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BUILDING FOR PLANT CONSERVATION – A CASE STUDY FROM BUCHAREST, ROMANIA

PARASCHIV Anca Monica^{1*}, NIȚĂ Eugenia¹, SÂRBU Anca²

Abstract: In the big and crowded cities of the world, a large number of rooftops have been transformed into living green areas, small or large, extensive, semi-intensive or intensive, with different uses in the lives of citizens. This contribution presents an example of a small, intensive rooftop garden, created on the rooftop terrace of a private house, in the city of Bucharest, with the aim of conserving plants and reconnecting people with nature. The terrace, located at a height of 10 m, on an area of 40 sqm, was built in 2011, using the ZinCo Technology, which ensures high water storage and a variety of substrates and depths. The current floristic composition (2023) includes 55 taxa of vascular plants (51 non-native species and 4 native species), belonging to 31 families of angiosperms and 3 families of gymnosperms: annual plants, geophytes, perennial herbaceous plants, subshrubs, shrubs, and trees. The criteria used in the selection and grouping of plants pertain to ecological preferences, tolerance to stressful environmental factors, plant importance, growth rate, low maintenance, spatial and seasonal diversity. The results provide an overview of the green rooftop system technology, the development of taxa introduced during a decade since the establishment of the garden and highlight the plants and combinations of plants suitable for local conditions.

Keywords: rooftop garden, native and non-native species, environment

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Introduction

The practice of adopting rooftop gardens as sustainability elements for large urban centres has become more and more frequent, representing a compensatory solution to the progressive reduction of green areas at ground level. There are cities such as Chicago, where there are over 500, generally large, rooftop gardens (Tan 2022). In Europe, the rooftop gardens in Stuttgart, Paris, London and Barcelona (Winnicka-Jasłowska & Tkaczuk 2022) are notable for their size, architecture, the abundance of plant species and variety of uses. As it becomes increasingly accessible, modern technology allows the use of the vertical and high spaces of concrete and glass buildings, which are turned into living green areas. These are incorporated in both the structure of new public and private buildings, as well as in old, modernized buildings.

Surprisingly, decorative, and aesthetically spectacular (Tan 2022), rooftop gardens offer many benefits to the urban environment, as well as to the citizens of major cities. By reducing pollution, increasing air quality, and mitigating the urban heat island effect (Kim et al. 2020, Rahman et al. 2022), green walls and elevated vegetation areas improve environmental conditions in cities. Such approaches also provide economic

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benefits, being a solution to limiting energy consumption (Barreca 2016) and an opportunity to grow agricultural crops (Zheng & Sun 2021). Rooftop gardens are considered areas dedicated to physical and mental relaxation, recreation, and socialization, which provide spiritual comfort to people (Pouya 2019, Tan 2022), while also representing a space where people with intellectual stress can relax and improve the quality of their daily life (Triguero-Mas et al. 2020).

Rooftop gardens also represent a new habitat for plants and invertebrates, with plant diversity positively influencing the number of colonizing invertebrates (Berthon et al. 2023). Plants may be native from the spontaneous urban flora (Madre et al. 2014) or native to the wild regional flora. Relatedly, the concept of conservation gardening, developed in Germany (Munschek et al. 2023), promotes the growth of threatened spontaneous plants in urban refuges, such as balconies and terraces. The study of Munschek et al. (2023) was based on the analysis of the Red Lists of the 16 federal states in Germany and established a number of taxa (five species for each federal state) that are suitable for conservation through cultivation on balconies and terraces. Through the horticulture and gardening activities (Pouya 2019) they promote, rooftop gardens can enable people living in urban areas to reconnect with nature, but also help in the environmental education of children born and raised in such areas (Selzer 2019, Salih et al. 2022).

Although rooftop gardens have become increasingly popular in major cities, in Romania, less attention has been paid to roof gardens for smaller spaces on buildings where people work or live. In Bucharest, but also in other cities in the country, there are especially extensive green roofs (supermarkets, gyms, office buildings, multi-storey car parks) with reduced plant diversity and dominated by *Sedum* species.

Starting from the idea that even a small garden can successfully support a collection of plants, this paper aims to present the experience of creating a small private rooftop garden intended for the conservation of plants, encouraging as many citizens as possible to adopt the practice of green rooftops and to establish gardens on the roofs of their own homes.

Material and methods

Location and climate. The rooftop garden is located on a building in Bucharest, at a height of 10 m. Bucharest, the most populous city in Romania, is located in the S-SE area of Romania at 44°24'49" north latitude and 26°05'48" east longitude, at an average altitude of 70 m above sea level, and benefits of a temperate continental climate, with summers that are dry (average rainfall of 585 mm/year) and warm (average summer temperatures of 23°C, occasionally exceeding 40°C), with relatively cold winters (the temperature rarely drops below -10°C) and normal circulation of air masses, favourable to the maintenance of a relatively stable atmosphere (Meteo Romania, National Meteorological Administration 2023).

Technical aspects. The structure of the rooftop garden was achieved with the ZinCo technology, which uses several construction elements arranged in overlapping layers to ensure high water storage and substrate conditions suitable for different plant categories: protection layer (root barrier and protection mat), drainage layer (ZinColit, Floridin FD60), filter layer (filter sheet) and vegetation layer of a 300 mm substrate, (ZinCo Green roof Systems 2022). An automatic surface drip irrigation system operated over the entire roof garden area. This provided the plants with water (1-3 l/sq m, early morning), during the dry periods of the year, from spring to late autumn.

Plants selection. Several criteria underline the selection of the plants: depth of substrate, ecological preferences of the plants relative to the environmental conditions of the area, diversity of life forms, growth rate and the characteristics of the root system, flowering period and duration, status as non-native species and native species respectively. A number of 51 non-native species cultivated for their ornamental value and 4 native species from the Romanian flora were selected. The later species are also cultivated and marketed for their decorative appearance. Most of the plant material was purchased and some native plants were acquired from nature (non-protected areas). The planting was carried out between 2012 and 2014. The nomenclature of the taxa is according to Royal Botanic Gardens Kew-Plants of the World Online (2023).

Results and discussion

The rooftop gardens is located on the terrace of a residential house. It has a rectangular shape, an area of 40 square meters and includes two wind protected zones: one shielded by a wall on the northern side and the other by an alignment of *Thuja occidentalis* L. 'Smaragd' on the southern side. The eastern and western sides remain unprotected. The foundation of the rooftop garden was built in 2011 using the ZinCo technology, which provides growing conditions as close to the plant's natural environment as possible and ensures a high-water storage (Fig. 1, A-C). The water is stored over the roof area and reaches the plants by capillarity and diffusion. The substrate of 300 mm in depth used for the rooftop garden has allowed the cultivation of several categories of plants (herbaceous, shrubs, small trees) with a shallow root system. The plants (Table 1) were introduced in three successive years (2012-2014) and have developed gradually, covering most of the allocated space by 2023 (Fig. 1, D-I).

The floristic inventory includes 55 taxa (Table 1) belonging to 34 families of vascular plants: 31 families of angiosperms (noteworthy are the families Asteraceae, Amaryllidaceae, Crassulaceae, Ranunculaceae, Brassicaceae, Berberidaceae, Poaceae, Rosaceae) and 3 families of gymnosperms (Cupressaceae, Pinaceae, Taxaceae). Of these taxa, 51 are non-native species and 4 are native species: *Anemonoides nemorosa*, *Leucojum aestivum* - vulnerable/rare in Romania (Oltean et al. 1994), *Pinus mugo*, *Vinca minor* (Table 1). Currently, there are 7 categories of plants in the rooftop garden (Fig. 2), each with a different share in the vegetation structure, ensuring the spatial and seasonal diversity of the area. Best represented are the herbaceous perennials (17 species, 31.0%), shrubs (16 species, 29.0%) and geophytes (14 species, 25.5%), followed by trees (4 species, 7.3%), subshrubs (2 species, 3.6%), climbing perennials (1 species, 1.8%) and annual plants (1 species, 1.8%).

The period during which the garden presents flowering plants is long (March - October), the maximum being recorded in May-August (Fig. 3). In the early spring months many geophytes (*Anemonoides nemorosa*, *Crocus vernus*, *Eranthis hyemalis*, *Muscari armeniacum*, *Narcissus* sp.) bloom, and by late autumn blooming is present especially in certain Poaceae (*Cortaderia selloana*, *Cenchrus alopecuroides*). The additional irrigation ensured an impressive appearance of the vegetation during dry periods and extended the flowering seasons. Taxa such as *Achillea millefolium*, *Armeria maritima*, *Campanula poscharskyana*, *Cenchrus alopecuroides*, *Cortaderia selloana*, *Dianthus chinensis* and *Hylotelephium telephium* achieved longer flowering periods in these conditions.

Table 1. List of species from the rooftop garden (2023): native* and non native

Life form	Taxa	Remarks
Annuals	<i>Lobularia maritima</i> (L.) Desv. 'Violet'	Abundant flowering (July-August).
Climbing perennials	<i>Clematis montana</i> Buch.-Ham. ex DC. 'Elisabeth'	Full bloom in early June.
Herbaceous perennials	<i>Achillea millefolium</i> L. 'Apple Blossom'	Long flowering (June-September).
	<i>Armeria maritima</i> (Mill.) Willd. 'Rosea'	Evergreen plant, sun lover.
	<i>Aubrieta</i> × <i>cultorum</i> Bergmans 'Cascade Blue'	Resistant to frost.
	<i>Aurinia saxatilis</i> (L.) Desv. 'Gold Dust'	Full sun plant.
	<i>Campanula poscharskyana</i> Degen 'Purple Violet'	High covering power.
	<i>Cenchrus alopecuroides</i> (L.) Thunb. 'Little Bunny'	Attractive all the year.
	<i>Coreopsis lanceolata</i> L. 'Goldfink'	Maximum bloom in June.
	<i>Cortaderia selloana</i> (Schult. & Schult.f.) Asch. & Graebn. 'White Feather'	Impressive large inflorescences.
	<i>Dianthus chinensis</i> L. 'Angel of Virtue'	Long flowering (May-August).
	<i>Erysimum</i> × <i>cheiri</i> (L.) Crantz 'Sugar Rush'	Slow growth rate.
	<i>Festuca glauca</i> Vill. 'Blue'	Evergreen sun lover grass.
	<i>Hylotelephium telephium</i> (L.) H. Ohba 'Purple Emperor'	Attractive to bees and butterflies.
	<i>Jacobaea maritima</i> (L.) Pelser & Meijden 'Silver Dust'	High temperature resistance.
	<i>Lupinus polyphyllus</i> Lindl. 'Blue'	Attractive to pollinators.
	<i>Penstemon heterophyllus</i> Lindl. 'Blue Spring'	Sun lover plant, attractive to butterflies.
	<i>Phlox subulata</i> L. 'White Delight', 'Candy Stripe'	Evergreen, frost tolerance.
	<i>Vinca minor</i> L.*	Native. Long flowering (March-August)
Geophytes	<i>Allium giganteum</i> Regel 'Globemaster'	Attractive to bees.
	<i>Anemonoides nemorosa</i> (L.) Holub*	Native. Blooms in spring.
	<i>Begonia</i> × <i>tuberhybrida</i> Voss 'White'	Easy to multiply.
	<i>Crocus vernus</i> (L.) Hill 'Vernus King', 'Jeanne d'Arc'	Early flowering (March-April).
	<i>Eranthis hyemalis</i> (L.) Salisb.	Flowering in February-March.
	<i>Gloriosa luxurians</i> Lour. ex B. A. Gomes	Resistance to diseases and pest.
	<i>Leucojum aestivum</i> L.*	Native. Widely cultivated.
	<i>Lilium regale</i> E. H. Wilson	Easy to grow.
	<i>Muscari armeniacum</i> H.J.Veitch 'Tricolor'	Rapid multiplication.
	<i>Narcissus</i> L. 'Trumpet Gelb', 'Bridal Crown'	Easy to grow.
	<i>Paeonia lactiflora</i> Pall. 'Avalanche'	Attracts butterflies.
	<i>Paeonia lactiflora</i> × <i>Paeonia peregrina</i> 'Coral Charm'	Robust plant. Many large flowers.

	<i>Ranunculus asiaticus</i> L. 'Bloomingdale Red', 'Buttercup Yellow', 'Vortex Orange'	Sensitive to frost.
	<i>Tulipa gesneriana</i> L. 'Triumf', 'Fringed'	Resistance to low temperatures.
Subshrubs	<i>Iberis sempervirens</i> L. 'Alexander's White'	High covering power.
	<i>Lavandula angustifolia</i> Mill. 'Blue Jeans'	Aromatic plant.
	<i>Acer palmatum</i> Thunb. subsp. <i>matsumurae</i> Koidz. 'Garnet'	Slow growth rate.
	<i>Berberis julianae</i> C.K.Schneid.	Frost resistance.
	<i>Berberis thunbergii</i> DC. 'Atropurpurea'	Frost resistance. Spectacular in autumn.
	<i>Ceanothus thyrsiflorus</i> Eschw. 'Repens'	Warm conditions plant.
	<i>Cornus alba</i> L. 'Elegantissima'	Easy to maintain.
	<i>Cotoneaster horizontalis</i> Decne.	Frost resistance. Low care.
	<i>Cytisus x praecox</i> Bean 'Boskoop Rudy'	Abundant flowering in May.
	<i>Euonymus fortunei</i> (Turcz.) Hand.-Mazz. 'Emerald'n Gold'	Evergreen. Decorative all the year.
	<i>Euonymus japonicus</i> Thunb. 'Aureomarginatus'	Evergreen. Easy to maintain.
	<i>Juniperus chinensis</i> L. 'Stricta'	Blue-green decorative foliage.
	<i>Juniperus horizontalis</i> Moench 'Andorra Compacta'	Slow growth rate.
	<i>Nandina domestica</i> Thunb. 'Gulf Stream'	Brightly colored leaves in spring.
	<i>Pinus mugo</i> Turra*	Native. Slow growth rate.
	<i>Platycladus orientalis</i> (L.) Franco 'Aurea Nana'	Frost tolerance. Slow growth rate.
	<i>Punica granatum</i> L. 'California Sunset'	Full sun plant.
	<i>Syringa vulgaris</i> L. 'Sensation'	Moderate growth rate.
Trees	<i>Cedrus atlantica</i> (Endl.) Manetti ex Carrière 'Glauc Pendula'	Evergreen. Pendulous habit.
	<i>Magnolia</i> 'Yellow Lantern'	Yellow flower, abundant in May.
	<i>Taxus baccata</i> L. 'Fastigiata'	Evergreen. Slow growth rate.
	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i> L. 'Smaragd'	Moderate soil moisture.

The grouping of plants in the rooftop garden was done primarily by their requirements for light, air temperature and soil humidity (Fig. 4). To meet their needs, the plants were planted either in the central part of the terrace or towards its sides or in the protective shade of larger plants. In the central part, which is directly exposed to sunlight, taxa that prefer full sun, warm, dry to medium humidity conditions were planted. Among these, plants such as *Achillea millefolium* (Fig.1, E), *Armeria maritima* (Fig.1, F), *Aurinia saxatilis* (Fig.1, H), *Aubrieta × cultorum*, *Cenchrus alopecuroides* (Fig.1, D), *Cortaderia selleana* and *Hylotelephium telephium* (Fig.1, G), *Festuca glauca*, *Jacobaea maritima* (Fig.1, I), *Lavandula angustifolia* (Fig.1, E) achieved a particularly good development. Towards the two lateral, protected areas of the terrace, taxa that prefer sun, warm and medium humidity conditions were planted, of which *Allium giganteum* (Fig.1, F), *Clematis montana* (Fig.1, H), *Coreopsis lanceolata*, *Eranthis hyemalis*, *Berberis thunbergii* and *Euonymus fortunei* (Fig.1, I), *Lobularia*

maritima, *Platycladus orientalis* and *Thuja occidentalis* (Fig.1, G), *Juniperus chinensis* (Fig.1, E), *Berberis julianae*, *Pinus mugo* (Fig.1, E) had a notable development.

A third category of plants included taxa that prefer partly sunny, medium warm and medium humidity to moist conditions, such as *Anemonoides nemorosa*, *Begonia* × *tuberhybrida*, *Campanula poscharskyana*, *Crocus vernus*, *Eranthis hyemalis*, *Leucojum aestivum* (Fig.1, H), *Vinca minor*. They were placed in the shade of shrubs and small trees, where the partial shade and humidity provided them good development conditions.

The plants in the rooftop garden were observed almost 10 years, to see how well they survive and adapt to their new environment and the local conditions. All taxa introduced survived with a water supplement, offered during dry periods. Currently, the rooftop garden houses a mix of non-native and native species, which have proven their survival potential, being suitable for the rooftop gardens in the city of Bucharest. Some of these plants are also recommended as successful plants, suitable for the various rooftop gardens: *Achillea millefolium*, *Euonymus fortunei* (Domoney 2022), *Pinus mugo*, *Cotoneaster horizontalis* (Royal Horticulture Society 2023), *Lavandula angustifolia* (Marouli et al. 2022), *Juniperus chinensis*, *J. horizontalis*, *Coreopsis lanceolata*, *Armeria maritima* (Chicago Botanic Garden 2015), *Cornus alba*, *Syringa vulgaris*, *Taxus baccata* (ODU Green Roof 2021).

The depth of the applied substrate (300 mm) was an important factor in the selection of woody plants (shrubs, small trees). The shrubs were better represented in the vegetation structure, compared to the small trees. The last category developed slowly and reached moderate sizes. In the case of subshrubs, the depth of the substrate did not affect the development of plants. This was also reported by Marouli et al. (2022) for *Lavandula angustifolia*.

Several other criteria were considered in the selection of taxa, such as: importance of pollinators (~30% are pollinator plants), medicinal importance (*Lavandula angustifolia* and *Vinca minor*), drought and/or frost resistance (~40% of taxa), high coverage power (*Campanula poscharskyana*, *Lobularia maritima*), slow growth (*Pinus mugo*, *Platycladus orientalis*, 'Aurea Nana', *Thuja occidentalis* 'Smaragd', *Cedrus atlantica* 'Glauc Pendula').

Considering that the survival of a garden also depends on the ability of its plants to perpetuate themselves through seeds, rhizomes, and bulbs (Chicago Botanic Garden 2015), the selected plants were as diverse as possible in terms of reproduction.

Special attention was paid to native species, as rooftop gardens have been promoted as potential areas for their conservation (Madre et al. 2014, Munschek et al. 2023). Of the four native plants grown in the rooftop garden, *Pinus mugo* showed a slow but continuous growth, while *Anemonoides nemorosa*, *Leucojum aestivum* and *Vinca minor* nearly doubled their coverage area. Next, we decided to introduce five other native species in the space of the rooftop garden, three of which have protection status (Oltean et al. 1994) in Romania (*Galanthus elwesii* Hook. fil., *Hepatica transilvanica* Fuss, *Paeonia peregrina* Mill.).

In addition to conservation value, the rooftop garden offered satisfaction and relaxation, confirming the potential of such spaces to extend the living environment and ensure nature connection in urban areas, an aspect much promoted in recent years (Pouya 2019, Tan 2022).



Fig. 1. Progressive development of the rooftop garden across years:
A - location of the terrace, B - drainage layer of the terrace (2011), C - substrate layer of the terrace (2011), D - vegetation in 2013, E - vegetation in 2016, F - vegetation in 2019, G- vegetation 2021, H - vegetation in 2022, I - vegetation in 2023.

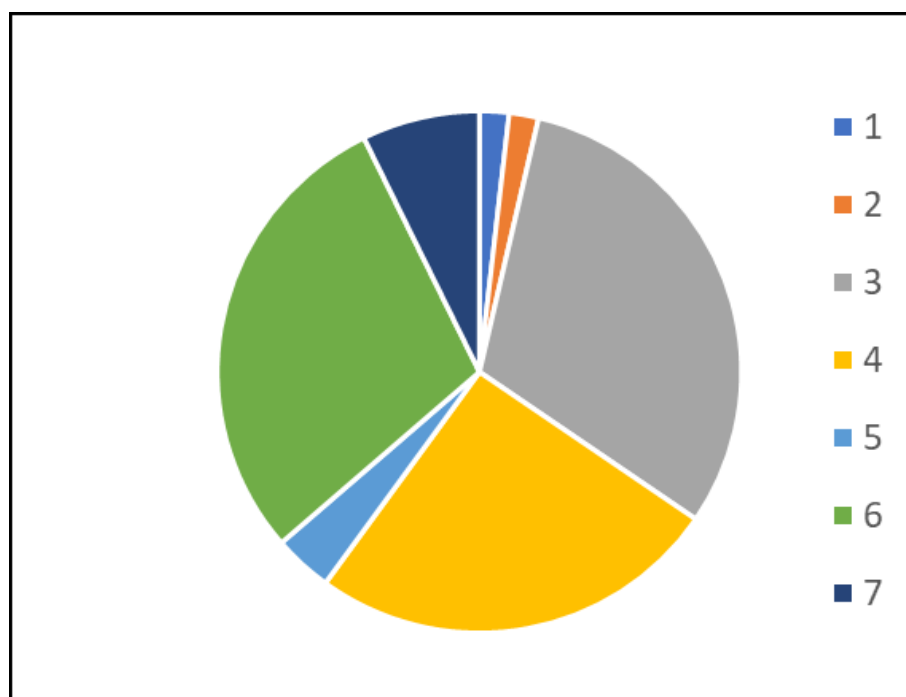


Fig. 2. Categories of plants in the roof garden (2022):
 1 - annuals, 2 - climbing perennials, 3 - herbaceous perennials,
 4 - geophytes, 5 - subshrubs, 6 - shrubs, 7 - trees.

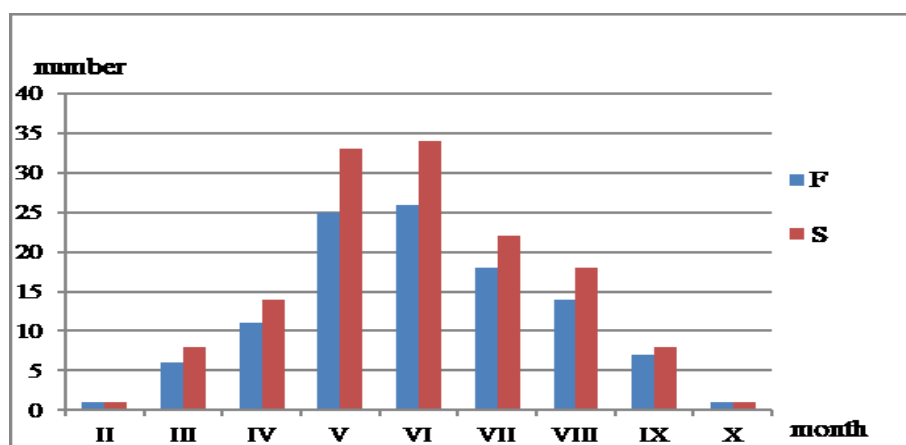


Fig. 3. Flowering distribution (average value 2017-2022):
 F - families, S - species.

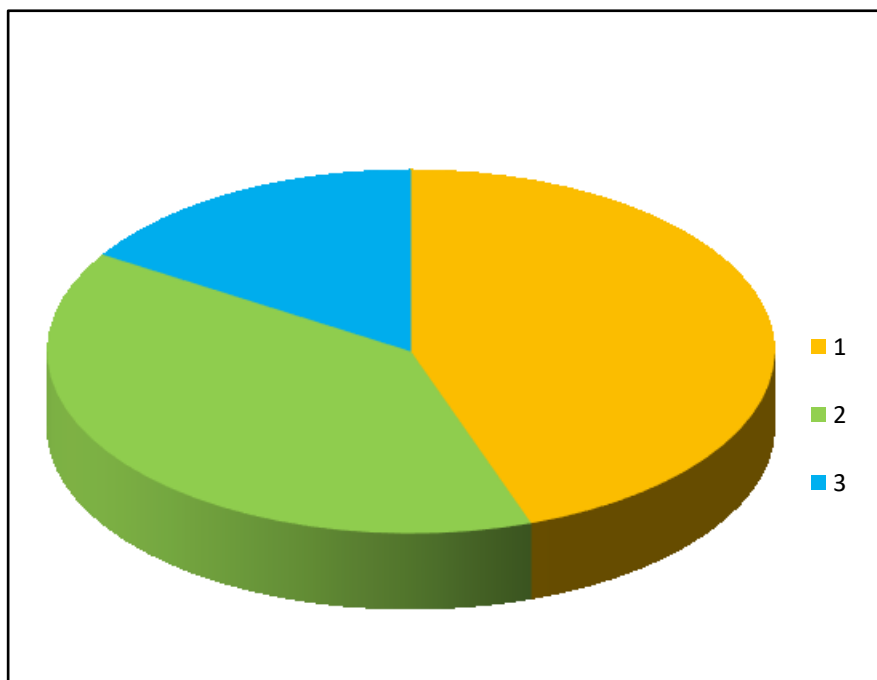


Fig. 4. Ecological preferences of species in the roof garden:
1 - full sun, warm, dry to medium humidity; 2 - sun, warm, medium humidity;
3 - partly sunny, medium warm, medium humidity to moist.

Conclusions

The creation of an intensive roof garden, even of a smaller size, required the use of an appropriate technology associated with the provision of surface irrigation and with choosing plants with the best chance of adaptation.

The selected vegetation included herbaceous and woody plants, both native and non-native, most of which have proven their capacity to grow in the rooftop garden and can be recommended for the city of Bucharest. The plants are varied, mostly sun-loving, resistant to local climatic conditions, have a shallow root system and various ways of perpetuating.

The native plants grown experimentally alongside non-native plants have adapted and well developed in the conditions of the rooftop garden, a fact that supports the practice of roof gardens as an additional way of preserving plants and increasing urban biodiversity.

Through the richness of the plants, with their variety of sizes, shapes and colours, the rooftop garden has acquired aesthetic and recreational characteristics, present almost throughout the year, while the gardening activities it has generated, contribute to reconnecting with nature and the conservation of plants in an urban space.

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**TAXONOMIC AND PRESERVATION ASSESSMENT OF THE IRIDACEAE
COLLECTION HOUSED IN THE HERBARIUM OF
THE BOTANIC GARDEN “D. BRANDZA” (BUC)**

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Abstract: This study provides a detailed overview of the Iridaceae family housed within the Herbarium of the "D. Brandza" Botanic Garden, University of Bucharest (BUC). As part of an ongoing digitization initiative, the collection was meticulously inventoried, and the label data was integrated into the herbarium database. Our analysis reveals a collection of 392 specimens, comprising 62 species and infraspecific taxa within 15 genera, out of which a notable mention is the community-interest species *Iris aphylla* subsp. *hungarica*. This collection includes native Romanian flora, as well as specimens collected from various parts of the world by 73 collectors, between 1908 and 2018.

Keywords: Iridaceae family, BUC, digitization, Herbarium

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Introduction

The Iridaceae family, with its approximately 2,572 species and 69 genera worldwide, is one of the most widespread and aesthetically captivating plant families in the Plantae kingdom (Christenhusz et al. 2017). Its name, derived from the Greek goddess of the rainbow, Iris, aptly alludes to the stunning chromatic diversity and beauty found within its flowers (Ilieva 2021). Beyond their inherent aesthetic value, species within the Iridaceae family hold significant ecological, economic, and cultural importance. For instance, the stigmas of *Crocus sativus* L. are the source of the precious saffron (Negbi 1999), while extracts from *Iris* roots have been historically used in the beverage industry and traditional Eurasian medicine (Crișan & Cantor 2016). Additionally, numerous genera, such as *Iris* and *Gladiolus*, are widely cultivated as ornamental plants, contributing to local and global horticulture (Crișan et al. 2017).

In the context of growing environmental challenges and biodiversity loss, herbaria collections are more crucial than ever (Heberling 2022). These institutions serve as invaluable repositories of botanical information, functioning as true biological data banks that preserve knowledge for both present and future generations (Marín-Rodulfo et al. 2024). Their primary and original purpose is to provide a foundation for taxonomic research, allowing scientists to revisit and study specimens collected over decades and even centuries to better understand their morphological characteristics (Greve et al. 2016). However, in the current technological era, herbaria have transcended their traditional role, branching out beyond their taxonomic implications into fields such as ecology, anthropology, and genomics (Nualart et al. 2017).

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Despite their immense value, the use of historical herbarium specimens presents certain challenges (Lang et al. 2019). The material can be fragile and susceptible to physical degradation from insects or improper storage conditions (Meineke et al. 2018). Furthermore, the lack of complete collection data or identification errors can limit their full potential (Nic Lughadha et al. 2019). To overcome these obstacles and enhance the accessibility of these collections, the process of digitization has become a global priority (James et al. 2018). By transforming physical specimens into a digital format, the need for physical handling and transport is minimized, thus contributing significantly to their preservation (De Smedt et al. 2024). This process has also unlocked new avenues for interdisciplinary, large-scale analyses, making previously inaccessible data readily available to the global scientific community (James et al. 2018).

In order to enhance accessibility to its collections, in 2016 our herbarium has also started a process of re-inventory and digitization. To date, five collections have been published: the brown algae collection (Urziceanu et al. 2017), the red algae collection (Urziceanu et al. 2018), the threatened vascular plant collection (Camen-Comănescu et al. 2020), the *Artemisia* genus collection (Urziceanu et al. 2024) and the Orchidaceae family collection (Bălan et al. 2024). To these collections, we now add the Iridaceae family. By providing a comprehensive overview of the collection, we aim to highlight its scientific value as a resource for future research, contributing to the ongoing global effort of preserving botanical heritage and making scientific data more accessible.

Material and methods

The digitization of the BUC Herbarium's Iridaceae collection involved scanning and recording each herbarium sheet into a Microsoft Excel database. Certain sheets showed signs of deterioration due to their age and were carefully restored where necessary to preserve their integrity. The specimens were scanned at a resolution of 600 dpi using a Herbscan scanner. The resulting TIF images were then transferred to an external drive for secure, long-term storage.

The data from the labels was meticulously transcribed into the Excel database without any modifications, ensuring the authenticity of the original records. The database includes identity and collection metadata, with the following fields: Valid Name, Original Taxon Name, Continent, Country, Region, County, Locality, Toponym, Geographical Coordinates, Altitude, Ecology, Day, Month, Year, Legit, Determinavit, Exsiccata, Herbaria, BUC Inventory Number. The taxon name is broken down into distinct fields: genus, species, author, subspecies, variety, and form, separated by "/".

POWO (2025) and WFO (2025) databases were used for taxonomic name validation. Collection details were recorded exactly as they appeared on the labels. When only locality data were available, supplementary geographical information such as region and county was researched based on the location. To ensure consistency, toponyms were recorded in their original language. Ecological descriptions, on the other hand, were translated into English, unless the original label was already in English or Latin. For specimens missing the collector's or identifier's name, "unknown" was used. Information that could not be deciphered, whether due to unclear handwriting or the degradation of the text over time, was marked as "illegible".

In cases where an inventory number was missing or if multiple sheets shared the same number, a new one was assigned, and the specimen was recorded in the inventory log.

For hybrid taxa, the hybrid formula was added after the inventory number.

Following the database creation, several aspects were analysed, including taxonomic affiliation, species richness, spatial-temporal distribution, conservation status, collectors, as well as the exsiccata and herbarium of origin.

Appendix 1 lists the Iridaceae specimens from the BUC Herbarium, with 392 specimens classified alphabetically by valid name, while Appendix 2 lists the number of specimens for each valid name (62 total). Appendix 3 depicts the number of specimens attributed to each collector, while in Appendix 4 are recorded the herbarium of provenience and exsiccata.

Finally, Appendix 5 details the Iridaceae taxa with conservation value from the BUC Herbarium, based on the works of Oltean et al. (1994), Boşcaiu et al. (1994), Dihoru & Negrean (2009), Dihoru & Dihoru (1993-1994), as well as the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species (2025), the EU Habitats Directive (European Union 1992) and Bern Convention (Council of Europe 2011). The conservation categories are abbreviated as follows: Rare (R) Vulnerable (V) No Longer Threatened (O) Endangered (E) CR - Critically Endangered LR - Low Risk EN - Endangered VU - Vulnerable LC - Least Concern NT - Near Threatened.

Results and discussion

The BUC Herbarium's Iridaceae collection holds a total of 392 specimens, comprising 62 species and infraspecific taxa within 15 genera (Fig. 1). The collection is dominated by the genus *Iris* (160 occurrences), followed by *Crocus* with 123 occurrences and *Gladiolus* with 57 occurrences. In contrast, the genus *Klattia* is the least represented, with only one specimen. This limited representation is due to the fact that this genus is not part of the native flora of Romania (POWO 2025), having been received as a donation from South Africa.

The three most recurrent species in the collection (Fig. 2) are *Gladiolus imbricatus* L. with 51 specimens, *Crocus heuffelianus* Herb. with 29 specimens, and *Iris pseudacorus* L. with 25 specimens. The least common species, having been identified only once, are: *Aristea racemosa* Baker, *Aristea spiralis* (L.f.) Ker Gawl., *Gladiolus × hybridus* C.Morren, *Gladiolus communis* L., *Gladiolus vandermerwei* (L.Bolus) Goldblatt & M.P.de Vos, *Iris iberica* Steven, *Iris imbricata* Lindl., *Iris latifolia* (Mill.) Voss, *Iris orientalis* Mill., *Iris pontica* Zapal., *Iris reticulata* M.Bieb., *Iris spuria* L., *Iris stocksii* (Baker) Boiss., *Klattia stokoei* L.Guthrie, *Moraea brachygyne* (Schltr.) Goldblatt, *Moraea lurida* Ker Gawl., *Moraea polyanthos* L.f. and *Sisyrinchium montanum* Greene.

We have also identified 14 hybrid specimens: *Crocasmia × crocosmiiflora* (Lemoine) N.E.Br., *Freesia × kewensis* J.Wright bis, *Gladiolus × hybridus* C.Morren, *Iris × florentina* L. și *Iris × germanica* L., originating from the former living plant collection of the outdoor sections of the Botanic Garden (Appendix 1).

During the study of the collection, several identification and inventory errors were found and subsequently corrected. Five sheets were identified as duplicates, having identical inventory numbers. According to current collection management rules at the BUC Herbarium, this is no longer accepted, so new inventory numbers were assigned.

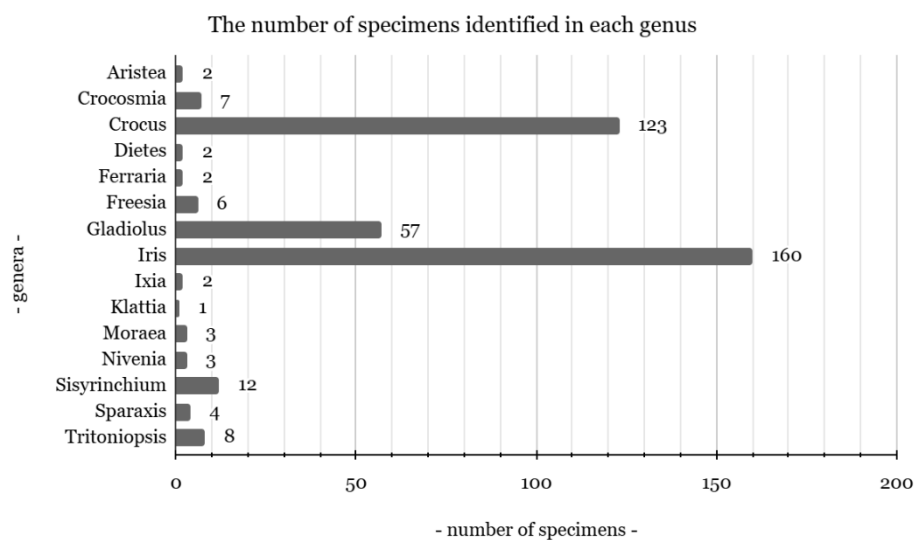


Fig. 1. The number of specimens identified in each genus



Fig. 2. The taxa with the highest number of specimens
(left - *Gladiolus imbricatus*, center – *Crocus heuffelianus*, right – *Iris pseudacorus*).

All specimens of *Crocus vernus* (L.) Hill, *Crocus weldenii* Hoppe & Furnr., and *Crocus reticulatus* Steven ex Adams were revised to *Crocus heuffelianus* Herb., *Crocus chrysanthus* (Herb.) Herb., and *Crocus danubensis* Kernd., Pasche, Randjel. & V.Randjel, respectively, in accordance with the 2021 article on the distribution of *Crocus* species in Romania by Anastasiu et al. Likewise, specimens of *Crocus variegatus* Hoppe & Hornsch. collected in Romania (excluding those from the Botanical Garden) were also revised to *Crocus danubensis* (Anastasiu et al., 2021).

Specimen BUC361233 was revised from *Crocus heuffelianus* Herb. to *Crocus banaticus* Heuff. by H. Kendorff, while specimens BUC315763 and BUC315764 were corrected from *Iris bucegica* Beldie to *Iris aphylla* subsp. *hungarica* (Waldst. & Kit.) Dostál according to Anastasiu et al. (2021).

We have also revised specimen BUC184026 from *Iris dacica* Beldie to *Iris* × *germanica*, specimen BUC184034 from *Iris* × *germanica* L. to *Iris sintenisii* Janka, specimen BUC184070 from *Iris macrocarpa* Prodan to *Iris pumila* L., and specimens BUC184035 and BUC184036 from *Iris graminea* L. to *Iris lactea* Pall.

It is also important to note that the species *Gladiolus communis* L. is not native to Romania. Although it is recorded as being collected from Câmpurelu village, Giurgiu County, there is no mention of it being collected from the wild. Therefore, it is most likely an ornamental species cultivated for decorative purposes.

The BUC Iridaceae collection comprises specimens from three continents (Africa, Asia, Europe) and six countries, with the following distribution: 90.56% from Romania, 6.63% from South Africa, 1.53% from Iran, 0.51% from Greece, 0.51% from Moldova, and 0.25% from Turkey.

Of the specimens collected from Romania (355 in total), 116 were sourced from the “D. Brândza” Botanic Garden. The exact origin of these plants is unknown, as the labels did not provide any details regarding the provenance of the seeds or plants from which they were harvested. Currently, the following taxa are still present in the Botanic Garden's collection of living plants: *Crocasmia* × *crocosmiiflora* (Lemoine) N.E.Br., *Crocus chrysanthus* (Herb.) Herb., *Crocus flavus* Weston, *Crocus olivieri* J.Gay, *Crocus pallasii* Goldb., *Crocus variegatus* Hoppe & Hornsch., *Gladiolus* × *hybridus* C.Morren, *Gladiolus illyricus* W.D.J.Koch, *Iris* × *germanica* L., *Iris aphylla* L., *Iris graminea* L., *Iris halophila* Pall., *Iris lactea* Pall., *Iris variegata* L., and *Iris pontica* Zapal.

The remaining 239 specimens from Romania were collected from all of the country's regions: 33.89% from Muntenia, 18.82% from Transilvania, 13.38% from Dobrogea, 7.94% from Maramureş, 5.85% from Bucovina, 4.18% from Moldova, 3.34% from Oltenia, 2.51% from Banat, and 1.25% from Crişana.

The 37 specimens collected from regions outside of Romania are from Basarabia (Moldova), Northern Cape (South Africa), Western Cape (South Africa), Gauteng (South Africa), East Azerbaijan (Iran), Tehran (Iran), Mazandaran (Iran), Golestan (Iran), West Azerbaijan (Iran), Eastern Anatolia (Turkey), and Eastern Macedonia and Thrace (Greece).

In some cases, the information on the labels was insufficient; therefore, the region was not identified in 21 cases, whereas the county is missing from 23 sheets. The county with the most specimens in Romania is Ilfov (30), closely followed by Constanţa (27), Cluj (19), Maramureş (19), and Prahova (17).

The temporal distribution of the collection was also examined (Fig. 3 & Fig. 4). The data show that the peak month for collecting Iridaceae specimens was May (96 specimens), while the decade with the highest number of additions was 1960-1969 (103 specimens).

