

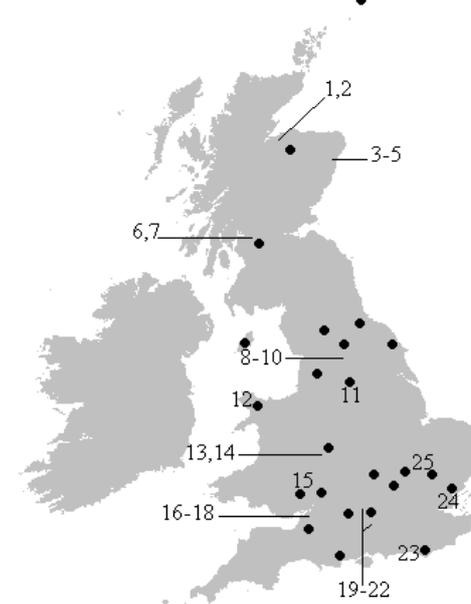
Carum carvi L.

Caraway

Key:

Dots refer to the native sites of the species

Numbers refer to the nearby Botanical Collections



Starting references

Family

Apiaceae

IUCN category (2001)

Endangered

(Archaeophyte)

Habit

Monocarpic perennial herb.

Habitat

Meadows, sand dunes, roadsides, railway banks, and a casual in waste places and on rubbish tips.

Reasons for decline

Much less frequently cultivated than formerly.

Distribution in wild

Country	Locality & Vice County	Sites (10km ² occurrences)	Population (plants)
Scotland	Shetland	8	
	Banffshire	1	
	Lanarkshire	1	
England	Widely distributed	35	
Wales	Caernarvonshire	1	

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 Pitmedden Garden (NTS)
- 4 Cruickshank Botanic Garden
- 5 Crathes Castle Garden (NTS)
- 6 Glasgow Botanic Gardens
- 7 Greenbank Garden (NTS)
- 8 RHS Harlow Carr
- 9 Harewood House
- 10 Yorkshire Museum & Gardens
- 11 Sheffield Botanical Gardens
- 12 Treborth Botanic Garden
- 13 University of B'ham Botanic Garden, Winterbourne
- 14 B'ham Botanical Gardens & Glasshouses, Westbourne
- 15 Hergest Croft Gardens
- 16 Bristol Zoo Gardens
- 17 University of Bristol Botanic Garden
- 18 Wildwalk at Bristol
- 19 University of Oxford Botanic Garden
- 20 The Harris Garden
- 21 Cliveden (NT)
- 22 Windsor Gardens
- 23 Newhaven Botanic Garden
- 24 RHS Hyde Hall
- 25 Cambridge University Botanic Garden

Gardens with specialisation on family Apiaceae

None

Potential to grow the species in *ex situ* Collections

From Plants For A Future

- Propagation

Seed - it is best sown in situ as soon as it is ripe in late summer and early autumn. The seed can also be sown March/April in situ, though in areas with cool summers the plants might not produce a crop of ripe seeds. Plants are very sensitive to root disturbance and should not be transplanted.

- Cultivation details

Succeeds in ordinary garden soil as long as it is not too wet in winter. Prefers a moist soil in full sun or partial shade. Tolerates a pH in the range 4.8 to 7.6. Caraway is a well-known herb that has been cultivated for its culinary and medicinal uses since ancient times. It is frequently cultivated in the modern herb garden and sometimes also commercially, there are some named varieties. Plants growing in more northerly latitudes and also in full sun are richer in essential oils and therefore more aromatic. Plants strongly resent root disturbance. They often self-sow freely when in a suitable location. This species is deep rooted and is a good plant for breaking up the sub-soil on heavy, wet land. It dislikes growing near fennel or wormwood but is a good companion for most plants, especially those that are shallow-rooted. The flowers attract parasitic wasps to the garden, these prey on aphids and so help to reduce populations of insect pests.

Conservation information

Linkages to BAPs

LBAP Areas sites are listed on <http://www.searchnbn.net>

Habitat Management

Protected sites with records for *Carum carvi* are listed on <http://www.searchnbn.net>

Conservation programmes

Unknown

Web References

- NBN Gateway: <http://www.searchnbn.net>
- Plants For A Future Database: http://www.ibiblio.org/pfaf/cgi-bin/arr_html?Carum+carvi