MAPROW Species Data Fact Sheet

26.01.2022

Medicinal and Aromatic Plant Resources of the World

Edited by Uwe Schippmann

Filipendula ulmaria (L.) Maxim. 9263 Rosaceae

Nomenclatural reference 1208 RBG Kew (2021): World Checklist of Vascular Plants (WCVP). - Download wcvp_v6_sep_2021, last modified 2021-09-15. Retrieved from http://sftp.kew.org/pub/data-repositories/WCVP/, viewed 15.10.2021.

Remarks Taxonomy	***Reference***	
"The genus Filipendula Mill. consists of 15 species of perennial herbs distributed over the major part of the temperate zone of the Northern Hemisphere."	9758	Brickell, C. & Mathew; B. (1999): Polygonatum cyrtonema. Convallariaceae. Curtis' Botanical Magazine 16 (1): 20-23.
15 species in Eurasia and eastern N America	8359	Mabberley, D.J. (2008): The plant-book. 3rd edition. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.

Summary

Distribution	Filipendula ulmaria is a Eurasian Boreo-temperate element. Its native range in Europe excludes only the high Arctic and much of the Mediterranean region where it occurs only in montane areas. To the east ist distribution extends into temperate central eastern Asia, including parts of Mongolia and China (Xinjiang). It is naturalised outside ist native range in northeastern North America (Canada and USA).
Legislation	The species is not protected by CITES.
Threat Category	IUCN has assessed this species in 2014 as Least Concern in Europe and globally. It has been assessed as Least Concern also in some national red lists: Estonia, Germany, Luxemburgand Switzerland.
Threat	The European assessment of IUCN has not identified any past, ongoing, or future threats to this species. Some sources, however, indicate a decline of Filipendula ulmaria as a consequence of intensive agriculture.
Abundance	Through its clonal rhizomateous growth, the species is can build dense stands. However, it is not forming large dominant populations homogenously across its range.
Habitat	The typical habitat of Filipendula ulmaria are temporarily wet litter meadows. It also populates wet woodland accompanying streams, it is found in swamps and tall-herb fens, and along banks of waterbodies, ditches and wet roadsides.
Regeneration	Vegetative reproduction by patchforming rhizomes. Detached portions of rhizome can regrow.
Reproduction	Flowers hermaphroditic, visitited by various kinds of insects, but also self-compatible and hence self-pollinating. No nectar production.
Lifeform	Meadowsweet is an erect, non-woody rhizomatous perennial, 60-150(-200)cm high with a hemicryptophyte lifeform.
Plant Parts	Main plant parts used are the flowers and the herb, meaning the aboveground flowering parts of the plant. The root is only rarely used.
Use	Meadowsweet is used as supportive therapy for the common cold. It is a traditional diuretic and commonly used in folk medicine against arthritis and rheumatism.
Use Fields	Used in 5 main use fields: Environmental use, food, food additive, medicine, social use.
Trade Trend	Meadowsweet is regularly collected from the wild, sourced mainly from southeatsern European countries. Also cultivated to a lesser extent.
Systematics	

Synonyms

Synonym	Eval	Ref	
Filipendula ulmaria subsp. ulmaria		3408	Taxonomic Name Resolution Service (18.2.2018): Download of TNRS v4.0
Spiraea ulmaria L.		1208	RBG Kew (2021): World Checklist of Vascular Plants (WCVP). - Download
Ulmaria pentapetala		3408	Taxonomic Name Resolution Service (18.2.2018): Download of TNRS v4.0

Name Used in Pharmacopoeias and other References

Name as used in Source	Status	Reference	
Filipendula ulmaria		1199	Brinckmann, J., Kathe, W., Berhoudt, K. & Schippmann, U. (2020): Detailed analysis of global commercial cultivation of medicinal and aromatic plants (MAP). Unpublished project report for BfN. 36 pp. Bonn.
Filipendula ulmaria		8394	Therapeutic Goods Administration (ed.) (2007): Substances that may be used in listed medicines in Australia. Therapeutic Goods Administration, Symonston. Retrieved from http://www.tga.gov.au/cm/listsubs.pdf, viewed: 25.01.2009.
Filipendula ulmaria (L.) Maxim.		1101	Hänsel, R. & al. (1992-1998): Hagers Handbuch der pharmazeutischen Praxis. 5. Auflage.5 volumes [4179, 4180, 4181, 6097, 6098]
Filipendula ulmaria (L.) Maxim.		1180	GRIN (17.3.2015): Download World Economic Plants report from GRIN Taxonomy for the query. Medizin = 'Alle Nutzungen'. Retrieved from http://www.ars-grin.gov/cgi-bin/npgs/html/taxecon.pl?language=de
Filipendula ulmaria (L.) Maxim.		1199	Brinckmann, J., Kathe, W., Berhoudt, K. & Schippmann, U. (2020): Detailed analysis of global commercial cultivation of medicinal and aromatic plants (MAP). Unpublished project report for BfN. 36 pp. Bonn.
Filipendula ulmaria (L.) Maxim.		6369	McGuffin, M., Kartesz, J.T., Leung, A.Y. & Tucker, A.O. (2000): Herbs of commerce. 2nd edition. AHPA, Silver Spring, USA.
Filipendula ulmaria (L.) Maxim.		7279	van Wyk, B.-E. & Wink, M. (2004): Medicinal plants of the world. Timber Press, Portland.
Filipendula ulmaria (L.) Maxim.		8375	Medicines and Healthcare Products Regulatory Agency (2008): British Pharmacopoeia 2009. 4 volumes. Stationery Office, London.
Filipendula ulmaria (L.) Maxim.		8380	European Directorate for the Quality of Medicines & Health Care (EDQM) (ed.) (2007-2009): European Pharmacopoeia. 6th edition. 2 volumes and 8 supplements. Council of Europe, Strasbourg.
Filipendula ulmaria (L.) Maxim.		8450	Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeia of the United States (s.dat.): HPUS Online Database. Retrieved from http://www.hpus.com, viewed: 26.10.2009.
Filipendula ulmaria (L.) Maxim.		8875	European Directorate for the Quality of Medicines & Health Care (EDQM) (2012): European Pharmacopoeia. Pharmacopée Européenne. 7.8 edition. USB stick version. Council of Europe, Strasbourg.
Filipendula ulmaria (L.) Maxim. subsp. ulmaria		6198	Lange, D. (1996): MAPCIS. Medicinal and Aromatic Plant Conservation Information System. - Database (dBaseIV). Compiled for the Bundesamt für Naturschutz, Bonn.
Filipendula ulmaria Maximowicz		1199	Brinckmann, J., Kathe, W., Berhoudt, K. & Schippmann, U. (2020): Detailed analysis of global commercial cultivation of medicinal and aromatic plants (MAP). Unpublished project report for BfN. 36 pp. Bonn.
Spirae ulmaria		1199	
Spiraea ulmaria		1199	
Spiraea ulmaria L.		5525	Penso, G. & Proserpio, G. (1997): Index plantarum medicinalium totius mundi eorumque synonymorum. 2nd edition. OEMF, Milano.
Ulmaria pentapela		5525	

