



*La Serena and surrounding mountains
Flora and Vegetation*

*Annex: Systematic catalogue
of the flora of the territory*

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ANNEX

**SYSTEMATIC CATALOGUE OF THE
FLORA OF THE TERRITORY**



SELAGINELLACEAE

SELAGINELLA (= Spike-moss)

Selaginella denticulata (L.) Spring (= **Toothed Clubmoss**)

Mediterranean region, Macaronesia.

Terrestrial and nemoriculous pteridophyte, of sciophilous and meso-xerophilous character. Perennial. Sporulates from January to June.

ISOETACEAE

ISOETES (= Quillworts)

Isoetes histrix Bory (= **Land Quillwort**)

W Europe, Mediterranean region.

Terrestrial pteridophyte, silicicolous, hygrophilous, and of non-amphibious habit.

Perennial. Flowers from January to June.

Isoetes setaceum Lam.

Iberian Peninsula, SE France.

Terrestrial pteridophyte, hygrophilous, and adapted to an amphibious life. Inhabits streams and depressions in the terrain in which temporary pools form during the winter and occasionally at the beginning of spring. Silicicolous. Perennial. Flowers from March to June.

Isoetes velatum A. Braun

W Mediterranean region.

Terrestrial pteridophyte, hygrophilous, of amphibious habit. Appears in pools on lithosols, on both shales and granites. Sporulates from February to November.

EQUISETACEAE

EQUISETUM (= Horsetails)

Equisetum ramosissimum Desf. (= **Branched Horsetail, Boston Horsetail**)

Subcosmopolite.

In hygrophilous grasslands subjected to disturbance. Sporulates from February to November.

Medicinal plant. Diuretic (mineral salts).

OPHIOGLOSSACEAE

OPHIOGLOSSUM (= Adders-tongue Ferns)

Ophioglossum lusitanicum L. (= **Least Adder's-tongue, Early Adder's-tongue**)

C and W Europe, Mediterranean region.

This is one of the most abundant pteridophytes of the zone. Thrives in shallow soils on both shales and granites. Perennial. Sporulates from October to April.

POLYPODIACEAE**POLYPODIUM (= ROCK-CAP FERNS)**

Polypodium cambricum subsp. ***serrulatum*** (F. W. Schultz ex Arcangeli) Pichi-Sermolli
(= **Southern Polypody, Polypody**)

W Europe, Mediterranean region.

Rupicoline fern; chasmolithic or established on the mossy layer that carpets the quartzite outcrops of the territory's wetter foothills, on ubacs. Perennial. Flowers from January to August.

Polypodium interjectum Shivas (= **Intermediate Polypody**)

Europe, N Africa, W Asia.

Rupicoline sciophilous or nemoriculous fern, forming part of communities situated in the shelter of large masses of vegetation or rocks. Perennial. Sporulates from June to September.

SINOPTERIDACEAE**CHEILANTHES (= Lip Ferns)**

Cheilanthes hispanica Mett.

W Mediterranean region, Very abundant in the Mariánico and Oretano systems.

Rupicoline heliophilous, silicicolous fern, abundant on quartzites, although thrives also on other substrates. Perennial. Sporulates from January to December.

Cheilanthes maderensis Lowe

W Mediterranean region, Macaronesia.

Rupicoline heliophilous, silicicolous fern, on shales. Perennial. Sporulates from December to July.

Cheilanthes tinaei Tod.

W Mediterranean region, Macaronesia.

Rupicoline heliophilous, silicicolous fern, very abundant on quartzites, although appears also on other substrates. Perennial. Sporulates from January to December.

HEMIONITIDACEAE**ANOGRAMMA (= Jersey Fern)**

Anogramma leptophylla (L.) Link (= **Jersey Fern**)

Subcosmopolite.

Terrestrial or rupicoline, sciophilous, silicicolous fern. Colonizes every type of shady and wet site, especially deep fissures and hollows of rocks. This is the territory's only annual fern. Annual. Sporulates from February to June.

MARSILEACEAE**MARSILEA (= Water-clovers)**

Marsilea batardae Launert

Iberian endemic, W Iberian Peninsula, Levante.

Terrestrial or subrupicoline, hygrophilous and heliophilous fern, colonizing banks of arroyos whose beds are cut into the shale bedrock. Perennial. Sporulates from April to July. Species of Priority Community Interest for which special conservation zones

are to be designated (Habitat Directive), sensitive to alteration of its habitat (Regional Catalogue of Threatened Species of Extremadura), and critical status according to Red List of Spanish Vascular Flora.

HYPOLEPIDACEAE

PTERIDIUM (= Brackens)

Pteridium aquilinum (L.) Kuhn (= **Bracken**)

Subcosmopolite.

Terrestrial, nemoriculous and meso-xerophilous fern. Prefers deep soils and disturbed media. Perennial. Sporulates from June to October.

Used in popular construction (shade).

ASPLENIACEAE

ASPLENIUM (= Spleenworts)

Asplenium billotii F.W. Schultz

W Europe, Mediterranean region, Macaronesia.

Rupicoline, silicicolous, umbrophilic in the territory. Perennial. Sporulates from January to December.

Asplenium ceterach L.

C and W Europe, Mediterranean region, Asia.

Chasmolithic subnitrophilous, thermophilous and heliophilous fern. Due to its degree of nitrophily, appears frequently in ruderal habitats such as walls. In low-lying sites, may grow on any aspect, but in zones near hill-tops is restricted to adrets. Perennial. Sporulates from January to December.

Medicinal plant. Diuretic (organic acids).

Asplenium onopteris L. (= **Irish Spleenwort, Western Black-spleenwort**)

C and W Europe, Mediterranean region, Macaronesia.

Rupicoline fern, also terricolous in dense woodland habitats. Nemorous umbrophile, typical of ravines and deep fissures. Perennial. Sporulates from January to December.

Asplenium trichomanes subsp. ***quadrivalens*** D. E. Meyer (= **Maidenhair Spleenwort, Common Spleenwort**)

Subcosmopolite.

Rupicoline, in sites that remain shady and wet for prolonged periods. Perennial. Sporulates from January to December.

AZOLLACEAE

AZOLLA (= Pond Ferns)

Azolla filiculoides Lam. (= **Water Fern**)

Subcosmopolite.

Occasional in eutrophic ponds. Abounds in the ricefields of the Vegas del Guadiana area (Don Benito). Annual. Sporulates from April to October.

PINACEAE**PINUS (= Pines)*****Pinus pinaster* Aiton (= Maritime Pine, Cluster Pine)**

W Mediterranean region.

Introduced as timber crop. Perennial. Flowers from April to May.

***Pinus pinea* L. (= Italian Stone Pine, Stone Pine, Umbrella Pine)**

S Europe, W Asia.

Introduced as timber crop. Perennial. Flowers from March to May.

Timber and resin tree. The pine kernels are edible.

***Pinus radiata* D. Don (= Monterey Pine)**

California.

Introduced as timber crop. Perennial. Flowers from March to May.

CUPRESSACEAE**CUPRESSUS (= Cypresses)*****Cupressus arizonica* E. L. Greene (= Arizona Cypress)**

W North-America.

Grown as ornamental and, but with little success, in the proximity of reservoirs as a forestry species. Perennial.

JUNIPERUS (= Junipers)***Juniperus oxycedrus* subsp. *badia* (H. Gay) Debeaux (= Cade Juniper, Red-berry Juniper, Prickly Juniper)**

Ibero-North-African.

Conserved scrub and rock outcrops. Perennial. Flowers from March to April. Vulnerable species (Regional Catalogue of Threatened Species of Extremadura).

Medicinal plant, aromatic (terpenes and phenols). Yields Cade Oil, a topical veterinary parasiticide.

Its very hard wood is used in folkcraft (spoons and mortars).

***Juniperus oxycedrus* L. subsp. *oxycedrus* (= Cade Juniper, Red-berry Juniper, Prickly Juniper)**

Mediterranean region.

Rocky outcrops on hill-tops. Perennial. Flowers from March to April. Vulnerable species (Regional Catalogue of Threatened Species of Extremadura).

Medicinal plant, aromatic (terpenes and phenols). Yields Cade Oil, a topical veterinary parasiticide.

Its very hard wood is used in folkcraft (spoons and mortars).

ARISTOLOCHIACEAE**ARISTOLOCHIA (= Birthwort)*****Aristolochia paucinervis* Pomel**

Mediterranean region, Macaronesia.

Grasslands with a degree of soil moisture, shaded hill slopes, vicinity of watercourses. Perennial. Flowers from (November-) February to June.

Plant with alkaloids of strong purgative and abortive action.

Used in traditional children's games.

***Aristolochia pistolochia* L.**

Iberian Peninsula, S France.

Nemoral grasslands of the territory's wetter zones. Perennial. Flowers from April to June.

Plant with alkaloids of strong purgative and abortive action.

Used in traditional children's games.

CERATOPHYLLACEAE

CERATOPHYLLUM (= Hornworts)

***Ceratophyllum demersum* L. (= Rigid Hornwort)**

Subcosmopolite.

In deep, slow-flowing, permanent water. Annual. Flowers from March to September.

NYMPHAEACEAE

NYMPHAEA (= White Water-lilies)

***Nymphaea alba* L. (= White Water-lily)**

Europe, Asia.

Not detected in the territory, due to the seasonal character of most of the streams, and the very high level of eutrophication of non-ephemeral water caused by the proximity of irrigation crops. There nonetheless exist reports of its abundant presence in the past. Perennial. Flowers from April to August.

NUPHAR (= Yellow Water-lilies)

***Nuphar lutea* (L.) Sm (= Yellow Water-lily, Spatterdock)**

As in the previous case, this is a species that has disappeared from the flora of the territory, where it existed in the past, better tolerating contaminated waters than *Nymphaea alba*. Perennial. Flowers from April to August.

RANUNCULACEAE

NIGELLA (= Love-in-a-mist)

***Nigella damascena* L. (= Love-in-a-mist)**

Mediterranean region, Macaronesia.

In the argillic and alkaline "tierras de Barros" (lands of clay). Nitrophilous. Annual. Flowers from May to June.

Medicinal plant. Analgesic (lactones).

***Nigella papillosa* G. López**

SW Iberian Peninsula.

Ruderal, in clay soils of alkaline character. Annual. Flowers from May to July.

DELPHINIUM

***Delphinium gracile* DC.**

Ibero-North-African.

Broom fields. Annual. Flowers from June to August.

Plant is parasiticide of veterinary use (diterpene alkaloids).

***Delphinium pentagynum* Lam.**

Perennial. Ibero-North-African.

Phyto-nitrophilous grasslands in clearings of holm oak and cork oak woodland and their substitution scrub. Perennial. Flowers from May to August.

Plant is parasiticide of veterinary use (diterpene alkaloids).

ANEMONE (= Anemones)***Anemone palmata* L. (= Cyclamen-leaved Anemone, Palmate Anemone)**

W Mediterranean region.

In clearings of conserved scrub. Perennial. Flowers from February to April.

Used in traditional children's games.

CLEMATIS (= Virgins-bower)***Clematis campaniflora* Brot.**

C and W Iberian Peninsula.

Riparian groves of ephemeral watercourses. Perennial. Flowers from May to July.

ADONIS (= Pheasant's-eye)***Adonis annua* L. (= Pheasant's-eye)**

Europe, N Africa, Asia.

Ruderal, on alkaline soils. Annual. Flowers from February to June.

RANUNCULUS (= Buttercup)***Ranunculus arvensis* L. (= Corn Buttercup)**

Europe, N Africa, W Asia.

In wet, strongly disturbed enclaves. Annual. Flowers from March to August.

***Ranunculus bulbosus* subsp. *aleae* (Willk.) Rouy & Fouc. (= Bulbous Buttercup)**

Mediterranean region.

In perennial summer pastures and other waterlogged locations. Perennial. Flowers from May to July.

Medicinal plant of strong hypotensive action (lactones).

***Ranunculus bullatus* L.**

Mediterranean region.

Sheep pastures on shales. Perennial. Flowers from September to December (-February).

Medicinal plant of strong hypotensive action (lactones).

***Ranunculus ficaria* L. (= Lesser Celandine)**

Europe, N Africa. W Asia.

Very wet meadows, riparian galleries. Perennial. Flowers from January to May.

Medicinal plant of strong hypotensive action (lactones).

***Ranunculus hederaceus* L. (= Ivy-leaved Crowfoot)**

W Europe, E North-America.

Amphibious, in perennial summer pastures, ponds, and ephemeral watercourses.

Annual (-perennial) Flowers from March to September.

***Ranunculus muricatus* L. (= Rough-fruited Buttercup)**

S Europe, N Africa, W Asia.

In wet, strongly disturbed enclaves. Annual. Flowers from February to June.

***Ranunculus ollisiponensis* Pers.**

Peninsular endemic.

In clearings of strawberry tree thickets and other conserved scrub. Perennial. Flowers from February to May.

Ranunculus ololeucos Lloyd

W Europe.

Aquatic, in seasonal watercourses. Annual. Flowers from February to August.

Ranunculus ophioglossifolius Vill. (= **Adder's-tongue Spearwort**)

S Europe, N Africa, W Asia.

Waterlogged soils, in ponds and streambeds. Annual. Flowers from March to June.

Ranunculus paludosus Poiret (= **Jersey Buttercup**)

W Europe, Mediterranean region.

In perennial summer pastures and other waterlogged locations. Perennial. Flowers from March to June.

Ranunculus peltatus subsp. *peltatus* var. *microcarpus* Meikle (= **Pond Water-crowfoot**)

Europe, Macaronesia.

Aquatic. Ponds, rivers, and streams of the territory. Annual. Flowers from February to August.

Ranunculus peltatus Schrank subsp. *peltatus* var. *peltatus* (= **Pond Water-crowfoot**)

Europe, Macaronesia.

Aquatic. Ponds, rivers, and streams of the territory. Annual. Flowers from February to August.

Ranunculus peltatus Schrank subsp. *saniculifolius* (Viv.) C. D. K. Cook(= **Pond Water-crowfoot**)

Europe, Macaronesia.

Aquatic. Ponds, rivers, and streams of the territory. Annual. Flowers from February to August.

Ranunculus penicillatus (Dumort.) Bab. (= **Stream Water-crowfoot**)

Europe.

Aquatic. Ponds, rivers, and streams of the territory. Perennial. Flowers from January to October.

Ranunculus pseudomillefoliatus Grau

Peninsular endemic. C and S Iberian Peninsula.

Sheep pastures and clearings in scrub. Perennial. Flowers from May to June.

Ranunculus sceleratus L. (= **Celery-leaved Buttercup**)

Subcosmopolite.

Extremely moist locations and wet pastures. Annual. Flowers from March to July to June.

Ranunculus trilobus Desf.

W and S Europe, N Africa, Macaronesia.

In strongly disturbed and very wet enclaves. Annual. Flowers from January to July.

Ranunculus tripartitus DC. (= **Three-lobed Crowfoot**)

W Europe, N Africa.

Aquatic, in ponds and slow-flowing ephemeral streams. Annual (-perennial). Flowers from March to May.

PAPAVERACEAE**PAPAVER (= Poppies)*****Papaver argemone*** L. (= **Prickly Poppy, Sand Poppy**)

C and S Europe, N Africa, W Asia, Macaronesia.

Weed, in olive grove pastures. Annual. Flowers from March to May.

***Papaver dubium* L. (= Long-headed Poppy)**

Europe, N Africa, W Asia, Macaronesia.

In nitrified and disturbed enclaves with a degree of alkalinity. Annual. Flowers from March to May.

The young leaves are suitable for gastronomic use (salads).

***Papaver hybridum* L. (= Rough Poppy)**

S Europe, N Africa, SW Asia, Macaronesia.

All types of nitrified enclave, especially frequent as accompanying cereal crops and a weed. Annual. Flowers from March to May.

***Papaver pinnatifidum* Moris**

Mediterranean region, Macaronesia.

Ruderal and weed. Annual. Flowers from March to May.

***Papaver rhoeas* L. var. *agrivagum* (Jordan) G. Beck (= Common Poppy, Field Poppy)**

Europe, N Africa, Asia, Macaronesia.

Ruderal and weed, nitrophilous. Annual. Flowers from March to May.

Plant with alkaloid derivatives of aporphine, strongly sedative.

***Papaver rhoeas* L. var. *rhoeas* (= Common Poppy, Field Poppy)**

Europe, N Africa, Asia, Macaronesia.

Ruderal and weed, nitrophilous. Annual. Flowers from March to May.

Plant with alkaloid derivatives of aporphine, strongly sedative.

GLAUCIUM (= Horned-poppies)***Glaucium corniculatum* (L.) J. H. Rudolph (= Red Horned-poppy)**

Mediterranean region, Macaronesia.

Weed, markedly basophilous. Annual. Flowers from March to May.

FUMARIACEAE**FUMARIA (= Fumitories)*****Fumaria agraria* Lag.**

W Mediterranean region.

Ruderal, in every type of location with upturned and nitrified soils. Annual. Flowers from March to May.

***Fumaria bastardii* Boreau (= Tall Ramping-fumitory, False Fumitory)**

W Europe, Mediterranean region.

Nitrophilous, in walls and sides of tracks. Annual. Flowers from March to May.

***Fumaria capreolata* L. (= Ramping Fumitory)**

SW Europe, Mediterranean region.

Ruderal, roadway habitats in the highest and wettest zones of the territory. Annual. Flowers from March to May.

***Fumaria densiflora* DC. (= Dense-flowered Fumitory, French Fumitory)**

W Europe, Mediterranean region.

Weed, basophilous. Annual. Flowers from February to April.

***Fumaria faurei* (Pugsley) Lidén**

Ibero-North-African.

Ruderal, on alkaline soils. Annual. Flowers from March to May.

***Fumaria officinalis* L. (= Common Fumitory)**

Cosmopolite.

Ruderal and weed. Annual. Flowers from March to May.

Medicinal plant. Diuretic (mineral salts).

***Fumaria parviflora* Lam. (= Fine-leaved Fumitory, Small Fumitory)**

Mediterranean region.

Ruderal on clay soils of some alkalinity. Annual. Flowers from (November-) February to June.

***Fumaria rupestris* Boiss. & Reuter**

Ibero-North-African.

Roadway habitats on alkaline soils. Annual. Flowers from March to May.

PLATYCAPNOS

***Platycapnos spicata* (L.) Bernh. (= Spiked Fumitory)**

SW Europe, N Africa, Macaronesia.

Weed and roadway habitats. Annual. Flowers from February to May.

***Platycapnos tenuiloba* Pomel**

Ibero-North-African.

Ruderal. Annual. Flowers from February to May.

HYPECOUM (= Hypecoum)

***Hypecoum imberbe* Sibth. & Sm.**

Europe, Mediterranean region.

Ruderal. Annual. Flowers from February to November.

ULMACEAE

ULMUS (= Elms)

***Ulmus minor* Miller (= Elm)**

Northern hemisphere.

Banks of ephemeral or permanent watercourses, on clay soils. Perennial. Flowers from February to March.

The leaves when half-dry (never green) are suitable as forage for sheep and goats.

MORACEAE

FICUS (= Fig)

***Ficus carica* L. (= Fig)**

Mediterranean region, SW Asia.

Grown as fruit tree, appears naturalized on walls. Perennial. Flowers from April to September.

Medicinal plant of dermatological use (photosensitizing cumarins).

MORUS (= Mulberries)

***Morus alba* L. (= White Mulberry)**

C and E Asia.

Grown for its fruit, and locally escaped from cultivation. Perennial. Flowers from April to May.

Its leaves are used to feed silkworms.

***Morus nigra* L. (= Black Mulberry)**

Turkey.

Grown for its fruit, and locally escaped from cultivation. Perennial. Flowers from March to May. Its leaves are used to feed silkworms.

URTICACEAE**URTICA (= Nettles)*****Urtica membranacea* Poiret (= Membranous Nettle)**

Mediterranean region.

Cool and shady grasslands, strongly ruderal. Annual. Flowers from March to April.

Plant good producer of chlorophylls. Use in cosmetic odontology.

***Urtica urens* L. (= Small Nettle)**

Europe, N Africa, W Asia.

Zoonitrophilous, in enclaves affected by passage of livestock. Annual. Flowers from March to April.

Plant good producer of chlorophylls. Use in cosmetic odontology.

PARIETARIA (= Pellitories-of-the-wall)***Parietaria lusitanica* L.**

Mediterranean region, W Asia.

Bases and fissures of granite outcrops and emergent shale rocks (named locally "dog teeth"). Annual. Flowers from March to May.

***Parietaria mauritanica* Durieu**

SW Europe, N Africa.

Walls, fissures of rocks with accumulation of organic matter. Annual. Flowers from March to May.

JUGLANDACEAE**JUGLANS (= Walnuts)*****Juglans regia* L. (= Walnut)**

SE Europe.

Grown for its fruit and wood, and occasionally escaped from cultivation in riparian galleries. Perennial. Flowers from April to May.

FAGACEAE**CASTANEA (= Chestnuts)*****Castanea sativa* Miller (= Sweet Chestnut, Spanish Chestnut)**

SE Europe.

Grown for its fruit. Used exceptionally as timber crop in Sierra de Siruela. Perennial. Flowers from April to July.

QUERCUS (= Oaks).***Quercus coccifera* L. (= Kermes Oak, Scarlet Oak)**

W Mediterranean region.

Architectonic element of scrub, appears de-localized, preferentially on the stony soils of the rañas of the sierras. Perennial. Flowers from March to May.

Plant is a producer of tannins suitable for high quality leather tanning.

***Quercus faginea* subsp. *broteroi* (Coutinho) A. Camus (= Gall Oak)**

Ibero-North-African.

Cool and wet ubacs. Perennial. Flowers from March to May.

Plant is a producer of tannins. Its wood is of poorer quality as fuel than that of holm oak. Used for its galls, in traditional children's games.

***Quercus ilex* subsp. *ballota* (Desf.) Samp. (= Holm Oak)**

W Mediterranean region.

Ubiquitous. Perennial. Flowers from March to May and occasionally in autumn.

Plant is a producer of acorns (as food for man and domestic animals), honey (honeydew), forage (the tender shoots for sheep, goats, and cattle), charcoal (including the locally marketable “picón”, a charcoal made from pruning waste), and firewood of great hardness, ash used in curing hams, wood used in folkcraft (dishes, plates, yokes, and racks known as “caramanchos” for cauldrons, kettles, etc.).

***Quercus suber* L. (= Cork Oak)**

W Mediterranean region.

Cool and wet ubacs, tops of some sierras of the territory. Perennial. Flowers from March to May, and occasionally in autumn.

Plant is a producer of tannins of medicinal and industrial use, and of acorns, firewood, wood, and cork.

BETULACEAE**ALNUS (= Alders)*****Alnus glutinosa* (L.) Gaertner (= Alder, Common Alder, Black Alder)**

Europe, Asia, N Africa.

Riparian woods bordering permanent streams in the upper reaches of rivers. Plant extinguished in the territory, appears in the upper reaches of the rivers of La Siberia and Villuercas. Perennial. Flowers from January to May.

CACTACEAE**OPUNTIA (= Chollas and Prickly Pears)*****Opuntia maxima* Miller (= Indian-fig)**

America.

Grown often as a hedge, and in market gardens for its fruit. Appears very occasionally naturalized in the zone. Perennial. Flowers from March to June.

Plant antidiarrhœic (flavonoids).

***Opuntia subulata* (Mühlenpfordt) Engelm. (= Eve's Needle)**

America.

Grown as ornamental, and escaped from cultivation on rubble tips, screes, and occasionally roadside ditches. Perennial. Flowers from March to June.

Plant antidiarrhœic (flavonoids).

MOLLUGINACEAE**GLINUS*****Glinus lotoides* L. (= Lotus sweetjuice)**

Mediterranean region, pantropical.

River beds and reservoirs drying out in summer, strongly nitrified. Annual. Flowers from July to November.

CARYOPHYLLACEAE**CORRIGIOLA (= Strapwort)*****Corrigiola litoralis*** L. subsp. ***litoralis*** (= Strapwort)

W, C, and S Europe, N Africa, W Asia.

Oligotrophic pastures of sandy character. Bordering reservoirs, on sediments drying out at the end of summer and autumn. Annual. Flowers from March to May.

Corrigiola litoralis subsp. ***perez-larae*** Chaudhri, Muñoz Garmendia & Pedrol (= Strapwort)

Ibero-North-African.

Pastures, grasslands with little nitrification. Annual. Flowers from March to May.

Corrigiola telephiifolia var. ***imbricata*** (Lapeyr) DC.

W Mediterranean region.

Subnitrophilous, silicicolous. Annual. Flowers from March to June.

Corrigiola telephiifolia Pourret var. ***telephiifolia***

W Mediterranean region.

Subnitrophilous, silicicolous. Perennial. Flowers from March to June.

PARONYCHIA (= Nailworts)***Paronychia argentea*** var. ***angustifolia*** Chaudhri

Mediterranean region, Macaronesia.

Strongly disturbed enclaves, trampled pastures, sides of tracks. Annual. Flowers from February to June.

Paronychia argentea Lam. var. ***argentea***

Mediterranean region, Macaronesia.

Strongly disturbed enclaves, trampled pastures, sides of tracks. Annual. Flowers from February to June.

Paronychia echinulata A. O. Chater

S Europe, N Africa, W Asia, Macaronesia.

Oligotrophic pastures. Annual. Flowers from March to May.

HERNIARIA (= Ruptureworts)***Herniaria cinerea*** DC. (= Grey Rupturewort)

S Europe, N Africa, W Asia.

Compacted soils of somewhat alkaline character. Annual. Flowers from March to June.

Medicinal plant. Diuretic (saponins).

Herniaria lusitanica subsp. ***lusitanica*** var. ***gaditana*** Chaudhri

Peninsular endemic.

Trackway grass of sparse biomass, fallow land, and nitrified pastures of compacted soils. Annual. Flowers from March to June.

Medicinal plant. Diuretic (saponins).

Herniaria lusitanica Chaudhri subsp. ***lusitanica*** var. ***lusitanica***

Peninsular endemic.

Trackway grass of sparse biomass, fallow land, and nitrified pastures of compacted soils. Annual. Flowers from March to June.

Medicinal plant. Diuretic (saponins).

Herniaria scabrida subsp. ***guadarramica*** Chaudhri var. ***guadarramica***

Peninsular endemic.

Pastures on nitrified and dry, compacted soils. Perennial. Flowers from March to June.

Medicinal plant. Diuretic (saponins).

Herniaria scabrida Boiss. subsp. ***scabrida*** var. ***scabrida***

Peninsular endemic.

Pastures on nitrified and dry, compacted soils. Perennial. Flowers from March to June.

Medicinal plant. Diuretic (saponins).

CHAETONYCHIA***Chaetonychia cymosa*** (L.) Sweet

Iberian Peninsula, S France, N Africa.

Oligotrophic soils. Annual. Flowers from March to May.

ILLECEBRUM (= Knotworts)***Illecebrum verticillatum*** L. (= **Coral-necklace**)

C and W Europe, N Africa, Macaronesia.

Banks of seasonal ponds, temporarily waterlogged soils. Silty-sand soils from the decomposition of granites. Annual. Flowers from February to May.

SPERGULA (= Spurreys)***Spergula arvensis*** L. (= **Corn Spurrey**)

Subcosmopolite.

Ruderal and weed, silicicolous, also in sheepfold swards, in the latter case particularly common on granites. Annual. Flowers from March to May.

Spergula morisonii Borea (= **Pearlwort Spurrey**)

Europe, N Africa.

Stony acid soils. Annual. Flowers from March to May.

Spergula pentandra L.

W, C, and S Europe, N Africa, W Asia, Macaronesia.

On stony acid soils, deep fissures in the hilltop quartzites of the zone. Annual. Flowers from March to May.

SPERGULARIA (= Sea-spurreys)***Spergularia purpurea*** (Pers.) G. Don fil. (= **Purple Sand-spurrey**)

Ibero-North-African.

Silicicolous, overgrazed pastures of very compacted nitrified soils, sides of tracks.

Annual - biennial. Flowers from March to June.

Medicinal plant. Diuretic (mineral salts). Annual - biennial.

Spergularia rubra (L.) J. & K. Presl (= **Sand Spurrey, Red Spurrey**)

Northern hemisphere.

Soils compacted by overgrazing or passage of people, vehicles, and livestock, in topographical depressions. Annual. Flowers from March to June.

Medicinal plant. Diuretic (mineral salts).

POLYCARPON***Polycarpon tetraphyllum*** (L.) L. (= **Four-leaved Allseed**)

Subcosmopolite.

All types of nitrified enclave, especially on compacted soils. Annual. Flowers from March to May.

ORTEGIA***Ortega hispanica*** Loefl. ex L.

W Iberian Peninsula.

Nitrified pastures on acid soils. Perennial. Flowers from May to September.

Plant is toxic for sheep and young cattle (saponins).

LOEFLINGIA

Loeflingia baetica var. ***micrantha*** (Boiss. & Reuter) Heywood
Ibero-North-African.
Sandy soils. Annual. Flowers from March to May.

ARENARIA (= Sandworts)

Arenaria emarginata Brot.
Ibero-North-African.
Overgrazed pastures. Annual. Flowers from April to May.

Arenaria leptoclados (Reichenb.) Guss.
W and C Europe, Mediterranean region, Macaronesia.
Skeletal soils. Annual. Flowers from March to May.

STELLARIA (= Stitchworts)

Stellaria media (L.) Vill. (= **Common Chickweed, Chickweed**)
Cosmopolite.
Nitrophilous, disturbed, somewhat shady sites. Annual. Flowers from February to May.
Medicinal plant (expectorant saponins), and used in gastronomy.
Suitable for cuisine (salads).

Stellaria pallida (Dumort.) Piré (= **Lesser Chickweed**)
W, C, and S Europe, W and C Asia, Macaronesia.
Phyto-nitrophilous. Annual. Flowers from February to May.
Medicinal plant (expectorant saponins), and used in gastronomy.

CERASTIUM (= Mouse-ears)

Cerastium brachypetalum Desportes ex Pers. (= **Grey Mouse-ear**)
C and S Europe, N Africa, W Asia.
On compacted soils with a degree of moisture. Annual. Flowers from March to May.

Cerastium glomeratum Thuill. (= **Sticky Mouse-ear**)
Cosmopolite.
Phyto-nitrophilous grasslands, preferentially with some soil moisture. Annual. Flowers from March to May.

MOENCHIA (= Upright Chickweed)

Moenchia erecta (L.) P. Gaertner (= **Upright Chickweed, Dwarf Chickweed**)
C, S, and W Europe.
Grasslands with a degree of soil moisture, perennial summer pastures. Annual. Flowers from February to May.

BUFONIA

Bufonia macropetala subsp. ***willkommiana*** (Boiss.) Amich
Ibero-North-African.
Skeletal soils on shales. Perennial Flowers from December to February.

Bufonia tenuifolia L.
W Mediterranean region.
Stony soils. Annual. Flowers from March to May.

SAGINA (= Pearlworts)

Sagina apetala Ard. (= **Annual Pearlwort**)
Subcosmopolite.
Trampled and nitrified enclaves, roadway habitats. Annual. Flowers from February to May.

***Sagina saginoides* (L.) Karsten (= Alpine Pearlwort)**

Subcosmopolite.

