



The Dolomites

An Alpine Garden Society tour led by
Greentours

By Eilidh Fletcher

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Introduction

As a budding horticulturalist a few years into my career I thought it was about time I explored different methods of furthering my passion and knowledge within horticulture. I currently work full time within the industry, I am lucky enough to work for the National Trust for Scotland at Branklyn Garden. Within this project I will highlight things that I have enjoyed personally as well as things relevant to my work at Branklyn garden. The layout of my main body of work will be a brief description of each day, going into detail on what I felt the highlights were. A full plants list is included at the end to get a fuller idea of the range of plants we came across within the trip.

Introduction to Branklyn Garden

Branklyn garden was a passion project of Dorothy and John Renton. They created a very special garden which they managed to fill with a lot of rare and unusual plants. The plants that were coming into the garden were from various plant collectors in the 1920's and 30's and they often exchanged plant material with other gardens and individuals. The collection at Branklyn is primarily Sino Himalayan but there are many other influences throughout the garden. The garden contains a few different environments such as rock garden, peat walls and woodland environment. This means we can grow a variety of species within the garden.

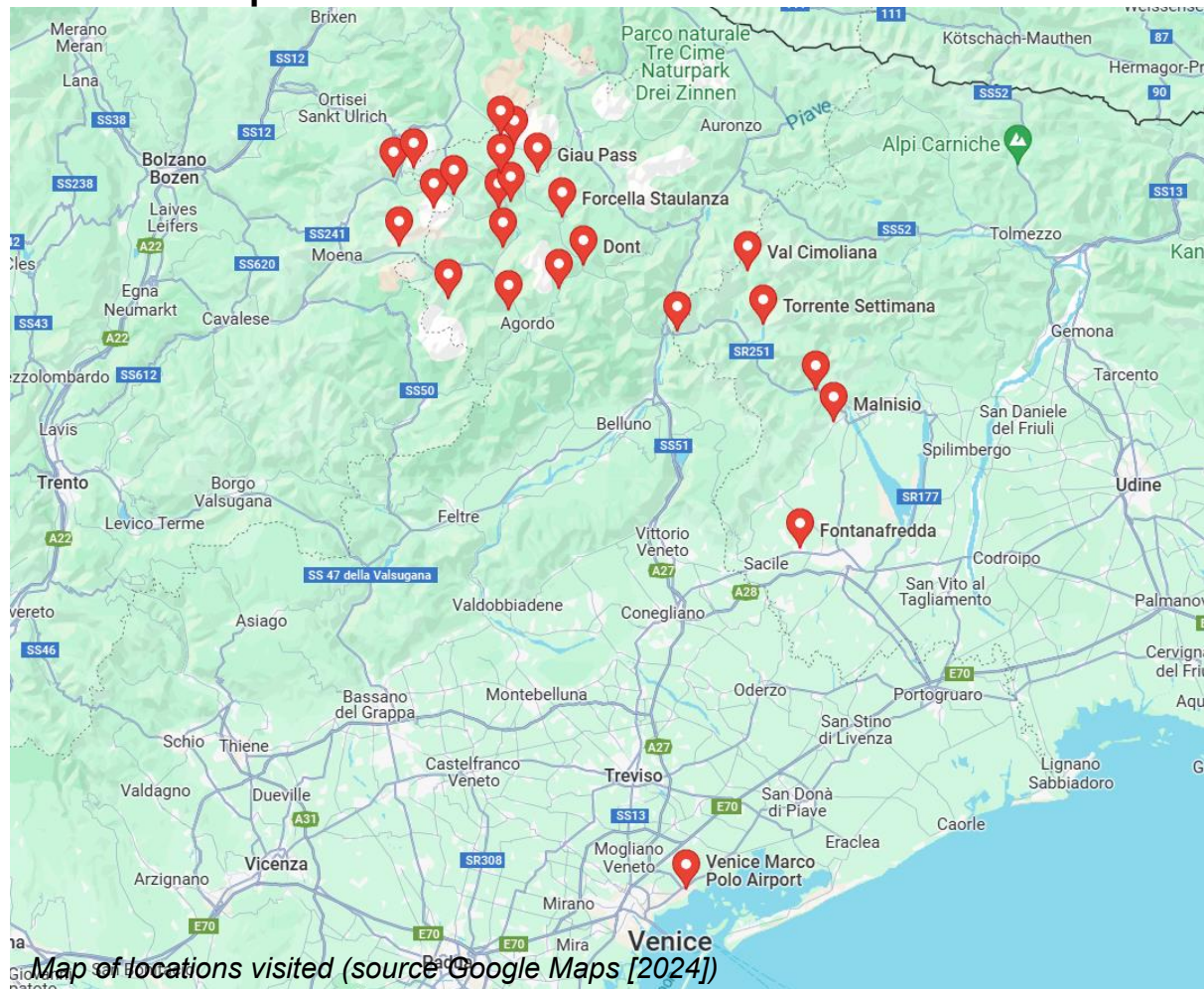
Aims and objectives

- To develop my understanding on how plants survive in their natural environment and how those conditions can be replicated.
- To aid my plant knowledge and potentially come across plants I have never seen before.
- To look at naturally occurring plant pairings that could be replicated in a garden setting to enhance a naturalistic design such as that of Branklyn garden.
- To have the chance to photograph plant specimens in their natural habitat.
- To develop my own confidence by participating in an AGS Tour, giving me the opportunity to travel and meet new people

Introduction to the Italian Dolomites

The Dolomites can be found in northeast Italy and is an extraordinary mountain range with a distinctive shape and colour. The sharp peaks and the white colour are due to the dolomitic limestone that the range is made of. The Dolomites are an ever-changing landscape that has been subject to many natural disasters and are no stranger to the effects of climate change with the glaciers reducing annually. Participating in this tour gave me an insight on how much the topography of the land has changed in recent years. This change is due to landslides, storms, flooding and avalanches. This change in the landscape has changed what and where things grow, making it a true wonder to explore.

Locations map



Day 1 (20/06/24) – Arrive at Venice Marco Polo Airport and travel to Malnisio to the hotel

Day 2 (21/06/24) – Cimoliana

Day 3 (22/06/24) – Cellina Gorge, Settimana, Vajont, travel to Rocca Pietore to the second hotel

Day 4 (23/06/24) – Staulanza, Fontanafredda, Dont, Duran, Avoscan

Day 5 (24/06/24) – Fedaiia

Day 6 (25/06/24) – Gares, San Lucano

Day 7 (26/06/24) – Passo di Giau

Day 8 (27/06/24) – Passo San Pellergrino, Canazel, Passo Pordoi, Marmolada

Day 9 (28/06/24) – Falzarego, Valparola, Andraz, Belvedere

Day 10 (29/06/24) – Travel back to Venice Marco Polo Airport

Day 1

Apon my arrival at Venice Marco Polo I had a few hours to kill before the rest of my group would touch down to meet with me. I decided I would explore the area and acclimatise to my surroundings.

On route from the airport to Venice the roadside was bright with colour. A wall of oleander in full flower marked the divide of the road. The weather was overcast with a humid heat of approximately 30°C.

After spending most of the day walking the busy streets of Venice I headed back to the airport. Upon my arrival back at the airport I was lucky enough to meet with another Greentours group who were waiting for the rest of their party to arrive. I tagged along with them on a walk just a short drive away in Caposile, before going for dinner. I was amazed by the atmosphere, the hedgerows were so lush and alive with sound.

Finally, after an eventful day, I said farewell to my new acquaintances and met with my own group to journey to our hotel. The hotel sits at an altitude of approximately 300 metres in Malnisio just outside the Dolomiti Friulane.



