

MIREN Rocks Frankenjura

Species identification booklet

Frankenjura



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Sources:

Plant photos by Flora Helvetica. 6th Edition

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

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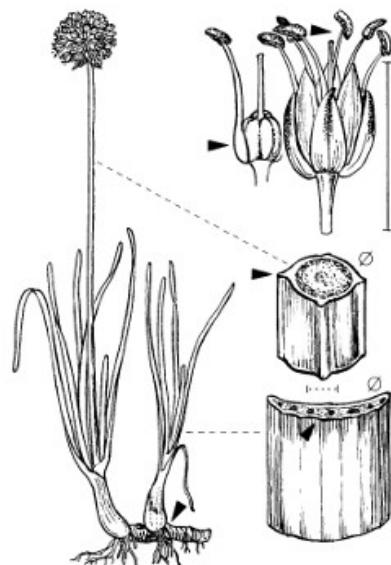
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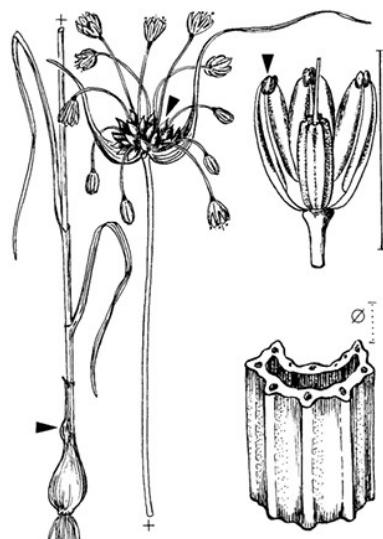
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Allium lusitanicum (Amaryllidaceae) Lam. *Allium senescens*



Berg-L. – *A. lusitanicum* 0,15–0,30 2 7–8
▽ (lilapurpur. Ohne Blathäutchen)

Allium oleraceum (Amaryllidaceae) L.



Gemüse-Lauch – *Allium oleraceum*
0,30–0,60 2 7–8 (lilapurpur. Ohne
Blathäutchen)

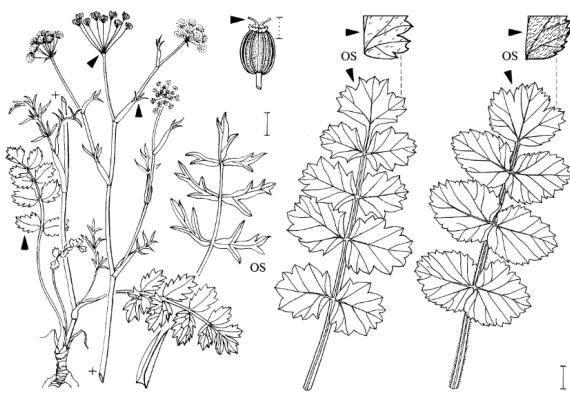
Bupleurum falcatum (Apiaceae) L.

Subsp. *faclatum* for left image



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

Pimpinella saxifraga (Apiaceae) L.

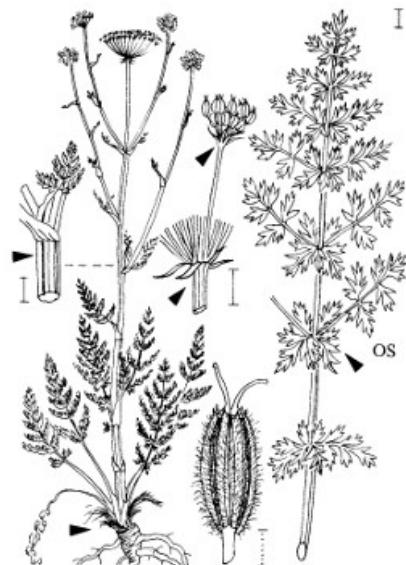


L: Kleine Pimpinelle – *Pimpinella saxifraga* 0,05–0,60 ♂ 7–9 (weiß od. gelblichweiß,
selten rosa bis purpur) R: Schwarze P. – *P. nigra* 0,40–0,80 ♂ 7–9 (weiß od. gelblich-
weiß)

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



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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.

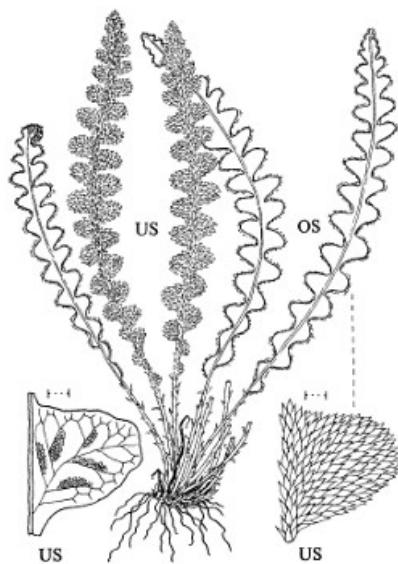


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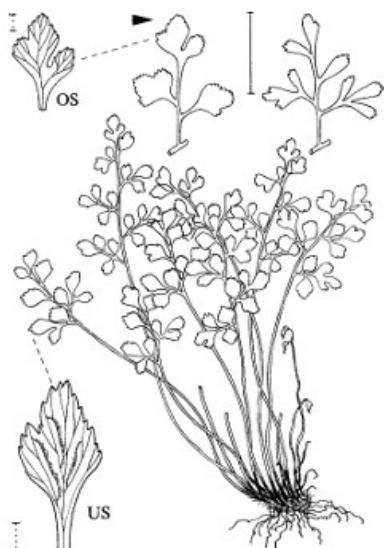
Ästige G. – *A. ramosum* 0,30–0,80 ♀ 6–8
▽ (weiß)

Asplenium ceterach (Aspleniaceae) L.



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

Asplenium ruta-muraria (Aspleniaceae) L.

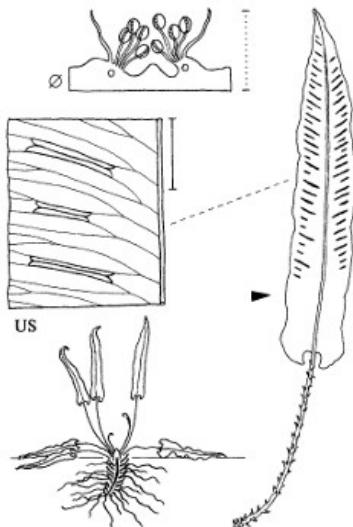


Mauer-Streifenfarn, Mauerraute –
Asplenium ruta-muraria 0,03–0,15 2 7–9

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



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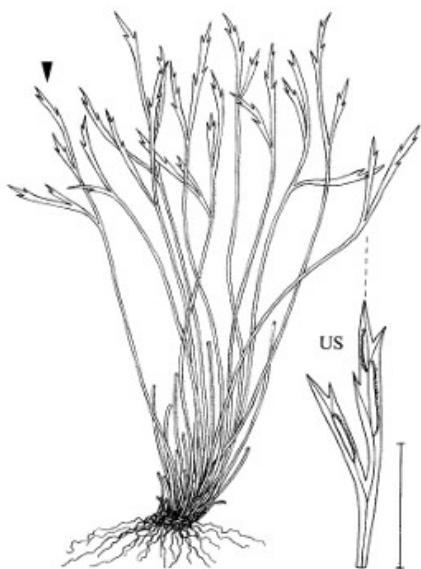


Hirschzunge – *Asplenium scolopendrium*
0,15–0,50 ♂ 7–8 ▽ (Pfl immergrün)

Asplenium septentrionale (Aspleniaceae) (L.) Hoffm.



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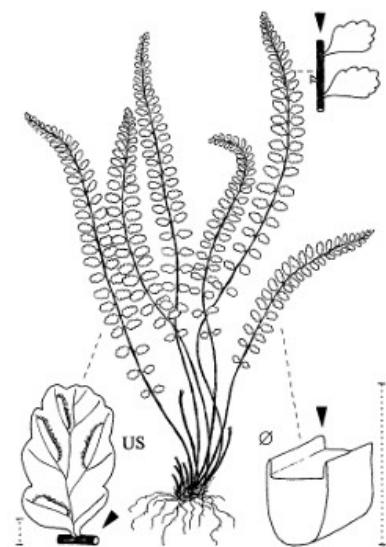


Nördlicher Streifenfarn – *Asplenium*
septentrionale 0,08–0,15 ♂ 7–8

Asplenium trichomanes (Aspleniaceae) L.



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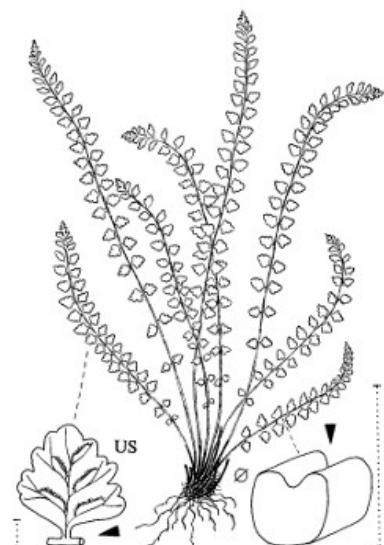


**Braunstieler St. – *A. trichomanes* s. l.
0,05–0,30 ♂ 7–8 (BlStiel u. Bl-Spindel bis
zur Spitze braun)

Asplenium viride (Aspleniaceae) Huds.



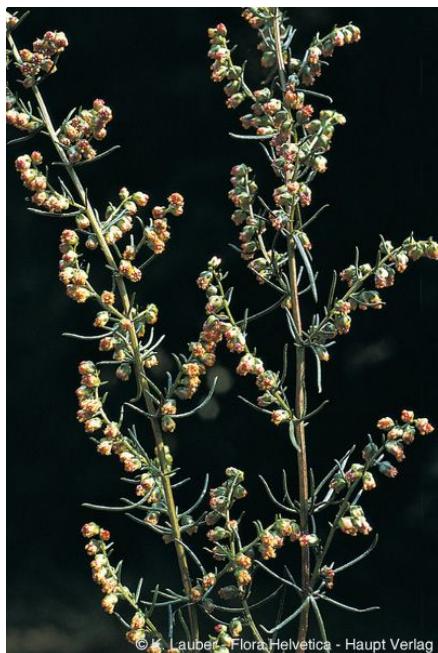
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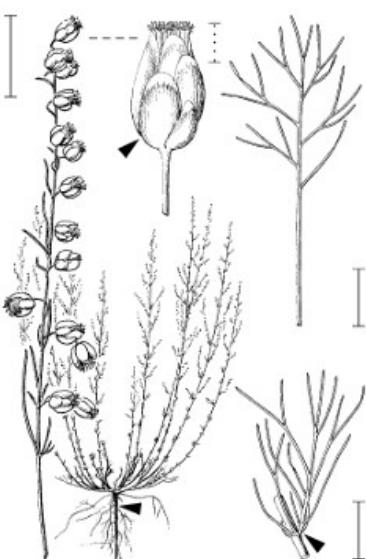
Grünstieler Streifenfarn – *Asplenium*
viride 0,05–0,20 ♂ 7–8 (BlStiel nur am
Grund braun)

Artemisia campestris (Asteraceae) L.

Subsp. *camperstris* for left image



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**Feld-B. – *A. campestris* 0,30–0,60 ♂
8–10 (gelb od. rötlich. Bl zuerst seidig
behaart, verkahlend) ↗ S. 791

Artemisia vulgaris (Asteraceae) L.



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Gewöhnlicher Beifuß – *A. vulgaris*
0,60–1,50 ♂ 7–11 (gelblich od. rotbraun)

Buphthalmum salicifolium (Asteraceae) L.



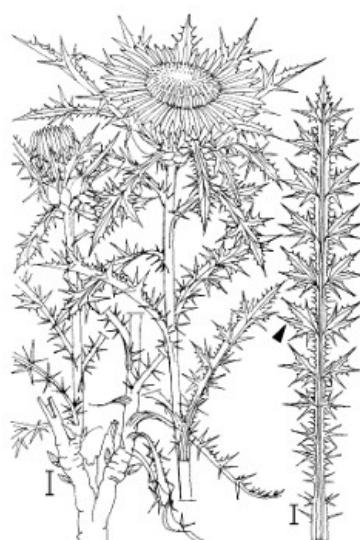
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Weidenblatt-Rindsauge – *Buphthalmum salicifolium* 0,15–0,70 ♂ 6–9 (goldgelb)

Carlina acaulis (Asteraceae) L.

Subsp. caulescens for right image



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

Cota tinctoria (Asteraceae) L. *Anthemis tinctoria*



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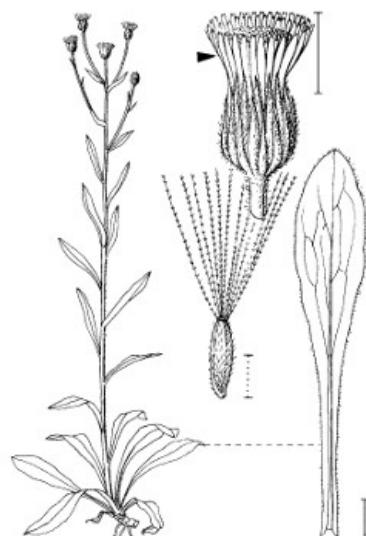
Färber-Hundskamille – *Anthemis tinctoria*
0,30–0,60 ♂ 6–9 (goldgelb, RöhrenB
goldgelb)

Erigeron acris ssp. acris (Asteraceae) L.

Left image not subspecies



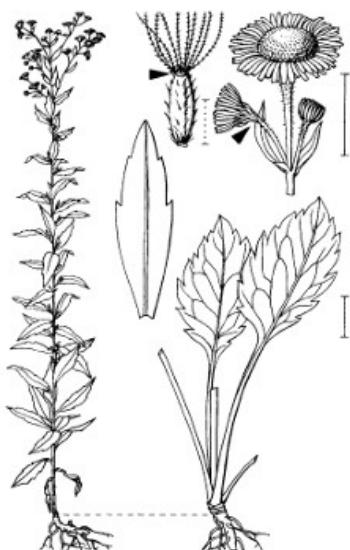
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**Scharfes B. – *E. acris* subsp. *acris*
0,10–0,30 ♂ (5–)6–7 (rötlich od. bläulich,
RöhrenB gelb) ✚ S. 790

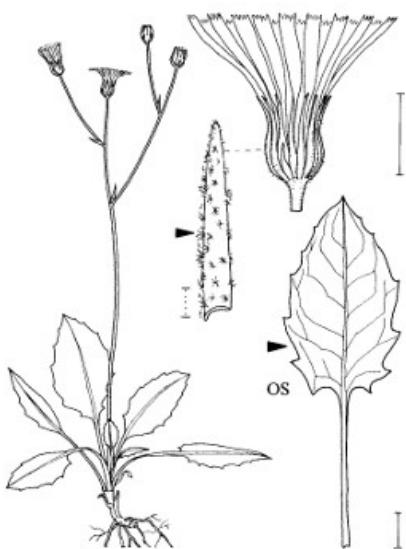
Erigeron annuus ssp. *annuus* (Asteraceae) (L.) Desf.

Left image not subspecies



*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.



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

Hieracium calodon (Asteraceae) Tausch *Pilosella auriculoides*



Hieracium franconicum (Asteraceae) (Griseb.) Zahn



Hieracium harzianum (Asteraceae) Zahn



"Vulgare" type.