Common Names

Common Name	Typ	Language	Country	Ref	
älggräs	ver	Swedish		1180	GRIN (17.3.2015): Download World Econo
Älggräss	ver	Swedish		6818	Madaus, G. (1989): Lehrbuch der biologisc
Älgört, blomma	tra	Swedish		7530	Committee on Herbal Medicinal Products (
almindelig mjødurt	ver	Danish		1132	Hegi, Illustrierte Fora von Mitteleuropa
Almindelig mjødurtblomst	tra	Danish		7530	Committee on Herbal Medicinal Products (
angervaksaõis	?	Estonian		7530	
Bajnóca	ver	Hungarian		6818	Madaus, G. (1989): Lehrbuch der biologisc
Echtes Mädesüß	ver	German		1132	Hegi, Illustrierte Fora von Mitteleuropa
Engdronning	ver	Danish		6818	Madaus, G. (1989): Lehrbuch der biologisc
erva ulmaria	ver	Portuguese		1147	Euro+Med PlantBase - http://ww2.bgbm.or
erva ulmeira	ver	Portuguese		1147	
erva-das-abelhas	ver	Portuguese		1147	
erva-ulmeira	ver	Portuguese		1147	
fleur de reine des prés	tra	French		7530	Committee on Herbal Medicinal Products (
floare de creţuşcă	tra	Romanian		7530	
flor de ulmaria	tra	Spanish		7530	
Großes Mädesüß	ver	German		1132	Hegi, Illustrierte Fora von Mitteleuropa
herva ulmaria	ver	Portuguese		1147	Euro+Med PlantBase - http://ww2.bgbm.or

herva ulmeira	ver	Portuguese	1147	
jilmovy	ver	Czech	6818	Madaus, G. (1989): Lehrbuch der biologisc
Johanniswedel	ver	German	1101	Hänsel, R. & al. (1992-1998): Hagers Han
Krampfkraut	ver	German	1101	
Kwiat wiązówki	tra	Polish	7530	Committee on Herbal Medicinal Products (
list brestovolistnega oslada	?	Slovenian	7530	
Mädesüß	ver	German	1101	Hänsel, R. & al. (1992-1998): Hagers Han
Mädesüßblüten	tra	German	7530	Committee on Herbal Medicinal Products (
mead wort	ver	English	1135	Wikipedia. www.wikipedia.org
meadowsweet	scn		6369	McGuffin, M., Kartesz, J.T., Leung, A.Y. &
meadowsweet	ver	English	1101	Hänsel, R. & al. (1992-1998): Hagers Han
meadowsweet	ver	English	1100	GRIN Database (Germplasm Resources In
meadowsweet	ver	English	6369	McGuffin, M., Kartesz, J.T., Leung, A.Y. &
meadow-sweet	ver	English	1132	Hegi, Illustrierte Fora von Mitteleuropa
meadowsweet flower	tra	English	7530	Committee on Herbal Medicinal Products (
Mjödurt	ver	Danish	6818	Madaus, G. (1989): Lehrbuch der biologisc
Mjødurtblomst	tra	Norwegian	7530	Committee on Herbal Medicinal Products (
močvirski oslad	ver	Slowenian	1132	Hegi, Illustrierte Fora von Mitteleuropa
Moerasspirea	ver	Dutch	7530	Committee on Herbal Medicinal Products (
moerasspirea	ver	Dutsch	1132	Hegi, Illustrierte Fora von Mitteleuropa
olmaria	ver	Italian	1101	Hänsel, R. & al. (1992-1998): Hagers Han
olmaria (commune)	ver	Italian	1132	Hegi, Illustrierte Fora von Mitteleuropa
Olmaria fiore	tra	Italian	7530	Committee on Herbal Medicinal Products (
Parastās vīgriezes ziedi	ver	Latvian	7530	
queen of meadows	ver	English	1101	Hänsel, R. & al. (1992-1998): Hagers Han
queen of the meadows	ver	English	1132	Hegi, Illustrierte Fora von Mitteleuropa
queen-of-the-meadow	ver	English	1100	GRIN Database (Germplasm Resources In
queen-of-the-meadow	ver	English	6369	McGuffin, M., Kartesz, J.T., Leung, A.Y. &
rainha dos prados	ver	Portuguese	1147	Euro+Med PlantBase - http://ww2.bgbm.or
rainha-dos-prados	ver	Portuguese	1147	
Rainha-dos-prados, sumidade florida	tra	Portuguese	7530	Committee on Herbal Medicinal Products (
reine des prés	ver	French	1101	Hänsel, R. & al. (1992-1998): Hagers Han
reine des près	ver	French	1132	Hegi, Illustrierte Fora von Mitteleuropa
Reine-des-prés	ver		1118	eFloras. Flora of North America. http://ww
réti legyezöfü	ver	Hungarian	1132	Hegi, Illustrierte Fora von Mitteleuropa
Réti legyezőfű virág	ver	Hungarian	7530	Committee on Herbal Medicinal Products (
Rüsterstaude	ver	German	1101	Hänsel, R. & al. (1992-1998): Hagers Han
Rüsterstaude	ver	German	1132	Hegi, Illustrierte Fora von Mitteleuropa
Sumpf-Spierstaude	ver	German	1132	
Sumpf-Spirä	ver	German	1101	Hänsel, R. & al. (1992-1998): Hagers Han
Tawolga	ver	Russian	6818	Madaus, G. (1989): Lehrbuch der biologisc
Tawula	ver	Polish	6818	
Tužebnik	ver	Czech	6818	
tužebníkový květ	tra	Czech	7530	Committee on Herbal Medicinal Products (
ulmaire	ver	French	1132	Hegi, Illustrierte Fora von Mitteleuropa
ulmaire	ver	French	1101	Hänsel, R. & al. (1992-1998): Hagers Han
ulmaria	ver	Portuguese	1147	Euro+Med PlantBase - http://ww2.bgbm.or
ulmeira	ver	Portuguese	1147	
Wiesengeißbart	ver	German	1101	Hänsel, R. & al. (1992-1998): Hagers Han
Wiesenkönigin	ver	German	1101	
Wiesenspierstaude	ver	German	1101	
Wurmkraut	ver	German	1101	
xuan guo wen zi cao	ver	Chinese	1117	eFloras. Flora of China. http://www.efloras.
xuan guo wen zi cao	ver	Chinese	1100	GRIN Database (Germplasm Resources In
Ziegenbart	ver	German	1101	Hänsel, R. & al. (1992-1998): Hagers Han
Блатен тъжник, цвят	?	Bulgarian	7530	Committee on Herbal Medicinal Products (

