

MIREN Rocks Frankenjura

Species identification booklet

Frankenjura



MIREN Rocks Frankenjura

Species identification booklet

Frankenjura

March 2025

Principal Investigator: Prof. Dr. Anke Jentsch

Team: Thomas Deola, Maja Lecher, Lukas Nietsch,
Katrín Schönhofer, Peter Wolff

Contact: anke.jentsch@uni-bayreuth.de
Disturbance Ecology and Vegetation Dynamics,
University of Bayreuth, Germany

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	98
<i>Acinos arvensis</i>	Lamiaceae	Feld-Steinquendel	59
<i>Aconitum napellus</i>	Ranunculaceae	Blauer Eisenhut	84
<i>Actaea spicata</i>	Ranunculaceae	Christophskraut	85
<i>Agrostis capillaris</i>	Poaceae	Haarstraußgras	73
<i>Ajuga genevensis</i>	Lamiaceae	Genfer Günsel	60
<i>Allium lusitanicum</i>	Amaryllidaceae	Berg-Lauch	7
<i>Allium oleraceum</i>	Amaryllidaceae	Gemüse-Lauch	7
<i>Alyssum montanum</i>	Brassicaceae	Berg-Steinkraut	27
<i>Anthericum ramosum</i>	Asparagaceae	Ästige Graslilie	10
<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	27
<i>Arabis alpina</i>	Brassicaceae	Alpen Gänsekresse	28
<i>Arabis hirsuta</i>	Brassicaceae	Behaarte Gänsekresse	28
<i>Arabis turrita</i>	Brassicaceae	Turmäckenkresse	29
<i>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</i>	Ericaceae	Immergrüne Bärentraube	51
<i>Arenaria serpyllifolia</i>	Caryophyllaceae	Quendel-Sandkraut	37
<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>	Poaceae	Glatthafer	73
<i>Artemisia campestris</i>	Asteraceae	Feld-Beifuß	14
<i>Artemisia vulgaris</i>	Asteraceae	Gemeiner Beifuß	14
<i>Asperugo procumbens</i>	Boraginaceae	Schlangenäuglein	26
<i>Asperula cynanchica</i>	Rubiaceae	Hügel-Waldmeister	93
<i>Asplenium ceterach</i>	Aspleniaceae	Milzfarn, Schriftfarn	11
<i>Asplenium ruta-muraria</i>	Aspleniaceae	Mauer-Streifenfarn, Mauerraute	11
<i>Asplenium scolopendrium</i>	Aspleniaceae	Hirschzunge	12
<i>Asplenium septentrionale</i>	Aspleniaceae	Nordischer Streifenfarn	12
<i>Asplenium trichomanes</i>	Aspleniaceae	Braunstieler Streifenfarn	13
<i>Asplenium viride</i>	Aspleniaceae	Grünstieler Streifenfarn	13
<i>Aurinia saxatilis</i>	Brassicaceae	Felsensteinkraut	29
<i>Betula pendula</i>	Betulaceae	Gewöhnliche Birke	25
<i>Brachypodium pinnatum</i>	Poaceae	Fieder-Zwenke	74
<i>Brachypodium sylvaticum</i>	Poaceae	Wald-Zwenke	74
<i>Bromus hordeaceus</i>	Poaceae	Weiche Trespe	75
<i>Bromus sterilis</i>	Poaceae	Trauben Trespe	75
<i>Buphthalmum salicifolium</i>	Asteraceae	Weidenblatt-Rindsauge	15
<i>Bupleurum falcatum</i>	Apiaceae	Sichelblättriges Hasenohr	8
<i>Calamagrostis arundinacea</i>	Poaceae	Wald-Reitgras	76
<i>Campanula gentilis</i>	Campanulaceae	Edel-Glockenblume	34

<i>Campanula persicifolia</i>	Campanulaceae	Pfirsichblättrige Glockenblume	35
<i>Campanula rotundifolia</i>	Campanulaceae	Rundblättrige Glockenblume	35
<i>Campanula trachelium</i>	Campanulaceae	Nesselblättrige Glockenblume	36
<i>Cardamine flexuosa</i>	Brassicaceae	Wald-Schaumkraut	30
<i>Cardamine impatiens</i>	Brassicaceae	Spring-Schaumkraut	30
<i>Carex digitata</i>	Cyperaceae	Finger-Segge	46
<i>Carex flacca</i>	Cyperaceae	Blaugrüne Segge	47
<i>Carex flava</i>	Cyperaceae	Gelb-Segge	47
<i>Carex humilis</i>	Cyperaceae	Erd-Segge	48
<i>Carex montana</i>	Cyperaceae	Berg-Segge	48
<i>Carlina acaulis</i>	Asteraceae	Schmalblättrige Siberdistel	15
<i>Cerastium arvense</i>	Caryophyllaceae	Acker-Hornkraut	37
<i>Cerastium tomentosum</i>	Caryophyllaceae	Filziges Hornkraut	38
<i>Chelidonium majus</i>	Papaveraceae	Schöllkraut	69
<i>Chrysosplenium alternifolium</i>	Saxifragaceae	Wechselblättriges Milzkraut	99
<i>Coronilla vaginalis</i>	Fabaceae	Scheiden-Kronwicke	52
<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Betulaceae	Haselstrauch	25
<i>Cota tinctoria</i>	Asteraceae	Färber-Hundskamille	16
<i>Cotoneaster integerrimus</i>	Rosaceae	Kahle Steinmispel	88
<i>Crataegus laevigata</i>	Rosaceae	Zweigriffeliger Weißdorn	87
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Rosaceae	Eingriffeliger Weißdorn	87
<i>Cystopteris fragilis</i>	Cystopteridaceae	Zerbrechlicher Blasenfarn	49
<i>Cytisus nigricans</i>	Fabaceae	Schwarzwerdender Geißklee	53
<i>Dianthus carthusianorum</i>	Caryophyllaceae	Gewöhnliche Kartäuser-Nelke	38
<i>Dianthus gratianopolitanus</i>	Caryophyllaceae	Grenobler Nelke	39
<i>Draba aizoides</i>	Brassicaceae	Immergrünes Felsenblümchen	31
<i>Dryopteris filix-mas</i>	Dryopteridaceae	Gewöhnlicher Wurmfarn	50
<i>Echium vulgare</i>	Boraginaceae	Gemeiner Natternkopf	26
<i>Epilobium collinum</i>	Onagraceae	Hügel-Weidenröschen	67
<i>Epilobium montanum</i>	Onagraceae	Berg-Weidenröschen	67
<i>Erigeron acris ssp. acris</i>	Asteraceae	Scharfes Berufkraut	16
<i>Erigeron annuus ssp. annuus</i>	Asteraceae	Gewöhnliches Einjähriges Berufkraut	17
<i>Erysimum crepidifolium</i>	Brassicaceae	Bleicher Schöterich	31
<i>Erysimum odoratum</i>	Brassicaceae	Duft-Schöterich	32
<i>Erysimum repandum</i>	Brassicaceae	Spreiz-Schöterich	32
<i>Euonymus europaeus</i>	Celastraceae	Europäisches Pfaffenhütchen	42

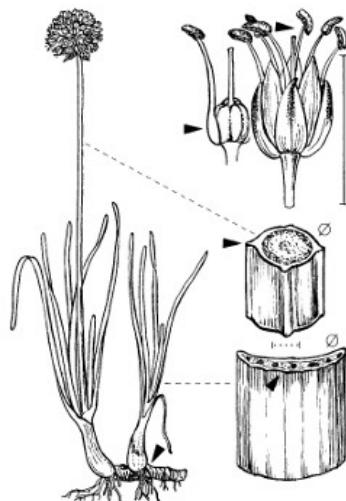
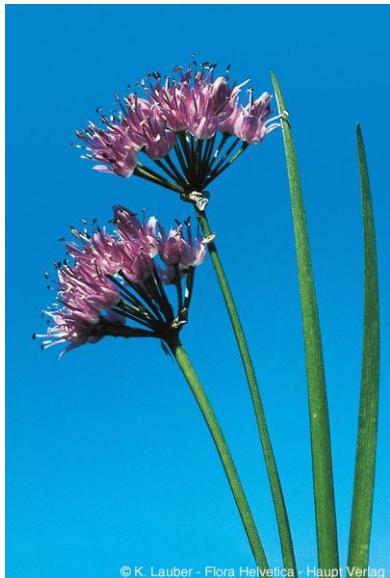
<i>Euphorbia cyparissias</i>	Euphorbiaceae	Zypressen Wolfsmilch	51
<i>Euphrasia officinalis</i> subsp. <i>rostkoviana</i>	Orobanchaceae	Gewöhnlicher Augentrost	68
<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Fagaceae	Rot-Buche	56
<i>Festuca altissima</i>	Poaceae	Wald-Schwingel	76
<i>Festuca arundinacea</i>	Poaceae	Rohr-Schwingel	77
<i>Festuca ovina</i>	Poaceae	Schaf-Schwingel	77
<i>Festuca pallens</i>	Poaceae	Blasser Schaf-Schwingel	78
<i>Fragaria vesca</i>	Rosaceae	Wald-Erdbeere	88
<i>Galeobdolon luteum</i>	Lamiaceae	Echte Goldnessel	60
<i>Galium anisophyllum</i>	Rubiaceae	Ungleichblättriges Labkraut	94
<i>Galium glaucum</i>	Rubiaceae	Blaugrünes Labkraut	94
<i>Galium pumilum</i>	Rubiaceae	Niedriges Labkraut	95
<i>Galium saxatile</i>	Rubiaceae	Harzer Labkraut	95
<i>Galium sylvaticum</i>	Rubiaceae	Wald-Labkraut	96
<i>Galium valdepilosum</i>	Rubiaceae	Mährisches Labkraut	96
<i>Galium verum</i>	Rubiaceae	Echtes Labkraut	97
<i>Geranium robertianum</i>	Geraniaceae	Stinkender Storhschnabel	57
<i>Geranium sanguineum</i>	Geraniaceae	Blut-Storhschnabel	57
<i>Globularia bisnagarica</i>	Plantaginaceae	Gewöhnliche Kugelblume	71
<i>Gymnocarpium robertianum</i>	Woodsiaceae	Ruprechtsfarn	104
<i>Hedera helix</i>	Araliaceae	Gewöhnlicher Efeu	10
<i>Helianthemum nummularium</i> ssp. <i>obscurum</i>	Thymelaeaceae	Gewöhnliches Sonnenröschen	101
<i>Hieracium bifidum</i>	Asteraceae	Gabeliges Habichtskraut	17
<i>Hieracium bupleuroides</i>	Asteraceae	Hasenohr-Habichtskraut	18
<i>Hieracium calodon</i>	Asteraceae	Pannonisches Mausohrhabichtskraut	18
<i>Hieracium franconicum</i>	Asteraceae	Fränkisches Habichtskraut	19
<i>Hieracium harzianum</i>	Asteraceae	Ehrenbürg-Habichtskraut	19
<i>Hieracium murorum</i> agg.	Asteraceae	Wald-Habichtskraut	20
<i>Hieracium pilosella</i>	Asteraceae	Mausohrhabichtskraut	20
<i>Hieracium schmidii</i>	Asteraceae	Bleiches Habichtskraut	21
<i>Hieracium schneidii</i>	Asteraceae	Schneid-Habichtskraut	21
<i>Hippocrepis comosa</i>	Fabaceae	Hufeisenklee	53
<i>Hippocrepis emerus</i>	Fabaceae	Strauchwicke	54
<i>Hylotelephium maximum</i>	Crassulaceae	Große Waldfetthenne	43
<i>Hylotelephium telephium</i>	Crassulaceae	Große Waldfetthenne	43
<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>	Hypericaceae	Tüpfel-Hartheu	59
<i>Impatiens parviflora</i>	Balsaminaceae	Kleines Springkraut	24
<i>Jacobaea vulgaris</i>	Fabaceae	Jakobs Greiskraut	54
<i>Karpatisorbus franconica</i>	Rosaceae		89
<i>Knautia arvensis</i>	Dipsacaceae	Acker-Witwenblume	49

<i>Lactuca perennis</i>	Asteraceae	Blauer Lattich	22
<i>Lamium maculatum</i>	Lamiaceae	Gefleckte Taubnessel	61
<i>Lathyrus vernus</i>	Fabaceae	Gewöhnliche Frühlings-Platterbse	55
<i>Leontodon incanus</i>	Asteraceae	Grauer Löwenzahn	22
<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>	Asteraceae	Wiesen-Margerite	23
<i>Linum catharticum</i>	Linaceae	Purgier-Lein	66
<i>Lonicera xylosteum</i>	Caprifoliaceae	Rote Heckenkirsche	36
<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	Fabaceae	Gewöhnlicher Hornklee	55
<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	79
<i>Moehringia muscosa</i>	Caryophyllaceae	Moos-Nabelmiere	39
<i>Moehringia trinervia</i>	Caryophyllaceae	Dreinervige Nabelmiere	40
<i>Mycelis muralis</i>	Asteraceae	Mauerlattich	23
<i>Noccea montana</i>	Brassicaceae	Berg-Täschelkraut	33
<i>Odontites luteus</i>	Orobanchaceae	Gelber Zahntrost	68
<i>Origanum vulgare</i>	Lamiaceae	Gewöhnlicher Dost	61
<i>Oxalis acetosella</i>	Oxalidaceae	Wald-Sauerklee	69
<i>Petrorhagia prolifera</i>	Caryophyllaceae	Sprossende Felsennelke	40
<i>Petrorhagia saxifraga</i>	Caryophyllaceae	Steinbrech-Felsennelke	41
<i>Picea abies</i>	Pinaceae	Gewöhnliche Fichte	70
<i>Pimpinella saxifraga</i>	Apiaceae	Gewöhnliche Kleine Bibernelle	8
<i>Pinguicula vulgaris</i>	Lentibulariaceae	Gemeines Fettblatt, Echtes Fettblatt	66
<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Pinaceae	Wald-Föhre, Gewöhnliche Kiefer	71
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Plantaginaceae	Spitz-Wegerich	72
<i>Poa compressa</i>	Poaceae	Platthalm-Rispengras	79
<i>Poa nemoralis</i>	Poaceae	Hain-Rispengras	80
<i>Poa pratensis</i>	Poaceae	Wiesen-Rispengras	80
<i>Polygala chamaebuxus</i>	Polygalaceae	Buchsblättrige Kreuzblume	81
<i>Polypodium interjectum</i>	Polypodiaceae	Gesägter Tüpfelfarn	83
<i>Polypodium vulgare</i>	Polypodiaceae	Gemeiner Tüpfelfarn	83
<i>Polystichum aculeatum</i>	Polypodiaceae	Gelappter Schildfarn, Dorniger Schildfarn	84
<i>Populus tremula</i>	Salicaceae	Zitter-Pappel	97
<i>Potentilla verna</i>	Rosaceae	Frühlings-Fingerkraut	89
<i>Prunus avium</i>	Rosaceae	Süßkirsche, Vogelkirsche	90
<i>Pseudo-fumaria alba</i>	Papaveraceae	Blassgelber Lerchensporn	70
<i>Rhamnus cathartica</i>	Rhamnaceae	Purgier-Kreuzdorn	86

