



## **C1 Innovations in vineyard inter-row greening to increase biodiversity and resilience in vineyard ecosystems**

### ***C1's Project Deliverable Product***

### **Fact sheets of plant species suitable for seed mixtures**

The following content is an excerpt from the brochure "Sieg, L., Elias, D., Tischew, S. und Kirmer, A. (2025): Wildkräutergassen in Weinbergen der Saale-Unstrut-Weinbauregion – Tipps für die Anlage und Pflege sowie Steckbriefe typischer Pflanzen und Tiere. Brochure as part of the LIFE VineAdapt project. 58 p."

#### **Summary:**

The total species list and fact sheets of the 25 most common wild plant species from the seed mixtures that were sown and detected in the demonstration vineyards in the Saale-Unstrut region between 2021 and 2024 are provided. These species are recommended for seed mixtures aimed at establishing a biodiversity-friendly vineyard inter-row greening.

# **Species list for the Saale-Unstrut region**

Various seeding mixtures were tested as part of the project. The findings from the previous **LIFE VineEcoS project** were also used. The selection of species for the seed mixture was a time-consuming process in collaboration with local experts and seed companies. In addition to a very species- and forb-rich basic mixture for the central reservation of the vineyard inter-row, a mixture with more traffic-tolerant species and a higher proportion of grasses was also developed for the wheel tracks.

## **Important selection criteria for plant species were**

- Occurrence in the natural area of the sown vineyards
- Availability from certified, regional seed propagation of wild plants
- Different lifespans (annual, biennial and perennial)
- High drought tolerance, small size
- Characteristic for habitat types of dry and fresh habitats (habitat types 6110, 6210, 6240, 6510)
- different flower color/shape and flowering periods
- High nectar and pollen supply
- Moderate costs

38 plant species and 19 plant families were selected for the middle section basic mixture (37 forbs, 1 grass). These include 34 perennial plant species. The seed mixture for the wheel tracks contains eight perennial species (6 forbs, 2 grasses).