Mountain springs of permanent character, orophilous. Perennial. Flowers from July to September.

SILENE (= Campions)***Silene colorata* var. *angustifolia* (Willk.) Willk. (= Mediterranean Catchfly)**

Mediterranean region, W Asia.

Subnitrophilous. Annual. Flowers from March to May.

***Silene colorata* Poiret var. *colorata* (= Mediterranean Catchfly)**

Mediterranean region, W Asia.

Subnitrophilous. Annual. Flowers from March to May.

***Silene colorata* var. *lasiocalyx* (Soyer-Willermet & Godron) Ball
(= Mediterranean Catchfly)**

Mediterranean region, W Asia.

Very common as ruderal and weed. Annual. Flowers from March to May.

***Silene conica* L. (= Sand Catchfly)**

C and S Europe, N Africa, C and W Asia.

Hayfields on alkaline soils. Annual. Flowers from March to June.

***Silene gallica* L. (= Small-flowered Catchfly, Campion)**

Subcosmopolite.

Appears in profusion in strongly disturbed enclaves, with very large, robust individuals. Very common also in perennial summer pastures and wet and not strongly disturbed grasslands, where it appears in a very slender form of low biomass. Annual. Flowers from March to May.

***Silene inaperta* L.**

W Mediterranean region.

Ruderal and roadway habitats on dry soils of loose texture. Annual. Flowers from March to June.

***Silene laeta* (Aiton) Godron**

SW Europe, W Mediterranean region.

Grasslands on temporarily waterlogged soils. Perennial. Flowers from March to June.

***Silene latifolia* Poiret (= White Campion)**

Northern hemisphere.

Clearings in conserved scrub, in the highest and wettest zones of the territory. Perennial. Flowers from March to June.

***Silene mellifera* Boiss. & Reuter**

Peninsular endemic.

Shallow soils, rocky outcrops, clearings in scrub and of woods. Perennial (-biennial). Flowers from May to July.

***Silene nocturna* L.**

S and W Europe, Mediterranean region, W Asia.

Calcicolous, weed. Annual. Flowers from March to May.

***Silene portensis* L.**

Iberian Peninsula, S France, N Africa.

On silty-sand acid soils on granites. Annual. Flowers from June to October.

***Silene scabriflora* Brot.**

Ibero-North-African.

Subnitrophilous pastures. Annual. Flowers from March to June.

Silene vulgaris (Moench) Garcke (= **Bladder Campion**)

Subcosmopolite.

Ruderal, preferentially on clay soils. Perennial. Flowers from March to June.

Suitable for cuisine (stews).

VACCARIA (= Cowherb)***Vaccaria hispanica*** (Miller) Rauschert (= **Cowherb, Cow Basil**)

Europe, N Africa, C and W Asia, Macaronesia.

Weed, on markedly alkaline soils. Annual. Flowers from March to June.

PETRORHAGIA (= Pinks)***Petrorhagia dubia*** (Rafin.) G. López & Romo

Mediterranean region.

Oligotrophic silicicolous pastures. Annual. Flowers from March to June.

Petrorhagia nanteuillii (Burnat) P. W. Ball & Heywood (= **Childing Pink**)

W Europe, N Africa.

Oligotrophic silicicolous pastures. Annual. Flowers from March to June.

DIANTHUS (= Carnations)***Dianthus crassipes*** R. of Roemer

Peninsular endemic of the Marianico system.

Fissures of acidic rocks. Perennial. Flowers from May to June.

Dianthus lusitanus Brot.

Ibero-North-African.

Fissures of acidic rocks, very abundant on granites and quartzites, less abundant on shales. Perennial. Flowers from May to June.

VELEZIA***Velezia rigida*** Loefl. ex L.

Mediterranean region, W Asia.

Weed, on markedly alkaline soils. Annual. Flowers from February to May.

PORTULACACEAE**PORTULACA (= Purslane)*****Portulaca oleracea*** subsp. ***granulato-stellulata*** (Poellnitz) Danin
(= **Common Purslane, Purslane, Yellow Portulaca**)

Subcosmopolite.

Ruderal and weed. Annual. Flowers from May to October.

Medicinal plant. Use in dermatology (mucilaginous emollient).

Suitable for cuisine (stews).

MONTIA (= Candy-flower)***Montia fontana*** subsp. ***amporitana*** Cenen (= **Blinks**)

Cosmopolite.

Temporarily waterlogged pastures, ephemeral watercourses well cut into the substrate. Annual. Flowers from February to May.

Suitable for cuisine (salads).

CHENOPODIACEAE**CHENOPODIUM (= Lamb's Quarters)*****Chenopodium album* L. (= Fat-hen)**

Subcosmopolite.

Rubble tips, disturbed or highly nitrified enclaves. Annual. Flowers from April to December.

Plant harmful for cattle, sheep, and swine, abortive and hepatotoxic.

***Chenopodium ambrosioides* L. (= Mexican-tea)**

Tropical America.

Borders of streambeds drying out in summer, very nitrophilous. Annual. Flowers from May to November.

Plant with essential oils of parasiticide (antihelminthic) activity.

***Chenopodium botrys* L. (= Jerusalem-Oak)**

Mediterranean region, C and SW Asia.

Borders of streambeds drying out in summer, very nitrophilous. Annual. Flowers from April to July.

***Chenopodium murale* L. (= Nettle-leaved Goosefoot)**

Subcosmopolite.

Rubble tips, disturbed or highly nitrified enclaves. Annual. Flowers from January to December.

***Chenopodium opulifolium* Schrader ex Koch & Ziz (= Grey Goosefoot)**

Subcosmopolite.

On upturned or highly nitrified soils. Annual. Flowers from April to December.

***Chenopodium vulvaria* L. (= Stinking Goosefoot)**

C and E Europe, C and SW Asia.

Very nitrified enclaves. Annual. Flowers from April to September.

ATRIPLEX (= Orache)***Atriplex prostrata* Boucher ex DC. (= Spear-leaved Orache)**

Northern hemisphere.

Ruderal, in the riparian galleries of the major rivers. Annual. Flowers from July to November.

BETA (= Beets)***Beta maritima* L. (= Sea Beet)**

S and W Europe, N Africa, SW Asia, Macaronesia.

Ruderal, argillophilous. Annual - perennial. Flowers from April to October.

AMARANTHACEAE**AMARANTHUS (= Pigweeds)*****Amaranthus albus* L. (= White Pigweed)**

North-America.

All types of nitrified and disturbed enclaves. Annual. Flowers from May to December.

***Amaranthus blitoides* Watson (= Prostrate Pigweed)**

North-America.

Strongly disturbed enclaves. Annual. Flowers from April to December.

Amaranthus blitum subsp. ***emarginatus*** (Moq. ex Uline & Bray) Carretero
(= **Guernsey Pigweed**)

Subcosmopolite.

Strongly disturbed enclaves. Annual. Flowers from May to December.

Amaranthus deflexus L. (= **Perennial Pigweed**)

South-America.

Strongly disturbed enclaves. Perennial. Flowers from May to December.

Amaranthus hybridus L. (= **Green Amaranth**)

Tropical and subtropical America.

Summer nitrophilous grasslands typical of crops under irrigation. Annual. Flowers from May to December.

Amaranthus muricatus (Moq.) Hieron

South-America.

Strongly disturbed enclaves. Perennial. Flowers from April to December.

Amaranthus retroflexus L. (= **Common Amaranth**)

North-America.

Summer nitrophilous grasslands typical of crops under irrigation. Annual. Flowers from May to December.

Plant is toxic for ruminant livestock and swine (oxalates, glycols, nitrates).

POLYGONACEAE

POLYGONUM (= Knotgrasses)

Polygonum arenastrum Boreau (= **Equal-leaved Knotgrass, Small-leaved Knotgrass**)

Subcosmopolite.

Nitrified and compacted soils. Annual. Flowers from March to November.

Polygonum aviculare L. (= **Knotgrass**)

Subcosmopolite.

Nitrified and compacted soils. Annual. Flowers from April to August.

Medicinal plant. Diuretic (heterosides chromogenic).

Polygonum bellardii All.

C and S Europe, Mediterranean region, SW Asia, Macaronesia.

Roadway habitats. Annual. Flowers from May to July.

Polygonum hydropiper L.

Northern hemisphere.

Proximities of the large watercourses. Annual. Flowers from June to October.

Medicinal plant. Diuretic (chromogenic heterosides).

Polygonum lapathifolium L. (= **Curlytop Knotweed, Pale Persicaria**)

Subcosmopolite.

Proximities of watercourses, very nitrophilous. Annual. Flowers from April to October.

Medicinal plant. Diuretic (chromogenic heterosides).

FALLOPIA (= Knotweeds)

Fallopia convolvulus (L.) A. Löve (= **Black-bindweed**)

Northern hemisphere.

Grasslands typical of irrigation crops. Annual. Flowers from April to September.

RUMEX (= Docks)***Rumex acetosella*** L. subsp. ***angiocarpus*** (Murb.) Murb. (= **Sheep's Sorrel**)

SW Europe, N Africa.

Subnitrophilous pastures on acid soils. Perennial. Flowers from March to June.

Suitable for cuisine (salads).

Rumex bucephalophorus subsp. ***gallicus*** (Steinh.) Reich. fil.

W Mediterranean region, Macaronesia.

Subnitrophilous pastures, fallow fields. Annual. Flowers from January to July.

Rumex conglomeratus Murria (= **Clustered Dock**)

Europe, N Africa, W Asia.

Nitrophilous grasslands of banks of watercourses. Perennial. Flowers from April to August.

Rumex crispus L. (= **Curled Dock**)

Subcosmopolite.

Very nitrophilous grasslands of banks of watercourses. May become very copious if there exists contamination from faecal water. Perennial. Flowers from February to September.

Rumex induratus Boiss. & Reuter

Ibero-North-African.

Walls, stony slopes, and in general every type of substrate of coarse, unconsolidated texture. Perennial. Flowers from March to August.

Suitable for cuisine (salads).

Rumex pulcher L. subsp. ***pulcher*** (= **Fiddle Dock**)

C and W Europe, Mediterranean region, W Asia.

Nitrophilous grasslands of banks of watercourses or moist depressions in the terrain. Perennial. Flowers from April to August.

Suitable for cuisine (stews).

Rumex pulcher subsp. ***woodsii*** (De Not.) Arcangeli (= **Fiddle Dock**)

C and W Europe, Mediterranean region, W Asia.

Nitrophilous grasslands of banks of watercourses or moist depressions in the terrain. Perennial. Flowers from April to August.

Leaves suitable for cuisine (stews); the stem has fibres that are used in folkcraft (brooms, besoms).

PLUMBAGINACEAE**PLUMBAGO (= Leadworts)*****Plumbago europaea*** L. (= **European Plumbago**)

Mediterranean region.

Ruderal communities. Perennial. Flowers from June to October.

ARMERIA (= Thrifts)***Armeria genesiana*** subsp. ***genesiana*** Nieto Feliner

Peninsular endemic.

In clearings in scrub unaffected by livestock. Perennial. Flowers from April to June. Species in danger of special interest (Regional Catalogue of Threatened Species of Extremadura).

PAEONIACEAE**PAEONIA (= Peonies)*****Paeonia broteri*** Boiss. & Reuter

Peninsular endemic. W Iberian Peninsula.

Woodland and conserved scrub, in the highest and wettest zones of the territory.

Perennial. Flowers from April to June.

ELATINACEAE**ELATINE (= Waterworts)*****Elatine alsinastrum*** L.

Europe and N Africa.

Ponds in zones granitic. Annual - perennial. Flowers from April to September.

Elatine hexandra (Lapierre) DC

Mediterranean, C and E Europe.

Ponds of Arroyo Molar near Campanario. Annual. Flowers from June to September.

Elatine macropoda Guss.

SW Europe, Mediterranean region.

Seasonal ponds and ephemeral watercourses on soils of coarse texture. Perennial.

Flowers from March to April.

HYPERICACEAE**HYPERICUM (= St. John's-Wort)*****Hypericum perforatum*** L.

Mediterranean region, Macaronesia.

Screes and stony substrate in the highest and wettest zones of the territory. Perennial. Flowers from May to October.

Hypericum perforatum subsp. ***angustifolium*** (DC.) A. Fröhl. in Sitzungsber
(= **Perforate St John's-wort, Common St.-John's-Wort**)

Europe, N Africa.

Trackway grass, subnitrophilous communities. Perennial. Flowers from March to September.

Medicinal plant of sedative (cumarins) activity.

Hypericum perforatum L. subsp. ***perforatum*** (= **Perforate St John's-wort, Common St.-John's-Wort**)

Europe, N Africa.

Trackway grass, subnitrophilous communities. Perennial. Flowers from March to September (-October).

Hypericum tomentosum L.

W Mediterranean region.

Disturbed enclaves with a degree of moisture. Perennial. Flowers from May to September.

Hypericum undulatum Schousboe ex Willd. (= **Wavy St John's-wort**)

W Europe, N Africa, Macaronesia.

Riparian groves of large streambeds. Perennial. Flowers from July to September.

MALVACEAE**MALVA (= Mallow)*****Malva hispanica* L.**

Ibero-North-African.

Subnitrophilous grasslands on clay soils. Annual. Flowers from April to June.

***Malva neglecta* Wallr. (= Dwarf Mallow)**

Europe, N Africa, SW Asia, Macaronesia.

Strongly disturbed enclaves, very nitrophilous. Annual. Flowers from May to July.

***Malva nicaeensis* All. (= French Mallow)**

S Europe, Mediterranean region, SW Asia, Macaronesia.

Rubble tips, upturned soils, strongly nitrified enclaves. Annual. Flowers from March to July.

***Malva parviflora* L. (= Least Mallow)**

Mediterranean region, SW Asia, Macaronesia.

Strongly disturbed enclaves, very nitrophilous. Annual. Flowers from March to July.

***Malva sylvestris* L. (= Common Mallow)**

Europe, N Africa, SW Asia, Macaronesia.

Nitrophilous grasslands on soils with a degree of moisture. Perennial. Flowers from April to June.

Medicinal plant with laxative (mucilage) action.

Used in gastronomy (fruit).

Excessive ingestion of the leaves causes the staggers sickness in sheep.

***Malva tournefortiana* L.**

Iberian Peninsula, S France.

Mountain rañas, fringes of scrub. Perennial. Flowers from (January-) May to July.

LAVATERA (= Tree-mallows)***Lavatera cretica* L. (= Smaller Tree-mallow)**

S and W Europe, N Africa, SW Asia.

Rubble tips, upturned soils, strongly nitrified enclaves. Annual. Flowers from March to May.

ALTHAEA (= Marsh Mallow)***Althaea longiflora* Boiss. & Reuter**

Ibero-North-African.

Ruderal and weed, basophilous. Annual. Flowers from April to May.

CISTACEAE**CISTUS*****Cistus albidus* L. (= Grey-leaved Sun-rose)**

W Mediterranean region.

Scattered in conserved scrub. Perennial. Flowers from February to May.

Plant is toxic for goats in years of drought (saponins, resins, terpenes).

***Cistus crispus* L. (= Small Pink-cistus)**

W Mediterranean region.

Fringes of jarales (labdanum brush), sloping banks, and sides of tracks on rañas.

Perennial. Flowers from March to May.

***Cistus ladanifer* L. (= Labdanum. Gum Rock-rose, Crimson-spot Rock-rose, Gum Cistus)**

W Mediterranean region.

Scrub on stony soils, especially on the rañas of the sierras. Perennial. Flowers from (February-) March to June.

Plant with resins (labdanum) usable in the cosmetics industry.

The wood is very hard, and has been used as fuel and in folkcraft (awls, lace-making bobbins, kids' weaning muzzles in goat-herding). Also in traditional children's games (spinning tops).

Is toxic for goats in years of drought (saponins, resins, terpenes).

***Cistus monspeliensis* L. (= Montpellier Rock-rose, Narrow-leaved Cistus)**

Mediterranean region, Macaronesia.

Mountain rañas, preferentially in the basal belt and on adrets. Perennial. Flowers from March to June.

***Cistus populifolius* L. (= Poplar-leaved Cistus)**

Iberian Peninsula, S France, N Africa.

Conserved scrub of the highest zones of the territory. Perennial. Flowers from March to May.

Plant with tannins, used as the tan for leather.

***Cistus salviifolius* L.**

Mediterranean region.

All types of scrub. Perennial. Flowers from March to June.

HALIMIUM***Halimium atriplicifolium* (Lam.) Spach**

C and S Iberian Peninsula.

Occasional, hill-tops. Perennial. Flowers from April to May.

***Halimium ocymoides* (Lam.) Willk.**

Ibero-North-African.

"Nano-jaral" heaths. Perennial. Flowers from April to June.

***Halimium umbellatum* subsp. *viscosum* (Willk.) O. Bolòs & Vigo (= *Halimium*)**

Ibero-North-African.

Scrub on rañas. Perennial. Flowers from (February-) March to June.

XOLANTHA***Xolantha guttata* (L.) Raf.**

W Europe, Mediterranean region, Macaronesia.

Dry pastures throughout the territory. Annual. Flowers from March to May.

Plant known as indicator of the presence of truffles (*Terfezia* sp.)

***Xolantha plantaginea* (Willd.) Gallego, Muñoz Garm. & Navarro**

Mediterranean region.

Dry pastures throughout the territory. Annual. Flowers from March to May.

***Xolantha tuberaria* (L.) Gallego, Muñoz Garm. & Navarro**

W Mediterranean region, Macaronesia.

Heaths. Perennial. Flowers from April to June.

HELIANTHEMUM (= Rockrose)***Helianthemum aegyptiacum* (L.) Miller**

Mediterranean region.

Dry pastures and subnitrophilous grasslands. Annual. Flowers from February to May.

Helianthemum angustatum Pomel

Ibero-North-African.

Occasional in small extensions of scrub. Annual. Flowers from March to May.

Helianthemum apenninum subsp. ***stoechadifolium*** (Brot.) Samp.(= **White Rock-rose, Common White-rock-rose**)

C and W Mediterranean region.

Occasional in sparse scrub. Perennial. Flowers from March to May.

Helianthemum ledifolium (L.) Mill.

Mediterranean region, W Asia, Macaronesia.

Pastures on calcareous protosols, subnitrophilous grasslands on alkaline clay soils.

Annual. Flowers from March to June.

Helianthemum salicifolium (L.) Miller (= **Willow-leaved Rock-rose**)

Mediterranean region.

Pastures on calcareous protosols. Annual. Flowers from February to May.

VIOLACEAE**VIOLA (= Violet)*****Viola arvensis*** Murray (= **Field Pansy**)

Europe, N Africa, W Asia, Macaronesia.

Fallow fields, subnitrophilous grasslands. Annual. Flowers from March to May.

Medicinal plant. Diuretic (chromogenic heterosides).

Viola kitaibeliana Schultes (= **Dwarf Pansy**)

W, C, and S Europe, N Africa, W Asia, Macaronesia.

Fallow fields, subnitrophilous grasslands. Annual. Flowers from February to April.

Viola riviniana Reichenb. (= **Common Dog-violet**)

Europe, N Africa, Macaronesia.

Riparian groves. Perennial. Flowers from March to April.

TAMARICACEAE**TAMARIX (= Tamarisks)*****Tamarix africana*** Poiret (= **African Tamarisk**)

W Europe, Mediterranean region, N Africa, Macaronesia.

Deep soils with phreatic level near the surface. Perennial. Flowers from April to May.

Medicinal plant. Astringent (tannins).

CUCURBITACEAE**ECBALLIUM (= Squirting Cucumber)*****Ecballium elaterium*** (L.) A. Richard subsp. ***dioicum*** Bat. (= **Squirting Cucumber**)

Mediterranean region.

On argillic soils in markedly ruderal zones, wasteland, sides of railway lines, much most abundant than the foregoing. Perennial. Flowers from May to September.

Plant is toxic, with terpenes of strong purgative action.

Ecballium elaterium (L.) A. Richard subsp. ***elaterium*** (= **Squirting Cucumber, Squirting Cucumber**)

Mediterranean region.

On argillic soils in markedly ruderal zones. Perennial. Flowers from May to September.

Plant is toxic, with terpenes of strong purgative action.

BRYONIA (= White Bryony)***Bryonia dioica* Jacq. (= White Bryony, Bryony)**

W Europe, W Mediterranean region.

High altitude scrub and riparian galleries. Perennial. Flowers from February to July.

Plant is toxic, with terpenes of strong purgative action.

Suitable for cuisine (stews).

CUCUMIS (= Cucumbers)***Cucumis myriocarpus* Naudin**

Tropical Africa.

Arable land on clay substrates. Annual. Flowers from September to October.

SALICACEAE**SALIX (= Willows)*****Salix atrocinerea* Brot.**

W Europe, N Africa.

Permanent courses of eutrophic water. Perennial. Flowers from February to April.

Medicinal plant. Analgesic (phenol heterosides).

Its wood is used in basketry folkcraft (baskets, hampers, willow handles).

***Salix fragilis* L (= Crack Willow)**

Europe, SW Asia, America.

Bordering rivers. Perennial. Flowers from February to April.

Medicinal plant. Analgesic (phenol heterosides).

Its wood is used in willow basketry folkcraft (baskets, hampers, the traditional "covanillos" used in harvesting grapes).

***Salix salviifolia* Brot.**

Peninsular endemic. W Iberian Peninsula.

Permanent courses of eutrophic water. Perennial. Flowers from January to February.

Medicinal plant. Analgesic (phenol heterosides).

***Salix viminalis* L. (= Osier)**

Europe.

Courses of nascent streams. Perennial. Flowers from March to April.

Medicinal plant. Analgesic (phenol heterosides).

POPULUS (= Poplars)***Populus alba* L. (= White Poplar)**

C and S Europe, N Africa, W Asia.

Riparian. Perennial. Flowers from February to March.

Medicinal plant. Analgesic (phenol heterosides).

Wood traditionally used in popular architecture.

***Populus nigra* L. (= Black-poplar, Lombardy Poplar)**

E Europe, W Asia. Riparian. Perennial. Flowers from February to March.

Medicinal plant. Analgesic (phenol heterosides).

CAPPARACEAE**CLEOME*****Cleome violacea* L.**

Ibero-North-African.

Ruderal, in arable fields on clay soils, especially olive groves. Also in the sandy soils with cobbles of the banks of the R. Zújar. Annual. Flowers from April to October.

BRASSICACEAE**SISYMBRIUM (= Rockets)*****Sisymbrium irio* L. (= London-rocket)**

Subcosmopolite.

Ruderal, urban and strictly nitrophilous. Annual. Flowers from February to June.

Medicinal plant that aids digestion (S-heterosides).

***Sisymbrium officinale* (L.) Scop. (= Hedge Mustard)**

Subcosmopolite.

Ruderal in nitrified environments with a degree of soil moisture. Annual. Flowers from March to June.

Plant with drugs of interest in cardiology (cardiotonic steroids).

ARABIDOPSIS (= Thale Cress)***Arabidopsis thaliana* (L.) Heynh. (= Thale Cress)**

Cosmopolite.

Ruderal and weed. Annual. Flowers from February to May.

ERYSIMUM (= Wallflowers)***Erysimum lagascae* Rivas Goday & Bellot**

Peninsular endemic. SW quadrant Iberian Peninsula.

Protosols on shales and quartzites. Perennial. Flowers from March to May.

MATTHIOLA (= Stocks)***Matthiola fruticulosa* (Loefl. ex L.) Maire**

S Europe, N Africa, SW Asia.

Protosols on shales. Perennial. Flowers from March to July.

SISYMBRELLA***Sisymbrella aspera* (L.) Spach**

Iberian Peninsula, S France, N Africa.

Nitrified sites with abundant soil moisture. Annual (-biennial). Flowers from April to June.

RORIPPA (= Water-cresses)***Rorippa nasturtium-aquaticum* (L.) Hayek (= Water-cress)**

Cosmopolite.

Courses of rivers and streams, springs. Perennial. Flowers almost year round.

Plant of medicinal use aiding digestion (S-heterosides), and of cuisine.

***Rorippa pyrenaica* (All.) Reichenb**

S and E Europe.

Fringes of woodland, moist slopes in the sierras. Perennial. Flowers from April to September.

CARDAMINE (= Bitter-cress)***Cardamine hirsuta* L. (= Hairy Bitter-cress)**

Subcosmopolite.

All types of shady and somewhat wet grasslands. Annual. Flowers from January to June.

ALYSSUM (= Alisons)***Alyssum granatense* Boiss. & Reuter**

Ibero-North-African.

Protosols and stony ground, especially abundant on shales. Annual. Flowers from February to April.

***Alyssum simplex* Rudolphi**

S Europe, N Africa, W Asia.

Protosols and stony ground, especially abundant on granites. Annual. Flowers from February to April.

DRABA (= Whitlow-grass)***Draba muralis* L. (= Wall Whitlow-grass)**

Europe, N Africa, W Asia.

Shaded sites in the shelter of rocks. Annual. Flowers from March to May.

NESLIA (= Ball Mustard)***Neslia paniculata* subsp. *thracica* (Velen.) Bornm. (= Ball Mustard)**

Mediterranean region, SW Asia.

Ruderal, alkaline soils. Annual. Flowers from April to June.

CAPSELLA (= Shepherd's-purses)***Capsella bursa-pastoris* (L.) Medik. (= Shepherd's-purse)**

Cosmopolite.

Ruderal and weed, very nitrophilous. Annual-biennial. Flowers from November to May. Medicinal plant, with vasoconstrictor alkaloids.

TEESDALIA (= Shepherd's Cress)***Teesdalia coronopifolia* (J. P. Bergeret) Thell.**

S Europe, N Africa, W Asia, Macaronesia.

Fallow fields, shale protosols. Annual. Flowers from February to April.

***Teesdalia nudicaulis* (L.) R. Br. (= Shepherd's Cress)**

C, S, and W Europe, W Asia.

Subnitrophilous grasslands of sparse biomass. Annual. Flowers from February to June.

BISCUTELLA***Biscutella auriculata* L.**

Ibero-North-African.

Weed, on alkaline soils. Annual. Flowers from (February-) March to June.

CARDARIA***Cardaria draba* (L.) Desv. (= Whitetop, Hoary Cress)**

Subcosmopolite.

Disturbed and nitrified enclaves. Perennial. Flowers from March to May. Medicinal plant aiding digestion (S-heterosides).

DIPLOTAXIS (= Wall-rockets)***Diplotaxis catholica*** (L.) DC.

Ibero-North-African.

Ruderal and weed, in conditions of greater disturbance than the foregoing. Annual. Flowers from October to May.

Diplotaxis eruroides (L.) DC. (= **White Wall-rocket**)

C and S Europe, Mediterranean region, W Asia.

Ruderal and weed, on alkaline soils. Annual. Flowers from January to June.

Diplotaxis virgata (Cav.) DC.

Peninsular endemic.

Ruderal and weed. Annual. Flowers from September to July.

BRASSICA (= Cabbages)***Brassica barrelieri*** (L.) Janka

Ibero-North-African.

Subnitrophilous grasslands, may become very copious in silty-sand soils on granites. Annual. Flowers from February to April.

SINAPIS (= Mustards)***Sinapis alba*** subsp. ***mairei*** (H. Lindb. fil.) Maire (= **White Mustard**)

Europe, N Africa, W Asia.

Rubble tips and upturned soils. Annual. Flowers from February to May.

HIRSCHFELDIA (= Hoary Mustard)***Hirschfeldia incana*** (L.) Lagrèze-Fossat (= **Hoary Mustard**)

Mediterranean region, W Asia.

Copious in building lots, rubble tips, sides of tracks, and crops. Annual. Flowers from February to October (-December).

CRAMBE (= Sea-kale)***Crambe hispanica*** L.

S Europe, N Africa.

Rañas and quartzite debris, subrupicoline. Annual. Flowers from March to May.

RAPHANUS (= Radishes)***Raphanus raphanistrum*** L. (= **Wild Radish**)

Europe, Mediterranean region.

Ruderal and weed. Annual. Flowers from October to June.

Medicinal plant aiding digestion (S-heterosides).

RESEDACEAE**RESEDA (= Mignonettes)*****Reseda luteola*** L. var. ***gussonei*** (Boiss & Reut.) Müll. (= **Weld**)

Europe, N Africa, W Asia, Macaronesia.

Fallow fields, fringes of crops. Annual or perennial. Flowers from March to May.

Reseda phyteuma L. (= **Corn Mignonette**)

C and S Europe, N Africa, SW Asia.

Disturbed enclaves on alkaline soils. Annual - biennial - perennial. Flowers from March to August.

SESAMOIDES***Sesamoides purpurascens*** (L.) G. López

W Mediterranean region.

Pastures on dry shale protosols, where it presents a decumbent habit. Appears also on rañas and fissures of quartzites, where it presents an erect habit. Perennial (annual). Flowers from March to August.

ERICACEAE**ERICA (= Heathworts)*****Erica arborea*** L. (= **Tree Heath**)

Mediterranean region, N and E Africa.

In conserved scrub of high, moist zones. Perennial. Flowers from December to May (-June).

Medicinal plant. Astringent (tannins) and melliferous.

Its wood is used in folkcraft (carved spoons, tobacco pipes, salt-cellars, personal ornaments).

Erica australis L. (= **Spanish Tree-heather**)

Ibero-North-African.

Constituting heaths in the highest zones of the territory. Perennial. Flowers from December to May.

Medicinal plant. Astringent (tannins) and melliferous.

Its wood is of high heating capacity.

Erica lusitanica Rudolphi (= **Portuguese Heath**)

Iberian Peninsula and SW France.

Streams of the sierras of Puerto Peña. Perennial. Flowers from January to February.

Medicinal plant. Astringent (tannins) and melliferous.

Erica scoparia L. (= **Besom Heath**)

W Mediterranean region.

In conserved scrub of high, moist zones. Perennial. Flowers from February to May.

Medicinal plant. Astringent (tannins).

Erica umbellata L. (= **Cluster Heather**)

Ibero-North-African.

Scrub very degraded in the highest zones of the territory, "nano-jaral" heaths. Perennial. Flowers from (October-) February to June.

Medicinal plant. Astringent (tannins) and melliferous (heather honey).

CALLUNA (= Heather)***Calluna vulgaris*** (L.) Hull (= **Heather, Ling**)

Europe, N Africa.

In scrub of high, moist zones. Perennial. Flowers from (September-) October to March.

Medicinal plant. Astringent (tannins).

ARBUTUS (= Strawberry-tree)***Arbutus unedo*** L. (= **Strawberry-tree**)

S Europe, Ireland, SW Asia, Macaronesia.

In scrub of ubacs elevated and moist, silicicolous. Perennial. Flowers from October to February.

Medicinal plant. Urine antiseptic (phenol heterosides).

Used to make a local liquor.

EBENACEAE**DIOSPYROS (= Persimmons)*****Diospyros lotus* L. (= Date Plum)**

Africa.

Locally naturalized in riparian galleries on clay soils. Perennial. Flowers from April to July.

PRIMULACEAE**ASTEROLINON*****Asterolinon linum-stellatum* (L.) Duby (= Star Flax)**

Mediterranean region, Macaronesia.

Fallow fields, clearings in scrub. Annual. Flowers from March to April.

ANAGALLIS***Anagallis arvensis* L. subsp. *arvensis***

C, N, and S Europe, N Africa, W Asia.

