



Ethnobotanical Research in Homegardens of Small Farmers in the Alpine Region of Osttirol (Austria): An example for Bridges Built and Building Bridges

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Introduction

The importance of farmers' activities in the management of natural resources in the diverse and risk prone area of the Alps is discussed frequently in public. But, analysis of the development of the alpine farming system with focus on traditional ecological knowledge of the rural population has not been realized yet. This paper presents traditional knowledge on the management of alpine homegardens, and shows its development in the context of the mosaic of farmers' activities.

Method

In 1997 and 1998, 196 homegardens on farms randomly drawn from 12 communities in Eastern Tyrol were investigated. Each year, cultivated plant species (occurrence and abundance) were surveyed on three separate dates. Interviews were also carried out with each of the women responsible for these homegardens. These interviews collected information on the uses of the different plants and on characteristics describing the location, layout, and importance of the garden. In 1997, 1998 and 2001, 27 elderly women and men were additionally asked about the management of farms over the last 70 years with special focus on homegardens. Quantitative methods and interviews were complemented by participant observation.

Annual precipitation in the district of Lienz (Eastern Tyrol) is 850 - 1,150 mm and mean annual temperature 4.8 - 6.9 °C (Waschgler 1993). The farms surveyed are situated between 600 and 1,641 m above sea level. The average area of agricultural land located near the homestead is 7 hectares, and mainly consists of hay meadows. 47% of the surveyed farms have small plots (average size 0,01 hectares) of field vegetables (mainly potatoes, *Solanum tuberosum*) grown on moderate slopes. Special cultivations (e.g. orchards, homegardens) are an average of 0,01 hectares in size. In addition, most farmers own for-

ests and alpine meadows beginning at 2,000 m above sea level, used as summer grazing grounds and for hay production. On average, each of the households observed keeps 12 dairy cows, 2 pigs, 12 hens and 30 sheep. 50% of the respective farms are still managed on a full-time basis, 50% are managed on a part-time basis.

The Managed Mosaic at Alpine Farms in Eastern Tyrol

Eastern Tyrol in Austria (Lienz district) is characterized by a high proportion of mountain areas. Adaptive management of natural resources by Alpine small farmers has created a typical diverse and multifunctional landscape. Homegardens are one element of this managed mosaic. Until the 1960s the managed mosaic of a typical farm in Eastern Tyrol consisted of: a) the herbal garden; b) a small extensive pasture with fruit trees; c) plots close to the homestead for vegetables, fiber crops, cereals for human consumption and fodder; d) forests with use of timber, animal fodder, bedding and fire wood; e) hunting and gathering of berries, mushrooms and medical plants; f)

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large alpine pastures and hay meadows in higher regions in distances of > 5 km away from the farm. A high diversity of animal species were kept at the farm. The main purpose of all agricultural activities had been securing subsistence.

Today farmers work mainly for cash income by breeding cattle for milk and meat. Some traditional techniques of plant management for farmers' subsistence are still common: Herbal gardens developed to highly diverse homegardens with vegetables, herbs and ornamentals. Traditional management of fruit trees is still alive e.g. because of cultural importance of locally produced fruit, juice and distilled liquor. Gathering of mushrooms, medical herbs or berries is reduced (in extension,) but still common. In contrast, areas for cereals, fiber crops and field vegetables, except potatoes, were abandoned in favor of pastures and hay meadows. Fodder or bedding based on forest species has disappeared. Management of higher alpine pastures and hay meadows changed significantly.

As a consequence the appearance of landscape has changed, but homestead areas are still a small scale pattern of locally adapted management strategies. Diversity is created and maintained by farmers particularly in those cases where subsistence is of high importance for families.

Farmers not only produce food, but also protect a sensitive and threatened environment. They safeguard and manage an area which represents a living and working space for many people; they provide recreational resources for local inhabitants, scenery for tourists, various resources for hunters, gatherers and artisans, and habitats for local flora and fauna. Many farmers also have a strong influence on the production of renewable hydroelectric energy and on logging and reforestation activities.

Management of Homegardens

Homegardens differ little in terms of location and layout, except in terms of area (12 m² - 220 m²). They are generally found right next to the farmhouses and consist of a series of ordered and raised beds.

The homegarden is one of the responsibilities of the farmer's wife. Modern horticultural technologies and methods have yet to have an impact on homegardens in Eastern Tyrol; the women use very simple tools made locally or maintained and repaired on the farm. There is no indication of the kind of rationalization where labor is replaced by machinery or other equipment. Only for irrigation simple gardening equipment is used (such as hosepipes and sprinklers). 181 of the homegardens studied make use of manure from the farm's own cattle. Mulching or composting are rarely practiced. Synthetic fertilizers, pesticides or herbicides are rarely applied.

Mixed cropping is in effect practiced through the high level of species diversity in the homegarden as a whole (mean: 42 species/garden), though different species are not cultivated simultaneously in one bed. The beds in the center of the gardens (85 % of the total area) are dedicated to food crops, while attractive flowering plants are generally grown in the beds adjacent to the surrounding fence.

A comparison of this modern situation with the reports of older women shows that there has been no notable break with tradition in terms of position and appearance. Management, as described above, has also remained broadly unchanged. However, farmers' wives now invest more labor in gardening than their predecessors did. Older women report that in former times, gardens were smaller and women would work in them only if they had any time left over after dealing with all their other duties on the farm. Much of the labor previously required for the cultivation of cereals, field vegetables and fiber crops (*Linum usitatissimum* was, for example, very labor intensive) is now dedicated to garden work (Vogl-Lukasser et al. 2002).

Composition of Homegardens

The floral composition of the homegardens did not vary much across the region until the 1970s. According to the older women, around 51 species were found across the region and mean occurrence of species per homegarden did not exceed 10.

During the last 3 decades, field vegetables no longer cultivated in arable plots near the homestead (e.g. *Brassica oleracea* var. *capitata alba*, *Phaseolus vulgaris* ssp. *vulgaris* var. *nanus*, *Pisum sativum* ssp. *sativum*) were introduced to the homegardens by farmers' wives. Similarly attractive flowering weeds, whose life-cycle or propagation is closely linked to cereal cultivation or the existence of fallows (e.g. *Adonis aestivalis*, *Agrostemma githago*, *Centaurea cyanus*, *Lilium bulbiferum* ssp. *bulbiferum*) were introduced. Farmers' wives were aware that these species would no longer flourish under new farming conditions unless they were taken into the gardens.

The species diversity of ornamental plants increased from 10 to 420 over the last 20 years, but the area used for ornamental plants (approximately 15% of the garden) has not increased. Ornamental plants were used mainly in religious customs, but the associated knowledge is in some cases in decline. In particular, plants with symbolic religious value are either no longer to be found in the region studied (e.g. *Lilium candidum*), or are only recognized as such by the older women (e.g. *Paeonia officinalis* ssp. *officinalis*).

Many previously unknown food crops (vegetables, spices, herbs for teas, salad), particularly the wide range of veg-

etable species, have only been introduced to homegardens in the last 20 years. Plants used for human nutrition cover a larger area than plants used for other purposes. Some of these species are still in the process of being “tested” by women. Women plant only one or a few individual plants of these species. If the species respond to farmers’ criteria (e.g. taste), they will continue to cultivate these species (Table 1).

Table 1. Examples for recently introduced vegetable species that are in the process of being “tested” by women. English names according to Kays and Silva Dias (1995).

Species	English name
<i>Borago officinalis</i>	Borage
<i>Brassica oleracea</i> var. <i>gemmifera</i>	Brussels sprouts
<i>Brassica oleracea</i> var. <i>sabauda</i>	Savoy cabbage
<i>Brassica oleracea</i> var. <i>italica</i>	Broccoli
<i>Capsicum annuum</i>	Green pepper
<i>Cucumis sativus</i>	Cucumber
<i>Cucurbita pepo</i> convar. <i>giromontiina</i>	Zucchini
<i>Eruca sativa</i>	Rocket salad
<i>Solanum melongena</i>	Egg plant

Some species grown in gardens since many decades maintain their popularity. The two most common species in former times are also the most commonly cultivated species nowadays: lettuce (*Lactuca sativa* var. *capitata*; found in 194 homegardens) and chives (*Allium schoenoprasum* ssp. *schoenoprasum*; found in 189 homegardens).

The population of cultivated plant species across all 196 currently managed homegardens studied is made up of 101 plant families and 587 species (see Appendix A). The Floristic composition is highly variable. Only 13 species are found in more than 50% of the homegardens surveyed. 155 species can each only be found at one location. On average, 42 species are cultivated in an individual homegarden.

The cultivated plants are used in a variety of different ways. The largest number of species can be allocated to the category “decoration” (420 plant species). Far fewer species are used for food or drink. Spices (58 species) dominate the “food and drink” category. 45 species are used as vegetables, 44 species for drinks, 35 species for pickles, and 24 as fruit. Cultivated species are also used for medical purposes (79 species), for consumer goods (58), in traditional customs (43), as animal fodder (37), for veterinary purposes (13), as living fences (11), or as green manure (4). Multipurpose of species is common.

According to the older women, earlier homegardens (“herb gardens”) traditionally contained herbs, with the fo-

cus on spices and medical use, lettuce (*Lactuca sativa* var. *capitata*), and a few ornamental plants used for cultural purposes. Since the seventies, however, the main component in these kinds of gardens has changed from herbs to vegetables, with the focus on human nutrition. Gardens still serve ornamental and productive purposes as in former times, but they must now be characterized as “diversified ornamental and vegetable gardens” (Vogl-Lukasser et al. 2002).

Building Bridges

Traditional Ecological Knowledge is neither static nor simple. It is not an inflexible adherence to the past (Berkes 1999). “Traditional” refers to cultural continuity transmitted in the form of social attitudes, beliefs, principles and conventions of behavior and practice derived from historical experience (Berkes 1999). “Traditions” are adaptations to specific conditions and they are dynamic. The dynamic process of knowledge development can be illustrated by the management and the composition of homegardens. Homegardens are places where bridges are built in many different ways.

Management as a Bridge Between Generations

One third of the 196 respondents are over 60 years old. Older women are responsible for the homegarden at many farms, although in most cases, there are already young successors at the farm. Older women thus are integrated in the family activity and their support allows the successors to dedicate their time to other farming activities. In many cases the older generation takes care of the children of the succeeding farming family. Thus one can frequently observe grandmother working in the garden, accompanied by some of her grandchildren.

Responsibility and knowledge for managing the farm and homegarden were passed from generation to generation as a matter of course for decades. Elderly women pass horticultural tools and technologies step by step to the younger generation. Some of these have endured over a long period of time and can be largely compared with tools and techniques used in the Middle Ages in Central Europe (Willerding 1995). Thereby, some new technologies, tools, and plants are integrated, but the well-proven is preserved.

Given the unfavourable economic and social environment in which agriculture now operates (product prices, professional image etc.), small scale mountainous farming as an activity to generate income is in decline. More and more alpine farms are abandoned. But even at farms that are not operated anymore (people still live there!), women continue to manage their homegardens and pass their knowledge on gardening to their children. Respondents stress

that maintaining homegarden management is, thus, a desire not to lose this pattern of knowledge transfer.

The arguments above seem to support the opinion that knowledge is transmitted only from the older generation to the younger. Data and results of interviews show, however, that this is not the only way of transmission. Knowledge on the management of homegardens is transmitted between farmers of the same generation, too. Information from school, media or literature are, according to the respondents, of minor importance in this context.