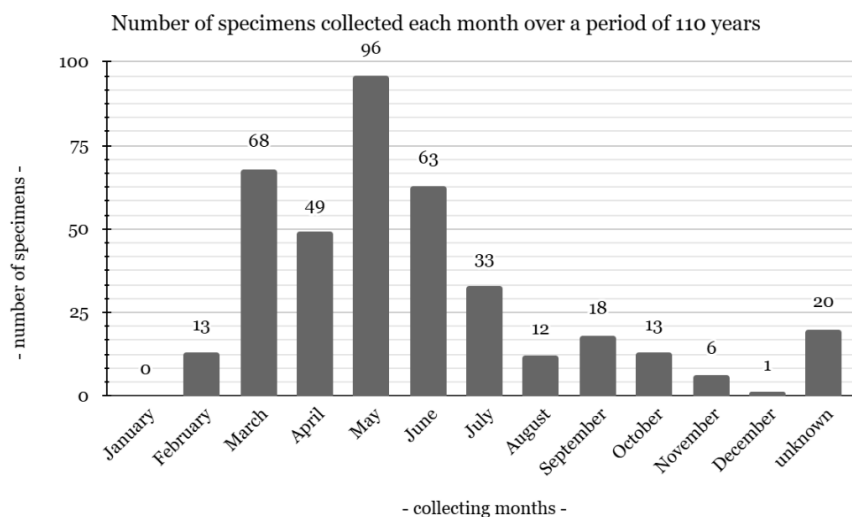


Fig. 3. Number of specimens collected each month over a period of 110 years

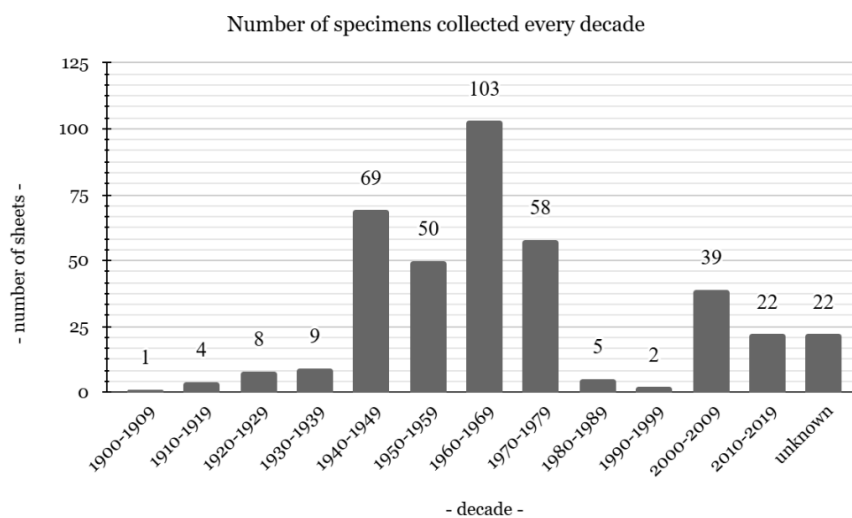


Fig. 4. Number of Iridaceae specimens collected per decade

Furthermore, the temporal study revealed that the earliest specimen (BUC182003) is represented by *Crocus heuffelianus* Herb and dates back to April 2, 1908, whilst the latest addition (BUC409695) - *Iris pumila* L., was collected on April 17, 2018 (Fig. 5).



Fig. 5. The oldest (left - *Crocus heuffelianus*) and most recent (right - *Iris pumila*) herbarium sheets

Among the most prolific collectors are S. Mihăilescu (48 occurrences), P. Anastasiu (46 occurrences), I. Morariu (24 occurrences), M. Gușuleac (19 occurrences), and Al. Borza (18 occurrences). Other notable contributors include A. Beldie, Al. Buia, G. Negrean, A. Paucă, and I.T. Tarnavski. The full list of collectors can be found in Appendix 3.

For 38 specimens, the collector is recorded as “unknown”, reflecting either unattributed work or contributions that were not clearly documented. In eight other cases, the collector’s name was marked as “illegible”, meaning it could not be deciphered from the original labels. Such gaps illustrate the difficulties in preserving accurate historical data, which may complicate botanical research based on herbarium collections.

In the BUC Herbarium’s Iridaceae collection, 117 of the 392 sheets (29.84%) were donated by eight Exsiccatae and four Herbaria. The most prominent among these are the National Botanic Gardens of South Africa, Kirstenbosch, Newlands, C.P. (26 sheets), Flora Romaniae Exsiccata a Horto et Museo Botanico Universitatis Clujensis Edita (19 sheets), and Herbarium I. Morariu (17 sheets). The complete list is provided in Appendix 4.

The conservation status of the taxa was also assessed, with full details available in Appendix 5. Even though the infrataxon *Iris aphylla* subsp. *hungarica* (Waldst. & Kit.) Dostál is a synonym of *Iris aphylla* L. (POWO, 2025), its conservation status in Romania differs from that of the species, which is why they were examined separately.

Among the identified taxa, 14 are listed in the red lists provided by Oltean et al. (1994), Boşcaiu et al. (1994), and Dihoru & Dihoru (1993-1994), while seven taxa are included in the Red Book (Dihoru & Negrean 2009).

The majority of the taxa listed in the red lists are considered either rare or vulnerable, although we have also identified species classified as endangered. Based on Boşcaiu et al. (1994), two taxa are vulnerable (*Crocus flavus* Weston, and *Iris sibirica* L.), while four are rare (*Crocus chrysanthus* (Herb.) Herb., *Crocus pallasii* Goldb., *Gladiolus illyricus* W.D.J.Koch, and *Iris sintenisii* Janka). According to Dihoru & Dihoru (1993-1994), five species are classified as vulnerable (*Crocus flavus* Weston, *Crocus pallasii* Goldb., *Iris halophila* Pall., *Iris spuria* L., and *Iris sintenisii* Janka), three as rare (*Gladiolus imbricatus* L., *Iris aphylla* L., and *Iris sibirica* L.), and three as endangered (*Crocus chrysanthus* (Herb.) Herb., *Crocus olivieri* J.Gay, and *Gladiolus illyricus* W.D.J.Koch). Furthermore, six specimens are present in the Red Book with specific classifications: one as vulnerable (*Crocus chrysanthus* Herb.), two as low risk (*Iris sintenisii* Janka and *Iris sintenisii* subsp. *brandzae* (Prodan) D.A.Webb & Chater), one as endangered (*Crocus pallasii* Goldb.), and two as critically endangered (*Gladiolus illyricus* W.D.J.Koch and *Iris pontica* Zapal).

Some species in our collection are also included in the global and European IUCN Red Lists (2025), with varying conservation statuses. At the European level, two species are classified as near threatened: *Iris aphylla* L. and *Iris sibirica* L.

Additionally, *Iris aphylla* subsp. *hungarica* (Waldst. & Kit.) Dostál is classified as a taxon of community interest under the EU Habitats Directive (Uniunea Europeană 1992), while both *Iris aphylla* subsp. *hungarica* (Waldst. & Kit.) Dostál and *Iris humilis* subsp. *arenaria* (Waldst. & Kit.) A. Löve & D. Löve are listed in the Revised Annex I of Resolution 6 (1998) of the Bern Convention (Council of Europe 2011).

Conclusions

The Iridaceae collection housed at the BUC Herbarium, an essential resource for taxonomic research and biodiversity conservation, represents a link between a century of botanical exploration and today's urgent conservation efforts. By documenting and digitizing the 392 specimens, we have transformed a static archive into a dynamic resource for scientific discovery. This work not only secures the legacy of these fragile specimens for future generations but also rectifies taxonomic inconsistencies, actively contributing to data validation. We hope that publishing this data will stimulate new research directions and solidify the BUC Herbarium's role in preserving flora at both a national and international level.

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Author contributions: A.L.B. entered data into the database, scanned the sheets, and drafted the first version of the article. P.C.C. guided the digitization process and provided resources. M.U. coordinated the student's work, conceptualized the study, structured the article. Both P.C.C. and M.U. reviewed and validated the database and final manuscript.

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Appendix 1 List of the Iridaceae specimens from BUC Herbarium: Valid name / Taxon name / Continent / Country / Region / County / Locality / Toponym / Geographical coordinates / Altitude / Ecology / Day / Month / Year / Legit / Determinavit / Exsiccata / Herbaria / BUC Inventory number / Hybrid Formula

1. *Aristea racemosa* Baker / Aristea / racemosa / Bak. / Africa / South Africa / Western Cape / Munții Langeberg / fairly common in marshy ground on foothills of Langeberg / 3 / December / 1958 / Lewis G. J. / Lewis G. J. / National Botanic Gardens of South Africa, Kirstenbosch, Newlands, C.P. / BUC 350321
2. *Aristea spiralis* (L.f.) Ker Gawl. / Aristea / spiralis / (L.f.) Ker / Africa / South Africa / Western Cape / Overberg / Caledon / 16 / September / 1962 / Lewis G. J. / Lewis G. J. / National Botanic Gardens of South Africa, Kirstenbosch, Newlands, C.P. / BUC 350319
3. *Crocasmia* × *crocosmiiflora* (Lemoine) N.E.Br. / Montbretia / crocosmiiflora / Voss. / Europe / Romania / Muntenia / București / Botanical Garden „Dimitrie Brandza” / 10 / August / 1971 / Diaconescu V. / Diaconescu V. / BUC 183887 / C. aurea × C. pottsii
4. *Crocasmia* × *crocosmiiflora* (Lemoine) N.E.Br. / Montbretia / crocosmiiflora / Voss. / Europe / Romania / Muntenia / București / Botanical Garden „Dimitrie Brandza” / 10 / August / 1971 / Diaconescu V. / Diaconescu V. / BUC 183888 / C. aurea × C. pottsii
5. *Crocasmia* × *crocosmiiflora* (Lemoine) N.E.Br. / Montbretia / crocosmiiflora / Lemoine / Europe / Romania / Muntenia / București / Botanical Garden „Dimitrie Brandza” / 18 / August / 1964 / Diaconescu V. / Diaconescu V. / BUC 184101 / C. aurea × C. pottsii
6. *Crocasmia* × *crocosmiiflora* (Lemoine) N.E.Br. / Montbretia / crocosmiiflora / Lemoine / Europe / Romania / Muntenia / București / Botanical Garden „Dimitrie Brandza” / 4 / July / 1966 / unknown / unknown / BUC 350325 / C. aurea × C. pottsii
7. *Crocasmia* × *crocosmiiflora* (Lemoine) N.E.Br. / Montbretia / crocosmiiflora / Lemoine / Europe / Romania / Muntenia / București / Botanical Garden „Dimitrie Brandza” / 4 / July / 1966 / unknown / unknown / BUC 350326 / C. aurea × C. pottsii
8. *Crocasmia* × *crocosmiiflora* (Lemoine) N.E.Br. / Montbretia / crocosmiiflora / Lemoine / Europe / Romania / Muntenia / București / Botanical Garden „Dimitrie Brandza” / 4 / July / 1966 / unknown / unknown / BUC 350327 / C. aurea × C. pottsii
9. *Crocasmia* × *crocosmiiflora* (Lemoine) N.E.Br. / Montbretia / crocosmiiflora / Lemoine / Europe / Romania / Muntenia / București / Botanical Garden „Dimitrie Brandza” / 28 / June / 1966 / unknown / unknown / BUC 350366 / C. aurea × C. pottsii
10. *Crocus banaticus* J.Gay / Crocus / banaticus / Gay / Europe / Romania / Transilvania / Hunedoara / Săcărâmb / 21 / September / 1950 / Colgiu M. / Colgiu M. / BUC 176757
11. *Crocus banaticus* J.Gay / Crocus / banaticus / Europe / Romania / Transilvania / Alba / Călnic / through the young forest and glades / 9 / October / 1949 / Borza Al. / Borza Al. / BUC 281451
12. *Crocus banaticus* J.Gay / Crocus / banaticus / Europe / Romania / Transilvania / Alba / Călnic / through the young forest and glades / 9 / October / 1949 / Borza Al. / Borza Al. / BUC 281452
13. *Crocus banaticus* J.Gay / Crocus / banaticus / Europe / Romania / Transilvania / Alba / Călnic / through the young forest and glades / 9 / October / 1949 / Borza Al. / Borza Al. / BUC 281453
14. *Crocus banaticus* J.Gay / Crocus / banaticus / Europe / Romania / Transilvania / Alba / Călnic / through the young forest and glades / 9 / October / 1949 / Borza Al. / Borza Al. / BUC 281454

15. ***Crocus banaticus* J.Gay** / *Crocus* / *banaticus* / J.Gay / Europe / Romania / Muntenia / Prahova / Sinaia / Poiana Stânei, Munții Bucegi / 1965 / Nedelcu G. / Kerndorff H. / BUC 361233
16. ***Crocus banaticus* J.Gay** / *Crocus* / *banaticus* / Gay / Europe / Romania / Transilvania / Sălaj / Șimleu Silvaniei / in forest clearings and glades / Groza U. / Groza U. / BUC 375956
17. ***Crocus banaticus* J.Gay** / *Crocus* / *banaticus* / J. Gay / Europe / Romania / Oltenia / Mehedinți / Cireșu / Valea Pețimea / "44°48'59,00"N" / "22°33'26,80"E" / 437 m / in fagetum / 22 / September / 2013 / Negrean G. / Negrean G. / Herbarium G. Negrean / BUC 402475
18. ***Crocus biflorus* Mill.** / *Crocus* / *biflorus* / Miller / Europe / Romania / Muntenia / București / Botanical Garden „Dimitrie Brandza” / 9 / March / 2002 / Anastasiu P. / Anastasiu P. / BUC 363011
19. ***Crocus biflorus* Mill.** / *Crocus* / *biflorus* / Miller / Europe / Romania / Muntenia / București / Botanical Garden „Dimitrie Brandza” / 11 / March / 2004 / Anastasiu P. / Anastasiu P. / BUC 406270
20. ***Crocus biflorus* Mill.** / *Crocus* / *biflorus* / Miller / Europe / Greece / Eastern Macedonia and Thrace / Drama / Granitis / rocky slopes / 8 / February / 2004 / Anastasiu P. / Anastasiu P. / BUC 406271
21. ***Crocus biflorus* Mill.** / *Crocus* / *biflorus* / Miller / Europe / Romania / Dobrogea / Constanța / Hagieni / at the edge of the forest / 7 / March / 2004 / Anastasiu P. / Anastasiu P. / BUC 406272
22. ***Crocus biflorus* Mill.** / *Crocus* / *biflorus* / Miller / Europe / Romania / Dobrogea / Constanța / Hagieni / at the edge of the forest / 7 / March / 2004 / Anastasiu P. / Anastasiu P. / BUC 406273
23. ***Crocus biflorus* Mill.** / *Crocus* / *biflorus* / Miller / Europe / Romania / Dobrogea / Constanța / Hagieni / at the edge of the forest / 7 / March / 2004 / Anastasiu P. / Anastasiu P. / BUC 406274
24. ***Crocus chrysanthus* (Herb.) Herb.** / *Crocus* / *chrysanthus* / (Herb.) Herb. / Europe / Romania / Muntenia / București / Botanical Garden „Dimitrie Brandza” / 9 / March / 2002 / Anastasiu P. / Anastasiu P. / BUC 362970
25. ***Crocus chrysanthus* (Herb.) Herb.** / *Crocus* / *chrysanthus* / (Herb.) Herb. / Europe / Romania / Dobrogea / Constanța / Șipote / meadow / 10 / March / 2018 / Anastasiu P. / Anastasiu P. / BUC 408654
26. ***Crocus chrysanthus* (Herb.) Herb.** / *Crocus* / *chrysanthus* / (Herb.) Herb. / Europe / Romania / Dobrogea / Constanța / Viroaga / meadow / 10 / March / 2018 / Anastasiu P. / Anastasiu P. / BUC 408655
27. ***Crocus chrysanthus* (Herb.) Herb.** / *Crocus* / *chrysanthus* / (Herb.) Herb. / Europe / Romania / Dobrogea / Constanța / Șipote / Valea Șipote / meadow, towards Zorile / 10 / March / 2018 / Anastasiu P. / Anastasiu P. / BUC 408656
28. ***Crocus chrysanthus* (Herb.) Herb.** / *Crocus* / *chrysanthus* / (Herb.) Herb. / Europe / Romania / Dobrogea / Constanța / Cotu Văii / meadow / 10 / March / 2018 / Urziceanu M. / Urziceanu M. / BUC 408657
29. ***Crocus chrysanthus* (Herb.) Herb.** / *Crocus* / *chrysanthus* / (Herb.) Herb. / Europe / Romania / Dobrogea / Constanța / Șipote / meadow / 17 / February / 2018 / Anastasiu P. / Anastasiu P. / BUC 408658
30. ***Crocus chrysanthus* (Herb.) Herb.** / *Crocus* / *chrysanthus* / (Herb.) Herb. / Europe / Romania / Dobrogea / Constanța / Șipote / meadow / 17 / February / 2018 / Anastasiu P. / Anastasiu P. / BUC 408659

31. ***Crocus chrysanthus* (Herb.) Herb.** / *Crocus* / *chrysanthus* / (Herb.) Herb. / Europe / Romania / Dobrogea / Constanța / Șipote / meadow / 10 / March / 2018 / Anastasiu P. / Anastasiu P. / BUC 408662
32. ***Crocus chrysanthus* (Herb.) Herb.** / *Crocus* / *chrysanthus* / (Herb.) Herb. / Europe / Romania / Dobrogea / Constanța / Șipote / meadow / 10 / March / 2018 / Anastasiu P. / Anastasiu P. / BUC 408663
33. ***Crocus chrysanthus* (Herb.) Herb.** / *Crocus* / *chrysanthus* / (Herb.) Herb. / Europe / Romania / Dobrogea / Constanța / Șipote / meadow / 17 / February / 2018 / Anastasiu P. / Anastasiu P. / BUC 408664
34. ***Crocus chrysanthus* (Herb.) Herb.** / *Crocus* / *chrysanthus* / (Herb.) Herb. / Europe / Romania / Dobrogea / Constanța / Viroaga / meadow / 10 / March / 2018 / Anastasiu P. / Anastasiu P. / BUC 408665
35. ***Crocus chrysanthus* (Herb.) Herb.** / *Crocus* / *chrysanthus* / (Herb.) Herb. / Europe / Romania / Dobrogea / Constanța / Șipote / meadow / 10 / March / 2018 / Anastasiu P. / Anastasiu P. / BUC 408666
36. ***Crocus chrysanthus* (Herb.) Herb.** / *Crocus* / *chrysanthus* / (Herb.) Herb. / Europe / Romania / Dobrogea / Constanța / Șipote / Valea Șipote / meadow, towards Zorile / 10 / March / 2018 / Anastasiu P. / Anastasiu P. / BUC 408667
37. ***Crocus chrysanthus* (Herb.) Herb.** / *Crocus* / *chrysanthus* / (Herb.) Herb. / Europe / Romania / Dobrogea / Constanța / Cotu Văii / meadow / 10 / March / 2018 / Urziceanu M. / Anastasiu P. / BUC 408668
38. ***Crocus corsicus* Vanucchi** / *Crocus* / *corsicus* / Vanucchi / Europe / Romania / Muntenia / București / Botanical Garden „Dimitrie Brandza” / 80 m / February / 2004 / Anastasiu P. / Anastasiu P. / BUC 406265
39. ***Crocus corsicus* Vanucchi** / *Crocus* / *corsicus* / Vanucchi / Europe / Romania / Muntenia / București / Botanical Garden „Dimitrie Brandza” / 80 m / February / 2004 / Anastasiu P. / Anastasiu P. / BUC 406266
40. ***Crocus corsicus* Vanucchi** / *Crocus* / *corsicus* / Vanucchi / Europe / Romania / Muntenia / București / Botanical Garden „Dimitrie Brandza” / 11 / March / 2004 / Anastasiu P. / Anastasiu P. / BUC 406267
41. ***Crocus danubensis* Kernd., Pasche, Randjel. & V.Randjel.** / *Crocus* / *danubensis* / Kernd., Pasche, Randjel. & V.Randjel. / Europe / Romania / Muntenia / Călărași / Fundeni / Pădurea Zoicarui / 70 m / in forest glades, abundant / 13 / March / 1966 / Negrean G. / Anastasiu P. / BUC 171731
42. ***Crocus danubensis* Kernd., Pasche, Randjel. & V.Randjel.** / *Crocus* / *danubensis* / Kernd., Pasche, Randjel. & V.Randjel. / Europe / Romania / Moldova / Iași / Pădurea Mârzești / 165 m / in herbosis / 14 / March / 1937 / Burduja C. et Răvărui M. / Anastasiu P. / Flora Romaniae Exsiccata a Museo Botanico Universitatis Clusienensis (In Timișoara) Edita / BUC 181997
43. ***Crocus danubensis* Kernd., Pasche, Randjel. & V.Randjel.** / *Crocus* / *danubensis* / Kernd., Pasche, Randjel. & V.Randjel. / Europe / Moldova / Basarabia / Lăpușna / Durlăști / 70 m / in foenatis / 19 / March / 1937 / Bujorean G. / Anastasiu P. / Flora Romaniae Exsiccata a Museo Botanico Universitatis Clusienensis (In Timișoara) Edita / BUC 181998
44. ***Crocus danubensis* Kernd., Pasche, Randjel. & V.Randjel.** / *Crocus* / *danubensis* / Kernd., Pasche, Randjel. & V.Randjel. / Europe / Romania / Moldova / Iași / Pădurea Mârzești / 165 m / in herbosis / 14 / March / 1937 / Burduja C. et Răvărui M. / Anastasiu P. / Flora Romaniae Exsiccata a Museo Botanico Universitatis Clusienensis (In Timișoara) Edita / BUC 281457

45. *Crocus danubensis* Kernd., Pasche, Randjel. & V.Randjel. / *Crocus* / *danubensis* / Kernd., Pasche, Randjel. & V.Randjel. / Europe / Moldova / Basarabia / Lăpușna / Durlăști / 70 m / in foenatis / 19 / March / 1937 / Bujorean G. / Anastasiu P. / Flora Romaniae Exsiccata a Museo Botanico Universitatis Clusienensis (In Timișoara) Edita / BUC 281458
46. *Crocus danubensis* Kernd., Pasche, Randjel. & V.Randjel. / *Crocus* / *danubensis* / Kernd., Pasche, Randjel. & V.Randjel. / Europe / Romania / Dobrogea / Constanța / Adamclisi / dry grassland / 5 / April / 2003 / Anastasiu P. / Anastasiu P. / BUC 364774
47. *Crocus danubensis* Kernd., Pasche, Randjel. & V.Randjel. / *Crocus* / *danubensis* / Kernd., Pasche, Randjel. & V.Randjel. / Europe / Romania / Dobrogea / Constanța / Șipote / meadow / 10 / March / 2018 / Anastasiu P. / Anastasiu P. / BUC 408660
48. *Crocus danubensis* Kernd., Pasche, Randjel. & V.Randjel. / *Crocus* / *danubensis* / Kernd., Pasche, Randjel. & V.Randjel. / Europe / Romania / Dobrogea / Constanța / Șipote / Valea Șipote / meadow, towards Zorile / 10 / March / 2018 / Anastasiu P. / Anastasiu P. / BUC 408661
49. *Crocus flavus* subsp. *flavus* / *Crocus* / *moesiacus* / Ker. Gawl. / Europe / Romania / Muntenia / Giurgiu / Săbăreni / 70 m / black locust forest / 15 / March / 1948 / Forstner S. / Forstner S. / BUC 170253
50. *Crocus flavus* subsp. *flavus* / *Crocus* / *aureus* / Sibth. et Sm. / Europe / Romania / Muntenia / Ilfov / Otopeni / Pădurea Tunari / 76 m / 20 / March / 1922 / Grințescu G. P. / Grințescu G. P. / Flora Romaniae Exsiccata a Horto et Museo Botanico Universitatis Clujensis Edita / BUC 182006
51. *Crocus flavus* subsp. *flavus* / *Crocus* / *moesiacus* / Ker. Gawl. / Europe / Romania / Muntenia / București / Botanical Garden „Dimitrie Brandza” / 17 / March / 1965 / Mihăilescu S. / Mihăilescu S. / BUC 183994
52. *Crocus flavus* subsp. *flavus* / *Crocus* / *moesiacus* / Ker. Gawl. / Europe / Romania / Muntenia / București / Botanical Garden „Dimitrie Brandza” / 28 / February / 1966 / Mihăilescu S. / Mihăilescu S. / BUC 183995
53. *Crocus flavus* subsp. *flavus* / *Crocus* / *moesiacus* / Ker. Gawl. / Europe / Romania / Muntenia / București / Botanical Garden „Dimitrie Brandza” / 5 / March / 1975 / Mihăilescu S. / Mihăilescu S. / BUC 184007
54. *Crocus flavus* subsp. *flavus* / *Crocus* / *moesiacus* / Ker. Gawl. / Europe / Romania / Muntenia / București / Botanical Garden „Dimitrie Brandza” / 5 / March / 1975 / Mihăilescu S. / Mihăilescu S. / BUC 184008
55. *Crocus flavus* subsp. *flavus* / *Crocus* / *moesiacus* / Ker. Gawl. / Europe / Romania / Muntenia / București / Botanical Garden „Dimitrie Brandza” / 5 / March / 1975 / Mihăilescu S. / Mihăilescu S. / BUC 184009
56. *Crocus flavus* subsp. *flavus* / *Crocus* / *aureus* / Sibth. et Sm. / Europe / Romania / Muntenia / București / Pădurea Băneasa / unknown / unknown / BUC 281448
57. *Crocus flavus* subsp. *flavus* / *Crocus* / *aureus* / Sibth. et Sm. / Europe / Romania / Muntenia / București / Pădurea Băneasa / unknown / unknown / BUC 281449
58. *Crocus flavus* subsp. *flavus* / *Crocus* / *aureus* / Sibth. et Sm. / Europe / Romania / Muntenia / București / Pădurea Băneasa / unknown / unknown / BUC 281450
59. *Crocus flavus* subsp. *flavus* / *Crocus* / *moesiacus* / Ker. Gawl. / Europe / Romania / Muntenia / Ilfov / Chitila / Pădurea Râioasa / 90 m / in plantationibus Robiniae pseudoacaciae / 20 / April / 1942 / Morariu I. / Morariu I. / Flora Romaniae Exsiccata a Museo Botanico Universitatis Clusienensis (In Timișoara) Edita / BUC 281460
60. *Crocus flavus* subsp. *flavus* / *Crocus* / *moesiacus* / Ker. Gawl. / Europe / Romania / Muntenia / Ilfov / Chitila / Pădurea Râioasa / 90 m / in plantationibus Robiniae

- pseudoacaciae / 20 / April / 1942 / Morariu I. / Morariu I. / Flora Romaniae Exsiccata a Museo Botanico Universitatis Clusienensis (In Timișoara) Edita / BUC 281461
61. ***Crocus flavus subsp. flavus*** / *Crocus* / *moesiacus* / Ker. Gawl. / Europe / Romania / Muntenia / Ilfov / Chitila / Pădurea Râioasa / 90 m / in plantationibus Robiniae pseudoacaciae / 20 / April / 1942 / Morariu I. / Morariu I. / Flora Romaniae Exsiccata a Museo Botanico Universitatis Clusienensis (In Timișoara) Edita / BUC 281462
62. ***Crocus flavus subsp. flavus*** / *Crocus* / *moesiacus* / Ker. Gawl. / Europe / Romania / Muntenia / Ilfov / Pădurea Știrbei Vodă / 79 m / 26 / March / 1937 / Forstner S. / Forstner S. / Flora Romaniae Exsiccata a Museo Botanico Universitatis Clusienensis (In Timișoara) Edita / BUC 281463
63. ***Crocus flavus subsp. flavus*** / *Crocus* / *moesiacus* / Ker. Gawl. / Europe / Romania / Muntenia / Teleorman / Râioasa / in meadows and forests / April / 1972 / Simion D. / Simion D. / BUC 285616
64. ***Crocus flavus subsp. flavus*** / *Crocus* / *aureus* / Europe / Romania / Muntenia / București / Parcul Cișmigiu / 1938 / Rebhuhn D. / Rebhuhn D. / BUC 319774
65. ***Crocus flavus subsp. flavus*** / *Crocus* / *moesiacus* / Ker. Gawl. / Europe / Romania / Muntenia / București / April / 1979 / unknown / unknown / BUC 319961
66. ***Crocus flavus subsp. flavus*** / *Crocus* / *moesiacus* / Ker. Gawl. / Europe / Romania / Muntenia / București / Botanical Garden „Dimitrie Brandza” / 5 / March / 1975 / Mihăilescu S. / Mihăilescu S. / BUC 350038
67. ***Crocus flavus subsp. flavus*** / *Crocus* / *moesiacus* / Ker. Gawl. / Europe / Romania / Muntenia / Giurgiu / Comana / Parcul Natural Comana / 15 / March / 1961 / Paucă A. et Andrei M. / Paucă A. et Andrei M. / BUC 362903
68. ***Crocus flavus Weston*** / *Crocus* / *flavus* / Weston / Europe / Romania / Muntenia / Giurgiu / Săbăreni / forest / 12 / March / 1961 / Andrei M. / Andrei M. / BUC 362904
69. ***Crocus flavus Weston*** / *Crocus* / *flavus* / Weston / Europe / Romania / Muntenia / Giurgiu / Săbăreni / forest / 12 / March / 1961 / Andrei M. / Andrei M. / BUC 362905
70. ***Crocus flavus Weston*** / *Crocus* / *flavus* / Weston / Europe / Romania / Muntenia / București / Botanical Garden „Dimitrie Brandza” / 15 / March / 2004 / Anastasiu P. / Anastasiu P. / BUC 406264
71. ***Crocus flavus Weston*** / *Crocus* / *flavus* / Weston / Europe / Romania / Muntenia / Ilfov / Buftea / Pădurea Râioasa / 7 / March / 2004 / Anastasiu P. / Anastasiu P. / BUC 406277
72. ***Crocus flavus Weston*** / *Crocus* / *flavus* / Weston / Europe / Romania / Muntenia / Ilfov / Buftea / Pădurea Râioasa / 7 / March / 2004 / Anastasiu P. / Anastasiu P. / BUC 406278
73. ***Crocus flavus Weston*** / *Crocus* / *flavus* / Weston / Europe / Romania / Muntenia / Ilfov / Buftea / Pădurea Râioasa / 7 / March / 2004 / Anastasiu P. / Anastasiu P. / BUC 406280
74. ***Crocus flavus Weston*** / *Crocus* / *flavus* / Weston / Europe / Romania / Muntenia / Ilfov / Buftea / Pădurea Râioasa / 7 / March / 2004 / Anastasiu P. / Anastasiu P. / BUC 406281
75. ***Crocus flavus Weston*** / *Crocus* / *flavus* / Weston / Europe / Romania / Muntenia / Ilfov / Buftea / Pădurea Râioasa / 7 / March / 2004 / Anastasiu P. / Anastasiu P. / BUC 406282
76. ***Crocus flavus Weston*** / *Crocus* / *flavus* / Weston / Europe / Romania / Muntenia / Ilfov / Buftea / Pădurea Râioasa / 7 / March / 2004 / Anastasiu P. / Anastasiu P. / BUC 406283

77. ***Crocus flavus* Weston** / *Crocus* / *flavus* / Weston / Europe / Romania / Muntenia / Ilfov / Buftea / Pădurea Râioasa / 7 / March / 2004 / Anastasiu P. / Anastasiu P. / BUC 406284
78. ***Crocus flavus* Weston** / *Crocus* / *flavus* / Weston / Europe / Romania / Muntenia / Ilfov / Buftea / Pădurea Râioasa / 7 / March / 2004 / Anastasiu P. / Anastasiu P. / BUC 406285
79. ***Crocus flavus* Weston** / *Crocus* / *flavus* / Weston / Europe / Romania / Muntenia / Ilfov / Buftea / Pădurea Râioasa / 7 / March / 2004 / Anastasiu P. / Anastasiu P. / BUC 406286
80. ***Crocus flavus* Weston** / *Crocus* / *flavus* / Weston / Europe / Romania / Muntenia / Ilfov / Buftea / Pădurea Râioasa / 7 / March / 2004 / Anastasiu P. / Anastasiu P. / BUC 406287
81. ***Crocus flavus* Weston** / *Crocus* / *flavus* / Weston / Europe / Romania / Muntenia / Ilfov / Buftea / Pădurea Râioasa / 7 / March / 2004 / Anastasiu P. / Anastasiu P. / BUC 406288
82. ***Crocus flavus* Weston** / *Crocus* / *flavus* / Weston / Europe / Romania / Muntenia / Ilfov / Buftea / Pădurea Râioasa / black locust plantation / 29 / February / 2004 / Anastasiu P. / Anastasiu P. / BUC 406289
83. ***Crocus flavus* Weston** / *Crocus* / *flavus* / Weston / Europe / Romania / Muntenia / Ilfov / Buftea / Pădurea Râioasa / black locust plantation / 29 / February / 2004 / Anastasiu P. / Anastasiu P. / BUC 406290
84. ***Crocus flavus* Weston** / *Crocus* / *flavus* / Weston / Europe / Romania / Muntenia / Ilfov / Buftea / Pădurea Râioasa / black locust plantation / 29 / February / 2004 / Anastasiu P. / Anastasiu P. / BUC 406291
85. ***Crocus flavus* Weston** / *Crocus* / *flavus* / Weston / Europe / Romania / Muntenia / Ilfov / Buftea / Pădurea Râioasa / black locust plantation / 29 / February / 2004 / Anastasiu P. / Anastasiu P. / BUC 406292
86. ***Crocus flavus* Weston** / *Crocus* / *flavus* / Weston / Europe / Romania / Muntenia / Ilfov / Buftea / Pădurea Râioasa / black locust plantation / 29 / February / 2004 / Anastasiu P. / Anastasiu P. / BUC 406293
87. ***Crocus flavus* Weston** / *Crocus* / *flavus* / Weston / Europe / Romania / Muntenia / Giurgiu / Pietrele / 4 / May / 2003 / Ilie M. / Ilie M. / BUC 411285
88. ***Crocus heuffelianus* Herb.** / *Crocus* / *heuffelianus* / Herb. / Europe / Romania / Muntenia / Prahova / Piatra arsă, Munții Bucegi / 29 / June / 1954 / Forstner S. / Forstner S. / BUC 170403
89. ***Crocus heuffelianus* Herb.** / *Crocus* / *heuffelianus* / Herb. / Europe / Romania / Muntenia / Prahova / Sinaia / Poiana Stâinii, Munții Bucegi / May / 1933 / Cretzoiu P. / Cretzoiu P. / BUC 175327
90. ***Crocus heuffelianus* Herb.** / *Crocus* / *heuffelianus* / Herb. / Europe / Romania / Transilvania / Brașov / Vârful Cristianul Mare / 10 / May / 1963 / Mitroiu N. / Mitroiu N. / BUC 176261
91. ***Crocus heuffelianus* Herb.** / *Crocus* / *heuffelianus* / Herb. / Europe / Romania / Transilvania / Cluj / Ciucea / Valea Poicului / 508 m / in pratis humidis / 18 / March / 1923 / Borza Al., Grințescu I., Nyárády E. I. et Gürler C. / Borza Al., Grințescu I., Nyárády E. I. et Gürler C. / Flora Romaniae Exsiccata a Horto et Museo Botanico Universitatis Clujensis Edita / BUC 181994
92. ***Crocus heuffelianus* Herb.** / *Crocus* / *heuffelianus* / Herb. / Europe / Romania / Transilvania / Mureș / Lăpușna / Poiana Meștera / 1120 m / in pratis humidis, valle superiore fluvii Gurghiu / 5 / April / 1923 / Nyárády E. I. / Nyárády E. I. / Flora

- Romaniae Exsiccata a Horto et Museo Botanico Universitatis Clujensis Edita / BUC 181995
93. ***Crocus heuffelianus* Herb.** / *Crocus* / heuffelianus / Herb. / Europe / Romania / Transilvania / Cluj / Ciucea / in campis et in fructicetis / 2 / April / 1908 / unknown / unknown / Flora Romaniae Exsiccata a Horto et Museo Botanico Universitatis Clujensis Edita / BUC 182003
94. ***Crocus heuffelianus* Herb.** / *Crocus* / heuffelianus / Herb. / Europe / Romania / Bucovina / Suceava / Bosanci / 9 / April / 1922 / Bujorean G. / Bujorean G. / Flora Romaniae Exsiccata a Horto et Museo Botanico Universitatis Clujensis Edita / BUC 182004
95. ***Crocus heuffelianus* Herb.** / *Crocus* / heuffelianus / Herb. / Europe / Romania / 23 / March / 1944 / Guşuleac M. / Guşuleac M. / BUC 184001
96. ***Crocus heuffelianus* Herb.** / *Crocus* / heuffelianus / Herb. / Europe / Romania / Muntenia / Prahova / Sinaia / Poiana Stânei, Munţii Bucegi / May / 1958 / Petria E. / Petria E. / BUC 281446
97. ***Crocus heuffelianus* Herb.** / *Crocus* / heuffelianus / Herb. / Europe / Romania / Muntenia / Prahova / Sinaia / Poiana Stânei, Munţii Bucegi / May / 1958 / Petria E. / Petria E. / BUC 281447
98. ***Crocus heuffelianus* Herb.** / *Crocus* / heuffelianus / Herb. / Europe / Romania / Muntenia / Prahova / Sinaia / Poiana Stânei, Munţii Bucegi / Nedelcu G. / Nedelcu G. / BUC 284287
99. ***Crocus heuffelianus* Herb.** / *Crocus* / heuffelianus / Herb. / Europe / Romania / Muntenia / Prahova / Sinaia / Poiana Stânei, Munţii Bucegi / Nedelcu G. / Nedelcu G. / BUC 284288
100. ***Crocus heuffelianus* Herb.** / *Crocus* / heuffelianus / Herb. / Europe / Romania / Muntenia / Prahova / Sinaia / Poiana Stânei, Munţii Bucegi / Nedelcu G. / Nedelcu G. / BUC 284289
101. ***Crocus heuffelianus* Herb.** / *Crocus* / heuffelianus / Herb. / Europe / Romania / Muntenia / Prahova / Sinaia / Poiana Stânei, Munţii Bucegi / Nedelcu G. / Nedelcu G. / BUC 284290
102. ***Crocus heuffelianus* Herb.** / *Crocus* / heuffelianus / Herb. / Europe / Romania / Muntenia / Dâmboviţa / Şuţa Seacă / 300 m / 7 / March / Burtescu I. / Anastasiu P. / BUC 316327
103. ***Crocus heuffelianus* Herb.** / *Crocus* / heuffelianus / Herb. / Europe / Romania / Moldova / Iaşi / Zbereni / 380 m / in silva et solo brunneo-cineraceo / 5 / April / 1973 / Dobrescu C. et Turcu I. / Dobrescu C. et Turcu I. / Flora Moldaviae et Dobrogeae Exsiccata a Horto Botanico Universitatis „Al. I. Cuza” Iassiensis Editam / BUC 319981
104. ***Crocus heuffelianus* Herb.** / *Crocus* / heuffelianus / Herb. / Europe / Romania / Moldova / Iaşi / Zbereni / 380 m / in silva et solo brunneo-cineraceo / 5 / April / 1973 / Dobrescu C. et Turcu I. / Dobrescu C. et Turcu I. / Flora Moldaviae et Dobrogeae Exsiccata a Horto Botanico Universitatis „Al. I. Cuza” Iassiensis Editam / BUC 319982
105. ***Crocus heuffelianus* Herb.** / *Crocus* / heuffelianus / Herb. / Europe / Romania / Moldova / Iaşi / Zbereni / 380 m / in silva et solo brunneo-cineraceo / 5 / April / 1973 / Dobrescu C. et Turcu I. / Dobrescu C. et Turcu I. / Flora Moldaviae et Dobrogeae Exsiccata a Horto Botanico Universitatis „Al. I. Cuza” Iassiensis Editam / BUC 319983

106. *Crocus heuffelianus* **Herb.** / Crocus / heuffelianus / Herb. / Europe / Romania / Muntenia / Argeş / Câmpulung Muscel / forest / 1 / May / 2003 / Dumbrăveanu C. / Anastasiu P. / BUC 364833
107. *Crocus heuffelianus* **Herb.** / Crocus / heuffelianus / Herb. / Europe / Romania / Muntenia / Prahova / Poiana Coştilei, Munţii Bucegi / 1000 m / meadow / 1 / May / 2003 / Ghiţulescu I. / Anastasiu P. / BUC 364834
108. *Crocus heuffelianus* **Herb.** / Crocus / heuffelianus / Herb. / Europe / Romania / Moldova / Neamţ / Piatra Neamţ / 1 / May / 2003 / Artenie N. / Anastasiu P. / BUC 364835
109. *Crocus heuffelianus* **Herb.** / Crocus / heuffelianus / Herb. / Europe / Romania / Transilvania / Braşov / Braşov / forest / 15 / April / 2003 / Gheorghe F. et Ilie M. / Anastasiu P. / BUC 364836
110. *Crocus heuffelianus* **Herb.** / Crocus / heuffelianus / Herb. / Europe / Romania / Moldova / Neamţ / Bistriţa / 1 / May / 2003 / Chelariu A. M. / Anastasiu P. / BUC 364837
111. *Crocus heuffelianus* **Herb.** / Crocus / heuffelianus / Herb. / Europe / Romania / Transilvania / Braşov / Zărneşti / glade at the edge of the forest / 26 / March / 2001 / Anastasiu P. / Anastasiu P. / BUC 364838
112. *Crocus heuffelianus* **Herb.** / Crocus / heuffelianus / Herb. / Europe / Romania / Muntenia / Prahova / Poiana Şărânga, Munţii Gârbova / 25 / March / 2001 / Negrean G. et Anastasiu P. / Anastasiu P. / Herbarium G. Negrean / BUC 364839
113. *Crocus heuffelianus* **Herb.** / Crocus / heuffelianus / Herb. / Europe / Romania / Transilvania / Braşov / Braşov / 20 / April / 1969 / Iordan T. / Iordan T. / BUC 374725
114. *Crocus heuffelianus* **Herb.** / Crocus / heuffelianus / Herb. / Europe / Romania / Transilvania / Sălaj / Şimleu Silvaniei / in pastures and glades / Groza U. / Anastasiu P. / BUC 375901
115. *Crocus heuffelianus* **Herb.** / Crocus / heuffelianus / Herb. / Europe / Romania / Oltenia / Mehedinţi / Cireşu / Podişul Mehedinţi / "44°50'07,62"N" / "22°33'03,20"E" / 416 m / in herbosis / 12 / June / 2011 / Negrean G. et Ciortan I. / Anastasiu P. / Herbarium G. Negrean / BUC 406053
116. *Crocus heuffelianus* **Herb.** / Crocus / heuffelianus / Herb. / Europe / Romania / Transilvania / Sălaj / Zalău / Munţii Meseş / "47°09'44,06"N" / "23°06'15,11"E" / 630 m / in fagetum / 2 / April / 2016 / Negrean G. / Anastasiu P. / Herbarium G. Negrean / BUC 406757
117. *Crocus korolkowii* **Maw & Regel** / Crocus / korolkowii / Maw et Regel / Europe / Romania / 23 / March / 1944 / Guşuleac M. / Guşuleac M. / BUC 184002
118. *Crocus korolkowii* **Maw & Regel** / Crocus / korolkowii / Maw et Regel / Europe / Romania / 23 / March / 1944 / Guşuleac M. / Guşuleac M. / BUC 184003
119. *Crocus korolkowii* **Maw & Regel** / Crocus / korolkowii / Maw et Regel / Europe / Romania / 23 / March / 1944 / Guşuleac M. / Guşuleac M. / BUC 184004
120. *Crocus olivieri* **J.Gay** / Crocus / olivieri / Gay / Europe / Romania / Muntenia / Bucureşti / Botanical Garden „Dimitrie Brandza” / 9 / March / 2002 / Anastasiu P. / Anastasiu P. / BUC 362921
121. *Crocus olivieri* **J.Gay** / Crocus / olivieri / J. Gay / Europe / Greece / Eastern Macedonia and Thrace / Drama / Granitis / rocky slopes / 8 / February / 2004 / Anastasiu P. / Anastasiu P. / BUC 406295
122. *Crocus olivieri* **J.Gay** / Crocus / olivieri / Gay / Europe / Romania / Muntenia / Bucureşti / Botanical Garden „Dimitrie Brandza” / 9 / March / 2002 / Anastasiu P. / Anastasiu P. / BUC 411286
123. *Crocus pallasii* **Goldb.** / Crocus / pallasii / M. B. / Europe / Romania / Dobrogea / Tulcea / Calfa / 70 m / in locis herbosis et saxosis / 26 / October / 1923 / Grinţescu G. P.

