Page 1

PROVENCE-ALPES-CÔTE D'AZUR
PLANTING NATIVE FLORA
FROM THE ALPINE SLOPES TO THE MEDITERRANEAN COAST

Page 3

PLANTING NATIVE FLORA

A PRACTICAL GUIDE FOR REVEGETATION PROJECTS FROM THE ALPINE SLOPES TO THE MEDITERRANEAN COAST

Page 5

Summary:

INTRODUCTION

Now more than ever, project developers are ready to take on the challenges they face while carrying out development work: challenges in terms of improving the quality of life of users, who increasingly wish to reconnect with nature, as well as preserving and promoting biodiversity. Issues such as soil artificialisation, the lack of demand for certain phytopharmaceuticals, preservation of water resources, mitigating the heat island effect, and even improving air quality must all be taken into account; although they may appear the same on paper from one region to another, they generally require special attention to paid to the particular characteristics of the local region, especially when it comes to choosing the right plants.

PLANTING? YES, BUT WHAT? WHEN? WHERE? AND HOW?

The aim of this guide is to **inspire developers** - whether public or private, urban or rural - to incorporate natural and rustic atmospheres into their projects. The goal is to create more wild

and rural vegetated areas, adapted to the soil conditions and the Alpine or Mediterranean climates, which prioritises plants originating from the region of Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur and allows them to be discovered and rediscovered. In this guide, the phrase "**Planting native flora" refers to indigenous species[1] which grow naturally in the region**. In other words, species which some refer to as "domestic" or "local plants". However, the expression "native plant" can lead to some confusion, which the definitions in the first chapters of this guide aim to remove. For example, it is not equivalent to "locally sourced".

The guide also does not pretend to be exhaustive, due to the sheer number of plant species native to our region. It proposes ubiquitous species[2], i.e., those which are sufficiently generalist to adapt to the various development projects, regardless of the type of species or their plantation site.
It does not always prioritise planting native species when this could be a detriment to others species, such as horticultural plants. The recommended approach is not intended to be exclusive: it can be easily combined and integrated into other more ornamental approaches or landscapes.
This approach also complements existing resources[3] and has been inspired by other similar guides which have already been published or are undergoing preparation in other regions. **"Planting native species" is not simply about picking plants from a list. It also takes into account many other parameters which affect a given environment, as well as the ways these parameters interact with each other.**
Finally, the purpose of the guide is not to replace experts in the field, such as ecologists, landscapers, nursery owners, or horticulturists, who can help you with planning and carrying out a revegetation project far better than any guide.

"Created as a handy tool and to help with brainstorming ideas, "Planting native flora" was developed by a multidisciplinary team consisting of institutional and technical partners, scientists, landscapers, green space land owners, nursery owners, seed producers and many more, all working towards a common goal of producing a practical and educational guide. It is based on a "holistic approach", helping to improve the ecological capacity of green spaces by combining floral features with benefits to biodiversity. "

It is divided into two distinct sections for ease of reference, and and we hope you enjoy reading it as much as we enjoyed writing it!

The first section "How to plant native flora and why?" will give you the keys to understanding this approach and provides, for each step of the project, some essential concepts along with recommendations.
The second section - "Plant palettes" - will let you discover the wide range of plants native to our region, providing some diversity to the species chosen for your projects.

Notes de bas de page

[1] A species is defined as native to a region if its presence is this region is the result of natural processes without any human intervention.
[2] A species qualifies as ubiquitous when present in several habitats and occupying various ecological niches, with a potentially widespread geographical distribution.
[3] Resources (cf. Bibliography et resources).

[4] Detailed list (cf. Acknowledgements).
Fin des notes

Page 9

The European project LIFE Habitats Calanques, coordinated by the Agence Régionale pour la Biodiversité et l'Environnement Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur (ARBE), helped develop this guide in partnership the regional strategy implemented by the Agency, in which you can find the flora of the Provençal coast as well as the invasive non-native plant species (INNPS) which have the greatest impact in this region.
It should be noted that specificity was purposefully left out of this guide, and that the species recorded in the Mediterranean Basin are capable of adapting to the Provençal coast.

The goal of the European project LIFE Habitats Calanques is to preserve the natural habitats of the Calanques coastline, including certain endemic plant species which are under threat due to anthropic and natural pressures. One of the goals of this project is to better understand the local flora of the Provençal coast and to tackle the spread of invasive non-native plants, in particular when these are introduced to public or private spaces near to the Calanques National Park.

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The LIFE Habitats Calanques project brings together 7 partners: the French Regional Agency for Biodiversity and the Environment (ARBE), Calanques National Park, the deliberative assembly (Conseil Départemental) of the Bouches-du-Rhône department, the City of Marseille, the National Botanical Conservatory of Porquerolles, Aix-Marseille University, and Naturoscope. The project is financed by the European Commission, the deliberative assembly of the Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur region (Région Sud Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur), and the Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur Regional Directorate for the Environment, Planning and Housing (PACA DREAL).

Page 11

PART 1 RECOMMENDATIONS
ADVANTAGES OF USING PLANTS NATIVE TO OUR REGION

Page 13

ADVANTAGES OF USING PLANTS NATIVE TO OUR REGION

The diversity of life is the product of a fine balancing act between different local natural resources, and is intimately linked to the type of soil, climate and water. Planting native species means preserving both ecological connectivity and the equilibrium of ecosystems, as well as protecting regional biodiversity. But wait, that's not all!

Let's take a look at some of the benefits that local plants can offer.

Stronger territorial identity

The region of Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur is a hotspot[5] harbouring a wide range of flora and fauna, but which is nevertheless severely threatened and undermined, particularly due to human activities. Using native plant species is an essential tool in reinforcing the identity of regional landscapes, and strengthens overall national and cultural heritage. Inhabitants and visitors alike will have the opportunity to discover and appreciate the sights and fragrances of revegetated green spaces, helping to preserve the uniqueness and enjoy the benefits of nature.

Fostering life and promoting interactions between plants and pollinators

Native plants are an integral part of original natural ecosystems; they serve as areas of refuge, places to reproduce, to live, and provide resources for wild fauna (birds, insects and mammals); they produce pollen, nectar, and seeds as well as providing shelter from the sun, and much more. Native species have interdependent life cycles which are in harmony with their environments. Planting these species promotes ecosystem equilibrium and directly contributes to the restoration and preservation of biodiversity in our region.
Insect pollinators, for example, interact with native flora to fulfil essential functions: reproduction, nutrition, and habitation. The flowering period of nectar-rich plants coincides with the needs of wilds pollinators, improving their chances of cross-pollination and therefore dissemination [6].

Planting diverse native species preserves these interspecific interactions and allows them to flourish.

Note de bas de page
[5] The Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur region is a biodiversity hotspot. It has the highest number of species of all metropolitan regions. Two thirds of the plant species identified in metropolitan France can be found in this region, as well as one third of insect species, 90% of bats and 85% of nesting birds (nature review by ARBE titled "Regard sur la Nature de Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur").
[6] However, climate change can lead to phenological (seasonal) shifts between plants and animals.
Fin des notes

Reduced maintenance and improved natural resistance to pests and diseases

When planted or sown under the right conditions, **ubiquitous native plants require little maintenance**. Their adaptation to the local environment provides resistance to diseases, parasites and drought. Professionals (plant nursery owners, horticulturists, etc.) can inform you of any special requirements and the natural resistance of the plants that you have chosen.

Adaptation to climate change

Some native plants posses high intraspecific genetic diversity[7], providing a strong ability to adapt to the ecological characteristics of their natural distribtion range. **A plant palette consisting primarily of diverse native flora will be suited to the ecological and bioclimatic conditions of our region, and in general more resistant to climate change.**

Greater connectivity

Regardless of the size of the region, planting native plant species helps to strengthen the different ecological belts, in particular the green [8] and turquoise [9] belts, by promoting connectivity between reservoirs of biodiversity[10]. Once cut off, or too far removed from their neighbours, native plant populations receive less pollinators and other related species (beneficial organisms), and plants have a harder time reproducing, which in turn leads to a decline in plant population. On the rise, this loss of connectivity affects the activities of the wild fauna which rely on these plants and are no longer able to find enough food. **Establishing or re-establishing new ecological corridors**[11] (by planting hedges, tree lines, grass strips, bioswales, etc.) **helps to combat habitat fragmentation and directly contributes to the preservation of biodiversity**. This process is a means of mending the biological networks, in order that plants and animals, as well as humans, are able to move, feed, reproduce, take shelter, and more generally, complete their life cycle. This is especially important in interface zones between natural spaces (such as the Natura 2000 network whose purpose is to preserve so Sites of Community Importance), as well as urban and suburban areas.

Notes de bas de page

[7] Occurring within the same species.

[8] The Green and Blue Belt (TVB) is the flagship measure of the Grenelle de l'environnement, an environment round table which aims to tackle the loss of biodiversity through the preservation and restoration of ecological connectivity. This land management tool aims to (re)establish a coherent ecological network, at a national level, allowing plants and animals to move, feed, reproduce, rest, etc. In other words, ensuring their survival and allowing these ecosystems to continue to enrich our lives. The Green and Blue Belt consists of reservoirs of biodiversity connected by corridors. Since this round table, additional belts have been added to the TVB concept, namely black and turquoise belts.

[9] The turquoise belt corresponds to areas where there is a steep transition between the green and blue belts, for example vegetation bordering on aquatic environments. This ecological corridor is a conducive environment for the free movement of species.

[10] A reservoir of biodiversity is an area in which biodiversity is the richest or most represented, where species, whether or not they are rare or under threat, can complete all or part of their life cycle (food, reproduction, shelter), and the natural habitats of this region can fulfil their needs, particularly in terms of size.

[11] Ecological corridor: refers to one or more environments which link up different habitats considered vital for a species or population.
Fin des notes

Page 15

By way of example, **the Life Habitats Calanques projects encourage residents of the Calanques National Park to plant native species** in order to preserve the endemic plants which make up the Phrygana[12], one of the Sites of Community Importance situated at the heart of the park.

Rosa gallica, one of the wild progenitors of modern rose cultivars

All of these elements contribute to the development, as well as the interactions between native flora and fauna in these restored and connected ecological networks, both within neighbourhoods and communities, as well at the regional and national level.

So, if you want to promote biodiversity, planting and sowing native species is a great way to add value to our region.

Note de bas de page
[11] Phrygana: formation of small thorny bushes which have adopted different techniques to protect themselves from the sun. This is the flagship habitat of the restoration project managed by LIFE Habitats Calanques, where *Astragalus tragacantha*, *Plantago subulata* and *Thymelaea tartonraira* are three of the core species. Unfortunately, they are currently in decline due to extreme environmental conditions as well as facing strong anthropogenic pressure.
Fin des notes

Page 16

PLANTING NATIVE, WHAT DOES IT REALLY MEAN?
1. A common language for a common understanding
Many people can be put off by the ambiguous vocabulary used in botany. From one professorial to another, the terms “local”, “wild”, “native”, “endemic” or “hardy” can take on radically different meanings. “Local origin" could interpreted as the location from which the seeds were harvested in their natural environment, their production site, or even the location of a nursery, which may very well offer plants originating from other regions.

Thus, it is important to have a common language to set out definitions and reduce confusion.

Page 17

The term “local plant” as used in this guide covers the following:
▶ **Native species** (including endemic),
▶ **Archaeophytes** (accepted by botanists as part of the native flora due to the length of time since their introduction.

© Credit

Rosa gallica, one of the wild progenitors of modern rose cultivars

▶ **Native plant** (indigenous, autochthonous): a plant species is defined as native to a region when its presence is the result of natural dispersal. This region is known is as its natural distribution range. A plant species which is native to the Provence-Alpes-Côte d’Azur region is therefore a species which has not been transplanted or imported by humans. Endemic plants are a subcategory of native plants.

▶ **Endemic species**: these plants species are restricted to a single biogeographic region and only grow in this region due to factors such as certain ecological requirements.

▶ **Non-native plant (neophyte)**: species introduced by humans, deliberately or accidentally, to a region outside of its natural distribution range. This is opposed to a native plant.

▶ **Archaeophyte**: an archaeophyte is a plant species which is not native to a geographical region, but which was introduced in “ancient” times (before the 15th century). Due to the length of time since their introduction (by convention before the year 1500), certain archaeophytes are accepted as being part of the native flora.

▶ **Invasive Non-Native Plant Species (INNPS)**: plant species which are not native to a given region, whose introduction by humans, whether deliberate or accidental, is harmful to native species, habitats and ecosystems, with a negative impact on the economy, ecology and health. This naturalised species[13] is capable of quickly spreading from its original site. INNPS are known as EVEE (Espèce Végétale Exotique Envahissante) in France. It should be noted that not all non-native plants become naturalised, and not all of these plants species become automatically invasive.

▶ **Wild plant**: a wild plant is one which grows naturally within an ecosystem without having undergone prior selection or hybridisation by humans. A plant which is wild to a given region is by definition native and grows naturally therein[14].

▶ **Horticultural plant**: a selection of plants (species, hybrid, cultivar, etc.) developed by humans for their ornamental, culinary, therapeutic qualities, etc. They do not grow naturally in the regions to which they are introduced[15]. Horticultural plants may still have a native plant as their progenitor, with certain traits preserved through selection (colour, petal number, smell, etc.). *Rosa gallica*, for example, is one of the wild progenitors of modern rose cultivars. As a result of consumer demand, horticultural plants are now the most commonly produced, which further increases their use in our region. Some have built up quite the reputation and prominently feature in many of the urban and suburban landscapes of Côte d’Azur.

Notes de bas de page

[13] Naturalised: introduced plant species which encounters ecological conditions favourable for its long-term establishment.

[14] A naturally-occurring species is a plant which grows and reproduces without human intervention.

[15] Certain horticultural plants can sometimes escape from gardens.

Fin des notes

2. Invasive Non-Native Plant Species (INNPS)

Invasive non-native plants and animals are considered one of the five major causes of the loss of biodiversity. As a result, managing and preventing their spread is a key challenge in the preservation of our regions.

Planting invasive non-native plant species poses a risk to the diversity of the local flora and fauna in our region. By planting native plant species, you are helping to preserve biodiversity.

In 2020, the following counts were recorded in the Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur region:

▶ 143 INNPS 38 of which are classed as having a "major" impact (i.e., high impact and widespread),

▶ 62 are classed as "emergent" (high impact but not yet widespread), and 43 are classed as "moderate";

▶ And 153 Potentially Invasive Non-Native Plant Species.

a. What are the impacts of invasive non-native plant species?

An established INNPS can have several negative impacts on:

▶ **Biodiversity**: competition for resources (water, food, light, etc.) with native plants, transmission of diseases, hybridisation with other local plants species leading to a loss of genetic identity, changes to soil properties, environmental and functional modifications, etc.

▶ **Users and accessibility**: closure of spaces, restricted use, and road visibility reduction. In addition to their toxicity, some species constitute actual barriers, preventing free movement and even going so far as to limit the recreational use of a site.

▶ **The economy**: reduced agricultural yields (pastures, crops, orchards, etc.), limited accessibility (to land, sea, resources, etc.), interference with drinking water catchments, significant management costs, etc.

▶ **Standardisation of landscapes and regional flora through homogenisation** (monospecific plant populations[16]) and loss of identity.

Example of the four most impactful INNPS on the Calanques coastline

Agave americana, American aloe © CBNMed – Julien UGO

Opuntia stricta, coastal prickly pear © Philippe RICHAUD

Carpobrotus spp., ice plant © Philippe RICHAUD
Medicago arborea, moon trefoil © Philippe RICHAUD

Note de bas de page
[16]Consisting of only one species.
Fin des notes

Page 19

Example of six INNPS classed as having a "**major**" impact (high impact and widespread)
Ailanthus altissima, tree of heaven © JV CARREFOUR
Cortaderia selloana, pampas grass © B. HUYNH-TAN
Buddleja davidii, butterfly bush © Y.MORVANT
Acacia dealbata, blue wattle © G. BLANC
Lonicera janiponica, Japanese honeysuckle © Y.MORVANT
Robinia pseudoacacia, false acacia © JV CARREFOUR

Page 20

b. Regional strategy for invasive non-native plant species
Managing INNPS is a complex task: it requires long-term commitment, sometimes spanning several decades. The people tasked with management must control the spread of INNPS in their respective regions and implement a robust strategy:

▶ by defining their management goals,
▶ by taking into account the characteristics of the site and the species in question.
Since 2014, a regional strategy in Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur has been in place with respect to invasive non-native plant species, mandated by national and regional government, accompanied by a plan of action (available online on the INVMED platform under the resources section: www.invmed.fr).

This strategy, organised by the National Botanic Conservatories, is based on a list[17] which classes the species according to their regional distribution, amount of coverage, as well as their impact and risk level.

Encart 1
For more information:
This platform is a repository for all the information and tools necessary for prevention, management and monitoring of the INNPS in question. You will find:
▶ the list of invasive non-native plant species in the regions of Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur, Corsica and Occitania, as well their fact sheets;
▶ international, European, national, regional and local regulations concerning the management of invasive non-native plant species;

▶ a section dedicated to networking with stakeholders including mapping of actions, feedback, a directory, etc.;
▶ information on ways to treat green waste originating from INNPS management activities;
▶ a flowchart to help with INNPS management according to the type of environment and target audience.
Fin de l'encart 1

Encart 2
WARNING: multiplying and mass planting "local plants", without taking prior precautions with respect to their provenance, can lead to the genetic pollution of local populations, and may even lead to dominance over existing species similar in nature to INNPS.
Fin de l'encart 2

Note de bas de page
[17] List of invasive non-native plant species in the Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur region: Appendix No. 2
Fin des notes

3. Végétal local trademark to promote biodiversity
The Végétal local trademark is the result of a collective effort by professional partners in the life sciences sector in France (users, producers, key influencers, state departments, etc.) whose objective is to guarantee that plants are local and wild.

This collective trademark was created in 2015 on the initiative of the network of National Botanical Conservatories, and the associations Plante & Cité and Afac-Agroforesteries. It was registered with the French national intellectual property office (INPI)[18] by the French Biodiversity Agency (OFB), including the requirements for certification and technical information. The *Végétal local* trademark is reserved for the sale of plants which are qualified as wild, i.e., not having undergone selection or hybridisation by humans. It encompasses grasses, trees and shrubs. In order to be eligible for and to display the Végétal local trademark, the initial plant material (seeds, cuttings, etc.) must be harvested from plants growing in natural environments, free from any human intervention. The trademark therefore excludes selected agricultural, forestry, and horticultural varieties.

In addition to the wild aspect of harvested plants, the attribution of the *Végétal local* trademark implies that the plants were harvested from a natural environment in France, and more specifically from one of the large biogeographic regions making up mainland France: 11 such regions have been defined, guaranteeing the local nature of the trademark. These zones were defined independently from the administrative divisions of the regions: they are the result, on the one hand, of compiling hydrographic, geological, climatic, altitude and vegetation maps, and on the other, of consultation with botanical experts and professionals. They form the large ecoregions of metropolitan France.

Titre de la carte : The large biogeographic regions defined in the framework of the *Végétal local* trademark

Notes de bas de page

[18] Institut National de la Propriété Intellectuelle.

Fin des notes

Thus, the Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur region is split into two biogeographic regions: the Alpine zone and the Mediterranean zone. A plant purchased for a plantation, or a seed which is labelled as a Végétal local of the region, originates from the harvest and multiplication of a specimen which grows naturally in one of these biogeographic regions (or even both depending on its natural distribution range). Producers must therefore list the biogeographical region of origin and use of the species alongside the *Végétal local* trademark: in this case either the Alps or the Mediterranean.

The trademark guarantees that the plant was collected from its natural environment and is a native species, and that the populations from which the plant was collected were not negatively affected. It also covers their production thanks to the technical information sheet, by requiring the multiplication of harvested seeds and herbaceous plants in the region from which they were collected.

You can find more information and documentation regarding this trademark, guidelines for use (guides, videos, articles, etc.), as well as the contact details of the producers on the *Végétal local*[19] website. Online maps[20] allow you to verify the biogeographic region to which your commune belongs (type the name of the commune using the "magnifying glass").

Encart

Others labels and approaches

Although this guide showcases the use of native plants, horticultural plants which may not be native also play an important role in development projects, particularly urban projects. In fact, for certain projects, combining local plant palettes with horticultural varieties can be extremely interesting.

This combined approach is put forth in the Mediterranean garden charter[21]. This charter, signed in 2021, formalises the concept of "enhanced" nature. This concept draws inspiration from nature to create projects where the plant palette is carefully crafted using native and horticultural species to achieve as close as possible to a self-sustaining ecosystem, depending on the site and its size, exposure, soil and intended use.

Finally, labels and certifications which are supported by Val'Hor - an organisation bringing together horticulturalists, florists and landscapers - attest to the quality, origin and even

sustainability of horticultural plants, allowing for a transition towards plantations with more responsible production methods.

▶ **Fleurs de France**[22] is a label guaranteeing the French origin of plant products (bulbs, flowers, plants, shrubs and trees). Only plants originating from French companies which have committed to using a certified eco-friendly approach, or meeting recognized quality standards (Plante Bleue environmental certification, MPS, Label Rouge, organic farming and Charte qualité fleurs coupées certification), can be labelled as Fleurs de France.

▶ **The French horticultural certification Plante bleue**[23] guarantees that the plants were produced by French companies committed to using environmentally-friendly methods according to strict guidelines aimed at limiting the environmental impact of their activities (water management, waste management, crop protection and even biodiversity and the environment).

On the "Plante bleue" website, you can sort the list of 266 certified companies in 2021 by region, including 67 which were certified as having High Environmental Value[24] (HEV). You can also search by production type and certification level with the site showing the geographic locations of the companies.
Fin de l'encart

Notes de bas de page
[19] www.vegetal-local.fr
[20] http://umap.openstreetmap.fr/fr/map/vegetal-local-regions-dorigines-et-unites-naturell_656487#7/46.548/3.658
[21] The Mediterranean garden charter, introduced by the regional Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur delegation of Hortis, the "green spaces, nature and landscapes" working group of the Association of Territorial Engineers of France (AITF), the Mediterranean delegation of the French landscape contractors association (UNEP), the Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur - Corsica delegation of the National Federation of Horticultural and Nursery Producers (FNPHP), and the French Landscape Federation (FFP) of Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur - Corsica, aims to formalise the approach and concept of enhanced nature, to promote the sharing of information and practices between professionals, and to adapt training to local challenges.
[22] www.labelfleursdefrance.fr/accueil
[23] www.plantebleue.fr
[24] Three levels of certification exist, level 3 is required for HEV "High Environmental Value" certification which takes into account the biodiversity status, the phytosanitary strategy of the company, and fertilisation management practices within the company, as well as the management of crop irrigation.
Fin des notes

Furthermore, **VAL'HOR's code of conduct regarding INNPS** encourages actors to limit the use of invasive non-native plants, by either eliminating them altogether (consensus list) or only

under certain conditions (list subject to recommendations): www.codeplantesenvahissantes.fr. This document is regularly updated according to scientific consensus and regulatory provisions.

In addition to this code, local challenges must also be taken into account, in particular the planting of certain INNPS within or nearby certain natural spaces may be prohibited.

Encart
This is the case, for example, of the Natura 2000 zone of Calanques National Park, as well as in riparian zones from which LIFE Habitats Calanques has pledged to remove high impact INNPS, including *Carpobrotus spp.* (ice plant), *Opuntia spp.* (prickly pear) and *Agave americana* (American aloe), the latter two species not being referenced in the VAL'HOR code.
Fin de l'encart

Notes de bas de page
[25] www.lesentreprisesdupaysage.fr/bonnes-pratiques-du-secteur-les-regles-professionnelles/les-regles-parues/
[26] https://www.plante-et-cite.fr/ressource/fiche/205/guide_de_conception_ecologique_d_un_espace_public_paysager/n:24
Fin des notes

STEP BY STEP GUIDE TO CARRYING OUT A REVEGETATION PROJECT
This chapter will provide you with the key elements to completing your revegetation project, from its design all the way to implementation. It summarises some key concepts and good practices.

For more information, you can find these best practices along with a detailed list of professional rules[25], created by professionals in the field, in the form of downloadable files from the website of the French landscape contractors association (UNEP), both for plantations (PC acronymn in the files) as well as for maintenance work (PE).

In addition, you can consult the guide "Conception écologique d'un espace public paysager" [26] (Ecological design of public landscapes) which proposes a methodology to ensure successful completion of an ecological project, from the initial survey phase to adding the finishing touches to a site.

1. Before beginning revegetation: perform a survey of the existing site
Planting or sowing requires careful thought. Whether designing a landscape, planting a hedge, or sowing a mix of herbaceous plants, the first step is to perform an appraisal of the site which is essential for selecting the right techniques, plants, and design for the space, as well as the layout of the site under development.

Before any revegetation project, a **landscape assessment and ecological survey** of the site must be carried out. This will give a better understanding of the following:
▶ soil and national heritage, including existing plant life and ecosystems,
ecological connectivity and topography;
▶ current and past land management practices, as well as the uses of the site (thoroughfare, open to the public, water management techniques, etc.).

Notes de bas de page
25 www.lesentreprisesdupaysage.fr/bonnes-pratiques-du-secteur-les-regles-professionnelles/les-regles-parues/
26 https://www.plante-et-cite.fr/ressource/fiche/205/guide_de_conception_ecologique_d_un_espace_public_paysager/n:24
Fin des notes

As a guideline, here are three steps to follow:

a. Understanding soil and performing national heritage surveys
This phase of the land survey[27] is about recording the general features of the site through data, observations, reports, and inventories which will influence the selection of plants:
▶ environmental characteristics (woodland, open enviroment, wetland);
▶ plant species;
▶ fauna, in particular insects;
▶ altitude, gradient, exposure;
▶ hydrologic function and access to water resources (water cycle, flows, etc.);
▶ soil composition and function, in particular the type of soil (natural or artificial), pH (neutral, acid, alkaline), humidity, primary texture (gravel, sand, loam, clay, etc.), quantity of available organic material, depth, etc.

Soil is a living ecosystem. This strongly affects the long-term establishment of plants. Knowledge of its composition and function is therefore essential before beginning any plantation project. It primarily consists of mineral content followed by, in roughly equal quantities, air and water, and finally organic material[28]. Rich in bacteria and other organisms, it exchanges air and water with the environment, in addition to providing plants with nutrients (nitrogen, phosphorus, etc.). The main idea is to adapt the plantation to the soil, and not the other way around. The humble worm, for example, is an excellent indicator of a rich, oxygenated, and healthy soil. The presence of naturally-occurring flora (bioindicators) is also a good sign of the composition and quality of the soil. In some cases, soil analyses (soil profiles, core samples) must be performed on the parcel of land where the plantation will be located. Several analysis laboratories are capable of providing you with the physical and chemical properties of your soil using a sample sent by mail. In the event of variable soil conditions, different analyses may be required depending on the areas used for plantation.

Abiotic factors are listed in the plant palette section (cf. PART 2): light, temperature, soil humidity, soil texture, and soil pH. **Thus, when choosing which species to be planted or sown, you can select those with characteristics which correspond to your plantation site, allowing them to grow in optimal conditions.**

Notes de bas de page

[27] Digging deeper during the survey phase: in order to standardise assessments and offer a method accessible to everyone, the Natural History Museum of France implemented the IQE/IPE (Ecological Quality Index and Ecological Benefits Index) method in 2015 to rank biodiversity at the individual site level: https://iqe-patrinat.mnhn.fr/wp-content/uploads/sites/12/2021/05/GP2021_IQE_IPE.pdf

[28] Soil is theoretically composed of 5% organic material, 45% mineral content, 25% air et 25% water (Boulaine, J., 2003. Géographie des sols).

Fin des notes

b. Analysing the history of the site, land management practices and current uses

This step involves compiling the most exhaustive list possible of current and past land management practices and uses. This list could contain, for example, information on livestock farming practices (period of time, type of animals, etc.), mowing methods (period of time, frequency, length of cut, whether clippings were collected or not, etc.), and even the circulation of motor vehicles and people (frequency, type, number of visitors, etc.), to name just a few. The available water resources and subsequent requirements for different uses must also be taken into account.

Important note: do not forget to include any future uses or practices in the event of a change to the intended use of the space after the analysis has been performed.

c. Identifying the potential pros and cons of the revegetation project site

In this phase, data regarding planning and regulations for the site is integrated into the project (identifying the position of the site with respect to belts, and ecological connectivity such as reservoirs of biodiversity or ecological corridors - see PART 1, Chapter 1 - Identifying parcels of land in special nitrate vulnerable zones[29], etc.). In addition to the above, natural and geographic constraints must be also be taken into account (risk of erosion, steep gradients, climate, presence of invasive non-native species, etc.) or those related to infrastructure development (buildings, roads, pathways, etc.), as well as existing management documents or plans.

In summary, it's important to take note of all data obtained during this phase in order to integrate this data into the revegetation project and determine what should be preserved (see Chapter 3). All of your choices and goals will depend on these results.

2. Defining project goals and choosing designs

After the appraisal stage, it's important to put some serious thought into clearly defining the goals of the project, which will help to inform the design stage. We use the term site-specific design to describe a situation where these choices change depending on the goals and the results of appraisal phase.

Many different types of sites can be developed in public spaces: parks and gardens; private gardens and interface zones; municipal road networks and circulation routes; parking spaces; cemeteries; sports fields; urban wasteland and “derelict” land; school yards and playing areas; riversides; ponds, etc.

The importance of choosing native species depends on the goals for each site. Using native species is therefore essential and self-evident for the ecological restoration of the site, or for the purposes of agroecology. On the other hand, for landscaping projects, the integration of native plants in addition to horticultural varieties will depend on the initial intent, the priority given to biodiversity, and any natural rewilding approaches.

Experimenting with local plants (as defined in PART 1, Chapter III.3) in “urban natural spaces” and interface zones between the urban and natural environment helps to promote and preserve biodiversity. In addition to the above, this approach incentivises project stakeholders to carry out nature-based development work, improving quality of life, as well as mitigating the heat island effect and even natural risks.

The organisation and composition of public spaces (and plant connectivity between public and private spaces) is a critical factor in shaping urban landscapes which promote biodiversity.

Notes de bas de page
[29] Nitrates directive - French Chamber of Agriculture (chambres-agriculture.fr)
Fin des notes

3. Alternative to plantation: keep existing plant life and let local natural vegetation grow
Starting from scratch should not always be the first approach to consider; in most cases, keeping already-existing plants is preferable. This approach prevents good quality soil from being disturbed and leads to a better establishment of planted flora. Vegetation can also reoccur naturally thanks to the seed banks present in the soil (seeds, rhizomes). Plantation is therefore not always necessary. *For more information on the importance of soil and conservation, refer to PART 1, Chapter III.5.c.*

A site can be naturally colonised by native species specific to this area, and naturally adapted via a change in land management practices or uses, or by allowing them to freely express themselves with minimal intervention. Ageing hedgerows can be restored this way, by coppicing broad-leaved trees and removing any regrowth. In this event that the existing vegetation is suitable for the needs of the intended development site, and as long as they are not invasive non-native species, this type of approach has several advantages:

▶ **the structure of the landscape will be harmonious and coherent**, with a more uniform reading and better understanding of the landscape by users and developers alike;
▶ **the hardiness** of local naturally-occurring plants provides them with greater resistance to climate change and disease;
▶ **carbon is stored in greater quantities** by mature trees than by saplings[30];
▶ **valuable ecological functions such as water capture and retention** can help to preserve soil structure and provide favourable ecological conditions for future plant growth;
▶ **existing local plant diversity** will provide food resources for pollinators, without needing to add "plant material";
▶ **the process of natural selection** of species will be better suited to the conditions of the site upon their return, thereby helping to preserve biodiversity. This dynamic has rapid results, with pioneer species appearing first, often annuals or biennials, followed by perennial plants. They can be maintained in a particular state through proper land management practices;
▶ without the need to buy seeds or plants, **costs** will be lower along with shorter**time to project completion**, while maintaining functional and adapted ecosystems requiring little to no maintenance, depending on the intended use (open or closed spaces).

Conservation of existing pine trees in an urban renewal project of Boulevard Aubanel in Miramas, France.

Note de bas de page
30 www.epa.gov/heatislands/using-trees-and-vegetation-reduce-heat-islands
Fin des notes

© Direction Parcs et Jardins, Marseille.

Conservation of existing pine trees in an urban renewal project of Boulevard Aubanel in Miramas, France.

This practice can be specially adapted for vegetation on central reservations, roadsides, wasteland, or even ditches. It is also the recommended approach when the site has been recently disturbed and no longer has any vegetative cover, or if located in a natural or semi-natural environment with a nearby soil seed bank allowing for natural rewilding.

Two important aspects must be monitored:
▶ soil erosion in the event the plant cover does not establish itself in time
▶ potential colonisation by INNPS in disturbed soil when growing in nearby locations.

4. Discussing and meeting with producers to implement a robust schedule
Don't hesitate to get in touch with nursery owners and seed companies to discuss any potential constraints - or even put in place a "cultivation contract" (see PART 1, Chapter III.5.b) - in order to better define your project framework, including any potential setbacks

such as delays with orders, production, delivery, or plantation (sometime delayed due to environmental factors, or factors related to the life cycle and production of the species).

Plants have different life cycles. Some flower in autumn, others flower in spring or summer. In addition, the time of year when planting or sowing can influence the growth and survival of some varieties. It is therefore preferable to use woody plants and bulbs in the autumn. In the Mediterranean region, during this same period, sowing plants is recommended (depending on the species). It is of course strongly advisable not to plant during periods of frost, particularly in the Alpine region. In addition, a single plant may produce a lot of seeds in one year, and very few the next. A containerised herbaceous plant may only take one month to grow, whereas a shrub requires a couple of years. Some species are also very demanding and difficult to grow naturally.

Even though professionals may know how to handle these issues, it is vital to fully account for these from the start of the project in order to respect the initial schedule and avoid any delays.

For all of these reasons, you should approach nursery owners and seed companies far in advance of the project in order to guarantee a good supply of plants and to be able to plant or sow at the right time of year.

5. Now, let's get planting! Some recommendations before starting any project

Now that the appraisal is complete and you have identified the specific needs and goals of your development project, it's time to prepare for implementation, without forgetting about some essential parameters to ensure success.

As a reminder, you can refer to the professional guidelines[31] created by experts in the field for more information: they will help you with the different steps in this chapter.

a. Choosing species

On a general level, vegetation is split into four layers: **the moss layer**[32], **the herb layer, the shrub layer, and the tree layer**.

In any given location, we recommend maximising the mixture of these different layers, promoting **layered vegetation**.

Encart

In terms of biodiversity, because these layers increase the amount of ecological niches, they play an important role for the species inhabiting these locations. For example, the tree layer provides a good nesting site for birds (egg-laying, brooding, then nourishing young chicks) when the lower layers (shrub and herb layers) offer suitable hunting grounds and a source of nest materials, or a refuge for shelter and sleeping. Layered vegetation therefore promotes biodiversity and limits the growth of invasive non-native species.

It should be noted that 80% of the biodiversity in a hedge with multiple layers is found within the first metre of vegetation[33]. It's therefore important to ensure that the lower vegetation is dense, and not to rely on a single tree layer to maintain biodiversity potential. In terms of ambiance, the presence of various layers of vegetation offers a more complex and rich landscape, and can structure the space into multiple levels.
Fin de l'encart

Notes de bas de page
[31] www.lesentreprisesdupaysage.fr/bonnes-pratiques-du-secteur-les-regles-professionnelles/presentation-du-projet/
[32] The moss layer consists of mosses and lichens.
[33] Source AFAC.
Fin des notes

It's also vital to encourage the planting of diverse vegetation. Choosing many different plant species and varieties, for the whole development site or for a single section, provides the following benefits:
▶ creating a rich ambiance, texture, and visual design with different light levels and hues depending on the season;
▶ extending flowering periods and thus improving the quality of the landscape and aesthetics of the site;
▶ allowing for better rainwater capture by plants during each stage of vegetation;
▶ establishing a stable ecosystem promoting a natural equilibrium, with a reduced risk of disease transmission, particularly intraspecific diseases. This in turn leads to a reduced amount of intervention required;
▶ allowing biodiversity to flourish and contributing to the ecological connectivity of the development site, encouraging its use by a greater number of species;
▶ offering a greater quantity and more varied supply of pollen to insect pollinators, which in turn contributes to the natural development of the vegetation of your project site;
▶ attracting beneficial organisms which help to fight off pests.

Beyond the number of species chosen, and in order to achieve the goals stated above, the choice of native flora should take into account several parameters: height, type of foliage (deciduous trees and shrubs[34] or evergreens), flowering periods, honey and nectar production potential, etc. **At this stage, it's not about "shopping" from a catalogue of species, but rather understanding how plant communities function in order to acheive long-term results**. In the pursuit of creating a living environment, the selection of plant species must account for the characteristics of the site itself, as well as those neighbouring sites. This is reason for providing the plant palettes in part 2.

As a reminder, it is strongly recommended to seek advice and support from experts (naturalists, ecologists, landscape developers, etc.) regarding the choice and co-existence of

species for any revegetation project. Interspecific interactions are complex and cannot be sustained by simply picking species from a list.

Encart

Here to help: introducing the ecological engineer!

Ecological engineers analyse, measure and predict the impact of human activities on the environment and biodiversity. They carry out impact assessments, draft paperwork, and provide advice and recommendations. Their work is performed in advance of the project, during the recommendations phase, as well as subsequently during the monitoring stage.

Fin de l'encart

Note de bas de page

[34] A deciduous shrub or tree is a plant that loses all of its foliage in autumn.

Fin de notes

b. Drafting technical specifications for the project: some useful tips

The new section 35[35] of the 2021 General Technical Specifications (CCTG) document, applicable to public procurement contracts in civil engineering, provides a common reference framework for landscape developments, recreational areas, and outdoor leisure activities. It allows for the design and implementation of more sustainable revegetation projects, better suited to the environmental and social challenges of today. It introduces quality levels for service providers supplying plants, performing landscape development work and carrying out maintenance work.

It is split into three parts: quality and type of supply; creative work; maintenance work.

Several labels exist which describe the provenance and other technical characteristics of the plant. Some of these are described in PART 1, Chapter II.3, including the *Végétal local* trademark. Please note that this trademark is still relatively new. Nursery owners and seed companies are currently in the process of developing their own Végétal local ranges, however some species remain under-represented. It's therefore not realistic to order large quantities of certified plants without beforehand ensuring, during the preparation stage of the project, that producers will have the capacity to meet your needs (see Chapter III.4).

When ordering species with the *Végétal local* trademark, the associated biogeographic region of the species (Mediterranean zone or Alpine zone) must be listed and can be checked on the delivery note. Essentially, the *Végétal local* trademark cannot be used without listing the associated biogeographic region.

Technical documents are available to guide you with this:

▶ the recommendations contained in the guide “Prescriptions techniques sur l’achat de végétaux sauvages et d’origine locale”[36] (Technical provisions for the purchase of local wild flora) will help you with drafting the Technical Specifications (CCTP) document when ordering Végétal local-certified plants (make sure to use the latest version);
▶ the code of good practices for invasive non-native plants, published by Val’hor.

