

MIREN Rocks Frankenjura species identification booklet

Frankenjura

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Frankenjura

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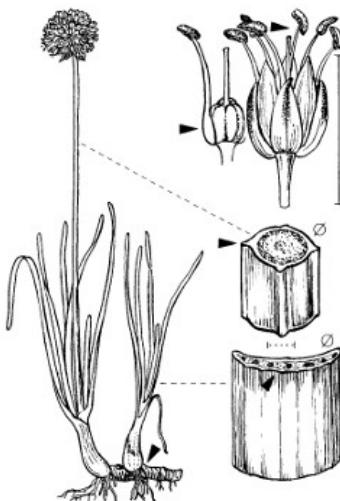
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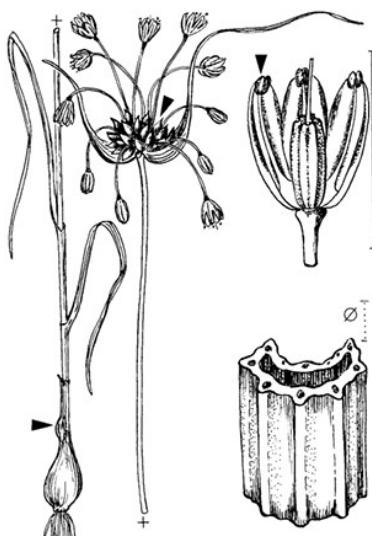
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Allium lusitanicum (Amaryllidaceae) Lam.



Allium oleraceum (Amaryllidaceae) L.

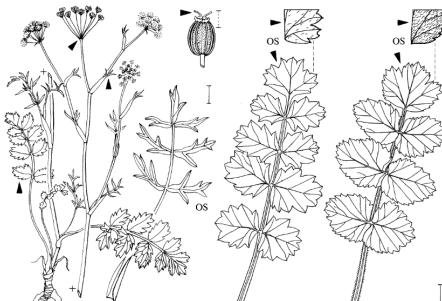


Bupleurum falcatum (Apiaceae) L.

Subsp. faclatum for left image



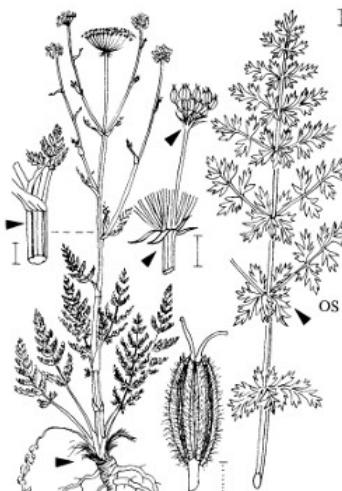
Pimpinella saxifraga (Apiaceae) L.



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.

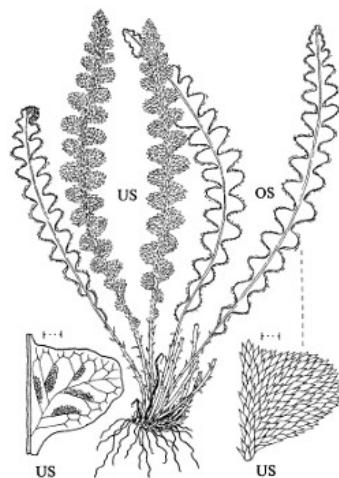


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Ästige G. – *A. ramosum* 0,30–0,80 ♀ 6–8
▽ (weiß)

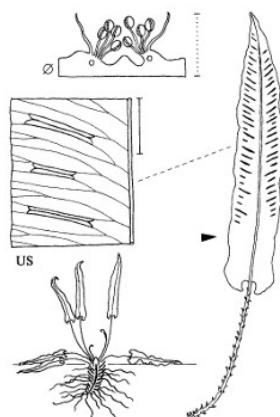
Asplenium ceterach (Aspleniaceae) L.



Asplenium ruta-muraria (Aspleniaceae) L.

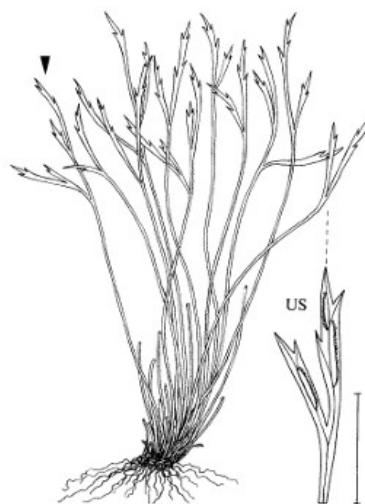


Asplenium scolopendrium (Aspleniaceae) (L.) Newman



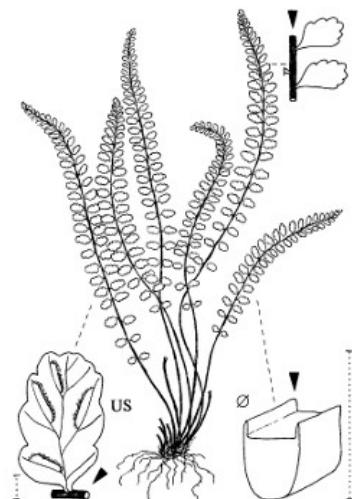
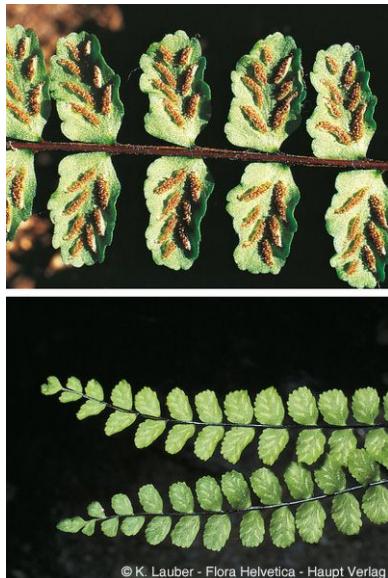
Hirschzunge – *Asplenium scolopendrium*
0,15–0,50 ♂ 7–8 ▽ (Pfl immergrün)

Asplenium septentrionale (Aspleniaceae) (L.) Hoffm.



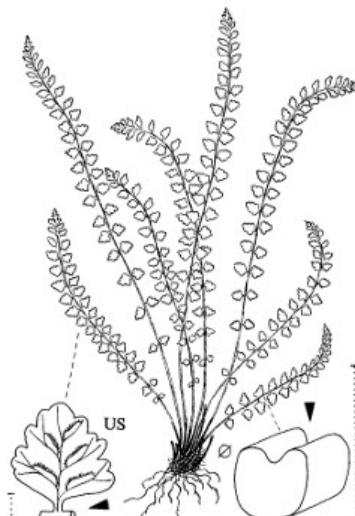
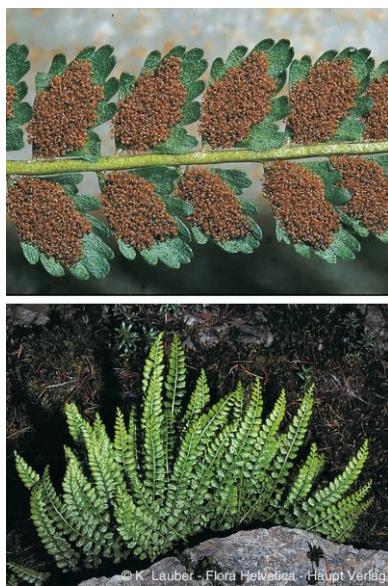
Nördlicher Streifenfarn – *Asplenium*
septentrionale 0,08–0,15 ♂ 7–8

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)

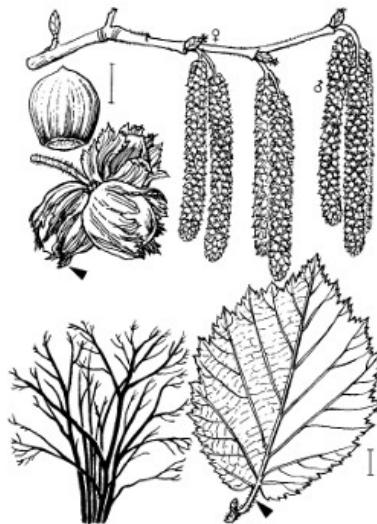
Carlina acaulis (Asteraceae) L.

Subsp. *caulescens* for right image



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

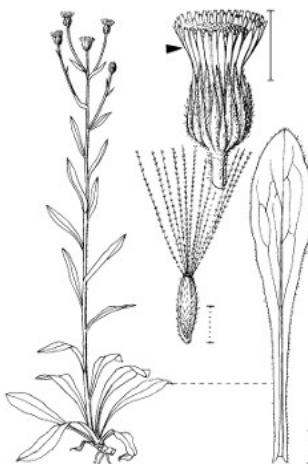
Cota tinctoria (Asteraceae) L.



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

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

Left image not subspecies



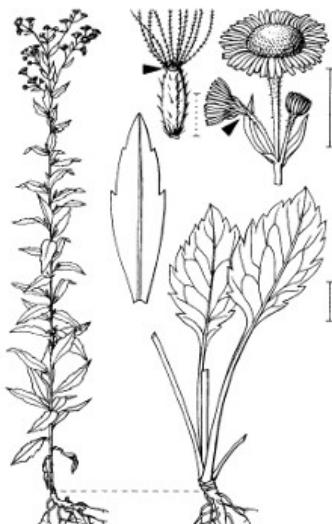
****Scharfes Bl. – *E. acris* subsp. *acris***
0,10–0,30 ♂ (5–)6–7 (rötlich od. bläulich,
RöhrenBl gelb) ↗ S. 790

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

Left image not subspecies



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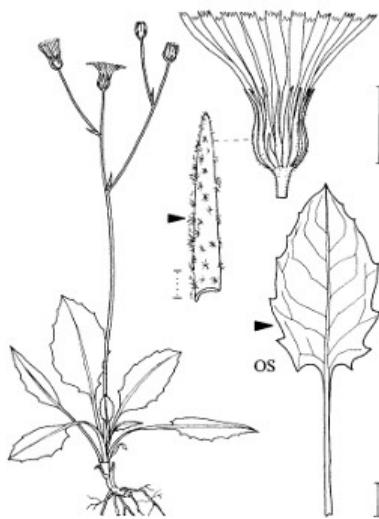


*Feinstrahl-Berufkraut – *Erigeron annuus* 0,50–1,00 ♂ 6–9 (weiß od. hellviolett, RöhrenB gelb) ↗ S.790

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.

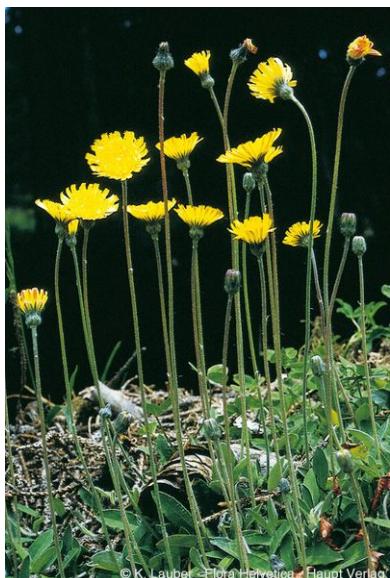
- Sheets 0, sit 1-3
- Sheets 5-10(-20), blue. green, lancettl. to br lancel., coarsely 1-3-toothed, in the upper third completely margined.
- Overall inflorescence loosely panicled.
- Branches 5-10.
- Head peduncles scattered hairy, moderately hostile, up to abundant. flaky.
- Heads 10-30. bracts, blunt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

Hieracium murorum agg. (Asteraceae) L.



