

A plant checklist for the Schlosspark Laxenburg: ecological jewels of a Habsburg legacy

Norbert Sauberer^{1,*}, Jodey Peyton², Silvia Artuso², Katherine Ivanschits², Wolfgang Mastny³ & Piero Visconti²

¹VINCA – Vienna Institute for Nature Conservation & Analyses, Gießergasse 6/7, 1090 Vienna, Austria

²IIASA – International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis, Schlossplatz 1, 2361 Laxenburg, Austria

³Schloss Laxenburg Betriebsgesellschaft mbH, Johannesplatz 2/4/1, 2361 Laxenburg, Austria

*Corresponding author, E-mail: norbert.sauberer@vinca.at

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Abstract

The Schlosspark Laxenburg is located in the Vienna Basin south of Vienna. Extended over approximately 280 hectares in area, it is one of the largest parks of its kind in Central Europe. It was first mentioned in the 13th century as a hunting ground that formed part of the estate of a large house. Its present design as English landscape garden took shape in the 18th and continued into the 19th centuries under Joseph II and Francis II/I. In addition to recreational areas, there are large near-natural areas, especially meadows and forests. Due to the occurrence of rare species (especially birds and beetles) and unique habitats, the Schlosspark Laxenburg was designated as part of the Natura 2000 site "Feuchte Ebene-Leithaauen" since 2009 and 2011 respectively. Until now, surprisingly little was known about the inventory of vascular plants in the park. Therefore, surveys were carried out between 2023–2025, in order to assess the floristic composition of the Schlosspark Laxenburg. A total of 484 taxa of wild or feral plants were recorded (478 species, four natural hybrids and two subspecies). Of these, 422 are considered native to Austria (including archaeophytes), 34 are established neophytes (only detected in Austria after 1492) and 28 are considered to be casuals (not permanently established). Forty species are listed as being under threat in Austria according to Red List categories "Endangered" and "Vulnerable". The discovery of the Habitats Directive species *Klasea lycopifolia*, which grows in three meadows in the Schlosspark Laxenburg, is an exceptional find. For this species, the province of Lower Austria holds the entire responsibility for its conservation in Austria, as the only other four known localities of this species in Austria are also found in this federal state. We consider a wet meadow in the northeast of the Schlosspark to be particularly valuable, as 13 Red List plant species were recorded here (including *Allium angulosum*, *Lythrum virgatum*, *Teucrium scordium*, *Thalictrum flavum* and *Viola pumila*). We discuss the importance of the Habsburg Empire in preserving species that are rare in Austria and highlight suggestions for Schlossparks in Austria to increase the knowledge of the plants present there, and their conservation.

Keywords: vascular plants, conservation biology, red list species, Lower Austria

Zusammenfassung

Die Farn- und Blütenpflanzen des Schlossparks Laxenburg: ökologische Perlen im Habsburger-Erbe. Der Schlosspark Laxenburg liegt im Wiener Becken südlich von Wien. Er zählt mit rund 280 Hektar zu den größten Anlagen dieser Art in Mitteleuropa. Erste Erwähnung fand er im 13. Jahrhundert als herrschaftliches Jagdgebiet. Das heutige Aussehen als englischer Landschaftsgarten erlangte er im 18. und 19. Jahrhundert unter Josef II. und Franz II/I. Neben den parkartig gestalteten Bereichen gibt es auch große naturnahe Flächen, insbesondere Wiesen und Wälder. Aufgrund des Vorkommens seltener Arten (insbesondere Vögel und Käfer) und besonderer Lebensräume ist der Schlosspark Laxenburg seit 2009 bzw. 2011 Teil des Europaschutzgebietes Feuchte Ebene-Leithaauen. Über den aktuellen Bestand der wildwachsenden Farn- und Blütenpflanzen war bisher erstaunlich wenig bekannt. Daher fanden in den Jahren 2023 bis 2025 Erhebungen statt, die eine erste aktuelle Übersicht liefern können. Insgesamt konnten 484 Taxa an wilden bzw. verwilderten Pflanzen im Schlosspark Laxenburg nachgewiesen werden (478 Arten, vier natürliche Hybriden und zwei weitere Unterarten). Davon gelten 422 als in Österreich heimisch (inklusive Archäophyten), 34 als etablierte Neophyten (erst nach dem Jahr 1492 in Österreich nachgewiesen) und 28 als, oft nur kurzfristig, verwildert. Insgesamt 40 Arten sind österreichweit in den Gefährdungsstufen „stark gefährdet“ und „gefährdet“ gelistet. Bemerkenswert war der Fund der FFH-Art *Klasea lycopifolia*, die in drei Wiesen im Schlosspark Laxenburg wächst. Für diese Art trägt das Land Niederösterreich die gesamte Verantwortung zum Erhalt in Österreich, da alle bisher bekannten vier Fundorte in diesem Bundesland liegen. Besonders wertvoll erachten wir eine Feuchtwiese im Nordosten des Schlossparks, da hier 13 österreichweit gefährdete Pflanzenarten wachsen (u. A. *Allium angulosum*, *Lythrum virgatum*, *Teucrium scordium*, *Thalictrum flavum* und *Viola pumila*). Wir diskutieren die Bedeutung der Habsburger Monarchie für den Erhalt seltener Pflanzen in Österreich und machen Vorschläge für andere Schlossparks in Österreich, den Kenntnisstand über dortige Pflanzenvorkommen und deren Schutz zu verstärken.

Introduction

In Austria, almost 30 % (24,510 km²) of land is under formal protection, with 452 species and 71 habitats protected under EU law (BISE 2025). Of the 2,823 protected areas in Austria, 383 are Natura 2000 sites. However, there are also sites of conservation importance that do not have any statutory protection.

The current checklist of the vascular plants of Austria includes 2,498 native species and subspecies for the province of Lower Austria, of which 879 (35 %) are included in one of the national red list categories (Schratt-Ehrendorfer et al. 2022).

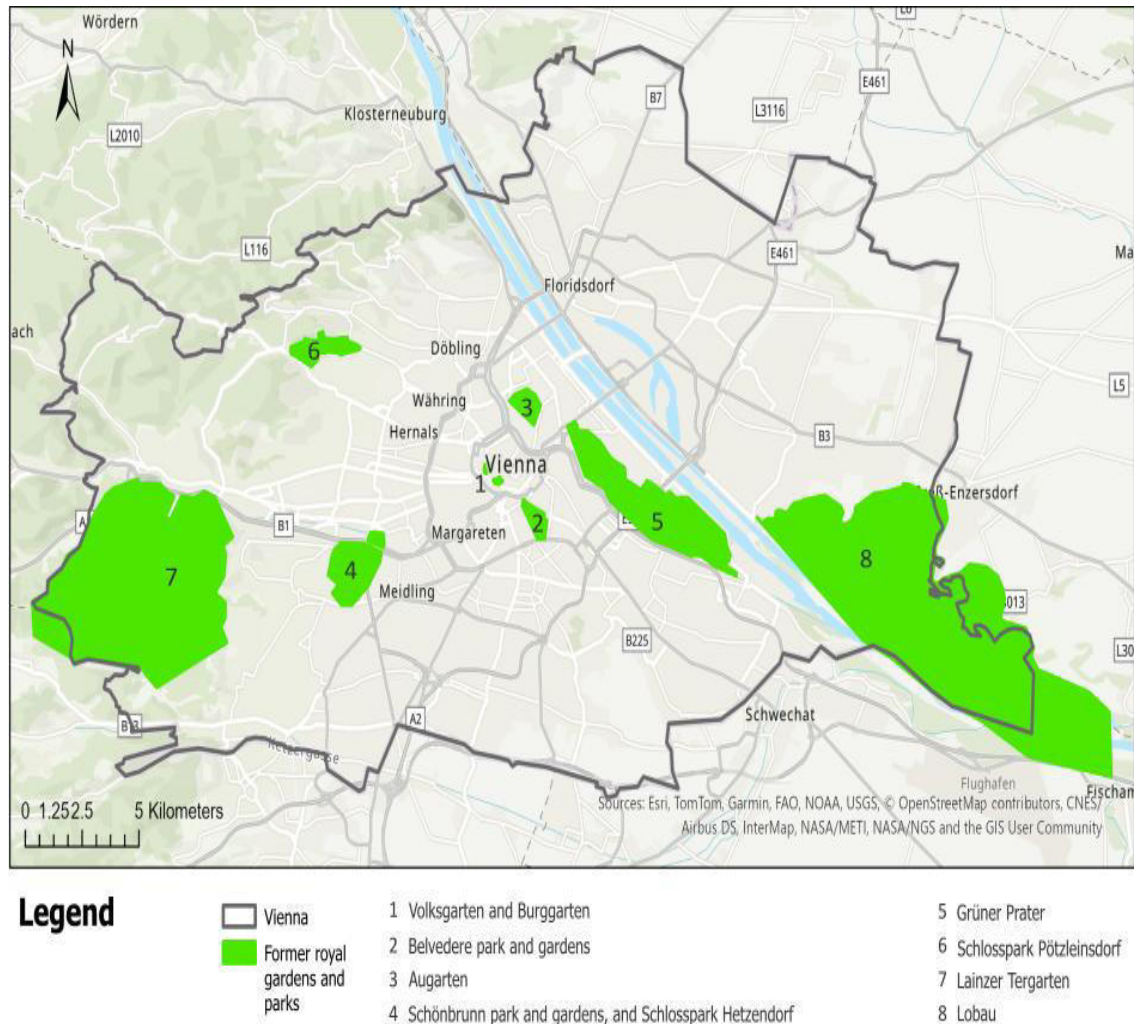


Fig. 1: Examples of former royal parks and gardens in the landscape of Vienna. / *Beispiele für Parkanlagen und Gärten im ehemaligen kaiserlichen Besitz in Wien*. Sources: wien.info, wikipedia.org. Made with ArcGIS Pro v.3.0.0, Esri Inc., 2025.

