



STADTGEMEINDE MERAN
COMUNE DI MERANO



JUS NATURE

GUIDELINES FOR THE ECOLOGICAL MANAGEMENT OF PRIVATE GARDENS IN MERANO



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Holder of the document and data processing:
Municipality of Merano
Lauben 192 – 39012 Merano

Coordination and editing:
Andrea Balestrini

Contributions from:
Helga Salchegger
Andrea Balestrini
Wolfram Haymo Pardatscher
Anni Schwarz
Marco Masin
Ruth Lochmann

Translations:
Christina Baumgartinger
Ilse Flader
Sandy Kirchlechner

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In collaborazione con



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FOREWORD

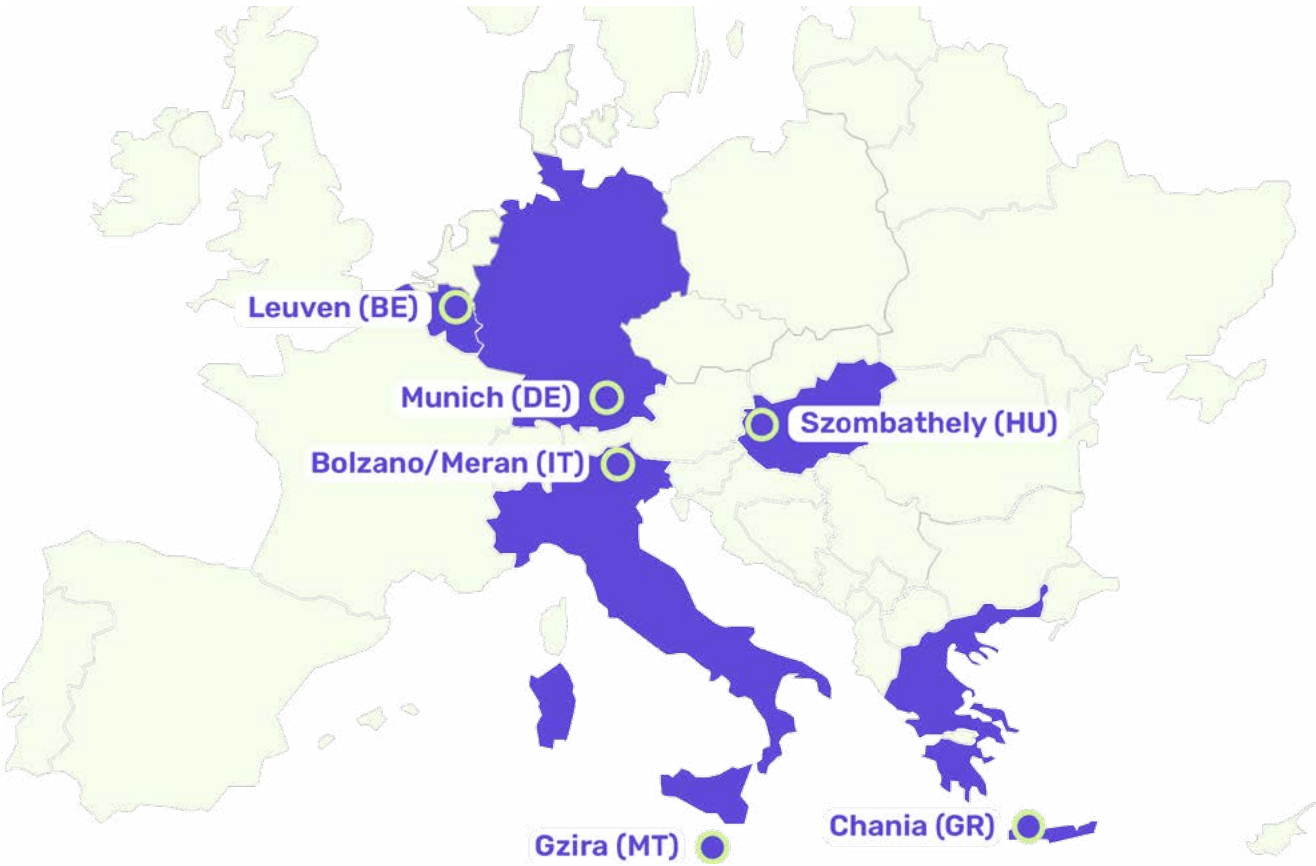
THE AIM OF THESE GUIDELINES

The municipality of Merano is one of the seven pilot sites of the JustNature project, which is funded by the European research and innovation programme Horizon 2020. The project, which runs from 2021 to 2026 and involves over twenty partners across Europe, is testing various nature-based solutions (NbS) in the seven cities, which are developing and implementing planning measures and urban development policies to become more sustainable from an environmental perspective by keeping carbon dioxide emissions low and air quality high and ensuring access to high-quality green spaces for all citizens.

Based on the “Guidelines for green design in Merano”, which were published in September 2023

and are available on the website of the Municipality of Merano, the aim of this brochure is to inform garden owners and, more generally, all citizens about the importance of managing urban green spaces while preserving biodiversity and ecological balance, but also to provide guidance on how to design and manage your own garden in a way that is adapted to the challenges of climate change.

In producing this brochure, the municipality of Merano has drawn on the experience and expertise of the Laimburg Research Centre and supported the dissemination of the “Nature in the Garden” initiative, which has been very successful in various South Tyrolean municipalities.



Overview of the cities involved in the project (Source: <https://justnatureproject.eu/>)

PRIVATE GREEN AREAS IN MERANO

Why does the Municipality of Merano invest its time in setting the course for proper planning of private green spaces and why does it endeavour to monitor green management over time?

In the Merano residential area, 40 % of the total area consists of green spaces (information from the green plan of the municipality of Merano, 2022). Compared to other municipalities, the special feature of these green areas is that private green spaces account for 80 %.

As scientific studies (such as the European Commission-funded research projects like JustNature) have demonstrated the benefits of urban greenery in mitigating the negative effects of climate change and increasing people’s psychophysical well-being and even the economic value of real estate, private gardens in Merano play a key role in keeping the city liveable and making it healthier and more attractive.

Everyone’s contribution is important in maintaining the greenery and promoting biodiversity for the balance of the entire area.

TARGET GROUP

The main target group of these guidelines are the owners of gardens, green roofs, balconies, vegetable gardens and the professionals who take care of their design and maintenance. The project aims to disseminate knowledge and best practices beyond the professional and academic environment and reach companies, associations and citizens.

40% of the area in the Merano residential area consists of green spaces*

80% of the green spaces are privately owned*

*Source: Green plan of the city of Merano, 2022



Influence of private greenery on the quality of public spaces in a residential neighbourhood in Merano

NATUR IM GARTEN: THE NATURAL GARDEN



The “Natur im Garten” (Natural Garden) movement was launched in Austria in 1999 with the basic idea of “gardening with nature”. The core criteria were already defined at that time: Gardening without artificial fertilisers, pesticides and peat. The aim of the movement was to promote biodiversity in the garden.

The founder of the movement was the then federal state Councillor for the Environment, Wolfgang Sobotka. Since then, the federal state of Lower Austria has succeeded in developing a gardening movement into a platform that is indispensable for natural and ecological gardening in public and private green spaces in Lower Austria.

“Natural Garden” is not only found among hobby gardeners and in communities with a wide range

of information and training programmes, but also in schools, in communities, in the economy with partner companies, in tourism with the “Natural Garden” show gardens, in house building, in the army, in universities thanks to the cooperation with the Danube University Krems and now, geographically speaking, far beyond our borders.

In Lower Austria there are over 20,000 “Natural Garden” badges on garden fences, and well over 20,000 across Europe. The badges are now also being awarded to nature gardeners in Germany, Switzerland, Liechtenstein, South Tyrol, the Czech Republic and Slovakia.

