

# Plant list: Extremophile plants



## The following list contains extremophile plants

Extremophilic plants are plants that can thrive in extreme environmental conditions under which most other plants would not survive. Extreme environmental conditions prevail in deserts, higher mountain ranges, polar regions, deep sea etc. These conditions can include extreme temperature fluctuations, high solar radiation, months of snow cover and so on. Extremophilic plants have developed special adaptations that enable them to survive in such challenging habitats. This power of nature helps you develop cosmetics that protect our skin from external environmental influences, while the unique properties of extremophilic plants contribute to enhancing the resilience and regeneration of the skin in extreme conditions.

Botanica processes the corresponding plants into extracts which are available in different carrier substances (water-soluble, oil-soluble etc.) - see extract finder. These extracts can be used for cosmetic and technical purposes.

Botanica neither performs nor commissions tests on animals. Our raw materials are natural and can vary slightly from harvest to harvest without affecting the quality of the product. Further information can be found in the corresponding specification.

Please note that some plants are not available all year round. Please ask us about the availability. This list is not exhaustive and represents only a part of our plants. If you are looking for specific extracts for your formulation, we are looking forward to your contact.

## Alpine plants

Alpine plants can be found in the alpine region. The Alps themselves are some of the highest mountains in Europe, stretching over 1200 km in length and 150 km to 250 km in width. Our suggestions refer to plants that are associated with the Alps but do not come directly from the Alps. Some plants in the Alps are protected, so we source these instead from controlled cultivation.

English	Deutsch	Français	Latin	Bio
<b>Alpenrose</b>	Alpenrose	Rose des Alpes	Rhododendron Ferrugineum	Bio
<b>Arnica</b>	Arnika	Arnica	Arnica Montana	
<b>Blueberry</b>	Heidelbeere	Myrtille	Vaccinium Myrtillus	Bio
<b>Centaury</b>	Tausendgüldenkraut	Petite Centaurée	Centaurium Erythraea	Bio
<b>Cowslip</b>	Schlüsselblume	Primevère	Primula Veris	Bio
<b>Dog Rose</b>	Hagebutte	Eglantier	Rosa Canina	Bio
<b>Edelweiss</b>	Edelweiss	Edelweiss	Leontopodium Alpinum	
<b>Elder</b>	Holunder	Sureau	Sambucus Nigra	Bio
<b>Gentian</b>	Enzian gelb	Gentiane	Gentiana Lutea	Bio
<b>Goldenrod</b>	Goldrute	Solidage Verge d'or	Solidago Virgaurea	Bio
<b>Houseleek</b>	Hauswurz	Joubarbe	Sempervivum Tectorum	Bio
<b>Juniper</b>	Wacholder	Genévrier commun	Juniperus Communis	Bio
<b>Lady's Mantle</b>	Frauenmantel	Alchémille	Alchemilla Vulgaris	Bio
<b>Milk Thistle</b>	Mariendistel	Chardon-Marie	Silybum Marianum	
<b>Thyme</b>	Thymian	Thym	Thymus Vulgaris	Bio

## Urban plants

Urban plants are often those that are well adapted to the conditions in urban environments, such as air pollution, limited space, and varying light conditions. On average, biologists count over 1000 plant species in major cities. The desire for green has been growing rapidly for years, which is great, because without plants the world would be a barren plac. Especially in the city, we look forward to every corner, where it is green and flowers bloom.

