▽ (weiß bis rosa, KrZipfel rötlich. Fr rot)

## *Euphorbia cyparissias* (Euphorbiaceae) L.



**Zypressen-Wolfsmilch – *Euphorbia cyparissias*** 0,15–0,30 d 4–5 (grünlichgelb, später rötend)

## *Anthyllis vulneraria* (Fabaceae) L.



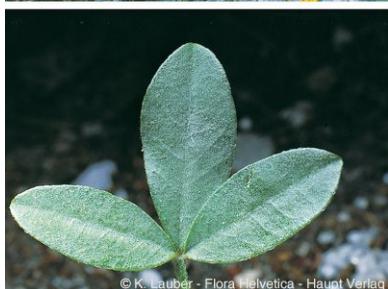
\*\*Gewöhnlicher Wundklee – *Anthyllis vulneraria* 0,05–0,60(–0,90) ♂ 5–8 (gelb, weißlich od. rötlich)

## *Coronilla vaginalis* (Fabaceae) Lam.

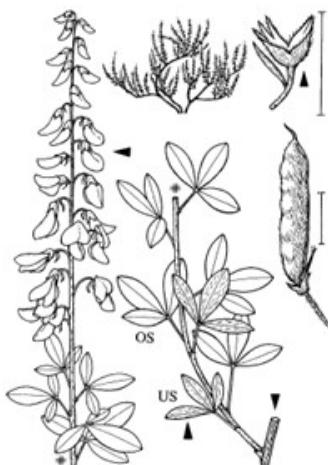


Scheiden-Kronwicke – *Coronilla vaginalis* 0,05–0,10 h, 5–7 (gelb)

## *Cytisus nigricans* (Fabaceae) L.



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Schwarzwerdender Geißklee – *Cytisus nigricans* 0,30–1,20 h, h, 6–8 (gelb. Bl trocken schwarz)

## *Hippocrepis comosa* (Fabaceae) L.



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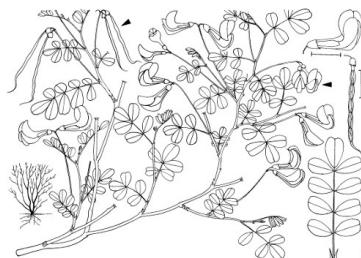
Hufeisenklee – *H. comosa* 0,08–0,25 2f h, 5–7 (gelb)

## *Hippocrepis emerus* (Fabaceae) L.

subsp. Lassen

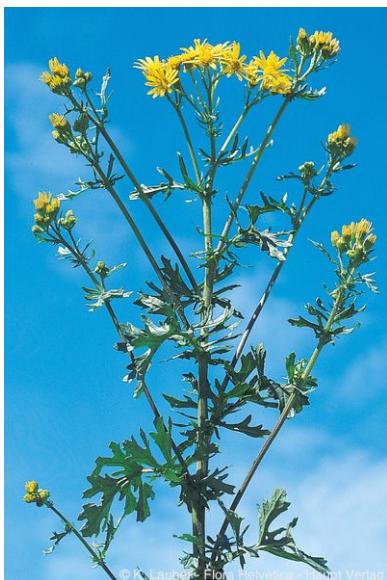


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Strauchwicke – *Hippocrepis emerus* 1,00–2,00 ♂; 5–7 (gelb)

## *Jacobaea vulgaris* (Fabaceae) L.



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\*\*Jakobs-G. – *S. jacobaea* 0,30–1,00 ♂ ⊖ ⊙  
♀ 7–9 (goldgelb) ✕ S. 790

## *Lathyrus vernus* (Fabaceae) (L.) Bernh.

subsp. *Vernus*

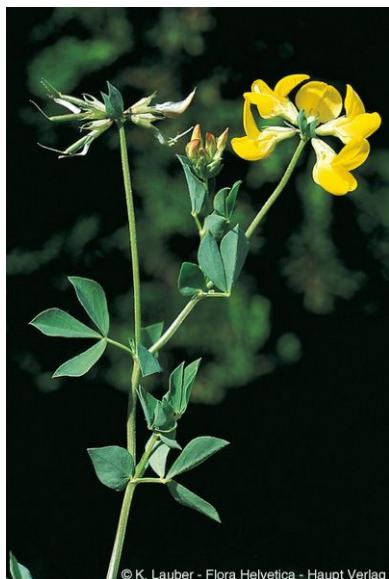


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**Frühlings-P.** – *L. vernus* 0,20–0,40 ⚡ 4–5  
(purpur, später blaugrün)

## *Lotus corniculatus* (Fabaceae) L.



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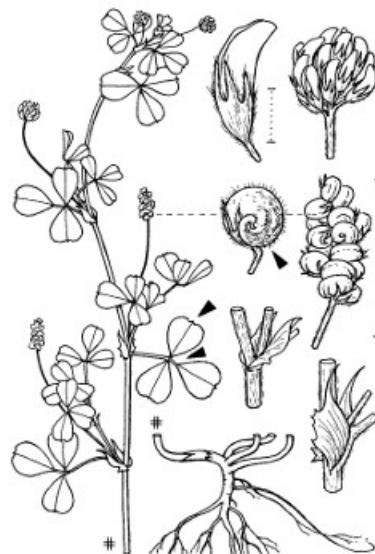


**\*Gewöhnlicher H.** – *L. corniculatus*  
0,20–0,30(–0,50) ⚡ 6–8 (gelb, außen ± rot  
gezeichnet, getrocknet grünlich) ↗ S. 785

## *Medicago lupulina* (Fabaceae) L.



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**Hopfen-Luzerne – *Medicago lupulina***  
0,15–0,60 ♂ bis ♀ 5–10 (gelb)

## *Fagus sylvatica* (Fagaceae) L.



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**Rot-Buche – *Fagus sylvatica*** Bis 40,00 ♂  
4–5 (rötlichbraun)

## *Geranium robertianum* (Geraniaceae) L.

subsp. Robertianum



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\*\*Stinkender St. – *G. robertianum*  
0,20–0,40 ♂ Ⓛ 5–10 (hellpurpur)

## *Geranium sanguineum* (Geraniaceae) L.



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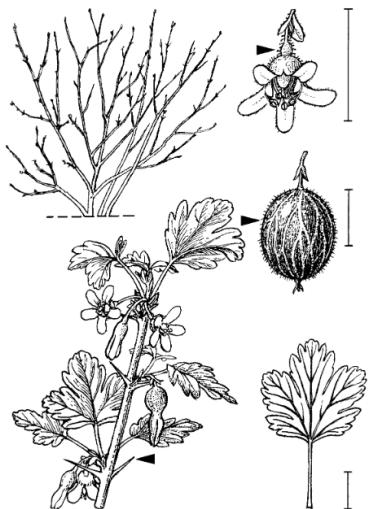
Blut-Storchschnabel – *Geranium sanguineum* 0,15–0,50 ♂ 6–8 (purpurrot)

## *Ribes alpinum* (Grossulariaceae) L.



**Alpen-Johannisbeere – *Ribes alpinum***  
0,80–1,50  $\text{m}$ , 4–5 (grünlichgelb, unvollkommen zweihäusig. Fr rot)

## *Ribes uva-crispa* (Grossulariaceae) L.



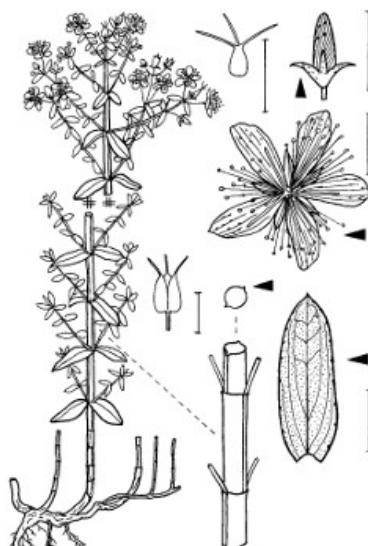
**Stachelbeere – *Ribes uva-crispa*** 0,60–1,20  
 $\text{m}$ , 4–5 (grünlichgelb. Fr grün, gelb od.  
purpurn)

