

ENDANGERED PLANTS INCLUDED TO THE RED DATA BOOK OF LITHUANIA



Education and Culture
Lifelong learning programme
COMENIUS
National Parks of Europe 2011-2013



EPIPOGIUM APHYLLUM

BELAPĖ ANTBARZDĖ

EPIPOGIUM APHYLLUM

This plant is one of the rarest species in Lithuania. It is perennial, 5-12 centimeters tall, with brown, fleshy root. It has eight large blossoms which bloom from June to August. The flowers are very fragrant. It is usually white with purple spots.



BRANCHED BELL

ŠAKOTASIS VARPENIS

BOTRYCHIUM MATRICARII FOLIUM

Branched bell grows in poor sands. Like other ferns, it reproduces by spores. Three kinds of these plants grow in Lithuania, two of which are included in vulnerable plants list.



LAKE LOBELIA

EŽERINĖ LOBELIJA

LOBELIA DORTMANNA

Lake lobelia is prevalent in Europe and North America. The plant is 70-200 centimeters tall. Its leaves are clustered at the foundation of crowns, immersed.

Flowers raised above the water are usually bluish. The plant is poisonous, has alkaloids. Lake lobelia grows in polluted lakes, up to 2 metres deep. In Lithuania it is very rare.



COLOURFUL CUCKOO

RAIBOJI GEGŪNĖ

DACTYLORHIZA CRUENTA

This plant is one of the rarest species in Lithuania. The plant is easy to describe because it has got spots on both sides of the leaves. The spots are from black to purple in colour. However, the spots of the plant begin to turn pale when it dies.



RATTLESNAKE FERN

VIRGININIS VARPENIS

BOTRYCHIUM VIRGINIANUM

This is a wide-ranging species. It abounds in many parts of the United States, in the mountains of Mexico, in Australia, in some parts of Asia, as the Himalaya Mountains, and is also found in Norway, and around Gulf of Bothnia, although in no other part of Europe. It is large and succulent and is boiled and eaten in the Himalayas, in New Zealand. The plant is extremely rare in Lithuania.



DWARF BIRCH

BERŽAS KERUŽIS

BETULA NANA

This shrub grows in Europe, Asia, North America's Arctic and is to 1-1.2 metres tall. The bark is non-peeling and shiny red-copper coloured. The leaves are rounded, 6-20 millimetres diameter, with a bluntly toothed margin. They become red in the autumn.



"MELANCHOLY" THISTLE

VAIRIALAPÉ USNIS

CIRSIUM HETEROPHYLLUM

This is an erect spineless herb. It is found in England, Wales and Scotland but not in the south of these countries. In Ireland it is very rare, and in Denmark it is only locally found. It grows in upland meadows, grasslands, roads and open woods. The blossoms of the flower are from 3 to 5 centimeters long and wide, red-purple colour, and blooms from July to August.



COMMON CORNCOCLE

PAPRASTOJI RAUGĖ

AGROSTEMMA GITHAGO

These flowers are scentless. They are from 25 to 50 milimeters tall. Each petal has 2 or 3 continuous black lines. The five narrow sepals are longer than the petals and are connected to the base. Leaves are light green. Seeds are produced in capsule. It can be found in fields, roadsides and railway lines.



BROAD CLOG

PLAČIALAPĖ KLUMPAITĖ

CYPRIPEDIUM CALCEOLUS

This plant is about 50 centimeters tall with creeping rhizomes, covered with small leaves. The stem and leaves are covered with dense hair. These flowers are large and very ornate. It blooms in May - June. Seeds are very small, carried by the wind.

It grows in deciduous and mixed forests. It likes calcareous soils. Common in Europe, Siberia and East Asia.



PASQUE FLOWER

PAPRASTOJI ŠILAGĖLĖ

PULSATILLA VULGARIS

This is a beautiful spring flowering plant with long straight stem and root. It is native in meadows and prairies of North America, Europe, and Asia. It blooms early in spring.

However, the plant is highly toxic, and produces cardiogenic toxins and oxytoxins which slow human's heart.



Presentation was made by :

Augustė Rečiūnaitė
Radvilė Petraitytė
Lauryna Kvedaraitė
Eglė Buivydaitytė
Laura Strolytė