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

Hieracium murorum agg. (Asteraceae) L.

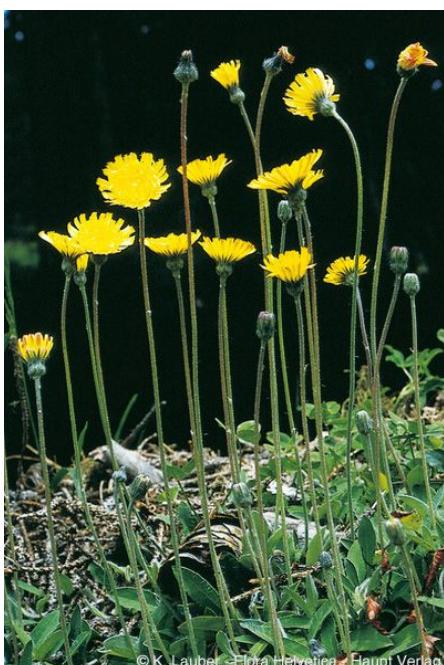


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*Wald-H. – *H. murorum* 0,20–0,60 ♂ 5–8
(gelb od. goldgelb)

Hieracium pilosella (Asteraceae) L. *Pilosella officinarum*



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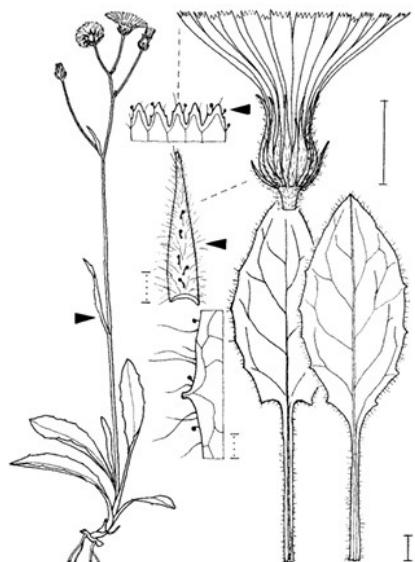


Kleines Mausohrhabichtskraut – *Pilosella officinarum* 0,05–0,30 ♂ 5–10 (schwefel-gelb, RandB useits meist rotstreifig)

Hieracium schmidtii (Asteraceae) aggr.



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

Hieracium schneidii (Asteraceae) Schack et Zahn



HERBARIUM MUSEI PARISIENSIS

Lactuca perennis (Asteraceae) L.



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

Leontodon incanus (Asteraceae) (L.) Schrank

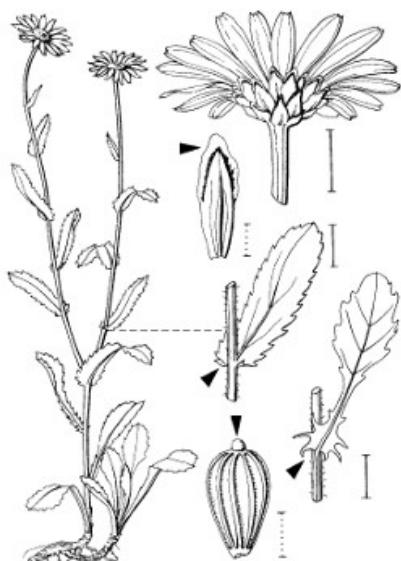


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Grauer L. – *L. incanus* 0,15–0,45 ♂ 5–6
(goldgelb)

***Leucanthemum vulgare* (Asteraceae)** L. *Leucanthemum ircutianum*



*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)

Impatiens parviflora (Balsaminaceae) DC.



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

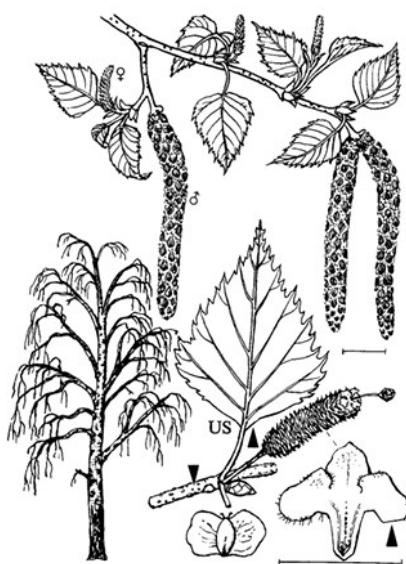
Betula pendula (Betulaceae) Roth



© K. Lauber

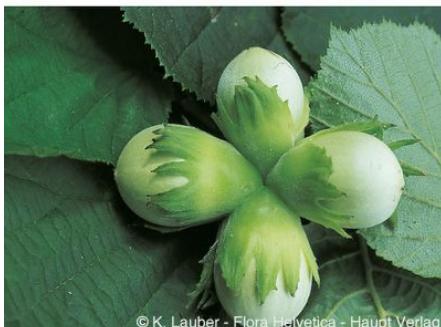


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Gewöhnliche B. – *B. pendula* Bis 25,00 ♂
4–5 (♂ hell bräunlichgelb, ♀ grün)

Corylus avellana (Betulaceae) L.



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

Asperugo procumbens (Boraginaceae) L.

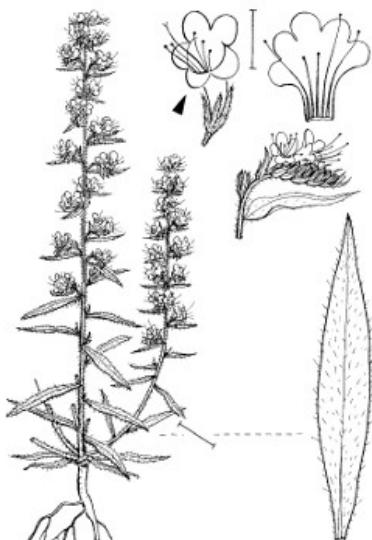


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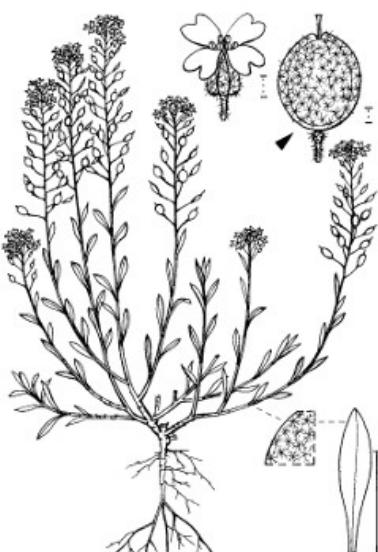
Schlängenäuglein – *Asperugo procumbens* 0,20–0,50 ♂ ① 5–8 (erst violett, dann blau, Schlundschuppen weiß)

Echium vulgare (Boraginaceae) L.



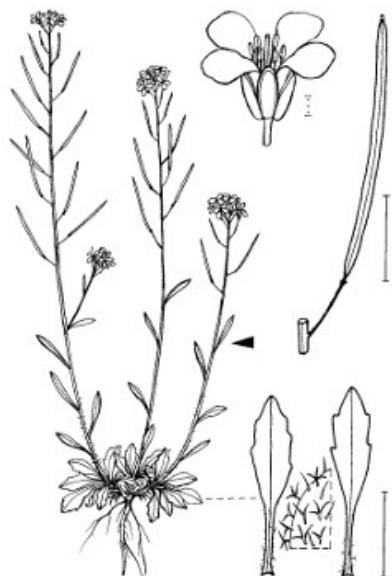
Gewöhnlicher Natternkopf – *Echium vulgare* 0,25–0,80 ♂ 5–10 (erst rosa, dann leuchtendblau)

Alyssum montanum (Brassicaceae) L.



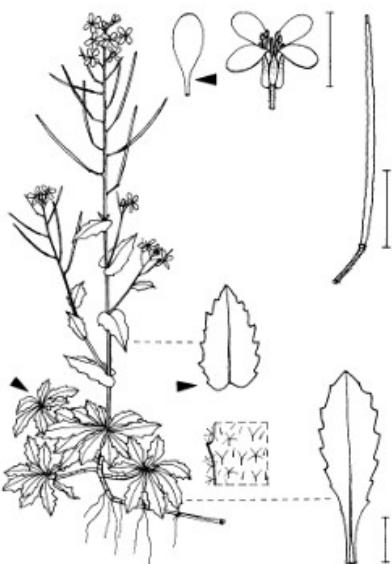
****Berg-St.** – *A. montanum* 0,10–0,20 ♀
3–5 ▽ (goldgelb)

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



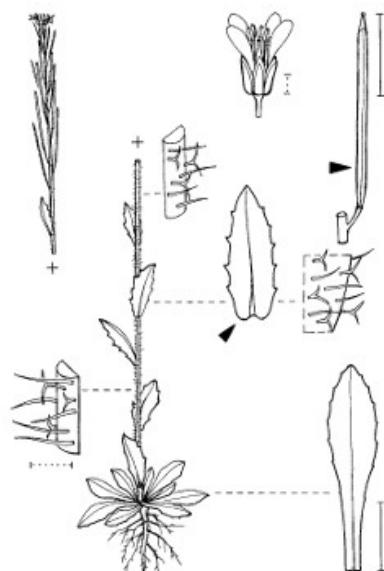
Felsen-Sch. – *A. petraea* 0,10–0,25 ♂ 5–7
(weiß)

Arabis alpina (Brassicaceae) L.



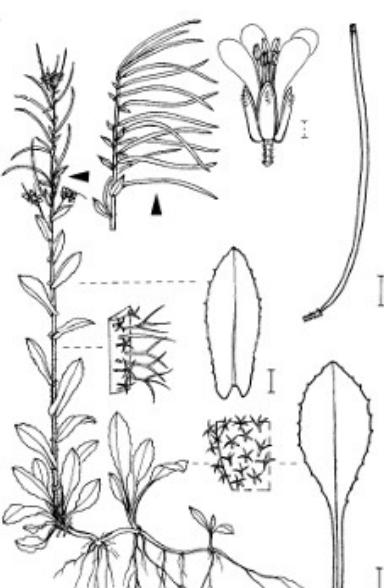
Alpen-G. – *A. alpina* 0,05–0,40 ♂ 3–10
(weiß)

Arabis hirsuta (Brassicaceae) L.



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

Arabis turrita (Brassicaceae) L. *Pseudoturritis turrita*



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

Aurinia saxatilis (Brassicaceae) (L.) Desv.



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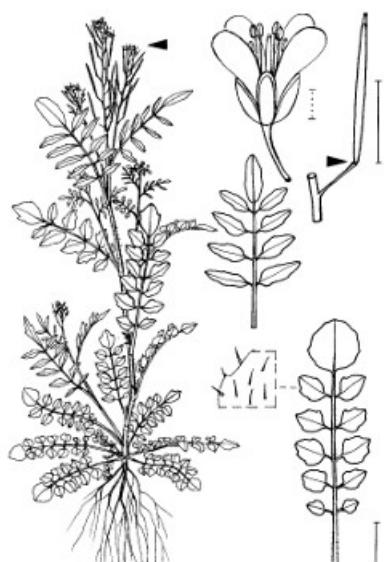


Felsensteinkraut – *Aurinia saxatile*
0,15–0,35 h 4–5 ▽ (leuchtend gelb)

Cardamine flexuosa (Brassicaceae) With.



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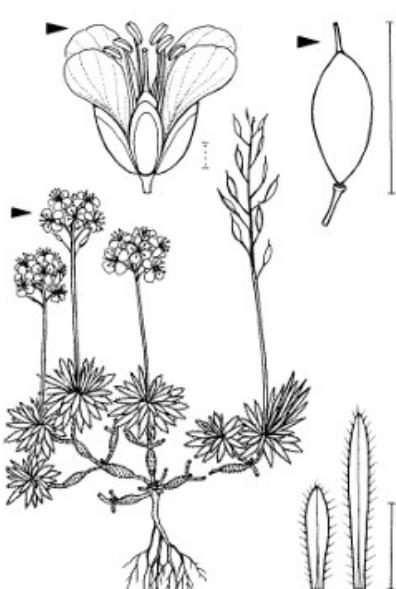
Wald-Sch. – *C. flexuosa* 0,10–0,50 ♂ ① 2
4–10 (weiß)

Cardamine impatiens (Brassicaceae) L.



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

Draba aizoides (Brassicaceae) L.



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

Erysimum crepidifolium (Brassicaceae) Rchb.



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

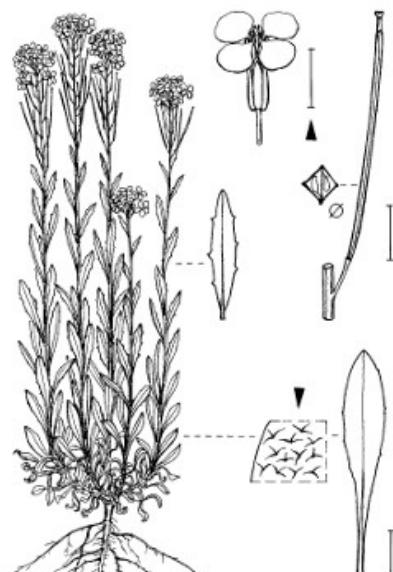


Bleicher Sch. – *E. crepidifolium* 0,15–0,80
⊗ ⊖ 4–6 (hellgelb)

Erysimum odoratum (Brassicaceae) Ehrh.



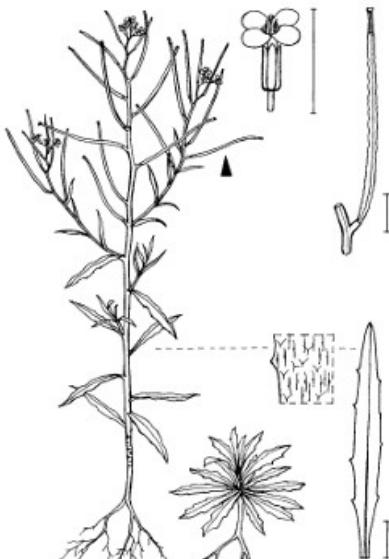
- Crown leafs 13-16 (20) mm, flower **dark yellow** with **strong scent**, pods 0-40°, stem mostly 2-parted but **few** 3-parted hairs, leafs mostly **3-parted hairs**
- Kronenblätter 13-16 (20) mm, Blüte **dunkelgelb mit starkem Duft**, Schoten 0-40°, Stängel meist 2-teilig, aber selten 3-teilig behaart,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



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

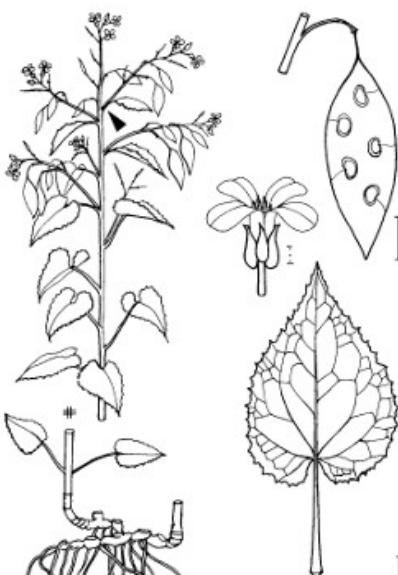
Erysimum repandum (Brassicaceae) L.

