

MIREN Rocks Frankenjura species identification booklet

Frankenjura

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booklet

Frankenjura

Version 1

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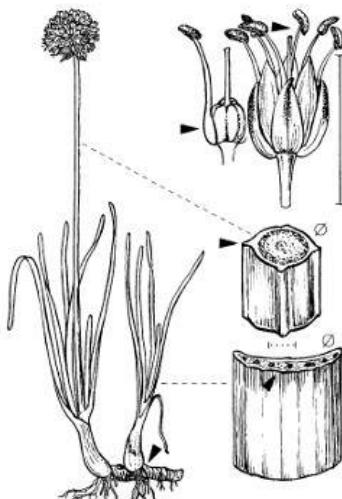
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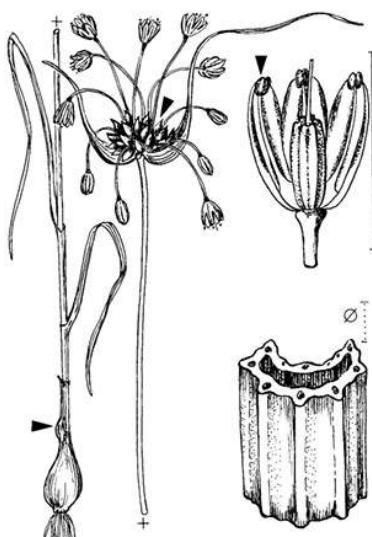
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Allium lusitanicum (Amaryllidaceae) Lam.



Allium oleraceum (Amaryllidaceae) L.



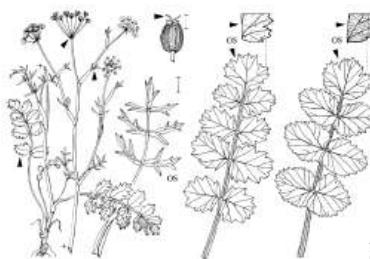
Bupleurum falcatum (Apiaceae) L.

subsp. *faclatum* for image 1



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

Pimpinella saxifraga (Apiaceae) L.

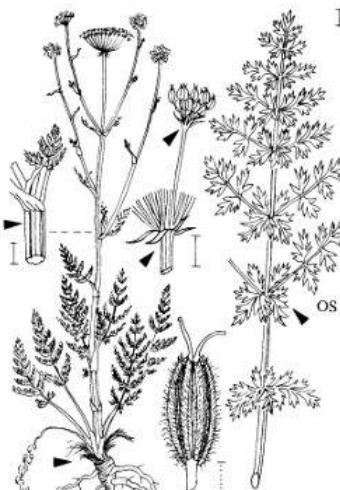


L: Kleine Pimpinelle – *Pimpinella saxifraga* 0,05–0,60 ♂ 7–9 (weiß od. gelblichweiß, selten rosa bis purpur) R: Schwarze P. – *P nigra* 0,40–0,80 ♂ 7–9 (weiß od. gelblichweiß)

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.



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

Anthericum ramosum (Asparagaceae) L.

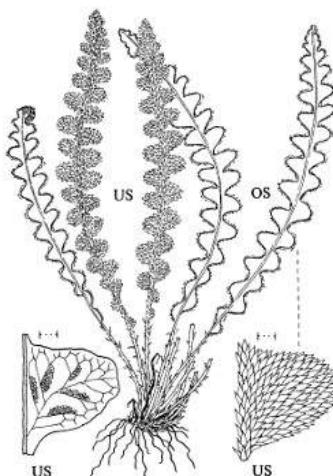


Ästige G. – *A. ramosum* 0,30–0,80 ♀ 6–8
▽ (weiß)

Asplenium ceterach (Aspleniaceae) L.



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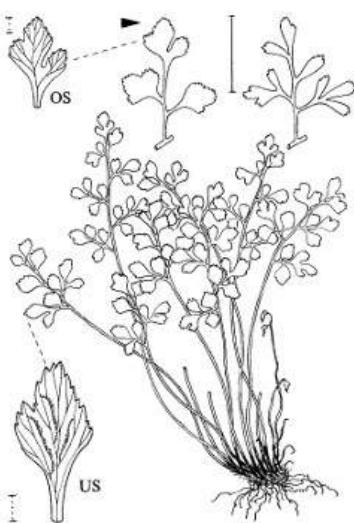


Milzfarn – *Asplenium ceterach* 0,05–0,20
2 6–8 ▽

Asplenium ruta-muraria (Aspleniaceae) L.

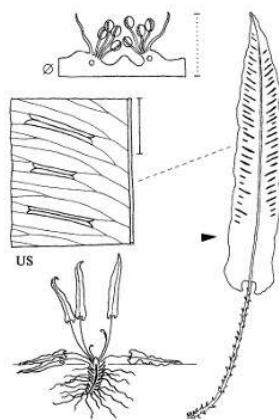


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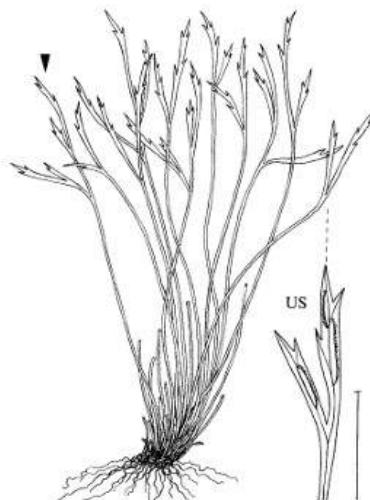
Mauer-Streifenfarn, Mauerraute –
Asplenium ruta-muraria 0,03–0,15 2 7–9

Asplenium scolopendrium (Aspleniaceae) (L.) Newman



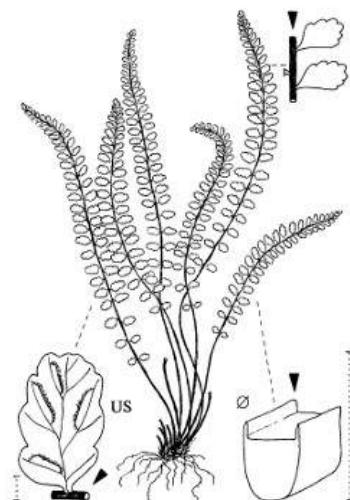
Hirschzunge – *Asplenium scolopendrium*
0,15–0,50 ♂ 7–8 ▽ (Pfl immergrün)

Asplenium septentrionale (Aspleniaceae) (L.) Hoffm.



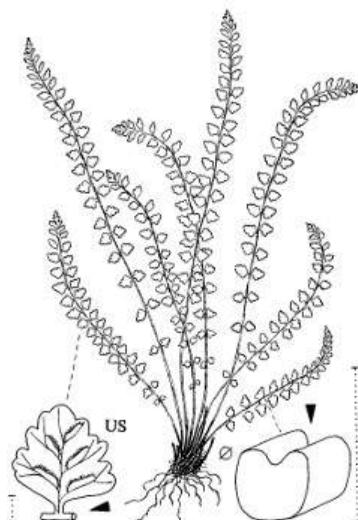
Nördlicher Streifenfarn – *Asplenium septentrionale* 0,08–0,15 ♂ 7–8

Asplenium trichomanes (Aspleniaceae) L.



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

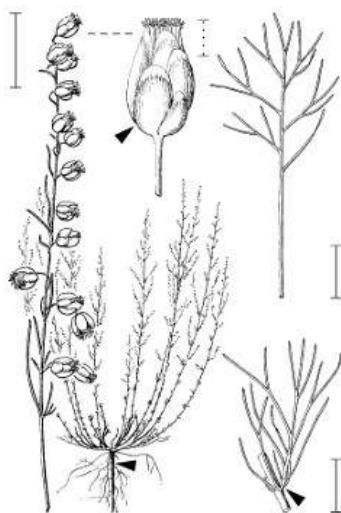
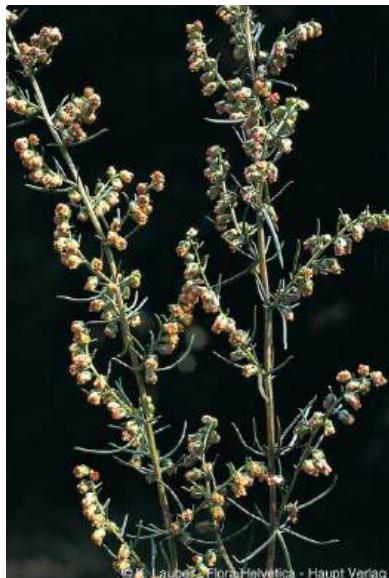
Asplenium viride (Aspleniaceae) Huds.



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

Artemisia campestris (Asteraceae) L.

subsp. *camperstris* for image 1



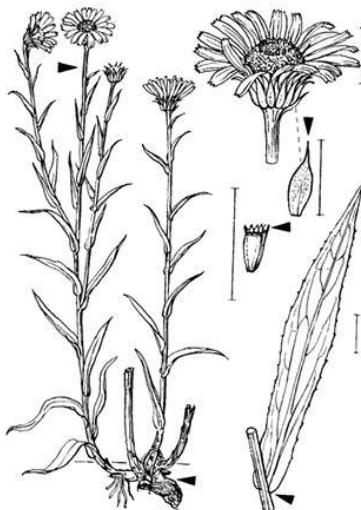
Artemisia vulgaris (Asteraceae) L.



Buphthalmum salicifolium (Asteraceae) L.



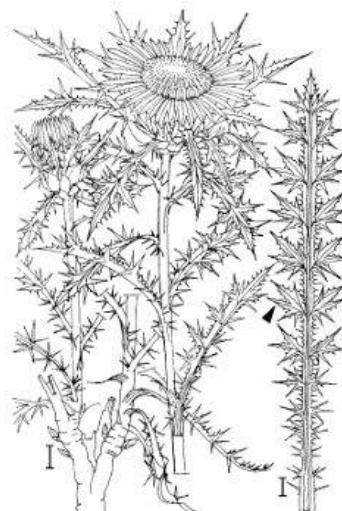
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Weidenblatt-Rindsauge – *Buphthalmum salicifolium* 0,15–0,70 ♂ 6–9 (goldgelb)

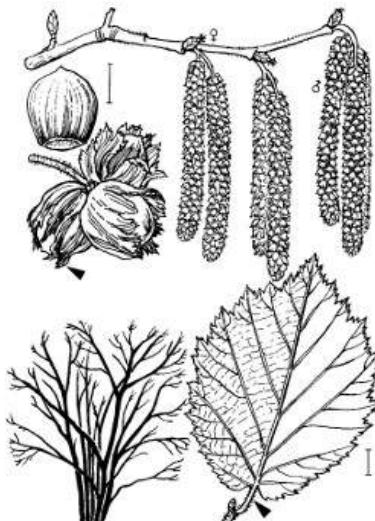
Carlina acaulis (Asteraceae) L.

subsp. *caulescens* for image 2



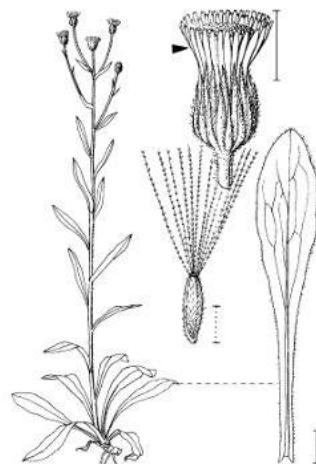
Schmalblättrige Silberdistel – *Carlina acaulis* subsp. *caulescens* (0,03–)0,20–0,60 ♂ 7–9 ▽

Cota tinctoria (Asteraceae) L.



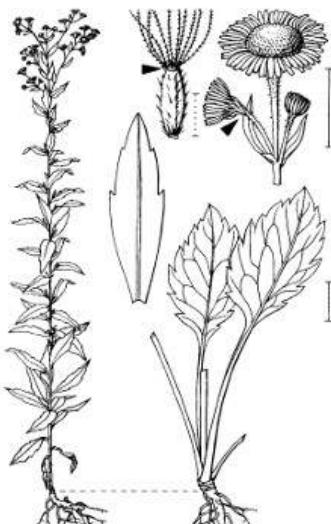
Erigeron acris ssp. *acris* (Asteraceae) L.

image 1 is not subspecies



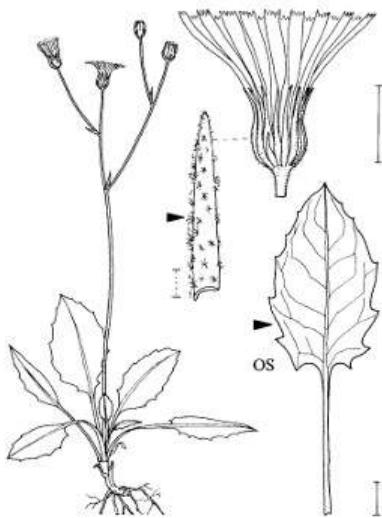
Erigeron annuus ssp. annuus (Asteraceae) (L.) Desf.

image 2 is not subspecies



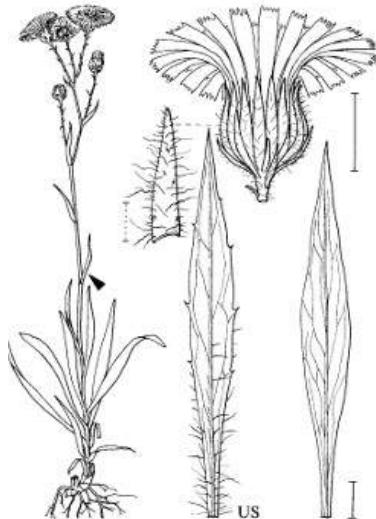
*Feinstrahl-Berufkraut – *Erigeron annuus*
0,50–1,00 ♂ 6–9 (weiß od. hellviolett,
RöhrenB gelb) ↗ S.790

Hieracium bifidum (Asteraceae)



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

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



*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* from inventories.
Data source:

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

Morphological description

"Aldrig type. Stems 0, 4-1.5. Sheaths 5-10-20, blue-green, breast, to br. serrate, scarcely v.d.-keeled; in the upper lvs completely marginat. Overall inflorescence loosely corymb. Branches 5-10. Head perianthes 10-12 mm, pale yellow, yellowish green, or bluish-white. Head 10-12 bracts, found in patches, blue and green more or less, to many blue at the margins."

