# Catalogue of alien plants of the Czech Republic

**Katalog zavlečených druhů flóry České republiky**

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The first author dedicates this paper to the memory of his father Antonín Pyšek

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Alien flora of the Czech Republic is presented. In Appendix 1, 1378 alien taxa (33.4% of the total flora) are listed with information on the taxonomic position, origin, invasive status (casual, naturalized, invasive; a new category post-invasive is introduced), time of immigration (archaeophytes vs. neophytes), habitat type invaded (natural, seminatural, human-made), vegetation invaded (expressed as occurence in phytosociological alliances), mode of introduction into the country (accidental, deliberate), and date of the first record. Number of phytogeographical as well as biological and ecological attributes were compiled for each species in the database; its structure is presented in Appendix 2 as a suggestion for similar work elsewhere. Czech alien flora consists of 24.1% of taxa which arrived before 1500 (archaeophytes) and 75.9% neophytes. There are 891 casuals, 397 naturalized and 90 invasive species. Of introduced neophytes, 21.9% became naturalized, and 6.6% invasive. Hybrids contribute with 13.3% to the total number of aliens, and the hybridization is more frequent in archaeophytes (18.7%) than in neophytes (11.7%). If the 184 hybrids are excluded from the total number of aliens, there are 270 archaeophytes and 924 neophytes in the Czech flora, i.e. total of 1195 taxa. Accidental arrivals account for 53.4% of all taxa and deliberate introduction for 46.6%; the ratio is reversed for neophytes considered separately (45.5 vs. 54.5%). Majority of aliens (62.8%) are confined to human-made habitats, 11.0% were recorded exclusively in natural or seminatural habitats, and 26.2% occur in both types of habitat. Archaeophytes and neophytes occur in 66 and 83 alliances, respectively, of the phytosociological system. Flora is further analysed with respect to origin, life histories, life forms and strategies. Only 310 species (22.4% of the total number of all alien taxa) are common or locally abundant; others are rare, based on a single locality or no longer present. The following 19 taxa are reported as new for the Czech alien flora: *Agrostis scabra, Alhagi pseudalhagi*, *Allium atropurpureum*, *Bromus hordeaceus* subsp. *pseudothominii*, *Carduus tenuiflorus*, *Centaurea* ×*gerstlaueri*, *Centaurea nigra* × *phrygia*, *Cerastium* ×*maureri*, *Gilia capitata*, *Helianthus strumosus*, *Hieracium pannosum*, *Hordeum leporinum*, *Oenothera coronifera, Papaver atlanticum* subsp. *mesatlanticum, Parietaria pennsylvanica*, *Polypogon fugax*, *Rodgersia aesculifolia, Sedum pallidum* var. *bithynicum*, *Sedum stoloniferum*; these represent results of our own field research as well as of herbaria search, and unpublished data from colleagues. Other 44 taxa are reported as escaping from cultivation for the first time. Twenty two archaeophytes are listed in the Red List of the Czech flora.

K e y w o r d s : Alien flora, complete list of taxa, immigration status, casual, naturalized, invasive, time of immigration, abundance, mode of introduction, habitat type, hybridization, life history, life form, life strategy, taxonomy, species characteristics, Czech Republic

## Introduction

The core of modern research in plant invasions is in ecological studies, fuelled by an effort to predict invasiveness of particular species and vulnerability of various communities to

invasions. In the last decade, the field became fully comparable with other areas of modern ecology and "hard theories" appear to emerge (Rejmánek 1996, Rejmánek & Richardson 1996, Lonsdale 1999). The focus on ecology reflects the fact that studies on invasions are among biological disciplines with the strongest practical appeal and recently, this aspect has become its focal point. Papers devoted to impact and its quantitative description as well as to critical evaluation of prediction possibilities have been published recently (e.g. Daehler & Carino 2000, Williamson 1996, 1999, 2001, Kolar & Lodge 2001, Pyšek 2001). Debate on risks associated with GMOs as a subset of potentially invasive taxa further increases practical importance of the field (Regal 1986, Kowarik 2002). Nevertheless, despite increasing focus on experimental approaches papers comparing species lists are a popular and useful tool, especially for generating hypotheses which can be then tested by experimental and comparative methods (Weber 1997, Daehler 1998). Importance of taxonomy for studies of alien flora has been repeatedly stressed and awareness of this has been increasing, too (McNeely 2001). In a field like this, where species move dynamically over the globe and one of the frequent and basic situations workers have to face is determination of a species new to their region, and often coming from distant areas, quality background data are needed. Having a reliable database of alien species of a given territory, summarizing historical knowledge of generations of botanists, may therefore prove as a very useful tool.

Some information on alien floras is available for many European countries (see e.g. Weber 1997), although the quality of such data is highly variable. Generally, there is a remarkable difference between data drawn from standard floras and checklists commenting on species immigration status and studies focussing specifically on alien plants. Williamson (2002) has shown for the British flora how careful one must be when trying to make conclusions about the number of native species; numbers of aliens are undoubtedly even more difficult to estimate. Particular sources often give very different figures (Williamson 2002).

In Europe, the best available data on alien flora, in terms of completeness of the species list, is that of the British Isles (Clement & Foster 1994, Ryves et al. 1996). This data set, in association with databases of biological attributes available for British flora (Fitter & Peat 1994) and geographical information, proved to be a powerful tool and yielded interesting results explaining the pattern of alien floras (Crawley et al. 1996). A comprehensive list of alien species with floristic status, degree of naturalization, date and mode of introduction, and chorological, biological and ecological data will be soon available for Germany (Kuehn & Klotz 2002). Moreover, detailed information on the structure and composition of alien flora, its historical dynamics and factors underlying its development have been available for Germany, too (see Kowarik 2002 and references therein). Switzerland is another European country with solid information on its alien flora (Weber 1999), and a project on this topic has started in Italy (Celesti Grapow, pers. com.). For Poland, a detailed information is available for a subset of alien species, i.e. archaeophytes (Zajac 1979). Detailed alien floras have been published for number of large European cities which are recognized as extremely species-rich centres of aliens (Pyšek 1998a), but complete catalogues of alien species for particular countries are still rather rare, unlike in other parts of the world more affected by plant invasions (e.g. Wells 1986 for South Africa).

## Geographical conditions in the Czech Republic, history of human colonization and its relevance to plant invasions

The Czech Republic covers an area of 78, 864 square kilometers and has 10.3 million inhabitants, creating a human population density of 131 inhabitants per km$^2$. The network of roads (0.71 km per km$^2$) and railways (0.11 km per km$^2$) is rather dense. These features certainly contribute to the richness of alien flora (Pyšek & Prach 2002). Several historical and geographical factors have significantly affected the course of human-induced plant invasions over the past 6 000 years:

1. The Czech Republic is an ecotone between large continental landscape sections: the Alps on the south, Carpathians on the east, Pannonian basin located southeast, region of oceanic climatic on the west, and the north-located region of low habitat diversity resulting from the Quarternary glaciation. There are number of natural and human-created migration routes which provide possibilities for colonization; these are oriented E-W, and SE-NW. Many species reach their northwestern distribution limits near SE political boundaries of the Czech Republic (Slavík 1988).
2. Compared to similar regions of Central and Western Europe, the landscape mosaic is diverse and remarkably heterogeneous in the Czech Republic. Diverse geological, soil and climatic conditions create suitable environments for many different types of plants (Hejný & Slavík 1988), and the majority of Central-European habitat types are present (except for coastal and alpine habitats). The human impact and types of land-use are also rather heterogeneous, both on historical time scale and recently.
3. The dynamics of plant migrations are similar to those in other central- and western-European regions; there has been a continuous stream of plant invasions since the Neolithic agricultural colonization which started in about 5300 B. C. and represented the first milestone in the history of alien plant invasions. The main landscape changes that accompanied particular plant invasion waves followed during the Aeneolite (3800 B. C.), Bronze Age (2200 B. C.) (Opravil 1980), Medieval (13th to 15th century), and recent time (since the 19th century). As early as the Aeneolite, there was a rather high proportion of deforested landscape in lowlands (Ložek 1999), and divergent development dividing the landscape into warm cultural lowlands and cold forested highlands started during this period. The landscape was gradually colonized between the Neolithic period (Central Bohemia, South Moravia) and the Medieval (cold highlands), but the highest mountains were only colonized between the 17th to 19th century. Until the Late Medieval, there were still large portions of closed forests and these acted as barriers to migrations.
4. There was little and very local exchange of goods until the beginning of the Late Medieval. Not until this period were there developed towns and large scale migration of humans and goods (Le Gof 1982), although trading routes specialized on salt, gold and amber were used in prehistoric times. The industrial revolution started in the region in 1850s and in the first half of the 20th century, the Czech Republic was one of the most highly developed industrial countries in Europe. In 1945–1989 the country was isolated from the Western Europe because of the socialistic political regime which brought about economic orientation towards the East and specific features of land-use (including so-called “collectivization”, involving the concentration of agricultural production into large production units, and the evacuation of border areas and their subsequent colonization). Many plant species of Asian and southeast-European origin entered the

central part of the continent via one of the largest European railway stations in Čierna nad Tisou in the Slovak part of the former Czechoslovakia (Jehlík & Hejný 1974, Jehlík 1998). Besides railways and roads, river traffic on the Elbe river, the Danube river and their tributaries significantly contributed to the richness of present alien flora (Jehlík1998).

5. Despite isolation and political differences, the country went through the same process as other European regions between the 1940s and 1990s. Traditional economical and land-use models based on Neolithic scheme have ceased (Hobsbawm 1991). A new landscape type came to a large-scale existence since the 1990s. This landscape model can be characterized by the following features in the Czech Republic: (i) humans are less present in the open landscape, (ii) direct human intervention into the landscape are less frequent but more powerful, (iii) environmental stress associated with traditional agricultural management has been decreasing, (iv) the role of disturbances associated with industrial activities and urbanization increases, and (v) so do the migration possibilities (Cílek 1999, Sádlo & Storch 2000).

## History of floristic research and its relevance to studies on alien species

The remarkable tradition of studies on floristics in the Czech Republic provides a solid background for compiling a list of alien species of reasonable historival relevance. Floristic research in the territory of the Czech Republic dates back to the second half of the 18th century. The first attempt at producing the flora of the whole Czechia was carried out by Schmidt (1793–1794); unfortunately some data given by him are doubtful (Skalický et al. 1988). In the first half of the 19th century, several floral works mention introduced plants and can be therefore used to infer information about plant invasions at that time (Pohl 1809, Presl & Presl 1819, Opiz 1823, 1852). For the following period, the wealth of information on alien plants can be found in the remarkable work of Čelakovský (1867–1881, 1882–1894) who recognized the alien status and origin of some plants present in the Czech flora and commented in considerable detail on their distribution. In the early 20th century botanists started to recognize human-made and disturbed habitats as a source of important additions to native floras (e.g. Laus 1908, Domin 1917–1919). Alien plants started to be systematically recorded, thanks to the founding of a specialized research section at the Institute of Botany, Průhonice, in the 1960s. Research triggered then has focussed on specific habitats (ports, railways, oilseed or wool processing factories, grain silos, mills, rubbish tips, arable land, etc.), taxonomically relevant groups and on the distribution of alien plants, as well as on their ecology and impact (see Hejný et al. 1973, Pyšek 1995a, Jehlík 1986, 1998 for references). The tradition of recording plant distribution made it possible to produce some valuable data sets providing detailed information on distribution of selected alien species (e.g. Jehlík 1998); unfortunately, they were not always adequately analyzed. In addition to this primary research, valuable floristic information about species immigration status can be derived by a careful analysis of old floral works, some of which date to 1600 (Hendrych 2001).

Surprisingly, despite this background, no comprehensive catalogue of alien plants occurring at the territory of the country has been available until now. The need for such a list has become more urgent as the research in plant invasions has been intensifying (Pyšek &

Prach 2002), and comparative studies on alien floras started to receive considerable attention (Weber 1997). Until now, data for the territory of the Czech Republic used to be taken mostly from the work of Dostál (1948–1950, 1954, 1958) on which the importance of the reliability of the data can be demonstrated. The flora of Dostál (1948–1950) which became a modern standard for Czech botanists of the second half of the 20th century gives an indication of alien origin of 599 taxa. The vast majority of the taxa are neophytes, as Dostál did not consider archaeophytes as aliens. The 599 taxa listed by Dostál represent approximately 20% of the the flora (the total number of species was 3120; Dostál 1954). Of the neophytes reported in this flora, 109 were excluded from the present list for various reasons: they were re-classified as native (e.g. *Acer tataricum*, *Plantago indica, Solanum alatum, Potentilla norvegica*), reported erroneously as they probably never grew at the territory of the country (e.g. *Cuscuta australis*, *Capsella rubella*, *Lupinus perennis*, *Erysimum perofskianum*), or, most frequently, it is uncertain whether or not they ever escape from cultivation (e.g. *Linaria purpurea*, *Mesembryanthemum crystallinum*, *Helianthus debilis*, *Ptelea trifoliata*). This phenomenon certainly deserves more attention and careful analysis since the data from Dostál's flora were taken as a basis for comparison with other regions (Pyšek 1989) because there was no other source available. Given that there are 924 neophytes (excluding hybrids) listed in the present paper, which number reflects better the real situation, and only as few as 490 are common with the Dostál's flora, the value of Jaccard coefficient of similarity between the two data sets is as low as 0.47. Even if we take into account the increase in the number of aliens in the Czech flora during the last four decades (Pyšek et al. 2002) reflecting accelerated translocation of species over the Earth surface in the second half of the 20th century, the difference between the recent and former data sets is too big to be attributed only to such an explanation and indicates lower reliability of the earlier data. Moreover, the Dostál's data set was for the territory of former Czechoslovakia which includes Slovakia. The species number in this larger region should be therefore higher. However, this fact influences the comparison of past and present alien floras in two contrasting ways: species introduced only to Slovakia are missing from the present data referring only to the Czech Republic but there are taxa whose native distribution ends in Slovakia and their occurrence in the Czech Republic is therefore secondary (e.g. *Trifolium angulatum*, *Cotinus coggygria*, *Orobanche gracilis*, *Scutellaria altissima*, *Beckmannia eruciformis*, *Pulsatilla slavica, Silene viridiflora*). Such taxa did not appear among aliens on Dostál's list but are included on the present one.

Different reliability of data in earlier floras is not the only reason for need to update lists of aliens of a given territory. Plant invasions are, by their very nature, extremely dynamic, and there is a constant influx of new species. Records of these newcomers are usually scattered in the local literature, much of which is not covered in international abstracting journals; such records are thus generally unavailable to international readers. An attempt to compile a list for any territory brings data to light which would otherwise be lost. Even very good and detailed floras do not pay the same attention to alien species; the quality of information and the attention paid namely to casual aliens varies. The reasons are that any such work must necessarily rely upon many contributors who feel differently about nonindigeneous members of floras, and also, publication of such works usually spans over a considerable time period. The Flora of the Czech Republic (Hejný & Slavík 1988–1992, Slavík 1995–2000) is no exception in this respect. However, a decade in the contemporary world is a lifetime in plant invasions!

A good species list is clearly the prime task of such a work; another important aspect is the kind of information associated with particular taxa on the list. Databases specifically focussed on alien species have an advantage, compared to standard floras, that such information can be compiled in a considerable detail (see Appendix 2).

## Data sources

The work "Flora of the Czech Republic", of which 6 out of 8 planned volumes have been published, served as a general information source for that part of the flora which has been covered so far (Hejný & Slavík 1988–1992, Slavík 1995–2000). The newly prepared Key to the flora of the Czech Republic (Kubát et al. 2002) was also checked for the coverage of alien species. Earlier modern floral works from the second half of the 20th century were also critically evaluated (notably Dostál 1948–1950, 1954, 1958, 1989). The list of Opravil (1980) served as a basic source on residence time for species introduced before 1500. General information on biological and ecological attributes was further completed by using synthetic floral works from other regions (Tutin et al. 1964–1980, Frank & Klotz 1990, Stace 1991), and specialized compendia on chromosome numbers and ploidy levels (Májovský et al. 1987), dormancy and germination behaviour (Baskin & Baskin 1999), seed bank formation (Thompson et al. 1997), invasive behaviour elsewhere in the world (Clement & Foster 1994, Ryves et al. 1996, Frank & Klotz 1990, Kartesz & Meacham 1999), dispersal mode (Lhotská & Chrtková 1978, Lhotská et al. 1987), endangernment and conservation status (Holub & Procházka 2000), history of introduction (Hejný et al. 1973, Jehlík 1998), and planting and cultivation aspects (Walters et al. 1984–1989, Cullen et al. 1995–2000, Brickell 1989). For other information not given in these sources, we searched the primary literature (see References). We also used herbaria (mostly National Museum Prague – PR, Charles Univeristy – PRC, and Institute of Botany Průhonice – PRA), unpublished information from colleagues, and results of our own field research in 1999–2001.

## Terminology, approach, and classification measures

Former floras and works related to plants non-native to the territory of the Czech Republic (see References) were considered when evaluating species status. However, each particular taxon was carefully re-assessed to confirm its native/alien status (Webb 1985, Pyšek 1995b, Richardson et al. 2000), its invasive status (Richardson et al. 2000) and residence time. For this evaluation, knowledge of species ecology and habitats occupied was used, in association with historical dynamics and role it plays in the landscape. The knowledge of landscape history since Neolithic times was also employed (Ložek 1999).

All alien species ever recorded at the territory of the country at least once in the wild were included[1]. Another important condition for inclusion was that a species is alien to the

[1] Only those species which occurred in the wild were considered; i.e. we did not take into account those kept exclusively in cultivation but considered escapees. In some cases, it can be rather tricky to decide; this concerns especially plants thrown away from gardens. We adopted the following criterion: a plant was included on the list if it reproduced on its own at least once outside the space where it was sown or planted (i.e. outside the flower bed or garden). In plants reproducing by seed, germination outside such space was considered as escape from cultivation. A plant reproducing clonally was considered as an escape from cultivation only if it survived winter and persisted in a given site until the following growing period.

Fig. 1a. – Herbarium specimen of *Angelica archangelica* subsp. *archangelica* from 1893 (leg. J. Košťál PR). Presence of this neophyte at the territory of the Czech Republic has been proved as early as in 1517 (Slavík 1997).

Fig. 1b. – *Rodgersia aesculifolia*, the most recent addition to the alien flora (2001). There is a span of more than four centuries and minimum 1044 species that have immigrated during the time between the introduction of *Angelica archangelica* subsp. *archangelica* and that of this species.

whole territory of the country. If a species has or had a single locality at the territory of the country where it is considered native, it was not included onto the list. Similarly, no consideration of so-called "apophytes" (native species occuring on secondary habitats, see e.g. Holub & Jirásek 1967) was given; once a species has native habitats in the Czech Republic, its expansion into other communities did not qualify it for inclusion on the list. Similarly, species which occurred at the territory as native in the past were excluded[2]. A strictly geographical approach to plant invasions, as opposed to one based on human values and relying on the realization of some form of "impact" (Davis & Thompson 2001), was therefore adopted (Rejmánek 1995, Richardson et al. 2000, Daehler 2001, Rejmánek et al. 2002). Doubtful records, which are sometimes listed without evidence from one flora to another, were excluded; we adopted a conservative approach. On the other hand, once a declaratively complete work on alien flora of any territory has been published, it is tempting for future researchers to start with that and pay less attention to scattered information sources from earlier times. This brings about a danger that most of what is not covered might be overlooked in the future. For that reason we included some records that are

[2] *Sorbus intermedia* (Ehrh.) Pers. is an example of such an approach; this taxon is commonly planted and escapes from cultivation but its native occurrence in the Krkonoše Mts from the turn of the 19th and 20th century cannot be excluded (Kovanda in Hejný & Slavík 1992). For that reason, this species is not included in the list.

not steadfastly proved because the respective herbarium specimen is not available, but other circumstances, such as the personality of the author, make it probable that they were correctly determined (e.g. *Hyoscyamus albus*, see Slavík 2000)[3].

Crosses between natives and aliens are always considered as aliens, even if they have arisen in the Czech Republic. They are non-indigenous species in the sense of not having been at the territory before the onset of Neolithic agriculture (see also Williamson 2002). If a native species was taken into cultivation, its cultivars were produced and subsequently escape into the wild (e.g. *Achillea ptarmica*), such species was not included on the list because at the taxonomic levels considered in the present paper, i.e. species and subspecies, it is native in the territory (the only exception to this rule is rather common and well recognizable *Phalaris arundinacea* var. *picta*).

For taxa which are covered by it, the nomenclature follows the determination key to the Czech flora (Kubát et al. 2002). To avoid confusion, authorities are consistently given in Appendix 1. Nomenclature of higher taxa follows the Cronquist system as presented in Mabberley (1997). We only distinguished taxa up to the intraspecific level of subspecies; the only exceptions are *Reynoutria japonica* (var. *japonica* vs. var. *compacta*), *Physalis alkekengi* (var. *alkekengi* vs. var. *franchetii*), *Datura stramonium* (var. *stramonium* vs. var. *tatula*), and *Kochia scoparia* subsp. *scoparia* f. *trichophylla*.

The evaluation of the invasive status of a taxon, i.e. its stage in the "naturalization-invasion process", should be a key point in any study dealing with alien floras. We followed the scheme proposed by Richardson et al. (2000), which is based on overcoming different kind of barriers an invading plant must face. The following categories were distinguished: casuals, naturalized, and invasive aliens[4]. On top of the standard classification introduced by Richardson et al. (2000), which describes the highest degree of invasiveness reached by a given species, we included another category which is supposed to reflect the historical dynamics, i.e. changes in a species' invasive status. There is no reason to doubt that archaeophytes went, after their introduction, through processes similar to those we witness today with neophytes, and that their recent distribution is in many cases only a remnant of

[3] In other cases, however, the support for inclusion was considered too weak. For example, *Mibora minima* (L.) Desv. has been reported as an adventive species of the Czech flora (Dostál 1989, based on Chrtek 1965). The record was based on a single herbarium specimen from the Zahlbrückner collection located in PRC (s.a., s.d.) who was not, however, the collector of this plant. The sheet bears location "E Bohemia: Pohl" in Zahlbrückner's handwriting (J. Hadinec, pers. com.). Obviously, it is too risky to include the species on the basis of second-hand information without precise location. In addition, the species is native to the neighbouring Germany so even if it was collected in Bohemia, it might have represented native occurrence. Its unclear status is reflected by it being listed among "uncertain cases of extinct and missing" taxa of the Red list of the Czech flora (Holub & Procházka 2000).

[4] Alien plants: Plant taxa in a given area whose presence there is due to intentional or accidental introduction as a result of human activity.
Casual alien plants: Alien plants that may flourish and even reproduce occasionally in an area, but which do not form self-replacing populations, and which rely on repeated introductions for their persistence.
Naturalized plants: Alien plants that reproduce consistently (cf. casual alien plants) and sustain populations over more than one life cycle without direct intervention by humans (or in spite of human intervention); they often recruit offspring freely, usually close to adult plants, and do not necessarily invade natural, semi-natural or human-made ecosystems.
Invasive plants: Naturalized plants that produce reproductive offspring, often in very large numbers, at considerable distances from parent plants (approximate scales: > 100 m / < 50 years for taxa spreading by seeds and other propagules; > 6 m / 3 yrs for taxa spreading by roots, rhizomes, stolons, or creeping stems), and thus have the potential to spread over a considerable area.
After Richardson et al. (2000).

the past abundance and distribution. We made an attempt to take this into account by including a category "post-invasive". Criteria for including archaeophytes as post-invasive were that the species now has a stable (not increasing) or even decreasing population and does not invade new, modern types of habitats, but its population dynamics and type of occurrence suggests that it might have belonged to the vegetation dominants in the past. Examples include: *Atriplex rosea*, *Spergula arvensis*, *Agrostemma githago*, *Chenopodium polyspermum*, or *Gagea villosa* (see Appendix 1). We also labelled some neophytes as post-invasive; this concerns species for which it is rather striking that, after having reached a distribution peak in the past, they either retreated or their distribution is more or less stable – i.e., they no longer spread (e.g. *Elodea canadensis*, *Mimulus guttatus, Imperatoria ostruthium*). It should, however, be borne in mind that the post-invasive category is, more than any other, based on our personal opinion; it is therefore more speculative than the others. Nonetheless, we consider this term to be a useful and informative addition to the traditionally applied criteria of a species' position within the dynamics of invasion process. When a species occurs in the locality for a long time, seemingly naturalized but it is there as a remnant of past planting (e.g. *Rosa rugosa*, *Filipendula kamtschatica*, *Cotoneaster horizontalis*, *Potentilla fruticosa*, *Lonicera tatarica*, etc.) it is termed "cultivation relic" and indicated in Appendix 1.

With respect to the residence time, i.e. the time since the arrival of a species in the territory, we distinguish archaeophytes (introduced before the discovery of America, approx. 1500 A. D.) and neophytes (introduced after that date). Discussion is required here on how these terms were used by previous authors. Some terms were introduced by original sources in a slightly different sense but their meaning has shifted since then. This is most remarkable in the usage of the term "neophyte". Strictly speaking, deliberately introduced species are not neophytes in the sense of e.g. Holub & Jirásek (1967) and should be termed "xenophytes". For simplicity and compatibility with recent usage of the term, we use it without any relation to whether the given species arrived accidentally or was brought in by humans. It only reflects the residence time (species introduced after the year 1500) regardless of the mean of introduction.

Terminological frameworks for classifying alien species by reflecting their relationship to humans as vectors of introduction, dispersal, and habitat transformation (e.g. Thellung 1905, Kreh 1957, Holub & Jirásek 1967, Schroeder 1969) are traditionally used in Central-European countries. We used the system of Richardson et al. (2000) because: (a) it is simpler than traditional classification schemes; still it is compatible with them (Table 1; Pyšek 1995b). It differs in that it answers the basic classification questions[5] by combining independent criteria, rather than creating specific terms for each possible situation. (b) It is being partly recognized by international scientific bodies such as Global Invasive Species Programme (McNeely 2001), hence it is a candidate for becoming generally acceptable basis for terminology in plant invasions. (c) The traditional Central-European classification of alien plants has never received notable recognition in English speaking scientific community; the terms "archaeophytes" and "neophytes" represent an exception in this respect (Williamson 2002).

However, there are several categories, between which the distinction is sometimes blurred and depends, more than elsewhere, on the level of knowledge of species ecology

[5] When did the species arrive? Why did it arrive, i.e. what means made it possible? Where does it invade, i.e. in which habitats? How far did it get in the invasion process?

Table. 1. – Comparison of terminology associated with alien plants which has been traditionally used in Central-European classification schemes with the one adopted for the present paper. The former is based on the classification of Holub & Jirásek (1967), the latter on Richardson et al. (2000). Criteria used by Holub & Jirásek (1967) for classification of particular categories are indicated: T = time of immigration, M = means of introduction, H = type of encountered habitat.

| Term in Holub & Jirásek (1967) | Criteria | Meaning | Corresponding term in the present paper and its meaning |
|---|---|---|---|
| Anthropophytes | | introduced by humans regardless of time and means | alien |
| I. Hemerophytes | M | introduced deliberately | |
| 1. Ergasiophytes | MH | kept only in cultivation | not included on the list |
| 2. Ergasiophygophytes | MH | kept in cultivation and occassionally escaping | deliberately introduced aliens (mostly casual) |
| 3. Ergasiolipophytes | MH | formerly planted, currently occurring in the territory without need of human intervention | deliberately introduced aliens (naturalized or invasive) |
| II. Xenophytes | M | accidentally (unintentionally) introduced | any accidentally introduced alien |
| 1. Archaeophytes | MT | accidentally introduced before ca. 1500[6] | archaeophytes (introduced before ca. 1500, both deliberately or accidentally) |
| 2. Neophytes | MT | accidentally introduced after ca. 1500 | neophytes (introduced after ca. 1500, both deliberately or accidentally) |
| (a) Ephemerophytes | MTH | occurring temporarily in human-made habitats | neophytes in human-made habitats (casual) |
| (b) Epekophytes | MTH | established in human-made habitats | neophytes in human-made habitats (naturalized or invasive) |
| (c) Neoindigenophytes[7] | MTH | established in the region, occurring in human-made habitats and penetrating to natural habitats, too | neophytes in natural and/or seminatural habitats (naturalized or invasive) |

and perception of landscape history. This includes a decision whether a species is (i) native or archaeophyte, (ii) archaeophyte or neophyte, as long as residence time is concerned, and (iii) casual or naturalized, and (iv) naturalized or invasive when classifying the invasive status. Some special cases have been considered in the present paper too. These include, for example, *Oxalis debilis* and *O. latifolia*, species which often spread in greenhouses of garden centres where they survive without being further dispersed by humans (Holub & Holubičková 1980, Jehlík 1995). However, such species were considered as casuals because of their dependence on glasshouse environment; the outdoor climate of Central Europe does not permit their persistence.

6 Approximate date corresponding to the discovery of America (1492).

7 Some authors use the term "agriophytes" (Schroeder 1969, Lohmeyer & Sukopp 1002) for this category which is sometimes further divided into „holoagriophytes" (in natural vegetation) and „hemiagriophytes" (in seminatural vegetation) (see e.g. Kornas 1990).

Type of abundance in the landscape was estimated for each species on the list using the following criteria: single locality, rare, scattered, locally abundant, and common at the whole territory. A special category termed "extinct" relates to the situation when no records have been known for a long period, and where it is highly improbable that the species would appear again. In addition, estimates were made of the number of localities using the scale of Clement & Foster (1994): 1–4; 5–14; 15–49; 50–499; and at least 500 localities. Above 15, the number of localities is an estimate.

The first record of the species in the territory was, for obvious reasons, only determined for neophytes. It shoud be noted, that this date tells us only that the species has been present in the territory since at least the given year. In fact, it could have been, and in many cases undoubtedly was, present for a longer time. This category crucially depends on earliest floras available, and on their quality and completeness. Fortunately, these are regularly spread over the 19th century (Pohl 1809, Presl & Presl 1819, Opiz 1823, 1852, Čelakovský 1867–1894, Polívka 1900–1903) and provide us with solid information about the gradual enrichment of flora by alien species.

For each species, types of habitat in which it is recorded were distinguished: (i) natural (forested lansdscape and naturally treeles habitats), (ii) seminatural (cultural landscape excluding arable land, communication and human settlements), and (iii) human-made habitats (Chytrý et al. 2001). The type of invaded landscape was also evaluated, distinguishing (i) traditional agricultural landscape, and (ii) industrial urban landscape (Hobsbawm 1991). Particular habitats in which the species is found were classified according to the Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora (1992).

The type of invaded vegetation was assessed by using alliances of the Zürich-Montpellier phytosociological system (Chytrý et al. 2001). This classification level most reasonably reflects the vegetation diversity of Central-European landscape (Ellenberg 1988).

## The database

Various characteristics have been compiled for each species, where such information was available. These can be divided into several topics: (i) species identity and taxonomic position, (ii) invasiveness, i.e. occurrence and behaviour of the species in the Czech Republic. These two topics were treated in detail in the previous section and represent the original information presented in this paper. Other two spheres concern (iii) ocurrence and behaviour in primary area, and (iv) biological and ecological attributes collated for each species (see Appendix 2 for details).

## How many species, how large a proportion?

The Czech alien flora contains 1378 taxa belonging to 542 genera and 99 families (Appendix 1). Of these, there are 141 taxa at subspecific and 12 at varietal levels; 54 subspecies and 5 varieties are the only representatives of their species. Of the total number of taxa, 184 are hybrids.

This figure can be used to estimate the contribution of aliens to the total floristic richness of the territory of the Czech Republic. However, such estimates even with solid data at

hand, can be rather tricky and depend on several factors. As discussed by Williamson (2002), unfortunately not only numbers of aliens are uncertain but those of native species too, and the figure depends on whether microspecies and hybrids are included in calculations. Williamson (2002) argues that while hybrids are perfectly satisfactory taxa, and there are around 400 of them in British Isles, accounts of the British flora usually omit them. Stace (1997) estimates that there are around 900 native micro-species in British Isles, concentrated namely in genera *Rubus*, *Hieracium* or *Taraxacum*. Including hybrids and/or microspecies in the total of native species makes a huge difference to comparison with other regions; in the case of the relatively species-poor British flora, the total number of native species is about twice as high. Moreover, number of species reported in these critical groups strongly reflects the level of taxonomical knowledge in the country and/or simply the presence or absence of a specialist in a given group; this brings about even more bias to comparison between countries (Daehler & Carino 2001).

The number of native taxa at species and subspecies level listed in the most recent account of the Czech flora (Kubát et al. 2002) is 2754[8]. Microspecies were included in this count; there are good specialists for most critical groups in the Czech Republic and there has been sound research on apomictic species (e.g. Marhold et al. 1999). Kubát et al. (2002) list 114 species of *Hieracium*, 112 native species of *Rubus* and 72 species of *Taraxacum*[9], to name the three most critical genera mentioned by Williamson (2002). Even if we bear in mind that not all of them are critical, as there are "ordinary" species in those genera as well, we are left with a total exceeding 300 species. The corresponding figures for native representatives of these genera in British flora are approximately 400, 250 and 115, respectively, i.e. giving the total of 765. The contributon of microspecies to the total richness of Czech flora seems to be therefore lower than in British Isles – this is further pronounced by the fact that Czech native flora is richer in "macrospecies" than that of British Isles. For this reason, we consider it justified to include microspecies in the calculation.

Accepting the totals of 1378 aliens and 2754 native species means that aliens contribute 33.4% to the total number of taxa reported for the Czech Republic. Kubát et al. (2002) list 498 crosses of native species so the number of native taxa excluding hybrids is 2256. The corresponding figure for the alien flora, excluding hybrids, is 1194. If the hybrids are not taken into account, contribution of aliens to the total number of taxa increases to 34.6%. This minor difference reflects the fact that hybridization rate is lower in aliens than in native species, possibly due to shorter common occurence of potential parental species in the territory, their often limited distribution and smaller population sizes, and resulting lower chance to meet; given the diversity of geographical origins among aliens, other barriers to hybridization may play role, too (Briggs & Walters 1997). The native flora is also better known because of tradition of floristic research and historical focus, and crosses of alien species might be therefore also under-recorded compared to those of native flora. A sound answer to the question how large a proportion of Czech flora is formed by aliens, seems to be between 33 and 35%, depending on how the species numbers are derived.

[8] The counts are based on the final stage of manuscript kindly provided by the editors. They may therefore slightly differ from data contained in the printed version.

[9] This count does not include sect. *Ruderalia*, of which there are another 105 species (J. Kirschner, pers. com.); total number of microspecies in the flora of the Czech Republic will be therefore somewhat higher.

## Composition and structure of Czech alien flora

Of the total number of 1378 taxa in the Czech alien flora, 24.1% arrived before 1500, while 75.9% are neophytes (Table 2). As to the invasive status, 64.7% are casuals, 28.8% were classified as naturalized, and 6.6% as invasive (Fig. 2). Four neophytes and 188 archaeophytes were classified as post-invasive (Appendix 1). Of 891 casual taxa, 91.7% are neophytes and 8.3% archaeophytes; similarly, 76.7% of the total number of 90 invasive taxa are neophytes and 23.3% archaeophytes. The group of 397 naturalized taxa of the Czech alien flora consists of 59.7% of archaeophytes and 40.3% of neophytes (Table 2). The reverse ratio of casual and naturalized taxa in both residence-time groups (Fig. 2) reflects the fact that archaeophytes which would not have become naturalized could hardly be recorded in our times; the 74 casuals in this group represent long cultivated species escaping occasionally from cultivation.

These figures make it possible to calculate ratios of how large a proportion of introduced plants is able to naturalize or invade (Fig. 3). It only makes sense to express this for neophytes because for archaeophytes, the information on the initial stage, i.e. that of casuals, is missing. Of introduced taxa, 21.9% are considered naturalized, while 817 are casuals, and 231 of them are considered extinct. Finaly, 6.6% of introduced neophytes are invasive, a figure which corresponds well to theoretical rules and predictions in invasion biology (Williamson 1996).

The vast majority of archaeophytes came from the Mediterranean area, whereas neophytes have their origin in all continents, with other parts of Europe (39.8%), Asia (27.6%), and North America (15.1%) contributing most taxa (Fig. 4).

The taxonomic structure of the alien flora involves families whose representatives commonly invade in temperate climates (Pyšek 1998b), with *Compositae*, *Gramineae*, and *Brassicaceae* most represented (Table 3). Some differences between archaeophytes and neophytes are obvious: *Chenopodiaceae*, *Apiaceae*, *Scrophulariaceae* and *Caryophyllaceae* tend to be better represented among the former, whereas *Fabaceae*, *Solanaceae*, *Polygonaceae*, *Onagraceae* and *Amaranthaceae* are typical "neophytic families". Compared to the native flora, *Gramineae*, *Brassicaceae*, *Chenopodiaceae*, and *Solanaceae* are over-represented among the aliens, whereas *Rosaceae*, *Cyperaceae*, *Salicaceae*, and *Orchidaceae* are those with remarkable contribution of native taxa (Fig. 5). Some large families contain almost exclusively native (e.g. *Orchidaceae*, 97 native species – Kubát et al. 2002, and only one alien – *Cypripedium reginae*) or exclusively alien (e.g. *Amaranthaceae*, 25 species) representatives. There are 39 families and 162 gen-

Table 2. – Composition of the Czech alien flora. Number of taxa in particular categories of immigration time and invasive status (see text for definitions). Hybrids are included (for their numbers see Table 4). Distribution of archaeophytes and neophytes with respect to invasive status are significantly different (G-test on contingency tables, G = 379.04, df = 2, P < 0.001).

| | Casual | Naturalized | Invasive | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Archaeophytes | 74 | 237 | 21 | 332 |
| Neophytes | 817 | 160 | 69 | 1046 |
| Aliens total | 891 | 397 | 90 | 1378 |

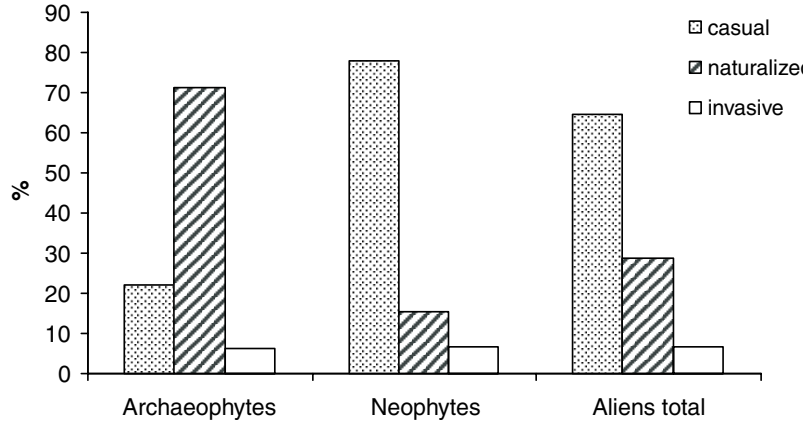


Fig. 2. – Invasive status in groups of alien flora classified according to the immigration time.

era containing archaeophytes and 98 families and 477 genera (including one nothogenus) with neophytes in the Czech alien flora. The total number of families with native species is 138. The genera with the highest number of alien taxa are: *Chenopodium* (27), *Amaranthus* (24), *Oenothera* (23), *Bromus* (21), and *Vicia* (18).

Annuals contribute to the total number of archaeophytes with 57.8%, significantly more than to that of neophytes (39.4%). Perennials (38.2%) and woody plants (14.1%) are more frequent among neophytes than among archaeophytes ( Fig. 6). In total, the Czech alien flora comprises 44.0% annuals, 9.3% biennials, 34.4% perennials, 7.7% shrubs and 4.5% trees.

The distribution of Raunkiaer's life forms (see e.g. Ellenberg 1988) in aliens is different from that in the native flora, with all groups except for therophytes and phanerophytes over-represented in the latter (Fig. 7).

