



Aristotle  
2400 YEARS  
WORLD CONGRESS  
DIKAM-AUTH 2016



## THE WILD PLANTS OF ANCIENT STAGIRA

The flora of Ancient Stagira, where the habitat type 9340 (*Quercus ilex* forests) occurs consists of c. 120 taxa (species and subspecies).

The scientific (Latin names) given below are from the checklist published by Karousou, R., Hanlidou, E., Kokkini, P., Koufou D., & Kokkini, S.: **On the flora of Mount Stratonikon (GR1270005), a NATURA 2000 site of N Greece**, in *Flora Mediterranea* 18: 529-550 – 2008.

Common English and Greek names are given here; several of the Greek names are still used since antiquity in modern Greek language.

### GYMNOSPERMAE

#### CUPRESSACEAE

*Juniperus oxycedrus* L. subsp. *oxycedrus* – **Prickly juniper** – Αγριόκεδρος, Άρκυθος

#### PINACEAE

*Pinus halepensis* Miller subsp. *brutia* (Ten.) Holmboe – **Aleppo pine** – Πίτυς, Πεύκο

### DICOTYLEDONAE

#### AMARANTHACEAE

*Amaranthus albus* L.  
*A. deflexus* L.

#### ANACARDIACEAE

*Pistacia terebinthus* L. – **Terebinth, Turpentine tree** - Τέρμινθος, Κοκκορεβυθιά

#### ARALIACEAE

*Hedera helix* L. – **Common ivy** – Κίττος, Κισσός

#### BORAGINACEAE

*Echium italicum* L. – **Italian viper's bugloss** – Βοϊδόγλωσσα

#### CAMPANULACEAE

*Campanula lingulata* Waldst. & Kit. – **Bellflower** – Καμπανούλα

#### CAPRIFOLIACEAE

*Lonicera implexa* Aiton – **Honeysuckle** – Αγιόκλημα

**CARYOPHYLLACEAE**

- Cerastium pumilum* Curtis subsp. *glutinatum* (Fries) Corb. – **European chickweed**  
*Herniaria incana* Lam.  
*Petrorhagia prolifera* (L.) P. W Ball & Heywood – **Proliferous Pink**  
*Silene italica* (L.) Pers. – **Italian catchfly**

**CHENOPODIACEAE**

- Chenopodium album* L. – **Lamb's quarters** – Λουβουδιά

**CISTACEAE**

- Cistus incanus* L. – **Λαδανιά**  
*C. salviifolius* L. – **Gallipoli rose** – Λαδανιά  
*Tuberaria guttata* (L.) Fourr. – **Spotted rock-rose**

**COMPOSITAE**

- Achillea coarctata* Poiret. – **Achillea** – Αχίλλεια  
*Bellis hybrida* Ten. – **Common daisy** – Μαργαρίτα  
*Carlina vulgaris* L. – **Carlina thistle** – Καρλίνα  
*Centaurea diffusa* Lam. – **Diffuse knarweed** – Κενταύριο  
*Chamomilla recutita* (L.) Rauschert – **Chamomille** – Χαμομήλι  
*Chondrilla juncea* L.  
*Cichorium intybus* L. – **Common chicory** – Κιχώριο  
*Conyza bonariensis* (L.) Cronq. – **Flax-leaf fleabane** – Μικρή κόνυζα  
*C. canadensis* (L.) Cronq. – **Horseweed** – Κόνυζα  
*Dittrichia graveolens* (L.) W. Greuter – **Stinkwort**  
*D. viscosa* (L.) W. Greuter subsp. *viscosa* – **False yellowhead**  
*Echinops sphaerocephalus* L. – **Glandular globe-thistle**  
*Hypochoeris cretensis* (L.) Bory & Chaub. – **Cat's ear**  
*Leontodon taraxacoides* (Vill.) Merat – **Hairy hawkbit**  
*Sonchus asper* (L.) Hill – **Prickly sow-thistle**  
*S. oleraceus* L. – **Common sowthistle** – Ζοχός  
*Tragopogon dubius* Scop. – **Yellow salsify**