Path at Caposile (source E. Fletcher [2024])



Potentilla reptans (source E. Fletcher [2024])



Malva sylvestris (source E. Fletcher [2024])

Day 2

Woken at 7am by the village church bells I was excited to get going to see what the Dolomites had to offer. From the hotel we headed towards the Dolomiti Friulane to spend the day in the Cimoliana Valley. The temperature was a humid heat of approximately 25°C with a slight breeze.

The dramatic white of the dolomitic limestone was breathtaking, and the mountain structure was unlike anything I had ever seen before. Winding our way through the valley the scenery was spectacular, with the bright turquoise of the rivers and lakes. The colouration of the

water is caused by the erosion of limestone causing the particles to be suspended in the water.

Our first taste of botanising was exploring meadows within the valley. As the meadows create a great habitat for lots of bugs and beasties we were not able to walk through them, so all our botanising was done from the road side. In the distance we could see the bright orange of *Lilium bulbiflorum* dotted through the far end of the meadow which I wish I got to see up close. In this first spot there was a good number of plants to start our list, and a lot that would be a common occurrence over the next few days. Among the most common were *Anemone trifolia*, *Aquilegia vulgaris*, *Thalictrum aquilegiaefolium*, *Lathyrus pratensis*, *Salvia pratensis*, *Horminum pyrenaicum* and *Knautia ressmannii*. One of my favourites from this area was *Cirsium erisithales*, I found it charming and one that I had not seen before.



Cirsium erisithales (source E. Fletcher [2024])



Knautia ressmannii (source E. Fletcher [2024])

We moved on from the meadow area in search of devil's claw (*Physoplexis comosa*). We walked up a small incline with a water way to our right and a wall of dolomitic limestone to our left. A short distance up the path we saw our first devils claw tucked into a crevice of limestone, it was in quite a shady spot above head height. There were only a few devils claw in this area and they were all growing individually, or in a small group of 2 or 3 plants. A surprising sight on this walk was a large clump of bright yellow *Hemerocallis lilioasphodelus* growing on a high up ledge. The *Hemerocallis* is naturalised in the area but is not native.



Physoplexis comosa (source E. Fletcher [2024])

Moving on to our next destination we went through an area that the previous year's tour group could not access due to landslides. The topography of this landscape had completely changed so our leader was not sure what to expect. As we drove along the road we could

see the devastation that the landslide had left. Areas that had previously had trees or water ways was now a gravel scree. We had a short stop for lunch before we went on to explore this next area. This was more of a woodland habitat, so we were expecting to see a different variety of specimens within this area. The weather had become more dull but still humid with light rain showers. We did 2 short walks within this area and added some new sightings to our lists. On the first of the walks there was an amazing carpet of *Silene pusilla* positioned in a shaded spot at the base of a rock face. There were a few lovely specimens in this area, and I was particularly excited about seeing *Cypripedium calceolus*. At first, we only found a few that were past their best, but we were persistent and weaved our way through the tree saplings to find a good few that were in full bloom. I also really enjoyed seeing birds nest orchids (*Neottia nidus-avis*), although they were not all that showy their unusual nature interested me. We found them abundantly in this area, they are leafless and have no chlorophyll, they survive as a parasite feeding on tree roots.

As we were heading back feeling very accomplished with our findings, our leader spotted an edelweiss (*Leontopodium alpinum*) at the roadside. This was a surprising, unusual find as you would expect to find them at a higher altitude than we were exploring. This is potentially to do with the previous year's landslides depositing the seed or water washing the seed down.



Neottia nidus-avis (source E. Fletcher [2024])



Cypripedium calceolus (source E. Fletcher [2024])



Leontopodium alpinum (source E. Fletcher [2024])

Day 3

As we were only spending a short time in this area it was time to pack our things before heading on the road. While waiting for everyone to pack up and get ready to go I took time to admire the garden area of the hotel. The garden brought a smile to my face as it was so different from what we can grow in Scotland. There was an amazing grapevine creating a dense carpet over a section of the building, a lemon tree, an olive tree and pomegranate tree thriving as well as some very bright and colourful planters. The temperature was 28°C with a slight breeze and low cloud cover.

We made our first stop at Cellina gorge which we were lucky enough to get into as it is only open at the weekend. Armed with our tickets and hard hats we headed into the gorge. Within the gorge the temperature felt cooler and there was a strong breeze that ran through. The scale of the gorge felt simply amazing, surrounded by the walls of limestone above and the drop to the streams below, again with the bright turquoise colouration. Within a short space of time, we found a devils claw and then we started to see more and more. We were blown away with the sheer abundance of it within the gorge. Their position on these limestone walls was more varied than we found them previously, we even found them at ground level. They favour the conditions that the gorge provides as they can get a period of full sun but stay shaded when the sun is at its hottest. Unfortunately, we did not have too much time to explore the gorge as we had the minibus packed with all of our belongings and didn't want to stop too long. It is a place I hope to visit again.



Physoplexis comosa (source E. Fletcher [2024])



Cellina gorge (source E. Fletcher [2024])

On the road for the next leg of the journey we made a few short stops before stopping for lunch. The weather stayed a pleasant temperature at approximately 25°C with only a few clouds and a slight breeze. After we were suitably fed and watered, we went on another walk on the roadside at Torrente Settimana. The roadside turf was covered in wild thyme (*Thymus praecox*) adding another layer of beauty to the atmosphere with the amazing scent. This area was teeming with insects which was such a beautiful sight I especially loved the Bee beetle as it was unusual and adorable. There were a few gems along this road including a *Epipactis atrorubens*, *Cephalanthera rubra*, *Listera cordata* another small clump of bird's

nest orchids and an abundance of *Sedum* including *S. monanum*, *S. acre* and *S. sexangulare*.



Epipactis atrorubens (source E. Fletcher [2024])



Bee beetle and burnet moths on *Knautia ressmannii* (source E. Fletcher [2024])

It was now time to make our journey to the next hotel. We were driving to higher altitudes with the landscape around us changing. We were now in the dense tree line dominated by *Picea abies* with the surrounding greenery looking lush and more hydrated. Not only had the landscape changed but the architecture of the buildings had changed. The buildings had a lot of wood in their design and often contained a folk style mural. We arrived at the beautiful Pinata hotel in Rocca Pietori which sits at an altitude of approximately 1,200 metres, and much to my delight they had an onsite spa.

Day 4

The first notable difference with the change in altitude was the temperature. It had rained during the night and today started off with a cooler temperature of approximately 13°C. The sky was dull and grey with light rain and no breeze.

Our first outing at this altitude was to a marshy meadow area (I'm glad I decided to pack my waterproof trousers). The golden yellow of the *Trollius europaeus* was our first sighting, it was a common sight in this area and made quite an impact. Amongst the *Trollius* we went searching for other little gems. We found plenty of *Dactylorhiza* including *D. sambucina*, *D. majalis* and *D. fuchsii*. We also found *Aquilegia atrata*, *Nigritella rhellicani*. At the edge of the of the meadow growing conditions began to change, the ground was not as marshy and a few boulders were scattered along the landscape. An amazing carpet of *Dryas octopetala* covered most of the boulders along with a few small *Daphne striata*, an amazing clump of *Viola biflora*. Within this area we also spotted, *Antennaria dioica*, *Clematis alpina*, *Primula farinosa* and some more *Cypripedium calceolus*.

Trollius europaeus (source E. Fletcher [2024])



Primula farinosa (source E. Fletcher [2024])





Dactylorhiza majalis (source E. Fletcher [2024])



Dryas octopetala (source E. Fletcher [2024])

Moving on to the next location the first thing I noticed departing from the mini bus was the sound of the cow bells on the hill, I was absolutely charmed and fell in love with the sound. Along the tracks the banking's were full of beautiful specimens including *Ajuga pyramidalis*, *Neotinea ustulata*, *Coeloglossum viride* and *Phyteuma orbiculare*. As we left this area the rain came on, which signified a good time to stop for lunch.