Notes
no comment

Image rights

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Information on the authors of the images can be found in the Inventory of image authors.

Further details can be obtained from the Caudatus data request.

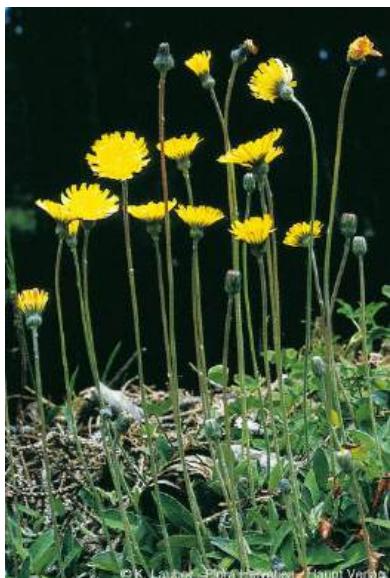


Hieracium murorum agg. (Asteraceae) L.



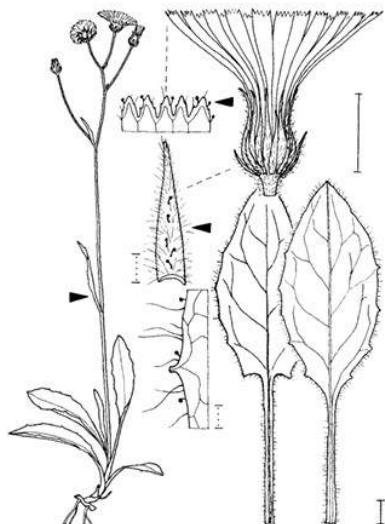
*Wald-H. – *H. murorum* 0,20–0,60 ♂ 5–8
(gelb od. goldgelb)

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

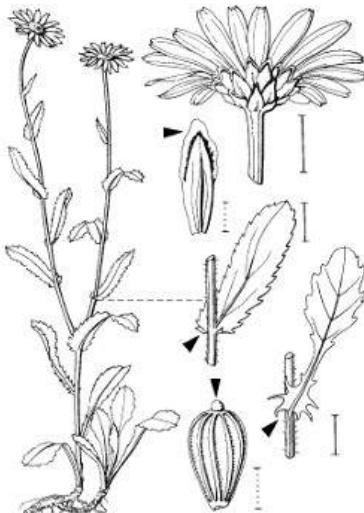


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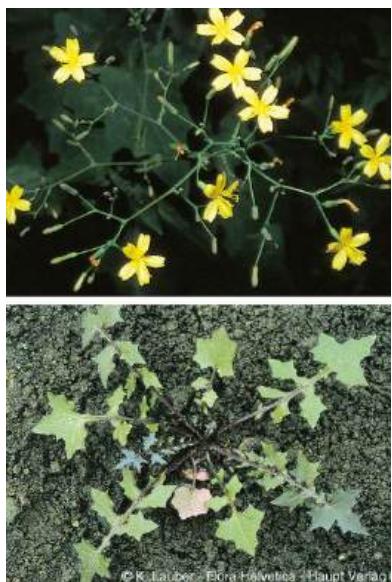
Grauer L. – *L. incanus* 0,15–0,45 ♂ 5–6
(goldgelb)

Leucanthemum vulgare (Asteraceae) L.



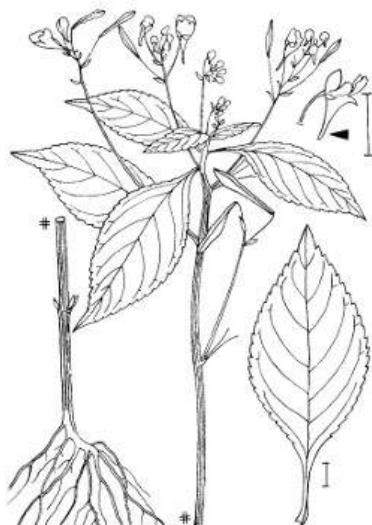
*Wiesen-Margerite – *Leucanthemum ircutianum* 0,20–0,80 ♂ 6(–10) (weiß, RöhrenB gelb) ✕ S.791

Mycelis muralis (Asteraceae) (L.) Dumort.



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

Taraxacum sp (Asteraceae) F.H. Wigg



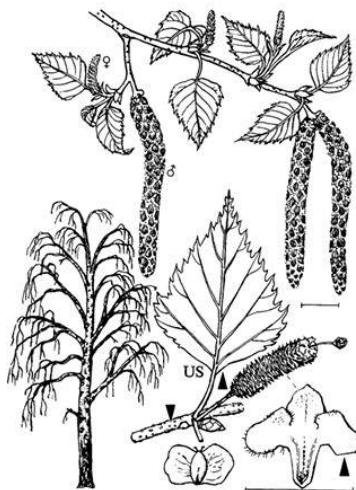
Kleinblütiges S. – *I. parviflora* 0,30–0,60
○ 6–9 (gelb)

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.



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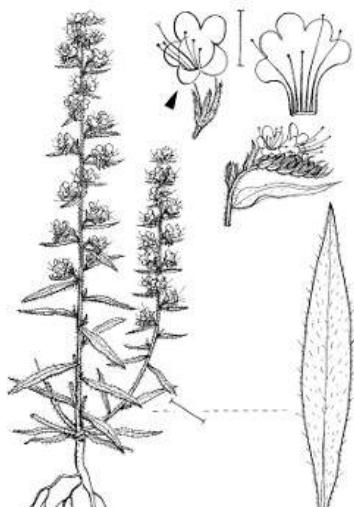


Schlangenäuglein – *Asperugo procumbens* 0,20–0,50 ♂ ① 5–8 (erst violett, dann blau, Schlundschuppen weiß)

Echium vulgare (Boraginaceae) L.



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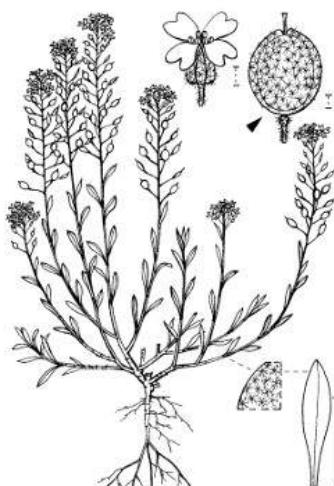


Gewöhnlicher Natternkopf – *Echium vulgare* 0,25–0,80 ♂ 5–10 (erst rosa, dann leuchtendblau)

Alyssum montanum (Brassicaceae) L.

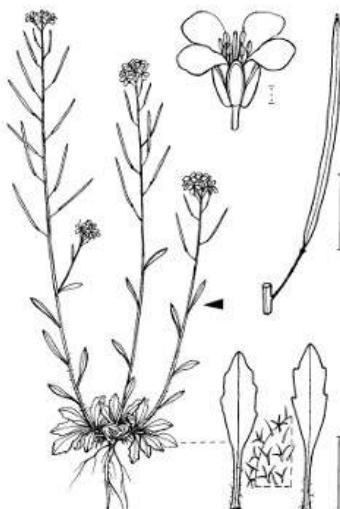


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**Berg-St. – *A. montanum* 0,10–0,20 2
3–5 ▽ (goldgelb)

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



Felsen-Sch. – *A. petraea* 0,10–0,25 2 5–7
(weiß)

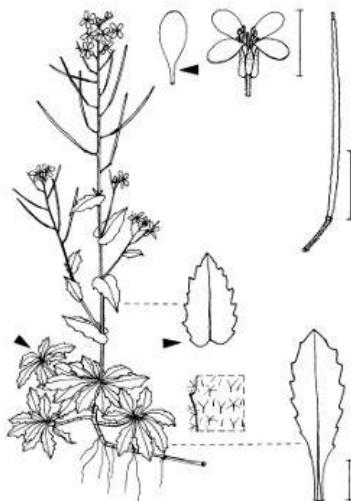
Arabis alpina (Brassicaceae) L.



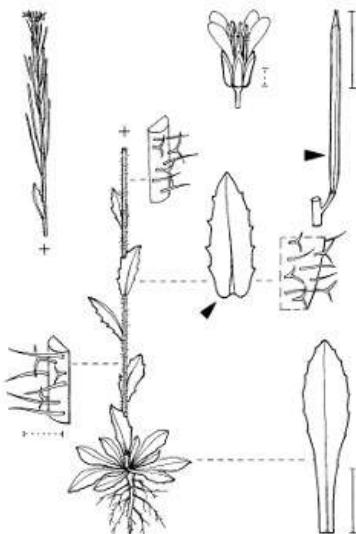
Arabis hirsuta (Brassicaceae) L.



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Alpen-G. – *A. alpina* 0,05–0,40 ♂ 3–10
dreibl.

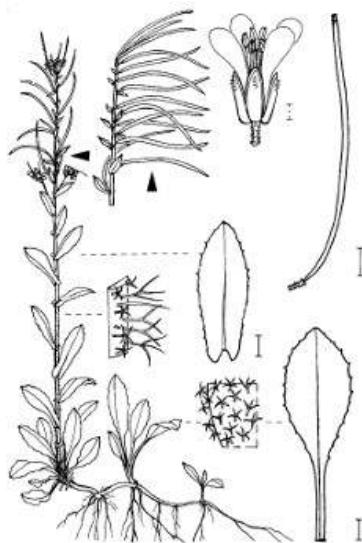


Baehaarte G. – *A. hirsuta* 0,10–0,80 ♂ 2–
5–7 (weiß)

Arabis turrita (Brassicaceae) L.



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

Aurinia saxatilis (Brassicaceae) (L.) Desv.

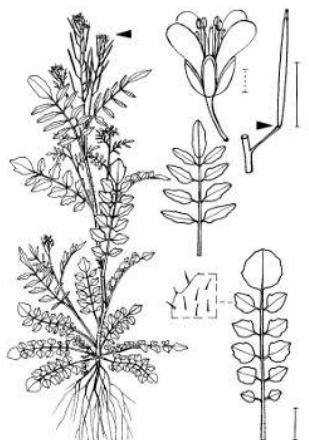
Images/Aurinia saxatilis_1.jpg

Images/Aurinia saxatilis_2.jpg

Cardamine flexuosa (Brassicaceae) *With.*



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Wald-Sch. – *C. flexuosa* 0,10–0,50 ♂ ♂ ♂ 2
4–10 (weiß)

Cardamine impatiens (Brassicaceae) *L.*



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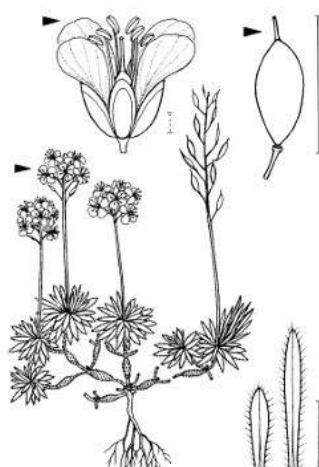


Spring-Schaumkraut – *Cardamine impatiens* 0,10–0,85 ♂ ♂ 5–7 (Kr weiß, oft fehlend)

Draba aizoides (Brassicaceae) L.



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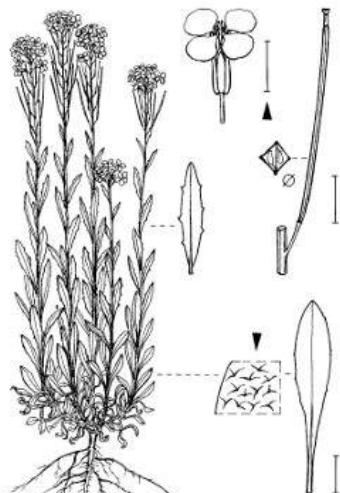
Immergrünes F. – *D. aizoides* 0,03–0,10 ♀
4–8 ▽ (goldgelb)

Erysimum crepidifolium (Brassicaceae) Rchb.