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



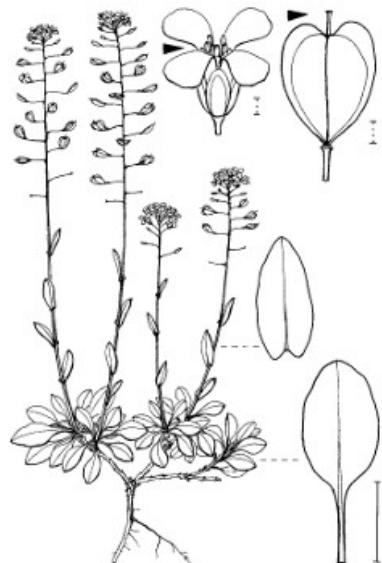
Spreiz-Sch. – *E. repandum* 0,15–0,35 ☺
3–6 (hellgelb)

Lunaria rediviva (Brassicaceae) L.



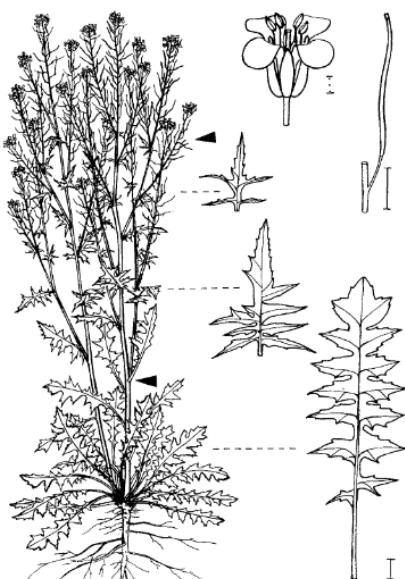
Ausdauerndes S. – *L. rediviva* 0,30–1,40
2 5–7 ▽ (hellviolett bis weißlich)

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



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

Sisymbrium austriacum (Brassicaceae) Jacq.



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

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Campanula gentilis (Campanulaceae) Kovanda



Very similar to *C. rotundifolia*.

Differences:

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

Campanula persicifolia (Campanulaceae) L.

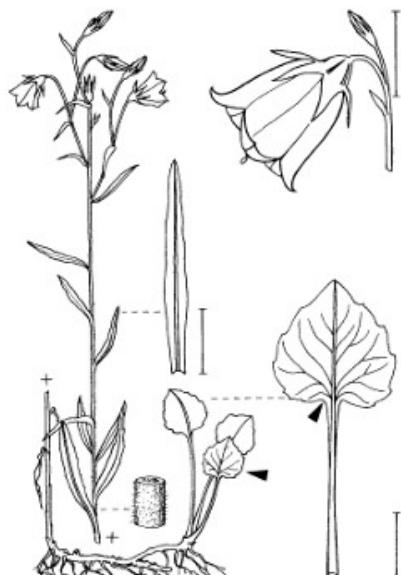


Pfirsichblättrige G. – *C. persicifolia*
0,30–0,80 ♂ 6–9 (hellblau, selten weiß)

Campanula rotundifolia (Campanulaceae) L.



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

Campanula trachelium (Campanulaceae) L.

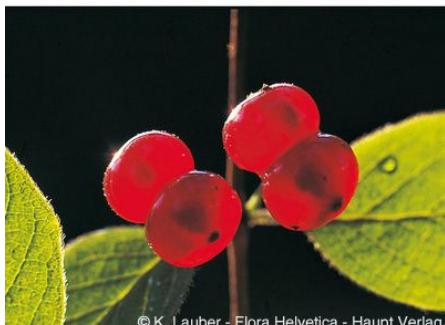


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Nesselblättrige Glockenblume –
Campanula trachelium 0,60–1,00 ♂ 7–8
(hell blauviolett bis hellblau)

Lonicera xylosteum (Caprifoliaceae) L.



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

Arenaria serpyllifolia (Caryophyllaceae) L.



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****Quendel-Sandkraut – *Arenaria*
*serpyllifolia*** 0,03–0,30 ♂ ♂ 5–9 (weiß. Pfl
graugrün) ↗ S. 786

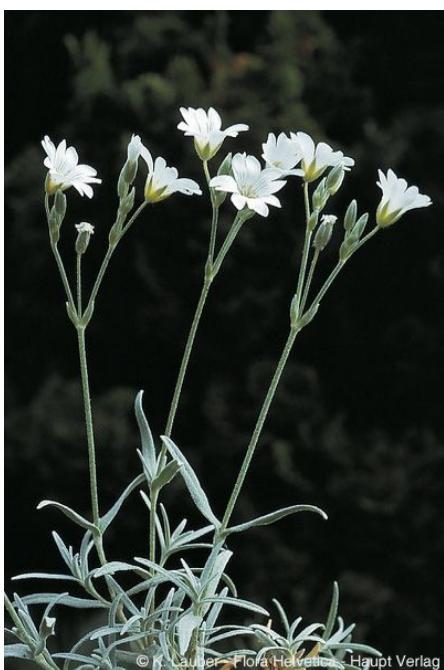
Cerastium arvense (Caryophyllaceae) L.

Subsp. Arvense



**Acker-H. – *C. arvense* 0,03–0,30 ♂ 4–8
(weiß. Pfl grauflaumig)

Cerastium tomentosum (Caryophyllaceae) L.



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

Dianthus carthusianorum (Caryophyllaceae) L.

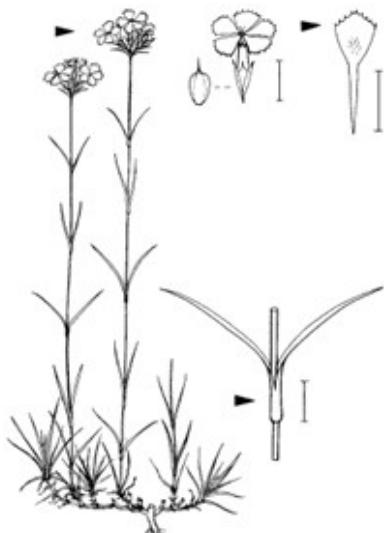
Subsp. *Carthusianorum*



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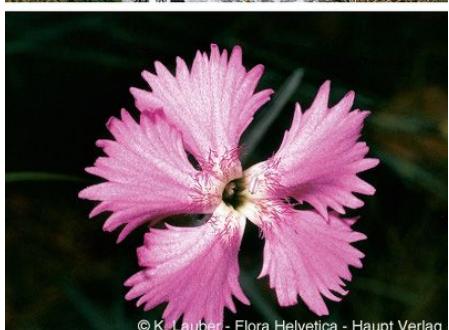


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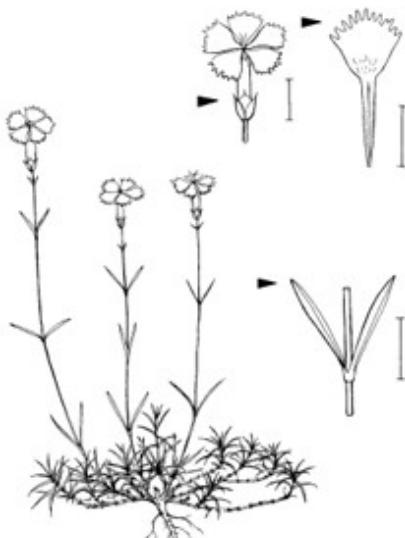


Kartäuser-N. – *D. carthusianorum*
0,15–0,45 ♂ 6–9 ▽ (dunkelpurpur bis
rosa, dunkler geadert)

Dianthus gratianopolitanus (Caryophyllaceae) Vill.



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

Moehringia muscosa (Caryophyllaceae) L.



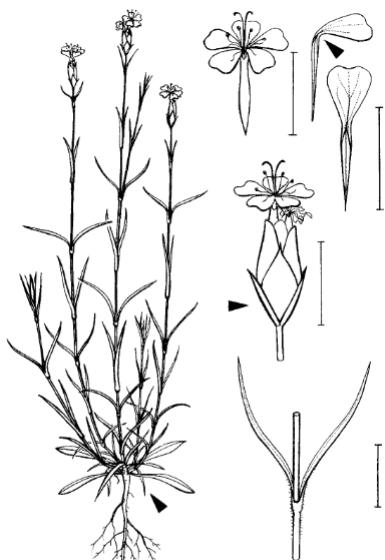
Moos-N. – *M. muscosa* 0,05–0,20 ♂ 5–9
(weiß)

Moehringia trinervia (Caryophyllaceae) (L.) Clairv.



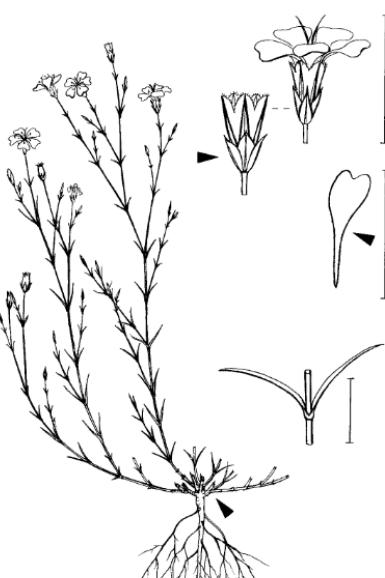
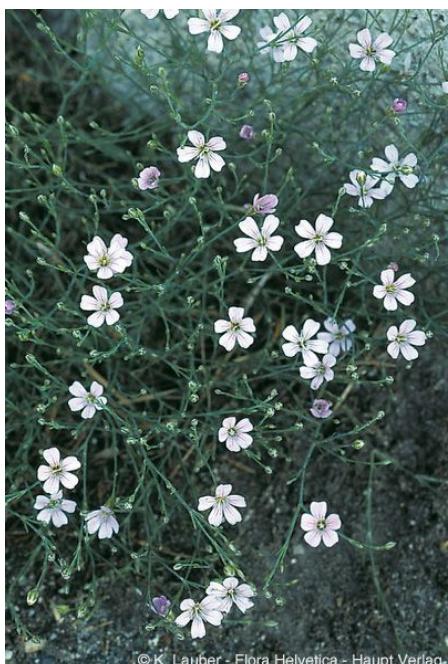
Dreinervige Nabelmiere – *Moehringia trinervia* 0,10–0,30 ♂ 5–7 (weiß)

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



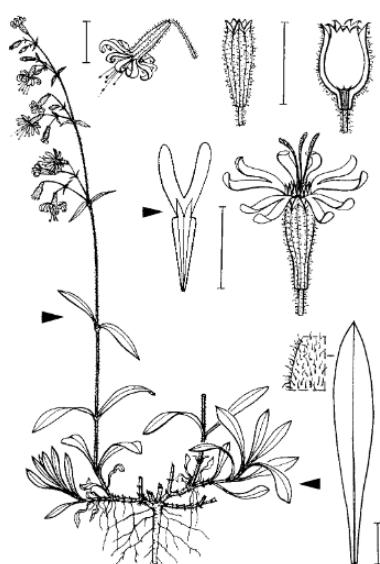
Sprossendes Nelkenköpfchen –
Petrorhagia prolifera 0,15–0,45 ♂ Ⓛ 6–10
(rosa)

Petrorhagia saxifraga (Caryophyllaceae) (L.) Link



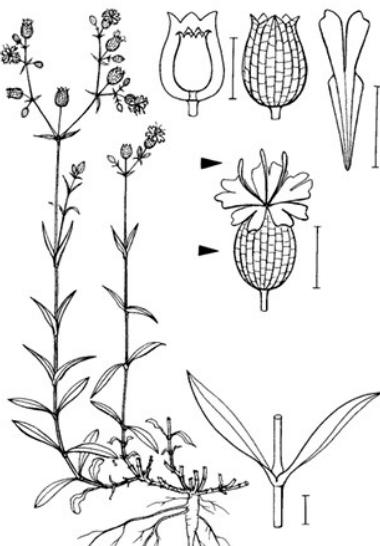
Felsennelke – *P. saxifraga* 0,10–0,35 ♀
6–9 (helllila bis sattrosa, dunkler geädert)

Silene nutans (Caryophyllaceae) L.



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

Silene vulgaris (Caryophyllaceae) (Moench) Gärcke



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

Euonymus europaeus (Celastraceae) L.



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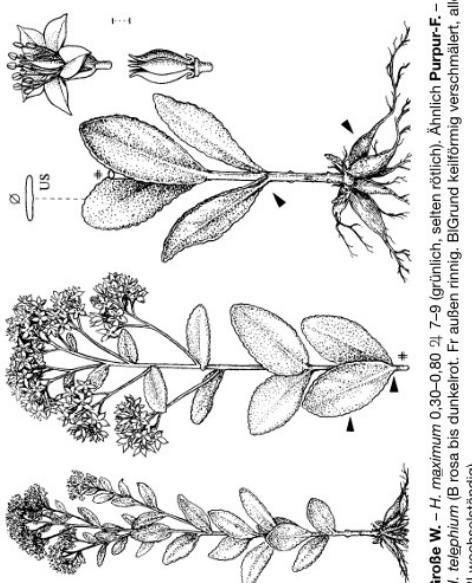


Europäisches Pfaffenhütchen –
Euonymus europaeus 1,50–3,00 ♂ 5–6
(hellgrün. Fr rosa, SaMantel orange)

Hylotelephium maximum (Crassulaceae) (L.) Kirschl. *Sedum telephium* subsp. *maximum*



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

***Hylotelephium telephium* (Crassulaceae)** (L.) H. Ohba. *Sedum telephium*, *Sedum maximum*

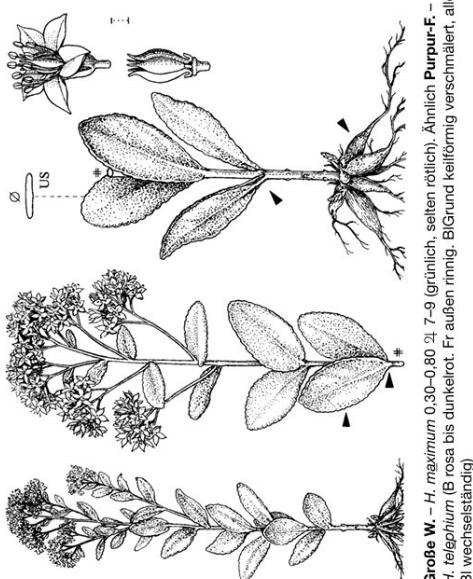
Subsp. *telephium* for image 1



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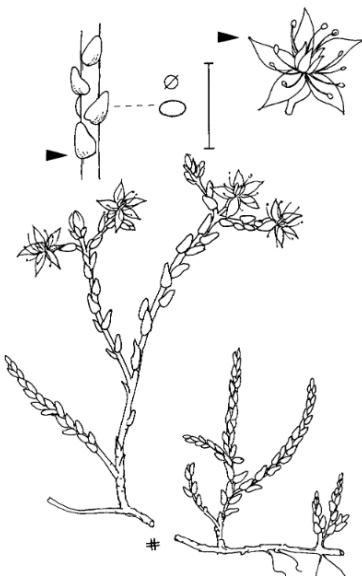


Große W. – H. maximum 0,30–0,80 ♂ 7–9 (grünlich, selten rötlich). Ähnlich Purpur-F. –
H. telephium (B rosa bis dunkelrot. Fr außen rinnig. Bl Grund keilförmig verschmälert, alle
Bl wechselständig)

***Sedum acre* (Crassulaceae) L.**



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

Sedum album (Crassulaceae) L.

