

MIREN Rocks Frankenjura

Species identification booklet

Frankenjura

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Frankenjura

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Sources:

Plant photos by Flora Helvetica. 6th Edition

Plant Sketches by Rothmaler Exkursionsflora von Deutschland, Atlasband, 12th Edition 2013, Springer

Species organised by plant family

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

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

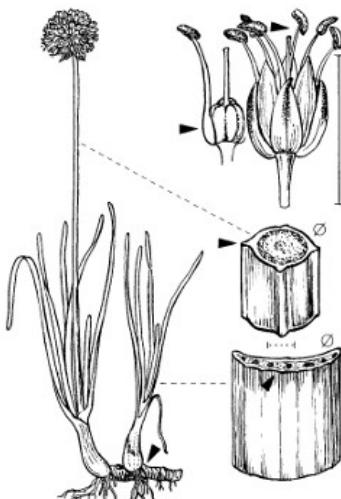
| | | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------|---|----|
| <i>Hylotelephium telephium</i> | Crassulaceae | Große Waldfetthenne | ?? |
| <i>Sedum acre</i> | Crassulaceae | Scharfer Mauerpfeffer | ?? |
| <i>Sedum album</i> | Crassulaceae | Weißer Mauerpfeffer | ?? |
| <i>Sedum dasypyllosum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

| | | | |
|--|------------------|--------------------------------------|----|
| <i>Teucrium chamaedrys</i> | Lamiaceae | Edel-Gamander | ?? |
| <i>Teucrium montanum</i> | Lamiaceae | Berg-Gamander | ?? |
| <i>Thymus praecox</i> subsp. <i>praecox</i> | Lamiaceae | Frühblühender Thymian | ?? |
| <i>Thymus pulegioides</i> | Lamiaceae | Arznei-Thymian | ?? |
| <i>Thymus pulegioides</i> subsp. <i>carniolicus</i> | Lamiaceae | | ?? |
| <i>Thymus pulegioides</i> subsp. <i>Pulegioides</i> | Lamiaceae | Arznei Thymian | ?? |
| <i>Pinguicula vulgaris</i> | Lentibulariaceae | Gemeines Fettblatt, Echtes Fettblatt | ?? |
| <i>Linum catharticum</i> | Linaceae | Purgier-Lein | ?? |
| <i>Epilobium collinum</i> | Onagraceae | Hügel-Weidenröschen | ?? |
| <i>Epilobium montanum</i> | Onagraceae | Berg-Weidenröschen | ?? |
| <i>Euphrasia officinalis</i> subsp. <i>rostkoviana</i> | Orobanchaceae | Gewöhnlicher Augentrost | ?? |
| <i>Odontites luteus</i> | Orobanchaceae | Gelber Zahntrost | ?? |
| <i>Oxalis acetosella</i> | Oxalidaceae | Wald-Sauerklee | ?? |
| <i>Chelidonium majus</i> | Papaveraceae | Schöllkraut | ?? |
| <i>Pseudo-fumaria alba</i> | Papaveraceae | Blassgelber Lerchensporn | ?? |
| <i>Picea abies</i> | Pinaceae | Gewöhnliche Fichte | ?? |
| <i>Pinus sylvestris</i> | Pinaceae | Wald-Föhre, Gewöhnliche Kiefer | ?? |
| <i>Globularia bisnagarica</i> | Plantaginaceae | Gewöhnliche Kugelblume | ?? |
| <i>Plantago lanceolata</i> | Plantaginaceae | Spitz-Wegerich | ?? |
| <i>Veronica teucrium</i> | Plantaginaceae | Großer Ehrenpreis | ?? |
| <i>Agrostis capillaris</i> | Poaceae | Haarstrausgras | ?? |
| <i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i> | Poaceae | Glatthafer | ?? |
| <i>Brachypodium pinnatum</i> | Poaceae | Fieder-Zwenke | ?? |
| <i>Brachypodium sylvaticum</i> | Poaceae | Wald-Zwenke | ?? |
| <i>Bromus hordeaceus</i> | Poaceae | Weiche Trespe | ?? |
| <i>Bromus sterilis</i> | Poaceae | Trauben Trespe | ?? |
| <i>Calamagrostis arundinacea</i> | Poaceae | Wald-Reitgras | ?? |
| <i>Festuca altissima</i> | Poaceae | Wald-Schwingel | ?? |
| <i>Festuca arundinacea</i> | Poaceae | Rohr-Schwingel | ?? |
| <i>Festuca ovina</i> | Poaceae | Schaf-Schwingel | ?? |
| <i>Festuca pallens</i> | Poaceae | Blasser Schaf-Schwingel | ?? |
| <i>Melica ciliata</i> agg. | Poaceae | Wimper-Perlgras | ?? |
| <i>Melica nutans</i> | Poaceae | Nickendes Perlgras | ?? |
| <i>Poa compressa</i> | Poaceae | Platthalm-Rispengras | ?? |
| <i>Poa nemoralis</i> | Poaceae | Hain-Rispengras | ?? |
| <i>Poa pratensis</i> | Poaceae | Wiesen-Rispengras | ?? |
| <i>Sesleria caerulea</i> | Poaceae | Kalk-Blaugras | ?? |
| <i>Polygala chamaebuxus</i> | Polygalaceae | Buchsblättrige Kreuzblume | ?? |

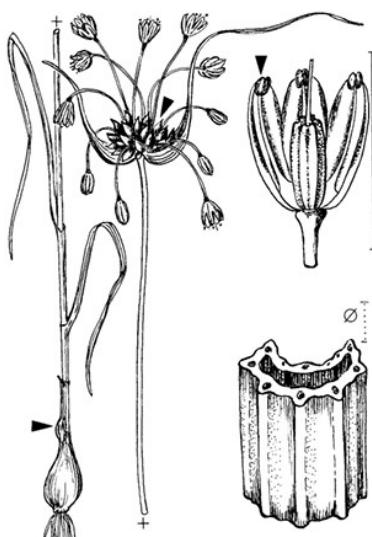
| | | | |
|---|------------------|--|----|
| Rumex acetosa | Polygonaceae | Wiesen-Sauerampfer | ?? |
| Rumex acetosella | Polygonaceae | Kleiner Sauerampfer | ?? |
| Polypodium vulgare | Polypodiaceae | Gemeiner Tüpfelfarn | ?? |
| Polypodium interjectum | Polypodiaceae | Gesägter Tüpfelfarn | ?? |
| Polystichum aculeatum | Polypodiaceae | Gelappter Schildfarn, Dorniger Schildfarn | ?? |
| Aconitum napellus | Ranunculaceae | Blauer Eisenhut | ?? |
| Actaea spicata | Ranunculaceae | Christophskraut | ?? |
| Aquilegia vulgaris | Ranunculaceae | Gewöhnliche Akelei | ?? |
| Thalictrum minus | Ranunculaceae | Kleine Wiesenraute | ?? |
| Rhamnus cathartica | Rhamnaceae | Purgier-Kreuzdorn | ?? |
| Crataegus laevigata | Rosaceae | Zweigriffliger Weißdorn | ?? |
| Crataegus monogyna | Rosaceae | Eingriffeliger Weißdorn | ?? |
| Cotoneaster integerrimus | Rosaceae | Kahle Steinmispel | ?? |
| Fragaria vesca | Rosaceae | Wald-Erdbeere | ?? |
| Karpatsorbus franconica | Rosaceae | | ?? |
| Potentilla verna | Rosaceae | Frühlings-Fingerkraut | ?? |
| Prunus avium | Rosaceae | Süßkirsche, Vogelkirsche | ?? |
| Rosa canina | Rosaceae | Hunds-Rose | ?? |
| Rosa micrantha | Rosaceae | Kleinblütige Rose | ?? |
| Rosa spinosissima | Rosaceae | Reichstachelige Rose, Pimpinell-Rose | ?? |
| Rubus idaeus | Rosaceae | Himbeere | ?? |
| Sanguisorba minor | Rosaceae | Kleiner Wiesenknopf | ?? |
| Sorbus aria | Rosaceae | Gewöhnliche Mehltbeere | ?? |
| Asperula cynanchica | Rubiaceae | Hügel-Waldmeister | ?? |
| Galium anisophyllum | Rubiaceae | Ungleichblättriges Labkraut | ?? |
| Galium glaucum | Rubiaceae | Blaugrünes Labkraut | ?? |
| Galium pumilum | Rubiaceae | Niedriges Labkraut | ?? |
| Galium saxatile | Rubiaceae | Harzer Labkraut | ?? |
| Galium sylvaticum | Rubiaceae | Wald-Labkraut | ?? |
| Galium valdepilosum | Rubiaceae | Mährisches Labkraut | ?? |
| Galium verum | Rubiaceae | Echtes Labkraut | ?? |
| Populus tremula | Salicaceae | Zitter-Pappel | ?? |
| Salix caprea | Salicaceae | Sal-Weide | ?? |
| Acer pseudoplatanus | Sapindaceae | Berg-Ahorn | ?? |
| Chrysosplenium alternifolium | Saxifragaceae | Wechselblättriges Milzkraut | ?? |
| Saxifraga rosacea | Saxifragaceae | Rosen-Steinbrech | ?? |
| Saxifraga tridactylites | Saxifragaceae | Dreifingeriger Steinbrech | ?? |
| Verbascum lychnitis | Scrophulariaceae | Mehlige Königskerze | ?? |
| Taxus baccata | Taxaceae | Gewöhnliche Eibe | ?? |
| Helianthemum nummularium ssp. obscurum | Thymelaeaceae | Gewöhnliches Sonnenröschen | ?? |

| | | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------|----------------------|----|
| <i>Urtica dioica</i> | Urticaceae | Große Brennessel | ?? |
| <i>Sambucus nigra</i> | Viburnaceae | Schwarzer Holunder | ?? |
| <i>Viburnum lantana</i> | Viburnaceae | Wolliger Schneeball | ?? |
| <i>Viola hirta</i> | Violaceae | Behaartes Veilchen | ?? |
| <i>Viola rupestris</i> | Violaceae | Sand-Veilchen | ?? |
| <i>Gymnocarpium robertianum</i> | Woodsiaceae | Ruprechtsfarn | ?? |
| <i>Woodsia ilvensis</i> | Woodsiaceae | Rostroter Wimperfarn | ?? |

Allium lusitanicum (Amaryllidaceae) Lam.



Allium oleraceum (Amaryllidaceae) L.

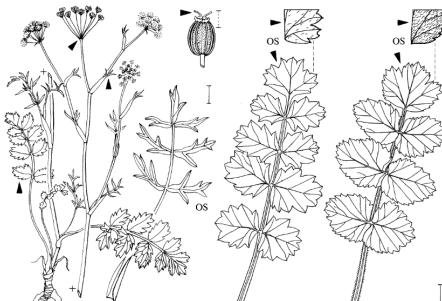


Bupleurum falcatum (Apiaceae) L.

Subsp. faclatum for left image



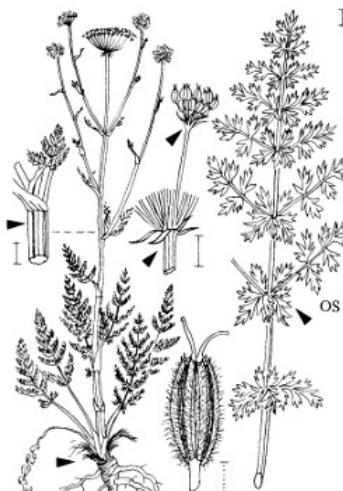
Pimpinella saxifraga (Apiaceae) L.



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.

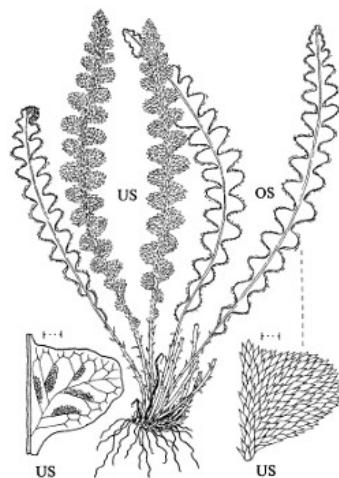


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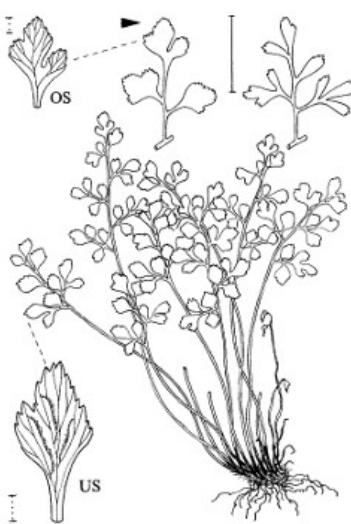


Ästige G. – *A. ramosum* 0,30–0,80 ♀ 6–8
▽ (weiß)

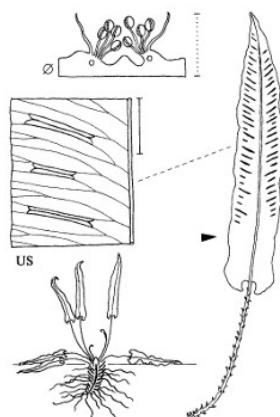
Asplenium ceterach (Aspleniaceae) L.