Species, Varieties and their use as Bridges between Generations.

Species and varieties that have outlasted a long time in the region (referred to as traditional in this text) are cultural heritage and constitute a bridge between generations. Perennial herbal species - used as spices (e.g. chives, *Allium schoenoprasum* ssp. *schoenoprasum*) or as medical plants (e.g. absinthe, *Artemisia absinthium*) - and perennial ornamental species (e.g. *Rosa centifolia*) were passed on by predecessors at 77% of the farms (between 1 and 22 species per garden).

Traditional varieties of annual or biannual species are passed as seeds and cultivated in the homegardens and fields at 21% of the farms examined. The most common are old varieties of broad bean (*Vicia faba*), potato (*Solanum tuberosum*) and turnip (*Brassica rapa* ssp. *rapa*).

No relationship was found between the age of the farmer's wife and the number of farmers' wives cultivating traditional varieties (pANOVA > 0,05). Young women also cultivate traditional varieties for their own reasons, or for those given by an older member of the family, such as the better taste.

The fact that young women too do not only cultivate traditional species and varieties, but also grow, harvest and process them in a traditional way, shows that knowledge has been passed on. In some cases this knowledge is embedded in cultural activities and beliefs (e.g. for many ceremonies farmers need certain food, ornamentals or herbs), which still are common in the region.

Bridges between Farmers and Passers-by

All gardens are separated from other structures by a wooden fence. The primary function of this traditional kind of fence is to keep away livestock, especially free-range poultry. The type of fencing used permits an unrestricted view of the area, thus encouraging communication with passers-by. Due to the type of fence, homegardens are a bridge between the private and intimate inner area of the

farm and the public social space. This can be observed when farmers wives leave their labor in the house to pick some herbs or flowers. Finally, they often end up at the fence of the garden talking with passers-by about the next cultural activity in the village, about an upcoming wedding, baby or some other interesting social topics. Many of these conversations include a gift from the garden for the person passing by.

Bridges between Continents

The composition of species diversity in Eastern Tyrolean homegardens is made up of 198 species which are indigenous to central Europe, 199 which are non-indigenous, 50 which are naturalized and 126 which are only found in cultivation (classified according to Zander *et al.* 1980 and Fischer 1994). From the species which are only found in cultivation the greatest part has its basic form not in central Europe but in other regions of Europe or in other continents. This means that more than half of the species found come from other regions than Central Europe.

Without the bridges built between continents, the flora of the Eastern Tyrolean homegardens would not show this diversity of important crop plants as well as attractive flowering plants. The Flora of the homegardens is the living expression of international relations in European cultural history (Titze 1983).

The Bridges between Global Market and Subsistence

Today farmers families have access to the global market and are to some extent involved in mainstream economy. Members of the families generate income through off-farm labor, subsidies or trade of their produce. They travel, use mass media and buy products that are not only regionally produced. Nevertheless the bridge to subsistence is maintained. Homegardens are part of the managed mosaic, which has an increasing importance in off-market and off-monetary production.

The choice of plant species cultivated in a homegarden and the form of management applied to this garden is not market-oriented. There is no indication that any homegardens specialize in any particular horticultural niches or are focused on a smaller number of species for subsequent sale. Garden produce is mainly consumed on-farm, bartered or given away to family and neighbors. Homegarden production can only be partially thought of as a cost saving, and must also be seen in terms of the creation of additional, non-monetary value through the work of the farmer's wife.

While output of gardens is clearly not market oriented, input of seeds and plantlets shows a different pattern: 56 % of all seeds and plantlets used in the gardens are bought

Table 2. Species introduced into Homegardens.

Species	Purpose	Status (Niklfeld or Zander)
<i>Arnica montana</i>	medical herb	endangered
<i>Artemisia umbelliformis</i>	medical herb	endangered
<i>Aster alpinus</i>	ornamental	
<i>Carum carvi</i>	spice	endangered
<i>Dryopteris filix-mas</i>	ornamental	
<i>Fragaria vesca</i> var. <i>vesca</i>	food	
<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>	medical herb	
<i>Lilium bulbiferum</i> ssp. <i>bulbiferum</i>	ornamental	endangered
<i>Leontopodium alpinum</i> ssp. <i>alpinum</i>	ornamental	endangered
<i>Rubus idaeus</i>	food	
<i>Verbascum phlomoides</i>	medical herb	endangered

from retailers or wholesalers. This input from the market includes species from other regions of the world or varieties from large breeding companies. Women actively enrich the diversity of species and varieties, which gives produce for subsistence.

They bridge market with subsistence by buying seeds and plantlets from the market, but continuing to use them within traditional patterns of subsistence, by gardening and selecting them according to their needs.

Women are also replanting recently adopted and newly introduced species at 181 gardens as part of their subsistence strategy. Thus proactive replanting is not limited to species used in former times and local varieties. With regard to these "newer" species, proactive replanting has in some cases been going on for between 10 and 20 years, depending on whether the crop results (tolerance to frost, yield, taste, etc.) have been adequate. New local varieties of recently introduced species are still being developed today through the selective replanting of those plants that better address the needs of the farmer's family.

In addition to this non-monetary subsistence value, recycling of resources originating from the global market and primary use in other parts of the farm can be found in every garden as a means of building greenhouses, traps, scarecrows or tools.

Bridges between Culture and Nature

Cultural activities of farmers include certain needs of natural resources with certain characteristics. Homegardens build bridges between culture and nature because women introduce some of these natural resources into gardens and transform them according to their needs.

In the past some herbs, berries or flowering plants were collected in forests or high alpine ecosystems far away from the farm. To ensure availability, farmers introduced

some of these species (Table 2) into the homegardens. In addition, some species do no longer or not as well flourish under new farming conditions (see also: managed mosaic and its change) and cultural needs can only be satisfied by introducing these species into the gardens. As a consequence endangered species are conserved in the homegardens.

79 species found in the gardens have some kind of endangered status and are registered at the Austrian Red List of endangered ferns and flowering plants (as defined in Niklfeld & Schratt-Ehrendorfer 1999). 65 species are identified in German federal species protection legislation as a protected European or non-European species (as defined in Zander *et al.* 1980). 29 species can be found on both lists, meaning that 115 of the cultivated species found in the homegardens can be described as endangered or protected. Species in danger of extinction include: *Agrostemma githago*, *Xeranthemum annuum*, *Eryngium planum*, *Vaccaria hispanica*, *Marrubium vulgare* and *Silene conica*.

The work of women in the gardens underlies rhythmical changes of plant growth during the four seasons, the character and quality of soil, and atmospheric conditions. Women do in a holistic and intensive way closely observe and witness nature by gardening. Women, who manage homegardens, work almost daily in their gardens and accompany plants from seeds until their final destination. They shape the process of the development of a natural resource into an integral part of culture (dishes, decoration, etc.). Likewise, the cultural calendar follows natural rhythms.

With this intimate contact to nature and its produce, women developed ecological sensibility. The application of modern weed management technology, that is use of herbicides, is not accepted by women. The women with the hoe has not been replaced in Eastern Tyrolean gardens by the women with the spray lance. Weeds are not always fought because some of these species can also show

some use for the women (Table 3). Using of herbicides “as a regular farm operation to attack weeds”(Rao 2000) cannot be observed and concerns about herbicide residues in food, soil, groundwater and atmosphere are therefore no issue in homegardens in this region.

Pesticides are not used either. Pests and diseases are controlled by collecting the agents or the ill parts of the plants. High diversity of species in the gardens reduces the risk of losses. Women stress that pests or diseases never lead to a loss of the whole yield and therefore do not signify a threat to their work.

Bridges between Farmers and Scientists

The presented project opened a space for discussion between farmers' wives, farmers, scientists, and the urban population in the region on topics that have not been discussed in this intensity in the region before.

The chosen methodology for field research was frequently completed and enriched by invitations of respondents for a cup of coffee, a snack, a talk with family members or an invitation to a cultural ceremony. None of these occasions were rejected. Most talks were initiated by the interest of the farmers to learn about motivation, background, and ideas of the researchers.

Work in progress and results of the project have been presented and discussed with slide shows in villages of the region together with the local population. The local and regional press covered the topic by presenting some of the results of the project to the public. The regional course for nature guides included the aspect of homegardening in its curriculum. The results of the project encouraged a local

cultural initiative to include guided tours to homegardens into their program for tourists. At the starting point of the tour an abandoned garden has been revived and converted into a demonstrative homegarden with traditional species and varieties from homegardens and arable plots.

All discussions during these activities of dissemination of results showed that already the process of research itself, to study homegardens, has created awareness and consciousness on the important role and contribution of homegardens to society. Traditional species and varieties or traditional techniques, as well as the social form of organizing harvest, barter and processing became topics. A frequently discussed topic, raised by local people, has been the fact that “traditional local knowledge” and its value are something that can be found not only in Developing Countries, but also in Austria.

Conclusion

Homegardens, their management, their floristic composition and research on these topics can show how and where bridges still are built by modern farmers and by scientists with traditional knowledge.

Managing a homegarden is a traditional practice for farmers' wives in Eastern Tyrol. But this tradition is by no means a static or simple one. Women have, over the decades, modified the composition of the homegardens according to the needs of the family and the prevailing economical and technical circumstances. Gardens in Eastern Tyrol are an experimental plot where species, varieties and techniques are tested and developed in a continuous process of human adaptive response and innovation. Gardens seem to be an enduring and resilient system that

Table 3: Families and species that are generally seen as “weeds” but that are actively cultivated and used by some women.

Family	Species	Use
Asteraceae	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i> agg.	food
	<i>Conyza canadensis</i>	ornamental
	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	medical
Brassicaceae	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>	medical
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Chenopodium bonus-henricus</i>	food
Lamiaceae	<i>Mentha arvensis</i> ssp. <i>arvensis</i>	spice, drink
Malvaceae	<i>Malva neglecta</i>	medical
Papaveraceae	<i>Chelidonium majus</i>	medical
	<i>Papaver rhoeas</i>	ornamental
Plantaginaceae	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	medical
Urticaceae	<i>Urtica dioica</i>	food
Violaceae	<i>Viola tricolor</i> ssp. <i>tricolor</i>	ornamental

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recently has been gaining more and more importance in the farming system.

But the issue should not be discussed idealizing homegardens and cannot be assessed isolating the homegarden from its context. Work in traditional activities of the rural population varies and depends on the demand for labor for other important activities at the farm or off-farm. Income of farming becomes lower and the social and financial pressure forces farmers to generate additional, time consuming off-farm income, distant from the context of traditional knowledge. Part-time farmers, who work off-farm, are often involved in farming activities only during high season (harvest), while wives manage the farm besides the household during the year. In these cases women maintain relations in the social context, necessary for developing their farm activities.

Work in the context of tradition is also affected by the way how the public, media, and professional advertising feature values, trends, and opinions. All these influences do not only have their impact on practices, but also on farmers' knowledge, beliefs, and world view, as well as on those organizations within the villages that are responsible for negotiating and organizing access and use of natural resources in the region.

As a consequence of the reasons mentioned above, agriculture, forestry, gathering, hunting and the related social and cultural activities are in decline in general, although homegardens show a different trend. The development in the alpine rural area shows not only a change of the managed mosaic and landscape, but of the rural society as a whole. Further studies should reveal whether these changes endanger or foster the resilience of the farming system.

