



1922

Stettbach was mainly agriculture land, some businesses took advantage of the land and rural area. The Westhof site was operated as a market garden until around 2005, which situates it within the tradition of small-scale vegetable production typical of the Zurich lowlands. Such nurseries commonly cultivated leaf vegetables (lettuce, cabbage), root crops (carrots, radishes), legumes (beans), and herbs (parsley, chives) adapted to the temperate climate and well-drained soils of the Glatt Valley. These crops require continuous human intervention, sowing, watering, soil preparation, and seasonal rotation, meaning the landscape was actively structured through time and labor. For the monument, this field represents a specific mode of ground use: controlled, productive, and cyclical, where knowledge is embedded in practice rather than appearance.



unkown 1922
Gärtnerei Kohler, founded by Karl Kohler-Kurz in 1922



unkown, 1937
Meister und CO Stettbach, a Ceramics Atelier founded by Heinrich Meister in 1920.
The Atelier was not only known in Dübendorf but gained popularity across the borders of Switzerland.

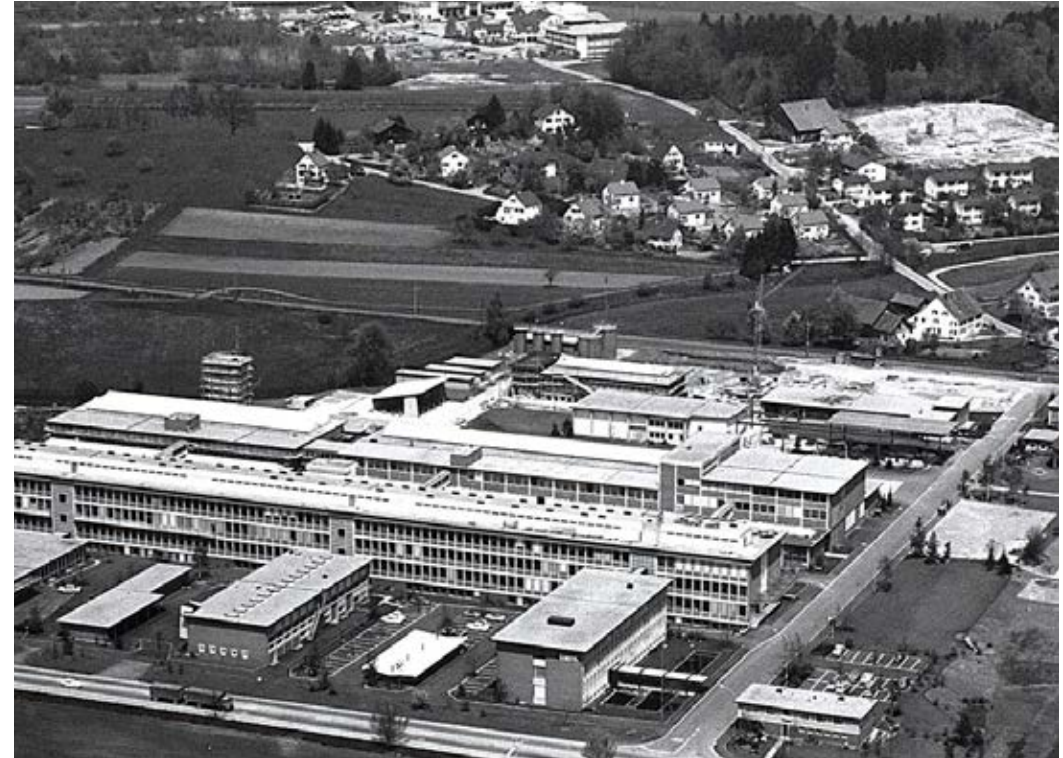


1959

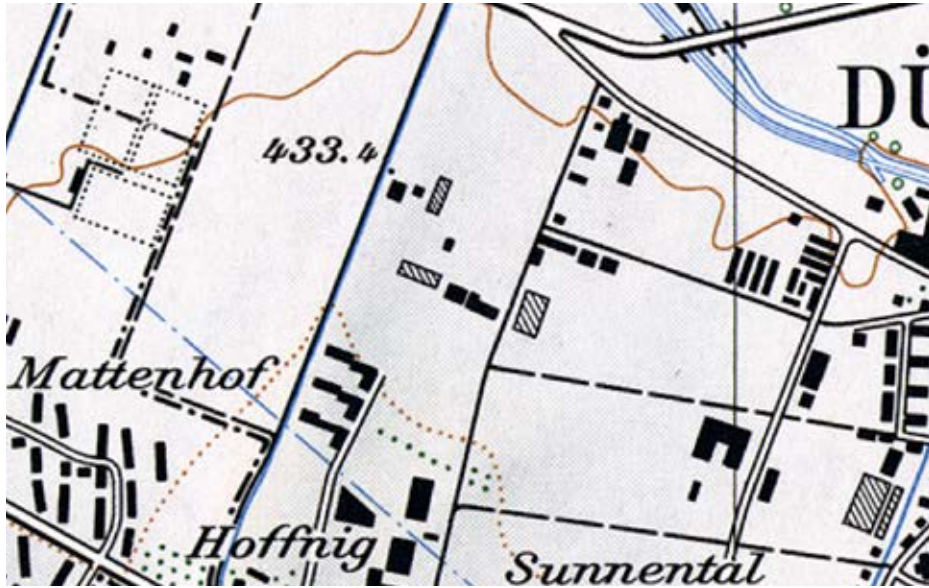
In the 1970s, the connection to the A1 motorway significantly altered the spatial and economic dynamics of the Hochbord area. Improved accessibility enabled the rapid expansion of industrial and commercial activities, attracting logistics, retail and large-scale enterprises that relied on regional and supra-regional connectivity. This shift marked a transition from a more peripheral landscape condition to a strategically positioned development zone. Adjacent to the project site, the Wohnland development, opened in 1978, exemplifies this phase of growth, introducing large-format commercial structures and reinforcing the area's role as a node within broader economic networks. The resulting urban fabric reflects this transformation, characterised by functional buildings, infrastructural dominance and a prioritisation of accessibility over local spatial continuity.



unkown, 1973,
Gärtnerei Kohler



unkown, 1963
Empa Dübendorf



1974

At the beginning of the 1980ies the excavations for the new SBahntunnel connecting Dübendorf to Zurich was being built. The excavation material was piled up and formed the today's Allmend. Due to economical and ecological reasons it was not removed. After a few years the landscape of Allmend Stettbach started to provide a precise ecological reference. This area developed on nutrient-poor, gravelly subsoil, leading to the emergence of dry meadow and pioneer species such as oxeye daisy (*Leucanthemum vulgare*), knapweed (*Centaurea*), and bladder campion (*Silene vulgaris*), as well as shrubs like *Salix daphnoides*. These species are adapted to low water retention and minimal nutrient availability, and they support high biodiversity, particularly insects and pollinators. Unlike cultivated plants, they do not require maintenance but evolve through succession. Within the monument, they define a self-regulating ecological layer, directly tied to the specific soil and climatic conditions of the site.



unkown, 1985
Excavation piling up (left) Gärtnerei Kohler (right)



The trainline becoming a border between the allmend facing schwammendingen schwammendingen now and stettbach.