Asplenium ruta-muraria (Aspleniaceae) L.

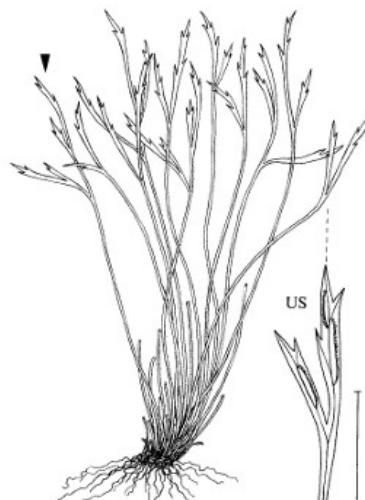


Asplenium scolopendrium (Aspleniaceae) (L.) Newman



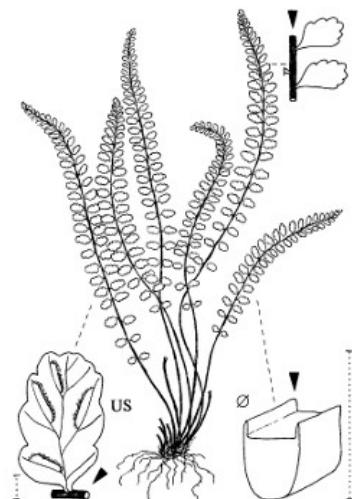
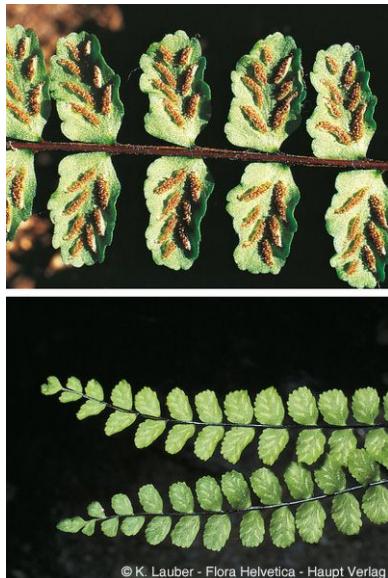
Hirschzunge – *Asplenium scolopendrium*
0,15–0,50 ♂ 7–8 ▽ (Pfl immergrün)

Asplenium septentrionale (Aspleniaceae) (L.) Hoffm.



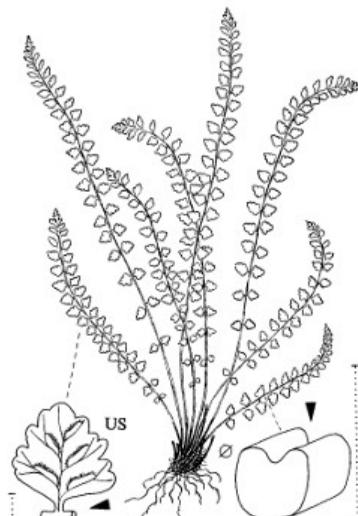
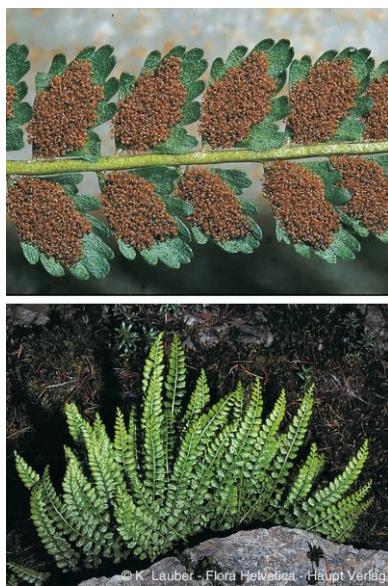
Nördlicher Streifenfarn – *Asplenium*
septentrionale 0,08–0,15 ♂ 7–8

Asplenium trichomanes (Aspleniaceae) L.



**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 left image



**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)

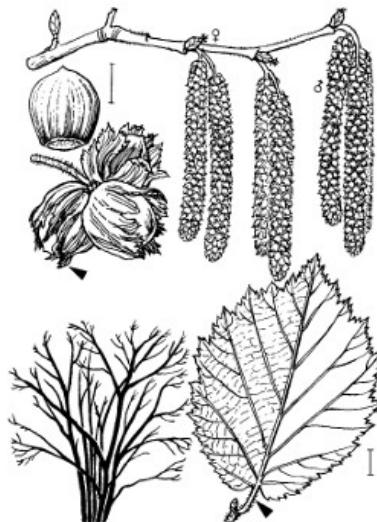
Carlina acaulis (Asteraceae) L.

Subsp. *caulescens* for right image



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

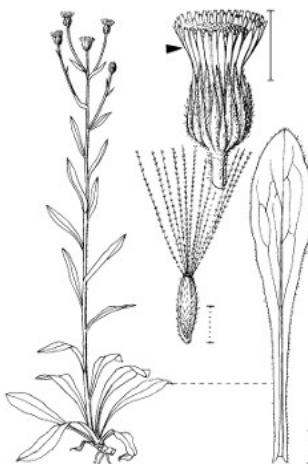
Cota tinctoria (Asteraceae) L.



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

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

Left image not subspecies



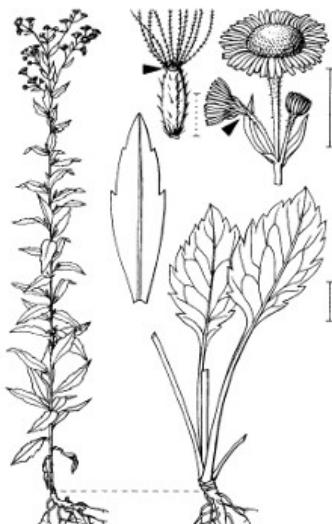
****Scharfes Bl. – *E. acris* subsp. *acris***
0,10–0,30 ♂ (5–)6–7 (rötlich od. bläulich,
RöhrenBl gelb) ↗ S. 790

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

Left image not subspecies



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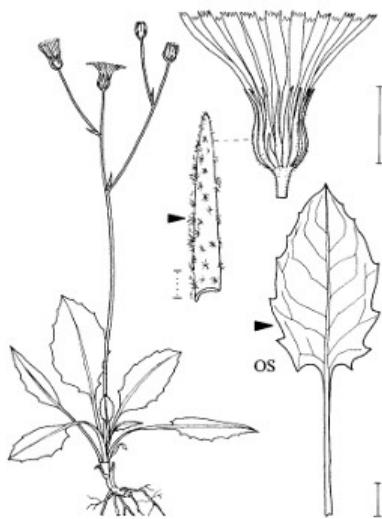


*Feinstrahl-Berufkraut – *Erigeron annuus*
0,50–1,00 ♂ 6–9 (weiß od. hellviolett,
RöhrenB gelb) ↗ S.790

Hieracium bifidum (Asteraceae)



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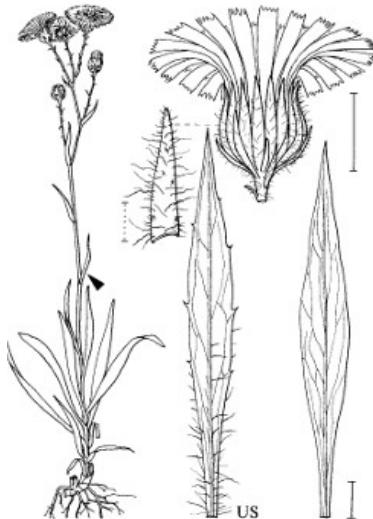


*Gabel-Habichtskraut – *Hieracium bifidum* 0,10–0,40 ♂ 5–7 (goldgelb. Bl grün
bis blaugrün)

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



"Vulgata" type.

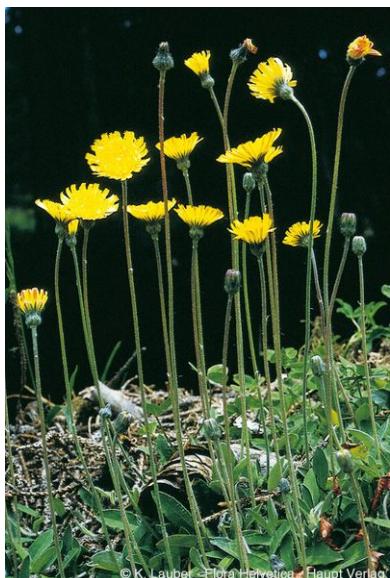
- Sheets 0, sit 1-3
- Sheets 5-10(-20), blue. green, lancettl. to br lancel., coarsely 1-3-toothed, in the upper third completely margined.
- Overall inflorescence loosely panicled.
- Branches 5-10.
- Head peduncles scattered hairy, moderately hostile, up to abundant. flaky.
- Heads 10-30. bracts, blunt to pointed, hair and glands moderate, to richly flaky at the margins.

Hieracium murorum agg. (Asteraceae) L.



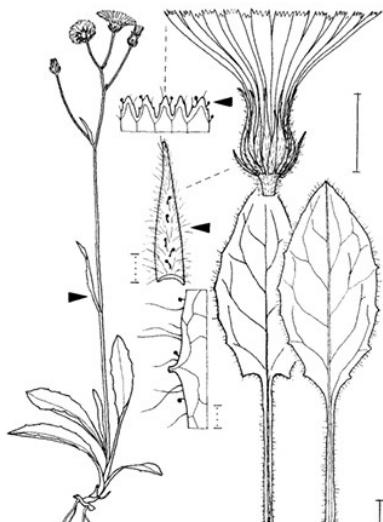
*Wald-H. – *H. murorum* 0,20–0,60 ♂ 5–8
(gelb od. goldgelb)

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



HERBARIUM MUSEI PARISIENSIS

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

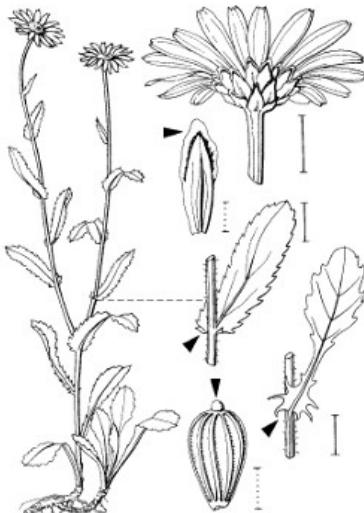


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Grauer L. – *L. incanus* 0,15–0,45 ♂ 5–6
(goldgelb)

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

Impatiens parviflora (Balsaminaceae) DC.



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

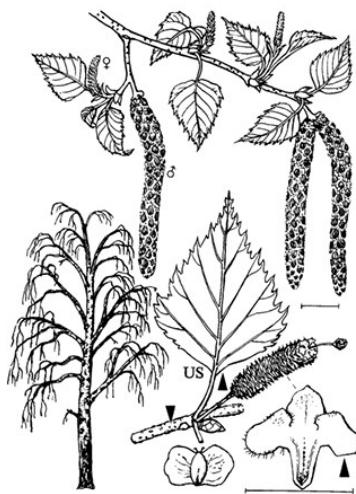
Betula pendula (Betulaceae) Roth



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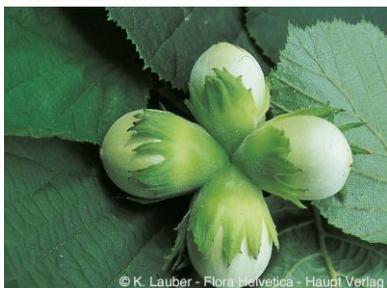


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Gewöhnliche B. – *B. pendula* Bis 25,00 ♂
4–5 (♂ hell bräunlichgelb, ♀ grün)

Corylus avellana (Betulaceae) L.



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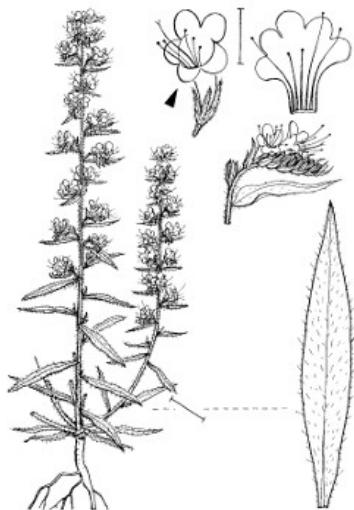
Gewöhnliche Hasel – *Corylus avellana*
2,00–6,00 ♂, 2–4 (♀ grün, Narben rot,
♂ grünlichgelb)

Asperugo procumbens (Boraginaceae) L.



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

Echium vulgare (Boraginaceae) L.

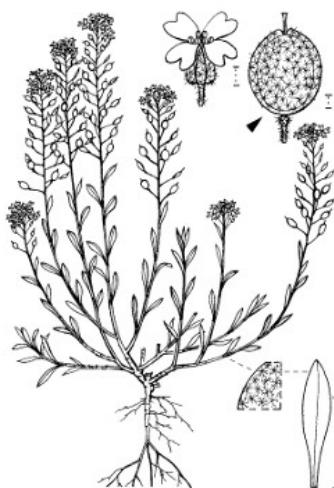


Gewöhnlicher Natternkopf – *Echium vulgare* 0,25–0,80 ♂ 5–10 (erst rosa, dann leuchtendblau)

Alyssum montanum (Brassicaceae) L.

