



19 Sun-loving perennials

All sun-loving perennials need a lot of light but vary according to location. The column for locations lists the preferred locations, not all possible variants. Their typical occurrence in the wild is especially important for wild varieties, and this also goes for the varieties and is derived for the hybrids.

Genus/species/variety	Light span	Preferred location
Acaeana species and varieties	sun - light shade	grasslands, river beds
Achillea filipendulina varieties	sun	rocky slopes, meadows
Achillea millefolium 'Cerise Queen'	sun	(semi-)xeric grassland communities
Achillea ptarmica 'Boule de Neige'	sun - light shade	damp meadows, swamps
Achillea tomentosa 'Aurea'	sun	dry meadows
Aconogonon speciosum 'Johanniswolke'	sun - semi-shade	moist, nutritious meadows
Ajuga reptans and varieties	sun - semi-shade	moist, nutritious meadows
Agastache rugosa	sun	stony open spaces
Alchemilla mollis	sun - light shade	river embankments, edges of forests
Alchemilla xanthochlora	sun - light shade	mountainous bushes, tall forb communities
Allium aflatunense	sun	dry and semi-dry grasslands, bushes
Alyssum montanum 'Berggold'	sun	rocky xeric grassland communities
Alyssum saxatile 'Compactum'	sun	boulder strips, gravelly surfaces
Anaphalis triplinervis 'Sommerschnee'	sun	mountainous meadows, rocky slopes
Anchusa azurea 'Dropmore'	sun	borders of paths, gravelly slopes





Sun-loving perennials 19

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<i>Anemone sylvestris</i>	sun - light shade	edges of forests, light pine forests	<i>Geranium renardii</i>	sun - light shade	rocky meadows, bushes
<i>Anemone tomentosa</i>	sun - off-sun	sunny locations at edges of forests, bushes	<i>Geranium sanguineum</i>	sun - semi-shade	xeric grassland communities, light forests
<i>Antennaria dioica</i> 'Rubra'	sun - no direct sunlight	heaths, pine forests	<i>Geum</i> species and varieties	sun - light shade	moist meadows, embankments, bushes
<i>Aquilegia vulgaris</i>	sun - semi-shade	light forests, edges of bushes	<i>Helenium cultorum</i>	sun	moist meadows, valley depressions
<i>Arabis caucasica</i> varieties	sun	rocky grass slopes	<i>Helianthemum cultorum</i>	sun - light shade	rocky, poor grasslands, edges of forests
<i>Artemisia schmidtiana</i> 'Nana'	sun	sandy-gravelly slopes, cliffs	<i>Helleborus orientalis</i>	sun - semi-shade	light forests
<i>Aster amellus</i>	sun	bushes and edges of forests	<i>Hemerocallis cultorum</i>	sun - light shade	moist meadows, forests on alluvial soil
<i>Aster divaricatus</i>	sun - semi-shade	light pine-oak forests, clear cutting	<i>Iberis sempervirens</i>	sun - no direct sunlight	moist, rocky slopes
<i>Aster dumosus</i>	sun	moist edges of forests	<i>Inula ensifolia</i>	sun	steppes, edges of bushes
<i>Aster novae-angliae</i>	sun	moist meadows, embankments, bushes	<i>Inula magnifica</i>	sun - semi-shade	moist, mountainous birch forests
<i>Aster novi-belgii</i>	sun - no direct sunlight	light meadows, embankments	<i>Iris Barbata</i> - <i>Elatior</i>	sun	steppes, gravelly ground
<i>Aster sedifolius</i> 'Nanus'	sun	submediterranean dry grassland	<i>Iris sibirica</i>	sun - light shade	moist meadows and bogs, ditches
<i>Aubrieta hybrids</i>	sun	rocky slopes	<i>Knautia macedonica</i>	sun	mountain meadows/forests, tall forb communities
<i>Astrantia major</i>	sun	mountain meadows/forests, tall forb communities	<i>Kniphofia hybrids</i>	sun	moist meadows, mountain slopes
<i>Azorella trifurcata</i>	sun - semi-shade	rocky slopes, moist grasslands	<i>Lathyrus latifolius</i>	sun - light shade	edges of hedges
<i>Buglossoides purpureo-caerulea</i>	sun - semi-shade	mixed forests rich with herbage	<i>Lavandula angustifolia</i>	sun	maquis, rocky ground
<i>Buphthalmum salicifolium</i>	sun - semi-shade	chalky grasslands, dry forests	<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>	sun	meadows
<i>Calamintha nepeta nepeta</i>	sun	gravelly ground, in walls	<i>Leucanthemum superbum</i>	sun	mountain meadows
<i>Campanula carpatica</i>	sun - light shade	boulder gravel, cracks in rock	<i>Leucanthemella serotina</i>	sun - light shade	floodplains, wet meadows, river embankments
<i>Campanula cochleariifolia</i>	sun - off-sun	rubble, crevices, grass	<i>Liatris spicata</i>	sun	wet meadows, pathsides
<i>Campanula glomerata</i>	sun - light shade	meadows, sunny edges of forests	<i>Linum perenne</i>	sun	steppes, rocky gravel
<i>Campanula poscharskyana</i>	sun - light shade	rocky-gravelly ground	<i>Lychnis coronaria</i>	sun	slopes, bushes, light forests
<i>Campanula rotundifolia</i>	sun - semi-shade	poor grasslands, edges of forests, rocky ground	<i>Lysimachia clethroides</i>	sun - semi-shade	moist light edges of forest, moist meadows
<i>Centranthus ruber</i>	sun - no direct sunlight	dry, rocky slopes, maquis	<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	sun - semi-shade	bogs and damp meadows, ditches
<i>Cerastium tomentosum</i> 'Silberteppich'	sun	rocky-gravelly ground	<i>Malva moschata</i>	sun	meadows
<i>Cerastostigma plumbaginoides</i>	sun - semi-shade	bushes, light forests	<i>Matricaria caucasica</i>	sun	mountain meadows
<i>Coreopsis grandiflora</i>	sun	edges of forests	<i>Monarda fistulosa</i>	sun - light shade	mountain slopes, alluvial forests
<i>Coreopsis verticillata</i>	sun	edges of forests, bushes	<i>Nepeta faassenii</i>	sun	rocky ground
<i>Delphinium elatum</i> varieties	sun - no direct sunlight	mountainous meadows, light forests	<i>Oenothera missouriensis</i>	sun	rocky ground, edges of bushes
<i>Delphinium grandiflorum</i>	sun	rocky-gravelly ground	<i>Origanum vulgare</i>	sun	poor grasslands, edges of bushes
<i>Dianthus deltoides</i>	sun	poor grasslands, edges of bogs	<i>Paeonia lactiflora</i>	sun	meadows, light edges of forests
<i>Digitalis grandiflora</i>	sun - semi-shade	edges of forests, clearings	<i>Paeonia officinalis</i>	sun	mountain meadows, edges of forests
<i>Dryas suendermannii</i>	sun - no direct sunlight	gravel islands in rivers, rocky grasslands	<i>Phlomis russeliana</i>	sun	clear cutting, edges of bushes
<i>Echinacea pallida</i>	sun	dry, rocky meadows/prairies	<i>Phlox paniculata</i>	sun	rich meadows, light alluvial soil
<i>Echinacea purpurea</i>	sun	prairies, edges of path and forests	<i>Phlox subulata</i>	sun	gravelly surfaces, grassy slopes
<i>Echinops bannaticus</i>	sun	bedrock slopes, sunny bushes	<i>Platycodon grandiflorus</i> 'Mariesii'	sun - semi-shade	open meadows, slopes
<i>Echinops ritro</i>	sun	sunny rocky slopes/prairies	<i>Polemonium caeruleum</i>	sun - semi-shade	moist meadows, forests on alluvial soil
<i>Eupatorium fistulosum</i>	sun - semi-shade	mixed forests with plentiful herbage, alluvial soil, moist meadows	<i>Potentilla aurea</i>	sun	mountain meadows, dwarf shrub heaths
<i>Euphorbia myrsinites</i>	sun	rocky-gravelly ground, edges of forests	<i>Potentilla neumanniana</i>	sun	gravel, sandy soils, dry stone walls
<i>Euphorbia polychroma</i>	sun - light shade	light forests, edges of bushes	<i>Primula elatior</i>	sun - semi-shade	mountain meadows, alluvial forests
<i>Filipendula ulmaria</i>	sun - semi-shade	moist meadows to swamps, embankments	<i>Primula veris</i>	sun - semi-shade	semi-dry grass, dry meadows, light deciduous forests, edges of forests
<i>Fragaria vesca</i>	sun - semi-shade	light edges of forests	<i>Prunella grandiflora</i>	sun - semi-shade	semi-xeric grasslands, edges of forests
<i>Geranium cantabrigiense</i>	sun - light shade	rocky-gravelly ground, edges of forests	<i>Pulsatilla vulgaris</i>	sun	semi-xeric grasslands, rocky gravel
<i>Geranium cinereum</i> 'Ballerina'	sun	gravelly ground	<i>Rudbeckia fulgida</i> <i>sullivantii</i>	sun	moist edges of forests
<i>Geranium endressii</i>	sun - semi-shade	mountainous bushes, edges of forests	<i>Rudbeckia nitida</i>	sun	moist and mountainous meadows, cut lawns
<i>Geranium gracile</i> 'Sirak'	sun - no direct sunlight	bushes, edges of forests	<i>Sagina subulata</i>	sun - no direct sunlight	moist cracks in rocks
<i>Geranium himalayense</i>	sun - light shade	grassy slopes, light mountain forests	<i>Salvia nemorosa</i>	sun	semi-xeric grasslands, edges of forests
<i>Geranium macrorrhizum</i>	sun - semi-shade	talus, scree, light forests	<i>Salvia pratensis</i>	sun	nutritious meadows, grazing pastures
			<i>Sanguisorba officinalis</i>	sun - semi-shade	seasonally humid wet meadows, bog meadows





