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a summer guide to some common

# TREES, SHRUBS, & WILDFLOWERS

of northern minnesota



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AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

## *About this guide .....*

In northern Minnesota we are surrounded by a fascinating array of plant life, yet the majority of us are able to identify only a fraction of the native flora and know little of the interesting differences and details of individual plants. It would behoove each of us to become better acquainted with the flora and fauna of northern Minnesota since it is quite unique when compared to the rest of the world.

Our society is very dependent on our plant life for the food and fiber which sustains our very life. The forests of northern Minnesota provide us with many of the necessities of everyday living in the form of paper, lumber, chemicals, and other wood products. We have reached the stage of sophistication in our food production so that we no longer rely on the forests for our food supply; nevertheless, there is a wide array of foodstuffs available in our forests that can add variety to our menus.

Man's own welfare depends upon the nature of the plant communities and ecosystems about him. We often become so intensely engrossed in day-to-day survival and routines that we forget to take notice of the usefulness, beauty, and purpose of plant communities and the individual specimens within them. Sensitivity and awareness to our national environment can return us to an inherent feeling of oneness with the earth and increase the quality of our lives.

The purposes of this field guide are: (1) to help you learn to identify some of the more common native trees, shrubs, and wildflowers of our area; (2) to help you learn in what way individual plants contribute to our everyday life; and, (3) to point out some edible fruits, nuts, and roots that can be found in our forests. Take time to look closely at the world about you. Smell a basswood blossom, feel the cool wet moss beneath your feet, and sit back and watch the fluttering of an aspen leaf in the breeze. Acquainting yourself with nature by observing with your senses will give you more enduring memories and enjoyment.

This guide is designed for the layman or amateur botanist. To the more serious or advanced botanist, we would recommend some of the publications listed in the bibliography. The writers have attempted to eliminate most of the unfamiliar words that are used in textbooks, plant keys, and other scientific publications to describe plant parts, shapes, and other characteristics. The guide is also specifically designed for summer use as it depicts leaf shapes, flower and fruit descriptions, and uses pictures as key identification features.

Plant keys have not been provided for identifying the different species. Again, we would recommend more advanced texts for those who wish to learn how to use keys for identification purposes.

The illustrations of conifer needles and cones were taken from the USDA-Forest Service publication Important Trees of Eastern Forests and Minnesota Department of Natural Resources' Trees of Minnesota. All other illustrations are original drawings by the authors.

There are several ways this guide can be used. It can be used for identification purposes on nature walks or field trips; it can supplement other textbooks for the classroom botany teacher; and individual sheets can be removed from the booklet and used as nature trail signs by enclosing them in clear contact paper and posting on signs. Refresh your memory about native flora of northern Minnesota by using it as a handy home or office reference.

The arrangement of this guide is as follows: the first section covers deciduous trees and is followed by coniferous trees, then shrubs; the final section covers wildflowers. The list of native trees covers all species native to northern Minnesota. It does not include several introduced species that have been widely planted or some of the deciduous trees that are in the extreme northern parts of their natural range. The list of native shrubs is not complete; only the most common ones are mentioned; likewise, with the list of wildflowers, only the most common, showy, or unusual are listed.

The scientific names for all the species listed in this booklet have been cross referenced from several sources. Tree and shrub names follow most closely those listed in E. L. Little's Check List of Native and Naturalized Trees of the United States, Agriculture Handbook No. 41, 1953. Wildflower names follow most closely those listed in Henry A. Gleason and Arthur Cronquist's Manual of Vascular Plants of Northeastern United States and Canada. These references are widely accepted as being authoritative.

The authors have enjoyed refreshing their knowledge of native flora in preparing this guide. We hope that you will find it useful as you widen your acquaintance with native trees, shrubs, and wildflowers of northern Minnesota.

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and

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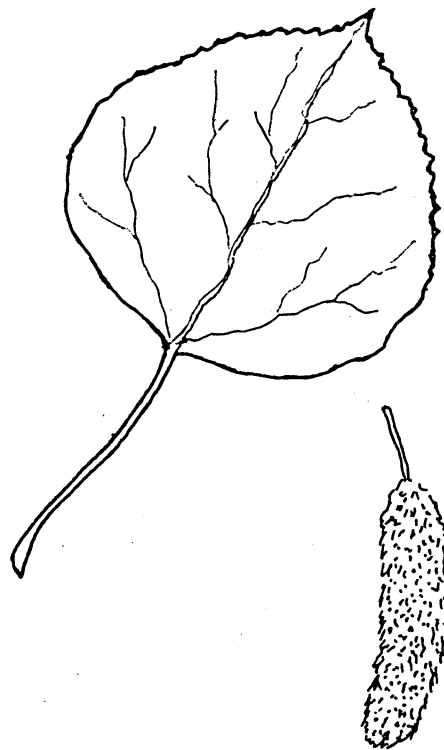
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# QUAKING or TREMBLING ASPEN

(POPULUS TREMULOIDES)

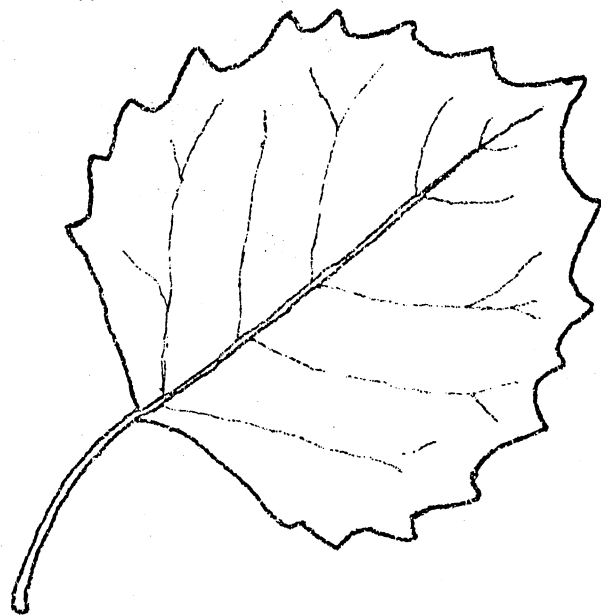
- \* GENERAL INFORMATION: OFTEN CALLED POPPLE OR POPLAR. A VERY COMMON TREE THAT BECAME ESTABLISHED AFTER LOGGING AND FIRES. FOUND ON ALL SITES, BUT THRIVES BEST IN DAMP, HEAVY SOIL. ON GOOD SITES, WILL REACH HEIGHTS OF 60-70 FEET.
- \* RANGE: FOUND THROUGHOUT MINNESOTA, BUT MOST COMMON IN THE NORTH AND THE NORTHEAST.
- \* WOOD: LIGHT, SOFT, RATHER WEAK. USES: PULP, WOOD MATCHES, CRATING, STUDS.
- \* BARK: THIN, LIGHT GREEN IN COLOR; SMOOTH, EXCEPT FOR BLACK SPOTS OR ROUGH PROTRUSIONS.
- \* FRUIT: CONSISTS OF COTTONY MASS CONTAINING TINY ROUND LIGHT BROWN SEEDS; RIPENS IN THE SPRING.
- \* LEAF: SMALL, BROADLY OVAL, SHORT-POINTED AT TIP AND FINELY TOOTHED ALONG THE MARGIN, PROMINENT MID-RIB VEIN. LEAF STALKS ARE FLATTENED AT RIGHT ANGLES TO LEAVES, CAUSING LEAVES TO QUAKE OR TREMBLE IN THE SLIGHTEST BREEZE.



# BIG-TOOTHED ASPEN

(POPULUS GRANDIDENTATA)

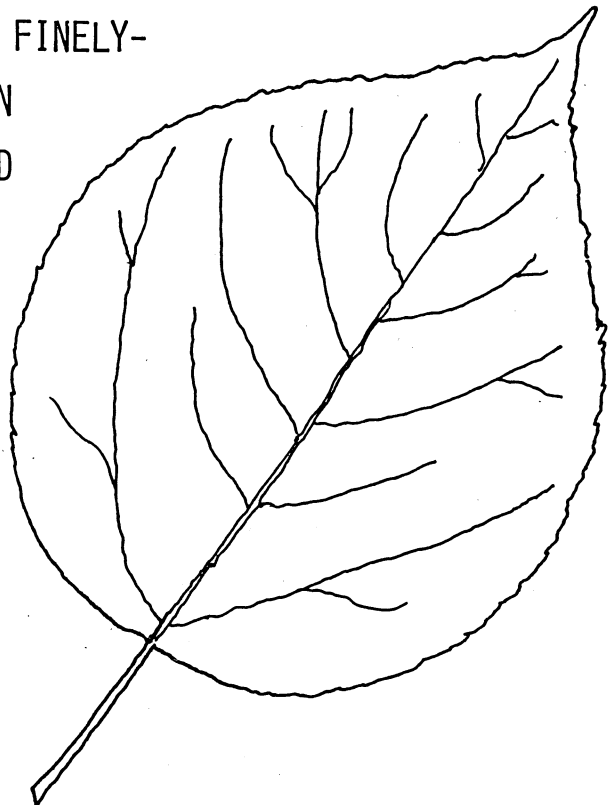
- \* GENERAL INFORMATION: OFTEN CALLED POPLAR OR POPPLE. SIMILAR APPEARANCE AND OFTEN GROWING IN ASSOCIATION WITH QUAKING ASPEN. NOT AS ABUNDANT AS QUAKING ASPEN. THRIVES BEST ON RICH, DAMP SOILS. WILL REACH HEIGHTS OF 60 FEET OR MORE.
- \* RANGE: FOUND THROUGHOUT MINNESOTA, EXCEPT IN SOUTHWEST.
- \* WOOD: LIGHT, SOFT, RATHER WEAK. USED IN MANUFACTURE OF PAPER, BOXES, AND CRATING.
- \* BARK: SMOOTH, GRAY OR YELLOWISH-GREEN; FURROWED AND DARK BROWN AT BASE OF OLD TREES.
- \* FRUIT: CONSISTS OF COTTONY MASS CONTAINING TINY, ROUND, LIGHT BROWN SEEDS; RIPENS IN LATE SPRING.
- \* LEAF: COARSE-TOOTHED; LENGTH 2 TO 4 INCHES. USUALLY APPEAR A WEEK OR TWO LATER IN THE SPRING THAN QUAKING ASPEN.



# BALM OF GILEAD

(POPULUS BALSAMIFERA)

- \* GENERAL INFORMATION: SIMILAR IN APPEARANCE TO QUAKING AND BIG-TOOTHED ASPEN. SOMETIMES REFERRED TO AS BALSAM POPLAR. GROWS BEST IN RICH MOIST SOILS. WILL REACH HEIGHTS OF 50 FEET OR MORE.
- \* RANGE: COMMON THROUGHOUT THE NORTHERN HALF OF MINNESOTA.
- \* WOOD: SOFT, CLOSE GRAINED, NOT VERY STRONG, NOT VERY DESIRABLE COMMERCIALY. IS SOMETIMES USED FOR CRATING, BOXES, AND MIXED IN WITH OTHER ASPEN FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF PAPER AND HARD-BOARD.
- \* BARK: SMOOTH, BROWN-GRAY COLOR; DEEPLY FURROWED ON OLD TRUNKS.
- \* FRUIT: SMALL, COTTON-LIKE. SIMILAR TO OTHER ASPENS.
- \* LEAF: OVATE, SHARPLY POINTED, FINELY-TOOTHED MARGIN. SHINY GREEN ABOVE AND OFTEN RUSTY TINGED BENEATH. BUDS ARE COVERED WITH A STICKY RESIN THAT HAS A STRONG, PUNGENT ODOR.



# NORTHERN RED OAK

(QUERCUS RUBRA)

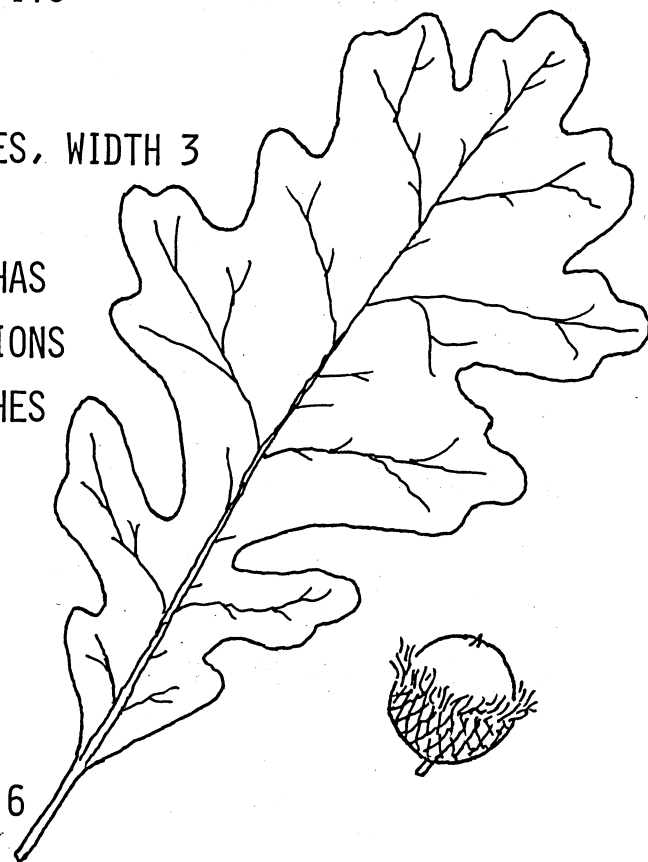
- \* GENERAL INFORMATION: A TREE FOUND MOST OFTEN IN ASSOCIATION WITH OTHER UPLAND HARDWOODS, BUT CAN BE FOUND ON MOST ANY SITE AND GROWING WITH A VARIETY OF OTHER SPECIES. WILL REACH HEIGHTS OF 80 FEET ON GOOD SITES.
- \* RANGE: CAN BE FOUND THROUGHOUT MINNESOTA; RARE IN THE RED RIVER VALLEY.
- \* WOOD: HEAVY, HARD, STIFF, AND HAS HIGH SHOCK RESISTANCE. HAS MANY USES: RAILROAD TIES, FLOORING, FUELWOOD, PALLETS, AND WOODENWARE.
- \* BARK: GRAY AND SMOOTH ON YOUNG TREES; BECOMING FISSURED ON OLDER TREES.
- \* FRUIT: A FAIRLY LARGE, BITTER ACORN; BLUNT-TOPPED, FLAT AT BASE, WITH BASE ENCLOSED IN A SHALLOW, DARK BROWN CUP. ACORNS ARE EATEN BY DEER, BEAR, RUFFED GROUSE, AND SOME SONG BIRDS.
- \* LEAF: USUALLY DIVIDED INTO 7 TO 9 LOBES, EACH LOBE SOMEWHAT COARSELY TOOTHED AND BRISTLE TIPPED. TURNS A BRILLIANT RED IN THE FALL.



# BUR OAK

(QUERCUS MACROCARPA)

- \* GENERAL INFORMATION: THE MOST COMMON OAK TREE IN THE STATE. FOUND IN ALL SOIL CONDITIONS. UNDER GOOD SOIL CONDITIONS IT WILL REACH HEIGHTS OF 80 FEET OR MORE.
- \* RANGE: FOUND THROUGHOUT MINNESOTA, EXCEPT RARE ALONG THE NORTH SHORE AREA.
- \* WOOD: HEAVY, HARD, STRONG, TOUGH, AND DURABLE. USES: FUEL, FURNITURE, RAILROAD TIES, HEAVY CONSTRUCTION LUMBER, AND FLOORING.
- \* BARK: PALE GRAY, SCALY, BUT NOT DEEPLY FISSURED. TWIGS SOMETIMES DEVELOP "CORKY" RIDGES.
- \* FRUIT: AN ACORN, HALF COVERED IN THE FRINGED, BURR-LIKE CUP THAT GIVES THIS SPECIES ITS COMMON NAME.
- \* LEAF: LENGTH 6 TO 12 INCHES, WIDTH 3 TO 6 INCHES; CROWDED AT THE ENDS OF THE TWIGS; HAS A PAIR OF DEEP INDENTATIONS NEAR BASE AND WAVY NOTCHES ON BROAD, MIDDLE, AND UPPER PORTIONS.



# WHITE or PAPER BIRCH

(BETULA PAPYRIFERA)

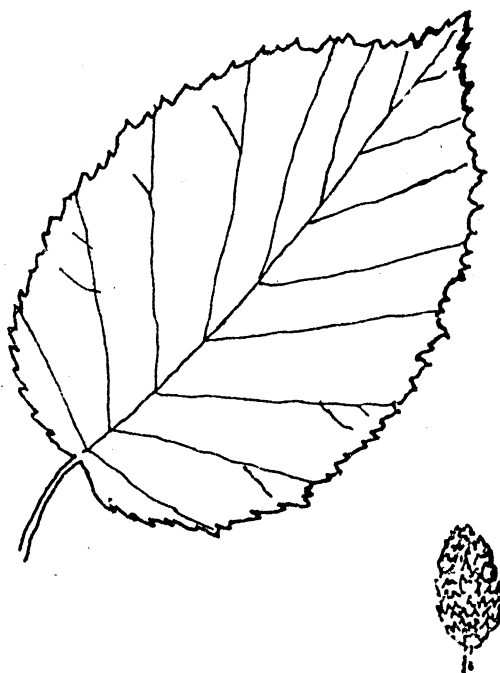
- \* GENERAL INFORMATION: EASILY RECOGNIZED BY ITS WHITE, PAPERY BARK. ADAPTABLE TO MANY SOIL AND MOISTURE CONDITIONS. ON GOOD SITES IT WILL ATTAIN HEIGHTS OF 80 FEET, BUT USUALLY IS MUCH SMALLER. THE BARK WAS USED BY THE EARLY INDIANS FOR MANY PURPOSES: CONTAINERS, WIGWAMS, AND CANOES.
- \* RANGE: MOST OF MINNESOTA, EXCEPT RED RIVER VALLEY AND SOUTHERN MINNESOTA.
- \* WOOD: HARD, STRONG, AND TOUGH. HAS MANY USES--SPOOLS, TOOLS, TOOTHPICKS, TOYS, VENEER, AND PULPWOOD.
- \* BARK: WHITE, THIN AND PAPERY. MARKED BY MANY LENTICELS. BARK SLUFFS OFF IN PAPERY SHEETS.
- \* FRUIT: RESEMBLES AN ELONGATED CONE, CONTAINING MANY TINY SEEDS. RIPENS IN LATE SUMMER OR EARLY AUTUMN.
- \* LEAF: OVAL OR HEART-SHAPED, POINTED AT TIP, ROUNDED AT BASE; MARGIN IS IRREGULARLY TOOTHED.



# YELLOW BIRCH

(BETULA ALLEGHANIENSIS)

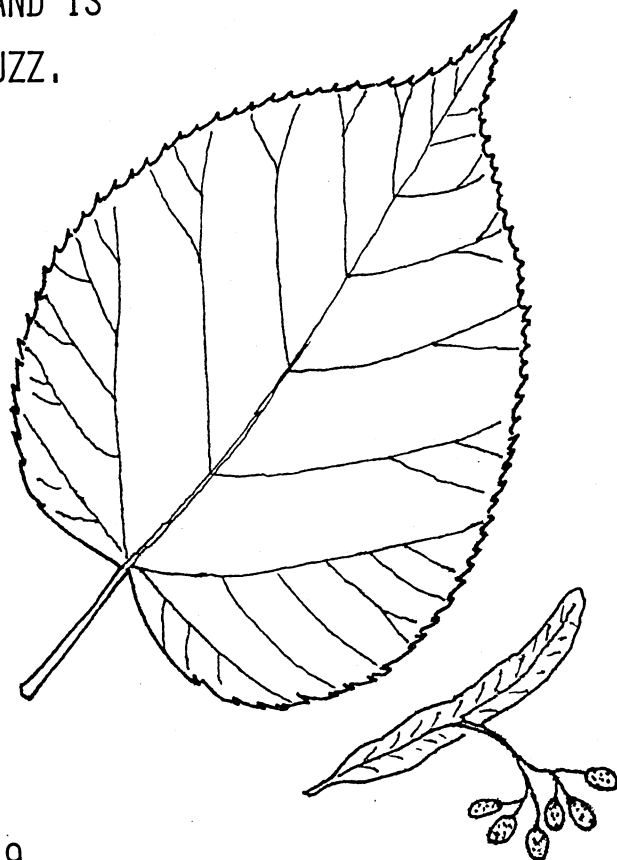
- \* GENERAL INFORMATION: SIMILAR IN APPEARANCE TO WHITE BIRCH BUT NOT SO ABUNDANT. GROWS BEST IN RICH, DAMP SOILS. MAY REACH HEIGHTS OF 75 FEET.
- \* RANGE: PRIMARILY IN THE NORTHEASTERN PART OF MINNESOTA; SOUTHWARD TO THE ST. CROIX VALLEY, NORTH AND WEST TO ROSEAU COUNTY.
- \* WOOD: CLOSE-GRAINED, HARD, AND HEAVY; MUCH SOUGHT AFTER FOR VENEER, LUMBER MILLWORK, TIES, AND OTHER SPECIALTY PRODUCTS.
- \* BARK: HAS A YELLOWISH-BRONZE COLOR AND PEELS INTO LONG, RAGGED, HORIZONTAL STRIPS ON OLDER TREES.
- \* FRUIT: AN OVAL, ERECT STROBILE 1 TO 1 1/2 INCHES LONG AND ABOUT 3/4-INCH THICK.
- \* LEAF: 3 TO 5 INCHES LONG; POINTED, SHARPLY-TOOTHED, AND ROUGHLY OBLONG-OVAL.