<i>Ribes alpinum</i>	Grossulariaceae	Alpen-Johannisbeere	58
<i>Ribes uva-crispa</i>	Grossulariaceae	Stachelbeere	58
<i>Rosa canina</i>	Rosaceae	Hunds-Rose	90
<i>Rosa micrantha</i>	Rosaceae	Kleinblütige Rose	91
<i>Rosa spinosissima</i>	Rosaceae	Reichstachelige Rose, Pimpinell-Rose	91
<i>Rubus idaeus</i>	Rosaceae	Himbeere	92
<i>Rumex acetosa</i>	Polygonaceae	Wiesen-Sauerampfer	82
<i>Rumex acetosella</i>	Polygonaceae	Kleiner Sauerampfer	82
<i>Salix caprea</i>	Salicaceae	Sal-Weide	98
<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Viburnaceae	Schwarzer Holunder	102
<i>Sanguisorba minor</i>	Rosaceae	Kleiner Wiesenknopf	92
<i>Saxifraga rosacea</i>	Saxifragaceae	Rosen-Steinbrech	99
<i>Saxifraga tridactylites</i>	Saxifragaceae	Dreifingeriger Steinbrech	100
<i>Scabiosa columbaria</i>	Dipsacaceae	Tauben-Skabiose	50
<i>Sedum acre</i>	Crassulaceae	Scharfer Mauerpfeffer	44
<i>Sedum album</i>	Crassulaceae	Weißer Mauerpfeffer	44
<i>Sedum dasypyllyum</i>	Crassulaceae	Dickblättriger Mauerpfeffer, Buckel-Fetthenne	45
<i>Sedum rupestre</i>	Crassulaceae	Felsen-Fetthenne	45
<i>Sedum sexangulare</i>	Crassulaceae	Milder Mauerpfeffer	46
<i>Seseli libanotis</i>	Apiaceae	Berg-Heilwurz	9
<i>Sesleria caerulea</i>	Poaceae	Kalk-Blaugras	81
<i>Silene nutans</i>	Caryophyllaceae	Nickendes Leimkraut	41
<i>Silene vulgaris</i>	Caryophyllaceae	Gewöhnliches Leimkraut	42
<i>Sisymbrium austriacum</i>	Brassicaceae	Österreichische Rauke	34
<i>Sorbus aria</i>	Rosaceae	Gewöhnliche Mehlbeere	93
<i>Stachys sylvatica</i>	Lamiaceae	Wald-Ziest	62
<i>Taraxacum sp</i>	Asteraceae		24
<i>Taxus baccata</i>	Taxaceae	Gewöhnliche Eibe	101
<i>Teucrium botrys</i>	Lamiaceae	Trauben-Gamander	62
<i>Teucrium chamaedrys</i>	Lamiaceae	Edel-Gamander	63
<i>Teucrium montanum</i>	Lamiaceae	Berg-Gamander	63
<i>Thalictrum minus</i>	Ranunculaceae	Kleine Wiesenraute	86
<i>Thymus praecox subsp. <i>praecox</i></i>	Lamiaceae	Frühblühender Thymian	64
<i>Thymus pulegioides</i>	Lamiaceae	Arznei-Thymian	64
<i>Thymus pulegioides subsp. <i>carniolicus</i></i>	Lamiaceae		65
<i>Thymus pulegioides subsp. <i>Pulegioides</i></i>	Lamiaceae	Arznei Thymian	65
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Urticaceae	Große Brennessel	102
<i>Verbascum lychnitis</i>	Scrophulariaceae	Mehlige Königskerze	100

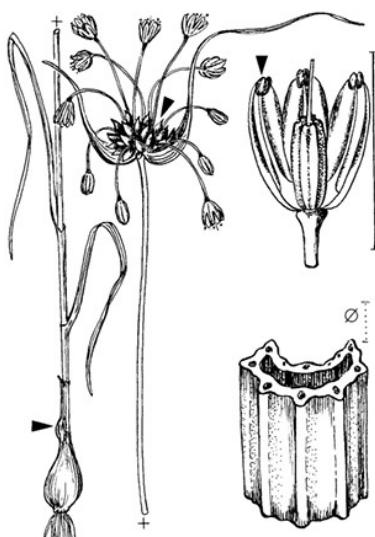
<i>Veronica teucrium</i>	Plantaginaceae	Großer Ehrenpreis	72
<i>Viburnum lantana</i>	Viburnaceae	Wolliger Schneeball	103
<i>Vincetoxicum hirundinaria</i>	Apocynaceae	Weisse Schwalbenwurz	9
<i>Viola hirta</i>	Violaceae	Behaartes Veilchen	103
<i>Viola rupestris</i>	Violaceae	Sand-Veilchen	104
<i>Woodsia ilvensis</i>	Woodsiacae	Rostroter Wimperfarn	105

Allium lusitanicum (Amaryllidaceae) Lam.



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

Allium oleraceum (Amaryllidaceae) L.



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

Bupleurum falcatum (Apiaceae) L.

Subsp. *faclatum* for left image



© K. Lauber - Flora Helvetica - Haupt Verlag

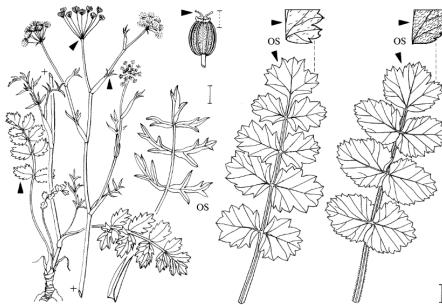


Sichel-H. – *B. falcatum* 0,20–1,00 ♂ 7–9
(gelb)

Pimpinella saxifraga (Apiaceae) L.



© K. Lauber - Flora Helvetica - Haupt Verlag

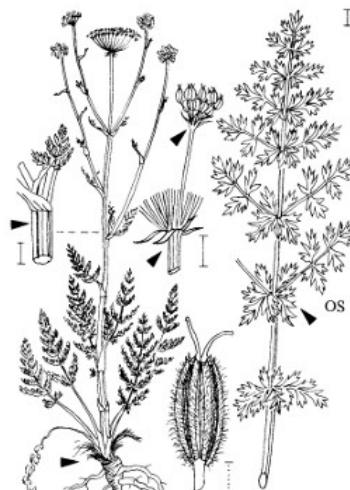


L: Kleine Pimpinelle – *Pimpinella saxifraga* 0,05–0,60 ♂ 7–9 (weiß od. gelblich-weiß,
selten rosa bis purpur) R: Schwarze P. – *P. nigra* 0,40–0,80 ♂ 7–9 (weiß od. gelblich-
weiß)

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



© K. Lauber - Flora Helvetica - Haupt Verlag



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.



© K. Lauber - Flora Helvetica - Haupt Verlag



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

Anthericum ramosum (Asparagaceae) L.

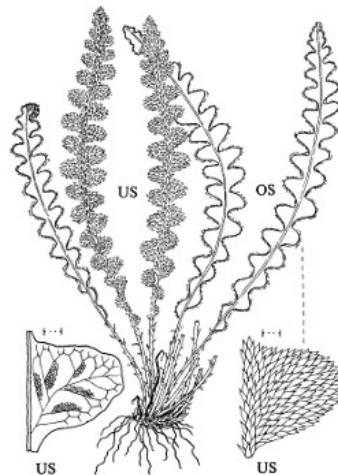


© K. Lauber - Flora Helvetica - Haupt Verlag



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

Asplenium ceterach (Aspleniaceae) L.



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

Asplenium ruta-muraria (Aspleniaceae) L.

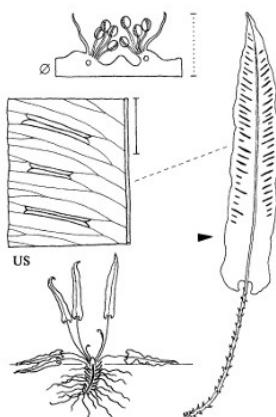


Mauer-Streifenfarn, Mauerroute –
Asplenium ruta-muraria 0,03–0,15 2 7–9

Asplenium scolopendrium (Aspleniaceae) (L.) Newman



© K. Lauber - Flora Helvetica - Haupt Verlag

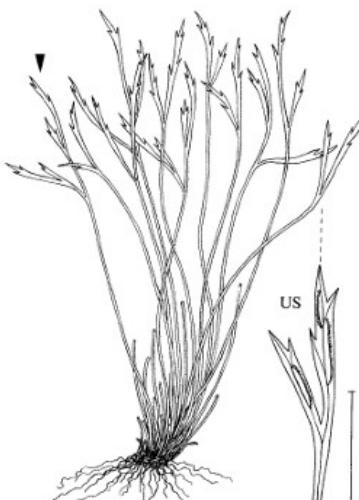


Hirschzunge – *Asplenium scolopendrium*
0,15–0,50 ♂ 7–8 ▽ (Pfl immergrün)

Asplenium septentrionale (Aspleniaceae) (L.) Hoffm.

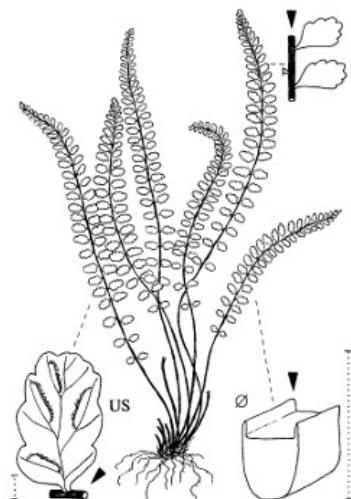
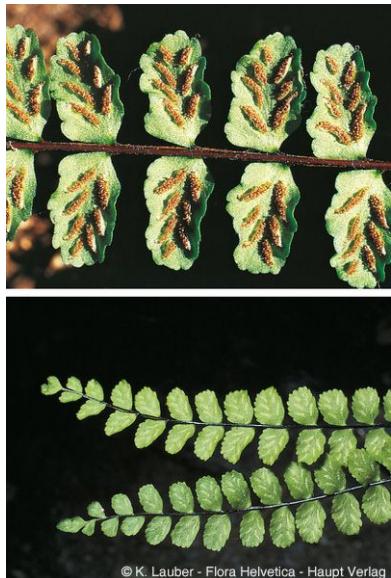


© K. Lauber - Flora Helvetica - Haupt Verlag



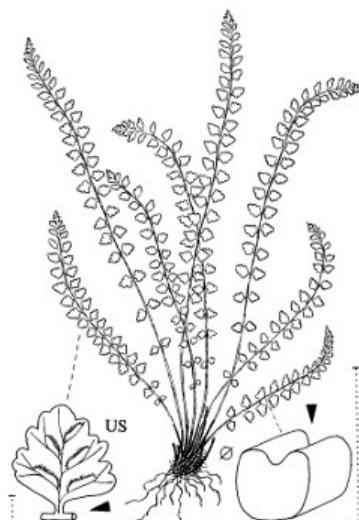
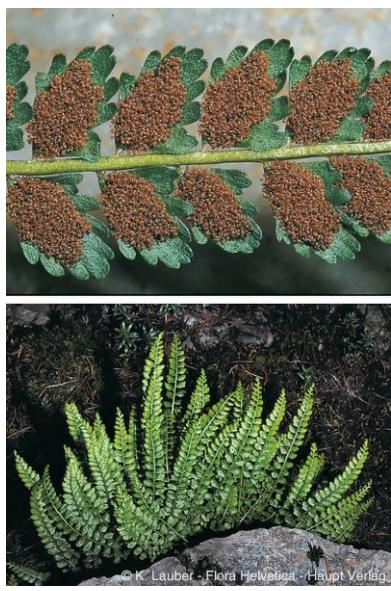
Nördlicher Streifenfarn – *Asplenium septentrionale* 0,08–0,15 ♂ 7–8

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. 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.



Weidenblatt-Rindsauge – *Buphthalmum salicifolium* 0,15–0,70 2 6–9 (goldgelb)

Carlina acaulis (Asteraceae) L.

Subsp. *caulescens* for right image

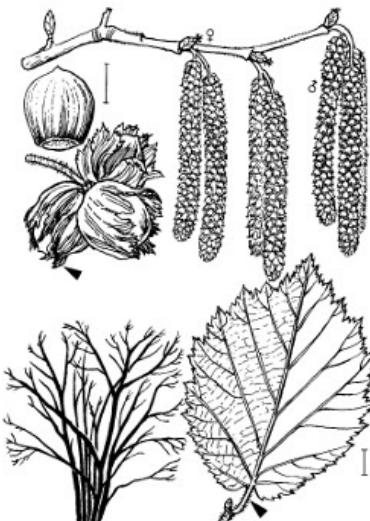


Schmalblättrige Silberdistel – *Carlina acaulis* subsp. *caulescens* (0,03–)0,20–0,60 2 7–9 ▽

Cota tinctoria (Asteraceae) L.



© K. Lauber - Flora Helvetica - Haupt Verlag



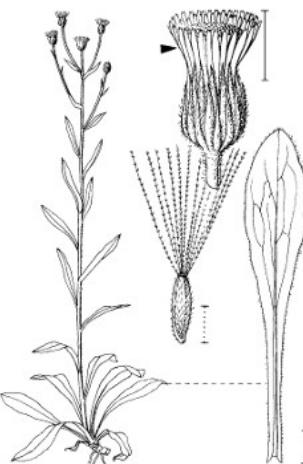
Gewöhnliche Hasel – *Corylus avellana*
2,00–6,00 ♂ 2–4 (♀ grün, Narben rot,
♂ grünlichgelb)

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

Left image not subspecies



© K. Lauber - Flora Helvetica - Haupt Verlag



****Scharfes B.** – *E. acris* subsp. *acris*
0,10–0,30 ♂ 2 (5–)6–7 (rötlich od. bläulich,
RöhrenB gelb) ↗ S. 790

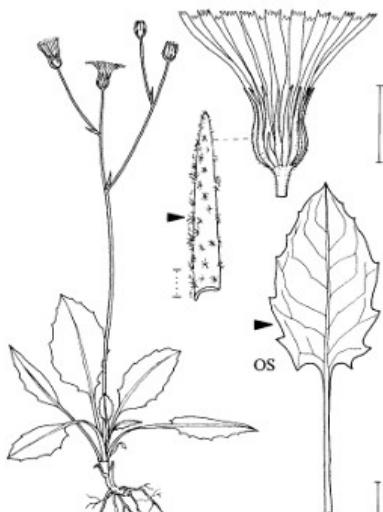
Erigeron annuus ssp. annuus (Asteraceae) (L.) Desf.