19 Sun-loving perennials

Genus/species/variety	Light span	Preferred location
Santolina chamaecyparissus	sun	maquis, rocky ground
Scabiosa columbaria	sun	chalky poor grasslands, bog meadows
Sedum acre	sun - no direct sunlight	rocky strips, gravelly surfaces
Sedum album	sun	bedrock grasslands, cracks in rock
Sedum floriferum	sun - no direct sunlight	mountainous, rocky ground
Sedum hybridum	sun - light shade	mountainous, rocky ground
Sedum spectabile	sun	rocky ground, cracks in rock
Sedum spurium 'Album Superbum'	sun - semi-shade	mountainous bedrock meadows, edges of streams
Sedum telephium 'Matrona'	sun	gravelly surfaces, edges of bushes
Solidago sphacelata	sun	dry forests, bushes
Stachys byzantina	sun	rocky ground, steppes
Symphytum azureum	sun	moist meadows
Teucrium lucidrys	sun	gravelly ground, poor grasslands, rocky steppes, light oak-pine forests
Thalictrum aquilegifolium	sun - semi-shade	wet bushes, alluvial forests, subalpine tall forb communities
Thymus species	sun	sandy and poor grasslands
Trollius chinensis	sun - no direct sunlight	moist meadows and bogs
Verbascum olympicum	sun	rocky slopes, rocky steppes
Verbascum phoenicum	sun	rocky meadows
Verbena bonariensis	sun	grass steppes, alternating wet river banks, fresh altitudes
Veronica austriaca teucrium	sun - light shade	semi-xeric grasslands, edges of bushes
Veronica longifolia	sun - semi-shade	alluvial soil, swamps and bogs
Veronica spicata incana	sun - light shade	xeric grasslands, gravelly meadows

Grasses

Ammophila arenaria	sun	dunes
Bouteloua gracilis	sun	short grass prairie
Calamagrostis acutiflora	sun - semi-shade	clearings, moist meadows
Calamagrostis arundinacea brachytricha	sun	meadows, grazing, edges of bushes
Carex caryophyllea varieties	sun - semi-shade	(semi-)xeric grassland communities
Carex montana	sun - shade	chalk/poor grasslands, light forests
Cortaderia selloana	sun	river gravel, rocky meadows
Festuca cinerea	sun	strips of rock, semi-xeric grasslands
Festuca gautieri varieties	sun	gravelly ground, rocky slopes
Festuca mairei	sun	mountain meadows, light edges of forests
Festuca ovina	sun - semi-shade	oak-pine forests, heaths
Hakonechloa macra	sun - semi-shade	light forests, coasts, rocky slopes
Helictotrichon sempervirens	sun	chalky, poor grasslands
Koeleria glauca	sun	steppes, sandy grasslands, heaths, dunes
Leymus arenarius	sun	dunes
Melica ciliata	sun	gravelly ground, xeric grassland, steppes
Miscanthus giganteus	sun	moist meadows and swamps
Miscanthus sinensis	sun	moist meadows, alluvial soil
Molinia caerulea	sun - light shade	bogs and moist meadows
Panicum virgatum	sun	dry to moist meadows
Pennisetum alopecuroides	sun	meadows
Sesleria autumnalis	sun - semi-shade	gravelly ground, xeric grassland
Sesleria caerulea	sun - semi-shade	swamps, xeric to moist grasslands
Stipa pennata	sun	rocky ground, xeric grassland
Stipa pulcherrima	sun	rocky steppes, xeric grasslands
Stipa tenuissima	sun	rocky slopes, gravelly ground

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Aquatic plants		
Alisma plantago	sun - light shade	embankments, reed beds
Butomus umbellatus	sun	embankments, reed beds, ditches
Caltha palustris	sun - shade	embankments, swamps, alluvial forests
Iris pseudacorus	sun - light shade	embankments, reed beds
Nuphar lutea	sun - semi-shade	ponds
Nymphaea alba	sun	ponds
Phragmites australis	sun - no direct sunlight	reed beds, alluvial soil
Ranunculus lingua	sun - no direct sunlight	embankments, reed beds, ditches
Sagittaria sagittifolia	sun - light shade	embankments, reed beds, ditches
Scirpus tabernaemontanii	sun	embankments, reed beds
Stratiotes aloides	sun	ponds
Typha angustifolia	sun	embankments, reed beds, ditches

20 Semi-shade perennials

Here, species and varieties that need protection from direct sunlight or need semi-shady areas are listed. There are no clear distinctions between light shade and semi-shade. Some plants need exposure at the top without being directly hit by sun rays, such as in very light, large inner courts. Such areas have a high rate of light intensity. Light shade indicates constant change between sun spots and short shade times brought on by transparent branches. Semi-shade means: long periods of complete shade and short, but regularly occurring direct sunlight. The shade here is not dark as it is under conifers. Unlike with "no direct sunlight", shade changes in the course of the day.

