

# MIREN Rocks Frankenjura

## Species identification booklet

*Frankenjura*





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**Frankenjura**

March 2025

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Sources:

Plant photos by Flora Helvetica. 6th Edition

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

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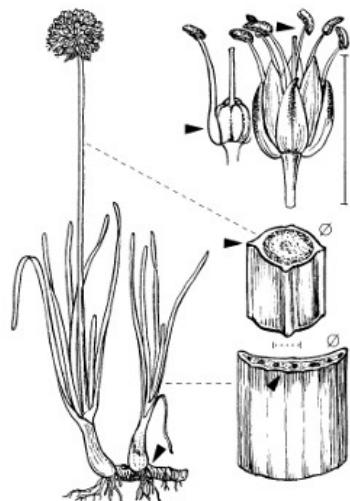
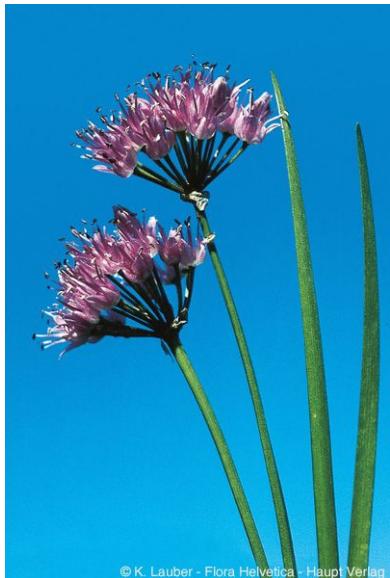
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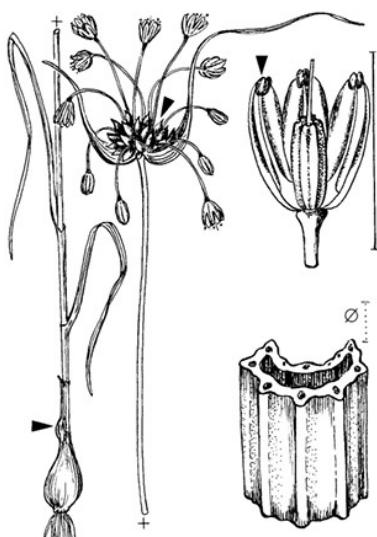
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## *Allium lusitanicum* (Amaryllidaceae) Lam.



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



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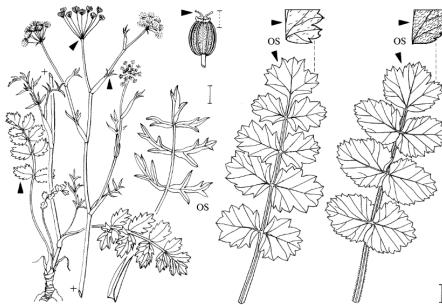


Sichel-H. – *B. falcatum* 0,20–1,00 ♂ 7–9  
(gelb)

## *Pimpinella saxifraga* (Apiaceae) L.



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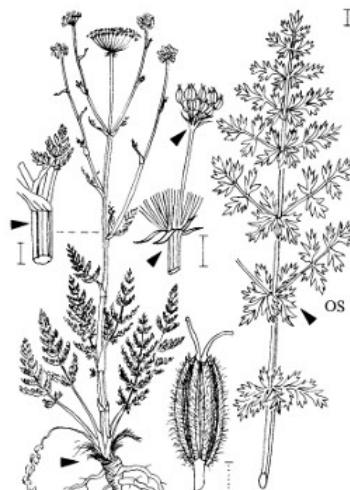


L: Kleine Pimpinelle – *Pimpinella saxifraga* 0,05–0,60 ♂ 7–9 (weiß od. gelblich-weiß,  
selten rosa bis purpur) R: Schwarze P. – *P. nigra* 0,40–0,80 ♂ 7–9 (weiß od. gelblich-  
weiß)

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



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Berg-Heilwurz – *Seseli libanotis* 0,60–1,20  
⊗ 7–8 (weiß od. rötlich)

## *Vincetoxicum hirundinaria* (Apocynaceae) Medik.



Weiße Schwalbenwurz – *Vincetoxicum hirundinaria* 0,30–1,40 ♀ 5–8 (gelblichweiß)

## *Hedera helix* (Araliaceae) L.



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

## *Anthericum ramosum* (Asparagaceae) L.

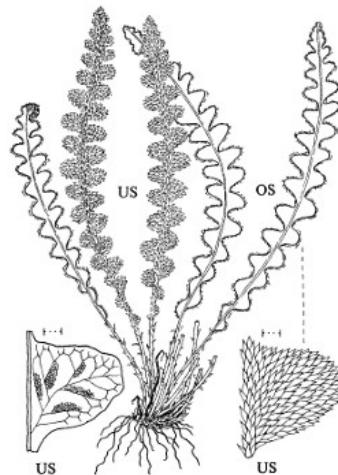


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Ästige G. – *A. ramosum* 0,30–0,80 ♀ 6–8  
▽ (weiß)

## *Asplenium ceterach* (Aspleniaceae) L.



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

## *Asplenium ruta-muraria* (Aspleniaceae) L.

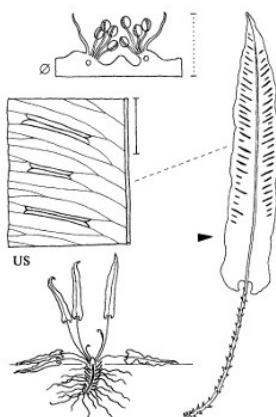


Mauer-Streifenfarn, Mauerroute –  
*Asplenium ruta-muraria* 0,03–0,15 2 7–9

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



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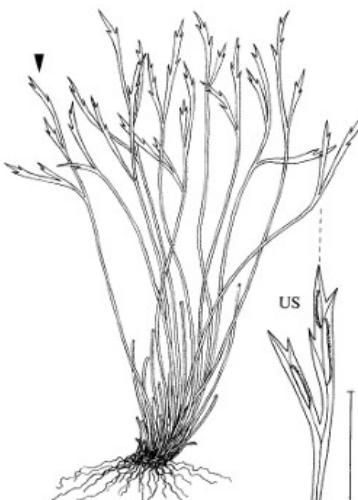


**Hirschzunge – *Asplenium scolopendrium***  
0,15–0,50 ♂ 7–8 ▽ (Pfl immergrün)

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

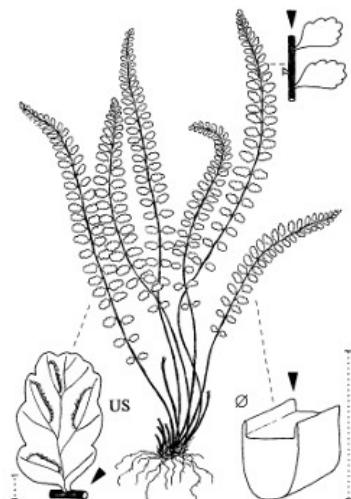
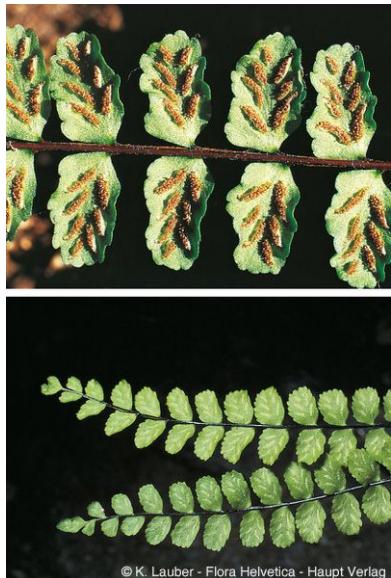


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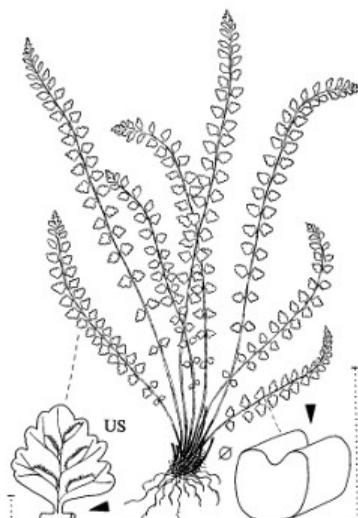
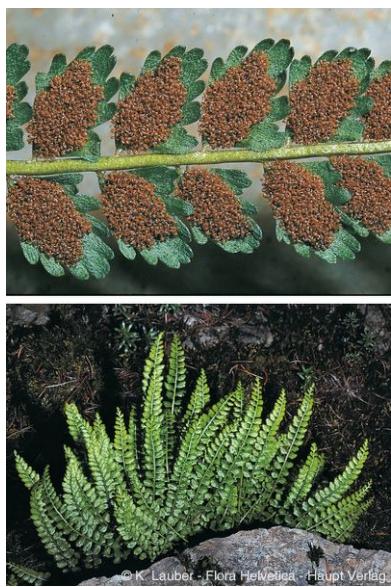
**Nördlicher Streifenfarn – *Asplenium septentrionale*** 0,08–0,15 ♂ 7–8

## *Asplenium trichomanes* (Aspleniaceae) L.



\*\*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

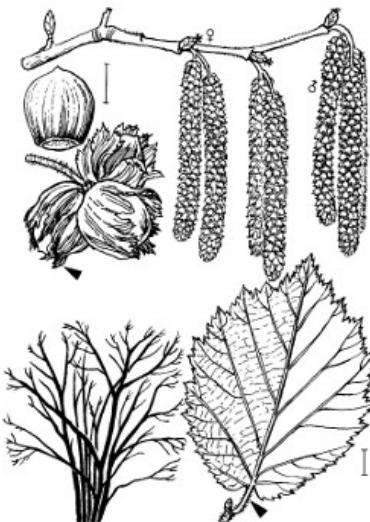


Schmalblättrige Silberdistel – *Carlina acaulis* subsp. *caulescens* (0,03–)0,20–0,60 2 7–9 ▽

## *Cota tinctoria* (Asteraceae) L.



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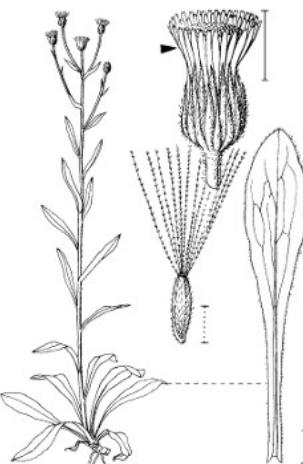
**Gewöhnliche Hasel** – *Corylus avellana*  
2,00–6,00 ♂ 2–4 (♀ grün, Narben rot,  
♂ grünlichgelb)

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

Left image not subspecies



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

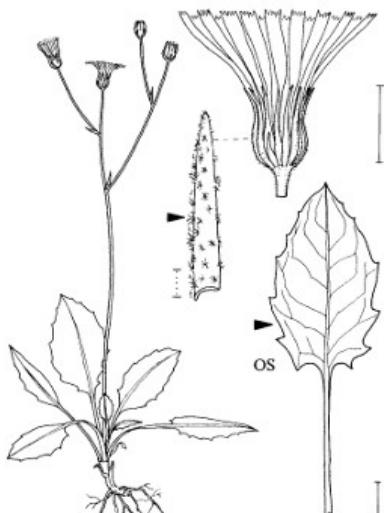
## *Erigeron annuus ssp. annuus* (Asteraceae) (L.) Desf.

Left image not subspecies



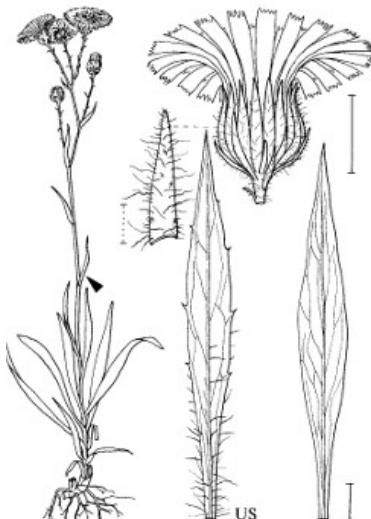
\*Feinstrahl-Berufkraut – *Erigeron annuus* 0,50–1,00 ♂ 6–9 (weiß od. hellviolet, RöhrenB gelb) ↗ S.790

## *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.

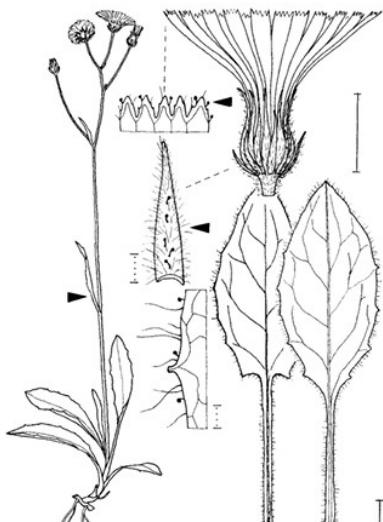


Kleines Mausohrhabichtskraut – *Pilosella officinaria* 0,05–0,30 ♂ 5–10 (schwefel-  
gelb, RandB useits meist rotstreifig)

## *Hieracium schmidtii* (Asteraceae) agg.



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\*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.



