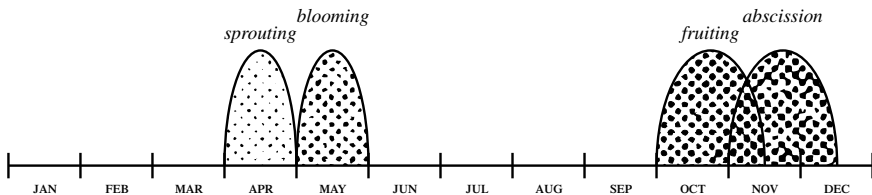
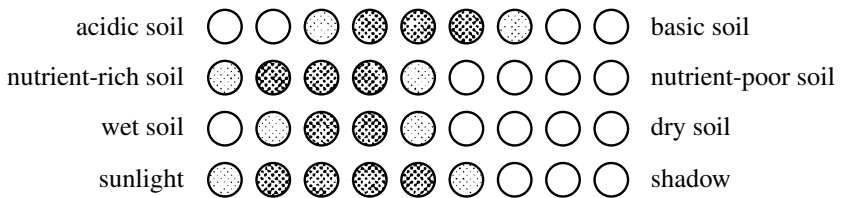


EUROPEAN BEECH / ROTBUCHE

Fagus sylvatica

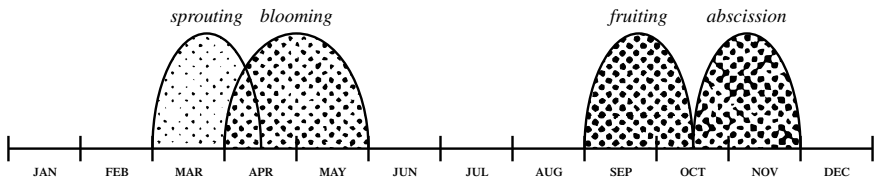
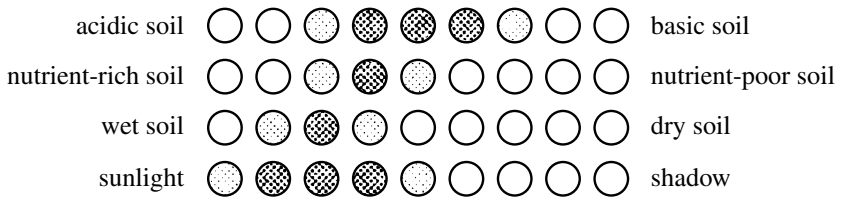
The European beech, the most common tree species on Adlisberg, is a deciduous tree, reaching heights of up to 50 meters. It is known for its smooth, gray bark, and lush, green leaves that turn a vibrant copper in autumn. The tree produces small, edible nuts encased in a spiky husk, known as beech mast, which are important food sources for wildlife. Beech wood is known for its density and fine grain, used in furniture, flooring, and as firewood. European beech prefers well-drained, fertile soils and is sensitive to extreme frost and drought.



EUROPEAN ASH / GEMEINE ESCHE

Fraxinus excelsior

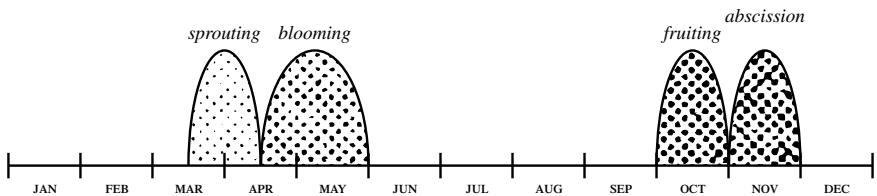
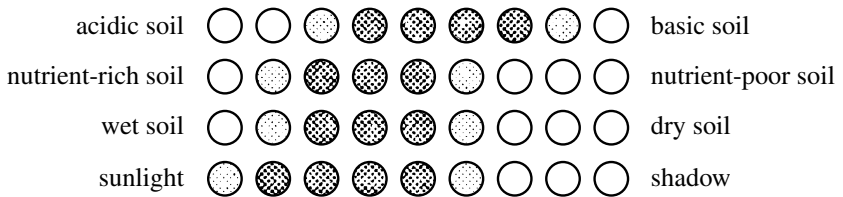
European ash is a large deciduous tree that can grow up to 40 meters tall, known for its tall, elegant stature with a broad crown, pinnate leaves, and distinctive black buds. Its bark is pale grey and smooth in young trees, becoming furrowed with age. The tree's flowers are purple and appear before the leaves in spring. Ash wood is highly valued for its strength and flexibility, used in furniture making and tools. European ash is susceptible to ash defoliation, a disease caused by the fungus *Hymenoscyphus fraxineus*, which has significantly impacted its population.



SYCAMORE MAPLE / BERGAHORN

Acer pseudoplatanus

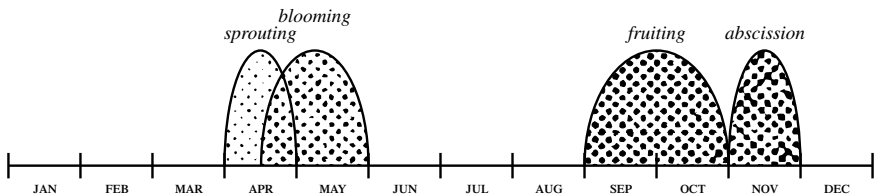
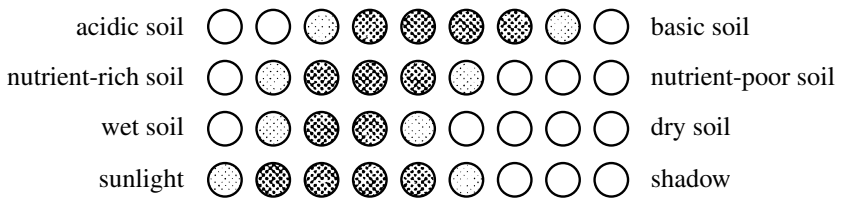
Sycamore maple is a large deciduous tree that can grow over 35 meters tall. It has a broad, domed crown, large, five-lobed leaves that are dark green above and lighter underneath, and produces small, green-yellow flowers in hanging panicles. The tree is known for its tolerance to wind exposure, making it useful for shelterbelts and urban landscaping. Its wood is used in musical instruments and furniture.



EUROPEAN HORNBEAM / HAINBUCHE

Carpinus betulus

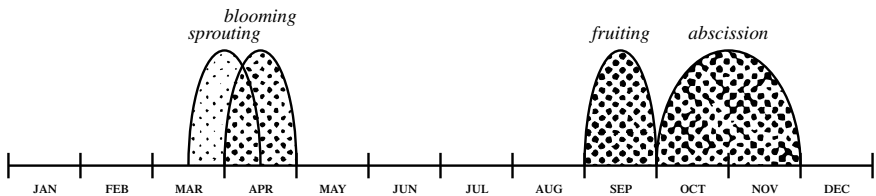
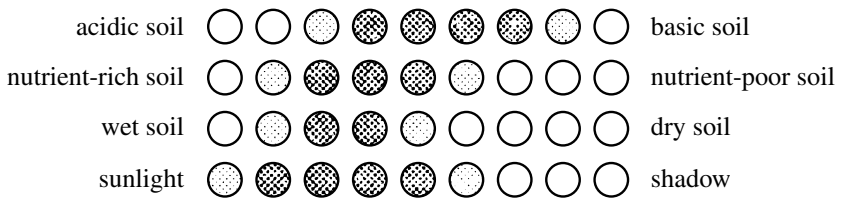
European hornbeam is a medium-sized deciduous tree, reaching up to 15-25 meters in height, known for its smooth, gray bark and a dense, rounded crown. The leaves are ribbed and serrated, turning a beautiful yellow to orange in the autumn. It produces small, green catkins that turn into winged nutlets. The wood is extremely hard and durable, used in carpentry and for making tools. European hornbeam is popular for hedging and topiary due to its ability to withstand heavy pruning.