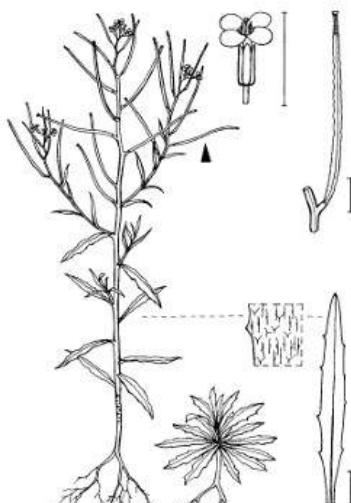
Bleicher Sch. – *E. crepidifolium* 0,15–0,80
♀ ♂ 4–6 (hellgelb)

Erysimum odoratum (Brassicaceae) Ehrh.



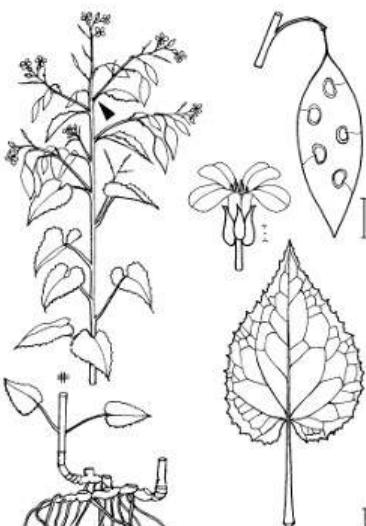
Duft-Sch. – *E. odoratum* 0,20–0,90 ♂ ⊖
5–7 (sattgelb, duftend)

Erysimum repandum (Brassicaceae) L.



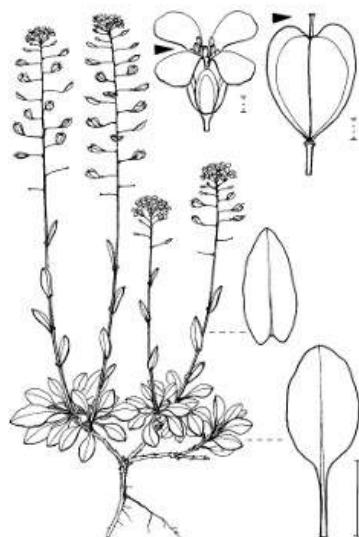
Spreiz-Sch. – *E. repandum* 0,15–0,35 ♂ ⊖
3–6 (hellgelb)

Lunaria rediviva (Brassicaceae) L.



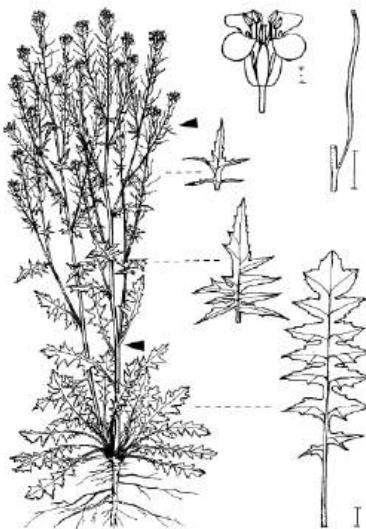
**Ausdauerndes S. – *L. rediviva* 0,30–1,40
♀ 5–7 ♂ (hellviolett bis weißlich)**

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.*

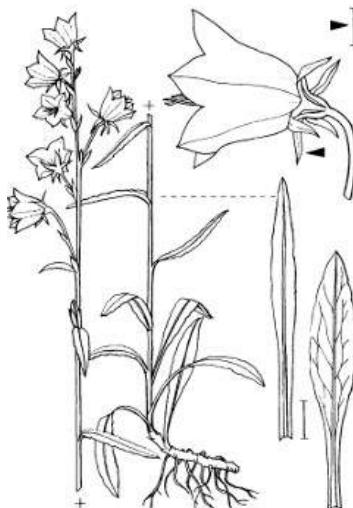


Österreichische R. – *S. austriacum*
0,30–0,60 ♂ 5–6 (goldgelb)

Campanula gentilis (Campanulaceae) *Kovanda*

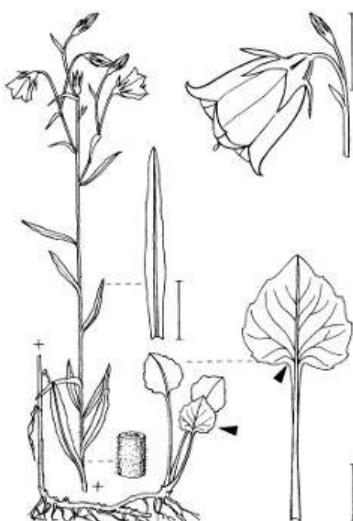


Campanula persicifolia (Campanulaceae) L.



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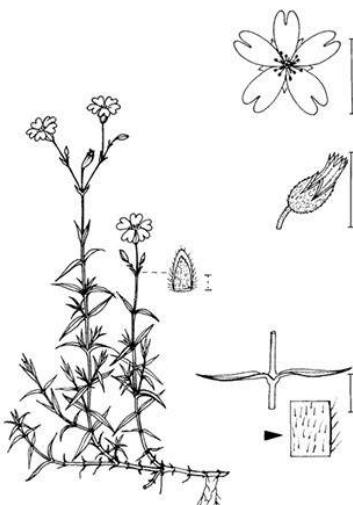
**Quendel-Sandkraut – *Arenaria serpyllifolia* 0,03–0,30 ♂ 5–9 (weiß. Pfl graugrün) ↗ S.786

Cerastium arvense (Caryophyllaceae) L.

subsp. Arvense

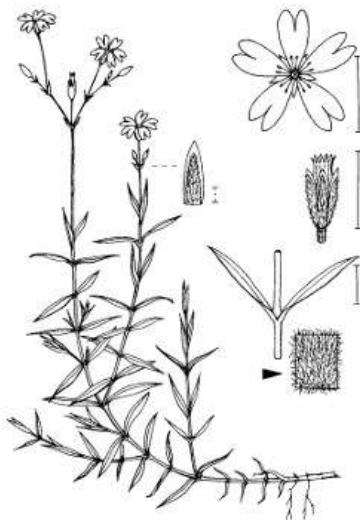


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**Acker-H. – *C. arvense* 0,03–0,30 ♀ 4–8 (weiß. Pfl grauflaumig)

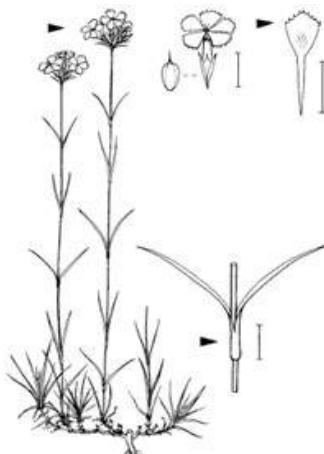
Cerastium tomentosum (Caryophyllaceae) L.



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

Dianthus carthusianorum (Caryophyllaceae) L.

subsp. *Carthusianorum*

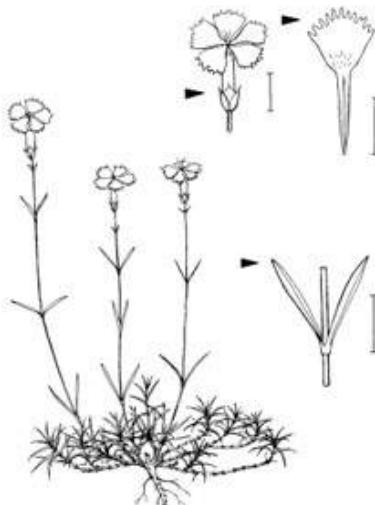


Kartäuser-N. – *D. carthusianorum*
0,15–0,45 ♂ 6–9 ♀ (dunkelpurpur bis
rosa, dunkler geadert)

Dianthus gratianopolitanus (Caryophyllaceae)
Vill.



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

Moehringia muscosa (Caryophyllaceae) L.

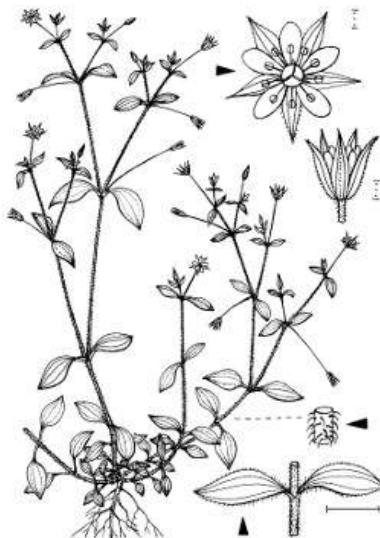


Moos-N. – *M. muscosa* 0,05–0,20 ♂ 5–9
(weiß)

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



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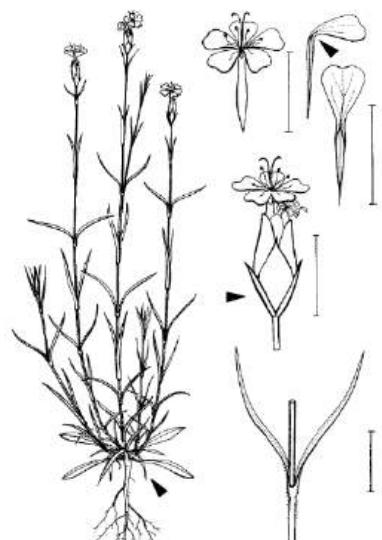


Dreinervige Nabelmiere – *Moehringia trinervia* 0,10–0,30 ♂ ♀ 5–7 (weiß)

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

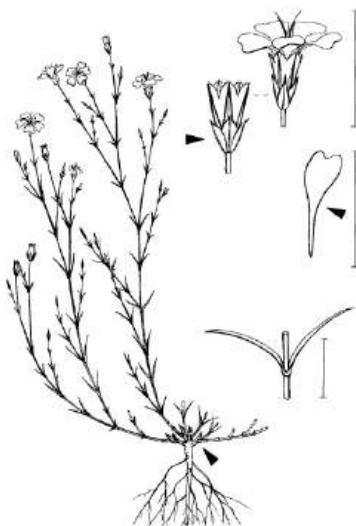


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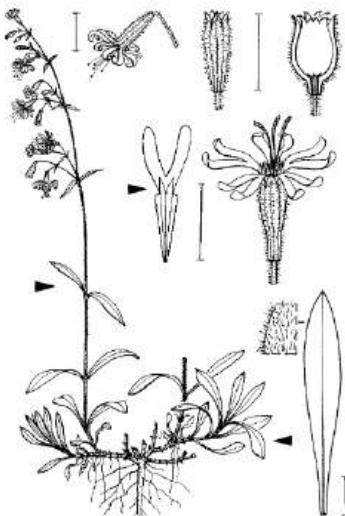
Sprossendes Nelkenköpfchen – *Petrorhagia prolifera* 0,15–0,45 ♂ ♀ 6–10 (rosa)

Petrorhagia saxifraga (Caryophyllaceae) (L.) Link



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

Silene nutans (Caryophyllaceae) L.

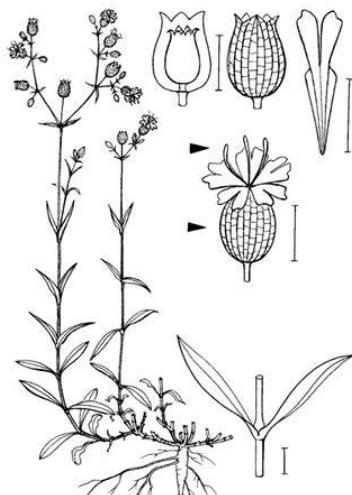


Nickendes L. – *S. nutans* 0,30–0,50 ♀ 5–8
(weiß, USeite oft grünlich od. rötlich, nur
nachts geöffnet)

Silene vulgaris (Caryophyllaceae) (Moench) Garcke

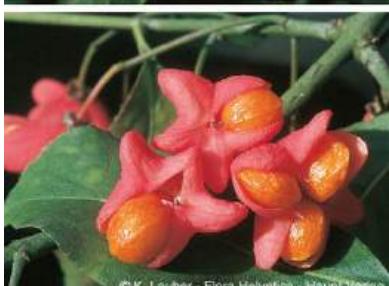


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**Gewöhnliches Leimkraut – *S. vulgaris*
0,10–0,60 ♂ 6–9 (weiß. K grünlichweiß od.
rötlich. Pfl blaugrün)

Euonymus europaeus (Celastraceae) L.



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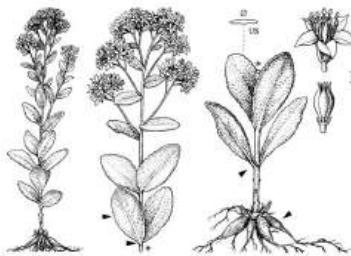


Europäisches Pfaffenhütchen –
Euonymus europaeus 1,50–3,00 ♂ 5–6
(hellgrün. Fr rosa, SaMantel orange)

Hylotelephium maximum (Crassulaceae) (L.) Kirsch.