Encart
A cultivation contract (for herbaceous or woody plants) or harvesting contract (for seeds) is an appropriate solution for guaranteeing the supply of plants which comply with these strict technical requirements. It forms a partnership between the customer and the producer (nursery owner or seed company), and allows the desired species, their characteristics, and the origin of the seeds (wild or horticultural varieties) to be defined. The collection of seeds from a natural environment can be incorporated into the contract if this facilitates the production of certain local native species. This agreement is also a way to support the development of a supply chain of certified plants and allows the supplier to plan their production process.
Fin de l’encart

Notes de bas de page
[35] www.lesentreprisesdupaysage.fr/fascicule-35/
[36] Updated version as of the time of writing this guide: www.fcbn.fr/sites/fcbn.fr/files/ressource_telechargeable/guiderecoachatvegetauxsauvages.pdf
Fin des notes

When it comes to ordering, it's important to use the scientific names of species, which are much more specific than their common names[37]. This consists of a genus name followed by the species name, and sometimes a third name indicating the subspecies or variety (Scientific name / genus-species / subspecies, in Latin). Common names can be associated with several different species and horticultural varieties (so called “cultivars”) of native species may also exist. These horticultural varieties do not always offer ecological benefits over native species (less abundant sources of nectar for example) since they are selected for their productivity (growth capacity) and aesthetics (plant height, flower colour, shape and size, etc.).

The lists in part 2 always give the scientific name (from the French taxonomic registry TAXREF) next to the common name to facilitate research.

Plenty of professionals and specialists (landscape designers and gardeners, nursery owners, etc.) are here to help you when choosing species, seed quality (provenance), production quality (local production, suitable containers, young plants, plants which are not artificially raised or rootbound, etc.)

Encart

Here to help: introducing the landscape designer[38]!

Plant professionals, whether producers or landscapers, can recommend a suitable plant palette for your chosen development project. Landscaping companies, working alongside ecological engineers, can use techniques and perform development work adapted to the long-term goals of the project site. Capable of integrating site-specific challenges based on their vast scientific and technical knowledge, landscape designers - sometimes called landscape architects - are key players in shaping the towns and territories of the future. Their expertise can benefit projects of any size, from a single garden to an entire region, including: public spaces, urban planning, large infrastructure projects, natural, cultural and rural environments, project planning, and regionwide projects. Each of these categories corresponds to a range of different purchase orders. From the design stage to implementation, landscape designers partner with and support other professionals, such as ecologists, architects, urban planners, engineers, etc., to carry out a development project.

Website of the French Landscape Federation (FFP): www.f-f-p.org
Website of the French landscape contractors association (Unep): www.lesentreprisesdupaysage.fr/
FNPHP - French National Federation of Horticultural and Nursery Producers: https://fnphp.fr/
Fin de l'encart

Notes de bas de page
[37] Please note, a single species may have multiple common names; we only list one of these in the lists of part 2.
[38] Professionals | French Landscape Federation - FFP (f-f-p.org)
Fin des notes

c. Respecting the soil and water resources
Below you will find several recommendations for completing your project in terms of soil and water resources:

▶ **Preserve the distinguishing characteristics of the local soil (pH, nitrogen, organic material, etc.)** by prohibiting any change to the physicochemical properties of the soil, symbiotic relationships[39] and microfauna, and avoid disturbing the soil or bringing in external organic material. The plant community should be adapted to the soil and not the other way round. During development work, consider keeping the top layer of soil to preserve the seed bank contained within. It's also helpful to allow dead wood to decompose on site, promoting saproxylic organisms[40].

▶ **Implement a soil amendment plan**[41] which can limit the use of fertilisers, including organic fertilisers, unless otherwise required by the soil or plants. Occasionally it may be necessary to remove contaminated earth from the planting hole, and to add substrate for cultivation (which may be amended with organic fertiliser) in order to promote plant establishment.

▶ **Prohibit the use of plastic films or tarpaulins** and, if necessary, prioritise the use of natural materials suitable for your site, preferably sourced locally or self-produced (straw, ramial chipped wood[42], green waste, rice straw, pebbles, shells, etc.). In this case, consider removing around 15 cm of soil to place down mulch. If the site is on a slope ,and producing your own mulch is not feasible, prioritise the use of biodegradable mulch matting made from natural fibres (flax or hemp mats, etc.).

▶ **Adopt integrated pest management (IPM)** techniques for controlling pests (respect agricultural practices, encourage prophylaxis, and promote natural predators) and **prohibit the use of plant protection products,** whether chemical or natural in origin (minerals, plants or animals), **including pesticides**[43] (herbicides, fungicides, insecticides, etc.).

▶ **Use naturally-available water resources** by taking advantage of the natural flow of rainwater. This is done by constructing recessed in-ground catchment areas around the plants, also called impluviums, or storage areas which slow down the speed of surface runoff and provide extra water at no extra cost.

Notes de bas de page

▶ Symbiosis: direct relationship between two or more different organisms which is mutually beneficial, or even essential to their survival.

▶ Saproxylic: a saproxylic species depends on dead or decaying wood, or the by-products of this decomposition, for all or part of its life cycle.

[41] The implementation of a soil amendment plan allows the fertilisation strategy to be defined in advance and to evaluate the compatibility between the needs of the plants and the nutrients provided by the soil, in addition to improving manure management and limiting the amount of fertiliser used. For more information: refer to the website of the French Chamber of Agriculture

▶ Ramial chipped wood, also called BRF from the French “bois raméal fragmenté” meaning chipped branch-wood, is a mixture of fresh un-composted wood chip from small to medium-sized branches (ramial), primarily from broad-leaved trees.

[43] Ecophyto Pro website: Ecophyto PRO: reduce and improve the use of plant protection products (ecophyto-pro.fr)

Article L.253-6 of the Rural and Maritime Fishing Code (CPRM) defines plant protection products as those products which use natural mechanisms as part of the integrated management of pests”. These plant protection products include micro-organisms, chemical mediators such as pheromones and kariomones, and natural plant, animal or mineral substances.”

Fin des notes

d. Preparing for plantation

Remember the advice given below when preparing your plantation sites and predicting their evolution:

▶ **Choose young plants** which will establish themselves more quickly and effectively than plants whose root systems have already been compromised due to the size of the container.
▶ **Account for the ultimate size of the plants**, which may be reached under optimal conditions, in order to ensure there is enough space and distance from nearby plantations. Ideally, the distance between plants will be defined depending on the morphological characteristics of the plant species in question, both above and below ground.
▶ **Avoid planting too close together**, which restricts natural recolonisation by wild species.
▶ **Account for the volume of the plant's roots** so they can spread out into a healthy soil, without being blocked by impervious surfaces, or causing damage to surface layers or underground infrastructure. It should be noted that the volume of the roots of an adult-sized tree roughly corresponds to size of the crown. Effectively accounting for the adult size of the plant leads to reduced maintenance costs down the line.

▶ If necessary, **install stakes before any planting is done** in order to avoid damaging the roots (be careful when using plant ties as they can damage the stem; don't forget to remove them when no longer required).
▶ **Keep existing plants present at the site and integrate them into the planned development work** (see PART 1, Chapter III.3).

6. What comes next? Promoting ecological and site-specific management
Applying site-specific management techniques allows the maintenance of the spaces to be adapted according to their use, their ecological importance, and the type of landscape. **Using more natural land management techniques, including in urban and anthropized environments[44], is the first step towards sustainable management**. As a reminder, you can refer to the professional guidelines[45] created by experts in the field for more information: they will help you with the different steps in this chapter. Please note, management will be specific to each development site and adapted to the surroundings, the type of soil, and the existing plants. Nevertheless, we can introduce some general rules in this chapter.

a. Managing water resources
Climate change is already leading to an increased frequency and intensity of droughts. It is therefore essential to save water and prioritise mulching. If possible, consider reusing treated water, using untreated water, and collecting rainwater. Water management techniques should be adapted to the soil conditions and types of plants present.

In many cases, the survival of plants during the first years will require watering during the summer in Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur. There is a clear distinction to be made between mandatory watering during the development stage and watering during subsequent years. **Pay attention when mixing species: plants should be grown alongside species with similar needs and adapted to the ecological conditions**. For example, plants from wetlands should not be mixed in beds of plants from dry climates. For example, watering cistus too much, which prefers dry and sunny climates, can lead to the death of the plant.

Encart

SOIL WATER TENSION

To ensure proper watering before the plants becomes self-sufficient, measuring soil water tension is an effective monitoring tool for the optimisation of watering techniques. Measuring soil water tension consists of measuring the water potential of the soil used for plantation with the aid of sensors placed in the future site of plantation: if the soil is dry, water potential will be low.

By measuring the water potential of the soil, it's therefore possible to know when watering is required and avoid subjecting the plants to water stress or, conversely, prevent overwatering and save water.

Fin de l'encart

Note de bas de page

▶ Anthropized: refers to an environment transformed or adapted by human intervention.

[45] www.lesentreprisesdupaysage.fr/bonnes-pratiques-du-secteur-les-regles-professionnelles/les-regles-parues/

Fin des notes

b. Using alternatives methods to mowing the grass

To determine the type of mowing to be used in each space, it's essential to identify the challenges and uses of the site in advance. In general, site-specific mowing methods involve mowing the site in accordance with the following principles:

▶ by alternating mowing patterns, in a "mosaic", in order to leave refuge areas and food for small mammals and insects;
▶ preferably in a circular pattern (from the centre of the parcel outwards) to allow animals to easily escape and take refuge in areas outside the area being mowed.
▶ by mowing as little and as late as possible, to avoid disturbing fauna during nesting periods, and to allow plants to disseminate their seeds (maintain vegetative cover and long-term multiplication without intervention);
▶ making the cut as high as possible (minimum of 10 cm to avoid stripping the soil and harming the small fauna present).

Conservation grazing [46] is being used more and more to maintain grasslands. This practice can not only be seen in large open spaces, or difficult to access land, but also in urban parks.

Légende illustration : Illustration of delayed mowing techniques used in the urban park "Bernard GIVAUDAN" in Gap, France, promoting biodiversity while accounting for everyday use.

Note de bas de page

[46] For more information on proper conservation grazing practices: relationships (key points to monitor, etc.): professional guidelines for conservation grazing: www.lesentreprisesdupaysage.fr/bonnes-pratiques-du-secteur-les-regles-professionnelles/les-regles-parues/n-c-3-r0-travaux-decopastoralisme/
Fin des notes

Page 38

Maintaining green spaces using conservation grazing in Saint-Laurent-du-Var, France

Conservation grazing [46] is being used more and more to maintain grasslands. This practice can not only be seen in large open spaces, or difficult to access land, but also in urban parks.

Encart

Changing outlooks and relationships with nature:

"Tall" grass should no longer be considered a sign of neglect. Areas where herbaceous plants are not cut down to ground level should no longer be considered signs of abandonment or lack of maintenance, but rather a natural and wild space. To spread this message to the wider public, this management technique should be communicated by installing signs displaying information on the practice of delayed mowing as well as its advantages.
Fin de l'encart

Notes de bas de page

[47] https://www.foretpriveefrancaise.com/publications/voir/370/la-taille-des-arbres-d-ornement-2e-edition/n:541
Fin des notes

Page 39

c. Pruning less often

Choosing the right species (see PART 1, Chapter III.5.a.) also promotes adult plants which are adapted to the available space, do not require pruning, and offer a safe natural harbour for species. Avoiding pruning reduces maintenance costs, and limits green waste and disease transmission due to pruning weakening plants and providing a point of entry for diseases.

Performing zero maintenance on saplings is even a possibility, depending on the potential of the development site and the natural reorganisation of the trees. Formative pruning[47] may still be required depending on the needs of the site, and the species of tree in question, in order to accommodate future shapes and sizes (routes, facades, etc.): for example, in case of damage caused to the crown of the tree, the presence of unwanted codominant stems, or even if the top of the crown is intended to be higher up. This pruning should be done in stages

rather than all at once to avoid reactions such as the appearance of epicormic shoots. Pruning in multiple stages should be a priority, and should be spread out across several years until achieving the desired shape or size.

Low-maintenance shrubs should also be prioritised for hedging. By carefully choosing the right plant palettes, we can mix and match complementary shapes and sizes of plants to provides a visually-appealing landscape.

d. Prioritising cover crops and promoting beneficial organisms

Today, performing weed control in green spaces is no longer as common, and there is a tendency towards using cover crops. It's preferable to have a space occupied by plants which have been chosen, rather than having to constantly fight to obtain a lifeless space.

In fact, plants themselves are often the best alternative to plant control products[48]: if the plantations consist of varied species and pests are present in sufficient numbers, they form an ecosystem which naturally attracts beneficial organisms. Nature works by itself, fighting its own battles, and means less effort is wasted.

There are three types of beneficial organisms:

▶**decomposers**, which break down dead plants or animals into humus, and aerate, mix and enrich the soil (woodlice, rove beetles, mushrooms, bacteria, etc.);

Rove beetles
Woodlice

Notes de bas de page
[48] Order of 15 January 2021 which extends the restrictions of the "Loi Labbé" (French law limiting the use of pesticides) to all non-agricultural spaces in contact with humans: ban on applying synthetic plant protection products in public spaces, households, and publicly-accessible spaces (exemption for biological control agents usable in organic farming, raw substances, private playing fields for safety reasons, motorways, industrial sites, etc.) as of 01 July 2022.
Fin des notes

▶ **predators**, which prey on pests (or harmful organisms), such as ladybugs, wasps, hedgehogs, passerines, and bats which eat aphids, caterpillars, slugs, etc. For example, hedgehogs feed on slugs, and one ladybug larvae can eat up to 150 aphids a day;

Passerines
Bats

▶ **pollinators**, which forage flowers and play an essential role in plant reproduction as well as production (honeybees, bumblebees, butterflies, hover flies, etc.)

Butterflies
Hover flies

By encouraging the presence of beneficial organisms, we're practising integrated pest management and limiting the amount of human intervention required. For this, in addition to plants, microhabitats must be preserved insofar as possible, such as retaining walls, scree, small piles of dry wood, etc., and, if necessary, nesting boxes and bug hotels installed which also serve an educational purpose. **The goal is not the eradication of pests, but to maintain an ecological balance by preserving the environment within the thresholds tolerated by plants.**

Page 41

e. Monitoring and assessment

To check on the progress of seeds or plants, it's sometimes useful to have an indicator.

▶ Monitoring sown or planted species lets us check whether the plants have established themselves, and if the chosen species is viable for the project. To do this, each species growing at the site should be noted every year, and compared against a list of sown or planted species. This monitoring method can be used as a basis for making future changes and can serve as a reference guide for other project sites. For woody plants, the number of plants which survived should be noted.

▶ For revegetation sites, the simplest and most effective method is allowing the vegetation to recover. When dealing with seeds of herbaceous plants, recovery is tracked by taking photographs each year, at the same time and place, or by monitoring set areas such as quadrants.

Page 43

PART 2: PLANT PALETTES

I. PLANTING TREES AND SHRUBS
2. I. WOODLANDS

Page 44

Plant palettes are proposed for each type of environment, with each environment being considered in this guide as homogeneous and structured by abiotic factors49, i.e., non-living parts of the ecosystem (soil pH, exposure, presence of minerals, etc.) and/or the plants which make up the landscape.

Each one of these environments - "woodlands", "open environment" and "wetlands" - is characterised by its own particular biodiversity and ecological functions: they form an ecosystem where the interactions between the flora, fauna and their abiotic environment are numerous and specific[50]. They also have their own specific ambiance and aesthetic, which you may be looking for in your development projects. A mosaic of environments is optimal to promote biodiversity and the plant community contained therein.

These three environments are presented and accompanied with a list of plant species in the following three chapters:
▶ "planting trees and shrubs" for woodlands,
▶ "flowering fields" for open environments,
▶ "planting roots in the water" for wetlands.

Woodlands, open environments and wetlands aren't just confined to natural or semi-natural areas, but can also be found in urban areas. In fact, depending on the type of development project, theses environments can be woven into the fabric of our towns and villages.

That is why this section also includes a chapter specifically dedicated to urban environments: "Urban revegetation projects". The urban environment is defined in this guide as an environment with poor or even non-existent soil; it does not have its own separate list of species because the plants listed for woodlands, wetlands, and open environments can be adapted to fit this environment depending on the development site.

There is, however, a distinct lack of experience with the use of some of these species in an urban context. It's up to you - developers, landscapers, and communities - to experiment with native species in more urban environments by taking into account the context and any particular constraints (lack of soil, pollution, etc.).

This environment-specific approach will help you to create rich and diverse development sites in interface zones between natural and man-made environments. We encourage you to create a mosaic of environments where possible, by attempting to combine open environments with water features and/or tree groves, etc. This comes back to our previous notion of providing different microhabitats which promotes a greater diversity of plants and animals, as well as more functional and aesthetic developments sites.

Thanks to its particular ecological characteristics, the region of Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur is extremely rich in native species. The proposed plant palettes therefore only contain native ubiquitous species, i.e., plants which are sufficiently generalist to be integrated into a wide range of areas, from the most mineral-rich to the most natural. "Closer looks" are given to each environment to serve as a reference and illustrate the possibilities for the space.

These palettes are provided for illustrative purposes and should act as a guide; they should not be used as a “ready made” catalogue of species from which to pick out plants without giving careful consideration to their choice Finally, the role of the guide is not to replace experts in the field, who can help you with planning and carrying out a revegetation project far better than any guide.

Notes de bas de page
[49] Abiotic factors: these represent all non-living physical and chemical components.
[50] Biotic environment: all interactions between living organisms in an ecosystem.
Fin des notes

Two lists are proposed for each chapter: they are sorted by general type and listed in alphabetical order for ease of reference.

Thus, for each environment, we propose:

► **a first list in the form of vignettes** with photographs showing different information: scientific and common names of the species and identification criteria (flower colour, climate and soil preference, etc.), special characteristics (importance for fauna and ecological functions, etc.), available form (bare-root, containerised, etc.), other environments in which the species may be found, and the biogeographic region in question (Alps and/or Mediterranean*).

► **a second list in the form of a table** which give more succinct information

For ease of reference, some of this information is shown using symbols.
The legend is as follows:

Plant type - symbol
Scientific name
Common name
List
Environment
Plant type - in writing
Height
Foliage type
Exposure/sunlight
Temperature
Humidity
pH
Soil texture
Salt tolerance
Food resource availability

Refuge/Shelter
Foraging
Available form
Additional information
Photograph of the species
Credit
Flowering period
Flower colour

Typical vignette, fictitious example.
When data is unknown, a dash is shown in place of the icon

Note de bas de page
* For more information about the layout of vignettes and tables in the “Alps”, “Mediterranean”, or “Alps and Mediterranean” lists, refer to the section on methodology.
Fin des notes

Details about the information shown in the vignettes of plant species

ENVIRONMENT
- Planting trees and shrubs
- Flowering fields
- Planting roots in the water

LISTS
- Alps
- Mediterranean
- Alps & Mediterranean

PLANT TYPE - SYMBOL
- Tree
- Perennial
- Shrub
- Small-sized tree
- Rhizomatous perennial
- Woody vine

HEIGHT
- In centimetres or metres

FOLIAGE TYPE
- Deciduous
- Semi-deciduous
- Evergreen

FLOWERING MONTH
- Jan.

Feb.
Mar.
Apr.
May
June
July
Aug.
Sept.
Oct.
Nov.
Dec.

FLOWER COLOUR

Petals coloured differently if more than one colour

EXPOSURE/SUNLIGHT

Direct sunlight
Partial shade
Shade

TEMPERATURE

Temperate
Cold
Hot

SOIL HUMIDITY

Very dry
Dry
Intermittently wet
Wet

SOIL TEXTURE

from clayey to rocky (on a scale from 0 to 9)

pH

Neutral
Acidic

SALT TOLERANCE

from zero tolerance to very tolerant (on a scale from 0 to 9)

HOUSING

Shelter/Refuge, nesting site

FOOD RESOURCE AVAILABILITY

Food (for insects, fish, birds, mammals, etc.)

AVAILABLE FORM

Seed, containerised, root-ball (large or small), bare-root

FORAGING

Ban on foraging in a given department

For more information, see Appendix 1 - Planting native flora: methodology

Encart
It should be noted that specificity was was purposefully left out of this guide, and that all of the species recorded in the Mediterranean Basin are capable of adapting to the Provençal coast (LIFE Habitat Calanques project).
Fin de l'encart

Some characteristics related to the risk of fire, adaptation to climate change and public health (respiratory allergies, toxicity, skin reactions, burns, etc.) are not given in the lists. It's important to take these aspects into account, in particular in the current context of global warming and the increasing number of wildfires. However, these species can still be used in revegetation projects with the proper care, while keeping in mind that species diversification should always be a priority.

To find out more, consult the legislation on the requirements to inform the public about plants posing a health risk51 as well as the Health Act ("Loi Santé") kit[52] which includes ready-to-use tools provided by Val'Hor.

Notes de bas de page
[51] Order of 04 September 2020 concerning prior notification which must be provided to purchasers of plants capable of causing harm to human health has been in force since 01 July 2021 The full text can be found online at: https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/download/pdf ?id=YpQTV0oS989MjCvHSeGcVclu2zLZQg93bhz0fbNUjoU=
Online resources: https://plantes-risque.info/
To find out more, visit the website of the French national air monitoring network: https://www.pollens.fr/
[52] https://www.valhor.fr/labels-outils/loi-sante/
Fin des notes

I. PLANTING TREES AND SHRUBS

The list proposed in this chapter includes species of trees, shrubs and herbaceous plants which can be used in the following ways:
- standalone or avenue trees;
- mixed hedging;
- groves;
- forests, thickets;
- field margins, glades;
- maquis shrubland, garrigue, pine forests, etc.

Tree and shrubs, whether alone in the middle of a field or as part of a forest, host a large number of microhabitats providing refuge for a particular community of fauna. They can create an anchor point in the landscape and provide vital refuge from the sun.

Woodlands are areas in which trees are generally the dominant form of vegetation, with their upper crowns overlapping or interlocking to form a more or less continuously shaded area. They are characterised by different layers of vegetation. The density of trees in these areas influences the quality of light reaching the forest floor through the canopy[53]: as it increases, so does the variety of plants able to prosper on the forest floor (mosses, ferns, flowering herbs, grasses, shrubs, etc.).

Since antiquity, trees have been taken from the forest to be planted in the ever-changing landscapes of our towns and villages. Thanks to their long life, size, and their biological rhythm marking the changing of the seasons, they have become important landmarks in both space and time. Often simply considered as decorative objects, or used as street furniture, they fulfil an essential role and the many benefits they offer to ecosystems have been clearly demonstrated:

▶ biodiversity conservation: ecological corridor, refuge and bird food (insects and small mammals);
▶ reducing surface runoff and soil erosion;
▶ acting as a physical barrier against plant protection products, purifying water, and limiting soil pollution;
▶ acting as a windbreak;
▶ stabilising and enriching soil;
▶ protecting farm animals and crops;
▶ increasing agricultural yields by attracting beneficial organisms;
▶ carbon storage;
▶ wood production;
▶ aesthetic qualities;
▶ reducing heat through evapotranspiration and proving shade.

Notes de bas de page
[53] "Refers to the upper layer of the forest canopy directly influenced by sunlight. This includes the combined crowns of all trees in a given area and forms what is known as a "diffuse forest" in urban environments. This part of the tree is responsible for photosynthesis; it absorbs and sequesters carbon dioxide while producing and releasing water vapour. This bioclimatic process is vital and helps to recycle the air", quote from "Une canopée pour la Métropole de Lyon", December 2018
Fin des notes

Encadré

Importance of dead trees

It's important to preserve old trees, dead trees and hollow trees whilst ensuring the safety of the general public. These types of trees create a very special environment for living organisms, different from that of living trees, and on which countless species of insects, mammals, birds, molluscs, mushrooms, bacteria and plants (mosses, algae, ferns, etc.) depend. It's also

important to have trees of varying thicknesses and exposure levels (in sunlight or shade, in contact with the soil or water) and in successive stages of decomposition.
Fin de l'encadré

Preservation of a dead and felled tree on a site open to the public around the Verdon gorge in Gréoux-les-Bains, France.

CLOSER LOOK AT...
MIXED HEDGING

The region of Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur, like the rest of mainland France, has undergone and is currently undergoing a massive loss of its hedgerows. Yet, these remain a strong source of identity for many landscapes in the region such the Rhône Valley or the bocage (mixed fields containing hedges, pastures and woodland) of the Champsaur valley. The terms "hedging" covers a wide range of plant formations, generally linear, whose main function is to mark boundaries. The can be split into four large families:

▶ low-maintenance hedges or "living fences";
▶ pruned hedges;
▶ small, medium and large windbreaks;
▶ buffer strips.

"Mixed" hedging, a defining feature of many landscapes, are hedges consisting of several species of trees, shrubs and climbing plants, which delineate parcels of land as well as providing numerous ecological benefits. They protect animals and crops from the wind, attract pollinators and help to stabilise the soil. They connect neighbouring ecosystems and are themselves their own ecosystems! They provide refuge, food and a nesting site for many species as well as acting as an ecological corridor. It's these characteristics which makes hedges so rich and important for biodiversity.

In order to provide all of these ecological benefits and host a variety of fauna, a hedge must include a shrub layer in addition to a tree layer, consisting of a variety of species including berry-bearing trees and shrubs, and they must be of sufficient size.

The species proposed in this guide will help you to create mixed hedging.

CLOSER LOOK AT...
AVENUE TREES AND GROVES

Various species of trees and shrubs on display at the Jardin Gerard-Simian in Miramas, France

Avenue trees are generally planted in rows and spaced at regular intervals along roadsides, either for decorative purposes or to provide shade. Here we proposed a diverse range of

avenue trees adapted to their environment by considering the available space and potential constraints. The diversification of avenue tree species provides better resistance against diseases and pests (in some towns, plane wilt has led to the mass felling of older plane trees, sometimes removing all vegetation from the streets in question).

Consisting of various species, these small islands of trees or shrubs are considered a defining feature of many landscapes and are generally of great importance for biodiversity.

The associated fauna is also extremely varied: birds, insects and in particular many small mammals which use this ecosystem as a place of refuge, a source of food, and a breeding ground.

Encart
Ivy is not a threat to trees. In addition, its flowers are attractive, flowering time is delayed for pollinators, its fruit is valued by birds at times when other sources of food are scarce, and it foliage is dense and present throughout the year, making ivy an ideal habitat for many species to find shelter and food.
Fin de l'encart

ALPS & MEDITERRANEAN LIST
Acer Campestre L., 1753
Field maple
Tree
Neutral
Nectar +++
Pollen +
Containerised
Seed
Tolerates pollution and adapted to dry and compact soil.
Useful for groves, hedges and as a windbreak. Modest flowers.
Roots stabilise the soil (prevents soil erosion). Allergen.

ALPS LIST
Acer monspessulanum L., 1753
Montpellier maple
Tree
Neutral
Nectar +++
Pollen ++
Containerised
Seed
Drought-tolerant species which can adapt to poor soil conditions
Windbreak. Small tree.

MEDITERRANEAN LIST

Acer opalus Mill., 1768

Sycamore

Tree
Neutral
Nectar +++
Pollen +
Seed
Small tree.

ALPS & MEDITERRANEAN LIST

Acer platanoides L., 1753

Norway maple

Tree
Neutral
Nectar +++
Pollen +
Seed
Tolerant

ALPS LIST

Acer pseudoplatanus L., 1753

Sycamore

Tree
Neutral
Nectar +++
Pollen ++
Containerised
Seed
Windbreak, rapid growth, tolerate sea spray.

ALPS & MEDITERRANEAN LIST

Aria edulis (Willd.) M.Roem., 1847

Common whitebeam
Tree
Neutral
Nectar +
Pollen +
Containerised
Seed
Fruit edible by humans and wild fauna.
Poor resistance to extreme heat

ALPS LIST
Betula pendula Roth, 1788
Silver birch
Tree
Neutral
Nectar ++

MEDITERRANEAN LIST
Celtis australis L., 1753
European hackleberry
Tree
Neutral
Seed

ALPS & MEDITERRANEAN LIST
Cormus domestica (L.) Spach, 1834
Service tree
Tree
Neutral
Nectar +
Pollen
Pollinator nesting site
Seed
Fruit edible by humans and wild fauna; Tolerant of urban conditions; Reacts poorly to competition with other trees

ALPS LIST
Fagus sylvatica L., 1753
European beech
Tree
Neutral
Does not produce nectar
Containerised

ALPS LIST
Fraxinus excelsior L., 1753
European ash
Tree
Neutral
Nectar +
Pollen +
Containerised
Seed
Tolerates sea air and wind, rapid growth
Allergenic ++

ALPS & MEDITERRANEAN LIST
Ilex aquifolium L., 1753
European holly
Tree
Neutral
Nectar +
Pollen +
Containerised
Used as a security hedging, fruit edible by wild fauna, tolerates direct sunlight. Toxic to humans.

ALPS LIST
Laburnum anagyroides Medik., 1787
Common laburnum
Tree
Neutral
Nectar ++
Pollen ++
Toxic to some herbivores and palatable for others, useful wood; suitable for production nurseries
Toxic to humans.

ALPS LIST
Larix decidua Mill., 1768
European larch
Tree
Neutral

MEDITERRANEAN LIST
Laurus nobilis L., 1753
Bay tree
Tree
Neutral
Pollen +
Seed
Early flowering, tolerates chalky soils, medicinal properties, susceptible to parasites and frost

ALPS & MEDITERRANEAN LIST
Malus sylvestris Mill., 1753
European crab apple
Tree
Neutral

Nectar +++
Pollen +
Containerised
Seed (rare)
Edible fruit

MEDITERRANEAN LIST
Phillyrea latifolia L., 1753
Green olive tree
Tree
Neutral
Nectar +
Pollen +
Seed

ALPS LIST
Pinus mugo subsp. uncinata (Ramond ex DC.)
Domin, 1753 - Mountain pine
Tree
Neutral

ALPS & MEDITERRANEAN LIST
Prunus avium (L.) L., 1768
Wild cherry
Tree
Neutral
Nectar ++
Pollen ++
Containerised
Seed

MEDITERRANEAN LIST
Quercus ilex L., 1753
Holm oak
Tree
Neutral
Nectar +
Pollen +
Seed
Stabilises soil. Resistant to fire and diseases.

ALPS & MEDITERRANEAN LIST

Quercus pubescens Willd., 1805
Downy oak
Tree
Neutral
Seed

ALPS LIST
Salix caprea L., 1753
Goat willow
Tree
Neutral
Pollen +
Containerised
Seed
Fruit edible by humans (cooked) and by wild fauna, medicinal properties, poor drought tolerance. Raw berries toxic to humans

ALPS & MEDITERRANEAN LIST
Sambucus nigra L., 1753
Common elder
Tree
Neutral
Pollen +
Pollinator nesting site
Containerised
Seed
Fruit edible by humans (cooked) and by wild fauna, medicinal properties, poor drought tolerance. Raw berries toxic to humans.

ALPS & MEDITERRANEAN LIST
Tilia platyphyllos Scop., 1771
Broad-leaved lime
Tree
Neutral
Nectar ++
Pollen ++
Containerised
Fruit edible by fauna, medicinal properties.
Allergenic species +.

ALPS LIST
Ulmus glabra Huds., 1762
Wych elm

Tree
Neutral

ALPS & MEDITERRANEAN LIST
Ulmus minor Mill., 1768
Field elm
Tree
Neutral
Nectar ++
Pollen ++
Root-ball
470 cc
Early flowering. Allergenic species +

ALPS & MEDITERRANEAN LIST
Amelanchier ovalis Medik., 1793
Snowy mespilus
Small-sized tree
Neutral
Nectar ++
Containerised
Seed
Fruit edible by humans and wild fauna

MEDITERRANEAN LIST
Arbutus unedo L., 1753
Strawberry tree
Small-sized tree
Acidic
Nectar ++
Pollen ++
Containerised
Seed
Medicinal properties, edible fruit, poor drought tolerance

MEDITERRANEAN LIST
Buxus sempervirens L., 1753
Common box
Small-sized tree
Neutral
Seed
Be careful about box tree moths

MEDITERRANEAN LIST
Cistus albidus L., 1753
White-leaved rock rose
Small-sized tree

Neutral
Seed

MEDITERRANEAN LIST
Cornus mas L., 1753
Cornelian cherry
Small-sized tree
Neutral
Nectar ++
Pollen ++
Containerised
Seed
Roots help to prevent erosion. Early flowering. Fruit edible by humans and wild fauna. Foliage consumed by wild fauna. Tolerates chalky soil

ALPS & MEDITERRANEAN LIST
Cornus sanguinea L., 1753
Common dogwood
Small-sized tree
Neutral
Nectar ++
Pollen +
Containerised
Seed
Fruit edible by wild fauna; do not use the “australis” subspecies which is invasive. Slightly toxic to humans

ALPS & MEDITERRANEAN LIST
Corylus avellana L., 1753
Common hazel
Small-sized tree
Neutral
Pollen +++
Containerised
Early flowering.
Allergenic species +++

MEDITERRANEAN LIST
Cotinus coggygria Scop., 1771
Smoke tree
Small-sized tree
Neutral
Seed

Great pioneer plant for poor quality and mineral-rich soils

ALPS & MEDITERRANEAN LIST
Crataegus monogyna Jacq., 1775
Common hawthorn
- Small-sized tree
- Neutral
- Nectar ++
- Pollen ++
- Pollinator nesting site
- Seed
- Medicinal properties

ALPS & MEDITERRANEAN LIST
Cytisophyllum sessilifolium (L.)
O.Lang, 1843 - Cytisophylle à feuilles sessiles (French)
- Small-sized tree
- Neutral
- Nectar ++
- Seed
- Windbreak, rapid growth, tolerates sea spray.

Silica-rich soil
Erica arborea L., 1753
Tree heather
- Tree
- Acidic
- Nectar +
- Pollen +
- Containerised

ALPS & MEDITERRANEAN LIST
Euonymus europaeus L., 1753
Spindle tree
- Small-sized tree
- Neutral
- Nectar ++
- Pollen +
- Pollinator nesting site
- Containerised
- Seed
- Toxic to humans.

ALPS LIST
Euonymus latifolius (L.) Mill., 1768
Broad-leaved spindle tree
Small-sized tree
Neutral

ALPS & MEDITERRANEAN LIST
Hippocrepis emerus (L.) Lassen, 1989
Scorpion senna
Small-sized tree
Neutral
Nectar ++
Containerised
Seed

ALPS & MEDITERRANEAN LIST
Ligustrum vulgare L., 1753
Wild privet
Small-sized tree
Neutral
Nectar ++
Pollen +
Seed
Fruit edible by wild fauna, very fragrant flowers. Berries toxic to humans, allergenic species ++.

ALPS LIST
Lonicera xylosteum L., 1753
Fly honeysuckle
Small-sized tree
Neutral
Nectar ++
Containerised
Fruit edible by wild fauna, emetic berries. Tolerates pollution, sensitive to drought.

MEDITERRANEAN LIST
Myrtus communis L, 1753
Common myrtle
Tree
Neutral
Nectar +
Containerised
Seed

Tolerates poor quality soil, fruit edible by wild fauna, medicinal properties

ALPS LIST
Ononis fruticosa L., 1757
Shrubby restharrow
Small-sized tree
Neutral
Nectar +++

MEDITERRANEAN LIST
Phillyrea angustifolia L., 1753
Narrow-leaved mock privet
Small-sized tree
Neutral
Seed

MEDITERRANEAN LIST
Pistacia lentiscus L., 1753
Mastic tree
Small-sized tree
Neutral
Seed

MEDITERRANEAN LIST
Pistacia terebinthus L., 1753
Cyprus turpentine
Small-sized tree
Neutral
Containerised
Seed

ALPS & MEDITERRANEAN LIST
Prunus mahaleb L., 1753
Mahaleb cherry
Small-sized tree
Neutral
Nectar +
Pollen +
Containerised
Seed
Fruit edible by wild fauna, drought-tolerant

ALPS & MEDITERRANEAN LIST

Prunus spinosa L., 1753
Blackthorn
Small-sized tree
Neutral
Nectar +
Pollen ++
Containerised
Seed
Fruit edible by humans and wild fauna, medicinal properties, reacts poorly to competition.

MEDITERRANEAN LIST
Pyrus spinosa Forssk., 1775
Almond-leaved pear
Small-sized tree
Neutral
Nectar ++
Containerised
Seed

MEDITERRANEAN LIST
Quercus coccifera L., 1753
Kermes oak
Small-sized tree
Neutral
Seed

MEDITERRANEAN LIST
Rhamnus alaternus L., 1753
Italian buckthorn
Small-sized tree
Neutral
Seed

ALPS LIST
Rhamnus cathartica L., 1753
Purging buckthorn
Small-sized tree
Neutral
Containerised

MEDITERRANEAN LIST
Rhus coriaria L., 1753
Elm-leaved sumach
Small-sized tree
Neutral
Nectar +

Pollen +
Seed
Fruit edible by wild fauna, drought-tolerant.

ALPS LIST
Ribes alpinum L., 1753
Alpine currant
Small-sized tree
Neutral

ALPS LIST
Ribes uva-crispa L., 1753
Gooseberry
Small-sized tree
Neutral
Nectar ++
Pollen ++
Fruit edible by humans, medicinal properties.

MEDITERRANEAN LIST
Rosmarinus officinalis L., 1753
Rosemary
Small-sized tree
Neutral
Nectar ++
Pollen +
Seed
Early flowering, insecticidal properties (flies), medicinal properties.

ALPS & MEDITERRANEAN LIST
Salix eleagnos Scop., 1772
Hoary willow
Small-sized tree
Neutral

ALPS LIST
Sambucus racemosa L., 1753
European red elder
Small-sized tree
Neutral
Nectar +
Pollen +
Containerised

Berries toxic to humans.

ALPS & MEDITERRANEAN LIST
Viburnum lantana L., 1753
Common wayfaring tree
Small-sized tree
Neutral
Pollen +++
Containerised
Seed
Toxic to humans.

MEDITERRANEAN LIST
Viburnum tinus L., 1753
Laurustinus
Small-sized tree
Neutral
Nectar +
Pollinator nesting site
Seed
Early flowering, drought-tolerant Toxic to humans.

MEDITERRANEAN LIST
Daphne gnidium L., 1753
Flax-leaved daphne
Shrub
Acidic
Toxic.

MEDITERRANEAN LIST
Juniperus oxycedrus subsp. oxycedrus L., 1753 - Prickly juniper
Shrub
Neutral
Seed

ALPS & MEDITERRANEAN LIST
Hedera helix L., 1753
Common ivy
Woody vine
Neutral
Nectar ++
Pollen ++

Seed
Late flowering, resistant to parasites and diseases. Toxic to humans.

MEDITERRANEAN LIST
Lonicera etrusca Santi, 1795
Etruscan honeysuckle
Woody vine
Neutral
Nectar +++
Seed
Tolerates pollution and drought. Toxic to humans.