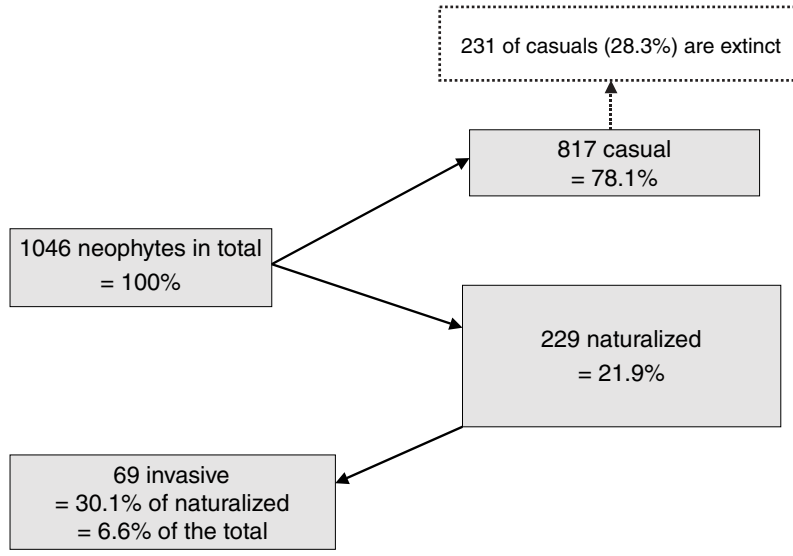


Fig. 3. – Transition rates between particular categories of invasive status in Czech aliens (see text for explanation).

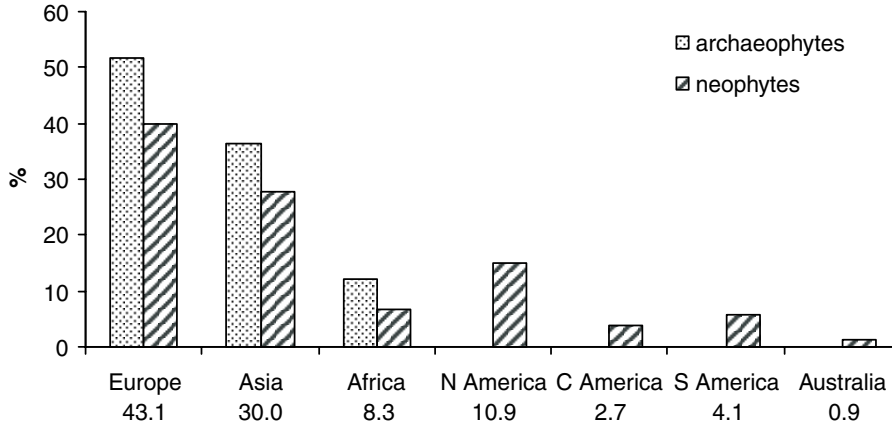


Fig. 4. – Structure of the Czech alien flora with respect to origin. If a species distribution area covers more than one continent, it is considered as a representative of each of them. Percentage contribution of areas of origin to the total number of aliens follows the name of the continent.

Table 3. – The most represented families in the Czech alien flora. Only those with percentage contribution to the total number of alien taxa (n = 1378) exceeding 1% are displayed. Archaeophytes and neophytes differed significantly with respect to the representation of plant families (G-test on contingency tables, G = 133.17, df = 35, P < 0.001, only families with at least 5 species were considered in calculation).

| | Number of species | | | % | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Archaeophytes | Neophytes | Aliens | Archaeophytes | Neophytes | Aliens |
| *Compositae* | 52 | 135 | 187 | 15.7 | 12.9 | 13.6 |
| *Gramineae* | 38 | 113 | 151 | 11.4 | 10.9 | 11.0 |
| *Brassicaceae* | 29 | 72 | 101 | 8.7 | 6.9 | 7.3 |
| *Fabaceae* | 13 | 76 | 89 | 3.9 | 7.3 | 6.5 |
| *Rosaceae* | 16 | 62 | 78 | 4.8 | 5.9 | 5.7 |
| *Lamiaceae* | 18 | 46 | 64 | 5.4 | 4.4 | 4.6 |
| *Chenopodiaceae* | 22 | 33 | 55 | 6.6 | 3.2 | 4.0 |
| *Apiaceae* | 17 | 24 | 41 | 5.1 | 2.3 | 3.0 |
| *Scrophulariaceae* | 15 | 24 | 39 | 4.5 | 2.3 | 2.8 |
| *Onagraceae* | 0 | 38 | 38 | 0.0 | 3.6 | 2.8 |
| *Caryophyllaceae* | 17 | 20 | 37 | 5.1 | 1.9 | 2.7 |
| *Solanaceae* | 3 | 33 | 36 | 0.9 | 3.2 | 2.6 |
| *Polygonaceae* | 2 | 27 | 29 | 0.6 | 2.6 | 2.1 |
| *Boraginaceae* | 11 | 14 | 25 | 3.3 | 1.3 | 1.8 |
| *Amaranthaceae* | 2 | 23 | 25 | 0.6 | 2.2 | 1.8 |
| *Ranunculaceae* | 5 | 18 | 23 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 1.7 |
| *Malvaceae* | 6 | 14 | 20 | 1.8 | 1.3 | 1.5 |
| *Violaceae* | 7 | 10 | 17 | 2.1 | 1.0 | 1.2 |
| *Geraniaceae* | 5 | 11 | 16 | 1.5 | 1.1 | 1.2 |
| *Liliaceae* | 1 | 14 | 15 | 0.3 | 1.3 | 1.1 |

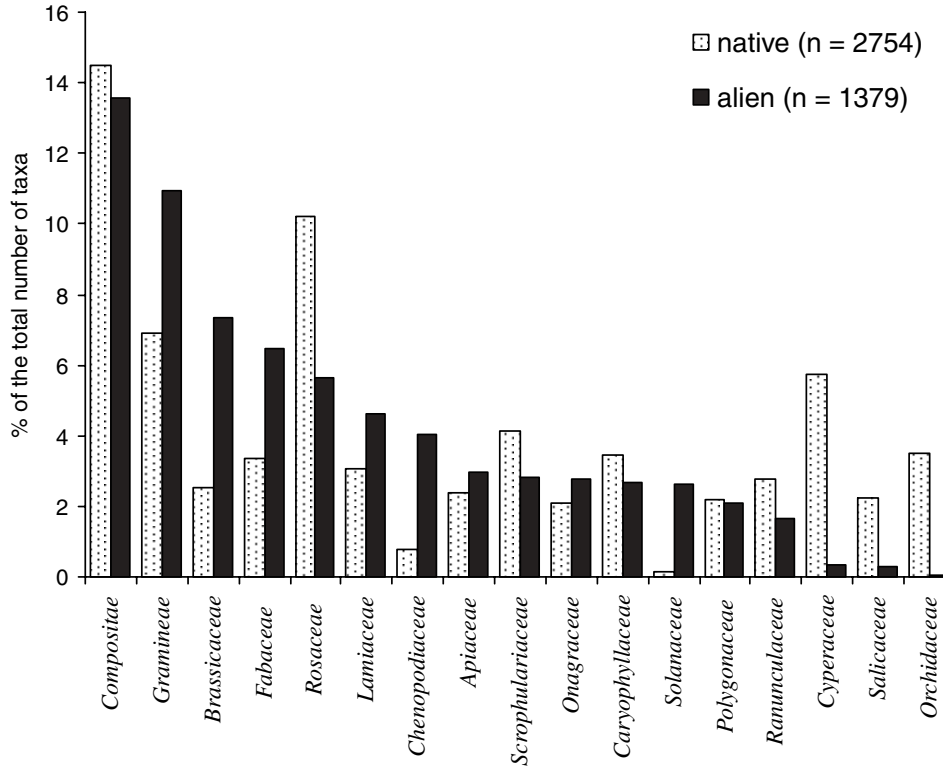


Fig. 5. – Comparison of taxonomic structure of alien and native floras. The most represented families are arranged according to the decreasing contribution to the alien flora. Data on native flora were taken from Kubát et al. (2002). Alien and native floras significantly differed with respect to the representation of plant families (G-test on contingency tables, G = 865.41, df = 76, P < 0.001).

As shown previously on a limited data set (Pyšek et al. 1995b), Grime's scheme of life strategies (Grime 1979) is a convenient predictor of invasive success. In contrasting environments, different life strategies are more likely to result in naturalization and invasion. The present data set shows that the C-strategy is a convenient one for naturalization but those species which possess combination of all three kinds of strategies have a better chance of becoming invasive (Table 4). The sometimes raised caution that the use of Grime's strategies brings about the danger of circular reasoning is not justified here since the invasive ability is a mixture of both capability to survive in disturbed habitats (typical of R-strategy) and to compete successfully (favoured by C-strategy). The question of which kind of life strategy favours invasion success is therefore a legitimate one, because the classification of species into particular strategies was not directly affected by the fact how good invader a species is.

As to the mode of introduction, 49.9% of all aliens were introduced into the country accidentally, and 42.7% deliberately; the remaining 7.4% were likely introduced by both means (Table 5). If the last group is not considered separately but the species belonging to it are considered in both accidental and deliberate category, accidental arrivals account for 53.4% of taxa and deliberate introductions for 46.6%. Since most archaeophytes reached the country as agricultural weeds, i.e. not on purpose of humans, the ratio for total aliens is

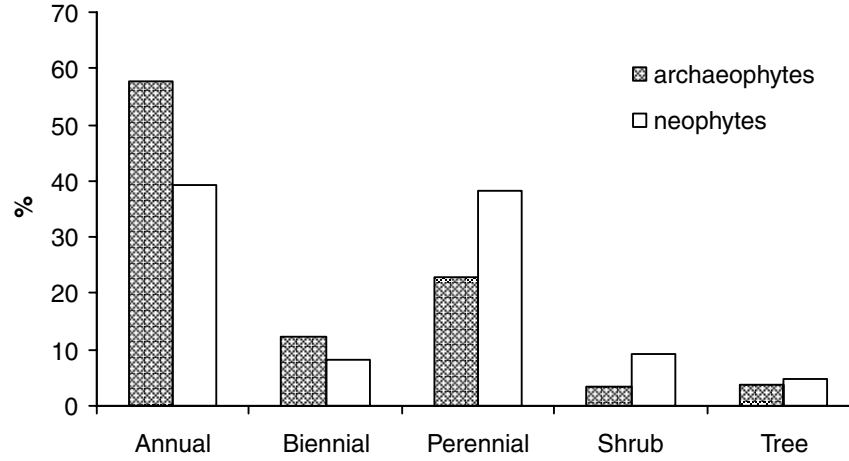


Fig. 6. – Distribution of life histories in archaeophytes and neophytes. Species known to occur as more than one life history were considered as representatives of each of them. Distribution of life histories in archaeophytes was significantly different from neophytes (G-test on contingency tables, G = 64.24, df = 4, P < 0.001).

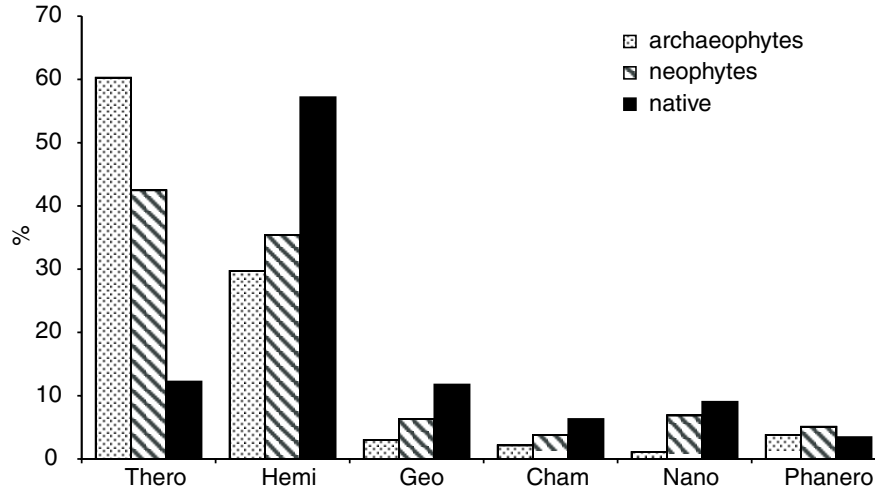


Fig. 7. – Distribution of Raunkiaer life forms (see Ellenberg 1988 for definitions) in archaeophytes, neophytes, and native flora. Species exhibiting more than one life form were considered as representatives of each of them. Data on native flora were taken from Kubát et al. (2002). Thero = therophytes, Hemi = hemicryptophytes, Geo = geophytes, Cham = chamaephytes, Nano = nanophanerophytes, Phanero = phanerophytes. Distribution of life forms was significantly different between archaeophytes and neophytes (G = 52.83, df = 5, P < 0.001), and between aliens and native (G = 587.89, df = 5, P < 0.001).

biased towards accidental introductions. Neophytes, on the contrary, include many taxa planted on purpose and escaping from cultivation, hence the ratio is reversed: more were introduced deliberately (54.5%) than accidentally (45.5%). More than a half of taxa are cultivated as ornamentals, other frequently encountered purposes are for food, medical purpose, landscaping, and bee-keeping (Table 6).

Table 4. – Distribution of Grime's life strategies according to residence time, and with respect to invasive status in neophytes. Data shown are percentages based on 288 classified archeophytes and 611 neophytes. Distribution of life strategies was significantly different between archaeophytes and neophytes (G = 94.58, df = 6, P < 0.001), and between aliens and native (G = 49.95, df = 12, P < 0.001).

| | | Neophytes | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Archaeophytes | Total | Casual | Naturalized | Invasive |
| C | 15.3 | 38.8 | 33.1 | 58.1 | 47.4 |
| CR | 35.4 | 27.3 | 29.7 | 25.8 | 20.7 |
| CS | 2.8 | 5.9 | 5.6 | 4.8 | 7.4 |
| CSR | 8.3 | 8.0 | 6.8 | 6.5 | 12.6 |
| R | 31.3 | 15.2 | 20.0 | 1.6 | 6.7 |
| S | 0.0 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 0.0 | 3.7 |
| SR | 6.9 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 3.2 | 1.5 |

Table 5. – Structure of the Czech alien flora with respect to the presumed type of introduction into the country (deliberately or accidentally) and type of habitat. Number of taxa are shown for particular habitat/introduction categories. Natural and seminatural habitats (see text for definition) are grouped. Species occupying particular habitat types are significantly different with respect to the type of introduction (G-test on contingency tables, G = 48.35, df = 4, P < 0.001).

| Type of habitat[10] | Type of introduction | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Accidental | Both ways | Deliberate | Total |
| Human-made habitats | 486 | 61 | 315 | 862 |
| Both types of habitats | 147 | 34 | 178 | 359 |
| Natural/seminatural habitats | 51 | 7 | 93 | 151 |
| Total | 684 | 102 | 586 | |

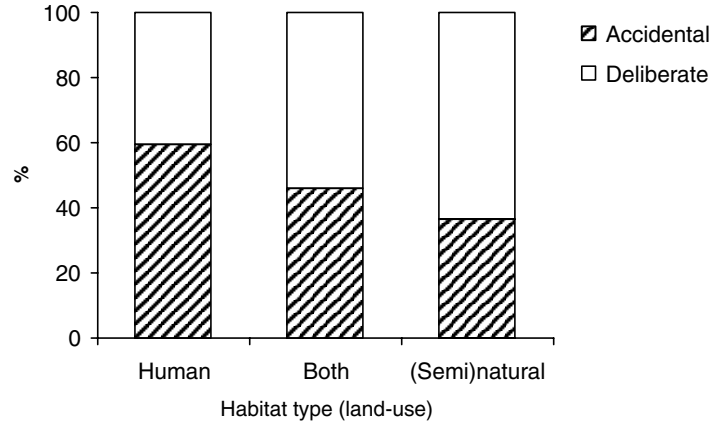


Fig. 8. – Type of introduction of alien species into habitat types classified according to the land-use. Species which were introduced into the country by both means (see Table 5) are included in both groups. See Table 5 for details on the grouping of habitats.

[10] Human-made = H in Appendix 1; Both = NSH, SH; Natural/seminatural = N, S, NS

Table 6. – Deliberately introduced taxa of the Czech alien flora classified with respect to means of planting. Species with multiple planting purposes were considered in each of them.

| Planting purpose | Species number | % |
|---|---|---|
| Ornamental | 511 | 53.3 |
| Food | 149 | 15.5 |
| Medical | 99 | 10.3 |
| Fodder | 74 | 7.7 |
| Landscaping | 44 | 4.6 |
| Bees | 37 | 3.9 |
| Oil | 13 | 1.4 |
| Wood | 13 | 1.4 |
| Dye | 8 | 0.8 |
| Textile | 6 | 0.6 |
| Agriculture (other than food) | 5 | 0.5 |

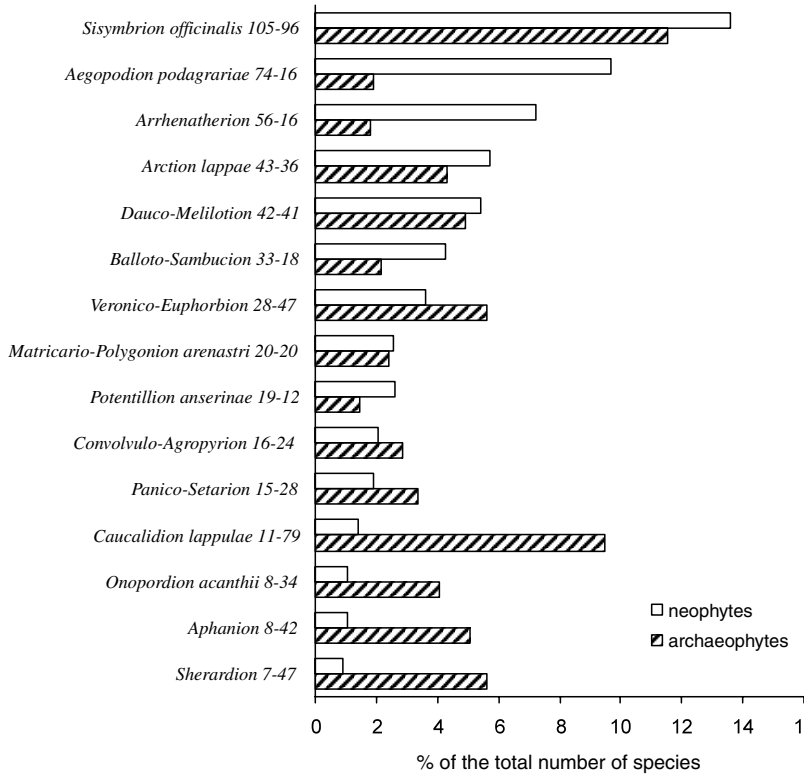


Fig. 9. – Occurrence of alien species in phytosociological units. Only the 10 alliances with the highest representation of neophytes and archaeophytes, respectively, are shown. Number of taxa of alien origin that commonly occur in a given phytosociological unit follow its name; the former value is the number of neophytes, the latter that of archaeophytes. Length of the bar represents the proportional contribution of the alliance to the total number of alien species in a given residence-time group. Rare and exceptional presence of species in alliances was not considered. Archaeophytes and neophytes significantly differ in their occurrence in phytosociological alliances (G-test on contingency tables, $G = 962.10$, $df = 177$, $P < 0.001$). See Appendix 1 for classification of particular species according to their occurence in the alliances.

Majority of aliens (62.8%) are confined to human-made habitats, 11.0% were recorded exclusively in natural and/or seminatural habitats, and 26.2% occur in both types of habitat (Table 5). Plants which were introduced deliberately more often invade seminatural and natural habitats than taxa arriving by accidental means: 63.3% of aliens recorded in either natural or seminatural types of habitats are or used to be planted in the past whereas the corresponding figure for human-made habitas is only 40.7% (Fig. 8).

Archaeophytes and neophytes occur in 66 and 83 alliances, respectively, of the phytosociological system; alien species as a whole are present in 91 alliances (classified according to Chytrý et al. 2001). Some vegetation types, such as *Sisymbrion officinalis*, *Dauco-Melilotion*, and *Arction lappae* harbour species of both groups with a comparable frequency (Fig. 9). *Aegopodion*, *Arrhenatherion* (including its ruderalized stands), and *Balloto-Sambucion* are alliances with more neophytes than archaeophytes present while *Caucalidion lappulae*, *Onopordion acanthii*, *Aphanion*, and *Sherardion* are units containing high number of archaeophytes. Alien species are thus concentrated in vegetation of deforested mesic habitats with frequent disturbances such as rubish tips, waste land, arable land, or fringe communities.

Hybridization is an important event contributing to the diversity in alien floras (Vilà et al. 2000). In the Czech flora, hybrids contribute 13.3% to the total number of aliens, and the hybridization is more frequent in archaeophytes (18.7%) than in neophytes (11.7%). Sixty six crosses of aliens with native taxa were recorded (Table 7). If hybrids are excluded from the total number of aliens, there are 270 archaeophytes and 924 neophytes in the Czech flora. The extent of hybridization is difficult to compare with other regions since, as pointed out by Vilà et al. (2000), the number of hybrids reported reflects the level of detail aimed at by particular floras. British flora has been reported to include 70 hybrids between an introduced and native species and 21 hybrids between two introduced species. In Ontario, there are 31 hybrids directly introduced or resulting from hybridization among introduced species. However, the quantitative data are rather scarce. Whereas hybridization between native species may produce novel genotypes and increase genetic diversity at both the population and species level, spontaneous hybridization involving alien species may have the reverse effects and threaten the genetic integrity and persistence of native species (Vilà et al. 2000). Range expansion of hybrids can be rapid and hybrids can become weeds (Abbott 1992). *Reynoutria ×bohemica* can serve as an example from the territory of the Czech Republic (Bímová et al. 2001).

Majority of aliens are diploids and tetraploids. In neophytes, there are more species with high ploidy levels compared to archaeophytes. Native flora has, compared to aliens, lower proportion of diploids and higher representation of tetraploids, triploids and pentaploids (Table 8).

Only 310 species (22.4% of the total number of all alien taxa) are common or locally abundant; others are rare, based on a single locality or no longer present (Fig. 10). The proportion of neophytes represented by a single locality (14.3%) indicates the importance of chance in records of alien flora. There are species which qualified for the list on the basis of the successful establishment of a single plant on a single locality. For example, *Rumex brownii* and *R. dentatus* subsp. *halacsyi* were present in their localities as single, fruitful specimens which ended up in a herbarium. What would happen if these plant got a chance to spread their seed and became a potential founder of a population? Other species, e.g. *Datura ferox*, *Polypogon fugax* or *Alhagi pseudalhagi* were also included on the basis of

Table 7. – Overview of hybridization in the Czech alien flora. Numbers of hybrid taxa, classified according to the immigration time or native status of their parents and hypothesized to occur at the territory studied are shown. Hybrid arrivals are crosses and hybridogenous species which originated outside the territory of the Czech Republic.

| | Number of hybrid taxa with | | | Species originated in cultivation | Hybrid arrivals | Total number of hybrids | % of total number of taxa |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | archaeophytes | neophytes | native | | | | |
| Archaeophytes | 12 | | 31 | 12 | 7 | 62 | 18.7 |
| Neophytes | 6 | 28 | 35 | 32 | 21 | 122 | 11.7 |
| Aliens total | | | | 44 | 28 | 184 | 13.3 |

a find of a single plant. These numbers demonstrate that quantifying biological invasions is a difficult task, and hunting for the number of casuals is probably the hardest part of it! Also, these examples show that the role of humans is crucial in every step of the process and sometimes difficult to predict (Kowarik 2002).

Comparison of the distribution of the number of localities between archaeophytes and neophytes reveals an opposite pattern which reflects historical consequences (Table 9). Most archaeophytes are rather frequent; 72.3% are supposed to have more than 50 localities.

Some rare archaeophytes are on the Red List of Czech flora: *Ajuga chamaepitys*, *Arnoseris minima*, *Bromus arvensis, B. commutatus, B. secalinus*, *Bupleurum rotundifolium*, *Galium tricornutum*, *Linaria arvensis*, *Kickxia spuria* subsp. *spuria*, *K. elatine* subsp. *elatine*, *Lolium remotum*, *L. temulentum*, *Marrubium peregrinum*, *M. vulgare, Papaver lecoqii, Polycnemum arvense*, *P. majus*, *Sagina apetala*, *Stellaria pallida*, *Veronica opaca*, *V. agrestis*, *V. triloba* (Holub & Procházka 2000).

Table 8. – Overview of ploidy levels in Czech alien flora. Note that the data were not available for all taxa hence the species totals are lower than for other presented characteristics. Data on chromosome numbers of native flora were taken from Kubát et al. (2002) where available (n = 2005). Archaeophytes and neophytes are not significantly different with respect to representation of ploidy levels (G-test on contingency tables, G = 0.71, df = 3, NS, ploidy levels with at least 5 taxa were considered). Aliens significantly differed from native taxa in distribution of ploidy levels (G=120.15, df 7, P<0.001).

| | Number of taxa | | | % | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ploidy level | Archaeophytes | Neophytes | Native | Archaeophytes | Neophytes | Native |
| 2x | 183 | 427 | 896 | 64.2 | 60.3 | 44.7 |
| 3x | | 9 | 105 | | 1.3 | 5.2 |
| 4x | 67 | 164 | 644 | 23.5 | 23.2 | 32.1 |
| 5x | 2 | 1 | 49 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 2.4 |
| 6x | 23 | 56 | 174 | 8.1 | 7.9 | 8.7 |
| 7x | 1 | 1 | 4 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| 8x | 8 | 26 | 82 | 2.8 | 3.7 | 4.1 |
| > 8x | 1 | 24 | 51 | 0.4 | 3.4 | 2.5 |

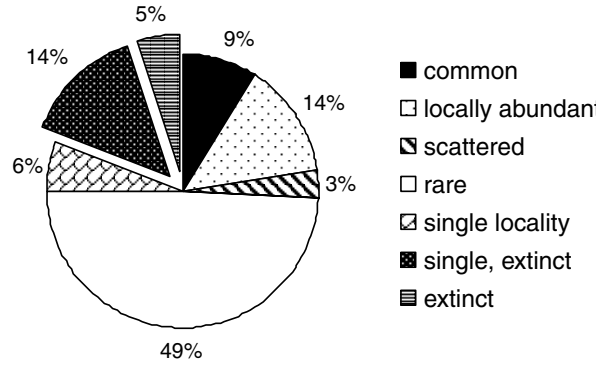


Fig. 10. – Distribution of the types of abundance in alien flora (see text for explanation). Categories including "extinct" species are disconnected.

Table 9. – Distribution of alien flora according to their abundance expressed as the number of localities (see text for details). Abundance scale corresponds to that used in Clement & Foster (1994) and Ryves et al. (1996). Archaeophytes and neophytes differed significantly with respect to their distribution of abundance (G-test on contingency tables, G = 477.78, df = 4, P < 0.001).

| Number of localities | Number of taxa | | | % | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Archaeophytes | Neophytes | Aliens total | Archaeophytes | Neophytes | Aliens total |
| 1–4 | 22 | 571 | 593 | 6.6 | 54.6 | 43.1 |
| 5–14 | 36 | 208 | 244 | 10.8 | 19.9 | 17.7 |
| 15–49 | 34 | 124 | 158 | 10.2 | 11.8 | 11.5 |
| 50–499 | 68 | 72 | 140 | 20.5 | 6.9 | 10.2 |
| > 499 | 172 | 71 | 243 | 51.8 | 6.8 | 17.6 |

## Potential use of databases of alien species: what are they good for?

Databases of alien species have, in addition to the historical value (they can be used for future comparisons), several other functions. (i) The scientific importance lies in the possibility to generate hypotheses about the effect of species characters on probability of naturalization and invasive success (Crawley et al. 1996, Pyšek et al. 1995b). (ii) Prediction possibilities. Pyšek (2001) has shown that prediction systems screening species on the basis of the number of their characteristics (Daehler & Carino 2000) can be very powerful, definitely more so than those based on mere intution and autecological knowledge. (iii) Regional databases represent stones for a mosaic of databases covering larger geographical areas. A European-scale project of a continental database of alien species could make use of sharing the information on species characteristics, consolidating the measures of naturalization and invasiveness and providing information on potentially arriving species into the country prior to their naturalization. Such better sharing of information might contribute to adopting appropriate measures in advance rather than after the invasion has started. To our knowledge, the database presented here is one of the first of that kind in terms of taxonomical, ecological and geographical detail. For that reason, its detailed structure is presented as a suggestion for the work of similar kind (Appendix 2).

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## Souhrn

Práce je pokusem podat kompletní přehled nepůvodních (člověkem zavlečených, adventivních) druhů české flóry, které se vyskytují či v minulosti vyskytovaly ve volné přírodě; nezahrnuje tedy druhy pěstované, jež nezplaňují. Jsou zahrnuty pouze druhy, které jsou nepůvodní na celém území ČR; pokud má druh v určité části země, případně na ekologicky specializovaném stanovišti, původní výskyt, není považován za zavlečený, byť byl jinak pěstován a zplaňoval. Přehled zavlečených druhů je uveden v Apendixu 1; jsou klasifikovány podle několika kritérií. Postavení druhu v invazním procesu odpovídá třídění navrženému v práci Richardsona et al. (2000) a je vyjádřeno následovně: náhodný výskyt (odpovídá anglickému termínu „casual“) – druh se ve volné přírodě pravidelně nereprodukuje a pokud se v krajině vyskytuje v delším časovém horizontu, je závislý na opakovaném, člověkem zprostředkovaném přísunu dispor; naturalizace – druh se ve volné přírodě rozmnožuje, generativně či vegetativně, jeho výskyt není závislý na dalších introdukcích a jeho přítomnost na určité lokalitě či v určitém území je dosti trvalý; invaze – druh se v krajině šíří a vytváří více či méně rozsáhlé populace. V Apendixu 1 jsou dále označeny druhy, které považujeme za „postinvazní“; invaze u nich proběhla v minulosti a v současné době se již nešíří (vzhledem ke své náplni je tento termín zatížen větší názorovou subjektivitou, než termíny standardního členění). Jsou také označeny druhy, u nichž má výskyt výrazný charakter pozůstatku z dřívějšího pěstování na dotyčné lokalitě; přesto jsou i tyto druhy zařazeny, pokud se na lokalitách udržují po mnoho let a nezřídka se výrazně rozrůstají.

Další použitá kritéria jsou, zda se jedná o archeofyt či neofyt (tedy druh zavlečený před objevením Ameriky nebo až poté); náplň pojmu „neofyt“ je v zájmu jasnější terminologie poněkud posunuta proti dřívějšímu chápání (např. Holub & Jirásek 1967) v tom smyslu, že za neofyty považujeme všechny druhy zavlečené po roce ca. 1500, bez ohledu na to, zda k tomu došlo úmyslně či náhodně. Způsob zavlečení (úmyslné nebo náhodné), typ stanoviště (původní, polopřirozená, antropogenní), společenstva, ve kterých se druh vyskytuje (na úrovni svazů curyšsko-montpellierského systému) a kontinent, ze kterého pochází, jsou dalšími charakteristikami uvedenými v Appendixu 1. Abundance druhu na území ČR byla hodnocena pomocí pětičlenné semikvantitativní stupnice založené na odhadu počtu lokalit (Clement & Foster 1994): 1–4, 5–14, 15–49, 50–499, 500 a více lokalit. Je uveden také rok prvního známého výskytu z území ČR. K 19 druhům, které jsou udávány z našeho území jako nové jsou za Apendixem 1 připojeny komentáře. Jedná se o *Agrostis scabra, Alhagi pseudalhagi*, *Allium atropurpureum*, *Bromus hordeaceus* subsp. *pseudothominii*, *Carduus tenuiflorus*, *Centaurea* ×*gerstlaueri*, *Centaurea nigra* × *phrygia*, *Cerastium* ×*maureri*, *Gilia capitata*, *Helianthus strumosus*, *Hieracium pannosum*, *Hordeum leporinum*, *Oenothera coronifera, Papaver atlanticum* subsp. *mesatlanticum, Parietaria pennsylvanica*, *Polypogon fugax*, *Rodgersia aesculifolia, Sedum pallidum* var. *bithynicum* a *Sedum stoloniferum.* Pro dalších 44 taxonů jsou uvedeny první údaje o zplanění.

Adventivní flóra ČR obsahuje celkem 1378 taxonů patřících do 542 rodů a 99 čeledí; z toho je 184 kříženců nebo hybridogenních taxonů. Podíl zavlečených taxonů na flóře ČR činí 33,4 %. Pokud z hodnocení vyjmeme křížence adventivních i původních druhů, činí tento podíl 34,6 %. Flora obsahuje 332 archeofytů a 1046 neofytů; 892 taxonů je považováno za náhodně se vyskytující, 397 za naturalizované a 90 za invazní (tab. 1). Z celkového počtu 1046 neofytů došlo k naturalizaci u 229 druhů (21,9%) a z nich je 69 invazních (tj. 6,6 % z celkového počtu introdukcí). Naopak 231 náhodně se vyskytnuvších neofytů z flóry vymizelo.

Většina archeofytů pochází ze Středozemí; neofyty mají svůj původ převážně v ostatních částech Evropy (39,8 %) a Asie (27,6 %) a v Severní Americe (15,1 %). Z čeledí jsou nejzastoupenější *Compositae*, *Gramineae* a *Brassicaceae* (tab. 3). Objevují se v tomto ohledu i určité rozdíly mezi archeofyty a neofyty: *Chenopodiaceae*, *Apiaceae*, *Scrophulariaceae* a *Caryophyllaceae* mají více archeofytů, zatímco *Fabaceae*, *Solanaceae*, *Polygonaceae*,

*Onagraceae* a *Amaranthaceae* představují typické "neofytní" čeledi. Mezi rody s největších počtem nepůvodních taxonů patří *Chenopodium* (27), *Amaranthus* (24), *Oenothera* (23), *Bromus* (21) a *Vicia* (18).

Jednoleté druhy tvoří 57,8 % všech archeofytů, zatímco vytrvalé bylinné druhy (38,2 %) a dřeviny (14,1 %) jsou častěji zastoupené mezi neofyty (obr. 3). Celkem česká adventivní flora sestává z 44,0 % jednoletých, 9,3 % dvouletých, 34,4 % vytrvalých bylin, 7,7 % keřů a 4,5 % stromů. 49,9 % všech taxonů se na území ČR dostalo bez úmyslného přispění člověka, 42,7 % bylo zavlečeno úmyslně; na zavlečení zbývajících 7,4 % se podílely oba způsoby. U neofytů hodnocených samostatně je tento poměr posunut ve prospěch záměrných introdukcí (54,5 %).

Většina druhů (62,8 %) je vázána na antropogenní stanoviště; 26,2 % se vyskytuje jak na člověkem vytvořených, tak na přirozených či polopřirozených stanovištích a 11,0 % (151 druhů) bylo zaznamenáno pouze na (polo) přirozených typech stanovišť (tab. 5). Rostliny introdukované záměrně se objevují častěji v přirozené vegetaci než druhy zavlečené neúmyslně (obr. 7). Archeofyty se objevují ve vegetaci patřící do 66 svazů curyšsko-montpellierského systému, neofyty v 83 svazech. *Sisymbrion officinalis*, *Dauco-Melilotion* a *Arction lappae* hostí stejně často druhy obou skupin; *Aegopodion*, *Arrhenatherion* a *Balloto-Sambucion* jsou svazy typické výskytem neofytů; archeofyty jsou soustředěny především ve vegetaci svazů *Caucalidion lappulae*, *Onopordion acanthii*, *Aphanion* a *Sherardion* (obr. 8).

Kříženci a hybridogenní taxony tvoří 13,3 % celkového počtu nepůvodních taxonů; kříženci archeofytů (18,7 %) jsou přitom častější než kříženci neofytů (11,7 %). Bylo zaznamenáno 66 kříženců nepůvodních druhů se zástupci domácí flóry. Vyloučením hybridů dospějeme k celkovému počtu 1194 taxonů (270 archeofytů, 924 neofytů).

Dvacet dva archeofytů je na Červeném seznamu české flóry (Holub & Procházka 2000): *Ajuga chamaepitys*, *Arnoseris minima*, *Bromus arvensis, B. commutatus, B. secalinus*, *Bupleurum rotundifolium*, *Galium tricornutum*, *Linaria arvensis*, *Kickxia spuria* subsp. *spuria*, *K. spuria* subsp. *elatine*, *Lolium remotum*, *L. temulentum*, *Marrubium peregrinum*, *M. vulgare*, *Papaver lecoqii*, *Polycnemum arvense*, *P. majus*, *Sagina apetala*, *Stellaria pallida*, *Veronica opaca*, *V. agrestis* a *V. triloba*.

Katalog je nutno chápat jako první práci svého druhu pro území ČR; údaje v ní obsažené budou postupně upřesňovány a autoři budou vděčni za jakékoli připomínky a doplňky. Při sestavování katalogu jsme vycházeli ze základních flórových děl vztahujících se k území ČR i z primární literatury. Obtížnost klasifikace se projevuje při hodnocení mnoha hraničních kategorií, zejména při rozhodování, zda je druh původní či archeofyt, archeofyt či neofyt, náhodně se vyskytující či naturalizovaný, naturalizovaný či invazní. Statut každého druhu byl důkladně přehodnocen a třebaže hojně konzultován s řadou kolegů, v konečném důsledku odráží především náš názor na historické postavení dotyčného druhu v naší krajině.

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**Appendix 1. –** List of alien taxa of the Czech flora. Species are arranged alphabetically. **Family** codes (Fam) are formed by initial letters of the family name. The following information is given for each species, if available: **Invasive status** (Stat): cas = casual, nat = naturalized, inv = invasive. Post-invasive status (see text for explanation) is indicated by an asterisk. Species which are supposed to grow in the wild as relics of former cultivation (in all or majority of their localities) are followed by #. **Residence time** (Res): ar = archaeophyte; if known, period of the earliest evidence is indicated: N – Neolithic/Aeneolithic period (5300–2200 B. C.), B – Bronze Age (2200–750 B. C.), I – Iron Age (750–0 B. C.), R – Roman period and Migration period (0–550), P – prehistoric times (5300 B.C.–550), M – Medieval period (550–1500); neo = neophyte. **Date** of the first reported occurence in the wild (1st). Habitat type is expressed as combination of two criteria: 1. **Land-use**: N = natural habitats, i.e. natural forests and naturally treeless habitats; S = seminatural habitats, i.e. managed landscape except of settlements, communications, and arable land; H = human-made habitats (Chytrý et al. 2001). 2. **Landscape** classification: T = traditional agricultural landscape; M – modern urban and industrial landscape. For some species, there were not enough data to classify the habitat type. **Syntaxa** in which the species occurs; alliances of the Zurich-Montpellier school are listed and their codes are explained below (see Chytrý et al. 2001 for authors' names). **Abundance type** in the wild at the territory of the country (Abund): s = single locality, r = rare, sc = scattered, la = locally abundant, c = common, e = extinct (if no records have been known for a long period), se = single locality, now extinct. LocNo: quantitative estimate of the **number of localities** using the scale of Clement & Foster (1994): 1 = 1–4 localities; 2 = 5–14; 3 = 15–49; 4 = 50–499; 5 = over 500 localities. The system used here is based on the number of separate localities from which the species has been recorded, in print, on herbarium labels, or privately communicated during the 20th century; above 15, the number of localities is an estimate. Minimum arbitrary distance between localities in order to be considered as separate was 1 km. **Introduction mode** (Intr) of the species into the country: d = deliberate (by planting); a = accidental; ad = both means. For hybrids, those spontaneously originated at the territory of the Czech Republic are considered as "accidental", whereas hybrids escaped from cultivation are considered "deliberate". **Origin**: E = Europe, AS = Asia, AMN = North America, AMC = Central America, AMS = South America, AF = Africa, AU = Australia; if not given, the taxon is of a hybrid origin or it is obscure. **Life history** (LH): a = annual, af = annual fern, ap = parasitic or semiparasitic annual, b = biennial, bp = parasitic biennial, pe = perennial, ss = semi-shrub, s = shrub, t = tree, f = fern (in multiple entries, the life form more common at the territory is given first). Species in which the life form is not possible to determine such as hybrids of parents belonging to different life forms are indicated by questionmark. **Source:** F – Flora of the Czech Republic, Vol. 1–6 (Hejný & Slavík 1988–1992, Slavík 1995–2000), K – Key to the flora of the Czech Republic (Kubát et al. 2002); as accounts published in the Flora are more detailed, reference to the Key is only given if the Flora does not cover the taxon. Additional source is only given if there is a detailed specialized literature account on the species or if the species is reported neither in F nor in K. Detailed information on taxa which represent either additions to the Czech flora or the first record of escape from cultivation is given at the end of the Appendix together with other remarks on e.g. invasion status, history, or taxonomy.