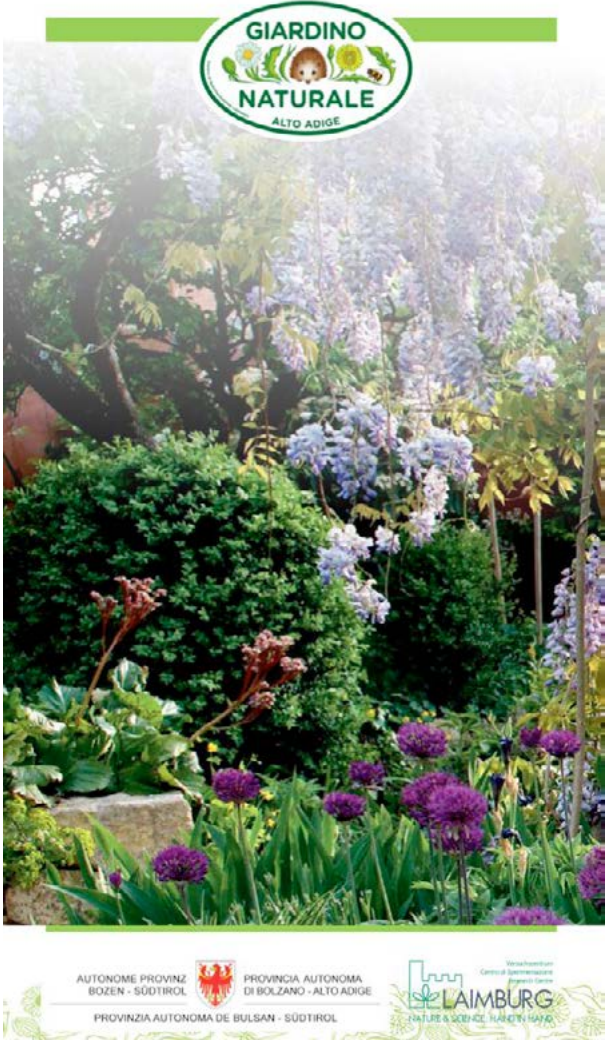
Excerpt from the website <https://www.naturimgarten.at/geschichte-leitbild.html>



An example of a private garden awarded the “Natural Garden” plaque

The “Natural Garden” movement is represented and managed in South Tyrol by the Laimburg Research Centre.

Founded in 1975, the Laimburg Research Centre is the research centre for agriculture and food quality in South Tyrol. Through its experimental activities and research based on scientific criteria, it develops expertise, finds solutions to problems and develops forward-looking innovations for agriculture and food processing. This research work ensures the cultivation and production of high-quality agricultural products in South Tyrol. This applies to the entire food production chain, from cultivation to the end product. In the mountain regions of the country, applied research contributes to supporting and promoting the diversity of local crops. It thus makes a concrete contribution to the development of local agricultural enterprises.



Guidelines for natural gardens published by Laimburg

“Our advice and our scientifically based experimental activities aim to promote healthy soils and the development of resilient plants. The green areas must be easy to maintain, resistant to prolonged periods of drought and at the same time promote biodiversity.”

Dipl. Ing. Helga Salchegger
Head of the Horticulture Department
at the Laimburg Research Centre

GLOSSARY

Biodiversity

The diversity among living organisms within a single species (genetic diversity), among different species and among ecosystems.

The UN Convention on Biological Diversity defines biodiversity as the variety and variability of living organisms and the ecosystems in which they live. It emphasises that it includes diversity at the level of genes, species and ecosystems.

Ecosystem diversity determines the number and abundance of habitats, living communities and ecosystems in which different organisms live and evolve.

Species diversity includes species richness, which is measured in terms of the number of species present in a given area or species abundance, i.e. their rarity or frequency in an area or habitat. Genetic diversity determines the difference between the genes of a particular species. It therefore corresponds to the totality of the genetic heritage to which all organisms that populate the earth contribute.

Source: ISPRA (Higher Institute for Environmental Protection and Research)

Biotope

An ecological complex within an ecosystem in which a particular species of animal or plant or a particular community of species lives.

Source: Encyclopaedia Treccani

Ecological connectivity

Within an ecological network, it is the “corridors” that enable the exchange of individuals with previous areas in order to reduce the risk of extinction of individual local populations.

Adaptation of the definition by ISPRA.

Ecosystem

An essential functional unit in ecology: it consists of a collection of organisms and inanimate components with which the former maintain an exchange of substances and energy in a delimited area, e.g. a lake, a meadow, a forest, etc.

Source: Encyclopaedia Treccani

Ecological functionality

Ecological functionality refers to the ability of a particular area, structure or space to promote the conservation and enhancement of the biodiversity of the territory in which it is inserted. It serves as a habitat and/or food source for animal and plant species, mitigates the negative impacts on these species caused by anthropogenic activities and facilitates their persistence in man-made areas.

Source: Municipality of Merano

Habitat

The totality of the environmental conditions in which a particular species lives.

The term habitat therefore defines the relationships between the individuals of a species and the abiotic component of the environment in which the same species lives.

Source: Encyclopaedia Treccani

Measures for ecological functionality

The measures to ensure ecological functionality were introduced in March 2019 with Annex 6 of the building regulations of the municipality of Merano.

In the case of new construction or demolition and reconstruction, the project must guarantee a minimum number of points of ecological functionality for the preservation and improvement of flora and fauna, which is precisely defined in the urban land-use plan for each district. The building regulations list the main measures that can be implemented for ecological functionality, indicating the minimum criteria required and the corresponding unit score.

Source: Municipality of Merano

Neophytes

Neophytes (from the Greek for “new plants”) are alien plants that were introduced after 1492, i.e. after the discovery of America, into areas where they do not occur naturally. Invasive neophytes are species that spread quickly and uncontrollably and pose a threat to native biodiversity.

Source: IDM

Ecological niche

The totality of biotic and abiotic environmental factors required by a particular species of organisms or population for survival or reproduction.

Source: Encyclopaedia Treccani

Ecological network

A networked system of habitats whose biodiversity must be protected, focussing on potentially endangered animal and plant species.

Source: ISPRA

Ecosystem services

Ecosystem services are the benefits people obtain from ecosystems. These include provisioning services such as food and water; regulating services such as flood and disease control; cultural services such as spiritual, recreational, and cultural benefits; and supporting services, such as nutrient cycling, that maintain the conditions for life on Earth.

Source: Millennium Ecosystem Assessment, 2005

**GUIDELINES FOR
NATURAL GARDENS
AND BALCONIES
DESIGNED CLOSE
TO NATURE**

WHAT IS A NATURAL GARDEN?

Nowhere else but in your own garden can you come into such close contact with nature, marvel at the changing seasons and life cycles, recharge your batteries, find harmony in everyday life and create corners where you can let your imagination run wild and relax. Gardening and harvesting fruits and vegetables keep us fit and healthy, because nothing is fresher and richer in vitamins than produce from your own vegetable garden. Growing the food we need for our living also helps to protect the environment, as the produce has a very short journey from the garden straight to our plates.

The natural garden is therefore a way of planning, designing and maintaining the private green space that benefits the well-being of people (by creating places that promote environmental education, play in contact with nature and personal regeneration), the health of plants and animals and the ecosystem in general (through the use of natural materials and the promotion of biodiversity).



Gardens and green spaces designed according to the principles of nature represent a sustainable approach that contributes significantly to our quality of life. For more and more South Tyroleans, "gardening" is the pinnacle of their closeness to nature.

Michael Oberhuber
Director of the Laimburg Research Centre

BASIC CRITERIA

No use of pesticides

Preventive protective measures keep the plants healthy! Resistant plants, sustainable and gentle soil cultivation and the inclusion of beneficial organisms make the use of chemical pesticides superfluous. In a natural garden, only organic products are used because chemical sprays not only pollute the environment during their production, but also harm beneficial organisms as well as pests.

No synthetic chemical fertilisers (artificial fertilisers)

Organic fertilisation using compost, liquid fertiliser, mulch and green manure ensures the maintenance and preparation of healthy soil and the supply of nutrients to the natural garden. Water-soluble synthetic chemical fertilisers can penetrate the groundwater and contaminate drinking water, and their production harms the environment.

No use of peat

Peat extraction is destroying the now rare moorland landscapes that absorb carbon dioxide, not only in Central Europe but worldwide. Products based on this substance require very long transport routes. In a natural garden, the use of peat and substrates containing peat is generally avoided. When buying potting soil mixes, make sure that they are labelled "peat-free".

