

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).

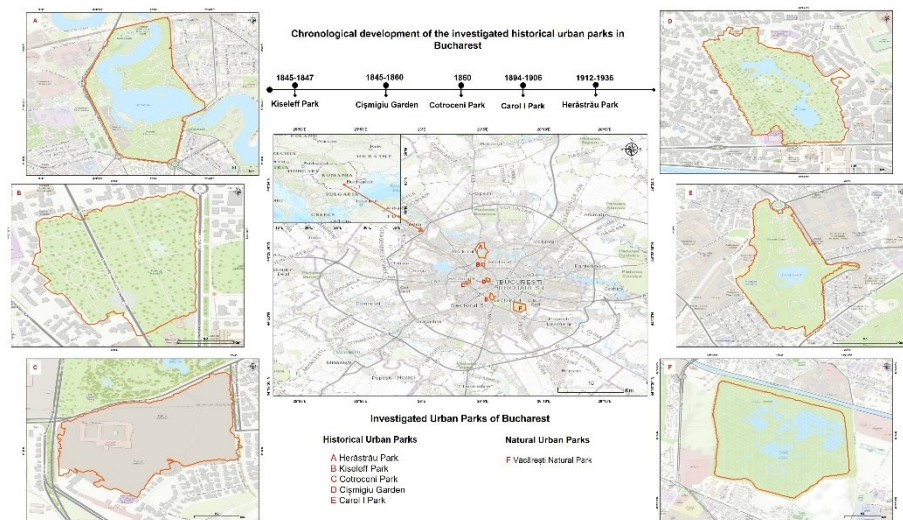


Fig. 1. Location and chronological development of the investigated historical urban parks in Bucharest and the Văcărești Natural Park.

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.

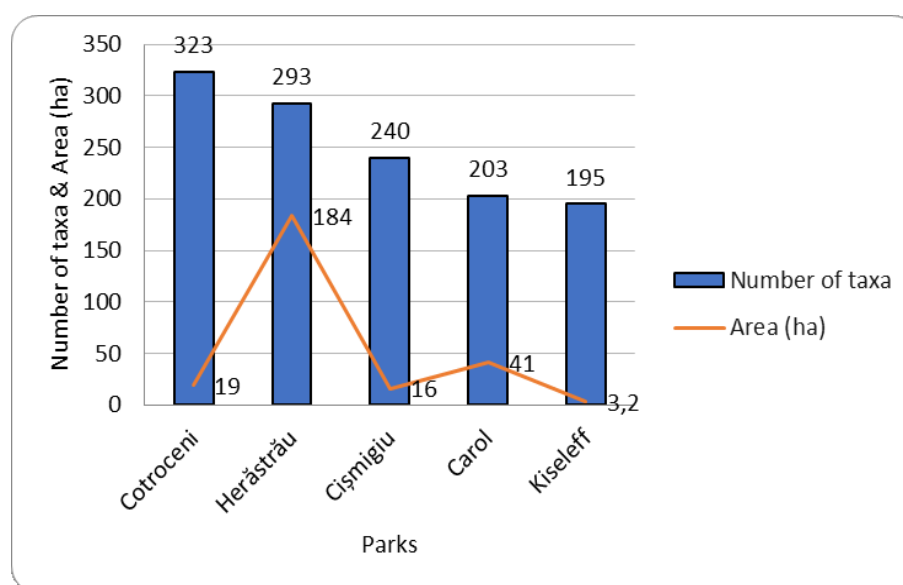


Fig. 2. Floristic richness (total number of taxa: species and subspecies) and area of historical parks studied in Bucharest

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).