## *Hypericum perforatum* (Hypericaceae) L.

subsp. *Perforatum*



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\*\*Tüpfel-H. – *H. perforatum* 0,15–0,80 ♂  
6–8 (goldgelb, wie KBl schwarz punktiert)

## *Acinos arvensis* (Lamiaceae)



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Gewöhnlicher S. – *A. arvensis* 0,10–0,30  
♂ ♀ 6–9 (bläsiglila)

## *Ajuga genevensis* (Lamiaceae) L.



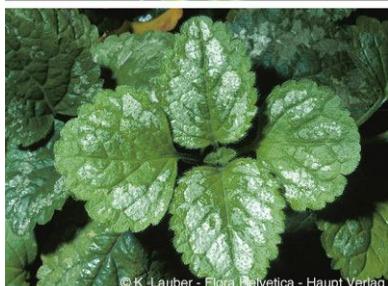
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**Heide-G.** – *A. genevensis* 0,07–0,30 ♂ 4–6  
(meist dunkelblau)

## *Galeobdolon luteum* (Lamiaceae) L.

Lamium galeobdolon (L.) L. subsp. *galeobdolon*



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**Echte Goldnessel** – *Galeobdolon luteum*  
0,15–0,40 ♂ 5–7 (gelb)

## *Lamium maculatum* (Lamiaceae) L.



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Gefleckte T. – *L. maculatum* 0,15–0,60 ♂  
4–9 (purpur)

## *Origanum vulgare* (Lamiaceae) L.

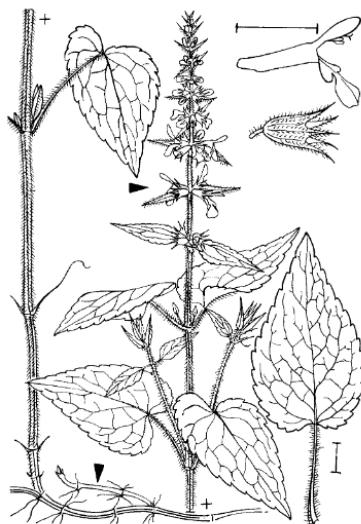


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\*\*Gewöhnlicher Dost – *Origanum vulgare*  
0,20–0,60 ♂ 7–9 (hellpurpur, selten weiß)  
↗ S. 788

## *Stachys sylvatica* (Lamiaceae) L.



Wald-Z. – *S. sylvatica* 0,30–1,00 ♀ 6–9  
(dunkel braunrot)

## *Teucrium botrys* (Lamiaceae) L.



Trauben-Gamander – *Teucrium botrys*  
0,10–0,40 ♂ ♂? 7–9 (rötlich)

## *Teucrium chamaedrys* (Lamiaceae) L.



**Edel-Gamander – *Teucrium chamaedrys***  
0,10–0,30 h 7–9 (hellpurpur)

## *Teucrium montanum* (Lamiaceae) L.

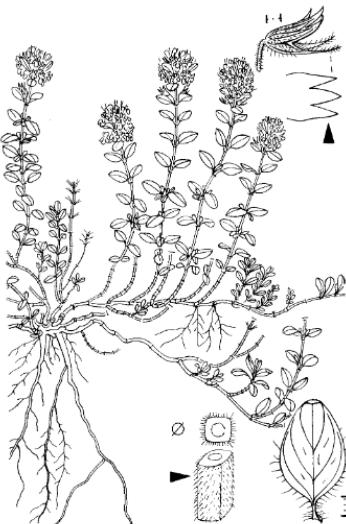


**Berg-G. – *T. montanum*** 0,05–0,35 h 6–9  
(hellgelb)

## *Thymus praecox* subsp. *praecox* (Lamiaceae)



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\*\*Frühblühender Th. – *Th. praecox*  
0,03–0,15 h 5–7 (hell- bis dunkelpurpur)  
↗ S. 788

## *Thymus pulegioides* (Lamiaceae) L.



\*Arznei-Th. – *Th. pulegioides* 0,05–0,30 h  
6–9 (hell- bis dunkelpurpur) ↗ S. 788

*Thymus pulegioides* subsp. *carniolicus* (Lamiaceae) P.A.Schmidt



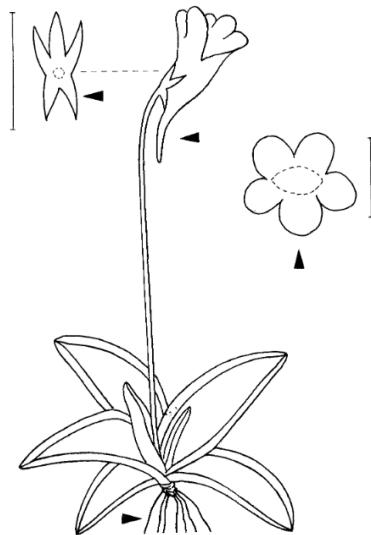
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*Thymus pulegioides* subsp. *Pulegioides* (Lamiaceae) L.



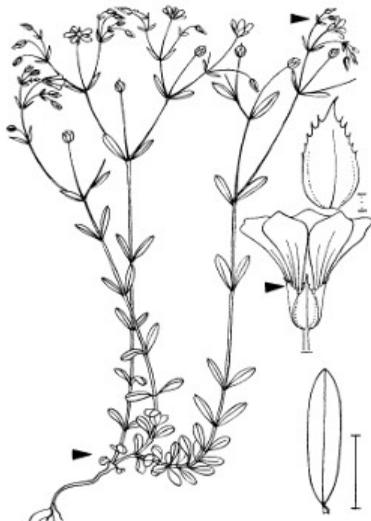
\*Arznei-Th. – *Th. pulegioides* 0,05–0,30 h  
6–9 (hell- bis dunkelpurpur) ✚ S. 788

*Pinguicula vulgaris* (Lentibulariaceae) L.



Echtes F. – *P. vulgaris* 0,05–0,15 ♀ 5–6 ▽  
(violettblau)

*Linum catharticum* (Linaceae) L.

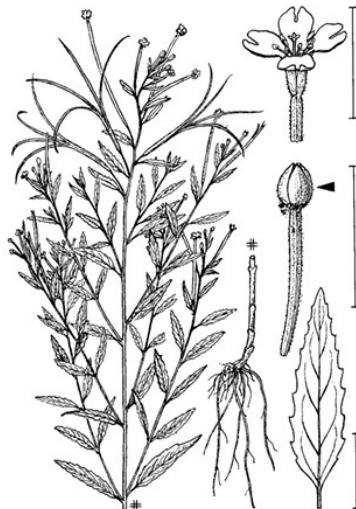


Purgier-Lein – *Linum catharticum*  
0,05–0,30 ♂ ♀ 6–7 (weiß, Grund gelb)