Codes of syntaxa: **Ab –** *Arabidopsion thalianae*; **Ad –** *Adenostylion*; **Ae –** *Aegopodion podagrariae*; **AF –** *Alysso-Festucion pallentis*; **Ah –** *Aphanion*; **Ai –** *Alnion incanae*; **Al –** *Arction lappae*; **An –** *Alnion glutinosae*; **Ap –** *Alopecurion pratensis*; **AQ –** *Aceri tatarici-Quercion*; **Ar –** *Arrhenatherion*; **AS –** *Alysso alyssoidis-Sedion albi*; **At –** *Atropion*; **Bd –** *Berberidion*; **Bf –** *Batrachion fluitantis*; **Bi –** *Bidention tripartitae*; **BR –** *Balloto nigrae–Robinion*; **Br –** *Bromion erecti*; **BS –** *Balloto-Sambucion*; **CA –** *Convolvulo-Agropyrion*; **Cb –** *Chenopodion rubri*; **CE –** *Carici piluliferae-Epilobion angustifolii*; **Cl –** *Caucalidion lappulae*; **Cm –** *Cymballario-Asplenion*; **CM –** *Cardamino-Montion*; **Co –** *Corynephorion canescentis*; **Cr –** *Carpinion*; **CR –** *Chelidonio-Robinion*; **Ct –** *Calthion*; **Cy –** *Cynosurion*; **DM –** *Dauco-Melilotion*; **DS –** *Diantho lumnitzeri-Seslerion albicantis*; **EC –** *Euphorbio-Callunion*; **Er –** *Eragrostion*; **Es –** *Eleocharition soloniensis*; **Fg –** *Fagion*; **Fv –** *Festucion valesiacae*; **GA –** *Galio-Alliarion*; **Ge –** *Genistion*; **GQ –** *Genisto germanicae-Quercion*; **Gs –** *Geranion sanguinei*; **HF –** *Helianthemo cani-Festucion pallentis*; **HS –** *Hyperico perforati-Scleranthion perennis*; **IS –** *Impatienti-Stachyion sylvaticae*; **KP –** *Koelerio-Phleion phleoidis*; **Le –** *Lemnion minoris*; **LF –** *Luzulo-Fagion*; **Ma –** *Magnocaricion elatae*; **Mn –** *Malvion neglectae*; **Mp –** *Magnopotamion*; **MP –** *Matricario-Polygonion arenastri*; **Na –** *Nardion*; **NA –** *Nardo-Agrostion tenuis*; **Nc –** *Nanocyperion flavescentis*; **NJ –** *Nardo-Juncion squarrosi*; **Oa –** *Onopordion acanthii*; **Pa –** *Potentillion anserinae*; **Pe –** *Petasition officinalis*; **PF –** *Plantagini-Festucion ovinae*; **Ph –** *Phalaridion arundinaceae*; **Pp –** *Parvopotamion*; **Pr –** *Phragmition*; **PR –** *Pruno-Rubion radulae*; **PS –** *Panico-Setarion*; **Ps –** *Prunion spinosae*; **PT –** *Polygono-Trisetion*; **Qp –** *Quercion pubescenti-petraeae*; **Qt –** *Quercion petraeae*; **Ra –** *Rumicion alpini*; **Sa –** *Salicion albae*; **Sc –** *Stipion calamagrostis*; **Se –** *Salicion elaeagno-daphnoidis*; **Sf –** *Senecion fluviatilis*; **SG –** *Sparganio-Glycerion fluitantis*; **Sg –** *Saginion procumbentis*; **Sh –** *Sherardion*; **Si –** *Sisymbrion officinalis*; **SJ –** *Scorzonero-Juncion gerardii*; **Sn –** *Scleranthion annui*; **SO –** *Spergulo-Oxalidion*; **Sr –** *Salsolion ruthenicae*; **SS –** *Sambuco-Salicion capreae*; **St –** *Salicion triandrae*; **Sx –** *Salicion incanae*; **TA –** *Tilio-Acerion*; **Th –** *Thero-Airion*; **Tm –** *Trifolion medii*; **Vc –** *Violion caninae*; **Ve –** *Veronico-Euphorbion*; **VT –** *Veronico politae-Taraxacion*.

| Taxon | Fam | Stat | Res | 1st | Landuse | Landscape |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Abutilon theophrasti* Med. | Mal | cas | neo | 1894 | H | TM |
| *Acer ginnala* Maxim. | Ace | cas | neo | 2001 | H | M |
| *Acer monspessulanum* L. | Ace | cas | neo | 2001 | H | M |
| *Acer negundo* L. | Ace | inv | neo | 1875 | NSH | TM |
| *Acer saccharinum* L. | Ace | cas | neo | | H | TM |
| *Achillea crithmifolia* W. et K. | Com | cas | neo | 1886 | S | T |
| *Achillea filipendulina* Lamk. | Com | cas | neo | 1986 | H | M |
| *Achnatherum calamagrostis* (L.) P. B. | Gra | cas | neo | | N | T |
| *Aconitum ×cammarum* L. | Ran | nat* | neo | 1819 | NSH | T |
| *Acorus calamus* L. | Ara | nat | neo | 1809 | NS | T |
| *Acroptilon repens* (L.) DC. | Com | cas | neo | 1962 | H | M |
| *Adonis aestivalis* L. | Ran | nat* | arB | | H | T |
| *Adonis annua* L. subsp. *annua* | Ran | cas | neo | 1874 | H | T |
| *Adonis flammea* Jacq. | Ran | nat* | ar | | H | T |
| *Aegilops cylindrica* Host | Gra | cas | neo | | H | TM |
| *Aegilops geniculata* Roth | Gra | cas | neo | | H | TM |
| *Aesculus ×carnea* Hayne | Hip | cas | neo | 1963 | H | M |
| *Aesculus hippocastanum* L. | Hip | cas | neo | | SH | TM |
| *Aethusa cynapium* L. | Api | nat* | arN | | H | T |
| *Ageratum houstonianum* Mill. | Com | cas | neo | | H | TM |
| *Agropyron pectinatum* (M. Bieb.) P. B. | Gra | cas | neo | 1823 | H | M |
| *Agrostemma githago* L. | Car | nat* | arN | | H | T |
| *Agrostis gigantea* Roth | Gra | nat | neo | | H | TM |
| *Agrostis scabra* Willd. | Gra | cas | neo | 2001 | H | T |
| *Ailanthus altissima* (Mill.) Swingle | Sim | inv | neo | 1874 | NSH | TM |
| *Ajuga chamaepitys* (L.) Schreber | Lam | nat* | ar | | H | T |
| *Ajuga glabra* C. Presl | Lam | nat | ar | | H | T |
| *Alcea rosea* L. | Mal | nat | neo | 1880 | H | TM |
| *Alchemilla conjuncta* Bab. | Ros | cas# | neo | | S | T |
| *Alchemilla mollis* (Buser) Rothm. | Ros | cas | neo | 1985 | H | TM |
| *Alchemilla sericata* Reichenb. | Ros | cas | neo | | H | TM |
| *Alchemilla speciosa* Buser | Ros | cas | neo | | H | TM |
| *Alchemilla tytthantha* Juz. | Ros | cas | neo | | SH | TM |
| *Alhagi pseudalhagi* (M. Bieb.) Desv. | Fab | cas | neo | 1963 | H | M |
| *Allium atropurpureum* W. et K. | Alli | cas | neo | 1946 | S | T |
| *Allium atroviolaceum* Boiss. | Alli | cas | neo | 1922 | S | T |
| *Allium cepa* L. | Alli | cas | neo | | H | TM |
| *Allium fistulosum* L. | Alli | cas | neo | | H | TM |
| *Allium moly* L. | Alli | cas | neo | | H | T |
| *Allium paradoxum* (M. Bieb.) G. Don | Alli | nat | neo | 1867 | NSH | T |
| *Allium porrum* L. | Alli | cas | neo | | H | TM |
| *Allium sativum* L. | Alli | nat | ar | | SH | TM |
| *Allium tuberosum* Rottl. ex Spreng. | Alli | nat | neo | | S | T |
| *Alnus rugosa* (Duroi) Sprengel | Bet | nat | neo | 1872 | NS | T |
| *Alopecurus myosuroides* Huds. | Gra | nat | ar | | H | TM |
| *Althaea armeniaca* Ten. | Mal | cas | neo | 1966 | H | M |
| *Althaea hirsuta* L. | Mal | cas | neo | 1870 | H | T |
| *Alyssum murale* W. et K. | Bra | nat | neo | | H | M |
| *Alyssum rostratum* Steven | Bra | cas | neo | 1897 | H | M |
| *Amaranthus ×alleizettei* Aellen | Ama | cas | neo | 1945 | H | M |
| *Amaranthus acutilobus* Uline et Bray | Ama | cas | neo | 1909 | H | TM |
| *Amaranthus albus* L. | Ama | nat | neo | 1893 | SH | TM |
| *Amaranthus blitoides* S. Watson | Ama | nat | neo | 1931 | H | TM |
| *Amaranthus blitum* L. | Ama | nat | ar | | H | TM |
| *Amaranthus bouchonii* Thell. | Ama | cas | neo | 1948 | H | M |
| *Amaranthus caudatus* subsp. *saueri* Jehlík | Ama | cas | neo | 1838 | H | M |
| *Amaranthus crispus* (Lesp. et Thév.) N. Terracc. | Ama | cas | neo | 1926 | H | TM |

| Syntaxa | Abund | LocNo | Intr | Origin | LH | Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Si Er | r | 3 | ad | AS | a | F, Hejný et al. 1973, Jehlík 1998 |
| | s | 1 | d | AS | s t | F |
| | r | 1 | d | E | t | F |
| Ai Sa BS CR | la | 5 | d | AMN | t | F |
| | s | 1 | d | AMN | t | F |
| | r | 1 | a | E | pe | K |
| | se | 1 | d | AS | pe | K, Sutorý 1993 |
| | r | 1 | a | E | pe | K |
| Ae Ph Pe | sc | 4 | d | | pe | F |
| Pr | sc | 5 | a | AS | pe | K, Pyšek & Mandák 1998a |
| | r | 1 | a | E AS | pe | K, Hejný et al. 1973, Jehlík 1998 |
| Cl | sc | 5 | a | E AS AF | a | F |
| | r | 2 | d | E AF | a | F |
| Cl | r | 3 | a | E AS | a | F |
| | r | 1 | a | E | a | K |
| | r | 1 | a | E | a | K |
| | r | 1 | d | | t | F |
| BS | la | 4 | d | E | t | F |
| Sh | c | 5 | a | E AS | a | F |
| | r | 1 | d | AMC AMS | pe | K |
| | r | 1 | a | E | pe | K |
| Sh Cl Ah | r | 4 | a | E AS | a | F |
| Pa Si Ph SJ | sc | 4 | a | E AS | pe | K |
| | s | 1 | a | AMN | pe | |
| SS | sc | 4 | d | AS | t | F |
| Cl Oa DM | r | 4 | ad | E AF | a b | F |
| Cl Oa VE | e | 1 | a | E AS | a b pe | F |
| Pa Al | r | 4 | d | E AS | b pe | F |
| | s | 1 | d | E | pe | F |
| | r | 2 | d | E AS | pe ss | F |
| | s | 1 | d | E AS | pe | F |
| | s | 1 | d | E | pe ss | F |
| | r | 1 | d | AS | pe | F |
| | se | 1 | a | E AS | pe | |
| | s | 1 | d | E AS | pe | Krahulec in prep. |
| | se | 1 | a | E AS | pe | Dostál 1948-1950, Krahulec in prep. |
| Si VE | r | 4 | d | AS | pe | K |
| | r | 2 | d | AS | pe | K |
| | r | 2 | d | E | pe | K |
| | r | 2 | d | E AS | pe | K, Hejný 1971, Hejný et al. 1984 |
| | r | 2 | d | | pe | K |
| VE CA | sc | 4 | d | AS | pe | K |
| | se | 1 | d | AS | pe | Dostál 1948-1950, Krahulec in prep. |
| | r | 2 | d | AMN | s | F |
| | r | 2 | a | E AS | a | K, Jehlík 1998 |
| | e | 1 | a | E AS | pe | F, Smejkal 1966 |
| | e | 1 | a | E AS | a | F |
| | r | 2 | d | E | pe | F |
| | e | 1 | a | E | a | F |
| | r | 1 | a | | a | F |
| | e | 1 | d | AMN | a | F |
| Si PS Er | sc | 4 | a | AMN | a | F, Hejný et al. 1973, Jehlík 1998 |
| Mn MP | sc | 4 | a | AMN | a | F, Hejný et al. 1973, Jehlík 1998 |
| Mn VE | sc | 4 | a | E AF | a | F |
| Si | e | 1 | a | AMN | a | F |
| Si | sc | 3 | d | AMS | a | F |
| MP | r | 2 | a | AMS | a | F |

| Taxon | Fam | Stat | Res | 1st | Landuse | Landscape |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Amaranthus cruentus* L. | Ama | cas | neo | 1834 | H | TM |
| *Amaranthus deflexus* L. | Ama | cas | neo | 1905 | H | M |
| *Amaranthus graecizans* L. subsp. *graecizans* | Ama | cas | neo | 1912 | H | M |
| *Amaranthus graecizans* subsp. *sylvestris* (Vill.) Brenan | Ama | cas | ar | | H | TM |
| *Amaranthus graecizans* subsp. *thellungianus* (Nevski) Gusev | Ama | cas | neo | 1965 | H | M |
| *Amaranthus hybridus* L. | Ama | cas | neo | 1961 | H | M |
| *Amaranthus hypochondriacus* L. | Ama | cas | neo | 1853 | H | TM |
| *Amaranthus* ×*ozanonii* Thell. | Ama | cas | neo | 1943 | H | M |
| *Amaranthus palmeri* S. Watson | Ama | cas | neo | 1908 | H | M |
| *Amaranthus powellii* S. Watson | Ama | inv | neo | 1853 | H | TM |
| *Amaranthus quitensis* Kunth | Ama | cas | neo | 1910 | H | N |
| *Amaranthus retroflexus* L. | Ama | inv | neo | 1818 | H | TM |
| *Amaranthus rudis* Sauer | Ama | cas | neo | 1967 | H | M |
| *Amaranthus spinosus* L. | Ama | cas | neo | 1909 | H | M |
| *Amaranthus* ×*turicensis* Thell. | Ama | cas | neo | 1909 | H | M |
| *Amaranthus viridis* L. | Ama | cas | neo | 1964 | H | M |
| *Ambrosia artemisiifolia* L. | Com | inv | neo | 1883 | H | M |
| *Ambrosia psilostachya* DC. | Com | cas | neo | 1999 | H | M |
| *Ambrosia trifida* L. | Com | cas | neo | | H | M |
| *Amelanchier lamarckii* Schroeder | Ros | cas | neo | 1877 | S | T |
| *Amelanchier ovalis* Med. | Ros | cas | neo | | SH | TM |
| *Ammi majus* L. | Api | cas | neo | 1898 | H | TM |
| *Ammi visnaga* (L.) Lam. | Api | cas | neo | 1987 | H | TM |
| *Amorpha fruticosa* L. | Fab | inv | neo | 1932 | S | TM |
| *Anacyclus clavatus* (Desf.) Pers. | Com | cas | neo | | H | T |
| *Anagallis arvensis* L. | Pri | nat* | arN | | H | T |
| *Anagallis* ×*doerfleri* Ronniger | Pri | cas | ar | | H | T |
| *Anagallis foemina* Miller | Pri | nat* | ar | | H | T |
| *Anagallis monelli* L. | Pri | cas | neo | 1953 | H | TM |
| *Anaphalis margaritacea* (L.) Bentham | Com | cas | neo | 1887 | NSH | T |
| *Anchusa azurea* Mill. | Bor | cas | neo | | H | TM |
| *Anchusa officinalis* L. | Bor | nat* | arR | | SH | T |
| *Androsace elongata* L. | Pri | nat* | ar | | NSH | T |
| *Androsace maxima* L. | Pri | nat* | ar | | H | T |
| *Anethum graveolens* L. | Api | cas | ar | | H | TM |
| *Angelica archangelica* L. subsp. *archangelica* | Api | inv | neo | 1517 | NSH | T |
| *Anoda cristata* (L.) Schlecht. | Mal | cas | neo | 1973 | H | M |
| *Anthemis arvensis* L. | Com | nat* | ar | | H | T |
| *Anthemis austriaca* Jacq. | Com | nat* | ar | | H | T |
| *Anthemis cotula* L. | Com | nat* | arM | | H | T |
| *Anthoxanthum aristatum* Boiss. | Gra | cas | neo | 1883 | H | T |
| *Anthriscus caucalis* M. Bieb. | Api | nat* | arP | | H | T |
| *Anthriscus cerefolium* (L.) Hoffm. subsp. *cerefolium* | Api | cas | neo | 1834 | SH | T |
| *Anthriscus cerefolium* subsp. *trichosperma* (Schult.) Arcang. | Api | nat* | ar | | NSH | T |
| *Antirrhinum majus* L. | Scr | nat | neo | 1819 | H | T |
| *Apera spica-venti* (L.) P. B. | Gra | inv | ar | | H | TM |
| *Apium graveolens* L. | Api | cas | ar | | H | T |
| *Aquilegia atrata* Koch | Ran | cas | neo | | SH | T |
| *Arabis alpina* L. | Bra | nat | neo | | SH | T |
| *Arabis caucasica* Willd. | Bra | nat | neo | 1957 | SH | T |
| *Arabis procurrens* W. et K. | Bra | cas | neo | | SH | TM |
| *Arctium* ×*ambiguum* (Čelak.) Beck | Com | cas | ar | | H | TM |
| *Arctium* ×*cimbricum* (Krause) Hayek | Com | cas | ar | | NS | T |
| *Arctium lappa* L. | Com | nat* | arB | | H | TM |
| *Arctium* ×*maassii* (M. Schulye) Rouy | Com | cas | ar | | NS | T |
| *Arctium minus* (Hill.) Bernh. | Com | nat | arM | | H | TM |
| *Arctium* ×*mixtum* (Simk.) Nyman | Com | cas | ar | | H | TM |

| Syntaxa | Abund | LocNo | Intr | Origin | LH | Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Si | r | 3 | d | AMC AMS | a | F |
| MP | r | 1 | a | AMS | pe | F |
| | e | 1 | a | E AS AF | a | F |
| VE PS | e | 2 | a | E | a | F |
| | e | 1 | a | E AS | a | F |
| Si VE | r | 1 | a | AMN AMC AMS | a | F, Grüll & Priszter 1969 |
| | r | 2 | d | AMC AMS | a | F |
| Si VE | sc | 3 | a | | a | F |
| Si VE | r | 3 | a | AMN | a | F |
| Si VE PS Er | la | 5 | a | AMC AMS | a | F, Hejný et al. 1973, Jehlík 1998 |
| Si | e | 1 | a | AMS | a | F |
| Si VE PS Er | c | 5 | a | AMN AMC | a | F |
| | r | 2 | a | AMN | a | F |
| | r | 1 | a | AMC AMS | a | F |
| | r | 1 | a | | a | F |
| | r | 2 | a | AMS | a | F, Hejný et al. 1973, Jehlík 1998 |
| PS Sr DM | la | 5 | a | AMN | a | K, Hejný et al. 1973 |
| | s | 1 | a | AMN AMS | pe | K, Červinka & Sádlo 2000 |
| Si | sc | 3 | a | AMN AMC | a | K, Hejný et al. 1973, Jehlík 1998 |
| | r | 1 | d | AMN | s t | K, Čelakovský 1881 |
| | r | 3 | d | E AS | s | F |
| | r | 2 | ad | E AS | a | F |
| | e | 1 | a | E AS | a | F |
| | la | 3 | d | AMN | s | F |
| | e | 1 | d | E | a | K |
| Cl Sh Si VE SO | c | 5 | a | E | a | F |
| Cl | r | 4 | a | | a | F |
| Cl | sc | 5 | a | E AS | a | F |
| | e | 1 | a | E | a | F |
| GQ SS CE Ae | r | 3 | d | AMS AS | pe | K |
| | r | 2 | a | E AS | pe | F |
| Oa CA DM | sc | 5 | a | E | b pe | F |
| Ab AS Cl | r | 4 | a | E | a | F |
| Cl | e | 2 | a | E AS AF | a | F |
| Si | sc | 5 | d | E AS | a | F |
| Sf Pe Ae | la | 5 | d | E AS | b pe | F, Jehlík & Rostański 1975 |
| | r | 2 | a | AMN AMC AMS | a pe | F |
| Ah Sh Cl | c | 5 | a | E | a | K |
| Sh Cl | sc | 5 | a | E | a | K |
| Mn | sc | 5 | a | E | a | K |
| | r | 1 | a | E | a | K |
| GA Si | r | 4 | a | E AS AF | a | F |
| GA | r | 4 | d | E AS | a | F |
| GA BS BR | la | 4 | ad | E AS | a | F |
| Cm | r | 3 | d | E | a pe | F |
| PS Ah Sn | c | 5 | a | E AS | a | K |
| Si | r | 2 | d | E AS AF | b | F |
| | r | 2 | d | E | pe | F |
| Cm | r | 2 | d | E AF | pe | F |
| Cm | r | 2 | d | E | pe | F |
| Cy AS | r | 2 | d | E | pe | F |
| Al | sc | 4 | a | | pe | K |
| At IS Ae | r | 4 | a | | pe | K |
| Al | c | 5 | a | E | pe | K |
| At IS Ae | sc | 5 | a | | pe | K |
| Al | c | 5 | a | E | pe | K |
| Al | sc | 5 | a | | pe | K |

| Taxon | Fam | Stat | Res | 1st | Landuse | Landscape |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Arctium ×neumannii* Rouy | Com | cas | ar | | NS | T |
| *Arctium ×nothum* (Ruhmer) Weiss | Com | cas | ar | | H | TM |
| *Arctium tomentosum* Mill. | Com | nat* | arB | | H | TM |
| *Arctotheca calendula* (L.) Levyns | Com | cas | neo | | H | M |
| *Argemone mexicana* L. | Pap | cas | neo | 1965 | H | M |
| *Armeria maritima* (Mill.) Willd. | Plu | cas# | neo | 1890 | SH | T |
| *Armoracia rusticana* G., M. et Sch. | Bra | nat | ar | | NSH | TM |
| *Arnoseris minima* (L.) Schweigg. et Koerte | Com | nat | ar | | SH | T |
| *Arrhenatherum elatius* subsp. *bulbosum* (Willd.) Schübl. et Mart. | Gra | cas | neo | 1867 | SH | TM |
| *Arrhenatherum elatius* (L.) J. Presl et C. Presl subsp. *elatius* | Gra | inv | neo | | NSH | TM |
| *Artemisia abrotanum* L. | Com | cas | ar | | H | TM |
| *Artemisia absinthium* L. | Com | nat* | ar | | NSH | T |
| *Artemisia alba* Turra | Com | cas | neo | | N | T |
| *Artemisia annua* L. | Com | nat | neo | 1897 | H | M |
| *Artemisia biennis* Willd. | Com | cas | neo | | H | M |
| *Artemisia dracunculus* L. | Com | cas | neo | | H | T |
| *Artemisia gnaphalodes* Nutt. | Com | cas | neo | 1971 | H | TM |
| *Artemisia repens* Willd. | Com | cas | neo | 1872 | H | M |
| *Artemisia scoparia* W. et K. | Com | nat* | ar | | SH | T |
| *Artemisia sieversiana* Willd. | Com | cas | neo | | H | M |
| *Artemisia tournefortiana* Rchb. | Com | nat | neo | 1972 | SH | T |
| *Artemisia verlotiorum* Lamotte | Com | nat | neo | 1947 | H | M |
| *Asclepias syriaca* L. | Asc | nat | neo | 1901 | H | M |
| *Asperugo procumbens* L. | Bor | nat* | ar | | H | T |
| *Asperula arvensis* L. | Rub | nat* | arN | | H | T |
| *Asperula orientalis* Boiss. et Hohen. | Rub | cas | neo | 1905 | H | T |
| *Aster bellidiastrum* (L.) Scop. | Com | cas | neo | | H | TM |
| *Aster cordifolius* L. | Com | cas | neo | 1867 | H | TM |
| *Aster divaricatus* L. | Com | cas | neo | | H | TM |
| *Aster dumosus* L. × *A. novi-belgii* L. | Com | cas | neo | | H | TM |
| *Aster laevis* L. | Com | cas | neo | 1851 | SH | TM |
| *Aster lanceolatus* Willd. | Com | inv | neo | | SH | TM |
| *Aster macrophyllus* L. | Com | cas | neo | | H | TM |
| *Aster novae-angliae* L. | Com | cas | neo | | SH | TM |
| *Aster novi-belgii* L. | Com | inv | neo | 1850 | SH | TM |
| *Aster parviflorus* Nees | Com | nat | neo | 1872 | SH | TM |
| *Aster ×salignus* Willd. | Com | inv | neo | 1872 | SH | TM |
| *Aster versicolor* Willd. | Com | inv | neo | | SH | TM |
| *Astilbe ×arendsii* Arends | Sax | cas | neo | 1999 | N | T |
| *Astragalus alopecuroides* L. | Fab | cas | neo | 1872 | S | T |
| *Astragalus glycyphylloides* DC. | Fab | cas | neo | | S | T |
| *Astrodaucus orientalis* (L.) Drude | Api | nat | neo | 1847 | H | T |
| *Atriplex heterosperma* Bunge | Chen | cas | neo | 1967 | H | M |
| *Atriplex hortensis* L. | Chen | cas | neo | 1872 | H | TM |
| *Atriplex littoralis* L. | Chen | cas | neo | 1977 | H | M |
| *Atriplex ×northusiana* Wein. | Chen | cas | ar | | H | TM |
| *Atriplex oblongifolia* W. et K. | Chen | inv | arM | | H | TM |
| *Atriplex patula* L. | Chen | nat* | arP | | H | TM |
| *Atriplex rosea* L. | Chen | nat* | ar | | H | TM |
| *Atriplex sagittata* Borkh. | Chen | inv | arP | | H | TM |
| *Atriplex semilunaris* Aellen | Chen | cas | neo | 1963 | H | M |
| *Atriplex tatarica* L. | Chen | nat* | ar | | H | TM |
| *Aubrieta deltoides* (L.) DC. | Bra | cas# | neo | | H | T |
| *Avena barbata* Pott et Link | Gra | cas | neo | | H | TM |
| *Avena fatua* L. | Gra | nat* | arB | | H | TM |
| *Avena nuda* L. | Gra | cas | neo | 1867 | H | T |
| *Avena sativa* L. group Chinensis | Gra | cas | neo | | H | TM |

| Syntaxa | Abund | LocNo | Intr | Origin | LH | Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| At IS Ae | sc | 4 | a | | pe | K |
| Al | sc | 5 | a | | pe | K |
| Al CA Ar | c | 5 | a | E | pe | K |
| | r | 1 | a | AF | pe | K |
| | e | 1 | a | AMC | a | F |
| | e | 1 | d | E | pe | F |
| Ph Ae Ap Sf Pa | c | 5 | d | E | pe | F |
| Sn Co | r | 4 | a | E | pe | K |
| | r | 1 | a | E | pe | K |
| Ar CA DM | c | 5 | a | E | pe | K |
| | r | 1 | d | | s | K |
| Oa Sc Al AF | sc | 5 | a | E AS | pe | K |
| | e | 1 | d | E | pe | K |
| | r | 2 | d | AS | a | K, Hejný et al. 1973, Jehlík 1998 |
| | r | 1 | a | AMN | pe | K, Jehlík 1980 |
| | r | 2 | d | AS | pe | K |
| | se | 1 | a | AMN | pe | K, Grüll 1974 |
| | r | 1 | a | E AS | pe | K |
| Ono | r | 3 | a | E | a | K |
| Si | r | 3 | a | E AMN | a | K, Hejný 1964, Hejný et al. 1973 |
| | sc | 1 | a | AS | pe | K, Grüll 1972 |
| Si Al | r | 3 | d | AS | pe | K, Gutte & Pyšek 1972, Jehlík 1998 |
| DM CA | r | 3 | d | AMN | pe | F |
| Si Al GA Oa VE | r | 5 | a | E AS AF | a | F |
| Cl | e | 3 | a | E AS AF | a | F |
| | e | 2 | ad | E AS | a | F |
| | r | 1 | d | E | pe | K |
| Ae Al Ar | r | 1 | d | AMN | pe | K |
| Ae Al Ar | r | 1 | d | AMN | pe | K, Pyšek & Vobořil 2002 |
| Ae Al Ar | r | 2 | d | | pe | K |
| Ae Al | r | 3 | d | AMN | pe | K |
| Ar Ae Sf | c | 5 | d | AMN | pe | K |
| Ae Al Ar | r | 1 | d | AMN | pe | K |
| | r | 2 | d | AMN | pe | K |
| Ae Al | sc | 4 | d | AMN | pe | K |
| Ae Al | sc | 3 | d | E | pe | K |
| Ae Al Ar | sc | 3 | d | | pe | K |
| Ae Al Ar | r | 3 | d | | pe | K |
| Ai | s | 1 | d | AS | pe | F |
| | e | 1 | a | E | pe | F |
| | e | 1 | a | E | pe | F |
| | e | 1 | a | E AS | b | F |
| | r | 2 | a | E AS | a | F |
| Si VE | r | 4 | d | E | a | F |
| | se | 1 | a | E AS AMN | a | F |
| | r | 1 | a | | a | F |
| Si DM Al CA | la | 5 | a | E AS AF | a | F |
| Si Bi Oa | c | 5 | a | E AS | a | F |
| Si | r | 4 | a | E AS | a | F |
| Si | c | 5 | a | E AS | a | F |
| | e | 1 | a | AU | a | F |
| Si MP Oa | la | 5 | a | E AS AF | a | F |
| | r | 1 | d | E | pe | F |
| | se | 1 | a | E AS | a | Dostál 1989 |
| Cl Sh Ah Si | c | 5 | a | E | a | K |
| | r | 2 | a | | a | K |
| | r | 2 | a | E | a | K |

| Taxon | Fam | Stat | Res | 1st | Landuse | Landscape |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Avena sativa* L. group Praegravis | Gra | cas | neo | | H | TM |
| *Avena sativa* L. group Sativa | Gra | nat | arB | | H | TM |
| *Avena sterilis* L. | Gra | cas | neo | | H | M |
| *Avena strigosa* Schreber | Gra | cas | ar | | H | TM |
| *Axyris amaranthoides* L. | Chen | cas | neo | 1953 | H | M |
| *Azolla caroliniana* Willd. | Azo | cas | neo | 1895 | N | T |
| *Ballota nigra* subsp. *meridionalis* (Béguinot) Béguinot | Lam | cas | neo | 1932 | H | TM |
| *Ballota nigra* L. subsp. *nigra* | Lam | inv | arB | | SH | TM |
| *Balsamita major* Desf. | Com | cas | neo | | H | T |
| *Basella rubra* L. | Bas | cas | neo | 1901 | H | M |
| *Bassia sedoides* (Pallas) Aschers. | Chen | cas | neo | 1960 | H | M |
| *Bassia tricuspis* F. Mueller | Chen | cas | neo | 1966 | H | M |
| *Beckmannia eruciformis* (L.) Host subsp. *eruciformis* | Gra | cas | neo | | S | T |
| *Beckmannia syzigachne* (Steud.) Fernald | Gra | cas | neo | | SH | M |
| *Bergenia crassifolia* (L.) Fritsch | Sax | cas | neo | | H | TM |
| *Berteroa incana* (L.) DC. | Bra | nat* | ar | | SH | T |
| *Berteroa stricta* Boiss. et Heldr. | Bra | cas | neo | 1960 | H | M |
| *Beta trigyna* W. et K. | Chen | cas | neo | 1935 | H | M |
| *Beta vulgaris* L. group Cicla | Chen | cas | ar | | H | TH |
| *Beta vulgaris* L. group Vulgaris | Chen | cas | arM | | H | TM |
| *Bidens connata* Willd. | Com | cas | neo | | N | T |
| *Bidens frondosa* L. | Com | inv | neo | 1894 | NSH | TM |
| *Bidens pilosa* L. | Com | cas | neo | 1981 | H | M |
| *Bifora radians* M. Bieb. | Api | nat* | arM | | H | T |
| *Bistorta amplexicaulis* (D. Don) Greene | Poly | cas | neo | 1966 | H | M |
| *Bolboschoenus glaucus* (Lam.) S. G. Smith | Cyp | cas | neo | 1925 | H | TM |
| *Borago officinalis* L. | Bor | cas | neo | 1809 | H | TM |
| *Brachypodium rupestre* (Host) R. et Sch. | Gra | cas | neo | 1891 | S | T |
| *Brassica elongata* Ehrh. subsp. *elongata* | Bra | cas | neo | 1873 | SH | TM |
| *Brassica elongata* subsp. *integrifolia* (L.) Koch | Bra | cas | neo | 1960 | H | M |
| *Brassica juncea* (L.) Czern. et Cosson | Bra | cas | neo | 1963 | H | M |
| *Brassica napus* L. subsp. *napus* | Bra | cas | ar | | H | TM |
| *Brassica nigra* (L.) Koch | Bra | inv | ar | | SH | T |
| *Brassica oleracea* L. | Bra | cas | ar | | H | TM |
| *Brassica rapa* subsp. *oleifera* (DC.) Metzger | Bra | cas | ar | | H | TM |
| *Brassica rapa* var. *sylvestris* (Lam.) Briggs | Bra | cas | neo | 1964 | H | TM |
| *Briza maxima* L. | Gra | cas | neo | | H | TM |
| *Briza minor L.* | Gra | cas | neo | | H | TM |
| *Bromus arvensis* L. | Gra | nat | arB | | H | T |
| *Bromus briziformis* Fisch. et Mey. | Gra | cas | neo | | H | M |
| *Bromus carinatus* Hooker et Arnott | Gra | cas | neo | 1934 | H | M |
| *Bromus catharticus* Vahl | Gra | cas | neo | 1873 | H | M |
| *Bromus commutatus* Schrad. | Gra | nat* | ar | | H | TM |
| *Bromus hordeaceus* L. subsp. *hordeaceus* | Gra | nat | ar | | H | TM |
| *Bromus hordeaceus* subsp. *pseudothominii* (P. Smith) H. Scholz | Gra | cas | neo | 1971 | H | M |
| *Bromus japonicus* Thunb. | Gra | nat | ar | | H | T |
| *Bromus lanceolatus* Roth | Gra | cas | neo | | H | M |
| *Bromus lepidus* Holmberg | Gra | cas | neo | | H | TM |
| *Bromus madritensis* L. | Gra | cas | neo | 1961 | H | M |
| *Bromus pumpellianus* Scribner × *B. inermis* Leysser | Gra | cas | neo | 1997 | N | T |
| *Bromus rigidus* Roth | Gra | cas | neo | | H | M |
| *Bromus riparius* Rehmann | Gra | cas | neo | | | |
| *Bromus rubens* L. | Gra | cas | neo | 1961 | H | M |
| *Bromus scoparius* L. | Gra | cas | neo | | H | M |
| *Bromus secalinus* subsp. *decipiens* Bomble et H. Scholz | Gra | cas | ar | | H | T |
| *Bromus secalinus* subsp. *multiflorus* (Sm.) Schübl. et Mart. | Gra | cas | ar | | H | T |

| Syntaxa | Abund | LocNo | Intr | Origin | LH | Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | r | 2 | a | E | a | K |
| Si Ah | c | 5 | d | E | a | K |
| | r | 2 | a | E | a | K |
| Ah Sh Cl | r | 2 | a | E | a | K |
| | se | 1 | a | AS | a | F |
| Le | r | 1 | d | AMN | af | F |
| Al | r | 2 | a | E | pe | F |
| Al BR BS Bd PR | c | 5 | a | E AS AF | pe | F |
| | r | 2 | d | AS | pe | K |
| | e | 1 | d | AS | pe | F |
| | e | 1 | a | E AS | a | F |
| | e | 1 | a | AU | a | F, Dvořák & Kühn 1966 |
| | r | 1 | a | E AS | pe | K, Vicherek et al. 2000 |
| | r | 1 | a | AMS AS | a | K |
| | r | 3 | d | AS | pe | F |
| Oa DM Ab PF | c | 5 | a | E AS | a b pe | F |
| | e | 1 | a | E | a b pe | F |
| | r | 1 | d | E AS | pe | F |
| | r | 2 | d | | b a | F |
| Si VE | r | 4 | d | | b a | F |
| | r | 2 | a | AMN | a | K, Lhotská 1968a |
| Bi | c | 5 | a | AMN | a | K, Hejný 1948, Hejný & Lhotská 1964, Lhotská 1966, 1968a, Jehlík et al. 1973, Gruberová et al. 2001 |
| | r | 1 | a | AMN AMC AMS | a | K, Lhotská 1968a |
| Cl | r | 4 | a | E AS AF | a | F |
| | r | 1 | d | AS | pe | F |
| | s | 1 | a | E AS | pe | K, Hroudová et al. 1999 |
| Oa Si | r | 3 | d | E AF | a | F |
| | se | 1 | a | E | pe | K, Schippman 1991 |
| Br Si | r | 2 | a | E | b pe | F |
| | e | 1 | a | E AS | b pe | F |
| Si | r | 2 | ad | AS | a | F |
| MP Si | sc | 5 | d | E | a | F |
| Sf Pa | la | 3 | ad | E | a | F |
| Si | r | 4 | a | E | a b pe | F |
| Si | r | 4 | d | E | a | F |
| | r | 2 | a | E | a b | F, Kühn 1968 |
| | r | 1 | d | E | a | K |
| | r | 2 | a | E | a | K |
| Sh Cl Si | r | 4 | a | E AS | a | K |
| | r | 1 | ad | E AS | a | K |
| | r | 1 | d | AMN | a pe | K, Svobodová & Řehořek 1996, Řehořek 2002 |
| | r | 1 | a | AMS | a | K, Řehořek 2002 |
| Cl Si | r | 3 | a | E | a | K |
| Si DM | c | 5 | a | E | a | K |
| | r | 1 | a | E | a | |
| Cl DM | sc | 5 | a | E | a | K |
| | se | 1 | a | E | a | K, Dvořák & Kühn 1966 |
| | r | 1 | a | E | a | K |
| | r | 1 | a | E | a | K, Dvořák & Kühn 1966 |
| Ct | s | 1 | d | | pe | K, Krahulec & Jiřiště 1997 |
| | r | 1 | a | E | a | K |
| | r | 1 | a | E | pe | K |
| | se | 1 | a | E | a | K, Dvořák & Kühn 1966 |
| | r | 1 | a | E AS | a | K, Dvořák & Kühn 1966 |
| | e | 1 | a | E AS | a | K |
| Sh Ah | e | 1 | a | E AS | a | K |