THE COMPONENTS AND GOOD MANAGEMENT PRACTICES IN THE NATURAL GARDEN

Accessibility

The garden must be easily accessible. Property boundaries are often a major obstacle for animals due to walls or continuous fences. Metal fences set into the ground can be a death trap for hedgehogs and other small animals, while hedges of wild shrubs are ideal for people and animals because they obscure the view from the road or neighbours and provide important bridges for animals to reach the surrounding area and blend in with another habitat.



Grass&shrub beds with perennials

When creating shrub beds for small animals, individual perennials are combined with native wildflowers to provide a permanent source of food for the many garden inhabitants throughout the year and to delight the eye with a magical landscape even in the cold season. In addition to the beauty that the magical winter landscape radiates, the hollow and dry stems form perfect hollows for overwintering, which are very popular with garden animals and beneficial insects such as sand wasps.



Included among the measures in favour of the ecological functionality of the Municipality of Merano

Deciduous nad native trees

Native trees are of great importance to wildlife, providing food, shelter and space for burrows for numerous animal species. Numerous creatures that inhabit the forest live between branches, in cracks, crevices and caves. The older the trees become, the more species they can harbour: an oak tree provides food and shelter for up to 400 insect species.



Included among the measures in favour of the ecological functionality of the Municipality of Merano



Why are invasive neophytes dangerous and what alternatives are there?

“Invasive alien neophytes are one of the main causes of biodiversity loss worldwide.

As they spread very quickly, they replace the native flora and fauna and cause the impoverishment of biodiversity.

There is great potential in the catering industry: by consciously avoiding the use of non-native plants and making targeted use of indigenous plants, an important and valuable contribution is made to environmental protection.

Some examples of native species: the manna ash, the hackberry, the cornelian cherry or the snowball and the woolly snowball.”

Alois Fundneider
botanist from the Forage Cultivation work group
at the Laimburg Research Centre

Variety of vegetation types and habitats

A varied design turns a simple garden into a biotope and a quiet zone.

Many creatures are adaptable and can survive in any habitat, while others require special ecological niches with very specific characteristics, such as selected useful plants to secure their food. Islands of wild flowers and colourful flowering hedges populate very quickly. Water also enhances the garden and provides a cosy niche for plants and animals that need a moist habitat. In contrast, dry biotopes such as dry stone walls provide shelter for reptiles and insects. Low vegetation lines cracks and crevices where many beneficial insects find shelter.



Included among the measures in favour of the ecological functionality of the Municipality of Merano



Wild corners

A “wild corner” is a very simple way to create oases of peace in the garden for native animals and plants. Piling up stones, scrap wood, cuttings, leaves and dead wood in a quiet place over a longer period of time makes this area a suitable shelter and place for larvae to develop. Many organisms find food and shelter in these niches.

The use of deadwood revitalises the sheltered, shady corners of the garden: Beetles, spiders, woodlice, earwigs and shrews colonise these habitats. Choosing a sunny location also promotes the acclimatisation of heterothermic animals such as reptiles and amphibians.



Water basins

Water is the element of life par excellence. It conveys peace, provides a cool environment and contributes to human well-being. But animals also love water: moist habitats attract many dragonflies and other insects, as they have become rare in natural landscapes. However, water is not only a feel-good factor in the garden. The sustainable use of water and its optimal utilisation for irrigation are just as important.



Included among the measures in favour of the ecological functionality of the Municipality of Merano



Dry locations

Dry stone walls, cairns and rock gardens are the most attractive dry areas in the garden, but gravelled areas and beds, green roofs or gutters also form warm niches. Dry areas created for certain species are not only useful shelters for endangered animals, but also store the sun's warmth into the night. Heterothermic animals such as insects, spiders and lizards find protection from predators and regulate their temperature between cracks and crevices. Piles of leaves and brushwood are an attraction for many animals and important components of the natural garden, a paradise for beneficial insects. In a quiet, shady place, these structures become real “colonies” that serve as shelter, hibernation and breeding sites, hiding places and food sources.



Ideal location

At the lowest point of the garden, the water surfaces look very natural.

Self-cleaning

Waters clean themselves through the so-called biofilm that forms on the upper side of stones or the filter material. During maintenance, it is important to clean the film regularly as it forms again by itself.

Against the little pests

Tiger mosquitoes use water surfaces to lay their eggs. It is therefore important to check your own garden for standing water.



Advice on how to save water

- Use drought-resistant plants such as lavender, mullein, verbena, sedum or cornelian cherry.
- Cover the soil with mulch, e.g. leaves or straw, to prevent it from drying out.
- A soft floor takes longer to dry out.
- Water the plants less frequently, but then abundantly. This stimulates root growth and allows the roots to absorb water and nutrients from deeper layers of soil.
- Watering should be done in the morning with rainwater close to the roots if possible.
- To avoid fungal diseases and evaporation, the leaves should not get wet.



Pollinator shelter boxes

The beneficial insect shelters have very special properties: the more heterogeneously these sunny and dry little houses are filled, the more insect species are encouraged to colonise them. The hollow stems of plants, clay and wood, hollow bricks filled with stems or large lacewing boxes are ideal for nesting and harbouring.



copyright: Pixabay

Birdhouses

The feeding and breeding behaviour of birds varies greatly. Some prefer hedges and shrubs, others trees, some reeds and others bundles of wood. However, all are attracted to sheltered locations, e.g. plants that offer rich food sources such as fruits and berries.

In urban areas, where these artificial nesting and hibernation aids are rather rare, this can be remedied by building your own birdhouses. The size of the entrance hole determines which birds can fly in. The diameter must be 26 mm for tits, 30 mm for great tits, 32 mm for nuthatches and 50 mm for redstarts.



Included among the measures in favour of the ecological functionality of the Municipality of Merano

Bat boxes

Bats, the only flying mammals in our latitudes, hunt clove moths, moths and spiders at night. During the day, they take refuge in crevices, gaps between branches, attics, caves and cellars and hide very well behind wooden shingles, but also find specially built nests at a height of 4 metres with south or east-facing doors particularly attractive.



Included among the measures in favour of the ecological functionality of the Municipality of Merano



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Herbs

Herbs are not only healing and fragrant, they also attract many beneficial insects. Herbaceous plants love the sun and prefer poor soil, little moisture and plenty of sun and warmth. Their ideal location is on a south-facing wall, next to a dry stone wall or in a rock garden. They reward us with aromatic leaves and flowers and tasty seeds.



Blossoms

Beds and shrubs are the most colourful areas in the garden. To attract pollinating insects, plants develop colourful and fragrant inflorescences that contain nectar and pollen. When designing the garden, in addition to personal taste, aesthetics and the location of the beds, the food supply for insects should also be taken into account. Pollen and nectar-rich unfilled or native flowers offer more security than filled flowers bred by selection. Not all flowers are the same for these little creatures: it is advisable to choose a colourful mixture of umbellifers, asteraceae and labiates. The greater the variety of flowers from spring to autumn, the more insects will flutter around the garden.



Natural meadows

Manicured meadows, which are often used for sunbathing or sporting activities, require a lot of water, care and fertiliser, but have a very low species diversity. Flowering meadows, on the other hand, are less demanding, so the most beautiful and diverse ones grow on poor soils characterised by a lack of nutrients, especially nitrogen. It should not be forgotten that a flower meadow is a true oasis for humans and animals. Patience also plays a role: it takes time for a stable and diverse meadow to develop.



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Climbing plants

In smaller gardens, climbing plants can serve as a habitat instead of trees. The greening of house façades combines “the pleasant with the useful”, as it creates an oasis for animals, thermally insulates the building, reduces fine dust and offers protection from rain. In intact buildings, the fear of moisture damage caused by climbing plants is unfounded. Birds appreciate them as a breeding ground and source of food. The flowering species provide plenty of food for insects.



Included among the measures in favour of the ecological functionality of the Municipality of Merano

Wild hedges

Due to their flexibility, hedges and shrubs are considered to be the most valuable biotopes in a garden, as they connect it to its surroundings, promote its organisation into specific areas and create heterogeneous niches. Green barriers are not only beautiful to look at, they also play an important role in the ecosystem. They are among the most species-rich habitats, filter fine dust, dirt and harmful exhaust fumes and at the same time dampen noise.