# BASSWOOD or LINDEN

(TILIA AMERICANA)

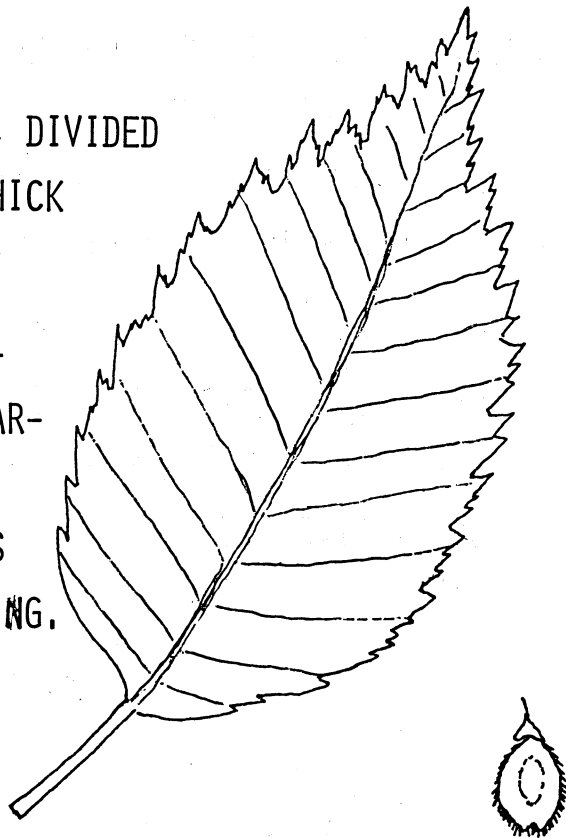
- \* GENERAL INFORMATION: A TREE OF UPLAND HARDWOOD TYPE; PREFERS RICH, HEAVY SOIL. OFTEN GROWS IN CLUMPS. WILL REACH HEIGHTS OF 100 FEET. FLOWERS ARE LIKED BY BEES AND MADE INTO A DISTINCTLY TASTING HONEY.
- \* RANGE: FOUND THROUGHOUT MINNESOTA.
- \* WOOD: LIGHT WEIGHT, SOFT, BUT TOUGH; LIGHT COLORED. WOOD IS EASILY WORKED AND IS USED FOR MANY SPECIALTY PRODUCTS.
- \* BARK: LIGHT BROWN WITH SHALLOW, VERTICAL RIDGES.
- \* FRUIT: HARD AND ROUNDED, HANGING SUSPENDED IN CLUSTERS FROM A STALK THAT IS ATTACHED TO A PAPERY-THIN, STRAP-SHAPED BRACKET. EACH FRUIT CONTAINS TWO SEEDS AND IS COVERED WITH A REDDISH-BROWN FUZZ.
- \* LEAF: HEART-SHAPED, SAW-TOOTHED MARGIN, SHARP-POINTED AT TIP. THE LARGEST LEAF OF ANY OF OUR NATIVE TREES.



# AMERICAN ELM

(ULMUS AMERICANA)

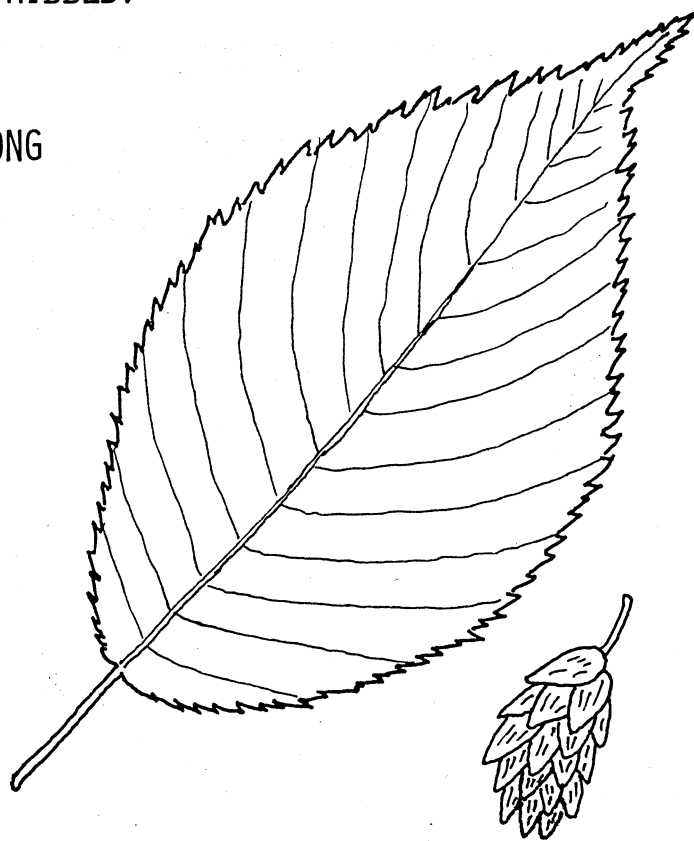
- \* GENERAL INFORMATION: WILL GROW TO 100 FEET IN HEIGHT. GENERALLY ASSUMES A VASE-LIKE SHAPE WITH WIDE SPREADING BRANCHES WITH MORE OR LESS DROOPING BRANCHLETS. HAS BEEN WIDELY PLANTED IN YARDS, PARKS, AND BOULEVARDS. IS SERIOUSLY THREATENED BY THE DUTCH ELM DISEASE.
- \* RANGE: FOUND THROUGHOUT MINNESOTA; MORE COMMON IN THE SOUTHERN HALF OF THE STATE.
- \* WOOD: COARSE-GRAINED, HARD, TOUGH, AND STRONG, SPLITTING WITH GREAT DIFFICULTY. WOOD IS NOT WIDELY USED; HOWEVER, IT IS MADE INTO PALLETS, PLANKING, AND CERTAIN SPECIALTY PRODUCTS.
- \* BARK: DARK GRAY, DEEPLY FURROWED, DIVIDED INTO IRREGULAR, FLAT-TOPPED, THICK RIDGES.
- \* FRUIT: WINGED, LIGHT GREEN, OVAL-SHAPED, AND WAFER-LIKE IN APPEARANCE. OUTER PORTION OF WING COVERED WITH FUZZY HAIR. SEEDS HANG IN CLUSTERS, RIPEN IN SPRING.
- \* LEAF: ALTERNATE; LENGTH 4 TO 6 INCHES; OFTEN SORT OF "LOP-SIDED"; TOOTHED MARGIN; VEINS VERY PRONOUNCED AND RUN IN PARALLEL LINES FROM MID-RIB TO EDGE OF LEAF.



# IRONWOOD or HOP HORNBEAM

(OSTRYA VIRGINIANA)

- \* GENERAL INFORMATION: MOST OFTEN FOUND IN ASSOCIATION WITH THE UPLAND HARDWOODS. USUALLY GROWS AS AN UNDERSTORY TO LARGER TREES; SELDOM REACHES HEIGHTS OVER 40 FEET.
- \* RANGE: FOUND THROUGHOUT MINNESOTA.
- \* WOOD: VERY STRONG, HARD, HEAVY, AND CLOSE-GRAINED. LIMITED IN USEFULNESS BECAUSE OF ITS SMALL SIZE.
- \* BARK: LIGHT GRAY-BROWN; DIVIDED INTO THIN SCALES WHICH ARE EASILY RUBBED OFF.
- \* FRUIT: IN CLUSTERS RESEMBLING THAT OF COMMON HOP VINE; EACH SACK CONTAINS ONE FLATTENED, RIBBED, HARD NUTLET.
- \* LEAF: ALTERNATE; GENERALLY OBLONG WITH NARROW, POINTED TIP; SHARPLY TOOTHED ALONG MARGIN. VERY CLOSELY RESEMBLES AN ELM LEAF.



# WILLOW

(SALIX SPECIES)

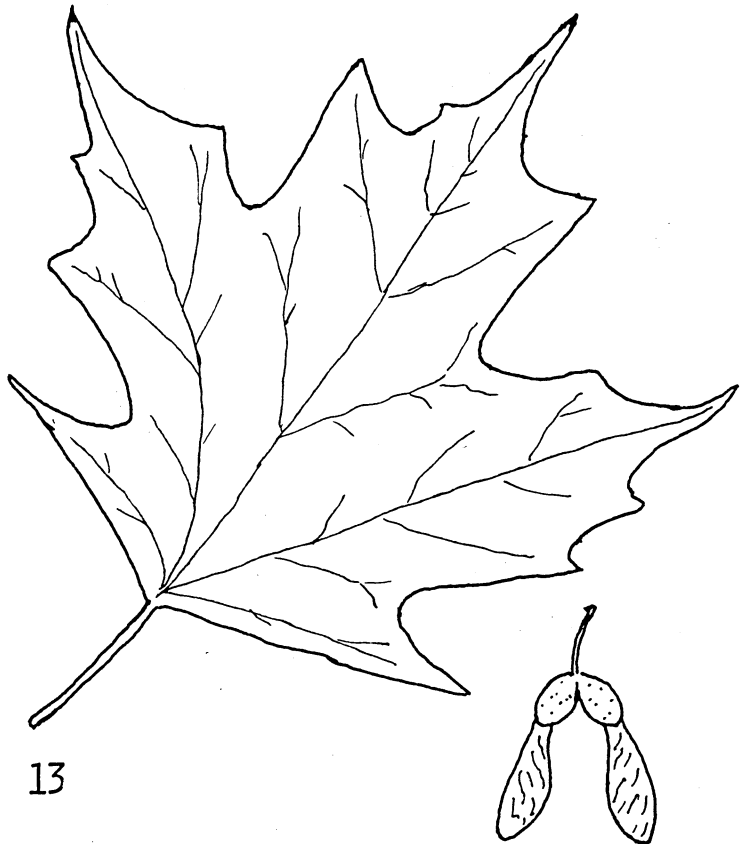
- \* GENERAL INFORMATION: THE WILLOWS ARE A LARGE FAMILY OF TREES AND SHRUBS, RANGING IN SIZE FROM SMALL SHRUBS UP TO FAIRLY LARGE TREES. THEY CAN BE FOUND GROWING ON DRY SITES AND IN EXTREMELY WET SITES. MANY EUROPEAN AND ORNAMENTAL VARIETIES HAVE BEEN INTRODUCED. THE MORE DESIRABLE SPECIES ARE OFTEN USED IN WINDBREAK AND YARD PLANTINGS.
- \* RANGE: FOUND THROUGHOUT MINNESOTA.
- \* WOOD: SOFT, WEAK, FLEXIBLE, COARSE-GRAINED. DOES NOT HAVE MUCH COMMERCIAL VALUE. "DIAMOND" WILLOW IS FREQUENTLY MADE INTO ORNAMENTAL FURNITURE, CANES, ETC.
- \* BARK: USUALLY DARK BROWN ON GRAY; ROUGH, FURROWED, AND FLAKY.
- \* FRUIT: A CAPSULE; SEEDS GENERALLY HAIRY.
- \* LEAF: GENERALLY LONG AND NARROW WITH FINELY-TOOTHED OR SOMETIMES SMOOTH MARGINS.



# SUGAR or HARD MAPLE

(ACER SACCHARUM)

- \* GENERAL INFORMATION: A TREE OF THE UPLAND HARDWOOD FOREST TYPE, PREFERS HEAVY, RICH SOIL. WILL GROW TO 80 FEET OR MORE. THE SAP IS HIGH IN SUGAR CONTENT AND IS TAPPED TO MAKE MAPLE SYRUP.
- \* RANGE: FOUND THROUGHOUT MINNESOTA EXCEPT IN THE RED RIVER VALLEY AND THE SOUTHWEST.
- \* WOOD: HARD, HEAVY, STRONG. USED FOR FUELWOOD, FLOORING, AND IN THE MANUFACTURE OF FURNITURE AND NUMEROUS SPECIALTY PRODUCTS.
- \* BARK: SMOOTH AND LIGHT GRAY ON YOUNGER TREES; DARK GRAY AND IRREGULAR FURROWED, SEPARATING INTO SCALES ON OLD TREES.
- \* FRUIT: CONSISTS OF TWO SLIGHTLY CONNECTED DIVERGENT WINGS, EACH CONTAINING ONE SEED. RIPENS IN JULY AND AUGUST.
- \* LEAF: WIDTH 3 TO 5 INCHES, OPPOSITE ON STEM; 3 TO 5 POINTED, SMOOTH-EDGED LOBES; DIVISION BETWEEN LOBES ROUNDED. TURNS TO BRILLIANT SHADES OF RED, ORANGE, OR YELLOW IN THE FALL.



# RED MAPLE

(ACER RUBRUM)

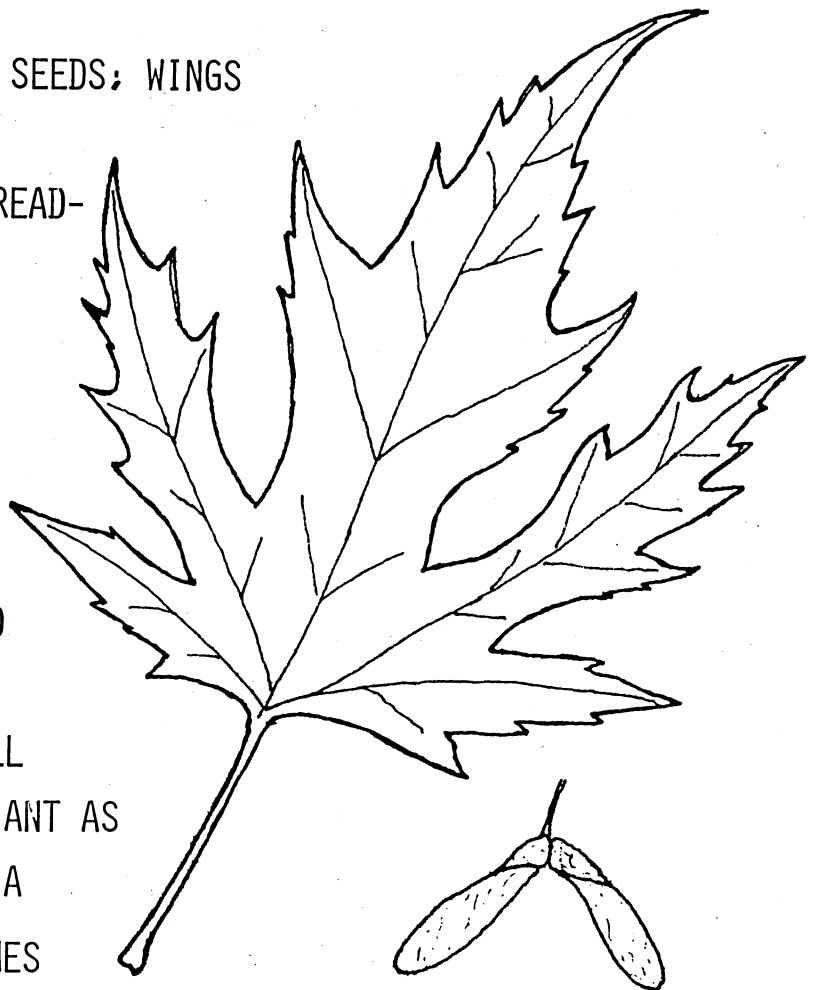
- \* GENERAL INFORMATION: A TREE SIMILAR IN APPEARANCE TO THE SUGAR MAPLE. GROWS BEST IN DAMP, HEAVY SOILS. SAP IS NOT SO HIGH IN SUGAR CONTENT AS THAT FROM THE SUGAR MAPLE. WILL REACH HEIGHTS OF 50 TO 60 FEET. OFTEN PLANTED AS AN ORNAMENTAL.
- \* RANGE: FOUND THROUGHOUT MINNESOTA EXCEPT THE RED RIVER VALLEY AND THE EXTREME SOUTHERN PART.
- \* WOOD: HEAVY, CLOSE-GRAINED, RATHER WEAK. HAS LITTLE COMMERCIAL VALUE. USED FOR FUELWOOD AND OCCASIONALLY FOR PALLETS, CHEAP LUMBER, ETC.
- \* BARK: ON OLDER TREES THE BARK IS THICK, DARK GRAY, AND SEPARATED BY VERTICAL RIDGES INTO LARGE, PLATE-LIKE SCALES.
- \* FRUIT: THE PAIRED, WINGED FRUIT IS REDDISH, V-SHAPED; RIPENS IN LATE SPRING OR EARLY SUMMER.
- \* LEAF: IS 3-LOBED, SOMETIMES 5-LOBED; HAS COARSE-TOOTHED MARGINS; 2 TO 6 INCHES LONG AND SOMEWHAT BROADER THAN LONG. LEAVES TURN BRILLIANT SHADES OF RED, ORANGE, OR YELLOW IN THE FALL.



# SILVER MAPLE

(ACER SACCHARINUM)

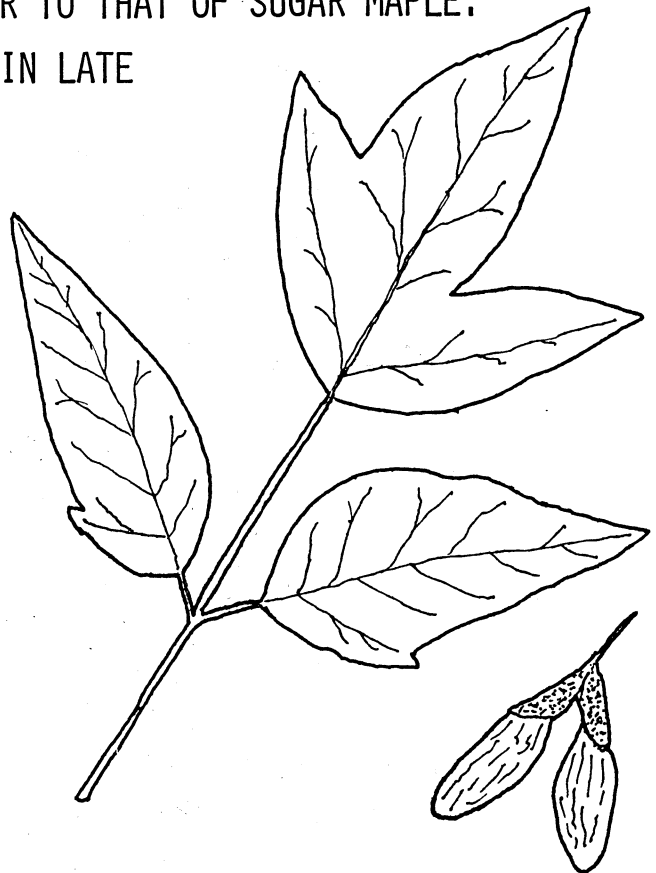
- \* GENERAL INFORMATION: PREFERS MOIST SITES, BUT WILL GROW IN DRIER SITES. WILL GROW TO HEIGHTS OF 100 FEET OR MORE. WIDELY USED FOR YARD AND BOULEVARD PLANTINGS, BUT IS A "DIRTY" TREE, LOSING MANY BRANCHLETS IN WINDSTORMS AND HEAVY RAINS.
- \* RANGE: FOUND THROUGHOUT MINNESOTA, MOST COMMON IN SOUTHERN AND CENTRAL PARTS OF THE STATE.
- \* WOOD: STRONG, FAIRLY HARD, RATHER BRITTLE. USED FOR FUELWOOD, OCCASIONALLY FOR FLOORING, VENEER, PALLETS, FURNITURE PARTS.
- \* BARK: GRAY AND SMOOTH ON YOUNG TREES, BECOMES DARKER COLORED ON OLD TREES AND GETS ROUGH, SEPARATING INTO LONG FLAKES.
- \* FRUIT: A PAIR OF WINGED SEEDS; WINGS 1 TO 2 INCHES LONG ON SLENDER, FLEXIBLE, THREAD-LIKE STEMS ABOUT AN INCH IN LENGTH.
- \* LEAF: OPPOSITE ON STEM; USUALLY 5 LOBED, ENDING IN LONG POINTS WITH TOOTHED EDGES AND SEPARATED BY DEEP, ANGULAR OPENINGS. FALL COLOR IS NOT SO BRILLIANT AS OTHER MAPLES, USUALLY A PALE YELLOW OR SOMETIMES DROPPING WITH VERY LITTLE COLORATION.



# BOXELDER

(ACER NEGUNDO)

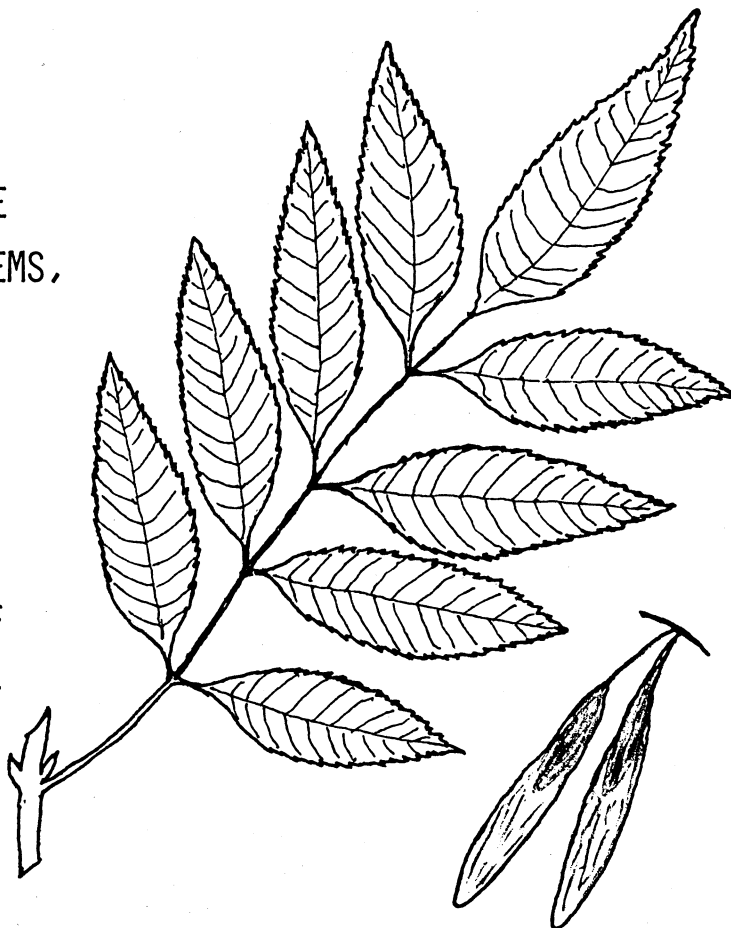
- \* GENERAL INFORMATION: UNDER NATURAL GROWING CONDITIONS MOST OFTEN FOUND ALONG STREAM AND RIVER BANKS. HAS BEEN WIDELY PLANTED FOR WINDBREAKS. IS CONSIDERED A "DIRTY" TREE BECAUSE IT LOSES SO MANY BRANCHES IN HEAVY RAIN AND WINDSTORMS. WILL REACH HEIGHTS OF 50 - 60 FEET IN FAVORABLE SOILS.
- \* RANGE: FOUND THROUGHOUT MINNESOTA, BUT LESS COMMON IN THE NORTHEAST.
- \* WOOD: LIGHT, SOFT, AND WEAK. HAS NO GENERAL COMMERCIAL VALUE.
- \* BARK: SMOOTH AND GREEN ON YOUNG BRANCHES. GRAYISH TO LIGHT BROWN AND DEEPLY DIVIDED ON OLDER TREES.
- \* FRUIT: WINGED AND VERY SIMILAR TO THAT OF SUGAR MAPLE. HANGS IN CLUSTERS. RIPENS IN LATE SUMMER OR EARLY FALL.
- \* LEAF: VERY IRREGULAR IN SHAPE. OFTEN 3-LOBED, BUT FREQUENTLY NOT LOBED. COMPOUNDED, USUALLY WITH 3 LEAFLETS.



