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# FLORISTIC DIVERSITY AND CONSERVATION VALUE OF BUCHAREST'S HISTORICAL PARKS

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***Abstract***: In the context in which the flora of Bucharest has been insufficiently studied in recent decades, and the current urban dynamics profoundly influence the vegetation, the present study contributes to updating the knowledge on urban plant diversity. The research is part of the project "Urban flora and its characteristics in Bucharest and surroundings" (ICUB – Grants for Young Researchers) carried out between 2023 and 2024 and targets five representative historical parks: Carol I, Cișmigiu, Kiseleff, King Michael I of Romania and Cotroceni. The floristic inventory, carried out between March and September 2023 (for Cotroceni in 2025), allowed the identification of 555 taxa of vascular plants, both spontaneous and cultivated. The proportion of autochtonous species (54%) slightly exceeds the allochthonous component, indicating the maintenance of a significant autochtonous flora within the city. Among the autochtonous species characteristic of the original forest areas are *Corydalis solida*, *Allium ursinum*, *Alliaria petiolata*, *Ranunculus ficaria* and *Viola odorata*, and among those with conservation value, *Cephalanthera damasonium* stands out, spontaneously present in King Michael I Park of Romania. In parallel, 46 invasive alien species were identified, including *Ailanthus altissima*, *Acer negundo*, *Phytolacca americana*, *Reynoutria japonica*, *Reynoutria × bohemica* and *Ambrosia artemisiifolia*. The results highlight the character of historical parks as urban biodiversity hotspots, which, in addition to their aesthetic and recreational role, can be capitalized on for environmental education and public awareness activities. The implementation of adaptive landscape management, oriented towards the conservation of autochtonous species and the control of invasive ones, is essential for maintaining the ecological balance and heritage value of these historic green spaces.
***Keywords***: urban flora, plant diversity hotspots, native and alien species, spontaneous and cultivated plants, environmental education

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## Introduction

Scientific interest in the study of urban flora has gained more and more aplomb in recent years, and the reasons are varied: filling the gaps in the knowledge of plant diversity (Jovanović & Glišić 2021), comparative study of historical data with current ones on the floristic composition of green spaces (Chocholoušková & Pyšek 2003, Knapp et al. 2010), the identification of new taxa, unknown in the urban landscape (Anastasiu et al. 2024) or important from a conservation point of view (Kühn et al. 2004, Säumel et al.

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2010, Vojík et al. 2020), the study of urban spaces as *hotspots* for biological invasions (Gaertner et al. 2017, Rigó et al. 2023), the identification of species that can affect public health (Jianan et al. 2007, Ciceoi et al. 2017, Ćwik et al. 2018, Mănescu et al. 2019, Pušić et al. 2023), the study of ecological aspects due to climate change and the urban environment on the plant component (Lososová et al. 2012, 2018, Kalusová et al. 2019), the comparative study of the autochtounous flora with the allochtonous flora (Pyšek 1998, Lososová et al. 2012), raising awareness and educating the local community on the importance of urban flora (*urban biodiversity*) (Muratet et al. 2015, Rat et al. 2017), to mention just a few.

As cities have developed territorially, economically, and touristically, they have opened pathways for the intentional or, more often, unintentional introduction of alien species (Hulme 2009, Zisenis 2014). Anthropogenic changes on the initial ecosystems, as well as the specific characteristics of the urban space (e.g. fragmentation and disturbance of habitats, constructions, high temperatures, pollution, use of ornamental plants for the arrangement of green spaces) have provided favorable conditions for penetration and favored the naturalization and spread of allochtonous species (Chytrý et al. 2008, Knapp et al. 2010, Säumel et al. 2010). Moreover, unlike surrounding non-urban ecosystems, in urban ecosystems, although the proportion of autochtonous species may be high (Walters 1970, Pyšek 1993), it may be reduced to the detriment of allochtonous species (Kühn et al. 2004, Kowarik 2008, Anastasiu et al. 2017, Jovanović & Glišić 2021), to the extent that those species with functional traits adaptable to the urban environment may persist (Knapp et al. 2008). All these changes in the urban environment contribute to the increase in the specific diversity and richness of plants (Kühn et al. 2004).

Within this complex ecological landscape, gardens and urban parks play an essential role. These are landscapes designed and arranged as an expression of human creativity at some point in time and space (Athanasiadou 2019), in which natural elements are combined with elements of art. The flora of these spaces is the result of the interaction between autochtonous species, landscape selection, alien species, local pedoclimatic conditions and natural regeneration processes. As well as places of social, cultural, aesthetic and environmental importance, today they are also given the quality of biodiversity *hotspots*, green spaces having a crucial role in living in the cities of the future that will be affected by climate change (Säumel et al. 2010, Aronson et al. 2017). They provide social and human health benefits (e.g. rainwater retention, reduction of the urban heat island effect, noise reduction, pollution reduction and improvement of air quality), ecological services to support urban biodiversity and conservation of rare and valuable species, as well as an ideal setting for urban ecology studies, school education, environmental education (Gómez-Baggethun et al. 2013, Jabbar et al. 2022, Oliveira et al. 2025).

Bucharest offers an eloquent example of a city with a rich landscape tradition. Nicknamed the "garden city" due to the numerous gardens, orchards and private vineyards mentioned by travelers of past centuries, the city has undergone extensive urban and landscape transformations since the nineteenth century (Onete & Paucă-Comănescu 2011, Mexi 2019). From the establishment of the first public garden, Kiseleff Park (1845–1847), to the successive arrangement of the Cișmigiu Garden (1845–1860), the Botanical Garden (1885–1895), the Cotroceni Palace Park (1860), the Carol I Park (1894–1906) and the King Michael I of Romania Park (1912–1936), green

spaces have become defining elements of the Bucharest landscape (Fezi 2012, Mexi 2019). These arrangements were made through the collaboration of European specialists – architects, landscapers, botanists and gardeners such as A. Helft, C.F.W. Meyer, Ulrich Hoffmann, Wilhelm Knechtel, Friedrich Rebhuhn and Jules Édouard Redont (Fezi 2012, Mexi 2018, Panțu 2017). Previously, green spaces belonged mostly to wealthy inhabitants, and the city's population frequented the surrounding forests and lakes, such as Snagov and Băneasa (Mexi 2019). In the nineteenth century, Bucharest was considered a "green" city, with about 67% of its surface covered by vegetation (Fezi 2012).

For today's residents, historical gardens and parks are not just recreational spaces, but real cultural assets (Deveikienė 2018, Mexi 2023). However, these amounts to less than 1% of the city's surface (Mexi 2018). In order to protect and recognize their historical value, the main parks such as Carol I, Cotroceni, Cișmigiu, Herăstrău and Kiseleff were included in the List of Historical Monuments (Ministerul Culturii 2016). The vegetation of these spaces combines autochtonous species (e.g. *Bellis perennis*, *Populus alba*, *Ulmus minor*, *Taxus baccata*, *Tilia tomentosa*, *Viola odorata*) and allochthonous (e.g. *Platanus* sp., *Taxodium distichum*, *Forsythia intermedia*, *Wisteria sinensis*, *Yucca filamentosa*) (Mexi 2018, 2021), contributing to the landscape identity of the city.

Although these spaces have a major historical significance, botanical research on the flora of Bucharest has long been sporadic. These were initiated in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries through the works of Brândză (1876, 1879–1883), Grecescu (1880, 1898), Panțu (1908–1931), Prodan (1922) and Morariu (1937–1960), being repeated only occasionally in recent decades (Onete & Paucă-Comănescu 2008, 2011, Anastasiu et al. 2017). Recently, the UrbFloraBuc project (Urziceanu et al. 2024) relaunched studies on urban flora, including that of historical parks, providing the framework for the present research. In the same context, Camen-Comănescu et al. (2024) analyzed the diversity and resilience of trees in the main parks from Bucharest: Herăstrău, Kiseleff, Tineretului, Cișmigiu and Carol I.

Starting from this new stage of research, the present study aims to make a complementary contribution. We focus on the complete flora of the Carol I, Cotroceni, Cismigiu, Herăstrău and Kiseleff historical parks, with the aim of highlighting the diversity, structure and conservation value of these urban ecosystems. Thus, our study aims to: 1) explore plant diversity in order to make a complete floristic inventory, 2) characterize spontaneous and cultivated flora, 3) identify species with conservation and historical value and 4) develop a dataset to support educational and green space management activities, emphasizing their role in maintaining ecological balance and urban landscape heritage.

Research on the historical parks in Bucharest is a current field, still insufficiently explored, but essential for a complete picture of the urban flora. The obtained results will have scientific and applicative relevance, being useful for the management of green spaces, educational activities and public awareness programs on urban biodiversity (Mexi 2022). They can also support the implementation of the National "Green Week" Programme, part of the National Strategy on Environmental and Climate Change Education (2023–2030), providing a valuable tool for learning about urban flora and promoting environmental education in schools.

**Material and methods**

***Study area***. Bucharest, the capital of Romania since 1862, has an area of approximately 240 km² and an average altitude of 85 m (Dumitrescu & Mărculeț 2022). The climate is temperate-continental, at the intersection of oceanic and sub-Mediterranean influences, with an average annual temperature of 11°C and an average rainfall of 567.7 mm (Andrei 2024).

The city has an extensive network of green spaces, comprising over 40 large parks and numerous smaller ones (Chiriac et al. 2009), which offer residents and visitors various opportunities for recreation and relaxation. These include emblematic parks such as Carol I, Cișmigiu, Cotroceni, Herăstrău, Kiseleff, included in the present study (Fig. 1). The city is also home to a unique natural ecosystem – the Văcărești Natural Park, an urban protected area of over 180 ha, also known as the "Delta between the blocks", which houses a remarkable biodiversity and was used in comparative analysis (Fig. 1). Around the Capital, the peri-urban forests of Băneasa, Pustnicu and Cernica contribute to the ecological balance of the city (Chiriac et al. 2009).

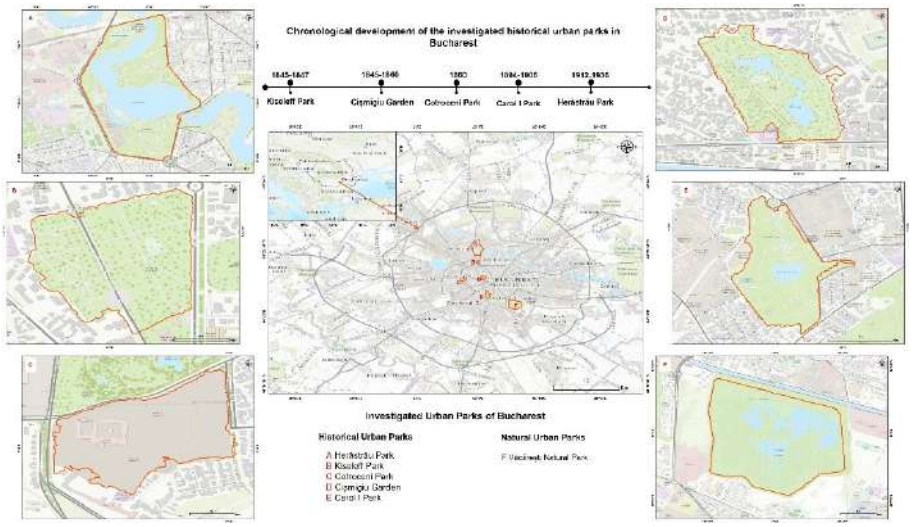


*Fig. 1*. Location and chronological development of the investigated historical urban parks in Bucharest and the Văcărești Natural Park.

Below we briefly present the main characteristics of the five historical parks investigated, which constitute the study area of the research:

**Carol I Park**, located in sector 4 of Bucharest, on Filaret Hill, the park has an area of approximately 45 ha (Enache 2019). It was inaugurated in 1906, on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the reign of King Carol I (1866–1914) and was integrated into an extensive program of urban modernization and identity affirmation (Light & Young 2010). The landscaping project was carried out by Jules Édouard Redont, a French landscape architect, who designed the landscaping by draining a marshy area and creating a recreational lake (Enache 2019). The vegetation, arranged in a complex natural setting, includes numerous plant species, and the landscaping reflects a coherent aesthetic and functional vision, defining the identity of the urban space (Drăgan 2019).

**Cișmigiu Park**, located in the center of Bucharest, with an area of approximately 16 ha (Bălăcenoiu et al. 2020), is considered the second oldest public park in the city, inaugurated in 1854. Its origin dates back to 1799, when the first fountain in Bucharest was built nearby, at the order of Prince Alexandru Ipsilanti (Lancuzov 2007). Placed on a marshy area, the park was initially designed by landscape architect Karl Friedrich Wilhelm Meyer, in gardenesque style, and later modified by architects Wilhelm Knechtel and Friedrich Rebhuhn (Mexi & Culescu 2018). Over time, successive interventions aimed to adapt to the aesthetic standards of the time, but recent uncoordinated actions have affected the original composition (Mexi 2018).

**Presidential Administration's Park** (hereafter Cotroceni Park), located in the western area of Bucharest, has a current area of approximately 19 ha and constitutes a historical and landscape green space of reference. Its initial structure was made in 1851 by landscape architect Karl Friedrich Wilhelm Meyer, at the request of Prince Barbu Știrbey (Dohotariu 2025). Subsequently, Princess Maria, together with the architect Friedrich Rebhuhn, contributed to the development of the terraced gardens and the floral arrangements. Between 1915 and 1916, Pietro Axerio arranged the two decorative basins, completing the landscape composition (Dohotariu 2025). During the communist period, the park underwent important changes, but currently there is a constant concern for the maintenance and enrichment of the assortment of cultivated plants, preserving the historical character and the imprint of Queen Mary of Romania. The park belongs to the Presidential Administration of Romania.

**King Michael I of Romania Park** (hereafter Herăstrău Park), located in the northern part of the city, the park has a total area of approximately 184 ha, of which 74 ha are occupied by Herăstrău Lake (Vladimir 2018). It was arranged between 1930 and 1935 by draining a marshy area and officially inaugurated in 1936. The vegetation is dominated by tree species such as *Salix* spp., *Populus* spp., *Acer* spp., *Fraxinus* spp. and *Tilia* spp. (Vladimir 2018). Over time, the park went through successive stages of redevelopment and renaming (National Park, King Carol II, I.V. Stalin, Herăstrău), reflecting the political and social changes of the time. Currently, Herăstrău Park remains a landscape, ecological and cultural landmark of the Romanian capital (Vladimir 2018).

**Kiseleff Park**, located in sector 1 of Bucharest, has an area of 3.2 ha and is the oldest public garden in the Capital and one of the oldest landscaped green spaces. It was founded between 1832 and 1847, with the arrangement of the Kiseleff Road, at the initiative of the Russian general Pavel Dmitrievici Kiseleff, and designed by the landscape architect Karl Friedrich Wilhelm Meyer (Iliescu 2006). The park was inaugurated in 1847 on an area of about 7 hectares and designed in a romantic style, specific to the art of the European landscape of the nineteenth century, with wide alleys, diverse vegetation and ornamental roundabouts (Iliescu 2006). Today, the park is a place for promenade and cultural activities, being included in conservation and restoration projects, such as the "Green Register for Kiseleff Park", coordinated by the Romanian Landscape Architects' Association (AsoP) (Ionescu 1938, ARCHÉ & AsoP Bucharest 2024).

***Data collection***. The floristic inventory was carried out periodically, during the growing season, in 2023 for most of the parks and in 2025 for Cotroceni Park, where it was necessary to obtain a special permit. For each park, all species and subspecies of vascular plants observed in situ were recorded, using the presence/absence method, in order to obtain a complete picture of the floristic diversity. Cultivars of the genus *Rosa*, frequently used for ornamental purposes, were not included in the analysis. In the case of

the genera *Rhododendron* and *Phyllostachys*, identification was only made at the genus level. The taxonomic nomenclature follows the sources POWO (2025) and Sârbu et al. (2013).

***Dataset organization and data analysis***. For each inventoried taxon, the following attributes were recorded, according to Annex 1: its presence in the five analyzed parks (Cotroceni, Carol I, Cișmigiu, Herăstrău and Kiseleff), the botanical family (according to Plants of the World Online – POWO 2025), the IUCN global conservation status (IUCN 2025), the status of origin (autochthonous or allochtonous), the invasive character in the flora of Romania (Anastasiu et al. 2019), as well as life form and lifespan (after Chytrý et al. 2024). Also, for autochtonous species, the values of the Ellenberg ecological indices were calculated: L (light), T (temperature), U (moisture) and R (soil reaction), according to Sârbu et al. (2013).

This information was centralized in a unitary database, used to carry out analyses on the specific richness and area of the historical parks, the spectrum of botanical families, the proportion of cultivated species, spontaneous and sub-spontaneous, the distribution of autochthonous and allochtonous taxa, as well as the main dominant life forms in relation to the origin (autochthonous/ allochthonous) and the ecological characteristics of the autochtonous flora at the level of all parks.

***Comparative analysis***. To determine the floristic similarity relationships between the parks, the Jaccard similarity index was used, calculated based on a binary matrix of presence/ absence of species. Based on this matrix, the Jaccard distance was calculated, and the similarity relations were graphed in the form of a dendrogram, by the UPGMA grouping method. Statistical analyses were performed using the PAST program (Hammer et al. 2001).

In order to obtain a broader perspective on the urban flora of Bucharest, previously published data for the Văcărești Natural Park, a seminatural urban ecosystem located in the central area of the city, were also included in the similarity analysis (Anastasiu et al. 2017). This comparison allowed the evaluation of the degree of floristic overlap between historical parks, with anthropogenic vegetation, and a naturalized habitat, providing a relevant ecological and conservative benchmark for the interpretation of the results.

**Results and discussion**

***The specific richness of historical parks***. During the research carried out in the five urban parks, we made a floristic inventory of 555 taxa, mostly identified up to the specific or subspecific level (Annex 1). In addition to the listed taxa, we noticed the frequency of cultivars of the genus *Rosa*, especially in Herăstrău and Cotroceni parks, although they were not a specific object of the inventory.

The park with the highest specific richness is Cotroceni, with 323 species and subspecies, followed by Herăstrău with 293 taxa (Annex 1, Fig. 2). Cișmigiu is home to 240 taxa, Carol I – 203, and Kiseleff has the lowest number, with 195 species and subspecies.

Analyzing the distribution of taxa in relation to the surface of each park (Fig. 2), it is observed that the floristic richness is not directly proportional to their size. For example, Cotroceni Park, although it has an area of only 19 ha, registers the largest number of taxa, while Herăstrău, the largest park (184 ha), presents a comparable diversity, but not superior. This suggests that factors such as landscaping history,

maintenance, vegetation structure, and anthropogenic influences may play a more important role than land area in determining floristic richness.

The comparison of the data obtained for the historical parks with those published for the Văcărești Natural Park (Anastasiu et al. 2017) provides a useful benchmark regarding the urban floristic diversity in Bucharest. In Văcărești (189 ha), 331 species were identified (Anastasiu et al. 2017), a value close to that recorded in historical parks, but all taxa are spontaneous and subspontaneous, while in the investigated parks an important component is represented by the flora cultivated for ornamental purposes.