Ruderal and weed. Annual. Flowers from (February-) March to October.

Plant is toxic for fish, due to its saponin content.

***Anagallis arvensis* subsp. *parviflora* (Hoffmanns. & Link) Arcangeli
(= Scarlet Pimpernel)**

C, N, and S Europe, N Africa, W Asia.

Ruderal and weed. Annual. Flowers from (February-) March to October.

Plant is toxic for fish, due to its saponin content.

CRASSULACEAE**CRASSULA (= Pigmyweeds)*****Crassula tillaea* Lester-Garland (= Mossy Stonecrop)**

S and W Europe, Mediterranean region.

On protocols and strongly compacted enclaves, especially if there exists a top layer of loose texture. Annual. Flowers from February to June.

***Crassula vaillantii* (Villd.) Roth**

S Europe, N, E, and S Africa.

In small, temporarily water-covered, depressions formed on granites. Annual. Flowers from February to May.

UMBILICUS (= Navelwort)***Umbilicus rupestris* (Salisb.) Dandy (= Navelwort, Wall Pennywort)**

S and W Europe, N Africa.

Fissures of rocks, walls, and roofs. Perennial. Flowers from April to May.

Plant is forage for chickens.

SEDUM (= Stonecrop)***Sedum album* L. (= White Stonecrop)**

Europe, Asia.

Urbanicolous, on walls and roofs. Perennial. Flowers from May to June.

Sedum andegavense (DC.) Desv.

SW Europe, W Mediterranean region.

Rock fissures and protosols. Annual. Flowers from April to June.

Sedum arenarium Brot.

Peninsular endemic. W Iberian Peninsula.

On skeletal soils of coarse texture on granites. Also appears in ephemeral therophyte pastures on the tops and slopes of the sierras, on quartzites. Annual. Flowers from April to June.

Sedum brevifolium DC.

W Mediterranean region.

Rupicoline on quartzites. Perennial. Flowers from May to June.

Sedum caespitosum (Cav.) DC.

Mediterranean region, SW Asia.

On skeletal soils. Annual. Flowers from March to May.

Sedum hirsutum All.

SW Europe, N Africa.

Rupicoline, hilltops in the zone. Perennial. Flowers from April to July.

Sedum maireanum Sennen

W Mediterranean region.

Wet meadows on granites. Annual (-perennial). Flowers from April to June.

Sedum mucizonia (Ortega) Raym. Hamet

Ibero-North-African.

Walls, rock outcrops. Annual. Flowers from April to June.

Sedum rubens L. (= **Red Stonecrop**)

Mediterranean region, Macaronesia.

Protosols preferentially of coarse texture. Annual. Flowers from April to June.

Sedum tenuifolium (Sibth. & Sm.) Strobl (= **Stonecrop**)

W Mediterranean region.

Stony ground and protosols in the highest zones of the territory. Perennial. Flowers from April to June.

SAXIFRAGACEAE**SAXIFRAGA (= Saxifrage)*****Saxifraga granulata*** L. (= **Meadow Saxifrage**)

Europe, Asia.

On the moss layer of rocks and in fissures with accumulated soil. Perennial. Flowers from February to May.

ROSACEAE**CYDONIA (= Quince)*****Cydonia oblonga*** Miller (= **Quince**)

C Asia.

Grown frequently in patios and market gardens, escaped occasionally in riparian galleries. Perennial. Flowers from April to June.

RUBUS (= Bramble)***Rubus ulmifolius* Schott (= Elm-leaf Blackberry, Blackberry)**

W and S Europe.

Riparian groves, enclaves with much soil moisture. Perennial. Flowers from May to September.

Medicinal plant. Astringent (tannins). Its fruit is edible.

ROSA (= Rose)***Rosa canina* L. (= Dog-rose)**

Europe, N Africa, Asia.

Riparian groves and scrub in zones with a degree of soil moisture. Perennial. Flowers from May to June.

Medicinal plant. Astringent (tannins).

Used in traditional children's games.

***Rosa pouzinii* Tratt.**

S Europe, Mediterranean region.

Riparian groves and scrub in zones with a degree of soil moisture. Perennial. Flowers from May to June.

Medicinal plant. Astringent (tannins).

Used in traditional children's games.

SANGUISORBA (= Burnet)***Sanguisorba hybrida* (L.) Nordborg**

Iberian Peninsula.

Deeply shaded cork oak woods. Perennial. Flowers from April to June.

***Sanguisorba minor* subsp. *balearica* (Bourg. ex Nyman) Muñoz Garmendia & C. Navarro (= Salad Burnet)**

Europe, N Africa, Asia.

Subnitrophilous grasslands. Perennial. Flowers from April to May.

Medicinal plant. Astringent (tannins).

***Sanguisorba minor* Scop. subsp. *minor* (= Salad Burnet, Salad Burnet)**

Europe, N Africa, Asia.

Subnitrophilous grasslands. Perennial. Flowers from April to May.

Medicinal plant. Astringent (tannins).

***Sanguisorba verrucosa* (Link ex G. Don) Les.**

S Europe, SW Asia.

Subnitrophilous grasslands. Perennial.

POTENTILLA (= Cinquefoil)***Potentilla recta* L. (= Sulfur Cinquefoil)**

Europe, Asia.

Occasional, on clay soils. Perennial. Flowers from April to May.

Medicinal plant. Astringent (tannins).

APHANES (= Parsley-pierts)***Aphanes cornucopioides* Lag.**

Ibero-North-African.

Broom fields, silicicolous pastures. Annual. Flowers from April to May.

***Aphanes maroccana* Hylander & Rothm.**

Ibero-North-African.

Silicicolous pastures of sparse biomass. Annual. Flowers from April to May.

Aphanes microcarpa (Boiss & Reut.) Rothm. (= **Slender Parsley-piert**)

Iberian Peninsula, S France, N Africa.

Pastures on soils of silty-sand texture, granites. Annual. Flowers from April to May.

PYRUS (= Pears)***Pyrus bourgaeana*** Decne (= **Pear**)

Ibero-North-African.

Conserved scrub, holm oak stands. Perennial. Flowers from February to March.

Suitable for cuisine.

CRATAEGUS (= Hawthorns)***Crataegus monogyna*** Jacq. (= **Hawthorn, Common Hawthorn**)

C and W Europe, SW Asia.

Conserved scrub, frequently in depressions in the terrain. Perennial. Flowers from March to April.

Medicinal plant of cardiac sedating (flavonoids) action.

Its wood is used in folkcraft (spoons, mortars, etc.).

PRUNUS (= Plums)***Prunus dulcis*** (Miller) D.A. Webb (= **Almond**)

SE Europe, SW Asia.

Frequently cultivated, escaped occasionally on sides of tracks. Perennial. Flowers from February to March.

Edible fruit.

FABACEAE**ACACIA (= Australian Blackwood)*****Acacia dealbata*** Link (= **Mimosa, Silver Wattle**)

Australia.

Grown as ornamental, appears very occasionally escaped from cultivation. Perennial. Flowers from January to March.

Acacia melanoxylon R. Br. (= **Australian Blackwood**)

SE Australia.

Grown as ornamental, escaped occasionally in riparian galleries. Perennial. Flowers from January to March.

GLEDITSIA (= Honey-locusts)***Gleditsia triacanthos*** L. (= **Honey Locust**)

C and E North-America.

Grown as ornamental and shade tree, is quite often found naturalized on sides of tracks and roads. Perennial. Flowers from March to May.

VICIA (= Vetch)***Vicia angustifolia*** L.

Europe, N Africa, C and W Asia, Macaronesia.

Ruderal and weed, nitrophile grasslands. Annual. Flowers from February to May.

Vicia benghalensis L. var. ***benghalensis*** (= **Purple Vetch, Red-tufted Vetch**)

W Mediterranean region.

Ruderal, nitrophile grasslands. Annual (-perennial). Flowers from March to June.

***Vicia benghalensis* var. *perennis* (DC.) Pau (= Purple Vetch, Red-tufted Vetch)**

W Mediterranean region.

Ruderal, nitrophile grasslands. Perennial. Flowers from February to May.

***Vicia cordata* Hoppe**

C and S Europe, N Africa, SW Asia, Macaronesia.

Ruderal and weed, nitrophile grasslands. Annual. Flowers from February to June.

***Vicia disperma* DC.**

S and W Europe, N Africa, Macaronesia.

Shaded locations on the fringes of scrub and woods, phyto-nitrophilous and silico-colous. Annual. Flowers from March to May.

***Vicia lutea* L. subsp. *lutea* var. *lutea* (= Yellow Vetch)**

Europe, N Africa, SW Asia, Macaronesia.

Ruderal and weed, nitrophile grasslands. Annual. Flowers from February to May.

Plant is forage for all kinds of livestock.

***Vicia lutea* subsp. *lutea* var. *hirta* (Balb. ex Lam. & DC.) Loisel. (= Yellow Vetch)**

Europe, N Africa, SW Asia, Macaronesia.

Ruderal and weed, nitrophile grasslands. Annual. Flowers from February to May.

Plant is forage for all kinds of livestock.

***Vicia lutea* subsp. *vestita* (Boiss.) Rouy (= Yellow Vetch)**

Europe, N Africa, SW Asia, Macaronesia.

Ruderal and weed, nitrophile grasslands. Annual. Flowers from February to May.

Plant is forage for all kinds of livestock.

***Vicia sativa* L. (= Common Vetch)**

Subcosmopolite.

Ruderal and weed, nitrophile grasslands. Annual. Flowers from February to June.

Plant is forage for all kinds of livestock.

***Vicia tenuifolia* Roth (= Fine-leaved Vetch)**

C and S Europe, N Africa, SW Asia.

Clearings in cork oak and gall oak stands. Perennial. Flowers from April to July.

***Vicia vicioides* (Desf.) Coutinho**

Ibero-North-African.

Ruderal. Flowers from February to May.

***Vicia villosa* Roth (= Fodder Vetch)**

C and S Europe, SW and W Asia.

Nitrophilous grasslands on soils with a degree of moisture. Annual - perennial. Flowers from April to June.

LATHYRUS (= Peavine)***Lathyrus angulatus* L.**

Mediterranean region, Macaronesia.

Dry therophyte pastures, subnitrophilous grasslands. Annual. Flowers from February to May.

Plant with biogenic amines that are powerful medulla depressants.

***Lathyrus annuus* L. (= Fodder Pea)**

S Europe, N Africa, C and SW Asia, Macaronesia.

Ruderal and basophilous, preferentially on wet substrates. Annual. Flowers from April to June.

Plant with biogenic amines that are powerful medulla depressants.

***Lathyrus cicera* L. (= Flatpod Peavine, Red Vetchling)**

S Europe, N Africa, C and W Asia, Macaronesia.

Ruderal, preferentially on clay soils. Annual. Flowers from April to June.

Plant with biogenic amines that are powerful medulla depressants.
The flowers and fruit are suitable for cuisine (salads).

***Lathyrus clymenum* L. (= **Crimson Pea**)**

Mediterranean region, Macaronesia.

Ruderal, preferentially on clay or alkaline soils. Annual. Flowers from (February) March to June.

Plant with biogenic amines that are powerful medulla depressants.

***Lathyrus latifolius* L. (= **Broad-leaved Everlasting-pea**)**

Europe, NW Africa, Macaronesia.

On the fringes of gall oak and cork oak stands. Perennial. Flowers from April to June.

Plant with biogenic amines that are powerful medulla depressants.

***Lathyrus ochrus* (L.) DC. (= **Winged Vetchling**)**

Mediterranean region, Macaronesia.

Ruderal, preferentially on alkaline soils. Annual. Flowers from March to May.

Plant with biogenic amines that are powerful medulla depressants.

PISUM

***Pisum sativum* L. subsp. *sativum* (= **Garden Pea, Wild Pea**)**

Mediterranean region.

On the fringes of high altitude substitution scrub and cork oak stands. Annual. Flowers from March to May.

Forage plant.

***Pisum sativum* subsp. *elatius* (M. Bieb.) Asch. & Graebn. (= **Garden Pea, Wild Pea**)**

Mediterranean region.

On the fringes of high altitude substitution scrub and cork oak stands. Annual. Flowers from March to May.

Forage plant.

LOTUS (= **Bird's-foot Trefoil**)

***Lotus castellanus* Boiss. & Reut.**

Iberian Peninsula, S France, N Africa.

Stream beds and depressions seasonally saturated with moisture. Annual. Flowers from April to June.

***Lotus conimbricensis* Brot.**

S Europe, N Africa, SW Asia, Macaronesia.

Stream beds and depressions seasonally saturated with moisture. Annual. Flowers from (March-) April to July.

***Lotus hispidus* Desf. ex DC. (= **Lesser Birdsfoot**)**

S and W Europe, N Africa, SW Asia, Macaronesia.

Stream beds and depressions seasonally saturated with moisture. Annual. Flowers from April to June.

DORYCNOPSIS

***Dorycnopsis gerardii* (L.) Boiss.**

W Mediterranean region.

Fringes of cork oak stands, roadside ditches. Perennial. Flowers from April to June (-October).

HYMENOCARPOS***Hymenocarpos cornicina*** (L.) Vis.

Ibero-North-African.

Therophyte pastures on sandy soils. Annual. Flowers from March to May.

Hymenocarpos lotoides (L.) Vis.

Ibero-North-African.

Oligotrophic or subnitrophilous therophyte pastures. Annual. Flowers from April to June.

ONOBRYCHIS (= Sainfoin)***Onobrychis humilis*** var. ***glabrescens*** (Mariz) Vazquez Pardo & Devesa

Ibero-North-African.

On skeletal soils and shale outcrops. Perennial. Flowers from March to May.

Onobrychis humilis (Loefl.) G. López var. ***humilis***

Ibero-North-African.

On skeletal soils and shale outcrops. Perennial. Flowers from March to June.

ORNITHOPUS (= Bird's-foots)***Ornithopus compressus*** L. (= **Yellow Serradella**)

Mediterranean region, Macaronesia.

Oligotrophic or subnitrophilous therophyte pastures. Annual. Flowers from March to July.

Ornithopus pinnatus (Mill.) Druce (= **Orange Bird's-foot**)

W Europe, Macaronesia.

Oligotrophic therophyte pastures. Annual. Flowers from February to May (-June).

Ornithopus sativus Brot. (= **Serradella, Bird's-foot**)

Ibero-North-African.

Pastures on soils of light texture. Annual. Flowers from (March-) May to July.

CORONILLA (= Scorpion-vetches)***Coronilla repanda*** L. subsp. ***dura*** (Cav.) Coutinho

Ibero-North-African.

Therophyte pastures on shales and clearings in scrub on rañas. Annual. Flowers from March to June.

Coronilla scorpioides (L.) W. D. J. Koch (= **Annual Scorpion-vetch**)

Mediterranean region, Macaronesia.

Ruderal and basophilous. Annual. Flowers from April to June.

Plant with drugs of interest in cardiology (cardiotonic heterosides).

SCORPIURUS (= Caterpillar-plant)***Scorpiurus muricatus*** L. (= **Caterpillar-plant**)

W Mediterranean region, Macaronesia.

Subnitrophilous, basophilous pastures. Annual. Flowers from March to June.

Scorpiurus sulcatus L.

Mediterranean region, Macaronesia.

Subnitrophilous, basophilous pastures. Annual. Flowers from March to June.

Scorpiurus vermiculatus var. ***spinus*** E. Domínguez & Galiano

W Mediterranean region, Macaronesia.

Subnitrophilous, basophilous pastures. Annual. Flowers from March to June.

Scorpiurus vermiculatus L. var. ***vermiculatus***

W Mediterranean region, Macaronesia.

Subnitrophilous, basophilous pastures. Annual. Flowers from March to June.

TRIFOLIUM (= Clover)***Trifolium angustifolium* L. (= Narrow Clover, Narrow-leaved Crimson-clover)**

S Europe, N Africa, SW Asia, Macaronesia.

Ruderal and roadway habitats, with nitrophilous preferences. Annual. Flowers from March to July.

***Trifolium arvense* L. (= Hare's-foot Clover)**

Europe, N and E Africa, Asia, Macaronesia.

Ruderal, in every type of enclaves disturbed, also forming part of oligotrophic and subnitrophilous pastures. Annual. Flowers from March to July.

***Trifolium bocconei* Savi (= Twin-headed Clover, Twin-flowered Clover)**

SW Europe, Mediterranean region, Macaronesia.

Sheep pastures, soils compacted and slightly nitrified by livestock. Annual. Flowers from April to June.

***Trifolium campestre* Schreber (= Hop Trefoil)**

Europe, N Africa, SW Asia.

All types of subnitrophilous grasslands. Annual. Flowers from March to June.

***Trifolium cernuum* Brot. (= Nodding Clover)**

SW Europe.

Wet meadows, edges of seasonal ponds and streams. Annual. Flowers from April to July.

***Trifolium cherleri* L.**

Mediterranean region, Macaronesia.

Silicicolous pastures in slightly nitrified enclaves. Annual. Flowers from March to June.

***Trifolium dubium* Sibth. (= Lesser Trefoil)**

Europe, N Africa, SW Asia, Macaronesia.

Perennial summer pastures. Annual. Flowers from April to July.

***Trifolium fragiferum* L. (= Strawberry Clover)**

Europe, N Africa, SW Asia, Macaronesia.

In enclaves with permanent soil moisture. Perennial. Flowers from June to September.

***Trifolium gemellum* Pourr. ex Willd.**

Ibero-North-African.

Nitrified pastures, sides of tracks and crops. Annual. Flowers from April to June.

***Trifolium glomeratum* L. (= Clustered Clover)**

S and W Europe, N and S Africa, SW Asia, Macaronesia.

Ruderal, trackway grass, subnitrophilous pastures. Annual. Flowers from March to June.

***Trifolium hirtum* All. (= Rose Clover, Hairy Trefoil)**

Mediterranean region, SW Asia, Macaronesia.

Subnitrophilous pastures. Annual. Flowers from March to May.

***Trifolium incarnatum* L. (= Crimson Clover)**

C, S, and W Europe.

Occasional on sandy-loam soils. Annual. Flowers from April to July.

***Trifolium isthmocarpum* Brot.**

Mediterranean region.

Bermuda-grass meadows, hygronitrophilous enclaves. Annual. Flowers from April to June.

***Trifolium micranthum* Viv. (= Slender Trefoil)**

W and S Europe, N Africa, SW Asia, Macaronesia.

Perennial summer pastures. Annual. Flowers from March to June.

***Trifolium pratense* L. (= Red Clover)**

Europe, N Africa, C and W Asia, Macaronesia.

Grasslands with permanent soil moisture. Perennial. Flowers from April to October.

Medicinal plant (phyto-œstrogens for menopause).

***Trifolium repens* L. (= White Clover)**

Europe.

Meadows, habitual colonizer of lawns. Perennial. Flowers from March to July.

***Trifolium resupinatum* L. (= Reversed Clover)**

C and S Europe, N Africa, SW Asia, Macaronesia.

Wet meadows, edges of seasonal ponds and streams. Annual. Flowers from March to June.

***Trifolium scabrum* L. (= Rough Clover)**

C, S, and W Europe, NW Africa, SW Asia, Macaronesia.

Subnitrophilous grasslands on skeletal or stony soils. Annual. Flowers from March to July.

***Trifolium squamosum* L. (= Sea Clover)**

C, S, and W Europe, N Africa, SW Asia, Macaronesia.

Hygrophilous meadows. Annual. Flowers from April to June.

***Trifolium stellatum* L. (= Starry Clover, Star Clover)**

S and W Europe, N Africa, SW Asia, Macaronesia.

Subnitrophilous grasslands on soils of some depth. Annual. Flowers from March to June.

***Trifolium striatum* L. (= Knotted Clover, Soft Clover)**

Europe, N Africa, Macaronesia.

Dry oligotrophic pastures. Annual. Flowers from April to July.

***Trifolium strictum* L. (= Upright Clover)**

Europe, N Africa, SW Asia, Macaronesia.

Therophyte pastures on temporarily waterlogged soils. Annual. Flowers from April to June.

***Trifolium subterraneum* subsp. *oxaloides* var. *flagelliforme* Guss. (= Subterranean Clover, Burrowing Clover)**

Europe, N Africa, SW Asia, Macaronesia.

Sheep pastures, on soils slightly compacted and with little nitrification. Streambeds with soil moisture but never waterlogged. Perennial. Flowers from February to July.

Medicinal plant (phyto-œstrogens for menopause).

***Trifolium subterraneum* L. subsp. *subterraneum* var. *subterraneum* (= Subterranean Clover, Burrowing Clover)**

Europe, N Africa, SW Asia, Macaronesia.

Sheep pastures, on soils slightly compacted and with little nitrification. Streambeds with soil moisture but never waterlogged. Perennial. Flowers from February to July.

Medicinal plant (phyto-œstrogens for menopause).

***Trifolium subterraneum* subsp. *subterraneum* var. *brachycladum* Gib. & Belli (= Subterranean Clover, Burrowing Clover)**

Europe, N Africa, SW Asia, Macaronesia.

Sheep pastures, on soils slightly compacted and some nitrification. Streambeds with soil moisture but never waterlogged. Perennial. Flowers from February to July.

Medicinal plant (phyto-œstrogens for menopause).

***Trifolium suffocatum* L. (= Suffocated Clover)**

S and W Europe, N Africa, SW Asia, Macaronesia.

Compacted and strongly nitrified soils. Annual. Flowers from January to April.

Trifolium sylvaticum Gérard ex Loisel.

S Europe, W Asia.

Subnitrophilous grasslands on soils of light texture. Annual. Flowers from April to July.

Trifolium tomentosum L. (= **Woolly Trefoil**)

Mediterranean region, Macaronesia.

Ruderal, in subnitrophilous or nitrophilous grasslands on compacted soils. Annual. Flowers from March to May.

MEDICAGO (= Medick)***Medicago arabica*** (L.) Hudson (= **Spotted Medick**)

C and S Europe, N Africa, SW Asia, Macaronesia.

Wet, strongly disturbed locations. Annual. Flowers from April to July.

Suitable as forage, especially for sheep.

Medicago doliata Carmign.

Mediterranean region.

On alkaline soils, ruderal and weed. Annual. Flowers from March to June.

Suitable as forage, especially for sheep.

Medicago italica (Mill.) Fiori

Mediterranean region.

Strongly disturbed locations on alkaline terrain. Annual. Flowers from April to July.

Suitable as forage, especially for sheep.

Medicago minima (L.) L. (= **Bur Medick**)

Europe, N, SW and W Africa, SW Asia, Macaronesia.

Strongly disturbed grasslands on alkaline substrates. Annual. Flowers from March to May.

Suitable as forage, especially for sheep.

Medicago orbicularis (L.) Bartal. (= **Snail Medick**)

Mediterranean region, W Asia, Macaronesia.

Ruderal and weed, basophilous. Perennial. Flowers from March to June.

Suitable as forage, especially for sheep.

Medicago polymorpha L. (= **Toothed Medick**)

Europe, Mediterranean region, SW Asia, Macaronesia.

In communities established on disturbed soils. Annual (-perennial). Flowers from April to June.

Suitable as forage, especially for sheep.

Medicago rigidula (L.) All.

S Europe, N Africa, SW Asia.

On alkaline soils, ruderal and weed. Annual (-perennial). Flowers from March to May.

Suitable as forage, especially for sheep.

Medicago sativa L. (= **Lucerne**)

Subcosmopolite.

Subnitrophilous grasslands, strongly disturbed enclaves. Perennial. Flowers from May to August.

Plant is a producer of chlorophylls, cicatrizant.

Suitable as forage, especially for sheep.

Medicago truncatula var. ***longeaculeata*** Urb. (= **Strong-spined Medick**)

W and S Europe, N Africa, W Asia, Macaronesia.

Ruderal and weed, on alkaline soils. Annual. Flowers from April to June.

Suitable as forage, especially for sheep.

Medicago truncatula Gaertner var. ***truncatula*** (= **Strong-spined Medick**)

W and S Europe, N Africa, W Asia, Macaronesia.

Ruderal and weed, on alkaline soils. Annual. Flowers from April to June.

Suitable as forage, especially for sheep.

TRIGONELLA (= Fenugreeks)***Trigonella monspeliaca*** L. (= **Star-fruited Fenugreek**)

C and S Europe, N Africa, SW Asia.

On skeletal soils of alkaline character. Annual. Flowers from March to June.

MELILOTUS (= Melilot).***Melilotus indicus*** (L.) All. (= **Small Melilot**)

Europe, N Africa, Asia.

Ruderal and roadway habitats. Annual. Flowers from February to June.

Plant with cumarins of strong anticoagulant activity.

Melilotus infestus Guss.

Portugal, Islands of W Mediterranean.

Ruderal, basophilous. Annual. Flowers from April to June.

Plant with cumarins of strong anticoagulant activity.

Melilotus segetalis (Brot.) Ser.

W Mediterranean region.

On moist argillic soils. Annual. Flowers from March to June.

Plant with cumarins of strong anticoagulant activity.

Melilotus sulcatus Desf. (= **Furrowed Melilot**)

Mediterranean region, Macaronesia.

Ruderal, basophilous. Annual. Flowers from March to June.

Plant with cumarins of strong anticoagulant activity.

ONONIS (= Restharrow)***Ononis biflora*** Desf.

Mediterranean region.

Weed, on alkaline substrates. Annual. Flowers from March to June.

Ononis laxiflora Desf.

Ibero-North-African.

A variety of subnitrophilous grasslands. Annual. Flowers from April to June.

Ononis pendula subsp. ***boissieri*** (Sirj.) Devesa

Spain, Sicily, Algeria.

Subnitrophilous grasslands. Annual. Flowers from April to July.

Ononis reclinata subsp. ***mollis*** (Savi) Bèg. (= **Small Rest-harrow**)

Mediterranean region, SW Asia, Macaronesia.

Subnitrophilous grasslands. Annual. Flowers from March to June.

Ononis spinosa subsp. ***australis*** (Sirj.) Greuter & Burdet (= **Spiny Rest-harrow**)

Ibero-North-African.

Ruderal and roadway habitats, most frequent on clay soils. Perennial. Flowers from April to September.

Medicinal plant. Diuretic (saponins).

Ononis viscosa subsp. ***crotalarioides*** (Coss.) Sirj.

Peninsular endemic. C and S Iberian Peninsula.

Ruderal, on alkaline soils. Annual. Flowers from April to June. Species of special interest (Regional Catalogue of Threatened Species of Extremadura).

PTEROSPARTUM***Pterospartum tridentatum*** (L.) Willk.

Peninsular endemic.

Heaths in the mountainous zones of the territory. Perennial. Flowers from February to June.

Forage for deer and goats.

GENISTA (= Woad-waxen)***Genista cinerascens*** Lange

Peninsular endemic. C and CW Iberian Peninsula.

Rupicoline in the highest and wettest zones of the territory. Perennial. Flowers from April to July. Species of special interest (Regional Catalogue of Threatened Species of Extremadura).

Genista florida L.

Iberian Peninsula, S France, N Africa.

Substitution scrub of gall oak stands. Perennial. Flowers from June to July.

Genista hirsuta Vahl.

Peninsular endemic typical of C and W Iberian Peninsula.

Scrub on rañas, less often on shales. Perennial. Flowers from March to May.

Used in traditional slaughtering to singe bacon and as fuel in quicklime furnaces.

Genista hystrix Lange

Peninsular endemic. NW Iberian Peninsula.

Very localized, on roadsides. Perennial. Flowers from May to June.

Genista polyanthos Willk.

Peninsular endemic. SW Iberian Peninsula.

Typical of river cobble deposits. Perennial. Flowers from March to May.

Genista triacanthos Brot.

Ibero-North-African.

Scrub in zones normally occupied by cork oak stands. Perennial. Flowers from March to May.

TELINE***Teline linifolia*** (L.) Webb

SW Europe, N Africa.

Occasional in high, moist zones. Perennial. Flowers from June to July.

RETAMA***Retama sphaerocarpa*** (L.) Boiss. (= **White Broom**)

Ibero-North-African.

Scrub on shales and granites. Less abundant on rañas. Perennial. Flowers from April to July.

Plant with drugs (alkaloid derivatives of norlupinane) of powerful cardiac stimulatory action.

The wood is used in folkcraft and traditional popular woodwork and construction (bell clappers, gables, huts, shelter roofing).

SPARTIUM (= Spanish Broom)***Spartium junceum*** L. (= **Spanish Broom**)

S Europe, N Africa, W Asia, Macaronesia.

Grown as hedge and locally escaped from cultivation. Perennial. Flowers from April to May.

Plant with products (alkaloid stimulants) of strong cardiac activity.

CYTISUS (= Broom)***Cytisus scoparius*** (L.) Link (= **Broom**)

Europe.

Broom fields, very abundant on granites. Perennial. Flowers from January to June.

Plant with drugs of interest in cardiology (analeptic derivatives of norlupinane) and phyto-œstrogens.

Cytisus striatus L. subsp. ***eriocarpus*** (Boiss. & Reuter) Rivas Martínez (= **Hairy-fruited Broom**)

Ibero-North-African.

Scrub of the highest zones of the territory. Perennial. Flowers from February to June.

The very hard trunk wood is used in folkcraft to make clappers for bells.

ADENOCARPUS***Adenocarpus complicatus*** subsp. ***aureus*** (Cav.) Vicioso

Iberian Peninsula, in the Central Zone.

Scrub on sandy soils in Mengabril. Perennial. Flowers from June to July.

Adenocarpus complicatus subsp. ***complicatus*** (L.) J. Gay

Iberian Peninsula, S France.

Scrub on rañas. Perennial. Flowers from April to August (-October).

Adenocarpus telonensis (Loisel.) DC. (= **Southern Adenocarpus**)

Iberian Peninsula, S Francia, N Africa.

Scrub on rañas. Perennial. Flowers from March to June.

LUPINUS (= Lupine)***Lupinus albus*** L. (= **White Lupin**)

Balkan Peninsula.

Grown in market gardens, subsontaneous in strongly disturbed enclaves. Annual.

Flowers from February to March.

Plant with cardiac stimulant alkaloids, that can be toxic.

The dried fruit is edible and has interest as forage.

Lupinus angustifolius L. (= **Narrow-leaved Lupin**)

Mediterranean region.

Subnitrophilous grasslands, fallow fields and fringes of crops. Annual. Flowers from February to May.

Plant with cardiac stimulant alkaloids, that can be toxic.

The fruit are for the goats.

Lupinus hispanicus Boiss. & Reuter

Peninsular endemic. C and W Iberian Peninsula.

Subnitrophilous grasslands, preferentially on rañas in the sierras. Annual. Flowers from March to June.

Plant with cardiac stimulant alkaloids, that can be toxic.

Lupinus luteus L. (= **Yellow Lupin**)

W Mediterranean region.

Occasional in subnitrophilous grasslands. Annual. Flowers from March to May.

Plant with cardiac stimulant alkaloids, that can be toxic.

EROPHACA***Erophaca baetica*** (L.) Boiss.

Ibero-North-African.

Clearings in scrub on mountain rañas. Perennial. Flowers from March to June.

Plant is toxic for livestock.

ASTRAGALUS (= Milk Vetch)***Astragalus cymbicarpus*** Brot.

Ibero-North-African.

On acid soils, preferentially on rañas or granites. Annual. Flowers from April to June.

Astragalus glaux L.