**CRASSULACEAE**

- Sedum litoreum* Guss. – **Stonecrops** – Κοχυλόχορτο, Επίπετρον  
*Umbilicus rupestris* (Salisb.) Dandy – **Navelwort**

**CRUCIFERAE**

- Alyssum umbellatum* Desv.  
*Berteroa orbiculata* DC.  
*Lepidium draba* L. – **Whitetop**  
*Matthiola incana* (L.) R. Br. – **Hoary stock** – Βιολέτα, Ίον

**ERICACEAE**

- Arbutus unedo* L. – **Strawberry tree** – Κουμαριά  
*Erica arborea* L. – **Tree heath** – Ρείκι

**EUPHORBIACEAE**

- Euphorbia helioscopia* L. – **Sun spurge** – Γαλατσίδα  
*E. peplus* L. – **Petty spurge** – Γαλατσίδα  
*E. seguieriana* Necker – **Γαλατσίδα**

*Mercurialis perennis* L. – **Dog's mercury**

**FAGACEAE**

*Quercus coccifera* L. – **Kermes oak** – Πουρνάρι

*Q. ilex* L. – **Evergreen oak** – Αριά

**FUMARIACEAE**

*Fumaria kralikii* Jordan – **Καπνόχορτο**

**GERANIACEAE**

*Erodium cicutarium* (L.) L' Her. – **Redstem filaree** – Καλόγερος, Ερωδιός

*Geranium molle* L. – **Dove's-foot Crane's-bill** – Γεράνι

*G. purpureum* Vill. – **Little-robin** – Γεράνι

*G. rotundifolium* L. – **Round-leaved crane's-bill** – Γεράνι

**GUTTIFERAE**

*Hypericum montbretii* Spach

*H. perforatum* L. – **St John's-worth** – Βαλσαμόχορτο

**LABIATAE**

*Lamium amplexicaule* L. subsp. *amplexicaule* – **Henbit dead-nettle**

*Mentha*. x *villosa-nervata* Opiz – **Mint, Spearmint** – Μέντα, Αγριόδουσμος

*Scutellaria albida* L. subsp. *perhispidata* (Bornm.) Bothmer – **Skullcaps**

*Teucrium chamaedrys* L. – **Wall germander**

*Thymus sibthorpii* Bentham – **Thyme** – Θυμάρι, Έρφυλλος, Αγριορίγανη

**LEGUMINOSAE**

*Calicotome villosa* (Poiret) Link – **Spiny Broom** – Ασπάλαθος

*Cercis siliquastrum* L. – **Judas tree** – Κουτσουπιά

*Coronilla emerus* L. subsp. *emeroides* (Boiss. & Spruner) Hayek

*Lotus tenuis* Waldst. & Kit. ex Willd. – **Narrowleaf trefoil**

*Spartium junceum* L. - **Weaver's broom** - Σπάρτο

*Trifolium angustifolium* L. – **Narrowleaf crimson clover** – Τριφύλλι

*T. arvense* L. – **Τριφύλλι**

*T. cherleri* L. – **Τριφύλλι**

*T. uniflorum* L. – **Τριφύλλι**

*Vicia hirsuta* (L.) S. F. Gray – **Hairy Tare**

**MALVACEAE**

*Malva sylvestris* L. – **Common mallow** – Μαλάχη, Μολόχα

**MORACEAE**

*Ficus carica* L. – **Common fig** – Συκή, Ερινεός (the wild fig tree)

**OLEACEAE**

*Olea europaea* L. var. *europaea* – **Cultivated olive tree** – Ελαία

*O. europaea* L. var. *sylvestris* Brot. – **Wild-olive** – Κότινος, Αγριελιά

*Phillyrea latifolia* L. – **Green olive tree** – Φιλόκι

**PAPAVERACEAE**

*Papaver rhoeas* L. – **Common poppy** – Μήκων, Παπαρούνα

*PHYTOLACCACEAE*

*Phytolacca americana* L.

