ONTARIO’S NATIVE PLANT CATALOGUE

No Nonsense - Plain Language - Go Shopping

Choose the right plant for your garden, stick it in the ground, water it, then sit back, relax, and attract birds, bees and butterflies. Written for all of Ontario, north to south, east to west.

Take credit for healing your little bit of planet Earth by planting a Native Plant Garden and practicing the Healthy Gardening Style.

(c) John Boydell
ONTARIO’S NATIVE PLANT CATALOGUE

The Gardener’s Way to Choose Native Plants

Dedicated to the botanists who first discovered and documented the existence of these plants, and to the under-appreciated owners of native plant nurseries whose love of Canada motivates them to risk money and labour to bring these plants to what are, sadly, tiny markets, much to the chagrin of Nature.

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For the Love of Nature Frontyard Restoration
Photography by the author accept where indicated.

This catalogue and More Birds, More Bees, More Butterflies (with all Internet Links active) are available for free at: www.frontyardrestoration.com
...I honestly believe that having once sampled an ecologically driven approach, gardeners won’t want to do anything else.


The plants within are grouped by their habitat because that is how plants are found in nature. If plants were people then we wouldn't call them habitats but communities, neighbourhoods, or barrios where “like-minded” individuals gather together with the neighbours they feel most comfortable, the ones that are most like them in their needs, and the one's they've grown up with all their lives. These facts are true simply because the plants in a habitat evolved side by side for hundreds of thousands of years. This grouping is the way it is in the wild and that's the way it should be in your garden if you want to increase the chances of your plant’s’ survival, increase the benefits to wildlife, and maximize your harmony and peace of mind, zen. This is the ecological approach.

This catalogue is intended to be used in conjunction with “The Garden’s Way to Increase the Numbers of Birds, Bees, and Butterflies”, which is available for free at [www.frontyardrestoration.com](http://www.frontyardrestoration.com). If the first paragraph read like nonsense, The Gardener’s Way gives you the whys and whats of the ecological approach so that it will make sense, in fact, common sense. It also teaches the Healthy Gardening Style to help you do it all - easily.

This catalogue lists only the plants that at the time of writing were out there in the marketplace. There are quite a few books on native plants, “wildflowers”, that go into great detail describing the many hundreds that grow in eastern North America. What good do they do you if you can’t find them in your own nursery? For example, *The ROM Field Guide to Wildflowers of Ontario* details approximately 300 plants. This 300 does not even include ferns, vines, shrubs, or trees, yet I can guarantee that your local nurseries carry only a very tiny fraction of these.

This catalogue was written by a gardener for gardeners, not botanists nor landscapers (so stay away, you people). When I first had the idea that I wanted to grow a garden composed of the plants that best did the job of attracting and sustaining wildlife, bees and whatnot, besides never having grown a garden in my life I thought that what I wanted were weeds since birds seemed to love them. The words “native plants” were not even in my vocabulary. In other words, I started from scratch. It is only through a lot of trial, error, and research that I have gained the knowledge that’s in this catalogue. I am still neither a botanist nor landscaper and as a result, I address that which gardeners need to know, not scientists. I think the most technical aspect of the plant entries is soil acidity. For most plants this isn't that much of a concern because most gardens are of average acidity and most plants are happy with that. However, this subject is given its own little section to tell you just what you need to know.

Why is this not chock-a-block full of gorgeous photographs enticing you to buy that plant? First, your nursery wouldn’t have the plants for sale if they weren’t worth buying. Your nursery has already done the choosing for you. You can take it for granted that the ones they
sell are ones that you would want. More importantly I would prefer that you choose a plant not by how beautiful it is when in bloom, but instead by how well it fits into your garden’s environment. The longevity of a plant is more important than the beauty of its short-lived blossom. Second, each entry contains a list of Websites containing the most beautiful and detailed photographs that you’d ever possibly be willing to pay for. Third, I’d like you to try a game. As you read through the catalogue, choose a plant without looking at the photographs. When you’ve found one that suits your garden’s conditions, put it on your shopping list. It belongs there no matter what it looks like because nature and your garden benefits from all plants, not just the most beautiful. If beauty was the principle criteria than every garden would look exactly the same and if you walk around your neighbourhood they probably do. Another purpose for this game is to generate excitement, imagination, and fun. Read the plant’s little blurb. Can you imagine what the plant looks like? Before I discovered all the Websites with their pictures I bought everything based solely on what my nursery had written about it. Every spring, summer, and fall was like Christmas with a yard of presents just waiting to be opened. Photographs are useful, but I think they take a lot of the fun and appreciation away.

**I encourage you to select as many different species that suit your yard’s conditions as will physically fit, with room to grow and spread.** I want you to maximize the biodiversity because “biological diversity is the key to the maintenance of the world as we know it” (E.O. Wilson, American biologist). This holds true for the maintenance of your garden as well.

**No responsibility is assumed for falling trees, limbs, or nuts; nor for flooding, rampant roots, or any other damage that could possibly be attributed to the information contained here. This author does not encourage the ingesting of any plant within.**
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**Lowland Garden** - water saturated for at least part of the year  
(Includes Lowland Tall Trees)  

**Prairie Garden** - full sun, dry soil  
(Includes dry, upland beaches and bedrock pavements)  

**Meadow Garden** - full sun, moist to average soil  

**Open Woods Thicket Garden** - part sun/shade, but more sun than shade  

**Forest Glade Garden** - part shade/sun, but more shade than sun  

**Forest Floor Garden** - full shade  

**Tall Trees** - wet to dry habitats  

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www.frontyardrestoration.com
HOW TO USE THIS CATALOGUE

What’s your Garden Type

Each Garden Type has been given its own section containing the plants that are found growing naturally in that garden type’s conditions. It’s given a name that corresponds to a natural habit that loosely approximates these conditions.

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Plant Names

All plants have been given multiple names. Names change over time, over geographic region, and between cultures. The first line of each plant entry consists of some of these names, as follows:

COMMON ENGLISH NAME, common French name - Scientific name

In each case the first name given is the “official” name as recognized by Canadensys, VASCAN. See http://community.canadensys.net/ and http://data.canadensys.net/vascan/search.

Determine your Region

The second line of each entry identifies by number the regions in which the plant is found growing in the wild (not planted). For your garden to have truly gone native it should be populated with plants native to its region. Find the one in which you live and the number assigned to it. Circle your number, and use it to find the plants eligible for your garden. The boundaries given should be used as rough guidelines.

Note that north Simcoe county, including Orillia and Midland, is wedged between regions 2, 3, 6, and 7. Your local nursery should be able to arbitrate what’s native to your region.

1. Carolinian Canada: a.k.a. Carolinian Life Zone. a.k.a. Canada’s most southern, eastern deciduous forest region; Carolinian Canada Coalition states that the boundaries of Carolinian Canada are fuzzy but roughly correspond to those of EcoRegion 7E. —this zone encompasses southwest Ontario south of a swooping line beginning just north of Goderich, gradually drooping down to north of London, rising again but not quite touching Cambridge, drops to Hamilton, but rises to include Burlington, Oakville, Mississauga, touching Brampton, crossing north of Toronto, to finally drop down the Rouge Valley to end
at the rivers mouth.

—to try to summarize, the following communities are considered to be in Zone 1: Goderich, London, Chatham-Kent, Windsor, Leamington, St. Thomas, Niagara Falls, St. Catharines, Brantford, Dundas, Hamilton, Burlington, Milton, south Brampton, south Vaughan, Mississauga, Markham, and Toronto.

—see https://caroliniancanada.ca/about for their detailed map.


3. **South Georgian Bay**: the Bruce Peninsula (north of Highway 21), around the south coast of Georgian Bay to its southern most tip, just past Collingwood.

4. **Lake Ontario Highlands**: regions York, Durham, and Northumberland.

5. **Ontario Lowlands**: Prince Edward County and along the St Lawrence River valley to the Québec border. Plants native this region are also often native to Carolinian Canada and up the Ottawa River valley to Ottawa.

6. **Southeast Central**: east of Lake Simcoe to the Ottawa River; Kawartha Lakes, Peterborough, Hastings, Lennox, Lanark, Carlton, Russell, Prescott; north Leeds, Grenville, Dundas, Stormont, Glengarry.

7. **Central**: north of Lake Simcoe to Temagami, from Georgian Bay east to the Ottawa River; and wrapping north around the coast of Georgian Bay to just south of Wawa; Manitoulin Island, Parry Sound, Bancroft, Pembroke, Algonquin Park, North Bay, Sudbury, Sault Ste. Marie, Temagami.

8. **Northeast Ontario**: north of Temagami; Cobalt, Temiskaming Shores, Kirkland Lake, Timmins, Iroquois Falls, Cochrane.