## Middle section seed mixture

Scientific species name	Species name	Plant family	Lifespan	Flowering months	Flower color	Nek	Pol
<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	Common yarrow	Asteraceae	perennial	6-10	white	1	2
<i>Anthemis tinctoria</i>	Dyer's chamomile	Asteraceae	perennial	6-9	yellow	2	2
<i>Anthericum liliago</i>	St. Bernard's lily	Asparagaceae	perennial	5-6	white	3	3
<i>Anthyllis vulneraria s. l.</i>	Kidney vetch	Fabaceae	perennial	5-8	yellow	2	2
<i>Campanula rotundifolia</i>	Harebell	Campanulaceae	perennial	6-10	violet	2	2
<i>Centaura jacea s. str.</i>	Meadow knapweed	Asteraceae	perennial	6-11	purple	3	2
<i>Centaura scabiosa s. str.</i>	Greater knapweed	Asteraceae	perennial	7-8	purple	3	2
<i>Cichorium intybus</i>	Chicory	Asteraceae	perennial	7-10	light blue	3	3
<i>Clinopodium vulgare</i>	Wild basil	Lamiaceae	perennial	7-9	purple	2	1
<i>Consolida regalis</i>	Field larkspur	Ranunculaceae	annual	5-8	blue	1	2
<i>Dianthus carthusianorum</i>	Carthusian pink	Caryophyllaceae	perennial	6-9	purple	2	1
<i>Falcaria vulgaris</i>	Sickleweed	Apiaceae	perennial	7-9	white	2	1
<i>Gallium verum agg.</i>	Yellow bedstraw	Rubiaceae	perennial	6-9	yellow	1	1
<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>	St. John's wort	Hypericaceae	perennial	7-8	yellow	0	3
<i>Knautia arvensis</i>	Field scabious	Dipsacaceae	perennial	7-8	purple	1	1
<i>Leucanthemum ircutianum</i>	Oxeye daisy	Asteraceae	perennial	6-10	white w/(yellow)	2	1
<i>Linaria vulgaris</i>	Common Toadflax	Scrophulariaceae	perennial	6-10	yellow	2	1
<i>Linum austriacum</i>	Austrian flax	Linaceae	perennial	5-7	light blue	1	1
<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	Common bird's-foot trefoil	Fabaceae	perennial	6-8	yellow	3	1
<i>Malva moschata</i>	Musk mallow	Malvaceae	perennial	6-10	pink	2	1
<i>Medicago lupulina</i>	Hop clover	Fabaceae	perennial	5-10	yellow	2	2
<i>Onobrychis arenaria</i>	Sand sparrow	Fabaceae	perennial	6-7	pink	4	4
<i>Origanum vulgare</i>	Common dost	Lamiaceae	perennial	7-9	pink	3	2
<i>Papaver rhoeas</i>	Common poppy	Papaveraceae	annual	5-7	red	0	3
<i>Phleum phleoides</i>	Boehmer's cat's-tail	Poaceae	perennial	6-7	yellow-green	k. A.	k. A.
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Narrowleaf plantain	Plantaginaceae	perennial	5-10	green-brown	0	3
<i>Plantago media</i>	Hoary plantain	Plantaginaceae	perennial	5-9	green-brown	0	3
<i>Potentilla argentea</i>	Silver cinquefoil	Rosaceae	perennial	6-10	yellow	1	2
<i>Ranunculus bulbosus</i>	Bulbous buttercup	Ranunculaceae	perennial	5-7	yellow	3	3
<i>Reseda lutea</i>	Yellow mignonette	Resedaceae	biennial	5-9	yellow	2	3
<i>Salvia pratensis</i>	Meadow sage	Lamiaceae	perennial	5-8	violet	3	1
<i>Sanguisorba minor ssp. minor</i>	Small burnet	Rosaceae	perennial	5-8	dark red	2	2
<i>Scabiosa ochroleuca</i>	Yellow scabious	Dipsacaceae	perennial	7-10	light yellow	3	2
<i>Silene nutans</i>	Nottingham catchfly	Caryophyllaceae	perennial	5-8	white	2	1
<i>Silene vulgaris</i>	Bladder campion	Caryophyllaceae	perennial	5-9	white	2	1
<i>Stachys recta</i>	Stiff hedge nettle	Lamiaceae	perennial	6-10	light yellow	3	1
<i>Thymus pulegioides s. l.</i>	Broad-leaved thyme	Lamiaceae	perennial	6-10	purple	3	2
<i>Trifolium pratense</i>	Red clover	Fabaceae	perennial	6-9	purple	3	3

Nek (nectar: four classes from none (=0) to very much (=4)) Pol (pollen: four classes from none (=0) to very much (=4))

## Wheel track seed mixture

Scientific species name	Species name	Plant family	Lifespan	Flowering months	Flower color	Nek	Pol
<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	Common yarrow	Asteraceae	perennial	6-10	white	1	2
<i>Cichorium intybus</i>	Chicory	Asteraceae	perennial	7-10	light blue	3	3
<i>Festuca brevipila</i>	Hard fescue	Poaceae	perennial	5-7	yellow-green	k. A.	k. A.
<i>Festuca valesiaca</i>	Volga fescue	Poaceae	perennial	6-7	yellow-green	k. A.	k. A.
<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	Common bird's-foot trefoil	Fabaceae	perennial	6-8	yellow-green	3	1
<i>Medicago lupulina</i>	Hop clover	Fabaceae	perennial	5-10	yellow-green	2	2
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Narrowleaf plantain	Plantaginaceae	perennial	5-10	green-brown	0	3
<i>Trifolium pratense</i>	Red clover	Fabaceae	perennial	6-9	purple	3	3

### Information on plant characteristics and properties was taken from the following sources:

BioFlor database (2024): <https://www.bioflor.de> (25/03/2024)

FloraWeb database (2024): <https://www.floraweb.de> (29/04/2024)

Jäger, E.J., Ebel, F., Hanelt, P., Müller, G.K. (2007): Rothmaler - Exkursionsflora von Deutschland: Krautige Zier- und Nutzpflanzen. Springer. Spektrum.

Müller, F., Ritz, C., Welk, E., Wesche, K. (2021): Rothmaler, Exkursionsflora von Deutschland. Gefäßpflanzen: Grundband. Springer Spektrum.

Pritsch, G. (2018): Bienenweide: 220 Trachtpflanzen erkennen & bewerten. Stuttgart: Kosmos.

