

# MIREN Rocks Frankenjura

## Species identification booklet

*Frankenjura*





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**Frankenjura**

Version 1.5

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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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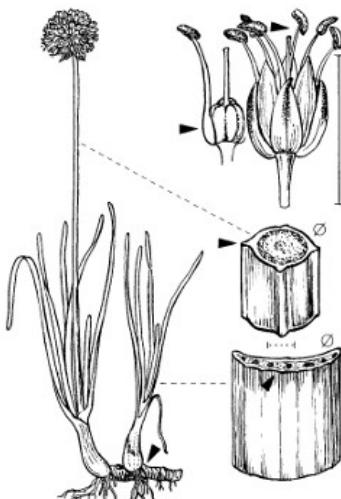
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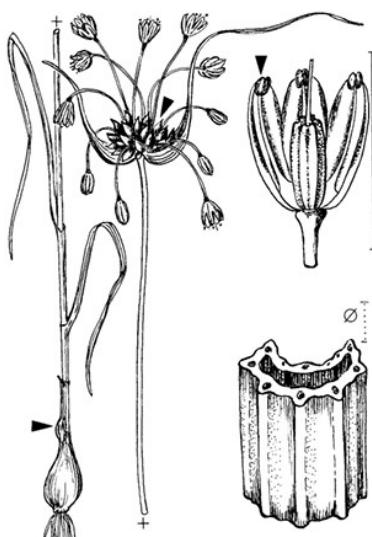
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## *Allium lusitanicum* (Amaryllidaceae) Lam.



## *Allium oleraceum* (Amaryllidaceae) L.

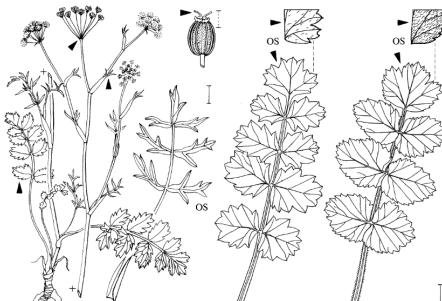


## *Bupleurum falcatum* (Apiaceae) L.

Subsp. faclatum for left image



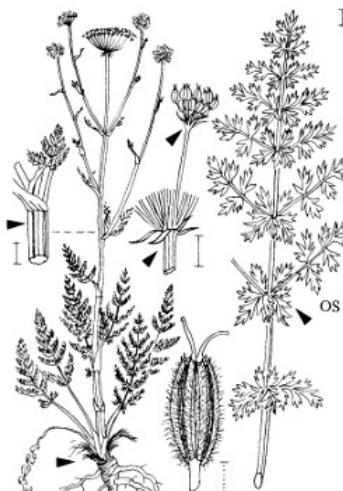
## *Pimpinella saxifraga* (Apiaceae) L.



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



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

## *Vincetoxicum hirundinaria* (Apocynaceae) Medik.



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

## *Hedera helix* (Araliaceae) L.



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

## *Anthericum ramosum* (Asparagaceae) L.

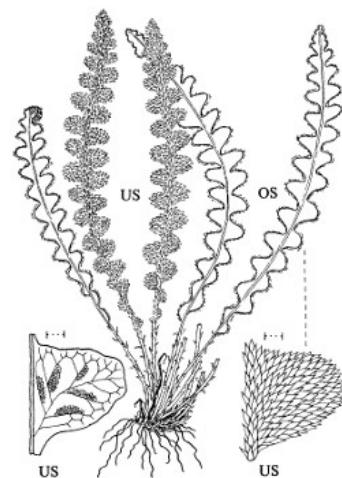


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Ästige G. – *A. ramosum* 0,30–0,80 ♀ 6–8  
▽ (weiß)

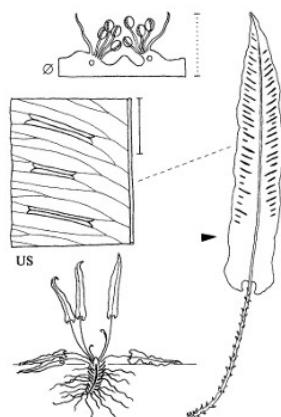
## *Asplenium ceterach* (Aspleniaceae) L.



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

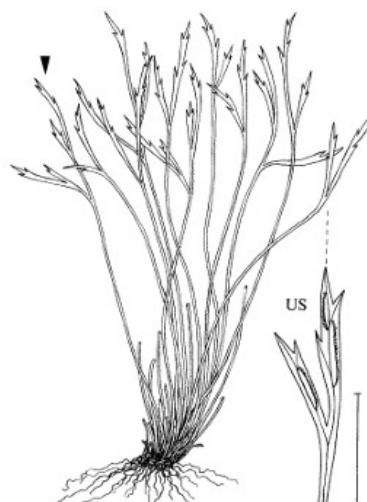


## *Asplenium scolopendrium* (Aspleniaceae) (L.) Newman



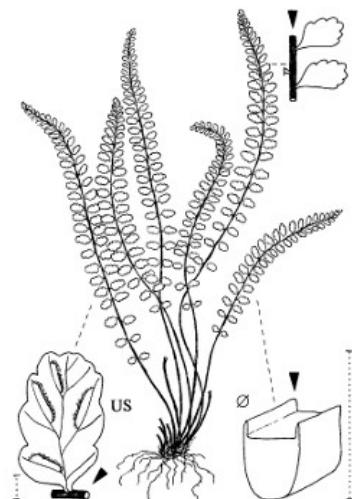
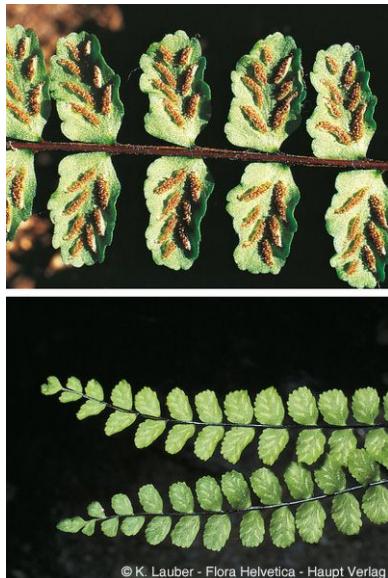
**Hirschzunge** – *Asplenium scolopendrium*  
0,15–0,50 ♂ 7–8 ▽ (Pfl immergrün)

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



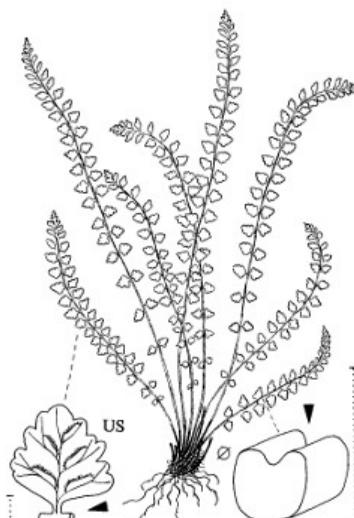
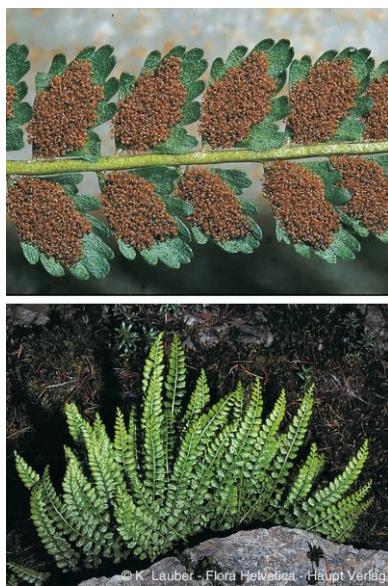
**Nördlicher Streifenfarn** – *Asplenium septentrionale* 0,08–0,15 ♂ 7–8

## *Asplenium trichomanes* (Aspleniaceae) L.



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

## *Asplenium viride* (Aspleniaceae) Huds.



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

## *Artemisia campestris* (Asteraceae) L.

Subsp. *camperstris* for left image



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

## *Artemisia vulgaris* (Asteraceae) L.



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

## *Buphthalmum salicifolium* (Asteraceae) L.



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

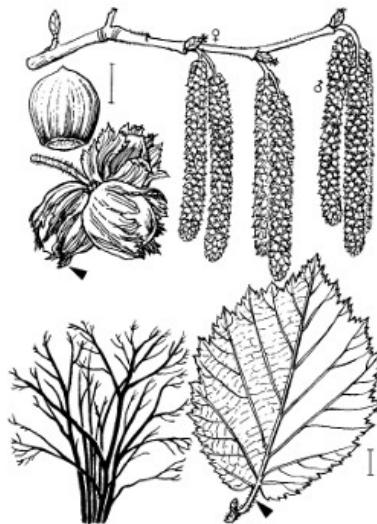
## *Carlina acaulis* (Asteraceae) L.

Subsp. caulescens for right image



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

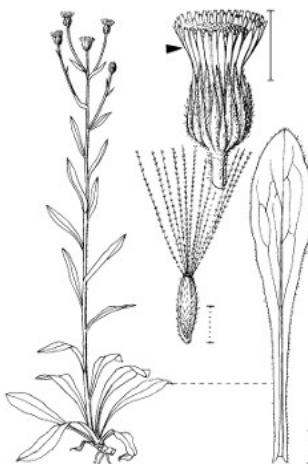
## *Cota tinctoria* (Asteraceae) L.



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

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

Left image not subspecies



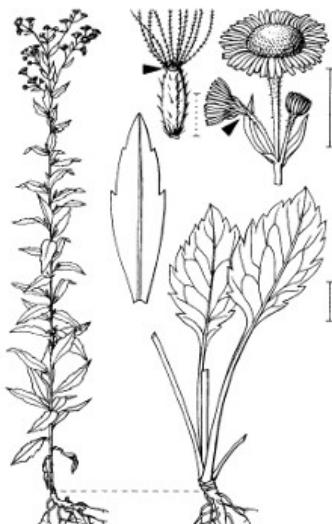
**\*\*Scharfes Bl. – *E. acris* subsp. *acris***  
0,10–0,30 ♂ (5–)6–7 (rötlich od. bläulich,  
RöhrenBl gelb) ↗ S. 790

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

Left image not subspecies



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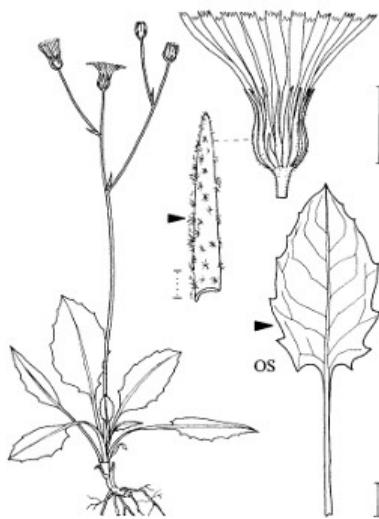


\*Feinstrahl-Berufkraut – *Erigeron annuus*  
0,50–1,00 ♂ 6–9 (weiß od. hellviolett,  
RöhrenB gelb) ↗ S.790

## *Hieracium bifidum* (Asteraceae)



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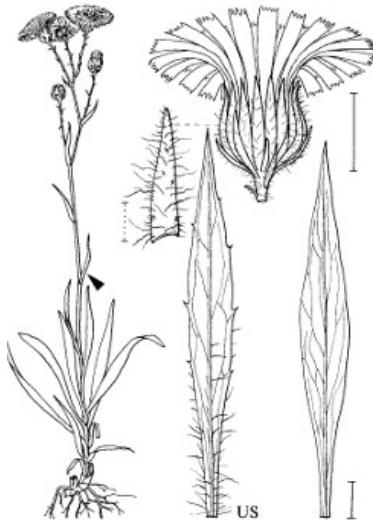


\*Gabel-Habichtskraut – *Hieracium bifidum* 0,10–0,40 ♂ 5–7 (goldgelb. Bl grün  
bis blaugrün)

*Hieracium bupleuroides* (Asteraceae) C. C. Gmel.



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

*Hieracium calodon* (Asteraceae) Tausch



## *Hieracium franconicum* (Asteraceae) (Griseb.) Zahn



## *Hieracium harzianum* (Asteraceae) Zahn



"Vulgata" type.