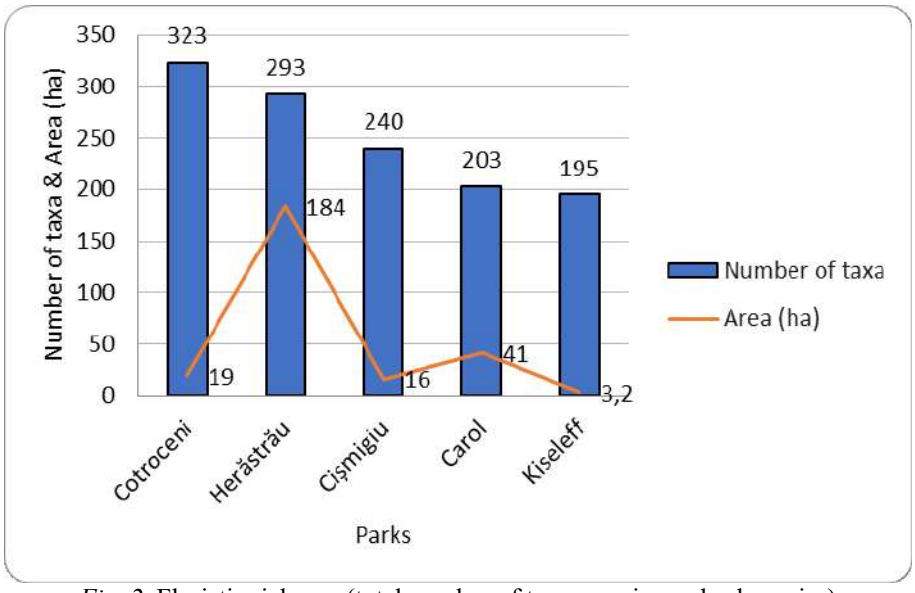


*Fig. 2.* Floristic richness (total number of taxa: species and subspecies) and area of historical parks studied in Bucharest

The flora of the five urban parks in Bucharest belongs to 91 botanical families, of which the richest are Asteraceae (59 taxa), Rosaceae (35), Poaceae (34), Fabaceae (32) and Lamiaceae (24), the top ten best represented families being shown in Table 1. The Asteraceae family is dominant in all parks, with values between 17 taxa in Cișmigiu and 33 in Cotroceni. Rosaceae and Poaceae have a relatively uniform distribution, ranging from 11 to 21 taxa, while Fabaceae reaches maximum values in Cotroceni and Herăstrău (20 taxa) and minimum values in Kiseleff (6 taxa). Lamiaceae is well represented in all parks, comprising 6-12 taxa (Table 1). Other families such as Brassicaceae, Pinaceae, Asparagaceae and Cupressaceae, show moderate diversity (8–17 taxa), with balanced distributions between parks. The predominance of the families Asteraceae, Poaceae and Fabaceae in urban flora is frequently reported in European ecosystems, these groups include numerous ruderal and ornamental species adapted to anthropogenic conditions and poor soils, with an important role in ecological stability and trophic cycles (Kühn et al. 2004).

*Table 1*. Numerical distribution of the main 10 botanical families in the analyzed urban parks

| Family | Cotroceni | Carol | Cișmigiu | Herăstrău | Kiseleff | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **1. Asteraceae** | 33 | 20 | 17 | 32 | 22 | **59** |
| **2. Rosaceae** | 20 | 15 | 17 | 20 | 12 | **35** |
| **3. Poaceae** | 21 | 11 | 15 | 21 | 16 | **34** |
| **4. Fabaceae** | 20 | 13 | 9 | 20 | 6 | **32** |
| **5. Lamiaceae** | 12 | 6 | 9 | 12 | 11 | **24** |
| **6. Brassicaceae** | 13 | 6 | 5 | 9 | 8 | **17** |
| **7. Pinaceae** | 7 | 11 | 8 | 11 | 5 | **15** |
| **8. Asparagaceae** | 8 | 6 | 10 | 7 | 5 | **14** |
| **9. Cupressaceae** | 9 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 6 | **14** |
| **10. Ranunculaceae** | 6 | 4 | 7 | 7 | 5 | **12** |

***The structure of the flora***, illustrated in Fig. 3, shows a predominance of cultivated species (C) in all parks, with maximum in Cotroceni (149) and Cișmigiu (131), reflecting the dominant ornamental role of these spaces. The spontaneous flora (S) is well represented in Herăstrău (154) and Cotroceni (147). For Herăstrău, the explanation for the high values of the spontaneous flora is given by the considerable size and natural character of the edges, but also by the fact that in recent years the park has been less cared for. In the case of Cotroceni Park, the spontaneous species are also confined in edge areas, mainly where soil has been brought for some landscaping. Subspontaneous species (SB) reach higher values in Cotroceni (20) and Herăstrău (18), indicating an active trend of naturalization of some cultivated species. On the other hand, Carol, Cișmigiu and Kiseleff have a more stable flora, with lower shares of these groups, the explanation being that maintenance works are carried out here, thus eliminating some plants considered weeds. Overall, the distribution of the categories of presence suggests a balanced floristic dynamic, in which the cultivated vegetation coexists with spontaneous and semi-spontaneous elements, giving the urban landscape a stable and adaptive character.

Of the total taxa inventoried in the five historical parks, **300 are autochthonous and 255 are allochthonous**, which indicates a relatively balanced proportion (approximately 54% autochthonous and 46% allochthonous). Their distribution varies between parks, as can be seen in Fig. 4. The slight predominance of autochtonous species can be associated with the landscape style of the analyzed parks, characterized by freely arranged arborescent vegetation in irregular edges (Iliescu 2006). On the other hand, a number of plants known as autochthonous for the flora of Romania are cultivated in these parks for their ornamental value, being integrated into the landscape composition. From this category we mention: *Abies alba*, *Betula pendula*, *Carpinus betulus*, *Fraxinus ornus*, *Taxus baccata*, *Tilia platyphyllos*, etc. (Annex 1).

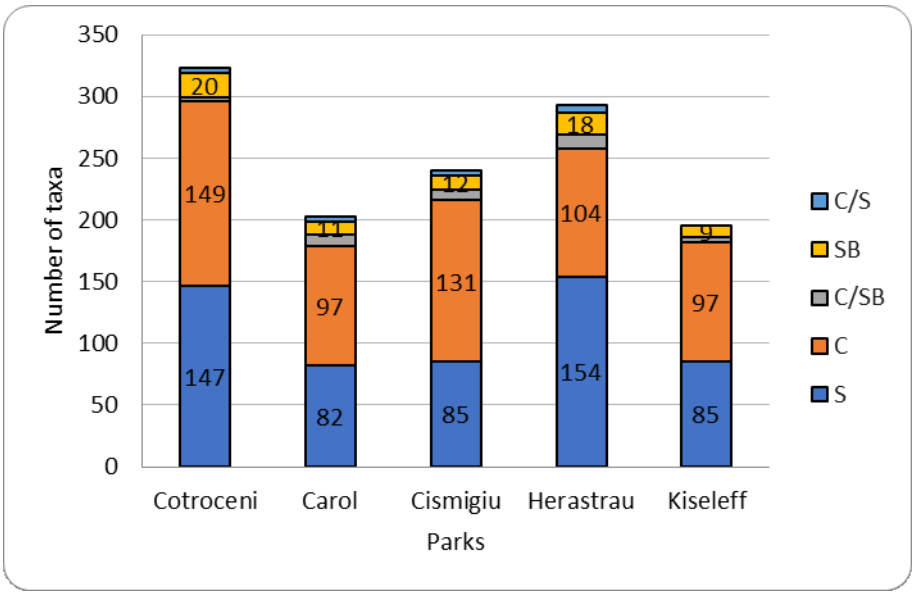


*Fig. 3.* Proportion of cultivated (C), spontaneous (S), and subspontaneous (SB) taxa in Bucharest historical parks

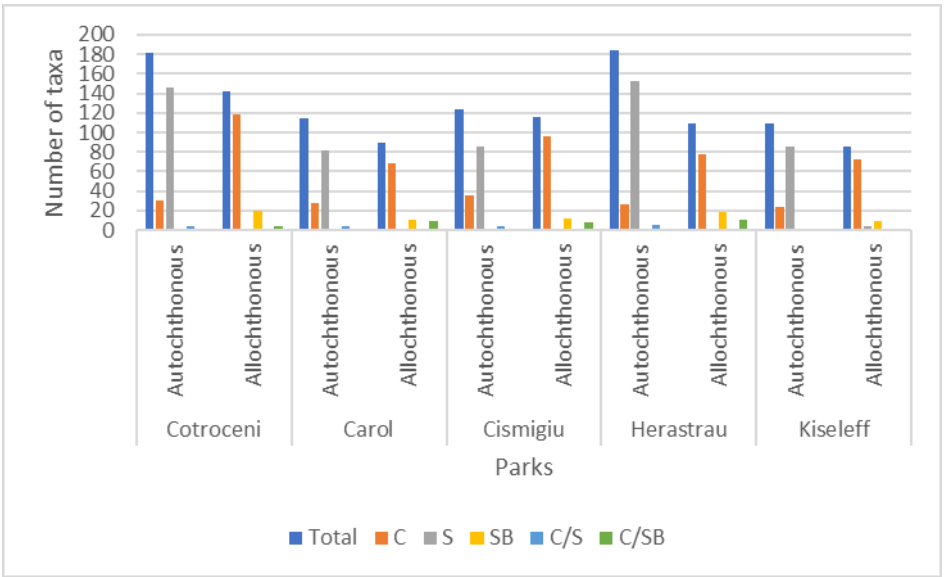


*Fig. 4.* Distribution of autochthonous and allochthonous taxa by park and presence category (Total, Cultivated, Spontaneous, Subspontaneous, Cultivated/Spontaneous, Cultivated/ Subspontaneous).

The analysis by parks highlights slight differences in the floristic composition, both in the ratio between autochtonous and allochtonous taxa, and in their distribution by ecological categories (cultivated, spontaneous and subspontaneous) (Fig. 4). Thus, in **Cotroceni Park**, out of a total of 323 taxa, 181 are autochthonous and 142 are allochtonous. The flora is dominated by spontaneous autochthonous taxa (146), while the cultivated and sub-spontaneous categories predominantly include allochtonous species (118 and 20 taxa respectively). This structure reflects the existence of a rich ornamental layer, but also the preservation of a significant spontaneous component, characteristic of areas with moderate interventions. In this park there are edge areas where we recorded spontaneous autochtonous plants specific to the forest habitats characteristic for Bucharest surroundings (*Corydalis solida*, *Corydalis cava*, *Anemone ranunculoides*, *Gagea minima*, *Ornithogalum umbellatum*, etc.), but also a significant number of species from the soil transferred following landscaping works (*Brassica nigra*, *Cephalaria transsylvanica*, *Vulpia myuros*, *Thlaspi arvense*, etc.). Remarkable is the presence in the park of specimens of white poplar (*Populus alba*), black poplar (*Populus nigra*) and oak (*Quercus robur*), descendants of the trees that once populated the Dâmbovița floodplain, thus preserving a special ecological and historical value.

In **Carol Park**, out of a total of 203 taxa, 114 are autochthonous and 89 are allochtonous. Most of the autochtonous flora is represented by spontaneous taxa (82), while the allochthonous flora comes mainly from the cultivated category (69 taxa). The subspontaneous and cultivated/ sub-spontaneous categories include a small number of species, but illustrate the transition of some ornamental elements to the naturalization stage. Spontaneous species predominate in border areas with arborescent vegetation, where maintenance works are minimal. In this park, the presence of tree species rarely used in park decoration stands out, such as *Broussonetia papyrifera*, *Gymnocladus dioicus* and *Tilia platyphyllos* var. *laciniata*, a rare variety of linden tree, which contribute to the diversity and uniqueness of the floral composition.

**Cișmigiu Park** is home to 240 taxa, of which 124 are autochtonous and 116 are allochthonous, representing the most balanced ratio between the two groups of origin. The spontaneous flora is dominated by autochthonous elements (85 taxa), while the allochtonous flora is concentrated in the cultivated (96 taxa) and subspontaneous (12 taxa) categories. This structure reflects both the ornamental character of the park and the maintenance of a stable spontaneous component. Although, over time, many components of the initial park have not survived (Mexi 2018), species that were part of the initial selection proposed by architect Karl Mayer have been identified, such as *Platanus* × *hispanica*, *Populus alba*, *Diospyros virginiana*, *Ginkgo biloba*, *Acer negundo*, *Aesculus hippocastanum*, *Aesculus* × *carnea*, *Gleditsia triacanthos* and *Hibiscus syriacus*, confirming the partial persistence of the original composition.

**Herăstrău Park** has the highest total number of taxa (293), of which 184 are autochtonous and 109 are allochtonous. The autochthonous component is represented especially by the spontaneous flora (152 taxa), while the allochthonous flora is mainly found in the cultivated (78) and sub-spontaneous (18) categories. This structure highlights both the diversity of habitats and the amplitude of the processes of introduction and acclimatization of ornamental species. Among the autochtonous species, many are spontaneous, installed in the wooded areas of the edge, in the fragments of preserved meadow, but also along the lake. Other autochtonous species are cultivated for their decorative value, being represented mainly by ornamental trees and

shrubs (*Abies alba*, *Picea abies*, *Pinus sylvestris*, *Taxus baccata*, *Larix decidua*, *Quercus robur*, *Ulmus campestris*, *Tilia cordata*, *Betula pendula*, *Syringa vulgaris*, etc.) (Annex 1). We mention that, in this park, the local flora has been favored in recent years by the lack of maintenance works on large areas, which has allowed the natural regeneration of some spontaneous species.

In **Kiseleff Park**, out of a total of 195 taxa, 109 are autochthonous and 86 are allochthonous. The cultivated category includes mostly allochthonous species (73 taxa), while the spontaneous flora is composed almost exclusively of autochtonous elements (85 taxa). Mixed and sub-spontaneous categories are poorly represented, indicating a low degree of naturalization of introduced species. Autochtonous plants are generally classified as weeds, such as *Bromus sterilis*, *Capsella bursa-pastoris*, *Digitaria sanguinalis*, *Hordeum murinum*, *Polygonum aviculare*, *Setaria viridis*, *Solanum nigrum* and *Veronica hederifolia* (Annex 1). In the floristic composition of the park, *Catalpa bignonioides*, *Celtis occidentalis*, *Koelreuteria paniculata* and *Styphnolobium japonicum* were also inventoried, species included in the initial selection of the architect Karl Friedrich Wilhelm Mayer (Mexi 2019). Although the number of tree species is relatively small compared to other parks, Kiseleff is a forest park, with numerous specimens of trees belonging predominantly to the species *Fraxinus angustifolia*, *Acer campestre, Acer platanoides, Tilia platyphyllos, Tilia tomentosa*, etc.

Among the allochtonous species, we note the presence of 46 **taxa considered invasive in Romania** (Annex 1), of which we mention: *Acer negundo*, *Ailanthus altissima*, *Ambrosia artemisiifolia*, *Amorpha fruticosa*, *Broussonetia papyrifera*, *Elaeagnus angustifolia*, *Gleditsia triacanthos*, *Lonicera japonica*, *Parthenocissus inserta*, *Phytolacca americana*, *Reynoutria japonica*, *Reynoutria × bohemica*, *Robinia pseudoacacia*, *Solidago canadensis*, etc. Four of these (*Ailanthus altissima*, *Broussonetia papyrifera*, *Reynoutria japonica*, *Reynoutria × bohemica*) are included in the list of EU concern, requiring eradication and control measures (European Commission 2025). The total number of invasive species identified in the five parks varies between 16 and 27, which highlights a different degree of disturbance and anthropogenic pressure on the local flora. The highest value was recorded in Herăstrău Park (27 invasive species), followed by Cotroceni and Carol, both with 23 species, while Cişmigiu and Kiseleff have lower values (19 and 16 invasive species, respectively).

**The structure of the bioforms and the lifespan** (Figs 5, 6) reveal a balanced flora between the ornamental components (dominated by perennial allochthonous phanerophytes) and the spontaneous ones (autochthonous hemicryptophytes and therophytes), defining a complex adaptation of the vegetation to the urban environment and to the maintenance regime of the parks (Chen & Jim 2010).

The analysis of the life forms of the species highlights a phanerophyte-hemicryptophyte-therophytic dominance, specific to all five historical parks analyzed (Fig. 5), indicating a flora adapted to urban conditions and anthropogenic interventions. **Phanerophytes** (Ph) are the predominant category, especially among the allochtonous species – 87 taxa in Cotroceni, 70 in Cişmigiu and 69 in Herăstrău – reflecting the major role of woody ornamental vegetation in the landscape structure. Among the autochtonous species, the maximum values are recorded in Herăstrău and Cotroceni (35 taxa each), where indigenous trees and shrubs contribute to maintaining a stable floristic fund. **Hemicryptophytes** (H) are also well represented – 58 autochthonous taxa in Herăstrău, 53 in Cotroceni and 41 in Kiseleff – illustrating a persistent spontaneous flora, adaptable

to soil and microclimate conditions in urban green areas. **Therophytes** (T) present an important share in Cotroceni (47 autochthonous and 15 allochthonous) and Herăstrău (36 autochthonous and 14 allochthonous), suggesting the presence of an active ruderal component, favored by open surfaces and periodic anthropogenic activities.

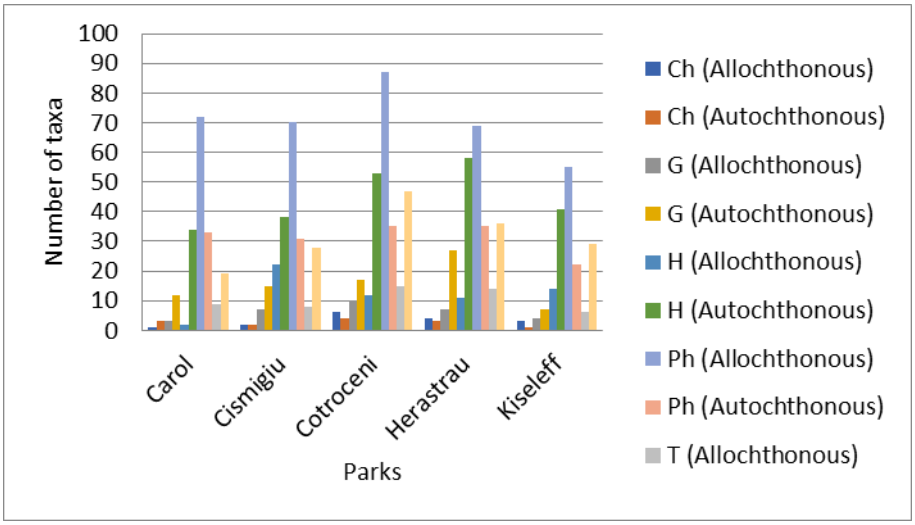


*Fig. 5.* Distribution of most dominant life forms by origin across historical parks

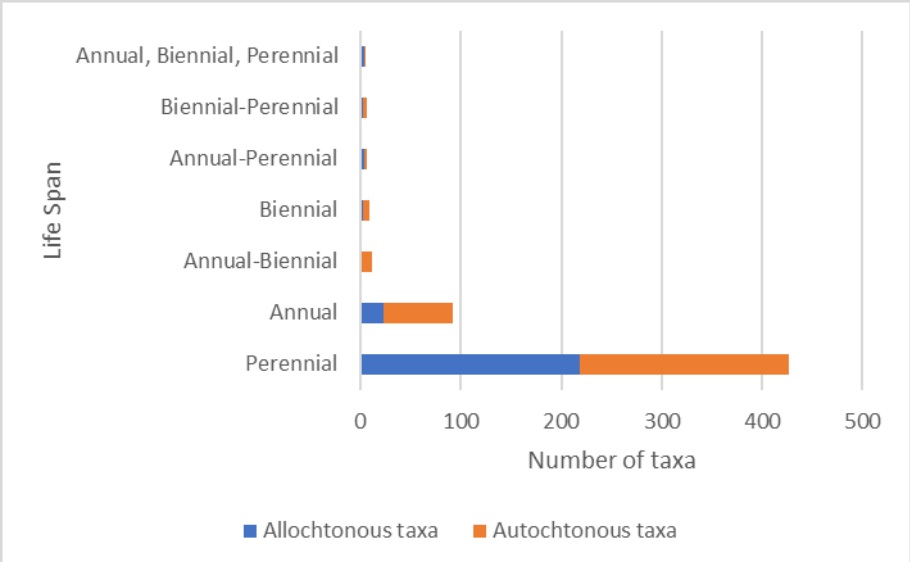


*Fig. 6.* Distribution of life span categories (annual, biennial, and perennial) among autochthonous and allochthonous taxa recorded in all historical parks of Bucharest.