## *Epilobium collinum* (Onagraceae) C. C. Gmel.

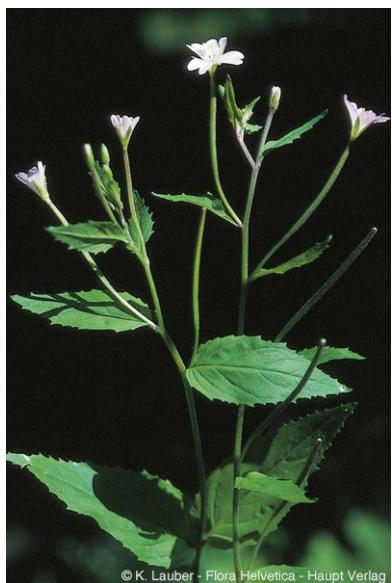


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Hügel-W. – *E. collinum* 0,10–0,40 ♂ 6–9  
(rosa. Stg graugrün)

## *Epilobium montanum* (Onagraceae) L.



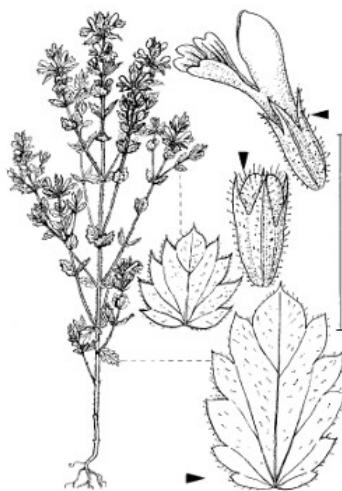
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Berg-W. – *E. montanum* 0,10–0,80 ♂ 6–9  
(rosa. Stg grasgrün)

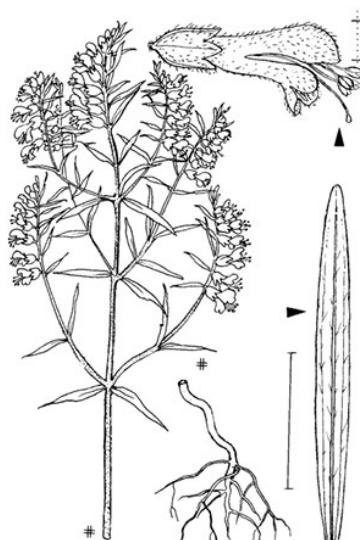
*Euphrasia officinalis* subsp.  
(Orobanchaceae) (Hayne) F. Towns.

*rostkoviana*



Gewöhnlicher A. – *E. officinalis* 0,01–0,45  
∅ 5–10 (weiß, bläulich od. gelb) ↗ S. 788

*Odontites luteus* (Orobanchaceae) (L.) Clairv.

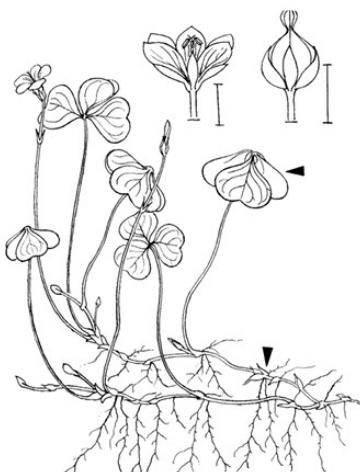


Gelber Z. – *O. luteus* 0,15–0,60 ∅ 7–10  
(gelb)

## *Oxalis acetosella* (Oxalidaceae) L.



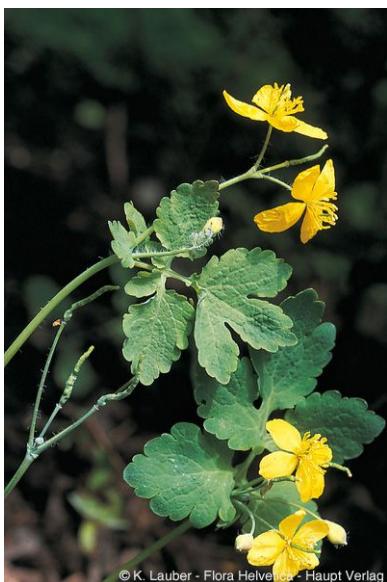
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**Wald-Sauerklee – *Oxalis acetosella***  
0,05–0,12 ♂ 4–5 (weiß, purpur geaderd)

## *Chelidonium majus* (Papaveraceae) L.

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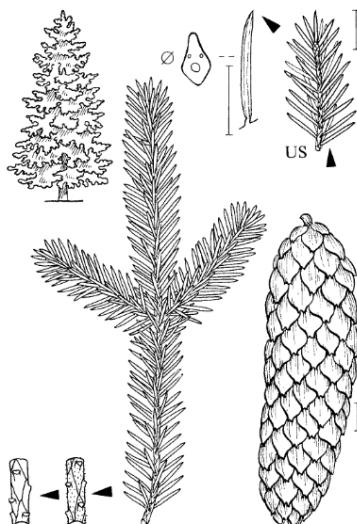
**Schöllkraut – *Chelidonium majus***  
0,30–0,70 ♂ 4–10 (gelb. Milchsaft orange)

## *Pseudo-fumaria alba* (Papaveraceae) (Mill.) Lidén



**Blassgelber S.** – *P. alba* 0,10–0,40 ♀  
6–10 (weißlich, Spitze dunkler, gelblich. Bl  
beidseits blaugrün)

## *Picea abies* (Pinaceae) (L.) H.Karst.

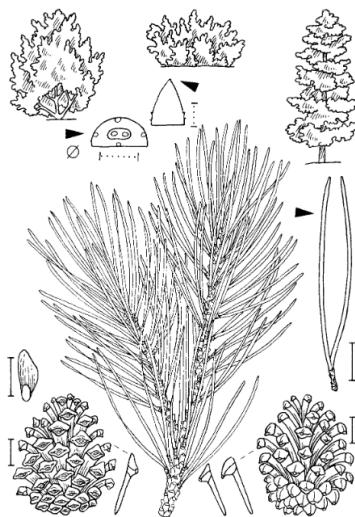


**Gewöhnliche F.** – *P. abies*  
Bis 50,00 (~60,00) ♂ 4–6 (Nadeln allseits  
dunkelgrün. Zapfen braun)

## *Pinus sylvestris* (Pinaceae) L.



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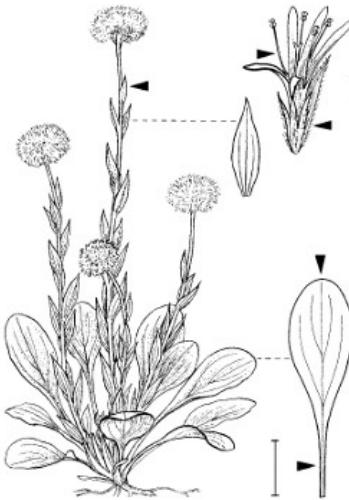


**\*\*Gewöhnliche Kiefer – *Pinus sylvestris***  
Bis 30,00(–40,00) ♂ 5–6 (Zapfen matt grau-bräun. Stamm oben hell rotbraun)

## *Globularia bisnagarica* (Plantaginaceae) L.

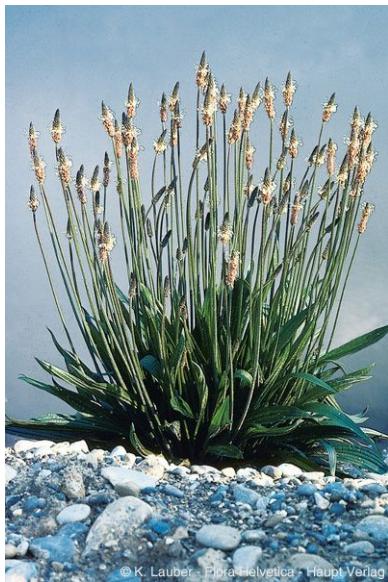


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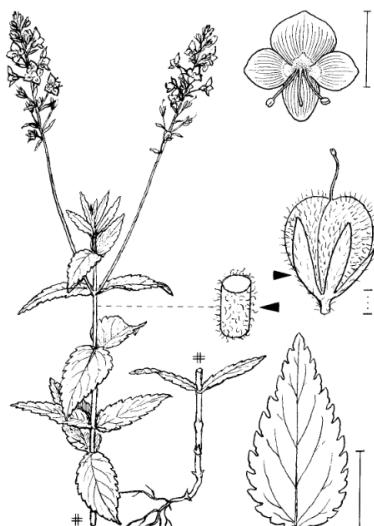
**Gewöhnliche K. – *G. bisnagarica***  
0,05–0,30 ♀ 5–6 ▽ (blaulila)