MEDITERRANEAN LIST
Lonicera implexa Aiton, 1789
Evergreen honeysuckle
Woody vine
Neutral
Nectar +++
Seed
Tolerates pollution and drought, fruit edible by wild fauna. Emetic berries

ALPS & MEDITERRANEAN LIST
Alliaria petiolata (M.Bieb.)
Cavara & Grande, 1913 - Stinking hellebore
Perennial
Neutral
Nectar ++
Seed

ALPS LIST
Aquilegia vulgaris L., 1913
Common columbine
Perennial
Neutral
Seed

ALPS LIST
Avenella flexuosa (L.) Drejer, 1838
Wavy hairgrass
Perennial
Neutral

ALPS & MEDITERRANEAN LIST

Barbarea vulgaris W.T.Aiton, 1812
Common wintercress
Perennial
Neutral
Seed

ALPS & MEDITERRANEAN LIST
Brachypodium sylvaticum (Huds.)
P.Beauv., 1812 -
Perennial
Neutral
Nectar ++
Seed

ALPS LIST
Campanula rapunculoides L., 1753
Creeping bellflower
Perennial
Neutral
Seed

As a reminder, the “Planting trees and shrubs” list includes species which make up the herb layer.

ALPS & MEDITERRANEAN LIST
Campanula trachelium L., 1753
Nettle-leaved bellflower
Perennial
Neutral
Seed

ALPS & MEDITERRANEAN LIST
Clinopodium vulgare L., 1753
Wild basil
Perennial
Neutral
Nectar +
Seed

ALPS LIST
Digitalis lutea L., 1753
Straw foxglove

Perennial
Neutral

ALPS LIST
Elymus caninus (L.) L., 1755
Bearded couch
Perennial
Neutral

ALPS & MEDITERRANEAN LIST
Geum urbanum L., 1753
Wood avens
Perennial
Neutral
Seed

ALPS LIST
Helleborus foetidus L., 1753
Stinking hellebore
Perennial
Neutral
Pollen +++
Containerised

As a reminder, the “Planting trees and shrubs” list includes species which make up the herb layer.

ALPS & MEDITERRANEAN LIST
Hippocrepis comosa L., 1753
Horseshoe vetch
Perennial
Neutral
Nectar +++
Seed

ALPS & MEDITERRANEAN LIST
Knautia arvensis (L.) Coult., 1828
Field scabious
Perennial
Neutral
Nectar ++
Seed
Windbreak, rapid growth, tolerates sea spray.

ALPS LIST
Lavandula angustifolia Mill., 1768
English lavender
Perennial
Neutral
Nectar ++
Seed
Medicinal properties, natural insect repellent (aphids).

ALPS LIST
Luzula sylvatica subsp. sieberi (Tausch) K.Richt., 1890 - Sieber's wood-rush
Perennial
Neutral

MEDITERRANEAN LIST
Melissa officinalis L., 1753
Lemon balm
Perennial
Neutral
Nectar ++
Pollen +
Seed

ALPS LIST
Myosotis decumbens Host, 1827
Myosotis couché (French)
Perennial
Perennial

As a reminder, the “Planting trees and shrubs” list includes species which make up the herb layer.

ALPS & MEDITERRANEAN LIST
Poa compressa L., 1753
Flattened meadowgrass
Perennial
Neutral

ALPS & MEDITERRANEAN LIST
Saponaria officinalis L., 1753
Soapwort

Perennial
Neutral

ALPS LIST
Scabiosa lucida Vill., 1779
Shining scabious
Perennial
Neutral

ALPS LIST
Sesleria caerulea (L.) Ard., 1763
Blue moor-grass
Perennial
Neutral

ALPS LIST
Silene dioica (L.) Clairv., 1811
Red campion
Perennial
Neutral

ALPS LIST
Silene nutans L., 1753
Nottingham catchfly
Perennial
Neutral

As a reminder, the “Planting trees and shrubs” list includes species which make up the herb layer.

ALPS & MEDITERRANEAN LIST
Silene vulgaris subsp. vulgaris
(Moench) Garcke, 1753 **-** Bladder campion
Perennial
Neutral
Nectar +

ALPS & MEDITERRANEAN LIST
Solidago virgaurea L., 1753
Goldenrod
Perennial
Neutral
Nectar ++

ALPS LIST
Stachys recta L., 1779
Perennial yellow woundwort
Perennial
Neutral
Nectar +++

ALPS LIST
Valeriana montana L., 1753
Mountain valerian
Perennial
Neutral

ALPS LIST
Verbascum lychnitis L., 1753
Red campion
Perennial
Neutral

ALPS LIST
Veronica officinalis L., 1753
Common speedwell
Perennial
Neutral
Nectar ++
Containerised
Seed

As a reminder, the “Planting trees and shrubs” list includes species which make up the herb layer.

ALPS & MEDITERRANEAN LIST
Vicia cracca L., 1753
Bird vetch
Perennial
Neutral
Nectar ++

ALPS & MEDITERRANEAN LIST
Vicia sepium L., 1753
Bush vetch
Perennial

Neutral
Nectar ++

ALPS & MEDITERRANEAN LIST
Vicia tenuifolia Roth, 1788
Fine-leaved vetch
Perennial
Neutral

ALPS LIST
Epilobium angustifolium L., 1753
Rosebay willowherb
Rhizomatous perennial
Neutral
Nectar +++
Pollen +++
Seed

ALPS & MEDITERRANEAN LIST
Trifolium aureum, 1788
Fine-leaved vetch
Annual
Neutral

As a reminder, the “Planting trees and shrubs” list includes species which make up the herb layer.

TREE

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	LISTS
Abies alba Mill., 1768	European silver fir	Alps
Ficus carica L., 1753	Common fig	Mediterranean
Acer opalus subsp. opalus Mill., 1881	Italian maple	Alps & Mediterranean
Laburnum alpinum (Mill.) Bercht. & J.Presl., 1835	Alpine laburnum	Alps
Olea europaea L., 1753	Common olive	Mediterranean
Picea abies (L.) H.Karst., 1881	Norway spruce	Alps
Pinus halepensis Mill., 1768	Aleppo pine	Mediterranean
Pinus pinaster Aiton, 1753	Maritime pine	Mediterranean
Pinus sylvestris L., 1753	Scots pine	Alps & Mediterranean

Populus nigra subsp. neapolitana (Ten.) Maire, 1732	Neapolitan poplar	Alps & Mediterranean
Populus tremula L., 1753	Aspen	Alps
Salix alba L., 1753	White willow	Mediterranean

SMALL-SIZED TREE

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	LISTS
Juniperus sabina L., 1753	Savin juniper	Alps
Lonicera alpigena L., 1753	Alpine honeysuckle	Alps
Rhamnus alpina L., 1753	Alpine buckthorn	Alps
Ribes petraeum Wulfen, 1781	Rock redcurrant	Alps
Rosa sempervirens L., 1753	Evergreen rose	Mediterranean

SHRUB

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	LISTS
Arctostaphylos uva-ursi (L.) Spreng., 1825	Bearberry	Alps
Genista hispanica subsp. hispanica L., 1753	Spanish broom	Mediterranean
Genista pilosa subsp. pilosa L., 1753	Hairy greenweed	Alps
Juniperus communis subsp. nana (Hook.) Syme, 1868	Dwarf juniper	Alps
Vaccinium myrtillus L., 1753	Common bilberry	Alps

WOODY VINE

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	LISTS
Humulus lupulus L., 1753	Common hop	Alps & Mediterranean

PERENNIAL

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	LISTS
Adenostyles alliariae (Gouan) A.Kern., 1871	Alliary-leaved adenostyle	Alps

Ajuga reptans L., 1753	Bugle	Alps & Mediterranean
Betonica officinalis L., 1753	Betony	Alps & Mediterranean
Aegonychon purpurocaeruleum (L.) Holub, 1973	Purple gromwell	Mediterranean
Campanula medium L., 1753	Canterbury bells	Alps & Mediterranean
Campanula persicifolia L., 1753	Peach-leaved bellflower	Alps
Carex humilis Leyss., 1758	Dwarf sedge	Alps & Mediterranean
Carex paniculata subsp. paniculata L., 1755	Greater tussock sedge	Alps
Calamagrostis varia subsp. varia (Schrad.) Host, 1809	Mountain smallreed	Alps
Clinopodium nepeta (L.) Kuntze, 1891	Lesser calamint	Alps & Mediterranean
Coronilla minima subsp. minima L., 1756	Coronille naine (French)	Alps
Cruciata laevipes Opiz, 1852	Crosswort	Alps
Dryopteris filix-mas (L.) Schott, 1834	Male fern	Alps
Euphorbia amygdaloides subsp. amygdaloides L., 1779	Wood spurge	Mediterranean
Euphorbia dulcis subsp. purpurata (Thuill.) Murr, 1923	Sweet spurge	Alps
Festuca heterophylla Lam., 1779	Various-leaved fescue	Alps
Coronilla minima subsp. minima L., 1756		Alps
Ficaria verna Huds., 1762	Lesser celandine	Alps & Mediterranean
Fragaria vesca L., 1753	Wild strawberry	Alps & Mediterranean
Galium aristatum L., 1762	Carpet weed	Alps & Mediterranean
Geranium nodosum L., 1753	Knotted cranesbill	Alps
Geranium sanguineum L., 1834	Bloody cranesbill	Alps
Lamium maculatum (L.) L., 1763	Spotted deadnettle	Alps
Lavandula angustifolia subsp. angustifolia Mill., 1768	English lavender	Alps
Lunaria annua L., 1753	Honesty	Alps & Mediterranean
Melica nutans L., 1753	Mountain melick	Alps
Myosotis decumbens subsp. decumbens Host, 1827	Myosotis couché (French)	Alps

As a reminder, the"Planting trees and shrubs" list includes species which make up the herb layer

PERENNIAL

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	LISTS
Ononis rotundifolia L., 1753	Round-leaved restharrow	Alps
Poa nemoralis L., 1753	Wood meadowgrass	ALPS & MEDITERRANEAN LIST
Pimpinella major (L.) Huds., 1762	Greater burnet saxifrage	Alps
Polypodium interjectum Shivas, 1961	Intermediate polypody	Mediterranean
Polypodium vulgare L., 1753	Common polypody	Alps
Primula veris L., 1753	Cowslip	Alps
Primula veris var. columnae (Ten.) B.Bock, 2012	Primevère de Colonna	Alps
Primula vulgaris subsp. vulgaris Huds., 1762	Common primrose	Alps
Polystichum lonchitis (L.) Roth, 1799	Mountain holly fern	Alps
Ranunculus aduncus Gren., 1847	Hooked buttercup	Alps
Schedonorus pratensis (Huds.) P.Beauv., 1812	Meadow fescue	Alps
Tanacetum corymbosum (L.) Sch.Bip., 1844	Scentless feverfew	ALPS & MEDITERRANEAN LIST
Trifolium alpestre L., 1763	Owl-head clover	Alps
Schedonorus pratensis subsp. pratensis (Huds.) P.Beauv., 1812	Meadow fescue	Alps
Solidago virgaurea subsp. minuta (L.) Arcang., 1882	Dwarf goldenrod	Alps
Solidago virgaurea subsp. virgaurea L., 1753	Goldenrod	Alps
Saponaria ocymoides subsp. ocymoides L., 1753	Rock soapwort	ALPS & MEDITERRANEAN LIST
Verbascum chaixii Vill., 1779	Nettle-leaved mullein	ALPS & MEDITERRANEAN LIST
Vinca major L., 1753	Greater periwinkle	Mediterranean
Vinca minor L., 1753	Lesser periwinkle	ALPS & MEDITERRANEAN LIST

RHIZOMATOUS PERENNIAL

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	LISTS
Carex tomentosa L., 1767	Downy-fruited sedge	ALPS & MEDITERRANEAN LIST
Euphorbia dulcis subsp. purpurata (Thuill.) Murr, 1923	Sweet spurge	Alps
Equisetum telmateia Ehrh, 1783	Great horsetail	ALPS & MEDITERRANEAN LIST
Galium odoratum (L.) Scop., 1771	Sweet woodruff	Alps
Ruscus aculeatus L., 1753	Butcher's broom	Mediterranean

As a reminder, the"Planting trees and shrubs" list includes species which make up the herb layer

Page 71

PART 2: PLANT PALETTES

II. FLOWERING FIELDS

2. II. OPEN ENVIRONMENTS

Page 72

Encadré
The list proposed in this chapter includes species of shrubs, annuals and perennials.
Several types of open environments exist:
- brownfields;
- hay meadows;
- wet meadows;
- peat meadows;
- lawns (which are distinguished from meadows in this guide by their grass being cut to less than 50 cm in height);
- dry heath and wet heath;
- garrigues, etc.
Fin de l'encadré

An open environment is one which has been cleared, where trees are rare and the vegetation is dominated by low-growing, herbaceous or shrubby species. It's generally a natural or semi-natural space where trees cover less than 25% of the total surface area.

Without human intervention (pasturing or maintenance), open environments in France tend to form closed canopies and mature into forests (climax community).

These environments are of great importance for the biodiversity of plant communities, birds, reptiles, insects, and in particular pollinators. This is especially true when microhabitats such as trees and water sources are present.

Development work in open environments can be done for the purposes of:
▶ flowering: colourful fallow fields, perennial flower beds, flowering meadows, etc.
▶ revegetation: green spaces, grass cover, wildflower lawns, buffer strips, etc.

Urban open environments primarily consist of lawns, fields, brownfields, and sown or semi-natural meadows.

CLOSER LOOK AT...
FLOWERING FIELDS

A flowering field is open land in which diverse species of flowers (grasses, perennials, annuals, or biennials) grow naturally and in large numbers.

Architects, landscapers and managers of green spaces are increasingly opting for flowering fields not only for their beauty but also for ecological and economic reasons. They preserve urban animal and plant species, promote pollination within urban areas, and reduce the maintenance required for green spaces by offering an interesting alternative to homogeneous and mowed lawns, as well as protecting sensitive areas eroded by construction work and urban developments.

What's more, despite the aesthetic advantages, as well as the benefits they provide to local flora and fauna, they are sometimes shunned by the general public, who associate the wilderness and the height of plants with a lack of maintenance, hence the importance of communication prior to their creation or development. This communication is especially important when the flowering fields in question are sensitive to seasonal changes and are not in flower during the height of tourism season - particularly in our region.

A meadow which promotes pollinators does not have spectacular flowers. The idea is to join forces with nature, and not to restrict or fight it. After the first year, where annuals with vivid colours are predominant, the mixed plant community adapts to the specific conditions of the site and chosen management techniques. Some species are more accommodating than others, and some naturally disappear over the season or year.

Titre sous l'image : Hay meadows in mountain environments

Encart
Pay attention to seed mixes: some commercial seed mixes consist of a dozen horticultural species which strongly promote domestic bees, however these are not the only pollinators. Solitary bees, butterflies, hover flies[54], and beetles are also excellent pollinators which should be preserved by offering them a variety of food sources. Compositions should therefore consist of diverse plant species. Native plants do not require any special treatment and fertilisers should not be used on flowering fields. Fertilisers are not the friends of flowering plants!

Professionals can advise you on suitable compositions for your project site.
Fin de l'encart

Note de bas de page
[54] Type of fly with bright colours resembling a wasp or bee.

Fin des notes

MEDITERRANEAN LIST
Cistus salviifolius L., 1753
Sage-leaved rockrose
Shrub
Acidic
Pollen ++
Containerised

MEDITERRANEAN LIST
Coronilla juncea L., 1753
Rush-like scorpion vetch
Shrub
Neutral
Nectar ++
Pollen ++
Containerised

MEDITERRANEAN LIST
Globularia alypum L., 1753
Shrubby globularia
Shrub
Neutral
Nectar +++
Pollen +
Containerised

MEDITERRANEAN LIST
Jasminum fruticans L., 1753
Yellow jasmine
Shrub
Neutral
Containerised

ALPS & MEDITERRANEAN LIST
Juniperus communis subsp. communis L., 1753
Common juniper
Shrub
Neutral
Containerised
Be careful with issues identifying subspecies. Height is listed for optimal conditions.

MEDITERRANEAN LIST
Juniperus phoenicea subsp. phoenicea L., 1753
Phoenician juniper
Shrub
Neutral
Nectar +++
Pollen +
Seed
Height is listed for optimal conditions

As a reminder, the “Flowering fields” list also includes species of the “shrub” layer

ALPS & MEDITERRANEAN LIST
Plantago sempervirens Crantz, 1766
Shrubby plantain
Shrub
Neutral
Containerised

ALPS & MEDITERRANEAN LIST
Rosa canina L., 1753
Dog rose
Shrub
Neutral
Nectar ++
Pollen ++
Containerised
Seed

ALPS & MEDITERRANEAN LIST
Satureja montana L., 1753
Winter savory
Shrub
Neutral
Nectar +++
Pollen +
Containerised

MEDITERRANEAN LIST
Staehelina dubia L., 1753
Stéhéline douteuse (French)
Shrub

Neutral
Neutral

MEDITERRANEAN LIST
Ulex parviflorus Pourr., 1788
Small-flowered gorse
Shrub
Neutral
Difficult to produce.

ALPS & MEDITERRANEAN LIST
Achillea millefolium L., 1753
Common yarrow
Perennial
Neutral
Nectar ++
Seed

As a reminder, the “Flowering fields” list also includes species of the “shrub” layer

ALPS & MEDITERRANEAN LIST
Agrimonia eupatoria L., 1753
Agrimony
Perennial
Neutral
Pollen +++
Seed

ALPS LIST
Alchemilla alpigena Buser, 1894
Alchémille plissée (French)
Perennial
Neutral
Nectar +++
Pollen +
Containerised
Seed

ALPS & MEDITERRANEAN LIST
Anthoxanthum odoratum L., 1753
Sweet vernal grass
Perennial
Neutral

Nectar +++
Pollen +
Seed

ALPS LIST
Anthyllis montana L., 1753
Mountain kidney vetch
Perennial
Neutral
Nectar ++
Difficult to produce.

ALPS LIST
Anthyllis vulneraria subsp. alpestris
(Kit.) Asch. & Graebn., 1908 - Alpine kidney vetch
Perennial
Neutral
Seed

MEDITERRANEAN LIST
Aphyllanthes monspeliensis L., 1753
Lily pink
Perennial
Neutral
Nectar +++
Pollen +
Containerised

MEDITERRANEAN LIST
Argyrolobium zanonii (Turra) P.W.Bal, 1968
Silver broom
Perennial
Neutral
Pollen +++
Containerised

ALPS & MEDITERRANEAN LIST
Artemisia campestris L., 1753
Field wormwood
Perennial
Neutral
Nectar +++
Pollen +

Containerised

ALPS & MEDITERRANEAN LIST
Artemisia vulgaris L., 1753
Common wormwood
Perennial
Neutral
Nectar +++
Pollen +

ALPS LIST
Aster alpinus L., 1753
Blue alpine daisy
Perennial
Neutral
Nectar ++
Pollen ++

ALPS LIST
Avenula pubescens (Huds.) Dumort., 1868
Downy oat-grass
Perennial
Neutral
Seed

MEDITERRANEAN LIST
Bituminaria bituminosa (L.) C.H.Stirt., 1981
Bitumen trefoil
Perennial
Neutral
Seed

ALPS LIST
Blitum bonus-henricus (L.) Rchb., 1832
Good King Henry
Perennial
Neutral

MEDITERRANEAN LIST
Brachypodium phoenicoides (L.)
Roem. & Schult., 1817 - Southern false brome
Perennial
Neutral

Seed

MEDITERRANEAN LIST
Brachypodium retusum (Pers.) P.Beauv., 1812
Ramose false brome
Perennial
Neutral
Seed

ALPS & MEDITERRANEAN LIST
Brachypodium rupestre (Host)
Roem. & Schult., 1817 - Brachypode rupestre (French)
Perennial
Neutral
Seed

ALPS & MEDITERRANEAN LIST
Briza media L., 1753
Common quaking grass
Perennial
Neutral
Seed

MEDITERRANEAN LIST
Bromopsis erecta (Huds.) Fourr., 1869
Upright brome
Perennial
Neutral
Seed

ALPS & MEDITERRANEAN LIST
Campanula rotundifolia L., 1753
Common harebell
Perennial
Neutral
Nectar ++
Pollen ++
Containerised
Seed

ALPS LIST
Carex caryophyllea Latourr., 1785
Spring sedge

Perennial
Neutral
Seed

ALPS & MEDITERRANEAN LIST
Carex hirta L., 1753
Hairy sedge
Perennial
Neutral
Seed
Focus on Carex.

ALPS LIST
Carum carvi L., 1753
Caraway
Perennial
Neutral
Seed

ALPS & MEDITERRANEAN LIST
Centaurea jacea L., 1753
Brown knapweed
Perennial
Neutral
Nectar +++
Pollen ++
Seed

ALPS & MEDITERRANEAN LIST
Centaurea jacea subsp. jacea L., 1753
Brown knapweed
Perennial
Neutral
Nectar +++
Pollen ++

MEDITERRANEAN LIST
Centranthus ruber (L.) DC., 1805
Red valerian
Perennial
Neutral
Nectar +
Pollen +

Containerised

MEDITERRANEAN LIST
Cephalaria leucantha (L.) Schrad. ex Roem. & Schult., 1818 - Céphalaire à fleurs blanches
Perennial
Neutral
Seed

ALPS LIST
Cerastium arvense subsp. strictum Gaudin, 1828
Céraiste raide
Perennial
Neutral
Altitude

ALPS & MEDITERRANEAN LIST
Coronilla varia L., 1753
Crown vetch
Perennial
Neutral
Nectar ++
Seed

MEDITERRANEAN LIST
Dactylis glomerata subsp. hispanica (Roth)
Nyman, 1882 - Dactyle d'Espagne
Perennial
Neutral
Nectar +++
Pollen ++
Species subject to mandatory certification.

ALPS & MEDITERRANEAN LIST
Daucus carota L., 1753
Wild carrot
Perennial
Neutral
Nectar +
Pollen ++
Seed

ALPS LIST

Dianthus saxicola Jord., 1852
OEillet saxicole
Perennial
Perennial
Containerised
Altitude

ALPS & MEDITERRANEAN LIST
Dipsacus fullonum L., 1753
Fuller's teasel
Perennial
Neutral
Nectar ++
Seed

MEDITERRANEAN LIST
Dittrichia viscosa (L.) Greuter, 1973
Woody fleabane
Perennial
Neutral
Seed
Altitude

ALPS & MEDITERRANEAN LIST
Echium vulgare L., 1753
Viper’s bugloss
Perennial
Neutral
Nectar +++
Seed

MEDITERRANEAN LIST
Euphorbia characias subsp. characias L., 1753
Mediterranean spurge
Perennial
Neutral
Species subject to mandatory certification.

ALPS & MEDITERRANEAN LIST
Euphorbia cyparissias L., 1753
Cypress spurge
Perennial
Neutral
Nectar ++
Seed

ALPS LIST
Festuca laevigata Gaudin, 1808
Fétuque lisse (French)
Perennial
Neutral
Seed

ALPS LIST
Festuca marginata subsp. marginata
(Hack.) K.Richt., 1890 - Fétuque marginée (French)
Perennial
Neutral
Seed

ALPS LIST
Festuca violacea Schleich. ex Gaudin, 1808
Violet fescue
Perennial
Neutral
Seed

ALPS & MEDITERRANEAN LIST
Galium album Mill., 1768
Upright hedge bedstraw
Perennial
Neutral
Seed

ALPS & MEDITERRANEAN LIST
Galium mollugo L., 1753
Hedge bedstraw
Perennial
Neutral
Seed

ALPS & MEDITERRANEAN LIST
Galium verum L., 1753
Lady's bedstraw
Perennial
Neutral
Seed

ALPS LIST
Gentiana lutea L., 1753
Great yellow gentian
Perennial
Neutral

ALPS LIST
Creeping gypsophila
Gypsophile rampante
Perennial
Neutral
Containerised

ALPS & MEDITERRANEAN LIST
Helianthemum apenninum (L.) Mill., 1768
White rockrose
Perennial
Neutral
Containerised

ALPS & MEDITERRANEAN LIST
Helianthemum nummularium (L.) Mill., 1768
Common rockrose
Perennial
Neutral
Pollen +++
Containerised

MEDITERRANEAN LIST
Helichrysum stoechas (L.) Moench, 1794
Shrubby everlasting
Perennial
Neutral
Containerised

ALPS LIST
Heracleum sphondylium L., 1753
Hogweed
Perennial
Neutral
Nectar ++

MEDITERRANEAN LIST
Holcus lanatus L., 1753
Yorkshire fog
Perennial
Neutral
Seed

ALPS & MEDITERRANEAN LIST
Hypericum perforatum L., 1753
Perforate St. John's wort
Perennial
Neutral
Pollen ++

MEDITERRANEAN LIST
Hypochaeris radicata L., 1753
Cat's ear
Perennial
Neutral
Nectar ++
Seed

ALPS LIST
Hyssopus officinalis L., 1753
Hyssop
Perennial
Neutral
Nectar ++
Pollen ++
Containerised

ALPS & MEDITERRANEAN LIST
Inula montana L., 1753
Pyrenean fleabane
Perennial
Neutral

ALPS & MEDITERRANEAN LIST
Isatis tinctoria L., 1753
Woad
Perennial
Neutral
Nectar ++
Seed

ALPS LIST
Jacobaea vulgaris Gaertn., 1791
Common ragwort
Perennial
Neutral
Nectar ++
Containerised

ALPS & MEDITERRANEAN LIST
Koeleria vallesiana subsp. vallesiana (Honck.) Gaudin, 1808 - Somerset hair grass
Perennial
Neutral

ALPS LIST
Laserpitium gallicum L., 1753
French laserwort
Perennial
Neutral

ALPS LIST
Laserpitium latifolium L., 1753
Broad-leaved sermountain
Perennial
Neutral

ALPS & MEDITERRANEAN LIST
Leontodon hispidus L., 1753
Rough hawkbit
Perennial
Neutral
Seed

ALPS & MEDITERRANEAN LIST
Leontodon hispidus subsp. hispidus L., 1753
Rough hawkbit
Perennial
Neutral

ALPS LIST
Leucanthemum adustum (W.D.J.Koch) Gremli, 1898
Saw-leaved moon daisy
Perennial
Neutral
Containerised

ALPS LIST
Leucanthemum ircutianum DC., 1838
Ox-eye daisy
Perennial
Neutral
Nectar ++
Seed

MEDITERRANEAN LIST
Linum campanulatum L., 1753
Campanulate Flax
Perennial
Neutral
Difficult to produce.

ALPS & MEDITERRANEAN LIST
Lolium perenne L., 1753
Perennial ryegrass
Perennial
Neutral

MEDITERRANEAN LIST
Lotus dorycnium L., 1753
Herb canary clover
Perennial
Neutral

MEDITERRANEAN LIST
Lotus hirsutus L., 1753
Hairy canary clover
Perennial
Neutral
Containerised

ALPS & MEDITERRANEAN LIST
Lotus maritimus L., 1753

Dragon's teeth
Perennial
Neutral

MEDITERRANEAN LIST
Malva sylvestris L., 1753
Common mallow
Perennial
Neutral
Nectar +
Seed

ALPS & MEDITERRANEAN LIST
Melica ciliata L., 1753
Silky-spike melic
Perennial
Neutral
Seed
Difficult to produce.

ALPS & MEDITERRANEAN LIST
Melilotus albus Medik, 1787
Bokhara clover
Perennial
Neutral
Nectar +++
Pollen ++
Seed

ALPS & MEDITERRANEAN LIST
Melilotus officinalis (L.) Lam., 1779
Ribbed melilot
Perennial
Neutral
Nectar +++
Pollen ++
Seed

ALPS LIST
Myosotis alpestris F.W.Schmidt, 1794
Alpine forget-me-not
Perennial
Neutral

ALPS LIST
Nardus stricta L., 1753
Mat-grass
Perennial
Acidic

MEDITERRANEAN LIST
Oloptum miliaceum (L.) Röser & Hamasha, 2012
Smilo grass
Perennial
Neutral
Seed

ALPS & MEDITERRANEAN LIST
Ononis natrix L., 1753
Goat root
Perennial
Neutral

ALPS & MEDITERRANEAN LIST
Pastinaca sativa L., 1753
Parsnip
Perennial
Neutral
Nectar +++
Pollen ++

ALPS & MEDITERRANEAN LIST
Petrosedum sediforme (Jacq.) Grulich, 1984
Pale stonecrop
Perennial
Neutral
Nectar +++
Containerised

ALPS LIST
Phyteuma orbiculare L., 1753
Round-headed rampion
Perennial
Neutral

ALPS & MEDITERRANEAN LIST

Pilosella officinarum F.W.Schultz & Sch.Bip, 1862
Mouse-ear hawkweed
Perennial
Neutral

MEDITERRANEAN LIST
Plantago lanceolata L., 1753
Ribwort plantain
Perennial
Neutral
Pollen +++

ALPS & MEDITERRANEAN LIST
Plantago major L., 1753
Greater plantain
Perennial
Neutral
Pollen +++

ALPS & MEDITERRANEAN LIST
Plantago media L., 1753
Hoary plantain
Perennial
Neutral
Pollen +++

ALPS LIST
Poa alpina L., 1753
Alpine meadow grass
Perennial
Neutral

ALPS & MEDITERRANEAN LIST
Potentilla verna L., 1753
Spring cinquefoil
Perennial
Neutral

ALPS & MEDITERRANEAN LIST
Poterium sanguisorba L., 1753
Salad burnet
Perennial
Neutral

ALPS & MEDITERRANEAN LIST
Prunella vulgaris L., 1753
Selfheal
Perennial
Neutral
Nectar ++

ALPS & MEDITERRANEAN LIST
Ranunculus acris L., 1753
Meadow buttercup
Perennial
Neutral
Nectar ++
Pollen +++

ALPS LIST
Rumex acetosella L., 1753
Sheep's sorrel
Perennial
Acidic

ALPS & MEDITERRANEAN LIST
Salvia pratensis L., 1753
Meadow clary
Perennial
Neutral
Nectar ++

MEDITERRANEAN LIST
Scabiosa atropurpurea L., 1753
Sweet scabious
Perennial
Neutral

ALPS LIST
Scabiosa columbaria L., 1753
Small scabious
Perennial
Neutral

ALPS LIST
Scorzoneroides autumnalis (L.) Moench, 1794

Autumn hawkbit
Perennial
Neutral

ALPS & MEDITERRANEAN LIST
Sedum acre L., 1753
Biting stonecrop
Perennial
Neutral
Nectar ++
Containerised

ALPS & MEDITERRANEAN LIST
Sedum album L., 1753
White stonecrop
Perennial
Acidic
Nectar ++
Containerised

ALPS LIST
Sempervivum tectorum L., 1753
Common houseleek
Perennial
Neutral
Containerised

ALPS & MEDITERRANEAN LIST
Silene italica subsp. italica (L.) Pers., 1805
Italian catchfly
Perennial
Neutral

ALPS & MEDITERRANEAN LIST
Silene latifolia Poir., 1789
White campion
Perennial
Neutral
Nectar ++

ALPS & MEDITERRANEAN LIST
Silene vulgaris (Moench) Garcke, 1869
Bladder campion

Perennial
Neutral
Nectar ++

ALPS & MEDITERRANEAN LIST
Teucrium chamaedrys L., 1753
Wall germander
Perennial
Neutral
Nectar ++
Containerised

MEDITERRANEAN LIST
Teucrium polium L., 1753
Poly germander
Perennial
Acidic
Containerised

ALPS LIST
Thymus pulegioides L., 1753
Large thyme
Perennial
Neutral
Containerised

ALPS & MEDITERRANEAN LIST
Thymus vulgaris L., 1753
Common thyme
Perennial
Perennial
Nectar +++
Containerised

ALPS & MEDITERRANEAN LIST
Tragopogon pratensis subsp. orientalis (L.), 1871
Salsifis d'Orient (French)
Perennial
Neutral
Nectar ++

ALPS LIST
Trifolium medium L., 1759

Zigzag clover

Perennial
Neutral

ALPS LIST
Trifolium montanum L., 1753
Mountain clover

Perennial
Neutral

ALPS & MEDITERRANEAN LIST
Trisetum flavescens (L.) P.Beauv., 1812
Yellow oatgrass

Perennial
Acidic
Seed

ALPS & MEDITERRANEAN LIST
Trisetum flavescens subsp. flavescens (L.)
P. Beauv., 1812 **-** Yellow oatgrass

Perennial
Neutral

ALPS LIST
Valeriana officinalis L., 1753
Common valerian

Perennial
Neutral
Nectar ++
Pollen +++

ALPS & MEDITERRANEAN LIST
Verbascum thapsus L., 1753
Great mullein

Perennial
Neutral
Pollen +++

ALPS & MEDITERRANEAN LIST
Verbena officinalis L., 1753
Common vervain

Perennial
Neutral

Nectar ++

ALPS LIST
Ziziphora granatensis (Boiss. & Reut.)
Melnikov, 2016 - Ziziphora de Grenade (French)
Perennial
Neutral
Containerised

MEDITERRANEAN LIST
Aristolochia pistolochia L., 1763
Spanish birthwort
Rhizomatous perennial
Host plant of a protected butterfly species
Segetal.

ALPS & MEDITERRANEAN LIST
Lathyrus pratensis L., 1753
Meadow vetchling
Rhizomatous perennial
Neutral
Nectar ++

MEDITERRANEAN LIST
Cistus monspeliensis L., 1753
Narrow-leaved cistus
Herbaceous perennial
Acidic
Pollen ++

ALPS & MEDITERRANEAN LIST
Ranunculus bulbosus L., 1753
Bulbous buttercup
Tuberous perennial
Neutral
Nectar ++
Pollen +++

ALPS & MEDITERRANEAN LIST
Agrostemma githago L., 1753
Corn cockle
Annual
Neutral

Segetal.

MEDITERRANEAN LIST
Anthyllis vulneraria subsp. rubriflora Arcang., 1882
Anthyllide à fleurs rouges (French)
Annual
Neutral
Seed

ALPS & MEDITERRANEAN LIST
Bifora radians M.Bieb., 1819
Wild bishop
Annual
Acidic
Seed
Segetal.

MEDITERRANEAN LIST
Borago officinalis L., 1753
Borage
Annual
Neutral
Nectar +++
Pollen ++
Seed

MEDITERRANEAN LIST
Calendula arvensis L., 1763
Field marigold
Annual
Neutral
Seed

ALPS & MEDITERRANEAN LIST
Capsella bursa-pastoris (L.) Medik, 1792
Shepherd's purse
Annual
Neutral
Seed

ALPS & MEDITERRANEAN LIST
Chelidonium majus L., 1753
Greater celandine
Annual

Neutral
Pollen +++
Segetal.

ALPS & MEDITERRANEAN LIST
Cichorium intybus L., 1753
Wild chicory
Annual
Neutral
Nectar +
Pollen +
Seed

MEDITERRANEAN LIST
Cota tinctoria (L.) J. Gay ex Guss., 1844
Dyer's chamomile
Annual
Neutral
Seed
Segetal.

ALPS & MEDITERRANEAN LIST
Cyanus segetum Hill, 1762
Cornflower
Annual
Neutral
Nectar +++
Pollen ++
Seed
Segetal.

ALPS & MEDITERRANEAN LIST
Delphinium consolida L., 1753
Branching larkspur
Annual
Neutral
Segetal.

ALPS & MEDITERRANEAN LIST
Euphorbia helioscopia L., 1753
Sun spurge
Annual
Neutral

ALPS & MEDITERRANEAN LIST
Gypsophila vaccaria (L.) Sm., 1809
Cow herb
Annual
Neutral
Segetal.

ALPS & MEDITERRANEAN LIST
Iberis pinnata L., 1755
Winged candytuft
Annual
Neutral
Segetal.

ALPS & MEDITERRANEAN LIST
Legousia speculum-veneris subsp. speculumveneris (L.) Chaix, 1785 - Large Venus' looking-glass
Annual
Neutral
Seed
Segetal.

ALPS & MEDITERRANEAN LIST
Linum usitatissimum Subsp. angustifolium (Huds.) Thell., 1912 - Pale flax
Annual
Neutral
Nectar +++
Pollen ++

ALPS & MEDITERRANEAN LIST
Lolium rigidum Gaudin, 1811
Rigid ryegrass
Annual
Neutral
Seed

ALPS & MEDITERRANEAN LIST
Medicago minima (L.) L., 1754
Bur medick
Annual
Neutral

Nectar ++

ALPS & MEDITERRANEAN LIST
Myosotis arvensis (L.) Hill, 1764
Field forget-me-not
Annual
Neutral
Nectar ++

MEDITERRANEAN LIST
Nigella damascena L., 1753
Love-in-a-mist
Annual
Neutral
Nectar +
Seed

MEDITERRANEAN LIST
Orlaya grandiflora (L.) Hoffm., 1814
White lace flower
Annual
Neutral
Seed

ALPS & MEDITERRANEAN LIST
Papaver rhoeas L., 1753
Common poppy
Annual
Neutral
Pollen ++
Segetal.

ALPS & MEDITERRANEAN LIST
Petrorhagia prolifera (L.) P.W.Ball & Heywood, 1964
Childing pink
Annual
Neutral
Nectar ++

ALPS & MEDITERRANEAN LIST
Poa annua L., 1753
Annual meadowgrass
Annual

Neutral

ALPS & MEDITERRANEAN LIST
Reseda lutea (L.), 1753
Wild mignonette
Annual
Neutral
Nectar +
Pollen ++

MEDITERRANEAN LIST
Trifolium angustifolium L., 1753
Narrow-leaved clover
Annual
Neutral
Seed

ALPS & MEDITERRANEAN LIST
Trifolium arvense L., 1753
Hare's foot clover
Annual
Acidic
Nectar ++

ALPS & MEDITERRANEAN LIST
Trifolium campestre Schreb., 1804
Low hop clover
Annual
Neutral
Nectar +++
Segetal.

