

MIREN Rocks Frankenjura

Species identification booklet

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 list

Species	Family	Local name	Page
<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Sapindaceae	Berg-Ahorn	97
<i>Acinos arvensis</i>	Lamiaceae	Feld-Steinquendel	60
<i>Aconitum napellus</i>	Ranunculaceae	Blauer Eisenhut	84
<i>Actaea spicata</i>	Ranunculaceae	Christophskraut	84
<i>Agrostis capillaris</i>	Poaceae	Haarstraussgras	72
<i>Ajuga genevensis</i>	Lamiaceae	Genfer Günsel	60
<i>Allium lusitanicum</i>	Amaryllidaceae	Berg-Lauch	8
<i>Allium oleraceum</i>	Amaryllidaceae	Gemüse-Lauch	8
<i>Allium senescens</i>	Amaryllidaceae	→ <i>Allium lusitanicum</i>	8
<i>Alyssum montanum</i>	Brassicaceae	Berg-Steinkraut	27
<i>Anthemis tinctoria</i>	Asteraceae	→ <i>Cota tinctoria</i>	17
<i>Anthericum ramosum</i>	Asparagaceae	Ästige Graslilie	11
<i>Anthyllis vulneraria</i>	Fabaceae	Echter Wundklee	52
<i>Aquilegia vulgaris</i>	Ranunculaceae	Gewöhnliche Akelei	85
<i>Arabidopsis lyrata subsp. <i>petraea</i></i>	Brassicaceae	Arabis petraea	28
<i>Arabis alpina</i>	Brassicaceae	Alpen Gänsekresse	28
<i>Arabis hirsuta</i>	Brassicaceae	Behaarte Gänsekresse	29
<i>Arabis turrita</i>	Brassicaceae	Turm-Gänsekresse	29
<i>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</i>	Ericaceae	Immergrüne Bärentraube	51
<i>Arenaria serpyllifolia</i>	Caryophyllaceae	Quendel-Sandkraut	37
<i>Aria edulis</i>	Rosaceae	→ <i>Sorbus aria</i>	92
<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>	Poaceae	Glatthafer	73
<i>Artemisia campestris</i>	Asteraceae	Feld-Beifuß	15
<i>Artemisia vulgaris</i>	Asteraceae	Gemeiner Beifuß	15
<i>Asperugo procumbens</i>	Boraginaceae	Schlangenäuglein	26
<i>Asperula cynanchica</i>	Rubiaceae	Hügel-Waldmeister	93
<i>Asplenium ceterach</i>	Aspleniaceae	Milzfarn, Schriftfarn	12
<i>Asplenium ruta-muraria</i>	Aspleniaceae	Mauer-Streifenfarn, Mauerraute	12
<i>Asplenium scolopendrium</i>	Aspleniaceae	Hirschzunge	13
<i>Asplenium septentrionale</i>	Aspleniaceae	Nordischer Streifenfarn	13
<i>Asplenium trichomanes</i>	Aspleniaceae	Braunstieler Streifenfarn	14
<i>Asplenium viride</i>	Aspleniaceae	Grünstieler Streifenfarn	14
<i>Aurinia saxatilis</i>	Brassicaceae	Felsensteinkraut	30
<i>Betula pendula</i>	Betulaceae	Gewöhnliche Birke	25
<i>Brachypodium pinnatum</i>	Poaceae	Fieder-Zwenke	73
<i>Brachypodium sylvaticum</i>	Poaceae	Wald-Zwenke	74
<i>Bromus hordeaceus</i>	Poaceae	Weiche Trespe	74
<i>Bromus sterilis</i>	Poaceae	Trauben Trespe	75
<i>Buphthalmum salicifolium</i>	Asteraceae	Weidenblatt-Rindsauge	16
<i>Bupleurum falcatum</i>	Apiaceae	Sichelblättriges Hasenohr	9

<i>Calamagrostis arundinacea</i>	<i>Poaceae</i>	Wald-Reitgras	75
<i>Campanula gentilis</i>	<i>Campanulaceae</i>	Edel-Glockenblume	35
<i>Campanula persicifolia</i>	<i>Campanulaceae</i>	Pfirsichblättrige Glockenblume	35
<i>Campanula rotundifolia</i>	<i>Campanulaceae</i>	Rundblättrige Glockenblume	36
<i>Campanula trachelium</i>	<i>Campanulaceae</i>	Nesselblättrige Glockenblume	36
<i>Cardamine flexuosa</i>	<i>Brassicaceae</i>	Wald-Schaumkraut	30
<i>Cardamine impatiens</i>	<i>Brassicaceae</i>	Spring-Schaumkraut	31
<i>Cardaminopsis petraea</i>	<i>Brassicaceae</i>	→ <i>Arabidopsis lyrata</i> subsp. <i>petraea</i>	??
<i>Carex digitata</i>	<i>Cyperaceae</i>	Finger-Segge	47
<i>Carex flacca</i>	<i>Cyperaceae</i>	Blaugrüne Segge	47
<i>Carex flava</i>	<i>Cyperaceae</i>	Gelb-Segge	48
<i>Carex humilis</i>	<i>Cyperaceae</i>	Erd-Segge	48
<i>Carex montana</i>	<i>Cyperaceae</i>	Berg-Segge	49
<i>Carlina acaulis</i>	<i>Asteraceae</i>	Schmalblättrige Siberdistel	16
<i>Cerastium arvense</i>	<i>Caryophyllaceae</i>	Acker-Hornkraut	38
<i>Cerastium tomentosum</i>	<i>Caryophyllaceae</i>	Filziges Hornkraut	38
<i>Chelidonium majus</i>	<i>Papaveraceae</i>	Schöllkraut	69
<i>Chrysosplenium alternifolium</i>	<i>Saxifragaceae</i>	Wechselblättriges Milzkraut	98
<i>Coronilla vaginalis</i>	<i>Fabaceae</i>	Scheiden-Kronwicke	53
<i>Corydalis alba</i> (Mill.) Mansf.	<i>Papaveraceae</i>	→ <i>Pseudo-fumaria alba</i>	??
<i>Corylus avellana</i>	<i>Betulaceae</i>	Haselstrauch	26
<i>Cota tinctoria</i>	<i>Asteraceae</i>	Färber-Hundskamille	17
<i>Cotoneaster integerrimus</i>	<i>Rosaceae</i>	Kahle Steinmispel	87
<i>Crataegus laevigata</i>	<i>Rosaceae</i>	Zweigriffliger Weißdorn	86
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	<i>Rosaceae</i>	Eingriffeliger Weißdorn	87
<i>Cystopteris fragilis</i>	<i>Cystopteridaceae</i>	Zerbrechlicher Blasenfarn	49
<i>Cytisus nigricans</i>	<i>Fabaceae</i>	Schwarzwerdender Geißklee	53
<i>Dianthus carthusianorum</i>	<i>Caryophyllaceae</i>	Gewöhnliche Kartäuser-Nelke	39
<i>Dianthus gratianopolitanus</i>	<i>Caryophyllaceae</i>	Grenobler Nelke	39
<i>Draba aizoides</i>	<i>Brassicaceae</i>	Immergrünes Felsenblümchen	31
<i>Dryopteris filix-mas</i>	<i>Dryopteridaceae</i>	Gewöhnlicher Wurmfarn	51
<i>Echium vulgare</i>	<i>Boraginaceae</i>	Gemeiner Natternkopf	27
<i>Epilobium collinum</i>	<i>Onagraceae</i>	Hügel-Weidenröschen	66
<i>Epilobium montanum</i>	<i>Onagraceae</i>	Berg-Weidenröschen	67
<i>Erigeron acris</i> ssp. <i>acris</i>	<i>Asteraceae</i>	Scharfes Berufkraut	17
<i>Erigeron annuus</i> ssp. <i>annuus</i>	<i>Asteraceae</i>	Gewöhnliches Einjähriges Berufkraut	18

<i>Erysimum crepidifolium</i>	Brassicaceae	Bleicher Schöterich	32
<i>Erysimum odoratum</i>	Brassicaceae	Duft-Schöterich	32
<i>Erysimum repandum</i>	Brassicaceae	Spreiz-Schöterich	33
<i>Euonymus europaeus</i>	Celastraceae	Europäisches Pfaffenbüschel	43
<i>Euphorbia cyparissias</i>	Euphorbiaceae	Zypressen Wolfsmilch	52
<i>Euphrasia officinalis</i> subsp. <i>rostkoviana</i>	Orobanchaceae	Gewöhnlicher Augentrost	67
<i>Euphrasia rostkoviana</i>	Orobanchaceae	→ <i>Euphrasia officinalis</i> subsp. <i>rostkoviana</i>	??
<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Fagaceae	Rot-Buche	57
<i>Festuca altissima</i>	Poaceae	Wald-Schwingel	76
<i>Festuca arundinacea</i>	Poaceae	Rohr-Schwingel	76
<i>Festuca ovina</i>	Poaceae	Schaf-Schwingel	77
<i>Festuca pallens</i>	Poaceae	Blasser Schaf-Schwingel	77
<i>Fragaria vesca</i>	Rosaceae	Wald-Erdbeere	88
<i>Galeobdolon luteum</i>	Lamiaceae	Echte Goldnessel	61
<i>Galium anisophyllum</i>	Rubiaceae	Ungleichblättriges Labkraut	93
<i>Galium glaucum</i>	Rubiaceae	Blaugrünes Labkraut	94
<i>Galium pumilum</i>	Rubiaceae	Niedriges Labkraut	94
<i>Galium saxatile</i>	Rubiaceae	Harzer Labkraut	95
<i>Galium sylvaticum</i>	Rubiaceae	Wald-Labkraut	95
<i>Galium verum</i>	Rubiaceae	Echtes Labkraut	96
<i>Geranium robertianum</i>	Geraniaceae	Stinkender Storzschnabel	57
<i>Geranium sanguineum</i>	Geraniaceae	Blut-Storzschnabel	58
<i>Globularia bisnagarica</i>	Plantaginaceae	Gewöhnliche Kugelblume	71
<i>Globularia punctata</i>	Plantaginaceae	→ <i>Globularia bisnagarica</i>	71
<i>Gymnocarpium robertianum</i>	Woodsiaceae	Ruprechtsfarn	103
<i>Hedera helix</i>	Araliaceae	Gewöhnlicher Efeu	11
<i>Helianthemum nummularium</i> ssp. <i>obscurum</i>	Thymelaeaceae	Gewöhnliches Sonnenröschen	100
<i>Hieracium bifidum</i>	Asteraceae	Gabeliges Habichtskraut	18
<i>Hieracium bupleuroides</i>	Asteraceae	Hasenohr-Habichtskraut	19
<i>Hieracium calodon</i>	Asteraceae	Pannonicisches Mausohrhabichtskraut	19
<i>Hieracium franconicum</i>	Asteraceae	Fränkisches Habichtskraut	20
<i>Hieracium harzianum</i>	Asteraceae	Ehrenbürg-Habichtskraut	20
<i>Hieracium murorum</i> agg.	Asteraceae	Wald-Habichtskraut	21
<i>Hieracium pilosella</i>	Asteraceae	Mausohrhabichtskraut	21
<i>Hieracium schmidtii</i>	Asteraceae	Bleiches Habichtskraut	22
<i>Hieracium schneidii</i>	Asteraceae	Schneid-Habichtskraut	22
<i>Hippocrepis comosa</i>	Fabaceae	Hufeisenklee	54

<i>Hippocratea emerus</i>	Fabaceae	Strauchwicke	54
<i>Hydrophyllum maximum</i>	Crassulaceae	Große Waldfetthenne	43
<i>Hydrophyllum telephium</i>	Crassulaceae	Große Waldfetthenne	44
<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>	Hypericaceae	Tüpfel-Hartheu	59
<i>Impatiens parviflora</i>	Balsaminaceae	Kleines Springkraut	25
<i>Jacobaea vulgaris</i>	Fabaceae	Jakobs Greiskraut	55
<i>Karpatisosorus francoonica</i>	Rosaceae		88
<i>Knautia arvensis</i>	Dipsacaceae	Acker-Witwenblume	50
<i>Lactuca perennis</i>	Asteraceae	Blauer Lattich	23
<i>Lamium galeobdolon</i>	Lamiaceae	→ <i>Galeobdolon luteum</i>	61
<i>Lamium maculatum</i>	Lamiaceae	Gefleckte Taubnessel	61
<i>Lathyrus vernus</i>	Fabaceae	Gewöhnliche Frühlings-Platterbse	55
<i>Leontodon incanus</i>	Asteraceae	Grauer Löwenzahn	23
<i>Leucanthemum ircutianum</i>	Asteraceae	→ <i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>	24
<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>	Asteraceae	Wiesen-Margerite	24
<i>Libanotis pyrenaica</i>	Apiaceae	→ <i>Seseli libanotis</i>	10
<i>Linum catharticum</i>	Linaceae	Purgier-Lein	66
<i>Lonicera xylosteum</i>	Caprifoliaceae	Rote Heckenkirsche	37
<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	Fabaceae	Gewöhnlicher Hornklee	56
<i>Lunaria rediviva</i>	Brassicaceae	Wilde Mondviole	33
<i>Medicago lupulina</i>	Fabaceae	Hopfenklee	56
<i>Melica ciliata agg.</i>	Poaceae	Wimper-Perlgras	78
<i>Melica nutans</i>	Poaceae	Nickendes Perlgras	78
<i>Moehringia muscosa</i>	Caryophyllaceae	Moos-Nabelmiere	40
<i>Moehringia trinervia</i>	Caryophyllaceae	Dreinervige Nabelmiere	40
<i>Mycelis muralis</i>	Asteraceae	Mauerlattich	24
<i>Noccaea montana</i>	Brassicaceae	Berg-Täschelkraut	34
<i>Odontites luteus</i>	Orobanchaceae	Gelber Zahntrost	68
<i>Origanum vulgare</i>	Lamiaceae	Gewöhnlicher Dost	62
<i>Oxalis acetosella</i>	Oxalidaceae	Wald-Sauerklee	68
<i>Petrorhagia prolifera</i>	Caryophyllaceae	Sprossende Felsennelke	41
<i>Petrorhagia saxifraga</i>	Caryophyllaceae	Steinbrech-Felsennelke	41
<i>Phyllitis scolopendrium</i>	Aspleniaceae	→ <i>Asplenium scolopendrium</i>	13
<i>Picea abies</i>	Pinaceae	Gewöhnliche Fichte	70
<i>Pilosella auriculoides</i>	Asteraceae	→ <i>Hieracium calodon</i>	19
<i>Pilosella officinarum</i>	Asteraceae	→ <i>Hieracium pilosella</i>	21
<i>Pimpinella saxifraga</i>	Apiaceae	Gewöhnliche Kleine Bibernelle	9
<i>Pinguicula vulgaris</i>	Lentibulariaceae	Gemeines Fettblatt, Echtes Fettblatt	65
<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Pinaceae	Wald-Föhre, Gewöhnliche Kiefer	70

<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	<i>Plantaginaceae</i>	Spitz-Wegerich	71
<i>Poa compressa</i>	<i>Poaceae</i>	Platthalm-Rispengras	79
<i>Poa nemoralis</i>	<i>Poaceae</i>	Hain-Rispengras	79
<i>Poa pratensis</i>	<i>Poaceae</i>	Wiesen-Rispengras	80
<i>Polygala chamaebuxus</i>	<i>Polygalaceae</i>	Buchsblättrige Kreuzblume	81
<i>Polypodium interjectum</i>	<i>Polypodiaceae</i>	Gesägter Tüpfelfarn	83
<i>Polypodium vulgare</i>	<i>Polypodiaceae</i>	Gemeiner Tüpfelfarn	82
<i>Polystichum aculeatum</i>	<i>Polypodiaceae</i>	Gelappter Schildfarn, Dorniger Schildfarn	83
<i>Populus tremula</i>	<i>Salicaceae</i>	Zitter-Pappel	96
<i>Potentilla tabernaemontani</i>	<i>Rosaceae</i>	→ Potentilla verna	89
<i>Potentilla verna</i>	<i>Rosaceae</i>	Frühlings-Fingerkraut	89
<i>Prunus avium</i>	<i>Rosaceae</i>	Süßkirsche, Vogelkirsche	89
<i>Pseudo-fumaria alba</i>	<i>Papaveraceae</i>	Blassgelber Lerchensporn	69
<i>Pseudoturritis turrita</i>	<i>Brassicaceae</i>	→ Arabis turrita	29
<i>Rhamnus cathartica</i>	<i>Rhamnaceae</i>	Purgier-Kreuzdorn	86
<i>Ribes alpinum</i>	<i>Grossulariaceae</i>	Alpen-Johannisbeere	58
<i>Ribes uva-crispa</i>	<i>Grossulariaceae</i>	Stachelbeere	59
<i>Rosa canina</i>	<i>Rosaceae</i>	Hunds-Rose	90
<i>Rosa micrantha</i>	<i>Rosaceae</i>	Kleinblütige Rose	90
<i>Rosa spinosissima</i>	<i>Rosaceae</i>	Reichstachelige Rose, Pimpinell-Rose	91
<i>Rubus idaeus</i>	<i>Rosaceae</i>	Himbeere	91
<i>Rumex acetosa</i>	<i>Polygonaceae</i>	Wiesen-Sauerampfer	81
<i>Rumex acetosella</i>	<i>Polygonaceae</i>	Kleiner Sauerampfer	82
<i>Salix caprea</i>	<i>Salicaceae</i>	Sal-Weide	97
<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	<i>Viburnaceae</i>	Schwarzer Holunder	101
<i>Sanguisorba minor</i>	<i>Rosaceae</i>	Kleiner Wiesenknopf	92
<i>Saxifraga rosacea</i>	<i>Saxifragaceae</i>	Rosen-Steinbrech	98
<i>Saxifraga tridactylites</i>	<i>Saxifragaceae</i>	Dreifingeriger Steinbrech	99
<i>Scabiosa columbaria</i>	<i>Dipsacaceae</i>	Tauben-Skabiose	50
<i>Sedum acre</i>	<i>Crassulaceae</i>	Scharfer Mauerpfeffer	44
<i>Sedum album</i>	<i>Crassulaceae</i>	Weißer Mauerpfeffer	45
<i>Sedum dasyphyllum</i>	<i>Crassulaceae</i>	Dickblättriger Mauerpfeffer, Buckel-Fetthenne	45
<i>Sedum reflexum</i>	<i>Crassulaceae</i>	→ Sedum rupestre	46
<i>Sedum rupestre</i>	<i>Crassulaceae</i>	Felsen-Fetthenne	46
<i>Sedum sexangulare</i>	<i>Crassulaceae</i>	Milder Mauerpfeffer	46
<i>Sedum telephium subsp. maximum</i>	<i>Crassulaceae</i>	→ Hylotelephium maximum	43
<i>Sedum telephium, Sedum maximum</i>	<i>Crassulaceae</i>	→ Hylotelephium telephium	44
<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>	<i>Fabaceae</i>	→ Jacobaea vulgaris	55

