



## VODNIK PO RASTLINAH

Branko Bakan

## PLANT GUIDE





# MURAGORIČKOPORABJEŐRSÉG

## NATURA 2000

- MURA** območje Nature 2000 v občinah  
Velika Polana, Črenšovci in Razkrižje
- GORIČKO** zavarovano območje narave Krajinški  
park Goričko, Slovenija
- ŐRSÉG** zavarovano območje narave Narodni  
park Őrség s pokrajinami Őrség, Slovensko  
Porabje in del krajine Vasi Hegyhát.

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- MURA** Natura 2000 site in Velika Polana,  
Črenšovci and Razkrižje Municipalities
- GORIČKO** Nature Protection Area of Goričko  
Nature Park, Slovenia
- ŐRSÉG** Nature Protection Area of Őrség National  
Park with the Őrség and Slovenian Porabje  
Regions and part of Vasi Hegyhát Region.

# MURAGORIČKOPORABJEŐRSÉG

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## Uvod

Izjemna biotska raznovrstnost sveta med Muro in Rabo je dragocen naravni vir, katerega je vredno ohraniti. Zasluge za bogat preplet naravne in kulturne krajine imata oba, človek in narava. Prebivalci severovzhodnega dela Slovenije in zahodnega dela Madžarske že vrsto stoletij smotno gospodarijo z naravnimi viri, med katerimi so najbolj izpostavljena kmetijska zemljišča. Največji del kmetijskih površin predstavljajo male kmetije, katerih odlika je raznolikost. Številne med njimi so samooskrbne, vse več je tudi ekoloških kmetij. Naraščajoči ekonomski motivi v zadnjih desetletjih spreminjajo bogato naravno in kulturno krajino. Zaradi opuščanja živinoreje se travniki zaraščajo ali spreminjajo v njive. Iz pokrajine počasi izginjajo mokrišča in mejice, brez katerih tudi številne živali in rastline ne morejo obstati. Z njimi izginja bogat življenjski prostor številnih redkih in ogroženih vrst, ki so v Evropi zavarovane s programom Natura 2000.

Prleška razvojna agencija je partner v projektu »Trajnostna raba Natura 2000 habitatov vzdolž slovensko-madžarske meje« ali kratko »Krajina v harmoniji«. V sodelovanju s Krajinskim parkom Goričko, Narodnim parkom Őrség in Ekološkim centrom SVIT si prizadeva ohraniti ključne naravne vrednote sveta med Muro in Rabo. Posebna pozornost v projektu velja vlažnim in močvirnim ter suhim travnikom na zavarovanih območjih Krajinskega parka Goričko, Narodnega parka Őrség in na območju Nature 2000 ob reki Muri.

Knjižica Vodnik po rastlinah je del manjše zbirke, v katero sodita še knjižica o življenjskih okoljih, habitatih in knjižica o metuljih. Zbirka je namenjena izboljšanju poznavanja rastlin, habitatov in metuljev. Obiskovalci lahko s pomočjo knjižnih vodnikov sami odkrivajo naravne posebnosti zavarovanih območij, prebivalci lahko knjižice uporabijo za izpopolnitev znanja o vrednotah, ki imajo velik pomen za tukajšnji in širši evropski prostor. Z znanjem imamo več možnosti, da trajno ohranimo krhko ravnovesje med človekom in naravo.

**Goran Šoster,**

direktor Prleške razvojne agencije

# Introduction

The exceptional biodiversity of the world that stretches between the Mura and the Raba rivers is a precious natural resource, which should be preserved. Credit for the rich intertwining of the natural and cultural landscapes goes to both man and nature. Inhabitants of the northeastern part of Slovenia and the western part of Hungary have been managing the natural resources sensibly for centuries, with agricultural land occupying the most prominent spot. The majority of farmland consists of small farms, whose virtue lies in diversity. Many of them are self-sufficient subsistence farms, while ecological farming is on the rise as well. However, the drive towards ever increasing economic growth has indeed changed the rich natural and cultural landscapes in the past decades. Due to the immense decline in animal husbandry, the grasslands are being overgrown or turned into fields. The landscape is gradually losing its wetlands and hedges, without which many animal and plant species cannot prosper. With them, the rich habitats of many rare and endangered species, protected in Europe by the Natura 2000 programme, are disappearing as well.

The Prlekija Development Agency is one of the partners participating in the project “Sustainable use of Natura 2000 habitats along the border between Slovenia and Hungary”, or, in short, “Landscape in harmony”. In cooperation with Regional park Goričko, Regional park Órség, and Ecological center SVIT it strives to preserve key natural values of the world between the Mura and the Raba rivers. The project pays particular attention to damp and marshy as well as dry grasslands in the protected areas of Regional park Goričko, National park Órség, and in Natura 2000 sites along the river Mura.

This plant guide is part of a smaller series, which also includes a habitat guide and a butterfly atlas. The series is meant to improve people’s knowledge of plants, habitats and butterflies. With the help of these guides, visitors to the area may discover the natural features of protected areas completely on their own, while locals may use the guides to broaden their knowledge of the natural values which are important not only locally but also in the wider European context. By nurturing adequate knowledge and propagating it, we stand a better chance of preserving the fragile balance between man and nature.

**Goran Šoster,**

Director of the Prlekija Development Agency

# Gozdovi in travniki ob Muri, na Goričkem in v Porabju-Őrségu

## Gozdovi

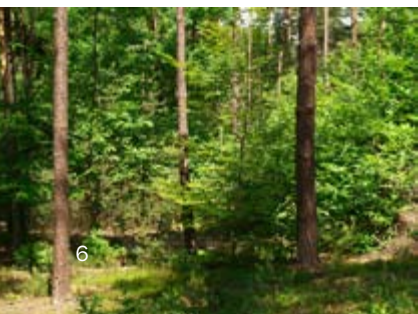
Gozdovi, ki so se ohranili na gričevnih mestih Goričkega in Őrséga, so v glavnem srednjeevropski bukovi gozdovi na kislih, propustnih tleh, ki se predvsem na slemenih gričev mešajo z gradnovimi sestoji, zelo pogosto pa tudi z rdečim borom, na bolj suhih tleh pa se pojavlja še pravi kostanj. Podrast bukovih gozdov je vrstno sorazmerno revna, navadno prevladujejo sencoljubne vrste, kot so ciklama, šmarnica, dišeča lakota in zimzelen, značilne pa so tudi številne vrste gliv.

V nižjih predelih, predvsem ob vodotokih in na zamočvirjenih mestih, se razvijejo vlagoljubni sestoji, med katerimi prevladujejo različna vrbovja, topolovja, jelševja in jesenovja. Podrast, ki jo tvorijo v glavnem visoke trajnice, je vrstno nizka, zaradi velike vsebnosti hranil v tleh pa toliko bolj bujna. Prevladujejo razne robide, »trstikaste« trave, razni šaši, vodna perunika, brestovolistni oslad ter v zadnjih desetletjih tudi številne invazivne tujerodne vrste. Med temi so žlezava nedotika, japonski dresnik in deljenolistna rudbekija najbolj pogoste.

Vlagoljubne gozdne sestoje na bolj prepustnih in nekoliko dvignjenih tleh »nadomestijo« gozdovi belega gabra, hrasta doba ter bresta. V teh, svetlejših sestojih, je zeliščna plast bujnejša in pestrejša, predvsem v spomladanskem času, ko številne trajnice tvorijo gosto cvetlično preprogo. Poleg navadnega malega zvončka, rumene pasje čebulice, dvolistne morske čebulice, podlesne vetrnice, votlega in čvrstega petelinčka, čemaža ter navadnega pljučnika, mestoma ob reki Muri naletimo na redkejšje vrste, kot so npr. hostni teloh, zasavska konopnica, mehkodlakavi pljučnik in spomladanska torilnica.

## Travniki

Travniki na širšem območju srednje Evrope so sekundarnega nastanka, saj jih je soustvaril človek. Od gozda se travnik razlikuje po odsotnosti lesnih vrst in po prisotnosti velikega števila zelnatih trajnic, med katerimi izstopajo trave. Struktrura in tip travnika sta odvisna od načina obdelave, v glavnem od načina košnje in intenzitete dognojevanja. Pri opuščanju rabe se travnik hitro zaraste z grmovnicami, kasneje pa še z drevesi. Čeravno je prehod travnika v gozd naravni proces, se je število opuščanih in zaraslih travnikov v zadnjih dvajsetih letih občutno povečalo. To pa izrazito vpliva na





# Forests and meadows along the river Mura, in the Goričko region, and in nature park Porabje-Őrség

## Forests

Forests in the hilly parts of Goričko and park Őrség are the remains of Central-European beech forests growing on acidic, permeable soil, which tend to mix with sessile Oak stands on hill slopes, as well as with Scots Pines and Chestnuts on drier soil. The undergrowth in these forests is less rich in diversity, the most common species being those that prefer shade, such as the European Cyclamen, the Lily of the Valley, the Sweet Woodruff, the Lesser Periwinkle, and a range of mushroom species.

In the planar parts of Őrség National Park, along the river Mura and in the Goričko area, especially near streams and on constantly wet ground, mesophilic wood stands appear, namely Willow, Poplar, Alder, and Ash stands. Tall perennials form most of the undergrowth, which is less rich in species diversity but high on biomass. The most common plant species in these stands are Blackberries, “reed-like” grasses, several Sedges, the Yellow Flag Iris, the Meadowsweet, and in recent decades also many invasive alien species, of which the Indian Balsam, the Japanese Knotweed, and the Cutleaf Coneflower are the most abundant.

In more permeable and elevated areas these wet woodlands are superseded by Hornbeam, English Oak, and Elm forests. The undergrowth in these shadowy forests is richer and far more diverse, especially in spring time, when many herbal perennials form compound blossom carpets. Besides the more common species found in forests near the river Mura, such as the Snowdrop, the Yellow Star of Bethlehem, the Two-leaf Squill, the European Wood Anemone, the Fumewort, the Bulbous Corydalis, the Ramson, and the Common Lungwort, some less common species can be found as well, for instance the Asian Hellebore, Waldstein’s Toothwort, the Hairy Lungwort and the Scorpionwort.

## Meadows

Central European meadows are semi-natural grasslands. Although no wood species grow on a meadow, it nevertheless boasts a variety of perennial herbs, among which grasses are the most abundant. The structure and type of a meadow depends on the manner of land use, which includes mowing and fertilisation intensity. When abandoning land use, meadows quickly tend to overgrow with bushes and trees. Although the succession of a meadow is a natural process, the number of abandoned and reforested grasslands has



regionalno biodiverzitetu. Z vidika ohranjanja habitatov in vrst so travniki eni najpomembnejših sekundarnih habitatov v srednji Evropi.

Na gričevnatih predelih Goriškega in Őrséga, na bolj zakisanih in propustnih peščenih do prodnatih tleh, najdemo zaplate ekstenzivnih, polsuhih travnikov. Zanje je značilna pozna in ena- do največ dvakratna letna košnja ter zelo nizek vnos hranil. Prepoznamo jih po nizki travni ruši in večji vrstni pestrosti. Med značilnimi rastlinami polsuhih travnikov naj omenimo navadno in pikastocvetno kukavico (drugih kukavic zaradi neapnenčaste podlage ne najdemo), čopasto grebenušo, peterošteveno prženko, skalnega in belega petoprstnika, čopasto hrušico, razne škržolice, francoski šipek, razne klinčke, navadno laniko, srednjega trpotca, migalico in brazdastolistno bilnico.

Travniki na položnejših ali nekoliko bolj vlažnih mestih se po vrstni sestavi in številu vrst razlikujejo od polsuhih. Zanje je značilna intenzivnejša raba. Na takih travnikih so najpogostejše vrste ripeča zlatica, razprostrta zvončica, navadna ivanjščica, navadni glavinec, prava in navadna lakota, divje korenje, kukavičja lučca, lisičji rep, visoka pahovka, puhasta ovsika, pasji rep in rumeni ovsenec. Čim bolj se raba intenzivira, tem bolj se niža vrstna pestrost, vse dokler na izrazito obdelovanih travnikih ne prevladuje zgolj peščica vrst, kot so regrat, kozja brada, topolistna kislica, ljulka, medena trava, pasja trava, ozkolistni trpotec in navadni rman.

Na zelo revnih, vendar vlažnih, občasno celo zamočvirjenih tleh v dolinah, so se razvili t.i. oligotrofni (molinietalni) travniki, z značilno travo, modro (trstikasto) stožko. Vrstno so to eni najbolj revnih travnikov, ki pa zaradi opuščanja in spreminjanja rabe sodijo med ene najbolj ogroženih. Mnoge vrste teh travnikov, kot so pehtranov rman, močvirski svišč, sibirska perunika, rumena maslenica, kačja dresen, travniška izjevka in navadni objed, so praktično izginile iz nekaterih predelov Evrope. Nekoliko pogostejše so zdravilna strašnica, srčna moč, barvilna mačina, navadni čistec in navadna masnica.

Kot zadnje omenimo še travnike na zamočvirjenih in s hranili bogatih tleh, ki prevladujejo predvsem na širšem območju vzdolž reke Mure, večjih dolinah ob potokih in ob poplavnih logih ter lokah. Gre za mezofilne, vrstno srednje bogate travnike, z značilnimi vrstami kot so kalužnica in razne vrste šašev. V spomladanskem času jih prepoznamo po snežno belih cvetovih travniške penuše, kasneje se na njih pojavijo še potočni in mehki osat, žgoča ter plazeča zlatica, proseni šaš in razkrečeni grint. Nekoliko redkejše vrste so majska prstasta kukavica, sivi osat, močvirski regrat, močvirska logarica ter ozkolistni munec.