# GREEN ASH

(FRAXINUS PENNSYLVANICA)

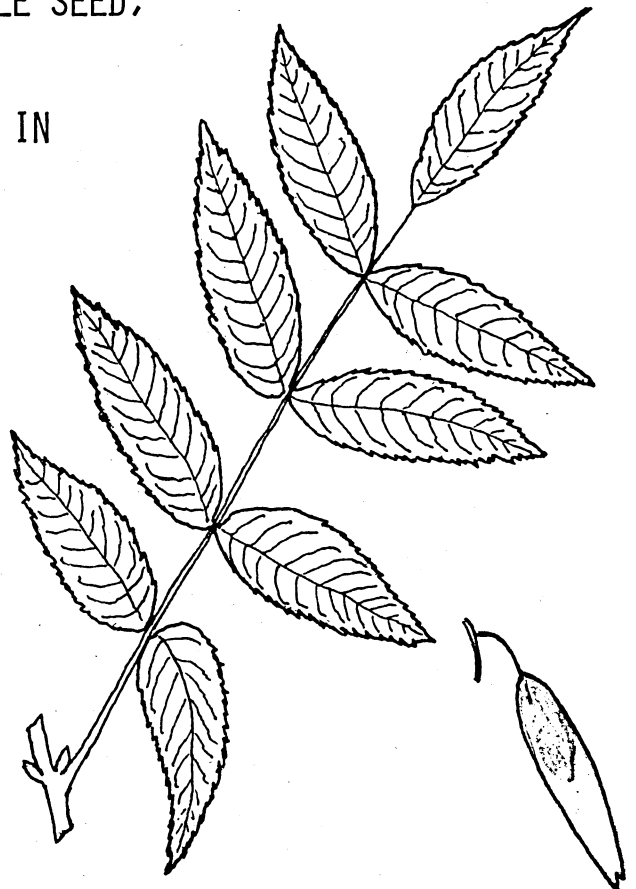
- \* GENERAL INFORMATION: ASH IS AN ANCIENT NORSE WORD FOR MAN. A TREE OF THE UPLAND HARDWOOD FOREST TYPE; PREFERS HEAVY, RICH SOIL. FREQUENTLY PLANTED AS AN ORNAMENTAL TREE. WILL GROW 60 - 70 FEET IN HEIGHT.
- \* RANGE: FOUND THROUGHOUT MINNESOTA; THE MOST ABUNDANT ASH IN THE STATE.
- \* WOOD: HEAVY, HARD, STRONG, HAS GOOD SHOCK RESISTANCE AND EXCELLENT BENDING QUALITIES. USED FOR HANDLES, OARS, BATS, SNOWSHOE FRAMES, BENT PARTS OF CHAIRS AND OTHER FURNITURE.
- \* BARK: THICK, FURROWED, USUALLY ASH-GRAY IN COLOR.
- \* FRUIT: SINGLE WINGED WITH A SINGLE SEED, USUALLY BORNE IN CLUSTERS ON SLENDER STEMS, MATURING AND FALLING IN LATE SUMMER OR EARLY AUTUMN.
- \* LEAVES: OPPOSITE, COMPOUND: TOOTHED MARGIN. EACH LEAF HAS FROM 7 UP TO 19 LANCE-SHAPED LEAFLETS, 3 - 4 INCHES LONG.



# BLACK ASH

(FRAXINUS NIGRA)

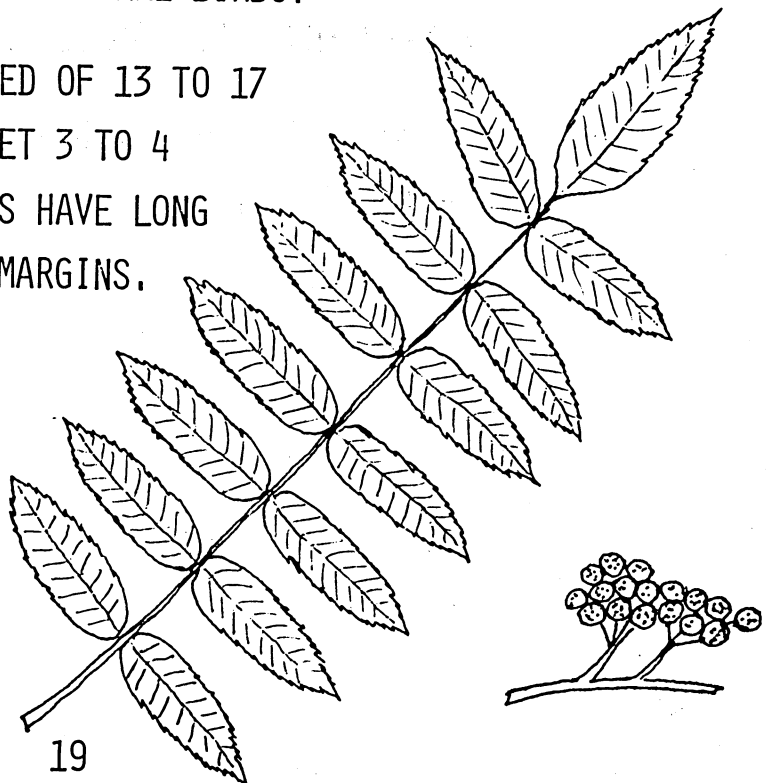
- \* GENERAL INFORMATION: ASH IS AN ANCIENT NORSE WORD FOR MAN. MOST COMMONLY FOUND IN SWAMPS AND ALONG RIVER BOTTOMS; PREFERS A HIGH WATER TABLE. THE LAST TREE TO LEAF OUT IN THE SPRING AND THE FIRST TO DROP THEM IN THE FALL. WILL REACH 50 - 60 FEET IN HEIGHT.
- \* RANGE: FOUND THROUGHOUT EASTERN AND NORTHERN MINNESOTA; MOST COMMON IN THE LOWLANDS OF NORTHEASTERN MINNESOTA.
- \* WOOD: HEAVY, COARSE-GRAINED, TOUGH. THE GRAIN IS BEAUTIFUL AND MAKES UNUSUAL PANELLING AND LUMBER. BURLS FROM BLACK ASH ARE MUCH SOUGHT FOR TO MAKE MANY KINDS OF SPECIALTY ITEMS.
- \* BARK: GRAY, FURROWED, AND IRREGULARLY SCALY.
- \* FRUIT: SINGLE WINGED WITH A SINGLE SEED, USUALLY TWISTED, AND BORNE IN CLUSTERS; MATURING AND FALLING IN LATE SUMMER OR EARLY AUTUMN.
- \* LEAVES: OPPOSITE, COMPOUND, LANCE-SHAPED WITH FINELY-TOOTHED MARGINS. EACH LEAF HAS FROM 7 - 13 LEAFLETS, 3 - 4 INCHES LONG.



# MOUNTAIN ASH

(SORBUS AMERICANA)

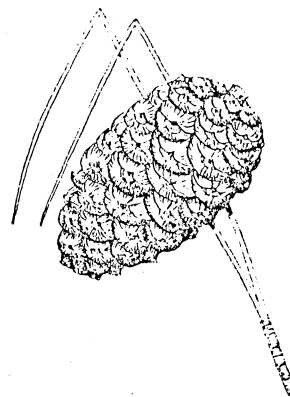
- \* GENERAL INFORMATION: USUALLY FOUND IN DAMP, WET SITES AS A SCATTERED SPECIMEN UNDER THE FOREST CANOPY. PREFERS HEAVY SOIL, BUT WILL THRIVE IN DRIER SITES AND LIGHTER SOILS. A SMALL TREE, SELDOM REACHING OVER 30 FEET IN HEIGHT. FREQUENTLY PLANTED AS AN ORNAMENTAL TREE. A SIMILAR SPECIES, SORBUS DECORA, USUALLY HAS MORE ABUNDANT FRUIT, GROWS TALLER, AND IS CONFINED TO THE NORTH SHORE AREA.
- \* RANGE: NORTHEASTERN MINNESOTA AS FAR SOUTH AS PINE COUNTY.
- \* WOOD: LIGHT, SOFT AND WEAK. HAS NO COMMERCIAL VALUE.
- \* BARK: THIN, SMOOTH, LIGHT GRAY COLOR; IRREGULARLY BROKEN BY SMALL APPRESSED PLATE-LIKE SCALES.
- \* FRUIT: CLUSTERS OF WHITE FLOWERS IN THE SPRING TURNING INTO CLUSTERS OF ORANGE, ROUNDED BERRIES IN THE FALL. MUCH SOUGHT AFTER BY SONG AND GAME BIRDS.
- \* LEAF: COMPOUND; COMPOSED OF 13 TO 17 LEAFLETS; EACH LEAFLET 3 TO 4 INCHES LONG; LEAFLETS HAVE LONG POINTS WITH TOOTHED MARGINS.



# RED or NORWAY PINE

(PINUS RESINOSA)

- \* GENERAL INFORMATION: THE STATE TREE OF MINNESOTA. GROWS BEST ON SANDY LOAM SOIL. OFTEN FOUND ON DRY, ROCKY RIDGES. CHARACTERIZED BY A STRAIGHT TRUNK. HAS BEEN PLANTED EXTENSIVELY THROUGHOUT NORTHERN AND CENTRAL MINNESOTA.
- \* RANGE: NORTHERN AND CENTRAL MINNESOTA
- \* WOOD: HARD, CLOSE-GRAINED, LIGHT, AND QUITE STRONG.  
USES: POLES, POSTS, LUMBER, CHRISTMAS TREES.
- \* BARK: BECOMES DIVIDED INTO LARGE REDDISH-BROWN PLATES AS THE TREE MATURES, WHICH GIVES TREE ITS CHARACTERISTIC APPEARANCE AND ONE OF ITS COMMON NAMES--RED PINE.
- \* FRUIT: A CONE--LENGTH ABOUT 2 INCHES. LIGHT BROWN IN COLOR. CONCAVE CONE SCALES ARE WITHOUT SPINES OR PRICKLES. SEEDS ARE WITHIN THE CONE, SMALL AND WINGED.
- \* NEEDLE: TWO IN A CLUSTER; DARK GREEN;  
5 TO 6 INCHES LONG.



# EASTERN WHITE PINE

(PINUS STROBUS)

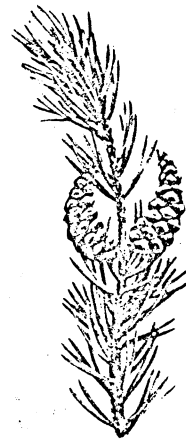
- \* GENERAL INFORMATION: USED TO BE THE MOST COMMON PINE IN MINNESOTA, BUT AFTER HEAVY LOGGING, FIRES, AND INTRODUCTION OF THE WHITE PINE BLISTER RUST AFTER THE TURN OF THE CENTURY, THIS SPECIES HAS BECOME LESS AND LESS ABUNDANT. GROWS BEST IN HEAVY, WELL-DRAINED SOILS. WILL REACH HEIGHTS OF 100 FEET OR MORE ON GOOD SITES.
- \* RANGE: NORTHERN AND CENTRAL MINNESOTA, SOUTHWARD ALONG THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER TO HOUSTON COUNTY.
- \* WOOD: LIGHT, STRAIGHT-GRAINED, EASILY WORKED. USES: LUMBER FOR CABINETWORK, WINDOW AND DOOR SASHES, AND OTHER INTERIOR FINISHES.
- \* BARK: THIN, SMOOTH, AND GREENISH-GRAY ON YOUNG TREES; HOWEVER, THICK AND DEEPLY FURROWED AND GRAYISH-BROWN ON OLDER TREES.
- \* FRUIT: A CONE 4 TO 6 INCHES IN LENGTH; USUALLY HAS GUMMY SCALES, EACH CONTAINING 2 SMALL WINGED SEEDS.
- \* NEEDLES: LENGTH 3 TO 5 INCHES; OCCURS IN BUNDLES OF 5 WHICH DISTINGUISH IT FROM OTHER MINNESOTA PINES.



# JACK PINE

(PINUS BANKSIANA)

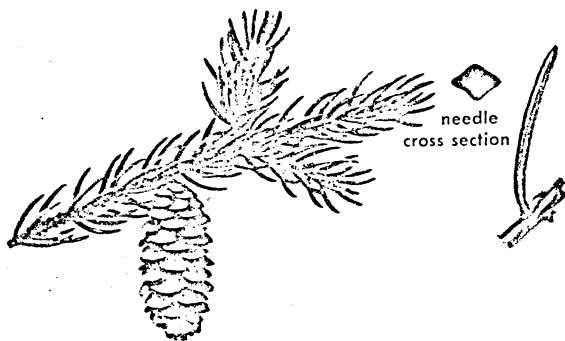
- \* GENERAL INFORMATION: A COMMON PINE FOUND ON SANDY SOILS AND ROCKY RIDGES. SMALL, DEAD LOWER BRANCHES OFTEN REMAIN ON TREES FOR MANY YEARS. WILL REACH HEIGHTS OF 70 FEET ON GOOD SITES.
- \* RANGE: PRIMARILY IN NORTH CENTRAL AND NORTHEASTERN MINNESOTA.
- \* WOOD: LIGHT, SOFT, NOT TOO STRONG.
- \* BARK: DARK BROWN TO DARK GRAY; IRREGULARLY DIVIDED INTO SCALES.
- \* FRUIT: A CONE, LENGTH ABOUT 1 1/2 INCHES; OFTEN CURVED; BROWN WHEN RIPE, LATER TURNING GRAY; OFTEN REMAIN ON TREES FOR YEARS. SMALL WINGED TRIANGULAR SEEDS WITHIN THE CONES.
- \* NEEDLE: SHORTER THAN EITHER WHITE OR NORWAY PINE NEEDLES; LENGTH ABOUT 1 INCH; SHARPLY POINTED; TWO IN A BUNDLE AND OFTEN TWISTED.



# WHITE SPRUCE

(PICEA GLAUCA)

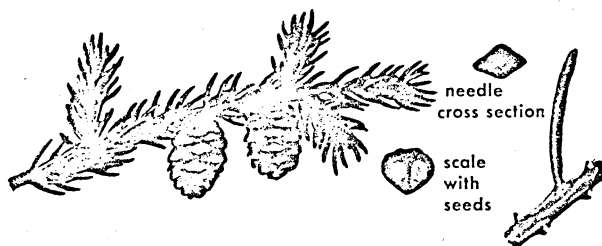
- \* GENERAL INFORMATION: VERY SIMILAR IN APPEARANCE TO BLACK SPRUCE BUT MOST OFTEN GROWING IN UPLAND AREAS IN ASSOCIATION WITH BALSAM FIR AND HARDWOODS. WILL REACH HEIGHTS OF 80 FEET OR MORE. ONE OF OUR FASTEST GROWING CONIFERS WHEN ON GOOD SITES.
- \* RANGE: FOUND THROUGHOUT NORTHERN MINNESOTA
- \* WOOD: LIGHT, STRONG, SOFT, AND STRAIGHT GRAINED. USED IN THE MANUFACTURE OF PAPER PULP, AND OCCASIONALLY SAWED INTO LUMBER.
- \* BARK: DARK GRAY OR GRAY-BROWN AND SCALY.
- \* FRUIT: A SLENDER CONE ABOUT 2 INCHES IN LENGTH; CONE SCALES ARE FLEXIBLE AND SMOOTH-MARGINED. SEEDS ARE NARROW WINGED.
- \* NEEDLE: FOUR-SIDED AND CROWDED ALONG BRANCHLETS; LENGTH  $\frac{3}{4}$  TO 1 INCH; HAVE A DISAGREEABLE ODOR WHEN CRUSHED.



# BLACK SPRUCE

(PICEA MARIANA)

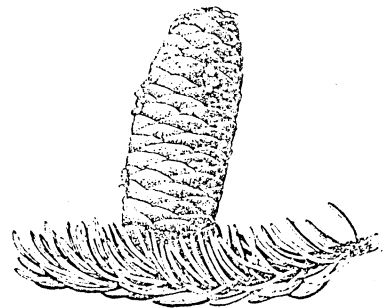
- \* GENERAL INFORMATION: A TREE COMMONLY ASSOCIATED WITH THE COOL, WET SWAMPS. OFTEN STUNTED EVEN AFTER 100 YEARS OF GROWTH. ON GOOD SITES WILL REACH HEIGHTS OF 60 FEET.
- \* RANGE: NORTHERN AND NORTHEASTERN MINNESOTA.
- \* WOOD: LIGHT, SOFT, AND RATHER WEAK; USED PRIMARILY FOR PAPER PULP.
- \* BARK: DARK GRAY OR GRAY-BROWN AND SCALY.
- \* FRUIT: CONES OVAL SHAPED; LENGTH 1/2 TO 1 1/2 INCHES; YOUNG CONES ARE PURPLE; MATURE CONES ARE DARK BROWN; USUALLY VERY NUMEROUS IN THE TOP OF THE TREE. SEEDS SMALL, DARK BROWN, AND WINGED.
- \* NEEDLE: BLUISH GREEN, SHORT, POINTED, FOUR-SIDED; LENGTH ABOUT 1/2 INCH.



# BALSAM FIR

(ABIES BALSAMEA)

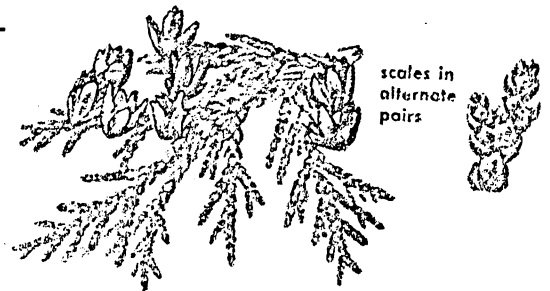
- \* GENERAL INFORMATION: USUALLY FOUND IN COOL, DAMP, OR SHADED PLACES. HAS A SYMMETRICAL, SLENDER, PYRAMIDAL FORM. WILL REACH HEIGHTS OF 70 FEET, BUT GENERALLY IS MUCH SMALLER. IS SERIOUSLY THREATENED IN NORTHEASTERN MINNESOTA BY AN INSECT CALLED THE SPRUCE BUDWORM.
  - \* RANGE: NORTH CENTRAL AND NORTHEASTERN MINNESOTA.
  - \* WOOD: LIGHT, WEAK, SOFT, AND COARSE-GRAINED. USED FOR PAPER PULP, SOMETIMES FOR DIMENSION LUMBER.
  - \* BARK: SMOOTH, GRAY, MARKED BY BLISTERS FILLED WITH PITCH.
  - \* FRUIT: A CONE THAT STANDS UPRIGHT ON THE BRANCHES; PURPLE; OBLONG; LENGTH 2 TO 4 INCHES. SEEDS HAVE VERY WIDE WINGS, AND WHEN RIPE, FALL TOGETHER WITH SCALES OF CONE LEAVING CENTRAL AXIS STANDING UPRIGHT ON TWIG LIKE A SPIKE.
- NEEDLE: FLAT, LENGTH 1/2 TO 1 INCH WITH ROUNDED POINT; RESINOUS AND FRAGRANT.



# NORTHERN WHITE CEDAR

(THUJA OCCIDENTALIS)

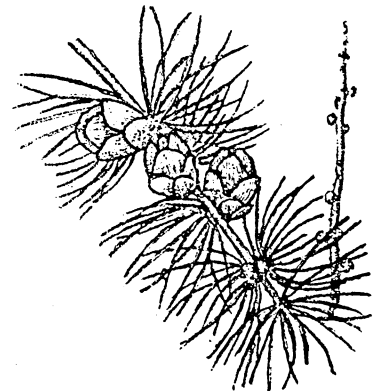
- \* GENERAL INFORMATION: USUALLY FOUND GROWING IN COOL, WET SWAMPS, BUT ALSO CAN BE FOUND ON HIGH LANDS. IS A FAVORITE WINTER BROWSE OF THE WHITE-TAILED DEER. ORNAMENTAL VARIETIES ARE KNOWN AS ARBOR VITAE AND WIDELY PLANTED FOR LANDSCAPE PURPOSES.
- \* RANGE: THROUGHOUT NORTHERN MINNESOTA, OCCASIONALLY AS FAR SOUTHEAST AS WINONA COUNTY.
- \* WOOD: LIGHT, SOFT, DURABLE, AND FRAGRANT; NATURALLY RESISTANT TO ROT. USED FOR POLES, SHINGLES, POSTS, AND SPECIALTY LUMBER.
- \* BARK: GRAY TO REDDISH-BROWN, OFTEN TINGED WITH ORANGE, AND SEPARATED INTO FLAT CONNECTING RIDGES; OFTEN APPEARS SHREDDY ON OLDER TREES.
- \* FRUIT: LIGHT RED-BROWN; 1/3 TO 1/2 INCH LONG; OBLONG; ERECT; COVERED WITH 6 TO 12 THIN, BLUNT SCALES THAT OPEN TO THE BASE.
- \* NEEDLE: SCALE-LIKE; LENGTH 1/8 TO 1/4 INCH; ARRANGED TO MAKE THE SMALL BRANCHLETS FLAT; HAS A SPICY FRAGRANCE WHEN CRUSHED.

