

# Conservation and Environment Guidelines

## *Bringing Plants in from Abroad*

### A guide for gardeners

Travelling is a great source of inspiration for gardeners, and often an introduction to new and interesting plants. This guide sets out what plants and seeds you are allowed to bring into the United Kingdom from abroad. It is always best to check with the relevant authorities – both in the United Kingdom and the country of origin of the plant material – well in advance of planning any imports. However, as far as importing into the UK is concerned, plants obtained more unexpectedly can generally be brought in so long as they are not listed by CITES (see section 2, below) and do not exceed the limits set for reasons of plant health (see section 1, below). Import rules for plant health and conservation are governed by separate Divisions of the Department of the Environment, Food & Rural Affairs (DEFRA). We attempt to bring these and other considerations together in this leaflet.

Restrictions and conditions fall into six categories, of which 1 and 2 are the most important:

Affecting all plants	Affecting only some plants
1. <b>Plant health</b> – preventing the introduction of alien pests and diseases.	2. Conservation of biodiversity – the <b>Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES)</b> , which applies to both plants and animals.
3. The Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD).	4. Property rights – Plant Variety Rights (PVR). 5. Drug plants and poisonous plants. 6. Potentially invasive plants.

Plant health and CITES are matters of particular concern when importing plants into the UK, and specific guidelines may be found here; the other issues will be subject to varying laws from country to country.



Photo: P. Roche

*All wild collected orchids are subject to CITES regulations*

## 1. Plant Health: Controlling Pests and Diseases

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In order to safeguard plant health in Britain, there are statutory controls on importing plants and plant products (such as flowers and fruits) into this country. Full details are obtainable from the Plant Health Division of the Department of the Environment, Food & Rural Affairs (DEFRA) (see contact details below).

Broadly speaking, plants and plant products are divided into one of the following categories, according to their risk of spreading plant pests and diseases.

- **Prohibited:** These pose such a serious risk that you must not import them. Many species of rooted plants from outside Europe fall into this category.
- **Controlled:** These must normally be certified as healthy by the plant protection service of the exporting country. Rooted plants which are not prohibited and most fruits come into this category. It also includes sunflower seeds and cut flowers of chrysanthemum, carnation and geranium imported from outside the European Community. There are, however, concessions for travellers which allow you to bring small quantities of controlled plant material into Britain without certificates providing they are: (i) in your personal baggage, (ii) intended for your own use and not intended for use in the course of trade or business, (iii) free from signs of pests and diseases.
- **Unrestricted:** These present little or no risk and you do not have to comply with any plant health controls if you wish to import them. This category includes nearly all flower seeds, most cut flowers and most vegetables for eating (except potatoes).

Providing these conditions are satisfied, you may import plants and/or plant products up to the limits set out below. These vary according to the part of the world from which you are travelling.

### Travellers returning from EU Countries

These are Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Luxembourg, The Netherlands, Portugal (including Madeira), Sweden, the Republic of Ireland and Spain (but not the Canary Islands). You may bring back any plant material, providing it was grown in the EU.

### Travellers returning from non-EU Countries in the Euro-Mediterranean area

These include Algeria, the Canary Islands, Cyprus, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Malta, Morocco, Norway, Switzerland, Syria, Tunisia and Turkey.

You may bring back no more than (i) five plants and (ii) 2 kg in total of bulbs, corms, tubers (but not potatoes) and rhizomes and 2 kg of fruit and (iii) cut flowers and foliage together forming a single bouquet and (iv) five retail packets of seeds (but not seeds of potatoes).

### Travellers returning from all other non-EU Countries

You may bring back no more than: (i) 2 kg of fruit and (ii) cut flowers and foliage together forming a single bouquet and (iii) five retail packets of seeds (but not seeds of potatoes).

If you wish to import more than these amounts, you will require phytosanitary (i.e. plant health) certificates issued by the plant protection service of the exporting country.

*Remember: HM Customs and Excise will confiscate plants and plant produce which contravene these controls.*

If you would like any further information, then please contact:

Department of the Environment, Food & Rural Affairs, Plant Health Division,  
Foss House, King's Pool,  
1-2 Peasholme Green,  
York YO1 7PX  
Tel: +44 (0) 1904 45 5191/5192/5195  
Fax: +44 (0) 1904 45 5199

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*Plant health regulations aim to keep out alien pests and diseases, including the potato pest, Colorado beetle.*

*Photo: Joyce Maynard*

## 2. Conservation of Biodiversity:

### CITES

CITES is an acronym for the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora. Some 126 states throughout the world, including the UK, are signatories to the Convention, which was established in 1972 to monitor and control international trade in threatened species. The Convention is concerned only with movement of animals and plants (including herbarium specimens) across international boundaries: it has nothing to say about internal trade within countries.