MEDITERRANEAN LIST
Trifolium stellatum L., 1753
Starry clover
Annual
Neutral
Seed

ALPS LIST
Tripleurospermum inodorum (L.) Sch.Bip., 1844
Scentless mayweed
Annual

Neutral
Nectar ++

ALPS & MEDITERRANEAN LIST
Veronica hederifolia L., 1753
Ivy-leaved speedwell
Annual
Neutral
Pollen +

ALPS & MEDITERRANEAN LIST
Xeranthemum inapertum (L.) Mill., 1768
Xéranthème fermé (French)
Annual
Neutral
Containerised

TREE

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	LISTS
Olea europaea L., 1753	Common olive	Mediterranean
Pinus pinaster Aiton, 1789	Maritime pine	Mediterranean
Populus tremula L., 1753	Aspen	Alps
Sorbus aucuparia subsp. aucuparia L., 1753	Common rowan	Alps

SMALL-SIZED TREE

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	LISTS
Rhamnus alpina L., 1753	Alpine buckthorn	Alps
Rosa sempervirens L., 1753	Evergreen rose	Mediterranean

SHRUB

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	LISTS
Arctostaphylos uva-ursi (L.) Spreng., 1825	Bearberry	Alps
Euphorbia dendroides L., 1753	Tree spurge	Mediterranean
Genista hispanica subsp. hispanica L., 1753	Spanish broom	Mediterranean

Genista pilosa subsp. pilosa L., 1753	Hairy greenweed	Mediterranean
Juniperus sabina L., 1753	Savin juniper	Alps
Myricaria germanica (L.) Desv., 1824	False tamarisk	Alps
Vaccinium myrtillus L., 1753	Common bilberry	Alps

PERENNIAL

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	LISTS
Achillea collina (Becker ex Wirtg.) Heimerl, 1883	Mountain yarrow	Alps
Agrostis stolonifera L., 1753	Creeeping bent	Alps & Mediterranean
Ajuga reptans L., 1753	Cow parsley	Alps & Mediterranean
Anthriscus sylvestris subsp. sylvestris (L.) Hoffm., 1814	Wood meadowgrass	Alps & Mediterranean
Armeria arenaria (Pers.) Schult., 1820	Jersey thrift	Alps
Arrhenatherum elatius subsp. elatius (L.) P.Beauv. ex J.Presl & C.Presl, 1819	False oat grass	Alps & Mediterranean
Artemisia absinthium L., 1753	Common wormwood	Alps

As a reminder, the “Flowering fields” list also includes species of the “shrub” layer

PERENNIAL

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	LISTS
Artemisia alba Turra, 1764	Camphor wormwood	Alps
Artemisia campestris subsp. campestris L., 1753	Field wormwood	Alps
Artemisia campestris subsp. glutinosa (J.Gay ex Besser) Batt., 1889	Armoise glutineuse (French)	Mediterranean
Bellis perennis L., 1753	Daisy	Mediterranean
Betonica officinalis L., 1753	Betony	Alps & Mediterranean
Biscutella lima Rchb., 1832	Biscutella lime (French)	Mediterranean
Bothriochloa ischaemum (L.) Keng, 1936	Yellow bluestem	Mediterranean
Campanula glomerata L., 1753	Clustered bellflower	Alps & Mediterranean
Campanula medium L., 1753	Canterbury bells	Alps & Mediterranean
Campanula rapunculus L., 1753	Rampion	Alps & Mediterranean

Carex halleriana Asso, 1779	Laîche de Haller (French)	Alps & Mediterranean
Carex humilis Leyss., 1758	Dwarf sedge	Alps & Mediterranean
Carex tomentosa L., 1767	Downy-fruited sedge	Alps & Mediterranean
Catananche caerulea L., 1753	Cupid's dart	Alps & Mediterranean
Centaurea aspera L., 1753	Rough star thistle	Mediterranean
Centaurium erythraea Rafn, 1800	Common centaury	Mediterranean
Cerinthe minor subsp. auriculata (Ten.) Rouy, 1927	Lesser honeywort	Alps
Cervaria rivini Gaertn., 1788	Broad-leaved spignel	Alps & Mediterranean
Chaerophyllum aureum L., 1762	Golden chervil	Alps
Chaerophyllum temulum L., 1753	Rough chervil	Alps
Clinopodium nepeta (L.) Kuntze, 1891	Lesser calamint	Alps & Mediterranean
Coris monspeliensis L., 1753	Montpelier Coris	Mediterranean
Coronilla minima subsp. minima L., 1756	Coronille naine (French)	Alps
Cruciata laevipes Opiz, 1852	Crosswort	Alps
Cynodon dactylon (L.) Pers., 1805	Bahama grass	Mediterranean
Cynoglossum creticum Mill., 1768	Blue hound's tongue	Mediterranean
Cynoglossum officinale L., 1753	Common hound's tongue	Alps
Dactylis glomerata L., 1753	Cock's foot	Alps & Mediterranean
Deschampsia cespitosa subsp. cespitosa (L.) P.Beauv., 1812	Tufted hairgrass	Alps
Deschampsia media (Gouan) Roem. & Schult., 1817	Canche moyenne (French)	Mediterranean
Dianthus godronianus Jord., 1855	Œillet de Godron (French)	Mediterranean
Dryopteris filix-mas (L.) Schott, 1834	Male fern	Alps
Echinops ritro L., 1753	Small globe thistle	Alps & Mediterranean

PERENNIAL

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	LISTS
Epilobium dodonaei subsp. dodonaei Vill., 1779	Rosemary willowherb	Alps
Euphorbia nicaeensis All., 1785	Nice spurge	Mediterranean
Euphorbia seguieriana subsp. seguieriana Neck., 1770	Seguier's spurge	Mediterranean
Festuca cinerea Vill., 1786	Blue fescue	Alps
Festuca inops De Not., 1844	Fétuque très grêle (French)	Mediterranean

Ficaria verna Huds., 1762	Lesser celandine	Alps & Mediterranean
Foeniculum vulgare Mill., 1768	Common fennel	Mediterranean
Foeniculum vulgare subsp. vulgare Mill., 1768	Common fennel	Mediterranean
Galatella sedifolia subsp. sedifolia (L.) Greuter, 2003	Sedum-leaved galatella	Mediterranean
Geranium sanguineum L., 1753	Bloody cranesbill	Alps
Globularia bisnagarica L., 1753	Common globe flower	Alps & Mediterranean
Globularia cordifolia L., 1753	Heart-leaved globe daisy	Alps
Helianthemum oelandicum var. italicum (L.) DC., 1813	Hélianthème d'Italie (French)	Alps & Mediterranean
Helictotrichon sempervirens (Vill.) Pilg., 1938	Blue oatgrass	Alps
Hypericum tetrapterum Fr., 1823	Square-stalked St. John's wort	Mediterranean
Jacobaea erucifolia (L.) G.Gaertn., B.Mey. & Scherb., 1801	Hoary ragwort	Alps & Mediterranean
Jacobaea maritima (L.) Pelser & Meijden, 2005	Silver ragwort	Mediterranean
Knautia collina Heynh., 1840	Knautie des collines (French)	Alps & Mediterranean
Lamium maculatum (L.) L., 1763	Spotted deadnettle	Alps
Laserpitium siler L., 1753	Sermountain	Alps
Lathyrus latifolius L., 1753	Broad-leaved everlasting pea	Alps & Mediterranean
Lavandula angustifolia subsp. angustifolia Mill., 1768	English lavender	Alps
Lavandula stoechas L., 1753	French lavender	Mediterranean
Leucanthemum pallens (J.Gay ex Perreym.) DC., 1838	Marguerite pâle (French)	Mediterranean
Linaria repens (L.) Mill., 1768	Creeping toadflax	Alps & Mediterranean
Linum narbonense L., 1753	Narbonne blue flax	Mediterranean
Linum tenuifolium L., 1753	Narrow-leaved flax	Alps
Lotus corniculatus subsp. alpinus (DC.) Rothm., 1963	Alpine bird's foot trefoil	Alps
Lotus corniculatus subsp. corniculatus L., 1753	Common bird's foot trefoil	Alps & Mediterranean
Lotus cytisoides L., 1753	Grey bird's foot trefoil	Mediterranean
Luzula campestris (L.) DC., 1805	Field woodrush	Alps
Malva alcea L., 1753	Greater musk mallow	Alps
Marrubium vulgare L., 1753	White horehound	Alps & Mediterranean

PERENNIAL

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	LISTS
Melica amethystina Pourr., 1788	Mélique améthyste (French)	Mediterranean
Melica ciliata subsp. ciliata L., 1753	Silky-spike melic	Alps & Mediterranean
Melica ciliata subsp. magnolii (Godr. & Gren.) K.Richt., 1890	Mélique de Magnol (French)	Mediterranean
Mentha suaveolens subsp. suaveolens Ehrh., 1792	Apple mint	Mediterranean
Minuartia rostrata (Pers.) Rchb., 1842	Minuartie rostrée (French)	Alps
Myosotis decumbens subsp. decumbens Host, 1827	Myosotis couché (French)	Alps
Nepeta nepetella L., 1759	Lesser cat-mint	Alps
Onobrychis supina (Chaix ex Vill.) DC., 1805	Sainfoin couché (French)	Mediterranean
Ononis rotundifolia L., 1753	Round-leaved restharrow	Alps
Origanum vulgare subsp. vulgare L., 1753	Wild marjoram	Alps & Mediterranean
Pallenis maritima (L.) Greuter, 1997	Canary Island daisy	Mediterranean
Petrorhagia saxifraga subsp. saxifraga (L.) Link, 1829	Tunic flower	Alps & Mediterranean
Petrosedum ochroleucum (Chaix) Niederle, 2014	European stonecrop	Mediterranean
Phleum nodosum L., 1759	Smaller cat's tail	Alps & Mediterranean
Pimpinella major (L.) Huds., 1762	Greater burnet saxifrage	Alps
Pimpinella saxifraga subsp. saxifraga L., 1753	Common burnet saxifrage	Alps
Plantago major subsp. major L., 1753	Greater plantain	Alps
Poa nemoralis L., 1753	Wood meadowgrass	Alps & Mediterranean
Poa pratensis L., 1753	Smooth-stalked meadowgrass	Alps & Mediterranean
Poa trivialis L., 1753	Rough-stalked meadowgrass	Alps & Mediterranean
Potentilla recta L., 1753	Sulphur cinquefoil	Alps & Mediterranean
Potentilla reptans L., 1753	Creeping cinquefoil	Alps & Mediterranean
Primula vulgaris subsp. vulgaris Huds., 1762	Common primrose	Alps
Prunella grandiflora (L.) Scholler, 1775	Large selfheal	Alps
Prunella hyssopifolia L., 1753	Hyssop-leaved selfheal	Mediterranean
Prunella laciniata (L.) L., 1763	Cut-leaved selfheal	Alps & Mediterranean
Ranunculus aduncus Gren., 1847	Hooked buttercup	Alps
Ruscus aculeatus L., 1753	Butcher's broom	Mediterranean
Salvia verbenaca L., 1753	Wild clary	Mediterranean
Saponaria ocymoides subsp. ocymoides L., 1753	Rock soapwort	Alps & Mediterranean
Saxifraga oppositifolia L., 1753	Purple mountain saxifrage	Alps
Schedonorus pratensis (Huds.) P.Beauv., 1812	Meadow fescue	Alps

Schedonorus pratensis subsp. pratensis (Huds.) P.Beauv., 1812	Meadow fescue	Alps

PERENNIAL

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	LISTS
Stipa offneri Breistr., 1950	Rush-leaved feather grass	Mediterranean
Tanacetum corymbosum (L.) Sch.Bip., 1844	Scentless feverfew	Alps & Mediterranean
Teucrium flavum subsp. flavum L., 1753	Yellow germander	Mediterranean
Teucrium montanum L., 1753	Mountain germander	Alps & Mediterranean
Teucrium polium subsp. polium L., 1753	Poly germander	Mediterranean
Tragopogon crocifolius L., 1759	Salsifis à feuilles de crocus (French)	Alps
Tragopogon dubius Scop., 1772	Yellow salsify	Alps & Mediterranean
Tragopogon porrifolius L., 1753	Common salsify	Mediterranean
Trifolium alpestre L., 1763	Owl-head clover	Alps
Trifolium fragiferum L., 1753	Strawberry clover	Mediterranean
Trifolium hybridum L., 1753	Alsike clover	Alps
Trifolium pratense L., 1753	Red clover	Alps & Mediterranean
Trifolium pratense var. pratense	Red clover	Alps & Mediterranean
Trifolium repens L., 1753	White clover	Mediterranean
Urospermum dalechampii (L.) Scop. ex F.W.Schmidt, 1795	Smooth golden fleece	Mediterranean
Veronica chamaedrys L., 1753	Germander speedwell	Alps
Veronica orsiniana Ten., 1830	Véronique d'Orsini (French)	Mediterranean

BULBOUS PERENNIAL

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	LISTS
Loncomelos narbonense (L.) Raf., 1840	Narbonne star of Bethlehem	Mediterranean
Muscari comosum (L.) Mill., 1768	Tassel hyacinth	Alps & Mediterranean

CORM PERENNIAL

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	LISTS

Gladiolus italicus Mill., 1768	Field gladiolus	Mediterranean

RHIZOMATOUS PERENNIAL

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	LISTS
Equisetum ramosissimum Desf., 1799	Branched horsetail	Alps & Mediterranean
Euphorbia serrata L., 1753	Serrate spurge	Mediterranean
Pteridium aquilinum (L.) Kuhn, 1879	Bracken	Mediterranean
Ruscus aculeatus L., 1753	Butcher's broom	Mediterranean
Valeriana tuberosa L., 1753	Tuberous valerian	Alps & Mediterranean

ANNUAL

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	LISTS
Alcea rosea L., 1753	Hollyhock	Mediterranean
Alyssum alyssoides (L.) L., 1759	Pale madwort	Alps & Mediterranean
Brachypodium distachyon (L.) P.Beauv., 1812	Purple false brome	Alps & Mediterranean
Briza maxima L., 1753	Greater quaking grass	Alps & Mediterranean
Bromus hordeaceus subsp. hordeaceus L., 1753	Soft brome	Alps
Bromus squarrosus L., 1753	Rough brome	Alps & Mediterranean
Carthamus lanatus L., 1753	Distaff thistle	Mediterranean
Catapodium rigidum (L.) C.E.Hubb., 1953	Ferngrass	Mediterranean
Caucalis platycarpos L., 1753	Small bur-parsley	Alps & Mediterranean
Centranthus calcitrapae (L.) Dufr., 1811	Annual valerian	Mediterranean
Crucianella angustifolia L., 1753	Narrow-leaved crosswort	Mediterranean
Gentianella campestris (L.) Börner, 1912	Field gentian	Alps
Hordeum murinum L., 1753	Wall barley	Alps & Mediterranean
Hordeum murinum subsp. leporinum (Link) Arcang., 1882	Barley grass	Mediterranean
Jasione montana L., 1753	Sheep's bit scabious	Mediterranean
Lamium amplexicaule L., 1753	Greater henbit	Alps & Mediterranean
Lamium purpureum L., 1753	Red dead-nettle	Alps & Mediterranean
Linum strictum L., 1753	Upright flax	Mediterranean

Lolium rigidum subsp. rigidum Gaudin, 1811	Rigid ryegrass	Mediterranean
Lupinus angustifolius L., 1753	Narrow-leaved lupin	Mediterranean
Malva setigera Spenn., 1829	Rough marsh mallow	Alps & Mediterranean
Marrubium vulgare L., 1753	White horehound	Mediterranean
Medicago lupulina L., 1753	Black medick	Alps & Mediterranean
Ranunculus arvensis L., 1753	Corn buttercup	Alps & Mediterranean

Page 107

ANNUAL

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	LISTS
Reseda phyteuma L., 1753	Corn mignonette	Alps & Mediterranean
Rostraria cristata (L.) Tzvelev, 1971	Mediterranean hairgrass	Mediterranean
Silene gallica L., 1753	Small-flowered catchfly	Mediterranean
Tordylium maximum L., 1753	Hartwort	Mediterranean
Torilis arvensis subsp. arvensis (Huds.) Link, 1821	Spreading hedge parsley	Alps & Mediterranean
Trifolium cherleri L., 1755	Cupped clover	Mediterranean
Trifolium subterraneum L., 1753	Subterranean clover	Mediterranean
Tuberaria guttata (L.) Fourr., 1868	Spotted rock rose	Mediterranean
Urospermum picroides (L.) Scop. ex F.W.Schmidt, 1795	Prickly golden fleece	Mediterranean

Page 109

III. Planting roots in the water
PART 2: PLANT PALETTES
2. III. WETLANDS

Page 110

Encart
The list proposed in this chapter catalogues species - woody plants, shrubs and herbaceous plants - which can be used in the following habitats:
- wet meadows;
- riparian forests;

- shores of lakes or small waterways;
- water catchment areas, seasonal or perennial ponds;
- ditches, bioswales;
- reed beds;
- marshland, swamps;
- peatlands;

Fin de l'encart

Wetlands are transition zones between aquatic and terrestrial environments, characterised by the presence of water on the surface or in the soil. These natural spaces have the following characteristics:

▶ presence of water for at least part of the year;
▶ presence of waterlogged soil (saturated in water);
▶ presence of hygrophytes[55], adapted to submersion in water or waterlogged soil.

Specific types of flora and fauna inhabit these areas, adapted to the special conditions of these environments, which help to form varied ecosystems with high species richness.

The contribution of wetlands to overall ecological balance is vital, in addition to their role in mitigating and adapting to the effects of climate change. They play a role in:

▶ water resource management: regulating the flow of waterways, replenishing aquifers thanks to infiltration, and water purification through living soil and phytoremediation, depending in the choice of plant species;
▶ stabilisation and protection against waterfront and bank erosion thanks to the presence of root systems and dissipating the force of the water current.
▶ mitigating extreme climate events: protection against wind, controlling flooding by moderating the effects of flood water, reducing surface runoff, and decreasing solar radiation which limits rises in water temperatures and eutrophication;
▶ filtering out certain pollutants, carbon sequestration and decomposition;
▶ improving the self-purification ability of rivers;
▶ the availability of food resources, refuge areas, and breeding grounds for numerous aquatic and terrestrial species. Riparian forests are also a wildlife corridor ("turquoise belt") when their continuity is preserved, in addition to acting as a landmark for certain migratory species.

Note de bas de page
[55] Plant which prefers or requires wetlands in order to grow.
Fin de la note

CLOSER LOOK AT...
PERENNIAL PONDS

Perennial ponds are stretches of water of various sizes with generally limited water replenishment; they are the opposite of seasonal ponds, which go though cycles of refilling/drainage dictated by the amount of rainwater and the season. Either formed naturally or man-made, perennial ponds are found in areas of low-lying and impermeable ground, present in rural areas, as well as in suburban and even urban zones. Fed by stormwater, and sometimes phreatic water, they can be connected via a network of ditches leading in and out of the pond; they act as a buffer for surface runoff[56]. Ponds, particularly when they form part of a network, play a critical role in the natural regulation of the environment. These include improving water quality (settling, filtration, purification) and quantitative management of water (storing runoff, preventing soil erosion, regulating water flows, etc.).

They also fulfil important landscaping and social functions. Aquatic plants play a key role in establishing life on the pond floor and allowing it to flourish. As a place of refuge, a breeding ground, and a source of food and oxygen, they are critical for numerous amphibious species (frogs, toads, newts and salamanders) and insects, such as odonata (dragonflies and damselflies) and even some aquatic beetles! For example, more than 60 dragonfly larvae were counted in a pond measuring only 2m^2 located in a densely built-up area.

It's also a good idea to dispel the myth about attracting mosquitoes, which rarely proliferate around ponds inhabited by other species - particularly dragonflies, birds and other predators - which naturally regulate their population[57].

Start of revegetation around a pond situated in the foreground of the old castle in the communes of Le Pradet and La Garde.

Notes de bas de page
[56] http://zones-humides.org/
[57] Details about mosquitoes – pram-grandest.fr
Fin des notes

CLOSER LOOK AT...
RIPARIAN FORESTS

Riparian forest in Largue located in the Luberon massif

A riparian forest[58] is a forested or wooded area, along with its accompanying vegetation, large or small, which is adjacent to a body of water.

When in good condition, and sufficiently developed, it plays a vital role in maintaining water quality and ensuring the ecosystem functions properly. A plantation phase may prove to be useful in the event of a lack of natural regeneration.

In the Mediterranean region, torrential flooding in some bodies of water strips the surrounding area of vegetation. Regeneration occurs through natural colonisation of the banks during which species will spread out to take advantage of available sunlight. Numerous at first, pioneer species will subsequently be replaced by other plants from the shrub layer, and then the tree layer. Ecological succession therefore depends on the maturity of the riparian forest.

Thus, when bodies of water undergo extreme or frequent flooding events, successive species are not given enough to establish themselves and the riparian forest rarely reaches maturity,

In addition, summer dry periods[59], which begin increasingly early and last for longer periods of times, limit the development of such plant species.

In this section, you will find species adapted[60] to a transitional phase before natural regeneration occurs.

Légende image 2 : Plantation on the water's edge in the catchment area of Sorgues using biodegradable materials

Notes de bas de page

[58] Quezel, P., & Medail, F. (2003). Valeur phytoécologique et biologique des ripisylves méditerranéennes. Forêt méditerranéenne, 24(3), 231-248. Valeur phytoécologique et biologique des ripisylves méditerranéennes. - Notre bibliothèque - Forêt Méditerranéenne (foret-mediterraneenne.org).

[59] A dry period is the period of time when a lake or river doesn't contain any water.

[60] In the works: A guide to riparian forest management, specifically covering bodies of water in the Mediterranean basin and intended for use by technical advisers for aquatic environments, is currently in production This document is scheduled to be published at the end of 2023. For more information: c.roehlly@arbe-regionsud.org

Fin des notes

ALPS & MEDITERRANEAN LIST

Alnus glutinosa (L.) Gaertn., 1790

Common alder

Tree
15 to 18 m
Neutral
Birds
Bees
Prevents bank erosion
Strong roots, rapid growth, nitrogen fixation through root nodules.

ALPS LIST

Alnus incana (L.) Moench, 1794
Grey alder

Tree
Neutral
Birds
Bees
Containerised
Root-ball
Bare-roots
Prevents bank erosion
Strong roots, rapid growth, nitrogen fixation through root nodules.

MEDITERRANEAN LIST
Fraxinus angustifolia Vahl, 1804
Narrow-leaved ash

Tree
Neutral
Pollinators
Refuge/Shelter
Containerised
Root-ball
Bare-roots
Prevents bank erosion
Strong roots, rapid growth.

ALPS & MEDITERRANEAN LIST
Salix alba L., 1753
White willow

Tree
Neutral
Nectar ++
Refuge/Shelter
Containerised
Whips
Cuttings
Posts
Prevents bank erosion
High colonisation potential under ideal conditions (wildlings on wet ground with little vegetative cover).

ALPS LIST
Salix daphnoides,
Violet willow

Tree
Neutral
Nectar
Pollen

Branches
Prevents bank erosion
High colonisation potential under ideal conditions (wildlings on wet ground with little vegetative cover).

ALPS & MEDITERRANEAN LIST
Salix cinerea L., 1753
Common sallow
Small-sized tree
Neutral
Nectar
Pollen
Refuge/Shelter
Branches
Cuttings
Containerised
Prevents bank erosion, restores natural environment.
High colonisation potential under ideal conditions (wildlings on wet ground with little vegetative cover).

ALPS & MEDITERRANEAN LIST
Salix eleagnos,
Hoary willow
Small-sized tree
Neutral
Nectar ++
Pollen ++
Refuge/Shelter
Containerised
Branches
Cuttings
Prevents bank erosion
High colonisation potential under ideal conditions (wildlings on wet ground with little vegetative cover).

ALPS & MEDITERRANEAN LIST
Salix purpurea L., 1753
Purple willow
Tree
Neutral
Nectar ++
Pollen ++
Containerised

Branches
Cuttings
Prevents bank erosion
High colonisation potential under ideal conditions (wildlings on wet ground with little vegetative cover).

ALPS & MEDITERRANEAN LIST
Salix triandra,
Almond willow
Small-sized tree
Neutral
Birds
Bees
Refuge/Shelter
Containerised
Root-ball
Bare-roots
Prevents bank erosion
High colonisation potential under ideal conditions (wildlings on wet ground with little vegetative cover).

ALPS & MEDITERRANEAN LIST
Carex elata,
Tufted sedge
Perennial
Neutral
Nectar ++
Refuge/Shelter
Nesting site
Containerised
Root-ball
Bare-roots
Restores wetlands. Dense tufts, not rhizomatous.
Enjoys waterlogged substrates.

ALPS LIST
Carex paniculata subsp. paniculata L.,
1755 - Greater tussock sedge
Perennial
Neutral
Refuge/Shelter
Nesting site
Containerised
Root-ball
Bare-roots
Restore wetlands, marsh plants.
Dense tufts, not rhizomatous.

MEDITERRANEAN LIST
Carex pendula Huds., 1762
Pendulous sedge
Perennial
Neutral
Refuge/Shelter
Nesting site
Containerised
Root-ball
Bare-roots
Prevents bank erosion and purifies water.
Dense tufts, not rhizomatous, high colonisation potential (seedlings).

ALPS & MEDITERRANEAN LIST
Cladium mariscus,
Great fen sedge
Perennial
Neutral
Nectar ++
Pollen ++
Refuge/Shelter
Containerised
Root-ball
Bare-roots
Restores wetlands.
Extremely rhizomatous, dense colonisation, serrated foliage.
Enjoys waterlogged substrates.

ALPS LIST
Deschampsia cespitosa subsp. cespitosa (L.) P.Beauv., 1812 - Tufted hairgrass
Perennial
Neutral
Containerised
Small root-ball
Seed
Bare-roots
Dense tufts, not rhizomatous, high colonisation potential (seedlings).

ALPS & MEDITERRANEAN LIST
Epilobium hirsutum L., 1753
Great willowherb

Perennial
Neutral
Nectar ++
Refuge/Shelter
Containerised
Root-ball
Bare-roots
Prevents bank erosion, purifies water. Colonises via stolons but not very hardy (except seedlings on bare ground).

ALPS & MEDITERRANEAN LIST
Eupatorium cannabinum subsp. cannabinum L., 1753 - Hemp agrimony
Perennial
Neutral
Nectar ++
Refuge/Shelter
Nesting site
Containerised
Root-ball
Bare-roots
Prevents bank erosion, restores natural environment.
Thick tufts and rapid naturalisation through wildlings.

ALPS LIST
Filipendula ulmaria (L.) Maxim., 1879 - Meadowsweet
Perennial
Neutral
Nectar
Pollen
Containerised
Root-ball
Bare-roots
Seeds
Prevents bank erosion, restores natural environment.
Thick seed-bearing tufts, medicinal plant.

MEDITERRANEAN LIST
Juncus acutus,
Sharp rush
Perennial
Neutral
Containerised
Root-ball
Bare-roots
Refuge/Shelter

Prevents bank erosion
Dense tufts, not very rhizomatous in favourable environments (brackish water).

ALPS & MEDITERRANEAN LIST
Juncus effusus L., 1753
Common rush
Perennial
Neutral
Nectar ++
Pollen ++
Refuge/Shelter
Containerised
Root-ball
Bare-roots
Purification, restoration of the environment.
Dense tufts, not rhizomatous, high colonisation potential (seedlings), pioneer.

ALPS & MEDITERRANEAN LIST
Juncus inflexus L., 1753
Hard rush
Perennial
Neutral
Birds
Bees
Shelter
Housing
Prevents bank erosion and restores environment.
Dense tufts, not rhizomatous, high colonisation potential (seedlings), pioneer.

ALPS & MEDITERRANEAN LIST
Lycopus europaeus L., 1753
Gipsywort
Perennial
Neutral
Nectar ++
Containerised
Root-ball
Restores environment. Colonisation via stolons, inconspicuous plant, perfect for megaphorb communities.

ALPS & MEDITERRANEAN LIST
Lysimachia vulgaris,
Yellow loosestrife

Perennial
Neutral
Pollen ++
Containerised
Root-ball
Prevents bank erosion and restores environment.
Colonisation via stolons.

MEDITERRANEAN LIST
Lythrum salicaria L., 1753
Purple loosestrife
Perennial
Neutral
Nectar ++
Containerised
Root-ball
Prevents bank erosion, restores environment and purifies water.
High colonisation potential under ideal conditions (wildlings on ground with little vegetative cover), medicinal properties.

ALPS LIST
Mentha longifolia (L.) Huds., 1762
Horse mint
Perennial
30 cm to 1 m
Neutral
Nectar ++
Pollen ++
Containerised
Root-ball
High colonisation potential under ideal conditions (water-retaining soil with little vegetative cover).

ALPS & MEDITERRANEAN LIST
Molinia arundinacea Schrank, 1789
Purple moor-grass 'Transparent'
Perennial
Neutral
Shelter
Containerised
Root-ball
Seed
Bare-roots

Restores environment.

High colonisation potential under ideal conditions (water-retaining soil with little vegetative cover).

ALPS LIST

Molinia caerulea (L.) Moench, 1794

Purple moor-grass

Perennial
30 cm to 1 m
Acidic
Containerised
Root-ball
Bare-roots
High colonisation potential under ideal conditions (acidic heathland).

MEDITERRANEAN LIST

Phalaris arundinacea L., 1753

Reed canary grass

Perennial
Neutral
Duck
food
Shelter
refuge
Containerised
Root-ball
Seeds
Bare-roots
Extremely rhizomatous, dense colonisation,
Enjoys waterlogged substrates.

ALPS & MEDITERRANEAN LIST

Phragmites australis (Cav.) Trin. ex Steud, 1840

Common reed

Perennial
Neutral
Shelter
refuge
Containerised
Root-ball
Bare-roots
Prevents bank erosion, restores environment and purifies water.
Extremely rhizomatous, dense colonisation, extensive coverage.
Enjoys waterlogged substrates.

MEDITERRANEAN LIST

Typha latifolia L, 1753

Bulrush

Perennial
Neutral
Shelter
refuge
Containerised
Root-ball
Bare-roots
Water purification. Extremely rhizomatous, dense colonisation, extensive coverage.
Enjoys waterlogged substrates.

ALPS & MEDITERRANEAN LIST
Carex acutiformis,
Lesser pond sedge

Rhizomatous perennial
Neutral
Neutral
Containerised, root-ball, bare-roots
Prevents bank erosion Extremely rhizomatous, dense coverage and colonisation. Enjoys waterlogged substrates.

MEDITERRANEAN LIST
Cyperus longus, 1789
Sweet galingale

Rhizomatous perennial
Neutral
Shelter
refuge
Containerised, root-ball, bare-roots
Water purification. Extremely rhizomatous, dense colonisation,
Warning: not present in Alpes-Maritimes.

ALPS LIST
Eleocharis palustris (L.) Roem. & Schult., 1817
Common spike-rush

Rhizomatous perennial
Neutral
Spawning ground in floodplains
Containerised, root-ball, bare-roots
Restores environment. Extremely rhizomatous, dense colonisation,
Enjoys waterlogged substrates.

MEDITERRANEAN LIST

Iris pseudacorus L., 1753

Yellow iris

Rhizomatous perennial
Neutral
Nectar ++
Shelter
refuge
Containerised, root-ball, seeds, bare-roots
Prevents bank erosion and purifies water.
Thick rhizome, not good coloniser.

SHRUB

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	LISTS
Myricaria germanica (L.) Desv., 1824	False tamarisk	Alps

WOODY VINE

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	LISTS
Humulus lupulus L., 1753	Common hop	Alps & Mediterranean

PERENNIAL

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	LISTS
Glyceria notata Chevall., 1827	Plicate sweetgrass	Alps
Nasturtium officinale W.T.Aiton, 1812	Common watercress	Mediterranean

HERBACEOUS PERENNIAL

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	LISTS
Agrostis stolonifera L., 1753	Creeeping bent	Alps & Mediterranean
Carex davalliana Sm., 1800	Davall's sedge	Alps
Carex distans L., 1759	Distant sedge	Mediterranean
Carex extensa	Long-bracted sedge	Mediterranean

Carex lepidocarpa Tausch, 1834	Long-stalked yellow sedge	Alps
Carex otrubae	False fox sedge	Alps & Mediterranean
Carex panicea L., 1753	Carnation sedge	Alps
Epilobium parviflorum Schreb., 1771	Hoary willowherb	Alps & Mediterranean
Eriophorum latifolium Hoppe, 1800	Broad-leaved cottongrass	Alps
Galium palustre L., 1753	Common marsh bedstraw	Alps
Helosciadium nodiflorum (L.) W.D.J.Koch, 1824	Fool's watercress	Mediterranean
Mentha suaveolens subsp. suaveolens Ehrh., 1792	Apple mint	Mediterranean
Parnassia palustris L., 1753	Grass of Parnassus	Alps
Potentilla erecta (L.) Raeusch., 1797	Blood root	Alps
Pulicaria dysenterica (L.) Bernh., 1800	Common fleabane	Mediterranean
Rumex conglomeratus Murray, 1770	Clustered dock	Mediterranean
Veronica beccabunga L., 1753	Brooklime	Alps & Mediterranean

RHIZOMATOUS HERBACEOUS PERENNIAL

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	LISTS
Juncus articulatus L., 1753	Jointed rush	Alps & Mediterranean
Juncus maritimus	Sea rush	Mediterranean

ANNUAL

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	LISTS
Veronica anagallis-aquatica L., 1753	Blue water speedwell	Alps & Mediterranean

PART 2: PLANT PALETTES

IV. URBAN REVEGETATION PROJECTS

2. IV. TOWNS & VILLAGES

Encadré
As a reminder, this environment does not have its own list of plant species. The species listed for open environments, woodlands and wetlands can also be used in towns depending on the development site. Pay attention to any potential toxic or allergenic species mentioned in the lists when carrying out urban development work.
Fin de l'encadré

The urban environment is defined by two major characteristics: it is anthropized and the ground is often formed of impervious surfaces. These two characteristics lead to a mineral-rich environment leaving little space for plants to thrive.

Under these conditions, space must be created for these plants in order to benefit from the advantages that nature offers, in particular reducing the heat island effect[61], improving air quality, mitigating the effects of flooding, etc. In fact, the effects of global warming are felt the most in our towns and villages. Integrating nature into our urban environments is therefore critical to be able to adapt to future meteorological conditions.

Thus, conditions favourable for revegetation must be recreated, paying particular attention to preserving and maintaining a three-way balance between soil, water and plants.

Covered by impervious surfaces, soil must once again regain its place in our towns and villages so that plants can grow in open ground. Restricted to small holes and gardens, plants and trees struggle to find the right conditions. The creation of green spaces also limits the artificialisation of soils, creates habitats and promotes ecological connectivity by providing favourable conditions for flora and fauna.

Rainwater must be considered a benefit to urban developments and not something undesirable "to be removed". Climate change means longer dry periods and more intense wet periods. In light of this, revegetation projects in urban environments must be designed by considering rainwater as a valuable resource. Projects focusing on rainwater management integrate the needs of a living soil, i.e., one with vegetative cover (see Chapter III.1.a).

The choice of a diverse range of species for development projects helps to improve biodiversity. Combinations of native and horticultural species can be an attractive option. In this type of mineral-rich environment, with little soil, don't hesitate to perform test runs, experimenting with native species and accounting for the context and specific environmental constraints.

Finally, urban green spaces, such as "greenways", tree-covered courtyards, planted tree bases, community vegetable plots, etc. tend to strengthen social cohesion by expanding communal areas and its potential uses, in addition to improving overall quality of life.

Note de bas de page

[61] Urban environments are hotter than the countryside, in the order of several degrees, due to hard surfaces accumulating heat, heat generated by human activities, etc.
Fin des notes

Page 123

CLOSER LOOK AT...
URBAN BIOSWALES

Légende image : Installation of bioswales and grass strips in the Arena car park in Aix-en-Provence

Bioswales are shallow drainage courses with gently sloped sides intended to regulate runoff through water retention or facilitating infiltration into phreatic zones. These types of developments allow for better management of surface water (water runoff and stormwater).

Traditionally dug in open environments, they now see widespread use in urban areas. Bioswales are designed for water to infiltrate the soil, allowing enough room for new rainwater. Thus, due to the water infiltrating the soil in less than five days, mosquitoes are unable to complete the full four stages of their life cycle; bioswales therefore do not lead to their proliferation.

When planted alongside traffic routes, or nearby areas susceptible to flooding (courtyards, gardens, cycle lanes, parking spots, etc.), they help to mitigate the negative effects of impervious surfaces, reduce surface runoff and even help to decrease the heat island effect.

In particular, they play a vital role in environmental remediation: they degrade certain hydrocarbons along with other lubricants originating from road traffic, in addition to fixing heavy metals.

Page 124

CLOSER LOOK AT...
GREEN ROOFS AND FACADES

Buildings[62], including roofs, walls and facades, represent an additional sizeable surface area for revegetation projects, particularly in urban environments.

Plant species used for green roofs must be drought-tolerant and especially hardy. Even after longs period of water scarcity, the chosen plants must be able to continue growing. Roofs changes over the course of the seasons; one must be willing to accept a yellowed rooftop during the summer period. In addition, the substrate must contain fine particles (loam and clay) to improve hygric properties after rainfall and promote mineral bioavailability. Basic

details about the substrate must therefore be provided in the technical specifications document in order to design a suitable green roof - hence the importance of consulting different professionals for this step.

With respect to living walls[63], a wide variety of methods exist for this type of project, from irrigated modular walls which require complex engineering, to climbing plants which are capable of growing directly on the facade[64]. Beyond the aesthetic aspect, it is recommended to use simple systems which don't require integrated watering systems or frequent maintenance, and to envisage the use of in-ground beds.

In addition to their ease of installation, climbing plants create a microclimate near to the walls which regulates temperature and relative humidity; this not only helps to mitigate the heat island effect, but also provides a refuge and a source of food for many pollinators. We often mistakenly blame the deterioration of walls on these plants. It suffices to avoid the use of plants with “suckers”, or to install an external structure allowing the plant to grow without sticking to the wall. In addition, these plants prevent ultraviolet radiation, rain and atmospheric pollutants from reaching the wall, which protects the materials from physical and chemical erosion,

Rainwater runoff from these roofs can be used to water in-ground beds located around the building, necessary for the different plants to thrive. This method improves the environmental conditions for the plants and encourages infiltration of rainwater into the soil. Installing a geomembrane around the building can prevent problems caused by the capillary action of water.

Notes de bas de page

[62] cf. the Grooves study (Green Roofs Verified Ecosystem Services) carried out by ARB in Île-de-France, and the recommendations of the French landscape contractors association (Unep) for the design, realisation and maintenance of green roofs (April 2020): BC4 Green roof guidelines | Unep (lesentreprisesdupaysage.fr) and BC3-R0 Living wall guidelines using external cladding | Unep (lesentreprisesdupaysage.fr).

[63] Source: “Plantons local en Île-de-France” (Planting native flora in Île-de-France).

[64] Planting in-ground beds at the base of the wall can be done as part of a collective program organised by communes or associations (see Closer look at collective revegetation projects

Fin des notes

CLOSER LOOK AT...
REVEGETATION IN SCHOOLYARDS

Légende image : Revegetation and removal of impervious surfaces from the playground of the Roland Scheppler school in Avignon.

Schoolyards often consist of homogeneous and impervious surfaces. Communes, which are financially responsible for these spaces, can take advantage of the significant potential for revegetation by removing impervious surfaces. Transforming these areas[65] into urban oases improves resilience and helps our towns and village adapt to the effects of climate change.

Plants can also help protect against environmental nuisances and prevailing winds. They provide shade, a place to meet, and can be used for games or even climbing.

Younger generations are less and less in touch with nature. At school, this contact is limited to a few trees at best which are often surrounded by asphalt. Revegetation and removal of impervious surfaces can in some ways help to re-establish this link between young people and nature. Ecology, knowledge and plant cultivation are part of the primary school curriculum.

Gardening is additionally recommended to increase the younger generation's awareness of natural cycles. Rewilding schoolyards is therefore a great opportunity to redesign and better allocate the space, by combining more vegetation with more enjoyable spaces for children. To avoid any mishaps, spiky, stinging, allergenic, and of course toxic plants should be avoided. In addition, the use and management of these green spaces must be well suited to the context in order for them to endure, avoiding for example places with high foot traffic.

Note de bas de page

[65] Several resources exist including the series of webinars organised by ARBE: www.arbe-regionsud.org/23749-retour-sur-le-cycle-dewebinaires-de-nature-dans-nos-cours-decoles.html ?parentId=4373

Fin des notes

CLOSER LOOK AT...
COLLECTIVE REVEGETATION PROJECTS

Collective revegetation projects are currently experiencing an explosion in popularity. Numerous communes have started their own projects, helping to improve the quality of life of their environmentally-conscious residents, strengthening social ties, enhancing thermal comfort, and promoting biodiversity. These can take on several forms, and different terms are often used: green licenses, citizen gardeners, collective revegetation, etc. However, they all have the same goal: to trust in their residents by delegating the management of plants in public spaces, while respecting the general principles of the environmental charter (or collective revegetation charter) adopted by the town. These can be shared plots, i.e., a parcel of land in which a group of residents invest, or urban gardens, typically micro-plots such as raised beds or holes intentionally dug into the asphalt (living walls and doorsteps, planted tree bases, planting on derelict land on public property, etc.).