From the perspective of lifespan, these categories reflect the net dominance of perennials, while annuals have a low representation, of only 16.57% (92 taxa). Of these, 23 are allochthonous, including both invasive and ornamental species, such as *Ageratum houstonianum*, *Celosia argentea*, *Gaillardia pulchella*, *Gazania* × *splendens*, *Hypoestes phyllostachya*, *Petunia* × *atkinsiana*, *Salvia splendens* and *Tagetes erecta*. The low number of cultivated annual species is probably correlated with the current trend of reducing maintenance costs and the preference for perennial, more resistant and low-maintenance plants (Iliescu 2006). In fact, in Kiseleff Park no decorative annual species was noted, while in Cişmigiu only one species was identified, in Carol three, and in Cotroceni and Herăstrău three each. The annual allochthonous species common to all parks, except Kiseleff, is *Salvia splendens*, characterized by the intense color of the flowers and the high resistance to the climatic conditions of Bucharest.

***Ecological features***. The analysis of the ecological characteristics of the autochtonous flora at the level of all parks reveals the dominance of taxa with average requirements for light, temperature, humidity and soil reaction. We also note the large number of species tolerant to variations in temperature and soil reaction (Fig. 7), which allows good survival in the conditions of high summer temperatures. These characteristics reflect the natural selection of species capable of tolerating urban stresses, such as summer drought, high temperatures and compact or slightly alkaline soils, typical of intensively used green spaces must (Kühn et al. 2004).

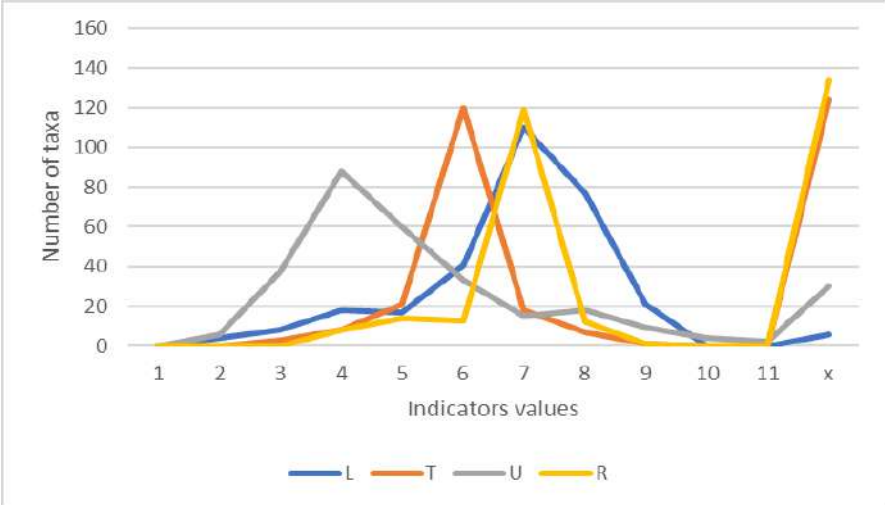


*Fig. 7.* Ecological characteristics of the autochtonous flora at the level of all the investigated historical parks

***The value of conservative flora***. The analysis of the spontaneous and cultivated flora in the parks of Bucharest (Fig. 3) revealed the existence of species with conservation value. Thus, *Abies alba*, *Carex disticha*, *Cephalanthera damasonium*, *Juniperus sabina*, *Larix decidua*, *Polemonium caeruleum* (represented by a cultivar in Cişmigiu Park), *Prunus tenella* are species listed as rare in the National Red List (Olteanu et al. 1994). *Galanthus nivalis* is included in Annex V of Habitat Directive

92/43/EEC, comprising animal and plant species of community interest whose taking in the wild and exploitation may be subject to management measures. The following inventoried taxa in the five historical parks in Bucharest are listed with different conservation status in the IUCN Red List: *Fraxinus americana* (CR), *Fraxinus pennsylvanica* (CR), *Abies pinsapo* (EN), *Cedrus atlantica* (EN), *Ginkgo biloba* (EN), *Kirengeshoma palmata* (EN), *Magnolia stellata* (EN), *Aesculus hippocastanum* (VU), *Gymnocladus dioicus* (VU) (see more in Annex 1). Thus, the presence of species with conservation importance reinforces the idea that historical parks have an important educational potential, offering the possibility of familiarizing the public/ students with the threatened flora and with the principles of biodiversity protection.

***Floristic similarities of parks***. Following the comparison analysis of the floristic composition of the managed historical parks with that of an urban ecosystem with naturally restored vegetation, such as the Văcărești Natural Park, using the Jaccard index, differences in the floristic composition of the analyzed parks were highlighted (Figs 8, 9).

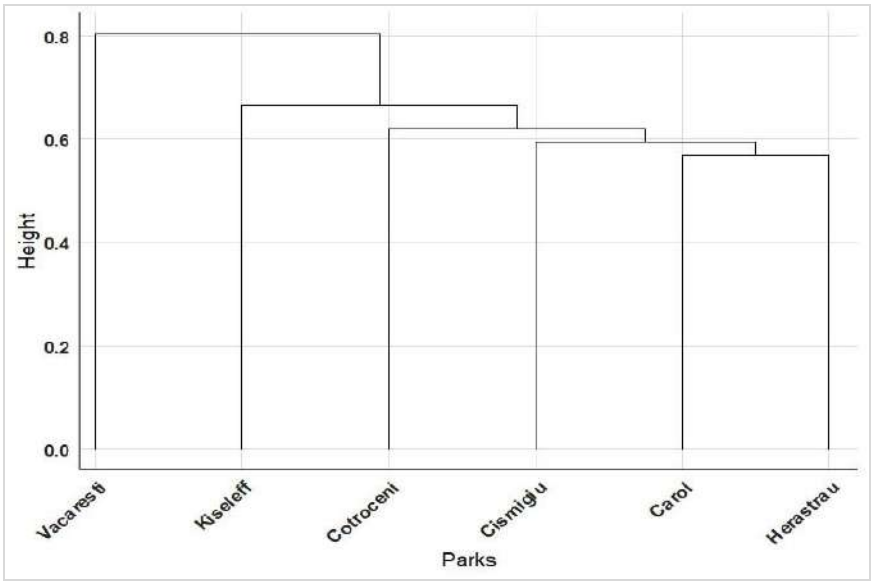


*Fig. 8.* Hierarchical clustering (UPGMA) of parks based on Jaccard floristic similarity

Thus, Herăstrău and Carol parks have the greatest floristic similarity, while Cișmigiu and Cotroceni parks also resemble them quite a lot in terms of floristic composition. Kiseleff Park joins at a greater distance from the group formed by Cotroceni, Cișmigiu, Carol and Herăstrău parks. Its intermediate positioning can be correlated with the fact that its redevelopment is relatively recent, although the park is considerably old, which could explain its spatial separation from the other parks. The Văcărești Natural Park clearly stands out from the rest of the parks, uniting at the highest level of distance with the other parks. This separation indicates a distinct flora, with a predominantly spontaneous character and a greater diversity of autochtonous species, reflecting a semi-natural character of the vegetation, in contrast to the predominantly ornamental flora of the other urban parks.

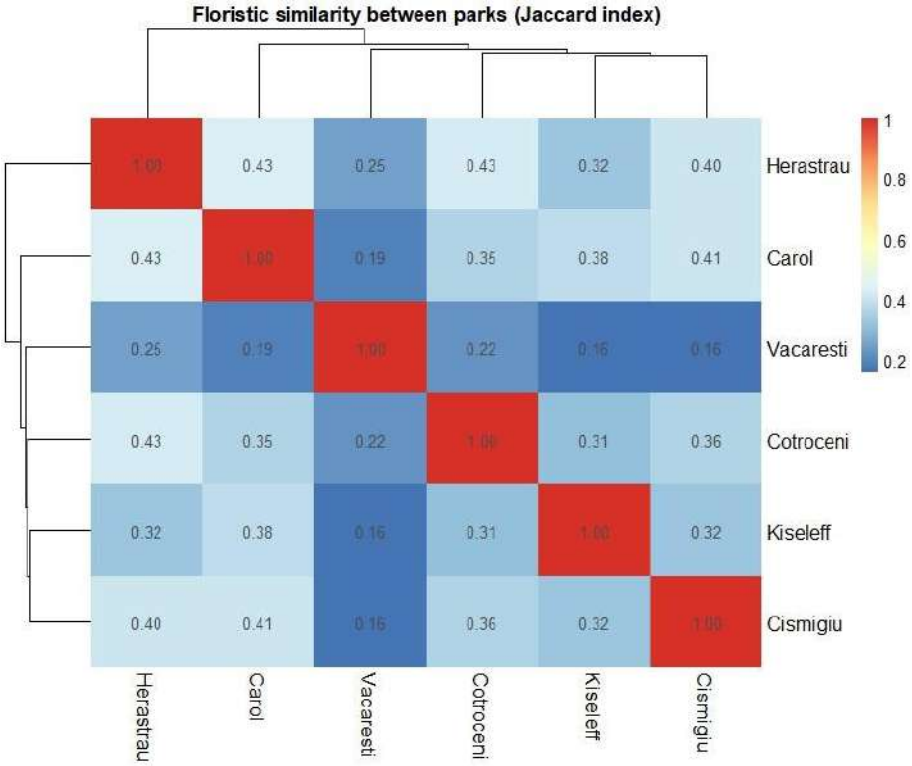


*Fig. 9*. Heatmap showing floristic similarity between parks based on the Jaccard index. Higher values (closer to 1) indicate greater similarity in species composition, whereas lower value (closer to 0) indicate great dissimilarity.

**Conclusions**

Bucharest's historical parks are home to a high plant diversity (555 taxa – species and subspecies), in which autochtonous species are slightly predominant (300 autochtonuos vs. 255 allochthonous), confirming the role of these spaces as urban biodiversity hotspots. The flora, made up of cultivated and spontaneous elements, covers a wide taxonomic spectrum (over 90 families), from ferns and gymnosperms to mono- and dicotyledonous angiosperms, which gives it educational value and potential for ecological interpretation.

The comparison with the Văcărești Natural Park highlights the contrast between a semi-natural urban ecosystem, dominated by autotochtonous spontaneous elements, and historical parks whose flora is more strongly shaped by human (ornamental) intervention, although they retain relevant spontaneous nuclei. The similarity analysis shows the close Herăstrău – Carol grouping and the proximity of Cișmigiu – Cotroceni, while Kiseleff attaches at a greater distance, probably against the background of relatively recent redevelopments; Văcărești stands out clearly, confirming its distinct character.

The functional structure shows a phanerophyte-hemicryptophyte-therophytic dominance; perennials are categorically prevalent, and annuals represent only 16.57%

(92 taxa), of which 23 are allochthonous (including seasonal ornamentals, e.g. *Salvia splendens*), suggesting the current orientation towards stable, low-maintenance vegetation. The presence of 46 invasive taxa (16–27/park) – including four on the list of EU concern – underlines the need for prudent horticultural management, with regular monitoring and targeted measures in vulnerable areas.

The identification of several species of conservation value (IUCN Red List and National Red List) reaffirms the scientific and educational importance of these parks, which can function as living laboratories for the knowledge of urban plant diversity. The dataset provided in Annex 1 provides an operational tool for education, research and management decisions, contributing to maintaining the ecological balance and protecting Bucharest's landscape and cultural heritage.

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Annex 1. Recorded taxa in the five urban historical parks from Bucharest, Romania

| No | Taxon | Cotroceni | Carol I | Cismigiu | Herastrau | Kiseleff | Family | IUCN Status (Global) | Alien status | Invasive status in RO | Life form | Life span | L | T | U | R |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Abies alba Mill. | C | C | C | C | C | Pinaceae | LC | Autochthonous | 0 | Ph | Perennial | 8 | 4 | 5 | 4 |
| 2. | Abies concolor (Gordon & Glend.) Lindl. ex Hildebr. | C | C | C | C | 0 | Pinaceae | LC | Allochthonous | 0 | Ph | Perennial | | | | |
| 3. | Abies nordmanniana (Steven) Spach | 0 | 0 | C | C | 0 | Pinaceae | LC | Allochthonous | 0 | Ph | Perennial | | | | |
| 4. | Abies pinsapo Boiss. | 0 | 0 | 0 | C | 0 | Pinaceae | EN | Allochthonous | 0 | Ph | Perennial | | | | |
| 5. | Acer campestre L. | C/S | C | C | C | C | Sapindaceae | LC | Autochthonous | 0 | Ph | Perennial | 5 | 6 | 5 | 7 |
| 6. | Acer monspessulanum L. | C | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Sapindaceae | LC | Autochthonous | 0 | Ph | Perennial | 6 | 8 | 3 | 8 |
| 7. | Acer negundo L. | C | C | C/SB | C/SB | C | Sapindaceae | LC | Allochthonous | I | Ph | Perennial | | | | |
| 8. | Acer palmatum Thunb. | C | 0 | 0 | C | C | Sapindaceae | LC | Allochthonous | 0 | Ph | Perennial | | | | |
| 9. | Acer platanoides L. | C/S | C/S | C | C/S | C | Sapindaceae | LC | Autochthonous | 0 | Ph | Perennial | 5 | 6 | x | x |
| 10. | Acer pseudoplatanus L. | S | C | C | C | 0 | Sapindaceae | LC | Autochthonous | 0 | Ph | Perennial | 5 | x | 6 | x |
| 11. | Acer saccharinum L. | C | C | 0 | 0 | 0 | Sapindaceae | LC | Allochthonous | 0 | Ph | Perennial | | | | |
| 12. | Acer tataricum L. | S | 0 | 0 | S | C | Sapindaceae | LC | Autochthonous | 0 | Ph | Perennial | 4 | 6 | 4 | 7 |
| 13. | Achillea millefolium L. | 0 | 0 | 0 | S | S | Asteraceae | LC | Autochthonous | 0 | H | Perennial | 8 | x | 4 | x |
| 14. | Achillea setacea Waldst. & Kit. | S | S | S | S | S | Asteraceae | NA | Autochthonous | 0 | H | Perennial | 9 | 6 | 2 | 7 |
| 15. | Aesculus × carnea Zeyh. | C | 0 | C | 0 | 0 | Sapindaceae | NA | Allochthonous | 0 | Ph | Perennial | | | | |
| 16. | Aesculus hippocastanum L. | C | C | C | C/SB | C | Sapindaceae | VU | Allochthonous | 0 | Ph | Perennial | | | | |
| 17. | Agastache foeniculum (Pursh) Kuntze | 0 | 0 | C | 0 | C | Lamiaceae | NA | Allochthonous | 0 | H | Perennial | | | | |
| 18. | Ageratum houstonianum Mill. | 0 | C | 0 | C | 0 | Asteraceae | NA | Allochthonous | 0 | T | Annual | | | | |
| 19. | Ailanthus altissima (Mill.) Swingle | SB | C/SB | C/SB | C/SB | 0 | Simaroubaceae | NA | Allochthonous | I | Ph | Perennial | | | | |
| 20. | Ajuga genevensis L. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | S | Lamiaceae | NA | Autochthonous | 0 | H | Perennial | 8 | x | 4 | 7 |
| 21. | Ajuga reptans L. | S | 0 | 0 | S | 0 | Lamiaceae | NA | Autochthonous | 0 | H | Perennial | 4 | x | 6 | x |
| 22. | Albizia julibrissin Durazz. | C | C/SB | C | C | 0 | Fabaceae | NA | Allochthonous | 0 | Ph | Perennial | | | | |

| No | Taxon | Cotroceni | Carol I | Cismigiu | Herastrau | Kiseleff | Family | IUCN Status (Global) | Alien status | Invasive status in RO | Life form | Life span | L | T | U | R |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 23. | Alcea rosea L. | 0 | C | 0 | 0 | 0 | Malvaceae | NA | Allochthonous | I | H | Perennial | | | | |
| 24. | Alliaria petiolata (M.Bieb.) Cavara & Grande | S | S | S | S | S | Brassicaceae | NA | Autochthonous | 0 | T | Annual | 5 | 6 | 5 | 7 |
| 25. | Allium giganteum Regel | 0 | 0 | C | 0 | 0 | Amaryllidaceae | NA | Allochthonous | 0 | G | Perennial | | | | |
| 26. | Allium schoenoprasum L. s.l. | 0 | 0 | 0 | S | 0 | Amaryllidaceae | NA | Autochthonous | 0 | G | Perennial | 7 | 3 | 6 | 5 |
| 27. | Allium scorodoprasum L. | S | 0 | S | S | 0 | Amaryllidaceae | LC | Autochthonous | 0 | G | Perennial | 6 | 6 | 6 | 7 |
| 28. | Allium ursinum L. s.l. | S | 0 | 0 | S | 0 | Amaryllidaceae | NA | Autochthonous | 0 | G | Perennial | 2 | x | 6 | 6 |
| 29. | Alopecurus pratensis L. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | S | Poaceae | NA | Autochthonous | 0 | H | Perennial | 8 | x | 6 | 7 |
| 30. | Amaranthus deflexus L. | SB | SB | SB | 0 | 0 | Amaranthaceae | NA | Allochthonous | I | T | Annual | | | | |
| 31. | Amaranthus retroflexus L. | 0 | SB | SB | SB | 0 | Amaranthaceae | NA | Allochthonous | I | T | Annual | | | | |
| 32. | Ambrosia artemisiifolia L. | SB | 0 | SB | SB | SB | Asteraceae | NA | Allochthonous | I | T | Annual | | | | |
| 33. | Amorpha fruticosa L. | 0 | 0 | 0 | SB | 0 | Fabaceae | NA | Allochthonous | I | Ph | Perennial | | | | |
| 34. | Anemone nemorosa L. | 0 | 0 | 0 | S | 0 | Ranunculaceae | NA | Autochthonous | 0 | G | Perennial | 3 | 5 | 3 | 5 |
| 35. | Anemone ranunculoides L. | S | S | S | S | S | Ranunculaceae | NA | Autochthonous | 0 | G | Perennial | 3 | 6 | 6 | 7 |
| 36. | Anthriscus caucalis M.Bieb. | 0 | S | S | S | 0 | Apiaceae | NA | Autochthonous | 0 | T | Annual | 8 | 7 | 3 | x |
| 37. | Anthriscus sylvestris (L.) Hoffm. | 0 | 0 | S | 0 | 0 | Apiaceae | NA | Autochthonous | 0 | Ht-H | Biennial-Perennial | 7 | x | 5 | x |
| 38. | Aquilegia vulgaris L. | C | 0 | 0 | SB | 0 | Ranunculaceae | NA | Allochthonous | 0 | H | Perennial | | | | |
| 39. | Arabidopsis thaliana (L.) Heynh. | S | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Brassicaceae | NA | Autochthonous | 0 | T | Annual | 7 | 6 | 4 | 7 |
| 40. | Arctium lappa L. | S | S | S | S | 0 | Asteraceae | NA | Autochthonous | 0 | Ht | Biennial | 8 | x | 5 | 7 |
| 41. | Arenaria serpyllifolia L. | S | 0 | 0 | S | 0 | Caryophyllaceae | NA | Autochthonous | 0 | T | Annual | 8 | x | 4 | x |
| 42. | Arrhenatherum elatius (L.) P.Beauv. ex J.Presl & C.Presl s.l. | 0 | 0 | 0 | S | 0 | Poaceae | NA | Autochthonous | 0 | H | Perennial | 8 | x | 5 | 6 |
| 43. | Artemisia absinthium L. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | S | Asteraceae | NA | Autochthonous | 0 | H | Perennial | 7 | x | 4 | x |
| 44. | Artemisia vulgaris L. | 0 | 0 | 0 | S | 0 | Asteraceae | NA | Autochthonous | 0 | H | Perennial | 7 | x | 6 | x |