English	Deutsch	Français	Latin	Bio
<b>Apple</b>	Apfel	Pomme	Malus Domestica	Bio
<b>Balm</b>	Melisse	Mélisse	Melissa Officinalis	Bio
<b>Basil</b>	Basilikum	Basilic	Ocimum Basilicum	Bio
<b>Birch</b>	Birke	Bouleau	Betula Pendula	Bio
<b>Blackberry</b>	Brombeere	Mûre	Rubus Fruticosus	Bio
<b>Carrot</b>	Karotte	Carotte	Daucus Carota	Bio

English	Deutsch	Français	Latin	Bio
<b>Cucumber</b>	Gurke	Concombre	Cucumis Sativus	Bio
<b>Daisy</b>	Gänseblümchen	Pâquerette	Bellis Perennis	Bio
<b>Dandelion</b>	Löwenzahn	Pissenlit	Taraxacum Officinale	Bio
<b>Elder</b>	Holunder	Sureau	Sambucus Nigra	Bio
<b>Ginkgo</b>	Ginkgo	Ginkgo	Ginkgo Biloba	Bio
<b>Goldenrod</b>	Goldrute	Solidage Verge d'or	Solidago Virgaurea	Bio
<b>Horse Chestnut</b>	Roskastanie	Marron d'Inde	Aesculus Hippocastanum	Bio
<b>Horsetail</b>	Schachtelhalm	Prêle des champs	Equisetum Arvense	Bio
<b>Houseleek</b>	Hauswurz	Joubarbe	Sempervivum Tectorum	Bio
<b>Ivy</b>	Efeu	Lierre	Hedera Helix	Bio
<b>Lavender</b>	Lavendel	Lavande	Lavandula Angustifolia	Bio
<b>Linden</b>	Linde	Tilleul	Tilia Cordata	Bio
<b>Maple</b>	Ahorn	Érable	Acer Saccharum	Bio
<b>Nasturtium</b>	Kapuzinerkresse	Capucine	Tropaeolum Majus	Bio
<b>Nettle</b>	Brennnessel	Ortie	Urtica Dioica	Bio
<b>Oak</b>	Eiche	Chêne	Quercus Robur	Bio
<b>Onion</b>	Zwiebel	Oignon	Allium Cepa	Bio
<b>Pear</b>	Birne	Poire	Pyrus Communis	Bio
<b>Plum</b>	Pflaume	Prune	Prunus Domestica	Bio
<b>Pumpkin</b>	Kürbis	Citrouille	Cucurbita Pepo	Bio
<b>Raspberry</b>	Himbeere	Framboise	Rubus Idaeus	Bio
<b>Rosemary</b>	Rosmarin	Romarin	Rosmarinus Officinalis	Bio
<b>Sage</b>	Salbei	Sauge	Salvia Officinalis	Bio
<b>Silver Linden</b>	Linde silber	Tilleul argenté	Tilia Tomentosa	Bio
<b>St. John's Wort</b>	Johanniskraut	Millepertuis	Hypericum Perforatum	Bio
<b>Strawberry</b>	Erdbeere	Fraise	Fragaria Ananassa	Bio
<b>Sunflower</b>	Sonnenblume	Tournesol	Helianthus Annuus	Bio
<b>Sweet Cherry*</b>	Kirsche süß*	Cerise*	Prunus Avium	Bio
<b>Thyme</b>	Thymian	Thym	Thymus Vulgaris	Bio
<b>Yarrow</b>	Schafgarbe	Achillée millefeuille	Achillea Millefolium	Bio

## Desert plants

Desert plants are often exposed to difficult conditions. Since it rarely rains in most deserts and is very hot, desert plants must be able to cope with long dry periods, very high temperatures and nutrient-poor soils.

English	Deutsch	Français	Latin	Bio
<b>Agave</b>	Agave	Agave	Agave Tequilana	Bio
<b>Aloe</b>	Aloe	Aloe Vera	Aloe Vera	Bio
<b>Date</b>	Dattel	Datte	Phoenix Dactylifera	Bio
<b>Devil's Claw</b>	Teufelskralle	Harpagophytum	Harpagophytum Procumbens	Bio
<b>Jujube</b>	Jujube	Jjubier	Ziziphus Jujuba	
<b>Prickly Pear</b>	Kaktusfeige	Figue de barbarie	Opuntia Ficus-Indica	Bio
<b>Rockrose</b>	Zistrose	Ciste	Cistus Incanus	Bio
<b>Yucca</b>	Yucca	Yucca	Yucca Schidigera	

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