## *Plantago lanceolata* (Plantaginaceae) L.



**Spitz-Wegerich** – *Plantago lanceolata*  
0,10–0,50 ♂ 5–9 (StaubBl blassgelb, Kr  
bräunlich)

## *Veronica teucrium* (Plantaginaceae) L.



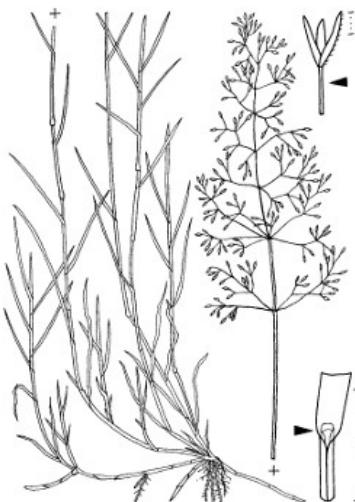
**Großer E.** – *V. teucrium* 0,30–0,80 ♂ 6–7  
(azurblau, dunkler geädert)

## *Agrostis capillaris* (Poaceae) L.



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Rotes Straußgras – *Agrostis capillaris*  
0,20–0,80 ♂ 6–7 (variabel)

## *Arrhenatherum elatius* (Poaceae) (L.) J. Presl & C. Presl



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\*\*Glatthafer – *Arrhenatherum elatius*  
0,60–1,20 ♂ 6–7

***Brachypodium pinnatum* (Poaceae) (L.) P. Beauv.**



\*Fieder-Zwenke – *Brachypodium pinnatum* 0,60–1,00 ♂ 6–7

***Brachypodium sylvaticum* (Poaceae) (Huds.) P. Beauv.**



Wald-Z. – *B. sylvaticum* 0,60–1,20 ♂ 7–8

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## *Bromus hordeaceus* (Poaceae) L.



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\*\*Weiche T. – *B. hordeaceus* 0,05–0,80 ♂  
*thominei* 0,05–0,15 ♂ ① ♂ 5–7 ✕ S. 783

## *Bromus sterilis* (Poaceae) L.



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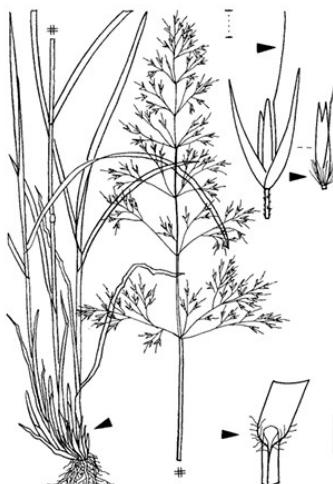


Taube T. – *B. sterilis* 0,30–0,60 ♂ ① 5–6

*Calamagrostis arundinacea* (Poaceae) (L.) Roth



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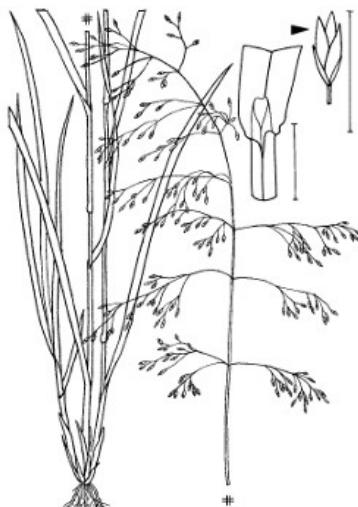


Wald-R. - *C. arundinacea* 0,60–1,20 2 6–7

*Festuca altissima* (Poaceae) All.



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Wald-Sch. - *F. altissima* 0,60–1,20 2 6–7

*Festuca arundinacea* (Poaceae) Schreb.

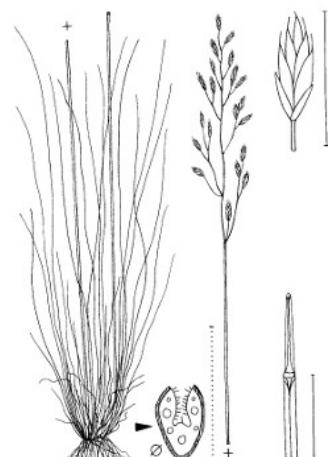


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\*\*Rohr-Sch. – *F. arundinacea* 0,60–1,80 ♂  
6–7 (GrundBl Scheiden weißlich)

*Festuca ovina* (Poaceae) L. agg.



\*\*Schaf-Sch. – *F. ovina* 0,20–0,70 ♂ 5–8

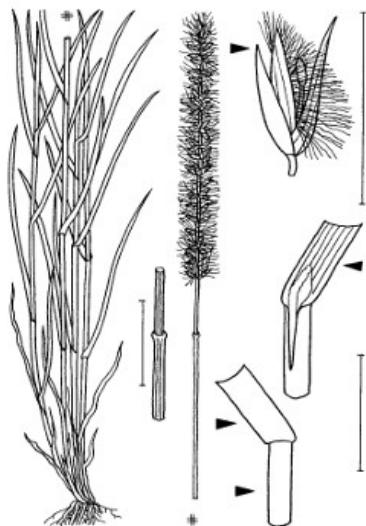
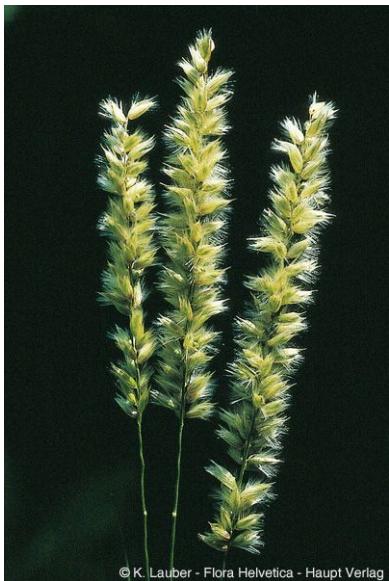
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*Festuca pallens* (Poaceae) Host

image should be on the left



*Melica ciliata* agg. (Poaceae) L.

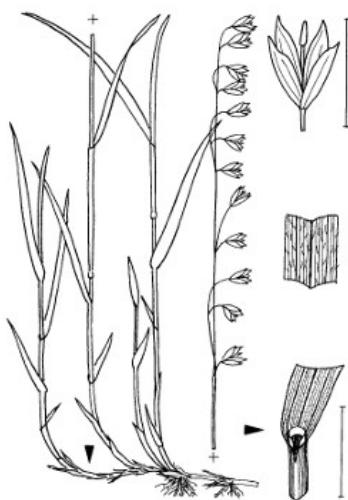


\*\*Wimper-P. – *M. ciliata* 0,20–0,70 ♂ 6  
(Bl graugrün)

*Melica nutans* (Poaceae) L.