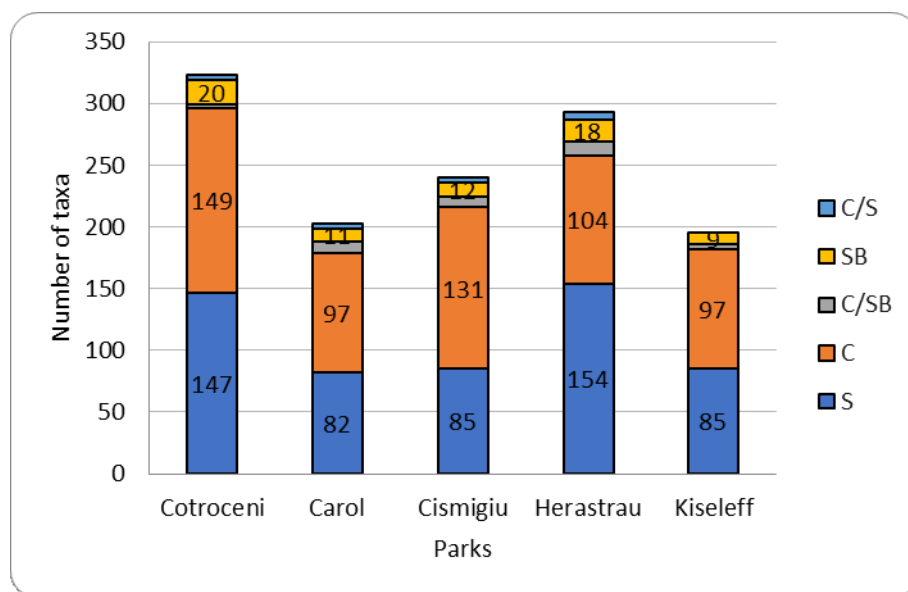


Fig. 3. Proportion of cultivated (C), spontaneous (S), and subspontaneous (SB) taxa in Bucharest historical parks

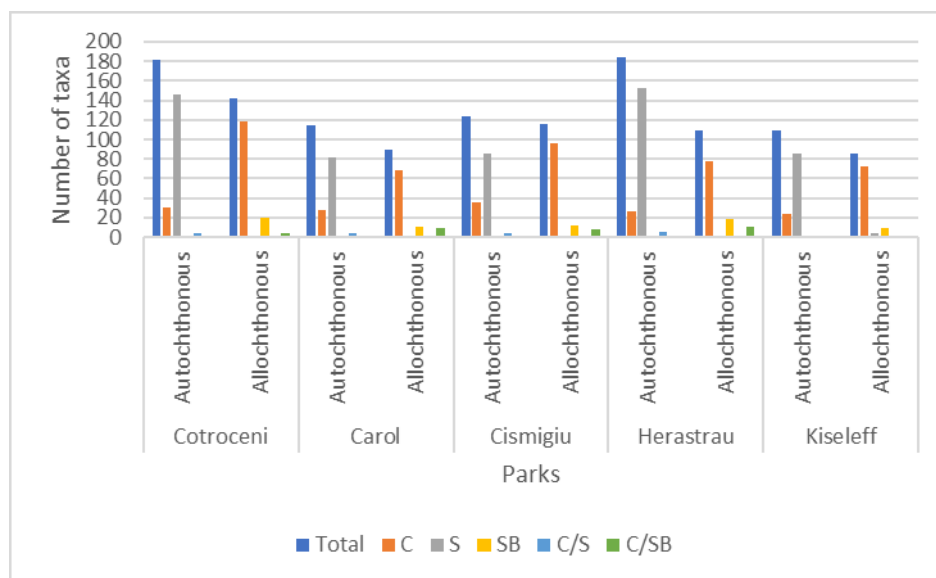


Fig. 4. Distribution of autochthonous and allochthonous taxa by park and presence category (Total, Cultivated, Spontaneous, Subspontaneous, Cultivated/Spontaneous, Cultivated/ Subspontaneous).

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.

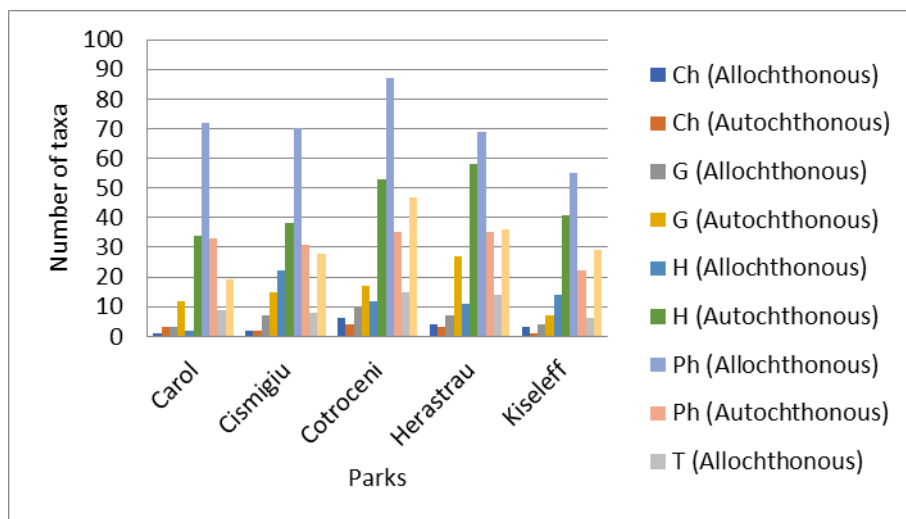


Fig. 5. Distribution of most dominant life forms by origin across historical parks