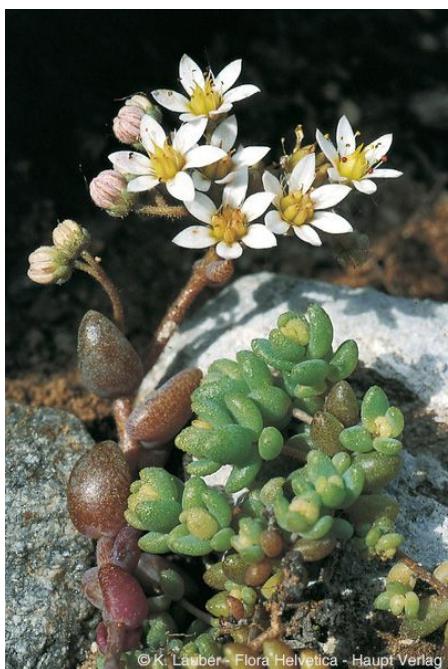


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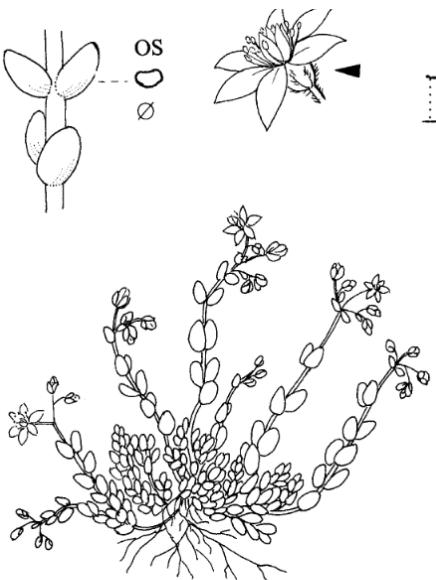


Weiße F. – *S. album* 0,08–0,20 ♂ 6–9
(weiß)

Sedum dasyphyllum (Crassulaceae) L.



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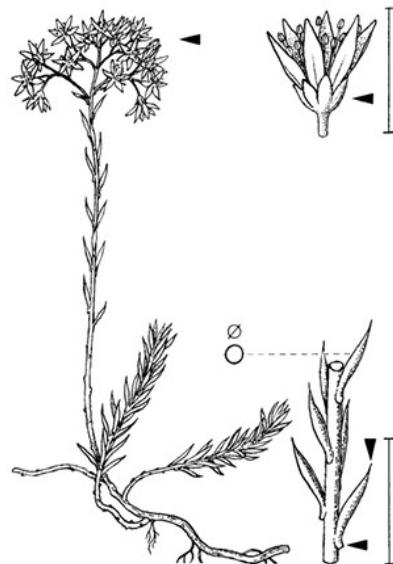


Buckel-F. – *S. dasyphyllum* 0,03–0,10 ♂
6–8 (weiß, außen zuweilen rötlich)

Sedum rupestre (Crassulaceae) L. *Sedum reflexum*



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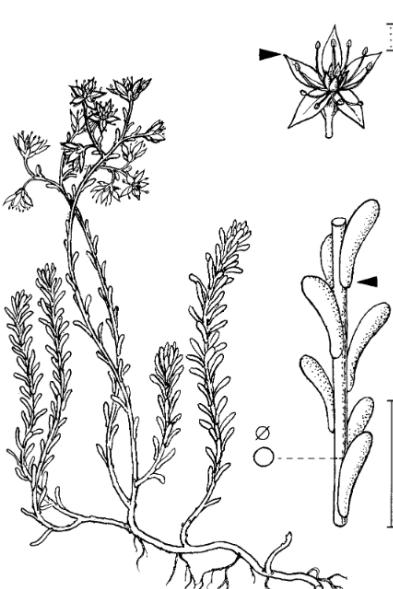


*Felsen-Fetthenne – *Sedum rupestre*
0,10–0,35 ⌚ 6–8 (gelb) ↗ S. 784

Sedum sexangulare (Crassulaceae) L.

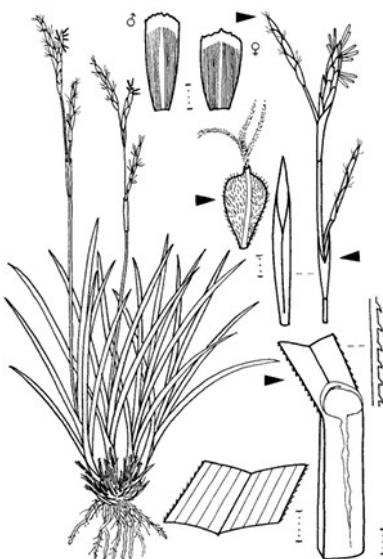


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Milder M. – *S. sexangulare* 0,05–0,15 ⌚
6–7 (gelb)

Carex digitata (Cyperaceae) L.



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

Carex flacca (Cyperaceae) Schreber

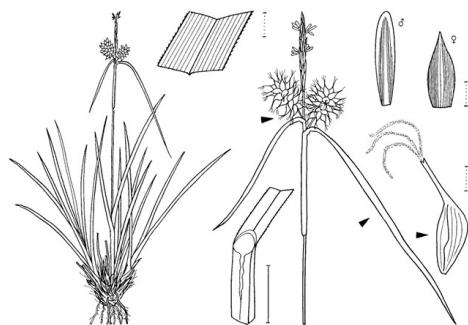


Blaugrüne S. – *C. flacca* 0,20–0,60 ♂ 5–7
(Sp schwarzbraun, Schläuche grün od.
schwarz)

Carex flava (Cyperaceae) L. s. str.



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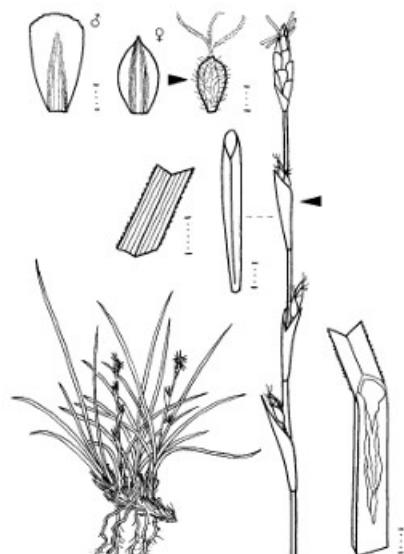


Gelb-Segge – *Carex flava* 0,20–0,60 ♂ 5–9 (Sp gelb- bis rostbraun, grün gekieft, Schläuche hellgelb. Pfl gelbgrün)

Carex humilis (Cyperaceae) Leyss.



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

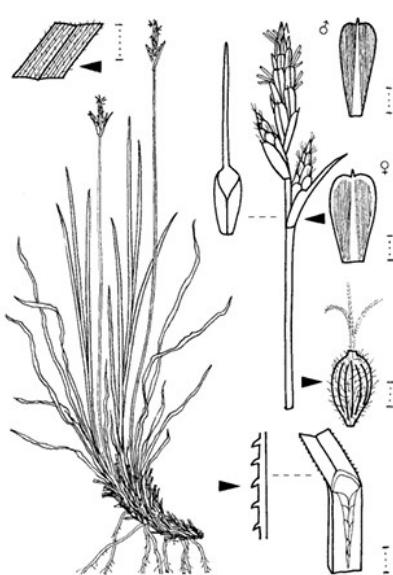
Carex montana (Cyperaceae) L.



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

Cystopteris fragilis (Cystopteridaceae) (L.) Bernh.



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

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



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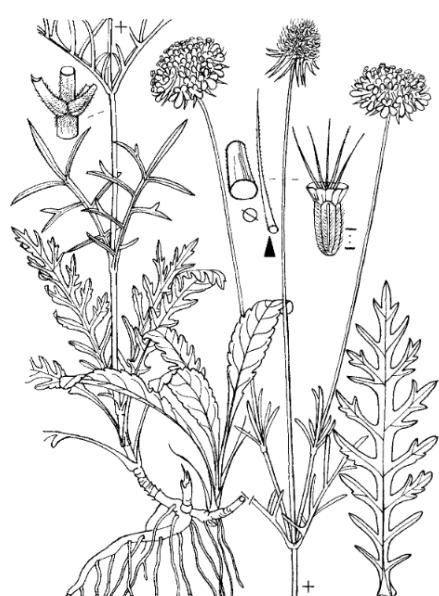


*Acker-Witwenblume – *Knautia arvensis*
0,30–0,80 ♂ 7–8 (bläulichrot bis violett)

Scabiosa columbaria (*Dipsacaceae*) L.

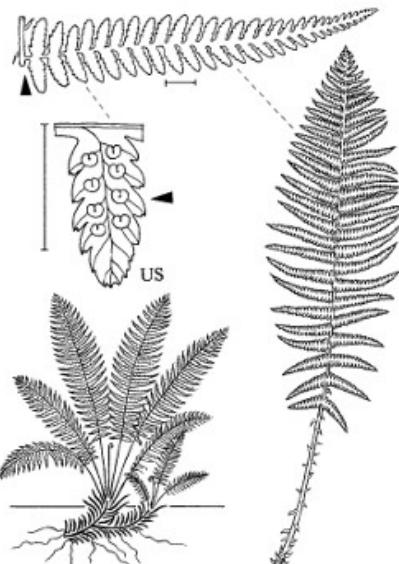


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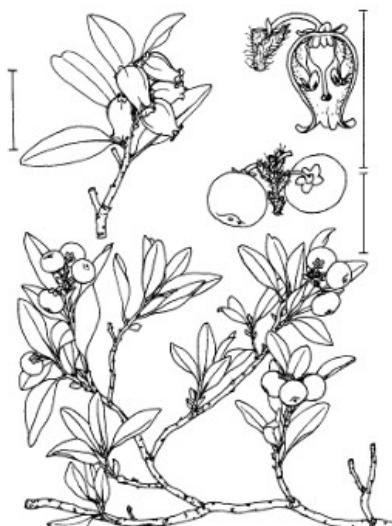
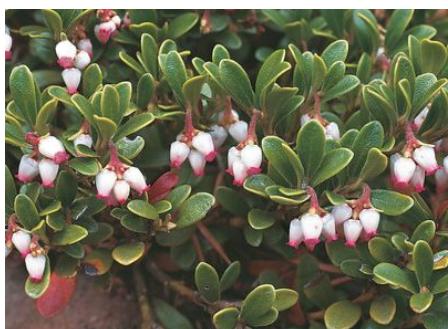
Tauben-S. – *S. columbaria* 0,25–0,60 ♂
7–11 (blaulila, KBorsten schwärzlich)

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



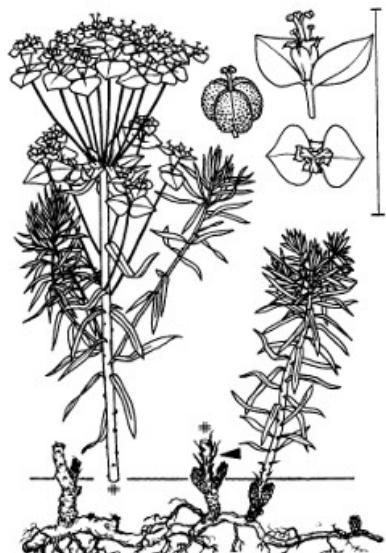
Gewöhnlicher W. – *D. filix-mas* 0,30–1,20
2 7–9

Arctostaphylos uva-ursi (*Ericaceae*) L.



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

Euphorbia cyparissias (Euphorbiaceae) L.



Zypressen-Wolfsmilch – *Euphorbia cyparissias* 0,15–0,30 ♂ 4–5 (grünlichgelb, später rötend)

Anthyllis vulneraria (Fabaceae) L.



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

Coronilla vaginalis (Fabaceae) Lam.



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

Cytisus nigricans (Fabaceae) L.



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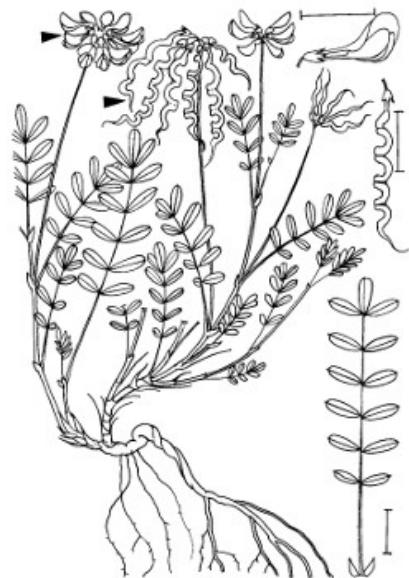


Schwarzwerdender Geißklee – *Cytisus nigricans* 0,30–1,20 h, h, 6–8 (gelb, Bl.
trocken schwarz)

Hippocrepis comosa (Fabaceae) L.



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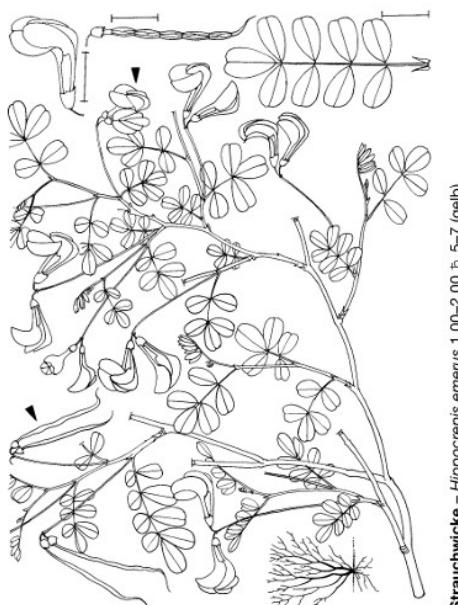


Hufeisenklee – *H. comosa* 0,08–0,25 ♂ h
5–7 (gelb)

Hippocrepis emerus (Fabaceae) L.
Subsp. Lassen

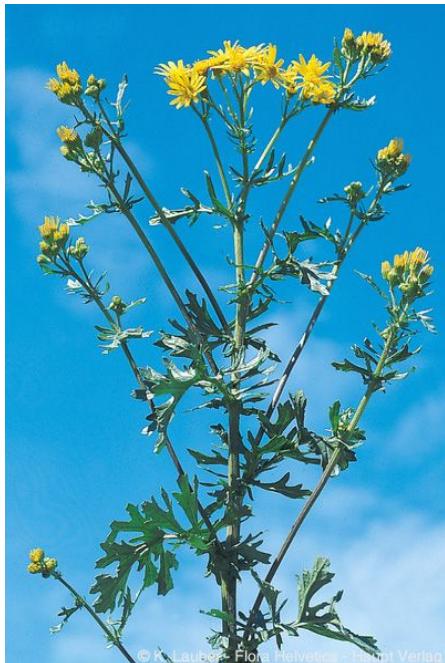


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Strauchwicke – *Hippocrepis emerus* 1,00–2,00 ♂ h 5–7 (gelb)

Jacobaea vulgaris (Fabaceae) L. *Senecio jacobaea*

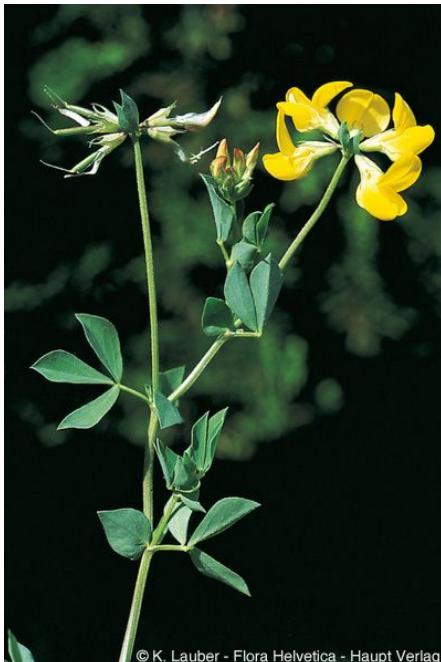


Lathyrus vernus (Fabaceae) (L.) Bernh.