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

## *Leontodon incanus* (Asteraceae) (L.) Schrank

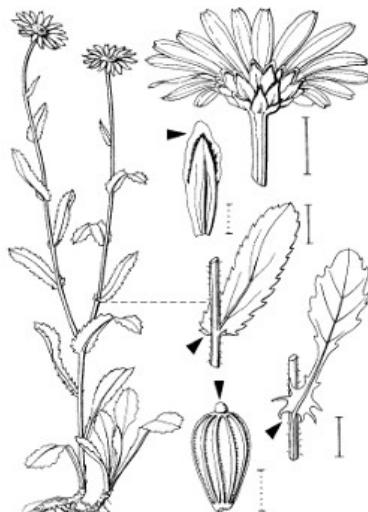


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**Grauer L.** – *L. incanus* 0,15–0,45 ♂ 5–6  
(goldgelb)

## *Leucanthemum vulgare* (Asteraceae) L.



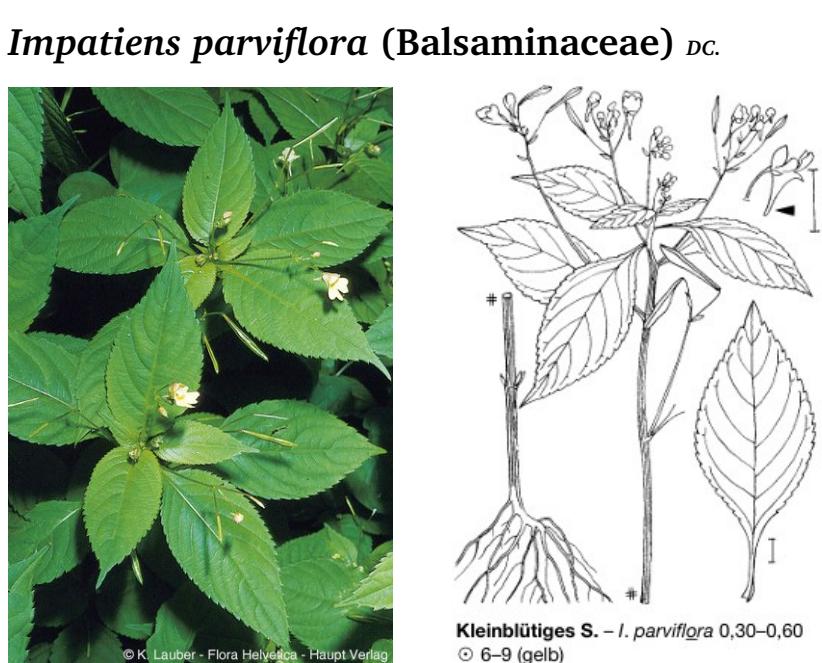
\*Wiesen-Margerite – *Leucanthemum ircutianum* 0,20–0,80 ♂ 6(–10) (weiß, RöhrenB gelb) ↗ S. 791

## *Mycelis muralis* (Asteraceae) (L.) Dumort.



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

*Taraxacum sp* (Asteraceae) F.H. Wigg



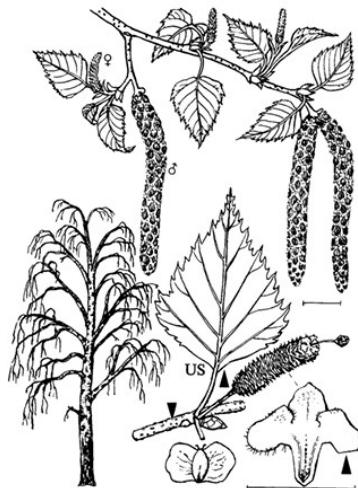
## *Betula pendula* (Betulaceae) Roth



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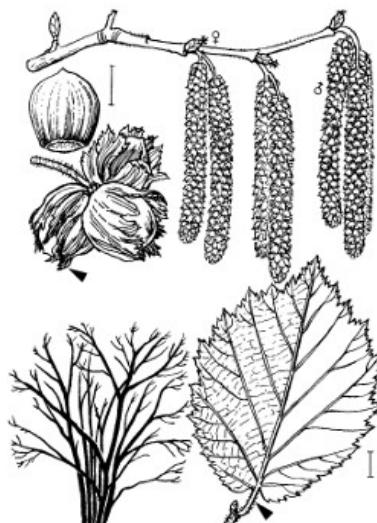


Gewöhnliche B. – *B. pendula* Bis 25,00 ♂  
4–5 (♂ hell bräunlichgelb, ♀ grün)

## *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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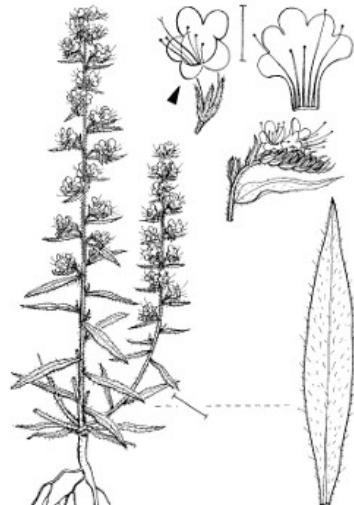


**Schlängenäuglein – *Asperugo procumbens*** 0,20–0,50 ♂ 5–8 (erst violett, dann blau, Schlundschuppen weiß)

## *Echium vulgare* (Boraginaceae) L.

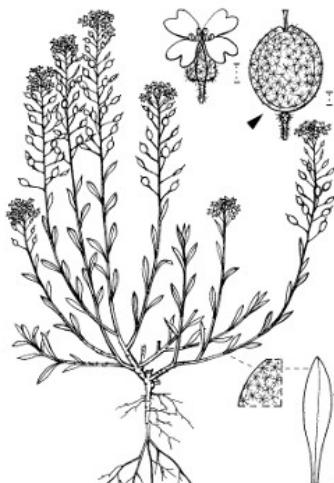


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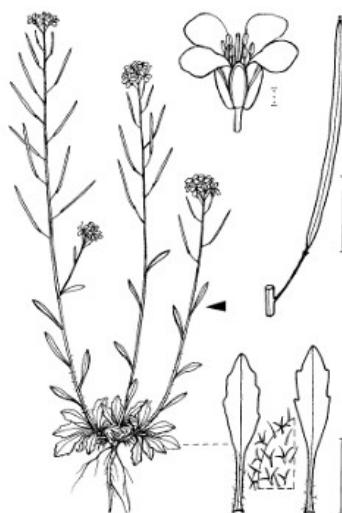
**Gewöhnlicher Natternkopf – *Echium vulgare*** 0,25–0,80 ♂ 5–10 (erst rosa, dann leuchtendblau)

## *Alyssum montanum* (Brassicaceae) L.



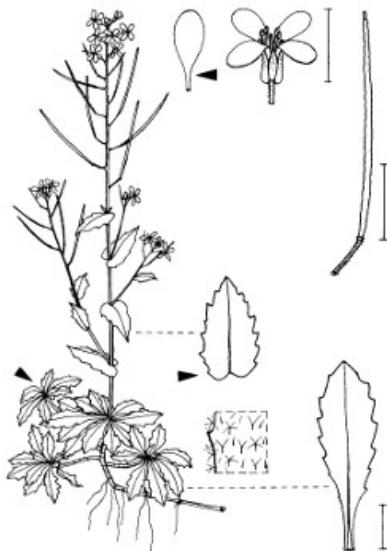
\*\*Berg-St. – *A. montanum* 0,10–0,20 ♂  
3–5 ▽ (goldgelb)

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



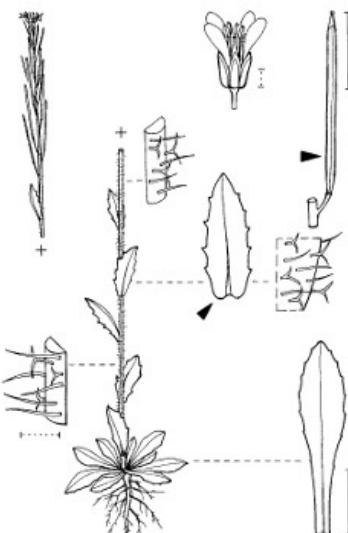
Felsen-Sch. – *A. petraea* 0,10–0,25 ♀ 5–7  
(weiß)

## *Arabis alpina* (Brassicaceae) L.



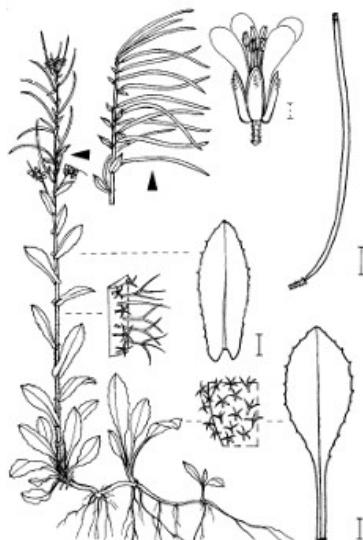
Alpen-G. – *A. alpina* 0,05–0,40 ♂ 3–10  
(weiß)

## *Arabis hirsuta* (Brassicaceae) L.



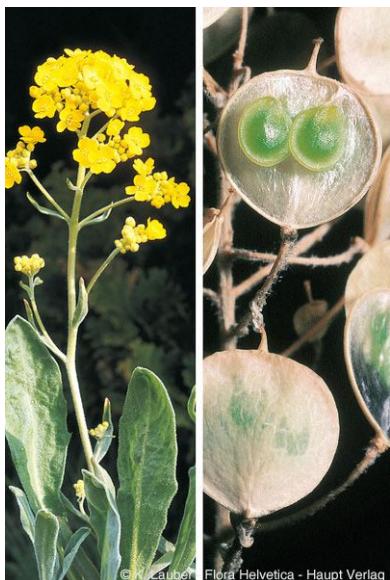
Behaarte G. – *A. hirsuta* 0,10–0,80 ♀ 5–7 (weiß)

## *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.



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

## *Cardamine impatiens* (Brassicaceae) L.



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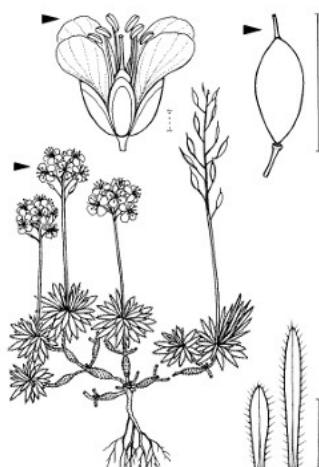


Spring-Schaumkraut – *Cardamine impatiens* 0,10–0,85 ♂ ① 5–7 (Kr weiß, oft fehlend)

## *Draba aizoides* (Brassicaceae) L.



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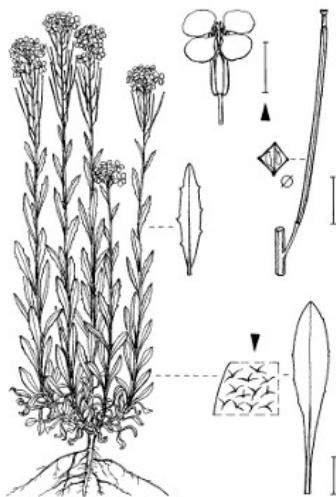
Immergrünes F. – *D. aizoides* 0,03–0,10 ♂  
4–8 ▽ (goldgelb)

## *Erysimum crepidifolium* (Brassicaceae) Rchb.



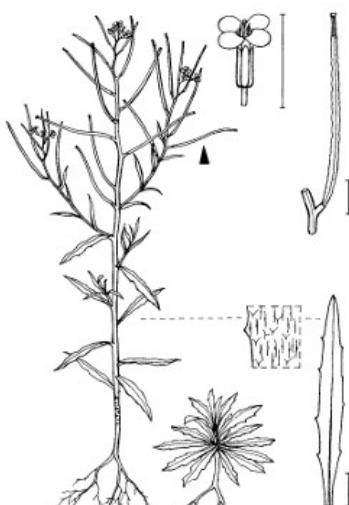
Bleicher Sch. – *E. crepidifolium* 0,15–0,80  
♂ ♂ 4–6 (hellgelb)

*Erysimum odoratum* (Brassicaceae) Ehrh.