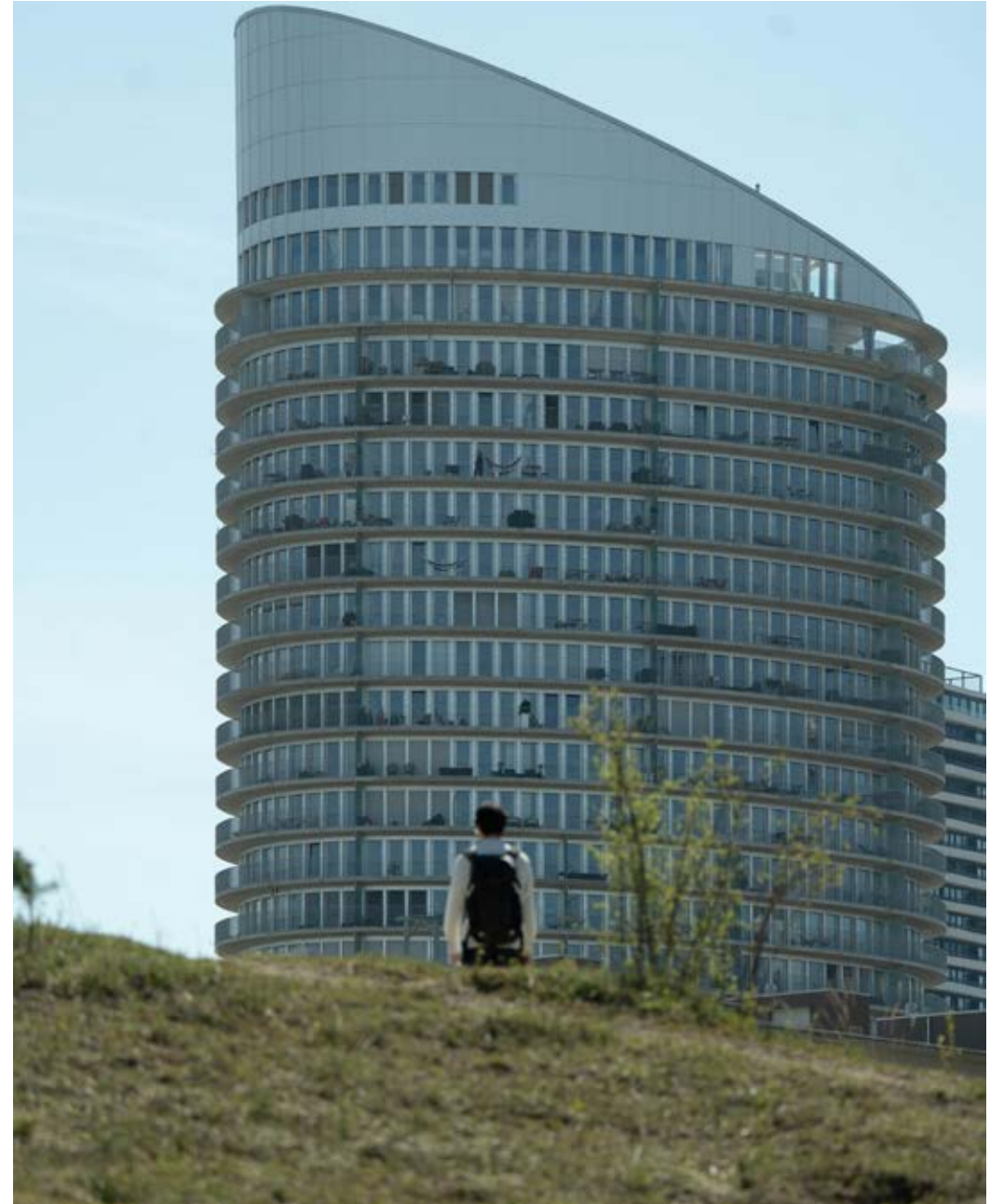
2006

Between 1995 and 1999, the Hochbord/Dübendorf area was redefined as a central zone of cantonal importance, reflecting its strategic location and infrastructural connectivity. This reclassification initiated a shift from purely industrial use towards a more complex and intensified urban structure. In 2003, an initial development concept for the district was established, followed by a 2006 study that evaluated the capacity of existing zoning plans. As a result, building regulations were adapted to support densification, allowing for increased building volumes and a diversification of uses. This phase marks a transition from expansion to consolidation, where the focus moved towards optimising land use, strengthening urban identity, and integrating the area more fully into the metropolitan structure of the region.

The border the S-Bahn created becomes clearer. On one side a mix between rural, industrial and maximised area becomes visible. No space for animals and further expulsion. On the other side a the Allmend, a natural habitat for animals formed over the years.



construction site next to a finished building, in front of an artificial park
the new urban fabric leaves no space for animals



view from the Allmend to Stettbach, the two worlds become clearer
the facade leaves no space for birds to nest



Neophyten Region Hochbord

In the Zurich region, and specifically in Dübendorf, several invasive neophytes are prevalent. They typically colonize disturbed or artificial soils, such as construction sites, railway edges, and unmanaged plots, conditions that are also present in and around Hochbord. Their rapid spread allows them to outcompete native flora, reducing biodiversity and altering ecological balances. Within the monument, neophytes introduce a site-relevant conflict, making the overwritings of the native fauna visible, as the consequences of urbanization and global plant exchange and requiring active decisions of removal, containment, controlled coexistence and re-use.

Narrow Leaved Ragwort

senecio inaequidens



FrSV, Anhang 2.2

Daisy Fleabane

erigeron annuus



German	Schmalblättriges Greiskraut
Family	Asteracease
Origin	South Africa
Toxicity	
Flowering	J F M A M J <u>J A S O N</u> D

einjähriges Berufkraut	German
Asteraceae	Family
North America	Origin
Leaves and seeds	Toxicity
<u>M J J A S O</u>	Flowering

Cherry Laurel
prunus lairocerasus

FrSV, Anhang 2.2



FrSV, Anhang 2.2



Butterfly Bush
buddleja davidii

Steffen Hauser

German	Lorbeerkirsche
Family	Rosaceae
Origin	Black Sea Region
Toxicity	Leaves and seeds contain cyanogenic compounds and are toxic if ingested
Flowering	J F M <u>A M J</u> J A S O N D

Schmetterlingflieder	German
Scrophulariaceae	Family
China	Origin
Leaves and seeds	Toxicity
Flowering	J F M A M <u>J J A S</u> O N D

False Acacia
prunus lairocerasus



Goldenrod
solidago canadensis



Isidre blanc - own work

German Falsche Akanzie/ Rrobine
Family Fabaceae
Origin Eastern United States
Toxicity Bark, Leaves and seeds
Flowering J F M A M J J A S O N D

Goldrute
Asteraceae
Canada
-
N D

German
Family
Origin
Toxicity
Flowering

J F M A M J J A S O

Tree of Heaven

Ailanthus altissima



H. Zell - own work



Empress Tree

pailownia tomentosa



Agnieszka Kwiecień - own work

German
 Family
 Origin
 Toxicity
 Flowering

Götterbaum
 Simaroubacea
 China/ Taiwan
 can cause allergic reaction

J F M A M J J A S O N D

Blauglockenbaum
 Paulowniaceae
 China
 -
 Flowering

J F M A M J J A S O N D

German
 Family
 Origin
 Toxicity
 Flowering

Freisetzungsverordnung, Anhang 2.1

“Für den direkten Umgang in der Umwelt verbotene invasive gebietsfremde Organismen”

Kanadische Goldrute

Neubelgische Aster

Schmalblättriges Geiskraut

Freisetzungsverordnung, Anhang 2.2

“Für das Inverkehrbringen für den direkten Umgang in der Umwelt verbotene invasive gebietsfremde Organismen”

Kanadische Goldrute

Neubelgische Aster

Schmalblättriges Geiskraut

Prioritäre Arten

Individuell

stark ausbreitende und für das Ökosystem biologisch gefährdende Arten





Selected Animals Region Hochbord

The fauna in Dübendorf reflects a peri-urban environment shaped by built structures and fragmented green spaces. It includes birds (e.g. house sparrow, blackbird, great tit), insects (pollinators such as bees and butterflies), and small ground-dwelling species such as reptiles and amphibians, all of which depend on specific habitat conditions. These species rely on a combination of vegetation structure, ground quality, moisture and food availability, rather than isolated green areas. Within the monument, fauna functions as an indicator of ecological performance. Different species require different spatial conditions: layered planting for birds, flowering species for pollinators, and undisturbed ground or sheltered microhabitats for insects and reptiles. The project therefore must move beyond decorative greenery and instead create a diversified habitat system, where soil, plants, and built elements work together to support multiple forms of life.