NORWAY MAPLE / SPITZAHORN

Acer platanoides

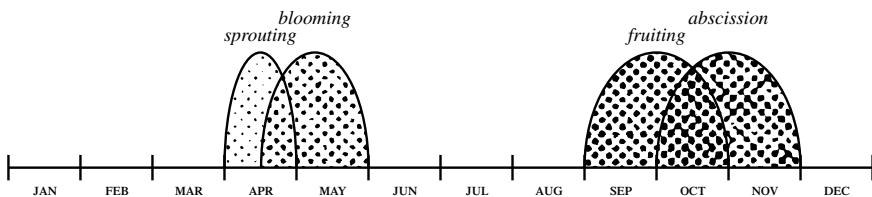
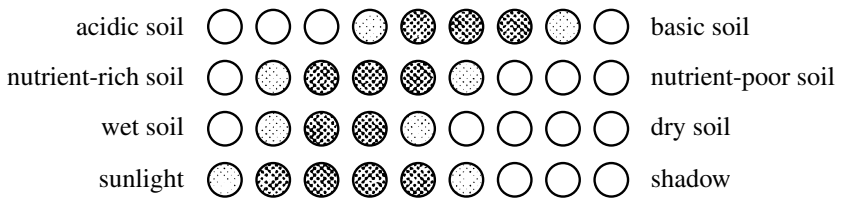
The norway maple is a deciduous tree reaching up to 30 meters tall, with a dense, rounded crown. Its leaves are dark green, palmate, and larger than those of most other maples. It blooms in early spring, producing yellow-green flowers before the leaves emerge. The tree's winged seeds are characteristic of maples. Norway maple is adaptable to a wide range of soil conditions and urban environments, making it a popular choice for street trees. However, it is considered invasive in some areas due to its aggressive growth.



FIELD MAPLE / FELDAHORN

Acer campestre

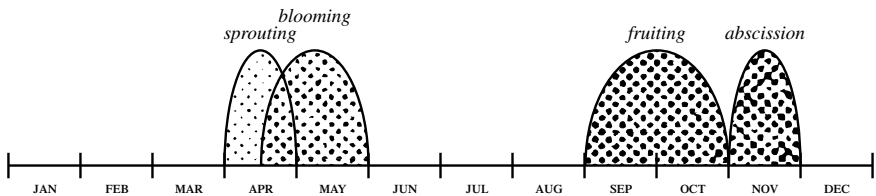
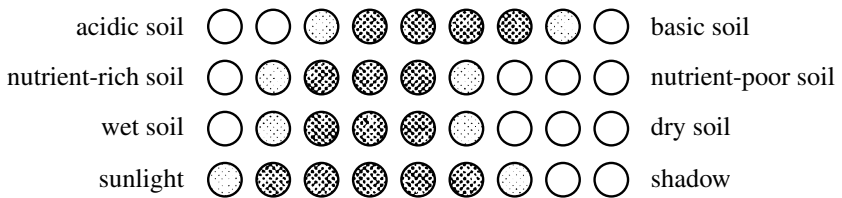
Field maple is a small deciduous tree or large shrub, growing up to 15-25 meters tall, with a dense, rounded crown. Its leaves are small, lobed, and turn a vivid yellow or red in autumn. The tree produces small, green-yellow flowers followed by winged seeds. It is valued for its adaptability to a wide range of soil types and conditions, including urban areas. The wood is hard and fine-grained, used in woodworking and for musical instruments. Field maple is also planted for hedging and as an ornamental tree for its autumn colors.



ENGLISH OAK / STIELEICHE

Quercus robur

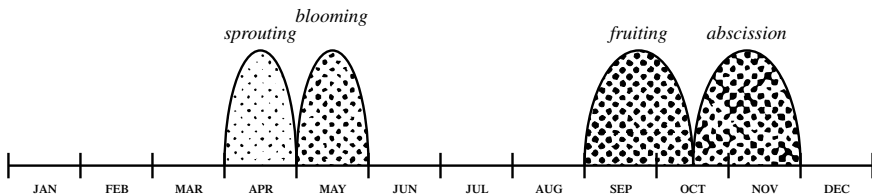
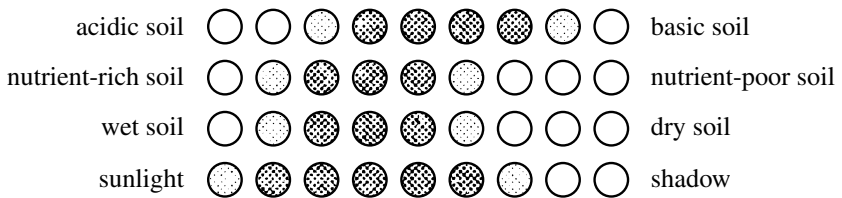
English oak, also known as pedunculate oak, is a venerable deciduous tree reaching heights of 20-40 meters. Characterized by its robust stature, the tree has lobed leaves and acorns on long stalks (peduncles). Its thick, deeply fissured bark provides habitat for myriad species. English Oak is highly adaptable, thriving in various soil types, though it prefers well-drained, loamy soils. The wood is prized for its strength and durability, used in construction, shipbuilding, and furniture. This oak is a keystone species, supporting diverse ecosystems by providing food and shelter for numerous organisms.



SESSILE OAK / TRAUBENEICHE

Quercus petraea

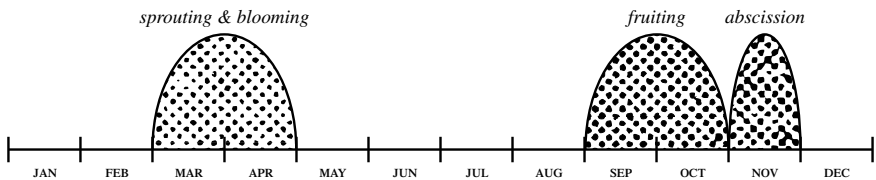
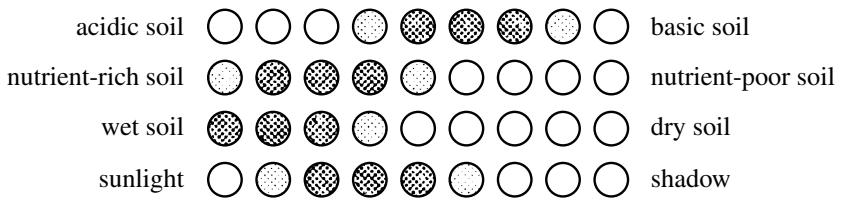
The sessile oak is a large deciduous tree that can grow up to 40 meters tall, distinguished by its deeply lobed leaves and sessile (stalkless) acorns. The bark is deeply fissured, providing habitats for various species. It prefers well-drained, sandy, and loamy soils but adapts to a range of conditions. Sessile oak wood is highly durable and valued for construction, furniture, and barrel making. The tree supports a wide range of biodiversity, offering habitat and food for numerous birds and insects. It is regarded as a key species for the protection of biodiversity in forest ecosystems.



BLACK ALDER / SCHWARZERLE

Alnus glutinosa

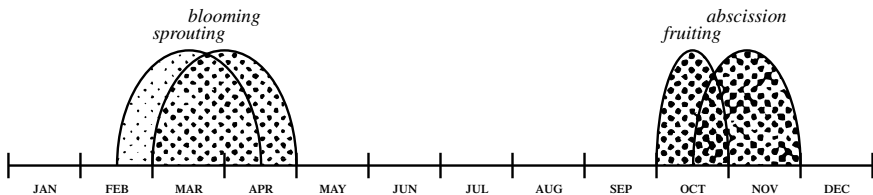
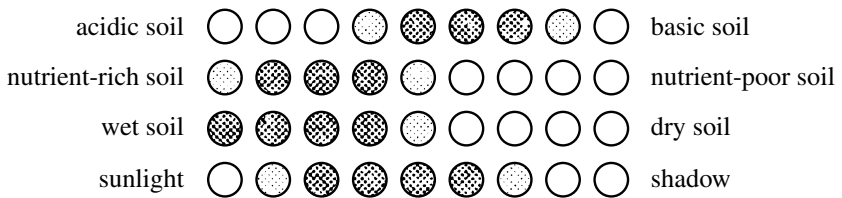
Black alder is a deciduous tree, typically reaching 20-30 meters in height. It is recognized by its dark green, glossy leaves and small, cone-like fruits. The tree thrives in wet conditions, often found along rivers and wetlands. Black Alder is notable for its ability to improve soil fertility through nitrogen fixation. Its wood is resistant to rot when submerged, making it valuable for underwater foundations. Black alder supports biodiversity, providing habitat and food for various species.