Schlossparks, extensive parks that were largely created as part of historic palaces (Schloss) during the Habsburg Empire, are found throughout Austria. The complex histories of these areas mean that they can fall under both public and private ownership. Associated with the magnificent palaces we see today, Schlossparks have maintained their importance and value through hundreds of years. Initially designed in the symmetrical and highly managed Baroque style, they moved to an English landscape design typical of the Romantic period in the late 18th to early 19th centuries, during the reign of Emperor Francis II/I. This landscape gardening movement embodied a more natural design and celebrated the beauty of nature, enhancing natural landscapes and habitat diversity (Pecar & Zaunstöck 2015, de Harlez de Deulin 2022).

Today, these parks offer a unique structure to the landscape of Austria, as many are found in or close to urban and agricultural areas that, other than for the Habsburg Empire (1282–1918) or other significant families, would have been turned over to agriculture or urban development (**Fig. 1**). Thanks to their structural diversity and semi-natural areas, these parks can support biodiversity and provide

refuge to rare and endangered taxa (Kümmerling & Müller 2012), providing habitats that would otherwise be lost due to land-use change (IPBES 2019). For example, the extraordinary breeding densities of cavity-nesting birds in Schlosspark Tribuswinkel highlight the important conservation value of these sites (Prinz & Sauberer 2015). As such, they offer a refuge not only for people looking to enjoy nature but for nature itself. Additionally, they provide many ecosystem services and potential for adoption of nature-based solutions, such as the restoration of floodplain grasslands in Marchegg for improving flood alleviation and carbon storage (Lindenberger et al 2025).

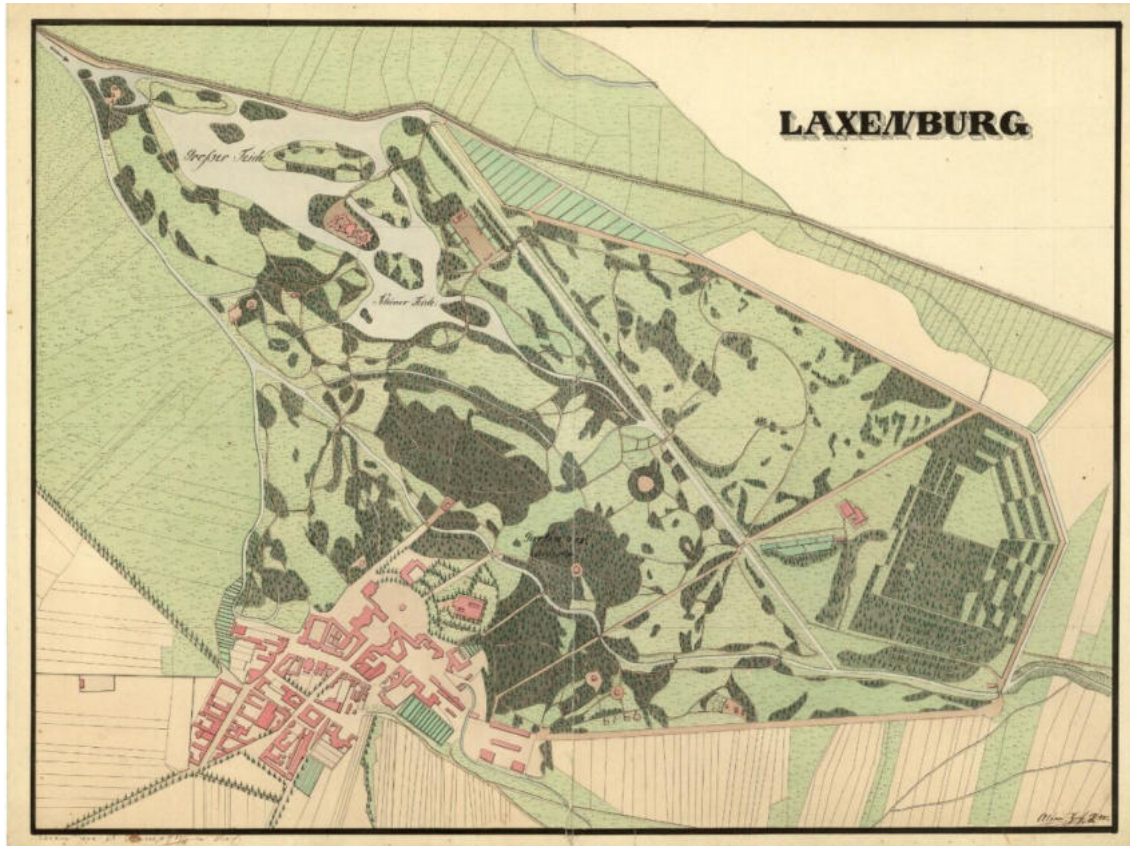


Fig. 2: Historic image of Schlosspark Laxenburg. / *Historische Ansicht des Schlossparks Laxenburg*. Source: Alfred Hoch, 1842. Kuchař, K. Map Collection of B.P. Moll, p. 335, Moravian Library, MZK (Brno, Czech Republic).

Schlosspark Laxenburg is the largest landscaped garden in Austria. It is situated approximately 10 km to the south of Vienna and is part of the Natura 2000 network (Natura 2000 site "[Feuchte Ebene-Leithaauen](#)" – AT1220000). The earliest references of this park can be found in historical records from the 13th century (Coker 2020). According to early records, the first ornamental gardens were probably designed in the "Dutch" style during the reign of Emperor Maximilian (1459–1519). Emperor Joseph II, the son of Empress Marie Theresa and Emperor Franz I, expanded the park but maintained the Baroque design. Following the death of Joseph II and his brother Emperor Leopold II, the Empire was inherited by Leopold II's son, Francis II/I, who was known for his great passion for plants and gardening. It was he who transformed the park into a landscape garden design that is still visible today (**Fig. 2**). His works included the creation of the large lake and the Franzensburg Castle. Francis II/I also decided to open the park to the public, around 1800. Since then, the park has become a popular attraction, currently receiving over 600,000 visitors a year. The strong interest of Francis II/I for plants and gardens has its legacy in the herbarium collection of the Vienna Natural History Museum, which owes its origin to the donation of the private collection of the emperor. Today, the collection holds around 5,500,000 herbarium sheets (NHM 2025).

The Schlosspark Laxenburg, however, despite notable anecdotal evidence from citizen science records of its significance for threatened habitats and species, no regular biodiversity monitoring of the park is being conducted and there is no systematic inventory of its fauna and flora. To address this knowledge gap, we have conducted comprehensive inventoring of the higher plants present in the

Schlosspark Laxenburg, highlighting rare and conservation-dependent species as well as possible management measures in the park to safeguard the ecological value of the park and improve the habitat conditions for species threatened or declining. With this work we intend to highlight the importance of parks, such as the Schlosspark Laxenburg, not only for people to enjoy but also for the biodiversity they support, as a legacy of the Habsburg Empire.



Fig. 3: Study area Schlosspark Laxenburg, showing the mix of wooded area and grassland (re-oriented to allow comparison with the historical map in **Fig. 2**). / *Das Untersuchungsgebiet Schlosspark Laxenburg mit dem Lebensraummosaik aus Wald und Wiesen (repositioniert, damit ein Vergleich mit **Fig. 2** möglich wird)*. Made with ArcGIS Pro v.3.0.0, Esri Inc., 2025.