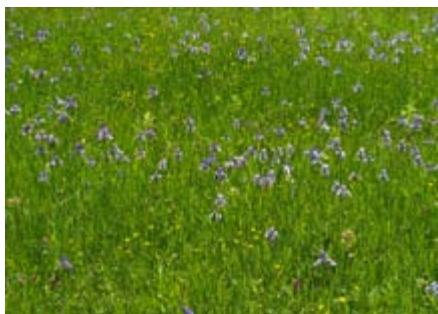
increased rapidly in the past twenty years, causing a loss of biodiversity. From the point of view of nature conservation, grasslands represent one of the most important semi natural habitats in Central Europe.

Extensive semi-dry meadows on acidic and permeable sandy or gravel soil can be found in the hilly parts of the Goričko region and park Órség. Late seasonal mowing and low fertiliser input are typical of this type of meadow. Characteristic of such meadows are low grass stands and high plant diversity. Some interesting plants growing on semi-dry meadows are the Green-veined Orchid, the Burnt-tip Orchid (the absence of limestone decreases orchid diversity), the Tufted Milkwort, the Chickweed, the Rock and White Cinquefoil, the Tassel Hyacinth, different Hawkweed species, the French Rose, different Pink species, the Flaxleaf, the Hoary Plantain, the Quaking-Grass and the Furrowed Fescue.

Meadows in less hilly and wetter areas differ from semi-dry meadows in species number and composition. These meadows are also cultivated in a more intensive manner. The most common plant species are the Meadow Buttercup, the Spreading Bellflower, the Oxeye Daisy, the Brown Knapweed, the Yellow and Smooth Bedstraw, the Wild Carrot, the Ragged Robin, the Meadow Foxtail, Tall, Golden and Downy Oat Grass, and the Crested Dogstail Grass. If the intensity of land use increases, plant diversity tends to decrease until species like the Common Dandelion, the Meadow Salsify, the Bluntleaf Dock, the Perennial Ryegrass, the Orchardgrass, the Common Velvetgrass, the Ribwort Plantain, and the Yarrow substitute all the other plants.

On very nutrient-poor moist soil in valleys, occasionally also in flooded areas, so-called oligotrophic meadows have developed, with the Blue Grass one of their most characteristic plants. These are meadows with a low number of plant species, which have become endangered due to abandonment and change of land use. Many oligotrophic plant species, such as the Sneezewort, the Marsh Gentian, the Siberian Iris, the Lemon Day-lily, the Common Bistort, the Devil's-bit, and the Marsh Devil's-bit have literally disappeared from some parts of Europe. More abundant typical species are the Great Burnet, the Common Tormentil, the Saw-wort, the Purple Betony and the Tussock grass.

Finally we should mention wet (mesophilic) meadows on nutrient-rich soil, distributed along the river Mura, in larger stream valleys and near riparian forest patches. These meadows are semi-rich in plant diversity. In spring time they are covered with the white blossoms of the Cuckoo Flower, later other species appear as well, e. g. the Brook and the Cabbage Thistle, the Spearwort and the Creeping Buttercup, the Carnation Sedge and the Marsh Ragwort. Endangered and less common species, such as the Western Marsh Orchid, Queen Anne's Thistle, the Marsh Dandelion, the Snake's Head Fritillary, and the Common Cottongrass also appear.



# Napotki za uporabo priročnika

Priročnik je zasnovan tako, da lahko s pomočjo fotografij ter osnovnih podatkov tudi nepoznavalci prepoznajo nekatere od bolj zanimivih rastlinskih vrst, ki se pojavljajo na območju Mure, Goričkega in Narodnega parka Őrség. Vrst na omenjenem območju je mnogo več, vendar bi za predstavitev vseh potrebovali debelejšo in večjo knjižico. Tako je to le uvajalni priročnik v pester svet rastlin omenjenih območij.

Predstavljene rastline v priročniku pripadajo skupini t.i. »višjih (vaskularnih) rastlin«, kamor uvrščamo praprotnice (*Pteridophyta*) in semenke (*Spermatophyta*). V knjižici so razporejene glede na **življenjske prostore** (habitat) v katerih najpogosteje uspevajo. Zaradi poenostavitve smo te habitate razdelili v 3 skupine in sicer:

 **GOZDOVI**

 **POLSUHI TRAVNIKI**

 **MOKROJNI TRAVNIKI IN MOČVIRJA**

Na koncu knjižice so v posebnem poglavju posebej predstavljene še nekatere najpogostejše **invazivne tujerodne vrste**.

Na vsaki strani je predstavljena po ena rastlinska vrsta in sicer v slovenskem in angleškem jeziku. Zraven večje in manjše fotografije, ki ponazarjata tipične lastnosti vrste, se nahaja manjša tabela z osnovnimi podatki o rastlini:

I	II	III	IV	V	VI	V tem delu so predstavljeni meseci, v katerem rastlina cveti oz. tvori spore.
VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	



Ta del opisuje **uporabnost** rastline in sicer:

☠ (rastlina je strupena),

† (rastlina je zdravilna ali se jo uporablja v kulinariki),

? (uporabnost je vprašljiva)



V tem delu pojasnjujemo **varstveni status** vrste v posamični državi:

 : ta rastlina je v **Sloveniji** posebej zavarovana

 : ta rastlina je na **Madžarskem** posebej zavarovana

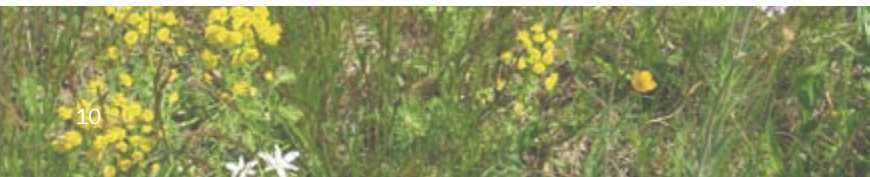


Ta del pojasni, v katerih **habitatih** (simbol) in na katerih **delih območja** (številke) lahko rastlino najdemo:

 iglasti gozdovi,  listnati gozdovi,  polsuhi travniki,  mokrotni travniki

Sledijo še splošne informacije o rastlini: slovensko in znanstveno ime, uvrstitev v družino, splošen opis rastline, dodatni opis življenjskega prostora ter splošno razširjenost vrste znotraj projektnega območja (Mura, Goričko, Őrség).

V pomoč pri iskanju rastlin na terenu so manjše številke v zadnji vrstici tabele, ki se nanašajo na konkretne lokalitete, ki jih lahko poiščete s pomočjo turistične mape priložene k vodiču.





## Instructions for using the guide

With the help of the photographs and some basic data provided by this guide, anyone using it can recognise the most interesting plant species growing along the river Mura, in the Goričko region, and in national park Ōrség. There are of course many more species present in the aforementioned areas than here described. However, a more detailed presentation would make the guide far too thick and heavy. Hence it is considered only an introduction to the colourful world of plants in these three areas.

The plants presented in this guide belong to a group of so-called “higher (vascular) plants”, including ferns (*Pteridophyta*) and seed plants (*Spermatophyta*). In the booklet they are arranged according to the **habitat** in which they commonly appear. To simplify we divided those habitats into three groups:



### FORESTS



### SEMI-DRY MEADOWS



### WET MEADOWS AND MARSHLANDS

In the final chapter some of the most common **invasive nonindigenous species** are presented as well.

On each page one plant species is presented in Slovene and English. Two photos (larger and smaller) show typical plant features, beside them there is a small table listing some basic data:

I	II	III	IV	V	VI	This part of the table shows in which months the plant produces flowers or spores.
VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	





This part designates the **practical use** of plant:

- ☠ (a poisonous plant),
- ⚕ (a medicinal herb or edible plant),
- ? (use of the plant is questionable)







This part lists the **protection status** in one of the two states:

- : this plant is specially protected in **Slovenia**
- : this plant is specially protected in **Hungary**



This part of the table explains in which (other) **habitats** (symbol) and **parts of the whole region** (numbers) the plant can be found:

-  coniferous forests,  deciduous forests,  semi-dry meadows,
-  wet meadows, marshlands

More information is included in the text: the common and the scientific plant names, the family the species belongs to, a short description of the plant, an additional description of its habitats, and its general distribution in the three areas (Mura, Goričko, Ōrség).

The smaller numbers refer to specific locations and can help find the plant in the field with the aid of the included tourist map.





I	II	III	IV	V	VI
VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII
	/				
	/				
		2, 7, 29, 38			

## Klasasti lisičjak (*Lycopodium clavatum*)

**Družina:** lisičjakovke (*Lycopodiaceae*)

**Opis:** poglela, vilasto razrasla, zelната trajnica. Listi so drobni, luskasti, na vrhu s svetlo konico, na gosto porasli po stebelu. Na vrhu stebela se na dolgem »peclju« navadno razvijeta po 2 trosonosna klasa s trosovniki. Kijasti lisičjak je praprotnica in ne tvori cvetov ter semen.

**Življenjski prostor:** zakisani mešani ali borovi svetli gozdovi.

**Razširjenost:** redko do raztreseno po Goričkem (npr. okolica Križarke in Bukovnice) in na območju Narodnega parka Órség.

## Wolf's-foot Clubmoss

Clubmoss Family (*Lycopodiaceae*)






**Description:** prostrate, fork-like-branched, herbaceous perennial.

The leaves are small, scale-like, with a white point on the tip, densely covering the stem. Usually 2 spore cones carrying sporangia develop at the apex of the stem. The wolf's-foot clubmoss is a fern and produces neither flowers nor seeds.

**Habitat:** acidic mixed or light pine forests.

**Distribution:** scarce to dispersed in the Goričko area (e.g. Križarka, Bukovnica) and in the area of Órség National Park.



I	II	III	IV	V	VI
VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII
					
					
		31, 36			

## Navadna peruša (*Matteucia struthiopteris*)

**Družina:** podborkovke (*Athyriaceae*)

**Opis:** zelnata trajnica s podzemnim, kratkim stebлом. Jalovi listi sveže do belkasto zeleni, pokončni, lijakasto izrašćajo iz stebła, do 150 cm veliki, 2-krat pernato deljeni. Segmenti nežni, mlahavi. Sporonosni listi togi, 1-krat pernato deljeni, rjavi, gosto porasli s trosišči (spominjajo na nojeva peresa- ime!).

**Življenjski prostor:** vlažni gozdovi, poplavni logi.

**Razširjenost:** ob Muri tvori mestoma goste sestoje, na Goričkem redka.

## Ostrich Fern

Lady-fern Family (*Athyriaceae*)

**Description:** herbaceous perennial with a subterraneous, short stem. The sterile fronds are of a fresh to whitish green colour, growing vertically and short-tapering to the tip, up to 150 cm long, double feather-like parted. The segments are gentle, limp. The fertile fronds are rigid, feather-like parted once, brown and densely covered with sporangia (they resemble ostrich plumes – hence the name).

**Habitat:** wet forests, flooded woods.

**Distribution:** forms dense localized stands along the river Mura, rare in the Goričko area.



I	II	III	IV	V	VI
VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII
	/				
		1-15, 17-48			

## Čvrsti petelinček (*Corydalis solida*)

**Družina:** rosničevke (*Fumariaceae*)

**Opis:** gola, zelnata trajnica s podzemnim gomoljem. Listi na dolgih pecljih, deljeni v jajčaste, podolgovate segmente. Cvetovi modro vijoličasti, zgoščeni v grozdasto socvetje, dvoustnati in s podaljšano cevasto ostrogo. Podporni listi cvetov nacepljeni. Plod je večsemenska glavica.

**Življenjski prostor:** zmerno vlažni ali suhi gozdovi.

**Razširjenost:** pogosta vrsta ob Muri, na Goričkem in območju Narodnega parka Ōrség.

## Fumewort

Fumitory Family (*Fumariaceae*)

**Description:** glabrous herbaceous perennial with a subterraneous tuber. Leaves long petiolated, divided into ovate, elongated segments. Blue-violet or purple flowers joined in racemose like inflorescence, bilaterally symmetrical, with an elongated tube-shaped spur. The bracteas (supporting leaves of the flowers) are lobbed. The fruit is a seed capsule.

**Habitat:** moderately wet or dry forests.

**Distribution:** widespread along the river Mura, in the Goričko area and in the area of Ōrség National Park.





I	II	III	IV	V	VI
VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII


1-4, 9, 11, 13, 22, 25  
27, 29, 40, 41, 43, 57

## Spomladanski grahor (*Lathyrus vernus*)

**Družina:** metuljnice (*Fabaceae*)

**Opis:** zelnata trajnica. Listi pernato deljeni v 2–3 pare jajčasto suličastih segmentov, na bazi peclja z dvema prilistoma. Listno rebro se konča s kratko konico. Metuljasti cvetovi združeni v rahla, dolgopecljata, enostranska socvetja, sprva škrlatni, kasneje modri in nazadnje zeleni.

**Življenjski prostor:** predvsem bukovi ali mešani gozdovi, v gričevnatih predelih.

**Razširjenost:** raztreseno do pogosto na Goričkem in na območju Narodnega parka Őrség, ob Muri zelo redko.

## Spring Pea

Legume Family (*Fabaceae*)

**Description:** a herbaceous perennial. The leaves are pinnate, divided into 2–3 pairs of ovate lanceolate segments, with two small stipules at the base of the petiole. The leaflet ends in a pointy tip. Butterfly-shaped flowers are joined in loose, long-stalked one-sided clusters, at first scarlet, later blue and finally green.