Originally conceived with animals (elephants, tigers, birds and many others) primarily in view, it was from the start extended to cover threatened plant species as well. There is no doubt that exploitative trade in some species has in the past done great harm to their wild populations and could in many cases drive species to extinction if uncontrolled. The RHS fully supports the aim of the Convention, which is to seek to mitigate that harm by monitoring and controlling the trade.

The Convention operates through a system of export and import licences with regard to three lists of species, which comprise CITES Appendices I, II and III, respectively adopted by the European Union as Annexes A, B and C. Controls on Annex A species are very strict; those on the other Annexes rather less so, though the necessary paperwork can still be burdensome. There is an additional EU list, Annex D, of plants for which import notification into the EU is required. The Annexes are described below, and presented in full at the end of this leaflet.

### Annex A

The main horticultural species covered are in the *Cactaceae* and the *Orchidaceae* (including the entire genera *Paphiopedilum* and *Phragmipedium*).

### Annex B

Here the CITES net sweeps wider. Covered are all the rest of the *Cactaceae* and *Orchidaceae*, all *Galanthus* (snowdrops), *Sternbergia*, *Cyclamen*, *Nepenthes*, *Sarracenia*; many *Tillandsia* species; succulent *Euphorbia*; all tree-ferns and cycads; and various other particular species in other plant families.

### Annex C

These are plants which are subject to controlled trade within one of the countries which are signatories to CITES, and for which co-operation is needed from other countries to regulate that trade.

### Annex D

This covers plants imported into the EU which the member states have determined to be in need of monitoring.

A full list of the species covered by the CITES Annexes is given in this leaflet.

Three points which are of great practical importance are:

- (i) The CITES definition of trade is very wide. No money needs to pass. Any international movement of a plant covered by the Annexes falls within the CITES rules, even if the plant was collected by you personally or given to you from a friend's garden. Some special derogations are made for scientific institutions.
- (ii) Although the name of the Convention refers to "endangered species", hybrids are also covered. The rationale for this is that customs officers cannot reasonably be

expected to distinguish hybrids from species.

- (iii) Many countries of export have their own domestic laws for the protection of their native flora, which may restrict both collection and export. CITES does not affect these, and it remains important for prospective importers in this country to acquaint themselves with them where they exist and to comply with them.

### The CITES machinery

There is a central secretariat based in Switzerland, but each member state has its own national Management Authority and a separate Scientific Authority responsible for providing authoritative and practical advice on trade in threatened species. In this country the Management Authority is the Department of the Environment, Food & Rural Affairs (DEFRA) and the Scientific Authority (for plants) the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, Richmond, Surrey, TW9 3AE. Anyone wishing to import or export plants – whether from the wild or from horticultural sources – which are included in the CITES Annexes must apply in advance (and in good time) to the DEFRA for a permit. Permits will not be given for Annex I species, except for plants which have been artificially propagated and which are accompanied by certified proof of their nursery origin.

### Britain and Europe

Britain's ability to act independently with regard to CITES matters is now limited by its obligations to the EU. Because the unified market has meant the abolition of most internal frontier controls the EU is for most purposes treated as if it were a single Party to the Convention. At the Conferences of Parties the EU speaks with one voice on policy matters.

The implementation of CITES within the EU is governed by EU Council Regulation 338/97, which came into force in June 1997. Although the Regulation reserves to member states some discretion on what documentation they require for plants which cross their borders, CITES documentation is for the most part not now required for moving plants from one country to another within the EU, while Member states have to follow uniform rules so far as import into the EU from non-EU states is concerned. The Regulation also adds certain native European plants (including, in particular, most European orchids) to the CITES Annexes so far as trade with Europe is concerned.

The European Regulation has two consequences which make life more difficult for CITES applicants, especially the private individual.