Study area

The Schlosspark Laxenburg (**Fig. 3** – coordinates of the entrance point: 48.066254, 16.358802), is situated in the southern Vienna Basin, a major depression between Alps and Carpathian Mountains. The Vienna Basin is the westernmost part of the Pannonian basin and thus at the edge of the Pontic-Pannonian biogeographical region. It is characterised by a subcontinental climate that is transitional between the temperate humid climate of the deciduous forest zone and the arid climate of the steppe zone (Niklfeld 1964, Walter 1974). In its southern part, the Vienna basin is shaped by Pleistocene gravel terraces, river floodplains, wet depressions and low Tertiary hills. It is bordered by the fringe of the Alps in the west and south, the hilly area of Leithagebirge in the east and the river Danube in the north. To date, no continuous weather records for Laxenburg are available. As such, we are using the weather station, Vienna "Hohe Warte" as a proxy. The mean annual temperature recorded at "Hohe Warte" ranges from 9.9 to 13.1°C over the last 25 years, with a mean of 11.4°C. For the mean annual rainfall, we have compared Laxenburg with the station "Wiener Neustadt". Here, the rainfall ranges from 427 to 807 mm with a mean of 604 mm.

The Schlosspark is extending approximately over 280 hectares in area and is predominantly a mix of grassland, ancient trees and ornamental plantings, centred around a large water body. It includes some old-growth permanent grassland and remnants of former alluvial forest. The diversity of habitats reflects the multi-purpose nature of the park over the centuries. Until the 19th century, pastures and grasslands covered a large portion of the Pannonian lowland of Austria, in some parts even exceeding the area of arable land (Sauberer et al. 1999, Sauberer & Bieringer 2001). Due to the dramatic changes in agriculture and land use during the 20th century, however, only small remnants of these grasslands have been preserved (Sauberer et al. 2021).

Methods

This checklist was created using several data sources. Systematic surveys were performed during spring and summer 2024, with four 20 m × 20 m permanent plots that were established in four different grassland areas of the park. Additionally, ad-hoc field records were collected during the course of several walking visits of the study area from 2023 to 2025, with the aim of covering as much area of the park as possible. Finally, records were also collected from the citizen science platform iNaturalist, through the creation of an [iNaturalist project for the Schlosspark Laxenburg](#). The platform allows citizen scientists to enter species observations with photos, locations, and the date which can be then verified by experts (Campbell et al. 2023). Records on iNaturalist for the park were reviewed by the first two authors before being included in our dataset. The data input was finalised on 30 October 2025.

The scientific species and family names follow Fischer et al. (2008). Where relevant, the name as given on iNaturalist has been added in brackets. The Red List categories follow the Austrian Red List of vascular plants (Schratt-Ehrendorfer et al. 2022).

Results

In the three survey years 2023, 2024 and 2025, a total of 484 taxa of wild (native, naturalised, casual and escaped) vascular plants have been recorded in Schlosspark Laxenburg (Tab. 1). This includes 478 species, four natural occurring hybrids and two subspecies. Cultivated plants were not considered in this list. Four-hundred and eight species are native in Austria, with a further 14 assumed to be archaeophytes that arrived in Austria with the introduction of agriculture in the Neolithic period. Twenty-eight species are considered casual (including escaped). Finally, 34 established neophytes (species that have arrived in Austria since 1492) have been found in the Schlosspark Laxenburg, two of which are present on the list of [IAS of Union Concern](#), the tree of heaven (*Ailanthus altissima*) and the Himalayan balsam (*Impatiens glandulifera*).

Tab. 1: List of vascular plant taxa documented in Schlosspark Laxenburg in alphabetical order. Taxon = scientific plant name according to Fischer et al. (2008), where relevant, the name present on iNaturalist has been added in brackets; Family = name of the plant family according to Fischer et al. (2008), where relevant, the family name present on iNaturalist has been added in brackets; Origin = supposed floristic status in Austria; RL-A = Red List of Austria, RL-Pann = endangerment in the Pannonian region of Austria (both following Schratt-Ehrendorfer et al. 2022): EN = endangered, VU = vulnerable, NT = near threatened, LC = least concern, G = degree of endangerment unknown, DD = data deficient, ne = not evaluated. / *Liste der im Schlosspark Laxenburg festgestellten Farn- und Blütenpflanzentaxa alphabetisch geordnet. Taxon = wissenschaftlicher Name nach Fischer et al. (2008), in Klammer, wenn notwendig, der aktuelle Name auf iNaturalist; Family = Name der Pflanzenfamilie nach Fischer et al. (2008), in Klammer, wenn notwendig, der aktuelle Name auf iNaturalist; Origin = floristischer Status des Taxons in Österreich; RL-A = Rote Liste Österreich, RL-Pann = regionaler Gefährdungsgrad in der pannonischen Region (beide nach Schratt-Ehrendorfer et al. 2022): EN = stark gefährdet, VU = gefährdet, NT = Vorwarnliste (Gefährdung droht), LC = ungefährdet, G = Gefährdung unbekannten Ausmaßes, DD = Datenlage unzureichend, ne = nicht in der Roten Liste enthalten.*

Taxon	Family	Origin	RL-A	RL-Pann
<i>Acer campestre</i>	Sapindaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Acer negundo</i>	Sapindaceae	neophyte	ne	ne
<i>Acer platanoides</i>	Sapindaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Sapindaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Achillea collina</i>	Asteraceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Aegopodium podagraria</i>	Apiaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	Sapindaceae	casual	ne	ne
<i>Aethusa cynapium</i>	Apiaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Agrimonia eupatoria</i>	Rosaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Agrostis stolonifera</i>	Poaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>	Simaroubaceae	neophyte	ne	ne
<i>Ajuga reptans</i>	Lamiaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Alisma plantago-aquatica</i>	Alismataceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>	Brassicaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Allium angulosum</i>	Alliaceae (Amaryllidaceae)	native	VU	VU
<i>Allium oleraceum</i>	Alliaceae (Amaryllidaceae)	native	LC	LC
<i>Allium paradoxum</i>	Alliaceae (Amaryllidaceae)	casual	ne	ne
<i>Allium scorodoprasum</i>	Alliaceae (Amaryllidaceae)	native	LC	LC
<i>Allium ursinum</i>	Alliaceae (Amaryllidaceae)	native	LC	LC
<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	Betulaceae	native	LC	LC

Taxon	Family	Origin	RL-A	RL-Pann
<i>Alopecurus myosuroides</i>	Poaceae	neophyte	ne	ne
<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i>	Poaceae	native	LC	NT
<i>Amaranthus powellii</i>	Amaranthaceae	neophyte	ne	ne
<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>	Amaranthaceae	neophyte	ne	ne
<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>	Asteraceae	neophyte	ne	ne
<i>Anagallis arvensis</i> (<i>Lysimachia arvensis</i>)	Myrsinaceae (Primulaceae)	archaeophyte	LC	LC
<i>Anchusa arvensis</i> subsp. <i>orientalis</i> (<i>Anchusa ovata</i>)	Boraginaceae	casual	ne	ne
<i>Anemone ranunculoides</i>	Ranunculaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Anthemis tinctoria</i> (<i>Cota tinctoria</i>)	Asteraceae	native	NT	NT
<i>Anthriscus cerefolium</i>	Apiaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>	Apiaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Aquilegia vulgaris</i>	Ranunculaceae	native	LC	VU
<i>Arabis hirsuta</i>	Brassicaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Arctium lappa</i>	Asteraceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Arctium tomentosum</i>	Asteraceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Arenaria serpyllifolia</i>	Caryophyllaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>	Poaceae	archaeophyte	LC	LC
<i>Artemisia absinthium</i>	Asteraceae	archaeophyte	LC	LC
<i>Artemisia vulgaris</i>	Asteraceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Arum cylindraceum</i>	Araceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Asplenium ruta-muraria</i>	Aspleniaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Astragalus cicer</i>	Fabaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Atriplex oblongifolia</i>	Chenopodiaceae (Amaranthaceae)	native	LC	LC
<i>Atriplex patula</i>	Chenopodiaceae (Amaranthaceae)	native	LC	LC
<i>Atriplex sagittata</i>	Chenopodiaceae (Amaranthaceae)	native	LC	LC
<i>Ballota nigra</i>	Lamiaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Barbarea vulgaris</i>	Brassicaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Bellis perennis</i>	Asteraceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Berberis vulgaris</i>	Berberidaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Berula erecta</i>	Apiaceae	native	VU	VU
<i>Betonica officinalis</i>	Lamiaceae	native	NT	VU
<i>Bidens frondosa</i>	Asteraceae	neophyte	ne	ne
<i>Brachypodium pinnatum</i>	Poaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Brachypodium sylvaticum</i>	Poaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Brassica napus</i>	Brassicaceae	casual	ne	ne
<i>Briza media</i>	Poaceae	native	LC	VU
<i>Bromus benekenii</i>	Poaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Bromus erectus</i>	Poaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Bromus hordeaceus</i>	Poaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Bromus inermis</i>	Poaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Bromus ramosus</i>	Poaceae	native	LC	VU
<i>Bromus sterilis</i>	Poaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Bromus tectorum</i>	Poaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Bryonia dioica</i> (<i>Bryonia cretica</i> subsp. <i>dioica</i>)	Cucurbitaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Buglossoides purpureoacerulea</i> (<i>Aegonychon purpureoaceruleum</i>)	Boraginaceae	native	NT	NT
<i>Bunias orientalis</i>	Brassicaceae	neophyte	ne	ne
<i>Bupthalmum salicifolium</i>	Asteraceae	native	LC	VU
<i>Butomus umbellatus</i>	Butomaceae	native	VU	VU
<i>Buxus sempervirens</i>	Buxaceae	casual	ne	ne
<i>Calamagrostis epigejos</i>	Poaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Calystegia sepium</i>	Convolvulaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Campanula persicifolia</i>	Campanulaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Campanula rapunculoides</i>	Campanulaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Campanula trachelium</i>	Campanulaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>	Brassicaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Carduus acanthoides</i>	Asteraceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Carduus crispus</i>	Asteraceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Carex acuta</i>	Cyperaceae	native	VU	VU
<i>Carex acutiformis</i>	Cyperaceae	native	NT	NT
<i>Carex alba</i>	Cyperaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Carex caryophyllea</i>	Cyperaceae	native	LC	NT
<i>Carex digitata</i>	Cyperaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Carex distans</i>	Cyperaceae	native	VU	VU
<i>Carex divulsa</i>	Cyperaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Carex flacca</i>	Cyperaceae	native	LC	NT
<i>Carex hirta</i>	Cyperaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Carex otrubae</i>	Cyperaceae	native	NT	NT
<i>Carex praecox</i>	Cyperaceae	native	NT	NT
<i>Carex remota</i>	Cyperaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Carex riparia</i>	Cyperaceae	native	VU	VU
<i>Carex spicata</i>	Cyperaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Carex sylvatica</i>	Cyperaceae	native	LC	LC