Left image not subspecies



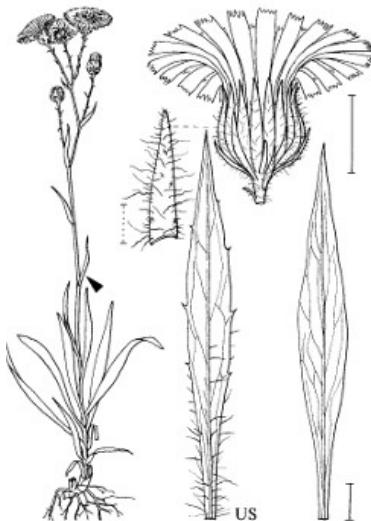
*Feinstrahl-Berufkraut – *Erigeron annuus* 0,50–1,00 ♂ 6–9 (weiß od. hellviolet, RöhrenB gelb) ↗ S.790

Hieracium bifidum (Asteraceae)



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

Hieracium bupleuroides (Asteraceae) C. C. Gmel.



*Hasenohr-H. – *H. bupleuroides* 0,20–0,60
2 7–8 (gelb. Bl blaugrün)

Hieracium calodon (Asteraceae) Tausch



Hieracium franconicum (Asteraceae) (Griseb.) Zahn



Hieracium harzianum (Asteraceae) Zahn



“Vulgata” type.

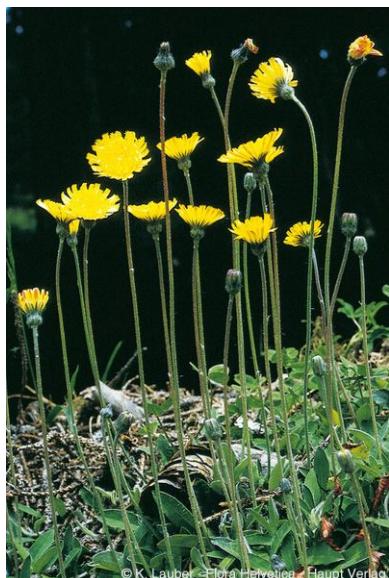
- Sheets 0, sit 1-3
- Sheets 5-10(-20), blue, green, lancettl. to br lancettl., coarsely 1-3-toothed, in the upper third completely margined.
- Overall inflorescence loosely panicled.
- Branches 5-10.
- Head peduncles scattered hairy, moderately hostile, up to abundant. flaky.
- Heads 10-30. bracts,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

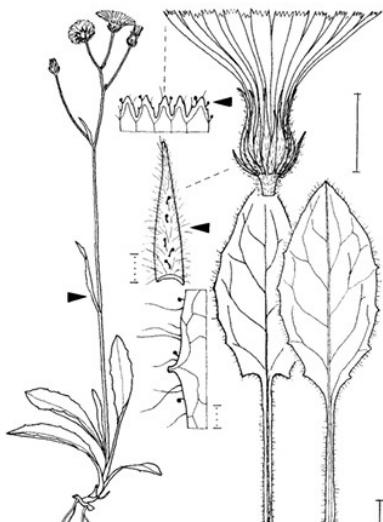


Kleines Mausohrhabichtskraut – *Pilosella officinaria* 0,05–0,30 ♂ 5–10 (schwefel-gelb, RandB useits meist rotstreifig)

Hieracium schmidtii (Asteraceae) agg.



© K. Lauber - Flora Helvetica - Haupt Verlag



*Bleiches Habichtskraut – *Hieracium schmidtii* 0,10–0,40 2f 5–7 (hellgelb. Bl blaugrün)

Hieracium schneidii (Asteraceae) Schack et Zahn



HERBARIUM MUSEI PARISIENSIS

Lactuca perennis (Asteraceae) L.



© K. Lauber - Flora Helvetica - Haupt Verlag



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

Leontodon incanus (Asteraceae) (L.) Schrank

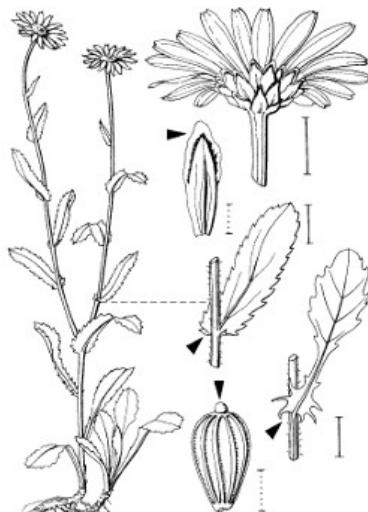


© K. Lauber - Flora Helvetica - Haupt Verlag



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

Leucanthemum vulgare (Asteraceae) L.



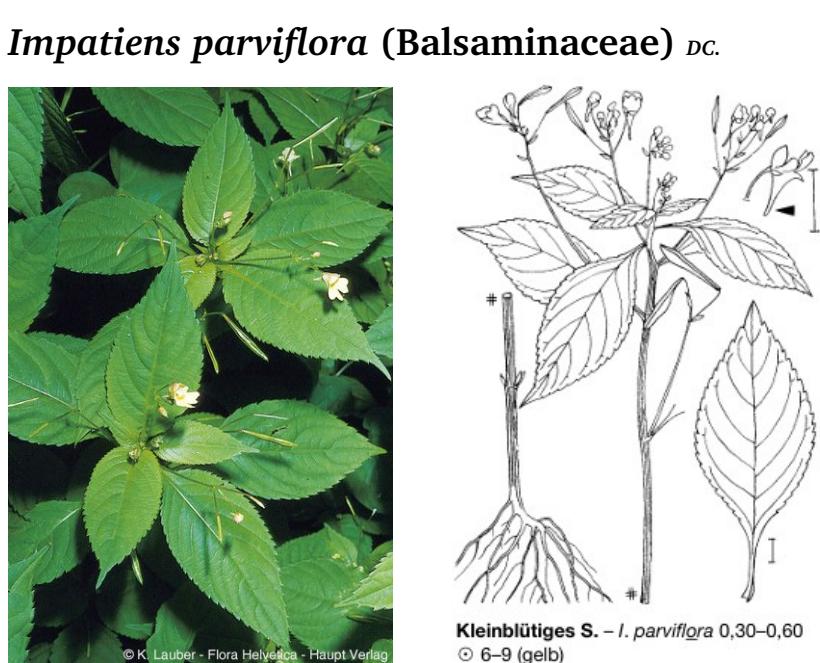
*Wiesen-Margerite – *Leucanthemum ircutianum* 0,20–0,80 ♂ 6(–10) (weiß, RöhrenB gelb) ↗ S. 791

Mycelis muralis (Asteraceae) (L.) Dumort.



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

Taraxacum sp (Asteraceae) F.H. Wigg



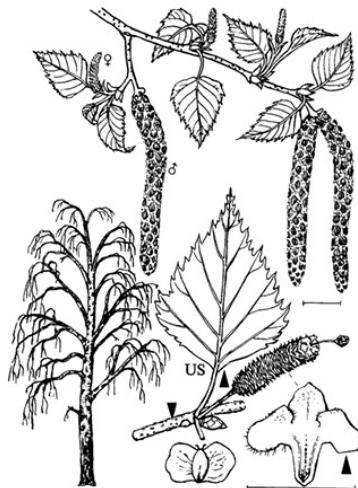
Betula pendula (Betulaceae) Roth



© K. Lauber



Flora Helvetica - Haupt Verlag

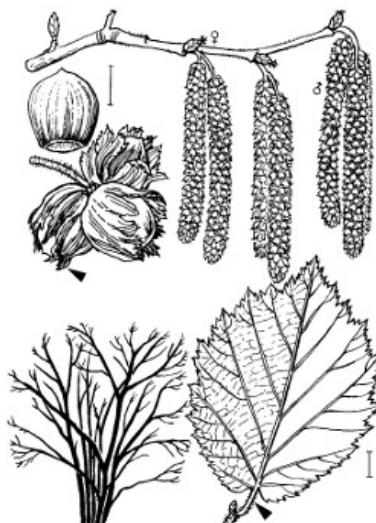


Gewöhnliche B. – *B. pendula* Bis 25,00 ♂
4–5 (♂ hell bräunlichgelb, ♀ grün)

Corylus avellana (Betulaceae) L.



© K. Lauber - Flora Helvetica - Haupt Verlag



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

Asperugo procumbens (Boraginaceae) L.



© K. Lauber - Flora Helvetica - Haupt Verlag

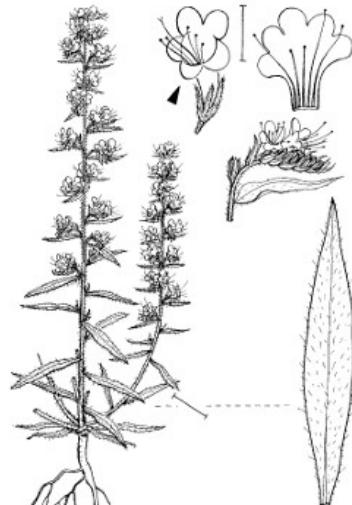


Schlängenäuglein – *Asperugo procumbens* 0,20–0,50 ♂ 5–8 (erst violett, dann blau, Schlundschuppen weiß)

Echium vulgare (Boraginaceae) L.



© K. Lauber - Flora Helvetica - Haupt Verlag



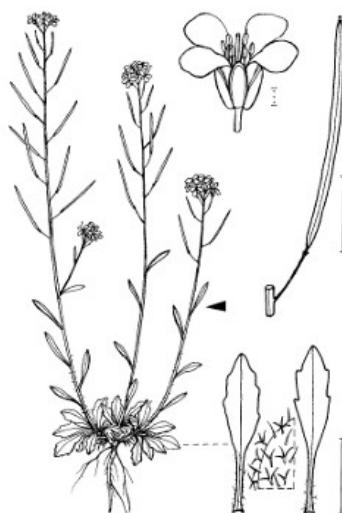
Gewöhnlicher Natternkopf – *Echium vulgare* 0,25–0,80 ♂ 5–10 (erst rosa, dann leuchtendblau)

Alyssum montanum (Brassicaceae) L.



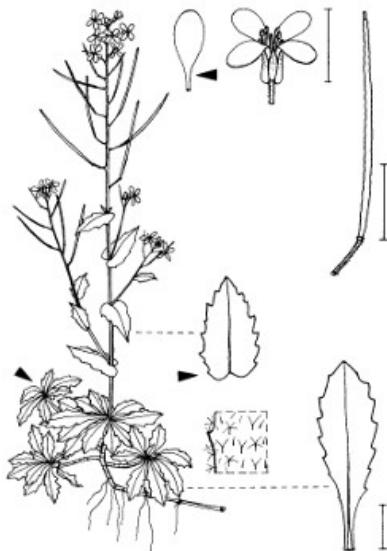
**Berg-St. – *A. montanum* 0,10–0,20 ♂
3–5 ▽ (goldgelb)

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



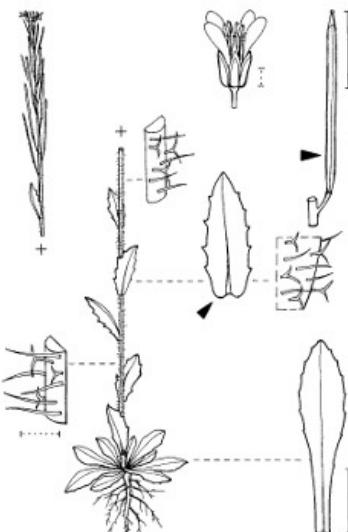
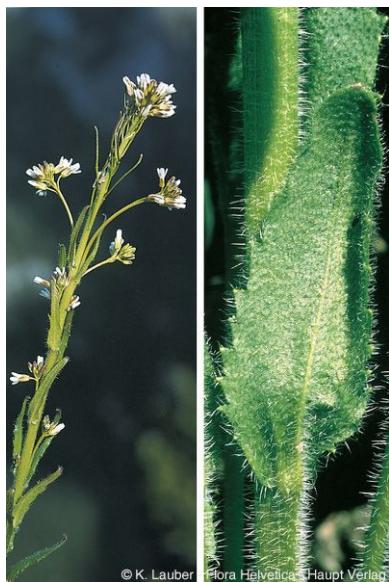
Felsen-Sch. – *A. petraea* 0,10–0,25 ♀ 5–7
(weiß)

Arabis alpina (Brassicaceae) L.



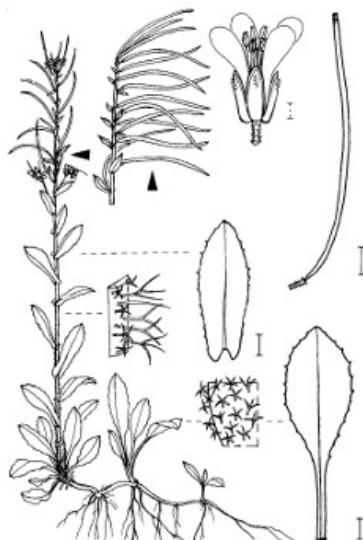
Alpen-G. – *A. alpina* 0,05–0,40 ♂ 3–10
(weiß)

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 h 4–5 ▽ (leuchtend gelb)

Cardamine flexuosa (Brassicaceae) With.



© K. Lauber · Flora Helvetica · Haupt Verlag



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

Cardamine impatiens (Brassicaceae) L.



© K. Lauber · Flora Helvetica · Haupt Verlag

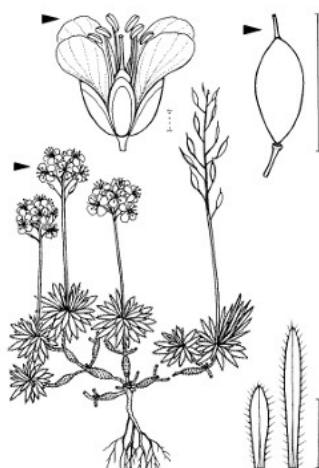


Spring-Schaumkraut – *Cardamine impatiens* 0,10–0,85 ♂ ① 5–7 (Kr weiß, oft fehlend)

Draba aizoides (Brassicaceae) L.



© K. Lauber - Flora Helvetica - Hauptausgabe



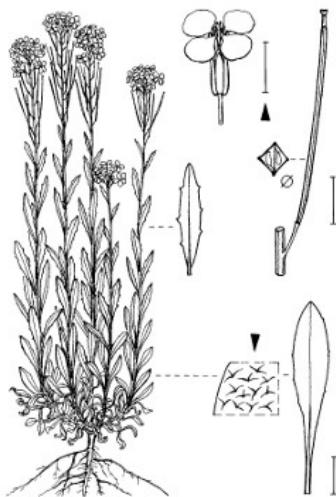
Immergrünes F. – *D. aizoides* 0,03–0,10 ♂
4–8 ▽ (goldgelb)

Erysimum crepidifolium (Brassicaceae) Rchb.