House Fly

musca domestica

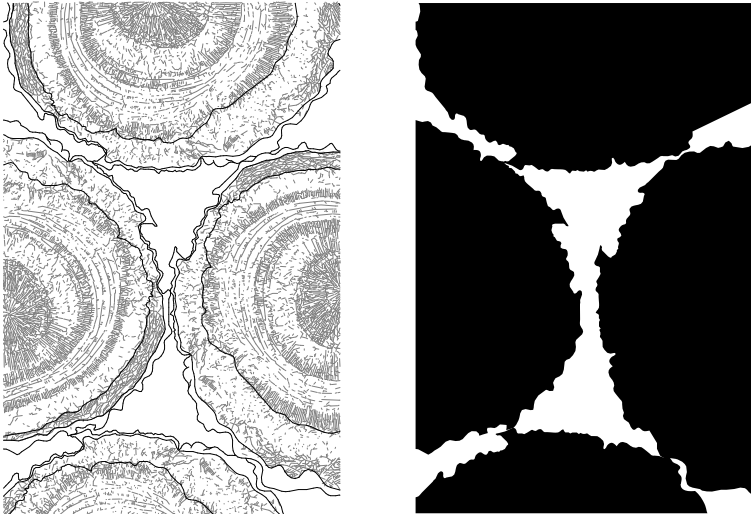


The house fly is representative for all the insects. They are an important part of the ecosystem, also being food for birds . Because of climate change insects from warmer regions migrate to Dübendorf (tiger mosquito etc).

German	Stubenfliege
Lifespan	15-30 Days
Diet	Liquids or dissolved organic matter, animal waste , plant juices
Habitat	houses, farms, garbage, stables, cities, rural areas
Activity	Diurnal
Hibernation	
Mating Season	J F M A M J J A S O N D



Postament
1:2



Multiple tree branches/trunks tied together. The spaces inbetween serve as a natural space for insects.

Poorly built insect hotels can be dangerous, it is possible to raise larvae deaths. The conventional “insect hotels” can raise temperature and lead to lethal thermal stress. It is more important to give them shelter and protection from weather. Tree Bnaches stacked ontop of each other, too small for other animals, big enough for insects are enough.

Hedgehog

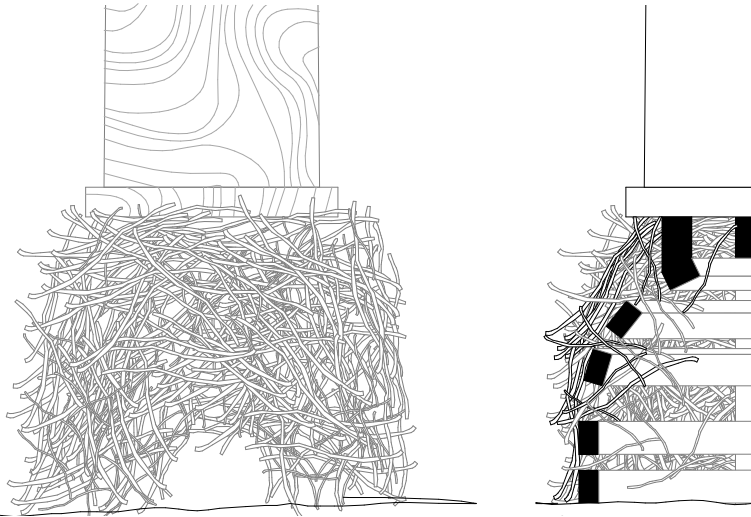
erinaceus europaeus



Gaudete

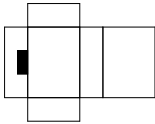
The European hedgehog is under increasing pressure in Swiss urban environments due to habitat fragmentation, sealed ground surfaces, the increase of robotic lawn mowers, pesticide related insect decline and the loss of continuous green corridors. In areas like Zürich, populations persist but are declining as gardens become more controlled and disconnected. Since 2022 the hedgehog is on the red list in switzerland, in 2024 the global IUCN reclassified him from least concern to near threatened. The species depends on permeable ground conditions, allowing it to move freely between feeding and nesting areas and requires hidden ground-level shelters.

German	Igel
Lifespan	2-5 Years in the wild
Diet	Insects, Beetles, Worms, Slugs, Eggs
Habitat	untidy gardens, hedgerows, woodland edges
Activity	Nocturnal, walks up to 1.5km per night
Hibernation	
Mating Season	



Postament
1:10

The postament in form of the hedgehog is a wooden dome scaffolding. The dome structure allows for people to contribute to a yearly hedgehog house, may it be with leaves or branches found in the allmend. It is a reminder for use of an untidiness in gardens. The hedghog enters a stage though this, a fundament covered with a filigran layer.



0.3x0.25x0.1
minimal shelter dimensions
1:50

These shelters must be insulated with natural materials such as leaves or wood, placed directly on soil, and located in dark, undisturbed areas with continuous access across boundaries. As a nocturnal insectivore, it plays an important role in regulating insects and slugs and its presence indicates connectivity and ecological activity at the ground level.

Sandlizard

lacerta agilis



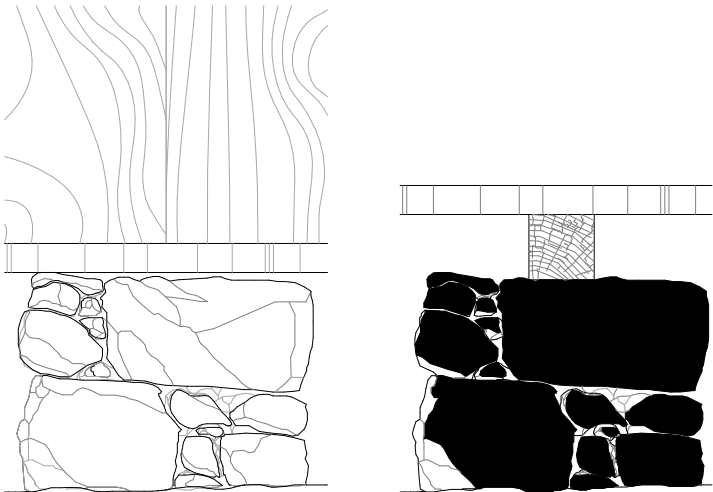
Peter Law

The sand lizard is a regionally threatened species in Switzerland due to the loss of dry, sun-exposed, and structurally diverse habitats caused by urbanisation and intensive landscape maintenance

German	Zauneidechse
Lifespan	5-8 Years in the wild
Diet	insects, spiders, beetles, grasshoppers, caterpillars
Habitat	dry sunny areas, railway embankments, forest edges, meadows
Activity	Diurnal
Hibernation	
Mating Season	



Postament
1:5



0.02x0.05
minimal shelter dimensions
1:50

It depends on a mosaic of contrasting conditions, requiring sun-heated surfaces such as stones or compacted soil for basking, directly adjacent to crevices or loose stone gaps. These elements must be located within centimeters of each other, ideally in south-facing, well-drained areas with sparse, patchy vegetation and open ground for movement and hunting. The species also requires loose soil for egg-laying. Feeding on insects, it contributes to ecological balance, but more importantly its presence indicates microclimatic diversity and the coexistence of contrasting spatial conditions.

osmia bicornis



Graham Calow

Solitary bees such as the red mason bee are common and highly beneficial pollinators in Dübendorf, but are increasingly affected by the loss of nesting sites due to the removal of dead wood, sealed surfaces and simplified planting.