10. **Northwest Ontario**: north from the American border, Lake Superior, and as far east as Wawa; Rainy River, Lake of the Woods, Kenora, Thunder Bay, Lake Nipigon, Terrace Bay, Wawa.

If unable to determine the Native Region for a plant, I provide:
- the lowest winter temperature the plant can survive,
- the minimum number of frost free days the plant requires, or
- the coldest USDA Temperature Zone that the plant can tolerate.

If you are buying the plant from a nursery within your region it would be safe to assume your supplier is not selling a plant that is intolerant of your region’s conditions and destined to die.
Environments
The third section of every entry are the environments in which the plant has been found; e.g. meadows, marshes, fields, fencerows, alvars, rocky ledges, abandoned lots, etc. Some of them are natural and some of them are man made. Some are common and some are rare. When determining if a plant belongs and will survive in your garden, look for your garden among these environments. Ignore the ones that you've never heard of before because you probably don’t have it. If you had it, say “limestone pavement”, you’d probably know it. Don’t let this part stress you out. Just look for what you know. The section Explanatory Notes goes into further detail.

Root Systems
Near the end of every description is the type of root system the plant has. If you intend on doing some transplanting it’s a good idea to know what kind of roots to expect when digging. For instance a plant with a tap root, which is like a carrot, is very difficult to get to survive transplanting because you have to obtain the complete root, top to bottom. This is especially true with tap rooted trees. Speaking of trees, if a tree has shallow roots it’s a good idea to plant it together with like trees so that the roots intertwine to make it all more wind-firm. See Explanatory Notes for descriptions of types of root systems.

Websites and their Photographs
Each entry lists Websites that contain many beautiful and detailed photographs of the plant. When looking at a picture, don’t just focus on the plant but pay attention to the environments in which it is growing and compare them to your garden. You can learn a lot about that plant’s suitability, and likewise you can learn about what your garden should look like, i.e. its environment.

Soil pH: Acidic, Neutral, Alkaline, Calcareous
- Nothing to get hung up about, but a joy to know about.

- pH is a scale used by scientists to indicate the degree of acidity or alkalinity of a substance such as soil; plants have preferences for acidic, neutral or alkaline. You probably know what an acid is, while an alkaline is just the opposite and just as dangerous if strong enough.

- You can purchase simple test kits from nurseries and big-box hardware stores to test the pH of your soil, however most soil in Ontario is moderately acidic and this is exactly what most plants want, so most of the time you don’t have to worry about it. The most common cause of neutral and alkaline soils is the presence of calcareous rocks such as limestone and dolostone and the most common location of such rocks is on and around the Niagara Escarpment, the Bruce Peninsula, and around the coasts of Lake Superior.
• **Acidic**: a specific soil condition (pH less than 7). *Beyond* moderate acidity is intolerable by most plants but loved by others.

The most common cause of our acidic soil is the long-time, ongoing decomposition of plant litter. Greater than average acidity tends to be found under Pines, Cedars and Oaks, and in bogs. Plants that can tolerate this will flourish in these environments and are prized. There is no reason for bare earth in these conditions, such as beneath Cedars; just choose acidic tolerant plants. As I mentioned most soil in Ontario is moderately acidic (which is actually preferred by most plants) unless there are extenuating circumstances.

• **Neutral**: neither acidic nor alkaline; right in the middle, i.e. pH 7. See note under Calcareous. Because most soil in Ontario is naturally at least somewhat acidic, soil that is at neutral or just above neutral can be considered Alkaline.

• **Alkaline**: the opposite of acidic, greater than pH 7. The most common cause of neutrality and alkalinity is the presence of the mineral *calcium* leached from limestone or dolomite.

• **Calcareous**: soil that contains enough calcium to make the soil register above pH 7. Not every plant can tolerate this.

Neutral and calcareous soil is uncommon in the suburbs but common along the Niagara Escarpment, on Manitoulin Island, and the rocky coasts of Georgian Bay and Lake Superior. Granite is not calcareous.

Most of Ontario was originally forest and the historic decomposition of its plant litter has naturally made most of our soil moderately acidic. So, when the soil is calcareous, the calcium often just brings the soil up to neutral, and not especially alkaline. As a result, unless the plant is a true *calciphile*, a calcareous tolerant plant will probably tolerate your average garden soil, once again reducing your need to worry.

While the Niagara Escarpment, Bruce Peninsula, and Manitoulin Island are composed of calcareous rocks, the soil on top may still be acidic depending on the richness (presence of organic matter) of the topsoil.

• **Limey**: describes calcareous soil.

• **Sweet**: soil more alkaline than acidic.

• **Sour**: acidic soil.

• **Bog**: a nutrient poor, acidic, peat-forming, waterlogged, flat lowland.

• **Fen**: more alkaline than a bog. May have raised hummocks of peat which tend to be drier and more acidic than at water level.

• **Coniferous Swamp**: tends to be neutral to alkaline, but may be acidic.

• **Meadow Marsh**: the soil tends to be slightly alkaline.
Nurseries

Native Plant Nurseries

The Canadian Wildlife Federation has up-to-date lists of nurseries and it is there where I obtained most of this list:

The number before each nursery is the region in which the nursery is located.

Even though at the time of writing every plant in this catalogue was available somewhere in Ontario, your local nursery may not have the one you’ve set your heart on. In this case, begin by shopping further afield. If no luck, then start pestering your nursery owners. They may be able to locate them for you or grow them to order. Many native plant people have hearts of gold and know what it’s like to have this unquenchable desire.

Do not dig up plants from the wild. The wild is wild and does not belong to you.

Caveat: remember to read the plant label carefully. Not every nursery is careful about selling plants that are truly native to your area. Be sure to ask. Also, even though I know it isn’t easy, try not to be tempted by the ornamentals they stock. Remember your mission. Tell the clerk straight off that you only want plants native to your home.

When a nursery doesn’t provide a Website you can usually phone or email for a catalogue.

2 Alma, Grand Moraine Growers: develop and supply guild based plant products that encourage an ecosystem approach; offers native plants and seeds; orders must be placed in advance and there is a minimum order required; 100% native. http://grandmoraine growers.ca

2,3 Barrie, Collingwood, Orillia areas; Hidden Habitat: create landscapes with a focus on design for the integration of people and place, while protecting and promoting the biodiversity of your outdoor space.
http://www.hiddenhabitat.ca/index.html

5 Belleville, Fuller Native and Rare Plants Nursery: specialize in native perennials, wildflowers, grasses, ferns, shrub seedlings and bulbs; 85% native. http://www.fullerplants.com

1,4 Brampton, Humber Nurseries Ltd: full service nursery; 30% native. http://www.gardencentre.com

2 Breslau, Native Plant Source: provides plant materials, information and services for the re-establishment and healing of Ontario’s native plant communities. http://www.nativeplantsource.com

7 Bristol, Q.C., BEAUX ARBRES PLANTES INDIGÈNES / NATIVE PLANTS, 819 647-2404: specialize in plants native to the Ottawa Valley and garden-worthy wildflowers from eastern North America.
https://beauxarbres.ca/

5 Brockville, Devra Rayvals: native shrubs and trees (some on Rare Species List) of south eastern Ontario; cleaning and processing done by Ontario Tree Seed Plant. Email: devra1957@hotmail.com
1 Burford, Burford Tree Nursery: operated under the auspices of the Grand River Conservation Authority; more than 60 species that are native to the Grand River watershed; grown from seed collected in four different seed zones to ensure they are well suited to the climate and physical characteristics of the watershed. https://www.grandriver.ca/en/our-watershed/Burford-Tree-Nursery.aspx

4 Caledon, Plant Paradise Country Gardens: an organic perennial nursery and garden centre with extensive display gardens of continuous bloom; a Certified Backyard Habitat recognized by the CWF; 100% native. http://www.plantparadise.ca

6 Cameron, Rockwood Forest Nurseries: wholesale/retail nursery; aquatics; 50% native. http://www.rockwoodforest.com

4 Campbellville, Limestone Creek Wildflower Nursery, 905-854-2914: native Ontario sources only; specialize in seeds and seed mixes for naturalization.

7 Chalk River, Corry Lake Nursery, 613-589-9909 and 613-589-2879: bare root stock, some potted, conifer, hardwoods, shrubs and sweet grass; 95% native.