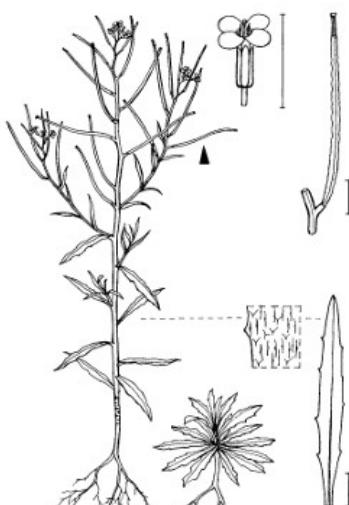
Bleicher Sch. – *E. crepidifolium* 0,15–0,80
♂ ♂ 4–6 (hellgelb)

Erysimum odoratum (Brassicaceae) Ehrh.



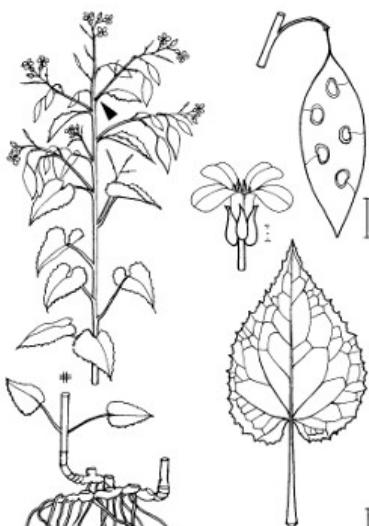
Duft-Sch. – *E. odoratum* 0,20–0,90 ♂ ♀
5–7 (sattgelb, duftend)

Erysimum repandum (Brassicaceae) L.



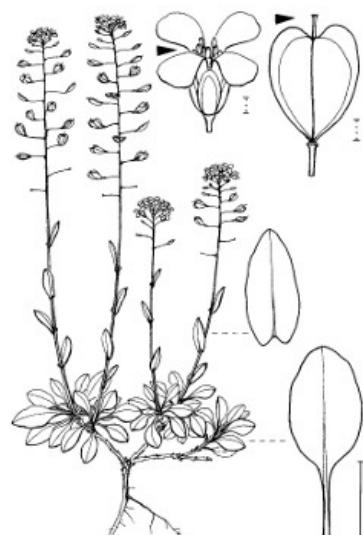
Spreiz-Sch. – *E. repandum* 0,15–0,35 ♂
3–6 (hellgelb)

Lunaria rediviva (Brassicaceae) L.



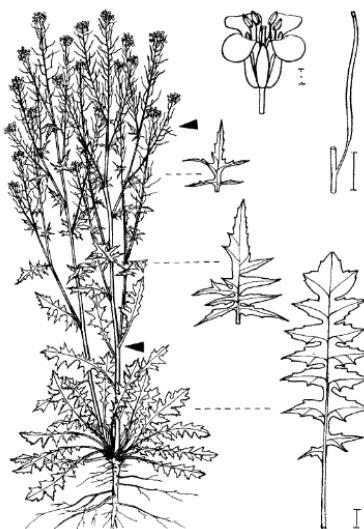
Ausdauerndes S. – *L. rediviva* 0,30–1,40
♀ 5–7 ♂ (hellviolett bis weißlich)

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



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

Sisymbrium austriacum (Brassicaceae) Jacq.



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

Campanula gentilis (Campanulaceae) Kovanda

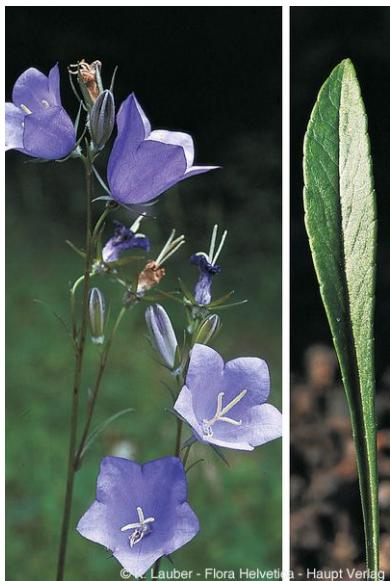


Very similar to *C. rotundifolia*.

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.



© K. Lauber - Flora Helvetica - Haupt Verlag

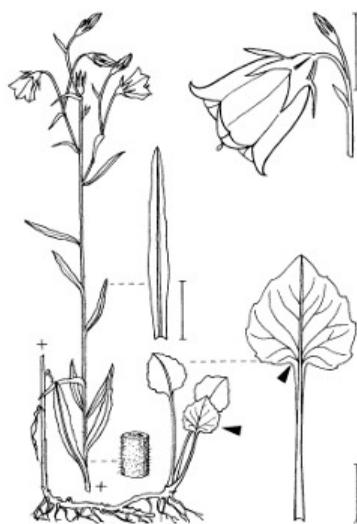


Pfirsichblättrige G. – *C. persicifolia*
0,30–0,80 ♂ 6–9 (hellblau, selten weiß)

Campanula rotundifolia (Campanulaceae) L.



© K. Lauber - Flora Helvetica - Haupt Verlag



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

Campanula trachelium (Campanulaceae) L.

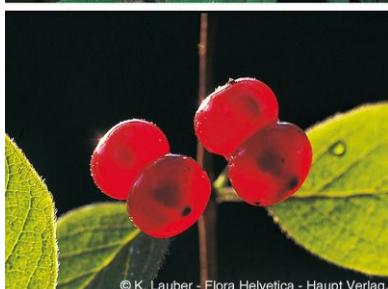


© K. Lauber - Flora Helvetica - Haupt Verlag



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

Lonicera xylosteum (Caprifoliaceae) L.



© K. Lauber - Flora Helvetica - Haupt Verlag



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

Arenaria serpyllifolia (Caryophyllaceae) L.

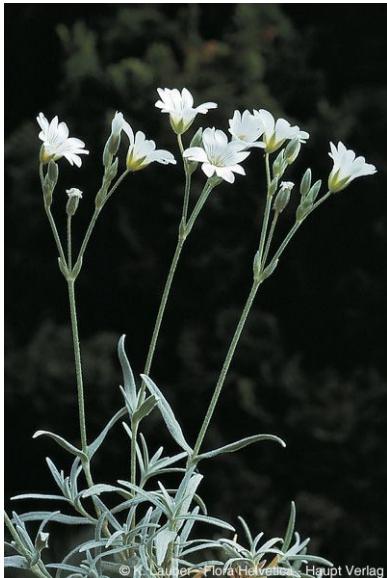


Cerastium arvense (Caryophyllaceae) L.

Subsp. Arvense



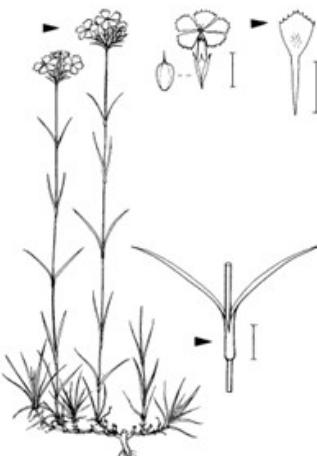
Cerastium tomentosum (Caryophyllaceae) L.



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

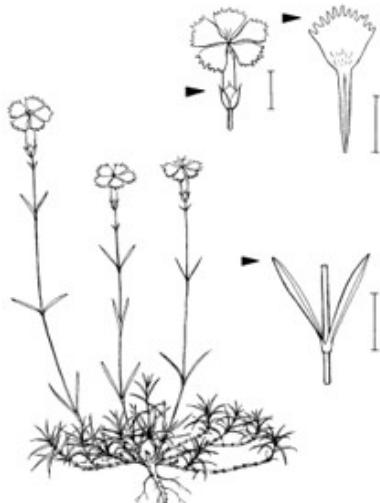
Dianthus carthusianorum (Caryophyllaceae) L.

Subsp. *Carthusianorum*



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

Dianthus gratianopolitanus (Caryophyllaceae)
vill.



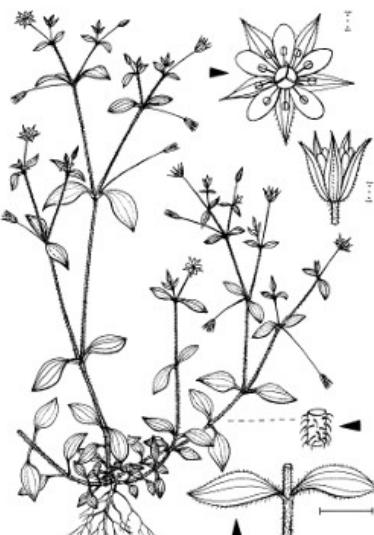
Pfingst-Nelke – *Dianthus gratianopolitanus*
0,10–0,25 ♂ 5–6 ▽ (hellpurpurn, ohne
Zeichnung. Bl blaugrün)

Moehringia muscosa (Caryophyllaceae) L.



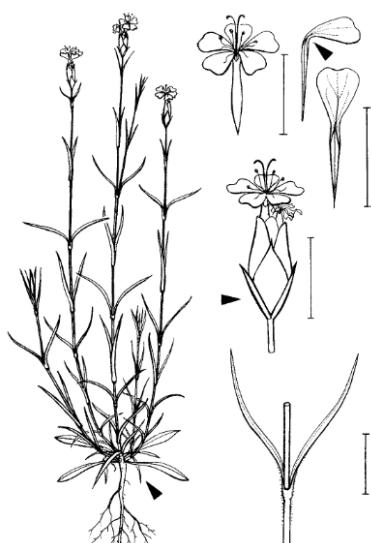
Moos-N. – *M. muscosa* 0,05–0,20 ♂ 5–9
(weiß)

Moehringia trinervia (Caryophyllaceae) (L.) Clairv.



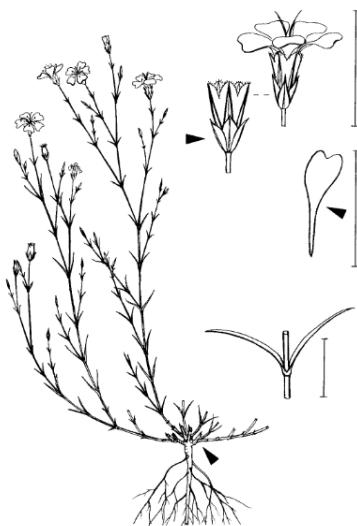
Dreinervige Nabelmiere – *Moehringia trinervia* 0,10–0,30 ♂ 5–7 (weiß)

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



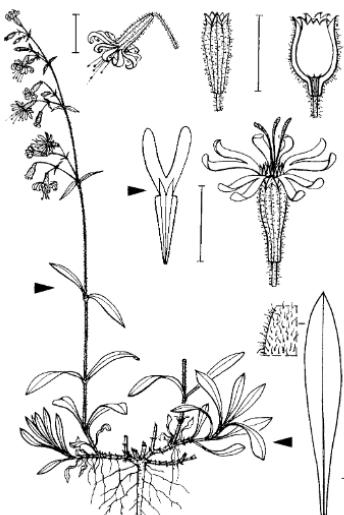
Sprossendes Nelkenköpfchen – *Petrorrhagia prolifera* 0,15–0,45 ♂ ⊖ 6–10 (rosa)

Petrorrhagia saxifraga (Caryophyllaceae) (L.) Link



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

Silene nutans (Caryophyllaceae) L.

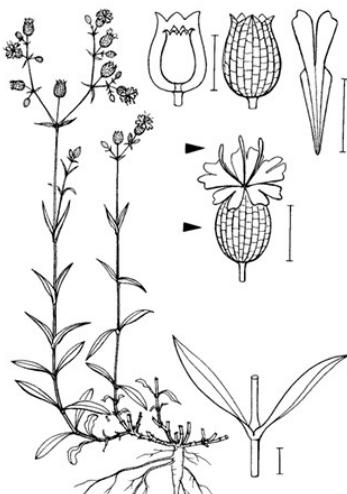


Nickendes L. – *S. nutans* 0,30–0,50 ♂ 5–8
(weiß, USeite oft grünlich od. röthlich, nur
nachts geöffnet)

Silene vulgaris (Caryophyllaceae) (Moench) Garcke

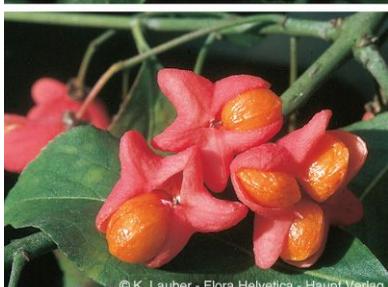


© K. Lauber - Flora Helvetica - Haupt Verlag



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

Euonymus europaeus (Celastraceae) L.



© K. Lauber - Flora Helvetica - Haupt Verlag

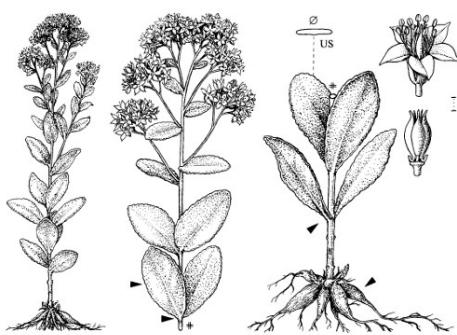


Europäisches Pfaffenhütchen –
Euonymus europaeus 1,50–3,00 ♂ 5–6
(hellgrün. Fr rosa, SaMantel orange)

Hylotelephium maximum (Crassulaceae) (L.) Kirschl.



© K. Lauber - Flora Helvetica - Haupt Verlag



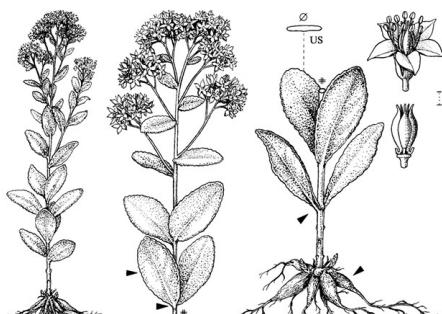
Große W. – *H. maximum* 0,30–0,80 ♂ 7–9 (grünlich, selten röthlich). Ähnlich Purpur-F.–
H. telephium (B rosa bis dunkelrot. Fr außen rinnig. BlGrund keilförmig verschmäler, alle
Bl wechselständig)

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

Subsp. *telephium* for image 1



© K. Lauber - Flora Helvetica - Haupt Verlag

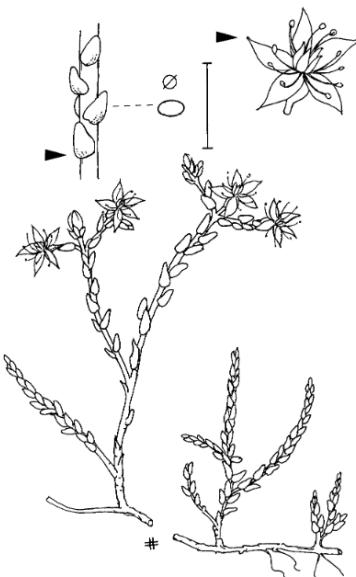


Große W. – *H. maximum* 0,30–0,80 ♂ 7–9 (grünlich, selten röthlich). Ähnlich Purpur-F.–
H. telephium (B rosa bis dunkelrot. Fr außen rinnig. BlGrund keilförmig verschmäler, alle
Bl wechselständig)

Sedum acre (Crassulaceae) L.