But interest and time of scientists and donors in the rural population and their activities are heavily affected by trends in science (now in Europe: bio-technology, information-technology), by mainstream topics in society, and by criteria for scientific career.

To build bridges with traditional knowledge, not only research on this knowledge, but participation of scientists in the public discussion, dissemination of results in mass media, and other activities involving the public, are necessary. Not only the traditional practices and knowledge itself, but the social, political, and economic context have to be addressed. Most important are those activities that actively involve farmers and the rural population in the process of research. A bridge needs strong support, on both sides, its bridges' 'piers' and its catchment area. If not, bridges will not be used or rapidly disappear.

Editor's Note

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Appendix A. Plants in 196 managed homegardens in Eastern Tyrol in Austria (Lienz district).

Species	Family	German name	Local name
<i>Abies nordmanniana</i> (Stev.) Spach	Pinaceae	Nordmanns-Tanne	
<i>Acer platanoides</i> L.	Aceraceae	Ahorn, Spitz	
<i>Achillea clavennae</i> L.	Asteraceae	Bittere-Schafgarbe, Weiße-Schafgarbe, Steinraute, Weißer Speik	
<i>Achillea filipendulina</i> Lam.	Asteraceae	Schafgarbe gelbe, Edelschafgarbe	
<i>Achillea millefolium</i> L.	Asteraceae	Schafgarbe rote	Gochal
<i>Achillea ptarmica</i> L.	Asteraceae	Sumpf-Schafgarbe, Bertramgarbe, Schneeballilan	Josefnrösl, Josefslilien, Johannisreaslan, Petersbliamlan, weiße- Beschlan -Reaslan - Ballilan, Schneeballilan, Studentenballilan -reaslan -bliamlan, Ewigkatlan,
<i>Aconitum napellus</i> L.	Ranunculaceae	Eisenhut blauer, Sturmhut	Teufelskerze
<i>Actinidia chinensis</i> Planch.	Actinidiaceae	Kiwi	
<i>Adonis aestivalis</i> L.	Ranunculaceae	Adonisröschen, Sommerblutströpfchen	
<i>Agastache foeniculum</i> (Pursh.) Kuntz	Lamiaceae	Anis-Minze, Anis-Ysop	
<i>Ageratum houstonianum</i> Mill.	Asteraceae	Leberbalsam	
<i>Agrostemma githago</i> L.	Caryophyllaceae	Kornrade	
<i>Ajuga reptans</i> L.	Lamiaceae	Kriechender-Günsel	
<i>Alcea rosea</i> L.	Malvaceae	Stock-Malve, Stockrose	
<i>Alchemilla xanthochlora</i> Rothm.	Rosaceae	Frauenmantel	Frauinmantille
<i>Allium cepa</i> var. <i>ascalonicum</i> Backer	Liliaceae	Schalotte	
<i>Allium cepa</i> var. <i>cepa</i> L.	Liliaceae	Küchen-Zwiebel	
<i>Allium fistulosum</i> L.	Liliaceae	Winter-Zwiebel, Schnitzzwiebel, Röhrenzwiebel	
<i>Allium giganteum</i> Regel	Liliaceae	Zier-Lauch	
<i>Allium moly</i> L.	Liliaceae	Gold-Lauch	
<i>Allium porrum</i> var. <i>porrum</i> L.	Liliaceae	Porree, Winterlauch, Breitlauch	
<i>Allium ramosum</i> L.	Liliaceae	Schnitt-Knoblauch	
<i>Allium sativum</i> var. <i>sativum</i> L.	Liliaceae	Knoblauch	
<i>Allium schoenoprasum</i> ssp. <i>alpinum</i> DC.	Liliaceae	Alpen-Schnittlauch	Bergschnittla
<i>Allium schoenoprasum</i> ssp. <i>schoenoprasum</i> L.	Liliaceae	Garten-Schnittlauch	Schnittla
<i>Allium tuberosum</i> Rottl. ex Spreng	Liliaceae	Schnitt-Knoblauch	

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<i>Allium x proliferum</i> (Moench.) Schrad. ex Willd.	Liliaceae	Luft-Zwiebel, Etagen-Zwiebel	
<i>Aloe arborescens</i> Mill.	Liliaceae	Aloe	
<i>Astroemeria</i> hybrid	Amaryllidaceae	Inkalilie	
<i>Althaea officinalis</i> L.	Malvaceae	Eibisch, Samtpappel	
<i>Amaranthus caudatus</i> L.	Amarantaceae	Amarant, Garten-Fuchsschwanz	Rote Druzel
<i>Amaranthus cruentus</i> L.	Amarantaceae	Amarant, Rispen, Blutroter-Fuchsschwanz,	
<i>Amaryllis belladonna</i> L.	Amaryllidaceae	Belladonnalilie	
<i>Ammobium alatum</i> R.Br.	Asteraceae	Papierknöpfchen, Sandimmortelle	
<i>Anacyclus</i> sp.	Asteraceae	Bertram	
<i>Anaphalis margaritacea</i> var. <i>margaritacea</i> (L.) Benth.	Asteraceae	Perlblume, Silberimmortelle	
<i>Anemone blanda</i> Schott et Kotschy	Ranunculaceae	Frühlings-Anemone	
<i>Anemone coronaria</i> L.	Ranunculaceae	Garten-Anemone, Kronen-Anemone	
<i>Anemone japonica</i> hybrid	Ranunculaceae	Herbst-Anemone	
<i>Anethum graveolens</i> var. <i>hortorum</i> Alef.	Apiaceae	Garten-Dill	
<i>Angelica archangelica</i> var. <i>archangelica</i> L.	Apiaceae	Engelwurz, Echte	
<i>Antennaria dioica</i> var. <i>borealis</i> A. Camus	Asteraceae	Katzenpfötchen	
<i>Anthemis tinctoria</i> L.	Asteraceae	Färber-Hundskamille	
<i>Anthriscus cerefolium</i> ssp. <i>cerefolium</i> var. <i>sativus</i> (Lam.) Endl.	Apiaceae	Garten-Kerbel	
<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i> (L.) Hoffm.	Apiaceae	Wiesen-Kerbel	
<i>Antirrhinum majus</i> L.		Garten-Löwenmaul	
<i>Apium graveolens</i> var. <i>rapaceum</i> (Mill.) Gaud.	Apiaceae	Knollen-Sellerie, Wurzel-Sellerie	Zeller
<i>Apium graveolens</i> var. <i>secalinum</i> Alef.	Apiaceae	Schnitt-Sellerie	
<i>Aquilegia vulgaris</i> L.	Ranunculaceae	Akelei	
<i>Aquilegia</i> hybrid	Ranunculaceae	Akelei-Hybriden	
<i>Arabis caucasica</i> Willd. ex Schldl.	Brassicaceae	Kaukasus-Gänsekresse	
<i>Argyranthemum frutescens</i> (L.) Schultz-Bip.	Asteraceae	Strauch-Margerite, Balkonmargerite	
<i>Armeria maritima</i> (Mill.) Willd.	Plumbaginaceae	Grasnelke	
<i>Armoracia rusticana</i> P. Gäertner., Meyer et Scherb.	Brassicaceae	Kren, Meerrettich	
<i>Arnica montana</i> L.	Asteraceae	Arnika	

<i>Artemisia abrotanum</i> L.	Asteraceae	Eberraute, Eberreis	Hog(b)rant, Hoboraut, Oboraut, Weinkreitl, Weinraute (fälschlich), Schmecka, Gortenraute,
<i>Artemisia absinthium</i> L.	Asteraceae	Wermut Echter, Absinth	Mirbit
<i>Artemisia dracunculus</i> L.	Asteraceae	Estragon	
<i>Artemisia umbelliformis</i> Lam.	Asteraceae	Echte-Edelraute, Silberraute	
<i>Artemisia vulgaris</i> L.	Asteraceae	Beifuss	
<i>Aruncus dioicus</i> var. <i>dioicus</i> (Walt.) Fern.	Rosaceae	Geißbart	
<i>Asclepias syriaca</i> L.	Asclepiadaceae	Seidenpflanze, Papageienblume	
<i>Asparagus densiflorus</i> (Kunth) Jessop	Liliaceae	Zier-Spargel	
<i>Asparagus officinalis</i> L.	Liliaceae	Garten-Spargel	
<i>Aster alpinus</i> L.	Asteraceae	Alpen-Aster, Frühlingsaster	Bergaster
<i>Aster amellus</i> L.	Asteraceae	Berg-Aster, Sommeraster	
<i>Aster cordifolius</i> L.	Asteraceae	Aster, Schleier, Herbstaster,	
<i>Aster novae-angliae</i> L.	Asteraceae	Rauhblatt-Aster, Herbstaster	Herbströsl, Allerheiligenrösl, Allerheiligenbische,
<i>Aster novae-belgii</i> L.	Asteraceae	Glattblatt-Aster	Allerheiligenblume, Allerheiligenreaslan
<i>Aster tongolensis</i> Franch.	Asteraceae	Frühlings-Aster	
<i>Aster dumosus</i> L. hybrid	Asteraceae	Kissen-Aster	Oktouberreaslan, Allerheiligenbischle
<i>Asteriscus maritimus</i> (L.) Less.	Asteraceae	Gold-Aster, Münze, Taler,	
<i>Astilbe 'arendsii'</i> hybrid	Saxifragaceae	Astilbe, Prachtspiere	Wiftelen, Geißbart (fälschlich)
<i>Athyrium distentifolium</i> Tausch ex Opiz	Athyriaceae	Gebirgs-Frauen-Farn	
<i>Aubrieta</i> hybrid	Brassicaceae	Blaukissen	
<i>Aurinia saxatilis</i> (L.) Desv.	Brassicaceae	Felsen-Steinkraut	
<i>Begonia</i> hybrid	Begoniaceae	Knollen-Begonie	
<i>Begonia semperflorens</i> Link et Otto hybrid	Begoniaceae	Begonie, Wachs, Eis-Schiefblatt	
<i>Bellis perennis</i> L.	Asteraceae	Gänseblümchen	Munatlan
<i>Berberis thunbergii</i> DC.	Berberidaceae	Berberitze	
<i>Bergenia</i> hybrid	Saxifragaceae	Bergenie	Sauplotschn
<i>Beta vulgaris</i> convar. <i>cicla</i> var. <i>cicla</i> (L.) Alef.		Blatt-Mangold	
<i>Beta vulgaris</i> var. <i>rapacea</i> K. Koch		Runkeln, Futterrübe,	
<i>Beta vulgaris</i> var. <i>vulgaris</i> L.		Rhonen, Rote Rübe,	Rhunlan, Rhun
<i>Borago officinalis</i> L.	Boraginaceae	Boretsch	