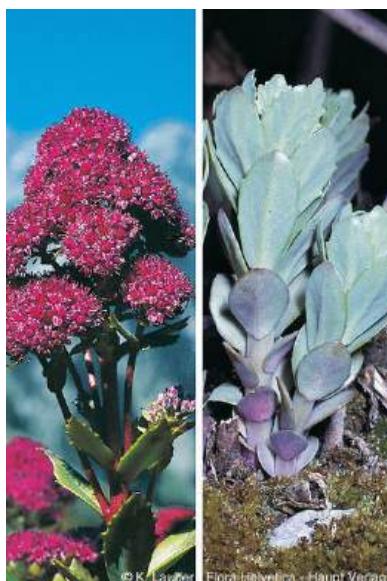
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Große W. – *H. maximum* 0,30–0,60 ♂, 7–9 (grünlich, selten rötlich). Ähnlich Purpur-R. – *H. telephium* (B rosa bis dunkelrot, Fr. außen rinnig, Bl. Grund keilförmig verschmäler., alle Bl. wechselständig)

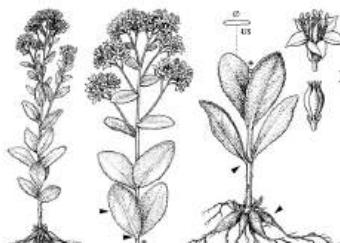
Hylotelephium telephium (Crassulaceae) (L.) H. Ohba.

subsp. *telephium* for image 1



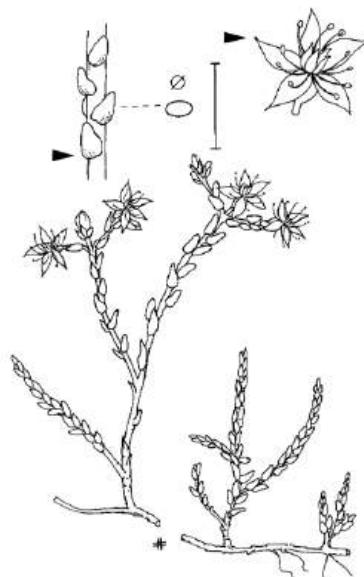
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Große W. – *H. maximum* 0,30–0,60 ♂, 7–9 (grünlich, selten rötlich). Ähnlich Purpur-R. – *H. telephium* (B rosa bis dunkelrot, Fr. außen rinnig, Bl. Grund keilförmig verschmäler., alle Bl. wechselständig)

Sedum acre (Crassulaceae) L.



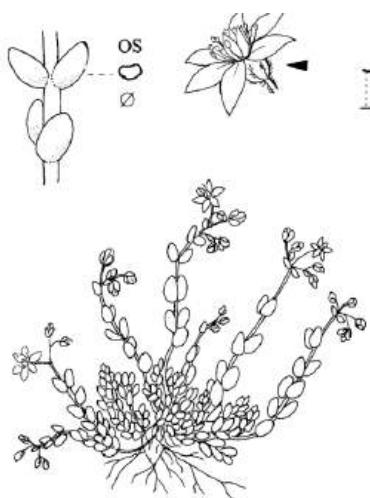
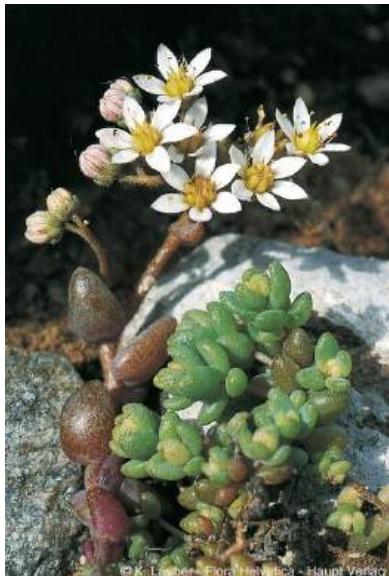
Scharfer Mauerpfeffer – *Sedum acre*
0,03–0,15 ⌚ 6–8 (gelb)

Sedum album (Crassulaceae) L.



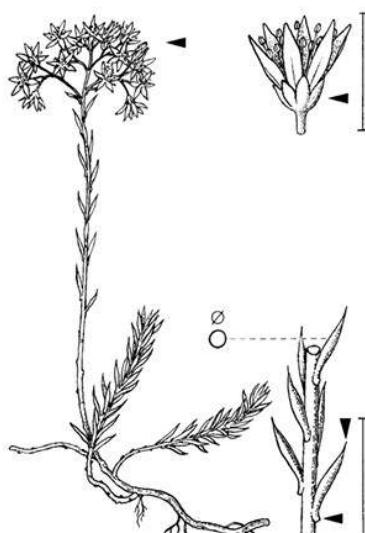
**Weiße F. – *S. album* 0,08–0,20 ⌚ 6–9
(weiß)**

Sedum dasyphyllum (Crassulaceae) L.



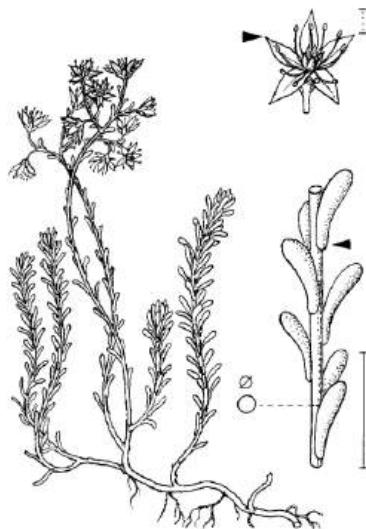
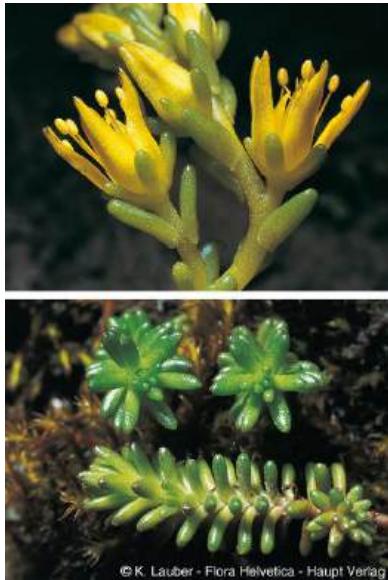
Buckel-F. – *S. dasyphyllum* 0,03–0,10 2|
6–8 (weiß, außen zuweilen rötlich)

Sedum rupestre (Crassulaceae) L.



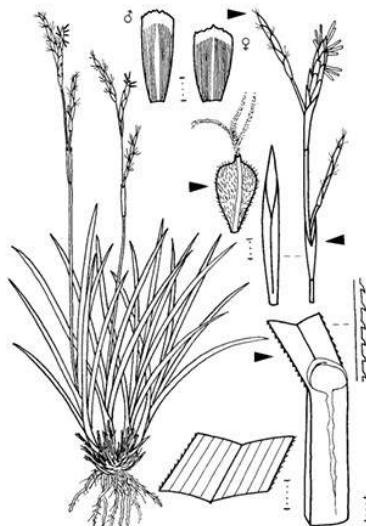
*Felsen-Fetthenne – *Sedum rupestre*
0,10–0,35 2| 6–8 (gelb) ↗ S. 784

Sedum sexangulare (Crassulaceae) L.



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

Carex digitata (Cyperaceae) L.



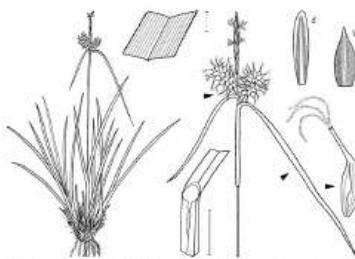
Finger-S. – *C. digitata* 0,10–0,30 2 5
(Sp rotbraun, grün gekielt, weißrandig.
Pfl unten dunkelrot)

Carex flacca (Cyperaceae) Schreber



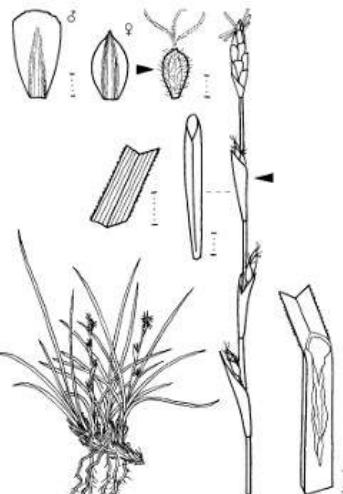
Blaugrüne S. – *C. flacca* 0,20–0,60 ♂ 5–7
(Sp schwarzbraun, Schläuche grün od.
schwarz)

Carex flava (Cyperaceae) L. s. str.



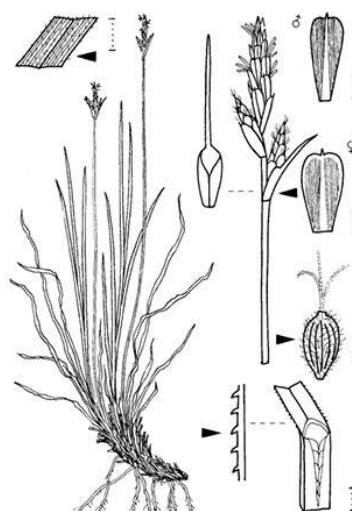
Gelb-Segge – *Carex flava* 0,20–0,60 ♂ 5–9 (Sp gelb- bis rotbraun, grün geklebt,
Schläuche hellgelb, Pf gelbgrün)

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.

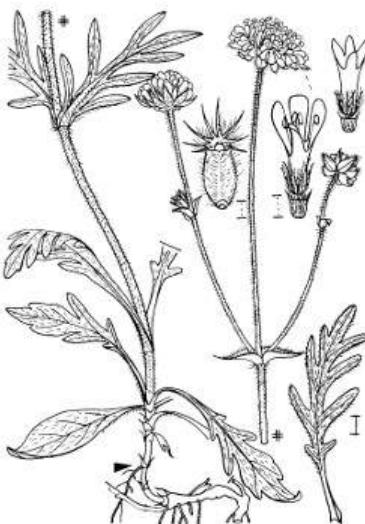


Berg-S. – *C. montana* 0,10–0,30 ♂ 3–5
(Sp braun, Schläuche grün, oben oft braun.
Pfl unten rot)

Cystopteris fragilis (Cystopteridaceae) (L.) Bernh.



Knautia arvensis (Dipsacaceae) (L.) Coult.

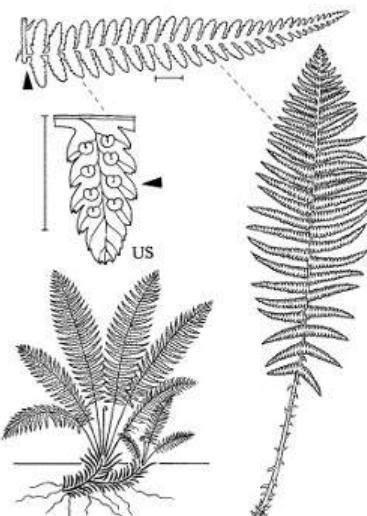


Scabiosa columbaria (Dipsacaceae) L.



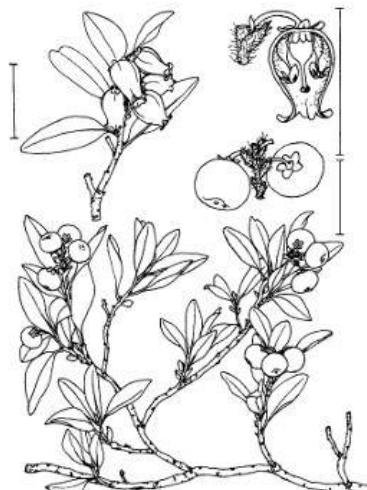
Tauben-S. – *S. columbaria* 0,25–0,60 ♂
7–11 (blau-lila, KBorsten schwärzlich)

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



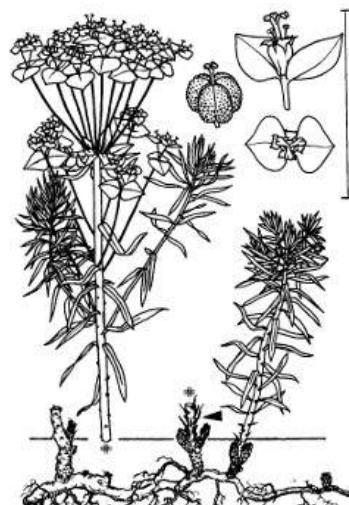
Gewöhnlicher W. – *D. filix-mas* 0,30–1,20
♂ 7–9

Arctostaphylos uva-ursi (Ericaceae) L.



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

Euphorbia cyparissias (Euphorbiaceae) L.



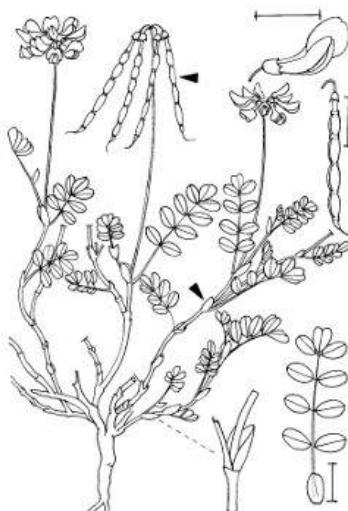
Zypressen-Wolfsmilch – *Euphorbia cyparissias* 0,15–0,30 l, 4–5 (grünlichgelb, später rötend)

Anthyllis vulneraria (Fabaceae) L.



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

Coronilla vaginalis (Fabaceae) Lam.