Subsp. *Vernus*



Lotus corniculatus (Fabaceae) L.



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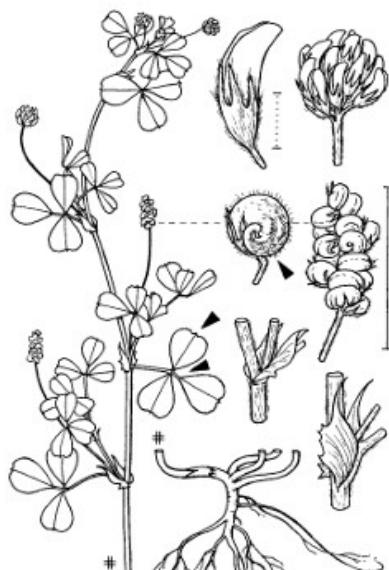
*Gewöhnlicher H. – *L. corniculatus*

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

Medicago lupulina (Fabaceae) L.



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Hopfen-Luzerne – *Medicago lupulina*

0,15–0,60 ♂ bis ♀ 5–10 (gelb)

Fagus sylvatica (Fagaceae) L.



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

Geranium robertianum (Geraniaceae) L.

Subsp. *Robertianum*



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

Geranium sanguineum (Geraniaceae) L.

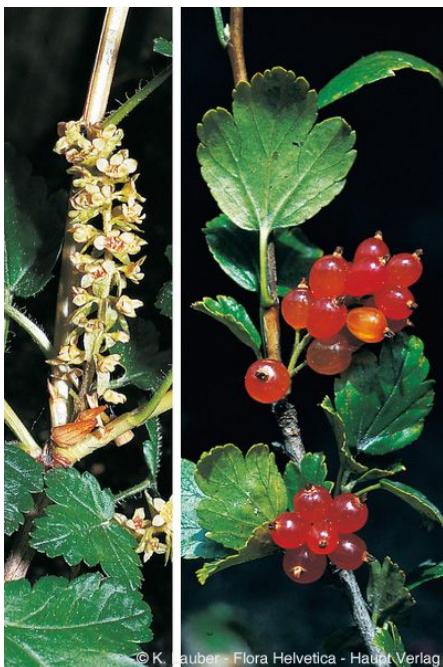


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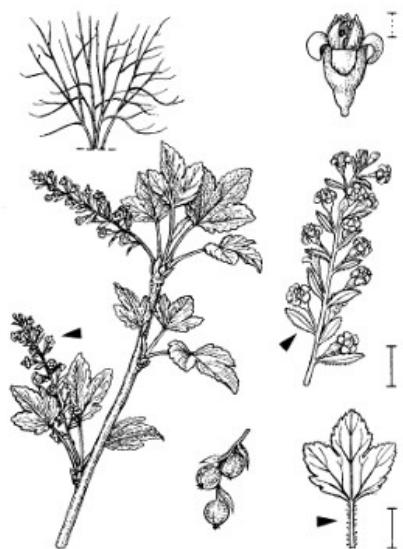


Blut-Storchschnabel – *Geranium sanguineum* 0,15–0,50 m; 6–8 (purpurrot)

Ribes alpinum (Grossulariaceae) L.



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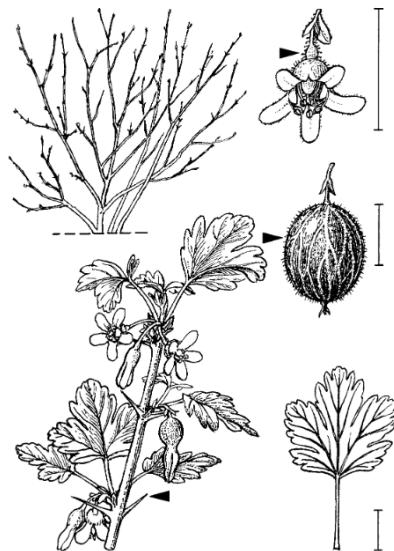


Alpen-Johannisbeere – *Ribes alpinum*
0,80–1,50 m; 4–5 (grünlichgelb, unvollkommen zweihäusig. Fr rot)

Ribes uva-crispa (Grossulariaceae) L.



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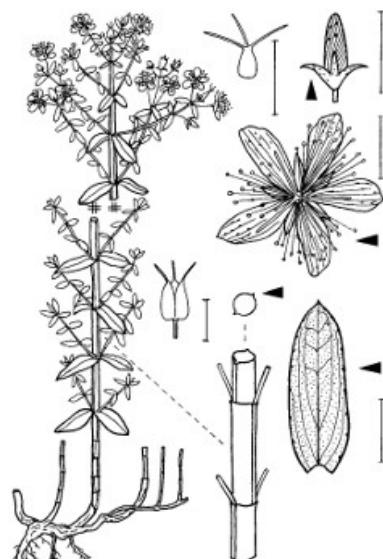
Stachelbeere – *Ribes uva-crispa* 0,60–1,20
H 4–5 (grünlichgelb. Fr grün, gelb od.
purpurn)

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 (blässlila)

Ajuga genevensis (Lamiaceae) L.



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

Galeobdolon luteum (Lamiaceae) L. *Lamium galeobdolon*

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



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

Lamium maculatum (Lamiaceae) L.



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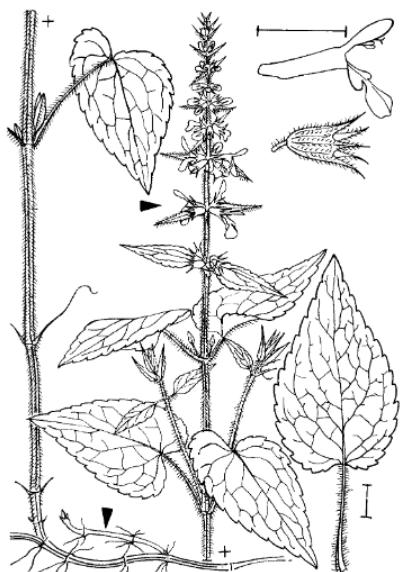
Gefleckte T. – *L. maculatum* 0,15–0,60 ♀
4–9 (purpurn)

Origanum vulgare (Lamiaceae) L.



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

Stachys sylvatica (Lamiaceae) L.



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

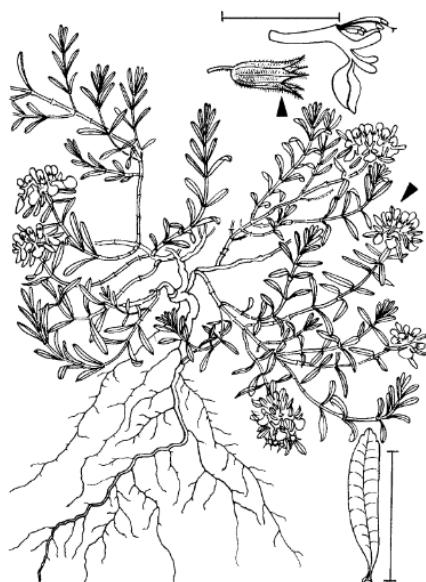
Teucrium botrys (Lamiaceae) L.



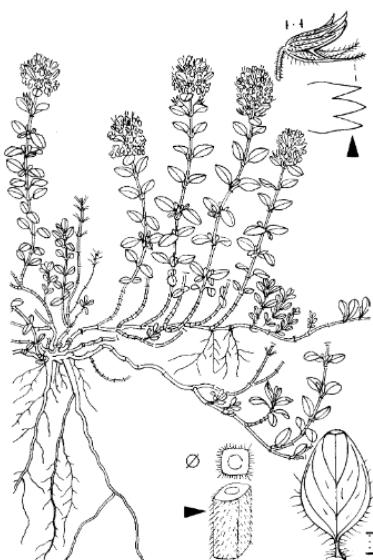
Teucrium chamaedrys (Lamiaceae) L.



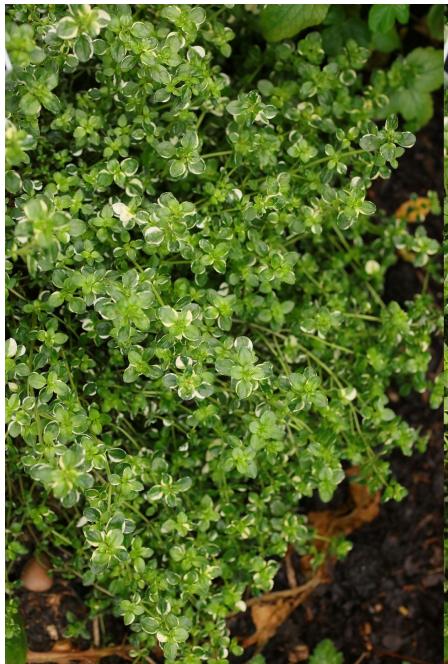
Teucrium montanum (*Lamiaceae*) L.



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

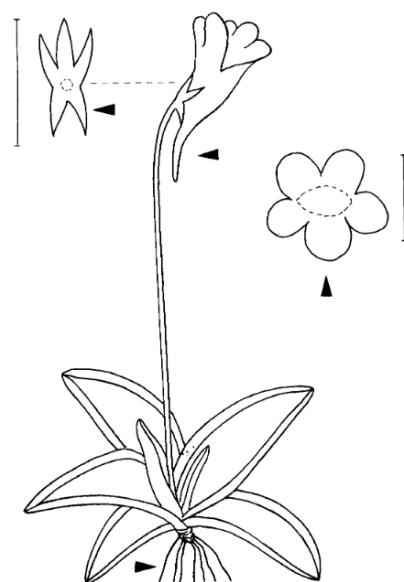


Thymus pulegioides (Lamiaceae) L.



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

Pinguicula vulgaris (Lentibulariaceae) L.

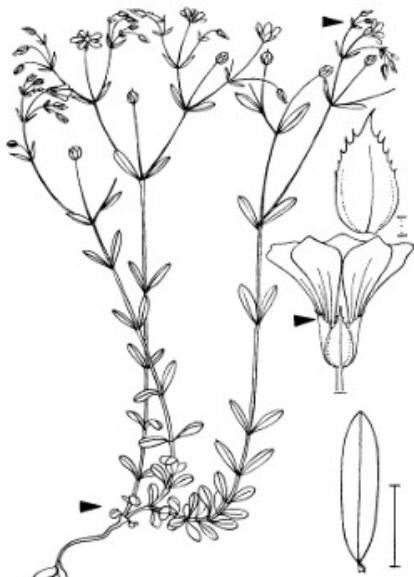


Echtes F. – *P. vulgaris* 0,05–0,15 ♀ 5–6 ▽
(violettblau)

Linum catharticum (*Linaceae*) L.



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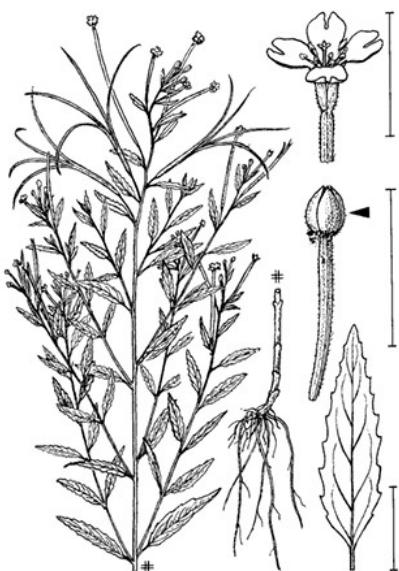


Purgier-Lein – *Linum catharticum*
0,05–0,30 ♂ 6–7 (weiß, Grund gelb)

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



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

Epilobium montanum (Onagraceae) L.

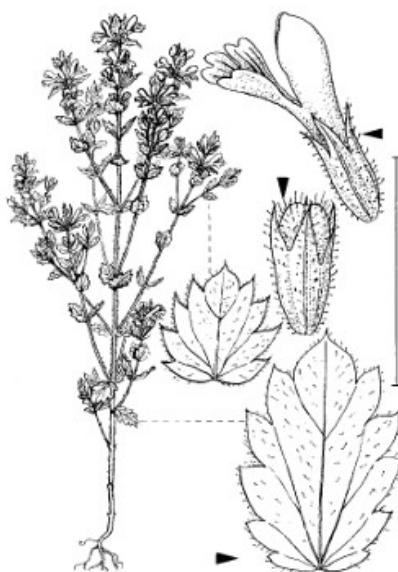


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Berg-W. – *E. montanum* 0,10–0,80 ♂ 6–9
(rosa. Stg grasgrün)

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

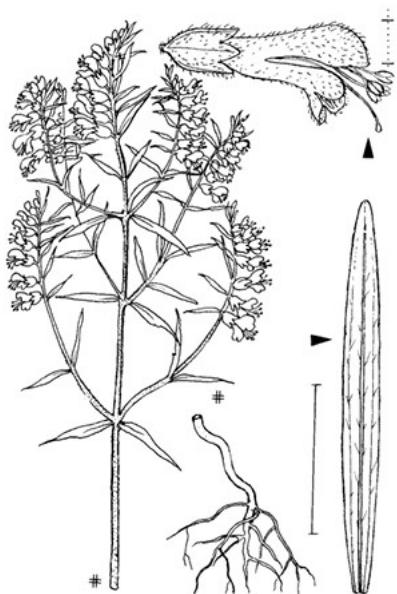


Gewöhnlicher A. – *E. officinalis* 0,01–0,45
♂ 5–10 (weiß, bläulich od. gelb) S. 788

Odontites luteus (Orobanchaceae) (L.) Clairv.



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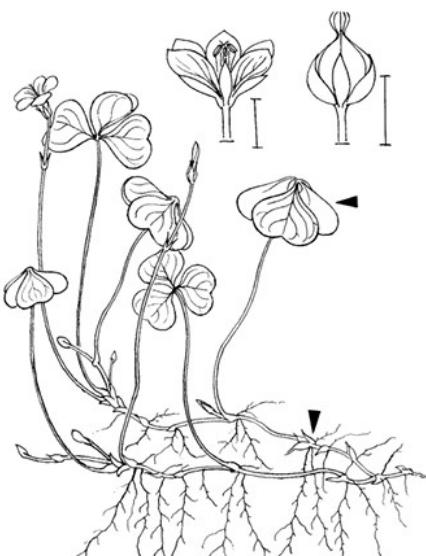


Gelber Z. – *O. luteus* 0,15–0,60 ♂ 7–10
(gelb)

Oxalis acetosella (Oxalidaceae) L.