Taxon	Family	Origin	RL-A	RL-Pann
<i>Carex tomentosa</i>	Cyperaceae	native	NT	NT
<i>Carpinus betulus</i>	Betulaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Carum carvi</i>	Apiaceae	native	LC	EN
<i>Celtis australis</i>	Celtidaceae (Cannabaceae)	casual	ne	ne
<i>Centaurea jacea</i>	Asteraceae	native	LC	VU
<i>Centaurea scabiosa</i> subsp. <i>scabiosa</i>	Asteraceae	native	LC	NT
<i>Centaurium pulchellum</i>	Gentianaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Cerastium arvense</i> subsp. <i>arvense</i>	Caryophyllaceae	native	NT	VU
<i>Cerastium glomeratum</i>	Caryophyllaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Cerastium holosteoides</i>	Caryophyllaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Cerastium pumilum</i>	Caryophyllaceae	native	NT	NT
<i>Ceratophyllum demersum</i>	Ceratophyllaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Cerinthe minor</i>	Boraginaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Chaerophyllum bulbosum</i>	Apiaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Chaerophyllum temulum</i>	Apiaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Chelidonium majus</i>	Papaveraceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Chenopodium album</i>	Chenopodiaceae (Amaranthaceae)	native	LC	LC
<i>Chenopodium ficifolium</i>	Chenopodiaceae (Amaranthaceae)	archaeophyte	LC	LC
<i>Chenopodium hybridum</i>	Chenopodiaceae (Amaranthaceae)	native	LC	LC
<i>Chenopodium polyspermum</i>	Chenopodiaceae (Amaranthaceae)	native	LC	LC
<i>Cichorium intybus</i>	Asteraceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Asteraceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Cirsium canum</i>	Asteraceae	native	VU	VU
<i>Cirsium oleraceum</i>	Asteraceae	native	LC	VU
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Asteraceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Clematis vitalba</i>	Ranunculaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Clinopodium vulgare</i>	Lamiaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Colchicum autumnale</i>	Colchicaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Consolida hispanica</i> (<i>Consolida orientalis</i>)	Ranunculaceae	neophyte	ne	ne
<i>Consolida regalis</i> (<i>Delphinium consolida</i>)	Ranunculaceae	archaeophyte	LC	LC
<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	Convolvulaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Cornus mas</i>	Cornaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Cornus sanguinea</i>	Cornaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Corydalis cava</i>	Fumariaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Cosmos bipinnatus</i>	Asteraceae	casual	ne	ne
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Rosaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Crepis biennis</i>	Asteraceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Crepis pulchra</i>	Asteraceae	casual	ne	ne
<i>Crepis setosa</i>	Asteraceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Crocus vernus</i> agg.	Iridaceae	casual	ne	ne
<i>Cruciata laevipes</i>	Rubiaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Cyanus segetum</i> (<i>Centaurea cyanus</i>)	Asteraceae	archaeophyte	NT	NT
<i>Cyclamen purpurascens</i>	Myrsinaceae	native	LC	NT
<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	Poaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Cystopteris fragilis</i>	Dryopteridaceae (Cystopteridaceae)	native	LC	VU
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Poaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Datura stramonium</i>	Solanaceae	neophyte	ne	ne
<i>Daucus carota</i>	Apiaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i>	Poaceae	native	LC	NT
<i>Dianthus superbus</i> subsp. <i>superbus</i> ¹⁾	Caryophyllaceae	native	EN	EN
<i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i>	Poaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Dipsacus fullonum</i>	Dipsacaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Dipsacus pilosus</i>	Dipsacaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Draba boerhaavii</i> (<i>Draba verna</i> var. <i>boerhaavii</i>)	Brassicaceae	native	DD	DD
<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>	Poaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Echinops sphaerocephalus</i>	Asteraceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Echium vulgare</i>	Boraginaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Elymus caninus</i>	Poaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Elymus repens</i>	Poaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>	Onagraceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Epilobium parviflorum</i>	Onagraceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Epilobium roseum</i>	Onagraceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Epilobium tetragonum</i>	Onagraceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Equisetum arvense</i>	Equisetaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Eragrostis minor</i>	Poaceae	native	ne	ne
<i>Eranthis hyemalis</i>	Ranunculaceae	casual	ne	ne
<i>Erechtites hieraciifolia</i>	Asteraceae	neophyte	ne	ne
<i>Erigeron acris</i> subsp. <i>serotinus</i>	Asteraceae	native	NT	G
<i>Erigeron annuus</i>	Asteraceae	neophyte	ne	ne
<i>Erigeron canadensis</i>	Asteraceae	neophyte	ne	ne
<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>	Geraniaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Eryngium campestre</i>	Apiaceae	native	NT	NT