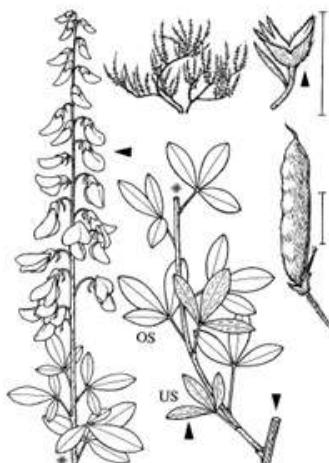


Scheiden-Kronwicke – *Coronilla vaginalis* 0,05–0,10 h 5–7 (gelb)

Cytisus nigricans (Fabaceae) L.



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

Hippocrepis comosa (Fabaceae) L.



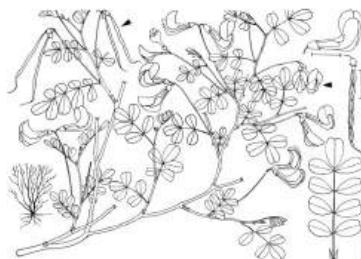
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Hufeisenklee – *H. comosa* 0,08–0,25 d; h. 5–7 (gelb)

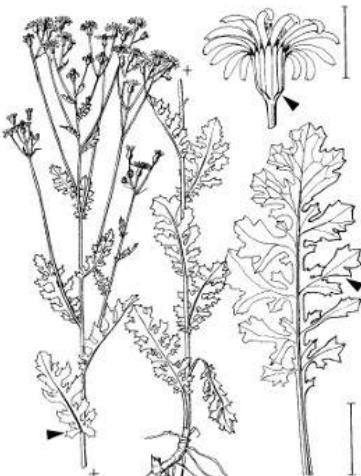
Hippocrepis emerus (Fabaceae) L.

subsp. Lassen



Strauchwicke - *Hippocrepis emerus* 1,00-2,00 t; 5-7 (gall)

Jacobaea vulgaris (Fabaceae) L.



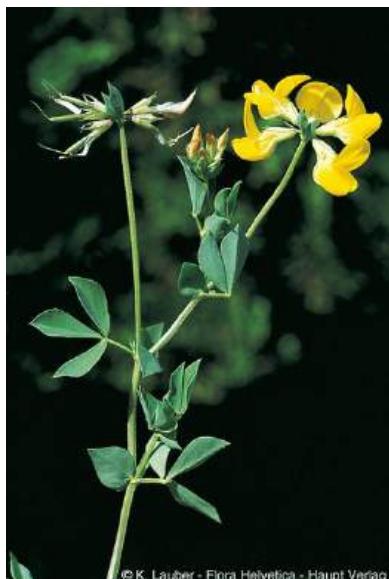
**Jakobs-G. - *S. jacobaea* 0,30-1,00 ♂ ♂
♀ 7-9 (goldgelb) ✕ S. 790

Lathyrus vernus (Fabaceae) (L.) Bernh.

subsp. *Vernus*



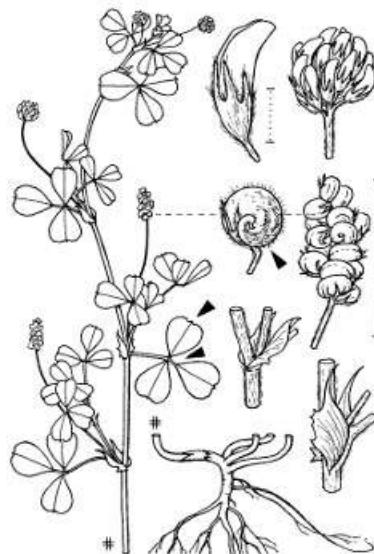
Lotus corniculatus (Fabaceae) L.



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 (hellpurpurn)

Geranium sanguineum (Geraniaceae) L.

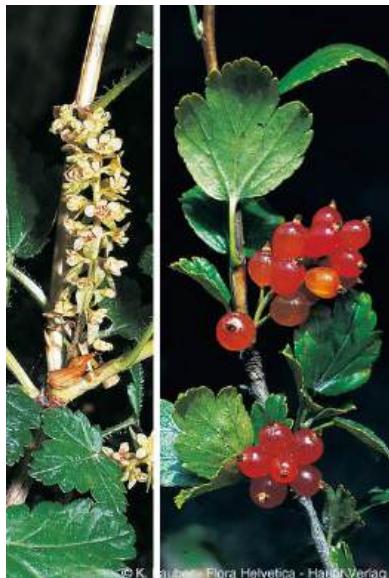


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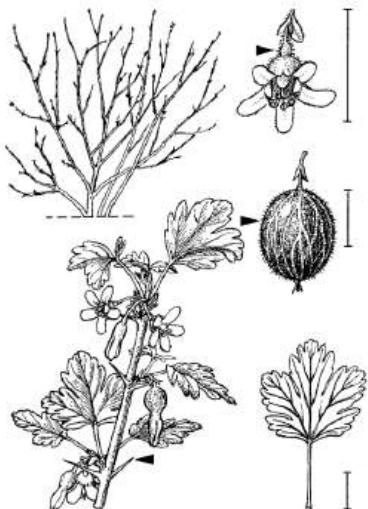
Blut-Storchschnabel – *Geranium sanguineum* 0,15–0,50 ♂ 6–8 (purpurod.)

Ribes alpinum (Grossulariaceae) L.



Alpen-Johannisbeere – *Ribes alpinum*
0,80–1,50 H , 4–5 (grünlichgelb, unvollkommen zweihäusig. Fr rot)

Ribes uva-crispa (Grossulariaceae) L.



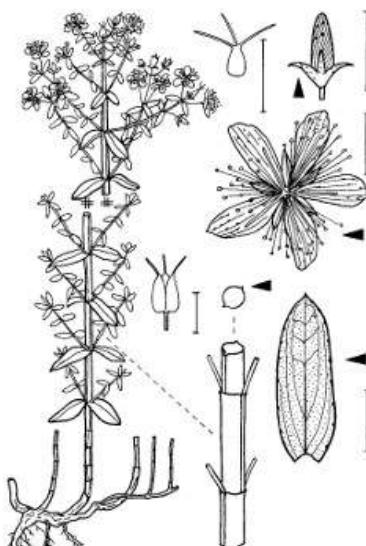
Stachelbeere – *Ribes uva-crispa* 0,60–1,20
 H , 4–5 (grünlichgelb. Fr grün, gelb od.
purpurn)

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)

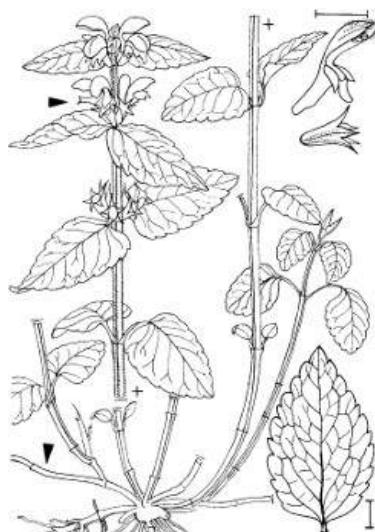
Ajuga genevensis (Lamiaceae) L.



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

Galeobdolon luteum (Lamiaceae) L.

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



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.

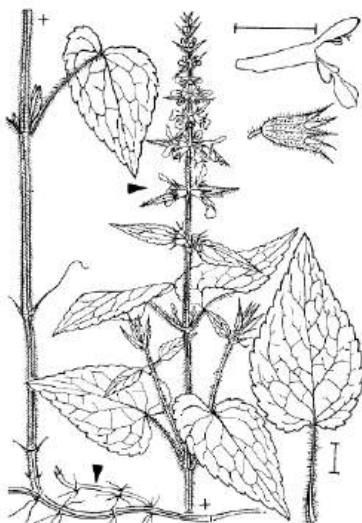


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**Gewöhnlicher Dost – *Origanum vulgare*
0,20–0,60 ♂ 7–9 (hellpurpur, selten weiß)
↗ S. 788

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.



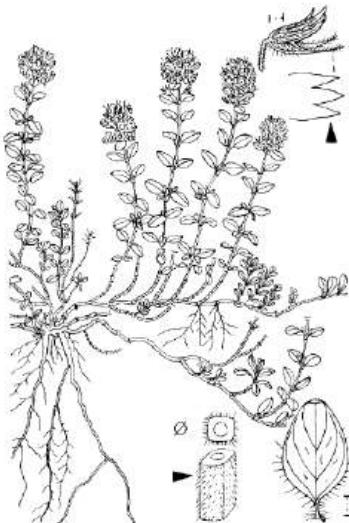
Edel-Gamander – *Teucrium chamaedrys*
0,10–0,30 h 7–9 (hellpurpurn)

Teucrium montanum (Lamiaceae) L.



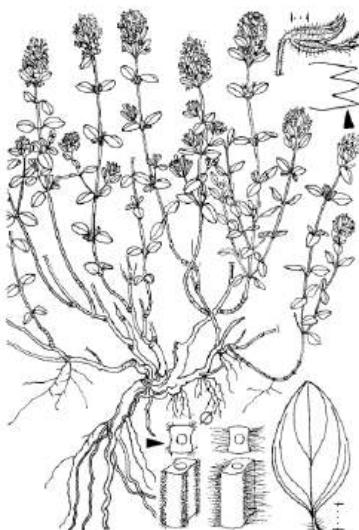
Berg-G. – *T. montanum* 0,05–0,35 h 6–9
(hellgelb)

Thymus praecox subsp. *praecox* (Lamiaceae)



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

Thymus pulegioides (Lamiaceae) L.



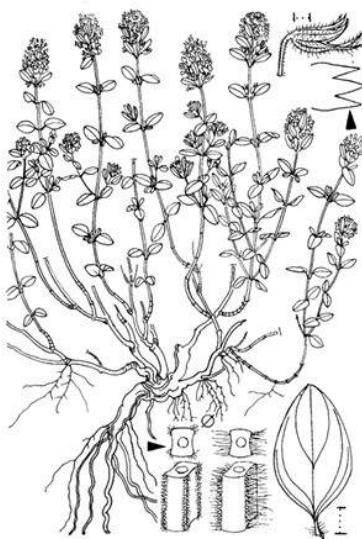
*Arznei-Th. – *Th. pulegioides* 0,05–0,30 h
6–9 (hell- bis dunkelpurpur) ↗ S. 788

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



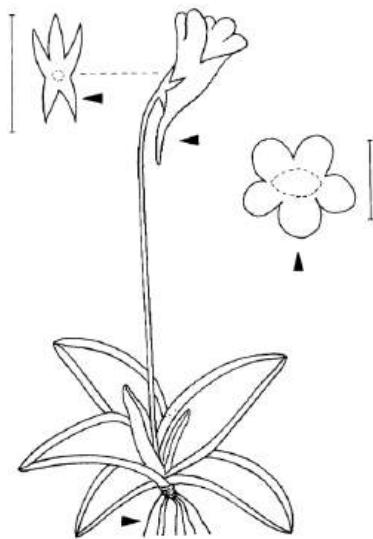
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Thymus pulegioides subsp. *Pulegioides* (Lamiaceae) L.



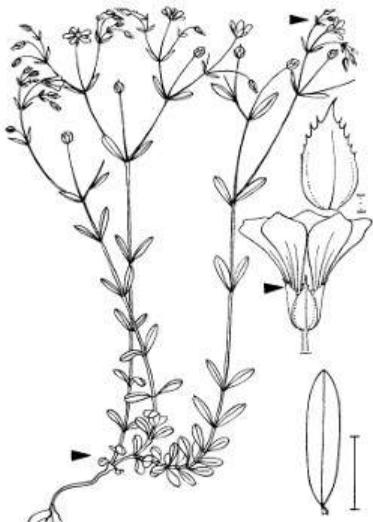
*Arznei-Th. – *Th. pulegioides* 0,05–0,30 h
6–9 (hell- bis dunkelpurpur) ↗ S. 788

Pinguicula vulgaris (Lentibulariaceae) L.



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

Linum catharticum (Linaceae) L.

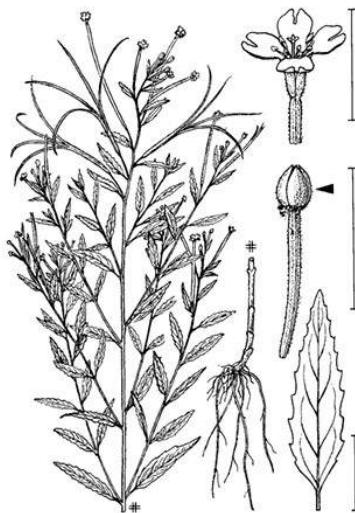


Purgier-Lein – *Linum catharticum*
0,05–0,30 ♂ 6–7 (weiß, Grund gelb)

Epilobium collinum (Onagraceae) C. C. Gmel.



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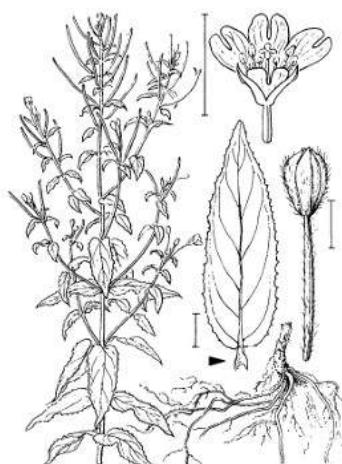


Hügel-W. - *E. collinum* 0,10–0,40 ♂ 6–9
(rosa. Stg graugrün)

Epilobium montanum (Onagraceae) L.