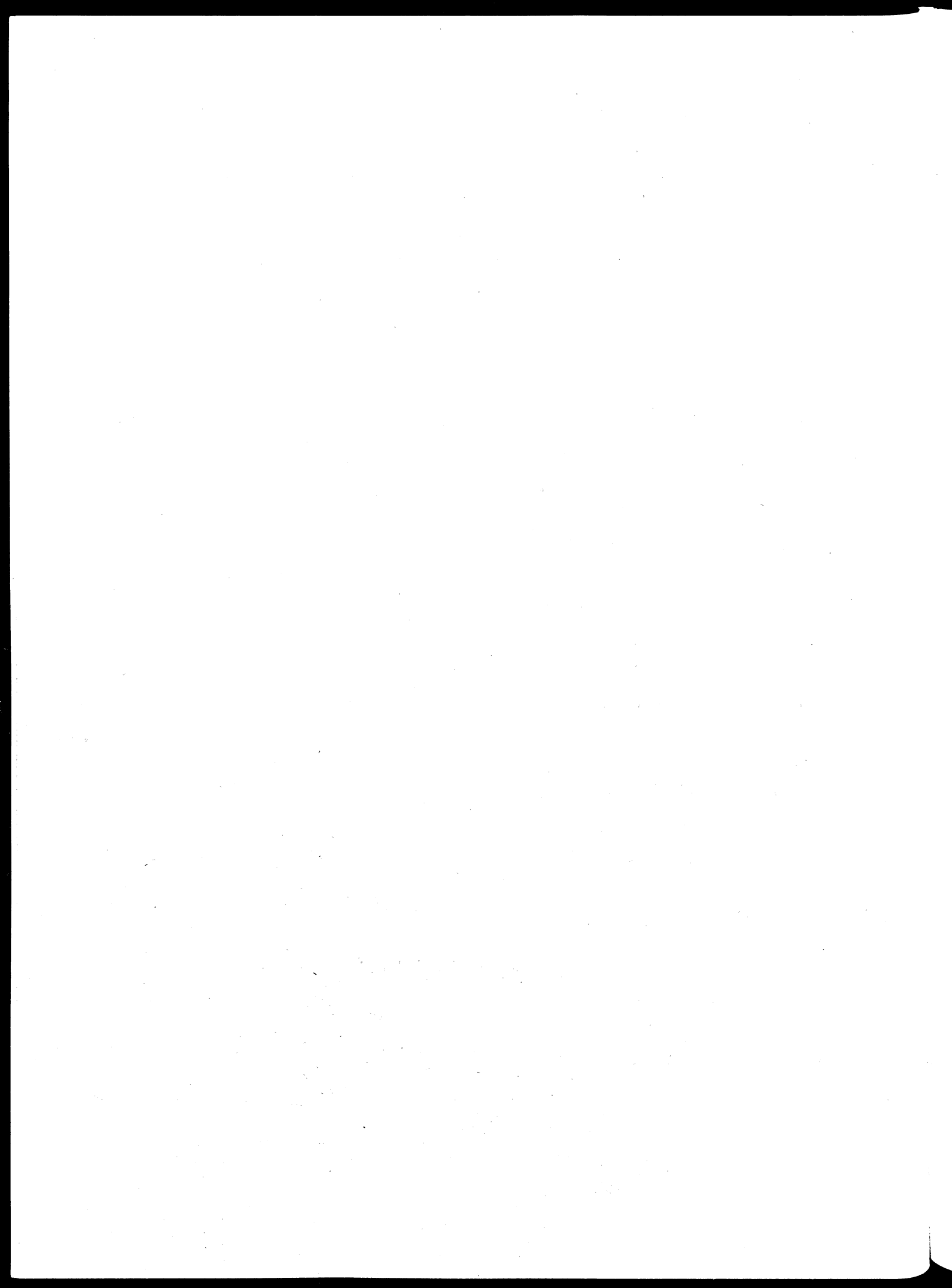


# TAMARACK or LARCH

(LARIX LARICINA)

- \* GENERAL INFORMATION: THE ONLY CONIFER IN MINNESOTA THAT SHEDS ALL ITS NEEDLES EVERY FALL. MOST OFTEN FOUND GROWING IN WET SWAMPS IN ASSOCIATION WITH BLACK SPRUCE AND WHITE CEDAR. WILL SOMETIMES REACH HEIGHTS OF 60 FEET. THROUGHOUT THE YEARS THESE TREES HAVE BEEN KILLED OFF BY DEFOLIATION FROM THE LARCH SAWFLY.
- \* RANGE: THROUGHOUT NORTHERN MINNESOTA AS FAR SOUTH AS THE TWIN CITIES.
- \* WOOD: HEAVY, HARD, AND DENSE. USED FOR PAPER PULP, POSTS, POLES, AND OCCASIONALLY SAWED INTO LUMBER.
- \* BARK: ROUGH, AND SEPARATES ON THE SURFACE INTO THIN, REDDISH-BROWN SCALES. TWIGS ARE LIGHT BROWN AND COVERED WITH NUMEROUS TINY SPURS AND SHORT BRANCHLETS.
- \* FRUIT: CONES NEARLY SPHERICAL IN SHAPE, 1/2 TO 3/4 INCHES LONG; SMALL, WINGED SEEDS.
- \* NEEDLES: FLAT, SOFT, SLENDER; LENGTH ABOUT 1 INCH; BORNE IN CLUSTERS ON SPUR-LIKE BRANCHES AND DISTRIBUTED SINGLY ON TERMINAL SHOOTS. TURN A BEAUTIFUL GOLDEN YELLOW BEFORE FALLING IN THE FALL.





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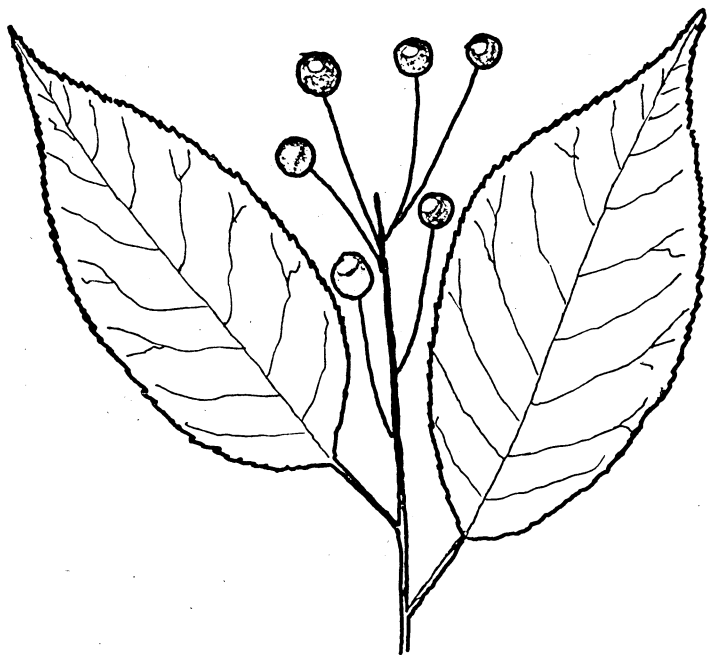
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# PIN CHERRY

(PRUNUS PENNSYLVANICA)

- \* GENERAL INFORMATION: A SHRUB OR SMALL TREE FOUND IN WOODS, CUT-OVER LANDS, OLD FIELDS, AND ALONG ROADSIDES. FRUIT MAKES EXCELLENT JELLY.
- \* RANGE: COMMON THROUGHOUT MINNESOTA EXCEPT IN THE SOUTHWEST.
- \* BARK: REDDISH-BROWN, BREAKING INTO PAPERY LAYERS; MARKED BY IRREGULAR, HORIZONTAL BANDS OF ORANGE COLORED LENTICELS.
- \* FLOWERS AND FRUIT: WHITE FLOWERS BORNE IN CLUSTERS, USUALLY APPEAR IN EARLY OR MID-MAY WHEN LEAVES ARE ABOUT HALF GROWN. FRUIT ARE ABOUT 1/4 INCH IN DIAMETER, LIGHT RED IN COLOR; THIN, SOUR FLESH SURROUNDING AN OBLONG STONE. RIPENS IN MIDDLE OR LATE SUMMER.
- \* LEAF: LENGTH 3 TO 4 INCHES;  
WIDTH ABOUT 1 INCH;  
OBLONG; SHARPLY POINTED; FINELY INCURVED TEETH ALONG THE EDGE.



# CHOKECHERRY

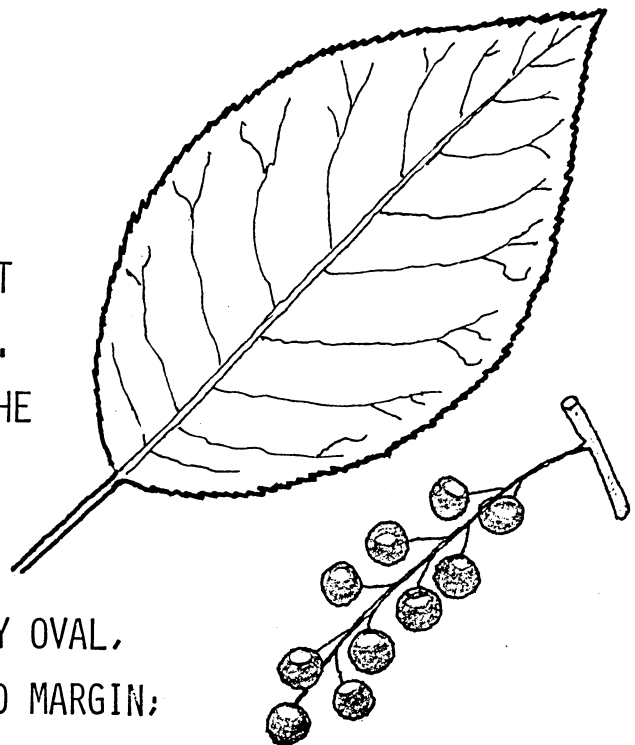
(PRUNUS VIRGINIANA)

\* GENERAL INFORMATION: A LARGE SHRUB OR SMALL TREE FOUND ON A VARIETY OF UPLAND SITES. USUALLY HAS A STRAIGHT TRUNK WITH SMALL ERECT, OR HORIZONTAL BRANCHES. FRUIT MAKES EXCELLENT JELLY AND WINE.

\* RANGE: COMMON THROUGHOUT THE STATE.

\* BARK: THIN, GRAYISH-BROWN, WITH NUMEROUS LENTICELS; INNER BARK HAS A BITTER TASTE AND SOMEWHAT DISAGREEABLE ODOR.

\* FLOWERS AND FRUIT: FLOWERS ARE WHITE, BORNE IN ELONGATED CLUSTERS, APPEARING ABOUT THE MIDDLE OF MAY. FRUIT IS DARK RED OR NEARLY BLACK AND BORNE IN ELONGATED CLUSTERS; EACH FRUIT BEARS A SMOOTH, GLOBOSE STONE. FRUIT IS VERY ASTRINGENT TO THE TASTE. FRUIT IS EATEN BY A VARIETY OF SONG BIRDS.

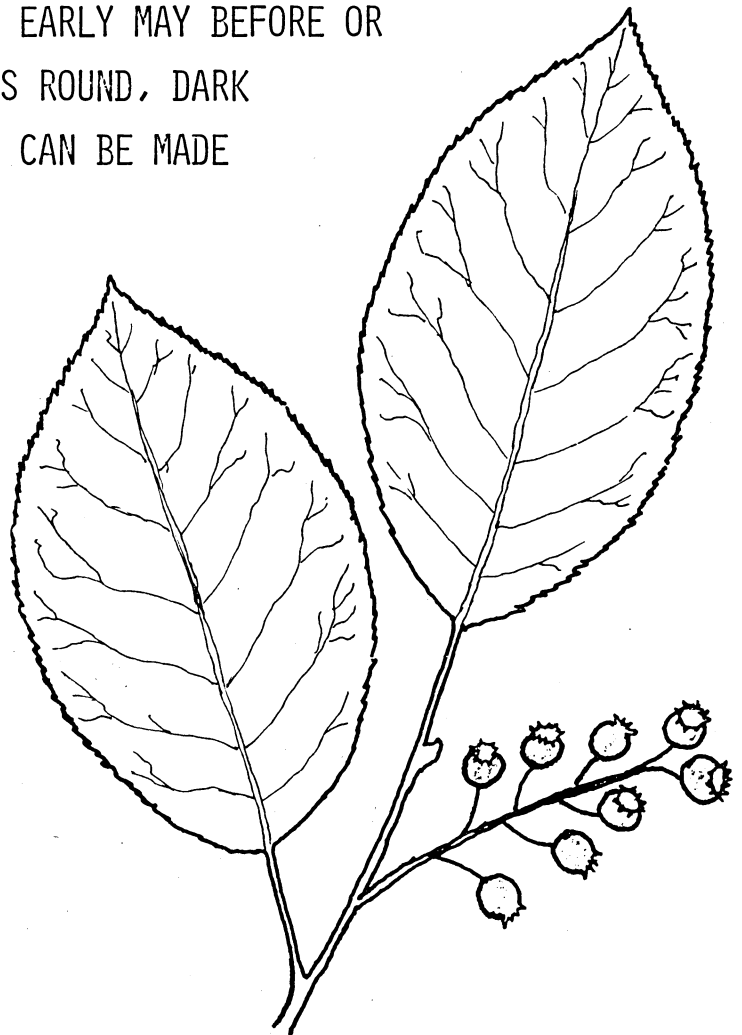


\* LEAF: ALTERNATE ON TWIG; BROADLY OVAL, ABRUPTLY POINTED; FINE-TOOTHED MARGIN; LENGTH 2 TO 4 INCHES; WIDTH 1 TO 2 INCHES.

# JUNEBERRY

(AMELANCHIER SP.)

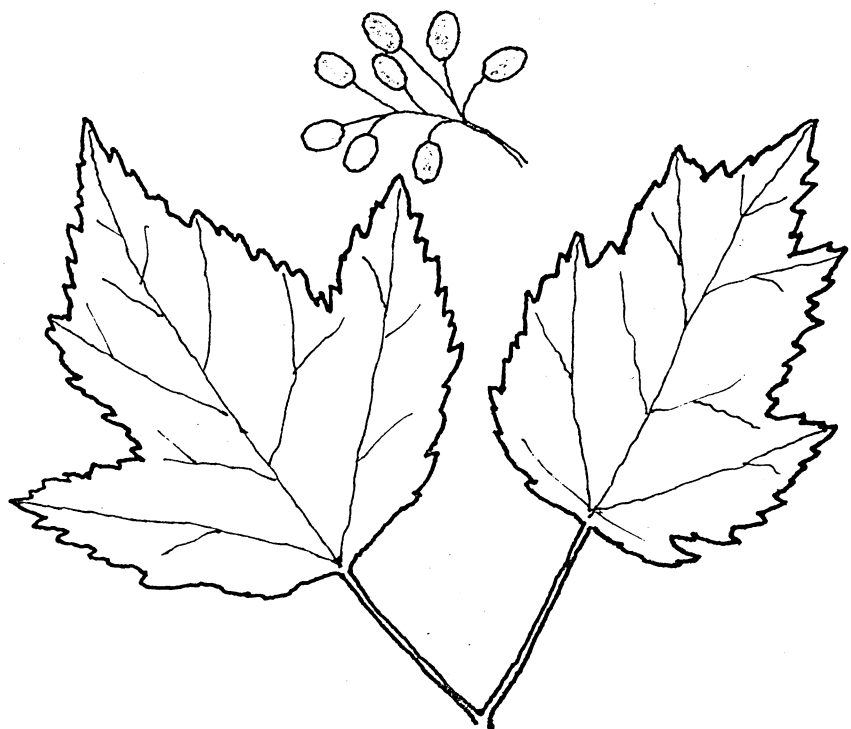
- \* GENERAL INFORMATION: SOMETIMES CALLED SERVICE BERRY OR INDIAN PLUM. THERE IS MUCH CONFUSION AS TO THE CORRECT SCIENTIFIC NAME, AS THERE ARE SEVERAL VARIETIES GROWING IN THE STATE. A TALL SHRUB OR SMALL TREE FOUND GROWING ON A VARIETY OF SITES.
- \* RANGE: FAIRLY COMMON THROUGHOUT MINNESOTA.
- \* BARK: THIN, GRAYISH IN COLOR, SMOOTH ON BRANCHES AND UPPER PART OF STEM, BREAKING INTO SHALLOW FISSURES ON LOWER TRUNK.
- \* FLOWERS AND FRUIT: WHITE FLOWERS APPEAR IN ERECT OR DROOPING CLUSTERS IN LATE APRIL OR EARLY MAY BEFORE OR WITH THE LEAVES. FRUIT IS ROUND, DARK PURPLE WHEN RIPE; EDIBLE; CAN BE MADE INTO PIES AND JAMS; A FAVORITE FOOD OF BLACK BEARS, RUFFED GROUSE, AND NUMEROUS SONG BIRDS.
- \* LEAF: ALTERNATE ON STEM; OVATE; ROUNDED; FINE-TOOTHED MARGIN.



# HIGH-BUSH CRANBERRY

(VIBURNUM TRILOBUM)

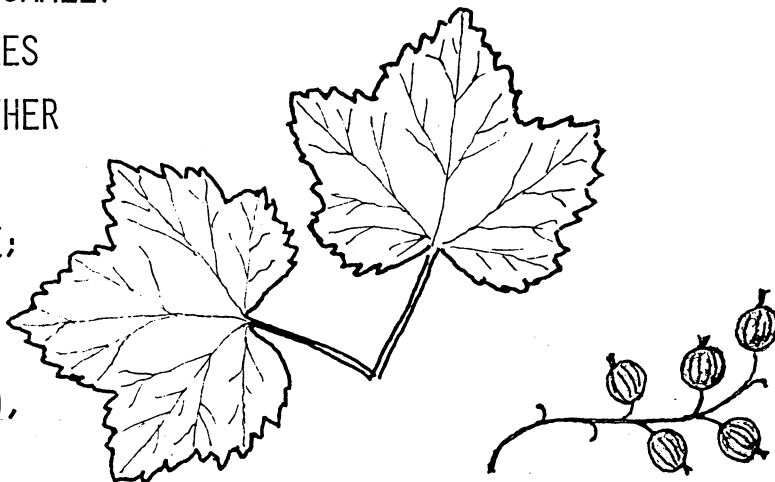
- \* GENERAL INFORMATION: A TALL, LEGGY SHRUB MOST OFTEN FOUND IN SWAMPS AND LOW GROUND. THE FRUIT MAKES EXCELLENT JELLY AND IS A FAVORITE FOOD OF RUFFED GROUSE AND MANY SONG BIRDS. OFTEN PLANTED FOR LANDSCAPE PURPOSES.
- \* RANGE: FAIRLY COMMON THROUGHOUT THE NORTHERN HALF OF MINNESOTA.
- \* BARK: SMOOTH AND GRAYISH BROWN, BRANCHES NEARLY ERECT.
- \* FLOWERS & FRUIT: FLOWERS WHITE IN FLAT CLUSTERS APPEARING IN LATE MAY AND EARLY JUNE; FRUIT IS A RED BERRY APPEARING IN THE EARLY FALL AND OFTEN PERSISTING ON THE SHRUB THROUGH THE WINTER MONTHS.
- \* LEAF: GENERALLY 3-LOBED BUT OFTEN IRREGULAR IN SHAPE; MARGIN OF LEAF COARSELY TOOTHED. LEAVES TURN BEAUTIFUL SHADES OF YELLOW, ORANGE, AND RED IN THE FALL.



# WILD CURRANT

(RIBES LACUSTRE, R. TRISTE, R. HUDSONIANUM)

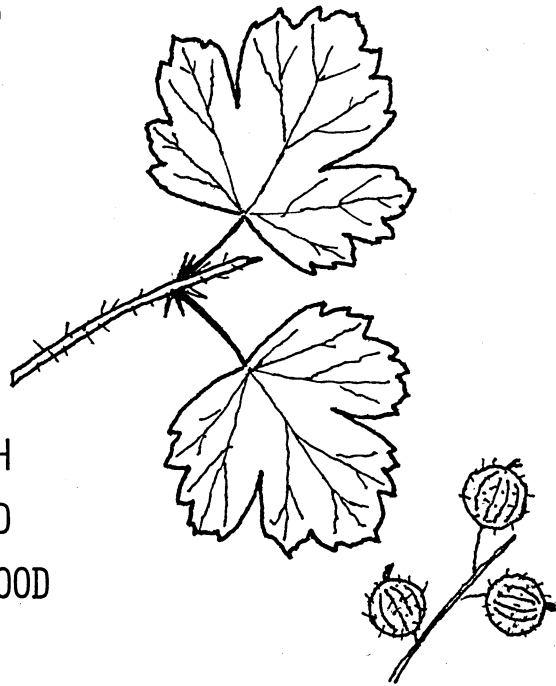
- \* GENERAL INFORMATION: SEVERAL VARIETIES OF WILD CURRANTS ARE NATIVE TO THIS AREA, SOME HAVING RED AND SOME HAVING BLACKISH COLORED FRUIT. USUALLY A SMALL, STRAGGLING SHRUB FOUND IN COOL, SHADED WOODS AND SWAMPS. IS THE ALTERNATE HOST FOR WHITE PINE BLISTER RUST.
- \* RANGE: FAIRLY COMMON THROUGHOUT NORTHERN MINNESOTA; MOST ABUNDANT IN THE NORTHEASTERN PART.
- \* BARK: YELLOWISH-BROWN OR DARK BROWN TO GRAYISH, MOST WITHOUT ANY SPINES OR STICKERS.
- \* FLOWERS & FRUIT: FLOWERS SMALL, GREENISH-WHITE, SOMETIMES PURPLISH. FRUIT IS EITHER RED OR PURPLISH-BLACK, USUALLY SMOOTH. EDIBLE; MAKES GOOD JELLY.
- \* LEAF: SMALL, 3 OR 5 LOBED, IRREGULAR AND COARSELY TOOTHED MARGINS.