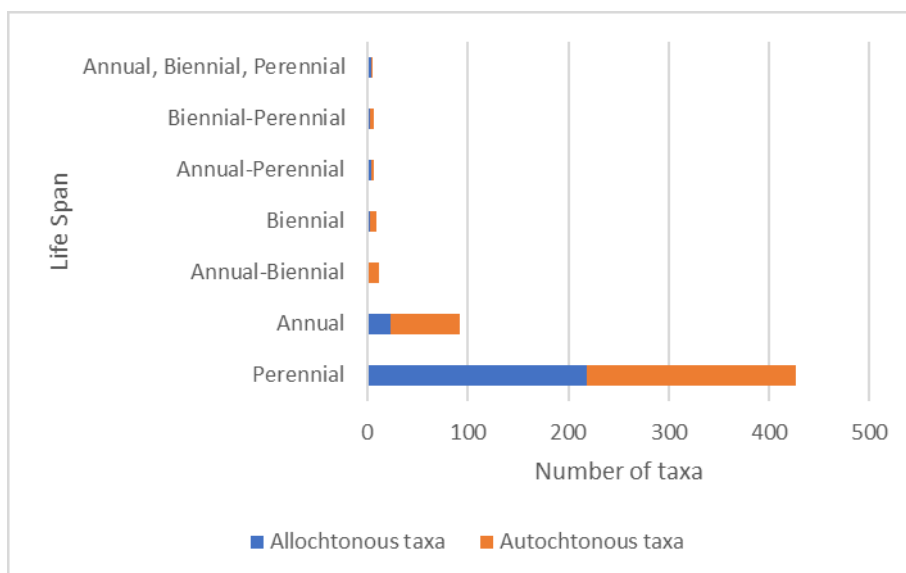


Fig. 6. Distribution of life span categories (annual, biennial, and perennial) among autochthonous and allochthonous taxa recorded in all historical parks of Bucharest.

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).

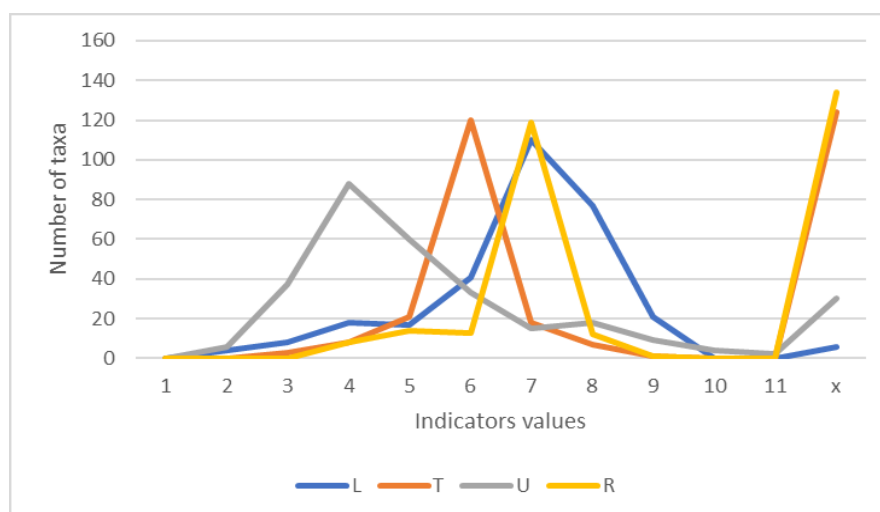


Fig. 7. Ecological characteristics of the autochthonous flora at the level of all the investigated historical parks

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).