| No | Taxon | Cotroceni | Carol I | Cismigiu | Herastrau | Kiseleff | Family | IUCN Status (Global) | Alien status | Invasive status in RO | Life form | Life span | L | T | U | R |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 45. | Arum orientale M. Bieb. | S | S | 0 | S | 0 | Araceae | NA | Autochthonous | 0 | G | Perennial | 3 | 6 | 6 | 7 |
| 46. | Asperugo procumbens L. | 0 | 0 | 0 | S | 0 | Boraginaceae | NA | Autochthonous | 0 | T | Annual | 7 | 6 | 4 | 7 |
| 47. | Astilbe chinensis (Maxim.) Franch. & Sav. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | C | Saxifragaceae | NA | Allochthonous | 0 | H | Perennial | | | | |
| 48. | Astragalus cicer L. | S | 0 | 0 | S | 0 | Fabaceae | NA | Autochthonous | 0 | H | Perennial | 7 | 6 | 4 | 7 |
| 49. | Astragalus glycyphyllos L. | S | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fabaceae | LC | Autochthonous | 0 | H | Perennial | 7 | 6 | 4 | 7 |
| 50. | Atriplex patula L. | 0 | 0 | S | S | 0 | Amaranthaceae | NA | Autochthonous | 0 | T | Annual | 6 | 6 | 5 | 7 |
| 51. | Ballota nigra L. s.l. | S | S | S | S | S | Lamiaceae | NA | Autochthonous | 0 | H | Perennial | 8 | 6 | 5 | x |
| 52. | Begonia cucullata Willd. | 0 | 0 | 0 | C | S | Begoniaceae | NA | Allochthonous | 0 | H | Perennial | | | | |
| 53. | Bellis perennis L. | S | S | C/S | C/S | S | Asteraceae | NA | Autochthonous | 0 | H | Perennial | 8 | x | x | x |
| 54. | Berberis aquifolium Pursh | C | C | 0 | SB | C | Berberidaceae | NA | Allochthonous | 0 | Ph | Perennial | | | | |
| 55. | Berberis bealei Fortune | 0 | 0 | C | 0 | 0 | Berberidaceae | NA | Allochthonous | 0 | Ph | Perennial | | | | |
| 56. | Berberis julianae C.K.Schneid. | 0 | 0 | C | C | 0 | Berberidaceae | NA | Allochthonous | 0 | Ph | Perennial | | | | |
| 57. | Berberis thunbergii DC. | C | 0 | 0 | C | C | Berberidaceae | NA | Allochthonous | 0 | Ph | Perennial | | | | |
| 58. | Berberis vulgaris L. | C | C | C | 0 | 0 | Berberidaceae | NA | Autochthonous | 0 | Ph | Perennial | 6 | 6 | 4 | 7 |
| 59. | Bergenia crassifolia (L.) Fritsch | C | 0 | C | 0 | C | Saxifragaceae | NA | Allochthonous | 0 | H | Perennial | | | | |
| 60. | Berteroa incana (L.) DC. | 0 | 0 | 0 | S | 0 | Brassicaceae | NA | Autochthonous | 0 | T-Ht | Annual-Biennial | 9 | 6 | 3 | x |
| 61. | Betula pendula Roth | C | C | C | C | C | Betulaceae | LC | Autochthonous | 0 | Ph | Perennial | 8 | x | x | x |
| 62. | Bidens frondosa L. | 0 | 0 | 0 | S | 0 | Asteraceae | LC | Allochthonous | I | T | Annual | | | | |
| 63. | Brachypodium sylvaticum (Huds.) P.Beauv. | S | S | 0 | 0 | 0 | Poaceae | NA | Autochthonous | 0 | H | Perennial | 4 | x | 5 | 7 |
| 64. | Brassica nigra (L.) W.D.J.Koch | S | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Brassicaceae | NA | Autochthonous | 0 | T | Annual | 8 | 6 | 8 | 7 |
| 65. | Brassica rapa L. | SB | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Brassicaceae | DD | Allochthonous | 0 | T-Ht | Annual-Biennial | | | | |
| 66. | Bromus sterilis L. | 0 | S | S | S | S | Poaceae | NA | Autochthonous | 0 | T | Annual | 7 | 6 | 4 | x |
| 67. | Bromus tectorum L. | S | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Poaceae | NA | Autochthonous | 0 | T | Annual | 8 | 6 | 3 | 7 |

| No | Taxon | Cotroceni | Carol I | Cismigiu | Herastrau | Kiseleff | Family | IUCN Status (Global) | Alien status | Invasive status in RO | Life form | Life span | L | T | U | R |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 68. | Broussonetia papyrifera (L.) L'Hér. ex Vent. | 0 | C/SB | 0 | 0 | 0 | Moraceae | NA | Allochthonous | I | Ph | Perennial | | | | |
| 69. | Brunnera macrophylla (Adams) IMJohnst. | 0 | 0 | C/SB | C/SB | C | Boraginaceae | NA | Allochthonous | 0 | H | Perennial | | | | |
| 70. | Bryonia cretica subsp. dioica (Jacq.) Tutin | 0 | 0 | 0 | S | 0 | Cucurbitaceae | NA | Allochthonous | 0 | H | Perennial | | | | |
| 71. | Buddleja davidii Franch. | 0 | 0 | C | 0 | C | Scrophulariaceae | NA | Allochthonous | I | Ph | Perennial | | | | |
| 72. | Buglossoides arvensis (L.) I.M.Johnst. | S | 0 | S | 0 | 0 | Boraginaceae | NA | Autochthonous | 0 | T | Annual | 7 | 7 | x | 7 |
| 73. | Buxus sempervirens L. | C | C | C | 0 | 0 | Buxaceae | LC | Allochthonous | 0 | Ph | Perennial | | | | |
| 74. | Calepina irregularis (Asso) Thell. | S | S | S | S | S | Brassicaceae | NA | Autochthonous | 0 | T-Ht | Annual-Biennial | 8 | 6 | 3 | 7 |
| 75. | Callicarpa americana L. | C | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Lamiaceae | LC | Allochthonous | 0 | Ph | Perennial | | | | |
| 76. | Calocedrus decurrens (Torr.) Florin | 0 | C | C | 0 | 0 | Cupressaceae | LC | Allochthonous | 0 | Ph | Perennial | | | | |
| 77. | Calycanthus floridus L. | C | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Calycanthaceae | NA | Allochthonous | 0 | Ph | Perennial | | | | |
| 78. | Calystegia sepium (L.) R.Br. | S | 0 | 0 | S | 0 | Convolvulaceae | LC | Autochthonous | 0 | H,G | Perennial | 8 | 6 | 6 | 7 |
| 79. | Campanula medium L. | 0 | 0 | C | 0 | 0 | Campanulaceae | NA | Allochthonous | 0 | Ht-H | Biennial-Perennial | | | | |
| 80. | Campsis radicans (L.) Bureau | C | 0 | 0 | C | 0 | Bignoniaceae | NA | Allochthonous | 0 | Ph | Perennial | | | | |
| 81. | Capsella bursa-pastoris (L.) Medik. | S | S | S | S | S | Brassicaceae | NA | Autochthonous | 0 | T | Annual | 7 | x | x | x |
| 82. | Caragana arborescens Lam. | 0 | 0 | 0 | C | 0 | Fabaceae | NA | Allochthonous | 0 | Ph | Perennial | | | | |
| 83. | Cardamine bulbifera (L.) Crantz | 0 | 0 | 0 | S | 0 | Brassicaceae | NA | Autochthonous | 0 | G | Perennial | 3 | x | 5 | x |
| 84. | Cardamine flexuosa With. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | S | Brassicaceae | NA | Autochthonous | 0 | T-Ht | Annual-Biennial | 6 | 6 | 8 | 7 |
| 85. | Carduus acanthoides L. | 0 | S | 0 | S | 0 | Asteraceae | NA | Autochthonous | 0 | Ht | Biennial | 9 | x | 3 | x |
| 86. | Carex acuta L. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | S | Cyperaceae | LC | Autochthonous | 0 | H,G | Perennial | 7 | x | 9 | 6 |

| No | Taxon | Cotroceni | Carol I | Cismigiu | Herastrau | Kiseleff | Family | IUCN Status (Global) | Alien status | Invasive status in RO | Life form | Life span | L | T | U | R |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 87. | Carex acutiformis Ehrh. | S | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Cyperaceae | LC | Autochthonous | 0 | H,G | Perennial | 7 | 6 | 9 | 7 |
| 88. | Carex disticha Huds. | 0 | S | 0 | 0 | 0 | Cyperaceae | NA | Autochthonous | 0 | H,G | Perennial | 8 | 5 | 9 | 7 |
| 89. | Carex divulsa Stokes | S | S | S | S | S | Cyperaceae | NA | Autochthonous | 0 | H | Perennial | 6 | 6 | 7 | 7 |
| 90. | Carex hirta L. | 0 | 0 | 0 | S | 0 | Cyperaceae | NA | Autochthonous | 0 | H,G | Perennial | 7 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| 91. | Carex praecox Schreb. | S | 0 | 0 | S | 0 | Cyperaceae | NA | Autochthonous | 0 | H,G | Perennial | 9 | 6 | 3 | x |
| 92. | Carex riparia Curtis | 0 | S | 0 | S | S | Cyperaceae | LC | Autochthonous | 0 | H,G | Perennial | 7 | 6 | 9 | 7 |
| 93. | Carex spicata Huds. | S | 0 | 0 | S | 0 | Cyperaceae | LC | Autochthonous | 0 | H | Perennial | 5 | x | 4 | x |
| 94. | Carex vulpina L. | 0 | 0 | 0 | S | 0 | Cyperaceae | LC | Autochthonous | 0 | H | Perennial | 9 | x | 9 | x |
| 95. | Carpinus betulus L. | C | C | C | C | 0 | Betulaceae | LC | Autochthonous | 0 | Ph | Perennial | 4 | 6 | x | x |
| 96. | Catalpa bignonioides Walter | C | C | C | C | C | Bignoniaceae | DD | Allochthonous | 0 | Ph | Perennial | | | | |
| 97. | Catalpa bungei C.A.Mey. | 0 | 0 | C | 0 | 0 | Bignoniaceae | LC | Allochthonous | 0 | Ph | Perennial | | | | |
| 98. | Cedrus atlantica (Endl.) Manetti ex Carrière | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | C | Pinaceae | EN | Allochthonous | 0 | Ph | Perennial | | | | |
| 99. | Cedrus deodara (Roxb. ex D. Don) G.Don | C | C | 0 | 0 | 0 | Pinaceae | LC | Allochthonous | 0 | Ph | Perennial | | | | |
| 100. | Celosia argentea L. | 0 | 0 | 0 | C | 0 | Amaranthaceae | LC | Allochthonous | 0 | T | Annual | | | | |
| 101. | Celtis australis L. | C | C/SB | C/SB | C/SB | 0 | Cannabaceae | LC | Allochthonous | 0 | Ph | Perennial | 7 | 6 | 3 | 7 |
| 102. | Celtis occidentalis L. | C | C/SB | 0 | 0 | C/SB | Cannabaceae | LC | Allochthonous | 0 | Ph | Perennial | | | | |
| 103. | Cenchrus alopecuroides (L.) Thunb. | C | 0 | C | 0 | C | Poaceae | NA | Allochthonous | 0 | H | Perennial | | | | |
| 104. | Centaurea nigrescens Willd. | S | S | S | S | 0 | Asteraceae | NA | Autochthonous | 0 | H | Perennial | 8 | 5 | 4 | 6 |
| 105. | Cephalanthera damasonium (Mill.) Druce | 0 | 0 | 0 | S | 0 | Orchidaceae | NA | Autochthonous | 0 | G | Perennial | 2 | x | 4 | x |
| 106. | Cephalaria transsylvanica (L.) Roem. & Schult. | S | 0 | 0 | 0 | S | Caprifoliaceae | NA | Autochthonous | 0 | Ht | Biennial | 8 | 6 | 3 | 7 |
| 107. | Cephalotaxus harringtonia (Knight ex J.Forbes) K.Koch | 0 | 0 | C | 0 | 0 | Cephalotaxaceae | LC | Allochthonous | 0 | Ph | Perennial | | | | |

| No | Taxon | Cotroceni | Carol I | Cismigiu | Herastrau | Kiseleff | Family | IUCN Status (Global) | Alien status | Invasive status in RO | Life form | Life span | L | T | U | R |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 108. | Cerastium brachypetalum Desp. ex Pers. | S | 0 | 0 | S | 0 | Caryophyllaceae | NA | Autochthonous | 0 | T | Annual | 7 | x | 4 | 7 |
| 109. | Cerastium glomeratum Thuill. | S | 0 | 0 | S | 0 | Caryophyllaceae | NA | Autochthonous | 0 | T | Annual | 9 | 6 | 8 | 7 |
| 110. | Cerastium tomentosum L. | C/SB | 0 | 0 | C | 0 | Caryophyllaceae | NA | Allochthonous | 0 | Ch | Perennial | | | | |
| 111. | Cercis siliquastrum L. | C | C | C | 0 | 0 | Fabaceae | LC | Allochthonous | 0 | Ph | Perennial | | | | |
| 112. | Chaenomeles japonica (Thunb.) Lindl. ex Spach | C | C | C | C | C | Rosaceae | LC | Allochthonous | 0 | Ph | Perennial | | | | |
| 113. | Chamaecyparis lawsoniana (A.Murray bis) Oerst. | C | 0 | C | C | 0 | Cupressaceae | NT | Allochthonous | 0 | Ph | Perennial | | | | |
| 114. | Chamaecyparis pisifera (Siebold & Zucc.) Endl. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | C | Cupressaceae | LC | Allochthonous | 0 | Ph | Perennial | | | | |
| 115. | Chelidonium majus L. | S | 0 | S | S | 0 | Papaveraceae | NA | Autochthonous | 0 | H | Perennial | 6 | 6 | 5 | x |
| 116. | Chenopodiastrum hybridum (L.) S.Fuentes, Uotila & Borsch | 0 | 0 | S | 0 | 0 | Amaranthaceae | NA | Autochthonous | 0 | T | Annual | 7 | 6 | 5 | 8 |
| 117. | Chenopodium album L. | S | 0 | S | S | S | Amaranthaceae | NA | Autochthonous | 0 | T | Annual | x | x | 4 | x |
| 118. | Chimonanthus praecox (L.) Link | C | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Calycanthaceae | LC | Allochthonous | 0 | Ph | Perennial | | | | |
| 119. | Chondrilla juncea L. | 0 | 0 | 0 | S | 0 | Asteraceae | NA | Autochthonous | 0 | Ht-H | Biennial-Perennial | 8 | 7 | 3 | 7 |
| 120. | Chrysanthemum × morifolium (Ramat.) Hemsl. | C | 0 | C | 0 | 0 | Asteraceae | NA | Allochthonous | 0 | H | Perennial | | | | |
| 121. | Cichorum intybus L. | S | S | 0 | S | S | Asteraceae | LC | Autochthonous | 0 | H | Perennial | 9 | x | 4 | x |
| 122. | Cirsium arvense (L.) Scop. | S | S | S | S | S | Asteraceae | NA | Autochthonous | 0 | G | Perennial | 8 | x | x | x |
| 123. | Cirsium vulgare (Savi) Ten. | S | 0 | S | S | 0 | Asteraceae | NA | Autochthonous | 0 | Ht | Biennial | 8 | x | 5 | x |
| 124. | Cladrastis kentukea (Dum.Cours.) Rudd | 0 | 0 | C | 0 | 0 | Fabaceae | LC | Allochthonous | 0 | Ph | Perennial | | | | |

| No | Taxon | Cotroceni | Carol I | Cismigiu | Herastrau | Kiseleff | Family | IUCN Status (Global) | Alien status | Invasive status in RO | Life form | Life span | L | T | U | R |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 125. | Clematis vitalba L. | 0 | S | 0 | S | 0 | Ranunculaceae | NA | Autochthonous | 0 | Liana | Perennial | 7 | 6 | 5 | 7 |
| 126. | Coleus scutellarioides (L.) Benth. | C | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Lamiaceae | NA | Allochthonous | 0 | H,G | Perennial | | | | |
| 127. | Colutea arborescens L. | C | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fabaceae | NA | Allochthonous | 0 | Ph | Perennial | 6 | 8 | 3 | 8 |
| 128. | Conium maculatum L. | S | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Apiaceae | NA | Autochthonous | 0 | H-T | Annual-Biennial | 8 | 6 | 6 | x |
| 129. | Convallaria majalis L. | C | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Asparagaceae | LC | Autochthonous | 0 | H,G | Perennial | 5 | x | 4 | x |
| 130. | Convolvulus arvensis L. | S | S | S | S | 0 | Convolvulaceae | NA | Autochthonous | 0 | H,G | Perennial | 7 | x | 4 | x |
| 131. | Cornus alba L. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | C | Cornaceae | NA | Allochthonous | 0 | Ph | Perennial | | | | |
| 132. | Cornus canadensis L. | 0 | 0 | C | 0 | 0 | Cornaceae | NA | Allochthonous | 0 | Ph | Perennial | | | | |
| 133. | Cornus mas L. | 0 | 0 | C | 0 | 0 | Cornaceae | LC | Autochthonous | 0 | Ph | Perennial | 6 | 6 | x | 7 |
| 134. | Cornus sanguinea L. | C | C | C | C | 0 | Cornaceae | NA | Autochthonous | 0 | Ph | Perennial | 6 | x | x | x |
| 135. | Coronilla varia L. | 0 | 0 | 0 | S | 0 | Fabaceae | NA | Autochthonous | 0 | H | Perennial | 7 | x | 4 | x |
| 136. | Cortaderia selloana (Schult. & Schult.f.) Asch. & Graebn. | C | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Poaceae | NA | Allochthonous | 0 | H | Perennial | | | | |
| 137. | Corydalis cava (L.) Schweigg. & Körte | S | 0 | 0 | S | 0 | Papaveraceae | NA | Autochthonous | 0 | G | Perennial | 3 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| 138. | Corydalis solida (L.) Clairv. | S | S | S | S | 0 | Papaveraceae | NA | Autochthonous | 0 | G | Perennial | 3 | 6 | 5 | 7 |
| 139. | Corylus avellana L. | C | 0 | 0 | C | 0 | Betulaceae | LC | Autochthonous | 0 | Ph | Perennial | 6 | 5 | x | x |
| 140. | Corylus colurna L. | 0 | C | C | 0 | 0 | Betulaceae | LC | Autochthonous | 0 | Ph | Perennial | 7 | 3 | 3 | 5 |
| 141. | Cotinus coggygria Scop. | C | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Anacardiaceae | LC | Autochthonous | 0 | Ph | Perennial | 7 | 8 | 3 | 7 |
| 142. | Cotoneaster divaricatus Rehder & E.H.Wilson | C | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Rosaceae | NA | Allochthonous | 0 | Ph | Perennial | | | | |
| 143. | Cotoneaster horizontalis Decne. | C | 0 | 0 | C | 0 | Rosaceae | NA | Allochthonous | 0 | Ph | Perennial | | | | |
| 144. | Cotoneaster integerrimus Medik. | 0 | 0 | C | 0 | 0 | Rosaceae | NA | Autochthonous | 0 | Ph | Perennial | 8 | x | 3 | 7 |
| 145. | Cotoneaster zabelii C.K.Schneid. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | C | Rosaceae | NA | Allochthonous | 0 | Ph | Perennial | | | | |