Stiftung Naturschutz Schleswig-Holstein (2016): Trachtkalender für Schleswig-Holstein (Heil- und Gewürzpflanzen, Heimische Gehölze und Kletterpflanzen, Heimische Krautige Pflanzen, Nicht heimische Gehölze, Nutzpflanzen, Zierpflanzen).

# **Selected plant species in the seed mixture**

On the following pages, the 25 most common wild plant species from the seed mixtures (see p. 9) that could be detected in the demonstration vineyards in the Saale-Unstrut region in the years 2021 to 2024 are presented (sorted by flower color).



Photo: Lea Sieg

# Common yarrow

## *Achillea millefolium*

**Family** Asteraceae

**Flowering time** June to October

**Growing height** 30 to 60 cm

**Flower**

- flowers in compact umbrella panicle
- flower heads with a few yellow tubular flowers and white ray florets (rarely pale pink)

**Leaf**

- alternating
- elongated, pinnately divided

**Young plant**

- in younger stages easily confused with common ostrich daisy and dyer's chamomile!

### Interesting facts

The delicate leaves of the common yarrow can be used in many ways in the kitchen, e.g. in salads, pesto, tea or as a spice.



Photo: Eckhard Willing



## Bladder campion

### *Silene vulgaris*

**Family** Caryophyllaceae

**Flowering time** June to September

**Growing height** 10 to 80 cm

**Flower**

- white, with deeply split petals
- calyx strongly inflated, without ribs, but with a network of red veins

**Leaf**

- opposite
- blue-green, glabrous, waxy
- linear to lanceolate

**Young plant**

- blue-green, waxy
- entire, lanceolate leaves

Photo: Daniel Elias

#### Interesting facts

The Bladder campion is a typical moth flower. Although it is open during the day, it only releases its attractive scent at night.

# Narrowleaf plantain

## *Plantago lanceolata*

**Family** Plantaginaceae

**Flowering time** May to September

**Growing height** 10 to 50 cm

**Flower**

- greenish-white, densely arranged as a spike
- stamens with long white filaments protruding far above the crown leaves

**Leaf**

- long, narrow, lanceolate leaves, with entire margins
- 3 to 5 parallel veins

**Young plant**

- rosette-forming with multiple rosettes per plant

### Interesting facts

Narrowleaf plantain is one of the oldest known medicinal plants. It was already used by the ancient Greeks and Romans as a remedy for respiratory diseases, skin injuries and gastrointestinal complaints.



Photo: Kathrin Schneider



## Oxeye daisy

*Leucanthemum ircutianum*

**Family** Asteraceae

**Flowering time** June

**Growing height** 20 to 80 cm

**Flower**

- white heads with yellow centers
- marginal flowers often larger with conspicuous shape

**Leaf**

- lanceolate, hairy with blunt tip
- notched or sawn in the lower third

**Young plant**

- rosette with 5 to 10 ovate, bent leaves, diameter 5 to 10 cm
- hairy upper side

### Interesting facts

The flower heads of the plant move with the sun during the day to absorb the maximum amount of light.

Photo: Eckhard Willing

## Yellow scabious

### *Scabiosa ochroleuca*

**Family** Dipsacaceae

**Flowering time** July to October

**Growing height** 20 to 60 cm

**Flower**

- flower heads hemispherical, marginal flowers enlarged
- calyx bristles chestnut red, or brownish

**Leaf**

- alternate
- matt-velvety hairy, gray-green
- basal and stem leaves pinnately lobed

**Young plant**

- rosette with matt velvety hairy, light green leaves, initially entire to slightly crenate, then pinnately lobed

#### Interesting facts

Pollinators still enjoy the large supply of nectar and pollen of the yellow scabious in autumn.



Photo: Uta Anholt



## Yellow bedstraw

### *Galium verum agg.*

**Family** Rubiaceae

**Flowering time** June to September

**Growing height** 20 to 70 cm

**Flower**

- branched, rather elongated inflorescence
- smells of honey

**Leaf**

- standing in whorls
- lanceolate,  $\leq 1$  mm wide (narrower than white bedstraw)
- leaf edge rolled down
- dark green, glossy

**Young plant**

- tender, often reddish overflowing stem
- see leaf characteristics

#### Interesting facts

As their name suggests, rennet herbs have a coagulating effect and were used as a rennet ferment for cheese production. Even today, rennet is still used for Chester cheese. It was also used as a dye and medicinal plant, e.g. for urinary problems.