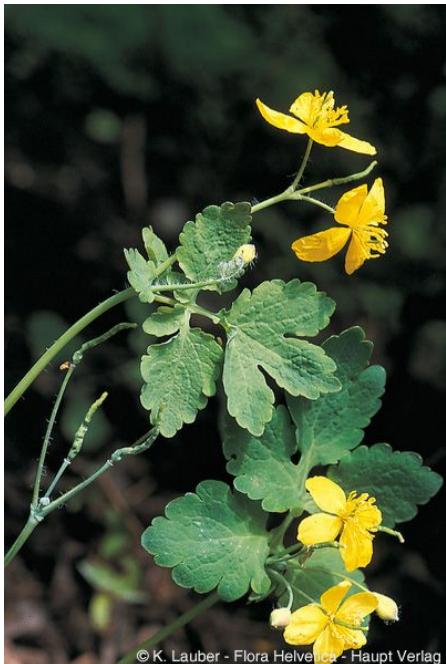


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Wald-Sauerklee – *Oxalis acetosella*
0,05–0,12 ♀ 4–5 (weiß, purpur geadert)

Chelidonium majus (Papaveraceae) L.



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

Pseudo-fumaria alba (Papaveraceae) (Mill.) Lidén *Corydalis alba* (Mill.) Mansf.

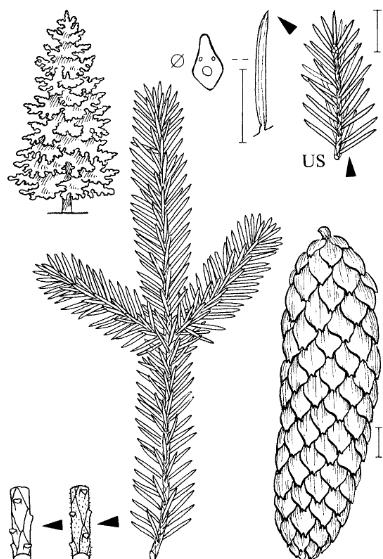


Blassgelber S. – *P. alba* 0,10–0,40 ♂
6–10 (weißlich, Spitze dunkler, gelblich. Bl
beidseits blaugrün)

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



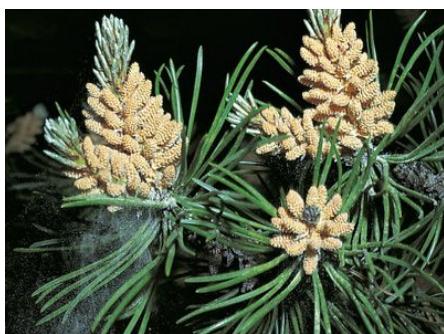
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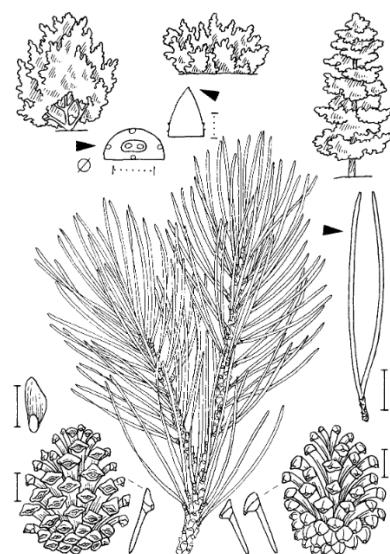
Gewöhnliche F. – *P. abies*

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

Pinus sylvestris (Pinaceae) L.



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

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

Globularia bisnagarica (Plantaginaceae) L. *Globularia punctata*

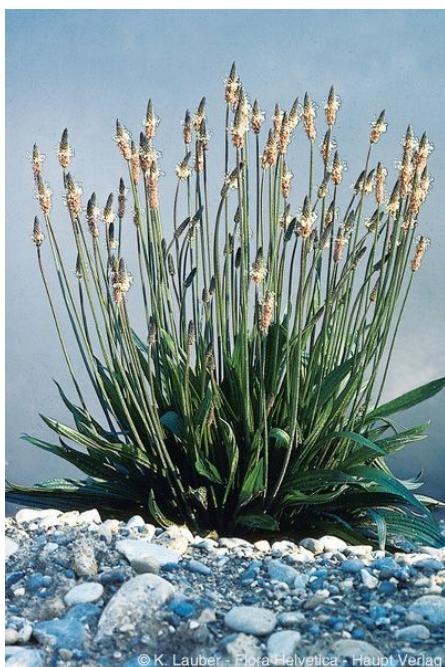


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Gewöhnliche K. – *G. bisnagarica*
0,05–0,30 ♂ 5–6 ▽ (blaulila)

Plantago lanceolata (Plantaginaceae) L.



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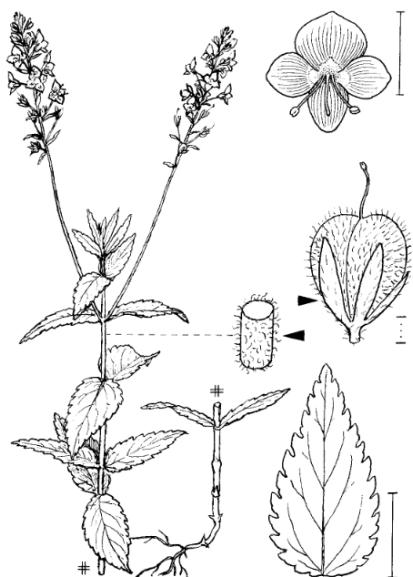


Spitz-Wegerich – *Plantago lanceolata*
0,10–0,50 ♂ 5–9 (StaubBl blässgelb, Kr
bräunlich)

Veronica teucrium (Plantaginaceae) L.



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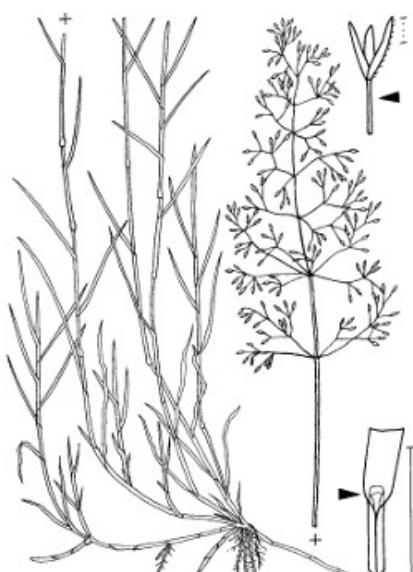


Großer E. – *V. teucrium* 0,30–0,80 ♂ 6–7
(azurblau, dunkler geadert)

Agrostis capillaris (Poaceae) L.



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

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



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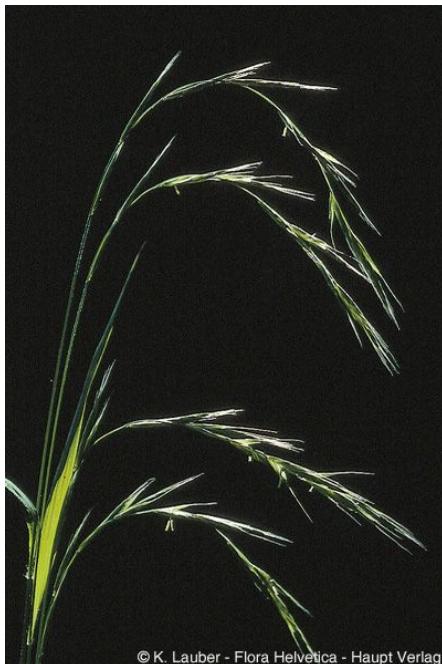
**Glatthafer – *Arrhenatherum elatius*
0,60–1,20 ♂ 6–7

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



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

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



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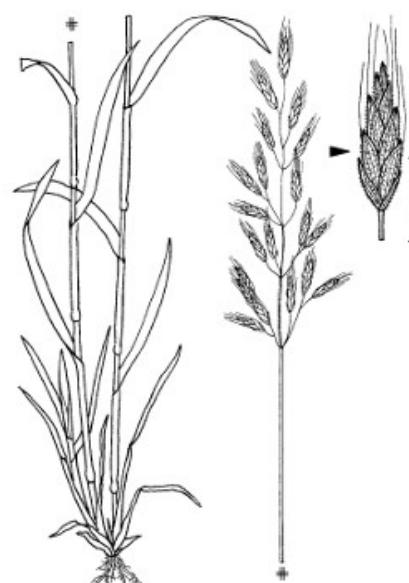


Wald-Z. – *B. sylvaticum* 0,60–1,20 ⌚ 7–8

Bromus hordeaceus (Poaceae) L.



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

Bromus sterilis (Poaceae) L.



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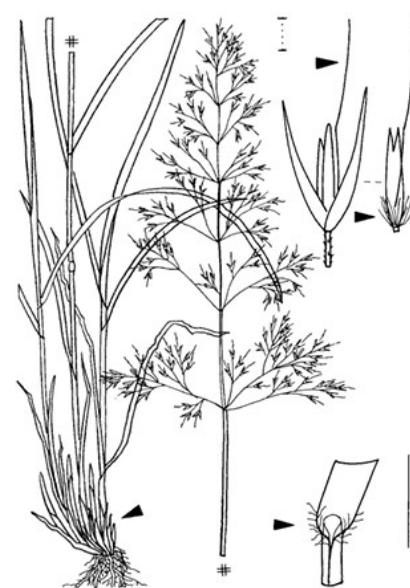


Taube T. - *B. sterilis* 0,30–0,60 ♂ ① 5–6

Calamagrostis arundinacea (Poaceae) (L.) Roth

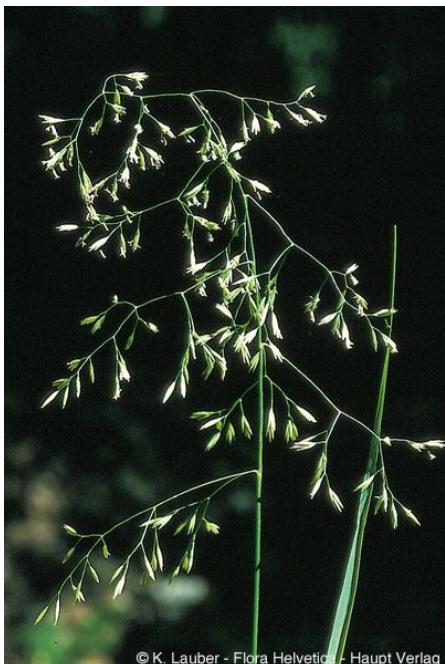


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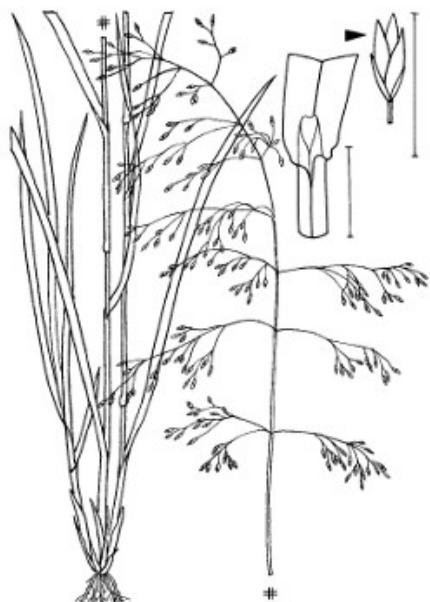


Wald-R. - *C. arundinacea* 0,60–1,20 ♀ 6–7

Festuca altissima (Poaceae) All.



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

Festuca arundinacea (Poaceae) Schreb.

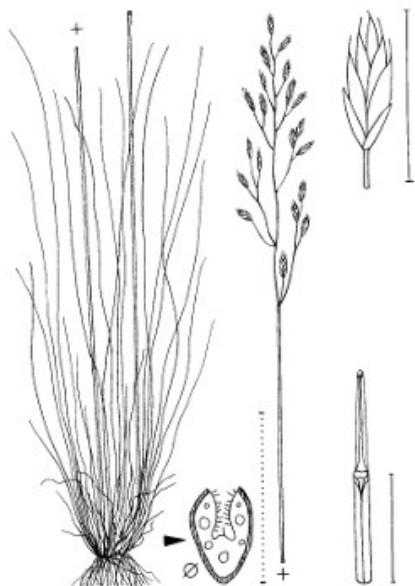


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Rohr-Sch. – *F. arundinacea* 0,60–1,80 ♂ 6–7 (GrundBl Scheiden weißlich)

Festuca ovina (Poaceae) L. agg.



**Schaf-Sch. – *F. ovina* 0,20–0,70 2 5–8

Festuca pallens (Poaceae) Host

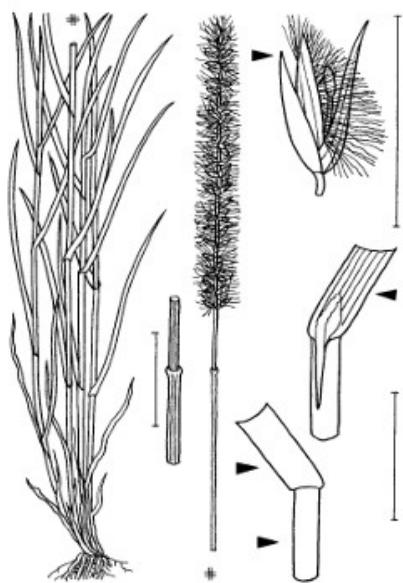


Images/Festuca_pallens_2.png

Melica ciliata agg. (Poaceae) L.



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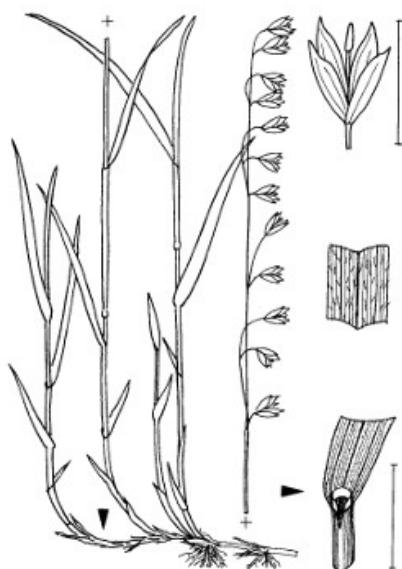


**Wimper-P. – *M. ciliata* 0,20–0,70 ♂ 6
(Bl graugrün)

Melica nutans (Poaceae) L.