Iberian Peninsula, S France, N Africa.

Subnitrophilous grasslands on alkaline soils. Perennial. Flowers from March to June.

Astragalus hamosus L.

Mediterranean region, SW Asia, Macaronesia.

Sheep pastures on alkaline soils, subnitrophilous grasslands basophilous. Annual. Flowers from (March-) April to May.

Astragalus pelecinus (L.) Barneby

Mediterranean region, Macaronesia.

Silicicolous pastures, subnitrophilous grasslands. Annual. Flowers from March to June.

Astragalus stella Gouan

Iberian Peninsula, S France, N Africa, Macaronesia.

Subnitrophilous grasslands on alkaline soils. Annual. Flowers from April to June.

BITUMINARIA***Bituminaria bituminosa*** (L.) C. H. Stirt.

S Europe, N Africa, SW Asia, Macaronesia.

Clearings in scrub, trackway grass in the highest zones of the territory. Perennial. Flowers from April to June (-November).

HALORAGACEAE**MYRIOPHYLLUM (= Water Milfoil)*****Myriophyllum alterniflorum*** DC. (= **Alternate Water-milfoil**)

Europe, N Africa, Greenland.

Permanent watercourses. Perennial. Flowers from May to August.

Myriophyllum spicatum L. (= **Spiked Water-milfoil**)

Subcosmopolite.

Permanent watercourses. Perennial. Flowers from May to August.

LYTHRACEAE**AMMANNIA*****Ammannia coccinea*** Rottb.

America.

Bordering permanent streams. Annual. Flowers from July to September.

LYTHRUM (= Purple-loosestrifes)***Lythrum borysthenicum*** (Schrank) Litv.

S and W Europe, W Asia.

Amphibious plant typical of seasonal ponds. Annual. Flowers from April to June.

Lythrum hyssopifolia L. (= **Grass-poly**)

Cosmopolite.

Arroyos, streambeds, and seasonal ponds. Annual (-perennial). Flowers from April to August.

***Lythrum junceum* Banks & Solander (= False Grass-poly, Rush Loosestrife)**

Mediterranean region, Macaronesia.

Temporarily waterlogged soils. Perennial. Flowers from February to October.

***Lythrum portula* (L.) D. A. Webb (= Water-purslane)**

Europe, N Africa, W Asia, North-America.

Amphibious plant typical of seasonal ponds habit. Annual. Flowers from May to August.

***Lythrum salicaria* L. (= Purple-loosestrife)**

Cosmopolite.

On banks of permanent streams. Perennial. Flowers from April to October.

Medicinal plant with astringent (tannins) action.

***Lythrum thymifolia* L.**

S Europe, N Africa.

Arroyos, streambeds, and seasonal ponds. Annual. Flowers from April to June.

***Lythrum tribracteatum* Sprengel**

Mediterranean region.

Arroyos, streambeds, and seasonal ponds. Annual. Flowers from April to August.

THYMELAEACEAE**DAPHNE (= Mezereons)*****Daphne gnidium* L. (= Mediterranean Daphne)**

Mediterranean region, Macaronesia.

Scrub and dehesas. Perennial. Flowers from July to September.

Medicinal plant of dermatological use (antimitotic cumarins).

Is producer of a fibre used in folkcraft (bass matting, baling twine).

THYMELAEA***Thymelaea lanuginosa* (Lam.) Ceballos & Vicioso**

Ibero-North-African.

Clearings in holm oak stands, and on the tongues of rañas. Perennial. Flowers from May to September.

***Thymelaea villosa* (L.) Endl.**

Ibero-North-African.

Clearings in cork oak stands and forestry stands of resin pine. Perennial. Flowers from May to September.

MYRTACEAE**EUCALYPTUS (= Eucalyptus)*****Eucalyptus camaldulensis* Dehnh. (= Longbeak Eucalyptus, River Redgum, Murray Redgum, Red Gum)**

Australia.

Extensively planted as timber crop, naturalized in the streambeds of the territory. Perennial. Flowers from September to March.

Medicinal plant with essential oils with action on the respiratory system.

Producer of honey.

***Eucalyptus globulus* Labill (= Southern Blue-gum)**

W Australia.

Introduced as timber crop. Perennial. Flowers from September to March.

Medicinal plant with essential oils with action on the respiratory system.

Producer of honey.

MYRTUS***Myrtus communis* L. (= Myrtle)**

Mediterranean region, W Asia.

Scrub of thermophilous character. Perennial. Flowers from May to June.

Medicinal plant with essential oils with action on the respiratory system, and dyestuff giving brownish colours.

The fruits are suitable for cuisine.

ONAGRACEAE**LUDWIGIA (= Hampshire-purslanes)*****Ludwigia palustris* (L.) Elliot (= Hampshire-purslane)**

W, C, and S Europe, N Africa, W Asia, South-America.

Enclaves waterlogged at the end of summer. Perennial. Flowers from May to October.

EPILOBIUM (= Willow-herb)***Epilobium hirsutum* L. (= Great Willowherb)**

Europe, N, CE, and S Africa, Asia.

Banks of permanent streams on soils of some depth. Perennial. Flowers from June to September.

***Epilobium parviflorum* Schreber (= Hoary Willowherb)**

Europe, N Africa, Asia.

Banks of permanent streams on alkaline soils of some depth. Perennial. Flowers from June to September.

***Epilobium tetragonum* subsp. *tournefortii* (Michalet) Rouy & E. G. Camus (= Square-stalked Willowherb)**

Mediterranean region.

Banks of permanent streams on alkaline soils of some depth. Perennial. Flowers from June to September.

***Epilobium x subhirsutum* Gennari**

Mediterranean region.

Banks of permanent streams on alkaline soils of some depth. Perennial. Flowers from June to September.

SANTALACEAE**OSYRIS*****Osyris alba* L. (= Osyris)**

S Europe, N Africa, W Asia.

In conserved scrub, often in areas with a degree of soil moisture. Perennial. Flowers from February to June.

Used in traditional folkcraft (brooms) and as fuel.

Parasite of other plants, generally shrubs belonging to different genera and species.

RAFFLESIACEAE**CYTINUS*****Cytinus hypocistis* (L.) L. (= *Donacella*)**

Mediterranean region, Macaronesia.

Parasite of *Cistus ladanifer*. Perennial. Flowers from March to May.

Plant with tannins (astringent). Used in gastronomy (base of flower).

EUPHORBIACEAE**FLUEGGEA*****Flueggea tinctoria* (L.) G. L. Webster**

Peninsular endemic. SW Iberian Peninsula.

In ephemeral streambeds cut into the rocky substrate. Perennial. Flowers from January to April. Species of special interest (Regional Catalogue of Threatened Species of Extremadura).

Used in construction and traditional folkcraft (fences, livestock pens, brooms).

CHAMAESYCE***Chamaesyce canescens* (L.) Prokh.**

Mediterranean region, SW Asia.

Trampled and nitrified sites with summer moisture. Annual. Flowers from August to October.

EUPHORBIA (= Spurges)***Euphorbia exigua* L. subsp. *exigua* var. *exigua* (= **Dwarf Spurge**)**

Europe, N Africa, W Asia, Macaronesia.

Oligotrophic or subnitrophilous therophyte pastures. Annual. Flowers from February to May.

Toxic for man and other animals due to the composition of its latex.

***Euphorbia exigua* subsp. *exigua* var. *truncata* W. D. J. Koch (= **Dwarf Spurge**)**

Europe, N Africa, W Asia, Macaronesia.

Oligotrophic or subnitrophilous therophyte pastures. Annual. Flowers from February to May.

Toxic for man and other animals due to the composition of its latex.

***Euphorbia exigua* subsp. *merinoi* M. Lafnz (= **Dwarf Spurge**)**

Ibero-North-African.

Flowers from February to May. Annual. Flowers from February to May.

Toxic for man and other animals due to the composition of its latex.

***Euphorbia falcata* var. *acuminata* (Lam.) St.-Amans (= **Sickle Spurge**)**

C and S Europe, N Africa, C and W Asia.

Slightly nitrified sites, skeletal soils. Annual. Flowers from March to May.

Toxic for man and other animals due to the composition of its latex.

***Euphorbia helioscopia* L. (= **Sun Spurge**)**

Subcosmopolite.

Ruderal. Annual. Flowers from February to May.

Toxic for man and other animals due to the composition of its latex.

***Euphorbia hirsuta* var. *subglabra* Godr.**

Mediterranean region.

In strongly disturbed streambeds on argillic sediments. Annual - perennial. Flowers from July to September.

Toxic for man and other animals due to the composition of its latex.

***Euphorbia marginata* Pursh (= Snow-on-the-Mountain)**

North-America.

Grown as ornamental, appears occasionally escaped from cultivation in sites such as village commons and rubble tips. Perennial. Seldom flowers.

Toxic for man and other animals due to the composition of its latex.

***Euphorbia peplus* L. (= Petty Spurge)**

Europe, N Africa, W Asia, Macaronesia.

Ruderal, nitrophilous, prefers shady and cool locations. Annual. Flowers from March to May.

Toxic for man and other animals due to the composition of its latex.

***Euphorbia serrata* L.**

Mediterranean region, Macaronesia.

Weed, alkaline soils. Perennial. Flowers from March to May.

Toxic for man and other animals due to the composition of its latex.

***Euphorbia sulcata* Lens ex Loisel.**

C and W Mediterranean region.

Ruderal on alkaline soils. Annual. Flowers from February to May.

Toxic for man and other animals due to the composition of its latex.

MERCURIALIS (= Mercuries)***Mercurialis ambigua* L. fil.**

W Mediterranean region.

Nitrophilous grasslands. Roadway habitats, rupicoline, ruderal, or nemoral. Annual.

Flowers from January to September.

***Mercurialis tomentosa* L.**

Iberian Peninsula, S France.

Strongly disturbed locations on alkaline soils. Perennial. Flowers from February to May.

CHROZOPHORA***Chrozophora tinctoria* (L.) A. H. L. Juss.**

S Europe, N Africa, C and SW Asia.

Ruderal and weed on clay soils of some depth. Annual. Flowers from May to September.

RICINUS (= Castor-oil-plant)***Ricinus communis* L. (= Castor-oil-plant)**

Tropical Africa.

Grown as ornamental, appears occasionally on rubble tips. Perennial. Flowers in August.

RHAMNACEAE**RHAMNUS (= Buckthorns)*****Rhamnus alaternus* L. (= Mediterranean Buckthorn)**

Mediterranean region.

In strongly conserved and highly thermophilic scrublands. Perennial. Flowers from January to April.

Medicinal plant. Laxative (anthraquinones).

***Rhamnus oleoides* L.**

W Mediterranean region.
 Scrub thermophilous. Perennial. Flowers from March to May.
 Medicinal plant. Laxative (anthraquinones).

VITACEAE

VITIS (= Grape-vine)

***Vitis vinifera* L. (= Grape-vine)**

C and S Europe, N Africa, SW Asia, Macaronesia.
 Frequently cultivated, occasionally escaped from cultivation. Perennial. Flowers from March to September.
 Plant with vasoconstrictor chromogenic heterosides.

LINACEAE

LINUM (= Flax)

***Linum bienne* Miller (= Pale Flax)**

W and S Europe, N Africa, SW Asia, Macaronesia.
 Temporarily inundated depressions in the terrain. Annual - biennial. Flowers from March to June (-September).

***Linum tenue* Desf.**

Ibero-North-African.
 Grasslands on soils with a degree of moisture. Annual. Flowers from April to July.

***Linum trigynum* L.**

S Europe, N Africa, SW Asia, Macaronesia.
 Dry therophyte pastures, clearings in scrub. Annual. Flowers from May to June.

***Linum strictum* L.**

S Europe, N and E Africa, SW Asia, Macaronesia.
 Ruderal, on alkaline soils. Annual. Flowers from May to June.

RADIOLA (= Allseed)

***Radiola linoides* Roth (= Allseed, Flax-seed)**

S and W Europe, N Africa, SW Asia, Macaronesia.
 In temporarily waterlogged soils of coarse texture. Annual. Flowers from April to June.

POLYGALACEAE

POLYGALA (= Milkwort)

***Polygala monspeliaca* L. (= Mediterranean Milkwort)**

S Europe, N Africa, SW Asia.
 On calcareous protosols. Annual - biennial - perennial. Flowers from March to July.

ACERACEAE**ACER (= Maples)*****Acer monspessulanum* L. (= Montpellier Maple)**

C and S Europe, NW Africa, SW Asia.

Conserved scrub and woodlands of the highest and wettest zones of the territory. Perennial. Flowers from April to June. Vulnerable species (Regional Catalogue of Threatened Species of Extremadura).

ANACARDIACEAE**PISTACIA*****Pistacia lentiscus* L. (= Mastic, Lentisc)**

Mediterranean region, Macaronesia.

Conserved thermophilous scrub. Perennial. Flowers from April to May.

Medicinal plant, with oleoresins of topical antimitotic activity. Toxic when ingested. Its wood, which is very flexible, is used in folkcraft (coach whips, and tools for tanning hides).

***Pistacia terebinthus* L. (= Turpentine Tree)**

S Europe, N Africa, SW Asia.

Conserved scrub and woodlands of the highest and wettest zones of the territory. Perennial. Flowers from April to June.

Medicinal plant, with oleoresins of topical antimitotic activity. Toxic when ingested. Its wood, very flexible, is used in folkcraft (coach whips, and tools for tanning hides).

SIMAROUBACEAE**AILANTHUS (= Trees-of-heaven)*****Ailanthus altissima* (Miller) Swingle (= Tree-of-heaven)**

China.

Grown as ornamental, and naturalized along edges of tracks and railway lines. Perennial. Flowers from April to June.

RUTACEAE**RUTA (= Rue)*****Ruta angustifolia* Pers.**

W Mediterranean region.

In clearings in scrub, preferentially in very warm exposures. Perennial. Flowers from April to June.

***Ruta montana* L.**

S Europe, NW Africa.

In clearings in scrub. Perennial. Flowers from (November-) February to June (-September).

Plant strongly photosensitizing and toxic, with emmenagogic (abortive) essential oils.

ZYGOPHYLLACEAE**TRIBULUS*****Tribulus terrestris* L. (= Caltrop, Cat's Head, Devil's Thorn, Puncture-vine)**

E and S Europe, N Africa, W and C Asia.

Trampled and nitrified soils. Annual. Flowers from June to October.

Plant is toxic for animals due to its saponin, alkaloid, and nitrate content. Toxic for man and other animals due to the composition of its latex.

OXALIDACEAE**OXALIS (= Wood Sorrel)*****Oxalis corniculata* L. (= Procumbent Yellow-sorrel, Sleeping Beauty)**

Cosmopolite.

Cracks in paving, compacted and nitrified locations near urban centres, and that receive irrigation. Perennial. Flowers year round.

***Oxalis pes-caprae* L. (= Bermuda-buttercup)**

South Africa.

Ruderal and weed, particularly common in upturned soils. Perennial. Flowers from February to May.

GERANIACEAE**GERANIUM (= Crane's-bill)*****Geranium dissectum* L. (= Cut-leaved Crane's-bill)**

Europe, N Africa, C and SW Asia, Macaronesia.

Grasslands on temporarily waterlogged soils. Annual. Flowers from February to July (-November).

***Geranium lucidum* L. (= Shining Crane's-bill)**

Europe, N Africa, C and SW Asia, Macaronesia.

Nemoral grasslands. Annual. Flowers from March to June.

***Geranium molle* L. (= Dove's-foot Crane's-bill)**

Europe, N Africa, S and SW Asia, Macaronesia.

Phyto-nitrophilous, common in subnitrophilous grasslands and under broom-like shrubs. Annual - biennial. Flowers from February to June.

***Geranium robertianum* subsp. *purpureum* (Vill.) Nyman (= Herb-Robert)**

W and S Europe, N Africa, SW Asia, Macaronesia.

Nemoral grasslands. Annual. Flowers from March to June.

Medicinal plant. Astringent (tannins).

***Geranium rotundifolium* L. (= Round-leaved Crane's-bill)**

Europe, N Africa, Asia, Macaronesia.

Ruderal. Annual. Flowers from March to June.

ERODIUM (= Stork's-bill)***Erodium botrys* (Cav.) Bertol. (= Mediterranean Stork's-bill)**

Mediterranean region, Macaronesia.

Subnitrophilous pastures. Annual. Flowers from February to May.

Used in traditional children's games.

Erodium brachycarpum (Godron) Thell. (= **Hairy-pitted Stork's-bill**)

W Mediterranean region, Macaronesia.

Subnitrophilous pastures. Annual. Flowers from February to April.

Used in traditional children's games.

Erodium cicutarium subsp. ***bipinnatum*** (Cav.) Tourlet (= **Common Stork's-bill**)

Europe, N Africa, SW Asia, Macaronesia.

Preferentially on soils of light texture, such as those on granites. Annual. Flowers from January to May (-July).

Medicinal plant. Astringent (tannins).

Used in traditional children's games.

Erodium cicutarium (L.) L'Hèr. subsp. ***cutarium*** (= **Common Stork's-bill**)

Europe, N Africa, SW Asia, Macaronesia.

Subnitrophilous pastures. Annual. Flowers from January to May (July).

Medicinal plant. Astringent (tannins).

Used in traditional children's games.

Erodium moschatum (L.) L'Hèr. (= **Musk Stork's-bill**)

W and S Europe, N Africa, SW Asia, Macaronesia.

Ruderal and nitrophilous. Annual-biennial. Flowers from February to May (-June).

Medicinal plant. Astringent (tannins).

Used in traditional children's games.

Erodium mouretii Pitard

Ibero-North-African.

Rupicoline in fissures of quartzites. Perennial. Flowers from January to March. Vulnerable species (Regional Catalogue of Threatened Species of Extremadura and Red List of Spanish Vascular Flora).

Erodium primulaceum Welw. ex Lange

Ibero-North-African.

Subnitrophilous pastures. Annual. Flowers from January to April.

Used in traditional children's games.

APIACEAE**ERYNGIUM (= Eryngo)*****Eryngium campestre*** L. (= **Field Eryngo**)

Mediterranean region, SW Asia.

Ruderal, also in subnitrophilous pastures. Perennial. Flowers from April to September.

Medicinal plant. Diuretic (saponins).

Eryngium corniculatum Lam.

Peninsular endemic.

In temporarily waterlogged soils. Annual. Flowers from June to October.

Eryngium galioides Lam.

Peninsular endemic. CW and SW Iberian Peninsula.

In temporarily waterlogged soils. Annual (-biennial). Flowers from May to June.

Eryngium tenue Lam.

Ibero-North-African.

Oligotrophic pastures on soils of silty-sand texture. Annual. Flowers in July.

LAGOECIA***Lagoecia cuminoides* L. (= Fluffy Thimbleweed)**

Mediterranean region, W Asia.

Carbonated insertions in the siliceous foothills of the territory. Annual. Flowers from April to May.

ANTHRISCUS (= Chervil).***Anthriscus caucalis* Bieb. (= Bur Chervil)**

Europe, N Africa, W Asia.

Phyto-nitrophilous grasslands. Annual. Flowers from April to June.

SCANDIX (= Venus' Comb)***Scandix australis* L. subsp. *australis***

Mediterranean region.

Subnitrophilous or strongly disturbed grasslands preferentially on alkaline soils. Annual. Flowers from April to June.

***Scandix australis* subsp. *microcarpa* (Lange) Thell.**

Ibero-North-African.

Subnitrophilous or strongly disturbed grasslands preferentially on alkaline soils. Annual. Flowers from March to June.

***Scandix pecten-veneris* L. (= Shepherd's-needle)**

Europe, N Africa, W Asia.

Ruderal, preferentially on alkaline substrates. Annual. Flowers from March to June.

SMYRNIUM (= Alexanders)***Smyrniium olusatrum* L. (= Alexanders)**

S and W Europe, N Africa, Macaronesia.

Fringes of scrub, sides of tracks, cool understorey. Always in the areas of greatest rainfall, phyto-nitrophilous. Biennial. Flowers from April to June.

***Smyrniium perfoliatum* L. (= Perfoliate Alexanders)**

C and S Europe, SW Asia.

Clearings in woodland and conserved scrub, in high altitude zones of high rainfall. Biennial. Flowers from April to June.

CONOPODIUM (= Pignut)***Conopodium capillifolium* (Guss.) Boiss.**

Ibero-North-African.

Nemoral grasslands in conserved scrub and woody zones. Perennial. Flowers from May to July.

Suitable for new crops as fodder (stems and leaves). The tuber is of culinary interest.

***Conopodium majus* subsp. *ramosum* (Costa) Silvestre (= Pignut)**

Peninsular endemic, W Iberian Peninsula.

In fissures on quartzite rocks. Perennial. Flowers from July to August.

Suitable for new crops as fodder (stems and leaves). The tuber is of culinary interest.

PIMPINELLA (= Burnet-saxifrages)***Pimpinella villosa* Schousboe**

Iberian Peninsula, N Africa, Macaronesia.

In subnitrophilous grasslands on clay soils. Perennial. Flowers from May to July.

OENANTHE (= Water-dropworts)***Oenanthe crocata* L. (= Hemlock Water-dropwort)**

W Europe, W Mediterranean region.

Grasslands of watercourses. Perennial. Flowers from May to July.

Poisonous plant due to neural stimulation (piperidinic alkaloids).

***Oenanthe fistulosa* L. (= Tubular Water-dropwort)**

Europe, N Africa, SW Asia.

Grasslands of watercourses. Perennial. Flowers from May to June.

Poisonous plant due to neural stimulation (piperidinic alkaloids).

FOENICULUM (= Fennel)***Foeniculum vulgare* subsp. *piperitum* (Ucria) Coutinho (= Fennel)**

W and S Europe, N Africa, SW Asia, Macaronesia.

Ruderal and roadway habitats. Perennial. Flowers from May to September.

Aromatic and medicinal plant, with essential oils that facilitate digestion.

KUNDMANNIA***Kundmannia sicula* (L.) DC.**

Mediterranean region.

Subnitrophilous grasslands in areas of high rainfall. Perennial. Flowers from May to July.

CONIUM (= Poison Hemlock)***Conium maculatum* L. (= Hemlock)**

Europe, N Africa, Asia.

Ruderal on moist soils. Perennial. Flowers from May to July.

Poisonous plant due to neural stimulation (piperidinic alkaloids).

CACHRYS***Cachrys sicula* L.**

W Mediterranean region.

Basophilous and subnitrophilous. Perennial. Flowers from May to June.

MAGYDARIS***Magydaris panacifolia* (Vahl) Lange**

Ibero-North-African.

Grasslands of cool, shady zones, clearings of conserved scrub and woods. Perennial. Flowers from May to June.

BUPLEURUM (= Thoroughwax)***Bupleurum lancifolium* Hornem. (= Hare's-ear)**

S Europe, N Africa, W Asia.

Hayfields, on alkaline substrates. Annual. Flowers from April to May.

***Bupleurum rigidum* subsp. *paniculatum* (Brot.) H. Wolff.**

Ibero-North-African.

Carbonated insertions in the siliceous foothills of the territory. Perennial. Flowers from July to August.

APIUM (= Marshworts)***Apium nodiflorum* (L.) Lag. (= Fool's Watercress)**

C and S Europe, N Africa, W and C Asia.

Grasslands of watercourses. Perennial. Flowers from April to June.

Suitable for cuisine (salads).

RIDOLFIA (= False Fennel)***Ridolfia segetum* Moris (= False Fennel)**

S Europe, N Africa, W Asia, Macaronesia.

Weed, alkaline clay soils. Annual. Flowers from June to July.

AMMI (= Bullworts)***Ammi majus* L. (= Bullwort, False Bishop's-weed)**

S Europe, N Africa, E Asia.

In disturbed and nitrified enclaves, ruderal and roadway habitats. Annual. Flowers from June to July.

Medicinal plant of dermatological use (photosensitizing cumarins).

***Ammi visnaga* (L.) Lam. (= Toothpick-plant, Ammi)**

S Europe, N Africa, E Asia.

Ruderal and weed, on alkaline clay soils. Annual. Flowers from June to July.

Medicinal plant that contains coronary vasodilating agents (cumarin heterosides).

FERULA (= Giant Fennel)***Ferula communis* L. (= Giant Fennel)**

Mediterranean region.

Prefers alkaline soils, in enclaves subjected to excessive disturbance. Perennial. Flowers from April to June.

Used in folkcraft to make club-footed walking-sticks ("garrotas") and whitewashing poles.

TORDYLIUM (= Hartwort)***Tordylium maximum* L. (= Hartwort)**

C, S, and W Europe, C and W Asia.

Subnitrophilous grasslands, of roads and trackways and of woodland fringes in the wetter zones of the territory. Annual. Flowers from June to July.

THAPSIA***Thapsia garganica* L. (= Giant Thapsia)**

Ibero-North-African.

Clearings in conserved scrub and woods, in the wetter zones of the territory. Perennial. Flowers from May to June.

Medicinal plant, with oleoresins of topical antimitotic activity. Toxic when ingested.

***Thapsia maxima* Miller**

Ibero-North-African.

Clearings in conserved scrub and woods, in the wetter zones of the territory. Perennial. Flowers from May to June.

***Thapsia villosa* L.**

Iberian Peninsula, S France, N Africa.

Clearings in scrub, pastures that are not overgrazed. Perennial. Flowers from May to June.

Medicinal plant, with oleoresins of topical antimitotic activity. Toxic when ingested.

TORILIS (= Hedge-parsley)***Torilis arvensis* (Hudson) Link subsp. *arvensis* (= Spreading Hedge-parsley)**

S Europe, N Africa, SW Asia.

Ruderal and weed, can be very copious in disturbed terrain with a degree of moisture retention. Annual. Flowers from May to July.

***Torilis arvensis* subsp. *neglecta* (Sprengel) Thall (= Spreading Hedge-parsley)**

C and S Europe, N Africa, SW Asia, Macaronesia.

Ruderal and weed. Annual. Flowers from May to July.

***Torilis leptophylla* (L.) Reichenb. fil.**

Europe, N Africa, SW Asia, Macaronesia.

Nitrophilous grasslands in zones of high rainfall. Annual. Flowers from April to May.

***Torilis nodosa* (L.) Gaertner (= Knotted Hedge-parsley)**

C and W Europe, SW Asia.

In highly nitrified enclaves. Annual. Flowers from April to May.

ORLAYA***Orlaya daucooides* (L.) Greuter**

Mediterranean region.

Ruderal, weed and basophilous. Annual. Flowers from April to May.

DAUCUS (= Carrot)***Daucus carota* subsp. *maximus* (Desf.) Ball (= Wild Carrot)**

Mediterranean region.

Ruderal, in every type of disturbed enclave. Annual - biennial. Flowers from May to July.

Used in traditional children's games.

***Daucus crinitus* Desf.**

Ibero-North-African.

Subnitrophilous grasslands. Perennial. Flowers from May to July.

Used in traditional children's games.

***Daucus muricatus* (L.) L.**

C and W Mediterranean region.

Subnitrophilous grasslands. Annual. Flowers from April to May.

Used in traditional children's games.

GENTIANACEAE**CICENDIA (= Yellow Centaury)*****Cicendia filiformis* (L.) Delarbre (= Yellow Centaury, Slender Cicendia)**

S and W Europe, SW Asia, Macaronesia.

Temporarily waterlogged soils. Annual. Flowers from March to July.

EXACULUM (= Guernsey Centaury)***Exaculum pusillum* (Lam.) Caruel (= Guernsey Centaury)**

W Mediterranean region.

Temporarily waterlogged soils. Annual. Flowers from July to August.

CENTAURIUM***Centaureum erythraea* Rafn (= Common Centaury)**

Europe, NW Africa, SW Asia, Macaronesia.

Grasslands on soils with accumulation of moisture. Annual. Flowers from April to November (-January).

Medicinal plant with digestive (flavonoids and terpenes) action.

Ingested in large amounts, is toxic for equines.

***Centaureum maritimum* (L.) Fritsch**

W and S Europe, N Africa, SW Asia, Macaronesia.

Grasslands that are temporarily waterlogged. Annual. Flowers from April to June.

***Centaurium pulchellum* (Swartz) Druce (= Lesser Centaury, Slender Centaury)**

Europe, N Africa, C and SW Asia.

Grasslands that are temporarily waterlogged. Annual. Flowers from April to September.

***Centaurium spicatum* (L.) Fritsch**

S Europe, N Africa, C and SW Asia, Macaronesia.

Grasslands that are temporarily waterlogged. Annual - biennial. Flowers from May to September.

APOCYNACEAE

NERIUM

***Nerium oleander* L. (= Oleander)**

Mediterranean region, Macaronesia.

Ephemeral watercourses. Perennial. Flowers from May to September.

Plant with compounds of interest in cardiology (digitalic drugs).

Is toxic for ruminant livestock and swine.

VINCA (= Periwinkle)

***Vinca major* L. (= Greater Periwinkle)**

C and W Mediterranean region.

Grown as ornamental and occasionally escaped from cultivation. Perennial. Flowers from March to May.

Plant with antihypertension drugs (indolic alkaloids).

ASCLEPIADACEAE

VINCETOXICUM (= Angle-pod)

***Vincetoxicum nigrum* (L.) Moench**

S Europe.

Occasional in the wetter zones of the territory. Perennial. Flowers from May to July.

SOLANACEAE

LYCIUM (= Matrimony Vine)

***Lycium europaeum* L.**

S Europe, N Africa, SW Asia, Macaronesia.

Proximities of streambeds on soils of light texture. Perennial. Flowers from September to October.

Medicinal plant. Diuretic (biogenic amines).

NICOTIANA (= Tobaccos)

***Nicotiana glauca* R. C. Graham (= Tree Tobacco, Shrub Tobacco)**

South-America.

Rubble tips and upturned soils. Perennial. Flowers from August to October.

Plant that contains nicotine and its derivatives.

SOLANUM (= Nightshade)***Solanum dulcamara* L. (= Bittersweet, Woody Nightshade)**

Eurasia.

Bramble thickets and hygromitrophilous scrub of the Zújar. Perennial. Flowers from June to September.

Plant with sedative glycoalkaloids. Is toxic.

***Solanum nigrum* L. (= Black Nightshade)**

Cosmopolite.

Ruderal and weed. Annual - perennial. Flowers year round.

Plant with glycoalkaloids of powerful purgative and sedative action.

MANDRAGORA***Mandragora autumnalis* Bertol. (= Mandrake)**

Mediterranean region.

Strongly disturbed grasslands, argillophilous. Perennial. Flowers from September to December.

Medicinal plant. Diuretic (biogenic amines).

HYOSCYAMUS***Hyoscyamus albus* L.**

S Europe, N Africa, SW Asia, Macaronesia.

Nitrophilous grass near walls. Biennial - perennial. Flowers from February to May.

Plant with tropane derivative drugs, of strong parasymphathicolithic action.

DATURA (= Jamestown Weed)***Datura innoxia* Miller**

America.

Upturned soils near the mouth of the Zújar. Annual. Flowers from July to October.

Plant with tropane derivative drugs, of strong parasymphathicolithic action.

***Datura stramonium* L. (= Thorn-apple)**

America.

Ruderal in strongly disturbed soils, especially in irrigation zones. Annual. Flowers from June to September.

Plant with tropane derivative drugs, of strong parasymphathicolithic action.