| No | Taxon | Cotroceni | Carol I | Cismigiu | Herastrau | Kiseleff | Family | IUCN Status (Global) | Alien status | Invasive status in RO | Life form | Life span | L | T | U | R |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 146. | Crataegus monogyna Jacq. | S | S | S | S | S | Rosaceae | LC | Autochthonous | 0 | Ph | Perennial | 7 | x | 4 | x |
| 147. | Crepis foetida subsp. rhoeadifolia (M.Bieb.) Čelak. | 0 | S | 0 | S | 0 | Asteraceae | NA | Autochthonous | 0 | T | Annual | 9 | 6 | 4 | 7 |
| 148. | Crocus vernus (L.) Hill | 0 | 0 | C | C | 0 | Iridaceae | NA | Autochthonous | 0 | G | Perennial | 7 | 4 | 5 | 4 |
| 149. | Cuscuta campestris Yunck. | SB | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Convolvulaceae | NA | Allochthonous | I | T | Annual | | | | |
| 150. | Cymbalaria muralis G.Gaertn., B.Mey. & Scherb. | 0 | 0 | SB | 0 | 0 | Plantaginaceae | NA | Allochthonous | I | H | Perennial | | | | |
| 151. | Cynodon dactylon (L.) Pers. | S | 0 | 0 | S | 0 | Poaceae | NA | Autochthonous | 0 | G | Perennial | 8 | 6 | 3 | x |
| 152. | Cyrtomium falcatum (L.f.) C.Presl | 0 | 0 | C | 0 | 0 | Polypodiaceae | NA | Allochthonous | 0 | H | Perennial | | | | |
| 153. | Dactylis glomerata L. | S | S | 0 | S | S | Poaceae | NA | Autochthonous | 0 | H | Perennial | 7 | x | 4 | x |
| 154. | Dahlia pinnata Cav. | 0 | 0 | 0 | C | 0 | Asteraceae | NA | Allochthonous | 0 | G | Perennial | | | | |
| 155. | Dasiphora fruticosa (L.) Rydb. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | C | Rosaceae | NA | Allochthonous | 0 | Ph | Perennial | | | | |
| 156. | Daucus carrota L. s.l. | S | 0 | 0 | S | S | Apiaceae | LC | Autochthonous | 0 | T-Ht | Annual-Biennial | 8 | x | 4 | x |
| 157. | Deutzia × hybrida Lemoine | C | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Hydrangeaceae | NA | Allochthonous | 0 | Ph | Perennial | | | | |
| 158. | Deutzia scabra Thunb. | C | C | C | 0 | 0 | Hydrangeaceae | NA | Allochthonous | 0 | Ph | Perennial | | | | |
| 159. | Dianthus barbatus L. | C | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Caryophyllaceae | NA | Autochthonous | 0 | H | Perennial | 8 | 4 | 4 | 5 |
| 160. | Dianthus chinensis L. | C | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Caryophyllaceae | NA | Allochthonous | 0 | H-T | Annual, Biennial, Perennial | | | | |
| 161. | Digitaria sanguinalis (L.) Scop. | S | 0 | S | S | S | Poaceae | NA | Autochthonous | 0 | T | Annual | 7 | 7 | 3 | 7 |
| 162. | Diospyros virginiana L. | 0 | C | C | 0 | 0 | Ebenaceae | LC | Allochthonous | 0 | Ph | Perennial | | | | |

| No | Taxon | Cotroceni | Carol I | Cismigiu | Herastrau | Kiseleff | Family | IUCN Status (Global) | Alien status | Invasive status in RO | Life form | Life span | L | T | U | R |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 163. | Draba verna L. | S | S | 0 | 0 | S | Brassicaceae | NA | Autochthonous | 0 | T | Annual | 8 | 6 | 4 | x |
| 164. | Echinacea purpurea (L.) Moench | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | C | Asteraceae | LC | Allochthonous | 0 | H | Perennial | | | | |
| 165. | Echinochloa crus-galli (L.) P.Beauv. | 0 | 0 | S | 0 | S | Poaceae | LC | Autochthonous | 0 | T | Annual | 6 | x | 5 | x |
| 166. | Echium vulgare L. | S | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Boraginaceae | NA | Autochthonous | 0 | H | Biennial-Perennial | 9 | x | 3 | x |
| 167. | Elaeagnus angustifolia L. | C | 0 | 0 | C | 0 | Elaeagnaceae | LC | Allochthonous | I | Ph | Perennial | | | | |
| 168. | Eleusine indica (L.) Gaertn. | 0 | SB | SB | SB | SB | Poaceae | LC | Allochthonous | I | T | Annual | | | | |
| 169. | Elymus repens (L.) Gould. | S | 0 | S | S | 0 | Poaceae | NA | Autochthonous | 0 | G | Perennial | 8 | x | 5 | x |
| 170. | Epilobium hirsutum L. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | S | Onagraceae | LC | Autochthonous | 0 | H | Perennial | 7 | 8 | 7 | 7 |
| 171. | Epilobium montanum L. | S | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Onagraceae | NA | Autochthonous | 0 | H | Perennial | 4 | x | 5 | 6 |
| 172. | Epilobium parviflorum Schreb. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | S | Onagraceae | LC | Autochthonous | 0 | H | Perennial | 7 | 5 | 9 | x |
| 173. | Epilobium tetragonum subsp. lamyi (F.W.Schultz) Nyman | 0 | 0 | S | 0 | 0 | Onagraceae | LC | Autochthonous | 0 | H | Perennial | 7 | 6 | 7 | 7 |
| 174. | Equisetum arvense L. | 0 | 0 | 0 | S | 0 | Equisetaceae | LC | Autochthonous | 0 | G | Perennial | 6 | 6 | 6 | x |
| 175. | Eragrostis minor Host | 0 | S | 0 | 0 | 0 | Poaceae | NA | Autochthonous | 0 | T | Annual | 8 | 6 | 3 | x |
| 176. | Eranthis hyemalis (L.) Salisb. | SB | 0 | SB | 0 | 0 | Ranunculaceae | NA | Allochthonous | 0 | G | Perennial | | | | |
| 177. | Erica carnea L. | C | 0 | 0 | 0 | C | Ericaceae | NA | Allochthonous | 0 | Ch | Perennial | | | | |
| 178. | Erigeron annuus (L.) Desf subsp. annuus | SB | SB | SB | SB | SB | Asteraceae | NA | Allochthonous | I | T | Annual | | | | |
| 179. | Erigeron canadensis L. | 0 | SB | 0 | SB | 0 | Asteraceae | NA | Allochthonous | I | T | Annual | | | | |
| 180. | Eriocapitella hupehensis (É.Lemoine) Christenh. & Byng (syn Anemone hupehensis) | 0 | 0 | C | 0 | C | Ranunculaceae | NA | Allochthonous | 0 | H | Perennial | | | | |
| 181. | Erodium cicutarium (L.) L'Hér. | 0 | 0 | 0 | S | 0 | Geraniaceae | NA | Autochthonous | 0 | T | Annual | 8 | x | 3 | x |

| No | Taxon | Cotroceni | Carol I | Cismigiu | Herastrau | Kiseleff | Family | IUCN Status (Global) | Alien status | Invasive status in RO | Life form | Life span | L | T | U | R |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 182. | Erysimum × cheiri (L.) Crantz | C | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Brassicaceae | NA | Allochthonous | 0 | Ch | Perennial | | | | |
| 183. | Euonymus europaeus L. | 0 | C | 0 | C | C | Celastraceae | LC | Autochthonous | 0 | Ph | Perennial | 6 | 5 | 8 | 5 |
| 184. | Euonymus fortunei (Turcz.) Hand.-Mazz. | C | C | 0 | 0 | 0 | Celastraceae | NA | Allochthonous | 0 | Ph | Perennial | | | | |
| 185. | Euonymus japonicus Thunb. | C | C | C | 0 | 0 | Celastraceae | NA | Allochthonous | 0 | Ph | Perennial | | | | |
| 186. | Euonymus radicans (Miq.) Siebold ex Miq. | 0 | C | C | C | C | Celastraceae | NA | Allochthonous | 0 | Ph | Perennial | | | | |
| 187. | Eupatorium cannabinum L. | C | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Asteraceae | NA | Autochthonous | 0 | H,G | Perennial | 6 | x | 6 | x |
| 188. | Euphorbia maculata L. | SB | 0 | 0 | SB | 0 | Euphorbiaceae | NA | Allochthonous | I | T | Annual | | | | |
| 189. | Euphorbia peplus L. | S | 0 | S | 0 | 0 | Euphorbiaceae | NA | Autochthonous | 0 | T | Annual | 6 | 6 | 4 | x |
| 190. | Euphorbia virgata Waldst. & Kit. | 0 | 0 | 0 | S | 0 | Euphorbiaceae | NA | Autochthonous | 0 | H | Perennial | 9 | 6 | 4 | 7 |
| 191. | Exochorda racemosa (Fortune ex Lindl.) Rehder | 0 | 0 | C | 0 | 0 | Rosaceae | NA | Allochthonous | 0 | Ph | Perennial | | | | |
| 192. | Fagus sylvatica L. | C | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fagaceae | LC | Autochthonous | 0 | Ph | Perennial | 3 | 4 | 5 | 5 |
| 193. | Fallopia convolvulus (L.) Á.Löve | S | S | S | S | S | Polygonaceae | NA | Autochthonous | 0 | T | Annual | 7 | x | x | x |
| 194. | Festuca arundinacea Schreb. | 0 | 0 | 0 | S | 0 | Poaceae | NA | Autochthonous | 0 | H | Perennial | 8 | x | 7 | 7 |
| 195. | Festuca valesiaca Schleich. ex Gaudin | 0 | S | 0 | S | 0 | Poaceae | NA | Autochthonous | 0 | H | Perennial | 9 | 6 | 2 | 7 |
| 196. | Ficus carica L. | 0 | 0 | C | 0 | 0 | Moraceae | LC | Autochthonous | 0 | Ph | Perennial | x | 9 | 4 | 7 |
| 197. | Forsythia suspensa (Thunb.) Vahl | C | C | C | C | C | Oleaceae | NA | Allochthonous | 0 | Ph | Perennial | | | | |
| 198. | Fragaria vesca L. | 0 | 0 | C | 0 | 0 | Rosaceae | NA | Autochthonous | 0 | H | Perennial | 4 | x | 5 | x |
| 199. | Fragaria viridis Weston | 0 | S | 0 | S | 0 | Rosaceae | LC | Autochthonous | 0 | H | Perennial | 7 | x | 4 | 7 |
| 200. | Fraxinus americana L. | 0 | C | 0 | 0 | C | Oleaceae | CR | Allochthonous | I | Ph | Perennial | | | | |

| No | Taxon | Cotroceni | Carol I | Cismigiu | Herastrau | Kiseleff | Family | IUCN Status (Global) | Alien status | Invasive status in RO | Life form | Life span | L | T | U | R |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 201. | Fraxinus angustifolia Vahl | S | S | S | S | S | Oleaceae | LC | Autochthonous | 0 | Ph | Perennial | 7 | 6 | 8 | 7 |
| 202. | Fraxinus excelsior L. | 0 | C | 0 | C | C | Oleaceae | NT | Autochthonous | 0 | Ph | Perennial | 7 | x | 3 | x |
| 203. | Fraxinus ornus L. | C | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Oleaceae | LC | Autochthonous | 0 | Ph | Perennial | 7 | 8 | 3 | 8 |
| 204. | Fraxinus pennsylvanica Marshall | 0 | C | C | C | C | Oleaceae | CR | Allochthonous | I | Ph | Perennial | | | | |
| 205. | Fumaria schleicheri Soy.-Will. | 0 | S | S | 0 | S | Papaveraceae | NA | Autochthonous | 0 | T | Annual | 2 | 6 | 4 | 7 |
| 206. | Fumaria vaillantii Loisel. | S | 0 | 0 | S | 0 | Papaveraceae | NA | Autochthonous | 0 | T | Annual | 8 | 7 | 4 | 7 |
| 207. | Gagea lutea (L.) Ker Gawl. | 0 | 0 | S | S | 0 | Liliaceae | NA | Autochthonous | 0 | G | Perennial | 2 | x | 6 | 7 |
| 208. | Gagea minima (L.) Ker Gawl. | S | S | S | S | S | Liliaceae | NA | Autochthonous | 0 | G | Perennial | 7 | 6 | 5 | 7 |
| 209. | Gagea pratensis (Pers.) Dumort. | 0 | S | 0 | 0 | 0 | Liliaceae | NA | Autochthonous | 0 | G | Perennial | 7 | x | 4 | 7 |
| 210. | Gagea villosa (M.Bieb.) Sweet | 0 | 0 | 0 | S | S | Liliaceae | NA | Autochthonous | 0 | G | Perennial | 6 | 6 | 4 | x |
| 211. | Gaillardia pulchella Foug, | C | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Asteraceae | NA | Allochthonous | 0 | T | Annual | | | | |
| 212. | Galanthus nivalis L. | S | 0 | S | S | 0 | Amaryllidaceae | NT | Autochthonous | 0 | G | Perennial | 5 | x | x | x |
| 213. | Galinsoga quadriradiata Ruiz & Pav. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | SB | Asteraceae | NA | Allochthonous | I | T | Annual | | | | |
| 214. | Galium album Mill. | 0 | S | 0 | 0 | 0 | Rubiaceae | NA | Autochthonous | 0 | H | Perennial | 7 | x | 5 | x |
| 215. | Galium aparine L. | S | S | S | S | S | Rubiaceae | NA | Autochthonous | 0 | T | Annual | 7 | x | 6 | x |
| 216. | Galium humifusum M.Bieb. | 0 | 0 | 0 | S | 0 | Rubiaceae | NA | Autochthonous | 0 | H | Perennial | 7 | 7 | 3 | 7 |
| 217. | Gazania × splendens Hend. & Andr.Hend. | 0 | 0 | 0 | C | 0 | Asteraceae | NA | Allochthonous | 0 | T | Annual | | | | |
| 218. | Gazania rigens (L.) Gaertn. | C | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Asteraceae | NA | Allochthonous | 0 | H | Perennial | | | | |
| 219. | Geranium dissectum L. | 0 | 0 | C | 0 | 0 | Geraniaceae | NA | Autochthonous | 0 | T | Annual | 6 | 6 | 5 | 7 |
| 220. | Geranium macrorrhizum L. | 0 | 0 | C | 0 | 0 | Geraniaceae | NA | Autochthonous | 0 | H | Perennial | 4 | 5 | 8 | 8 |
| 221. | Geranium molle L. | S | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Geraniaceae | NA | Autochthonous | 0 | T | Annual | 7 | 6 | 4 | 7 |

| No | Taxon | Cotroceni | Carol I | Cismigiu | Herastrau | Kiseleff | Family | IUCN Status (Global) | Alien status | Invasive status in RO | Life form | Life span | L | T | U | R |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 222. | Geranium pratense L. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | C | Geraniaceae | NA | Autochthonous | 0 | H | Perennial | 8 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 223. | Geranium pusillum L. | S | 0 | S | S | 0 | Geraniaceae | NA | Autochthonous | 0 | T | Annual | 6 | 6 | 3 | x |
| 224. | Geranium robertianum L. | S | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Geraniaceae | NA | Autochthonous | 0 | H-T | Annual-Biennial | 4 | x | x | x |
| 225. | Geranium sanguineum L. | 0 | 0 | S | 0 | 0 | Geraniaceae | LC | Autochthonous | 0 | H | Perennial | 7 | 6 | 4 | 7 |
| 226. | Geum urbanum L. | S | S | S | S | S | Rosaceae | NA | Autochthonous | 0 | H | Perennial | 4 | x | 5 | x |
| 227. | Ginkgo biloba L. | C | C | C | 0 | 0 | Ginkgoaceae | EN | Allochthonous | 0 | Ph | Perennial | | | | |
| 228. | Glechoma hederacea L. | S | S | S | S | S | Lamiaceae | LC | Autochthonous | 0 | H | Perennial | 6 | 6 | 6 | x |
| 229. | Glechoma hirsuta Waldst. & Kit. | 0 | 0 | 0 | S | 0 | Lamiaceae | DD | Autochthonous | 0 | H | Perennial | 6 | x | 4 | x |
| 230. | Gleditsia triacanthos L. | C | C | C | C | C | Fabaceae | LC | Allochthonous | I | Ph | Perennial | | | | |
| 231. | Gymnocladus dioicus (L.) K.Koch | 0 | C | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fabaceae | VU | Allochthonous | 0 | Ph | Perennial | | | | |
| 232. | Hamamelis virginiana L. | C | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Hamamelidaceae | LC | Allochthonous | 0 | Ph | Perennial | | | | |
| 233. | Hedera helix L. | S | S | S | S | S | Araliaceae | LC | Autochthonous | 0 | Ph | Perennial | 4 | 6 | 5 | x |
| 234. | Helianthus tuberosus L. | 0 | SB | 0 | 0 | 0 | Asteraceae | LC | Allochthonous | I | G | Perennial | | | | |
| 235. | Helleborus × ericsmithii B.Mathew | C | 0 | C | 0 | 0 | Ranunculaceae | NA | Allochthonous | 0 | H | Perennial | | | | |
| 236. | Helleborus orientalis Lam. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | C | Ranunculaceae | NA | Allochthonous | 0 | H | Perennial | | | | |
| 237. | Hemerocallis fulva (L.) L. | C | 0 | 0 | C | 0 | Asphodelaceae | NA | Allochthonous | 0 | G | Perennial | | | | |
| 238. | Heracleum sphondylium L. s.l. | 0 | 0 | S | 0 | 0 | Apiaceae | NA | Autochthonous | 0 | Ht-H | Perennial | 7 | x | 5 | x |
| 239. | Hesperocyparis arizonica (Greene) Bartel | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | C | Cupressaceae | NA | Allochthonous | 0 | Ph | Perennial | | | | |
| 240. | Heuchera micrantha Douglas | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | C | Saxifragaceae | NA | Allochthonous | 0 | H | Perennial | | | | |
| 241. | Heuchera sanguinea Engelm. | 0 | 0 | C | 0 | 0 | Saxifragaceae | NA | Allochthonous | 0 | H | Perennial | | | | |
| 242. | Hibiscus moscheutos L. | C | 0 | 0 | 0 | C | Malvaceae | LC | Allochthonous | 0 | H | Perennial | | | | |
| 243. | Hibiscus rosa-sinensis L. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | C | Malvaceae | NA | Allochthonous | 0 | Ph | Perennial | | | | |
| 244. | Hibiscus syriacus L. | C | C | C | 0 | 0 | Malvaceae | NA | Allochthonous | 0 | Ph | Perennial | | | | |