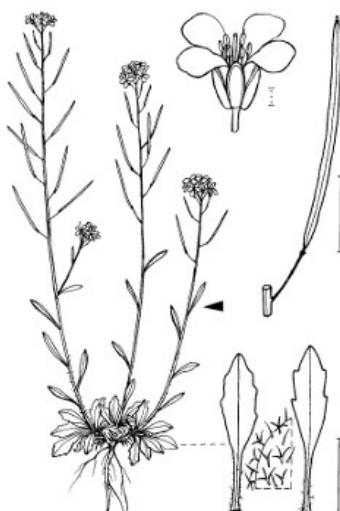


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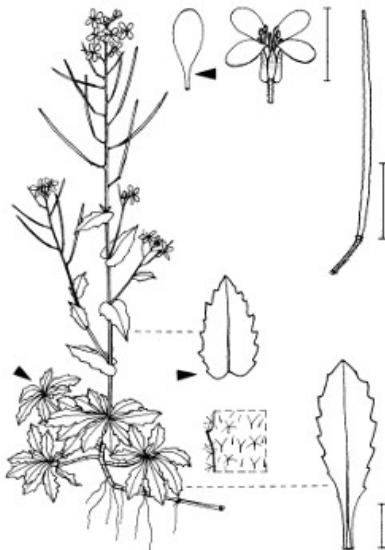
**Berg-St. – *A. montanum* 0,10–0,20 ♂
3–5 ▽ (goldgelb)

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



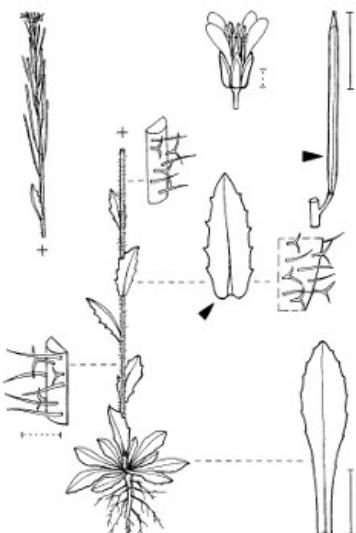
Felsen-Sch. – *A. petraea* 0,10–0,25 ♂ 5–7
(weiß)

Arabis alpina (Brassicaceae) L.



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

Arabis hirsuta (Brassicaceae) L.

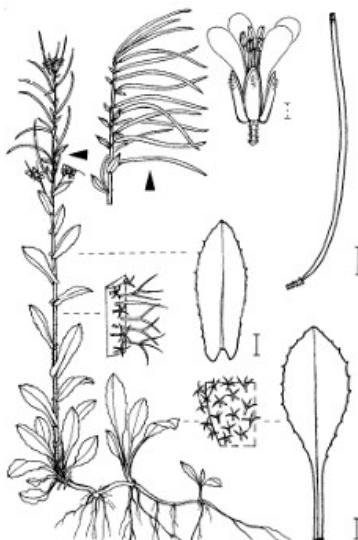


Behaarte G. – *A. hirsuta* 0,10–0,80 ♂ 5–7 (weiß)

Arabis turrita (Brassicaceae) L.



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

Aurinia saxatilis (Brassicaceae) (L.) Desv.



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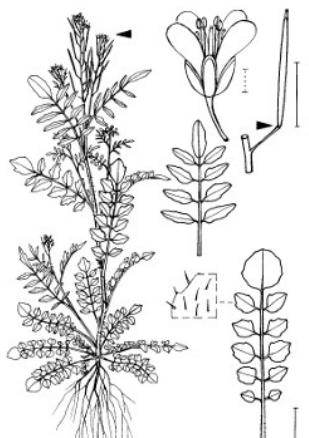


Felsensteinkraut – *Aurinia saxatile*
0,15–0,35 ♂ 4–5 ▽ (leuchtend gelb)

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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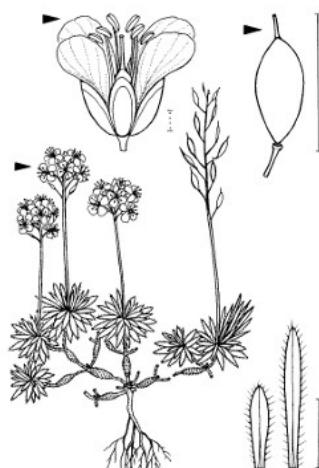


Spring-Schaumkraut – *Cardamine impatiens* 0,10–0,85 ♂ Ⓛ 5–7 (Kr weiß, oft fehlend)

Draba aizoides (Brassicaceae) L.



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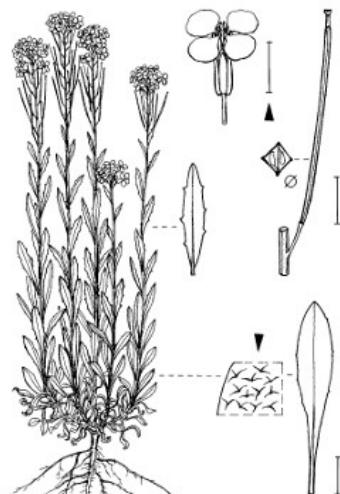
Immergrünes F. – *D. aizoides* 0,03–0,10 2
4–8 ▽ (goldgelb)

Erysimum crepidifolium (Brassicaceae) Rchb.



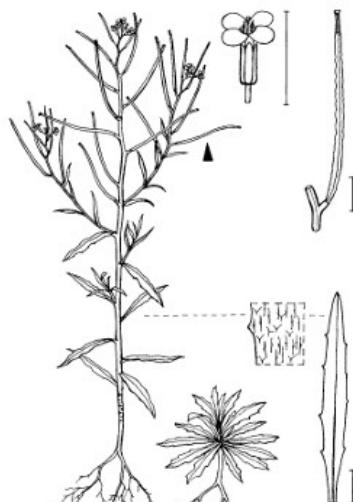
Bleicher Sch. – *E. crepidifolium* 0,15–0,80
⊖ ⊖ 4–6 (hellgelb)

Erysimum odoratum (Brassicaceae) *Ehrh.*



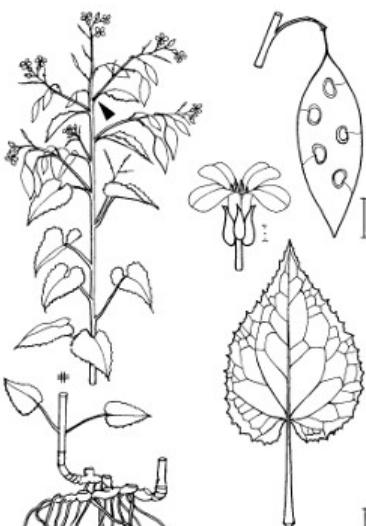
Duft-Sch. – *E. odoratum* 0,20–0,90 ♂ ⊖
5–7 (sattgelb, duftend)

Erysimum repandum (Brassicaceae) *L.*

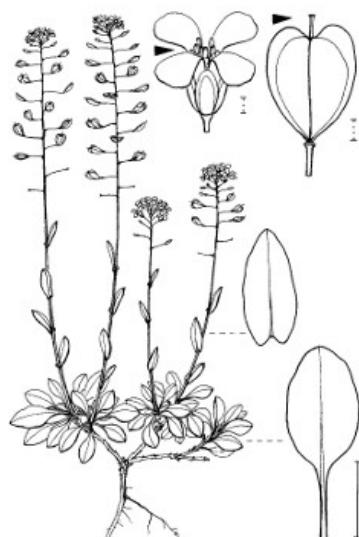


Spreiz-Sch. – *E. repandum* 0,15–0,35 ♂ ⊖
3–6 (hellgelb)

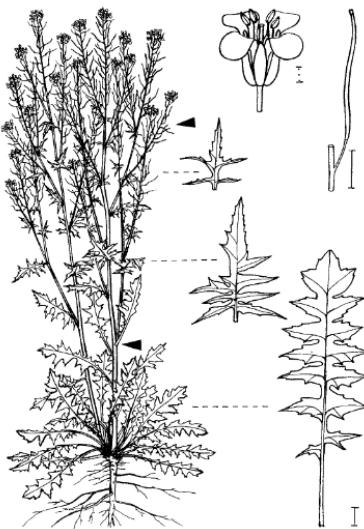
Lunaria rediviva (Brassicaceae) L.



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



Sisymbrium austriacum (Brassicaceae) *Jacq.*



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

Campanula gentilis (Campanulaceae) *Kovanda*

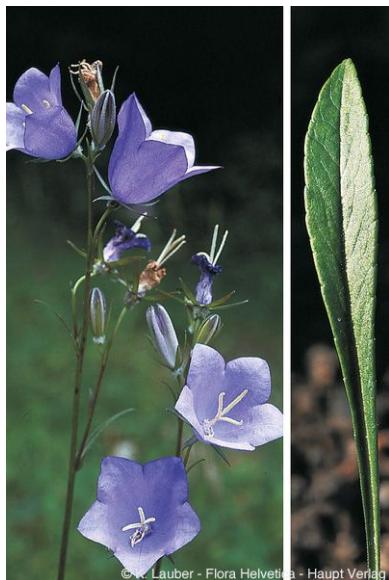


Very similar to *C. rotundifolia*.

Differences:

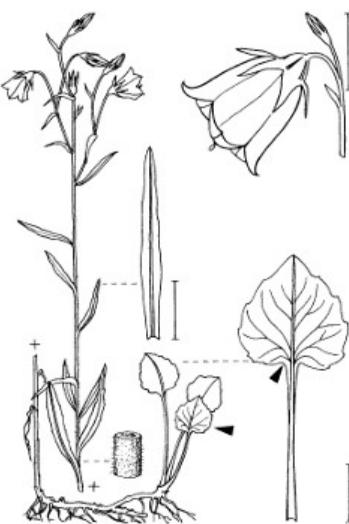
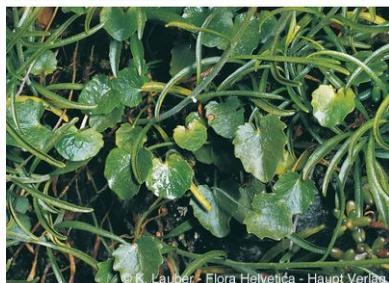
- Most **stem leafs** mostly in **lower third of stem** (*rotundifolia*: all over)
- Upper leafs threadlike (*rotundifolia*: linealistic)
- Stem with **very few or 1 flower** (*rotundifolia*: several flowers)

Campanula persicifolia (Campanulaceae) L.



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

Campanula rotundifolia (Campanulaceae) L.



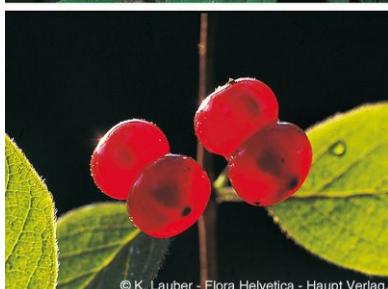
*Rundblättrige G. – *C. rotundifolia*
0,10–0,30 ♂ 6–10 (blauviolett)

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)**

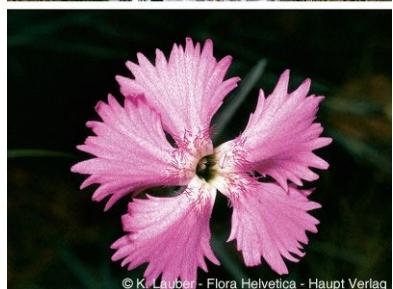
Dianthus carthusianorum (Caryophyllaceae) L.

Subsp. *Carthusianorum*



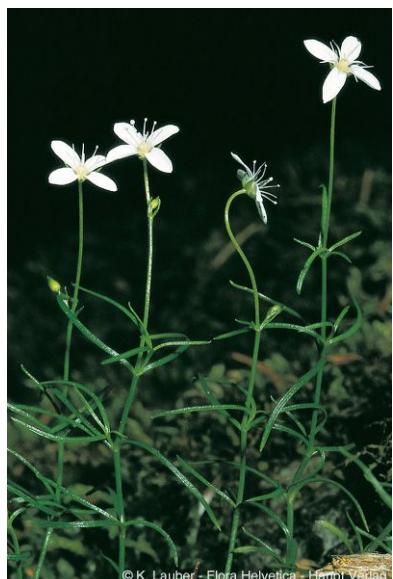
**Kartäuser-N. – *D. carthusianorum*
0,15–0,45 ♂ 6–9 ♀ (dunkelpurpur bis
rosa, dunkler geadert)**

Dianthus gratianopolitanus (Caryophyllaceae)
Vill.