Distribution Range

Distribution Range	Ref	
"Eurasian Boreo-temperate element; widely naturalised outside its native range"	8731	Anon. (2010): Online Atlas of the British and Irish flora. Retrieved from http://www.brc.ac.uk/plantatlas/index.php?q=title_page, viewed: 18.07.2011.
"Europa ohne die südliche Mittelmeerregion, auch sonst im Mittelmeergebiet nur vereinzelt in den Gebirgen. Außerdem in Nord- und Mittelasien, ostwärts bis in die östliche Mongolei. Verwildert und eingebürgert in Teilen Nordamerikas."	1132	Hegi, Illustrierte Fora von Mitteleuropa

"Europe and Asia (naturalised in North America)"	7279	van Wyk, B.-E. & Wink, M. (2004): Medicinal plants of the world. Timber Press, Portland.
"from the Atlantic Europe to the E as far as Lake Baikal and the Lena River. Accidentally in the Russian Far East. In the Atlantic North America occurs as an escape from cultivation and naturalized"	9990	Schanzer, I.A. (1194): Taxonomic revision of the genus Filipendula Mill. (Rosaceae). Journal of Japanese Botany 69: 269-319.
"Ganz Europa, nur im äußersten Süden fehlend, östlich bis Zentralasien"	8702	Sebald, O., Seybold, S. & Pilippi, G. (ed.) (1990-1998): Die Farn- und Blütenpflanzen Baden-Württembergs. 9 volumes. Ulmer, Stuttgart.
"native range stretches from Atlantic Europe to eastern Siberia (basin of Lena River), and from the Arctic Circle to the Altai Mountains of southern Siberia"	1118	eFloras. Flora of North America. http://www.efloras.org/flora_page.aspx?flora_id=1
"native to temperate Asia (Mongolia, Siberia and China), and north, central and east Europe except the high Arctic and much of the Mediterranean region. It has been cultivated and become naturalised in other regions in Europe and North America […]. It occurs throughout much of Europe but is scarce in the Mediterranean regions and limited to montane environments."	1127	IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. - www.iucnredlist.org/
"Vom nördlichen Sibirien, dem Altai und der östlichen Mongolei bis Kleinasien, in die nördlichen Balkanländer jedoch schon an den Adriatischen Küsten fehlend). Süditalien (nicht auf den Inseln). Frankreich. Spanien (jedoch nicht bis Portugal), Großbritannien (bis zu den Shetlandinseln), lsland und Skandinavien (bis zum Nordkap). Ferner Nordamerika. Nordasien bis in die östliche Mongolei"	1101	Hänsel, R. & al. (1992-1998): Hagers Handbuch der pharmazeutischen Praxis. 5. Auflage.5 volumes [4179, 4180, 4181, 6097, 6098]
Asia-Temp.; Eur.; also cult.	1180	GRIN (17.3.2015): Download World Economic Plants report from GRIN Taxonomy for the query. Medizin = 'Alle Nutzungen'. Retrieved from http://www.ars-grin.gov/cgi-bin/npgs/html/taxecon.pl?language=de
Introduced: St. Pierre and Miquelon; N.B., Nfld. and Labr. (Nfld.), N.S., Ont., P.E.I., Que.; Colo., Conn., Ill., Ind., Maine, Mass., Mich., Minn., N.H., N.J., N.Y., Ohio, Pa., Vt., W.Va., Wis.	1118	eFloras. Flora of North America. http://www.efloras.org/flora_page.aspx?flora_id=1
Native: ASIA-TEMPERATE: Armenia, Azerbaijan, China - Xinjiang, Georgia, Mongolia, Russian Federation, Turkey. EUROPE: Albania, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Latvia, Lithuania, Macedonia, Moldova, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine, United Kingdom	1100	GRIN Database (Germplasm Resources Information Network). USDA-ARS. Retrieved from https://npgsweb.ars-grin.gov/gringlobal/taxon/taxonomysearch.aspx
USSR: "Arctic: Arc. Eur.; European part: all regions (except L. V.); Caucasus: all regions; W. Siberia: all regions; E. Siberia; all regions (less common toward the east); Centr. Asia: Dzu.-Tarb."	8699	Komarov, V.L., Shishkin, B.K. & Bobrov, E.G. (ed.) (1934-1964): Flora of the USSR (Flora SSSR) [English version. Vols 1-2 & 24 reprinted, vols. 22, 23, 25-30 translated 1986-1994, Index volume 2006]. Bishen Singh Mahendra Pal Singh & Koeltz, Dehra Dun.