GREY ALDER / GRAUERLE

Alnus incana

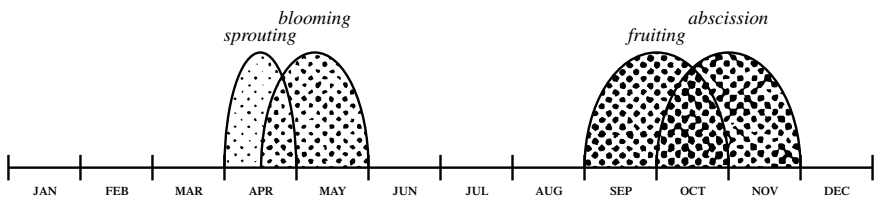
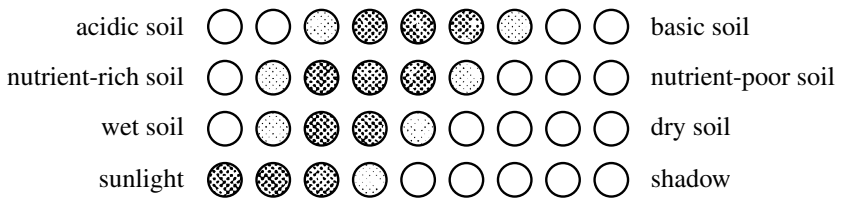
Grey alder is a fast-growing, deciduous tree that can reach up to 20 meters tall. It has greyish bark, green leaves with a paler underside, and produces catkins. Adapted to cold climates, it often colonizes disturbed sites quickly, improving soil quality by fixing nitrogen. Its wood is used for pulp and wood chips. Grey alder is beneficial for reforestation projects and erosion control, especially in northern and alpine regions.



SILVER BIRCH / HÄNGEBIRKE

Betula pendula

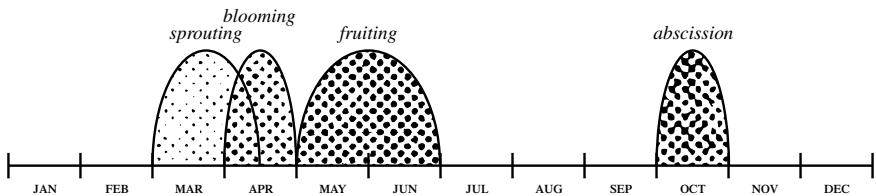
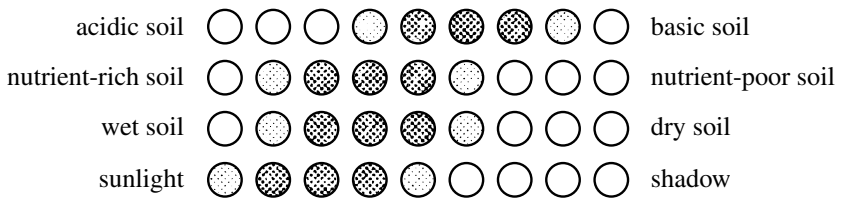
Silver birch is a deciduous tree known for its distinctive white bark that peels in layers, and its delicate, drooping branches. It can grow up to 30 meters tall, with light green leaves turning yellow in autumn. This pioneer species is one of the first to colonize cleared land and improves soil quality for future species. Its wood is used for furniture, flooring, and plywood. Silver birch supports a wide range of wildlife, including caterpillars of numerous moth species.



EUROPEAN ASPEN / ZITTER-PAPPEL

Populus tremula

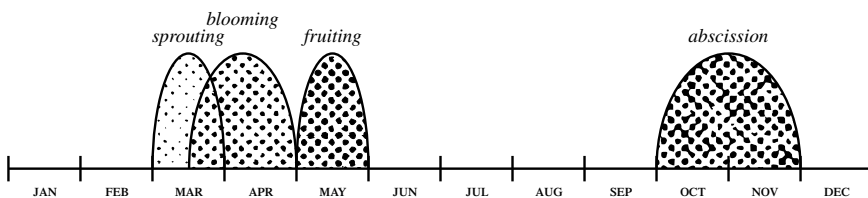
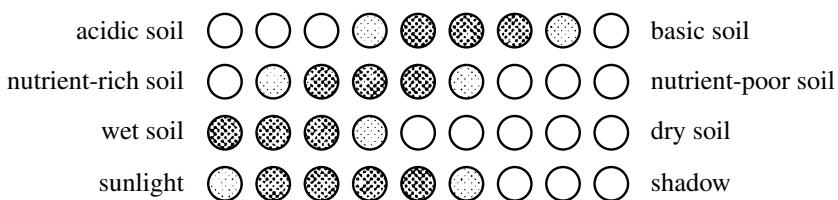
European aspen is a deciduous tree, reaching up to 25 meters in height, known for its round, fluttering leaves that produce a distinctive trembling effect in the breeze. The bark is greenish-white and smooth. Aspens are known for their fast growth and ability to propagate through root suckers, forming large clonal colonies. Its wood is soft, used for pulp and matchsticks. The tree supports diverse fauna, including moths and birds.



GOAT WILLOW / SAL-WEIDE

Salix caprea

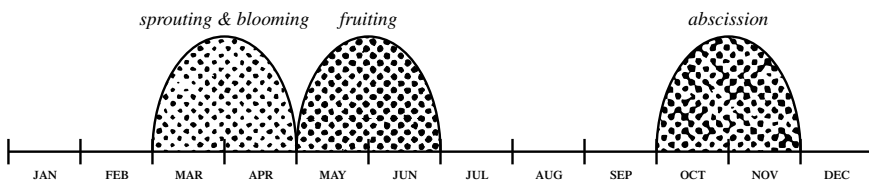
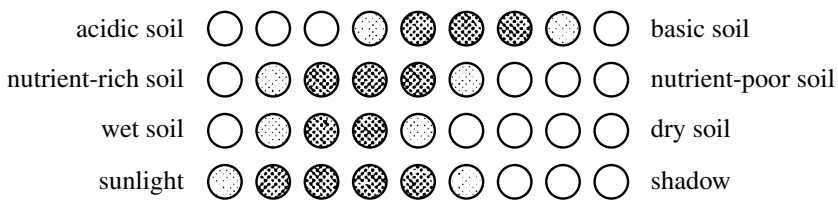
Goat willow, also known as pussy willow, is a deciduous shrub or small tree that can grow up to 10 meters tall. It is characterized by its stout, spreading form, and fuzzy catkins that appear in early spring before the leaves. The tree adapts well to moist environments and is often found in wetlands and along watercourses. Its wood is used for craft materials, and the tree is valuable for wildlife, providing early pollen for bees.



WYCH ELM / BERGULME

Ulmus glabra

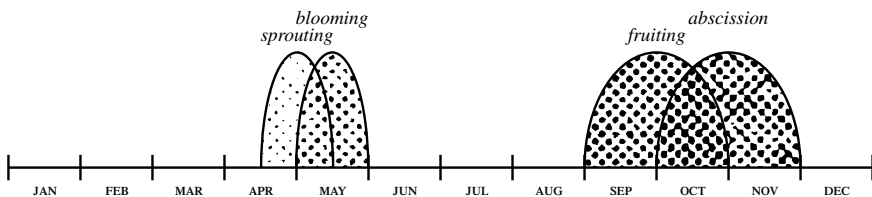
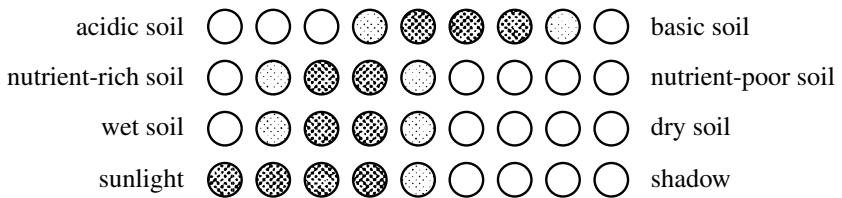
Wych elm is a large deciduous tree, reaching up to 40 meters tall, known for its broad, rounded crown and deeply furrowed bark. The leaves are large, elliptical, and toothed. It produces small, reddish flowers in early spring before the leaves appear, followed by winged seeds. Wych elm is one of the most resistant elm species to Dutch elm disease, though it is still affected. Its wood is tough and durable, used in furniture making and carpentry. The tree is valuable for its biodiversity, supporting various bird and insect species.