| Taxon | Fam | Stat | Res | 1st | Landuse | Landscape |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Bromus secalinus* L. subsp. *secalinus* | Gra | nat* | arB | | H | T |
| *Bromus sterilis* L. | Gra | nat* | arN | | SH | TM |
| *Bromus tectorum* L. | Gra | nat* | arN | | NSH | TM |
| *Brunnera macrophylla* (Adams) I. M. Johnston | Bor | cas | neo | 1965 | SH | T |
| *Bryonia alba* L. | Cuc | inv | ar | | SH | TM |
| *Bryonia dioica* Jacq | Cuc | nat | ar | | H | TM |
| *Buddleja davidii* Franchet | Bud | cas | neo | 2000 | H | M |
| *Bunias erucago* L. | Bra | cas | neo | | H | M |
| *Bunias orientalis* L. | Bra | inv | neo | 1856 | SH | TM |
| *Bunium bulbocastanum* L. | Api | cas | neo | 1879 | H | T |
| *Bupleurum croceum* Fenzl. | Api | cas | neo | 1943 | H | T |
| *Bupleurum rotundifolium* L. | Api | nat* | ar | | H | T |
| *Cakile baltica* (Jord. ex Rouy et Fouc.) Pobed. | Bra | cas | neo | 1929 | H | TM |
| *Cakile euxina* Pobed. | Bra | cas | neo | 1960 | H | M |
| *Calamintha grandiflora* (L.) Moench | Lam | cas | neo | 1945 | H | TM |
| *Calamintha menthaefolia* Host | Lam | cas | neo | 1989 | H | M |
| *Calamintha nepeta* subsp. *glandulosa* (Req.) P. W. Ball | Lam | cas | neo | 1948 | SH | T |
| *Calamintha nepeta* (L.) Savi subsp. *nepeta* | Lam | cas | neo | 1996 | N | T |
| *Calandrinia compressa* DC. | Por | cas | neo | 1853 | H | M |
| *Calendula arvensis* L. | Com | cas | neo | 1901 | H | TM |
| *Calendula officinalis* L. | Com | cas | neo | 1872 | H | TM |
| *Callistephus chinensis* (L.) Nees | Com | cas | neo | 1872 | H | TM |
| *Calystegia pulchra* Brummitt et Heywood | Con | nat | neo | 1857 | SH | T |
| *Camelina alyssum* (Mill.) Thell. subsp. *alyssum* | Bra | nat | ar | | H | T |
| *Camelina alyssum* subsp. *integerrima* (Čelak.) Smejkal | Bra | nat | ar | | H | T |
| *Camelina laxa* C. A. Meyer | Bra | cas | neo | 1958 | H | M |
| *Camelina microcarpa* DC. subsp. *microcarpa* | Bra | cas | neo | | H | TM |
| *Camelina microcarpa* subsp. *sylvestris* (Wallr.) Hiitonen | Bra | nat* | ar | | SH | T |
| *Camelina rumelica* Velen. | Bra | cas | neo | 1963 | H | M |
| *Camelina sativa* (L.) Crantz subsp. *sativa* | Bra | cas | neo | 1852 | H | T |
| *Camelina sativa* subsp. *zingeri* (Mirek) Smejkal | Bra | cas | neo | | H | T |
| *Campanula alliariifolia* Willd. | Cam | cas | neo | | NS | TM |
| *Campanula* ×*iserana* Kovanda | Cam | cas | neo | 1974 | S | T |
| *Campanula medium* L. | Cam | cas | neo | 1968 | H | TM |
| *Campanula rapunculus* L. | Cam | cas | neo | | S | TM |
| *Campanula rhomboidalis* L. | Cam | nat | neo | 1880 | S | T |
| *Campanula speciosa* Hornem. | Cam | cas# | neo | | SH | T |
| *Cannabis* ×*intersita* Soják | Can | cas | neo | 1960 | H | TM |
| *Cannabis ruderalis* Janisch. | Can | inv | neo | 1868 | H | M |
| *Cannabis sativa* L. | Can | cas | ar | | H | TM |
| *Capsella bursa-pastoris* (L.) Med. | Bra | nat* | arN | | H | TM |
| *Cardamine chelidonia* L. | Bra | nat | neo | 1930 | NSH | T |
| *Cardamine hirsuta* L. | Bra | nat | ar | | SH | TM |
| *Cardaria draba* (L.) Desv. | Bra | inv | arM | | H | TM |
| *Carduus acanthoides* L. | Com | nat* | ar | | H | TM |
| *Carduus crispus* L. | Com | nat* | arN | | NSH | T |
| *Carduus* ×*leptocephalus* Peterm. | Com | cas | ar | | H | TM |
| *Carduus* ×*orthocephalus* Wallr. | Com | cas | ar | | H | T |
| *Carduus* ×*sepincola* Hausskn. | Com | cas | ar | | S | T |
| *Carduus* ×*stangii* Buek | Com | cas | ar | | H | T |
| *Carduus tenuiflorus* Curtis | Com | cas | neo | 1967 | H | M |
| *Carex muskingumensis* Schwein. | Cyp | cas | neo | 1947 | S | M |
| *Carthamus lanatus* L. | Com | cas | neo | | H | TM |
| *Carthamus tinctorius* L. | Com | cas | neo | | H | TM |
| *Castanea sativa* Mill. | Fag | cas | neo | | NS | T |
| *Catalpa bignonioides* Walter | Big | cas | neo | | H | M |
| *Catananche caerulea* L. | Com | cas | neo | | H | M |

| Syntaxa | Abund | LocNo | Intr | Origin | LH | Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ah | r | 4 | a | E AS | a | K |
| Si BR BS GA | c | 5 | a | E AS | a | K |
| Si Co DM Sc | c | 5 | a | E AS | a | K |
| | r | 2 | d | E AS | pe | F, Holub 1970 |
| GA Al BS CR | c | 5 | d | E AS | pe | F |
| GA Al Ae BS | sc | 3 | d | E AS AF | pe | F |
| SS | r | 1 | d | AS | s | F |
| Al CA | r | 1 | ad | E AS | b pe | F |
| CA Al Ae Ar | la | 4 | a | E AS | b pe | F, Jehlík & Slavík 1968, Hejný et al. 1973, Jehlík 1998 |
| | e | 2 | ad | E | pe | F |
| | se | 1 | a | E AS | a | Hadinec 2002 |
| Cl | r | 3 | a | E AS | a | F, Šourková 1976 |
| | e | 1 | a | E | a | F |
| | e | 1 | a | E | a | F |
| | s | 1 | d | E | pe | F |
| | se | 1 | a | E | pe | F |
| | s | 1 | d | E | pe | F |
| | s | 1 | d | E | pe | F |
| | r | 1 | d | AMS | a | F, Sekera 1854 |
| | r | 1 | a | E | a | K |
| Si | sc | 4 | d | | a | K |
| Si | r | 3 | d | AS | a | K |
| Ah Ae Al BS | r | 4 | d | AS | pe | F, Holub 1971 |
| Ah | e | 4 | a | E AS | a | F |
| Ah | e | 3 | a | E AS | a | F |
| | e | 1 | a | E AS | a | F |
| Cl Si DM | sc | 3 | a | E AS | a | F |
| Cl Si DM Oa Fv | c | 5 | a | E AS | a | F |
| | r | 2 | a | E AS | b | F |
| Cl Si | e | 3 | d | E AS | a | F |
| Cl Si | e | 2 | a | E AS | a | F |
| | r | 1 | d | E | pe | F, Šuk 2001 |
| | s | 1 | a | | pe | F, Kovanda 1999 |
| | r | 2 | d | E | b | F |
| | r | 1 | ad | E AS AF | b | F |
| | r | 1 | ad | E | pe | F, Kovanda & Husová 1976, Kovanda 1996 |
| | r | 2 | d | E | pe | F |
| | e | 1 | a | | a | F |
| Oa Si Al | la | 4 | a | AS | a | F, Jehlík 1998 |
| Si Al | r | 4 | d | AS | a | F |
| MP Ab AS Si Ab | c | 5 | a | E | a b | F |
| Cr GA IS Ae | r | 2 | d | E | a pe | F, Kučera 1991 |
| CE | r | 3 | a | E AS | a b | F |
| CA Si DM Al Oa | c | 5 | a | E AS | pe | F |
| DM Oa Al | la | 5 | a | E | pe | K |
| Sf Ae St Ph | sc | 5 | a | E AS | pe | K |
| | r | 1 | a | | pe | K |
| Oa DM | r | 2 | a | | pe | K |
| | r | 2 | a | | pe | K |
| | r | 2 | a | | pe | K |
| | se | 1 | a | E | a pe | |
| | se | 1 | a | AMN | pe | Jedlička 1949, Grüll 1952 |
| | s | 1 | a | E | a | K |
| | r | 1 | d | E AS | a | K |
| Cr GQ | r | 3 | d | E AS | t | F |
| | r | 2 | d | AMN | t | F |
| | s | 1 | d | E | pe | K |

| Taxon | Fam | Stat | Res | 1st | Landuse | Landscape |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Caucalis platycarpos* subsp. *muricata* (Čelak.) Holub | Api | nat* | ar | | H | T |
| *Caucalis platycarpos* L. subsp. *platycarpos* | Api | nat* | arM | | SH | T |
| *Celastrus orbiculatus* Thunb. | Cel | cas | neo | | H | M |
| *Celosia argentea* var. *cristata* (L.) O. Kuntze | Ama | cas | neo | 1902 | H | M |
| *Celtis occidentalis* L. | Ulm | cas | neo | 2001 | H | M |
| *Cenchrus echinatus* L. | Gra | cas | neo | | H | M |
| *Centaurea calcitrapa* L. | Com | cas | neo | 1872 | SH | T |
| *Centaurea cyanus* L. | Com | nat* | arB | | H | T |
| *Centaurea dealbata* Willd. | Com | cas | neo | | NH | TM |
| *Centaurea diffusa* Lam. | Com | cas | neo | | SH | T |
| *Centaurea* ×*gerstlaueri* Erdner | Com | cas | neo | | H | M |
| *Centaurea macrocephala* Willd. | Com | cas | neo | | H | TM |
| *Centaurea melitensis* L. | Com | cas | neo | | H | TM |
| *Centaurea nigra* L. | Com | cas | neo | 1872 | SH | T |
| *Centaurea nigra* L. × *C. phrygia* L. | Com | cas | neo | 1966 | H | M |
| *Centaurea nigrescens* Willd. subsp. *nigrescens* | Com | cas | neo | 1823 | H | TM |
| *Centaurea* ×*psammogena* (Gáyer) Holub | Com | cas | neo | | SH | T |
| *Centaurea solstitialis* L. | Com | cas | neo | 1823 | NSH | TM |
| *Centranthus ruber* (L.) DC. | Val | cas | neo | 1880 | SH | TM |
| *Cephalaria gigantea* (Ledeb.) Bobrov | Dip | cas | neo | 1951 | SH | TM |
| *Cephalaria syriaca* (L.) R. et Sch. | Dip | cas | neo | 1948 | H | T |
| *Cerastium biebersteinii* DC. | Car | cas | neo | | H | M |
| *Cerastium* ×*maureri* M. Schulze | Car | cas | neo | | S | TM |
| *Cerastium tomentosum* L. | Car | cas | neo | | SH | T |
| *Cerinthe minor* L. | Bor | nat | ar | | SH | T |
| *Chaenomeles japonica* (Thunb.) Spach | Ros | cas# | neo | 1986 | S | T |
| *Chamaecyparis lawsoniana* (A. Murray) Parl. | Cup | cas# | neo | | N | T |
| *Chamaecytisus elongatus* (W. et K.) Link | Fab | cas# | neo | | S | T |
| *Chelidonium majus* L. | Pap | nat* | arM | | NSH | TM |
| *Chenopodium acuminatum* Willd. | Chen | cas | neo | 1953 | H | M |
| *Chenopodium ambrosioides* L. | Chen | cas | neo | 1835 | H | M |
| *Chenopodium berlandieri* subsp. *zschackei* (J. Murr) Zobel | Chen | cas | neo | | H | M |
| *Chenopodium bonus-henricus* L. | Chen | nat* | arN | | H | T |
| *Chenopodium botrys* L. | Chen | nat | ar | | SH | TM |
| *Chenopodium capitatum* (L.) Aschers. | Chen | cas | neo | 1809 | H | TM |
| *Chenopodium ficifolium* Sm. | Chen | inv | arN | | SH | TM |
| *Chenopodium foliosum* (Moench) Aschers. | Chen | cas | neo | 1834 | H | T |
| *Chenopodium glaucum* L. | Chen | nat* | arM | | NSH | TM |
| *Chenopodium hircinum* Schrad. | Chen | cas | neo | 1957 | H | M |
| *Chenopodium integrifolium* Worosch. | Chen | cas | neo | 1840 | H | M |
| *Chenopodium melanocarpum* (J. Black) J. Black | Chen | cas | neo | | H | M |
| *Chenopodium missouriense* Aellen | Chen | cas | neo | 1963 | H | M |
| *Chenopodium murale* L. | Chen | nat* | arN | | H | TM |
| *Chenopodium nitrariaceum* (F. Mueller) Bentham | Chen | cas | neo | 1963 | H | M |
| *Chenopodium opulifolium* Schrader | Chen | nat* | ar | | H | TM |
| *Chenopodium pedunculare* Bertol. | Chen | inv | ar | | SH | TM |
| *Chenopodium polyspermum* L. | Chen | nat* | arN | | SH | TM |
| *Chenopodium probstii* Aellen | Chen | cas | neo | | H | M |
| *Chenopodium prostratum* Herder | Chen | cas | neo | | H | M |
| *Chenopodium pumilio* R. Br. | Chen | nat | neo | 1890 | H | M |
| *Chenopodium quinoa* Willd. | Chen | cas | neo | 1966 | H | M |
| *Chenopodium schraderianum* Schult. | Chen | cas | neo | 1864 | H | M |
| *Chenopodium striatiforme* J. Murr | Chen | nat | neo | | H | M |
| *Chenopodium strictum* Roth | Chen | nat* | neo | | H | TM |
| *Chenopodium urbicum* L. | Chen | nat* | arN | | H | T |
| *Chenopodium vulvaria* L. | Chen | nat* | arM | | H | T |
| *Chloris radiata* (L.) Swartz | Gra | cas | neo | 1961 | H | M |

| Syntaxa | Abund | LocNo | Intr | Origin | LH | Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cl | r | 2 | a | E AS | a | F |
| Cl | r | 5 | a | E AS | a | F |
| BS | s | 1 | d | AS | s | F, Červinka & Sádlo 2000 |
| Si | r | 1 | d | AMC AS | a | F |
| BS | r | 1 | d | AMN | t | K |
| | r | 1 | a | AMN | a | K |
| | r | 2 | a | E | a | K |
| Ap Sh | sc | 5 | a | E | a | K |
| Ae Ar | r | 3 | d | E AS | pe | K |
| DM Fv | r | 2 | a | E AS | a | K |
| | r | 1 | a | | pe | |
| | r | 1 | d | E AS | pe | K |
| | e | 1 | a | E | a | K |
| | r | 2 | a | E | pe | K |
| | r | 1 | a | | pe | |
| | r | 2 | a | E | pe | K |
| DM | s | 1 | a | | ? | Dostál 1989 |
| Oa Fv | r | 2 | a | E AS | a | K |
| Cm | r | 1 | d | E | pe | F |
| Ar Ae | r | 3 | d | E AS | pe | F, Smejkal 1952 |
| | se | 1 | a | E AS | a | F |
| | sc | 2 | d | E | pe | F |
| Cm Ar | sc | 4 | ad | E | pe | |
| Ar Cm | sc | 4 | d | E | pe | F |
| Oa GA | sc | 5 | a | E AS | b a pe | F |
| | s | 1 | d | AS | s | F |
| | r | 1 | d | AMN | t | F |
| | r | 1 | d | E | s | F |
| GA Ae SS TA | c | 5 | ad | E AS | pe | F |
| Si | e | 1 | a | AS | a | F |
| Si | r | 3 | d | AMS | a b | F |
| Si | r | 1 | a | AMN | a | F |
| Ae Al Ra Pa | c | 5 | ad | E | pe | F |
| Si PS Sr | sc | 3 | d | E AS | a | F |
| Si MP VE | r | 2 | d | AMN | a | F |
| Si Cb Bi | la | 5 | a | E AS | a | F, Dostálek 1983 |
| Si MP VE | r | 3 | d | E AS AF | a b | F |
| Cb SJ Si MP Pa | sc | 5 | a | E AS | a | F, Dostálek 1983 |
| Si | r | 1 | a | AMS | a | F |
| Si | r | 1 | d | | a | F |
| Si | e | 1 | a | AU | a | F |
| Si | r | 1 | a | AMN | a | F, Hejný et al. 1973 |
| Mn Si | sc | 4 | a | E AS | a | F |
| Si | e | 1 | a | AU | s | F |
| Si Al | sc | 4 | a | E AS AF | a | F |
| Cb Si VE | c | 5 | ad | E | a | F |
| SO Bi VE | c | 5 | a | E AS | a | F |
| Si | r | 3 | a | AMN | a | F |
| Si | e | 1 | a | AS | a | F |
| Mn MP Si PS Bi | sc | 4 | a | AU | a | F, Lhotská & Hejný 1979, Jehlík 1998 |
| Si | e | 1 | d | AMS | a | F |
| Si | r | 2 | d | AF | a | F |
| Si MP Er PS | r | 3 | a | E AS | a | F |
| Si Mn Er PS | sc | 5 | a | AS | a | F, Dostálek 1983 |
| Si | sc | 4 | a | E AS | a | F |
| Mn MP Si | sc | 5 | a | E AS | a | F, Dostálek 1983 |
| | se | 1 | a | AMC AMS | a | K, Dvořák & Kühn 1966 |

| Taxon | Fam | Stat | Res | 1st | Landuse | Landscape |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Chloris truncata* R. Br. | Gra | cas | neo | 1956 | H | M |
| *Chloris virgata* Swartz | Gra | cas | neo | 1961 | H | M |
| *Chlorocrepis staticifolia* (All.) Griseb. | Com | cas | neo | 1873 | H | T |
| *Chorispora tenella* (Pallas) DC. | Bra | cas | neo | 1960 | H | M |
| *Cicer arietinum* L. | Fab | cas | neo | | H | TM |
| *Cicerbita macrophylla* subsp. *uralensis* (Rouy) P. D. Sell | Com | cas | neo | | SH | TM |
| *Cichorium intybus* subsp. *foliosum* (Hegi) Janchen | Com | cas | neo | | H | TM |
| *Cichorium intybus* L. subsp. *intybus* | Com | nat | arM | | SH | TM |
| *Cirsium arvense* (L.) Scop. | Com | inv | arP | | SH | TM |
| *Cirsium* ×*aschersonianum* Čelak. | Com | cas | neo | | SH | T |
| *Cirsium* ×*bipontinum* F. W. Schultz | Com | cas | ar | | SH | T |
| *Cirsium* ×*celakovskyanum* Knaf | Com | cas | ar | | SH | T |
| *Cirsium echinus* (M. Bieb.) Hand.-Mazz. | Com | cas | neo | 1937 | H | T |
| *Cirsium* ×*gerhardtii* Schultz-Bip. | Com | cas | ar | | SH | T |
| *Cirsium* ×*preiseri* Uechtr. | Com | cas | ar | | SH | T |
| *Cirsium* ×*reichenbachianum* Löhr | Com | cas | ar | | SH | T |
| *Cirsium* ×*sabaudum* Löhr | Com | cas | ar | | SH | T |
| *Cirsium* ×*sextinum* Ausserd. ex Huter | Com | cas | ar | | SH | T |
| *Cirsium* ×*soroksarense* Wagner | Com | cas | ar | | SH | T |
| *Cirsium* ×*subspinuligerum* Peterm. | Com | cas | ar | | SH | T |
| *Cirsium tuberosum* (L.) All. | Com | cas | neo | 1872 | S | T |
| *Cirsium vulgare* (Savi) Ten. | Com | inv | arM | | SH | TM |
| *Citrullus lanatus* (Thunberg) Matsumura et Nakai | Cuc | cas | neo | 1969 | H | TM |
| *Clarkia pulchella* Pursh. | Ona | cas | neo | | H | M |
| *Clarkia unguiculata* Lindl. | Ona | cas | neo | | H | M |
| *Claytonia alsinoides* Sims | Por | nat | neo | 1951 | H | TM |
| *Claytonia perfoliata* Willd. | Por | cas | neo | | H | N |
| *Clematis flammula* L. | Ran | cas | neo | | H | TM |
| *Clematis tangutica* (Maxim.) Korshinsky | Ran | cas | neo | | H | T |
| *Clematis viticella* L. | Ran | cas | neo | | H | TM |
| *Cnicus benedictus* L. | Com | cas | neo | 1883 | H | TM |
| *Cnidium silaifolium* (Jacq.) Simk. | Api | nat | neo | 1868 | H | TM |
| *Cochlearia officinalis* L. | Bra | cas | neo | 1819 | H | T |
| *Coleostephus myconis* (L.) Reichenb. fil. | Com | cas | neo | | H | TM |
| *Collomia grandiflora* Lindl. | Pole | nat | neo | 1880 | SH | T |
| *Colutea arborescens* L. | Fab | nat | neo | 1819 | NS | T |
| *Commelina communis* L. | Come | cas | neo | 1940 | H | TM |
| *Conium maculatum* L. | Api | inv | arM | | H | TM |
| *Conringia orientalis* (L.) Dumort. | Bra | nat* | arB | | H | T |
| *Consolida ajacis* (L.) Schur | Ran | cas | neo | 1880 | H | TM |
| *Consolida orientalis* (Gay) Schrödinger | Ran | nat | neo | 1913 | H | TM |
| *Consolida regalis* S. F. Gray subsp. *regalis* | Ran | nat* | ar | | H | T |
| *Convolvulus arvensis* L. | Con | nat* | arN | | NSH | TM |
| *Convolvulus tricolor* L. | Con | cas | neo | | H | TM |
| ×*Conygeron huelsenii* (Vatke) Rauschert | Com | cas | neo | 1887 | H | T |
| *Conyza bonariensis* (L.) Cronq. | Com | cas | neo | 1964 | H | M |
| *Conyza canadensis* (L.) Cronq. | Com | inv | neo | 1750 | H | TM |
| *Conyza triloba* Decne. | Com | cas | neo | 1971 | H | T |
| *Coreopsis tinctoria* Nutt. | Com | cas | neo | 1883 | H | TM |
| *Coriandrum sativum* L. | Api | cas | neo | 1819 | H | TM |
| *Corispermum leptopterum* (Aschers.) Iljin | Chen | cas | neo | 1960 | H | M |
| *Cornus sericea* L. emend. Murray | Cor | nat | neo | 1900 | NSH | TM |
| *Coronilla scorpioides* (L.) Koch | Fab | cas | neo | | H | M |
| *Coronopus didymus* (L.) Sm. | Bra | cas | neo | 1903 | H | M |
| *Coronopus squamatus* (Forskål) Aschers. subsp. *squamatus* | Bra | nat* | ar | | H | T |
| *Corydalis alba* (Mill.) Mansf. subsp. *alba* | Fum | cas | neo | 1995 | H | TM |
| *Corydalis lutea* (L.) DC. | Fum | nat | neo | 1886 | H | TM |

| Syntaxa | Abund | LocNo | Intr | Origin | LH | Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | e | 1 | a | AS AU | a | K, Dvořák & Kühn 1966 |
| | se | 1 | a | AMC AMS | a | K, Dvořák & Kühn 1966 |
| | se | 1 | a | E | pe | Dostál 1989, Štech in prep. |
| | r | 2 | a | E AS | a | F |
| | r | 1 | d | E AS | a | F |
| Ae | r | 1 | d | AS | pe | K |
| | r | 2 | d | | b | K |
| Cy DM Ar | c | 5 | a | E | pe | K |
| Si DM CA VE | c | 5 | a | E AS | pe | K |
| | se | 1 | a | | pe | K |
| | r | 2 | a | | pe | K |
| | r | 3 | a | | pe | K |
| | e | 1 | a | AS | pe | K |
| | r | 2 | a | | pe | K |
| | r | 2 | a | | pe | K |
| | r | 1 | a | | pe | K |
| | r | 2 | a | | pe | K |
| | r | 2 | a | | pe | K |
| | r | 2 | a | | pe | K |
| | r | 2 | a | | pe | K |
| | se | 1 | a | E | pe | K |
| DM Si CE | c | 5 | a | E AS | pe | K |
| Si VE | r | 3 | d | AF | a | F |
| | r | 1 | d | AMN | a | F |
| | r | 1 | d | AMN | a | F |
| | r | 1 | d | AMN | a | F, Holub 1975 |
| | r | 1 | d | AMN AMC | a | F |
| | r | 1 | d | E AS AF | s | F |
| | r | 1 | d | AS | s | K, Pilát 1953, Procházka 1998 |
| | r | 2 | d | E AS | s | F |
| | r | 1 | d | E | a | K |
| | e | 1 | a | E AS | pe | F |
| | r | 1 | d | E | b pe | F |
| | se | 1 | d | E | a | Dostál 1989 |
| | r | 3 | d | AMN | a | F |
| Qp Bd | r | 3 | d | E | s | F |
| Si | sc | 4 | d | AS | a | K, Hejný et al. 1973, Jehlík 1998 |
| Al Sf | sc | 5 | a | E AS AF | a b | F |
| Cl | r | 4 | a | E AS AF | a | F |
| Si Ah Sh | sc | 3 | ad | E AS AF | a | F |
| Cl Sh Si | r | 4 | ad | E AS AF | a | F, Jehlík 1998 |
| Cl Sh | sc | 5 | a | E AS | a | F |
| CA DM Oa Cl Sh VE Br | c | 5 | a | E AS | pe | F |
| | r | 2 | d | E AS | a pe | F |
| | r | 1 | a | | ? | K, Čelakovský 1888b |
| | s | 1 | a | AMS | a | K |
| Si Sr PS | c | 5 | a | AMN | a | K |
| | se | 1 | a | AS AF | a pe | K |
| | r | 2 | d | AMN | a | K |
| | r | 2 | d | E | a | F |
| | e | 1 | a | E AS | a | F |
| Ai St | r | 3 | d | AMN | s | F |
| | e | 1 | a | E AS AF | a | F |
| MP Si | r | 3 | a | AMS | a b | F |
| MP | r | 5 | a | E | a b | F |
| Cm | r | 1 | d | E | pe | Dostál 1989 |
| Cm | sc | 4 | d | E | pe | F |

| Taxon | Fam | Stat | Res | 1st | Landuse | Landscape |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Corylus colurna* L. | Bet | cas | neo | 2001 | SH | T |
| *Corylus maxima* Mill. | Bet | cas | neo | 1902 | H | M |
| *Cosmos bipinnatus* Cav. | Com | cas | neo | | H | M |
| *Cotinus coggygria* Scop. | Ana | cas# | neo | 1884 | H | T |
| *Cotoneaster bullatus* Boiss. | Ros | cas | neo | 2001 | H | M |
| *Cotoneaster horizontalis* Decne | Ros | cas# | neo | 1986 | S | T |
| *Cotoneaster lucidus* Schlecht. | Ros | cas | neo | | S | T |
| *Cotula australis* (Sieb. ex Spreng.) Hook fil. | Com | cas | neo | 1961 | H | M |
| *Crambe abyssinica* Hochst. ex R. E. Fries | Bra | cas | neo | 1965 | H | TM |
| *Crambe maritima* L. | Bra | cas | neo | | H | TM |
| *Crataegus crus-galli* L. | Ros | cas# | neo | 1900 | N | T |
| *Crataegus flabellata* (Bosc ex Spach) C. Koch | Ros | cas | neo | 1993 | H | M |
| *Crataegus mollis* (Torrey et A. Gray) | Ros | cas | neo | | SH | TM |
| *Crataegus pedicellata* Sarg. | Ros | cas | neo | | SH | T |
| *Crataegus persimilis* Sarg. | Ros | cas | neo | | S | T |
| *Crepis biennis* L. | Com | nat* | ar | | SH | TM |
| *Crepis capillaris* (L.) Wallr. | Com | nat | ar | | SH | T |
| *Crepis foetida* L. subsp. *foetida* | Com | cas | neo | 1872 | S | T |
| *Crepis foetida* subsp. *rhoeadifolia* (M. Bieb.) Čelak. | Com | nat | ar | | SH | TM |
| *Crepis nicaeensis* Balb. | Com | cas | neo | 1872 | H | TM |
| *Crepis setosa* Haller fil. | Com | nat | arR | | SH | T |
| *Crepis tectorum* L. | Com | nat* | ar | | SH | T |
| *Crepis vesicaria* subsp. *taraxacifolia* (Thuill.) Thell. | Com | cas | neo | | H | TM |
| *Crocus chrysanthus* Herb. | Lil | cas# | neo | 1960 | NSH | TM |
| *Crocus flavus* West. | Lil | cas | neo | 1999 | SH | TM |
| *Crocus heuffelianus* Herb. | Lil | cas | neo | | S | T |
| *Crocus napolitanus* Mord. | Lil | cas | neo | | SH | TM |
| *Crocus sativus* L. | Lil | cas | neo | | S | T |
| *Cucumis melo* L. | Cuc | cas | neo | 1963 | H | TM |
| *Cucumis sativus* L. | Cuc | cas | neo | | H | TM |
| *Cucurbita maxima* Duchesne | Cuc | cas | neo | | H | TM |
| *Cucurbita pepo* L. | Cuc | cas | neo | 1969 | H | TM |
| *Cuscuta campestris* Yuncker | Con | inv | neo | 1883 | H | TM |
| *Cuscuta epilinum* Boenn. | Con | nat | arM | | H | T |
| *Cydonia oblonga* Mill. | Ros | cas | ar | | SH | T |
| *Cymbalaria muralis* G., M. et Sch. subsp. *muralis* | Scr | nat* | ar | | H | TM |
| *Cymbalaria pallida* (Ten.) Wettst. | Scr | cas | neo | | SH | TM |
| *Cynodon dactylon* (L.) Pers. | Gra | nat* | ar | | SH | TM |
| *Cynosurus echinatus* L. | Gra | cas | neo | | H | M |
| *Cyperus eragrostis* Lam. | Cyp | cas | neo | 1999 | N | T |
| *Cyperus rotundus* L. | Cyp | cas | neo | | H | TM |
| *Cypripedium reginae* Walt. | Orch | cas# | neo | 1935 | S | T |
| *Cystopteris bulbifera* (L.) Bernh. | Dry | nat# | neo | | N | T |
| *Cytisus scoparius* (L.) Link subsp. *scoparius* | Fab | inv* | neo | 1819 | NSH | T |
| *Dactyloctenium aegypticum* (L.) P. B. | Gra | cas | neo | | H | M |
| *Dahlia pinnata* Cav. | Com | cas | neo | | H | TM |
| *Dasypyrum villosum* (L.) P. Candargy | Gra | cas | neo | | H | M |
| *Datura ferox* L. | Sol | cas | neo | 1987 | H | TM |
| *Datura inoxia* Mill. | Sol | cas | neo | 1934 | H | TM |
| *Datura stramonium* L. var. *stramonium* | Sol | nat | neo | 1809 | H | TM |
| *Datura stramonium* var. *tatula* (L.) Torrey | Sol | nat | neo | 1935 | H | TM |
| *Daucus carota* subsp. *sativus* (Hoffm.) Schübl. et Mart. | Api | cas | neo | | H | TM |
| *Descurainia sophia* (L.) Webb ex Prantl | Bra | nat | arI | | H | TM |
| *Desmazeria rigida* (L.) Tutin | Gra | cas | neo | | H | M |
| *Deutzia scabra* Thunb. | Phi | cas | neo | 2001 | H | M |
| *Dianthus barbatus* L. subsp. *barbatus* | Car | cas# | neo | 1874 | SH | TM |
| *Dianthus caryophyllus* L. | Car | cas | neo | | H | TM |

| Syntaxa | Abund | LocNo | Intr | Origin | LH | Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | s | 1 | d | E AS | t | F |
| | r | 2 | d | E AS | s | F |
| Si | r | 4 | d | AMC | a | K |
| | r | 1 | d | E | s t | F |
| Ar | s | 1 | d | AS | s | F |
| | r | 2 | d | AS | s | F |
| | s | 1 | d | AS | s | |
| | se | 1 | a | AU | a | Dvořák & Kühn 1966 |
| | e | 1 | d | AF | a | F, Smejkal 1989a |
| | r | 1 | d | E | pe | F |
| | se | 1 | d | AMN | t s | F |
| | r | 1 | d | AMN | s t | F |
| | r | 1 | d | AMN | t s | F |
| | sc | 3 | d | AMN | t s | F |
| | s | 1 | d | AMN | s t | F |
| Ar | c | 5 | a | E | b | K |
| Cy PT | la | 5 | a | E | a | K |
| | e | 1 | a | E AS | a | K |
| DM Sc | la | 5 | a | E AS | a | K |
| | r | 2 | b | E | pe | K |
| | r | 2 | a | E | a | K |
| Si DM | r | 4 | a | E AS | a | K |
| | se | 1 | a | E | pe | K |
| | r | 1 | d | E AS | pe | K, Šuk 2001 |
| | r | 1 | d | E | pe | K |
| | r | 2 | d | E | pe | K |
| | r | 1 | d | E | pe | K |
| | se | 1 | d | | pe | K |
| | r | 1 | d | AS AF | a | F |
| | r | 2 | d | AS | a | F |
| | r | 1 | d | AMS | a | F |
| | r | 2 | d | AMN AMC AF | a | F |
| Si VE Al | sc | 3 | a | AMN | a | F, Jehlík 1998 |
| Ap | e | 4 | a | E AS | a | F |
| | r | 2 | d | AS | t s | F |
| Cm | sc | 5 | ad | E | pe | F |
| | r | 2 | d | E | pe | F |
| CA Sr Er | sc | 5 | a | AS AF | pe | K |
| | r | 1 | a | E | a | K |
| | s | 1 | a | AMN AMC AMS | pe | K, Petřík 2002 |
| | e | 1 | a | E | pe | K |
| | e | 1 | d | AMN | pe | Dostál 1948-1950, Šuk 2001 |
| | s | 1 | d | AMN | pe | Marek & Procházka 2002 |
| CE Ge GQ | sc | 5 | d | E | s | F |
| | r | 1 | a | AS AF | a | K |
| Si | r | 3 | d | AMC | pe | K |
| | r | 1 | a | E AS AF | a | K |
| | e | 1 | a | AS | a | F |
| Si VE | se | 1 | d | AMN AMC AMS | pe | F |
| Si VE | sc | 5 | ad | AMN | a | F |
| Si VE | r | 3 | ad | AMN | a | F |
| | r | 3 | d | AS | b | F |
| Si Cl Oa | c | 5 | a | E AS | a | F |
| | r | 1 | a | E | a | Dostál 1989 |
| | s | 1 | d | AS | s | F |
| | r | 3 | d | E | pe | F |
| | r | 2 | d | E | pe | F |

| Taxon | Fam | Stat | Res | 1st | Landuse | Landscape |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Dianthus chinensis* L. | Car | cas | neo | | H | TM |
| *Dichanthium sericeum* (R. Br.) A. Camus | Gra | cas | neo | 1961 | H | M |
| *Diervilla lonicera* Mill. | Cap | cas# | neo | | SH | T |
| *Digitalis lanata* Ehrh. | Scr | cas | neo | 1881 | H | T |
| *Digitalis lutea* L. | Scr | cas | neo | 1872 | SH | T |
| *Digitalis purpurea* L. | Scr | inv | neo | 1790 | NS | T |
| *Digitaria ischaemum* (Schreber) Mühlenb. | Gra | nat* | ar | | H | TM |
| *Digitaria sanguinalis* subsp. *pectiniformis* Henrard | Gra | nat* | arM | | H | TM |
| *Digitaria sanguinalis* (L.) Scop. subsp. *sanguinalis* | Gra | nat* | arM | | H | TM |
| *Dinebra retroflexa* (Vahl) Panzer | Gra | cas | neo | 1972 | H | M |
| *Diplotaxis muralis* (L.) DC. | Bra | nat* | ar | | H | T |
| *Diplotaxis tenuifolia* (L.) DC. | Bra | nat* | ar | | SH | T |
| *Dipsacus sativus* (L.) Honck. | Dip | cas | neo | 1901 | H | T |
| *Doronicum columnae* Ten. | Com | nat# | neo | | S | T |
| *Doronicum orientale* Hoffm. | Com | nat# | neo | 1819 | S | T |
| *Doronicum pardalianches* L. | Com | nat# | neo | 1897 | S | T |
| *Draba sibirica* (Pall.) Thell. | Bra | cas | neo | 1963 | H | M |
| *Dracocephalum moldavica* L. | Lam | cas | neo | 1854 | H | T |
| *Dracocephalum thymiflorum* L. | Lam | cas | neo | 1958 | H | TM |
| *Duchesnea indica* (Andrew) Focke | Ros | nat | neo | 1960 | H | TM |
| *Ecballium elaterium* (L.) A. Richard | Cuc | cas | neo | 1880 | H | M |
| *Echinochloa colonum* (L.) Link | Gra | cas | neo | | H | M |
| *Echinochloa crus-galli* (L.) P. B. | Gra | nat | arN | | NSH | TM |
| *Echinochloa frumentacea* Link | Gra | cas | neo | | H | M |
| *Echinochloa muricata* (P. B.) Fernald | Gra | cas | neo | | H | M |
| *Echinochloa oryzoides* (Ard.) Fritsch | Gra | cas | neo | 1950 | H | M |
| *Echinochloa utilis* Ohwi et Yabuno | Gra | cas | neo | | H | M |
| *Echinocystis lobata* (Michx) Torrey et A. Gray | Cuc | inv | neo | 1911 | NSH | T |
| *Echinops exaltatus* Schrad. | Com | nat | neo | | SH | TM |
| *Echinops sphaerocephalus* L. | Com | inv | neo | 1871 | SH | TM |
| *Echium plantagineum* L. | Bor | cas | neo | 1960 | H | M |
| *Echium vulgare* L. | Bor | nat* | arN | | NSH | TM |
| *Ehrharta longiflora* Sw. | Gra | cas | neo | 1963 | H | M |
| *Eichhornia crassipes* (C. Martius) Solms-Laub. | Pont | cas | neo | 2000 | H | T |
| *Elaeagnus angustifolia* L. | Ela | cas | neo | | H | TM |
| *Eleusine indica* (L.) Gaertn. | Gra | cas | neo | 1963 | H | M |
| *Ellisia nyctelea* L. | Hydp | cas | neo | | H | TM |
| *Elodea canadensis* Michx. | Hydc | inv | neo | 1879 | NSH | TM |
| *Elodea nuttallii* (Planch.) St. John | Hydc | cas | neo | 1988 | N | TM |
| *Elsholtzia ciliata* Willd. | Lam | cas | neo | 1853 | H | TM |
| *Elymus canadensis* L. | Gra | cas | neo | | H | M |
| *Epilobium ciliatum* Rafin. | Ona | inv | neo | 1926 | NSH | TM |
| *Epilobium dodonaei* Vill. | Ona | nat | neo | 1794 | NSH | TM |
| *Epilobium* ×*floridulum* Smejkal | Ona | cas | neo | 1980 | H | TM |
| *Epilobium* ×*fossicola* Smejkal | Ona | cas | neo | | SH | T |
| *Epilobium* ×*iglaviense* Smejkal | Ona | cas | neo | 1979 | SH | TM |
| *Epilobium* ×*interjectum* Smejkal | Ona | cas | neo | 1987 | SH | TM |
| *Epilobium* ×*josefi-holubi* Krahulec | Ona | cas | neo | 1997 | SH | T |
| *Epilobium komarovianum* H. Léveille | Ona | cas | neo | 1964 | H | TM |
| *Epilobium* ×*mentiens* Smejkal | Ona | cas | neo | 1987 | SH | TM |
| *Epilobium* ×*novae-civitatis* Smejkal | Ona | cas | neo | 1972 | H | TM |
| *Epilobium* ×*nutantiflorum* Smejkal | Ona | cas | neo | 1976 | SH | TM |
| *Epilobium* ×*prochazkae* Krahulec | Ona | cas | neo | 1997 | SH | T |
| *Epilobium* ×*vicinum* Smejkal | Ona | cas | neo | 1971 | SH | T |
| *Epimedium alpinum* L. | Ber | cas | neo | 1874 | H | TM |
| *Eragrostis albensis* H. Scholz | Gra | cas | neo | 1984 | H | M |
| *Eragrostis cilianensis* (All.) F. T. Hubbard | Gra | cas | neo | | H | TM |