Distribution

Continent	*Region*	*ICC*	*Status*	*Free Text*	*Ref*
1 Europe	10 Northern Europe	DK			1108
		DK	native		1100
		DK	native		1147
		FI			1108
		FI	native		1100
		FI	native		1147
		FO			1108
		FO	native		1147
		GB			1108
		GB	native		1100
		GB	native		1147
		GB	native		8731
		IE			1108
		IE	native		1100
		IE	native		1147
		IE	native		1147
		IS			1108
		IS	native		1147
		NO			1108
		NO	native		1100

		NO	native	1147
		SE		1108
		SE	native	1100
		SE	native	1147
11	Middle Europe	AT		1108
		AT	native	1100
		AT	native	1147
		BE		1108
		BE	native	1100
		BE	native	1147
		CH		1108
		CH	native	1100
		CH	native	1147
		CS		1108
		CZ	native	1100
		CZ	native	1147
		DE		1108
		DE	native	1100
		DE	native	1147
		HU		1108
		HU	native	1147
		LU	native	1147
		NL		1108
		NL	native	1100
		NL	native	1147
		PL		1108
		PL	native	1100
		PL	native	1147
		SK	native	1100
		SK	native	1147
12	Southwestern Europe	AD	native	1147
		ES		1108
		ES	native	1147
		ES	native	1147
		FR		1108
		FR	native	1100
		FR	native	1147
		PT		1108
		PT	native	1100
		PT	native	1147
13	Southeastern Europe	AL		1108
		AL	native	1100
		AL	native	1147
		BA	native	1100
		BA	native	1147
		BG		1108
		BG	native	1100
		BG	native	1147
		GR		1108
		GR	native	1100
		GR	native	1147
		HR	native	1100
		HR	native	1147
		HR	native	1178
		IT		1108
		IT	native	1147
		ME	native	1100
		ME	native	1147
		MK	native	1100
		MK	native	1147
		RO		1108
		RO	native	1100
		RO	native	1147
		RS	native	1100

				RS	native		1147
				SI	native		1100
				SI	native		1147
				YU			1108
		14	Eastern Europe				1108
							1108
				BY			1108
				BY	native		1100
				BY	native		1147
				EE	native		1100
				EE	native		1147
				LT	native		1100
				LT	native		1147
				LV	native		1100
				LV	native		1147
				MD	native		1100
				MD	native		1147
				RU			1108
				UA			1108
				UA	native		1100
				UA	native		1147
				UA	native		1147
3	Asia-Temperate			RU	native		1100
				RU	native		1147
		33	Caucasus	AM	native		1100
				AM	native		1147
				AZ	native		1100
				AZ	native		1147
				GE			8444
				GE	native		1100
				GE	native		1147
		34	Western Asia	TR	native		1100
				TR	native		1147
				TR	native		1156
				TR	native	"Mainly N. & E. Anatolia; rare in C. Anatolia"	8698
				TR	native		8698
		36	China	CN	native	Xinjiang	1100
				CN	native	Xinjiang	1117
		37	Mongolia	MN	native		1100
7	Northern America			CA	introd., established		1186
				US	introd., established		1118
				US	introd., established		1134
		71	Western Canada	CA	introd., established	New Brunswick	1107
		72	Eastern Canada	CA	introd., established	Nova Scotia	1107
				CA	introd., established	Québec	1107
				CA	introd., established	Newfoundland	1107
				CA	introd., established	Prince Edward Island	1107
				CA	introd., established	Ontario	1107
				FR	introd., established	St. Pierre and Miquelon	1107
				PM	introd., established		1134
		73	Northwestern U.S.A.	US	introd., established	Colorado	1107
		74	North-Central U.S.A.	US	introd., established	Illinois	1107
				US	introd., established	Wisconsin	1107
				US	introd., established	Minnesota	1107
		75	Northeastern U.S.A.	US	introd., established	Massachusetts	1107
				US	introd., established	New Hampshire	1107
				US	introd., established	New Jersey	1107
				US	introd., established	New York	1107
				US	introd., established	Ohio	1107
				US	introd., established	Pennsylvania	1107
				US	introd., established	West Virginia	1107
				US	introd., established	Connecticut	1107
				US	introd., established	Indiana	1107
				US	introd., established	Maine	1107

		US	introd., established	Vermont	1107
78	Southeastern U.S.A.	US	introd., established	Kentucky	1107

Abundance / Local Population Size

ICC	Abundance	Reference	
	"Often forms monodominant stands in vast areas"	9990	Schanzer, I.A. (1194): Taxono
	"widespread and abundant throughout its known range"	1127	IUCN Red List of Threatened S
	"Die Pflanze gehört zu den charakteristischen Arten der „Feuchtwiesensäume“, die durch regelmäßige Mahd auf den Wiesen selbst meist nicht zur Blüte kommen, aber nach Aufgabe der Nutzung vermehrt in die brachgefallenen Flächen eindringen und diese in Hochstaudenbestände umwandeln."	1132	Hegi, Illustrierte Fora von Mittel
GB	"Forms dense stands in which dominance may be exerted at relatively low densities of shoots"	8713	Grime, J.P., Hodgson, J.G. &
GB	typical abundance where naturally occurring: frequent	1137	Ecological Flora of the British I