Included among the measures in favour of the ecological functionality of the Municipality of Merano



SCORING SYSTEM
AND CERTIFICATION
“NATURAL GARDEN”

The fulfilment of the main criteria and the achievement of the minimum number of points through nature components in one’s own green space are the prerequisites for applying for the “Nature in the Garden” award. This award is given to the owners of gardens and school facilities that have distinguished themselves for their commitment to promoting biodiversity, climate change adaptation and environmental health.

The award consists of a plaque, which is conferred free of charge during an inspection by an expert from the Laimburg Research Centre, during which the required criteria are discussed and questions on increasing biodiversity and maintenance are answered.

At the Gardens of Trauttmansdorff Castle in Merano and at the Laimburg Research Centre in Ora (BZ), you can visit experimental gardens where these principles are put into practice.

Components of the natural garden	Minimum score: 7 points	Points for each component	Contribution to cope with climate change
	Hedges and native shrubs	1	X
	Wild corners	1	
	Flower meadow	1	
	Wetlands and/or dry locations	1	
	Natural meadow with wild herbs	1	
	Native trees	1	X
	Areas for the growth of spontaneous vegetation	1	
	Native flowers and large flowering hedges	1	
		minimum score: 7 maximum score: 8	
Measures for ecological garden maintenance	Compost box/earthworm composter/Bokashi bucket	1	X
	Mulch	1	X
	Ecological materials	1	X
	Vegetable garden	1	X
	Shelters for beneficial insects	1	
	Orchard and berry bushes	1	X
	Reuse of rainwater	1	X
	Crop rotation permaculture natural fertiliser	1	
		minimum score: 5 maximum score: 8	
Additional measures	Permeable floor covering	1	X
	Absence of plastic in the garden	1	
	Absence of light pollution	1	
	Animal-friendly care	1	
		maximum score: 4	

Summarised scoring table the “Natural Garden” award.



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For more information and to apply for a site survey for the “Natural Garden” award (“Natur im Garten”), visit the website: <https://naturimgarten.laimburg.it/> or write to the e-mail address versuchszentrum@laimburg.it.



ECOLOGICALLY-FRIENDLY
BALCONIES

Balconies and terraces are areas that should not be underestimated when it comes to contributing to biodiversity in the city and treating yourself to a small green oasis with flowers, fruit and fresh produce outside your own window. Between 2020 and 2022, the Laimburg Research Centre researched the most suitable plants for balcony cultivation and tested plant combinations, irrigation methods, fertilisation, substrates and various growing conditions on 200 to 300 species per year. The results of the study have led to some recommendations on cultivation methods and the more resistant species. The list of plants is available on the “Nature in the Garden” website of the Laimburg Research Centre in the Downloads section.



ROOF GARDENS

Due to the lack of open spaces in cities, the possibility of having a garden or a large terrace is severely limited. Roofs and canopies are a valuable way to create green spaces that contribute to the functionality of the urban ecosystem, and they are beautiful to look at and use. Green roofs reduce the internal temperatures of the spaces below by up to 3 degrees⁵, retain rainwater and thus reduce the risk of flooding and the load on the underground sewerage system. Furthermore, green roofs can harbour considerable animal and plant species and provide shelter for insects and birds that are otherwise absent from the urban environment. The municipality of Merano promotes the creation of green roofs in the context of renovations and new buildings by awarding a certain number of points in the assessment of ecological functionality. It also supports the combination of green roofs and photovoltaic systems due to the great advantages with regard to the efficient operation of the systems, which have been proven by numerous scientific studies. In addition to green roofs, pergolas and façade greening, there are other solutions that are very suitable for small areas and offer similar benefits.



GUIDE FOR ACCOMODATION
PROVIDERS

In 2023, IDM South Tyrol – Alto Adige, together with the Laimburg Research Centre, produced a guide for accommodation facilities entitled: “Sustainable garden design – A guide for tourism operators”. The brochure provides information on the native plants of South Tyrol, emphasises the advantages of designing natural gardens in accommodation facilities and combines the basic

principles of ecological green space design with good local management practices and with reference to information available on the Internet. Finally, there is also an appendix with a list of recommended (native) and non-recommended (invasive) plants, which also lists drought resistance. The guide is available on the IDM website and on the “Nature in the Garden” page of the Laimburg Research Centre.



IDM’s publication on the promotion of sustainable greenery in accommodation establishments.

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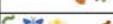
ANNEXES: RECOMMENDED SPECIES FOR THE MUNICIPALITY OF MERANO

LIST OF SHRUBS WITH ECOLOGICAL RELEVANCE *



*The list was already available before the creation of this brochure

¹ Colpo di fuoco batterico: evitare di piantare queste specie (e generi) in zone frutticole