Photo: Uta Anholt

# Kidney vetch

## *Anthyllis vulneraria s. l.*

**Family** Fabaceae

**Flowering time** May to August

**Growing height** 5 to 60 cm

**Flower**

- arranged in flower heads
- bright yellow to pink,  
usually reddish overflowing  
as a bud

**Leaf**

- (oblong-)oval
- unpaired pinnate, pinnae  
larger towards the end

**Young plant**

- basal leaves undivided  
or with enlarged terminal  
leaflets
- long stemmed and mostly  
1-toothed

### Interesting facts

As a deep-rooting plant, it develops a long taproot that ensures good aeration and permeability in the soil. Kidney vetch was traditionally used to heal wounds. Due to its anti-inflammatory properties, it was also used to soothe eczema and rashes



Photo: Michael Bulau



## St. John's wort

### *Hypericum perforatum*

**Family** Hypericaceae

**Flowering time** June to August

**Growing height** 15 to 80 cm

**Flower** • golden yellow flowers in a racemose inflorescence

**Leaf** • cross-opposed  
• elliptical to almost linear  
• translucent dots (cut off the leaflets and hold them up to the light)

**Stem** • stem double-edged, pithy

**Young plant** • tender leaves with spots already visible

Photo: Ralph-Thomas Ohlhoff

#### Interesting facts

The spotted hard hay, better known as St. John's wort, is used as a medicinal plant for mild depression and to sooth (not prevent!) sunburn.

## Common bird's-foot trefoil

### *Lotus corniculatus*

**Family** Fabaceae

**Flowering time** June to August

**Growing height** 20 to 30/100 cm

**Flower**

- 3 to 8 flowers in an umbellate inflorescence
- keel tip sometimes reddish
- keel with right-angled knee underneath

**Leaf**

- typical for clover, consisting of 3 obovate leaflets, bluntly pointed
- bluish-green
- two additional stipules of approximately the same type

**Young plant**

- see leaf characteristics, leaves often folded lengthwise in the middle

#### Interesting facts

Horn clover is not only a good forage plant for livestock, but is also very popular among butterflies and wild bees.



Photo: Uta Anholt



## Hop clover

*Medicago lupulina*

**Family** Fabaceae

**Flowering time** May to October

**Growing height** 15 to 60 cm

**Flower**

- yellow with five crown leaves
- arranged in dense clusters

**Leaf**

- unpaired tripartite feathered
- hairy
- ovoid with blunt tip

**Young plant**

- 3 to 5 leaves, three-part with a length of 1 to 2 cm

Photo: Eckhard Willing

### Interesting facts

Hop clover is not only an important forage plant for sheep and goats, but also an important nectar supplier for bees and butterflies.

# Dyer's chamomile

## *Anthemis tinctoria*

**Family** Asteraceae

**Flowering time** June to September

**Growing height** 30 to 60 cm

**Flower**

- disc of tubular flowers initially flat, later curved upwards

**Leaf**

- gray-green
- comb-shaped pinnate, leaflets serrate to pinnately lobed, spiny-pointed tips

**Young plant**

- in some stages easily confused with common yarrow or daisy

### Interesting facts

The dyer's chamomile attracts numerous insects and was formerly used as a dye and medicinal plant. The coloring properties of the edible flowers can also be used in the kitchen, or you can use the flowers as a garnish for dishes.



Photo: Uta Anholt



## Common poppy

### *Papaver rhoeas*

**Family** Papaveraceae

**Flowering time** April to July

**Growing height** 30 to 90 cm

**Flower**

- flower buds nodding, two bristly hairy sepals
- petals overlapping, often with a black spot at the base

**Leaf**

- alternating
- lower 1-2 times pinnately lobed, upper almost granular, with sharply toothed margin
- bristly hairy

**Young plant**

- light green, pinnate leaflets with larger terminal section, hairy

#### Interesting facts

Before flowering, the young leaves of the poppy are a tasty salad garnish when eaten raw (the taste is similar to cucumber) or can be cooked like spinach. Poppy bees use the red petals to dress their „Earth house“ from.