CONVOLVULACEAE**CONVOLVULUS (= Bindweed)*****Convolvulus althaeoides* L. (= Mallow-leaved Bindweed)**

Mediterranean region, Macaronesia.

Ruderal, prefers substrates with a degree of alkalinity. Perennial. Flowers from April to November.

***Convolvulus arvensis* L. (= Field Bindweed)**

Subcosmopolite.

Ruderal and weed. Perennial. Flowers from March to September.

Plant with glycoalkaloids of very strong laxative action.

***Convolvulus siculus* L. (= Small Blue-bindweed)**

Mediterranean region, Macaronesia.

A variety of subnitrophilous grasslands. Perennial. Flowers from March to April.

CUSCUTACEAE**CUSCUTA (= Dodder)*****Cuscuta aproximata*** Bab

C and S Europe, N Africa, C and W Asia, Macaronesia.

Parasitic on various hosts. Annual. Flowers from May to June.

Cuscuta brevistyla A. Braun ex A. Richard

E and S Mediterranean region.

Parasitic on various hosts. Annual. Flowers from April to May.

Cuscuta campestris Yuncler (= **Yellow Dodder**)

North-America.

Parasitic on various hosts. Annual. Flowers from April to May.

Cuscuta epithymum (L.) L. subsp. ***epithymum*** (= **Dodder, Common Dodder**)

Mediterranean region.

Parasitic on various hosts. Annual. Flowers from May to October.

Plant with resins of strong laxative action.

Cuscuta epithymum subsp. ***kotschyi*** (Desmoulins) Arcangeli (= **Dodder, Common Dodder**)

Mediterranean region.

Parasitic on various hosts. Annual. Flowers from May to October.

Plant with resins of strong laxative action.

Cuscuta planiflora Ten.

S Europe, N Africa, SW Asia, Macaronesia.

Parasitic on various hosts. Annual. Flowers from April to May.

BORAGINACEAE**HELIOTROPIUM (= Turnsole)*****Heliotropium europaeum*** L. (= **European Heliotrope**)

Europe, N Africa, SW Asia, Macaronesia.

Ruderal. Annual. Flowers from March to September (-November).

Toxic for dogs, swine, cattle, and equines. Causes liver necrosis (pyrrholizidinic alkaloids).

Heliotropium supinum L.

S Europe, C and N Africa, C and W Asia, Macaronesia.

Beds of ephemeral streams drying out in summer. Annual. Flowers from May to September.

Poisonous plant that causes liver necrosis (pyrrholizidinic alkaloids).

BUGLOSSOIDES***Buglossoides arvensis*** (L.) I. M. Johnston (= **Corn Gromwell**)

Subcosmopolite.

Ruderal, preferentially on alkaline soils. Annual. Flowers from February to June.

NEATOSTEMA***Neatostema apulum*** (L.) I. M. Johnston

S Europe, NW Africa, SW Asia, Macaronesia.

Protosols on shales. Annual. Flowers from March to May.

ECHIUM (= Viper's-buglosses)***Echium plantagineum* L. (= Purple Viper's-bugloss)**

S and W Europe, N Africa, SW Asia, Macaronesia.

Ruderal and roadway habitats, also in pastures subject to overgrazing, nitrophilous.

Annual - biennial. Flowers from February to June.

Melliferous plant, is common to sip from its corollas in traditional children's games.

Toxic for sheep and goats if ingested in excess.

NONEA***Nonea vesicaria* (L.) Reichenb.**

W Mediterranean region.

Ruderal, preferentially in zones with alkaline accumulations. Annual. Flowers from January to April.

BORAGO (= Borages)***Borago officinalis* L. (= Borage)**

Mediterranean region, SW Asia, Macaronesia.

Upturned soils that are highly nitrified and rich in organic matter. Annual. Flowers from (November-) January to June.

Plant of medicinal (osmotic diuretic) and culinary use.

ANCHUSA (= Alkanets)***Anchusa azurea* Miller (= Garden Anchusa, Large Blue-alkanet)**

W, C, and S Europe, N Africa, W Asia, Macaronesia.

Ruderal, on upturned clay soils. Annual - biennial - perennial. Flowers from March to June.

Suitable for cuisine.

***Anchusa undulata* subsp. *granatensis* (Boiss.) Valdés**

Peninsular endemic. SW Iberian Peninsula.

In fallow fields and tracks. Annual - biennial - perennial. Flowers from March to June (-October).

Anchusa undulata* L. subsp. *undulata

Ibero-North-African.

Ruderal, sides of tracks, sloping banks, and borders between estates. Annual - biennial - perennial. Flowers from March to June (-October).

***Anchusa undulata* subsp. *viciosoi* Valdés ex Laínz**

Peninsular endemic. SW Iberian Peninsula.

In fallow fields and tracks. Annual - biennial - perennial. Flowers from March to June (-October).

MYOSOTIS (= Forget-me-not)***Myosotis discolor* subsp. *dubia* (Arrondeau) Blaise (= Changing Forget-me-not)**

Europe, N Africa.

Wet grasslands. Annual. Flowers from February to June.

***Myosotis laxa* subsp. *caespitosa* (C. F. Schultz) Hyl. ex Nordh (= Tufted Forget-me-not)**

Northern hemisphere.

Wet grasslands. Annual - biennial. Flowers from April to June.

***Myosotis personii* Rouy**

Peninsular endemic.

Oligotrophic ephemeral therophyte pastures on stony soils. Annual. Flowers from April to June.

***Myosotis ramosissima* Rochel (= Early Forget-me-not)**

Europe, NW Africa, W Asia, Macaronesia.

Grasslands with a degree of soil moisture, in cool and shady zones. Annual. Flowers from March to June.

***Myosotis sicula* Guss. (= Jersey Forget-me-not)**

W and S Europe, NW Africa, NW Asia.

Wet grasslands. Annual - biennial. Flowers from March to June.

OMPHALODES (= Blue-eyed-Mary)

***Omphalodes linifolia* (L.) Moench (= Venus's Navel-wort)**

Iberian Peninsula, SE France.

Subnitrophilous grasslands on shales. Annual. Flowers from March to June.

CYNOGLOSSUM (= Hound's Tongue)

***Cynoglossum cheirifolium* L. (= Hound's Tongue)**

W Mediterranean region.

Occasional, in strongly disturbed enclaves. Biennial. Flowers from March to June.

***Cynoglossum creticum* Miller. (= Blue Hound's-tongue)**

S Europe, NW Africa, SW Asia, Macaronesia.

Ruderal, in nitrified soils. Biennial. Flowers from March to June.

VERBENACEAE

VERBENA (= Vervain)

***Verbena officinalis* L. (= Vervain)**

Subcosmopolite.

In nitrophilous grasslands of zones with much soil moisture. Perennial. Flowers from June to August.

Medicinal plant of external use (phenol anti-inflammatories).

***Verbena supina* L.**

C and S Europe, N and E Africa, Asia, Macaronesia.

In ephemeral streambeds drying out in summer, very nitrophilous. Annual. Flowers from May to July.

LAMIACEAE

LAMIUM (= Dead Nettle)

***Lamium amplexicaule* L. (= Henbit Dead-nettle)**

Europe, N Africa, Asia, Macaronesia.

Ruderal and weed. Annual. Flowers from September to May.

***Lamium bifidum* Cyr.**

S Europe.

Cool and wet nemoral grasslands. Annual. Flowers from February to May.

***Lamium purpureum* L. (= Red Dead-nettle)**

Europe, N Africa, W Asia, Macaronesia.

Nemoral grasslands. Annual. Flowers from February to May.

Medicinal plant. Astringent (tannins).

PHLOMIS (= Jerusalem Sage)***Phlomis herba-venti* L.**

Mediterranean region.

Ruderal, preferentially on alkaline soils. Perennial. Flowers from April to July.

***Phlomis lychnitis* L.**

Iberian Peninsula, S France.

Pastures on skeletal soils, most abundant on shales. Perennial. Flowers from April to July (-October).

Suitable for cuisine, as a social drink (infusion).

***Phlomis purpurea* L.**

Ibero-North-African.

Meadows, and thyme and labdanum communities on thermophilous adrets. Perennial. Flowers from April to June.

BALLOTA (= Fetid Horehound)***Ballota hirsuta* Benth**

Ibero-North-African.

Walls and stony enclaves, in the wetter zones of the territory. Perennial. Flowers from May to July.

***Ballota nigra* subsp. *foetida* Haych. (= Black Horehound)**

Europe, N Africa, SW Asia, Macaronesia.

Stony and very strongly disturbed locations. Perennial. Flowers from May to July.

Medicinal plant with sedative (the water-alcohol extract) activity.

STACHYS (= Hedge Nettle)***Stachys arvensis* (L.) L. (= Field Woundwort)**

Europe, N Africa, SW Asia, Macaronesia.

Subnitrophilous grasslands with a degree of soil moisture. Annual. Flowers from February to May.

SALVIA (= Sage)***Salvia argentea* L.**

S Europe, NW Africa.

Ruderal, preferentially on alkaline soils. Biennial - perennial. Flowers from April to June.

Species suited to xeric gardening.

***Salvia verbenaca* L. (= Wild Clary)**

W and S Europe, N Africa, SW Asia, Macaronesia.

Ruderal. Perennial. Flowers from (October-) January to April.

Medicinal plant of dermatological use, as cicatrizant (mucilage).

NEPETA (= Cat Mint)***Nepeta multibracteata* Desf.**

Ibero-North-African.

On wasteland and roadsides. Perennial. Flowers from May to July.

***Nepeta tuberosa* L.**

Iberian Peninsula, Sicily.

Occasional on alkaline clay soils. Perennial. Flowers from May to August.

CLEONIA***Cleonia lusitanica* L.**

Ibero-North-African.

Pastures on shales. Annual. Flowers from February to May.

MARRUBIUM (= Horehound)***Marrubium vulgare* L. (= White Horehound)**

Europe, N Africa, W and C Asia, Macaronesia.

Rubble tips, village commons and other deeply disturbed and strongly nitrified locations. Perennial. Flowers from May to June.

Medicinal plant (essential oils), with activity on the respiratory system (expectorant) and the gallbladder (cholorectic) action.

SIDERITIS (= Ironworts)***Sideritis hirsuta* L.**

W Mediterranean region.

Thyme communities on alkaline soils. Perennial. Flowers from April to July.

Medicinal plant, with essential oils that favour digestion.

CLINOPODIUM (= Calamints)***Clinopodium vulgare* subsp. *arundanum* (Boiss.) Nyman (= Wild Basil)**

Ibero-North-African.

Woodland fringes in zones with a degree of accumulation of moisture. Perennial. Flowers from June to September.

Aromatic and medicinal plant with essential oils of digestive action.

SATUREJA (= Savory)***Satureja ascendens* (Jordan) K. Maly**

W Mediterranean region.

Grasslands of cork oak stands and their more conserved substitution stages. Perennial. Flowers from (July-) August to January.

Aromatic and medicinal plant with essential oils of antiseptic action.

ORIGANUM (= Wild Marjoran)***Origanum virens* Hoffmanns. & Link (= Dittany, Marjoram)**

W Mediterranean region, Macaronesia.

Nemoral grasslands of the cooler and wetter zones of the territory. Perennial. Flowers from May to August (-November).

Aromatic and medicinal plant, with essential oils of digestive action.

THYMUS (= Thyme)***Thymus mastichina* L. (= Mastic Thyme)**

Peninsular endemic, most frequent in the W Iberian Peninsula, and completely absent in Murcia, the Valencian Community, and Catalonia.

Siliceous soils of loose texture. Can become very copious in such enclaves as abandoned olive groves on rañas. Perennial. Flowers from May to August.

Aromatic and medicinal plant with essential oils of antiseptic and digestive action.

***Thymus zygis* subsp. *sylvestris* (Hoffmanns. & Link) Brot. (= White Thyme)**

Peninsular endemic. C and SW Iberian Peninsula.

Scrub on shale protosols. Perennial. Flowers from April to June.

Aromatic and medicinal plant of common culinary use, as seasoning for table olives.

MENTHA (= Mint)***Mentha aquatica* L. (= Water Mint)**

Europe, N Africa, W Asia, Macaronesia.

Grasslands next to watercourses. Perennial. Flowers from June to October.

Aromatic and medicinal plant (antiseptic, carminative) of common culinary use.

Mentha cervina (L.) Fresen.

W Mediterranean region.

Dry bed of the Zújar. Perennial. Flowers from June to September.

Aromatic and medicinal plant (antiseptic, carminative).

Mentha pulegium L. (= **Pennyroyal**)

C and S Europe, N and E Africa, W Asia, Macaronesia.

Banks of streambeds and ponds. Perennial. Flowers from June to October.

Aromatic and medicinal plant of common culinary use.

Used as insect repellent.

Mentha suaveolens Ehrh. (= **Round-leaved Mint**)

W and S Europe, N Africa, SW Asia, Macaronesia.

Strongly disturbed grasslands with abundant soil moisture. Biennial. Flowers from (April-) June to October.

Aromatic and medicinal plant (essential oils) of infrequent culinary use.

Used in xeric gardening and the cosmetics industry.

LYCOPUS (= Water Horehound)***Lycopus europaeus*** L. (= **Gypsywort**)

Europe, N Africa, W Asia, Macaronesia.

Riparian groves of permanent streams. Perennial. Flowers from July to October.

LAVANDULA (= Lavenders)***Lavandula stoechas*** subsp. ***luisieri*** (Rozeira) Rozeira (= **Topped Lavender**)

Peninsular endemic. W Iberian Peninsula.

Conserved scrub on rañas. Perennial. Flowers from (November-) February to June.

Aromatic and medicinal plant, with antiseptic essential oils.

Typical element of forage for donkeys.

Lavandula stoechas L. subsp. ***sampaiana*** Rozeira (= **Topped Lavender**)

Peninsular endemic.

Scrub throughout the territory, copious on shales. Perennial. Flowers from (November-) February to June.

Aromatic and medicinal plant, with antiseptic essential oils.

Typical element of forage for donkeys.

SCUTELLARIA (= Skullcap)***Scutellaria galericulata*** L. (= **Skullcap**)

Riparian groves.

In wet meadows, and rush and reedmace beds. Perennial. Flowers from July to August.

AJUGA (= Bugle Weed)***Ajuga iva*** (L.) Schreber var. ***iva***

Mediterranean region, Macaronesia.

Calcareous and shale protosols. Perennial. Flowers from April to July (-October).

Medicinal plant. Astringent (tannins).

Ajuga iva var. ***pseudo-iva*** (Robill. & Cast. ex DC.) Robill. & Cast. ex Bentham (= **Bugle**)

Mediterranean region, Macaronesia.

Calcareous and shale protosols. Perennial. Flowers from April to July (-October).

Medicinal plant. Astringent (tannins).

TEUCRIUM (= Germander)***Teucrium capitatum* L.**

Mediterranean region, C and W Asia.

Colonizer on calcareous protosols. Perennial. Flowers from May to July (-September).

***Teucrium fruticans* L.**

W Mediterranean region.

Conserved scrub. Perennial. Flowers from February to May.

***Teucrium scorodonia* subsp. *baeticum* (Boiss. & Reut.) Tutin (= **Wood Sage**)**

Ibero-North-African.

Nemoral grasslands of cork oak and gall oak stands. Perennial. Flowers from May to July.

Medicinal plant, with essential oils of digestive action.

***Teucrium scorodonia* L. subsp. *scorodonia* (= **Wood Sage**)**

Europe, N Africa, Macaronesia.

In nemoral grasslands of cork oak and gall oak stands. Perennial. Flowers from May to July.

Medicinal plant, with essential oils of digestive action.

ROSMARINUS (= Rosemary)***Rosmarinus officinalis* L. (= **Rosemary**)**

Mediterranean region, SW Asia, Macaronesia.

Conserved scrub. Perennial. Flowers from (December-) February to April (-May).

Aromatic and medicinal plant with essential oils that are stimulants of the gallbladder (cholorectic) and used in the cosmetics industry for its hair tonic action. Is a melliferous plant (rosemary honey), condiment of common culinary use, and is suited to xeric gardening.

CALLITRICHACEAE**CALLITRICHE (= Water Starwort)*****Callitriche brutia* Petagna (= **Pedunculate Water-starwort**)**

W and S Europe.

Stagnant sections in watercourses, seasonal ponds. Annual (-perennial). Flowers from March to July.

***Callitriche stagnalis* Scop. (= **Common Water-starwort**)**

Northern hemisphere.

Stagnant sections in watercourses, seasonal ponds. Annual (-perennial). Flowers from February to October.

***Callitriche truncata* subsp. *occidentalis* (Rouy) Schotsman (= **Short-leaved Water-starwort**)**

Europe, Mediterranean region.

Watercourses, seasonal ponds. Annual (-perennial). Flowers from April to October.

PLANTAGINACEAE**PLANTAGO (= Plantain)*****Plantago afra* L. (= **Glandular Plantain**)**

S Europe, N Africa, SW Asia, Macaronesia.

Subnitrophilous grasslands. Annual. Flowers from (January-) March to June.

Medicinal plant. Mild laxative (mucilage).

***Plantago albicans* L. (= Silvery Plantain)**

Mediterranean region.

Pastures on alkaline protosols, also ruderal, on sloping banks and sides of tracks.

Perennial. Flowers from March to June.

***Plantago bellardii* All.**

S Europe, NW Asia.

Pastures on siliceous protosols developed from shales, rañas, or quartzites. Annual.

Flowers from April to June.

***Plantago coronopus* L. (= Buck's-horn Plantain)**

Europe, N Africa, SW Asia, Macaronesia.

Subnitrophilous pastures, nitrophile grasslands on compacted soils, sides of tracks. Biennial - perennial. Flowers from March to August.

***Plantago lagopus* L. (= Mediterranean Plantain)**

Mediterranean region, Macaronesia.

Subnitrophilous grasslands. Annual - perennial. Flowers from March to July.

***Plantago lanceolata* L. (= Ribwort Plantain)**

Europe, N Africa, Asia, Macaronesia.

Grasslands with permanent soil moisture. Colonizer of lawns. Annual - perennial.

Flowers from February to September (-November).

Medicinal plant of dermatological use (anti-inflammatory chromogenic heterosides).

***Plantago loeflingii* L.**

C and S Iberian Peninsula, NW Africa, SW Asia, Macaronesia.

Pastures on soils of loose texture. Annual. Flowers from February to March.

***Plantago major* L. (= Greater Plantain, Rat's-tail Plantain)**

Northern hemisphere.

Nitrophilous grasslands bordering permanent streams. Perennial. Flowers from May to September.

Medicinal plant of dermatological use (anti-inflammatory chromogenic heterosides).

***Plantago serraria* L.**

S Europe, NW Africa.

On compacted argillic soils of the clays of Almorchón. Perennial. Flowers from March to May.

OLEACEAE**LIGUSTRUM (= Privet)*****Ligustrum lucidum* Aiton (= Glossy Privet)**

E Asia.

Grown as ornamental in parks and streets, appears escaped in riparian galleries.

Perennial. Flowers from June to October.

FRAXINUS (= Ashes)***Fraxinus angustifolia* Vahl. (= Narrow-leaved Ash)**

Europe, N Africa, SW Asia.

Riparian groves of watercourses that dry out in summer. Also fringing the communities typical of permanent streams. Perennial. Flowers from September to January.

Its wood is used in traditional folkcraft (spoons, mortars, poles for beating fruit down from the trees, staves for the lances used to control cattle from horseback).

JASMINUM (= Jasmines)***Jasminum fruticans* L. (= Wild Jasmine)**

S Europe, N Africa, SW Asia.

Conserved scrub. Perennial. Flowers from March to June.

PHILLYREA***Phillyrea angustifolia* L.**

S Europe, N Africa.

Clearings in holm oak and cork oak stands, and their substitution scrub. Perennial. Flowers from February to April.

Its wood, which is very hard, is used in traditional folkcraft (tool handles, lace-making bobbins, stools, etc.).

***Phillyrea latifolia* L.**

S Europe, N Africa, SW Asia.

Fringes of woodland, conserved scrub. Perennial. Flowers from February to April.

OLEA***Olea europaea* L. subsp. *europaea* (= Olive)**

Is one of the most emblematic crops of the Mediterranean region. Was domesticated from the wild olive. The traditional varieties grown in the zone are: "manzanilla", "corniche", "avellanilla", "cornezuelo gordo", and "cornezuelo real". Perennial. Flowers from March to May.

***Olea europaea* subsp. *oleaster* (Hoffmanns. & Link) Negodi (= Olive)**

S Europe, N Africa, SW Asia, Macaronesia.

Scrub, especially in the more thermic locations.

Medicinal plant with hypotensive (flavonoids and terpenes) activity.

Its wood is used in folkcraft (basketry, tool handles).

SCROPHULARIACEAE**SCROPHULARIA (= Figwort)*****Scrophularia auriculata* Loefl. ex L. (= Water Figwort)**

Iberian Peninsula, Corsica, Sardinia, Sicily, and Crete.

Banks of rivers, riparian galleries. Perennial. Flowers from February to July (-August).

***Scrophularia canina* L. (= French Figwort)**

C and S Europe, N Africa, SW Asia.

Uprturned soils. Perennial. Flowers from March to June (-July).

***Scrophularia oxyrhyncha* Coincy**

Peninsular endemic. CW Iberian Peninsula: Badajoz and Córdoba provinces.

Deep and shaded fissures in quartzite rocks, subnitrophilous. Perennial. Flowers from (February-) March to May. Vulnerable species (Regional Catalogue of Threatened Species of Extremadura and Red List of Spanish Vascular Flora).

***Scrophularia scorodonia* L. (= Balm-leaved Figwort)**

W Europe, N Africa, Macaronesia.

Umbrophilic and subnitrophilous, understory of cork oak stands and riparian galleries. Perennial. Flowers from (March-) May to June.

***Scrophularia sublyrata* Brot.**

Peninsular endemic. Deep fissures in granitic rocks, subnitrophilous. Perennial. Flowers from (January-) March to June.

Species of special interest (Regional Catalogue of Threatened Species of Extremadura, sub *Scrophularia schousboei* Bourg.).

ANTIRRHINUM (= Snapdragon)***Antirrhinum graniticum*** Rothm.

Peninsular endemic typical of C Iberian Peninsula.

Typical of rupestrian environments. Perennial. Flowers from April to July (-September).

MISOPATES (= Weasel's-snouts)***Misopates orontium*** var. ***grandiflorum*** (Chav.) Valdés (= **Weasel's-snout, Lesser Snapdragon**)

S and W Europe, N Africa, SW Asia.

Ruderal and weed, also appears copiously in zones that have been burnt. Annual. Flowers from February to April.

Misopates orontium (L.) Rafin. var. ***orontium*** (= **Weasel's-snout, Lesser Snapdragon**)

S and W Europe, N Africa, SW Asia.

Ruderal and weed, also appears copiously in zones that have been burnt. Flowers from February to April (-July).

ANARRHINUM***Anarrhinum bellidifolium*** (L.) Willd.

SW Europe.

Strongly disturbed locations and clearings in scrub, most abundant on rañas. Perennial. Flowers from (November-) March to June.

LINARIA (= Toadflax)***Linaria aeruginea*** (Gouan) Cav.

Peninsular endemic.

Ruderal, disturbed soils on rañas. (Annual-) perennial. Flowers from April to June.

Linaria amethystea (Vent.) Hoffmanns. & Link (= **Spanish Toadflax**)

Peninsular endemic.

Pastures on shale protosols. Annual. Flowers from January to May (-June).

Linaria hirta (L.) Moench var. ***hirta***

Peninsular endemic. C, S, and E Iberian Peninsula.

Strongly disturbed, alkaline clay soils. Annual. Flowers from March to May.

Linaria hirta var. ***semiglabra*** (L.) Rouy

Peninsular endemic. C, S, and E Iberian Peninsula.

Strongly disturbed, alkaline clay soils. Annual. Flowers from March to May.

Linaria micrantha (Cav.) Hoffmass. & Link.

Mediterranean region.

In crops and wasteland on calcareous soils. Annual. Flowers from February to April.

Linaria nivea Boiss. & Reut.

Peninsular endemic.

In the quartzitic debris of Puerto Peña, Sierra de Chimenea, and Sierra de Pelоче. Perennial. Flowers from May to July.

Linaria saxatilis (L.) Chaz.

Peninsular endemic. C and W Iberian Peninsula.

Protosols and fissures of siliceous rocks. Annual - perennial. Flowers from (January) April to July (-August).

Linaria sparteae var. ***praecox*** (Hoffmanns. & Link) Lange

Iberian Peninsula, SW France, Macaronesia.

Ruderal, on light texture or upturned soils. Annual. Flowers from February to April.

Linaria spartea (L.) Chaz. var. ***spartea***

Iberian Peninsula, SW France, Macaronesia.

Ruderal, on light texture or upturned soils. Annual. Flowers from (October-) February to June.

Linaria viscosa (L.) Chaz.

Ibero-North-African.

Soils of very light texture. Annual. Flowers from (February-) March to June.

KICKXIA (= Fluellens)***Kickxia lanigera*** var. ***dealbata*** (Hoffmanns. & Link) R. Fernandes

SW Europe, N Africa, SW Asia.

Ruderal, alkaline clay soils. Annual. Flowers from April to June.

CYMBALARIA (= Toadflaxes)***Cymbalaria muralis*** P. Gaertner, B. Meyer & Scherb (= **Ivy-leaved Toadflax**)

Sicily, Yugoslavia, Switzerland.

Mural and epiphyte in urban and suburban environments. Annual. Flowers from March to October.

VERBASCUM (= Mullein)***Verbascum barnadesii*** Vahl

Peninsular endemic of Luso-Extremadurensis optimum.

In clearings in scrub on soils of light texture. Biennial. Flowers from April to May.

Medicinal plant (expectorant mucilage), and toxic for fish.

Verbascum blattaria L. (= **Moth Mullein**)

Europe, N Africa, SW Asia.

In roadsides on granites. Biennial. Flowers from May to June.

Medicinal plant (expectorant mucilage), and toxic for fish.

Verbascum pulverulentum Vill. (= **Hoary Mullein**)

W, C, and S Europe.

Ruderal. Biennial. Flowers from May to July (-October).

Medicinal plant (expectorant mucilage), and toxic for fish.

Verbascum rotundifolium subsp. ***haenseleri*** (Boiss.) Murb.

Ibero-North-African.

Copious on upturned soils of rañas, less frequent on granite outcrops. Subrupicoline. Biennial. Flowers from February to April (-July).

Medicinal plant (expectorant mucilage), and toxic for fish.

Verbascum sinuatum L.

S Europe, N Africa, SW Asia, Macaronesia.

Ruderal, upturned soils, sides of tracks. Biennial. Flowers from May to November.

Medicinal plant (expectorant mucilage), and toxic for fish.

Verbascum virgatum Stokes (= **Twiggy Mullein**)

W Europe.

Roadway habitats. Biennial. Flowers from May to June.

Medicinal plant (expectorant mucilage), and toxic for fish.

LINDERNIA***Lindernia dubia*** (L.) Pennell

North-America.

Banks of disturbed, eutrophic, and permanent watercourses. Annual. Flowers from June to July.

DIGITALIS (= Foxglove)***Digitalis mariana*** Boiss. subsp. ***mariana***

Peninsular endemic.

Rocky quartzitic outcrops. Perennial.

Flowers from May to June.

Species of special interest (Regional Catalogue of Threatened Species of Extremadura).

Plant with compounds of interest in cardiology (digitalic drugs).

Digitalis purpurea subsp. ***toletana*** (F. Quer) Hinz (= **Common Foxglove**)

Peninsular endemic.

The exposed rocky outcrops of Puerto Peña.

Biennial - perennial.

Flowers from May to June.

Species of special interest (Regional Catalogue of Threatened Species of Extremadura).

Plant with compounds of interest in cardiology (digitalic drugs).

Digitalis thapsi L.

Peninsular endemic.

Copious on shale and granite outcrops; in especially favoured locations due to the light texture of the soil and the closeness of the phreatic level to the surface, it escapes from the rock outcrops and appears interspersed in the pastures.

Biennial - perennial.

Flowers from (April-) May to July.

Plant with compounds of interest in cardiology (digitalic drugs).

VERONICA (= Speedwell)***Veronica anagallis-aquatica*** L. (= **Blue Water-speedwell**)

Northern hemisphere.

Courses of rivers and streams with permanent moisture. Annual - perennial.

Flowers from (February-) April to August (-November).

Veronica arvensis L. (= **Wall Speedwell**)

Europe, N Africa, Asia, Macaronesia.

Strongly disturbed siliceous soils. Annual.

Flowers from February to April.

Veronica triphyllos L. (= **Fingered Speedwell**)

Europe, N Africa, SW Asia.

Fallow fields and upturned acid soils. Annual.

Flowers from February to April.

BELLARDIA***Bellardia trixago*** (L.) All. (= **Bellardia**)

S Europe, N and E Africa, SW Asia, Macaronesia.

Strongly disturbed enclaves, roadway habitats. Hemiparasite. Annual. Flowers from (March-) April to June.

PARENTUCELLIA (= Yellow Bartsia)***Parentucellia latifolia*** (L.) Caruel (= **Southern Red-bartsia**)

S Europe, N Africa, SW Asia, Macaronesia.

Hemiparasite that attacks its hosts by means of haustoria implanted into the root. Annual. Flowers from February to May.

***Parentucellia viscosa* (L.) Caruel (= **Yellow Bartsia**)**

S and W Europe, N Africa, SW Asia, Macaronesia.

Grasslands with much soil moisture. Plant hemiparasite that attacks its hosts by means of haustoria implanted into the root. Annual. Flowers from February to July.

MYOPORACEAE

MYOPORUM

***Myoporum tenuifolium* G. Forster**

New Zealand.

Grown as ornamental and as hedge. Perennial. Flowers from January to May.

OROBANCHACEAE

OROBANCHE

***Orobanche amethystea* Thuill. (= **Carrot Broomrape**)**

Mediterranean region.

Parasitic on, amongst others, *Digitalis thapsi*. Annual. Flowers from April to August.

***Orobanche crenata* Forsskal (= **Bean Broomrape**)**

Subcosmopolite.

Parasitic on legumes. Annual. Flowers from April to June.

Suitable for cuisine (stews)

***Orobanche ramosa* L. (= **Branched Broomrape**)**

Subcosmopolite.

Parasitic on various hosts. Annual. Flowers from March to June.

***Orobanche rapum-genistae* Thuill. (= **Great Broomrape**)**

W Europe.

Parasitic on woody legumes. Annual. Flowers from April to May.

***Orobanche reticulata* Wallr. (= **Thistle Broomrape**)**

Mountains of S Europe.

Parasitic on various hosts. Annual. Flowers from March to May.

ACANTHACEAE

ACANTHUS (= **Bear's-breeches)**

***Acanthus mollis* L. (= **Bear's-breeches**)**

E Europe.

Occasionally escaped from cultivation in riparian galleries. Perennial. Flowers from May to October.

Medicinal plant. Emollient (mucilage).

CAMPANULACEAE

CAMPANULA (= **Bellflower)**

***Campanula erinus* L. (= **Annual Bellflower**)**

Mediterranean region.

Calcareous protosols, walls. Annual. Flowers from February to May.

***Campanula lusitanica* L.**

Ibero-North-African.

Ephemeral therophyte pastures. Annual. Flowers from March to May.