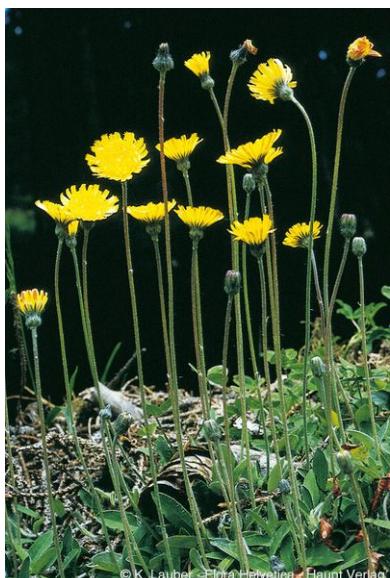
- Sheets 0, sit 1-3
- Sheets 5-10(-20), blue. green, lancettl. to br lancel., coarsely 1-3-toothed, in the upper third completely margined.
- Overall inflorescence loosely panicled.
- Branches 5-10.
- Head peduncles scattered hairy, moderately hostile, up to abundant. flaky.
- Heads 10-30. bracts, blunt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

## *Hieracium murorum agg.* (Asteraceae) L.



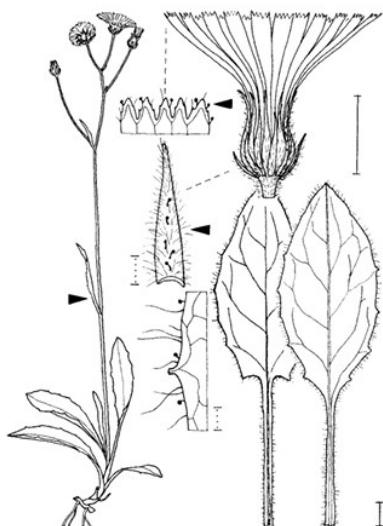
\*Wald-H. – *H. murorum* 0,20–0,60 ♂ 5–8  
(gelb od. goldgelb)

## *Hieracium pilosella* (Asteraceae) L.



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

## *Hieracium schmidtii* (Asteraceae) aggr.



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

## *Hieracium schneidii* (Asteraceae) Schack et Zahn



HERBARIUM MUSEI PARISIENSIS

## *Lactuca perennis* (Asteraceae) L.



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

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

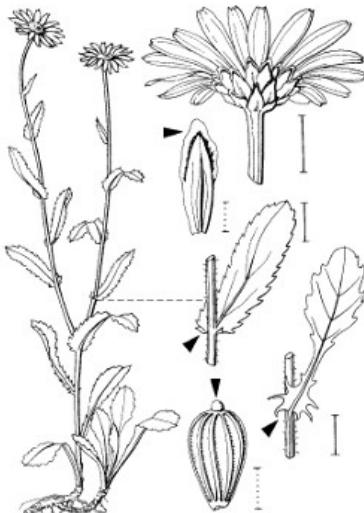


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**Grauer L.** – *L. incanus* 0,15–0,45 ♂ 5–6  
(goldgelb)

## *Leucanthemum vulgare* (Asteraceae) L.



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

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



Gewöhnlicher Mauerlattich – *Mycelis muralis* 0,40–0,80 24 7–8 (hellgelb)

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



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

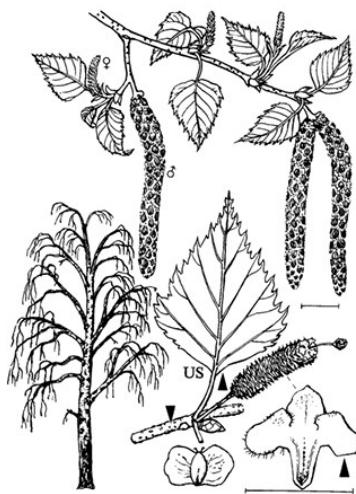
## *Betula pendula* (Betulaceae) Roth



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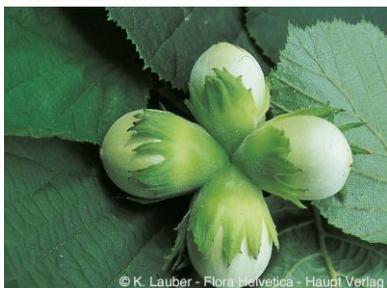


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Gewöhnliche B. – *B. pendula* Bis 25,00 ♂  
4–5 (♂ hell bräunlichgelb, ♀ grün)

## *Corylus avellana* (Betulaceae) L.



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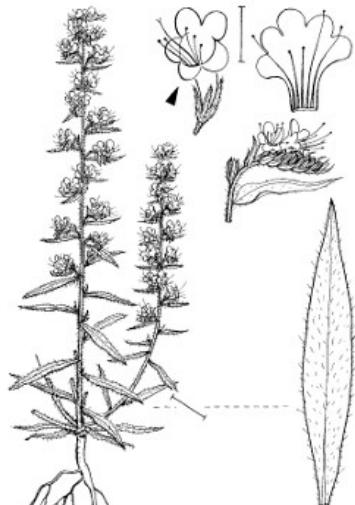
Gewöhnliche Hasel – *Corylus avellana*  
2,00–6,00 ♂, 2–4 (♀ grün, Narben rot,  
♂ grünlichgelb)

## *Asperugo procumbens* (Boraginaceae) L.



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

## *Echium vulgare* (Boraginaceae) L.

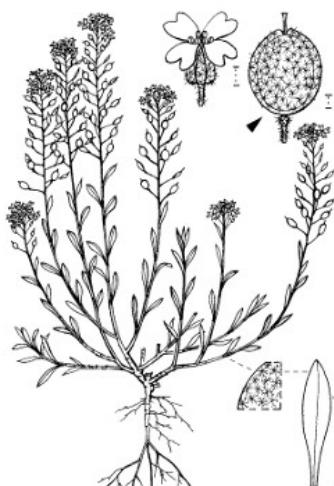


Gewöhnlicher Natternkopf – *Echium vulgare* 0,25–0,80 ♂ 5–10 (erst rosa, dann leuchtendblau)

*Alyssum montanum* (Brassicaceae) L.

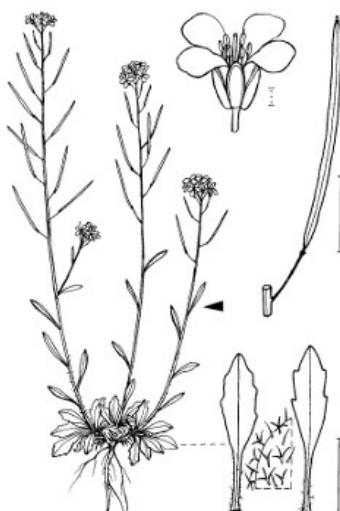


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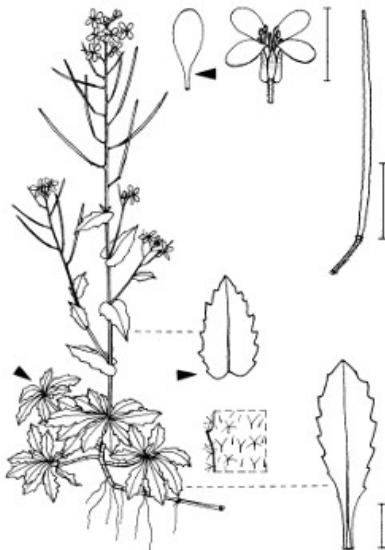
\*\*Berg-St. – *A. montanum* 0,10–0,20 ♂  
3–5 ▽ (goldgelb)

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



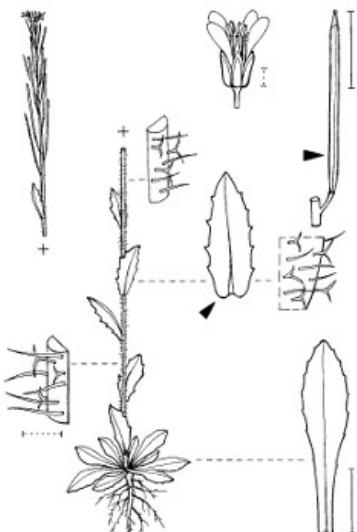
Felsen-Sch. – *A. petraea* 0,10–0,25 ♂ 5–7  
(weiß)

## *Arabis alpina* (Brassicaceae) L.



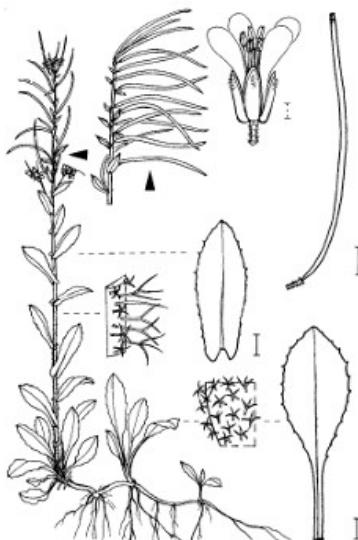
Alpen-G. – *A. alpina* 0,05–0,40 ♂ 3–10  
(weiß)

## *Arabis hirsuta* (Brassicaceae) L.



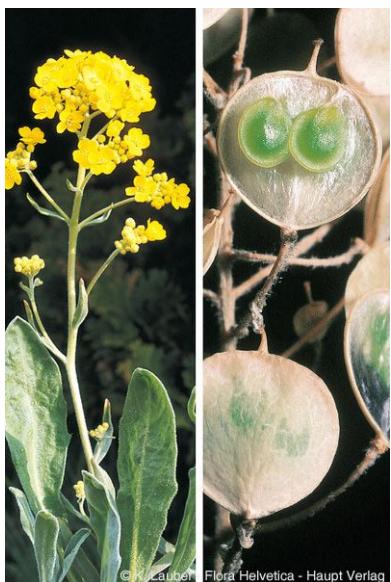
Behaarte G. – *A. hirsuta* 0,10–0,80 ♂ 5–7 (weiß)

## *Arabis turrita* (Brassicaceae) L.



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

## *Aurinia saxatilis* (Brassicaceae) (L.) Desv.

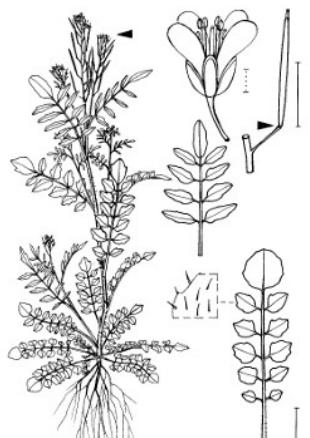


Felsensteinkraut – *Aurinia saxatile*  
0,15–0,35 ♂ 4–5 ▽ (leuchtend gelb)

## *Cardamine flexuosa* (Brassicaceae) With.



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

## *Cardamine impatiens* (Brassicaceae) L.



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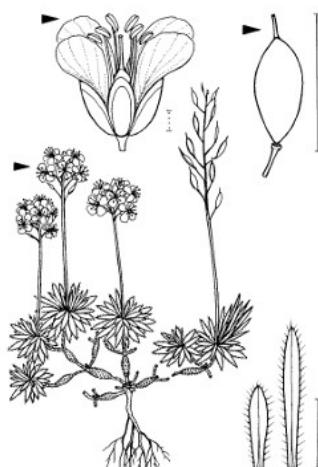


**Spring-Schaumkraut – *Cardamine impatiens*** 0,10–0,85 ① ☺ 5–7 (Kr weiß, oft fehlend)

*Draba aizoides* (Brassicaceae) L.



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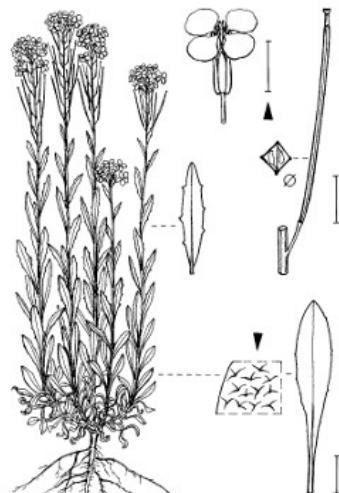
Immergrünes F. – *D. aizoides* 0,03–0,10 2  
4–8 ▽ (goldgelb)

*Erysimum crepidifolium* (Brassicaceae) Rchb.