**Habitat:** preferably beech or mixed forests in hilly parts.

**Distribution:** dispersed to widespread in the Goričko area and in the area of Őrség National Park, more seldom found along the river Mura.



I	II	III	IV	V	VI
VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII
	/				
		1-4, 9, 11, 13, 22, 25 27, 29, 37, 45, 57			

## Navadna ciklama (*Cyclamen purpurascens*)

**Družina:** jegličevke (*Primulaceae*)

**Opis:** zelnata trajnica z gomoljasto koreniko. Listi pecljati, po obliki srčasti, na zgornji strani z različno velikimi lisami, po spodnji strani rdečkasti. Cvetovi dolgopecljati, škrlatni, veliki, kimasti, prijetno dehteči, venčni listi navzgor zavihani.

**Življenjski prostor:** senčni gozdovi v gričevnatih predelih.

**Razširjenost:** raztreseno po Goričkem in Narodnem parku Ōrség, v območju ob Muri je ni.

---

## European Cyclamen







Primrose Family (*Primulaceae*)

**Description:** herbaceous perennial with a tuberous rootstock. The leaves are petiolated, heart-shaped, covered with blotches of different sizes on the upper side and reddish on the underside. The flowers are long-stalked, scarlet, big, nodding, pleasantly fragrant, with upturned petals.

**Habitat:** shady forests in hilly areas.

**Distribution:** dispersed in the Goričko area and in Ōrség National Park, missing along the river Mura.



I	II	III	IV	V	VI
VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII
					
					
		1-4, 9, 11, 13, 22, 25 27, 29, 40, 41, 43, 57			

## Svilničevolistni svišč (*Gentiana asclepiadea*)

**Družina:** sviščevke (*Gentianaceae*)

**Opis:** zelnata trajnica. Listi dvoredno nameščeni po parih, jajčasto suličasti, sprva v isti ravnini, ko pa se razvijejo cvetovi, pa ne več. Cvetovi zvonasti, temno modri s svetlejšo notranjostjo, po 3–6 skupaj v zalistju, nameščeni na eni strani stebila (drugo ime zanj je svečnik).

**Življenjski prostor:** senčni, nekoliko vlažni gozdovi v gričevnatih predelih.

**Razširjenost:** raztreseno do pogosto po Goričkem in v Narodnem parku Őrség, v območju ob Muri je zelo redek.

## Willow Gentian

Gentian Family (*Gentianaceae*)

**Description:** a herbaceous perennial. The leaves are arranged in pairs, ovate-lanceolate, growing in a single layer at first, but not in the period of inflorescence. The flowers are bell-shaped, dark blue with a lighter interior, 3–6 in a cluster, positioned on one side of the stem (also called a candlestick).

**Habitat:** shady, somewhat moist forests in hilly areas.

**Distribution:** dispersed in the Goričko area and in Őrség National Park, rarely appears along the river Mura.



I	II	III	IV	V	VI
VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII
		1, 2, 25			

## Kobulasti zelenček (*Chimaphila umbellata*)

**Družina:** zelenkovke (*Pyrolaceae*)

**Opis:** polgrmičasta, nizka trajnica. Listi enostavni, podolgasto suličasti, po robu plitvo nazobčani, nameščeni v navideznih vretencih, nekoliko usnjati. Cvetovi kimasti, beli ali rožnati, združeni v dolgopecljato, 3- do 6-cvetno, kobulasto socvetje. Prašnice rdečkaste do rožnate.

**Življenjski prostor:** zakisani mešani gozdovi.

**Razširjenost:** raztreseno do lokalno po Goričkem in v Narodnem parku Ōrség, v obmurskem območju manjka.

## Umbellate Wintergreen

Wintergreen Family (*Pyrolaceae*)




**Description:** low-growing perennial semi-shrub. The leaves are simple, elongated lanceolate, with shallowly toothed margins, placed in apparent nodal sheaths, somewhat leathery. The flowers are nodding, white or rose coloured, joined in a long-stalked umbelliferous inflorescence of 3–6 flowers. The anthers are reddish or rose coloured.

**Habitat:** acidic mixed forests.

**Distribution:** dispersed or localized in the area of Goričko and Ōrség National Park, missing along the river Mura.





I	II	III	IV	V	VI
VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII
					
					
		1, 2, 25, 38,			

## Okrogolistna zelenka (*Pyrola rotundifolia*)

**Družina:** zelenkovke (*Pyrolaceae*)

**Opis:** zelnata trajnica. Listi pritlični, dolgopecljati, v obrisu okroglasto jajčasti do lopatičasti, z rahlo nazobčanim robom. Cvetovi beli ali rdečkasti, združeni v pokončno, grozdasto socvetje. Vrat pestiča daljši od venčnih listov, zato štrli iz cvetov, ukrivljen.

**Življenjski prostor:** zakisani senčni bukovi ali borovi gozdovi.

**Razširjenost:** raztreseno do redko po Goričkem in v Narodnem parku Őrség, v obmurskem območju je ni.

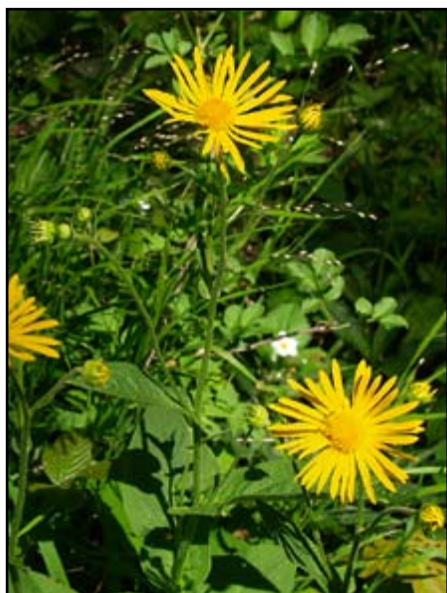
## Round-leaved Wintergreen

Wintergreen Family (*Pyrolaceae*)

**Description:** a herbaceous perennial. The leaves growing in a rosette, stalked, ovate or spade-like, with a slightly toothed margin. The flowers are white or reddish, joined in erect racemose inflorescence. The style of the pistil is longer than the petals so it protrudes from the flower, curved.

**Habitat:** acidic shady beech forests or pine forests.

**Distribution:** dispersed or rare in the Goričko area and in Őrség National Park, missing along the river Mura.



I	II	III	IV	V	VI
VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII
38, 40					

## Avstrijski divjakovec (*Doronicum austriacum*)

**Družina:** nebinovke (*Asteraceae*)

**Opis:** zelnata trajnica. Steblo pokončno, razraslo le na vrhu. Listi jajčasto suličasti, z razširjenim, srčastim dnom objemajo steblo, po robu nazobčani. Koškasta socvetja velika, rumena do rumeno oranžna, ponavadi več koškov na eni rastlini.

**Življenjski prostor:** senčni gozdovi, redkeje tudi vlažni travniki.

**Razširjenost:** na Goričkem zelo redko, sicer pogostejša v ostalih delih Slovenije, v Narodnem parku Ōrség nekaj nahajališč.

## Leopard's Bane

Daisy Family (*Asteraceae*)

**Description:** a herbaceous perennial. The stem is erect, branched only at the top. The leaves are oblong lanceolate, with a widened heart-shaped bottom embracing the stem, toothed at the margins. The composite flower-heads are big, yellow or yellow-orange, usually more than one on a single stem.

**Habitat:** shady forests, seldom also moist meadows.

**Distribution:** very rare in the Goričko area, more widespread in the rest of Slovenia, dispersed or rare in Ōrség National Park.



I	II	III	IV	V	VI
VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII
		1-4, 9, 11, 13, 22, 25, 27 29, 35, 40, 41, 43, 57			



## Dvolistna senčnica (*Maianthemum bifolium*)

**Družina:** šmarničevke (*Convallariaceae*)

**Opis:** zelnata trajnica s koreniko. Rastlina visoka do 15 cm, z dvema velikima, jajčasto srčastima, dolgopecljatima listoma, ter dvema majhnima, luskastima listoma. Cvetovi drobni, beli, 4-števni, zgoščeni v grozdasto socvetje. Plod je mesnato rdeča jagoda z značilnimi pikami.

**Življenjski prostor:** senčni bukovi ter hrastovo-gabrovi gozdovi.

**Razširjenost:** pogosto po Goričkem, v Narodnem parku Ōrség, ob Muri pogostejša v vzhodnem delu.

## May Lily

Lily-of-the-Valley Family (*Convallariaceae*)

**Description:** herbaceous perennial with a rootstock. The plant is up to 15 cm tall, with two big, ovate heart-shaped, long-stalked leaves, and with two smaller, scale-like leaves. The flowers are small, white, 4-tepaled, joined in a racemose inflorescence. The fruit is a fleshy red berry with characteristic spots.

**Habitat:** shady beech forests and oak-hornbeam forests.

**Distribution:** widespread in the Goričko area, in Ōrség National Park, along the river Mura more frequent in the eastern part.



I	II	III	IV	V	VI
VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII
		/			
				1-4, 9, 11, 13, 22, 25, 27 29, 34, 40, 41, 43, 57	

## Šmarnica (*Convallaria majalis*)

**Družina:** šmarničevke (*Convallariaceae*)

**Opis:** zelnata trajnica s koreniko. Steblo olistano v spodnjem delu, navadno razvita 2 suličasta lista (redkeje 1 ali 3 listi), ki sta dolgopecljata in imata dobro razvito listno nožnico. Cvetovi beli, vrčasti, prijetno dehteči, združeni v rahlo, enostransko, previsno socvetje. Plod je rdeča jagoda.

**Življenjski prostor:** senčni listnati ali mešani gozdovi.

**Razširjenost:** pogosto po Goričkem, redkeje v Narodnem parku Ōrség, ob Muri pogostejša v hrastovih sestojih.

## Lily of the Valley

Lily-of-the-Valley Family (*Convallariaceae*)





**Description:** herbaceous perennial with a rootstock. The stem is foliated in the base, usually with 2 lanceolate leaves (rarely 1 or 3), long-stalked, having well-developed leaf sheaths. The flowers are white, bell-shaped, pleasantly fragrant, joined in a loose, one-sided drooping racemose inflorescence. The fruit is a red berry.

**Habitat:** shady deciduous or mixed forests.

**Distribution:** widespread in the Goričko area, dispersed in Ōrség National Park rare, along the river Mura more frequently found in oak stands.





I	II	III	IV	V	VI
VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII
					
					
		1-10, 13, 17-22, 25, 28 30-34, 37-46, 50-55			

## Dvolistna morska čebulica (*Scilla bifolia*)

**Družina:** hijacintovke (*Hyacinthaceae*)

**Opis:** zelnata trajnica s čebulico. Steblo pokončno, olistano le pri dnu, pogosto rdečkasto nadahnjeno. Lista 2, črtalasta, sveže zelena, s kapucastim vrhom. Cvetovi zvezdasti, azurno modri ali modro vijoličasti (modre do vijoličaste so tudi prašnice), do 2 cm veliki, združeni v malocvetna češuljasta socvetja. Plod je glavica.

**Življenjski prostor:** vlažni do poplavni gozdovi, poseke.

**Razširjenost:** ob Muri precej pogosta, na Goričkem se pojavlja bolj raztreseno, prav tako na območju Narodnega parka Órség.

## Two-leaf Squill






Hyacinth Family (*Hyacinthaceae*)

**Description:** herbaceous perennial with a bulb. The stem is erect, foliated only at the base, often of a reddish hue. Leaves are usually in pairs, linear, freshly green, with a hooded tip. The flowers are star-shaped, azure or blue-purple (blue or purple are also the anthers), up to 2 cm in diameter, joined in small-flowered corymbs. The fruit is a seed capsule.

**Habitat:** wet or flood wood stands, clearings.

**Distribution:** quite common along the river Mura, rather dispersed in the Goričko area and in the area of Órség National Park.



I	II	III	IV	V	VI
VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII
	 / 				
					
		22, 29, 35			

## Bela čmerika (*Veratrum album* subsp. *album*)

**Družina:** čmerikovke (*Melanthiaceae*)

**Opis:** zelnata trajnica s koreniko. Steblo premenjalno olistano, pokončno. Listi veliki, jajčasti do eliptični, sedeči, žlebasti, pri dnu z izrazito nožnico (tvorijo navidezno steblo). Cvetovi zvezdasti, zgoščeni v pokončna, gostocvetna grozdasta socvetja. Cvetni listi na notranji strani beli, z izrazitimi, zelenkastimi žilami.

**Življenjski prostor:** senčni, vlažnejši gozdovi v nižinah.

**Razširjenost:** raztreseno po Goričkem in ob Muri, redkeje do lokalno v Narodnem parku Őrség.

## White Hellebore

Wake Robin Family (*Melanthiaceae*)

**Description:** herbaceous perennial with a rootstock. The stem is alternately covered in foliage, erect. The leaves are big, ovate or elliptic, sedentary, gutter-shaped, with a distinctive sheath at the bottom (forming what seems like a stem). The flowers are star-shaped, densely packed into erect densely-flowered racemose inflorescence. The petals are white on the inner side, with a distinctive green venation.

**Habitat:** shady and wetter forests in the plains.

**Distribution:** dispersed in the Goričko area and alongside the river Mura, rare or appearing locally in Őrség National Park.