Taxon	Family	Origin	RL-A	RL-Pann
<i>Euonymus europaeus</i>	Celastraceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Eupatorium cannabinum</i>	Asteraceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Euphorbia cyparissias</i>	Euphorbiaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Euphorbia esula</i>	Euphorbiaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Euphorbia verrucosa</i> ²⁾	Euphorbiaceae	native	VU	VU
<i>Euphorbia virgata</i>	Euphorbiaceae	native	NT	NT
<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Fagaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Falcaria vulgaris</i>	Apiaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Fallopia convolvulus</i>	Polygonaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Fallopia dumetorum</i>	Polygonaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Fallopia × bohémica</i> (<i>Reynoutria × bohémica</i>)	Polygonaceae	neophyte	ne	ne
<i>Festuca arundinacea</i> (<i>Lolium arundinaceum</i>)	Poaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Festuca gigantea</i> (<i>Lolium giganteum</i>)	Poaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Festuca rubra</i>	Poaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Festuca rupicola</i>	Poaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Ficaria verna</i>	Ranunculaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Filipendula ulmaria</i> subsp. <i>ulmaria</i>	Rosaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Filipendula vulgaris</i>	Rosaceae	native	VU	VU
<i>Fragaria vesca</i>	Rosaceae	native	LC	NT
<i>Fragaria viridis</i>	Rosaceae	native	NT	NT
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Oleaceae	native	NT	NT
<i>Fumaria vaillantii</i>	Fumariaceae	archaeophyte	NT	NT
<i>Gagea lutea</i>	Liliaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Gagea villosa</i>	Liliaceae	native	VU	VU
<i>Galanthus nivalis</i>	Amaryllidaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Galeobdolon montanum</i>	Lamiaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Galeopsis pubescens</i>	Lamiaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Galium album</i>	Rubiaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Galium aparine</i>	Rubiaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Galium boreale</i>	Rubiaceae	native	NT	VU
<i>Galium mollugo</i> s.str.	Rubiaceae	native	LC	VU
<i>Galium odoratum</i>	Rubiaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Galium verum</i> (<i>Galium verum</i> subsp. <i>verum</i>)	Rubiaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Galium wirtgenii</i> (<i>Galium verum</i> subsp. <i>wirtgenii</i>)	Rubiaceae	native	VU	VU
<i>Geranium pusillum</i>	Geraniaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Geranium pyrenaicum</i>	Geraniaceae	neophyte	ne	ne
<i>Geranium robertianum</i>	Geraniaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Geranium sibiricum</i>	Geraniaceae	neophyte	ne	ne
<i>Geum urbanum</i>	Rosaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Glechoma hederacea</i>	Lamiaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	Caesalpiniaceae (Fabaceae)	casual	ne	ne
<i>Hedera helix</i>	Araliaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Helianthemum nummularium</i> subsp. <i>obscurum</i>	Cistaceae	native	NT	NT
<i>Helminthotheca echioides</i>	Asteraceae	native	ne	ne
<i>Hepatica nobilis</i>	Ranunculaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>	Apiaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Hieracium murorum</i>	Asteraceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Hieracium pilosella</i> (<i>Pilosella officinarum</i>)	Asteraceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Poaceae	native	LC	NT
<i>Holosteum umbellatum</i>	Caryophyllaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Homalotrichon pubescens</i> (<i>Avenula pubescens</i>)	Poaceae	native	LC	VU
<i>Hordelymus europaeus</i>	Poaceae	native	LC	VU
<i>Hordeum murinum</i>	Poaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Humulus lupulus</i>	Cannabaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>	Hypericaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Impatiens glandulifera</i>	Balsaminaceae	neophyte	ne	ne
<i>Inula britannica</i> (<i>Pentanema britannica</i>)	Asteraceae	native	VU	VU
<i>Inula conyzae</i> (<i>Pentanema squarrosus</i>)	Asteraceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Inula salicina</i> (<i>Pentanema salicinum</i>)	Asteraceae	native	NT	NT
<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>	Iridaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Juglans nigra</i>	Juglandaceae	casual	ne	ne
<i>Juglans regia</i>	Juglandaceae	neophyte	ne	ne
<i>Juncus articulatus</i>	Juncaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Juncus compressus</i>	Juncaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Juncus sphaerocarpus</i> ³⁾	Juncaceae	native	VU	VU
<i>Kickxia spuria</i>	Antirrhinaceae (Plantaginaceae)	archaeophyte	VU	VU
<i>Klasea lycopifolia</i> ⁴⁾	Asteraceae	native	EN	EN
<i>Knautia arvensis</i>	Dipsacaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Lactuca muralis</i> (<i>Mycelis muralis</i>)	Asteraceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Lactuca saligna</i>	Asteraceae	native	VU	VU
<i>Lactuca serriola</i>	Asteraceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Lamium maculatum</i>	Lamiaceae	native	LC	LC

Taxon	Family	Origin	RL-A	RL-Pann
<i>Lamium purpureum</i>	Lamiaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Lapsana communis</i>	Asteraceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Lathraea squamaria</i>	Orobanchaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Lathyrus pannonicus</i> subsp. <i>pannonicus</i> ⁵⁾	Fabaceae	native	EN	EN
<i>Lathyrus pratensis</i>	Fabaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Lathyrus tuberosus</i>	Fabaceae	archaeophyte	LC	LC
<i>Leersia oryzoides</i>	Poaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Legousia speculum-veneris</i>	Campanulaceae	archaeophyte	VU	EN
<i>Lemna minor</i>	Lemnaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Leontodon hispidus</i> subsp. <i>hispidus</i>	Asteraceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Lepidium draba</i>	Brassicaceae	archaeophyte	LC	LC
<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>	Asteraceae	native	NT	VU
<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i>	Oleaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Linaria vulgaris</i>	Antirrhinaceae (Plantaginaceae)	native	LC	LC
<i>Lolium perenne</i>	Poaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Lonicera tatarica</i>	Caprifoliaceae	casual	ne	ne
<i>Lonicera xylosteum</i>	Caprifoliaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Loranthus europaeus</i>	Loranthaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	Fabaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Lotus maritimus</i>	Fabaceae	native	VU	VU
<i>Lotus tenuis</i>	Fabaceae	native	VU	VU
<i>Lunaria annua</i>	Brassicaceae	casual	ne	ne
<i>Lychnis flos-cuculi</i> (<i>Silene flos-cuculi</i>)	Caryophyllaceae	native	LC	VU
<i>Lycopus europaeus</i>	Lamiaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Lysimachia nummularia</i>	Myrsinaceae (Primulaceae)	native	LC	LC
<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	Lythraceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Lythrum virgatum</i> ⁶⁾	Lythraceae	native	EN	EN
<i>Mahonia aquifolium</i> (<i>Berberis aquifolium</i>)	Berberidaceae	casual	ne	ne
<i>Malva neglecta</i>	Malvaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Malva sylvestris</i> subsp. <i>mauritanica</i>	Malvaceae	casual	ne	ne
<i>Malva sylvestris</i> subsp. <i>sylvestris</i>	Malvaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Matricaria discoidea</i>	Asteraceae	neophyte	ne	ne
<i>Medicago falcata</i>	Fabaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Medicago lupulina</i>	Fabaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Medicago minima</i>	Fabaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Medicago sativa</i>	Fabaceae	neophyte	ne	ne
<i>Medicago</i> × <i>varia</i>	Fabaceae	neophyte	ne	ne
<i>Melica nutans</i>	Poaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Melica transsilvanica</i>	Poaceae	native	NT	NT
<i>Melica uniflora</i>	Poaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Melilotus officinalis</i>	Fabaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Melissa officinalis</i>	Lamiaceae	casual	ne	ne
<i>Mentha aquatica</i>	Lamiaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Mentha arvensis</i>	Lamiaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Mentha longifolia</i>	Lamiaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Mercurialis annua</i>	Euphorbiaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Mercurialis perennis</i>	Euphorbiaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Microrrhinum minus</i>	Antirrhinaceae (Plantaginaceae)	native	LC	LC
<i>Microthlaspi perfoliatum</i> (<i>Noccaea perfoliata</i>)	Brassicaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Muscari comosum</i>	Hyacinthaceae	native	NT	NT
<i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i>	Haloragaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Najas marina</i>	Najadaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Nonea pulla</i>	Boraginaceae	native	NT	NT
<i>Nuphar lutea</i>	Nymphaeaceae	native	NT	NT
<i>Nymphaea alba</i>	Nymphaeaceae	native	VU	ne
<i>Onobrychis viciifolia</i>	Fabaceae	neophyte	ne	ne
<i>Ononis spinosa</i> subsp. <i>spinosa</i>	Fabaceae	native	NT	NT
<i>Onopordum acanthium</i>	Asteraceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Ornithogalum kochii</i> (<i>Ornithogalum orthophyllum</i> subsp. <i>kochii</i>)	Hyacinthaceae	native	VU	VU
<i>Oxalis corniculata</i>	Oxalidaceae	neophyte	ne	ne
<i>Oxalis dillenii</i>	Oxalidaceae	neophyte	ne	ne
<i>Oxalis stricta</i>	Oxalidaceae	neophyte	ne	ne
<i>Panicum capillare</i>	Poaceae	neophyte	ne	ne
<i>Panicum dichotomiflorum</i>	Poaceae	casual	ne	ne
<i>Papaver dubium</i> subsp. <i>confine</i> (<i>Papaver confine</i>)	Papaveraceae	native	VU	VU
<i>Papaver rhoeas</i>	Papaveraceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Parietaria officinalis</i>	Urticaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Parthenocissus inserta</i>	Vitaceae	neophyte	ne	ne
<i>Paulownia tomentosa</i>	Paulowniaceae	casual	ne	ne
<i>Persicaria amphibia</i>	Polygonaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Persicaria dubia</i>	Polygonaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Persicaria hydropiper</i>	Polygonaceae	native	LC	LC