<i>Seseli libanotis</i>	Apiaceae	Berg-Heilwurz	10
<i>Sesleria albicans</i>	Poaceae	→ <i>Sesleria caerulea</i>	80
<i>Sesleria caerulea</i>	Poaceae	Kalk-Blaugras	80
<i>Silene nutans</i>	Caryophyllaceae	Nickendes Leimkraut	42
<i>Silene vulgaris</i>	Caryophyllaceae	Gewöhnliches Leimkraut	42
<i>Sisymbrium austriacum</i>	Brassicaceae	Österreichische Rauke	34
<i>Sorbus aria</i>	Rosaceae	Gewöhnliche Mehlbeere	92
<i>Sorbus francoica</i>	Rosaceae	→ Karpatiosorbus francoica	88
<i>Stachys sylvatica</i>	Lamiaceae	Wald-Ziest	62
<i>Taxus baccata</i>	Taxaceae	Gewöhnliche Eibe	100
<i>Teucrium botrys</i>	Lamiaceae	Trauben-Gamander	63
<i>Teucrium chamaedrys</i>	Lamiaceae	Edel-Gamander	63
<i>Teucrium montanum</i>	Lamiaceae	Berg-Gamander	64
<i>Thalictrum minus</i>	Ranunculaceae	Kleine Wiesenraute	85
<i>Thlaspi montanum</i>	Brassicaceae	→ <i>Noccea montana</i>	34
<i>Thymus praecox</i> subsp. <i>praecox</i>	Lamiaceae	Frühblühender Thymian	64
<i>Thymus pulegioides</i>	Lamiaceae	Arznei-Thymian	65
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Urticaceae	Große Brennessel	101
<i>Verbascum lychnitis</i>	Scrophulariaceae	Mehlige Königskeuze	99
<i>Veronica teucrium</i>	Plantaginaceae	Großer Ehrenpreis	72
<i>Viburnum lantana</i>	Viburnaceae	Wolliger Schneeball	102
<i>Vincetoxicum hirundinaria</i>	Apocynaceae	Weisse Schwalbenwurz	10
<i>Viola hirta</i>	Violaceae	Bهاءartes Veilchen	102
<i>Viola rupestris</i>	Violaceae	Sand-Veilchen	103
<i>Woodsia ilvensis</i>	Woodsiaceae	Rostroter Wimperfarn	104

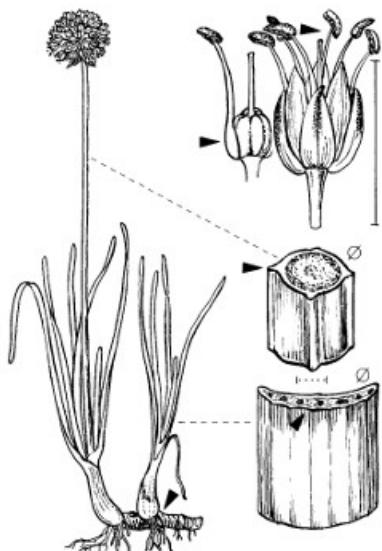
Synonyms

Synonym	Official name	Family	Page
<i>Allium lusitanicum</i>	<i>Allium senescens</i>	Amaryllidaceae	??
<i>Cota tinctoria</i>	<i>Anthemis tinctoria</i>	Asteraceae	??
<i>Sorbus aria</i>	<i>Aria edulis</i>	Rosaceae	??
<i>Arabidopsis lyrata</i> subsp. <i>petraea</i>	<i>Cardaminopsis petraea</i>	Brassicaceae	??
<i>Pseudo-fumaria alba</i>	<i>Corydalis alba</i> (Mill.) Mansf.	Papaveraceae	??
<i>Euphrasia officinalis</i> subsp. <i>rostkoviana</i>	<i>Euphrasia rostkoviana</i>	Orobanchaceae	??
<i>Globularia bisnagarica</i>	<i>Globularia punctata</i>	Plantaginaceae	??
<i>Galeobdolon luteum</i>	<i>Lamium galeobdolon</i>	Lamiaceae	??
<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>	<i>Leucanthemum ircutianum</i>	Asteraceae	??
<i>Seseli libanotis</i>	<i>Libanotis pyrenaica</i>	Apiaceae	??
<i>Asplenium scolopendrium</i>	<i>Phyllitis scolopendrium</i>	Aspleniaceae	??

<i>Hieracium calodon</i>	<i>Pilosella auriculoides</i>	Asteraceae	??
<i>Hieracium pilosella</i>	<i>Pilosella officinarum</i>	Asteraceae	??
<i>Potentilla verna</i>	<i>Potentilla tabernaemontani</i>	Rosaceae	??
<i>Arabis turrita</i>	<i>Pseudoturritis turrita</i>	Brassicaceae	??
<i>Sedum rupestre</i>	<i>Sedum reflexum</i>	Crassulaceae	??
<i>Hylotelephium maximum</i>	<i>Sedum telephium</i> subsp. <i>maximum</i>	Crassulaceae	??
<i>Hylotelephium telephium</i>	<i>Sedum telephium</i> , <i>Sedum</i> <i>maximum</i>	Crassulaceae	??
<i>Jacobaea vulgaris</i>	<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>	Fabaceae	??
<i>Sesleria caerulea</i>	<i>Sesleria albicans</i>	Poaceae	??
<i>Karpatiosorbus franconica</i>	<i>Sorbus franconica</i>	Rosaceae	??
<i>Noccaea montana</i>	<i>Thlaspi montanum</i>	Brassicaceae	??

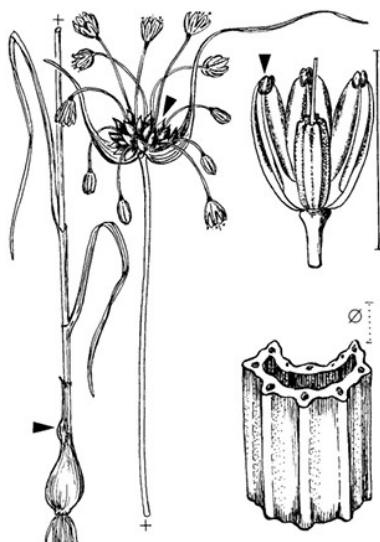
Allium lusitanicum (Amaryllidaceae) Lam.

Allium senescens



Berg-L. – *A. lusitanicum* 0,15–0,30 ♂ 7–8
▽ (lilapurpur. Ohne Blathäutchen)

Allium oleraceum (Amaryllidaceae) L.



Gemüse-Lauch – *Allium oleraceum*
0,30–0,60 ♂ 7–8 (lilapurpur. Ohne Blathäutchen)

Bupleurum falcatum (Apiaceae) L.

Subsp. *faclatum* for left image



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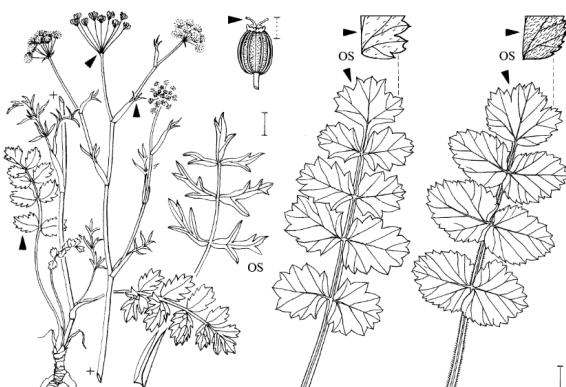


Sichel-H. – *B. falcatum* 0,20–1,00 ♂ 7–9
(gelb)

Pimpinella saxifraga (Apiaceae) L.



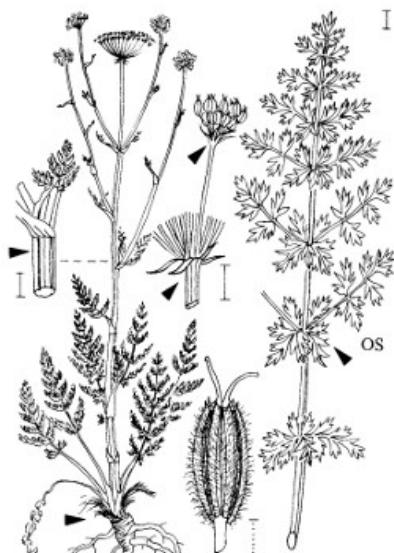
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L: Kleine Pimpinelle – *Pimpinella saxifraga* 0,05–0,60 ♂ 7–9 (weiß od. gelblich-weiß,
selten rosa bis purpur); R: Schwarze P. – *P. nigra* 0,40–0,80 ♂ 7–9 (weiß od. gelblich-
weiß)

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

Libanotis pyrenaica



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.

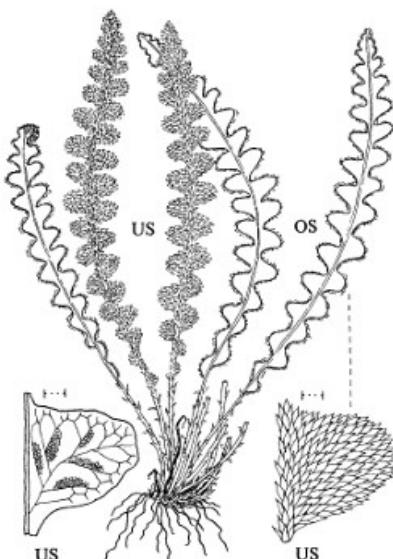


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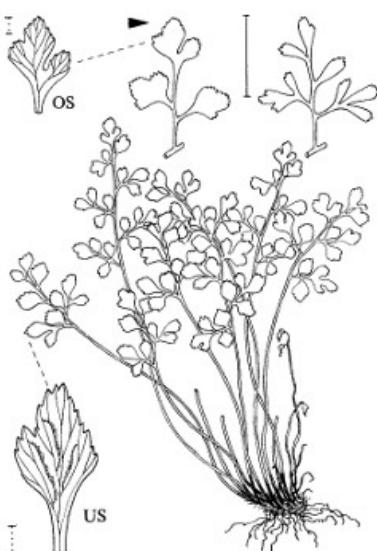
Ästige G. – *A. ramosum* 0,30–0,80 ♀ 6–8
▽ (weiß)

Asplenium ceterach (Aspleniaceae) L.



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

Asplenium ruta-muraria (Aspleniaceae) L.

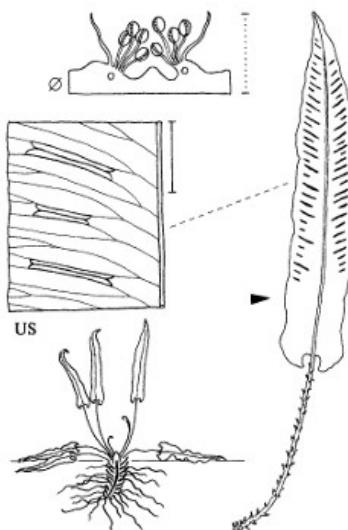


**Mauer-Streifenfarn, Mauerraute –
Asplenium ruta-muraria 0,03–0,15 ♀ 7–9**

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



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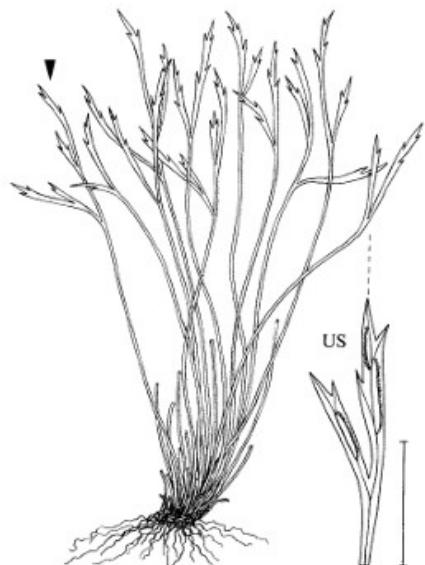


Hirschzunge – *Asplenium scolopendrium*
0,15–0,50 ♂ 7–8 ▽ (Pfl immergrün)

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



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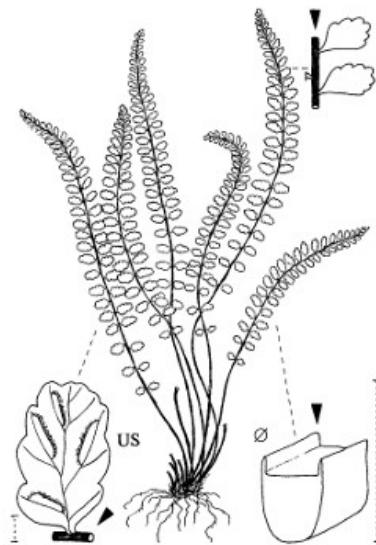


Nördlicher Streifenfarn – *Asplenium septentrionale* 0,08–0,15 ♂ 7–8

Asplenium trichomanes (Aspleniaceae) L.



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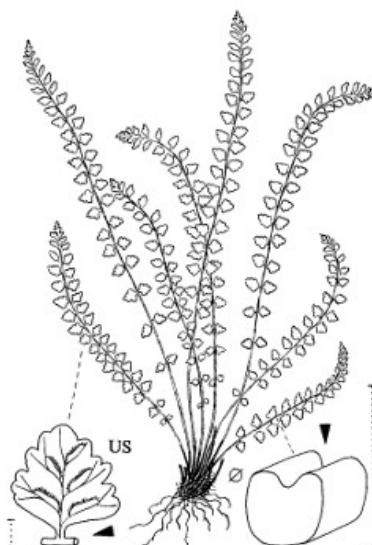


**Braunstieler St. – *A. trichomanes* s. l.
0,05–0,30 ♂ 7–8 (BlStiel u. Bl-Spindel bis
zur Spitze braun)

Asplenium viride (Aspleniaceae) Huds.



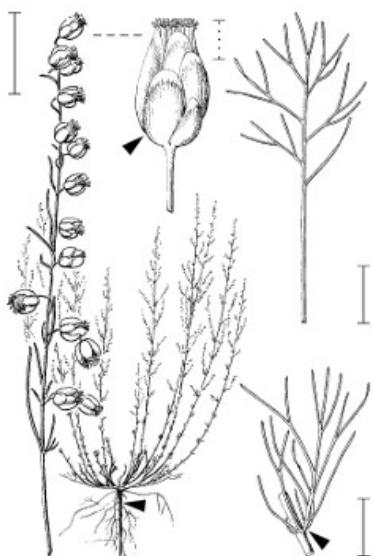
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Grünstieler Streifenfarn – *Asplenium*
viride 0,05–0,20 ♂ 7–8 (BlStiel nur am
Grund braun)

Artemisia campestris (Asteraceae) L.