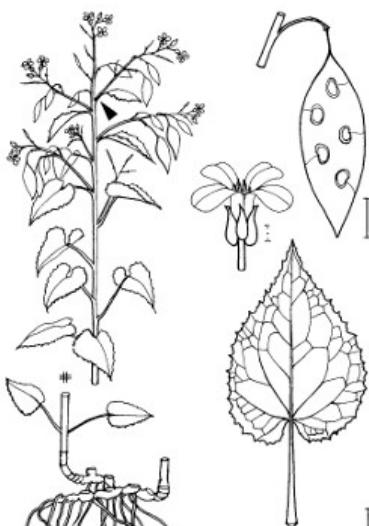
Duft-Sch. – *E. odoratum* 0,20–0,90 ♂ ♀  
5–7 (sattgelb, duftend)

*Erysimum repandum* (Brassicaceae) L.



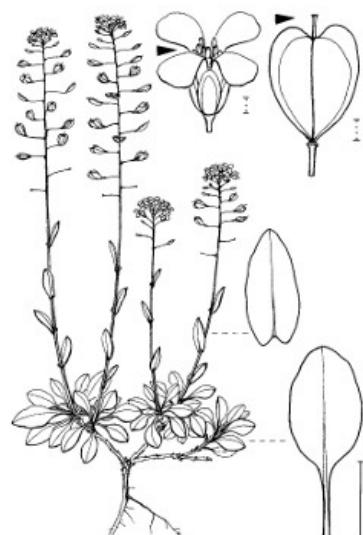
Spreiz-Sch. – *E. repandum* 0,15–0,35 ♂  
3–6 (hellgelb)

## *Lunaria rediviva* (Brassicaceae) L.



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

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

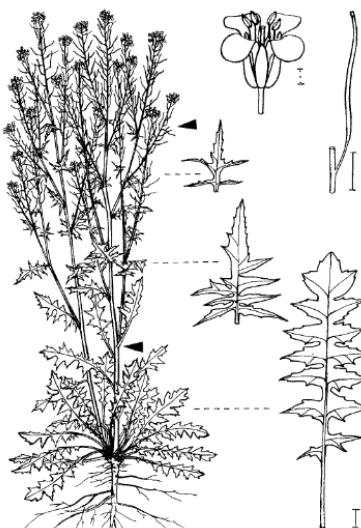


Berg-T. – *N. montana* 0,10–0,20 ♀ 4–5  
(weiß, Staubbeutel gelb bleibend)

## *Sisymbrium austriacum* (Brassicaceae) Jacq.



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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.



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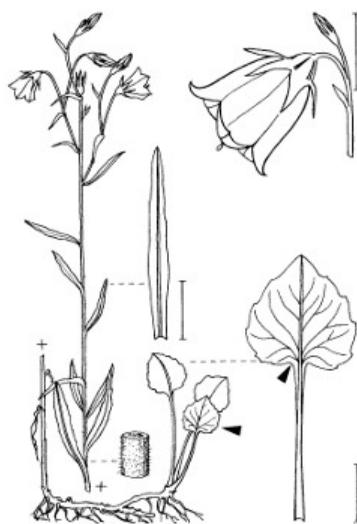


Pfirsichblättrige G. – *C. persicifolia*  
0,30–0,80 ♂ 6–9 (hellblau, selten weiß)

## *Campanula rotundifolia* (Campanulaceae) L.



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

## *Campanula trachelium* (Campanulaceae) L.

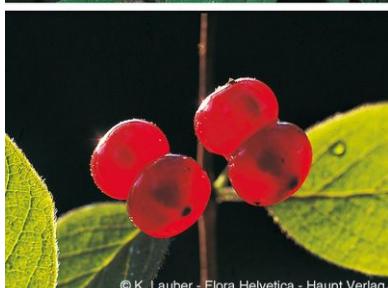


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Nesselblättrige Glockenblume –  
*Campanula trachelium* 0,60–1,00 ♂ 7,8  
(hell blauviolett bis hellblau)

## *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.

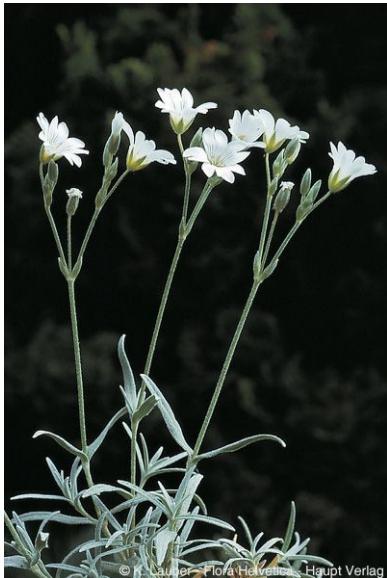


## *Cerastium arvense* (Caryophyllaceae) L.

Subsp. Arvense



## *Cerastium tomentosum* (Caryophyllaceae) L.



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

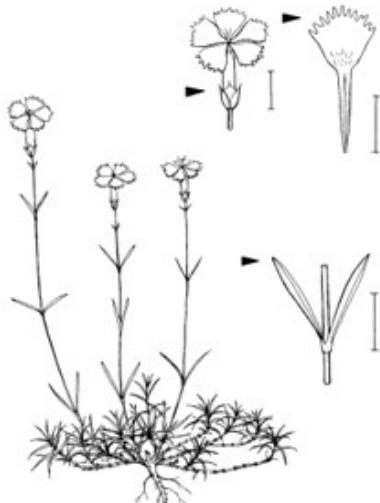
## *Dianthus carthusianorum* (Caryophyllaceae) L.

Subsp. *Carthusianorum*



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

*Dianthus gratianopolitanus* (Caryophyllaceae)  
vill.



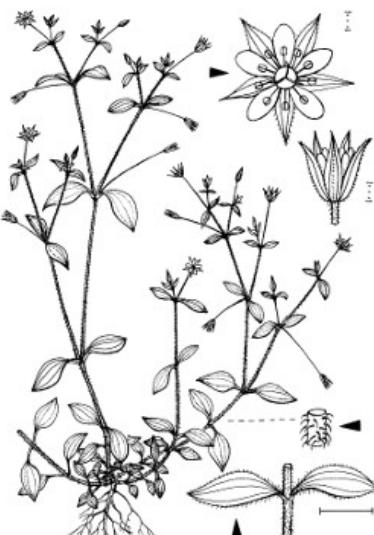
Pfingst-Nelke – *Dianthus gratianopolitanus*  
0,10–0,25 ♂ 5–6 ▽ (hellpurpurn, ohne  
Zeichnung. Bl blaugrün)

*Moehringia muscosa* (Caryophyllaceae) L.

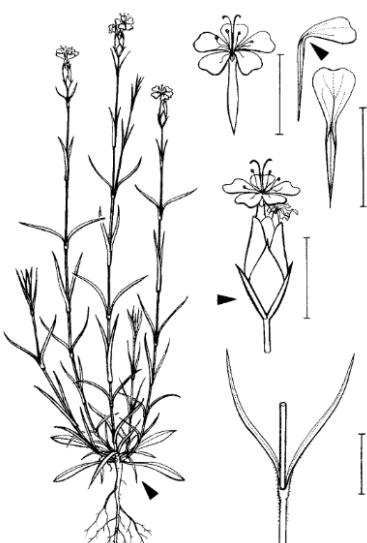


Moos-N. – *M. muscosa* 0,05–0,20 ♂ 5–9  
(weiß)

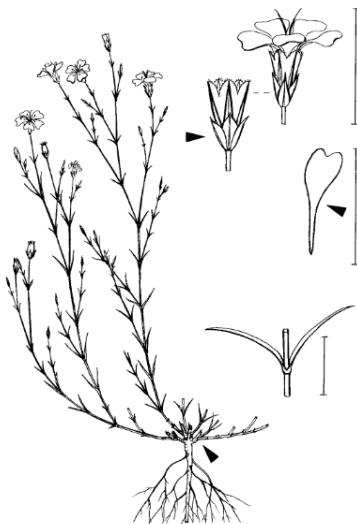
## *Moehringia trinervia* (Caryophyllaceae) (L.) Clairv.



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

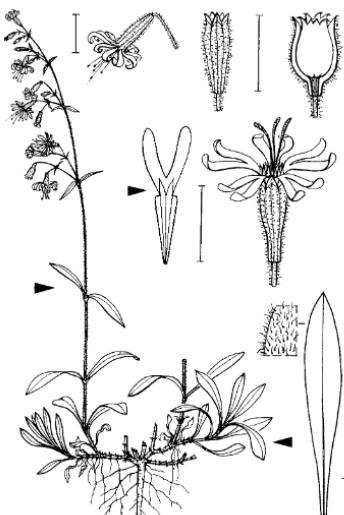


## *Petrorrhagia saxifraga* (Caryophyllaceae) (L.) Link



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

## *Silene nutans* (Caryophyllaceae) L.

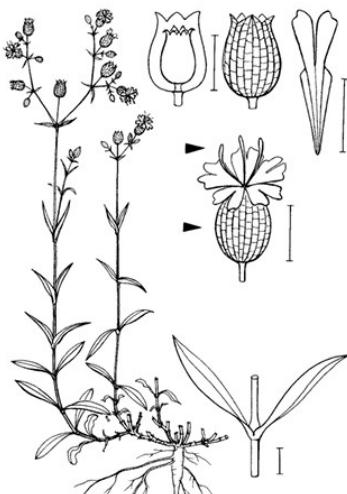


Nickendes L. – *S. nutans* 0,30–0,50 ♂ 5–8  
(weiß, USeite oft grünlich od. röthlich, nur  
nachts geöffnet)

## *Silene vulgaris* (Caryophyllaceae) (Moench) Garcke

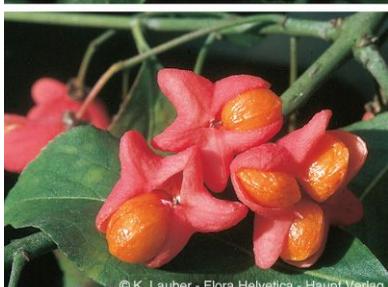


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\*\*Gewöhnliches Leimkraut – *S. vulgaris*  
0,10–0,60 ♂ 6–9 (weiß. K grünlichweiß od.  
rötlich. Pfl blaugrün)

## *Euonymus europaeus* (Celastraceae) L.



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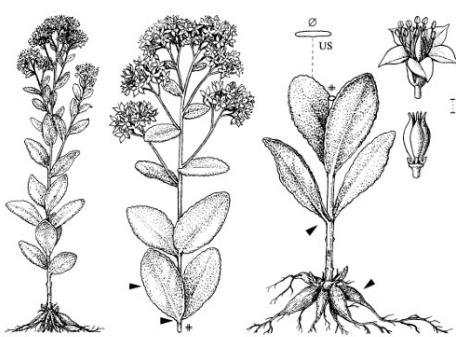


Europäisches Pfaffenhütchen –  
*Euonymus europaeus* 1,50–3,00 ♂ 5–6  
(hellgrün. Fr rosa, SaMantel orange)

## *Hylotelephium maximum* (Crassulaceae) (L.) Kirschl.



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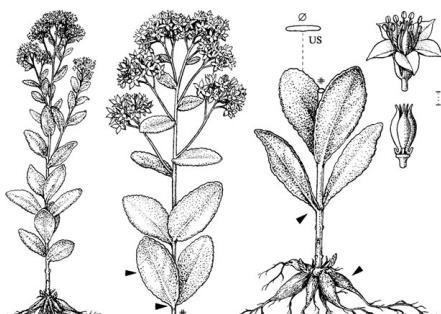
Große W. – *H. maximum* 0,30–0,80 ♂ 7–9 (grünlich, selten röthlich). Ähnlich Purpur-F.–  
*H. telephium* (B rosa bis dunkelrot. Fr außen rinnig. BlGrund keilförmig verschmäler, alle  
Bl wechselständig)

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

Subsp. *telephium* for image 1



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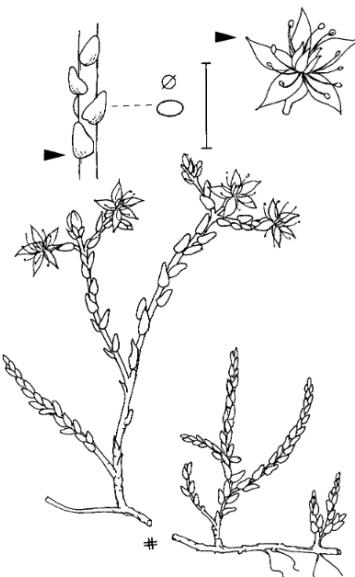