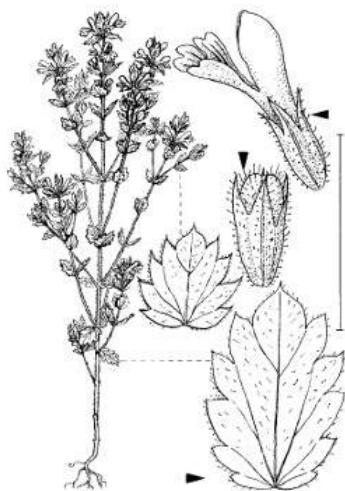


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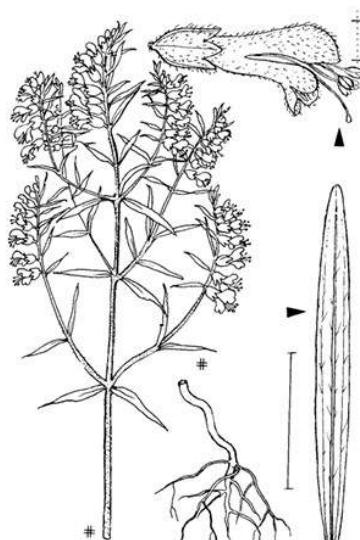
Berg-W. - *E. montanum* 0,10–0,80 ♂ 6–9
(rosa. Stg grasgrün)

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



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

Odontites luteus (Orobanchaceae) (L.) Clairv.

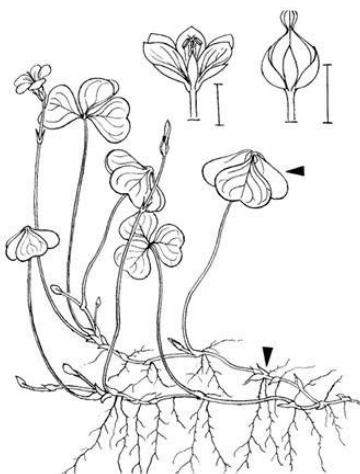


Gelber Z. – *O. luteus* 0,15–0,60 ∅ 7–10
(gelb)

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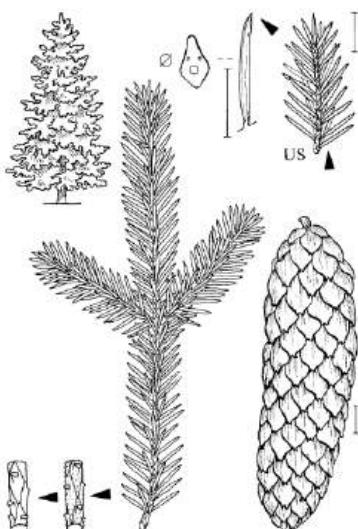
Schöllkraut – *Chelidonium majus*
0,30–0,70 ♂ 4–10 (gelb. Milchsaft orange)

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.

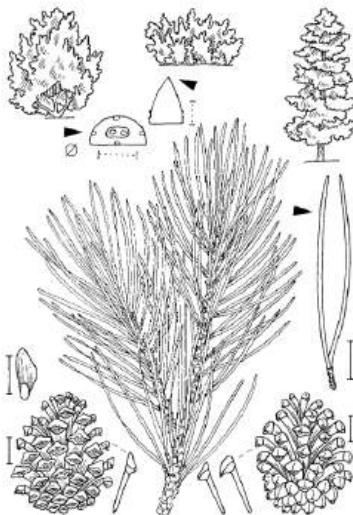


Gewöhnliche F. – *P. abies*
Bis 50,00 (~60,00) ♂ 4–6 (Nadeln allseits
dunkelgrün. Zapfen braun)

Pinus sylvestris (Pinaceae) L.

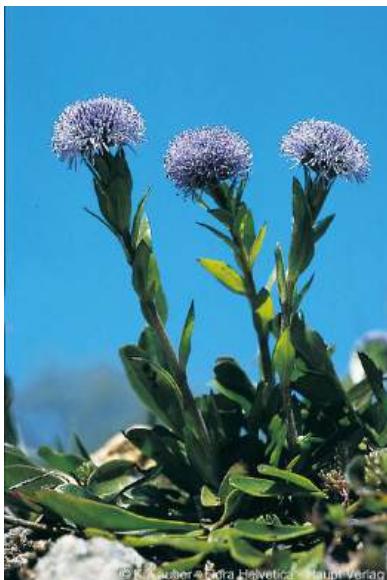


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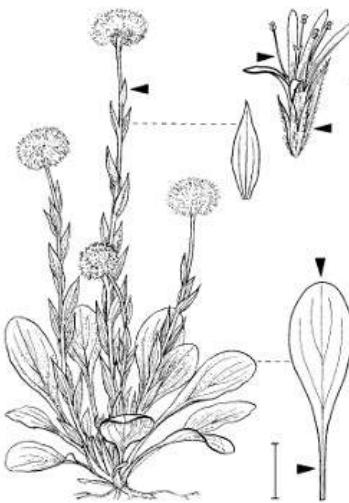


**Gewöhnliche Kiefer – *Pinus sylvestris*
Bis 30,00(–40,00) ♂ 5–6 (Zapfen matt graubraun. Stamm oben hell rotbraun)

Globularia bisnagarica (Plantaginaceae) L.

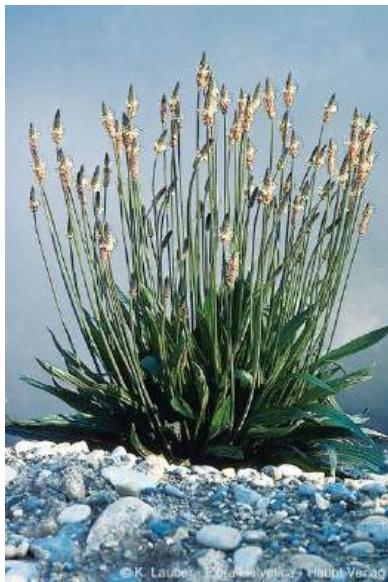


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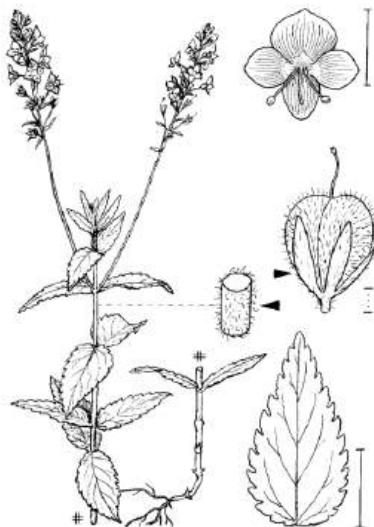
Gewöhnliche K. – *G. bisnagarica*
0,05–0,30 ♀ 5–6 ▽ (blaulila)

Plantago lanceolata (Plantaginaceae) L.



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

Veronica teucrium (Plantaginaceae) L.



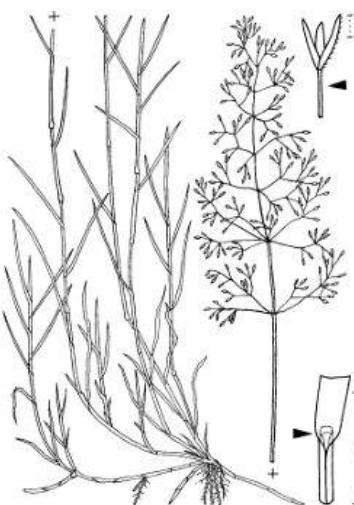
Großer E. – *V. teucrium* 0,30–0,80 ♂ 6–7
(azurblau, dunkler geädert)

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*

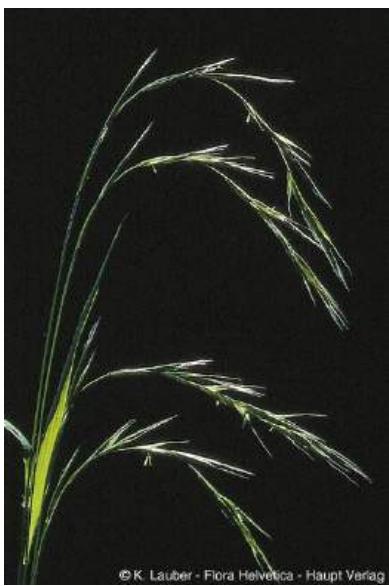
0,60–1,20 ♂ 6–7

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

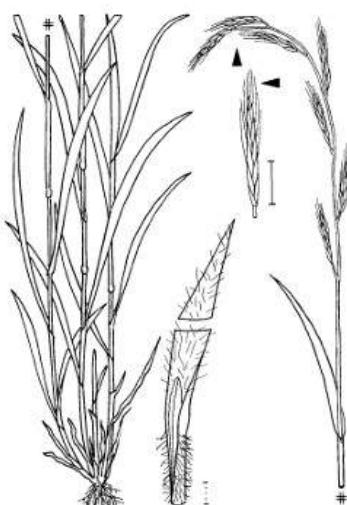


*Fieder-Zwenke – *Brachypodium pinnatum* 0,60–1,00 ♂ 6–7

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



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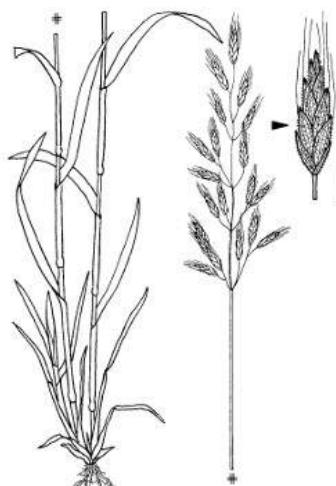


Wald-Z. – *B. sylvaticum* 0,60–1,20 ♂ 7–8

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.

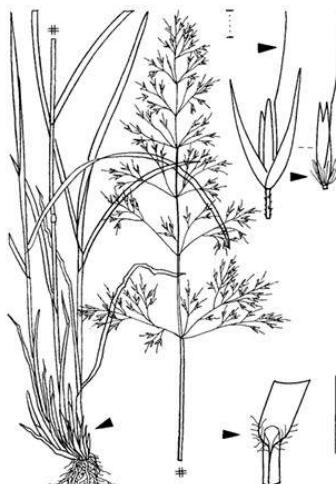


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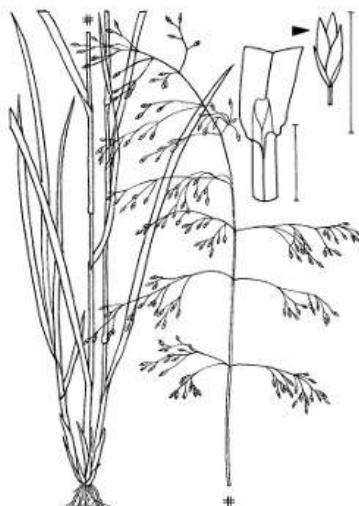
Taube T. – *B. sterilis* 0,30–0,60 ♂ ① 5–6

Calamagrostis arundinacea (Poaceae) (L.) Roth



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

Festuca altissima (Poaceae) All.

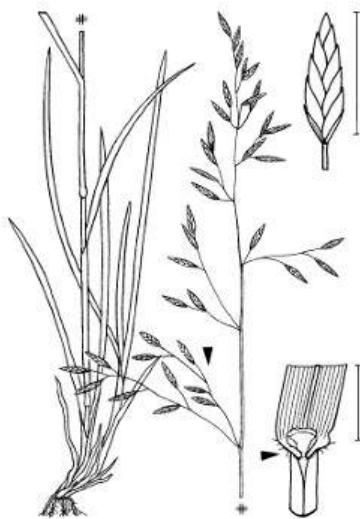


Wald-Sch. - *F. altissima* 0,60–1,20 2 6–7

Festuca arundinacea (Poaceae) Schreb.



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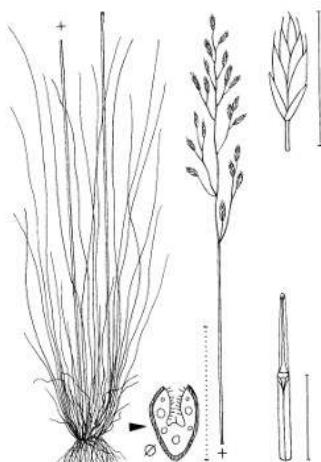


**Rohr-Sch. – *F. arundinacea* 0,60–1,80 ♂
6–7 (GrundBl Scheiden weißlich)

Festuca ovina (Poaceae) L. agg.