German

Lifespan

Diet

Habitat

Activity

Hibernation

Mating Season

Rote Mauerbiene

4-8

Weeks in spring, whole life cycle ca. 1 year

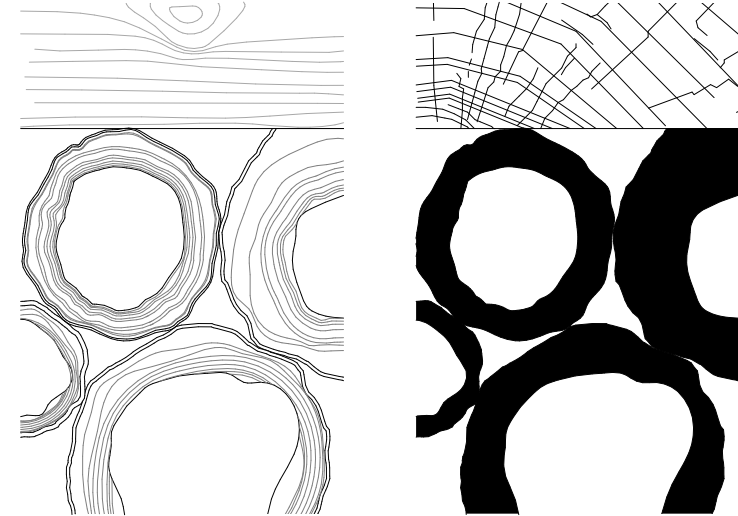
nectar, pollen

gardens, orchards, parks, forest edges, meadows, urban areas

Diurnal



Postament
1:2



Even if the red mason bee is solitary, the nests build one of the Postament together. Hollow wood branches.



0.3x0.25x0.1
minimal shelter dimensions
1:50

Unlike social bees, they do not form colonies but nest individually in small cavities, typically in hollow stems or drilled holes in wood. These cavities must be placed near flower-rich vegetation, as the bees rely on pollen and nectar within a short flight distance to provision their nests. The species is active in spring and early summer and depends on sun-exposed, low-wind conditions to function effectively. Spatially, solitary bees require fine-grained material conditions rather than large structural elements, making them highly compatible with detailed architectural integration.

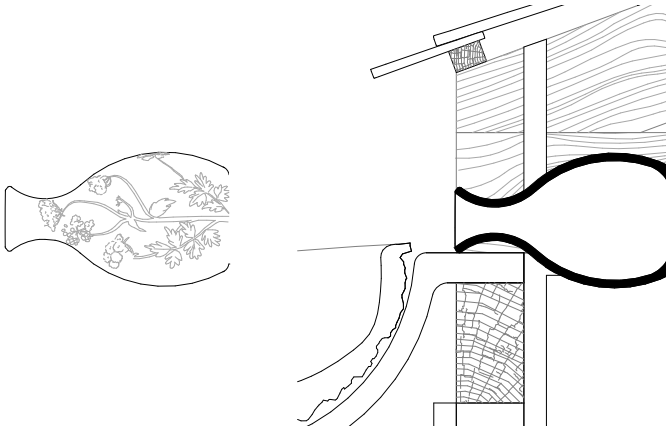
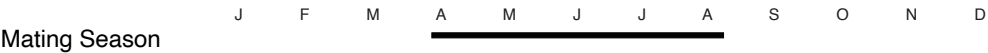
House Sparrow

passer domesticus



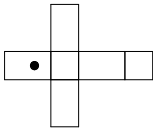
The house sparrow, once one of the most common urban birds in Europe, has declined in many cities due to the loss of nesting opportunities and reduced food availability, particularly as building renovations eliminate small cavities in façades. As a social species, it prefers clustered nesting units located near vegetation and water sources. During breeding periods, it relies heavily on insects as a food source, directly linking it to plant and pollinator systems. Its presence reflects a functioning relationship between architecture, vegetation and ecological productivity.

German	Hausspatz
Lifespan	3-5 Years in the wild
Diet	Seeds, Insects, larvae
Nest	Branches (ca. 498g) 1
Habitat	uban settings like parks etc
Activity	Diurnal



Birdbottle
1:10

The birdbottle first comes up in the 18th century, as a way to harvest the birds themselves, their eggs or just as an easy way for pest control. By placing them over the niche, the birds noises are amplified through the ceramics. Reminding the origin of birdcare which is the fear of disappearing birdsounds in the spring.



0.12x0.12x0.2
minimal shelter dimensions
1:50

As a social species, it prefers clustered nesting units located near vegetation and water sources. During breeding periods, it relies heavily on insects as a food source, directly linking it to plant and pollinator systems. Its presence reflects a functioning relationship between architecture, vegetation and ecological productivity.

Taking reference to Birdbottles of the 18th century and the local pottery of Meister&Co which was active from 1920 until 1960. The ceramic vase amplifies the sound of birds nesting, in comparison to wood. The Sparrow is not only visually but acoustically present. It reflects the origin of European Birdcare, emerging from the fear of the vanishing of sounds of birds in the spring due to increasing agricultural land expanding, resulting in decreasing habitats for birds.

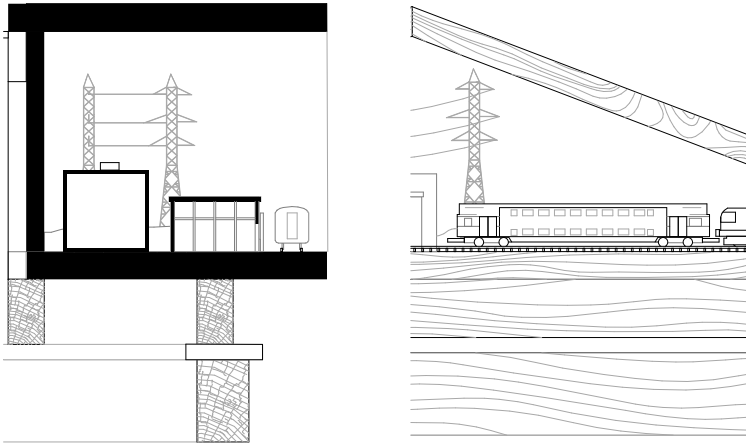
Great Tit

parus major



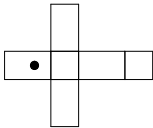
The great tit is a common cavity-nesting bird in Switzerland, well adapted to urban and peri-urban environments such as Dübendorf, but increasingly affected by the loss of natural nesting sites due to tree removal and façade renovation.