| Syntaxa | Abund | LocNo | Intr | Origin | LH | Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | r | 1 | d | AS | a b | F |
| | se | 1 | a | AU | pe | K, Dvořák & Kühn 1966 |
| | r | 1 | d | AMN | s | F |
| | r | 2 | ad | E | b pe | F |
| | r | 2 | ad | E | pe | F |
| CE LF | la | 5 | d | E | b pe | F, Domin 1948, Mackeová 1999 |
| Er PS Si | sc | 5 | a | E | a | K |
| MP PS Er | r | 4 | a | E | a | K |
| Er PS MP | c | 5 | d | E | a | K |
| | r | 1 | a | AS AF | a | K, Dvořák & Kühn 1966 |
| Si VE Mn Si | sc | 5 | ad | E AF | a b | F |
| CA DM | sc | 4 | a | E AS AF | pe | F |
| | r | 3 | ad | E | b | F |
| | r | 1 | d | E | pe | K, Štech in prep. |
| | r | 1 | d | E AS | pe | K, Štech in prep. |
| | s | 1 | d | E | pe | K |
| | r | 1 | d | AS | pe | F |
| | e | 2 | d | AS | a | F |
| | e | 2 | a | E AS | a | F, Hejný et al. 1973 |
| Ar Pa | r | 3 | d | AS | pe | F, Smejkal 1975b |
| | r | 1 | d | E AS AF | pe | F |
| | e | 1 | a | E | a | K |
| PS Bi Nc Es Si SO | c | 5 | a | E AS | a | K |
| | e | 1 | a | AS | a | K |
| | r | 1 | a | AMN | a | K |
| | e | 1 | a | E | a | K, Hejný 1950-51, Dvořák & Kühn 1966, Hejný et al. 1973 |
| | r | 1 | a | AS | a | K |
| Sf Al Ae | la | 4 | d | AMN | a | F, Slavík & Lhotská 1967, Sutorý 2000, Rydlo 2000 |
| Ae | r | 3 | d | E | pe | K |
| DM Al CA | c | 5 | d | E AS | pe | K, Hendrych 1987 |
| | se | 1 | a | E | b | F |
| DM Ab AS Si AF Fv HF | c | 5 | a | E AS | b pe | F, Klotz 1963 |
| | se | 1 | a | AF | a | Dvořák & Kühn 1966 |
| | r | 1 | d | AMS | pe | Rydlo 2001 |
| | r | 1 | d | E AS | t | F |
| MP Er | r | 1 | a | AF | a | K, Dvořák & Kühn 1966, Jehlík 1998 |
| | r | 1 | ad | AMN | a | F |
| Mp Bf Pp | c | 5 | a | AMN | pe | K, Pyšek & Mandák 1998b |
| | r | 1 | d | AMN | pe | K, Husák 1992 |
| Si | r | 3 | d | AS | a | F, Cejp 1948 |
| | e | 1 | a | AMN | pe | K |
| Ma Ar Pa CE Ae Al Bi Si | c | 5 | a | AMN AMC | pe | F, Holub 1966, Smejkal 1986 |
| DM Sx Se | la | 3 | a | E | pe | F, Slavík 1986 |
| | r | 1 | a | | pe | F, Smejkal 1995 |
| | r | 2 | a | | pe | F, Smejkal 1995 |
| | s | 1 | a | | pe | F, Smejkal 1995 |
| | r | 2 | a | | pe | F, Smejkal 1995 |
| | s | 1 | a | | pe | K, Krahulec 1999 |
| | r | 1 | ad | AU | pe | F, Řehořek 1974, Holub 1978a |
| | r | 1 | a | | pe | F, Smejkal 1995 |
| | r | 1 | a | | pe | F, Smejkal 1974 |
| | r | 3 | a | | pe | F, Smejkal 1995 |
| | r | 1 | a | | pe | K, Krahulec 1999 |
| | r | 1 | a | | pe | F, Smejkal 1995 |
| Ae GA | r | 2 | d | E | pe | F |
| | s | 1 | a | | a | K |
| | r | 1 | a | AS AF AMC AMS | a | K, Dvořák & Kühn 1966 |

| Taxon | Fam | Stat | Res | 1st | Landuse | Landscape |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Eragrostis gracilis* Schrader | Gra | cas | neo | | H | M |
| *Eragrostis mexicana* (Lag.) Link | Gra | cas | neo | 1966 | H | M |
| *Eragrostis minor* Host | Gra | nat* | ar | | H | TM |
| *Eragrostis multicaulis* Steud. | Gra | cas | neo | 1961 | H | M |
| *Eragrostis suaveolens* Becher. | Gra | cas | neo | 1961 | H | M |
| *Eragrostis tef* (Zuccagni) Trotter | Gra | cas | neo | 1965 | H | M |
| *Eranthis hyemalis* (L.) Salisb. | Ran | cas | neo | | NSH | T |
| *Erechtites hieraciifolia* (L.) Rafin. ex DC. | Com | nat | neo | | NSH | T |
| *Erigeron annuus* subsp. *septentrionalis* (Fern. et Wieg.) Wagenitz | Com | inv | neo | | H | TM |
| *Erigeron annuus* (L.) Pers. subsp. *annuus* | Com | nat | neo | 1884 | H | TM |
| *Erigeron speciosus* (Lindl.) DC. | Com | cas | neo | 1888 | H | TM |
| *Erigeron strigosus* Willd. | Com | nat | neo | | H | TM |
| *Eriochloa procera* (Retz.) C. E. Hubb. | Gra | cas | neo | 1961 | H | M |
| *Erodium botrys* (Cav.) Bertol. | Ger | cas | neo | 1956 | H | M |
| *Erodium cicutarium* (L.) L'Hér. subsp. *cicutarium* | Ger | nat* | arB | | NSH | T |
| *Erodium gruinum* (L.) L'Hér. | Ger | cas | neo | 1897 | H | TM |
| *Erodium moschatum* (L.) L'Hér. | Ger | cas | neo | 1855 | H | M |
| *Erodium neuradifolium* Delile | Ger | cas | neo | 1986 | H | M |
| *Eruca sativa* (L.) Mill. | Bra | cas | neo | 1900 | H | TM |
| *Erucastrum gallicum* (Willd.) O. E. Schulz | Bra | nat | neo | 1867 | H | T |
| *Erucastrum nasturtiifolium* (Poiret) O. E. Schulz | Bra | nat | neo | 1870 | SH | T |
| *Eryngium amethystinum* L. | Api | cas | neo | 1966 | H | T |
| *Eryngium giganteum* M. Bieb. | Api | cas | neo | 1995 | H | T |
| *Erysimum argillosum* (Greene) Rydberg | Bra | cas | neo | 1942 | S | T |
| *Erysimum cheiranthoides* L. subsp. *cheiranthoides* | Bra | nat* | ar | | SH | TM |
| *Erysimum cheiri* (L.) Crantz | Bra | cas | neo | 1819 | H | T |
| *Erysimum repandum* L. | Bra | nat* | ar | | SH | T |
| *Erythronium dens-canis* L. | Lil | nat | neo | 1819 | NS | T |
| *Eschscholzia californica* Cham. | Pap | cas | neo | | H | TM |
| *Euclidium syriacum* (L.) R. Br. | Bra | nat* | ar | | SH | T |
| *Euphorbia chamaesyce* L. | Eup | cas | neo | | H | TM |
| *Euphorbia exigua* L. | Eup | nat* | arI | | H | T |
| *Euphorbia falcata* L. | Eup | nat* | ar | | H | T |
| *Euphorbia helioscopia* L. | Eup | nat* | arB | | H | TM |
| *Euphorbia humifusa* Willd. | Eup | cas | neo | | H | TM |
| *Euphorbia lagascae* Sprengel | Eup | cas | neo | 1974 | H | TM |
| *Euphorbia lathyris* L. | Eup | cas | neo | 1872 | H | TM |
| *Euphorbia maculata* L. | Eup | cas | neo | | H | TM |
| *Euphorbia marginata* Pursh. | Eup | cas | neo | | H | TM |
| *Euphorbia peplus* L. | Eup | nat* | arM | | H | T |
| *Euphorbia taurinensis* All. | Eup | cas | neo | 1930 | H | TM |
| *Fagopyrum esculentum* Moench | Poly | cas | neo | 1872 | H | T |
| *Fagopyrum tataricum* (L.) Gaertn. | Poly | cas | neo | 1880 | H | T |
| *Fallopia aubertii* (L. Henry) Holub | Poly | nat | neo | | H | M |
| *Fallopia convolvulus* (L.) Á. Löve | Poly | nat* | arN | | NSH | TM |
| *Ficus carica* L. | Mor | cas | neo | 1966 | H | TM |
| *Filago gallica* L. | Com | cas | neo | 1872 | SH | T |
| *Filipendula kamtschatica* (Pallas) Maxim. | Ros | cas# | neo | 1940 | SH | T |
| *Filipendula rubra* (Hill) Robinson | Ros | cas | neo | | H | TM |
| *Foeniculum vulgare* Mill. | Api | cas | ar | | H | M |
| *Forsythia suspensa* (Thunb.) Vahl | Ole | cas | neo | | SH | M |
| *Fragaria ×magna* Thuill. | Ros | cas | neo | | H | TM |
| *Fraxinus ornus* L. | Ole | nat | neo | 1950 | NS | T |
| *Fraxinus pennsylvanica* Marshall | Ole | inv | neo | | NSH | TM |
| *Fritillaria meleagris* L. | Lil | cas | neo | 1819 | SH | T |
| *Fumaria capreolata* L. | Fum | cas | neo | | H | TM |
| *Fumaria officinalis* L. subsp. *officinalis* | Fum | nat* | arN | | H | TM |

| Syntaxa | Abund | LocNo | Intr | Origin | LH | Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | e | 1 | a | AMS | a | K |
| | r | 1 | a | AMN | a | K |
| Er | sc | 5 | a | E AS | a | K |
| | e | 1 | a | AS | a | K, Dvořák & Kühn 1966 |
| | se | 1 | a | E AS | a | Dvořák & Kühn 1966 |
| | e | 1 | a | AF AS | a | K, Kubát 1979 |
| Ae Ai | r | 2 | d | E | pe | F |
| CE At | r | 4 | a | AMN | pe | K, Vopravil 1950-1951 |
| DM Al CA Ar | c | 5 | a | AMN | a b | K |
| Si DM | sc | 4 | a | AMN | a | K, Jehlík 1998 |
| | se | 1 | d | AMN AMS | pe | Dostál 1989 |
| | r | 3 | a | AMN | a | K |
| | se | 1 | a | AS | a | Dvořák & Kühn 1966 |
| | e | 1 | a | E AS | a b | F, Slavík 1996b |
| AS Ab PF KP AF Cl DM Oa Si HF Fv | c | 5 | a | E AS | a b | F |
| | e | 1 | ad | E AS | a b | F |
| | r | 2 | ad | E AS | a b | F |
| | e | 1 | a | E AS AF | a b | F, Slavík 1996c |
| | r | 3 | ad | E | a | F |
| Si PS SO CA | sc | 4 | a | | a b | F, Štěpánek 1983 |
| Oa DM CA | la | 3 | a | E | b pe | F, Štěpánek 1983 |
| | se | 1 | d | E | pe | F |
| | se | 1 | d | E | pe | F |
| | e | 1 | d | AMN | b pe | F, Kirschner & Štěpánek 1984 |
| VE SO Bi Si | c | 5 | a | E AS AF | a | F |
| | r | 2 | d | E | pe | F |
| Cl CA Oa | r | 4 | a | E | a | F |
| Cr | s | 1 | d | E | pe | K |
| | r | 2 | d | AMN | a | F |
| | r | 2 | a | E AS | a | F, Sutorý 1982 |
| | e | 1 | a | AMN | a | F |
| Cl Sh | sc | 5 | a | E | a | F |
| Cl | sc | 4 | a | E AS AF | a | F |
| VE | c | 5 | a | E AS AF | a | F |
| MP | e | 1 | a | AS | a | F |
| | e | 1 | a | E | a | F, Unar 1978 |
| Si VE | r | 3 | d | E | a b | F |
| | e | 1 | ad | AMN | a | F |
| Si | r | 2 | d | AMN | a | F |
| VE Si Cl | c | 5 | a | E | a | F |
| DM | r | 2 | a | E AS | a | F, Chrtek & Křísa 1970 |
| | r | 3 | d | AS | a | F |
| | r | 2 | d | AS | a | F |
| BS | sc | 5 | d | AS | s | F |
| Cl Sh Ah Sn VE SO TA | c | 5 | ad | E AS | a | F |
| | r | 2 | d | AS | t s | F, Eitel 1982 |
| Th Sn | e | 2 | a | E AS AF | a | K |
| | e | 1 | d | AS | pe | F, Smrček & Malina 1984 |
| | e | 1 | d | AMN | pe | F |
| | r | 2 | d | E AS | pe | F |
| BS | r | 1 | d | AS | s | F |
| Si | sc | 4 | d | | pe | F |
| | r | 2 | d | E AS | t | F |
| Ai | la | 4 | d | AMN | t | F |
| | r | 1 | d | E | pe | K |
| | r | 1 | a | E | a | F |
| Cl Sh Ah VE | sc | 5 | a | E AS | a | F |

| Taxon | Fam | Stat | Res | 1st | Landuse | Landscape |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Fumaria officinalis* subsp. *wirtgenii* (Koch) Arcang. | Fum | nat | arN | | H | TM |
| *Fumaria parviflora* Lam. | Fum | cas | ar | | H | T |
| *Fumaria rostellata* Knaf | Fum | nat* | ar | | H | TM |
| *Fumaria schleicheri* Soyer-Willemet | Fum | nat* | ar | | SH | TM |
| *Fumaria vaillantii* subsp. *schrammii* (Aschers.) Nyman | Fum | nat* | arM | | SH | TM |
| *Fumaria vaillantii* Loisel. subsp. *vaillantii* | Fum | nat* | arI | | SH | TM |
| *Gagea villosa* (M. Bieb.) Duby | Lil | nat* | ar | | SH | T |
| *Gaillardia pulchella* Foug. | Com | cas | neo | | H | M |
| *Galega officinalis* L. | Fab | nat | neo | 1819 | SH | TM |
| *Galeobdolon argentatum* Smejkal | Lam | inv | neo | | NSH | TM |
| *Galeopsis ladanum* L. | Lam | nat* | arM | | SH | T |
| *Galeopsis segetum* Necker | Lam | cas | neo | 1852 | SH | TM |
| *Galinsoga ciliata* (Rafin.) Blake | Com | inv | neo | 1901 | H | TM |
| *Galinsoga parviflora* Cav. | Com | inv | neo | 1867 | H | TM |
| *Galium parisiense* L. | Rub | cas | neo | 1835 | SH | T |
| *Galium rubioides* L. | Rub | cas | neo | 1852 | S | T |
| *Galium spurium* L. | Rub | nat* | arN | | SH | T |
| *Galium tricornutum* Dandy | Rub | nat | arM | | SH | T |
| *Galium verrucosum* Hudson | Rub | cas | neo | 1822 | H | T |
| *Gastridium ventricosum* (Gouan) Schinz et Thell. | Gra | cas | neo | 1961 | H | M |
| *Gaudinia fragilis* (L.) P. B. | Gra | cas | neo | | H | M |
| *Genista sagittalis* L. | Fab | nat | neo | 1928 | NS | T |
| *Gentiana lutea* L. subsp. *lutea* | Gen | nat | neo | | NS | T |
| *Geranium columbinum* L. | Ger | nat* | arB | | NSH | T |
| *Geranium dissectum* L. | Ger | nat* | arN | | H | T |
| *Geranium ibericum* Cav. | Ger | cas | neo | 1965 | H | TM |
| *Geranium macrorrhizum* L. | Ger | cas# | neo | | SH | TM |
| *Geranium molle* L. | Ger | nat | ar | | H | T |
| *Geranium pusillum* Burm. fil. | Ger | nat | arB | | H | TM |
| *Geranium pyrenaicum* Burm. fil. | Ger | inv | neo | 1819 | H | TM |
| *Geranium reflexum* L. | Ger | cas | neo | 1992 | SH | T |
| *Geranium rotundifolium* L. | Ger | cas | neo | 1851 | H | TM |
| *Geranium sibiricum* L. | Ger | nat | neo | 1850 | SH | TM |
| *Geranium versicolor* L. | Ger | cas | neo | 1986 | H | M |
| *Geum aleppicum* Jacq. | Ros | cas | neo | 1923 | H | TM |
| *Geum* ×*gajewskii* Smejkal | Ros | cas | neo | 1956 | S | T |
| *Geum macrophyllum* Willd. | Ros | cas | neo | 1956 | SH | TM |
| *Geum* ×*spurium* Fisch. et Mey. | Ros | cas | neo | | H | TM |
| *Gilia capitata* Sims. | Pole | cas | neo | 1982 | S | T |
| *Gilia multicaulis* Bentham | Pole | cas | neo | | H | TM |
| *Gilia tricolor* Bentham | Pole | cas | neo | | H | TM |
| *Glaucium corniculatum* (L.) J. H. Rudolph | Pap | nat* | ar | | NS | T |
| *Glaucium flavum* Crantz | Pap | cas | neo | 1900 | SH | T |
| *Glyceria striata* (Lamk.) A. S. Hitchc. | Gra | nat | neo | | NSH | T |
| *Glyceria stricta* Hook | Gra | cas | neo | 1961 | H | M |
| *Glycine max* (L.) Merrill | Fab | cas | neo | 1958 | H | TM |
| *Glycyrrhiza glabra* L. | Fab | nat# | neo | 1900 | SH | T |
| *Grindelia squarrosa* (Pursh) Dunal | Com | cas# | neo | | H | T |
| *Guizotia abyssinica* (L. fil.) Cass. | Com | cas | neo | | H | TM |
| *Gypsophila elegans* M. Bieb. | Car | cas | neo | 1968 | H | TM |
| *Gypsophila scorzonerifolia* Ser. | Car | cas | neo | 1900 | H | TM |
| *Helianthus annuus* L. | Com | cas | neo | 1872 | H | TM |
| *Helianthus* ×*laetiflorus* Pers. | Com | nat | neo | | H | TM |
| *Helianthus petiolaris* Nutt. | Com | cas | neo | 1974 | H | M |
| *Helianthus rigidus* (Cass.) Desf. | Com | cas | neo | | H | M |
| *Helianthus salicifolius* A. Dietr. | Com | cas | neo | 1973 | H | TM |
| *Helianthus strumosus* L. | Com | cas | neo | | H | M |

| Syntaxa | Abund | LocNo | Intr | Origin | LH | Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cl Sh Ah VE | c | 5 | a | E AS | a | F |
| VE | e | 2 | ad | E AS AF | a | F |
| VE | sc | 5 | a | E | a | F |
| Cl Sh VE Si GA PS | sc | 5 | a | E AS | a | F |
| Cl VE Si PS | r | 3 | a | E | a | F |
| Cl Sh VE Si PS | sc | 5 | a | E AS | a | F |
| Bd VE BR Ab | sc | 4 | a | E | pe | K |
| | r | 1 | d | AMN | a | K |
| Sf Pa Ar DM Oa | r | 4 | d | E | pe | F |
| Ai BS TA Ae | sc | 4 | d | | pe | F, Smejkal 1975a |
| Sh Sc Cl CE | sc | 4 | a | E AS | a | F |
| | r | 2 | d | E | a | F |
| VE PS | c | 5 | a | AMC AMS | a | K |
| VE PS | c | 5 | a | AMS | a | K |
| | e | 2 | ad | E AS AF | a | F, Kaplan & Řehořek 1998 |
| | e | 1 | a | E | pe | F |
| Cl Sh | sc | 5 | a | E AS | a | F |
| Cl | r | 4 | a | E AF | a | F |
| | e | 1 | ad | E AF | a | F |
| | se | 1 | a | E AF | a | K, Dvořák & Kühn 1966 |
| | r | 1 | a | E | a | K |
| GQ Vc EC Ge | r | 3 | ad | E | ss | F, Skalická 1993 |
| | r | 1 | d | E | pe | F |
| Bd Gs DM Sc AF | sc | 5 | a | E AS AF | a b | F, Slavík 1997a |
| VE Sh SO | sc | 5 | a | E AS | a | F |
| | r | 1 | d | AS | pe | F, Slavík 1997a |
| | r | 2 | d | E | pe | F, Slavík 1997b |
| VE Si | r | 3 | a | E AS AF | a b | F, Slavík 1997b |
| VE Si SO Cl Sh | c | 5 | a | E AS | a b | F, Slavík 1997b |
| Si GA MP | c | 5 | ad | E AS | b pe | F, Slavík 1997b |
| Ae | r | 1 | d | E | pe | F |
| | r | 2 | a | E AS | a | F, Slavík 1997a |
| | r | 2 | ad | E AS | pe | F, Slavík 1997a |
| | e | 1 | a | E | pe | F, Chrtek 1989 |
| | r | 2 | ad | AMN E AS | pe | F, Domin 1923, Smejkal 1988, 1989b |
| | e | 1 | a | | pe | F, Smejkal 1959 |
| | r | 1 | ad | AMN AS | pe | F |
| | e | 1 | a | | pe | F |
| | s | 1 | | AMN | pe | |
| | r | 1 | d | AMN | a | F |
| | r | 1 | d | AMN | a b | F |
| Fv Cl AS | r | 3 | a | E AS | a b | F |
| | e | 2 | d | E | b pe | F |
| | r | 2 | a | AMN | pe | K, Dančák 2002 |
| | se | 1 | a | AU | pe | Dvořák & Kühn 1966 |
| | r | 1 | d | AS | a | F |
| DM | r | 1 | d | E AS | pe | F |
| | r | 2 | d | AMN | a pe | K |
| | r | 2 | ad | AF | a | K, Smejkal 1989a |
| | r | 1 | ad | E AS | a | F |
| | r | 2 | d | AS | pe | F, Grüll & Smejkal 1966 |
| Si | sc | 5 | d | AMN | a | K, Jehlík 1998 |
| Sf Ar Ae | sc | 5 | d | AMN | pe | K |
| | se | 1 | d | AMN | a | K |
| | r | 1 | d | AMN | pe | K |
| | se | 1 | d | AMN | pe | K |
| | se | 1 | d | AMN | pe | |

| Taxon | Fam | Stat | Res | 1st | Landuse | Landscape |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Helianthus tuberosus* L. | Com | inv | neo | 1885 | NSH | TM |
| *Heliopsis helianthoides* (L.) Sweet | Com | cas | neo | | H | TM |
| *Heliotropium europaeum* L. | Bor | nat* | arB | | H | T |
| *Helleborus foetidus* L. | Ran | cas | neo | | H | T |
| *Helleborus niger* L. | Ran | cas | neo | 1874 | SH | T |
| *Helleborus odorus* W. et K. | Ran | cas# | neo | | N | T |
| *Helleborus viridis* L. | Ran | nat | neo | 1819 | SH | T |
| *Helminthotheca echioides* (L.) Holub | Com | cas | neo | 1861 | H | TM |
| *Hemerocallis fulva* (L.) L. | Hem | cas | neo | 1883 | SH | TM |
| *Hemerocallis lilioasphodelus* L. | Hem | cas | neo | 1883 | SH | TM |
| *Heracleum mantegazzianum* Sommier et Levier | Api | inv | neo | 1862 | NSH | TM |
| *Heracleum persicum* Desf. ex Fischer, Meyer et Lalem. | Api | cas | neo | 1960 | H | TM |
| *Herniaria cinerea* DC. | Car | cas | neo | | H | M |
| *Herniaria hirsuta* L. | Car | nat* | ar | | H | T |
| *Hesperis matronalis* subsp. *candida* (Kit. ex Schulzer, Kanitz et Knapp) Thell. | Bra | cas | neo | 1909 | SH | T |
| *Hesperis matronalis* L. subsp. *matronalis* | Bra | nat | neo | 1817 | NSH | T |
| *Hesperis matronalis* subsp. *oblongifolia* (Schur) Dvořák | Bra | cas | neo | 1933 | SH | T |
| *Hesperis matronalis* subsp. *oblongipetala* (Borbás) Dvořák | Bra | cas | neo | 1909 | SH | T |
| *Hesperis pycnotricha* Borbás et Degen | Bra | cas | neo | 1950 | H | M |
| *Hibiscus trionum* L. | Mal | nat | ar | | H | TM |
| *Hieracium pannosum* Boissier | Com | cas# | neo | 1978 | S | T |
| *Hippocrepis emerus* (L.) Lassen | Fab | cas | neo | 1891 | S | T |
| *Hippophaë rhamnoides* L. subsp. *rhamnoides* | Ela | cas | neo | 1902 | H | M |
| *Hirschfeldia incana* (L.) Lagreze-Fossat | Bra | cas | neo | 1956 | H | M |
| *Hordeum distichon* L. | Gra | cas | ar | | H | TM |
| *Hordeum geniculatum* All. | Gra | cas | neo | 1961 | H | M |
| *Hordeum jubatum* L. | Gra | nat | neo | | H | M |
| *Hordeum leporinum* Link | Gra | cas | neo | 1967 | H | M |
| *Hordeum marinum* Huds. | Gra | cas | neo | | H | M |
| *Hordeum murinum* L. | Gra | nat* | arI | | H | TM |
| *Hordeum secalinum* Schreber | Gra | cas | neo | | H | M |
| *Hordeum vulgare* L. | Gra | cas | ar | | H | TM |
| *Hosta plantaginea* (Lamk.) Aschers. | Aga | cas# | neo | | H | T |
| *Humulus scandens* (Lour.) Merrill | Can | cas | neo | | H | TM |
| *Hyacinthella leucophaea* (C. Koch) Schur | Hya | cas# | neo | 1960 | N | T |
| *Hyacinthella rumelica* Velen. | Hya | cas# | neo | 1900 | NSH | T |
| *Hylotelephium anacampseros* (L.) Ohba | Cra | cas | neo | | H | T |
| *Hylotelephium ewersii* (Ledeb.) Ohba | Cra | cas | neo | | H | T |
| *Hylotelephium spectabile* (Boreau) Ohba | Cra | cas | neo | | H | T |
| *Hyoscyamus albus* L. | Sol | cas | neo | 1890 | H | T |
| *Hyoscyamus niger* L. | Sol | nat* | arN | | H | T |
| *Hyparrhenia hirta* (L.) Stapf | Gra | cas | neo | 1961 | H | M |
| *Hyssopus officinalis* L. | Lam | cas | neo | 1819 | SH | T |
| *Iberis amara* L. | Bra | cas | neo | 1888 | SH | TM |
| *Iberis sempervirens* L. | Bra | cas# | neo | | H | TM |
| *Iberis umbellata* L. | Bra | cas | neo | 1880 | H | TM |
| *Impatiens balfouri* Hooker fil. | Bal | cas | neo | | S | TM |
| *Impatiens balsamina* L. | Bal | cas | neo | | H | TM |
| *Impatiens glandulifera* Royle | Bal | inv | neo | 1896 | NSH | TM |
| *Impatiens parviflora* DC. | Bal | inv | neo | 1870 | NS | TM |
| *Impatiens scabrida* DC. | Bal | cas | neo | 1986 | S | T |
| *Imperatoria ostruthium* L. | Api | inv* | neo | 1809 | SH | T |
| *Imperatoria verticillaris* (L.) DC. | Api | cas | neo | 1960 | H | M |
| *Inula helenium* L. | Com | nat | neo | 1819 | SH | T |
| *Ipomoea hederacea* (L.) Jacq. | Con | cas | neo | 1972 | H | TM |
| *Ipomoea purpurea* (L.) Roth | Con | cas | neo | 1969 | H | TM |
| *Iris germanica* L. | Lil | nat | neo | 1867 | NSH | T |

| Syntaxa | Abund | LocNo | Intr | Origin | LH | Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Al Ae | c | 5 | d | AMN | pe | K |
| | r | 1 | d | AMN | pe | K |
| Er VE Oa | e | 2 | ad | E AS AF | a | F |
| | r | 2 | d | E AF | pe | F |
| | r | 2 | d | E | pe | F |
| | r | 1 | d | E | pe | Dostál 1948-1950, Šuk 2001 |
| | sc | 3 | d | E | pe | F |
| DM | r | 3 | a | E | pe | K |
| BS BR Ae | r | 4 | d | E | pe | K |
| | r | 1 | d | E | pe | K |
| Ae BS SS Ct Ar | la | 5 | d | E | b pe | F, Pyšek 1991, 1994, Pyšek et al. 1995a, Pyšek & Pyšek 1994 |
| | s | 1 | d | AS | b pe | F |
| | r | 1 | a | E AS AF | a | F |
| MP | r | 3 | a | E AS AF | a pe | F |
| | sc | 2 | d | E | pe | F, Dvořák 1968 |
| Al IS BS Ae Pe | sc | 5 | d | E | pe | F, Dvořák 1968 |
| | r | 1 | d | E | pe | F, Dvořák 1968 |
| | r | 2 | ad | E | pe | F, Dvořák 1968 |
| | s | 1 | d | E | b pe | F |
| Er Si | r | 3 | ad | E AS | a | F |
| | s | 1 | d | E AS | pe | |
| | e | 1 | d | E AS AF | s | F |
| | r | 1 | d | E AS | t s | F |
| Si MP | r | 3 | a | E AS AF | a b | F, Jehlík 1998 |
| | r | 1 | d | E | a | K |
| | r | 1 | a | E AS | a | K, Dvořák & Kühn 1966 |
| Si | sc | 4 | d | AMN | a | K |
| | se | 1 | a | E AS | a | |
| | r | 1 | a | E | a | K |
| Pa Si | c | 5 | a | E AS | a | K |
| | r | 1 | a | E | pe | K |
| Si | sc | 5 | d | | a | K |
| | r | 1 | d | AS | pe | K |
| | r | 1 | d | AS | a | F |
| | s | 1 | d | E | pe | Šuk 2001 |
| | r | 1 | d | E | pe | Dostál 1989, Šuk 2001 |
| | r | 1 | d | E | pe | F |
| | r | 1 | d | AS | ss | F |
| | r | 1 | d | AS | pe | F |
| | e | 1 | a | E AS AF | b a pe | F |
| Oa Si | sc | 5 | a | E AS AF | b a | F |
| | se | 1 | a | E AS | pe | K, Dvořák & Kühn 1966 |
| | sc | 2 | d | E | ss | F |
| | r | 1 | d | E | a | F |
| | r | 2 | d | E AS | ss | F |
| | r | 2 | d | E | a | F |
| | r | 1 | d | AS | a | F |
| | r | 1 | d | AS | a | F |
| Sf St Ae Ph | la | 5 | d | AS | a | F, Daumann 1967, Pyšek & Prach 1995a,b, Slavík 1996a |
| Cr Fg TA CR BS SS IS GA Ae | c | 5 | d | AS | a | F, Vraštil1952, Daumann 1967, Slavík 1996a |
| | e | 1 | d | AS | a | F |
| PT Pe Ae Ad | la | 5 | d | E | pe | F, Kopecký 1973 |
| | e | 1 | a | E | pe | F |
| Pa Ae | sc | 4 | d | AS | pe | K |
| | r | 1 | a | AMN AMC AMS | a | K |
| | r | 2 | d | AMC AMS | a | F |
| CA Fv | sc | 4 | d | E | pe | K |

| Taxon | Fam | Stat | Res | 1st | Landuse | Landscape |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Iris pallida* Lam. | Lil | cas | neo | | SH | TM |
| *Iris sambucina* L. | Lil | cas | neo | 1867 | SH | TM |
| *Isatis tinctoria* subsp. *praecox* (Tratt.) Domin et Podp. | Bra | cas | neo | 1921 | S | T |
| *Isatis tinctoria* L. subsp. *tinctoria* | Bra | nat | ar | | NS | T |
| *Ismelia versicolor* Cass. | Com | cas | neo | | H | TM |
| *Iva xanthiifolia* Nutt. | Com | nat | neo | | H | TM |
| *Juglans nigra* L. | Jug | cas | neo | | S | T |
| *Juglans regia* L. | Jug | nat | arP | | NSH | TM |
| *Juncus tenuis* Willd. | Jun | inv | neo | 1851 | SH | T |
| *Kickxia elatine* subsp. *crinita* (Mabille) Greuter | Scr | cas | neo | 1934 | H | T |
| *Kickxia elatine* (L.) Dumort. subsp. *elatine* | Scr | nat* | ar | | H | T |
| *Kickxia spuria* (L.) Dumort. subsp. *spuria* | Scr | nat* | ar | | H | T |
| *Kochia scoparia* subsp. *densiflora* (Moq.) Aellen | Chen | cas | neo | 1901 | H | M |
| *Kochia scoparia* (L.) Schrader subsp. *scoparia* | Chen | inv | neo | 1819 | H | M |
| *Kochia scoparia* subsp. *scoparia* f. *trichophylla* Schinz et Thell | Chen | cas | neo | 1819 | H | TM |
| *Laburnum anagyroides* Med. | Fab | nat | neo | 1900 | SH | T |
| *Lactuca sativa* L. | Com | cas | neo | | H | TM |
| *Lactuca serriola* L | Com | nat* | arM | | H | TM |
| *Lactuca tatarica* (L.) C. A. Meyer | Com | cas | neo | 1957 | H | M |
| *Lactuca virosa* L. | Com | cas | neo | 1872 | H | T |
| *Lagurus ovatus* L. | Gra | cas | neo | | H | M |
| *Lamium album* L. | Lam | nat | arB | | SH | TM |
| *Lamium amplexicaule* L. | Lam | nat* | arI | | SH | TM |
| *Lamium hybridum* Vill. | Lam | cas | neo | 1946 | H | TM |
| *Lamium moluccellifolium* Fries | Lam | cas | ar | | H | TM |
| *Lamium orvala* L. | Lam | cas | neo | | S | T |
| *Lamium purpureum* L. | Lam | nat* | arN | | H | TM |
| *Lappula patula* (Lehm.) Menyh. | Bor | cas | neo | 1960 | H | M |
| *Lappula squarrosa* (Retz.) Dumort | Bor | nat* | ar | | NSH | T |
| *Lapsana communis* L. subsp. *communis* | Com | nat* | arN | | NSH | T |
| *Lathyrus annuus* L. | Fab | cas | neo | | H | M |
| *Lathyrus aphaca* L. | Fab | nat* | ar | | NSH | T |
| *Lathyrus articulatus* L. | Fab | cas | neo | | H | TM |
| *Lathyrus cicera* L. | Fab | cas | neo | | SH | TM |
| *Lathyrus clymenum* L. | Fab | cas | neo | | H | M |
| *Lathyrus odoratus* L. | Fab | cas | neo | | H | TM |
| *Lathyrus ochrus* (L.) DC. | Fab | cas | neo | | H | M |
| *Lathyrus sativus* L. | Fab | cas | neo | 1874 | H | T |
| *Lathyrus tingitanus* L. | Fab | cas | neo | | H | TM |
| *Lathyrus tuberosus* L. | Fab | nat* | ar | | SH | T |
| *Lavandula angustifolia* Mill. | Lam | cas | neo | | SH | TM |
| *Lavatera trimestris* L. | Mal | cas | neo | | H | TM |
| *Lawrencia glomerata* Hooker | Mal | cas | neo | 1961 | H | M |
| *Legousia hybrida* (L.) Delarbre | Cam | cas | neo | 1809 | H | TM |
| *Legousia speculum-veneris* (L.) Chaix | Cam | cas | neo | 1809 | H | TM |
| *Lemna turionifera* Landolt | Lem | cas | neo | 1997 | S | TM |
| *Lens culinaris* Med. | Fab | cas | neo | 1819 | H | TM |
| *Leontopodium alpinum* Cass. | Com | cas# | neo | 1901 | NS | T |
| *Leonurus cardiaca* L. | Lam | nat* | arM | | H | T |
| *Leonurus intermedius* Holub | Lam | nat | neo | 1887 | H | T |
| *Leonurus japonicus* Houtt. | Lam | cas | neo | 1934 | H | TM |
| *Leonurus villosus* Dum.-d'Urv. | Lam | nat | neo | 1899 | H | T |
| *Lepidium africanum* (Burm. fil.) DC. | Bra | cas | neo | 1964 | H | M |
| *Lepidium campestre* (L.) R. Br. | Bra | nat* | arR | | SH | T |
| *Lepidium densiflorum* Schrad. | Bra | nat | neo | 1904 | NSH | TM |
| *Lepidium heterophyllum* Bentham | Bra | cas | neo | | H | M |
| *Lepidium latifolium* L. | Bra | cas | neo | 1900 | H | TM |

| Syntaxa | Abund | LocNo | Intr | Origin | LH | Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | s | 1 | d | E | pe | K |
| | r | 2 | d | AS | pe | K |
| | s | 1 | a | E | b pe | F |
| DM Fv AF | la | 4 | d | E | b pe | F |
| | r | 1 | d | AF | a | K |
| Si | sc | 4 | a | AMN | a | K, Lhotská & Slavík 1969, Hejný et al. 1973, Jehlík 1998 |
| | r | 1 | d | AMN | t | F |
| BS Cr Qp AQ BR Bd Ar Al | la | 5 | d | E AS | t | F |
| NJ Cy | c | 5 | a | AMN | pe | K |
| | se | 1 | a | E AS AF | a | F |
| Sh Cl | r | 4 | a | E | a | F |
| Cl | r | 4 | a | E AS AF | a | F |
| Si | sc | 3 | a | AS | a | F, Jehlík 1998 |
| Si Sr | sc | 5 | a | E AS | a | F, Jehlík 1998 |
| Si | sc | 3 | d | E AS | a | F |
| Bd | la | 4 | d | E | s t | F |
| Si | r | 4 | d | AS | a | K |
| Si | c | 5 | a | E AS | a | K |
| Si Al | r | 3 | a | E AS | pe | K, Hejný et al. 1973, Jehlík 1980, 1998 |
| | e | 1 | a | E | a | K |
| | r | 2 | d | E | a | K |
| Al Ae | c | 5 | a | E AS | pe | F |
| Si Sh Cl VE Ab AS | sc | 5 | a | E AS AF | a | F, Košťál 1903 |
| | r | 1 | a | | ? | F, Otruba 1946 |
| | r | 1 | a | E | ? | F |
| Ae Ai | r | 1 | d | E | pe | F |
| VE Sh Cl Si | c | 5 | a | E AS AF | a b | F |
| | e | 1 | a | E AS AF | a | F, Holub 1974 |
| Oa Si | sc | 5 | a | E AS | a b | F |
| GA IS TA | c | 5 | a | E AS | a | K |
| | e | 1 | a | E AS | a | F |
| Fv Gs Ar CA Pa Cl | r | 3 | a | E AS AF | a | F, Chrtková et al. 1977 |
| | e | 1 | a | E AF | a | F |
| | r | 2 | ad | E AS AF | a | F |
| | e | 1 | a | E AS AF | a | F |
| | r | 1 | d | E | a | F |
| | e | 1 | a | E AS AF | a | F |
| | r | 2 | d | E AS AF | a | F |
| | r | 1 | d | E AF | a | F |
| Cl CA DM | sc | 5 | a | E AS | pe | F |
| | r | 1 | d | E | ss | F |
| | r | 2 | d | E | a | F |
| | se | 1 | a | AU | pe | F, Dvořák & Kühn 1966 |
| | r | 1 | d | E | a | F |
| | r | 1 | d | E | a | F |
| Le | s | 1 | a | AS AMN | a pe | K, Kaplan 2000 |
| | r | 3 | d | | a | F |
| | r | 2 | d | E AS | pe | K |
| Al Ae | sc | 5 | ad | E AS | pe | F, Holub 1993 |
| Al Ae | sc | 4 | ad | | pe | Holub 1993 |
| | e | 1 | a | AS | pe | F |
| Al Ae | r | 3 | ad | E AS | pe | Holub 1993 |
| | se | 1 | a | AF | a | F |
| Bd Ar,KP Ab DM PF | sc | 5 | a | E AS | a b | F |
| DM Co Sr | la | 4 | a | AMN | a b | F, Hejný et al. 1973 |
| Al MP CA Si | r | 2 | a | E | pe | F |
| | r | 2 | ad | E AS | pe | F |