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<i>Brassica napus</i> ssp. <i>rapifera</i> Metzg.	Brassicaceae	Steck-Rübe, Wrucken, Kohlrüben II, Tuschn	Kehl, Tuschn, Kuiruibn
<i>Brassica oleracea</i> var. <i>botrytis</i> (L.) Alef.	Brassicaceae	Karfiol, Blumenkohl	
<i>Brassica oleracea</i> var. <i>capitata alba</i> (L.) Alef.	Brassicaceae	Weiß-Kraut	Kabis, Kobis, Bauernkraut
<i>Brassica oleracea</i> var. <i>capitata rubra</i> (L.) Alef.	Brassicaceae	Rot-Kraut, Blaukraut	Kabis
<i>Brassica oleracea</i> var. <i>gemmifera</i> DC.	Brassicaceae	Sprossen-Kohl, Rosenkohl	
<i>Brassica oleracea</i> var. <i>gongylodes</i> L.	Brassicaceae	Kohlrabi, Kohlrüben I	
<i>Brassica oleracea</i> var. <i>italica</i> Plenck	Brassicaceae	Brokkoli	
<i>Brassica oleracea</i> var. <i>sabauda</i> L.	Brassicaceae	Gemüse-Kohl, Wirsing, Welschkohl	
<i>Brassica pekinensis</i> (Lour.) Rupr.	Brassicaceae	China-Kohl	
<i>Brassica rapa</i> ssp. <i>rapa</i> L.	Brassicaceae	Stoppel-Rübe, Wasser-Rübe, Herbst-Rübe	Soachruibn, Herbischtruibn, Wossoruibn, Gratscharuibn, Ruibn
<i>Brunnera macrophylla</i> (Adams) Johnst.	Boraginaceae	Kaukasusvergißmeinnicht	
<i>Buddleja davidii</i> Franch.	Buddlejaceae	Sommerflieder	
<i>Bunium bulbocastanum</i> L.	Apiaceae	Erdkastanie, Knollenkümmel	
<i>Buxus sempervirens</i> var. <i>sempervirens</i> L.	Buxaceae	Buchsbaum	
<i>Calendula incana</i> ssp. <i>maderensis</i>	Asteraceae	Madeira-Ringelblume	
<i>Calendula officinalis</i> L.	Asteraceae	Ringelblume, Ringelrosen, Gartenringelblume	Stinkanndalen
<i>Callistephus chinensis</i> (L.) Nees	Asteraceae	Garten-Aster Sommeraster	
<i>Camelina sativa</i> (L.) Crantz	Brassicaceae	Saat-Leindotter	
<i>Campanula carpatica</i> var. <i>carpatica</i> Jacq.	Campanulaceae	Karpaten-Glockenblume	
<i>Campanula cervicaria</i> L.	Campanulaceae	Borsten-Glockenblume	
<i>Campanula cespitosa</i> Scop.	Campanulaceae	Rasen-Glockenblume	
<i>Campanula glomerata</i> L.	Campanulaceae	Knäuel-Glockenblume	
<i>Campanula latifolia</i> L.	Campanulaceae	Breitblättrige-Glockenblume	
<i>Campanula medium</i> L.	Campanulaceae	Marien-Glockenblume, Garten-Glockenblume	
<i>Campanula patula</i> ssp. <i>patula</i> L.	Campanulaceae	Wiesenglockenblume	
<i>Campanula persicifolia</i> ssp. <i>sessiliflora</i> (K.Koch) Velen.	Campanulaceae	Pfirsichblättrige-Glockenblume, Wald-Glockenblume	

<i>Campanula poscharskyana</i> Degen	Campanulaceae	Glockenblume	
<i>Campanula rapunculoides</i> L.	Campanulaceae	Acker-Glockenblume, Rapunzel-Glockenblume	
<i>Campanula scheuchzeri</i> Vill.	Campanulaceae	Scheuchzer-Glockenblume	
<i>Campanula trachelium</i> L.	Campanulaceae	Nesselblättrige-Glockenblume	
<i>Cannabis sativa</i> ssp. <i>sativa</i> L.	Cannabaceae	Hanf	
<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i> (L.) Medik.	Brassicaceae	Hirtentäschel, Gewöhnliches	
<i>Capsicum annuum</i> L.	Solanaceae	Paprika, Pfefferoni	
<i>Carpinus betulus</i> L.	Betulaceae	Hain-Buche	
<i>Carthamus tinctorius</i> L.	Asteraceae	Färberdistel, Saflor	
<i>Carum carvi</i> L.	Apiaceae	Kümmel	
<i>Centaurea cyanus</i> L.	Asteraceae	Kornblume	Roggebluimen
<i>Centaurea montana</i> L.	Asteraceae	Berg-Flockenblume	
<i>Centaurea scabiosa</i> L.	Asteraceae	Skabiosen-Flockenblume	
<i>Cerastium tomentosum</i> var. <i>columnae</i> (Ten.) Arcang.	Caryophyllaceae	Hornkraut, Filziges	
<i>Chamaemelum nobile</i> (L.) All.	Asteraceae	Römische-Kamille	
<i>Cheiranthus cheiri</i> L.	Brassicaceae	Goldlack	
<i>Chelidonium majus</i> L.	Papaveraceae	Schöllkraut	Warzenkraut
<i>Chenopodium bonus-henricus</i> L.		Guter Heinrich	
<i>Choenomeles japonica</i> (Thunb.) Lindl. ex Spach.	Rosaceae	Japanische Quitte	Dornbusch, brennender Dornbusch
<i>Chrysanthemum carinatum</i> Schousb.	Asteraceae	Kiel-Wucherblume	
<i>Chrysanthemum coronarium</i> L.	Asteraceae	Goldblume	
<i>Chrysanthemum segetum</i> L.	Asteraceae	Acker-Wucherblume	
<i>Cichorium endivia</i> var. <i>crispum</i> Lam.	Asteraceae	Endivie, Winter-Krause	
<i>Cichorium endivia</i> var. <i>latifolium</i> Lam.	Asteraceae	Breitblättrige-Endivie, Winterendivie	
<i>Cichorium intybus</i> var. <i>foliosum</i> Hegi	Asteraceae	Zuckerhut, Chicoree, Radicchio,	
<i>Clarkia amoena</i> ssp. <i>lindleyi</i> (Douglas) F.H. Lewis et M. E. Lewis	Onagraceae	Sommerazalee, Atlasblume, Godetie	
<i>Clematis</i> hybrid	Ranunculaceae	Clematis	
<i>Clivia miniata</i> (Lindl.) Bosse	Amaryllidaceae	Clivie	
<i>Cochlearia officinalis</i> L.	Brassicaceae	Löffelkraut	
<i>Consolida ajacis</i> (L.) Schur	Ranunculaceae	Garten-Rittersporn	
<i>Consolida regalis</i> S.F. Gray	Ranunculaceae	Einjähriger-Rittersporn, Acker-Rittersporn, Sommer-Rittersporn	

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<i>Convallaria majalis</i> L.	Liliaceae	Maiglöckchen	Maiglegglan
<i>Convolvulus tricolor</i> L.	Convolvulaceae	Pracht-Winde	
<i>Conyza canadensis</i> (L.) Cronq.	Asteraceae	Berufkraut, Kanadisches	
<i>Coreopsis grandiflora</i> T. Hogg ex Sweet	Asteraceae	Schönauge, Mädchenauge	
<i>Coreopsis lanceolata</i> L.	Asteraceae	Schönauge, Mädchenauge	
<i>Coreopsis tinctoria</i> Nutt.	Asteraceae	Schöngesicht	
<i>Coriandrum sativum</i> L.	Apiaceae	Koriander	
<i>Cornus alba</i> L.	Cornaceae	Hartriegel	
<i>Cornus sericea</i> L.	Cornaceae	Hartriegel, Gelbholziger	
<i>Corydalis lutea</i> (L.) DC.	Papaveraceae	Lerchensporn, Gelber	
<i>Corylus avellana</i> var. <i>avellana</i> L.	Betulaceae	Haselnuß	
<i>Cosmos bipinnatus</i> Cav.	Asteraceae	Schmuckkörbchen, Cosmee, Schmuckblume	
<i>Cotoneaster</i> sp.	Rosaceae	Cotoneaster, Zwerg- Mispelstrauch	
<i>Crepis rubra</i> L.	Asteraceae		
<i>Crocsmia x crocosmiiflora</i> Burbridge et Dean	Iridaceae	Montbretie	
<i>Crocus</i> sp.	Iridaceae	Krokus	Mengelstoanlan
<i>Cucumis sativus</i> L.	Cucurbitaceae	Gurke	
<i>Cucurbita pepo</i> L.	Cucurbitaceae	Garten-Kürbis	
<i>Cucurbita pepo</i> convar. <i>giromontiina</i> Duch	Cucurbitaceae	Zucchini	
<i>Cucurbita pepo</i> var. <i>ovifera</i> (L.) Alef.	Cucurbitaceae	Zier-Kürbis	
<i>Cuminum cyminum</i> L.	Apiaceae	Kreuzkümmel	
<i>Cyclamen purpurascens</i> Mill.	Primulaceae	Alpenveilchen	
<i>Cymbalaria muralis</i> P. Gäertner., Meyer et Scherb.		Zimbelkraut	
<i>Cystopteris fragilis</i> (L.) Bernh.	Athyriaceae	Blasenfarn	
<i>Cytisus purpureus</i> Scop.	Fabaceae	Roter-Ginster, Rosenginster, Roter Geißklee	
<i>Cytisus scoparius</i> (L.) Link	Fabaceae	Besen-Ginster	
<i>Dahlia</i> hybrid	Asteraceae	Garten-Dahlie, Georgine	Gorginen, Gorgin
<i>Datura stramonium</i> L.	Solanaceae	Weißer-Stechapfel, Gemeiner-Stechapfel	
<i>Datura suaveolens</i> Humb. et Bonpl. ex Willd.	Solanaceae	Engelstrompete	
<i>Daucus carota</i> ssp. <i>sativus</i> (Hoffm.) Schübl. et G. Martens	Apiaceae	Karotte, Gelbe Möhre, Gartenmöhre, Mohrrübe	Merlan, gele Ruibn
<i>Delphinium</i> hybrid	Ranunculaceae	Garten-Rittersporn	
<i>Dendranthema x grandiflorum</i> (Ramat.) Kitam. hybrid	Asteraceae	Gärtner-Chrysanthemen, Herbst- Winteraster	Ollerheiligenbische - bluimen, Herbsttreasi, Oktoberroase,