- / Grințescu G. P. / Flora Romaniae Exsiccata a Horto et Museo Botanico Universitatis Clujensis Edita / BUC 181996
124. *Crocus pallasii* Goldb. / Crocus / pallasii / M. B. / Europe / Romania / Muntenia / București / Botanical Garden „Dimitrie Brandza” / 1 / November / 1943 / unknown / unknown / BUC 184000
125. *Crocus pallasii* Goldb. / Crocus / pallasii / M. B. / Europe / Romania / Muntenia / București / Botanical Garden „Dimitrie Brandza” / 8 / October / 1976 / Mihăilescu S. / Mihăilescu S. / BUC 188261
126. *Crocus pallasii* Goldb. / Crocus / pallasii / M. B. / Europe / Romania / Dobrogea / Tulcea / Calfa / 70 m / in herbaceous and rocky areas / 26 / October / 1923 / Grințescu G. P. / Grințescu G. P. / Flora Romaniae Exsiccata a Horto et Museo Botanico Universitatis Clujensis Edita / BUC 269489
127. *Crocus pallasii* Goldb. / Crocus / pallasii / M. B. / Europe / Romania / Dobrogea / Tulcea / Calfa / 70 m / in herbaceous and rocky areas / 26 / October / 1923 / Grințescu G. P. / Grințescu G. P. / Flora Romaniae Exsiccata a Horto et Museo Botanico Universitatis Clujensis Edita / BUC 269490
128. *Crocus pallasii* Goldb. / Crocus / pallasii / M. B. / Europe / Romania / Muntenia / București / Botanical Garden „Dimitrie Brandza” / 10 / October / 1976 / Dănescu A. / Dănescu A. / BUC 312143
129. *Crocus pallasii* Goldb. / Crocus / pallasii / M. B. / Europe / Romania / Muntenia / București / Botanical Garden „Dimitrie Brandza” / 12 / October / 1974 / Mihăilescu S. / Mihăilescu S. / BUC 342098
130. *Crocus pallasii* Goldb. / Crocus / pallasii / M. B. / Europe / Romania / Muntenia / București / Botanical Garden „Dimitrie Brandza” / 12 / October / 1974 / Mihăilescu S. / Mihăilescu S. / BUC 342099
131. *Crocus variegatus* Hoppe & Hornsch. / Crocus / variegatus / Hoppe et Hornsch. / Europe / Romania / Muntenia / București / Botanical Garden „Dimitrie Brandza” / 5 / March / 1975 / Mihăilescu S. / Mihăilescu S. / BUC 184006
132. *Crocus variegatus* Hoppe & Hornsch. / Crocus / variegatus / Hoppe & Hornsch. / Europe / Romania / Muntenia / București / Botanical Garden „Dimitrie Brandza” / 1 / April / 1976 / Mihăilescu S. / Mihăilescu S. / BUC 186028
133. *Dietes iridioides* subsp. *iridioides* / Moraea / irioides / Europe / Romania / Muntenia / București / Botanical Garden „Dimitrie Brandza” / 7 / March / 1973 / Diaconescu V. / Diaconescu V. / BUC 184870
134. *Dietes iridioides* subsp. *iridioides* / Moraea / irioides / Europe / Romania / Muntenia / București / Botanical Garden „Dimitrie Brandza” / 28 / March / 1974 / Diaconescu V. / Diaconescu V. / BUC 363758
135. *Ferraria crispa* Burm. / Ferraria / undulata / L. / Africa / South Africa / Western Cape / West Coast / Piketberg / Munții Piketberg / 8 / September / 1965 / Barker W. F. / Lewis G. J. / National Botanic Gardens of South Africa, Kirstenbosch, Newlands, C.P. / BUC 350334
136. *Ferraria crispa* Burm. / Ferraria / undulata / L. / Africa / South Africa / Western Cape / West Coast / Piketberg / Munții Piketberg / 8 / September / 1965 / Barker W. F. / Lewis G. J. / National Botanic Gardens of South Africa, Kirstenbosch, Newlands, C.P. / BUC 350335
137. *Freesia* × *kewensis* J.Wright bis / Freesia / hybrida / Europe / Romania / Muntenia / Ilfov / Chitila / greenhouse / 9 / May / 1969 / illegible / illegible / BUC 281464 / F. corymbosa × F. leichtlinii subsp. alba.

138. *Freesia* × *kewensis* **J.Wright bis** / *Freesia* / hybrida / Europe / Romania / Muntenia / Ilfov / Chitila / greenhouse / 9 / May / 1969 / illegible / illegible / BUC 281465 / *F. corymbosa* × *F. leichtlinii* subsp. *alba*.
139. *Freesia refracta* (**Jacq.**) **Klatt** / *Freesia* / *refracta* / *Klatt* / Europe / Romania / 9 / March / 1951 / Gușuleac M. / Gușuleac M. / BUC 281467
140. *Freesia refracta* (**Jacq.**) **Klatt** / *Freesia* / *refracta* / *Klatt* / Europe / Romania / 9 / March / 1951 / Gușuleac M. / Gușuleac M. / BUC 281468
141. *Freesia refracta* (**Jacq.**) **Klatt** / *Freesia* / *refracta* / *Klatt* / Europe / Romania / 9 / March / 1951 / Gușuleac M. / Gușuleac M. / BUC 281469
142. *Freesia refracta* (**Jacq.**) **Klatt** / *Freesia* / *refracta* / *Klatt* / Europe / Romania / 9 / March / 1951 / Gușuleac M. / Gușuleac M. / BUC 281470
143. *Gladiolus* × *hybridus* **C.Morren** / *Gladiolus* / *hybridus* / Europe / Romania / Muntenia / București / Botanical Garden „Dimitrie Brandza” / 2 / September / 1958 / Diaconescu V. / Diaconescu V. / BUC 184012 / *G. cardinalis* × *G. gandavensis*
144. *Gladiolus communis* **L.** / *Gladiolus* / *communis* / Europe / Romania / Muntenia / Giurgiu / Câmpurelu / 25 / June / Radu I. / Radu I. / BUC 342868
145. *Gladiolus illyricus* **W.D.J.Koch** / *Gladiolus* / *illyricus* / Europe / Romania / Muntenia / București / Botanical Garden „Dimitrie Brandza” / 20 / May / 1966 / Mihăilescu S. / Mihăilescu S. / BUC 184010
146. *Gladiolus illyricus* **W.D.J.Koch** / *Gladiolus* / *illyricus* / Europe / Romania / Muntenia / București / Botanical Garden „Dimitrie Brandza” / 1 / June / 1965 / Mihăilescu S. / Mihăilescu S. / BUC 184011
147. *Gladiolus illyricus* **W.D.J.Koch** / *Gladiolus* / *illyricus* / Koch / Europe / Romania / Muntenia / București / Botanical Garden „Dimitrie Brandza” / 24 / May / 1966 / illegible / illegible / BUC 350322
148. *Gladiolus imbricatus* **L.** / *Gladiolus* / *imbricatus* / L. / Europe / Romania / Transilvania / Cluj / Valea Vadului / 30 / July / 1971 / Constantinescu M. / Constantinescu M. / BUC 14085
149. *Gladiolus imbricatus* **L.** / *Gladiolus* / *imbricatus* / L. / Europe / Romania / Muntenia / Giurgiu / Comana / Pădurea Comana / 70 m / wet pastures, near the Vlad Țepeș canton / 5 / July / 1949 / Forstner S. / Forstner S. / BUC 170254
150. *Gladiolus imbricatus* **L.** / *Gladiolus* / *hygrephilus* / Beiss et Huet / Asia / Iran / East Azerbaijan / Tabriz / Tabriz / 6000 ft / wet meadowland amongst grasses and rough herbage, 50 miles west of Tabriz / 13 / June / 1963 / unknown / unknown / Ex. Herb. Hort. Bot. Reg. Kew. / BUC 170532
151. *Gladiolus imbricatus* **L.** / *Gladiolus* / *imbricatus* / L. / Europe / Romania / Muntenia / Giurgiu / Comana / at the edge of the forest, near the canton / 26 / May / 1962 / Forstner S. / Forstner S. / BUC 171057
152. *Gladiolus imbricatus* **L.** / *Gladiolus* / *imbricatus* / L. / Europe / Romania / Muntenia / Giurgiu / Comana / at the edge of the forest, near the canton / 26 / May / 1962 / Forstner S. / Forstner S. / BUC 171058
153. *Gladiolus imbricatus* **L.** / *Gladiolus* / *imbricatus* / L. / Europe / Romania / Muntenia / Giurgiu / Comana / at the edge of the forest, near the canton / 26 / May / 1962 / Forstner S. / Forstner S. / BUC 171059
154. *Gladiolus imbricatus* **L.** / *Gladiolus* / *imbricatus* / L. / Europe / Romania / Muntenia / Giurgiu / Comana / at the edge of the forest, near the canton / 26 / May / 1962 / Forstner S. / Forstner S. / BUC 171060
155. *Gladiolus imbricatus* **L.** / *Gladiolus* / *imbricatus* / L. / Europe / Romania / Muntenia / Giurgiu / Comana / at the edge of the forest, near the canton / 26 / May / 1962 / Forstner S. / Forstner S. / BUC 171061

156. *Gladiolus imbricatus* L. / Gladiolus / imbricatus / L. / Europe / Romania / Bucovina / Suceava / Nedelcu G. / Nedelcu G. / BUC 176008
157. *Gladiolus imbricatus* L. / Gladiolus / imbricatus / L. / Europe / Romania / Oltenia / Gorj / Apa Neagră / 400 m / in pratis / 12 / June / 1961 / Buia Al., Păun M., Cîrțu D., Maloș C. et Olaru M. / Buia Al., Păun M., Cîrțu D., Maloș C. et Olaru M. / Flora Olteniae Exsiccata, Hortus Botanicus Institutii Agronomici „T. Vladimirescu” Craiova - Republica Socialista Romania / BUC 176655
158. *Gladiolus imbricatus* L. / Gladiolus / imbricatus / L. / Europe / Romania / Transilvania / Cluj / Dealul Feleacului / 22 / June / 1950 / Soran V. / Soran V. / BUC 176756
159. *Gladiolus imbricatus* L. / Gladiolus / imbricatus / L. / Europe / Romania / Maramureș / Maramureș / Rus / Lunca râului Sf. Maria / 23 / June / 1961 / Paucă A. / Morariu I. / BUC 182106
160. *Gladiolus imbricatus* L. / Gladiolus / imbricatus / L. / Europe / Romania / Transilvania / Cluj / Cluj-Napoca / Pădurea Făget / 650 m / in pratis / 13 / July / 1912 / unknown / unknown / Flora Romaniae Exsiccata a Museo Botanico Universitatis Clusienensis (In Timișoara) Edita / BUC 182924
161. *Gladiolus imbricatus* L. / Gladiolus / imbricatus / L. / Europe / Romania / Transilvania / Alba / Cetea / 300 m / in prato humido / 13 / June / 1947 / Borza Al. / Borza Al. / Flora Romaniae Exsiccata a Horto et Museo Botanico Universitatis Clujensis Edita / BUC 182926
162. *Gladiolus imbricatus* L. / Gladiolus / imbricatus / L. / Europe / Romania / Transilvania / Alba / Cetea / 300 m / in prato humido / 13 / June / 1947 / Borza Al. / Borza Al. / Flora Romaniae Exsiccata a Horto et Museo Botanico Universitatis Clujensis Edita / BUC 182927
163. *Gladiolus imbricatus* L. / Gladiolus / imbricatus / L. / Europe / Romania / Muntenia / București / Botanical Garden „Dimitrie Brandza” / 20 / May / 1967 / Diaconescu V. / Diaconescu V. / BUC 184013
164. *Gladiolus imbricatus* L. / Gladiolus / imbricatus / L. / Europe / Romania / Crișana / Bihor / Cornișel / 355 m / in wet meadow on the edge of a gently flowing valley on the floodplain of the Borozel, gleic alluvial soil / 15 / June / 1968 / Neacșu M. / Neacșu M. / BUC 249632
165. *Gladiolus imbricatus* L. / Gladiolus / imbricatus / L. / Europe / Romania / Muntenia / Dâmbovița / Gorgota / forest / 1 / July / 1980 / unknown / unknown / BUC 268671
166. *Gladiolus imbricatus* L. / Gladiolus / imbricatus / L. / Europe / Romania / Oltenia / Gorj / Apa Neagră / 400 m / in pratis / 12 / June / 1961 / Buia Al., Păun M., Cîrțu D., Maloș C. et Olaru M. / Buia Al., Păun M., Cîrțu D., Maloș C. et Olaru M. / Flora Olteniae Exsiccata, Hortus Botanicus Institutii Agronomici „T. Vladimirescu” Craiova - Republica Socialista Romania / BUC 273029
167. *Gladiolus imbricatus* L. / Gladiolus / imbricatus / L. / Europe / Romania / Muntenia / Argeș / Câmpulung Muscel / June / 1958 / Opriș T. / Opriș T. / BUC 274454
168. *Gladiolus imbricatus* L. / Gladiolus / imbricatus / L. / Europe / Romania / Transilvania / Cluj / Cluj-Napoca / Pădurea Făget / 650 m / in pratis / 13 / July / 1912 / unknown / unknown / Flora Romaniae Exsiccata a Museo Botanico Universitatis Clusienensis (In Timișoara) Edita / BUC 285235
169. *Gladiolus imbricatus* L. / Gladiolus / imbricatus / L. / Europe / Romania / Transilvania / Cluj / Cluj-Napoca / Pădurea Făget / 650 m / in pratis / 13 / July / 1912 / unknown / unknown / Flora Romaniae Exsiccata a Museo Botanico Universitatis Clusienensis (In Timișoara) Edita / BUC 285236
170. *Gladiolus imbricatus* L. / Gladiolus / imbricatus / L. / Europe / Romania / Transilvania / Cluj / Cluj-Napoca / Pădurea Făget / 650 m / in pratis / 13 / July / 1912 / unknown /

- unknown / Flora Romaniae Exsiccata a Museo Botanico Universitatis Clusienensis (In Timișoara) Edita / BUC 285237
171. *Gladiolus imbricatus* L. / Gladiolus / imbricatus / L. / Europe / Romania / Transilvania / Alba / Cetea / 300 m / in prato humido / 13 / June / 1947 / Borza Al. / Borza Al. / Flora Romaniae Exsiccata a Horto et Museo Botanico Universitatis Clujensis Edita / BUC 340275
172. *Gladiolus imbricatus* L. / Gladiolus / imbricatus / L. / Europe / Romania / Transilvania / Alba / Cetea / 300 m / in prato humido / 13 / June / 1947 / Borza Al. / Borza Al. / Flora Romaniae Exsiccata a Horto et Museo Botanico Universitatis Clujensis Edita / BUC 340276
173. *Gladiolus imbricatus* L. / Gladiolus / imbricatus / L. / Europe / Romania / Câmpulung / in meadows / 29 / July / 1950 / Morariu I. / Morariu I. / Herbarium I. Morariu / BUC 341764
174. *Gladiolus imbricatus* L. / Gladiolus / imbricatus / L. / Europe / Romania / Câmpulung / in meadows / 29 / July / 1950 / Morariu I. / Morariu I. / Herbarium I. Morariu / BUC 341765
175. *Gladiolus imbricatus* L. / Gladiolus / imbricatus / L. / Europe / Romania / Câmpulung / in meadows / 29 / July / 1950 / Morariu I. / Morariu I. / Herbarium I. Morariu / BUC 341766
176. *Gladiolus imbricatus* L. / Gladiolus / imbricatus / L. / Europe / Romania / Maramureș / Maramureș / Borșa / meadow / July / 1969 / Nedelcu G. / Nedelcu G. / BUC 343285
177. *Gladiolus imbricatus* L. / Gladiolus / imbricatus / L. / Europe / Romania / Maramureș / Maramureș / Borșa / meadow / July / 1969 / Nedelcu G. / Nedelcu G. / BUC 343286
178. *Gladiolus imbricatus* L. / Gladiolus / imbricatus / L. / Europe / Romania / Maramureș / Maramureș / Borșa / meadow / July / 1969 / Nedelcu G. / Nedelcu G. / BUC 343287
179. *Gladiolus imbricatus* L. / Gladiolus / imbricatus / L. / Europe / Romania / Maramureș / Maramureș / Borșa / meadow / July / 1969 / Nedelcu G. / Nedelcu G. / BUC 343288
180. *Gladiolus imbricatus* L. / Gladiolus / imbricatus / L. / Europe / Romania / Maramureș / Maramureș / Borșa / meadow / July / 1969 / Nedelcu G. / Nedelcu G. / BUC 343289
181. *Gladiolus imbricatus* L. / Gladiolus / imbricatus / L. / Europe / Romania / Maramureș / Maramureș / Borșa / meadow / July / 1969 / Nedelcu G. / Nedelcu G. / BUC 343290
182. *Gladiolus imbricatus* L. / Gladiolus / imbricatus / L. / Europe / Romania / Maramureș / Maramureș / Borșa / meadow / July / 1969 / Nedelcu G. / Nedelcu G. / BUC 343291
183. *Gladiolus imbricatus* L. / Gladiolus / imbricatus / L. / Europe / Romania / Maramureș / Maramureș / Borșa / meadow / July / 1969 / Nedelcu G. / Nedelcu G. / BUC 343292
184. *Gladiolus imbricatus* L. / Gladiolus / imbricatus / L. / Europe / Romania / Maramureș / Maramureș / Borșa / meadow / July / 1969 / Nedelcu G. / Nedelcu G. / BUC 343293
185. *Gladiolus imbricatus* L. / Gladiolus / imbricatus / L. / Europe / Romania / Maramureș / Maramureș / Borșa / meadow / July / 1969 / Nedelcu G. / Nedelcu G. / BUC 343294
186. *Gladiolus imbricatus* L. / Gladiolus / imbricatus / L. / Europe / Romania / Maramureș / Maramureș / Borșa / meadow / July / 1969 / Nedelcu G. / Nedelcu G. / BUC 343295
187. *Gladiolus imbricatus* L. / Gladiolus / imbricatus / L. / Europe / Romania / Muntenia / Buzău / Țintești / Pădurea Frasinu / 9 / June / 1946 / Morariu I. / Morariu I. / Herbarium I. Morariu / BUC 344790
188. *Gladiolus imbricatus* L. / Gladiolus / imbricatus / L. / Europe / Romania / Muntenia / Buzău / Țintești / Pădurea Frasinu / 9 / June / 1946 / Morariu I. / Morariu I. / Herbarium I. Morariu / BUC 344791
189. *Gladiolus imbricatus* L. / Gladiolus / imbricatus / L. / Europe / Romania / Muntenia / Buzău / Țintești / Pădurea Frasinu / 9 / June / 1946 / Morariu I. / Morariu I. / Herbarium I. Morariu / BUC 344792

190. *Gladiolus imbricatus* L. / *Gladiolus* / *imbricatus* / L. / Europe / Romania / Muntenia / Buzău / Țintești / Pădurea Frasinu / 9 / June / 1946 / Morariu I. / Morariu I. / Herbarium I. Morariu / BUC 344793
191. *Gladiolus imbricatus* L. / *Gladiolus* / *imbricatus* / L. / Europe / Romania / Muntenia / București / Botanical Garden „Dimitrie Brandza” / 20 / May / 1967 / Diaconescu V. / Diaconescu V. / BUC 350039
192. *Gladiolus imbricatus* L. / *Gladiolus* / *imbricatus* / L. / Europe / Romania / Muntenia / București / Botanical Garden „Dimitrie Brandza” / 20 / May / 1967 / Diaconescu V. / Diaconescu V. / BUC 350040
193. *Gladiolus imbricatus* L. / *Gladiolus* / *imbricatus* / L. / Europe / Romania / Crișana / Bihor / Cornișel / 355 m / in wet meadow on the edge of a gently flowing valley on the floodplain of the Borozel, gleic alluvial soil / 15 / June / 1968 / Neacșu M. / Neacșu M. / BUC 361464
194. *Gladiolus imbricatus* L. / *Gladiolus* / *imbricatus* / L. / Europe / Romania / Transilvania / Cluj / Valea Vadului / 30 / July / 1971 / Constantinescu M. / Constantinescu M. / BUC 363176
195. *Gladiolus imbricatus* L. / *Gladiolus* / *imbricatus* / L. / Europe / Romania / Bucovina / Suceava / Marginea / 50 m / 8 / July / 1985 / Lucescu T. / Lucescu T. / Flora Moldaviae et Dobrogeae Exsiccatam a Horto Botanico Universitatis „Al. I. Cuza” Iassiensis Editam / BUC 373248
196. *Gladiolus imbricatus* L. / *Gladiolus* / *imbricatus* / L. / Europe / Romania / Oltenia / Mehedinți / Cireșu / Podișul Mehedinți / "44°49'53,68""N" / "22°33'06,80""E" / 372 m / in foenatis humidis / 21 / June / 2013 / Negrean G. / Negrean G. / Herbarium G. Negrean / BUC 402906
197. *Gladiolus imbricatus* L. / *Gladiolus* / *imbricatus* / L. / Europe / Romania / Transilvania / Sălaj / Bogdana / Munții Meseș / "47°02'35,86""N" / "22°56'46,98""E" / 791 m / ridge, very rich grasslands / 1 / July / 2015 / Negrean G. / Negrean G. / Herbarium G. Negrean / BUC 409589
198. *Gladiolus imbricatus* L. / *Gladiolus* / *imbricatus* / L. / Europe / Romania / Transilvania / Alba / Cetea / 300 m / wet meadow / 13 / June / 1947 / Borza Al. / Borza Al. / Flora Romaniae Exsiccata a Horto et Museo Botanico Universitatis Clujensis Edita / BUC 411664
199. *Gladiolus vandermerwei* (L.Bolus) Goldblatt & M.P.de Vos / *Homoglossum* / *vandermerwei* / (L.Bolus) L.Bolus / Africa / South Africa / Gauteng / Sedibeng / Heidelberg / 6 / September / 1963 / Lewis G. J. / Lewis G. J. / National Botanic Gardens of South Africa, Kirstenbosch, Newlands, C.P. / BUC 350372
200. *Iris × florentina* L. / *Iris* / *florentina* / L. / Europe / Romania / Muntenia / București / Botanical Garden „Dimitrie Brandza” / 19 / May / 1956 / unknown / unknown / BUC 267874
201. *Iris × florentina* L. / *Iris* / *florentina* / L. / Europe / Romania / Muntenia / București / Botanical Garden „Dimitrie Brandza” / 19 / May / 1956 / unknown / unknown / BUC 267875
202. *Iris × florentina* L. / *Iris* / *florentina* / L. / Europe / Romania / Muntenia / București / Botanical Garden „Dimitrie Brandza” / 19 / May / 1956 / unknown / unknown / BUC 267876
203. *Iris × germanica* L. / *Iris* / *germanica* / L. / Europe / Romania / Muntenia / București / Botanical Garden „Dimitrie Brandza” / 8 / May / 1961 / Mihăilescu S. / Camen-Comănescu P. / BUC 184026 / *I. pallida* × *I. variegata*

204. *Iris* × *germanica* L. / *Iris* / *germanica* / L. / Europe / Romania / Muntenia / București / Botanical Garden „Dimitrie Brandza” / 30 / May / 1964 / Mihăilescu S. / Mihăilescu S. / BUC 184033 / I. pallida × I. variegata
205. *Iris* × *germanica* L. / *Iris* / *germanica* / L. / Europe / Romania / Muntenia / București / Botanical Garden „Dimitrie Brandza” / 15 / May / 1956 / unknown / unknown / BUC 267877 / I. pallida × I. variegata
206. *Iris* × *germanica* L. / *Iris* / *germanica* / L. / Europe / Romania / Muntenia / București / Botanical Garden „Dimitrie Brandza” / 15 / May / 1956 / unknown / unknown / BUC 267878 / I. pallida × I. variegata
207. *Iris aphylla* L. / *Iris* / *aphylla* / L. / Europe / Romania / Transilvania / Cluj / Valea Elövölgy / 480 m / in foenatis / 14 / May / 1939 / Ghișa E. / Ghișa E. / Flora Romaniae Exsiccata a Museo Botanico Universitatis Clusienensis (In Timișoara) Edita / BUC 180680
208. *Iris aphylla* L. / *Iris* / *aphylla* / L. / Europe / Romania / Muntenia / București / Botanical Garden „Dimitrie Brandza” / 5 / May / 1961 / Diaconescu V. / Diaconescu V. / BUC 184015
209. *Iris aphylla* L. / *Iris* / *dacica* / Beldie / Europe / Romania / Muntenia / București / Botanical Garden „Dimitrie Brandza” / 22 / April / 1975 / Mihăilescu S. / Mihăilescu S. / BUC 184027
210. *Iris aphylla* L. / *Iris* / *dacica* / Beldie / Europe / Romania / Muntenia / București / Botanical Garden „Dimitrie Brandza” / 22 / April / 1975 / Mihăilescu S. / Mihăilescu S. / BUC 184028
211. *Iris aphylla* L. / *Iris* / *hungarica* / W. et K. / Europe / Romania / Muntenia / București / Botanical Garden „Dimitrie Brandza” / rare plants sector / 22 / April / 1975 / Mihăilescu S. / Mihăilescu S. / BUC 184031
212. *Iris aphylla* L. / *Iris* / *hungarica* / Kit / Europe / Romania / Muntenia / București / Botanical Garden „Dimitrie Brandza” / 9 / July / 1941 / Gușuleac M. / Gușuleac M. / BUC 184032
213. *Iris aphylla* L. / *Iris* / *hungarica* / W. et K. / *dacica* Beldie / Europe / Romania / Muntenia / București / Botanical Garden „Dimitrie Brandza” / 23 / May / 1974 / Mihăilescu S. / Mihăilescu S. / BUC 184296
214. *Iris aphylla* L. / *Iris* / *hungarica* / W. et K. / *dacica* Beldie / Europe / Romania / Muntenia / București / Botanical Garden „Dimitrie Brandza” / 23 / May / 1974 / Mihăilescu S. / Mihăilescu S. / BUC 184297
215. *Iris aphylla* L. / *Iris* / *aphylla* / (Waldst. & Kit.) Dostál / *hungarica* / Europe / Romania / Muntenia / Prahova / Vârful cu Dor, Munții Bucegi / 30 / May / 1947 / Beldie / Anastasiu P. / BUC 315763
216. *Iris aphylla* L. / *Iris* / *aphylla* / (Waldst. & Kit.) Dostál / *hungarica* / Europe / Romania / Muntenia / Prahova / Vârful cu Dor, Munții Bucegi / 30 / May / 1947 / Beldie / Anastasiu P. / BUC 315764
217. *Iris aphylla* L. / *Iris* / *dacica* / Beldie / Europe / Romania / Muntenia / București / Botanical Garden „Dimitrie Brandza” / 22 / June / 1975 / Mihăilescu S. / Mihăilescu S. / BUC 350041
218. *Iris dichotoma* Pall. / *Iris* / *dichotoma* / Pall. / Europe / Romania / Muntenia / București / Botanical Garden „Dimitrie Brandza” / 18 / September / 1945 / Gușuleac M. / Gușuleac M. / BUC 184029
219. *Iris dichotoma* Pall. / *Iris* / *dichotoma* / Pall. / Europe / Romania / 1 / September / 1947 / Gușuleac M. / Gușuleac M. / BUC 184030

220. *Iris dichotoma* Pall. / Iris / dichotoma / Pall. / Europe / Romania / Muntenia / București / Botanical Garden „Dimitrie Brandza” / 22 / July / 1950 / Gușuleac M. / Gușuleac M. / BUC 185743
221. *Iris dichotoma* Pall. / Iris / dichotoma / Pall. / Europe / Romania / Muntenia / București / Botanical Garden „Dimitrie Brandza” / 22 / July / 1950 / Gușuleac M. / Gușuleac M. / BUC 185744
222. *Iris dichotoma* Pall. / Iris / dichotoma / Pall. / Europe / Romania / Muntenia / București / Botanical Garden „Dimitrie Brandza” / 28 / July / 1950 / Gușuleac M. / Gușuleac M. / BUC 185745
223. *Iris dichotoma* Pall. / Iris / dichotoma / Pall. / Europe / Romania / Muntenia / București / Botanical Garden „Dimitrie Brandza” / 22 / July / 1950 / Gușuleac M. / Gușuleac M. / BUC 185746
224. *Iris domestica* (L.) Goldblatt & Mabb. / Belamcanda / chinensis / L. / Europe / Romania / Muntenia / București / Botanical Garden „Dimitrie Brandza” / 8 / August / 1972 / Diaconescu V. / Diaconescu V. / BUC 184314
225. *Iris domestica* (L.) Goldblatt & Mabb. / Belamcanda / chinensis / L. / Europe / Romania / Muntenia / București / Botanical Garden „Dimitrie Brandza” / 8 / August / 1972 / Diaconescu V. / Diaconescu V. / BUC 184315
226. *Iris domestica* (L.) Goldblatt & Mabb. / Belamcanda / chinensis / L. / Europe / Romania / Muntenia / București / Botanical Garden „Dimitrie Brandza” / 8 / August / 1972 / Diaconescu V. / Diaconescu V. / BUC 184316
227. *Iris ensata* Thunb. / Iris / ensata / Europe / Romania / Muntenia / București / Botanical Garden „Dimitrie Brandza” / 30 / April / 1957 / illegible / illegible / BUC 184068
228. *Iris ensata* Thunb. / Iris / ensata / Europe / Romania / Muntenia / București / Botanical Garden „Dimitrie Brandza” / 30 / April / 1957 / illegible / illegible / BUC 184069
229. *Iris graminea* L. / Iris / pseudocyperus / Schur / Europe / Romania / Transilvania / Cluj / Cluj-Napoca / 430 m / in fruticetis supra fontanam Sf. Ioan dictam / 22 / May / 1947 / Țopa E. et Codoreanu V. / Țopa E. et Codoreanu V. / Flora Romaniae Exsiccata a Horto et Museo Botanico Universitatis Clujensis Edita / BUC 180683
230. *Iris graminea* L. / Iris / graminea / L. / Europe / Romania / Muntenia / București / Botanical Garden „Dimitrie Brandza” / rare plants sector / 5 / May / 1970 / Mihăilescu S. / Mihăilescu S. / BUC 184037
231. *Iris graminea* L. / Iris / graminea / L. / Europe / Romania / Muntenia / București / Botanical Garden „Dimitrie Brandza” / alpine sector / 30 / April / 1957 / Ivan D. / Ivan D. / BUC 184038
232. *Iris graminea* L. / Iris / graminea / L. / Europe / Romania / Muntenia / București / Botanical Garden „Dimitrie Brandza” / alpine sector / 30 / April / 1957 / Ivan D. / Ivan D. / BUC 184039
233. *Iris graminea* L. / Iris / graminea / L. / Europe / Romania / 20 / August / 1947 / illegible / illegible / BUC 184040
234. *Iris graminea* L. / Iris / pseudocyperus / Schur / Europe / Romania / Transilvania / Cluj / Cluj-Napoca / Făgetul Clujului / 600 m / 22 / May / 1947 / Boscaiu N., Codoreanu V. et Țopa E. / Boscaiu N., Codoreanu V. et Țopa E. / BUC 285224
235. *Iris graminea* L. / Iris / pseudocyperus / Schur / Europe / Romania / Transilvania / Cluj / Cluj-Napoca / Făgetul Clujului / 600 m / 22 / May / 1947 / Boscaiu N., Codoreanu V. et Țopa E. / Boscaiu N., Codoreanu V. et Țopa E. / BUC 285225
236. *Iris graminea* L. / Iris / graminea / L. / pseudocyperus / Europe / Romania / Banat / Timiș / Banloc / pheasantry / 10 / May / 1948 / Borza Al. / Borza Al. / BUC 285228
237. *Iris graminea* L. / Iris / graminea / L. / pseudocyperus / Europe / Romania / Banat / Timiș / Banloc / pheasantry / 10 / May / 1948 / Borza Al. / Borza Al. / BUC 285229

238. *Iris graminea* L. / Iris / graminea / L. / pseudocyperus / Europe / Romania / Banat / Timiș / Banloc / pheasantry / 10 / May / 1948 / Borza Al. / Borza Al. / BUC 285230
239. *Iris graminea* L. / Iris / pseudocyperus / Schur / Europe / Romania / Bucovina / Suceava / Bosanci / Dealul Strimbu / in meadows / 8 / June / 1964 / Morariu I. / Morariu I. / Herbarium I. Morariu / BUC 339884
240. *Iris graminea* L. / Iris / pseudocyperus / Schur / Europe / Romania / Bucovina / Suceava / Bosanci / Dealul Strimbu / in meadows / 8 / June / 1964 / Morariu I. / Morariu I. / Herbarium I. Morariu / BUC 339885
241. *Iris graminea* L. / Iris / pseudocyperus / Schur / Europe / Romania / Transilvania / Cluj / Cluj-Napoca / 430 m / in fruticetis supra fontanam Sf. Ioan dictam / 22 / May / 1947 / Țopa E. et Codoreanu V. / Țopa E. et Codoreanu V. / Flora Romaniae Exsiccata a Horto et Museo Botanico Universitatis Clujensis Edita / BUC 340265
242. *Iris graminea* L. / Iris / pseudocyperus / Schur / Europe / Romania / Transilvania / Cluj / Cluj-Napoca / 430 m / in fruticetis supra fontanam Sf. Ioan dictam / 22 / May / 1947 / Țopa E. et Codoreanu V. / Țopa E. et Codoreanu V. / Flora Romaniae Exsiccata a Horto et Museo Botanico Universitatis Clujensis Edita / BUC 340266
243. *Iris halophila* Pall. / Iris / spuria / (Palla) Dykes / halophila / Asia / Iran / Golestan / Gordan / Gordan / 4000 ft / in marshy open ground, 5 miles west of Bufnard / 17 / June / 1960 / Synge et Furse / Synge et Furse / Ex. Herb. Hort. Bot. Reg. Kew. / BUC 170691
244. *Iris halophila* Pall. / Iris / spuria / (Palla) Dykes / halophila / Asia / Iran / West Azerbaijan / Khoi / Khoi / 4000 ft / in marshy ground, NE of Khoi / 22 / May / 1960 / Synge et Furse / Synge et Furse / Ex. Herb. Hort. Bot. Reg. Kew. / BUC 170692
245. *Iris halophila* Pall. / Iris / halophila / Pall. / Europe / Romania / Muntenia / București / Botanical Garden „Dimitrie Brandza” / 7 / June / 1976 / Mihăilescu S. / Mihăilescu S. / BUC 186719
246. *Iris halophila* Pall. / Iris / spuria / (Palla) Dykes / halophila / Asia / Iran / Golestan / Gordan / Gordan / 4000 ft / in marshy open ground, 5 miles west of Bufnard / 17 / June / 1960 / Synge et Furse / Synge et Furse / Ex. Herb. Hort. Bot. Reg. Kew. / BUC 208915
247. *Iris halophila* Pall. / Iris / halophila / Pall. / Europe / Romania / Muntenia / București / Botanical Garden „Dimitrie Brandza” / rare plants sector / 9 / June / 1980 / Mihăilescu S. / Mihăilescu S. / BUC 307213
248. *Iris iberica* Steven / Iris / iberica / Hoffm. / Asia / Turkey / Eastern Anatolia / Erzurum / Erzurum / 6000 ft / among grass and dry stony land of roadside, east of Erzurum / 21 / May / 1960 / Synge et Furse / Synge et Furse / Ex. Herb. Hort. Bot. Reg. Kew. / BUC 170693
249. *Iris imbricata* Lindl. / Iris / imbricata / Lindl. / Asia / Iran / Mazandaran / Chalus / Chalus / 6000 ft / north side above Vuliabad, on dry stony banks / 2 / June / 1960 / Synge et Furse / Synge et Furse / Ex. Herb. Hort. Bot. Reg. Kew. / BUC 170690
250. *Iris lactea* Pall. / Iris / lactea / Pall. / Europe / Romania / Muntenia / București / Botanical Garden „Dimitrie Brandza” / dobrogean hills sector / 11 / May / 1963 / Dănescu A. / Camen-Comănescu P. / BUC 184035
251. *Iris lactea* Pall. / Iris / lactea / Pall. / Europe / Romania / Muntenia / București / Botanical Garden „Dimitrie Brandza” / dobrogean hills sector / 5 / May / 1964 / Dănescu A. / Camen-Comănescu P. / BUC 184036
252. *Iris latifolia* (Mill.) Voss / Iris / xiphioides / Europe / Romania / unknown / unknown / BUC 184072