ENGLISH WALNUT / WALNUSSBAUM

Juglans regia

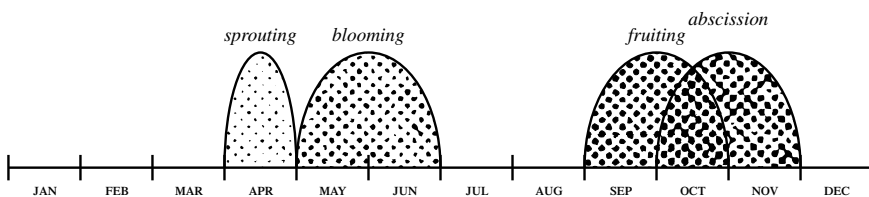
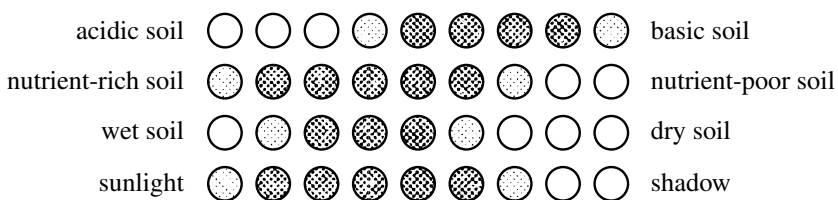
The english walnut is a large deciduous tree that can grow up to 20-35 meters tall. It is valued not only for its nutritious nuts but also for its attractive, rounded canopy of pinnate, green leaves that turn yellow in autumn. The bark is smooth and olive-brown when young, becoming deeply furrowed with age. English walnut is widely cultivated for its edible nuts, which are harvested in autumn. The wood is highly prized for its fine grain, used in furniture making, veneer, and gunstocks. This species prefers deep, fertile, and well-drained soils, with a preference for sunny locations.



BLACK LOCUST / ROBINIE

Robinia pseudoacacia

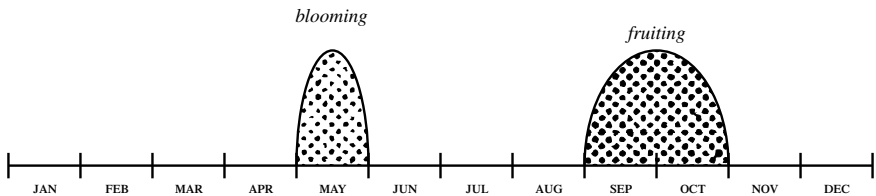
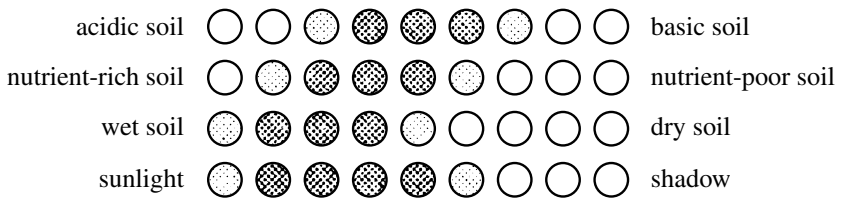
Black locust is a medium-sized deciduous tree, reaching up to 25 meters in height, known for its light green, pinnate leaves and highly fragrant, white flower clusters in late spring. It is highly adaptable, growing in poor soils and capable of fixing nitrogen, which enriches the soil. The wood is extremely hard and resistant to rot, making it valuable for posts, furniture, and flooring. However, it is considered invasive in some areas due to its aggressive root suckering and seed dispersal.



NORWAY SPRUCE / GEMEINE FICHTE

Picea abies

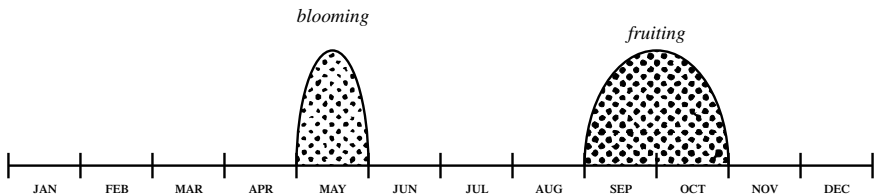
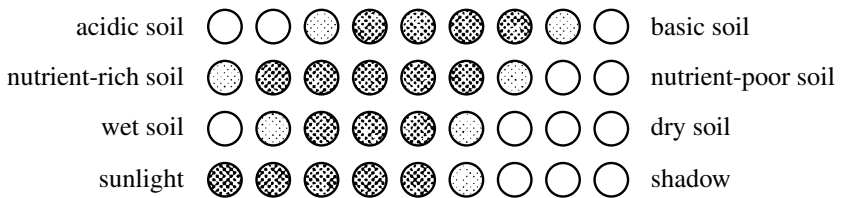
Norway spruce is a large, evergreen conifer that can reach heights of up to 50 meters, making it one of the tallest tree species in Europe. It has a conical shape, with dark green, needle-like leaves and drooping branches. The bark is gray-brown, becoming flaky with age. Norway spruce is known for its cylindrical cones that hang downwards from the branches. It's a key species in European forestry, valued for its quick growth and its wood, which is used in construction, paper production, and as Christmas trees. This species prefers cool, moist climates and well-drained, acidic soils.



SCOTS PINE / GEMEINE KIEFER

Pinus sylvestris

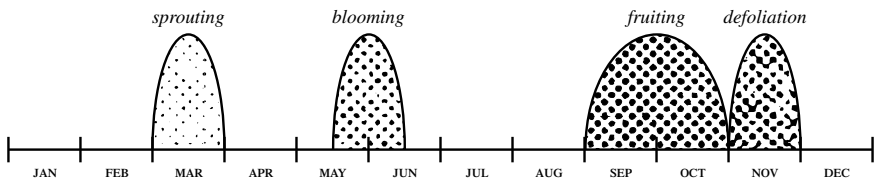
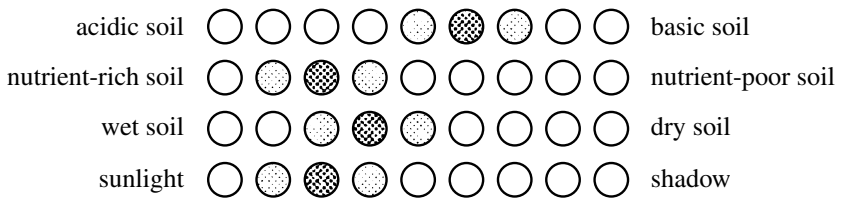
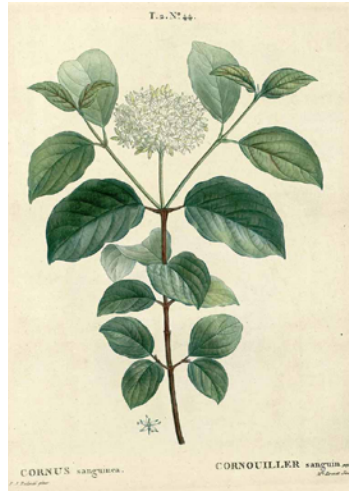
Scots pine is a versatile and hardy evergreen conifer, reaching up to 35 meters in height. It features a distinctive orange-brown bark at the upper trunk and branches, with a wide, often irregular crown. The needles are bluish-green, presented in pairs, and the tree produces conical, sometimes curved, cones. Scots pine is widely used in forestry for timber, resin, and pulp production. It adapts to a wide range of soil types and conditions, playing a crucial role in habitat conservation by supporting diverse ecosystems.



COMMON DOGWOOD / ROTER HARTRIEGEL

Cornus sanguinea

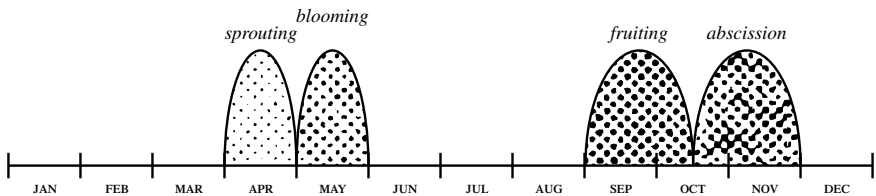
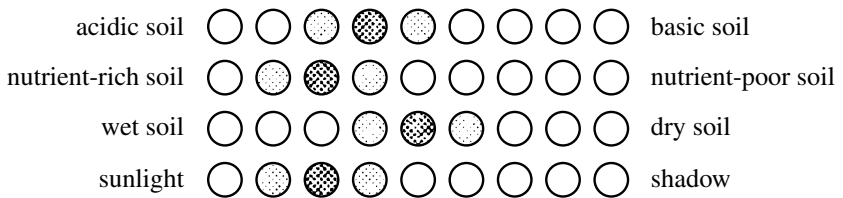
Common dogwood is a deciduous shrub or small tree, growing up to 3-4 meters tall. It features dark green leaves, small white flowers in late spring, and black berries in autumn. The stems turn red or purple in winter, thus its German name. It's used in traditional crafts and landscaping. Dogwood prefers well-drained, fertile soils in partial shade to full sun, indicating a versatile adaptation to different environments. However, it can quickly overtake large areas, specially in forest borders, when left without maintenance