Große W. – *H. maximum* 0,30–0,80 ♂ 7–9 (grünlich, selten röthlich). Ähnlich Purpur-F.–  
*H. telephium* (B rosa bis dunkelrot. Fr außen rinnig. BlGrund keilförmig verschmäler, alle  
Bl wechselständig)

## *Sedum acre* (Crassulaceae) L.



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

## *Sedum album* (Crassulaceae) L.

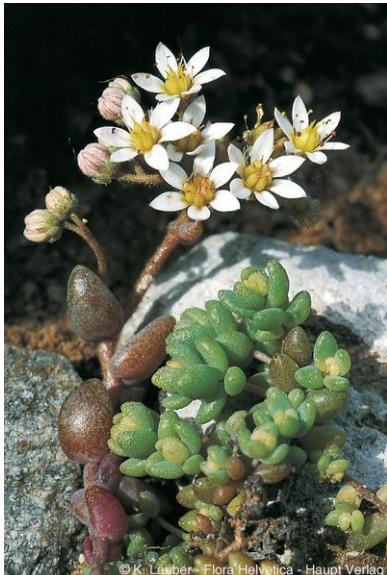


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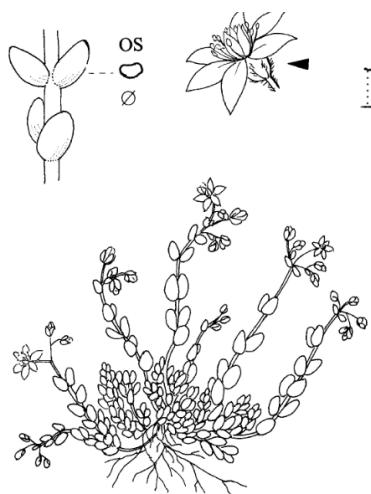


**Weiße F. – *S. album* 0,08–0,20 ♂ 6–9  
(weiß)**

## *Sedum dasypHYLLUM* (Crassulaceae) L.



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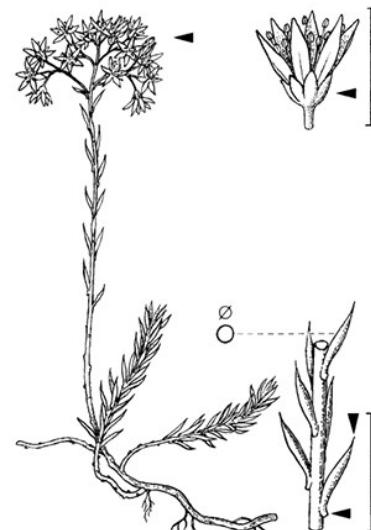


Buckel-F. – *S. dasypHYLLUM* 0,03–0,10 2f  
6–8 (weiß, außen zuweilen rötlich)

## *Sedum rupestre* (Crassulaceae) L.



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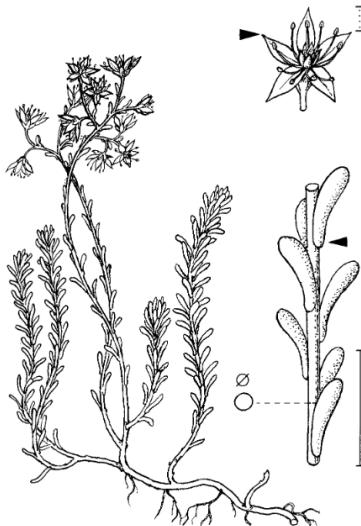


\*Felsen-Fetthenne – *Sedum rupestre*  
0,10–0,35 2f 6–8 (gelb) ✎ S. 784

## *Sedum sexangulare* (Crassulaceae) L.



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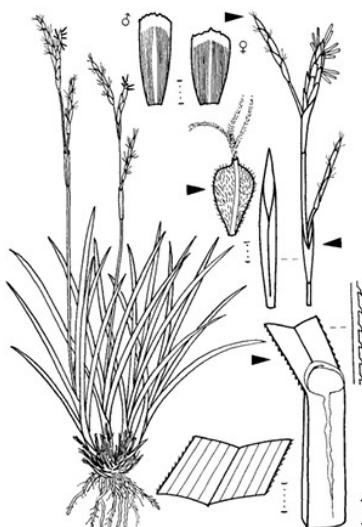


Milder M. – *S. sexangulare* 0,05–0,15 ⌚  
6–7 (gelb)

## *Carex digitata* (Cyperaceae) L.



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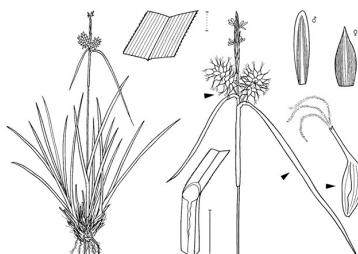
Finger-S. – *C. digitata* 0,10–0,30 ⌛ 5  
(Sp rotbraun, grün gekielt, weißrandig.  
Pfl unten dunkelrot)

## *Carex flacca* (Cyperaceae) Schreber



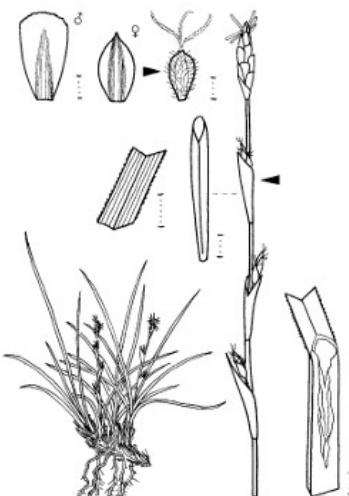
**Blaugrüne S.** – *C. flacca* 0,20–0,60 2| 5–7  
(Sp schwarzbraun, Schlüche grün od.  
schwarz)

## *Carex flava* (Cyperaceae) L. s. str.



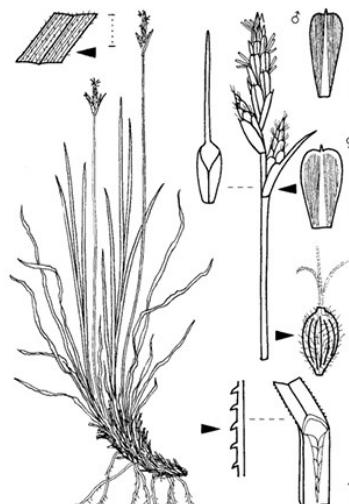
**Gelb-Segge** – *Carex flava* 0,20–0,60 2| 5–9 (Sp gelb- bis rostbraun, grün gekielt,  
Schlüche hellgrün, Pfl gelbgrün)

## *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.



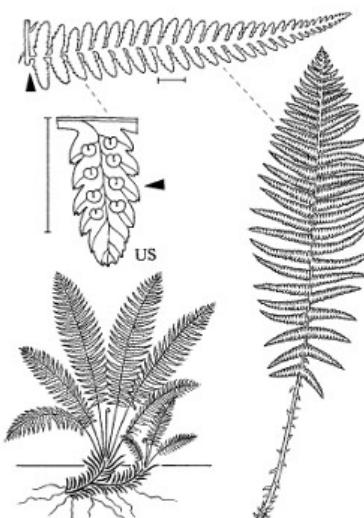
\*Acker-Witwenblume – *Knautia arvensis*  
0,30–0,80 ♂ 7–8 (bläulichrot bis violett)

## *Scabiosa columbaria* (Dipsacaceae) L.



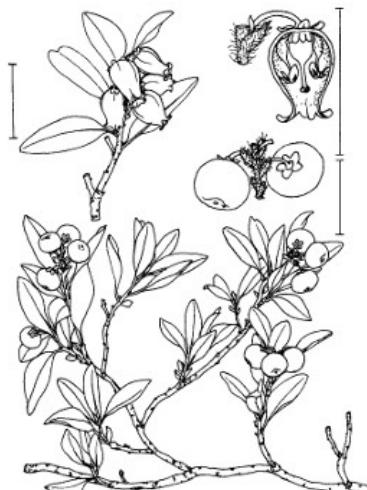
Tauben-S. – *S. columbaria* 0,25–0,60 2f  
7–11 (blau-lila, KBorsten schwärzlich)

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



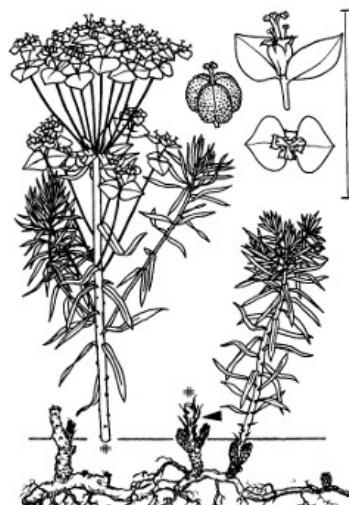
Gewöhnlicher W. – *D. filix-mas* 0,30–1,20  
2f 7–9

## *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.



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

## *Hippocrepis comosa* (Fabaceae) L.



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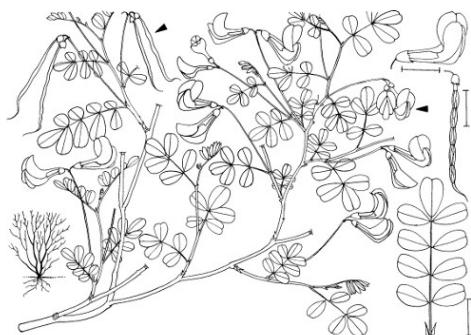
Hufeisenklee – *H. comosa* 0,08–0,25 2f h,  
5–7 (gelb)

## *Hippocrepis emerus* (Fabaceae) L.

Subsp. Lassen

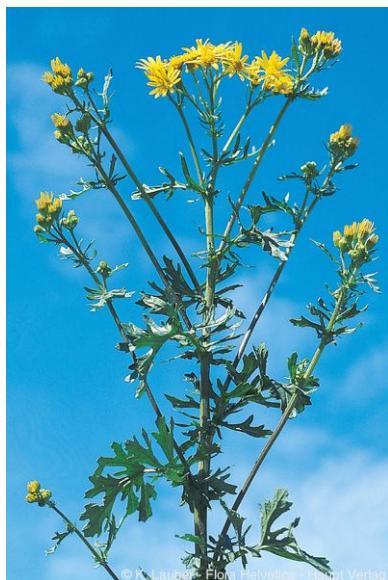


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Strauchwicke – *Hippocrepis emerus* 1,00–2,00 h; 5–7 (gelb)

## *Jacobaea vulgaris* (Fabaceae) L.



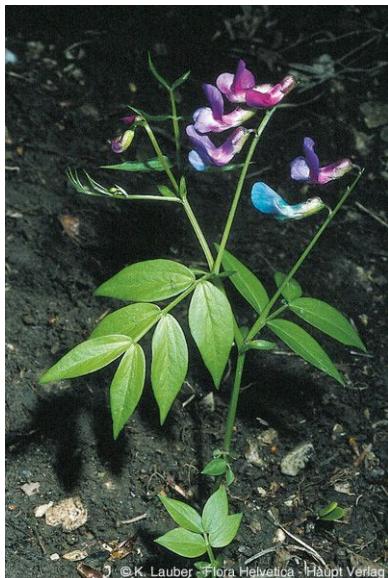
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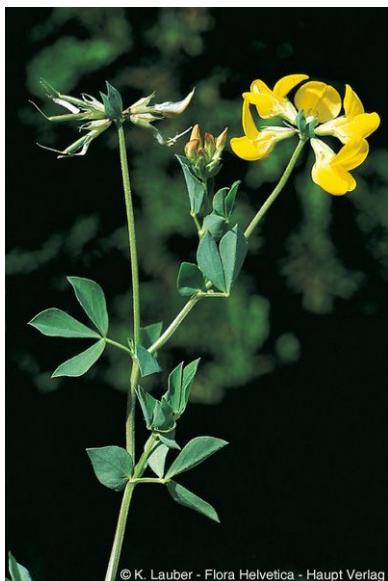
\*\*Jakobs-G. – *S. jacobaea* 0,30–1,00 ♂ ⊕ ⊖ ♀ 7–9 (goldgelb) ✕ S. 790

## *Lathyrus vernus* (Fabaceae) (L.) Bernh.

Subsp. Vernus



## *Lotus corniculatus* (Fabaceae) L.



## *Medicago lupulina* (Fabaceae) L.



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

## *Fagus sylvatica* (Fagaceae) L.



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

## *Geranium robertianum* (Geraniaceae) L.

Subsp. Robertianum



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

## *Geranium sanguineum* (Geraniaceae) L.



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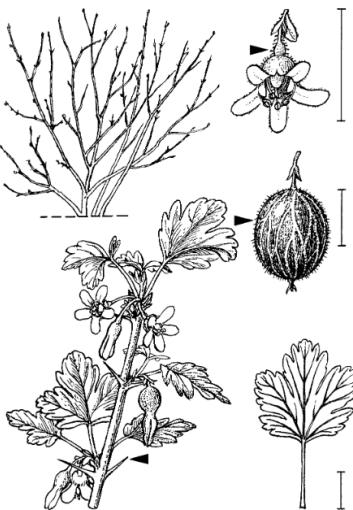
Blut-Storchschnabel – *Geranium sanguineum* 0,15–0,50 ♂ 6–8 (purpurrot)

## *Ribes alpinum* (Grossulariaceae) L.



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

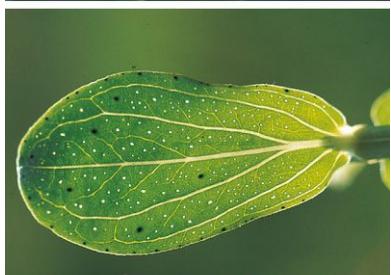
## *Ribes uva-crispa* (Grossulariaceae) L.