4 Claremont, Native Plants in Claremont: specialize in forbs, grasses, sedges and shrubs; 100% native to Southern Ontario. http://www.nativeplants.ca

2 Clifford, WildThings Plant Farm: no chemical sprays; not strict about local sourcing or native definition; mostly cultivars; 35% native. http://www.wild-things.ca

7 Cobden, Connaught Nursery: native plants and wildflowers of the Ottawa Valley; all seed stock collected within 100 miles of the nursery; 80% native. http://www.connaughtnursery.com

6 Dalkeith, Gottard Farm & Nursery: shrub and tree nursery, 70% native. Email: gottard@glen-net.ca

1 Dundas (Hamilton), Verbinnen’s Nursery Ltd. Herbaceous, trees, shrubs, seeds. Wholesale only. http://www.verbinnens.com/

1 Eden, Van Den Nest Nursery: specialize in native and Carolinian trees and shrubs. CURRENTLY CLOSED; hope to re-open under new ownership. http://www.vandennest-nursery.com


3 Elmvale, Return of the Native: native plants naturally, without chemicals or pesticides; serves the gardening communities of Elmvale, Barrie, Wasaga Beach, Midland & area. https://www.returnofthenative.ca/

2 Everett, Somerville Seedlings: quality bare root tree seedlings and transplants for reforestation, conservation plantings, Christmas tree and nursery trades; 70% native. http://www.treeseedlings.com

5,6 Frankford, Natural Themes: native trees, shrubs, ferns, wildflowers, and grasses. http://www.naturalthemes.com

www.frontyardrestoration.com
Nurseries

4 Georgetown, **Baker Forestry Services & Nursery**: assist in planning with native trees and shrubs woodland management for healthy, diverse forests and landscapes, including wildlife.  
Email: bakertreefarm@castle.on.ca

4 Glencairn, **Not So Hollow Farm**: a nursery specializing in the growing of container grown trees and shrubs native to Ontario.  
http://www.notsohollowfarm.ca

4 Goodwood, **Richters Herbs**: herb specialists with over 900 varieties of culinary, medicinal and aromatic plants and seeds, plus books, dried herbs and more; hundreds of native plants; 25% native.  
http://www.richters.com

2 Guelph, **The Backyard Ark**: Guelph Farmer’s Market, 7:00-noon; May and June; specialize in organically grown transplants from seed.  
Email: leswork@gto.net

6 Kemptville, **Ferguson Forest Centre**: non-profit tree and shrub seedling nursery; some larger stock and container stock available; 95% native.  
http://www.seedlingnursery.com

4 Lindsay, **Kimdale Lane Tree Nursery**: specialize in fruiting shrubs and native woody plants grown from seed sources in Central Ontario; 50% native.  
Email: carl.kimmett@sympatico.ca

3 Mar, **Earth Bound Perennials & Herbs**: organic grower; Monarch Butterfly Waystation #1047; Bruce Peninsula native plants; 30% native.  
http://www.earthboundgardens.com

6 Marlbank, **Golden Bough Tree Farm**: northern fruit trees, shrubs, evergreens, seedings, nut trees, rare flora; 60% native.  
http://www.goldenboughtrees.ca

2 Mount Forest, **Tin Roof Rusted Farm & Plant Nursery**: approximately 85 species of native wildflowers, grasses, sedges, vines and shrubs; contract growing and garden design.  
http://tinrooftinroofedfarm.com

1 Muirkirk, **Orford Ridges Native Plants**: specialize in the production of woodland, prairie and wetland plants from collected plants in southwestern Ontario.  
Email: mnativik@hotmail.com

2 Mulmur, **ForFaraz**: container grown native trees.  
www.forfaraz.com

1 Niagara-on-the-Lake, **Campberry Farm**, 905-262-4927: specialize in nut, flowering, unusual, and rare native trees; 30% native.

1 Niagara-on-the-Lake, **Mori Garden and Design Centre**: mostly non-natives but the natives are easy to find and have a blue ribbon tied around them. Many are cultivars.  
http://www.morigardens.com/visit.html

1 Norfolk County, **St. Williams Nursery & Ecology Centre**: produce over 300 source-identified wild type collected native species; Ontario’s largest native species nursery; has an extensive on-line catalogue excellent for plant research but not very printable. This is a wholesale business suppling nurseries and landscapers but has one “open to the public” day each fall.  
http://stwilliamsnursery.com/

6 North Gower, **Rideau Nursery**, 613-489-0396: specialize in Pick-Your-Own Flowers; also carry a full line of perennials and some shrubs; 30% native.
6 North Gower, Gardens North: seeds of native and exotic wildflowers; 50% native.  
http://www.gardensnorth.com

6 Omemee, Green Side Up Environmental Services: supply a range of native plants for residential landscaping, commercial landscaping, and ecological restoration; 100% native.  
http://www.greenservices.ca/nativeplant

1 Online: Ontario Native Plants: specialize in the online ordering and shipping of native plants, grasses, shrubs, and trees; all plants are grown at the nursery in Hamilton from Ontario source identified seed; visiting and pick up at the yard is not available; 100% native.  https://www.onplants.ca/

3 Owen Sound, Inglis Falls Native Plant Nursery: woody plants of Grey & Bruce Counties.  
http://www.greysauble.on.ca  Click on Forestry Services.

6 Oxford Station, The Old Field Garden And Wildflower Nursery: native wildflowers with a specialization in eastern Ontario species but also work with species from western North America; plants grown in 5.5 inch pots; 95% native.  Email: oldfieldgarden@sympatico.ca

4 Pefferlaw and Tottenham, Native Plant Nurseries, 416-999-7654, 416-768-1959: dedicated to producing local native plants from seed in an ethically sustainable fashion.  Both nurseries are closed to the public and can be visited by appointment only.  100% native.  
http://www.nativeplantnurseries.ca

1 Petrolia, Windover Nurseries: Specialize in native and Carolinian trees and shrubs.  
http://www.windovernurseries.com/

4 Pontypool, Pineneedle Farms: grower of mostly native trees (evergreen and deciduous), shrubs, small fruits and fruit trees; specialize in seedlings; 75% native.  http://www.pineneedlefarms.com

4 Port Hope, Wild Ginger Native Plant Nursery: a small native plant nursery growing grasses, wildflowers, trees and shrubs found in the Northumberland/Kawartha regions with a special focus on the Rice Lake Plain Prairies; 100% native.  http://moorewatergardens.com/, Email: wildgingernpn@yahoo.ca

1 Port Robinson, Sassafras Farms: provide all of your native seed and plant requirements for ecological restorations, conservation and reclamation projects.  www.sassafrasfarms.ca

1 Puslinch, Puslinch Naturally Native Trees, 519-763-0370: the name says it all, except that they also sell a number of native plants.  http://puslinchnaturallynativetrees.ca/contact-us/

1 Port Stanley, Moore Water Gardens: suppliers of water lilies and aquatic plants; 25% native.  
Email: moorewg@execlink.com

6 Seagrave, Koi Nursery & Water Gardens: fish, pond supplies, aquatic plants; 50% native.  
www.koinursery.com

www.frontyardrestoration.com
Nurseries

3 Shallow Lake, Aquatic and Wildlife Services: an environmental consulting and resource management firm serving southeastern and central Ontario with retail native tree/shrub bare root sales; 90% native. Email: awsmorton@aol.com

2 Stratford, Tom’s Eldon Landscaping: specialize in perennials; 30% native. www.tomsgardening.com

1 Tillsonberg, Little Otter Tree Farm: trees and tall shrubs; woodlot management. Website not fully operational at time of writing. 100% native. http://littleottertreefarm.com/price.html

2 Tiverton, The Ark Farm Native Plant Nursery, 519-396-7518: propagate native plants in a sustainable manner.

1 Toronto, Evergreen Brick Works: a few native plants and shrubs among their ornamentals but are centrally located in the city. http://www.evergreen.ca

1 Toronto, LEAF - Local Enhancement & Appreciation of forests: a non-profit group, offers subsidized native tree plantings to property owners within the City of Toronto. 100% native. http://www.yourleaf.org

1 Toronto’s native plant organization, NANPS: holds plant and seed sales at special events around Greater Toronto. http://www.nanps.org/, www.nanps.org/index.php/gardening/plant-catalogue-database

1 Toronto, Urban Forest Associates Inc.: an ecological restoration consulting firm; grow seedling and small whip stock for use in their own projects; make surplus stock available to other projects or individuals. Email: ufora@idirect.com

6 Uxbridge, Chalk Lake Greenhouses, 905-649-5284 and 905-649-5284: mainly wholesale grower of perennials and native plants; 40% native; everyone is welcome.