Neotinea ustulata (source E. Fletcher [2024])

Unfortunately, the weather got the better of us and we were only able to make a few more small stops, but we were able to find some new specimens. Among them was *Paris quadrifolia* which we found in a woodland area, *Eriophorum latifolium* and *Epipactis palustris* which we found in another marshy meadow area.

Paris quadrifolia (source E. Fletcher [2024])



Eriophorum latifolium (source E. Fletcher [2024])





Epipactis palustris (source E. Fletcher [2024])

Although we did add to our list today, we were unlucky with the weather. In this area the weather is very changeable and isolated. We had a few heavy down pours which limited the amount we were able to see. The things that stood out for me today were the *Trollius europaeus*, *Neotinea ustulata* and *Epipactis palustris*.

Day 5

This was a highlight day and my favourite day of the whole trip. Our plan for the day was to join up with the other Green Tours group and spend the day on Fedia. Fedia overlooks Marmolada which is one of the highest points in the Dolomites. The day started off about 15°C with grey cloud cover.

Unfortunately, through injury one of the members of the other group had been taken to hospital by their group leader, which left us to pick up the other tour group. We all got quickly acquainted (and reacquainted as I met a couple of them on my first day) when we all bundled into the minibus.

We arrived at the chair lift at the base of Fedia and we split into pairs to make the journey up. Although I found it terrifying, the journey up on the chair lift was beautiful. Below us were carpets of *Pulsatilla alpina*. Reaching the top the change in altitude was apparent with the cooler temperature and a few patches of snow still waiting to thaw. We were now at an altitude of approximately 2407 metres, while acclimatising to the new conditions we explored the area immediately off the chair lift. The area was densely populated with plant life with amazing carpets of *Gentiana acaulis* and *Pulsatilla alpina*. Among these there were clumps of *Soldanella pusilla*, *Soldanella alpina*, *Primula halleri*, *Gentiana verna* and many more.



Pulsatilla alpina (source E. Fletcher [2024])



Gentiana verna (source E. Fletcher [2024])



Gentiana acaulis (source E. Fletcher [2024])



Soldanella alpina (source E. Fletcher [2024])

Before heading out on a longer walk we all stopped for a refresh at the Refugio just to make sure that everyone was okay with the altitude.

We did a couple of walks in this area the second of which some members of the group returned to the refugio as it would be more of a challenge. We were also joined by the other groups tour leader for the second walk. We headed out on a narrow path with a steep slope directly above and below us, with the landscape broken up by many boulders. We found King of the Alps (*Eritrichium nanum*) abundantly in this area attached to the dolomitic limestone. The boulders were home to several beautiful specimens including *Saxifraga oppositifolia*, *Silene acaulis*, *Silene exscapa* and *Primula minima*. The acidic soil also provided an excellent home for *Erica carnea*, *Daphne striata* and *Arctostaphylos uva-ursi* just to name a few. This was an amazing spot to explore with the excellent views over to Marmolada and the sheer abundance of plant life, absolutely a plantsman's paradise.



Eritrichium nanum (source E Fletcher [2024])



E. Fletcher on Fedia with views to Marmolada (source Stefano Doglio [2024])

After a lunch at the Refugio, we were ready to head back down to the minibuses. We were given the option to take the chair lift back down or walk to the other minibus that was parked further up. As I am not keen on heights and wanted to seek out more plants I decided to walk down with a few other group members. On the walk down we saw great sweeps of snow melt Crocus (*Crocus vernus albiflorus*) and more of the *Pulsatilla alpina* that dominated this landscape. As we got further down the increasing abundance of *Trollis* was apparent, going from only a few clumps at the higher altitudes to masses of it further down. We made one last stop at a meadow to enjoy the afternoon sun and to see if we could make any additions to our increasingly long list of sighted plants.



Crocus vernus albiflorus (source E. Fletcher [2024])



Trollius europaeus (source E. Fletcher [2024])

This day was the highlight of the trip with the most beautiful scenery, lovely walks and the sheer abundance of plant life. I hope to return to this area in the future and explore more.

Day 6

Day 6 starts with a decent to a lower altitude of approximately 650 metres. The area we were visiting is prone to flooding and had been affected by storms in previous years that had left a lot of the trees felled. We were hoping to find specimens that would not ordinarily be at this lower altitude, that had been washed down in the streams and spread by flooding. The weather was approximately 20°C with high humidity and grey cloud cover.

Down by the riverbed we did not find anything rare or unusual although we did add a few new specimens to our list including *Geranium phaeum*, *Papaver aurantiacum* and *Phyteuma ovatum*. We did a few walks within this area and found a greater butterfly orchid (*Platanthera chlorantha*) which was a highlight. There was also a lot of *Clematis alpina* in flower and a lot more *Dactylorhiza majalis*.



Geranium phaeum (source E. Fletcher [2024])



Papaver aurantiacum (source E. Fletcher [2024])



Platanthera chlorantha (source E. Fletcher [2024])

We made a lot of short stops between heavy rain showers. The weather in this area was quick to change. We had a wonderful view of an isolated thunderstorm covering the top of a mountain peak which was very interesting to see. The path our leader had intended us to walk down now had water ways passing through it, which was not the case the previous year. This area is prone to flash flooding so managing and redirecting waterways is very important for reducing water damage for locals. We did not add a great deal of exciting specimens to our list today and we were limited by the rain and great changes to the landscape, which posed a challenge for our leader.



Day 7 View of isolated thunderstorm (source E. Fletcher [2024])

We had a much cooler start on day 7 with a temperature of only 13°C. The plan was to head to Passo Gaiu to see things we hadn't already encountered on the trip so far. The soil was acidic and noticeably clay with much of the landscape scattered with limestone boulders. We walked along the slope with the ground absolutely covered in *Gentiana clusii* and *Geum montanum*. Seeing the gentians growing like that in such a large quantity was such a treat and very different to how I am used to seeing them in a garden setting. The visibility in the area was not very good with low cloud and smirry rain. Along the path we were heading towards an area with more boulders to find some more special specimens. We encountered *Rhodothamnus chamaecistus* in abundance, making quite a spectacle within the landscape as it was in full flower. There were still a few *Rhododendron hirsutum* in flower along with *Daphne striata* and *Dryis octopetala*. A quite unusual sight I found were large conifers growing on top of the boulders. Not only did the trees dwarf the boulders but it was unusual since there were not many trees in this area at all. There was one particularly interesting conifer growing among the boulders which was *Pinus cembra* we only managed to spot one within this area, it had a beautiful conical shape and a dense covering of needles. The rain had again caused us to cut our walk short and head back to the Refugio for shelter and a hot coffee.



Gentiana clusii (source E. Fletcher [2024])

Rhodothamnus chamaecistus (source E. Fletcher [2024])





View from Passo Gaiu (source E. Fletcher [2024])



Daphne striata (source E. Fletcher [2024])

When the rain had eased off, we piled back into the mini bus and travelled a short distance down the hill to a marshier area. Much to my surprise my favourites from this area were the deer grass (*Trichophorum caespitosum*) and *Pedicularis recutita*. Heading up the hill from the marshy base we went up to investigate the cliff face. The most striking thing was the sheer mass of *Rhodiola rosea* that created an amazing texture against the angular rocks. A few other gems from this area included *Primula minima*, *Primula veris* and another *Leontopodium alpinum*. For the rest of the day, we did not cover much distance, but we did a few short walks within the same area.



Pedicularis recutita (source E. Fletcher [2024])



Rhodiola rosea (source E. Fletcher [2024])

Day 8

Day 8 was labelled as an exploration day. In previous years the tour would have included a trip up Marmolada which is now closed due to an avalanche that resulted in casualties and deaths. In addition to Marmolada this day would have also included a visit to Sottoguda Gorge which was affected by flooding and had been closed as it was no longer deemed safe.