<i>Dendranthema x grandiflorum</i> (Ramat.) Kitam. hybrid 1	Asteraceae	Sommer-Chrysantheme	
<i>Deutzia gracilis</i> Sieb. et Zucc.	Saxifragaceae	Deutzie, Niedrige, Maiblumenstrauch	
<i>Deutzia</i> hybrid	Saxifragaceae	Maiblumenstrauch	
<i>Dianthus barbatus</i> L.	Caryophyllaceae	Bart-Nelke	Bergnagl, Firwittsnagilan, Stoannagl, brennende Liebe, Mohdabischl, Juden- Zigeinanagilan, Buschnagilan,
<i>Dianthus caryophyllus</i> L.	Caryophyllaceae	Garten-Nelke, Landnelke	Nagilan
<i>Dianthus chinensis</i> L.	Caryophyllaceae	Chineser-Nelken, Kaiser-Nelken, Hedewigs-Nelken	Nagile, Stoannagile
<i>Dianthus deltoides</i> L.	Caryophyllaceae	Heide-Nelke	Kuidrecknagilan, Nagilan
<i>Dianthus gratianopolitanus</i> Vill.	Caryophyllaceae	Nelke, Pfingst	
<i>Dianthus plumarius</i> L.	Caryophyllaceae	Nelke, Feder	Bauernnagilan
<i>Dicentra eximia</i> (Ker-Gawl.) Torr.	Papaveraceae	Farn-Herzblume	
<i>Dicentra spectabilis</i> (L.) Lem.	Papaveraceae	Herzstaude, Tränendes Herz,	Brennendes Herz
<i>Digitalis purpurea</i> L.		Roter-Fingerhut, Garten-Fingerhut	
<i>Dimorphotheca sinuata</i> DC	Asteraceae	Kap-Ringelblume, Kapkörbchen	
<i>Dipsacus sylvestris</i> Huds.	Dipsacaceae	Wilde-Karde	
<i>Doronicum orientale</i> Hoffm.	Asteraceae	Kaukasische-Gemswurz, Frühlingsmargerite	Frühlingsmargrite, Goaßbliamlan, Ochsnauge
<i>Dorotheanthus bellidiformis</i> (Burm. f.) N.E. Br.	Aizoaceae	Mittagsblume	
<i>Dracaena marginata</i> Lam.	Agavaceae		
<i>Dracocephalum moldavica</i> L.	Lamiaceae	Drachenkopf	
<i>Dryopteris dilatata</i> (Hoffm.) A. Gray	Aspidiaceae	Dunkler-Wurmfarn	
<i>Dryopteris filix-mas</i> (L.) Schott	Aspidiaceae	Wurm-Farn	
<i>Echinacea purpurea</i> (L.) Moench	Asteraceae	Purpurroter-Sonnenhut	
<i>Echinops bannaticus</i> Rochel ex Schrad.	Asteraceae	Blaukugeldistel	
<i>Echium plantagineum</i> L.	Boraginaceae	Natternkopf	
<i>Epilobium angustifolium</i> L.	Onagraceae	Schmalblatt-Weidenröschen	
<i>Epilobium ciliatum</i> Raf.	Onagraceae	Weidenröschen, Drüsen, Amerikanisches	
<i>Epilobium montanum</i> L.	Onagraceae	Berg-Weidenröschen	
<i>Erica</i> hybrid	Ericaceae	Erika, Glockenheide	
<i>Erigeron</i> hybrid	Asteraceae	Feinstrahl-Aster	
<i>Eruca sativa</i> ssp. <i>sativa</i> Mill.	Brassicaceae	Rucola, Rauke, Örauke	

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<i>Eryngium alpinum</i> L.	Apiaceae	Alpen-Mannstreu, Alpendistel, Blaue Distel	
<i>Eryngium planum</i> L.	Brassicaceae	Flachblatt-Mannstreu	
<i>Eschscholzia californica</i> Cham.	Papaveraceae	Kalifornischer Mohn, Schlafmützchen,	
<i>Euonymus europaea</i> L.	Celastraceae	Pfaffenhütchen	
<i>Euphorbia amygdaloides</i> L.	Euphorbiaceae	Mandelblättrige-Wolfsmilch	
<i>Euphorbia polychroma</i> Kerner	Euphorbiaceae	Gold-Wolfsmilch	
<i>Euphorbia pulcherrima</i> Willd. ex Klotzsch	Euphorbiaceae	Weihnachtsstern	
<i>Fagus sylvatica</i> ssp. <i>sylvatica</i> L.	Fagaceae	Rotbuche	
<i>Fallopia baldschuanica</i> (Regel) Holub	Polygonaceae	Silberregen	
<i>Filipendula ulmaria</i> (L.) Maxim.	Rosaceae	Mädesüß	
<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i> Mill.	Apiaceae	Fenchel	
<i>Forsythia x intermedia</i> Zabel	Oleaceae	Forsythie, Goldglöckchen	
<i>Fragaria vesca</i> f. <i>semperflorens</i> (Ser.) Staudt	Rosaceae	Monats-Erdbeere	
<i>Fragaria vesca</i> var. <i>vesca</i> L.	Rosaceae	Wald-Erdbeere	
<i>Fragaria x ananassa</i> (Duch.) Guédès	Rosaceae	Garten-Erdbeere, Ananas-Erdbeere	Roamba, Eaba
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> L.	Oleaceae	Esche	
<i>Freesia</i> hybrid	Iridaceae	Freesie	
<i>Fritillaria imperialis</i> L.	Liliaceae	Kaiserkrone	Stinkende Lilien
<i>Fuchsia</i> hybrid	Onagraceae	Garten-Fuchsie	
<i>Gaillardia aristata</i> Pursh	Asteraceae	Kokardenblume	
<i>Gaillardia</i> hybrid	Asteraceae	Kokardenblume	
<i>Galanthus elwesii</i> Hook.	Amaryllidaceae	Schneeglöckchen, Breite Blätter	Schneaglegglan
<i>Galanthus nivalis</i> L.	Liliaceae	Schneeglöckchen, Gewöhnliches	
<i>Galium odoratum</i> (L.) Scop.	Rubiaceae	Waldmeister	
<i>Gazania</i> hybrid	Asteraceae	Mittagsgold, Gazanie	
<i>Gentiana asclepiadea</i> L.	Gentianaceae	Schwalbenschwanz-Enzian	
<i>Gentiana lutea</i> L.	Gentianaceae	Gelber-Enzian	
<i>Gentiana septemfida</i> var. <i>lagodechiana</i> Kusn.	Gentianaceae	Sommer-Enzian	
<i>Gentiana verna</i> L.	Gentianaceae	Schusternagl, Frühlingsenzian	Schuischtanagilan
<i>Geranium</i> sp.	Geraniaceae	Storchschnabel	
<i>Geum</i> hybrid	Rosaceae	Rote-Nelkenwurz, Petersbart	Kinigeigl
<i>Gilia capitata</i> Sims	Polemoniaceae	Sperrkraut	
<i>Gladiolus</i> hybrid	Iridaceae	Gladiolen	

<i>Glechoma hederacea</i> L.	Lamiaceae	Gundelrebe, Gundermann	
<i>Goniolimon tataricum</i> (L.) Boiss.	Plumbaginaceae	Strandflieder	
<i>Gypsophila elegans</i> M.B.	Caryophyllaceae	Einjähriges-Schleierkraut	
<i>Gypsophila paniculata</i> L.	Caryophyllaceae	Garten-Schleierkraut, Riesen-Schleierkraut, Frauenscheier	
<i>Gypsophila repens</i> L.	Caryophyllaceae	Teppich-Schleierkraut, Kriechendes Gipskraut	
<i>Hedera helix</i> ssp. <i>helix</i> L.	Araliaceae	Efeu	
<i>Helenium</i> hybrid	Asteraceae	Herbst-Sonnenbraut	gelbe Stearne
<i>Helianthemum</i> hybrid	Cistaceae	Sonnenröschen	
<i>Helianthus annuus</i> L.	Asteraceae	Einjährige-Sonnenblume	
<i>Helianthus debilis</i> ssp. <i>debilis</i> (Torr. et A. Gray) Heiser	Asteraceae	Mehrblütige-Sonnenblume	
<i>Helianthus rigidus</i> (Cass.) Desf.	Asteraceae	Mehrjährige-Sonnenblume	
<i>Helianthus tuberosus</i> L.	Asteraceae	Topinampur, Erdbirne	
<i>Helichrysum bracteatum</i> (Vent.) Andr.	Asteraceae	Garten-Strohblume	Stroareaslan, Stroabliamlan
<i>Helichrysum italicum</i> (Roth) G. Don. f.	Asteraceae	Currykraut	
<i>Heliopsis helianthoides</i> var. <i>scabra</i> (Dun.) Fern.	Asteraceae	Sonnenauge	
<i>Helipterum manglesii</i> F. Muell.	Asteraceae	Mangles-Sonnenflügel	
<i>Helipterum roseum</i> (Hook.) Benth.	Asteraceae	Rosen-Sonnenflügel	
<i>Helleborus niger</i> ssp. <i>niger</i> L.	Ranunculaceae	Christrose, Schwarze Nieswurz, Schneerose	
<i>Helleborus</i> hybrid	Ranunculaceae	Christrose, Schneerose	
<i>Hemerocallis</i> hybrid	Liliaceae	Taglilie	
<i>Hepatica nobilis</i> Gars.	Ranunculaceae	Leberblümchen	
<i>Hesperis matronalis</i> L.	Brassicaceae	Nachtviole, Gewöhnliche	
<i>Heuchera</i> hybrid	Saxifragaceae	Purpurglöckchen	roate Glögglan
<i>Hieracium aurantiacum</i> L.	Asteraceae	Orangerotes-Habichtskraut	Lattich
<i>Hippophae rhamnoides</i> L.	Elaeagnaceae	Sanddorn	
<i>Hosta</i> hybrid	Liliaceae	Funkie, Herzlilie	
<i>Humulus lupulus</i> L.	Cannabaceae	Hopfen, Gemeiner	
<i>Hyacinthoides hispanica</i> (Miller) Rothm.	Liliaceae	Glockenblau stern, Hasenglöckchen	
<i>Hyacinthus orientalis</i> L.	Liliaceae	Garten-Hyazinthe	
<i>Hydrangea macrophylla</i> (Thunb. ex Murr.) Ser.	Saxifragaceae	Hortensie, Zimmerhortensie	
<i>Hydrangea paniculata</i> Sieb.	Saxifragaceae	Garten-Hortensie	
<i>Hymenocallis amancaes</i> (Ruiz et Pav.) Nichols.	Amaryllidaceae	Trompetenspinne, Schönhäutchen	
<i>Hymenostemma paludosum</i> (Poir.) Pomel	Asteraceae	Zwerg-Margerite	

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<i>Hypericum perforatum</i> L.	Hypericaceae	Johanniskraut	
<i>Hyssopus officinalis</i> ssp. <i>officinalis</i> L.	Lamiaceae	Ysop	
<i>Iberis amara</i> L.	Brassicaceae	Schleifenblume, Bittere	
<i>Iberis sempervirens</i> L.	Brassicaceae	Schleifenblume, Immergrüne	
<i>Iberis umbellata</i> L.	Brassicaceae	Schleifenblume, Doldige	Schworzwoldmädl
<i>Impatiens glandulifera</i> Royle	Balsaminaceae	Springkraut	Tabakblüte
<i>Impatiens walleriana</i> Hook.	Balsaminaceae	Fleißiges Lieschen, Balsamine	
<i>Inula helenium</i> L.	Asteraceae	Alant	
<i>Ipomoea tricolor</i> Cav.	Convolvulaceae	Prunk-Winde	
<i>Iris germanica</i> var. <i>germanica</i> L.	Iridaceae	Garten-Schwertlilie, Bart-Iris Gruppe	Aloisisbischle
<i>Iris pseudacorus</i> L.	Iridaceae	Schwertlilie, Sumpf	
<i>Iris sibirica</i> L.	Iridaceae	Schwertlilie, Sibirische	
<i>Iris hollandica</i> Hort. hybrid	Iridaceae	Schwertlilie Hybriden, Iris	
<i>Iris pumila</i> L. hybrid	Iridaceae	Zwerg-Schwertlilie	
<i>Jovibarba hirta</i> (L.) Opiz	Crassulaceae	Donarsbart, Kurzhaar	
<i>Juniperus communis</i> ssp. <i>communis</i> L.	Cupressaceae	Wacholder, Kranewitt	Kranewitt
<i>Kerria japonica</i> (L.) DC.	Rosaceae	Ranunkelstrauch, Kerrie, Goldröschen,	
<i>Kniphofia</i> hybrid	Liliaceae	Fackellilie	
<i>Laburnum anagyroides</i> Medik.	Fabaceae	Goldregen, Gewöhnlicher	
<i>Lactuca sativa</i> var. <i>capitata</i> L.	Asteraceae	Salat, Kopf-	
<i>Lactuca sativa</i> var. <i>crispa</i> L.	Asteraceae	Salat, Pflück- und Schnitt, Blattsalat	
<i>Lactuca sativa</i> var. <i>longifolia</i> Lam.	Asteraceae	Sommer-Endivie, Römischer-Endivie, Schnitt- Endivie, Koch-Salat	
<i>Lamiastrum argentatum</i> (Smejkal) Sojak	Lamiaceae	Silber-Goldnessel	
<i>Lamium album</i> L.	Lamiaceae	Weiß-Taubnessel	
<i>Lamium maculatum</i> L.	Lamiaceae	Gefleckte-Taubnessel	
<i>Lathyrus odoratus</i> L.	Fabaceae	Garten-Wicke, Wohlriechende	
<i>Lavandula angustifolia</i> ssp. <i>angustifolia</i> Mill.	Lamiaceae	Lavendel, Echter	
<i>Lavandula latifolia</i> Medik.	Lamiaceae	Lavendel, Großer Speik	
<i>Lavatera trimestris</i> L.	Malvaceae	Garten-Malve, Becher-Malve	
<i>Leontopodium alpinum</i> ssp. <i>alpinum</i> Cass.	Asteraceae	Edelweiß	
<i>Leonurus cardiaca</i> L.	Lamiaceae	Herzgespann	
<i>Lepidium sativum</i> L.	Brassicaceae	Garten-Kresse	
<i>Leptospermum</i> hybrid	Myrtaceae		