Photo: Ralph-Thomas Ohlhoff

# Small burnet

## *Sanguisorba minor ssp. minor*

**Family** Rosaceae

**Flowering time** May to August

**Growing height** 15 to 50 cm

**Flower**

- spherical flower heads
- upper flowers female with red stigmas, lower male with typically long, overhanging, yellowish stamens

**Leaf**

- alternating
- feathered, sawn
- leaflets 5 to 9 teeth on both sides, short stalked
- blue-green

**Stem**

- petiole often reddish

**Young plant**

- observe leaf characteristics

### Interesting facts

The leaves of the small burnet are edible and taste like cucumber. The plant is one of the seven classic spices in the Frankfurt Green Sauce.

Photo: Annette Münchenberg





## Sand sparrow

### *Onobrychis arenaria*

**Family** Fabaceae

**Flowering time** June to July

**Growing height** 10 to 30 cm

**Flower**

- pink-purple
- five crown leaves that open like trumpets

**Leaf**

- unpaired feathered
- often hairy
- blunt leaf tip

**Young plant**

- unpaired pinnate, 2 to 5 cm long
- flat rosette

#### Interesting facts

The sand sparrow has very deep-rooted roots that can reach up to 1 meter deep into the soil. This enables the plant to absorb water and nutrients from deeper layers of the soil.

Photo: Katrin Schneider

# Red clover

## *Trifolium pratense*

**Family** Fabaceae

**Flowering time** June to September

**Growing height** 5 to 80 cm

**Flower**

- pink-purple with five crown leaves
- arranged in dense baskets

**Leaf**

- tripartite leaf, leaflets ovate to elliptical
- often bright v-shaped markings on the leaflets

**Young plant**

- three-part leaves in a flat rosette

### Interesting facts

Red clover is a legume that is able to bind nitrogen from the air. This nitrogen is then released into the soil and can be used by other plants.

Photo: Eckhard Willing





## Musk mallow

### *Malva moschata*

**Family** Malvaceae

**Flowering time** June to October

**Growing height** 20 to 80 cm

**Flower**

- clustered at the top, as well as individually in leaf axils
- outer sepals narrow-lineal, narrowed at the base

**Leaf**

- alternate
- lower hand-shaped split, upper deeply split
- small stipules

**Stem**

- with protruding, simple hairs (no star hairs visible with a magnifying glass)

**Young plant**

- heart-shaped, round leaves, leaf edge is roundly notched

#### Interesting facts

Mallows are edible: flowers can be eaten as decoration in salads, seeds like capers and leaves like spinach. The caterpillars of the mallow butterfly also love mallows. The typically spun leaves are easily to spot.

Photo: Eckhard Willing

# Field scabious

## *Knautia arvensis*

**Family** Dipsacaceae

**Flowering time** July to August

**Growing height** 30 to 80 cm

**Flower** • single flowers with 4 lobes

**Leaf** • opposite  
• mostly pinnate to pinnately lobed, rarely with entire margins  
• gray-green, matt, softly hairy

**Young plant** • leaves slightly toothed, softly hairy, gently narrowing into a petiole

### Interesting facts

Compared to similar scabious species, field scabious flowers have only 4 lobes instead of 5 – hence the poetic name “widow’s flower”.



Photo: Eckhard Willing



## Common dill

### *Origanum vulgare*

**Family** Lamiaceae

**Flowering time** July to September

**Growing height** 20 to 60 cm

**Flower**

- supporting leaves loosely standing, not completely covering the calyx
- lower lip in three parts, middle part largest

**Leaf**

- cross-opposed
- ovoid, short stalked, with fine glandular dots on the underside
- plant has an aromatic scent

**Young plant** Pay attention to odor and leaf characteristics!

#### Interesting facts

Common dill is closely related to the spice plant oregano. It can be used in many ways - as a spice, tea or medicinal plant - and its flowers are popular among insects.

Photo: Eckhard Willing

# Meadow knapweed

## *Centaurea jacea s. str.*

**Family** Asteraceae

**Flowering time** June to August

**Growing height** 15 to 150 cm

**Flower**

- green bracts with a brown, membranous, irregularly torn appendage

**Leaf**

- alternate
- ovate to lanceolate, with entire margins or finely toothed

**Young plant**

- rosette-like growth habit, often hairy
- lanceolate leaves

### Interesting facts

The pink-purple flowers of the meadow knapweed produce a lot of nectar and are particularly popular among wild bees and butterflies. Many insect species can be observed on their flowers.