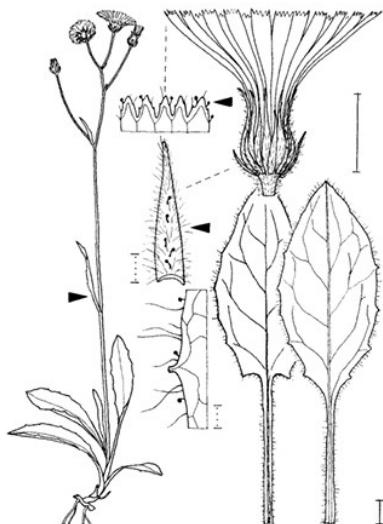
*Wald-H. – *H. murorum* 0,20–0,60 ♂ 5–8
(gelb od. goldgelb)

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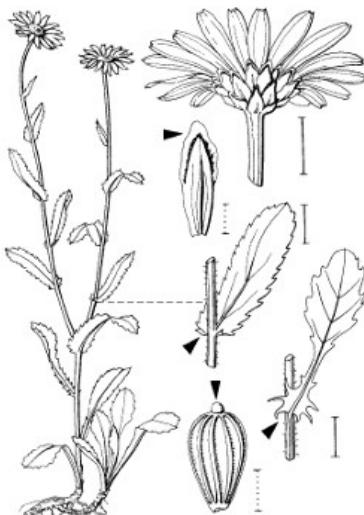
Grauer L. – *L. incanus* 0,15–0,45 ♂ 5–6
(goldgelb)

Leucanthemum vulgare (Asteraceae) L.



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*Wiesen-Margerite – *Leucanthemum ircutianum* 0,20–0,80 24 6(–10) (weiß, RöhrenB gelb) ↗ S.791

Mycelis muralis (Asteraceae) (L.) Dumort.



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Gewöhnlicher Mauerlattich – *Mycelis muralis* 0,40–0,80 24 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)

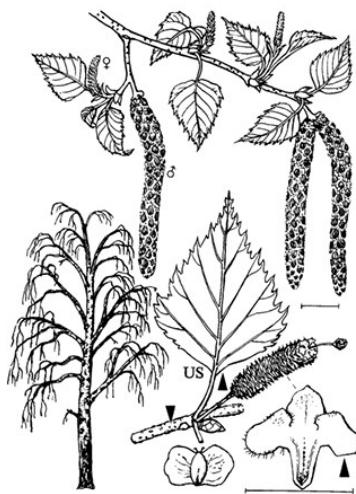
Betula pendula (Betulaceae) Roth



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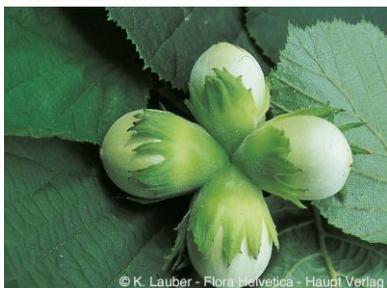


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Gewöhnliche B. – *B. pendula* Bis 25,00 ♂
4–5 (♂ hell bräunlichgelb, ♀ grün)

Corylus avellana (Betulaceae) L.



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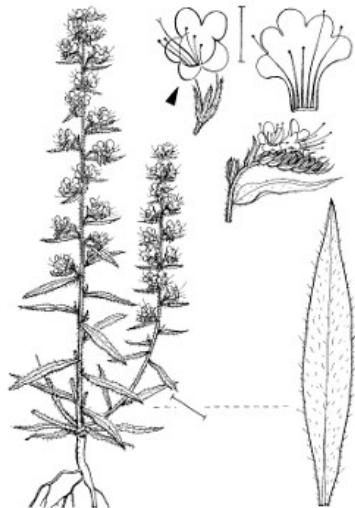
Gewöhnliche Hasel – *Corylus avellana*
2,00–6,00 ♂, 2–4 (♀ grün, Narben rot,
♂ grünlichgelb)

Asperugo procumbens (Boraginaceae) L.



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

Echium vulgare (Boraginaceae) L.

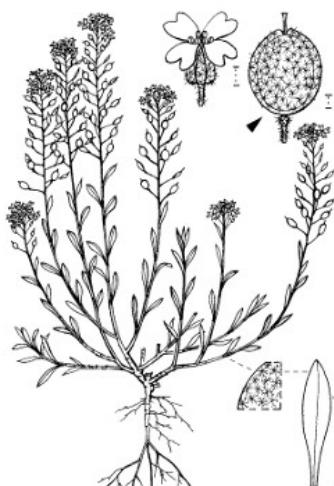


Gewöhnlicher Natternkopf – *Echium vulgare* 0,25–0,80 ♂ 5–10 (erst rosa, dann leuchtendblau)

Alyssum montanum (Brassicaceae) L.

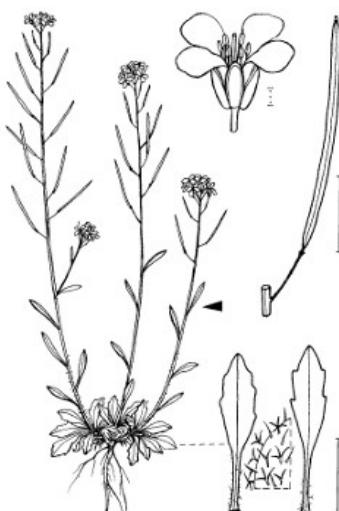


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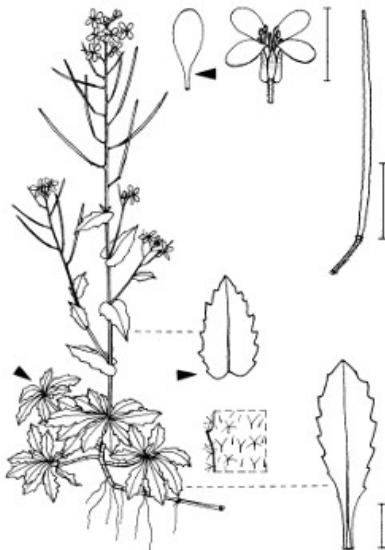
**Berg-St. – *A. montanum* 0,10–0,20 ♂
3–5 ▽ (goldgelb)

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



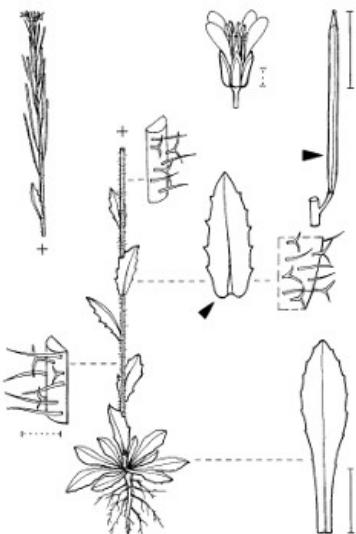
Felsen-Sch. – *A. petraea* 0,10–0,25 ♂ 5–7
(weiß)

Arabis alpina (Brassicaceae) L.



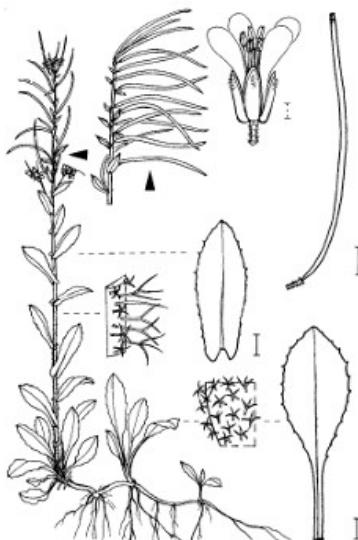
Alpen-G. – *A. alpina* 0,05–0,40 ♂ 3–10
(weiß)

Arabis hirsuta (Brassicaceae) L.



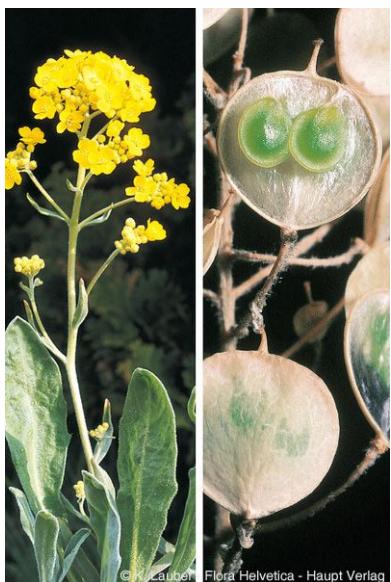
Behaarte G. – *A. hirsuta* 0,10–0,80 ♂ 5–7 (weiß)

Arabis turrita (Brassicaceae) L.



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

Aurinia saxatilis (Brassicaceae) (L.) Desv.

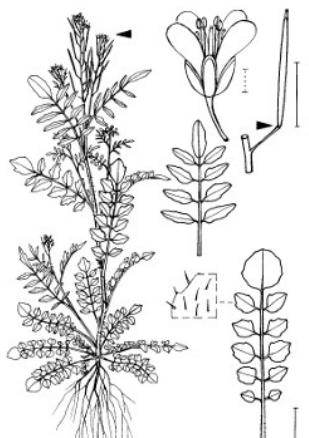


Felsensteinkraut – *Aurinia saxatile*
0,15–0,35 ♂ 4–5 ▽ (leuchtend gelb)

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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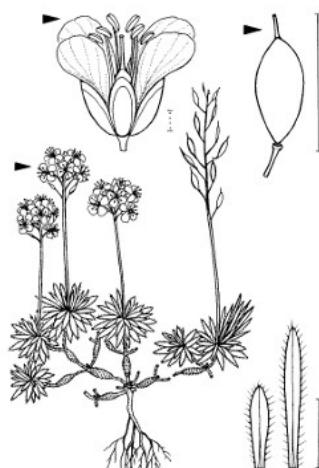


Spring-Schaumkraut - *Cardamine impatiens* 0,10–0,85 ♂ Ⓛ 5–7 (Kr weiß, oft fehlend)

Draba aizoides (Brassicaceae) L.



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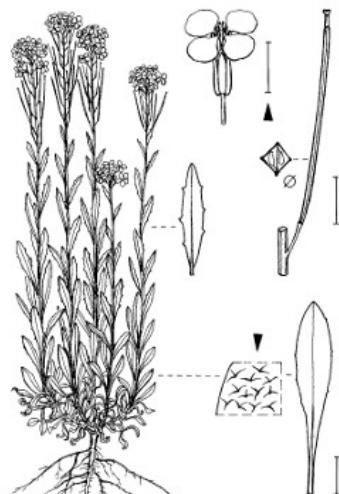
Immergrünes F. – *D. aizoides* 0,03–0,10 2
4–8 ▽ (goldgelb)

Erysimum crepidifolium (Brassicaceae) Rchb.



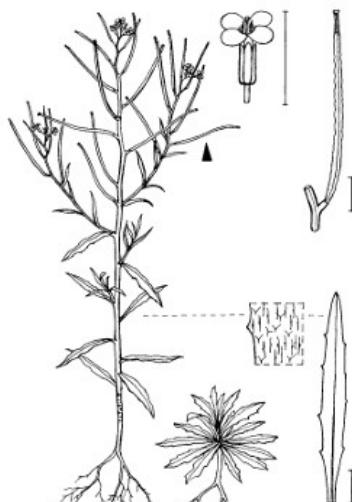
Bleicher Sch. – *E. crepidifolium* 0,15–0,80
⊖ ⊖ 4–6 (hellgelb)

Erysimum odoratum (Brassicaceae) *Ehrh.*



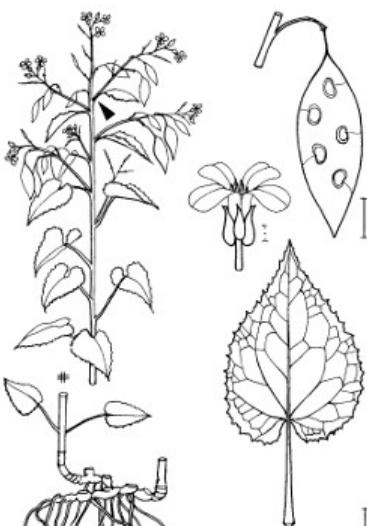
Duft-Sch. – *E. odoratum* 0,20–0,90 ♂ ⊖
5–7 (sattgelb, duftend)

Erysimum repandum (Brassicaceae) *L.*

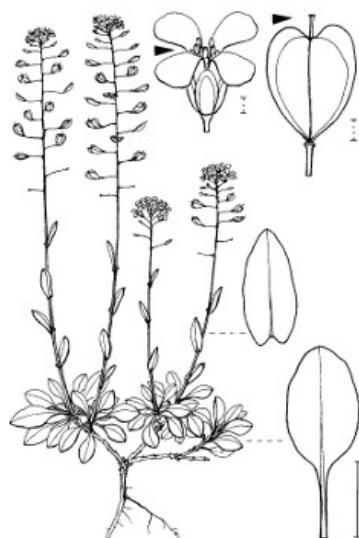


Spreiz-Sch. – *E. repandum* 0,15–0,35 ♂ ⊖
3–6 (hellgelb)

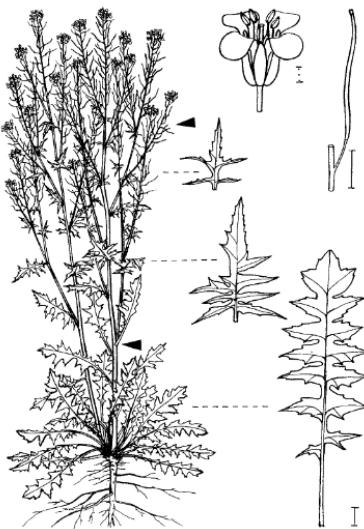
Lunaria rediviva (Brassicaceae) L.