Nome botanico	Nome italiano	Altezza	Larghezza	Terreno	Esposizione	Uso	Resistenza al gelo	Spine	Velenosità	Fonte di nutrizione	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII
<i>Acer campestre</i>	Acer oppio	<15m	5-10m	Fresco-secco	pieno sole-mezz'ombra	Siepe	estremamente resistente	No	No													
<i>Amelanchier ovalis</i> ¹	Pero corvino	2-4m	2-4m	Fresco-secco	pieno sole-mezz'ombra	Solitario	estremamente resistente	No	No													
<i>Aronia prunifolia</i> ¹	Aronia	1,5-2,5 m	1-1,2m	Fresco	pieno sole-mezz'ombra	Solitario	estremamente resistente	No	No													
<i>Berberis vulgaris</i>	Crespino comune	1-3m	1-2m	Fresco-secco	pieno sole-mezz'ombra	Siepe, solitario	estremamente resistente	Sì	Sì (frutti commestibili)													
<i>Caragana arborescens</i>	Caragana siberiana	3-5m	1,5-3,5m	Fresco-secco	pieno sole-mezz'ombra	Solitario	estremamente resistente	Sì	Sì													
<i>Carpinus betulus</i>	Carpino bianco	<20m	8-12 m	Secco-umido	pieno sole- ombra	Siepe, solitario	estremamente resistente	No	No													
<i>Chaenomeles japonica</i> ¹	Cotogno giapponese	1-1,5m	1-2m	Fresco-secco	pieno sole-mezz'ombra	Siepe, solitario	estremamente resistente	Sì	No													
<i>Colutea arborescens</i>	Colutea, vesicaria	1-2m	2-3m	Secco	pieno sole	Solitario	molto resistente	Sì	Sì													
<i>Cornus mas</i>	Corniolo	2-6m	3-5 m	Fresco-secco	pieno sole-mezz'ombra	Solitario, siepe	estremamente resistente	No	No													
<i>Cornus sanguinea</i>	Sanguinella	2-5m	3-4m	Fresco	pieno sole-mezz'ombra	Solitario	estremamente resistente	No	No													
<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Nocciolo	4-7m	5-7m	Fresco	Sonnig-schattig	Solitario, siepe	estremamente resistente	No	No													
<i>Corylus maxima</i>	Nocciolo maggiore	2-3m	1,5-2,5m	Umido-secco	pieno sole-mezz'ombra	Solitario	estremamente resistente	No	No													
<i>Cotinus coggygria</i>	Scotano	2-4m	1,5-3 m	Fresco-secco	pieno sole-mezz'ombra	Solitario	molto resistente	No	Sì													
<i>Cytisus purpureus</i>	Citiso purpureo	0,5-1m	0,5-1m	Fresco-secco	pieno sole-mezz'ombra	Solitario	molto resistente	No	Sì													
<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>	Ginestra dei carbonai	1-2m	0,5-1m	Fresco-secco	pieno sole-mezz'ombra	Solitario	molto resistente	No	Sì													
<i>Elaeagnus multiflora</i>	Eleagno multifloro	2-3m	2-3m	Fresco-secco	pieno sole	Solitario	molto resistente	No	No													
<i>Euonymus europaeus</i>	Fusaggine	2,5-5m	1,5-3,5m	Fresco-umido	pieno sole-mezz'ombra	Solitario	estremamente resistente	No	Sì													
<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Faggio	20-30m	10-15m	Fresco-umido	pieno sole- ombra	Siepe	estremamente resistente	No	No													
<i>Frangula alnus</i> Syn. <i>Rhamnus frangula</i>	Frangula	2,5-5m	1,5-3m	Fresco-umido	pieno sole-mezz'ombra	Solitario	estremamente resistente	No	Sì													
<i>Hedera helix</i>	Edera	4-20 m	/	Fresco-secco	pieno sole- ombra	rampicante, tappezzante	molto resistente	No	Sì													
<i>Hippophae rhamnoides</i>	Olivello spinoso	2,5-4,5m	1,5-3m	Secco	pieno sole-mezz'ombra	Solitario	estremamente resistente	Sì	No													
<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	Agrifoglio	2,5-4,5m	4-6m	Fresco-umido	mezz'ombra - ombra	Siepe	resistente	Sì	Sì													
<i>Juniperus communis</i>	Ginepro comune	4-5 m	1 m	Secco	pieno sole-mezz'ombra	solitario, siepe, tappezzante	estremamente resistente	Sì	No													
<i>Laburnum anagyroides</i>	Maggiociondolo	6-8m	4-5m	Secco-umido	pieno sole	Solitario	estremamente resistente	No	molto velenoso													
<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i>	Ligustro	3-4m	3-4m	Secco-umido	pieno sole- ombra	Siepe	resistente	No	Sì													
<i>Lonicera nigra</i>	Caprifoglio nero	1,5m	1-1,5m	Fresco-umido	ombra	Solitario	estremamente resistente	No	Sì													
<i>Lonicera nitida</i> Syn. <i>Lonicera ligustrina</i> var. <i>yunnanensis</i> Franch.	Caprifoglio sempreverde	1-1,5m	1-1,5	Secco-umido	pieno sole- ombra	siepe, tappezzante	resistente	No	No													
<i>Lonicera xylosteum</i>	Caprifoglio peloso	1-2m	1-2m	Fresco	pieno sole-mezz'ombra	Solitario	estremamente resistente	No	Sì													
<i>Malus sylvestris</i>	Melo selvatico	6-10m	5-7m	Secco-fresco	pieno sole-mezz'ombra	Solitario	estremamente resistente	Sì	No													
<i>Myrtus communis</i>	Mirto	1-1,5m	1-1,5m	Secco-fresco	pieno sole	Solitario	NON resistente	No	No													
<i>Potentilla fruticosa</i>	Cinquefoglia cespugliosa	1m	1-1,5m	Fresco	pieno sole-mezz'ombra	solitario, tappezzante	estremamente resistente	No	No													
<i>Prunus padus</i>	Ciliegio a grappoli	5-15m	5-8m	Fresco-umido	pieno sole-mezz'ombra	Solitario	estremamente resistente	No	No													
<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	Pruno selvatico	1,5-2,5m	2-4m	Secco-fresco	pieno sole-mezz'ombra	Solitario	estremamente resistente	Sì	Sì													
<i>Prunus tenella</i>	Mandorlo nano	0,5-1,5m	0,5-1m	Fresco-umido	pieno sole	Solitario	estremamente resistente	No	No													
<i>Rhamnus cathartica</i> ¹	Spino cervino	2-5m	1-4m	Secco-umido	pieno sole-mezz'ombra	Solitario	estremamente resistente	Sì	Sì													
<i>Punica granatum</i>	Melograno	6-7m	4-5m	Fresco	pieno sole	Solitario, siepe	resistente	Sì	No													
<i>Rubus idaeus</i>	Lampone rosso	0,5-1,5m	1-2m	Fresco-umido	pieno sole-mezz'ombra	solitario, traliccio	estremamente resistente	No	No													
<i>Rubus ulmifolius</i>	Rovo comune	1-2m	1-2m	Fresco	pieno sole-mezz'ombra	solitario, traliccio	estremamente resistente	No	No													
<i>Ribes rubrum</i>	Ribes rosso	1-1,5m	0,5-1m	Umido-fresco	pieno sole	Solitario	estremamente resistente	No	No													
<i>Ribes nigrum</i>	Ribes nero	1,5 m	1m	Umido-fresco	pieno sole-mezz'ombra	Solitario	estremamente resistente	No	No													
<i>Rosa arvensis</i>	Rosa arvensis	0,4m	2m	Secco-fresco	pieno sole-mezz'ombra	solitario, tappezzante	estremamente resistente	Sì	No													
<i>Rosa caesia</i>	rosa bluastro	0,5-1,5m	1m	Fresco	pieno sole	Solitario	estremamente resistente	Sì	No													
<i>Rosa canina</i>	Rosa canina	2-3m	1,5-2 m	Secco-fresco	pieno sole- ombra	Solitario	estremamente resistente	Sì	No													
<i>Rosa corymbifera</i>	Rosa corymbifera	1,5-2m	1,5-2,5m	Secco-fresco	pieno sole-mezz'ombra	Solitario	resistente	Sì	No													
<i>Rosa gallica</i>	Rosa rossa	0,5-1m	1-2m	Fresco	pieno sole-mezz'ombra	Solitario	estremamente resistente	Sì	No													
<i>Rosa glauca</i>	Rosa glauca o paonazza	1-3m	2-3m	Secco	pieno sole-mezz'ombra	Solitario	estremamente resistente	Sì	No													
<i>Rosa majalis</i>	Rosa canella	1,5m	1,5-2m	Fresco-umido	pieno sole-mezz'ombra	Solitario	estremamente resistente	Sì	No													
<i>Rosa spinosissima</i>	Rosa pimpinella	1-2m	1-2m	Secco	pieno sole	Solitario	estremamente resistente	Sì	No													
<i>Rosa rubiginosa</i>	Rosa rugginosa	1-3m	2-3m	Secco-fresco	pieno sole-mezz'ombra	Solitario	estremamente resistente	Sì	No													
<i>Salix caprea</i>	Salicone	5-8m	3-5m	Fresco-umido	pieno sole-mezz'ombra	Solitario	estremamente resistente	No	No													
<i>Salix purpurea</i>	Salice rosso	3-5m	3-5m	Umido-secco	pieno sole-mezz'ombra	Solitario	estremamente resistente	No	No													
<i>Salix rosmarinifolia</i>	Salice rosmarinifoglio	1,5-2m	1,5-2m	Umido-secco	pieno sole-mezz'ombra	Solitario	estremamente resistente	No	No													
<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	sambuco comune	3-6m	3-6m	Secco-umido	pieno sole-mezz'ombra	Solitario	estremamente resistente	No	Sì													
<i>Sambucus racemosa</i>	Sambuco rosso	3-4m	2-4m	Secco-umido	pieno sole-mezz'ombra	Solitario	estremamente resistente	No	Sì													
<i>Sorbus chamaemespilus</i> ¹ Syn. <i>Chamaemespilus alpina</i>	Sorbo alpino	1,5-2m	1-2m	Secco	pieno sole-mezz'ombra	Solitario	estremamente resistente	No	No													
<i>Staphylea pinnata</i>	Falso pistacchio	2-4m	1,5-3m	Umido	pieno sole-mezz'ombra	Solitario	molto resistente	No	No													
<i>Taxus baccata</i>	Tasso	5-15m	5-10m	Fresco-umido	mezz'ombra	Siepe, solitario	molto resistente	No	molto velenoso													
<i>Viburnum lantana</i>	Viburno lantana	2-4m	2-3m	Secco-fresco	pieno sole-mezz'ombra	Solitario	estremamente resistente	No	Sì													
<i>Viburnum opulus</i>	Viburno palla di neve	2-4m	2-3m	Umido-fresco	pieno sole-mezz'ombra	Solitario	estremamente resistente	No	Sì													