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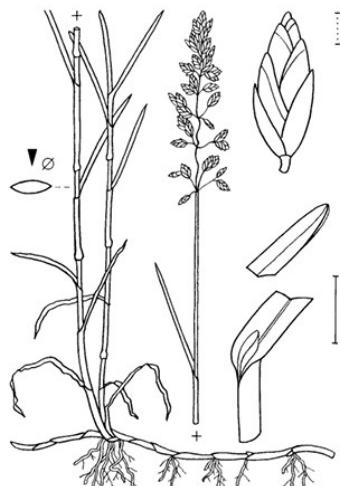
Nickendes P. – *M. nutans* 0,30–0,60 ♂ 5–6  
(Hsp braunrot)

*Poa angustifolia* (Poaceae) L.



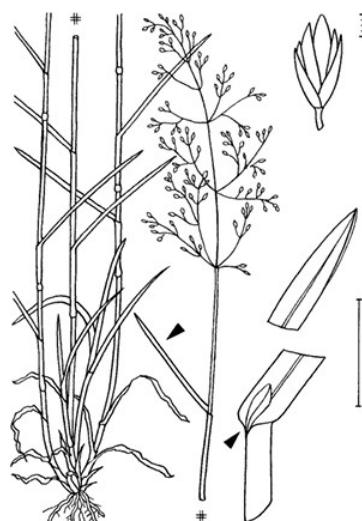
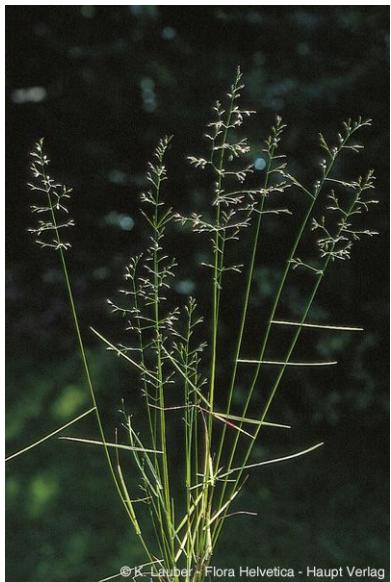
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## *Poa compressa* (Poaceae) L.



Platthalm-R. – *P. compressa* 0,20–0,80  
2 6–7

## *Poa nemoralis* (Poaceae) L.



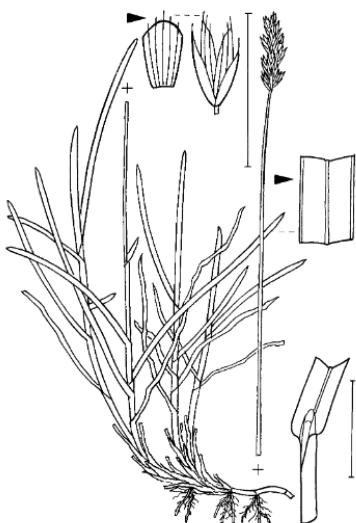
Hain-Rispengras – *Poa nemoralis*  
0,30–0,80 2 6–7

## *Poa pratensis* (Poaceae) L.



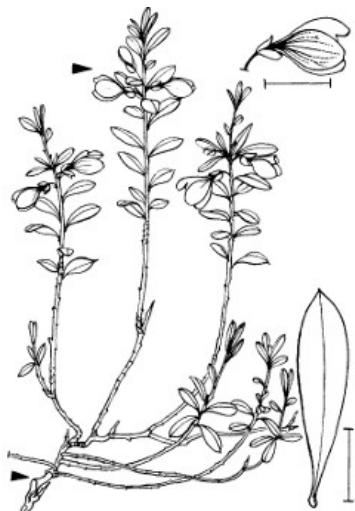
\*Wiesen-R. – *P. pratensis* 0,20–0,90 ♂  
5–6 ↗ S. 783

## *Sesleria caerulea* (Poaceae) L.



Kalk-B. – *S. caerulea* 0,10–0,45 ♂ 3–5

## *Polygala chamaebuxus* (Polygalaceae) L.



**Zwergbuchs** – *Polygala chamaebuxus*  
0,10–0,25 ♂, 4–8 (gelb-weiß, selten röthlich  
überlaufen)

## *Rumex acetosa* (Polygonaceae) L.



**Wiesen-Sauerampfer** – *Rumex acetosa*  
0,30–1,00 ♀, 5–7 (rötlichgrün)

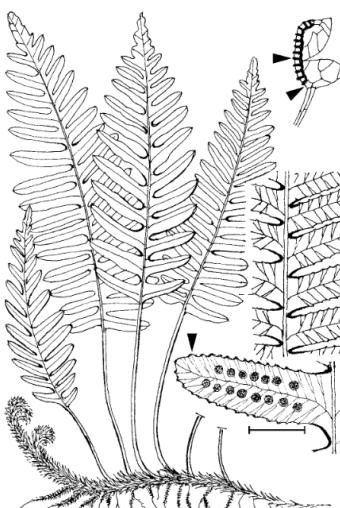
## *Rumex acetosella* (Polygonaceae) L.



\*\*Kleiner S. – *R. acetosella* 0,10–0,30 2 $\varnothing$   
5–7 (grünlich. Formenreich)

## *Polypodium vulgare* (Polypodiaceae) L.

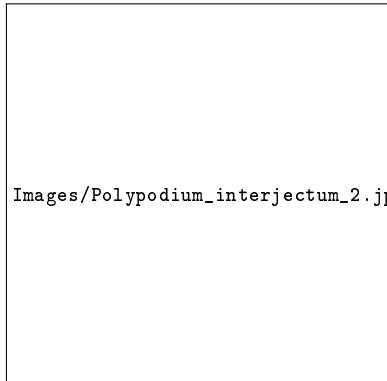
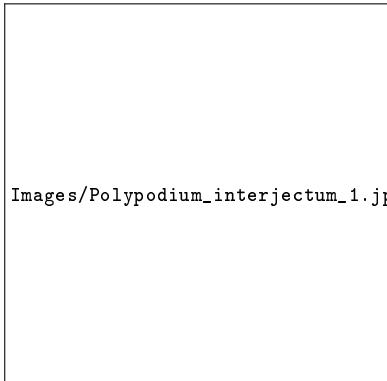
leaf blade 3.5 - 5 times longer than broad, spores ripen July-august



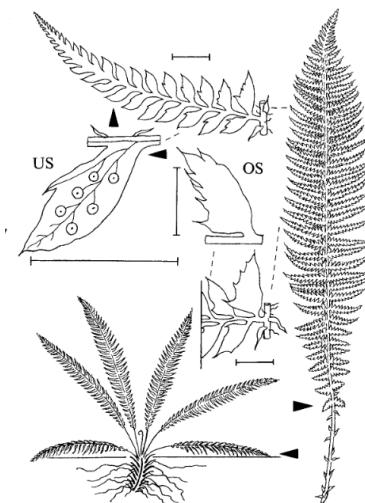
Gewöhnlicher Tüpfelfarn – *Polypodium vulgare* 0,10–0,50 2 $\varnothing$  8–9 (Sori schleierlos)