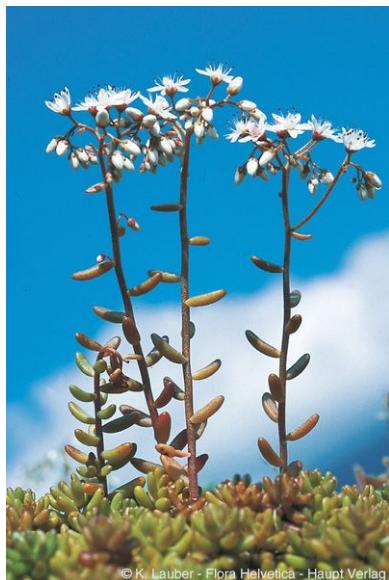


© K. Lauber - Flora Helvetica - Haupt Verlag



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

Sedum album (Crassulaceae) L.

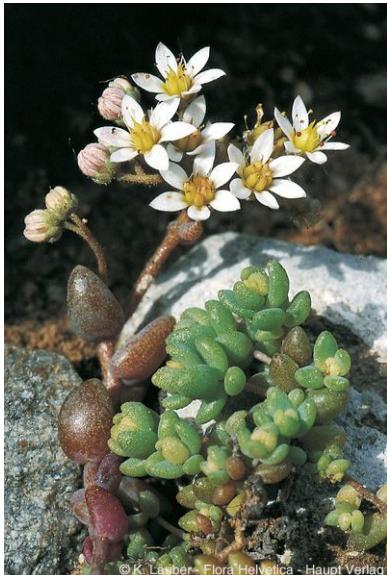


© K. Lauber - Flora Helvetica - Haupt Verlag

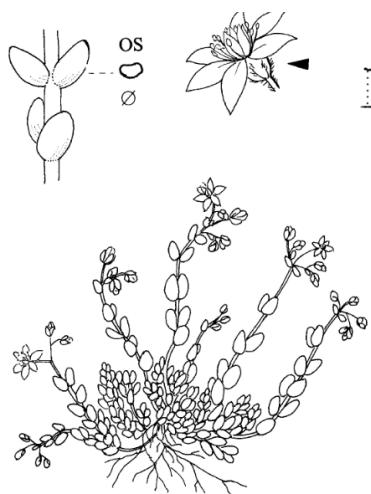


**Weiße F. – *S. album* 0,08–0,20 ⌚ 6–9
(weiß)**

Sedum dasypHYLLUM (Crassulaceae) L.



© K. Lauber - Flora Helvetica - Haupt Verlag



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

Sedum rupestre (Crassulaceae) L.



© K. Lauber - Flora Helvetica - Haupt Verlag



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

Sedum sexangulare (Crassulaceae) L.



© K. Lauber - Flora Helvetica - Haupt Verlag

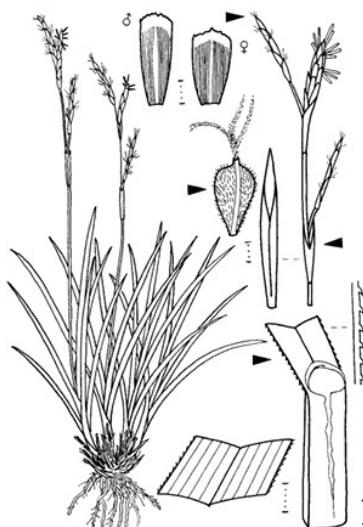


Milder M. – *S. sexangulare* 0,05–0,15 ⌚
6–7 (gelb)

Carex digitata (Cyperaceae) L.



© K. Lauber - Flora Helvetica - Haupt Verlag



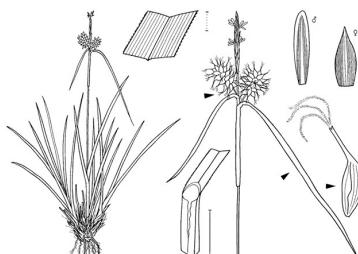
Finger-S. – *C. digitata* 0,10–0,30 ⌛ 5
(Sp rotbraun, grün gekielt, weißrandig.
Pfl unten dunkelrot)

Carex flacca (Cyperaceae) Schreber



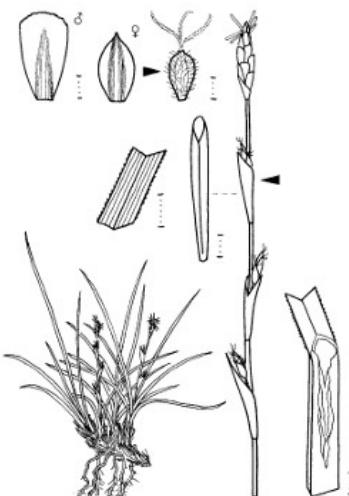
Blaugrüne S. – *C. flacca* 0,20–0,60 2| 5–7
(Sp schwarzbraun, Schlüche grün od.
schwarz)

Carex flava (Cyperaceae) L. s. str.



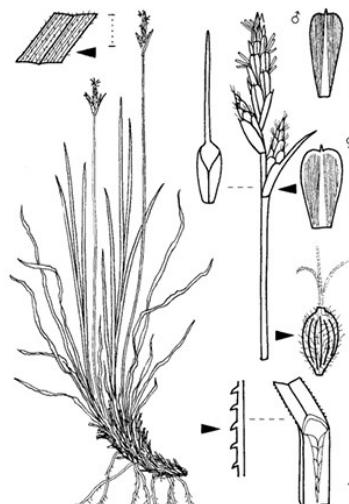
Gelb-Segge – *Carex flava* 0,20–0,60 2| 5–9 (Sp gelb- bis rostbraun, grün gekielt,
Schläuche hellgrün, Pfl gelbgrün)

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 ♂
7–9; (Spore unten: Runzelsporiger B. – *C. dickieana*) ↗ S. 781

Knautia arvensis (Dipsacaceae) (L.) Coult.



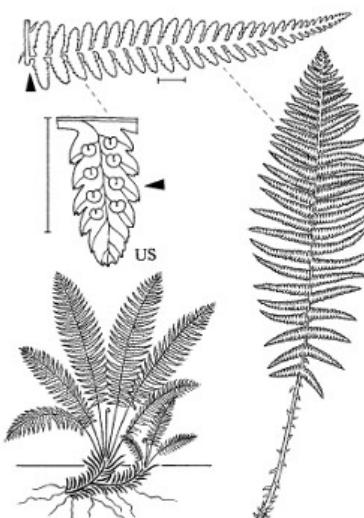
*Acker-Witwenblume – *Knautia arvensis*
0,30–0,80 ♂ 7–8 (bläulichrot bis violett)

Scabiosa columbaria (Dipsacaceae) L.



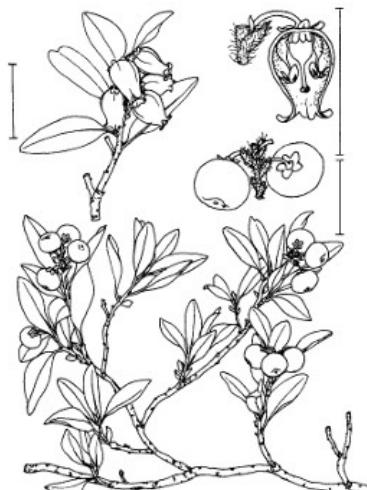
Tauben-S. – *S. columbaria* 0,25–0,60 2⁴
7–11 (blau-lila, KBorsten schwärzlich)

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



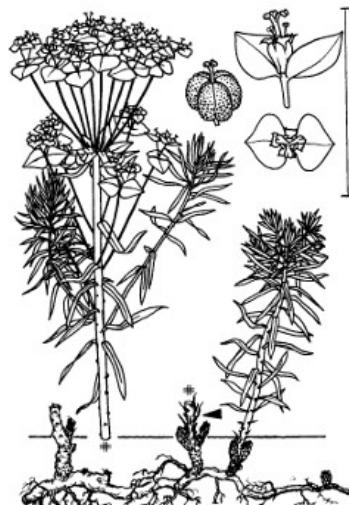
Gewöhnlicher W. – *D. filix-mas* 0,30–1,20
2⁴ 7–9

Arctostaphylos uva-ursi (Ericaceae) L.



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



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

Cytisus nigricans (Fabaceae) L.



© K. Lauber - Flora Helvetica - Haupt Verlag



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

Hippocrepis comosa (Fabaceae) L.



© K. Lauber - Flora Helvetica - Haupt Verlag



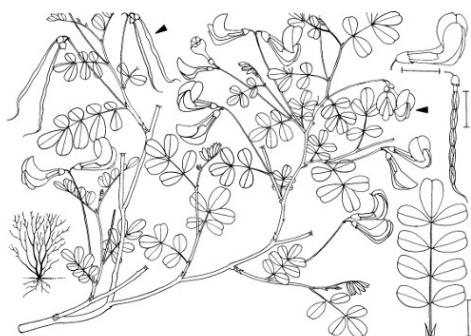
Hufeisenklee – *H. comosa* 0,08–0,25 2f h,
5–7 (gelb)

Hippocrepis emerus (Fabaceae) L.

Subsp. Lassen

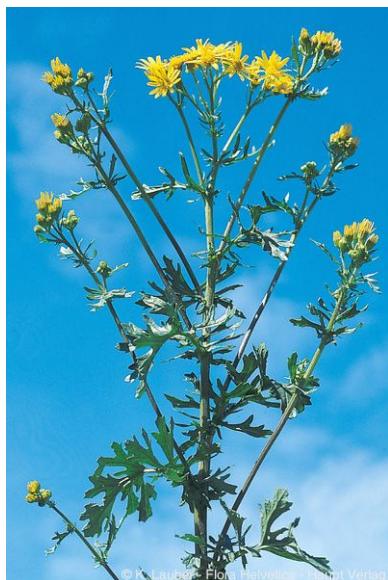


© K. Lauter - Flora Helvetica - Haupt Verlag



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

Jacobaea vulgaris (Fabaceae) L.



© K. Lauter - Flora Helvetica - Haupt Verlag



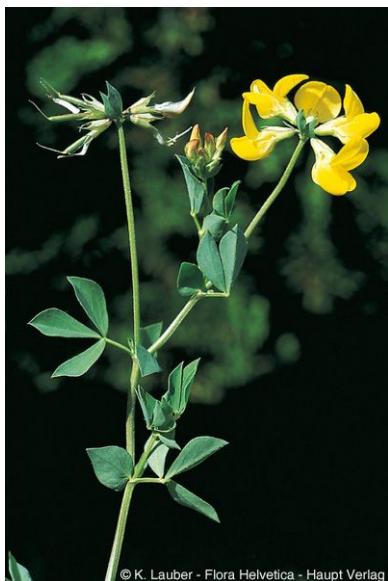
**Jakobs-G. – *S. jacobaea* 0,30–1,00 ♂ ⊕ ⊖ ♀ 7–9 (goldgelb) ✕ S. 790

Lathyrus vernus (Fabaceae) (L.) Bernh.

Subsp. Vernus



Lotus corniculatus (Fabaceae) L.



Medicago lupulina (Fabaceae) L.



© K. Lauber - Flora Helvetica - Haupt Verlag



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

Fagus sylvatica (Fagaceae) L.



© K. Lauber - Flora Helvetica - Haupt Verlag



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

Geranium robertianum (Geraniaceae) L.

Subsp. Robertianum



© K. Lauber - Flora Helvetica - Haupt Verlag



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

Geranium sanguineum (Geraniaceae) L.



© K. Lauber - Flora Helvetica - Haupt Verlag



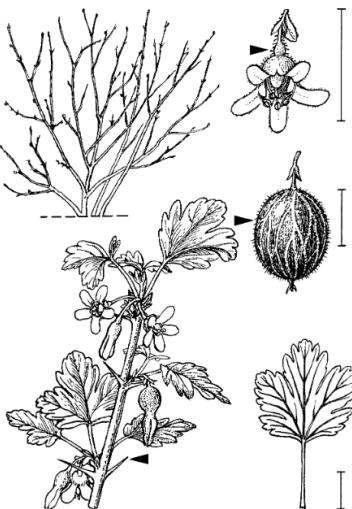
Blut-Storchschnabel – *Geranium sanguineum* 0,15–0,50 ♂ Ⓛ 6–8 (purpurrot)

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.



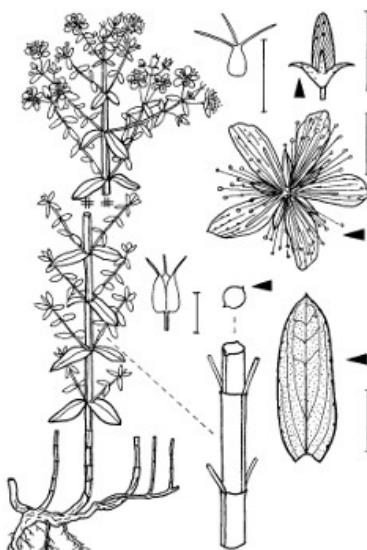
Stachelbeere – *Ribes uva-crispa* 0,60–1,20
 m , 4–5 (grünlichgelb. Fr grün, gelb od.
purpur)

Hypericum perforatum (Hypericaceae) L.

Subsp. Perforatum



© K. Lauber - Flora Helvetica - Haupt Verlag



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

Acinos arvensis (Lamiaceae)



© K. Lauber - Flora Helvetica - Haupt Verlag



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

Ajuga genevensis (Lamiaceae) L.



© K. Lauber - Flora Helvetica - Haupt Verlag



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

Galeobdolon luteum (Lamiaceae) L.

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



© K. Lauber - Flora Helvetica - Haupt Verlag



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

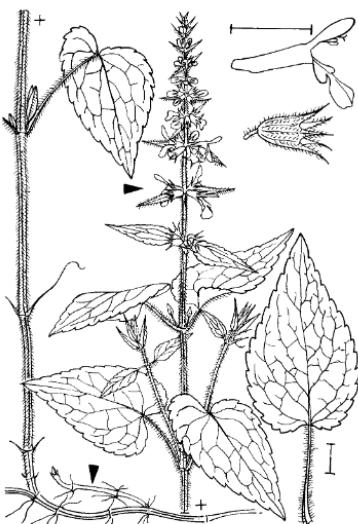
Lamium maculatum (Lamiaceae) L.



