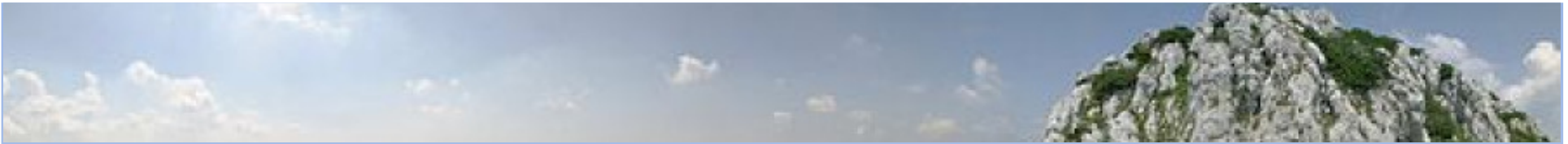


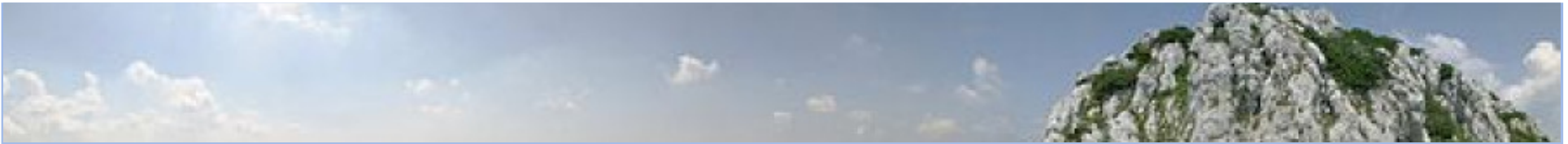
NATIONAL PARKS OF EUROPE: CORREGGIO, MARCH 28-31

# CROATIA: NP RISNJAK FLORA





- up to **1148** species and sub-species
- 83% of all species currently known have been specified for the literature



Well conserved climatic plant communities, especially forests, with authentic plant species composition, add to the special value of the national park.

an exceptional diversity of orchids, from which many are rare and threatened



# ENDEMIC SPECIES

lat. *Helleborus niger*, *L. ssp. macranthus*

hrv. velecvjjetni kukurijek

eng. Christmas rose



- an **evergreen** plant with dark, leathery, pedate leaves
- carried on **stems** to 23–30 cm tall
- the large, flat **flowers are white**, or occasionally pink
- generally found in **mountainous areas**
- an old legend says it sprouted in the snow from the tears of a young girl who had no gift to give the Christ child in Bethlehem



# PROTECTED SPECIES



lat. *Pinus mugo*, *Turra*

hrv. bor krivulj, kleka

eng. dwarf mountain pine

- a high-altitude European pine
- a low, shrubby, multi-stemmed plant to 3-6 m tall with symmetrical cones
- foliage with dark green leaves ('needles') in pairs, 3–7 cm long
- the **cones are nut-brown**, 2.5-5.5 cm long, symmetrical, thin-scaled and matt texture in subsp.
- often used by homeowners and landscape architects for home security purposes
- a recent trend is the increase in use of the Mugo Pine in **cooking**

# PROTECTED SPECIES



lat. *Hepatica nobilis*, Schreber

hrv. jetrenka

eng. hepatica

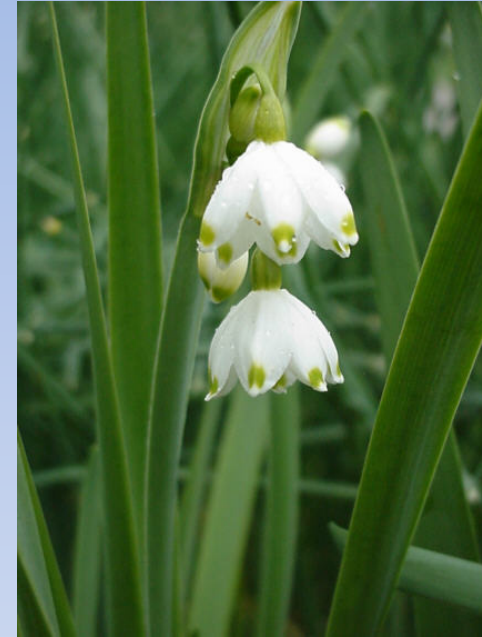
- **bisexual flowers** with pink, purple, blue, or white sepals and three green bracts; appear singly on hairy stems from late winter to spring
- butterflies, moths, bees, flies and beetles are known **pollinators**
- can be found either in deeply shaded deciduous (especially beech) woodland and scrub or grassland in full sun
- hepatica is named from its leaves, which, like the human liver (*Greek hepar*), have three lobes
- once thought to be an **effective treatment for liver disorders**
- although **poisonous in large doses**, the leaves and flowers may be used as an astringent, as a demulcent for slow-healing injuries, and as a diuretic