German	Kohalmeise
Lifespan	2-3 Years in the wild
Diet	insects, spiders, seeds, nuts, berries, small fruits
Nest	Moss (8.1g), sticks (8.6g), Hair/fur (5.6g) 3
Habitat	woodlands, forests, parks, gardens, hedgerows, urban areas
Activity	Diurnal



Tympanon
1:20

A birdplace for smaller birds, inside the smallest tympanon. Taking reference to otterman birdplaces. Using the place to tell a story, the story of Dübendorf during the sixties. An new high-wayconnection, industry and finally the new train connection which led to the todays allmend.



minimal shelter dimensions
1:50
0.3x0.25x0.1

The cavity must be protected from direct rain and excessive sun exposure, with a vertical drop from the entrance to the floor to protect against predators. During the breeding season, the great tit feeds primarily on insects, making it directly dependent on vegetated environments and contributing to insect regulation. Its presence indicates a functioning relationship between façade-integrated habitat, vegetation, and food availability.

Black Redstart

phoenicurus ochruros



The black redstart is a small bird well adapted to urban and post-industrial environments, commonly found in Swiss cities where it occupies building edges, and exposed structures.

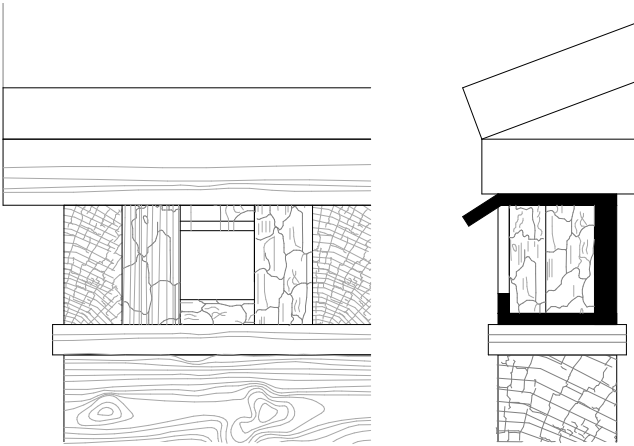
German	Gartenrotschwanz
Lifespan	2-5 Years in the wild
Diet	insects, spiders, larvae, berries, small fruits
Nest	Grass/Thatch (10g) 4
Habitat	open woodlands, orchards, parks, gardens, villages, forest edges
Activity	Diurnal
	migratory, wintering in africa
Mating Season	J F M A M J J A S O N D



Triglyph
1:10



0.1x0.1x0.1
minimal shelter dimensions
1:50



The Black redstart is present in old European folklore, it was said the nesting on a house is protecting the home from fire another tells about flying to the underground and lighting his tail forever on fire. The provided nesting space is a charred triglyphe in a solid wood construction. Charring birdnests is an old japanese tradition. Allowing him presence and telling his story in a visual way.

Offering protection while maintaining visual access to the surroundings. The species favors open or sparsely vegetated areas with nearby structural elements for perching and feeding. The black redstart is relatively tolerant of human presence and can coexist with other small bird species as long as distinct nesting conditions are available, making it particularly suited to architectural integration through open niches rather than enclosed boxes.

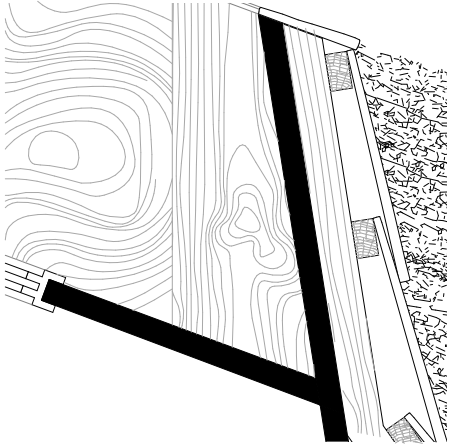
Eurasian Megpie

pica pica



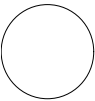
The species prefers locations with open surroundings for surveillance, combined with nearby access to vegetation and ground where it can forage. As an omnivore, it feeds on insects, small animals and plant material, contributing to population control and ecological balance across multiple layers of the environment.

German	Elbe
Lifespan	3-6 Years in the wild
Diet	Omnivorous: insects, small animals, eggs, carrion, seeds
Nest	Branches (ca. 1.37kg), Clay (ca. 2kg) ₂
Habitat	farmland, open countryside, parks, gardens, woodland edges
Activity	Diurnal



Skylight
1:10

The eurasian Megpie and the crow get their nesting material next to the provided space. Niches in the roof extend though it, with reserved space for the birds and simontaneously a skylight for the Garden Room. The nests are only visible from the bridge.



d=0.4
minimal shelter dimensions
1:50

The Eurasian magpie nesting opportunities are increasingly shaped by urbanisation, tree management and the simplification of habitats. As a highly adaptable species, it occupies edges between open ground and taller structures, yet depends on elevated, stable nesting conditions that are often reduced when large trees are removed or heavily pruned. Unlike cavity-nesting birds, the magpie builds its own nest and therefore requires rigid supporting structures, such as tree forks or elevated frameworks.

Carion Crow

corvus corone

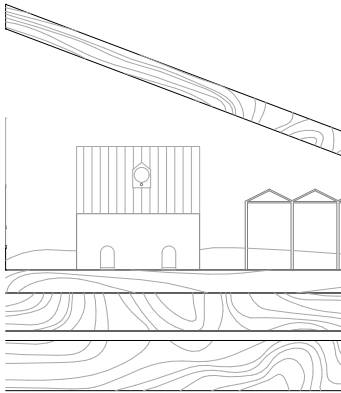
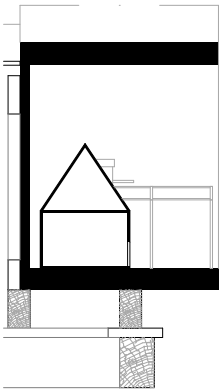


The carrion crow is a widespread and highly adaptable species commonly found in urban and peri-urban environments such as Dübendorf. Despite its resilience, its nesting conditions are increasingly shaped by urban development, particularly the reduction of mature trees and the simplification of open landscapes.

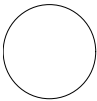
German	Aaskrähe/Rabenkrähe
Lifespan	4-6 Years in the wild
Diet	insects, worms, seeds, grains, fruits, eggs, small animals, human waste
Nest	finished up to 2kg
Habitat	farmlands, forests, parks, cities, coastal areas, open countryside
Activity	diurnal



Tympanon
1:20



A Birdplace for bigger sizes, taking reference to Otterman bird-houses too. Here Resembling the landscape of Dübendorfs increasing Agriculture, represented by the start of the kohler Nursery. The birdplace allows the use of bigger bird species.



d=0.4
minimal shelter dimensions
1:50

The species depends on elevated nesting locations that provide both structural stability and wide visibility, typically building nests in tree canopies or on tall structures. positioned at heights of approximately 6–20 m above ground, ensuring protection from disturbance and a clear overview of the surroundings. The crow prefers open or semi-open environments, where it can easily access ground-level feeding areas while maintaining visual control from above. As an omnivore, it feeds on insects, small animals, seeds and organic waste, contributing to cleaning processes and ecological regulation within the environment. In spatial terms, its presence depends on the availability of robust, elevated structures capable of supporting large nests, combined with adjacent open ground for foraging, making it relevant to architectural elements such as tall frames, roof edges or structural high points that can accommodate its nesting behavior.