***Campanula rapunculus* L. (= **Rampion Bellflower**)**

C and S Europe, N Africa, W Asia.

Grasslands on moist soils and of the fringes of woods and scrub. Biennial. Flowers from April to July.

JASIONE***Jasione crispa* subsp. *mariana* (Willk.) Rivas Martínez**

Peninsular endemic. W Iberian Peninsula.

Quartzite rock fissures. Perennial. Flowers from March to May.

***Jasione crispa* subsp. *tomentosa* (DC.) Rivas Martínez**

Peninsular endemic. W Iberian Peninsula.

Quartzite rock fissures. Perennial. Flowers from May to July (September).

***Jasione montana* subsp. *echinata* (Boiss. & Reuter) Nyman (= **Sheep's-bit, Sheep's-bit Scabious**)**

W Mediterranean region.

Acidophilous therophyte pastures. Annual. Flowers from March to June.

***Jasione montana* L. subsp. *montana* (= **Sheep's-bit, Sheep's-bit Scabious**)**

Europe, Mediterranean region, Asia.

Therophyte and subnitrophilous pastures, preferentially on soils of light texture. Annual. Flowers from March to June.

RUBIACEAE**SHERARDIA (= Field Madder)*****Sherardia arvensis* L. (= **Field Madder**)**

Subcosmopolite.

Subnitrophilous and nitrophilous grasslands. Annual. Flowers from February to May.

CRUCIANELLA***Crucianella angustifolia* L. (= **Crucianella**)**

S Europe, N Africa, SW Asia.

Therophyte pastures on light soils, clearings in scrub. Annual. Flowers from March to May.

GALIUM (= Bedstraw)***Galium aparine* L. subsp. *aparine* var. *aparine* (= **Cleavers, Goosegrass, Sticky Willie**)**

Subcosmopolite.

Ruderal and weed, very nitrophilous. Annual. Flowers from February to May.

Medicinal plant. Sedative (cumarins).

***Galium aparine* subsp. *spurium* var. *echinospartum* (Wallr.) Rouy (= **Cleavers, Goosegrass, Sticky Willie**)**

C, S, and E Europe, N Africa, S Asia, Macaronesia.

Ruderal and weed, very nitrophilous, on alkaline soils. Annual. Flowers from February to May.

Medicinal plant. Sedative (cumarins).

Galium divaricatum Pourret ex Lam.

C and S Europe, N Africa, SW Asia.

Ephemeral therophyte pastures and subnitrophilous grasslands. Annual. Flowers from March to May.

Galium murale (L.) All. (= **Yellow Bedstraw**)

Mediterranean region, SW Asia, Macaronesia.

Walls, cracks in paving. Annual. Flowers from February to May.

Galium palustre L. (= **Common Marsh-bedstraw**)

Europe, N Africa, N Asia, Macaronesia.

Permanently moist soils. Perennial. Flowers from May to August.

Galium parisiense var. ***leiocarpum*** Tausch (= **Wall Bedstraw**)

C, S, and W Europe, N Africa, SW Asia, Macaronesia.

Dry therophyte pastures, clearings in labdanum brush and other types of scrub. Annual. Flowers from February to May.

Galium parisiense L. var. ***parisiense*** (= **Wall Bedstraw**)

C, S, and W Europe, N Africa, SW Asia, Macaronesia.

Dry therophyte pastures, clearings of labdanum brush and other types of scrub. Annual. Flowers from February to May.

Galium rotundifolium L.

Europe, W Asia.

Saxicolous. Perennial. Flowers from May to June.

Galium tricorutum Dandy (= **Corn Cleavers**)

C, S, and W Europe, N Africa, C, CS, and SW Asia, Macaronesia.

Ruderal and weed, preferably on alkaline soils. Annual. Flowers from February to May.

Galium verrucosum Hudson (= **Southern Cleavers**)

Mediterranean region, Macaronesia.

Ruderal and weed, preferably on alkaline or argillic soils. Annual. Flowers from February to May.

RUBIA (= Madders)***Rubia peregrina*** L. (= **Wild Madder**)

S and W Europe, N Africa, SW Asia, Macaronesia.

Woodland and conserved scrub. Annual. Flowers from March to May.

CAPRIFOLIACEAE**VIBURNUM (= Arrow-wood)*****Viburnum tinus*** L. (= **Laurustinus**)

W Mediterranean region.

Conserved scrub typical of cool and moist ubacs. Perennial. Flowers from January to April.

Its wood is very hard and flexible, and is used as poles to beat down acorns and olives.

LONICERA (= Honeysuckle)***Lonicera etrusca*** G. Santi (= **Etruscan Honeysuckle**)

Mediterranean region.

Riparian groves, conserved scrub typical of the wetter zones of the territory. Perennial. Flowers from May to July.

Toxic for animals (hypoglycines).

***Lonicera implexa* Aiton (= Field Honeysuckle)**

C and W Mediterranean region, Macaronesia.

Riparian groves, conserved scrub. Perennial. Flowers from March to May.

Its wood is used in folkcraft for toothpicks or pipe stems.

***Lonicera japonica* Thunb. (= Japanese Honeysuckle)**

E Asia.

Grown extensively in parks and gardens, escaped from cultivation, appears in riparian galleries and shady, wet enclaves. Perennial. Flowers from February to August.

VALERIANACEAE**CENTRANTHUS (= Valerians)*****Centranthus calcitrapae* (L.) Dufresne var. *calcitrapae* (= Annual Valerian, Pink Valerian)**

Mediterranean region, Macaronesia.

Walls, fissures of granite, quartzite, and shale rocks with accumulation of organic matter. Annual. Flowers from March to May.

***Centranthus calcitrapae* var. *trichocarpus* (I. B. K. Richardson) O. Bolòs & Vigo (= Annual Valerian, Pink Valerian)**

Mediterranean region, Macaronesia.

Walls, fissures of granite, quartzite, and shale rocks with accumulation of organic matter. Annual. Flowers from March to May.

VALERIANELLA (= Corn Salad)***Valerianella carinata* Loisel (= Keeled-fruited Cornsalad, Keeled Cornsalad)**

Europe, N Africa, W Asia, Macaronesia.

Subnitrophilous grasslands, silicicolous. Annual. Flowers from February to April.

***Valerianella coronata* (L.) DC.**

C and S Europe, N Africa, SW Asia, Macaronesia.

Subnitrophilous grasslands, silicicolous. Annual. Flowers from February to May.

***Valerianella discoidea* (L.) Loisel. (= Lamb's Lettuce)**

S Europe, N Africa, SW Asia, Macaronesia.

Subnitrophilous grasslands, basophilous. Annual. Flowers from March to May.

***Valerianella microcarpa* Loisel.**

S Europe, N and E Africa, Macaronesia.

Subnitrophilous grasslands, silicicolous. Annual. Flowers from March to May.

***Valerianella muricata* (Steven ex Bieb.) J. W. Loudon.**

Mediterranean region, S and W Asia, Macaronesia.

Subnitrophilous grasslands, basophilous. Annual. Flowers from March to May.

DIPSACACEAE**DIPSACUS (= Teasel)*****Dipsacus comosus* Hoffmanns. & Link**

Ibero-North-African.

Banks of ephemeral watercourses, on substrates of light texture. Perennial. Flowers from June to August.

PTEROCEPHALIDIUM***Ptercephalidium diandrum*** (Lag.) G. López

Peninsular endemic. C and S Iberian Peninsula.

Oligotrophic ephemeral pastures on loose skeletal soils. Annual. Abundant in the hilltop zones. Flowers from March to May.

SCABIOSA (= Scabiouses)***Scabiosa atropurpurea*** L. (= **Sweet Scabious, Mournful Scabious**)

Mediterranean region, Macaronesia.

Ruderal and weed, on alkaline clay substrates. Perennial - annual. Flowers from February to June (-October).

LOMELOSIA***Lomelosia stellata*** (L.) Rafin.

SW Europe, N Africa.

Ruderal and weed, on alkaline soils. Annual. Flowers from April to June.

ASTERACEAE**BELLIS (= Daisy)*****Bellis annua*** L. (= **Annual Daisy**)

Mediterranean region, Macaronesia.

Subnitrophilous pastures established on substrates that are slightly compacted and with soil moisture. Copious in sheepfold swards, especially on shale substrates and in topographically depressed sites. Annual. Flowers from January to April.

Bellis perennis L. (= **Daisy**)

Europe, N Africa, SW Asia, Macaronesia.

Compacted, permanently wet pastures. Perennial. Flowers from January to April.

Bellis sylvestris var. ***pappulosa*** (Boiss. ex DC.) Lange (= **Southern Daisy**)

Mediterranean region.

Cool pastures, understorey. Perennial. Flowers from January to May.

Bellis sylvestris Cyr. var. ***sylvestris***

Mediterranean region.

Cool pastures, understorey. Perennial. Flowers from January to May.

ASTER (= Starwort)***Aster squamatus*** (Sprengel) Hieron

Tropical America.

Ruderal grasslands. Annual - biennial. Flowers from July to January (-February).

CONYZA (= Fleabanes)***Conyza albida*** Willd. ex Sprengel

South-America.

Grasslands of nitrophilous plants. Annual. Flowers year round, principally in autumn and winter.

Conyza bonariensis (L.) Cronq. (= **Argentine Fleabane**)

South-America.

Ruderal, every type of nitrified location, most particularly on upturned ground. Annual. Flowers year round, principally in autumn and winter.

***Conyza canadensis* (L.) Cronq. (= Canadian Fleabane)**

North-America.

Grasslands of ruderal plants. Annual. Flowers year round, principally in autumn and winter.

FILAGO (= Cudweeds)***Filago lutescens* Jordan (= Red-tipped Cudweed)**

C, S, and W Europe, N Africa, Macaronesia.

Pastures and subnitrophilous grasslands, preferentially on soils of coarse texture on granites. Annual. Flowers from April to July.

***Filago pyramidata* L. (= Broad-leaved Cudweed)**

S and W Europe, N Africa, S Asia, Macaronesia.

Pastures and subnitrophilous grasslands. Annual. Flowers from April to July.

LOGFIA***Logfia arvensis* (L.) J. Holub**

Iberian Peninsula, N Africa, Asia.

Oligotrophic pastures and subnitrophilous grasslands, preferentially on soils of coarse texture on granites. Annual. Flowers from April to August.

***Logfia gallica* (L.) Cosson & Germ.**

C, S, and W Europe, Macaronesia.

Oligotrophic ephemeral therophyte pastures and subnitrophilous grasslands, preferentially on soils of coarse texture on granites. Annual. Flowers from April to August.

***Logfia minima* (Sm.) Dumort.**

Europe, N Africa.

Pastures and subnitrophilous grasslands, preferentially on soils that are compacted or fairly undeveloped. Annual. Flowers from March to May.

EVAX***Evax carpetana* Lange**

Iberian Peninsula, SW France.

Ephemeral therophyte pastures, on shale protosols or zones compacted by the trampling of livestock. Annual. Flowers from April to May.

***Evax lusitanica* Samp.**

Ibero-North-African.

Ephemeral therophyte pastures, on shale protosols or zones compacted by the trampling of livestock. Annual. Flowers from February to April.

Evax pygmaea* (L.) Brot. subsp. *pygmaea

S Europe, N Africa, Macaronesia.

Ephemeral therophyte pastures, on shale protosols or zones compacted by the trampling of livestock. Annual. Flowers from February to May.

***Evax pygmaea* subsp. *ramosissima* (Mariz) R. Fernandez**

Ibero-North-African.

Pastures and subnitrophilous grasslands, preferentially on soils of light texture. Annual. Flowers from February to May.

FILAGINELLA***Filaginella uliginosa* (L.) Opiz**

Northern hemisphere.

On permanently moist soils of light texture. Annual. Flowers from May to June.

GNAPHALIUM (= Cudweed)***Gnaphalium luteo-album* L. (= Jersey Cudweed)**

Subcosmopolite.

Grasslands with soil moisture during the summer. Annual. Frequent in market gardens and irrigation crops. Flowers almost year round.

HELICHRYSUM (= Everlastingflowers)***Helichrysum stoechas* (L.) Moench (= Everlasting, Curry Plant)**

S Europe, N Africa.

Clearings in scrub, stony soils, or lithosols. Perennial. Flowers from February to June (-August).

Aromatic and medicinal plant, with anti-inflammatory essential oils.

PHAGNALON***Phagnalon saxatile* (L.) Cass.**

S Europe, N Africa, Macaronesia.

Stone walls, scrub on stony soils, rupicoline on diverse substrates. Perennial. Flowers from February to July.

Used in folkcraft to make "tinder pins" (fuel).

DITTRICHIA (= Fleabanes)***Dittrichia graveolens* (L.) Greuter (= Stinking Fleabane)**

Mediterranean region, C and SW Asia.

Ruderal and roadway habitats. Annual. Flowers from August to October (-November).

***Dittrichia viscosa* (L.) Greuter (= Woody Fleabane, Sticky Inula, Aromatic Inula)**

Mediterranean region, Macaronesia.

Ruderal and roadway habitats. Perennial. Flowers from August to October (-November).

PULICARIA (= Fleabanes)***Pulicaria odora* (L.) Reichenb.**

Mediterranean region.

Clearings in woodland and conserved scrub. Perennial. Flowers from May to July.

***Pulicaria paludosa* Link**

Ibero-North-African.

Strongly disturbed locations with upturned soils, particularly in topographic depressions of some moisture. Perennial summer pastures. Annual - biennial. Flowers from May to October (-November).

Utilized as raw material in folkcraft (brooms).

PALLENIS***Pallenis spinosa* var. *aurea* (Salzm. ex Steudel) Coutinho (= Spiny Golden-star)**

Mediterranean region, Macaronesia.

Subnitrophilous grasslands, preferentially on alkaline soils. Annual. Flowers from April to July.

ASTERISCUS***Asteriscus aquaticus* (L.) Less.**

Mediterranean region, Macaronesia.

Subnitrophilous grasslands on alkaline soils. Annual. Flowers from April to June.

BIDENS (= Bur Marigold)***Bidens aurea* (Aiton) Sherff (= Cocklebur)**

Central-America.

Nitrophilous grasslands bordering permanent streams. Perennial. Flowers from (May-) September to December.

Suitable for cuisine, as a social drink (infusion)

ECLIPTA***Eclipta prostrata* (L.) L. (= False Daisy)**

America.

Nitrophilous grasslands bordering permanent streams. Annual. Flowers from (July) September to December.

XANTHIUM (= Cocklebur)***Xanthium spinosum* L. (= Spiny Cocklebur)**

South-America.

Ruderal, very nitrophilous grasslands near permanent streams or irrigation crops. Annual. Flowers from July to October (-November).

Medicinal plant. Diuretic (heterosides).

***Xanthium strumarium* subsp. *cavanillesii* (Schouw) D. Löve & P. Dansereau (= Rough Cocklebur)**

America.

Ruderal, very nitrophilous grasslands near permanent streams or irrigation crops. Annual. Flowers from (May-) July to November.

Toxic for livestock (carboxyatractyloside).

ANTHEMIS (= Chamomile)***Anthemis arvensis* L. (= Corn Chamomile)**

Europe, N Africa, W Asia, Macaronesia.

Subnitrophilous grasslands. Annual - biennial. Flowers from March to July.

Aromatic and medicinal plant, with anti-inflammatory and antiseptic action. Used in cosmetics as hair lightener.

***Anthemis cotula* L. (= Stinking Chamomile)**

Europe, N Africa, W Asia, Macaronesia.

Ruderal, weed, and roadway habitats. Annual. Flowers from March to July (-October).

Aromatic and medicinal plant, with anti-inflammatory and antiseptic action. Used in cosmetics as hair lightener.

CHAMAEMELUM (= Chamomile)***Chamaemelum fuscatum* (Brot.) Vasc.**

W Mediterranean region.

Very frequent. Weed, in fiells of cultivation; subnitrophilous grasslands, vicinity of streambeds. Annual. Flowers from September to May (-June).

Aromatic and medicinal plant, with anti-inflammatory and antiseptic action. Used in cosmetics as hair lightener.

***Chamaemelum mixtum* (L.) All.**

Mediterranean region, SW Asia, Macaronesia.

Nitrophilous and subnitrophilous grasslands, soils subjected to tilling. Annual. Flowers from April to October.

***Chamaemelum nobile* (L.) All. (= Chamomile)**

W Europe, N Africa, Macaronesia.

Zones trampled by livestock, in particular those of greatest soil moisture. Perennial. Flowers from March to May (-June).

Aromatic and medicinal plant, with anti-inflammatory and antiseptic action. Used in cosmetics as hair lightener.

MATRICARIA (= Wild Chamomile)***Matricaria aurea* (Loefl.) Schultz Bip.**

C, S, and SE Iberian Peninsula, N Africa, SW Asia.

Very nitrophilous, rubble tips, soils very compacted by the passage of livestock. Annual. Flowers from March to June.

Aromatic and medicinal plant, with anti-inflammatory and antiseptic action. Used in cosmetics as hair lightener.

***Matricaria chamomilla* L.**

Europe, N Africa, C, SW and W Asia, Macaronesia.

Grown in market gardens, appears escaped from cultivation in village commons and rubble tips. Annual. Flowers from March to May.

Aromatic and medicinal plant, with anti-inflammatory and antiseptic action. Used in cosmetics as hair lightener.

ANACYCLUS***Anacyclus clavatus* (Desf.) Pers. (= Anacyclus, White Daisy)**

Mediterranean region, SW Asia, Macaronesia.

Strongly disturbed grasslands, very frequent on rubble tips and other anthropogenic environments. Annual. Flowers from March to July.

***Anacyclus radiatus* Loisel. (= Yellow Daisy)**

S Europe, N Africa, SW Asia, Macaronesia.

Ruderal, preferentially on alkaline clay soils. Annual. Flowers from (February) March to June (-October).

***Anacyclus x medians* Murb.**

Ibero-North-African.

Ruderal, on alkaline clay soils. Annual. Flowers from (February-) March to June (October).

CHRYSANTHEMUM (= Crown Daisies)***Chrysanthemum coronarium* L. (= Crown Daisy)**

Mediterranean region, SW Asia, Macaronesia.

Nitrophilous grasslands on alkaline clay soils, preferentially tilled. Annual. Flowers from November to May.

***Chrysanthemum segetum* L. (= Corn Marigold)**

Europe, W Asia, Macaronesia.

Nitrophilous trackway grass, segetal, almost always on soils of clayey texture. Annual. Flowers from March to June (-September).

PROLONGOA***Prolongoa hispanica* G. López & Ch. E. Jarvis**

Peninsular endemic. C and S Iberian Peninsula.

Therophyte pastures on loose soils of coarse texture. Annual. Flowers from March to May.

COLEOSTEPHUS***Coleostephus myconis* (L.) Reichenb. (= Annual Marigold)**

Mediterranean region, Macaronesia.

Subnitrophilous grasslands in strongly disturbed environments, very common as weed in hill country olive groves. Annual. Flowers from March to July (-November).

LEUCANTHEMUM (= Ox-eye Daisy)***Leucanthemum ircutianum* subsp. *pseudosylvaticum* Vogt**

Peninsular endemic. The species is typical of Europe and Asia.

Wet understorey. Perennial. Flowers from May to July.

GYMNOSTYLES***Gymnostyles stolonifera* (Brot.) Tutin**

South-America.

Cracks in paving, cobbled roadways; roadway habitats and on soils trampled and nitrified by the passage of livestock. Annual. Flowers from February to April.

SENECIO (= Groundsel)***Senecio jacobaea* L. (= Common Ragwort)**

Europe, N Africa, W Asia.

Ruderal, preferentially on soils that retain moisture for prolonged periods. Biennial - perennial. Flowers from June to February (-April).

Plant is toxic, with pyrrolizidinic emmenagogic (abortive) alkaloids.

***Senecio lividus* L.**

Mediterranean region.

Nemoral grasslands; may become very copious in mountainous zones affected by fire, or in olive groves on mountain rañas at the points of contact with scrub. Annual. Flowers from March to May.

Plant is toxic, with pyrrolizidinic emmenagogic (abortive) alkaloids.

***Senecio sylvaticus* L. (= Heath Groundsel)**

Europe, Macaronesia.

Grasslands of nemoral character. Annual. Flowers from (January-) March to June.

Plant is toxic, with pyrrolizidinic emmenagogic (abortive) alkaloids.

***Senecio vulgaris* L. (= Groundsel)**

Europe, N Africa, Asia, Macaronesia.

Ruderal and weed, nitrophilous. Annual. Flowers from September to May.

Plant is toxic, with pyrrolizidinic emmenagogic (abortive) alkaloids.

CALENDULA (= Marigolds)***Calendula arvensis* L. subsp. *arvensis* (= Field Marigold)**

C and S Europe, N Africa, SW Asia, Macaronesia.

Ruderal and weed, also appears in subnitrophilous grasslands. Annual. Flowers from (September-) February to May.

Plant with emmenagogic (abortive) lactones.

***Calendula arvensis* subsp. *macroptera* Rouy (= Field Marigold)**

Mediterranean region.

On limestone. Annual. Flowers from (September-) February to May.

Plant with emmenagogic (abortive) lactones.

CARLINA (= Carline Thistle)***Carlina corymbosa* L. (= Flat-topped Carline-thistle)**

S Europe, N Africa, SW Asia.

Grasslands nitrified and compacted by overgrazing. Very abundant on soils of coarse texture, such as those on granites. Annual. Flowers from June to September.

***Carlina racemosa* L. (= Clustered Carline-thistle)**

Iberian Peninsula, N Africa, Sardinia.

Grasslands nitrified and compacted by overgrazing. Very abundant on soils of fine texture, such as those on shales. Annual. Flowers from July to October.

ATRACTYLIS***Atractylis cancellata* L. (= Distaff Thistle)**

S Europe, N Africa, SW Asia, Macaronesia.

Calcareous protosols. Annual. Flowers from April to July.

CHAMAELEON***Chamaeleon gummifer* (L.) Cass. (= Stemless, Pine-thistle)**

Mediterranean region.

Alkaline clay soils. Hysteranthous hemicyptophyte flowering in late summer. Perennial. Flowers from September to October.

Poisonous plant due to the terpene heterosides contained in its root.

CARDUUS (= Plumeless Thistle)***Carduus bourgeanus* Boiss. & Reuter**

Ibero-North-African.

Tilled soils, sites of frequent livestock passage. Very nitrophilous. Annual. Flowers from March to May.

***Carduus tenuiflorus* Curtis (= Slender Thistle, Seaside Thistle)**

W Europe, Mediterranean region, Macaronesia.

Tilled soils, sites of frequent livestock passage. Very nitrophilous. Annual. Flowers from March to May.

PICNOMON***Picnomon acarna* (L.) Cass. (= Yellow-spined Thistle)**

S Europe, N Africa, W Asia, Macaronesia.

On argillic soils. Annual. Flowers from June to October.

GALACTITES***Galactites tomentosa* Moench (= Mediterranean Thistle)**

S and W Europe, N Africa, Macaronesia.

Ruderal, in disturbed environments. On argillic soils appears de-localized, whereas in soils of coarse texture it tends to occupy topographically favoured locations with accumulation of soil moisture, such as arroyos and depressions. Annual. Flowers from February to June.

ONOPORDUM (= Cotton Thistle)***Onopordum macranthum* Schousboe**

Ibero-North-African.

Ruderal, roadway habitats, with basophilous preferences. Biennial. Flowers from May to June.

Onopordum micropterum Pau

Ibero-North-African.

Rubble tips, upturned alkaline soils. Biennial. Flowers from May to June.

CYNARA (= Globe Artichoke)***Cynara humilis*** L.

Ibero-North-African.

Overgrazed pastures, highly nitrified by livestock action. Perennial. Flowers from May to July.

The hairs of the unripe fruit are the vegetable rennet used in traditional cheese-making.

SILYBUM (= Milk Thistle)***Silybum marianum*** (L.) Gaertner (= **Milk Thistle**)

S and W Europe, N Africa, C and W Asia, Macaronesia.

Tilled soils, disturbed banks of ephemeral streams. Annual - biennial. Flowers from April to May.

Medicinal plant of hepatoprotective (chromogenic heterosides) activity.

MANTISALCA***Mantiscalca salmantica*** (L.) Briq. & Cavillier

Mediterranean region, Macaronesia.

Ruderal, preferentially on alkaline soils. Biennial - perennial. Flowers from May to July.

CENTAUREA (= Star Thistle)***Centaurea calcitrapa*** L. (= **Red Star-thistle**)

Europe, N Africa, W Asia, Macaronesia.

Ruderal, in disturbed environments. Perennial. Flowers from June to September (November).

Plant with lactones of very powerful antipyretic action.

Centaurea cordubensis Font Quer

Peninsular endemic. SW Iberian Peninsula: Badajoz, Córdoba, and Sevilla provinces.

Ruderal, subnitrophilous, in banks of tracks and screes. Perennial. Flowers from June to July (-September).

Centaurea melitensis L. (= **Maltese Star-thistle, Cockspur**)

S Europe, N Africa, Macaronesia.

Thistle fields, subnitrophilous grasslands, and clearings in scrub. Annual. Flowers from May to July.

Centaurea ornata Willd.

Peninsular endemic.

Stony, strongly disturbed enclaves, and dry protosols, preferentially on soils of coarse texture. Perennial. Flowers from June to July.

Plant of widespread popular use, whose confusion with the toxic *Chamaleon gum-mifer* has caused cases of intoxication and deaths in Badajoz.***Centaurea pullata*** subsp. ***baetica*** Talavera (= **Southern Knapweed**)

Ibero-North-African.

Ruderal, preferentially on alkaline substrates. Annual. Flowers from (November) February to April.

CRUPINA***Crupina vulgaris*** Pers. ex Cass. (= **Common Crupina**)

S Europe, N Africa, SW Asia.

Stony soils, very localized in areas of carbonate outcrops in the siliceous sierras of the territory. Annual. Flowers from April to May.

CNICUS (= Blessed Thistle)***Cnicus benedictus*** L. (= **Blessed-thistle**)

S Europe, N Africa, W Asia.

Subnitrophilous grasslands, preferentially on clay soils. Annual. Flowers from March to June.

Medicinal plant (toxic at high doses), with anti-inflammatory lactones.

CARTHAMUS (= Safflowers)***Carthamus lanatus*** L. (= **Downy Safflower**)

C and S Europe, N Africa, Macaronesia.

Ruderal and roadway habitats. Annual - perennial. Flowers from July to August.

Plant is forage for donkeys.

Used in folkcraft (the "zambomba" - a rustic musical instrument producing a single, repetitive sound).

CARDUNCELLUS***Carduncellus cuatrecasii*** G. López

Peninsular endemic. S Spain.

On alkaline soils, on sloping banks and the borders between estates. Perennial. Flowers from April to June. Species of special interest (Regional Catalogue of Threatened Species of Extremadura).

SCOLYMUS (= Golden Thistle)***Scolymus hispanicus*** L. (= **Golden Thistle**)

S Europe, N Africa, W Asia, Macaronesia.

Pastures highly nitrified by livestock, thistle fields. Perennial. Flowers from April to July (-October).

Medicinal plant of diuretic action. Suitable for cuisine.

Scolymus maculatus L.

S Europe, N Africa, W Asia, Macaronesia.

Moist upturned soils, presents basophilous and argillophilous tendencies. Annual. Flowers from May to July (-October).

CICHORIUM (= Chicory)***Cichorium intybus*** L. (= **Chicory**)

Europe, N Africa, W Asia, Macaronesia.

Ruderal, on wet disturbed soils may be very copious. Perennial. Flowers from March to August.

Medicinal plant, with diuretic and laxative lactones.

Ingested in large amounts, is toxic for swine and young cattle.

Cichorium pumilum Jacq.

S Europe, SW Asia.

Ruderal, on moist soils. Perennial. Flowers from May to August.

TOLPIS***Tolpis barbata*** (L.) Gaertner (= **Eye-of-Christ**)

W Mediterranean region.

On upturned soils and in ruderal grasslands, there appear plants of great size that produce a succession of inflorescences, whereas in oligotrophic pastures, especially in those that occupy locations that are topographically unfavoured or on soils of coarse texture, the individuals are very small, with often only a single production of inflorescence. Annual. Flowers from April to August (-October).

Suitable for cuisine (salads).

Tolpis umbellata Bertol.

Mediterranean region, Macaronesia.

Ruderal and weed. Annual. Flowers from April to June.

Suitable for cuisine (salads).

HEDYPNOIS (= Scaly Hawkbit)***Hedypnois cretica*** (L.) Dum.-Courset (= **Scaly Hawkbit, Variable Hawksweed**)

S Europe, N Africa, W and SE Asia, Macaronesia.

May become copious in certain upturned environments. Annual. Flowers from (February-) March to June.

RHAGADIOLUS***Rhagadiolus edulis*** Gaertner

S Europe, N Africa.

Understorey grass and clearings of conserved scrub. Annual. Flowers from March to May.

Rhagadiolus stellatus var. ***leiocarpus*** DC. (= **Star Hawkbit**)

S Europe, N Africa, W Asia, Macaronesia.

Grasslands of woodland fringes in the zones of greatest rainfall. Annual. Flowers from April to June.

UROSPERMUM***Urospermum picroides*** (L.) Scop. ex F. W. Schmidt (= **Prickly Golden-fleece**)

S Europe, N Africa, W Asia, Macaronesia.

Grasslands of nitrophilous plants, sloping banks, edges of tracks and crops. Annual. Flowers from March to May.

HYPOCHAERIS (= Cat's-ears)***Hypochaeris glabra*** L. (= **Smooth Cat's-ear**)

Europe, N Africa, SW Asia, Macaronesia.

All types of pastures and subnitrophilous grasslands. Annual. Flowers from March to May.

Suitable for cuisine (salads).

Hypochaeris radicata L. (= **Cat's-ear**)

Europe, N Africa, SW Asia, Macaronesia.

Perennial summer pastures, depressions in the terrain saturated with moisture.

Perennial. Flowers from March to September (-December).

LEONTODON (= Hawkbit)***Leontodon salzmannii*** (Schultz Bip.) Ball

Ibero-North-African.

Pastures nitrified by the passage of livestock, most abundant on soils that are argillic or of some alkalinity. Annual. Flowers from March to May.

***Leontodon taraxacoides* subsp. *longirostris* Finch & P. D. Sell (= Hairy Hawkbit, Lesser Hawkbit)**

S Europe, N Africa, Macaronesia.

Oligotrophic pastures and subnitrophilous. Annual. Flowers from March to June (-November).

Suitable for cuisine (salads).

***Leontodon tuberosus* L.**

Mediterranean region.

Wet pastures. Perennial. Flowers from October to April (-July).

PICRIS (= Ox-tongues)***Picris echioides* L. (= Bristly Ox-tongue)**

S Europe, N Africa, W Asia, Macaronesia.

Tilled, highly nitrified soils, especially on moist substrates. Biennial. Flowers from June to November.

SCORZONERA (= Viper's-grass)***Scorzonera laciniata* L.**

C, E, and S Europe, N Africa, W Asia, Macaronesia.

Ruderal, on alkaline soils. Annual - biennial. Flowers from March to June.

TRAGOPOGON (= Goat's Beard)***Tragopogon porrifolius* L. (= Salsify, Purple Goat's-beard)**

S Europe, N Africa, SW Asia, Macaronesia.