The day started off warmer at 20°C with a slight breeze and blue skies. Our first stop of the day was Passo San Pellergrino. With our tickets in hand for the cable car we made our way up to the boarding platform. The journey up on the cable car was simply amazing the views across the landscape and looking down onto the alpine turfs. Reaching an altitude of approximately 2,900 meters it was considerably colder with thick layers of snow in some areas. There was not too much plant life up here although we could see a lot of plant life clinging to the side of the cliff face, which we were unable to get a closer look at. Botanising in this area was quite exciting as we all scattered to look in the little cracks and crevices on the larger boulders that were not covered with snow. We found *Saxifraga oppositifolia* tucked on the undersides of the boulders protected from the elements. We also found a few clumps of *Draba dolomitica* and *Draba tomentosa*. It was amazing seeing these plants surviving at this altitude as the conditions are harsh and unforgiving. It's safe to say we all looked quite odd laying down trying to get the right angle to photograph these wonderful specimens. As this area was not densely populated with plants we did not spend too long at this altitude and headed back down on the cable car.



Saxifraga oppositifolia (source E. Fletcher [2024])



Draba dolomitica (source E. Fletcher [2024])



Draba tomentosa (source E. Fletcher [2024])

Departing from the cable car at the base of Passo San Pellergrino we went on a short walk before returning to the mini bus. There were not any new additions to our list but this area was lush with plants. We saw *Silene exscapa*, *Anemone baldensis*, *Salix reticulata* and *Clematis alpina* abundantly, as well as a few *Arctostaphylos uva-ursi* and *Salix myrsinifolia*.



Clematis alpina (source E. Fletcher [2024])



Silene exscapa (source E. Fletcher [2024])

Returning to the minibus our next destination was the base of Marmolada. Upon arrival at Marmolada we continued a short walk to the closed down chair lift. The path up wound round a rock face where we found some lovely specimens. There was a beautiful clump of white *Myosotis sylvatica*, a small group of *Dactylorhiza viridis*, a mass of *Silene rupestris* and some *Pinguicula alpina*. Arriving at the closed down chair lift was a quite an eery atmosphere as it seemed trapped in time, the individual basket lifts all lined up becoming part of the landscape. Around the lift there was a lot of *Thalictrum aquilegifolium* among the grass and on the gravel areas there were lovely clumps of *Veronica chamaedrys*.



Pinguicula alpina (source E. Fletcher [2024])



Veronica chamaedrys (source E. Fletcher [2024])

Day 9

Our last full day was upon us, the trip seemed to fly by so quickly. The day started off with the best weather we had seen in the area with a temperature of 23°C first thing with little breeze and blue skies.

Today we were heading to Falzarego pass where we planned to do a few short walks. Our first stop was abundant with *Silene acaulis* and held a great number of *Salix* including *S. breviserrata*, *S. foetida*, *S. caprea* and *S. myrsinifolia* as well as some hybridised specimens. Within this area we also found some stunning patches of *Soldanella minima* and *Soldanella pusilla*. This area had looser soil and contained more gravel sections which was divided by large boulders. Upon the large rocks we found a few small groups of *Gentiana bavarica* which was a nice addition to the list.



Salix hybrid (source E. Fletcher [2024])



Gentiana bavarica (source E. Fletcher [2024])

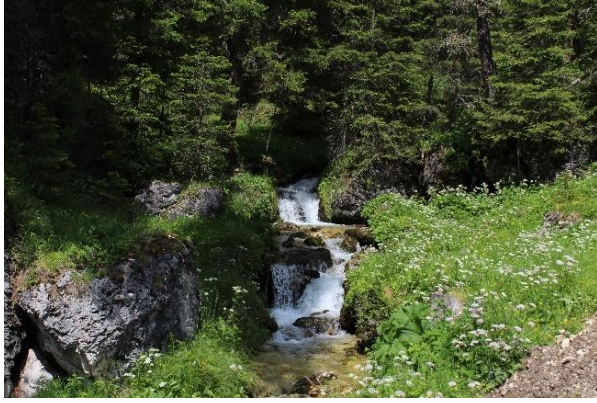


Soldanella minima (source E. Fletcher [2024])

Moving on to another area within the pass, we arrived at a marshy area with a small body of water. This area was glowing with the covering of *Trollius europaea*. Within the mass of golden yellow we found plenty of *Primula farinosa* and *Dactylorhiza majalis*. From this area we also found one more *Leontopodium alpinum*.

After lunch we embarked on a slightly longer walk to Andraz castle. Although there was work going on to reopen this as a tourist attraction it was still a beautiful walk. A particularly nice section of the walk was a boggy area next to a stream. There was a mass of *Eriophorum latifolium* which I absolutely love, it gives me so much joy and reminds me of the peat bog I used to visit as a child (Flanders Moss). Within this area there was also *Crepis aurea* making quite a striking display, a patch of *Pinguicula vulgaris* closer to the water edge and *Phyteuma orbiculare* which looked lovely against the cotton grass. Continuing along the path towards the castle there was lots to see on the grass banks including *Cerastium tomentosum*, *Horminum pyrenaicum* and *Silene vulgaris*.

Before heading back for the day we visited a beautiful viewpoint at Belvedere which was a lovely conclusion to our trip, that and our evening Aperol spritz.



On path to Andraz castle (source E. Fletcher [2024])



Horminum pyrenaicum (source E. Fletcher [2024])



Pinguicula vulgaris (source E. Fletcher [2024])



Cerastium tomentosum (source E. Fletcher [2024])

Plant profiles

Physoplexis comosa



Common names: Tufted horned rampion, Devils claw

Family: Campanulaceae

Type: Herbaceous perennial

Features: Tufted, clump forming perennial approximately 8 cm in height. Striking pale lavender/ lilac flowers with dark violet tips. The flowers are made up of narrow fused petals and have the appearance of a claw. The flowers are displayed in an umbel in groups of 10 – 20. The foliage is dark green and is ovate to cordate with spiny leaf margins. An unusual looking specimen that is highly desirable.

Observations from the wild: Enjoys growing on a rock face and narrow crevices. Prefers a position where it can get a period of full sun but stay cool when the suns at its hottest. Only found them individually or within a small clump.

Uses in a garden setting: Crevice garden, rock garden, prefers an East or South facing position

Eritrichium nanum



Eritrichium nanum (source E. Fletcher [2024])

Common name(s): King of the alps, Alpine forget me not

Family: Boraginaceae

Type: Herbaceous perennial

Features: Low growing, mat forming perennial. The foliage is mid green with velvety white hairs and is oblong in shape. The flowers sit just above the foliage with a width of approximately 5 – 8 mm and on cymes in groups of 3 – 7 flowers. The flowers are a beautiful Azure blue with a yellow eye in the centre.

Observations from the wild: Found growing on boulders of Dolomitic limestone. They were growing in individual cushions on the top side of the rock suggesting they favour a full sun position. We only found them in one area on the trip at an altitude of approximately 2400 meters.

Uses in a garden setting: Rock Garden, crevice garden, alpine trough or pan

Leontopodium alpinum



Common name(s): Edelweiss

Family: Asteraceae

Type: Herbaceous perennial

Features: Clump forming perennial. Linear grey/ white foliage arranged alternately along an erect stem approximately 20cm tall. At the top of the stem sits white woolly bracts that are displayed in a beautiful star shape. Small yellow flowers on top on the bracts.

Observations from the wild: only found them individually or in very small clump. The habitats in which they were found were relatively different. I would be intrigued to see where they grow most abundantly.

Uses in a garden setting: Rock Garden, scree bed, raised bed, trough

Comparisons – Wild vs Garden

The following are a few differences and similarities I have noticed coming back to the garden. I will make more comparisons in time and use the knowledge I have gained to my advantage to properly care for the plants in a garden situation.