| Taxon | Fam | Stat | Res | 1st | Landuse | Landscape |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Lepidium perfoliatum* L. | Bra | cas | neo | 1872 | H | TM |
| *Lepidium ruderale* L. | Bra | nat* | arR | | H | TM |
| *Lepidium sativum* L. | Bra | cas | neo | 1874 | H | TM |
| *Lepidium virginicum* L. | Bra | cas | neo | 1936 | H | TM |
| *Leptochloa chinensis* Nees | Gra | cas | neo | | H | M |
| *Leptochloa fascicularis* (Lamk.) A. Gray | Gra | cas | neo | | H | M |
| *Leptochloa filiformis* (Lamk.) P. B. | Gra | cas | neo | 1961 | H | M |
| *Lepyrodiclis holosteoides* (C. A. Meyer) Fisch. et Mey. | Car | cas | neo | 1967 | H | T |
| *Leucanthemella serotina* (L.) Tzvelev | Com | cas | neo | | N | T |
| *Leucosinapis alba* (L.) Spach | Bra | nat | neo | 1875 | H | TM |
| *Leucosinapis dissecta* (Lag.) Zelený | Bra | cas | neo | 1953 | H | M |
| *Levisticum officinale* Koch | Api | cas | neo | 1809 | H | T |
| *Leymus arenarius* (L.) Hochst. | Gra | cas | neo | | N | T |
| *Linaria arvensis* (L.) Desf. | Scr | nat* | ar | | H | T |
| *Linaria maroccana* Hooker | Scr | cas | neo | | H | TM |
| *Linaria repens* (L.) Mill. | Scr | cas | neo | 1934 | NSH | TM |
| *Linaria vulgaris* Mill. | Scr | nat* | ar | | SH | TM |
| *Lindernia dubia* (L.) Pennell | Scr | cas | neo | 1989 | S | T |
| *Linum usitatissimum* L. | Lin | cas | ar | | H | TM |
| *Lithospermum arvense* L. subsp. *arvense* | Bor | nat* | arN | | SH | T |
| *Lithospermum arvense* subsp. *caerulescens* (DC.) Rothm. | Bor | cas | neo | 1867 | H | T |
| *Lobelia erinus* L. | Cam | cas | neo | | H | TM |
| *Lobularia maritima* (L.) Desv. | Bra | cas | neo | 1963 | H | M |
| *Lolium loliaceum* (Bory et Chaub.) Hand. - Mazz. | Gra | cas | neo | | H | M |
| *Lolium multiflorum* Lamk. | Gra | nat | neo | 1883 | H | TM |
| *Lolium remotum* Schrank | Gra | cas | arI | | H | T |
| *Lolium rigidum* Gaudin | Gra | cas | neo | | H | TM |
| *Lolium temulentum* L. | Gra | cas | arB | | H | T |
| *Lonicera caprifolium* L. | Cap | nat | neo | 1809 | NSH | T |
| *Lonicera tatarica* L. | Cap | cas# | neo | 1872 | SH | TM |
| *Lunaria annua* L. | Bra | nat | neo | 1819 | NSH | TM |
| *Lupinus albus* L. | Fab | cas | neo | 1878 | H | M |
| *Lupinus angustifolius* L. | Fab | cas | neo | 1900 | SH | TM |
| *Lupinus luteus* L. | Fab | cas# | neo | 1880 | SH | T |
| *Lupinus polyphyllus* Lindl. | Fab | inv | neo | 1895 | NS | T |
| *Luzula nivea* (Nath.) DC. | Jun | nat | neo | | SH | T |
| *Lychnis chalcedonica* L. | Car | cas | neo | | H | TM |
| *Lychnis coronaria* (L.) Desr. | Car | nat | neo | 1879 | NS | T |
| *Lycium barbarum* L. | Sol | inv | neo | 1870 | NSH | TM |
| *Lycium chinense* Mill. | Sol | cas# | neo | | H | T |
| *Lycopsis arvensis* L. | Bor | nat* | arB | | H | T |
| *Lycopsis orientalis* L. | Bor | cas | neo | 1911 | H | TM |
| *Lycopus europaeus* subsp. *menthifolius* (Mabille) Skalický | Lam | cas | neo | 1880 | H | T |
| *Lysimachia punctata* L. | Pri | nat | neo | 1819 | SH | TM |
| *Lythrum junceum* Banks et Solander | Lyt | cas | neo | 1965 | H | M |
| *Macleaya cordata* (Willd.) R. Br. | Pap | cas | neo | | H | TM |
| *Madia sativa* Molina | Com | cas | neo | | H | M |
| *Mahonia aquifolium* (Pursh) Nutt. | Ber | inv | neo | | NSH | TM |
| *Majorana hortensis* Moench | Lam | cas | neo | | H | TM |
| *Malcolmia africana* (L.) R. Br. | Bra | cas | neo | 1935 | H | M |
| *Malcolmia chia* (L.) DC. | Bra | cas | neo | | H | M |
| *Malcolmia maritima* (L.) R. Br. | Bra | cas | neo | 1850 | H | M |
| *Malope trifida* Cav. | Mal | cas | neo | 1969 | H | TM |
| *Malus* ×*dasyphylla* Borkh. | Ros | nat | ar | | NS | T |
| *Malus domestica* Borkh. | Ros | cas | ar | | NSH | TM |
| *Malva* ×*adulterina* Wallr. | Mal | cas | ar | | H | T |
| *Malva crispa* (L.) L. | Mal | cas | neo | 1853 | H | TM |

| Syntaxa | Abund | LocNo | Intr | Origin | LH | Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Si DM | r | 3 | ad | E | a | F |
| MP | c | 5 | a | E | a b | F |
| | r | 3 | d | AS AF | a | F |
| DM Si MP | sc | 3 | ad | AMN AMC | a b | F, Hejný et al. 1973 |
| | r | 1 | a | AS | a | K |
| | r | 1 | a | AMN AMS | a | K |
| | r | 1 | a | AMC AMS | a | K, Dvořák & Kühn 1966 |
| | r | 1 | a | AS | a | F |
| | e | 1 | a | E AS | pe | K |
| Si VE | sc | 3 | ad | E AS | a | F |
| | e | 1 | a | E | a | F |
| Ae Ad | r | 3 | d | AS | pe | F |
| | r | 1 | d | E | pe | K |
| Ah SO | r | 4 | a | E AF | a | F, Suda 1999, 2001 |
| | r | 1 | a | AF | a | F |
| Sc DM | r | 2 | ad | E | pe | F |
| DM CA | c | 5 | a | E AS | pe | F |
| | s | 1 | a | AMN | a | F, Kurka 1990 |
| Si | sc | 5 | d | E AS | a b | F |
| Cl Sh VE AS | sc | 5 | a | E AS | a | F |
| Cl | se | 1 | a | E AS | a | F |
| | r | 2 | d | AF | a | F |
| | r | 2 | d | E | pe a | F |
| | s | 1 | a | E AS | a | K |
| Pa Ar | c | 5 | d | | pe | K |
| Ah | e | 3 | a | E | a | K |
| | r | 1 | a | E AS | a | K, Dvořák & Kühn 1966 |
| Ah | e | 4 | a | E | a | K |
| Cr Bd | sc | 4 | d | E | s | F |
| | r | 2 | d | AS | s | F |
| CR TA Ae GA Si | sc | 4 | d | E | b | F |
| | r | 2 | ad | E | a | F |
| | r | 2 | ad | E | a | F |
| | e | 2 | d | E | a | F |
| CE Ar | c | 5 | d | AMN | pe | F |
| | r | 1 | d | E | pe | K |
| | r | 2 | d | E AS | pe | F |
| Fv Bd Qt Ar | r | 4 | ad | E AS AF | pe b | F |
| BS BR | sc | 5 | d | E AS | s | F |
| | s | 1 | d | AS | s | F |
| SO PS | sc | 5 | a | E | a b | F |
| | r | 1 | a | E AS | a b | F, Krahulec 1981 |
| | se | 1 | a | E | pe | F, Skalický 1968 |
| Ae Ap Ar Ct PT CE | c | 4 | d | E | pe | F |
| | se | 1 | a | E | pe | F, Toman & Starý 1966 |
| | r | 1 | d | AS | pe | F |
| | r | 1 | a | AMC | a | K |
| Bd Qt CR | la | 5 | d | AMN | s | F |
| | r | 2 | d | E | a b | F |
| | e | 1 | a | E AS AF | a | F, Krist 1940 |
| | e | 1 | d | E | a | F |
| | r | 1 | d | E | a | F |
| | r | 2 | d | E AF | a | F |
| Bd Cr | sc | 4 | a | | t | F |
| PR Bd BS SS | sc | 5 | d | | t s | F |
| Mn MP | r | 2 | a | | ? | F |
| Si Al | r | 4 | d | AS | a | F |

| Taxon | Fam | Stat | Res | 1st | Landuse | Landscape |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Malva neglecta* Wallr. | Mal | nat* | arI | | H | T |
| *Malva parviflora* L. | Mal | cas | neo | 1957 | H | TM |
| *Malva pusilla* Sm. | Mal | nat* | arN | | H | T |
| *Malva sylvestris* L. | Mal | nat* | ar | | H | T |
| *Malva verticillata* L. | Mal | cas | neo | | H | TM |
| *Malva* ×*zoernigii* Fleischer | Mal | cas | ar | | H | T |
| *Mantisalca salmantica* (L.) Briq. | Com | cas | neo | | H | TM |
| *Marrubium* ×*paniculatum* Desr. | Lam | cas | ar | | H | T |
| *Marrubium peregrinum* L. | Lam | nat* | ar | | SH | T |
| *Marrubium vulgare* L. | Lam | nat* | arM | | H | T |
| *Matricaria discoidea* DC. | Com | inv | neo | 1851 | H | TM |
| *Matteucia struthiopteris* (L.) Tod. | Dry | nat | neo | 1820 | NSH | T |
| *Matthiola incana* (L.) R. Br. subsp. *incana* | Bra | cas | neo | 1877 | H | TM |
| *Matthiola longipetala* subsp. *bicornis* (Sibth. et Sm.) P. W. Ball | Bra | cas | neo | 1952 | H | TM |
| *Matthiola longipetala* (Vent.) DC. subsp. *longipetala* | Bra | cas | neo | 1924 | H | M |
| *Medicago arabica* (L.) Hudson | Fab | cas | neo | 1936 | H | M |
| *Medicago disciformis* DC. | Fab | cas | neo | 1963 | H | M |
| *Medicago lupulina* L. | Fab | nat | ar | | SH | TM |
| *Medicago orbicularis* (L.) Bartal. | Fab | cas | neo | | H | M |
| *Medicago polymorpha* L. | Fab | cas | neo | 1880 | H | M |
| *Medicago rigidula* (L.) Desr. | Fab | cas | neo | 1923 | SH | T |
| *Medicago sativa* L. subsp. *sativa* | Fab | nat | neo | 1819 | SH | TM |
| *Medicago* ×*varia* Martyn | Fab | nat* | neo | | NSH | T |
| *Melampyrum arvense* L. | Scr | nat* | ar | | NS | T |
| *Melampyrum barbatum* Willd. subsp. *barbatum* | Scr | cas | neo | 1893 | SH | T |
| *Melica altissima* L. | Gra | nat | neo | 1955 | SH | T |
| *Melilotus albus* Med. | Fab | inv | ar | | SH | TM |
| *Melilotus indicus* (L.) All. | Fab | cas | neo | 1913 | H | M |
| *Melilotus messanensis* (L.) All. | Fab | cas | neo | 1929 | H | M |
| *Melilotus officinalis* (L.) Pallas | Fab | inv | arM | | SH | TM |
| *Melilotus sulcatus* Desf. | Fab | cas | neo | 1929 | H | M |
| *Melilotus wolgicus* Poiret | Fab | cas | neo | 1963 | H | M |
| *Melissa officinalis* L. subsp. *officinalis* | Lam | cas | neo | 1872 | H | TM |
| *Mentha arvensis* L. | Lam | nat* | ar | | SH | TM |
| *Mentha* ×*dalmatica* Tausch | Lam | cas | ar | | SH | TM |
| *Mentha* ×*gracilis* Sole | Lam | nat | neo | 1855 | H | TM |
| *Mentha* ×*niliaca* Jacq. | Lam | cas | neo | 1976 | SH | T |
| *Mentha* ×*piperita* L. nothosubsp. *piperita* | Lam | cas | neo | 1840 | H | TM |
| *Mentha* ×*rotundifolia* (L.) Huds. | Lam | nat* | neo | 1846 | SH | TM |
| *Mentha spicata* L. subsp. *spicata* | Lam | nat | neo | 1818 | SH | TM |
| *Mentha spicata* L. s.l. | Lam | nat | neo | 1844 | SH | TM |
| *Mentha* ×*verticilata* L. | Lam | nat | ar | | NSH | T |
| *Mercurialis annua* L. | Eup | nat* | arB | | H | TM |
| *Mespilus germanica* L. | Ros | cas | ar | | NS | T |
| *Microrrhinum litorale* (Willd.) Speta | Scr | cas | neo | 1994 | H | M |
| *Microrrhinum minus* (L.) Fourr. | Scr | nat* | ar | | NSH | T |
| *Mimulus guttatus* DC. | Scr | inv* | neo | 1853 | NS | T |
| *Mimulus moschatus* Lindl. | Scr | nat | neo | 1868 | NS | T |
| *Mirabilis jalapa* L. | Nyc | cas | neo | | H | M |
| *Miscanthus sinensis* N. J. Andersson | Gra | cas | neo | | SH | T |
| *Misopates orontium* (L.) Rafin. | Scr | nat* | ar | | H | T |
| *Monolepis nuttaliana* (Schult.) Greene | Chen | cas | neo | 1927 | H | M |
| *Myagrum perfoliatum* L. | Bra | cas | neo | 1855 | H | TM |
| *Myosotis arvensis* (L.) Hill subsp. *arvensis* | Bor | nat* | arB | | SH | TM |
| *Myosotis* ×*krajinae* Domin | Bor | cas | ar | | N | T |
| *Myosotis* ×*pseudohispida* Domin | Bor | cas | ar | | H | T |
| *Myrrhis odorata* (L.) Scop. | Api | inv* | neo | 1809 | NS | T |

| Syntaxa | Abund | LocNo | Intr | Origin | LH | Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mn MP Oa | c | 5 | ad | AS | b pe | F |
| | e | 1 | a | E AS | a | F |
| Mn MP Oa | sc | 5 | ad | AS | a | F |
| Si Oa Al | sc | 4 | d | E AS | b pe | F |
| Si DM | r | 3 | d | AS | a b pe | F |
| | e | 1 | a | | ? | F |
| | r | 1 | a | E | pe | K |
| Oa CA Al | r | 1 | a | | pe | F |
| Oa CA Al | r | 4 | a | E | pe | F |
| Oa Mn Al | r | 4 | ad | E | pe | F |
| MP | c | 5 | a | AS | a | K |
| Ai An IS Ae | r | 3 | d | E AS AMN | f | F, Hendrych 1984 |
| | r | 1 | d | E | a b | F |
| | r | 1 | d | E AS | a | F |
| | e | 1 | a | E AS | a | F |
| | r | 2 | a | E AF | a | F |
| | e | 1 | a | E | a | F |
| MP Si CA Cl VE Cy Ar DM | c | 5 | ad | E AS AF | a pe | F |
| | e | 1 | a | E AS | a | F |
| | r | 2 | a | E | a | F |
| | e | 1 | a | E | a | F |
| DM CA Br Ar | c | 5 | d | AS | pe | F |
| Br CA | sc | 5 | ad | AS | pe | F |
| Gs Tm Br Ar KP | sc | 5 | a | E AS | ap | F |
| Cl Sh | e | 1 | a | E | ap | F |
| Fv Ar | r | 1 | d | E AS | pe | K, Pyšek 1997 |
| DM Si Al CA | c | 5 | ad | E AS | b a | F |
| | r | 2 | a | E AS | a | F |
| | e | 1 | a | E | a | F |
| DM Si Al CA | c | 5 | ad | E AS | b | F |
| | e | 1 | a | E | a | F |
| | e | 1 | a | E | b | F |
| Ae BS | r | 3 | d | E AS | pe | F |
| Ah Sh VE SO Pa Ae | c | 5 | a | E AS | pe | F, Štěpánek 1998 |
| Ae Pa | sc | 4 | ad | | pe | F, Štěpánek 1998 |
| Ae Pa | sc | 4 | d | E | pe | F, Štěpánek 1998 |
| | r | 2 | d | | pe | F, Štěpánek 1998 |
| Pa | sc | 3 | d | E | pe | F, Štěpánek 1998 |
| Ae Ar Pe Al | c | 5 | d | | pe | F, Štěpánek 1998 |
| Pa | r | 3 | d? | E | pe | F, Štěpánek 1998 |
| Pa | r | 3 | d | E | pe | F, Štěpánek 1998 |
| Ap Pa SG Pr Ph | c | 5 | a | | pe | F, Štěpánek 1998 |
| VE | c | 5 | a | E AF | a | F |
| GQ Bd | r | 3 | d | E AS | t s | F |
| DM | r | 1 | a | E | a | F, Mikoláš 1997 |
| Sc Sr DM | sc | 5 | a | E AS AF | a | F |
| SG CM Ct | sc | 5 | d | AMN | pe | F |
| SG CM Pa Ct | r | 3 | d | AMN | pe | F |
| Si VE | r | 2 | d | AMN AMC AMS | pe | F |
| | r | 1 | d | AS | pe | K |
| Cl Sh | r | 4 | a | E AS AF | a | F |
| | e | 1 | a | AMN AS | a | F |
| | r | 2 | a | E AS | a | F, Sutorý 1982 |
| Cl Sh Ah PS Si Sr SO Ab | c | 5 | a | E AS AF | a | F |
| | s | 1 | a | | a | F |
| | r | 2 | a | | a | F |
| Ae PT CE | la | 5 | d | E | pe | F, Lhotská 1975 |

| Taxon | Fam | Stat | Res | 1st | Landuse | Landscape |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Myrrhoides nodosa* (L.) Cannon | Api | cas | neo | 1997 | H | M |
| *Narcissus poeticus* L. | Hya | cas | neo | 1867 | H | TM |
| *Narcissus pseudonarcissus* L. | Amr | cas | neo | 1867 | H | TM |
| *Nemophila menziesii* Hooker fil. et Arnott | Hydp | cas | neo | | S | TM |
| *Nepeta cataria* L. | Lam | nat* | arN | | H | T |
| *Nepeta* ×*faasenii* Stearn | Lam | cas | neo | | NSH | T |
| *Nepeta grandiflora* M. Bieb. | Lam | cas | neo | 1900 | H | TM |
| *Nepeta racemosa* Lam. | Lam | cas | neo | | NSH | T |
| *Neslia paniculata* (L.) Desv. subsp. *paniculata* | Bra | nat* | arR | | H | T |
| *Nicandra physalodes* (L.) Gaertn. | Sol | cas | neo | 1853 | H | M |
| *Nicotiana alata* Link et Otto | Sol | cas | neo | | H | M |
| *Nicotiana rustica* L. | Sol | cas | neo | 1891 | H | TM |
| *Nicotiana tabacum* L. | Sol | cas | neo | 1891 | H | TM |
| *Nigella arvensis* L. | Ran | nat* | arR | | H | T |
| *Nigella damascena* L. | Ran | cas | neo | 1874 | H | TM |
| *Nigella sativa* L. | Ran | cas | neo | | H | TM |
| *Nonea lutea* (Desr.) DC. | Bor | cas | neo | | H | TM |
| *Nonea rosea* (M. Bieb.) Link | Bor | cas | neo | 1872 | H | TM |
| *Obione sibirica* (L.) Fischer | Chen | cas | neo | 1939 | H | M |
| *Ocimum basilicum* L. | Lam | cas | neo | | H | TM |
| *Oenothera acutifolia* Rostański | Ona | cas | neo | 1975 | H | M |
| *Oenothera* ×*albipercurva* Renner | Ona | cas | neo | 1899 | H | M |
| *Oenothera ammophila* Focke | Ona | cas | neo | 1848 | H | M |
| *Oenothera biennis* L. | Ona | inv | neo | 1831 | SH | TM |
| *Oenothera canovirens* Steele | Ona | cas | neo | 1953 | H | M |
| *Oenothera coronifera* Renner | Ona | cas | neo | 2001 | H | M |
| *Oenothera depressa* Greene | Ona | nat | neo | 1936 | SH | TM |
| *Oenothera fallax* Renner emend. Rostański | Ona | nat | neo | 1961 | H | M |
| *Oenothera flava* subsp. *taraxacoides* (Woot. et Standl) W. L. Wagner | Ona | cas | neo | 2000 | H | TM |
| *Oenothera glazioviana* M. Micheli | Ona | nat | neo | 1890 | H | M |
| *Oenothera hoelscheri* Rostański | Ona | cas | neo | 1975 | H | M |
| *Oenothera issleri* Rostański | Ona | cas | neo | 1949 | H | M |
| *Oenothera missouriensis* Sims | Ona | cas | neo | 1913 | H | M |
| *Oenothera moravica* Jehlík et Rostański | Ona | cas | neo | 1985 | H | M |
| *Oenothera oakesiana* S. Watson et Coulter | Ona | cas | neo | 1962 | H | M |
| *Oenothera parviflora* L. | Ona | cas | neo | 1914 | H | M |
| *Oenothera* ×*punctulata* Rostański et Gutte | Ona | cas | neo | 1972 | H | M |
| *Oenothera pycnocarpa* Atkinson et Bartlett | Ona | nat | neo | 1960 | H | M |
| *Oenothera rubricaulis* Klebahn | Ona | nat | neo | 1914 | H | M |
| *Oenothera stricta* Ledeb. | Ona | cas | neo | 1825 | H | T |
| *Oenothera subterminalis* Gates | Ona | cas | neo | 1967 | H | M |
| *Oenothera tetragona* Roth | Ona | cas | neo | 1884 | H | TM |
| *Oenothera victorini* Gates et Catcheside | Ona | cas | neo | 1973 | H | M |
| *Omphalodes verna* Moench | Bor | cas | neo | | SH | T |
| *Onobrychis viciifolia* Scop. | Fab | nat* | neo | 1852 | NS | T |
| *Onopordum acanthium* L. | Com | nat* | arM | | H | T |
| *Onopordum* ×*beckianum* John | Com | cas | neo | 1906 | H | TM |
| *Opuntia phaeacantha* Engelm. | Cac | cas# | neo | | S | T |
| *Ornithogalum nutans* L. | Lil | nat | neo | 1809 | SH | T |
| *Ornithopus compressus* L. | Fab | cas | neo | 1937 | H | M |
| *Ornithopus sativus* Brot. subsp. *sativus* | Fab | cas | neo | 1889 | SH | T |
| *Orobanche crenata* Forskål | Oro | cas | neo | 1896 | H | T |
| *Orobanche gracilis* Sm. | Oro | nat | neo | 1878 | S | T |
| *Orobanche hederae* Duby | Oro | nat# | neo | 1945 | H | TM |
| *Orobanche lucorum* A. Br. | Oro | nat# | neo | | H | TM |
| *Orobanche minor* Sm. | Oro | inv | ar | | H | T |
| *Orobanche nana* (Reuter) Beck | Oro | cas | neo | 1985 | H | T |

| Syntaxa | Abund | LocNo | Intr | Origin | LH | Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | s | 1 | a | E AS | a | K, Filippov 1999 |
| Ar Ae | r | 4 | d | E | pe | K |
| Ar Ae | r | 4 | d | E | pe | K |
| | r | 1 | d | AMN | a | K |
| Al Oa Si | sc | 5 | ad | E AS | pe | F |
| | r | 2 | d | | pe | F |
| | r | 2 | d | E | pe | F, Holub 1991 |
| | r | 2 | d | E AS | pe | F |
| Cl Sh Ah VE Si | c | 5 | a | AS | a | F |
| | r | 2 | d | AMS | a | F |
| | r | 1 | d | AMS | a | F |
| | r | 1 | d | AMN | a | F |
| | r | 1 | d | AMS | a | F |
| Cl Oa | sc | 4 | a | E AS AF | a | F |
| | r | 3 | d | E | a | F |
| | r | 2 | d | AS | a | F |
| | r | 1 | d | AS | a | F |
| | r | 1 | a | E | a | F |
| | e | 1 | a | AS | a | F |
| | r | 1 | d | AS | a | F |
| | r | 1 | a | | b | F |
| | r | 1 | a | | b | F |
| DM | r | 2 | ad | | b | F |
| DM | c | 5 | ad | | b a | F, Jehlík & Rostański 1980 |
| DM | r | 1 | a | | b | F |
| DM | s | 1 | a | | b | |
| DM | r | 3 | a | | b | F |
| DM | sc | 3 | a | | b | F, Roubal 1972 |
| | s | 1 | d | AMN | pe | K, Chrtek & Skočdopolová 2001a, Procházka 2002 |
| DM | sc | 3 | d | | b | F |
| DM | r | 2 | a | | b | F |
| | r | 2 | a | | b | F |
| | r | 1 | d | AMN | pe | F |
| | r | 1 | a | | b | F |
| | e | 1 | a | | b | F |
| | r | 1 | ad | | b | F |
| | s | 1 | a | | b | F |
| DM | r | 3 | a | | a b | F |
| DM | sc | 4 | a | | b | F, Roubal 1968 |
| | e | 1 | a | AMS | a b | F |
| | r | 1 | a | | b | F |
| | e | 1 | ad | AMN | pe | F |
| | r | 2 | a | | b | F |
| | r | 2 | d | E | pe | F |
| Br Fv Ar | sc | 5 | d | E AS | pe | F |
| Oa | la | 5 | a | E | b | K |
| | se | 1 | a | | b | Sutorý 2001 |
| | r | 1 | d | | pe | K |
| Ae An CR | r | 2 | d | E | pe | K |
| | e | 1 | a | E AS AF | a | F |
| | r | 3 | ad | E | a | F |
| | e | 1 | ad | E | b pe p | F |
| | e | 1 | a | E | b pe p | F |
| | r | 1 | d | E AS | b pe p | F |
| | s | 1 | d | E | b pe p | F |
| Sh Ah Ar | r | 3 | a | E AS AF | b pe p | F, Kropáč 1997, Jehlík 1998 |
| | e | 1 | ad | E | a b pe p | F |

| Taxon | Fam | Stat | Res | 1st | Landuse | Landscape |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Orobanche ramosa* L. | Oro | nat* | arI | | H | T |
| *Oxalis corniculata* L. | Oxa | nat | neo | 1852 | H | TM |
| *Oxalis debilis* Humboldt, Bonpland et Kunth | Oxa | cas | neo | 1963 | H | M |
| *Oxalis dillenii* Jacq. | Oxa | nat | neo | | H | TM |
| *Oxalis fontana* Bunge | Oxa | nat | neo | 1852 | H | TM |
| *Oxalis latifolia* Humboldt, Bonpland et Kunth | Oxa | cas | neo | 1963 | H | M |
| *Oxalis pes-caprae* L. | Oxa | cas | neo | 1961 | H | M |
| *Oxalis repens* Thunb. | Oxa | cas | neo | | H | TM |
| *Oxybaphus nyctagineus* (Michx) Sweet | Nyc | nat | neo | 1843 | H | TM |
| *Paeonia officinalis* L. | Pae | cas | neo | | H | TM |
| *Panicum capillare* subsp. *barbipulvinatum* (Nash) Tzvelev | Gra | cas | neo | 1968 | H | M |
| *Panicum capillare* L. subsp. *capillare* | Gra | nat | neo | 1940 | H | M |
| *Panicum compressum* Bivona | Gra | cas | neo | 1961 | H | M |
| *Panicum dichotomiflorum* Michx. | Gra | cas | neo | 1970 | H | M |
| *Panicum miliaceum* subsp. *agricolum* H. Scholz et Mikoláš | Gra | cas | neo | 1975 | H | TM |
| *Panicum miliaceum* L. subsp. *miliaceum* | Gra | cas | arN | | H | T |
| *Panicum miliaceum* subsp. *ruderale* (Kitagawa) Tzvelev | Gra | nat | neo | 1823 | H | M |
| *Panicum obtusum* Humboldt, Bonpland et Kunth | Gra | cas | neo | 1961 | H | M |
| *Panicum oligosanthes* Schult. | Gra | cas | neo | | H | M |
| *Papaver argemone* L. | Pap | nat* | arN | | SH | T |
| *Papaver atlanticum* subsp. *mesatlanticum* (Maire) Kadereit | Pap | cas | neo | 2001 | H | M |
| *Papaver croceum* Ledeb. | Pap | cas | neo | | H | TM |
| *Papaver dubium* L. | Pap | nat* | arM | | SH | T |
| *Papaver hybridum* L. | Pap | cas | neo | 1865 | H | TM |
| *Papaver lecoqii* Lamotte | Pap | nat | ar | | H | T |
| *Papaver pseudo-orientale* (Fedde) Medvedev | Pap | cas | neo | | H | TM |
| *Papaver rhoeas* L. | Pap | nat* | arN | | H | TM |
| *Papaver somniferum* L. subsp. *somniferum* | Pap | cas | ar | | H | TM |
| *Parapholis strigosa* (Dum.) C. E. Hubbard | Gra | cas | neo | | H | M |
| *Parentucellia viscosa* (L.) Caruel | Scr | cas | neo | 1882 | SH | T |
| *Parietaria judaica* L. | Urt | cas | neo | | H | TM |
| *Parietaria officinalis* L. | Urt | nat* | ar | | NSH | T |
| *Parietaria pennsylvanica* Willd. | Urt | cas | neo | 2000 | H | M |
| *Parthenocissus inserta* (Kerner) Fritsch | Vit | inv | neo | 1900 | NSH | TM |
| *Parthenocissus quinquefolia* (L.) Planchon | Vit | nat | neo | | NSH | TM |
| *Pastinaca sativa* L. subsp. *sativa* | Api | nat* | ar | | SH | TM |
| *Pastinaca sativa* subsp. *urens* (Godron) Čelak. | Api | nat | ar | | SH | TM |
| *Paulownia tomentosa* (Thunb.) Steudel | Scr | cas | neo | | H | M |
| *Peltaria alliacea* Jacq. | Bra | cas | neo | 1993 | N | T |
| *Pentaglottis sempervirens* (L.) Tausch ex L. H. Bailey | Bor | cas | neo | 1989 | H | TM |
| *Persicaria orientalis* (L.) Spach | Poly | cas | neo | | H | TM |
| *Persicaria pennsylvanica* (L.) M. Gómez | Poly | cas | neo | 1968 | H | M |
| *Persicaria polystachya* (Wall. ex Meisner) H. Gross | Poly | inv | neo | | SH | T |
| *Petasites japonicus* (Sieb. et Zucc.) F. W. Schmidt | Com | cas | neo | | SH | TM |
| *Petroselinum crispum* (Mill.) A.W. Hill | Api | cas | ar | | H | TM |
| *Petunia ×atkinsiana* Loudon | Sol | cas | neo | | H | M |
| *Peucedanum austriacum* (Jacq.) Koch | Api | cas | neo | 1837 | S | T |
| *Phacelia campanularia* A. Gray | Hydp | cas | neo | | H | TM |
| *Phacelia ciliata* A. Gray | Hydp | cas | neo | | H | TM |
| *Phacelia tanacetifolia* Bentham | Hydp | cas | neo | 1891 | H | TM |
| *Phalaris arundinacea* var. *picta* L. | Gra | cas | neo | | SH | T |
| *Phalaris brachystachys* Link | Gra | cas | neo | 1961 | H | TM |
| *Phalaris canariensis* L. | Gra | cas | neo | 1867 | H | TM |
| *Phalaris coerulescens* Desf. | Gra | cas | neo | | H | M |
| *Phalaris minor* Retz. | Gra | cas | neo | 1961 | H | TM |
| *Phalaris paradoxa* L. | Gra | cas | neo | 1961 | H | TM |
| *Phaseolus coccineus* L. | Fab | cas | neo | | H | TM |

| Syntaxa | Abund | LocNo | Intr | Origin | LH | Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Er PS | e | 3 | a | E AS AF | a b pe p | F, Jehlík 1998 |
| SO | r | 4 | a | E AS AU AF | a b pe | F |
| VE | s | 1 | a | AMS | pe | F, Holub & Holubičková 1980, Jehlík 1995, 1998 |
| VE PS SO | r | 2 | a | AMN | a b pe | F |
| SO CE Ae Cr Ai Sa | sc | 5 | a | AMN | a b pe | F |
| VE | r | 1 | a | AMC AMS | pe | F, Jehlík 1995, 1998 |
| | r | 1 | a | AF | pe | Dvořák & Kühn 1966 |
| MP VE | r | 3 | ad | AS AU | a b pe | F |
| Oa Ar | r | 2 | ad | AMN AMC | pe | F, Jehlík 1998 |
| | r | 2 | d | E AS | pe | F |
| | r | 1 | a | AMN | a | K, Jehlík 1998 |
| Pa Si | sc | 2 | a | AMN | a | K, Jehlík 1998 |
| | se | 1 | a | E | a | Dvořák & Kühn 1966 |
| | sc | 2 | a | AMN | a | K, Jehlík 1998 |
| PS Er Si | sc | 2 | a | E | a | K, Jehlík 1998 |
| Si PS | r | 4 | d | AS | a | K |
| | sc | 2 | a | AS | a | K, Jehlík 1998 |
| | se | 1 | a | AMC AMS | pe | K, Dvořák & Kühn 1966 |
| | r | 1 | a | AMC AMS | pe | K |
| Ah Cl Sh Fv Ab | c | 5 | a | E | a | F |
| | r | 1 | d | AF | pe | |
| SO | r | 1 | d | AS | pe | F |
| Ah Si Cl Sh AS | sc | 5 | a | E AS AF | a | F |
| | e | 1 | a | E AS AF | a | F |
| | r | 1 | a | E | a | F |
| | r | 1 | d | AS | pe | F |
| Cl Sh Ah Si | c | 5 | a | E AS AF | a | F |
| Si | sc | 4 | d | E AS | a | F |
| | r | 1 | a | E | a | K |
| | e | 1 | a | E | ap | F |
| | e | 1 | a | E | a pe | F |
| TA Ai BS IS GA Al | sc | 3 | ad | E | pe | F |
| Si | r | 1 | a | AMN | a | K |
| Ai BS CR Ae | la | 5 | d | AMN | s | F |
| BS Ae | sc | 3 | d | AMN | s | F |
| Ar DM | c | 5 | ad | AS | b pe | F |
| Ar DM | sc | 4 | a | AS | b pe | F |
| | r | 2 | d | AS | t | F |
| | s | 1 | a | E | pe | K, Mandák 1995 |
| | s | 1 | d | E | pe | F, Zlámalík 1996, Holub 1996 |
| | r | 2 | d | AS | a | F |
| | r | 1 | a | AMN | a | K |
| Ae | sc | 3 | d | AS | pe | F |
| | r | 1 | d | AS | pe | K |
| Si | sc | 4 | d | E AS | b | F |
| Si | r | 4 | d | AMS | a | F |
| | e | 1 | a | E | pe | F |
| | r | 1 | d | AMN | a | F |
| | r | 1 | d | AMN | a | F |
| Ah Sh Si | r | 4 | d | AMN | a | F |
| Ae Al Ar | sc | 5 | d | | pe | K |
| | se | 2 | a | E AS | a | K, Dvořák & Kühn 1966 |
| | sc | 2 | a | E | a | K, Dvořák & Kühn 1966 |
| | r | 2 | a | E | pe | K |
| | se | 2 | a | E AS AF | a | K, Dvořák & Kühn 1966 |
| | se | 2 | a | E AS AF | a | K, Dvořák & Kühn 1966 |
| | s | 1 | d | AMC AMS | pe | F |

| Taxon | Fam | Stat | Res | 1st | Landuse | Landscape |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Phaseolus vulgaris* L. | Fab | cas | neo | | H | TM |
| *Philadelphus coronarius* L. | Phi | cas# | neo | 1819 | SH | TM |
| *Phleum paniculatum* Huds. | Gra | cas | neo | | H | M |
| *Phleum subulatum* (Savi) A. et Gr. | Gra | cas | neo | | H | M |
| *Phlox drummondii* Hooker | Pole | cas | neo | | H | M |
| *Phlox paniculata* L. | Pole | cas | neo | 1880 | H | TM |
| *Phlox subulata* L. | Pole | cas | neo | | H | M |
| *Pholiurus incurvus* Schinz et Thell. | Gra | cas | neo | 1961 | H | M |
| *Physalis alkekengi* L. var. *alkekengi* | Sol | nat | ar | | NSH | TM |
| *Physalis alkekengi* var. *franchetii* (Masters) Makino | Sol | cas | neo | | SH | TM |
| *Physalis angulata* L. | Sol | cas | neo | 1972 | H | TM |
| *Physalis peruviana* L. | Sol | cas | neo | | H | TM |
| *Physalis philadelphica* Lam. | Sol | cas | neo | 1935 | H | TM |
| *Physalis pubescens* L. | Sol | cas | neo | 2001 | H | T |
| *Physocarpus opulifolius* (L.) Maxim. | Ros | inv | neo | 1874 | NSH | T |
| *Phytolacca americana* L. | Phy | cas | neo | 1853 | NSH | T |
| *Phytolacca esculenta* Van Houtte | Phy | nat | neo | 1956 | H | M |
| *Pimpinella anisum* L. | Api | cas | neo | | H | T |
| *Pinus nigra* Arnold | Pin | nat | neo | | NS | T |
| *Pinus strobus* L. | Pin | inv | neo | 1800 | N | T |
| *Pistia stratiotes* L. | Ara | cas | neo | | N | TM |
| *Pisum sativum* L. | Fab | cas | ar | | H | TM |
| *Plantago afra* L. | Plan | cas | neo | 1851 | H | TM |
| *Plantago alpina* L. | Plan | cas# | neo | 1934 | N | T |
| *Plantago coronopus* L. subsp. *coronopus* | Plan | cas | neo | 1935 | H | M |
| *Plantago gentianoides* Sibth. et Sm.. | Plan | cas | neo | | H | TM |
| *Plantago major* L. subsp. *major* | Plan | inv | ar | | H | TM |
| *Plantago ×mixta* Domin | Plan | cas | arch | | SH | T |
| *Plantago ×moravica* Chrtek | Plan | cas | arch | | SH | T |
| *Platanus ×hispanica* Mill. | Plat | cas | neo | | H | M |
| *Platycladus orientalis* (L.) Franco | Cup | cas | neo | 1950 | N | T |
| *Polycarpon tetraphyllum* (L.) L. | Car | cas | neo | 1863 | H | M |
| *Polycnemum arvense* L. | Chen | nat* | ar | | NSH | T |
| *Polycnemum heuffelii* A. F. Láng | Chen | nat* | ar | | NS | T |
| *Polycnemum majus* A. Braun | Chen | nat* | ar | | NSH | T |
| *Polygonatum latifolium* (Jacq.) Desf. | Lil | nat | neo | 1809 | H | M |
| *Polygonum aviculare* L. | Poly | nat* | ar | | H | TM |
| *Polypogon fugax* Nees ex Steud. | Gra | cas | neo | 1964 | H | M |
| *Polypogon monspeliensis* (L.) Desf. | Gra | cas | neo | 1961 | H | M |
| *Populus balsamifera* L. | Sal | cas | neo | 1880 | H | M |
| *Populus ×canadensis* Moench | Sal | inv | neo | | SH | TM |
| *Portulaca grandiflora* Hooker | Por | cas | neo | 1937 | H | M |
| *Portulaca oleracea* L. subsp. *oleracea* | Por | nat* | arR | | H | TM |
| *Potentilla fruticosa* L. | Ros | cas# | neo | 1977 | S | T |
| *Potentilla intermedia* L. | Ros | nat | neo | 1903 | H | M |
| *Potentilla supina* subsp. *paradoxa* (Nutt.) Soják | Ros | cas | neo | | SH | T |
| *Primula vulgaris* Huds. subsp. *vulgaris* | Pri | nat | neo | | SH | T |
| *Prunus armeniaca* L. | Ros | cas | ar | | H | TM |
| *Prunus cerasifera* Ehrh. | Ros | nat | neo | | SH | T |
| *Prunus cerasus* L. | Ros | nat* | ar | | NSH | T |
| *Prunus domestica* L. | Ros | nat* | ar | | SH | T |
| *Prunus ×eminens* G. Beck | Ros | nat* | ar | | NS | T |
| *Prunus ×fruticans* Weihe | Ros | nat | ar | | S | T |
| *Prunus insititia* L. | Ros | nat* | ar | | SH | T |
| *Prunus laurocerasus* L. | Ros | cas | neo | 2001 | H | M |
| *Prunus persica* (L.) Batsch | Ros | cas | ar | | H | TM |
| *Prunus serotina* Ehrh. | Ros | inv | neo | | NS | TM |