## *Polypodium interjectum* (Polypodiaceae) Shivas

leaf blade 1.5 - 2.5 (3) times longer than broad, spores ripen august-september



## *Polystichum aculeatum* (Polypodiaceae) (L.) Roth



3 Dorniger Sch. – *P. aculeatum* 0,60–1,00 2<sup>4</sup>  
8–9 ▽ (Bl ledig, immergrün)

## *Aconitum napellus* (Ranunculaceae) L.



**Blauer E.** – *A. napellus* subsp. *lusitanicum*  
0,30–2,00 ♂ 6–8 ♀ (tiefblau bis  
dunkelviolett) ✕ S. 783

## *Actaea spicata* (Ranunculaceae) L.



**Christophskraut** – *Actaea spicata*  
0,30–0,60 ♂ 5–6 (weiß. Fr schwarz)

## *Aquilegia vulgaris* (Ranunculaceae) L.



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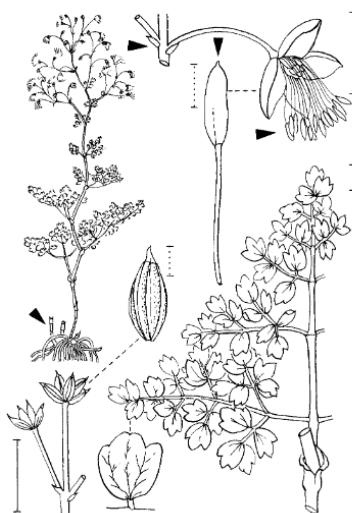


**Gewöhnliche Akelei – *Aquilegia vulgaris***  
0,40–0,80 ♂ 5–7 ▽ (blauviolett, selten rosa  
od. weiß)

## *Thalictrum minus* (Ranunculaceae) L.



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**\*\*Kleine W. – *Th. minus*** 0,15–1,20 ♂ 5–8  
(gelblich)

## *Rhamnus cathartica* (Rhamnaceae) L.



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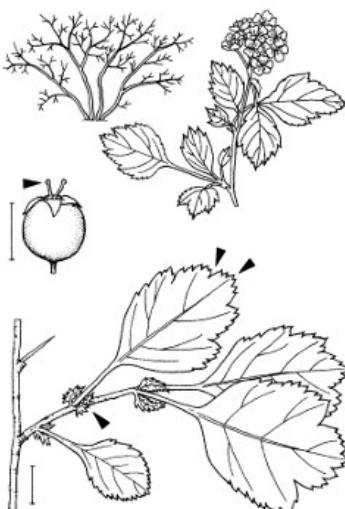


**Purgier-K.** – *Rh. cathartica* 1,00–3,00  
H 5–6 (gelblichgrün. Fr von grün sofort  
schwarz färbend)

## *Crataegus laevigata* (Rosaceae) (Poir.) DC.



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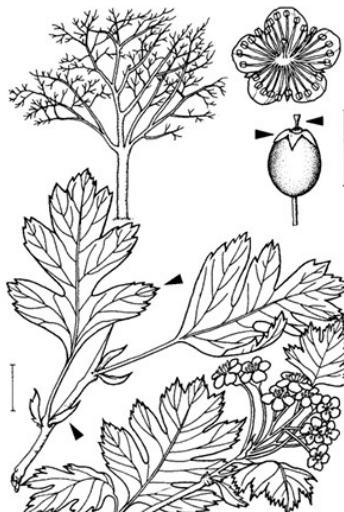


**Zweigriffliger Weißdorn** – *Crataegus laevigata* subsp. *laevigata* Bis 8,00 H 5  
(weiß. Fr dunkelrot. Auch Baum)

## *Crataegus monogyna* (Rosaceae) Jacq.



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**Eingrifflicher W.** – *C. monogyna* Bis 12,00  
H 5–6 (weiß od. rot. Fr dunkelrot. BIUSite  
bläulichgrün. Auch Strauch)

## *Cotoneaster integerrimus* (Rosaceae) Medik.



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**Gewöhnliche Zergmispel** – *Cotoneaster*  
*integerrimus* 0,50–2,00 H 4–5 ▽ (weiß od.  
rosa. Fr rot, selten weiß)

## *Fragaria vesca* (Rosaceae) L.



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**Wald-E.** – *F. vesca* 0,05–0,20 ♂ 5–6  
(weiß. Spitzen der BlZähne hellrosa, grün gesäumt)

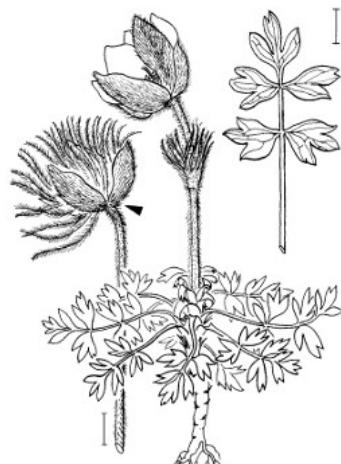
## *Karpatiosorbus franconica* (Rosaceae) (Bornm.) Sen-nikov & Kurtto



## *Potentilla verna* (Rosaceae) L.



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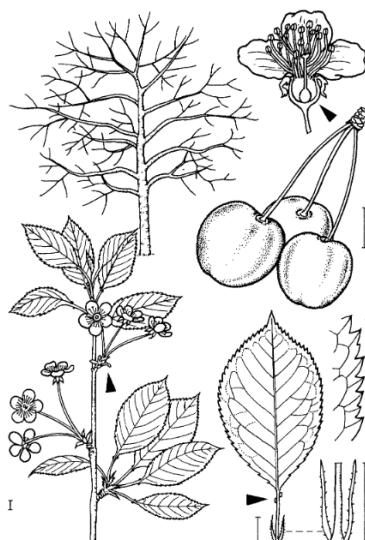


**Frühlings-K. – *P. vernalis* 0,05–0,30 ♂  
4–6 ▽ (gelblichweiß, außen hellviolet  
überlaufen)**

## *Prunus avium* (Rosaceae) L.



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**\*\*Vogel-Kirsche, Süß-K. – *P. avium*  
Bis 25,00 m 4–5 (weiß. Fr schwarzrot bis  
gelbrot)**

## *Rosa canina* (Rosaceae) L.



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**Hunds-R.** – *R. canina* 1,00–3,50 ₋ 5–7  
(blassrosa od. weiß, Formenreich)

## *Rosa micrantha* (Rosaceae) Borrer ex Sm.



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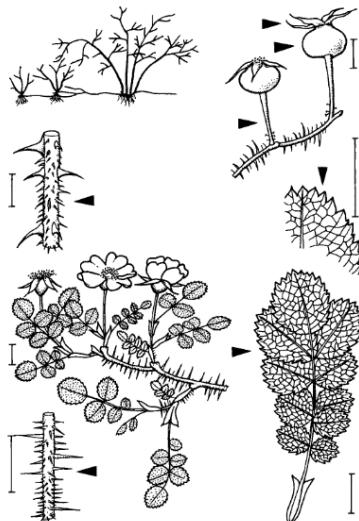


**Kleinblütige R.** – *R. micrantha*  
(1,00–)2,00–3,00 ₋ 6–7 (weiß od. blass-  
rosa, Bl schwach nach Apfel duftend)

## *Rosa spinosissima* (Rosaceae) L.



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Pimpinell-R. – *R. spinosissima* 0,20–1,20  
H. 5–6 (weiß, gelblich, selten blassrosa. Fr schwarzbraun)

## *Rubus idaeus* (Rosaceae) L.

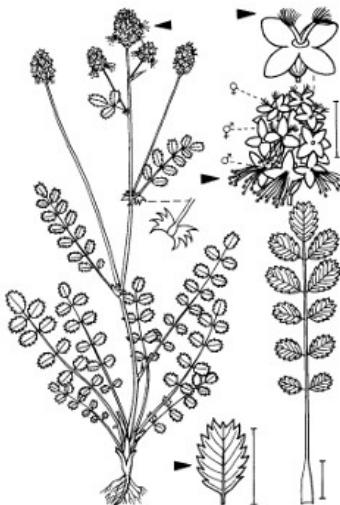


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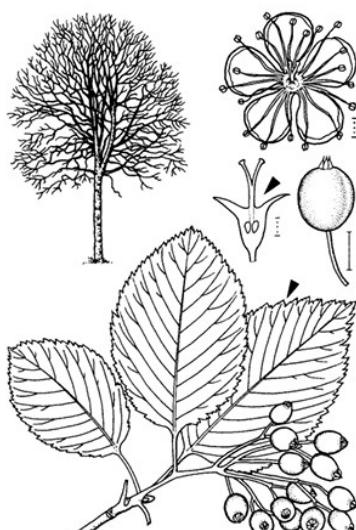
Himbeere – *R. idaeus* 0,60–2,00 H. 5–6  
(weiß. Fr rot. BlUSseite weißfilzig. Stacheln  
violettbl.)