1 Wallaceburg, Ontario NativeScape - a division of Rural Lambton Stewardship Network: herbaceous seeds sales; a not-for-profit organization that provides services to both private and public landowners that encourage and support sound ecological land management. http://www.ontarionativescape.ca/

3 Wasaga Beach, WILD Canada - Native Plant Nursery and Ecological Consulting: native plants and seeds of central and southern Ontario; provide an array of ecological and interpretative consulting services. http://www.wildcanada.ca

1 Waterford, McGuire Evergreen, 905-854-2914: grower of trees and shrubs, plugs, B.R., potted and promotional seedlings, conifer, hardwoods, Carolinian; 65% native.

2 Waterloo, Ontario Seed Company Ltd., (OSC Seeds): herbaceous seeds. https://www.oscseeds.com/ Click on “Native Seed”.

9 Wawa, ForestCare, 705-856-9829: a wide variety of native tree seedlings and shrubs in 1yr and 2yr plug root, bare root cultural formats; the largest producer of tree seedlings in Eastern Canada; 97% native.
1 Wheatley, **Wheatley Woods Native Plant Nursery & Garden Centre**, 2448 Essex Rd. N, PO Box 756, Wheatley, N0P 2P0, 519-825-4217: specialize in growing plants native to the Carolinian eco-region and Southwestern Ontario; 30% native.

1 Windsor, **Ojibway Nature Centre**: *The Friends of Ojibway Prairie* is a non-profit charitable group made up of volunteers dedicated to promoting public awareness and appreciation of Ojibway Prairie Complex; sells “Prairie Wildflower Seed”. [http://www.ojibway.ca](http://www.ojibway.ca).

In late fall the Black Walnut is leafless while the Swamp Pin Oak will hold onto its leaves into the new year.
Sources and Resources

*The sources marked with an asterisk provide gardening advice.

On-line

Alabama Plants
http://www.alabamaplants.com/species_list.html

Adirondack Almanack
https://www.adirondackalmanack.com/category/natural-history/

Adirondacks Forever Wild
http://wildadirondacks.org/index.html

Adirondack Naturalist

Algonquin Words Borrowed Into English Quiz Stats
https://www.sporcle.com/games/Esme/algonquin-words-borrowed-into-english/results

American Forests, Champion Tree National Register

Andy's Northern Ontario Wildflowers, region of Sudbury and Manitoulin Island

The Arboretum, University of Guelph
https://www.uoguelph.ca/arboretum/thingstosee

Beech Bark Disease in Ontario: A Primer and Management Recommendations;
Forest Research Note #71, 2012; Ontario Forest Research Institute,
Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources
https://dr6j45jk9xcmk.cloudfront.net/documents/2851/stdprod-096009.pdf

borealforest.org, Faculty of Natural Resources Management, Lakehead University
http://www.borealforest.org/index.php

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A Swamp Pin Oak in late fall. The leaves are turning barn-door brown and will remain on the tree through winter.
Explanatory Notes

The definitions and notes below are for the purposes of this catalogue and may not conform to botanical standards.

The Basics

Soil Textures

- Soil is composed of three types of particles: sand, silt, and clay; they vary in size from large (sand) to small (clay); silt is more in the middle; neither gravel nor rocks are considered part of soil because they are too large, but they do help to define soil texture.

- Soil Texture refers to the make up of the soil: how much sand, silt, or clay and are there any gravel or rocks in it; texture influences water retention, drainage, and fertility; neither sand nor gravel above the water table will hold puddles while clay most definitely will. Soil Texture makes up part of a plants required growing conditions.

- Loam: contains 40% each of sand and silt, and approximately 20% clay; considered by some to be the best texture for gardens; it is also considered the "middle ground" of soil textures; i.e. you can have sandy-loam, clayey-loam, and silty loam. However, some plants will die in loam, e.g. sand dependent plants.

- In the plant entries it is assumed the soil is loamy unless otherwise specified. So if a Plant Entry where the soil conditions are first listed, doesn’t mention a Soil Texture then you can assume the plant is most often found in loamy soil. The statement “accepts to clayey implies that the plant can tolerate from loamy to increasing amounts of clay. If the plant prefers sandy, then “tolerates o clayey” implies the plant can tolerate from sandy to clayey.

- Silty: because these particles are medium sized and have medium moisture retaining ability I don’t mention them in them much in the entries. However, some plants are found growing in silty soil. This soil is usually found in floodplains having been washed up by flooding rivers and streams. Silt was once sand that the continuous movement of gritty water has worn down into a smaller size, but not yet reaching the smallest size of clay.

- Clayey: contains more clay than 20%. It hold on tight to water molecules so it tends to be more moist. I don’t know if there are any plants that will grow in pure clay, but the presence of some clay will help the soil from drying out. Clayey can mean clay containing rocks and/or gravel, sandy-clay, silty-clay, or loamy-clay. Sometimes clayey soil is referred to as “tight” because of its amazing small particles.

- Sandy: contains more sand than 40% and has better drainage than either loam or clay. It tends to be dry unless it has a nearby water source. Loam or clay with sand in it will increase the soil drainage.

- Many plants have their very well defined preferences. Many require almost pure sand and are found in sand dunes. Some require more moisture so will be found in more loamy to clayey soil.
Explanatory Notes

- If you’re worried, there is a very simple test you can do at home called the Sedimentation Test of Soil that will determine your type for you. You can find instructions on the Internet.

Grass Categories

- **Sod Grass**: spreads aggressively by underground runners, *rhizomes*, that spread new plants far from the mother plant until the ground is thick with them; they are not good for gardens or under trees. They are too aggressive and soak up too much moisture; your lawn is composed of sod grasses. Sod Grasses sold in Native Plant stores tend not to be particularly aggressive and are more likely to form a colony instead of sod.

- **Bunch Grass**: has a less aggressive, short rhizome that doesn’t spread very far from the mother plant; the plant just grows into a bigger bunch (*Tussock*), and not sod. These grasses are perfect for gardens because you can grow your flowers between the tussocks and also for beneath the canopy of trees because they allow rain to pass down to the roots.

- **Cool Season Grass**: green up in early spring when the temperature is still cool, bloom from the warmth of late spring to peak summer, retreat again at summer’s hottest, and give a final burst of growth when cool weather returns in the fall.

- **Warm Season Grass**: doesn’t get going until late spring and blooms when it’s hot, from midsummer to fall. So if it’s spring and some of your grasses look dead, don’t yet fret until summer is well underway.

- purchase both warm and cool season grasses so there is always something lush and producing seed.

Sun Exposure

- Before reading the following, just repeat to yourself: *Full Sun, More Sun than Shade, More Shade than Sun, Full Shade*. That’s just about all you need to know. You can skip the rest if you want. It’s here just to help you when reading other sources and to make you grateful for my simple mind. Okay I lied. You should know the difference between Deciduous Shade, High Shade, Deep Shade, and Coniferous Shade.

- Define for me Full Sun, Sun, Dappled Light, Part Sun, Part Sun/Shade, Part Shade, Part Shade/Sun, Shade, High Shade, Light Shade, Dappled Shade, Deciduous Shade, Full Shade, and Deep Shade. I have seen all of these terms used in books. I truly believe that many gardening guides and nurseries make up their own definitions, but below is an amalgamation of those used by the Brooklyn Botanic Garden All-Region Guide, Great Natives for Tough Places, Marie Sperka’s Growing Wildflowers: A Gardener’s Guide, and my own experience with other books. Because this catalogue uses many sources I cannot guarantee that the sun/shade terms I use strictly abide by these definitions. I think your best option is to use the Natural Habitats given within each Plant Entry as your guide, plus some trial and error.

- **Coniferous Shade**: constant full shade.
• **Full Sun:** 10 or more hours of direct summer sun, such as found in Prairies and Meadows; shade after 4 p.m. is permissible.

• **Sun:** at least 8 hours of sun a day, preferably beginning early in the morning; do not count the time after 4 pm.

• **Deciduous Shade:** the variable shade cast by a deciduous forest throughout the seasons. In spring before the canopy comes out, only light filtered by bare branches reaches the ground. Ephemeral and early spring flowers depend on this light. After the canopy comes out than its either called Full Shade, High Shade, or Deciduous Shade. During this time may spring plants (ephemerals) will go dormant until next spring. For some plants life is truly brief and we should treasure them when we can. (You cannot plant these plants in the Full Shade of a wall or fence not matter what this catalogue or nurseries tell you. They need spring sun. Coniferous Forest Floor plants are your best bet here.)

• **Filtered Sun** and **Light Shade:**
  a dappled light, such as that which deciduous forest floor plants receive before the trees have attained their canopy. Sometimes referred to as **Deciduous Shade**; or sometimes as **Light Shade:** 5-10 hours of direct sun, such as at Forest Edges and in an Open Woods Thicket.

• **Part Shade:** less than 5 hours of direct sun or at least half a day of shade; consider an Open Woods Thicket with a good canopy or a Forest Glade with up to or exceeding 50% canopy closure.