WHITEBEAM / MEHLBEERE

Sorbus aria

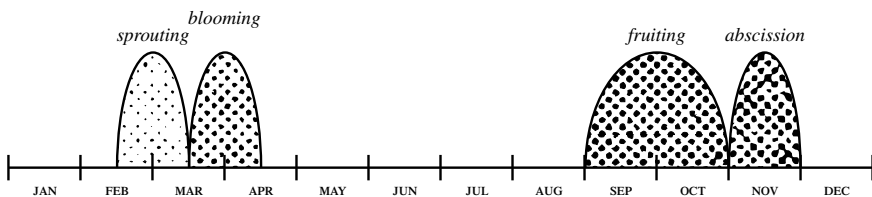
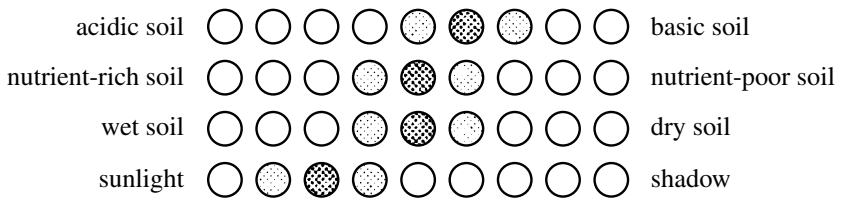
The whitebeam is a deciduous tree, growing up to 10-15 meters tall, known for its broad, silver-green leaves and clusters of white flowers in spring, followed by orange-red berries in autumn. It prefers calcareous soils and is often found on limestone cliffs and hills, indicating well-drained, nutrient-rich environments. The Whitebeam is used in ornamental plantings and its fruit is favored by birds.



BLACKTHORN / SCHWARZDORN

Prunus spinosa

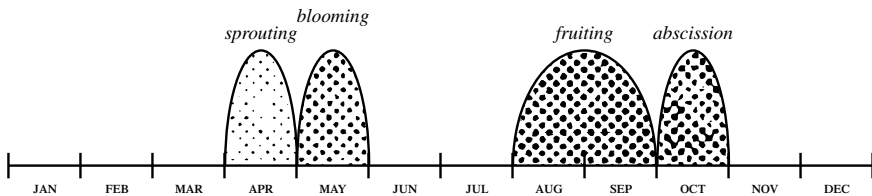
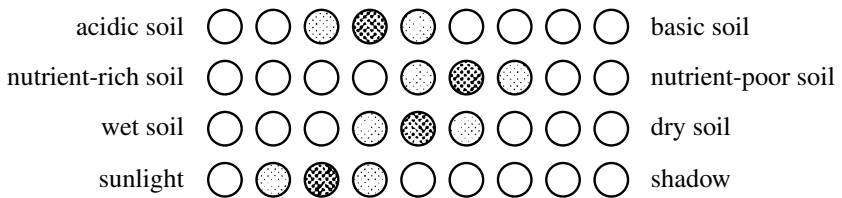
Blackthorn is a deciduous shrub or small tree that can grow up to 3-4 meters tall. It is known for its dense, spiny branches, small, dark green leaves, and white flowers that bloom in early spring before the leaves emerge. The fruit, a dark blue to black drupe, appears in autumn. Blackthorns are used in traditional hedges and for gin production. They thrive in various soils, indicating resilience and adaptability.



ROWAN / EBERESCHE, VOGELBEERE

Sorbus aucuparia

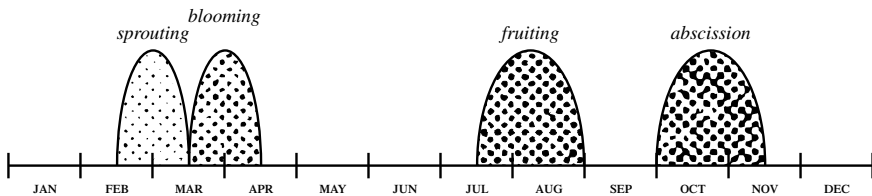
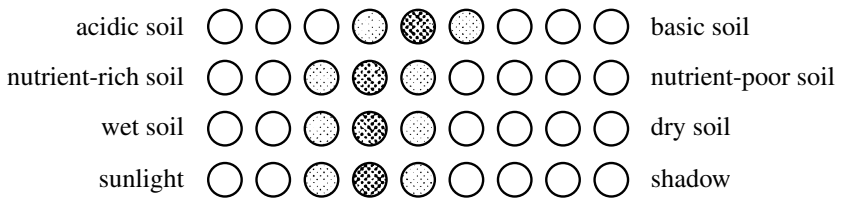
The rowan is a deciduous tree reaching up to 15 meters tall, notable for its pinnate leaves, white spring flowers, and bright orange-red berries in autumn. The berries are a valuable food source for birds. Rowans are known for their tolerance of cold climates and poor soils, often planted for ornamental purposes and wildlife benefits.



CORNELIAN CHERRY / KORKELKIRSCH

Cornus mas

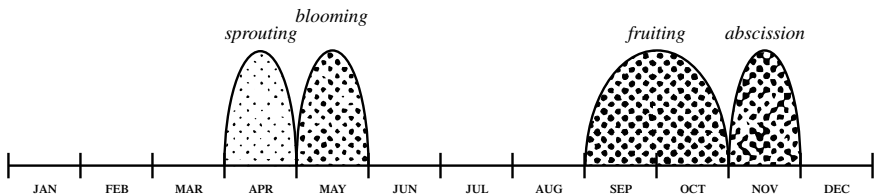
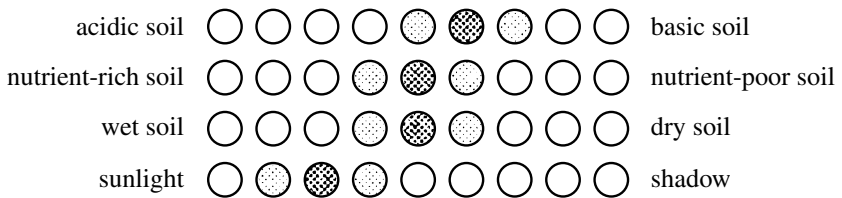
Cornelian cherry is a deciduous shrub or small tree, growing up to 5-6 meters tall. It is one of the first to bloom in late winter to early spring with small, yellow flowers. The red, cherry-like fruits are edible and appear in late summer. The plant is valued for its ornamental qualities and its tolerance to shade and different soil types.



HAWTHORN / WEISSDORN

Crataegus monogyna

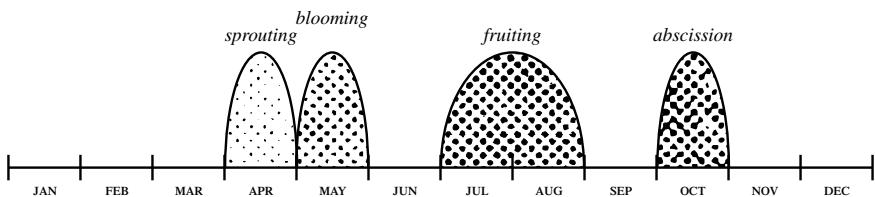
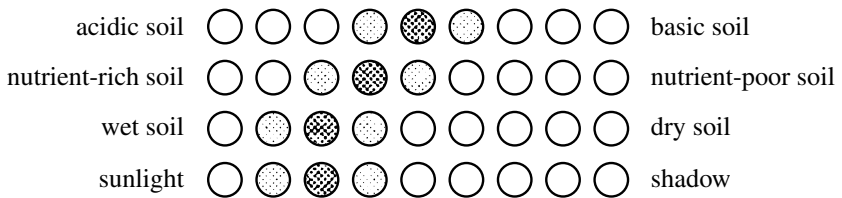
Hawthorn is a deciduous shrub or small tree known for its dense thorny branches, glossy leaves, white or pink spring flowers, and red autumn berries. It can grow up to 8 meters tall and is often used in hedgerows and for its medicinal properties. Hawthorns prefer well-drained soils and are indicators of historical pastoral landscapes.