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*

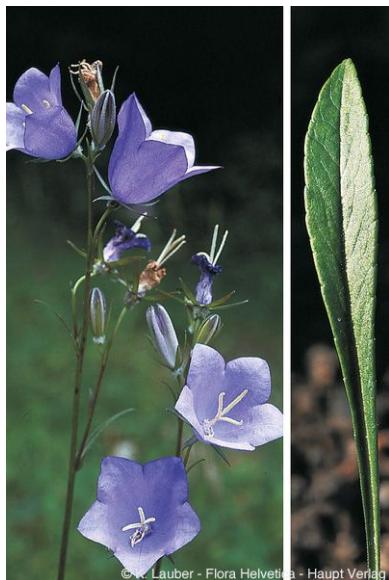


Very similar to *C. rotundifolia*.

Differences:

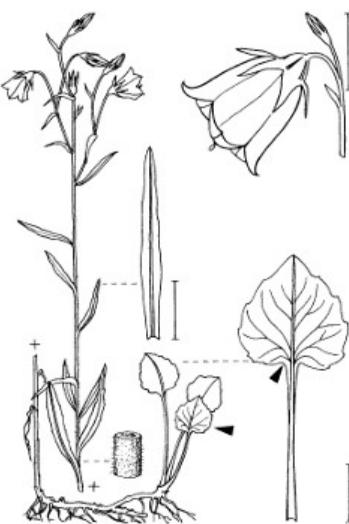
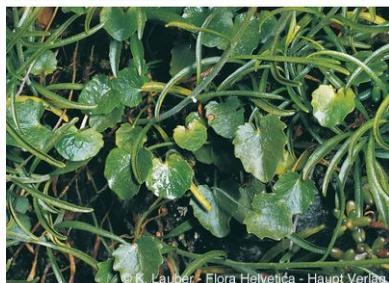
- Most **stem leafs** mostly in **lower third of stem** (*rotundifolia*: all over)
- Upper leafs threadlike (*rotundifolia*: linealistic)
- Stem with **very few or 1 flower** (*rotundifolia*: several flowers)

Campanula persicifolia (Campanulaceae) L.



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

Campanula rotundifolia (Campanulaceae) L.



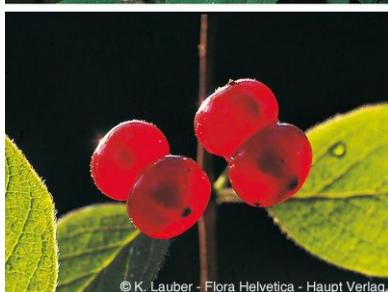
*Rundblättrige G. – *C. rotundifolia*
0,10–0,30 ♂ 6–10 (blauviolett)

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)

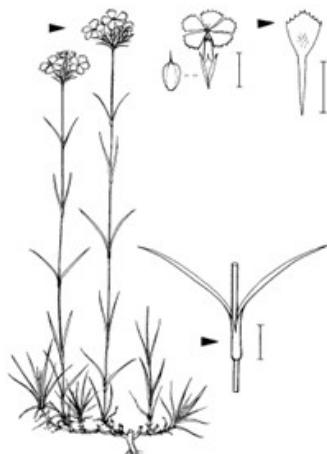
Cerastium tomentosum (Caryophyllaceae) L.



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

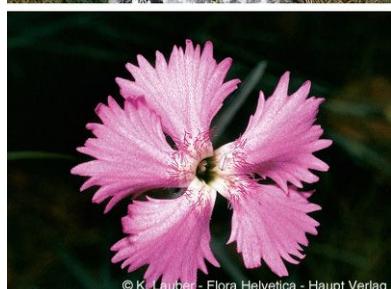
Dianthus carthusianorum (Caryophyllaceae) L.

Subsp. *Carthusianorum*



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

Dianthus gratianopolitanus (Caryophyllaceae)
Vill.



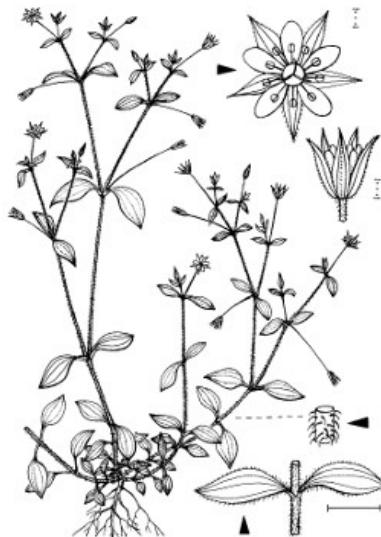
Pfingst-Nelke – *Dianthus gratianopolitanus*
0,10–0,25 ♂ 5–6 ▽ (hellpurpur, ohne
Zeichnung. Bl blaugrün)

Moehringia muscosa (Caryophyllaceae) L.



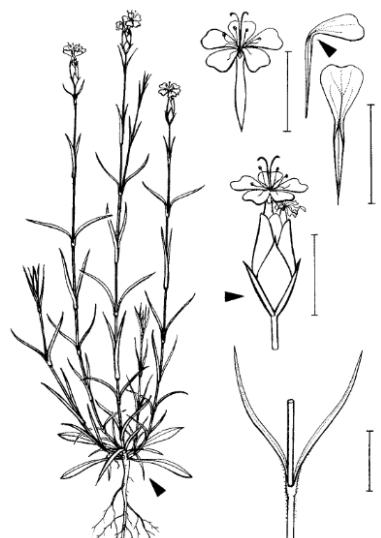
Moos-N. – *M. muscosa* 0,05–0,20 ♂ 5–9
(weiß)

Moehringia trinervia (Caryophyllaceae) (L.) Clairv.



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

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

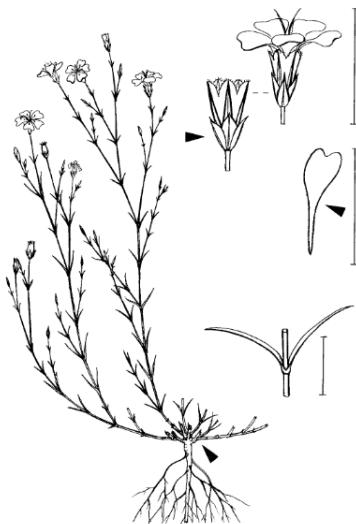


Sprossendes Nelkenköpfchen – *Petrorhagia prolifera* 0,15–0,45 ♂ ♂ 6–10 (rosa)

Petrorhagia saxifraga (Caryophyllaceae) (L.) Link

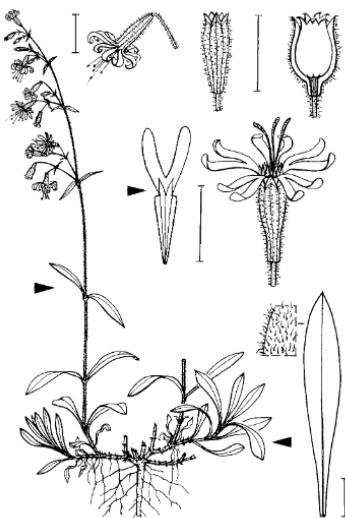


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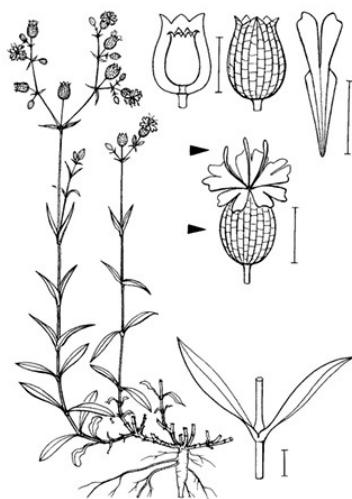
Felsennelke – *P. saxifraga* 0,10–0,35 ♀
6–9 (helllila bis sattrosa, dunkler geädert)

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.

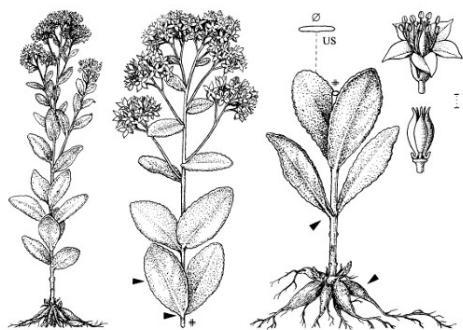


Europäisches Pfaffenhütchen –
Euonymus europaeus 1,50–3,00 ⚡ 5–6
(hellgrün. Fr rosa, SaMantel orange)

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

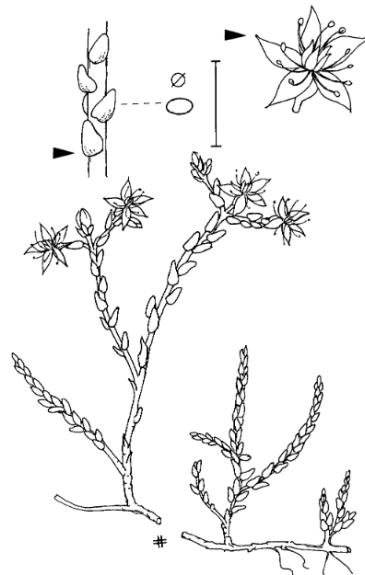


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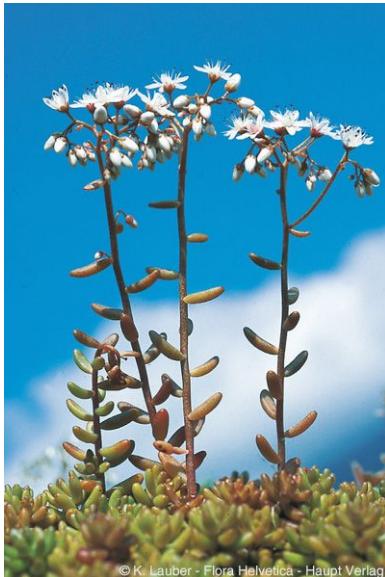
Große W. – *H. maximum* 0,30–0,80 ⚱ 7–9 (grünlich, selten röthlich). Ähnlich Purpur-F. – *H. telephium* (Bl rosa bis dunkelrot. Fr außen rinnig. Bl Grund keilförmig verschmälert, alle Bl wechselständig)

Sedum acre (Crassulaceae) L.