• **High Shade:** the shade cast by deciduous trees with a high canopy. Also referred to as Dappled Shade.

• **Full Shade:** 1 hour or less of direct sun but may receive filtered/dappled light for all or part of the day, such as in deciduous forests with compete canopy closure. The canopy is absent in winter and early spring.

• **Dense/Deep Shade:** direct sunlight seldom reaches the ground, such as in a coniferous forest or beneath a shrub; often it’s a “dry shade” caused by the shallow, extensive, and thirsty root systems of conifers; temperatures may be several degrees lower (“cool shade”); the moisture content of the air higher (“moist shade”); and the plants will receive some protection from the drying and punishing wind.

• Note that a reasonably short plant native to a Full Sun prairie or meadow may be Shade Tolerant because it grows in the shade of its taller neighbours such as Big Blue Stem, goldenrods or many other plants.

**Forest Types**

• **Coniferous:** a woodland with trees that produce cones: evergreens, pines, cedars, firs, tamarack, larch, spruce. Except for Larch, they retain their leaves (needles) through the
winter. In truth, they are gradually losing and replacing them all year long. A coniferous forest produces Deep Shade.

- **Deciduous**: deciduous trees lose their leaves in the fall and don’t bear cones. Note that deciduous forest floor plants usually expect full to dappled sunlight in the spring. Sometimes the full shade of a deciduous forest is referred to as High Shade.

- **Hardwood**: deciduous trees.

- **Tolerant, Intolerant**: not used in this catalogue.

- **Mixed**: a Forest or Open Woods composed of both coniferous and deciduous trees.

- **Softwood**: coniferous trees.

## Habitats

### Garden Types

Repeat to yourself: **Lowland, Prairie, Meadow, Open Woods, Forest Glade, Forest Floor**.

These are the 6 basic habitats and you can restrict your knowledge to these, almost. Just one trick.

An **Open Woods** is really 2 habitats cohabiting. First it’s a Full Sun Meadow, or sometimes a Prairie. Use the meadow and prairie sections for these parts. But dispersed within the Full Sun garden is a second habitat, the **Thicket**. This is a collection of Full Sun tree(s) and/or shrub(s) that shelter more shade-tolerant plants within their shade. They often occur in a more moist area. This shade constitutes the “Sun/Shade but more Sun than Shade” habitat. The plants growing here have their own section, the **Open Woods Thicket**, so its as easy as peas. The thicket with which you might be most familiar is an Accent Garden in a front yard which has a tree or shrub as its prime focus, but is surrounded by a small garden in it’s part sun/shade. Does that make sense?

Just so you know, an open woods is sometimes referred to as Parkland, as is Alberta (Aspen Parkland) or Savanna, as in Manitoba (Oak Savanna).

### Hardiness Zones

- A hardiness zone is a geographically defined area where a given plant is capable of growing. Hardiness zones are based largely on climate, particularly minimum temperatures. Zone 0 covers the harshest areas in Canada for plant species. Higher numbers represent more temperate areas. For more information, visit [http://planthardiness.gc.ca/](http://planthardiness.gc.ca/)

### Carolinian Canada

- “… a unique ecosystem zone found in southern Ontario. The term ’Carolinian’ refers to its similarity to the forests found in North and South Carolina in the southern United States. The Carolinian zone in Canada is extremely rich in both plant and animal species. Even though this region includes examples of sand dunes, marshes, and tall-grass prairies, it is the
southern-type deciduous forests which characterize this unique Canadian ecosystem.”
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Lowland Habitat is one of the following: perpetually waterlogged, covered by shallow water for part of the year, the water table is just below the surface, or endures periodic flooding. Lowlands frequently exist on the edges of Aquatic habitats.

- **Aquatic**: permanent standing or flowing water. Aquatic plants are not covered in this catalogue. Lowland is a Terrestrial Habitat. The plants listed in this catalogue are not for in the water but bordering the water.

- **Bog**: a nutrient poor, acidic, peat-forming, waterlogged, flat lowland with an impermeable base often of either bedrock or clay; its water source is solely from precipitation; its water is stagnant. They tend to be found in the Boreal regions. Water level rises and sinks with precipitation. Plant life is dominated by sphagnum moss and small shrubs. The shrubs die, decompose incompletely, and form peat. This peat can help to build up hummocks. Older bogs become treed with flood tolerant conifers such as Tamarack. You can easily create a bog in your yard. See the last entry below.

- **Fen**: lowland with very slowing flowing water fed by ground water upwells and precipitation. Plant life tends to consist of moss, shrubs, grasses, sedges, and rushes. The water that swells up from the ground brings with it minerals, such as calcium, with the result that a fen is more alkaline than a bog. However, as in bogs, hummocks can form. At their surface, a hummock tends to be drier and more acidic than at water level.

- **Floodplain**: lowland that endures occasional flooding with the resulting sediment deposit (alluvial) from a nearby body of water such as a creek, stream, river, pond, marsh, lake. All plants with Floodplain listed as a Habitat can endure short term standing water.

- **Hummock**: a low raised mound. When found in fens and bogs they are formed by an accumulation of peat, moss, sedges and grasses. Their surfaces provide homes for non-aquatic Lowland plants. They can also be found in Upland Habitats such as prairies, meadows, and open woods. The growing roots of some plants create them over many several seasons.

- **Marsh**: open, treeless wetland with aquatic plants (emergents) growing within its edges and shallow areas. Will expand or shrink during the season.

- **Meadow Marsh**: the transition zone (ecotone) between marsh and dry land. Meadow Marsh plants can usually endure both wet and dryer sites. The soil tends to be slightly alkaline.

- **Sedge Meadow**: meadows dominated by sedges (a grass like plant); they are wet to standing water in the spring and then sometimes dry out completely by the end of summer.
Explanatory Notes

- **Slough**: lowland or land composed of silt and clay that holds water for long periods of time during and after snow melt and also after heavy rains, but then dries up. Many plants have specialized themselves to these conditions.

- **Swale**: a low place between ridges or mounds where moisture collects. A ditch is a manmade swale.
  
  **Interdunal Swale**: the low place between swales composed of sand dunes on a shore. Water sometimes remains there after storms and high water; often found along the shores of the Great Lakes.

- **Swamp**: a nutrient rich wetland with deciduous or coniferous trees/shrubs and slow moving water. A swamp will expand, shrink or dry up during the season.

  **Coniferous Swamps** tend to be neutral to *alkaline*, but can be *acidic*.

- There are books and Internet Sites that can teach you how to create rain gardens, bogs, and wetlands on your property. The main principles of creating a bog garden, for instance, are to dig a hole of considerable length and width, traditionally at the end of a eavestrough downspout, line it with water-proof plastic, poke some holes about 1 foot from the top and then fill the soil back in, wait a good length of time for it all to settle, and then plant your plants. But *definitely* research your project because it isn’t quite as simple as that and the goal is not to create quicksand. You can also create a small lowland in a barrel cut in half. Again, research your project. Any large nursery will have books to help you.

  **Suggestions on how to build a pond:**

  **Suggestions on how to build a rain garden:**
  https://www.dnr.illinois.gov/education/Pages/PlantListRainGarden.aspx
  https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=F1efYtE1vfg

  **Suggestions on how to create a lowland garden:**
  *The Natural Water Garden: Pools, Ponds, Marshes, Bogs for Backyards Everywhere*;  

**Upland Habitat** Upland Habitats are higher in elevation than Lowland. Water flows downhill so an Upland Habitat is drier. Okay, I lied. Many of these upland habitats can be relatively low or composed of a heavy silt and clay combination making them wet to moist to dry. Or they may reside on a floodplain, so that it becomes a wetland with each flood. If they are described as that, e.g. low forest, wet meadow, etc, they won’t always be dry. During rains, rainy years, or floods they may constitute a Lowland.

- **Slough**: I’m putting slough (see above under Lowland Habitats) first to emphasize that many of the following habitats may often be wet to moist. In many cases they are named as such, such as a Slough Forest or Slough Meadow.
• **Alvar**: “flat areas of limestone with patchy vegetation where sparse soil has accumulated in the cracks”. *(The ROM Field Guide to Wildflowers of Ontario; Dickinson, et al.)*; common on Manitoulin Island. Considered in this catalogue to be a Prairie: full sun and dry. Sometimes referred to as “limestone pavement”.

• **Bluff**: a thinly wooded hill often overlooking a river valley or ravine.

• **Clearing**: an ambiguous term. It may refer to the full sun meadow between thickets in an Open Woods, to a clearing in a forest created by fire or logging, or a power-line clearing within a forest.

• **Copse**: a small group of trees, possibly creating an Open Woods Thicket, or if the canopy is dense enough, a Forest Floor.