BIRD CHERRY / TRAUBENKIRSCHKE

Prunus padus

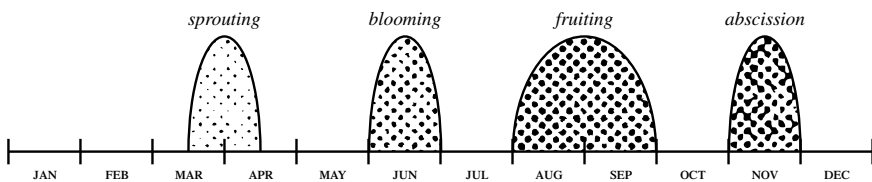
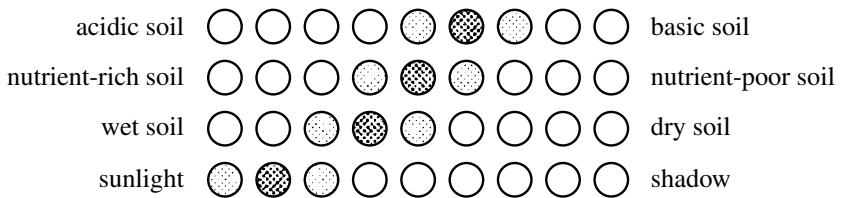
The bird cherry is a deciduous tree that can grow up to 10-15 meters tall. It features long clusters of fragrant white flowers in spring followed by small, black cherries. The leaves turn yellow in autumn, providing visual interest. Bird cherries are appreciated for their ornamental value and wildlife support, thriving in moist, well-drained soils. They indicate healthy forest ecosystems and are used often in landscape design.



DOG ROSE / HECKENROSE

Rosa canina

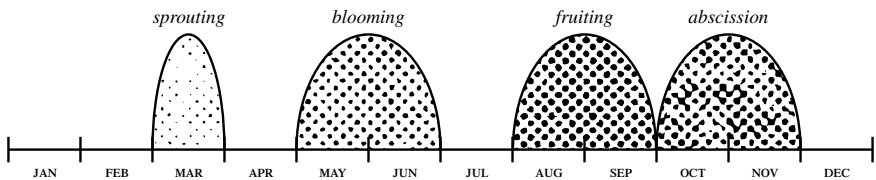
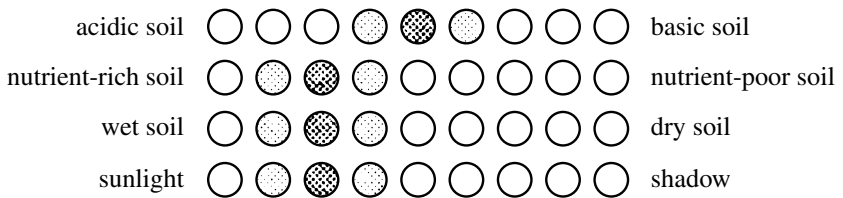
Dog rose is a deciduous shrub known for its arching stems, thorny branches, pale pink to white flowers in summer, and bright red rose hips in autumn. It can grow up to 3 meters in height and is commonly found in hedgerows and wild gardens. Dog roses are valued for their aesthetic appeal and their fruit, which is used in teas and jams. They adapt well to various soil types but prefer sunny locations.



BLACK ELDER / SCHWARZER HOLUNDER

Sambucus nigra

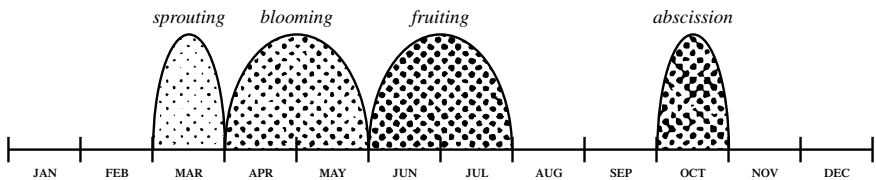
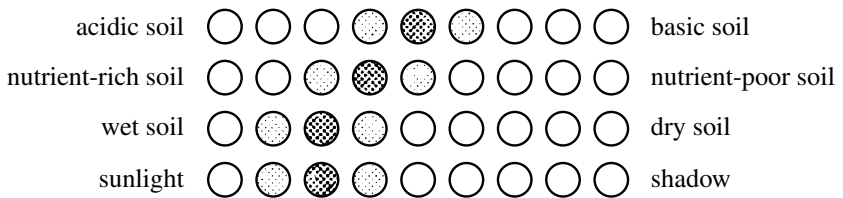
Black elder is a deciduous shrub or small tree, growing up to 6 meters tall, with large clusters of fragrant, white flowers in late spring and black berries in late summer. It is known for its medicinal properties and the berries and flowers are used in syrups and wines. Black elder prefers nitrogen-rich, moist soils, often found in woodland edges and hedgerows.



RED ELDERBERRY / ROTER HOLUNDER

Sambucus racemosa

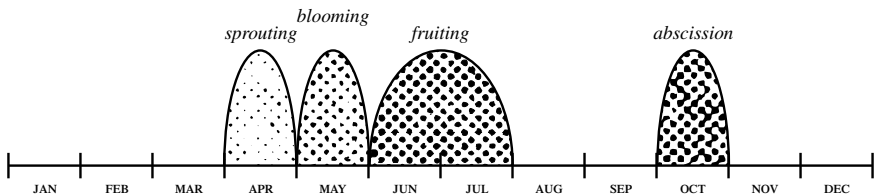
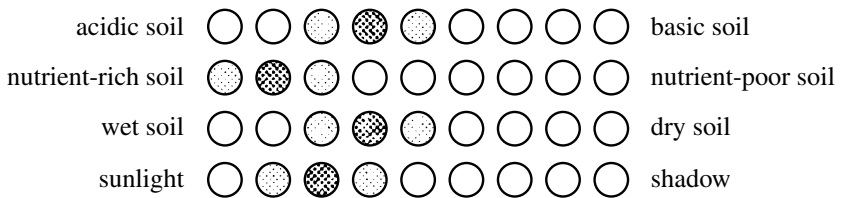
Red elderberry is a deciduous shrub or small tree similar to the black elder but with red berries. It grows up to 3-5 meters tall and blooms with white to yellowish flowers in spring. The plant prefers cooler, moist locations and is often found in forested areas, indicating healthy, undisturbed habitats. While the berries are not commonly consumed due to their bitterness, they are important for wildlife.



WILD SERVICE TREE / ELSBEERE

Sorbus torminalis

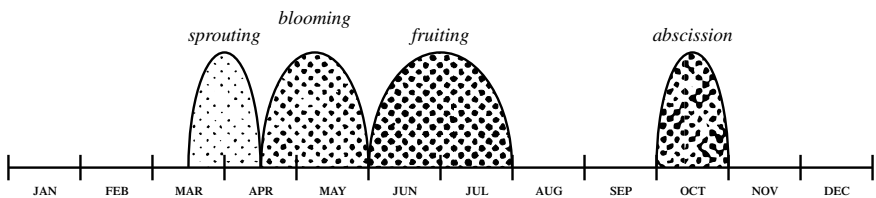
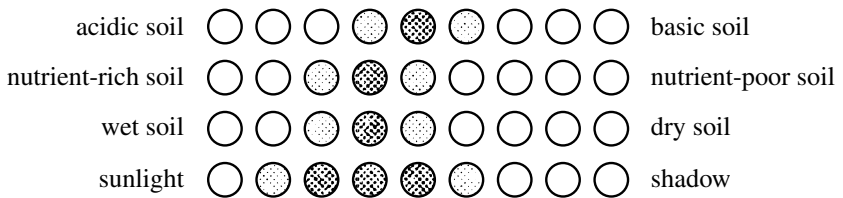
The wild service tree is a rare deciduous tree that can grow up to 25 meters tall. It features lobed leaves, small white flowers in spring, and brownish fruits in autumn, which are edible once bletted. The tree prefers deep, fertile, well-drained soils and is often found in mixed deciduous forests, indicating a mature and biodiverse woodland environment. It's valued for its hardwood and the unique flavor of its fruit.



SERVICEBERRY / FELSENBIRNE

Amelanchier ovalis

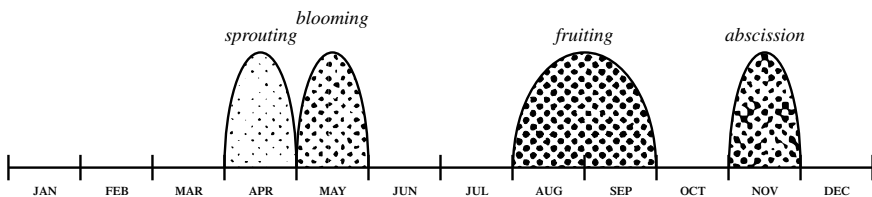
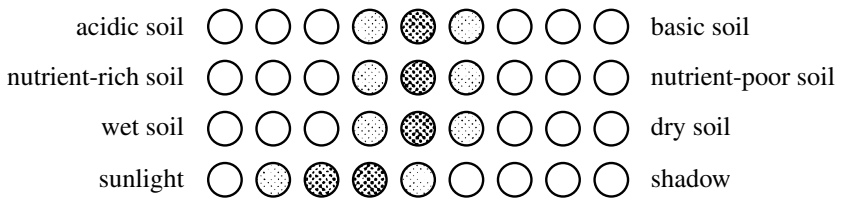
Serviceberry is a deciduous shrub or small tree, growing up to 3-12 meters tall. It is known for its stunning display of white flowers in early spring, followed by sweet, edible dark purple berries in summer, and vibrant autumn foliage. Serviceberry is adaptable to a range of soil types and conditions, often used in ornamental landscaping for its year-round interest and wildlife benefits.