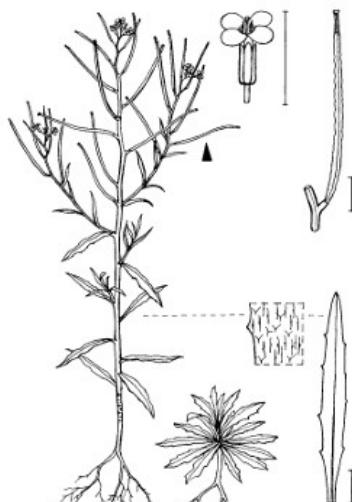
Bleicher Sch. – *E. crepidifolium* 0,15–0,80  
⊖ ⊖ 4–6 (hellgelb)

*Erysimum odoratum* (Brassicaceae) *Ehrh.*



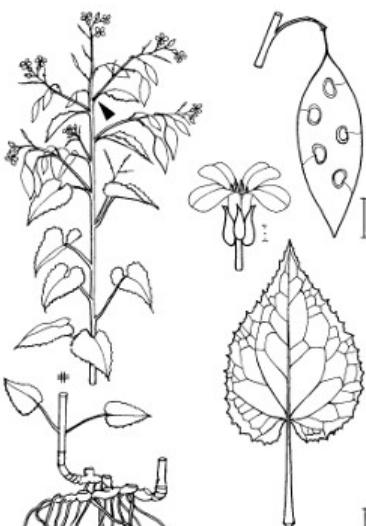
Duft-Sch. – *E. odoratum* 0,20–0,90 ♂ ⊖  
5–7 (sattgelb, duftend)

*Erysimum repandum* (Brassicaceae) *L.*



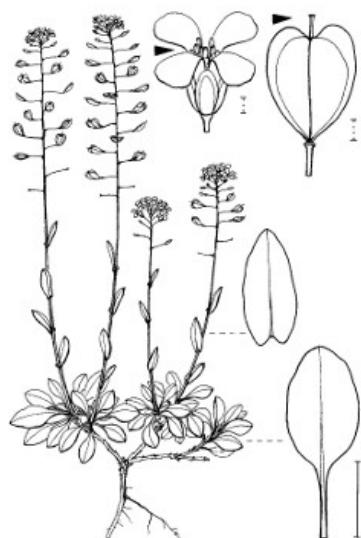
Spreiz-Sch. – *E. repandum* 0,15–0,35 ♂ ⊖  
3–6 (hellgelb)

## *Lunaria rediviva* (Brassicaceae) L.



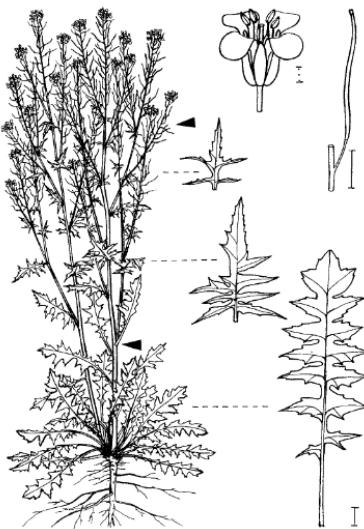
Ausdauerndes S. – *L. rediviva* 0,30–1,40  
♀ 5–7 ♂ (hellviolett bis weißlich)

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



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

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



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

## *Campanula gentilis* (Campanulaceae) *Kovanda*

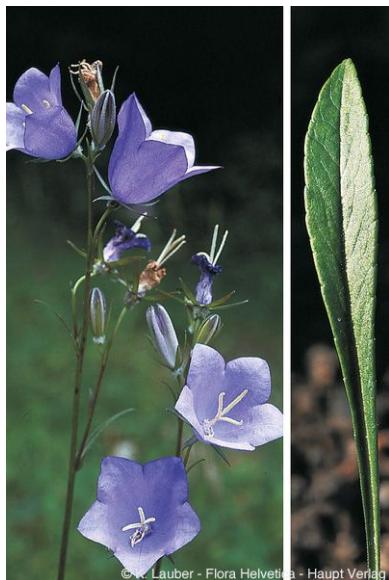


Very similar to *C. rotundifolia*.

Differences:

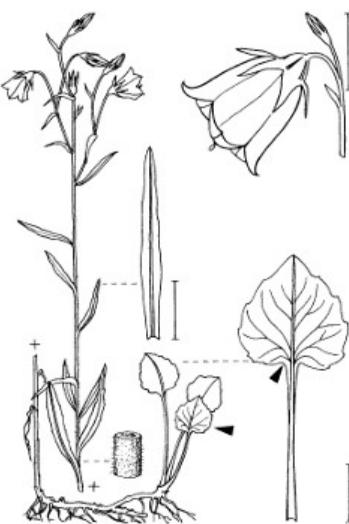
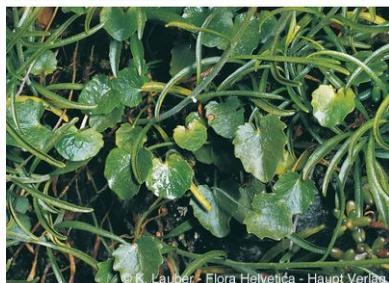
- Most **stem leafs** mostly in **lower third of stem** (*rotundifolia*: all over)
- Upper leafs threadlike (*rotundifolia*: linealistic)
- Stem with **very few or 1 flower** (*rotundifolia*: several flowers)

## *Campanula persicifolia* (Campanulaceae) L.



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

## *Campanula rotundifolia* (Campanulaceae) L.



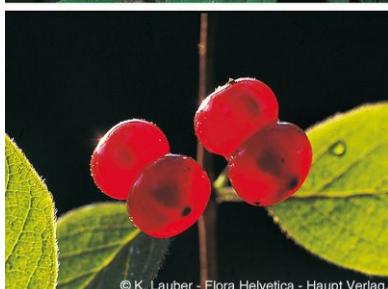
\*Rundblättrige G. – *C. rotundifolia*  
0,10–0,30 ♂ 6–10 (blauviolett)

## *Campanula trachelium* (Campanulaceae) L.



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

## *Lonicera xylosteum* (Caprifoliaceae) L.



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

## *Arenaria serpyllifolia* (Caryophyllaceae) L.



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

## *Cerastium arvense* (Caryophyllaceae) L.

Subsp. Arvense



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

## *Cerastium tomentosum* (Caryophyllaceae) L.



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

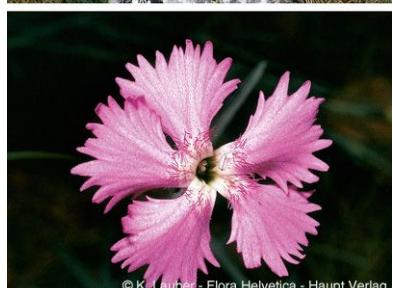
## *Dianthus carthusianorum* (Caryophyllaceae) L.

Subsp. *Carthusianorum*



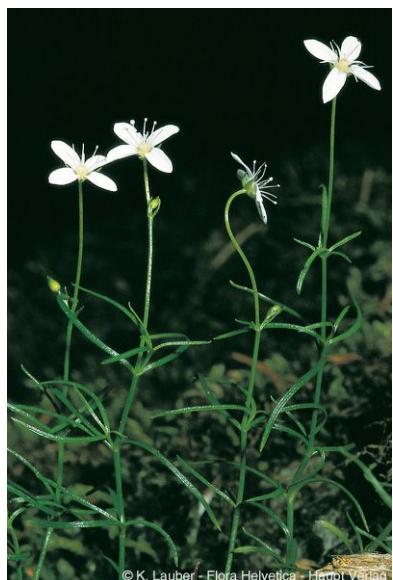
**Kartäuser-N. – *D. carthusianorum*  
0,15–0,45 ♂ 6–9 ♀ (dunkelpurpur bis  
rosa, dunkler geadert)**

*Dianthus gratianopolitanus* (Caryophyllaceae)  
Vill.



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

*Moehringia muscosa* (Caryophyllaceae) L.

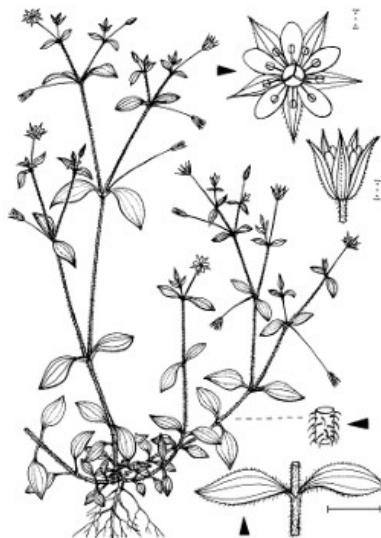


Moos-N. – *M. muscosa* 0,05–0,20 ♂ 5–9  
(weiß)

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



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

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



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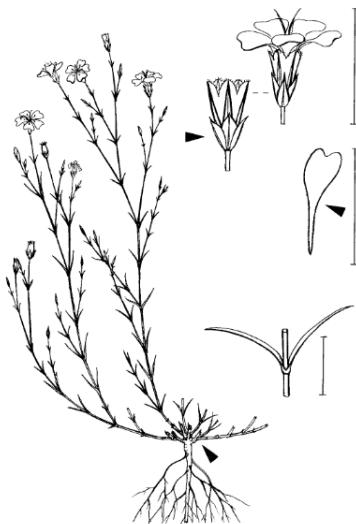


Sprossendes Nelkenköpfchen – *Petrorhagia prolifera* 0,15–0,45 ♂ ♂ 6–10 (rosa)

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

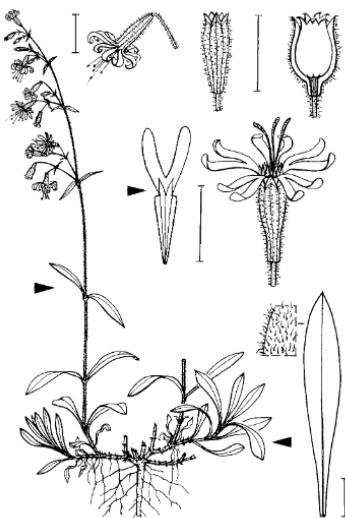


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Felsennelke – *P. saxifraga* 0,10–0,35 ♀  
6–9 (helllila bis sattrosa, dunkler geädert)

## *Silene nutans* (Caryophyllaceae) L.

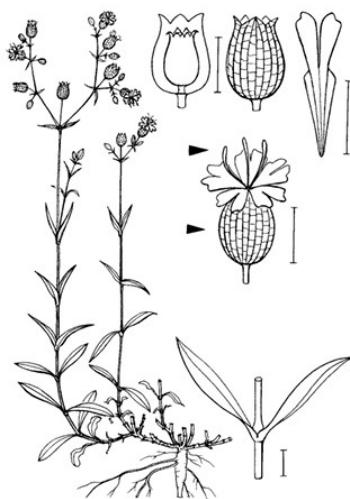


Nickendes L. – *S. nutans* 0,30–0,50 ♀ 5–8  
(weiß, USeite oft grünlich od. rötlich, nur  
nachts geöffnet)

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

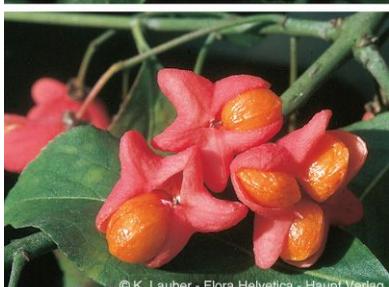


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\*\*Gewöhnliches Leimkraut – *S. vulgaris*  
0,10–0,60 ♂ 6–9 (weiß. K grünlichweiß od.  
rötlich. Pfl blagrün)

## *Euonymus europaeus* (Celastraceae) L.



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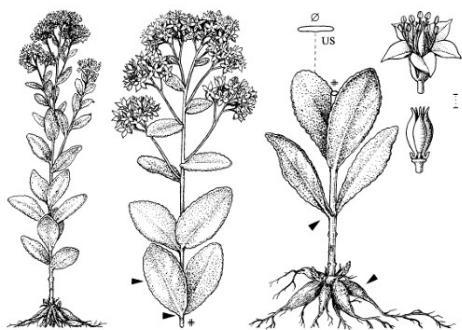


Europäisches Pfaffenhütchen –  
*Euonymus europaeus* 1,50–3,00 ♂ 5–6  
(hellgrün. Fr rosa, SaMantel orange)

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



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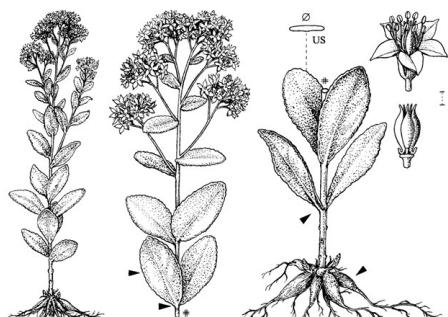
Große W. – *H. maximum* 0,30–0,80 ⚱ 7–9 (grünlich, selten röthich). Ähnlich Purpur-F. – *H. telephium* (Bl rosa bis dunkelrot. Fr außen rinnig. Bl Grund keilförmig verschmälert, alle Bl wechselständig)