• **Dunes**: sand dunes, but not limited to beaches; they may be in a prairie, meadow, or forest where ever there is lots of sand.

• **Field**: a farmer’s crop field; usually abandoned. For this catalogue it’s considered Full Sun but in truth it may contain trees and/or shrubs.

• **Forest**: full shade. Can be created by trees with a closed canopy or by the side of a building. If it’s created by a building and it’s constant shade then look for plants that can tolerate Deep Shade, often found growing beneath conifers.

• **Forest Floor**: any habitat with Full Shade to filtered light whether created by trees, shrubs, or buildings; note that there are very few plants, if any, that don’t benefit from at least some Sunlight, even if dappled. Forest Floor plants often expect Full Sun in the spring before the tree canopy forms, i.e. Deciduous Shade.

• **Grassland**: a habitat dominated by grasses and sedges; see Prairie and Meadow.

• **Hummock**: a raised mound. Also found in fens and bogs.

• **Meadow**: Full Sun but more moist than a Prairie. In Ontario most meadows are forests levelled by man for farmland or suburbia, or else were created by fire. If permitted it would succeed into an Open Woods and eventually back into Forest. In residential neighbourhoods homeowners would never permit this to happen. Naturally occurring meadows usually contain some shade-casting shrubs and trees. It may be clayey, low, border a lowland, or contain a swale or ditch. In this case the soil may range from moist to wet depending on the amount of rain or flooding.

• **Open Woods**: the transition zone (ecotone) between Prairie/Meadow and Forest; an Open Woods is a prairie/meadow with no more than 25% shade created by thickets of full sun trees and/or shrubs sheltering more shade-tolerant plants. For the purposes of residential habitats, once a yard has shade (whether from tall plants or the side of a house) it is either an Open Woods, Forest Glade, or Forest Floor depending on the amount of shade. -some sources define an open woods as a collection of trees without a closed canopy.

• **Parkland**: synonym for Open Woods and Savanna.
• **Pasture**: farmland used for grazing cattle. For this catalogue it’s considered Full Sun but in truth it may contain trees and/or shrubs.

• **Prairie**: a Grassland; there are Shortgrass, Dry Mixedgrass, Moist Mixedgrass, Fescue, and Tallgrass Prairies; Canada does not contain any Shortgrass Prairies and Ontario only has Tallgrass Prairies (which is the most moist of all); for the purposes of residential habitats a Prairie refers to a site that is Full Sun with dry soil, frequently nutrient-poor.

• **Savanna**: synonym for Open Woods and Parkland.

• **Slope**: a habitat with good drainage. The direction in which the slope faces influences the amount of sun and warmth it receives; north facing slopes are cool and relatively moist; south facing slopes are hot and relatively dry. Some plants have their preferences.

• **Thicket**:  
  - for this catalogue: a small cluster of full sun tree(s) and/or shrub(s) in an Open Woods that shelters light shade tolerant plants; critical for providing food sources, nesting sites, and shelter for birds and burrows of mammals.  
  - a small Copse.  
  - sometimes referred to as a bluff, but not in this catalogue (more likely in the Prairie Provinces.  
  - in many books and on-line sites it refers to an area that is dominated by shrubs and vines, rather than trees or low ground vegetation; sometimes found in a Glade or clearing.  
  - a loosely defined term for usually small areas (or narrow ones, as along a stream) with ± dense shrubs or small trees.

• **Understory**: in the shade of taller plants whether trees, shrubs, or grasses.

• **Woodland**: not used in this catalogue. An ambiguous term used for either a forest with a closed canopy, a forest with an open canopy, an open woods, or a prairie/meadow with trees here and there. The online site evergreen.ca defines Woodland habitat as 35-60% canopy cover, an Open Woods as 25% cover, and a Forest as over 65% cover. Many sources do not even define the term avoiding the issue all together and leaving you guessing.

**Man-made Disturbances**

• It isn’t always easy to understand the significance of these habitats.

• **Man-made Disturbances**: fields, pastures, fencerows, ditches, logging (clearings), power-line clearings, road/railroad sides/embankments, trailsides, gravel pits, borrow pits, vacant lots, mown grass, canopy pruned/trimmed, waste areas, playgrounds, abandoned industrial sites, etc. These were once Natural Habitats that we have altered, sometimes drastically.

• What are the significances of Man-made Disturbances and why do some plants flourish in them? (It took me forever to understand why books state that some plants prefer to grow along roadsides. I mean, do they have some neurotic need for asphalt?)  
  Here is why a plant may grow in these sites:  
  - it was growing there before the site was disturbed (a remnant meadow along a road/railroad}
side or a farmer’s fencerow);
-the disturbance reduced competition (over-grazed pastures, borrow pits, reduced soil nutrition);
-it came in from the neighbouring habitat (power-line clearings and roadsides inside a forest);
-no one cares about what grows there so they don’t weed (fencerow, abandoned farmland, neglected land/lots);
-the canopy was reduced thus increasing the amount of sunlight reaching the ground and permitting sun-needy plants to flourish (shrubs and saplings sprouting after logging/fires, along a wide trail, after someone’s pruned/trimmed the canopy, power-line and road clearings);
-the plant’s seed was blown a considerable distance and landed in exposed suitable soil (often Pioneer Plants);
-increased moisture (a ditch, road/railroad ditches);
-improved drainage (railroad embankments, gravelly/sandy embankments);
-reduced canopy (short plants, e.g. violets in a mown lawn).

**Natural Disturbances**

- soil disturbed by flowing water, floods, droughts, torrential rain, wind, wildfires, digging animals, a tree dying or falling down, pestilence, etc.

- What are the significances of Natural Disturbances and why do some plants flourish after them: reduced competition (with fire, flood, drought or pestilence intolerant plants die), reduced shade (a wildfire kills trees and shrubs, a dead or fallen tree opens up the canopy), the seeds need to be exposed to the sun to germinate (flowing water, wind, digging animals, wildfires), the seeds need to be covered by soil to germinate (flowing water, wind, floods, digging animals), increased soil nutrition (wildfires return the nutrients stored in living plants and plant litter back into the soil).

- **Disturbed Soil**: a little more specific than the above. This is referring to the need of some plants’ seeds to find disturbed soil within which to germinate for the reasons listed previously. Annuals, biennials, and short-lived perennials often rely on copious seed production and disturbed soil to perpetuate the species. For example, if the seeds of Cardinal Flower do not fall into disturbed soil they will not germinate and the plant will disappear from your garden within 3 years, at a loss of great beauty. Note that raking the surrounding soil lightly may be enough.

- A plant growing in a disturbed site may imply that the plant is a **Pioneer Species**. The seeds of these plants crave newly exposed soil or nutrient-poor soil that is vegetatively bare, i.e. with little competition. The plant immediately puts all its energy into putting down some roots and shooting upwards to produce seed in one or two seasons. It may produce copious seeds. This is all with the purpose of reproducing itself fast, before the competition arrives and drives them out of the neighbourhood. The competition may come in the form of **Conservative Plants**. Look into the next section.

**Root Systems**
Explanatory Notes

- **Caudex**: a root mass that is firm and hardened at the top; it usually has fibrous roots running from it. **Caudices** is the plural.

- **Corm**: a modified, under ground stem; swollen and squashed-looking; used to store the plant's energy reserves.

- **Runners**: stolons.

- **Stolon**: modified stems that run along the ground from the base of the plant, to periodically put down roots to begin a new plant; stolons can be aggressive and colony or thicket forming.

- **Tap Root**: the principle root of a plant that is thick and plunges straight down into the soil with side roots, often fibrous, running from it laterally. The plant tends not to spread aggressively unless by re-sowing. A carrot is a tap root. It can be difficult to transplant because you need to obtain the complete root to the very end which can be quite deep, especially on trees. A tree with a taproot tends to be very wind-firm.

- **Tuber**: a modified root that is swollen and used to store the plant's energy reserves. Potatoes are tubers.

- **Rhizome**: is a modified stem like a stolon, but it runs under the ground to periodically send down root new roots and send up new shoots (**suckers**) to produce a new plant; tend to spread the mother plant aggressively to create colonies. **Rhizomatous** describes a root system composed of many rhizomes. Rhizomes seldom exist singularly, if ever, but some plants have more than others. **Short Rhizomes**: rhizomes that are less aggressive, so that the plant tends to form large clumps instead of colonies.

**Miscellaneous**

**Aggressive**: describes a plant that can spread very rapidly either by rhizome or copious seed production. Good for large areas and for rapidly covering ground. May not be the best choice for a small garden where you don’t want less aggressive plants out competed. You can also grow more than one aggressive plant in a garden to let them fight it out. Plants that spread aggressively by seed can be controlled by **Dead-heading**; i.e. cutting the dead blossom off before it goes to seed.