# GOOSEBERRY

(RIBES SPECIES)

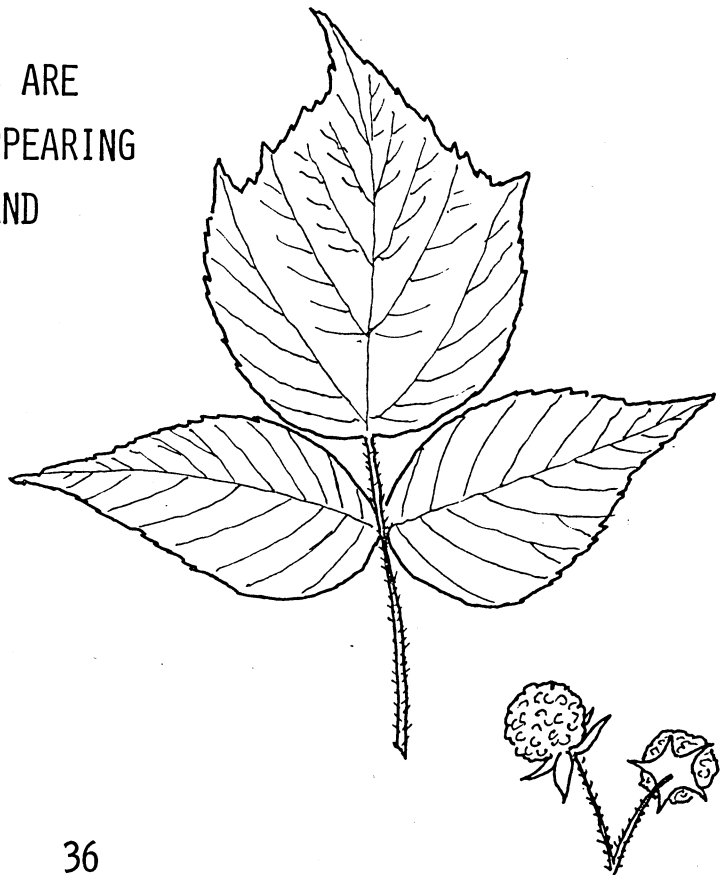
- \* GENERAL INFORMATION: THREE OR FOUR SPECIES OF WILD GOOSEBERRIES ARE NATIVE TO NORTHERN MINNESOTA, AMONG THEM BEING THE PRICKLY GOOSEBERRY, SWAMP GOOSEBERRY, AND THE NORTHERN GOOSEBERRY. THE GARDEN GOOSEBERRY HAS "ESCAPED" FROM MANY GARDENS AND CAN ALSO BE FOUND GROWING IN THE WILD. ALL ARE SIMILAR IN APPEARANCE.
- \* RANGE: FAIRLY WELL DISTRIBUTED THROUGHOUT THE NORTHERN PART OF THE STATE.
- \* BARK: TWIGS AND BRANCHES, PRICKLY.
- \* LEAF: 3-LOBED, PALMATELY VEINED, IRREGULARLY TOOTHED ON MARGIN.
- \* FLOWERS AND FRUIT: FLOWERS ARE GREENISH-WHITE, SOMETIMES PURPLISH. THE BERRY IS GREEN WHEN IMMATURE, TURNING PURPLISH WHEN IT RIPENS; USUALLY COVERED WITH STICKERS; EDIBLE; MAKES GOOD JAM AND PIES.



# WILD RASPBERRY

(RUBUS SP.)

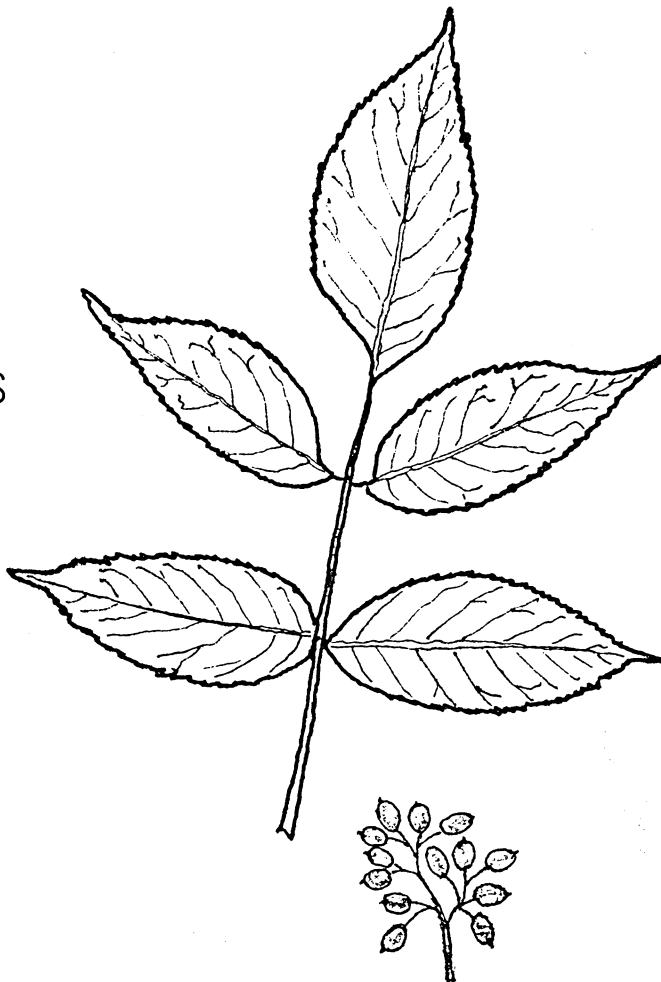
- \* GENERAL INFORMATION: LOW-GROWING SHRUBS THAT HAVE PRICKLY CANES; FOUND IN BRAMBLES OR PATCHES ALONG ROADSIDES AND IN FOREST OPENINGS. SEVERAL SPECIES ARE NATIVE TO THE AREA AND HYBRIDIZATION AMONG WILD AND TAME SPECIES FREQUENTLY OCCURS.
- \* RANGE: COMMON THROUGHOUT THE STATE.
- \* BARK: USUALLY BROWNISH OR REDDISH; TWIGS ARE BRISTLY.
- \* LEAF: SOME 3-LOBED, OTHERS OVATE SHAPED; DARK GREEN ABOVE, PALER OR WHITISH BENEATH, OFTEN WITH BRISTLY PRICKLES ALONG THE VEINS.
- \* FLOWERS AND FRUIT: FLOWERS ARE WHITE, WITH 5 PETALS, APPEARING IN JUNE. FRUIT IS RED AND RIPENS IN LATE JULY; EDIBLE, MAKES GOOD JAM, PIES, DESSERTS.



# RED-BERRIED ELDER

(SAMBUCUS PUBENS)

- \* GENERAL INFORMATION: A LARGE, COARSE SHRUB FOUND GROWING ON A VARIETY OF SITES. SOMETIMES USED FOR LANDSCAPE PLANTINGS.
- \* RANGE: FAIRLY COMMON THROUGHOUT THE STATE
- \* BARK: GRAY AND WARTY; WITH LARGE BROWN PITH.
- \* FLOWERS AND FRUIT: FLOWERS YELLOWISH-WHITE, APPEARING IN LARGE PYRAMIDAL CLUSTERS IN MAY; FRUITS SCARLET, VERY SHOWY IN SUMMER, ACID, NOT EDIBLE; FRUITS ARE EATEN BY A VARIETY OF SONG AND GAME BIRDS.
- \* LEAF: OPPOSITE, PINNATELY COMPOUND, USUALLY 5 TO 7 LEAFLETS, MARGIN OF LEAF FINELY TOOTHED. FOLIAGE HAS AN UNPLEASANT STRONG SMELL WHEN BRUISED, AND IS SOMETIMES CALLED STINKING ELDER.



# MOUNTAIN MAPLE

(ACER SPICATUM)

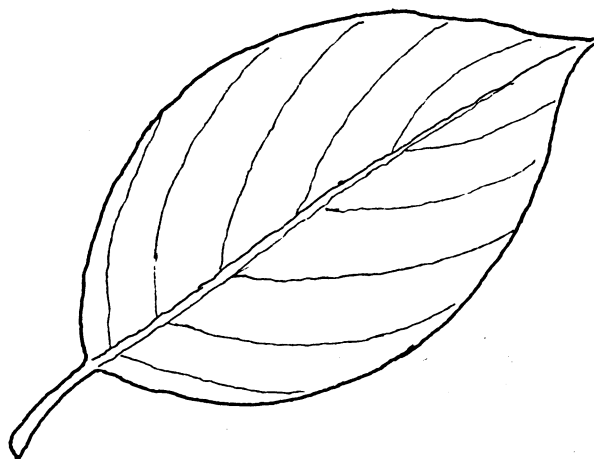
- \* GENERAL INFORMATION: SOMETIMES REFERRED TO AS MOOSE MAPLE. A LARGE SHRUB USUALLY FOUND IN THE UNDERSTORY OF HARDWOOD AND MIXED FORESTS. IS PROBABLY THE PREFERRED BROWSE SPECIES OF BOTH MOOSE AND WHITE-TAILED DEER.
- \* RANGE: MOST COMMON IN NORTHERN AND NORTHEASTERN MINNESOTA.
- \* BARK: GREENISH IN COLOR.
- \* FLOWERS AND FRUIT: FLOWERS GREENISH-YELLOW BORNE ON UPRIGHT STEMS APPEARING IN LATE MAY. FRUITS ARE REDDISH IN COLOR AND SIMILAR IN APPEARANCE TO OTHER WINGED MAPLE SEEDS.
- \* LEAF: TYPICAL MAPLE SHAPED; USUALLY 3-LOBED, OCCASIONALLY 5-LOBED; MARGIN OF LEAF COARSELY AND IRREGULARLY TOOTHED; VEINS PROMINENT AND PALMATE IN ARRANGEMENT.



# RED-OSIER DOGWOOD

(CORNUS STOLONIFERA)

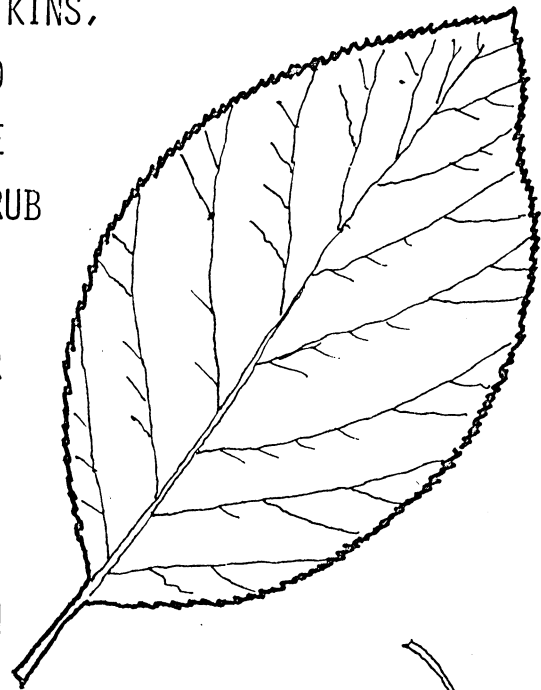
- \* GENERAL INFORMATION: THERE ARE SEVERAL DOGWOOD VARIETIES IN MINNESOTA; THE RED-OSIER OR RED-STEMMED DOGWOOD BEING THE MOST COMMON IN THE NORTHERN PART OF THE STATE. A LARGE, SPREADING SHRUB, OFTEN ROOTING WHERE STEMS TOUCH THE GROUND. A FAVORITE WINTER BROWSE OF THE WHITE-TAILED DEER. OFTEN PLANTED FOR LANDSCAPE PURPOSES.
- \* RANGE: FAIRLY COMMON THROUGHOUT THE STATE, AND MOST OFTEN FOUND IN LOW, WET SITES.
- \* BARK: YOUNG TWIGS GREEN, BECOMING RED BEFORE THE CLOSE OF THE SEASON, ESPECIALLY VIVID IN WINTER MONTHS.
- \* FLOWERS AND FRUIT: CLUMPS OF WHITE FLOWERS THAT BLOSSOM IN LATE MAY OR EARLY JUNE. CLUMPS OF FRUIT ARE WHITE OR LEAD COLORED; EATEN BY SONG BIRDS AND RUFFED GROUSE.
- \* LEAF: OVATE SHAPED; MARGIN IS ENTIRE (NOT TOOTHED); HAS 5 TO 7 PAIRS OF PROMINENT LATERAL VEINS.



# SPECKLED & GREEN ALDER

(ALNUS RUGOSA & ALNUS CRISPA)

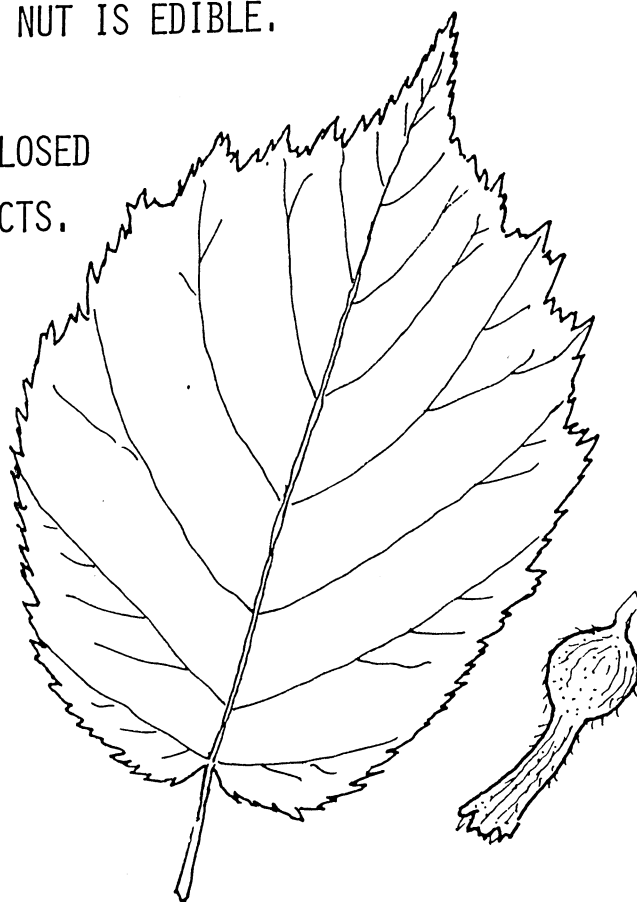
- \* GENERAL INFORMATION: THESE TWO VARIETIES OF ALDER ARE SIMILAR IN APPEARANCE AND SOMEWHAT DIFFICULT TO DISTINGUISH. GENERALLY THEY ARE FOUND IN SWAMPS, ALONG STREAM BANKS, AND OTHER DAMP, SHADED SITES, ALTHOUGH GREEN ALDER OFTEN GROWS ON STERILE, ROCKY SITES. ALDER IS A SHRUB THAT VARIES IN SIZE, SOMETIMES REACHING A HEIGHT OF 20 FEET.
- \* RANGE: COMMON THROUGHOUT NORTHERN MINNESOTA.
- \* BARK: GRAY OR BROWNISH, WITH NUMEROUS LENTICELS.
- \* FLOWERS & FRUIT: FLOWERS IN CATKINS, THE BRACTS BECOMING WOODY AND FORMING A CONE-LIKE STRUCTURE THAT OFTEN REMAINS ON THE SHRUB FOR A COUPLE OF YEARS.
- \* LEAF: OVATE OR OVAL, ROUNDED OR SOMETIMES NARROW AT THE BASE; FINELY, SHARPLY, AND OFTEN IRREGULARLY TOOTHED ON THE MARGIN. LEAF MARGIN OF GREEN ALDER IS OFTEN CURLED AND MORE FINELY TOOTHED THAN SPECKLED ALDER.



# BEAKED HAZEL

(CORYLUS CORNUTA)

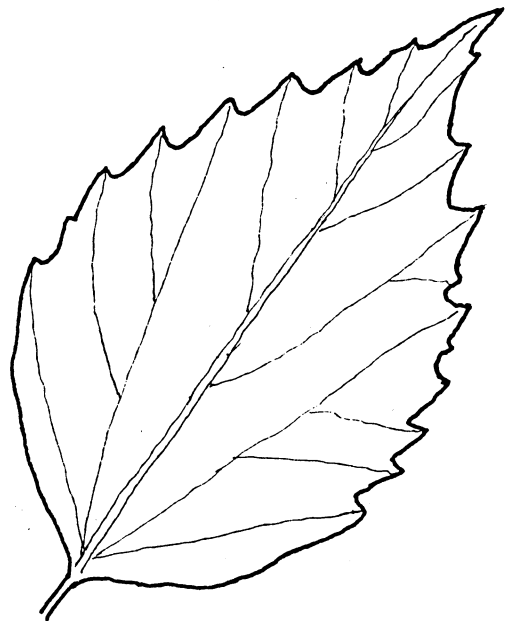
- \* GENERAL INFORMATION: COMMONLY REFERRED TO AS HAZELNUT. VERY ABUNDANT AS AN UNDERSTORY OF MANY FOREST STANDS OR AS CLUMPS IN OLD FIELDS OR OPENINGS. BECAUSE OF ITS PROLIFIC NATURE IT OVER-TOPS AND CROWDS OUT MANY DESIRABLE TREE SEEDLINGS.
- \* RANGE: COMMON IN NORTHERN AND NORTHEASTERN MINNESOTA.
- \* BARK: GRAYISH-BROWN, WITH SCATTERED LENTICELS.
- \* FLOWERS & FRUIT: FLOWERS INCONSPICUOUS; FRUIT A NUT ENCLOSED IN A BRISTLY HAIRY HUSK FORMING AN ELONGATED TUBE SHARPLY NARROWED BEYOND THE FRUIT; NUT IS EDIBLE.  
A SIMILAR SPECIES, AMERICAN HAZELNUT, HAS THE NUTS ENCLOSED IN A PAIR OF LEAF-LIKE BRACTS.
- \* LEAF: SOMEWHAT OVATE OR OVAL IN SHAPE; ROUNDED AT THE BASE; SHARPLY POINTED AT THE TIP; SHARPLY AND IRREGULARLY TOOTHED MARGIN.



# DOWNY ARROWWOOD

(VIBURNUM RAFINESQUIANUM)

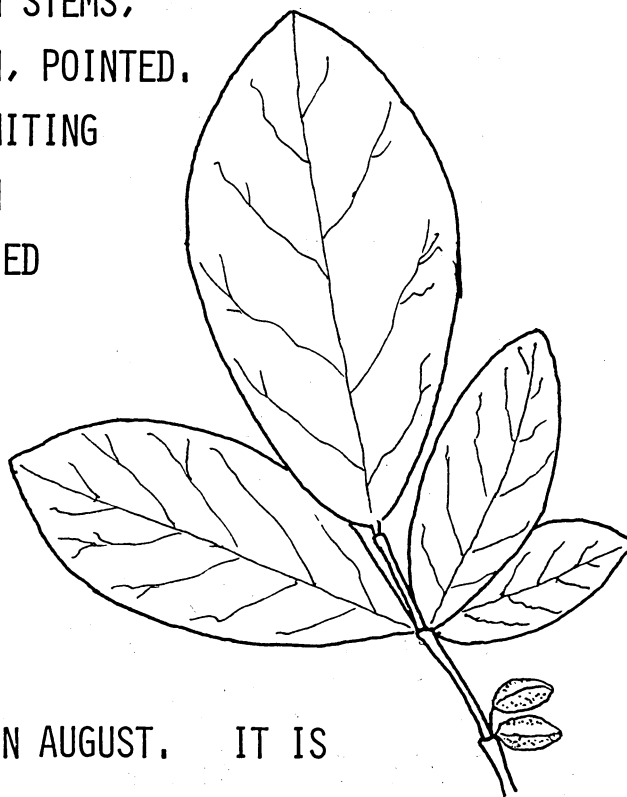
- \* GENERAL INFORMATION: A DENSE, MEDIUM-SIZED SHRUB FOUND GROWING IN A VARIETY OF SITES; SELDOM FOUND ON DRY, SANDY SOILS. MAKES A GOOD LANDSCAPING SHRUB. EARLY INDIANS SUPPOSEDLY USED THE STEMS FOR ARROWS.
- \* RANGE: FAIRLY COMMON THROUGHOUT NORTHERN AND NORTHEASTERN MINNESOTA.
- \* FLOWERS AND FRUIT: FLOWERS WHITE, IN FLAT-TOPPED CLUSTERS, APPEARING IN LATE MAY OR EARLY JUNE. FRUITS ARE SORT OF OVAL IN SHAPE AND BLUEISH-BLACK IN COLOR. FRUIT IS EATEN BY A VARIETY OF SONG BIRDS.
- \* LEAF: SOMEWHAT OVATE IN SHAPE, ROUNDED ON BASE; COARSELY AND SHARPLY TOOTHED ON LEAF MARGIN; 6 TO 12 TEETH PER SIDE. LEAVES TURN A PURPLISH-RED IN THE FALL.