Saxifraga oppositifolia

Within the garden we have a small clump of *S. oppositifolia* that is not growing as vigorously as the ones I observed in the wild. The specimen at Branklyn only had a few flowers versus the ones I observed in their natural environment absolutely covered in flowers. At Branklyn the specimen is planted on the top side of the rock in a sunny spot with shelter provided by a neighbouring *Cassiope*. Comparatively the specimens in the wild were growing on the sides and undersides of rock faces with no immediate neighbouring plants. This suggests that the one at Branklyn potentially needs a more sheltered spot away from direct sunlight

Cypripedium calceolus

C. calceolus really enjoys the conditions at Branklyn and grow just as strongly as they do in their natural environment. At Branklyn they are growing in a shady spot under a mixed canopy and are planted into a peat wall. In their natural environment we found them in shady spots either amongst tree saplings or in a woodland environment. We found them in small groups or individually.

Rhodothamnus chamaecistus

The *R. chamaecistus* we found was growing abundantly against boulders of dolomitic limestone in acidic turfs. They were most successfully growing on slopes in a full sun position. The specimen at Branklyn is growing in our limestone rock garden which has an alkaline soil and is also positioned in full sun. The specimen at Branklyn is struggling and a section of it died last year. We could try to replant it in a position with more of a slope as it is currently in a flat dip in the limestone rock garden. It may enjoy a more neutral to acid soil so we could take some cuttings and potentially experiment with soil types to see which is best suited.

Thalictrum aquilegifolium

Thalictrum aquilegifolium at Branklyn is very happy and behaves in the same way as it does naturally. We allow it to self-seed within the garden and healthy new specimens pop up around the garden annually.

Natural associations – for use in a garden setting

As Branklyn Garden has a very naturalistic design I thought it would be interesting to observe natural pairings that we could potentially replicate in the garden at Branklyn.

- *Trollius europaea* was a common one and paired nicely with so many specimens my favourites against this glorious yellow were *Primula farinosa*, *Dactylorhiza majalis* *Traunsteinera globosa* and *Thalictrum aquilegifolium*.
- *Pulsatilla alpina* looked beautiful with *Soldanella alpina*, *Primula halleri*, *Gentiana verna*, *Pulsatilla vernalis* and *Crocus vernus albiflorus*
- *Eriophorum latifolium* made a great pairing with *Epipactis palustris*, *Phyteuma orbiculare*. *Dactylorhiza fuchsii* and *Pinguicula vulgaris*
- *Clematis alpina* looked particularly good with *Rhododendron ferrugineum*

These are just a few of the combinations I enjoyed but I am sure when it comes to planning planting, I will be drawing inspiration from the natural pairings I encountered on this trip.



Trollius europaea, *Dactylorhiza majalis* (source E. Fletcher [2024])



Clematis alpina with *Rhododendron ferrugineum* (source E. Fletcher [2024])



Thalictrum aquilegifolium with *Trollius europaea* (source E. Fletcher [2024])



Dactylorhiza fuchsia, *Phyteuma orbiculare* and *Eriophorum latifolium* (source E. Fletcher[2024])

Challenges

- With increasing tourism, a lot of the roadside verges are now being cut, removing some of the areas that previous tours would have investigated.
- With skiing being popular in this area the compaction of the snow and the maintenance of the slopes doesn't support the natural plant life that would have been present on the slopes.
- This is an ever-changing landscape with global warming affecting the glaciers and weather creating devastation through storms and landslides. There is a lot of change to the topography meaning that where we found some plants was unusual and made it hard to find some others.
- Photography on this trip posed a bit of a challenge at times dealing with the low light and rain and on other days bright direct sunlight.

Conclusion

This trip has done more than aid my horticultural skills, it has given me the opportunity to travel and to meet new people. Previously I would not have dreamed of getting on a plane alone or even a chairlift or cable car, as these are all things that put the fear in my bones. This trip has signified growth for me in my confidence and I am grateful that I was able to do it with the support of my colleges and the funding I received.

This trip has helped my plant identification, by seeing plants grow in their natural environment. Spending time with the plants and learning to identify the specimens from day to day was an invaluable experience. This really helped the names stick in my head as well as determining the conditions that individual plants prefer. Being back at Branklyn I am recognising the same plants and comparing the habitats we have created versus where they are naturally.

In addition to expanding my knowledge and gaining confidence, I found a new appreciation for terrestrial orchids. Their beauty captivated me, to see such a variety truly thriving was such a treat. The few that stood out to me were *Neotinea ustulata*, *Neottia nidus-avis* and *Epipactis palustris*. I thoroughly enjoyed my first taste of botanising in a wild environment. I hope to continue with this mode of learning and in future hope to be able to recognise specimens without the aid of a guide.



Refugio on Fedia with Marmolada in the background (source E. Fletcher mobile [2024])

Costings

TOUR PAYMENT	£2,245
TOUR DEPOSIT	£200
TAXI PERTH - EDI	£83
TRAVEL INSURANCE	£17.53
FLIGHTS (INCL LUGGAGE)	£470.10
Day 1 - Airport Breakfast	£11.10
Day 1 - Return Bus Venice	£15.70
Day 1 - Lunch	£15.94
Day 1 - Water	£2.54
Day 1 - Juice	£3.19
Day 1 - Left luggage	£15.22
Day 10 - Left luggage	£15.22
Day 10 - Lunch	£11.27
Day 10 - Water	£1.69
Day 10 - Drink + snack	£6.70
Day 10 - Dinner	£9.78
Day 10 - Milage cost for lift home	£22.99
	£3,146.97 TOTAL

Funding received

Merlin Trust - £1500

HPS Kenneth Black Bursary - £1000

SRGC - £560

Total - £3,060

Self-funded - £86.97

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- <http://encyclopaedia.alpinegardensociety.net/plants/Leontopodium/alpinum#top>

Plant list

<i>Abies alba</i>	<i>Alchemilla splendens</i>	<i>Arabis alpina</i>
<i>Acer campestre</i>	<i>Alchemilla xanthochlora</i>	<i>Arabis bellidifolia</i>
<i>Acer platanoides</i>	<i>Allium schoenoprasum</i>	<i>Arabis hirsuta</i>
<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	<i>Allium vineale</i>	<i>Arabis turrata</i>
<i>Achillea atrata</i>	<i>Alnus viridis</i>	<i>Arctostaphylos alpina</i>
<i>Achillea clavennae</i>	<i>Amelanchier ovalis</i>	<i>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</i>
<i>Achillea erba-rotta</i> <i>ssp. moschata</i>	<i>Anacamptis pyramidalis</i>	<i>Arenaria huteri</i>
<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	<i>Anagallis arvensis</i>	<i>Arenaria serpyllifolia</i>
<i>Achillea oxyloba</i>	<i>Androsace alpina</i>	<i>Armeria alpina</i>
<i>Achillea roseoalba</i>	<i>Androsace obtusifolia</i>	<i>Arnica montana</i>
<i>Acinos alpinus</i>	<i>Androsace vitaliana</i>	<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>
<i>Aconitum lycoctonum</i>	<i>Anemone baldensis</i>	<i>Artemisia absinthium</i>
<i>Aconitum variegatum</i>	<i>Anemone trifolia</i>	<i>Artemisia genipi</i>
<i>Actaea spicata</i>	<i>Angelica sylvestris</i>	<i>Artemisia vulgaris</i>
<i>Adenostyles alliariae</i>	<i>Antennaria carpatica</i>	<i>Aruncus dioicus</i>
<i>Adenostyles glabra</i>	<i>Antennaria dioica</i>	<i>Asarum europaeum</i>
<i>Aegopodium podagraria</i>	<i>Anthoxanthum alpinum</i>	<i>Asplenium ruta-muraria</i>
<i>Agrimonia eupatoria</i>	<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>	<i>Asplenium scolopendrium</i>
<i>Agrostis alpina</i>	<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>	<i>Asplenium seelosii</i>
<i>Ajuga genevensis</i>	<i>Anthyllis vulneraria</i>	<i>Asplenium septentrionale</i>
<i>Ajuga pyramidalis</i>	<i>Aposeris foetida</i>	<i>Asplenium trichomanes</i>
<i>Alchemilla glabra</i>	<i>Aquilegia atrata</i>	<i>Asplenium viride</i>
<i>Alchemilla hybrida</i>	<i>Aquilegia einseleana</i>	<i>Aster alpinus</i>
	<i>Aquilegia vulgaris</i>	<i>Aster bellidiastrum</i>