Source: Laimburg

EINHEIMISCHE STRÄUCHER FÜR HECKEN IN DER GEMEINDE MERAN
 ARBUSTI AUTOCTONI PER SIEPI NEL COMUNE DI MERANO

		Klima - Clima					Boden - Suolo											
Taxon	Familie	H	T	Tv	L	Lv	F	Fv	W	R	Rv	N	Nv	D	Dv	BD	BZ.S	
<i>Acer campestre</i>	<i>Aceraceae</i>	2-8	4	I	3	I	2,5	I	1	3	I	3	I	3	II	s	4 5	
<i>Amelanchier ovalis</i> aggr.	<i>Rosaceae</i>	1-3	3,5	II	4	I	1,5	II	2	4	II	2	I	3	II	s	3 4 5	
<i>Berberis vulgaris</i>	<i>Berberidaceae</i>	1-2(3)	3	II	3	II	2	I	1	4	I	2	I	3	I	s	5 6	
<i>Colutea arborescens</i>	<i>Fabaceae</i>	1-3(4)	4,5	I	3	II	2	I	1	4	I	2	I	3	I	s	5 6 7	
<i>Cornus mas</i>	<i>Cornaceae</i>	2-5(6)	4,5	I	3	I	2,5	I	1	4	I	3	I	3	I	s	3 4	
<i>Cornus sanguinea</i>	<i>Cornaceae</i>	2-4(5)	3,5	II	3	II	3	II	1	4	I	3	I	3	I	s	5 6	
<i>Corylus avellana</i>	<i>Betulaceae</i>	3-5(6)	3	II	3	II	3	I	2	3	II	3	I	3	I	s	2 3 4	
<i>Cotinus coggygria</i>	<i>Anacardiaceae</i>	1-4	4,5	I	4	I	1,5	I	1	4	I	2	I	3	I	s	6	
<i>Euonymus europaeus</i>	<i>Celastraceae</i>	1-3(4)	3,5	I	3	II	3,5	II	3	4	II	3	I	1	I	s	5 6	
<i>Euonymus latifolius</i>	<i>Celastraceae</i>	1-2	3,5	I	3	II	3,5	I	1	4	I	3	I	3	I	s	5 6	
<i>Frangula alnus</i>	<i>Rhamnaceae</i>	1-3(5)	3,5	I	3	II	3,5	II	3	3	II	2	I	1	I	s	5 6	
<i>Hippophaë rhamnoides</i> aggr.	<i>Elaeagnaceae</i>	2-3(5)	3,5	II	4	I	2,5	I	3	4	I	2	II	3	I	s	3 4 5	
<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	<i>Aquifoliaceae</i>	2-6 (10)	3,5	I	2	I	2,5	I	1	3	II	3	I	3	II	i	5 6	
<i>Laburnum anagyroides</i>	<i>Fabaceae</i>	5-10	4,5	II	3	I	2,5	I	1	4	I	3	I	3	I	s	5 6	
<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i>	<i>Oleaceae</i>	1-3(4)	4	I	3	I	2,5	II	3	4	II	3	I	3	I	t	5 6 7	
<i>Lonicera nigra</i>	<i>Caprifoliaceae</i>	1-2(3)	2,5	I	2	I	3	I	1	3	II	3	I	1	I	s	5 6	
<i>Lonicera xylosteum</i>	<i>Caprifoliaceae</i>	1-2(3)	3,5	II	3	I	3	II	1	4	II	3	I	3	I	s	4 5	
<i>Philadelphus coronarius</i>	<i>Saxifragaceae</i>	2-4	4,5	I	3	I	3,5	I	2	4	I	3	I	3	I	s	5 6 7	
<i>Pistacia terebinthus</i>	<i>Anacardiaceae</i>	1-5	5	I	4	I	1	I	1	4	I	2	I	3	I	s	4 5 6 7	
<i>Prunus mahaleb</i>	<i>Rosaceae</i>	2-4(5)	4,5	I	3	I	1,5	I	1	4	I	2	I	3	II	s	4 5	
<i>Prunus padus</i>	<i>Rosaceae</i>	5-10	4	I	2	I	3,5	I	3	3	II	3	II	1	I	s	3 4 5	
<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	<i>Rosaceae</i>	1-3(4)	3,5	I	4	I	2,5	I	1	3	I	3	I	3	I	s	3 4	
<i>Rhamnus cathartica</i>	<i>Rhamnaceae</i>	1-3(5)	3,5	I	3	I	2,5	II	3	4	I	2	I	1	I	s	5 6	
<i>Rhamnus saxatilis</i>	<i>Rhamnaceae</i>	0,5-2	4,5	II	3	I	1	I	1	5	I	2	I	5	I	s	4 5 6	
<i>Ribes alpinum</i>	<i>Saxifragaceae</i>	0,5-1,5 (2)	2,5	I	3	I	3	I	1	4	I	3	I	3	I	s	4 5 6	
<i>Ribes petraeum</i>	<i>Saxifragaceae</i>	1-2,5	2,5	I	3	I	3	I	1	2	I	4	I	3	I	s	5 6	
<i>Ribes uva-crispa</i>	<i>Saxifragaceae</i>	1-1,5	3,5	I	3	I	3	I	2	3	I	4	I	1	I	s	4	
<i>Rosa agrestis</i>	<i>Rosaceae</i>	1-2	3,5	I	4	I	2,5	I	1	4	I	3	I	3	I	s	6 7	
<i>Rosa arvensis</i>	<i>Rosaceae</i>	0,5	3,5	I	3	I	3	I	2	4	I	3	I	3	I	s	6 7	
<i>Rosa caesia</i>	<i>Rosaceae</i>	0,5-1,5	3	I	3	I	2,5	I	1	4	I	3	I	3	I	s	6 7	
<i>Rosa canina</i>	<i>Rosaceae</i>	1,5-2	3	I	3	I	2,5	I	1	3	I	3	II	3	I	t	6 7	
<i>Rosa corymbifera</i>	<i>Rosaceae</i>	1-2(3)	3,5	I	3	I	2,5	I	1	4	I	3	I	3	I	s	6 7	
<i>Rosa dumalis</i>	<i>Rosaceae</i>	1,5-2	3	I	3	I	2	I	1	3	I	3	I	3	I	s	6 7	
<i>Rosa elliptica</i>	<i>Rosaceae</i>	0,5-1,5	3,5	I	4	I	2	I	1	4	I	3	I	3	I	s	6 7	
<i>Rosa glauca</i>	<i>Rosaceae</i>	1-3	3	II	3	I	2	I	1	3	I	3	I	5	I	s	6 7	
<i>Rosa inodora</i>	<i>Rosaceae</i>	1,5-2	3	I	4	I	2	I	2	3	I	3	I	3	I	s	6 7	
<i>Rosa micrantha</i>	<i>Rosaceae</i>	1-2(3)	4	I	4	I	2	I	1	4	I	3	I	3	I	s	6 7	
<i>Rosa pendulina</i>	<i>Rosaceae</i>	1-1,5 (2)	2,5	I	3	I	3,5	I	2	4	II	3	I	3	I	s	6 7	
<i>Rosa rubiginosa</i>	<i>Rosaceae</i>	1-2(3)	4	I	4	I	2,5	I	2	4	I	3	I	3	I	s	6 7	
<i>Rosa villosa</i>	<i>Rosaceae</i>	1-2(3)	2,5	I	3	I	1,5	I	1	4	I	3	I	3	I	s	6	
<i>Salix caprea</i>	<i>Salicaceae</i>	3-8 (12)	3	II	3	I	3	I	3	3	I	3	I	1	I	s	3 4 5	
<i>Salix purpurea</i>	<i>Salicaceae</i>	3-5 (6)	3,5	I	4	I	3,5	II	3	4	I	3	I	1	I	s	3 4 5	
<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	<i>Caprifoliaceae</i>	2-5(6)	3,5	II	3	I	3,5	I	2	4	II	4	I	1	II	s	5 6	
<i>Sambucus racemosa</i>	<i>Caprifoliaceae</i>	2-4(5)	2,5	I	3	I	3	I	1	2	II	4	I	3	II	s	4 5	
<i>Sorbus aria</i>	<i>Rosaceae</i>	4-8 (12)	3,5	II	3	I	2	I	2	3	I	2	I	3	I	s	5	
<i>Viburnum lantana</i>	<i>Caprifoliaceae</i>	2-3(5)	3,5	II	3	I	2	I	1	4	I	2	I	3	I	s	4 5 6	
<i>Viburnum opulus</i>	<i>Caprifoliaceae</i>	2-3 (4)	3,5	I	3	I	3,5	I	3	3	I	3	I	1	I	s	5 6	