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

Subsp. *telephium* for image 1

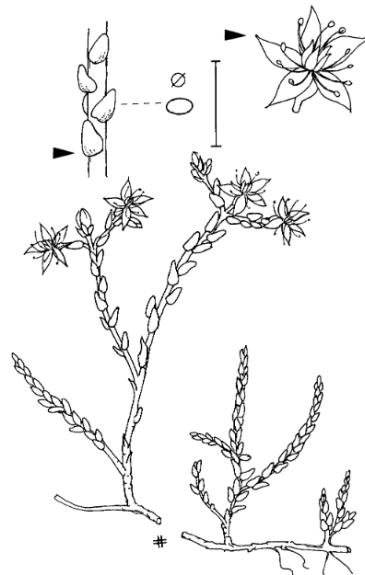


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Große W. – *H. maximum* 0,30–0,80 ⚱ 7–9 (grünlich, selten röthlich). Ähnlich Purpur-F. – *H. telephium* (Bl rosa bis dunkelrot. Fr außen rinnig. Bl Grund keilförmig verschmälert, alle Bl wechselständig)

## *Sedum acre* (Crassulaceae) L.



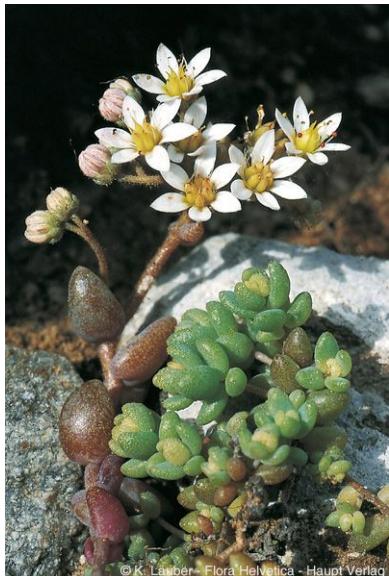
**Scharfer Mauerpfeffer – *Sedum acre***  
0,03–0,15 ♂ 6–8 (gelb)

## *Sedum album* (Crassulaceae) L.

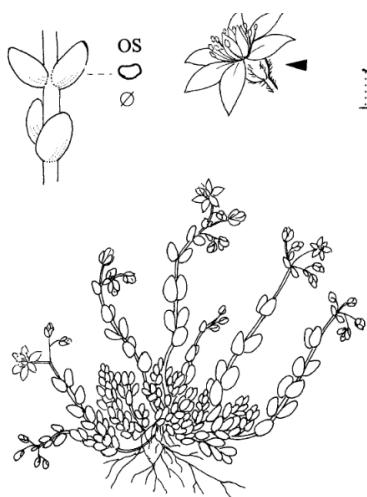


**Weiße F. – *S. album* 0,08–0,20 ♂ 6–9  
(weiß)**

## *Sedum dasyphyllum* (Crassulaceae) L.



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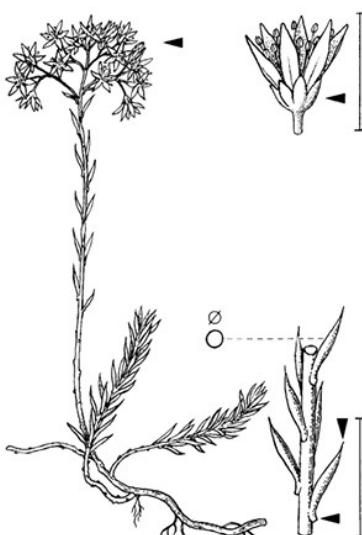


Buckel-F. – *S. dasyphyllum* 0,03–0,10 24  
6–8 (weiß, außen zuweilen rötlich)

## *Sedum rupestre* (Crassulaceae) L.

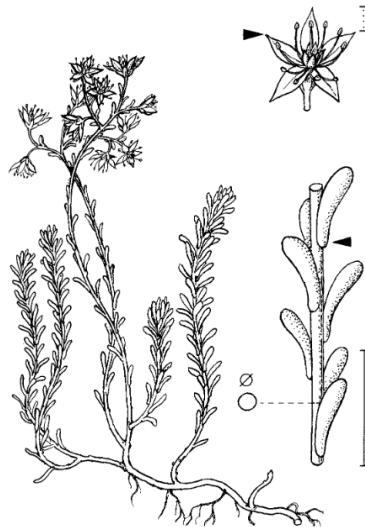
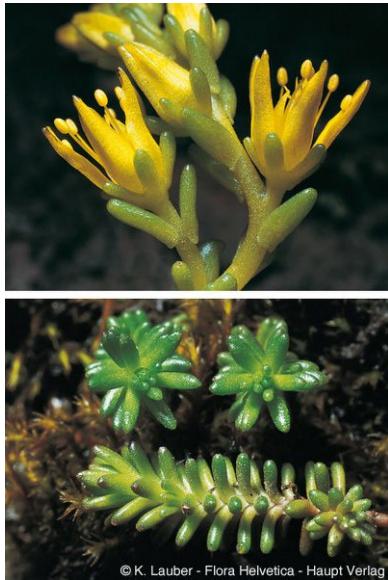


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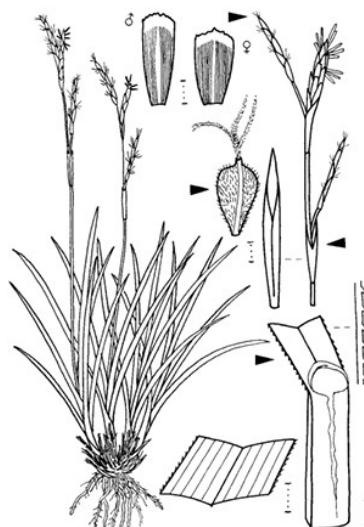
\*Felsen-Fetthenne – *Sedum rupestre*  
0,10–0,35 24 6–8 (gelb) ↗ S. 784

## *Sedum sexangulare* (Crassulaceae) L.



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

## *Carex digitata* (Cyperaceae) L.



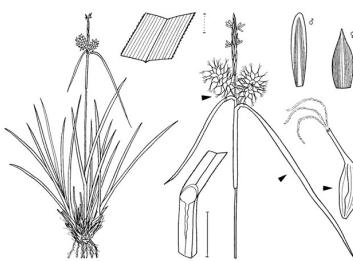
Finger-S. – *C. digitata* 0,10–0,30 2 5  
(Sp rotbraun, grün gekielt, weißrandig.  
Pfl unten dunkelrot)

## *Carex flacca* (Cyperaceae) Schreber



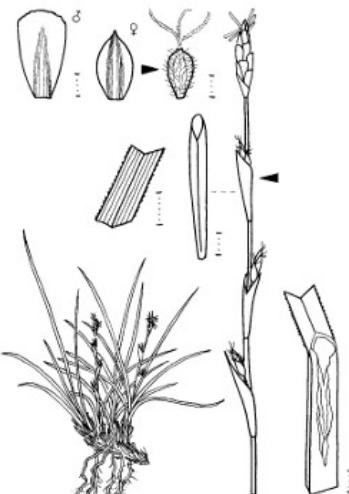
**Blaugrüne S.** – *C. flacca* 0,20–0,60 ♂ 5–7  
(Sp schwarzbraun, Schläuche grün od. schwarz)

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



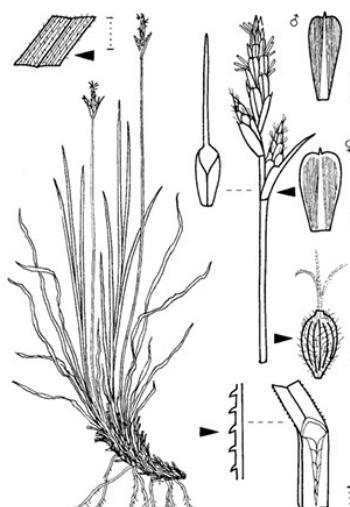
**Gelb-Segge** – *Carex flava* 0,20–0,60 ♂ 5–9 (Sp gelb- bis rostbraun, grün gekielt,  
Schläuche hellgelb, Pfl gelbgrün)

## *Carex humilis* (Cyperaceae) Leyss.



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

## *Carex montana* (Cyperaceae) L.



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

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



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

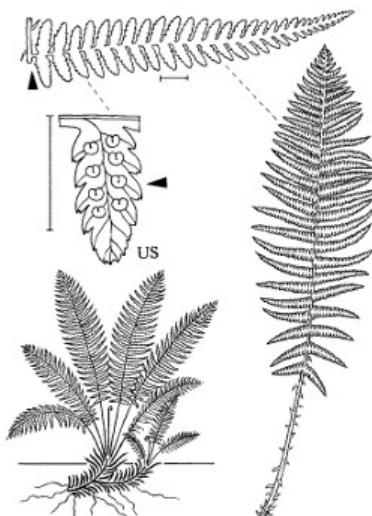


## *Scabiosa columbaria* (Dipsacaceae) L.



Tauben-S. – *S. columbaria* 0,25–0,60 2<sup>4</sup>  
7–11 (blaulila, KBorsten schwärzlich)

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

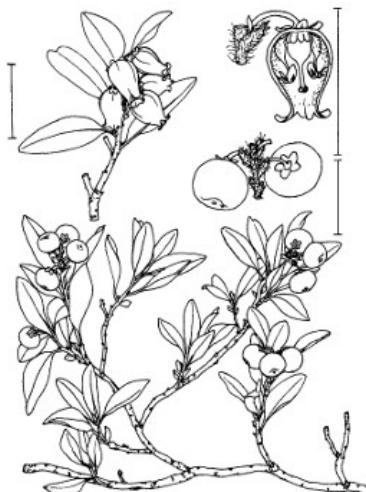


Gewöhnlicher W. – *D. filix-mas* 0,30–1,20  
2<sup>4</sup> 7–9

## *Arctostaphylos uva-ursi* (Ericaceae) L.

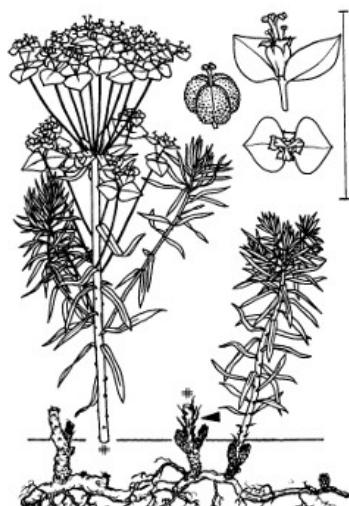


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**Echte Bärentraube – *Arctostaphylos uva-ursi*** 0,20–0,60 h 3–7 ▽ (weiß bis rosa, KrZipfel rötlich. Fr rot)

## *Euphorbia cyparissias* (Euphorbiaceae) L.



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

## *Anthyllis vulneraria* (Fabaceae) L.



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

## *Coronilla vaginalis* (Fabaceae) Lam.



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

## *Cytisus nigricans* (Fabaceae) L.



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

## *Hippocrepis comosa* (Fabaceae) L.



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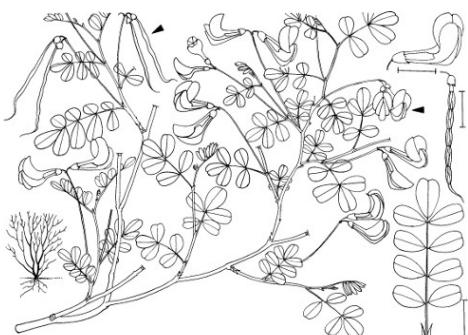
Hufeisenklee – *H. comosa* 0,08–0,25 2f h, 5–7 (gelb)

## *Hippocrepis emerus* (Fabaceae) L.

Subsp. Lassen

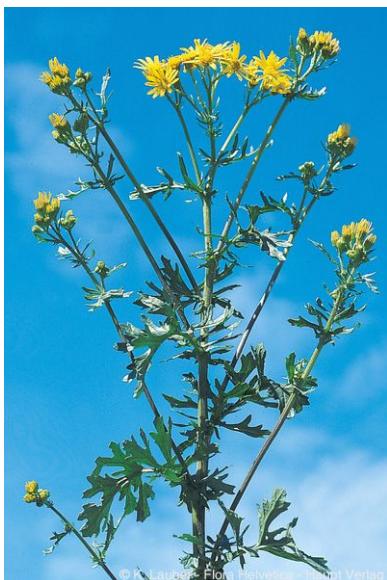


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Strauchwicke – *Hippocrepis emerus* 1,00–2,00 ♂, 5–7 (gelb)