Origanum vulgare (Lamiaceae) L.



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.

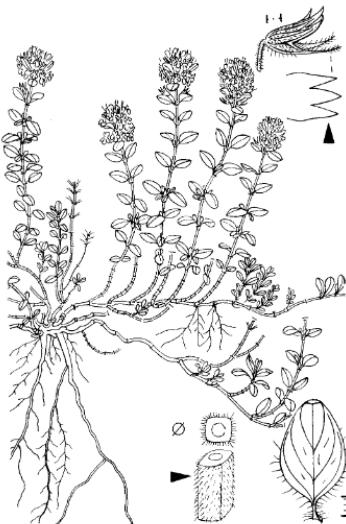


Berg-G. – *T. montanum* 0,05–0,35 h, 6–9
(hellgelb)

Thymus praecox subsp. *praecox* (Lamiaceae)

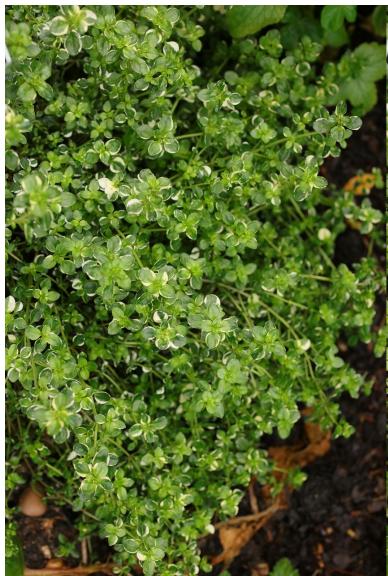


© K. Lauber - Flora Helvetica - Haupt Verlag



**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

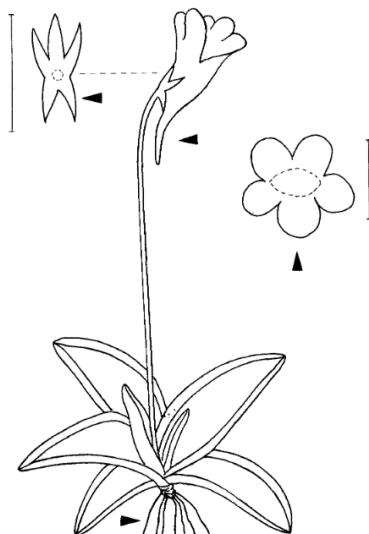


Thymus pulegioides subsp. *Pulegioides* (Lamiaceae) L.



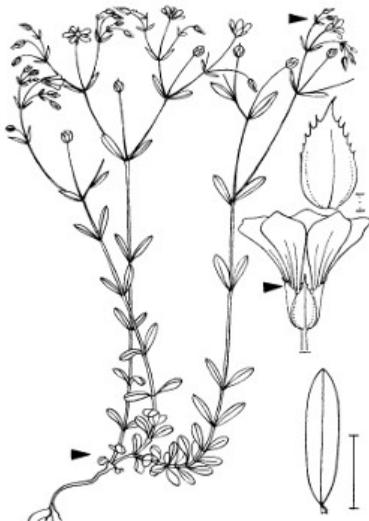
*Arznei-Th. – *Th. pulegioides* 0,05–0,30 h
6–9 (hell- bis dunkelpurpur) ✸ S. 788

Pinguicula vulgaris (Lentibulariaceae) L.



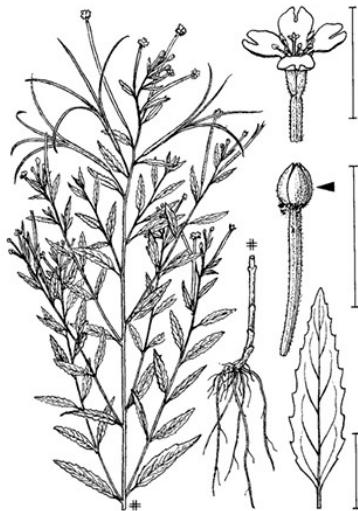
Echtes F. – *P. vulgaris* 0,05–0,15 ♂ 5–6 ▽
(violettblau)

Linum catharticum (Linaceae) L.



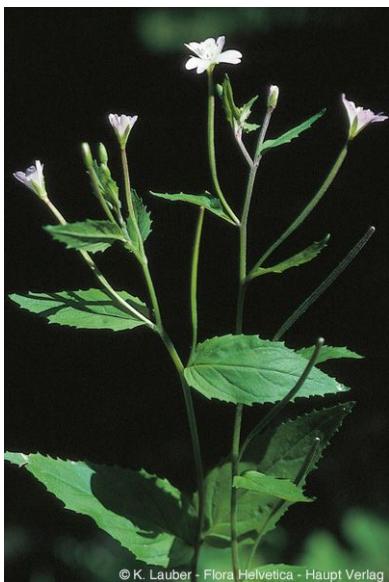
Purgier-Lein – *Linum catharticum*
0,05–0,30 ♂ 6–7 (weiß, Grund gelb)

Epilobium collinum (Onagraceae) C. C. Gmel.



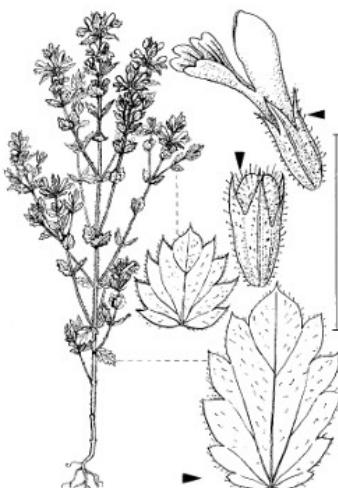
Hügel-W. – *E. collinum* 0,10–0,40 2 6–9
(rosa. Stg graugrün)

Epilobium montanum (Onagraceae) L.



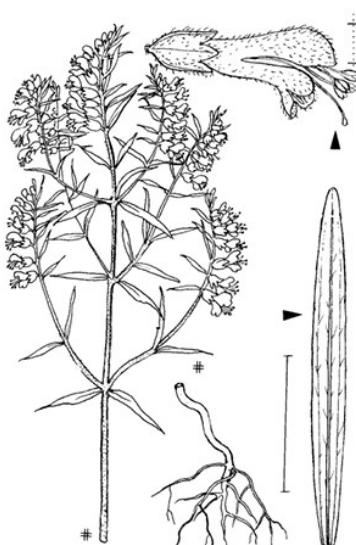
Berg-W. – *E. montanum* 0,10–0,80 2 6–9
(rosa. Stg grasgrün)

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



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

Odontites luteus (Orobanchaceae) (L.) Clairv.

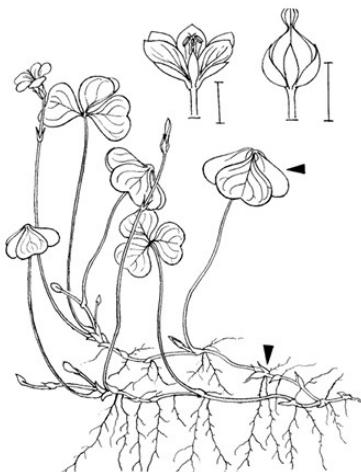


Gelber Z. – *O. luteus* 0,15–0,60 ⊕ 7–10
(gelb)

Oxalis acetosella (Oxalidaceae) L.

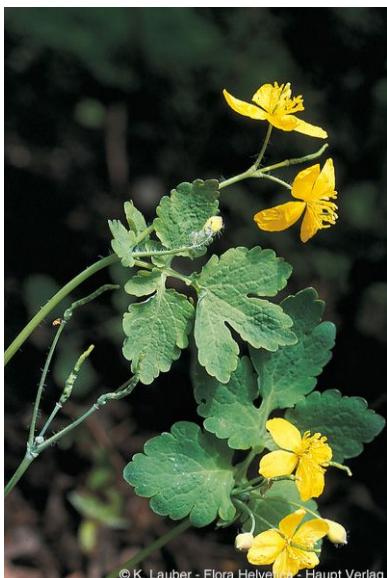


© K. Lauber - Flora Helvetica - Haupt Verlag



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

Chelidonium majus (Papaveraceae) L.



© K. Lauber - Flora Helvetica - Haupt Verlag



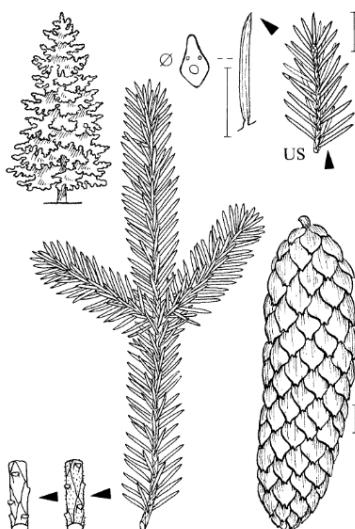
Schöllkraut – *Chelidonium majus*
0,30–0,70 ⚡ 4–10 (gelb. Milchsaft orange)

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.

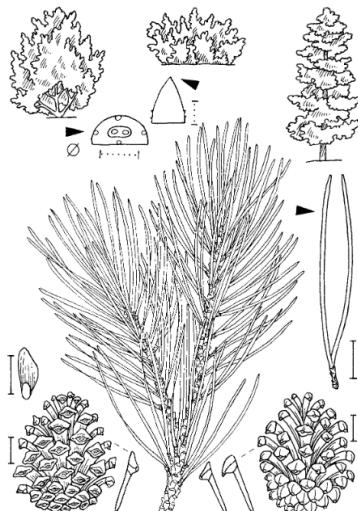


Gewöhnliche F. – *P. abies*
Bis 50,00 (~60,00) ♂ 4–6 (Nadeln allseits
dunkelgrün. Zapfen braun)

Pinus sylvestris (Pinaceae) L.

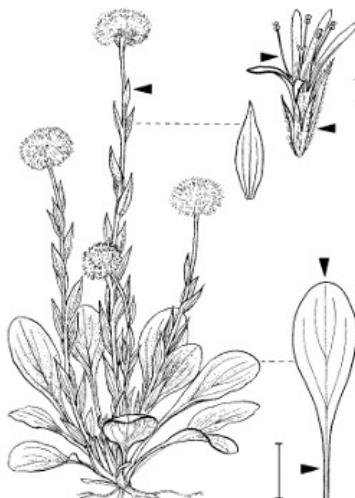


© K. Lauber - Flora Helvetica - Haupt Verlag



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

Globularia bisnagarica (Plantaginaceae) L.



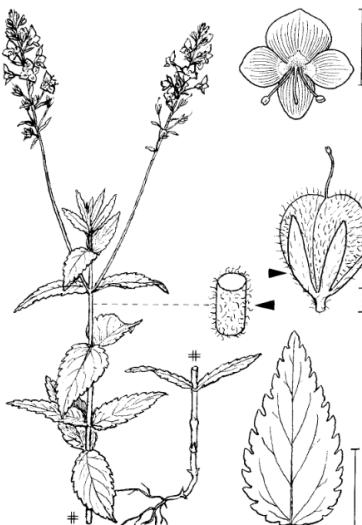
Gewöhnliche K. – *G. bisnagarica*
0,05–0,30 ♂ 5–6 ▽ (blaulila)

Plantago lanceolata (Plantaginaceae) L.



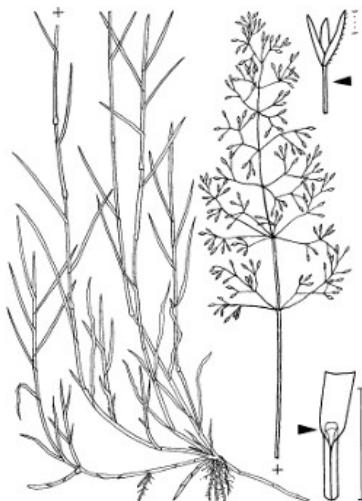
Spitz-Wegerich – *Plantago lanceolata*
0,10–0,50 ♂ 5–9 (StaubBl. hellgelb, Kr.
bräunlich)

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



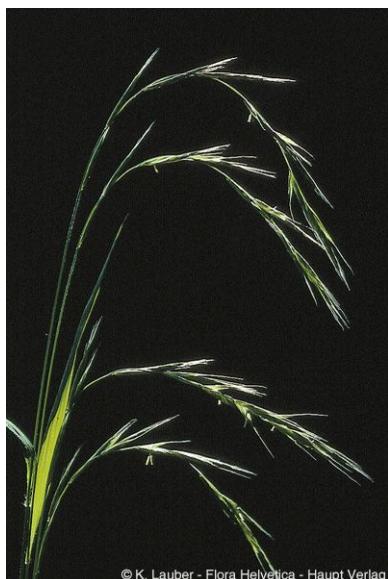
**Glatthafer – *Arrhenatherum elatius*
0,60–1,20 ♂ 6–7

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



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

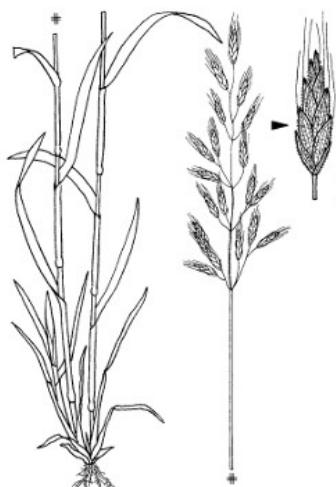
***Brachypodium sylvaticum* (Poaceae) (Huds.) P. Beauv.**



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

© K. Lauber - Flora Helvetica - Haupt Verlag

Bromus hordeaceus (Poaceae) L.



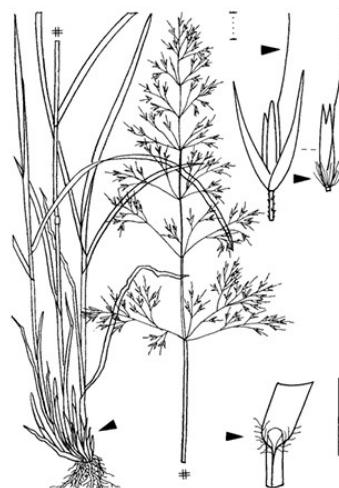
**Weiche T. – *B. hordeaceus* 0,05–0,80 ♂
thominei 0,05–0,15 ♂ ① ♂ 5–7 ↗ S. 783

Bromus sterilis (Poaceae) L.