Genus/species/variety	Light span	Preferred location
Aconitum carmichaelii	off-sun - semi-shade	humid forests
Aconitum napellus	no direct sunlight - semi-shade	mountainous alluvial forests
Ajuga reptans	(sun) - semi-shade	moist, nutritious meadows
Alchemilla epipsila	(sun) - semi-shade	river embankments, edges of forests
Alchemilla mollis	(sun) - semi-shade	river embankments, edges of forests
Alchemilla xanthochlora	sun - light shade	mountain bushes, tall forb communities
Anemone hupehensis	no direct sunlight to lightly shady	canyon forests, shady rocks
Anemone japonica	no direct sunlight to lightly shady	embankments
Anemone nemorosa	light shade	mixed deciduous forests
Anemone tomentosa	sun - off-sun	light edges of forests, bushes
Aquilegia alpina	light shade - semi-shade	grassy slopes, light mountain forests
Aquilegia tortorum	light shade - semi-shade	light forests
Aruncus aethusifolius	no direct sunlight - light shade	mixed deciduous forests
Aruncus dioicus	no direct sunlight - shade	beech-fir forests, hardwood meadows
Aster divaricatus	(sun) - semi-shade	light fir-oak forests, clearings
Astilbe arendsii	light shade - semi-shade	moist forests
Astilbe chinensis pumila	light shade	alluvial and deciduous forests
Astilbe chinensis taquetii	no direct sunlight - semi-shade	humid forests





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Bergenia species and varieties	no direct sunlight - semi-shade	cranberry-pine forests, birch-larch forests	Ligularia species	light shade - semi-shade	mountainous alluvial forests, embankments
Brunnera macrophylla	no direct sunlight - semi-shade	moist mountainous shrub	Lysimachia nummularia	light shade - semi-shade	alluvial forests, ditches, meadows
Buglossoides purpureoerulea	(sun) - semi-shade	oak forests edges	Lysimachia punctata	light shade - semi-shade	alluvial forests, moist meadows
Buphthalmum salicifolium	sun - semi-shade	chalky poor grasslands, dry forests	Lythrum salicaria	sun - semi-shade	bogs and damp meadows, ditches
Campanula cochlearifolia	sun - off-sun	rubble, crevices, grass	Omphalodes verna	light shade - shade	mixed beech forests, alluvial soil
Campanula latifolia macrantha	sun - semi-shade	light mountain forests, mountain meadow	Polemonium caeruleum	(sun) - semi-shade	alluvial forests, moist meadows
Campanula persicifolia	light shade	oak-pine forests, embankments	Polygonatum multiflorum	light shade - shade	alluvial and mixed deciduous forests
Campanula rotundifolia	sun - semi-shade	poor meadows, edges of forests, rocky locations	Polygonum affine	(sun) - semi-shade	moist grasslands and bedrock
Campanula trachelium	sun - semi-shade	poor meadows, edges of forests	Primula elatior	sun - semi-shade	mountain meadow, alluvial forests
Centaurea montana	no direct sunlight - semi-shade	mountainous mixed forests	Primula veris	sun - semi-shade	semi-dry grass, dry meadows, light deciduous forests, edges of forests
Ceratostigma plumbaginoides	light shade - semi-shade	gravel, dams	Prunella grandiflora	sun - semi-shade	semi-xeric grasslands, edges of forests
Chelone obliqua	off-sun - semi-shade	humid forests	Pulmonaria species	no direct sunlight - semi-shade	mixed deciduous forests
Chrysogonum virginianum	light shade - semi-shade	edges of forests, light forests	Rodgersia species	light shade - shade	alluvial soil, moist forests
Cimicifuga species and varieties	light shade - shade	mixed deciduous forests with plentiful herbage	Sanguisorba officinalis	sun - semi-shade	seasonally humid wet meadows, bog meadows
Convallaria majalis	light shade - semi-shade	mixed deciduous forests	Saxifraga urbium	light shade - shade	gravelly meadows
Corydalis lutea	light shade - semi-shade	shady bedrock	Sedum spurium	sun - semi-shade	mountainous bedrock meadows, edges of streams
Dicentra eximia	light shade - shade	mountainous mixed deciduous forests	Symphytum grandiflorum	no direct sunlight - shade	montane mixed beech forests
Dicentra spectabilis	(sun) - light shade	pine-rhododendron forests	Thalictrum aquilegifolium	sun - semi-shade	humid bushes, alluvial forests, subalpine tall forb communities
Digitalis grandiflora	(sun) - semi-shade	edges of forests, clearings	Tiarella cordifolia	light shade - shade	rich mountainous mixed forests
Digitalis purpurea species	no direct sunlight - semi-shade	edges of forests, clearings, heaths	Veronica longifolia	(sun) - semi-shade	alluvial soil, swamps and bogs
Doronicum orientale	light shade - semi-shade	edges of forests, mixed forests with plentiful herbage	Vinca species	(sun) - semi-shade	rocky forests, bushes
Epimedium perralderianum	light shade - shade	mountain deciduous and mixed conifer forests	Viola odorata	sun - semi-shade	bushes, edges of forests, pathsides
Epimedium versicolor	light shade - shade	mixed deciduous forests with herbage	Viola sororia	(sun) - semi-shade	wet meadows, edges of forests
Euphorbia amygdaloides	off-sun - semi-shade	chalky beech forests, oak-hornbeam forests, riparian forests	Waldsteinia geoides	light shade - shade	mixed deciduous forests, bushes
Filipendula ulmaria	sun - semi-shade	moist meadows, alluvial soil, ditches	Waldsteinia ternata	light shade - shade	edges of bushes, moist meadows
Fragaria vesca vesca	(sun) - semi-shade	clearings, edges of forests	Grasses		
Galium odoratum	light shade - shade	mixed deciduous forests with plentiful herbage	Carex conica	semi-shade	light forests
Geranium endressii	(sun) - semi-shade	mountainous shrub, edges of forests	Carex foliosissima species	no direct sunlight - semi-shade	light forests, edges of forests
Geranium macrorrhizum	(sun) - semi-shade	rocky forests, talus, scree	Carex grayi	sun - semi-shade	edges of forests, light forests
Geranium phaeum	no direct sunlight - semi-shade	clearings, edges of forests	Carex montana	sun - shade	chalk/poor grasslands, light forests
Geranium sanguineum	sun - semi-shade	xeric grassland communities, light forests	Carex morrowii	no direct sunlight - semi-shade	rich mixed deciduous forests
Geum species	(sun) - semi-shade	moist meadows, embankments, bushes	Carex pendula	light shade - shade	ash and alder forests, banks of streams
Helleborus foetidus	light shade - semi-shade	oak forests, beech bushes	Carex plantaginea	light shade - shade	moist forests
Helleborus niger	light shade - semi-shade	beech forests, alpine pine forests	Carex umbrosa	sun - shade	oak, beech, hornbeam forests
Helleborus Orientalis-Hybriden	sun - semi-shade	light forests	Deschampsia cespitosa	light shade - semi-shade	moist oak-beech forests
Hemerocallis cultorum	sun - semi-shade	mountainous moist meadows, alluvial soil	Festuca ovina	sun - semi-shade	oak-pine forests, heaths
Heuchera hybrids	light shade - semi-shade	light forests, moist areas	Luzula sylvatica	light shade - shade	oak, beech, fir forests
Hosta species and varieties	light shade - semi-shade	alder and pasture bushes, moist meadows, alluvial forests	Ferns		
Inula magnifica	sun - semi-shade	moist, mountainous birch forests	Athyrium filix-femina	light shade - shade	fir-beech forests, alluvial plains
Lamiastrum galeobdolon	no direct sunlight - shade	rich deciduous forests, hedges	Blechnum spicant	semi-shade - shade	forests with acidic soil, mostly conifer forests, rarely deciduous forests
Lamium orvala	semi-shade - shade	canyon forests, tall forb communities	Dryopteris affinis	light shade - semi-shade	beech-fir forests, mountainous perennials
Lamium maculatum	semi-shade - shade	moist deciduous forests, hedges	Dryopteris erythrosora	light shade - semi-shade	deciduous and mixed conifer forests
Lathyrus vernus	semi-shade	deciduous forests, rarely: mixed coniferous forests	Dryopteris filix-mas	light shade - shade	rich deciduous and mixed conifer forests
			Matteuccia struthiopteris	light shade - semi-shade	alluvial forests, embankment bushes