<i>Leucanthemella serotina</i> (L.) Tzvelev	Asteraceae	Margerite, Oktober-	
<i>Leucanthemum irtutianum</i> (Turez.) DC.	Asteraceae	Fettwiesen-Margerite, Gewöhnliche-Margerite	Ontlaßgietschn
<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i> (Lam.) DC.	Asteraceae	Wiesen-Margerite	
<i>Leucanthemum maximum</i> (Raymond) DC. hybrid	Asteraceae	Garten-Margerite	
<i>Leucojum vernum</i> L.	Amaryllidaceae	Märzenbecher	
<i>Levisticum officinale</i> W.D.J. Koch	Apiaceae	Liebstöckl, Maggikraut	Lustock, Luschkraut, Luschtik, Lotterkraut
<i>Lewisia</i> hybrid	Portulacaceae	Porzellanröschen	
<i>Liatris spicata</i> (L.) Willd.	Asteraceae	Prachtscharte	
<i>Ligularia przewalskii</i> (Maxim.) Diels	Asteraceae	Greiskraut	
<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i> L.	Oleaceae	Liguster	
<i>Lilium bulbiferum</i> ssp. <i>bulbiferum</i> L.	Liliaceae	Feuer-Lilie	Golge, Ockoraose, Feuerbrond
<i>Lilium bulbiferum</i> ssp. <i>croceum</i> (Chaix) Pers.	Liliaceae	Krokus-Feuer-Lilie	
<i>Lilium candidum</i> L.	Liliaceae	Weiß-Lilie, Madonnen-Lilie	
<i>Lilium lancifolium</i> Thunb.	Liliaceae	Tiger-Lilie	
<i>Lilium martagon</i> L.	Liliaceae	Türkenbund-Lilie	
<i>Lilium</i> hybrid	Liliaceae	Lilie, Hybriden	Tondoraosn
<i>Limonium latifolium</i> (Sm.) O. Kuntze	Plumbaginaceae	Strandflieder, Statice, Meerlavendel	
<i>Limonium sinuatum</i> (L.) Mill.	Plumbaginaceae	Strandflieder, Einjähriger, Statice	Stralitzn
<i>Linaria maroccana</i> Hook.		Leinkraut	
<i>Linum grandiflorum</i> Desf.	Linaceae	Lein, Blutroter	
<i>Linum perenne</i> ssp. <i>alpinum</i> (Jacp.) Ockendon	Linaceae	Alpen-Lein	
<i>Linum usitatissimum</i> L.	Linaceae	Saat-Lein	
<i>Lobelia erinus</i> L.	Campanulaceae	Lobelia, Männertreu	
<i>Lobularia maritima</i> (L.) Desv.	Brassicaceae	Alyssum, Duftsteinrich	
<i>Lonicera caprifolium</i> L.	Caprifoliaceae	Jelängerjelieber	
<i>Lonicera x tellmanniana</i> Magyar ex Späth	Caprifoliaceae	Geißblatt	
<i>Lunaria annua</i> L.	Brassicaceae	Garten-Judaspfennig, Silberblatt,	Tola
<i>Lupinus polyphyllus</i> Lindl.	Fabaceae	Stauden-Lupine	
<i>Lychnis chalconica</i> L.	Caryophyllaceae	Brennende Liebe	
<i>Lychnis coronaria</i> (L.) Desr.	Caryophyllaceae	Kranzlicht-Nelke, Vexiernelke	
<i>Lychnis viscaria</i> ssp. <i>viscaria</i> L.	Caryophyllaceae	Gewöhnliche Pech-Nelke	Pechnagl

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<i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i> var. <i>esculentum</i> Mill.	Solanaceae	Tomaten, Paradeiser	
<i>Lysimachia punctata</i> L.	Primulaceae	Drüsiger-Gilbweiderich, Tüpfelstern	Felberich, gelbe Stearnlan
<i>Lythrum salicaria</i> L.	Lythraceae	Blutweiderich, Gewöhnlicher	
<i>Mahonia aquifolium</i> (Pursh) Nutt.	Berberidaceae	Mahonie, Stechlaub	Stechlaab
<i>Malus domestica</i> Borkh.	Rosaceae	Kultur-Apfel	
<i>Malus x purpurea</i> (Barbier) Rehd.	Rosaceae	Zier-Apfel	
<i>Malva alcea</i> L.	Malvaceae	Rosen-Malve, Sigmarskraut	
<i>Malva moschata</i> L.	Malvaceae	Moschus-Malve	Jungfräulein
<i>Malva neglecta</i> Wallr.	Malvaceae	Weg-Malve, kleine, gewöhnliche	Kaaspappilan, Papilaskraut
<i>Malva sylvestris</i> ssp. <i>mauritiana</i> L.	Malvaceae	Mauretanische- Malve, Algiermalve	
<i>Marrubium vulgare</i> L.	Lamiaceae	Andorn, Marienessel	
<i>Matricaria perforata</i> Merat	Asteraceae	Kamille, Ruderal- Geruchlose	
<i>Matricaria recutita</i> (L.) Rauschert	Asteraceae	Kamille, Echte	
<i>Matthiola incana</i> (L.) R. Br.	Brassicaceae	Levkoje	
<i>Melissa officinalis</i> L.	Lamiaceae	Melisse, Zitronenmelisse	
<i>Mentha arvensis</i> ssp. <i>arvensis</i> L.	Lamiaceae	Acker-Minze	
<i>Mentha longifolia</i> (L.) L.	Lamiaceae	Roß-Minze	
<i>Mentha pulegium</i> L.	Lamiaceae	Polei-Minze	
<i>Mentha spicata</i> L.	Lamiaceae	Grüne-Minze, Ährenminze,	
<i>Mentha spicata</i> var. <i>crispa</i> (Benth.) Danert.	Lamiaceae	Grüne-Krause-Minze	
<i>Mentha suaveolens</i> Ehrh.	Lamiaceae	Rundblättrige-Minze, Apfelminze	
<i>Mentha suaveolens</i> var. <i>crispa</i>	Lamiaceae	Minze, Krause	
<i>Mentha x gentilis</i> L.	Lamiaceae	Edel-Minze, Kärntner Nudel-Minze	braune Minze
<i>Mentha x piperita</i> var. <i>piperita</i> L.	Lamiaceae	Echte Pfeffer-Minze	
<i>Mentha x verticillata</i> L.	Lamiaceae	Quirl-Minze	
<i>Mimulus guttatus</i> Fisch. ex DC.		Gauklerblume	
<i>Mirabilis jalapa</i> L.	Nyctaginaceae	Wunderblume	
<i>Moluccella laevis</i> L.	Lamiaceae	Muschelblume	
<i>Monarda hybrid</i>	Lamiaceae	Gold-Melisse, Indianernessel	Bienenbalsam
<i>Monstera deliciosa</i> Liebm.	Araceae	Fensterblatt	
<i>Muscari botryoides</i> var. <i>botryoides</i> (L.) Mill. emed. DC.	Liliaceae	Traubenhyazinthe, Straußhyazinthe	

<i>Myosotis decumbens</i> ssp. <i>decumbens</i> Hort.	Boraginaceae	Vergißmeinnicht	
<i>Myosotis sylvatica</i> Ehrh. ex Hoffm.	Boraginaceae	Wald-Vergißmeinnicht, Garten-Vergißmeinnicht	
<i>Narcissus poeticus</i> ssp. <i>poeticus</i> L.	Amaryllidaceae	Weiß-Narzisse, Dichternarzissen	Maireaslan
<i>Narcissus pseudonarcissus</i> ssp. <i>pseudonarcissus</i> L.	Amaryllidaceae	Gelbe-Narzisse, Trompeten, Osterglocken	Oaschtogloggn
<i>Narcissus hybrid</i>	Amaryllidaceae	Narzissen	
<i>Nemophila maculata</i> Benth. ex Lindl.			
<i>Nepeta cataria</i> var. <i>citriodora</i> L.	Lamiaceae	Zitronen-Melisse, Katzenminze	
<i>Nepeta grandiflora</i> M.Bieb.	Lamiaceae	Katzen-Minze	
<i>Nigella damascena</i> L.	Ranunculaceae	Jungfer im Grünen, Schwarzkümmel	Gretl in der Staudn, blaue Stearnlan
<i>Ocimum basilicum</i> L.	Lamiaceae	Basilikum	
<i>Oenothera fruticosa</i> L.	Onagraceae	Nachtkerze	
<i>Omphalodes verna</i> Moench	Boraginaceae	Großes-Vergißmeinnicht, Gedenkemein	
<i>Onopordum acanthium</i> L.	Asteraceae	Esels-Distel	
<i>Origanum creticum</i> L.	Lamiaceae	Oregano, Kretischer	
<i>Origanum majorana</i> L.	Lamiaceae	Majoran	
<i>Origanum vulgare</i> ssp. <i>prismaticum</i> (Gand.) Arcang.	Lamiaceae	Winter-Majoran	
<i>Origanum vulgare</i> ssp. <i>vulgare</i> L.	Lamiaceae	Oregano, Dost, wilder Majoran	Wohlgemut
<i>Ornithogalum umbellatum</i> L.	Liliaceae	Dolden-Milchstern, Stern von Betlehem	
<i>Oxalis tetraphylla</i> Cav.	Oxalidaceae	Glücks-Sauerklee	
<i>Paeonia officinalis</i> ssp. <i>officinalis</i> L. emend. Willd.	Paeoniaceae	Pfingstrose, Bauerngarten	Póppel, Tonnignroase, Antoniusroase,
<i>Paeonia lactiflora</i> Pallas hybrid	Paeoniaceae	Edel-Pfingstrose, Chinesische-Pfingstrose	liachte Tonnignroase
<i>Papaver nudicaule</i> ssp. <i>nudicaule</i> L.	Papaveraceae	Island-Mohn, Tiroler Frühlingsblume	Ziermoge
<i>Papaver orientale</i> L.	Papaveraceae	Türkischer-Mohn	Mohngugga
<i>Papaver rhoeas</i> L.	Papaveraceae	Klatsch-Mohn	
<i>Papaver somniferum</i> ssp. <i>somniferum</i> L.	Papaveraceae	Schlaf-Mohn	Mogn, Guggl
<i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i> (L.) Planch.	Vitaceae	Wilder-Wein	
<i>Pastinaca sativa</i> L.	Apiaceae	Pastinak	
<i>Pelargonium hybrid</i>	Geraniaceae	Geranie, Pelargonie, Edelpelargonie	Gran
<i>Penstemon hybrid</i>		Bartfaden	