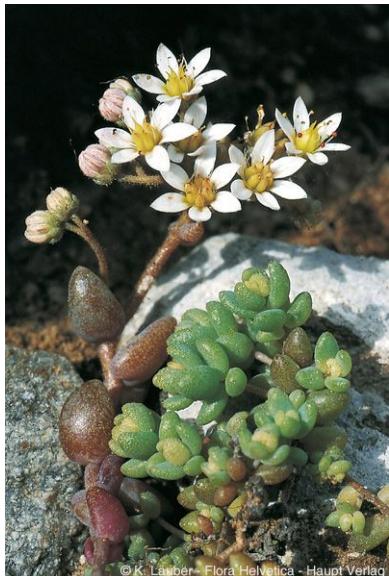
Scharfer Mauerpfeffer – *Sedum acre*
0,03–0,15 ♂ 6–8 (gelb)

Sedum album (Crassulaceae) L.

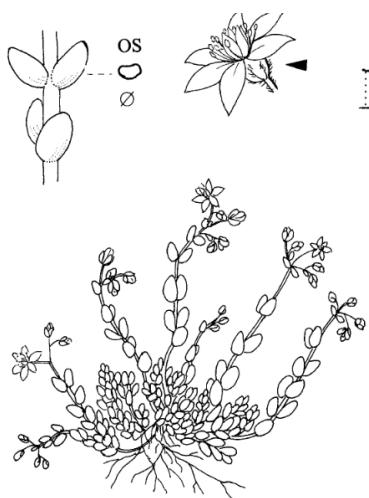


**Weiße F. – *S. album* 0,08–0,20 ♂ 6–9
(weiß)**

Sedum dasyphyllum (Crassulaceae) L.



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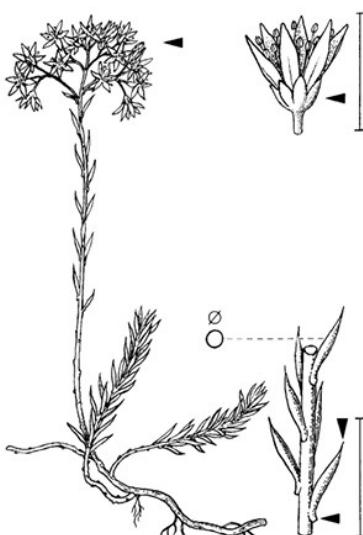


Buckel-F. – *S. dasyphyllum* 0,03–0,10 24
6–8 (weiß, außen zuweilen rötlich)

Sedum rupestre (Crassulaceae) L.

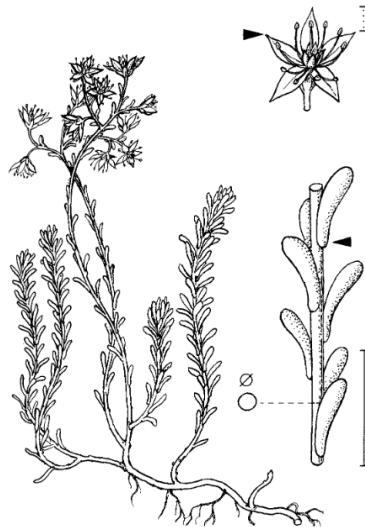
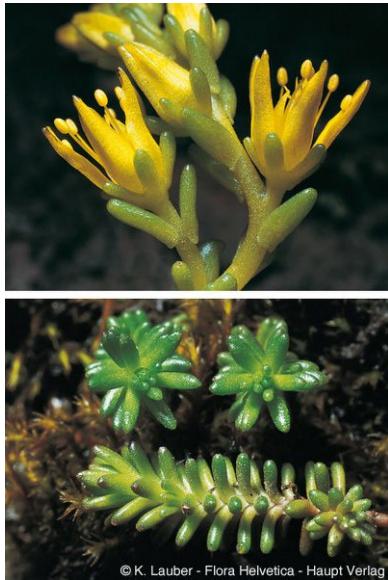


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*Felsen-Fetthenne – *Sedum rupestre*
0,10–0,35 24 6–8 (gelb) ↗ S. 784

Sedum sexangulare (Crassulaceae) L.



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

Carex digitata (Cyperaceae) L.



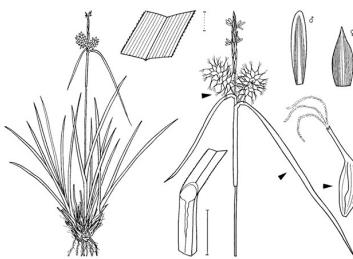
Finger-S. – *C. digitata* 0,10–0,30 2 5
(Sp rotbraun, grün gekielt, weißrandig.
Pfl unten dunkelrot)

Carex flacca (Cyperaceae) Schreber



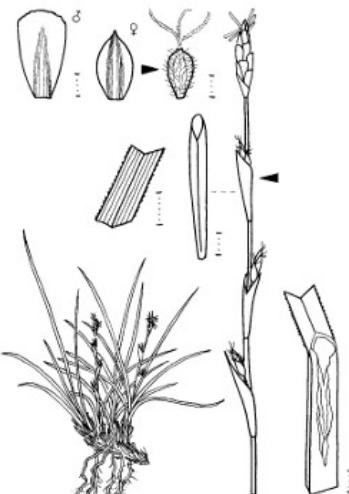
Blaugrüne S. – *C. flacca* 0,20–0,60 ♂ 5–7
(Sp schwarzbraun, Schläuche grün od. schwarz)

Carex flava (Cyperaceae) L. s. str.



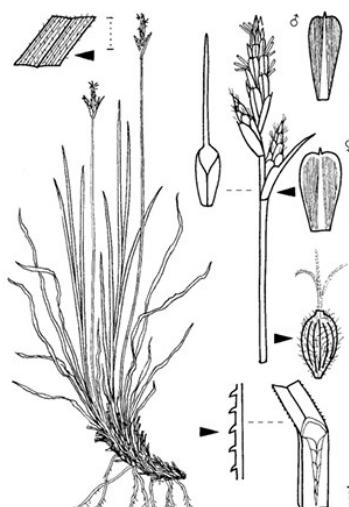
Gelb-Segge – *Carex flava* 0,20–0,60 ♂ 5–9 (Sp gelb- bis rostbraun, grün gekielt,
Schläuche hellgelb, Pfl gelbgrün)

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.



Zerbrechlicher B. – *C. fragilis* 0,10–0,50 2l
7–9; (Spore unten: Runzelsporiger B. – *C. dickieana*) ▾ S. 781

Knautia arvensis (Dipsacaceae) (L.) Coult.



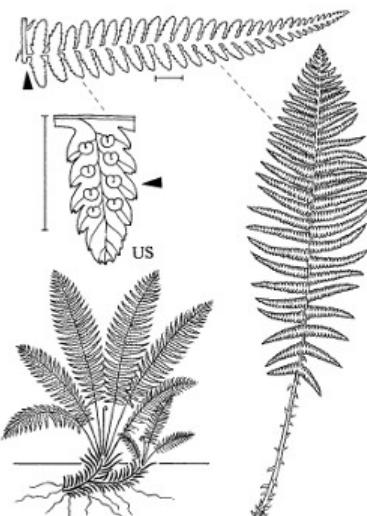
*Acker-Witwenblume – *Knautia arvensis*
0,30–0,80 2l 7–8 (bläulichrot bis violett)

Scabiosa columbaria (Dipsacaceae) L.



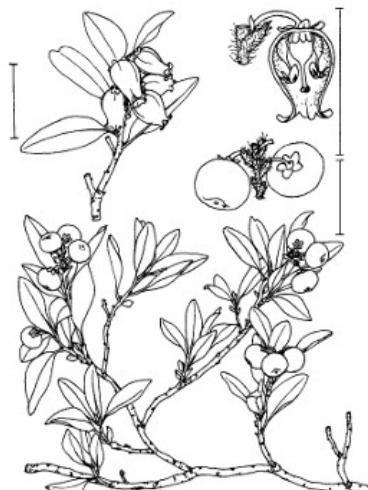
Tauben-S. – *S. columbaria* 0,25–0,60 2⁴
7–11 (blaulila, KBorsten schwärzlich)

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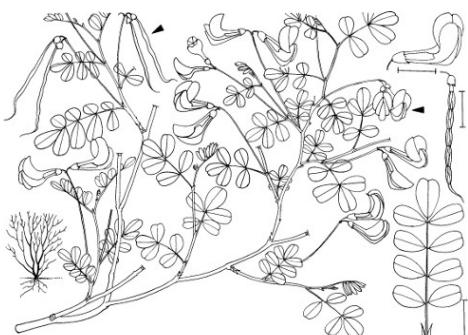
Hufeisenklee – *H. comosa* 0,08–0,25 h, h, 5–7 (gelb)

Hippocrepis emerus (Fabaceae) L.

Subsp. Lassen

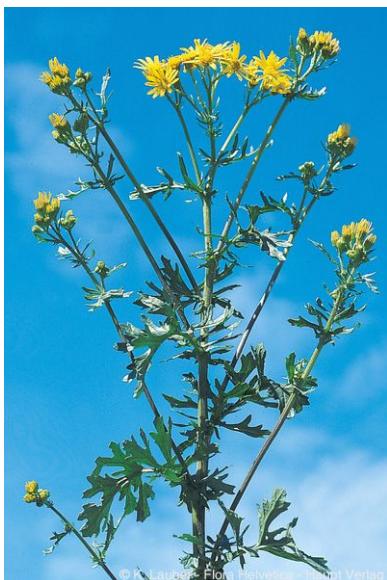


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Strauchwicke – *Hippocrepis emerus* 1,00–2,00 ♂, 5–7 (gelb)

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

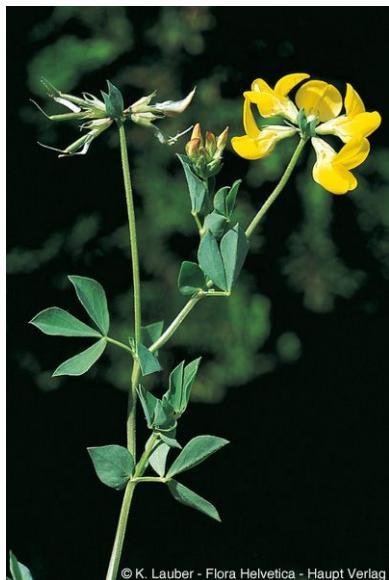


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Frühlings-P. – *L. vernus* 0,20–0,40 ♂ 4–5
(purpur, später blaugrün)

Lotus corniculatus (Fabaceae) L.



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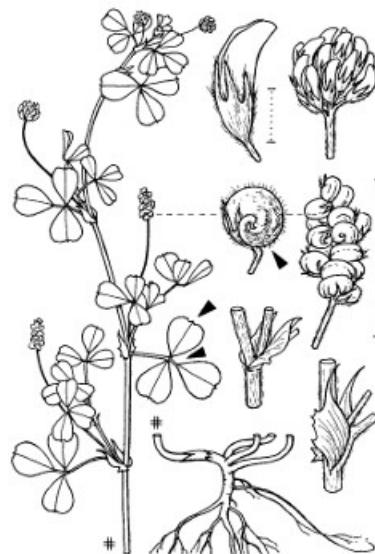


*Gewöhnlicher H. – *L. corniculatus*
0,20–0,30(–0,50) ♂ 6–8 (gelb, außen ± rot
gezeichnet, getrocknet grünlich) ↗ S. 785

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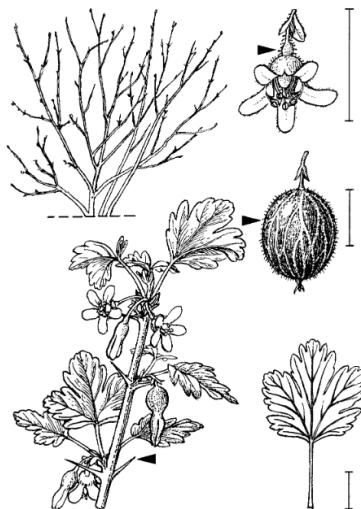
Blut-Storchschnabel – *Geranium sanguineum* 0,15–0,50 ♂ 6–8 (purpurrot)

Ribes alpinum (Grossulariaceae) L.