Common Swift

erinaceus europaeus

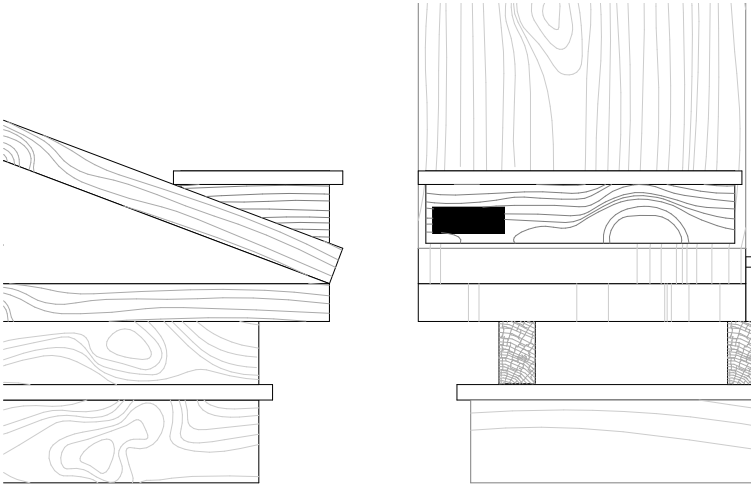


Graham Calow

The common swift is a migratory bird that spends most of its life in flight and is strongly associated with urban environments, yet is increasingly threatened by the renovation of buildings that remove traditional nesting sites.

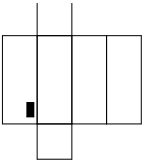
German	Mauersegler
Lifespan	5-6 Years in the wild
Diet	aerial plankton
Nest	5.9g
Habitat	cities, cliffs, open landscapes
Activity	Diurnal, sleeping and eating in air
	migratory, wintering in africa

Mating Season



Akroterion
1:20

The common swift, carrier of manysymbolisms. Sent of mercury (because he is always flying) and a sign of great change, as we see him. His birdhouse becomes the podest of the akroterion situated at the face/entrance to Dübendorf. Now symbolising hope for great change of Dübendorf.



0.35x0.15x0.15
minimal shelter dimensions
1:50

It does not use typical enclosed birdhouses, but depends on narrow horizontal cavities integrated into façades, positioned at heights of at least 5 m or more. These cavities must be located in areas with unobstructed flight paths and minimal disturbance, often under roof edges or high façade zones. The swift feeds exclusively on flying insects, making it directly dependent on atmospheric and ecological conditions linked to water and vegetation. Its presence reflects a well-functioning aerial ecosystem, and its integration into architecture requires precise consideration of height, access, and invisibility within the building envelope.

Grey Heron

ardea cinera

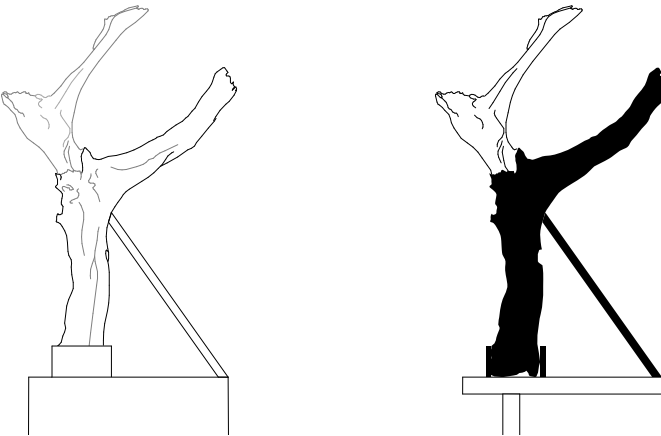


Thanks to its remarkable adaptability, the gray heron has recently become a commensal species. Until the early 20th century, the gray heron was so relentlessly persecuted as a fish-eater that it nearly disappeared as a breeding bird from Switzerland. These large gray wading birds can often be seen in fields and even in the suburbs hunting mice.

German	Graureiher
Lifespan	5 Years in the wild
Diet	fish, frogs, insects, small mammals, reptiles& birds
Nest	2kg
Habitat	near water, farmland, parks
Activity	diurnal
	migratory
Mating Season	J F M A M J J A S O N D



Akroterion
1:33



The grey herons nesting space is placed on the birdwatching tower and becomes the akroterion. We see ourselves in relation to him not between the westhof and the allmend, but between Europe and Africa.



minimal shelter dimensions
1:50
d=0.4

The grey herons nest cannot be more than 5km away from water. It should be elvated from the ground. There shouldt be heavy machinery. The nest needs space, they can reach a diameter of one meter. The near surroundings should provide nesting materials, such as thatch or branches. It is forbidden by law to disturb an active nest.

Sources Nesting

1

Veera Mahesh and Suseela Lanka (2022):A Comparative Study on the Nesting materials used by House Sparrow (Passer domesticus) for Open and Inbox nests

2

Jaanus Elts and Mati Lepikson (2020):The composition of the nest material of Eurasian magpie (Pica pica) 2020

3

Iga Harnist, Anna Dubiec, Thomas D.Mazgajski (2021): Changes of nest mass in relation to nesting stages in the Great Tit *Parus major*

4

Denis Charles Deeming (2021): Localized habitat affects size and materials used in the construction of Common Redstart *Phoenicurus phoenicurus* nests

5

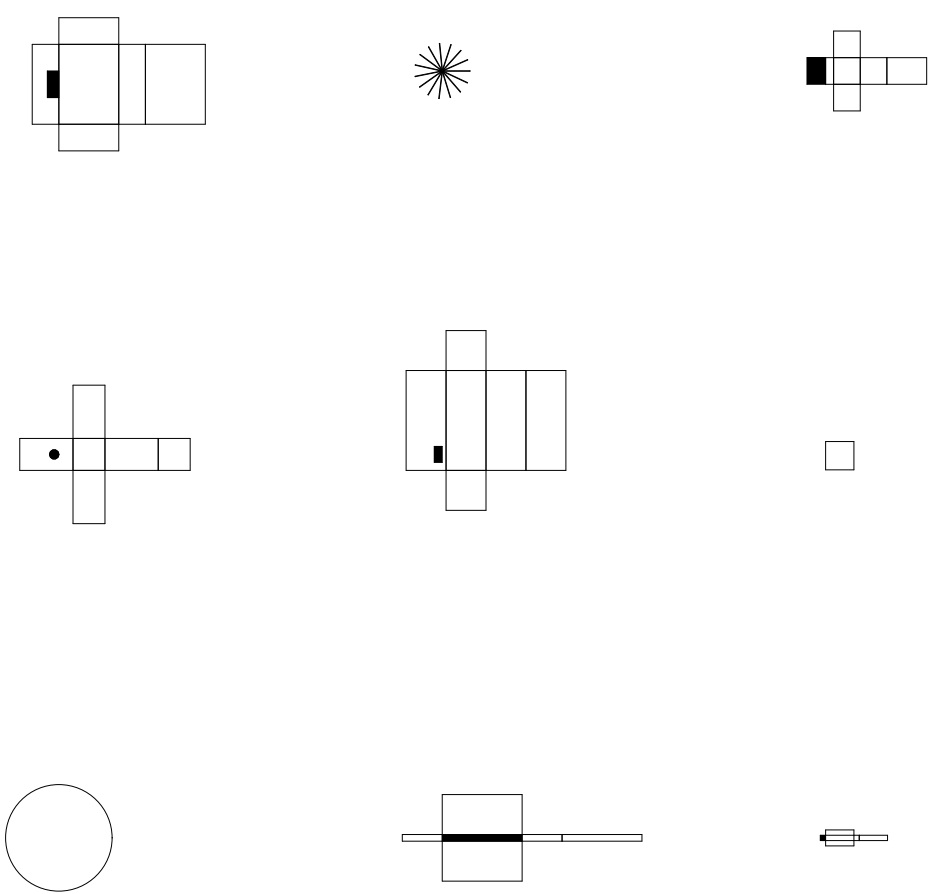
Diana Bolopo , Daniela Canestrari , José M. Marcos , Vittorio Baglione(2015): Nest sanitation in cooperatively breeding Carrion Crows