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<i>Petroselinum crispum</i> convar. <i>crispum</i> (Mill.) Nam. ex A.W. Hill	Apiaceae	Blatt-Petersilie, Gartenpetersilie	
<i>Petroselinum crispum</i> convar. <i>radicosum</i> (Alef.) Danert	Apiaceae	Knollen-Petersilie, Wurzel-Petersilie	
<i>Petunia</i> hybrid	Solanaceae	Petunie	
<i>Phacelia tanacetifolia</i> Benth.		Büschelschön	
<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i> var. <i>picta</i> L.	Poaceae	Gestreiftes-Rohrglanzgras, Bandgras	
<i>Phaseolus coccineus</i> L.	Fabaceae	Feuer-Bohne, Prunkbohne	
<i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i> ssp. <i>vulgaris</i> var. <i>nanus</i> (L.) Aschers.	Fabaceae	Busch-Bohne, Fisole	Strangilan
<i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i> ssp. <i>vulgaris</i> var. <i>vulgaris</i> L.	Fabaceae	Stangen-Bohne, Fisole	
<i>Philadelphus coronarius</i> L.		Falscher-Jasmin, Pfeifenstrauch	
<i>Phlox divaricata</i> ssp. <i>divaricata</i> L.	Polemoniaceae	Phlox	blaue Sternlan, blaue Bliamlan
<i>Phlox drummondii</i> Hook.	Polemoniaceae	Einjahrs-Phlox, Flammenblume	
<i>Phlox paniculata</i> L.	Polemoniaceae	Stauden-Phlox	Flux
<i>Phlox subulata</i> L.	Polemoniaceae	Polster-Phlox	
<i>Physalis alkekengi</i> var. <i>franchetii</i> (Mast.) Mak.	Solanaceae	Juden-Lampionblume, Blasen-kirsche,	Laternlan
<i>Physostegia virginiana</i> (L.) Benth.	Lamiaceae	Gelenkblume	
<i>Picea abies</i> (L.) Karst.	Pinaceae	Fichte	
<i>Picea pungens</i> Engelm.	Pinaceae	Stech-Fichte	
<i>Pinus cembra</i> L.	Pinaceae	Zirbe, Zirbelkiefer	
<i>Pinus mugo</i> Turra	Pinaceae	Latsche	
<i>Pinus sylvestris</i> L.	Pinaceae	Kiefer, Rotföhre	
<i>Pisum sativum</i> ssp. <i>sativum</i> L.	Fabaceae	Erbse	Orbase
<i>Plantago coronopus</i> L.	Plantaginaceae	Hirschhorn-Wegerich, Geweih-Wegerich	
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i> L.	Plantaginaceae	Spitz-Wegerich	
<i>Plantago major</i> L.	Plantaginaceae	Breit-Wegerich	
<i>Plantago psyllium</i> L.	Plantaginaceae	Wegerich, Flohsame,	
<i>Polemonium caeruleum</i> var. <i>caeruleum</i> L.	Polemoniaceae	Himmels-Leiter, Jakobs-Leiter, Sperrkraut	Jakobsleiter, Josefsblumen
<i>Polygonum affine</i> D. Don	Polygonaceae	Knöterich	
<i>Polygonum persicaria</i> L.	Polygonaceae		
<i>Polystichum aculeatum</i> (Sw.) Schott	Aspidiaceae	Schild-Farn	
<i>Portulaca oleracea</i> ssp. <i>sativa</i> (Haw.) Celak.	Portulacaceae	Portulak	
<i>Potentilla atrosanguinea</i> Lodd. ex D. Don	Rosaceae	Rotfingerkraut	

<i>Potentilla fruticosa</i> L.	Rosaceae	Fingerkrautstrauch	
<i>Primula auricula</i> ssp. <i>auricula</i> L.	Primulaceae	Alpen-Aurikel, Platenigl, Speik	
<i>Primula denticulata</i> Sm.	Primulaceae	Primel, Kugel	Kinigeiglan
<i>Primula elatior</i> ssp. <i>elatior</i> W.W. Sm. et Forest	Primulaceae	Großhimmelschlüssel	
<i>Primula farinosa</i> L.	Primulaceae	Mehlprimel	
<i>Primula rosea</i> Royle	Primulaceae	Mehl-Primel	
<i>Primula sieboldii</i> E. Morr.	Primulaceae	Wiesen-Primel	
<i>Primula veris</i> ssp. <i>veris</i> L.	Primulaceae	Arznei-Wiesen- Himmelschlüssel	
<i>Primula vulgaris</i> ssp. <i>vulgaris</i> Huds.	Primulaceae	Stengellose-Primel, Garten- Kissenprimel	Gortenprimel, Roßprimel
<i>Primula auricula</i> L. hybrid	Primulaceae	Garten-Aurikel	
<i>Primula elatior</i> (L.) Hill hybrid	Primulaceae	Himmelschlüssel	Himmelschlissl
<i>Primula juliae</i> Kusn. hybrid	Primulaceae	Teppich-Primel, Kissen-Primel	Roßprimel, Peterschlissl
<i>Prunus armeniaca</i> L.	Rosaceae	Marille	
<i>Prunus avium</i> var. <i>juliana</i> L.	Rosaceae	Süß-Kirsche, Herz-Kirsche	
<i>Prunus cerasus</i> ssp. <i>acida</i> (Dumort.) Aschers. et Graebn.	Rosaceae	Strauch-Weichsel, Schattenmorele,	
<i>Prunus cerasus</i> ssp. <i>cerasus</i> L.	Rosaceae	Baum-Weichsel, Süß-Weichsel	
<i>Prunus domestica</i> ssp. <i>domestica</i> (Borkh.) Schneid	Rosaceae	Zwetschge	
<i>Prunus domestica</i> ssp. <i>italica</i> (Borkh.) Gams	Rosaceae	Rund-Pflaume, Ringlotte	
<i>Prunus glandulosa</i> Thunb. ex Murr.	Rosaceae	Zier-Mandel	
<i>Prunus serotina</i> Ehrh.	Rosaceae	Zier-Kirsche	
<i>Psylliostachys suworowii</i> (Regel) Roshk.	Plumbaginaceae	Strandflieder, Meerlavendel	
<i>Pulmonaria officinalis</i> L.	Boraginaceae	Echteslungenkraut	Hänsl und Gretl
<i>Puschkinia scilloides</i> var. <i>libanotica</i> (Zucc.) Boiss.	Liliaceae	Puschkinie	
<i>Pyracantha coccinea</i> M.J. Roem	Rosaceae	Feuerdorn	
<i>Pyrus communis</i> L.	Rosaceae	Birnbaum	
<i>Quercus robur</i> L.	Fagacea	Eiche, Stiel	
<i>Raphanus sativus</i> ssp. <i>niger</i> var. <i>albus</i> (Mill.) S. Kerner	Brassicaceae	Weißer Bier-Rettich	
<i>Raphanus sativus</i> ssp. <i>niger</i> var. <i>niger</i> (Mill.) S. Kerner	Brassicaceae	Schwarzer Winter-Rettich	
<i>Raphanus sativus</i> ssp. <i>sativus</i> L.	Brassicaceae	Radieschen	Rettichlan, Rattachlan
<i>Reseda odorata</i> L.	Resedaceae	Garten-Resede	

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<i>Reynoutria japonica</i> var. <i>compacta</i> Houtt.	Polygonaceae	Spitzblättriger-Knöterich	Ziegenbort
<i>Rheum rhabarbarum</i> L.	Polygonaceae	Rhabarber	
<i>Rhododendron</i> hybrid	Ericaceae	Almrose, Rhododendron	
<i>Ribes x nidigrolaria</i> R. Bauer et A. Bauer	Grossulariaceae	Josta Beeren	Jochn
<i>Ribes nigrum</i> L.	Grossulariaceae	Schwarze-Ribisel, Johannisbeere	
<i>Ribes rubrum</i> L.	Grossulariaceae	Ribisel, Rote Garten Johannisbeere	
<i>Ribes uva-crispa</i> var. <i>sativum</i> DC.	Grossulariaceae	Garten-Stachelbeere	Moischtn, Mainschgitzn
<i>Rorippa sylvestris</i> (L.) Besser	Brassicaceae	Wilde Sumpfkresse	
<i>Rosa centifolia</i> L.	Rosaceae	Hundertblättrige-Rose, Zentifolie	Hundertjährige Rose
<i>Rosa rugosa</i> Thunb.	Rosaceae	Kartoffel-Rose	
<i>Rosa x alba</i> L.	Rosaceae	Weißerose	
<i>Rosa x borboniana</i> Desp.	Rosaceae	Bourbon-Rose	
<i>Rosa</i> hybrid 1	Rosaceae	Beet Rose	
<i>Rosa</i> hybrid 2	Rosaceae	Einmalblühende Strauch-Rose, Wild-Rose, Hecken-Rose	
<i>Rosa</i> hybrid 3	Rosaceae	Zwerg-Rose	
<i>Rosa</i> hybrid 4	Rosaceae	Kletter-Rose	
<i>Rosa</i> hybrid 5	Rosaceae	Busch-Rose, Zierstrauch Rose	
<i>Rosa</i> hybrid 6	Rosaceae	Edel-Rose	
<i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i> L.	Lamiaceae	Rosmarin	
<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg. P.J. Muell.	Rosaceae	Brombeere	
<i>Rubus idaeus</i> L. s. str.	Rosaceae	Himbeere	
<i>Rubus loganobaccus</i> L.H. Bailey	Rosaceae	Thaibeere, Logan- und Boysenbeere, (Himbeere x Brombeere), Aronie, Colorado-beere	
<i>Rudbeckia fulgida</i> var. <i>sullivantii</i> (C.L. Boynton et Beadle) Cronquist	Asteraceae	Sonnenhut, Tiroler Hut, Goldsturm	
<i>Rudbeckia hirta</i> var. <i>hirta</i> L.	Asteraceae	Sonnenhut, Einjähriger	
<i>Rudbeckia laciniata</i> var. <i>laciniata</i> L.	Asteraceae	Sonnenhut, Schlitzblättriger, Bauerngarten-Goldball,	Annarosn -bischl, -staude -strauch, Spitzentänzer,
<i>Rudbeckia triloba</i> L.	Asteraceae	Schleier-Rudbeckie, Sonnenhut	
<i>Rumex patientia</i> L.	Polygonaceae	Garten Ampfer	
<i>Ruta graveolens</i> L.	Rutaceae	Weinraute	