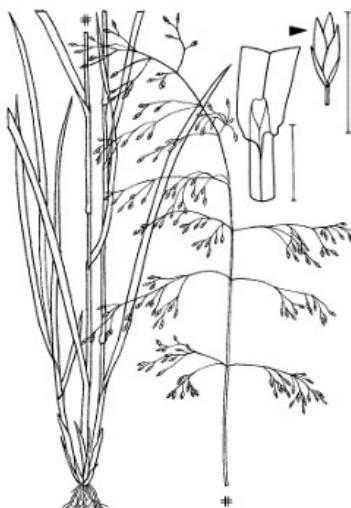
Taube T. – *B. sterilis* 0,30–0,60 ♂ ① 5–6

Calamagrostis arundinacea (Poaceae) (L.) Roth



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

Festuca altissima (Poaceae) All.



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

Festuca arundinacea (Poaceae) Schreb.



© K. Lauber - Flora Helvetica - Haupt Verlag

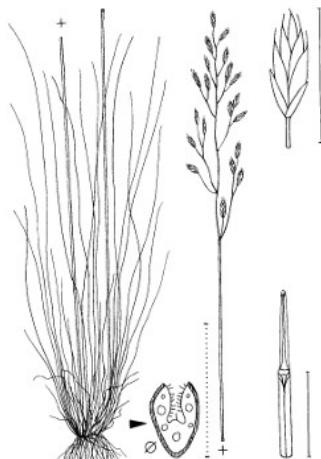


**Rohr-Sch. – *F. arundinacea* 0,60–1,80 ♂
6–7 (GrundBl Scheiden weißlich)

Festuca ovina (Poaceae) L. agg.



© K. Lauber - Flora Helvetica - Haupt Verlag

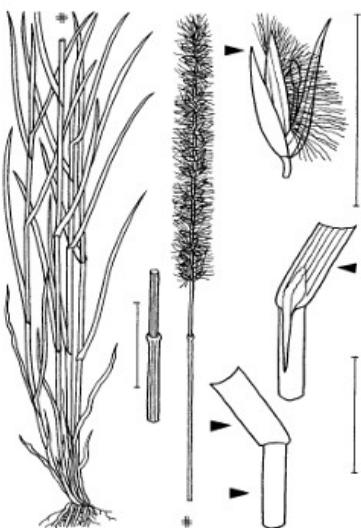


**Schaf-Sch. – *F. ovina* 0,20–0,70 ♂ 5–8

Festuca pallens (Poaceae) Host

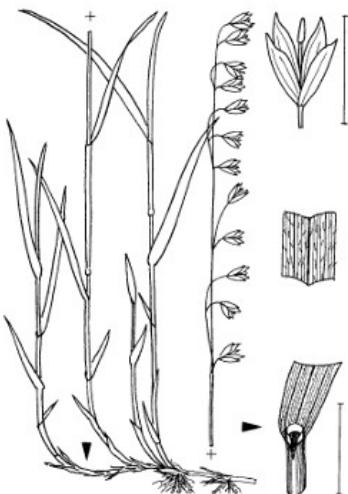


Melica ciliata agg. (Poaceae) L.



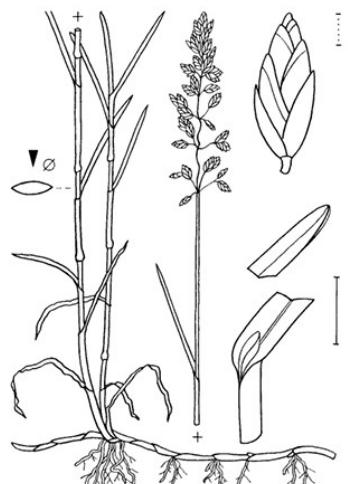
**Wimper-P. – *M. ciliata* 0,20–0,70 ♂ 6
(Bl graugrün)

Melica nutans (Poaceae) L.



Nickendes P. – *M. nutans* 0,30–0,60 2f
(Hsp braunrot)

Poa compressa (Poaceae) L.

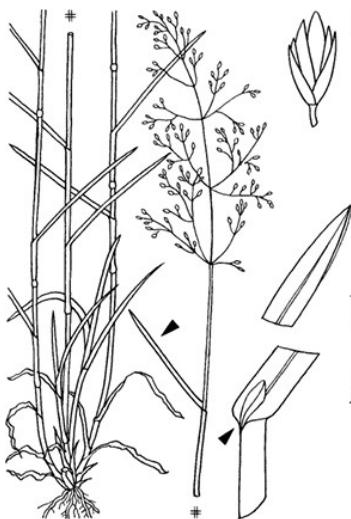


Platthalm-R. – *P. compressa* 0,20–0,80
2f 6–7

Poa nemoralis (Poaceae) L.



© K. Lauber - Flora Helvetica - Haupt Verlag



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

Poa pratensis (Poaceae) L.



© K. Lauber - Flora Helvetica - Haupt Verlag

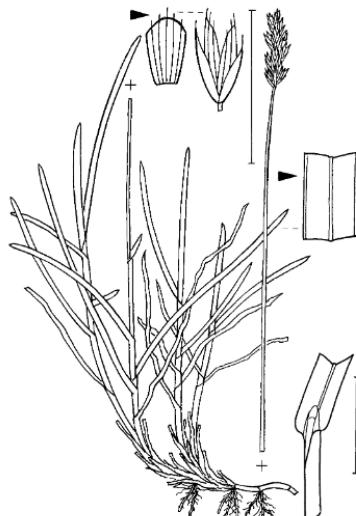


*Wiesen-R. - *P. pratensis* 0,20–0,90 ♂
5–6 ✸ S. 783

Sesleria caerulea (Poaceae) L.



© K. Lauber - Flora Helvetica - Haupt Verlag



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

Polygala chamaebuxus (Polygalaceae) L.



© K. Lauber - Flora Helvetica - Haupt Verlag



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.



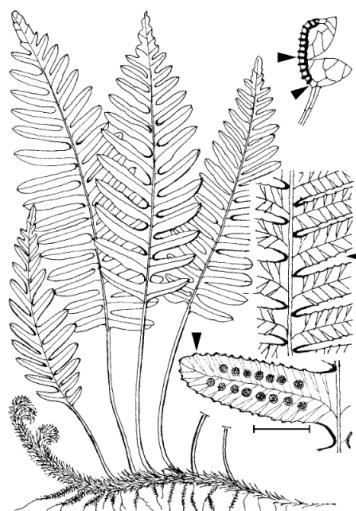
**Kleiner S. – *R. acetosella* 0,10–0,30 ♂
5–7 (grünlich. Formenreich)

Polypodium vulgare (Polypodiaceae) L.

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



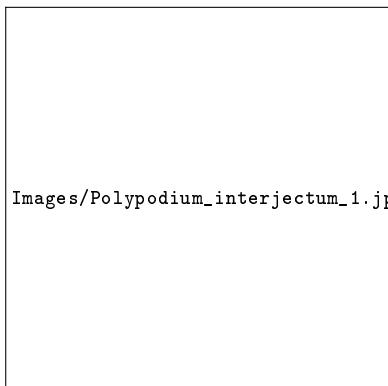
© K. Laubach - Flora Helvetica - Haupt Verlag



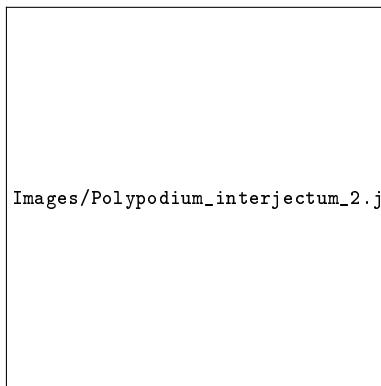
Gewöhnlicher Tüpfelfarn – *Polypodium vulgare* 0,10–0,50 ♂ 8–9 (Sori schleierlos)

Polypodium interjectum (Polypodiaceae) shivas

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



Images/Polypodium_interjectum_1.jpg



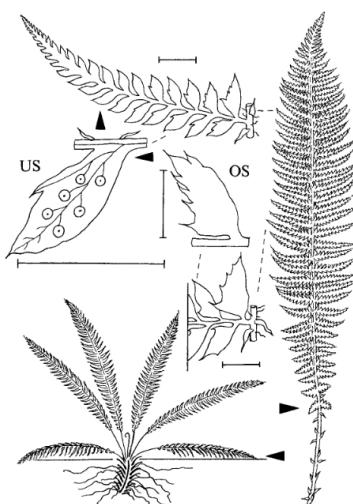
Images/Polypodium_interjectum_2.jpg

Polystichum aculeatum (Polypodiaceae) (L.) Roth



© K. Lauber

Flora Helvetica - Hauptverlag



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

Aconitum napellus (Ranunculaceae) L.

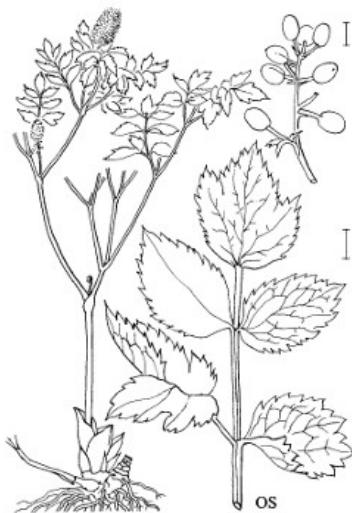


I Blauer E. – *A. napellus* subsp. *lusitanicum*
0,30–2,00 ♂ 6–8 ▽ (tiefblau bis
dunkelviolett) ↗ S. 783

Actaea spicata (Ranunculaceae) L.



© K. Lauber - Flora Helvetica - Haupt Verlag



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

Aquilegia vulgaris (Ranunculaceae) L.



© K. Lauber - Flora Helvetica - Haupt Verlag

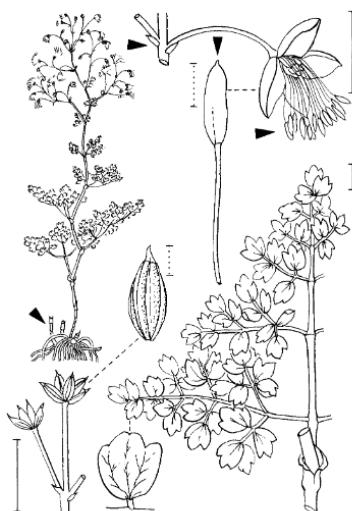


Gewöhnliche Akelei – *Aquilegia vulgaris*
0,40–0,80 ♂ 5–7 ▽ (blauviolett, selten rosa
od. weiß)

Thalictrum minus (Ranunculaceae) L.



© K. Lauber - Flora Helvetica - Haupt Verlag



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

Rhamnus cathartica (Rhamnaceae) L.

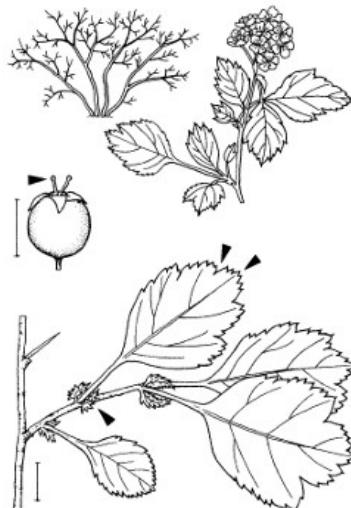


© K. Lauber - Flora Helvetica - Haupt Verlag



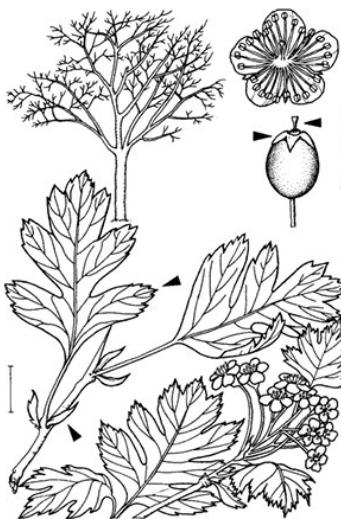
Purgier-K. – *Rh. cathartica* 1,00–3,00
H 5–6 (gelblichgrün. Fr von grün sofort
schwarz färbend)

Crataegus laevigata (Rosaceae) (Poir.) DC.



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

Crataegus monogyna (Rosaceae) Jacq.



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

Cotoneaster integrerrimus (Rosaceae) Medik.



© K. Lauber

Flora Helvetica - Haupt Verlag



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

Fragaria vesca (Rosaceae) L.



© K. Lauber · Flora Helvetica - Haupt Verlag



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

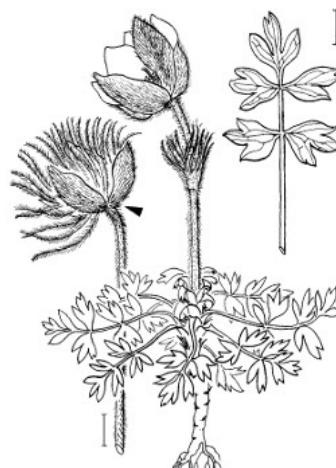
Karpatiosorbus franconica (Rosaceae) (Bornm.) Sen-nikov & Kurtto



Potentilla verna (Rosaceae) L.



© K. Lauber - Flora Helvetica - Haupt Verlag

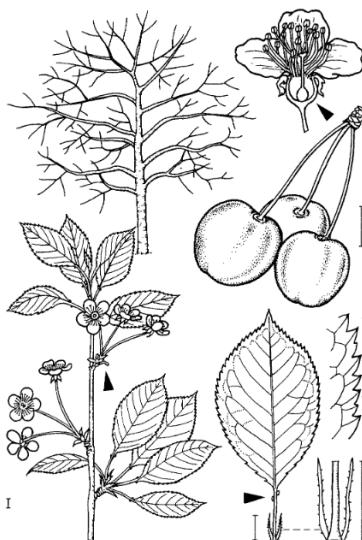


Frühlings-K. – *P. vernalis* 0,05–0,30 ♀
4–6 ▽ (gelblichweiß, außen hellviolett
überlaufen)

Prunus avium (Rosaceae) L.



© K. Lauber - Flora Helvetica - Haupt Verlag

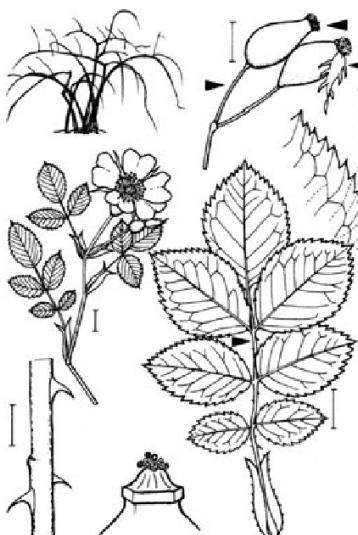


****Vogel-Kirsche, Süß-K. – *P. avium***
Bis 25,00 ₣, 4–5 (weiß. Fr schwarzrot bis gelbrot)

Rosa canina (Rosaceae) L.