BARBERRY / BERBERITZE

Berberis vulgaris

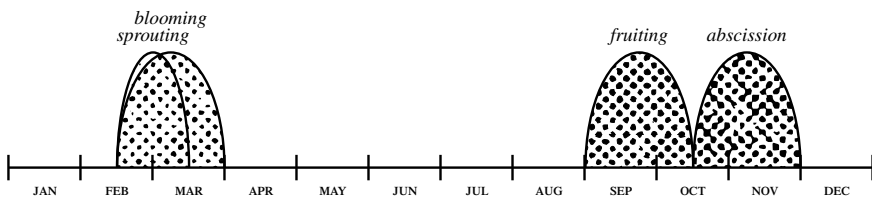
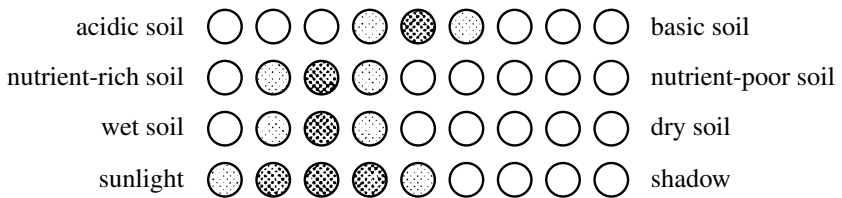
Barberry is a deciduous, spiny shrub growing up to 2-3 meters tall. It features small, oval green leaves, yellow flowers in late spring, and oblong red berries in autumn. Barberry is known for its use in traditional medicine and culinary uses of its berries. It prefers well-drained soils and can be found in a variety of habitats, from woodlands to hedgerows, indicating diverse environmental adaptability.



HAZEL / HASEL

Corylus avellana

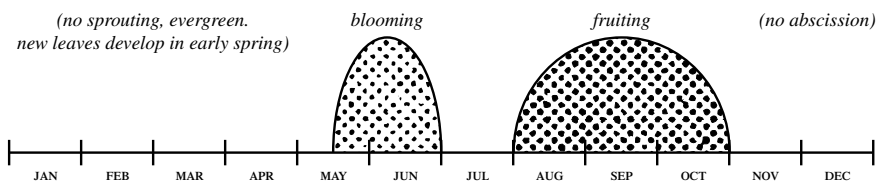
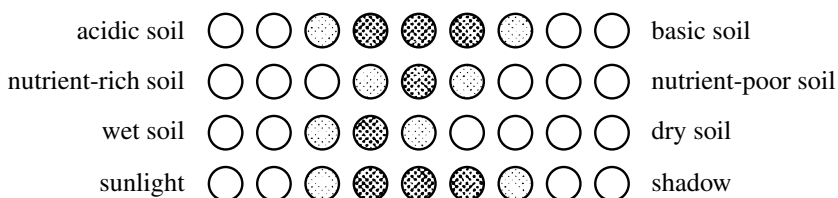
Hazel is a deciduous shrub or small tree, growing up to 6 meters tall, known for its round, broad leaves and early spring catkins, followed by edible nuts in autumn. It is commonly found in woodlands and hedgerows, often used in coppicing. Hazel prefers moist, well-drained soils, indicating fertile, biodiverse habitats. It is valuable for its nuts, wildlife support, and use in traditional crafts.



HOLLY / STECHPALME

Ilex aquifolium

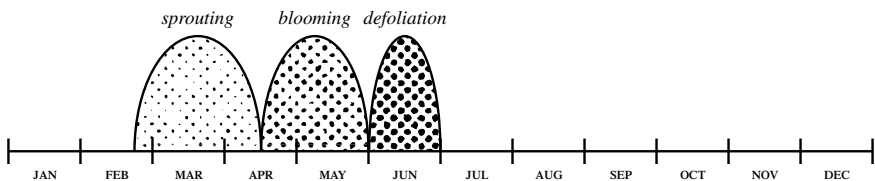
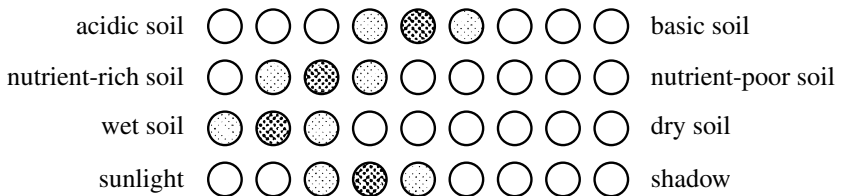
Holly is an evergreen shrub or small tree, recognizable by its glossy, dark green, spiny leaves and bright red berries, appearing in autumn and persisting through winter. It grows up to 10-15 meters tall and is dioecious with separate male and female plants; only females bear berries. Holly is valued for its ornamental use, especially in festive decorations, and serves as an important food source for birds in winter. It thrives in well-drained, slightly acidic to neutral soils and can tolerate both sun and partial shade. Holly indicates well-established woodland and is used as a hedge for its dense growth.



WILD GARLIC / BÄRLAUCH

Allium ursinum

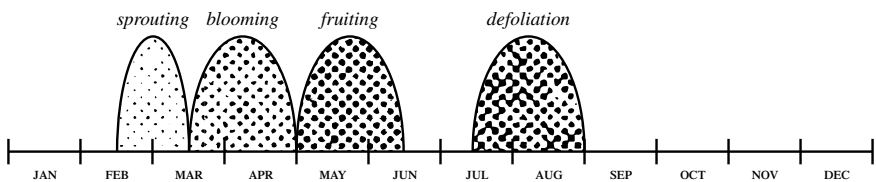
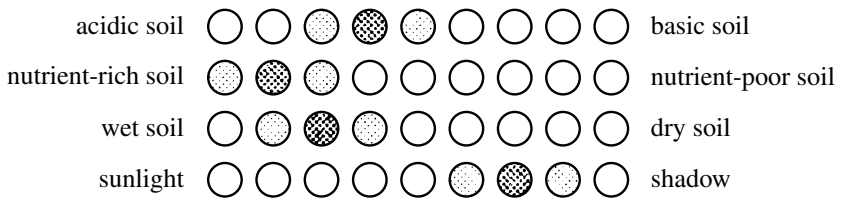
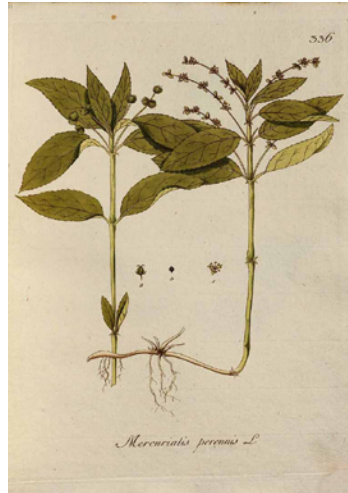
Wild garlic is a bulbous perennial plant, identifiable by its bright green, lanceolate leaves and distinctive garlic smell. It typically grows up to 30 cm tall. The root system consists of a bulb from which it propagates. It flowers in spring with white, star-shaped flowers in umbels. Wild garlic is known for its ability to spread quickly under the right conditions, forming dense carpets in woodlands. It plays a significant role in early spring ecosystems, providing pollen for insects. It's common in deciduous woodlands across Europe, including forests near Zürich. The leaves are edible and used in traditional cuisine.



DOG MERCURY / BINGELKRAUT

Mercurialis perennis

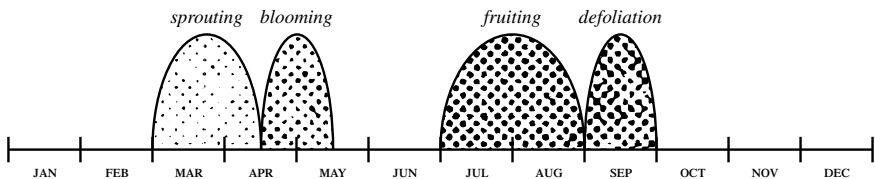
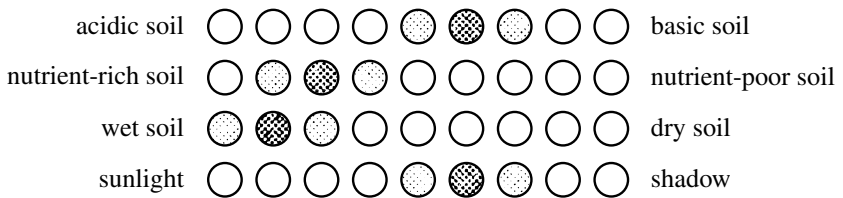
Dog mercury is a herbaceous perennial that grows in shady forests. It reaches heights of up to 40 cm, with simple, lanceolate leaves and inconspicuous green flowers. It has a spreading root system and propagates both by seeds and vegetatively. Not edible and can be toxic, dog mercury plays a role in the understorey of deciduous forests, contributing to biodiversity. It's common in woodlands and indicates rich, undisturbed soil.