253. *Iris orientalis* Mill. / Iris / monnieri / Europe / Romania / Muntenia / București / Botanical Garden „Dimitrie Brandza” / 7 / June / 1963 / Mihăilescu S. / Mihăilescu S. / BUC 184042
254. *Iris pontica* Zapal. / Iris / humilis / Europe / Romania / Muntenia / București / Botanical Garden „Dimitrie Brandza” / 23 / May / 1974 / Mihăilescu S. / Mihăilescu S. / BUC 184294
255. *Iris pseudacorus* L. / Iris / pseudacorus / L. / Europe / Romania / Oltenia / Dolj / Cernele / 80 m / in paludosis / 9 / May / 1963 / Buia Al. / Buia Al. / Flora Olteniae Exsiccata, Hortus Botanicus Instituti Agronomici „T. Vladimirescu” Craiova - Republica Socialista Romania / BUC 176654
256. *Iris pseudacorus* L. / Iris / pseudacorus / L. / Europe / Romania / Banat / Timiș / Chevereșul Mare / 100 m / in aquis stagnantibus ad viam Chevereșul Mare / 10 / May / 1941 / Borza Al. / Borza Al. / Flora Romaniae Exsiccata a Museo Botanico Universitatis Clusienensis (In Timișoara) Edita / BUC 180682
257. *Iris pseudacorus* L. / Iris / pseudacorus / L. / Europe / Romania / 9 / May / 1968 / Diaconescu V. / Diaconescu V. / BUC 184050
258. *Iris pseudacorus* L. / Iris / pseudacorus / L. / Europe / Romania / Muntenia / București / Botanical Garden „Dimitrie Brandza” / 13 / May / 1963 / Mihăilescu S. / Mihăilescu S. / BUC 184051
259. *Iris pseudacorus* L. / Iris / pseudacorus / L. / Europe / Romania / Muntenia / București / Botanical Garden „Dimitrie Brandza” / 28 / August / 1947 / Gușuleac M. / Gușuleac M. / BUC 184052
260. *Iris pseudacorus* L. / Iris / pseudacorus / L. / Europe / Romania / Muntenia / București / Botanical Garden „Dimitrie Brandza” / 28 / August / 1947 / Gușuleac M. / Gușuleac M. / BUC 184053
261. *Iris pseudacorus* L. / Iris / pseudacorus / L. / Europe / Romania / Muntenia / București / Botanical Garden „Dimitrie Brandza” / 28 / August / 1947 / Gușuleac M. / Gușuleac M. / BUC 184054
262. *Iris pseudacorus* L. / Iris / pseudacorus / L. / Europe / Romania / Muntenia / București / Botanical Garden „Dimitrie Brandza” / italian garden sector / 23 / May / 1969 / unknown / unknown / BUC 184055
263. *Iris pseudacorus* L. / Iris / pseudacorus / L. / Europe / Romania / Muntenia / București / Botanical Garden „Dimitrie Brandza” / italian garden sector / 23 / May / 1969 / unknown / unknown / BUC 184056
264. *Iris pseudacorus* L. / Iris / pseudacorus / L. / Europe / Romania / Muntenia / București / Botanical Garden „Dimitrie Brandza” / italian garden sector / 23 / May / 1969 / unknown / unknown / BUC 184057
265. *Iris pseudacorus* L. / Iris / pseudacorus / L. / Europe / Romania / Muntenia / București / Botanical Garden „Dimitrie Brandza” / italian garden sector / 23 / May / 1969 / unknown / unknown / BUC 184058
266. *Iris pseudacorus* L. / Iris / pseudacorus / L. / Europe / Romania / Muntenia / București / Botanical Garden „Dimitrie Brandza” / italian garden sector / 23 / May / 1969 / unknown / unknown / BUC 184059
267. *Iris pseudacorus* L. / Iris / pseudacorus / L. / Europe / Romania / Crișana / Bihor / Șuncuiș / Valea Drostelec / 300 m / wet meadow / 18 / May / 1967 / Neacșu M. / Neacșu M. / BUC 249631
268. *Iris pseudacorus* L. / Iris / pseudacorus / L. / Europe / Romania / Muntenia / Dâmbovița / Potlogi / 140 m / riparian zone / May / 1981 / Bratcovici A. / Bratcovici A. / BUC 271228

269. *Iris pseudacorus* L. / Iris / pseudacorus / L. / Europe / Romania / Oltenia / Dolj / Cernele / 80 m / in paludosis / 9 / May / 1963 / Buia Al. / Buia Al. / Flora Olteniae Exsiccata, Hortus Botanicus Institutii Agronomici „T. Vladimirescu” Craiova - Republica Socialista Romania / BUC 273030
270. *Iris pseudacorus* L. / Iris / pseudacorus / L. / Europe / Romania / Muntenia / Râul Sabar / 20 / June / Radu I. / Radu I. / BUC 274488
271. *Iris pseudacorus* L. / Iris / pseudacorus / L. / Europe / Romania / Muntenia / București / Botanical Garden „Dimitrie Brandza” / 15 / May / 1956 / unknown / unknown / BUC 284951
272. *Iris pseudacorus* L. / Iris / pseudacorus / L. / Europe / Romania / Muntenia / București / Băneasa / unknown / unknown / BUC 285226
273. *Iris pseudacorus* L. / Iris / pseudacorus / L. / Europe / Romania / Muntenia / București / Băneasa / unknown / unknown / BUC 285227
274. *Iris pseudacorus* L. / Iris / pseudacorus / L. / Europe / Romania / Dobrogea / Tulcea / Mila 23 / 28 / August / 1971 / unknown / unknown / BUC 315762
275. *Iris pseudacorus* L. / Iris / pseudacorus / L. / Europe / Romania / in ponds towards Fântâna Rece / 19 / May / 1961 / Morariu I. / Morariu I. / Faculty of Silviculture Herbarium / BUC 339645
276. *Iris pseudacorus* L. / Iris / pseudacorus / L. / Europe / Romania / Muntenia / Ilfov / Lacul Snagov / Iacoboaie M. / Iacoboaie M. / BUC 361484
277. *Iris pseudacorus* L. / Iris / pseudacorus / L. / Europe / Romania / Oltenia / Vâlcea / Lădești / wet meadow / Becheru E. / Becheru E. / BUC 363043
278. *Iris pseudacorus* L. / Iris / pseudacorus / L. / Europe / Romania / Muntenia / București / Botanical Garden „Dimitrie Brandza” / medicinal plants sector / 12 / June / 1995 / Velea A. / Anastasiu P. / BUC 373615
279. *Iris pseudacorus* L. / Iris / pseudacorus / L. / Europe / Romania / Banat / Caraș-Severin / Pojejena / 20 / June / 1974 / Mihai M. / Mihai M. / BUC 411289
280. *Iris pumila* L. / Iris / pumila / L. / Europe / Romania / Muntenia / București / Botanical Garden „Dimitrie Brandza” / 29 / March / 1961 / Mihăilescu S. / Mihăilescu S. / BUC 184043
281. *Iris pumila* L. / Iris / pumila / L. / Europe / Romania / Muntenia / București / Botanical Garden „Dimitrie Brandza” / 29 / March / 1961 / Mihăilescu S. / Mihăilescu S. / BUC 184044
282. *Iris pumila* L. / Iris / pumila / L. / Europe / Romania / Muntenia / București / Botanical Garden „Dimitrie Brandza” / 29 / March / 1961 / Mihăilescu S. / Mihăilescu S. / BUC 184045
283. *Iris pumila* L. / Iris / pumila / L. / Europe / Romania / Muntenia / București / Botanical Garden „Dimitrie Brandza” / 29 / April / 1969 / Dănescu A. / Dănescu A. / BUC 184047
284. *Iris pumila* L. / Iris / pumila / L. / Europe / Romania / Muntenia / București / Botanical Garden „Dimitrie Brandza” / 29 / April / 1969 / Dănescu A. / Dănescu A. / BUC 184048
285. *Iris pumila* L. / Iris / pumila / L. / Europe / Romania / Muntenia / București / Botanical Garden „Dimitrie Brandza” / 29 / April / 1969 / Dănescu A. / Dănescu A. / BUC 184049
286. *Iris pumila* L. / Iris / pumila / L. / Europe / Romania / Muntenia / București / Botanical Garden „Dimitrie Brandza” / 27 / April / 1943 / Gușuleac M. / Camen-Comănescu P. / BUC 184070

287. *Iris pumila* L. / Iris / pumila / L. / Europe / Romania / Muntenia / București / Botanical Garden „Dimitrie Brandza” / 12 / April / 1973 / Dănescu A. / Dănescu A. / BUC 184888
288. *Iris pumila* L. / Iris / pumila / L. / Europe / Romania / Muntenia / București / Botanical Garden „Dimitrie Brandza” / 12 / April / 1973 / Dănescu A. / Dănescu A. / BUC 184889
289. *Iris pumila* L. / Iris / pumila / L. / Europe / Romania / Transilvania / Alba / Sebeș / Râpa Roșie / 3 / May / 1949 / Borza Al. / Borza Al. / BUC 285222
290. *Iris pumila* L. / Iris / pumila / L. / Europe / Romania / Transilvania / Alba / Sebeș / Râpa Roșie / 3 / May / 1949 / Borza Al. / Borza Al. / BUC 285223
291. *Iris pumila* L. / Iris / pumila / L. / Europe / Romania / Dobrogea / Constanța / Eforie Sud / 2 / May / 1964 / Morariu I. / Morariu I. / Herbarium I. Morariu / BUC 310940
292. *Iris pumila* L. / Iris / pumila / L. / Europe / Romania / Dobrogea / Constanța / Eforie Sud / 2 / May / 1964 / Morariu I. / Morariu I. / Herbarium I. Morariu / BUC 310941
293. *Iris pumila* L. / Iris / pumila / L. / Europe / Romania / Dobrogea / Constanța / Eforie Sud / 2 / May / 1964 / Morariu I. / Morariu I. / Herbarium I. Morariu / BUC 310942
294. *Iris pumila* L. / Iris / pumila / L. / Europe / Romania / Dobrogea / Constanța / Eforie Sud / 2 / May / 1964 / Morariu I. / Morariu I. / BUC 310943
295. *Iris pumila* L. / Iris / pumila / L. / Europe / Romania / Dobrogea / Constanța / Murfatlar / 18 / April / 1943 / Tarnavski I. T. / Tarnavski I. T. / BUC 315965
296. *Iris pumila* L. / Iris / pumila / L. / Europe / Romania / Dobrogea / Constanța / Murfatlar / 18 / April / 1943 / Tarnavski I. T. / Tarnavski I. T. / BUC 315966
297. *Iris pumila* L. / Iris / pumila / L. / Europe / Romania / Dobrogea / Constanța / Murfatlar / 18 / April / 1943 / Tarnavski I. T. / Tarnavski I. T. / BUC 315967
298. *Iris pumila* L. / Iris / pumila / L. / Europe / Romania / Transilvania / Alba / Sebeș / 9 / April / 1949 / Borza Al. / Borza Al. / BUC 319918
299. *Iris pumila* L. / Iris / pumila / L. / Europe / Romania / Transilvania / Sălaj / Vălișoara / Masivul Prisnel / "47°23'09,47""N" / "23°24'05,93""E" / 610 m / rock ledges, western slope / 17 / April / 2018 / Trella A. / Negrean G. / Herbarium G. Negrean / BUC 409695
300. *Iris pumila* L. / Iris / pumila / L. / Europe / Romania / Muntenia / București / 20 / April / 1956 / unknown / unknown / BUC 411291
301. *Iris reticulata* M.Bieb. / Iris / reticulata / Bieb. / Europe / Romania / 14 / March / 1970 / Diaconescu V. / Diaconescu V. / BUC 184071
302. *Iris ruthenica* Ker Gawl. / Iris / ruthenica / Ker. Gawl. / Europe / Romania / Muntenia / Prahova / Piatra arsă, Munții Bucegi / on steep, sunny slopes / 28 / June / 1960 / Forstner S. / Forstner S. / BUC 170206
303. *Iris ruthenica* Ker Gawl. / Iris / ruthenica / Ker. Gawl. / Europe / Romania / Transilvania / Brașov / Pădurea Bogății, Munții Perșani / on the cliffs / 2 / June / 1967 / Ularu P. / Ularu P. / Pedagogical Institute Brașov Herbarium / BUC 171794
304. *Iris ruthenica* Ker Gawl. / Iris / ruthenica / Ker. Gawl. / Europe / Romania / Transilvania / Cluj / Cluj-Napoca / Pădurea Hoia / 450 m / in herbosis / May / 1922 / Prodan I. / Prodan I. / Flora Romaniae Exsiccata a Horto et Museo Botanico Universitatis Clujensis Edita / BUC 180684
305. *Iris ruthenica* Ker Gawl. / Iris / ruthenica / Ker. Gawl. / Europe / Romania / Transilvania / Cluj / Cluj-Napoca / Pădurea Făget / 500-550 m / in herbis Querceto-Carpineti „Făget” / 7 / May / 1939 / Ghișa E. / Ghișa E. / Flora Romaniae Exsiccata a Museo Botanico Universitatis Clusienensis (In Timișoara) Edita / BUC 180685

306. *Iris ruthenica* Ker Gawl. / *Iris* / *ruthenica* / Ker. Gawl. / Europe / Romania / Muntenia / București / Botanical Garden „Dimitrie Brandza” / rare plants sector / 22 / April / 1975 / Mihăilescu S. / Mihăilescu S. / BUC 184016
307. *Iris ruthenica* Ker Gawl. / *Iris* / *ruthenica* / Ker. Gawl. / Europe / Romania / Muntenia / București / Botanical Garden „Dimitrie Brandza” / rare plants sector / 22 / April / 1975 / Mihăilescu S. / Mihăilescu S. / BUC 184017
308. *Iris ruthenica* Ker Gawl. / *Iris* / *ruthenica* / Ker. Gawl. / Europe / Romania / Muntenia / București / Botanical Garden „Dimitrie Brandza” / alpine sector / Mihăilescu S. / Mihăilescu S. / BUC 184018
309. *Iris ruthenica* Ker Gawl. / *Iris* / *ruthenica* / Ker. Gawl. / Europe / Romania / Muntenia / București / Botanical Garden „Dimitrie Brandza” / alpine sector / 22 / April / 1966 / Mihăilescu S. / Mihăilescu S. / BUC 184019
310. *Iris ruthenica* Ker Gawl. / *Iris* / *ruthenica* / Ker. Gawl. / Europe / Romania / Muntenia / București / Botanical Garden „Dimitrie Brandza” / 14 / April / 1972 / Mihăilescu S. / Mihăilescu S. / BUC 184020
311. *Iris ruthenica* Ker Gawl. / *Iris* / *ruthenica* / Ker. Gawl. / Europe / Romania / Muntenia / București / Botanical Garden „Dimitrie Brandza” / Constantinescu M. / Constantinescu M. / BUC 185540
312. *Iris ruthenica* Ker Gawl. / *Iris* / *ruthenica* / Ker. Gawl. / Europe / Romania / Muntenia / Prahova / Sinaia / Valea Babei, Munții Bucegi / unknown / unknown / BUC 271231
313. *Iris ruthenica* Ker Gawl. / *Iris* / *ruthenica* / Ker. Gawl. / Europe / Romania / Dobrogea / Tulcea / Măcin / June / 1974 / Botnariuc I. / Botnariuc I. / BUC 282414
314. *Iris ruthenica* Ker Gawl. / *Iris* / *ruthenica* / Ker. Gawl. / Europe / Romania / Vârful Surduc / 22 / June / 1955 / Tarnavski I. T. / Rădulescu D. / BUC 285215
315. *Iris ruthenica* Ker Gawl. / *Iris* / *ruthenica* / Ker. Gawl. / Europe / Romania / Bucovina / Suceava / Bosanci / 350 m / in pascuis / 28 / April / 1972 / Ciubotariu C. / Ciubotariu C. / Flora Moldaviae et Dobrogeae Exsiccata a Horto Botanico Universitatis „Al. I. Cuza” Iassiensis Editam / BUC 320200
316. *Iris ruthenica* Ker Gawl. / *Iris* / *ruthenica* / Ker. Gawl. / Europe / Romania / Muntenia / Prahova / Bușteni / Valea Jepilor, Munții Bucegi / 2000 m / meadow / 25 / June / 1987 / Buculei P. / Buculei P. / BUC 375374
317. *Iris ruthenica* subsp. *ruthenica* / *Iris* / *caespitosa* / Europe / Romania / Bucovina / Suceava / Bosanci / Fânețele Ponoare / 7 / June / 1959 / Morariu I. / Morariu I. / Herbarium I. Morariu / BUC 339896
318. *Iris ruthenica* subsp. *ruthenica* / *Iris* / *caespitosa* / Europe / Romania / Transilvania / Brașov / Brașov / Muntele Tâmpa / along the path / 27 / May / 1956 / Morariu I. / Morariu I. / Herbarium I. Morariu / BUC 339897
319. *Iris ruthenica* subsp. *ruthenica* / *Iris* / *caespitosa* / Europe / Romania / Muntenia / Prahova / Piatra arsă, Munții Bucegi / 1900-2000 m / 30 / June / 1943 / Tarnavski I. T. / Tarnavski I. T. / BUC 361201
320. *Iris sibirica* L. / *Iris* / *sibirica* / L. / Europe / Romania / 8 / May / 1946 / illegible / illegible / BUC 184060
321. *Iris sibirica* L. / *Iris* / *sibirica* / L. / Europe / Romania / 8 / May / 1946 / illegible / illegible / BUC 184061
322. *Iris sibirica* L. / *Iris* / *sibirica* / L. / Europe / Romania / Bucovina / Suceava / Bosanci / Dealul Strimbu / in damp hollows / 7 / June / 1964 / Morariu I. / Morariu I. / Herbarium I. Morariu / BUC 339886

323. *Iris sibirica* L. / Iris / sibirica / L. / Europe / Romania / Bucovina / Suceava / Bosanci / Dealul Strimbu / in damp hollows / 7 / June / 1964 / Morariu I. / Morariu I. / Herbarium I. Morariu / BUC 339887
324. *Iris sibirica* L. / Iris / sibirica / L. / Europe / Romania / Bucovina / Suceava / Bosanci / Fânețele Ponoare / through wet landslides, forming dense clusters / 7 / June / 1959 / Morariu I. / Morariu I. / Herbarium I. Morariu / BUC 339893
325. *Iris sibirica* L. / Iris / sibirica / L. / Europe / Romania / Bucovina / Suceava / Bosanci / Fânețele Ponoare / through wet landslides, forming dense clusters / 7 / June / 1959 / Morariu I. / Morariu I. / Herbarium I. Morariu / BUC 339894
326. *Iris sibirica* L. / Iris / sibirica / L. / Europe / Romania / Bucovina / Suceava / Bosanci / Fânețele Ponoare / through wet landslides / 7 / June / 1959 / Morariu I. / Morariu I. / Herbarium I. Morariu / BUC 339895
327. *Iris sintenisii* Janka / Iris / sintenisii / Janka / Europe / Romania / Muntenia / București / Botanical Garden „Dimitrie Brandza” / 9 / May / 1958 / Mihăilescu S. / Camen-Comănescu P. / BUC 184034
328. *Iris sintenisii* Janka / Iris / sintenisii / Janka / Europe / Romania / Muntenia / București / Botanical Garden „Dimitrie Brandza” / 22 / April / 1975 / Mihăilescu S. / Mihăilescu S. / BUC 184062
329. *Iris sintenisii* Janka / Iris / sintenisii / Janka / Europe / Romania / Muntenia / București / Botanical Garden „Dimitrie Brandza” / 22 / April / 1975 / Mihăilescu S. / Mihăilescu S. / BUC 184063
330. *Iris sintenisii* Janka / Iris / sintenisii / Janka / Europe / Romania / Muntenia / București / Botanical Garden „Dimitrie Brandza” / 26 / April / 1972 / Mihăilescu S. / Mihăilescu S. / BUC 184064
331. *Iris sintenisii* Janka / Iris / sintenisii / Janka / Europe / Romania / Muntenia / București / Botanical Garden „Dimitrie Brandza” / from seeds brought from Cluj / 9 / May / 1974 / Mihăilescu S. / Mihăilescu S. / BUC 184293
332. *Iris sintenisii* Janka / Iris / sintenisii / Janka / Europe / Romania / Muntenia / București / Botanical Garden „Dimitrie Brandza” / 7 / May / 1973 / Mihăilescu S. / Mihăilescu S. / BUC 184884
333. *Iris sintenisii* Janka / Iris / sintenisii / Janka / Europe / Romania / Muntenia / București / Botanical Garden „Dimitrie Brandza” / 7 / May / 1973 / Mihăilescu S. / Mihăilescu S. / BUC 184885
334. *Iris sintenisii* Janka / Iris / sintenisii / Janka / Europe / Romania / Muntenia / București / Botanical Garden „Dimitrie Brandza” / 7 / May / 1973 / Mihăilescu S. / Mihăilescu S. / BUC 184886
335. *Iris sintenisii* Janka / Iris / sintenisii / Janka / Europe / Romania / Muntenia / București / Botanical Garden „Dimitrie Brandza” / 7 / May / 1979 / Mihăilescu S. / Mihăilescu S. / BUC 350042
336. *Iris sintenisii* Janka / Iris / sintenisii / Janka / Europe / Romania / Dobrogea / Constanța / Pădurea Hagieni / 27 / August / Negrean G. / Negrean G. / Herbarium G. Negrean / BUC 409633
337. *Iris sintenisii* subsp. *brandzae* (Prodan) D.A.Webb & Chater / Iris / brandzae / Prodan / Europe / Romania / Muntenia / București / Botanical Garden „Dimitrie Brandza” / 22 / April / 1975 / Mihăilescu S. / Mihăilescu S. / BUC 184024
338. *Iris sintenisii* subsp. *brandzae* (Prodan) D.A.Webb & Chater / Iris / brandzae / Prodan / Europe / Romania / Muntenia / București / Botanical Garden „Dimitrie Brandza” / 22 / April / 1975 / Mihăilescu S. / Mihăilescu S. / BUC 184025

339. *Iris sintenisii* subsp. *brandzae* (Prodan) D.A.Webb & Chater / Iris / brandzae / Europe / Romania / Muntenia / Buzău / Gura Făgetului / 7 / May / 1974 / Mihăilescu S. / Mihăilescu S. / BUC 184295
340. *Iris sintenisii* subsp. *brandzae* (Prodan) D.A.Webb & Chater / Iris / brandzae / Prodan / Europe / Romania / Muntenia / București / Botanical Garden „Dimitrie Brandza” / brought from Frăsinet, Buzău / 9 / May / 1974 / Mihăilescu S. / Mihăilescu S. / BUC 184298
341. *Iris spuria* L. / Iris / spuria / L. / Europe / Romania / Muntenia / București / Botanical Garden „Dimitrie Brandza” / 23 / May / 1996 / Anastasiu P. / Anastasiu P. / BUC 375020
342. *Iris stocksii* (Baker) Boiss. / Iris / stocksii / Boiss / Asia / Iran / Tehran / Tehran / Tehran / 6000 ft / rocky and soil covered hillsides widespread and common though sparsely scattered / 30 / April / 1963 / unknown / unknown / Ex. Herb. Hort. Bot. Reg. Kew. / BUC 170533
343. *Iris variegata* L. / Iris / variegata / L. / Europe / Romania / Banat / Timiș / Banloc / pheasantry / 31 / May / 1948 / Borza Al. / Borza Al. / BUC 171385
344. *Iris variegata* L. / Iris / variegata / L. / Europe / Romania / Muntenia / Giurgiu / Greaca / 60 m / 7 / June / 1963 / Popescu A. et Nedelcu G. / Popescu A. et Nedelcu G. / BUC 176272
345. *Iris variegata* L. / Iris / variegata / L. / Europe / Romania / Transilvania / Cluj / Cluj-Napoca / Fînețele Clujului / 400 m / in foenatis / 2 / June / 1946 / Ghișa E. / Ghișa E. / Flora Romaniae Exsiccata a Horto et Museo Botanico Universitatis Clujensis Edita / BUC 180686
346. *Iris variegata* L. / Iris / variegata / L. / Europe / Romania / Muntenia / București / Botanical Garden „Dimitrie Brandza” / 5 / May / 1960 / Dănescu A. / Dănescu A. / BUC 184065
347. *Iris variegata* L. / Iris / variegata / L. / Europe / Romania / Muntenia / București / Botanical Garden „Dimitrie Brandza” / brought from Bobla from the bushes in 1936 / 9 / June / 1940 / unknown / unknown / BUC 184066
348. *Iris variegata* L. / Iris / variegata / L. / Europe / Romania / Muntenia / București / Botanical Garden „Dimitrie Brandza” / 19 / May / 1956 / unknown / unknown / BUC 267879
349. *Iris variegata* L. / Iris / variegata / L. / Europe / Romania / Muntenia / București / Botanical Garden „Dimitrie Brandza” / 19 / May / 1956 / unknown / unknown / BUC 267880
350. *Iris variegata* L. / Iris / variegata / L. / Europe / Romania / Muntenia / București / Botanical Garden „Dimitrie Brandza” / 19 / May / 1956 / unknown / unknown / BUC 267881
351. *Iris variegata* L. / Iris / variegata / L. / Europe / Romania / Transilvania / Alba / Sebeș / in the steppes of Viile Românilor / 30 / May / 1949 / Borza Al. / Borza Al. / BUC 271232
352. *Iris variegata* L. / Iris / variegata / L. / Europe / Romania / Transilvania / Cluj / Cluj-Napoca / Fînețele Clujului / 400 m / in foenatis / 2 / June / 1946 / Ghișa E. / Ghișa E. / Flora Romaniae Exsiccata a Horto et Museo Botanico Universitatis Clujensis Edita / BUC 274489
353. *Iris variegata* L. / Iris / variegata / Europe / Romania / 9 / May / 1943 / Tarnavski I. T. / Tarnavski I. T. / BUC 283057
354. *Iris variegata* L. / Iris / variegata / Europe / Romania / Muntenia / Ilfov / Buftea / Pădurea Râioasa / 26 / May / 1946 / Tarnavski I. T. / Tarnavski I. T. / BUC 315756

355. *Iris variegata* L. / Iris / variegata / Europe / Romania / Muntenia / Ilfov / Buftea / Pădurea Râioasa / 26 / May / 1946 / Tarnavski I. T. / Tarnavski I. T. / BUC 315757
356. *Iris variegata* L. / Iris / variegata / Europe / Romania / Muntenia / Ilfov / Buftea / Pădurea Râioasa / 26 / May / 1946 / Tarnavski I. T. / Tarnavski I. T. / BUC 315758
357. *Iris variegata* L. / Iris / variegata / Europe / Romania / Muntenia / Ilfov / Buftea / Pădurea Râioasa / 26 / May / 1946 / Tarnavski I. T. / Tarnavski I. T. / BUC 315759
358. *Iris variegata* L. / Iris / variegata / Europe / Romania / Muntenia / Ilfov / Buftea / Pădurea Râioasa / 26 / May / 1946 / Tarnavski I. T. / Tarnavski I. T. / BUC 315760
359. *Iris variegata* L. / Iris / variegata / Europe / Romania / Muntenia / Ilfov / Buftea / Pădurea Râioasa / 26 / May / 1946 / Tarnavski I. T. / Tarnavski I. T. / BUC 315761
360. *Ixia purpureorosea* G.J.Lewis / Ixia / purpureorosea / Lewis / Africa / South Africa / Western Cape / West Coast / Saldanha bay / 9 / September / 1966 / Barker W. F. / Lewis G. J. / National Botanic Gardens of South Africa, Kirstenbosch, Newlands, C.P. / BUC 350332
361. *Ixia purpureorosea* G.J.Lewis / Ixia / purpureorosea / Lewis / Africa / South Africa / Western Cape / West Coast / Saldanha bay / 9 / September / 1966 / Barker W. F. / Lewis G. J. / National Botanic Gardens of South Africa, Kirstenbosch, Newlands, C.P. / BUC 350333
362. *Klattia stokoei* L.Guthrie / Klattia / stokoei / L.Guthrie / Africa / South Africa / Western Cape / Overberg / Caledon / Rezervația Botanică Harold Porter / 1500 ft / 30 / October / 1963 / Topper W. / Lewis G. J. / National Botanic Gardens of South Africa, Kirstenbosch, Newlands, C.P. / BUC 350357
363. *Moraea brachygyne* (Schltr.) Goldblatt / Homeria / brachygyne / Schltr. / Africa / South Africa / Northern Cape / Namakwa / Calvinia / 23 / July / 1961 / Lewis G. J. / Lewis G. J. / National Botanic Gardens of South Africa, Kirstenbosch, Newlands, C.P. / BUC 350368
364. *Moraea lurida* Ker Gawl. / Moraea / lurida / Ker / Africa / South Africa / Western Cape / Overberg / Caledon / various colors / 21 / October / 1966 / Chambers B. L. / Lewis G. J. / National Botanic Gardens of South Africa, Kirstenbosch, Newlands, C.P. / BUC 350369
365. *Moraea polyanthos* L.f. / Homeria / liliacina / L. Bol. / Africa / South Africa / Western Cape / Garden Route / Hartenbos / 10 / May / 1961 / Barker W. F. / Lewis G. J. / National Botanic Gardens of South Africa, Kirstenbosch, Newlands, C.P. / BUC 350320
366. *Nivenia binata* Klatt / Nivenia / binata / Klatt / Africa / South Africa / Western Cape / Garden Route / Oudtshoorn / Swartberg Pass / 5000 ft / blue flowers / 29 / September / 1961 / Rycroft H. B. / Lewis G. J. / National Botanic Gardens of South Africa, Kirstenbosch, Newlands, C.P. / BUC 350358
367. *Nivenia binata* Klatt / Nivenia / binata / Klatt / Africa / South Africa / Western Cape / Garden Route / Oudtshoorn / Swartberg Pass / 5000 ft / blue flowers / 29 / September / 1961 / Rycroft H. B. / Lewis G. J. / National Botanic Gardens of South Africa, Kirstenbosch, Newlands, C.P. / BUC 350359
368. *Nivenia binata* Klatt / Nivenia / binata / Klatt / Africa / South Africa / Western Cape / Garden Route / Oudtshoorn / Swartberg Pass / 5000 ft / blue flowers / 29 / September / 1961 / Rycroft H. B. / Lewis G. J. / National Botanic Gardens of South Africa, Kirstenbosch, Newlands, C.P. / BUC 350360
369. *Sisyrinchium angustifolium* Mill. / Sisyrinchium / angustifolium / Mill. / Europe / Romania / Maramureș / Maramureș / Petrova / 373 m / 2 / June / 1942 / Coman A. /

- Coman A. / Flora Romaniae Exsiccata a Horto et Museo Botanico Universitatis Clujensis Edita / BUC 180913
370. *Sisyrinchium angustifolium* Mill. / Sisyrinchium / angustifolium / Mill. / Europe / Romania / Moldova / Bacău / Târgu Ocna / 450 m / in pratis humidis / 22 / June / 1970 / Pascal P. / Pascal P. / Flora Exsiccata Districti Bacoviensis (Romania) a Museo Scientiarum Naturalium Bacoviensis Edita / BUC 260964
371. *Sisyrinchium angustifolium* Mill. / Sisyrinchium / angustifolium / Mill. / Europe / Romania / Maramureş / Maramureş / Petrova / 373 m / 2 / June / 1942 / Coman A. / Coman A. / Flora Romaniae Exsiccata a Horto et Museo Botanico Universitatis Clujensis Edita / BUC 271290
372. *Sisyrinchium angustifolium* Mill. / Sisyrinchium / angustifolium / Mill. / Europe / Romania / Maramureş / Maramureş / Petrova / 373 m / 2 / June / 1942 / Coman A. / Coman A. / Flora Romaniae Exsiccata a Horto et Museo Botanico Universitatis Clujensis Edita / BUC 271291
373. *Sisyrinchium angustifolium* Mill. / Sisyrinchium / angustifolium / Mill. / Europe / Romania / Maramureş / Maramureş / Petrova / 373 m / 2 / June / 1942 / Coman A. / Coman A. / Flora Romaniae Exsiccata a Horto et Museo Botanico Universitatis Clujensis Edita / BUC 271292
374. *Sisyrinchium angustifolium* Mill. / Sisyrinchium / angustifolium / Mill. / Europe / Romania / Moldova / Bacău / Târgu Ocna / 450 m / in pratis humidis / 22 / June / 1970 / Pascal P. / Pascal P. / Flora Exsiccata Districti Bacoviensis (Romania) a Museo Scientiarum Naturalium Bacoviensis Edita / BUC 319937
375. *Sisyrinchium angustifolium* Mill. / Sisyrinchium / angustifolium / Mill. / Europe / Romania / Moldova / Bacău / Poiana Sărată / 480 m / 22 / June / 1972 / Țopa E. / Țopa E. / Flora Moldaviae et Dobrogeae Exsiccata a Horto Botanico Universitatis „Al. I. Cuza” Iassiensis Editam / BUC 320239
376. *Sisyrinchium angustifolium* Mill. / Sisyrinchium / angustifolium / Mill. / Europe / Romania / Maramureş / Maramureş / Petrova / 373 m / 2 / June / 1942 / Coman A. / Coman A. / Flora Romaniae Exsiccata a Horto et Museo Botanico Universitatis Clujensis Edita / BUC 320904
377. *Sisyrinchium angustifolium* Mill. / Sisyrinchium / angustifolium / Mill. / Europe / Romania / Maramureş / Maramureş / Petrova / 373 m / 2 / June / 1943 / Coman A. / Coman A. / Flora Romaniae Exsiccata a Horto et Museo Botanico Universitatis Clujensis Edita / BUC 320905
378. *Sisyrinchium angustifolium* Mill. / Sisyrinchium / angustifolium / Mill. / Europe / Romania / Bucovina / Suceava / Câmpulung Moldovenesc / in dry meadows / 12 / June / 1951 / Grapini V et Seghedi T. / Grapini V et Seghedi T. / Herbarium I. Morariu / BUC 373826
379. *Sisyrinchium angustifolium* Mill. / Sisyrinchium / angustifolium / Mill. / Europe / Romania / Bucovina / Suceava / Câmpulung Moldovenesc / in dry meadows / 12 / June / 1951 / Grapini V et Seghedi T. / Grapini V et Seghedi T. / Herbarium I. Morariu / BUC 373827
380. *Sisyrinchium montanum* Greene / Sisyrinchium / montanum / Greene / Europe / Romania / Maramureş / Maramureş / Sighetu Marmației / Valea Șugău / ad marginem silvarum / 8 / June / 2012 / Negrean G. / Negrean G. / Herbarium G. Negrean / BUC 403067
381. *Sparaxis grandiflora* (D.Delaroche) Ker Gawl. / Sparaxis / grandiflora / (Delaroche) Ker / Africa / South Africa / Western Cape / Cape Winelands / Tulbagh / 9 / September

- / 1960 / Lewis G. J. / Lewis G. J. / National Botanic Gardens of South Africa, Kirstenbosch, Newlands, C.P. / BUC 350370
382. *Sparaxis grandiflora* (D.Delaroche) Ker Gawl. / Sparaxis / grandiflora / (Delaroche) Ker / Africa / South Africa / Western Cape / Cape Winelands / Tulbagh / 9 / September / 1960 / Lewis G. J. / Lewis G. J. / National Botanic Gardens of South Africa, Kirstenbosch, Newlands, C.P. / BUC 350371
383. *Sparaxis tricolor* (Schneev.) Ker Gawl. / Sparaxis / tricolor / Ker. / Africa / South Africa / Northern Cape / Namakwa / Calvinia / Grasberg / 16 / September / 1961 / Barker W. F. / Lewis G. J. / National Botanic Gardens of South Africa, Kirstenbosch, Newlands, C.P. / BUC 350317
384. *Sparaxis tricolor* (Schneev.) Ker Gawl. / Sparaxis / tricolor / Ker. / Africa / South Africa / Northern Cape / Namakwa / Calvinia / Grasberg / 16 / September / 1961 / Barker W. F. / Lewis G. J. / National Botanic Gardens of South Africa, Kirstenbosch, Newlands, C.P. / BUC 350318
385. *Tritoniopsis lesliei* L.Bolus / Tritoniopsis / lesliei / L. Bol. / Africa / South Africa / Western Cape / Cape Winelands / Ceres / 11 / November / 1959 / Lewis G. J. / Lewis G. J. / National Botanic Gardens of South Africa, Kirstenbosch, Newlands, C.P. / BUC 350354
386. *Tritoniopsis lesliei* L.Bolus / Tritoniopsis / lesliei / L. Bol. / Africa / South Africa / Western Cape / Cape Winelands / Ceres / 11 / November / 1959 / Lewis G. J. / Lewis G. J. / National Botanic Gardens of South Africa, Kirstenbosch, Newlands, C.P. / BUC 350355
387. *Tritoniopsis lesliei* L.Bolus / Tritoniopsis / lesliei / L. Bol. / Africa / South Africa / Western Cape / Cape Winelands / Ceres / 11 / November / 1959 / Lewis G. J. / Lewis G. J. / National Botanic Gardens of South Africa, Kirstenbosch, Newlands, C.P. / BUC 350356
388. *Tritoniopsis parviflora* (Jacq.) G.J.Lewis / Tritoniopsis / parviflora / (Jacq.) Lewis / Africa / South Africa / Western Cape / Cape Winelands / Ceres / rocky mountains slopes near railway crossing / 12 / November / 1959 / Lewis G. J. / Lewis G. J. / National Botanic Gardens of South Africa, Kirstenbosch, Newlands, C.P. / BUC 350350
389. *Tritoniopsis parviflora* (Jacq.) G.J.Lewis / Tritoniopsis / parviflora / (Jacq.) Lewis / Africa / South Africa / Western Cape / Cape Winelands / Ceres / rocky mountains slopes near railway crossing / 12 / November / 1959 / Lewis G. J. / Lewis G. J. / National Botanic Gardens of South Africa, Kirstenbosch, Newlands, C.P. / BUC 350351
390. *Tritoniopsis revoluta* (Burm.f.) Goldblatt / Tritoniopsis / apiculata / (Bolus F.) Lewis / Africa / South Africa / Western Cape / Garden Route / Riversdale / Gracia's Pass / 6 / April / 1959 / Lewis G. J. / Lewis G. J. / National Botanic Gardens of South Africa, Kirstenbosch, Newlands, C.P. / BUC 350345
391. *Tritoniopsis revoluta* (Burm.f.) Goldblatt / Tritoniopsis / apiculata / (Bolus F.) Lewis / Africa / South Africa / Western Cape / Garden Route / Riversdale / Gracia's Pass / 6 / April / 1959 / Lewis G. J. / Lewis G. J. / National Botanic Gardens of South Africa, Kirstenbosch, Newlands, C.P. / BUC 350346
392. *Tritoniopsis revoluta* (Burm.f.) Goldblatt / Tritoniopsis / apiculata / (Bolus F.) Lewis / Africa / South Africa / Western Cape / Garden Route / Riversdale / Gracia's Pass / 6 / April / 1959 / Lewis G. J. / Lewis G. J. / National Botanic Gardens of South Africa, Kirstenbosch, Newlands, C.P. / BUC 350347

Appendix 2 List of valid names of Iridaceae taxa and their number of specimens from BUC Herbarium