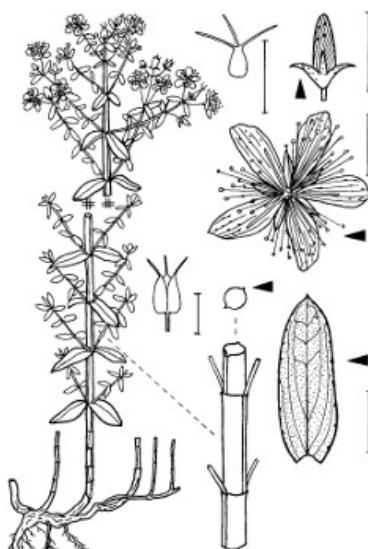
**Stachelbeere – *Ribes uva-crispa*** 0,60–1,20  
m, 4–5 (grünlichgelb. Fr grün, gelb od.  
purpur)

## *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* (L.) L. subsp. *galeobdolon*



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

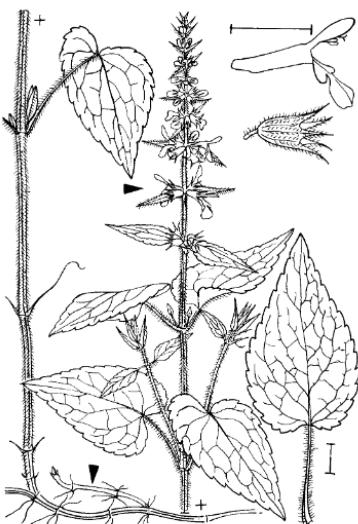
## *Lamium maculatum* (Lamiaceae) L.



## *Origanum vulgare* (Lamiaceae) L.



## *Stachys sylvatica* (Lamiaceae) L.



## *Teucrium botrys* (Lamiaceae) L.

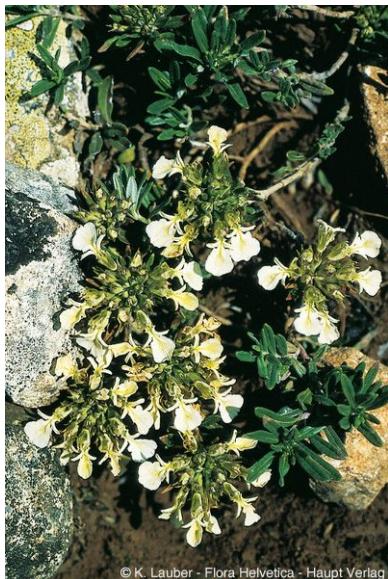


## *Teucrium chamaedrys* (Lamiaceae) L.



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

## *Teucrium montanum* (Lamiaceae) L.

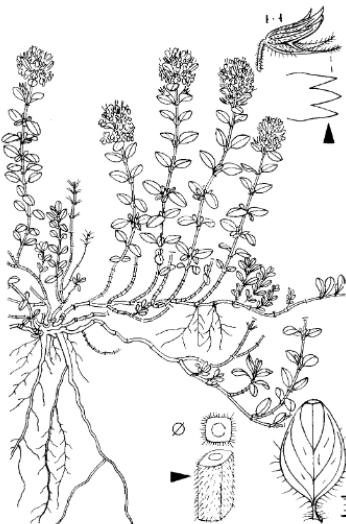


**Berg-G.** – *T. montanum* 0,05–0,35 h, 6–9  
(hellgelb)

## *Thymus praecox* subsp. *praecox* (Lamiaceae)

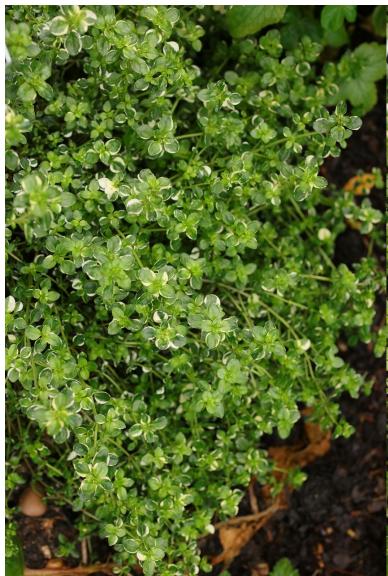


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\*\*Frühblühender Th. – *Th. praecox*  
0,03–0,15 h 5–7 (hell- bis dunkelpurpur)  
↗ S. 788

## *Thymus pulegioides* (Lamiaceae) L.



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

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

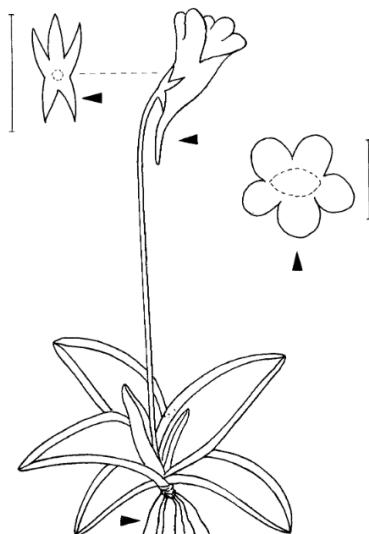


*Thymus pulegioides* subsp. *Pulegioides* (Lamiaceae) L.



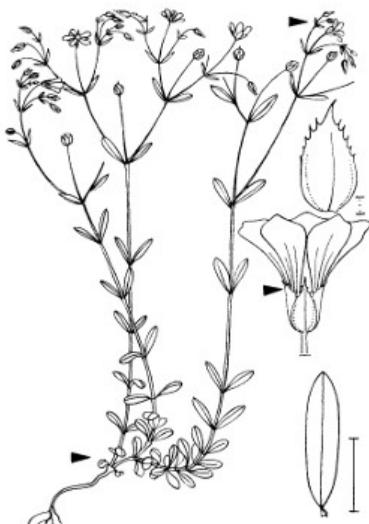
\*Arznei-Th. – *Th. pulegioides* 0,05–0,30 h  
6–9 (hell- bis dunkelpurpur) ✸ S. 788

## *Pinguicula vulgaris* (Lentibulariaceae) L.



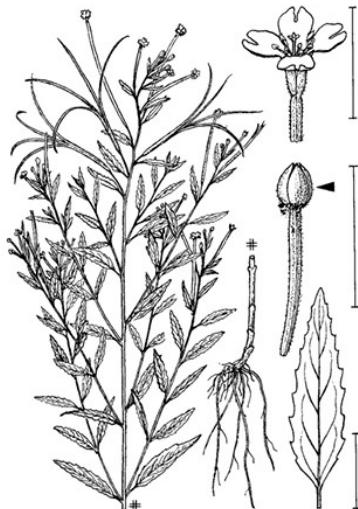
Echtes F. – *P. vulgaris* 0,05–0,15 ♂ 5–6 ▽  
(violettblau)

## *Linum catharticum* (Linaceae) L.



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

## *Epilobium collinum* (Onagraceae) C. C. Gmel.



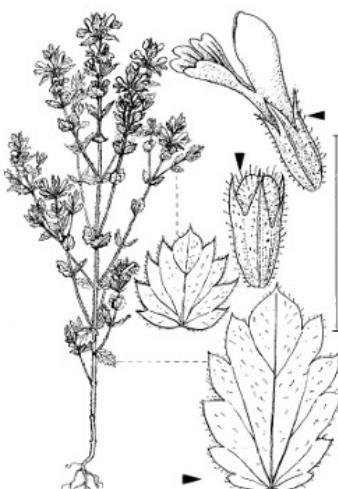
Hügel-W. – *E. collinum* 0,10–0,40 2 6–9  
(rosa. Stg graugrün)

## *Epilobium montanum* (Onagraceae) L.



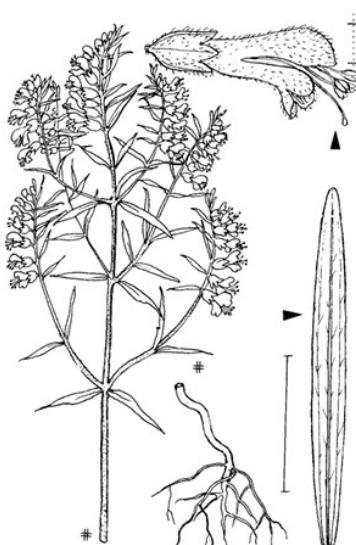
Berg-W. – *E. montanum* 0,10–0,80 2 6–9  
(rosa. Stg grasgrün)

*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.

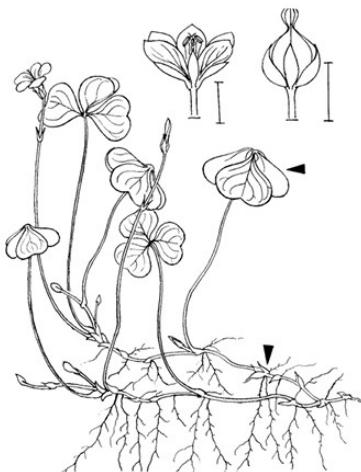


Gelber Z. – *O. luteus* 0,15–0,60 ⊕ 7–10  
(gelb)

## *Oxalis acetosella* (Oxalidaceae) L.

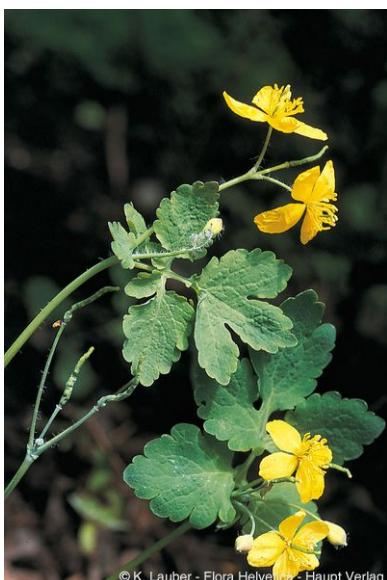


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**Wald-Sauerklee – *Oxalis acetosella***  
0,05–0,12 ⚡ 4–5 (weiß, purpur geädert)

## *Chelidonium majus* (Papaveraceae) L.



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

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



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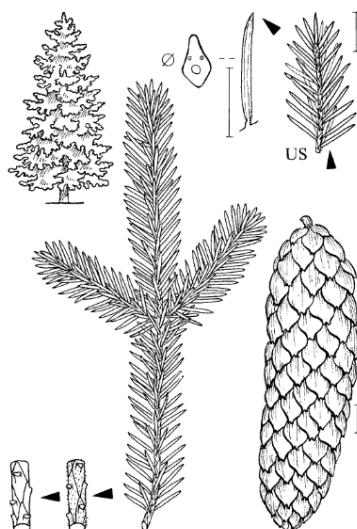


**Blassgelber S.** – *P. alba* 0,10–0,40 ♀  
6–10 (weißlich, Spitze dunkler, gelblich. Bl  
beidseits blaugrün)

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



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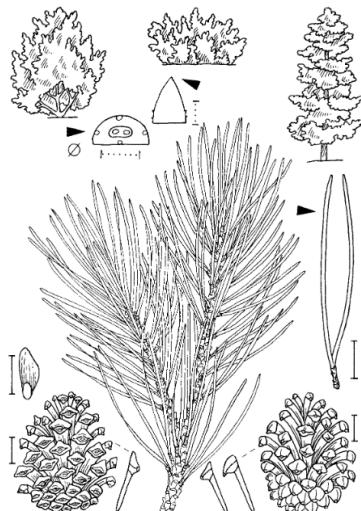