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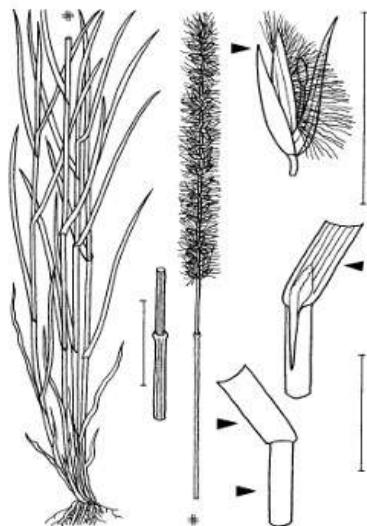
**Schaf-Sch. – *F. ovina* 0,20–0,70 ♂ 5–8

Festuca pallens (Poaceae) Host

image should be on the left



Melica ciliata agg. (Poaceae) L.

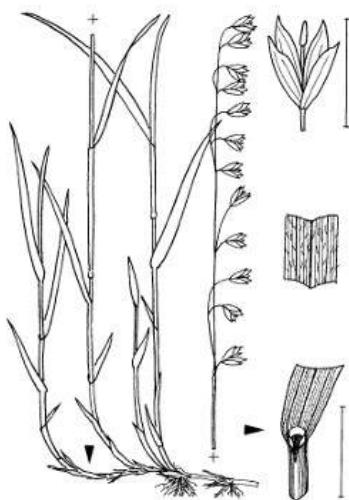


**Wimper-P. – *M. ciliata* 0,20–0,70 24 6
(Bl graugrün)

Melica nutans (Poaceae) L.



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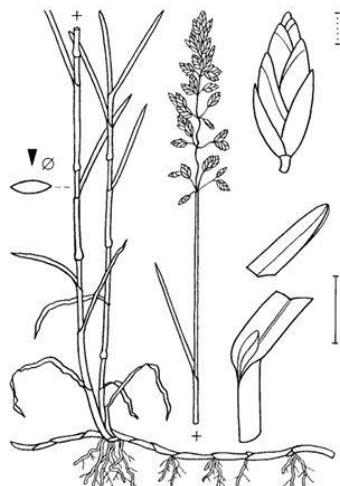
Nickendes P. – *M. nutans* 0,30–0,60 ♂ 5–6
(Hsp braunrot)

Poa angustifolia (Poaceae) L.



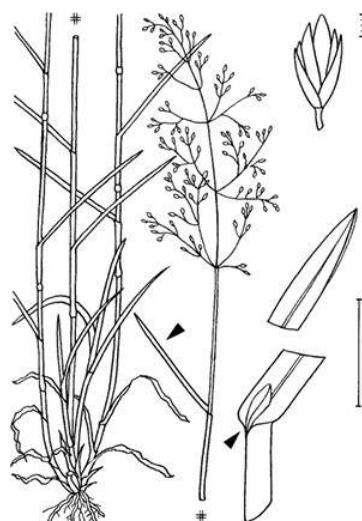
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Poa compressa (Poaceae) L.



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

Poa nemoralis (Poaceae) L.



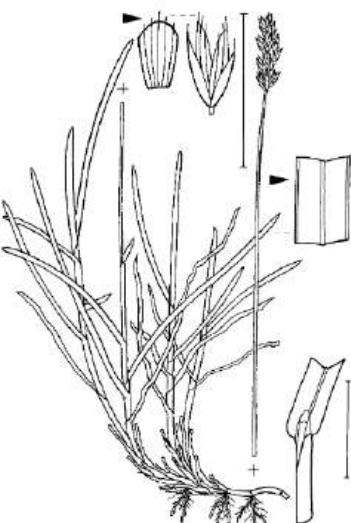
Hain-Rispengras – *Poa nemoralis*
0,30–0,80 2 6–7

Poa pratensis (Poaceae) L.



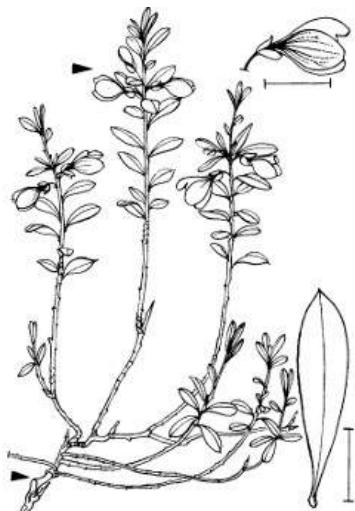
*Wiesen-R. – *P. pratensis* 0,20–0,90 ♂
5–6 ✸ S. 783

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^f
5–7 (grünlich. Formenreich)

Polypodium vulgare (Polypodiaceae) L.

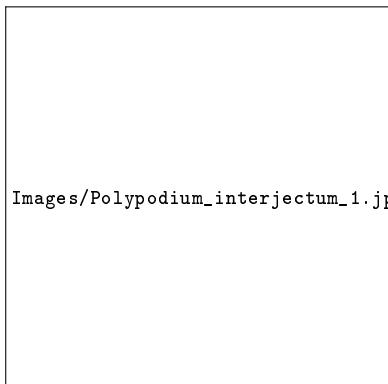
leaf blade 3.5 - 5 times longer than broad, spores ripen July-august



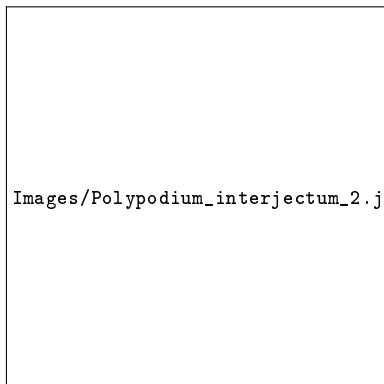
Gewöhnlicher Tüpfelfarn – *Polypodium vulgare* 0,10–0,50 2^f 8–9 (Sori schleierlos)

Polypodium interjectum (Polypodiaceae) Shivas

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



Images/Polypodium_interjectum_1.jpg

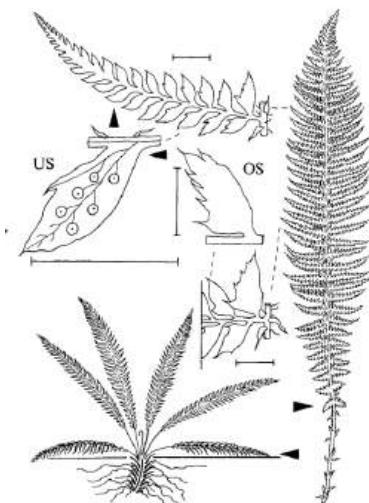


Images/Polypodium_interjectum_2.jpg

Polystichum aculeatum (Polypodiaceae) (L.) Roth

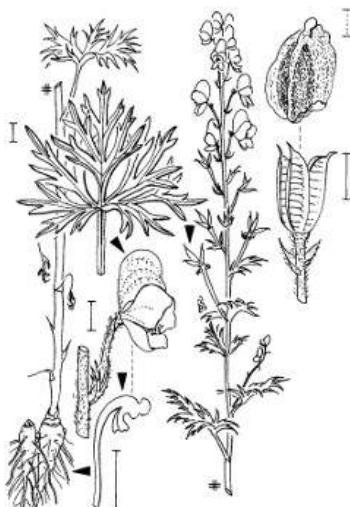


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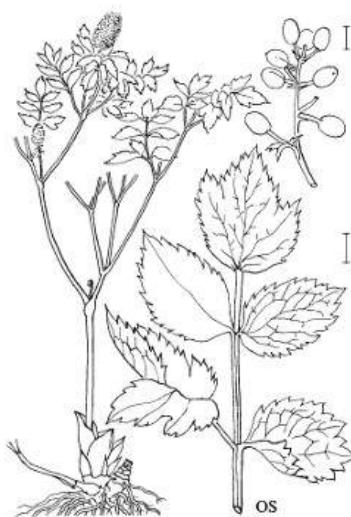
3 Dorniger Sch. – *P. aculeatum* 0,60–1,00 24
8–9 ▽ (Bl ledrig, immergrün)

Aconitum napellus (Ranunculaceae) L.



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

Actaea spicata (Ranunculaceae) L.



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

Aquilegia vulgaris (Ranunculaceae) L.



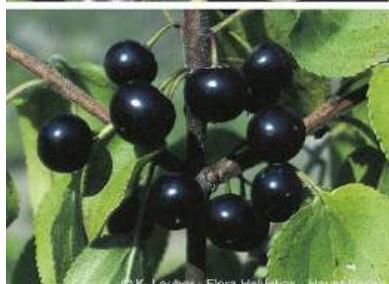
Gewöhnliche Akelei – *Aquilegia vulgaris*
0,40–0,80 ♂ 5–7 ▽ (blauviolett, selten rosa
od. weiß)

Thalictrum minus (Ranunculaceae) L.



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

Rhamnus cathartica (Rhamnaceae) L.

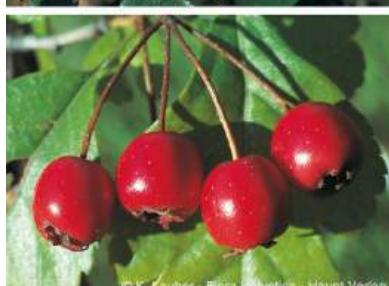


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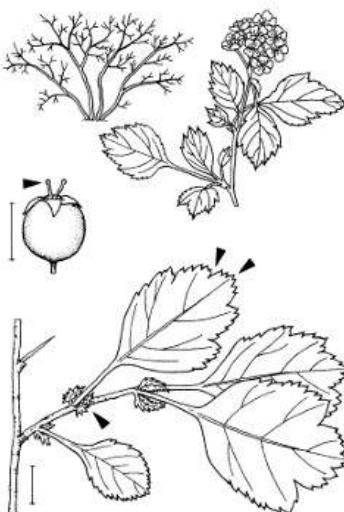


**Purgier-K. – *Rh. cathartica* 1,00–3,00
H. 5–6 (gelblichgrün. Fr von grün sofort
schwarz färbend)**

Crataegus laevigata (Rosaceae) (Poir.) DC.



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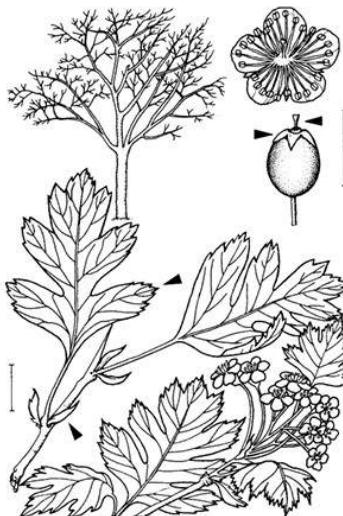


**Zweigriffliger Weißdorn – *Crataegus*
laevigata subsp. *laevigata* Bis 8,00 H.
(weiß. Fr dunkelrot. Auch Baum)**

Crataegus monogyna (Rosaceae) Jacq.



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

Cotoneaster integerrimus (Rosaceae) Medik.



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

Fragaria vesca (Rosaceae) L.



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

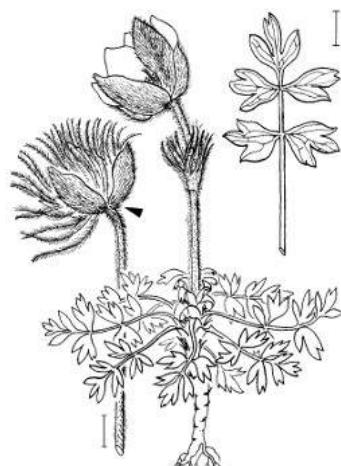
Karpatiosorbus franconica (Rosaceae) (Bornm.) Sen-nikov & Kurtto



Potentilla verna (Rosaceae) L.



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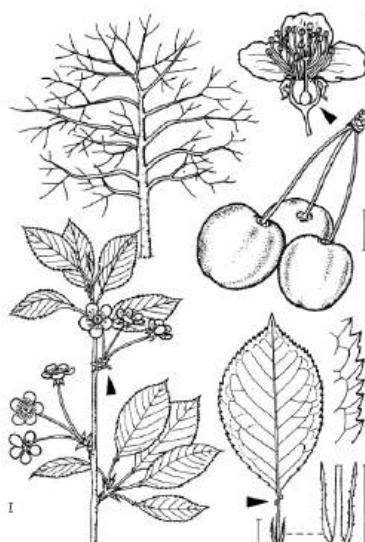


Frühlings-K. – *P. vernalis* 0,05–0,30 ♂
4–6 ▽ (gelblichweiß, außen hellviolet
überlaufen)

Prunus avium (Rosaceae) L.



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

Rosa canina (Rosaceae) L.



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

Rosa micrantha (Rosaceae) Borrer ex Sm.



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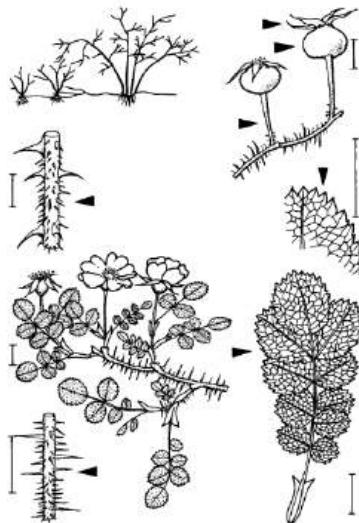


Kleinblütige R. – *R. micrantha*
(1,00–)2,00–3,00 ft , 6–7 (weiß od. blass-
rosa, Bl schwach nach Apfel duftend)

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.