Valid name/ Number of specimens		Valid name/ Number of specimens	
<i>Aristea racemosa</i> Baker	1	<i>Iris halophila</i> Pall.	5
<i>Aristea spiralis</i> (L.f.) Ker Gawl.	1	<i>Iris iberica</i> Steven	1
<i>Crocsmia</i> × <i>crocsmiiflora</i> (Lemoine) N.E.Br.	7	<i>Iris imbricata</i> Lindl.	1
<i>Crocus banaticus</i> J.Gay	8	<i>Iris lactea</i> Pall.	2
<i>Crocus biflorus</i> Mill.	6	<i>Iris latifolia</i> (Mill.) Voss	1
<i>Crocus chrysanthus</i> (Herb.) Herb.	14	<i>Iris orientalis</i> Mill.	1
<i>Crocus corsicus</i> Vanucchi	3	<i>Iris pontica</i> Zapal.	1
<i>Crocus danubensis</i> Kernd., Pasche, Randjel. & V.Randjel.	8	<i>Iris pseudacorus</i> L.	25
<i>Crocus flavus</i> subsp. <i>flavus</i>	19	<i>Iris pumila</i> L.	21
<i>Crocus flavus</i> Weston	20	<i>Iris reticulata</i> M.Bieb.	1
<i>Crocus heuffelianus</i> Herb.	29	<i>Iris ruthenica</i> Ker Gawl.	15
<i>Crocus korolkowii</i> Maw & Regel	3	<i>Iris ruthenica</i> subsp. <i>ruthenica</i>	3
<i>Crocus olivieri</i> J.Gay	3	<i>Iris sibirica</i> L.	7
<i>Crocus pallasii</i> Goldb.	8	<i>Iris sintenisii</i> Janka	10
<i>Crocus variegatus</i> Hoppe & Hornsch.	2	<i>Iris sintenisii</i> subsp. <i>brandzae</i> (Prodan) D.A.Webb & Chater	4
<i>Dietes iridioides</i> subsp. <i>iridioides</i>	2	<i>Iris spuria</i> L.	1
<i>Ferraria crispa</i> Burm.	2	<i>Iris stocksii</i> (Baker) Boiss.	1
<i>Freesia</i> × <i>kewensis</i> J.Wright bis	2	<i>Iris variegata</i> L.	17
<i>Freesia refracta</i> (Jacq.) Klatt	4	<i>Ixia purpureorosea</i> G.J.Lewis	2
<i>Gladiolus</i> × <i>hybridus</i> C.Morren	1	<i>Klattia stokoei</i> L.Guthrie	1
<i>Gladiolus communis</i> L.	1	<i>Moraea brachygyne</i> (Schltr.) Goldblatt	1
<i>Gladiolus illyricus</i> W.D.J.Koch	3	<i>Moraea lurida</i> Ker Gawl.	1
<i>Gladiolus imbricatus</i> L.	51	<i>Moraea polyanthos</i> L.f.	1
<i>Gladiolus vandermerwei</i> (L.Bolus) Goldblatt & M.P.de Vos	1	<i>Nivenia binata</i> Klatt	3
<i>Iris</i> × <i>florentina</i> L.	3	<i>Sisyrinchium angustifolium</i> Mill.	11
<i>Iris</i> × <i>germanica</i> L.	4	<i>Sisyrinchium montanum</i> Greene	1
<i>Iris aphylla</i> L.	11	<i>Sparaxis grandiflora</i> (D.Delaroche) Ker Gawl.	2
<i>Iris dichotoma</i> Pall.	6	<i>Sparaxis tricolor</i> (Schneev.) Ker Gawl.	2
<i>Iris domestica</i> (L.) Goldblatt & Mabb.	3	<i>Tritoniopsis lesliei</i> L.Bolus	3

Valid name/ Number of specimens		Valid name/ Number of specimens	
<i>Iris ensata</i> Thunb.	2	<i>Tritoniopsis parviflora</i> (Jacq.) G.J.Lewis	2
<i>Iris graminea</i> L.	14	<i>Tritoniopsis revoluta</i> (Burm.f.) Goldblatt	3

Appendix 3 List of collectors and the corresponding number of Iridaceae specimens from BUC Herbarium

Collectors / Number of specimens		Collectors / Number of specimens	
Anastasiu P.	46	Iordan T.	1
Andrei M.	2	Ivan D.	2
Artenie N.	1	Lewis G.J.	14
Barker W.F.	7	Lucescu T.	1
Becheru E.	1	Mihai M.	1
Beldie	2	Mihăilescu S.	48
Borza Al.	18	Mitroiu N.	1
Borza Al., Grințescu I., Nyárády E.I. et Gürlér C.	1	Morariu I.	24
Boscaiu N., Codoreanu V. et Țopa E.	2	Neacșu M.	3
Botnariuc I.	1	Nedelcu G.	17
Bratcovici A.	1	Negrean G.	7
Buculei P.	1	Negrean G. et Anastasiu P.	1
Buia Al.	2	Negrean G. et Ciortan I.	1
Buia Al., Păun M., Cîrțu D., Maloș C. et Olaru M.	2	Nyárády E.I.	1
Bujorean G.	3	Opriș T.	1
Burduja C. et Răvăruț M.	2	Pascal P.	2
Burtescu I.	1	Paucă A.	1
Chambers B.L.	1	Paucă A. et Andrei M.	1
Chelariu A.M.	1	Petria E.	2
Ciubotariu C.	1	Popescu A. et Nedelcu G.	1
Colgiu M.	1	Prodan I.	1
Coman A.	6	Radu I.	2
Constantinescu M.	3	Rebhuhn D.	1
Cretzoiu P.	1	Rycroft H.B.	3
Dănescu A.	9	Simion D.	1
Diaconescu V.	15	Soran V.	1
Dobrescu C. et Turcu I.	3	Synge et Furse	5

Collectors / Number of specimens		Collectors / Number of specimens	
Dumbrăveanu C.	1	Tarnavski I. T.	12
Forstner S.	10	Țopa E.	1
Gheorghe F. et Ilie M.	1	Țopa E. et Codoreanu V.	3
Ghișa E.	4	Topper W.	1
Ghițulescu I.	1	Trella A.	1
Grăpini V et Seghedi T.	2	Ularu P.	1
Grințescu G.P.	4	Urziceanu M.	2
Groza U.	2	Velea A.	1
Gușuleac M.	19	illegible	8
Iacobaie M.	1	unknown	38
Ilie M.	1		

Appendix 4 List of Exsiccata/Herbaria and the corresponding number of Iridaceae specimens from BUC Herbarium

Exsiccata/ Number of specimens		Herbaria / Number of specimens	
Ex. Herb. Hort. Bot. Reg. Kew.	7	Herbarium G. Negrean	9
Flora Exsiccata Districti Bacoviensis (Romania) a Museo Scientiarum Naturalium Bacoviensis Edita	2	Herbarium I. Morariu	21
Flora Moldaviae et Dobrogeae Exsiccata a Horto Botanico Universitatis „Al. I. Cuza” Iassiensis Editam	6	Faculty of Silviculture Herbarium	1
Flora Olteniae Exsiccata, Hortus Botanicus Institutii Agronomici „T. Vladimirescu” Craiova - Republica Socialista Romania	4	Pedagogical Institute Braşov Herbarium	1
Flora Romaniae Exsiccata a Horto et Museo Botanico Universitatis Clujensis Edita	25		
Flora Romaniae Exsiccata a Museo Botanico Universitatis Clusienensis (In Timișoara) Edita	15		
National Botanic Gardens of South Africa, Kirstenbosch, Newlands, C.P.	26		

FLORISTIC DIVERSITY AND CONSERVATION VALUE OF BUCHAREST'S HISTORICAL PARKS

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Abstract: In the context in which the flora of Bucharest has been insufficiently studied in recent decades, and the current urban dynamics profoundly influence the vegetation, the present study contributes to updating the knowledge on urban plant diversity. The research is part of the project "Urban flora and its characteristics in Bucharest and surroundings" (ICUB – Grants for Young Researchers) carried out between 2023 and 2024 and targets five representative historical parks: Carol I, Cișmigiu, Kiseleff, King Michael I of Romania and Cotroceni. The floristic inventory, carried out between March and September 2023 (for Cotroceni in 2025), allowed the identification of 555 taxa of vascular plants, both spontaneous and cultivated. The proportion of autochthonous species (54%) slightly exceeds the allochthonous component, indicating the maintenance of a significant autochthonous flora within the city. Among the autochthonous species characteristic of the original forest areas are *Corydalis solida*, *Allium ursinum*, *Alliaria petiolata*, *Ranunculus ficaria* and *Viola odorata*, and among those with conservation value, *Cephalanthera damasonium* stands out, spontaneously present in King Michael I Park of Romania. In parallel, 46 invasive alien species were identified, including *Ailanthus altissima*, *Acer negundo*, *Phytolacca americana*, *Reynoutria japonica*, *Reynoutria × bohemica* and *Ambrosia artemisiifolia*. The results highlight the character of historical parks as urban biodiversity hotspots, which, in addition to their aesthetic and recreational role, can be capitalized on for environmental education and public awareness activities. The implementation of adaptive landscape management, oriented towards the conservation of autochthonous species and the control of invasive ones, is essential for maintaining the ecological balance and heritage value of these historic green spaces.

Keywords: urban flora, plant diversity hotspots, native and alien species, spontaneous and cultivated plants, environmental education

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Introduction

Scientific interest in the study of urban flora has gained more and more aplomb in recent years, and the reasons are varied: filling the gaps in the knowledge of plant diversity (Jovanović & Glišić 2021), comparative study of historical data with current ones on the floristic composition of green spaces (Chocholoušková & Pyšek 2003, Knapp et al. 2010), the identification of new taxa, unknown in the urban landscape (Anastasiu et al. 2024) or important from a conservation point of view (Kühn et al. 2004, Säumel et al.

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2010, Vojík et al. 2020), the study of urban spaces as *hotspots* for biological invasions (Gaertner et al. 2017, Rigó et al. 2023), the identification of species that can affect public health (Jianan et al. 2007, Ciceoi et al. 2017, Ćwik et al. 2018, Mănescu et al. 2019, Pušić et al. 2023), the study of ecological aspects due to climate change and the urban environment on the plant component (Lososová et al. 2012, 2018, Kalusová et al. 2019), the comparative study of the autochthonous flora with the allochthonous flora (Pyšek 1998, Lososová et al. 2012), raising awareness and educating the local community on the importance of urban flora (*urban biodiversity*) (Muratet et al. 2015, Rat et al. 2017), to mention just a few.

As cities have developed territorially, economically, and touristically, they have opened pathways for the intentional or, more often, unintentional introduction of alien species (Hulme 2009, Zisenis 2014). Anthropogenic changes on the initial ecosystems, as well as the specific characteristics of the urban space (e.g. fragmentation and disturbance of habitats, constructions, high temperatures, pollution, use of ornamental plants for the arrangement of green spaces) have provided favorable conditions for penetration and favored the naturalization and spread of allochthonous species (Chytrý et al. 2008, Knapp et al. 2010, Säumel et al. 2010). Moreover, unlike surrounding non-urban ecosystems, in urban ecosystems, although the proportion of autochthonous species may be high (Walters 1970, Pyšek 1993), it may be reduced to the detriment of allochthonous species (Kühn et al. 2004, Kowarik 2008, Anastasiu et al. 2017, Jovanović & Glišić 2021), to the extent that those species with functional traits adaptable to the urban environment may persist (Knapp et al. 2008). All these changes in the urban environment contribute to the increase in the specific diversity and richness of plants (Kühn et al. 2004).

Within this complex ecological landscape, gardens and urban parks play an essential role. These are landscapes designed and arranged as an expression of human creativity at some point in time and space (Athanasiadou 2019), in which natural elements are combined with elements of art. The flora of these spaces is the result of the interaction between autochthonous species, landscape selection, alien species, local pedoclimatic conditions and natural regeneration processes. As well as places of social, cultural, aesthetic and environmental importance, today they are also given the quality of biodiversity *hotspots*, green spaces having a crucial role in living in the cities of the future that will be affected by climate change (Säumel et al. 2010, Aronson et al. 2017). They provide social and human health benefits (e.g. rainwater retention, reduction of the urban heat island effect, noise reduction, pollution reduction and improvement of air quality), ecological services to support urban biodiversity and conservation of rare and valuable species, as well as an ideal setting for urban ecology studies, school education, environmental education (Gómez-Baggethun et al. 2013, Jabbar et al. 2022, Oliveira et al. 2025).

Bucharest offers an eloquent example of a city with a rich landscape tradition. Nicknamed the "garden city" due to the numerous gardens, orchards and private vineyards mentioned by travelers of past centuries, the city has undergone extensive urban and landscape transformations since the nineteenth century (Onete & Paucă-Comănescu 2011, Mexi 2019). From the establishment of the first public garden, Kiseleff Park (1845–1847), to the successive arrangement of the Cișmigiu Garden (1845–1860), the Botanical Garden (1885–1895), the Cotroceni Palace Park (1860), the Carol I Park (1894–1906) and the King Michael I of Romania Park (1912–1936), green

spaces have become defining elements of the Bucharest landscape (Fezi 2012, Mexi 2019). These arrangements were made through the collaboration of European specialists – architects, landscapers, botanists and gardeners such as A. Helft, C.F.W. Meyer, Ulrich Hoffmann, Wilhelm Knechtel, Friedrich Rebhuhn and Jules Édouard Redont (Fezi 2012, Mexi 2018, Panțu 2017). Previously, green spaces belonged mostly to wealthy inhabitants, and the city's population frequented the surrounding forests and lakes, such as Snagov and Băneasa (Mexi 2019). In the nineteenth century, Bucharest was considered a "green" city, with about 67% of its surface covered by vegetation (Fezi 2012).

For today's residents, historical gardens and parks are not just recreational spaces, but real cultural assets (Deveikienė 2018, Mexi 2023). However, these amounts to less than 1% of the city's surface (Mexi 2018). In order to protect and recognize their historical value, the main parks such as Carol I, Cotroceni, Cișmigiu, Herăstrău and Kiseleff were included in the List of Historical Monuments (Ministerul Culturii 2016). The vegetation of these spaces combines autochthonous species (e.g. *Bellis perennis*, *Populus alba*, *Ulmus minor*, *Taxus baccata*, *Tilia tomentosa*, *Viola odorata*) and allochthonous (e.g. *Platanus* sp., *Taxodium distichum*, *Forsythia intermedia*, *Wisteria sinensis*, *Yucca filamentosa*) (Mexi 2018, 2021), contributing to the landscape identity of the city.

Although these spaces have a major historical significance, botanical research on the flora of Bucharest has long been sporadic. These were initiated in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries through the works of Brândză (1876, 1879–1883), Grecescu (1880, 1898), Panțu (1908–1931), Prodan (1922) and Morariu (1937–1960), being repeated only occasionally in recent decades (Onete & Paucă-Comănescu 2008, 2011, Anastasiu et al. 2017). Recently, the UrbFloraBuc project (Urziceanu et al. 2024) relaunched studies on urban flora, including that of historical parks, providing the framework for the present research. In the same context, Camen-Comănescu et al. (2024) analyzed the diversity and resilience of trees in the main parks from Bucharest: Herăstrău, Kiseleff, Tineretului, Cișmigiu and Carol I.

Starting from this new stage of research, the present study aims to make a complementary contribution. We focus on the complete flora of the Carol I, Cotroceni, Cișmigiu, Herăstrău and Kiseleff historical parks, with the aim of highlighting the diversity, structure and conservation value of these urban ecosystems. Thus, our study aims to: 1) explore plant diversity in order to make a complete floristic inventory, 2) characterize spontaneous and cultivated flora, 3) identify species with conservation and historical value and 4) develop a dataset to support educational and green space management activities, emphasizing their role in maintaining ecological balance and urban landscape heritage.

Research on the historical parks in Bucharest is a current field, still insufficiently explored, but essential for a complete picture of the urban flora. The obtained results will have scientific and applicative relevance, being useful for the management of green spaces, educational activities and public awareness programs on urban biodiversity (Mexi 2022). They can also support the implementation of the National "Green Week" Programme, part of the National Strategy on Environmental and Climate Change Education (2023–2030), providing a valuable tool for learning about urban flora and promoting environmental education in schools.

Material and methods

Study area. Bucharest, the capital of Romania since 1862, has an area of approximately 240 km² and an average altitude of 85 m (Dumitrescu & Mărculeț 2022). The climate is temperate-continental, at the intersection of oceanic and sub-Mediterranean influences, with an average annual temperature of 11°C and an average rainfall of 567.7 mm (Andrei 2024).

The city has an extensive network of green spaces, comprising over 40 large parks and numerous smaller ones (Chiriac et al. 2009), which offer residents and visitors various opportunities for recreation and relaxation. These include emblematic parks such as Carol I, Cișmigiu, Cotroceni, Herăstrău, Kiseleff, included in the present study (Fig. 1). The city is also home to a unique natural ecosystem – the Văcărești Natural Park, an urban protected area of over 180 ha, also known as the "Delta between the blocks", which houses a remarkable biodiversity and was used in comparative analysis (Fig. 1). Around the Capital, the peri-urban forests of Băneasa, Pustnicu and Cernica contribute to the ecological balance of the city (Chiriac et al. 2009).

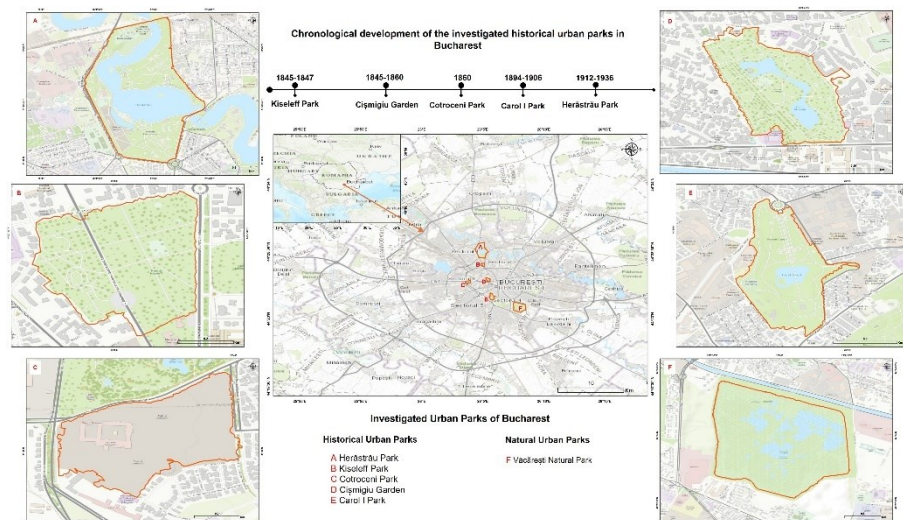


Fig. 1. Location and chronological development of the investigated historical urban parks in Bucharest and the Văcărești Natural Park.

Below we briefly present the main characteristics of the five historical parks investigated, which constitute the study area of the research:

Carol I Park, located in sector 4 of Bucharest, on Filaret Hill, the park has an area of approximately 45 ha (Enache 2019). It was inaugurated in 1906, on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the reign of King Carol I (1866–1914) and was integrated into an extensive program of urban modernization and identity affirmation (Light & Young 2010). The landscaping project was carried out by Jules Édouard Redont, a French landscape architect, who designed the landscaping by draining a marshy area and creating a recreational lake (Enache 2019). The vegetation, arranged in a complex natural setting, includes numerous plant species, and the landscaping reflects a coherent aesthetic and functional vision, defining the identity of the urban space (Drăgan 2019).

Cișmigiu Park, located in the center of Bucharest, with an area of approximately 16 ha (Bălăcenoiu et al. 2020), is considered the second oldest public park in the city, inaugurated in 1854. Its origin dates back to 1799, when the first fountain in Bucharest was built nearby, at the order of Prince Alexandru Ipsilanti (Lancuzov 2007). Placed on a marshy area, the park was initially designed by landscape architect Karl Friedrich Wilhelm Meyer, in gardenesque style, and later modified by architects Wilhelm Knechtel and Friedrich Rebhuhn (Mexi & Culescu 2018). Over time, successive interventions aimed to adapt to the aesthetic standards of the time, but recent uncoordinated actions have affected the original composition (Mexi 2018).

Presidential Administration's Park (hereafter Cotroceni Park), located in the western area of Bucharest, has a current area of approximately 19 ha and constitutes a historical and landscape green space of reference. Its initial structure was made in 1851 by landscape architect Karl Friedrich Wilhelm Meyer, at the request of Prince Barbu Știrbey (Dohotariu 2025). Subsequently, Princess Maria, together with the architect Friedrich Rebhuhn, contributed to the development of the terraced gardens and the floral arrangements. Between 1915 and 1916, Pietro Axerio arranged the two decorative basins, completing the landscape composition (Dohotariu 2025). During the communist period, the park underwent important changes, but currently there is a constant concern for the maintenance and enrichment of the assortment of cultivated plants, preserving the historical character and the imprint of Queen Mary of Romania. The park belongs to the Presidential Administration of Romania.

King Michael I of Romania Park (hereafter Herăstrău Park), located in the northern part of the city, the park has a total area of approximately 184 ha, of which 74 ha are occupied by Herăstrău Lake (Vladimir 2018). It was arranged between 1930 and 1935 by draining a marshy area and officially inaugurated in 1936. The vegetation is dominated by tree species such as *Salix* spp., *Populus* spp., *Acer* spp., *Fraxinus* spp. and *Tilia* spp. (Vladimir 2018). Over time, the park went through successive stages of redevelopment and renaming (National Park, King Carol II, I.V. Stalin, Herăstrău), reflecting the political and social changes of the time. Currently, Herăstrău Park remains a landscape, ecological and cultural landmark of the Romanian capital (Vladimir 2018).

Kiseleff Park, located in sector 1 of Bucharest, has an area of 3.2 ha and is the oldest public garden in the Capital and one of the oldest landscaped green spaces. It was founded between 1832 and 1847, with the arrangement of the Kiseleff Road, at the initiative of the Russian general Pavel Dmitrievici Kiseleff, and designed by the landscape architect Karl Friedrich Wilhelm Meyer (Iliescu 2006). The park was inaugurated in 1847 on an area of about 7 hectares and designed in a romantic style, specific to the art of the European landscape of the nineteenth century, with wide alleys, diverse vegetation and ornamental roundabouts (Iliescu 2006). Today, the park is a place for promenade and cultural activities, being included in conservation and restoration projects, such as the "Green Register for Kiseleff Park", coordinated by the Romanian Landscape Architects' Association (AsoP) (Ionescu 1938, ARCHE & AsoP Bucharest 2024).

Data collection. The floristic inventory was carried out periodically, during the growing season, in 2023 for most of the parks and in 2025 for Cotroceni Park, where it was necessary to obtain a special permit. For each park, all species and subspecies of vascular plants observed in situ were recorded, using the presence/absence method, in order to obtain a complete picture of the floristic diversity. Cultivars of the genus *Rosa*, frequently used for ornamental purposes, were not included in the analysis. In the case of

the genera *Rhododendron* and *Phyllostachys*, identification was only made at the genus level. The taxonomic nomenclature follows the sources POWO (2025) and Sârbu et al. (2013).

Dataset organization and data analysis. For each inventoried taxon, the following attributes were recorded, according to Annex 1: its presence in the five analyzed parks (Cotroceni, Carol I, Cișmigiu, Herăstrău and Kiseleff), the botanical family (according to Plants of the World Online – POWO 2025), the IUCN global conservation status (IUCN 2025), the status of origin (autochthonous or allochthonous), the invasive character in the flora of Romania (Anastasiu et al. 2019), as well as life form and lifespan (after Chytrý et al. 2024). Also, for autochthonous species, the values of the Ellenberg ecological indices were calculated: L (light), T (temperature), U (moisture) and R (soil reaction), according to Sârbu et al. (2013).

This information was centralized in a unitary database, used to carry out analyses on the specific richness and area of the historical parks, the spectrum of botanical families, the proportion of cultivated species, spontaneous and sub-spontaneous, the distribution of autochthonous and allochthonous taxa, as well as the main dominant life forms in relation to the origin (autochthonous/ allochthonous) and the ecological characteristics of the autochthonous flora at the level of all parks.

Comparative analysis. To determine the floristic similarity relationships between the parks, the Jaccard similarity index was used, calculated based on a binary matrix of presence/ absence of species. Based on this matrix, the Jaccard distance was calculated, and the similarity relations were graphed in the form of a dendrogram, by the UPGMA grouping method. Statistical analyses were performed using the PAST program (Hammer et al. 2001).

In order to obtain a broader perspective on the urban flora of Bucharest, previously published data for the Văcărești Natural Park, a seminatural urban ecosystem located in the central area of the city, were also included in the similarity analysis (Anastasiu et al. 2017). This comparison allowed the evaluation of the degree of floristic overlap between historical parks, with anthropogenic vegetation, and a naturalized habitat, providing a relevant ecological and conservative benchmark for the interpretation of the results.

Results and discussion

The specific richness of historical parks. During the research carried out in the five urban parks, we made a floristic inventory of 555 taxa, mostly identified up to the specific or subspecific level (Annex 1). In addition to the listed taxa, we noticed the frequency of cultivars of the genus *Rosa*, especially in Herăstrău and Cotroceni parks, although they were not a specific object of the inventory.

The park with the highest specific richness is Cotroceni, with 323 species and subspecies, followed by Herăstrău with 293 taxa (Annex 1, Fig. 2). Cișmigiu is home to 240 taxa, Carol I – 203, and Kiseleff has the lowest number, with 195 species and subspecies.

Analyzing the distribution of taxa in relation to the surface of each park (Fig. 2), it is observed that the floristic richness is not directly proportional to their size. For example, Cotroceni Park, although it has an area of only 19 ha, registers the largest number of taxa, while Herăstrău, the largest park (184 ha), presents a comparable diversity, but not superior. This suggests that factors such as landscaping history,

maintenance, vegetation structure, and anthropogenic influences may play a more important role than land area in determining floristic richness.

The comparison of the data obtained for the historical parks with those published for the Văcărești Natural Park (Anastasiu et al. 2017) provides a useful benchmark regarding the urban floristic diversity in Bucharest. In Văcărești (189 ha), 331 species were identified (Anastasiu et al. 2017), a value close to that recorded in historical parks, but all taxa are spontaneous and subspontaneous, while in the investigated parks an important component is represented by the flora cultivated for ornamental purposes.

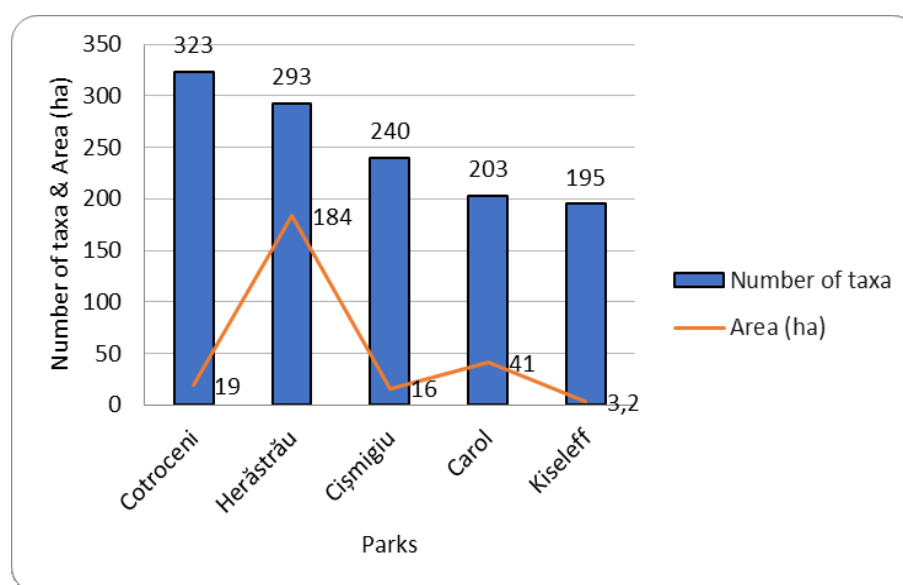


Fig. 2. Floristic richness (total number of taxa: species and subspecies) and area of historical parks studied in Bucharest

The flora of the five urban parks in Bucharest belongs to 91 botanical families, of which the richest are Asteraceae (59 taxa), Rosaceae (35), Poaceae (34), Fabaceae (32) and Lamiaceae (24), the top ten best represented families being shown in Table 1. The Asteraceae family is dominant in all parks, with values between 17 taxa in Cișmigiu and 33 in Cotroceni. Rosaceae and Poaceae have a relatively uniform distribution, ranging from 11 to 21 taxa, while Fabaceae reaches maximum values in Cotroceni and Herăstrău (20 taxa) and minimum values in Kiseleff (6 taxa). Lamiaceae is well represented in all parks, comprising 6-12 taxa (Table 1). Other families such as Brassicaceae, Pinaceae, Asparagaceae and Cupressaceae, show moderate diversity (8–17 taxa), with balanced distributions between parks. The predominance of the families Asteraceae, Poaceae and Fabaceae in urban flora is frequently reported in European ecosystems, these groups include numerous ruderal and ornamental species adapted to anthropogenic conditions and poor soils, with an important role in ecological stability and trophic cycles (Kühn et al. 2004).

Table 1. Numerical distribution of the main 10 botanical families in the analyzed urban parks

Family	Cotroceni	Carol	Cișmigiu	Herăstrău	Kiseleff	Total
1. Asteraceae	33	20	17	32	22	59
2. Rosaceae	20	15	17	20	12	35
3. Poaceae	21	11	15	21	16	34
4. Fabaceae	20	13	9	20	6	32
5. Lamiaceae	12	6	9	12	11	24
6. Brassicaceae	13	6	5	9	8	17
7. Pinaceae	7	11	8	11	5	15
8. Asparagaceae	8	6	10	7	5	14
9. Cupressaceae	9	7	7	7	6	14
10. Ranunculaceae	6	4	7	7	5	12

The structure of the flora, illustrated in Fig. 3, shows a predominance of cultivated species (C) in all parks, with maximum in Cotroceni (149) and Cișmigiu (131), reflecting the dominant ornamental role of these spaces. The spontaneous flora (S) is well represented in Herăstrău (154) and Cotroceni (147). For Herăstrău, the explanation for the high values of the spontaneous flora is given by the considerable size and natural character of the edges, but also by the fact that in recent years the park has been less cared for. In the case of Cotroceni Park, the spontaneous species are also confined in edge areas, mainly where soil has been brought for some landscaping. Subspontaneous species (SB) reach higher values in Cotroceni (20) and Herăstrău (18), indicating an active trend of naturalization of some cultivated species. On the other hand, Carol, Cișmigiu and Kiseleff have a more stable flora, with lower shares of these groups, the explanation being that maintenance works are carried out here, thus eliminating some plants considered weeds. Overall, the distribution of the categories of presence suggests a balanced floristic dynamic, in which the cultivated vegetation coexists with spontaneous and semi-spontaneous elements, giving the urban landscape a stable and adaptive character.

Of the total taxa inventoried in the five historical parks, **300 are autochthonous and 255 are allochthonous**, which indicates a relatively balanced proportion (approximately 54% autochthonous and 46% allochthonous). Their distribution varies between parks, as can be seen in Fig. 4. The slight predominance of autochthonous species can be associated with the landscape style of the analyzed parks, characterized by freely arranged arborescent vegetation in irregular edges (Iliescu 2006). On the other hand, a number of plants known as autochthonous for the flora of Romania are cultivated in these parks for their ornamental value, being integrated into the landscape composition. From this category we mention: *Abies alba*, *Betula pendula*, *Carpinus betulus*, *Fraxinus ornus*, *Taxus baccata*, *Tilia platyphyllos*, etc. (Annex 1).

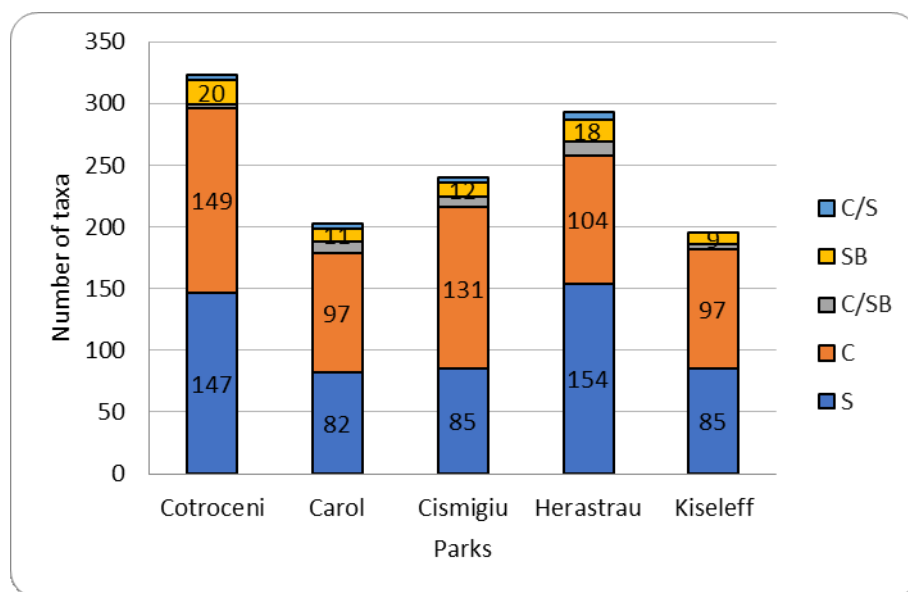


Fig. 3. Proportion of cultivated (C), spontaneous (S), and subspontaneous (SB) taxa in Bucharest historical parks

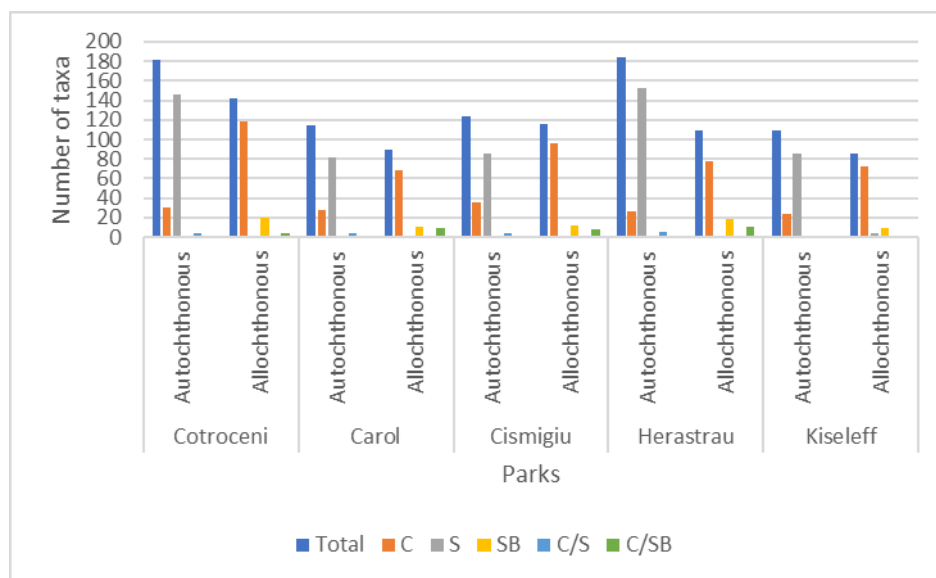


Fig. 4. Distribution of autochthonous and allochthonous taxa by park and presence category (Total, Cultivated, Spontaneous, Subspontaneous, Cultivated/Spontaneous, Cultivated/ Subspontaneous).

The analysis by parks highlights slight differences in the floristic composition, both in the ratio between autochthonous and allochthonous taxa, and in their distribution by ecological categories (cultivated, spontaneous and subspontaneous) (Fig. 4). Thus, in **Cotroceni Park**, out of a total of 323 taxa, 181 are autochthonous and 142 are allochthonous. The flora is dominated by spontaneous autochthonous taxa (146), while the cultivated and sub-spontaneous categories predominantly include allochthonous species (118 and 20 taxa respectively). This structure reflects the existence of a rich ornamental layer, but also the preservation of a significant spontaneous component, characteristic of areas with moderate interventions. In this park there are edge areas where we recorded spontaneous autochthonous plants specific to the forest habitats characteristic for Bucharest surroundings (*Corydalis solida*, *Corydalis cava*, *Anemone ranunculoides*, *Gagea minima*, *Ornithogalum umbellatum*, etc.), but also a significant number of species from the soil transferred following landscaping works (*Brassica nigra*, *Cephalaria transsylvanica*, *Vulpia myuros*, *Thlaspi arvense*, etc.). Remarkable is the presence in the park of specimens of white poplar (*Populus alba*), black poplar (*Populus nigra*) and oak (*Quercus robur*), descendants of the trees that once populated the Dâmbovița floodplain, thus preserving a special ecological and historical value.

In **Carol Park**, out of a total of 203 taxa, 114 are autochthonous and 89 are allochthonous. Most of the autochthonous flora is represented by spontaneous taxa (82), while the allochthonous flora comes mainly from the cultivated category (69 taxa). The subspontaneous and cultivated/ sub-spontaneous categories include a small number of species, but illustrate the transition of some ornamental elements to the naturalization stage. Spontaneous species predominate in border areas with arborescent vegetation, where maintenance works are minimal. In this park, the presence of tree species rarely used in park decoration stands out, such as *Broussonetia papyrifera*, *Gymnocladus dioica* and *Tilia platyphyllos* var. *laciniata*, a rare variety of linden tree, which contribute to the diversity and uniqueness of the floral composition.

Cișmigiu Park is home to 240 taxa, of which 124 are autochthonous and 116 are allochthonous, representing the most balanced ratio between the two groups of origin. The spontaneous flora is dominated by autochthonous elements (85 taxa), while the allochthonous flora is concentrated in the cultivated (96 taxa) and subspontaneous (12 taxa) categories. This structure reflects both the ornamental character of the park and the maintenance of a stable spontaneous component. Although, over time, many components of the initial park have not survived (Mexi 2018), species that were part of the initial selection proposed by architect Karl Mayer have been identified, such as *Platanus* × *hispanica*, *Populus alba*, *Diospyros virginiana*, *Ginkgo biloba*, *Acer negundo*, *Aesculus hippocastanum*, *Aesculus* × *carnea*, *Gleditsia triacanthos* and *Hibiscus syriacus*, confirming the partial persistence of the original composition.

Herăstrău Park has the highest total number of taxa (293), of which 184 are autochthonous and 109 are allochthonous. The autochthonous component is represented especially by the spontaneous flora (152 taxa), while the allochthonous flora is mainly found in the cultivated (78) and sub-spontaneous (18) categories. This structure highlights both the diversity of habitats and the amplitude of the processes of introduction and acclimatization of ornamental species. Among the autochthonous species, many are spontaneous, installed in the wooded areas of the edge, in the fragments of preserved meadow, but also along the lake. Other autochthonous species are cultivated for their decorative value, being represented mainly by ornamental trees and

shrubs (*Abies alba*, *Picea abies*, *Pinus sylvestris*, *Taxus baccata*, *Larix decidua*, *Quercus robur*, *Ulmus campestris*, *Tilia cordata*, *Betula pendula*, *Syringa vulgaris*, etc.) (Annex 1). We mention that, in this park, the local flora has been favored in recent years by the lack of maintenance works on large areas, which has allowed the natural regeneration of some spontaneous species.

In **Kiseleff Park**, out of a total of 195 taxa, 109 are autochthonous and 86 are allochthonous. The cultivated category includes mostly allochthonous species (73 taxa), while the spontaneous flora is composed almost exclusively of autochthonous elements (85 taxa). Mixed and sub-spontaneous categories are poorly represented, indicating a low degree of naturalization of introduced species. Autochthonous plants are generally classified as weeds, such as *Bromus sterilis*, *Capsella bursa-pastoris*, *Digitaria sanguinalis*, *Hordeum murinum*, *Polygonum aviculare*, *Setaria viridis*, *Solanum nigrum* and *Veronica hederifolia* (Annex 1). In the floristic composition of the park, *Catalpa bignonioides*, *Celtis occidentalis*, *Koeleruteria paniculata* and *Styphnolobium japonicum* were also inventoried, species included in the initial selection of the architect Karl Friedrich Wilhelm Mayer (Mexi 2019). Although the number of tree species is relatively small compared to other parks, Kiseleff is a forest park, with numerous specimens of trees belonging predominantly to the species *Fraxinus angustifolia*, *Acer campestre*, *Acer platanoides*, *Tilia platyphyllos*, *Tilia tomentosa*, etc.