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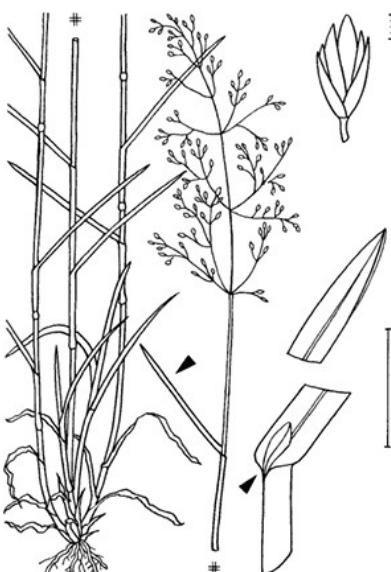
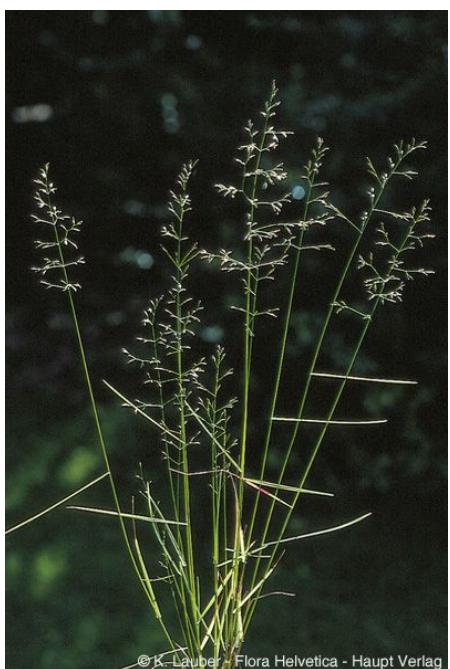
Nickendes P. – *M. nutans* 0,30–0,60 ♂ 5–6
(Hsp braunrot)

Poa compressa (Poaceae) L.



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

Poa nemoralis (Poaceae) L.



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

Poa pratensis (Poaceae) L.



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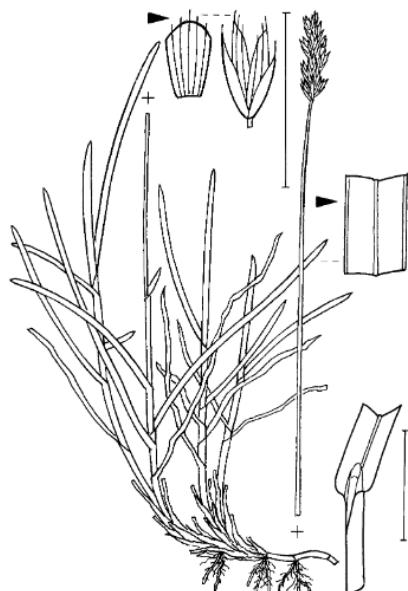


*Wiesen-R. – *P. pratensis* 0,20–0,90 2
5–6 ↗ S. 783

Sesleria caerulea (Poaceae) L. *Sesleria albicans*

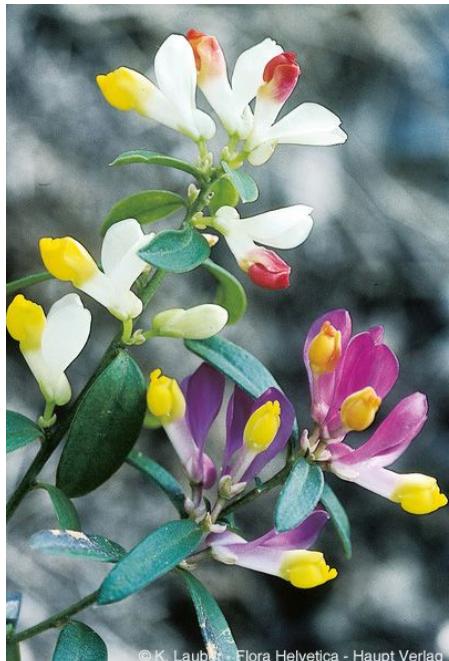


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Kalk-B. – *S. caerulea* 0,10–0,45 2 3–5

Polygala chamaebuxus (Polygalaceae) L.



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

Rumex acetosa (Polygonaceae) L.



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

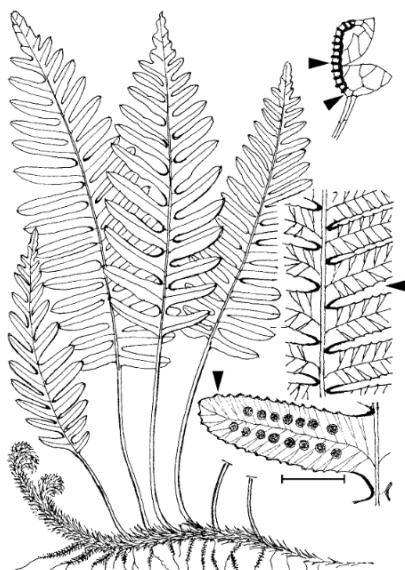
Rumex acetosella (Polygonaceae) L.



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

Polypodium vulgare (Polypodiaceae) L.

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



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

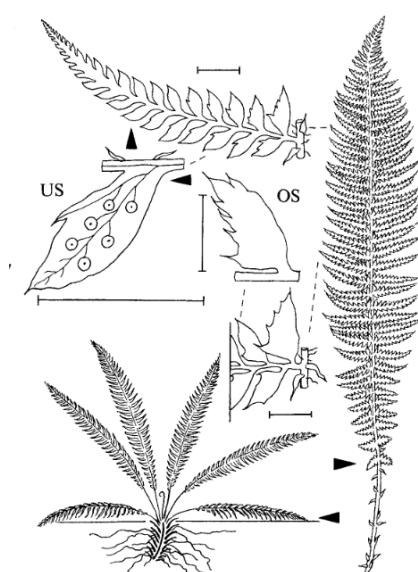
Polypodium interjectum (Polypodiaceae) Shivas

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

Images/Polypodium_interjectum_1.jpg

Images/Polypodium_interjectum_2.jpg

Polystichum aculeatum (Polypodiaceae) (L.) Roth



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

Aconitum napellus (Ranunculaceae) L.

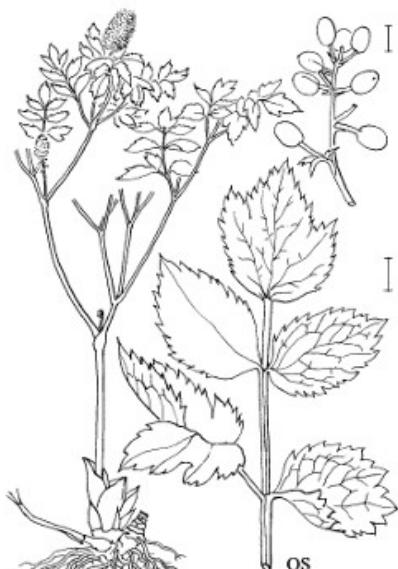


Blauer E. – *A. napellus* subsp. *lusitanicum*
0,30–2,00 ♂ 6–8 ▽ (tiefblau bis
dunkelviolett) ✕ S. 783

Actaea spicata (Ranunculaceae) L.



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

Aquilegia vulgaris (Ranunculaceae) L.

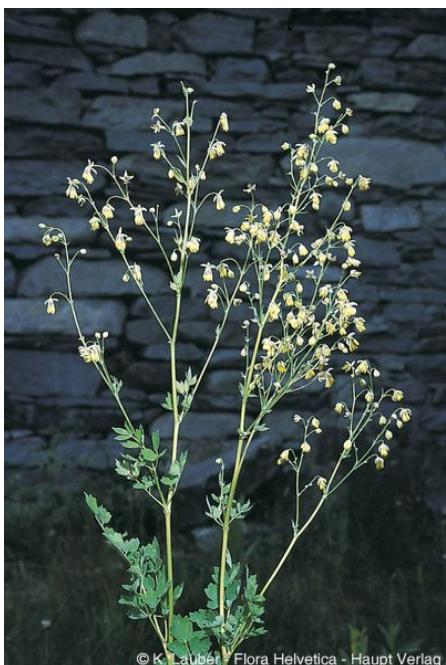


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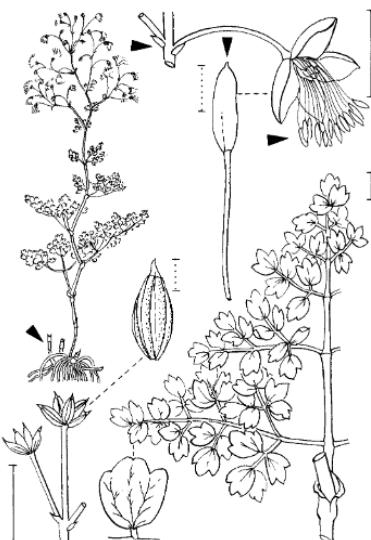


Gewöhnliche Akelei – *Aquilegia vulgaris*
0,40–0,80 ♂ 5–7 ▽ (blauviolett, selten rosa
od. weiß)

Thalictrum minus (Ranunculaceae) L.



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

Rhamnus cathartica (Rhamnaceae) L.



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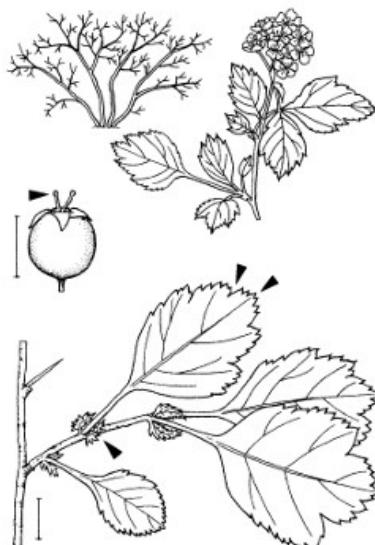


Purgier-K. – *Rh. cathartica* 1,00–3,00
t_h 5–6 (gelblichgrün. Fr von grün sofort schwarz färbend)

Crataegus laevigata (Rosaceae) (Poir.) DC.



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

Crataegus monogyna (Rosaceae) Jacq.



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

Cotoneaster integerrimus (Rosaceae) Medik.



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

Fragaria vesca (Rosaceae) L.



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Wald-E. – *F. vesca* 0,05–0,20 ¼ 5–6
(weiß. Spitzen der BlZähne hellrosa, grün gesäumt)

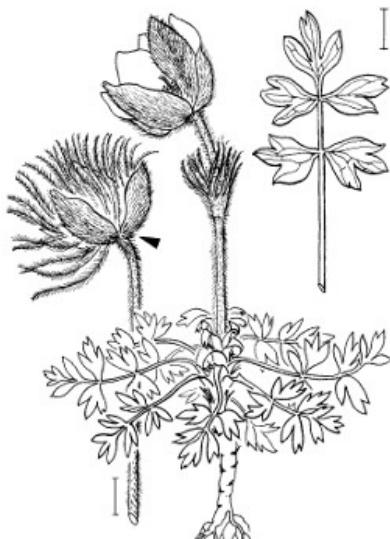
Karpatiosorbus franconica* (Rosaceae) (Bornm.) Sennikov & Kurtto *Sorbus franconica



Potentilla verna (Rosaceae) L. *Potentilla tabernaemontani*



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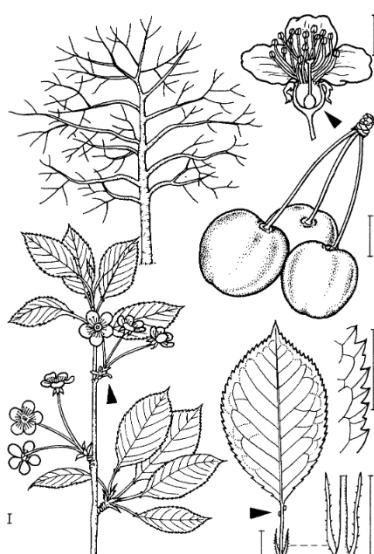


Frühlings-K. – *P. vernalis* 0,05–0,30 2|
4–6 ▽ (gelblichweiß, außen hellviolettblau
überlaufen)

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.

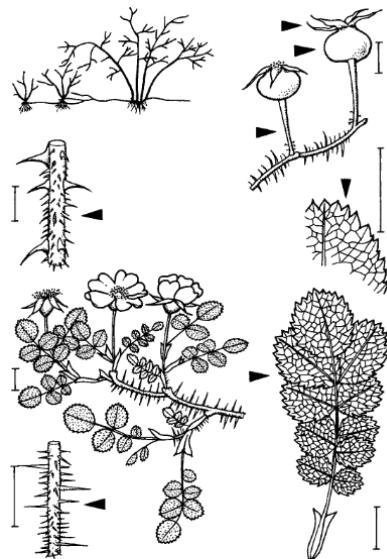


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Kleinblütige R. – *R. micrantha*
(1,00–)2,00–3,00 ♂ 6–7 (weiß od. blass-rosa. Bl schwach nach Apfel duftend)

Rosa spinosissima (Rosaceae) L.



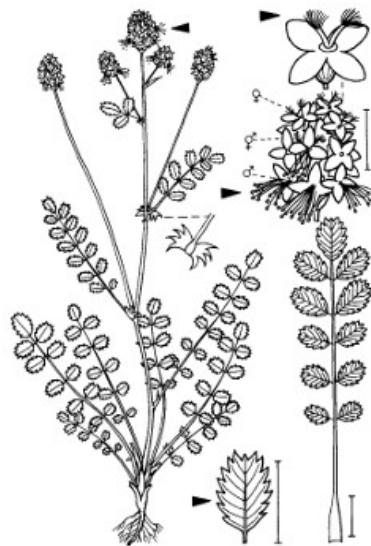
Pimpinell-R. – *R. spinosissima* 0,20–1,20
H 5–6 (weiß, gelblich, selten blassrosa. Fr schwarzbraun)

Rubus idaeus (Rosaceae) L.



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

Sanguisorba minor (Rosaceae) Scop.

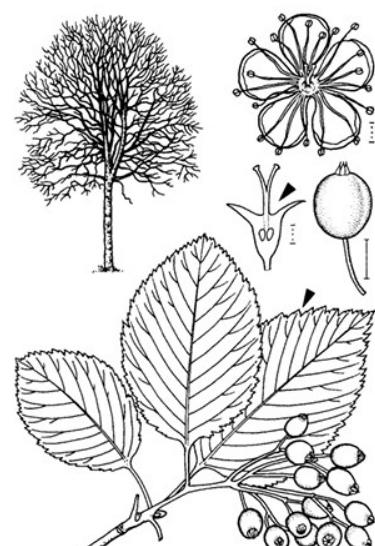


**Kleiner Wiesenknopf – *Sanguisorba minor* 0,15–0,50(–0,80) ♂ 5–8 (erst grünlich, dann rötlich)

Sorbus aria (Rosaceae) aggr. *Aria edulis*

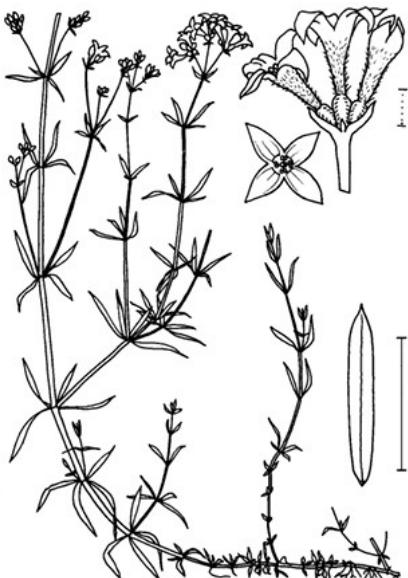
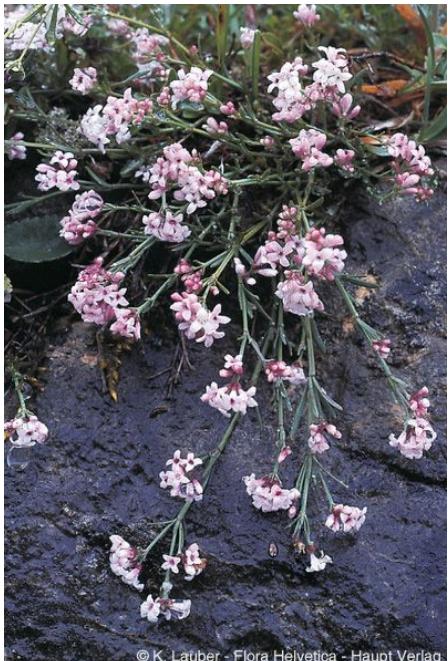


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*Gewöhnliche Mehlbeere – *Sorbus aria*
Bis 10,00 ♂ 5–6 (weiß. Fr orange bis rot.
Blattseite weißfilzig)

Asperula cynanchica (Rubiaceae) L.