COMMON ARUM / GEFLECKTER ARONSTAB

Arum maculatum

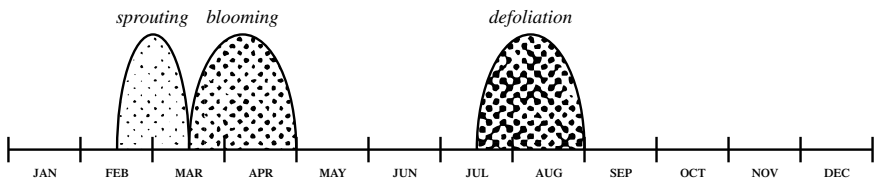
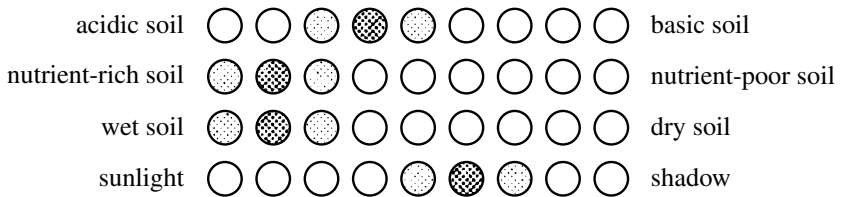
This perennial is known for its distinctive spathe flower, surrounded by large, glossy leaves that sometimes have purple spots. It can grow up to 45 cm tall. The root system consists of a rhizome. Common arum reproduces by berries, which are produced in summer and are attractive to birds. It's noted for its role in woodland ecosystems, especially in shaded, moist areas. It's very common in Zürich woodlands, but all parts of the plant are poisonous to humans.



COMMON LUNGWORT / LUNGENKRAUT

Pulmonatia officinalis

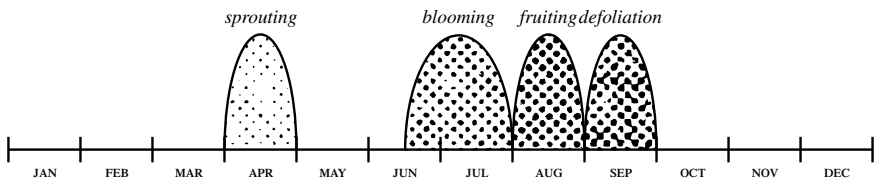
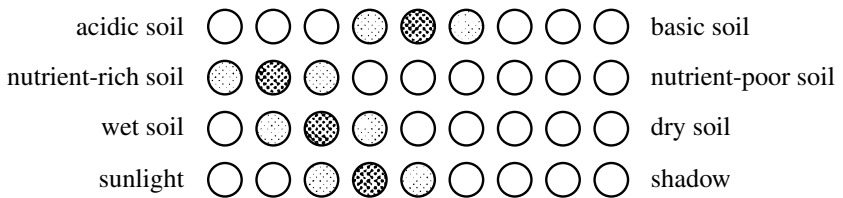
Common lungwort is a perennial herb with a distinctive feature of hairy leaves spotted with white, and blue to pink flowers that bloom in spring. It typically grows up to 30 cm tall. The plant has a rhizome root system and propagates through seeds and division. Lungwort is known for its medicinal properties, historically used to treat lung diseases. It thrives in shady, moist woodland areas, indicating well-aerated and nutrient-rich soil. The plant is not only important for ecosystem diversity but also as an early source of nectar for bees.



HEDGE WOUNDWORT / WALD-ZIEST

Stachys sylvatica

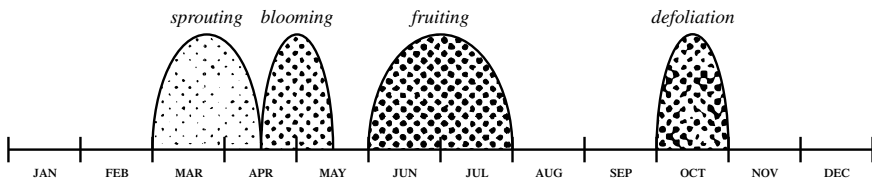
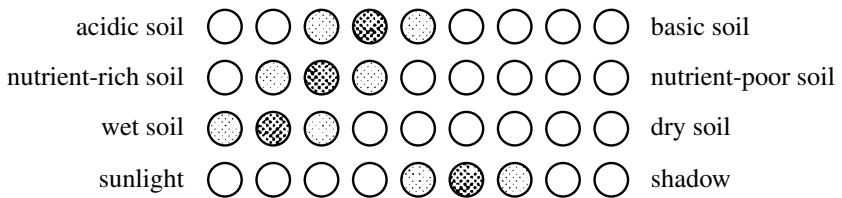
Hedge woundwort is a perennial herb reaching up to 80 cm in height, with hairy leaves and striking purple flowers that appear in summer. It has a strong, distinctive smell when crushed. The plant is known for its medicinal properties, traditionally used to treat wounds. It prefers shaded or semi-shaded areas and indicates nutrient-rich, moist soil. Hedge woundwort is beneficial for pollinators, especially bees.



SWEET WOODRUFF / WALDMEISTER

Galium odoratum

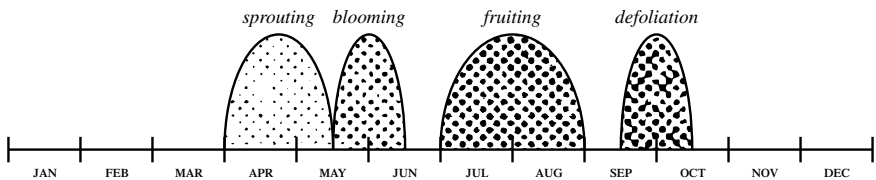
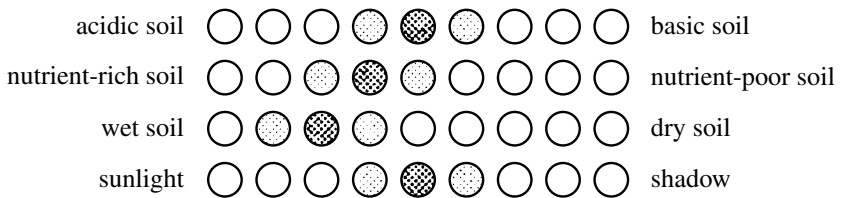
Sweet woodruff is a fragrant, herbaceous perennial that grows up to 30 cm tall. It features whorls of lanceolate leaves and small, white flowers in spring. Known for its sweet-smelling leaves, especially when dried, it's used in cooking and traditional medicine. Sweet woodruff spreads through creeping rhizomes and seeds. It thrives in shady, moist forests, indicating fertile, well-drained soil. It's valued for its ground-covering ability, contributing to biodiversity and preventing soil erosion.



WOOD MILLET / WALDHIRSE

Millum effusum

Wood millet is a perennial grass, growing up to 90 cm tall, notable for its bright green, lance-shaped leaves and airy, delicate sprays of yellowish-green flowers in late spring and early summer. It prefers moist, shady conditions, commonly found under the canopy of deciduous forests. The plant has a fibrous root system and spreads through seeds. Wood millet indicates a well-drained but moist soil environment, often contributing to the undergrowth diversity in woodlands.



COMMON WOODRUSH / HAIN-SIMSE

Luzula sylvatica

Common woodrush is a perennial, grass-like plant that can grow up to 50 cm tall. It forms dense tufts of dark green, lance-shaped leaves, and bears clusters of small, brownish flowers in the spring. The plant has a robust root system and can spread through rhizomes to form large clumps. Common woodrush is often found in shady, moist forests, indicating a preference for cool, damp conditions under the canopy. It plays a crucial role in forest ecosystems by providing ground cover and supporting various forms of wildlife. It is not edible but is appreciated for its contribution to biodiversity and its ability to thrive in low-light conditions.