20 Semi-shade perennials

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Ferns

<i>Osmunda regalis</i>	light shade - semi-shade	birch-alder forests, ditches
<i>Phyllitis scolopendrium</i>	light shade - shade	ravine forests, moist bedrock
<i>Polystichum aculeatum</i>	light shade - shade	mixed forests
<i>Polystichum setiferum</i>	light shade - shade	mountainous mixed beech forests

Aquatic plants

<i>Caltha palustris</i>	sun - shade	embankments, swamps, alluvial forests
<i>Nuphar lutea</i>	sun - semi-shade	ponds

21 Shade-loving perennials

Shade-loving perennials do not necessarily prefer deep shade far from the sun. Though there are a few genera that make do with 2% of the intensity of original sunlight, most shade-loving perennials prefer shade that is not too dark and is lightened at times by brief contact with wandering sun spots. Shade-loving perennials typically have light flower colours as the insects cannot recognise dark colours in the dark of the forest and leaves that remain pure green. This group of plants lacks protective mechanisms against evaporation such as white-tomentose-silvery leaves or blue wax coatings on the leaves.

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<i>Aruncus dioicus</i>	no direct sunlight - shade	beech-fir forests, hardwood meadows
<i>Asarum europaeum</i>	light shade - shade	mixed deciduous and conifer forests
<i>Cimicifuga racemosa cordifolia</i>	light shade - shade	mixed deciduous forests with plentiful herbage
<i>Cimicifuga ramosa</i>	light shade - shade	moist beech-mixed meadows forests
<i>Dicentra eximia</i>	light shade - shade	mountainous mixed forests
<i>Epimedium grandiflorum</i>	light shade - shade	mixed forests
<i>Epimedium perralderianum</i>	light shade - shade	mountainous mixed deciduous forests
<i>Epimedium pinnatum colchicum</i>	semi-shade - light shade	light forests, edges of forests
<i>Epimedium versicolor</i>	light shade - shade	mixed forests rich with herbage
<i>Epimedium warleyense</i>	semi-shade - light shade	light forests, edges of forests
<i>Epimedium youngianum</i>	semi-shade - shade	mountainous forests with plenty of precipitation
<i>Eupatorium fistulosum</i>	(sun) - semi-shade - (shade)	alluvial forests, moist meadows
<i>Galium odoratum</i>	light shade - shade	mixed deciduous forests with plentiful herbage
<i>Geranium nodosum</i>	semi-shade - shade	xeric forests
<i>Helleborus foetidus</i>	semi-shade - (shade)	oak forests, beech bushes
<i>Lamium galeobdolon</i>	no direct sunlight - shade	rich deciduous forests, hedgese
<i>Lamium maculatum</i>	semi-shade - shade	moist deciduous forests, hedges
<i>Lamium orvala</i>	semi-shade - shade	canyon forests, tall forb communities, embankments
<i>Liriope muscari</i>	semi-shade - shade	light forests, bamboo groves
<i>Lysimachia punctata</i>	semi-shade - (shade)	alluvial soil, moist bushes
<i>Omphalodes verna</i>	light shade - shade	mixed beech forests, alluvial soil
<i>Ophiopogon planiscapus</i>	semi-shade - shade	mountainous moist forests
<i>Polygonatum multiflorum</i>	light shade - shade	alluvial and mixed deciduous forests

Genus/species/variety	Light span	Preferred location
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<i>Rodgersia species</i>	light shade - shade	alluvial soil, moist forests
<i>Saxifraga urbium</i>	light shade - shade	gravelly areas
<i>Symphytum grandiflorum</i>	no direct sunlight - shade	mountainous mixed beech forests
<i>Tellima grandiflora</i>	semi-shade - shade	embankments, moist conifer forests
<i>Tiarella cordifolia</i>	light shade - shade	rich mountainous mixed forests
<i>Waldsteinia geoides</i>	light shade - shade	mixed deciduous forests, bushes
<i>Waldsteinia ternata</i>	light shade - shade	edges of bushes, moist meadows

Grasses

<i>Carex montana</i>	sun - shade	chalk/poor grasslands, light forests
<i>Carex morrowii</i>	semi-shade - (shade)	richly mixed deciduous forests
<i>Carex pendula</i>	light shade - shade	ash and alder forests, banks of streams
<i>Carex plantaginea</i>	light shade - shade	moist forests
<i>Carex sylvatica</i>	semi-shade - shade	moist mixed deciduous and conifer forests
<i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i>	semi-shade - (shade)	moist oak-beech forests
<i>Luzula sylvatica</i>	light shade - shade	beech and fir-spruce forests

Ferns

<i>Athyrium filix-femina</i>	light shade - shade	fir-beech and alluvial forests
<i>Blechnum spicant</i>	semi-shade - shade	forests with acidic soil, mostly conifer forests, rarely deciduous forests
<i>Dryopteris affinis</i>	semi-shade - (shade)	beech-fir forests, mountainous perennial ground
<i>Dryopteris filix-mas</i>	light shade - shade	rich deciduous and mixed conifer forests
<i>Phyllitis scolopendrium</i>	light shade - shade	ravine forests, moist bedrock
<i>Polystichum setiferum</i>	light shade - shade	mountainous mixed beech forests

Aquatic plants

<i>Caltha palustris</i>	(sun) - shade	alluvial forests, banks of streams, damp meadows
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22 Heath plants

The heath landscapes of northern and western Europe lack the variety of other vegetation units. Most species of trees, shrubs and perennials that occur here appear with a great number of individuals and few species. A few dominant varieties leave their mark impressively on the landscapes as we witness in the heaths of northern Germany, where *Calluna vulgaris*, *Juniperus communis* and others set the tone. In order to complement this monotonous, but attractive landscape with textures and structures, the heath perennials and grasses are ideal partners for and contrasts to these plants. All perennials that prefer sandy-humic, poor or moderately nutritious, acidic substrates should be short-listed. Such groupings cannot be planted on chalky, heavy soil. As all these plants generally need a lot of light, it is not always easy to find good partners for undergrowth.