Subsp. *camperstris* for left image



**Feld-B. – *A. campestris* 0,30–0,60 ♂
8–10 (gelb od. rötlich. Bl zuerst seidig
behaart, verkahlend) ↗ 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.**

Anthemis tinctoria



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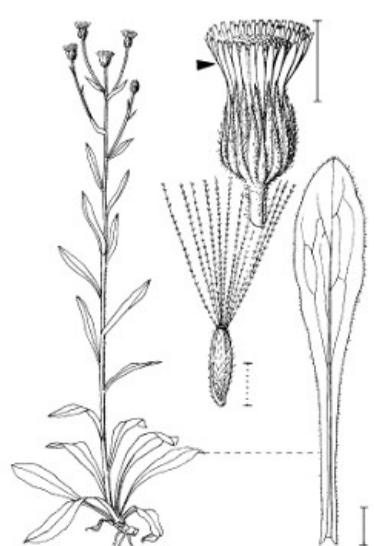
Färber-Hundskamille – *Anthemis tinctoria*
0,30–0,60 ♂ 6–9 (goldgelb, RöhrenB
goldgelb)

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

Left image not subspecies



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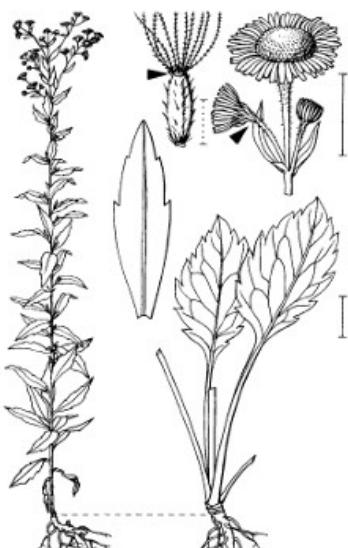
****Scharfes B. – *E. acris* subsp. *acris***
0,10–0,30 ♂ (5–)6–7 (rötlich od. bläulich,
RöhrenB gelb) ▶ S. 790

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

Left image not subspecies



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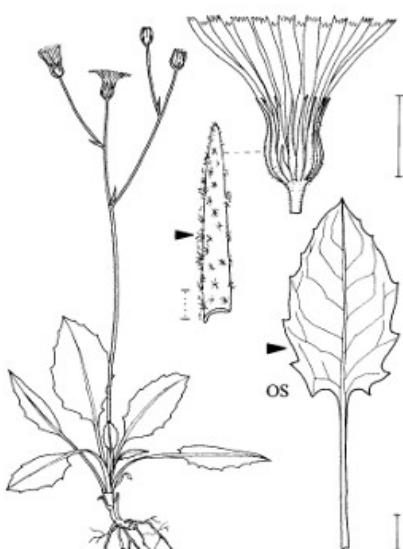


*Feinstrahl-Berufkraut – *Erigeron annuus*
0,50–1,00 ♂ 6–9 (weiß od. hellviolett,
RöhrenB gelb) ↗ S. 790

Hieracium bifidum (Asteraceae)



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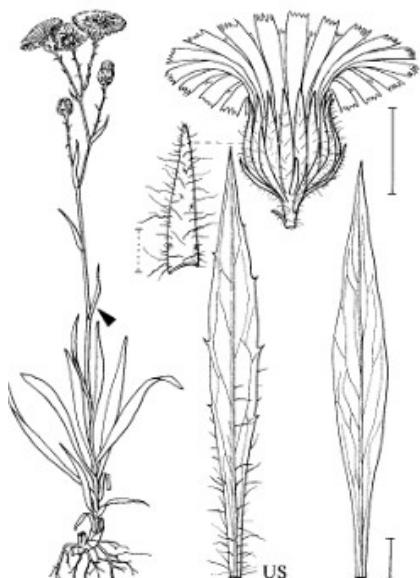


*Gabel-Habichtskraut – *Hieracium*
bifidum 0,10–0,40 ♀ 5–7 (goldgelb. Bl grün
bis blaugrün)

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
Pilosella auriculoides



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 lancetly., 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.



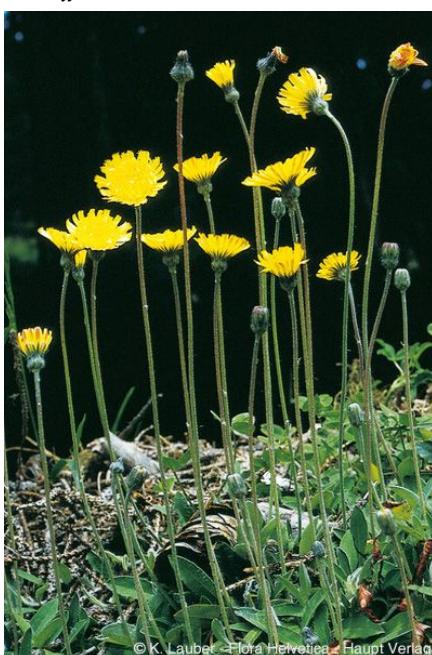
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*Wald-H. – *H. murorum* 0,20–0,60 ♂ 5–8
(gelb od. goldgelb)

Hieracium pilosella (Asteraceae) L.

Pilosella officinarum



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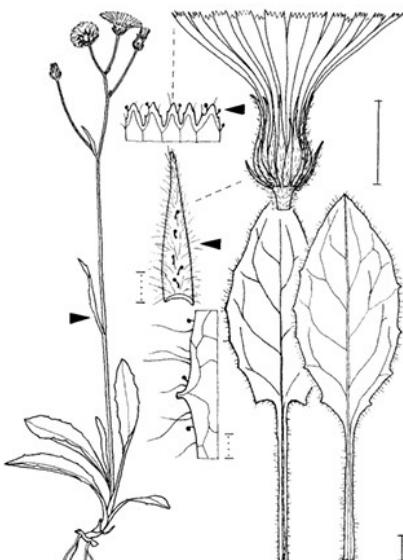


Kleines Mausohrhabichtskraut – *Pilosella officinarum* 0,05–0,30 ♂ 5–10 (schwefel-
gelb, RandB useits meist rotstreifig)

Hieracium schmidtii (Asteraceae) aggr.



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***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.

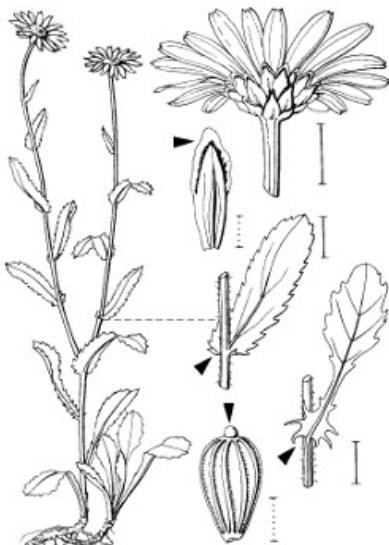
Leucanthemum ircutianum



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*Wiesen-Margerite – *Leucanthemum ircutianum* 0,20–0,80 2 6–10 (weiß, RöhrenB gelb) ↗ S. 791

Mycelis muralis (Asteraceae) (L.) Dumort.



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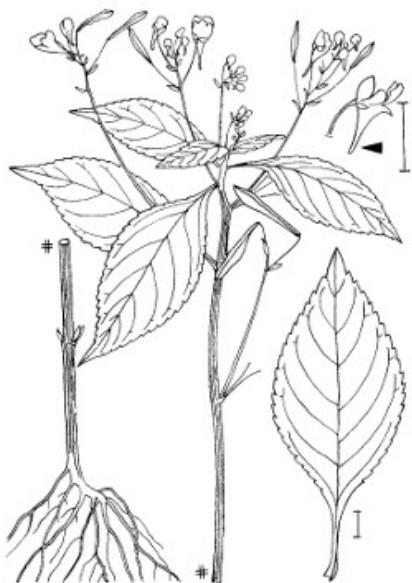


Gewöhnlicher Mauerlattich – *Mycelis muralis* 0,40–0,80 2 7–8 (hellgelb)

Impatiens parviflora (Balsaminaceae) DC.



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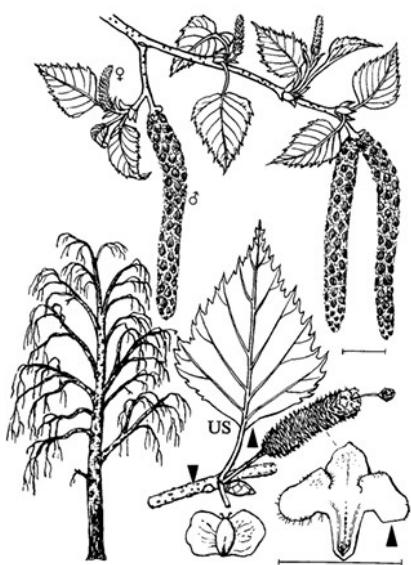
Kleinblütiges S. – *I. parviflora* 0,30–0,60
♂ 6–9 (gelb)

Betula pendula (Betulaceae) Roth



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

Corylus avellana (Betulaceae) L.



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

Asperugo procumbens (Boraginaceae) L.



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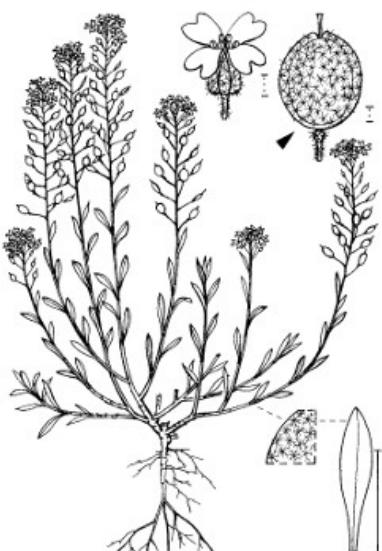
Schlängenäuglein – *Asperugo procumbens*
0,20–0,50 ♂ ① 5–8 (erst vio-
lett, dann blau, Schlundschuppen weiß)

Echium vulgare (Boraginaceae) L.



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

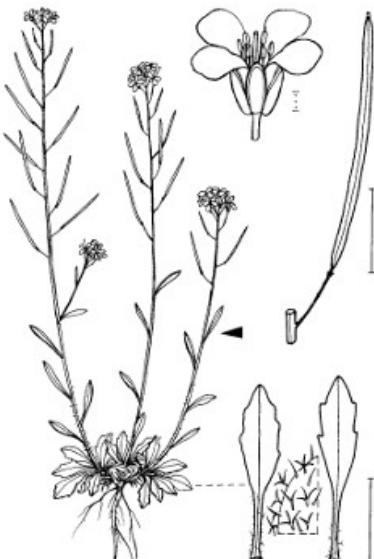
Alyssum montanum (Brassicaceae) L.



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

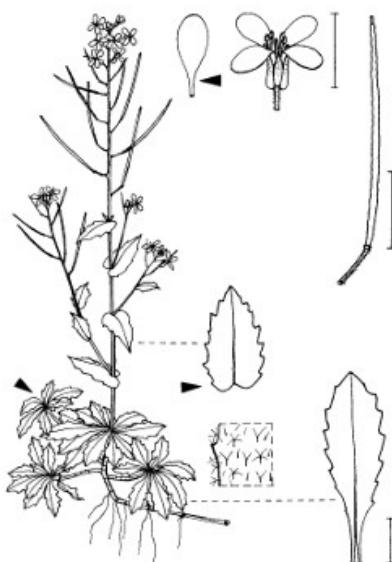
Arabidopsis lyrata subsp. *petraea* (Brassicaceae) L.

Cardaminopsis petraea



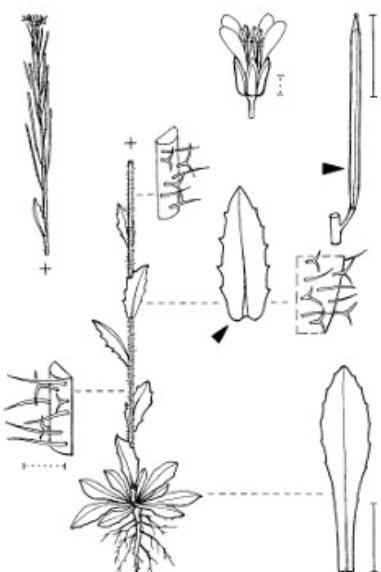
Felsen-Sch. – *A. petraea* 0,10–0,25 ♂ 5–7
(weiß)

Arabis alpina (Brassicaceae) L.



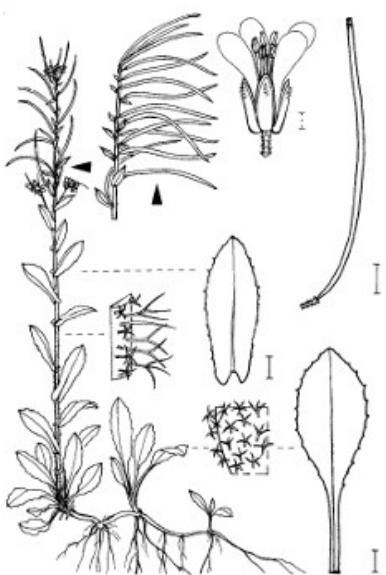
Alpen-G. – *A. alpina* 0,05–0,40 ♂ 3–10
(weiß)

Arabis hirsuta (Brassicaceae) L.



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

Arabis turrita (Brassicaceae) L.
Pseudoturritis turrita



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

Aurinia saxatilis (Brassicaceae) (L.) Desv.



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

Cardamine flexuosa (Brassicaceae) With.



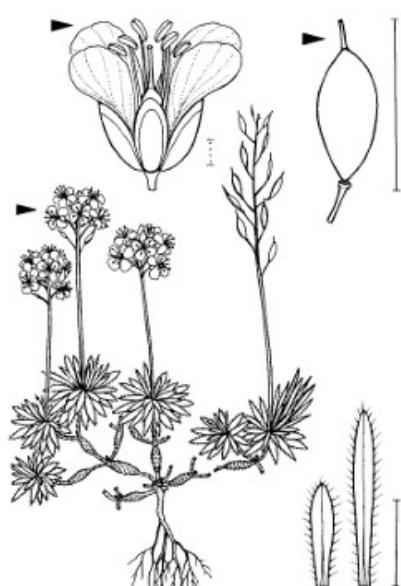
Wald-Sch. – *C. flexuosa* 0,10–0,50 ♂ ① ♀
4–10 (weiß)

Cardamine impatiens (Brassicaceae) L.



Spring-Schaumkraut – *Cardamine impatiens* 0,10–0,85 ① ♂ 5–7 (Kr weiß, oft fehlend)

Draba aizoides (Brassicaceae) L.



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

Erysimum crepidifolium (Brassicaceae) Rchb.



- Flower light yellow, ripe pods 0-40°, crown leafs 11-16 mm, stem **only** 2-parted hairs, leafs mostly 2-parted hairs
- Blüte hellgelb, reife Schoten 0-40°, Kronenblätter 11-16 mm, Stiel **nur** 2-teilig behaart, **Blätter meist 2-teilig behaart**

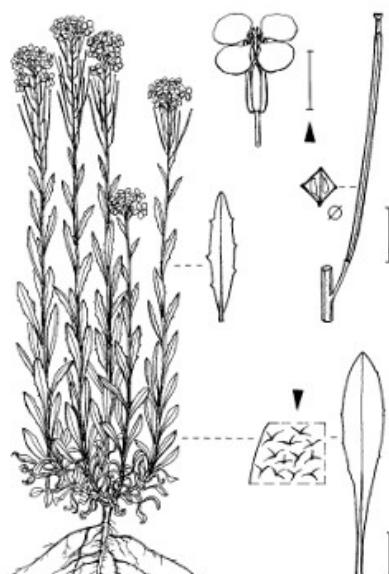


Bleicher Sch. – *E. crepidifolium* 0,15–0,80
⊖ ⊖ 4–6 (hellgelb)

Erysimum odoratum (Brassicaceae) Ehrh.



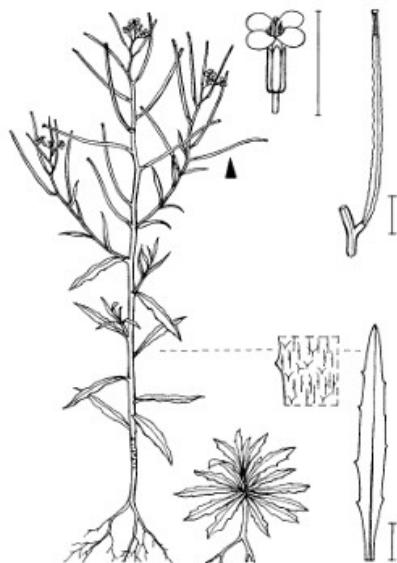
- Crown leafs 13-16 (20) mm, flower **dark yellow** with **strong scent**, pods 0-40°, stem mostly 2-parted but **few 3-parted** hairs, leafs mostly 3-parted hairs
- Kronenblätter 13-16 (20) mm, Blüte **dunkelgelb** mit **starkem Duft**, Schoten 0-40°, Stängel meist 2-teilig, aber selten 3-teilig behaart, Blätter meist 3-teilig behaart



Duft-Sch. – *E. odoratum* 0,20–0,90 ① ⊕
5–7 (sattgelb, duftend)

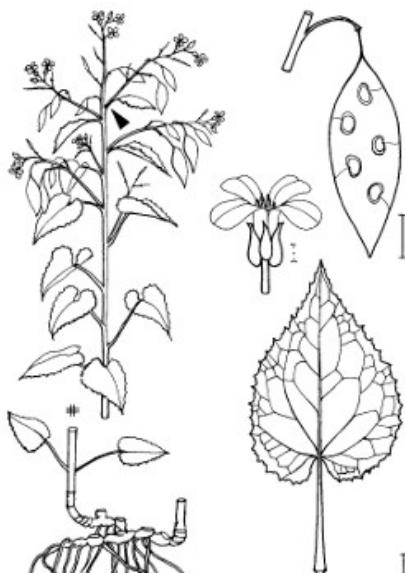
Erysimum repandum (Brassicaceae) L.

- Flower light yellow, ripe pods **horizontal** (40-90°), annual, **crown leafs 6-8 mm**, leafs with mainly 3-parted and 2-parted hairs
- Blüten hellgelb, reife Schoten **waagerecht** (40-90°), einjährig, **Kronenblätter 6-8 mm**, Blätter mit überwiegend 3-teiligen und 2-teiligen Haaren



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

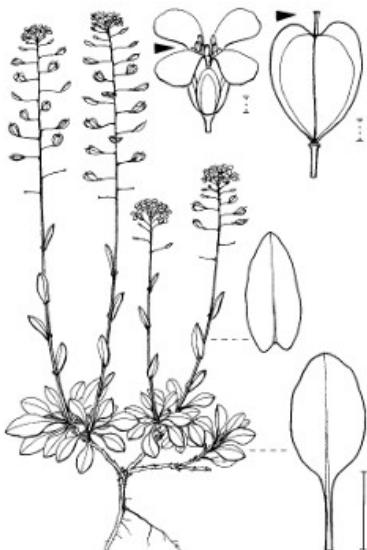
Lunaria rediviva (Brassicaceae) L.