**Gewöhnliche F.** – *P. abies*  
Bis 50,00 (~60,00) ♂ 4–6 (Nadeln allseits  
dunkelgrün. Zapfen braun)

## *Pinus sylvestris* (Pinaceae) L.

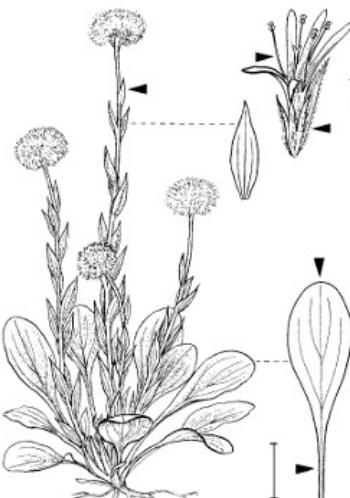


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\*\*Gewöhnliche Kiefer – *Pinus sylvestris*  
Bis 30,00(–40,00) ♂ 5–6 (Zapfen matt grau-  
braun. Stamm oben hell rotbraun)

## *Globularia bisnagarica* (Plantaginaceae) L.



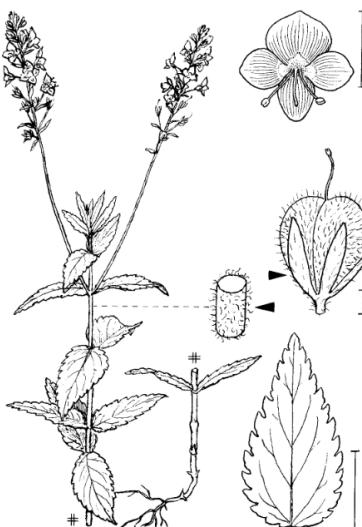
Gewöhnliche K. – *G. bisnagarica*  
0,05–0,30 ♀ 5–6 ▽ (blaulila)

## *Plantago lanceolata* (Plantaginaceae) L.



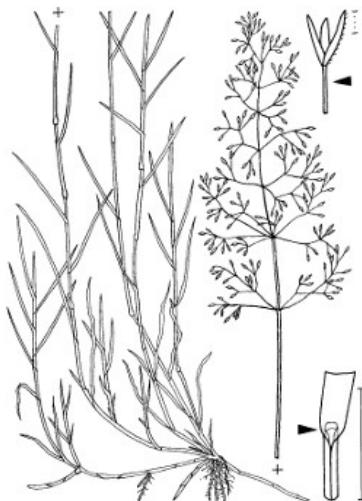
**Spitz-Wegerich – *Plantago lanceolata***  
0,10–0,50 ♂ 5–9 (StaubBl. hellgelb, Kr. bräunlich)

## *Veronica teucrium* (Plantaginaceae) L.



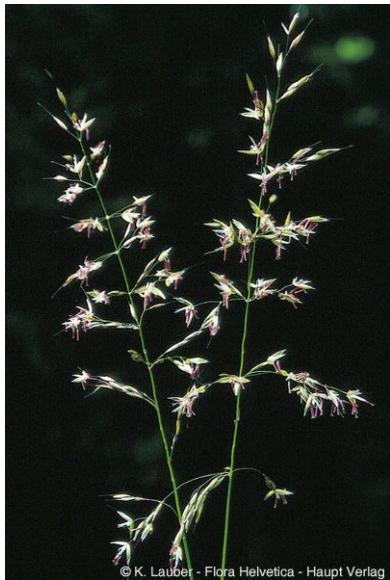
**Großer E. – *V. teucrium* 0,30–0,80 ♂ 6–7**  
(azurblau, dunkler geadert)

## *Agrostis capillaris* (Poaceae) L.



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

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



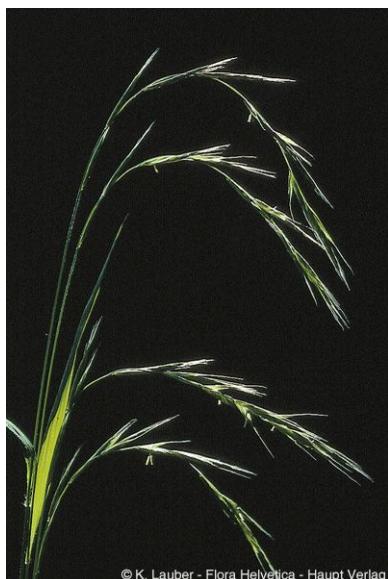
\*\*Glatthafer – *Arrhenatherum elatius*  
0,60–1,20 ♂ 6–7

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



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

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

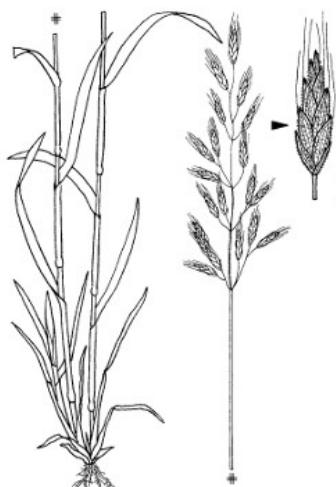


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Wald-Z. – *B. sylvaticum* 0,60–1,20 ♂ 7–8

## *Bromus hordeaceus* (Poaceae) L.



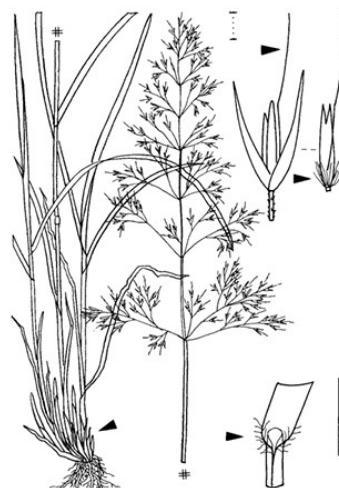
\*\*Weiche T. – *B. hordeaceus* 0,05–0,80 ♂  
thominei 0,05–0,15 ♂ ① ♂ 5–7 ↗ S. 783

## *Bromus sterilis* (Poaceae) L.



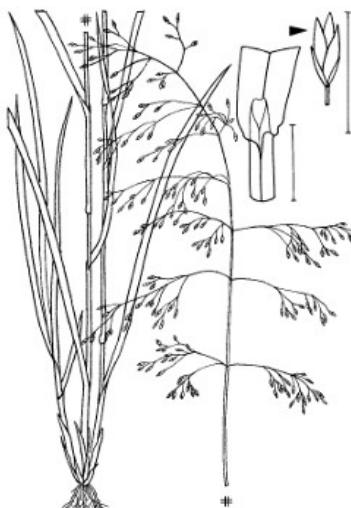
Taube T. – *B. sterilis* 0,30–0,60 ♂ ① 5–6

*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.

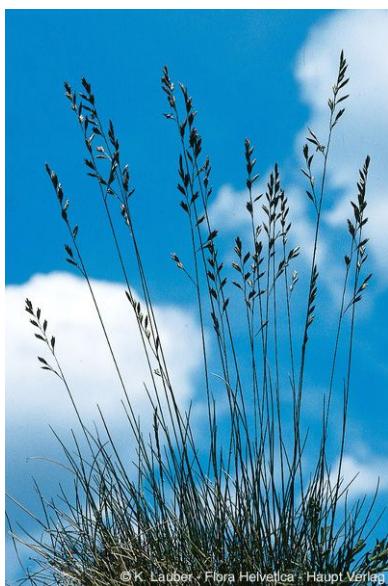


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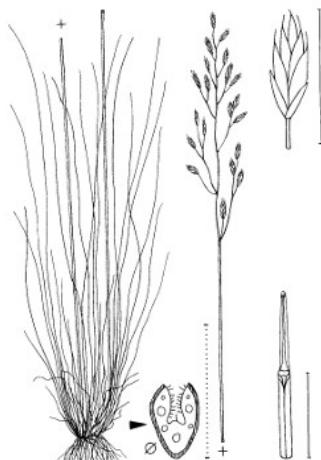


\*\*Rohr-Sch. – *F. arundinacea* 0,60–1,80 ♂  
6–7 (GrundBl Scheiden weißlich)

*Festuca ovina* (Poaceae) L. agg.



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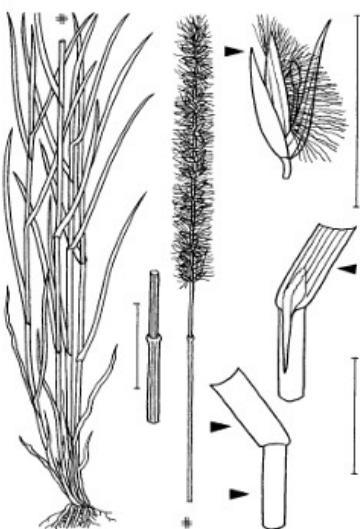
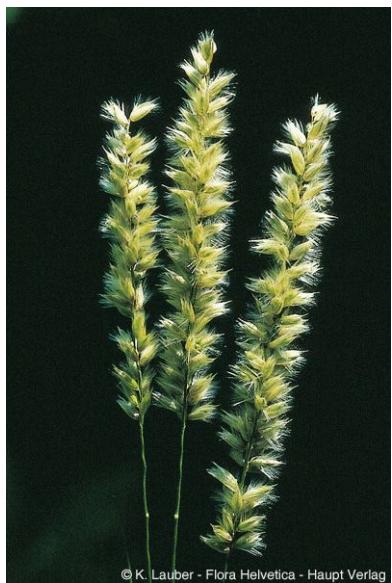


\*\*Schaf-Sch. – *F. ovina* 0,20–0,70 ♂ 5–8

*Festuca pallens* (Poaceae) Host

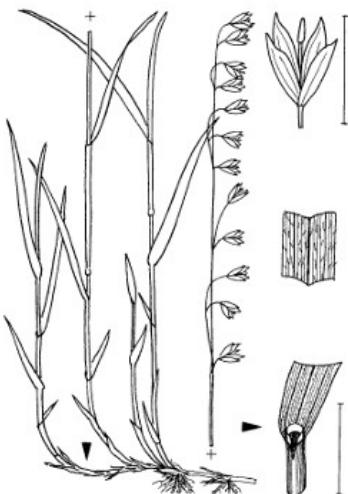


*Melica ciliata* agg. (Poaceae) L.



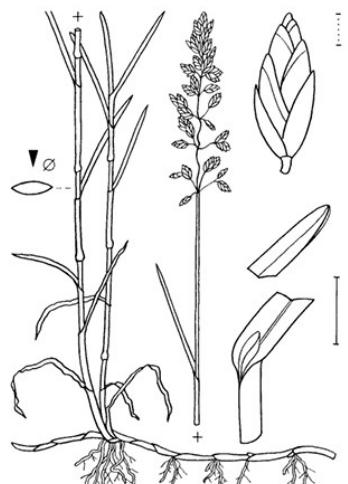
\*\*Wimper-P. – *M. ciliata* 0,20–0,70 ♂ 6  
(Bl graugrün)

## *Melica nutans* (Poaceae) L.



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

## *Poa compressa* (Poaceae) L.

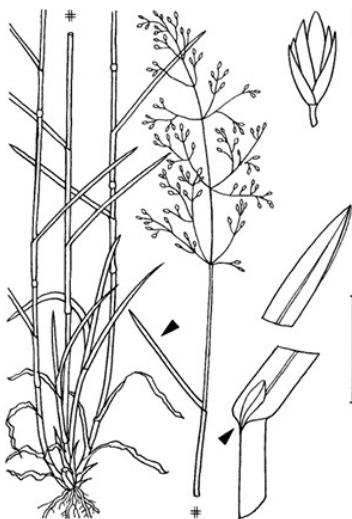


Platthalm-R. – *P. compressa* 0,20–0,80  
2f 6–7

## *Poa nemoralis* (Poaceae) L.



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

## *Poa pratensis* (Poaceae) L.



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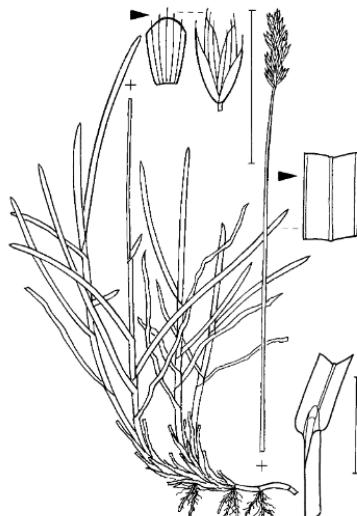


\*Wiesen-R. - *P. pratensis* 0,20–0,90 ♂  
5–6 ✸ S. 783

*Sesleria caerulea* (Poaceae) L.



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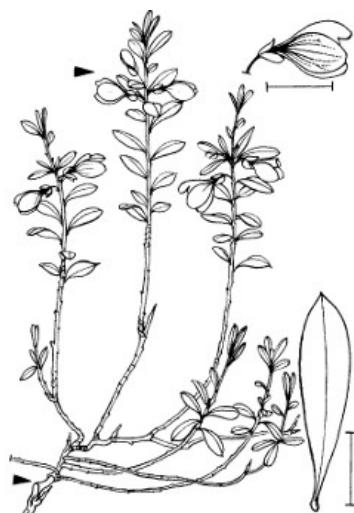


Kalk-B. – *S. caerulea* 0,10–0,45 ♂ 3–5

*Polygala chamaebuxus* (Polygalaceae) L.