Collective revegetation projects lead to a greater acceptance of nature and wild flora in urban areas and promotes information sharing between the general public and public services.

Légende image gauche : Green license in the commune of Arles
Légende image droite : Collective revegetation in the streets of Mouans-Sartoux

Page 127

3. BIBLIOGRAPHY & RESOURCES

PART 3: BIBLIOGRAPHY

Page 131

PART 4

APPENDICES

Page 132

I. PLANTING NATIVE FLORA: METHODOLOGY

This appendix presents the methodological approach to the development projects discussed in Part 2 - "Plant palettes" - of this guide.

▶ The work on species is based on the SIMETHIS66 database which records all observations with respect to flora in the regions certified by National Alpine and Mediterranean Botanical Conservatories.
▶ The taxonomy repository used as a reference for species names is TAXREF v15.0.
▶ Only the most recent observations, i.e., after the year 2000, were taken into account.
▶ ***In the first phase,*** **native species and archaeophytes** were selected for the two biogeographic regions according to the criteria for "*Végétal local*"[67] certification: **the Mediterranean zone and the Alpine zone**.
- A species is defined as **native** to a region if its presence in this region is the result of natural processes without any human intervention.
- Segetal species were also included, even though they are considered archaeophytes and covered by a national plan of action, with the Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur region playing an important role in their conservation.
- Species subject to regulations (national, regional, or departmental protection), in addition to those species mentioned in national and regional red lists of threatened species classed as Vulnerable (VU), Endangered (EN) and Critically Endangered (CR), have been removed.
- Fruit trees have also been excluded.

- Invasive non-native plant species were removed from these lists (for more info, refer to invmed.fr).

▶ ***In the second phase***, the most ubiquitous species[68] were selected for the two biogeographic regions in accordance with requirements for *Végétal local* certification (cross-referenced with percent frequency of occurrence / abundance).
- For the Alpine zone, the percent abundance in the Végétal local-certified region of the Alps is 100% (according to *Végétal local* criteria, the Alpine zone is split into two distinct entities, the northern Alps and the southern Alps, thus the species listed are present in both zones).
- For the Mediterranean zone, the percent abundance applicable to species in the Végétal local-certified region of the Mediterranean varies between 80 and 100% (according to Végétal local criteria, the Mediterranean zone is split into five separate zones, thus the species listed are present in at least 80% of these zones).

▶ ***The third phase*** consisted of fine-tuning the selection of species to the most ubiquitous in the Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur region. For this, the results from phase 2 were cross-checked against the 30 small natural regions[69] of Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur.

This third filter allowed species to selected which are present in more than 91% of these small natural regions for the Alps and more than 84% of the small regions of the Mediterranean.

Notes de bas de page
[66] SIMETHIS. National Alpine and Mediterranean Botanical Conservatories. 2021. SIMETHIS - Flora module [online]. http://simethis.eu
[67] Végétal local is a trademark created by the French Biodiversity Agency (OFB), and more specifically is a traceability tool for local and wild plants.
[68] Ubiquitous: term used to characterise species, especially plants, which have been observed in numerous habitats. These species are said to have high ecological plasticity.
[69] Division of the Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur region into small natural regions in accordance with the Regional Ecological Coherence Scheme (SRCE).
Fin des notes

▶ Some taxa were removed upon the advice of experts, eliminating taxa whose determination is too complex or those with particularly difficult taxonomy (notably the case of subspecies under certain ecological conditions), ruderal species, as well as species which do not produce seeds.

▶ All of the species listed are potentially eligible for the Végétal local trademark (in one or both of the two biogeographic regions).

▶ In some cases, species which may be harmful to health were removed from these lists. However, this was not a systematic removal of species, and in cases where factors such as the toxic or allergenic nature of species were known, these factors were also listed.

▶ Working with professionals in the sector (horticulturalists, nursery owners, producers, seed companies, etc.) means that only potentially viable species were kept; those which were readily available, already in production and/or easy to produce.

▶ In the plant palettes section, two levels were proposed for each environment:
- **Level 1:** the first list presents the species which are eligible as of today for Végétal local certification (in one or both of the biogeographic regions of the Alps and the Mediterranean). This list sorts the species by general type and, upon the request of users, lists them in alphabetical order. It details the following characteristics (collectively defined) for each species:

Environment / General type / Scientific name / Common name / Flowering period / Exposure / Temperature / Soil humidity / pH / Flower colour / Soil texture / Importance for fauna and ecological functions / Available form / Distinctive characteristics / Illustrations / Alps biogeographic region / Mediterranean biogeographic region / Other environments.

- **Level 2:** the second list presents the species which are potentially eligible for Végétal local certification, but which has not yet been awarded certification (in one or both of the two biogeographic regions found in Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur). This list is sorted by general type and given in alphabetical order (again upon the request of users) but without providing details about the characteristics of species:

General type / Scientific name / Common name / Alps biogeographic region / Mediterranean biogeographic region.

Table of characteristics presented in the lists and sources

Characteristics	Sources
Scientific name	TAX REF 15 / SIMETHIS
Common name	TAX REF 15 / SIMETHIS
Plant biological type	SIMETHIS.
Flowering start-finish	SIMETHIS.
Sunlight/exposure	SIMETHIS.
Temperature / Hardiness	SIMETHIS.
Soil humidity	SIMETHIS.
pH	SIMETHIS.

Flower colour	Baseflor Julve / Guide Plantons local en Île-de-France (Guide to planting native flora in Île-de-France) / Guide to the Alps and Mediterranean regions - Composer des haies favorables aux pollinisateurs sauvages - Essences d'arbres et arbustes pour une biodiversité locale (Planting hedges to benefit wild pollinators - Trees and shrubs for local biodiversity) / Liste des plantes attractives pour les abeilles - Plantes nectarifères et pollinifères à semer et à planter (List of plants attractive to bees - Nectar and pollen-rich plants to sow and plant)
Height under optimal conditions (partial information – not listed for all plants)	Baseflor Julve / Guide Plantons local en Île-de-France (Guide to planting native flora in Île-de-France) / Guide to the Alps and Mediterranean regions - Composer des haies favorables aux pollinisateurs sauvages - Essences d'arbres et arbustes pour une biodiversité locale (Planting hedges to benefit wild pollinators - Trees and shrubs for local biodiversity) / Liste des plantes attractives pour les abeilles - Plantes nectarifères et pollinifères à semer et à planter (List of plants attractive to bees - Nectar and pollen-rich plants to sow and plant)
Foliage	Expert opinions (nursery owners, etc.) and resources / Guide Plantons local en Île-de-France (Guide to planting native flora in Île-de-France) / Guide to the Alps and Mediterranean regions - Composer des haies favorables aux pollinisateurs sauvages - Essences d'arbres et arbustes pour une biodiversité locale (Planting hedges to benefit wild pollinators - Trees and shrubs for local biodiversity) / Liste des plantes attractives pour les abeilles - Plantes nectarifères et pollinifères à semer et à planter (List of plants attractive to bees - Nectar and pollen-rich plants to sow and plant)
Soil texture (from 1 to 9)	Baseflor Julve / Guide Plantons local en Île-de-France (Guide to planting native flora in Île-de-France) / Guide to the Alps and Mediterranean regions - Composer des haies favorables aux pollinisateurs sauvages - Essences d'arbres et arbustes pour une biodiversité locale (Planting hedges to benefit wild pollinators - Trees and shrubs for local biodiversity) / Liste des plantes attractives pour les abeilles - Plantes nectarifères et pollinifères à semer et à planter (List of plants attractive to bees - Nectar and pollen-rich plants to sow and plant). 1: clay; 2: intermediate; 3: loam; 4: fine sand; 5: coarse sand; 6: gravel; 7: rocks and pebbles; 8: boulders, slabs, flat rock, 9: vertical cracks in walls
Salinty (from 0 to 9)	Baseflor Julve. 0: does not tolerate salt; 1: hyper-oligohaline, [0-1‰ Cl-]; 2 : per-oligohaline; [1-3‰ Cl-], 3 : oligohaline, [3-5‰ Cl-]; 4 : meso-oligohaline, [5-7‰ Cl-]; 5: mesohaline, [7-9‰ Cl-]; 6: meso-euhaline, [9-12‰ Cl-]; 7: euhaline, [12-16‰ Cl-]; 8: per-euhaline, [16-23‰ Cl-]; 9: hyper-euhaline, [>23‰ Cl-]
Importance for fauna / Ecological functions	Expert opinions (nursery owners, etc.) and resources / Guide Plantons local en Île-de-France (Guide to planting native flora in Île-de-France) / Guide for the Alps and Mediterranean regions - Composer des haies favorables aux pollinisateurs sauvages - Essences d'arbres et arbustes pour une biodiversité locale (Planting hedges to benefit wild pollinators - Trees and shrubs for local biodiversity) / Liste des plantes attractives pour les abeilles - Plantes nectarifères et pollinifères à semer et à planter (List of plants attractive to bees - Nectar and pollen-rich plants to sow and plant)
Available form	Expert opinions (nursery owners, etc.)
Distinctive characteristics	Expert opinions (nursery owners, etc.) and resources / Guide Plantons local en Île-de-France (Guide to planting native flora in Île-de-France) / Guide for the Alps and Mediterranean regions - Composer des haies favorables aux pollinisateurs sauvages - Essences d'arbres et arbustes pour une biodiversité locale (Planting hedges to benefit wild pollinators - Trees and shrubs for local biodiversity) / Liste des plantes attractives pour les abeilles - Plantes nectarifères et pollinifères à semer et à planter (List of plants attractive to bees - Nectar and pollen-rich plants to sow and plant)
Regulations on foraging	SIMETHIS.

Alpine region	GIS (National Alpine and Mediterranean Botanical Conservatories)
Mediterranean region	GIS (National Alpine and Mediterranean Botanical Conservatories)
Illustrations	National Botanical Conservatories

II. LIST OF INVASIVE NON-NATIVE PLANT SPECIES (INNPS)

Below are listed 143 invasive non-native plant species (INNPS status), in addition to 153 potentially pnvasive non-native plant species (PINNPS) in Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur as of 06 July 2022 (source INVMED website).

Status	Common name	Scientific name	Environment
INNPS	Crithmium-leaved yarrow, Achillée à feuilles de criste marine (French)	*Achillea crithmifolia* Waldst. & Kit., 1802	Banks and riparian forests; Anthropic environments
INNPS	American aloe, Century plant	*Agave americana L.*, 1753	Rocky coasts and cliffs; Coastal dunes and sandy beaches; Anthropic environments
INNPS	Onion weed, Slender false garlic	*Nothoscordum borbonicum* Kunth, 1843	Anthropic environments
INNPS	Tree of heaven, Ailanthus	*Ailanthus altissima (Mill.)* Swingle, 1916	Banks and riparian forests; Coastal dunes and sandy beaches; Forests and Maquis shrubland
INNPS	Cape wattle, Brush wattle, Plume albizia	*Paraserianthes lophantha (Willd.)* I.C.Nielsen, 1983	Banks and riparian forests; Rocky coasts and cliffs; Anthropic environments
INNPS	Hoary alyssum, Hoary alison, Hoary false madwort	*Berteroa incana (L.) DC.*, 1821	Banks and riparian forests; Coastal dunes and sandy beaches; Farmland; Anthropic environments
INNPS	White pigweed, Tumble pigweed, Tumble amaranth	*Amaranthus albus L.*, 1759	Banks and riparian forests; Farmland; Anthropic environments
INNPS	Prostrate amaranth, Perennial pigweed, Spreading amaranth	*Amaranthus deflexus L.*, 1771	
INNPS	Pilewort, Green amaranth	*Amaranthus hybridus L.*, 1753	Banks and riparian forests; Farmland; Anthropic environments
INNPS	Common ragweed, Annual ragweed, Blackweed	*Ambrosia artemisiifolia L.*, 1753	Banks and riparian forests; Farmland; Anthropic environments; Dry grasslands, meadows and garrigues
INNPS	Lacy ragweed, Bur ragweed	*Ambrosia tenuifolia Spreng.*, 1826	Coastal dunes and sandy beaches; Anthropic environments; Dry grasslands, meadows and garrigues
INNPS	Giant ragweed, Blood ragweed	*Ambrosia trifida L.*, 1753	Banks and riparian forests; Farmland; Anthropic environments
INNPS	Cruel plant, White bladder flower, Moth plant	*Araujia sericifera Brot.*, 1818	Anthropic environments

INNPS	Sweet sagewort, Annual wormwood, Annual mugwort	*Artemisia annua L.*, 1753	Banks and riparian forests; Farmland; Anthropic environments
INNPS	Chinese mugwort, Mugwort, Verlot's Mugwort	*Artemisia verlotiorum* Lamotte, 1877	Banks and riparian forests; Wet meadows
INNPS	Common Michaelmas daisy	*Symphyotrichum x salignum (Willd.)* G.L.Nesom, 1995	Banks and riparian forests; Wet meadows
INNPS	Swamp aster, Southeastern annual saltmarsh aster	*Symphyotrichum squamatum (Spreng.)* G.L.Nesom, 1995	Marshland, peatland, tufa deposits; Farmlands; Anthropic environments; Wet meadows
INNPS	Water fern, Red azolla, Large mosquito fern	*Azolla filiculoides Lam.*, 1783	Running water and stagnant water
INNPS	Balfour's touch-me-not, Kashmir balsam	*Impatiens balfourii Hook.f.*, 1903	Banks and riparian forests; Forests and Maquis shrubland; Anthropic environments

Status	Common name	Scientific name	Environment
INNPS	Golden bamboo	*Phyllostachys aurea Carrière ex* Rivière & C.Rivière, 1878	Banks and riparian forests; Anthropic environments
INNPS	Black Japanese bamboo	*…llostachys nigra (Lodd. ex Lindl.) Munro,* 1868	Banks and riparian forests; Anthropic environments
INNPS	Giant hogweed, Giant cow parsnip	*Heracleum mantegazzianum Sommier & Levier,* 1895	Banks and riparian forests; Anthropic environments; Wet meadows
INNPS	Common beggarticks, Devil's beggarticks	*Bidens frondosa L.,* 1753	Banks and riparian forests; Farmlands; Anthropic environments; Wet meadows
INNPS	Trumpet vine, Cow itch vine, Trumpet creeper	*…is radicans (L.) Seem. ex Bureau,* 1864	
INNPS	Blé velu (French)	*…sypyrum villosum (L.) P.Candargy,* 1901	Farmland; Anthropic environments; Dry grasslands, meadows and garrigues
INNPS	Silk vine, Grecian silkvine	*Periploca graeca L.,* 1753	Banks and riparian forests; Coastal dunes and sandy beaches Anthropic environments
INNPS	Rescue brome, Rescue bromegrass	*Ceratochloa cathartica (Vahl)* Herter, 1940	Banks and riparian forests; Rocky coasts and cliffs; Farmlands; Anthropic environments
INNPS	Awnless brome, Hungarian brome	*…opsis inermis (Leyss.) Holub,* 1973	Farmland; Wet meadows; Dy grasslands, meadows and garrigues
INNPS	Summer lilac, Butterfly bush, Orange-eye butterfly bush	*Buddleja davidii Franch.,* 1887	Banks and riparian forests; Anthropic environments
INNPS	Firethorn, Scarlet firethorn	*…tha coccinea* M.Roem., 1847	Banks and riparian forests; Coastal dunes and sandy beaches; Forests and Maquis shrubland; Anthropic environments; Wet meadows; Dry grasslands and garrigues
INNPS	Turkish rocket, Warty cabbage, Turkish warty cabbage	*Bunias orientalis L.,* 1753	Farmland; Anthropic environments; Dry grasslands, meadows and garrigues

INNPS	Adria bellflower, Dalmatian bellflower	*Campanula portenschlagiana* Schult., 1819	
INNPS	Atlas cedar, Atlantic cedar	*Cedrus atlantica (Endl.)* Manetti ex Carrière, 1855	Rocky coasts and cliffs; Forests and Maquis shrubland; Dry grasslands, meadows and garrigues
INNPS	American red oak, Northern red oak	*Quercus rubra L.*, 1753	Forests and Maquis shrubland
INNPS	Jesuit's tea, Mexican-tea, American wormseed	*Dysphania ambrosioides (L.)* Mosyakin & Clemants, 2002	Banks and riparian forests; Anthropic environments
INNPS	Japanese honeysuckle	*Lonicera japonica Thunb.*, 1784	Banks and riparian forests; Forests and Maquis shrubland; Marshland, peatland, tufa deposits
INNPS	Quince	*Cydonia oblonga Mill.*, 1768	
INNPS	Canadian fleabane, Canadian horseweed	*Erigeron canadensis L.*, 1753	Banks and riparian forests; Coastal dunes and sandy beaches; Farmland; Anthropic environments
INNPS	Italian hawksbeard, Italian hawksbit	*Crepis bursifolia L.*, 1753	Farmland; Anthropic environments;
INNPS	Field dodder, Golden dodder	*ıta campestris Yunck.*, 1932	Banks and riparian forests; Farmland
INNPS	Bald cypress	*um distichum (L.)* Rich., 1810	Banks and riparian forests; Marshland, peatland, tufa deposits; Anthropic environments
INNPS	Thorn apple, Devil's trumpet, Jimsonweed	*Datura stramonium L.*, 1753	Banks and riparian forests; Farmland; Anthropic environments

Status	Common name	Scientific name	Environment
INNPS	Tropical finger grass	*Digitaria ciliaris (Retz.)* Koeler, 1802	Farmland; Anthropic environments;
INNPS	Lawnleaf, Kidneyweed	*Dichondra micrantha* Urb., 1924	Anthropic environments
INNPS	Brazilian elodia, Brazilian waterweed, Dense waterweed	*Egeria densa* Planch., 1849	Running water and stagnant water
INNPS	Bridal creeper, Bridal-veil-creeper	*Asparagus asparagoides (L.)* Druce, 1914	Rocky coasts and cliffs; Forests and Maquis shrubland; Anthropic environments
INNPS	Nuttall's waterweed, Western waterweed	*Elodea nuttallii* (Planch.) H.St.John, 1920	Running water and stagnant water
INNPS	Water thyme, Canadian pondweed	*Elodea canadensis* Michx., 1803	Running water and stagnant water
INNPS	High-climbing jointfir	*Ephedra altissima* Desf., 1799	
INNPS	Wandering jew, White-flowered spiderwort	*Tradescantia fluminensis* Vell., 1829	Banks and riparian forests; Forests and Maquis shrubland; Anthropic environments

INNPS	Box elder, Ash-leaved maple	*Acer negundo L.*, 1753	Banks and riparian forests; Forests and Maquis shrubland
INNPS	Argentine fleabane, Wavy-leaved fleabane	*Erigeron bonariensis L.*, 1753	Coastal dunes and sandy beaches; Farmland; Anthropic environments
INNPS	Ridgeseed spurge, Ribseed sandmat	*Euphorbia glyptosperma* Engelm., 1859	Banks and riparian forests; Farmland; Anthropic environments
INNPS	Toothed spurge, David's spurge	*Euphorbia davidii* Subils, 1984	Farmland; Anthropic environments;
INNPS	Spotted sandmat, Spotted spurge, Milk purslane	*Euphorbia maculata L.*, 1753	Banks and riparian forests; Farmland; Anthropic environments
INNPS	Prostrate sandmat, Ground spurge, Blue weed	*Euphorbia prostrata* Aiton, 1789	Banks and riparian forests; Farmland; Anthropic environments
INNPS	Matted sandmat, Creeping spurge	*Euphorbia serpens* Kunth, 1817	Banks and riparian forests; Farmland; Anthropic environments
INNPS	St. Augustine grass, Buffalo grass, Pimento grass	*Stenotaphrum secundatum* (Walter) Kuntze, 1891	Coastal dunes and sandy beaches; Anthropic environments
INNPS	False indigo, Bastard indigo, Indigo bush	*Amorpha fruticosa L.*, 1753	Banks and riparian forests; Coastal dunes and sandy beaches; Anthropic environments
INNPS	Mesembryanthemum 'Red Apple' (cordifolia x haeckeliana hybrid)	*Mesembryanthemum cordifolium x Mesembryanthemum haeckelianum*	
INNPS	Heartleaf iceplant, Baby sun rose	*Mesembryanthemum cordifolium* L.f., 1782	Rocky coasts and cliffs; Coastal dunes and sandy beaches; Anthropic environments
INNPS	Prickly pear cactus, Indian fig, Barbary fig	*Opuntia ficus-indica (L.)* Mill., 1768	Rocky coasts and cliffs; Anthropic environments
INNPS	White freesia	Freesia alba (G.L.Mey.) Gumbl., 1896	Rocky coasts and cliffs; Dry grasslands, meadows and garrigues
INNPS	Treasure flower, Gazania	*Gazania rigens (L.)* Gaertn., 1791	Rocky coasts and cliffs; Anthropic environments
INNPS	Coarse oxygen weed, African elodea, Curly waterweed	*Lagarosiphon major (Ridl.)* Moss, 1928	Running water and stagnant water
INNPS	Butterwort	*Pinguicula hirtiflora* Ten., 1811	Marshland, peatland, tufa deposits

Status	Common name	Scientific name	Environment
INNPS	Ice plant (acinaciformis x edulis hybrid)	*Carpobrotus acinaciformis x Carpobrotus edulis*	Rocky coasts and cliffs; Coastal dunes and sandy beaches; Anthropic environments
INNPS	Eland's Sour-fig, Sally-my-handsome, Coastal pig face	*Carpobrotus acinaciformis (L.)* L. Bolus, 1927	Rocky coasts and cliffs; Coastal dunes and sandy beaches; Anthropic environments
INNPS	Ice plant, Sour fig	*Carpobrotus edulis (L.)* N.E.Br., 1926	Rocky coasts and cliffs; Coastal dunes and sandy beaches; Anthropic environments

INNPS	Willow-leaf hakea, Finger hakea	*Hakea salicifolia (Vent.)* B.L.Burtt, 1941	Forests and Maquis shrubland
INNPS	Bushy needlewood, Silky hakea, Needle Bush	*Hakea sericea* Schrad. & J.C.Wendl., 1798	Forests and Maquis shrubland
INNPS	Shrubby orache, Mediterranean saltbush	*Atriplex halimus L.,* 1753	Banks and riparian forests; Rocky coasts and cliffs; Coastal dunes and sandy beaches; Anthropic environments; Wet meadows; Dry grasslands, meadows and garrigues
INNPS	Perennial sunflower, Showy sunflower	*Helianthus x laetiflorus* Pers., 1807	Banks and riparian forests; Farmland; Anthropic environments
INNPS	Alligator weed	*Alternanthera philoxeroides (Mart.)* Griseb., 1879	Banks and riparian forests; Running and stagnant water; Farmland; Anthropic environments; Wet meadows
INNPS	Pampas grass, Uruguayan pampas grass	*Cortaderia selloana (Schult. & Schult.f.)* Asch. & Graebn., 1900	Banks and riparian forests; Rocky coasts and cliffs; Coastal dunes and sandy beaches; Anthropic environments; Wet meadows; Dry grasslands, meadows and garrigues
INNPS	Water primrose, Uruguayan Hampshire-purslane	*Ludwigia grandiflora subsp. hexapetala* (Hook. & Arn.) G.L.Nesom & Kartesz, 2000	Banks and riparian forests; Running and stagnant water; Wet meadows
INNPS	Clove-strip, Creeping water primrose	*Ludwigia peploides subsp. montevidensis* (Spreng.) P.H.Raven, 1964	Banks and riparian forests; Running and stagnant water; Wet meadows
INNPS	Kikuyu grass	*Cenchrus clandestinus (Hochst. ex Chiov.)* Morrone, 2010	Coastal dunes and sandy beaches; Farmland; Anthropic environments
INNPS	Water lettuce, Water cabbage, Tropical duckweed	*Pistia stratiotes L.,* 1753	Running water and stagnant water
INNPS	Californian burr, Canada cocklebur	*Xanthium orientale subsp. italicum (Moretti)* Greuter, 2003	Banks and riparian forests; Coastal dunes and sandy beaches; Farmland; Anthropic environments
INNPS	Clotweed, Common cocklebur, Spiny cocklebur, Prickly burweed	*Xanthium spinosum L.,* 1753	Farmland; Anthropic environments;
INNPS	Lampsane intermédiaire (French)	*Lapsana communis subsp. intermedia (M.Bieb.)* Hayek, 1931	Forests and Maquis shrubland; Farmlands; Anthropic environments; Wet meadows
INNPS	Minute duckweed	*Lemna minuta* Kunth, 1816	Running water and stagnant water
INNPS	Cape ivy, German ivy	*Delairea odorata* Lem., 1844	Rocky coasts and cliffs; Farmland
INNPS	Tree medick	*Medicago arborea L.,* 1753	Rocky coasts and cliffs; Anthropic environments; Dry grasslands, meadows and garrigues
INNPS	Boxthorn	*Lycium barbarum L.,* 1753	
INNPS	Chinese box thorn, Chinese wolf berry	*Lycium chinense* Mill., 1768	

Status	Common name	Scientific name	Environment
INNPS	Chinese box thorn, Chinese wolf berry	*Lycium chinense Mill.*, 1768	
INNPS	European boxthorn	*Lycium europaeum L.*, 1753	
INNPS	Nardoo, Australian clover fern	*Marsilea drummondii* A.Braun, 1852	Running or stagnant water; Anthropic environments
INNPS	Pineapple weed, Wild chamomile	*Matricaria discoidea* DC., 1838	Farmlands; Anthropic environments; Wet meadows
INNPS	Blue wattle, Mimosa	*Acacia dealbata* Link, 1822	Banks and riparian forests; Coastal dunes and sandy beaches; Forests and Maquis shrubland; Anthropic environments
INNPS	Swamp wattle, Silver wattle, Water wattle	*Acacia retinodes* Schltdl., 1847	Coastal dunes and sandy beaches; Anthropic environments; Dry grasslands, meadows and garrigues
INNPS	Seep monkey flower, Yellow monkey flower	*Erythranthe guttata* (Fisch. ex DC.) G.L.Nesom, 2012	Banks and riparian forests; Running and stagnant water; Anthropic environments; Wet meadows
INNPS	Velvetleaf nightshade, Tall nightshade, Whitetip nightshade	*Solanum chenopodioides* Lam., 1794	Banks and riparian forests; Marshland, peatland, tufa deposits; Farmland; Anthropic environments
INNPS	Lily-of-the-valley vine	*Salpichroa origanifolia (Lam.)* Baill., 1888	Banks and riparian forests; Coastal dunes and sandy beaches; Forests and Maquis shrubland; Anthropic environments
INNPS	Paper mulberry, Tapa-cloth tree	*Broussonetia papyrifera (L.)* Vent., 1799	Banks and riparian forests; Forests and Maquis shrubland; Anthropic environments
INNPS	Brazilian water milfoil, Parrot feather	*Myriophyllum aquaticum* (Vell.) Verdc., 1973	Running water and stagnant water
INNPS	Russian olive, Trebizond date	*Elaeagnus angustifolia L.*, 1753	Banks and riparian forests; Coastal dunes and sandy beaches; Anthropic environments
INNPS	Large-flowered evening primrose, Red-sepal evening primrose	*Oenothera glazioviana* Micheli, 1875	Coastal dunes and sandy beaches; Farmland; Anthropic environments
INNPS	Cow's tongue cactus, Discus prickly-pear	*Opuntia engelmannii* Salm-Dyck ex Engelm., 1850	Rocky coasts and cliffs; Anthropic environments
INNPS	Coastal prickly pear, Erect prickly pear	*Opuntia stricta* (Haw.) Haw., 1812	Rocky coasts and cliffs; Coastal dunes and sandy beaches; Anthropic environments
INNPS	Pink sorrel, Pink oxalis	*Oxalis articulata* Savigny, 1798	Anthropic environments
INNPS	Bermuda buttercup, Buttercup oxalis	*Oxalis pes-caprae L.*, 1753	Rocky coasts and cliffs; Forests and Maquis shrubland; Farmland; Anthropic environments
INNPS	Witchgrass, Common panicgrass	*Panicum capillare L.*, 1753	Banks and riparian forests; Farmland; Anthropic environments
INNPS	Couch paspalum, Water couch, Knotgrass	*Paspalum distichum L.*, 1759	Banks and riparian forests; Marshland, peatland, tufa deposits; Farmlands; Anthropic environments; Wet meadows

INNPS	Dallis grass, Paspalum Grass	*Paspalum dilatatum* Poir., 1804	Banks and riparian forests; Farmlands; Anthropic environments; Wet meadows
INNPS	Greek dock, Curly dock	*Rumex cristatus* DC., 1813	Banks and riparian forests; Anthropic environments
INNPS	Feathertop	*Cenchrus longisetus* M.C.Johnst., 1963	Banks and riparian forests; Anthropic environments

Status	Common name	Scientific name	Environment
INNPS	Winter heliotrope	*Petasites pyrenaicus (L.)* G.López, 1986	Banks and riparian forests
INNPS	Frog fruit, Garden fogfruit, Garden lippia	*Phyla nodiflora var. minor* (Gillies & Hook.) N.O'Leary & Múlgura, 2012	Anthropic environments; Wet meadows
INNPS	Austrian pine, Black pine	*Pinus nigra subsp. nigra* J.F.Arnold, 1785	Anthropic environments
INNPS	Australian Laurel, Mock orange, Japanese pittosporum	*Pittosporum tobira* (Thunb.) W.T.Aiton, 1811	Banks and riparian forests; Rocky coasts and cliffs; Anthropic environments
INNPS	American pokeweed, Poke, Pokeberry	*Phytolacca americana L.*, 1753	Banks and riparian forests; Forests and Maquis shrubland; Farmland; Anthropic environments
INNPS	Bohemian knotweed	*Reynoutria x bohemica* Chrtek & Chrtková, 1983	Banks and riparian forests; Anthropic environments
INNPS	Japanese knotweed	*Reynoutria japonica Houtt.*, 1777	Banks and riparian forests; Anthropic environments
INNPS	Black locust, False acacia	*Robinia pseudoacacia L.*, 1753	Banks and riparian forests; Forests and Maquis shrubland; Anthropic environments
INNPS	Spanish fir, Hedgehog fir	*Abies pinsapo* Boiss., 1838	Forests and Maquis shrubland
INNPS	Jerusalem sage	*Phlomis fruticosa L.*, 1753	
INNPS	Velvet groundsel	*Roldana petasitis* (Sims) H.Rob. & Brettell, 1974	Anthropic environments
INNPS	Canary creeper	*Senecio deltoideus* Less., 1832	Rocky coasts and cliffs; Forests and Maquis shrubland; Anthropic environments
INNPS	Cape ivy	*Senecio angulatus L.f.*, 1782	Rocky coasts and cliffs; Forests and Maquis shrubland; Anthropic environments
INNPS	Narrow-leaf ragwort, South African ragwort	*Senecio inaequidens* DC., 1838	Rocky coasts and cliffs; Coastal dunes and sandy beaches; Marshland, peatland, tufa deposits; Farmland; Anthropic environments; Dry grasslands, meadows and garrigues
INNPS	Eastern baccharis, Groundselbush, Groundseltree,	*Baccharis halimifolia L.*, 1753	Banks and riparian forests; Coastal dunes and sandy beaches; Marshland, peatland, tufa deposits; Anthropic environments; Wet meadows
INNPS	Bur cucumber, Star cucumber	*Sicyos angulatus L.*, 1753	Banks and riparian forests; Farmland

INNPS	Tall goldenrod, Early goldenrod, Smooth goldenrod, Giant goldenrod	*Solidago gigantea* Aiton, 1789	Banks and riparian forests; Forests and Maquis shrubland; Marshland, peatland, tufa deposits; Farmland; Anthropic environments; Wet meadows
INNPS	Umbrella sedge, Pale galingale	*Cyperus eragrostis* Lam., 1791	Banks and riparian forests; Marshland, peatland, tufa deposits; Anthropic environments; Wet meadows
INNPS	Saltmeadow cordgrass, Saltmarsh hay	*Spartina patens* (Aiton) Muhl., 1813	Coastal dunes and sandy beaches;
INNPS	Poverty dropseed	*Sporobolus vaginiflorus* (Torr. ex A.Gray) Alf.Wood, 1861	Banks and riparian forests; Anthropic environments
INNPS	Smut grass	*Sporobolus indicus (L.)* R.Br., 1810	Banks and riparian forests; Anthropic environments; Wet meadows
INNPS	Jerusalem artichoke, Sunflower artichoke	*Helianthus tuberosus L.*, 1753	Banks and riparian forests; Farmland; Anthropic environments
INNPS	Mediterranean hartwort	*Tordylium apulum L.*, 1753	Farmland

Status	Common name	Scientific name	Environment
INNPS	Chinese privet, Broad-leaf privet	*Ligustrum lucidum* W.T.Aiton, 1810	Banks and riparian forests; Forests and Maquis shrubland; Anthropic environments
INNPS	Eastern daisy fleabane, Annual fleabane	*Erigeron annuus (L.)* Desf., 1804	Banks and riparian forests; Marshland, peatland, tufa deposits; Anthropic environments
INNPS	Mexican fleabane	*Erigeron karvinskianus* DC., 1836	Banks and riparian forests; Rocky coasts and cliffs; Anthropic environments
INNPS	Guernsey fleabane	*Erigeron sumatrensis* Retz., 1810	Coastal dunes and sandy beaches; Farmland; Anthropic environments
INNPS	Common field speedwell, Persian speedwell	*Veronica persica Poir.*, 1808	Banks and riparian forests; Coastal dunes and sandy beaches; Farmland; Anthropic environments; Dry grasslands, meadows and garrigues
INNPS	Hybrid grape (acerifolia x riparia)	*Vitis acerifolia x Vitis riparia*	
INNPS	Riverbank grape, Frost grape	*Vitis riparia Michx.*, 1803	
INNPS	Boston ivy, Japanese ivy	*Parthenocissus tricuspidata* (Siebold & Zucc.) Planch., 1887	
INNPS	False Virginia creeper, Grape woodbine	*Parthenocissus inserta* (A.Kern.) Fritsch, 1922	Banks and riparian forests; Forests and Maquis shrubland
INNPS	Russian vine, Bukhara fleeceflower	*Fallopia baldschuanica* (Regel) Holub, 1971	Banks and riparian forests; Anthropic environments; Dry grasslands, meadows and garrigues
INNPS	Caracus wigandia, Caraccas big-leaf	*Wigandia caracasana* Kunth, 1819	Rocky coasts and cliffs; Anthropic environments
INNPS	Spanish dagger, Mound-lily yucca	*Yucca gloriosa L.*, 1753	Rocky coasts and cliffs; Coastal dunes and sandy beaches; Anthropic environments; Dry grasslands, meadows and garrigues

PINNPS	Velvet leaf, China jute	*Abutilon theophrasti* Medik., 1787	Banks and riparian forests; Farmland; Anthropic environments
PINNPS	Australian blackwood, Blackwood acacia	*Acacia melanoxylon* R.Br., 1813	Banks and riparian forests; Coastal dunes and sandy beaches; Forests and Maquis shrubland; Anthropic environments; Dry grasslands, meadows and garrigues
PINNPS	Fern-leaf yarrow	*Achillea filipendulina* Lam., 1783	Anthropic environments; Dy grasslands, meadows and garrigues
PINNPS	Haworth's aeonium	*Aeonium haworthii* Webb & Berthel., 1840	Rocky coasts and cliffs; Anthropic environments
PINNPS	Tree aeonium	*Aeonium arboreum (L.)* Webb & Berthel., 1840	Rocky coasts and cliffs; Anthropic environments
PINNPS	Chocolate vine, Five-leaf akebia	*Akebia quinata* Decne., 1839	Banks and riparian forests; Marshland, peatland, tufa deposits; Anthropic environments
PINNPS	Candelabra aloe	*Aloe arborescens Mill.*, 1768	Rocky coasts and cliffs; Anthropic environments
PINNPS	Soap aloe, Broadleaf aloe	*Aloe maculata* All., 1773	Rocky coasts and cliffs; Anthropic environments
PINNPS	Aloe hybrid (aloe maculata x striata)	*Aloe maculata x Aloe striata*	
PINNPS	Mat amaranth, Prostrate pigweed	*Amaranthus blitoides* S.Watson, 1877	
PINNPS	Cuman ragweed, Perennial ragweed, Western ragweed	*Ambrosia psilostachya DC.*, 1836	Banks and riparian forests; Farmland; Anthropic environments; Dry grasslands, meadows and garrigues

Status	Common name	Scientific name	Environment
PINNPS	Purple ammannia, Valley redstem	*Ammannia coccinea* Rottb., 1773	Banks and riparian forests; Running and stagnant water; Farmland
PINNPS	Grand redstem, Grand ammannia	*Ammannia robusta* Heer & Regel, 1842	Banks and riparian forests; Running and stagnant water; Anthropic environments; Wet meadows
PINNPS	Chinese tallow, Popcorn tree	*Triadica sebifera (L.)* Small, 1933	Forests and Maquis shrubland; Marshland, peatland, tufa deposits; Anthropic environments; Wet meadows
PINNPS	Plain treasureflower	*Arctotheca calendula (L.)* Levyns, 1942	Coastal dunes and sandy beaches; Anthropic environments
PINNPS	Garden orache, Mountain spinach	*Atriplex hortensis L.*, 1753	Banks and riparian forests; Coastal dunes and sandy beaches; Farmland; Anthropic environments
PINNPS	Calla lily, Arum lily	*Zantedeschia aethiopica (L.)* Spreng., 1826	Banks and riparian forests; Anthropic environments
PINNPS	Lance-leaved aster, Narrow-leaved Michaelmas daisy	*Symphyotrichum lanceolatum* (Willd.) G.L.Nesom, 1995	Forests and Maquis shrubland; Marshland, peatland, tufa deposits; Anthropic environments; Wet meadows