Plants for heath gardens, see planning tips table no. 55

Genus/species/variety	Needs light	Tolerates shade
Flower perennials		
<i>Antennaria dioica</i> 'Rubra'	+	
<i>Bergenia cordifolia</i>		+
<i>Dianthus deltooides</i> and varieties	+	
<i>Digitalis purpurea</i> and varieties		+
<i>Potentilla aurea</i>	+	
<i>Thymus serpyllum</i> and varieties	+	
Grasses		
<i>Calamagrostis acutiflora</i> 'Karl Foerster'	+	
<i>Calamagrostis arundinacea brachytricha</i>	+	
<i>Festuca ovina</i>	+	+
<i>Koeleria glauca</i>	+	
<i>Luzula sylvatica</i>	+	+
<i>Melica ciliata</i>	+	
<i>Molinia caerulea</i>	+	+
Ferns		
<i>Dryopteris filix-mas</i>		+
<i>Polystichum setiferum</i>		+

23 Perennials for heavy soil

It is not always easy to plant greenery on loam and clay. Numerous perennials suffer, especially in winter, from the stagnant dampness that regularly occurs. As most perennials are very sensitive to winter dampness, many plants, especially those from the south, can be ruled out. The perennials listed tolerate heavy soil, but that does not mean that heavy soil is optimal for them.

Genus/species/variety	Genus/species/variety
Flower perennials	
<i>Achillea ptarmica</i> 'Boule de Neige'	
<i>Aconitum</i> species	
<i>Aconogonon speciosum</i> 'Johanniswolke'	
<i>Ajuga reptans</i> varieties	
<i>Anemone nemorosa</i>	
<i>Anemone sylvestris</i>	
<i>Aruncus dioicus</i>	
<i>Asarum europaeum</i>	
<i>Astilbe chinensis taquetii</i> 'Purpurlanze'	
<i>Bistorta officinalis</i> 'Superbum'	
<i>Brunnera macrophylla</i>	
<i>Centaurea montana</i>	
<i>Chrysanthemum serotinum</i>	
<i>Filipendula ulmaria</i>	
<i>Fragaria vesca semperflorens</i> varieties	
<i>Geum coccineum</i> 'Borisii'	
<i>Hemerocallis cultorum</i> varieties	
<i>Hosta</i> species and varieties	
<i>Inula magnifica</i>	
<i>Lamium galeobdolon</i> 'Florentinum'	
<i>Lamium maculatum</i> and varieties	
<i>Ligularia</i> species	
<i>Lysimachia nummularia</i>	
<i>Lysimachia punctata</i>	
<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	
<i>Polemonium caeruleum</i>	
<i>Polygonum affine</i> varieties	
<i>Primula elatior</i>	
<i>Prunella grandiflora</i>	
<i>Rudbeckia nitida</i> varieties	
<i>Symphytum grandiflorum</i>	
<i>Tellima grandiflora</i>	
<i>Trollius chinensis</i> varieties	
<i>Waldsteinia geoides</i>	
	Grasses
	<i>Calamagrostis acutiflora</i> 'Karl Foerster'
	<i>Carex montana</i>
	<i>Carex morrowii</i> 'Variegata'
	<i>Carex pendula</i>
	<i>Carex umbrosa</i>
	<i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i>
	<i>Miscanthus</i> species and varieties
	<i>Molinia</i> species
	Ferns
	<i>Matteuccia struthiopteris</i>
	<i>Osmunda regalis</i>





24 Perennials for damp areas and floods

In addition to the perennials that are truly for planting on the edge of water, many varieties like it moist and some even tolerate short floods. Such perennials are the best transitional plants between genuine embankment vegetation and the perennials that prefer "fresh soil".

Genus/species/variety	Tolerates dampness	Tolerates floods
Achillea ptarmica 'Boule de Neige'	+	
Anemone nemorosa	+	+
Aster novi-belgii	+	
Astilbe chinensis taquetii 'Purpurlanze'	+	
Astrantia major	+	
Brunnera macrophylla	+	
Chrysogonum virginianum	+	
Eupatorium fistulosum 'Atropurpureum'	+	+
Filipendula ulmaria	+	+
Hemerocallis cultorum	+	
Inula magnifica	+	
Iris sibirica varieties	+	
Leucanthemum serotinum	+	+
Ligularia species	+	
Lysimachia nummularia	+	
Lysimachia punctata	+	
Lythrum salicaria	+	+
Polemonium caeruleum	+	
Polygonum affine varieties	+	
Primula elatior	+	
Sedum spurium greenleaf varieties	+	+
Tellima grandiflora	+	+
Veronica longifolia	+	
Grasses		
Carex pendula	+	+
Deschampsia cespitosa	+	+
Luzula sylvatica	+	+
Miscanthus giganteus	+	+
Molinia caerulea	+	
Sesleria caerulea	+	
Ferns		
Athyrium filix-femina	+	
Matteuccia struthiopteris	+	
Osmunda regalis	+	+
Swamp and aquatic plants		
Alisma plantago	+	+
Butomus umbellatus		+
Caltha palustris	+	+
Iris pseudacorus	+	+
Phragmites australis	+	+
Typha angustifolia	+	+

25 Indigenous wild perennials

Like the central-European wild plants, indigenous wild perennials usually are not equally spread across the whole region, but rather occur in limited areas. Some are considered local specialities and only occur in special niche situations. Before they are planted in open landscapes, the conditions at the site should be analysed lest the flora be adulterated.

Genus/species/variety	Genus/species/variety
Flower perennials	
Aconitum napellus	Filipendula ulmaria
Ajuga reptans	Fragaria vesca vesca
Alchemilla xanthochlora	Galium odoratum
Allium sphaerocephalon	Geranium phaeum
Anemone nemorosa	Geranium sanguineum
Anemone sylvestris	Helleborus foetidus
Antennaria dioica	Helleborus niger
Aquilegia alpina	Inula ensifolia
Aquilegia vulgaris	Lamium maculatum
Aruncus dioicus	Lamium orvala
Asarum europaeum	Lathyrus vernus
Aster linosyris	Lysimachia nummularia
Astrantia major	Lysimachia punctata
Bistorta officinalis	Lythrum salicaria
Buglossoides purpureoerulea	Malva moschata
Bupthalmum salicifolium	Polemonium caeruleum
Calamintha nepeta nepeta	Polygonatum multiflorum
Campanula cochlearifolia	Potentilla aurea
Campanula latifolia macrantha	Potentilla neumanniana
Campanula portenschlagiana	Primula elatior
Campanula rotundifolia	Primula veris
Campanula trachelium	Prunella grandiflora
Centaurea montana	Convallaria majalis
Convallaria majalis	Pulsatilla vulgaris
Corydalis lutea	Salvia pratensis
Dianthus carthusianorum	Sedum acre
Dianthus deltooides	Sedum album
Digitalis grandiflora	Thalictrum aquilegifolium
Echinops ritro	Thymus pulegioides
Epimedium alpinum	Thymus serpyllum
Eryngium planum	Veronica austriaca teucrium
Euphorbia cyparissias	Veronica longifolia
Euphorbia polychroma	Viola odorata

The colour selections of wild varieties that can also occur in the wild are listed.