Among the allochthonous species, we note the presence of **46 taxa considered invasive in Romania** (Annex 1), of which we mention: *Acer negundo*, *Ailanthus altissima*, *Ambrosia artemisiifolia*, *Amorpha fruticosa*, *Broussonetia papyrifera*, *Elaeagnus angustifolia*, *Gleditsia triacanthos*, *Lonicera japonica*, *Parthenocissus inserta*, *Phytolacca americana*, *Reynoutria japonica*, *Reynoutria × bohemica*, *Robinia pseudoacacia*, *Solidago canadensis*, etc. Four of these (*Ailanthus altissima*, *Broussonetia papyrifera*, *Reynoutria japonica*, *Reynoutria × bohemica*) are included in the list of EU concern, requiring eradication and control measures (European Commission 2025). The total number of invasive species identified in the five parks varies between 16 and 27, which highlights a different degree of disturbance and anthropogenic pressure on the local flora. The highest value was recorded in Herăstrău Park (27 invasive species), followed by Cotroceni and Carol, both with 23 species, while Cișmigiu and Kiseleff have lower values (19 and 16 invasive species, respectively).

The structure of the bioforms and the lifespan (Figs 5, 6) reveal a balanced flora between the ornamental components (dominated by perennial allochthonous phanerophytes) and the spontaneous ones (autochthonous hemicryptophytes and therophytes), defining a complex adaptation of the vegetation to the urban environment and to the maintenance regime of the parks (Chen & Jim 2010).

The analysis of the life forms of the species highlights a phanerophyte-hemicryptophyte-therophytic dominance, specific to all five historical parks analyzed (Fig. 5), indicating a flora adapted to urban conditions and anthropogenic interventions. **Phanerophytes** (Ph) are the predominant category, especially among the allochthonous species – 87 taxa in Cotroceni, 70 in Cișmigiu and 69 in Herăstrău – reflecting the major role of woody ornamental vegetation in the landscape structure. Among the autochthonous species, the maximum values are recorded in Herăstrău and Cotroceni (35 taxa each), where indigenous trees and shrubs contribute to maintaining a stable floristic fund. **Hemicryptophytes** (H) are also well represented – 58 autochthonous taxa in Herăstrău, 53 in Cotroceni and 41 in Kiseleff – illustrating a persistent spontaneous flora, adaptable

to soil and microclimate conditions in urban green areas. **Therophytes (T)** present an important share in Cotroceni (47 autochthonous and 15 allochthonous) and Herăstrău (36 autochthonous and 14 allochthonous), suggesting the presence of an active ruderal component, favored by open surfaces and periodic anthropogenic activities.

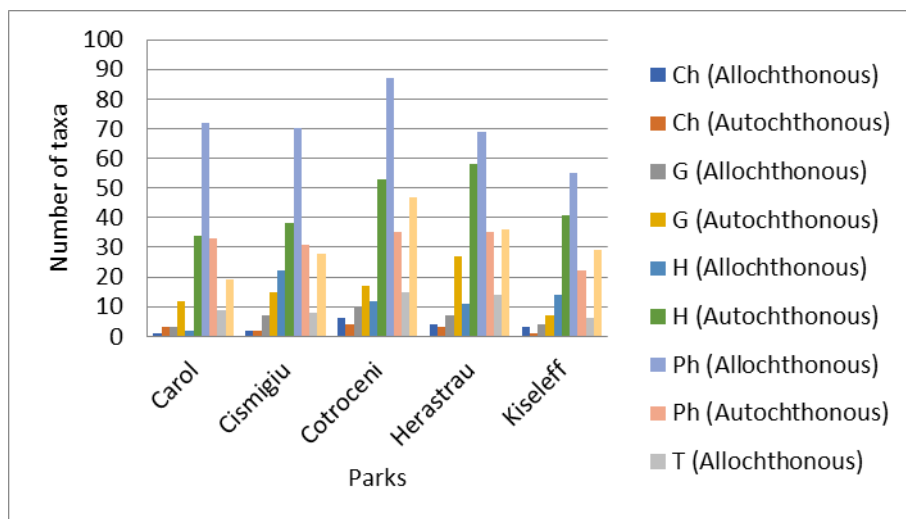


Fig. 5. Distribution of most dominant life forms by origin across historical parks

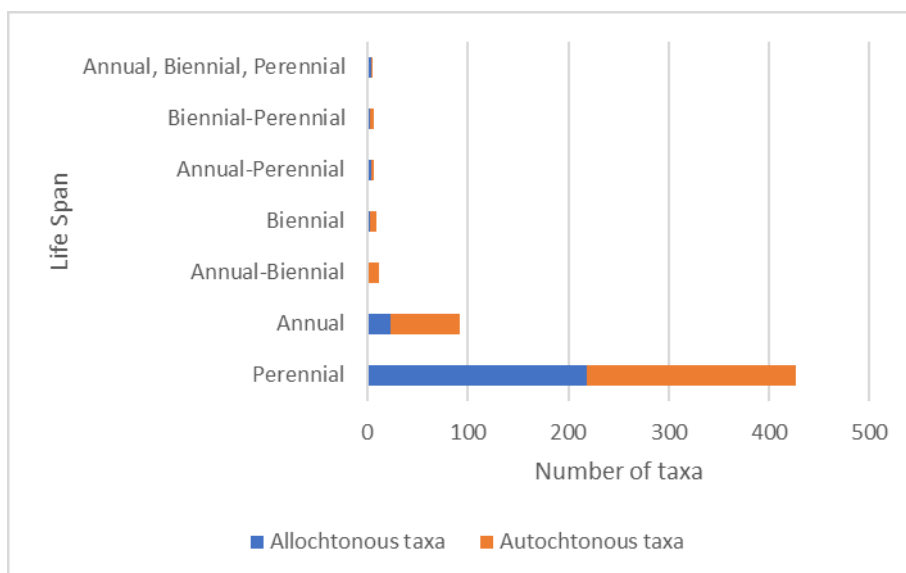


Fig. 6. Distribution of life span categories (annual, biennial, and perennial) among autochthonous and allochthonous taxa recorded in all historical parks of Bucharest.

From the perspective of lifespan, these categories reflect the net dominance of perennials, while annuals have a low representation, of only 16.57% (92 taxa). Of these, 23 are allochthonous, including both invasive and ornamental species, such as *Ageratum houstonianum*, *Celosia argentea*, *Gaillardia pulchella*, *Gazania × splendens*, *Hypoestes phyllostachya*, *Petunia × atkinsiana*, *Salvia splendens* and *Tagetes erecta*. The low number of cultivated annual species is probably correlated with the current trend of reducing maintenance costs and the preference for perennial, more resistant and low-maintenance plants (Iliescu 2006). In fact, in Kiseleff Park no decorative annual species was noted, while in Cișmigiu only one species was identified, in Carol three, and in Cotroceni and Herăstrău three each. The annual allochthonous species common to all parks, except Kiseleff, is *Salvia splendens*, characterized by the intense color of the flowers and the high resistance to the climatic conditions of Bucharest.

Ecological features. The analysis of the ecological characteristics of the autochthonous flora at the level of all parks reveals the dominance of taxa with average requirements for light, temperature, humidity and soil reaction. We also note the large number of species tolerant to variations in temperature and soil reaction (Fig. 7), which allows good survival in the conditions of high summer temperatures. These characteristics reflect the natural selection of species capable of tolerating urban stresses, such as summer drought, high temperatures and compact or slightly alkaline soils, typical of intensively used green spaces must (Kühn et al. 2004).

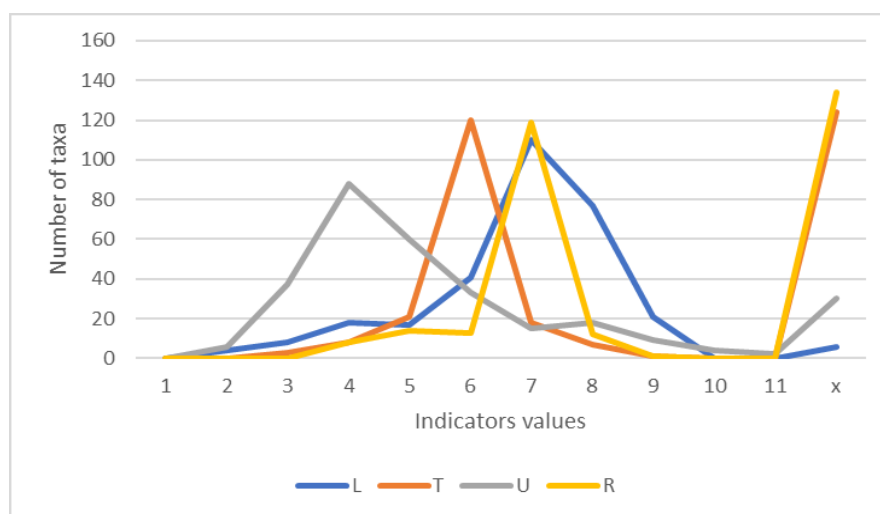


Fig. 7. Ecological characteristics of the autochthonous flora at the level of all the investigated historical parks

The value of conservative flora. The analysis of the spontaneous and cultivated flora in the parks of Bucharest (Fig. 3) revealed the existence of species with conservation value. Thus, *Abies alba*, *Carex disticha*, *Cephalanthera damasonium*, *Juniperus sabina*, *Larix decidua*, *Polemonium caeruleum* (represented by a cultivar in Cișmigiu Park), *Prunus tenella* are species listed as rare in the National Red List (Olteanu et al. 1994). *Galanthus nivalis* is included in Annex V of Habitat Directive

92/43/EEC, comprising animal and plant species of community interest whose taking in the wild and exploitation may be subject to management measures. The following inventoried taxa in the five historical parks in Bucharest are listed with different conservation status in the IUCN Red List: *Fraxinus americana* (CR), *Fraxinus pennsylvanica* (CR), *Abies pinsapo* (EN), *Cedrus atlantica* (EN), *Ginkgo biloba* (EN), *Kirengeshoma palmata* (EN), *Magnolia stellata* (EN), *Aesculus hippocastanum* (VU), *Gymnocladus dioica* (VU) (see more in Annex 1). Thus, the presence of species with conservation importance reinforces the idea that historical parks have an important educational potential, offering the possibility of familiarizing the public/ students with the threatened flora and with the principles of biodiversity protection.

Floristic similarities of parks. Following the comparison analysis of the floristic composition of the managed historical parks with that of an urban ecosystem with naturally restored vegetation, such as the Văcărești Natural Park, using the Jaccard index, differences in the floristic composition of the analyzed parks were highlighted (Figs 8, 9).

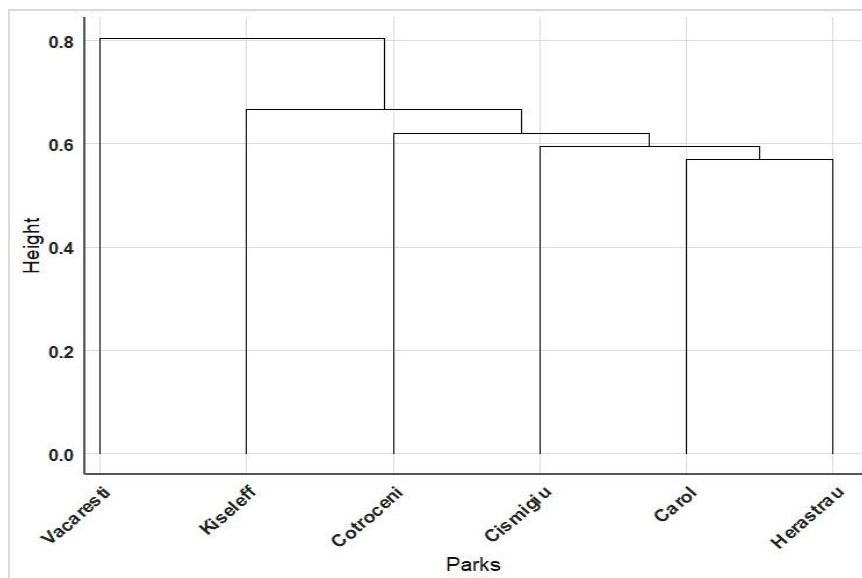


Fig. 8. Hierarchical clustering (UPGMA) of parks based on Jaccard floristic similarity

Thus, Herăstrău and Carol parks have the greatest floristic similarity, while Cișmigiu and Cotroceni parks also resemble them quite a lot in terms of floristic composition. Kiseleff Park joins at a greater distance from the group formed by Cotroceni, Cișmigiu, Carol and Herăstrău parks. Its intermediate positioning can be correlated with the fact that its redevelopment is relatively recent, although the park is considerably old, which could explain its spatial separation from the other parks. The Văcărești Natural Park clearly stands out from the rest of the parks, uniting at the highest level of distance with the other parks. This separation indicates a distinct flora, with a predominantly spontaneous character and a greater diversity of autochthonous species, reflecting a semi-natural character of the vegetation, in contrast to the predominantly ornamental flora of the other urban parks.

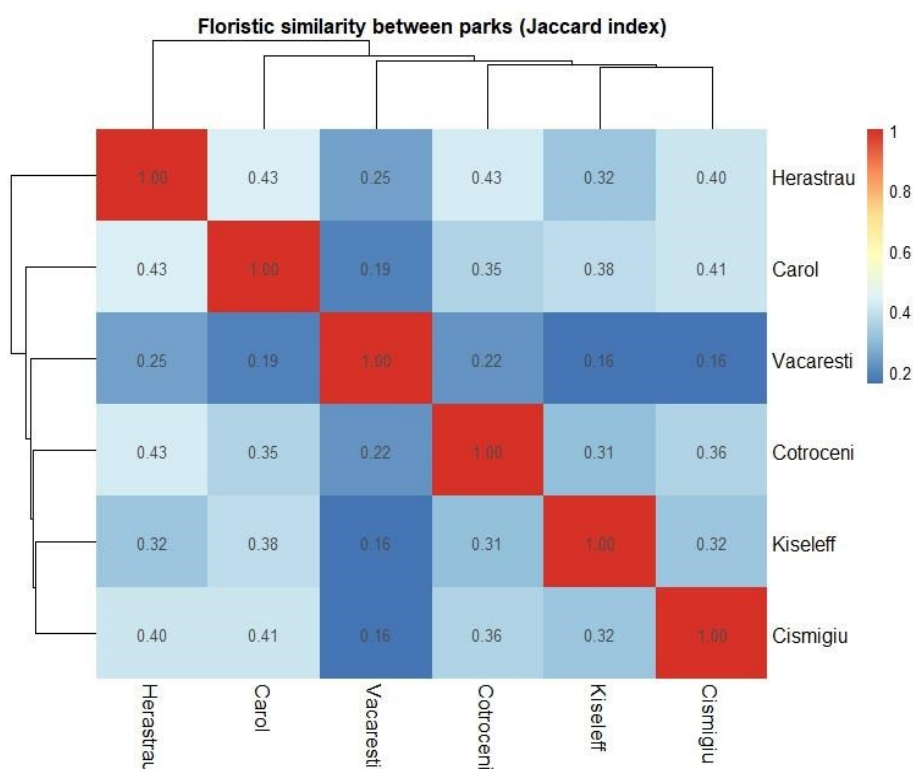


Fig. 9. Heatmap showing floristic similarity between parks based on the Jaccard index. Higher values (closer to 1) indicate greater similarity in species composition, whereas lower value (closer to 0) indicate great dissimilarity.

Conclusions

Bucharest's historical parks are home to a high plant diversity (555 taxa – species and subspecies), in which autochthonous species are slightly predominant (300 autochthonous vs. 255 allochthonous), confirming the role of these spaces as urban biodiversity hotspots. The flora, made up of cultivated and spontaneous elements, covers a wide taxonomic spectrum (over 90 families), from ferns and gymnosperms to mono- and dicotyledonous angiosperms, which gives it educational value and potential for ecological interpretation.

The comparison with the Văcărești Natural Park highlights the contrast between a semi-natural urban ecosystem, dominated by autochthonous spontaneous elements, and historical parks whose flora is more strongly shaped by human (ornamental) intervention, although they retain relevant spontaneous nuclei. The similarity analysis shows the close Herăstrău – Carol grouping and the proximity of Cismigiu – Cotroceni, while Kiseleff attaches at a greater distance, probably against the background of relatively recent redevelopments; Văcărești stands out clearly, confirming its distinct character.

The functional structure shows a phanerophyte-hemicryptophyte-therophytic dominance; perennials are categorically prevalent, and annuals represent only 16.57%

(92 taxa), of which 23 are allochthonous (including seasonal ornamentals, e.g. *Salvia splendens*), suggesting the current orientation towards stable, low-maintenance vegetation. The presence of 46 invasive taxa (16–27/park) – including four on the list of EU concern – underlines the need for prudent horticultural management, with regular monitoring and targeted measures in vulnerable areas.

The identification of several species of conservation value (IUCN Red List and National Red List) reaffirms the scientific and educational importance of these parks, which can function as living laboratories for the knowledge of urban plant diversity. The dataset provided in Annex 1 provides an operational tool for education, research and management decisions, contributing to maintaining the ecological balance and protecting Bucharest's landscape and cultural heritage.

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Annex 1. Recorded taxa in the five urban historical parks from Bucharest, Romania

No	Taxon	Cotroceni	Carol I	Cismigiu	Herastru	Kiseleff	Family	IUCN Status (Global)	Alien status	Invasive status in RO	Life form	Life span	L	T	U	R
1.	<i>Abies alba</i> Mill.	C	C	C	C	C	Pinaceae	LC	Autochthonous	0	Ph	Perennial	8	4	5	4
2.	<i>Abies concolor</i> (Gordon & Glend.) Lindl. ex Hildebr.	C	C	C	C	0	Pinaceae	LC	Allochthonous	0	Ph	Perennial				
3.	<i>Abies nordmanniana</i> (Steven) Spach	0	0	C	C	0	Pinaceae	LC	Allochthonous	0	Ph	Perennial				
4.	<i>Abies pinsapo</i> Boiss.	0	0	0	C	0	Pinaceae	EN	Allochthonous	0	Ph	Perennial				
5.	<i>Acer campestre</i> L.	C/S	C	C	C	C	Sapindaceae	LC	Autochthonous	0	Ph	Perennial	5	6	5	7
6.	<i>Acer monspesulanum</i> L.	C	0	0	0	0	Sapindaceae	LC	Autochthonous	0	Ph	Perennial	6	8	3	8
7.	<i>Acer negundo</i> L.	C	C	C/SB	C/SB	C	Sapindaceae	LC	Allochthonous	I	Ph	Perennial				
8.	<i>Acer palmatum</i> Thunb.	C	0	0	C	C	Sapindaceae	LC	Allochthonous	0	Ph	Perennial				
9.	<i>Acer platanoides</i> L.	C/S	C/S	C	C/S	C	Sapindaceae	LC	Autochthonous	0	Ph	Perennial	5	6	x	x
10.	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> L.	S	C	C	C	0	Sapindaceae	LC	Autochthonous	0	Ph	Perennial	5	x	6	x
11.	<i>Acer saccharinum</i> L.	C	C	0	0	0	Sapindaceae	LC	Allochthonous	0	Ph	Perennial				
12.	<i>Acer tataricum</i> L.	S	0	0	S	C	Sapindaceae	LC	Autochthonous	0	Ph	Perennial	4	6	4	7
13.	<i>Achillea millefolium</i> L.	0	0	0	S	S	Asteraceae	LC	Autochthonous	0	H	Perennial	8	x	4	x
14.	<i>Achillea setacea</i> Waldst. & Kit.	S	S	S	S	S	Asteraceae	NA	Autochthonous	0	H	Perennial	9	6	2	7
15.	<i>Aesculus × carnea</i> Zeyh.	C	0	C	0	0	Sapindaceae	NA	Allochthonous	0	Ph	Perennial				
16.	<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i> L.	C	C	C	C/SB	C	Sapindaceae	VU	Allochthonous	0	Ph	Perennial				
17.	<i>Agastache foeniculum</i> (Pursh) Kuntze	0	0	C	0	C	Lamiaceae	NA	Allochthonous	0	H	Perennial				
18.	<i>Ageratum houstonianum</i> Mill.	0	C	0	C	0	Asteraceae	NA	Allochthonous	0	T	Annual				
19.	<i>Ailanthus altissima</i> (Mill.) Swingle	SB	C/SB	C/SB	C/SB	0	Simaroubaceae	NA	Allochthonous	I	Ph	Perennial				
20.	<i>Ajuga genevensis</i> L.	0	0	0	0	S	Lamiaceae	NA	Autochthonous	0	H	Perennial	8	x	4	7
21.	<i>Ajuga reptans</i> L.	S	0	0	S	0	Lamiaceae	NA	Autochthonous	0	H	Perennial	4	x	6	x
22.	<i>Albizia julibrissin</i> Durazz.	C	C/SB	C	C	0	Fabaceae	NA	Allochthonous	0	Ph	Perennial				

No	Taxon	Cotroceni	Carol I	Cismigiu	Herastru	Kiseleff	Family	IUCN Status (Global)	Alien status	Invasive status in RO	Life form	Life span	L	T	U	R
23.	<i>Alcea rosea</i> L.	0	C	0	0	0	Malvaceae	NA	Allochthonous	I	H	Perennial				
24.	<i>Alliaria petiolata</i> (M.Bieb.) Cavara & Grande	S	S	S	S	S	Brassicaceae	NA	Autochthonous	0	T	Annual	5	6	5	7
25.	<i>Allium giganteum</i> Regel	0	0	C	0	0	Amaryllidaceae	NA	Allochthonous	0	G	Perennial				
26.	<i>Allium schoenoprasum</i> L. s.l.	0	0	0	S	0	Amaryllidaceae	NA	Autochthonous	0	G	Perennial	7	3	6	5
27.	<i>Allium scorodoprasum</i> L.	S	0	S	S	0	Amaryllidaceae	LC	Autochthonous	0	G	Perennial	6	6	6	7
28.	<i>Allium ursinum</i> L. s.l.	S	0	0	S	0	Amaryllidaceae	NA	Autochthonous	0	G	Perennial	2	x	6	6
29.	<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i> L.	0	0	0	0	S	Poaceae	NA	Autochthonous	0	H	Perennial	8	x	6	7
30.	<i>Amaranthus deflexus</i> L.	SB	SB	SB	0	0	Amaranthaceae	NA	Allochthonous	I	T	Annual				
31.	<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i> L.	0	SB	SB	SB	0	Amaranthaceae	NA	Allochthonous	I	T	Annual				
32.	<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i> L.	SB	0	SB	SB	SB	Asteraceae	NA	Allochthonous	I	T	Annual				
33.	<i>Amorpha fruticosa</i> L.	0	0	0	SB	0	Fabaceae	NA	Allochthonous	I	Ph	Perennial				
34.	<i>Anemone nemorosa</i> L.	0	0	0	S	0	Ranunculaceae	NA	Autochthonous	0	G	Perennial	3	5	3	5
35.	<i>Anemone ranunculoides</i> L.	S	S	S	S	S	Ranunculaceae	NA	Autochthonous	0	G	Perennial	3	6	6	7
36.	<i>Anthriscus caucalis</i> M.Bieb.	0	S	S	S	0	Apiaceae	NA	Autochthonous	0	T	Annual	8	7	3	x
37.	<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i> (L.) Hoffm.	0	0	S	0	0	Apiaceae	NA	Autochthonous	0	Ht-H	Biennial-Perennial	7	x	5	x
38.	<i>Aquilegia vulgaris</i> L.	C	0	0	SB	0	Ranunculaceae	NA	Allochthonous	0	H	Perennial				
39.	<i>Arabis thaliana</i> (L.) Heynh.	S	0	0	0	0	Brassicaceae	NA	Autochthonous	0	T	Annual	7	6	4	7
40.	<i>Aretium lappa</i> L.	S	S	S	S	0	Asteraceae	NA	Autochthonous	0	Ht	Biennial	8	x	5	7
41.	<i>Arenaria serpyllifolia</i> L.	S	0	0	S	0	Caryophyllaceae	NA	Autochthonous	0	T	Annual	8	x	4	x
42.	<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i> (L.) P.Beauv. ex J.Presl & C.Presl s.l.	0	0	0	S	0	Poaceae	NA	Autochthonous	0	H	Perennial	8	x	5	6
43.	<i>Artemisia absinthium</i> L.	0	0	0	0	S	Asteraceae	NA	Autochthonous	0	H	Perennial	7	x	4	x
44.	<i>Artemisia vulgaris</i> L.	0	0	0	S	0	Asteraceae	NA	Autochthonous	0	H	Perennial	7	x	6	x

No	Taxon	Cotroceni	Carol I	Cismigiu	Herstrau	Kisileff	Family	IUCN Status (Global)	Alien status	Invasive status in RO	Life form	Life span	L	T	U	R
45.	<i>Arum orientale</i> M. Bieb.	S	S	0	S	0	Araceae	NA	Autochthonous	0	G	Perennial	3	6	6	7
46.	<i>Asperugo procumbens</i> L.	0	0	0	S	0	Boraginaceae	NA	Autochthonous	0	T	Annual	7	6	4	7
47.	<i>Astilbe chinensis</i> (Maxim.) Franch. & Sav.	0	0	0	0	C	Saxifragaceae	NA	Allochthonous	0	H	Perennial				
48.	<i>Astragalus cicer</i> L.	S	0	0	S	0	Fabaceae	NA	Autochthonous	0	H	Perennial	7	6	4	7
49.	<i>Astragalus glycyphyllos</i> L.	S	0	0	0	0	Fabaceae	LC	Autochthonous	0	H	Perennial	7	6	4	7
50.	<i>Atriplex patula</i> L.	0	0	S	S	0	Amaranthaceae	NA	Autochthonous	0	T	Annual	6	6	5	7
51.	<i>Ballota nigra</i> L. s.l.	S	S	S	S	S	Lamiaceae	NA	Autochthonous	0	H	Perennial	8	6	5	x
52.	<i>Begonia cucullata</i> Willd.	0	0	0	C	S	Begoniaceae	NA	Allochthonous	0	H	Perennial				
53.	<i>Bellis perennis</i> L.	S	S	C/S	C/S	S	Asteraceae	NA	Autochthonous	0	H	Perennial	8	x	x	x
54.	<i>Berberis aquifolium</i> Pursh	C	C	0	SB	C	Berberidaceae	NA	Allochthonous	0	Ph	Perennial				
55.	<i>Berberis bealei</i> Fortune	0	0	C	0	0	Berberidaceae	NA	Allochthonous	0	Ph	Perennial				
56.	<i>Berberis julianae</i> C.K. Schneid.	0	0	C	C	0	Berberidaceae	NA	Allochthonous	0	Ph	Perennial				
57.	<i>Berberis thunbergii</i> DC.	C	0	0	C	C	Berberidaceae	NA	Allochthonous	0	Ph	Perennial				
58.	<i>Berberis vulgaris</i> L.	C	C	C	0	0	Berberidaceae	NA	Autochthonous	0	Ph	Perennial	6	6	4	7
59.	<i>Bergenia crassifolia</i> (L.) Fritsch	C	0	C	0	C	Saxifragaceae	NA	Allochthonous	0	H	Perennial				
60.	<i>Berteroa incana</i> (L.) DC.	0	0	0	S	0	Brassicaceae	NA	Autochthonous	0	T-Ht	Annual-Biennial	9	6	3	x
61.	<i>Betula pendula</i> Roth	C	C	C	C	C	Betulaceae	LC	Autochthonous	0	Ph	Perennial	8	x	x	x
62.	<i>Bidens frondosa</i> L.	0	0	0	S	0	Asteraceae	LC	Allochthonous	I	T	Annual				
63.	<i>Brachypodium sylvaticum</i> (Huds.) P.Beauv.	S	S	0	0	0	Poaceae	NA	Autochthonous	0	H	Perennial	4	x	5	7
64.	<i>Brassica nigra</i> (L.) W.D.J.Koch	S	0	0	0	0	Brassicaceae	NA	Autochthonous	0	T	Annual	8	6	8	7
65.	<i>Brassica rapa</i> L.	SB	0	0	0	0	Brassicaceae	DD	Allochthonous	0	T-Ht	Annual-Biennial				
66.	<i>Bromus sterilis</i> L.	0	S	S	S	S	Poaceae	NA	Autochthonous	0	T	Annual	7	6	4	x
67.	<i>Bromus tectorum</i> L.	S	0	0	0	0	Poaceae	NA	Autochthonous	0	T	Annual	8	6	3	7

No	Taxon	Cotroceni	Carol I	Cismigiu	Herastreu	Kiseleff	Family	IUCN Status (Global)	Alien status	Invasive status in RO	Life form	Life span	L	T	U	R
68.	<i>Broussonetia papyrifera</i> (L.) L'Hér. ex Vent.	0	C/SB	0	0	0	Moraceae	NA	Allochthonous	I	Ph	Perennial				
69.	<i>Brunnera macrophylla</i> (Adams) IMJohnst.	0	0	C/SB	C/SB	C	Boraginaceae	NA	Allochthonous	0	H	Perennial				
70.	<i>Bryonia cretica</i> subsp. dioica (Jacq.) Tutin	0	0	0	S	0	Cucurbitaceae	NA	Allochthonous	0	H	Perennial				
71.	<i>Buddleia davidii</i> Franch.	0	0	C	0	C	Scrophulariaceae	NA	Allochthonous	I	Ph	Perennial				
72.	<i>Buglossoides arvensis</i> (L.) I.M.Johnst.	S	0	S	0	0	Boraginaceae	NA	Autochthonous	0	T	Annual	7	7	x	7
73.	<i>Buxus sempervirens</i> L.	C	C	C	0	0	Buxaceae	LC	Allochthonous	0	Ph	Perennial				
74.	<i>Calepina irregularis</i> (Asso) Thell.	S	S	S	S	S	Brassicaceae	NA	Autochthonous	0	T-Ht	Annual-Biennial	8	6	3	7
75.	<i>Callicarpa americana</i> L.	C	0	0	0	0	Lamiaceae	LC	Allochthonous	0	Ph	Perennial				
76.	<i>Calocedrus decurrens</i> (Torr.) Florin	0	C	C	0	0	Cupressaceae	LC	Allochthonous	0	Ph	Perennial				
77.	<i>Calycanthus floridus</i> L.	C	0	0	0	0	Calycanthaceae	NA	Allochthonous	0	Ph	Perennial				
78.	<i>Calystegia sepium</i> (L.) R.Br.	S	0	0	S	0	Convolvulaceae	LC	Autochthonous	0	H,G	Perennial	8	6	6	7
79.	<i>Campanula medium</i> L.	0	0	C	0	0	Campanulaceae	NA	Allochthonous	0	Ht-H	Biennial-Perennial				
80.	<i>Campsis radicans</i> (L.) Bureau	C	0	0	C	0	Bignoniaceae	NA	Allochthonous	0	Ph	Perennial				
81.	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i> (L.) Medik.	S	S	S	S	S	Brassicaceae	NA	Autochthonous	0	T	Annual	7	x	x	x
82.	<i>Caragana arborescens</i> Lam.	0	0	0	C	0	Fabaceae	NA	Allochthonous	0	Ph	Perennial				
83.	<i>Cardamine bulbifera</i> (L.) Crantz	0	0	0	S	0	Brassicaceae	NA	Autochthonous	0	G	Perennial	3	x	5	x
84.	<i>Cardamine flexuosa</i> With.	0	0	0	0	0	Brassicaceae	NA	Autochthonous	0	T-Ht	Annual-Biennial	6	6	8	7
85.	<i>Cardus acanthoides</i> L.	0	S	0	S	0	Asteraceae	NA	Autochthonous	0	Ht	Biennial	9	x	3	x
86.	<i>Carex acuta</i> L.	0	0	0	0	S	Cyperaceae	LC	Autochthonous	0	H,G	Perennial	7	x	9	6

No	Taxon	Cotroceni	Carol I	Cismigiu	Herastru	Kiseleff	Family	IUCN Status (Global)	Alien status	Invasive status in RO	Life form	Life span	L	T	U	R
87.	<i>Carex acutiformis</i> Ehrh.	S	0	0	0	0	Cyperaceae	LC	Autochthonous	0	H,G	Perennial	7	6	9	7
88.	<i>Carex disticha</i> Huds.	0	S	0	0	0	Cyperaceae	NA	Autochthonous	0	H,G	Perennial	8	5	9	7
89.	<i>Carex divulsa</i> Stokes	S	S	S	S	S	Cyperaceae	NA	Autochthonous	0	H	Perennial	6	6	7	7
90.	<i>Carex hirta</i> L.	0	0	0	S	0	Cyperaceae	NA	Autochthonous	0	H,G	Perennial	7	6	6	6
91.	<i>Carex praecox</i> Schreb.	S	0	0	S	0	Cyperaceae	NA	Autochthonous	0	H,G	Perennial	9	6	3	x
92.	<i>Carex riparia</i> Curtis	0	S	0	S	S	Cyperaceae	LC	Autochthonous	0	H,G	Perennial	7	6	9	7
93.	<i>Carex spicata</i> Huds.	S	0	0	S	0	Cyperaceae	LC	Autochthonous	0	H	Perennial	5	x	4	x
94.	<i>Carex vulpina</i> L.	0	0	0	S	0	Cyperaceae	LC	Autochthonous	0	H	Perennial	9	x	9	x
95.	<i>Carpinus betulus</i> L.	C	C	C	C	0	Betulaceae	LC	Autochthonous	0	Ph	Perennial	4	6	x	x
96.	<i>Catalpa bignonioides</i> Walter	C	C	C	C	C	Bignoniaceae	DD	Allochthonous	0	Ph	Perennial				
97.	<i>Catalpa bungei</i> C.A.Mey.	0	0	C	0	0	Bignoniaceae	LC	Allochthonous	0	Ph	Perennial				
98.	<i>Cedrus atlantica</i> (Endl.) Manetti ex Carrière	0	0	0	0	C	Pinaceae	EN	Allochthonous	0	Ph	Perennial				
99.	<i>Cedrus deodara</i> (Roxb. ex D. Don) G. Don	C	C	0	0	0	Pinaceae	LC	Allochthonous	0	Ph	Perennial				
100.	<i>Celosia argentea</i> L.	0	0	0	C	0	Amaranthaceae	LC	Allochthonous	0	T	Annual				
101.	<i>Celtis australis</i> L.	C	C/SB	C/SB	C/SB	0	Cannabaceae	LC	Allochthonous	0	Ph	Perennial	7	6	3	7
102.	<i>Celtis occidentalis</i> L.	C	C/SB	0	0	C/SB	Cannabaceae	LC	Allochthonous	0	Ph	Perennial				
103.	<i>Cenchrus alopecuroides</i> (L.) Thunb.	C	0	C	0	C	Poaceae	NA	Allochthonous	0	H	Perennial				
104.	<i>Centaurea nigrescens</i> Willd.	S	S	S	S	0	Asteraceae	NA	Autochthonous	0	H	Perennial	8	5	4	6
105.	<i>Cephalanthera damasonium</i> (Mill.) Druce	0	0	0	S	0	Orchidaceae	NA	Autochthonous	0	G	Perennial	2	x	4	x
106.	<i>Cephalaria transsylvanica</i> (L.) Roem. & Schult.	S	0	0	0	S	Caprifoliaceae	NA	Autochthonous	0	Ht	Biennial	8	6	3	7
107.	<i>Cephalotaxus harringtonia</i> (Knight ex J. Forbes) K. Koch	0	0	C	0	0	Cephalotaxaceae	LC	Allochthonous	0	Ph	Perennial				

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108.	<i>Cerastium brachypetalum</i> Desp. ex Pers.	S	0	0	S	0	Caryophyllaceae	NA	Autochthonous	0	T	Annual	7	x	4	7
109.	<i>Cerastium glomeratum</i> Thuill.	S	0	0	S	0	Caryophyllaceae	NA	Autochthonous	0	T	Annual	9	6	8	7
110.	<i>Cerastium tomentosum</i> L.	C/SB	0	0	C	0	Caryophyllaceae	NA	Allochthonous	0	Ch	Perennial				
111.	<i>Cercis siliquastrum</i> L.	C	C	C	0	0	Fabaceae	LC	Allochthonous	0	Ph	Perennial				
112.	<i>Chaenomeles japonica</i> (Thunb.) Lindl. ex Spach	C	C	C	C	C	Rosaceae	LC	Allochthonous	0	Ph	Perennial				
113.	<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i> (A. Murray bis) Oerst.	C	0	C	C	0	Cupressaceae	NT	Allochthonous	0	Ph	Perennial				
114.	<i>Chamaecyparis pisifera</i> (Siebold & Zucc.) Endl.	0	0	0	0	C	Cupressaceae	LC	Allochthonous	0	Ph	Perennial				
115.	<i>Chelidonium majus</i> L.	S	0	S	S	0	Papaveraceae	NA	Autochthonous	0	H	Perennial	6	6	5	x
116.	<i>Chenopodium hybridum</i> (L.) S.Fuentes, Uotila & Borsch	0	0	S	0	0	Amaranthaceae	NA	Autochthonous	0	T	Annual	7	6	5	8
117.	<i>Chenopodium album</i> L.	S	0	S	S	S	Amaranthaceae	NA	Autochthonous	0	T	Annual	x	x	4	x
118.	<i>Chimonanthus praecox</i> (L.) Link	C	0	0	0	0	Calycanthaceae	LC	Allochthonous	0	Ph	Perennial				
119.	<i>Chondrilla juncea</i> L.	0	0	0	S	0	Asteraceae	NA	Autochthonous	0	Ht-H	Biennial-Perennial	8	7	3	7
120.	<i>Chrysanthemum × morifolium</i> (Ramat.) Hemsl.	C	0	C	0	0	Asteraceae	NA	Allochthonous	0	H	Perennial				
121.	<i>Cichorium intybus</i> L.	S	S	0	S	S	Asteraceae	LC	Autochthonous	0	H	Perennial	9	x	4	x
122.	<i>Cirsium arvense</i> (L.) Scop.	S	S	S	S	S	Asteraceae	NA	Autochthonous	0	G	Perennial	8	x	x	x
123.	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i> (Savi) Ten.	S	0	S	S	0	Asteraceae	NA	Autochthonous	0	Ht	Biennial	8	x	5	x
124.	<i>Cladrasia kentukea</i> (Dum.Cours.) Rudd	0	0	C	0	0	Fabaceae	LC	Allochthonous	0	Ph	Perennial				