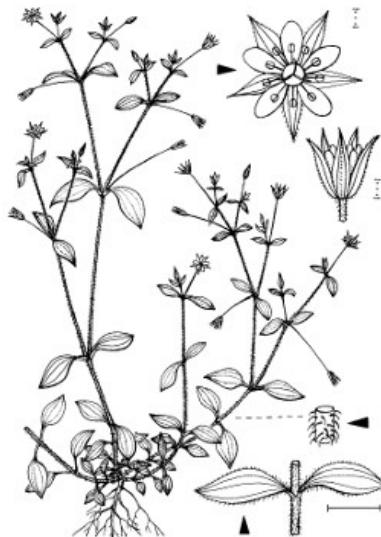
Pfingst-Nelke – *Dianthus gratianopolitanus*
0,10–0,25 ♂ 5–6 ▽ (hellpurpur, ohne
Zeichnung. Bl blaugrün)

Moehringia muscosa (Caryophyllaceae) L.



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

Moehringia trinervia (Caryophyllaceae) (L.) Clairv.



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

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

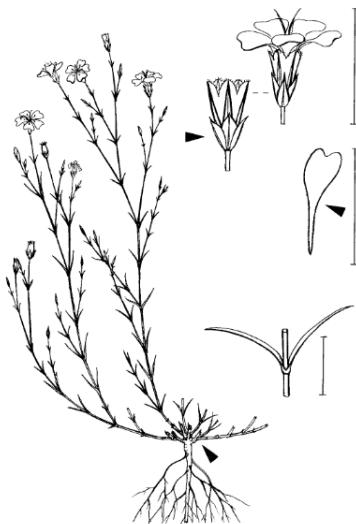


Sprossendes Nelkenköpfchen – *Petrorhagia prolifera* 0,15–0,45 ♂ ♂ 6–10 (rosa)

Petrorhagia saxifraga (Caryophyllaceae) (L.) Link

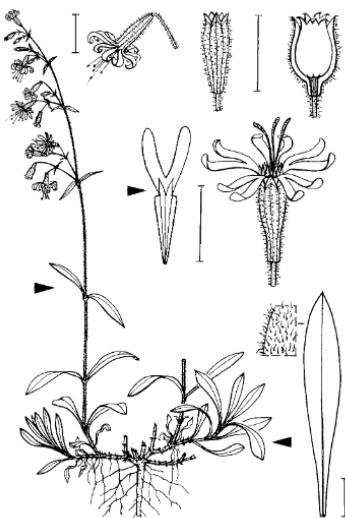


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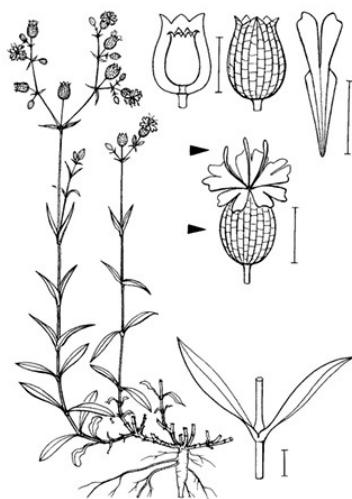
Felsennelke – *P. saxifraga* 0,10–0,35 ♀
6–9 (helllila bis sattrosa, dunkler geädert)

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.

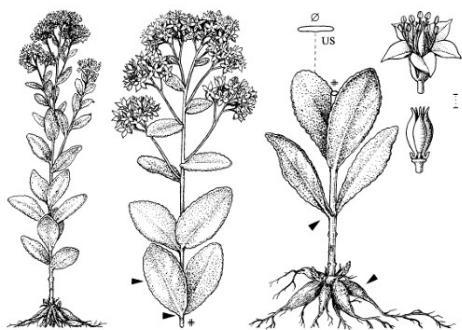


Europäisches Pfaffenhütchen –
Euonymus europaeus 1,50–3,00 ⚡ 5–6
(hellgrün. Fr rosa, SaMantel orange)

Hylotelephium maximum (Crassulaceae) (L.) Kirsch.



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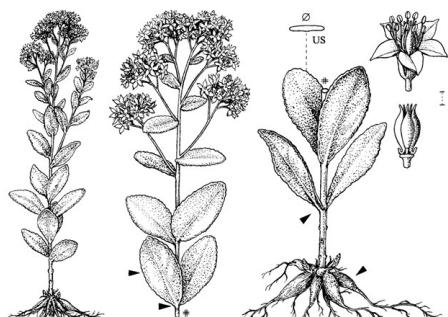
Große W. – *H. maximum* 0,30–0,80 Ⓛ 7–9 (grünlich, selten röthich). Ähnlich Purpur-F. – *H. telephium* (Bl rosa bis dunkelrot. Fr außen rinnig. Bl Grund keilförmig verschmälert, alle Bl wechselständig)

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

Subsp. *telephium* for image 1



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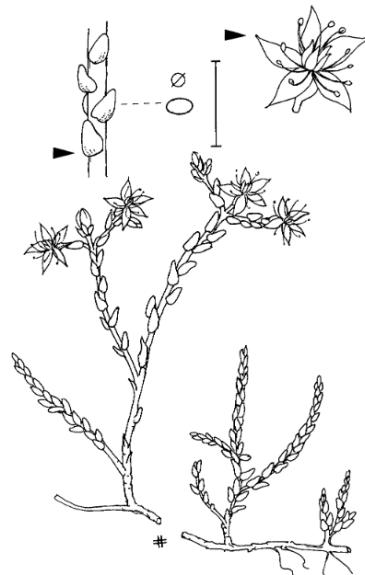


Große W. – *H. maximum* 0,30–0,80 Ⓛ 7–9 (grünlich, selten röthlich). Ähnlich Purpur-F. – *H. telephium* (Bl rosa bis dunkelrot. Fr außen rinnig. Bl Grund keilförmig verschmälert, alle Bl wechselständig)

Sedum acre (Crassulaceae) L.



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

Sedum album (Crassulaceae) L.

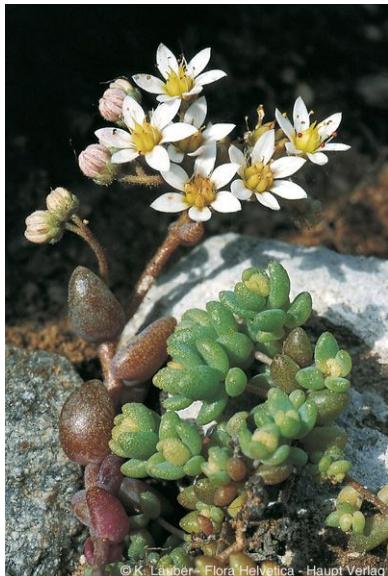


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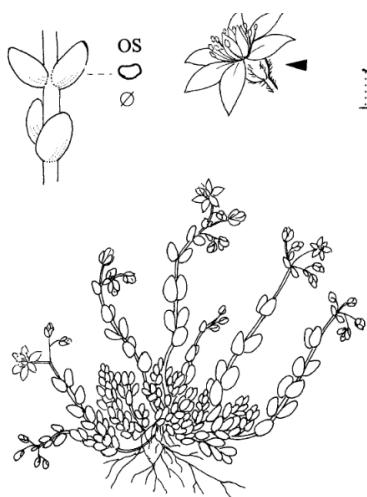


**Weiße F. – *S. album* 0,08–0,20 ⌚ 6–9
(weiß)**

Sedum dasyphyllum (Crassulaceae) L.



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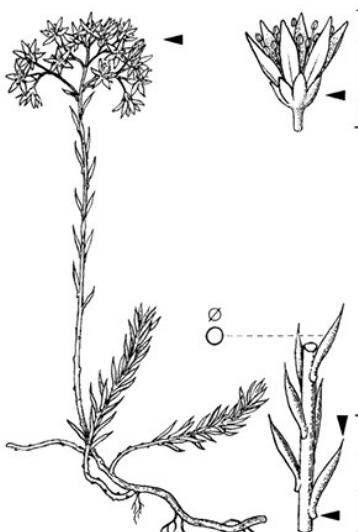


Buckel-F. – *S. dasyphyllum* 0,03–0,10 24
6–8 (weiß, außen zuweilen rötlich)

Sedum rupestre (Crassulaceae) L.

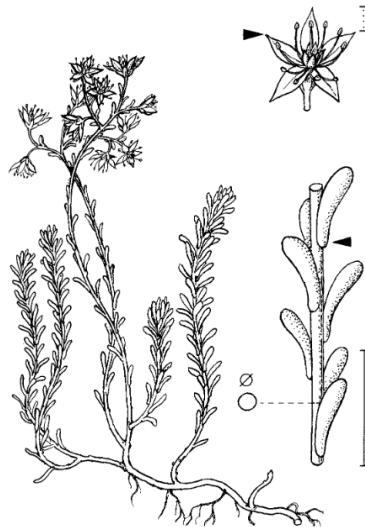
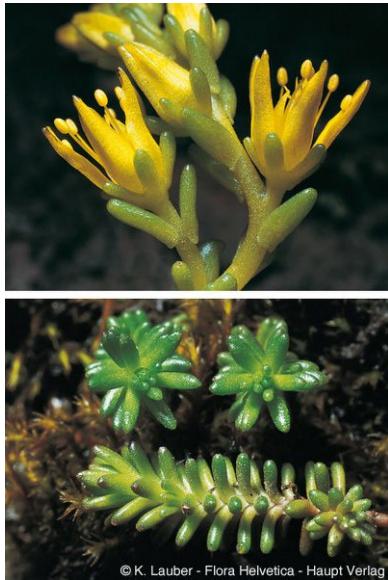


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*Felsen-Fetthenne – *Sedum rupestre*
0,10–0,35 24 6–8 (gelb) ↗ S. 784

Sedum sexangulare (Crassulaceae) L.



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

Carex digitata (Cyperaceae) L.



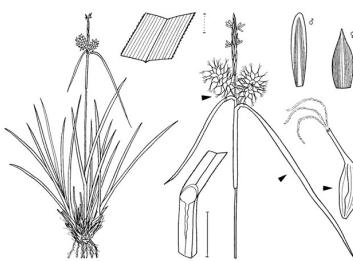
Finger-S. – *C. digitata* 0,10–0,30 2 5
(Sp rotbraun, grün gekielt, weißrandig.
Pfl unten dunkelrot)

Carex flacca (Cyperaceae) Schreber



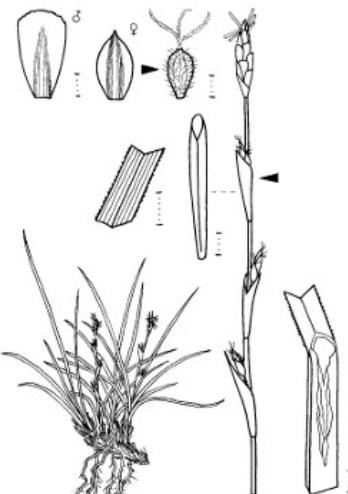
Blaugrüne S. – *C. flacca* 0,20–0,60 ♂ 5–7
(Sp schwarzbraun, Schläuche grün od. schwarz)

Carex flava (Cyperaceae) L. s. str.



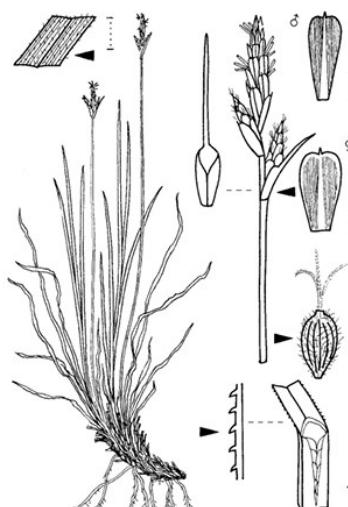
Gelb-Segge – *Carex flava* 0,20–0,60 ♂ 5–9 (Sp gelb- bis rostbraun, grün gekielt,
Schläuche hellgelb, Pfl gelbgrün)

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.

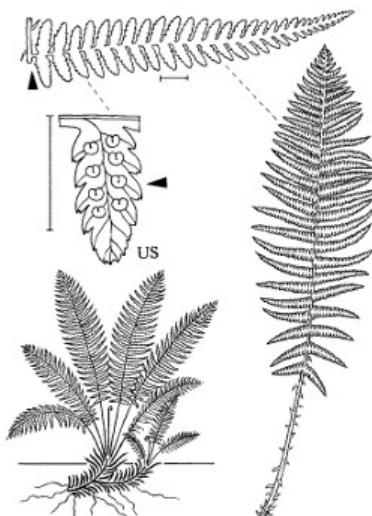


Scabiosa columbaria (Dipsacaceae) L.



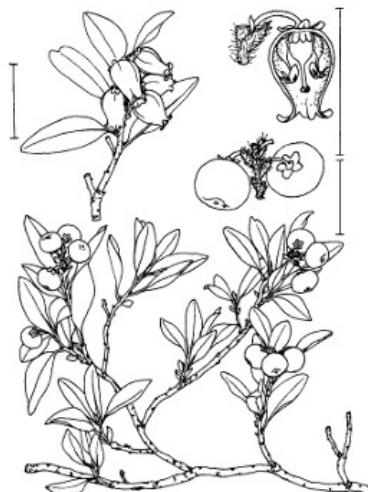
Tauben-S. – *S. columbaria* 0,25–0,60 2⁴
7–11 (blaulila, KBorsten schwärzlich)

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



Gewöhnlicher W. – *D. filix-mas* 0,30–1,20
2⁴ 7–9

Arctostaphylos uva-ursi (Ericaceae) L.



