

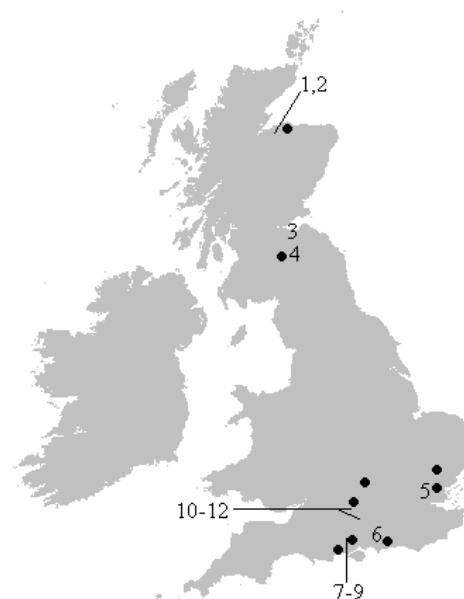
Campanula rapunculus L.

Rampion Bellflower

Key:

Dots refer to the native sites of the species

Numbers refer to the nearby Botanical Collections



Starting references

Family

Campanulaceae

IUCN category (2001)

Endangered

(Archaeophyte)

Habit

Perennial herb.

Habitat

Rough grassland and on roadsides, railway banks and in quarries.

Reasons for decline

Fell out of favour as a vegetable (edible roots) around 1700.

Distribution in wild

Country	Locality & Vice County	Sites (10km ² occurrences)	Population (plants)
Scotland	Peeblesshire	1	
	Moray	1	
England	N. Essex	2	
	Buckinghamshire	1	
	Berkshire	1	
	Sussex	1	
	S. Hampshire	2	

Note: Cannot distinguish casuals from established sites (*Red Data List for Great Britain*, 2005).

Ex situ Collections

Gardens close to the region of distribution of the species

- 1 Brodie Castle (NTS)
- 2 Cawdor Castle Gardens Estate
- 3 RBG Edinburgh
- 4 Dawyck Botanic Garden
- 5 RHS Hyde Hall
- 6 West Dean Gardens
- 7 Longstock Park gardens
- 8 Mottisfont Abbey Rose garden (NT)
- 9 Sir Harold Hillier Garden
- 10 The Harris Garden, Reading
- 11 Windsor, The Savill & Valley Gardens
- 12 University of Oxford Botanic Garden

Gardens with specialisation on genus *Campanula*

Padlock Croft

Potential to grow the species in ex situ Collections

From Plants For A Future

- Propagation

Seed - surface sow May/June in situ. The seed usually germinates in 2 - 4 weeks at 18°C.

- Cultivation details

An easily cultivated plant, it prefers a moist but well-drained rich sandy loam and a neutral or alkaline soil in sun or partial shade, though it succeeds in most good soils. Tolerates a pH in the range 4.8 to 7.5. Plants are hardy to at least -15°C. The species in this genus do not often hybridize and so seed can generally be relied upon to come true. The plants are self-fertile. Rampion was formerly often cultivated for its edible root, though it has fallen into virtual disuse. When grown for its edible root,

the plant should not be allowed to flower. Plants can be grown in a meadow. Members of this genus are rarely if ever troubled by browsing deer.

Conservation information

Linkages to BAPs

Biodiversity Action Plan For The Royal Borough Of Windsor And Maidenhead

Cairngorms Lbap

Harrogate Bap

Mendip Biodiversity Action Plan

Midlothian

South Lanarkshire Biodiversity Partnership

Swindon

Tayside Biodiversity Action Plan

Telford And Wrekin

The National Forest

Wiltshire Biodiversity Action Plan

Habitat Management

Distribution of *Campanula rapunculus* on protected sites is listed on <http://www.searchnbn.net>

Web References

- NBN Gateway database: <http://www.searchnbn.net>
- Plants For A Future Database: http://www.ibiblio.org/pfaf/cgi-bin/arr_html?Campanula+rapunculus&CAN=LATIND