I	II	III	IV	V	VI
VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII

	/
	42



## Pasji zob (*Erythronium dens-canis*)

**Družina:** lilijevke (*Liliaceae*)

**Opis:** zelnata trajnica s čebulico. Steblo olistano le pri dnu. Lista 2, jajčasto suličasta, nasprotno nameščena, sinjezelena s svetlimi lisami. Cvetovi kimasti, posamični, cvetni listi zavihani nazaj, škrlatni redkeje beli. Prašnice črno vijoličaste. Plod je do 2 cm velika glavica.

**Življenjski prostor:** senčni bukovi gozdovi, nižinski vlažni gozdovi.

**Razširjenost:** na Goričkem redko do lokalno (npr. v okolici Sotine in Korovcev), ob Muri se pojavlja na desnem bregu, v Narodnem parku Ōrség se pojavlja redko.

## Dog's-tooth Violet


Lily Family (*Liliaceae*)

**Description:** herbaceous perennial with a bulb. The stem is foliated only at the base. It bears 2, ovate and lanceolate leaves, arranged oppositely, coloured azure green with lighter spots. The flowers are nodding, solitary, with backward curled petals, scarlet, rarely white. The anthers are of a black-violet colour. The fruit is an up to 2 cm big fruit capsule.

**Habitat:** shady beech forests, lowland wet forests.

**Distribution:** in the Goričko area very rare (nerby Sotina and Korovci-Fuks graba), on the right bank of the Mura river, rarely in Ōrség National Park.



I	II	III	IV	V	VI
VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII
					
  / 					
 					

## Turška lilija (*Lilium martagon*)

**Družina:** lilijevke (*Liliaceae*)

**Opis:** zelnata trajnica s čebulico. Stebloolistano skoraj do vrha, najvišji listi pogosto v vretencih (rozetasto nameščeni). Listi črtalasto suličasti. Cvetovi kimasti, združeni v rahla grozdasta socvetja. Cvetni listi zavihani nazaj, temno škrlatni s temnejšimi pegami. Prašnice temno škrlatne. Plod je glavica.

**Življenjski prostor:** senčni gozdovi.

**Razširjenost:** lokalno se pojavlja v gostih sestojih (Lendavske gorice, gozdiči severno od Moravskih Toplic), sicer redko do raztreseno.

## Turk's Cap Lily

Lily Family (*Liliaceae*)

**Description:** herbaceous perennial with a bulb. The stem is foliated almost to the top, with the highest leaves arranged in a rosette. The leaves are linear and lanceolate. The flowers are nodding and joined into gentle racemose inflorescence. The petals are backward curled, dark scarlet coloured with darker spots. The anthers are scarlet. The fruit is a seed capsule.

**Habitat:** shady forests.

**Distribution:** appears locally in dense stands (Lendavske gorice, forests north of Moravske Toplice), otherwise rare to dispersed.



I	II	III	IV	V	VI
VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII
		30-32, 35, 37			

## Čemaž (*Allium ursinum*)

**Družina:** lukovke (*Alliaceae*)

**Opis:** zelnata trajnica z gomoljasto odebelenim spodnjim delom. Cvetno steblo neolistano, pokončno. Lista navadno 2, dolgopecljata, suličasta, mlahava (pozor: mladi listi čemaža in mladi listi izjemno strupenega pegastega kačnika so si zelo podobni!). Cvetovi zvezdasti, beli, združeni v rahlocvetno, kobulasto socvetje, rahlo dehteči. Celotna rastlina ima izrazit vonj po česnu. Plod je glavica.

**Življenjski prostor:** senčni poplavni gozdovi, kjer tvori goste sestoje.

**Razširjenost:** pogost ob Muri, na Goričkem in v Narodnem parku Őrség redkejši.

## Ramson

Onion Family (*Alliaceae*)

**Description:** herbaceous perennial with a tuberous basal part. The erect flower stalk is not foliated. Usually, it has only two, long-stalked leaves, which are lanceolate and flabby (warning: young ramsons leaves are very similar to the young leaves of the extremely poisonous Cuckoopint!). The flowers are star-shaped and joined in a gentle-blossomed umbel-like raceme, gently fragrant. The whole plant has a very distinctive smell of garlic. The fruit is a seed capsule.

**Habitat:** shady flooded forests, where they form dense stands.

**Distribution:** common alongside the river Mura, rare in the Goričko area and in Őrség National Park.





I	II	III	IV	V	VI
VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII
					
					
					
 / 					
 1-4, 10, 13, 27, 29					

## Dolgolistna naglavka (*Cephalanthera longifolia*)

**Družina:** kukavičevke (*Orchidaceae*)

**Opis:** zelnata trajnica z gomolji. Steblo gosto, dvoredno olistano, listi črtalasto suličasti, žlebasto zganjeni, nepecljati, sveže zeleni. Cvetovi beli, združeni v grozdasto socvetje, rahlo dehteči, s kratkim, podpornim listom. Medena ustna (spodnji cvetni list) na vrhu zavihana, z rumeno liso. Plodnica podrasla (spominja na »cvetni pecelj«).

**Življenjski prostor:** svetli gozdovi, gozdne jase.

**Razširjenost:** raztreseno do lokalno pogosto po vsem Goričkem in v Narodnem parku Ōrség, redkejša v nižinskem delu Prekmurja.

## Sword-leaved Helleborine

Orchid Family (*Orchidaceae*)

**Description:** herbaceous perennial with tubers. The stem is densely, dichotomous foliated, with lanceolate, gutter-shaped, folded, sessile, freshly green leaves. The flowers are white, joined together in racemose inflorescence, gently fragrant, with a short bracteal leaf. The top of the lower lip or labellum is turned upwards and has a yellow blotch. The ovary is inferior (resembles the »flower stalk«).

**Habitat:** light forests, forest clearings.

**Distribution:** dispersed and locally frequent across the entire Goričko area and in Ōrség National Park, rarer in the lowland areas of Prekmurje.



I	II	III	IV	V	VI
VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII
		5, 7, 27, 58			

## Širokolistna močvirnica (*Epipactis helleborine*)

**Družina:** kukavičevke (*Orchidaceae*)

**Opis:** zelnata trajnica z gomoljasto odebeljeno korenino. Steblo gosto, premenjalno olistano, pri dnu včasih vijoličasto nadahnjeno; listi široko jajčasto suličasti, žlebasti. Cvetovi zelenkasto rožnati, združeni v gosto grozdasto socvetje, dehteči, s podpornim listom, ki presega cvetove. Medena ustna (spodnji cvetni list) v sredini nekoliko bočno stisnjena, osrednji del ugreznjen, rjavkast, vrh jezičast. Plodnica podrasla. Zelo variabilna vrsta.

**Življenjski prostor:** senčni listnati in mešani gozdovi, grmovja.

**Razširjenost:** splošno razširjena po Goričkem, Narodnem parku Ōrség, nekoliko redkejša v nižinskem delu Prekmurja.

### Broad-leaved Helleborine

Orchid Family (*Orchidaceae*)

**Description:** herbaceous perennial with a tuberous rootstock. The stem is densely, alternately foliated, sometimes of a violet shade at the base. The leaves are widely ovate or lanceolate, gutter-shaped. The flowers are greenish pink, joined in dense racemose inflorescence, fragrant, with bract leaf, which overgrows its flowers. The lower labellum is somewhat lateral compressed in the middle, with the sunken central part, brownish, with the top tongue-shaped. The ovary is inferior. Very variable.

**Habitat:** shady deciduous and mixed forests, shrub stands.

**Distribution:** dispersed across the entire Goričko area and in Ōrség National Park, rarer in the planar part of the Prekmurje region.



I	II	III	IV	V	VI
VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII
1-4, 10, 13, 27, 29					

## Dvolistni vimenjak (*Platanthera bifolia*)

**Družina:** kukavičevke (*Orchidaceae*)

**Opis:** zelnata trajnica z gomoljema. Steblo olistano le pri dnu. Lista navadno 2, nasprotna, bleščéča, sveže zelena. Cvetovi beli, z dolgo, ozko ostrogo, združeni v rahlo, grozdasto socvetje. Medena ustna (spodnji cvetni list) enostavna, podolgovata, na vrhu nekoliko uvihana. Podporni listi krajši od cvetov.

**Življenjski prostor:** senčni bukovi ali mešani gozdovi.

**Razširjenost:** raztreseno do pogosto po Goričkem in v Narodnem parku Őrség, redkeje v obmurskem delu Prekmurja.

## Lesser Butterfly Orchid

Orchid Family (*Orchidaceae*)

**Description:** herbaceous perennial with two tubers. The stem is foliated only at the bottom. Usually it bears only two leaves, positioned opposite each other, shiny and freshly green. The flowers are white, with a long narrow spur, and are joined together in a gentle raceme. The lower labellum is simple, elongated and somewhat rolled up at the top. The bracteal leaves are shorter than the flowers.

**Habitat:** shady beech forests or mixed forests.

**Distribution:** dispersed to frequent in the Goričko area and in Őrség National Park; rarer along the river Mura.



I	II	III	IV	V	VI
VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII
		1, 3, 8, 22, 23, 33 41, 50-52			

## Deltasti klinček (*Dianthus deltooides*)

**Družina:** klinčnice (*Caryophyllaceae*)

**Opis:** zelnata trajnica. Steblo kratkodlakavo, pri dnu močno razraslo, lokasto se dviga. Listi ozki, črtalasti, nameščeni nasprotno po 2 skupaj. Cvetovi škrlatno rdeči, s svetlimi pegami. Venčne krpe po robu nazobčane. Čašni listi med seboj cevasto zrasli.

**Življenjski prostor:** suhi zakisani do zmerno vlažni travniki.

**Razširjenost:** redkeje na travnikih ob Muri, pogosta vrsta na Goričkem in območju Narodnega parka Őrség.

## Maiden Pink





Pink Family (*Caryophyllaceae*)

**Description:** a herbaceous perennial. The stem is slightly hairy, strongly branched near the base, ascending in an arc. The leaves are narrow, linear, arranged opposite in pairs. The flowers are scarlet red with bright spots. The petals are toothed at the margins, the sepals are tubularly conjoined.

**Habitat:** dry acidic to moderately wet meadows.

**Distribution:** rarer on meadows along the river Mura, a common species in the Goričko area and in the area of Őrség National Park.



I	II	III	IV	V	VI
VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII
					
					
		1, 18, 22, 25, 27			

## Beli petoprstnik (*Potentilla alba*)

**Družina:** rožnice (*Rosaceae*)

**Opis:** nizka trajnica s peternato deljenimi listi. Listni segmenti na zgornji strani goli, po spodnji strani in robu bleščeče svilnato dlakavi, celorobi ali z nekaj manjšimi zobci. Cvetovi beli, 5-števni, zvezdasti (spominjajo na cvet jagodnjaka), posamični ali po 2 do 5 združeni v navidezne pakobule.

**Življenjski prostor:** suhi, bolj pusti travniki.

**Razširjenost:** raztreseno po Goričkem, nekoliko redkejši v nižinskem delu Prekmurja in v Narodnem parku Ōrség.

## White Cinquefoil

Rose Family (*Rosaceae*)






**Description:** short, herbaceous perennial with palmate leaves. The upper-side of leaf segments glabrous, underside covered with shimmery, silky trichomes, segment margins whole or poorly toothed. The flowers are white, 5-petaled, star-like (resemblance with Strawberry), solitary or joined into 2–5 umbeliferous clusters.

**Habitat:** semi-dry or non-saturated meadows.

**Distribution:** dispersed in the Goričko area, somehow rarer in planar parts of Prekmurje region and in Ōrség National Park.





I	II	III	IV	V	VI
VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII
					
					
		1, 3-5, 7-11, 18, 19, 21, 22, 27, 38			

## Jajčastolistna košeničica (*Genista ovata*)

**Družina:** metuljnice (*Fabaceae*)

**Opis:** grmičasta trajnica z delno olesnelimi poganjki. Listi enostavni, jajčasti do jajčasto suličasti, po spodnji strani dolgo štrleče dlakavi. Cvetovi veliki, rumeni, metuljasti, zgoščeni v ovršno, grozdasto socvetje. Plod je strok, štrlečedlakav.

**Življenjski prostor:** suhi gozdni obronki, robovi suhih travnikov, suhi obcestni jarki.

**Razširjenost:** na Goričkem in v Narodnem parku Ōrség pogosta, na območju Mure zelo redka.

## Dyer's Broom





Legume Family (*Fabaceae*)

**Description:** perennial shrub with slightly woody shoots. The leaves are simple, ovate or oblong lanceolate, covered with long spikey trichomes on the underside. The flowers are big, yellow, butterfly-shaped, joined in densely clustered racemose inflorescence. The fruit is a legume, tufted.

**Habitat:** dry edges forests, semi-dry meadows or roads.

**Distribution:** widespread in the Goričko area and in Ōrség National Park, very rare along the river Mura.



I	II	III	IV	V	VI
VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII
					
					
		1, 3, 5, 7, 11, 18, 21-24 26, 27, 39-41, 46, 51			

## Čopasta grebenuša (*Polygala comosa*)

**Družina:** grebenuševke (*Polygalaceae*)

**Opis:** zelnata trajnica. Steblo pri dnu šopasto razraslo in se lokasto dviga. Listi ozko suličasti, proti vrhu stebila se večajo. Metuljasti cvetovi škrlatni, redkeje beli, združeni v gostocvetna grozdasta socvetja. Podporni listi cvetov ozki, na vrhu socvetja močno presegajo mlade cvetove.