| No | Taxon | Cotroceni | Carol I | Cismigiu | Herastrau | Kiseleff | Family | IUCN Status (Global) | Alien status | Invasive status in RO | Life form | Life span | L | T | U | R |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 245. | Hieracium umbellatum L. | 0 | 0 | 0 | S | 0 | Asteraceae | NA | Autochthonous | 0 | H | Perennial | x | 6 | 5 | 4 |
| 246. | Hordeum murinum L. | 0 | S | S | S | S | Poaceae | LC | Autochthonous | 0 | T | Annual | 8 | 6 | 4 | x |
| 247. | Hosta lancifolia (Thunb.) Engl. | 0 | 0 | C | 0 | 0 | Asparagaceae | NA | Allochthonous | 0 | H,G | Perennial | | | | |
| 248. | Hosta plantaginea (Lam.) Asch. | C | 0 | C | 0 | 0 | Asparagaceae | NA | Allochthonous | 0 | H,G | Perennial | | | | |
| 249. | Hosta undulata (Otto & A.Dietr.) L.H.Bailey | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | C | Asparagaceae | NA | Allochthonous | 0 | H,G | Perennial | | | | |
| 250. | Hyacinthus orientalis L. | C | 0 | C | 0 | 0 | Asparagaceae | NA | Allochthonous | 0 | G | Perennial | | | | |
| 251. | Hydrangea macrophylla (Thunb.) Ser. | 0 | 0 | C | 0 | C | Hydrangeaceae | NA | Allochthonous | 0 | Ph | Perennial | | | | |
| 252. | Hydrangea paniculata Siebold | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | C | Hydrangeaceae | LC | Allochthonous | 0 | Ph | Perennial | | | | |
| 253. | Hylotelephium telephium (L.) H.Ohba | C | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Crassulaceae | NA | Autochthonous | 0 | H | Perennial | 7 | 5 | 4 | 7 |
| 254. | Hypericum calycinum L. | 0 | 0 | 0 | C | 0 | Hypericaceae | NA | Allochthonous | 0 | Ph | Perennial | | | | |
| 255. | Hypericum perforatum L. | S | 0 | 0 | S | 0 | Hypericaceae | LC | Autochthonous | 0 | H | Perennial | 7 | x | 4 | x |
| 256. | Hypochaeris radicata L. | 0 | S | 0 | 0 | 0 | Asteraceae | NA | Autochthonous | 0 | H | Perennial | 8 | x | x | 4 |
| 257. | Hypoestes phyllostachya Baker | C | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Acanthaceae | NA | Allochthonous | 0 | T | Annual | | | | |
| 258. | Ilex aquifolium L. | C | 0 | 0 | 0 | C | Aquifoliaceae | LC | Allochthonous | 0 | Ph | Perennial | | | | |
| 259. | Ilex cornuta Lindl. & Paxton | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | C | Aquifoliaceae | LC | Allochthonous | 0 | Ph | Perennial | | | | |
| 260. | Iris × germanica L. | C | 0 | C | C | C | Iridaceae | NA | Allochthonous | 0 | G | Perennial | | | | |
| 261. | Iris pseudacorus L. | C | 0 | 0 | S | 0 | Iridaceae | LC | Autochthonous | 0 | G | Perennial | 7 | x | 10 | x |
| 262. | Iris pumila L. | C | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Iridaceae | DD | Autochthonous | 0 | H,G | Perennial | 7 | 6 | 3 | 7 |
| 263. | Jacobaea maritima (L.) Pelser & Meijden | C | 0 | C | C | 0 | Asteraceae | NA | Allochthonous | 0 | Ch | Perennial | | | | |
| 264. | Jasminum officinale L. | 0 | 0 | C | 0 | C | Oleaceae | NA | Allochthonous | 0 | Ph | Perennial | | | | |
| 265. | Juglans regia L. | C/SB | C/SB | C/SB | C/SB | C/SB | Juglandaceae | LC | Allochthonous | 0 | Ph | Perennial | | | | |

| No | Taxon | Cotroceni | Carol I | Cismigiu | Herastrau | Kiseleff | Family | IUCN Status (Global) | Alien status | Invasive status in RO | Life form | Life span | L | T | U | R |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 266. | Juncus effusus L. | S | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Juncaceae | NA | Autochthonous | 0 | H | Perennial | 8 | x | 7 | x |
| 267. | Juniperus chinensis L. | C | C | 0 | C | 0 | Cupressaceae | LC | Allochthonous | 0 | Ph | Perennial | | | | |
| 268. | Juniperus communis L. | 0 | C | 0 | 0 | C | Cupressaceae | LC | Autochthonous | 0 | Ph | Perennial | 8 | x | 4 | x |
| 269. | Juniperus horizontalis Moench | C | 0 | C | C | 0 | Cupressaceae | LC | Allochthonous | 0 | Ph | Perennial | | | | |
| 270. | Juniperus sabina L. | C | 0 | C | 0 | C | Cupressaceae | LC | Autochthonous | 0 | Ph | Perennial | 7 | 4 | 3 | 7 |
| 271. | Juniperus squamata D.Don | 0 | 0 | C | 0 | 0 | Cupressaceae | LC | Allochthonous | 0 | Ph | Perennial | | | | |
| 272. | Juniperus virginiana L. | C | C | 0 | C | 0 | Cupressaceae | LC | Allochthonous | I | Ph | Perennial | | | | |
| 273. | Kerria japonica (L.)DC. | C | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Cupressaceae | NA | Allochthonous | 0 | Ph | Perennial | | | | |
| 274. | Kirengeshoma palmata Yatabe | 0 | 0 | C | 0 | 0 | Hydrangeaceae | EN | Allochthonous | 0 | H | Perennial | | | | |
| 275. | Koelreuteria paniculata Laxm. | 0 | C | C | C | C | Sapindaceae | LC | Allochthonous | 0 | Ph | Perennial | | | | |
| 276. | Laburnum anagyroides Medik. | C | C | 0 | C | 0 | Fabaceae | LC | Autochthonous | 0 | Ph | Perennial | 6 | 7 | 4 | 8 |
| 277. | Lactuca muralis (L.) Gaertn. | 0 | S | 0 | 0 | S | Asteraceae | LC | Autochthonous | 0 | H | Perennial | 4 | x | 5 | x |
| 278. | Lactuca saligna L. | 0 | 0 | 0 | S | 0 | Asteraceae | LC | Autochthonous | 0 | T-Ht | Annual-Biennial | 9 | 6 | 4 | 7 |
| 279. | Lactuca serriola L. | S | S | 0 | S | S | Asteraceae | LC | Autochthonous | 0 | T-Ht | Annual-Biennial | 9 | 6 | 4 | x |
| 280. | Lagerstroemia indica L. | C | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Lythraceae | LC | Allochthonous | 0 | Ph | Perennial | | | | |
| 281. | Lamium amplexicaule L. | S | 0 | S | 0 | S | Lamiaceae | NA | Autochthonous | 0 | T | Annual | 7 | x | 4 | 8 |
| 282. | Lamium purpureum L. | S | S | S | S | S | Lamiaceae | NA | Autochthonous | 0 | T | Annual | 7 | 6 | 5 | x |
| 283. | Lapsana communis L. | S | 0 | 0 | S | 0 | Asteraceae | NA | Autochthonous | 0 | T | Annual | 5 | x | 5 | x |
| 284. | Larix decidua Mill. | 0 | 0 | 0 | C | 0 | Pinaceae | LC | Autochthonous | 0 | Ph | Perennial | 8 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 285. | Lathyrus oleraceus Lam. (syn. Pisum sativum) | 0 | 0 | 0 | S | 0 | Fabaceae | LC | Autochthonous | 0 | T | Annual | 8 | x | x | 7 |
| 286. | Lathyrus tuberosus L. | S | 0 | 0 | S | 0 | Fabaceae | LC | Autochthonous | 0 | H | Perennial | 7 | 6 | 4 | 7 |
| 287. | Lavandula angustifolia Mill. | C | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Lamiaceae | LC | Allochthonous | 0 | Ph-Ch | Perennial | | | | |

| No | Taxon | Cotroceni | Carol I | Cismigiu | Herastrau | Kiseleff | Family | IUCN Status (Global) | Alien status | Invasive status in RO | Life form | Life span | L | T | U | R |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 288. | Leersia oryzoides (L.) Sw. | 0 | 0 | 0 | S | 0 | Poaceae | LC | Autochthonous | 0 | H | Perennial | 8 | 6 | 10 | 7 |
| 289. | Lemna minor L. | 0 | 0 | 0 | S | 0 | Araceae | LC | Autochthonous | 0 | Hd | Annual | 7 | x | 11 | x |
| 290. | Lepidium draba L. | S | S | S | S | S | Brassicaceae | NA | Autochthonous | 0 | H | Perennial | 8 | 7 | 5 | 7 |
| 291. | Leucanthemum maximum (Ramond) DC. | 0 | 0 | C | S | S | Asteraceae | NA | Allochthonous | 0 | H | Perennial | | | | |
| 292. | Leucanthemum vulgare Lam. | S | 0 | 0 | 0 | S | Asteraceae | NA | Autochthonous | 0 | H | Perennial | 7 | x | 4 | x |
| 293. | Ligustrum vulgare L. | C | C | C | C | C | Oleaceae | NA | Autochthonous | 0 | Ph | Perennial | 6 | 6 | x | 7 |
| 294. | Lilium regale E.H.Wilson | C | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Liliaceae | NA | Allochthonous | 0 | G | Perennial | | | | |
| 295. | Liriodendron tulipifera L. | C | 0 | 0 | C | 0 | Magnoliaceae | LC | Allochthonous | 0 | Ph | Perennial | | | | |
| 296. | Lolium perenne L. | S | S | 0 | S | S | Poaceae | LC | Autochthonous | 0 | H | Perennial | 8 | x | 5 | x |
| 297. | Lonicera fragrantissima Lindl. & Paxton | C | C | C | C | C | Caprifoliaceae | NA | Allochthonous | 0 | Ph | Perennial | | | | |
| 298. | Lonicera japonica Thunb. | C | C | 0 | C | C | Caprifoliaceae | NA | Allochthonous | I | Ph | Perennial | | | | |
| 299. | Lonicera ligustrina var. pileata (Oliv.) Franch. | C | 0 | 0 | 0 | C | Caprifoliaceae | NA | Allochthonous | 0 | Ph | Perennial | | | | |
| 300. | Lonicera periclymenum L. | C | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Caprifoliaceae | NA | Allochthonous | 0 | Ph | Perennial | | | | |
| 301. | Lonicera tatarica L. | C | C | C | C | C | Caprifoliaceae | NA | Allochthonous | 0 | Ph | Perennial | | | | |
| 302. | Lycium barbarum L. | 0 | C | 0 | 0 | 0 | Solanaceae | NA | Allochthonous | I | Ph | Perennial | | | | |
| 303. | Lycopus europaeus L. | 0 | 0 | 0 | S | 0 | Lamiaceae | LC | Autochthonous | 0 | H,G | Perennial | 7 | x | 9 | 7 |
| 304. | Lysimachia arvensis (L.) U.Manns & Anderb. | 0 | 0 | 0 | S | 0 | Primulaceae | NA | Autochthonous | 0 | T | Annual | 6 | 6 | 5 | x |
| 305. | Lysimachia foemina (Mill.) U.Manns & Anderb. | 0 | 0 | 0 | S | S | Primulaceae | NA | Autochthonous | 0 | T | Annual | 8 | 7 | 4 | 8 |
| 306. | Lysimachia nummularia L. | S | S | S | S | 0 | Primulaceae | LC | Autochthonous | 0 | Ch | Perennial | 4 | 6 | 6 | x |
| 307. | Lythrum salicaria L. | C | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Lythraceae | LC | Autochthonous | 0 | H | Perennial | 7 | 6 | 8 | 7 |
| 308. | Maclura pomifera (Raf.) C.K.Schneid. | 0 | C | C | C | 0 | Moraceae | LC | Allochthonous | 0 | Ph | Perennial | | | | |
| 309. | Magnolia × soulangeana Soul.-Bod. | C | C | C | 0 | C | Magnoliaceae | NA | Allochthonous | 0 | Ph | Perennial | | | | |

| No | Taxon | Cotroceni | Carol I | Cismigiu | Herastrau | Kiseleff | Family | IUCN Status (Global) | Alien status | Invasive status in RO | Life form | Life span | L | T | U | R |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 310. | Magnolia grandiflora L. | C | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Magnoliaceae | LC | Allochthonous | 0 | Ph | Perennial | | | | |
| 311. | Magnolia kobus DC. | C | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Magnoliaceae | DD | Allochthonous | 0 | Ph | Perennial | | | | |
| 312. | Magnolia stellata (Siebold & Zucc.) Maxim. | C | 0 | 0 | C | 0 | Magnoliaceae | EN | Allochthonous | 0 | Ph | Perennial | | | | |
| 313. | Malus × floribunda Siebold ex Van Houtte | 0 | 0 | C | C | 0 | Rosaceae | NA | Allochthonous | 0 | Ph | Perennial | | | | |
| 314. | Malus domestica (Suckow) Borkh. | C | C | 0 | C | C | Rosaceae | NA | Allochthonous | 0 | Ph | Perennial | | | | |
| 315. | Malva sylvetrsis L. | S | S | S | S | 0 | Malvaceae | LC | Autochthonous | 0 | Ht-H | Perennial | 8 | 6 | 4 | x |
| 316. | Matricaria chamomilla L. | S | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Asteraceae | LC | Autochthonous | 0 | T | Annual | 7 | x | 6 | 7 |
| 317. | Medicago lupulina L. | S | S | 0 | S | S | Fabaceae | LC | Autochthonous | 0 | T | Annual | 7 | x | 4 | x |
| 318. | Medicago minima (L.) Bartal. | S | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fabaceae | LC | Autochthonous | 0 | T | Annual | 9 | 6 | 3 | 7 |
| 319. | Medicago sativa L. | SB | SB | 0 | SB | 0 | Fabaceae | LC | Allochthonous | 0 | H | Perennial | 8 | 6 | 4 | 7 |
| 320. | Melilotus officinalis (L.) Lam. | 0 | S | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fabaceae | LC | Autochthonous | 0 | Ht | Biennial | 8 | x | 3 | x |
| 321. | Mentha aquatica L. | 0 | S | 0 | S | 0 | Lamiaceae | LC | Autochthonous | 0 | H | Perennial | 7 | x | 9 | 7 |
| 322. | Mentha longifolia (L.) L. | 0 | 0 | S | S | 0 | Lamiaceae | LC | Autochthonous | 0 | H | Perennial | 7 | x | 8 | x |
| 323. | Miscanthus sinensis Andersson | C | 0 | C | C | C | Poaceae | NA | Allochthonous | 0 | H | Perennial | | | | |
| 324. | Morus alba L. | 0 | C/SB | 0 | C/SB | 0 | Moraceae | LC | Allochthonous | I | Ph | Perennial | | | | |
| 325. | Morus nigra L. | C | C | 0 | 0 | 0 | Moraceae | DD | Allochthonous | I | Ph | Perennial | | | | |
| 326. | Muscari neglectum Guss. ex Ten. & Sangiov. | 0 | C/S | C/S | S | C | Asparagaceae | NA | Autochthonous | 0 | G | Perennial | 7 | 6 | 4 | 7 |
| 327. | Myosotis scorpioides L. | 0 | 0 | 0 | S | 0 | Boraginaceae | LC | Autochthonous | 0 | H | Perennial | 7 | x | 8 | x |
| 328. | Myosotis sylvatica Ehrh. ex Hoffm. | S | 0 | C | C | 0 | Boraginaceae | NA | Autochthonous | 0 | H | Perennial | 5 | 4 | 6 | 4 |
| 329. | Nandina domestica Thunb. | C | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Berberidaceae | NA | Allochthonous | 0 | Ph | Perennial | | | | |
| 330. | Narcissus poeticus L. | C | C/S | C/S | C/S | 0 | Amaryllidaceae | LC | Autochthonous | 0 | G | Perennial | 8 | 5 | 6 | 5 |
| 331. | Narcissus pseudonarcissus L. | C | SB | SB | C/SB | C | Amaryllidaceae | NA | Allochthonous | 0 | G | Perennial | | | | |

| No | Taxon | Cotroceni | Carol I | Cismigiu | Herastrau | Kiseleff | Family | IUCN Status (Global) | Alien status | Invasive status in RO | Life form | Life span | L | T | U | R |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 332. | Nephrolepis exaltata (L.) Schott | 0 | 0 | C | 0 | 0 | Polypodiaceae | LC | Allochthonous | 0 | H | Perennial | | | | |
| 333. | Nicotiana alata Link & Otto | 0 | 0 | C | 0 | 0 | Solanaceae | NA | Allochthonous | 0 | H-T | Annual-Perennial | | | | |
| 334. | Oenothera biennis L. | C | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Onagraceae | NA | Allochthonous | I | H | Biennial | | | | |
| 335. | Oenothera glazioviana Micheli | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | SB | Onagraceae | NA | Allochthonous | I | Ht-H | Biennial-Perennial | | | | |
| 336. | Oenothera lindheimeri (Engelm. & A.Gray) W.L.Wagner & Hoch | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | C | Onagraceae | NA | Allochthonous | 0 | H | Perennial | | | | |
| 337. | Oenothera macrocarpa Nutt. | 0 | 0 | C | 0 | 0 | Onagraceae | NA | Allochthonous | 0 | H | Perennial | | | | |
| 338. | Ononis arvensis L. | 0 | 0 | 0 | S | 0 | Fabaceae | NA | Autochthonous | 0 | H | Perennial | 8 | 6 | 4 | 7 |
| 339. | Onopordum acanthium L. | S | 0 | S | 0 | 0 | Asteraceae | NA | Autochthonous | 0 | Ht | Biennial | 9 | 7 | 4 | 7 |
| 340. | Ornithogalum boucheanum (Kunth) Asch. | 0 | S | S | S | S | Asparagaceae | NA | Autochthonous | 0 | G | Perennial | 6 | 6 | 4 | 7 |
| 341. | Ornithogalum umbellatum L. | S | S | S | S | S | Asparagaceae | NA | Autochthonous | 0 | G | Perennial | 8 | 6 | 4 | 7 |
| 342. | Ostrya carpinifolia Scop. | 0 | 0 | C | 0 | 0 | Betulaceae | NA | Allochthonous | 0 | Ph | Perennial | | | | |
| 343. | Oxalis corniculata L. | SB | SB | 0 | SB | SB | Oxalidaceae | NA | Allochthonous | I | T,G, H | Annual-Perennial | | | | |
| 344. | Oxalis dillenii Jacq. | SB | 0 | SB | SB | 0 | Oxalidaceae | NA | Allochthonous | I | H-T | Annual-Perennial | | | | |
| 345. | Oxalis stricta L. | 0 | SB | 0 | 0 | 0 | Oxalidaceae | NA | Allochthonous | I | T,G, H | Annual-Perennial | | | | |
| 346. | Oxybasis urbica (L.) S.Fuentes, Uotila & Borsch | S | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Amaranthaceae | NA | Autochthonous | 0 | T | Annual | 7 | 7 | 4 | 7 |
| 347. | Pachysandra terminalis Siebold & Zucc. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | C | Buxaceae | NA | Allochthonous | 0 | Ch | Perennial | | | | |
| 348. | Paeonia × suffruticosa Andrews | C | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Paeoniaceae | NA | Allochthonous | 0 | Ph | Perennial | | | | |