Taxon	Family	Origin	RL-A	RL-Pann
<i>Persicaria lapathifolia</i>	Polygonaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>	Poaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Phalaris canariensis</i>	Poaceae	casual	ne	ne
<i>Philadelphus coronarius</i>	Hydrangeaceae	native	EN	ne
<i>Phleum nodosum</i> (<i>Phleum bertolonii</i>)	Poaceae	native	DD	DD
<i>Phleum pratense</i>	Poaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Phragmites australis</i>	Poaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Physalis alkekengi</i> (<i>Alkekengi officinarum</i>)	Solanaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Picea abies</i>	Pinaceae	native	LC	ne
<i>Picris hieracioides</i>	Asteraceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Pimpinella saxifraga</i>	Apiaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Pinus nigra</i>	Pinaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Plantaginaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Plantago major</i> subsp. <i>intermedia</i>	Plantaginaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Plantago major</i> subsp. <i>major</i>	Plantaginaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Plantago media</i>	Plantaginaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Platanus orientalis</i>	Platanaceae	casual	ne	ne
<i>Poa angustifolia</i>	Poaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Poa annua</i>	Poaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Poa nemoralis</i>	Poaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Poa trivialis</i>	Poaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Polygonatum latifolium</i>	Ruscaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>	Polygonaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Populus alba</i>	Salicaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Populus tremula</i>	Salicaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Populus × canescens</i>	Salicaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>	Portulacaceae	archaeophyte	LC	LC
<i>Potamogeton crispus</i>	Potamogetonaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Potamogeton pectinatus</i> (<i>Stuckenia pectinata</i>)	Potamogetonaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Potentilla argentea</i>	Rosaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Potentilla indica</i>	Rosaceae	neophyte	ne	ne
<i>Potentilla reptans</i>	Rosaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Primula veris</i>	Primulaceae	native	NT	VU
<i>Primula vulgaris</i>	Primulaceae	native	LC	NT
<i>Primula × polyantha</i>	Primulaceae	native	ne	ne
<i>Prunella laciniata</i>	Lamiaceae	native	VU	VU
<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>	Lamiaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Prunus avium</i>	Rosaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Prunus padus</i>	Rosaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	Rosaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Pseudoturritia turrita</i>	Brassicaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Pulicaria dysenterica</i>	Asteraceae	native	NT	NT
<i>Pulmonaria officinalis</i>	Boraginaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Pyrus pyraister</i> (<i>Pyrus communis</i> subsp. <i>pyraister</i>)	Rosaceae	native	NT	NT
<i>Quercus cerris</i>	Fagaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Quercus robur</i>	Fagaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Ranunculus acris</i>	Ranunculaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Ranunculus bulbosus</i>	Ranunculaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Ranunculus circinatus</i> ⁷⁾	Ranunculaceae	native	NT	NT
<i>Ranunculus nemorosus</i> (<i>Ranunculus tuberosus</i>)	Ranunculaceae	native	LC	EN
<i>Ranunculus polyanthemus</i>	Ranunculaceae	native	NT	NT
<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	Ranunculaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Ranunculus sceleratus</i>	Ranunculaceae	native	NT	NT
<i>Reseda lutea</i>	Resedaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Rhamnus cathartica</i>	Rhamnaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Rhinanthus minor</i>	Orobanchaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Robinia pseudacacia</i>	Fabaceae	neophyte	ne	ne
<i>Rorippa palustris</i>	Brassicaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Rosa canina</i> s.l.	Rosaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Rubus armeniacus</i>	Rosaceae	casual	ne	ne
<i>Rubus caesius</i>	Rosaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Rubus laciniatus</i>	Rosaceae	casual	ne	ne
<i>Rubus sect. Rubus</i>	Rosaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Rumex acetosa</i>	Polygonaceae	native	LC	VU
<i>Rumex conglomeratus</i>	Polygonaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Rumex crispus</i>	Polygonaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Rumex sanguineus</i>	Polygonaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Sagina procumbens</i>	Caryophyllaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Salvia nemorosa</i>	Lamiaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Salvia pratensis</i>	Lamiaceae	native	NT	NT
<i>Salvia verticillata</i>	Lamiaceae	native	LC	NT
<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Sambucaceae (Viburnaceae)	native	LC	LC

Taxon	Family	Origin	RL-A	RL-Pann
<i>Sanguisorba officinalis</i>	Rosaceae	native	NT	VU
<i>Scilla vindobonensis</i>	Hyacinthaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Scirpus sylvaticus</i>	Cyperaceae	native	LC	NT
<i>Scorzonera cana</i>	Asteraceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Scrophularia nodosa</i>	Scrophulariaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Scrophularia umbrosa</i>	Scrophulariaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Scutellaria altissima</i>	Lamiaceae	casual	ne	ne
<i>Scutellaria galericulata</i>	Lamiaceae	native	NT	VU
<i>Scutellaria hastifolia</i> ⁸⁾	Lamiaceae	native	VU	EN
<i>Securigera varia</i>	Fabaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Senecio erraticus</i> (<i>Jacobaea erratica</i>)	Asteraceae	native	LC	NT
<i>Senecio inaequidens</i>	Asteraceae	neophyte	ne	ne
<i>Senecio jacobaea</i> (<i>Jacobaea vulgaris</i>)	Asteraceae	native	NT	NT
<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>	Asteraceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Serratula tinctoria</i>	Asteraceae	native	NT	VU
<i>Sesleria uliginosa</i>	Poaceae	native	VU	VU
<i>Setaria pumila</i>	Poaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Setaria verticillata</i>	Poaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Setaria viridis</i>	Poaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Sherardia arvensis</i>	Rubiaceae	native	NT	NT
<i>Silaum silaus</i>	Apiaceae	native	VU	VU
<i>Silene latifolia</i> subsp. <i>alba</i>	Caryophyllaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Silene noctiflora</i>	Caryophyllaceae	archaeophyte	NT	NT
<i>Silene vulgaris</i> subsp. <i>vulgaris</i>	Caryophyllaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Silybum marianum</i>	Asteraceae	casual	ne	ne
<i>Sinapis arvensis</i> (<i>Mutarda arvensis</i>)	Brassicaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Sisymbrium loeselii</i>	Brassicaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Solanum dulcamara</i>	Solanaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	Solanaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Sonchus arvensis</i>	Asteraceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Sonchus asper</i>	Asteraceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	Asteraceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Sonchus palustris</i>	Asteraceae	native	VU	VU
<i>Sparganium erectum</i>	Sparganiaceae	native	G	G
<i>Spirodela polyrhiza</i>	Lemnaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Stachys annua</i>	Lamiaceae	native	NT	NT
<i>Stachys recta</i>	Lamiaceae	native	NT	NT
<i>Stachys sylvatica</i>	Lamiaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Staphylea pinnata</i>	Staphyleaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Stellaria aquatica</i>	Caryophyllaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Stellaria media</i> s.l. ⁹⁾	Caryophyllaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Symphyotrichum novi-belgii</i>	Asteraceae	neophyte	ne	ne
<i>Symphytum officinale</i>	Boraginaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Syringa vulgaris</i>	Oleaceae	neophyte	ne	ne
<i>Taraxacum</i> sect. <i>Ruderalia</i> (<i>Taraxacum</i> sect. <i>Taraxacum</i>)	Asteraceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Taxus baccata</i>	Taxaceae	native	NT	ne
<i>Teucrium chamaedrys</i>	Lamiaceae	native	LC	NT
<i>Teucrium scordium</i> ¹⁰⁾	Lamiaceae	native	EN	EN
<i>Thalictrum flavum</i>	Ranunculaceae	native	VU	VU
<i>Thesium ramosum</i>	Santalaceae	native	VU	VU
<i>Thymus kosteleckyanus</i> (<i>Thymus pannonicus</i>)	Lamiaceae	native	EN	EN
<i>Thymus odoratissimus</i>	Lamiaceae	native	VU	VU
<i>Tilia cordata</i>	Tiliaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Tilia platyphyllos</i>	Tiliaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Torilis japonica</i>	Apiaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Tragopogon dubius</i>	Asteraceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Tragopogon orientalis</i>	Asteraceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Trifolium campestre</i>	Fabaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Trifolium dubium</i>	Fabaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Trifolium fragiferum</i>	Fabaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Trifolium hybridum</i>	Fabaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Trifolium incarnatum</i>	Fabaceae	neophyte	ne	ne
<i>Trifolium montanum</i>	Fabaceae	native	LC	NT
<i>Trifolium pratense</i>	Fabaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Trifolium repens</i>	Fabaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Tripleurospermum inodorum</i>	Asteraceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Trisetum flavescens</i>	Poaceae	native	LC	VU
<i>Triticum aestivum</i>	Poaceae	casual	ne	ne
<i>Tulipa sylvestris</i> ¹¹⁾	Liliaceae	casual	ne	ne
<i>Tussilago farfara</i>	Asteraceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Typha latifolia</i>	Typhaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Ulmus laevis</i>	Ulmaceae	native	NT	NT