© K. Lauber - Flora Helvetica - Haupt Verlag



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

Rosa micrantha (Rosaceae) Borrer ex Sm.



© K. Lauber - Flora Helvetica - Haupt Verlag

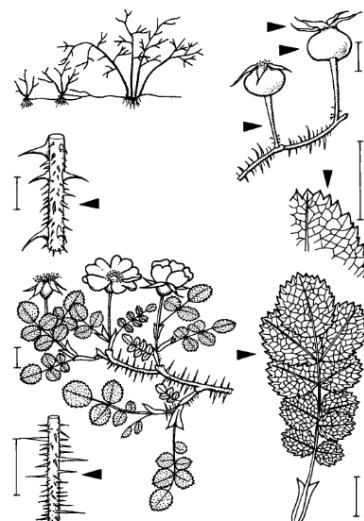


Kleinblütige R. – *R. micrantha*
(1,00–)2,00–3,00 ♂, 6–7 (weiß od. blassrosa. Bl schwach nach Apfel duftend)

Rosa spinosissima (Rosaceae) L.



© K. Lauber - Flora Helvetica - Haupt Verlag



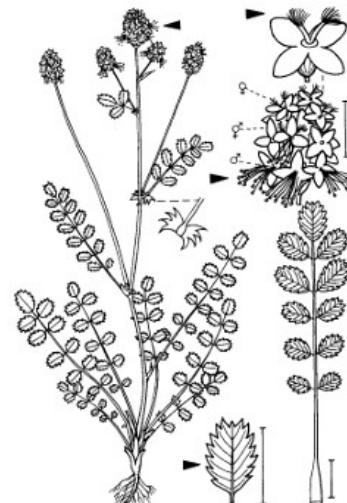
Pimpinell-R. – *R. spinosissima* 0,20–1,20
♂, 5–6 (weiß, gelblich, selten blassrosa. Fr schwarzbraun)

Rubus idaeus (Rosaceae) L.



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

Sanguisorba minor (Rosaceae) Scop.

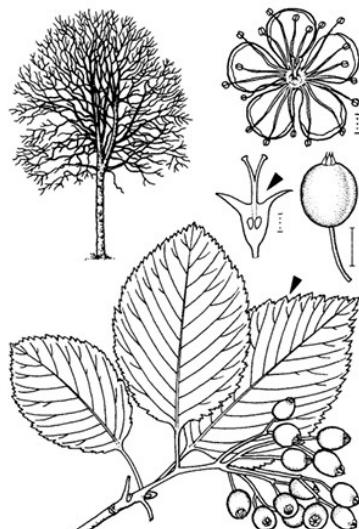


**Kleiner Wiesenknopf – *Sanguisorba minor* 0,15–0,50(–0,80) ♀ 5–8 (erst grünlich, dann rötlich)

Sorbus aria (Rosaceae) agg.



© K. Lauber - Flora Helvetica - Haupt Verlag



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

Asperula cynanchica (Rubiaceae) L.



© K. Lauber - Flora Helvetica - Haupt Verlag



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

Galium anisophyllum (Rubiaceae) Vill.



© K. Lauber - Flora Helvetica - Haupt Verlag

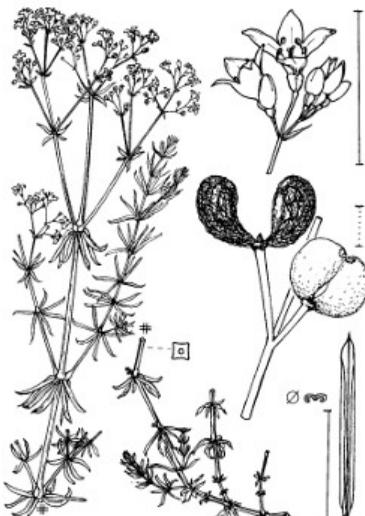


*Ungleichblättriges L. – *G. anisophyllum*
0,05–0,15 ♂ 7–9 (gelblichweiß bis weiß)
x S. 787

Galium glaucum (Rubiaceae) L.



© K. Lauber - Flora Helvetica



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

Galium pumilum (Rubiaceae) Murray



© K. Lauber - Flora Helvetica - Haupt Verlag



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

Galium saxatile (Rubiaceae) L.



© K. Lauber - Flora Helvetica - Haupt Verlag

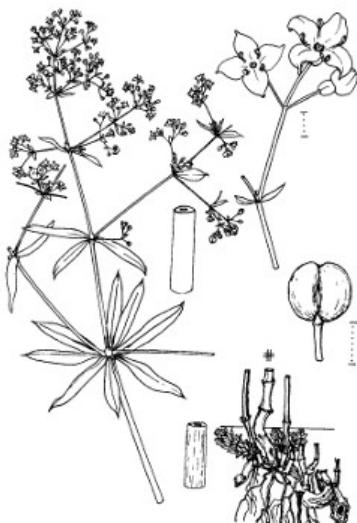


Harzer L. – *G. saxatile* 0,08–0,25 ♂ 6–8
(weiß, in der Knospe manchmal leicht rosa
getönt)

Galium sylvaticum (Rubiaceae) L.



© K. Lauber - Flora Helvetica - Haupt Verlag



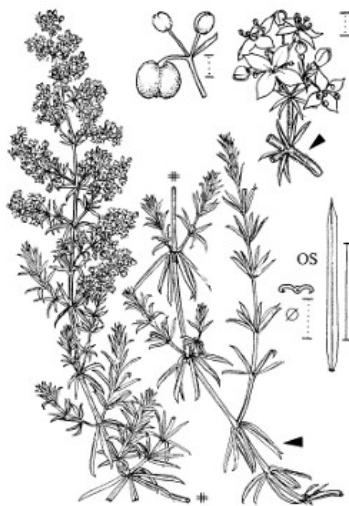
Wald-L. – *G. sylvaticum* 0,30–1,00 ♂ 7–8
(weiß. Ganze Pfl blaugrün)

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.

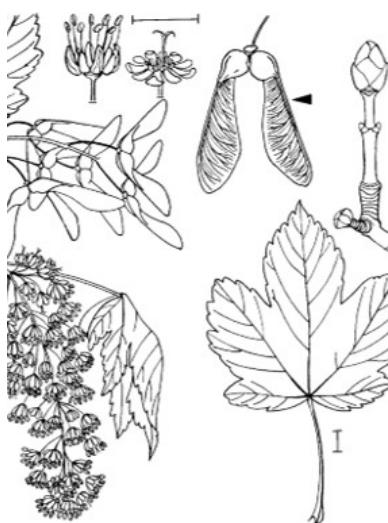


© K. Lauber - Flora Helvetica - Haupt Verlag

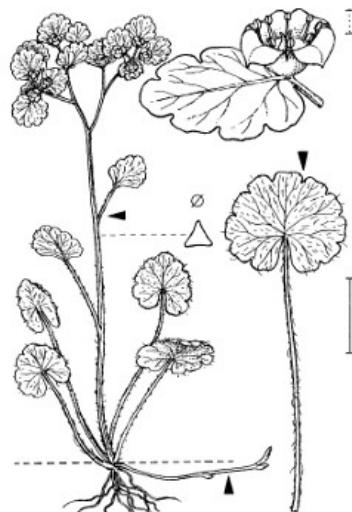


Sal-Weide – *Salix caprea* 3,00–10,00 ♂, 3–4 (♂ goldgelb, ♀ grün. Zweige kahl, nur anfangs weißhaarig)

Acer pseudoplatanus (Sapindaceae) L.

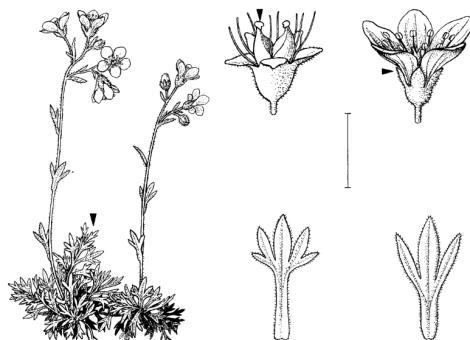


Chrysosplenium alternifolium (Saxifragaceae) L.



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

Saxifraga rosacea (Saxifragaceae) Moench

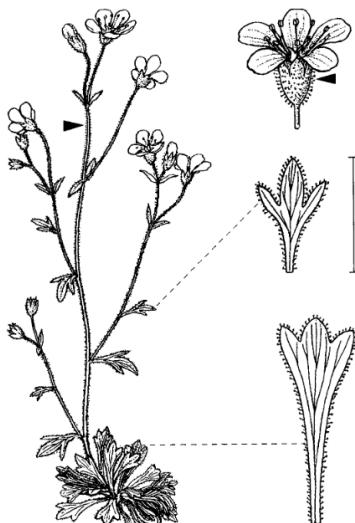


**Rasen-St. – *S. rosacea* 0,05–0,25 ♂ 5–7 ▽ (weiß. Bl weich. Dargestellt ist subsp.
rosacea.)

Saxifraga tridactylites (Saxifragaceae) L.



© K. Lüttge - Flora Helvetica - Haupt Verlag



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

Verbascum lychnitis (Scrophulariaceae) L.

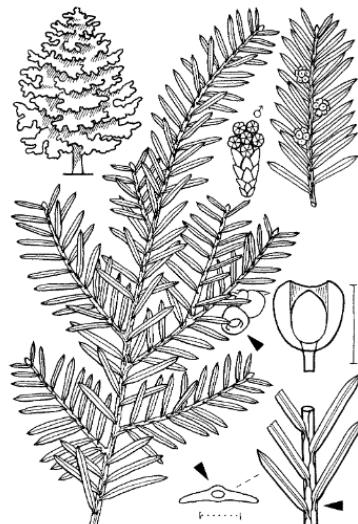
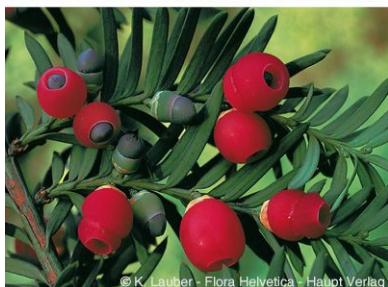


© K. Lüttge - Flora Helvetica - Haupt Verlag



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

Taxus baccata (Taxaceae) L.



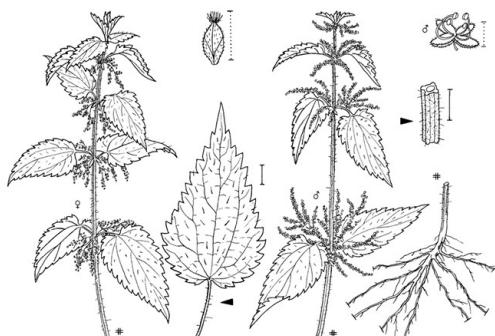
Gewöhnliche Eibe – *Taxus baccata*
Bis 15,00(–18,00) h, 3–5 ▽ (Nadeln oseits
dunkelgrün, useits heller. Samenmantel rot)

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



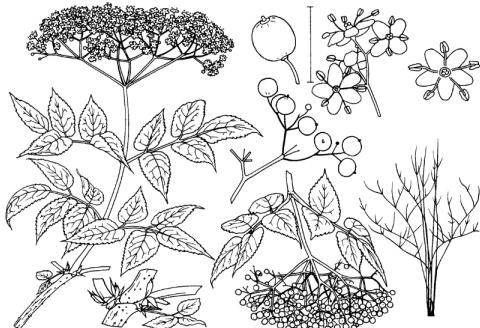
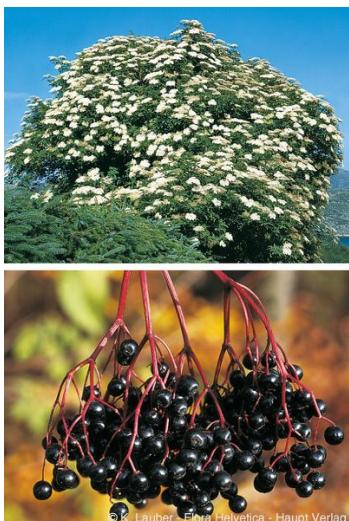
****Gewöhnliches Sonnenröschen –**
Helianthemum nummularium 0,10–0,20 h,
5–10 (gelb od. gelblichweiß)

Urtica dioica (Urticaceae) L.



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

Sambucus nigra (Viburnaceae) L.



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.



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

Viola hirta (Violaceae) L.



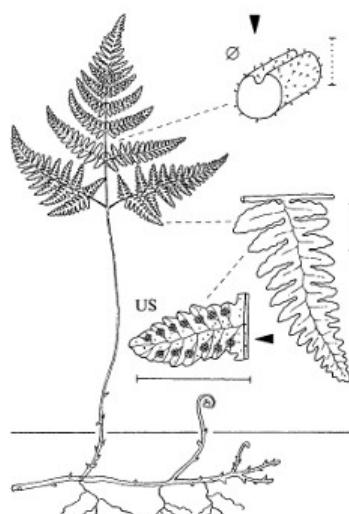
Baehrtes V. – *V. hirta* 0,05–0,25 ♀ 4–5
(blau, Sporn rötlichviolett)

Viola rupestris (Violaceae) F.W.Schmidt



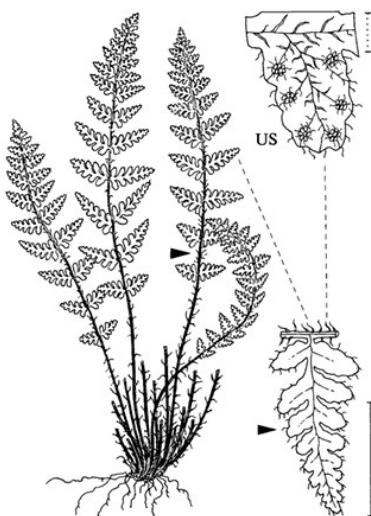
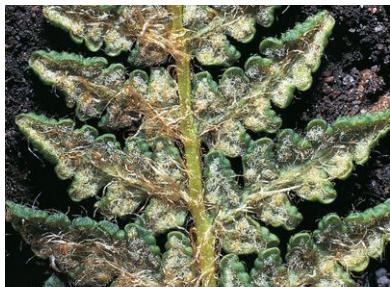
Sand-V. – *V. rupestris* 0,03–0,08 ♂ 5–6
(blauviolett, selten rötlich)

Gymnocarpium robertianum (Woodsiaceae)



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

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



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

Non-Vascular Plants

Bryophytes

Hornworts

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



Bryophytes

Liverworts

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



Bryophytes

Mosses: Acrocarpous mosses

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



Bryophytes

Mosses: Pleurocarpous mosses

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



Lichens

Crustose

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



Lichens

Foliose

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



Lichens

Fruticose

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