*PLANTAGINACEAE*

*Plantago coronopus* L. – **Buck's-horn plantain** – Πεντάνευρο

*P. lanceolata* L. – **English plantain** – Πεντάνευρο

*PLUMBAGINACEAE*

*Plumbago europaea* L. – **Common leadwort**

*POLYGONACEAE*

*Polygonum arenarium* Waldst. & Kit – **Equal-leaved knotgrass** – Πολύγωνο

*PORTULACACEAE*

*Portulaca oleracea* L. – **Verdolaga** – Γλυστρίδα, Αντράκλα

*PRIMULACEAE*

*Cyclamen hederifolium* Aiton – **Ivy-leaved cyclamen** – Κυκλάμινο

*RANUNCULACEAE*

*Clematis flammula* L. – **Fragrant virgin's bower** – Αγράμπελη

*Ranunculus neapolitanus* Ten. – **Βατράχι**

*RHAMNACEAE*

*Paliurus spina-christi* Miller – **Jerusalem thorn** – Παλιούρος, Αγκάθι του Χριστού

*ROSACEAE*

*Crataegus monogyna* Jacq. – **Common hawthorn** – Κράταιγος

*Prunus webbii* (Spach) Vierh.

*Pyrus amygdaliformis* Vill. – **Όχη, Αχράς**

*Rosa canina* L. – NP, Paleotemp. – **Dog-rose** – Κυνόροδο, Αγριοτριανταφυλλιά

*Rubus ulmifolius* Schott – **Elmleaf blackberry** – Βάτος, βατομουριά

*Sanguisorba minor* subsp. *minor* Scop.

*RUBIACEAE*

*Galium aparine* L. – **Cleaver** – Κολλητσίδα

*G. mollugo* group – **Hedge bedstraw**

*Rubia peregrina* L. – **Wild madder**

*SANTALACEAE*

*Osyris alba* L.

*SCHROPHULARIACEAE*

*Parentucellia latifolia* (L.) Caruel

*UMBELLIFERAE*

*Crithmum maritimum* L. – **Samphire** – Κρίταμος

*Eryngium campestre* L. – **Field Eryngo** – Αγκαθιά

**ZYGOPHYLLACEAE**

*Tribulus terrestris* L. – **Goat's-head** – Τριβόλι

**MONOCOTYLEDONAE**

**ARACEAE**

*Dracunculus vulgaris* Schott – **Common dracunculus** – Δρακοντιά

**DIOSCOREACEAE**

*Tamus communis* L. – **Black bryony** – Αβρωνιά

**GRAMINEAE**

*Aira caryophyllea* L. – **Silver hairgrass**

*Briza maxima* L. – **Big quaking grass** – Βρίζα

*Cynodon dactylon* (L.) Pers. – **Devil's grass** – Αγριάδα

*Dactylis glomerata* L. – **Cock's-foot** – Δακτυλίδα

*Lagurus ovatus* L. – **Hare's-tail**

*Lolium rigidum* Gaudin – **Rigid ryegrass** – Ήρα

*Melica ciliata* L. – **Hairy melic**

*Piptatherum milliaceum* (L.) Cosson – **Smilograss**

*Vulpia ciliata* Dumort.

**LILIACEAE**

*Allium guttatum* Steven

*Asphodelus aestivus* Brot. – **Asphodel** – Ασφόδελος

*Muscari comosum* (L.) Miller – **Βολβός, Ψωμί του κούκου**

*Ruscus aculeatus* L. – **Butcher's-broom** – Λαγομηλιά

**TYPHACEAE**

*Typha angustifolia* L. – **Lesser bulrush**

**In conclusion:**

The flora of Ancient Stagira could be regarded as the “living herbarium of Aristotle”, as it gathers biologically and historically significant plants and has great potential for supporting the development of a regional, student-focused education sector. Local flora assembles plants of particular conservation interest and plants that “flourish” at Aristotle’s treatises. The latter group brings to light the cultural importance of the area through its flora, and is expected to a) serve in raising public understanding and awareness on the importance of the conservation of the local biodiversity and b) provide a common language among scientists, public and local authorities for future management planning.