Genus/species/variety	Genus/species/variety
Grasses	
Ammophila arenaria	Iris pseudacorus
Carex montana	Nuphar lutea
Carex pendula	Nymphaea alba
Deschampsia cespitosa	Phragmites australis
Festuca cinerea	Ranunculus lingua
Festuca gautieri	Sagittaria sagittifolia
Festuca ovina	Stratiotes aloides
Koeleria glauca	Typha angustifolia
Leymus arenarius	
Luzula sylvatica	
Melica ciliata	
Molinia caerulea	
Sesleria caerulea	
Stipa pulcherrima	
	Ferns
	Athyrium filix-femina
	Blechnum spicant
	Dryopteris affinis
	Dryopteris filix-mas
	Matteuccia struthiopteris
	Osmunda regalis
	Phyllitis scolopendrium
	Polystichum aculeatum
	Polystichum setiferum
Aquatic plants	
Alisma plantago	
Butomus umbellatus	
Caltha palustris	

26 Farm garden

Farm gardens have always been more than merely decorative; they have always contained a combination of decorative plants, cut plants, spices, vegetables, and medicinal plants. The gardens usually were arranged geometrically like monastic gardens. Border plants were created from plants tolerant of cutting like Buxus and shrubs like Lavandula or, less often, from perennials. The indigenous and the exotic were casually juxtaposed. Colourful, densely double perennials were especially popular. Regional preferences were once easier to distinguish than nowadays. The various needs of the plants depending on location were seldom attended to, and when they were, it was usually "compensated for" with an extra portion of manure.

As farm gardens were positioned to have full sun, there was usually only space for a lightly sunny or semi-shady bed under apple or pear trees.

Genus/species/variety	Main use
Sunny areas	
Achillea Clypeolata hybride 'Moonshine'	decoration, cutting
Achillea Filipendulina hybride 'Credo'	decoration, cutting
Achillea Millefolium hybride 'Terracotta'	decoration, cutting
Aconitum napellus	medicine, decoration
Aquilegia cultorum	decoration, cutting
Aster novi-belgii	decoration
Astrantia major varieties	cutting
Campanula species	decoration, some vegetables
Dianthus plumarius	scent, cutting

Genus/species/variety	Main use
Dicentra spectabilis	decoration, symbol plant
Echinops bannaticus	decoration
Echinops ritro	cutting
Fragaria vesca semperflorens	fruits
Fragaria vesca vesca	fruits
Gypsophila paniculata	cutting
Helleborus niger	decoration, medicine
Humulus lupulus	medicine
Iberis sempervirens	decoration, borders
Iris barbata elatior	decoration, cutting
Iris sibirica	decoration
Lavandula angustifolia	cut borders, scent
Leucanthemum vulgare	decoration
Liatris spicata	cutting
Malva moschata	medicine
Monarda fistulosa	decoration, scent
Nepeta faassenii	borders, decoration
Origanum vulgare	spice
Paeonia officinalis 'Rubra Plena'	medicine, cutting
Papaver orientale	decoration
Phlox paniculata	decoration
Primula elatior	decoration
Rudbeckia fulgida deamii	decoration
Salvia nemorosa	medicine, decoration
Sedum spectabile	medicine, decoration
Sedum spurium 'Album Superbum'	borders
Scabiosa columbaria	decoration, cutting
Stachys byzantina	borders, decoration
Thymus species	spice, scent
Vinca minor	medicine, decoration

Lightly shady to semi-shady

Aconitum napellus	medicine, decoration
Aruncus dioicus	decoration
Bergenia cordifolia	borders
Centaurea montana	decoration
Chelone obliqua	cutting
Convallaria majalis	scent, cutting, medicine
Dicentra spectabilis	decoration, symbol plant
Digitalis purpurea	medicine
Doronicum species	cutting
Dryopteris filix-mas	medicine
Galium odoratum	scent, medicine
Hosta species	borders, decoration
Vinca minor	decoration, medicine

Plants from the farm garden

Cornus mas	fruits
Corylus avellana	fruits
Hedera helix	decoration
Laburnum species	decoration
Ligustrum vulgare	border hedge
Lonicera caprifolium	scent, twined pergola
Lonicera periclymenum	scent, twined pergola

*extensive: soil layer between 6-10 cm **simple intensive: soil layer between (8) 10-15 cm





27 Farm garden

Genus/species/variety	Main use
Plants from the farm garden	
Mespilus germanica	fruits
Philadelphus coronarius	decoration
Rosa - old, double varieties	decoration, scent
Rosa - wild varieties	rose hips
Sambucus nigra	fruits, medicine
Syringa vulgaris	decoration, cutting
Taxus baccata	borders, topiary
Viburnum opulus 'Sterile'	decoration
Fruit plants of all kinds	fruits

27 Extensive and simple, intensive roof greenery

There is no clear distinction made between extensive and simple, intensive roof greenery. The depth for the roots determines which perennials are possible. The more shallow the soil, the more limited the palette of possible, robust perennials. The deeper the substrate, the larger the competition will be between the plants. With each improvement of the substrate, the weakly competitive species will be increasingly overgrown. The more shallow the soil, the more the demanding varieties will wither or dry out.

Genus/species/variety	Extensive*	Simple intensive**
Achillea tomentosa		+
Alyssum montanum		+
Alyssum saxatile		+
Anemone sylvestris		+
Arabis caucasica		+
Artemisia schmidtiana 'Nana'		+
Azorella trifurcata	+	
Calamintha nepeta nepeta	+	+
Campanula glomerata		+
Centranthus ruber varieties		+
Cerastium tomentosum 'Silberteppich'	+	
Dianthus deltooides varieties	+	
Epimedium pinnatum colchicum		
Epimedium warleyense 'Orangekönigin'		
Geranium cantabrigiense 'Biokovo'	+	+
Geranium cinereum 'Ballerina'		
Geranium macrorrhizum varieties		+
Geranium renardii		+
Geranium sanguineum	+	+
Inula ensifolia		+
Iris Barbata-Nana varieties	+	
Linum perenne	+	+
Nepeta faassenii		+
Origanum vulgare varieties	+	+
Prunella grandiflora		+
Pulsatilla vulgaris		+

*extensive: soil layer between 6-10 cm **simple intensive: soil layer between (8) 10-15 cm

Genus/species/variety	Extensive*	Simple intensive**
Sedum acre	+	
Sedum album 'Coral Carpet'	+	
Sedum floriferum 'Weihenstephaner Gold'	+	
Sedum hybridum 'Immergrünchen'	+	
Sedum spectabile 'Carl'		
Sedum spectabile varieties		+
Sedum spurium 'Album Superbum'	+	
Sedum telephium 'Herbstfreude'		+
Sedum telephium 'Matrona'		
Stachys byzantina varieties	+	+
Thymus species	+	
Veronica spicata		+

Grasses

Carex montana	+	
Festuca cinerea	+	
Festuca ovina	+	
Helictotrichon sempervirens		+
Stipa pulcherrima		+





28 Medicinal plants

Knowledge about the effects of medicinal plants is very old. Much of the knowledge our ancestors collected has been scientifically confirmed in recent years. Other effects are best seen as beliefs and superstition. As it is forbidden by national conservation laws to collect medicinal plants in the wild, it is recommended that they be planted in gardens. Medicinal plants should be used with caution; for small wounds, self-treatment is justified, but a doctor must be visited for serious illnesses and injuries. Numerous medicinal plants are also poisonous, can lead to allergies, or have other side effects. Inform yourself thoroughly before any applications.