| No | Taxon | Cotroceni | Carol I | Cismigiu | Herastrau | Kiseleff | Family | IUCN Status (Global) | Alien status | Invasive status in RO | Life form | Life span | L | T | U | R |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 349. | Paeonia lactiflora Pall. | C | 0 | 0 | C | C | Paeoniaceae | NA | Allochthonous | 0 | G | Perennial | | | | |
| 350. | Panicum dichotomiflorum Michx. | SB | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Poaceae | NA | Allochthonous | I | T | Annual | | | | |
| 351. | Panicum virgatum L. | 0 | 0 | C | C | 0 | Poaceae | LC | Allochthonous | 0 | H,G | Perennial | | | | |
| 352. | Papaver dubium L. | S | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Papaveraceae | NA | Autochthonous | 0 | T | Annual | 8 | 6 | 4 | 7 |
| 353. | Papaver orientale L. | 0 | 0 | C | C | 0 | Papaveraceae | NA | Allochthonous | 0 | H | Perennial | | | | |
| 354. | Papaver rhoeas L. | S | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Papaveraceae | LC | Autochthonous | 0 | T | Annual | 7 | 6 | 4 | 7 |
| 355. | Parrotia persica (DC.) C.A.Mey. | C | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Hamamelidaceae | NT | Allochthonous | 0 | Ph | Perennial | | | | |
| 356. | Parthenocissus inserta (A.Kern.) Fritsch | C/SB | C/SB | C/SB | C/SB | 0 | Vitaceae | NA | Allochthonous | I | Ph | Perennial | | | | |
| 357. | Parthenocissus quinquefolia (L.) Planch. | 0 | 0 | 0 | SB | 0 | Vitaceae | LC | Allochthonous | I | Ph | Perennial | | | | |
| 358. | Parthenocissus tricuspidata (Siebold & Zucc.) Planch. | C | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Vitaceae | NA | Allochthonous | 0 | Ph | Perennial | | | | |
| 359. | Paulownia tomentosa (Thunb.) Steud. | 0 | 0 | C | 0 | 0 | Paulowniaceae | LC | Allochthonous | 0 | Ph | Perennial | | | | |
| 360. | Pentanema britannica (L.) D.Gut.Larr., Santos-Vicente, Anderb., E.Rico & M.M.Mart.Ort. | 0 | 0 | 0 | S | 0 | Asteraceae | NA | Autochthonous | 0 | Ht-H | Biennial-Perennial | 8 | 6 | 7 | 5 |
| 361. | Persicaria hydropiper (L.) Delarbre | 0 | S | 0 | 0 | 0 | Polygonaceae | LC | Autochthonous | 0 | T | Annual | 7 | 6 | 8 | 6 |
| 362. | Persicaria maculosa Gray | S | 0 | 0 | 0 | S | Polygonaceae | LC | Autochthonous | 0 | T | Annual | 7 | 6 | 5 | 7 |
| 363. | Petrosedum rupestre (L.) P.V.Heath | C/S | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Crassulaceae | NA | Autochthonous | 0 | Ch | Perennial | 7 | 5 | 3 | 4 |
| 364. | Petunia × atkinsiana (Sweet) D.Don ex W.H.Baxter | C | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Solanaceae | NA | Allochthonous | 0 | T | Annual | | | | |
| 365. | Phalaris arundinacea L. | C | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Poaceae | LC | Autochthonous | 0 | H,G | Perennial | 7 | x | 8 | 7 |

| No | Taxon | Cotroceni | Carol I | Cismigiu | Herastrau | Kiseleff | Family | IUCN Status (Global) | Alien status | Invasive status in RO | Life form | Life span | L | T | U | R |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 366. | Phedimus kamtschaticus (Fisch.) 't Hart | 0 | 0 | 0 | C | 0 | Crassulaceae | NA | Allochthonous | 0 | H | Perennial | | | | |
| 367. | Phedimus spurius (M.Bieb.) 't Hart | C | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Crassulaceae | NA | Allochthonous | 0 | Ch | Perennial | | | | |
| 368. | Philadelphus coronarius L. | C | C | C | C | C | Hydrangeaceae | NA | Allochthonous | 0 | Ph | Perennial | | | | |
| 369. | Phlox paniculata L. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | C | Polemoniaceae | NA | Allochthonous | 0 | H | Perennial | | | | |
| 370. | Photinia × fraseri Dress | C | 0 | 0 | 0 | C | Rosaceae | NA | Allochthonous | 0 | Ph | Perennial | | | | |
| 371. | Phyllostachys sp. | 0 | 0 | C | 0 | 0 | Poaceae | NA | Allochthonous | 0 | H | Perennial | | | | |
| 372. | Phytolacca americana L. | SB | 0 | SB | SB | 0 | Phytolaccaceae | NA | Allochthonous | I | T | Annual | | | | |
| 373. | Picea abies (L.) H.Karst. | 0 | C | C | C | 0 | Pinaceae | LC | Autochthonous | 0 | Ph | Perennial | 7 | 4 | 5 | 4 |
| 374. | Picea laxa (Münchh.) Sarg. | 0 | C | 0 | 0 | 0 | Pinaceae | NA | Allochthonous | 0 | Ph | Perennial | | | | |
| 375. | Picea pungens Engelm. | C | C | C | C | C | Pinaceae | LC | Allochthonous | 0 | Ph | Perennial | | | | |
| 376. | Pilosella caespitosa (Dumort.) P.D.Sell & C.West | S | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Asteraceae | NA | Autochthonous | 0 | H | Perennial | 8 | 5 | 7 | 7 |
| 377. | Pinus nigra J.F.Arnold subsp. nigra | C | C | C | C | C | Pinaceae | LC | Allochthonous | 0 | Ph | Perennial | | | | |
| 378. | Pinus strobus L. | C | C | C | C | C | Pinaceae | LC | Allochthonous | 0 | Ph | Perennial | | | | |
| 379. | Pinus sylvestris L. | 0 | C | C | C | 0 | Pinaceae | LC | Autochthonous | 0 | Ph | Perennial | 7 | x | x | x |
| 380. | Plantago lanceolata L. | S | S | S | S | S | Plantaginaceae | LC | Autochthonous | 0 | H | Perennial | 7 | x | x | x |
| 381. | Plantago major L. | S | S | S | S | S | Plantaginaceae | LC | Autochthonous | 0 | H | Perennial | 8 | x | 5 | x |
| 382. | Plantago media L. | S | 0 | 0 | 0 | S | Plantaginaceae | NA | Autochthonous | 0 | H | Perennial | 8 | x | 4 | x |
| 383. | Platanus × hispanica Mill. ex Münchh. | C | C | C | C | C | Platanaceae | NA | Allochthonous | 0 | Ph | Perennial | | | | |
| 384. | Platanus orientalis L. | 0 | C | 0 | 0 | 0 | Platanaceae | DD | Allochthonous | 0 | Ph | Perennial | | | | |
| 385. | Platycladus orientalis (L.) Franco | C | C | C | C | C | Cupressaceae | NT | Allochthonous | 0 | Ph | Perennial | | | | |
| 386. | Platycodon grandiflorus (Jacq.) A.DC. | 0 | 0 | 0 | C | 0 | Campanulaceae | NA | Allochthonous | 0 | H | Perennial | | | | |
| 387. | Poa angustifolia L. | S | 0 | S | S | 0 | Poaceae | LC | Autochthonous | 0 | H | Perennial | 9 | 6 | 3 | 7 |

| No | Taxon | Cotroceni | Carol I | Cismigiu | Herastrau | Kiseleff | Family | IUCN Status (Global) | Alien status | Invasive status in RO | Life form | Life span | L | T | U | R |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 388. | Poa annua L. | S | S | S | S | S | Poaceae | LC | Autochthonous | 0 | T | Annual | 7 | x | 6 | x |
| 389. | Poa bulbosa L. | S | S | 0 | S | 0 | Poaceae | NA | Autochthonous | 0 | H | Perennial | 9 | 6 | 2 | 7 |
| 390. | Poa pratensis L. | S | 0 | S | S | 0 | Poaceae | LC | Autochthonous | 0 | H | Perennial | 8 | x | 5 | x |
| 391. | Poa trivialis L. subsp. trivialis | S | 0 | S | S | S | Poaceae | NA | Autochthonous | 0 | H | Perennial | 6 | x | 7 | x |
| 392. | Podophyllum versipelle Hance | 0 | 0 | C | 0 | 0 | Berberidaceae | NA | Allochthonous | 0 | H | Perennial | | | | |
| 393. | Polemonium caeruleum L. | 0 | 0 | C | 0 | 0 | Polemoniaceae | NA | Autochthonous | 0 | H | Perennial | 7 | 4 | 7 | 6 |
| 394. | Polygonatum latifolium (Jacq.) Desf. | 0 | 0 | 0 | S | 0 | Asparagaceae | NA | Autochthonous | 0 | G | Perennial | 3 | x | 5 | x |
| 395. | Polygonatum odoratum (Mill.) Druce | S | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Asparagaceae | LC | Autochthonous | 0 | G | Perennial | 4 | x | 4 | x |
| 396. | Polygonum aviculare L. | S | 0 | S | S | S | Polygonaceae | LC | Autochthonous | 0 | T | Annual | 7 | x | x | x |
| 397. | Populus × canescens (Aiton) Sm. | 0 | 0 | C | 0 | 0 | Salicaceae | NA | Autochthonous | 0 | Ph | Perennial | | | | |
| 398. | Populus alba L. | S | 0 | S | S | S | Salicaceae | LC | Autochthonous | 0 | Ph | Perennial | 7 | x | 5 | x |
| 399. | Populus balsamifera L. | 0 | C | 0 | 0 | 0 | Salicaceae | LC | Allochthonous | 0 | Ph | Perennial | | | | |
| 400. | Populus nigra L. | S | C/S | C | C/S | 0 | Salicaceae | DD | Autochthonous | 0 | Ph | Perennial | 7 | 6 | 8 | 7 |
| 401. | Populus simonii Carrière | 0 | 0 | 0 | C | 0 | Salicaceae | NA | Allochthonous | 0 | Ph | Perennial | | | | |
| 402. | Portulaca oleracea L. s.l. | S | 0 | 0 | 0 | S | Portulaceceae | LC | Autochthonous | 0 | T | Annual | 7 | 6 | 4 | 7 |
| 403. | Potentilla argentea L. s.l. | S | 0 | S | S | 0 | Rosaceae | LC | Autochthonous | 0 | H | Perennial | 9 | x | 3 | x |
| 404. | Potentilla indica (Andrews) Th.Wolf | 0 | 0 | SB | 0 | 0 | Rosaceae | NA | Allochthonous | I | H | Perennial | | | | |
| 405. | Potentilla reptans L. | S | S | S | S | S | Rosaceae | NA | Autochthonous | 0 | H | Perennial | 6 | 6 | 6 | 7 |
| 406. | Primula veris L. | 0 | 0 | C | 0 | 0 | Primulaceae | LC | Autochthonous | 0 | H | Perennial | 7 | x | 4 | x |
| 407. | Primula vulgaris Huds. | C | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Primulaceae | NA | Autochthonous | 0 | H | Perennial | 5 | 5 | 5 | 6 |
| 408. | Prunella vulgaris L. | S | S | S | S | S | Lamiaceae | LC | Autochthonous | 0 | H | Perennial | 7 | x | x | x |
| 409. | Prunus amygdalus Batsch | 0 | 0 | C | 0 | 0 | Rosaceae | NA | Allochthonous | 0 | Ph | Perennial | | | | |
| 410. | Prunus armeniaca L. | 0 | 0 | 0 | SB | 0 | Rosaceae | LC | Allochthonous | 0 | Ph | Perennial | | | | |
| 411. | Prunus avium (L.) L. | C | C | 0 | C | 0 | Rosaceae | LC | Autochthonous | 0 | Ph | Perennial | 6 | 6 | 5 | x |

| No | Taxon | Cotroceni | Carol I | Cismigiu | Herastrau | Kiseleff | Family | IUCN Status (Global) | Alien status | Invasive status in RO | Life form | Life span | L | T | U | R |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 412. | Prunus cerasifera Ehrh. | C | C | C | C | C | Rosaceae | DD | Allochthonous | 0 | Ph | Perennial | | | | |
| 413. | Prunus cerasus L. | 0 | C | 0 | 0 | 0 | Rosaceae | NA | Allochthonous | 0 | Ph | Perennial | | | | |
| 414. | Prunus laurocerasus L. | C | C | C | C | C | Rosaceae | LC | Allochthonous | 0 | Ph | Perennial | | | | |
| 415. | Prunus padus L. | C | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Rosaceae | LC | Autochthonous | 0 | Ph | Perennial | 5 | 5 | 8 | 5 |
| 416. | Prunus persica (L.) Batsch | C | C | 0 | C | 0 | Rosaceae | NA | Allochthonous | 0 | Ph | Perennial | | | | |
| 417. | Prunus serrulata Lindl. | C | 0 | C | C | 0 | Rosaceae | LC | Allochthonous | 0 | Ph | Perennial | | | | |
| 418. | Prunus tenella Batsch | 0 | 0 | 0 | C | 0 | Rosaceae | DD | Autochthonous | 0 | Ph | Perennial | 8 | 7 | 4 | 8 |
| 419. | Prunus triloba Lindl. | 0 | 0 | C | 0 | 0 | Rosaceae | NA | Allochthonous | 0 | Ph | Perennial | | | | |
| 420. | Pseudotsuga menziesii (Mirb.) Franco | C | C | 0 | 0 | 0 | Pinaceae | LC | Allochthonous | 0 | Ph | Perennial | | | | |
| 421. | Ptelea trifoliata L. | 0 | C | 0 | 0 | 0 | Rutaceae | LC | Allochthonous | 0 | Ph | Perennial | | | | |
| 422. | Pulsatilla montana (Hoppe) Rchb. | 0 | 0 | C | 0 | 0 | Ranunculaceae | NA | Autochthonous | 0 | H | Perennial | 8 | 6 | 3 | 7 |
| 423. | Pyracantha coccinea M.Roem. | C | 0 | C | 0 | C | Rosaceae | NA | Allochthonous | 0 | Ph | Perennial | | | | |
| 424. | Quercus cerris L. | 0 | 0 | 0 | C | 0 | Fagaceae | LC | Autochthonous | 0 | Ph | Perennial | 6 | 8 | x | x |
| 425. | Quercus robur L. subsp. pedunculiflora (K.Koch) Menitsky | 0 | C | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fagaceae | NA | Autochthonous | 0 | Ph | Perennial | 7 | 7 | 4 | 7 |
| 426. | Quercus robur L. subsp. robur | S | C | C | C/S | C | Fagaceae | LC | Autochthonous | 0 | Ph | Perennial | 7 | 6 | x | x |
| 427. | Quercus rubra L. | C | C | C | C/SB | C/SB | Fagaceae | LC | Allochthonous | 0 | Ph | Perennial | | | | |
| 428. | Ranunculus ficaria L. | S | S | S | S | S | Ranunculaceae | NA | Autochthonous | 0 | H | Perennial | 4 | 5 | 6 | 5 |
| 429. | Ranunculus repens L. | 0 | S | S | S | S | Ranunculaceae | LC | Autochthonous | 0 | H | Perennial | 6 | x | 7 | x |
| 430. | Ranunculus sardous Crantz | S | 0 | 0 | S | 0 | Ranunculaceae | NA | Autochthonous | 0 | T | Annual | 8 | 7 | 8 | 7 |
| 431. | Reynoutria × bohemica Chrtek & Chrtková | 0 | 0 | 0 | C | 0 | Polygonaceae | NA | Allochthonous | I | G | Perennial | | | | |
| 432. | Reynoutria japonica Houtt. | SB | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Polygonaceae | NA | Allochthonous | I | G | Perennial | | | | |

| No | Taxon | Cotroceni | Carol I | Cismigiu | Herastrau | Kiseleff | Family | IUCN Status (Global) | Alien status | Invasive status in RO | Life form | Life span | L | T | U | R |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 433. | Rhododendron sp. | 0 | 0 | 0 | C | 0 | Ericaceae | NA | Allochthonous | 0 | Ph | Perennial | | | | |
| 434. | Rhus typhina L. | C | 0 | 0 | C | 0 | Anacardiaceae | LC | Allochthonous | 0 | Ph | Perennial | | | | |
| 435. | Ribes aureum Pursh | 0 | C | 0 | 0 | C | Grossulariaceae | NA | Allochthonous | 0 | Ph | Perennial | | | | |
| 436. | Robinia pseudoacacia L. | 0 | C/SB | C | C/SB | C/SB | Fabaceae | LC | Allochthonous | I | Ph | Perennial | | | | |
| 437. | Robinia viscosa Michx. ex Vent. | C | C | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fabaceae | NA | Allochthonous | 0 | Ph | Perennial | | | | |
| 438. | Rorippa amphibia (L.) Besser | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | S | Brassicaceae | LC | Autochthonous | 0 | H | Perennial | 7 | x | 10 | 7 |
| 439. | Rorippa austriaca (Crantz) Besser | S | 0 | 0 | S | 0 | Brassicaceae | LC | Autochthonous | 0 | H | Perennial | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| 440. | Rorippa kerneri Menyh. | S | S | S | S | 0 | Brassicaceae | LC | Autochthonous | 0 | H | Perennial | 7 | 6 | x | 7 |
| 441. | Rosa canina L. | S | S | 0 | 0 | 0 | Rosaceae | LC | Autochthonous | 0 | Ph | Perennial | 8 | x | 4 | x |
| 442. | Rosa dumalis Bechst. (syn. R. vosagiaca) | 0 | 0 | 0 | S | 0 | Rosaceae | NA | Autochthonous | 0 | Ph | Perennial | 5 | 6 | 4 | 7 |
| 443. | Rubus caesius L. | S | S | 0 | S | 0 | Rosaceae | LC | Autochthonous | 0 | Ph | Perennial | 7 | 6 | 7 | 7 |
| 444. | Rudbeckia hirta L. | C | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Asteraceae | NA | Allochthonous | 0 | H-T | Annual, Biennial, Perennial | | | | |
| 445. | Rumex crispus L. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | S | Polygonaceae | LC | Autochthonous | 0 | H | Perennial | 7 | x | 6 | x |
| 446. | Rumex obtusifolius L. | 0 | 0 | S | S | 0 | Polygonaceae | NA | Autochthonous | 0 | H | Perennial | 6 | 5 | 6 | x |
| 447. | Rumex patientia L. | S | S | 0 | 0 | S | Polygonaceae | NA | Autochthonous | 0 | H | Perennial | 6 | 7 | 5 | x |
| 448. | Ruscus aculeatus L. | 0 | C | C | 0 | 0 | Asparagaceae | LC | Autochthonous | 0 | G | Perennial | 6 | 8 | 3 | 8 |
| 449. | Sagina apetala Ard. | S | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Caryophyllaceae | NA | Autochthonous | 0 | T | Annual | 8 | x | 6 | x |
| 450. | Salix alba L. | 0 | C | C | 0 | 0 | Salicaceae | LC | Autochthonous | 0 | Ph | Perennial | 8 | 6 | 7 | x |
| 451. | Salix babylonica L. | C | 0 | C | C | 0 | Salicaceae | DD | Allochthonous | 0 | Ph | Perennial | | | | |
| 452. | Salvia nemorosa L. | 0 | 0 | C | 0 | C | Lamiaceae | NA | Autochthonous | 0 | H | Perennial | 8 | 7 | 4 | 8 |
| 453. | Salvia officinalis L. | 0 | 0 | 0 | C | 0 | Lamiaceae | LC | Allochthonous | 0 | Ch | Perennial | | | | |
| 454. | Salvia pratensis L. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | C | Lamiaceae | NA | Autochthonous | 0 | H | Perennial | 8 | x | 4 | x |
| 455. | Salvia rosmarinus Spenn. | C | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Lamiaceae | LC | Allochthonous | 0 | Ph- | Perennial | | | | |