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.



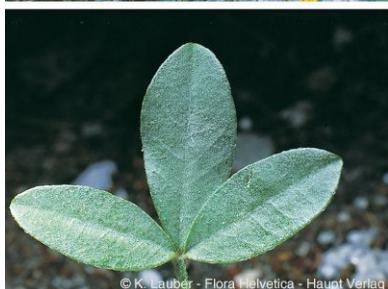
**Gewöhnlicher Wundklee – *Anthyllis vulneraria* 0,05–0,60(–0,90) ♂ 5–8 (gelb, weißlich od. rötlich)

Coronilla vaginalis (Fabaceae) Lam.

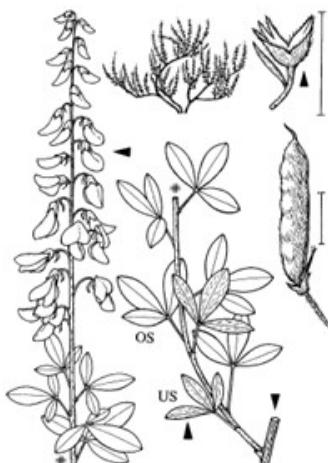


Scheiden-Kronwicke – *Coronilla vaginalis* 0,05–0,10 h, 5–7 (gelb)

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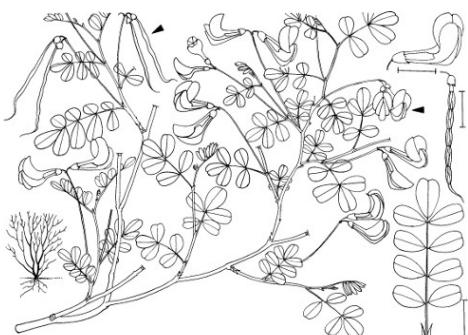
Hufeisenklee – *H. comosa* 0,08–0,25 2f h, 5–7 (gelb)

Hippocrepis emerus (Fabaceae) L.

Subsp. Lassen

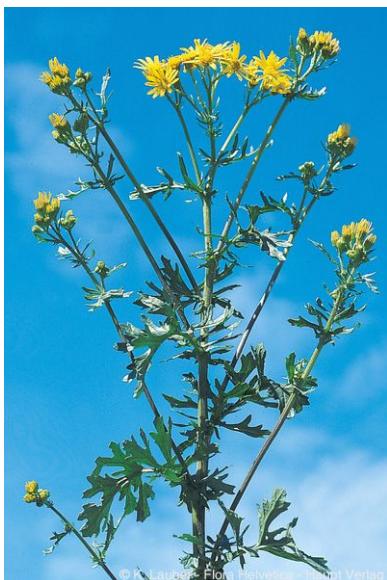


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Strauchwicke – *Hippocrepis emerus* 1,00–2,00 ♂, 5–7 (gelb)

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

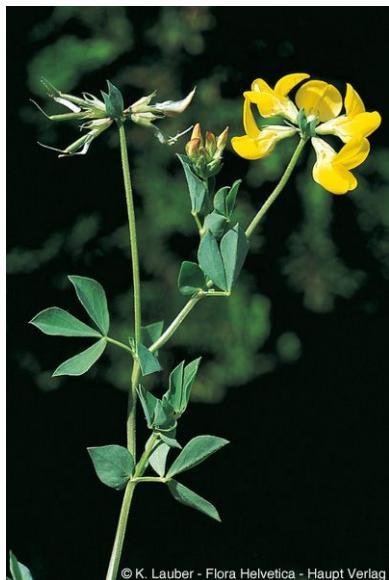


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Frühlings-P. – *L. vernus* 0,20–0,40 ♂ 4–5
(purpur, später blaugrün)

Lotus corniculatus (Fabaceae) L.



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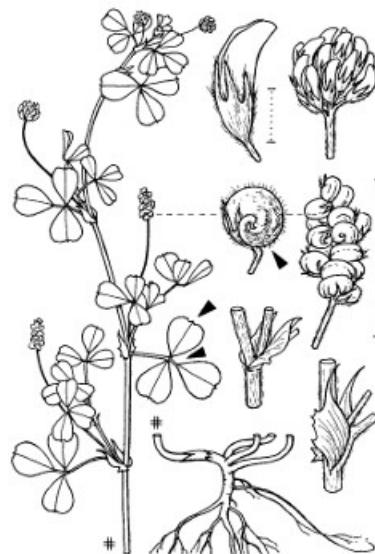


*Gewöhnlicher H. – *L. corniculatus*
0,20–0,30(–0,50) ♂ 6–8 (gelb, außen ± rot
gezeichnet, getrocknet grünlich) ↗ S. 785

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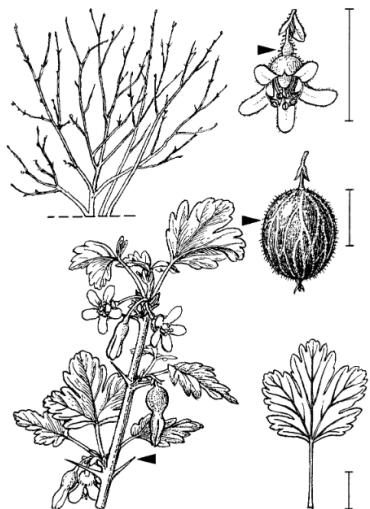
Blut-Storchschnabel – *Geranium sanguineum* 0,15–0,50 ♂ 6–8 (purpurrot)

Ribes alpinum (Grossulariaceae) L.



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

Ribes uva-crispa (Grossulariaceae) L.



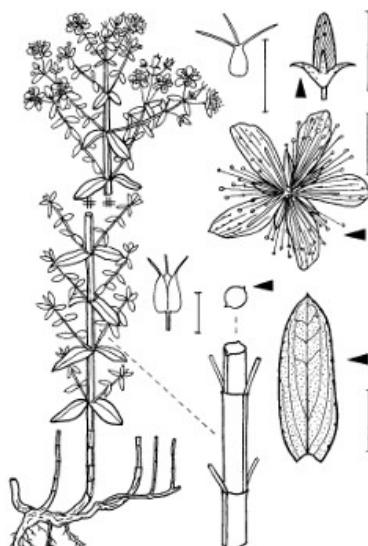
Stachelbeere – *Ribes uva-crispa* 0,60–1,20
ሻ, 4–5 (grünlichgelb. Fr grün, gelb od.
purpurn)

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.



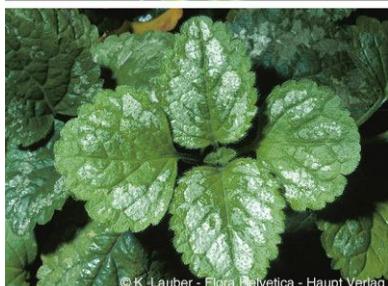
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Heide-G. – *A. genevensis* 0,07–0,30 ♂ 4–6
(meist dunkelblau)

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.

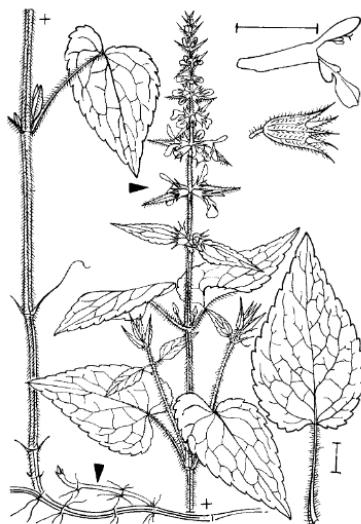


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**Gewöhnlicher Dost – *Origanum vulgare*
0,20–0,60 ♂ 7–9 (hellpurpur, selten weiß)
↗ S. 788

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.

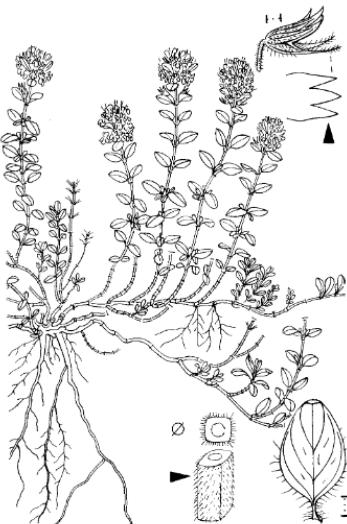


Berg-G. – *T. montanum* 0,05–0,35 h 6–9
(hellgelb)

Thymus praecox subsp. *praecox* (Lamiaceae)

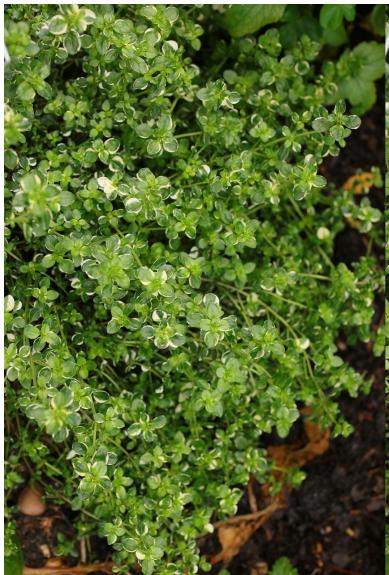


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**Frühblühender Th. – *Th. praecox*
0,03–0,15 h 5–7 (hell- bis dunkelpurpur)
↗ S. 788

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



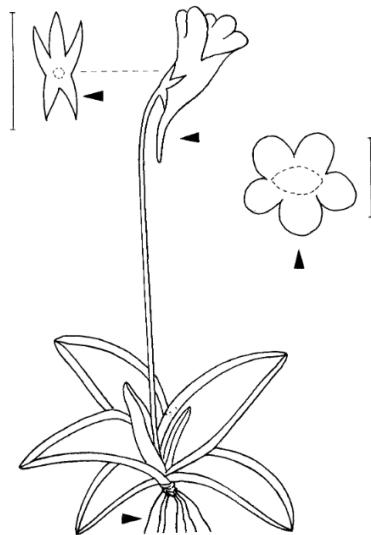
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Thymus pulegioides subsp. *Pulegioides* (Lamiaceae) L.



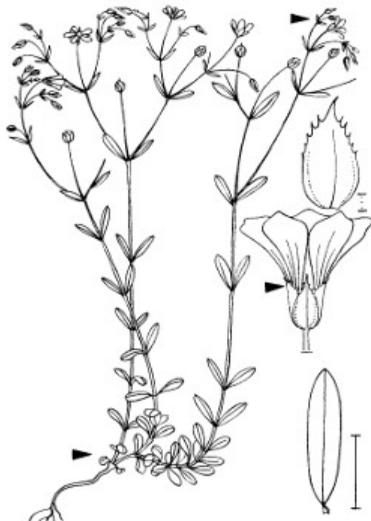
*Arznei-Th. – *Th. pulegioides* 0,05–0,30 h
6–9 (hell- bis dunkelpurpur) ✚ S. 788

Pinguicula vulgaris (Lentibulariaceae) L.



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

Linum catharticum (Linaceae) L.

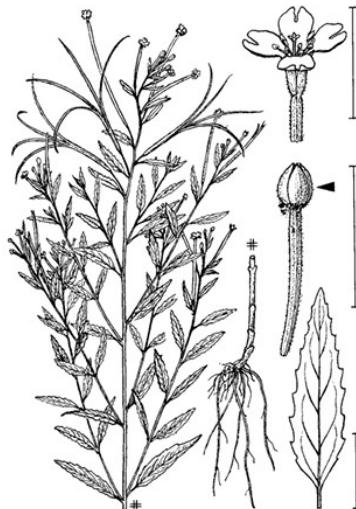


Purgier-Lein – *Linum catharticum*
0,05–0,30 ♂ 6–7 (weiß, Grund gelb)

Epilobium collinum (Onagraceae) C. C. Gmel.

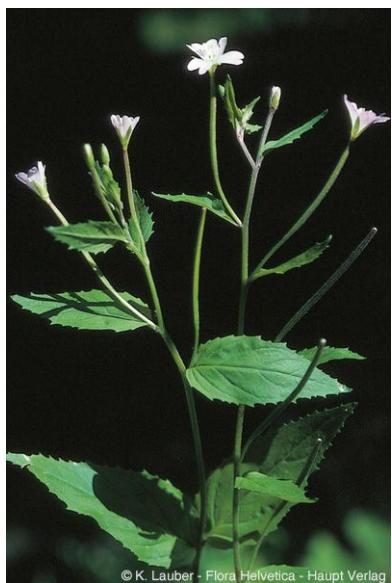


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Hügel-W. – *E. collinum* 0,10–0,40 ♂ 6–9
(rosa. Stg graugrün)

Epilobium montanum (Onagraceae) L.