ÖKOLOGISCHE ZEIGERWERTE UND BIOLOGISCHE KENNZEICHEN NACH LANDOLT *
 VALORI ECOLOGICI E INDICI BIOLOGICI SECONDO LANDOLT*

H - Höhe in m - Altitudine in m	R - Reaktionszahl - Reazione
	1 - stark sauer
T - Temperatur - Temperatura	2 - sauer
1 - alpin und nival	3 - schwach sauer bis neutral
1,5 - unter-alpin, suprasubalpin und ober-subalpin	4 - neutral bis basisch
2 - subalpin	5 - basisch
2,5 - unter-subalpin und ober-montan	
3 - montan	N - Nährstoffzahl - Nutrienti
3,5 - unter-montanund ober-collin	1 - sehr nährstoffarm
4 - collin	2 - nährstoffarm
4,5 - warm-collin	3 - mässig nährstoffarm bis mässig nährstoffreich
5 - sehr warm-collin	4 - nährstoffreich
	5 - sehr nährstoffreich bis überdüngt
L - Licht - Luce	
1 - sehr schattig	D - Durchlüftungszahl - Areazione
2 - schattig	1 - schlechte Durchlüftungszahl
3 - halbschattig	3 - mittlere Durchlüftungszahl
4 - hell	5 - gute Durchlüftungszahl
5 - sehr hell	
	BD - Blattdauer - Durata delle foglie
	i - immergrün
1 - sehr trocken	s - sommergrün
1,5 - trocken	t - teilweise überwinternd grün
2 - mässig trocken	v - vorsommer grün
2,5 - frisch	w - überwinternd grün
3 - mässig feucht	w* - herbst- bis frühjahrsgrün
3,5 - feucht	- keine günen Blätter
4 - sehr feucht	
4,5 - nass	BZ - Blütezeit - Periodo di fioritura
5 - überschwemmt, bzw. Unter Wasser	Monate der Hauptblüte - Mesi di fioritura (1-12)
	v- Variation - Variazione
	I - kleine Variation
	II - grosse Variation

* Flora indicativa: Ökologische Zeigerwerte und biologische Kennzeichen zur Flora der Schweiz und der Alpen.
 Elias Landolt et al. 2010 - Haupt Verlag.

LIST OF TREES *

*The list was already available before the creation of this brochure

This list contains both native and non-native tree species that are naturalised in the Merano area. They often have a historical/cultural/landscape value and/or are particularly suitable for surviving

in the difficult soil and climatic conditions of the built-up areas. The selection of species must be made with care and based on the general conditions.

Bäume erster, zweiter und dritter Größenordnung (siehe Art. 54/bis)		alberi di prima, seconda, terza grandezza (vedi art. 54/bis)
Bäume Wuchsklasse 1 – LAUBBÄUME / Alberi di prima grandezza – LATIFOGIE Bäume, die im Reifestadium 25 m und mehr erreichen Alberi che a maturità di norma superano i 25 m di altezza		
Botanischer Name Nome botanico	Deutscher Name	Nome italiano
Acer platanoides	Spitz-Ahorn	acero riccio
Acer pseudoplatanus	Berg-Ahorn	acero di monte
Acer saccharinum	Silberahorn	acero da zucchero
Alnus glutinosa	Schwarzerle	ontano nero
Castanea sativa	Edel-Kastanie	castagno
Cinnamomum camphora	Kampferbaum	canforo
Eucalyptus globulus	Blaugummibaum	eucalipto
Fagus sylvatica	Rotbuche	faggio
Fraxinus excelsior	Gemeine Esche	frassino maggiore
Fraxinus pennsylvanica	Rotesche	frassino
Ginkgo biloba	Ginkgobaum	ginkgo
Juglans nigra	Schwarznuss	noce nero
Liriodendron tulipifera	Tulpenbaum	liriodendro
Platanus occidentalis	Westliche Platane	platano occidentale
Platanus orientalis	Morgenländische Platane	platano orientale
Platanus x acerifolia	Gewöhnliche Platane	platano ibrido
Populus alba	Silber-Pappel	pioppo bianco
Populus x canescens	Grau-Pappel	pioppo grigio
Populus x canadensis	Kanada-Pappel	pioppo ibrido
Populus nigra	Schwarz-Pappel	pioppo nero
Populus tremula	Zitterpappel	pioppo tremulo
Quercus cerris	Zerr-Eiche	cerro
Quercus coccinea	Scharlach-Eiche	quercia scarlatta
Quercus frainetto	Ungarische Eiche	franetto
Quercus petraea	Trauben-Eiche	rovere
Quercus robur	Stiel-Eiche	farnia
Quercus rubra	Rot-Eiche	quercia rossa
Tilia cordata	Winter-Linde	tiglio selvatico
Tilia platyphyllos	Sommer-Linde	tiglio comune
Tilia tomentosa	Silber-Linde	tiglio argentato
Tilia x europaea	Holländische Linde	tiglio europeo
Zelkova carpinifolia	Japanische Zelkove	zelkova caucasica

Bäume Wuchsklasse 1 – NADELBÄUME / Alberi di prima grandezza – CONIFERE Bäume, die im Reifestadium 25 m und mehr erreichen Alberi che a maturità di norma superano i 25 m di altezza		
Abies alba	Weißtanne	abete bianco
Abies cephalonica	Griechische Tanne	abete di Cefalonia
Abies concolor	Grautanne	abete bianco del Colorado
Abies grandis	Riesentanne	abete bianco americano
Abies nobilis	Edeltanne	abete nobile
Abies nordmanniana	Nordmannstanne	abete del Caucaso
Abies pinsapo	Spanische Tanne	abete spagnolo
Calocedrus decurrens	Flusszeder	cedro della California
Cedrus atlantica	Atlaszeder	cedro dell'Atlante
Cedrus deodara	Himalajazeder	cedro del Himalaja
Cedrus libani	Libanonzeder	cedro del Libano
Chamaecyparis lawsoniana	Scheinzypresse	cipresso di Lawson
Chamaecyparis pisifera	Sawara-Scheinzypresse	falso cipresso
Cryptomeria japonica	Sicheltanne	cryptomeria
Cupressus torulosa	Himalayazypresse	cipresso himalayano
Gymnocladus dioicus	Geweihbaum	albero del caffè
Larix decidua	Lärche	larice
Metasequoia glyptostroboides	Urweltmammutbaum	abete d'acqua
Picea abies	Gemeine Fichte	peccio, abete rosso
Picea omorika	Serbische Fichte	peccio di Serbia
Picea orientalis	Kaukasusfichte	peccio del Caucaso
Picea pungens	Stechfichte	peccio del Colorado
Picea sitchensis	Sitkafichte	peccio di Sitka
Pinus nigra	Schwarzkiefer	pino nero
Pinus pinaster	Strandkiefer	pino marittimo
Pinus pinea	Pinie	pino domestico
Pinus ponderosa	Gelbkiefer	pino giallo
Pinus radiata	Monterey-Kiefer	pino di Monterey
Pinus strobus	Weymouthskiefer	pino strobo, di Weymouth
Pinus sylvestris	Gemeine Kiefer	pino silvestre
Pinus wallichiana	Tränenkiefer	pino himalayano
Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglasie	abete di Douglas
Sequoia sempervirens	Küstenmammutbaum	sequoia sempreverde
Sequoiadendron giganteum	Riesenmammutbaum	sequoia gigante
Taxodium distichum	Sumpfyypresse	cipresso delle paludi
Thuja plicata	Riesen-Lebensbaum	cedro rosso del Pacifico
Tsuga canadensis	Kanadische Hemlocktanne	tsuga canadese
Tsuga heterophylla	Westamerikan. Hemlocktanne	tsuga occidentale