**Življenjski prostor:** suhi zakisani travniki.

**Razširjenost:** raztreseno do pogosto na Goričkem in na območju Narodnega parka Ōrség, ob Muri redkeje.

## Tufted Milkwort

Milkwort Family (*Polygalaceae*)

**Description:** a herbaceous perennial. The stem is tuft branched at the base, arc-like ascending. The leaves are narrow, lanceolate, enlarging towards the apex of the stem. The butterfly-shaped flowers are scarlet, seldom white, joined in densely clustered racemose inflorescence. The bracteal leaves narrow shaped, at the top of the raceme obscuring the young flowers.

**Habitat:** dry acidic meadows.

**Distribution:** dispersed to common in the Goričko area and in the area of Ōrség National Park, less common along the Mura river.



I	II	III	IV	V	VI
VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII
		1, 39			

## Dišeči volčin (grmičasta oblika) (*Daphne cneorum*)

**Družina:** volčinovke (*Thymelaeaceae*)

**Opis:** grmičasta do polgrmičasta trajnica. Steblo se lahko lokasto ukrivlja ali pa se izrazito grmičasto razraste, pri dnu ni olistano. Listi črtalasti, nedeljeni, z uvihanim vrhom. Cvetovi zgoščeni v ovršna socvetja, temno rožnati, prijetno dišeči, skoraj brez peclja, po čašni cevi kratkodlakavi. Plod je rumenkast, koščičast in omesenel, vendar se zelo redko razvije.

**Življenjski prostor:** suha, sončna mesta ob gozdnih in travniških robovih.

**Razširjenost:** vrsta se pojavlja redko na SV delu Goričkega in lokalno v Narodnem parku Ōrség.

## Rose Daphne (shrub form)






Daphne Family (*Thymelaeaceae*)

**Description:** a perennial low spreading shrub or semi-prostrate shrub. The stem may grow in an arc or branch out into a shrub, defoliated at the base. The leaves are linear, undivided, with a slightly curved point. The flowers are racemose clustered, dark pink, pleasantly fragrant, nearly sessile, with a tufted calyx tube. The fruit is a yellowish drupe, fleshy, very seldom developing.

**Habitat:** dry, sunny places in the forest and meadow edges.

**Distribution:** the species is rare in the northeastern part of the Goričko area and dispersed in the area of Ōrség National Park.



I	II	III	IV	V	VI
VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII
					
					
  					
1-5, 11, 15, 17-20 21-22, 24, 25, 40, 43					

## Jesenska vresa (*Calluna vulgaris*)

**Družina:** vresovke (*Ericaceae*)

**Opis:** razrasel polgrmiček. Steblo pokončno do lokasto upognjeno. Listi igličasti, nasprotno nameščeni (po 2 skupaj), ne prezimijo. Cvetovi rožnati, zgoščeni v ovršna, enostranska, grozdasta socvetja, »suhocvetni«.

**Življenjski prostor:** zakisani svetli gozdni obronki ali pusta travišča v gričevnatih predelih.

**Razširjenost:** pogosta po Goričkem in v Narodnem parku Ōrség, v obmurskem območju manjka.

## Common Heather






Heather Family (*Ericaceae*)

**Description:** branched low-growing semi-shrub. The stem is erect or growing in an arc. The leaves are needle-like, arranged opposite (in pairs), deciduous. The flowers are rose to pinkish, joined in one-sided densely clustered racemose inflorescence, »dry-flowered«.

**Habitat:** acidic lighth forest edges or acidic meadows in hilly regions.

**Distribution:** widespread in the Goričko area and in Ōrség National Park, missing along the river Mura.



I	II	III	IV	V	VI
VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII
					
					
		1-58			

## Navadna tavžentroža (*Centaurium erythraea*)

**Družina:** sviščevke (*Gentianaceae*)

**Opis:** zelnata dvoletnica. Pritlični listi zgoščeni v rozeti, stebelni nasprotno razvrščeni, jajčasti, sedeči. Cvetovi škrlatni ali rožnati, zvezdasti, pri dnu zrasli v venčno cev. Prašnice rumene. Plod je mnogosemenska glavica.

**Življenjski prostor:** suhi travniki in ruderalna, nekoliko zakisana suha mesta, obronki svetlih gozdov.

**Razširjenost:** povsod razširjena in pogosta vrsta.

## Common Centaury

Gentian Family (*Gentianaceae*)





**Description:** a herbaceous biennial. Basal leaves clustered in a rosette, the stem leaves arranged oppositely, ovate, sedentary. The flowers are scarlet or rose, star-shaped, fused in sepal tubes at the bottom. The anthers are yellow. The fruit is a seed capsule.

**Habitat:** dry meadows and ruderal, somewhat acidic dry places, light forest edges.

**Distribution:** widespread in all areas.





I	II	III	IV	V	VI
VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII
					
					
  1, 21, 22, 25					

## Vijolični lučnik (*Verbascum phoeniceum*)

**Družina:** črnobinovke (*Scrophulariaceae*)

**Opis:** zelnata trajnica z izrazito pritlično listno rozeto in močno neprijetnim vonjem. Listi suličasti, kratkopeceljati ali sedeči. Cvetovi veliki, vijoličasti, združeni v rahlocvetna, grozdasta socvetja. Cvetni peclji žlezasto dlakavi. Plod je glavica.

**Življenjski prostor:** polsuhi travniki, suhi obcestni jarki.

**Razširjenost:** raztreseno se pojavlja po Goričkem in v Narodnem parku Ōrség nekoliko redkejši ob Muri.

## Purple Mullein







Figwort Family (*Scrophulariaceae*)

**Description:** herbaceous perennial with a distinct leaf-rosette and a very unpleasant smell. The leaves are lanceolate, short-stalked or sedentary. The flowers are big, purple, joined in gentle racemose inflorescence. The flower stalks are glandulose, hairy. The fruit is a seed capsule.

**Habitat:** semi-dry meadows, dry ditches.

**Distribution:** dispersed in the area of Goričko and in Ōrség National Park, somewhat rarer along the river Mura.



I	II	III	IV	V	VI
VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII
					
					
		4, 21, 25			

## Navadna bodeča neža (*Carlina acaulis*)

**Družina:** nebinovke (*Asteraceae*)

**Opis:** zelnata trajnica. Steblo pogosto ni razvito. Listi izrazito trnati, škrbinasto nacepljeni skoraj do listne žile, zgornji stebelni listi rozetasto zgoščeni tik pod koškastim socvetjem, ki je »suhocvetno«, čez 3 cm široko, rumenkasto rjavo.

**Življenjski prostor:** polsuhi do suhi, nekoliko zakisani travniki.

**Razširjenost:** raztreseno po Goričkem, v Narodnem parku Őrség, pojavlja pa se tudi v obmurskem pasu (Z del).

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## Stemless Carline Thistle





Daisy Family (*Asteraceae*)

**Description:** a herbaceous perennial, usually stemless. The leaves are thorny, jaggedly spliced almost to the veins, the upper stem leaves joined into a rosette, right underneath the composite flower-head, which is »dry-flowered«, more than 3 cm across and of a yellow brown colour.

**Habitat:** semi-dry to dry, somewhat acidic meadows.

**Distribution:** dispersed in the Goričko area, in Őrség National Park, appears also along the river Mura (the western part).



I	II	III	IV	V	VI
VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII
					
					
  <span style="float: right;">1-58</span>					

## Navadni glavinec (*Centaurea jacea*)

**Družina:** nebinovke (*Asteraceae*)

**Opis:** zelnata trajnica. Steblo robato, pokončno, le malo razvejano, včasih belkasto polsteno. Listi enostavni, sedeči, z vidnimi žilami, suličasti, včasih tisti pri dnu stebela delno nacepljeni v ozke rogļje. Cvetovi škrlatni, združeni v gostocvetna, posamična, koškasta socvetja. Ovojkovi listi, ki obdajajo košek, suhokožnati, s celim ali nazobčanim robom.

**Življenjski prostor:** vlažni in polsuhi travniki, svetli gozdovi in gozdni obronki, ruderalna mesta.

**Razširjenost:** zelo razširjena vrsta tako na Goričkem, kot tudi ob Muri in v Narodnem parku Őrség.

## Brown Knapweed

Daisy family (*Asteraceae*)

**Description:** a herbaceous perennial. The stem is rough, erect, only scarcely branched, sometimes with a whitish felt. The leaves are simple, sedentary, with visible venation, lanceolate. Sometimes the basal leaves are spliced into narrow prongs. The flowers are scarlet, growing in densely clustered, solitary composite flower-heads. The bracteal leaves are scarious, with a smooth or toothed margin.

**Habitat:** wet or dry meadows, light forests or forest edges, ruderal places.

**Distribution:** a very common species in the area of Goričko, along the river Mura and in Őrség National Park.



I	II	III	IV	V	VI
VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII
		1, 3, 4-5, 11-13, 18-27 33, 35, 37, 41-45			



## Bauhinova škržolica (*Hieracium praealtum*)

**Družina:** radičevke (*Cichoriaceae*)

**Opis:** pokončna trajnica z dolgimi, olistanimi nadzemnimi pritlikami in prtilično listno rozeto. Listi sinje zeleni, porasli z redkimi, dolgimi dlakami, sicer goli, lopatičasto suličasti. Cela rastlina z belim mlečkom. Cvetni koški zlato rumeni, zgoščeni v ovršen lat, redkeje kobul. Listi, ki obdajajo ovojek, so po zunanji strani porasli z redkimi žlezastimi in navadnimi dlakami.

**Življenjski prostor:** polsuhi travniki, peščena travišča, nasipi.

**Razširjenost:** povsod razširjena, le v obmurskem predelu redkejša.

## European Hawkweed





Daisy family (*Asteraceae*)

**Description:** a herbaceous perennial with long, foliated runners and basal leaf rosette. The leaves are bluish-green, scarcely covered with long trichomes, otherwise glabrous, spatulate shaped. The plant contains milky latex. The composite flower-heads are golden-yellow, clustered into paniculate, rarely into umbellate inflorescence. The bracteal leaves are scarcely covered with glandulose and non-glandulose hairs.

**Habitat:** semi-dry meadows, sandy grasslands, grassy banks.

**Distribution:** widely distributed, more rarer in low-land parts near Mura.



I	II	III	IV	V	VI
VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII
					
					
		1, 21, 22, 25			

## Čopasta hrušica (*Muscari comosum*)

**Družina:** hijacintovke (*Hyacinthaceae*)

**Opis:** zelnata trajnica s čebulico. Steblo pokončno, sorazmerno dolgo, olistano le pri dnu. Listi črtalasti, ploski. Ovršni (najvišji) cvetovi sterilni, modro vijoličasti, združeni v goste, dolgopecljate šope, pod njimi so v gostem grozdastem socvetju plodni cvetovi, ki imajo rjavkasto, zvonasto cvetno odevalo. Plod je glavica.

**Življenjski prostor:** polsuhi travniki, suhi obcestni jarki, ruderalna suha mesta.

**Razširjenost:** na Goričkem in v Narodnem parku Ōrség lokalno pogosto do raztreseno, v nižinskem delu Prekmurja se pojavlja prehodno ali stalno.

## Tassel Hyacinth

Hyacinth Family (*Hyacinthaceae*)







**Description:** herbaceous perennial with a bulb. The stem is erect, quite long, with basal leaves, which are linear, flat. The topmost flowers are sterile, blue-purple, joined in thick, long-petiolated tufts, with the fertile flowers underneath – these are joined in a densely clustered racemose inflorescence and have a brownish, bell-like perianth. The fruit is a seed capsule.

**Habitat:** semi-dry meadows, dry ditches, ruderal dry sites.

**Distribution:** in the area of Goričko and in Ōrség National Park widespread, but appearing locally or dispersed, in the lowland area of Prekmurje appears temporarily or permanently.





I	II	III	IV	V	VI
VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII
					
	 / 				
		1, 3, 13			

## Zavita škrbica (*Spiranthes spiralis*)

**Družina:** kukavičevke (*Orchidaceae*)

**Opis:** zelnata trajnica z dvema majhnima gomoljema. Steblo z obstransko listno rozeto, kratkodlakavo, v cvetni regiji močno spiralasto zavito. Listi jajčasti, temno zeleni, brez vidnih žil. Cvetovi beli, združeni v klasasto socvetje, po zunanji strani kratkodlakavi. Medena ustna (spodnji cvetni list) široka, po robu nagubana, v osrednjem delu zelenkasta.

**Življenjski prostor:** polsuhi senožetni sadovnjaki.

**Razširjenost:** raztreseno do redko po severnem in osrednjem Goričkem ter Narodnem parku Őrség.

## Autumn Lady's-tresses

Orchid Family (*Orchidaceae*)

**Description:** herbaceous perennial with two small tubers. The stem has a side leaf rosette, slightly hairy, in the area of the inflorescence strongly spirally curved. The leaves are ovate, dark green without any visible venation. The flowers are white, joined together in a spike, with trichomes on the surface. The lower labellum is wide, wrinkled on the edges and green in the central part.