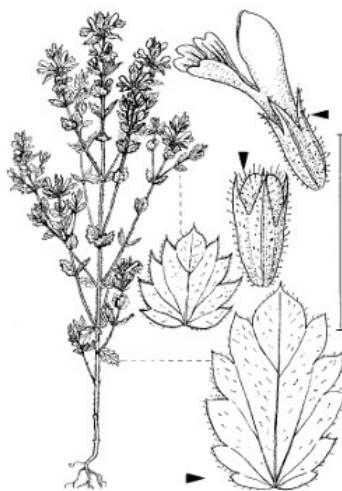
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Berg-W. – *E. montanum* 0,10–0,80 ♂ 6–9
(rosa. Stg grasgrün)

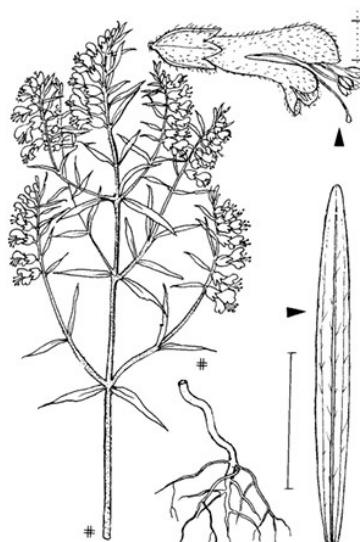
Euphrasia officinalis subsp.
(Orobanchaceae) (Hayne) F. Towns.

rostkoviana



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

Odontites luteus (Orobanchaceae) (L.) Clairv.

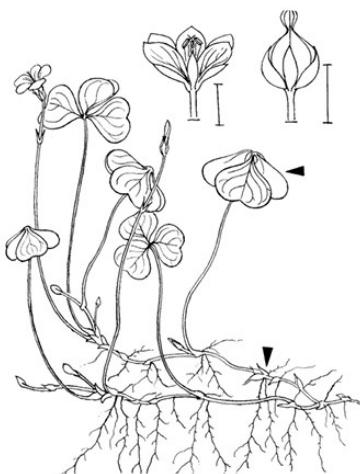


Gelber Z. – *O. luteus* 0,15–0,60 ∅ 7–10
(gelb)

Oxalis acetosella (Oxalidaceae) L.

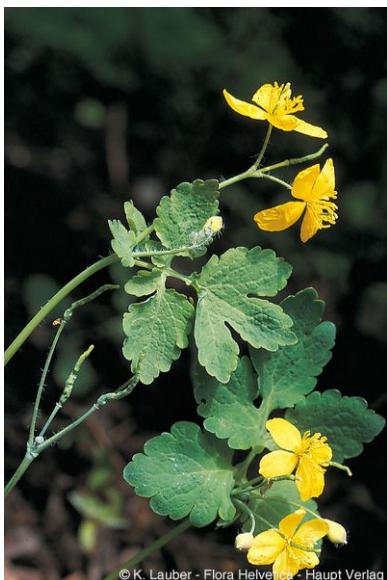


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Wald-Sauerklee – *Oxalis acetosella*
0,05–0,12 ♂ 4–5 (weiß, purpur geaderd)

Chelidonium majus (Papaveraceae) L.



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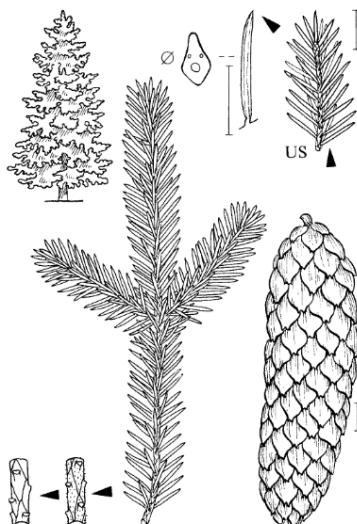
Schöllkraut – *Chelidonium majus*
0,30–0,70 ♂ 4–10 (gelb. Milchsaft orange)

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.

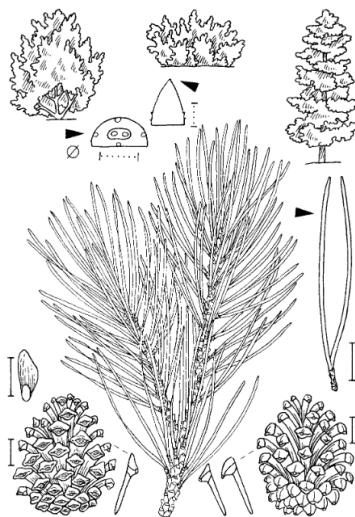


Gewöhnliche F. – *P. abies*
Bis 50,00 (~60,00) ♂ 4–6 (Nadeln allseits
dunkelgrün. Zapfen braun)

Pinus sylvestris (Pinaceae) L.



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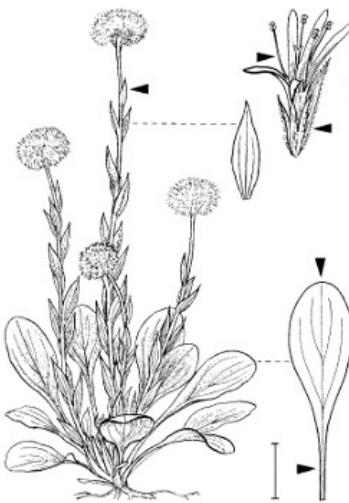


****Gewöhnliche Kiefer – *Pinus sylvestris***
Bis 30,00(–40,00) ♂ 5–6 (Zapfen matt grau-bräun. Stamm oben hell rotbraun)

Globularia bisnagarica (Plantaginaceae) L.

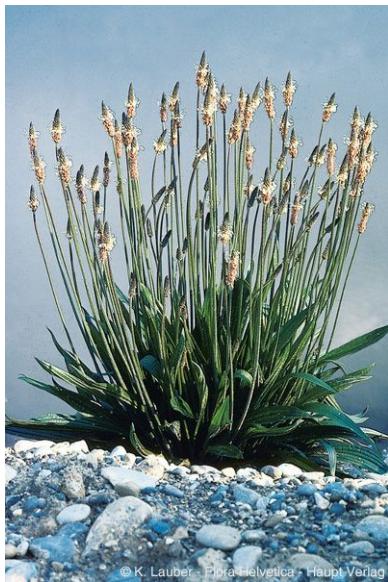


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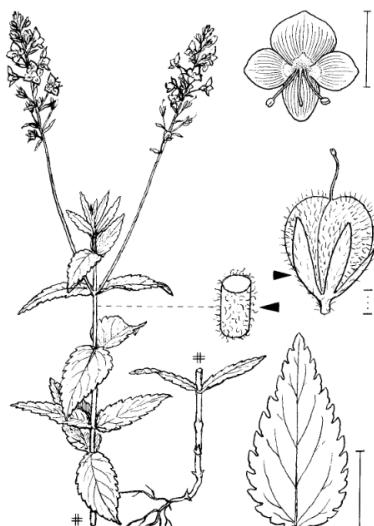
Gewöhnliche K. – *G. bisnagarica*
0,05–0,30 ♀ 5–6 ▽ (blaulila)

Plantago lanceolata (Plantaginaceae) L.



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

Veronica teucrium (Plantaginaceae) L.



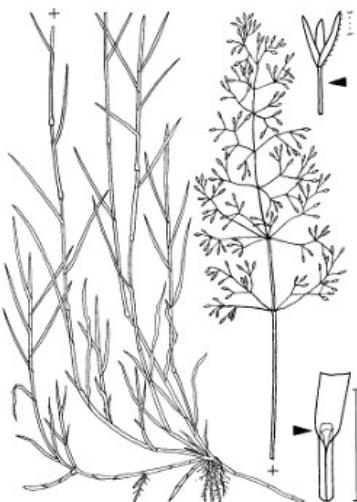
Großer E. – *V. teucrium* 0,30–0,80 ♂ 6–7
(azurblau, dunkler geädert)

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.**



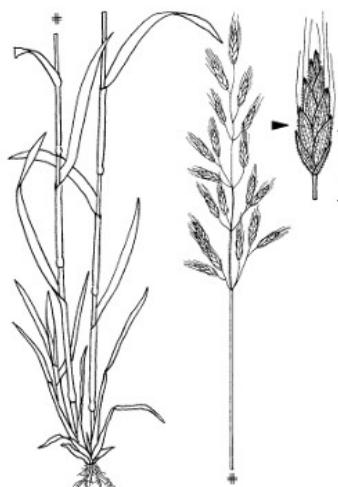
Wald-Z. – *B. sylvaticum* 0,60–1,20 ♂ 7–8

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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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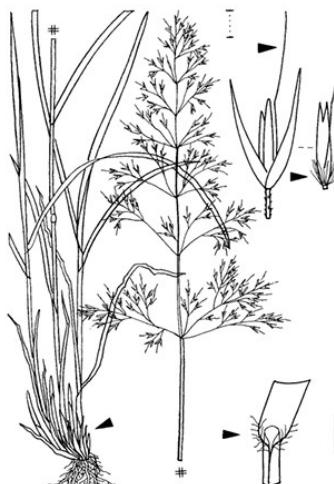


Taube T. – *B. sterilis* 0,30–0,60 ♂ ① 5–6

Calamagrostis arundinacea (Poaceae) (L.) Roth



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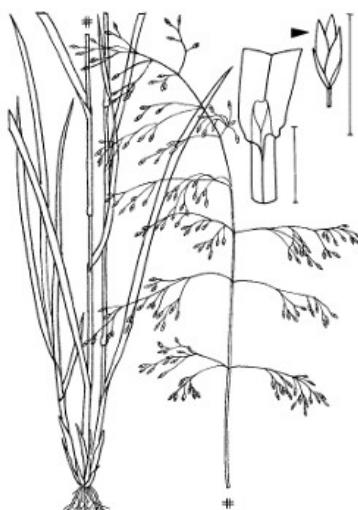


Wald-R. - *C. arundinacea* 0,60–1,20 2 6–7

Festuca altissima (Poaceae) All.



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

Festuca arundinacea (Poaceae) Schreb.

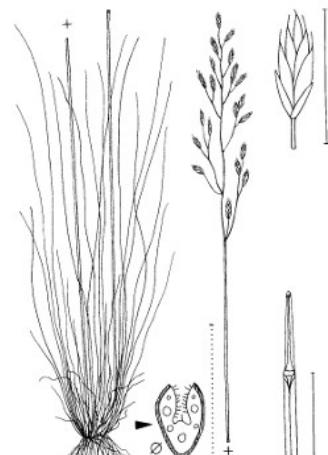
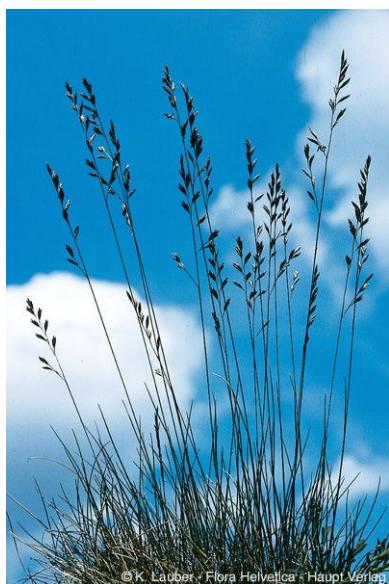


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**Rohr-Sch. – *F. arundinacea* 0,60–1,80 ♂
6–7 (GrundBl Scheiden weißlich)

Festuca ovina (Poaceae) L. agg.

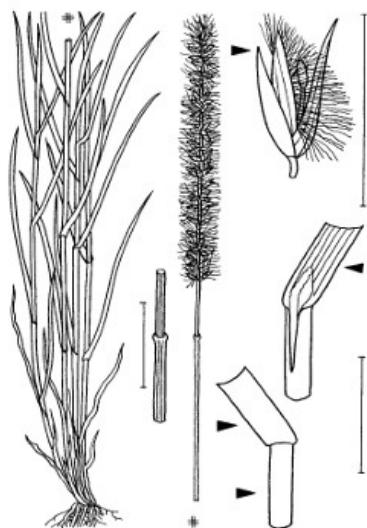
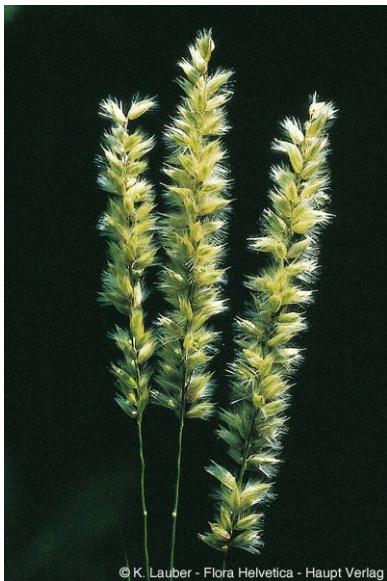


**Schaf-Sch. – *F. ovina* 0,20–0,70 ♂ 5–8

Festuca pallens (Poaceae) Host



Melica ciliata agg. (Poaceae) L.