PINNPS	Italian alder	*Alnus cordata* (Loisel.) Duby, 1828	Banks and riparian forests; Rocky coasts and cliffs; Forests and Maquis shrubland; Dry grasslands, meadows and garrigues
PINNPS	Himalayan balsam, Indian Balsam	*Impatiens glandulifera* Royle, 1833	Banks and riparian forests; Farmland; Anthropic environments
PINNPS	Drooping timber bamboo	*Phyllostachys flexuosa* Rivière & C.Rivière, 1878	Banks and riparian forests; Anthropic environments
PINNPS	Cane bluestem, Cane beard grass	*Bothriochloa barbinodis (Lag.)* Herter, 1940	Farmland; Anthropic environments;
PINNPS	Broom-sedge, Yellow bluestem	*Andropogon virginicus L.*, 1753	Coastal dunes and sandy beaches; Anthropic environments; Wet meadows; Dry grasslands, meadows and garrigues
PINNPS	Persian hogweed	*Heracleum persicum Desf. ex* Fisch., 1841	Banks and riparian forests; Anthropic environments; Wet meadows
PINNPS	Sosnowsky's hogweed	*Heracleum sosnowskyi* Manden., 1944	Banks and riparian forests; Farmlands; Anthropic environments; Wet meadows
PINNPS	Greater beggarticks	*Bidens subalternans DC.,* 1836	Banks and riparian forests; Farmland; Anthropic environments
PINNPS	Carolina water-shield, Caroline fanwort	*Cabomba caroliniana* A.Gray, 1848	Running water and stagnant water
PINNPS	Cane cactus	*Austrocylindropuntia cylindrica (Lam.)* Backeb., 1942	Rocky coasts and cliffs
PINNPS	Plains pricklypear, Western pricklypear	*Opuntia macrorhiza* Engelm., 1850	Rocky coasts and cliffs
PINNPS	Wild sugarcane, Kans grass	*Saccharum spontaneum L.*, 1771	Rocky coasts and cliffs; Anthropic environments; Dry grasslands, meadows and garrigues
PINNPS	Gentle Annie, Spiny burr grass	*Cenchrus longispinus (Hack.)* Fernald, 1943	Farmland; Anthropic environments;
PINNPS	Coastal sandbur, Field sandbur	*Cenchrus incertus* M.A.Curtis, 1835	Coastal dunes and sandy beaches; Anthropic environments
PINNPS	Diffuse knapweed, Tumble knapweed	*Centaurea diffusa* Lam., 1785	Banks and riparian forests; Farmland; Anthropic environments; Dry grasslands, meadows and garrigues
PINNPS	Two-colour cobra lily	*Chasmanthe bicolor (Gasp. ex Vis.)* N.E.Br., 1932	Rocky coasts and cliffs; Anthropic environments

Status	Common name	Scientific name	Environment
INNPS	Japanese quince, Japanese flowering quince	*Chaenomeles japonica (Thunb.) Lindl. ex Spach,* 1834	

INNPS	Lesser swinecress, Slender wartcress	*Lepidium didymum L.*, 1767	Banks and riparian forests; Anthropic environments
INNPS	Himalayan cotoneaster	*Cotoneaster symondsii Standish ex* T.Moore, 1861	Forests and Maquis shrubland; Anthropic environments; Dry grasslands, meadows and garrigues
INNPS	Red cluster berry, Late Cotoneaster	*Cotoneaster coriaceus* Franch., 1890	Rocky coasts and cliffs; Coastal dunes and sandy beaches; Forests and Maquis shrubland; Anthropic environments; Dry grasslands, meadows and garrigues
INNPS	Annual buttonweed, Common cotula	*Cotula australis (Sieber ex Spreng.) Hook.f.,* 1853	Farmland; Anthropic environments; Dry grasslands, meadows and garrigues
INNPS	Brass buttons, Buttonweed, Waterbuttons	*Cotula coronopifolia L.*, 1753	Banks and riparian forests; Forests and Maquis shrubland; Wet meadows
INNPS	New Zealand pigmyweed, Swamp-stonecrop, Swamp crassula	*Crassula helmsii (Kirk)* Cockayne, 1907	Banks and riparian forests; Running and stagnant water; Marshland, peatland, tufa deposits
INNPS	Monterey cypress	*Cupressus macrocarpa* Hartw., 1847	Anthropic environments
INNPS	Arizona cypress	*Cupressus arizonica* Greene, 1882	Anthropic environments
INNPS	Rosea iceplant, Pale dewplant	*Drosanthemum floribundum (Haw.)* Schwantes, 1927	
INNPS	Erect veldtgrass, Panic veldtgrass	*Ehrharta erecta* Lam., 1786	Banks and riparian forests; Rocky coasts and cliffs; Coastal dunes and sandy beaches; Forests and Maquis shrubland; Anthropic environments; Dry grasslands, meadows and garrigues
INNPS	Perennial veldtgrass, Purple veldtgrass	*Ehrharta calycina Sm.*	Coastal dunes and sandy beaches; Forests and Maquis shrubland; Anthropic environments; Dry grasslands, meadows and garrigues
PINNPS	Indian goosegrass	*Eleusine indica (L.)* Gaertn., 1788	Anthropic environments
PINNPS	Hedge wattle, Paradox acacia	*Acacia paradoxa DC.,* 1813	Coastal dunes and sandy beaches; Anthropic environments
PINNPS	Chilean lovegrass	*Eragrostis virescens* J.Presl, 1830	Banks and riparian forests; Farmland; Anthropic environments
PINNPS	Tufted lovegrass, Pectinate lovegrass	*Eragrostis pectinacea (Michx.)* Nees, 1841	Banks and riparian forests; Farmland; Anthropic environments
PINNPS	Tasmanian blue gum, Southern blue gum	*Eucalyptus globulus* Labill., 1800	Forests and Maquis shrubland
PINNPS	Congress grass, Santa Maria, Santa Maria feverfew	*Parthenium hysterophorus L.*, 1753	Farmland; Anthropic environments;
PINNPS	Bitou bush, Boneseed	*Chrysanthemoides monilifera (L.)* Norl., 1943	Rocky coasts and cliffs; Coastal dunes and sandy beaches; Forests and Maquis shrubland; Anthropic environments; Dry grasslands, meadows and garrigues
PINNPS	Senegal tea, Temple plant	*Gymnocoronis spilanthoides DC.*	Banks and riparian forests; Running and stagnant water; Marshland, peatland, tufa deposits
PINNPS	American skunk cabbage, Yellow skunk cabbage	*Lysichiton americanus* Hultén & H.St.John, 1931	Banks and riparian forests; Forests and Maquis shrubland; Marshland, peatland, tufa deposits; Wet meadows

PINNPS	Honey locust, Three-thorn-acacia	*Gleditsia triacanthos L.*, 1753	Banks and riparian forests; Anthropic environments; Dry grasslands, meadows and garrigues
PINNPS	Brazilian glory pea, Spanish gold	*Sesbania punicea (Cav.)* Benth., 1859	Banks and riparian forests; Anthropic environments

Status	Common name	Scientific name	Environment
PINNPS	House holly fern, Japanese holly fern	*Cyrtomium falcatum (L.f.)* C.Presl, 1836	Banks and riparian forests; Rocky coasts and cliffs; Anthropic environments
PINNPS	White ash, American ash	*Fraxinus americana L.*, 1753	
PINNPS	Japanese spindle, Evergreen spindle	*Euonymus japonicus L.f.*, 1780	Anthropic environments; Dy grasslands, meadows and garrigues
PINNPS	Potato weed, Gallant soldier	*Galinsoga parviflora Cav.*, 1795	Farmland; Anthropic environments;
PINNPS	Shaggy soldier, Hairy galinsoga	*Galinsoga quadriradiata* Ruiz & Pav., 1798	Farmland; Anthropic environments;
PINNPS	Tangier pea	*Lathyrus tingitanus L.*, 1753	Anthropic environments; Dy grasslands, meadows and garrigues
PINNPS	Narrow-leaf cotton bush	*Gomphocarpus fruticosus (L.)* R.Br., 1809	Banks and riparian forests; Anthropic environments
PINNPS	Giant rhubarb, Chilean rhubarb	*Gunnera tinctoria (Molina)* Mirb., 1805	Anthropic environments; Wet meadows
PINNPS	Salt heliotrope	*Heliotropium curassavicum* L., 1753	Banks and riparian forests; Coastal dunes and sandy beaches; Anthropic environments
PINNPS	Common milkweed, Silkweed	*Asclepias syriaca L.*, 1753	Farmland; Anthropic environments;
PINNPS	Crimson fountain grass	*Cenchrus setaceus* (Forssk.) Morrone, 2010	Forests and Maquis shrubland; Anthropic environments; Dry grasslands, meadows and garrigues
PINNPS	Purple pampas grass, Andean pampas grass	*Cortaderia jubata (Lemoine ex Carrière)* Stapf	Banks and riparian forests; Coastal dunes and sandy beaches; Forests and Maquis shrubland; Anthropic environments
PINNPS	Mud plantain	*Heteranthera reniformis* Ruiz & Pav., 1798	Banks and riparian forests; Running and stagnant water; Marshland, peatland, tufa deposits; Farmland
PINNPS	Japanese hop	*Humulus japonicus* Siebold & Zucc., 1846	Banks and riparian forests; Forests and Maquis shrubland; Farmland; Anthropic environments
PINNPS	Water pennywort, Floating pennywort	*Hydrocotyle ranunculoides* L.f., 1782	Banks and riparian forests; Running and stagnant water
PINNPS	Oceanblue morning glory, Blue dawnflower	*Ipomoea indica (Burm.)* Merr., 1917	Banks and riparian forests; Farmland; Anthropic environments
PINNPS	Common water hyacinth	*Pontederia crassipes Mart.*, 1823	Banks and riparian forests; Running and stagnant water; Marshland, peatland, tufa deposits

PINNPS	Slender rush, Yard rush	*Juncus tenuis* Willd., 1799	Banks and riparian forests; Farmlands; Anthropic environments; Wet meadows
PINNPS	Mother of millions, Chandelier plant	*Kalanchoe delagoensis* Eckl. & Zeyh., 1837	Rocky coasts and cliffs; Anthropic environments
PINNPS	Japanese arrowroot, East Asian arrowroot, Kudzu vine	*Pueraria montana var. lobata (Willd.)* Maesen & S.M.Almeida ex Sanjappa & Predeep, 1992	Forests and Maquis shrubland; Farmlands; Anthropic environments; Wet meadows
PINNPS	Lantana	*Lantana strigocamara* R.W.Sanders, 2006	Rocky coasts and cliffs; Anthropic environments
PINNPS	Cherry laurel, Common laurel	*Prunus laurocerasus L.*, 1753	Banks and riparian forests; Forests and Maquis shrubland
PINNPS	Chinese bush clover, Sericea lespedeza	*Lespedeza cuneata* G.Don	Banks and riparian forests; Forests and Maquis shrubland
PINNPS	False pimpernel, Yellowseed false pimpernel	*Lindernia dubia (L.)* Pennell, 1935	Banks and riparian forests; Farmland; Anthropic environments

Status	Common name	Scientific name	Environment
PINNPS	Garden lupin, Large-leaved lupin, Blue-pod lupine	*Lupinus polyphyllus Lindl.*, 1827	Forests and Maquis shrubland; Anthropic environments; Dry grasslands, meadows and garrigues
PINNPS	Japanese climbing fern	*Lygodium japonicum (Thunb.) Sw.*	Banks and riparian forests; Forests and Maquis shrubland; Marshland, peatland, tufa deposits; Anthropic environments
PINNPS	Oregon grape, Holly-leaved barberry	*Berberis aquifolium Pursh*, 1814	Forests and Maquis shrubland; Anthropic environments
PINNPS	Blue and white daisybush, African daisy	*Osteospermum ecklonis (DC.)* Norl., 1943	
PINNPS	Nepalese browntop, Japanese stilt grass	*Microstegium vimineum (Trin.)* A.Camus, 1922	Banks and riparian forests; Forests and Maquis shrubland; Anthropic environments; Wet meadows
PINNPS	Autumn millet, Smooth witchgrass, Fall panic grass	*Panicum dichotomiflorum* Michx., 1803	Banks and riparian forests
PINNPS	Orange wattle, Blue-leaved wattle, Western Australian golden wattle	*Acacia saligna (Labill.)* H.L.Wendl., 1820	Coastal dunes and sandy beaches; Anthropic environments; Dry grasslands, meadows and garrigues
PINNPS	Long-leaved wattle, Sydney golden wattle	*Acacia longifolia (Andrews)* Willd., 1806	Banks and riparian forests; Rocky coasts and cliffs; Coastal dunes and sandy beaches; Forests and Maquis shrubland; Anthropic environments
PINNPS	Broad-leaved wattle, South Australian golden wattle	*Acacia pycnantha Benth.*, 1842	Coastal dunes and sandy beaches; Anthropic environments
PINNPS	Asiatic dayflower	*Commelina communis L.*, 1753	Banks and riparian forests; Forests and Maquis shrubland; Farmland; Anthropic environments
PINNPS	Hairy nightshade	*Solanum physalifolium* Rusby, 1895	

PINNPS	Morelle de Buenos Aires (French)	*Solanum bonariense L.*, 1753	
PINNPS	White horsenettle, Silver-leaf nightshade	*Solanum elaeagnifolium* Cav., 1795	Banks and riparian forests; Farmland; Anthropic environments; Dry grasslands, meadows and garrigues
PINNPS	Variable-leaf water milfoil, Broad-leaf water milfoil	*Myriophyllum heterophyllum* Michx., 1803	Banks and riparian forests; Running and stagnant water
PINNPS	Naïade des Indes (French)	*Najas indica (Willd.)* Cham., 1829	Running or stagnant water; Farmland
PINNPS	Slender waternymph	*Najas gracillima (A.Braun ex Engelm.)* Magnus, 1870	Running or stagnant water; Farmland
PINNPS	Hairy evening primrose	*Oenothera villosa* Thunb., 1794	Coastal dunes and sandy beaches; Farmland; Anthropic environments
PINNPS	Northern evening primrose, Small-flowered evening primrose	*Oenothera parviflora L.*, 1759	Coastal dunes and sandy beaches; Farmland; Anthropic environments
PINNPS	Common evening primrose	*Oenothera biennis L.*, 1753	
PINNPS	Pink evening primrose, Rose evening primrose	*Oenothera rosea L'Hér. ex* Aiton, 1789	Banks and riparian forests; Farmland; Anthropic environments
PINNPS	New Mexico prickly pear	*Opuntia phaeacantha* Engelm., 1849	
PINNPS	Barbary fig, Spreading prickly pear	*Opuntia mesacantha Raf.*, 1830	Rocky coasts and cliffs; Dry grasslands, meadows and garrigues
PINNPS	Rosea cactus	*Cylindropuntia pallida (Rose)* F.M.Knuth, 1936	Rocky coasts and cliffs; Anthropic environments; Dry grasslands, meadows and garrigues

Status	Common name	Scientific name	Environment
PINNPS	Slender yellow wood-sorrel, Dillen's oxalis	*Oxalis dillenii Jacq.*, 1794	Banks and riparian forests; Anthropic environments
PINNPS	Common yellow wood-sorrel, Upright yellow sorrel	*Oxalis stricta L.*, 1753	
PINNPS	Canary Island date palm, Canary palm	*Phoenix canariensis hort. ex* Chabaud, 1882	Forests and Maquis shrubland; Anthropic environments
PINNPS	Hillmann's panicgrass	*Panicum hillmanii* Chase, 1934	Banks and riparian forests; Anthropic environments
PINNPS	Common millet, Panic millet	*Panicum miliaceum L.*, 1753	Farmland; Anthropic environments;
PINNPS	Least pepperwort, Virginia pepperweed	*Lepidium virginicum L.*, 1753	Banks and riparian forests; Anthropic environments
PINNPS	Bluecrown passionflower, Common passion	*Passiflora caerulea L.*, 1753	Banks and riparian forests; Anthropic environments

	flower		
PINNPS	Cape pondweed, Cape pond lily	*Aponogeton distachyos L.f.*, 1782	Running water and stagnant water
PINNPS	Date plum, Caucasian persimmon	*Diospyros lotus L.*, 1753	Banks and riparian forests; Forests and Maquis shrubland; Anthropic environments
PINNPS	Sweet pea bush, Myrtle-leaf milkwort	*Polygala myrtifolia L.*, 1753	Anthropic environments
PINNPS	Algaroba bean, Mesquite	*Prosopis juliflora (Sw.) DC.*, 1825	Banks and riparian forests; Coastal dunes and sandy beaches; Forests and Maquis shrubland; Farmlands; Anthropic environments; Wet meadows
PINNPS	Chinese brake, Ladder brake, Ladder brake fern	*Pteris vittata L.*, 1753	Rocky coasts and cliffs; Anthropic environments
PINNPS	Dalmatian insect flower, Pyrethrum	*Tanacetum cinerariifolium (Trevir.)* Sch.Bip., 1844	
PINNPS	Himalayan knotweed	*Koenigia polystachya (Wall. ex Meisn.)* T.M.Schust. & Reveal, 2015	Banks and riparian forests; Forests and Maquis shrubland; Anthropic environments
PINNPS	Giant knotweed, Sakhalin knotweed	*Reynoutria sachalinensis (F.Schmidt)* Nakai, 1922	Banks and riparian forests; Anthropic environments
PINNPS	Asiatic tearthumb, Devil's tail	*Persicaria perfoliata (L.)* H.Gross, 1913	Banks and riparian forests; Forests and Maquis shrubland; Anthropic environments; Wet meadows
PINNPS	Pontic rhododendron, Common rhododendron	*Rhododendron ponticum* L., 1762	Forests and Maquis shrubland; Farmland; Anthropic environments; Dry grasslands, meadows and garrigues
PINNPS	Himalayan blackberry	*Rubus armeniacus* Focke, 1874	Forests and Maquis shrubland; Anthropic environments
PINNPS	Japanese rose, Rugosa rose	*Rosa rugosa Thunb.*, 1784	Coastal dunes and sandy beaches;
PINNPS	Thimbleweed, Cut-leaved coneflower	*Rudbeckia laciniata L.*, 1753	Banks and riparian forests; Marshland, peatland, tufa deposits; Anthropic environments
PINNPS	Duck potato, Broadleaf arrowhead	*Sagittaria latifolia Willd.*, 1805	Running or stagnant water; Anthropic environments
PINNPS	Giant salvinia, Kariba weed	*Salvinia molesta* D.S.Mitch., 1972	Running or stagnant water; Farmland
PINNPS	Clary, Clary sage, European sage	*Salvia sclarea L.*, 1753	Farmland
PINNPS	Knotroot bristlegrass, Yellow bristlegrass, Marsh bristlegrass	*Setaria parviflora (Poir.)* Kerguélen, 1987	Banks and riparian forests; Farmland; Anthropic environments

Status	Common name	Scientific name	Environment
PINNPS	Canadian goldenrod, Canada goldenrod	*Solidago canadensis L.*, 1753	Banks and riparian forests; Forests and Maquis shrubland; Farmland; Anthropic environments; Dry grasslands, meadows and garrigues

PINNPS	Round-headed cyperus	*Cyperus glomeratus L.*, 1756	Banks and riparian forests; Farmland; Anthropic environments
PINNPS	Small-flower umbrella sedge, Variable flatsedge	*Cyperus difformis L.*, 1756	Banks and riparian forests; Marshland, peatland, tufa deposits; Farmlands; Anthropic environments; Wet meadows
PINNPS	Bent-awn flatsedge	*Cyperus reflexus* Vahl, 1805	Banks and riparian forests; Anthropic environments
PINNPS	Smooth cordgrass, Saltmarsh cordgrass	*Spartina alterniflora* Loisel., 1807	Banks and riparian forests; Rocky coasts and cliffs; Marshland, peatland, tufa deposits; Wet meadows
PINNPS	Hardhack, Hardhack steeplebush, Rose spirea	*Spiraea douglasii* Hook., 1832	Forests and Maquis shrubland; Marshland, peatland, tufa deposits; Anthropic environments; Wet meadows
PINNPS	Mexican feathergrass, Argentine needlegrass	*Nassella tenuissima (Trin.)* Barkworth, 1990	Farmland; Anthropic environments; Dry grasslands, meadows and garrigues
PINNPS	American needlegrass, Chilean needlegrass	*Nassella neesiana (Trin. & Rupr.)* Barkworth, 1990	Farmland; Anthropic environments; Dry grasslands, meadows and garrigues
PINNPS	Sacred thorn apple, Sacred datura	*Datura wrightii* Regel, 1859	Anthropic environments
PINNPS	Snowberry, Common snowberry	*Symphoricarpos albus (L.)* S.F.Blake, 1914	Anthropic environments; Dy grasslands, meadows and garrigues
PINNPS	Wild tobacco, Tree tobacco	*Nicotiana glauca Graham,* 1828	Rocky coasts and cliffs; Anthropic environments; Dry grasslands, meadows and garrigues
PINNPS	Muster John Henry, Southern marigold	*Tagetes minuta L.*, 1753	Banks and riparian forests; Anthropic environments
PINNPS	New Zealand spinach	*Tetragonia tetragonoides (Pall.)* Kuntze, 1891	Coastal dunes and sandy beaches;
PINNPS	Chinese thuja, Oriental thuja	*Platycladus orientalis (L.)* Franco, 1949	Rocky coasts and cliffs; Anthropic environments; Dry grasslands, meadows and garrigues
PINNPS	Throatwort, Blue throatwort	*Trachelium caeruleum L.*, 1753	Banks and riparian forests; Rocky coasts and cliffs; Anthropic environments
PINNPS	Bilbao fleabane	*Erigeron floribundus (Kunth)* Sch.Bip., 1865	Farmland; Anthropic environments;
PINNPS	Slender speedwell, Creeping speedwell	*Veronica filiformis Sm.*, 1791	Banks and riparian forests; Anthropic environments
PINNPS	Vesce de Dalmatie (French)	*Vicia dalmatica* A.Kern., 1886	
PINNPS	Fox grape, American plum grape	*Vitis labrusca L.*, 1753	Anthropic environments
PINNPS	Balloon vine, Heart seed	*Cardiospermum grandiflorum Sw.*, 1788	Anthropic environments; Dy grasslands, meadows and garrigues
PINNPS	Bush grape, Mountain grape, Sand grape	*Vitis rupestris Scheele*, 1848	Banks and riparian forests; Farmland; Anthropic environments
PINNPS	Pride of Madeira	*Echium candicans L.f.*, 1782	Anthropic environments

III. GLOSSARY

▶ **Anthropized**: refers to an environment transformed or changed due to human intervention.

▶ **Archaeophyte**: an archaeophyte is a plant species which is not native to a geographical region, but which was introduced in "ancient" times (before the 15th century).

▶ **Dry period**: a dry period is the period of time when a lake or river does not contain any water.

▶ **Biocontrol**: biocontrol is a set of methods used to protect plants based on the use of natural mechanisms.

▶ **Ramial chipped wood**: ramial chipped wood (RCW), also called BRF from the French "bois raméal fragmenté" meaning chipped branch-wood, is a mixture of fresh un-composted wood chip from small to medium-sized branches (ramial), primarily from broad-leaved trees.

▶ **Deciduous**: a deciduous shrub or tree is a plant that loses all of its foliage in autumn.

▶ **Canopy**: refers to the upper layer of the forest directly influenced by sunlight. This includes the combined crowns of all trees in a given area and forms what is known as a "diffuse forest" in urban environments. This part of the tree is responsible for photosynthesis; it absorbs and sequesters carbon dioxide while producing and releasing water vapour. This bioclimatic process is vital in helping to recycle air.

▶ **Ecological corridor**: refers to one or more environments which links up different habitats considered essential for a species or population.

▶ **Abiotic factors**: these represent all non-living physical and chemical components.

▶ **Green manure**: green manure is a crop specifically cultivated to improve the fertility and structure of the soil but not intended to be harvested.

▶ **Biotic environment**: all interactions between living organisms in an ecosystem.

▶ **Endemic species**: these plants species are restricted to a single biogeographical region and only grow in this region due to factors such as particular ecological requirements.

▶ **Naturally-occurring species**: a plant which grows and reproduces without human intervention. They can be native or non-native.

▶ **Invasive Non-Native Plant Species (INNPS)**: plant species which are not native to a given region, whose introduction by humans, whether deliberate or accidental, is harmful to native species, habitats and ecosystems with a negative impact on the economy, ecology and health. This naturalized species is capable of quickly spreading from its original site. INNPS are known as EVEE (Espèce Végétale Exotique Envahissante) in France. It should be noted that not all

non-native plants become naturalised, and not all of these plants species become automatically invasive.

▶ **Non-native species (neophyte)**: species introduced by humans, deliberately or accidentally, to a region outside of its natural distribution range. This is opposed to a native plant.

▶ **Hygrophyte**: plant which prefers or requires wetlands in order to grow.

▶ **Horticultural plant**: a selection of plants (species, hybrid, cultivar, etc.) developed by humans for their ornamental, culinary, therapeutic qualities, etc. They do not grow naturally in the areas in which they are introduced. Horticultural plants may still have a native plant as their progenitor, with certain traits preserved through selection (colour, petal number, smell, etc.). *Rosa gallica*, for example, is one of the wild progenitors of modern rose cultivars. As a result of consumer demand, horticultural plants are now the most commonly produced, which further increases their use in our region. Some have built up quite the reputation and prominently feature in many of the urban and suburban landscapes of Côte d'Azur.

▶ **Hotspot**: the Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur region is a biodiversity hotspot. It has the highest number of species of all metropolitan regions. Two thirds of the plant species identified in metropolitan France can be found in this region, as well as one third of insect species, 90% of bats and 85% of nesting birds (nature review by ARBE titled "Regard sur la Nature de Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur").

▶ **Urban heat island**: local increase in temperature in urban environments, particularly maximum diurnal and nocturnal temperatures.

▶ **Native**: a species is defined as native to a region if its presence in this region is the result of natural processes with no human intervention. A plant species which is native to the Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur region is therefore a species which has not been transplanted or imported by humans. Endemic plants are a subcategory of native plants.

▶ **Intraspecific**: occurring within the same species.

▶ **Monospecific**: consisting of only one species.

▶ **Naturalised**: introduced plant species which encounters ecological conditions favourable for its long-term establishment.

▶ **Pedology**: pedology is a scientific discipline studying the formation and evolution of soil.

▶ **Phrygana**: formation of small thorny shrubs which have adopted different techniques to protect themselves from the sun. This is the flagship habitat of the restoration project of LIFE Habitats Calanques, where *Astragalus tragacantha*, *Plantago subulata* and *Thymelaea tartonraira* are three of the core species. Unfortunately, they are currently in decline due to extreme environmental conditions as well as facing strong anthropogenic pressure.

▶ **Reservoir of biodiversity**: area in which biodiversity is the richest or best represented, where species, regardless of whether or not they are rare or under threat, can complete all or part of their life cycle (food, reproduction, shelter), and the natural habitats of this region can meet their needs, particularly in terms of size.

▶ **Ruderal**: plant species which grows on disturbed ground, wasteland, and can be commonly seen on roadsides and around dwellings due to the high concentration of nitrogen in these areas.

▶ **Saproxylic**: a saproxylic species depends on dead or decaying wood, or the by-products of this decomposition, for all or part of its life cycle.

▶ **Moss layer**: layer of vegetation consisting of lichen and moss.

▶ **Symbiosis**: direct relationship between two or more different organisms which is mutually beneficial, or even essential to their survival.

▶ **Hover fly**: a type of fly with bright colours resembling a wasp or bee.

▶ **Taxon**: a group of organisms sharing certain characteristics from which their classification is derived.

▶ **Green and Blue Belt (TVB)** is the flagship measure from the Grenelle de l'environnement, an environment round table which aims to tackle the loss of biodiversity through the preservation and restoration of ecological connectivity. This land management tool aims to (re)establish a coherent ecological network, at a national level, allowing plants and animals to move, feed, reproduce, rest, etc. In other words, ensuring their survival and allowing these ecosystems to continue to enrich our lives. The Green and Blue Belt consists of reservoirs of biodiversity connected by corridors. Since this round table, more belts have been proposed in addition to the Green and Blue Belt, namely black and turquoise belts.

▶ **Turquoise belt** corresponds to areas where there is a steep transition between the green and blue belt, for example vegetation bordering on aquatic environments. This ecological corridor is a conducive environment for the free movement of species.

▶ **Ubiquitous**: a species qualifies as ubiquitous when present in several habitats and occupying various ecological niches, with a potentially widespread geographical distribution.

▶ ***Végétal local***: trademark created by the French Biodiversity Agency (OFB), and more specifically a traceability tool for local and wild plants.

▶ **Hydrophytic vegetation**: plants which prefer or require wetlands in order to grow.

INDEX OF SCIENTIFIC NAMES

a. Index of common names

Yellow alyssum, *Alyssum alyssoides (L.) L.,* 1759
Mahaleb cherry, *Prunus mahaleb L.,* 1753
Brown knapweed, *Centaurea jacea L.,* 1753
Brown knapweed, *Centaurea jacea subsp. jacea L.,* 1753
Snowy mespilus, *Amelanchier ovalis Medik.,* 1793
Juneberry, *Amelanchier ovalis Medik.,* 1793
Grape pear, *Amelanchier ovalis Medik.,* 1793
Common quaking grass, *Briza media L.,* 1753
Quaking grass, **Briza media L.,** 1753
Common columbine, *Aquilegia vulgaris L.,* 1753
European columbine, *Aquilegia vulgaris L.,* 1753
Caraway, *Carum carvi L.,* 1753
Dyer's chamomile, *Cota tinctoria (L.) J.Gay ex Guss.,* 1844
Cow parsley, *Anthriscus sylvestris subsp. sylvestris (L.) Hoffm.,* 1814
Anthyllide à fleurs rouges (French), *Anthyllis vulneraria subsp. rubriflora Arcang.,* 1882
Alpine kidney vetch, *Anthyllis vulneraria subsp. alpestris (Kit.) Asch. & Graebn.,* 1908
Mountain kidney vetch, *Anthyllis montana L.,* 1753
Anthyllide hâtive (French), *Anthyllis vulneraria subsp. rubriflora Arcang.,* 1882
Anthyllis à fleurs rouges (French), *Anthyllis vulneraria subsp. rubriflora Arcang.,* 1882
Lily pink, *Aphyllanthes monspeliensis L.,* 1753
Strawberry tree, *Arbutus unedo L.,* 1753
Bearberry, *Arctostaphylos uva-ursi (L.) Spreng.,* 1825
Smoke tree, *Cotinus coggygria Scop.,* 1771
Mastic tree, *Pistacia lentiscus L.,* 1753
Strawberry tree, *Arbutus unedo L.,* 1753
Silver broom, *Argyrolobium zanonii (Turra) P.W.Ball,* 1968
Silverleaf, *Argyrolobium zanonii (Turra) P.W.Ball,* 1968
Spanish birthwort, *Aristolochia pistolochia L.,* 1763
Jersey thrift, *Armeria arenaria (Pers.) Schult.,* 1820
Plantain-leaved thrift, *Armeria arenaria (Pers.) Schult.,* 1820
Absinthe wormwood, *Artemisia absinthium L.,* 1753
Camphor wormwood, *Artemisia alba Turra,* 1764
White mugwort, *Artemisia alba Turra,* 1764
Field wormwood, *Artemisia campestris L.,* 1753
Field wormwood, *Artemisia campestris subsp. campestris L.,* 1753
Common wormwood, *Artemisia vulgaris L.,* 1753
Armoise glutineuse (French), *Artemisia campestris subsp. glutinosa (J.Gay ex Besser) Batt.,* 1889
Armoise poisseuse (French), *Artemisia campestris subsp. glutinosa (J.Gay ex Besser) Batt.,* 1889
Field sagewort, *Artemisia campestris L.,* 1753
Field sagewort, *Artemisia campestris subsp. campestris L.,* 1753
Norway maple, *Acer platanoides L.,* 1753
Sweet woodruff, *Galium odoratum (L.) Scop.,* 1771
Sedum-leaved galatella, *Galatella sedifolia subsp. sedifolia (L.) Greuter,* 2003
Aster âcre (French), *Galatella sedifolia subsp. sedifolia (L.) Greuter,* 2003
Blue alpine daisy, *Aster alpinus L.,* 1753

Gold coin daisy, *Pallenis maritima (L.) Greuter,* 1997
Common hawthorn, *Crataegus monogyna Jacq.,* 1775
English hawthorn, *Crataegus monogyna Jacq.,* 1775
Common laburnum, *Laburnum anagyroides Medik.,* 1787
Alpine laburnum, *Laburnum alpinum (Mill.) Bercht. & J.Presl,* 1835
Golden rain, *Laburnum anagyroides Medik.,* 1787
Grey alder, *Alnus incana (L.) Moench,* 1794
Hoary-leaved alder, *Alnus incana (L.) Moench,* 1794
Speckled alder, *Alnus incana (L.) Moench,* 1794
Silver-leaved alder, *Alnus incana (L.) Moench,* 1794
Common alder, *Alnus glutinosa (L.) Gaertn.,* 1790
Sagewort wormwood, *Artemisia campestris L.,* 1753
Sagewort wormwood , *Artemisia campestris subsp. campestris L.,* 1753
Hazel, *Corylus avellana L.,* 1753
Wavy hairgrass, *Avenella flexuosa (L.) Drejer,* 1838
Downy oatgrass, *Avenula pubescens (Huds.) Dumort.,* 1868
Yellow oatgrass, *Trisetum flavescens (L.) P.Beauv.,* 1812
Yellow oatgrass, *Trisetum flavescens subsp. flavescens (L.) P.Beauv.,* 1812
False oatgrass, *Arrhenatherum elatius subsp. elatius (L.) P.Beauv. ex J.Presl & C.Presl,* 1819
Golden oatgrass, *Trisetum flavescens (L.) P.Beauv.,* 1812
Golden oatgrass, *Trisetum flavescens subsp. flavescens (L.) P.Beauv.,* 1812
Crinkled hairgrass, *Avenula pubescens (Huds.) Dumort.,* 1868
Evergreen oatgrass, *Helictotrichon sempervirens (Vill.) Pilg.,* 1938
Blue oatgrass, *Helictotrichon sempervirens (Vill.) Pilg.,* 1938
French maple, *Acer monspessulanum L.,* 1753
Badassi, *Lotus dorycnium L.,* 1753
Reedgrass, *Phalaris arundinacea L.,* 1753
Yellow rocket, *Barbarea vulgaris W.T.Aiton,* 1812
Wild chicory, *Cichorium intybus L.,* 1753
Cornflower, *Cyanus segetum Hill,* 1762
Yellow bluestem, *Bothriochloa ischaemum (L.) Keng,* 1936
King ranch bluestem, *Bothriochloa ischaemum (L.) Keng,* 1936
Peach-leaved bellflower, *Campanula persicifolia L.,* 1753
Water mint, *Mentha aquatica L.,* 1753
Marsh mint, *Mentha aquatica L.,* 1753
Sweet-scented bedstraw, *Galium odoratum (L.) Scop.,* 1771
Wood avens, *Geum urbanum L.,* 1753
Herb Bennet, *Geum urbanum L.,* 1753
Hogweed, *Heracleum sphondylium L.,* 1753
Cow parsnip, *Heracleum sphondylium L.,* 1753
Betony, *Betonica officinalis L.,* 1753
Wild bishop, *Bifora radians M.Bieb.,* 1819
Bifore rayonnante (French), *Bifora radians M.Bieb.,* 1819
Biscutella lime (French), *Biscutella lima Rchb.,* 1832
Bitumen trefoil, *Bituminaria bituminosa (L.) C.H.Stirt.,* 1981
Pitch trefoil, *Bituminaria bituminosa (L.) C.H.Stirt.,* 1981
Yorkshire fog, *Holcus lanatus L.,* 1753

Good King Henry, *Blitum bonus-henricus (L.) Rchb.,* 1832
Bachelor's button, *Cyanus segetum Hill,* 1762
Bluebottle, *Cyanus segetum Hill,* 1762
Common box, *Buxus sempervirens L.,* 1753
Hawthorn, *Crataegus monogyna Jacq.,* 1775
St. Lucie Cherry, *Prunus mahaleb L.,* 1753
Bonhomme de rivière (French), *Mentha aquatica L.,* 1753
Canary clover, *Lotus hirsutus L.,* 1753
Spindle, *Euonymus europaeus L.,* 1753
Crab apple, *Malus sylvestris Mill.,* 1768
Bothriochloa ischème (French), *Bothriochloa ischaemum (L.) Keng,* 1936
Bothriochloa pied-de-poule (French), *Bothriochloa ischaemum (L.) Keng,* 1936
Greater burnet saxifrage, *Pimpinella major (L.) Huds.,* 1762
Common burnet saxifrage, *Pimpinella saxifraga subsp. saxifraga L.,* 1753
White mullein, *Verbascum lychnitis L.,* 1753
Great mullein, *Verbascum thapsus L.,* 1753
Silver birch, *Betula pendula Roth,* 1788
European white birch, *Betula pendula Roth,* 1788
Warty birch, *Betula pendula Roth,* 1788
Borage, *Borago officinalis L.,* 1753
Shepherd's purse, *Capsella bursa-pastoris (L.) Medik.,* 1792
Blind weed, *Capsella bursa-pastoris (L.) Medik.,* 1792
Meadow buttercup, *Ranunculus acris L.,* 1753
Bulbous buttercup, *Ranunculus bulbosus L.,* 1753
False brome, *Brachypodium distachyon (L.) P.Beauv.,* 1812
Purple false-brome, *Brachypodium distachyon (L.) P.Beauv.,* 1812
Wood false brome, *Brachypodium sylvaticum (Huds.) P.Beauv.,* 1812
Slender false brome, *Brachypodium sylvaticum (Huds.) P.Beauv.,* 1812
Tor-grass, *Brachypodium rupestre (Host) Roem. & Schult.,* 1817
Thinleaf false brome, *Brachypodium phoenicoides (L.) Roem. & Schult.,* 1817
Mediterranean false brome, *Brachypodium retusum (Pers.) P.Beauv.,* 1812
Brachypode rupestre (French), *Brachypodium rupestre (Host) Roem. & Schult.,* 1817
Brachypode tronqué (French), *Brachypodium retusum (Pers.) P.Beauv.,* 1812
Blue Montpellier pink, *Aphyllanthes monspeliensis L.,* 1753
Cowslip, *Primula veris L.,* 1753
European blueberry, *Vaccinium myrtillus L.,* 1753
Greater quaking grass, *Briza maxima L.,* 1753
Quaking grass, *Briza media L.,* 1753
Brome des bois (French), *Brachypodium sylvaticum (Huds.) P.Beauv.,* 1812
Upright brome, *Bromopsis erecta (Huds.) Fourr.,* 1869
Upright bromegrass, *Bromopsis erecta (Huds.) Fourr.,* 1869
Soft brome, *Bromus hordeaceus subsp. hordeaceus L.,* 1753
Soft chess, *Bromus hordeaceus subsp. hordeaceus L.,* 1753
Rough brome, *Bromus squarrosus L.,* 1753
Brome squarreux (French), *Bromus squarrosus L.,* 1753
Hyssop-leaved selfheal, *Prunella hyssopifolia L.,* 1753
Large selfheal, *Prunella grandiflora (L.) Scholler,* 1775