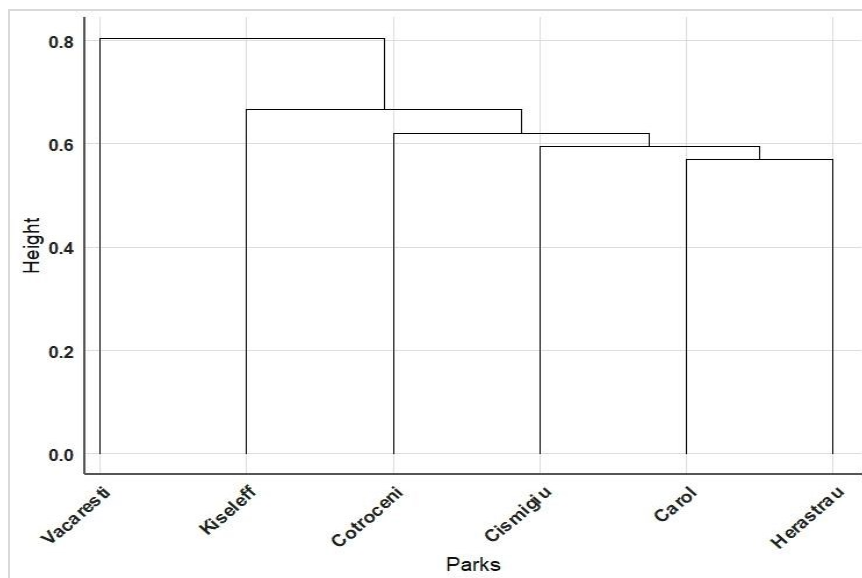


Fig. 8. Hierarchical clustering (UPGMA) of parks based on Jaccard floristic similarity

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.

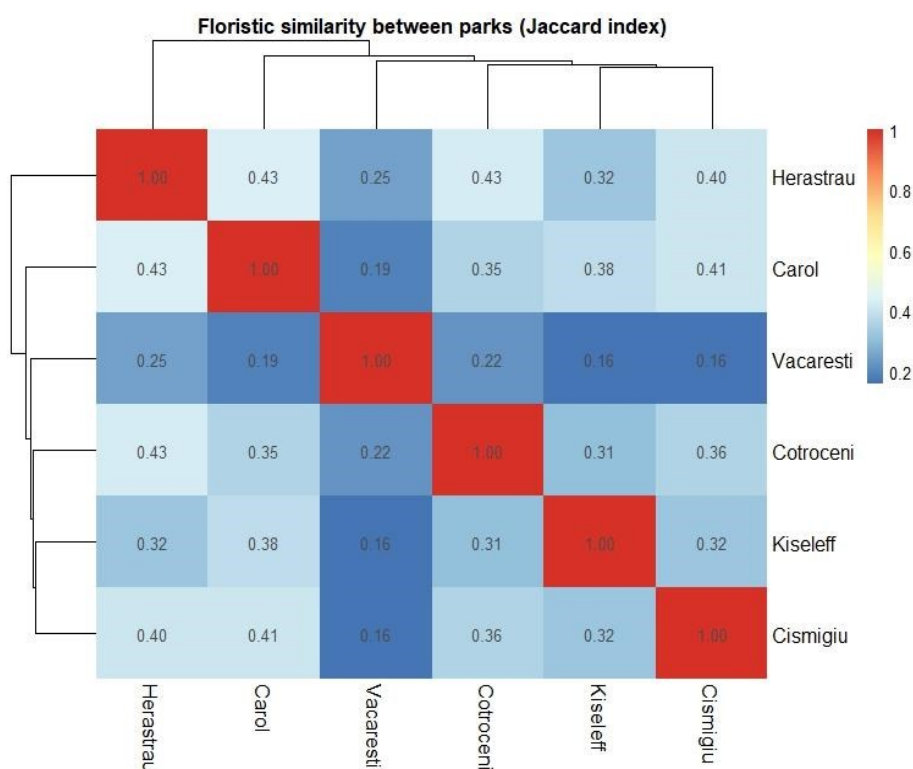


Fig. 9. Heatmap showing floristic similarity between parks based on the Jaccard index. Higher values (closer to 1) indicate greater similarity in species composition, whereas lower value (closer to 0) indicate great dissimilarity.

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				

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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

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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

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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

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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	Paeoniaceae	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	1	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

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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>Tonitis 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

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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

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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.