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

***Noccea montana* (Brassicaceae) (L.) F.K.Mey.**

Thlaspi montanum

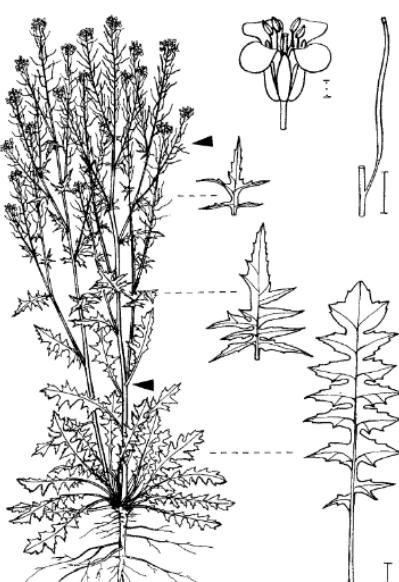


**Berg-T. – *N. montana* 0,10–0,20 ♂ 4–5
(weiß, Staubbeutel gelb bleibend)**

***Sisymbrium austriacum* (Brassicaceae) Jacq.**



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**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.

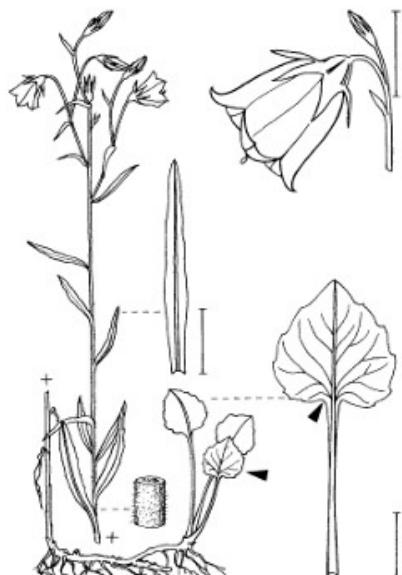


Pfirsichblättrige G. – *C. persicifolia*
0,30–0,80 ♂ 6–9 (hellblau, selten weiß)

Campanula rotundifolia (Campanulaceae) L.



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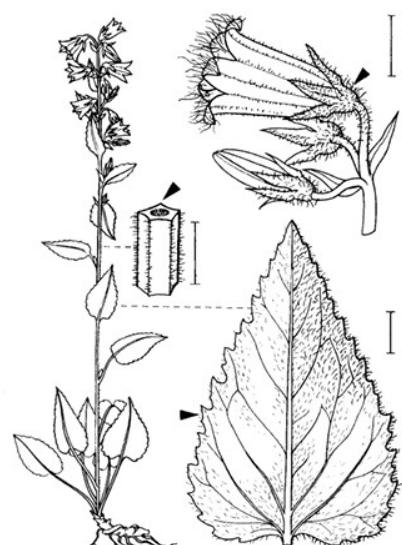


*Rundblättrige G. – *C. rotundifolia*
0,10–0,30 ♂ 6–10 (blauviolett)

Campanula trachelium (Campanulaceae) L.

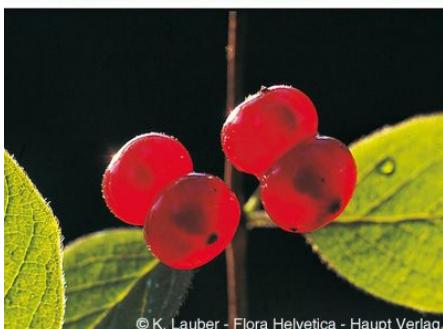


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Nesselblättrige Glockenblume –
Campanula trachelium 0,60–1,00 ♂ 7–8
(hell blauviolett bis hellblau)

Lonicera xylosteum (*Caprifoliaceae*) L.



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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

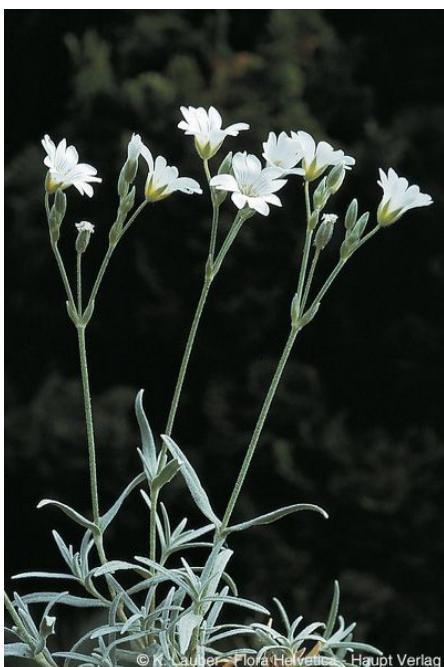
Cerastium arvense (Caryophyllaceae) L.

Subsp. Arvense



**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.

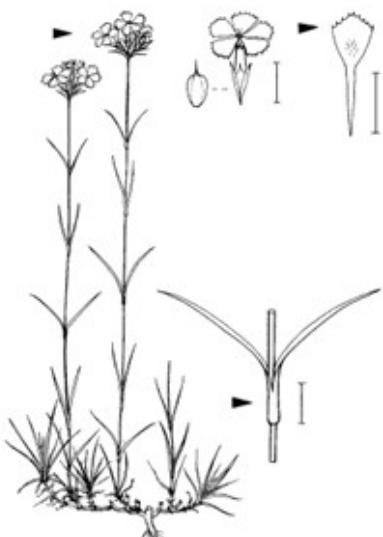
Subsp. Carthusianorum



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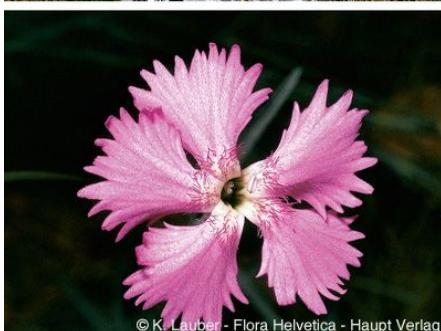


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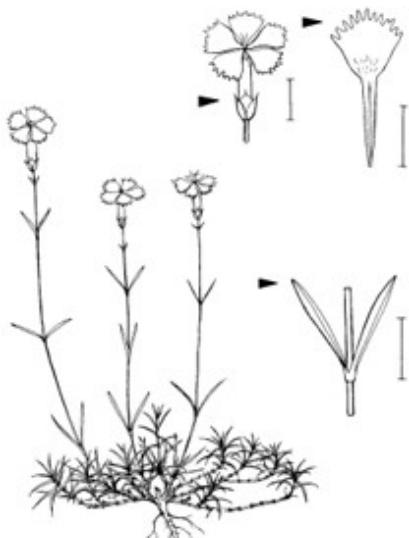


Kartäuser-N. – *D. carthusianum*
0,15–0,45 ♂ 6–9 ▽ (dunkelpurpur bis
rosa, dunkler geadert)

Dianthus gratianopolitanus (Caryophyllaceae) vill.



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

Moehringia muscosa (Caryophyllaceae) L.



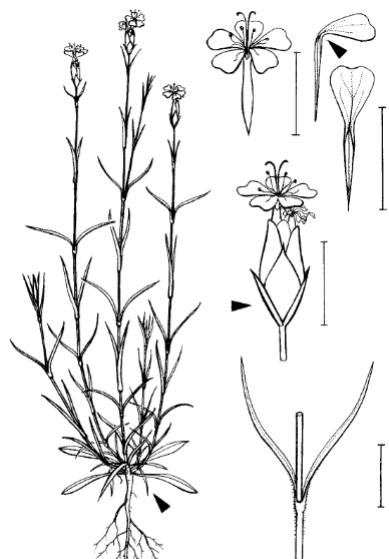
Moos-N. – *M. muscosa* 0,05–0,20 ♂ 5–9
(weiß)

Moehringia trinervia (Caryophyllaceae) (L.) Clairv.



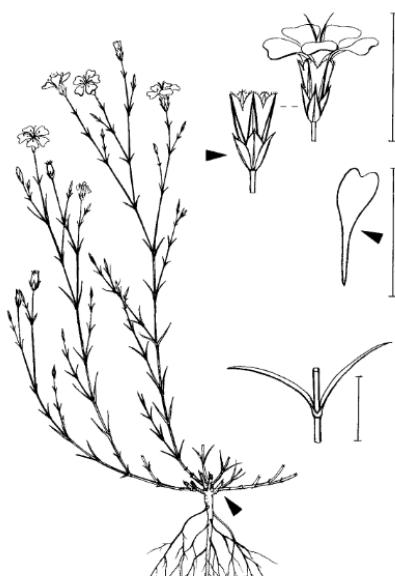
Dreinervige Nabelmiere – *Moehringia trinervia* 0,10–0,30 ♂ 5–7 (weiß)

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



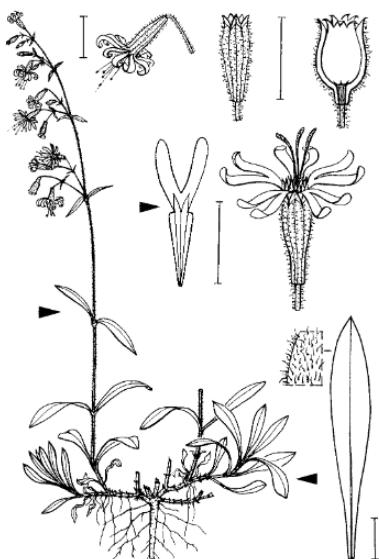
Sprossendes Nelkenköpfchen –
Petrorhagia prolifera 0,15–0,45 ♂ ⊖ 6–10
(rosa)

Petrorhagia saxifraga (Caryophyllaceae) (L.) Link



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

Silene nutans (Caryophyllaceae) L.

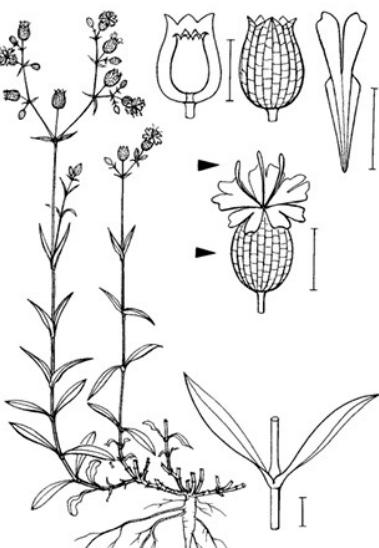


Nickendes L. – *S. nutans* 0,30–0,50 ♂ 5–8
(weiß, USeite oft grünlich od. rötlich, nur
nachts geöffnet)

Silene vulgaris (Caryophyllaceae) (Moench) Garcke



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

Euonymus europaeus (Celastraceae) L.



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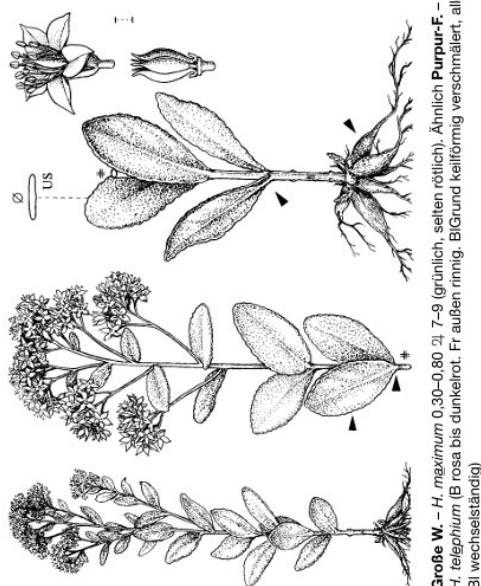
Europäisches Pfaffenhütchen –
Euonymus europaeus 1,50–3,00 ♂, 5–6
(hellgrün. Fr rosa, SaMantel orange)

Hylotelephium maximum (Crassulaceae) (L.) Kirschl.

Sedum telephium subsp. *maximum*



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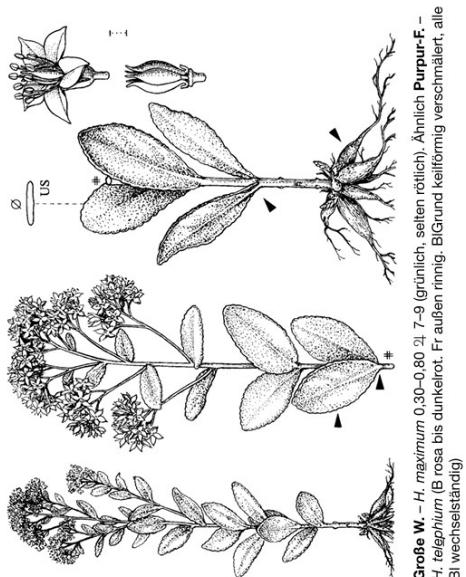
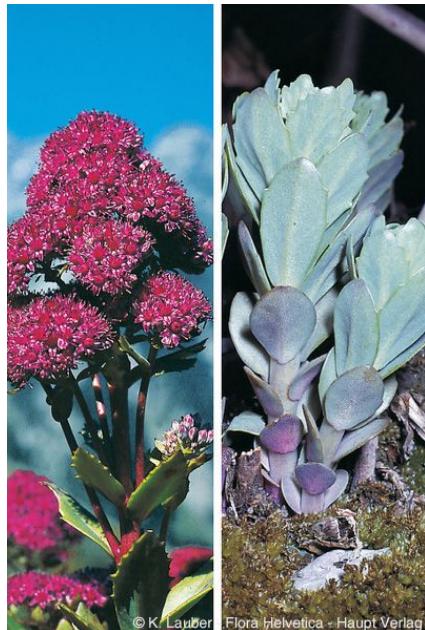


Große W. – *H. maximum* 0,30–0,80 ♂, 7–9 (grünlich, selten röthlich). Ähnlich Purpur-E. –
H. telephium (B rosa bis dunkelrot. Fr außen rinnig. Bl Grund keilförmig verschmälert, alle
Bl wechselseitändig)

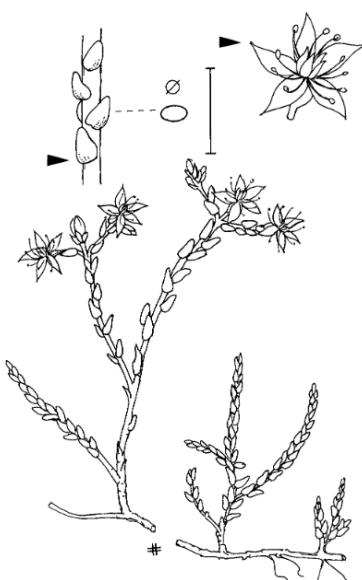
Hylotelephium telephium (Crassulaceae) (L.) H. Ohba.

Sedum telephium, *Sedum maximum*

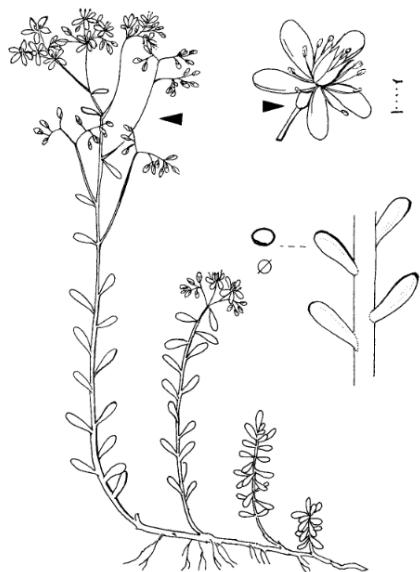
Subsp. *telephium* for image 1



Sedum acre (Crassulaceae) L.

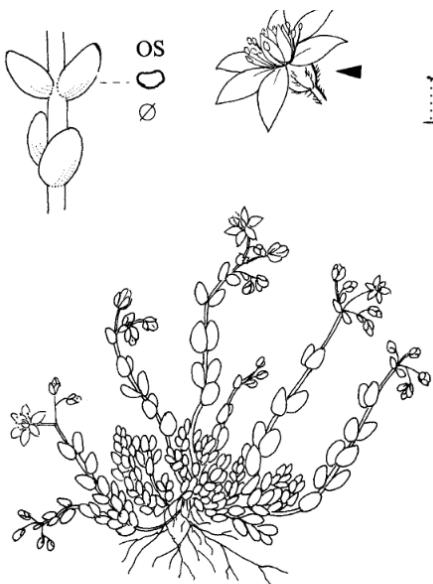
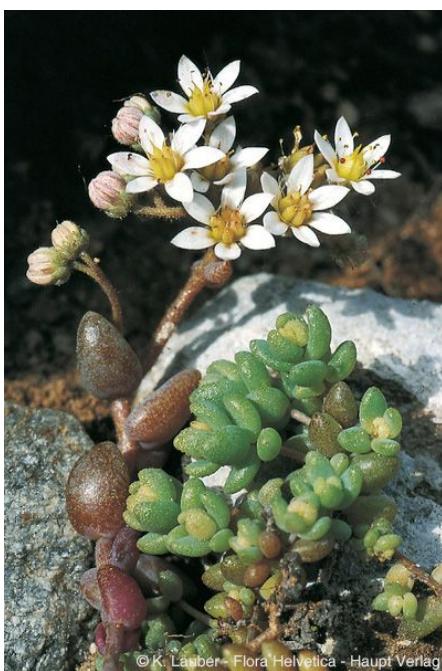


Sedum album (Crassulaceae) L.



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

Sedum dasypHYLLUM (Crassulaceae) L.



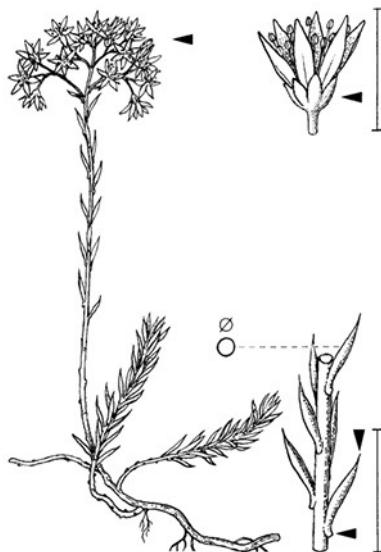
Buckel-F. – *S. dasypHYLLUM* 0,03–0,10 ♂
6–8 (weiß, außen zuweilen rötlich)

Sedum rupestre (Crassulaceae) L.