## *Jacobaea vulgaris* (Fabaceae) L.



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

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

Subsp. Vernus

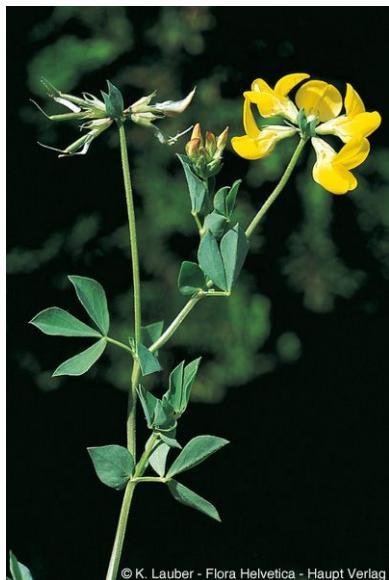


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Frühlings-P. – *L. vernus* 0,20–0,40 ♂ 4–5  
(purpur, später blaugrün)

## *Lotus corniculatus* (Fabaceae) L.



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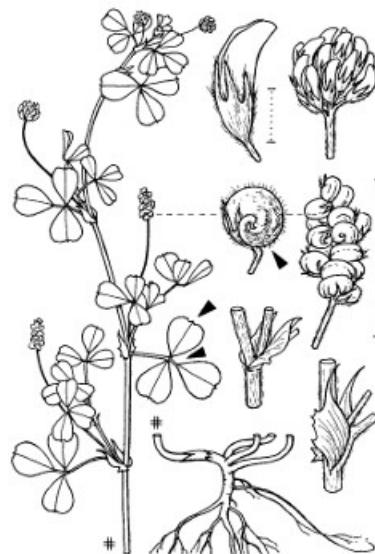


\*Gewöhnlicher H. – *L. corniculatus*  
0,20–0,30(–0,50) ♂ 6–8 (gelb, außen ± rot  
gezeichnet, getrocknet grünlich) ↗ S. 785

## *Medicago lupulina* (Fabaceae) L.



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

## *Fagus sylvatica* (Fagaceae) L.



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

## *Geranium robertianum* (Geraniaceae) L.

Subsp. Robertianum



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

## *Geranium sanguineum* (Geraniaceae) L.



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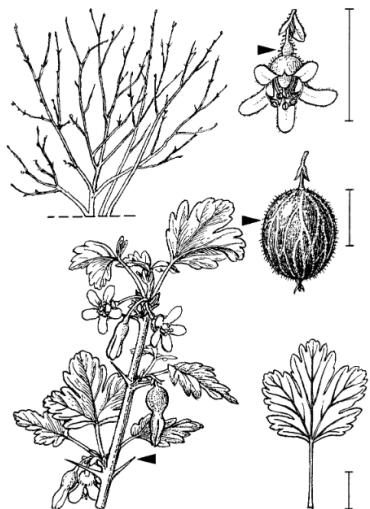
Blut-Storchschnabel – *Geranium sanguineum* 0,15–0,50 ♂ 6–8 (purpurrot)

## *Ribes alpinum* (Grossulariaceae) L.



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

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



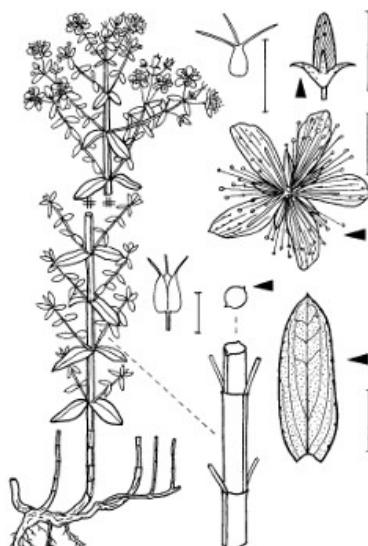
Stachelbeere – *Ribes uva-crispa* 0,60–1,20  
ሻ, 4–5 (grünlichgelb. Fr grün, gelb od.  
purpurn)

## *Hypericum perforatum* (Hypericaceae) L.

Subsp. *Perforatum*



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

## *Acinos arvensis* (Lamiaceae)



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

## *Ajuga genevensis* (Lamiaceae) L.



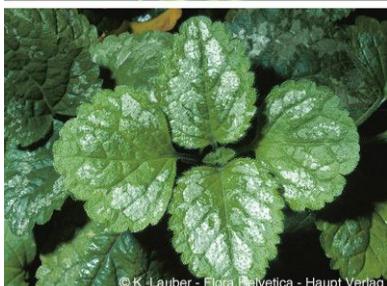
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**Heide-G.** – *A. genevensis* 0,07–0,30 ♂ 4–6  
(meist dunkelblau)

## *Galeobdolon luteum* (Lamiaceae) L.

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



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

## *Lamium maculatum* (Lamiaceae) L.



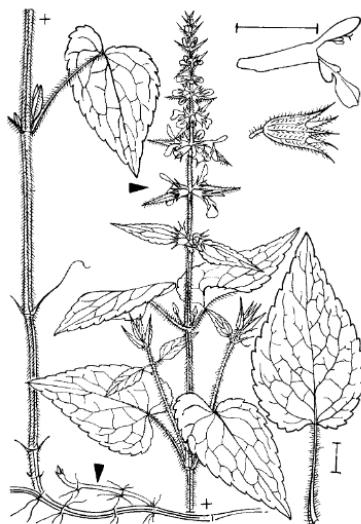
Gefleckte T. – *L. maculatum* 0,15–0,60 ♂  
4–9 (purpur)

## *Origanum vulgare* (Lamiaceae) L.



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

## *Stachys sylvatica* (Lamiaceae) L.



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

## *Teucrium botrys* (Lamiaceae) L.



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

## *Teucrium chamaedrys* (Lamiaceae) L.



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

## *Teucrium montanum* (Lamiaceae) L.

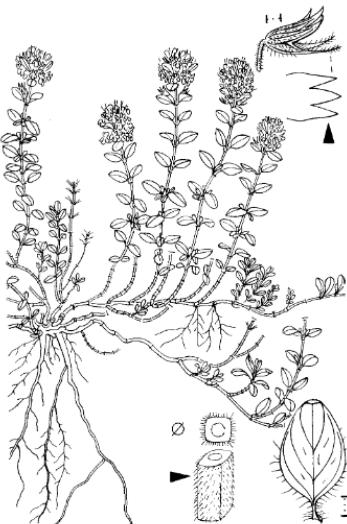


**Berg-G. – *T. montanum*** 0,05–0,35 h 6–9  
(hellgelb)

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

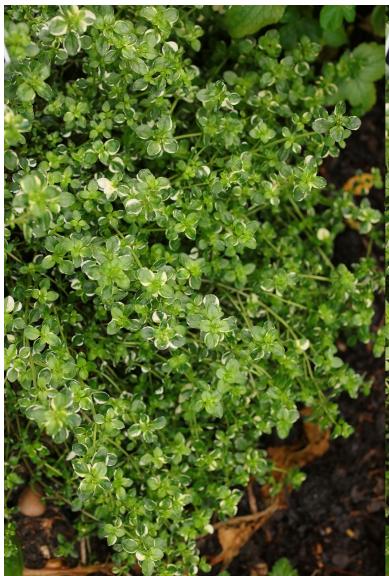


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\*\*Frühblühender Th. – *Th. praecox*  
0,03–0,15 h 5–7 (hell- bis dunkelpurpur)  
↗ S. 788

## *Thymus pulegioides* (Lamiaceae) L.



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

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



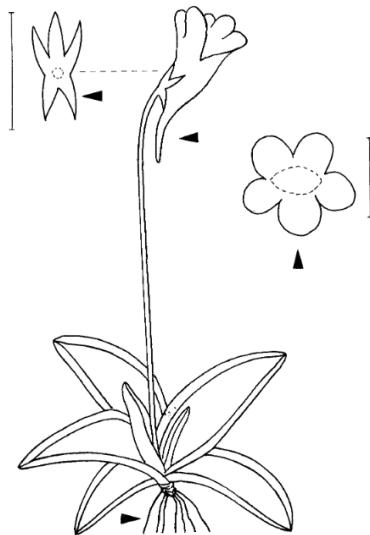
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*Thymus pulegioides* subsp. *Pulegioides* (Lamiaceae) L.



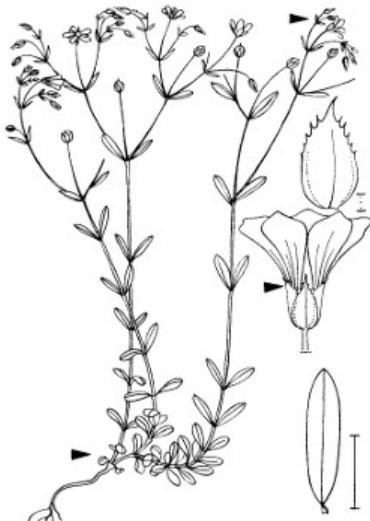
\*Arznei-Th. – *Th. pulegioides* 0,05–0,30 h  
6–9 (hell- bis dunkelpurpur) ✚ S. 788

*Pinguicula vulgaris* (Lentibulariaceae) L.



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

*Linum catharticum* (Linaceae) L.

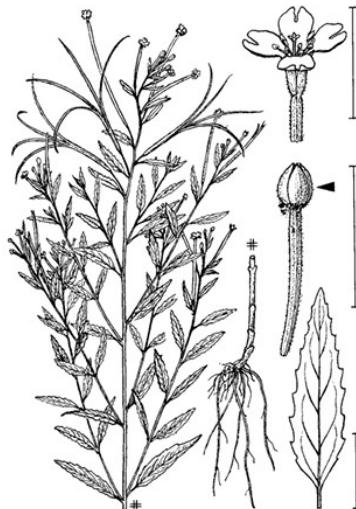


Purgier-Lein – *Linum catharticum*  
0,05–0,30 ♂ ♀ 6–7 (weiß, Grund gelb)

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



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

## *Epilobium montanum* (Onagraceae) L.



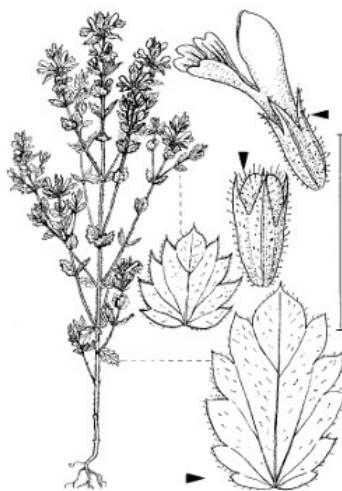
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Berg-W. – *E. montanum* 0,10–0,80 ♂ 6–9  
(rosa. Stg grasgrün)

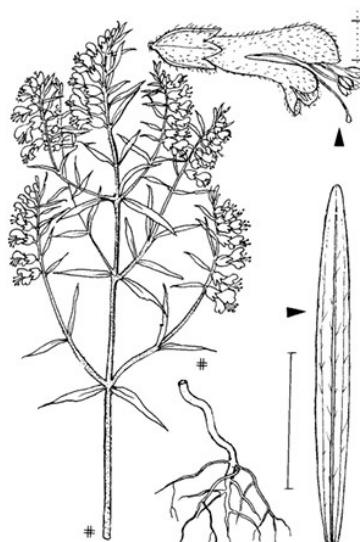
*Euphrasia officinalis* subsp.  
(Orobanchaceae) (Hayne) F. Towns.

*rostkoviana*



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

*Odontites luteus* (Orobanchaceae) (L.) Clairv.