## *Sanguisorba minor* (Rosaceae) Scop.



\*\*Kleiner Wiesenknopf – *Sanguisorba minor* 0,15–0,50(–0,80) ♂ 5–8 (erst grünlich, dann röthlich)

## *Sorbus aria* (Rosaceae) agg.



\*Gewöhnliche Mehlbeere – *Sorbus aria*  
Bis 10,00 ♂ 5–6 (weiß. Fr orange bis rot.  
BlUSeite weißfilzig)

## *Asperula cynanchica* (Rubiaceae) L.



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Hügel-M. – *A. cynanchica* 0,05–0,30 ♂  
6–9 (weiß, außen rosa überlaufen)

## *Galium anisophyllum* (Rubiaceae) Vill.



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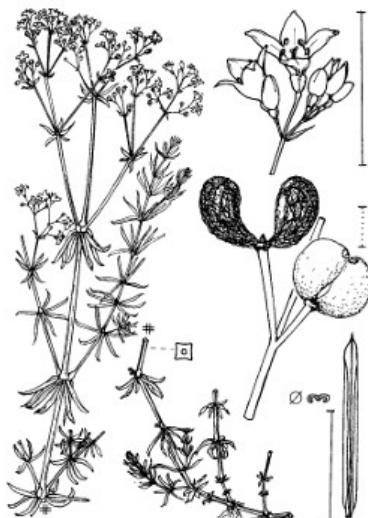


\*Ungleichblättriges L. – *G. anisophyllum*  
0,05–0,15 ♂ 7–9 (gelblichweiß bis weiß)  
↗ S. 787

## *Galium glaucum* (Rubiaceae) L.



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Blaugrünes Labkraut – *G. glaucum*  
0,30–0,60 ♂ 5–7 (weiß. Bl u. Stg blaugrün  
bis weißlichgrün)

## *Galium pumilum* (Rubiaceae) Murray



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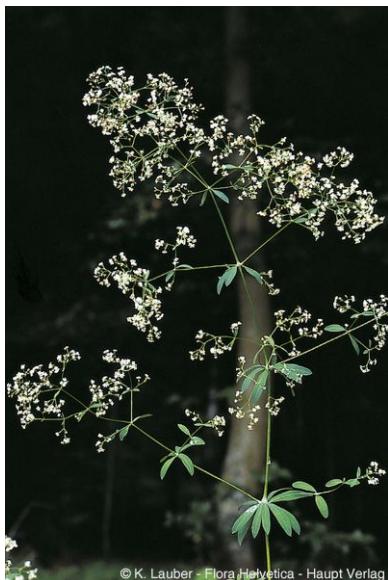


Heide-L. – *G. pumilum* 0,10–0,40 ♂ 6–8  
(weiß)

## *Galium saxatile* (Rubiaceae) L.



## *Galium sylvaticum* (Rubiaceae) L.

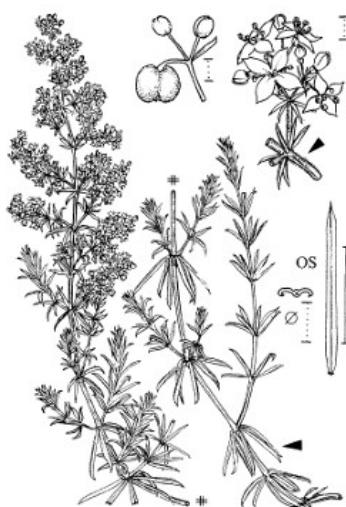


*Galium valdepilosum* (Rubiaceae) Heinr. Braun



*Galium verum* (Rubiaceae) L.

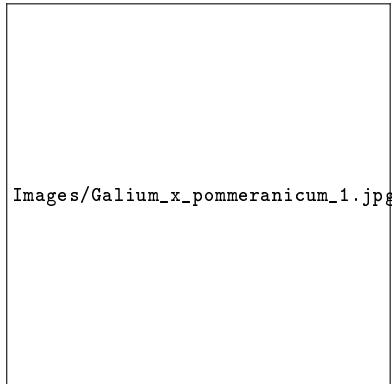
subsp. *verum*



\*Echtes Labkraut – *Galium verum*  
0,20–0,70 ♂ 6–9 (zitronen- bis goldgelb)  
↗ S. 787

## *Galium x pommeranicum* (Rubiaceae) Retz.

please check again



Images/Galium\_x\_pommeranicum\_1.jpg

## *Populus tremula* (Salicaceae) L.



Zitter-P. – *P. tremula* Bis 25,00 ♂ 3–4  
(♂ purpurgrau, ♀ rötlich, Narben purpur)

## *Salix caprea* (Salicaceae) L.



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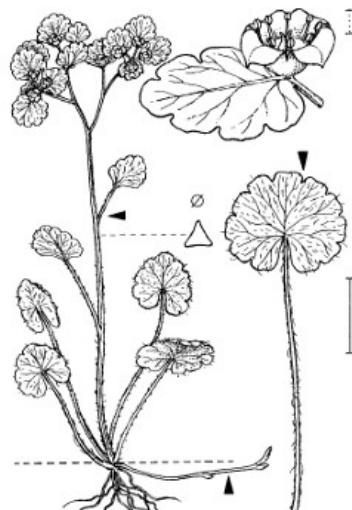


Sal-Weide – *Salix caprea* 3,00–10,00 ♂; 3–4 (♂ goldgelb, ♀ grün. Zweige kahl, nur anfangs weißhaarig)

## *Acer pseudoplatanus* (Sapindaceae) L.

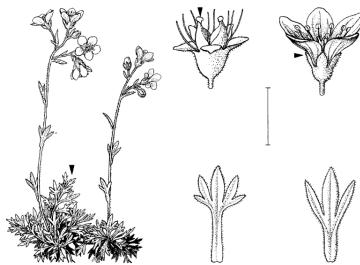


## *Chrysosplenium alternifolium* (Saxifragaceae) L.



Wechselblättriges Milzkraut –  
*Chrysosplenium alternifolium* 0,15–0,20 ♂  
 4–6 (gelb. HochBl gelbgrün)

## *Saxifraga rosacea* (Saxifragaceae) Moench

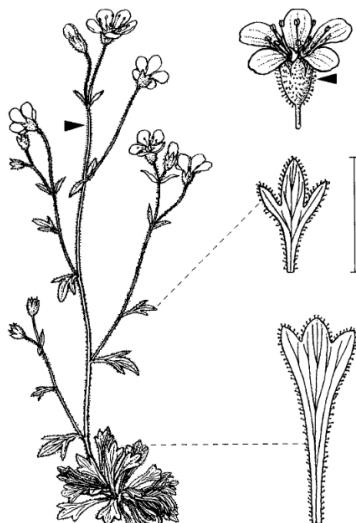


\*Rasen-St. – *S. rosacea* 0,05–0,25 ♂ 5–7 △ (weiß. Bl weich. Dargestellt ist subsp. *rosacea*.)