**Habitat:** semi-dry hay orchards.

**Distribution:** dispersed to rare across the northern and central parts of Goričko and Őrség National Park.



I	II	III	IV	V	VI
VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII
		1, 3-5, 15, 18, 25, 50			

## Navadna kukavica (*Orchis morio*)

**Družina:** kukavičevke (*Orchidaceae*)

**Opis:** zelnata trajnica z gomolji. Steblo olistano pri dnu, poraslo z luskolisti. Listi suličasti, zeleni. Cvetovi škrlatni, rožnati ali beli, s kratko, topo ostrogo, združeni v grozdasto socvetje. Medena ustna (spodnji cvetni list) plitvo trokrpa, lisasta, ostali cvetni listi jo čeladasto nadraščajo. Podporni listi krajši ali tako dolgi kot cvetovi.

**Življenjski prostor:** polsuha travišča.

**Razširjenost:** zelo pogosta na suhih travnikih po Goričkem in v Narodnem parku Ōrség, manj pogosta v nižinskem delu Prekmurja.

## Green-veined Orchid

Orchid Family (*Orchidaceae*)

**Description:** herbaceous perennial with tubers. The stem is foliated only at the base with scale-like leaves. The leaves are lanceolate, green. The flowers are scarlet, pink or white, with a short, blunt spur, and joined into a racemose inflorescence. The lower labellum is shallow, three-lobed, and blotched. The other flower leaves are overgrowing it in a helmet-like manner. The bracteal leaves are shorter than or as long as the flowers.

**Habitat:** semi-dry grasslands.

**Distribution:** very frequent in dry meadows across Goričko and in Ōrség National Park, rarer in the plains of Prekmurje.



I	II	III	IV	V	VI
VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII
	/				
		15, 17, 18, 22			

## Pikastocvetna kukavica (*Orchis ustulata*)

**Družina:** kukavičevke (*Orchidaceae*)

**Opis:** zelnata trajnica z gomolji. Steblo olistano pri dnu, poraslo z luskolisti. Listi suličasti, sinje zeleni. Cvetovi škrlatni, rožnati ali beli, s kratko, topo ostrogo, združeni v grozdasto socvetje. Medena ustna (spodnji cvetni list) izrazito globoko trokrpa, bela, posejana z redkimi, rdečkastimi pikami, ostali cvetni listi, ki so na zunanji strani temno škrlatno rdeči, jo čeladasto nadraščajo. Podporni listi krajši kot cvetovi.

**Življenjski prostor:** polsuha in zmerno vlažna travišča.

**Razširjenost:** raztreseno po Goričkem in v Narodnem parku Órség, manj pogosta v nižinskem delu Prekmurja.

## Burn-tip Orchid







Orchid Family (*Orchidaceae*)

**Description:** herbaceous perennial with tubers. The stem is foliated only at the base with scale-like leaves. The leaves are lanceolate, bluish-green. The flowers are scarlet, pink or white, with a short and blunt spur, clustered together in a raceme. The lower labellum is distinctively deeply three-lobed, white and covered with rare red dots, other sepals and petals, which are dark scarlet on the outer side, cover it in a helmet-like manner. The flowers overgrow the bracteal leaves.

**Habitat:** semi-dry and moderately wet grasslands.

**Distribution:** dispersed across the Goričko area and in Órség National Park; less frequent in the plains of Prekmurje.



I	II	III	IV	V	VI
VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII
					
					
		44			

## Navadna pogačica (*Trollius europaeus*)

**Družina:** zlatičevke (*Ranunculaceae*)

**Opis:** zelnata trajnica. Listi deljeni v 5–7 nazobčanih, krpatih segmentov. Pritlični listi pecljati, stebelni brez pecljev, sedeči. Cvet navadno 1, redkeje 2 ali 3, rumen, dokaj velik, venčni listi ukrivljeni, zato cvet navidezno kroglast.

**Življenjski prostor:** vlažni do srednje vlažni travniki, občasno tudi v svetlih gozdovih, pogostejša v sredogorjih in visokogorjih.

**Razširjenost:** travniki na območju Narodnega parka Ōrség, v Prekmurju manjka, sicer razširjena v drugih delih Slovenije, predvsem v gorskih območjih.

## Globe-flower

Buttercup Family (*Ranunculaceae*)

**Description:** a herbaceous perennial. The leaves are divided into 5–7 toothed lobes. The basal leaves stalked, the stem leaves non-stalked, sedentary. Usually 1 flower, rarely 2 or 3, yellow, quite big, petals warped so the flower appears globular.

**Habitat:** wet or semi-wet meadows, sometimes also bright forests, more common in lower and higher mountain ranges.

**Distribution:** meadows in the area of Ōrség National Park, missing in Prekmurje (otherwise common in Alpine parts of Slovenija).



I	II	III	IV	V	VI
VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII



26, 55



## Kačja dresen (*Polygonum bistorta*)

**Družina:** dresnovke (*Polygonaceae*)

**Opis:** zelnata trajnica z močno podzemno koreniko. Steblo ni razraslo, pokončno. Listi suličasti, z zaokroženim ali srčastim listnim dnom, pritlični dolgopecljati, stebelni sedeči. Cvetovi rožnati do rdeči, združeni v gosta, ovršna grozdasta socvetja. Prašniki izrazito štrlijo iz cvetov.

**Življenjski prostor:** mokrotni, manj gnojeni in nekoliko zakisani travniki.

**Razširjenost:** na območju Goriškega redka (Motvarjevci, Kobilje), pogostejša na območju Narodnega parka Őrség, v okolici Mure ni razširjena.

## Common Bistort

Family (*Polygonaceae*)

**Description:** herbaceous perennial with a strong underground root. The stem is erect, not branched. The leaves are lanceolate, with an oblong or heart-shaped bottom, the basal leaves long-stalked, the stem leaves sedentary. The flowers are a pink-rose to red, joined in densely flowered racemose inflorescence. The stamens protrude from the flowers.

**Habitat:** wet, less fertilized and acidic meadows.

**Distribution:** rare in the Goričko area (Motvarjevci, Kobilje), more widespread in the area of Őrség National Park, not appearing along Mura river.





I	II	III	IV	V	VI
VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII
			2-9, 11-14, 16-20, 22-24 27, 29, 32, 37, 41		

## Zdravilna strašnica (*Sanguisorba officinalis*)

**Družina:** rožnice (*Rosaceae*)

**Opis:** zelnata trajnica. Steblo pokončno, golo, v cvetni regiji šibasto razraslo. Listi pecljati, pernato deljeni v jajčaste, pecljate segmente, ki so po robu nazobčani. Cvetovi temno rdeči, združeni v gostocvetna, ovršna socvetja. Rastlina po listih in stebli pogosto prekrita s plesnijo.

**Življenjski prostor:** vlažni travniki, zamočvirjeni predeli.

**Razširjenost:** povsod pogosta, vendar v zadnjih desetletjih nazaduje v tipičnih združbah mokrotnih travnikov.

## Great Burnet

Rose Family (*Rosaceae*)

**Description:** a herbaceous perennial. The stem is erect, glabrous, in the inflorescence area branched in a rod-like manner. The leaves are stalked, feather-like divided into ovate, petiolated segments, which are toothed at the margins. The flowers are dark red, joined in densely clustered racemose inflorescence. The plant's leaves and stems are often covered with mould.

**Habitat:** wet meadows, marshlands.

**Distribution:** widespread in all regions, but declining in the past decades in typical plant communities of wet meadows.



I	II	III	IV	V	VI
VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII
		/			
		3, 5-6, 9, 11-12, 17, 20, 21, 23, 24, 26, 37			



## Močvirski svišč (*Gentiana pneumonanthe*)

**Družina:** sviščevke (*Gentianaceae*)

**Opis:** zelnata trajnica. Listi dvoredno nameščeni po parih, črtalasti, z rahlo uvihanim robom in vidno osrednjo žilo. Cvetovi zvonasti, temno modri, posamični ali po več skupaj, zgoščeni v vrhnjem delu stebela.

**Življenjski prostor:** mokrotni, manj gnojeni travniki, zamočvirjeni predeli.

**Razširjenost:** raztreseno do redko po Goričkem (Motvarjevci, Stanjevci, Šulinci), v Narodnem parku Ōrség ter ob Muri (Gančani, Turnišče).

## Marsh Gentian







Gentian Family (*Gentianaceae*)

**Description:** a herbaceous perennial. The leaves are arranged in pairs, linear, with a slightly curled margin and a visible central vein. The flowers are bell-shaped, dark blue, solitary or in clusters, concentrated in the upper part of the stem.

**Habitat:** moist, less fertilized meadows, marshlands.

**Distribution:** dispersed or rare in the Goričko area (Motvarjevci, Stanjevci, Šulinci), in Ōrség National Park and along the river Mura (Gančani, Turnišče).



I	II	III	IV	V	VI
VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII
	 / 				
					
		6, 8, 14, 20, 23, 24, 26, 33, 54			

## Navadna božja milost (*Gratiola officinalis*)

**Družina:** črnobinovke (*Scrophulariaceae*)

**Opis:** pokončna zelnata trajnica. Listi nameščeni po 2 skupaj, nasprotni, brez peclja, suličasti, po robu nazobčani in goli. Cvetovi do 2 cm veliki, beli, pecljati, posamični v zalistjih, z dobro vidnimi žilami in v zgornjem delu nekoliko rdečkasti. Venčni listi med seboj zrasli v cev.

**Življenjski prostor:** vlažni in močvirni travniki.

**Razširjenost:** raztreseno do pogosto se pojavlja po Goričkem, v Narodnem parku Ōrség in tudi obmurskem pasu.

## Common Hedge Hyssop






Figwort Family (*Scrophulariaceae*)

**Description:** erect herbaceous perennial. The leaves are arranged in pairs, opposite, sessile, lanceolate, toothed at the margins, glabrous. The flowers are up to 2 cm across, white, stalked, solitary, with well visible veins and reddish in the upper part. The sepals are intergrown to form a tube.

**Habitat:** mesophile and marshy meadows.

**Distribution:** dispersed to widespread in the area of Goričko, in Ōrség National Park, also along the river Mura.



I	II	III	IV	V	VI
VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII
					
					
		2-9, 11-14, 16-20, 22-24 27, 29, 32, 37, 41-50			

## Navadni čistec (*Betonica officinalis*)

**Družina:** ustnatice (*Lamiaceae*)

**Opis:** zelnata trajnica. Pritlični listi izrazito dolgo pecljati, podolgasto jajčasti, s topo nazobčanim robom, stebelni listi sedeči ali kratko pecljati, suličasti. Cvetovi škrlatni ali rožnati, dvo ustnati, združeni v navidezna klasasta in vretenčasta socvetja na vrhu stebela.

**Življenjski prostor:** vlažni travniki, vlažna mesta v gozdovih.

**Razširjenost:** povsod zelo pogosta vrsta.

## Purple Betony

Mint Family (*Lamiaceae*)

**Description:** a herbaceous perennial. The basal leaves long-stalked, elongated ovate, with a blunt toothed margin, the stem leaves sedentary or short-stalked, lanceolate. The flowers are scarlet or rose coloured, double-lipped, joined in apparent spikes and spindly racemose clusters at the apex of the stem.

**Habitat:** damp meadows, moist sites in forests.

**Distribution:** a very common species.



I	II	III	IV	V	VI
VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII
5, 17, 21, 22, 23					

## Pehtranov rman (*Achillea ptarmica*)

**Družina:** nebinovke (*Asteraceae*)

**Opis:** pokončna, zelnata trajnica. Listi niso deljeni, črtalasti, po robu fino nazobčani ali napiljeni, nekoliko se bleščijo. Koškasta socvetja združena v rahlo razrasla pasocvetja. Zunanji cvetovi v koških snežno beli, notranji umazano beli do rumenkasti.

**Življenjski prostor:** mokrotni, manj gnojeni travniki.

**Razširjenost:** raztreseno po Goričkem, v Narodnem parku Ōrség, redko pa tudi v obmurskem pasu (Turnišče).

## Sneezewort

Daisy Family (*Asteraceae*)






**Description:** erect herbaceous perennial. The leaves are not divided, linear shaped, finely toothed or filed at the margin, somewhat shining. The composite flower-heads are joined into loosely branched racemes. The outer flowers of the head are snow white, the inner flowers are dirty white or yellowish.

**Habitat:** wet, less fertilized meadows.

**Distribution:** dispersed in the Goričko area, in Ōrség National Park, rarely appears also along the river Mura (Turnišče).





I	II	III	IV	V	VI
VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII
					
					
		6, 8, 14, 20, 24, 32-34			



## Potočni osat (*Cirsium rivulare*)

**Družina:** nebinovke (*Asteraceae*)

**Opis:** zelnata trajnica. Steblo olistano le v spodnjem delu. Listi skoraj do dna pernato deljeni v ozke, trnate segmente, po spodnji strani dlakavi, pritlični pecljati, stebelni sedeči. Koški izrazito zgoščeni na vrhu stebela, pogosto kimasti. Cvetovi rdečkasto vijoličasti ali škrlatni.

**Življenjski prostor:** vlažni travniki, zamočvirjena mesta.

**Razširjenost:** pogosto po Goričkem, v Narodnem parku Őrség in travnikih ob Muri.

## Brook Thistle






Daisy Family (*Asteraceae*)

**Description:** a herbaceous perennial. The stem is foliated only in the lower part. The leaves are feather-like divided almost to the base into narrow, thorny segments, hairy on the underside. The basal leaves stalked, the stem leaves sedentary. The composite flower-heads clustered at the apex of the stem, often nodding. The flowers are reddish purple or scarlet.