# LEATHERWOOD

(DIRCA PALUSTRIS)

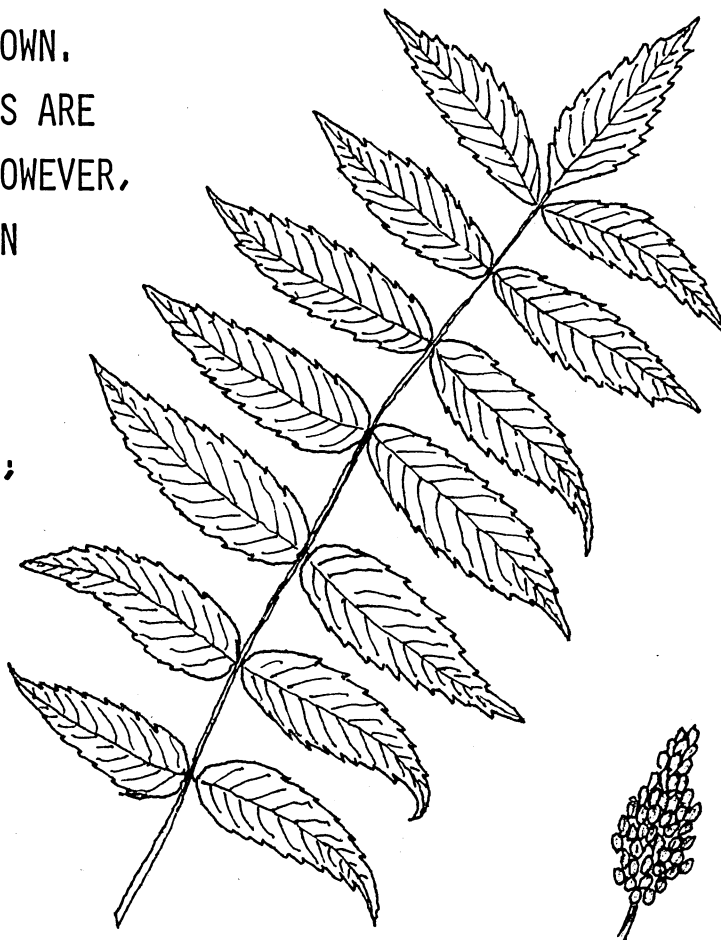
- \* GENERAL INFORMATION: USUALLY A LOW-GROWING COMPACT SHRUB, AND MOST OFTEN FOUND GROWING IN ASSOCIATION WITH UPLAND HARDWOOD TREES. AN UNUSUAL SHRUB BECAUSE OF ITS TOUGH, PLIABLE BARK. THE EARLY INDIANS USED THE BARK FOR THONGS, ROPING, ETC.
- \* RANGE: FAIRLY COMMON IN CERTAIN LOCALITIES THROUGHOUT NORTH-EASTERN MINNESOTA; LESS COMMON WESTWARD TO BECKER, CLEARWATER, AND LAKE OF THE WOODS COUNTIES.
- \* BARK: BROWNISH GRAY ON THE MAIN STEMS, SMALLER TWIGS YELLOWISH GREEN, POINTED. THE BARK PRODUCES VIOLENT VOMITING IF TAKEN INTERNALLY AND IS AN IRRITANT TO THE SKIN IF APPLIED EXTERNALLY.
- \* FLOWERS & FRUIT: SMALL, YELLOW FLOWERS IN SMALL CLUSTERS THAT APPEAR IN THE EARLY SPRING BEFORE THE LEAVES. FRUIT IS SMALL, OVAL SHAPED, REDDISH COLORED, AND RIPENS IN AUGUST. IT IS NOT EDIBLE.
- \* LEAF: ALTERNATE ON STEM, OVAL TO OBLONG, ENTIRE (NOT TOOTHED ON MARGIN). LEAVES ARE LARGER AT END OF BRANCH, SMALLER LEAVES BELOW.



# SUMAC

(RHUS TYPHINA & R. GLABRA)

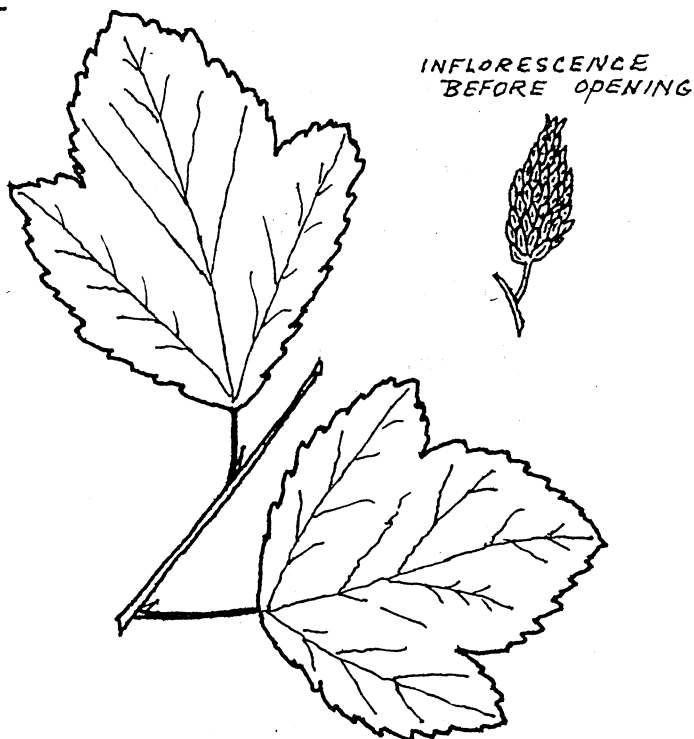
- \* GENERAL INFORMATION: TWO SUMACS ARE NATIVE TO NORTHERN MINNESOTA--STAGHORN SUMAC (R. TYPHINA) AND SMOOTH SUMAC (R. GLABRA). COARSE SHRUBS THAT USUALLY GROW IN DRY, SANDY, OR ROCKY SOILS. SOME OF THE SHOWIEST OF NATIVE SHRUBS IN THE FALL WITH THEIR RED, SPIKE-LIKE FRUIT AND BRIGHT RED LEAVES.
- \* RANGE: THROUGHOUT THE EASTERN HALF OF THE STATE.
- \* BARK: GRAYISH TO REDDISH-BROWN. AS THE NAME IMPLIES, TWIGS ARE SMOOTH ON SMOOTH SUMAC; HOWEVER, THEY ARE VELVETY, HAIRY ON STAGHORN SUMAC.
- \* LEAVES: COMPOUND; 11 TO 31 LEAFLETS, LONG AND NARROW; SHARPLY-TOOTHED MARGINS.
- \* FLOWERS AND FRUIT: FLOWERS ARE SMALL AND YELLOWISH-GREEN. FRUIT IS RED, GROUPED IN SPIKE-LIKE CLUMPS.



# NINEBARK

(PHYSOCARPUS OPULIFOLIUS)

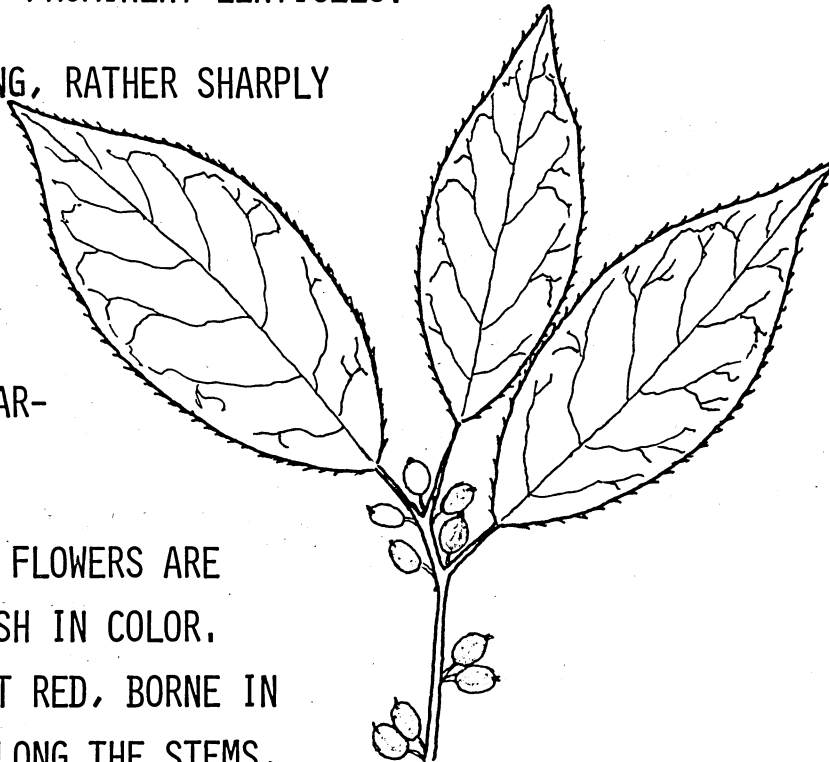
- \* GENERAL INFORMATION: A LARGE ATTRACTIVE SHRUB WITH ARCHING BRANCHES; OFTEN IS USED FOR LANDSCAPING PURPOSES. THIS IS THE ONLY PHYSOCARPUS NATIVE TO MINNESOTA, AND IS FOUND ONLY IN THE WILD ALONG THE NORTH SHORE OF LAKE SUPERIOR.
- \* RANGE: NORTH SHORE AREA.
- \* BARK: BROWN; FISSURED AND PEELING OFF IN STRIPS AND LAYERS ON OLDER TWIGS.
- \* LEAF: MOSTLY OVATE IN OUTLINE, MORE OR LESS 3-LOBED, WITH SHALLOW TOOTHED MARGIN.
- \* FLOWERS AND FRUIT: FLOWERS ARE SMALL; WHITE OR PINKISH, IN FLAT-TOPPED CLUSTERS, APPEARING IN EARLY JULY. FRUIT A FOLLICLE, APPEARING INFLATED, SPLITTING HALFWAY TO THE BASE ALONG BOTH EDGES.



# MINNESOTA HOLLY or WINTERBERRY

( ILEX VERTICILLATA)

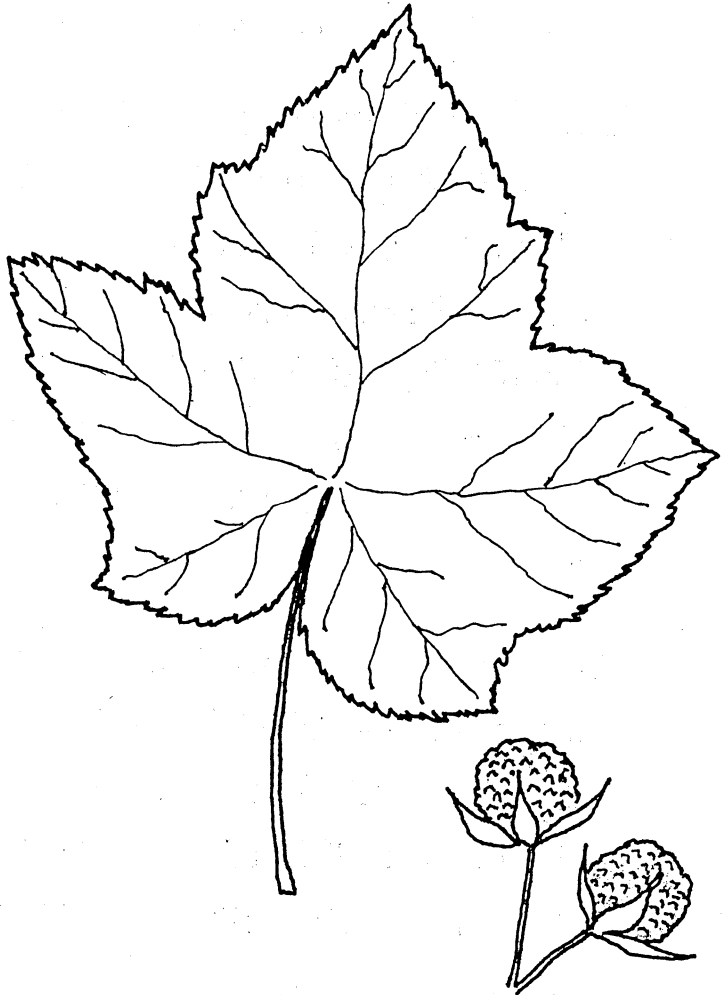
- \* GENERAL INFORMATION: THE ONLY NATIVE HOLLY IN MINNESOTA. THE BERRIES AND TWIGS ARE HIGHLY PRIZED FOR CHRISTMAS DECORATIONS AND WINTER BOUQUETS. A GOOD LANDSCAPING SHRUB, BUT SEXES ARE ON SEPARATE PLANTS, SO BOTH MALE AND FEMALE PLANTS MUST BE PLANTED IN ORDER TO GET BERRIES.
- \* RANGE: NATIVE IN LOW, MOIST SITES FROM THE TWIN CITIES NORTHWARD; FOUND ONLY AS SCATTERED SPECIMENS THROUGHOUT NORTHERN MINNESOTA; MOST ABUNDANT IN THE PINE COUNTY AREA.
- \* BARK: SMOOTH, GRAY, PROMINENT LENTICELS.
- \* LEAF: OVAL TO OBLONG, RATHER SHARPLY POINTED; VERY FINELY TOOTHED ON MARGIN; DARK GREEN; ALMOST LEATHERY IN APPEARANCE.
- \* FLOWERS AND FRUIT: FLOWERS ARE SMALL AND GREENISH IN COLOR. FRUITS ARE BRIGHT RED, BORNE IN DENSE CLUSTERS ALONG THE STEMS, AND PERSIST LONG AFTER THE LEAVES DROP.



# THIMBLEBERRY

(RUBUS PARVIFLORUS)

- \* GENERAL INFORMATION: LOW-GROWING SHRUBS USUALLY FOUND IN A DENSE PATCHES; LARGE MAPLE-LIKE LEAVES.
- \* RANGE: COMMON ALONG THE NORTH SHORE; LESS COMMON WESTWARD.
- \* BARK: YOUNG SHOOTS ARE COVERED WITH STIFF, BRISTLY HAIRS; OLDER TWIGS WITH GRAY, SHREDDY BARK.
- \* LEAF: USUALLY 3- OR 5-LOBED; FINELY AND SHARPLY TOOTHED ALONG THE MARGIN. HAS THE LARGEST LEAF OF ANY OF OUR NATIVE SHRUBS.
- \* FLOWERS AND FRUIT: FLOWERS ARE 5-PETALED, WHITE, AND APPEARING IN LATE JUNE. FRUITS ARE LIGHT RED IN COLOR, RIPEN IN EARLY AUGUST; EDIBLE; SIMILAR IN APPEARANCE TO RASPBERRY.



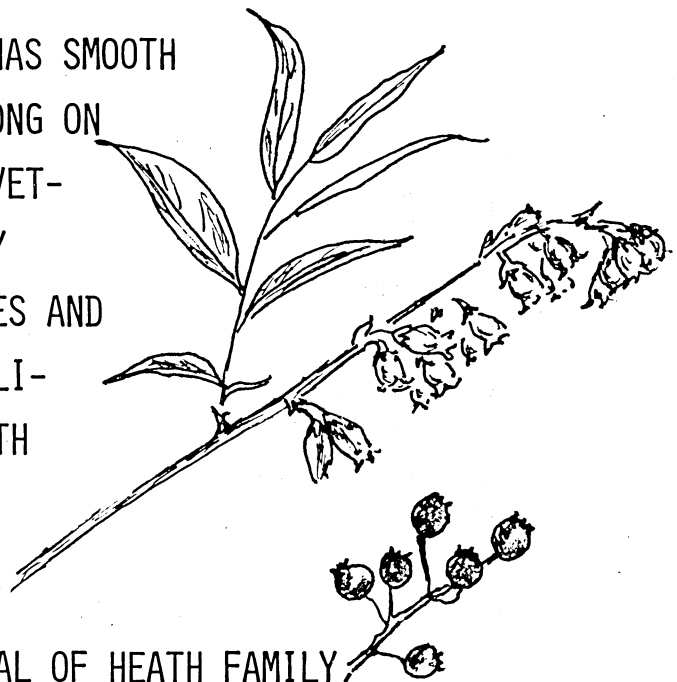
# BLUE BERRY

(VACCINIUM ANGUSTIFOLIUM, VACCINIUM MYRTILLOIDES)

\* GENERAL INFORMATION: THERE ARE TWO COMMON SPECIES OF BLUEBERRIES IN NORTHERN MINNESOTA, V. AUGUSTIFOLIUM OR LATE SWEET BLUEBERRY, AND V. MYRTILLOIDES OR VELVET LEAF BLUEBERRY. A GOOD BLUEBERRY PATCH CAN BE FOUND IN A RECENTLY-LOGGED OR BURNED AREA. THE BUSH HAS CHARACTERISTIC HEAT RESISTANT ROOTS AND IS ACTUALLY BENEFITTED BY FIRE, AS THE FIRE DESTROYS OTHER FOREST PLANTS AND REDUCES COMPETITION FOR SUNLIGHT AND NUTRIENTS FOR THE BLUEBERRY.

\* DISTRIBUTION: THE RANGE OF BOTH SPECIES OVERLAP IN RANGING FROM LOWLANDS TO HIGH GRANITE LEDGES.

\* LEAVES: LATE SWEET BLUEBERRY HAS SMOOTH LEAVES UP TO 3 MILIMETERS LONG ON STEMS 1 MILIMETER LONG; VELVET-LEAF BLUEBERRY HAS A VELVETY GROWTH OF FINE HAIR ON LEAVES AND BRANCHES. LEAVES 1 TO 2 MILIMETERS LONG, THIN WITH SMOOTH MARGINS.



\* FLOWERS & FRUIT: LATE SWEET BLUEBERRY HAS FLOWERS TYPICAL OF HEATH FAMILY SOMETIMES BLOSSOMS IN LATE AUTUMN. WHITE TO PINKISH FLOWERS. VELVET LEAF BLUEBERRY HAS BLOSSOMS MAY TO JUNE; WHITE TO PINKISH. THE ROUND BERRIES RANGE IN COLOR FROM BLUE TO BLACK; EXCELLENT FOR PIES, JAM, AND WHEN ADDED TO PANCAKES OR MUFFINS.

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# JACK-IN-THE-PULPIT

(ARISAEMA TRIPHYLLUM)

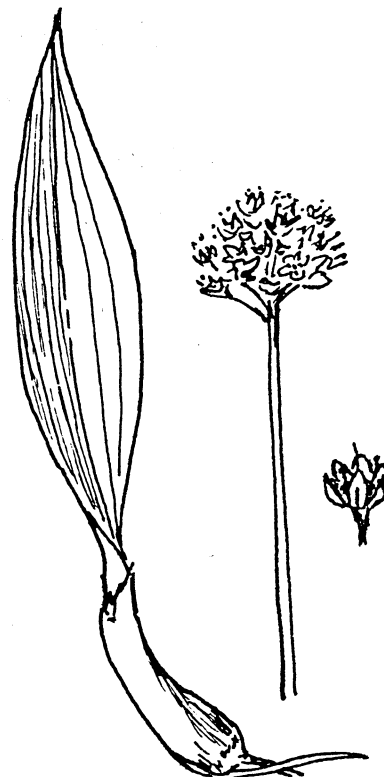
- \* GENERAL INFORMATION: OTHERWISE KNOWN AS THE INDIAN TURNIP, THIS ENCHANTING FLOWER OF MOIST WOODLANDS WAS OFTEN COLLECTED FOR ITS MEDICINAL QUALITY. THE JACK-IN-THE-PULPIT WAS USED BY THE INDIANS AS A FOOD AND AS A TREATMENT FOR SORE EYES AND ULCERS. A WORD OF CAUTION THOUGH, FRESH PLANTS ARE POISONOUS.
- \* DISTRIBUTION: THROUGHOUT MINNESOTA IN MOIST WOODS AND THICKETS, ESPECIALLY ALONG WATERWAYS.
- \* LEAVES: TWO, THREE-LOBED LEAVES APPEAR WITH THE FLOWER. THE BASAL LEAVES ARE MOTTLED WITH PURPLE, WHICH ALLUDE TO THE LATIN NAME. THE GREEK WORD "ARIS" REFERS TO A KIND OF ARUM, AND "HAIMA" (MEANING BLOOD) COMBINE TO FORM "ARISAEMA".
- \* STEM: UP TO 1 METER TALL.
- \* SPATHE: THIS FORMS THE PULPIT AND CANOPY. IT MAY BE STRIPED WITH PURPLE OR WHOLLY YELLOW-GREEN.
- \* SPADIX: THIS IS "JACK". IT IS CLUB SHAPED WITH THE MALE SPADIX BEARING CLUSTERS OF NAKED STAMINATE FLOWERS. THE FEMALE SPADIX BEARS CLUSTERS OF PISTILATE FLOWERS. EACH FLOWER RIPENS INTO A 2- TO 3-SEEDED, BRIGHT SCARLET BERRY.



# WILD LEEK

(ALLIUM TRICOCCUM)

- \* GENERAL INFORMATION: THIS ONION-SCENTED PERENNIAL FORMS AN EARLY MAY GROUND COVER. ALLIUM IS THE LATIN NAME FOR GARLIC. THE BULBS TASTE QUITE STRONG AND SOME REGARD THEM AS A DELICACY. THE INDIANS USED WILD LEEK AS A FOOD STAPLE, BOTH DRIED AND RAW. MEDICINALLY, AN EMETIC WAS ALSO DERIVED FROM THIS PLANT.
- \* DISTRIBUTION: RICH SOIL IN BOTH HARDWOOD AND TRANSITION FORESTS THROUGHOUT MINNESOTA.
- \* LEAVES: BROAD, ELLIPTIC, FLAT LEAVES, DISAPPEARING BEFORE THE FLOWERS APPEAR IN JULY.
- \* FLOWER: AN UMBEL OF NUMEROUS, SMALL WHITE FLOWERS ON A STEM 2 TO 4 DECIMETERS LONG. EACH SEED CAPSULE IS 3 LOBED; EACH LOBE HOLDS ONE SHINY BLACK SEED. FLOWERING IN JULY.



# CORN LILY

(CLINTONIA BOREALIS)

- \* GENERAL INFORMATION: OTHER COMMON NAMES INCLUDE: YELLOW BEAD LILY, BLUE BEAD LILY, CLINTON'S LILY, AND DOGBERRY. THE CHIPPEWA INDIANS BELIEVED THAT DOGS COULD POISON THEIR TEETH BY EATING THE ROOTS OF THE CLINTONIA. THIS MADE THE DOG'S BITE MORE DEADLY WHEN ATTACKING PREY.
- \* DISTRIBUTION: FOUND IN THE RICH, MOIST SOIL OF WOODS AND THICKETS IN THE NORTHERN UNITED STATES.
- \* LEAVES: THICK ELLIPTIC BASAL LEAVES, LUSTROUS GREEN AND FINELY HAIRY ON THE MARGINS.
- \* FLOWERS: BELL-SHAPED, GREENISH-YELLOW FLOWERS. 2 TO 2.5 CENTIMETERS LONG AND USUALLY DROOPING. THE STRIKING BLUE BERRIES ARE MORE FAMILIAR THAN THE FLOWERS.