Ruderal, on alkaline soils. Flowers from April to June.

REICHARDIA***Reichardia intermedia* (Schultz Bip.) Samp. (= Reichardia)**

S Europe, N Africa, SW Asia.

Ruderal grasslands on alkaline soils. Annual - biennial. Flowers from February to May.

SONCHUS (= Sow Thistle)***Sonchus asper* (L.) Hill (= Prickly Sow-thistle)**

Europe, N Africa, Asia, Macaronesia.

Strongly disturbed and highly nitrified locations. Annual - biennial. Flowers from February to September (-November).

***Sonchus oleraceus* L. (= Smooth Sow-thistle)**

Europe, N Africa, N and W Asia, Macaronesia.

Ruderal, on every type of upturned or nitrified substrate. Annual. Flowers almost year round.

***Sonchus tenerrimus* L. (= Slender Sow Thistle)**

Mediterranean region, E and S Africa, SW Asia, Macaronesia.

Subnitrophilous grasslands, both ruderal and those typical of environments with hardly any human intervention, but with accumulation of organic matter, such as fissures in rocks in the hilltop zones of the territory. Biennial - perennial. Flowers from April to May.

Suitable for culinary use (salads).

LACTUCA (= Lettuce)***Lactuca serriola* L. (= Prickly Lettuce)**

Europe, N Africa, Asia, Macaronesia.

Appears on every type of upturned substrate. Annual - biennial. Flowers from July to October.

***Lactuca viminea* subsp. *ramosissima* (All.) Bonnier (= Pliant Lettuce)**

Mediterranean region.

Fringes of woodland. Perennial. Flowers from July to November.

Lactuca viminea* (L.) F. W. Schmidt subsp. *viminea

C and S Europe, N Africa, SW Asia.

Ruderal on upturned shale substrates. Fringes of woodland. Perennial. Flowers from July to November.

TARAXACUM (= Dandelions)***Taraxacum erythrospermum* Andr. ex Besser (= Red-seeded Dandelion)**

Europe, N Africa, C and E Asia.

Highly nitrified environments. Perennial. Flowers from October to April.

CHONDRILLA***Chondrilla juncea* L. (= Rush Skeletonweed, Skeleton Weed)**

C and S Europe, N Africa, W Asia.

Ruderal, on upturned soils or highly nitrified, roadway habitats. Perennial. Flowers from June to September (-November).

Suitable for cuisine (salads).

LAPSANA (= Nipple-wort)***Lapsana communis* L. (= Nipplewort)**

Europe, N Africa, W Asia, Macaronesia.

Nemoral grasslands in the zones of greatest rainfall. Annual. Flowers from April to July.

CREPIS (= Hawk's Beard)***Crepis capillaris* (L.) Wallr. (= Smooth Hawk's-beard)**

Europe, N Africa, W Asia, Macaronesia.

Grasslands highly nitrified by livestock. Annual. Flowers from March to July (-October).

***Crepis vesicaria* subsp. *haenseleri* (Boiss. ex DC.) P. D. Sell (= Beaked Hawk's-beard)**

C, S, and W Europe, N Africa, Macaronesia.

Ruderal, on upturned or highly nitrified soils. Annual - perennial. Flowers from March to June. Suitable for cuisine (salads).

ANDRYALA***Andryala arenaria* (DC) Boiss. & Reuter**

Ibero-North-African.

Roadway habitats, on roadsides, rarer than the other members of the genus.

Annual. Flowers from April to June.

Suitable for cuisine (salads).

***Andryala integrifolia* L. (= Rabbit's Bread)**

SW Europe, Mediterranean region, Macaronesia.

Subnitrophilous grasslands, very frequent in roadway habitats. Annual - biennial.

Flowers from March to August (-September).

Suitable for cuisine (salads).

***Andryala laxiflora* DC.**

Ibero-North-African.

Subnitrophilous pastures, most abundant on substrates of coarse texture. Annual.

Flowers from May to June.

Suitable for cuisine (salads).

***Andryala ragusina* L.**

Iberian Peninsula, S France.

Occasional in the territory. Annual. Flowers from April to June.

ALISMATACEAE

ALISMA (= Water Plantain)

***Alisma lanceolatum* With. (= Narrow-leaved Water-plantain)**

Europe, N Africa, C and W Asia, Macaronesia.

Permanent ponds of eutrophic water. Perennial. Flowers from May to August.

POTAMOGETONACEAE

POTAMOGETON (= Pondweed)

***Potamogeton crispus* L. (= Curled Pondweed)**

Subcosmopolite.

Submerged in slow, permanent waters. Perennial. Flowers from June to September.

***Potamogeton fluitans* Roth**

Northern hemisphere.

In slow, permanent waters. Perennial. Flowers from April to August.

***Potamogeton panormitanus* Biv.**

Northern hemisphere.

Limpid, shallow, permanent waters. Perennial. Flowers from April to August.

ZANNICHELLIACEAE

ZANNICHELLIA (= Horned Pondweed)

***Zannichellia peltata* Bertol.**

S and W Europe, N Africa, Macaronesia.

Limpid, permanent waters. Annual - perennial. Flowers from May to September.

ARACEAE

BIARUM

***Biarum arundanum* Boiss. & Reuter**

Peninsular endemic.

Clearings in scrub, silicicolous. Perennial. Flowers from May to June and of October to November.

***Biarum dispar* (Schott) Talavera**

Peninsular endemic. W Iberian Peninsula.

Roadside ditches on alkaline clayey soils. Perennial. Flowers from June to November.

ARISARUM (= Mousetail-plants)***Arisarum simorrhinum* Durieu (= Friar's cowl)**

Iberian Peninsula, N Africa, S France.

Holm oak stands, pastures on shales, in the shelter of rocky outcrops (emergent shale rocks, named locally "dog teeth"). Perennial. Flowers from November to February.

Used in traditional children's games.

ARUM (= Lords-and-Ladies)***Arum italicum* Miller (= Italian Lords-and-Ladies, Italian Arum)**

S and W Europe, N Africa, SW Asia, Macaronesia.

Riparian groves, subumbrophilic. Perennial. Flowers from March to May.

LEMNACEAE**LEMNA (= Duckweeds)*****Lemna gibba* L. (= Fat Duckweed)**

Subcosmopolite.

Acropleustophyte in eutrophic water. Annual. Flowers from July to November.

***Lemna minor* L. (= Common Duckweed)**

Subcosmopolite.

Acropleustophyte in eutrophic water. Annual. Flowers from July to August.

SPIRODELA (= Greater Duckweed)***Spirodela polyrhiza* (L.) Schleiden (= Greater Duckweed)**

Subcosmopolite.

Acropleustophyte in stagnant waters. Annual. Flowers from April to June. Probable in the territory, since it exists in the municipal district of Don Benito.

JUNCACEAE**JUNCUS (= Rush)*****Juncus acutiflorus* Ehrh. ex Hoffm. (= Sharp-flowered Rush)**

C, S, and W Europe, N Africa, SW Asia.

Rush meadows on deep, moist soils. Perennial. Flowers from May to July.

***Juncus acutus* L. (= Sharp Rush)**

Subcosmopolite.

Permanently moist dales and depressions, edges of permanent watercourses. Perennial. Flowers from April to August.

***Juncus articulatus* L. (= Jointed Rush)**

Subcosmopolite.

Banks of ephemeral watercourses. Perennial. Flowers from May to August.

***Juncus bufonius* L. (= Toad Rush)**

Cosmopolite.

Pioneering plant associations of ephemeral nanotherophytes, silicolous. Annual. Flowers from March to August.

***Juncus capitatus* Weigel (= Dwarf Rush)**

Subcosmopolite.

Pioneering plant associations of ephemeral nanotherophytes. Annual. Flowers from April to June.

***Juncus effusus* var. *subglomeratus* DC.**

Subcosmopolite.

On permanently moist deep soils. Perennial. Flowers from May to July.

***Juncus hybridus* Brot.**

Mediterranean region, Macaronesia.

Pioneering plant associations of ephemeral nanotherophytes. Annual. Flowers from March to August.

***Juncus inflexus* L. (= **Hard Rush**)**

Europe, E, N, and S Africa, C and W Asia, Macaronesia.

Permanently moist and nitrified rush meadows. Perennial. Flowers from May to August.

Its leaves are used in traditional folkcraft (seats of chairs, hampers, pack-saddles , and panniers).

***Juncus pygmaeus* L. C. M. Richard (= **Pigmy Rush**)**

W Europe, N Africa.

Pioneering plant associations of ephemeral nanotherophytes. Annual. Flowers from April to July.

***Juncus striatus* Schousboe ex Meyer**

Mediterranean region.

Sites with a high phreatic level. Perennial. Flowers from March to August.

***Juncus tenageia* Ehrh. ex L. fil.**

C, S, and W Europe, N and E Africa, W Asia.

Pioneering plant associations of ephemeral nanotherophytes temporarily submerged in freshwater, silicicolous. Annual. Flowers from April to August.

CYPERACEAE**SCIRPUS (= Bulrush)*****Scirpus holoschoenus* L. (= **Clustered Club-rush**)**

N Hemisphere, South Africa.

Sites with a high phreatic level. Perennial. Flowers from May to November.

Its leaves are used in traditional folkcraft and popular construction (shepherd's huts), also for holding "churros".

***Scirpus lacustris* subsp. *tabernaemontani* (C. C. Gmelin) Syme**

Europe, N Africa, W Asia.

Helophyte typical of streams that are permanent or discontinuous with interruption of flow but without totally drying out. Perennial. Flowers from May to July.

Its leaves are used in traditional folkcraft (seats of chairs, hampers, pack-saddles , and panniers).

***Scirpus maritimus* L.**

Subcosmopolite.

In irrigated fields of the Vegas Altas of the Guadiana. Perennial. Flowers from April to June.

***Scirpus setaceus* L.**

Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia.

Temporarily waterlogged soils. Annual - perennial. Flowers from May to July.

***Scirpus uninodis* (Delile) Boiss.**

Originating from Egypt.

Irrigated fields, strongly disturbed and nitrified banks of permanent waters. Perennial. Flowers from July to October.

ELEOCHARIS (= Spike Rush)***Eleocharis palustris*** (L.) Roemer & Schultes (= **Common Spike-rush**)

Subcosmopolite.

Temporary ponds and ephemeral watercourses. Perennial. Flowers from March to April.

CYPERUS (= Galingales)***Cyperus difformis*** L. (= **Variable Flatsedge**)

S Europe.

Banks of permanent streams. Annual. Flowers from June to August.

Cyperus eragrostis Lam. (= **Pale Galingale**)

Tropical America.

Eutrophic watercourses. Perennial. Flowers from May to August.

Cyperus flavescens L.

Cosmopolite.

Permanent watercourses. Annual. Flowers from August to November.

Cyperus fuscus L. (= **Brown Galingale**)

C and S Europe, N Africa, S Asia, Macaronesia.

Streambeds drying out in the summer dry season or eutrophic permanent water.

Annual. Flowers from July to October.

Cyperus longus L. (= **Galingale, Sweet Galingale**)

C and S Europe, N Africa, C, S, and W Asia.

Watercourses that are either permanent, or ephemeral with interruption of flow but not of moisture. Perennial. Flowers from June to August.

Plant is a producer of fibres that are used in traditional basketry.

Cyperus michelianus (L.) Link

Europe, Asia.

Banks of ponds in regression formed in rivers affected by the low water levels of the summer drought. Annual. Flowers from June to October.

Cyperus rotundus L. (= **Nut Grass, Purple Flat Sedge**)

Intertropical, S Europe, W Asia.

Irrigation crops, very copious in soils of coarse texture. Perennial. Flowers from October to March.

Cyperus vegetus Willd.

Originating from America.

Sites subject to regadío. Perennial. Flowers from June to August.

CAREX (= Sedges)***Carex distachya*** Desf.

Mediterranean region, Macaronesia.

Understorey of holm oak and cork oak woodland and their substitution scrub, when their state of conservation is good. Perennial. Flowers from February to April.

Carex distans L. (= **Distant Sedge**)

Europe, N Africa, W Asia, Macaronesia.

Bordering permanent streams. Perennial. Flowers from March to May.

Carex divisa Hudson (= **Divided Sedge**)

C, S, and W Europe, N Africa, C and W Asia, Macaronesia.

Compressed substrates with soil moisture. Perennial. Flowers from February to May.

Carex divulsa Stokes (= **Grey Sedge**)

Europe, N Africa, W Asia, Macaronesia.

Silicicolous and umbrophilic, in streambeds. Perennial. Flowers from March to June.

***Carex flacca* Schreb. (= Glaucous Sedge)**

Europe, W Asia, North-America, New Zealand.

Waterlogged grasslands, in the territory on alkaline substrates. Perennial. Flowers from March to May.

***Carex otrubae* Podp. (= False Fox-sedge)**

Europe, Mediterranean region, South Africa, W Asia, Macaronesia.

Wet locations, edges of streambeds. Perennial. Flowers from March to May.

POACEAE**POA (= Meadow Grass)*****Poa annua* L. (= Annual Meadow-grass)**

Cosmopolite.

Waterlogged soils in ephemeral streams, springs and seasonal ponds, frequent also as a weed and trackway plant on trampled and nitrified soils. Annual. Flowers from January to December.

***Poa bulbosa* L. (= Bulbous Meadow-grass)**

Europe, N Africa, S and W Asia, Macaronesia.

Soils compacted and nitrified by livestock action, constituting the sheepfold swards. The "viviparous" forms are very frequent in pastures of woodland fringes in the sierras of the territory, on stony soils. Perennial. Flowers from February to April.

***Poa infirma* Kunth (= Early Meadow-grass)**

Europe, Mediterranean region, Asia, Macaronesia.

Compacted and nitrified soils. Annual. Flowers from January to December.

***Poa pratensis* L. (= Smooth Meadow-grass)**

Europe, N Africa, Asia, Macaronesia.

Moist meadows. Perennial. Flowers from April to June.

***Poa trivialis* L. (= Rough Meadow-grass)**

Europe, N Africa, Asia, Macaronesia.

Hygrophilous, in waterlogged meadows and vicinity of watercourses. Perennial. Flowers from February to July.

FESTUCA (= Fescue Grass)***Festuca ampla* Hackel**

Ibero-North-African.

Moist depressions of the territory, in perennial summer pastures. Perennial. Flowers from April to July.

***Festuca arundinacea* Schreber (= Tall Fescue)**

W Mediterranean region, Macaronesia.

Wet, strongly disturbed locations, nitrophilous roadside grass. Perennial. Flowers from March to June.

***Festuca paniculata* subsp. *multicuspidata* Rivas Ponce & Cebolla**

Iberian Peninsula, S France.

Pastures on protosols. Perennial. Flowers from April to May.

LOLIUM (= Darnel)***Lolium multiflorum* Lam. (= Italian Rye-grass)**

C and W Europe, Mediterranean region, SW Asia.

Grasslands of ruderal and nitrophilous plants. Annual · biennial · perennial. Flowers from April to June.

***Lolium perenne* L. (= Perennial Rye-grass)**

Europe, N Africa, Asia, Macaronesia.

Pastures on moist soils. Perennial. Flowers from April to July.

***Lolium rigidum* Gaudin (= Mediterranean Rye-grass)**

Mediterranean region, SW Asia.

Grasslands of ruderal and nitrophilous plants. Annual. Flowers from March to August.

***Lolium temulentum* L. (= Darnel)**

Subcosmopolite.

Weed. Annual. Flowers from April to June.

Plant is toxic, with alkaloids of powerful action on the central nervous system (CNS).

VULPIA (= Fescues)***Vulpia ciliata* Dumort. (= Bearded Fescue)**

Mediterranean region, Macaronesia.

Dry therophyte pastures, subnitrophilous pastures. Most abundant on granites. Annual. Flowers from April to May (-June).

Vulpia geniculata* (L.) Link var. *geniculata

W and S Europe, N Africa, S Asia, Macaronesia.

Ruderal, upturned soils, subnitrophilous grasslands. Annual. Flowers from March to May.

***Vulpia geniculata* var. *longiglumis* Caballero**

W and S Europe, N Africa, S Asia, Macaronesia.

Ruderal, upturned soils, subnitrophilous grasslands. Annual. Flowers from March to May.

***Vulpia geniculata* var. *reesei* Maire**

W and S Europe, N Africa, S Asia, Macaronesia.

Ruderal, upturned soils, subnitrophilous grasslands. Annual. Flowers from March to May.

***Vulpia membranacea* (L.) Dumort. (= Dune Fescue)**

W Europe, W Mediterranean region, Macaronesia.

Therophyte pastures on soils of coarse texture, on granites. Annual. Flowers from April to May.

***Vulpia myuros* subsp. *myuros* var. *hirsuta* Hackel (= Rat's-tail Fescue)**

Subcosmopolite.

Dry ephemeral therophyte pastures, in dehesas and clearings in scrub, where it is very abundant, even becoming dominant in situations of extreme dryness or a high degree of compaction of the soils. Also in subnitrophilous grasslands. Most abundant on granites. Annual. Flowers from March to May (-June).

***Vulpia myuros* (L.) C. C. Gmelin subsp. *myuros* var. *myuros* (= Rat's-tail Fescue)**

Subcosmopolite.

Dry ephemeral therophyte pastures, in dehesas and clearings in scrub, where is very abundant, even becoming dominant in situations of extreme dryness or a high degree of compaction of the soils. Also in subnitrophilous grasslands. Most abundant on granites. Annual. Flowers from March to May (-June).

***Vulpia myuros* subsp. *sciuroides* (Roth) Rouy var. *sciuroides* (= Rat's-tail Fescue)**

Europe, N Africa, SW Asia, Macaronesia.

Subnitrophilous grasslands, where it appears copiously accompanied by the foregoing subspecies. Most abundant on granites. Annual. Flowers from March to May (-June).

***Vulpia myuros* subsp. *sciuroides* var. *tenella* (Boiss.) Maire & Weiller (= Rat's-tail Fescue)**

Europe, N Africa, SW Asia, Macaronesia.

Subnitrophilous grasslands, where it appears copiously accompanied by the foregoing subspecies. Most abundant on granites. Annual. Flowers from March to May (-June).

CTENOPSIS***Ctenopsis delicatula* (Lag.) Paunero**

Peninsular endemic. C and CW Iberian Peninsula.

Oligotrophic pastures, in enclaves with a degree of soil moisture. Annual. Flowers from April to May.

MICROPYRUM***Micropyrum patens* (Brot.) Rothm. ex Pilger**

Peninsular endemic. C and W Iberian Peninsula.

Ephemeral pastures on protosols, especially abundant on stony, semiconsolidated slopes and hilltop rock outcrops. Annual. Flowers from May to July.

***Micropyrum tenellum* var. *aristatum* (Tausch) Pilger**

C Europe, Mediterranean region, Macaronesia.

Ephemeral pastures on protosols, especially abundant on stony, semiconsolidated slopes and hilltop rock outcrops. Flowers from April to June.

Micropyrum tenellum* (L.) Link var. *tenellum

C Europe, Mediterranean region, Macaronesia.

Ephemeral pastures on protosols, especially abundant on stony, semiconsolidated slopes and hilltop rock outcrops. Annual. Flowers from April to June.

DESMAZERIA***Desmazeria rigida* (L.) Tutin (= *Scleropoa*, Fern Grass)**

C and W Europe, Mediterranean region, SW Asia, Macaronesia.

Grasslands nitrified and compacted by the passage of livestock. Annual. Flowers from April to May.

PSILURUS***Psilurus incurvus* (Gouan) Schinz & Thell.**

Mediterranean region, SW Asia.

In sandy soils; in the territory behaves as a colonizer of sides of tracks and roads (due to the sand used in their construction). Annual. Flowers from March to May.

DACTYLIS (= Orchard Grass)***Dactylis glomerata* subsp. *hispanica* (Roth) Nyman (= Cock's-foot)**

Mediterranean region, C and SW Asia.

Pastures and grasslands of very diverse condition. Perennial. Flowers from March to July.

Medicinal plant with oestrogen activity.

CYNOSURUS (= Dog's-tails)***Cynosurus echinatus* L. (= Rough Dog's-tail)**

Mediterranean region, Macaronesia.

Phyto-nitrophilous grasslands of woodland fringes and conserved scrub. Annual. Flowers from May to July.

***Cynosurus effusus* Link**

Mediterranean region, Macaronesia.

Phyto-nitrophilous grasslands of woodland fringes and conserved scrub. Annual.

Flowers from April to June.

LAMARCKIA (= Golden Dog's-tail)***Lamarckia aurea* (L.) Moench (= Golden Dog's-tail, Golden Top)**

Mediterranean region, C and SW Asia, Macaronesia.

Rupicoline in fissures of granites and shales. Annual. Flowers from February to June.

BRIZA (= Quaking Grass)***Briza maxima* var. *pubescens* Nicotra (= Greater Quaking-grass)**

Mediterranean region, Macaronesia.

Subnitrophilous pastures, fallow fields, especially abundant on soils of light texture. Annual. Flowers from March to June.

Used in traditional children's games.

***Briza minor* L. (= Lesser Quaking-grass)**

Mediterranean region, Macaronesia.

Grasslands of depressions and arroyos that undergo temporary waterlogging. Annual. Flowers from March to June.

HAINARDIA (= One-glumed Hard-grass)***Hainardia cylindrica* (Willd.) Greuter (= One-glumed Hard-grass)**

Mediterranean region, SW Asia, Macaronesia.

Subhalophilous; in alkaline clays. Annual. Flowers from May to July.

ECHINARIA***Echinaria capitata* (L.) Desf. (= Hedge-hog Grass)**

Mediterranean region, C and SW Asia.

Skeletal calcareous soils. Annual. Flowers from March to May.

AVENA (= Oat)***Avena barbata* Pott. ex Link subsp. *barbata* (= Slender Oat, Bearded Wild-oat)**

C Europe, Mediterranean region, C and SW Asia, Macaronesia.

Subnitrophilous pastures. Annual. Flowers from February to June.

***Avena barbata* subsp. *lusitanica* (Tab. Mor.) Romero Zarco (= Slender Oat, Bearded Wild-oat)**

Mediterranean region, Macaronesia.

Subnitrophilous pastures. Annual. Flowers from February to June.

***Avena sativa* subsp. *macrantha* (Hackel) Rocha Alfonso (= Oat, Wild-oat)**

Mediterranean region, SW Asia.

Grown as cereal in soils that are very poor and of silty-sand texture, known in the zone as "avenosos" (oatish); very occasionally escaped from cultivation. Annual. Flowers from May to June.

Medicinal plant used in dermatology (emollient polysaccharides).

***Avena sterilis* var. *maxima* Pérez Lara (= Winter Wild-oat)**

Mediterranean region, C and SW Asia.

Ruderal and weed, very frequent in roadway habitats. Annual. Flowers from March to June.

***Avena sterilis* L. var. *sterilis* (= Winter Wild-oat)**

Mediterranean region, C and SW Asia.

Ruderal and weed, very frequent in roadway habitats. Annual. Flowers from March to June.

AVENULA***Avenula sulcata* subsp. *occidentalis* (Gervais) Romero Zarco**

Peninsular endemic. SW Iberian Peninsula.

Clearings in scrub, stony soils. Perennial. Flowers from April to June.

ARRHENATHERUM (= Oat Grass)***Arrhenatherum album* (Vahl) W. D. Clayton var. *album***

Mediterranean region.

Pastures on stony soils, granite outcrops. Perennial. Flowers from March to May.

***Arrhenatherum album* var. *erianthum* (Boiss. & Reuter) Romero Zarco**

Mediterranean region.

Pastures on stony soils, granite outcrops. Perennial. Flowers from March to May.

***Arrhenatherum elatius* subsp. *bulbosum* (Willd.) Schübler & Martens (= **False Oat-grass, False Oat**)**

Europe, N Africa, Asia, Macaronesia.

Grasslands on deep, moist soils. Perennial. Flowers from May to June.

Medicinal plant. Expectorant (saponins).

***Arrhenatherum elatius* (L.) Beauv. ex J. & C. Presl subsp. *elatius* (= **False Oat-grass, False Oat**)**

Europe, N Africa, C, S, and SW Asia.

Pastures on stony soils and rock outcrops, clearings in scrub. Perennial. Flowers from May to June.

Medicinal plant. Expectorant (saponins).

***Arrhenatherum elatius* subsp. *sardoum* (E. Schmidt) Gamisans (= **False Oat-grass, False Oat**)**

W Mediterranean region.

Rupicoline, in fissures of acidic rocks. Perennial. Flowers from May to June.

Medicinal plant. Expectorant (saponins).

GAUDINIA (= French Oat-grass)***Gaudinia fragilis* (L.) Beauv. var. *fragilis* (= **French Oat-grass**)**

C and W Europe, Mediterranean region, W Asia, Macaronesia.

Grasslands of depressions and arroyos, on moist soils. Annual. Flowers from March to May.

***Gaudinia fragilis* var. *glabriglumis* Ronninger (= **French Oat-grass**)**

C and W Europe, Mediterranean region, W Asia, Macaronesia.

Grasslands of depressions and arroyos, on moist soils. Annual. Flowers from March to May.

TRISSETARIA***Trisetaria panicea* (Lam.) Paunero**

C and W Mediterranean region, Macaronesia.

Ruderal, roadway habitats. Annual. Flowers from April to May.

ROSTRARIA (= Mediterranean Hair-grass)***Rostraria cristata* (L.) Tzvelev (= Mediterranean Hair-grass)**

Subcosmopolite.

Nitrophilous, occasional in urban or suburban zones. Annual. Flowers from March to May.

MOLINERIELLA***Molineriella laevis* (Brot.) Rouy**

Ibero-North-African.

Pastures on soils of coarse texture in which soil moisture accumulates. Most abundant on granites. Annual. Flowers from March to May.

***Molineriella minuta* subsp. *australis* (Paunero) Rivas Martínez**

Ibero-North-African.

Ephemeral therophyte pastures, on soils with a degree of moisture. Annual. Flowers from February to April.

Molineriella minuta* (L.) Rouy subsp. *minuta

Mediterranean region.

Ephemeral therophyte pastures, on soils with a degree of moisture. Annual. Flowers from February to March.

MIBORA (= Early Sand-grass)***Mibora minima* (L.) Desv. (= Early Sand-grass)**

W Europe, W Mediterranean region.

Ephemeral pastures, especially abundant on soils of coarse texture on granites. Annual. Flowers from January to March.

ANTINORIA***Antinoria agrostidea* subsp. *annua* (Lange) P. Silva**

Peninsular endemic.

Temporarily flooded grasslands around seasonal ponds, by far most frequent on shales. Annual. Flowers from February to May.

AIRA (= Hair Grass)***Aira caryophyllea* L. (= Silver Hair-grass)**

Europe, N Africa, Asia, Macaronesia.

Oligotrophic ephemeral therophyte pastures. Annual. Flowers from March to June.

Plant used in traditional folkcraft to make dusters.

***Aira cupaniana* Guss.**

Mediterranean region.

Oligotrophic ephemeral therophyte pastures. Annual. Flowers from March to June.

Plant used in traditional folkcraft to make dusters.

CORYNEPHORUS (= Grey Hair-grass)***Corynephorus divaricatus* subsp. *macrantherus* (Boiss. & Reuter) Paunero**

Ibero-North-African.

Dry therophyte pastures on soils of coarse texture. Annual. Flowers from May to June.

***Corynephorus fasciculatus* Boiss. & Reuter**

W Mediterranean region.

Dry therophyte pastures on soils of coarse texture. Annual. Flowers from April to June.

HOLCUS (= Soft-grasses)

Holcus annuus Salzm. ex C. A. Meyer
Mediterranean region.

Grasslands on moist substrates. Annual. Flowers from March to June.

Holcus lanatus L. (= **Yorkshire-fog**)

Europe, N Africa, Asia, Macaronesia.

Grasslands on moist substrates, also ruderal, in track- and roadside ditches. Annual. Flowers from April to September.

AGROSTIS (= Bent Grass)

Agrostis castellana Boiss. & Reuter (= **Highland Bent, White Bent, Creeping Bent**)

Mediterranean region. In the Iberian Peninsula is eminently Mediterranean-Ibero-Atlantic, with irradiations into siliceous Ibero-Levantine zones.

Streambeds and depressed zones, on temporarily waterlogged substrates. Silicicolous. Perennial. Flowers from May to July.

Agrostis nebulosa Boiss. & Reuter

Peninsular endemic. S and E Iberian Peninsula.

In grasslands that become parched in summer on soils with abundant moisture in spring. This is a calcicolous plant of distribution that is fundamentally Ibero-Levantine, with irradiations into the calcareous outcrops of the SW Peninsula. Annual. Flowers from May to June.

Agrostis pourretii Willd.

W Mediterranean region.

Streambeds and depressed zones, on temporarily waterlogged substrates. Annual. Flowers from April to July.

Agrostis reuteri Boiss.

Iberian Peninsula, N Africa, Macaronesia. Its Iberian area is principally Luso-Extremadurensis and Betic.

Silicicolous, appears in permanently moist locations. Perennial. Flowers from June to September.

POLYPOGON (= Beard Grass)

Polypogon maritimus Willd.

W Europe, Mediterranean region, C and S Asia, Macaronesia.

On moist soils, preferably of coarse texture. Annual. Flowers from April to July.

Polypogon monspeliensis (L.) Desf. (= **Annual Beard-grass**)

S and W Europe, E, N, and S Africa, Asia, Macaronesia.

On moist soils of coarse texture, on upturned substrates the individuals attain a great size. Annual. Flowers from January to July.

Polypogon viridis (Gouan) Breistr. (= **Water Bent**)

C, S, and W Europe, N and E Africa, C and W Asia, Macaronesia.

Permanently moist soils along the principal rivers, springs of the territory's most mountainous zones. Perennial. Flowers from April to July.

CHAETOPOGON

Chaetopogon fasciculatus (Link) Hayek

C and W Mediterranean region.

Wet grasslands on soils of coarse texture. Annual. Flowers from April to June.

GASTRIDIDIUM (= Nit-grasses)***Gastridium ventricosum*** (Gouan) Schinz & Thell (= **Nit-grass**)

W Europe, Mediterranean region, SW Asia, Macaronesia.

Dry subnitrophilous pastures, also in strongly disturbed locations. Annual. Flowers from May to June.

PHALARIS (= Canary Grass)***Phalaris aquatica*** L. (= **Bulbous Canary-grass**)

Mediterranean region, S Asia, Macaronesia, Australasia.

Grasslands on moist soils. Perennial. Flowers from May to July.

Phalaris brachystachys Link (= **Confused Canary-grass**)

Mediterranean region, SW Asia, Macaronesia.

Grasslands on upturned soils, sides of tracks and cropland. Annual. Flowers from April to June.

Phalaris coerulescens Desf.

Mediterranean region, Macaronesia.

Ruderal, edges of cropland, sloping banks, sides of tracks and roads. Perennial. Flowers from April to July.

Phalaris minor Retz. (= **Lesser Canary-grass**)

Mediterranean region, C and S Asia, Macaronesia.

Weed, segetal. Annual. Flowers from March to July.

Phalaris paradoxa L. (= **Awnead Canary-grass**)

Mediterranean region, SW Asia, Macaronesia.

Ruderal, argillophilous. Annual. Flowers from May to July.

