

Classification of hepatica flowers

With the diversity of flower shapes and varieties in the Hepatica, a certain order becomes apparent, based on which one has divided the flowers into different categories. I have followed the Japanese pattern and described it here revised. You can choose your favorite forms, so you have a better overview when collecting. I hope that it will also give you a better introduction to the world of Hepatica!

Übersicht der einzelnen Formen:



Grund Form = A

We can find them in any stock of hepatica. The variety of colors ranges from white to pink, red, purple and blue.



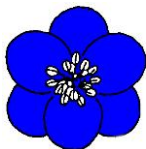
Grund Form = B

Degenerate flower without pollen bearers, no stamens and no anthers, this form is pure female, good for breeding.



Grund Form = C

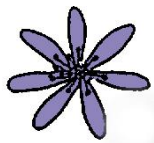
Degenerated stamens, without anthers, the ovary is intact.



Ideal Form

6 crown leaves in perfect round shape, not to be outdone.

This form is very rare, therefore often very expensive to buy.



Stern Form

Narrow, ray-like crown leaves.

Commonly found with Hepatica transsilvanica.



Deformierte Form = A

The crown leaves are deformed into narrow, wing-like blades.



Deformierte Form = B

Wavy deformed crown leaves are the feature here.



` Sougyun Nidan`



` Sousyun Sandan`



` Toubuin`



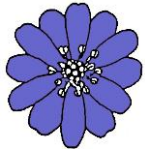
Deformierte Form = C

Unorthodoxe, verformte Kronenblätter, kein Blatt ist wie das Andere.



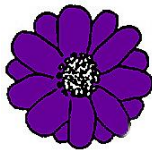
Multipetala Form = A

Often more than 12 crown leaves, they seem to lie on top of each other, but they do not, in this form without pollen bearers.



Multipetala Form = B

This form is covered with pollen bearers, also here the crown leaves are only apparently on top of each other.



Semiplena Form = A

Many crown leaves with superimposed leaves, in this form without pollen bearers.



Semiplena Form = B

Many crown leaves with superimposed leaves, in this form with pollen carrier.



Harashibe Form = A

With shortened, spoon-shaped stamens, often without anthers, the ovary is intact, a precursor to the Choji form.



Harashibe Form = B

Fissioned, forked stamens, often without anthers, ovary intact, closest to choji form.



Harashibe Form = C = Choji-Zaki

Broad and curved pollen bearers that are not yet petals, the ovary is still intact



Harashibe Form = D = Teigi-Zaki

Nice even distribution of the reshaped curly pollen bearers (artful rotation), also here the ovaries are still intact.



Nidan Form = A

2-stage flower as basal flower with 6 to 10 corolla petals, the ovary is still intact.



Nidan Form = B

2-stage flower with semiplena form as basal flower, the ovary is still intact.



`Suien`



`Tamakuivaku`



`Tamamushi`



Sandan = A

3-stage flower as basal flower with 6 to 10 corolla petals with ovary and pollen bearers converted to petals.



Sandan Form = B

3-stage flower with semiplena form as basal flower, also here ovary and pollen bearers are transformed to petals, often to be admired as multicolored flower.



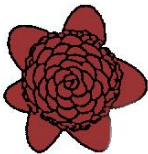
Karako Form = A

In basic type like Harashibe form = C = Choji-Zaki with the difference that the ovary here is transformed into tangled, narrow leaves.



Karako Form = B

In the basic type like Harashibe form = D = Teigi-Zaki with the difference that the ovary is here transformed into tangled leaves.



Sen-e Form = A

Im Grundtyp wie Harashibe Form = D = Teigi-Zaki mit dem Unterschied, dass der Fruchtknoten hier zu wirren Blättern umgewandelt ist.



Sen-e Form = B

The thousand-step flower form, the perfection and the end point of the flower development, here as a disordered ball with base flower.



Sen-e Form = C = absolute Vollkommenheit

The thousand-step flower shape, the perfection and the end point of flower development, everything is uniformly.

Special form, mainly with European flowers

Center form: here pollen carriers are still present mostly with pollen, the ovary is transformed into small petals



`Tamegorou`



`Tennyonomei`



`Tougen`



`Touen Typ`