# WILD LILY-OF-THE-VALLEY

(MAIANTHEMUM CANADENSE)

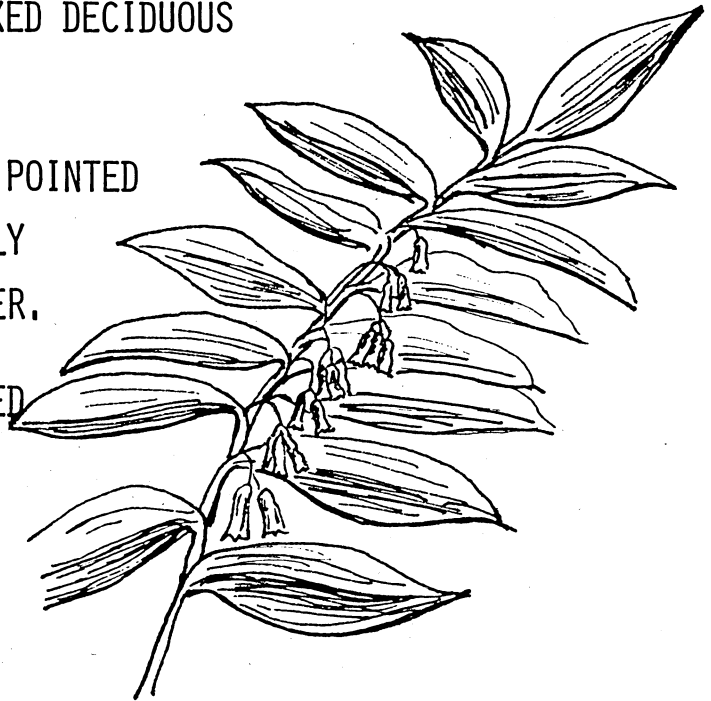
- \* GENERAL INFORMATION: ALSO KNOWN AS CANADA MAYFLOWER. THESE SMALL FLOWERS PERFUME THE WOODLANDS FROM MAY THROUGH JUNE. INDIANS USED THE THREAD-LIKE ROOTSTOCK FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES AND THE BERRIES FOR FOOD. AS THE BERRIES TURN FROM GREEN TO RED, THEY BECOME A SOURCE OF FOOD FOR WILD ANIMALS--SUCH AS CHIPMUNKS, MICE, AND GROUSE.
- \* DISTRIBUTION: IN WOODS AND CLEARINGS, ESPECIALLY UNDER CONIFERS THROUGHOUT MINNESOTA.
- \* LEAVES: DEEPLY CLEFT, HEART-SHAPED LEAVES, GROWING FROM SLENDER, CREEPING UNDERGROUND STEMS (RHIZOMES). PLANTS TEND TO GROW IN MATS.
- \* FLOWERS: UNLIKE THE USUAL 6-PETALED LILY, MAIANTHEMUM HAS ITS FLOWER PARTS IN TWOS AND FOURS. THE DELICATE WHITE FLOWER STANDS 1 TO 2 DECIMETERS HIGH. THE BERRIES ARE PALE RED AND SPECKLED WITH ONE OR MORE SEEDS.



# SOLOMON'S SEAL

(POLYGONATUM BIFLORUM)

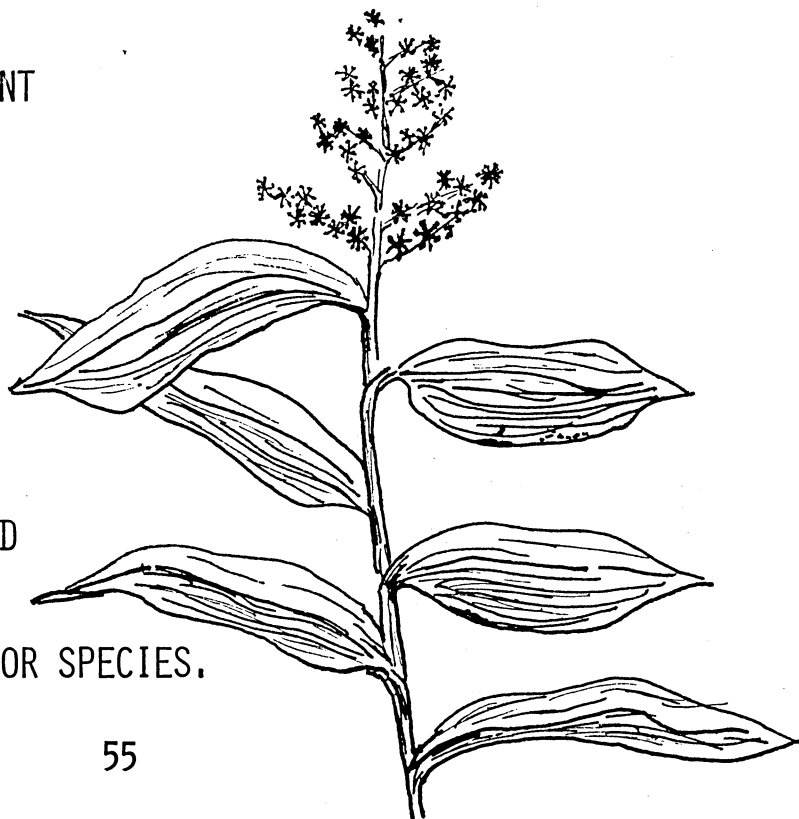
- \* GENERAL INFORMATION: THE BOTANICAL NAME IS DERIVED FROM TWO GREEK WORDS, POLYS, "MANY"; AND GONU, "KNEE". THIS REFERS TO THE THICK KNOTTY RHIZOMES (UNDERGROUND STEM). THE COMMON NAME, SOLOMON'S SEAL, ALSO ALLUDES TO THE CHARACTER OF THE RHIZOME. WHEN THE STEM WITHERS, IT LEAVES A SCAR ON THE RHIZOME WHICH RESEMBLES THE SEALS THAT WERE USED TO IMPRESS ONE'S MARK IN WAX ON OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS. SOLOMON'S SEAL WOULD HAVE BEEN A 5- OR 6-POINTED STAR OF THE MAGICAL PENTACLE. THE ROOT ALSO HAD THE VIRTUE OF SEALING UP OR HEALING WOUNDS AND BROKEN BONES.
- \* DISTRIBUTION: COMMON IN MIXED DECIDUOUS FOREST.
- \* LEAVES: THE SHORT-STEMMED, POINTED LEAVES ARE ATTACHED SINGLY AND OPPOSITE OF EACH OTHER.
- \* STEM: THE STEM IS UNBRANCHED AND USUALLY ARCHED.
- \* FLOWER: THE FLOWERS ARE GREENISH-WHITE, USUALLY IN PAIRS IN THE LEAF AXILS. SOLOMON'S SEAL IS A MEMBER OF THE LILY FAMILY. FLOWERING MAY THROUGH JUNE.



# FALSE SOLOMON'S SEAL

SMILACINA (SP)

- \* GENERAL INFORMATION: THIS PERENNIAL HERB ARISES FROM CREEPING UNDERGROUND STEMS AS DOES TRUE SOLOMON'S SEAL. THE CLUSTER OF WHITE FLOWERS AT THE END OF THE STEM DISTINGUISHES FALSE SOLOMAN'S SEAL FROM ITS NAMESAKE. TWO OF THE THREE SPECIES OF SMILACINA ARE EASY TO CULTIVATE IN THE GARDEN. S. RACEMOSA (FLOWERS BORN ON BRANCHED STEMS) PRODUCES A PLEASANTLY-SCENTED BERRY WHICH ATTRACKS BIRDS. S. STELLATA (FLOWER ON UNBRANCHED STEM, UNDERNEATH AREA OF LEAF SOFT AND DOWNY) SPREADS RAPIDLY BY ITS UNDERNEATH ROOT SYSTEM. S. TRIFOLIA, (1 TO 4 SMOOTH LEAVES) REQUIRES A COOL, ACID SOIL AS IT IS USUALLY FOUND IN BOGS.
- \* DISTRIBUTION: IN DRY OR MOIST OPEN WOODS OFTEN ON HILLSIDES OR SHADY RIVER BANKS.
- \* LEAF: TAPERING TO A BLUNT POINT, SMOOTH WITH PARALLEL VEINS.
- \* STEM: ARCHING
- \* FLOWERS: WHITE WITH 6 FLOWER PARTS ON A BRANCHED OR UNBRANCHED STALK. REFER TO THE GENERAL INFORMATION FOR SPECIES.



# TWISTED STALK

(STREPTOPUS SPECIES)

- \* GENERAL INFORMATION: STREPTOPUS IS A COMBINATION OF TWO GREEK WORDS--STREPTOS, TWISTED; AND POUS, FOOT. AMONG BOTANISTS THE "FOOT" IS THE STALK. LOOK UNDERNEATH THE LEAVES FOR THE FLOWERS OR BERRIES.
- \* DISTRIBUTION: FOUND IN COLD, MOIST WOODS.
- \* LEAVES: THE SINGLE LEAVES ARE ATTACHED ALTERNATELY. NOTE THE SHARP POINTS.
- \* STEM: THE STEMS ARE USUALLY FORKED.
- \* FLOWERS: STROPTOPUS AMPLEXIFOLIUS--  
TALL TWISTED STALK--HAS GREENISH-WHITE FLOWERS.  
STREPTOPUS ROSEUS--COMMON  
TWISTED STALK--HAS ROSEATE FLOWERS. THE "TWISTED STALK" REFERS TO THE SHAPE OF THE STEM. NOTE THE SHARP BEND THAT DIRECTS THE FLOWER DOWNWARD. THE BERRY IS RED AND HAS MANY SEEDS.  
FLOWERING MAY TO JUNE.



# NODDING TRILLIUM

(TRILLIUM CERNUM)

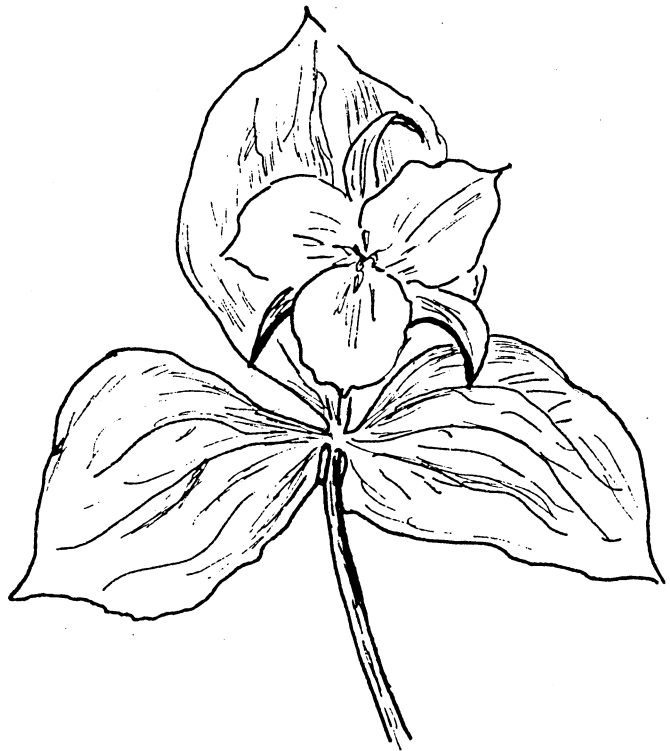
- \* GENERAL INFORMATION: TRILLIUM IS DERIVED FROM THE LATIN WORD FOR "THREE". NOTE THAT ALL OF THE FLOWER PARTS ARE IN THREES. THIS IS CHARACTERISTIC OF THE LILY FAMILY. THE NODDING TRILLIUM IS A PROTECTED SPECIES SO LET'S LEAVE IT TO BE ENJOYED BY ANOTHER ONE'S EYES.
- \* DISTRIBUTION: IN DAMP, MIXED HARDWOOD AND CONIFEROUS FOREST.
- \* LEAVES: THREE DIAMOND-SHAPED LEAVES WITH A NETWORK OF VEINS UNLIKE THE OTHER MEMBERS OF THE LILY FAMILY.
- \* FLOWERS: FLOWER PARTS ARE IN 3'S;  
SMALL AND NODDING; HANGING  
DOWNWARD AND HIDING BENEATH  
THE LEAVES. BLOOMING  
MAY TO JUNE.



# LARGE-FLOWERED TRILLIUM

(TRILLIUM GRANDIFLORUM)

- \* GENERAL INFORMATION: WAKEROBIN AND WHITE LILY ARE ALSO COMMON NAMES FOR THIS GRAND TRILLIUM. THE TRILLIUM IS PROTECTED BY LAW SO PLEASE ENJOY IT IN ITS NATURAL HABITAT. HERBAL FOLKLORE DESCRIBES THE USE OF TRILLIUM ROOTS IN CONCOCTIONS FOR TREATING STOMACH AILMENTS, RHEUMATISM, AND SORE EARS.
- \* DISTRIBUTION: COMMON IN RICH SOIL OF HARDWOOD FORESTS.
- \* LEAF: THREE, WHORLED LEAVES WITH A NETWORK OF VEINS.
- \* STEM: UP TO 4.5 DECIMETERS TALL.
- \* FLOWERS: WHITE PETALS  
4 TO 7.5 CENTIMETERS  
LONG. FLOWER PARTS  
ARE IN THREES. THE  
FLOWER FADES TO PINK  
OR ROSE AND IS QUITE  
SHOWY.



# PALE BELLWORT

(UVULARIA SESSIFOLIA)

- \* GENERAL INFORMATION: MERRY-BELLS, CREAMBELLS, OR WILD OATS ARE OTHER COMMON NAMES FOR THIS LILY-LIKE FLOWER. 'WORT' WAS A NAME FORMERLY GIVEN TO A PLANT WHICH WAS USED FOR MEDICINE OR FOOD. THE ROOTSTOCK OF A SIMILAR SPECIE, LARGE FLOWERED BELLWORT, WAS MADE INTO AN INFUSION BY THE AMERICAN INDIANS. THIS INFUSION WAS USED TO RELIEVE BACKACHES AND SORE MUSCLES.
- \* DISTRIBUTION: COMMON IN MIXED FORESTS.
- \* LEAVES: THE LEAVES DO NOT HAVE A STALK AND ARE THEREFORE SESSILE. AT BLOOMING TIME THE LEAVES ARE DROOPING AND BUNCHED.
- \* STEM: UP TO 4.5 DECIMETERS TALL; SLENDER AND FORKED.
- \* FLOWERS: PALE YELLOW FLOWERS 2 TO 3 CENTIMETERS LONG ARE BELL SHAPED AND DROOPING. BLOOMS MAY TO JUNE.



# SPOTTED CORAL ROOT

(CORALLORHIZA MACULATA)

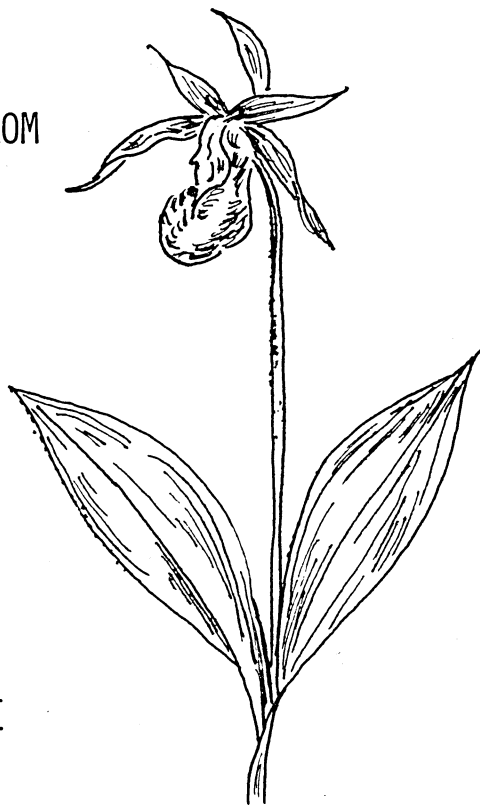
- \* GENERAL INFORMATION: THIS ORCHID HAS NO GREEN COLOR AT ALL. IT DOES NOT PRODUCE ITS OWN FOOD AS GREEN PLANTS DO. CORAL ROOTS RECEIVE NUTRIENTS FROM OTHER DEAD PLANTS IN THE SOIL. THE SPOTTED CORAL ROOT IS THE MOST COMMON OF ALL THE CORAL ROOTS WHICH ACTUALLY DO NOT HAVE ROOTS BUT A PINK CORAL-LIKE UNDERGROUND STEM THAT SENDS UP THE FLOWERING STALK. ALL ORCHIDS ARE PROTECTED BY LAW.
- \* DISTRIBUTION: COMMON IN RICH, MIXED CONIFEROUS AND HARDWOOD FORESTS. COMMON ON SLOPES.
- \* LEAVES: FLOWERING STEM IS SHEATHED WITH SCALE-LIKE VESTIGES OF LEAVES.
- \* STEM: ERECT, 6 DECIMETERS TALL AND LEAFLESS.
- \* FLOWER: 10 TO 40 FLOWERS ON A STALK. PETALS AND SEPALS SPOTTED OR TINGED WITH PURPLE. PETALS ARE SEPARATE. LIP OF FLOWER IS WHITE WITH PURPLE SPOTS. BLOOMS JUNE TO JULY.



# MOCCASIN-FLOWER

(CYPRIPEDIUM ACAULE)

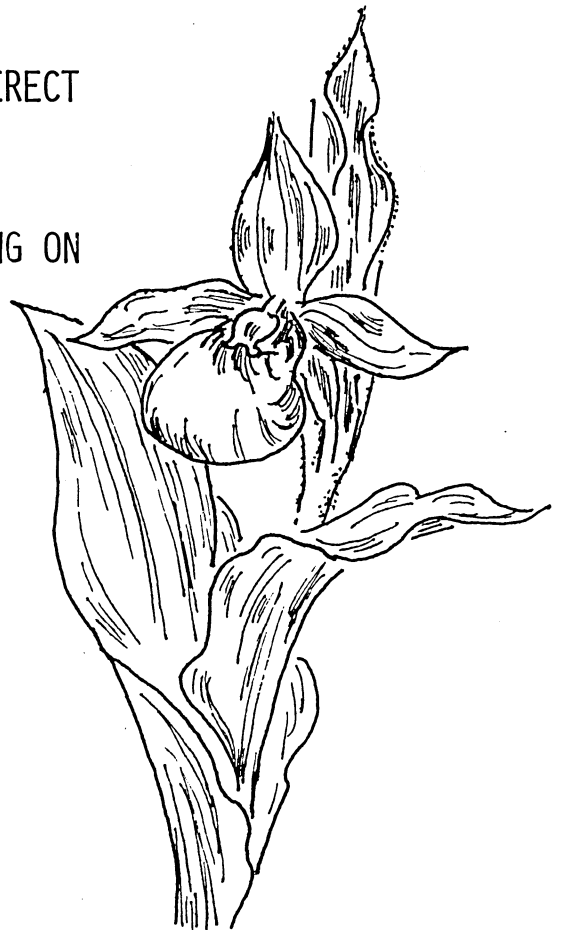
- \* GENERAL INFORMATION: THE MOCCASIN FLOWER BELONGS TO THE SAME GENUS AS OUR STATE FLOWER, THE SHOWY LADY SLIPPER. CYPRIPEDIUM, THE GENUS NAME, IS A COMBINATION OF TWO WORDS. CYPRI- REFERS TO THE ISLAND OF CYPRUS WHERE APHRODITE, THE GODDESS OF LOVE AND BEAUTY, WAS BORN; PEDIUM ALLUDES TO THE SLIPPER OF APHRODITE OR PEDILUM.
- \* DISTRIBUTION: ACID SOIL FROM BOGS TO SWAMPS OR DRY WOODLAND.
- \* LEAVES: TWO BASAL LEAVES ARISING FROM THE BASE OF THE FLOWER STALK.
- \* STEM: FLOWERING STEM 2 TO 4.5 DECIMETERS TALL.
- \* FLOWERS: SEPALS AND LATERAL PETALS YELLOW-GREEN TO GREEN-BROWN. THESE PETALS ARE SOMEWHAT TWISTED. THE LIP IS A GREATLY INFLATED POUCH, DEEP ROSE COLORED WITH A LONG FISSURE AND ENFOLDED EDGES. BLOOMS MAY TO JUNE.



# SHOWY LADY-SLIPPER

(CYPRIPEDIUM REGINAE)

- \* GENERAL INFORMATION: THIS FAMILIAR ORCHID IS THE STATE FLOWER OF MINNESOTA. THE BOTANICAL NAME, CYPRIPEDIUM REFERS TO THE SANDLE (PEDILUM) OR SLIPPER OF APHRODITE, THE GODDESS OF LOVE AND BEAUTY. CYPRI ALLUDES TO THE ISLAND OF CYPRUS WHERE SHE WAS BORN. THIS ORCHID IS A PROTECTED SPECIE AND SHOULD NOT BE PICKED OR REMOVED FROM ITS NATURAL HABITAT. THIS ORCHID IS COVERED WITH FINE HAIRS THAT CAN CAUSE A SKIN RASH.
- \* DISTRIBUTION: SWAMPS, BOGS, CEDAR BOGS OR MOSSY WOODLANDS.
- \* LEAVES: LEAF BLADE 10 TO 20 CENTIMETERS LONG, BROAD AND STRONGLY VEINED.
- \* STEM: UP TO 1 METER HIGH, USUALLY ERECT AND UNBRANCHED.
- \* FLOWER: ONE TO TWO FLOWERS OCCURRING ON EACH PLANT. THE SEPALS AND LATERAL PETALS ARE WHITE AND WIDESPREADING. LIP IS WHITE, STRIPED WITH ROSE AND GREATLY INFLATED. BLOOMS JUNE TO JULY.