ANTHOXANTHUM (= Sweet Vernal Grass)***Anthoxanthum aristatum*** Boiss. subsp. *aristatum* var. *aristatum* (= **Annual Vernal-grass**)

S and W Europe, N Africa, Macaronesia.

Pastures. In the basal zone, on shales, it appears predominantly on the lower part of slopes, arroyos, and depressions, where a degree of soil moisture accumulates. On granites, it appears restricted to the perennial summer pastures. In the higher zones, on rañas and quartzite outcrops in the sierras, it appears de-localized as one of the principal components of the ephemeral therophyte pastures. Annual. Flowers from March to July.

Anthoxanthum aristatum subsp. *aristatum* var. *welwitschii* Ricci (= **Annual Vernal-grass**)

S and W Europe, N Africa, Macaronesia.

Annual. Flowers from March to July.

Anthoxanthum ovatum var. *exertum* H. Lindb. fil.

W Mediterranean region.

Ephemeral therophyte pastures, predominantly on soils of coarse texture. Annual. Flowers from March to June.

ALOPECURUS (= Foxtails)***Alopecurus arundinaceus*** Poiret (= **Creeping Foxtail, Reed Foxtail**)

Europe, N Africa, Asia.

In depressions and arroyos strongly saturated with moisture until at least the beginning of summer, most abundant on granites. Perennial. Flowers from March to June.

PHLEUM (= Cat's-tails)***Phleum bertolonii* DC. (= Smaller Cat's-tail)**

C and W Europe, Mediterranean region, C and W Asia.

In permanently waterlogged grasslands. Perennial. Flowers from May to July.

MELICA (= Melick Grass)***Melica magnolii* Gren. & Gordón (= Silky Melick)**

W Mediterranean region, Turkey.

Shale outcrops. Perennial. Flowers from May to June.

***Melica minuta* L.**

Mediterranean region.

On well consolidated stony slopes and very stony soils, in zones of conserved scrub.

Perennial. Flowers from April to May.

GLYCERIA (= Manna Grass)***Glyceria declinata* Bréb. (= Small Sweet-grass)**

C, S, and W Europe, N Africa, Macaronesia.

Seasonal ponds with a water layer of some persistence. Perennial. Flowers from March to August.

SECALE (= Rye)***Secale cereale* L. (= Rye)**

Originating from Iran.

Occasionally escaped. Annual.

TRITICUM (= Wheats)***Triticum durum* Desf.**

Occasionally escaped from cultivation. Annual.

ELYMUS (= Wild Rye)***Elymus repens* (L.) Gould subsp. *repens* (= Wild Rye, Common Couch)**

C, N, and W Europe, Mediterranean region, C, S, and W Asia, Macaronesia.

Grasslands on moist, deep, highly nitrified soils. Perennial. Flowers from May to September.

Medicinal plant, with starch and mineral salts (emollient).

AEGILOPS (= Goat Grass)***Aegilops geniculata* Roth**

Mediterranean region, SW Asia, Macaronesia.

On nitrified argillic soils, very copious on alkaline soils. Annual. Flowers from April to June.

***Aegilops neglecta* Req. ex Bertol.**

Mediterranean region, SW Asia, Macaronesia.

On nitrophilous grasslands typical of overgrazed locations. Annual. Flowers from April to June.

***Aegilops triuncialis* L.**

Mediterranean region, SW Asia.

Ruderal, roadway habitats, on clay soils. Annual. Flowers from May to July.

HORDEUM (= Barley)***Hordeum bulbosum* L.**

Mediterranean region, Tropical Africa, C, W, and S Asia.

Wet grasslands on alkaline soils of fine texture. Perennial. Flowers from April to June.

***Hordeum geniculatum* All. (= Mediterranean Barley)**

C and W Europe, Mediterranean region, C and W Asia, Macaronesia.

Nitrophilous grasslands of banks of watercourses and waterlogged soils. Annual. Flowers from April to June.

***Hordeum leporinum* Link**

Mediterranean region, Asia, Macaronesia.

Ruderal and roadway habitat communities. Annual. Flowers from March to June.

***Hordeum marinum* Hudson (= Sea Barley)**

W Europe, Mediterranean region, W Asia, Macaronesia.

Nitrophilous grasslands of banks of watercourses and waterlogged soils. Annual. Flowers from April to June.

***Hordeum vulgare* L. (= Six-rowed Barley)**

Occasionally escaped from cultivation in fallow fields and roadside ditches. Annual.

TAENIATHERUM***Taeniatherum caput-medusae* (L.) Nevski (= Medusahead)**

Mediterranean region, Macaronesia.

Subnitrophilous pastures, fallow fields. Annual. Flowers from April to May.

BRACHYPODIUM (= False Bromes)***Brachypodium distachyon* (L.) Beauv. var. *distachyon* (= Stiff Brome)**

Mediterranean region, C and W Asia, Macaronesia.

Pioneer pastures on skeletal soils and rocky outcrops, on shales and limestones. Annual. Flowers from March to June.

***Brachypodium distachyon* var. *neglectum* Ruiz & Devesa (= Stiff Brome)**

Mediterranean region, C and W Asia, Macaronesia.

Pioneer pastures on skeletal soils and rocky outcrops, on shales and limestones. Annual. Flowers from March to June.

BROMUS (= Brome Grass)***Bromus diandrus* Roth (= Rippgut Brome, Great Brome)**

S Europe, N Africa, SW Asia, Macaronesia.

Ruderal, in trackway grass on upturned soils, weed, segetal. Annual. Flowers from March to July.

***Bromus hordeaceus* L. (= Soft Brome)**

Europe, N Africa, W and SW Asia, Macaronesia.

Ruderal and roadway habitats especially in roadside ditches where a degree of moisture accumulates. Perennial summer pastures and temporally waterlogged grasslands. Annual. Flowers from March to July.

***Bromus lanceolatus* Roth var. *lanceolatus* (= Large-headed Brome)**

Mediterranean region, Macaronesia.

Ruderal grasslands and road and trackway grass on clay soils of alkaline character. Annual. Flowers from March to May.

***Bromus lanceolatus* var. *lanuginosus* (Poiret) Maire (= Large-headed Brome)**

Mediterranean region, Macaronesia.

Ruderal grasslands and road and trackway grass on clay soils of alkaline character. Annual. Flowers from March to May.

***Bromus matritensis* L.**

Europe, N Africa, SW Asia, Macaronesia.

Ruderal, sides of tracks and crops. Annual. Flowers from March to May.

***Bromus rubens* var. *glabriglumis* Maire (= **Red Brome, Foxtail Brome, Foxtail Chess**)**

Mediterranean region, Macaronesia.

Subnitrophilous grasslands, sides of tracks and crops. Annual. Flowers from March to May.

***Bromus rubens* L. var. *rubens* (= **Red Brome, Foxtail Brome, Foxtail Chess**)**

Mediterranean region, Macaronesia.

Subnitrophilous grasslands, sides of tracks and crops. Annual. Flowers from March to May.

***Bromus scoparius* L.**

Mediterranean region, SW Asia.

Argillic, temporarily waterlogged soils. Annual. Flowers from March to May.

***Bromus sterilis* L. (= **Poverty Brome, Barren Brome**)**

Europe, N Africa, SW Asia.

Phyto-nitrophilous grasslands of clearings of woodland and conserved scrub. Annual. Flowers from March to June.

***Bromus tectorum* L. (= **Cheatgrass, Drooping Brome**)**

Europe, N Africa, Asia, Macaronesia.

Subnitrophilous grasslands, sides of tracks and crops. Annual. Flowers from March to June.

ARUNDO***Arundo donax* L. (= **Giant Reed, Wild Cane**)**

Subcosmopolite.

Wet, strongly disturbed environments. Perennial. Flowers from September to March.

Medicinal plant. Diuretic (mineral salts).

Used in folkcraft to make cane whitewashing poles and pastry molds.

PHRAGMITES (= Reed)***Phragmites australis* subsp. *altissima* (Bentham) W. D. Clayton (= **Common Reed**)**

S Europe, N Africa, SW Asia.

Helophyte typical of banks of permanent eutrophic streams. Perennial. Flowers from September to February.

***Phragmites australis* (Cav.) Trin ex Steudel subsp. *australis* (= **Common Reed**)**

Cosmopolite.

Helophyte typical of banks of permanent eutrophic streams. Perennial. Flowers from September to February.

STIPA (= Feather Grass)***Stipa bromoides* (L.) Dörfler**

Mediterranean region, SW Asia.

Occasional, in association with carbonate outcrops. Perennial. Flowers from June to August.

***Stipa capensis* Thunb. (= **Mediterranean Needle-grass**)**

Mediterranean region, N and S Africa, SW Asia.

Subnitrophilous pastures, very copious on shales. Annual. Flowers from February to May.

***Stipa gigantea* Link (= **Golden Oats**)**

Ibero-North-African.

Granite outcrops. Perennial. Flowers from March to June.

PIPTATHERUM***Piptatherum miliaceum*** (L.) Cosson

Mediterranean region, SW Asia, Macaronesia.

Ruderal and nitrophilous grasslands, most frequent on clay soils. Perennial. Flowers from February to October.

CYNODON (= Bermuda Grass)***Cynodon dactylon*** (L.) Pers. var. ***dactylon*** (= **Bermuda-grass**)

Cosmopolite.

Nitrified locations, disturbed soils, preferentially on moist soils, copious in irrigation crops. Perennial. Flowers from January to December.

Medicinal plant, with starch and mineral salts (emollient).

Cynodon dactylon var. ***villosus*** Regel (= **Bermuda-grass**)

Cosmopolite.

Nitrified locations, disturbed soils, preferentially on moist soils, copious in irrigation crops. Perennial. Flowers from January to December.

Medicinal plant, with starch and mineral salts (emollient).

ERAGROSTIS (= Love-grasses)***Eragrostis cilianensis*** (All.) Vign.-Lut. ex Janchen (= **Stink-grass**)

Mediterranean region, C and SW Asia, Macaronesia.

Wet, very nitrophilous, zones. Annual. Flowers from July to September.

Eragrostis minor Host

Europe, Mediterranean region, Tropical Africa, Asia.

In nitrified, temporarily water-covered, zones. Annual. Flowers from May to November.

Eragrostis pilosa (L.) Beauv. (= **Jersey Love-grass**)

C and S Europe, C, S, and W Asia.

Irrigation crops, streambeds undergoing the drastic reduction of water levels during the summer drought. Annual. Flowers from July to November.

Eragrostis virescens C. Presl

South-America.

Wet grass within irrigation fields and nitrified banks of the large watercourses of the territory. Annual. Flowers from August to September.

CRYPISIS***Crypsis alopecuroides*** (Piller & Mitterp.) Schrader

Europe, N Africa, Asia.

Beds of ephemeral streams, drying out during the summer drought. Annual. Flowers from August to September (-February).

Crypsis schoenoides (L.) Lam.

C and N Europe, Mediterranean region, C and SW Asia.

Beds of ephemeral streams, drying out during the summer drought, on sandy soils. Annual. Flowers from July to November.

PANICUM (= Panic Grass)***Panicum dichotomiflorum*** Michx (= **Autumn Millet**)

North-America.

Borders of permanent eutrophic streams. Annual. Flowers from July to October.

ECHINOCHLOA (= Cockspurs)***Echinochloa colonum* (L.) Link (= Shama Millet)**

Intertropical zones.

In irrigated zones: gardens, lawns; also in nitrified grasslands on the banks of permanent watercourses. Annual. Flowers from July to October.

***Echinochloa crus-galli* (L.) Beauv. subsp. *crus-galli* (= Cockspur, Barnyard Grass)**

Europe, N Africa, Tropical Asia, Macaronesia.

Ruderal and weed: moist or saturated grasslands, irrigation crops. Annual. Flowers from July to November (-February).

***Echinochloa crus-galli* subsp. *hispidula* (Retz.) Honda (= Cockspur, Barnyard Grass)**

SE Asia.

Ruderal and weed: moist or saturated grasslands, irrigation crops. Annual. Flowers from July to November (-February).

DIGITARIA (= Finger-grasses)***Digitaria sanguinalis* (L.) Scop. (= Hairy Finger-grass, Crab Grass)**

S Europe, N Africa, Asia, Macaronesia.

Ruderal and weed: wet grasslands, irrigation crops. Annual. Flowers from July to November.

PASPALUM (= Finger-grasses)***Paspalum dilatatum* Poiret (= Dallis Grass)**

South-America.

Wet grasslands: lawns, irrigation crops, banks of permanent watercourses. Perennial. Flowers from May to November.

***Paspalum paspalodes* (Michx) Scribner**

Tropical America.

Borders of permanent eutrophic streams. Perennial. Flowers from June to November.

SETARIA (= Bristle-grasses)***Setaria pumila* (Poiret) Roemer & Schultes (= Yellow Bristle-grass)**

Europe, Mediterranean region, Asia, Macaronesia, C and North-America.

Ruderal and weed: irrigation crops, grasslands of banks of permanent watercourses. Annual. Flowers from June to October (-February).

SORGHUM (= Millets)***Sorghum halepense* (L.) Pers. (= Johnson-grass, Aleppo Millet)**

Mediterranean region, C and SW Asia, Macaronesia.

Ruderal and weed: roadway ditches, edges of irrigation crops, parks and gardens. Perennial. Flowers from June to October.

Plant whose massive ingestion may cause intoxication in ruminants.

HYPARHENIA***Hyparrhenia hirta* (L.) Stapf. (= Coolatai-grass)**

Mediterranean region, N, E, and S Africa, W and SW Asia, Macaronesia.

Protosols and very dry stony ground, sides of highways, due to the use of gravel and sand in their construction. Perennial. Flowers from February to August (-year round).

TYPHACEAE**TYPHA (= Cat-tail Flag)*****Typha angustifolia* L. (= Lesser Bulrush)**

Northern hemisphere, Australia.

Banks of permanent eutrophic watercourses. Perennial. Flowers from April to December.

Its leaves are used in traditional folkcraft (seats of chairs, hampers, pack-saddles, and panniers).

***Typha dominguensis* (Pers.) Steudel**

Mediterranean region, Africa and Tropical America, Asia, Macaronesia.

Banks of permanent eutrophic watercourses. Perennial. Flowers from April to December.

Has the same uses as the foregoing species.

***Typha latifolia* L. (= Bulrush)**

Subcosmopolite.

Banks of permanent eutrophic watercourses. Perennial. Flowers from April to December.

Has the same uses as the foregoing species.

LILIACEAE**ASPHODELUS (= Asphodels)*****Asphodelus aestivus* Brot.**

Mediterranean region.

Perennial summer pastures, and moist depressions and dales. Perennial. Flowers from May to August.

***Asphodelus albus* Millar (= White Asphodel)**

S Europe.

Clearings in scrub in the highest and wettest zones of the territory. Perennial. Flowers from March to May.

***Asphodelus fistulosus* L.**

Mediterranean region, SW Asia, Macaronesia.

On strongly disturbed alkaline clay substrates. Annual - perennial. Flowers from February to May.

***Asphodelus ramosus* L.**

Mediterranean region.

Clearings in scrub. Perennial. Flowers from March to May.

ANTHERICUM***Anthericum liliago* L.**

W Europe, N Africa.

Shady, moist understory. Perennial. Flowers from May to July.

MERENDERA***Merendera montana* Lange (= Autumn Merendera)**

Iberian endemic.

Oligotrophic therophyte pastures, in topographically depressed locations of some moisture. Perennial. Flowers from September to October.

FRITILLARIA (= Fritillary)***Fritillaria lusitanica*** Wikström

W Mediterranean region.

Ubacs in the sierras, in conserved scrub. Perennial. Flowers from March to May.

TULIPA (= Tulips)***Tulipa sylvestris*** subsp. ***australis*** (Link) Pamp (= **Wild Tulip**)

C and W Mediterranean region.

Clearings in scrub on rañas. Perennial. Flowers from March to May.

GAGEA (= Star-of-Bethlehems)***Gagea elliptica*** (A. Terrac.) Prain

W Mediterranean region.

Soils on shales, in arroyos and depressions. Perennial. Flowers from January to April.

ORNITHOGALUM (= Star-of-Bethlehems)***Ornithogalum narbonense*** L. (= **Southern Star-of-Bethlehem**)

S Europe, N Africa, SW Asia, Macaronesia.

In alkaline terrain. Perennial. Flowers from April to June.

Ornithogalum orthophyllum subsp. ***baeticum*** (Boiss.) Zahar. var. ***baeticum***

W Mediterranean region.

Pastures on compacted and somewhat wet soils. Perennial. Flowers from March to May.

Ornithogalum pyrenaicum L. (= **Spiked Star-of-Bethlehem**)

C, S, and W Europe, N Africa, SW Asia.

Fringes of scrub. Perennial. Flowers from May to June.

Ornithogalum umbellatum L. (= **Star-of-Bethlehem**)

C and S Europe, N Africa, SW Asia.

Pastures on compacted soils. Perennial. Flowers from March to May.

Plant with saponins of strong diuretic activity.

URGINEA***Urginea maritima*** (L.) Baker (= **Squill, Sea-onion, Sea Squill**)

S Europe, N Africa, SW Asia, Macaronesia.

Clearings in scrub, pastures on granites or shales. May become markedly copious in years following the eradication of lavender scrub in zones of shale substrates.

Perennial. Flowers from August to October.

Plant with compounds of interest in cardiology (digitalic drugs).

SCILLA (= Squills)***Scilla autumnalis*** L. (= **Autumn Squill**)

C, S, and W Europe, N Africa, SW Asia.

Pastures, most abundant on shales. Perennial. Flowers in September.

HYACINTHOIDES (= Bluebells)***Hyacinthoides hispanica*** (Miller) Rothm. (= **Spanish Bluebell**)

Originating from the western half of the Iberian Peninsula, it is now extensively naturalized throughout W and S Europe due to its cultivation as ornamental.

Stony, wet soils in mountainous zones. Perennial. Flowers from February to May.

DIPCADI***Dipcadi serotinum*** (L.) Medik. (= **Brown Bluebell**)

SW Europe, N Africa.

Dry shale or granite protosols. Perennial. Flowers from April to May.

MUSCARI (= Grape Hyacinth)***Muscari comosum*** (L.) Miller (= **Tassel Hyacinth**)

C Europe, Mediterranean region, Macaronesia.

Subnitrophilous grasslands, sloping banks and borders between estates, most frequent on clay substrates. Perennial. Flowers from February to May.

ALLIUM (= Onion)***Allium ampeloprasum*** L. (= **Wild Leek**)

S and W Europe, N Africa, W Asia, Macaronesia.

Edges of tracks and crops, preferentially on clay soils. Perennial. Flowers from April to June.

Plant of culinary use (condiment).

Allium guttatum subsp. ***sardoum*** (Moris) Stearn

Mediterranean region.

Strongly disturbed locations. Perennial. Flowers from April to July.

Allium massaessylum Batt. & Trabut

Ibero-North-African.

Grass on the fringes of scrub, in the wetter and higher zones of the territory. Perennial. Flowers from April to June.

Allium neapolitanum Cyr. (= **Neapolitan Garlic, Naples Garlic**)

Mediterranean region, SW Asia, Macaronesia.

Subnitrophilous grasslands. Perennial. Flowers from March to May.

Allium nigrum L. (= **Broad-leaved Onion, Giant Onion**)

C and W Mediterranean region, Macaronesia.

Nitrophilous, in the "tierras de Barros" (lands of clay). Perennial. Flowers from April to June.

Allium paniculatum L.

E and S Europe, N Africa, Macaronesia.

Subnitrophilous grasslands on clay soils. Perennial. Flowers from May to August.

Allium roseum L. (= **Rosy Garlic**)

Mediterranean region, SW Asia, Macaronesia.

Nitrophilous grasslands, on clay soils. Perennial. Flowers from March to May.

Allium stearnii Pastor & Valdés

W Mediterranean region.

Strongly disturbed locations on alkaline soils. Perennial. Flowers from May to July.

Allium vineale L. (= **Wild Onion**)

S and W Europe, SW Asia.

Nitrified grassland near a watercourse. Perennial. Flowers from May to August.

ASPARAGUS (= Asparagus)***Asparagus acutifolius*** L.

Mediterranean region.

Holm oak stands and their substitution stages. Perennial. Flowers from August to October.

Plant with saponins of strong diuretic activity.

Its young shoots are usable in gastronomy.

***Asparagus albus* L.**

C and W Mediterranean region.

Scrub in thermic locations. Perennial. Flowers from July to October.

Plant with saponins of strong diuretic activity.

Its young shoots are usable in gastronomy.

RUSCUS (= Butcher's-brooms)***Ruscus aculeatus* L. (= Butcher's-broom)**

C, S, and W Europe, N Africa, SW Asia, Macaronesia.

In woods and conserved scrub. Perennial. Flowers from May to July. Species of Community Interest whose collection and exploitation in nature may be the object of management measures (Habitat Directive), and of special interest (Regional Catalogue of Threatened Species of Extremadura).

Medicinal plant. Vasoconstrictor (ruscogenins).

SMILACEAE**SMILAX*****Smilax aspera* var. *altissima* Moris & De Not (= *Smilax*)**

Mediterranean region, W Asia, Macaronesia.

Conserved thermophilous scrub. Perennial. Flowers from September to November.

Plant with steroid heterosides of strong diuretic activity.

AMARYLLIDACEAE**NARCISSUS (= Daffodils)*****Narcissus bulbocodium* L. (= Hoop-petticoat Daffodil, Yellow Hoop-petticoat)**

Iberian Peninsula, SW France.

Wet pastures and rock fissures oozing water on the hilltops of the territory. Perennial. Flowers from February to April. Species of Community Interest whose collection and exploitation in nature may be the object of management measures (Habitat Directive) and of special interest (Regional Catalogue of Threatened Species of Extremadura).

***Narcissus cantabricus* DC. (= White Hoop-petticoat)**

Ibero-North-African.

Wet pastures on the ubacs of the sierras of the territory. Perennial. Flowers from January to February.

***Narcissus confusus* Pugsley**

Peninsular endemic.

Rellanos of quartzites in serreta of Magacela. Perennial. Flowers from January to March.

***Narcissus jonquilla* L. (= Jonquil, Rush-leaved Daffodil)**

Peninsular endemic.

Waterlogged pastures on clay soils. Perennial. Flowers from February to April.

***Narcissus papyraceus* Ker.-Gawl. (= Paper-white Daffodil, Paper-white Narcissus)**

Mediterranean region.

Pastures on moist soils, preferentially argillic. Perennial. Flowers from December to March.

***Narcissus serotinus* L.**

Mediterranean region.

Pastures and clearings in scrub, very copious on shales. Perennial. Flowers from August to September.

***Narcissus triandrus* subsp. *pallidulus* (Graells) Rivas Goday ex Fernandez Casas (= **Angel's-tears**)**

Peninsular endemic.

Clearings in scrub, usually on rañas. Perennial. Flowers from February to March.

***Narcissus x rozeirae* Fernandez Casas & Pérez Chiscano**

Peninsular endemic.

Clearings in scrub together with its related species *Narcissus bulbocodium* and *Narcissus triandrus* subsp. *pallidulus*. Perennial.

LEUCOJUM (= Snowflakes)***Leucojum autumnale* L. (= **Autumn Snowflake**)**

Iberian Peninsula, N Africa, Sicily, Sardinia.

Pastures and clearings in scrub. Perennial. Flowers from September to November.

AGAVACEAE**AGAVE (= American Aloe)*****Agave americana* L. (= **Century-plant**)**

Mexico. Grown as ornamental, subsponaneous alongside railway lines. Perennial.

IRIDACEAE**IRIS (= Irises)*****Iris pseudacorus* L. (= **Yellow Iris, Yellow Flag**)**

Europe, N Africa, W Asia, Macaronesia.

Bordering permanent streams. Perennial. Flowers from March to May.

***Iris xiphium* L. (= **Spanish Iris**)**

W Mediterranean region. In woods and conserved scrub. Perennial. Flowers from April to June.

GYNANDRIRIS***Gynandris sisyrinchium* (L.) Parl. (= **Barbary Nut**)**

S Europe, N Africa, SW Asia.

In pastures, preferentially on compacted clay soils, where it may become copious. Perennial. Flowers from February to May.

ROMULEA (= Sand Crocuses)***Romulea bulbocodium* (L.) Sebastiani & Mauri (= **Romulea**)**

Mediterranean region.

In sheepfold swards. Perennial. Flowers from January to April.

***Romulea ramiflora* Ten.**

Mediterranean region.

In sheepfold swards. Perennial. Flowers from January to April.

GLADIOLUS (= Gladioli)

Gladiolus communis subsp. ***byzantinus*** (Miller) A. P. Hamilton (= **Eastern Gladiolus**)
Iberian Peninsula, N Africa, Sicily.

In moist clay soils on shales. Perennial. Flowers from March to June.

Suitable as xeric gardening plant.

Gladiolus illyricus Koch (= **Wild Gladiolus**)

S and W Europe, N Africa, W Asia.

In clearings in scrub on rañas and pastures on skeletal soils on the tops of the sierras of the territory. Perennial. Flowers from March to June.

Suitable as xeric gardening plant.

Gladiolus italicus L.

S Europe, N Africa, SW Asia, Macaronesia.

On alkaline clay soils, on sides of tracks and crops. Perennial. Flowers from March to May.

Suitable as xeric gardening plant.

DIOSCOREACEAE**TAMUS (= Black Bryony)**

Tamus communis L. (= **Black Bryony, Black Bryony**)

C, S, and W Europe, N Africa, W Asia.

Riparian groves, conserved scrub on slopes of the sierras. Perennial. Flowers from February to May.

Suitable for cuisine (stews).

ORCHIDACEAE**EPIPACTIS (= Helleborines)**

Epipactis helleborine (L.) Crantz (= **Broad-leaved Helleborine, Common Helleborine**)

Europe, N Africa, W Asia, North-America.

Understorey in the higher sierras of the territory. Perennial. Flowers from May to June.

CEPHALANTHERA (= Helleborines)

Cephalanthera longifolia (L.) Fritsch (= **Narrow-leaved Helleborine**)

Europe, N Africa, Asia.

Silicolous, with markedly nemoral character. Perennial. Flowers from April to June.

LIMODORUM (= Bird's-nest Orchids)

Limodorum abortivum L. Swartz (= **Violet Bird's-nest Orchid**)

S Europe, N Africa, SW Asia.

Calcicolous plant, although appears occasionally on siliceous terrain. Perennial. Flowers from April to June.

NEOTINEA (= Dense-flowered Orchid)

Neotinea maculata (Desf.) Stearn (= **Dense-flowered Orchid**)

Mediterranean region, British Isles, Macaronesia.

Understorey in the wetter zones of the territory. Perennial. Flowers from June to July.

DACTYLORRHIZA (= Marsh-orchids)***Dactylorrhiza elata*** subsp. ***sesquipetalis*** (Willd.) Soó (= **Robust Marsh-orchid**)

Iberian Peninsula, N Africa, SW France, Balearic Islands, Corsica, Sicily.

Very wet soils, mires. Perennial. Flowers from May to June.

OPHRYS (= Orchids)***Ophrys apifera*** Hudson (= **Bee Orchid**)

W Europe, Mediterranean region.

Basophilous and subnitrophilous, on soils that harbour some soil moisture. Perennial. Flowers from April to June.

Ophrys dyris Maire

Ibero-North-African.

On argillic soils of alkaline character. Perennial. Flowers from April to May. Species of special interest (Regional Catalogue of Threatened Species of Extremadura).

Ophrys incubacea Blanca

Mediterranean region.

Subnitrophilous on clay soils of alkaline and calcareous character. Perennial. Flowers from March to April.

Ophrys lutea Cav. (= **Yellow Bee-orchid**)

Mediterranean region.

Calcicolous and subnitrophilous, may be copious in pastures on calcareous soils. Perennial. Flowers from April to May.

Ophrys scolopax Cav. (= **Woodcock Orchid**)

Iberian Peninsula, France, Corsica.

On alkaline clay soils. Perennial. Flowers from March to April.

Ophrys tenthredinifera Willd. (= **Sawfly Orchid**)

Mediterranean region.

On soils of calcareous or argillic nature, presents a degree of argillophily. Usually appears in arroyos and other depressions in which moisture tends to accumulate. Perennial. Flowers from April to June.

Ophrys vernixia Brot.

Mediterranean region.

Calcicolous. Perennial. Flowers from March to April.

ORCHIS (= Orchids)***Orchis champagneuxii*** Barn.

Iberian Peninsula, SE France.

Pastures and clearings in scrub. Perennial. Flowers from March to April.

Orchis coriophora subsp. ***martinii*** (Timb.-Lagr.) Nyman (= **Bug Orchid**)

Europe, Asia.

Grasslands that are wet until summer, clearings of cork oak stands. Perennial. Flowers from March to June.

Orchis italica Poiret (= **Naked-man Orchid, Wavy-leaved Monkey-orchid**)

Mediterranean region.

Thermophilous and calcicolous. Good indicator of alkaline clay soils. Perennial. Flowers from March to May. Species of special interest (Regional Catalogue of Threatened Species of Extremadura).

Orchis lactea Poiret (= **Mikky Orchid**)

Mediterranean region.

Alkaline clay soils. Perennial. Flowers from March to May.

Orchis langei K. Richter

Ibero-North-African.

In clearings of cork oak stands. Perennial. Flowers from April to June. Species of special interest (Regional Catalogue of Threatened Species of Extremadura).

Orchis laxiflora Lam. (= **Loose-flowered Orchid**)

W Europe, Mediterranean region.

Silicicolous, on very wet soils. Perennial. Flowers from March to June.

Orchis morio subsp. ***picta*** (Loisel.) Arcangeli (= **Green-winged Orchid**)

Europe, N Africa, Asia.

In clearings of sclerophyllous woodland and its substitution scrub. Perennial. Flowers from March to June.

Orchis papilionacea L. (= **Pink Butterfly-orchid**)

Mediterranean region, SW Asia.

Basophilous, although it appears on isolated occasions in siliceous soils, in topographically depressed pastures. Perennial. Flowers from March to May. Species of special interest (Regional Catalogue of Threatened Species of Extremadura).

SERAPIAS (= Tongue-orchids)***Serapias cordigera*** L.

SW Europe, Mediterranean region, Macaronesia.

Silicicolous, typical of waterlogged silty-sand soils. Perennial. Flowers from April to May.

Serapias lingua L. (= **Tongue Orchid**)

Mediterranean region.

Silicicolous, shows preference for silty-sand soils. Inhabits both soils that receive only rainfall and dewfall, and grasslands that become temporarily waterlogged, in which it may become quite copious. Perennial. Flowers from April to May.

Serapias parviflora Parl. (= **Small-flowered Tongue-orchid**)

Mediterranean region, Macaronesia.

Presents argillophilous tendencies, appearing in very wet soils. Perennial. Flowers from April to May.

Serapias perez-chiscanoi C. Acedo

Iberian endemic (Vegas del Guadiana area, Portuguese Extremadura).

Silicicolous, inhabits moist but not waterlogged soils. Perennial. Flowers from March to May. Species in danger of extinction (Regional Catalogue of Threatened Species of Extremadura) and vulnerable (Red List of Spanish Vascular Flora)

Serapias vomeracea (Burm.) Briq.

Mediterranean region.

Soils with high silt content, temporarily waterlogged. Perennial. Flowers from April to May.