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

Ribes uva-crispa (Grossulariaceae) L.



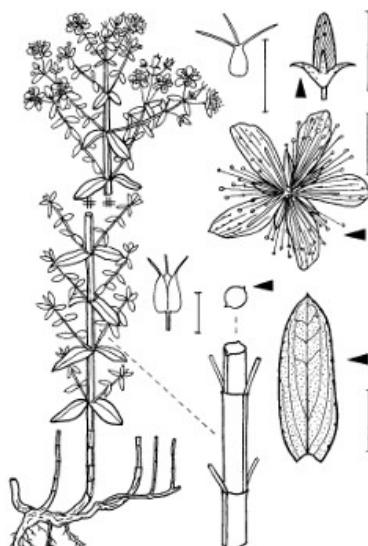
Stachelbeere – *Ribes uva-crispa* 0,60–1,20
 m , 4–5 (grünlichgelb. Fr grün, gelb od.
purpurn)

Hypericum perforatum (Hypericaceae) L.

Subsp. Perforatum



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

Acinos arvensis (Lamiaceae)



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

Ajuga genevensis (Lamiaceae) L.



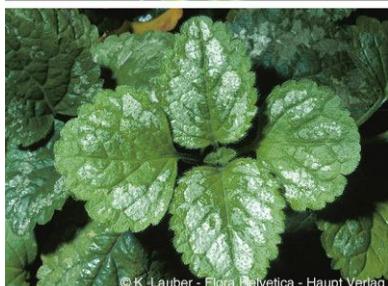
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Heide-G. – *A. genevensis* 0,07–0,30 ♂ 4–6
(meist dunkelblau)

Galeobdolon luteum (Lamiaceae) L.

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



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

Lamium maculatum (Lamiaceae) L.



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

Origanum vulgare (Lamiaceae) L.

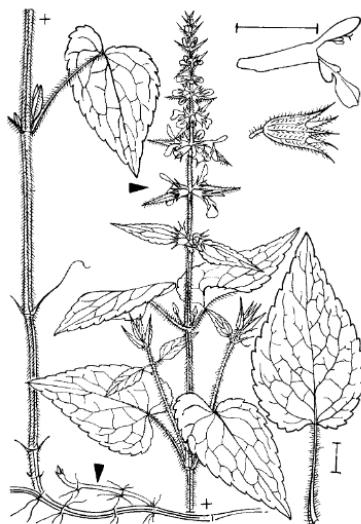


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**Gewöhnlicher Dost – *Origanum vulgare*
0,20–0,60 ♂ 7–9 (hellpurpurn, selten weiß)
↗ S. 788

Stachys sylvatica (Lamiaceae) L.



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

Teucrium botrys (Lamiaceae) L.



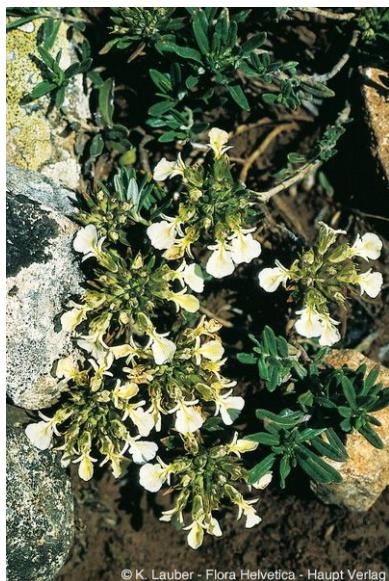
Trauben-Gamander – *Teucrium botrys*
0,10–0,40 ♂ ♂? 7–9 (rötlich)

Teucrium chamaedrys (Lamiaceae) L.



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

Teucrium montanum (Lamiaceae) L.

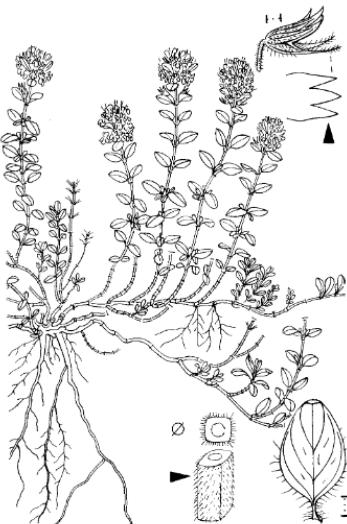


Berg-G. – *T. montanum* 0,05–0,35 h 6–9
(hellgelb)

Thymus praecox subsp. *praecox* (Lamiaceae)

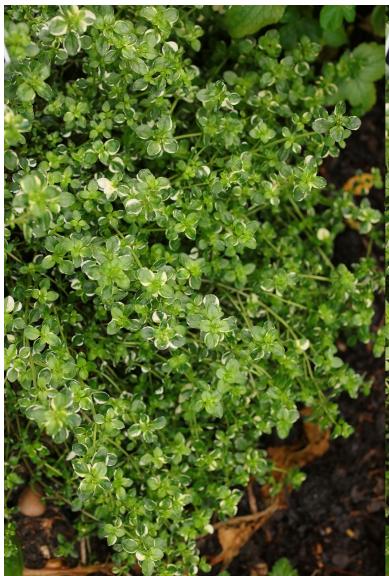


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**Frühblühender Th. – *Th. praecox*
0,03–0,15 h 5–7 (hell- bis dunkelpurpur)
↗ S. 788

Thymus pulegioides (Lamiaceae) L.



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

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



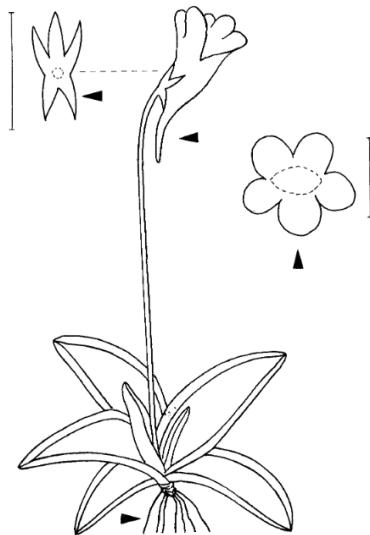
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Thymus pulegioides subsp. *Pulegioides* (Lamiaceae) L.



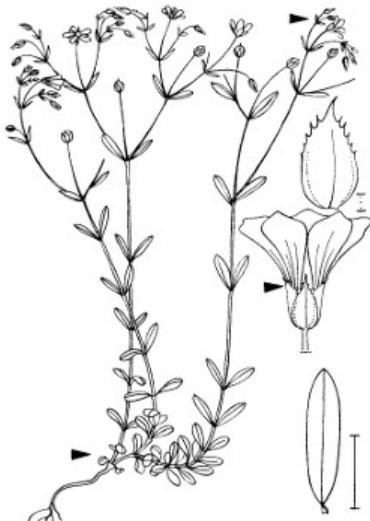
*Arznei-Th. – *Th. pulegioides* 0,05–0,30 h
6–9 (hell- bis dunkelpurpur) ✚ S. 788

Pinguicula vulgaris (Lentibulariaceae) L.



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

Linum catharticum (Linaceae) L.

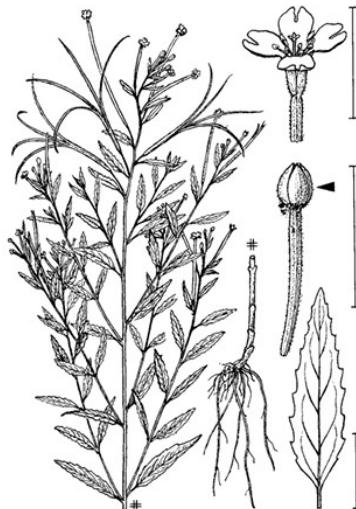


Purgier-Lein – *Linum catharticum*
0,05–0,30 ♂ 6–7 (weiß, Grund gelb)

Epilobium collinum (Onagraceae) C. C. Gmel.

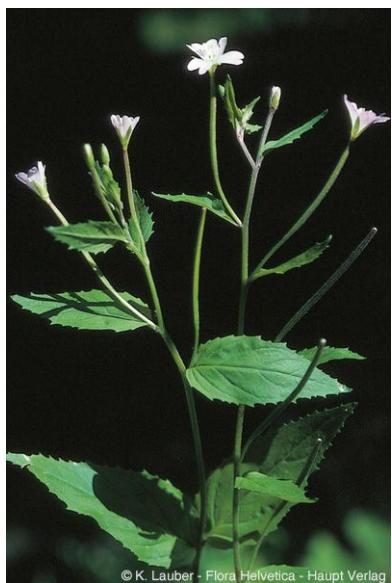


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Hügel-W. – *E. collinum* 0,10–0,40 ♂ 6–9
(rosa. Stg graugrün)

Epilobium montanum (Onagraceae) L.



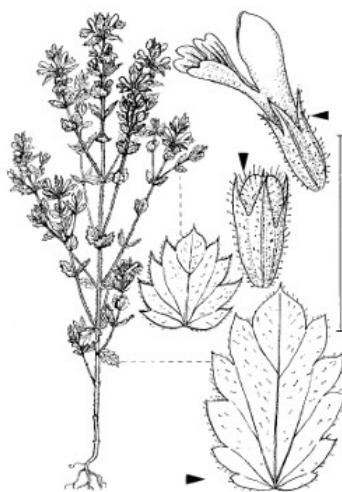
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Berg-W. – *E. montanum* 0,10–0,80 ♂ 6–9
(rosa. Stg grasgrün)

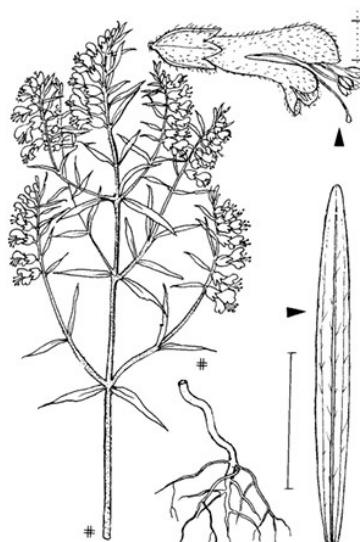
Euphrasia officinalis subsp.
(Orobanchaceae) (Hayne) F. Towns.

rostkoviana



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

Odontites luteus (Orobanchaceae) (L.) Clairv.

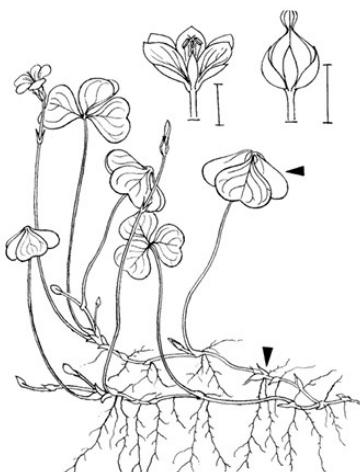


Gelber Z. – *O. luteus* 0,15–0,60 ∅ 7–10
(gelb)

Oxalis acetosella (Oxalidaceae) L.

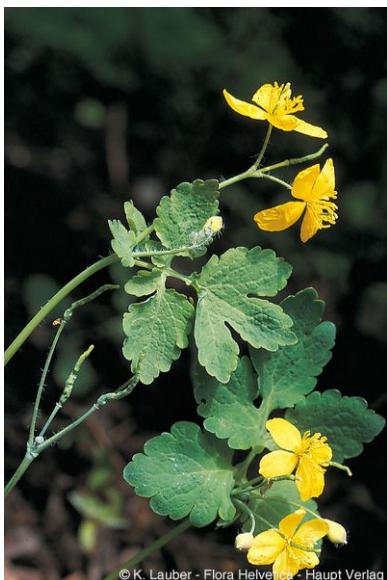


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Wald-Sauerklee – *Oxalis acetosella*
0,05–0,12 ♂ 4–5 (weiß, purpur geaderd)

Chelidonium majus (Papaveraceae) L.