**Annual**: a plant that lives for one year from germination to blooming to seeding to death; usually these plants are very copious seed producers and if the conditions are favourable, it will re-seed itself, and in fact, they tend to be aggressive. Still, it’s best to plant more than one. The trick with annuals after the first year is not to pull the newbies out because they’re growing where you can’t remember ever planting them and you don’t recognize them.

**Anther**: the tip of the **stamen** (male flower part) where pollen is held.

**Biennial**: a plant that does not bloom its first year, but only the second year and then dies. If the conditions are favourable it does not need to be re-planted every 2 years because it produces copious seeds to re-sow itself. The trick with a biennial is not to pull it out the first year because you think it’s a weed.
**Bract:** a leaf-like appendage, large to very small, within or beneath the bloom. The green things beneath rose blooms are bracts.

**Catkins:** a soft, dense, usually short spike, drooping or erect, either of male or female blooms without petals. Those dangling things on birch and willow trees are catkins. Sometimes immature male catkins dangle right through winter making an interesting sight and a winter-long hope for spring when life may start anew. May you be there to see it.

**Clearing:** often refers to a man-made Glade or small Meadow within a forest, such as those created by the logging of trees or power-line clearances. Sometimes a clearing refers to the full sun grassland between thickets in an Open Woods.

**Competition:** plants are waging a continuous war amongst themselves for survival. It occurs in slow motion but it is not any less violent. A more aggressive plant or a plant more adapted to that habitat will survive and the other will perish. Some species have adapted to inhospitable habitats such as nutrient-poor to grow where other species cannot in order to avoid competition.

**Conservative Species:** These plants are in for the long haul. They will spend time, perhaps years, sending down an extensive root system that will both stabilize the plant and reach hard-to-find moisture during dry spells. It may not expend as much energy into copious seed production because it believes it will be around for years during which it will continue to produce. Some years will be lucky years and some of its lucky seeds will germinate.

**Deer Resistant:** I once overheard at a plant convention that there is no such thing as a truly deer resistant plant. For what it’s worth, if a source claims “not eaten”, “occasionally eaten”, or “rarely eaten”, the plant is stated to be “Deer Resistant”. Sometimes deer will only eat the tender leaves while the plant is young. Sometimes deer will leave a plant alone until their favourite food is gone and they’re really hungry - frequently in winter or drought. Note that plants that are deer resistant are also often rabbit resistant.

**Ditch:** a man-made Swale; moisture collects at the bottom. Often found along road/rail roads.

**Ephemeral:** a plant that emerges and blooms in the spring and then disappears during summer until the next spring; e.g. crocus, tulip, daffodil, Virginia Bluebells.

**Extirpated:** a plant locally extinct from a region (Ontario) where it once grew natively.

**Fencerow:** see Disturbed Habitats.

**Fresh Soil:** damp.

**Forbs:** a grouping of flora that’s commonly thought of as “flowers”. Also referred to as Flowering Herbs. They die to the ground each winter.

**Goldenrod:** an important draw to bees and butterflies at the critical end of season before the onset of frost. Goldenrod does not cause hay-fever; its pollen is much too heavy to be carried by the wind. Ragweed, which blooms at the same time as Goldenrod, is the hay-fever causing culprit. In addition, the genera *Solidago* and *Symphyotrichum* (Goldenrods) are tolerant of juglone which makes it a very useful species.
Explanatory Notes

**Good-drainage**: usually sandy, rocky, or gravelly soil, or a site that is on a slope. Well-drained soil does not hold puddles. Clay provides poor-drainage. Slopes provide excellent drainage. Plants that require good-drainage are often good candidates for Rock Gardens.

**Humus**: partially decomposed plant and animal litter (organic matter). Soil rich in humus is a superior soil, if that’s what your plant wants.

**Juglone**: a chemical toxic to many plants and that is found in the leaves, nuts, and roots of members of the *Juglan* genus; e.g. Black Walnut and Butternut contain juglone. The chemical accumulates directly beneath the tree’s canopy and this is the danger zone. Interestingly enough, the nuts and saplings of neither the Walnut nor Butternuts are tolerant of juglone.

**Larvae**: this is just another word for butterfly and moth caterpillars. If the word makes you squeamish, just say to yourself instead, “baby butterflies”.

**Measurements** -
- Inch: 2.5 cm
- 1/2 Foot: 15 cm
- Foot: 30 cm
- Yard: 1 metre

**Naturalizing**, as in “this plant is good for naturalizing an area”: the effect of a native plant is common in its native habitat and that will spread and fill its ecological niche.

**Nitrogen-fixing**: describes a plant that can take Nitrogen, a nutrient, out of the air and “fix it” (store it) in the soil, and in doing so, is self-fertilizing. A nitrogen-fixing plant can grow in Nutrient-Poor Soil and will leave the soil richer for other plants; plants in the Legume/Pea/Bean Family fix nitrogen.

**Nutrient-poor Soil**: a plant that tolerates nutrient-poor soil is accustomed to growing alone and if planted in a nutrient rich soil may be out-competed by its neighbours; Nitrogen-Fixing usually plants (see above) fall into this category. Some of these plants fall into the category of Pioneer Plants. These plant will be the first to grow in nutrient-poor or freshly exposed soil.

**Orchid Family**: The orchid bloom matures into a pod containing thousands of dust-like seeds that can be distributed very great distances by wind and water. However the seed contains little of its own food reserve., so in order to germinate it must land in a favourable site and form a symbiotic relationship with mycorrhizal fungi pre-existing in the soil. This fungus feeds the seed its needed nutrition and then it return the grown plant feeds the fungus its needed nutrition. Many orchids seldom withstand transplanting and can be difficult to cultivate in a home garden without its correct fungus. You should ask your supplier for advice.

**Perennial**: a plant that lives for more than 2 years; unless otherwise indicated plants in this catalogue are perennial.

**Pioneer Species**: The seeds of these plants crave newly exposed soil or nutrient-poor soil that is vegetatively bare, i.e. with little competition. The plant immediately puts all its energy into putting down some roots and shooting upwards to produce seed in one or two seasons. It may produce copious seeds. This is all with the purpose of reproducing itself fast, before the
competition arrives and drives them out of the neighbourhood. The competition will come in the form of Conservative Plants. However, there are other pioneer plants where it isn’t the nutrient poor soil, but instead crave the sunny site where the canopy has been suddenly reduced; e.g. Hawthorn trees. Note there are pioneer trees and shrubs that can persist for decades before the more conservative forest grows up around them; e.g. Hawthorn trees. In a home garden, these facts are only pertinent to short pioneer plants where you will have to actively reduce the taller or more aggressive competition by pruning or thinning, or you will lose your pioneers.

**Planting Spacing Guide:** how far apart should you plant your plants?
1) one plant per square foot (especially grasses);
2) half the height of the plant apart;
3) depends on the aggressiveness of the plant;
4) ask your trusted nursery person.

**Poisonous:** the eating of any plant or part thereof is not encouraged by the author. The growing of any of these plants where foraging animals can reach them is not encouraged by the author.

**Pollinator Magnet:** all native plants feed and shelter at least one segment of Canada’s wildlife. Do not solely purchase Pollinator Magnets. Remember that every single plant in this catalogue provides a benefit to Canada and its wildlife.

**Power-line Clearings:** see Disturbed Habitats.

**Restoration Projects:** returning a degraded habitat to a healthy ecological state by planting a very wide variety of species that have naturally adapted to that habitat through evolution, belong there, and will prosper. In doing so they will then attract, feed, and shelter the wildlife that also belong there. This biodiversity will help fill the habitat’s ecological niches that had been previously emptied. For instance, abandoned fields and pastures need to be restored to the lowlands, prairies, meadows, open woods, or forests that they once were. You’ll be doing a very good thing for the planet.

**Rich Soil:** soil high in organic matter in every state of decomposition. Rich Soil does a better job of retaining moisture than non-rich especially if it contains completely decomposed plant debris (humus). Also, it is usually more nutritious.

**River Banks:** can imply that a plant benefits from occasionally flooding or that a forest floor plant can benefit from more direct sunlight, as found in Glades. Thickets often exist along riverbanks.

**Road/Railroad Sides:** see Disturbed Habitats.

**Stabilizing:** as in “this plant is good for stabilizing a slope or water’s edge”; the effect of a plant whose many and entangled roots hold the soil in place.

**Stamen:** the male flower part. See Anther.

**Stigma:** the female flower part that receives the pollen.
Explanatory Notes

**Suckers:** many plants spread by sending up new stems at some distance from the mother plant either by stolons or rhizomes or just plain shallow roots. You can either allow them to grow, creating thickets or colonies, or just cut them off with clippers or your mower.