## *Saxifraga tridactylites* (Saxifragaceae) L.



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Finger-Steinbrech – *Saxifraga tridactylites*  
0,02–0,18 ♂ ☺ 4–6 (weiß)

## *Verbascum lychnitis* (Scrophulariaceae) L.

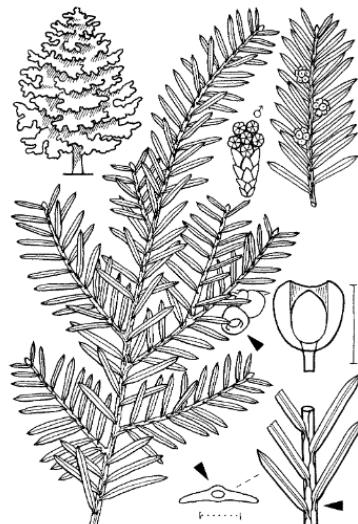
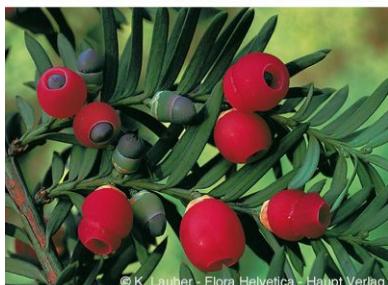


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Mehlige Königskerze – *Verbascum lychnitis* 0,60–1,20 ☺ ☻ 6–8 (hellgelb od.  
weiß, Staubfäden weißwollig)

## *Taxus baccata* (Taxaceae) L.



**Gewöhnliche Eibe – *Taxus baccata***  
Bis 15,00(–18,00) h, 3–5 ▽ (Nadeln oseits  
dunkelgrün, useits heller. Samenmantel rot)

## *Helianthemum nummularium* ssp. *obscurum* (Thymelaeaceae) (Celak.) Holub

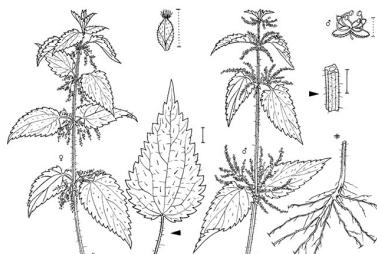


**\*\*Gewöhnliches Sonnenröschen –**  
*Helianthemum nummularium* 0,10–0,20 h,  
5–10 (gelb od. gelblichweiß)

## *Urtica dioica* (Urticaceae) L.

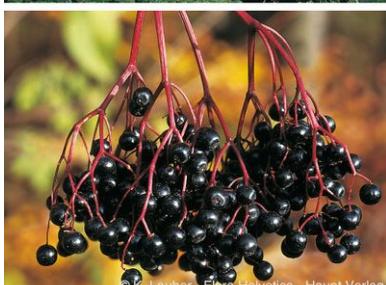


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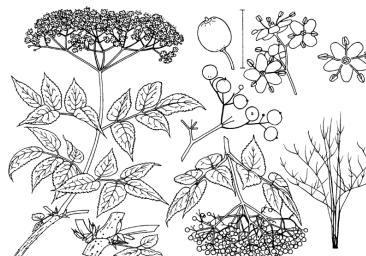


\*\*Große Brennnessel – *Urtica dioica* 0,30–1,50 ♂, ♀; 7–10 (grün). Pfl meist 2häusig, seltener 1häusig. Brennhaare u. kurze drüslose Haare. BlStiele flaumhaarig. BIOSeite dunkelgrün, matt od. kaum glänzend) > S.785

## *Sambucus nigra* (Viburnaceae) L.



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Schwarzer Holunder – *Sambucus nigra* 3,00–7,00 ♂, ♀; 6–7 (weiß, Staubbeutel hellgelb. Fr über rötlichbraun reif schwarz. FrStiele oft rot überlaufen. StgMark weiß)

## *Viburnum lantana* (Viburnaceae) L.



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**Wolliger Sch.** – *V. lantana* 1,00–3,00 ♂  
4–6 (schmutzigweiß. Fr erst rot, vollreif  
schwarz)

## *Viola hirta* (Violaceae) L.



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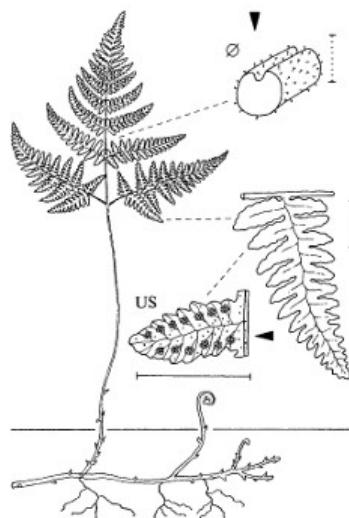
**Behaartes V.** – *V. hirta* 0,05–0,25 ♀ 4–5  
(blau, Sporn rötlichviolett)

## *Viola rupestris* (Violaceae) F.W.Schmidt



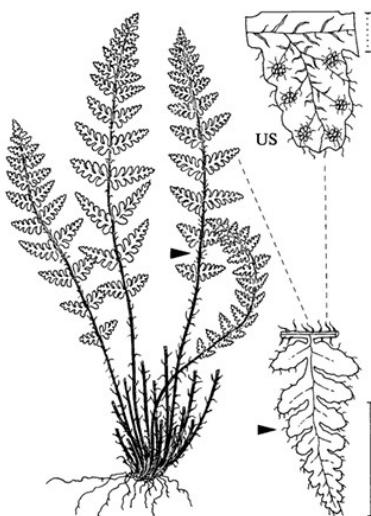
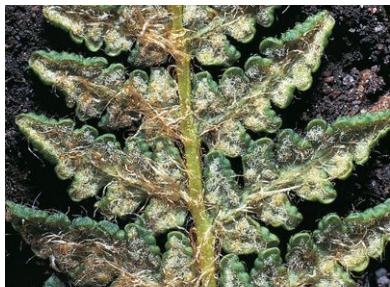
Sand-V. – *V. rupestris* 0,03–0,08 ♂ 5–6  
(blauviolett, selten rötlich)

## *Gymnocarpium robertianum* (Woodsiaceae)



Ruprechtsfarn – *Gymnocarpium robertianum* 0,15–0,55 ♀ 7–8

*Woodsia ilvensis* (Woodsiaceae) (L.) R. Br.



Rostroter W. – *W. ilvensis* 0,10–0,20 2  
7–8 ▽

# Non-Vascular Plants

## Bryophytes

### Hornworts

- Thalloid body like some liverworts
- Reproductive structures: elongated and horn-like



## Bryophytes

### Liverworts

- Leafy like mosses, but flatter, more ribbon-like appearance, less obvious differentiation between stems and leaves
- Thalloid: flat and spread out like a thin crust.



## Bryophytes

Mosses: Acrocarpous mosses

- Clearly differentiated stems and leaves
- Growth pattern: upright, tend to form dense clumps
- Reproductive placement: reproductive structures at the top of vertical stems
- Environmental preference: adaptive to varying moisture conditions, can survive drying



## Bryophytes

Mosses: Pleurocarpous mosses

- Growth pattern: Pleurocarpous mosses spread out, forming mats
- Reproductive placement: along the sides of branches
- Environmental preference: consistently wet habitats



## Lichens

### Crustose

- Crust adhering tightly to the substrate
- Cannot be removed without damaging the substrate
- Most common morphotype in cliff plots!



## Lichens

### Foliose

- Leaf-like lichens
- Attached at some points: some parts lift away from the substrate.
- Flat, leafy appearance, distinct upper and lower surface



## Lichens

### Fruticose

- Bushy or hair-like
- Grow away from the substrate in all directions
- Often cylindrical or branched
- Do not have a distinct upper and lower surface.