| No | Taxon | Cotroceni | Carol I | Cismigiu | Herastrau | Kiseleff | Family | IUCN Status (Global) | Alien status | Invasive status in RO | Life form | Life span | L | T | U | R |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | Ch | | | | | |
| 456. | Salvia splendens Sellow ex Nees | C | C | C | C | 0 | Lamiaceae | NA | Allochthonous | 0 | T | Annual | | | | |
| 457. | Salvia yangii B.T.Drew (syn. Perovskia atriplicifolia Benth.) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | C | Lamiaceae | NA | Allochthonous | 0 | H | Perennial | | | | |
| 458. | Sambucus nigra L. | S | C | S | S | 0 | Viburnaceae | LC | Autochthonous | 0 | Ph | Perennial | 7 | x | 5 | x |
| 459. | Scandosorbus intermedia (Ehrh.) Sennikov | 0 | 0 | 0 | C | 0 | Rosaceae | NA | Allochthonous | 0 | Ph | Perennial | | | | |
| 460. | Scilla bifolia L. s.l. | S | S | S | S | 0 | Asparagaceae | LC | Autochthonous | 0 | G | Perennial | 5 | x | 6 | x |
| 461. | Scorzoneroides autumnalis (L.) Moench | S | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Asteraceae | NA | Autochthonous | 0 | H | Perennial | 7 | x | 5 | x |
| 462. | Sedum album L. | C/S | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Crassulaceae | NA | Autochthonous | 0 | Ch | Perennial | 9 | 5 | 2 | x |
| 463. | Senecio vernalis Waldst. & Kit. | S | S | 0 | S | S | Asteraceae | NA | Autochthonous | 0 | T | Annual | 7 | x | 4 | 4 |
| 464. | Senecio vulgaris L. | 0 | S | S | S | S | Asteraceae | NA | Autochthonous | 0 | T | Annual | 7 | x | 5 | x |
| 465. | Setaria verticillata (L.) P.Beauv. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | S | Poaceae | NA | Autochthonous | 0 | T | Annual | 7 | 6 | 4 | 7 |
| 466. | Setaria viridis (L.) P.Beauv. | S | S | S | S | S | Poaceae | NA | Autochthonous | 0 | T | Annual | 7 | 6 | 4 | 7 |
| 467. | Silene baccifera (L.) Durande | 0 | 0 | 0 | S | 0 | Caryophyllaceae | NA | Autochthonous | 0 | H | Perennial | x | x | 8 | 7 |
| 468. | Silene latifolia subsp. alba (Mill.) Greuter & Burdet | S | S | S | S | 0 | Caryophyllaceae | NA | Autochthonous | 0 | H-T | Annual-Perennial | 8 | x | 4 | x |
| 469. | Silene vulgaris (Moench) Garcke | S | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Caryophyllaceae | LC | Autochthonous | 0 | H | Perennial | 8 | x | 4 | x |
| 470. | Silybum marianum (L.) Gaertn. | SB | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Asteraceae | LC | Allochthonous | 0 | H-T | Annual, Biennial, Perennial | | | | |
| 471. | Solanum dulcamara L. | 0 | S | S | S | 0 | Solanaceae | LC | Autochthonous | 0 | Ch | Perennial | 7 | x | 9 | x |
| 472. | Solanum nigrum L. | S | 0 | S | 0 | S | Solanaceae | NA | Autochthonous | 0 | T | Annual | 7 | 6 | 5 | 7 |

| No | Taxon | Cotroceni | Carol I | Cismigiu | Herastrau | Kiseleff | Family | IUCN Status (Global) | Alien status | Invasive status in RO | Life form | Life span | L | T | U | R |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 473. | Solidago canadensis L. | C | 0 | C | C | 0 | Asteraceae | NA | Allochthonous | I | H | Perennial | | | | |
| 474. | Sonchus arvensis L. | S | 0 | 0 | S | 0 | Asteraceae | NA | Autochthonous | 0 | G | Perennial | 7 | x | 5 | x |
| 475. | Sonchus asper (L.) Hill | 0 | S | 0 | S | S | Asteraceae | NA | Autochthonous | 0 | T-Ht | Annual-Perennial | 7 | x | 6 | 7 |
| 476. | Sonchus oleraceus L. | S | 0 | S | 0 | S | Asteraceae | NA | Autochthonous | 0 | T | Annual | 7 | x | 4 | x |
| 477. | Sorghum halepense (L.) Pers. | SB | 0 | 0 | SB | SB | Poaceae | NA | Allochthonous | I | H,G | Perennial | | | | |
| 478. | Spartium junceum L. | 0 | 0 | 0 | C | 0 | Fabaceae | NA | Allochthonous | 0 | Ph | Perennial | | | | |
| 479. | Spiraea × vanhouttei (Briot) Carrière | C | C | C | C | C | Rosaceae | NA | Allochthonous | 0 | Ph | Perennial | | | | |
| 480. | Spiraea japonica L.f. | 0 | C | 0 | 0 | C | Rosaceae | NA | Allochthonous | 0 | Ph | Perennial | | | | |
| 481. | Spiraea salicifolia L. | C | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Rosaceae | NA | Autochthonous | 0 | Ph | Perennial | 6 | 5 | 8 | 5 |
| 482. | Spirodela polyrhiza (L.) Schleid. | 0 | 0 | 0 | S | 0 | Araceae | LC | Autochthonous | 0 | Hd | Annual | 7 | 6 | 11 | 6 |
| 483. | Stachys byzantina K.Koch | 0 | 0 | 0 | C | 0 | Lamiaceae | NA | Allochthonous | 0 | H | Perennial | | | | |
| 484. | Stachys sylvatica L. | S | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Lamiaceae | NA | Autochthonous | 0 | H,G | Perennial | 4 | x | 7 | x |
| 485. | Stellaria media (L.) Vill. | S | S | S | S | S | Caryophyllaceae | LC | Autochthonous | 0 | T-Ht | Annual-Biennial | 6 | 5 | 6 | 5 |
| 486. | Styphnolobium japonicum (L.) Schott | C | C | C | C | C | Fabaceae | DD | Allochthonous | 0 | Ph | Perennial | | | | |
| 487. | Symphoricarpos albus (L.) S.F.Blake | C | C | C | C | C | Caprifoliaceae | NA | Allochthonous | 0 | Ph | Perennial | | | | |
| 488. | Symphoricarpos orbiculatus Moench | C | C | C | 0 | 0 | Caprifoliaceae | NA | Allochthonous | 0 | Ph | Perennial | | | | |
| 489. | Symphyotrichum × salignum (Willd.) G.L.Nesom | 0 | 0 | C | 0 | 0 | Asteraceae | NA | Allochthonous | I | H | Perennial | | | | |
| 490. | Symphytum officinale L. | S | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Boraginaceae | LC | Autochthonous | 0 | H,G | Perennial | 7 | x | 8 | x |
| 491. | Syringa vulgaris L. | C | C | C | C | C | Oleaceae | LC | Autochthonous | 0 | Ph | Perennial | 9 | 5 | 4 | 8 |
| 492. | Tagetes erecta L. | C | C | 0 | C | 0 | Asteraceae | NA | Allochthonous | 0 | T | Annual | | | | |
| 493. | Tamarix ramosissima Ledeb. | 0 | 0 | C | 0 | 0 | Tamaricaceae | LC | Autochthonous | 0 | Ph | Perennial | 7 | 6 | 5 | 7 |

| No | Taxon | Cotroceni | Carol I | Cismigiu | Herastrau | Kiseleff | Family | IUCN Status (Global) | Alien status | Invasive status in RO | Life form | Life span | L | T | U | R |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 494. | Tamarix tetrandra Pall. ex M.Bieb. | C | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Tamaricaceae | LC | Allochthonous | 0 | Ph | Perennial | | | | |
| 495. | Tanacetum vulgare L. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | S | Asteraceae | NA | Autochthonous | 0 | H | Perennial | 8 | x | 4 | x |
| 496. | Taraxacum officinale F.H.Wigg. | S | S | S | S | S | Asteraceae | LC | Autochthonous | 0 | H | Perennial | 7 | x | 5 | x |
| 497. | Taxodium distichum (L.) Rich. | C | C | C | C | 0 | Cupressaceae | LC | Allochthonous | 0 | Ph | Perennial | | | | |
| 498. | Taxus baccata L. | C | 0 | C | C | C | Taxaceae | LC | Autochthonous | 0 | Ph | Perennial | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| 499. | Thlaspi arvense L. | S | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Brassicaceae | NA | Autochthonous | 0 | T | Annual | 6 | 6 | 5 | 7 |
| 500. | Thlaspi perfoliatum L. | S | 0 | 0 | S | S | Brassicaceae | NA | Autochthonous | 0 | T | Annual | 8 | 6 | 4 | 7 |
| 501. | Thuja occidentalis L. | C | C | 0 | C | C | Cupressaceae | LC | Allochthonous | 0 | Ph | Perennial | | | | |
| 502. | Tilia × euchlora K.Koch | 0 | C | 0 | 0 | C | Malvaceae | NA | Allochthonous | 0 | Ph | Perennial | | | | |
| 503. | Tilia cordata Mill. | 0 | C | C | C | 0 | Malvaceae | LC | Autochthonous | 0 | Ph | Perennial | 7 | x | x | x |
| 504. | Tilia platyphyllos Scop. | C | C | 0 | C | C | Malvaceae | LC | Autochthonous | 0 | Ph | Perennial | x | 6 | 5 | 7 |
| 505. | Tilia tomentosa Moench | S | C | C | C | C | Malvaceae | LC | Autochthonous | 0 | Ph | Perennial | 7 | 6 | 4 | 7 |
| 506. | Torilis arvensis (Huds.) Link | 0 | 0 | S | S | 0 | Apiaceae | NA | Autochthonous | 0 | T | Annual | 7 | x | 4 | x |
| 507. | Torreya nucifera (L.) Siebold & Zucc. | 0 | 0 | C | 0 | 0 | Taxaceae | LC | Allochthonous | 0 | Ph | Perennial | | | | |
| 508. | Tradescantia zebrina Bosse | C | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Commelinaceae | NA | Allochthonous | 0 | G | Perennial | | | | |
| 509. | Tragopogon dubius Scop. | S | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Asteraceae | NA | Autochthonous | 0 | H-T | Annual, Biennial, Perennial | 8 | x | 4 | x |
| 510. | Tragopogon graminifolius DC. | SB | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Asteraceae | NA | Allochthonous | 0 | H-T | Annual, Biennial, Perennial | | | | |
| 511. | Trifolium fragiferum L. s.l. | 0 | 0 | 0 | S | 0 | Fabaceae | NA | Autochthonous | 0 | H | Perennial | 8 | 6 | x | 9 |
| 512. | Trifolium pratense L. s.l. | S | S | S | S | 0 | Fabaceae | LC | Autochthonous | 0 | H | Perennial | 8 | x | 3 | x |
| 513. | Trifolium repens L. s.l. | S | S | S | S | S | Fabaceae | NA | Autochthonous | 0 | H | Perennial | 8 | x | x | x |

| No | Taxon | Cotroceni | Carol I | Cismigiu | Herastrau | Kiseleff | Family | IUCN Status (Global) | Alien status | Invasive status in RO | Life form | Life span | L | T | U | R |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 514. | Tripleurospermum inodorum (L.) Sch.Bip. | S | 0 | 0 | 0 | S | Asteraceae | NA | Autochthonous | 0 | T | Annual | 7 | x | x | x |
| 515. | Triticum aestivum L. | SB | 0 | 0 | 0 | SB | Poaceae | NA | Allochthonous | 0 | T | Annual | | | | |
| 516. | Tsuga canadensis (L.) Carrière | 0 | C | 0 | C | 0 | Pinaceae | NT | Allochthonous | 0 | Ph | Perennial | | | | |
| 517. | Tulipa agenensis Redouté | 0 | 0 | C/SB | 0 | 0 | Liliaceae | LC | Allochthonous | 0 | G | Perennial | | | | |
| 518. | Tulipa gesneriana L. | C | C | C | C | C | Liliaceae | NA | Allochthonous | 0 | G | Perennial | | | | |
| 519. | Typha angustifolia L. | 0 | 0 | 0 | S | 0 | Typhaceae | LC | Autochthonous | 0 | G-Hd | Perennial | 8 | 6 | 10 | 7 |
| 520. | Ulmus glabra Huds. | 0 | C | 0 | C/S | C | Ulmaceae | DD | Autochthonous | 0 | Ph | Perennial | 5 | x | 6 | 7 |
| 521. | Ulmus laevis Pall. | 0 | C | 0 | 0 | C | Ulmaceae | DD | Autochthonous | 0 | Ph | Perennial | 4 | 6 | 8 | 7 |
| 522. | Ulmus minor Mill. | S | 0 | C/S | C | 0 | Ulmaceae | DD | Autochthonous | 0 | Ph | Perennial | 5 | 7 | 4 | 6 |
| 523. | Ulmus pumila L. | 0 | 0 | 0 | SB | 0 | Ulmaceae | LC | Allochthonous | I | Ph | Perennial | | | | |
| 524. | Valeriana locusta L. | S | 0 | 0 | S | 0 | Caprifoliaceae | NA | Autochthonous | 0 | T | Annual | 7 | 6 | 4 | 7 |
| 525. | Verbascum blattaria L. | 0 | 0 | 0 | S | 0 | Scrophulariaceae | NA | Autochthonous | 0 | Ht | Biennial | 8 | 6 | 3 | 7 |
| 526. | Verbena officinalis L. | S | S | S | S | S | Verbenaceae | LC | Autochthonous | 0 | H | Perennial | 9 | x | 4 | x |
| 527. | Veronica arvensis L. | S | 0 | S | S | 0 | Plantaginaceae | NA | Autochthonous | 0 | T | Annual | 6 | 6 | 5 | 7 |
| 528. | Veronica chamaedrys L. | S | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Plantaginaceae | NA | Autochthonous | 0 | H | Perennial | 6 | x | x | x |
| 529. | Veronica hederifolia L. | S | S | S | S | S | Plantaginaceae | NA | Autochthonous | 0 | T | Annual | 6 | 6 | 5 | 7 |
| 530. | Veronica persica Poir. | SB | SB | SB | SB | SB | Plantaginaceae | NA | Allochthonous | I | T | Annual | | | | |
| 531. | Veronica serpyllifolia L. | S | S | S | S | S | Plantaginaceae | LC | Autochthonous | 0 | H | Perennial | x | x | 3 | x |
| 532. | Veronica spicata L. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | C | Plantaginaceae | NA | Autochthonous | 0 | H | Perennial | 7 | 6 | 3 | 6 |
| 533. | Viburnum carlesii Hemsl. | 0 | 0 | C | 0 | 0 | Viburnaceae | NA | Allochthonous | 0 | Ph | Perennial | | | | |
| 534. | Viburnum opulus L. | C | 0 | 0 | 0 | C | Viburnaceae | LC | Autochthonous | 0 | Ph | Perennial | 6 | x | 7 | 7 |
| 535. | Viburnum rhytidophyllum Hemsl. | C | C | C | 0 | 0 | Viburnaceae | NA | Allochthonous | 0 | Ph | Perennial | | | | |
| 536. | Vicia cracca L. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | S | Fabaceae | NA | Autochthonous | 0 | H | Perennial | 7 | x | 4 | x |
| 537. | Vicia grandiflora Scop. | S | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fabaceae | LC | Autochthonous | 0 | T | Annual | 7 | 6 | 4 | x |
| 538. | Vicia hirsuta (L.) Gray | S | 0 | 0 | S | 0 | Fabaceae | NA | Autochthonous | 0 | T | Annual | 7 | 6 | x | x |
| 539. | Vicia lathyroides L. | S | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fabaceae | LC | Autochthonous | 0 | T | Annual | 8 | 6 | 2 | 7 |

| No | Taxon | Cotroceni | Carol I | Cismigiu | Herastrau | Kiseleff | Family | IUCN Status (Global) | Alien status | Invasive status in RO | Life form | Life span | L | T | U | R |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 540. | Vicia villosa subsp. varia (Host) Corb. | S | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fabaceae | NA | Autochthonous | 0 | H-T | Annual-Biennial | 7 | 6 | 4 | 7 |
| 541. | Vinca major L. | C | C | C | C | C | Apocynaceae | NA | Allochthonous | 0 | Ch | Perennial | | | | |
| 542. | Vinca minor L. | C | C | 0 | C | C | Apocynaceae | LC | Autochthonous | 0 | Ch | Perennial | 4 | 6 | 5 | 7 |
| 543. | Viola × wittrockiana Gams | 0 | 0 | C | 0 | 0 | Violaceae | NA | Allochthonous | 0 | Ht | Biennial | | | | |
| 544. | Viola alba Besser | 0 | S | S | S | S | Violaceae | NA | Autochthonous | 0 | H | Perennial | 5 | 6 | 5 | 7 |
| 545. | Viola odorata L. | S | S | S | S | S | Violaceae | LC | Autochthonous | 0 | H | Perennial | 6 | 6 | 5 | x |
| 546. | Viola reichenbachiana Jord. ex Boreau | S | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Violaceae | NA | Autochthonous | 0 | H | Perennial | 4 | x | 5 | x |
| 547. | Viola sororia Willd. | 0 | 0 | C/SB | 0 | 0 | Violaceae | NA | Allochthonous | 0 | H | Perennial | | | | |
| 548. | Viscum album L. | S | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Santalaceae | LC | Autochthonous | 0 | Epi | Perennial | 8 | 6 | x | |
| 549. | Vitex negundo L. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | C | Lamiaceae | LC | Allochthonous | 0 | Ph | Perennial | | | | |
| 550. | Vulpia myuros (L.) C.C.Gmel. | S | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Poaceae | NA | Autochthonous | 0 | T | Annual | 8 | 6 | 2 | 7 |
| 551. | Weigela floribunda (Siebold & Zucc.) K.Koch | C | 0 | 0 | 0 | C | Caprifoliaceae | NA | Allochthonous | 0 | Ph | Perennial | | | | |
| 552. | Wisteria sinensis (Sims) DC. | SB | 0 | C | C | 0 | Fabaceae | NA | Allochthonous | 0 | Ph | Perennial | | | | |
| 553. | Xanthium orientale subsp. italicum (Moretti) Greuter | SB | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Asteraceae | NA | Allochthonous | I | T | Annual | | | | |
| 554. | Xanthium strumarium L. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | S | Asteraceae | NA | Autochthonous | 0 | T | Annual | 8 | 6 | 5 | x |
| 555. | Yucca filamentosa L. | C | C | C | C | 0 | Asparagaceae | LC | Allochthonous | 0 | Ph | Perennial | | | | |

**Abbreviations**: C – cultivated taxon, C/S – cultivated and also spontaneous taxon, S – spontaneous taxon, SB – subspontaneous taxon; CR – critically endangered, DD – Data Deficient, EN – endangered, LC – Least Concern, NA – data not available, NT – not threatened, VU – vulnerable; I – Invasive alien species; Ch – Chamaephyte, Epi – Epiphyte, G – Geophyte, H – Hemicryptophyte, Ht – Hemiterophyte, Hd – Hydrophyte, PH – Phanerophyte, T – therophyte; L – Light indicator value, T – Temperature indicator value, U – Moisture indicator value, R – Reaction indicator value.