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

## *Rumex acetosa* (Polygonaceae) L.



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

## *Rumex acetosella* (Polygonaceae) L.



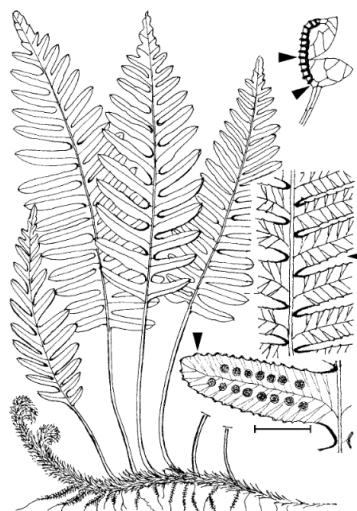
\*\*Kleiner S. – *R. acetosella* 0,10–0,30 ♂  
5–7 (grünlich. Formenreich)

## *Polypodium vulgare* (Polypodiaceae) L.

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



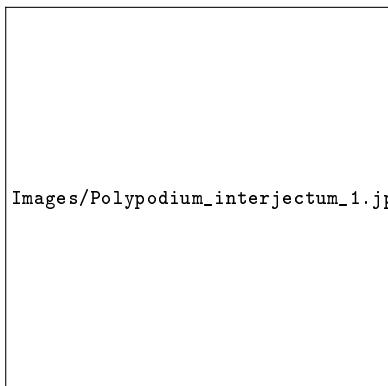
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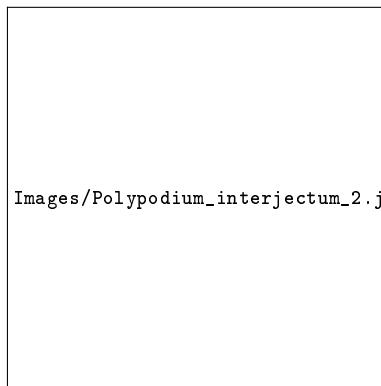
Gewöhnlicher Tüpfelfarn – *Polypodium vulgare* 0,10–0,50 2f 8–9 (Sori schleierlos)

## *Polypodium interjectum* (Polypodiaceae) shivas

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



Images/Polypodium\_interjectum\_1.jpg



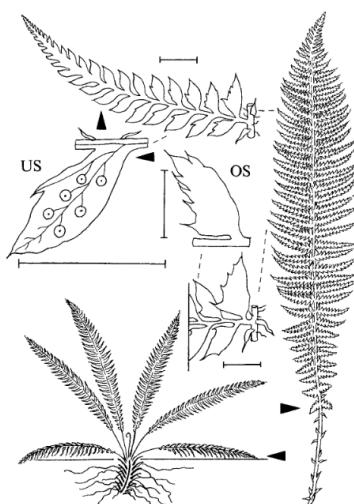
Images/Polypodium\_interjectum\_2.jpg

## *Polystichum aculeatum* (Polypodiaceae) (L.) Roth



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

## *Aconitum napellus* (Ranunculaceae) L.

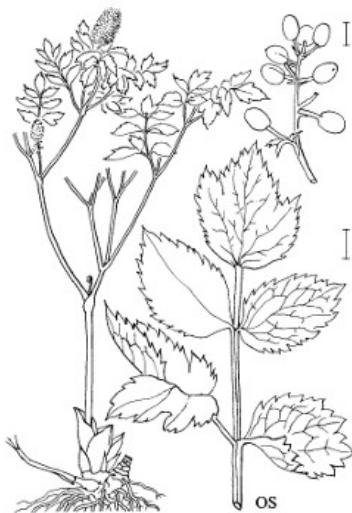


I Blauer E. – *A. napellus* subsp. *lusitanicum*  
0,30–2,00 ♂ 6–8 ▽ (tiefblau bis  
dunkelviolett) ↗ S. 783

## *Actaea spicata* (Ranunculaceae) L.



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

## *Aquilegia vulgaris* (Ranunculaceae) L.



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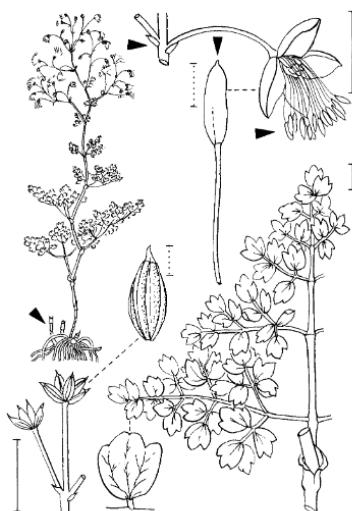


**Gewöhnliche Akelei – *Aquilegia vulgaris***  
0,40–0,80 ♂ 5–7 ▽ (blauviolett, selten rosa  
od. weiß)

## *Thalictrum minus* (Ranunculaceae) L.



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

## *Rhamnus cathartica* (Rhamnaceae) L.

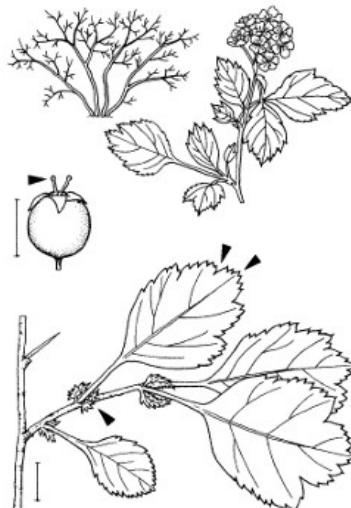


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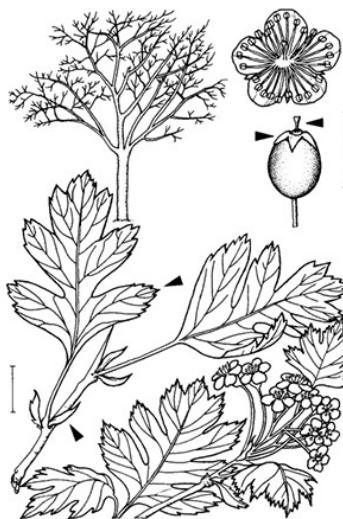
Purgier-K. – *Rh. cathartica* 1,00–3,00  
H 5–6 (gelblichgrün. Fr von grün sofort  
schwarz färbend)

## *Crataegus laevigata* (Rosaceae) (Poir.) DC.



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

## *Crataegus monogyna* (Rosaceae) Jacq.



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

## *Cotoneaster integrerrimus* (Rosaceae) Medik.



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

## *Fragaria vesca* (Rosaceae) L.



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

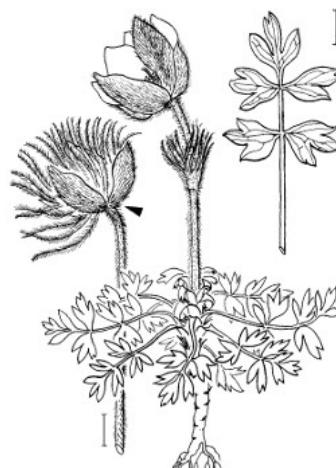
*Karpatiosorbus franconica* (Rosaceae) (Bornm.) Sen-nikov & Kurtto



*Potentilla verna* (Rosaceae) L.



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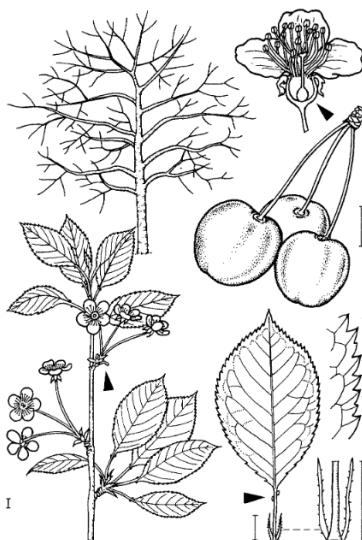


Frühlings-K. – *P. vernalis* 0,05–0,30 ♀  
4–6 ▽ (gelblichweiß, außen hellviolett  
überlaufen)

## *Prunus avium* (Rosaceae) L.



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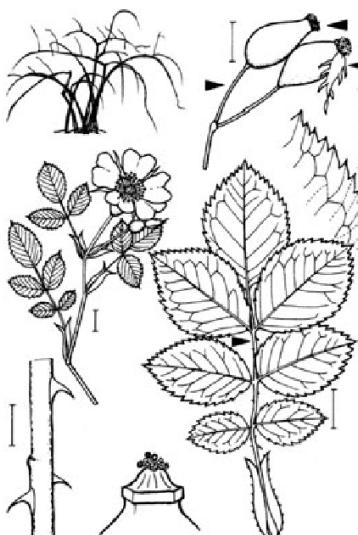


**\*\*Vogel-Kirsche, Süß-K. – *P. avium***  
Bis 25,00 ₣, 4–5 (weiß. Fr schwarzrot bis gelbrot)

## *Rosa canina* (Rosaceae) L.



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

## *Rosa micrantha* (Rosaceae) Borrer ex Sm.



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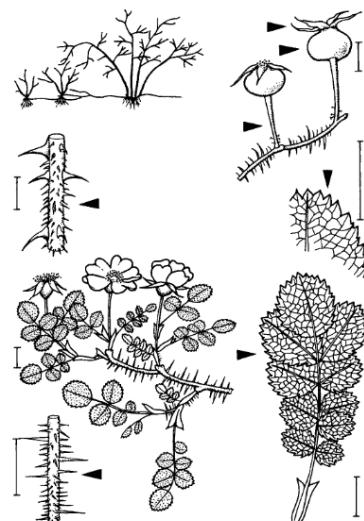


**Kleinblütige R. – *R. micrantha***  
(1,00–)2,00–3,00 ♂, 6–7 (weiß od. blassrosa. Bl schwach nach Apfel duftend)

## *Rosa spinosissima* (Rosaceae) L.



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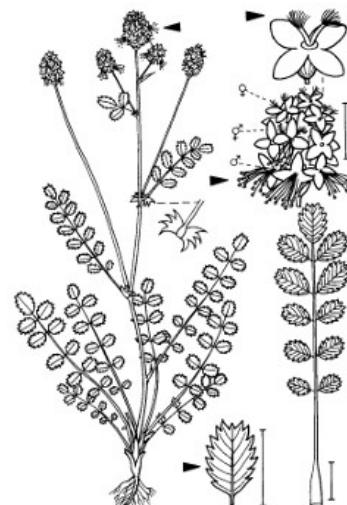
**Pimpinell-R. – *R. spinosissima*** 0,20–1,20 ♂  
5–6 (weiß, gelblich, selten blassrosa. Fr schwarzbraun)

## *Rubus idaeus* (Rosaceae) L.



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

## *Sanguisorba minor* (Rosaceae) Scop.

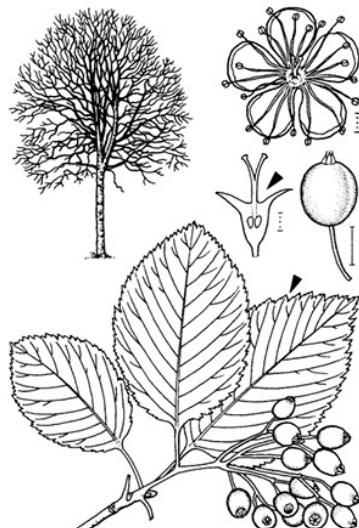


\*\*Kleiner Wiesenknopf – *Sanguisorba minor* 0,15–0,50(–0,80) ♀ 5–8 (erst grünlich, dann rötlich)

## *Sorbus aria* (Rosaceae) agg.



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

## *Asperula cynanchica* (Rubiaceae) L.



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

## *Galium anisophyllum* (Rubiaceae) Vill.



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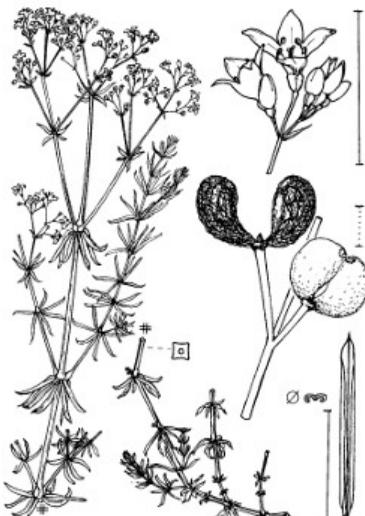