(i) It requires that a Management Authority should have prior sight of an export permit from the country of export before issuing an import permit. This effectively rules out all applicants other than those seeking to import by placing orders with well established commercial sources, and it makes difficulties even for them. An applicant will have to be able to specify in detail exactly what plants

are to be imported and will need to obtain them from a supplier in the country of origin who is familiar with that country's Management Authority and its requirements. Moreover, the supplier will have to be willing to obtain an export permit in advance of receiving a firm order, since the customer cannot place a firm order in advance of getting an import permit. An individual travelling abroad and wanting to bring plants back would need to have all this arranged before he or she left this country.

(ii) The Regulation requires the imposition of fees for licences. The rates of fee are currently being reviewed, but the scales envisaged could easily mean that for some consignments the cost would be considerably higher than the value of the plants.

For further information, please contact:  
Wildlife Licensing and Registration Service,  
DEFRA (Department of the Environment, Food & Rural Affairs),  
Temple Quay House, Eagle Wing,  
2 The Square, Temple Quay,  
Bristol BS1 6EB  
Tel.: 0117 372 8168 / 8691  
UK CITES Website:  
[www.ukcites.gov.uk](http://www.ukcites.gov.uk)

### 3. The Convention on Biological Diversity

An international convention recognises the property rights of individual countries in relation to their own biodiversity. Whilst CITES has become a well-known and well-understood international convention affecting the movement of plants and animals and their products, the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD, the "Rio Convention") has only recently started to take effect - and is much less clear-cut in its consequences for the movement of plants across borders. The CBD does not currently affect the import of plant material into the UK (or out of it), but does affect export from an increasing number of countries around the world. These countries, as signatories to the Convention, have implemented more or less the spirit of this international agreement into their national legislation, thereby affecting the issue of export permits.

Export permits, even if granted, are likely to contain carefully-worded conditions upon the future use of the plant material. Such restrictions are designed to ensure that no commercial gain or other advantage is made from the plants or their products, without specific agreement from the owners of the genetic resource which that material represents. This agreement will be dependent upon evidence of an appropriate reciprocal benefit.

Further information on the Convention may be obtained from the CBD website, [www.biodiv.org](http://www.biodiv.org)

Photo: Trevor Wilshire



*Confiscated snowdrop (Galanthus) bulbs*



#### 4. Property Rights: Plant Variety Rights

Some breeders of new plants seek legal protection, to prevent others exploiting their commercial value by propagating their own stocks for sale. Such protection is known as “plant variety rights” (PVR), “plant breeders’ rights” (PBR) or “plant patent” (in the United States). Breeders may seek protection for their plants in a number of countries around the world, and rights in the EU may relate to individual countries or the entire European Union.

Protected plants often have a unique code name, composed of a combination of letters (and sometimes numbers), which enables the buyer to identify the same plant when sold under different names in different countries. In all cases, a protected plant should clearly indicate PBR or plant patent rights on the label.

Further information on plants protected in the EU may be obtained from the Community Plant Variety Office, [www.cpvo.fr/en](http://www.cpvo.fr/en)

#### 5. Drug and Poisonous Plants

Illegal drugs are frequently derived from plants, and British law prevents the possession of certain plants, or parts of plants, associated with such drugs, notably cannabis (*Cannabis sativa*) and cocaine (*Erythroxylum coca*).

Potentially poisonous plants are not controlled beyond the restrictions otherwise mentioned in this document, though the law will identify a duty of care that you must exercise towards anyone likely to come into contact with the material.

A RHS Conservation and Environment leaflet on “Potentially Harmful Garden Plants” can be obtained by sending an A4 SAE to A W Mailing Services Ltd, PO Box 38, Ashford, Kent TN25 6PR.

#### 6. Potentially Invasive Plants

The spread of invasive plants in the countryside presents a real threat to our own native flora. Sections 14 and 16 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 are designed to prevent the introduction of such plants to the wild, but there are no restrictions on importing under this Act. Schedule 9 of the Act includes two land plants, *Fallopia japonica* (Japanese knotweed) and *Heracleum mantegazzianum* (giant hogweed), alongside a number of species of seaweed.

Any responsible travelling gardener will want to exercise caution in the use of plants brought into the country, though it is difficult to judge the potential invasiveness of introduced plants. The example of some water plants such as *Crassula helmsii* (Australian swamp stonecrop) has been a salutary warning of the potentially disastrous effects, and some garden plants which are not regulated under Schedule 9, such as Himalayan balsam (*Impatiens glandulifera*) can overwhelm native habitats.