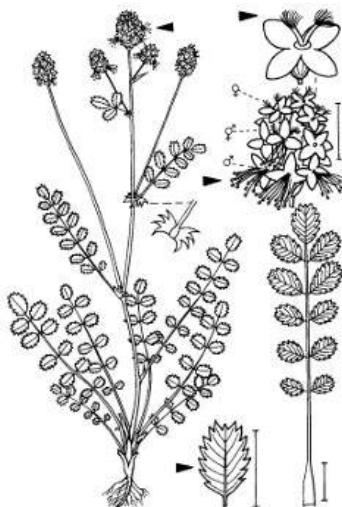


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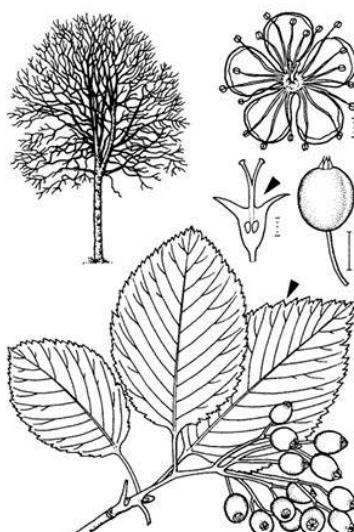
Himbeere – *R. idaeus* 0,60–2,00 H. 5–6
(weiß. Fr rot. BlUSseite weißfilzig. Stacheln violett)

Sanguisorba minor (Rosaceae) Scop.



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

Sorbus aria (Rosaceae) aggr.

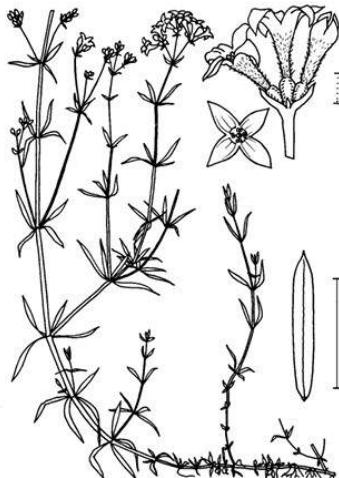


*Gewöhnliche Mehlbeere – *Sorbus aria*
Bis 10,00 ♂ 5–6 (weiß. Fr orange bis rot.
BlUSeite weißfilzig)

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.

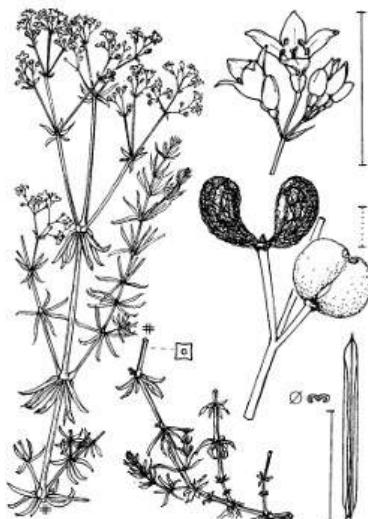


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*Ungleichblättriges L. – *G. anisophyllum*
0,05–0,15 ♂ 7–9 (gelblichweiß bis weiß)
↗ S. 787

Galium glaucum (Rubiaceae) L.



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

Galium pumilum (Rubiaceae) Murray



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

Galium saxatile (Rubiaceae) L.



Galium sylvaticum (Rubiaceae) L.

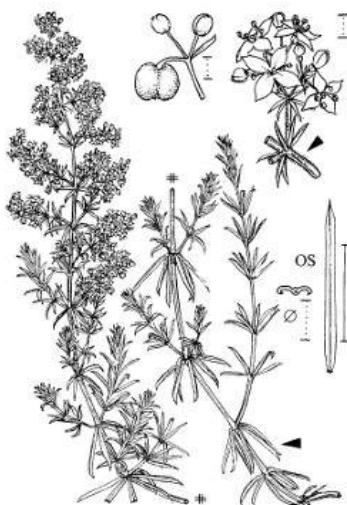


Galium valdepilosum (Rubiaceae) Heinr. Braun



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.



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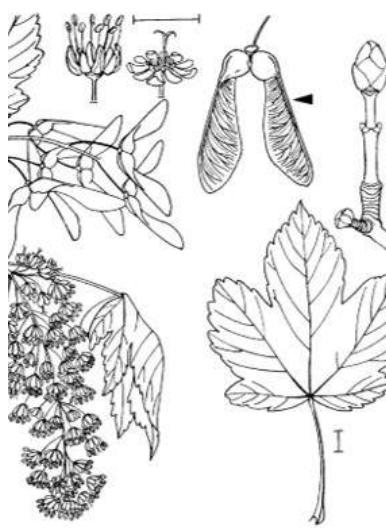
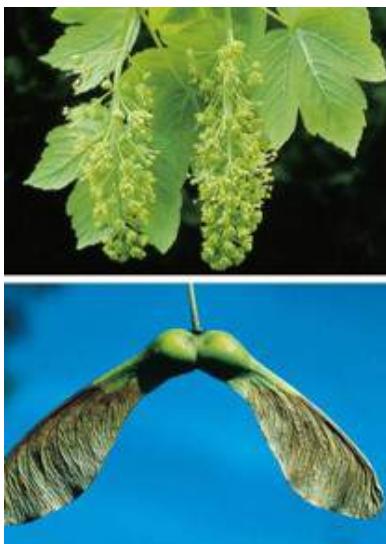
Zitter-P. – *P. tremula* Bis 25,00 ♂, 3–4
(♂ purpurgrau, ♀ rötlich, Narben purpur)

Salix caprea (Salicaceae) L.

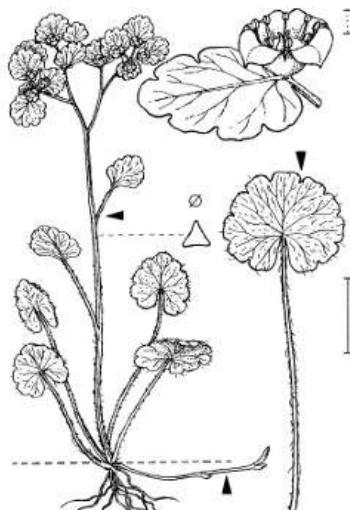


Sal-Weide – *Salix caprea* 3,00–10,00 m; ♂ grün, ♀ grün, Zweige kahl, nur
Blätter weißhaarg.

Acer pseudoplatanus (Sapindaceae) L.

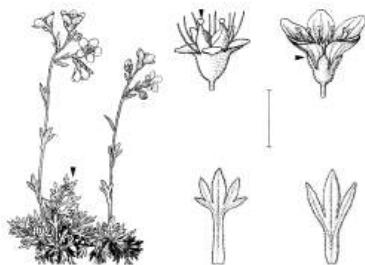


Chrysosplenium alternifolium (Saxifragaceae) L.



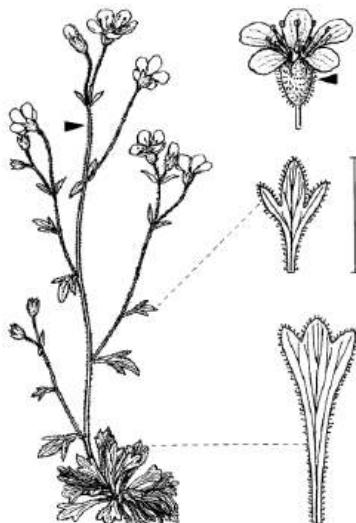
Wechselblättriges Milzkraut –
Chrysosplenium alternifolium 0,15–0,20 ♀
 4–6 (gelb. HochBl gelbgrün)

Saxifraga rosacea (Saxifragaceae) Moench



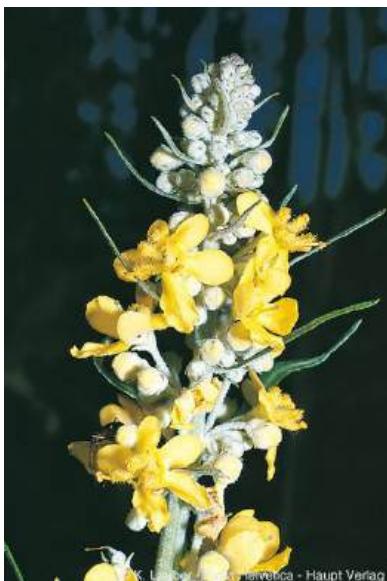
*Rosen-SL. – S. rosacea 0,05–0,25 ♂; 5–7 ♀ (weiß. Bl. weich. Dargestellt ist subsp. rosacea.)

Saxifraga tridactylites (Saxifragaceae) L.



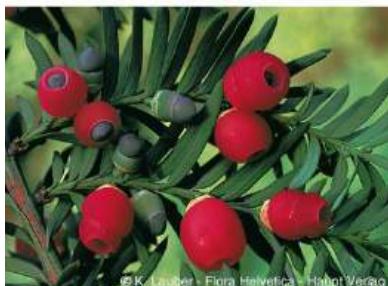
Finger-Steinbrech – *Saxifraga tridactylites*
0,02–0,18 ♂ ☺ 4–6 (weiß)

Verbascum lychnitis (Scrophulariaceae) L.



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

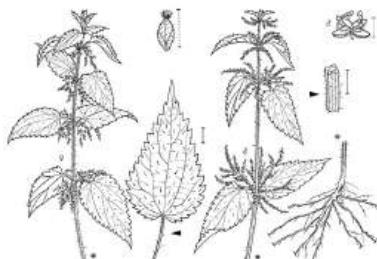


**Gewöhnliches Sonnenröschen –
Helianthemum nummularium 0,10–0,20 h,
5–10 (gelb od. gelblichweiß)

Urtica dioica (Urticaceae) L.



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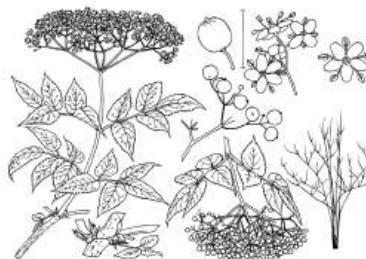


„Große Brennnessel“ – *Urtica dioica* 0,30–1,50 m; 7–10 (grün). Pt meist 2häusig, seltener 1häusig. Brennhaare u. kurze drüslose Haare. Blätter feinhaarig, Blüten dornig-grün, matt od. kaum glänzend) > S. 785

Sambucus nigra (Viburnaceae) L.



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„Schwarzer Holunder“ – *Sambucus nigra* 3,00–7,00 m; 6–7 (weiß, Staubbeutel hellgelb). Fr. über rötlichbraun rot schwarz. Früchte oft rot überlaufen. Stigmata weiß)

Viburnum lantana (Viburnaceae) L.



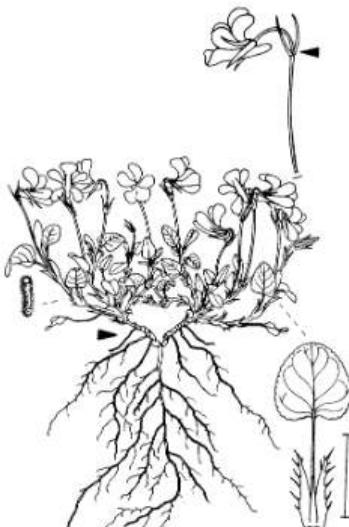
Wolliger Sch. – *V. lantana* 1,00–3,00 ♂
4–6 (schmutzigweiß. Fr erst rot, vollreif
schwarz)

Viola hirta (Violaceae) L.



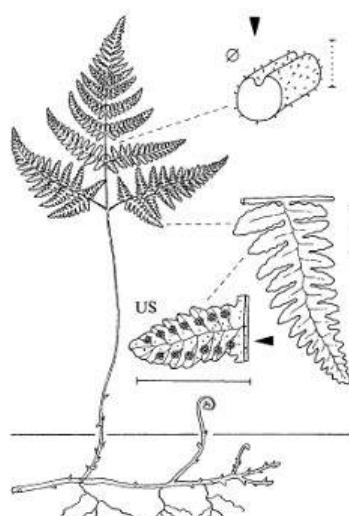
Behaartes V. – *V. hirta* 0,05–0,25 ♀ 4–5
(blau, Sporn rötlichviolett)

Viola rupestris (Violaceae) F.W.Schmidt



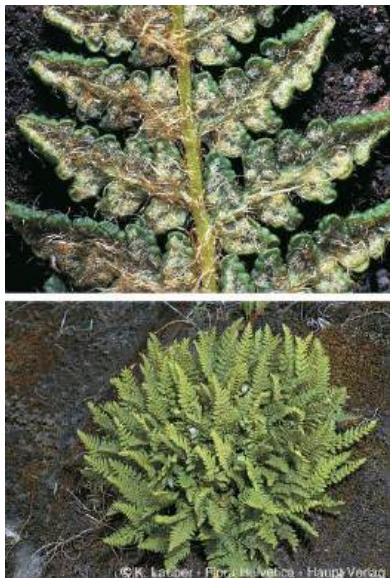
Sand-V. – *V. rupestris* 0,03–0,08 ♂ 5–6
(blauviolett, selten rötlich)

Gymnocarpium robertianum (Woodsiaceae)



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

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



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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.