\*Ungleichblättriges L. – *G. anisophyllum*  
0,05–0,15 ♂ 7–9 (gelblichweiß bis weiß)  
x S. 787

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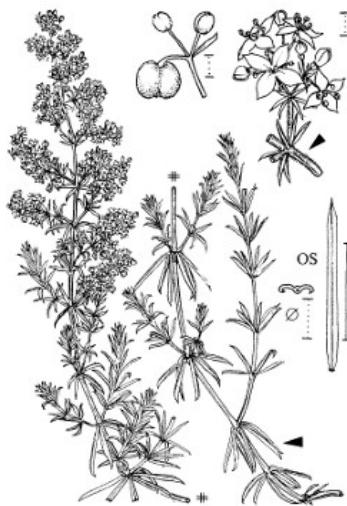
**Wald-L.** – *G. sylvaticum* 0,30–1,00 ♂ 7–8  
(weiß. Ganze Pfl blaugrün)

## *Galium 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, ♀ röthlich, Narben purpur)

## *Salix caprea* (Salicaceae) L.

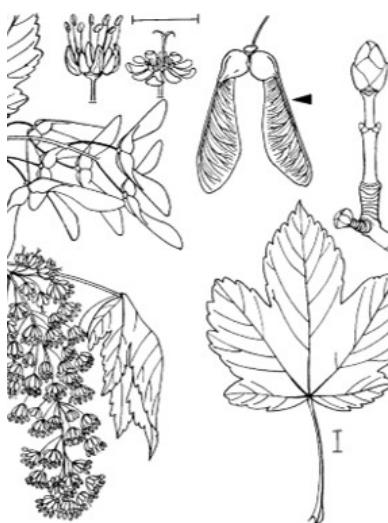


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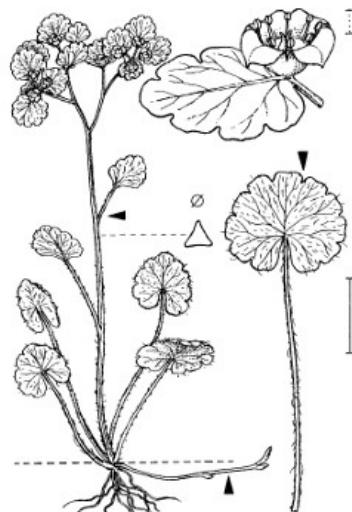


**Sal-Weide** – *Salix caprea* 3,00–10,00 ♂, 3–4 (♂ goldgelb, ♀ grün. Zweige kahl, nur anfangs weißhaarig)

## *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

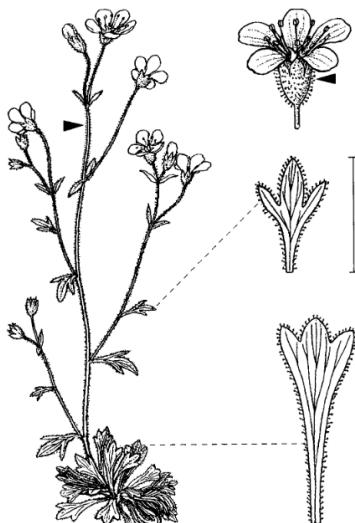


\*\*Rasen-St. – *S. rosacea* 0,05–0,25 ♂ 5–7 ▽ (weiß. Bl weich. Dargestellt ist subsp.  
*rosacea*.)

## *Saxifraga tridactylites* (Saxifragaceae) L.



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

## *Verbascum lychnitis* (Scrophulariaceae) L.

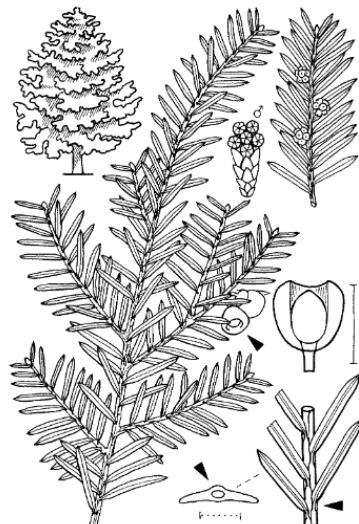
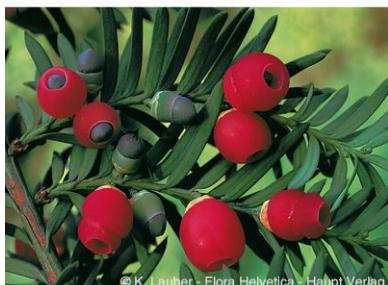


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Mehlige Königskerze – *Verbascum lychnitis* 0,60–1,20 ☺ ☻ 6–8 (hellgelb od.  
weiß, Staubfäden weißwollig)

## *Taxus baccata* (Taxaceae) L.



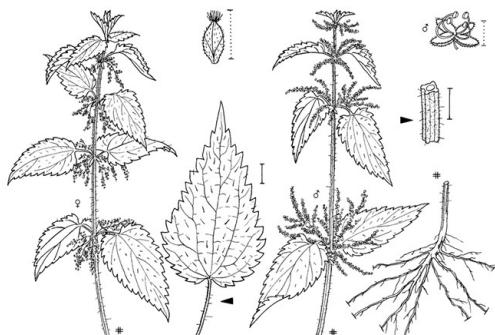
**Gewöhnliche Eibe – *Taxus baccata***  
Bis 15,00(–18,00) h, 3–5 ▽ (Nadeln oseits  
dunkelgrün, useits heller. Samenmantel rot)

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



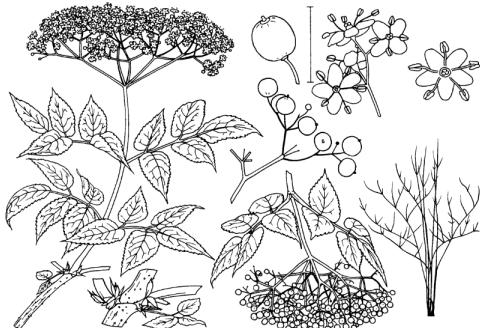
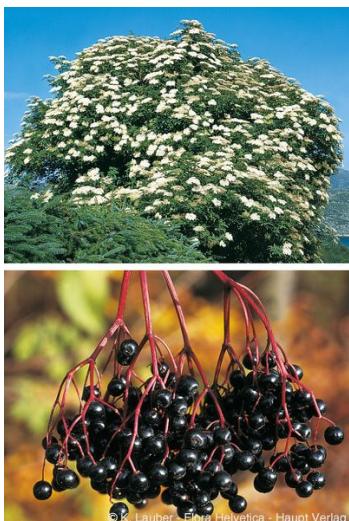
**\*\*Gewöhnliches Sonnenröschen –**  
*Helianthemum nummularium* 0,10–0,20 h,  
5–10 (gelb od. gelblichweiß)

## *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



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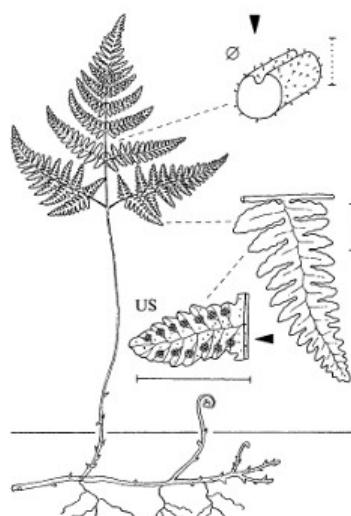


Sand-V. – *V. rupestris* 0,03–0,08 ♂ 5–6  
(blauviolett, selten rötlich)

## *Gymnocarpium robertianum* (Woodsiaceae)

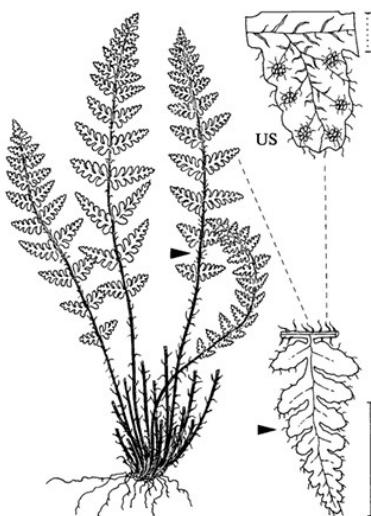
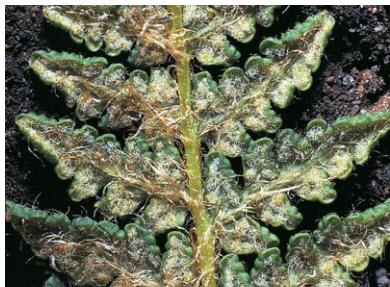


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Ruprechtsfarn – *Gymnocarpium robertianum* 0,15–0,55 ♀ 7–8

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



Rostroter W. – *W. ilvensis* 0,10–0,20 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.



# Species register

<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> .....	98	<i>Campanula trachelium</i> .....	36
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<i>Aconitum napellus</i> .....	84	<i>Cardamine impatiens</i> .....	30
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<i>Galium anisophyllum</i>	94	<i>Medicago lupulina</i>	56
<i>Galium glaucum</i>	94	<i>Melica ciliata</i> agg.	78
<i>Galium pumilum</i>	95	<i>Melica nutans</i>	79
<i>Galium saxatile</i>	95	<i>Moehringia muscosa</i>	39
<i>Galium sylvaticum</i>	96	<i>Moehringia trinervia</i>	40
<i>Galium valdepilosum</i>	96	<i>Mycelis muralis</i>	23
<i>Galium verum</i>	97	<i>Noccaea montana</i>	33
<i>Geranium robertianum</i>	57	<i>Odontites luteus</i>	68
<i>Geranium sanguineum</i>	57	<i>Origanum vulgare</i>	61
<i>Globularia bisnagarica</i>	71	<i>Oxalis acetosella</i>	69
<i>Gymnocarpium robertianum</i>	104	<i>Petrorhagia prolifera</i>	40
<i>Hedera helix</i>	10	<i>Petrorhagia saxifraga</i>	41
<i>Helianthemum nummularium</i> ssp. <i>obscurum</i>	101	<i>Picea abies</i>	70
<i>Hieracium bifidum</i>	17	<i>Pimpinella saxifraga</i>	8
<i>Hieracium bupleuroides</i>	18	<i>Pinguicula vulgaris</i>	66
<i>Hieracium calodon</i>	18	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	71
<i>Hieracium franconicum</i>	19	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	72
<i>Hieracium harzianum</i>	19	<i>Poa compressa</i>	79
<i>Hieracium murorum</i> agg.	20	<i>Poa nemoralis</i>	80
<i>Hieracium pilosella</i>	20	<i>Poa pratensis</i>	80
<i>Hieracium schmidii</i>	21	<i>Polygala chamaebuxus</i>	81
<i>Hieracium schneidii</i>	21	<i>Polypodium interjectum</i>	83
<i>Hippocratea comosa</i>	53	<i>Polypodium vulgare</i>	83
<i>Hippocratea emerus</i>	54	<i>Polystichum aculeatum</i>	84
<i>Hylotelephium maximum</i>	43	<i>Populus tremula</i>	97
<i>Hylotelephium telephium</i>	43	<i>Potentilla verna</i>	89
<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>	59	<i>Prunus avium</i>	90
<i>Impatiens parviflora</i>	24	<i>Pseudo-fumaria alba</i>	70
<i>Jacobaea vulgaris</i>	54	<i>Rhamnus cathartica</i>	86
<i>Karpatiosorbus franconica</i>	89	<i>Ribes alpinum</i>	58
<i>Knautia arvensis</i>	49	<i>Ribes uva-crispa</i>	58
<i>Lactuca perennis</i>	22	<i>Rosa canina</i>	90
<i>Lamium maculatum</i>	61	<i>Rosa micrantha</i>	91
<i>Lathyrus vernus</i>	55	<i>Rosa spinosissima</i>	91
<i>Leontodon incanus</i>	22	<i>Rubus idaeus</i>	92
<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>	23	<i>Rumex acetosa</i>	82
<i>Linum catharticum</i>	66	<i>Rumex acetosella</i>	82
		<i>Salix caprea</i>	98

<i>Sambucus nigra</i> .....	102
<i>Sanguisorba minor</i> .....	92
<i>Saxifraga rosacea</i> .....	99
<i>Saxifraga tridactylites</i> .....	100
<i>Scabiosa columbaria</i> .....	50
<i>Sedum acre</i> .....	44
<i>Sedum album</i> .....	44
<i>Sedum dasypetalum</i> .....	45
<i>Sedum rupestre</i> .....	45
<i>Sedum sexangulare</i> .....	46
<i>Seseli libanotis</i> .....	9
<i>Sesleria caerulea</i> .....	81
<i>Silene nutans</i> .....	41
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<i>Veronica teucrium</i> .....	72
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