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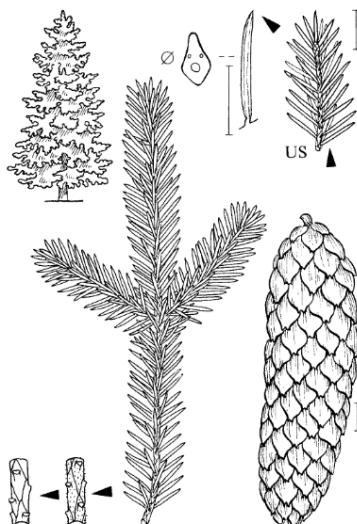
Schöllkraut – *Chelidonium majus*
0,30–0,70 ♂ 4–10 (gelb. Milchsaft orange)

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



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

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

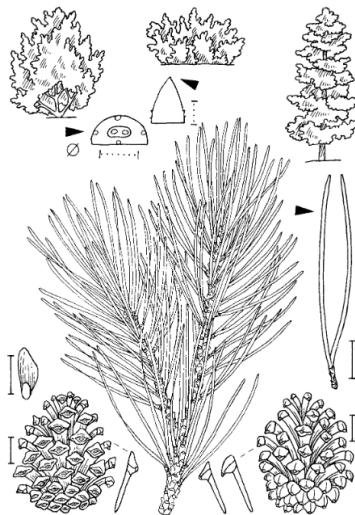


Gewöhnliche F. – *P. abies*
Bis 50,00 (~60,00) ♂ 4–6 (Nadeln allseits
dunkelgrün. Zapfen braun)

Pinus sylvestris (Pinaceae) L.



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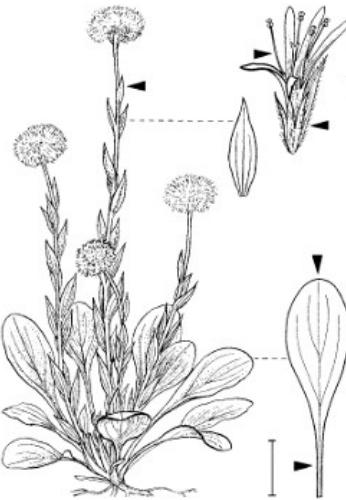


****Gewöhnliche Kiefer – *Pinus sylvestris***
Bis 30,00(–40,00) ♂ 5–6 (Zapfen matt grau-bräun. Stamm oben hell rotbraun)

Globularia bisnagarica (Plantaginaceae) L.

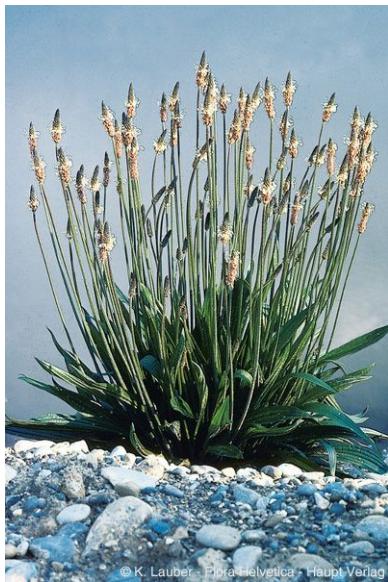


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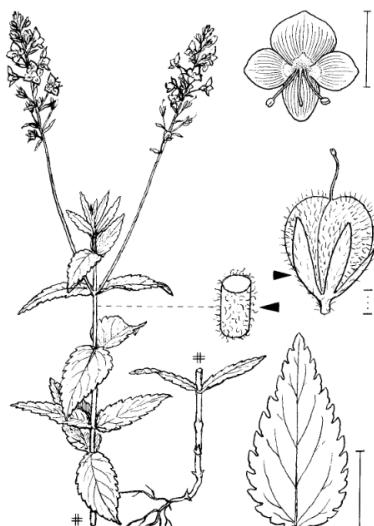
Gewöhnliche K. – *G. bisnagarica*
0,05–0,30 ♀ 5–6 ▽ (blaulila)

Plantago lanceolata (Plantaginaceae) L.



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

Veronica teucrium (Plantaginaceae) L.



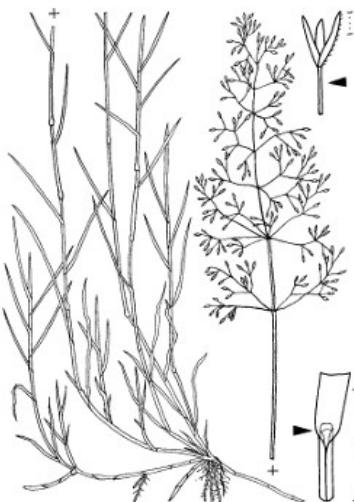
Großer E. – *V. teucrium* 0,30–0,80 ♂ 6–7
(azurblau, dunkler geädert)

Agrostis capillaris (Poaceae) L.



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Rotes Straußgras – *Agrostis capillaris*

0,20–0,80 ♂ 6–7 (variabel)

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



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**Glatthafer – *Arrhenatherum elatius*

0,60–1,20 ♂ 6–7

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



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

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



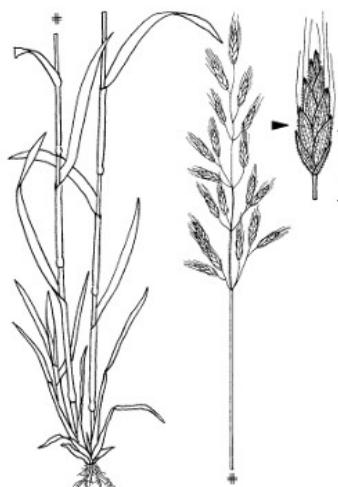
Wald-Z. – *B. sylvaticum* 0,60–1,20 ♂ 7–8

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Bromus hordeaceus (Poaceae) L.



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

Bromus sterilis (Poaceae) L.



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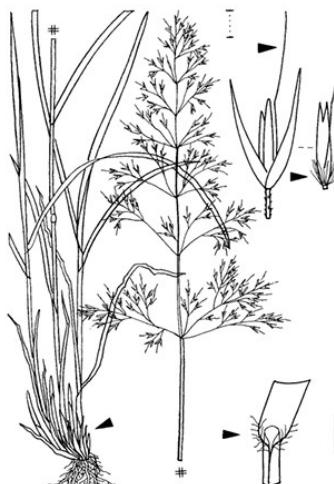


Taube T. – *B. sterilis* 0,30–0,60 ♂ ① 5–6

Calamagrostis arundinacea (Poaceae) (L.) Roth



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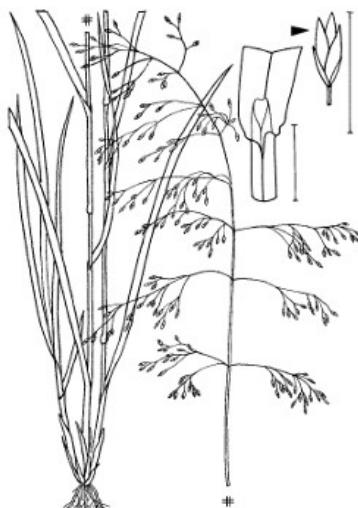


Wald-R. - *C. arundinacea* 0,60–1,20 2 6–7

Festuca altissima (Poaceae) All.



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

Festuca arundinacea (Poaceae) Schreb.

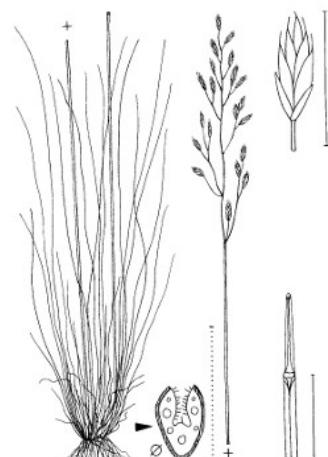
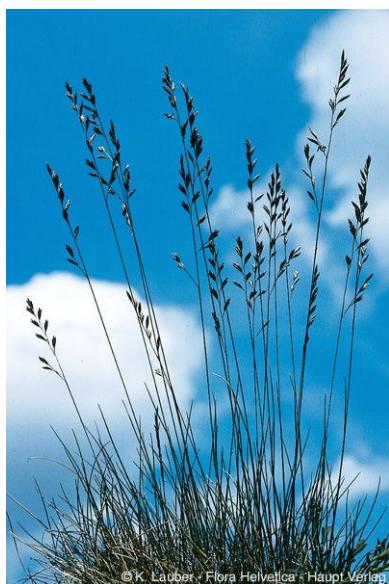


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**Rohr-Sch. – *F. arundinacea* 0,60–1,80 ♂
6–7 (GrundBl Scheiden weißlich)

Festuca ovina (Poaceae) L. agg.



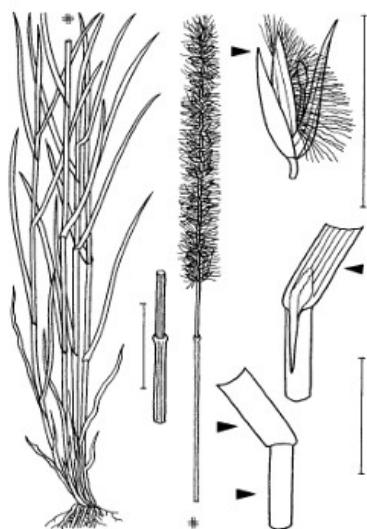
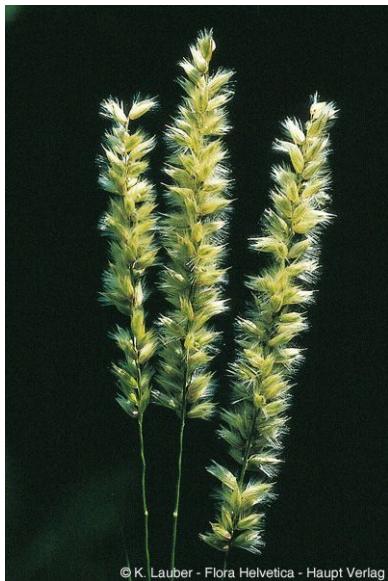
**Schaf-Sch. – *F. ovina* 0,20–0,70 ♂ 5–8

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Festuca pallens (Poaceae) Host



Melica ciliata agg. (Poaceae) L.

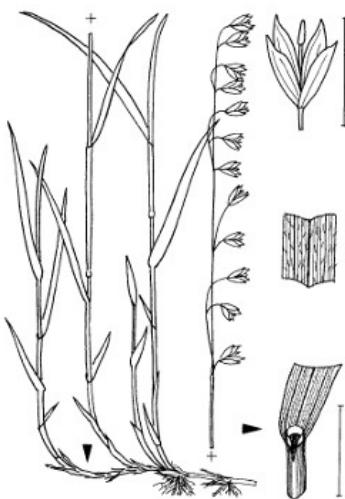


**Wimper-P. – *M. ciliata* 0,20–0,70 24 6
(Bl graugrün)

Melica nutans (Poaceae) L.



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

Poa compressa (Poaceae) L.

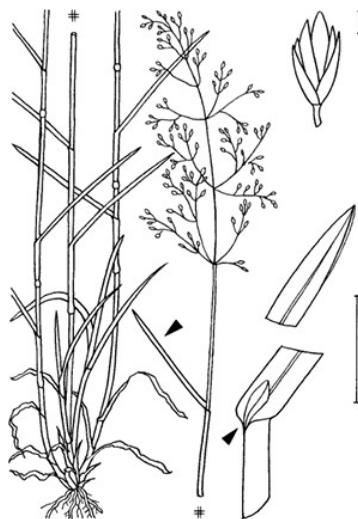


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Platthalm-R. – *P. compressa* 0,20–0,80
♂ 6–7

Poa nemoralis (Poaceae) L.