| Syntaxa | Abund | LocNo | Intr | Origin | LH | Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | r | 2 | d | AMS | a | F |
| | r | 3 | d | E | s | F |
| | r | 1 | a | E | a pe | K |
| | r | 1 | a | E | a | K |
| | r | 1 | d | AMN | a | F |
| | r | 2 | d | AMN | pe | F |
| | r | 2 | d | AMN | pe | F |
| | se | 1 | a | E AS | a | Dvořák & Kühn 1966 |
| CR BS Ai Ae | sc | 4 | d | E | pe | F, Hendrych 1989 |
| | r | 1 | d | AS | pe | F |
| | se | 1 | d | AMN AMC AMS | a | F |
| | r | 1 | d | AMS | pe | F |
| | r | 2 | d | AMC | a | F, Pyšek 1995 |
| | s | 1 | d | AMN AMC AMS | a | F |
| Ai | la | 4 | d | AMN | s | F |
| | r | 2 | d | AMN | pe | F |
| Ar Ae Al | r | 3 | d | AS | pe | F, Skalický 1972 |
| | r | 2 | d | AS | a | F |
| Br Fv Qp Cr DS | sc | 5 | d | E | t | F |
| GQ | la | 5 | d | AMN | t | F |
| Le | e | 1 | d | AS AF AMC AMS | pe | K |
| Si | r | 4 | d | E AS | a | F |
| | se | 1 | a | E AS | a | F |
| Na NA | e | 1 | d | E | pe | F, Chrtek & Skočdopolová 1995 |
| | e | 1 | a | E | a pe | F |
| | e | 1 | d | E | pe | F |
| MP Sg Si Cy | c | 5 | a | E AS AF | pe | F |
| | e | 1 | a | | pe | F |
| | r | 1 | a | | pe | F |
| | r | 1 | d | | t | F |
| | r | 1 | d | AS | s t | F |
| MP | r | 1 | a | E | a | F |
| Co PF Ah Sn Ab | r | 4 | a | E AS | a | F |
| Cl AS | e | 2 | a | E | a | F |
| Fv Ah Si Cl DM | r | 4 | a | E AS | a | F, Novák 2001 |
| | r | 1 | d | E | pe | K |
| VE SO Si | c | 5 | a | E AS | a | F |
| | se | 1 | a | E AS AF | a | |
| | r | 1 | a | E AS AF | a | K, Dvořák & Kühn 1966 |
| | r | 1 | d | AMN | t | K |
| SS St DM | la | 4 | ad | | t | F |
| Si VE | r | 1 | d | AMS | a | F, Domin 1937a, Petřík 2001 |
| Er PS MP | sc | 5 | a | AS AF | a | F |
| | s | 1 | d | AS | s | F |
| DM MP | r | 3 | a | E | b pe | F |
| Bi Pa | e | 1 | a | AMN AS | a pe | F |
| | r | 2 | a | E AS AF | pe | F |
| | r | 3 | d | AS | t s | F |
| BS Bd PR | sc | 5 | d | E AS | t s | F |
| PR Bd BS CR | sc | 5 | d | E AS | t s | F |
| BS Bd PR | sc | 4 | d | | t s | F |
| Ps Gs Bd | sc | 4 | a | | s | F |
| Bd Ai BS | r | 4 | a | | s | F |
| BS Bd PR | sc | 5 | d | AS | t s | F |
| | r | 1 | d | E AS | s | F |
| | r | 3 | d | AS | t s | F |
| GQ SS | la | 4 | d | AMN | t s | F |

| Taxon | Fam | Stat | Res | 1st | Landuse | Landscape |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Prunus virginiana* L. | Ros | cas | neo | | S | T |
| *Pseudolysimachion incanum* (L.) Holub subsp. *incanum* | Scr | cas | neo | | H | TM |
| *Pseudolysimachion* ×*neglectum* (Vahl) Trávníček | Scr | cas | neo | 1940 | N | T |
| *Pseudotsuga menziesii* (Mirbel) Franco | Pin | nat | neo | | N | T |
| *Puccinellia gigantea* (Grossh.) Grossh. | Gra | cas | neo | | H | M |
| *Pulmonaria sibirica* L. | Bor | cas | neo | | SH | T |
| *Pulsatilla vulgaris* Mill. | Ran | cas | neo | 1852 | NS | T |
| *Pulsatilla slavica* Reuss | Ran | nat# | neo | | N | T |
| *Puschkinia scilloides* Adams | Hya | nat# | neo | 1856 | NS | T |
| *Pyrethrum macrophyllum* (W. et K.) Willd. | Com | nat | neo | | SH | T |
| *Pyrus* ×*amphigenea* Domin ex Dostálek | Ros | nat | ar | | NS | T |
| *Pyrus communis* L. | Ros | nat | ar | | NSH | TM |
| *Pyrus* ×*nivalis* Jacq. | Ros | nat | ar | | NS | T |
| *Quercus rubra* L. | Fag | inv | neo | | N | TM |
| *Ranunculus acris* subsp. *friesianus* (Jordan) Rouy et Fouc. | Ran | cas | neo | 1882 | H | TM |
| *Ranunculus arvensis* L. | Ran | nat* | arB | | H | T |
| *Raphanus raphanistrum* L. | Bra | nat* | arN | | H | TM |
| *Raphanus sativus* L. subsp. *sativus* | Bra | cas | ar | | H | TM |
| *Rapistrum rugosum* subsp. *orientale* (L.) Arcang. | Bra | cas | neo | 1940 | H | T |
| *Rapistrum rugosum* (L.) All. subsp. *rugosum* | Bra | cas | neo | 1850 | H | T |
| *Reseda alba* L. subsp. *alba* | Res | cas | neo | 1840 | H | TM |
| *Reseda lutea* L. subsp. *lutea* | Res | nat | arR | | SH | T |
| *Reseda luteola* L. | Res | nat* | arN | | SH | T |
| *Reseda odorata* L. | Res | cas | neo | 1900 | H | T |
| *Reseda phyteuma* L. | Res | nat* | ar | | NSH | T |
| *Reynoutria* ×*bohemica* Chrtek et Chrtková | Poly | inv | neo | 1942 | NSH | TM |
| *Reynoutria japonica* var. *compacta* Moldenke | Poly | cas | neo | 1995 | SH | TM |
| *Reynoutria japonica* Houtt. var. *japonica* | Poly | inv | neo | 1892 | SH | TM |
| *Reynoutria sachalinensis* (F. Schmidt) Nakai | Poly | inv | neo | 1869 | SH | TM |
| | | | | | | |
| *Rhagadiolus stellatus* (L.) Gaertn. | Com | cas | neo | 1929 | H | M |
| *Rheum rhabarbarum* L. | Poly | cas | neo | 1967 | H | TM |
| *Rhus hirta* (L.) Sudw. | Ana | inv | neo | 1900 | SH | T |
| *Rhus toxicodendron* L. | Ana | cas | neo | 1874 | H | TM |
| *Ribes aureum* Pursh | Gro | cas | neo | 1900 | NSH | T |
| *Ribes odoratum* Wendl. fil. | Gro | nat | neo | | SH | T |
| *Ribes rubrum* L. | Gro | nat* | neo | 1809 | NSH | T |
| *Ribes spicatum* Robson | Gro | cas | neo | 1885 | NSH | T |
| *Ricinus communis* L. | Eup | cas | neo | 1996 | H | TM |
| *Robinia pseudacacia* L. | Fab | inv | neo | 1874 | NSH | TM |
| *Rodgersia aesculifolia* Batalin | Sax | cas | neo | 2001 | S | T |
| *Rosa* ×*alba* L. | Ros | cas# | neo | 1874 | H | T |
| *Rosa* ×*centifolia* L. | Ros | cas# | ar | | H | T |
| *Rosa foetida* J. Herrmann | Ros | cas | neo | 1814 | NS | T |
| *Rosa glauca* Pourr. | Ros | cas | neo | 1874 | SH | TM |
| *Rosa rugosa* Thunb. | Ros | nat# | neo | 1950 | SH | TM |
| *Rosa villosa* L. | Ros | cas | ar | | SH | TM |
| *Rostraria cristata* (L.) Tzvelev | Gra | cas | neo | | H | M |
| *Rubia tinctorum* L. | Rub | cas | neo | 1800 | H | M |
| *Rubus allegheniensis* Porter | Ros | nat | neo | | NSH | T |
| *Rubus armeniacus* Focke | Ros | nat | neo | | H | TM |
| *Rubus canadensis* L. | Ros | nat | neo | | SH | TM |
| *Rubus illecebrosus* Focke | Ros | cas | neo | | SH | TM |
| *Rubus laciniatus* Willd. | Ros | nat | neo | | NSH | TM |
| *Rubus moschus* Juz. | Ros | nat | neo | | SH | TM |
| *Rubus occidentalis* L. | Ros | cas | neo | 1997 | S | T |
| *Rubus odoratus* L. | Ros | nat | neo | 1880 | NS | T |

| Syntaxa | Abund | LocNo | Intr | Origin | LH | Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | s | 1 | d | AMN | t s | F |
| | r | 1 | d | E AS | pe | F, Trávníček 1998 |
| | se | 1 | d | | pe | F |
| Cr GQ LF | r | 3 | d | AMN | t | F |
| | r | 1 | a | AS | a pe | K |
| | r | 1 | d | AS | pe | F |
| Fv HS | r | 2 | d | E | pe | F |
| | s | 1 | d | E | pe | F, Šuk 2001 |
| Ar | r | 3 | d | AS | pe | K |
| Ae GA | r | 2 | d | E | pe | K |
| Bd | sc | 4 | ad | | t | F |
| Bd BS | sc | 5 | d | AS | t | F |
| Bd | e | 2 | d | E AS | t | F |
| GQ LF Cr | sc | 5 | d | AMN | t | F |
| Ar Cy | r | 1 | a | E | pe | F |
| Cl | sc | 5 | a | E AS AF | a | F |
| Ah Sh SO Si | c | 5 | a | E AS | a | F |
| | r | 2 | d | E AS | a b | F |
| Si Cl Al | r | 2 | a | E AS | a b | F |
| Si Cl Al | r | 3 | a | E AS | a b | F, Hejný et al. 1973 |
| | r | 1 | d | E | a | F |
| Oa DM CA Br | sc | 5 | a | E AS | pe a b | F |
| Oa Al | sc | 5 | ad | E | b | F |
| | r | 2 | d | | a | F |
| Cl | r | 1 | a | E | a b | F, Roubal 1984, Hendrych 1978 |
| Sf Ae BS | c | 5 | ad | | pe | F, Mandák & Pyšek 1997 |
| | r | 1 | d | AS | pe | K, Hlaváček et al. 1996, Mandák & Pyšek 1997 |
| Sf Ae BS | c | 5 | d | AS | pe | F, Beerling et al. 1994, Mandák & Pyšek 1997 |
| Sf Ae BS | la | 4 | d | AS | pe | F, Beerling et al.1994, Mandák & Pyšek 1997, Sukopp & Sukopp 1995 |
| | e | 1 | a | E AS | a | K |
| | r | 2 | d | AS | pe | F |
| | la | 3 | d | AMN | s t | F |
| | r | 1 | d | AMN | s | F |
| | r | 1 | d | AMN | s | F |
| | sc | 3 | d | AMN | s | F |
| Ai BS | sc | 5 | d | E | s | F |
| | r | 1 | d | E | s | F |
| | r | 1 | d | AF | a ss s t | F |
| BS TA CR BR | c | 5 | d | AMN | t s | F |
| | s | 1 | d | AS | pe | |
| | r | 3 | d | AS | s | F |
| | r | 3 | d | E | s | F |
| | r | 1 | d | AS | s | F |
| | r | 1 | d | E | s | F |
| | r | 3 | d | AS | s | F |
| | r | 2 | d | E | s | F |
| | r | 1 | a | E | a | K |
| | r | 2 | d | E AS | pe | F |
| GQ Bd PR | r | 2 | d | AMN | s | F |
| Al PR BS | r | 2 | d | E | s | F |
| | r | 1 | d | AMN | s | F, Žíla & Chán 2001 |
| | s | 1 | d | AS | ss | F |
| CE | r | 2 | d | | s | F |
| | s | 1 | d | E AS | s | F |
| | s | 1 | d | AMN | s | F |
| GQ Cr CE | sc | 3 | d | AMN | s | F |

| Taxon | Fam | Stat | Res | 1st | Landuse | Landscape |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Rubus parviflorus* Nutt. | Ros | nat | neo | | NSH | TM |
| *Rubus phoenicolasius* Maxim. | Ros | cas | neo | | H | TM |
| *Rubus sylvaticus* Weihe et Nees | Ros | nat | neo | | S | TM |
| *Rubus tuberculatus* Bab. | Ros | nat | neo | | H | TM |
| *Rubus ulmifolius* Schott | Ros | cas | neo | | SH | TM |
| *Rubus xanthocarpus* Bureau et Franchet | Ros | nat | neo | 1962 | S | T |
| *Rudbeckia hirta* L. | Com | nat | neo | 1873 | H | TM |
| *Rudbeckia laciniata* L. | Com | inv | neo | 1859 | NSH | TM |
| *Rumex acetosa* L. × *R. thyrsiflorus* Fingerh. | Poly | cas | neo | | SH | T |
| *Rumex alpinus* L. | Poly | inv | neo | 1819 | SH | T |
| *Rumex brownii* Campd. | Poly | cas | neo | 1965 | H | M |
| *Rumex* ×*corconticus* Kubát | Poly | cas | neo | 1981 | SH | T |
| *Rumex confertus* Willd. | Poly | cas | neo | 1965 | SH | TM |
| *Rumex dentatus* subsp. *halacsyi* (Rech.) Rech. fil. | Poly | cas | neo | 1965 | H | M |
| *Rumex* ×*hybridus* Kindberg | Poly | cas | neo | 1981 | SH | T |
| *Rumex longifolius* DC. | Poly | inv | neo | 1961 | SH | T |
| *Rumex* ×*mezei* Hausskn echt | Poly | cas | neo | 1980 | S | T |
| *Rumex obovatus* Danser | Poly | cas | neo | | H | M |
| *Rumex patientia* L. subsp. *patientia* | Poly | nat | neo | 1861 | H | M |
| *Rumex* ×*propinquus* Aresch | Poly | cas | neo | 1984 | H | T |
| *Rumex scutatus* L. | Poly | nat | neo | 1818 | NSH | T |
| *Rumex thyrsiflorus* Fingerh. | Poly | inv | neo | | NSH | T |
| *Rumex triangulivalvis* (Danser) Rech. fil. | Poly | nat | neo | 1943 | H | M |
| *Ruta graveolens* subsp. *hortensis* (Mill.) Gams | Rut | cas | neo | 1874 | NSH | TM |
| *Sagina apetala* Ard. subsp. *apetala* | Car | nat* | ar | | S | T |
| *Sagina apetala* subsp. *erecta* (Hornem.) F. Hermann | Car | nat* | ar | | SH | T |
| *Sagittaria latifolia* Willd. | Alis | cas | neo | | N | M |
| *Salix* ×*sepulcralis* Simk. | Sal | cas | neo | 2001 | N | T |
| *Salix acutifolia* Willd. | Sal | nat | neo | | N | T |
| *Salsola collina* Pallas | Chen | cas | neo | | H | M |
| *Salvia officinalis* L. | Lam | cas | neo | 1880 | SH | TM |
| *Salvia reflexa* Hornem. | Lam | cas | neo | 1934 | H | TM |
| *Salvia sclarea* L. | Lam | cas | neo | 1809 | SH | TM |
| *Salvia spinosa* L. | Lam | cas | neo | 1966 | H | M |
| *Salvia splendens* Ker-Gawl. | Lam | cas | neo | | H | TM |
| *Salvia verbenaca* L. | Lam | cas | neo | 1965 | H | M |
| *Salvia viridis* L. | Lam | cas | neo | 1908 | H | TM |
| *Sambucus ebulus* L. | Cap | nat* | ar | | SH | T |
| *Sanguisorba minor* subsp. *polygama* (W. et K.) Holub | Ros | nat | neo | 1840 | NSH | TM |
| *Sanguisorba tenuifolia* Fisch. ex Link | Ros | cas | neo | 1946 | H | TM |
| *Saponaria ocymoides* L. | Car | cas | neo | 1906 | NSH | T |
| *Saponaria officinalis* L. | Car | nat* | arP | | NSH | TM |
| *Satureja hortensis* L. | Lam | cas | neo | | H | TM |
| *Saxifraga cuneifolia* L. | Sax | cas | neo | | H | T |
| *Saxifraga cymbalaria* L. | Sax | cas | neo | 1955 | H | T |
| *Saxifraga* ×*geum* L. | Sax | nat | neo | | NSH | T |
| *Saxifraga hostii* Tausch subsp. *hostii* | Sax | nat | neo | 1850 | N | T |
| *Saxifraga hypnoides* L. | Sax | cas | neo | 1819 | N | T |
| *Saxifraga rotundifolia* L. | Sax | cas | neo | 1956 | S | T |
| *Scandix pecten-veneris* L. subsp. *pecten-veneris* | Api | nat* | ar | | H | T |
| *Scilla amoena* L. | Hya | cas | neo | 1809 | H | T |
| *Scilla luciliae* (Boiss.) Speta | Hya | cas | neo | | SH | T |
| *Scilla sibirica* Haw. | Hya | nat | neo | 1867 | H | T |
| *Scirpus pendulus* Mühlenb. | Cyp | cas | neo | | | |
| *Scleranthus annuus* L. | Car | nat* | arN | | NSH | T |
| *Scleroblitum atriplicinum* (F. Mueller) Ulbrich | Chen | cas | neo | 1963 | H | M |
| *Sclerochloa dura* (L.) P. B. | Gra | nat* | ar | | H | T |

| Syntaxa | Abund | LocNo | Intr | Origin | LH | Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | s | 1 | d | AMN | s | F |
| | r | 1 | d | AS | s | F |
| | s | 1 | d | E | s | F |
| PR | s | 1 | a | E | s | F |
| | s | 1 | d | E AF | s | F |
| | s | 1 | d | AS | pe | F, Holub & Palek 1981 |
| | sc | 2 | d | AMN | a b p | K |
| Ae Sf St | c | 5 | d | AMN | pe | K, Francírková 2001 |
| Ar | r | 4 | a | | pe | F |
| Ra Ae Pe PT CE Ad | la | 5 | d | E AS | pe | F, Hendrych 2001 |
| | se | 1 | a | AU | pe | F |
| | e | 1 | a | | pe | F, Kubát 1985 |
| Ar Al DM | r | 1 | a | E AS | pe | F, Jehlík & Kopecký 1967 |
| | e | 1 | a | E AS AF | a | F |
| PT Ar Ae | r | 2 | a | | pe | F, Kubát 1985 |
| Ae Al Ar PT Pe | la | 3 | a | E | pe | F, Kubínová & Krahulec 1997, 1999 |
| | e | 1 | a | | pe | F, Kubát 1985 |
| | e | 1 | a | AMS | a | F |
| Al DM | sc | 3 | ad | E AS | pe | F, Jehlík 1998 |
| | r | 1 | a | | pe | F, Kubát 1985 |
| | e | 3 | d | E AS AF | pe | F |
| DM Ar PF CA | la | 5 | a | E AS | pe | F |
| Si Al DM | r | 3 | a | AMN | pe | F, Hejný 1949, Hejný et al. 1973, Jehlík 1998 |
| Gs Fv | r | 3 | d | E | ss | F |
| Th | e | 1 | a | E | a | F |
| Th MP Ah Sg | e | 2 | a | E | a | F |
| | e | 1 | d | AMN | pe | K |
| Ph St | s | 1 | d | | t | F |
| | r | 2 | d | E AS | s | F |
| | r | 2 | a | AS | a | F |
| | r | 2 | d | E AS | ss | F |
| | e | 1 | a | AMN | a | F |
| | r | 1 | d | E AS | b pe | F |
| | se | 1 | a | E AS AF | pe | F, Štěpánková 1999 |
| | r | 1 | d | AMS | a | F |
| | e | 1 | a | E | pe | F |
| | r | 1 | d | E AS | a | F |
| Al Ae | sc | 5 | a | E AS | pe | F |
| Fv Br CA DM | r | 4 | a | E AS | pe | F, Holub 1978b |
| | e | 1 | d | AS | pe | F |
| | r | 2 | d | E | pe | F, Domin 1924, Michal 1949 |
| DM CA PF Ar | sc | 5 | d | E AS | pe | F |
| Si | r | 3 | d | E AS | a b | F |
| | r | 1 | d | E | pe | F |
| | r | 1 | d | E | a b | K, Procházka et al. 1983 |
| | sc | 3 | d | E | pe | F |
| DS | s | 1 | d | E | pe | F |
| | e | 1 | a | E | pe | F |
| | e | 1 | d | E AS | pe | F |
| Cl | r | 3 | a | E AS AF | a | F, Chrtek et al. 1968, Příhoda 2001 |
| | r | 1 | d | | pe | K |
| Ar | r | 3 | d | E AS | pe | K |
| Ar | sc | 3 | d | E AS | pe | K |
| | se | 1 | a | AMN | pe | Dostál 1989 |
| Ah Sn Ab Co Sr PS SO | c | 5 | a | E AS | a | F |
| | e | 1 | a | AU | a | F |
| MP | r | 5 | a | E AS | a | K, Chrtek & Žáková 1990 |

| Taxon | Fam | Stat | Res | 1st | Landuse | Landscape |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Scopolia carniolica* Jacq. | Sol | nat | neo | 1866 | NSH | T |
| *Scorpiurus muricatus* L. | Fab | cas | neo | | H | M |
| *Scrophularia canina* L. | Scr | cas | neo | 1961 | H | M |
| *Scrophularia chrysantha* Jaub. et Spach | Scr | cas | neo | 1855 | SH | T |
| *Scutellaria altissima* L. | Lam | nat | neo | 1901 | SH | T |
| *Secale cereale* L. | Gra | cas | arB | | H | TM |
| *Sedum aizoon* L. | Cra | cas | neo | 1880 | SH | T |
| *Sedum annuum* L. | Cra | cas | neo | | SH | T |
| *Sedum anopetalum* DC. | Cra | nat | neo | | S | T |
| *Sedum hispanicum* L. | Cra | inv | neo | | SH | TM |
| *Sedum hybridum* L. | Cra | nat | neo | | SH | T |
| *Sedum pallidum* var. *bithynicum* (Boiss.) Chamberlain | Cra | cas | neo | 2001 | H | TM |
| *Sedum rupestre* subsp. *erectum* t'Hart | Cra | nat | neo | | H | TM |
| *Sedum sarmentosum* Bunge | Cra | cas | neo | | SH | TM |
| *Sedum spurium* M. Bieb. | Cra | nat | neo | 1879 | NS | T |
| *Sedum stoloniferum* S. Gmelin | Cra | cas | neo | 2001 | SH | TM |
| *Sempervivum tectorum* L. | Cra | nat | neo | 1819 | H | T |
| *Senecio inaequidens* DC. | Com | cas | neo | 1997 | H | M |
| *Senecio rupestris* W. et K. | Com | cas | neo | 1879 | S | T |
| *Senecio vernalis* W. et K. | Com | nat | neo | 1872 | H | TM |
| *Senecio vulgaris* L. | Com | nat* | ar | | H | TM |
| *Setaria adhaerens* (Forskål) Chiovenda | Gra | cas | neo | | H | M |
| *Setaria faberi* Herrmann | Gra | nat | neo | 1961 | H | M |
| *Setaria gussonei* Kerguélen | Gra | nat* | ar | | H | TM |
| *Setaria italica* (L.) P. B. subsp. *italica* | Gra | cas | ar | | H | TM |
| *Setaria italica* subsp. *moharia* (Alef.) Körnicke | Gra | cas | ar | | H | TM |
| *Setaria pumila* (Poiret) R. et Sch. | Gra | nat* | arN | | H | TM |
| *Setaria verticillata* (L.) P. B. | Gra | nat* | arM | | H | TM |
| *Setaria viridis* subsp. *pycnocoma* (Steud.) Tzvelev | Gra | cas | neo | | H | M |
| *Setaria viridis* (L.) P. B. subsp. *viridis* | Gra | nat* | arN | | H | TM |
| *Sherardia arvensis* L. | Rub | nat* | ar | | H | T |
| *Schismus barbatus* (L.) Thell. | Gra | cas | neo | 1961 | H | M |
| *Schkuhria pinnata* (Lam.) O. Kuntze | Com | cas | neo | 1950 | H | T |
| *Sicyos angulata* L. | Cuc | cas | neo | 1880 | SH | TM |
| *Sida hermaphrodita* (L.) Rusby | Mal | cas | neo | 1958 | H | TM |
| *Sida rhombifolia* L. subsp. *rhombifolia* | Mal | cas | neo | 1979 | H | M |
| *Sida spinosa* L. | Mal | cas | neo | 1972 | H | M |
| *Silene armeria* L. | Car | cas | neo | 1850 | H | TM |
| *Silene cretica* subsp. *annulata* (Thore) Hayek | Car | cas | neo | 1941 | H | T |
| *Silene dichotoma* Ehrh. | Car | nat | neo | 1841 | SH | TM |
| *Silene gallica* L. | Car | cas | ar | | H | T |
| *Silene* ×*hampeana* Meusel et Werner | Car | nat | ar | | NS | T |
| *Silene latifolia* subsp. *alba* (Miller) Greuter et Burdet | Car | nat* | arN | | SH | TM |
| *Silene noctiflora* L. | Car | nat | arI | | H | T |
| *Silene* ×*grecescui* Gusul. | Car | cas | neo | 1972 | H | TM |
| *Silene pendula* L. | Car | cas | neo | 1896 | H | TM |
| *Silene viridiflora* L. | Car | cas# | neo | 1971 | NS | T |
| *Silphium perfoliatum* L. | Com | cas | neo | 1885 | N | T |
| *Silybum marianum* (L.) Gaertner | Com | cas | neo | 1872 | H | M |
| *Sinapis arvensis* L. | Bra | nat* | arN | | H | TM |
| *Sisymbrium altissimum* L. | Bra | nat | neo | 1815 | SH | TM |
| *Sisymbrium austriacum* Jacq. subsp. *austriacum* | Bra | cas | neo | 1858 | NSH | T |
| *Sisymbrium irio* L. | Bra | cas | neo | 1851 | H | TM |
| *Sisymbrium loeselii* L. | Bra | inv | neo | 1819 | H | TM |
| *Sisymbrium officinale* (L.) Scop. | Bra | nat | arN | | H | TM |
| *Sisymbrium orientale* subsp. *macroloma* (Pomel) Dvořák | Bra | cas | neo | 1958 | H | T |

| Syntaxa | Abund | LocNo | Intr | Origin | LH | Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TA Ae | r | 1 | d | E | pe | F |
| | r | 1 | a | E AS AF | a | F |
| | e | 1 | a | E AS AF | pe | F |
| | e | 1 | d | E AS | b pe | F, Chrtek J. & Skočdopolová 1996 |
| GA | sc | 3 | d | E AS | pe | F |
| Si | r | 5 | d | | a | K |
| | r | 2 | d | AS | pe | F |
| | s | 1 | d | E | a b | F |
| | r | 1 | d | E AS | pe | F, Holub 1972 |
| MP Ab | sc | 4 | d | E AS | pe | F |
| Cm | r | 2 | d | AS | pe | F |
| | s | 1 | d | E AS | pe | |
| Cm Ab | sc | 3 | d | E | pe | F |
| | r | 1 | d | AS | pe | F |
| Cm AS Ab | la | 4 | d | AS | pe | F |
| | r | 1 | d | AS | pe | |
| CA Ab | r | 3 | d | E | pe | F |
| Al | r | 1 | a | AF | pe | K, Mandák & Bímová 2001 |
| | e | 2 | a | E | a | K |
| Si Ah Sh | la | 5 | a | E AS | a | K |
| VE Si | c | 5 | a | E AS | a | K |
| | r | 1 | a | AS AF AMC AMS | a | K |
| PS | sc | 3 | a | AS | a | K, Jehlík 1971a, 1998 |
| Er Cl PS Si | r | 2 | a | | a | K |
| Si PS | r | 3 | d | | a | K |
| Si PS | r | 3 | d | | a | K |
| Er Cl | c | 5 | a | E AS | a | K |
| PS Er | la | 5 | a | E | a | K |
| | r | 1 | a | E AS | a | K |
| PS Er DM Sc AS Si Sh | sc | 5 | a | E AS | a | K |
| Sh Cl Ah | sc | 5 | a | E AS AF | a | F |
| | se | 1 | a | E | a | K, Dvořák & Kühn 1966 |
| | r | 1 | a | AMC AMS | a | K, Chrtek 1981 |
| GA Al BS | r | 3 | d | AMN | a | F |
| | r | 1 | d | AMN | pe | F |
| | r | 2 | a | AMN AMC AMS AS AF | ss | F |
| | r | 2 | a | AMN AMC AMS | pe ss | F |
| | r | 3 | ad | E | a | F |
| | e | 1 | a | E | a | F, Šourková 1978 |
| DM VT Ar | sc | 4 | a | E AS | a b | F |
| Ah | r | 3 | a | E | a b | F |
| Ae IS | sc | 4 | a | | ? | F |
| CA DM Oa PR Bd Al VT | c | 5 | a | E AS AF | pe a | F |
| Cl VT Sh | c | 5 | a | E AS | a b | F |
| | e | 1 | a | | ? | F, Smejkal 1973 |
| | r | 1 | d | E | a | F |
| Cr | se | 1 | d | E | pe | F, Smejkal 1973 |
| | r | 2 | d | AMN | pe | K |
| Si Oa | r | 3 | d | E | a | K |
| VE SO PS Si | c | 5 | ad | E AS AF | a | F |
| Si Sr Er | c | 5 | a | E AS | a | F |
| | e | 1 | a | E | b pe | F |
| Si | r | 2 | a | E AS | a | F, Dvořák 1982 |
| Si | c | 5 | a | E AS AF | a | F |
| Si Mn | c | 5 | a | E AS AF | a | F |
| | e | 2 | a | E | a | F |

| Taxon | Fam | Stat | Res | 1st | Landuse | Landscape |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Sisymbrium polymorphum* (Murray) Roth | Bra | cas | neo | 1959 | H | M |
| *Sisymbrium strictissimum* L. | Bra | nat | neo | 1819 | NSH | T |
| *Sisymbrium volgense* M. Bieb ex E. Foum | Bra | nat | neo | 1960 | H | TM |
| *Sisyrinchium angustifolium* Mill. | Iri | nat | neo | 1863 | S | T |
| *Sium sisarum* L. | Api | cas | neo | | S | T |
| *Smyrnium perfoliatum* L. | Api | nat | neo | 1886 | NSH | TM |
| *Solanum americanum* Mill. | Sol | cas | neo | 1966 | H | M |
| *Solanum carolinense* L. | Sol | cas | neo | 1985 | H | M |
| *Solanum cornutum* L. | Sol | cas | neo | 1899 | H | TM |
| *Solanum decipiens* Opiz | Sol | nat | neo | 1819 | H | TM |
| *Solanum linneanum* Hepper et Jaeger | Sol | cas | neo | | H | TM |
| *Solanum lycopersicum* L. | Sol | cas | neo | 1880 | SH | TM |
| *Solanum melongena* L. | Sol | cas | neo | | H | TM |
| *Solanum nigrum* L. | Sol | nat* | arN | | H | TM |
| *Solanum physalifolium* Rusby | Sol | cas | neo | 1975 | H | M |
| *Solanum pseudocapsicum* L. | Sol | cas# | neo | | H | TM |
| *Solanum pyracanthos* Lam. | Sol | cas | neo | 1940 | H | M |
| *Solanum scabrum* Mill. | Sol | cas | neo | 1975 | H | TM |
| *Solanum sisymbriifolium* Lam. | Sol | cas | neo | 1935 | H | TM |
| *Solanum triflorum* Nutt. | Sol | cas | neo | 1914 | H | M |
| *Solanum tuberosum* L. | Sol | cas | neo | | H | TM |
| *Solanum villosum* Mill. | Sol | cas | neo | 1850 | H | M |
| *Solidago canadensis* L. | Com | inv | neo | 1838 | NSH | TM |
| *Solidago gigantea* Aiton | Com | inv | neo | 1851 | NSH | TM |
| *Solidago graminifolia* (L.) Salisb. | Com | cas | neo | | H | TM |
| *Sonchus arvensis* L. subsp. *arvensis* | Com | nat* | arM | | SH | TM |
| *Sonchus asper* (L.) Hill | Com | nat | arM | | H | TM |
| *Sonchus oleraceus* L. | Com | nat* | ar | | H | TM |
| *Sorbaria sorbifolia* (L.) A. Braun | Ros | nat# | neo | 1940 | NS | T |
| *Sorbus domestica* L. | Ros | cas | neo | | NS | T |
| *Sorghum bicolor* (L.) Moench | Gra | cas | neo | | H | M |
| *Sorghum halepense* (L.) Pers. | Gra | cas | neo | 1927 | H | M |
| *Sorghum sudanense* (Piper) Stapf | Gra | cas | neo | | H | M |
| *Spergula arvensis* L. subsp. *arvensis* | Car | nat* | arN | | H | T |
| *Spergula arvensis* L. subsp. *arvensis* × *S. sativa* | Car | cas | ar | | H | T |
| *Spergula arvensis* subsp. *linicola* (Boreau) Janchen | Car | cas | ar | | H | T |
| *Spergula arvensis* subsp. *maxima* (Weihe) O. Schwarz | Car | cas | ar | | H | T |
| *Spergula arvensis* subsp. *sativa* (Boenn.) Čelak. | Car | nat | arB | | H | T |
| *Spinacia oleracea* L. | Chen | cas | arM | | H | TM |
| *Spiraea alba* Duroi | Ros | cas | neo | | H | T |
| *Spiraea* ×*billardii* Dippel | Ros | cas | neo | | H | TM |
| *Spiraea chamaedryfolia* L. | Ros | cas | neo | 1900 | NSH | T |
| *Spiraea crenata* L. | Ros | nat | neo | 1889 | N | T |
| *Spiraea douglasii* Hooker | Ros | cas# | neo | 1940 | SH | T |
| *Spiraea* ×*macrothyrsa* Dippel | Ros | cas# | neo | | | |
| *Sporobolus elongatus* (Lam.) R. Br. | Gra | cas | neo | 1961 | H | M |
| *Stachys affinis* Bunge | Lam | cas | neo | 1924 | H | T |
| *Stachys annua* (L.) L. | Lam | nat* | arM | | H | T |
| *Stachys arvensis* (L.) L. | Lam | nat | arN | | H | T |
| *Stachys byzantina* C. Koch | Lam | cas | neo | | H | TM |
| *Stellaria pallida* (Dumort.) Murb. | Car | nat* | ar | | NS | TM |
| *Symphoricarpos albus* (L.) Blake | Cap | inv | neo | | NSH | TM |
| *Symphoricarpos orbiculatus* Moench | Cap | cas# | neo | | H | TM |
| *Symphytum asperum* Lepechin | Bor | cas | neo | 1941 | H | TM |
| *Symphytum* ×*upplandicum* Nyman | Bor | nat | neo | 1908 | SH | T |
| *Syringa vulgaris* L. | Ole | inv | neo | 1809 | NSH | T |
| *Tagetes erecta* L. | Com | cas | neo | | H | TM |

| Syntaxa | Abund | LocNo | Intr | Origin | LH | Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | e | 1 | a | E AS | pe | F, Dvořák 1981 |
| Al GA Bd BS TA | sc | 4 | ad | E | pe | F |
| Al DM Si | r | 3 | a | E | pe | F, Jehlík 1971b, 1981, 1998, Hejný et al. 1973 |
| Ar Ap | r | 3 | d | AMN | pe | K, Pospíšil 1952, Kotlaba 1952 |
| | s | 1 | a | E | pe | K |
| GA CR Ai BS | r | 2 | ad | E AS | b | F, Křísa et al. 1968, Müller 1998 |
| | r | 1 | a | AMN AMS | a | F |
| | e | 1 | a | AMN | pe | F |
| | r | 1 | a | AMN | a pe | F |
| Si VE Al | sc | 4 | a | E | a | F |
| | s | 1 | a | AF | a ss s | F |
| Bi Cb Si | la | 5 | d | AMC AMS | a | F |
| | r | 1 | d | AS AF | a pe | F |
| VE Si | c | 5 | a | E | a | F |
| | r | 1 | a | AMS | a | F |
| | r | 1 | d | AMS | ss | F |
| | e | 1 | d | AF | s pe | F |
| | r | 1 | d | AF | a | F |
| | r | 2 | ad | AMS | a pe | F |
| | e | 2 | a | AMN | a pe | F |
| Si VE | c | 5 | d | AMS | pe | F |
| | s | 1 | a | E AS AF | a | F |
| Ar DM Al Ae BS SS | c | 5 | d | AMN | pe | K |
| St Ar Ae Sf BS CR | c | 5 | d | AMN | pe | K |
| | r | 1 | d | AMN | pe | K |
| Si Pa VE | c | 5 | a | E | pe | K |
| VE Si | c | 5 | a | E | a | K |
| VE Si | c | 5 | a | E | a | K |
| Cr | r | 2 | d | AS | s | F |
| Bd | r | 3 | d | E AS AF | t | F |
| | r | 2 | d | AF | a | K |
| | r | 1 | a | E AS | pe | K, Hejný et al. 1973, Jehlík 1998 |
| | r | 1 | a | AF | a | K |
| SO PS Ah | c | 5 | a | E AS | a | F |
| | r | 2 | a | | a | F |
| Ah | e | 1 | ad | E AS | a | F |
| Ah | e | 3 | ad | E AS | a | F |
| SO PS Ah | sc | 2 | ad | E AS | a | F |
| Si | r | 2 | d | AS | a | F |
| | r | 2 | d | AMN | s | F |
| | r | 2 | d | | s | F |
| | r | 1 | d | E AS | s | F |
| | s | 1 | d | E AS | s | F |
| | r | 2 | d | AMN | s | F |
| | r | 1 | d | | s | F |
| | se | 1 | a | AS AF AMC AMS | pe | Dvořák & Kühn 1966 |
| | e | 2 | d | AS | pe | K, Novák 1924, Chrtek 1994 |
| Cl VE Si | r | 5 | a | E AS | a | F |
| Ah SO | e | 2 | a | E AS AF | a | F |
| | r | 2 | d | AS | pe | F |
| Ab MP | sc | 5 | a | E | a | F |
| BS | sc | 5 | d | AMN | s | F |
| BS Cr Ae | r | 3 | d | AMN | s | F |
| Ae Ar Ap | r | 2 | d | AS | pe | F, Smejkal 1978 |
| Ae Pa | r | 4 | ad | | pe | F |
| Bd BS | sc | 5 | d | E | s t | F |
| | r | 2 | d | AMC | a | K |

| Taxon | Fam | Stat | Res | 1st | Landuse | Landscape |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Tagetes patula* L. | Com | cas | neo | | H | TM |
| *Tanacetum parthenium* (L.) Schultz-Bip. | Com | nat | ar | | H | T |
| *Tanacetum vulgare* L. | Com | inv | ar | | SH | TM |
| *Telekia speciosa* (Schreb.) Baumg. | Com | inv | neo | | SH | T |
| *Tetragonia tetragonoides* (Pallas) O. Kuntze | Aiz | cas | neo | 1918 | H | TM |
| *Teucrium marum* L. | Lam | cas | neo | | H | TM |
| *Teucrium polium* L. | Lam | cas | neo | 1960 | H | TM |
| *Teucrium scorodonia* L. | Lam | nat | neo | 1806 | SH | T |
| *Thladiantha dubia* Bunge | Cuc | cas | neo | 1939 | SH | TM |
| *Thlaspi arvense* L. | Bra | nat* | arN | | H | TM |
| *Thlaspi kovatsii* Heuff. | Bra | cas | neo | | H | M |
| *Thymus drucei* Ronniger | Lam | cas | neo | 1974 | NS | T |
| *Thymus vulgaris* L. | Lam | cas | neo | | SH | TM |
| *Tilia tomentosa* Moench | Til | cas | neo | 2001 | H | M |
| *Torilis arvensis* (Hudson) Link subsp. *arvensis* | Api | nat* | ar | | H | T |
| *Torilis nodosa* (L.) Gaertn. | Api | cas | neo | | H | T |
| *Tragopogon dubius* Scop. | Com | nat | ar | | SH | TM |
| *Tragopogon* ×*mirabilis* Rouy | Com | cas | neo | | H | TM |
| *Tragopogon porrifolius* L. | Com | cas | neo | 1872 | H | TM |
| *Tragus racemosus* (L.) All. | Gra | cas | neo | | H | TM |
| *Tribulus terrestris* L. | Zyg | cas | neo | | H | M |
| *Trifolium alexandrinum* L. | Fab | cas | neo | 1960 | H | M |
| *Trifolium angulatum* W. et K. | Fab | cas | neo | 1976 | N | T |
| *Trifolium angustifolium* M. Bieb. | Fab | cas | neo | 1923 | H | T |
| *Trifolium glomeratum* L. | Fab | cas | neo | 1961 | H | M |
| *Trifolium hybridum* L. subsp. *hybridum* | Fab | nat* | neo | 1819 | SH | TM |
| *Trifolium incarnatum* L. subsp. *incarnatum* | Fab | cas | neo | 1870 | SH | T |
| *Trifolium lappaceum* L. | Fab | cas | neo | 1916 | H | M |
| *Trifolium ornithopodioides* L. | Fab | cas | neo | 1960 | H | M |
| *Trifolium pallidum* W. et K. | Fab | cas | neo | 1930 | H | M |
| *Trifolium pannonicum* Jacq. | Fab | nat | neo | 1919 | NS | T |
| *Trifolium pratense* subsp. *americanum* (C. O. Harz) Soják | Fab | cas | neo | 1880 | SH | T |
| *Trifolium pratense* subsp. *sativum* (Schreber) Schübl. et Mart. | Fab | cas | neo | | H | TM |
| *Trifolium resupinatum* L. | Fab | cas | neo | 1853 | H | TM |
| *Trifolium squamosum* L. | Fab | cas | neo | 1930 | H | M |
| *Trifolium subterraneum* L. | Fab | cas | neo | 1962 | H | M |
| *Trifolium tomentosum* L. | Fab | cas | neo | 1961 | H | M |
| *Trigonella caerulea* (L.) Ser. | Fab | cas | neo | 1874 | H | T |
| *Trigonella foenum-graceum* L. | Fab | cas | neo | 1889 | H | T |
| *Tripleurospermum inodorum* (L.) Schultze | Com | inv | arM | | H | TM |
| *Triticum aestivum* L. | Gra | cas | ar | | H | TM |
| *Triticum dicoccon* Schrank | Gra | cas | ar | | H | T |
| *Triticum polonicum* L. | Gra | cas | neo | | H | T |
| *Triticum turgidum* L. | Gra | cas | neo | | H | T |
| *Tropaeolum majus* L. | Tro | cas | neo | | H | TM |
| *Tulipa* ×*gesnerana* L. | Lil | cas | neo | | SH | TM |
| *Tulipa sylvestris* L. | Lil | cas | neo | 1867 | NSH | T |
| *Turgenia latifolia* (L.) Hoffm. | Api | nat* | ar | | H | T |
| *Ulex europaeus* L. | Fab | cas# | neo | 1880 | S | T |
| *Urtica dodartii* L. | Urt | cas | neo | | H | TM |
| *Urtica pilulifera* L. | Urt | cas | neo | 1872 | H | TM |
| *Urtica urens* L. | Urt | nat* | arN | | H | T |
| *Vaccaria hispanica subsp. grandiflora* (Ser.) Holub | Car | nat* | arP | | H | T |
| *Valerianella dentata* (L.) Pollich subsp. *dentata* | Val | nat* | arN | | H | T |
| *Valerianella dentata* subsp. *eriosperma* (Wallr.) Holub | Val | nat* | ar | | H | T |
| *Valerianella rimosa* Bast. | Val | nat* | ar | | H | T |
| *Vallisneria spiralis* L. | Hydc | cas | neo | | N | T |