# BRISTLY SARSAPARILLA

(ARALIA HISPIDA)

- \* GENERAL INFORMATION: PRONOUNCED "SASPARILLA". THIS STRONGLY-SCENTED HERB IS DISTINGUISHED BY THE SLENDER SPINES ON THE LOWER PART OF THE STEM.
- \* DISTRIBUTION: THROUGHOUT MINNESOTA, IN CLEARINGS, AND IN ROCKY OR SANDY, OPEN WOODS.
- \* LEAVES: LEAFLETS ARE FINELY TOOTHED AND TAPERED TO A POINT.
- \* STEM: UP TO ONE METER TALL AND BRISTLED (HISPID).
- \* FLOWERS: THE SMALL GREENISH FLOWERS ARISE FROM THE SAME POINT, RESEMBLING THE SPIKES OF AN UMBRELLA. FLOWERING JUNE TO AUGUST.



# WILD SARSAPARILLA

(ARALIA NUDICAULIS)

- \* GENERAL INFORMATION: PRONOUNCED "SASPARILLA". THIS WOODLAND PLANT HAS VERY AROMATIC ROOTS. THE DRIED ROOTSTOCK IS USED FOR FLAVORING. NATIVE AMERICANS ALSO USED THE ROOTS FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES BY POUNDING AND PREPARING POULTICES. ITS CURATIVE POWERS RANGE FROM TREATING NOSEBLEEDS TO HEALING INFECTIONS.
- \* DISTRIBUTION: THROUGHOUT MINNESOTA, IN MOIST OR DRY WOODS.
- \* LEAVES: EACH LEAF IS DIVIDED INTO 3 SEGMENTS AND FINELY TOOTHED, STANDING UP TO 3 DECIMETERS TALL. THE LEAFY STEM HIDES THE FLOWERS.
- \* STEM: THE FLOWERING STEM HAS NO LEAVES AND IS THEREFORE "NUDE". THIS REFERS TO THE BOTANICAL NAME NUDICAULIS.
- \* FLOWERS: EACH FLOWER HAS 5 WHITE PETALS SOMETIMES TINGED WITH GREEN OR PURPLE. ALL OF THE FLOWERS ARISE FROM THE SAME POINT, RESEMBLING AN UMBRELLA. BLOOMING MAY TO JULY.



# SPOTTED TOUCH-ME-NOT

(IMPATIENS CAPENSIS)

- \* GENERAL INFORMATION: THE JEWEL-LIKE BLOSSOMS HANG LIKE PENDANTS, HOLD A LEAF UNDERWATER AND IT APPEARS SILVERY; HENCE, ANOTHER COMMON NAME, 'SILVER LEAF'. TOUCH-ME-NOT REFERS TO THE SEED PODS, AS THEY EXPLODE WITH THE SLIGHTEST TOUCH. THE JUICE OF THE FLESHY STEMS MAY BE USED TO RELIEVE THE PAIN OF STINGING NETTLES, POISON IVY, AND INSECT BITES.
- \* DISTRIBUTION: FREQUENTLY FOUND IN THE SHADE IN DAMP AREAS ALONG ROADSIDES AND STREAMS.
- \* LEAVES: ALTERNATE, SOFT AND THIN LEAF BLADES ARE SMOOTH ABOVE AND WAXY BELOW.
- \* STEM: THE STEM HAS MANY BRANCHES AND IS SMOOTH AND WAXY. IT STANDS UP TO 2 METERS TALL.
- \* FLOWERS: ORANGE WITH RED SPOTS CHARACTERIZE THE FLOWERS. (ANOTHER SPECIE, PALE TOUCH-ME-NOT, IS CREAM COLORED WITHOUT SPOTS.) THE BLOSSOMS HANG ON SLENDER STALKS FROM THE LEAF AXILS WITH 3 PETALS, 3 SEPALS, AND 5 STAMENS. THE SEED CAPSULE OPENS VIOLENTLY BY 5 COILING VALVES, EXPELLING THE SEEDS. FLOWERING JULY TO SEPTEMBER.



# LARGE-LEAVED ASTER

(ASTER MACROPHYLLUS)

- \* GENERAL INFORMATION: THESE LARGE, COARSE LEAVES OFTEN CARPET THE FOREST FLOOR. THIS LATE-BLOOMING PERENNIAL SENDS UP FLOWERING STEMS IN AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER.
- \* DISTRIBUTION: FOUND IN WOODS AND CLEARINGS THROUGHOUT MINNESOTA. IT IS TOLERANT OF BOTH WET AND DRY CONDITIONS.
- \* LEAF: HAS VERY LARGE, COARSE, HEART-SHAPED LEAVES, OFTEN OCCURRING IN COLONIES. THESE ARE ROUGH TO THE TOUCH.
- \* STEM: THE FLOWERING STEM MAY GROW UP TO 1.5 METERS TALL AND IS QUITE STICKY.
- \* FLOWERS: INFLORESCENCES ARE IN NUMEROUS HEADS. THE VIOLET OR PALE BLUE DAISY-LIKE HEADS MEASURE ABOUT 2.5 CENTIMETERS ACROSS. EACH HEAD CONTAINS ABOUT 16 RAY FLOWERS. EXAMINE THE BLUE PETAL-LIKE FLOWERS. EACH ONE IS ACTUALLY AN INDIVIDUAL FLOWER.



# OX-EYE DAISY

(CHRYSANTHEMUM LEUCANTHEMUM)

- \* GENERAL INFORMATION: ALSO KNOWN AS THE WHITE DAISY AND THE FIELD DAISY, THIS FLOWER WILL OFTEN TAKE OVER A MEADOW, ALONG WITH THE BUTTERCUPS. IT MAKES A GOOD GARDEN FLOWER FOR CUTTING.
- \* DISTRIBUTION: THIS ALIEN SPECIE MAY BE FOUND THROUGHOUT MINNESOTA, ALONG ROADSIDES AND IN MEADOWS.
- \* LEAVES: IRREGULARLY TOOTHED AND COARSE, THE LEAVES BECOME MORE DEEPLY CUT AT THE TOP OF THE STEM.
- \* STEM: GROWS UP TO ONE METER HIGH AND IN COLONIES.
- \* FLOWER: 14 TO 20 WHITE PETAL-LIKE RAY FLOWERS. THE YELLOW DISK IS DEPRESSED IN THE CENTER. FLOWERING JUNE THROUGH AUGUST.



# AMERICAN VETCH

(VICIA AMERICANA)

- \* GENERAL INFORMATION: AMERICAN VETCH IS THE ONLY NATIVE VETCH IN OUR AREA. ALL OTHER SPECIES OF VETCH ARE INTRODUCED. VETCH IS A MEMBER OF THE PEA FAMILY AND CLOSELY RELATED TO BEANS, CLOVERS, ALFALFA AND PEANUTS. MANY MEMBERS OF THIS FAMILY ARE POISONOUS. IT IS NOT ADVISABLE TO EAT WILD PEAS.
- \* DISTRIBUTION: DRY-TO-MOIST OPEN PLACES THROUGHOUT THE STATE.
- \* LEAVES: FOUR TO NINE PAIRS OF LEAFLETS WHICH ARE NEARLY OPPOSITE. 1.5 TO 3.5 CENTIMETERS LONG; THIN.
- \* STEMS: 1 METER LONG, SMOOTH AND CLIMBING BY TENDRILS.
- \* FLOWERS AND FRUIT: FLOWERS ARE BLUISH-PURPLE, 15 TO 20 MILIMETERS LONG. THE FLOWER STALKS EXTEND FROM THE LEAF AXIL.



# FIREWEED

(EPILOBIUM ANGUSTIFOLIUM)

- \* GENERAL INFORMATION: THE LIGHT, WIND-BORNE SEEDS OF THE FIREWEED ARE QUICKLY ESTABLISHED IN DRY, OPEN SOIL OF BURNED-OVER LAND; HENCE, THE COMMON NAME, FIREWEED. IT IS ONE OF THE FIRST INVADERS OF ANY DISTURBED LAND IN NORTHERN MINNESOTA AND OFTEN SETS ROADSIDES ABLAZE WITH BLOOM IN EARLY AUGUST. ANOTHER COMMON NAME IS GREAT WILLOW HERB, DUE TO WILLOW-LIKE LEAVES. YOUNG SHOOTS AND LEAVES ARE EDIBLE. INDIANS VALUED THE FRESH OR SOAKED, DRIED LEAVES AS POULTICES FOR BRUISES.
- \* DISTRIBUTION: WIDESPREAD THROUGHOUT THE STATE IN DISTURBED AREAS, SUCH AS BURNED-OVER LAND, ROADWAYS, RAILWAYS AND WOOD MARGINS.
- \* LEAVES: SEVERAL TIMES LONGER THAN WIDE, LEAVES ARE MOSTLY ALTERNATE WITH NO STALK. MID RIB IS PROMINENT AND OF LIGHTER COLOR THAN THE LEAF ITSELF.
- \* STEM: SMOOTH AND OFTEN STANDING MORE THAN 1 METER TALL.
- \* FLOWER: PINK-PURPLE OR MAGENTA. FOUR PETALS WITH FOUR SEPALS BELOW. TWO SETS OF FOUR ANTHERS. STYLE IS CLEFT AND RECURVING. LONG, SLENDER POD CONTAINS MANY TUFTED SEED WHICH ARE EASILY CAUGHT BY THE WIND. BLOOMS JULY-SEPTEMBER.



# EVENING PRIMROSE

(OENOTHERA BIENNIS)

- \* GENERAL INFORMATION: TRUE TO ITS NAME, THE EVENING PRIMROSE OPENS ITS BLOSSOMS TO THE EVENING AIR. THIS SURVIVAL CHARACTERISTIC ALLOWS FOR ONLY CERTAIN NOCTURNAL INSECTS WHICH ARE CAPABLE OF TRANSMITTING ITS POLLEN TO ENTER THE FLOWER. THE EVENING PRIMROSE IS A BIENNIAL, BLOOMING THE SECOND YEAR OF GROWTH.
- \* DISTRIBUTION: WASTE PLACES; DRY, SANDY FIELDS AND ALONG ROADSIDES OF NORTHERN UNITED STATES AND CANADA.
- \* LEAVES: LONG, NARROW, AND BLUNT--ALTERNATING ON THE STEM. A LEAF SUBTENDS EACH FLOWER.
- \* STEM: UP TO 2 METERS TALL, ERECT AND SOMETIMES BRANCHED.
- \* FLOWER: FOUR YELLOW PETALS ATTACHED TO THE TOP OF A TUBULAR OVARY. EIGHT STAMENS AND ONE LONG SLENDER STYLE. BLOOMING JUNE TO SEPTEMBER.



# BLOODROOT

(SANGUINARIA CANADENSIS)

- \* GENERAL INFORMATION: "SANGUINARIA" REFERS TO BLOOD, AS A BROKEN LEAF OR STEM EXUDES RED JUICE. THE CREEPING, UNDERGROUND STEM, ALTHOUGH POISONOUS, WAS USED FOR DYES, MEDICINES, AND FACE PAINT BY NATIVE AMERICANS. THIS FAMILIAR FLOWER OF SPRING MAY QUICKLY SUCCUMB TO A COLD SPELL. IT IS QUITE SENSITIVE AND OPENS ONLY TO SUNSHINE.
- \* DISTRIBUTION: IN OPEN WOODS AND ALONG STREAMS THROUGHOUT MINNESOTA.
- \* LEAVES: THE LEAVES ENFOLD THE FLOWERING STEM, THEN OPEN AFTER THE PETALS HAVE DROPPED FROM THE BLOSSOM. THE ROUNDISH BLADE MEASURES 10 TO 25 CENTIMETERS IN DIAMETER.
- \* STEM: BOTH THE LEAF AND FLOWER STALK ARISE FROM THE UNDERGROUND STEM OR RHIZOME.
- \* FLOWERS: 8 TO 10 WHITE PETALS, SOON FALLING, WITH NUMEROUS STAMENS AND 1 PISTIL. BLOOMING MARCH TO MAY.



# STAR-FLOWER

(TRIENTALIS BOREALIS)

- \* GENERAL INFORMATION: THIS FRAGILE PERENNIAL IS A MEMBER OF THE OF THE PRIMROSE FAMILY. THE DAINTY STAR-FLOWER CAN OFTEN BE FOUND GROWING ON MOSSY TREE STUMPS.
- \* DISTRIBUTION: FOUND IN COOL, MOIST WOODS; ON PEATY SLOPES AND BOGS THROUGHOUT THE NORTHERN UNITED STATES.
- \* LEAVES: THE 5 TO 9 LEAVES ARE MOSTLY ALTERNATE YET CLUSTERED AT THE TOP OF THE STEM. THE LEAVES LACK A STEM.
- \* STEM: ERECT AND UNBRANCHED, GROWING UP TO 2.5 DECIMETERS.
- \* FLOWER: 6 TO 7 PETALS FORM A STAR-LIKE FLOWER. THE FLOWERS ARE FLAT AND PETALS ARE NARROW AND POINTED. THERE ARE AS MANY STAMENS AS PETALS, WITH 1 PISTIL. FLOWERING MAY TO JUNE.



# PINK PYROLA

(PYROLA ASARIFOLIA)

- \* GENERAL INFORMATION: THIS MEMBER OF THE WINTERGREEN FAMILY IS AN EVERGREEN PERENNIAL, SPREADING BY CREEPING RHIZOMES. ANOTHER COMMON NAME, SHIN-LEAF, AROSE FROM THE EARLY ENGLISH CUSTOM OF APPLYING THE LEAVES OF WINTERGREEN TO BRUISES AND SORES. THE ENGLISH PEASANTRY REFERRED TO ALL SKIN PLASTERS AS 'SHIN-PLASTERS' WITHOUT REGARD TO A SPECIFIC PART OF THE BODY.
- \* DISTRIBUTION: RICH WOODS, THICKETS AND BOGS, ACROSS CANADA AND THE GREAT LAKES STATES.
- \* LEAVES: LEAF BASE IS INDENTED. THE LEAVES ARE KIDNEY SHAPED OR NEARLY ROUND IN A ROSETTE.
- \* HEIGHT: PLANTS STAND UP TO 3 DECIMETERS TALL.
- \* FLOWERS: 4 TO 22 PALE PINK FLOWERS IN A RACEME. FRAGRANT AND NODDING, EACH FLOWER HAS 5 WAXY PETALS, 10 STAMENS, AND THE STYLE IS LONG AND BENT. FLOWERING JULY AND AUGUST.



# BANE BERRY

(ACTAEA RUBRA, ACTAEA PACHYPODA, ELL.)

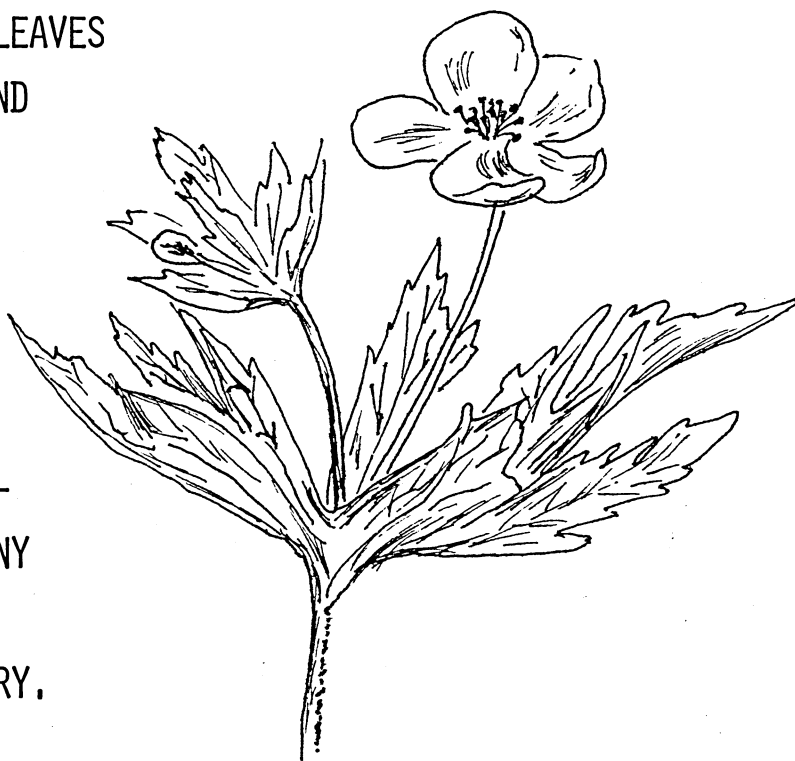
- \* GENERAL INFORMATION: RED BANE BERRY, (ACTAEA RUBRA) MAY HAVE EITHER RED OR WHITE BERRIES. THE COLOR OF THE BERRY DOES NOT DETERMINE THE SPECIES. WHITE BANE BERRY (ACTAEA PACHYPODA) HAS WHITE BERRIES AND IS ALSO KNOWN AS DOLL'S EYES. BANE BERRY REFERS TO THE POISONOUS NATURE OF THE PLANT WHICH CAN BE FATAL.
- \* DISTRIBUTION: IN THE RICH SOIL OF DECIDUOUS WOODS OR THICKETS THROUGHOUT MINNESOTA.
- \* LEAVES: OVATE, TOOTHED, AND SHARPLY CLEFT. THE LEAF SEGMENTS OF WHITE BANE BERRY ARE USUALLY SMOOTH. RED BANE BERRY LEAF SEGMENTS ARE DOWNY ALONG THE VEINS ON UNDERSIDE.
- \* STEM: STANDS UP TO 1 METER TALL.
- \* FLOWER AND FRUIT: WHITE FLOWERS APPEAR AT END OF STEM ON INDIVIDUAL STALKS. FRUIT MAY BE EITHER RED OR WHITE. STALKS BEARING FRUIT ON WHITE BANE BERRY ARE THICKER THAN RED BANE BERRY; HENCE, THE LATIN NAME PACHYPODA, WHICH MEANS THICK FOOT. BLOOMS MAY AND JUNE.



# CANADA ANEMONE

(ANEMONE CANADENSIS)

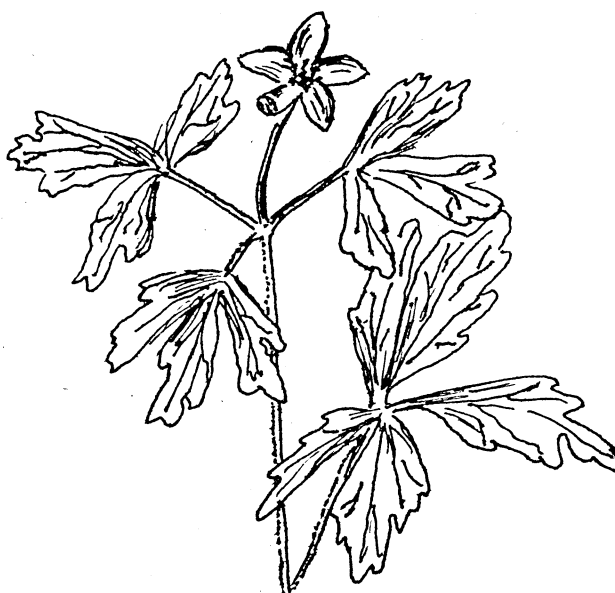
- \* GENERAL INFORMATION: ANEMONE IS DERIVED FROM THE GREEK WORD FOR WIND. OUR WINDFLOWERS (ANEMONES) ARE RELATED TO A MYTH IN WHICH ZEPHYR, THE SOUTHWEST WIND, FELL IN LOVE WITH A NYMPH. THIS NYMPH WAS CHANGED INTO A FLOWER BY A JEALOUS GOD. THE STEMS AND LEAVES OF THIS DELICATE FLOWER NOW TREMBLE WHEN THE WIND BLOWS.
- \* DISTRIBUTION: MEADOWS AND STREAM BANKS IN OPEN WOODS AND SHALLOW DITCHES FROM CANADA SOUTHWARD TO KANSAS.
- \* LEAVES: THE STALKLESS LEAVES SURROUND THE STEM, AND ARE DEEPLY LOBED.
- \* STEM: FREELY BRANCHING STEM, UP TO 7 DECIMETERS TALL.
- \* FLOWERS: 5 WHITE PETAL-LIKE SEPALS, WITH MANY STAMENS AND PISTILS WHICH ARE RATHER HAIRY.



# WOOD ANEMONE

(ANEMONE QUINQUEFOLIA)

- \* GENERAL INFORMATION: ANEMONE, THE BOTANICAL NAME, IS DERIVED FROM THE GREEK WORD 'ANEMOS' WHICH MEANS WIND. THE WOOD ANEMONE IS ONE OF OUR EARLIEST WINDFLOWERS AND BELONGS TO THE BUTTERCUP FAMILY.
- \* DISTRIBUTION: FOUND IN MOIST WOODS, ALONG STREAM BANKS AND WET MEADOWS THROUGHOUT THE NORTHERN UNITED STATES.
- \* LEAVES: DEEPLY CUT INTO 3 TO 5 LEAFLETS.
- \* STEM: 1 TO 2 DECIMETERS TALL, SLENDER AND SOLITARY.
- \* FLOWER: WHITE, 1.5 TO 2 CENTIMETERS WIDE; 5 PETAL-LIKE SEPALS OFTEN TINGED WITH PINK; SOMEWHAT HAIRY, WITH MANY STAMENS AND PISTILS. BLOOMS LATE APRIL TO JUNE.



# WILD COLUMBINE

(AQUILEGIA CANADENSIS)

- \* GENERAL INFORMATION: THE WORD COLUMBINE IS DERIVED FROM THE LATIN 'COLUMBA' OR DOVE. PERHAPS THE 5-SPURRED PETALS RESEMBLE DOVES. THIS GRACEFUL FLOWER ATTRACTS MANY HUMMINGBIRDS AND LARGE MOTHS. ACCORDING TO INDIAN LORE, THE WILD COLUMBINE WAS RUBBED ON THE HANDS AS A LOVE CHARM.
- \* DISTRIBUTION: EASTERN CANADA AND UNITED STATES, IN ROCKY WOODED AREAS.
- \* LEAVES: DIVIDED INTO SEGMENTS OF 3'S.
- \* STEM: THE STEM IS SLENDER AND BRANCHED, GROWING UP TO ONE METER TALL.
- \* FLOWER: PETALS ARE RED WITH A YELLOW BLADE. THE DROOPING BELL-SHAPED FLOWERS ARE 5-SPURRED WITH MANY STAMENS AND 5 PISTILS.