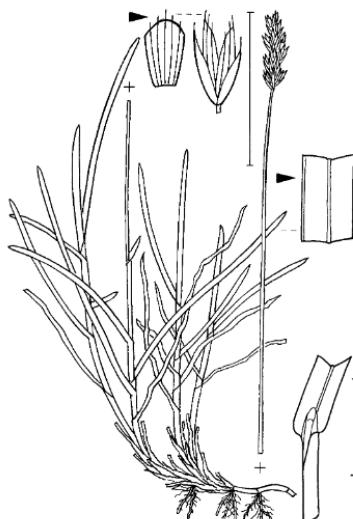
Poa pratensis (Poaceae) L.



Sesleria caerulea (Poaceae) L.



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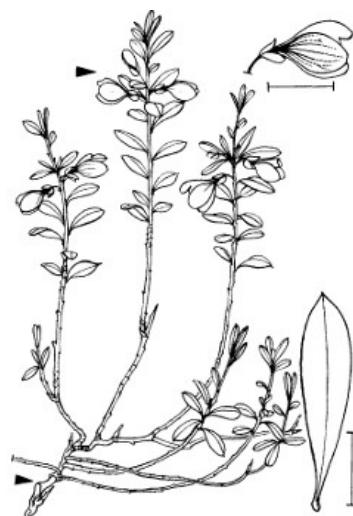


Kalk-B. – *S. caerulea* 0,10–0,45 ♂ 3–5

Polygala chamaebuxus (Polygalaceae) L.

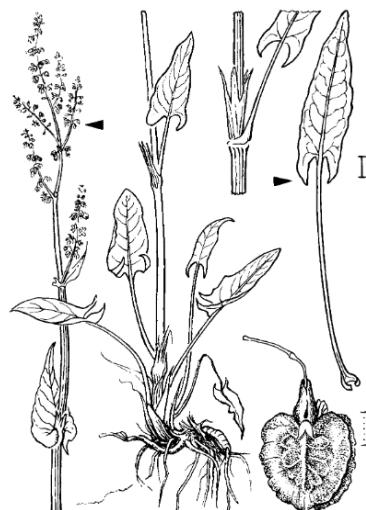


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Zwergbüchs – *Polygala chamaebuxus*
0,10–0,25 ♂ 4–8 (gelb-weiß, selten röthlich
überlaufen)

Rumex acetosa (Polygonaceae) L.



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

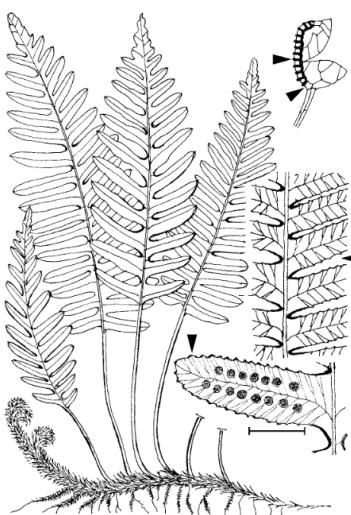
Rumex acetosella (Polygonaceae) L.



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

Polypodium vulgare (Polypodiaceae) L.

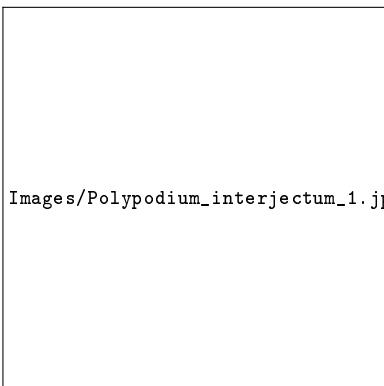
Leaf blade 3.5 - 5 times longer than broad, spores ripen July-august



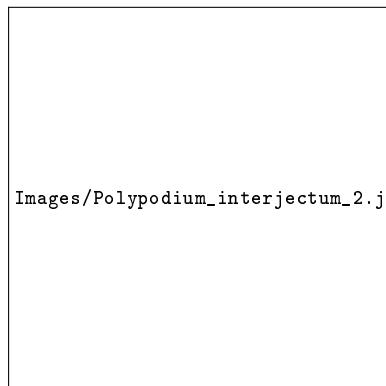
Gewöhnlicher Tüpfelfarn – *Polypodium vulgare* 0,10–0,50 ♂ 8–9 (Sori schleierlos)

Polypodium interjectum (Polypodiaceae) Shivas

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

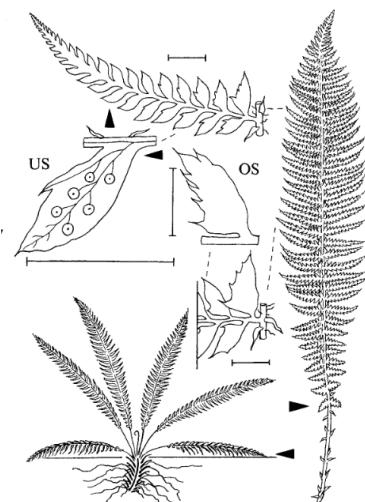
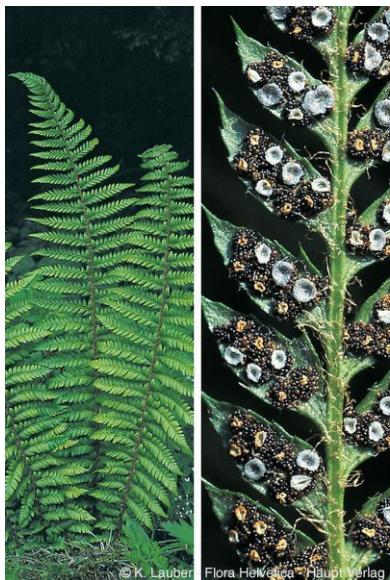


Images/Polypodium_interjectum_1.jpg



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.

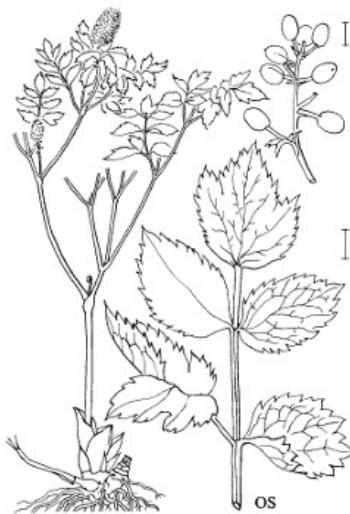


Blauer E. – *A. napellus* subsp. *lusitanicum*
0,30–2,00 ♂ 6–8 ▽ (tiefblau bis
dunkelviolett) ↗ S. 783

Actaea spicata (Ranunculaceae) L.



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

Aquilegia vulgaris (Ranunculaceae) L.

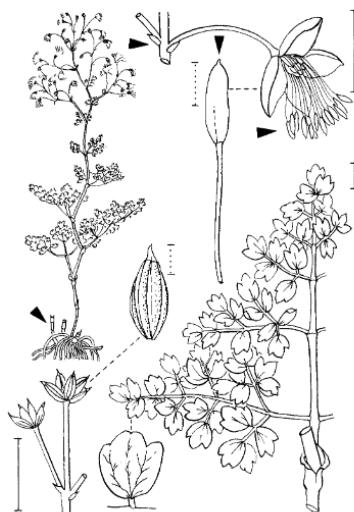


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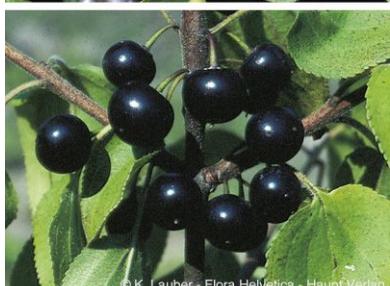
Gewöhnliche Akelei – *Aquilegia vulgaris*
0,40–0,80 ♀ 5–7 ▽ (blauviolett, selten rosa
od. weiß)

Thalictrum minus (Ranunculaceae) L.



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

Rhamnus cathartica (Rhamnaceae) L.

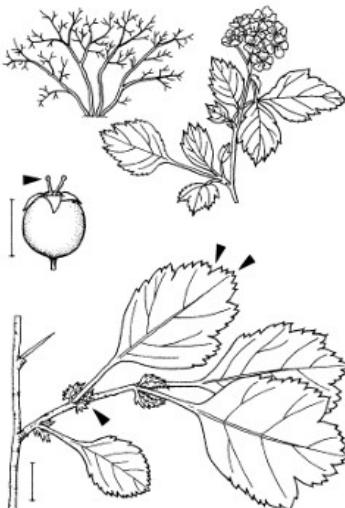


Purgier-K. – *Rh. cathartica* 1,00–3,00
♂ 5–6 (gelblichgrün. Fr von grün sofort
schwarz färbend)

Crataegus laevigata (Rosaceae) (Poir.) DC.



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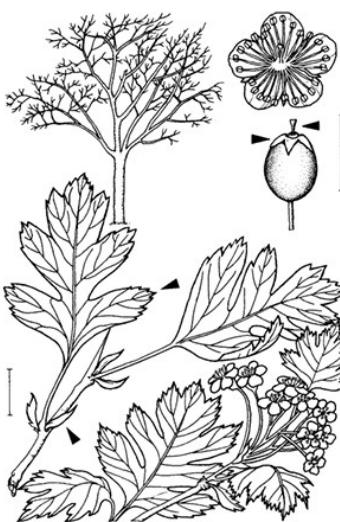


Zweigriffliger Weißdorn – *Crataegus laevigata* subsp. *laevigata* Bis 8,00 ₩, 5 (weiß. Fr dunkelrot. Auch Baum)

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)

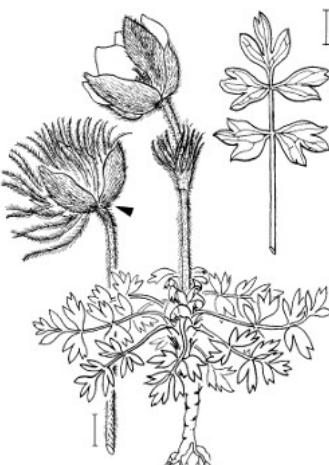
Karpatiosorbus franconica (Rosaceae) (Bornm.) Senikov & Kurtto



Potentilla verna (Rosaceae) L.



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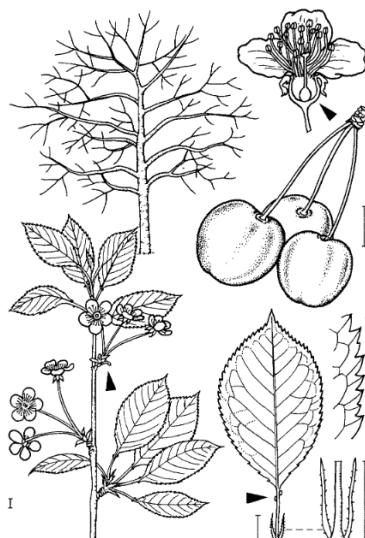


Frühlings-K. – *P. vernalis* 0,05–0,30 ♀
4–6 ▽ (gelblichweiß, außen hellviolet
überlaufen)

Prunus avium (Rosaceae) L.



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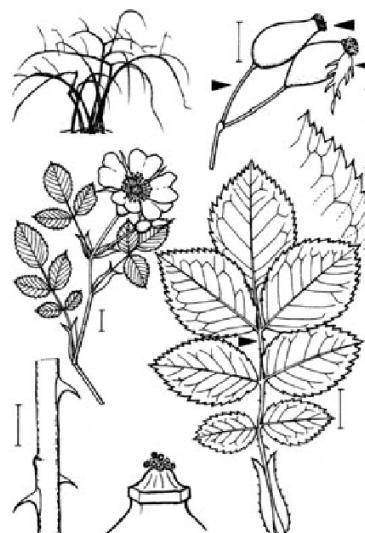


****Vogel-Kirsche, Süß-K. – *P. avium***
Bis 25,00 m 4–5 (weiß. Fr schwarzrot bis gelbrot)

Rosa canina (Rosaceae) L.



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

Rosa micrantha (Rosaceae) Borrer ex Sm.