### In Summary

Bringing plants into Britain from overseas has become a complex matter. This leaflet sets out the regulations relating to plant importation; these apply to amateur gardeners as well as commercial nurseries. It is important to recognise the risks posed by plant imports to crops and other plants in the UK, and to

international conservation efforts. To these concerns we must now add the acknowledgement of a country’s property rights to their native flora. Moreover, the penalties can be serious, from seizure of material by Customs officials to possible prosecution.

## Plants for which trade is controlled by CITES (EU Annexes)

### Annex A

International trade only allowed in artificially-propagated plants, and subject to licensing by the country of origin. All parts of plants controlled including seeds. In special circumstances trade in wild specimens for scientific purposes may be permitted. Flashed seedlings and tissue cultures of orchids are exempt from CITES trade restrictions.

Agavaceae	<i>Agave arizonica</i> , <i>A. parviflora</i> ; <i>Nolina interrata</i>
Aloeaceae (Liliaceae)	<i>Aloe albida</i> , <i>A. albiflora</i> , <i>A. alfredii</i> , <i>A. bakeri</i> , <i>A. bellatula</i> , <i>A. calcairophila</i> , <i>A. compressa</i> including vars. <i>rugosquamosa</i> and <i>schistophila</i> , <i>A. delphinensis</i> , <i>A. descoingsii</i> , <i>A. fragilis</i> , <i>A. haworthioides</i> including var. <i>aurantiaca</i> , <i>A. belenae</i> , <i>A. laeta</i> including var. <i>maniensis</i> , <i>A. parallelifolia</i> , <i>A. parvula</i> , <i>A. pillansii</i> , <i>A. polyphylla</i> , <i>A. raubii</i> , <i>A. suzannae</i> , <i>A. thornicroftii</i> , <i>A. versicolor</i> , <i>A. vossii</i>
Apocynaceae	<i>Pachypodium ambongense</i> , <i>P. baronii</i> , <i>P. decaryi</i>
Araucariaceae	<i>Araucaria araucana</i>
Asclepiadaceae	<i>Ceropegia chrysanta</i>
Asteraceae (Compositae)	<i>Saussurea costus</i>
Cactaceae	<i>Ariocarpus</i> spp.; <i>Astrophytum asterias</i> ; <i>Aztekium ritteri</i> ; <i>Coryphantha werdermannii</i> ; <i>Discocactus</i> spp.; <i>Echinocereus ferreirianus</i> var. <i>lindsayi</i> , <i>E. schmollii</i> ; <i>Escobaria minima</i> , <i>E. sneedii</i> ; <i>Mammillaria pectinifera</i> , <i>M. solisoides</i> ; <i>Melocactus conoideus</i> , <i>M. deinacanthus</i> , <i>M. glaucescens</i> , <i>M. paucispinus</i> ; <i>Obregonia denegrii</i> ; <i>Pachycereus militaris</i> ; <i>Pediocactus bradyi</i> , <i>P. knowltonii</i> , <i>P. paradinei</i> , <i>P. peeblesianus</i> , <i>P. sileri</i> , <i>Pelecyphora</i> spp.; <i>Sclerocactus brevibamatus</i> ssp. <i>tobuschii</i> , <i>S. erectocentrus</i> , <i>S. glaucus</i> , <i>S. mariposensis</i> , <i>S. mesae-verdae</i> , <i>S. papyracanthus</i> , <i>S. pubispinus</i> , <i>S. wrightiae</i> ; <i>Strombocactus</i> spp.; <i>Turbinicarpus</i> spp.; <i>Uebelmannia</i> spp.
Crassulaceae	<i>Dudleya stolonifera</i>
Cupressaceae	<i>Fitzroya cupressoides</i> ; <i>Pilgerodendron uviferum</i>
Cycadaceae	<i>Cycas beddomei</i>