6

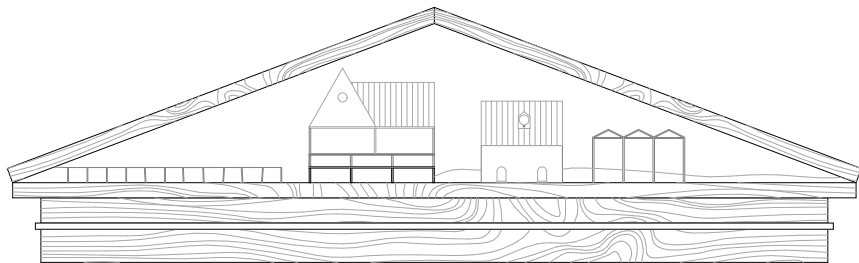
Hadass R. Jessel, Sagi Chen, Shmuel Osovski, Sol Efroni, Daniel Rittel & Ido Bachelet(2019): Design principles of biologically fabricated avian nests

7

YC Wee: Nesting Grey Herons: 2. Nest building and maintenance

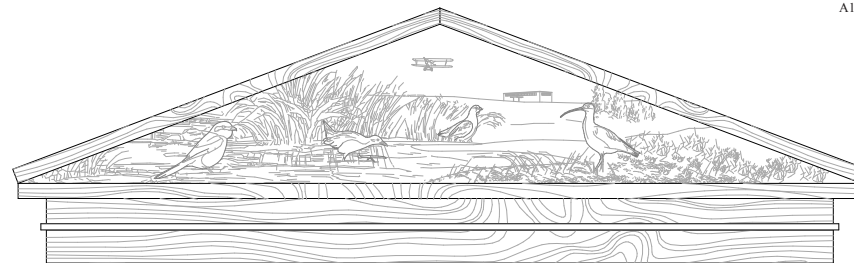


W1



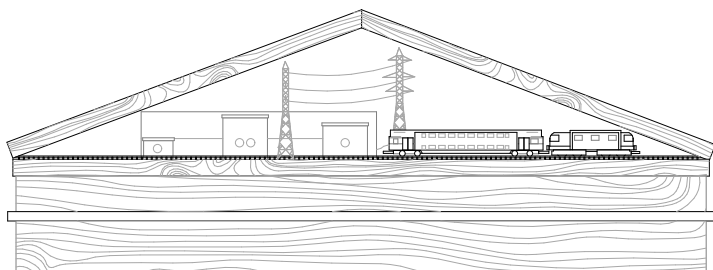
Tympanon Birdplace 1:50
Dübendorf before the Westhof Nursery and the increase of Agriculture

A1



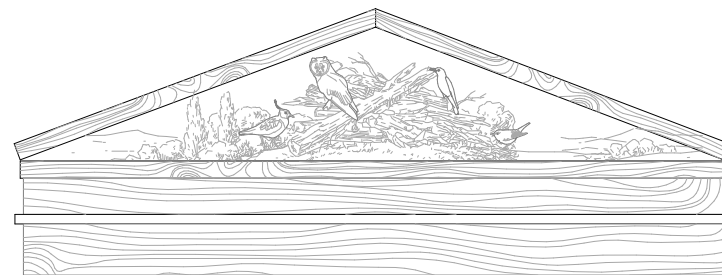
Tympanon 1:50
Dübendorf as a swamp, before the melioration to improve settings for aviation
Raubwürger, Zwergsumpfhuhn, Airoprt Dübendorf, Rebhuhn, Eurasian Curlew

W2



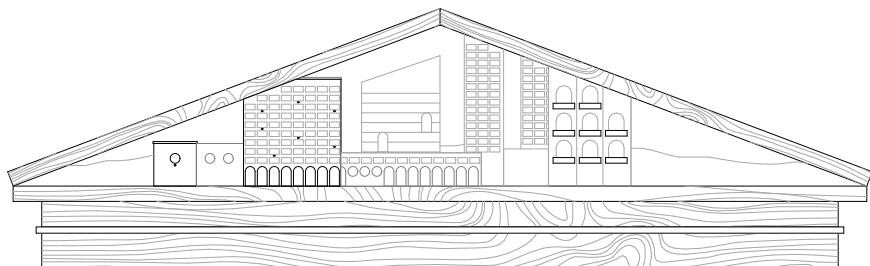
Tympanon Birdplace 1:33
Changes of Dübendorf during the second half of the 20th century.
EMPA building, new electricity lines, the railway

A2



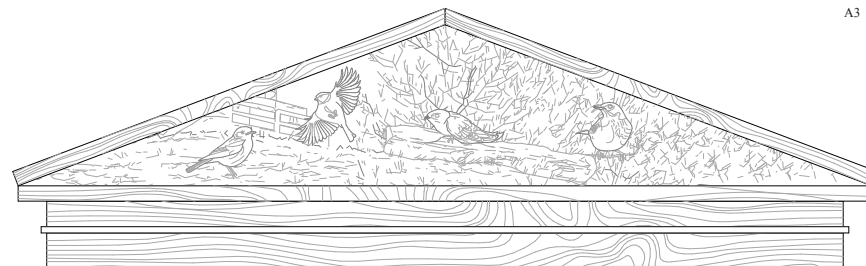
Tympanon 1:33
Depicting the species of Dübendorf wandered away since the 1980ies, the allmend in the back
Kiebitz, Waldohreule, Pirol, Kiebitz

W3



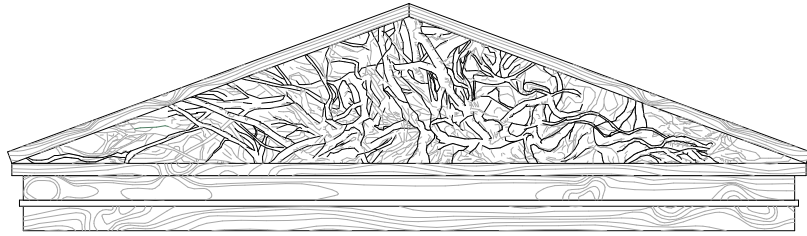
Tympanon Birdplace 1:33
Dübendorf replanning as a town of cantonal importance, Stettbach zone redivisioning

A3



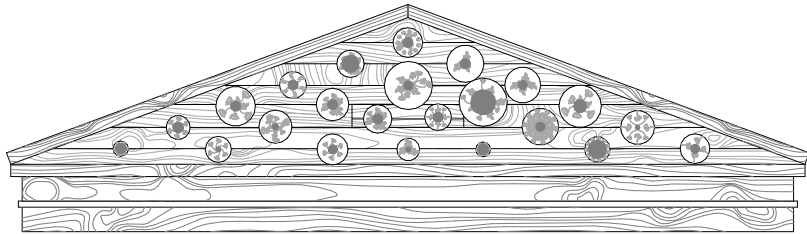
Tympanon 1:33
Birds that are endangered in Dübendorf now, view from allmend, Stettbach in the back
Blue Tit, Black Redstart, Common Swift, Fieldfare