Ecology

TypeEc	ICC	Ecology	Ref	
alti		maximum recorded: 915m	1137	Ecological Flora of the British Is
alti	US	0–500 m	1118	eFloras. Flora of North America.
habit		"In zumindest zeitweise feuchten Streuwiesen und Auengehölzen. in Sumpfgebieten, an Ufern von Gewässern, in kleineren Gräben"	1101	Hänsel, R. & al. (1992-1998): Ha
habit		"floodplains of small rivers and creeks, wet meadows"	9990	Schanzer, I.A. (1194): Taxonom
habit		"Wet ground in swamps, marshes, fens, wet woods and meadows, wet rock ledges and by rivers"	1123	Plants for a Future - www.pfaf.o
habit		"Häufig an Grabenrändern, auf Naßwiesen, in Hochstauderiedern und lichten Auwäldern, an Quellen und Ufern"	1132	Hegi, Illustrierte Fora von Mittele
habit	CN	"mountain thickets, meadows, river banks"	1117	eFloras. Flora of China. http://w
habit	DE	"in Naßwiesen, in Auwäldern, an Gräben oder Bächen"	8702	Sebald, O., Seybold, S. & Pilipp
habit	GB	Fen, marsh and swamp	8733	Hill, M.O., Preston, C.D. & Roy,
habit	GB	"Occurs mainly on damp and marshy ground. Particularly common in shaded mire and on river and ditch banks. Also widespread in unshaded mire and in open woodland and hedgerows."	8713	Grime, J.P., Hodgson, J.G. & Hu
habit	GB	"Typical habitats include wet woodland, damp meadows, swamps and tall-herb fens, damp roadsides, ditches and railway banks, and montane tall-herb communities"	8731	Anon. (2010): Online Atlas of the
habit	RU	"Grassy bogs, boggy and inundated meadows, banks of rivers, lakes, streams and ditches, damp meadows and shrubby formations, forest edges, felled areas"	8699	Komarov, V.L., Shishkin, B.K. &
habit	TR	"damp meadows, by streams"	8698	Davis, P.H. (ed.) (1970): Flora o
habit	US	"moist meadows, roadside and railway ditches, near abandoned houses"	1118	eFloras. Flora of North America.
regen		Vegetative Ausbreitung: Rhizom	1138	BiolFlor - Datenbank biologisch-
regen		Rhizome far-creeping	8733	Hill, M.O., Preston, C.D. & Roy,
regen		"It is suspected that vegetative portions detached by disturbance are also capable of regeneration"	8713	Grime, J.P., Hodgson, J.G. & Hu
regen		vegetative reproduction: rhizomes, patch-forming	1137	Ecological Flora of the British Is
regen	GB	"Forms extensive stands by means of rhizomatous growth"	8713	Grime, J.P., Hodgson, J.G. & Hu
repro		Type of seed production: amphimictic, sexual	1138	BiolFlor - Datenbank biologisch-
repro		Reproduction: by seed and vegetatively	1138	
repro		Pollination: insects or selfing; self-compatible	1138	
repro		hermaphroditic	1138	
repro		andromonoecious	1138	
repro		"Die kleinen Blüten erreichen durch ihr Häufung in dichten Infloreszenzen eine weitreichende Schauwirkung und locken Insekten der verschiedensten Art an, vor allem Hummeln, Bienen und Fliegen, aber auch Käfer, die sich vom Pollen ernähren, denn Nektar wird nicht gebildet."	1132	Hegi, Illustrierte Fora von Mittele
repro		"visited by various types of insects, in particular Musca flies"	1135	Wikipedia. www.wikipedia.org
repro		"flowers are hermaphrodite [...] and are pollinated by bees, flies, beetles, self. The plant is self-fertile."	1123	Plants for a Future - www.pfaf.o
repro		pollen vector: insects	1137	Ecological Flora of the British Is
repro		fertilization: cross or automatic self	1137	
repro		dispersal agent: unspecified	1137	
repro		Reproduktionstyp: Samen und vegetativ	1138	BiolFlor - Datenbank biologisch-
repro		selbstkompatibel; Selbstbestäubung, Insektenbestäubung	1138	
repro		Diklinie: synözisch (hermaphroditisch)	1138	
repro		Dicily: hermaprodite	1137	Ecological Flora of the British Is
repro		"hermaphrodite, insect-pollinated"	8713	Grime, J.P., Hodgson, J.G. & Hu
repro		"Ohne Insektenbesuch tritt regelmäßig Selbstbestäubung auf."	1132	Hegi, Illustrierte Fora von Mittele

Life Form

Duration	Lifeform	Woodiness	Height	LF_free_txt	Ref	
			80-11cm		1117	eFloras. Flora of China. http://

	hemicryptophyte	non-woody	60-120cm		1137	Ecological Flora of the British I
	hemicryptophyte		50-150(-200)cm		1139	Floraweb - Daten und Informati
	hemicryptophyte			'Hemicryptophyte (always)'	1138	BiolFlor - Datenbank biologisch
	perennial		60-150(-200)cm	"ausdauernd"	1132	Hegi, Illustrierte Fora von Mittel
	perennial		50-150(-200)cm	"ausdauernd"	1101	Hänsel, R. & al. (1992-1998):
perennial			50-200cm		8698	Davis, P.H. (ed.) (1970): Flora
perennial	forb/herb				1134	USDA NRCS Plants Database.
perennial	hemicryptophyte			"Rhizomatous, polycarpic perennial, semi-rosette hemicryptophyte"	8713	Grime, J.P., Hodgson, J.G. &
perennial	hemicryptophyte	herbaceous	up to 120cm		8733	Hill, M.O., Preston, C.D. & Roy
pluriennial				'pluriennial-pollakanthic (always)'	1138	BiolFlor - Datenbank biologisch
pluriennial	hemicryptophyte			pluriennial-pollacanth	1138	BiolFlor - Datenbank biologisch

Population Status / Threat Causes

ICC	PopulationStatus	Remark	Ref	
	"There are no known past, ongoing, or future threats to this species. [...] There are no conservation measures in place or needed."		1127	IUCN Red List of Threatened S
	"There is no detailed information available on population size."		1127	
DE	"Die Art ist im Gebiet insgesamt nicht gefährdet. Sie geht aber stellenweise zurück. Durch intensive Düngung erfolgt die Mahd der Wiesen zu früh, so daß die Art nicht mehr zum Aussamen kommt. Auch die Dränage und die Anlage von Steilufern […] führen mancherorts zu einem Rückgang."		8702	Sebald, O., Seybold, S. & Pilip
GB	"probably decreasing"		8713	Grime, J.P., Hodgson, J.G. &
GB	dynamics: probably declining		1137	Ecological Flora of the British I