Taxon	Family	Origin	RL-A	RL-Pann
<i>Ulmus minor</i>	Ulmaceae	native	NT	NT
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Urticaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Valeriana officinalis</i>	Valerianaceae (Caprifoliaceae)	native	LC	LC
<i>Valerianella carinata</i>	Valerianaceae (Caprifoliaceae)	archaeophyte	VU	VU
<i>Verbascum phlomoides</i>	Scrophulariaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Verbena officinalis</i>	Verbenaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Veronica anagallis-aquatica</i>	Antirrhinaceae (Plantaginaceae)	native	LC	LC
<i>Veronica arvensis</i>	Antirrhinaceae (Plantaginaceae)	native	LC	LC
<i>Veronica chamaedrys</i>	Antirrhinaceae (Plantaginaceae)	native	LC	LC
<i>Veronica hederifolia</i>	Antirrhinaceae (Plantaginaceae)	native	LC	LC
<i>Veronica orchidea</i>	Antirrhinaceae (Plantaginaceae)	native	EN	EN
<i>Veronica persica</i>	Antirrhinaceae (Plantaginaceae)	neophyte	ne	ne
<i>Veronica polita</i>	Antirrhinaceae (Plantaginaceae)	native	LC	LC
<i>Veronica serpyllifolia</i>	Antirrhinaceae (Plantaginaceae)	native	LC	NT
<i>Veronica sublobata</i>	Antirrhinaceae (Plantaginaceae)	native	LC	LC
<i>Veronica teucrium</i>	Antirrhinaceae (Plantaginaceae)	native	VU	VU
<i>Viburnum lantana</i>	Viburnaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Viburnum opulus</i>	Viburnaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Vicia angustifolia</i> (<i>Vicia sativa</i> subsp. <i>nigra</i>)	Fabaceae	native	G	G
<i>Vicia cracca</i>	Fabaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Vicia hirsuta</i>	Fabaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Vinca minor</i>	Apocynaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Vincetoxicum hircundinaria</i>	Asclepiadaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Viola arvensis</i>	Violaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Viola hirta</i>	Violaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Viola odorata</i>	Violaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Viola pumila</i> ¹²⁾	Violaceae	native	EN	EN
<i>Viola reichenbachiana</i>	Violaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Viola suavis</i>	Violaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Viscum album</i>	Viscaceae	native	LC	LC
<i>Vitis riparia</i>	Vitaceae	casual	ne	ne
<i>Zannichellia palustris</i>	Zannichelliaceae (Potamogetonaceae)	native	LC	LC

Annotations to **Tab. 1**:

- 1) *Dianthus superbus* subsp. *superbus*: The species is distributed in Eurasia from France to Japan. The subspecies *superbus* is mainly a species from the lowlands and it is endangered in Austria, because of the historic decline of seminatural grassland. The typical habitat is a wet to wet-dry, nutrient-poor grassland, especially purple moor grass meadows.
- 2) *Euphorbia verrucosa*: This species can be considered representative for a whole species group. Species in this group are found frequently in the meadows of the Vienna Woods and the lower areas of the northeastern Alps but are rare in the Pannonian lowlands, because of the loss of nutrient-poor grasslands during the last century in this region.
- 3) *Juncus sphaerocarpos*: This is an annual spring-flowering species typical of wet depressions. It was found on patches of bare ground in one of the most interesting meadows of Schlosspark Laxenburg in the northeast (see the chapter discussion).
- 4) *Klasea lycopifolia*: Historically Laxenburg was known as one of the few sites in Austria where this species occurred (Halácsy 1896, Janchen 1977). However, at least in the last decades *Klasea lycopifolia*, was no longer known from Laxenburg (see Fischer 2011). *Klasea lycopifolia* is a species of both the [Bern Convention](#) and [EU Habitats Directive](#) and thus protected across the European Union. For further details of this rediscovery see the chapter discussion.
- 5) *Lathyrus pannonicus* subsp. *pannonicus*: This is a fragile plant growing in nutrient-poor wet meadows. Only one flowering individual was found in Schlosspark Laxenburg in spring 2025. The severe loss of wet meadows in the past century led to a strong decline of the populations of this species.
- 6) *Lythrum virgatum*: The range of this species extends from eastern Austria to western Siberia. In Austria it is found especially along the Morava River and around lake Neusiedl. It is extremely rare in the southern Vienna basin. It grows in wetlands but is not as competitive as *Lythrum salicaria*. It was only found in a wet meadow in the northeast of Schlosspark Laxenburg (see the chapter discussion).
- 7) *Ranunculus circinatus*: This species was discovered in the large, central lake of Schlosspark Laxenburg. It belongs to *Ranunculus* sect. *Batrachium*, a group of species difficult to determine. Some other observations on iNaturalist from channels might belong to different species but this cannot be determined solely with the presented photos.
- 8) *Scutellaria hastifolia*: Three species of *Scutellaria* have been found growing in Schlosspark Laxenburg and this one is the rarest. It was located in a wet meadow in the center of Schlosspark Laxenburg. It is a species with a subcontinental European distribution and not common throughout its range. In Austria *S. hastifolia* is restricted to the easternmost part of the country.
- 9) *Stellaria media* s.l.: This group of closely related species comprises four separate species and the only definitive detected species in Schlosspark Laxenburg is the recently described *Stellaria ruderalis* (Lepší et al. 2019). However, the other species of this group may possibly also grow here, but determination without photos of the seeds is difficult.
- 10) *Teucrium scordium*: The water germander needs temporarily flooded depressions along rivers and is found on lake shores and in areas with wet grasslands or pastures. It is scattered throughout its European range. It is rare in Austria (Pannonian area and Carinthia). It was only discovered in a wet meadow in the northeast of Schlosspark Laxenburg (see the chapter discussion).

- 11) *Tulipa sylvestris*: Now, this species is believed to be a neophyte in Austria, introduced from the Mediterranean to Central Europe in the 16th century. However, a slight possibility exists that it is an archaeophyte at least in the Pannonian region. In some parts of Schlosspark Laxenburg the wild tulip forms dense populations in the forests and at the forest edges. Flowering fluctuates from year to year.
- 12) *Viola pumila*: This species is very rare in Austria and restricted to the lowlands along the eastern state border. The distribution ranges from France to western Siberia, but it is not common throughout its range. *Viola pumila* grows in temporarily wet grasslands and flowers early in spring. It was only found in a wet meadow in the northeast of Schlosspark Laxenburg (see the chapter discussion).

An analysis of the recently published Red List for Austria (Schratt-Ehrendorfer et al. 2022) shows that 40 species in the Schlosspark Laxenburg are either endangered (EN) or vulnerable (VU) across Austria (see **Tab. 1**). Furthermore, 61 species are classified within these two categories at the regional scale (i. e. within the Pannonian area). For more details see **Tab. 1** and for an overview **Tab. 2**.

As shown by **Tab. 2**, more species are endangered or vulnerable in the Pannonian region when compared with the whole of Austria (61 vs 40). Three species were not given threat status evaluations for the Pannonian region, because they are not native in this part of Austria, but are elsewhere in Austria (*Nymphaea alba*, *Philadelphus coronarius* and *Taxus baccata*). This explains the difference in the category "not evaluated" (ne).

Tab. 2: Comparison of an Austrian-wide Red List assessment and a regional Red List assessment (Pannonian region) for the vascular plants of Schlosspark Laxenburg; for abbreviations see **Tab. 1**. / Vergleich der österreichweiten mit der regionalen Rote Liste-Bewertung für die Farn- und Blütenpflanzen des Schlossparks Laxenburg; für Abkürzungen siehe **Tab. 1**.

	RL-A	RL-pann
EN	9	12
VU	31	49
NT	43	48
G	2	3
DD	2	2
LC	331	301
ne	66	69
	484	484

Discussion

Our surveys and iNaturalist records have shown that the Schlosspark hosts 484 wild (native, naturalised, casual and escaped) vascular plant taxa. Of these, 408 taxa are native. We found 40 species that are listed as nationally threatened and an additional 21 species that are regionally threatened in the Pannonian area of Austria. Despite this large number of recorded vascular plant species, we estimate that an additional 10–20 % remain to be found in less surveyed areas of the Schlosspark Laxenburg based on known occurrences in the wider area.

The most botanically interesting meadow discovered during the surveys was situated in the northeast of Schlosspark Laxenburg (**Fig. 4** and **5**). It is an extensive, temporarily wet grassland. In total, 13 Red List taxa that are threatened across Austria (Schratt-Ehrendorfer et al. 2022) were recorded; in alphabetical order these species are: *Allium angulosum* VU, *Carex distans* VU, *Carex riparia* VU, *Cirsium canum* VU, *Juncus sphaerocarpus* VU (**Fig. 6a**), *Lathyrus pannonicus* subsp. *pannonicus* EN, *Lythrum virgatum* EN (**Fig. 6b**), *Pentanema britannica* VU, *Silaum silaus* VU, *Teucrium scordium* EN (**Fig. 6c**), *Thalictrum flavum* VU, *Valerianella carinata* VU and *Viola pumila* EN (**Fig. 6d**). In addition to these 13 Red List taxa, many more regionally threatened plant species were found growing in this meadow, but a complete inventory of the meadow has yet to be undertaken. A detailed inventory will be carried out in the coming years.

The most notable finding was the discovery of three separate populations of *Klasea lycopifolia* (**Fig. 7**). The first record was made in June 2023. This member of the family of Asteraceae is a priority species for conservation in Lower Austria, because all four hitherto known sites in Austria are located in this province. *Klasea lycopifolia* was never common, but was more frequently found in the 19th century, with the Vienna Basin being considered a hotspot for this species (Halácsy 1896, Janchen 1977).