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

Galium anisophyllum (Rubiaceae) Vill.

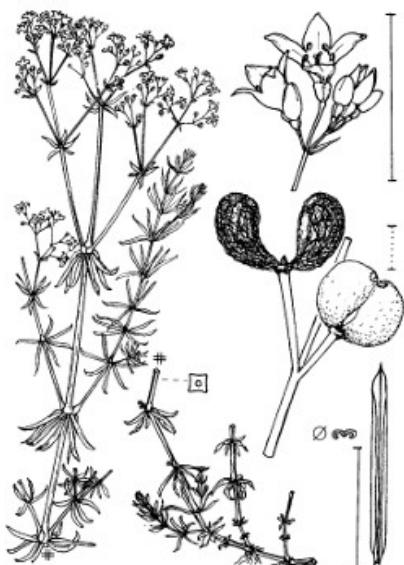


*Ungleichblättriges L. – *G. anisophyllum*
0,05–0,15 ♀ 7–9 (gelblichweiß bis weiß)
↗ S. 787

Galium glaucum (Rubiaceae) L.



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

Galium pumilum (Rubiaceae) Murray



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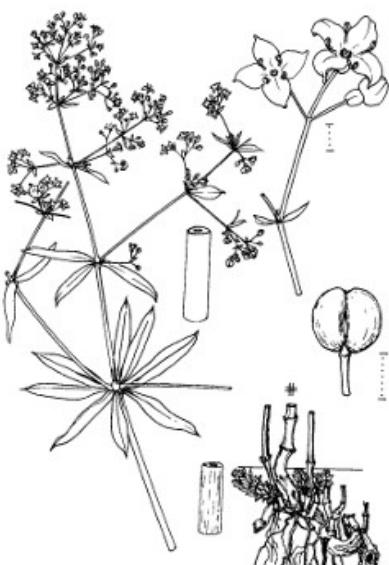
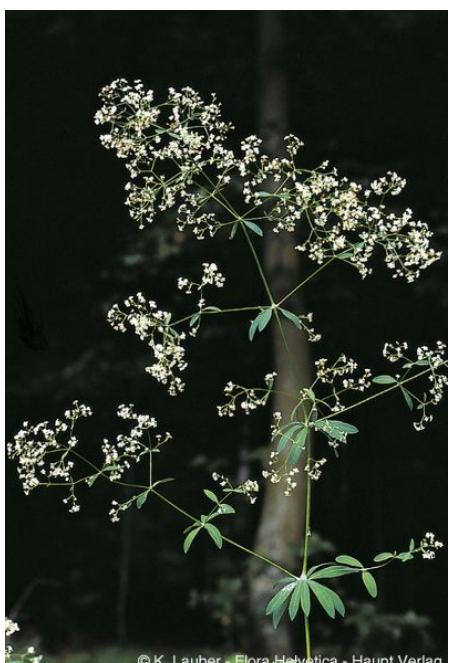
Heide-L. – *G. pumilum* 0,10–0,40 ♂ 6–8
(weiß)

Galium saxatile (Rubiaceae) L.



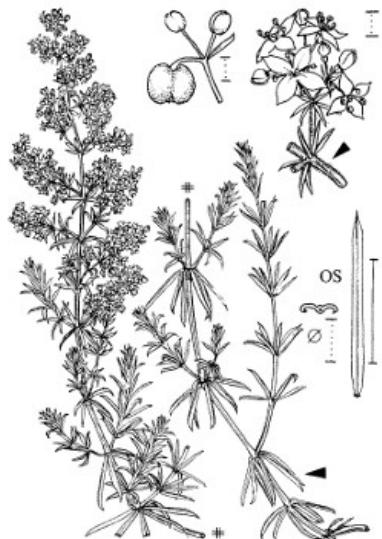
Harzer L. – *G. saxatile* 0,08–0,25 ♂ 6–8
(weiß, in der Knospe manchmal leicht rosa
getönt)

Galium sylvaticum (Rubiaceae) L.



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

Galium verum (Rubiaceae) L.
Subsp. *verum*



Echtes Labkraut – *Galium verum
0,20–0,70 ♂ 6–9 (zitronen- bis goldgelb)
→ S.787

Populus tremula (Salicaceae) L.



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

Salix caprea (Salicaceae) L.

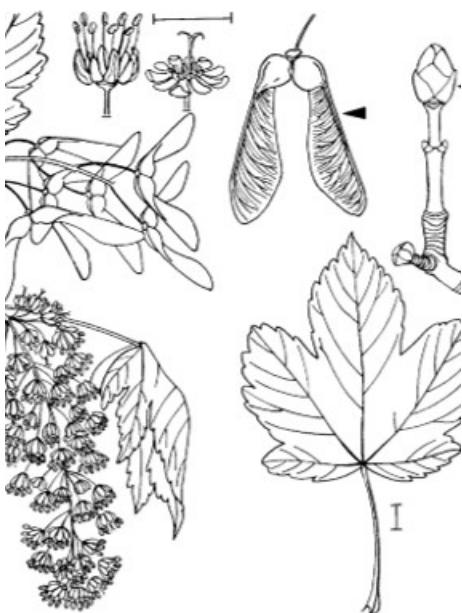


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Sal-Weide – *Salix caprea* 3.00–10.00 ♂, 3–4 (♂ goldgelb, ♀ grün. Zweige kahl, nur anfangs weißhaarg.)

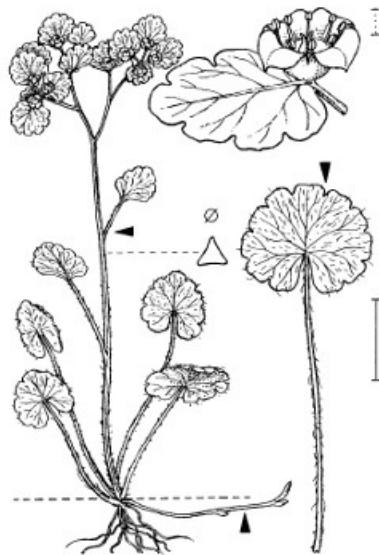
Acer pseudoplatanus (Sapindaceae) L.



Chrysosplenium alternifolium (Saxifragaceae) L.



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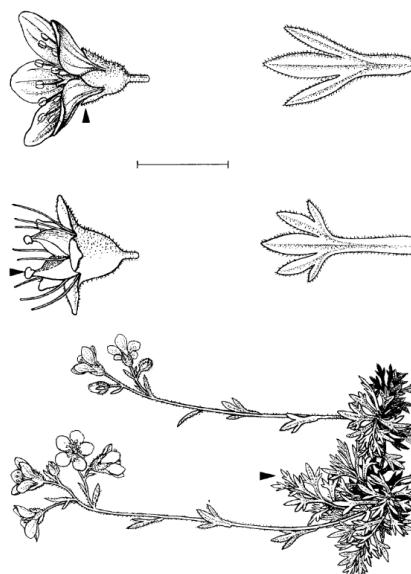


Wechselblättriges Milzkraut –
Chrysosplenium alternifolium 0,15–0,20 24
4–6 (gelb. HochBl gelbgrün)

Saxifraga rosacea (Saxifragaceae) Moench



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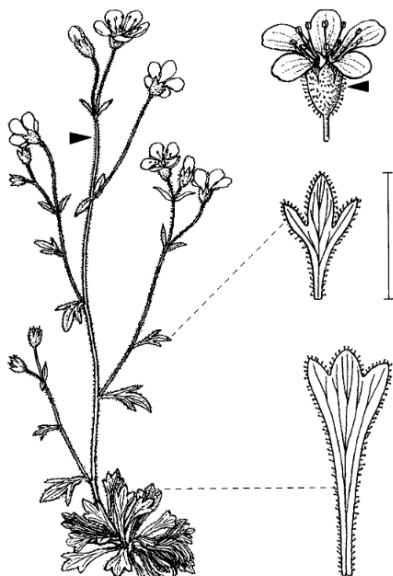


**Rasen-St. – *S. rosacea* 0,05–0,25 24 5–7 ▽ (weiß. Bl. weich. Dargestellt ist subsp. rosacea.)

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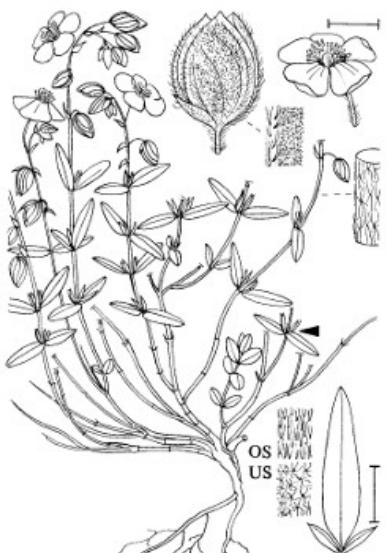
Mehlige Königsckerze – *Verbascum lychnitis*
0,60–1,20 ♂ ⊖ 6–8 (hellgelb od.
weiß, Staubfäden weißwollig)

Taxus baccata (Taxaceae) L.



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

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

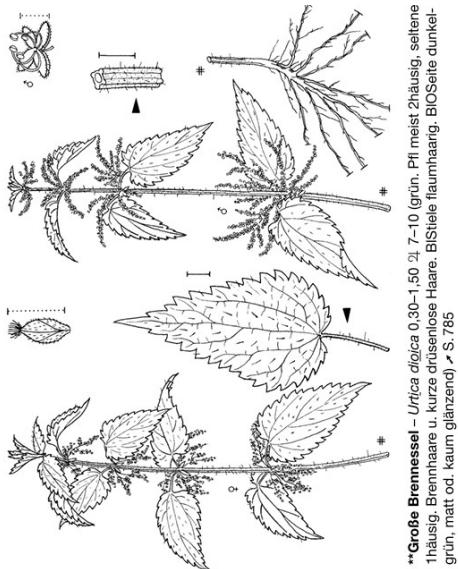


**Gewöhnliches Sonnenröschen –
Helianthemum nummularium 0,10–0,20 ♂
5–10 (gelb od. gelblichweiß)

Urtica dioica (Urticaceae) L.



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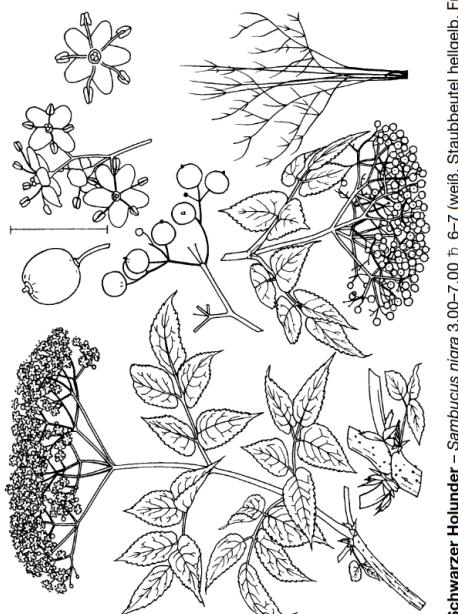


**Große Brennnessel – *Urtica dioica* 0,30–1,50 ♂ 7–10 (grün). Pfl. meist 2häusig, selten 1 häusig. Brennhaare u. kurze drüsige Haare. Blätter flaumhafte. BIOSeite dunkelgrün, matt od. kaum glänzend) > S. 785

Sambucus nigra (Viburnaceae) L.



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Schwarzer Holunder – *Sambucus nigra* 3,00–7,00 ♂ 6–7 (weiß, Staubbeutel hellgelb). Fr über rötlichbraun reif schwarz. FrSche oft rot überlaufen. SigMark 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.



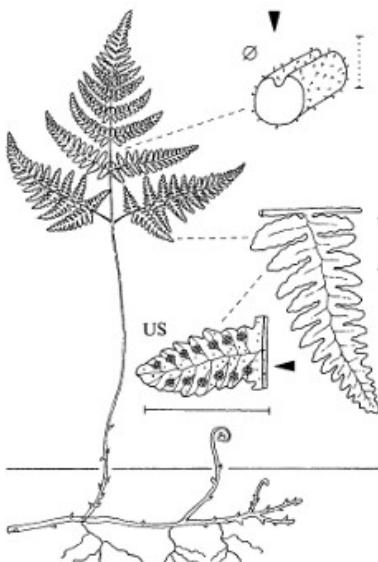
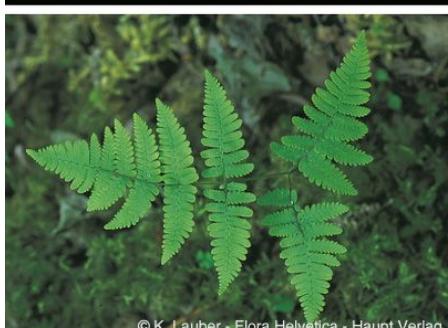
Behaartes V. – *V. hirta* 0,05–0,25 ♀ 4–5
(blau, Sporn rötlichviolett)

Viola rupestris (Violaceae) F.W.Schmidt



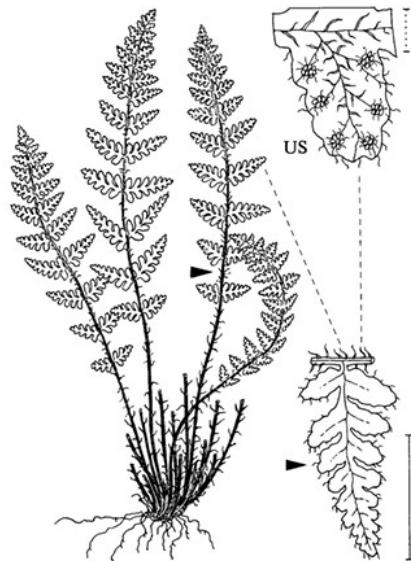
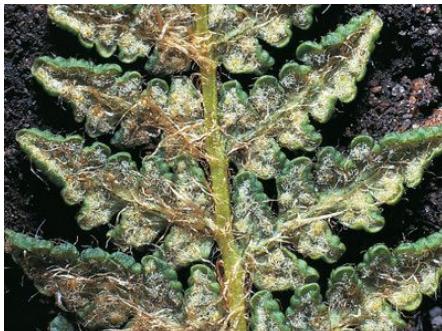
Sand-V. – *V. rupestris* 0,03–0,08 ♂ 5–6
(blauviolett, selten rötlich)

Gymnocarpium robertianum (Woodsiaceae) (Hoffm.) Newman



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

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



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