Red List Status: Global and Supranational

Glo	Threat Category		Criteria	Ass.	Publ.	Ref	
glo	LC	Least Concern		2013-03-05	2014	1206	2020 IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. Version 2020-3. www.iucnredlist.org. Download of plant data received from IUCN 14.1.2021.
Eur	LC	Least Concern				9774	Allen, D., Bilz, M., Leaman, D.J., Miller, R.M., Timoshyna, A.& Window, J. (2014): European red list of medicinal plants. Publications Office of the European Union, Luxembourg.
glo	LC	Least Concern		2014		3629	Lansdown, R.V. (2014): Filipendula ulmaria. The IUCN red list of threatened species 2014. e.T203433A42408831. Retrieved from http://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2014-1.RLTS.T203433A42408831.en, viewed: 07.10.2016.

Red List Status: Countries

ICC	Region	Threat Category		Assd.	Publd.	Ref	
CH		LC	Least Concern		2016	3568	Bornand C., Gygax A., Juillerat P., Jutzi M., Möhl A., Rometsch S., Sager L., Santiago H. & Eggenberg S. (2016): Rote Liste Gefässpflanzen. Gefährdete Arten der Schweiz. Bundesamt für Umwelt und Info Flora, Bern, Genf. Retrieved from http://www.bafu.admin.ch/publikationen/publikation/01865/index.html?lang=de&download=NHzLpZig7t,lnp6I0NTU042l2Z6ln1acy4Zn4Z2qZpnO2Yuq2Z6gpJCHe394g2ym162dpYbUzd,Gpd6emK2Oz9aGodetmqaN19XI2IdvoaCVZ,s-.pdf, viewed: 08.11.2019.
CH		LC	Least Concern			8119	Moser, D.M., Gygax, A. & Bäumler, B. (2002): Rote Liste der gefährdeten Arten der Schweiz. Farn- und Blütenpflanzen. Bundesamt für Umwelt, Wald und Landschaft, Bern. Retrieved from http://www.bafu.admin.ch/publikationen/publikation/00911/index.html?lang=de&download=NHzLpZig7t,lnp6I0NTU042l2Z6ln1acy4Zn4Z2qZpnO2Yuq2Z6gpJCGdoF3hGym162dpYbUzd,Gpd6emK2Oz9aGodetmqaN19XI2IdvoaCVZ,s-.pdf, viewed: 08.11.2019.
CN		LC	Least Concern – 无危		2013	3319	Chinese Academy of Sciences (2013): Chinese biodiversity red list for higher plants. Ministry of Environmental Protection of the People's Republic of China, Beijing. Retrieved from http://www.mee.gov.cn/gkml/hbb/bgg/201309/t20130912_260061.htm, viewed: 08.11.2019.
DE		*	Ungefährdet		2018	3237	Metzing, D., Garve, E. & Matzke-Hajek, G. (2018): Rote Liste und Gesamtartenliste der Farn- und Blütenpflanzen (Tracheophyta) Deutschlands. Naturschutz und Biologische Vielfalt 70(7): 13-358.
DE		*	Ungefährdet		2018	3237	

DE	*	Nicht als gefährdet angesehen		1139	Floraweb - Daten und Informationen zu Wildpflanzen und zur Vegetation Deutschlands. www.floraweb.de/
DK	LC	Least Concern	2019	3455	Moeslund, J.E., Nygaard, B., Ejrnæs, R. & al. (2019): Den danske Rødliste (online) [The Danish Redlist; in Danish]. Retrieved from https://bios.au.dk/forskningraadgivning/temasider/redlistframe/, viewed: 23.09.2020.
EE	LC	Least Concern		1129	National Red Lists - www.nationalredlist.org/site.aspx?pageid=117
GB	LC	Least Concern	2005	8224	Cheffings, C.M. & Farrell, L. (2005): The vascular plant red data list for Great Britain. Species Status 7: 1-116. Retrieved from http://www.jncc.gov.uk/pdf/pub05_speciesstatusvpredlist3_web.pdf, viewed: 08.11.2019.
LU	LC	Least Concern	2005	8309	Colling, G. (2005): Red list of the vascular plants of Luxembourg. Musée National d'Histoire Naturelle de Luxembourg, Luxembourg (Ferrantia 42). Retrieved from https://ps.mnhn.lu/ferrantia/publications/Ferrantia42.pdf, viewed: 12.11.2019.
NL	NT	Near Threatened	2014	3263	Sparrius, L., Odé, B. & Beringen, R. (2014): Basisrapport Rode Lijst Vaatplanten 2012 volgens Nederlandse en IUCN criteria. Floron, Nijmegen (Floron Rapport 57). Retrieved from https://www.researchgate.net/publication/268816685_Basisrapport_Rode_Lijst_Vaatplanten_2012_volgens_Nederlandse_en_IUCN-criteria, viewed: 08.11.2019.
NO	LC	Least Concern	2015	3458	Artsdatabanken (2015): Norsk rødliste for arter 2015 [Norwegian Red List of Species 2015; in Norwegian]. Retrieved from https://www.artsdatabanken.no/Rodliste, viewed: 23.09.2020.