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125.	<i>Clematis vitalba</i> L.	0	S	0	S	0	Ranunculaceae	NA	Autochthonous	0	Liana	Perennial	7	6	5	7
126.	<i>Coleus scutellarioides</i> (L.) Benth.	C	0	0	0	0	Lamiaceae	NA	Allochthonous	0	H,G	Perennial				
127.	<i>Coletea arborescens</i> L.	C	0	0	0	0	Fabaceae	NA	Allochthonous	0	Ph	Perennial	6	8	3	8
128.	<i>Conium maculatum</i> L.	S	0	0	0	0	Apiaceae	NA	Autochthonous	0	H-T	Annual-Biennial	8	6	6	x
129.	<i>Convallaria majalis</i> L.	C	0	0	0	0	Asparagaceae	LC	Autochthonous	0	H,G	Perennial	5	x	4	x
130.	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i> L.	S	S	S	S	0	Convolvulaceae	NA	Autochthonous	0	H,G	Perennial	7	x	4	x
131.	<i>Cornus alba</i> L.	0	0	0	0	C	Cornaceae	NA	Allochthonous	0	Ph	Perennial				
132.	<i>Cornus canadensis</i> L.	0	0	C	0	0	Cornaceae	NA	Allochthonous	0	Ph	Perennial				
133.	<i>Cornus mas</i> L.	0	0	C	0	0	Cornaceae	LC	Autochthonous	0	Ph	Perennial	6	6	x	7
134.	<i>Cornus sanguinea</i> L.	C	C	C	C	0	Cornaceae	NA	Autochthonous	0	Ph	Perennial	6	x	x	x
135.	<i>Coronilla varia</i> L.	0	0	0	S	0	Fabaceae	NA	Autochthonous	0	H	Perennial	7	x	4	x
136.	<i>Cortaderia seloana</i> (Schult. & Schult.f.) Asch. & Graebn.	C	0	0	0	0	Poaceae	NA	Allochthonous	0	H	Perennial				
137.	<i>Corydalis cava</i> (L.) Schweigg. & Körte	S	0	0	S	0	Papaveraceae	NA	Autochthonous	0	G	Perennial	3	6	6	6
138.	<i>Corydalis solida</i> (L.) Clairv.	S	S	S	S	0	Papaveraceae	NA	Autochthonous	0	G	Perennial	3	6	5	7
139.	<i>Corylus avellana</i> L.	C	0	0	C	0	Betulaceae	LC	Autochthonous	0	Ph	Perennial	6	5	x	x
140.	<i>Corylus colurna</i> L.	0	C	C	0	0	Betulaceae	LC	Autochthonous	0	Ph	Perennial	7	3	3	5
141.	<i>Cotinus coggygria</i> Scop.	C	0	0	0	0	Anacardiaceae	LC	Autochthonous	0	Ph	Perennial	7	8	3	7
142.	<i>Cotoneaster divaricatus</i> Rehder & E.H.Wilson	C	0	0	0	0	Rosaceae	NA	Allochthonous	0	Ph	Perennial				
143.	<i>Cotoneaster horizontalis</i> Decne.	C	0	0	C	0	Rosaceae	NA	Allochthonous	0	Ph	Perennial				
144.	<i>Cotoneaster integriramus</i> Medik.	0	0	C	0	0	Rosaceae	NA	Autochthonous	0	Ph	Perennial	8	x	3	7
145.	<i>Cotoneaster zabelii</i> C.K.Schneid.	0	0	0	0	C	Rosaceae	NA	Allochthonous	0	Ph	Perennial				

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146.	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i> Jacq.	S	S	S	S	S	Rosaceae	LC	Autochthonous	0	Ph	Perennial	7	x	4	x
147.	<i>Crepis foetida</i> subsp. <i>rhoadifolia</i> (M.Bieb.) Čelak.	0	S	0	S	0	Asteraceae	NA	Autochthonous	0	T	Annual	9	6	4	7
148.	<i>Crocus vernus</i> (L.) Hill	0	0	C	C	0	Iridaceae	NA	Autochthonous	0	G	Perennial	7	4	5	4
149.	<i>Cuscuta campestris</i> Yunck.	SB	0	0	0	0	Convolvulaceae	NA	Allochthonous	I	T	Annual				
150.	<i>Cymbalaria muralis</i> G. Gaertn., B. Mey. & Scherb.	0	0	SB	0	0	Plantaginaceae	NA	Allochthonous	I	H	Perennial				
151.	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i> (L.) Pers.	S	0	0	S	0	Poaceae	NA	Autochthonous	0	G	Perennial	8	6	3	x
152.	<i>Cyrtomium falcatum</i> (L.f.) C. Presl	0	0	C	0	0	Polypodiaceae	NA	Allochthonous	0	H	Perennial				
153.	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i> L.	S	S	0	S	S	Poaceae	NA	Autochthonous	0	H	Perennial	7	x	4	x
154.	<i>Dahlia pinnata</i> Cav.	0	0	0	C	0	Asteraceae	NA	Allochthonous	0	G	Perennial				
155.	<i>Dasiphora fruticosa</i> (L.) Rydb.	0	0	0	0	C	Rosaceae	NA	Allochthonous	0	Ph	Perennial				
156.	<i>Daucus carota</i> L. s.l.	S	0	0	S	S	Apiaceae	LC	Autochthonous	0	T-Ht	Annual-Biennial	8	x	4	x
157.	<i>Deutzia × hybrida</i> Lemoine	C	0	0	0	0	Hydrangeaceae	NA	Allochthonous	0	Ph	Perennial				
158.	<i>Deutzia scabra</i> Thunb.	C	C	C	0	0	Hydrangeaceae	NA	Allochthonous	0	Ph	Perennial				
159.	<i>Dianthus barbatus</i> L.	C	0	0	0	0	Caryophyllaceae	NA	Autochthonous	0	H	Perennial	8	4	4	5
160.	<i>Dianthus chinensis</i> L.	C	0	0	0	0	Caryophyllaceae	NA	Allochthonous	0	H-T	Annual, Biennial, Perennial				
161.	<i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i> (L.) Scop.	S	0	S	S	S	Poaceae	NA	Autochthonous	0	T	Annual	7	7	3	7
162.	<i>Diospyros virginiana</i> L.	0	C	C	0	0	Ebenaceae	LC	Allochthonous	0	Ph	Perennial				

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163.	<i>Draba verna</i> L.	S	S	0	0	S	Brassicaceae	NA	Autochthonous	0	T	Annual	8	6	4	x
164.	<i>Echinacea purpurea</i> (L.) Moench	0	0	0	0	C	Asteraceae	LC	Allochthonous	0	H	Perennial				
165.	<i>Echinocloa crus-galli</i> (L.) P.Beauv.	0	0	S	0	S	Poaceae	LC	Autochthonous	0	T	Annual	6	x	5	x
166.	<i>Echium vulgare</i> L.	S	0	0	0	0	Boraginaceae	NA	Autochthonous	0	H	Biennial-Perennial	9	x	3	x
167.	<i>Elaeagnus angustifolia</i> L.	C	0	0	C	0	Elaeagnaceae	LC	Allochthonous	I	Ph	Perennial				
168.	<i>Eleusine indica</i> (L.) Gaertn.	0	SB	SB	SB	SB	Poaceae	LC	Allochthonous	I	T	Annual				
169.	<i>Elymus repens</i> (L.) Gould.	S	0	S	S	0	Poaceae	NA	Autochthonous	0	G	Perennial	8	x	5	x
170.	<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i> L.	0	0	0	0	S	Onagraceae	LC	Autochthonous	0	H	Perennial	7	8	7	7
171.	<i>Epilobium montanum</i> L.	S	0	0	0	0	Onagraceae	NA	Autochthonous	0	H	Perennial	4	x	5	6
172.	<i>Epilobium parviflorum</i> Schreb.	0	0	0	0	S	Onagraceae	LC	Autochthonous	0	H	Perennial	7	5	9	x
173.	<i>Epilobium tetragonum</i> subsp. <i>lamyi</i> (F.W.Schultz) Nyman	0	0	S	0	0	Onagraceae	LC	Autochthonous	0	H	Perennial	7	6	7	7
174.	<i>Equisetum arvense</i> L.	0	0	0	S	0	Equisetaceae	LC	Autochthonous	0	G	Perennial	6	6	6	x
175.	<i>Eragrostis minor</i> Host	0	S	0	0	0	Poaceae	NA	Autochthonous	0	T	Annual	8	6	3	x
176.	<i>Eranthis hyemalis</i> (L.) Salisb.	SB	0	SB	0	0	Ranunculaceae	NA	Allochthonous	0	G	Perennial				
177.	<i>Erica carnea</i> L.	C	0	0	0	C	Ericaceae	NA	Allochthonous	0	Ch	Perennial				
178.	<i>Erigeron annuus</i> (L.) Desf subsp. <i>annuus</i>	SB	SB	SB	SB	SB	Asteraceae	NA	Allochthonous	I	T	Annual				
179.	<i>Erigeron canadensis</i> L.	0	SB	0	SB	0	Asteraceae	NA	Allochthonous	I	T	Annual				
180.	<i>Eriocapitella hupehensis</i> (E.Lemoine) Christenh. & Byng (syn. <i>Anemone hupehensis</i>)	0	0	C	0	C	Ranunculaceae	NA	Allochthonous	0	H	Perennial				
181.	<i>Erodium cicutarium</i> (L.) L'Hér.	0	0	0	S	0	Geraniaceae	NA	Autochthonous	0	T	Annual	8	x	3	x

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182.	<i>Erysimum × cheiri</i> (L.) Crantz	C	0	0	0	0	Brassicaceae	NA	Allochthonous	0	Ch	Perennial				
183.	<i>Euonymus europaeus</i> L.	0	C	0	C	C	Celastraceae	LC	Autochthonous	0	Ph	Perennial	6	5	8	5
184.	<i>Euonymus fortunei</i> (Turez.) Hand.-Mazz.	C	C	0	0	0	Celastraceae	NA	Allochthonous	0	Ph	Perennial				
185.	<i>Euonymus japonicus</i> Thunb.	C	C	C	0	0	Celastraceae	NA	Allochthonous	0	Ph	Perennial				
186.	<i>Euonymus radicans</i> (Miq.) Siebold ex Miq.	0	C	C	C	C	Celastraceae	NA	Allochthonous	0	Ph	Perennial				
187.	<i>Eupatorium cannabinum</i> L.	C	0	0	0	0	Asteraceae	NA	Autochthonous	0	H,G	Perennial	6	x	6	x
188.	<i>Euphorbia maculata</i> L.	SB	0	0	SB	0	Euphorbiaceae	NA	Allochthonous	I	T	Annual				
189.	<i>Euphorbia peplus</i> L.	S	0	S	0	0	Euphorbiaceae	NA	Autochthonous	0	T	Annual	6	6	4	x
190.	<i>Euphorbia virgata</i> Waldst. & Kit.	0	0	0	S	0	Euphorbiaceae	NA	Autochthonous	0	H	Perennial	9	6	4	7
191.	<i>Exochorda racemosa</i> (Fortune ex Lindl.) Rehder	0	0	C	0	0	Rosaceae	NA	Allochthonous	0	Ph	Perennial				
192.	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i> L.	C	0	0	0	0	Fagaceae	LC	Autochthonous	0	Ph	Perennial	3	4	5	5
193.	<i>Fallopia convolvulus</i> (L.) A.Löve	S	S	S	S	S	Polygonaceae	NA	Autochthonous	0	T	Annual	7	x	x	x
194.	<i>Festuca arundinacea</i> Schreb.	0	0	0	S	0	Poaceae	NA	Autochthonous	0	H	Perennial	8	x	7	7
195.	<i>Festuca valesiaca</i> Schlecht. ex Gaudin	0	S	0	S	0	Poaceae	NA	Autochthonous	0	H	Perennial	9	6	2	7
196.	<i>Ficus carica</i> L.	0	0	C	0	0	Moraceae	LC	Autochthonous	0	Ph	Perennial	x	9	4	7
197.	<i>Forsythia suspensa</i> (Thunb.) Vahl	C	C	C	C	C	Oleaceae	NA	Allochthonous	0	Ph	Perennial				
198.	<i>Fragaria vesca</i> L.	0	0	C	0	0	Rosaceae	NA	Autochthonous	0	H	Perennial	4	x	5	x
199.	<i>Fragaria viridis</i> Weston	0	S	0	S	0	Rosaceae	LC	Autochthonous	0	H	Perennial	7	x	4	7
200.	<i>Fraxinus americana</i> L.	0	C	0	0	C	Oleaceae	CR	Allochthonous	I	Ph	Perennial				

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201.	<i>Fraxinus angustifolia</i> Vahl	S	S	S	S	S	Oleaceae	LC	Autochthonous	0	Ph	Perennial	7	6	8	7
202.	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> L.	0	C	0	C	C	Oleaceae	NT	Autochthonous	0	Ph	Perennial	7	x	3	x
203.	<i>Fraxinus ornus</i> L.	C	0	0	0	0	Oleaceae	LC	Autochthonous	0	Ph	Perennial	7	8	3	8
204.	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i> Marshall	0	C	C	C	C	Oleaceae	CR	Allochthonous	I	Ph	Perennial				
205.	<i>Fumaria schleicheri</i> Soy.-Will.	0	S	S	0	S	Papaveraceae	NA	Autochthonous	0	T	Annual	2	6	4	7
206.	<i>Fumaria vaillantii</i> Loisel.	S	0	0	S	0	Papaveraceae	NA	Autochthonous	0	T	Annual	8	7	4	7
207.	<i>Gagea lutea</i> (L.) Ker Gawl.	0	0	S	S	0	Liliaceae	NA	Autochthonous	0	G	Perennial	2	x	6	7
208.	<i>Gagea minima</i> (L.) Ker Gawl.	S	S	S	S	S	Liliaceae	NA	Autochthonous	0	G	Perennial	7	6	5	7
209.	<i>Gagea pratensis</i> (Pers.) Dumort.	0	S	0	0	0	Liliaceae	NA	Autochthonous	0	G	Perennial	7	x	4	7
210.	<i>Gagea villosa</i> (M.Bieb.) Sweet	0	0	0	S	S	Liliaceae	NA	Autochthonous	0	G	Perennial	6	6	4	x
211.	<i>Gaillardia pulchella</i> Foug.	C	0	0	0	0	Asteraceae	NA	Allochthonous	0	T	Annual				
212.	<i>Galanthus nivalis</i> L.	S	0	S	S	0	Amaryllidaceae	NT	Autochthonous	0	G	Perennial	5	x	x	x
213.	<i>Galinsoga quadriradiata</i> Ruiz & Pav.	0	0	0	0	SB	Asteraceae	NA	Allochthonous	I	T	Annual				
214.	<i>Galium album</i> Mill.	0	S	0	0	0	Rubiaceae	NA	Autochthonous	0	H	Perennial	7	x	5	x
215.	<i>Galium aparine</i> L.	S	S	S	S	S	Rubiaceae	NA	Autochthonous	0	T	Annual	7	x	6	x
216.	<i>Galium humifusum</i> M.Bieb.	0	0	0	S	0	Rubiaceae	NA	Autochthonous	0	H	Perennial	7	7	3	7
217.	<i>Gazania × splendens</i> Hend. & Andr.Hend.	0	0	0	C	0	Asteraceae	NA	Allochthonous	0	T	Annual				
218.	<i>Gazania rigens</i> (L.) Gaertn.	C	0	0	0	0	Asteraceae	NA	Allochthonous	0	H	Perennial				
219.	<i>Geranium dissectum</i> L.	0	0	C	0	0	Geraniaceae	NA	Autochthonous	0	T	Annual	6	6	5	7
220.	<i>Geranium macrorrhizum</i> L.	0	0	C	0	0	Geraniaceae	NA	Autochthonous	0	H	Perennial	4	5	8	8
221.	<i>Geranium molle</i> L.	S	0	0	0	0	Geraniaceae	NA	Autochthonous	0	T	Annual	7	6	4	7

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222.	<i>Geranium pratense</i> L.	0	0	0	0	C	Geraniaceae	NA	Autochthonous	0	H	Perennial	8	5	6	7
223.	<i>Geranium pusillum</i> L.	S	0	S	S	0	Geraniaceae	NA	Autochthonous	0	T	Annual	6	6	3	x
224.	<i>Geranium robertianum</i> L.	S	0	0	0	0	Geraniaceae	NA	Autochthonous	0	H-T	Annual-Biennial	4	x	x	x
225.	<i>Geranium sanguineum</i> L.	0	0	S	0	0	Geraniaceae	LC	Autochthonous	0	H	Perennial	7	6	4	7
226.	<i>Geum urbanum</i> L.	S	S	S	S	S	Rosaceae	NA	Autochthonous	0	H	Perennial	4	x	5	x
227.	<i>Ginkgo biloba</i> L.	C	C	C	0	0	Ginkgoaceae	EN	Allochthonous	0	Ph	Perennial				
228.	<i>Glechoma hederacea</i> L.	S	S	S	S	S	Lamiaceae	LC	Autochthonous	0	H	Perennial	6	6	6	x
229.	<i>Glechoma hirsuta</i> Waldst. & Kit.	0	0	0	S	0	Lamiaceae	DD	Autochthonous	0	H	Perennial	6	x	4	x
230.	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i> L.	C	C	C	C	C	Fabaceae	LC	Allochthonous	I	Ph	Perennial				
231.	<i>Gymnocladus dioica</i> (L.) K.Koch	0	C	0	0	0	Fabaceae	VU	Allochthonous	0	Ph	Perennial				
232.	<i>Hamamelis virginiana</i> L.	C	0	0	0	0	Hamamelidaceae	LC	Allochthonous	0	Ph	Perennial				
233.	<i>Hedera helix</i> L.	S	S	S	S	S	Araliaceae	LC	Autochthonous	0	Ph	Perennial	4	6	5	x
234.	<i>Helianthus tuberosus</i> L.	0	SB	0	0	0	Asteraceae	LC	Allochthonous	I	G	Perennial				
235.	<i>Helleborus × ericemithii</i> B.Mathew	C	0	C	0	0	Ranunculaceae	NA	Allochthonous	0	H	Perennial				
236.	<i>Helleborus orientalis</i> Lam.	0	0	0	0	C	Ranunculaceae	NA	Allochthonous	0	H	Perennial				
237.	<i>Hemerocallis fulva</i> (L.) L.	C	0	0	C	0	Asphodelaceae	NA	Allochthonous	0	G	Perennial				
238.	<i>Heraclium sphondylium</i> L. s.l.	0	0	S	0	0	Apiaceae	NA	Autochthonous	0	Ht-H	Perennial	7	x	5	x
239.	<i>Hesperocyparis arizonica</i> (Greene) Bartel	0	0	0	0	C	Cupressaceae	NA	Allochthonous	0	Ph	Perennial				
240.	<i>Heuchera micrantha</i> Douglas	0	0	0	0	C	Saxifragaceae	NA	Allochthonous	0	H	Perennial				
241.	<i>Heuchera sanguinea</i> Engelm.	0	0	C	0	0	Saxifragaceae	NA	Allochthonous	0	H	Perennial				
242.	<i>Hibiscus moscheutos</i> L.	C	0	0	0	C	Malvaceae	LC	Allochthonous	0	H	Perennial				
243.	<i>Hibiscus rosa-sinensis</i> L.	0	0	0	0	C	Malvaceae	NA	Allochthonous	0	Ph	Perennial				
244.	<i>Hibiscus syriacus</i> L.	C	C	C	0	0	Malvaceae	NA	Allochthonous	0	Ph	Perennial				

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245.	<i>Hieracium umbellatum</i> L.	0	0	0	S	0	Asteraceae	NA	Autochthonous	0	H	Perennial	x	6	5	4
246.	<i>Hordeum murinum</i> L.	0	S	S	S	S	Poaceae	LC	Autochthonous	0	T	Annual	8	6	4	x
247.	<i>Hosta lancifolia</i> (Thumb.) Engl.	0	0	C	0	0	Asparagaceae	NA	Allochthonous	0	H,G	Perennial				
248.	<i>Hosta plantaginea</i> (Lam.) Asch.	C	0	C	0	0	Asparagaceae	NA	Allochthonous	0	H,G	Perennial				
249.	<i>Hosta undulata</i> (Otto & A.Dietr.) L.H.Bailey	0	0	0	0	C	Asparagaceae	NA	Allochthonous	0	H,G	Perennial				
250.	<i>Hyacinthus orientalis</i> L.	C	0	C	0	0	Asparagaceae	NA	Allochthonous	0	G	Perennial				
251.	<i>Hydrangea macrophylla</i> (Thumb.) Ser.	0	0	C	0	C	Hydrangeaceae	NA	Allochthonous	0	Ph	Perennial				
252.	<i>Hydrangea paniculata</i> Siebold	0	0	0	0	C	Hydrangeaceae	LC	Allochthonous	0	Ph	Perennial				
253.	<i>Hylotelephium telephium</i> (L.) H.Ohba	C	0	0	0	0	Crassulaceae	NA	Autochthonous	0	H	Perennial	7	5	4	7
254.	<i>Hypericum calycinum</i> L.	0	0	0	C	0	Hypericaceae	NA	Allochthonous	0	Ph	Perennial				
255.	<i>Hypericum perforatum</i> L.	S	0	0	S	0	Hypericaceae	LC	Autochthonous	0	H	Perennial	7	x	4	x
256.	<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i> L.	0	S	0	0	0	Asteraceae	NA	Autochthonous	0	H	Perennial	8	x	x	4
257.	<i>Hypochoeris phyllostachya</i> Baker	C	0	0	0	0	Acanthaceae	NA	Allochthonous	0	T	Annual				
258.	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i> L.	C	0	0	0	C	Aquifoliaceae	LC	Allochthonous	0	Ph	Perennial				
259.	<i>Ilex cornuta</i> Lindl. & Paxton	0	0	0	0	C	Aquifoliaceae	LC	Allochthonous	0	Ph	Perennial				
260.	<i>Iris × germanica</i> L.	C	0	C	C	C	Iridaceae	NA	Allochthonous	0	G	Perennial				
261.	<i>Iris pseudacorus</i> L.	C	0	0	S	0	Iridaceae	LC	Autochthonous	0	G	Perennial	7	x	10	x
262.	<i>Iris pumila</i> L.	C	0	0	0	0	Iridaceae	DD	Autochthonous	0	H,G	Perennial	7	6	3	7
263.	<i>Jacobaea maritima</i> (L.) Pels & Meijden	C	0	C	C	0	Asteraceae	NA	Allochthonous	0	Ch	Perennial				
264.	<i>Jasminum officinale</i> L.	0	0	C	0	C	Oleaceae	NA	Allochthonous	0	Ph	Perennial				
265.	<i>Juglans regia</i> L.	C/SB	C/SB	C/SB	C/SB	B	Juglandaceae	LC	Allochthonous	0	Ph	Perennial				

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266.	<i>Juncus effusus</i> L.	S	0	0	0	0	Juncaceae	NA	Autochthonous	0	H	Perennial	8	x	7	x
267.	<i>Juniperus chinensis</i> L.	C	C	0	C	0	Cupressaceae	LC	Allochthonous	0	Ph	Perennial				
268.	<i>Juniperus communis</i> L.	0	C	0	0	C	Cupressaceae	LC	Autochthonous	0	Ph	Perennial	8	x	4	x
269.	<i>Juniperus horizontalis</i> Moench	C	0	C	C	0	Cupressaceae	LC	Allochthonous	0	Ph	Perennial				
270.	<i>Juniperus sabina</i> L.	C	0	C	0	C	Cupressaceae	LC	Autochthonous	0	Ph	Perennial	7	4	3	7
271.	<i>Juniperus squamata</i> D.Don	0	0	C	0	0	Cupressaceae	LC	Allochthonous	0	Ph	Perennial				
272.	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i> L.	C	C	0	C	0	Cupressaceae	LC	Allochthonous	I	Ph	Perennial				
273.	<i>Kerria japonica</i> (L.) DC.	C	0	0	0	0	Cupressaceae	NA	Allochthonous	0	Ph	Perennial				
274.	<i>Kirengeshoma palmata</i> Yatabe	0	0	C	0	0	Hydrangeaceae	EN	Allochthonous	0	H	Perennial				
275.	<i>Koeleruteria paniculata</i> Laxm.	0	C	C	C	C	Sapindaceae	LC	Allochthonous	0	Ph	Perennial				
276.	<i>Laburnum anagyroides</i> Medik.	C	C	0	C	0	Fabaceae	LC	Autochthonous	0	Ph	Perennial	6	7	4	8
277.	<i>Lactuca muralis</i> (L.) Gaertn.	0	S	0	0	S	Asteraceae	LC	Autochthonous	0	H	Perennial	4	x	5	x
278.	<i>Lactuca saligna</i> L.	0	0	0	S	0	Asteraceae	LC	Autochthonous	0	T-Ht	Annual-Biennial	9	6	4	7
279.	<i>Lactuca serriola</i> L.	S	S	0	S	S	Asteraceae	LC	Autochthonous	0	T-Ht	Annual-Biennial	9	6	4	x
280.	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i> L.	C	0	0	0	0	Lythraceae	LC	Allochthonous	0	Ph	Perennial				
281.	<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i> L.	S	0	S	0	S	Lamiaceae	NA	Autochthonous	0	T	Annual	7	x	4	8
282.	<i>Lamium purpureum</i> L.	S	S	S	S	S	Lamiaceae	NA	Autochthonous	0	T	Annual	7	6	5	x
283.	<i>Lapsana communis</i> L.	S	0	0	S	0	Asteraceae	NA	Autochthonous	0	T	Annual	5	x	5	x
284.	<i>Larix decidua</i> Mill.	0	0	0	C	0	Pinaceae	LC	Autochthonous	0	Ph	Perennial	8	3	4	5
285.	<i>Lathyrus oleraceus</i> Lam. (syn. <i>Pisum sativum</i>)	0	0	0	S	0	Fabaceae	LC	Autochthonous	0	T	Annual	8	x	x	7
286.	<i>Lathyrus tuberosus</i> L.	S	0	0	S	0	Fabaceae	LC	Autochthonous	0	H	Perennial	7	6	4	7
287.	<i>Lavandula angustifolia</i> Mill.	C	0	0	0	0	Lamiaceae	LC	Allochthonous	0	Ph-Ch	Perennial				

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288.	<i>Leersia oryzoides</i> (L.) Sw.	0	0	0	S	0	Poaceae	LC	Autochthonous	0	H	Perennial	8	6	10	7
289.	<i>Lemna minor</i> L.	0	0	0	S	0	Araceae	LC	Autochthonous	0	Hd	Annual	7	x	11	x
290.	<i>Lepidium draba</i> L.	S	S	S	S	S	Brassicaceae	NA	Autochthonous	0	H	Perennial	8	7	5	7
291.	<i>Leucanthemum maximum</i> (Ramond) DC.	0	0	C	S	S	Asteraceae	NA	Allochthonous	0	H	Perennial				
292.	<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i> Lam.	S	0	0	0	S	Asteraceae	NA	Autochthonous	0	H	Perennial	7	x	4	x
293.	<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i> L.	C	C	C	C	C	Oleaceae	NA	Autochthonous	0	Ph	Perennial	6	x	7	
294.	<i>Lilium regale</i> E.H. Wilson	C	0	0	0	0	Liliaceae	NA	Allochthonous	0	G	Perennial				
295.	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i> L.	C	0	0	C	0	Magnoliaceae	LC	Allochthonous	0	Ph	Perennial				
296.	<i>Lolium perenne</i> L.	S	S	0	S	S	Poaceae	LC	Autochthonous	0	H	Perennial	8	x	5	x
297.	<i>Lonicera fragrantissima</i> Lindl. & Paxton	C	C	C	C	C	Caprifoliaceae	NA	Allochthonous	0	Ph	Perennial				
298.	<i>Lonicera japonica</i> Thunb.	C	C	0	C	C	Caprifoliaceae	NA	Allochthonous	I	Ph	Perennial				
299.	<i>Lonicera ligustrina</i> var. <i>pileata</i> (Oliv.) Franch.	C	0	0	0	C	Caprifoliaceae	NA	Allochthonous	0	Ph	Perennial				
300.	<i>Lonicera periclymenum</i> L.	C	0	0	0	0	Caprifoliaceae	NA	Allochthonous	0	Ph	Perennial				
301.	<i>Lonicera tatarica</i> L.	C	C	C	C	C	Caprifoliaceae	NA	Allochthonous	0	Ph	Perennial				
302.	<i>Lycium barbarum</i> L.	0	C	0	0	0	Solanaceae	NA	Allochthonous	I	Ph	Perennial				
303.	<i>Lycopus europaeus</i> L.	0	0	0	S	0	Lamiaceae	LC	Autochthonous	0	H,G	Perennial	7	x	9	7
304.	<i>Lysimachia arvensis</i> (L.) U.Manns & Anderb.	0	0	0	S	0	Primulaceae	NA	Autochthonous	0	T	Annual	6	6	5	x
305.	<i>Lysimachia foemina</i> (Mill.) U.Manns & Anderb.	0	0	0	S	S	Primulaceae	NA	Autochthonous	0	T	Annual	8	7	4	8
306.	<i>Lysimachia nummularia</i> L.	S	S	S	S	0	Primulaceae	LC	Autochthonous	0	Ch	Perennial	4	6	6	x
307.	<i>Lythrum salicaria</i> L.	C	0	0	0	0	Lythraceae	LC	Autochthonous	0	H	Perennial	7	6	8	7
308.	<i>Maclura pomifera</i> (Raf.) C.K.Schneid.	0	C	C	C	0	Moraceae	LC	Allochthonous	0	Ph	Perennial				
309.	<i>Magnolia × soulangeana</i> Soul.-Bod.	C	C	C	0	C	Magnoliaceae	NA	Allochthonous	0	Ph	Perennial				

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310.	<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i> L.	C	0	0	0	0	Magnoliaceae	LC	Allochthonous	0	Ph	Perennial				
311.	<i>Magnolia kobus</i> DC.	C	0	0	0	0	Magnoliaceae	DD	Allochthonous	0	Ph	Perennial				
312.	<i>Magnolia stellata</i> (Siebold & Zucc.) Maxim.	C	0	0	C	0	Magnoliaceae	EN	Allochthonous	0	Ph	Perennial				
313.	<i>Malus × floribunda</i> Siebold ex Van Houtte	0	0	C	C	0	Rosaceae	NA	Allochthonous	0	Ph	Perennial				
314.	<i>Malus domestica</i> (Suckow) Borkh.	C	C	0	C	C	Rosaceae	NA	Allochthonous	0	Ph	Perennial				
315.	<i>Malva sylvestris</i> L.	S	S	S	S	0	Malvaceae	LC	Autochthonous	0	Ht-H	Perennial	8	6	4	x
316.	<i>Marricaria chamomilla</i> L.	S	0	0	0	0	Asteraceae	LC	Autochthonous	0	T	Annual	7	x	6	7
317.	<i>Medicago lupulina</i> L.	S	S	0	S	S	Fabaceae	LC	Autochthonous	0	T	Annual	7	x	4	x
318.	<i>Medicago minima</i> (L.) Bartal.	S	0	0	0	0	Fabaceae	LC	Autochthonous	0	T	Annual	9	6	3	7
319.	<i>Medicago sativa</i> L.	SB	SB	0	SB	0	Fabaceae	LC	Allochthonous	0	H	Perennial	8	6	4	7
320.	<i>Mellilotus officinalis</i> (L.) Lam.	0	S	0	0	0	Fabaceae	LC	Autochthonous	0	Ht	Biennial	8	x	3	x
321.	<i>Mentha aquatica</i> L.	0	S	0	S	0	Lamiaceae	LC	Autochthonous	0	H	Perennial	7	x	9	7
322.	<i>Mentha longifolia</i> (L.) L.	0	0	S	S	0	Lamiaceae	LC	Autochthonous	0	H	Perennial	7	x	8	x
323.	<i>Miscanthus sinensis</i> Andersson	C	0	C	C	C	Poaceae	NA	Allochthonous	0	H	Perennial				
324.	<i>Morus alba</i> L.	0	C/SB	0	C/SB	0	Moraceae	LC	Allochthonous	I	Ph	Perennial				
325.	<i>Morus nigra</i> L.	C	C	0	0	0	Moraceae	DD	Allochthonous	I	Ph	Perennial				
326.	<i>Muscari neglectum</i> Guss. ex Ten. & Sangiov.	0	C/S	C/S	S	C	Asparagaceae	NA	Autochthonous	0	G	Perennial	7	6	4	7
327.	<i>Myosotis scorpioides</i> L.	0	0	0	S	0	Boraginaceae	LC	Autochthonous	0	H	Perennial	7	x	8	x
328.	<i>Myosotis sylvatica</i> Ehrh. ex Hoffm.	S	0	C	C	0	Boraginaceae	NA	Autochthonous	0	H	Perennial	5	4	6	4
329.	<i>Nandina domestica</i> Thunb.	C	0	0	0	0	Berberidaceae	NA	Allochthonous	0	Ph	Perennial				
330.	<i>Narcissus poeticus</i> L.	C	C/S	C/S	C/S	0	Amaryllidaceae	LC	Autochthonous	0	G	Perennial	8	5	6	5
331.	<i>Narcissus pseudonarcissus</i> L.	C	SB	SB	C/SB	C	Amaryllidaceae	NA	Allochthonous	0	G	Perennial				

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332.	<i>Nephrolepis exaltata</i> (L.) Schott	0	0	C	0	0	Polypodiaceae	LC	Allochthonous	0	H	Perennial				
333.	<i>Nicotiana alata</i> Link & Otto	0	0	C	0	0	Solanaceae	NA	Allochthonous	0	H-T	Annual-Perennial				
334.	<i>Oenothera biennis</i> L.	C	0	0	0	0	Onagraceae	NA	Allochthonous	I	H	Biennial				
335.	<i>Oenothera glazioviana</i> Micheli	0	0	0	0	SB	Onagraceae	NA	Allochthonous	I	Ht-H	Biennial-Perennial				
336.	<i>Oenothera lindheimeri</i> (Engelm. & A. Gray) W.L. Wagner & Hoch	0	0	0	0	C	Onagraceae	NA	Allochthonous	0	H	Perennial				
337.	<i>Oenothera macrocarpa</i> Nutt.	0	0	C	0	0	Onagraceae	NA	Allochthonous	0	H	Perennial				
338.	<i>Ononis arvensis</i> L.	0	0	0	S	0	Fabaceae	NA	Autochthonous	0	H	Perennial	8	6	4	7
339.	<i>Onopordum acanthium</i> L.	S	0	S	0	0	Asteraceae	NA	Autochthonous	0	Ht	Biennial	9	7	4	7
340.	<i>Ornithogalum boucheanum</i> (Kunth) Asch.	0	S	S	S	S	Asparagaceae	NA	Autochthonous	0	G	Perennial	6	6	4	7
341.	<i>Ornithogalum umbellatum</i> L.	S	S	S	S	S	Asparagaceae	NA	Autochthonous	0	G	Perennial	8	6	4	7
342.	<i>Ostrya carpinifolia</i> Scop.	0	0	C	0	0	Betulaceae	NA	Allochthonous	0	Ph	Perennial				
343.	<i>Oxalis corniculata</i> L.	SB	SB	0	SB	SB	Oxalidaceae	NA	Allochthonous	I	T, G, H	Annual-Perennial				
344.	<i>Oxalis dillenii</i> Jacq.	SB	0	SB	SB	0	Oxalidaceae	NA	Allochthonous	I	H-T	Annual-Perennial				
345.	<i>Oxalis stricta</i> L.	0	SB	0	0	0	Oxalidaceae	NA	Allochthonous	I	T, G, H	Annual-Perennial				
346.	<i>Oxybasis urtica</i> (L.) S. Fuentes, Uotila & Borsch	S	0	0	0	0	Amaranthaceae	NA	Autochthonous	0	T	Annual	7	7	4	7
347.	<i>Pachysandra terminalis</i> Siebold & Zucc.	0	0	0	0	C	Buxaceae	NA	Allochthonous	0	Ch	Perennial				
348.	<i>Paeonia × suffruticosa</i> Andrews	C	0	0	0	0	Paoniaceae	NA	Allochthonous	0	Ph	Perennial				

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349.	<i>Paeonia lactiflora</i> Pall.	C	0	0	C	C	Paoniaceae	NA	Allochthonous	0	G	Perennial				
350.	<i>Panicum dichotomiflorum</i> Michx.	SB	0	0	0	0	Poaceae	NA	Allochthonous	1	T	Annual				
351.	<i>Panicum virgatum</i> L.	0	0	C	C	0	Poaceae	LC	Allochthonous	0	H,G	Perennial				
352.	<i>Papaver dubium</i> L.	S	0	0	0	0	Papaveraceae	NA	Autochthonous	0	T	Annual	8	6	4	7
353.	<i>Papaver orientale</i> L.	0	0	C	C	0	Papaveraceae	NA	Allochthonous	0	H	Perennial				
354.	<i>Papaver rhoeas</i> L.	S	0	0	0	0	Papaveraceae	LC	Autochthonous	0	T	Annual	7	6	4	7
355.	<i>Parrotia persica</i> (DC.) C.A.Mey.	C	0	0	0	0	Hamamelidaceae	NT	Allochthonous	0	Ph	Perennial				
356.	<i>Parthenocissus inserta</i> (A.Kern.) Fritsch	C/SB	C/SB	C/SB	C/SB	0	Vitaceae	NA	Allochthonous	1	Ph	Perennial				
357.	<i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i> (L.) Planch.	0	0	0	SB	0	Vitaceae	LC	Allochthonous	1	Ph	Perennial				
358.	<i>Parthenocissus tricuspidata</i> (Siebold & Zucc.) Planch.	C	0	0	0	0	Vitaceae	NA	Allochthonous	0	Ph	Perennial				
359.	<i>Paulownia tomentosa</i> (Thunb.) Steud.	0	0	C	0	0	Paulowniaceae	LC	Allochthonous	0	Ph	Perennial				
360.	<i>Pentanema britannica</i> (L.) D.Gut.Larr., Santos-Vicente, Anderb., E.Rico & M.M.Mart.Ort.	0	0	0	S	0	Asteraceae	NA	Autochthonous	0	Hf-H	Biennial-Perennial	8	6	7	5
361.	<i>Persicaria hydropiper</i> (L.) Delarbre	0	S	0	0	0	Polygonaceae	LC	Autochthonous	0	T	Annual	7	6	8	6
362.	<i>Persicaria maculosa</i> Gray	S	0	0	0	S	Polygonaceae	LC	Autochthonous	0	T	Annual	7	6	5	7
363.	<i>Petrosedum rupestre</i> (L.) P.V.Heath	C/S	0	0	0	0	Crassulaceae	NA	Autochthonous	0	Ch	Perennial	7	5	3	4
364.	<i>Petunia × atkinsiana</i> (Sweet) D.Don ex W.H.Baxter	C	0	0	0	0	Solanaceae	NA	Allochthonous	0	T	Annual				
365.	<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i> L.	C	0	0	0	0	Poaceae	LC	Autochthonous	0	H,G	Perennial	7	x	8	7

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366.	<i>Phedimus kamtschaticus</i> (Fisch.) 't Hart	0	0	0	C	0	Crassulaceae	NA	Allochthonous	0	H	Perennial				
367.	<i>Phedimus spurius</i> (M.Bieb.) 't Hart	C	0	0	0	0	Crassulaceae	NA	Allochthonous	0	Ch	Perennial				
368.	<i>Philadelphus coronarius</i> L.	C	C	C	C	C	Hydrangeaceae	NA	Allochthonous	0	Ph	Perennial				
369.	<i>Phlox paniculata</i> L.	0	0	0	0	C	Polemoniaceae	NA	Allochthonous	0	H	Perennial				
370.	<i>Photinia × fraseri</i> Dress	C	0	0	0	C	Rosaceae	NA	Allochthonous	0	Ph	Perennial				
371.	<i>Phyllostachys</i> sp.	0	0	C	0	0	Poaceae	NA	Allochthonous	0	H	Perennial				
372.	<i>Phytolacca americana</i> L.	SB	0	SB	SB	0	Phytolaccaceae	NA	Allochthonous	I	T	Annual				
373.	<i>Picea abies</i> (L.) H.Karst.	0	C	C	C	0	Pinaceae	LC	Autochthonous	0	Ph	Perennial	7	4	5	4
374.	<i>Picea laxa</i> (Münchh.) Sarg.	0	C	0	0	0	Pinaceae	NA	Allochthonous	0	Ph	Perennial				
375.	<i>Picea pungens</i> Engelm.	C	C	C	C	C	Pinaceae	LC	Allochthonous	0	Ph	Perennial				
376.	<i>Pilosella caespitosa</i> (Dumort.) P.D.Sell & C.West	S	0	0	0	0	Asteraceae	NA	Autochthonous	0	H	Perennial	8	5	7	7
377.	<i>Pinus nigra</i> J.F.Arnold subsp. <i>nigra</i>	C	C	C	C	C	Pinaceae	LC	Allochthonous	0	Ph	Perennial				
378.	<i>Pinus strobus</i> L.	C	C	C	C	C	Pinaceae	LC	Allochthonous	0	Ph	Perennial				
379.	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i> L.	0	C	C	C	0	Pinaceae	LC	Autochthonous	0	Ph	Perennial	7	x	x	x
380.	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i> L.	S	S	S	S	S	Plantaginaceae	LC	Autochthonous	0	H	Perennial	7	x	x	x
381.	<i>Plantago major</i> L.	S	S	S	S	S	Plantaginaceae	LC	Autochthonous	0	H	Perennial	8	x	5	x
382.	<i>Plantago media</i> L.	S	0	0	0	S	Plantaginaceae	NA	Autochthonous	0	H	Perennial	8	x	4	x
383.	<i>Platanus × hispanica</i> Mill. ex Münchh.	C	C	C	C	C	Platanaceae	NA	Allochthonous	0	Ph	Perennial				
384.	<i>Platanus orientalis</i> L.	0	C	0	0	0	Platanaceae	DD	Allochthonous	0	Ph	Perennial				
385.	<i>Platycladus orientalis</i> (L.) Franco	C	C	C	C	C	Cupressaceae	NT	Allochthonous	0	Ph	Perennial				
386.	<i>Platycodon grandiflorus</i> (Jacq.) A.DC.	0	0	0	C	0	Campanulaceae	NA	Allochthonous	0	H	Perennial				
387.	<i>Poa angustifolia</i> L.	S	0	S	S	0	Poaceae	LC	Autochthonous	0	H	Perennial	9	6	3	7