<i>Astragalus alpinus</i>	<i>Cardamine enneaphyllos</i>	<i>Carex spicata</i>
<i>Astragalus glycyphyllos</i>	<i>Cardamine impatiens</i>	<i>Carex sylvatica</i>
<i>Athamanta cretensis</i>	<i>Cardamine pentaphyllos</i>	<i>Carpinus betulus</i>
<i>Athyrium filix-femina</i>	<i>Cardamine resedifolia</i>	<i>Carum carvi</i>
<i>Barbarea vulgaris</i>	<i>Carduus defloratus</i>	<i>Centaurea dichroantha</i>
<i>Bartsia alpina</i>	<i>Carduus nutans</i>	<i>Centaurea montana</i>
<i>Berberis vulgaris</i>	<i>Carduus personata</i>	<i>Centaurea nervosa</i>
<i>Biscutella laevigata</i>	<i>Carex alba</i>	<i>Centaurea nigrescens</i>
<i>Blysmus compressus</i>	<i>Carex atrata</i>	<i>Centaurea scabiosa</i>
<i>Botrychium lunaria</i>	<i>Carex capillaris</i>	<i>Cephalanthera longifolia</i>
<i>Brachypodium pinnatum</i>	<i>Carex curvula</i>	<i>Cephalanthera rubra</i>
<i>Brachypodium rupestre</i>	<i>Carex davalliana</i>	<i>Cerastium alpinum</i>
<i>Brachypodium sylvaticum</i>	<i>Carex demissa</i>	<i>Cerastium arvense</i>
<i>Briza media</i>	<i>Carex digitata</i>	<i>Cerastium cerastoides</i>
<i>Bromus inermis</i>	<i>Carex ferruginea</i>	<i>Cerastium fontanum</i>
<i>Bromus tectorum</i>	<i>Carex firma</i>	<i>Cerastium subtriflorum</i>
<i>Buddleja davidii</i>	<i>Carex flacca</i>	<i>Cerastium tomentosum</i>
<i>Bupthalmum salicifolium</i>	<i>Carex flava</i>	<i>Chaenorrhinum minus</i>
<i>Calamagrostis varia</i>	<i>Carex hirta</i>	<i>Chaerophyllum hirsutum</i>
<i>Callianthemum coriandrifolium</i>	<i>Carex lachenalii</i>	<i>Chaerophyllum villarsii</i>
<i>Calluna vulgaris</i>	<i>Carex lepidocarpa</i>	<i>Chamaecytisus purpureus</i>
<i>Caltha palustris</i>	<i>Carex leporina</i>	<i>Chenopodium bonus-henricus</i>
<i>Campanula carnica</i>	<i>Carex montana</i>	<i>Chondrilla chondrilloides</i>
<i>Campanula cespitosa</i>	<i>Carex mucronata</i>	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>
<i>Campanula glomerata</i>	<i>Carex nigra</i>	<i>Cirsium erisithales</i>
<i>Campanula latifolia</i>	<i>Carex ornithopoda</i>	<i>Cirsium helenoides</i>
<i>Campanula persicifolia</i>	<i>Carex ornithopodioides</i>	<i>Cirsium montanum</i>
<i>Campanula rotundifolia</i>	<i>Carex pairae</i>	<i>Cirsium oleraceum</i>
<i>Campanula scheuchzeri</i>	<i>Carex pallescens</i>	<i>Cirsium palustre</i>
<i>Campanula spicata</i>	<i>Carex panicea</i>	<i>Cirsium spinosissimum</i>
<i>Campanula trachelium</i>	<i>Carex paniculata</i>	<i>Clematis alpina</i>
<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>	<i>Carex rostrata</i>	<i>Clematis recta</i>
<i>Cardamine amara</i>	<i>Carex rupestris</i>	
	<i>Carex sempervirens</i>	

<i>Clematis vitalba</i>	<i>Dianthus sylvestris</i>	<i>Euphorbia cyparissias</i>
<i>Clinopodium vulgare</i>	<i>Digitalis grandiflora</i>	<i>Euphorbia peplus</i>
<i>Coeloglossum viride</i>	<i>Digitalis lutea</i>	<i>Euphorbia triflora</i> <i>ssp.kernerii</i>
<i>Colchicum autumnale</i>	<i>Doronicum columnae</i>	<i>Euphrasia picta</i>
<i>Convallaria majalis</i>	<i>Draba dolomitica</i>	<i>Euphrasia rostkoviana</i>
<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	<i>Draba dubia</i>	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>
<i>Corallorhiza trifida</i>	<i>Draba fladnizensis</i>	<i>Festuca pratensis</i>
<i>Cornus sanguinea</i>	<i>Draba hoppeana</i>	<i>Festuca spectabilis</i>
<i>Corylus avellana</i>	<i>Draba siliquosa</i>	<i>Festuca valesiaca</i>
<i>Cotoneaster tomentosus</i>	<i>Draba tomentosa</i>	<i>Ficus carica</i>
<i>Crepis aurea</i>	<i>Dryas octopetala</i>	<i>Filipendula vulgaris</i>
<i>Crepis froelichiana</i> <i>dinarica</i>	<i>Dryopteris affinis</i>	<i>Fragaria moschata</i>
<i>Crepis paludosa</i>	<i>Dryopteris expansa</i>	<i>Fragaria vesca</i>
<i>Crocus vernus albiflorus</i>	<i>Dryopteris filix-mas</i>	<i>Fragaria viridis</i>
<i>Cruciata glabra</i>	<i>Echium vulgare</i>	<i>Galium album</i>
<i>Cruciata laevipes</i>	<i>Epilobium angustifolium</i>	<i>Galium laevigatum</i>
<i>Cyclamen purpurascens</i>	<i>Epilobium montanum</i>	<i>Galium mollugo</i>
<i>Cypripedium calceolus</i>	<i>Epimedium alpinum</i>	<i>Galium pumilum</i>
<i>Cystopteris alpina</i>	<i>Epipactis atrorubens</i>	<i>Galium verum</i>
<i>Cystopteris fragilis</i>	<i>Epipactis helleborine</i>	<i>Genista tinctoria</i>
<i>Cystopteris sudetica</i>	<i>Epipactis palustris</i>	<i>Gentiana acaulis</i>
<i>Cytisus nigricans</i>	<i>Equisetum arvense</i>	<i>Gentiana asclepiadea</i>
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	<i>Equisetum palustre</i>	<i>Gentiana bavarica</i>
<i>Dactylorhiza fuchsii</i>	<i>Equisetum telmateia</i>	<i>Gentiana brachyphylla</i>
<i>Dactylorhiza majalis</i>	<i>Equisetum variegatum</i>	<i>Gentiana clusii</i>
<i>Dactylorhiza sambucina</i>	<i>Erica carnea</i>	<i>Gentiana germanica</i>
<i>Dactylorhiza traunstieneri</i>	<i>Erigeron alpinus</i>	<i>Gentiana nivalis</i>
<i>Dactylorhiza viridis</i>	<i>Erigeron annuus</i>	<i>Gentiana orbicularis</i>
<i>Daphne cneorum</i>	<i>Eriophorum angustifolium</i>	<i>Gentiana punctata</i>
<i>Daphne mezereum</i>	<i>Eriophorum latifolium</i>	<i>Gentiana terglouensis</i>
<i>Daphne striata</i>	<i>Eriophorum vaginatum</i>	<i>Gentiana utriculosa</i>
<i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i>	<i>Eritrichium nanum</i>	<i>Gentiana verna</i>
<i>Dianthus sternbergii</i>	<i>Erysimum rhaeticum</i>	<i>Geranium dissectum</i>
	<i>Eupatorium cannabinum</i>	