Sedum reflexum



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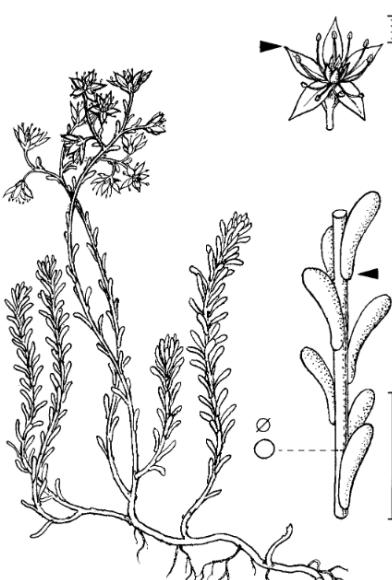


*Felsen-Fetthenne – *Sedum rupestre*
0,10–0,35 2 6–8 (gelb) ✕ S. 784

Sedum sexangulare (Crassulaceae) L.



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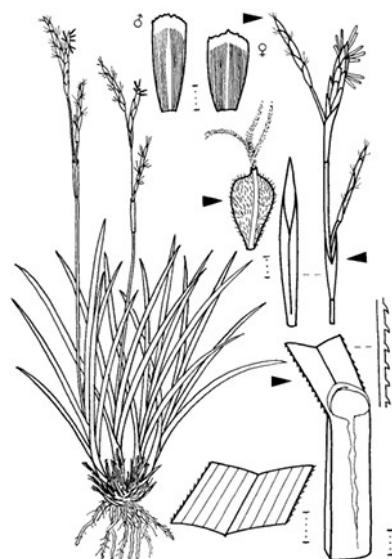


Milder M. – *S. sexangulare* 0,05–0,15 2
6–7 (gelb)

Carex digitata (Cyperaceae) L.



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

Carex flacca (Cyperaceae) Schreber



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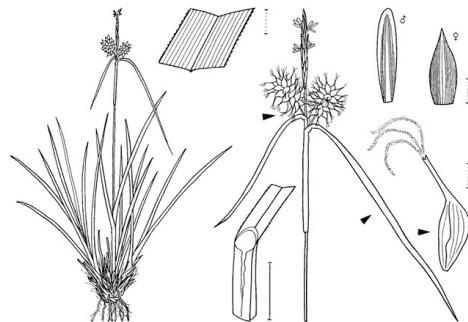


Blaugrüne S. – *C. flacca* 0,20–0,60 ♂ 5–7
(Sp schwarzbraun, Schläuche grün od.
schwarz)

Carex flava (Cyperaceae) L. s. str.



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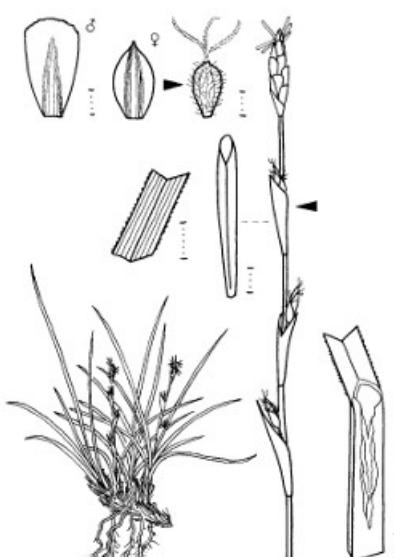


Gelb-Segge – *Carex flava* 0,20–0,60 ♂ 5–9 (Sp gelb- bis rostbraun, grün gekieft, Schläuche hellgelb. Pfl gelbgrün)

Carex humilis (Cyperaceae) Leyss.



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

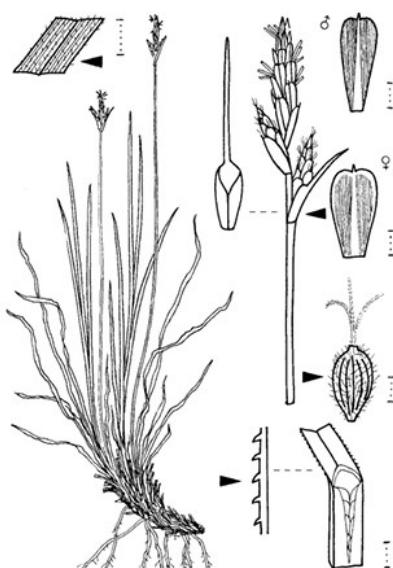
Carex montana (*Cyperaceae*) L.



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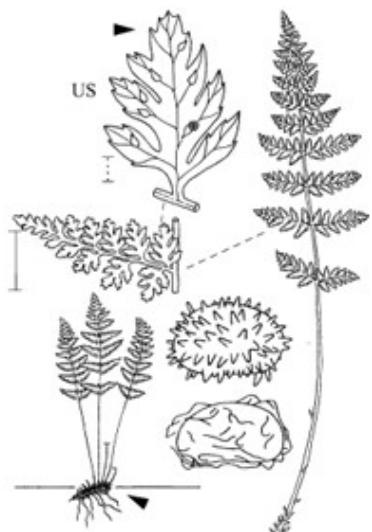
Berg-S. – *C. montana* 0,10–0,30 ♂ 3–5
(Sp braun, Schläuche grün, oben oft braun.
Pfl unten rot)

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



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

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



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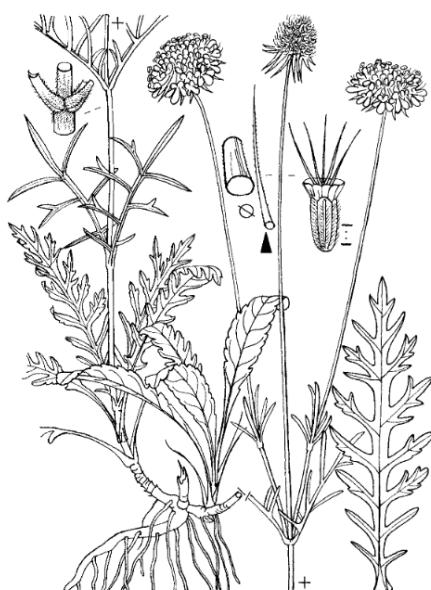


*Acker-Witwenblume – *Knautia arvensis*
0,30–0,80 ♂ 7–8 (bläulichrot bis violett)

Scabiosa columbaria (*Dipsacaceae*) L.

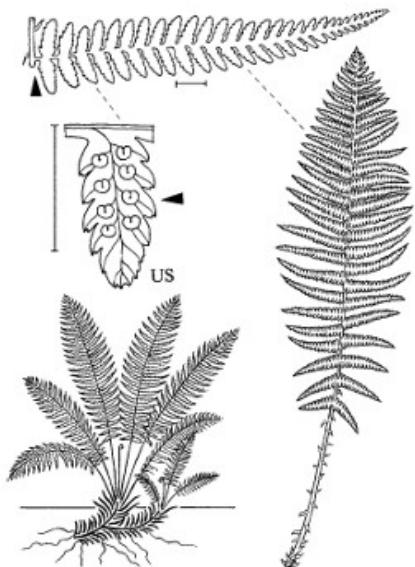


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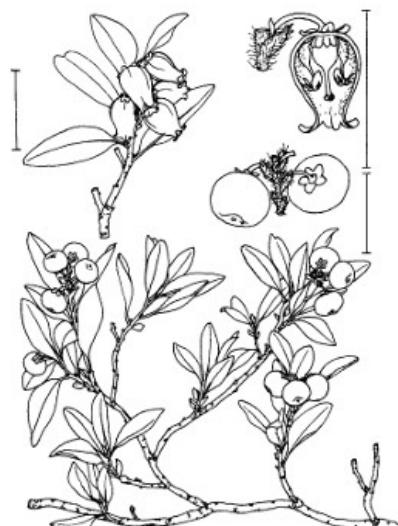
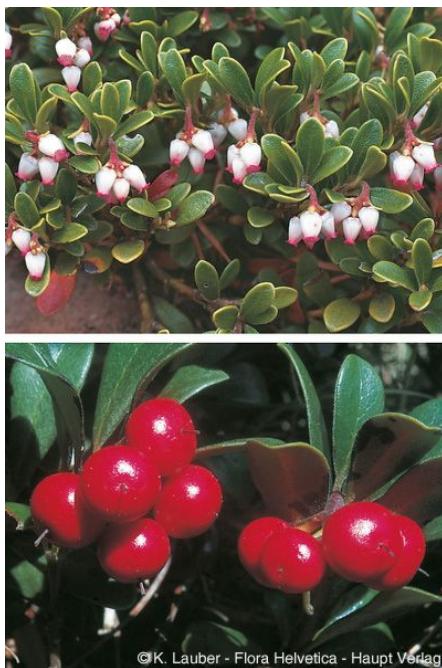
Tauben-S. – *S. columbaria* 0,25–0,60 ♂
7–11 (blaulila, KBorsten schwärzlich)

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



Gewöhnlicher W. – *D. filix-mas* 0,30–1,20
2 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 ♂ 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.



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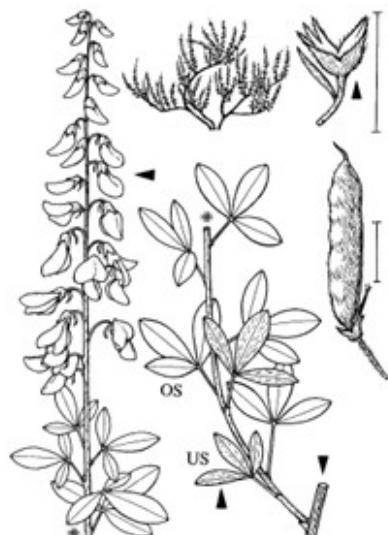


Scheiden-Kronwicke – *Coronilla vaginalis*
0,05–0,10 h, 5–7 (gelb)

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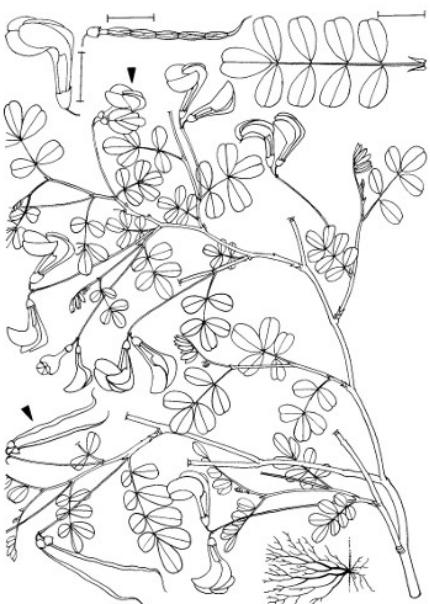
**Hufeisenklee – *H. comosa* 0,08–0,25 ♀ h
5–7 (gelb)**

Hippocrepis emerus (Fabaceae) L.

Subsp. Lassen



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

Jacobaea vulgaris (Fabaceae) L.

Senecio jacobaea



**Jakobs-G. – *S. jacobaea* 0,30–1,00 ☺ ☻
⌚ 7–9 (goldgelb) ✕ S. 790

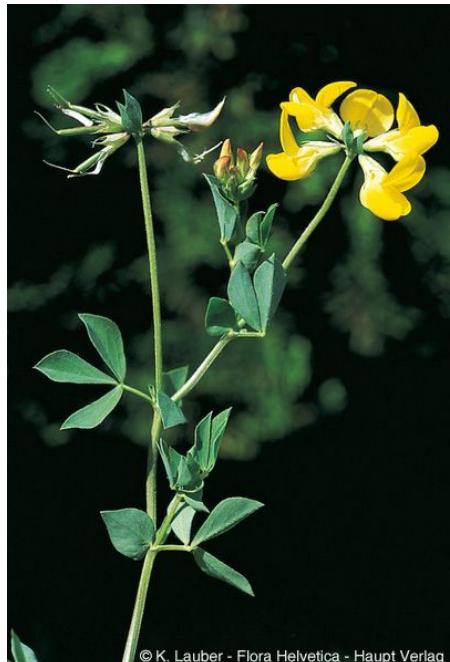
Lathyrus vernus (Fabaceae) (L.) Bernh.

Subsp. *Vernus*



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.



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

Geranium robertianum (Geraniaceae) L.

Subsp. *Robertianum*

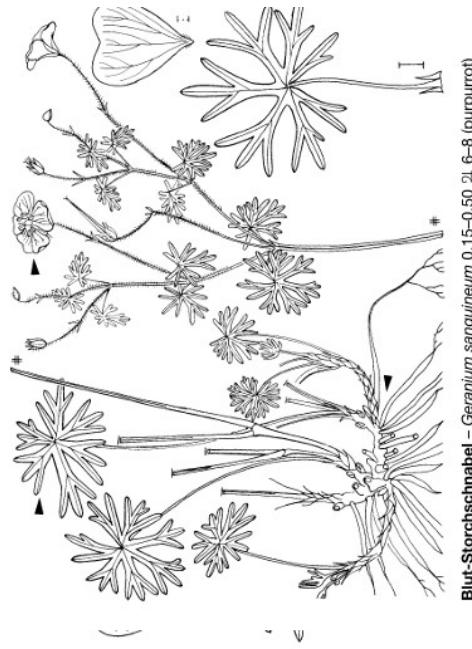


***Stinkender St.** – *G. robertianum*
0,20–0,40 ♂ ⚡ 5–10 (hellpurpur)

Geranium sanguineum (Geraniaceae) L.

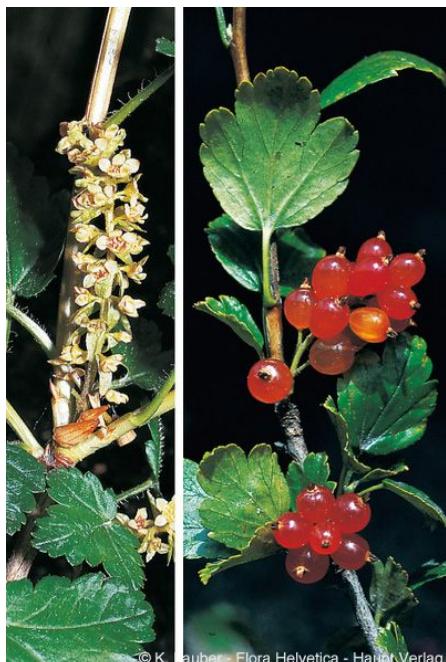


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Blut-Storchschnabel – *Geranium sanguineum* 0,15–0,50 ♂; 6–8 (purpurrot)

Ribes alpinum (Grossulariaceae) L.



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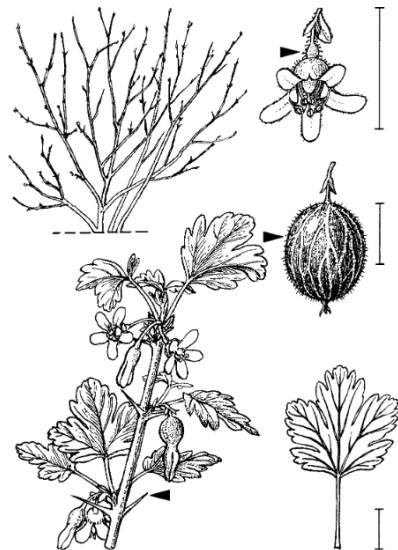


Alpen-Johannisbeere – *Ribes alpinum*
0,80–1,50 ♂; 4–5 (grünlichgelb, unvollkommen zweihäusig. Fr rot)

Ribes uva-crispa (Grossulariaceae) L.



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

Hypericum perforatum (Hypericaceae) L.

Subsp. *Perforatum*



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

Acinos arvensis (Lamiaceae)



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Gewöhnlicher S. – *A. arvensis* 0,10–0,30
⌚ ⊖ 6–9 (blasslila)

Ajuga genevensis (Lamiaceae) L.



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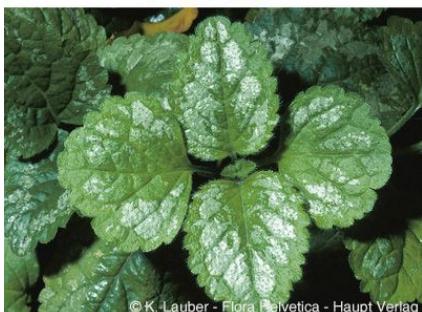


Heide-G. – *A. genevensis* 0,07–0,30 ⌚ 4–6
(meist dunkelblau)

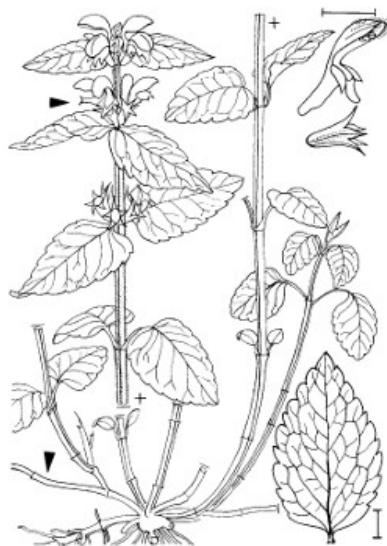
Galeobdolon luteum (Lamiaceae) L.