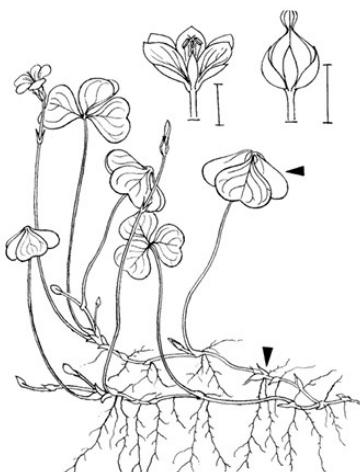


Gelber Z. – *O. luteus* 0,15–0,60 ∅ 7–10  
(gelb)

## *Oxalis acetosella* (Oxalidaceae) L.

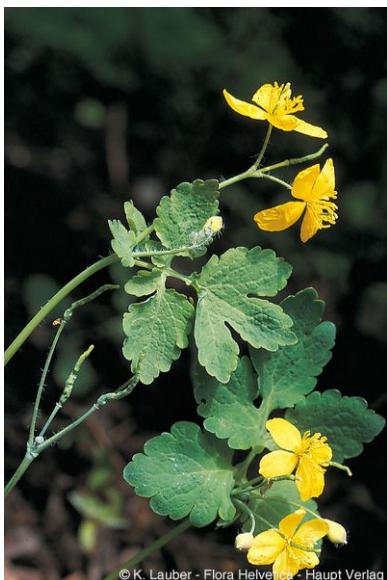


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**Wald-Sauerklee** – *Oxalis acetosella*  
0,05–0,12 ♂ 4–5 (weiß, purpur geaderd)

## *Chelidonium majus* (Papaveraceae) L.



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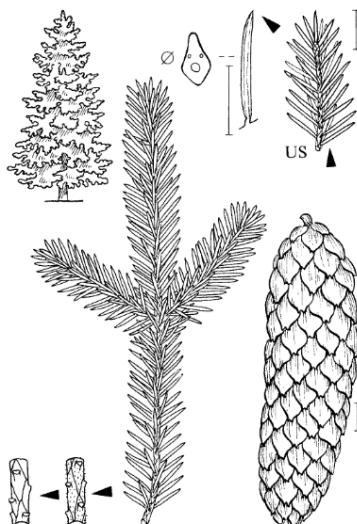
**Schöllkraut** – *Chelidonium majus*  
0,30–0,70 ♂ 4–10 (gelb. Milchsaft orange)

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



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

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

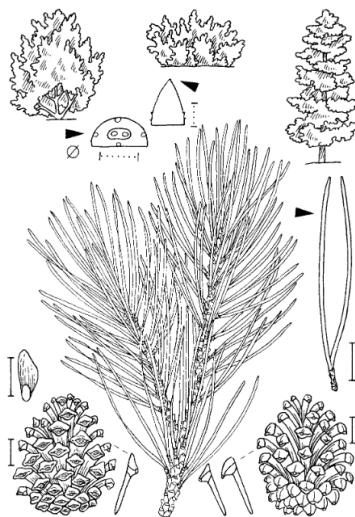


**Gewöhnliche F.** – *P. abies*  
Bis 50,00 (~60,00) ♂ 4–6 (Nadeln allseits  
dunkelgrün. Zapfen braun)

## *Pinus sylvestris* (Pinaceae) L.



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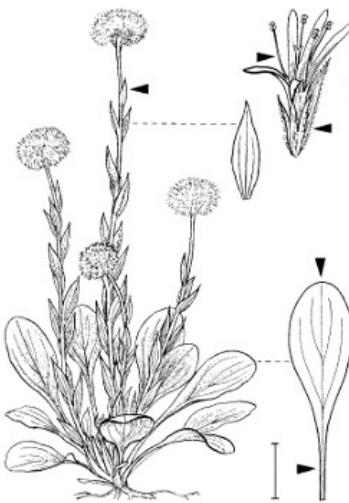


**\*\*Gewöhnliche Kiefer – *Pinus sylvestris***  
Bis 30,00(–40,00) ♂ 5–6 (Zapfen matt grau-bräun. Stamm oben hell rotbraun)

## *Globularia bisnagarica* (Plantaginaceae) L.

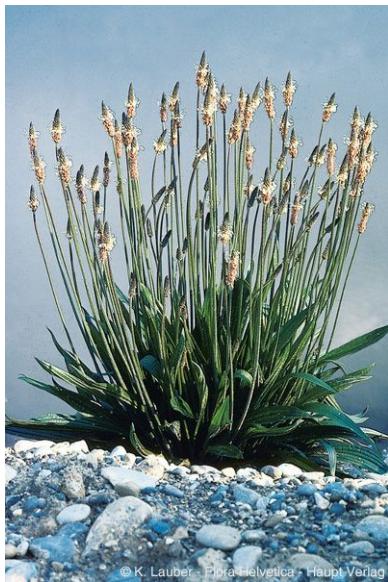


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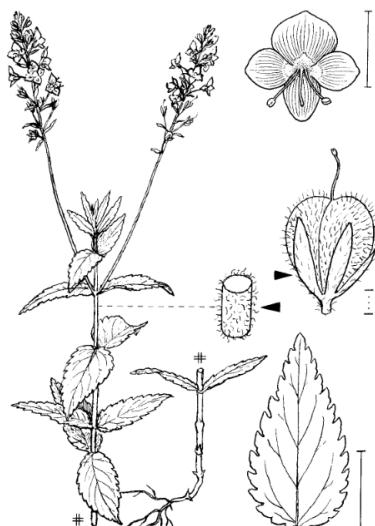
**Gewöhnliche K. – *G. bisnagarica***  
0,05–0,30 ♀ 5–6 ▽ (blaulila)

## *Plantago lanceolata* (Plantaginaceae) L.



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

## *Veronica teucrium* (Plantaginaceae) L.



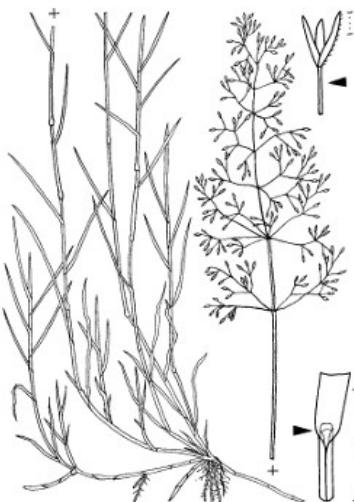
**Großer E.** – *V. teucrium* 0,30–0,80 ♂ 6–7  
(azurblau, dunkler geädert)

## *Agrostis capillaris* (Poaceae) L.



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Rotes Straußgras – *Agrostis capillaris*

0,20–0,80 ♂ 6–7 (variabel)

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



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\*\*Glatthafer – *Arrhenatherum elatius*

0,60–1,20 ♂ 6–7

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



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

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



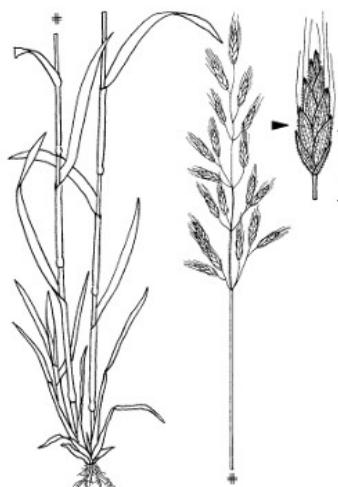
Wald-Z. – *B. sylvaticum* 0,60–1,20 ♂ 7–8

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## *Bromus hordeaceus* (Poaceae) L.



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

## *Bromus sterilis* (Poaceae) L.



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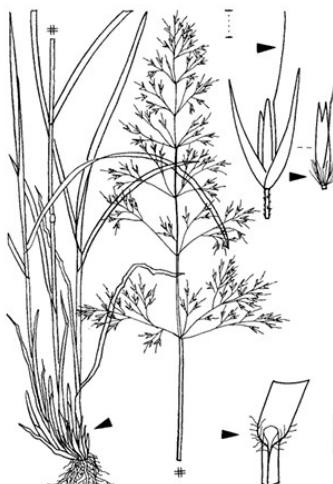


Taube T. – *B. sterilis* 0,30–0,60 ♂ ① 5–6

*Calamagrostis arundinacea* (Poaceae) (L.) Roth



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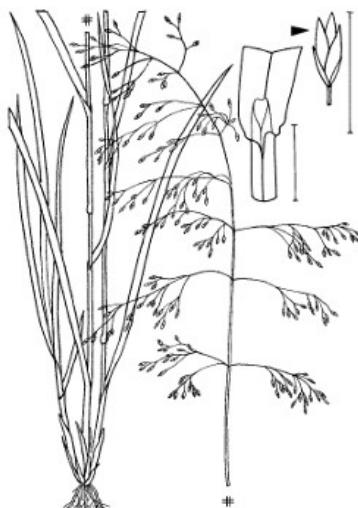


Wald-R. - *C. arundinacea* 0,60–1,20 2 6–7

*Festuca altissima* (Poaceae) All.



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

*Festuca arundinacea* (Poaceae) Schreb.

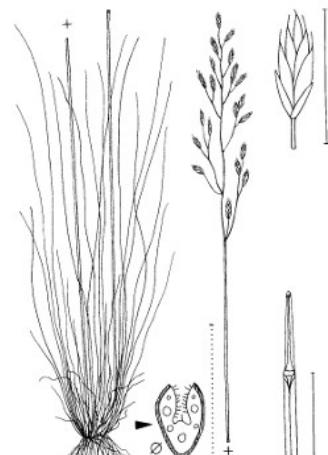
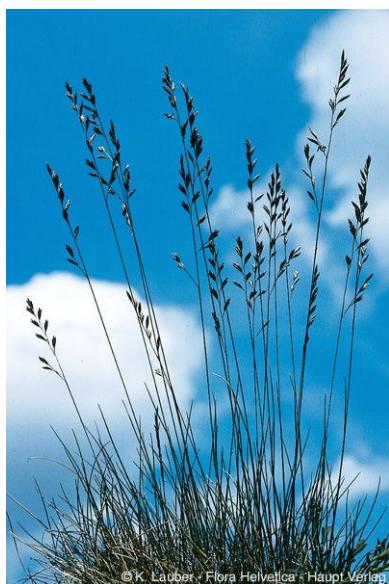


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\*\*Rohr-Sch. – *F. arundinacea* 0,60–1,80 ♂  
6–7 (GrundBl Scheiden weißlich)

*Festuca ovina* (Poaceae) L. agg.



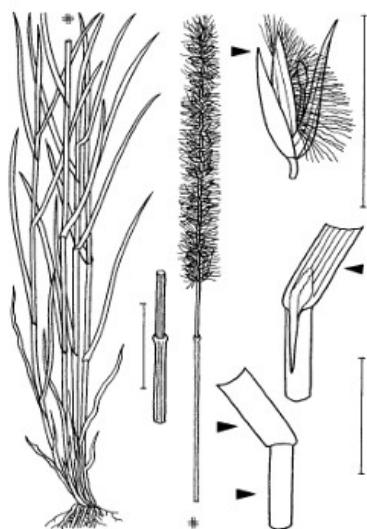
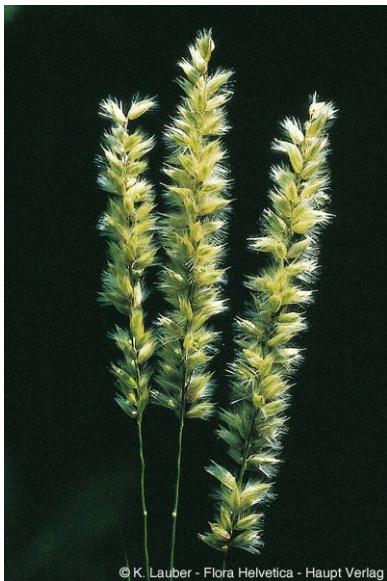
\*\*Schaf-Sch. – *F. ovina* 0,20–0,70 ♂ 5–8

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*Festuca pallens* (Poaceae) Host



*Melica ciliata* agg. (Poaceae) L.

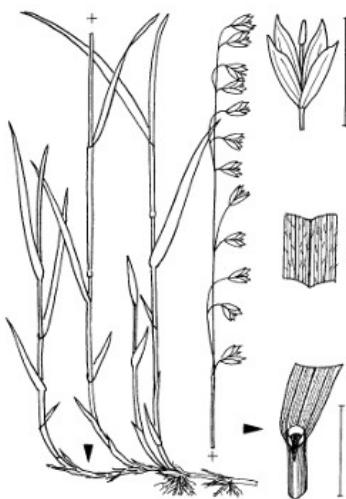


\*\*Wimper-P. – *M. ciliata* 0,20–0,70 24 6  
(Bl graugrün)

## *Melica nutans* (Poaceae) L.



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

## *Poa compressa* (Poaceae) L.

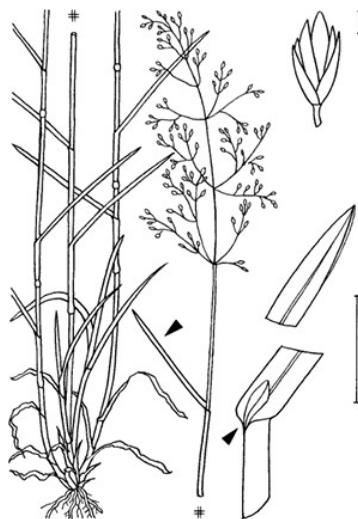


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Platthalm-R. – *P. compressa* 0,20–0,80  
♂ 6–7

## *Poa nemoralis* (Poaceae) L.



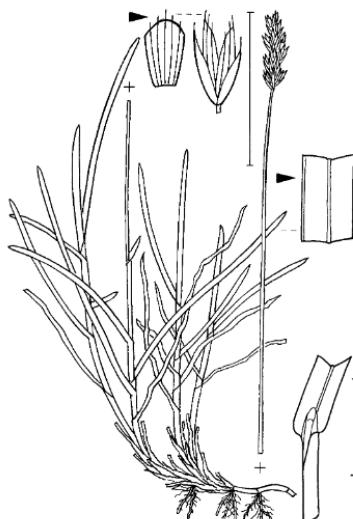
## *Poa pratensis* (Poaceae) L.