Cut-leaved selfheal, *Prunella laciniata (L.) L.,* 1763
Selfheal, *Prunella vulgaris L.,* 1753
White selfheal, *Prunella laciniata (L.) L.,* 1763
Tree heath, *Erica arborea L.,* 1753
Giant heath, **Erica arborea L.,** 1753
Briar root, *Erica arborea L.,* 1753
Bugle, *Ajuga reptans L.,* 1753
Round-leaved restharrow, *Ononis rotundifolia L.,* 1753
Bugrane à grandes fleurs (French), *Ononis rotundifolia L.,* 1753
Shrubby restharrow, *Ononis fruticosa L.,* 1753
Goat root, *Ononis natrix L.,* 1753
Large yellow restharrow, *Ononis natrix L.,* 1753
Bugrane ligneuse (French), *Ononis fruticosa L.,* 1753
Box, *Buxus sempervirens L.,* 1753
Butcher's broom, *Ruscus aculeatus L.,* 1753
European box, *Buxus sempervirens L.,* 1753
Boxwood, *Buxus sempervirens L.,* 1753
Kinnikinick, *Arctostaphylos uva-ursi (L.) Spreng.,* 1825
Common teasel, *Dipsacus fullonum L.,* 1753
Cacalie à feuilles d'alliaire (French), *Adenostyles alliariae (Gouan) A.Kern.,* 1871
Hedge bedstraw, *Galium mollugo L.,* 1753
Lady's bedstraw, *Galium verum L.,* 1753
Mountain smallreed, *Calamagrostis varia subsp. varia (Schrad.) Host,* 1809
Variegated smallreed, *Calamagrostis varia subsp. varia (Schrad.) Host,* 1809
Calamagrostide variée (French), *Calamagrostis varia subsp. varia (Schrad.) Host,* 1809
Calamagrostis varié (French), *Calamagrostis varia subsp. varia (Schrad.) Host,* 1809
Wild basil, *Clinopodium vulgare L.,* 1753
Calament des Pyrénées (French), *Ziziphora granatensis (Boiss. & Reut.) Melnikov,* 2016
Calament du Midi (French), *Ziziphora granatensis (Boiss. & Reut.) Melnikov,* 2016
Calament méridional (French), *Ziziphora granatensis (Boiss. & Reut.) Melnikov,* 2016
Lesser calamint, *Clinopodium nepeta (L.) Kuntze,* 1891
Fly honeysuckle, *Lonicera xylosteum L.,* 1753
European fly honeysuckle, *Lonicera xylosteum L.,* 1753
Yellow chamomile, *Cota tinctoria (L.) J.Gay ex Guss.,* 1844
Peach-leaved bellflower, *Campanula persicifolia L.,* 1753
Harebell, *Campanula rotundifolia L.,* 1753
Clustered bellflower, *Campanula glomerata L.,* 1753
Canterbury bells, *Campanula medium L.,* 1753
Creeping bellflower, *Campanula rapunculoides L.,* 1753
Nettle-leaved bellflower, *Campanula trachelium L.,* 1753
Canterbury bellflower, *Campanula medium L.,* 1753
Rampion bellflower, *Campanula rapunculoides L.,* 1753
Canche à feuilles de jonc (French), *Deschampsia media (Gouan) Roem. & Schult.,* 1817
Tufted hairgrass, *Deschampsia cespitosa subsp. cespitosa (L.) P.Beauv.,* 1812
Tussock grass, *Deschampsia cespitosa subsp. cespitosa (L.) P.Beauv.,* 1812
Crinkled hairgrass, *Avenella flexuosa (L.) Drejer,* 1838
Canche intermédiaire (French), *Deschampsia media (Gouan) Roem. & Schult.,* 1817

Canche moyenne (French), *Deschampsia media (Gouan) Roem. & Schult.,* 1817
Common fig, *Ficus carica L.,* 1753
Toywort, *Capsella bursa-pastoris (L.) Medik.,* 1792
Teasel, *Dipsacus fullonum L.,* 1753
Wild teasel, *Dipsacus fullonum L.,* 1753
Wild carrot, *Daucus carota L.,* 1753
Queen Anne's lace, *Daucus carota L.,* 1753
Distaff thistle, *Carthamus lanatus L.,* 1753
Common caraway, *Carum carvi L.,* 1753
Persian cumin, *Carum carvi L.,* 1753
Cupid's dart, *Catananche caerulea L.,* 1753

Ferngrass, *Catapodium rigidum (L.) C.E.Hubb.,* 1953
Small bur-parsley, *Caucalis platycarpos L.,* 1753
Carrot bur-parsley, *Caucalis platycarpos L.,* 1753
Hedgehog parsley, *Caucalis platycarpos L.,* 1753
White laceflower, *Orlaya grandiflora (L.) Hoffm.,* 1814
Caucalis à fruits larges (French), *Caucalis platycarpos L.,* 1753
Large-flowered orlaya, *Orlaya grandiflora (L.) Hoffm.,* 1814
Prickly juniper, *Juniperus oxycedrus subsp. oxycedrus L.,* 1753
Brown-rayed knapweed, *Centaurea jacea L.,* 1753
Brown-rayed knapweed, *Centaurea jacea subsp. jacea L.,* 1753
Rough star-thistle, *Centaurea aspera L.,* 1753
Annual valerian, *Centranthus calcitrapae (L.) Dufr.,* 1811
Centranthe chausse-trappe (French), *Centranthus calcitrapae (L.) Dufr.,* 1811
Red valerian, *Centranthus ruber (L.) DC.,* 1805
Céphalaire à fleurs blanches (French), *Cephalaria leucantha (L.) Schrad. ex Roem. & Schult.,* 1818
Céphalaire blanche (French), *Cephalaria leucantha (L.) Schrad. ex Roem. & Schult.,* 1818
Field mouse-ear chickweed, *Cerastium arvense subsp. strictum Gaudin,* 1828
Wild chervil, *Anthriscus sylvestris subsp. sylvestris (L.) Hoffm.,* 1814
Golden chervil, *Chaerophyllum aureum L.,* 1762
Rough chervil, *Chaerophyllum temulum L.,* 1753
Cerfeuil penché (French), *Chaerophyllum temulum L.,* 1753
Lesser honeywort, *Cerinthe minor subsp. auriculata (Ten.) Rouy,* 1927
St. Lucie's Cherry, *Prunus mahaleb L.,* 1753
Wild cherry, *Prunus avium (L.) L.,* 1755
Broad-leaved spignel, *Cervaria rivini Gaertn.,* 1788
Hemp agrimony, *Eupatorium cannabinum subsp. cannabinum L.,* 1753
Gypsywort, *Lycopus europaeus L.,* 1753
Small globe thistle, *Echinops ritro L.,* 1753
Yellow loosestrife, *Lysimachia vulgaris*
Corn buttercup, *Ranunculus arvensis L.,* 1753

Greater celandine, *Chelidonium majus L.,* 1753
Swallow-wort, *Chelidonium majus L.,* 1753
Downy oak, *Quercus pubescens Willd.,* 1805
Grain oak, *Quercus coccifera L.,* 1753
Pubescent oak, *Quercus pubescens Willd.,* 1805
Holm oak, *Quercus ilex L.,* 1753
Wall germander, *Teucrium chamaedrys L.,* 1753
Perennial goosefoot, *Blitum bonus-henricus (L.) Rchb.,* 1832
Poor-man's asparagus, *Blitum bonus-henricus (L.) Rchb.,* 1832
Chérophylle doré (French), *Chaerophyllum aureum L.,* 1762
Chérophylle penché (French), *Chaerophyllum temulum L.,* 1753
Alpine honeysuckle, *Lonicera alpigena L.,* 1753
Fly honeysuckle, *Lonicera xylosteum L.,* 1753
Etruscan honeysuckle, *Lonicera etrusca Santi,* 1795 *Chèvrefeuille de Toscane (French), Lonicera etrusca Santi,* 1795
Cherry woodbine, *Lonicera alpigena L.,* 1753
Evergreen honeysuckle, *Lonicera implexa Aiton,* 1789
Dwarf honeysuckle, *Lonicera xylosteum L.,* 1753
Mediterranean honeysuckle, *Lonicera implexa Aiton,* 1789
Chèvrefeuille étrusque (French), *Lonicera etrusca Santi,* 1795
Chicory, *Cichorium intybus L.,* 1753
Wild chicory, *Cichorium intybus L.,* 1753
Bahama grass, *Cynodon dactylon (L.) Pers.,* 1805
Bearded couch, *Elymus caninus (L.) L.,* 1755
Bermuda grass, *Cynodon dactylon (L.) Pers.,* 1805
Yarrow, *Achillea millefolium L.,* 1753
Scentless feverfew, *Tanacetum corymbosum (L.) Sch.Bip.,* 1844
Blue-flowered Cupid's dart, *Catananche caerulea L.,* 1753
Silver ragwort, *Jacobaea maritima (L.) Pelser & Meijden,* 2005
Sage-leaved rockrose, *Cistus salviifolius L.,* 1753
Grey-leaved cistus, *Cistus albidus L.,* 1753
Rock rose, *Cistus albidus L.,* 1753
Montpellier cistus, *Cistus monspeliensis L.,* 1753
White dart, *Cistus albidus L.,* 1753
Lemon balm, *Melissa officinalis L.,* 1753
Great fen-sedge, *Cladium mariscus*
Smooth sawgrass, *Cladium mariscus*
Cushion calamint, *Clinopodium vulgare L.,* 1753
Calament des Pyrénées (French), *Ziziphora granatensis (Boiss. & Reut.) Melnikov,* 2016
Calament méridional (French), *Ziziphora granatensis (Boiss. & Reut.) Melnikov,* 2016
Field calamint, *Clinopodium nepeta (L.) Kuntze,* 1891
Common columbine, *Aquilegia vulgaris L.,* 1753
White campion, *Silene latifolia Poir.,* 1789
Red campion, *Silene dioica (L.) Clairv.,* 1811
Common bugle, *Ajuga reptans L.,* 1753
Common poppy, *Papaver rhoeas L.,* 1753
Yellow restharrow, *Ononis natrix L.,* 1753

Montpelier Coris, *Coris monspeliensis L.*, 1753
Service tree, *Cormus domestica (L.) Spach,* 1834
Common dogwood, *Cornus sanguinea L.*, 1753
Cornelian cherry, *Cornus mas L.*, 1753
Bloody dogwood, *Cornus sanguinea L.*, 1753
Cornel cherry, *Cornus mas L.*, 1753
Rush-like scorpion vetch, *Coronilla juncea L.*, 1753
Coronille à tige de jonc (French), *Coronilla juncea L.*, 1753
Crown vetch, *Coronilla varia L.*, 1753
Common crown vetch, *Coronilla varia L.*, 1753
Scorpion senna, *Hippocrepis emerus (L.) Lassen,* 1989
Coronille mineure (French), *Coronilla minima subsp. minima L.*, 1756
Coronille naine (French), *Coronilla minima subsp. minima L.*, 1756
Penngift crown vetch, *Coronilla varia L.*, 1753
Golden chamomile, *Cota tinctoria (L.) J.Gay ex Guss.*, 1844
Common cowslip, *Primula veris L.*, 1753
Common hazel, *Corylus avellana L.*, 1753
Couquet (French), *Chaerophyllum temulum L.*, 1753
Brooklime, *Veronica beccabunga L.*, 1753
Watercress, *Nasturtium officinale W.T.Aiton,* 1812
Common watercress, *Nasturtium officinale W.T.Aiton,* 1812
Cresson officinal (French), *Nasturtium officinale W.T.Aiton,* 1812
Crosswort, *Cruciata laevipes Opiz,* 1852
Narrow-leaved crucianella, *Crucianella angustifolia L.*, 1753
Common caraway, *Carum carvi L.*, 1753
Persian cumin, *Carum carvi L.*, 1753
Blue cupidone, *Catananche caerulea L.*, 1753
Blue hound's tongue, *Cynoglossum creticum Mill.*, 1768
Hound's tongue, *Cynoglossum officinale L.*, 1753
Blue houndstongue, *Cynoglossum creticum Mill.*, 1768
Cynoglosse rayée (French), *Cynoglossum creticum Mill.*, 1768
Cytise à feuilles sessiles (French), *Cytisophyllum sessilifolium (L.) O.Lang,* 1843
Cytise argenté (French), *Argyrolobium zanonii (Turra) P.W.Ball,* 1968
Golden chain, *Laburnum anagyroides Medik.*, 1787
Scottish laburnum, *Laburnum alpinum (Mill.) Bercht. & J.Presl,* 1835
Golden chain laburnum, *Laburnum anagyroides Medik.*, 1787
Cytisophylle à feuilles sessiles (French), *Cytisophyllum sessilifolium (L.) O.Lang,* 1843
Cock's foot, *Dactylis glomerata L.*, 1753
Dactyle d'Espagne (French), *Dactylis glomerata subsp. hispanica (Roth) Nyman,* 1882
Flax-leaved daphne, *Daphne gnidium L.*, 1753
Bird's nest, *Daucus carota L.*, 1753
Branching larkspur, *Delphinium consolida L.*, 1753
Forking larkspur, *Delphinium consolida L.*, 1753
Rigid fescue, *Catapodium rigidum (L.) C.E.Hubb.*, 1953
Straw foxglove, *Digitalis lutea L.*, 1753
Woody fleabane, *Dittrichia viscosa (L.) Greuter,* 1973
Shrub canary clover, *Lotus dorycnium L.*, 1753

Hairy canary clover, *Lotus hirsutus L.*, 1753
Herb canary clover, *Lotus dorycnium L.*, 1753
Male fern, *Dryopteris filix-mas (L.) Schott,* 1834
Common male fern, *Dryopteris filix-mas (L.) Schott,* 1834
Globe thistle, *Echinops ritro L.*, 1753
Southern globethistle, *Echinops ritro L.*, 1753
Tetterwort, *Chelidonium majus L.*, 1753
Dog rose, *Rosa canina L.*, 1753
Common briar, *Rosa canina L.*, 1753
Common spike-rush, *Eleocharis palustris (L.) Roem. & Schult.*, 1817
Creeping spikerush, *Eleocharis palustris (L.) Roem. & Schult.*, 1817
Stinking hellebore, *Helleborus foetidus L.*, 1753
Fibrous wheatgrass, *Elymus caninus (L.) L.*, 1755
Mouse-ear hawkweed, *Pilosella officinarum F.W.Schultz & Sch.Bip.*, 1862
Perennial yellow woundwort, *Stachys recta L.*, 1767
Common betony, *Betonica officinalis L.*, 1753
Norway spruce, *Picea abies (L.) H.Karst.*, 1881
Dodoens' willowherb, *Epilobium dodonaei subsp. dodonaei Vill.*, 1779
Rosebay willowherb, *Epilobium angustifolium L.*, 1753
Hoary willowherb, *Epilobium parviflorum Schreb.*, 1771
Rosemary willowherb, *Epilobium dodonaei subsp. dodonaei Vill.*, 1779
Fireweed, *Epilobium angustifolium L.*, 1753
Hairy willowherb, *Epilobium hirsutum L.*, 1753
Great willowherb, *Epilobium hirsutum L.*, 1753
Épilobe romarin (French), *Epilobium dodonaei subsp. dodonaei Vill.*, 1779
Lincolnshire spinach, *Blitum bonus-henricus (L.) Rchb.*, 1832
Common hawthorn, *Crataegus monogyna Jacq.*, 1775
Blackthorn, *Prunus spinosa L.*, 1753
Italian maple, *Acer opalus Mill.*, 1768
Italian maple, *Acer opalus subsp. opalus Mill.*, 1768
Common maple, *Acer campestre L.*, 1753
Opalus maple, *Acer opalus Mill.*, 1768
Opalus maple, *Acer opalus subsp. opalus Mill.*, 1768
Montpellier maple, *Acer monspessulanum L.*, 1753
Sycamore, *Acer pseudoplatanus L.*, 1753
Érable opale (French), *Acer opalus Mill.*, 1768
Érable opale (French), *Acer opalus subsp. opalus Mill.*, 1768
Plane maple, *Acer platanoides L.*, 1753
Common sycamore, *Acer pseudoplatanus L.*, 1753
Common centaury, *Centaurium erythraea Rafn,* 1800
European centaury-, *Centaurium erythraea Rafn,* 1800
Esparcette couchée (French), *Onobrychis supina (Chaix ex Vill.) DC.*, 1805
Water hemp agrimony, *Eupatorium cannabinum subsp. cannabinum L.*, 1753
Holy rope, *Eupatorium cannabinum subsp. cannabinum L.*, 1753
Tree spurge, *Euphorbia dendroides L.*, 1753
Mediterranean spurge, *Euphorbia characias subsp. characias L.*, 1753
Nice spurge, *Euphorbia nicaeensis All.*, 1785

Seguier's spurge, *Euphorbia seguieriana subsp. seguieriana Neck.,* 1770
Serrate spurge, *Euphorbia serrata L.,* 1753
Wood spurge, *Euphorbia amygdaloides subsp. amygdaloides L.,* 1753
Euphorbe faux amandier (French), *Euphorbia amygdaloides subsp. amygdaloides L.,* 1753
Cypress spurge, *Euphorbia cyparissias L.,* 1753
Sweet spurge, *Euphorbia dulcis subsp. purpurata (Thuill.) Murr,* 1923
Euphorbe petit-cyprès (French), *Euphorbia cyparissias L.,* 1753
Euphorbe pourprée (French), *Euphorbia dulcis subsp. purpurata (Thuill.) Murr,* 1923
Sun spurge, *Euphorbia helioscopia L.,* 1753
European hackberry, *Celtis australis L.,* 1753
Common thyme, *Thymus vulgaris L.,* 1753
Laurustinus, *Viburnum tinus L.,* 1753
Purple gromwell, *Aegonychon purpurocaeruleum (L.) Holub,* 1973
Mediterranean hairgrass, *Rostraria cristata (L.) Tzvelev,* 1971
Germander speedwell, *Veronica chamaedrys L.,* 1753
Fausse raiponce (French), *Campanula medium L.,* 1753
Autumn hawkbit, *Scorzoneroides autumnalis (L.) Moench,* 1794
Erect brome, *Bromopsis erecta (Huds.) Fourr.,* 1869
Meadow brome, *Bromopsis erecta (Huds.) Fourr.,* 1869
False ebony, *Laburnum anagyroides Medik.,* 1787
Saffron thistle, *Carthamus lanatus L.,* 1753
European beech, *Fagus sylvatica L.,* 1753
Tall oatgrass, *Arrhenatherum elatius subsp. elatius (L.) P.Beauv. ex J.Presl & C.Presl,* 1819
Common fennel, *Foeniculum vulgare Mill.,* 1768
Common fennel, *Foeniculum vulgare subsp. vulgare Mill.,* 1768
Horseshoe vetch, *Hippocrepis comosa L.,* 1753
Blue fescue, *Festuca cinerea Vill.,* 1786
Fétuque de Timbal-Lagrave (French), *Festuca marginata subsp. marginata (Hack.) K.Richt.,* 1890
Meadow fescue, *Schedonorus pratensis (Huds.) P.Beauv.,* 1812
Meadow fescue, *Schedonorus pratensis subsp. pratensis (Huds.) P.Beauv.,* 1812
Fétuque grêle (French), *Festuca inops De Not.,* 1844
Various-leaved fescue, *Festuca heterophylla Lam.,* 1779
Fétuque lisse (French), *Festuca laevigata Gaudin,* 1808
Fétuque marginée (French), *Festuca marginata subsp. marginata (Hack.) K.Richt.,* 1890
Fétuque très grêle (French), *Festuca inops De Not.,* 1844
Violet fescue, *Festuca violacea Schleich. ex Gaudin,* 1808
Fétuque violette (French), *Festuca violacea Schleich. ex Gaudin,* 1808
Lesser celandine, *Ficaria verna Huds.,* 1762
Fig, *Ficus carica L.,* 1753
Figuier commun (French), *Ficus carica L.,* 1753
Figuier de Carie (French), *Ficus carica L.,* 1753
Green olive, *Phillyrea latifolia L.,* 1753
Meadowsweet, *Filipendula ulmaria (L.) Maxim.,* 1879
Yellow iris, *Iris pseudacorus L.,* 1753
Small timothy, *Phleum nodosum L.,* 1759
Smaller cat's tail, *Phleum nodosum L.,* 1759

Turf timothy, *Phleum nodosum L.*, 1759
Sweet vernal grass, *Anthoxanthum odoratum L.*, 1753
Wavy hair-grass, *Avenella flexuosa (L.) Drejer*, 1838
Bracken fern, *Pteridium aquilinum (L.) Kuhn*, 1879
Fougère-mâle (French), *Dryopteris filix-mas (L.) Schott*, 1834
Beech, *Fagus sylvatica L.*, 1753
Spiny butcher's broom, *Ruscus aculeatus L.*, 1753
Fragon petit houx (French), *Ruscus aculeatus L.*, 1753
Fragon piquant (French), *Ruscus aculeatus L.*, 1753
Wild strawberry, *Fragaria vesca L.*, 1753
European strawberry, *Fragaria vesca L.*, 1753
Common agrimony, *Agrimonia eupatoria L.*, 1753
Narrow-leaved ash, *Fraxinus angustifolia Vahl*, 1804
Common ash, *Fraxinus excelsior L.*, 1753
European ash, *Fraxinus excelsior L.*, 1753
Tufted couchgrass, *Elymus caninus (L.) L.*, 1755
False oat, *Arrhenatherum elatius subsp. elatius (L.) P.Beauv. ex J.Presl & C.Presl*, 1819
Ribbon grass, *Arrhenatherum elatius subsp. elatius (L.) P.Beauv. ex J.Presl & C.Presl*, 1819
Reedgrass, *Phalaris arundinacea L.*, 1753
Broad-leaved spindle, *Euonymus latifolius (L.) Mill.*, 1768
Common spindle, *Euonymus europaeus L.*, 1753

European smoketree, *Cotinus coggygria Scop.*, 1771
Venetian sumach, *Cotinus coggygria Scop.*, 1771
Carpet weed, *Galium aristatum L.*, 1762
Upright hedge bedstraw, *Galium album Mill.*, 1768
Hedge bedstraw, *Galium mollugo L.*, 1753
Smooth bedstraw, *Cruciata laevipes Opiz*, 1852
Common marsh bedstraw, *Galium palustre L.*, 1753
White bedstraw, *Galium album Mill.*, 1768
Yellow bedstraw, *Galium verum L.*, 1753
False baby's breath, *Galium mollugo L.*, 1753
Awned bedstraw, *Galium aristatum L.*, 1762
Woodruff, *Galium odoratum (L.) Scop.*, 1771
Gaillet vrai (French), *Galium verum L.*, 1753
Galatelle à feuilles d'orpin (French), *Galatella sedifolia subsp. sedifolia (L.) Greuter*, 2003
Coventry bellflower, *Campanula trachelium L.*, 1753
Spurge flax , *Daphne gnidium L.*, 1753
Field marigold, *Calendula arvensis L.*, 1763
Rough-stalked meadow-grass, *Poa trivialis L.*, 1753
Spanish broom, *Genista hispanica subsp. hispanica L.*, 1753
Hairy greenweed, *Genista pilosa subsp. pilosa L.*, 1753
Silky broom, *Genista pilosa subsp. pilosa L.*, 1753

Silkyleaf broom, *Genista pilosa subsp. pilosa L.,* 1753
Common juniper, *Juniperus communis subsp. communis L.,* 1753
Phoenician juniper, *Juniperus phoenicea subsp. phoenicea L.,* 1753
Dwarf juniper, *Juniperus communis subsp. nana (Hook.) Syme,* 1868
Mountain juniper, *Juniperus communis subsp. nana (Hook.) Syme,* 1868
Savin, *Juniperus sabina L.,* 1753
Genévrier nain (French), *Juniperus communis subsp. nana (Hook.) Syme,* 1868
Sharp cedar, *Juniperus oxycedrus subsp. oxycedrus L.,* 1753
Savin juniper, *Juniperus sabina L.,* 1753
Juniper, *Juniperus communis subsp. communis L.,* 1753
Field gentian, *Gentianella campestris (L.) Börner,* 1912
Great yellow gentian, *Gentiana lutea L.,* 1753
Gentianelle des champs (French), *Gentianella campestris (L.) Börner,* 1912
Knotted cranesbill, *Geranium nodosum L.,* 1753
Bloody cranesbill, *Geranium sanguineum L.,* 1753
Mountain germander, *Teucrium montanum L.,* 1753
Yellow germander, *Teucrium flavum subsp. flavum L.,* 1753
Common germander, *Teucrium chamaedrys L.,* 1753
Poly germander, *Teucrium polium L.,* 1753
Poly germander, *Teucrium flavum subsp. flavum L.,* 1753
Mountain germander, *Teucrium polium L.,* 1753
Germandrée tomenteuse (French), *Teucrium polium subsp. polium L.,* 1753
Broad-leaved everlasting pea, *Lathyrus latifolius L.,* 1753
Everlasting pea, *Lathyrus latifolius L.,* 1753
Meadow vetchling, *Lathyrus pratensis L.,* 1753
Field gladiolus, *Gladiolus italicus Mill.,* 1768
Corn gladiolus, *Gladiolus italicus Mill.,* 1768
Heart-leaved globe daisy, *Globularia cordifolia L.,* 1753
Matted globularia, *Globularia cordifolia L.,* 1753
Shrubby globularia, *Globularia alypum L.,* 1753
Common globularia, *Globularia bisnagarica L.,* 1753
Globe flower, *Globularia bisnagarica L.,* 1753
Blue daisy, *Globularia bisnagarica L.,* 1753
Plicate sweetgrass, *Glyceria notata Chevall.,* 1827
Grand basilic (French), *Clinopodium vulgare L.,* 1753
Hollowstem burnet saxifrage, *Pimpinella major (L.) Huds.,* 1762
Flanders poppy, *Papaver rhoeas L.,* 1753
Great maple, *Acer pseudoplatanus L.,* 1753
Greater plantain, *Plantago major L.,* 1753
Greater plantain, *Plantago major subsp. major L.,* 1753
Yellow salsify, *Tragopogon dubius Scop.,* 1772
Hartwort, *Tordylium maximum L.,* 1753
Common hogweed, *Heracleum sphondylium L.,* 1753
Large quaking grass, *Briza maxima L.,* 1753
Wartwort, *Chelidonium majus L.,* 1753
Grande éclaire (French), *Chelidonium majus L.,* 1753
Yellow gentian, *Gentiana lutea L.,* 1753

Common houseleek, *Sempervivum tectorum L.,* 1753
Common mallow, *Malva sylvestris L.,* 1753
Greater periwinkle, *Vinca major L.,* 1753
Grande pimpinelle (French), *Pimpinella major (L.) Huds.,* 1762
Great horsetail, *Equisetum telmateia Ehrh.,* 1783
Blue gromwell, *Aegonychon purpurocaeruleum (L.) Holub,* 1973
Spotted rockrose, *Tuberaria guttata (L.) Fourr.,* 1868
Dog's tooth grass, *Cynodon dactylon (L.) Pers.,* 1805
Gooseberry, *L.,* 1753
Alpine currant, *Ribes alpinum L.,* 1753
Rock redcurrant, *Ribes petraeum Wulfen,* 1781
Rock red currant, *Ribes petraeum Wulfen,* 1781
European gooseberry, *Ribes uva-crispa L.,* 1753
Woad, *Isatis tinctoria L.,* 1753
Hairy mallow, *Malva setigera Spenn.,* 1829
Creeping gypsophila, *Gypsophila repens L.,* 1753
Cowherb, *Gypsophila vaccaria (L.) Sm.,* 1809
Apennine rockrose, *Helianthemum apenninum (L.) Mill.,* 1768
Common rockrose, *Helianthemum nummularium (L.) Mill.,* 1768
Hélianthème d'Italie (French), *Helianthemum oelandicum var. italicum (L.) DC.,* 1813
White rockrose, *Helianthemum apenninum (L.) Mill.,* 1768
Little sunrose, *Helianthemum nummularium (L.) Mill.,* 1768
Hélianthème nummulaire (French), *Helianthemum nummularium (L.) Mill.,* 1768
Annual rockrose, *Tuberaria guttata (L.) Fourr.,* 1868
Hélianthème tacheté (French), *Tuberaria guttata (L.) Fourr.,* 1868
Shrubby everlasting, *Helichrysum stoechas (L.) Moench,* 1794
Evergreen oatgrass, *Helictotrichon sempervirens (Vill.) Pilg.,* 1938
Grass of Parnassus, *Parnassia palustris L.,* 1753
Blood-red geranium, *Geranium sanguineum L.,* 1753
Herbe à feuilles de Polium (French), *Helianthemum apenninum (L.) Mill.,* 1768
Herbe à la faux (French), *Euphorbia amygdaloides subsp. amygdaloides L.,* 1753
Herbe à la verrue (French), *Chelidonium majus L.,* 1753
Sheep's bit scabious, *Jasione montana L.,* 1753
Soapwort, *Saponaria officinalis L.,* 1753
Milfoil, *Achillea millefolium L.,* 1753
Common selfheal, *Prunella vulgaris L.,* 1753
Poor man's mustard, *Alliaria petiolata (M.Bieb.) Cavara & Grande,* 1913
Honesty, *Lunaria annua L.,* 1753
Common speedwell, *Veronica officinalis L.,* 1753
Umbrella milkweed, *Euphorbia helioscopia L.,* 1753
Common wormwood, *Artemisia absinthium L.,* 1753
Love-in-a-mist, *Nigella damascena L.,* 1753
Common mugwort, *Artemisia vulgaris L.,* 1753
Perforate St. John's-wort, *Hypericum perforatum L.,* 1753
Herb Bennet, *Geum urbanum L.,* 1753
Common ivy, *Hedera helix L.,* 1753
Dyer's woad, *Isatis tinctoria L.,* 1753

Common ragwort, *Jacobaea vulgaris Gaertn.,* 1791
Common fleabane, *Pulicaria dysenterica (L.) Bernh.,* 1800
Yellow rocket, *Barbarea vulgaris W.T.Aiton,* 1812
European bugleweed, *Lycopus europaeus L.,* 1753
Goldenrod, *Solidago virgaurea L.,* 1753
Goldenrod, *Solidago virgaurea subsp. virgaurea L.,* 1753
Hyssop, *Hyssopus officinalis L.,* 1753
Ribwort plantain, *Plantago lanceolata L.,* 1753
Hartswort, *Cervaria rivini Gaertn.,* 1788
Narrow-leaved plantain, *Plantago lanceolata L.,* 1753
Common mullein, *Verbascum thapsus L.,* 1753
European beech, *Fagus sylvatica L.,* 1753
Common beech, *Fagus sylvatica L.,* 1753
Hêtre des forêts (French), *Fagus sylvatica L.,* 1753
Hippocrépide à toupet (French), *Hippocrepis comosa L.,* 1753
Hippocrépide chevelue (French), *Hippocrepis comosa L.,* 1753
Hippocrépide en ombelle (French), *Hippocrepis comosa L.,* 1753
False senna, *Hippocrepis emerus (L.) Lassen,* 1989
Hippocrépide fer-à-cheval (French), *Hippocrepis comosa L.,* 1753
Hippocrépis chevelu (French), *Hippocrepis comosa L.,* 1753
Coronilla, *Hippocrepis emerus (L.) Lassen,* 1989
Hop, *Humulus lupulus L.,* 1753
Common hop, *Humulus lupulus L.,* 1753
Wild hop, *Humulus lupulus L.,* 1753
Tufted grass, *Holcus lanatus L.,* 1753
Holly, *Ilex aquifolium L.,* 1753
Common holly, *Ilex aquifolium L.,* 1753
Hysope (French), *Hyssopus officinalis L.,* 1753
Hysope officinale (French), *Hyssopus officinalis L.,* 1753
Winged candytuft, *Iberis pinnata L.,* 1755
Ibéris à feuilles pennatifides (French), *Iberis pinnata L.,* 1755
Ibéris penné (French), *Iberis pinnata L.,* 1755
Immortelle à fleurs fermées (French), *Xeranthemum inapertum (L.) Mill.,* 1768
Gold everlasting, *Helichrysum stoechas (L.) Moench,* 1794
Mediterranean strawflower, *Helichrysum stoechas (L.) Moench,* 1794
Eternal flower, *Helichrysum stoechas (L.) Moench,* 1794
Pyrenean fleabane, *Inula montana L.,* 1753
Meadow false fleabane, *Pulicaria dysenterica (L.) Bernh.,* 1800
False yellowhead, *Dittrichia viscosa (L.) Greuter,* 1973
Yellow flag, *Iris pseudacorus L.,* 1753
Water flag, *Iris pseudacorus L.,* 1753
Yellow water isis, *Iris pseudacorus L.,* 1753
Rigid ryegrass, *Lolium rigidum Gaudin,* 1811
Rigid ryegrass, *Lolium rigidum subsp. rigidum Gaudin,* 1811
Annual ryegrass, *Lolium rigidum Gaudin,* 1811
Annual ryegrass, *Lolium rigidum subsp. rigidum Gaudin,* 1811
Perennial ryegrass, *Lolium perenne L.,* 1753

Hoary ragwort, *Jacobaea erucifolia (L.) G.Gaertn., B.Mey. & Scherb.,* 1801
Common ragwort, *Jacobaea vulgaris Gaertn.,* 1791
Dusty miller, *Jacobaea maritima (L.) Pelser & Meijden,* 2005
Bird vetch, *Vicia cracca L.,* 1753
Sheep's bit, *Jasione montana L.,* 1753
Yellow jasmine, *Jasminum fruticans L.,* 1753
Common yellow jasmine, *Jasminum fruticans L.,* 1753
Wild jasmine, *Jasminum fruticans L.,* 1753
Jasmin ligneux (French), *Jasminum fruticans L.,* 1753
Jointed rush, *Juncus articulatus L.,* 1753
Jointleaf rush, *Juncus articulatus L.,* 1753
Sharp rush, *Juncus acutus*
Spiny rush, *Juncus acutus*
Jonc articulé (French), *Juncus articulatus L.,* 1753
Hard rush, *Juncus inflexus L.,* 1753
Soft rush, *Juncus effusus L.,* 1753
Common rush, *Juncus effusus L.,* 1753
Sea-green rush, *Juncus inflexus L.,* 1753
Sea rush, *Juncus maritimus*
Jonciole (French), *Aphyllanthes monspeliensis L.,* 1753
Hens and chicks, *Sempervivum tectorum L.,* 1753
Field scabious, *Knautia arvensis (L.) Coult.,* 1828
Knautie des collines (French), *Knautia collina Heynh.,* 1840
Knautie pourpre (French), *Knautia collina Heynh.,* 1840
Cat tail grass, *Rostraria cristata (L.) Tzvelev,* 1971
Somerset hair grass, *Koeleria vallesiana subsp. vallesiana (Honck.) Gaudin,* 1808
Crested rostraria, *Rostraria cristata (L.) Tzvelev,* 1971
Distant sedge, *Carex distans L.,* 1759
Pendulous sedge, *Carex pendula Huds.,* 1762
Carnation sedge, *Carex panicea L.,* 1753
Spring sedge, *Carex caryophyllea Latourr.,* 1785
False fox sedge, *Carex otrubae*
Davall's sedge, *Carex davalliana Sm.,* 1800
Laîche de Haller (French), *Carex halleriana Asso,* 1779
Lesser pond sedge, *Carex acutiformis*
Loose sedge, *Carex distans L.,* 1759
Iron grass, *Carex caryophyllea Latourr.,* 1785
Long-stalked yellow sedge, *Carex lepidocarpa Tausch,* 1834
Tufted sedge, *Carex elata*
Long-bracted sedge, *Carex extensa*
Marsh sedge, *Carex acutiformis*
Hairy sedge, *Carex hirta L.,* 1753
Dwarf sedge, *Carex humilis Leyss.,* 1758
Carnation grass, *Carex panicea L.,* 1753
Laîche panic (French), *Carex panicea L.,* 1753
Greater tussock sedge, *Carex paniculata subsp. paniculata L.,* 1755
Drooping sedge, *Carex pendula Huds.,* 1762

Vernal sedge, *Carex caryophyllea Latourr.*, 1785
Tussock sedge, *Carex elata*
Downy-fruited sedgee, *Carex tomentosa L.*, 1767
Greater henbit, *Lamium amplexicaule L.*, 1753
Spotted dead-nettle, *Lamium maculatum (L.) L.*, 1763
Henbit dead-nettle, *Lamium amplexicaule L.*, 1753
Common henbit, *Lamium maculatum (L.) L.*, 1763
Red dead-nettle, *Lamium purpureum L.*, 1753
Broad-leaved sermountain, *Laserpitium latifolium L.*, 1753
White gentian, *Laserpitium latifolium L.*, 1753
French laserwort, *Laserpitium gallicum L.*, 1753
Laser de Gaule (French), *Laserpitium gallicum L.*, 1753
Laser odorant (French), *Laserpitium gallicum L.*, 1753
Sermountain, *Laserpitium siler L.*, 1753
Laserpitium à feuilles larges (French), *Laserpitium latifolium L.*, 1753
Laserpitium à larges feuilles (French), *Laserpitium latifolium L.*, 1753
Laserpitium de France (French), *Laserpitium gallicum L.*, 1753
Laserpitium siler (French), *Laserpitium siler L.*, 1753
French willowherb, *Epilobium angustifolium L.*, 1753
Bay, *Laurus nobilis L.*, 1753
Apollo laurel, *Laurus nobilis L.*, 1753
Laurustine, *Viburnum tinus L.*, 1753
English lavender, *Lavandula angustifolia Mill.*, 1768
English lavender, *Lavandula angustifolia subsp. angustifolia Mill.*, 1768
Common lavender, *Lavandula angustifolia Mill.*, 1768
Common lavender, *Lavandula angustifolia subsp. angustifolia Mill.*, 1768
French lavender, *Lavandula stoechas L.*, 1753
Topped lavender, *Lavandula stoechas L.*, 1753
Spanish lavender, *Lavandula stoechas L.*, 1753

True lavender, *Lavandula angustifolia Mill.*, 1768
True lavender, *Lavandula angustifolia subsp. angustifolia Mill.*, 1768
Large Venus' looking-glass, *Legousia speculum-veneris subsp. speculum-veneris (L.) Chaix*, 1785
Lentisk, *Pistacia lentiscus L.*, 1753
English ivy, *Hedera helix L.*, 1753
Ivy, *Hedera helix L.*, 1753
Spur valerian, *Centranthus ruber (L.) DC.*, 1805
Pale flax, *Linum usitatissimum subsp. angustifolium (Huds.) Thell.*, 1912
Narrow-leaved flax, *Linum tenuifolium L.*, 1753
Lin à feuilles ténues (French), *Linum tenuifolium L.*, 1753
Lin à petites feuilles (French), *Linum tenuifolium L.*, 1753
Upright flax, *Linum strictum L.*, 1753