Lamium galeobdolon

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



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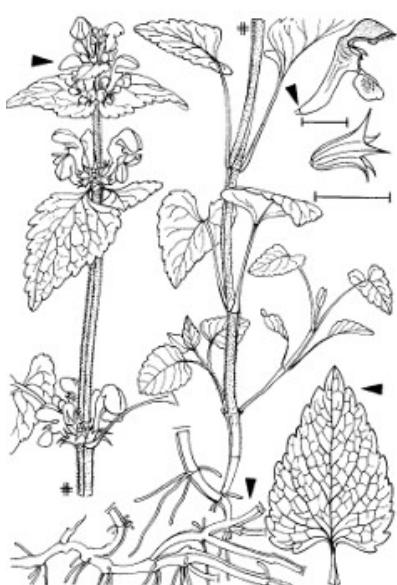


Echte Goldnessel – *Galeobdolon luteum*
0,15–0,40 ♂ 5–7 (gelb)

Lamium maculatum (Lamiaceae) L.



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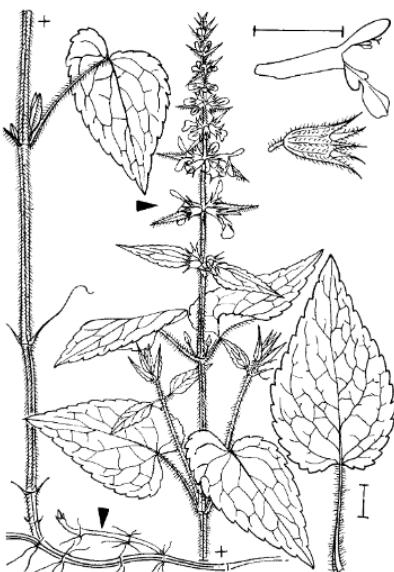


**Gefleckte T. – *L. maculatum* 0,15–0,60 ♂
4–9 (purpur)**

Origanum vulgare (Lamiaceae) L.



Stachys sylvatica (Lamiaceae) L.



Teucrium botrys (Lamiaceae) L.



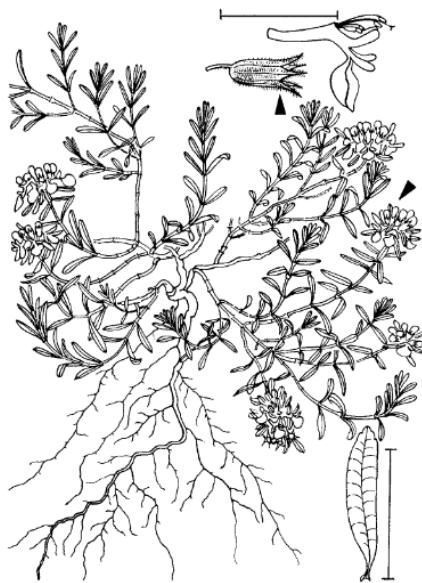
Trauben-Gamander – *Teucrium botrys*
0,10–0,40 ♂ ♀? 7–9 (rötlich)

Teucrium chamaedrys (Lamiaceae) L.

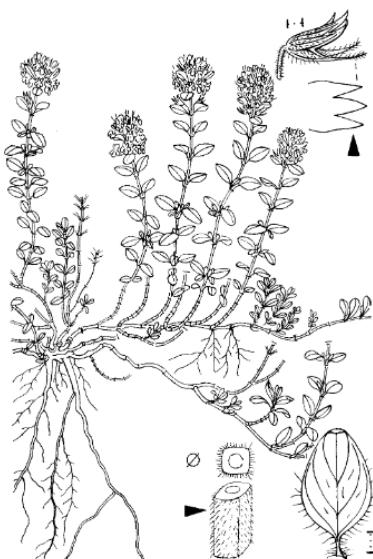


Edel-Gamander – *Teucrium chamaedrys*
0,10–0,30 ♂ 7–9 (hellpurpur)

Teucrium montanum (Lamiaceae) L.



Thymus praecox subsp. *praecox* (Lamiaceae)

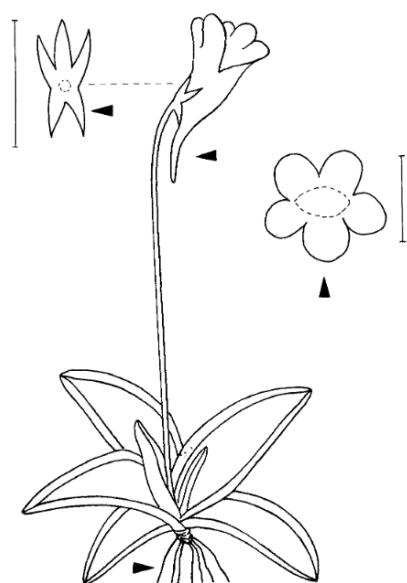


Thymus pulegioides (Lamiaceae) L.



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

Pinguicula vulgaris (Lentibulariaceae) L.

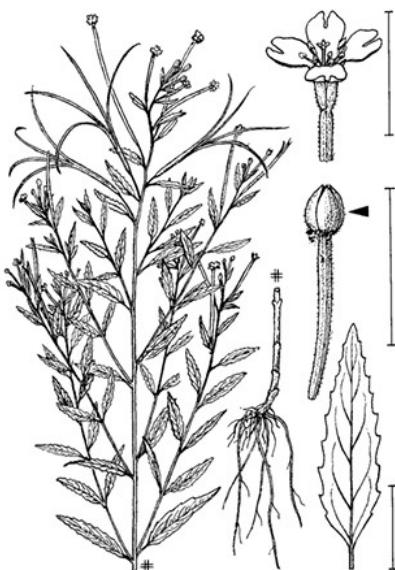


Echtes F. – *P. vulgaris* 0,05–0,15 ⌚ 5–6 ▽
(violettblau)

Linum catharticum (Linaceae) L.



Epilobium collinum (Onagraceae) C. C. Gmel.



Epilobium montanum (Onagraceae) L.



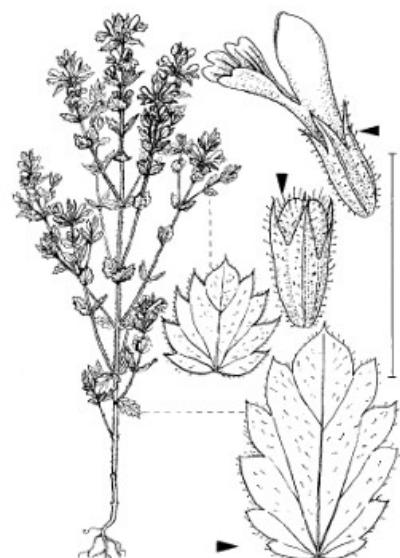
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Berg-W. – *E. montanum* 0,10–0,80 ♀ 6–9
(rosa. Stg grasgrün)

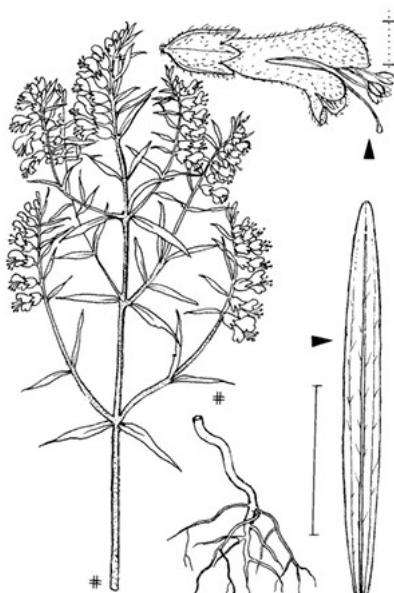
Euphrasia officinalis subsp. *rostkoviana* (Orobanchaceae) (Hayne) F. Towns.

Euphrasia rostkoviana



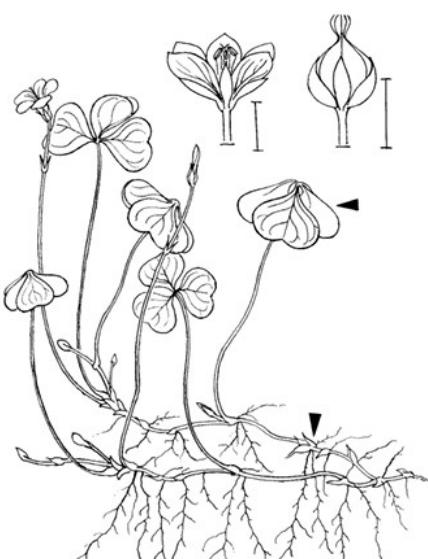
Gewöhnlicher A. – *E. officinalis* 0,01–0,45
○ 5–10 (weiß, bläulich od. gelb) ✖ S. 788

Odontites luteus (Orobanchaceae) (L.) Clairv.



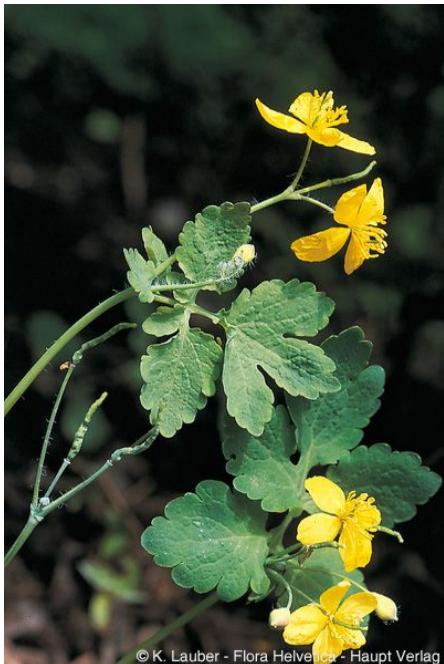
Gelber Z. – *O. luteus* 0,15–0,60 ♂ 7–10
(gelb)

Oxalis acetosella (Oxalidaceae) L.



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

Chelidonium majus (Papaveraceae) L.



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

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

Corydalis alba (Mill.) Mansf.

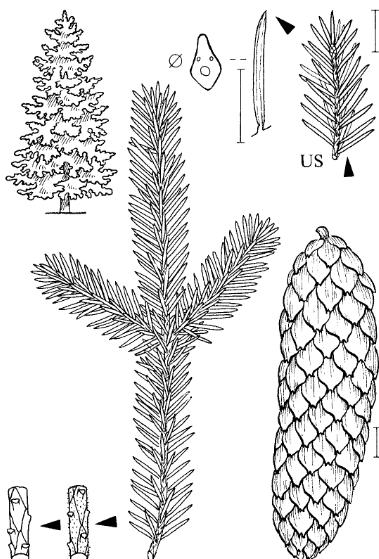


Blassgelber S. – *P. alba* 0,10–0,40 ♀
6–10 (weißlich, Spitze dunkler, gelblich. Bl.
beidseits blaugrün)

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



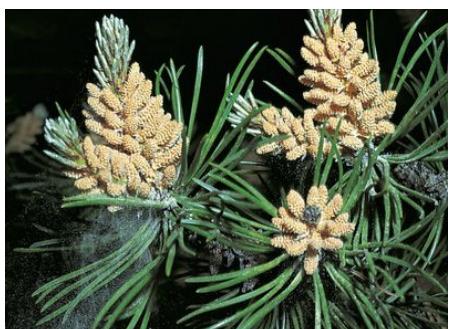
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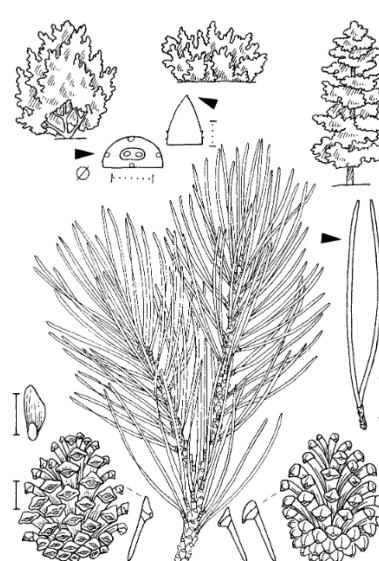
Gewöhnliche F. – *P. abies*

Bis 50,00 (~60,00) ♂ 4–6 (Nadeln allseits dunkelgrün. Zapfen braun)

Pinus sylvestris (Pinaceae) L.



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****Gewöhnliche Kiefer – *Pinus sylvestris***

Bis 30,00 (~40,00) ♂ 5–6 (Zapfen matt graubraun. Stamm oben hell rotbraun)

Globularia bisnagarica (Plantaginaceae) L.

Globularia punctata



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

Plantago lanceolata (Plantaginaceae) L.

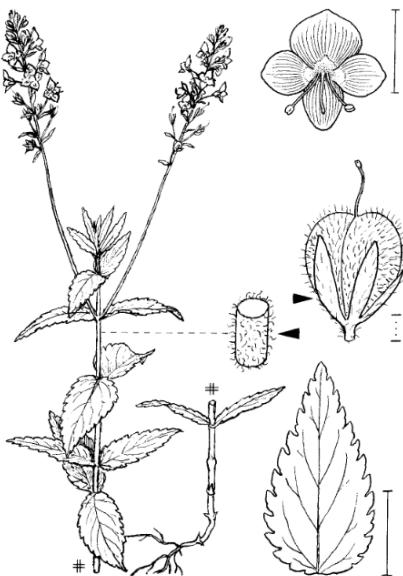


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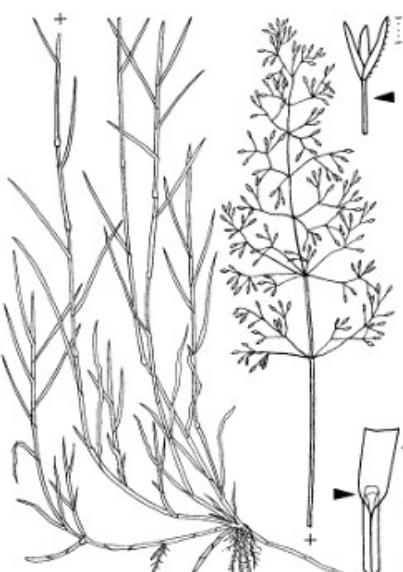
Spitz-Wegerich – *Plantago lanceolata*
0,10–0,50 ♂ 5–9 (StaubBl bläsigelb, Kr bräunlich)

Veronica teucrium (Plantaginaceae) L.



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

Agrostis capillaris (Poaceae) L.



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

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



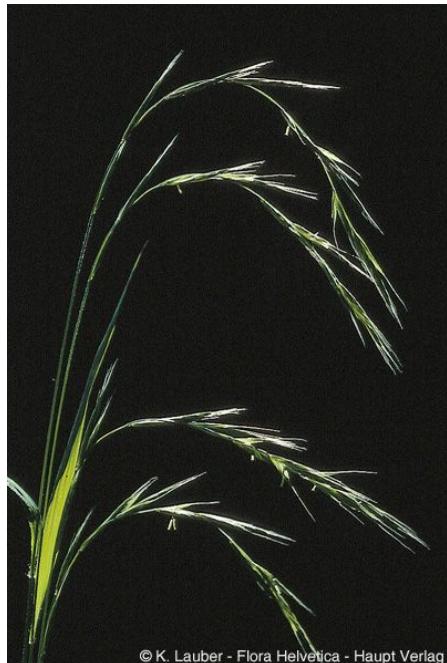
**Glatthafer – *Arrhenatherum elatius*
0,60–1,20 ♂ 6–7

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



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

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



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

Bromus hordeaceus (Poaceae) L.



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****Weiche T.** – *B. hordeaceus* 0,05–0,80 ♂
thominei 0,05–0,15 ♂ ① ② 5–7 ✸ S. 783

Bromus sterilis (Poaceae) L.



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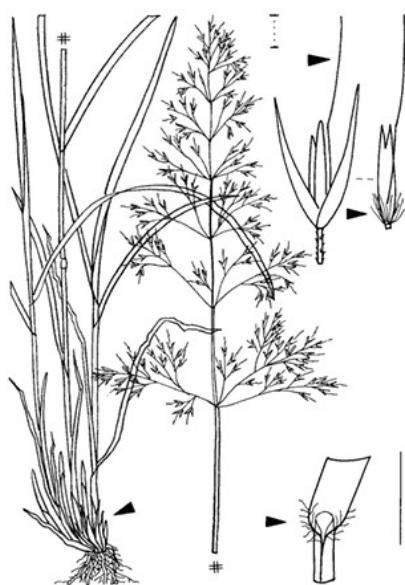


Taube T. – *B. sterilis* 0,30–0,60 ☺ ① 5–6

Calamagrostis arundinacea (Poaceae) (L.) Roth



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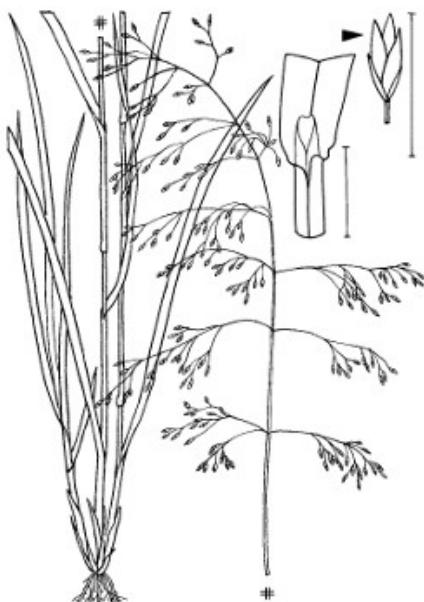


Wald-R. – *C. arundinacea* 0,60–1,20 ♀ 6–7

Festuca altissima (Poaceae) All.



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

Festuca arundinacea (Poaceae) Schreb.