<i>Sagina subulata</i> (Sw.) K.B.Presl	Caryophyllaceae	Pfriemen-Mastkraut, Sternmoos,	
<i>Salix alba</i> ssp. <i>vitellina</i> "Tristis" (L.) Arcang	Salicaceae	Silber-Weide, Trauer-Weide	
<i>Salix caprea</i> L.	Salicaceae	Sal-Weide	
<i>Salix daphnoides</i> Vill.	Salicaceae	Reif-Weide	
<i>Salix purpurea</i> L.	Salicaceae	Purpur-Weide	
<i>Salpiglossis sinuata</i> Ruiz et Pav.	Solanaceae	Trompetenzunge	
<i>Salvia coccinea</i> Buc'hoz ex Etl.	Lamiaceae	ScharlachSalbei	
<i>Salvia nemorosa</i> L.	Lamiaceae	Steppen-Salbei	
<i>Salvia officinalis</i> L.	Lamiaceae	Garten-Salbei, Edel-Salbei	Solvn
<i>Salvia sclarea</i> L.	Lamiaceae	Muskateller-Salbei	
<i>Sambucus nigra</i> L.	Caprifoliaceae	Schwarzer-Holler	
<i>Sambucus racemosa</i> L.	Caprifoliaceae	Rot-Holler	
<i>Sanguisorba minor</i> ssp. <i>minor</i> Scop.	Rosaceae	Kleiner-Wiesenknopf, Pimpinelle	
<i>Santolina chamaecyparissus</i> ssp. <i>chamaecyparissus</i> L.	Asteraceae	Heiligenkraut	Ciprat, Ciprian
<i>Sanvitalia procumbens</i> Lam.	Asteraceae	Husarenknopf	
<i>Saponaria ocymoides</i> L.	Caryophyllaceae	Kleinblütiges-Seifenkraut	
<i>Satureja hortensis</i> L.	Lamiaceae	Echtes-Bohnenkraut, Pfefferkraut	Gortenquendel
<i>Satureja montana</i> ssp. <i>montana</i> L.	Lamiaceae	Winter-Bohnenkraut	
<i>Saxifraga paniculata</i> ssp. <i>paniculata</i> Mill.	Saxifragaceae	Rispen-Steinbrech	
<i>Saxifraga x geum</i> L.	Saxifragaceae	Steinbrech, Nelkenwurz- Schatten	
<i>Saxifraga x arendsii</i> Engl. hybrid	Saxifragaceae	Moos-Steinbrech	
<i>Schizanthus x wisetonensis</i> Gard. Chron. hybrid	Solanaceae	Spaltblume	
<i>Scilla siberica</i> Hax.	Liliaceae	Blaustern	
<i>Scorzonera hispanica</i> L.	Asteraceae	Spanische-Schwarzwurzel, Echte-Schwarzwurzel, Garten-Schwarzwurzel	
<i>Sedum acre</i> L.	Crassulaceae	Scharfer-Mauerpfeffer	
<i>Sedum cauticola</i> Praeg.	Crassulaceae	Fetthenne, Rundblatt- Fetthenne	
<i>Sedum hispanicum</i> L.	Crassulaceae	Blaugrüner-Mauerpfeffer	
<i>Sedum kamtschaticum</i> var. <i>kamtschaticum</i> Fisch. et C.A. Mey.	Crassulaceae	Fetthenne	
<i>Sedum reflexum</i> L.	Crassulaceae	Felsen-Fetthenne, Tripmadam	Berggross
<i>Sedum sexangulare</i> L.	Crassulaceae	Mild-Mauerpfeffer	
<i>Sedum spurium</i> M.B.	Crassulaceae	Kaukasus-Fetthenne	Stoangross

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<i>Sedum telephium</i> ssp. <i>telephium</i> L.	Crassulaceae	Purpur-Fetthenne, Rote-Fetthenne	
<i>Sempervivum</i> hybrid	Crassulaceae	Hauswurz-Hybriden	
<i>Senecio bicolor</i> (Willd.) Tod.	Asteraceae	Kreuzkraut	
<i>Sidalcea candida</i> A. Gray	Malvaceae	Weiße Doppel-Malve	
<i>Silene armeria</i> L.	Caryophyllaceae	Nelken-Leimkraut, Gartenleimkraut, Morgenröschen	
<i>Silene coeli-rosa</i> (L.) Godr.	Caryophyllaceae	Himmelsröschen	
<i>Silene conica</i>	Caryophyllaceae	Kegel-Leimkraut	
<i>Silene dioica</i> (L. emden Mill.) Clairv.	Caryophyllaceae	Rotelichtnelke	Tonza
<i>Silene latifolia</i> ssp. <i>alba</i> (Mill.) Greuter et Burdet	Caryophyllaceae	Weißelichtnelke	
<i>Silene noctiflora</i> L.	Caryophyllaceae	Nachtblühendes Leimkraut	
<i>Silybum marianum</i> (L.) Gaertn.	Asteraceae	Marien-Distel	
<i>Solanum melongena</i> L.	Solanaceae	Melanzani, Aubergine	
<i>Solanum tuberosum</i> L.	Solanaceae	Erdäpfel, Kartoffel	Eabian
<i>Solidago canadensis</i> L.	Asteraceae	Goldrute, Kanadische	
<i>Solidago</i> hybrid	Asteraceae	Goldrute Hybriden	
<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i> ssp. <i>aucuparia</i> L.	Rosaceae	Eberesche, Vogelbeere	
<i>Sparaxis tricolor</i> (Schneev.) Ker Gawl.	Iridaceae	Zigeunerblume, Fransenschwertel	
<i>Spinacia oleracea</i> L.		Spinat	
<i>Spiraea japonica</i> var. <i>glabra</i> L.	Rosaceae	Japanische Spiere	
<i>Spiraea salicifolia</i> L.	Rosaceae	Weiden Spierstrauch	
<i>Spiraea tomentosa</i> L.	Rosaceae	Gelbfilziger-Spierstrauch	
<i>Spiraea x vanhouttei</i> (Briot) Zab.	Rosaceae	Pracht-Spierstrauch	
<i>Stachys byzantina</i> K. Koch	Lamiaceae	Wolliger-Ziest	
<i>Stephanandra incisa</i> (Thunb.) Zab.	Rosaceae	Kranzspiere	
<i>Symphoricarpos albus</i> var. <i>laevigatus</i> (Fern.) S.F. Blake	Caprifoliaceae	Schneebeere	weiße Ballilan
<i>Symphytum officinale</i> L.	Boraginaceae	Beinwell	
<i>Syringa vulgaris</i> L.	Oleaceae	Flieder, Gewöhnlicher	
<i>Tagetes tenuifolia</i> Cav.	Asteraceae	Tagetes, Studentenblume	
<i>Tagetes</i> hybrid	Asteraceae	Tagetes, Studentenblume	
<i>Tanacetum coccineum</i> (Willd.) Grierson	Asteraceae	Bunte-Margerite	
<i>Tanacetum parthenium</i> (L.) Schultz Bip.	Asteraceae	Mutterkraut, Wucherblume, Zierkamille	Zierkamille
<i>Tanacetum vulgare</i> L.	Asteraceae	Rainfarn	Raffaelstaude
<i>Taraxacum officinale</i> Webber ex Wigg.	Asteraceae	Löwenzahn	Maiblume, Lugnere

<i>Taxus baccata</i> L.	Taxaceae	Eibe	
<i>Thuja occidentalis</i> L.	Cupressaceae	Thuje, Lebensbaum	
<i>Thymus pulegioides</i> ssp. <i>chamaedris</i> L.	Lamiaceae	Feld-Thymian	Quendel
<i>Thymus vulgaris</i> L.	Lamiaceae	Echter-Thymian, Gartenthymian	
<i>Thymus x citriodorus</i> Schreb. ex Schweigg. et Koerte	Lamiaceae	Zitronen-Thymian	
<i>Tilia cordata</i> Mill.	Tiliaceae	Winter-Linde	
<i>Tilia platyphyllos</i> Scop.	Tiliaceae	Sommer-Linde	
<i>Tradescantia x andersoniana</i> W. Ludw. et Rohw hybrid	Commelinaceae	Garten-Tradeskantien, Dreimaster Blume,	Gottesauge
<i>Trigonella caerulea</i> (L.) Ser.	Fabaceae	Brot-Klee, Schabziger-Klee, Bisam-Klee, Zigeuner-Klee	Zigeunerkraut
<i>Trollius x cultorum</i> Bergm. hybrid	Ranunculaceae	Trollblume, Butterblume	
<i>Tropaeolum majus</i> L.	Tropaeolaceae	Kapuzinerkresse	
<i>Tulipa</i> hybrid	Liliaceae	Garten-Tulpe	
<i>Urtica dioica</i> L.	Urticaceae	Große Brennessel	
<i>Vaccaria hispanica</i> (Mill.) Rauschert	Caryophyllaceae	Kuhkraut	
<i>Vaccinium corymbosum</i> L.	Ericaceae	Garten-Heidelbeere, Amerikanische Blueberry	
<i>Valeriana officinalis</i> L.	Valerianaceae	Gemeiner Baldrian	
<i>Valerianella locusta</i> (L.) Laterr.	Valerianaceae	Vogel Salat, Echter Feldsalat, Rapunzel	
<i>Verbascum densiflorum</i> Bertol.		Großblütige-Königskerze, Wollblume	Himmelbrond
<i>Verbascum olympicum</i> Boiss.		Königskerze	
<i>Verbascum phlomoides</i> L.		HimmelbrandKönigskerze	
<i>Verbascum thapsus</i> L.		Kleinblütige Königskerze	
<i>Verbena officinalis</i> L.	Verbenaceae	Eisenkraut	
<i>Veronica longifolia</i> L.		Langblatt-Ehrenpreis, Blauweiderich, Pfeifenputzer	
<i>Veronica spicata</i> ssp. <i>incana</i> L.		Ehrenpreis, Ähren- Blauweiderich	
<i>Veronica spicata</i> ssp. <i>spicata</i> L.		Heide-Ehrenpreis, Ähren- Ehrenpreis, Blauweiderich	
<i>Veronica teucrium</i> (L.) D.A. Webb.		Groß-Ehrenpreis	
<i>Viburnum opulus</i> L.	Caprifoliaceae	Gemeiner Schneeball	
<i>Vicia faba</i> L.	Fabaceae	Acker-Bohne, Sau- Bohne, Große Bohne	Schollebuin, Buin, Been, Prägrotna Buin
<i>Vinca major</i> L.	Apocynaceae	Großes Immergrün	
<i>Vinca minor</i> L.	Apocynaceae	Kleines Immergrün	

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<i>Viola arvensis</i> ssp. <i>arvensis</i> Murray	Violaceae	Gewöhnliches Acker-Stiefmütterchen	
<i>Viola odorata</i> L.	Violaceae	Wohlriechendes- Veilchen, Duftveilchen	
<i>Viola riviniana</i> Reichb.	Violaceae	Veilchen	
<i>Viola tricolor</i> ssp. <i>tricolor</i> L.	Violaceae	Dreifarben-Stiefmütterchen, Wild-Stiefmütterchen	
<i>Viola-Wittrockiana</i> hybrid	Violaceae	Garten-Stiefmütterchen	
<i>Vitis vinifera</i> ssp. <i>vinifera</i>	Vitaceae	Weinrebe	
<i>Weigela</i> hybrid	Caprifoliaceae	Weigelie	
<i>Xeranthemum annuum</i> L.	Asteraceae	Papierblume	
<i>Zantedeschia aethiopica</i> (L.) Spreng.	Araceae	Zimmerkalla	
<i>Zinnia angustifolia</i> H.B.K.	Asteraceae	Schmalblättrige Zinnie	
<i>Zinnia elegans</i> Jacq.	Asteraceae	Zinnie	