However, most of the habitats where this species was found were destroyed in the 20th century (Sauberer et al. 1999). As mentioned in the annotations for **Tab. 1**, *K. lycopifolia* is a species of both the Bern Convention and EU Habitats Directive and thus protected across the European Union. We can confidently say that the three occurrences of *K. lycopifolia* within Schlosspark Laxenburg are relict populations, that were hitherto unknown, at least in recent decades (Fischer 2011). Many of the plant species recorded in the park were historically known in the wider area around Laxenburg, which supports the idea of continuous land use as an important factor in maintaining habitats and species-richness of the park (Kümmerling & Müller 2012).



Fig. 4: Species-rich wet meadow in the northeast of Schlosspark Laxenburg. / *Artenreiche Feuchtwiese im Nordosten des Schlossparks Laxenburg*. 6.6.2025, © Norbert Sauberer.

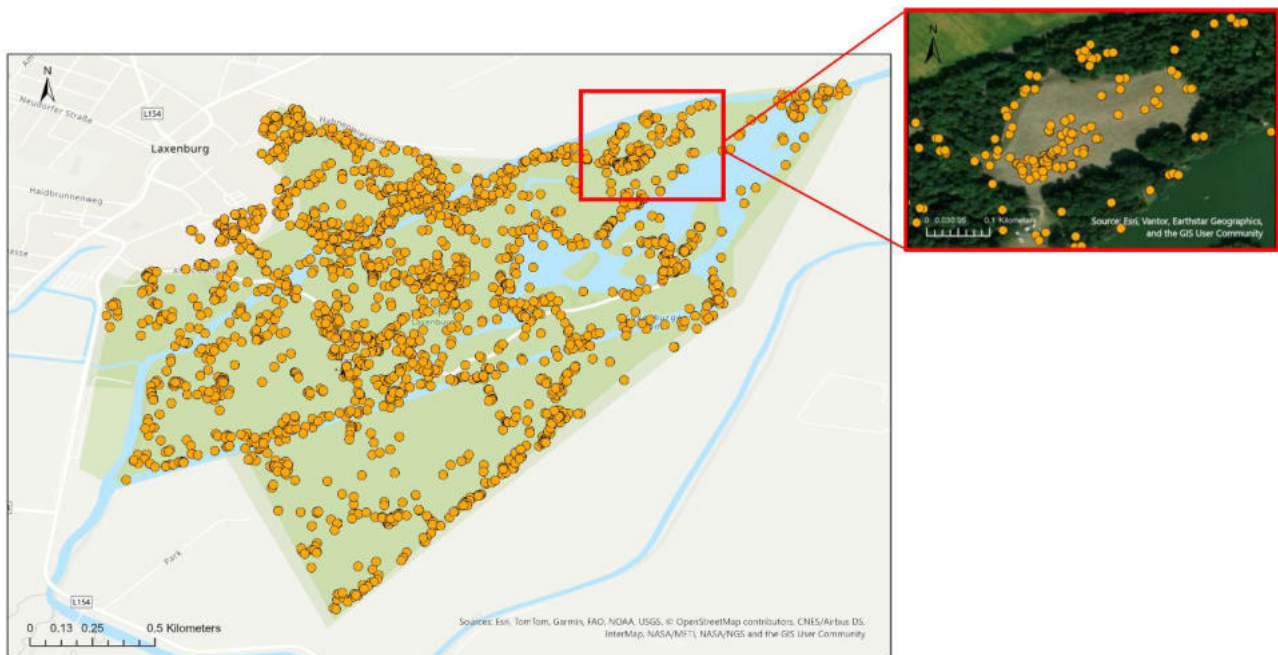


Fig. 5: Observations of vascular plants from Schlosspark Laxenburg and location of the species-rich wet meadow in the northeast of the park. / *Gefäßpflanzen-Beobachtungen im Schlosspark Laxenburg und Lage der artenreichen Feuchtwiese im Nordosten des Schlossparks*. Source: iNaturalist community; Records exported from <https://www.inaturalist.org> on 2/12/2025. Figure made with ArcGIS Pro v.3.0.0, Esri Inc., 2025.

Thanks to this survey, we have demonstrated that the Schlosspark Laxenburg holds a relic flora (and almost certainly a fauna) that would have been much more common in 1306 when the dominion of Laxenburg was acquired by the Habsburgs. Through the continuation of Habsburg values and appreciation of green space, this park is now home to a large number of plant and animal species that have gone locally extinct elsewhere in the Pannonian region of Austria due to habitat loss and fragmentation driven by urbanization and agriculture. As well as the plant species we have reported in this paper, further examples of this diversity can be seen on the [iNaturalist project for the Schlosspark Laxenburg](#) (at the time of writing over 1150 plant, animal and fungus species had been recorded). This project only shows a snapshot of this diversity, but clearly there are strong indications that this park is important for other groups of organisms as well. For example, sporadic observations through citizen science of Eurasian otter (*Lutra lutra*) suggest the park may hold higher vertebrate diversity than officially documented. Expert entomologists are currently working on compiling checklists of the Coleoptera, Heteroptera and Lepidoptera of the Schlosspark and have confirmed the presence of two new species for Austria (Heteroptera, see Rabitsch 2023, Rabitsch in prep.) and a new site for Austria for a rare beetle (*Biphyllus frater* associated with fungi on old deciduous trees, Samuel Messner pers. comm.).



Fig. 6: Endangered plant species found in the wet meadow in the northeast of Schlosspark Laxenburg. / Gefährdete Pflanzenarten, die in der Feuchtwiese im Nordosten des Schlossparks Laxenburg wachsen. a) *Juncus sphaerocarpus*, b) *Lythrum virgatum*, c) *Teucrium scordium*, d) *Viola pumila*. © Norbert Sauberer.

Alongside being important for species rare in Austria, the authors find it noteworthy that there is a relatively low number of introduced plant taxa present (those found outside of ornamental plantings) present in the park (76 vs 408). This is also considered an ecologically important feature of the park and potentially highlights the resilience of this ecosystem to introduced species. However, despite this currently relatively low number of alien species, there may be consequences in the future under

different climate regimes and therefore the authors advise caution if any of these introduced species show invasive behaviour, that rapid management is undertaken.

We have provided further compelling evidence that Schlossparks can play a crucial role in halting the ongoing loss of biodiversity and ecosystem function and in achieving the objectives of EU-wide conservation targets (e.g. Biodiversity Strategy 2030+ and Nature Conservation Act). The fact that around 20% of the plants featured in the park are rare in Austria and one is listed in Annex II of the Habitats Directive shows the importance of this designation.



Fig. 7: *Klasea lycopifolia* in the Schlosspark Laxenburg. / *Klasea lycopifolia* im Schlosspark Laxenburg. © Norbert Sauberer.

Despite being such an important hotspot for biodiversity in Austria, anthropogenic pressures notably, climate change (e.g. fluctuations in water regimes, extreme weather) and invasive species (e.g. alien insect species, plant pathogens) could potentially impact the flora of the Schlosspark. It is therefore paramount that the park is managed to minimize direct human pressures and increase the resilience of the ecosystems to climate change and invasive alien species. Below we outline possible measures to support the conservation of rare species both in Schlosspark Laxenburg and across Austria:

- ❖ Further regular, systematic and integrated surveys to increase the scope beyond plants to include e.g. fungi, bryophytes, lichens and invertebrates. This would support the baseline knowledge of under-recorded species present in the Schlosspark Laxenburg and provide clearer causal association between population trends and drivers of change;

- ❖ Using recently collected data, undertake a review of management plans, including detailed information on mowing times and potential green-hay seed sowing to support some of the rarer species;
- ❖ Digitization of historic planting lists to help understand the history of the park, which species are surviving and which species have vanished over time in the Schlosspark Laxenburg;
- ❖ Control and, where possible, eradication of species on the list of IAS of Union Concern;
- ❖ Supporting Schlosspark managers to help them collectively address common threats and co-design opportunities to protect Schlossparks from ongoing drivers of biodiversity loss;
- ❖ Developing projects linking socio-cultural value to the ecological importance and ecosystem service provisioning of Schlossparks;
- ❖ Developing a national monitoring study for Schlossparks across Austria to understand the collective ecological value and the links to the history behind them;
- ❖ Considering designation of other Austrian Schlossparks, that are not already listed as Natura 2000 sites as such, to improve their legal protection status and promote statutory reporting through Natura 2000 standard data forms. Further consider designating them as Other Effective Area-Based Conservation Measures (OECMs) (Jonas et al. 2021).

Authors contribution

PV, JP, SA and NS designed the study. NS, JP and SA performed the surveys. NS and JP identified the species and reviewed records of vascular plants from iNaturalist. NS, JP and SA wrote the manuscript. KI and WM provided information on the history of Schlosspark Laxenburg and Habsburg legacy. All authors contributed to revisions and gave final approval for publication.

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Autor(en)/Author(s): Sauberer Norbert, Peyton Jodey, Artuso Silvia, Ivanschits Katherine, Mastny Wolfgang, Visconti Piero

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