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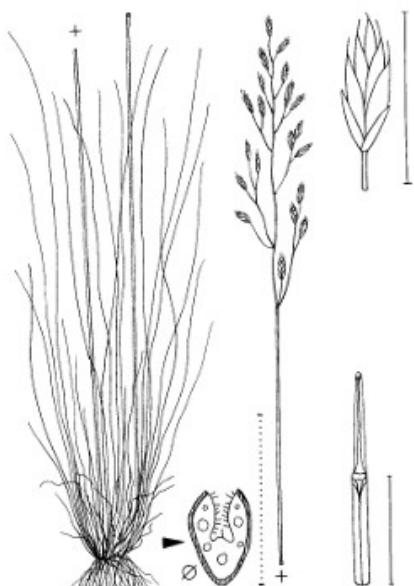


**Rohr-Sch. – *F. arundinacea* 0,60–1,80 ♂ 6–7 (GrundBl Scheiden weißlich)

Festuca ovina (Poaceae) L. agg.



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

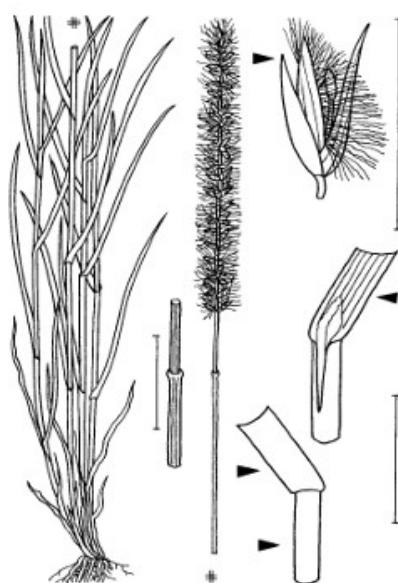
Festuca pallens (Poaceae) Host



Melica ciliata agg. (Poaceae) L.



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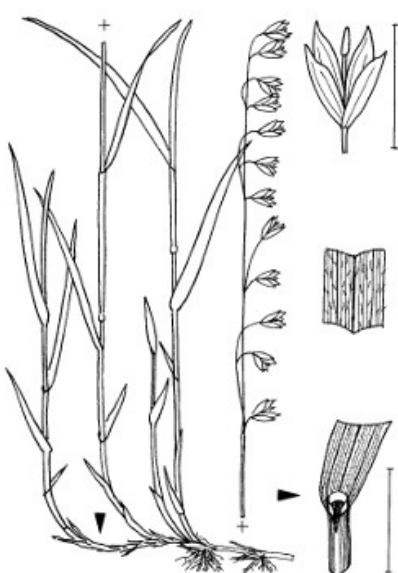


**Wimper-P. – *M. ciliata* 0,20–0,70 ♂ 6
(Bl graugrün)

Melica nutans (Poaceae) L.



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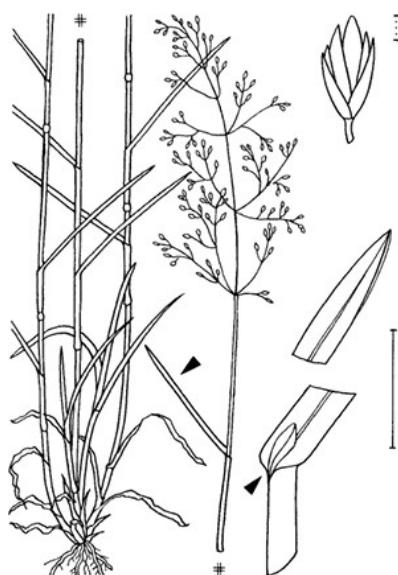
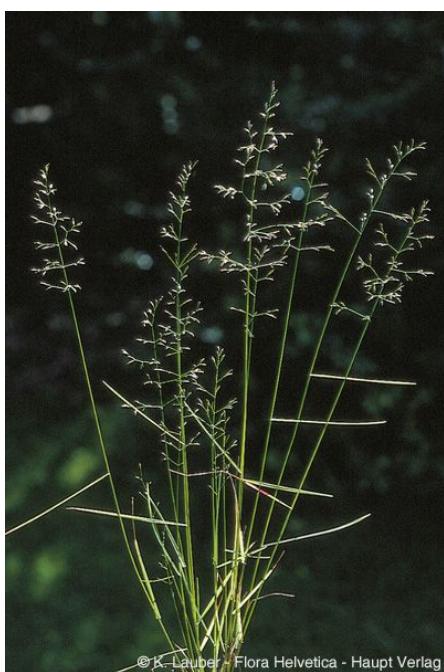
Nickendes P. – *M. nutans* 0,30–0,60 ♂ 5–6
(Hsp braunrot)

Poa compressa (Poaceae) L.



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

Poa nemoralis (Poaceae) L.



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

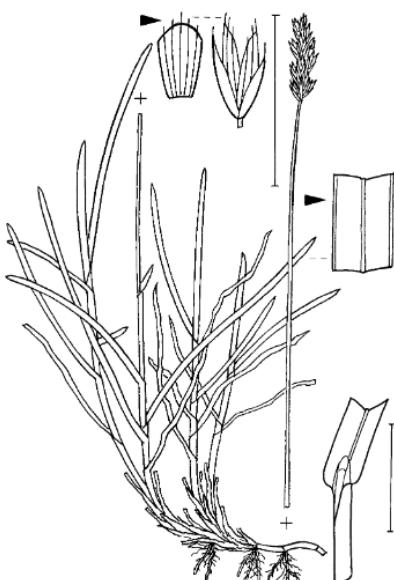
Poa pratensis (Poaceae) L.



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

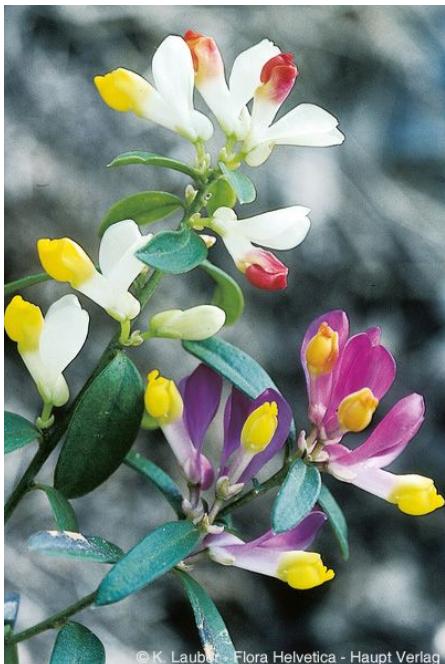
Sesleria caerulea (Poaceae) L.

Sesleria albicans

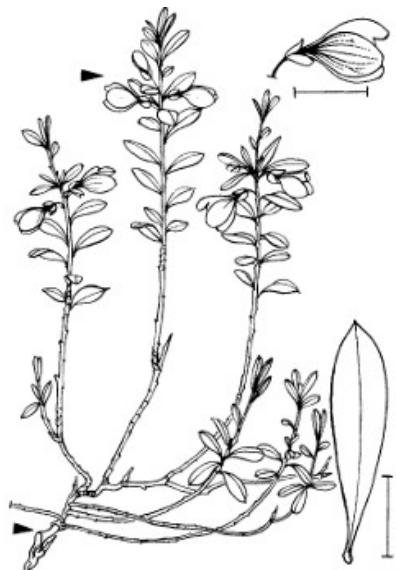


Kalk-B. – *S. coerulea* 0,10–0,45 ♂ 3–5

Polygala chamaebuxus (Polygalaceae) L.



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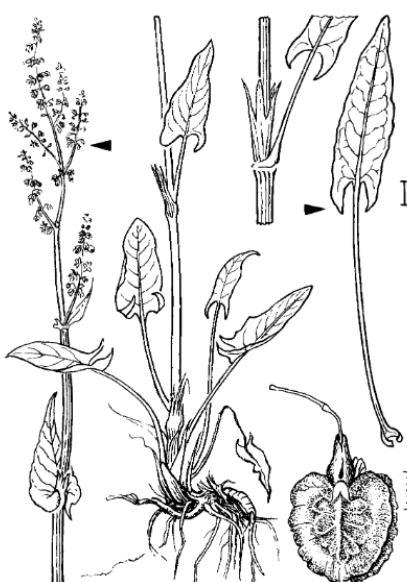


Zwergbüchs – *Polygala chamaebuxus*
0,10–0,25 ♂ 4–8 (gelb-weiß, selten röthlich
überlaufen)

Rumex acetosa (Polygonaceae) L.



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

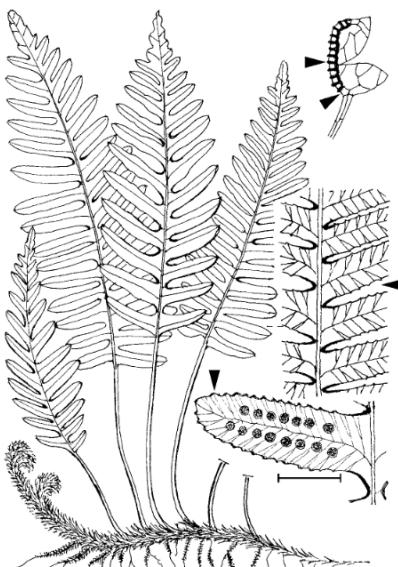
Rumex acetosella (Polygonaceae) L.



**Kleiner S. – *R. acetosella* 0,10–0,30 24
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 24 8–9 (Sori schleierlos)

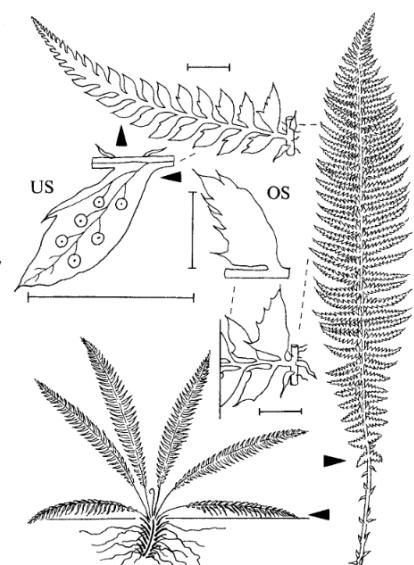
***Polypodium interjectum* (Polypodiaceae) shivas**

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**



▷ Dorniger Sch. – *P. aculeatum* 0,60–1,00 2
8–9 ▽ (Bl ledrig, immergrün)

Aconitum napellus (Ranunculaceae) L.

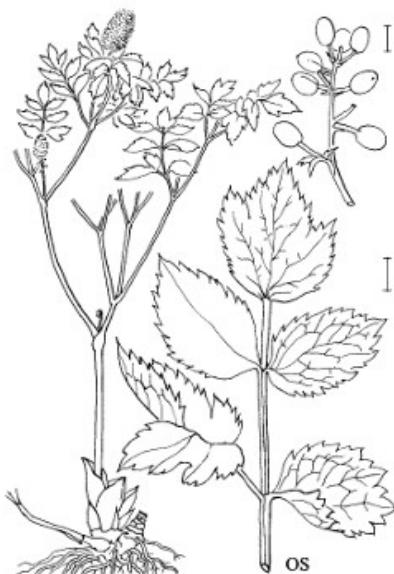


Blauer E. – *A. napellus* subsp. *lusitanicum*
0,30–2,00 ♂ 6–8 ▽ (tiefblau bis
dunkelviolett) ↗ S. 783

Actaea spicata (Ranunculaceae) L.



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

Aquilegia vulgaris (Ranunculaceae) L.

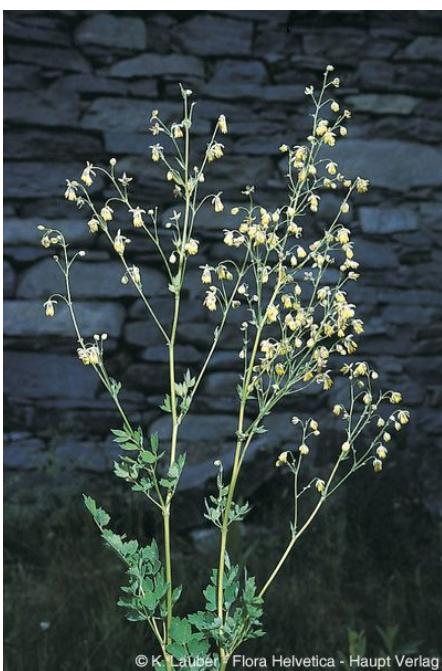


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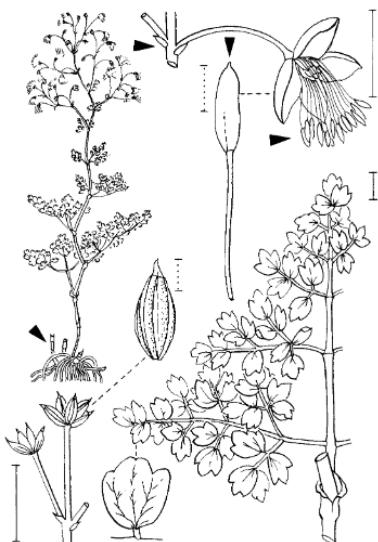


Gewöhnliche Akelei – *Aquilegia vulgaris*
0,40–0,80 ♂ 5–7 ▽ (blauviolett, selten rosa
od. weiß)

Thalictrum minus (Ranunculaceae) L.



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

Rhamnus cathartica (Rhamnaceae) L.



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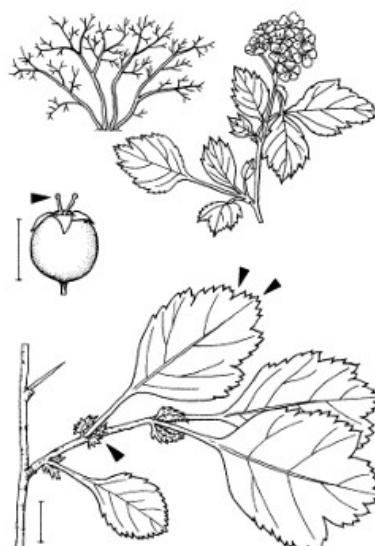


Purgier-K. – *Rh. cathartica* 1,00–3,00
H. 5–6 (gelblichgrün. Fr von grün sofort schwarz färbend)

Crataegus laevigata (Rosaceae) (Poir.) DC.



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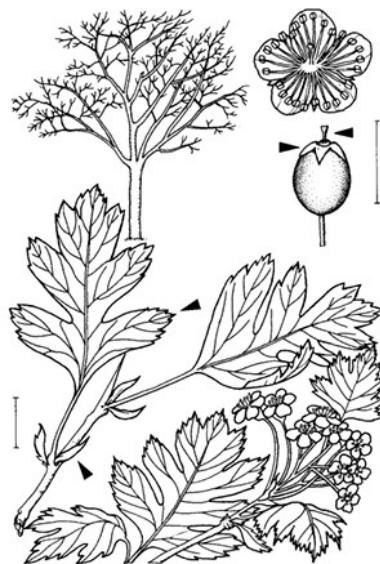


Zweigriffliger Weißdorn – *Crataegus laevigata* subsp. *laevigata* Bis 8,00 H. 5
(weiß. Fr dunkelrot. Auch Baum)

Crataegus monogyna (Rosaceae) Jacq.



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

Cotoneaster integerrimus (Rosaceae) Medik.



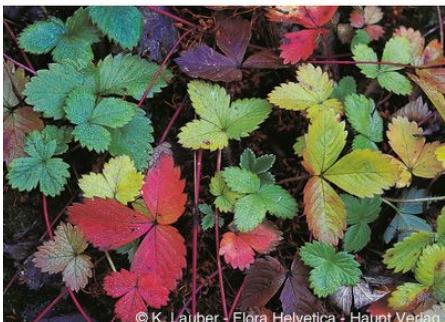
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Gewöhnliche Zwergmispel – *Cotoneaster integerrimus* 0,50–2,00 H. 4–5 ▽ (weiß od. rosa. Fr rot, selten weiß)

Fragaria vesca (Rosaceae) L.



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

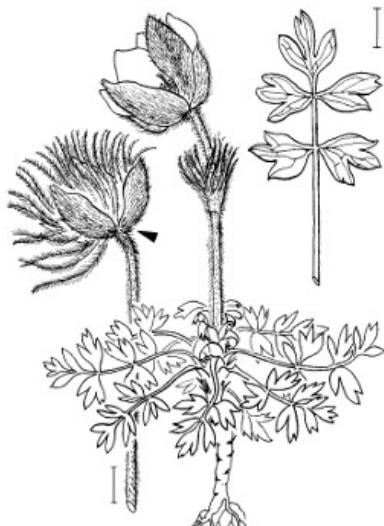
Karpatiosorbus franconica (Rosaceae) (Bornm.) Sennikov & Kurtto

Sorbus franconica



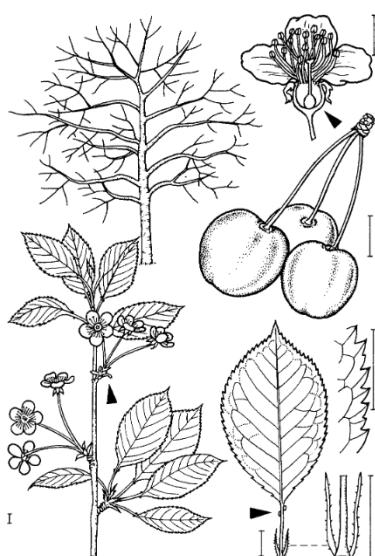
Potentilla verna (Rosaceae) L.

Potentilla tabernaemontani



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

Prunus avium (Rosaceae) L.



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

Rosa canina (Rosaceae) L.



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

Rosa micrantha (Rosaceae) Borrer ex Sm.