Genus/species/variety	Plant parts used	Medicinal effects
<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	dried leaves, flowers	intestinal and stomach pains, menstrual pains, wounds
<i>Aconitum</i> species	rhizome (extremely poisonous)	colds, pain-killer (caution)
<i>Alchemilla mollis</i>	dried leaves	intestinal and stomach pains, menstrual pains
<i>Antennaria dioica</i>	dried flowers	intestinal and stomach pains
<i>Asarum europaeum</i>	roots	asthma, intestinal and stomach pains
<i>Centranthus ruber</i>	roots	sleep disturbances
<i>Cimicifuga racemosa</i>	roots	menstrual pains, gout, rheumatism, asthma
<i>Convallaria majalis</i>	dried leaves, flowers (poisonous)	heart disease (caution)
<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>	dried leaves, (poisonous)	heart pain (caution)
<i>Dryopteris filix-mas</i>	roots (poisonous)	vermicide (caution), phlebitis
<i>Echinacea purpurea</i>	fresh leaves, roots	colds, anti-inflammatory
<i>Eryngium planum</i>	fresh herbage, roots	whooping cough, antispasmodic
<i>Filipendula ulmaria</i>	dried flowers, roots	fever, gout, rheumatism
<i>Fragaria vesca vesca</i>	dried leaves, fruits	cleans blood
<i>Galium odoratum</i>	dried young leaves	sleep disturbances, antispasmodic
<i>Helleborus niger</i>	roots (poisonous)	laxative, headaches
<i>Lysimachia nummularia</i>	fresh shoots	heals wounds, clots blood
<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	fresh or dried leaves	clots blood, heals wounds, digestive disturbances
<i>Malva moschata</i>	all parts, fresh or dry	colds, gynaecological infection / intestinal and stomach pains
<i>Monarda fistulosa</i>	dried leaves, flowers	tranquillising, heals wounds
<i>Origanum vulgare</i>	dried leaves	appetite stimulant, colds
<i>Paeonia officinalis</i>	seeds, roots	gout, rheumatism
<i>Phyllitis scolopendrium</i>	dried leaves	bronchitis, liver ailments
<i>Physalis alkekengi</i>	mature fruits	bladder ailments, gout, rheumatism
<i>Primula elatior</i>	dried roots, flowers	colds, bladder ailments
<i>Prunella grandiflora</i>	dried leaves	eye inflammation, heals wounds
<i>Pulmonaria officinalis</i>	dried leaves	colds
<i>Sedum acre</i>	fresh leaves	heals wounds, burns
<i>Symphytum</i> species	roots	bruises, broken bones
<i>Thymus</i> species	fresh or dried leaves	colds, gout, rheumatism
<i>Vinca minor</i>	flowering shoots	skin cancer, colds

Genus/species/variety	Plant parts used	Medicinal effects
Woody plants		
<i>Abies alba</i>	needles, young twigs	colds, rheumatism
<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	skinned fruits, flowers (poisonous)	phlebitis, intestinal and stomach pains
<i>Alnus</i> species	young bark	sore throats
<i>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</i>	dried leaves	bladder ailments
<i>Berberis vulgaris</i>	root bark	liver and gall ailments, menstrual pains
<i>Betula pendula</i> a.o.	dried young leaves	gout, rheumatism, nephritis
<i>Calluna vulgaris</i>	dried flowering twigs	sedative, gout, rheumatism
<i>Castanea sativa</i>	dried leaves	whooping cough
<i>Crataegus laevigata</i>	dried leaves, flowers, fruits	lowers blood pressure, heart disease
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	as above	
<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>	flowers, dried herbage (poisonous)	heart disease, cleans blood
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	dried leaves, young bark	gout, rheumatism, bladder ailments, ulcers
<i>Hamamelis virginiana</i>	dried leaves, bark	clots blood, phlebitis
<i>Hedera helix</i>	young sprouts and leaves (poisonous)	whooping cough, rheumatism
<i>Juglans regia</i>	fresh or dried leaves, green fruit skin	anti-inflammatory, intestinal and stomach pains, gout
<i>Juniperus communis</i>	dried berries, twig tips	appetite stimulant, rheumatism, gout
<i>Larix decidua</i>	resin	abscesses, rheumatism
<i>Lavandula angustifolia</i>	flower buds	sleep disturbances, migraines
<i>Picea abies</i>	needles	colds
<i>Pinus mugo</i>	needles, young twigs tips	bronchitis, rheumatism
<i>Populus nigra</i>	dried spring buds	rheumatism, gout, bronchitis
<i>Populus tremula</i>	young bark and leaves	rheumatism, gout, bladder ailments
<i>Prunus padus</i>	fresh bark	gout, rheumatism, fever
<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	dried flowers, fruits	laxative, bladder problems
<i>Rhamnus catharticus</i>	fruits, young bark	laxative
<i>Rhamnus frangula</i>	dried bark (poisonous)	laxative
<i>Ribes nigrum</i>	dried leaves, fruits	gout, rheumatism, whooping cough
<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	dried bark (poisonous)	migraines, facial neuralgia
<i>Rosa canina</i>	rose hips without seeds	kidney and bladder ailments, exhaustion
<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>	dried leaves	colds
<i>Salix</i> species	dried bark	pain-killer („Aspirin“)
<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	all parts, fresh or dry	colds, sudorific
<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	berries, fresh or dry, flowers	menstrual pains, rheumatism, colds
<i>Tilia</i> species	dried flowers	colds, intestinal and stomach pains
<i>Vaccinium vitis-idaea</i>	dried leaves	bladder ailments
<i>Viburnum opulus</i>	dried bark	menstrual pains, antispasmodic





29 Edible perennials

The perennials presented here should not be seen as competition for vegetables and lettuce; rather, the readers are encouraged to try something unusual, to give their own cooking an exotic taste and expand on the selection of spices. Some of these plants used to grow in kitchen gardens, though they are only known as decorative plants today.

Plants that have been used for ages in food, but could lead to allergies, such as *Achillea millefolium*, have been left out of the list.