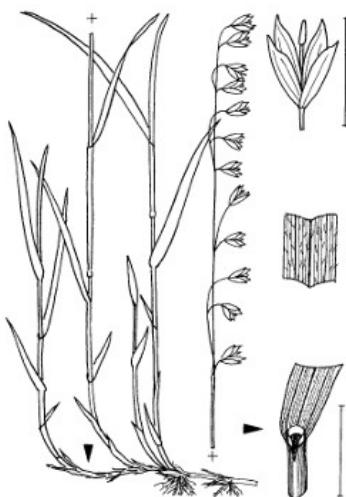


**Wimper-P. – *M. ciliata* 0,20–0,70 ♂ 6
(Bl graugrün)

Melica nutans (Poaceae) L.



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

Poa compressa (Poaceae) L.

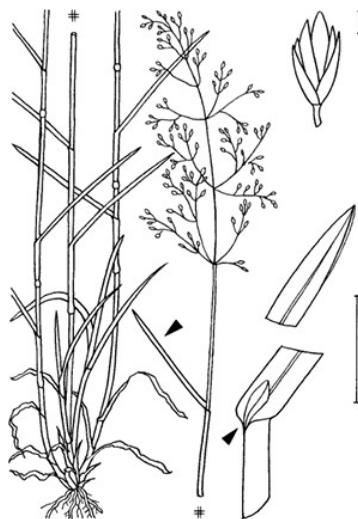


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Platthalm-R. – *P. compressa* 0,20–0,80
♀ 6–7

Poa nemoralis (Poaceae) L.



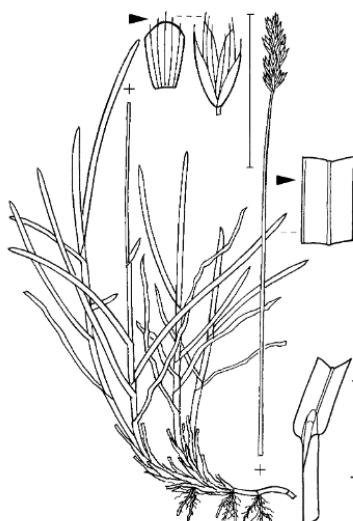
Poa pratensis (Poaceae) L.



Sesleria caerulea (Poaceae) L.



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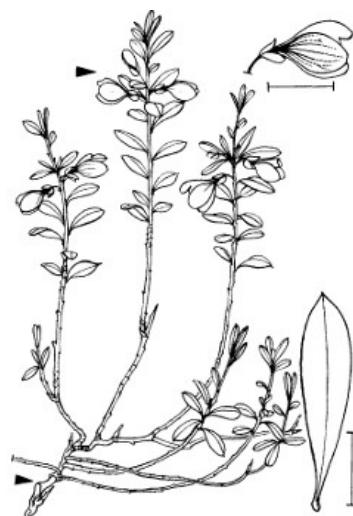


Kalk-B. – *S. caerulea* 0,10–0,45 ♂ 3–5

Polygala chamaebuxus (Polygalaceae) L.

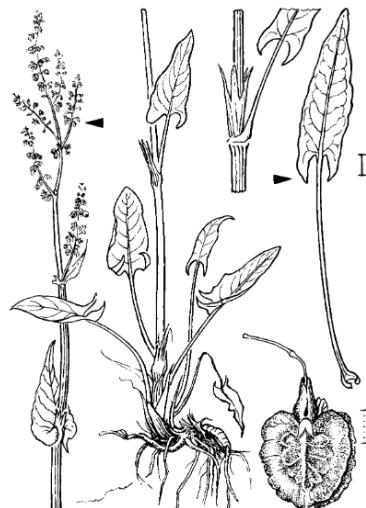


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Zwergbüchs – *Polygala chamaebuxus*
0,10–0,25 ♂ 4–8 (gelb-weiß, selten röthlich
überlaufen)

Rumex acetosa (Polygonaceae) L.



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

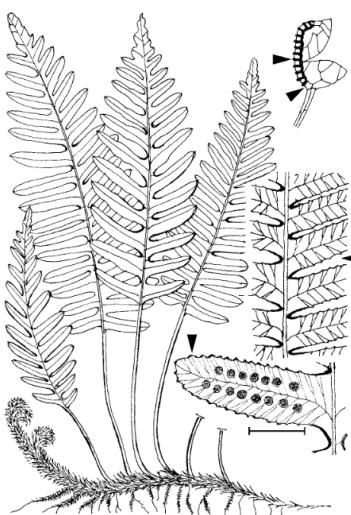
Rumex acetosella (Polygonaceae) L.



**Kleiner S. – *R. acetosella* 0,10–0,30 ♀
5–7 (grünlich. Formenreich)

Polypodium vulgare (Polypodiaceae) L.

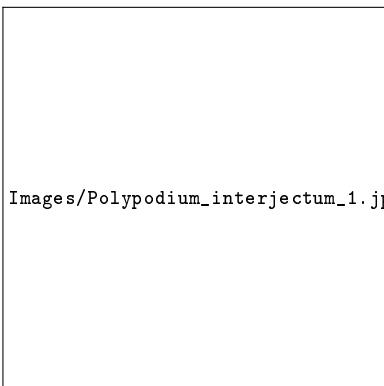
Leaf blade 3.5 - 5 times longer than broad, spores ripen July-august



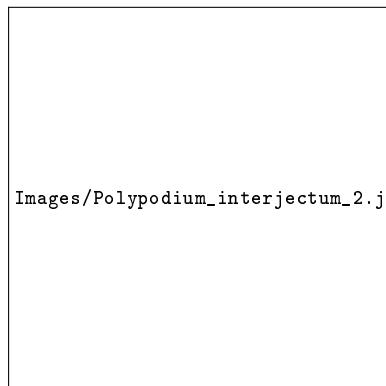
Gewöhnlicher Tüpfelfarn – *Polypodium vulgare* 0,10–0,50 ♂ 8–9 (Sori schleierlos)

Polypodium interjectum (Polypodiaceae) Shivas

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

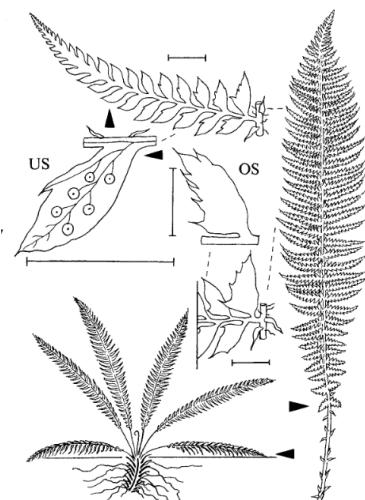
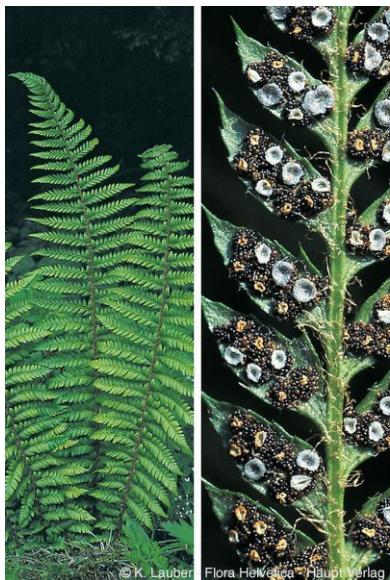


Images/Polypodium_interjectum_1.jpg



Images/Polypodium_interjectum_2.jpg

Polystichum aculeatum (Polypodiaceae) (L.) Roth



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

Aconitum napellus (Ranunculaceae) L.

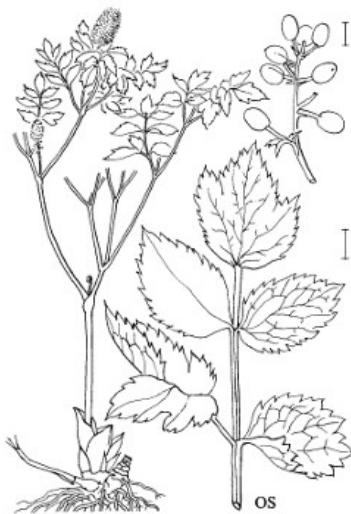


Blauer E. – *A. napellus* subsp. *lusitanicum*
0,30–2,00 ♂ 6–8 ▽ (tiefblau bis
dunkelviolett) ↗ S. 783

Actaea spicata (Ranunculaceae) L.



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

Aquilegia vulgaris (Ranunculaceae) L.

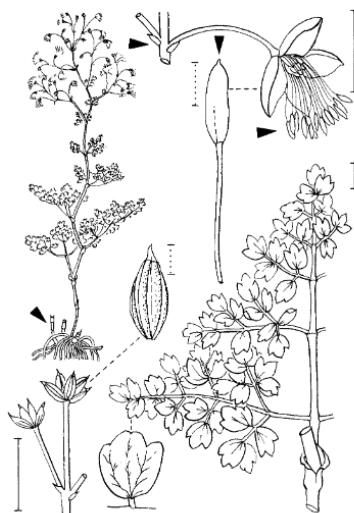


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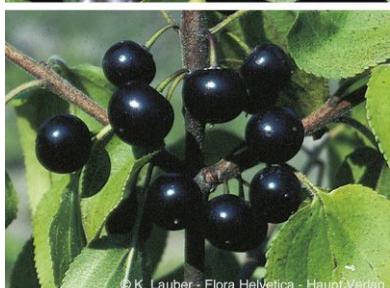
Gewöhnliche Akelei – *Aquilegia vulgaris*
0,40–0,80 ♀ 5–7 ▽ (blauviolett, selten rosa
od. weiß)

Thalictrum minus (Ranunculaceae) L.



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

Rhamnus cathartica (Rhamnaceae) L.

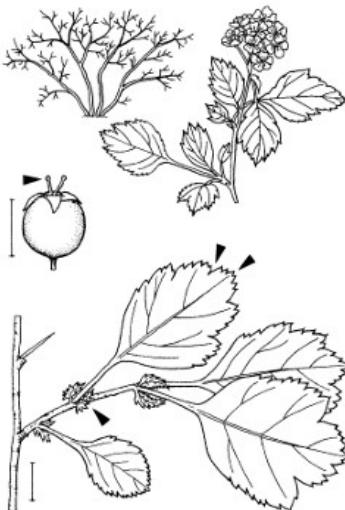


Purgier-K. – *Rh. cathartica* 1,00–3,00
♂ 5–6 (gelblichgrün. Fr von grün sofort
schwarz färbend)

Crataegus laevigata (Rosaceae) (Poir.) DC.



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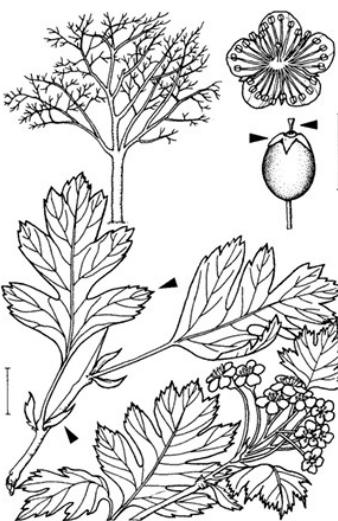


Zweigriffliger Weißdorn – *Crataegus laevigata* subsp. *laevigata* Bis 8,00 ₩, 5 (weiß. Fr dunkelrot. Auch Baum)

Crataegus monogyna (Rosaceae) Jacq.



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Eingriffliger W. – *C. monogyna* Bis 12,00 ₩, 5–6 (weiß od. rot. Fr dunkelrot. BlUSeite bläulichgrün. Auch Strauch)

Cotoneaster integerrimus (Rosaceae) Medik.



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

Fragaria vesca (Rosaceae) L.



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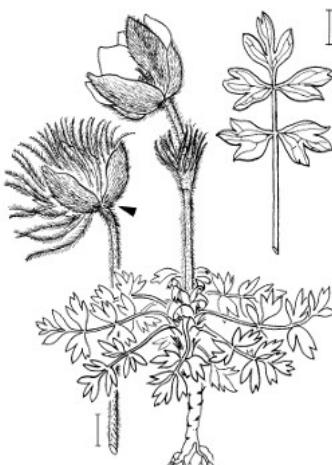


Wald-E. – *F. vesca* 0,05–0,20 ♀ 5–6
(weiß. Spitzen der BlZähne hellrosa, grün gesäumt)

Karpatiosorbus franconica (Rosaceae) (Bornm.) Senikov & Kurtto



Potentilla verna (Rosaceae) L.

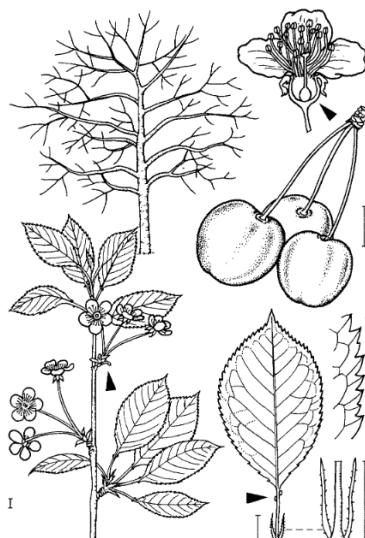


Frühlings-K. – *P. vernalis* 0,05–0,30 ♀
4–6 ▽ (gelblichweiß, außen hellviolet
überlaufen)

Prunus avium (Rosaceae) L.