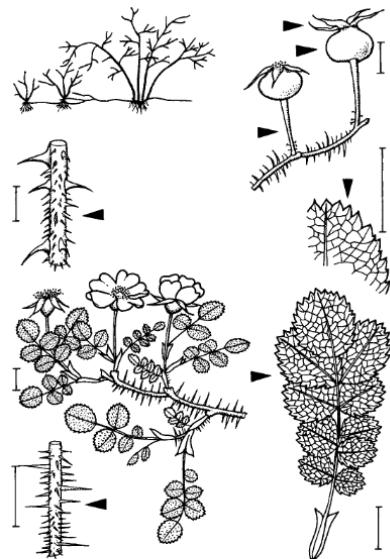


Kleinblütige R. – *R. micrantha*
(1,00–)2,00–3,00 ₋ 6–7 (weiß od. blass-rosa. Bl schwach nach Apfel duftend)

Rosa spinosissima (Rosaceae) L.



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

Rubus idaeus (Rosaceae) L.

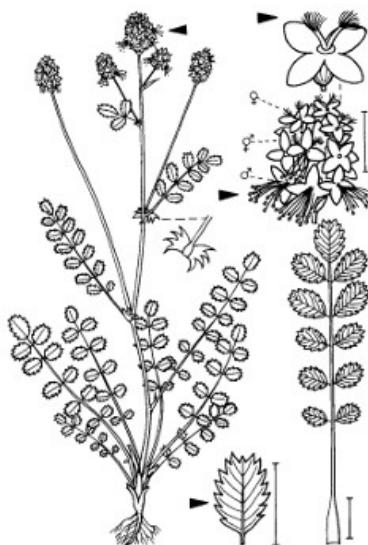


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Himbeere – *R. idaeus* 0,60–2,00 H. 5–6
(weiß. Fr rot. BlUSseite weißfilzig. Stacheln violett)

Sanguisorba minor (Rosaceae) scop.



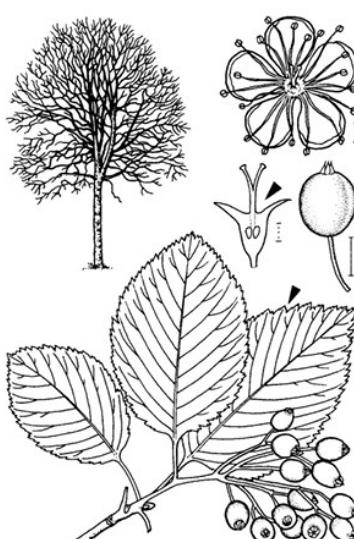
**Kleiner Wiesenknopf – *Sanguisorba minor* 0,15–0,50(–0,80) ♂ 5–8 (erst grünlich, dann rötlich)

Sorbus aria (Rosaceae) aggr.

Aria edulis



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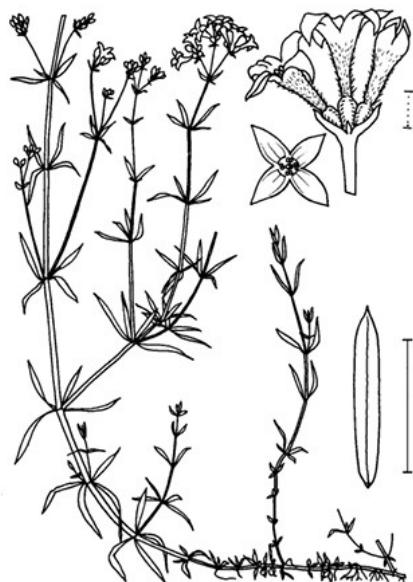


*Gewöhnliche Mehlbeere – *Sorbus aria*
Bis 10,00 ♂ 5–6 (weiß. Fr orange bis rot.
Bl.USeite weißfilzig)

Asperula cynanchica (Rubiaceae) L.



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Hügel-M. – *A. cynanchica* 0,05–0,30 2⁴
6–9 (weiß, außen rosa überlaufen)

Galium anisophyllum (Rubiaceae) vill.



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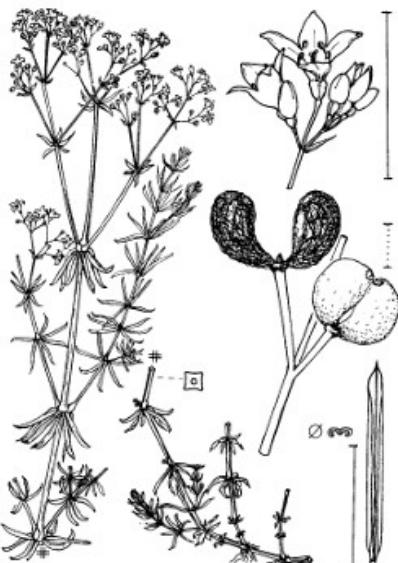


*Ungleichblättriges L. – *G. anisophyllum*
0,05–0,15 2⁴ 7–9 (gelblichweiß bis weiß)
↗ S. 787

Galium glaucum (Rubiaceae) L.



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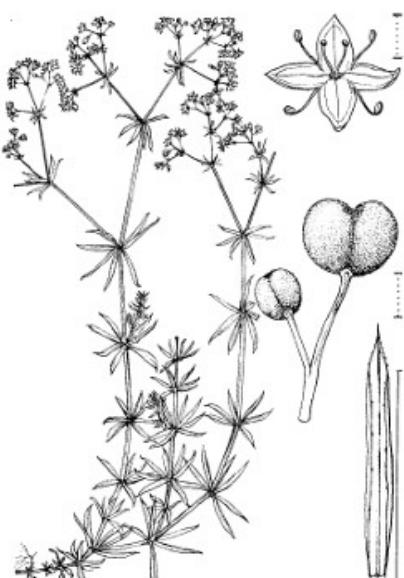


Blaugrünes Labkraut – *G. glaucum*
0,30–0,60 ♂ 5–7 (weiß. Bl u. Stg blaugrün
bis weißlichgrün)

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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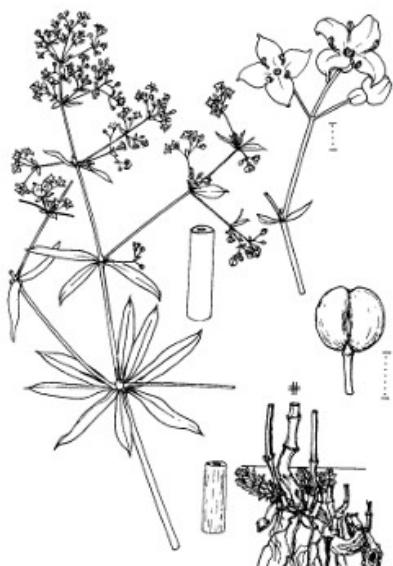


Harzer L. – *G. saxatile* 0,08–0,25 ♂ 6–8
(weiß, in der Knospe manchmal leicht rosa
getönt)

Galium sylvaticum (Rubiaceae) L.



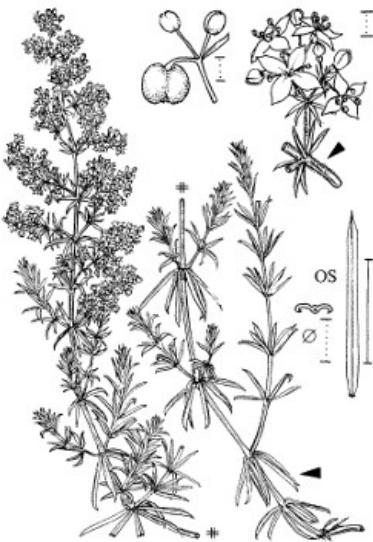
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Wald-L. – *G. sylvaticum* 0,30–1,00 ♂ 7–8
(weiß. Ganze Pfl blaugrün)

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.

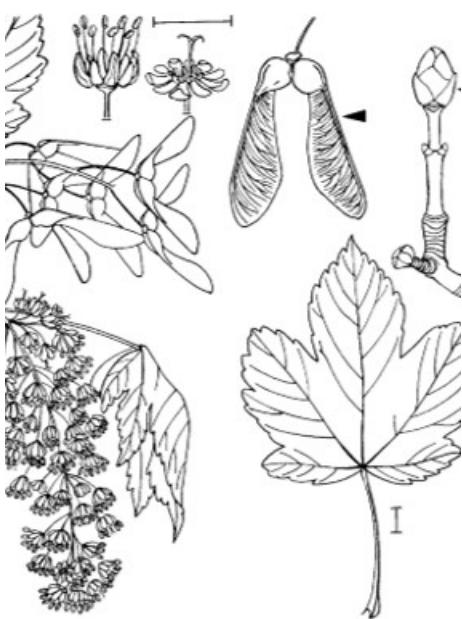


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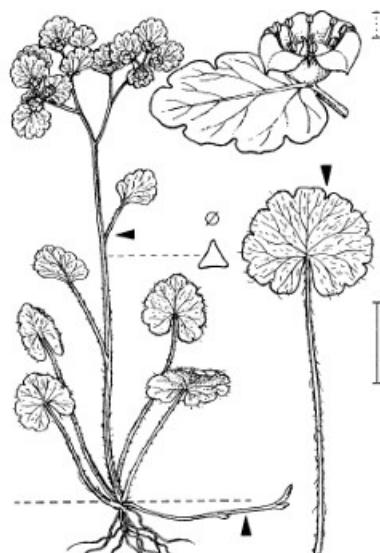


Sal-Weide – *Salix caprea* 3.00–10.00 ♂, 3–4 ♂ gelblich, ♀ grün. Zweige kahl, nur anfangs weißhaarig

Acer pseudoplatanus (Sapindaceae) L.

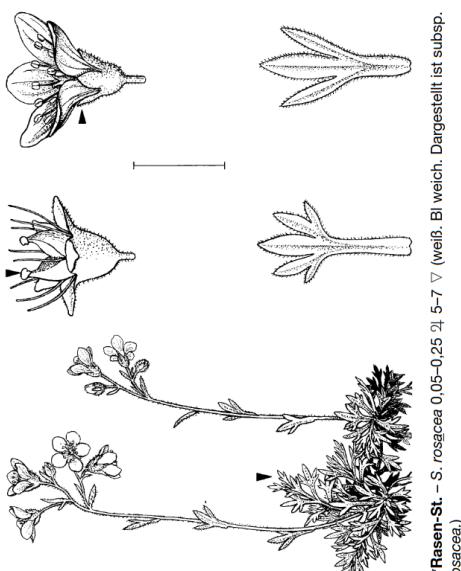


Chrysosplenium alternifolium (Saxifragaceae) L.



Wechselblättriges Mizkraut –
Chrysosplenium alternifolium 0,15–0,20 2
4–6 (gelb. HochBl gelbgrün)

Saxifraga rosacea (Saxifragaceae) Moench

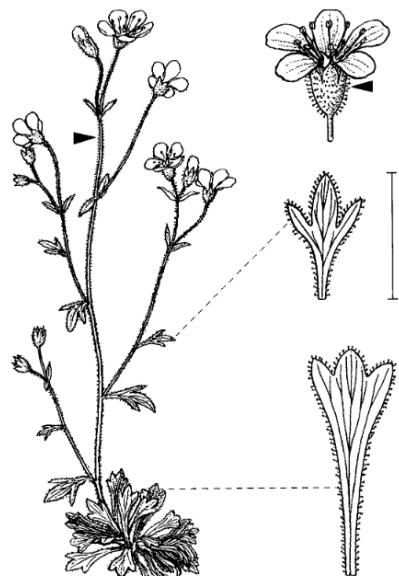


**Hasen-St. – *S. rosacea* 0,05–0,25 2 5–7 ▽ (weiß. Bl weich. Dargestellt ist subsp.
rosacea.)

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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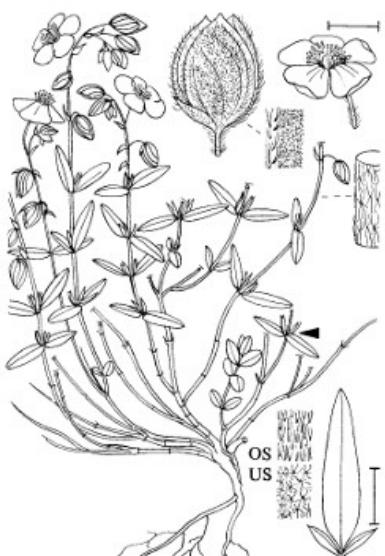


Gewöhnliche Eibe – *Taxus baccata*
Bis 15,00(–18,00) h 3–5 ▽ (Nadeln oseits
dunkelgrün, useits heller. Samenmantel rot)

Helianthemum nummularium ssp. *obscurum* (Thymelaeaceae)
(Cekl.) Holub



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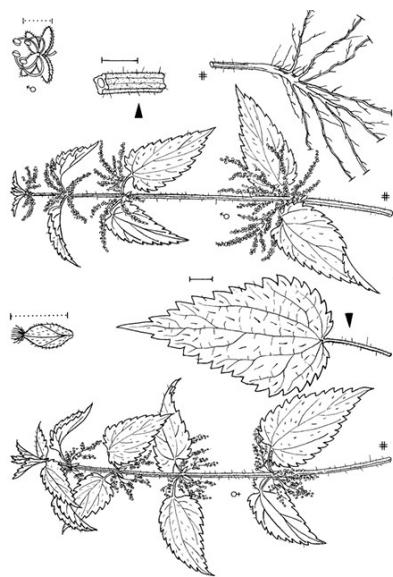


****Gewöhnliches Sonnenröschen –
Helianthemum nummularium 0,10–0,20 h
5–10 (gelb od. gelblichweiß)**

Urtica dioica (Urticaceae) L.

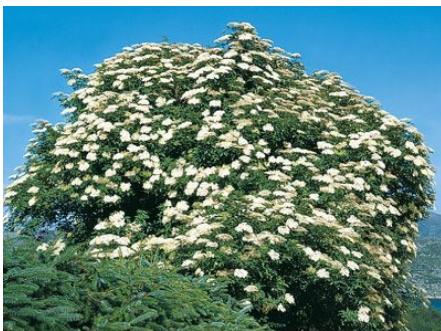


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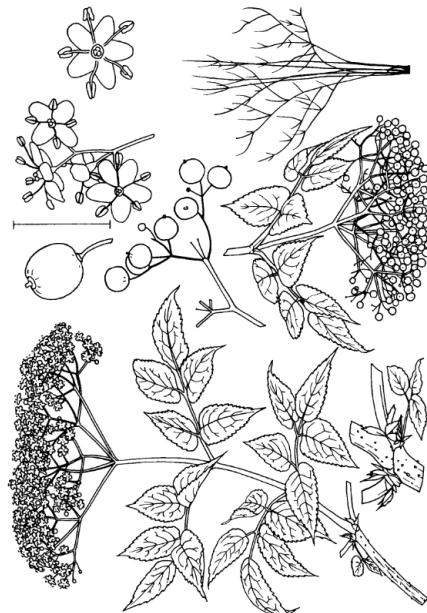


**Große Brennnessel – *Urtica dioica* 0,30–1,50 \varnothing 7–10 (grün). Pfl. meist 2häusig, selten 1häusig. Brennhäare u. kurze drüsenhafte Haare. Blätter rauhaarig. BlO Seite dunkelgrün, matt od. kaum glänzend) ↗ S. 785

Sambucus nigra (Viburnaceae) L.



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Schwarzer Holunder – *Sambucus nigra* 3,00–7,00 \varnothing 6–7 (weiß. Staubbeutel hellgelb. Fr. über rötlichbraun reif schwarz. Fr. Stiel oft rot überlaufen. StigmaMark 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.



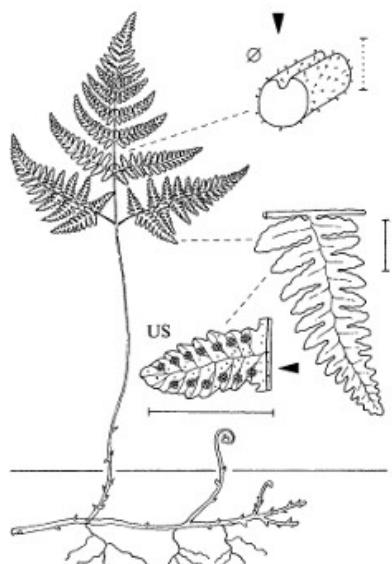
Behaartes V. – *V. hirta* 0,05–0,25 ♀ 4–5
(blau, Sporn rötlichviolett)

Viola rupestris (Violaceae) F.W.Schmidt



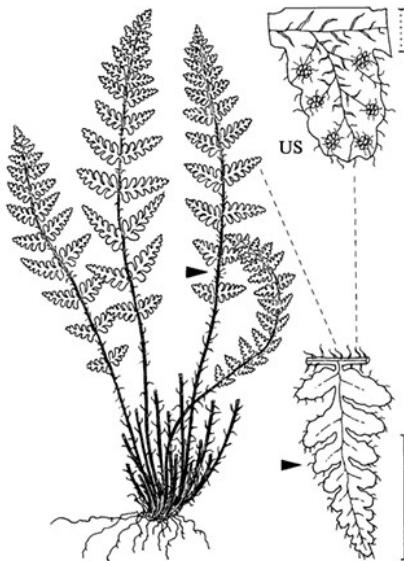
Sand-V. – *V. rupestris* 0,03–0,08 ♂ 5–6
(blauviolett, selten rötlich)

Gymnocarpium robertianum (Woodsiaceae) (Hoffm.) Newman



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

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



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

Non-Vascular Plants

Bryophytes

Hornworts

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



Bryophytes

Liverworts

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



Bryophytes

Mosses: Acrocarpous mosses

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



Bryophytes

Mosses: Pleurocarpous mosses

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



Lichens

Crustose

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



Lichens

Foliose

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



Lichens

Fruticose

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