Euphorbiaceae	<i>Euphorbia ambovombensis</i> , <i>E. capsaintemariensis</i> , <i>E. cremersii</i> , <i>E. cylindrifolia</i> , <i>E. decaryi</i> , <i>E. francoisii</i> , <i>E. bandiensis</i> , <i>E. lambii</i> , <i>E. moratii</i> , <i>E. parvicyathophora</i> , <i>E. quarziticola</i> , <i>E. stygiana</i> , <i>E. tulearensis</i>
Fouquieriaceae	<i>Fouquieria fasciculata</i> , <i>F. purpusii</i>
Leguminosae (Papilionaceae)	<i>Dalbergia nigra</i>
Nepenthaceae	<i>Nepenthes khasiana</i> , <i>N. rajah</i>
Orchidaceae (All flashed seedlings are excluded from control)	<i>Cattleya trianaei</i> ; <i>Cephalanthera cucullata</i> ; <i>Cypripedium calceolus</i> ; <i>Dendrobium cruentum</i> ; <i>Goodyera macrophylla</i> ; <i>Laelia jongbeana</i> , <i>L. lobata</i> ; <i>Liparis loeselii</i> ; <i>Ophrys argolica</i> , <i>O. lunulata</i> ; <i>Orchis scopulorum</i> ; <i>Paphiopedilum</i> spp.; <i>Peristeria elata</i> ; <i>Phragmipedium</i> spp.; <i>Renanthera imschootiana</i> ; <i>Spiranthes aestivalis</i> ; <i>Vanda coerulea</i> . In addition the European Union includes all European orchids in Appendix I.
Pinaceae	<i>Abies guatemalensis</i>
Podocarpaceae	<i>Podocarpus parlatorei</i>
Rubiaceae	<i>Balmea stormiae</i>
Sarraceniaceae	<i>Sarracenia alabamensis</i> ssp. <i>alabamensis</i> , <i>S. jonesii</i> , <i>S. oreophila</i>
Stangeriaceae	<i>Stangeria eriopus</i>
Zamiaceae	<i>Ceratozamia</i> spp.; <i>Chigua</i> spp.; <i>Encephalartos</i> spp.; <i>Microcycas calacoma</i>
Zygophyllaceae	<i>Guaiacum sanctum</i>

### Annex B

International trade allowed in wild and artificially-propagated plants subject to licensing. For plants collected directly from the wild this means an export permit. For plants artificially propagated the Convention allows trade subject to licensing with a proviso that a phytosanitary certificate will suffice, subject to an endorsement "artificially propagated as defined by CITES". It should however be noted that this provision is not admitted by all member states, including the UK.

(Not subject to licensing control under Annex B are seeds; flashed seedlings, and tissue cultures; cut flowers of artificially propagated orchids; fruits of artificially propagated *Vanilla* spp.; fruits of naturalized or propagated orchids; pads of *Opuntia* subgenus *Opuntia*.)

Agavaceae	<i>Agave victoriae-reginae</i>
Aloeaceae (Liliaceae)	<i>Aloe</i> spp. except <i>A. vera</i> and <i>A. barbadensis</i>

## Annexes (cont.)

Amaryllidaceae	<i>Galanthus</i> spp.; <i>Sternbergia</i> spp.
Apocynaceae	<i>Pachypodium</i> spp.; <i>Rauvolfia serpentina</i>
Araliaceae	<i>Panax quinquefolius</i> , <i>P. ginseng</i>
Arecaceae (Palmae)	<i>Chrysalidocarpus decipiens</i> ; <i>Neodypsis decaryi</i>
Berberidaceae	<i>Podophyllum hexandrum</i>
Bromeliaceae	<i>Tillandsia barristii</i> , <i>T. kammii</i> , <i>T. kautskyi</i> , <i>T. mauryana</i> , <i>T. sprengeliana</i> , <i>T. sucrei</i> , <i>T. xerographica</i>
Cactaceae	Cactaceae spp. other than those in Annex A
Caryocaraceae	<i>Caryocar costaricense</i>
Crassulaceae	<i>Dudleya braskiae</i>
Cyatheaceae	Cyatheaceae spp.
Cycadaceae	Cycadaceae spp.
Diapensiaceae	<i>Shortia galacifolia</i>
Dicksoniaceae	<i>Dicksonia</i> spp. (originating in the Americas only); <i>Cibotium barometz</i>
Didiereaceae	Didiereaceae spp.
Dioscoreaceae	<i>Dioscorea deltoidea</i>
Droseraceae	<i>Dionaea muscipula</i>
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Euphorbia</i> spp. (succulent species only)
Fouquieriaceae	<i>Fouquieria columnaris</i>
Juglandaceae	<i>Oreomunnea pterocarpa</i>
Leguminosae (Papilionaceae)	<i>Pericopsis elata</i> ; <i>Platymiscium pleiostachyum</i> ; <i>Pterocarpus santalinus</i> (only logs, woodchips and unprocessed broken material)
Meliaceae	<i>Swietenia humilis</i> , <i>S. mahagoni</i>
Nepenthaceae	<i>Nepenthes</i> spp.
Orchidaceae	Orchidaceae spp.
Orobanchaceae	<i>Cistanche deserticola</i>
Portulacaceae	<i>Anacampseros</i> spp.; <i>Avonia</i> spp.; <i>Lewisia maguirei</i> , <i>L. serrata</i>
Primulaceae	<i>Cyclamen</i> spp.
Proteaceae	<i>Orothamnus zeyheri</i> ; <i>Protea odorata</i>
Ranunculaceae	<i>Adonis vernalis</i> (all parts and derivatives); <i>Hydrastis canadensis</i>
Rosaceae	<i>Prunus africana</i> (except seeds, pollen, tissue cultures and flaked seedling cultures)
Sarraceniaceae	<i>Sarracenia</i> spp.
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Picrorhiza kurroa</i>
Stangeriaceae	<i>Bowenia</i> spp.
Taxaceae	<i>Taxus wallichiana</i> (except finished pharmaceutical products, seeds, pollen, tissue cultures and flaked seedling cultures)
Thymeleaceae	<i>Aquilaria malaccensis</i> (except seeds, pollen, tissue cultures and flaked seedling cultures)
Valerianaceae	<i>Nardostachys grandiflora</i>