Photo: Anika Schmidt



## Greater knapweed

*Centaurea scabiosa s. str.*

**Family** Asteraceae

**Flowering time** July to August

**Growing height** 50 to 120 cm

**Flower**

- bracts with black-brown appendage, which ends in a lighter comb

**Leaf**

- dark green, leathery leaflets
- similar to scabious leaves

**Young plant**

- rosette leaves initially entire, partly pinnate

Photo: Eckhard Willing

### Interesting facts

Parts of the greater knapweed can be used for dyeing. The roots and seeds have a diuretic and wound-healing effect. Like the meadow knapweed, the plant is a strong insect magnet.

# Wild basil

## *Clinopodium vulgare*

**Family** Lamiaceae

**Flowering time** July to September

**Growing height** 20 to 60 cm

**Flower**

- 3 to 10 flowers densely arranged in a semi-spherical whorl
- crown tube hairy

**Leaf**

- cross-opposed
- ovoid, edge slightly notched
- both leaf sides hairy
- foliage leaves not dotted on the underside
- plant is fragrant, but less intense than oregano

**Young plant**

- see leaf characteristics

### Interesting facts

The leaves of the wild basil are edible and can be used fresh or dried, for example as a digestive spice.



Photo: Eckhard Willig



## Meadow sage

### *Salvia pratensis*

**Family** Lamiaceae

**Flowering time** May to August

**Growing height** 30 to 60 cm

**Flower**

- flowers arranged in tiers in false whorls
- large curved upper lip

**Leaf**

- cross-opposed
- undivided, triangular, heart-shaped at the base, leaf margin crenate to serrated
- leaf surface matt, rough, with a pronounced veins network

**Young plant**

- recognizable by the typical leaves
- plant partially appearing purple

Photo: Judith Doberstein

#### Interesting facts

When long-tongued bees, such as bumblebees, visit meadow sage, a lever mechanism deposits a pollen package on their backs to pollinate other flowers. Try it for yourself!

# Field larkspur

## *Consolida regalis*

**Family** Ranunculaceae

**Flowering time** May to August

**Growing height** 10 to 50 cm

**Flower**

- racemose inflorescence with 5 to 8 long-stemmed flowers, with a long spur
- appearing like a dolphin before blossoming

**Leaf**

- strongly divided, one to several pinnate parts, tips very narrow (approx. 1 mm)

**Young plant**

- rosette leaves narrow, soft, reminds of „small winter aconites“

### Interesting facts

The field larkspur is a field weed that will be found especially in the first year on a side. Due to the intensification of agriculture, field weeds are becoming increasingly rare on the fields.



Photo: Uta Anholt



## Austrian flax

### *Linum austriacum*

**Family** Linaceae

**Flowering time** May to July

**Growing height** 30 to 60 cm

**Flower**

- blue-violet colored with 5 crown leaves
- arranged as raceme

**Leaf**

- small, lanceolate leaves
- often hairy with blunt tip

**Young plant**

- lanceolate leaves with 1 to 3 cm length
- dense, flat rosette

Photo: Dieter Neuragoczy

#### Interesting facts

This very drought-resistant plant has a symbiotic relationship with certain fungi that help it to absorb water and nutrients from the soil. Linseed oil has anti-inflammatory and anti-oxidative effects.

# Chicory

## *Cichorium intybus*

**Family** Asteraceae

**Flowering time** July to October

**Growing height** 30 to 150 cm

**Flower**

- flower heads usually clustered in groups of 2 to 5
- only ray florets, outer edge toothed

**Leaf**

- basal leaves pinnately lobed with triangular, pointed sections pointing towards the leaf base; bristly hairs on the underside
- stem leaves alternate, sessile, shape very variable
- similar to yellow flowering *Crepis biennis* or *Taraxacum*!

**Young plant**

- similar to lettuce
- elongated, soft, light green leaves, leaf margin lobed

### Interesting facts

The chicory is often visited by Dasypoda bees. This spectacle can only be observed until 11 a.m., as the flowers are only open in the morning. *Cichorium* is also often found in malt coffee and is the original form of the winter salads we know as chicory and radicchio.



Photo: Eckhard Willing