Purpose: Free text

Purpose		*Ref*	
environmental use	Environmental: ornamental (fide Dict Gard; Hortus 3)	1100	GRIN Database (Germplasm R
	Environ. (ornamental)	1180	GRIN (17.3.2015): Download
food	"In Rußland wird aus den Blättern Tee bereitet, in Sibirien wurde die Pflanze auch gegessen und aus den Wurzeln eine Art Grütze bereitet."	1132	Hegi, Illustrierte Fora von Mittel
food additive	Food additives: flavoring (fide HerbSpices)	1100	GRIN Database (Germplasm R
	"In Skandinavien und früher auch gebietsweise in Mitteleuropa wurden die Blüten dem Met und Bier als Aroma zugesetzt."	1132	Hegi, Illustrierte Fora von Mittel
	Additive (flavoring)	1180	GRIN (17.3.2015): Download
medicine	"Vor allem als Diaphoretikum bei Erkältungskrankheiten, daneben besonders in der Volksmedizin, auch als Diuretikum. Ausschließlich in der Volksmedizin werden Mädesüßblüten auch bei Muskel- und Gelenkrheumatismus sowie bei Gicht verwendet"	2081	Wichtl, M. (ed.) (1989): Teedro
	"As supportive therapy for the common cold. Also used to enhance the renal elimination of water, although published scientific evidence does not adequately support this indication."	8691	Schilcher, H., Kammerer, S. &
	"As supportive therapy for colds"	7528	Blumenthal, M. (s.dat.): The C
	"The flowers contain tannins and salicylates and are thought to reduce pain and fever, mildly. They have also been used to treat stomach complaints, such as heartburn."	1118	eFloras. Flora of North Americ
	"The leaves and flowering stems are alterative, anti-inflammatory, antiseptic, aromatic, astringent, diaphoretic, diuretic, stomachic and tonic […]. The flower head contains salicylic acid, from which the drug aspirin can be synthesized […]. Unlike the extracted aspirin, which can cause gastric ulceration at high doses, the combination of constituents in meadowsweet act to protect the inner lining of the stomach and intestines whilst still providing the anti-inflammatory benefits of aspirin […]. The herb is a valuable medicine in the treatment of diarrhoea, indeed it is considered almost specific in the treatment of children's diarrhea […]. It is also considered to be a useful stomachic, being used to treat hyperacidity, heartburn, gastritis and peptic ulcers, for which it is one of the most effective plant remedies […]. It is also frequently used in the treatment of afflictions of the blood […]. Meadowsweet is also effective against the organisms causing diphtheria, dysentery and pneumonia […]. A strong decoction of the boiled root is said to be effective, when used externally, in the treatment of sores and ulcers […]. A homeopathic remedy is made from the fresh root […]. The German Commission E Monographs, a therapeutic guide to herbal medicine, approve Filipendula ulmaria Meadowsweet for cough, bronchitis, fever and cold."	1123	Plants for a Future - www.pfaf.
	"used as supportive therapy for the common cold […] also used to enhance the renal elimination of water […], although published scientific evidence does not adequately support this indication."	7531	Anon. (2015): ESCOP Monogr
	"Bestandteil von Teegemischen der Gruppe Erkältungstee"	8688	Wichtl, M. (2009): Teedrogen u
	"In earlier times used as an astringent to check bleeding and diarrhea; in folk medicine, tea brewed from the flowers is applied as a diaphoretic; the dried flowers are used as an inhalant in colds, etc ."	8699	Komarov, V.L., Shishkin, B.K.

	Medicines: folklore (fide CRC MedHerbs ed2; Herbs Commerce ed2)	1100	GRIN Database (Germplasm R
	"Traditional herbal medicinal product for the supportive treatment of common cold. [...] Traditional herbal medicinal product for the relief of minor articular pain. The product is a traditional herbal medicinal product for use in specified indications exclusively based upon long-standing use."	7530	Committee on Herbal Medicina
	Medic. (folklore)	1180	GRIN (17.3.2015): Download
	"Anti-inflammatory, analgesic. […] Used in supportive treatment of colds accompanied by fever. It is a traditional diuretic and commonly used in folk medicine against arthritis and rheumatism. Other uses relate to antiseptic, astringent, anti-inflammatory and anti-ulcer properties."	7279	van Wyk, B.-E. & Wink, M. (20
	"Die Blätter und Blüten galten früher […] als offizinell […], „Mädesüßblüten“ (Flores Spiraeae) sind noch heute sind als Teedroge im Handel und werden in der Volksmedizin vor allem als harn- und schweißtreibendes Mittel, gelegentlich auch noch als Adstringens verwendet."	1132	Hegi, Illustrierte Fora von Mittel
	"In general, preparations from herb and/or flowers have been used traditionally in inflammatory diseases […] and as a diuretic […] the uses of Filipendula shifted over the years from a diuretic towards an antirheumatic. [...] As no adequate clinical studies are available, preparations of neither Filipendulae ulmariae herba nor Filipendulae ulmariae flos can be qualified for well-established use indications."	7529	Committee on Herbal Medicina
social use	"Schwedische Bauern bestreuten wegen des aromatischen Geruches mit dem gequetschten Kraut die Tanzböden bei ländlichen Festen."	1132	Hegi, Illustrierte Fora von Mittel

Purpose: Standardized Fields of Use

Purpose: Fields of Use	Frequency
environmental use - horticulture	2
food - general	1
food additive - flavouring & spice	2
food additive - general	1
medicine - general	6
medicine - medicinal tea	1
medicine - used traditionally as herbal remedy	7
social use - general	1

Purpose: Number of use fields

Purpose: Number of level-1 use fields
8

Plant Parts Used

Plant Part (standardized)	Plant Part (free text)	Remark	Ref	
flower	dried flower		7528	Blumenthal, M. (s.dat.): The Commission E M
flower	"whole or cut, dried flowering tops"		9877	European Directorate for the Quality of Medic
flower			7279	van Wyk, B.-E. & Wink, M. (2004): Medicinal
flower			6818	Madaus, G. (1989): Lehrbuch der biologische
flower			8688	Wichtl, M. (2009): Teedrogen und Phytophar
flower	"die getrockneten Blüten"		1101	Hänsel, R. & al. (1992-1998): Hagers Handbu
herb	dried, above-ground parts		7528	Blumenthal, M. (s.dat.): The Commission E M
herb	"dried aboveground parts"		7279	van Wyk, B.-E. & Wink, M. (2004): Medicinal
herb			6818	Madaus, G. (1989): Lehrbuch der biologische
herb			2081	Wichtl, M. (ed.) (1989): Teedrogen. Wissens
herb	"getrocknete, oberirdische Teile blühender Pflanzen"		1101	Hänsel, R. & al. (1992-1998): Hagers Handbu
root			6818	Madaus, G. (1989): Lehrbuch der biologische
root	"Die frischen, unterirdischen Teile blühender Pflanzen"		1101	Hänsel, R. & al. (1992-1998): Hagers Handbu