## *Sesleria caerulea* (Poaceae) L.



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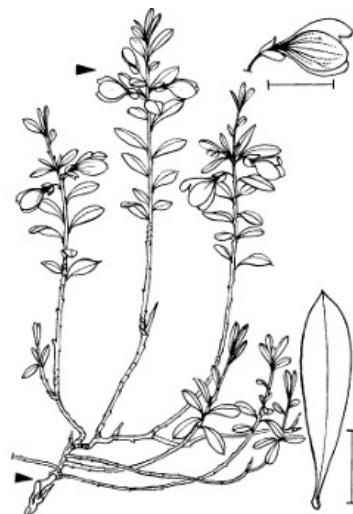


Kalk-B. – *S. coerulea* 0,10–0,45 ♂ 3–5

## *Polygala chamaebuxus* (Polygalaceae) L.

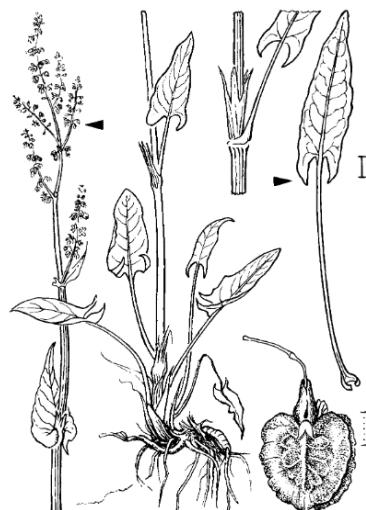


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Zwergbüchs – *Polygala chamaebuxus*  
0,10–0,25 ♂ 4–8 (gelb-weiß, selten röthlich  
überlaufen)

## *Rumex acetosa* (Polygonaceae) L.



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

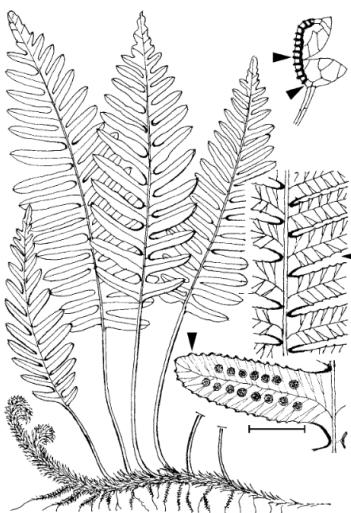
## *Rumex acetosella* (Polygonaceae) L.



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

## *Polypodium vulgare* (Polypodiaceae) L.

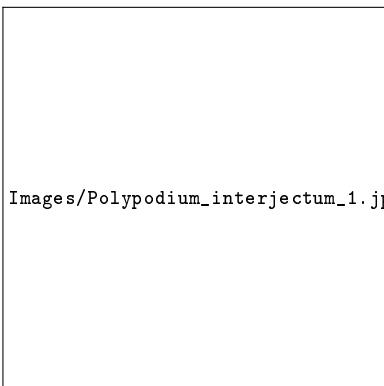
Leaf blade 3.5 - 5 times longer than broad, spores ripen July-august



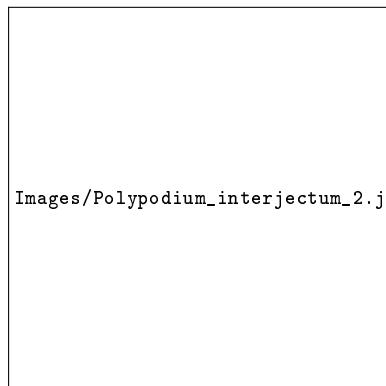
Gewöhnlicher Tüpfelfarn – *Polypodium vulgare* 0,10–0,50 ♂ 8–9 (Sori schleierlos)

## *Polypodium interjectum* (Polypodiaceae) Shivas

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

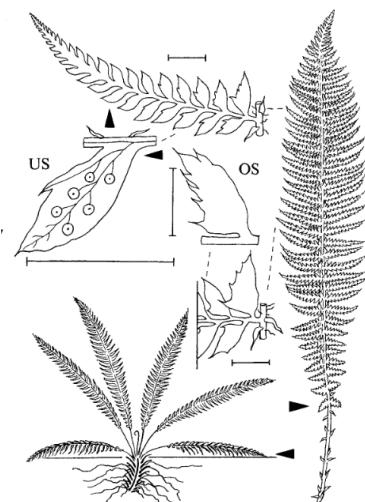
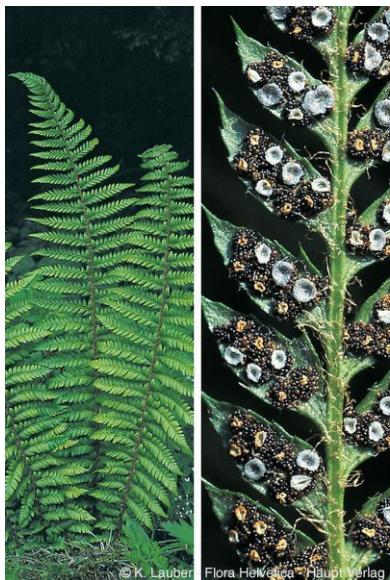


Images/Polypodium\_interjectum\_1.jpg



Images/Polypodium\_interjectum\_2.jpg

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



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

## *Aconitum napellus* (Ranunculaceae) L.

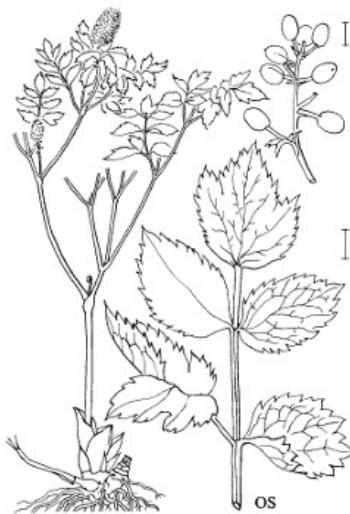


Blauer E. – *A. napellus* subsp. *lusitanicum*  
0,30–2,00 ♂ 6–8 ▽ (tiefblau bis  
dunkelviolett) ↗ S. 783

## *Actaea spicata* (Ranunculaceae) L.



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

## *Aquilegia vulgaris* (Ranunculaceae) L.

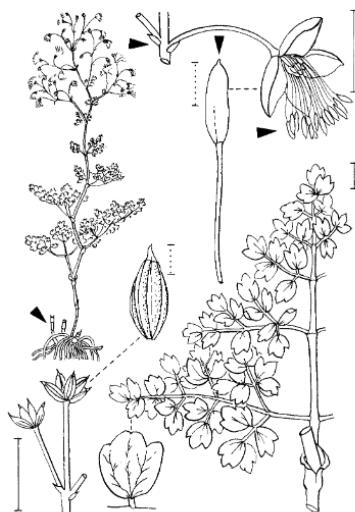


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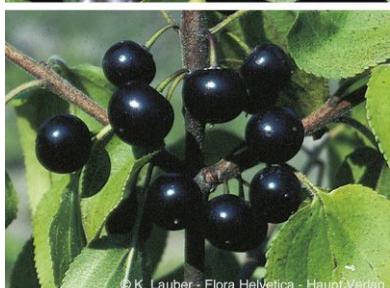
**Gewöhnliche Akelei – *Aquilegia vulgaris***  
0,40–0,80 ♀ 5–7 ▽ (blauviolett, selten rosa  
od. weiß)

## *Thalictrum minus* (Ranunculaceae) L.



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

## *Rhamnus cathartica* (Rhamnaceae) L.

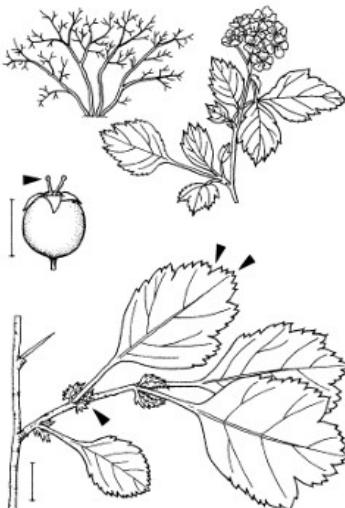


Purgier-K. – *Rh. cathartica* 1,00–3,00  
♂ 5–6 (gelblichgrün. Fr von grün sofort  
schwarz färbend)

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



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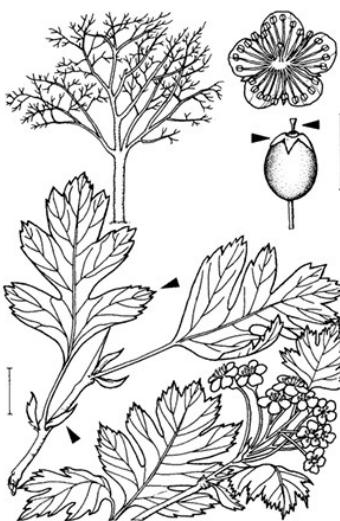


Zweigriffliger Weißdorn – *Crataegus laevigata* subsp. *laevigata* Bis 8,00 ₩, 5 (weiß. Fr dunkelrot. Auch Baum)

## *Crataegus monogyna* (Rosaceae) Jacq.



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

## *Cotoneaster integerrimus* (Rosaceae) Medik.



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

## *Fragaria vesca* (Rosaceae) L.



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

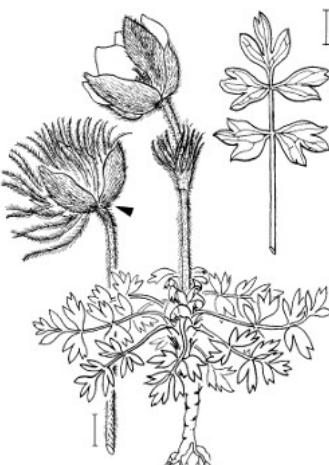
*Karpatiosorbus franconica* (Rosaceae) (Bornm.) Senikov & Kurtto



*Potentilla verna* (Rosaceae) L.



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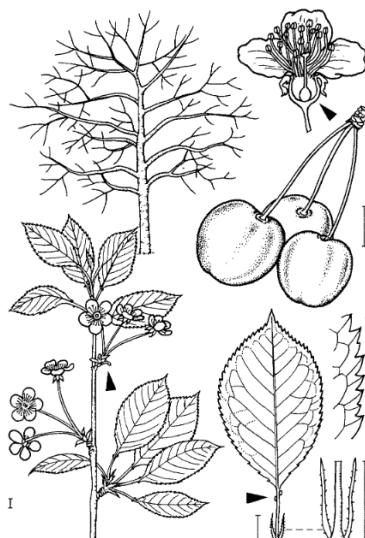


Frühlings-K. – *P. vernalis* 0,05–0,30 ♀  
4–6 ▽ (gelblichweiß, außen hellviolet  
überlaufen)

## *Prunus avium* (Rosaceae) L.



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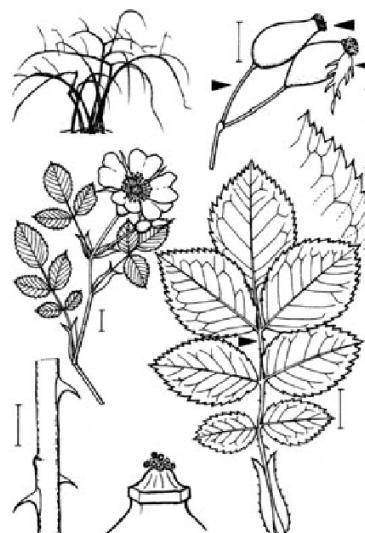


**\*\*Vogel-Kirsche, Süß-K. – *P. avium***  
Bis 25,00 m 4–5 (weiß. Fr schwarzrot bis gelbrot)

## *Rosa canina* (Rosaceae) L.



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

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



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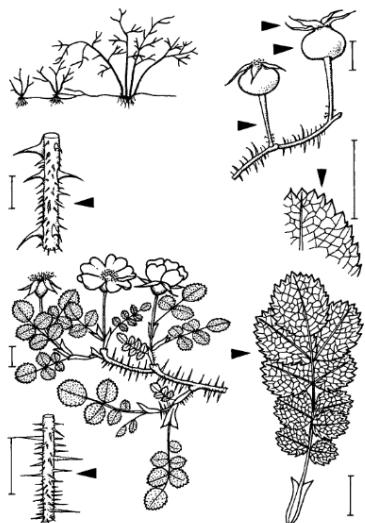