**Habitat:** wet meadows and marshlands.

**Distribution:** widespread in the Goričko area, in Őrség National Park and in meadows along the river Mura.



I	II	III	IV	V	VI
VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII
					
					
					
					
			 17, 24, 51, 56		

## Rumena maslenica (*Hemerocallis lilio-asphodelus*)

**Družina:** zlatokorenovke (*Asphodelaceae*)

**Opis:** zelnata trajnica s koreniko. Steblo pokončno, olistano le pri dnu, golo. Listi črtalasto suličasti, pokončno štrleči. Cvetovi veliki, rumeni, zvonasto lijasti, 6-števni, prijetnega vonja, vodoravno štrleči. Plod je glavica.

**Življenjski prostor:** vlažni, manj gnojeni travniki po nižinah.

**Razširjenost:** redko do raztreseno po Goričkem in Narodnem parku Ōrség, redko tudi v nižinskem delu (Motvarjevci, Bukovnica, Turnišče, Bratonci...). Močno nazaduje.

## Lemon Day-lily







Asphodel Family (*Asphodelaceae*)

**Description:** herbaceous perennial with a rootstock. The stem is erect, foliated only at the base. The leaves are linear, erect. The flowers are big, yellow, bell- or funnel-shaped, 6-petaled, pleasantly fragrant, jutting out horizontally. The fruit is a seed capsule.

**Habitat:** wet, less fertilized meadows in the lowlands.

**Distribution:** rare or dispersed in the area of Goričko and in Ōrség National Park, rare also in the lowlands (Motvarjevci, Bukovnica, Turnišče; Bratonci...). Extremely regressing.



I	II	III	IV	V	VI
VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII
					
					
		15, 24, 26, 33, 35			

## Pomladanski veliki zvonček (*Leucojum vernum*)

**Družina:** narcisovke (*Amaryllidaceae*)

**Opis:** zelnata trajnica s čebulico. Steblo (betev) pokončno, olistano le pri dnu, votlo, sočno. Listi črtalasti, ploski, pokončno štrleči, sveže do temno zeleni. Cvetovi zvonasti, kimasti, posamični ali po 2 do 3 skupaj, pecljati, v zalistju ovršnega lista. Cvetno odevalo belo, na zunanji strani pri vrhu z rumeno liso. Plod je sočna glavica.

**Življenjski prostor:** vlažni travniki in poplavni logi.

**Razširjenost:** na Goričkem in v Narodnem parku Őrség raztreseno do lokalno pogosto, ob Muri pogostejši v vzhodnem delu.

## Spring Snowflake

Amaryllis Family (*Amaryllidaceae*)

**Description:** herbaceous perennial with a bulb. The stem is erect, foliated only at the base, hollow, succulent. The leaves are linear, flat, erect, fresh to dark green. The flowers are bell-shaped, nodding, solitary or joined in twos or threes, stalked, positioned in the axil of the topmost leaf. The flower perianth is white, with a yellow spot on the outer side near the top. The fruit is a succulent seed capsule.

**Habitat:** wet meadows and flood wood stands.

**Distribution:** in the area of Goričko and Őrség National Park dispersed or widespread but appearing locally, along the river Mura more common in the eastern part.



I	II	III	IV	V	VI
VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII

## Gorski narcis (*Narcissus poeticus* subsp. *radiiflorus*)

**Družina:** narcisovke (*Amaryllidaceae*)

**Opis:** zelnata trajnica s čebulico. Steblo (betev) pokončno, olistano le pri dnu, sinje zeleno. Listi črtalasti, ploski, pokončno štrleči, sinje-do sveže zeleni. Cvetovi veliki, zvezdasti, beli, posamični, redkeje po 2. Listi cvetnega odevala cevasto podaljšani v oranžen ali rumen »privenček«. Plod je sočna glavica.

**Življenjski prostor:** vlažni travniki; zaradi izginjanja primernih rastišč vse redkejša.

**Razširjenost:** na Goričkem nekoliko pogostejša v Z delu (Kučnica), drugod redkeje, redko do lokalno v obmurskem pasu.

## Poet's Daffodil









Amaryllis Family (*Amaryllidaceae*)

**Description:** herbaceous perennial with a bulb. The stem, coloured azure green, is erect, foliated only at the bottom. The leaves are linear, flat, erect, bluish- to fresh-green. The flowers are big, star-shaped, white, solitary or, rarely, in pairs. The perianth leaves are tubularly extended into an orange or yellow "sub-wreath". The fruit is a fruit capsule.

**Habitat:** wet meadows; due to the disappearing of suitable habitats this plant is getting rarer.

**Distribution:** a bit more common in the western part of Goričko (Kučnica), rarer elsewhere, rare to locally along the river Mura.



I	II	III	IV	V	VI
VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII
					
					
			33, 35, 49		

## Močvirska logarica (*Fritillaria meleagris*)

**Družina:** lilijevke (*Liliaceae*)

**Opis:** zelnata trajnica s čebulico. Steblo olistano tudi v zgornjem delu, pokončno. Listi črtalasti, pogosto uvihani, sinje zeleni. Cvetovi kimasti, posamični ali po 2 skupaj, veliki, škrlatno rdeči z belkastimi lisami, redkeje v celoti beli. Plod je mnogosemenska glavica.

**Življenjski prostor:** vlažni travniki, logi; vse redkeje.

**Razširjenost:** pogostejša na vlažnih travnikih v JV delu Prekmurja (okolica Velike Polane, Lendave in Turnišča), na Goričkem je praktično ni.

## Snake's Head Fritillary

Lily Family (*Liliaceae*)







**Description:** herbaceous perennial with a bulb. The erect stem foliated also in the upper part. The leaves are linear, often rolled up, bluish-green. The flowers are nodding, solitary or in pairs, scarlet red with white blotches and only rarely fully white. The fruit is a fruit capsule.

**Habitat:** wet meadows, flood wood stands; getting rarer.

**Distribution:** frequent in wet meadows in the south-eastern part of Prekmurje (surroundings of Velika Polana, Lendava and Turnišče), whereas it cannot be found in the Goričko area.





I	II	III	IV	V	VI
VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII
					
  / 					
  8, 9, 24, 26, 47					

## Sibirska perunika (*Iris sibirica*)

**Družina:** perunikovke (*Iridaceae*)

**Opis:** zelnata trajnica z močno koreniko, tvori goste šope. Listi mečasti, dvoredno razvrščeni, ploski. Cvetovi zvezdasti, veliki, svetlo modri, združeni na vrhu stebela. Cvetni listi v dveh redih: zunanji vodoravno štrleči, z izrazitimi žilami in nekoliko svetlejši, notranji pokončni, brez izrazitih žil. Plod je glavica.

**Življenjski prostor:** močvirnati in mokrotni, manj gnojeni travniki; zaradi izginjanja rastišč močno nazaduje.

**Razširjenost:** raztreseno po Goričkem (lokalno lahko zelo pogosta), ob Muri redkejša, pogosta tudi v Narodnem parku Ōrség.

## Siberian Iris







Iris Family (*Iridaceae*)

**Description:** herbaceous perennial with a strong rootstock, which forms dense bunches. Leaves are sword-shaped, dichotomous, flat. The flowers are star-shaped, big, light blue and clustered at the top of the stalk. The petals in two rows: the outer ones are horizontally jutted, with a distinctive venation and a lighter shade, the inner ones more erect, without any distinctive venation. The fruit is a seed capsule.

**Habitat:** wet and damp, less fertilised meadows; due to the disappearing of suitable habitats, this plant is in big regression.

**Distribution:** dispersed across Goričko and Ōrség National Park (locally abundant), less common near the Mura river.



I	II	III	IV	V	VI
VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII
					
					
		6, 10, 16, 24, 26, 28, 30, 31, 33-36			

## Vodna perunika (*Iris pseudacorus*)

**Družina:** perunikovke (*Iridaceae*)

**Opis:** zelnata trajnica z močno koreniko. Listi mečasti, dvoredno razvrščeni, ploski. Cvetovi zvezdasti, veliki in rumeni, navadno po več skupaj na vrhu stebela, cvetni listi v dveh redih: zunanji večji, široko jajčasti, notranji manjši, podolgovati. Plod je glavica.

**Življenjski prostor:** močvirna mesta, poplavni travniki, ob stoječih in počasi tekočih vodah.

**Razširjenost:** razširjena vrsta po Goričkem, ob Muri in v Narodnem parku Ōrség.

## Yellow Iris







Iris Family (*Iridaceae*)

**Description:** herbaceous perennial with a strong rootstock. The leaves are sword-shaped, dichotomous, flat. The flowers are star-shaped, big and yellow. Usually several flowers are joined together at the top of the stalk, the petals whorled in two rows: the outer ones are bigger, widely ovate, while the inner ones are smaller and elongated. The fruit is a seed capsule.

**Habitat:** marshy areas, flooded meadows, along stagnant waters or small streams.

**Distribution:** frequent in the Goričko area, along the river Mura and in Ōrség National Park.



I	II	III	IV	V	VI
VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII
					
	 / 				
		8, 24, 33, 41			

## Majska prstasta kukavica (*Dactylorhiza majalis*)

**Družina:** kukavičevke (*Orchidaceae*)

**Opis:** zelnata trajnica s prstasto razraslima gomoljema. Steblo gosto olistano, pokončno, votlo, v zgornjem delu škrlatno rdeče. Listi suličasti, pogosto s temnejšimi lisami. Cvetovi škrlatni do škrlatno rdeči, redkeje rožnati, z dolgo ostrogo, združeni v gosto, grozdasto socvetje. Medena ustna (spodnji cvetni list) deljena v tri krpe, pogosto temno lisasta. Podporni listi škrlatni, tako dolgi ali malo krajši kot cvetovi.

**Življenjski prostor:** vlažni, srednje do slabo gnojni travniki.

**Razširjenost:** raztreseno do redko po Goričkem, pogostejša v JV delu Prekmurja in lokalno v Narodnem parku Ōrség.

## Western Marsh Orchid

Orchid Family (*Orchidaceae*)

**Description:** herbaceous perennial with finger-shaped tubers. The stem densely foliated, erect, hollow, scarlet at the top. The leaves are lanceolate and often have darker spots. The flowers are scarlet or scarlet-red, rarely pink or white. They are clustered into a dense racemose inflorescence, with a long spur. The lower labellum is three-lobed and often has dark spots. The bracts are scarlet, as long as or a bit shorter than the flowers.

**Habitat:** wet and non-saturated meadows.

**Distribution:** dispersed to rare across Goričko, more frequent in the south-eastern part of Prekmurje and appearing locally in Ōrség National Park.



I	II	III	IV	V	VI
VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII
		15, 33			

## Ozkolistni munec (*Eriophorum angustifolium*)

**Družina:** ostričevke (*Cyperaceae*)

**Opis:** zelnata, rušnato razrasla trajnica. Steblo pokončno, na vrhu previsno, okroglo do topo trirobo. Lisi črtalasti, žlebasti. Cvetovi brez izrazitega odevala, združeni v klasasta socvetja, katerih peclji so gladki. Klaski ob zrelosti gosto, volnato, snežno belo ščetinasti (ščetinice cvetnega odevala se močno podaljšajo in štrlijo iz klaskov in spominjajo na kosme bombaža).

**Življenjski prostor:** mokrotni travniki, močvirja; povsod nazaduje zaradi izginjanja rastišč.

**Razširjenost:** redko po Goričkem in v Narodnem parku Órség, v nižinskem delu Prekmurja je bil včasih zelo pogost, danes le še tu in tam (Velika Polana).

## Common Cottongrass





Sedge Family (*Cyperaceae*)

**Description:** herbaceous, turf grown perennial. The stem is erect, drooping at the apex, rounded to bluntly three-edged. The leaves are linear and gutter-shaped. The flowers have no distinctive perianth, are joined in spikes, the stalks of which are smooth. The mature spikes are dense, woolly snow-white bristle formed (the little setae of the flower perianth elongate considerably and start to jut out, resembling cotton flocks).

**Habitat:** wet meadows, marshes; regressing due to the disappearing of suitable habitats.

**Distribution:** rare in the Goričko area and in Órség National Park; while it used to be quite common in the lowland areas of Prekmurje, it is nowadays very rare.



I	II	III	IV	V	VI
VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII
					
					
		6, 16, 24, 26, 28, 30, 31, 33-36			

## Proseni šaš (*Carex panicea*)

**Družina:** ostričevke (*Cyperaceae*)

**Opis:** zelnata trajnica s pritlikami. Steblo pokončno, ostro trirobo, sinje zeleno, olistano do vrha. Listi črtalasti, pokončni, sinje zeleni, spodnji podporni list daljši od pripadajočega ženskega klaska. Klaski pecljati, zgornji z moškimi, spodnji z ženskimi cvetovi. Mošnjiček, ki obdaja seme, brez kljunca. Krovne pleve črno rjave, z zeleno črto. Brazde 3.

**Življenjski prostor:** močvirnati in mokrotni travniki, vlažna mesta, močvirja, obrežja gramoznic, obcestni jarki.

**Razširjenost:** raztreseno se pojavlja v vseh območjih.

## Carnation Sedge

Sedge Family (*Cyperaceae*)






**Description:** herbaceous perennial with stolons. The stem is erect, sharply edged, bluish-green, foliated to the top. The leaves are lanceolate, erect, bluish-green, the lowest supporting leaf extending its female spiked inflorescence. The spikes are stalked, upper with male flowers, basal with female flowers. The utricle, bottle shaped leaf around the seed, ends with no rostrum. The glumes are black-brown, with green vein. The female flowers with 3 stigmatas.