Lin bisannuel (French), *Linum usitatissimum subsp. angustifolium (Huds.) Thell.,* 1912
Campanulate Flax, *Linum campanulatum L.,* 1753
Narbonne blue flax, *Linum narbonense L.,* 1753
Upright yellow flax, *Linum strictum L.,* 1753
Rigid flax, *Linum strictum L.,* 1753
Broad-leaved cotton-grass, *Eriophorum latifolium Hoppe,* 1800
Creeping toadflax, *Linaria repens (L.) Mill.,* 1768
Fall hawkbit, *Scorzoneroides autumnalis (L.) Moench,* 1794
Rough hawkbit, *Leontodon hispidus L.,* 1753
Rough hawkbit, *Leontodon hispidus subsp. hispidus L.,* 1753
Greater hawkbit, *Leontodon hispidus L.,* 1753
Greater hawkbit, *Leontodon hispidus subsp. hispidus L.,* 1753
Narbonne star-of-Bethlehem, *Loncomelos narbonense (L.) Raf.,* 1840
Dragon's teeth, *Lotus maritimus L.,* 1753
Common bird's foot trefoil, *Lotus corniculatus subsp. corniculatus L.,* 1753
Alpine bird's foot trefoil, *Lotus corniculatus subsp. alpinus (DC.) Rothm.,* 1963
Herb Canary clover, *Lotus dorycnium L.,* 1753
Grey bird's foot trefoil, *Lotus cytisoides L.,* 1753
Lotier hérissé (French), *Lotus hirsutus L.,* 1753
Lotier hirsute (French), *Lotus hirsutus L.,* 1753
Asparagus trefoil, *Lotus maritimus L.,* 1753
Annual honesty, *Lunaria annua L.,* 1753
Lunetière à feuilles en cornes de cerf (French), *Biscutella lima Rchb.,* 1832
Lunetière de Lamotte (French), *Biscutella lima Rchb.,* 1832
Lunetière de Méditerranée (French), *Biscutella lima Rchb.,* 1832
Lunetière du granite (French), *Biscutella lima Rchb.,* 1832
Lunetière intriquée (French), *Biscutella lima Rchb.,* 1832
Lunetière lime (French), *Biscutella lima Rchb.,* 1832
Lunetière pinnatifide (French) , *Biscutella lima Rchb.,* 1832
Narrow-leaved lupin, *Lupinus angustifolius L.,* 1753
Blue lupine, *Lupinus angustifolius L.,* 1753
Black medick, *Medicago lupulina L.,* 1753
Bur medick, *Medicago minima (L.) L.,* 1754
Small medick, *Medicago minima (L.) L.,* 1754
Field woodrush, *Luzula campestris (L.) DC.,* 1805
Sieber's wood-rush, *Luzula sylvatica subsp. sieberi (Tausch) K.Richt.,* 1890
Good Friday grass, *Luzula campestris (L.) DC.,* 1805
Rough robin, *Silene dioica (L.) Clairv.,* 1811
Corn cockle, *Agrostemma githago L.,* 1753
Red catchfly, *Silene dioica (L.) Clairv.,* 1811
Corn campion, *Agrostemma githago L.,* 1753
Arâr, *Juniperus phoenicea subsp. phoenicea L.,* 1753
Water horehound, *Lycopus europaeus L.,* 1753
Common loosestrife, *Lysimachia vulgaris*
Garden loosestrife, *Lysimachia vulgaris*
Wayfaring tree, *Viburnum lantana L.,* 1753
Saw-leaved moon daisy, *Leucanthemum adustum (W.D.J.Koch) Gremli,* 1898

Ox-eye daisy, *Leucanthemum ircutianum DC.,* 1838
Corymb-flower tansy, *Tanacetum corymbosum (L.) Sch.Bip.,* 1844
Marguerite pâle (French), *Leucanthemum pallens (J.Gay ex Perreym.) DC.,* 1838
Great fen sedge, *Cladium mariscus*
Wild marjoram, *Origanum vulgare subsp. vulgare L.,* 1753
Marrube aquatique (French), *Lycopus europaeus L.,* 1753
White horehound, *Marrubium vulgare L.,* 1753
Common horehound, *Marrubium vulgare L.,* 1753
Goat willow, *Salix caprea L.,* 1753
Great sallow, *Salix caprea L.,* 1753
Great reedmace, *Typha latifolia L.,* 1753
Common cat-tail, *Typha latifolia L.,* 1753
Scentless false mayweed, *Tripleurospermum inodorum (L.) Sch.Bip.,* 1844
Scentless mayweed, *Tripleurospermum inodorum (L.) Sch.Bip.,* 1844
Bilberry, *Vaccinium myrtillus L.,* 1753
Greater musk mallow, *Malva alcea L.,* 1753
Rough marsh mallow, *Malva setigera Spenn.,* 1829
Hispid mallow, *Malva setigera Spenn.,* 1829
Large-flowered mallow, *Malva sylvestris L.,* 1753
Garden mallow, *Malva sylvestris L.,* 1753
Moneyflower, *Lunaria annua L.,* 1753
European larch, *Larix decidua Mill.,* 1768
Common larch, *Larix decidua Mill.,* 1768
Bokhara clover, *Melilotus albus Medik.,* 1787
Ribbed melilot, *Melilotus officinalis (L.) Lam.,* 1779
Common melilot, *Melilotus officinalis (L.) Lam.,* 1779
Small honeywort, *Cerinthe minor subsp. auriculata (Ten.) Rouy,* 1927
Mélique améthyste (French), *Melica amethystina Pourr.,* 1788
Silky-spike melic, *Melica ciliata L.,* 1753
Silky-spike melic, *Melica ciliata subsp. ciliata L.,* 1753
Mélique couleur d'améthyste (French), *Melica amethystina Pourr.,* 1788
Mélique de Bauhin (French), *Melica amethystina Pourr.,* 1788
Mélique de Magnol (French), *Melica ciliata subsp. magnolii (Godr. & Gren.) K.Richt.,* 1890
Mountain melick, *Melica nutans L.,* 1753
Balm, *Melissa officinalis L.,* 1753
Bee balm, *Melissa officinalis L.,* 1753
Horse mint, *Mentha longifolia (L.) Huds.,* 1762
Apple mint, *Mentha suaveolens subsp. suaveolens Ehrh.,* 1792
Hairy water mint, *Mentha aquatica L.,* 1753
Fillymint, *Mentha longifolia (L.) Huds.,* 1762
Fish mint, *Mentha aquatica L.,* 1753
St. John's horsemint, *Mentha longifolia (L.) Huds.,* 1762
Round-leaved mint, *Mentha suaveolens subsp. suaveolens Ehrh.,* 1792
Menthe rouge (French), *Mentha aquatica L.,* 1753
Sweet cherry, *Prunus avium (L.) L.,* 1755
Gean, *Prunus avium (L.) L.,* 1755
Hackberry, *Celtis australis L.,* 1753

European nettle tree, *Celtis australis L.*, 1753
Thousand-leaf, *Achillea millefolium L.*, 1753
Square-stalked St. John's wort, *Hypericum tetrapterum Fr.*, 1823
St Peter's-wort, *Hypericum tetrapterum Fr.*, 1823
Perforate St. John's wort, *Hypericum perforatum L.*, 1753
Hop clover, *Medicago lupulina L.*, 1753
Minuartie à rostre (French), *Minuartia rostrata (Pers.) Rchb.*, 1842
Minuartie changeante (French), *Minuartia rostrata (Pers.) Rchb.*, 1842
Minuartie rostrée (French), *Minuartia rostrata (Pers.) Rchb.*, 1842
Corn bellflower, *Legousia speculum-veneris subsp. speculum-veneris (L.) Chaix*, 1785
Woolly mullein, *Verbascum thapsus L.*, 1753
Nettle-leaved mullein, *Verbascum chaixii Vill.*, 1779
Molène lychnide (French), *Verbascum lychnitis L.*, 1753
Molène lychnite (French), *Verbascum lychnitis L.*, 1753
Purple moor-grass, *Molinia caerulea (L.) Moench*, 1794
Tall moor grass, *Molinia arundinacea Schrank*, 1789
Molinie roseau (French), *Molinia arundinacea Schrank*, 1789
Sage-leaved rockrose, *Cistus salviifolius L.*, 1753
Annual moonwort, *Lunaria annua L.*, 1753
Blue water speedwell, *Veronica anagallis-aquatica L.*, 1753
Water pimpernel, *Veronica anagallis-aquatica L.*, 1753
Mugweed, *Galium odoratum (L.) Scop.*, 1771
Tassel hyacinth, *Muscari comosum (L.) Mill.*, 1768
Tassel grape hyacinth, *Muscari comosum (L.) Mill.*, 1768
Alpine forget-me-not, *Myosotis alpestris F.W.Schmidt*, 1794
Myosotis couché (French), *Myosotis decumbens Host*, 1827
Myosotis couché (French), *Myosotis decumbens subsp. decumbens Host*, 1827
Alpine wood forget-me-not, *Myosotis alpestris F.W.Schmidt*, 1794
Field forget-me-not, *Myosotis arvensis (L.) Hill*, 1764
Myosotis étalé (French), *Myosotis decumbens Host*, 1827
Myosotis étalé (French), *Myosotis decumbens subsp. decumbens Host*, 1827
Myosotis retombant (French), *Myosotis decumbens Host*, 1827
Myosotis retombant (French), *Myosotis decumbens subsp. decumbens Host*, 1827
False tamarisk, *Myricaria germanica (L.) Desv.*, 1824
Common myrtle, *Myrtus communis L.*, 1753
Blackberry, *Vaccinium myrtillus L.*, 1753
Mat-grass, *Nardus stricta L.*, 1753
Lesser catmint, *Nepeta nepetella L.*, 1759
Népéta petite népéta (French), *Nepeta nepetella L.*, 1759
Mediterranean buckthorn, *Rhamnus alaternus L.*, 1753
Alpine buckthorn, *Rhamnus alpina L.*, 1753
Purging buckthorn, *Rhamnus cathartica L.*, 1753
Common corn cockle, *Agrostemma githago L.*, 1753
Devil-in-the-bush, *Nigella damascena L.*, 1753
Hazel, *Corylus avellana L.*, 1753
Common hazel, *Corylus avellana L.*, 1753
Shrubby plantain, *Plantago sempervirens Crantz*, 1766

Small scabious, *Scabiosa columbaria L.,* 1753
OEillet bleu de Montpellier (French), *Aphyllanthes monspeliensis L.,* 1753
OEillet de Godron (French), *Dianthus godronianus Jord.,* 1855
Tunic flower, *Petrorhagia saxifraga subsp. saxifraga (L.) Link,* 1829
Childling pink, *Petrorhagia prolifera (L.) P.W.Ball & Heywood,* 1964
Wood pink, *Dianthus saxicola Jord.,* 1852
OEillet saxifrage (French), *Petrorhagia saxifraga subsp. saxifraga (L.) Link,* 1829
Common olive, *Olea europaea L.,* 1753
Smilo grass, *Oloptum miliaceum (L.) Röser & Hamasha,* 2012
Bluebuttons, *Knautia arvensis (L.) Coult.,* 1828
Hare barley, *Hordeum murinum subsp. leporinum (Link) Arcang.,* 1882
Wall barley, *Hordeum murinum L.,* 1753
Mouse barley, *Hordeum murinum L.,* 1753
False barley, *Hordeum murinum L.,* 1753
Oregano, *Origanum vulgare subsp. vulgare L.,* 1753
Orlaya à grandes fleurs (French), *Orlaya grandiflora (L.) Hoffm.,* 1814
Field elm, *Ulmus minor Mill.,* 1768
Small-leaved elm, *Ulmus minor Mill.,* 1768
Wych elm, *Ulmus glabra Huds.,* 1762
Scottish elm, *Ulmus glabra Huds.,* 1762
Smooth-leaved elm, *Ulmus minor Mill.,* 1768
Common elm, *Ulmus minor Mill.,* 1768
Southern star-of-Bethlehem, *Loncomelos narbonense (L.) Raf.,* 1840
European stonecrop, *Petrosedum ochroleucum (Chaix) Niederle,* 2014
Biting stonecrop, *Sedum acre L.,* 1753
White stonecrop, *Sedum album L.,* 1753
Pale stonecrop, *Petrosedum sediforme (Jacq.) Grulich,* 1984
Orpin de Nice (French), *Petrosedum sediforme (Jacq.) Grulich,* 1984
Blue foxglove, *Campanula trachelium L.,* 1753
Purple archangele, *Lamium purpureum L.,* 1753
Clustered dock, *Rumex conglomeratus Murray,* 1770
Sheep's sorrel, *Rumex acetosella L.,* 1753
White willow, *Salix alba L.,* 1753
Almond willow, *Salix triandra*
Purple willow, *Salix purpurea L.,* 1753
Purple osier, *Salix purpurea L.,* 1753
Canary Island daisy, *Pallenis maritima (L.) Greuter,* 1997
Pallénis maritime (French), *Pallenis maritima (L.) Greuter,* 1997
Parsnip, *Pastinaca sativa L.,* 1753
Daisy, *Bellis perennis L.,* 1753
English daisy, *Bellis perennis L.,* 1753
Marsh grass of Parnassus, *Parnassia palustris L.,* 1753
Rose mallow, *Alcea rosea L.,* 1753
Wade, *Isatis tinctoria L.,* 1753
Wild parsnip, *Pastinaca sativa L.,* 1753
Sharp dock, *Rumex conglomeratus Murray,* 1770
Field sorrel, *Rumex acetosella L.,* 1753

Hogweed cow parsnip, *Heracleum sphondylium L.,* 1753
Flattened meadowgrass, *Poa compressa L.,* 1753
Annual meadowgrass, *Poa annua L.,* 1753
Annual bluegrass, *Poa annua L.,* 1753
Canada bluegrass, *Poa compressa L.,* 1753
Alpine meadowgrass, *Poa alpina L.,* 1753
Wood meadowgrass, *Poa nemoralis L.,* 1753
Wood bluegrass, *Poa nemoralis L.,* 1753
Smooth meadowgrass, *Poa pratensis L.,* 1753
Hard poa, *Catapodium rigidum (L.) C.E.Hubb.,* 1953
Corn poppy, *Papaver rhoeas L.,* 1753
Sloe, *Prunus spinosa L.,* 1753
Burnet saxifrage, *Pimpinella saxifraga subsp. saxifraga L.,* 1753
Keck, *Anthriscus sylvestris subsp. sylvestris (L.) Hoffm.,* 1814
Blue periwinkle, *Vinca major L.,* 1753
Big-leaf periwinkle, *Vinca major, L.,* 1753
Lesser periwinkle, *Vinca minor L.,* 1753
Common periwinkle, *Vinca minor L.,* 1753
Peteron (French), *Juniperus communis subsp. communis L.,* 1753
Solidstem burnet saxifrage, *Pimpinella saxifraga subsp. saxifraga L.,* 1753
Spanish gorse, *Genista hispanica subsp. hispanica L.,* 1753
Box holly, *Ruscus aculeatus L.,* 1753
Petit orme (French), *Ulmus minor Mill.,* 1768
German tamarisk, *Myricaria germanica (L.) Desv.,* 1824
Petite coronille (French), *Coronilla minima subsp. minima L.,* 1756
Petite ésule (French), *Euphorbia cyparissias L.,* 1753
Little burclover, *Medicago minima (L.) L.,* 1754
Petite népéta (French), *Nepeta nepetella L.,* 1759
Red sorrel, *Rumex acetosella L.,* 1753
Periwinkle, *Vinca minor L.,* 1753
Petite pimpinelle (French), *Pimpinella saxifraga subsp. saxifraga L.,* 1753
Salad burnet, *Poterium sanguisorba L.,* 1753
Small burnet, *Poterium sanguisorba L.,* 1753
Dwarf goldenrod, *Solidago virgaurea subsp. minuta (L.) Arcang.,* 1882
Drug centaury, *Centaurium erythraea Rafn,* 1800
Petite-centaurée érythrée (French), *Centaurium erythraea Rafn,* 1800
Proliferous pink, *Petrorhagia prolifera (L.) P.W.Ball & Heywood,* 1964
Tunic saxifrage, *Petrorhagia saxifraga subsp. saxifraga (L.) Link,* 1829

Much-good, *Cervaria rivini Gaertn.,* 1788
Peucédan herbe-aux-cerfs (French), *Cervaria rivini Gaertn.,* 1788
Neapolitan poplar, *Populus nigra subsp. neapolitana (Ten.) Maire,* 1932
Aspen, *Populus tremula L.,* 1753

Narrow-leaved phillyrea, *Phillyrea angustifolia L.*, 1753
Phillyrea, *Phillyrea latifolia L.*, 1753
Broad-leaved phillyrea, *Phillyrea latifolia L.*, 1753
Common reed, *Phragmites australis (Cav.) Trin. ex Steud.*, 1840
Reed, *Phragmites australis (Cav.) Trin. ex Steud.*, 1840
Field larkspur, *Delphinium consolida L.*, 1753
Giant buttercup, *Ranunculus acris L.*, 1753
Setterwort, *Helleborus foetidus L.*, 1753
Hare's-foot clover, *Trifolium arvense L.*, 1753
Orchardgrass, *Dactylis glomerata L.*, 1753
Birdsfoot trefoil, *Lotus corniculatus subsp. corniculatus L.*, 1753
Pilloselle officinale (French), *Pilosella officinarum F.W.Schultz & Sch.Bip.*, 1862
Pimpinelle élevée (French), *Pimpinella major (L.) Huds.*, 1762
Garden burnet, *Poterium sanguisorba L.*, 1753
Mountain pine, *Pinus mugo subsp. uncinata (Ramond ex DC.) Domin*, 1936
Aleppo pine, *Pinus halepensis Mill.*, 1768
Jerusalem pine, *Pinus halepensis Mill.*, 1768
Pin d'Alep (French), *Pinus halepensis Mill.*, 1768
White larch, *Larix decidua Mill.*, 1768
Cluster pine, *Pinus pinaster Aiton*, 1789
Seaside pine, *Pinus pinaster Aiton*, 1789
Cluster pine, *Pinus pinaster Aiton*, 1789
Scots pine, *Pinus sylvestris L.*, 1753
Pipolet (French), *Dianthus saxicola Jord.*, 1852
Milo, *Oloptum miliaceum (L.) Röser & Hamasha*, 2012
Rice millet, *Oloptum miliaceum (L.) Röser & Hamasha*, 2012
Pistachier lentisque (French), *Pistacia lentiscus L.*, 1753
Turpentine tree, *Pistacia terebinthus L.*, 1753
Birthwort, *Aristolochia pistolochia L.*, 1763
Plane (French), *Acer platanoides L.*, 1753
Broad-leaved plantain, *Plantago major L.*, 1753
Broad-leaved plantain, *Plantago major subsp. major L.*, 1753
Cart track plant, *Plantago major L.*, 1753
Cart track plant, *Plantago major subsp. major L.*, 1753
English plantain, *Plantago lanceolata L.*, 1753
Englishman's foot, *Plantago major L.*, 1753
Englishman's foot, *Plantago major subsp. major L.*, 1753
Hoary plantain, *Plantago media L.*, 1753
Shrubby plantain, *Plantago sempervirens Crantz*, 1766
Poil-de-bouc (French), *Nardus stricta L.*, 1753
Almond-leaved pear, *Pyrus spinosa Forssk.*, 1775
Almond pear, *Pyrus spinosa Forssk.*, 1775
Almond-shaped pear, *Pyrus spinosa Forssk.*, 1775
Perennial pea, *Lathyrus latifolius L.*, 1753
Wall pepper, *Sedum acre L.*, 1753
Mossy stonecrop, *Sedum acre L.*, 1753
Polypody, *Polypodium vulgare L.*, 1753

Intermediate polypody, *Polypodium interjectum Shivas,* 1961
Common polypody, *Polypodium vulgare L.,* 1753
Holly fern, *Polystichum lonchitis (L.) Roth,* 1799
Northern hollyfern, *Polystichum lonchitis (L.) Roth,* 1799
Polystic lonchite (French), *Polystichum lonchitis (L.) Roth,* 1799
Wild apple, *Malus sylvestris Mill.,* 1768
Wild crab, *Malus sylvestris Mill.,* 1768
European crab apple, *Malus sylvestris Mill.,* 1768
Cat's ear, *Hypochaeris radicata L.,* 1753
Bracken, *Pteridium aquilinum (L.) Kuhn,* 1879
Strawberry clover, *Trifolium fragiferum L.,* 1753
Spring cinquefoil, *Potentilla verna L.,* 1753
Potentille de printemps (French), *Potentilla verna L.,* 1753
Potentille de Tabernaemontanus (French), *Potentilla verna L.,* 1753
Blood root, *Potentilla erecta (L.) Raeusch.,* 1797
Bloodwort, *Potentilla recta L.,* 1753
Sulphur cinquefoil, *Potentilla recta L.,* 1753
Potentille printanière (French), *Potentilla verna L.,* 1753
Creeping cinquefoil, *Potentilla reptans L.,* 1753
Common tormentil, *Potentilla erecta (L.) Raeusch.,* 1797
Toper's plant, *Poterium sanguisorba L.,* 1753
Great horsetail, *Equisetum telmateia Ehrh.,* 1783
Branched horsetail, *Equisetum ramosissimum Desf.,* 1799
Boston horsetail, *Equisetum ramosissimum Desf.,* 1799
Primrose, *Primula vulgaris subsp. vulgaris Huds.,* 1762
Common primrose, *Primula vulgaris subsp. vulgaris Huds.,* 1762
English primrose, *Primula vulgaris subsp. vulgaris Huds.,* 1762
Primevère de Colonna (French), *Primula veris var. columnae (Ten.) B.Bock,* 2012
Cowslip primrose, *Primula veris L.,* 1753
Primevère vraie (French), *Primula veris L.,* 1753
Prunellier (French), *Prunus spinosa L.,* 1753
Rock cherry, *Prunus mahaleb L.,* 1753
Mazzard, *Prunus avium (L.) L.,* 1755
Prunier épineux (French), *Prunus spinosa L.,* 1753
Prunier mahaleb (French), *Prunus mahaleb L.,* 1753
Prunier merisier (French), *Prunus avium (L.) L.,* 1755
Arabian pea, *Bituminaria bituminosa (L.) C.H.Stirt.,* 1981
Eagle fern, *Pteridium aquilinum (L.) Kuhn,* 1879
Common bracken, *Pteridium aquilinum (L.) Kuhn,* 1879
Cyprus turpentine, *Pistacia terebinthus L.,* 1753
Pulicaire dysentérique (French), *Pulicaria dysenterica (L.) Bernh.,* 1800
Narrow clover, *Trifolium angustifolium L.,* 1753
European cinquefoil, *Potentilla reptans L.,* 1753
Round-headed rampion, *Phyteuma orbiculare L.,* 1753
Wild privet, *Ligustrum vulgare L.,* 1753
Bear's grape, *Arctostaphylos uva-ursi (L.) Spreng.,* 1825
English ryegrass, *Lolium perenne L.,* 1753

Onion couch, *Arrhenatherum elatius subsp. elatius (L.) P.Beauv. ex J.Presl & C.Presl,* 1819
Stiff darnel, *Lolium rigidum Gaudin,* 1811
Stiff darnel, *Lolium rigidum subsp. rigidum Gaudin,* 1811
Wall fern, *Polypodium vulgare L.,* 1753
Queen of the meadow, *Filipendula ulmaria (L.) Maxim.,* 1879
Meadow crowfoot, *Ranunculus acris L.,* 1753
Bulbous buttercup, *Ranunculus bulbosus L.,* 1753
Hooked buttercup, *Ranunculus aduncus Gren.,* 1847
Renoncule de Villars (French), *Ranunculus aduncus Gren.,* 1847
European field buttercup, *Ranunculus arvensis L.,* 1753
Marsh pilewort, *Ficaria verna Huds.,* 1762
Wild mignonette, *Reseda lutea L.,* 1753
Yellow mignonette, *Reseda lutea L.,* 1753
Corn mignonette, *Reseda phyteuma L.,* 1753
Riolet (French), *Mentha aquatica L.,* 1753
Robinet rouge (French), *Silene dioica (L.) Clairv.,* 1811
Awned wheatgrass, *Elymus caninus (L.) L.,* 1755
Rosemary, *Rosmarinus officinalis L.,* 1753
Garden rosemary, *Rosmarinus officinalis L.,* 1753
Garden hollyhock, *Alcea rosea L.,* 1753
Roseau (French), *Phragmites australis (Cav.) Trin. ex Steud.,* 1840
Roseau à balais (French), *Phragmites australis (Cav.) Trin. ex Steud.,* 1840
Roseau commun (French), *Phragmites australis (Cav.) Trin. ex Steud.,* 1840
Evergreen rose, *Rosa sempervirens L.,* 1753
Briar rose, *Rosa canina L.,* 1753
Rosier des haies (French), *Rosa canina L.,* 1753
Rosier toujours vert (French), *Rosa sempervirens L.,* 1753
Annual June grass, *Rostraria cristata (L.) Tzvelev,* 1971
Annual catstail, *Rostraria cristata (L.) Tzvelev,* 1971
Smaller green dock, *Rumex conglomeratus Murray,* 1770
Sabina juniper, *Juniperus sabina L.,* 1753
Sabline rostrée (French), *Minuartia rostrata (Pers.) Rchb.,* 1842
Birdsfoot deer vetch, *Lotus corniculatus subsp. corniculatus L.,* 1753
Mediterranean mezereon, *Daphne gnidium L.,* 1753
Small sainfoin, *Onobrychis supina (Chaix ex Vill.) DC.,* 1805
Cow cress, *Veronica beccabunga L.,* 1753
Cat's-ear, *Hypochaeris radicata L.,* 1753
Purple loosestrife, *Lythrum salicaria L.,* 1753
Purple willowherb, *Lythrum salicaria L.,* 1753
Salsifis à feuilles de crocus (French), *Tragopogon crocifolius L.,* 1759
Salsify, *Tragopogon porrifolius L.,* 1753
Salsifis d'Orient (French), *Tragopogon pratensis subsp. orientalis (L.) ?elak.,* 1871
Smooth golden fleece, *Urospermum dalechampii (L.) Scop. ex F.W.Schmidt,* 1795
Yellow salsify, *Tragopogon dubius Scop.,* 1772
Common salsify, *Tragopogon porrifolius L.,* 1753
Prickly goldenfleece, *Urospermum picroides (L.) Scop. ex F.W.Schmidt,* 1795
Common elder, *Sambucus nigra L.,* 1753

Sanguinaire (French), *Geranium sanguineum L.*, 1753
Dogwood, *Cornus sanguinea L.*, 1753
Sanguisorbe mineure (French), *Poterium sanguisorba L.*, 1753
European silver fir, *Abies alba Mill.*, 1768
Silver fir, *Abies alba Mill.*, 1768
Cow basil, *Gypsophila vaccaria (L.) Sm.*, 1809
Rock soapwort, *Saponaria ocymoides subsp. ocymoides L.*, 1753
Cow soapwort, *Gypsophila vaccaria (L.) Sm.*, 1809
Tumbling Ted, *Saponaria ocymoides subsp. ocymoides L.*, 1753
Common soapwort, *Saponaria officinalis L.*, 1753
Sarriette commune (French), *Clinopodium vulgare L.*, 1753
Winter savory, *Satureja montana L.*, 1753
Mountain savory, *Satureja montana L.*, 1753
Sarriette des Pyrénées (French), *Ziziphora granatensis (Boiss. & Reut.) Melnikov*, 2016
Sarriette méridionale (French), *Ziziphora granatensis (Boiss. & Reut.) Melnikov*, 2016
Small-flowered calamint, *Clinopodium nepeta (L.) Kuntze*, 1891
Meadow clary, *Salvia pratensis L.*, 1753
Meadow sage, *Salvia pratensis L.*, 1753
Wild clary, *Salvia verbenaca L.*, 1753
Guernsey clary, *Salvia verbenaca L.*, 1753
Almond willow, *Salix triandra*
Almond-leaved willow, *Salix triandra*
Water willow, *Salix alba L.*, 1753
Hoary willow, *Salix eleagnos*
Hoary willow, *Salix eleagnos Scop.*, 1772
Common sallow, *Salix cinerea L.*, 1753
Bat willow, *Salix alba L.*, 1753
Common sallow, *Salix caprea L.*, 1753
Rosemary willow, *Salix eleagnos*
Rosemary willow, *Salix eleagnos Scop.*, 1772
Violet willow, *Salix daphnoides*
Pussy willow, *Salix caprea L.*, 1753
European violet willow, *Salix daphnoides*
Purple osier willow, *Salix purpurea L.*, 1753
Saule pruineux (French), *Salix daphnoides*
Bouncing-bet, *Saponaria officinalis L.*, 1753
Purple mountain saxifrage, *Saxifraga oppositifolia L.*, 1753
Golden bitterbush, *Saxifraga oppositifolia L.*, 1753
Dove scabious, *Scabiosa columbaria L.*, 1753
Sweet scabious, *Scabiosa atropurpurea L.*, 1753
Shining scabious, *Scabiosa lucida Vill.*, 1779
Mournful widow, *Scabiosa atropurpurea L.*, 1753
Pincushion, *Scabiosa atropurpurea L.*, 1753
Schédonore des prés (French), *Schedonorus pratensis (Huds.) P.Beauv.*, 1812
Schédonore des prés (French), *Schedonorus pratensis subsp. pratensis (Huds.) P.Beauv.*, 1812
Marsh spike-rush, *Eleocharis palustris (L.) Roem. & Schult.*, 1817

Crown-vetch coronilla, *Coronilla varia L.*, 1753
Trailing crown vetch, *Coronilla varia L.*, 1753
Sédum de Nice (French), *Petrosedum sediforme (Jacq.) Grulich,* 1984
Séné batard (French), *Hippocrepis emerus (L.) Lassen,* 1989
Séneçon à feuilles de roquette (French), *Jacobaea erucifolia (L.) G.Gaertn., B.Mey. & Scherb.,* 1801
Séneçon cinéraire (French), *Jacobaea maritima (L.) Pelser & Meijden,* 2005
Tansy ragwort, *Jacobaea vulgaris Gaertn.,* 1791
European spruce, *Picea abies (L.) H.Karst.,* 1881
Sermontain (French), *Laserpitium siler L.,* 1753
Large thyme, *Thymus pulegioides L.,* 1753
Blue moorgrass, *Sesleria caerulea (L.) Ard.,* 1763
Blue sesleria, *Sesleria caerulea (L.) Ard.,* 1763
Evening lychnis, *Silene latifolia Poir.,* 1789
White cockle, *Silene latifolia Poir.,* 1789
Bladder campion, *Silene vulgaris (Moench) Garcke,* 1869
Bladder campion, *Silene vulgaris subsp. vulgaris (Moench) Garcke,* 1869
Rough meadowgrass, *Poa trivialis L.,* 1753
Italian catchfly, *Silene italica subsp. italica (L.) Pers.,* 1805
Silène de France (French), *Silene gallica L.,* 1753
Silène dioïque (French), *Silene dioica (L.) Clairv.,* 1811
Cowbell, *Silene vulgaris (Moench) Garcke,* 1869
Cowbell, *Silene vulgaris subsp. vulgaris (Moench) Garcke,* 1869
Nottingham catchfly, *Silene nutans L.,* 1753
Mourningbride, *Scabiosa atropurpurea L.,* 1753
Solidage alpestre (French), *Solidago virgaurea subsp. minuta (L.) Arcang.,* 1882
Solidage très petit (French), *Solidago virgaurea subsp. minuta (L.) Arcang.,* 1882
Common goldenrod, *Solidago virgaurea L.,* 1753
Common goldenrod, *Solidago virgaurea subsp. virgaurea L.,* 1753
Sorbier des Alpes (French), *Aria edulis (Willd.) M.Roem.,* 1847
Mountain ash, *Sorbus aucuparia subsp. aucuparia L.,* 1753
Quickbeam, *Sorbus aucuparia subsp. aucuparia L.,* 1753
Sorb tree, *Cormus domestica (L.) Spach,* 1834
Common rowan, *Sorbus aucuparia subsp. aucuparia L.,* 1753
Galingale, *Cyperus longus*
Sweet cyperus, *Cyperus longus*
Common galingale, *Cyperus longus*
Field calendula, *Calendula arvensis L.,* 1763
Devil's nettle, *Achillea millefolium L.,* 1753
Greater Venus's looking-glass, *Legousia speculum-veneris subsp. speculum-veneris (L.) Chaix,* 1785
Mead wort, *Filipendula ulmaria (L.) Maxim.,* 1879
Stéhéline douteuse (French), *Staehelina dubia L.,* 1753
Rush-leaved feather grass, *Stipa offneri Breistr.,* 1950
Sudeur (French), *Bifora radians M.Bieb.,* 1819
Elm-leaved sumach, *Rhus coriaria L.,* 1753
Prple smoke tree, *Cotinus coggygria Scop.,* 1771

European red elder, *Sambucus racemosa L.*, 1753
Alpine elder, *Sambucus racemosa L.*, 1753

Elder, *Sambucus nigra L.*, 1753
Red elder, *Sambucus racemosa L.*, 1753
Common sorrel, *Rumex acetosella L.*, 1753
Myricaria, *Myricaria germanica (L.) Desv.*, 1824
Tamaris d'Allemagne (French), *Myricaria germanica (L.) Desv.*, 1824
Tanaisie en corymbe (French), *Tanacetum corymbosum (L.) Sch.Bip.*, 1844
Common bladder campion, *Silene vulgaris (Moench) Garcke*, 1869
Common bladder campion, *Silene vulgaris subsp. vulgaris (Moench) Garcke*, 1869
Terebinth, *Pistacia terebinthus L.*, 1753
Brown-scale knapweed, *Centaurea jacea L.*, 1753
Brown-scale knapweed, *Centaurea jacea subsp. jacea L.*, 1753
Winged pea, *Lotus maritimus L.*, 1753
Olive, *Olea europaea L.*, 1753
Thé suisse (French), *Galium odoratum (L.) Scop.*, 1771
Lemon thyme, *Thymus pulegioides L.*, 1753
Garden thyme, *Thymus vulgaris L.*, 1753
Larger wild thyme, *Thymus pulegioides L.*, 1753
Broad-leaved lime, *Tilia platyphyllos Scop.*, 1771
Large-leaved lime, *Tilia platyphyllos Scop.*, 1771
Large-leaved linden, *Tilia platyphyllos Scop.*, 1771
Greater hartwort, *Tordylium maximum L.*, 1753
Great hartwort, *Tordylium maximum L.*, 1753
Spreading hedge parsley, *Torilis arvensis subsp. arvensis (Huds.) Link*, 1821
Hedge parsley, *Torilis arvensis subsp. arvensis (Huds.) Link*, 1821
Tormentil, *Potentilla erecta (L.) Raeusch.*, 1797
Spreading bent, *Agrostis stolonifera L.*, 1753
Low hop clover, *Trifolium campestre Schreb.*, 1804
Narrow-leaved clover, *Trifolium angustifolium L.*, 1753
Narrowleaf crimson clover, *Trifolium angustifolium L.*, 1753
Large trefoil, *Trifolium aureum Pollich*, 1777
Alpine trefoil, *Trifolium alpestre L.*, 1763
Hybrid clover, *Trifolium hybridum L.*, 1753
Trèfle bitumeux (French), *Bituminaria bituminosa (L.) C.H.Stirt.*, 1981
Trèfle bitumineux (French), *Bituminaria bituminosa (L.) C.H.Stirt.*, 1981
White clover, *Trifolium repens L.*, 1753
Common hop trefoil, *Trifolium campestre Schreb.*, 1804
Cupped clover, *Trifolium cherleri L.*, 1755
Dutch clover, *Trifolium repens L.*, 1753
Stone clover, *Trifolium arvense L.*, 1753
Mountain clover, *Trifolium montanum L.*, 1753

Red clover, *Trifolium pratense L.*, 1753
Red clover, *Trifolium pratense var. pratense*
Large hop clover, *Trifolium aureum Pollich*, 1777
Subterranean clover, *Trifolium subterraneum L.*, 1753
Starry clover, *Trifolium stellatum L.*, 1753
Alsike clover, *Trifolium hybridum L.*, 1753
Swedish clover, *Trifolium hybridum L.*, 1753
Zigzag clover, *Trifolium medium L.*, 1759
Hop trefoil, *Trifolium campestre Schreb.*, 1804
Meadow clover, *Trifolium medium L.*, 1759
Rabbit's foot clover, *Trifolium arvense L.*, 1753
Trèfle porte-fraise (French), *Trifolium fragiferum L.*, 1753
Shamrock, *Trifolium repens L.*, 1753
Burrowing clover, *Trifolium subterraneum L.*, 1753
Subterranean trefoil, *Trifolium subterraneum L.*, 1753
Purple clover, *Trifolium pratense L.*, 1753
Trèfle-fraise (French), *Trifolium fragiferum L.*, 1753
Trembling poplar, *Populus tremula L.*, 1753
False chamomile, *Tripleurospermum inodorum (L.) Sch.Bip.*, 1844
Yellow trisetum, *Trisetum flavescens (L.) P.Beauv.*, 1812
Yellow trisetum, *Trisetum flavescens subsp. flavescens (L.) P.Beauv.*, 1812
Trisète jaunâtre (French), *Trisetum flavescens (L.) P.Beauv.*, 1812
Trisète jaunâtre (French), *Trisetum flavescens subsp. flavescens (L.) P.Beauv.*, 1812
Trisète jaunissant (French), *Trisetum flavescens (L.) P.Beauv.*, 1812
Trisète jaunissant (French), *Trisetum flavescens subsp. flavescens (L.) P.Beauv.*, 1812
Common privet, *Ligustrum vulgare L.*, 1753
European privet, *Ligustrum vulgare L.*, 1753
Tubéraire tachetée (French), *Tuberaria guttata (L.) Fourr.*, 1868
Urosperme de Daléchamps (French), *Urospermum dalechampii (L.) Scop. ex F.W.Schmidt*, 1795
Urosperme fausse picride (French), *Urospermum picroides (L.) Scop. ex F.W.Schmidt*, 1795
Cow cockle, *Gypsophila vaccaria (L.) Sm.*, 1809
Iron flower, *Jasione montana L.*, 1753
Common valerian, *Valeriana officinalis L.*, 1753
Kiss-me-quick, *Centranthus ruber (L.) DC.*, 1805
Great wild valerian, *Valeriana officinalis L.*, 1753
Verge-d'or (French), *Solidago virgaurea L.*, 1753
Verge-d'or (French), *Solidago virgaurea subsp. virgaurea L.*, 1753
Verge-d'or alpestre (French), *Solidago virgaurea subsp. minuta (L.) Arcang.*, 1882
European alder, *Alnus glutinosa (L.) Gaertn.*, 1790
Pepper stonecrop, *Sedum acre L.*, 1753
Alder, *Alnus glutinosa (L.) Gaertn.*, 1790
Ivy-leaved speedwell, *Veronica hederifolia L.*, 1753
European speedwell, *Veronica beccabunga L.*, 1753
Véronique d'Orsini (French), *Veronica orsiniana Ten.*, 1830
Véronique des ruisseaux (French), *Veronica beccabunga L.*, 1753
Véronique douteuse (French), *Veronica orsiniana Ten.*, 1830

Brook pimpernel, *Veronica anagallis-aquatica L.,* 1753
Heath speedwell, *Veronica officinalis L.,* 1753
Bird's-eye speedwell, *Veronica chamaedrys L.,* 1753
Common vervain, *Verbena officinalis L.,* 1753
European vervain, *Verbena officinalis L.,* 1753
Tufted vetch, *Vicia cracca L.,* 1753
Fine-leaved vetch, *Vicia tenuifolia Roth,* 1788
Slender-leaved tufted vetch, *Vicia tenuifolia Roth,* 1788
Vesce à petites feuilles (French), *Vicia tenuifolia Roth,* 1788
Bird's tare, *Vicia cracca L.,* 1753
Bush vetch, *Vicia sepium L.,* 1753
Veuve-céleste (French), *Globularia cordifolia L.,* 1753
Common hop, *Humulus lupulus L.,* 1753
Sicilian sumach, *Rhus coriaria L.,* 1753
Myrtle, *Vinca minor L.,* 1753
Mealy guelder rose, *Viburnum lantana L.,* 1753
Wayfarer, *Viburnum lantana L.,* 1753
Viorne tin (French), *Viburnum tinus L.,* 1753
Viper's bugloss, *Echium vulgare L.,* 1753
Blue thistle, *Echium vulgare L.,* 1753
Alps anthyllis, *Anthyllis montana L.,* 1753
Xéranthème fermé (French), *Xeranthemum inapertum (L.) Mill.,* 1768
Evergreen oak, *Quercus ilex L.,* 1753
Ziziphora de Grenade (French), *Ziziphora granatensis (Boiss. & Reut.) Melnikov,* 2016

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Page 161

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Page 162

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