Scale and Trend of Trade

Utilization: commodity, cultivation, harvest, socio-cultural significance, sustainability, trade

Type	ICC	Utilization	Ref	
cul		"Anbaugebiete: Polen, das ehemalige Jugoslawien, Bulgarien"	1101	Hänsel, R. & al. (1992-1998):
cul		"In the Atlantic North America occurs as an escape from cultivation and naturalized"	9990	Schanzer, I.A. (1194): Taxono
cul		"It has been cultivated and become naturalised in other regions in Europe and North America"	1127	IUCN Red List of Threatened S
cul		Asia-Temp.; Eur.; also cult.	1180	GRIN (17.3.2015): Download
exp		"Die Droge wird aus südosteuropäischen Ländern importiert."	8688	Wichtl, M. (2009): Teedrogen u
exp		"Hauptlieferländer sind südost- und osteuropäische Länder, vor allem Polen, aber auch das ehemalige Jugoslawien und Bulgarien."	1101	Hänsel, R. & al. (1992-1998):
exp	BG		2267	Bilex, Bulgarien (1996): Hande

exp	BG	Export quantities from BG: 2001: 4800kg, 2002: 2735kg, 2003: 5935kg, 2004: 4966kg, 2005: 1040kg	8909	Evstatieva, L., Hardalova, R. &
exp	HU		2021	Müggenburg, P., Ungarn (1994
har		Wild collection	2027	Galke, Gittelde (1994): Handel
har	FI	100-150 kg of dried raw material are collected each year	7417	Galambosi, B. (2004): Medicin
har	FI	Between 100-500 kg of dried raw material are collected from [...] Filipendula leaves" per year	7367	Galambosi, B. (2000): Forschu
har	FR	"Some species are only wild harvested like Filipendula ulmaria (80 tonnes in 1996)"	5663	TRAFFIC Europe (ed.) (1999):
har	FR	5-10 tonnes dried material wild harvested in France 1988-89	5566	Kuipers, S.E. (1997): Trade in
har	HR	wild collected	7410	Satović, Z. (2004): Legal prote
har	HU	only wild collected	7411	Bernáth, J. & Németh, É. (200
har	LV	"regularly collected from the wild only"	7414	Zukauska, I. (2004): Medicinal
har	MN	regularly used as medicinal plant in Mongolia	9030	Batugal, P.A., Kanniah, J., Lee
rem		"Aus dem ätherischen Öl (Salicylaldehyd) dieser Art, die früher Spiraea ulmaria hieß, gewann 1835 der deutsche Chemiker Karl Jacob Löwig in Zürich eine kristalline Substanz, die er nach Spiraea als Spirsäure bezeichnete. Wenig später wurde nachgewiesen, daß diese mit der Salicylsäure identisch ist. Deren Name rührt von Salix L. (Weide) her, weil dieser Stoff zunächst vor allem in der Rinde von Salix alba L. gefunden wurde. Im Jahre 1899 wurde der Acetylsalicylsäure von der Farbenfabrik Friedrich Bayer & Co. (jetzt Bayer AG) der bekannte Medikamentenname Aspirin gegeben. Er wurde gebildet aus den Worten Acetyl (A) und Spirsäure (spir), das heißt, der zweiten, auf Filipendula ulmaria bezogenen Bezeichnung für die Acetylsäure."	1132	Hegi, Illustrierte Fora von Mitte
rem		"form. medic. (salicylic acid compounds (like willows) basis of efficacy in arthritis treatment etc.), acetyl-salicic acid first isolated 1835 leading to aspirin (A[cetyl]SPIR[aea, to which genus F. once referred]IN, Bayer in 1899) & synth. ('Aspro', Melbourne, Aus. in 1914)"	8359	Mabberley, D.J. (2008): The pl
rem		"The famous aspirin (Aspirin was named after Spiraea ulmarid (the old name for F. ulmaria)"	7279	van Wyk, B.-E. & Wink, M. (20
tra		commercially available with FairWild certification	8687	Brinckmann, J. & Hughes, K. (
tra	BG	500 kg flores	2267	Bilex, Bulgarien (1996): Hande

Legislation

Regulation

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Abbreviations and Standards

ICC = ISO Country Codes Ref = literature reference

Altitude: Low / High = minimum and maximum limits of altitude range [m]

Legislation: Source Taxon = name of taxon as contained in legislation

Utilization: TypeUtil

TypeUtil	*TypeUtilLong*
com	commodity
cul	cultivation
exp	export
har	harvest
imp	import
price	price
pur	purpose
rem	remark
socu	socio-cultural significance
sus	sustainability
tra	trade
trend	trend and scale of trade
use	uses

Distribution Status: Standard

Status	*Explanation*
chk	check entry
nat	native
int	introd., established
adv	introduced, not established
ocd	occurrence doubtful
unc	status unclear
ext	extinct
cul	cultivated
sou	source doubtful
ica	introduced (casual or naturalized)
don	doubtfully native
pex	(presumably) extinct
ali	casual alien
nzd	naturalized
nna	not native
dpn	status doubtful, possibly native
abs	absent but reported in error

Common names: Type

TypeShort	*Type*
?	<unknown>
ayn	ayurvedic name
hom	homoeopathic name
pha	pharmaceutical name
scn	standardized common name
tra	trade name
ver	vernacular name

Ecology: TypeEcol

TypeEcol	*Explanation*
alti	altitude
grow	growth rate
habit	habitat
morph	morphology
regen	regeneration
repro	reproduction
soil	soil