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****Vogel-Kirsche, Süß-K. – *P. avium***
Bis 25,00 ₋ 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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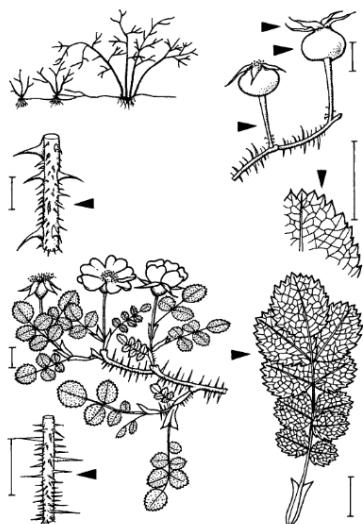


Kleinblütige R. – *R. micrantha*
(1,00–)2,00–3,00 ₋ 6–7 (weiß od. blassrosa. Bl schwach nach Apfel duftend)

Rosa spinosissima (Rosaceae) L.



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

Rubus idaeus (Rosaceae) L.

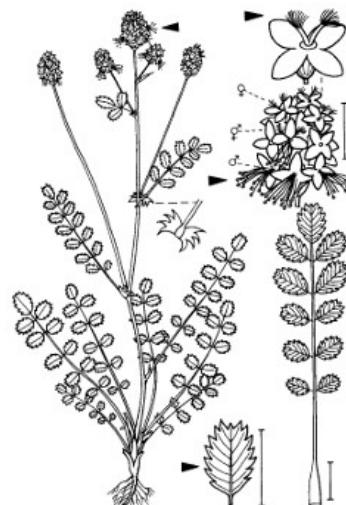


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Himbeere – *R. idaeus* 0,60–2,00 ♂ 5–6
(weiß. Fr rot. Bl. Seite weißfilzig. Stacheln
violett)

Sanguisorba minor (Rosaceae) Scop.

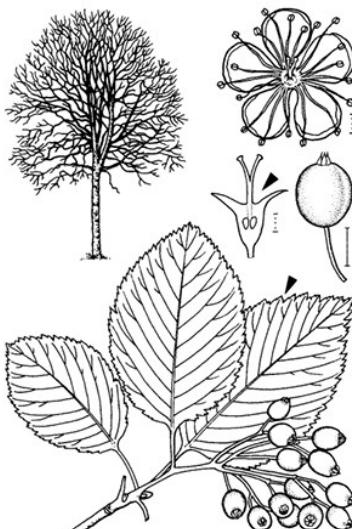


****Kleiner Wiesenknopf** – *Sanguisorba minor* 0,15–0,50(–0,80) ♂ 5–8 (erst grünlich, dann rötlich)

Sorbus aria (Rosaceae) agg.



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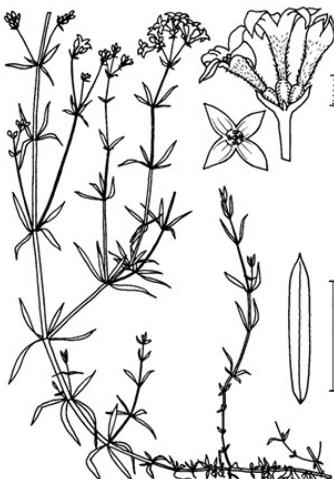


***Gewöhnliche Mehlbeere** – *Sorbus aria*
Bis 10,00 m, 5–6 (weiß. Fr orange bis rot.
BluSeite weißfilzig)

Asperula cynanchica (Rubiaceae) L.



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

Galium anisophyllum (Rubiaceae) vill.



Galium glaucum (Rubiaceae) L.



Galium pumilum (Rubiaceae) Murray



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

Galium saxatile (Rubiaceae) L.



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Harzer L. – *G. saxatile* 0,08–0,25 ♀ 6–8
(weiß, in der Knospe manchmal leicht rosa
getönt)

Galium sylvaticum (Rubiaceae) L.



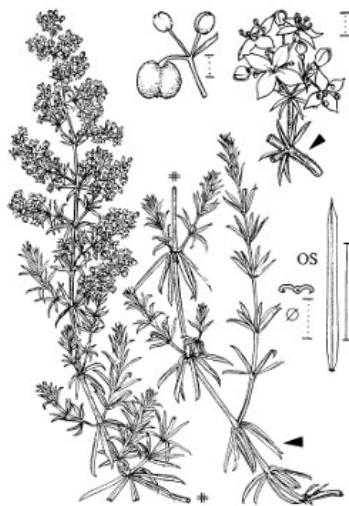
Wald-L. – *G. sylvaticum* 0,30–1,00 ♂ 7–8
(weiß. Ganze Pfl blaugrün)

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

Populus tremula (Salicaceae) L.



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

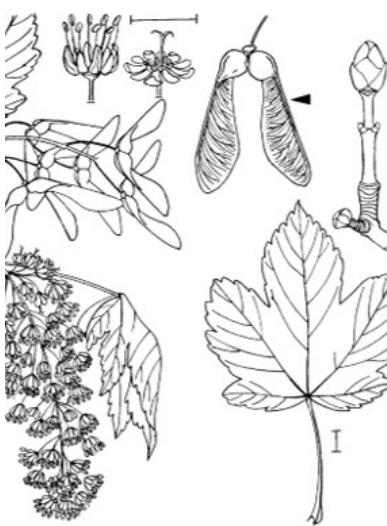
Salix caprea (Salicaceae) L.



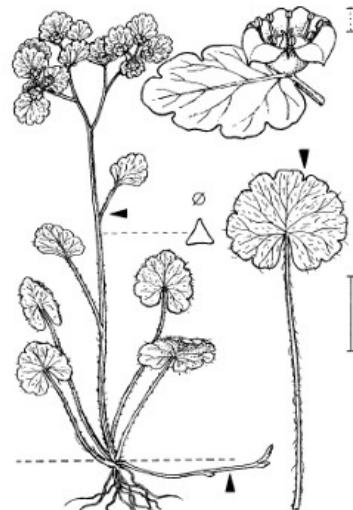
Sal-Weide – *Salix caprea* 3,00–10,00 h; ♂ 3–4 (♂ goldgelb, ♀ grün. Zweige kahl, nur anfangs weißhaarig)

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Acer pseudoplatanus (Sapindaceae) L.

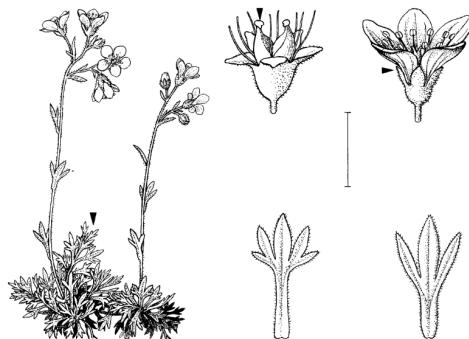


Chrysosplenium alternifolium (Saxifragaceae) L.



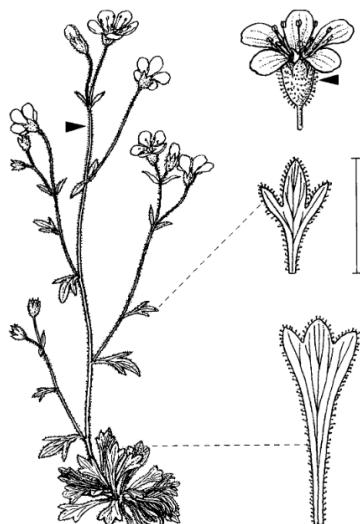
Wechselblättriges Milzkraut –
Chrysosplenium alternifolium 0,15–0,20 ♂
4–6 (gelb. HochBl gelbgrün)

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.



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

Verbascum lychnitis (Scrophulariaceae) L.

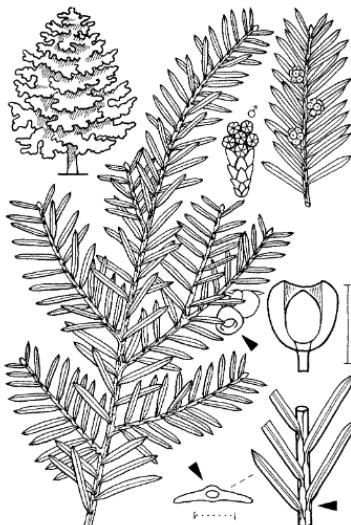


Mehlige Königskerze – *Verbascum lychnitis* 0,60–1,20 ♂ Ⓛ 6–8 (hellgelb od.
weiß, Staubfäden weißwollig)

Taxus baccata (Taxaceae) L.



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Gewöhnliche Eibe – *Taxus baccata*

Bis 15,00(–18,00) h 3–5 △ (Nadeln oseits dunkelgrün, useits heller. Samenmantel rot)

Helianthemum nummularium ssp. *obscureum* (Thymelaeaceae) (Cesak.) Holub



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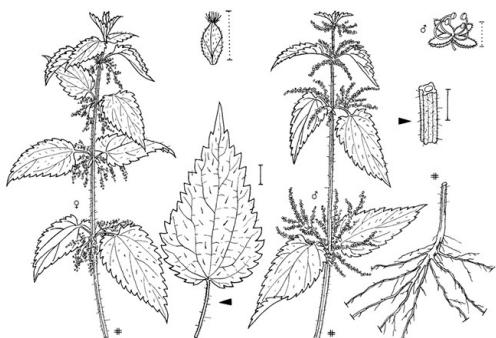
**Gewöhnliches Sonnenröschen –

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

Urtica dioica (Urticaceae) L.

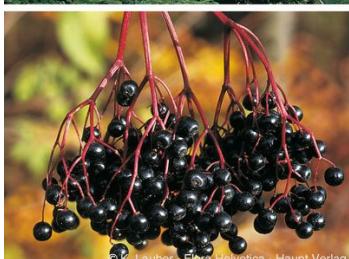


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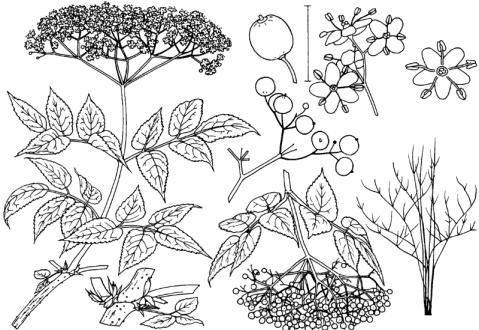


**Große Brennnessel – *Urtica dioica* 0,30–1,50 ♂ 7–10 (grün. Pfl. meist 2häusig, seltener 1häusig. Brennhaare u. kurze drüslose Haare. BlStiele flaumhaarig. BIOSeite dunkelgrün, matt od. kaum glänzend) ↗ S. 785

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 röthlichviolett)

Viola rupestris (Violaceae) F.W.Schmidt



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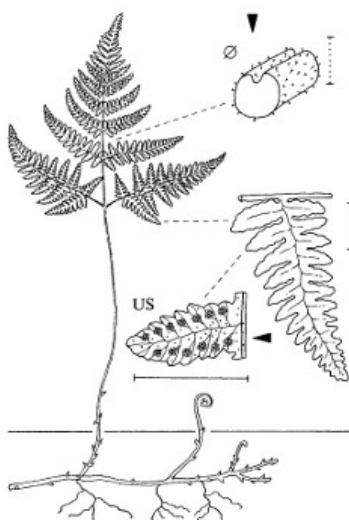


Sand-V. – *V. rupestris* 0,03–0,08 ♂ 5–6
(blauviolett, selten röthlich)

Gymnocarpium robertianum (Woodsiaceae) (Hoffm.) Newman

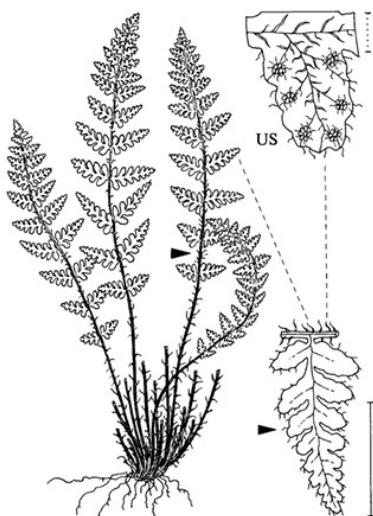
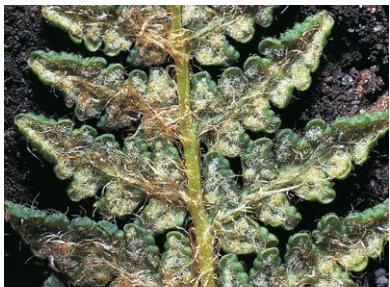


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Ruprechtsfarn – *Gymnocarpium robertianum* 0,15–0,55 ♀ 7–8

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



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

Non-Vascular Plants

Bryophytes

Hornworts

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



Bryophytes

Liverworts

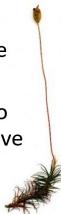
- Leafy like mosses, but flatter, more ribbon-like appearance, less obvious differentiation between stems and leaves
- Thalloid: flat and spread out like a thin crust.



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.