**Habitat:** wet, mesophilous meadows.

**Distribution:** quite abundant in whole region.





I	II	III	IV	V	VI
VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII
					
					
			8, 17, 20, 24, 26, 33, 40, 44		

## Trstikasta stožka (*Molinia arundinacea*)

**Družina:** trave (*Poaceae*)

**Opis:** zelnata, šopasto razrasla trajnica z mnogimi poganjki. Steblo togo, težko lomljivo (prej ga izpulimo kot odtrgamo). Listi suličasti, togi, pokončni, temno do sinje zeleni. Cvetovi združeni v klasasta socvetja, ki so latasto razrasla. Lati enostavni, dolgi, sprva prilegli ob steblo, kasneje pokončno štrleči. Prašnice temno vijoličaste. Krovne pleve niso resaste.

**Življenjski prostor:** vlažni do zamočvirjeni travniki, gozdni obronki.

Posebej značilna za redko košene, nedognojevane mokrotne travnike, kjer lahko tvori goste sestoje.

**Razširjenost:** raztreseno do pogosto v vseh treh območjih.

## Tall Moor Grass

Grass Family (*Poaceae*)

**Description:** herbaceous, tuft-like grown perennial with numerous sprouts. The stem is erect, hard to break (one can more easily pull it out than break it). The leaves are lanceolate, rigid, erect, dark-green to bluish-green. The flowers are joined in spikelets, which grow luxuriantly in a paniculate manner. The panicles are simple, long, growing close to the stem at first, later on jutting out vertically. The anthers are of a dark violet colour. Spikes are not tessellated.

**Habitat:** wet to marshy meadows, forest edges; characteristic of non-fertilized and less frequently mown wet meadows, where it can build dense stands.

**Distribution:** it can be found in all three areas locally or dispersed.

## Invazivne tujerodne vrste

V tem poglavju na kratko predstavljamo zelo pogoste **tujerodne vrste**, ki jih lahko srečamo v vseh treh regijah. Gre za vrste, ki so v naš prostor zanešene iz drugih, geografsko oddaljenih predelov sveta kot okrasne oz. kultivirane vrste in so se spontano razširile v naravni prostor. Gre za zelo konkurenčne, celo invazivne vrste, in so zelo uspešne pri poseljevanju motenih, nestabilnih rastišč kot so smetišča, nasipališča, obcestni jarki, opustele njive in opuščeni travniki, gozdne poseke. Na takih rastiščih izpodrivajo avtohtone (samonikle) vrste, ki bi se sicer naselile na takih rastiščih. V zelo kratkem času se lahko hitro razširijo in tvorijo strnjene, homogene sestoje, ki izrazito nižajo biotsko pestrost.

**1) Enoletna suholetnica (*Erigeron annuus*):** pokončna trajnica, katere koškasta socvetja spominjajo na nebino ali marjetico, je v evropski prostor zanešena nekje v 18. ali 19. stol.; pogosto se razrašča v gostih sestojih na opustelih njivah in travnikih, jarkih, nasipališčih, ob cestah in posekah.

**2) Kanadska hudoletnica (*Conyza canadensis*):** v Evropo je zanešena iz Severne in Srednje Amerike nekje na prehodu 18. stol.; danes je splošno razširjena vrsta, ki uspeva predvsem na stalno motenih rastiščih, kot so smetišča, odkopi, jarki, obcestni jarki in pločniki. Uspešno se razširja, saj ima zelo drobne in številne cvetove v katerih se tvori na tisoče semen, ki jih širi veter.

**3) Robinija (*Robinia pseudacacia*):** je ena redkih lesnih vrst, ki se je uspešno razširila v evropskem prostoru po 18. stol.; sprva so jo gojili zaradi bogatih in dehtečih cvetov kot okrasno drevo, kasneje se je priljubila še čebelarjem, uporabljajo pa jo tudi zaradi trdega lesa; je prilagodljivo drevo, saj uspeva tako na vlažnih, kot tudi suhih tleh in je ena prvih lesnih vrst, ki se naseli na goličavah ali pa prerašča opuščena travišča; rastlina je izjemno strupena in zavira rast drugih rastlin v okolici.

**4) Orjaška zlata rozga (*Solidago gigantea*):** ta vrsta je zaradi gostih sestojev in zlatorumenih cvetov zlahka prepoznavna na rastiščih, ki se zaraščajo ali so ruderalizirana; vrsta izvira iz Severne Amerike, v Evropo so jo zanesli kot okrasno in medonosno vrsto, cveti pa pozno poleti vse do sredine oktobra; njeno širjenje lahko v relativno kratkem času z redno košnjo uspešno zaustavimo.

**5) Deljenolistna rudbekija (*Rudbeckia laciniata*):** cvetovi rudbekije spominjajo na cvetove sončnice in topinamburja, s katerima je v sorodstvu; tudi rudbekija je severno ameriška vrsta, ki so jo v Evropo zanesli kot okrasno vrsto in se je uspešno razbohotila predvsem ob vodnih sestojih visokih steblik, predvsem ob reki Muri in Ledavi.

**6) Japonski dresnik (*Fallopia japonica*):** zelo agresivna, pionirska vrsta, ki izvira iz Azije; v gostih, skoraj neprelovnih sestojih, se razrašča predvsem ob vodotokih; je zelo trdoživa vrsta in jo je skoraj nemogoče popolnoma odstraniti, saj se uspešno razširja s številnimi podzemnimi pritlikami, ki prezimijo, čeravno nadzemni deli v celoti propadejo; je tudi strupen.

**7) Žlezava nedotika (*Impatiens glandulifera*):** vrsta, ki prvotno izvira iz okolice Himalaje, je dandanes razširjena povsod ob velikih in manjših vodotokih Srednje Evrope; gre za hitro rastočo enoletnico, ki lahko v dobrih dveh mesecih doseže višino čez 2 m, obilno zacveti, ob zrelosti sprosti ogromno količino trdoživih in prezimnih semen, nato pa v celoti propade; zaradi velike količine odmrle biomase pripomore k zagnojevanju prsti s čemer zagotovi ponoven razcvet le svojim potomcem.

**8) Oljna bučka (*Echinocystis lobata*):** tudi ta vrsta izvira iz Severne Amerike; največkrat se razrašča med grmičevjem in visokimi steblikami na vlažnih mestih, ob potokih ter rekah, pogosto v spremstvu žlezave nedotike; cveti pozno poleti, s prijetno dehtečimi, enospalnimi cvetovi; bližnji sorodnici sta buča in kumara; oljna bučka ima vitko in plezajoče steblo, zato se lahko razraste po večjih površinah, kar ji omogočajo tudi številne vitice. Plod je sočna jagoda, prekrita s togimi bodičkami.

**9) Pelinolistna žvrklja, ambrozija (*Ambrosia artemisiifolia*):** ta vrsta je Sloveniji znana že iz povojnih časov, ko so jo iz Severne Amerike zanesli preko ptičje krme, se je pa šele v zadnjih dvajsetih letih močno razširila po obdelovalnih površinah; zaradi alergenege peloda jo v večini držav Srednje Evrope tretirajo kot vrsto, ki jo je (zakonsko) potrebno fizično zatirati; ker je enoletnica, ki tvori veliko število prezimnih in zelo kaljivih semen, nima naravnih sovražnikov in je sorazmerno odporna na pesticide, je njeno zatiranje izjemno težko.



## Invasive nonindigenous species

In this chapter we shortly present some of the most common alien (nonindigenous) plant species, which can be found in all three areas. These species were introduced into this region from other geographically allocated parts of the world as primarily cultivated species and soon they began spontaneously to spread out into natural areas. They are considered to be highly competitive, even invasive species, very successful in colonization of disturbed and unstable habitats such as dump places, road ditches, abandoned fields and meadows and forest clearings. In very short time they can quickly spread out and build vast, homogenous stands being the cause to the loss on local biodiversity.

**1) Fleabane (*Erigeron annuus*).** Erect herbaceous perennial with composite head-flowers which resemble a Sunflower or Daisy. It was introduced into Europe in the late 18th- early 19th century. It can usually be found in dense stands in abandoned fields or meadows, ditches, embankments, along roads and clearings.

**2) Canadian Horseweed (*Conyza canadensis*).** It was introduced into Europe from North and Central America in the late 18th century. Today it is a widespread species which can be found in constantly disturbed sites, such as dumping grounds, excavation sites, ditches, along roads and pavements. It is successfully spreading due to its tiny and numerous flowers, forming thousands of seeds, which are spread all over by the wind.

**3) Black Locust (*Robinia pseudacacia*).** It is one of the few foreign wood species, which successfully naturalized themselves in Europe after the 18th century. At first it was planted as an decorative tree, due to its rich and strong-scented flowers, but later on also became popular with beekeepers. It is also popular because of its hard wood. The black locust is a very adaptable tree, since it thrives on wet as well as dry grounds and is one of the first wood species colonizing the wastelands or quickly overgrowing abandoned meadows. This species is highly poisonous and prevents the growing of other plants in its vicinity.

**4) Giant Goldenrod (*Solidago gigantea*).** This species is easily recognizable due to its dense stands and golden-yellow flowers, growing on abandoned or ruderalized habitats. The species comes from North America and was introduced into Europe as an decorative garden species and a nectar producing plant. It blossoms from the late summer to the middle of autumn. The spreading of this plant can be easily stopped by regulary grass-mowing.

**5) Cutleaf Coneflower (*Rudbeckia laciniata*).** The inflorescences of the Cutleaf Coneflower strongly resemble those of the Sunflower or Jerusalem Artichoke, to which this species is also in a distant relation. The species came to Europe from North America as a decorative garden plant, which later on successfully spread along water habitats among tall perennials. The densest stands of the Cutleaf Coneflower can be found along the rivers Mura and Ledava.

**6) Japanese Knotweed (*Fallopia japonica*).** Very aggressive herbal perennial, originating from the Far East (Japan). It grows in dense and almost impenetrable stands along the larger streams. It is almost impossible to exterminate it, due to its successful vegetative reproduction via an underground stolon system which can survive winter even while its upper parts completely deteriorate. This plant is also poisonous.



**7) Indian Balsam (*Impatiens glandulifera*).** The species which has its origins at the foot of the Himalayas is nowadays spread along bigger and smaller water streams of Central Europe. It is an extremely fast growing annual, which can in the course of two months reach the height of 2 metres, blossom abundantly, disseminate seeds, which survive the cold winter months, and then completely decay. Due to the huge amount of decayed biomass it produces, it causes abundant soil nitrification, which facilitates the growth of the next generation of this species.

**8) Wild Cucumber (*Echinocystis lobata*).** This species comes from North America as well. It can be found among the thicket and the tall perennials of wet and damp areas, alongside streams and rivers in company with Indian Balsam. It blossoms in late summer, producing fragrant aroma. The flowers are monosexual. Its closer relatives are Pumpkins and Cucumbers. The wild cucumber has a thin and climbing stem which enables it to grow across larger areas – a feat which is also made possible by its numerous tendrils. The fruit is a succulent berry, covered with rigid little thorns.

**9) Common Ragweed (*Ambrosia artemisiifolia*).** This species has been a part of Slovenia's flora since WWII, when it was introduced from North America along with bird fodder. It has vastly spread across Slovenia and neighbouring countries in the last twenty years and has become a truly invasive species. Due to its allergen pollen it has been treated as a species which has to be physically suppressed in the majority of countries of Central Europe. The common ragweed is an annual member of the Daisy family, forming enormous amounts of very germinative seeds, which can survive winter, it does not have any natural enemies and is quite resistant to pesticides, which makes its suppression on a global level extremely hard.







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## VODNIK PO RASTLINAH

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**Strokovna recenzija:** Dr. Mitja Kaligarič

**Grafična priprava in tisk:** Atelje za črko in sliko

**Založnik:** Prleška razvojna agencija, giz, Prešernova ulica 2, Ljutomer

**Leto izdaje:** 2012

**Naklada:** 2500 izvodov

Knjiga je nastala v okviru projekta »Krajina v harmoniji«, v Operativnem programu Slovenija – Madžarska, Evropsko teritorialno sodelovanje, 2007 – 2013 in je bila sofinancirana iz strani Evropske unije in Slovenije.

## PLANT GUIDE

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**English translation:** Tanja Dominko

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**Prepress and printing:** Atelje za črko in sliko

**Publisher:** Prleška razvojna agencija, giz, Prešernova ulica 2, Ljutomer

**Year of the first edition:** 2012

**Copies:** 2500

The book was produced within the project »Landscape in Harmony« in the Operation programme Slovenia – Hungary, European Territorial Cooperation 2007 – 2013, with the co-financing of the European Union and Slovenia.

CIP – Kataložni zapis o publikaciji  
Univerzitetna knjižnica Maribor

58(497.4)

BAKAN, Branko, 1976-

Vodnik po rastlinah = Plant guide / Branko Bakan ;  
[avtor fotografij Branko Bakan ; angleški prevod Tanja Dominko].  
– Ljutomer : Prleška razvojna agencija, 2012

ISBN 978-961-6705-03-5

COBISS.SI-ID 73432833



REPUBLIKA SLOVENIJA  
MINISTRSTVO ZA GOSPODARSKI  
RAZVOJ IN TEHNOLOGIJO

**Skupni tehnični sekretariat Slovenija-Madžarska 2007-2013**

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**Naložba v vašo prihodnost**

Operacija delno financira Evropska unija  
Evropski sklad za regionalni razvoj



**Befektetés a jövőbe**

A projekt az Európai Unió támogatásával, az Európai  
Regionális Fejlesztési Alap társfinanszírozásával valósul meg