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388.	<i>Poa annua</i> L.	S	S	S	S	S	Poaceae	LC	Autochthonous	0	T	Annual	7	x	6	x
389.	<i>Poa bulbosa</i> L.	S	S	0	S	0	Poaceae	NA	Autochthonous	0	H	Perennial	9	6	2	7
390.	<i>Poa pratensis</i> L.	S	0	S	S	0	Poaceae	LC	Autochthonous	0	H	Perennial	8	x	5	x
391.	<i>Poa trivialis</i> L. subsp. <i>trivialis</i>	S	0	S	S	S	Poaceae	NA	Autochthonous	0	H	Perennial	6	x	7	x
392.	<i>Podophyllum versipelle</i> Hance	0	0	C	0	0	Berberidaceae	NA	Allochthonous	0	H	Perennial				
393.	<i>Polemonium caeruleum</i> L.	0	0	C	0	0	Polemoniaceae	NA	Autochthonous	0	H	Perennial	7	4	7	6
394.	<i>Polygonatum latifolium</i> (Jacq.) Desf.	0	0	0	S	0	Asparagaceae	NA	Autochthonous	0	G	Perennial	3	x	5	x
395.	<i>Polygonatum odoratum</i> (Mill.) Druce	S	0	0	0	0	Asparagaceae	LC	Autochthonous	0	G	Perennial	4	x	4	x
396.	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i> L.	S	0	S	S	S	Polygonaceae	LC	Autochthonous	0	T	Annual	7	x	x	x
397.	<i>Populus × canescens</i> (Aiton) Sm.	0	0	C	0	0	Salicaceae	NA	Autochthonous	0	Ph	Perennial				
398.	<i>Populus alba</i> L.	S	0	S	S	S	Salicaceae	LC	Autochthonous	0	Ph	Perennial	7	x	5	x
399.	<i>Populus balsamifera</i> L.	0	C	0	0	0	Salicaceae	LC	Allochthonous	0	Ph	Perennial				
400.	<i>Populus nigra</i> L.	S	C/S	C	C/S	0	Salicaceae	DD	Autochthonous	0	Ph	Perennial	7	6	8	7
401.	<i>Populus simonii</i> Carrière	0	0	0	C	0	Salicaceae	NA	Allochthonous	0	Ph	Perennial				
402.	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i> L. s.l.	S	0	0	0	S	Portulacaceae	LC	Autochthonous	0	T	Annual	7	6	4	7
403.	<i>Potentilla argentea</i> L. s.l.	S	0	S	S	0	Rosaceae	LC	Autochthonous	0	H	Perennial	9	x	3	x
404.	<i>Potentilla indica</i> (Andrews) Th. Wolf	0	0	SB	0	0	Rosaceae	NA	Allochthonous	I	H	Perennial				
405.	<i>Potentilla reptans</i> L.	S	S	S	S	S	Rosaceae	NA	Autochthonous	0	H	Perennial	6	6	6	7
406.	<i>Primula veris</i> L.	0	0	C	0	0	Primulaceae	LC	Autochthonous	0	H	Perennial	7	x	4	x
407.	<i>Primula vulgaris</i> Huds.	C	0	0	0	0	Primulaceae	NA	Autochthonous	0	H	Perennial	5	5	5	6
408.	<i>Prunella vulgaris</i> L.	S	S	S	S	S	Lamiaceae	LC	Autochthonous	0	H	Perennial	7	x	x	x
409.	<i>Prunus amygdalus</i> Batsch	0	0	C	0	0	Rosaceae	NA	Allochthonous	0	Ph	Perennial				
410.	<i>Prunus armeniaca</i> L.	0	0	0	SB	0	Rosaceae	LC	Allochthonous	0	Ph	Perennial				
411.	<i>Prunus avium</i> (L.) L.	C	C	0	C	0	Rosaceae	LC	Autochthonous	0	Ph	Perennial	6	6	5	x

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412.	<i>Prunus cerasifera</i> Ehrh.	C	C	C	C	C	Rosaceae	DD	Allochthonous	0	Ph	Perennial				
413.	<i>Prunus cerasus</i> L.	0	C	0	0	0	Rosaceae	NA	Allochthonous	0	Ph	Perennial				
414.	<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i> L.	C	C	C	C	C	Rosaceae	LC	Allochthonous	0	Ph	Perennial				
415.	<i>Prunus padus</i> L.	C	0	0	0	0	Rosaceae	LC	Autochthonous	0	Ph	Perennial	5	5	8	5
416.	<i>Prunus persica</i> (L.) Batsch	C	C	0	C	0	Rosaceae	NA	Allochthonous	0	Ph	Perennial				
417.	<i>Prunus serrulata</i> Lindl.	C	0	C	C	0	Rosaceae	LC	Allochthonous	0	Ph	Perennial				
418.	<i>Prunus tenella</i> Batsch	0	0	0	C	0	Rosaceae	DD	Autochthonous	0	Ph	Perennial	8	7	4	8
419.	<i>Prunus triloba</i> Lindl.	0	0	C	0	0	Rosaceae	NA	Allochthonous	0	Ph	Perennial				
420.	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i> (Mirb.) Franco	C	C	0	0	0	Pinaceae	LC	Allochthonous	0	Ph	Perennial				
421.	<i>Ptelea trifoliata</i> L.	0	C	0	0	0	Rutaceae	LC	Allochthonous	0	Ph	Perennial				
422.	<i>Pulsatilla montana</i> (Hoppe) Rehb.	0	0	C	0	0	Ranunculaceae	NA	Autochthonous	0	H	Perennial	8	6	3	7
423.	<i>Pyracantha coccinea</i> M.Roem.	C	0	C	0	C	Rosaceae	NA	Allochthonous	0	Ph	Perennial				
424.	<i>Quercus cerris</i> L.	0	0	0	C	0	Fagaceae	LC	Autochthonous	0	Ph	Perennial	6	8	x	x
425.	<i>Quercus robur</i> L. subsp. pedunculiflora (K.Koch) Menitsky	0	C	0	0	0	Fagaceae	NA	Autochthonous	0	Ph	Perennial	7	7	4	7
426.	<i>Quercus robur</i> L. subsp. robur	S	C	C	C/S	C	Fagaceae	LC	Autochthonous	0	Ph	Perennial	7	6	x	x
427.	<i>Quercus rubra</i> L.	C	C	C	C/SB	C/S B	Fagaceae	LC	Allochthonous	0	Ph	Perennial				
428.	<i>Ranunculus ficaria</i> L.	S	S	S	S	S	Ranunculaceae	NA	Autochthonous	0	H	Perennial	4	5	6	5
429.	<i>Ranunculus repens</i> L.	0	S	S	S	S	Ranunculaceae	LC	Autochthonous	0	H	Perennial	6	x	7	x
430.	<i>Ranunculus sardous</i> Crantz	S	0	0	S	0	Ranunculaceae	NA	Autochthonous	0	T	Annual	8	7	8	7
431.	<i>Reynoutria × bohemica</i> Chrték & Chrtková	0	0	0	C	0	Polygonaceae	NA	Allochthonous	I	G	Perennial				
432.	<i>Reynoutria japonica</i> Houtt.	SB	0	0	0	0	Polygonaceae	NA	Allochthonous	I	G	Perennial				

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433.	Rhododendron sp.	0	0	0	C	0	Ericaceae	NA	Allochthonous	0	Ph	Perennial				
434.	Rhus typhina L.	C	0	0	C	0	Anacardiaceae	LC	Allochthonous	0	Ph	Perennial				
435.	Ribes aureum Pursh	0	C	0	0	C	Grossulariaceae	NA	Allochthonous	0	Ph	Perennial				
436.	Robinia pseudoacacia L.	0	C/SB	C	C/SB	C/SB	Fabaceae	LC	Allochthonous	I	Ph	Perennial				
437.	Robinia viscosa Michx. ex Vent.	C	C	0	0	0	Fabaceae	NA	Allochthonous	0	Ph	Perennial				
438.	Rorippa amphibia (L.) Besser	0	0	0	0	S	Brassicaceae	LC	Autochthonous	0	H	Perennial	7	x	10	7
439.	Rorippa austriaca (Crantz) Besser	S	0	0	S	0	Brassicaceae	LC	Autochthonous	0	H	Perennial	7	7	7	7
440.	Rorippa kernerii Menyh.	S	S	S	S	0	Brassicaceae	LC	Autochthonous	0	H	Perennial	7	6	x	7
441.	Rosa canina L.	S	S	0	0	0	Rosaceae	LC	Autochthonous	0	Ph	Perennial	8	x	4	x
442.	Rosa dumalis Bechst. (syn. R. vosagiaca)	0	0	0	S	0	Rosaceae	NA	Autochthonous	0	Ph	Perennial	5	6	4	7
443.	Rubus caesius L.	S	S	0	S	0	Rosaceae	LC	Autochthonous	0	Ph	Perennial	7	6	7	7
444.	Rudbeckia hirta L.	C	0	0	0	0	Asteraceae	NA	Allochthonous	0	H-T	Annual, Biennial, Perennial				
445.	Rumex crispus L.	0	0	0	0	S	Polygonaceae	LC	Autochthonous	0	H	Perennial	7	x	6	x
446.	Rumex obtusifolius L.	0	0	S	S	0	Polygonaceae	NA	Autochthonous	0	H	Perennial	6	5	6	x
447.	Rumex patientia L.	S	S	0	0	S	Polygonaceae	NA	Autochthonous	0	H	Perennial	6	7	5	x
448.	Ruscus aculeatus L.	0	C	C	0	0	Asparagaceae	LC	Autochthonous	0	G	Perennial	6	8	3	8
449.	Sagina apetala Ard.	S	0	0	0	0	Caryophyllaceae	NA	Autochthonous	0	T	Annual	8	x	6	x
450.	Salix alba L.	0	C	C	0	0	Salicaceae	LC	Autochthonous	0	Ph	Perennial	8	6	7	x
451.	Salix babylonica L.	C	0	C	C	0	Salicaceae	DD	Allochthonous	0	Ph	Perennial				
452.	Salvia nemorosa L.	0	0	C	0	C	Lamiaceae	NA	Autochthonous	0	H	Perennial	8	7	4	8
453.	Salvia officinalis L.	0	0	0	C	0	Lamiaceae	LC	Allochthonous	0	Ch	Perennial				
454.	Salvia pratensis L.	0	0	0	0	C	Lamiaceae	NA	Autochthonous	0	H	Perennial	8	x	4	x
455.	Salvia rosmarinus Spenn.	C	0	0	0	0	Lamiaceae	LC	Allochthonous	0	Ph-	Perennial				

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456.	<i>Salvia splendens</i> Sellow ex Nees	C	C	C	C	0	Lamiaceae	NA	Allochthonous	0	T	Annual				
457.	<i>Salvia yangii</i> B.T.Drew (syn. <i>Perovskia atriplicifolia</i> Benth.)	0	0	0	0	C	Lamiaceae	NA	Allochthonous	0	H	Perennial				
458.	<i>Sambucus nigra</i> L.	S	C	S	S	0	Viburnaceae	LC	Autochthonous	0	Ph	Perennial	7	x	5	x
459.	<i>Scandosorbus intermedia</i> (Ehrh.) Sennikov	0	0	0	C	0	Rosaceae	NA	Allochthonous	0	Ph	Perennial				
460.	<i>Scilla bifolia</i> L. s.l.	S	S	S	S	0	Asparagaceae	LC	Autochthonous	0	G	Perennial	5	x	6	x
461.	<i>Scorzonoides autumnalis</i> (L.) Moench	S	0	0	0	0	Asteraceae	NA	Autochthonous	0	H	Perennial	7	x	5	x
462.	<i>Sedum album</i> L.	C/S	0	0	0	0	Crassulaceae	NA	Autochthonous	0	Ch	Perennial	9	5	2	x
463.	<i>Senecio vernalis</i> Waldst. & Kit.	S	S	0	S	S	Asteraceae	NA	Autochthonous	0	T	Annual	7	x	4	4
464.	<i>Senecio vulgaris</i> L.	0	S	S	S	S	Asteraceae	NA	Autochthonous	0	T	Annual	7	x	5	x
465.	<i>Setaria verticillata</i> (L.) P.Beauv.	0	0	0	0	S	Poaceae	NA	Autochthonous	0	T	Annual	7	6	4	7
466.	<i>Setaria viridis</i> (L.) P.Beauv.	S	S	S	S	S	Poaceae	NA	Autochthonous	0	T	Annual	7	6	4	7
467.	<i>Silene baccifera</i> (L.) Durande	0	0	0	S	0	Caryophyllaceae	NA	Autochthonous	0	H	Perennial	x	x	8	7
468.	<i>Silene latifolia</i> subsp. <i>alba</i> (Mill.) Greuter & Burdet	S	S	S	S	0	Caryophyllaceae	NA	Autochthonous	0	H-T	Annual-Perennial	8	x	4	x
469.	<i>Silene vulgaris</i> (Moench) Garcke	S	0	0	0	0	Caryophyllaceae	LC	Autochthonous	0	H	Perennial	8	x	4	x
470.	<i>Silybum marianum</i> (L.) Gaertn.	SB	0	0	0	0	Asteraceae	LC	Allochthonous	0	H-T	Annual, Biennial, Perennial				
471.	<i>Solanum dulcamara</i> L.	0	S	S	S	0	Solanaceae	LC	Autochthonous	0	Ch	Perennial	7	x	9	x
472.	<i>Solanum nigrum</i> L.	S	0	S	0	S	Solanaceae	NA	Autochthonous	0	T	Annual	7	6	5	7

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473.	<i>Solidago canadensis</i> L.	C	0	C	C	0	Asteraceae	NA	Allochthonous	I	H	Perennial				
474.	<i>Sonchus arvensis</i> L.	S	0	0	S	0	Asteraceae	NA	Autochthonous	0	G	Perennial	7	x	5	x
475.	<i>Sonchus asper</i> (L.) Hill	0	S	0	S	S	Asteraceae	NA	Autochthonous	0	T-Ht	Annual-Perennial	7	x	6	7
476.	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i> L.	S	0	S	0	S	Asteraceae	NA	Autochthonous	0	T	Annual	7	x	4	x
477.	<i>Sorghum halepense</i> (L.) Pers.	SB	0	0	SB	SB	Poaceae	NA	Allochthonous	I	H,G	Perennial				
478.	<i>Spartium junceum</i> L.	0	0	0	C	0	Fabaceae	NA	Allochthonous	0	Ph	Perennial				
479.	<i>Spiraea × vanhouttei</i> (Briot) Carrière	C	C	C	C	C	Rosaceae	NA	Allochthonous	0	Ph	Perennial				
480.	<i>Spiraea japonica</i> L.f.	0	C	0	0	C	Rosaceae	NA	Allochthonous	0	Ph	Perennial				
481.	<i>Spiraea salicifolia</i> L.	C	0	0	0	0	Rosaceae	NA	Autochthonous	0	Ph	Perennial	6	5	8	5
482.	<i>Spirodela polyrrhiza</i> (L.) Schleid.	0	0	0	S	0	Araceae	LC	Autochthonous	0	Hd	Annual	7	6	11	6
483.	<i>Stachys byzantina</i> K.Koch	0	0	0	C	0	Lamiaceae	NA	Allochthonous	0	H	Perennial				
484.	<i>Stachys sylvatica</i> L.	S	0	0	0	0	Lamiaceae	NA	Autochthonous	0	H,G	Perennial	4	x	7	x
485.	<i>Stellaria media</i> (L.) Vill.	S	S	S	S	S	Caryophyllaceae	LC	Autochthonous	0	T-Ht	Annual-Biennial	6	5	6	5
486.	<i>Styphnolobium japonicum</i> (L.) Schott	C	C	C	C	C	Fabaceae	DD	Allochthonous	0	Ph	Perennial				
487.	<i>Symphoricarpos albus</i> (L.) S.F.Blake	C	C	C	C	C	Caprifoliaceae	NA	Allochthonous	0	Ph	Perennial				
488.	<i>Symphoricarpos orbiculatus</i> Moench	C	C	C	0	0	Caprifoliaceae	NA	Allochthonous	0	Ph	Perennial				
489.	<i>Symphytotrichum × salignum</i> (Willd.) G.L.Nesom	0	0	C	0	0	Asteraceae	NA	Allochthonous	I	H	Perennial				
490.	<i>Symphytum officinale</i> L.	S	0	0	0	0	Boraginaceae	LC	Autochthonous	0	H,G	Perennial	7	x	8	x
491.	<i>Syringa vulgaris</i> L.	C	C	C	C	C	Oleaceae	LC	Autochthonous	0	Ph	Perennial	9	5	4	8
492.	<i>Tagetes erecta</i> L.	C	C	0	C	0	Asteraceae	NA	Allochthonous	0	T	Annual				
493.	<i>Tamarix ramosissima</i> Ledeb.	0	0	C	0	0	Tamaricaceae	LC	Autochthonous	0	Ph	Perennial	7	6	5	7

No	Taxon	Cotroceni	Carol I	Cismigiu	Herastru	Kiseleff	Family	IUCN Status (Global)	Alien status	Invasive status in RO	Life form	Life span	L	T	U	R
494.	<i>Tamarix tetrandra</i> Pall. ex M.Bieb.	C	0	0	0	0	Tamaricaceae	LC	Allochthonous	0	Ph	Perennial				
495.	<i>Tanacetum vulgare</i> L.	0	0	0	0	S	Asteraceae	NA	Autochthonous	0	H	Perennial	8	x	4	x
496.	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i> F.H.Wigg.	S	S	S	S	S	Asteraceae	LC	Autochthonous	0	H	Perennial	7	x	5	x
497.	<i>Taxodium distichum</i> (L.) Rich.	C	C	C	C	0	Cupressaceae	LC	Allochthonous	0	Ph	Perennial				
498.	<i>Taxus baccata</i> L.	C	0	C	C	C	Taxaceae	LC	Autochthonous	0	Ph	Perennial	5	5	5	5
499.	<i>Thlaspi arvense</i> L.	S	0	0	0	0	Brassicaceae	NA	Autochthonous	0	T	Annual	6	6	5	7
500.	<i>Thlaspi perfoliatum</i> L.	S	0	0	S	S	Brassicaceae	NA	Autochthonous	0	T	Annual	8	6	4	7
501.	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i> L.	C	C	0	C	C	Cupressaceae	LC	Allochthonous	0	Ph	Perennial				
502.	<i>Tilia × euchlora</i> K.Koch	0	C	0	0	C	Malvaceae	NA	Allochthonous	0	Ph	Perennial				
503.	<i>Tilia cordata</i> Mill.	0	C	C	C	0	Malvaceae	LC	Autochthonous	0	Ph	Perennial	7	x	x	x
504.	<i>Tilia platyphyllos</i> Scop.	C	C	0	C	C	Malvaceae	LC	Autochthonous	0	Ph	Perennial	x	6	5	7
505.	<i>Tilia tomentosa</i> Moench	S	C	C	C	C	Malvaceae	LC	Autochthonous	0	Ph	Perennial	7	6	4	7
506.	<i>Tonilis arvensis</i> (Huds.) Link	0	0	S	S	0	Apiaceae	NA	Autochthonous	0	T	Annual	7	x	4	x
507.	<i>Torreya nucifera</i> (L.) Siebold & Zucc.	0	0	C	0	0	Taxaceae	LC	Allochthonous	0	Ph	Perennial				
508.	<i>Tradescantia zebrina</i> Bosse	C	0	0	0	0	Commelinaceae	NA	Allochthonous	0	G	Perennial				
509.	<i>Tragopogon dubius</i> Scop.	S	0	0	0	0	Asteraceae	NA	Autochthonous	0	H-T	Annual, Biennial, Perennial	8	x	4	x
510.	<i>Tragopogon graminifolius</i> DC.	SB	0	0	0	0	Asteraceae	NA	Allochthonous	0	H-T	Annual, Biennial, Perennial				
511.	<i>Trifolium fragiferum</i> L. s.l.	0	0	0	S	0	Fabaceae	NA	Autochthonous	0	H	Perennial	8	6	x	9
512.	<i>Trifolium pratense</i> L. s.l.	S	S	S	S	0	Fabaceae	LC	Autochthonous	0	H	Perennial	8	x	3	x
513.	<i>Trifolium repens</i> L. s.l.	S	S	S	S	S	Fabaceae	NA	Autochthonous	0	H	Perennial	8	x	x	x

No	Taxon	Cotroceni	Carol I	Cismigiu	Herastru	Kiseleff	Family	IUCN Status (Global)	Alien status	Invasive status in RO	Life form	Life span	L	T	U	R
514.	<i>Tripleurospermum inodorum</i> (L.) Sch.Bip.	S	0	0	0	S	Asteraceae	NA	Autochthonous	0	T	Annual	7	x	x	x
515.	<i>Triticum aestivum</i> L.	SB	0	0	0	SB	Poaceae	NA	Allochthonous	0	T	Annual				
516.	<i>Tsuga canadensis</i> (L.) Carrière	0	C	0	C	0	Pinaceae	NT	Allochthonous	0	Ph	Perennial				
517.	<i>Tulipa agenensis</i> Redouté	0	0	C/SB	0	0	Liliaceae	LC	Allochthonous	0	G	Perennial				
518.	<i>Tulipa gesneriana</i> L.	C	C	C	C	C	Liliaceae	NA	Allochthonous	0	G	Perennial				
519.	<i>Typha angustifolia</i> L.	0	0	0	S	0	Typhaceae	LC	Autochthonous	0	G-Hd	Perennial	8	6	10	7
520.	<i>Ulmus glabra</i> Huds.	0	C	0	C/S	C	Ulmaceae	DD	Autochthonous	0	Ph	Perennial	5	x	6	7
521.	<i>Ulmus laevis</i> Pall.	0	C	0	0	C	Ulmaceae	DD	Autochthonous	0	Ph	Perennial	4	6	8	7
522.	<i>Ulmus minor</i> Mill.	S	0	C/S	C	0	Ulmaceae	DD	Autochthonous	0	Ph	Perennial	5	7	4	6
523.	<i>Ulmus pumila</i> L.	0	0	0	SB	0	Ulmaceae	LC	Allochthonous	I	Ph	Perennial				
524.	<i>Valeriana locusta</i> L.	S	0	0	S	0	Caprifoliaceae	NA	Autochthonous	0	T	Annual	7	6	4	7
525.	<i>Verbascum blattaria</i> L.	0	0	0	S	0	Scrophulariaceae	NA	Autochthonous	0	Ht	Biennial	8	6	3	7
526.	<i>Verbena officinalis</i> L.	S	S	S	S	S	Verbenaceae	LC	Autochthonous	0	H	Perennial	9	x	4	x
527.	<i>Veronica arvensis</i> L.	S	0	S	S	0	Plantaginaceae	NA	Autochthonous	0	T	Annual	6	6	5	7
528.	<i>Veronica chamaedrys</i> L.	S	0	0	0	0	Plantaginaceae	NA	Autochthonous	0	H	Perennial	6	x	x	x
529.	<i>Veronica hederifolia</i> L.	S	S	S	S	S	Plantaginaceae	NA	Autochthonous	0	T	Annual	6	6	5	7
530.	<i>Veronica persica</i> Poir.	SB	SB	SB	SB	SB	Plantaginaceae	NA	Allochthonous	I	T	Annual				
531.	<i>Veronica serpyllifolia</i> L.	S	S	S	S	S	Plantaginaceae	LC	Autochthonous	0	H	Perennial	x	x	3	x
532.	<i>Veronica spicata</i> L.	0	0	0	0	C	Plantaginaceae	NA	Autochthonous	0	H	Perennial	7	6	3	6
533.	<i>Viburnum carlesii</i> Hemsl.	0	0	C	0	0	Viburnaceae	NA	Allochthonous	0	Ph	Perennial				
534.	<i>Viburnum opulus</i> L.	C	0	0	0	C	Viburnaceae	LC	Autochthonous	0	Ph	Perennial	6	x	7	7
535.	<i>Viburnum rhytidophyllum</i> Hemsl.	C	C	C	0	0	Viburnaceae	NA	Allochthonous	0	Ph	Perennial				
536.	<i>Vicia cracca</i> L.	0	0	0	0	S	Fabaceae	NA	Autochthonous	0	H	Perennial	7	x	4	x
537.	<i>Vicia grandiflora</i> Scop.	S	0	0	0	0	Fabaceae	LC	Autochthonous	0	T	Annual	7	6	4	x
538.	<i>Vicia hirsuta</i> (L.) Gray	S	0	0	S	0	Fabaceae	NA	Autochthonous	0	T	Annual	7	6	x	x
539.	<i>Vicia lathyroides</i> L.	S	0	0	0	0	Fabaceae	LC	Autochthonous	0	T	Annual	8	6	2	7

No	Taxon	Cotroceni	Carol I	Cismigiu	Herastru	Kiseleff	Family	IUCN Status (Global)	Alien status	Invasive status in RO	Life form	Life span	L	T	U	R
540.	<i>Vicia villosa</i> subsp. <i>varia</i> (Host) Corb.	S	0	0	0	0	Fabaceae	NA	Autochthonous	0	H-T	Annual-Biennial	7	6	4	7
541.	<i>Vinca major</i> L.	C	C	C	C	C	Apocynaceae	NA	Allochthonous	0	Ch	Perennial				
542.	<i>Vinca minor</i> L.	C	C	0	C	C	Apocynaceae	LC	Autochthonous	0	Ch	Perennial	4	6	5	7
543.	<i>Viola × wittrockiana</i> Gams	0	0	C	0	0	Violaceae	NA	Allochthonous	0	Ht	Biennial				
544.	<i>Viola alba</i> Besser	0	S	S	S	S	Violaceae	NA	Autochthonous	0	H	Perennial	5	6	5	7
545.	<i>Viola odorata</i> L.	S	S	S	S	S	Violaceae	LC	Autochthonous	0	H	Perennial	6	6	5	x
546.	<i>Viola reichenbachiana</i> Jord. ex Boreau	S	0	0	0	0	Violaceae	NA	Autochthonous	0	H	Perennial	4	x	5	x
547.	<i>Viola sororia</i> Willd.	0	0	C/SB	0	0	Violaceae	NA	Allochthonous	0	H	Perennial				
548.	<i>Viscum album</i> L.	S	0	0	0	0	Santalaceae	LC	Autochthonous	0	Epi	Perennial	8	6	x	
549.	<i>Vitex negundo</i> L.	0	0	0	0	C	Lamiaceae	LC	Allochthonous	0	Ph	Perennial				
550.	<i>Vulpia myuros</i> (L.) C.C.Gmel.	S	0	0	0	0	Poaceae	NA	Autochthonous	0	T	Annual	8	6	2	7
551.	<i>Weigela floribunda</i> (Siebold & Zucc.) K.Koch	C	0	0	0	C	Caprifoliaceae	NA	Allochthonous	0	Ph	Perennial				
552.	<i>Wisteria sinensis</i> (Sims) DC.	SB	0	C	C	0	Fabaceae	NA	Allochthonous	0	Ph	Perennial				
553.	<i>Xanthium orientale</i> subsp. <i>italicum</i> (Moretti) Greuter	SB	0	0	0	0	Asteraceae	NA	Allochthonous	I	T	Annual				
554.	<i>Xanthium strumarium</i> L.	0	0	0	0	S	Asteraceae	NA	Autochthonous	0	T	Annual	8	6	5	x
555.	<i>Yucca filamentosa</i> L.	C	C	C	C	0	Asparagaceae	LC	Allochthonous	0	Ph	Perennial				

Abbreviations: C – cultivated taxon, C/S – cultivated and also spontaneous taxon, S – spontaneous taxon, SB – subsynchronous taxon; CR – critically endangered, DD – Data Deficient, EN – endangered, LC – Least Concern, NA – data not available, NT – not threatened, VU – vulnerable; I – Invasive alien species; Ch – Chamaephyte, Epi – Epiphyte, G – Geophyte, H – Hemicryptophyte, Ht – Hemiterophyte, Hd – Hydrophyte, PH – Phanerophyte, T – therophyte; L – Light indicator value, T – Temperature indicator value, U – Moisture indicator value, R – Reaction indicator value.

BOOK REVIEW
**POSTOLACHE G., *VEGETAȚIA REPUBLICII MOLDOVA*,
SECOND EDITION**

The work entitled *Vegetation of the Republic of Moldova, 2nd edition*, authored by Dr. hab. Gheorghe Postolache, published at the State University of Moldova, National Botanical Garden (Institute) “Alexandru Ciubotaru” in Chișinău, Republic of Moldova, in 2024, represents a larger, revised and enriched reedition of the first edition of the same work published under the name of the same author, in 1995.

The book is structured as follows: Introduction, nine chapters, conclusions, bibliography, index of syntaxa, summaries in English and Russian, as well as the table of contents in Romanian and English. The book has 520 pages, text, tables, maps and colour photographs.

The author, Dr. hab. Gheorghe Postolache, is a well-known specialist, both botanist and phytosociologist, with long concerns in these fields, but also other related ones, with an emphasis on the complex study of the vegetal carpet of the Republic of Moldova, an ancient territory situated between the Prut River to the West and the border with Ukraine to the North, East and South.

Chapter 1. The history of vegetation research, after 1995, reviews the progress made in the phytosociological study of vegetation, in accordance with the methodology proposed since the beginning of the twentieth century by the initiator of phytosociological studies, the Swiss J. Braun-Blanquet, a methodology to which the author of this book adhered unreservedly. It is shown that other Romanian botanists have also studied the vegetation of the Republic of Moldova, such as Al. Borza, Em. Țopa, Al. Arvat, D. Mititelu, T. Chifu and others, along with local botanists, including: T. Tofan-Burac, Șt. Lazu, Al. Ruștiuk, A. Miron, P. Pânzaru, V. Ghendov and others.

Chapter 2. The general characterization of the natural conditions summarizes the characteristic features of the natural framework of the Republic of Moldova (geological structure, relief, climate, soil cover, etc.), features that directly or indirectly influence the structure and functions of the natural plant ecosystems, current or potential.

Chapter 3. General issues regarding the history of flora and vegetation clearly and concisely highlight the main stages in the past of the flora and vegetation on the territory of the Republic of Moldova, as well as the anthropogenic impacts that led to the change of the vegetation cover.

Chapter 4. The coenotaxonomic diversity of the vegetation of Moldova represents the beginning of the description of the vegetation of the Republic of Moldova, by defining the coenotaxonomic units used in the paper, followed by the presentation of the coenotaxonomic perspective of the vegetation units, a concept structured on the principles of the Floristic-Phytosociological School of Zürich-Montpellier.

Therefore, the author adopts in a completely meritorious way, justified by his long experience in the field, a modern, current, easy-to-understand coenosystem, being also passed through a personal critical “filter”, all based on the past and current data of

many authors who have studied and published a series of articles or books of greater scientific scope (monographs, collective volumes, etc.).

The phytosociological system adopted is structured as follows: vegetation classes, orders, alliances and plant associations, accompanied by numerous synonyms that clarify the syntaxa identified in the field; in absolute figures, the author identified in the field the existence of phytocoenoses, circumscribed to a number of 270 plant associations, grouped into 84 alliances, 43 orders and 23 vegetation classes.

In Chapter 5, by types of ecosystems, the 270 plant associations were systematized as follows: 58 plant associations represent aquatic and marsh vegetation, 86 plant associations were assigned to meadow vegetation (wet) grasslands, halophilic grasslands with 22 plant associations, steppe (dry) grasslands with 24 plant associations, natural forest vegetation (woody) represented by 51 plant associations, anthropogenic forest vegetation with 5 plant associations, while anthropogenic herbaceous vegetation is defined by a number of 73 plant associations.

The most consistent part of the work is dedicated, naturally, to the synthetic description of each coenotaxon, with clear, unequivocal justifications for the choice of certain names, and, what is very important, with the highlighting of the species characteristic of each one (a laborious work, which requires a deep critical approach, but so necessary for those who will use this study in the future).

The chorological data of each plant association are also important, so that the paper proves useful, in addition to the theoretical aspect, of problematization, but also as part of the foundation of the coenotaxonomic system adopted by the author, to emphasize the practical aspects for establishing the current conservation areas or possible other protected areas in the future.

The author included numerous colour photographs of some phytocoenoses, which argues the multiple valences of this work.

Even more important are the direct personal contributions, by including in the text the work of a significant number of coenotaxa described by the author himself, phytocoenotaxa new to science or called “de novo” by others (e.g. the association *Cotino-Quercetum roboris* (Borza 1937) nom. novum h. l., on page 251).

Including, with the appropriate citation, of some coenotaxa proposed/ validated by science, by contemporary authors/ phytosociologists (e.g. P. Pânzaru, V. Cantemir, Belous, A. Ruschuk, Smetana, etc.), gives a plus of relevance and even modernity to the present work.

In Chapter 6, Vegetation map, for geobotanical region, the author benefited from the highly professional support of the forestry engineer, Dr. N. Doniță, an illustrious researcher of the vegetation of Romania. Therefore, we appreciate that the floristic and geobotanical regionalisation of the vegetation of the Republic of Moldova was made on objective bases, correctly scientifically argued. Each vegetation area/ floor is described in detail and supported by the presence of certain coenotaxa (vegetation classes) or idiotaxa (plant species). The map inserted on page 271 is particularly useful for future vegetation studies, at the level of detail, aimed at a judicious conservation of the plant resources of the Republic of Moldova.

For the vegetation zonation, the features of the natural framework were taken into account, with the reflection of climatic influences, geology and pedology, anthropogenic factors, etc..

The author summarizes those plant groups that imprint the defining nuances of each floor, region, subregion, microregion of vegetation, noting also some nomenclatural novelties adopted in this paper (e.g. the micro-exhibition of the sessile oak forest ..., page 279).

The map on page 283 faithfully depicts the zoning and stratification of the natural vegetation of the Republic of Moldova, the chosen colors making it easy to identify each unit.

In Chapter 7, *In situ* and *ex situ* conservation of plant diversity, the author reviews the aspects of conservation of plant species on the territory of the Republic of Moldova, highlighting those included in the Red Book (in the 5 editions).

Also of great value is the map of the distribution of rare species in the territory (page 325), a map that has become a useful tool for popularizing in schools, town halls, forestry units, etc., the intrinsic value of the conservation of the country's natural heritage, a map that has been distributed in the relevant institutions in Romania, since its appearance in Chişinău.

In Chapter 8, Protected natural areas in Republic of Moldova, protected nature reserves are presented, with their comprehensive description, by legislated categories, such as: a) national parks, b) biosphere reserves, c) scientific reserves, d) forest nature reserves, e) landscape reserves on stony substrates, and f) areas with multifunctional management, etc.

In Chapter 9, Natural and anthropogenic impacts, the evolution and dynamics of flora and vegetation in forests, grasslands, meadows, aquatic vegetation and marshes are presented, as well as the measures adopted by the national authorities regarding the protection of all these types of vegetation, but also of plant species threatened with extinction in the Republic of Moldova.

In conclusion, I state that the present work has a monographic character, being a work with a high scientific content, corresponding to the current state of knowledge of the country's vegetation carpet, with an obvious integrative character of the older scientific literature with the newest one, from the last decades, with the application of the current methodology of studying European vegetation, the author thus crowning the scientific accumulations "of a lifetime". We believe that this scientific work will become a landmark both for the students of the faculties in the field, and for the public interested in nature, in the most comprehensive sense of this term, but especially for the state, central or local authorities, with decision-making power, who can and must develop norms, laws, methodologies, etc. for responsible conservation, in the long term, of the natural heritage of the Republic of Moldova.

I congratulate Mr. Gheorghe Postolache and wish him good health and inspiration in the future studies he will undertake and in the scientific works he will publish.

Iasi,

November 17, 2025

Biologist Dr. Adrian Oprea
"Anastase Fătu" Botanical Garden,
"Alexandru Ioan Cuza" University, Iaşi

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE AUTHORS

Acta Horti Botanici Bucurestiensis publishes original research papers and critical reviews on plant anatomy and morphology, systematic botany, plants, algae and fungi biodiversity, plant physiology and biochemistry, plant genetic and bio technology, plant pathology, horticulture.

The manuscript (in English) should be submitted electronically as MS-Word file to the following e-mail address: gradina.botanica@g.unibuc.ro.

The paper should be of maximum 20 pages edited according to the journal's requirements. **Authors are expected to cover the cost of supplementary pages as well as the colour reproductions.**

The title of the paper should be informative and as short as possible. Write the title centred, with bold capitals, size font 10, Times New Roman. Use *italics* only for the plant names and do not add the authority to species names in the title.

Below the title, aligning right, list the **authors' names** with font size 10, bold capitals. For each author include a superscription number to indicate, as footnote, the affiliation, complete address and e-mail of the corresponding author.

The abstract should be written as a single paragraph and should not exceed 200 words, font size 9, Times New Roman, justify. Do not include authority in the names of taxa.

The keywords should not be more than 8 words or phrases identifying the subject matter of the paper. Use Times New Roman, font size 9, justify.

The text of paper must be typed using 10 Times New Roman, one spaced, justify, on A4 format with the next margins: top 57 mm, bottom 50 mm, left 42.5 mm, right 42.5 mm. First line of each paragraph should be at 10 mm. It is recommended to divide the text into: **Introduction, Material and methods, Results and discussion, Conclusions, Acknowledgements and References**. The critical reviews are excepted from this rule. Write all main headings in bold.

Scientific plant names should be given in italics. The author's name should be written in normal print at least once, when mentioned for the first time in the text or in a table, and should be omitted subsequently. They should be abbreviated according to *Authors of Plant Names*, Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew (Brummitt & Powell 1992). After the first mention, the generic name should be abbreviated to its initial, except where its use causes confusion.

References in the text should be cited in the following form: (Petrescu 1997) or Petrescu (1997) for one author, (Metcalf & Chalk 1950) or Metcalfe & Chalk (1950) for two authors, (Popescu et al. 1999) or Popescu et al. (1999) for more than two authors (Dumitrescu 2000a, b) or Dumitrescu (2000a, b) for several references by the same author(s) published in the same year. References in the text should be cited chronologically, not alphabetically: (Metcalf & Chalk 1950, Popescu et al. 1999, Dumitrescu 2000). All references quoted in the text, and only those quoted, must be listed at the end of the manuscript, under the heading **References**, in a format strictly analogous to the examples below. The material in *preparation* or *unpublished* should be

referred in the text using the author(s) name(s) followed by “unpubl.” or “pers. comm.” and cannot be included in the reference list.

Tables should be numbered with Arabic numerals in the order in which they are cited in the text (e.g. Table 3). They must have brief, concise titles and legends that will make the general meaning of the table comprehensible. The titles should be placed at the top of the tables. Explanatory footnotes may be placed below the table written with lowercase letters. All abbreviations must be explained in the legends. The size of table should be proportional to the journal's page (125 × 190 mm).

The illustrations could be represented by photographs, graphs, diagrams, maps, schemes and must be sharp and of high quality. They should be referred as figures (abbreviations: Fig., Figs) and numbered with Arabic numerals (e.g. Fig. 1). All illustrations must be submitted electronically as distinctive files. Their titles and /or legends should be written consequently on a separate sheet. If the photographs are arranged in plates, these should be designated by Roman numerals, while the individual photographs are designated by Arabic numerals (e.g. Plate II, Fig. 2). The bar scale is required for the figures. Any signs and letters in the illustrations must be enough large to be read without problem. Hand-written signs and letters are not accepted. The final size of illustrations should be proportional to the journal's page (125 × 190 mm).

References at the end of the paper must be in the **APA Reference Style**:

• **For periodic journals**

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