Welwitschiaceae	<i>Welwitschia mirabilis</i>
Zamiaceae	Zamiaceae spp.
Zingiberaceae	<i>Hedychium philippinense</i>
Zygophyllaceae	<i>Guaiacum officinale</i>

### Annex C

International trade in the following species requires an export permit from the country that listed the species or a certificate of origin.

Gnetaceae	<i>Gnetum montanum</i>
Magnoliaceae	<i>Magnolia liliifera</i> var. <i>obovata</i>
Meliaceae	<i>Swietenia macrophylla</i>
Papaveraceae	<i>Meconopsis regia</i>
Popocarpaceae	<i>Podocarpus nerifolius</i>
Tetracentraceae	<i>Tetracentron sinense</i>

### European Union Annex D

Import notification only is required upon import to the EU; controls apply to live plants except those marked \*, which also include all parts and derivatives.

Agavaceae	<i>Calibanus bookerii</i> ; <i>Dasyliirion longissimum</i>
Araceae	<i>Arisaema dracontium</i> , <i>A. erubescens</i> , <i>A. galeatum</i> , <i>A. jacquemontii</i> , <i>A. nepenthoides</i> , <i>A. sikokianum</i> , <i>A. speciosum</i> , <i>A. thunbergii</i> var. <i>urashima</i> , <i>A. tortuosum</i> , <i>A. triphyllum</i> ; <i>Biarum davisii</i> ssp. <i>davisii</i> and ssp. <i>armarisense</i> , <i>B. ditschianum</i>
Asteraceae (Compositae)	<i>Arnica montana</i> *; <i>Orthonna armiana</i> , <i>O. caclioides</i> , <i>O. clavifolia</i> , <i>O. euphorbioides</i> , <i>O. ballii</i> , <i>O. berrei</i> , <i>O. lepidocaulis</i> , <i>O. lobata</i> , <i>O. retrorsa</i>
Ericaceae	<i>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</i> *
Gentianaceae	<i>Gentiana lutea</i> *
Lycopodiaceae	<i>Lycopodium clavatum</i> *
Menyanthaceae	<i>Menyanthes trifoliata</i> *
Parmeliaceae	<i>Cetraria islandica</i> *
Passifloraceae	<i>Adenia fruticosa</i> , <i>A. glauca</i> , <i>A. pechuelii</i> , <i>A. spinosa</i>
Portulacaceae	<i>Ceraria</i> spp.
Trilliaceae	<i>Trillium catesbaei</i> , <i>T. cernuum</i> , <i>T. flexipes</i> , <i>T. grandiflorum</i> , <i>T. luteum</i> , <i>T. pusillum</i> , <i>T. recurvatum</i> , <i>T. rugelii</i> , <i>T. sessile</i> , <i>T. undulatum</i>

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Source: The Science Departments, The Royal Horticultural Society's Garden, Wisley, Woking, Surrey GU23 6QB

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