Bäume Wuchsklasse 2 – LAUBBÄUME / Alberi di seconda grandezza – LATIFOGIE Bäume, die im Reifestadium eine Höhe zwischen 15 m und 25 m erreichen Alberi che a maturità di norma raggiungono un'altezza compresa tra i 15 e 25 m		
Botanischer Name Nome botanico	Deutscher Name	Nome italiano
Acer negundo	Eschen-Ahorn	acero americano
Acer opalus	Italienischer Ahorn	acero italico
Acer rubrum	Rot-Ahorn	acero rosso
Acer saccharum	Zucker-Ahorn	acero del canada
Aesculus hippocastanum	Roskastanie	ippocastano
Aesculus x carnea	Rotblühende Roskastanie	pavia
Alnus cordata	Herzblättrige Erle	ontano napoletano
Alnus x spaethii	Purpur-Erle	ontano
Betula pendula	Hänge-Birke, Weiß-Birke	betulla
Betula pubescens	Moor-Birke	betulla pelosa
Betula nigra	Schwarz-Birke	betulla nera
Betula papyrifera	Papier-Birke	betulla da carta
Betula utilis	Himalaya-Birke	betulla himalaiana
Carpinus betulus	Weißbuche	carpino bianco
Catalpa bignonioides	Trompetenbaum	catalpa
Celtis australis	Zürgelbaum	bagolaro
Celtis occidentalis	Westliche Zürgelbaum	bagolaro occidentale
Cercidiphyllum japonicum	Japanischer Kuchenbaum	cercidifillo
Corylus colurna	Baum-Hasel	nocciolo di Turchia
Eucalyptus cinerea	Silberdollarbaum	eucalipto
Fraxinus angustifolia	Schmalblättrige Esche	frassino meridionale
Gleditsia triacanthos	Amerikanische Gleditschie	spina di Cristo
Juglans regia	Nussbaum	noce
Liquidambar orientalis	Orientalischer Amberbaum	storace orientale
Liquidambar styraciflua	Amerikanischer Amberbaum	storace americano
Maclura pomifera	Milchorangenbaum	Arancio degli osagi
Magnolia grandiflora	Immergrüne Magnolie	magnolia sempreverde
Magnolia macrophylla	Großblättrige Magnolie	magnolia
Morus alba	Weißer Maulbeerbaum	gelso bianco
Morus nigra	Schwarzer Maulbeerbaum	gelso nero
Nyssa sylvatica	Tupelobaum	nissa
Ostrya carpinifolia	Hopfenbuche	carpino nero
Paulownia tomentosa	Blauglockenbaum	paulownia
Prunus avium	Kirschbaum	ciliegio
Prunus serotina	Spätblühende Traubenkirsche	ciliegio tardivo
Pterocarya fraxinifolia	Kaukasische Flügelnuß	noce del Caucaso
Quercus ilex	Steineiche	leccio
Quercus phellos	Weiden-Eiche	quercia
Quercus pubescens	Flaumeiche	roverella
Quercus suber	Korkeiche	quercia da sughero
Salix alba	Silber-Weide	salice

Salix babylonica	Echte Trauerweide	salice piangente
Sophora japonica	Japanischer Schnurbaum	sofora
Sorbus aria	Echte Mehlbeere	farinaccio
Sorbus aucuparia	Eberesche	sorbo degli uccellatori
Sorbus domestica	Speierling	sorbo domestico
Sorbus torminalis	Elsbeere	sorbo ciavardello
Tilia americana	Amerikanische Linde	tiglio
Tilia euchlora	Krim-Linde	tiglio
Ulmus carpinifolia	Feldulme	olmo campestre
Ulmus glabra	Berg-Ulme	olmo montano
Ulmus pumila	Sibirische Ulme	olmo siberiano
Umbellularia californica	Kalifornischer Lorbeerbaum	umbellularia
Bäume Wuchsklasse 2 – NADELBÄUME / Alberi di seconda grandezza – CONIFERE Bäume, die im Reifestadium eine Höhe zwischen 15 m und 25 m erreichen Alberi che a maturità di norma raggiungono un'altezza compresa tra i 15 e 25 m		
Araucaria araucana	Chilenische Araukarie	araucaria
Cupressus arizonica	Arizona-Zypresse	cipresso dell'Arizona
Cupressus macrocarpa	Monterey-Zypresse	cipresso di Monterey
Cupressus sempervirens	Mittelmeer-Zypresse	cipresso mediterraneo
Pinus halepensis	Aleppo-Kiefer	pino d'Aleppo
Taxus baccata	Eibe	tasso
Thuja occidentalis	Lebensbaum	tuia occidentale
Torreya nucifera	Japanische Nusseibe	torreya
Bäume Wuchsklasse 3 – LAUBBÄUME / Alberi di terza grandezza – LATIFOGIE Bäume, die im Reifestadium eine Höhe zwischen 5 m und 15 m erreichen Alberi che a maturità di norma raggiungono un'altezza compresa tra i 5 e 15 m		
Botanischer Name Nome botanico	Deutscher Name	Nome italiano
Acacia dealbata	Mimose	acacia
Acer buergerianum	Dreispiß-Ahorn	acero tridente
Acer campestre	Feldhorn	acero campestre
Acer griseum	Zimthorn	acero grigio
Acer monspessulanum	Französischer Ahorn	acero minore
Albizia julibrissin	Seidenbaum	acacia di Costantinopoli
Alnus incana	Grau-Erle	ontano grigio
Amelanchier ovalis	Gemeine Felsenbirne	pero corvino
Arbutus andrachne	Östlicher Erdbeerbaum	corbezzolo greco
Arbutus unedo	Erdbeerbaum	corbezzolo
Broussonetia papyrifera	Papiermaulbeerbaum	gelso da carta
Ceratonia siliqua	Johannisbrotbaum	carrubo
Cercis siliquastrum	Judasbaum	albero di giuda
Clerodendrum trichotomum	Japanischer Losbaum	clerodendro
Cornus kousa	Japanese dogwood	corniolo giapponese
Cornus mas	Kornelkirsche	corniolo
Crataegus monogyna	Weißdorn	biancospino

Davidia involucrata	Taschentuchbaum	albero dei fazzoletti
Diospyros kaki	Kakibaum	cachi
Diospyros virginiana	Amerikanische Persimone	cachi virginiano
Eriobotrya japonica	Japanische Wollmispel	nespolo del Giappone
Ficus carica	Echte Feige	fico comune
Fraxinus ornus	Manna-Esche	orniello
Hippophae rhamnoides	Sanddorn	olivello spinoso
Ilex aquifolium	Europäische Stechpalme	agrifoglio
Koelreuteria paniculata	Blasenesche	albero delle lanterne cinesi
Lagerstroemia indica	Indische Lagerstroemie	lagerstroemia
Laurus nobilis	Echter Lorbeer	alloro
Ligustrum lucidum	Glanzliguster	ligustro
Maackia amurensis	Asiatisches Gelbholz	maakia
Magnolia kobus	Kobushi-Magnolie	magnolia
Magnolia liliiflora	Purpurmagnolie	magnolia
Magnolia stellata	Sternmagnolie	Magnolia stellata
Magnolia x soulangeana	Tulpenmagnolie	magnolia
Malus domestica	Kulturapfel	melo
Malus floribunda	Japanischer Wildapfel	melo giapponese da fiore
Malus sylvestris	Holzapfel	melo selvatico
Melia azedarach	Zedrachbaum	albero dei rosari
Mespilus germanica	Mispel	nespolo
Olea europaea	Olivenbaum	olivo
Parrotia persica	Eisenholzbaum	parrotia
Photinia serrulata	Glanz-Mispel	fotinia
Prunus cerasifera	Kirschpflaume	amolo
Prunus domestica	Pflaume	prugno europeo
Prunus dulcis	Mandelbaum	mandorlo
Prunus mahaleb	Steinweichsel	ciliegio aspro
Prunus padus	Gewöhnliche Traubenkirsche	pado
Pyrus communis	Kulturbirne	pero comune
Quercus x turneri	Turners Eiche	quercia di Turner
Salix caprea	Salweide	salicone
Salix eleagnos	Lavendel-Weide	salice ripaiolo
Salix matsudana	Chinesische Weide	salice tortuoso
Salix purpurea	Purpur-Weide	salice purpureo
Sassafras albidum	Amerikanischer Fieberbaum	sassofrasso
Tamarix gallica	Tamariske	tamerice
Bäume Wuchsklasses 3 – NADELBÄUME / Alberi di terza grandezza – CONIFERE		
Bäume, die im Reifestadium eine Höhe zwischen 5 m und 15 m erreichen		
Alberi che a maturità di norma raggiungono un'altezza compresa tra i 5 e 15 m		
Cephalotaxus fortunei	Fortunes Kopfeibe	cefalotasso

Source: Building Regulations of the Municipality of Merano,
approved by resolution of the extraordinary sub-commis-
sioner for provisional administration no. 39 of 16 June 2021,
Annex 3 "Trees of the first, second and third size
(see Art. 54/bis)".