<i>Geranium macrorrhizum</i>	<i>Hieracium pilosum</i>	<i>Lamium album</i>
<i>Geranium phaeum</i>	<i>Hieracium villosum</i>	<i>Lamium galeobdolon</i>
<i>Geranium pyrenaicum</i>	<i>Hippocrepis comosa</i>	<i>Lamium maculatum</i>
<i>Geranium robertianum</i>	<i>Hippocrepis emerus</i>	<i>Larix decidua</i>
<i>Geranium sanguineum</i>	<i>Homogyne alpina</i>	<i>Laserpitium latifolium</i>
<i>Geranium sylvaticum</i>	<i>Homogyne discolor</i>	<i>Laserpitium peucedanoides</i>
<i>Geum montanum</i>	<i>Horminum pyrenaicum</i>	<i>Laserpitium siler</i>
<i>Geum reptans</i>	<i>Huperzia selago</i>	<i>Lathyrus latifolius</i>
<i>Geum rivale</i>	<i>Hymenolobus pauciflorus</i>	<i>Lathyrus ochraceus</i>
<i>Globularia bisnagarica</i>	<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>	<i>Lathyrus pratensis</i>
<i>Globularia cordifolia</i>	<i>Hypochoeris facchiniana</i>	<i>Lathyrus sylvestris</i>
<i>Globularia nudicowlis</i>	<i>Hypochoeris uniflora</i>	<i>Lathyrus vernus</i>
<i>Gymnadenia conopsea</i>	<i>Impatiens glandulifera</i>	<i>Leontodon hispidus</i>
<i>Gymnadenia odoratissima</i>	<i>Impatiens parviflora</i>	<i>Leontodon incanus incanus</i>
<i>Gymnocarpium dryopteris</i>	<i>Juncus articulatus</i>	<i>Leontopodium alpinum</i>
<i>Gymnocarpium robertianum</i>	<i>Juncus compressus</i>	<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>
<i>Gypsophila repens</i>	<i>Juncus filiformis</i>	<i>Ligusticum mutellina</i>
<i>Hedysarum hedysaroides</i>	<i>Juncus jacquinii</i>	<i>Ligusticum mutellinoides</i>
<i>Helianthemum alpestre</i>	<i>Juncus tenuis</i>	<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i>
<i>Helianthemum canum canum</i>	<i>Juncus trifidus</i>	<i>Lilium bulbiferum</i>
<i>Helianthemum nummularium</i>	<i>Juncus triglumis</i>	<i>Lilium martagon</i>
<i>Helictotrichon pratense</i>	<i>Juniperus communis alpina</i>	<i>Linaria alpina</i>
<i>Helictotrichon pubescens</i>	<i>Juniperus communis communis</i>	<i>Linum tenuifolium</i>
<i>Hemerocallis fulva</i>	<i>Juniperus sabina</i>	<i>Listera cordata</i>
<i>Hemerocallis lilio-asphodelus</i>	<i>Kernera saxatilis</i>	<i>Listera ovata</i>
<i>Hepatica nobilis</i>	<i>Knautia arvensis</i>	<i>Lloydia serotina</i>
<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>	<i>Knautia dipsacifolia</i>	<i>Loiseleuria procumbens</i>
<i>Hieracium bifidum</i>	<i>Knautia drymeia</i>	<i>Lolium perenne</i>
<i>Hieracium humile</i>	<i>Knautia longifolia</i>	<i>Lonicera alpigena</i>
<i>Hieracium piliferum</i>	<i>Knautia ressmannii</i>	<i>Lonicera caerulea</i>
<i>Hieracium pilosella</i>	<i>Koeleria pyramidata</i>	<i>Lonicera nigra</i>
	<i>Laburnum anagyroides</i>	<i>Lonicera xylosteum</i>

<i>Lotus alpinus</i>	<i>Ophrys insectifera</i>	<i>Phyteuma betonicifolium</i>
<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	<i>Orchis mascula</i>	<i>Phyteuma orbiculare</i>
<i>Luzula alpinopilosa</i>	<i>Origanum vulgare</i>	<i>Phyteuma ovatum</i>
<i>Luzula campestris</i>	<i>Orobanche gracilis</i>	<i>Phyteuma sieberi</i>
<i>Luzula luzuloides</i>	<i>Orobanche purpurea</i>	<i>Picea abies</i>
<i>Luzula multiflora</i>	<i>Ostrya carpinifolia</i>	<i>Pimpinella major</i>
<i>Luzula nivea</i>	<i>Oxalis acetosella</i>	<i>Pimpinella saxifraga</i>
<i>Luzula pilosa</i>	<i>Oxalis stricta</i>	<i>Pinguicula alpina</i>
<i>Lycopodium annotinum</i>	<i>Oxytropis campestris</i>	<i>Pinguicula leptoceras</i>
<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	<i>Papaver aurantiacum</i>	<i>Pinguicula vulgaris</i>
<i>Maianthemum bifolium</i>	<i>Papaver rhoeas</i>	<i>Pinus cembra</i>
<i>Malva sylvestris</i>	<i>Paradisea liliastrum</i>	<i>Pinus mugo</i>
<i>Matteucia struthiopteris</i>	<i>Parietaria officinalis</i>	<i>Pinus nigra</i>
<i>Medicago falcata</i>	<i>Paris quadrifolia</i>	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>
<i>Medicago lupulina</i>	<i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i>	<i>Plantago major</i>
<i>Medicago sativa</i>	<i>Pedicularis elongata</i>	<i>Plantago maritima serpentina</i>
<i>Melampyrum sylvaticum</i>	<i>Pedicularis palustris</i>	<i>Plantago media</i>
<i>Melica nutans</i>	<i>Pedicularis recutita</i>	<i>Platanthera bifolia</i>
<i>Mentha longifolia</i>	<i>Pedicularis rosea</i>	<i>Platanthera chlorantha</i>
<i>Minuartia austriaca</i>	<i>Pedicularis verticillata</i>	<i>Poa alpina</i>
<i>Minuartia recurva</i>	<i>Petasites albus</i>	<i>Poa annua</i>
<i>Minuartia sedoides</i>	<i>Petasites hybridus</i>	<i>Poa bulbosa</i>
<i>Minuartia verna verna</i>	<i>Petasites paradoxus</i>	<i>Poa nemoralis</i>
<i>Moehringia muscosa</i>	<i>Petrorhagia saxifraga</i>	<i>Poa pratensis</i>
<i>Mycelis muralis</i>	<i>Peucedanum ostruthium</i>	<i>Poa trivialis</i>
<i>Myosotis alpestris</i>	<i>Peucedanum venetum</i>	<i>Polygala alpestris</i>
<i>Myosotis arvensis</i>	<i>Peucedanum verticillare</i>	<i>Polygala alpina</i>
<i>Myosotis sylvatica</i>	<i>Phegopteris connectilis</i>	<i>Polygala chamaebuxus</i>
<i>Nardus stricta</i>	<i>Phleum alpinum</i>	<i>Polygala nicaeensis</i>
<i>Neotinea ustulata</i>	<i>Phleum pratense</i>	<i>Polygala vulgaris</i>
<i>Neottia nidus-avis</i>	<i>Phleum rhaeticum</i>	<i>Polygonatum odoratum</i>
<i>Nigritella rhellicani</i>	<i>Phragmites australis</i>	<i>Polygonatum verticillatum</i>
<i>Onobrychis montana</i>	<i>Physoplexis comosa</i>	<i>Polygonum viviparum</i>
<i>Onobrychis viciifolia</i>		