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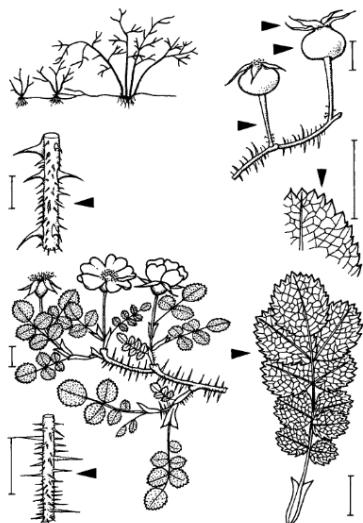


Kleinblütige R. – *R. micrantha*
(1,00–)2,00–3,00 ₋ 6–7 (weiß od. blassrosa. Bl schwach nach Apfel duftend)

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.

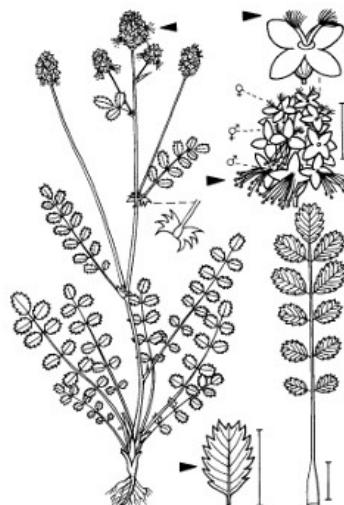


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Himbeere – *R. idaeus* 0,60–2,00 ♂ 5–6
(weiß. Fr rot. Bl. Seite weißfilzig. Stacheln
violett)

Sanguisorba minor (Rosaceae) Scop.

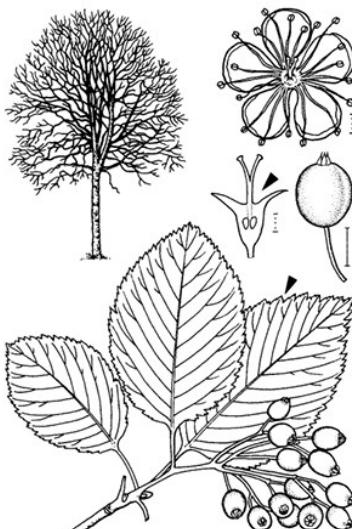


****Kleiner Wiesenknopf** – *Sanguisorba minor* 0,15–0,50(–0,80) ♂ 5–8 (erst grünlich, dann rötlich)

Sorbus aria (Rosaceae) agg.



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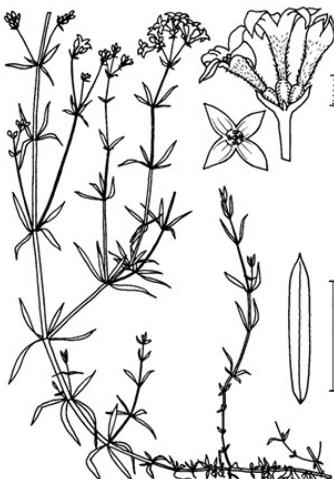


***Gewöhnliche Mehlbeere** – *Sorbus aria*
Bis 10,00 m, 5–6 (weiß. Fr orange bis rot.
BluSeite weißfilzig)

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.



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

Galium glaucum (Rubiaceae) L.



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

Galium pumilum (Rubiaceae) Murray



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

Galium saxatile (Rubiaceae) L.



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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.



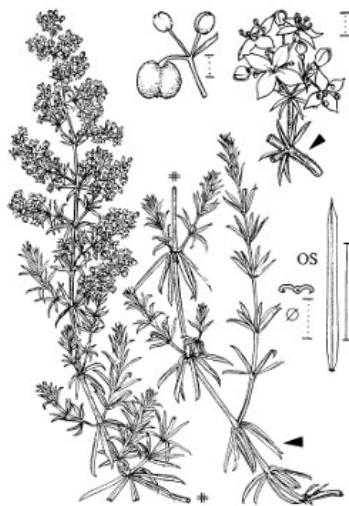
Wald-L. – *G. sylvaticum* 0,30–1,00 ♂ 7–8
(weiß. Ganze Pfl blaugrün)

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)

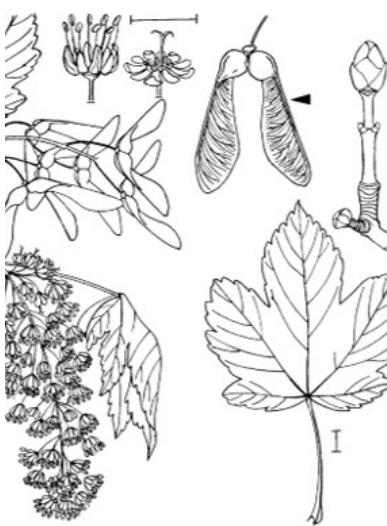
Salix caprea (Salicaceae) L.



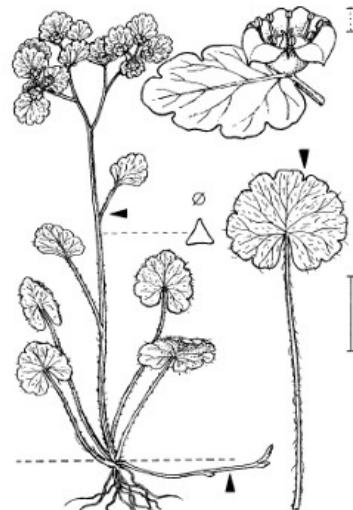
Sal-Weide – *Salix caprea* 3,00–10,00 h; ♂ 3–4 (♂ goldgelb, ♀ grün. Zweige kahl, nur anfangs weißhaarig)

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Acer pseudoplatanus (Sapindaceae) L.

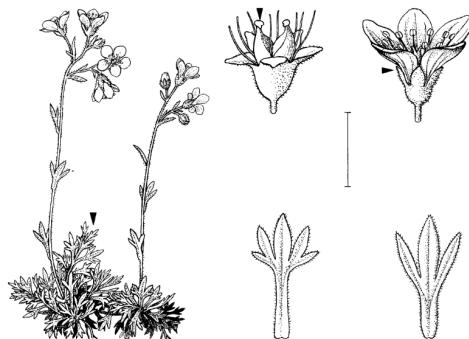


Chrysosplenium alternifolium (Saxifragaceae) L.



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

Saxifraga rosacea (Saxifragaceae) Moench

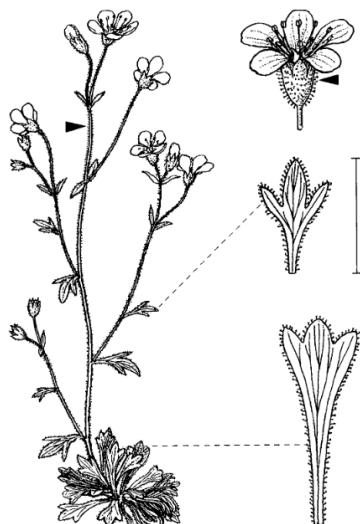


**Rasen-St. – *S. rosacea* 0,05–0,25 ♂ 5–7 ▽ (weiß. Bl weich. Dargestellt ist subsp.
rosacea.)

Saxifraga tridactylites (Saxifragaceae) L.



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

Verbascum lychnitis (Scrophulariaceae) L.



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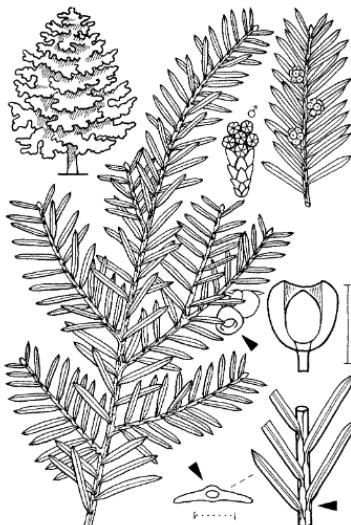


Mehlige Königskerze – *Verbascum lychnitis* 0,60–1,20 ♂ Ⓛ 6–8 (hellgelb od.
weiß, Staubfäden weißwollig)

Taxus baccata (Taxaceae) L.



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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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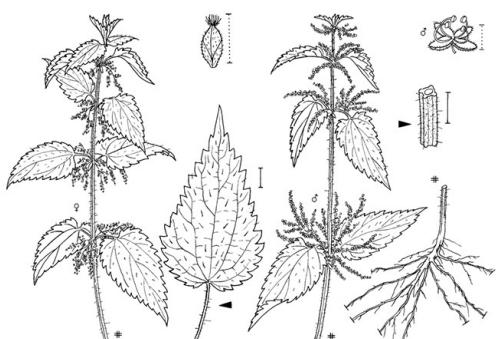
**Gewöhnliches Sonnenröschen –

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

Urtica dioica (Urticaceae) L.

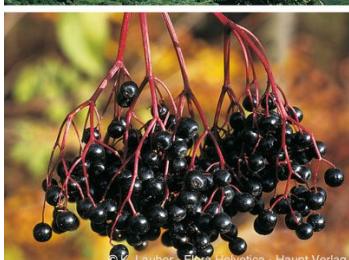


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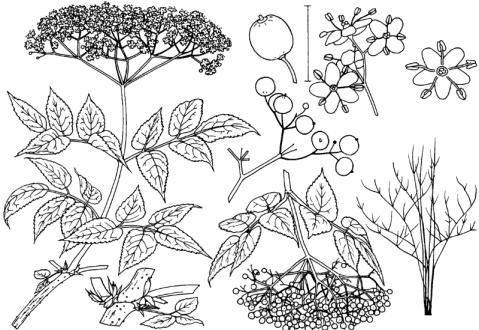


**Große Brennnessel – *Urtica dioica* 0,30–1,50 ♂ 7–10 (grün. Pfl meist 2häusig, seltener 1häusig. Brennhaare u. kurze drüslose Haare. BlStiele flaumhaarig. BIOSeite dunkelgrün, matt od. kaum glänzend) ↗ S. 785

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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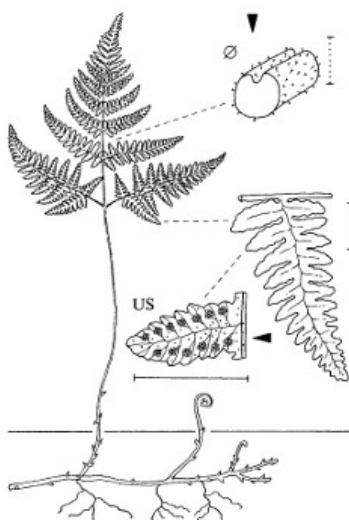


Sand-V. – *V. rupestris* 0,03–0,08 ♂ 5–6
(blauviolett, selten röthlich)

Gymnocarpium robertianum (Woodsiaceae) (Hoffm.) Newman

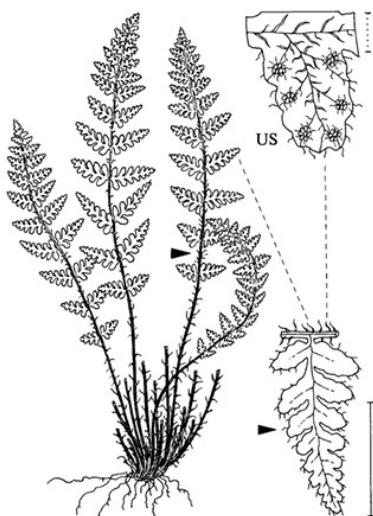
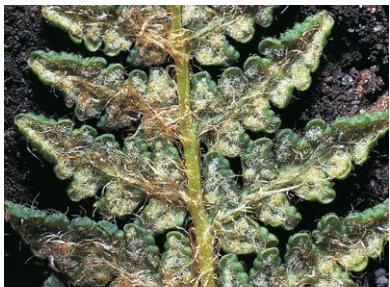


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Ruprechtsfarn – *Gymnocarpium robertianum* 0,15–0,55 ♂ 7–8

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.