Genus/species/variety	Usable plant parts	Dish/drink	Taste
<i>Alchemilla mollis</i>	young leaves, fresh and dried	spices, salads	bitter-sweet-spicy, older plants withering
<i>Allium giganteum</i>	flowers	salads, decoration	
<i>Anchusa azurea</i>	young leaves, flowers	vegetables, colourful decoration in salads, food colouring	like borscht, like cucumbers
<i>Butomus umbellatus</i>	roots, rhizomes	vegetables, ground-flour	mild
<i>Calamintha nepeta nepeta</i>	young leaves - dried	herbal tea, tea, spice	like peppermint
<i>Campanula persicifolia</i>	roots	cooked as a salad et al.	sweetish-mild
<i>Centranthus ruber</i>	young leaves	salads, vegetables	like lamb's lettuce
<i>Chrysanthemum leucanthemum</i>	young leaves, sprouts before flowering	salads, vegetables	tangy
<i>Chrysanthemum maximum</i>	petals, inflorescences	salads, also fried	more for decoration, flowery-mild
<i>Coreopsis grandiflora</i>	petals	gives food a yellow tinge	tasteless
<i>Dianthus plumarius</i>	upper parts of petals (bitter at the base)	salads, marmalade, vinegar, liqueur, candied	fragrant like flowers
<i>Eryngium planum</i>	sprouts before flowering, roots	salads, vegetables	sweetish-spicy hot
<i>Filipendula ulmaria</i>	young leaves, dried	additive in herbal beer, wine, herbal tea, soup, spice, in marmalade	aromatic somewhat reminiscent of „chewing gum“
<i>Fragaria vesca semperflorens</i>	fruits		sweet
<i>Fragaria vesca vesca</i>	fruits, young leaves dried	fruit, marmalade, herbal tea	sweet,, intense aroma, aromatic-bitter
<i>Galium odoratum</i>	leaves, sprouts before	tea, punch, potpourri	pleasant scent, aromatic, most aromaticwhen slightly dry
<i>Hemerocallis cultorumn</i>	young leaves, flower buds	vegetables soup spice	peppery hot like horseradish
<i>Hosta species</i>	youngest leaves in spring	salad, vegetables	neutral
<i>Lamium maculatum</i>	young leaves, sprouts before flowering	vegetables	like spinach
<i>Lavandula angustifolia</i>	young leaves - dried, flowers - dried	spice spice, potpourri tea or tea additive, vinegar, marmalade additive	bitter-spicy
<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	young leaves, sprouts before flowering, flowers	vegetables, tea, sweets decoration	mild-tart
<i>Malva moschata</i>	young shoots	vegetables and immature seed capsules	like capers, leaves like spinach
<i>Monarda fistulosa</i>	young leaves before flowering - dried, flowers	salad, spice herbal tea, marmalade, exotic drinks, tea, salad, spices potpourri	like peppermint to balm, spicy-aromatic
<i>Origanum vulgare 'Compactum'</i>	young leaves, leaves dried	spice	spicy-aromatic
<i>Prunella grandiflora</i>	young leaves, sprouts before flowering	soup, salads, vegetables	mild-neutral
<i>Pulmonaria angustifolia</i>	fresh leaves before flowering	soup, salads, vegetables	slightly spicy
<i>Sagittaria sagittifolia</i>	root tubers - dried	vegetables ground as flour	like peas or nuts (if the ducks leave any)
<i>Sedum acre</i>	young leaves, young (small) shoot pieces	spicy, only in small amounts!	peppery hot
<i>Sedum reflexum</i>	young leaves	soups, salads	sour
<i>Sedum telephium</i>	young leaves	soups, salads	tangy
<i>Symphytum grandiflorum</i>	young spring leaves, young stems, whole flowers	salad, vegetables fried, salad (decoration) fried	like spinach, spicy hot, flowers-spicy
All species of <i>Thymus</i>	leaves, stems - dried	spice, potpourri	aromatic
<i>Typha angustifolia</i>	young sprouts, flower tips, before flowering, roots dried	salad, vegetables, vegetables flour	tangy, sweetish-spicy hot





30 Butterfly perennials

Starting in July or August, certain perennials are frequented by butterflies, especially on hot-humid days. The number of butterflies changes from year to year, depending on the strength of the previous winter. The following are often found on the perennials listed below: Red admiral, painted lady (thistle butterfly), small tortoiseshell, peacock butterfly, and sillagowhitings.

Genus/species/variety

Achillea millefolium	Lavandula angustifolia varieties
Agastache Rugosa hybrid 'Black Adder'	Lythrum salicaria
Aster species and varieties	Monarda varieties
Centranthus ruber 'Coccineus'	Nepeta faassenii varieties
Cimicifuga species and varieties	Origanum species and varieties
Dianthus carthusianorum	Peppermint species
Dianthus species and varieties	Phlox paniculata varieties
Echinacea pallida	Prunella grandiflora
Echinacea purpurea	Salvia species and varieties
Echinops species and varieties	Scabiosa columbaria 'Butterfly Blue'
Echinops ritro	Sedum telephium 'Herbstfreude'
Erigeron hybrids	Teucrium lucidrys
Helenium cultorum	Verbena bonariensis 'Lollipop'
Inula species	



31 Bee friendly perennials

Insect decline and bee mortality - these terms are not only in the media at the moment, and for good reason. Studies show that the biomass of insects has decreased by up to 75% within the last 30 years. A large proportion of our host-specific wildflower species are currently threatened with extinction.

Since insects are of enormous importance for the balance in our ecosystems, there is a growing desire among the population to support wild bees and the like. This means preserving habitats and providing insects with more food. Insects need a long-lasting and abundant supply of nectar and pollen from March to September. A balanced mix of woody plants, perennials, geophytes and annual plants is crucial in order to ensure insect diversity and biodiversity.

Genus/species/variety

Achillea species and varieties	Helianthemum varieties
Aconitum species and varieties	Helianthus species and varieties
Agastache Rugosa hybrids	Helleborus hybrids
Ajuga reptans	Iberis sempervirens varieties
Alcea rosea varieties	Inula ensifolia
Alchemilla species	Iris species and varieties
Allium species	Knautia macedonica varieties
Anaphalis triplivervis	Kniphofia varieties
Anemone species and varieties	Lamium orvala
Aquilegia vulgaris	Lathyrus vernus
Arabis procurrans	Lavandula angustifolia varieties
Artemisia schmidtiana	Liatris spicata
Aruncus dioicus	Lychnis coronaria
Aster species and varieties	Lysimachia clethroides
Astrantia major	Lythrum salicaria
Bergenia hybrids	Monarda species and varieties
Bistorta species and varieties	Nepeta faassenii varieties
Buglossoides purpureoaeerulea	Ophiopogon planiscapus 'Nigriscens'
Buphthalmum salicifolium	Origanum species and varieties
Calamintha nepeta nepeta	Paeonia species and varieties
Campanula species and varieties	Phlox divaricata
Centranthus ruber	Primula veris
Chelone obliqua	Prunella grandiflora 'Rubra'
Chrysogonum virginianum	Pulmonaria varieties
Cimicifuga species	Rudbeckia fulgida deamii
Coreopsis verticillata	Salvia species and varieties
Dianthus species	Scabiosa columbaria
Digitalis grandiflora and D. purpurea	Sedum species and varieties
Dryas suendermannii	Solidago sphacelata
Echinacea species and varieties	Thymus species and varieties
Echinops ritro	Verbascum species and varieties
Epimedium species and varieties	Verbena bonariensis
Eupatorium species	Veronica species and varieties
Euphorbia species and varieties	Veronicastrum virginicum varieties
Geranium species and varieties	Viola labradorica
Geum species and varieties	Waldsteinia geoides
Helenium varieties	