<i>Polypodium vulgare</i>	<i>Ranunculus platanifolius</i>	<i>Salix foetida</i>
<i>Polystichum lonchitis</i>	<i>Ranunculus tuberosus</i>	<i>Salix herbacea</i>
<i>Potentilla aurea</i>	<i>Reseda lutea</i>	<i>Salix hybrids</i>
<i>Potentilla caulescens</i>	<i>Rhamnus pumila</i>	<i>Salix myrsinifolia</i>
<i>Potentilla crantzii</i>	<i>Rhinanthus alectorolophus</i>	<i>Salix pentandra</i>
<i>Potentilla erecta</i>	<i>Rhinanthus freynii</i>	<i>Salix purpurea</i>
<i>Potentilla neumanniana</i>	<i>Rhinanthus minor</i>	<i>Salix reticulata</i>
<i>Potentilla nitida</i>	<i>Rhinanthus pampaninii</i>	<i>Salix retusa</i>
<i>Potentilla recta</i>	<i>Rhizobotrya alpina</i>	<i>Salix serpyllifolia</i>
<i>Potentilla reptans</i>	<i>Rhodiola rosea</i>	<i>Salix waldsteiniana</i>
<i>Prenanthes purpurea</i>	<i>Rhododendron ferrugineum</i>	<i>Salvia glutinosa</i>
<i>Primula auricula</i>	<i>Rhododendron hirsutum</i>	<i>Salvia pratensis</i>
<i>Primula elatior</i>	<i>Rhodothamnus chamaecistus</i>	<i>Salvia saccardiana</i>
<i>Primula farinosa</i>	<i>Ribes petraeum</i>	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>
<i>Primula halleri</i>	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	<i>Sanguisorba minor</i>
<i>Primula minima</i>	<i>Rosa canina</i>	<i>Saponaria ocymoides</i>
<i>Primula veris</i>	<i>Rosa glauca</i>	<i>Saxifraga caesia</i>
<i>Pritzelago alpina</i>	<i>Rosa montana</i>	<i>Saxifraga crustata</i>
<i>Prunella grandiflora</i>	<i>Rosa pendulina</i>	<i>Saxifraga depressa</i>
<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>	<i>Rubus caesius</i>	<i>Saxifraga exarata</i>
<i>Pseudorchis albida</i>	<i>Rubus fruticosus agg.</i>	<i>Saxifraga hostii</i>
<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	<i>Rubus idaeus</i>	<i>Saxifraga oppositifolia</i>
<i>Pulmonaria australis</i>	<i>Rubus saxatilis</i>	<i>Saxifraga paniculata</i>
<i>Pulmonaria officinalis</i>	<i>Rumex acetosa</i>	<i>Saxifraga rotundifolia</i>
<i>Pulsatilla alpina</i>	<i>Rumex alpestris</i>	<i>Scabiosa triandra</i>
<i>Pulsatilla vernalis</i>	<i>Rumex alpinus</i>	<i>Scorzonera aristata</i>
<i>Ranunculus acris</i>	<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	<i>Scrophularia nodosa</i>
<i>Ranunculus arvensis</i>	<i>Rumex scutatus</i>	<i>Sedum acre</i>
<i>Ranunculus carinthiacus</i>	<i>Salix alpina</i>	<i>Sedum album</i>
<i>Ranunculus glacialis</i>	<i>Salix appendiculata</i>	<i>Sedum dasyphyllum</i>
<i>Ranunculus hybridus</i>	<i>Salix breviserrata</i>	<i>Sedum montanum</i>
<i>Ranunculus kuepferi</i>	<i>Salix caprea</i>	<i>Sedum sexangulare</i>
<i>Ranunculus lanuginosus</i>		<i>Sedum telephium</i>
<i>Ranunculus montanus</i>		<i>Selaginella selaginoides</i>

<i>Sempervivum montanum</i>	<i>Stellaria graminea</i>	<i>Trisetum flavescens</i>
<i>Sempervivum wulfenii</i>	<i>Stellaria nemorum</i>	<i>Trollius europaeus</i>
<i>Senecio alpinus</i>	<i>Streptopus amplexifolius</i>	<i>Tussilago farfara</i>
<i>Senecio rupestris</i>	<i>Symphytum officinale</i>	<i>Typha latifolia</i>
<i>Seseli libanotis</i>	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	<i>Ulmus glabra</i>
<i>Sesleria caerulea</i>	<i>Taraxacum palustre</i>	<i>Ulmus laevis</i>
<i>Sesleria sphaerocephala</i>	<i>Taraxacum spp.</i>	<i>Ulmus minor</i>
<i>Setaria verticillata</i>	<i>Tephrosia tenuifolia</i>	<i>Urtica dioica</i>
<i>Silene acaulis</i>	<i>Teucrium montanum</i>	<i>Vaccinium myrtillus</i>
<i>Silene coronaria</i>	<i>Thalictrum aquilegifolium</i>	<i>Vaccinium uliginosum</i>
<i>Silene dioica</i>	<i>Thalictrum feautidum</i>	<i>Vaccinium vitis-idaea</i>
<i>Silene exscapa</i>	<i>Thalictrum minus</i>	<i>Valeriana dioica</i>
<i>Silene flos-cuculi</i>	<i>Thesium alpinum</i>	<i>Valeriana elongata</i>
<i>Silene italica</i>	<i>Thesium pyrenaicum</i>	<i>Valeriana montana</i>
<i>Silene nutans</i>	<i>Thymus praecox</i>	<i>Valeriana officinalis</i>
<i>Silene pusilla</i>	<i>Thymus pulegioides</i>	<i>Valeriana saxatilis</i>
<i>Silene quadrifida</i>	<i>Tilia cordata</i>	<i>Valeriana tripteris</i>
<i>Silene rupestris</i>	<i>Tilia platyphyllos</i>	<i>Valeriana wallrothii</i>
<i>Silene saxifraga</i>	<i>Tofieldia calyculata</i>	<i>Veratrum album</i>
<i>Silene veselskyi</i>	<i>Tragopogon pratensis</i>	<i>Verbascum pulverulentum</i>
<i>Silene vulgaris</i>	<i>Traunsteinera globosa</i>	<i>Verbascum thapsus</i>
<i>Solanum dulcamara</i>	<i>Trichophorum alpinum</i>	<i>Veronica aphylla</i>
<i>Soldanella alpina</i>	<i>Trichophorum caespitosum</i>	<i>Veronica bellidioides</i>
<i>Soldanella minima</i>	<i>Trifolium alpinum</i>	<i>Veronica chamaedrys</i>
<i>Soldanella pusilla</i>	<i>Trifolium badium</i>	<i>Veronica fruticans</i>
<i>Solidago virgaurea</i>	<i>Trifolium hybridum</i>	<i>Veronica fruticulosa</i>
<i>Sorbus aria</i>	<i>Trifolium medium</i>	<i>Veronica officinalis</i>
<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	<i>Trifolium montanum</i>	<i>Veronica persica</i>
<i>Sorbus chamaemespilus</i>	<i>Trifolium pallescens</i>	<i>Veronica serpyllifolia</i>
<i>Spiraea decumbens</i>	<i>Trifolium pratense</i>	<i>Veronica urticifolia</i>
<i>Stachys alopecuros</i>	<i>Trifolium repens</i>	<i>Vicia cracca</i>
<i>Stachys alpina</i>	<i>Trifolium thallii</i>	<i>Vicia hirsuta</i>
<i>Stachys recta</i>	<i>Triglochin palustris</i>	<i>Vicia sepium</i>
<i>Stachys sylvatica</i>		

Vicia sylvatica

Vincetoxicum hirundinaria

Viola arvensis

Viola biflora

Viola palustris

Viola tricolor