G1

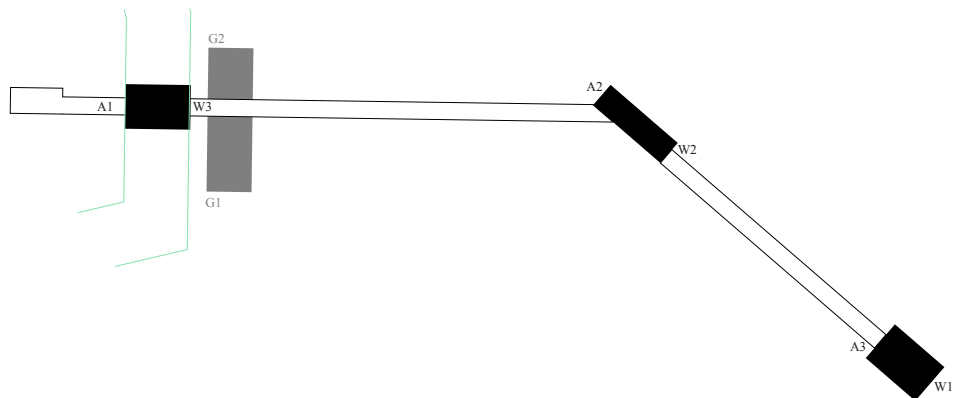


Tympanon Insecthabitat 1:50
Giving insects though their habitat the stage of the ornament

G2

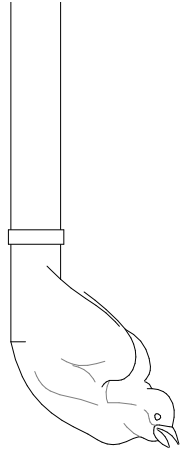


TympanonBirdnest 1:50
The multiplied birdpot is not only appropriating the space visually but accoustically too. The openings and sizes are defined by the vase, inspired from neophyte patterns by Meister&Co

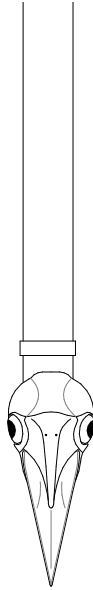




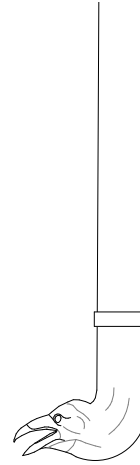
House Sparrow



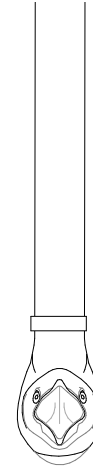
Blue Tit



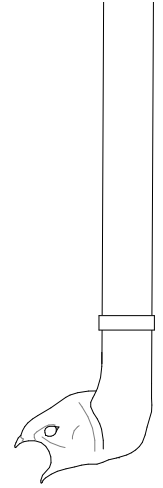
Grey Heron



Carrion Crow

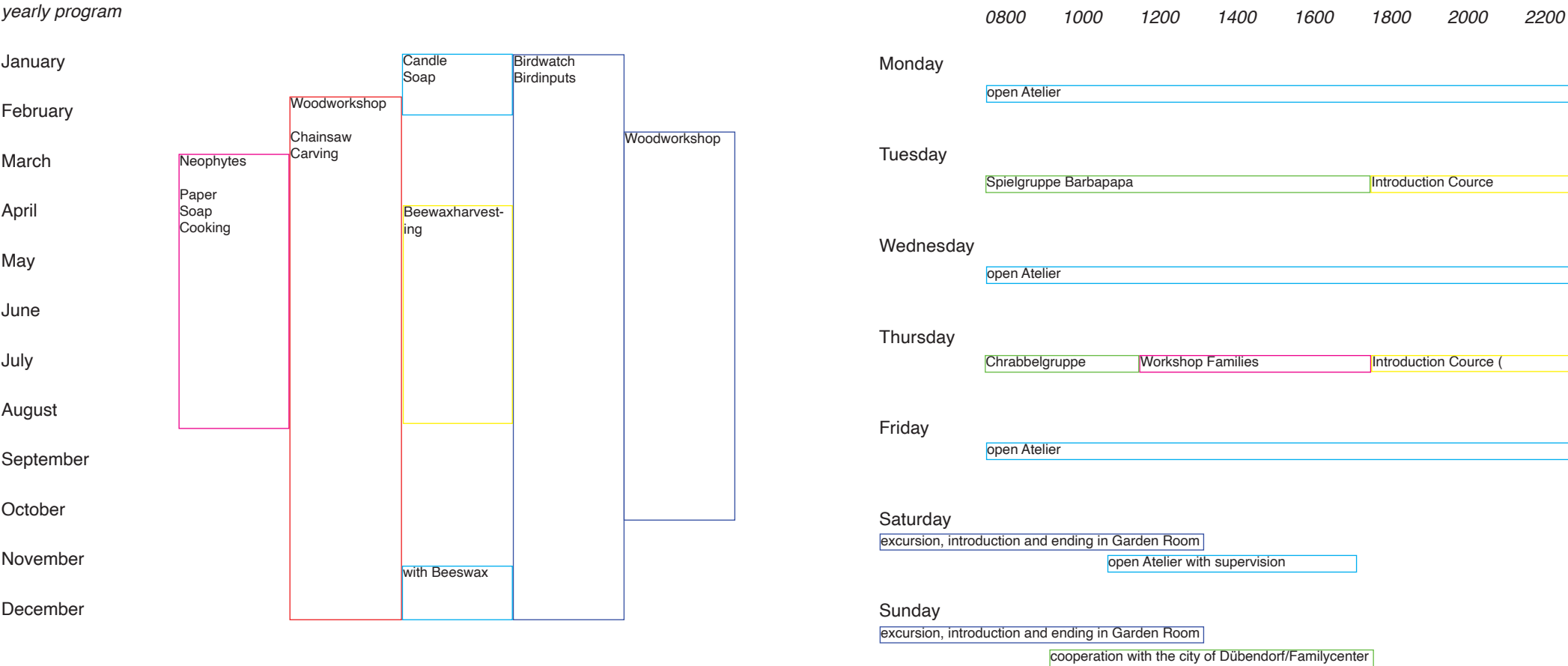


Eurasian Magpie



Common Swift

Garden Room Workshop Programme



Brimstone Butterfly

Gonepteryx rhamni



Representative for all the Butterflies in the Dübendorf region, where they are increasingly under pressure due to the loss of flower-rich habitats, host plants and undisturbed ground conditions, as urbanisation and intensive maintenance reduce plant diversity and seasonal continuity.

German	Zitronenfalter
Lifespan	10-12 Months
Diet	flower nectar
Habitat	Woodland Edges, meadows, gardens
Activity	Diurnal
Flight Period	JFMA MJJJASOND
Mating Season	FMA



0.1x0.1
minimal shelter dimensions
1:50

Adult butterflies need sun-exposed, wind-protected areas with continuous flowering from spring to late summer, where nectar plants are accessible at low heights, typically within 0–1 m above ground. Equally important are specific host plants on which they lay eggs, as caterpillars depend on particular species rather than general vegetation.