**Kleinblütige R. – *R. micrantha***  
(1,00–)2,00–3,00 ♂ 6–7 (weiß od. blassrosa. Bl schwach nach Apfel duftend)

## *Rosa spinosissima* (Rosaceae) L.



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

## *Rubus idaeus* (Rosaceae) L.

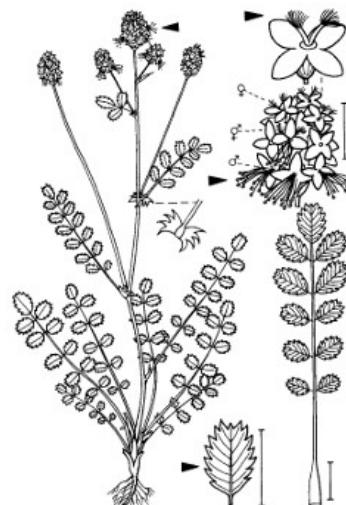


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**Himbeere** – *R. idaeus* 0,60–2,00 ♂ 5–6  
(weiß. Fr rot. Bl. Seite weißfilzig. Stacheln  
violett)

## *Sanguisorba minor* (Rosaceae) Scop.

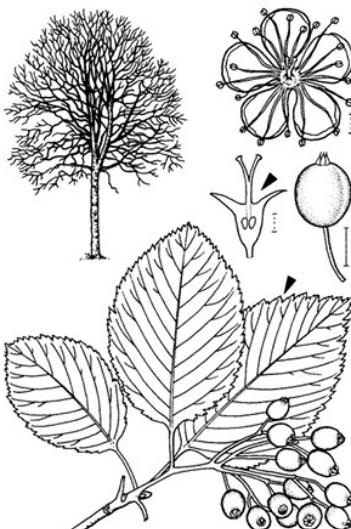


**\*\*Kleiner Wiesenknopf** – *Sanguisorba minor* 0,15–0,50(–0,80) ♂ 5–8 (erst grünlich, dann rötlich)

## *Sorbus aria* (Rosaceae) agg.



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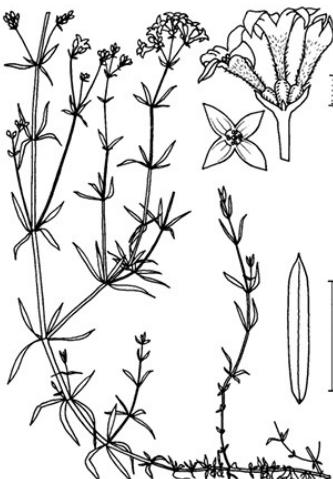


\***Gewöhnliche Mehlebeere** – *Sorbus aria*  
Bis 10,00 m, 5–6 (weiß. Fr orange bis rot.  
BluSeite weißfilzig)

## *Asperula cynanchica* (Rubiaceae) L.



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

## *Galium anisophyllum* (Rubiaceae) vill.



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

## *Galium glaucum* (Rubiaceae) L.



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

## *Galium pumilum* (Rubiaceae) Murray



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

## *Galium saxatile* (Rubiaceae) L.



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

*Galium sylvaticum* (Rubiaceae) L.



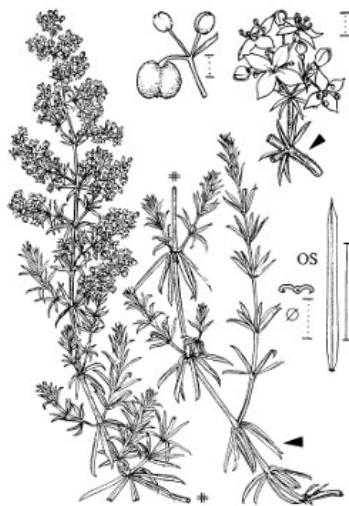
**Wald-L.** – *G. sylvaticum* 0,30–1,00 ♂ 7–8  
(weiß. Ganze Pfl blaugrün)

*Galium valdepilosum* (Rubiaceae) Heinr. Braun



## *Galium verum* (Rubiaceae) L.

Subsp. verum



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

## *Populus tremula* (Salicaceae) L.



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

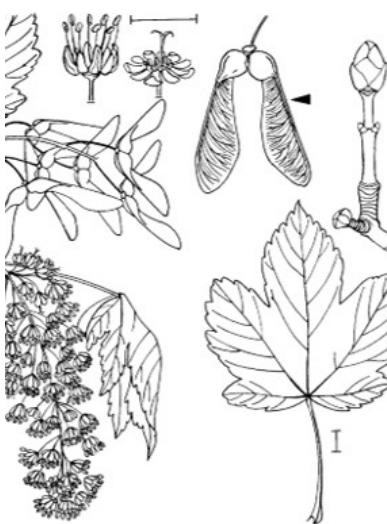
## *Salix caprea* (Salicaceae) L.



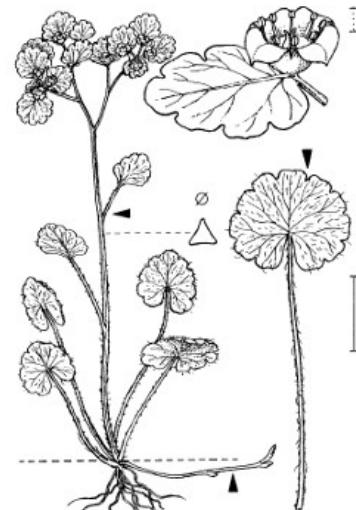
**Sal-Weide** – *Salix caprea* 3,00–10,00 h; ♂ 3–4 (♂ goldgelb, ♀ grün. Zweige kahl, nur anfangs weißhaarig)

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## *Acer pseudoplatanus* (Sapindaceae) L.

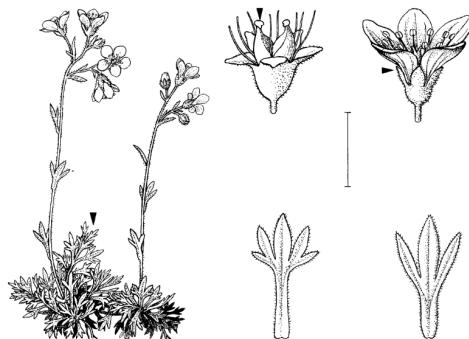


## *Chrysosplenium alternifolium* (Saxifragaceae) L.



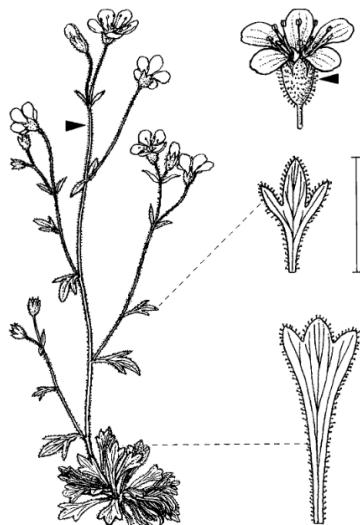
Wechselblättriges Milzkraut –  
*Chrysosplenium alternifolium* 0,15–0,20 ♂  
4–6 (gelb. HochBl gelbgrün)

## *Saxifraga rosacea* (Saxifragaceae) Moench



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

## *Saxifraga tridactylites* (Saxifragaceae) L.



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

## *Verbascum lychnitis* (Scrophulariaceae) L.

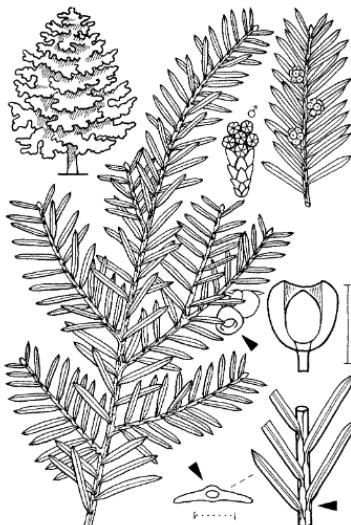


Mehlige Königskerze – *Verbascum lychnitis* 0,60–1,20 ♂ Ⓛ 6–8 (hellgelb od.  
weiß, Staubfäden weißwollig)

## *Taxus baccata* (Taxaceae) L.



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### Gewöhnliche Eibe – *Taxus baccata*

Bis 15,00(–18,00) h 3–5 △ (Nadeln oseits dunkelgrün, useits heller. Samenmantel rot)

## *Helianthemum nummularium* ssp. *obscureum* (Thymelaeaceae) (Cesak.) Holub



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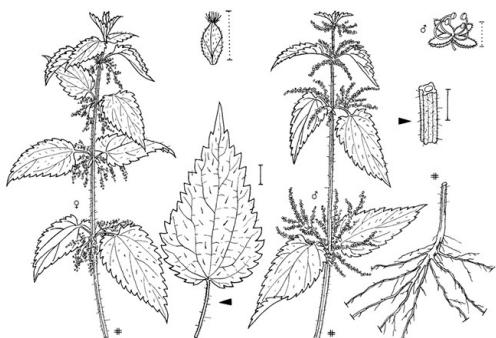
### \*\*Gewöhnliches Sonnenröschen –

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

## *Urtica dioica* (Urticaceae) L.



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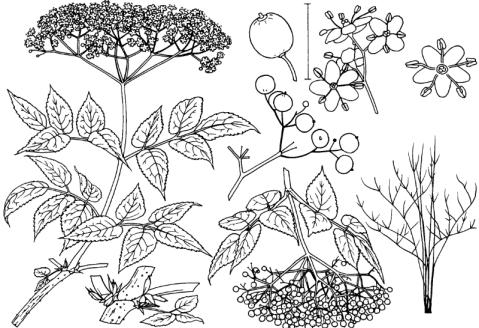


\*\*Große Brennnessel – *Urtica dioica* 0,30–1,50 ♂ 7–10 (grün. Pfl meist 2häusig, seltener 1häusig. Brennhaare u. kurze drüslose Haare. BlStiele flaumhaarig. BIOSeite dunkelgrün, matt od. kaum glänzend) ↗ S. 785

## *Sambucus nigra* (Viburnaceae) L.



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

## *Viburnum lantana* (Viburnaceae) L.



**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 röthlichviolett)

## *Viola rupestris* (Violaceae) F.W.Schmidt



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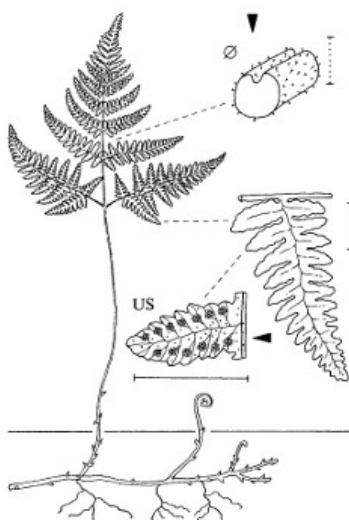


Sand-V. – *V. rupestris* 0,03–0,08 ♂ 5–6  
(blauviolett, selten rötlich)

## *Gymnocarpium robertianum* (Woodsiaceae) (Hoffm.) Newman

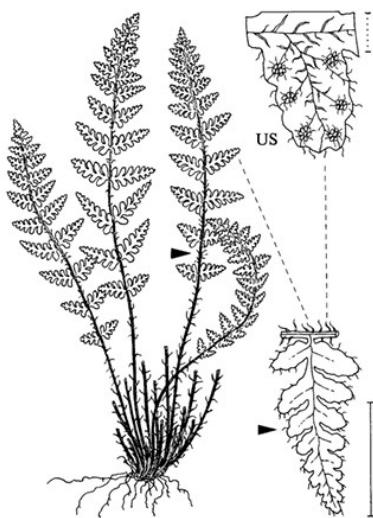
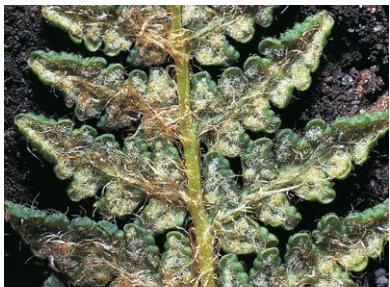


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Ruprechtsfarn – *Gymnocarpium robertianum* 0,15–0,55 ♀ 7–8

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



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

# Non-Vascular Plants

## Bryophytes

### Hornworts

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



## Bryophytes

### Liverworts

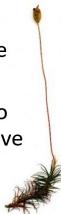
- Leafy like mosses, but flatter, more ribbon-like appearance, less obvious differentiation between stems and leaves
- Thalloid: flat and spread out like a thin crust.



## Bryophytes

Mosses: Acrocarpous mosses

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



## Bryophytes

Mosses: Pleurocarpous mosses

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



## Lichens

### Crustose

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



## Lichens

### Foliose

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



## Lichens

### Fruticose

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