# PROTECTED SPECIES

lat. *Leucojum vernal*, L.

hrv. proljetni drijemovac

eng. spring snowflake



- Greek leukos (“white”) + ion (“violet”)
- native to central and southern Europe
- narrow, strap-like, dark green leaves
- the **flowers** are **small and bell-shaped**, white with a green (or occasionally yellow) spot at the end of each petal
- *Leucojum vernal* (Spring snowflake) normally grows **15-20 cm tall**
- it flowers from mid-February to March, as soon as the snow melts in its wild habitat

# ENDANGERED SPECIES



lat. *Gentiana pneumonanthe*, L.

hrv. plućna sirištara

eng. marsh gentian

- a species of the genus *Gentiana*
- it was the first wildflower announced as flower of the year in Germany in 1980
- it can be found in Marshes and Moorlands
- it is the host-plant of the Alcon Blue



# ENDANGERED SPECIES



lat. *Menyanthes trifoliata*, L.

hrv. močvarna trolistica

eng. bogbean, buckbean

- Greek menyein (“disclosing”) + anthos (“flower”)  
→ sequential opening of flowers on the inflorescence  
(an erect raceme of white flowers)
- a **horizontal rhizome** with alternate, trifoliate leaves
- occurs in bogs and marshes in Asia, Europe, and North America

# VULNERABLE SPECIES



lat. *Taxus baccata*, L.

hrv. tisa

eng. yew

- a small- to medium-sized **evergreen** tree, growing 10–20 metres tall, with a trunk up to 2 metres
- the **bark is thin**, scaly brown, coming off in small flakes
- the **leaves are lanceolate**, flat, dark green, 1–4 centimetres long and 2–3 millimetres broad, arranged spirally on the stem
- it's the **longest-living plant** in Europe
- most parts of the tree are **toxic** enabling ingestion and dispersal by birds

# VULNERABLE SPECIES



lat. *Ilex aquifolium*, L.

hrv. božikovina

eng. holly

- a **dioecious tree** or shrub found in shady areas of forests of oak and in beech hedges
- it can exceed **10 m in height**
- usually found as a shrub or a small tree about 6 or 7 feet tall with a straight trunk and pyramidal crown
- it can live **500 years**
- the **fruits reach the crimson colour** typically in October and remain so during the cold months, which makes them a vital food source for forest animals
- they are **poisonous** for human consumption

# VULNERABLE SPECIES

lat. *Leontopodium alpinum*

hrv. runolist

eng. edelweiss



- a **well-known** mountain flower, belonging to the sunflower family
- German edel (“noble”) + weiß (“white”)
- leaves and flowers are covered with **white hairs** and appear woolly
- flowering stalks of Edelweiss can grow to a size of 3–20 cm; each bloom consisting of five to six small yellow flower heads (5 mm) surrounded by bracts in **star formation**
- the flowers are in bloom between July and September
- used traditionally in **folk medicine** as a remedy against abdominal and respiratory diseases



# THREATENED SPECIES



lat. *Trollius europaeus*, L.

hrv. europska planinčica

eng. globeflower

- it grows up to 60 cm high with a **bright yellow, globe-shaped flower** up to 3 cm across
- the petaloid sepals hide 5-15 inconspicuous **true petals with nectaries**
- each flower produces a large number of **wrinkled follicles**
- the leaves are deeply divided **into 3-5 toothed lobes**
- it grows in **damp ground in shady areas**, woodland and scrub, flowering between June and August
- it is **slightly poisonous** and is purgative when used fresh

THANK YOU  
FOR  
YOUR ATTENTION !