| Syntaxa | Abund | LocNo | Intr | Origin | LH | Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Si | r | 3 | d | AMC | a | K |
| Cm Al Si | sc | 5 | d | E AS | pe | K |
| Al CA Ar | c | 5 | a | E | pe | K |
| Ae Ai IS | sc | 4 | d | E | pe | K |
| | r | 1 | d | AMS AS AU | a | F |
| | r | 1 | d | E | s | F |
| | e | 1 | a | E AS AF | s | F |
| GQ LF CE | r | 3 | ad | E | pe ss | F, Kubát 1993 |
| Si Ae | r | 3 | d | AS | pe | F |
| VE SO Ah | c | 5 | a | E AS | a b | F |
| | s | 1 | a | E | pe | F |
| | r | 1 | d | E | ss | F, Čáp 1982 |
| | r | 2 | d | E | s ss | F |
| | r | 1 | d | E | t | F |
| Oa Al DM Cl | r | 3 | a | E AS | a | F |
| | e | 1 | a | E | a | F |
| DM Sc | c | 5 | a | E | a | K |
| | r | 1 | a | | a pe | K |
| | r | 1 | d | E | a | K |
| Sr | r | 1 | a | E | a | K |
| Er MP | r | 1 | a | E AS | a | F |
| | e | 1 | ad | E | a | F |
| | e | 1 | a | E | a | F |
| | se | 1 | a | E AS | a | F |
| | e | 1 | a | E AS | a | F |
| Ap C Ar Pa | c | 5 | d | E AS | b pe | F |
| Pa Ar | sc | 5 | ad | E | a b | F |
| | e | 1 | a | E AS | a | F |
| | e | 1 | a | E | a | F |
| | e | 1 | a | E AS | a b | F |
| | r | 1 | ad | E | pe | F, Hendrych 1968 |
| | e | 2 | d | | pe | F |
| Pa Ar | sc | 5 | d | | pe | F |
| | r | 3 | ad | AS | a | F |
| | e | 1 | a | E AS | a | F |
| | r | 2 | a | E AS AF | a | F |
| | e | 1 | a | E AS | a | F |
| | sc | 3 | d | E | a | F |
| | sc | 3 | d | E AS | a | F |
| Si DM | c | 5 | a | E | a | K |
| Si SO PS | sc | 5 | d | | a | K |
| | r | 1 | a | | a | K |
| | r | 1 | a | E | a | K |
| | r | 1 | a | | a | K |
| Si VE | r | 3 | d | AMS | a | F |
| Ar Ae | sc | 4 | d | | pe | K |
| Cr Ai TA | r | 3 | d | E | pe | K |
| Cl | e | 3 | a | E AS AF | a | F |
| | r | 1 | d | E | s | F |
| | r | 1 | d | E | pe | F |
| | r | 2 | d | E | a | F |
| Mn Cb | c | 5 | a | E AS | a | F |
| Cl | e | 4 | a | E | a | F |
| Sh Cl | sc | 5 | a | E AS AF | a | F, Holub 1978c |
| Cl Sh Fv | r | 4 | a | E | a | F |
| Cl Sh | r | 4 | a | E AF | a | F |
| | e | 1 | d | AS | pe | K |

| Taxon | Fam | Stat | Res | 1st | Landuse | Landscape |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Verbascum niveum* subsp. *visianinum* (Reichenb.) Murb. | Scr | cas | neo | 1914 | SH | TM |
| *Verbena bonariensis* L. | Ver | cas | neo | 1983 | H | M |
| *Verbena chamaedryfolia* Juss. | Ver | cas | neo | 1853 | H | M |
| *Verbena ×hybrida* hort. | Ver | cas | neo | | H | T |
| *Verbena officinalis* L. | Ver | nat* | arN | | H | T |
| *Verbena rigida* Sprengel | Ver | cas | neo | 1967 | H | M |
| *Veronica acinifolia* L. | Scr | cas | neo | 1908 | H | TM |
| *Veronica agrestis* L. | Scr | nat* | ar | | NSH | T |
| *Veronica arvensis* L. | Scr | nat* | ar | | NSH | TM |
| *Veronica filiformis* Sm. | Scr | inv | neo | 1938 | SH | TM |
| *Veronica hederifolia* L. | Scr | inv | arN | | NSH | TM |
| *Veronica opaca* Fries | Scr | nat* | ar | | H | T |
| *Veronica peregrina* L. subsp. *peregrina* | Scr | cas | neo | 1809 | NSH | T |
| *Veronica persica* Poiret | Scr | inv | neo | 1809 | H | TM |
| *Veronica polita* Fries | Scr | nat* | arM | | H | TM |
| *Veronica triloba* (Opiz) Wiesb. | Scr | nat* | ar | | H | T |
| *Veronica triphyllos* L. | Scr | nat* | ar | | H | T |
| *Vicia angustifolia* L. | Fab | nat* | ar | | SH | TM |
| *Vicia articulata* Hornem. | Fab | cas | neo | 1874 | H | TM |
| *Vicia bithynica* (L.) L. | Fab | cas | neo | 1949 | H | TM |
| *Vicia cordata* Hoppe | Fab | nat* | ar | | H | TM |
| *Vicia ervilia* (L.) Willd. | Fab | cas | neo | 1874 | H | T |
| *Vicia faba* L. | Fab | cas | neo | | H | TM |
| *Vicia grandiflora* Scop. subsp. *grandiflora* | Fab | nat* | neo | 1877 | SH | T |
| *Vicia hirsuta* (L.) S. F. Gray | Fab | nat | arN | | SH | TM |
| *Vicia lutea* L. | Fab | cas | neo | | NSH | T |
| *Vicia melanops* Sibth. et Sm. | Fab | cas | neo | 1900 | SH | T |
| *Vicia narbonensis* L. | Fab | cas | neo | | H | TM |
| *Vicia onobrychioides* L. | Fab | cas | neo | 1980 | H | TM |
| *Vicia pannonica* Crantz subsp. *pannonica* | Fab | nat | ar | | SH | T |
| *Vicia pannonica* subsp. *striata* (M. Bieb.) Nyman | Fab | nat | neo | | SH | T |
| *Vicia ×poechhackeri* J. Murr | Fab | cas | neo | | SH | T |
| *Vicia sativa* L. | Fab | nat* | ar | | SH | TM |
| *Vicia villosa* subsp. *varia* (Host) Corb. | Fab | nat* | ar | | NSH | T |
| *Vicia villosa* Roth subsp. *villosa* | Fab | nat* | arI | | NSH | TM |
| *Viola canadensis* var. *rugulosa* (Greene) Hitchc. | Vio | cas# | neo | 1948 | H | TM |
| *Viola cornuta* L. | Vio | cas | neo | 1959 | NS | T |
| *Viola ×haynaldii* Wiesb. | Vio | nat | neo | 1886 | NS | T |
| *Viola ×hungarica* Degen et Sabr. | Vio | nat | arM | | NS | T |
| *Viola ×kerneri* Wiesb. | Vio | cas | neo | 1904 | N | T |
| *Viola obliqua* Hill. | Vio | cas | neo | 1895 | NS | T |
| *Viola odorata* L. | Vio | inv | arM | | NSH | TM |
| *Viola ×pluricaulis* Borbás | Vio | cas | arM | | S | T |
| *Viola ×poelliana* Murr. | Vio | nat | arM | | NS | T |
| *Viola ×porphyrea* Uechtr. | Vio | nat | arM | | NSH | T |
| *Viola ×scabra* F. Braun | Vio | inv | arM | | NSH | TM |
| *Viola ×sourekii* Procházka | Vio | cas | neo | | S | T |
| *Viola suavis* M. Bieb. | Vio | nat | neo | | NSH | TM |
| *Viola tricolor* L. subsp. *curtisii* (E. Forster) Syme | Vio | cas | neo | 1953 | N | T |
| *Viola tricolor* L. subsp. *tricolor* | Vio | nat* | ar | | SH | T |
| *Viola ×vindobonensis* Wiesb. | Vio | cas | neo | | SH | TM |
| *Viola ×wittrockiana* Gams | Vio | cas | neo | | H | TM |
| *Virga strigosa* (R. et Sch.) Holub | Dip | inv | neo | 1864 | H | TM |
| *Vitis riparia* Michx | Vit | cas | neo | 1964 | SH | TM |
| *Vitis vinifera* L. subsp. *vinifera* | Vit | cas | arM | | SH | TM |
| *Vulpia bromoides* (L.) S. F. Gray | Gra | nat | ar | | SH | T |

| Syntaxa | Abund | LocNo | Intr | Origin | LH | Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | e | 1 | a | E | b | F |
| | e | 1 | ad | AMS | pe ss | F |
| | e | 1 | d | AMS | ss | F |
| | r | 1 | d | | a | F |
| Al Pa MP | sc | 5 | a | E AS AF | pe a | F |
| | se | 1 | d | AMS | pe | F |
| Ah | r | 1 | a | E | a | F, Smejkal 1970 |
| Sh VE Ab | r | 5 | a | E AF | a | F |
| AS Ab | c | 5 | a | E AS | a | F |
| Ap Ar Cy Pa Ae | sc | 4 | d | E AS | pe | F, Jehlík 1961, 1998, Jehlík & Slavík 1967, Hejný et al. 1973, Jehlík 1998 |
| Ah Sh Si BS BR CR Cr | c | 5 | a | E AS AF | a | F |
| VE | r | 4 | a | E | a | F |
| Bi Es Sg | r | 2 | a | AMN AMC AMS | a | F, Peniašteková & Feráková 1993 |
| VE Sh Ah Si | c | 5 | a | AS | a | F |
| VT VE Cl Mn | c | 5 | a | E | a | F |
| Cl | r | 4 | a | E | a | F |
| Ah Ab Sh Cl | sc | 5 | a | E | a | F |
| PS Ab Fv KP AS DM | c | 5 | a | E AS AF | a | F |
| | sc | 4 | d | E AS AF | a | F |
| | e | 1 | a | E AS | a | F, Sutorý 1976 |
| | r | 3 | a | E AS | a | K |
| | r | 2 | d | E AS | a | F |
| | r | 3 | d | AS AF | a | F |
| Cl Sh Ah Ar CA | sc | 4 | a | E AS | a | F |
| Tm Ah KP PF Ab | c | 5 | a | E AS | a | F |
| Cl Fv Br Ar | r | 2 | a | E AS AF | a | F, Skřivánek 1949 |
| | e | 1 | a | E | a | F |
| | r | 2 | ad | E AS | a | F |
| Ar | e | 1 | a | E | pe | F, Saul 1983 |
| Ps Fv Br | sc | 4 | ad | E | a | F |
| Cl Fv Br Ar KP | r | 3 | a | E AS AF | a | F |
| | r | 1 | a | | a | F |
| Cl Sh Ah Pa PS VT | c | 5 | ad | E AS AF | a | F |
| PF DM Cl Sh Ar | c | 5 | ad | E | a | F |
| Ah Sh Ar CA | c | 5 | ad | E AS | a b | F |
| | se | 1 | d | AMN | pe | F, Kirschner & Štěpánek 1984 |
| Vc PT Ar | r | 2 | d | E | pe | F, Skalický 1973 |
| Fv | r | 1 | a | | pe | F |
| Fv Br Bd | r | 1 | a | | pe | F |
| | e | 1 | a | | pe | F |
| | se | 1 | d | AMN | pe | F, Kirschner & Štěpánek 1984 |
| GA BS CR Cr Ai Ae | c | 5 | d | E AS AF | pe | F |
| | e | 1 | a | | pe | F |
| | r | 1 | a | | pe | F |
| Bd Cr Br GA | sc | 4 | a | | pe | F |
| BS Cr BR Bd GA TA | sc | 5 | a | | pe | F |
| PT | r | 1 | a | | ? | F |
| GA BS CR Ae | r | 3 | d | E AS | pe | F |
| Co | r | 1 | a | E | pe | F |
| SO Si Ar | sc | 5 | a | E | a | F |
| Bd TA BS GA | r | 1 | a | | pe | F |
| Si | sc | 4 | d | | a b | F |
| Al Ae GA | la | 4 | d | E AS | b | F, Lhotská 1968b |
| | r | 1 | d | AMN | s | F |
| BS CA PR Bd | r | 4 | d | E AS | t | F |
| Th | r | 2 | a | E | a b | K |

| Taxon | Fam | Stat | Res | 1st | Landuse | Landscape |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Vulpia ciliata* Dum. | Gra | cas | neo | | H | M |
| *Vulpia ligustica* (All.) Link | Gra | cas | neo | | H | M |
| *Vulpia myuros* (L.) C. C. Gmelin | Gra | nat | ar | | SH | T |
| *Waldsteinia geoides* Willd. | Ros | cas | neo | | S | T |
| *Waldsteinia trifolia* Rochel ex Koch | Ros | nat | neo | | S | T |
| *Xanthium albinum* (Widd.) H. Scholz | Com | nat | neo | | S | T |
| *Xanthium ripicola* Holub | Com | cas | neo | 1872 | H | TM |
| *Xanthium spinosum* L. | Com | nat* | neo | 1872 | H | T |
| *Xanthium strumarium* L. | Com | nat* | arB | | H | TM |
| *Xanthophthalmum coronarium* (L.) Trehane | Com | cas | neo | 1879 | H | TM |
| *Xanthophthalmum segetum* (L.) Schultz-Bip. | Com | cas | neo | 1872 | H | T |
| *Zea mays* L. | Gra | cas | neo | | H | M |
| *Zelkova serrata* (Thunb.) Mak. | Ulm | cas | neo | 1973 | N | TM |
| *Zinnia elegans* Jacq. | Com | cas | neo | | H | TM |

New additions to the alien flora of the Czech Republic:

*Agrostis scabra.* Třeboň region: sand pit near the village of Halámky in the southern part of the basin (2001, V. Horváthová – M. Štech, pers. com.). — *Alhagi pseudalhagi*. Raspenava, distr. Liberec: 1 specimen in the garden of the house no. 16, SW from the Pekelský vrch hill (1963, V. Jehlík PRA). Wool casual, native from E Europe to Middle Asia. — *Allium atropurpureum* W. et K. was found escaped from cultivation in Maršovice, South Moravia (BRNM – Krahulec, pers. com.). — *Bromus hordeaceus* subsp. *pseudothominii.* Hrdoňovice and Nová Paka, distr. Jičín: rarely between tracks at railway stations in both settlements; Praha-Holešovice: W part of the Vltava river port (all localities 1971, V. Jehlík PRA). — *Carduus tenuiflorus*. Liberec: 1 specimen found on the wool-waste deposits of Textilana spinning mill (1967, V. Jehlík PRA). Taxonomic identity of this species requires further study (see Clement & Foster 1994: 300). — *Centaurea ×gerstlaueri.* Jasenný, distr. Semily: rarely on railway station; Krásná Lípa: rarely on the main railway station; Tanvald, rarely at the perifery of the main railway station (all localities 1966, V. Jehlík PRA). — *Centaurea nigra* × *phrygia*. Jasenný, distr. Semily: rarely at railway station (1966, V. Jehlík PRA). — *Cerastium ×maureri*. Occurence of the cross between the neophyte *C. tomentosum* and native *C. arvense* subsp. *arvense* was suspected but not confirmed by Smejkal in Hejný & Slavík (1992). In fact, it has been overlooked as it is rather common around cabins and cottages, in gardens and cemeteries. Selected localities: Praha 8, Trojská street: at a wall base (2001, P. Pyšek & B. Mandák); ruderal habitats in towns, e.g. Otradovice near Lysá nad Labem, Karlštejn, Český Krumlov, Horní Slavkov, Dvůr Králové nad Labem (J. Sádlo). — *Gilia capitata*. Žatec, on the bank of Ohře river along the road to Podbořany (1982, J. Houda PRA). The species is native to North America where it grows from Alaska to California, Arizona, Utah, Idaho (Kartesz & Meacham 1999). Since planting is not mentioned in Czech garden literature, it is uncertain whether it was introduced accidentally or escaped from cultivation. — *Helianthus strumosus*. Reported from two localities (Kutná hora, Březina). Seldom planted in gardens. Native to E North America (J. Kirschner & O. Šída, pers. com.). — *Hieracium pannosum*. It grows on the Kunětická hora hill near Pardubice (J. Chrtek jun., pers. comm.); its occurence is associated with intentional introductions of many species which were planted at the locality in the 1930s by a natural-historical society from Pardubice (F. Procházka, pers. com.). — *Hordeum leporinum.* Liberec: several plants on a waste deposit near the Textilana spinning mill (1967, V. Jehlík PRA). Native to Mediterranean, including Atlantic Islands. — *Oenothera coronifera.* Zliv, distr. České Budějovice: cca 30 plants grew in a mixed stand with *O. issleri* at a railway station (2001, Mihulka et al. in prep.). — *Papaver atlanticum* subsp. *mesatlanticum.* Sušice, distr. Klatovy: yard of a school canteen (house no. 87/III); hospital: several plants near the entrance gate and by the nutrition department. It formerly occurred on several other localities in the town of Klatovy but disappeared due to building activities (2001, M. Král). The species originates from N Africa (Morocco) and is rarely planted in the Czech Republic. — *Parietaria pennsylvanica.* Praha 5, Na Čečeličce street; about 30 plants were first observed in 2000 (J. Sádlo PRA, in prep.). The species is native to N America, and might have been introduced into Czech Republic from Berlin where it is rather common. — *Polypogon fugax*. Česká Skalice II – Malá Skalice: one specimen on the yard of the Tiba spinning mill on the Úpa river bank (1964, V. Jehlík PRA). Wool or cotton casual native to Mediterranean, including Atlantic Islands. — *Rodgersia aesculifolia*. Příbram: wetland patch with *Menyathes trifoliata* in a park near a football stadium (2001, P. Pyšek & J. Pyšková PRA). A single clone ca. 0.9 m in diameter was found; the character of the locality indicates accidental introduction. Native to China. — *Sedum pallidum* var. *bithynicum.* Beroun: it was found in 2001 at the Berounka

| Syntaxa | Abund | LocNo | Intr | Origin | LH | Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | r | 2 | a | E | a | K |
| | r | 2 | a | E | a | K |
| Th | sc | 4 | a | E | a b | K |
| | s | 1 | a | E | pe | F |
| | s | 1 | a | E | pe | F |
| PS Pa | la | 4 | a | AMN | a | K |
| | r | 1 | a | E | a | K |
| Oa Mn | r | 2 | a | AMS | a | K |
| Oa Mn Si PS Er | la | 3 | a | E AS | a | K, Opravil 1963 |
| | r | 2 | d | E | a | K |
| Ah Sn | r | 2 | ad | E | a | K |
| Si | sc | 4 | d | AMC | a | K |
| | s | 1 | d | AS | t | K |
| | r | 2 | d | AMC | a | K |

river bank during the floristic summer school organized by the Czech Botanical Society (det. M. Král). It is rarely planted (e.g. cemetery in Klatovy) and originates from SE Europe and SW Asia. — *Sedum stoloniferum*. Klatovy: two localities near the Větrovna quarry where the plants were probably introduced from the nearby cemetery (2001, M. Král, pers. com.). Native to Caucasus.

Species treated in the Flora of the Czech Republic or in Kubát et al. (2002) but not reported as escaping from cultivation:

*Acer ginnala*. Liberec: escaped and growing in a park hedgerow (2001, J. Sádlo). — *Acer monspessulanum*. Praha: Vinohrady hospital, young trees about ± 1 m tall were found growing in the park where adult trees are planted (2001, J. Sádlo). — *Aesculus* ×*carnea*. Semily: two-year old sapling was found at the perifery of railway station (1964, V. Jehlík PRA). — *Astilbe* ×*arendsii*. Jilemnice, distr. Semily: ca 5 km NW of the town, near the Dolní Sytová village, ca 0.2 km from the bridge upstream across the Jizera river (1999, B. Mandák PRA). A single clone ca 1 $m^2$ in size was found; it corresponds to the cultivar grown during WWI (M. Opatrná, pers. com.). — *Beta vulgaris* group Vulgaris. Escapes by seed on field margins, along roads and paths, on compost piles, rubbish tips and in the vicinity of sugar refineries. — *Beta vulgaris* group Cicla. Escapes by seed, usually in garden composts, and occasionally persists for few years (Praha-Satalice, J. Sádlo). — *Buddleja davidii*. Praha 8: numerous population of shrubs of various ages (up to several years) originated from seed was found between the tram stops Trojská and Nad Trojou (2001, J. Pyšková & P. Pyšek). — *Campanula speciosa*. Pec pod Sněžkou (J. Sádlo). A garden escape found in the vicinity of mountain chalets and gardens; the localities represent clonally spreading cultivation relics. — *Castanea sativa.* Praha-Petřín; several localities in the České Středohoří hills (2000, J. Sádlo) and near Litošice in the Železné hory Mts (B. Mandák). — *Celtis occidentalis*. Praha: Vinohrady hospital (2001, J. Sádlo PRA). The species was reported in the Flora of the Czech Republic as very rarely escaping from cultivation, albeit without a concrete locality (an old record by Dostál 1954 from the vicinity of the town of Velvary is erroneous). The record reported here is the first evidence of cultivation escape and the mention in Kubát et al. (2002) is based on the same locality. — *Chamaecyparis lawsoniana*. National park Czech-Saxonian Switzerlan (N Bohemia): self-seeding in a sandstone valley NE of the Koliště hill (P. Bauer, pers. com.). — *Chaenomeles japonica.* It grows on Kunětická hora hill near Pardubice as a cultivation relic planted in the 1930s by a natural-historical society from the town of Pardubice; it has spread since then and persists (F. Procházka, pers. com.). — *Chrysanthemum indicum*. Garden escape at rubbish tips in cemeteries and allotments. — *Corydalis alba* subsp. *alba.* Jindřichův Hradec (ca. 1995, J. Kolbek & J. Sádlo), Ronov nad Doubravou (ca 1998, J. Sádlo). Reported neither by the Flora of the Czech Republic nor by Kubát et al. (2002), only by Dostál (1989). It is seldom planted as a garden ornamental and very rarely escapes from cultivation. — *Corylus colurna.* Praha-Petřín: young shrubs escaped from cultivation in the park (2001, J. Sádlo). — *Cotoneaster bullatus.* Praha-Libeň: along tracks at the railway station in a depression between two railway embankments (2001, Z. Kaplan PRA). Native to North America (British Columbia). — *Cotoneaster horizontalis.* Kunětická hora hill near Pardubice. The species grows there as a cultivation relic planted in the 1930s by a natural-historical society from the town of Pardubice; it has spread since then and persists (F. Procházka, pers. com.). Praha-Radotín: as a cultivation relic on a rock in the area of cement works; Brno-Řečkovice: Žitná street, escaped from cultivation,

between a stone wall base and asphalt pavement (2001, V. Řehořek). — *Crataegus flabellata.* Javorník (distr. Jeseník): the Jánský vrch hill ca. 1 km SW of the town, shrubs along a path between fields (1993, J. Vicherek); Praha 5-Černý vrch: several young shrubs in open spaces and among shrub plantations (2001, J. Sádlo). — *Crataegus persimilis*. Lednice, distr. Břeclav: escaping from cultivation in the chateau park (M. Pejchal, pers. com.). — *Crocus flavus*. Morávka, distr. Frýdek-Místek: understory of a beech woodland at the bank of the Morávka river (1999, P. Pyšek & B. Mandák PRA, det. J. Holub). Reported by Dostál (1989) as intentionally planted in the wild near Praha-Hlubočepy. — *Deutzia scabra*. Liberec: escaped by seed in open spaces and in the streets, among cobble stones (2001, J. Sádlo). — *Doronicum orientale*. Naturalized as a cultivation relic in the Terčino údolí valley near Nové Hrady, S Bohemia; it has been known from there since 1884 (Čelakovský 1885), and still grows there (M. Štech, pers. com.). — *Doronicum columnae*. Occasionally planted in the wild and surviving as a cultivation relic, e.g. district of Brno: deciduous forest on the Mniší hora hill E of the Kníničky village (1995, M. Hladíková); allotments in Slabčice near the Vltava river (M. Štech, pers. com.) — *Forsythia suspensa*. Praha-Libeň, slope with scrub above the Rokytka brook; Vinoř: in the village. In both localities, the species spreads by rooting of shoots (2001, J. Sádlo). — *Fraxinus ornus.* Praha-Troja: south-oriented slopes above the Trojská street and elsewhere around (approximately since the 1950s); Bohemian Karst: Koněprusy, Beroun (J. Sádlo). In the past, several specimens were reported by Čelakovský (1872) growing on the "Niklasberg" (Mikulášský kopec) hill near Český Krumlov but it was not possible to determine whether or not these were planted and persisted as cultivation relics. Although the species should be considered as naturalized, neither the Flora of the Czech Republic nor Kubát et al. (2002) mention escaping from cultivation. — *Hippophaë rhamnoides.* First reported as garden escape from a hill near Podhradice NE of Bílina (Polívka 1901). Recently, a plant established from a discarded root has been persisting since ca. 1995 in Praha-Jinonice, in a soil deposit near underground station (2000, J. Sádlo). — *Hosta plantaginea*. Escapes occasionally from cultivation in gardens and parks. — *Iris pallida*. Escapes occasionally from cultivation in gardens and parks (J. Holub, pers. com.). — *Juglans nigra*. S Moravia: rather frequent in forest plantations at the confluence of the Morava and Dyje rivers, intensively escaping from cultivation in places, e.g. Ranšpurk nature reserve (Vicherek et al. 2000); Lednice, distr. Břeclav: rather easily escaping from cultivation in the chateau park and its surroundings (M. Pejchal, pers. com.). — *Lycium chinense*. Nebanice, distr. Cheb: it grows as a clonally spreading cultivation relic around a poorly maintained church, and penetrates into surrounding vegetation (J. Sádlo). — *Miscanthus sinensis.* Garden escape at fishpond barrier in Malenice near Volyně, and in ruderal grassland in Praha-Satalice (J. Sádlo). — *Paeonia officinalis.* Srbsko, distr. Beroun: a plant established from rubbish deposited in the limestone quarry Na Chlumu has been persisting for ca. 20 years, and spreads slightly (J. Sádlo). — *Physalis pubescens.* Zlatá Koruna, distr. Český Krumlov: in the village (2001, M. Lepší, in prep.). — *Platanus* ×*hispanica*. Praha: Vinohrady hospital; Praha, Botičská street: an adult tree originated from seed was observed in 1990 and later cut down (J. Sádlo). — *Populus balsamifera*. First reported as a cultivation escape by Čelakovský (1880) along the road from Česká Lípa to Nové Zámky and by Velenovský from the region of Blatná. Recently, three specimens were found in Stará Paka (distr. Jičín) growing at the perifery of the railway station (1964, V. Jehlík PRA). Neither the Flora of the Czech Republic nor Kubát et al. (2002) mention escape from cultivation. — *Potentilla fruticosa.* Kunětická hora hill near Pardubice. The species grows as a cultivation relic planted in the 1930s by a natural-historical society from the town of Pardubice; it has spread since then and persists (F. Procházka, pers. com.). — *Prunus laurocerasus*. Praha-Spořilov, Průhonice: numerous self-seeded young plants around planted adults (2001, J. Sádlo). — *Prunus virginiana.* Lednice, distr. Břeclav: escaped from cultivation in the chateau park (M. Pejchal, pers. com.). — *Ricinus communis.* Kozomín near Kralupy nad Vltavou: two flowering plants on a rubbish tip at the village perifery (1996, P. Pyšek & B. Mandák). — *Salix* ×*sepulcralis*. Praha-Radotín: a single shrub on a Vltava river alluvium (2001, J. Sádlo). — *Scopolia carniolica.* It was reported as long persistent (1866–1880) from school garden in Valteřice near Česká Lípa (Čelakovský 1881). At present, it grows in Praha-Divoká Šárka, probably as a cultivation relic (J. Hadinec, pers. comm.). Recently, a small established population of ca. 10 plants was found in Žampach, distr. Praha-západ (2001, J. Sádlo PRA). — *Sedum annuum*. Old records about escapes from cultivation (Čelakovský 1867–1881, 1900–1904) are doubtful (Grulich in Hejný & Slavík 1992). Recently, it was found as a garden escape in the region of Křivoklát (J. Kolbek, pers. com.). — *Tilia tomentosa.* Praha-Karlovo náměstí square: several young trees from self-seeding, growing in a ruderal habitat by a house (2001, J. Sádlo). — *Tulipa* ×*gesnerana.* Escapes from cultivation in gardens, waste places, rubbish tips and villages.

Remarks on other species:

*Acorus calamus*. Immigration time of this species requires further study as it probably arrived earlier than usually considered (R. Hendrych, in litt.). — *Allium tuberosum*. The herbarium specimen collected by Čelakovský in Praha-Chuchle 1866, and listed since then in several floras (Dostál 1948–1950, 1989) under the name *Allium odorum* L., belongs to this species (F. Krahulec, in prep.). — *Allim atroviolaceum*. Errouneously reported from South Moravia, near the village of Sokolnice (Dostál 1948–1950, 1989). These plants belong to another taxon; however, herbarium specimen of *A. atroviolaceum* from Pouzdřany, South Moravia, has been discovered recently (F. Krahulec, in prep.). — *Amelanchier lamarckii*. First reported under the name *A. canadensis* as growing wild from the Terezino údolí valley in the vicinity of Nové Hrady (Velenovský 1877 in Čelakovský 1881), also mentioned as garden escape by Polívka (1900–1904). However, *A. canadensis* is cultivated very rarely in Europe, only in few botanical gardens. The old records relate to *A. lamarckii*, grown for its fruits and medicinal use, with which it is often confused. The latter species easily escapes from cultivation in western Europe (M. Pejchal, pers. com.). — *Bromus pumpellianus* × *inermis*. This taxon was first reported as *Bromopsis pumpelliana* subsp. *flexuosa*, syn. *Bromus pumpellianus* (Krahulec & Jiřiště 1997) but further studies revealed that it is most probably a hybrid between *B. pumpellianus* and *B. inermis* (F. Krahulec, pers. com.). — *Bunias orientalis*. The species is considered as a neophyte but the time of its immigration into Central Europe requires further study as it is listed by Lang (1994) as an archaeophyte having arrived in the Middle Ages. — *Carex muskingumensis*. Not listed in Kubát et al. (2002). In 1947, two tussocks were collected on a rubbish tip in Brno-Pisárky; later, a more abundant source population was found in a semi-natural reed stand by a small pond (Grüll 1952). — ×*Conygeron huelsenii*. This hybrid was found in 1887 near Ročov, distr. Louny, in a clearing by the road from Netluky to Třeskonice, in the population of both parents (Čelakovský 1888b). — *Cyperus eragrostis.* A single plant appeared on an emergent bottom of the water reservoir in Jablonec nad Nisou (Petřík 2002). — *Eichhornia crassipes*. Osek (distr. Nymburk): ca. 10 plants growing in a water reservoir at the SE margin of the village (2000, J. Hadinec & P. Havlíček). Also reported by Rydlo (1992) as planted in a pool near the village of Račice at Křivoklát region, C Bohemia, in 1991, and later by the same author (Rydlo 2001) from the section of Labe river between Mělník and Hrobce, albeit without further details. — *Oenothera stricta*. Reported from the Vltava river bank (Knaf 1825 PR – Jehlík in Slavík 1997). Recently, a single plant was found growing as a weed on a garden bed in Husova 342, Vroutek, distr. Podbořany (2001, A. Pyšek & P. Pyšek PRA). — *Polygonum aviculare* agg. Pollen of this aggregate species was found in Mesolith (P. Pokorný, pers. com.), which qualifies it as a native species. We believe that this finding concerns *P. arenastrum* Bor. which is considered an apophyte (in the sense of Holub & Jirásek 1967) whereas *P. aviculare* s. str. is considered an archaeophyte, on the basis of its ecology and distribution outside the territory of the Czech Republic. — *Setaria faberi*. Plants treated as *S. macrocarpa* Lucznik by some authors (e.g. Jehlík 1998) are included here within this taxon, according to Kubát et al. (2002). — *Veronica filiformis*. The Caucasian species *V. filiformis* was described by Smith in 1791. Unfortunately, Besser used the same name for *V. persica* (syn. *V. tournefortii*, *V. buxbaumii*) in 1809, as did De Candolle in 1815. For this reason, Presl & Presl (1819) listed *V. filiformis* in their Flora Čechica but the record relates to *V. persica*. The same mistake was made by Pohl (1809) and Opiz (1823). Čelakovský (1867–1881) obviously distinguished between the two species and avoided the confusion as can be inferred from the fact that he does not list *V. filiformis* for the Czech flora (Bohumil Slavík, pers. com.). The "true" *V. filiformis* was introduced as late as in 1938. — *Zelkova serrata*. Erroneously reported as *Z. carpinifolia* in the Flora of the Czech Republic (Hrouda in Slavík 1988). Hundred and twenty specimens were planted on arable land in the arboretum near "Tři grácie" near Lednice in S Moravia. Thousands of saplings have escaped from browsing danger and grow in the surrounding vegetation; where they were first observed in 1973 (M. Pejchal, pers. com.).

**Appendix 2. –** Structure of the database. See text for more details on characteristics concerning species invasiveness in the Czech Republic. The four main spheres of information are displayed in bold, database fields are printed in upper case.

**I. Species identity and taxonomic position:** GENUS, SPECIES, SUBSPECIES, SYNONYMS, FAMILY, ORDER, SOURCE OF INFORMATION: floras, important detailed papers; LOCALITY: only in rare species.
**II. Invasiveness** (features related to the species ecology and behaviour in the Czech Republic) INVASIVE STATUS (sensu Richardson et al. 2000): casual, naturalized, invasive, post-invasive, cultivation relict; RESIDENCE TIME (period of immigration): archaeophyte, neophyte. Recently found hybrid between two archaeophytes is also considered as an archaeophyte; despite of it being reported only recently, the species could have hybridized since the time of arrival of the later immigrant. Hybrid between archaeophyte and neophyte must be, following the same logic, considered a neophyte. YEAR OF INTRODUCTION: in deliberately introduced taxa (applicable namely for woody plants); YEAR OF THE FIRST RECORD in the wild; TYPE OF INVADED HABITAT: natural, seminatural, human-made (Chytrý et al. 2001); TYPE OF INVADED LANDSCAPE: traditional agricultural landscape, industrial urban landscape (Hobsbawm 1991). LIST OF INVADED HABITATS: based on Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora (1992); SOIL description; PHYTOSOCIOLOGICAL UNITS: list of alliances of the Zürich-Montpellier classification system in which the species is found; NUMBER OF PHYTOGEOGRAPHICAL DISTRICTS from which the species is reported, divided into the three basic types: Thermophyticum, Mesophyticum, Oreophyticum (Skalický 1988); ALTITUDINAL RANGE: minimum, maximum; ABUNDANCE in the wild at the territory of the country: single locality, rare, scattered, locally abundant, common, extinct (if no records have been known for a long period); quantitative estimate of the number of localities using the scale of Clement & Foster (1994): 1–4, 5–14, 15–49, 50–499, at least 500 localities; REGION where the occurence is concentrated given that species distribution has a regional pattern. TYPE OF INTRODUCTION into the country: deliberate, accidental, or both types. Spontaneously originated hybrids are considered as "accidental", hybrids escaped from cultivation are considered "deliberate". PLANTING PURPOSE: ornamental, forestry, agriculture (other than food), food, oil, fodder, medicinal, botanical, bee, textile, dye, landscaping, etc. VECTOR OF ACCIDENTAL INTRODUCTION: grain, seed, fodder, wool, cotton, vine, flax, agricultural products, ore, soya beans, bird-seed, garden material, etc; HISTORY OF INTRODUCTION: description of the introduction into the country and species invasion history. INVASIVENESS ELSEWHERE in the world.
**III. Native distribution**. AREA OF ORIGIN: classified into geographical regions according to the system used by Brummitt et al. (2001); MAPS available, showing species distribution; LATITUDINAL AND LONGITUDINAL RANGE of primary distribution; HABITATS occupied in primary distribution area; MINIMUM AND MAXIMUM HEIGHT reached in primary distribution area.
**IV. Biological and ecological characteristics.** LIFE FORM: annual, biennial, monocarpic perennial, polycarpic perennial, shrub, semishrub, tree, climber; RAUNKIAER SCHEME: therophyte, hemicryptophyte, geophyte, chamaephyte, nanophanerophyte, phanerophyte; LIFE STRATEGY: C, S, R, CS, CSR, SR (Grime 1979); CLONALITY TYPE (according to Klimešová & Klimeš 1998). MINIMUM AND MAXIMUM HEIGHT reached in the Czech Republic; SEXUAL REPRODUCTION IN CR: yes, no, rarely; BREEDING SYSTEM: allogamy (protandry, protogyny), autogamy (facultative, obligate), cleistogamy, apogamy, geitonogamy; SEX TYPE: dioecy, monoecy, andromonoecy, gynomonoecy, gynodioecy, polygamy; PLOIDY LEVEL; CHROMOSOME NUMBER; DNA CONTENT: taken from Bennett & Leitch (2001); HYBRID TYPE: none, neophyte × neophyte, neophyte × native, neophyte × archaeophyte, archaeophyte × archaeophyte, archaeophyte × native, originated in cultivation; FLOWERING TIME: start, end; FLOWER COLOUR; FRUIT TYPE: achene, nut, berry, drupe, capsule, follicle, pod, siliqua, silicula, loment, pome, nutlet, schizokarpium; FRUIT SIZE: minimum, maximum; SEED SIZE: minimum, maximum; PROPAGULE: seed, fruit, fruit fragment; stem, whole plant, root, rhizome, rosette; PROPAGULE WEIGHT; FECUNDITY: number of propagules per plant; SEED BANK TYPE: I–IV (Thompson et al. 1997); PROPAGULE CHARACTERISTIC: description and special features; DORMANCY: non-dormant, morphological, physiological, morphophysiological (Baskin & Baskin 1999); POLLINATION MODE: wind, insect; DISPERSAL MODE: autochory, endozoochory, epizoochory, myrmecochory (dispersal by ants), anemochory (wind), hydrochory (water); ELLENBERG INDICATOR VALUES: light, temperacture, moisture, soil reaction, nitrogen (Ellenberg et al. 1991).