**Trailside:** can imply that a forest floor plant can benefit from more direct sunlight, as found in Glades. It also hints that the plant may be able to tolerate disturbances. Not every plant can.

**Vegetatively:** a plant that is reproducing not by seeds or spores, but by growing in the surrounding ground exact replicas of itself, through stolons, rhizomes, or from nodes of the plant’s stem.

**Well-drained Soil:** soil that does not hold puddles. This requirement implies the plant does not tolerate standing water and that it cannot tolerate heavy clay.

**Wildlife Magnet:** the average person fixates on butterflies, honeybees, and bumble bees. A plant designated as a Wildlife Magnet will attract much more than that and this should make you very happy: possibly solitary bees, flies, wasps, moths, larvae, miscellaneous insects, aphids, songbirds, sparrows, game birds, turkeys, deer, field/forest mice, squirrels, ground squirrels, groundhogs, skunks, deer, moose, etc.

**Of Special Concern:** indicates that the species is not endangered or threatened, but may become threatened or endangered due to a combination of biological characteristics and identified threats. https://www.ontario.ca/

Large-flowered Bellwort in bloom. Spotted Geranium, left. Background centre is Sprengel’s Sedge.
For the Love of Nature
Frontyard Restoration

Cut-leaved Coneflower with Honeybee. © bill chan photography.

Dedicated to the promotion of Native Plant Gardens around our homes to create the natural habitats that permit wildlife to live amongst us.

www.frontyardrestoration.com
One of the greatest challenges gardeners face is finding the right plants for their own garden’s conditions.

Many solve this problem by buying the same annuals year after year or buying the very same plants that all their neighbours have.

But the gardeners who’ve chosen to help Nature by having a Native Plant Garden have even a greater challenge. They talk to their neighbours and nurseries about Native Plants and are often met with blank stares. The solution is right here.

All the plants are organized into 7 Sections according to Garden Type:

— Dry, Full Sun
— Moist, Full Sun
— Part Sun/Shade but more sun than shade
— Part Shade/Sun but more shade than sun
— Full Shade
— Water Saturated for at least part of the year
— Tall Trees

One of them is yours.

Focus solely on your garden by pulling out its section. Find the plants that meet your garden’s requirements; that will tolerate drought, flood, sand, clay, nutrient-poor, walnut, and deer. It’s all here. Make a list and go shopping. All the guessing is gone.

Written by a gardener for gardeners, not for botanists.

All the Ontario Native Plant nurseries are listed within.

There is not a better Native Plant Catalogue.

Have a Garden that will flourish beautifully and make your little corner of planet Earth a Healthier Place.
**Lowland Garden** - water saturated soil for at least part of the year

Often the more sun the more consistent moisture the plant requires, and vice versa.

The second line of each plant entry specifies by numbers the regions in which the plant is native:

- **1** - southwest Ontario from Windsor to Toronto and from Goderich to Niagara-on-the-Lake; includes London, Hamilton, Burlington, Oakville, Mississauga.
- **2** - north of region 1 to region 3; includes Kitchener-Waterloo, Cambridge, and Guelph.
- **3** - the Bruce Peninsula and around the south shore of Georgian Bay.
- **4** - regions York, Durham, and Northumberland.
- **5** - Prince Edward County and along the St. Lawrence River to the Québec border.
- **6** - from Lake Simcoe across to the Ottawa River.
- **7** - from Georgian Bay across to the Ottawa River, plus Manitoulin Island and up the coast of Georgian Bay to just past Sault Ste. Marie.
- **8** - the far northeast.
- **10** - the far northwest (north of the USA border and the coast of Lake Superior).

For the photos on Website [www.minnesotawildflowers.info](http://www.minnesotawildflowers.info), click on any photo to see all of them enlarged. For [www.michiganflora.net](http://www.michiganflora.net), click on “All Images”.

As far as the listed Habitats are concerned, look for the one that’s yours and forget the rest.

**The complete flower, fern, and tree catalogue with all Web Links active (pointing to beautiful photographs) is available for free at [www.frontyardrestoration.com](http://www.frontyardrestoration.com).**

**Flowers**

**Swamp Agrimony** Small-flowered Agrimony, Many-flowered Groovebur, Harvest-Lice

1; **Rare** aigremoine parviflore, aigremoine à petites fleurs *Agrimonia parviflora*

-meadows, swales, thickets, open woods (deciduous to mixed), forest edges; bottomlands, floodplains, edges of wetlands-marshes/swamps/streams/lakes, seeps, wet thickets; disturbed habitats, roadside ditches, fields.

>Full Sun to Light Shade. Wet to soggy to average soil. Accepts gravelly to loamy to silty and calcareous. Deer resistant.

>2.5-5’ Lovely yellow blooms (*mid- to late summer*) run up along a tall, sturdy, sticky spike (to 2.5' tall). A nice crown of yellow stamens in the centre of the blossom is displayed by 5, widely splayed petals. The leaves resemble those of ferns - lush. Attracts small bees and other insects. Colony forming from fibrous roots with rhizomes. Rose family.

http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/wetland/plants/sw_agrimony.htm
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=2417
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/agrimonia/parviflora/
https://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/15
Lowland Flowers

**Golden Alexanders** Golden Meadowparsnip, *zizia doré*  
1 2 3 4 5; south 10  
-stream/lake shores/floodplains, fens, sedge meadows, often with Tamarack & Poison Sumac;  
swampy forests/edges/glades; meadows, thickets, limestone glades, forest edges, forest  
glades, alvars, thinly wooded bluffs; disturbed habitats, fields, fencerows, roadsides, woodland  
trailsides, power-line clearings.  
>Part to Full Sun; tolerates to Light Shade.  Wet to moist to average, *acidic* to neutral  
(*calcareous*), *sandy* soil. The more sun the more moisture it prefers. Accepts *rocky* to sandy  
clay and *juglone*.  Deer resistant.  
>2-3’ Flat-topped clusters of lemon-yellow blooms (*late spring*) resemble those of Queen  
Anne’s Lace (but much prettier) form a halo at the top of the plant. Long blooming. The  
resulting seed heads are attractive: a constellation of little dots floating in the air. Toothed  
leaves are divided into threes and then three again with the end leaflet larger than the first two  
in each case. The stalk is shiny, light green and occasionally branched. A pollinator magnet.  
Feeds the larvae of the Black Swallowtail Butterfly. Will naturalize in wet meadows and open  
woods to form colonies. Good for Restoration. A short-lived perennial, but self-sows. The root  
system is described as being either a taproot or a dense cluster of coarse, fibrous roots.  
Carrot family.

https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=151  
http://www.scorpionfly.ca/plants/plantpages/zizia.html  
http://www.prairiepollination.ca/plante-plant/zizia_dore-golden_alexander/  
http://www.repertoirequebecnature.com/vasculaires/Zizia_aurea.html  
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/zizia/aurea/  
https://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/709  
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/golden-alexanders  
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/prairie/plantx/gld_alexanderx.htm  
https://www.friendsofthewildflowergarden.org/pages/plants/goldenalexander.html  
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=g710  
https://plants.sc.egov.usda.gov/factsheet/pdf/fs_ziau.pdf

**Canada Anemone** Canada Windflower, Meadow Windflower, *anémone du Canada*  
all  
*Anemonastrum canadense*, *Anemone canadensis*  
-open moist low ground, swales, meadows, thickets, open woods, forest edges; floodplains,  
sandy shores, edges of streams/lakes, swampy areas, marshes; fields, clearings, road/railroad  
sides, ditches.  
>Full to Part Sun.  Rich, wet to moist, *calcareous* to neutral soil. Accepts average moisture, but  
becomes less aggressive; *gravely* to light *clayey* and average garden soil.  
>1-2’ Showy, white blooms (*late spring*) with yellow centres are held above star-shaped leaves.  
Given adequate moisture it becomes aggressive via rhizomes, making it a great *Ground Cover*.  
When grown into a large colony it becomes a sea of white blossoms.  Buttercup family.

http://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Anemonastrum_canadense.html  
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/anemone/canadensis/  
https://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/30
Purple-stemmed Angelica  

*Angelica atropurpurea*

1 2 3 4 5 6, Manitoulin Island

-floodplains, bottomlands, shores of streams/lakes, marshes, swamps, fens, seeps; meadows, fields, swales, ditches, open woods.


>4-6' Large (3-9" across), greenish-white, globular flower heads (*through summer*) on tall, sturdy, hollow, purplish stems. Lush foliage. A wide plant. Due to its height and large blossom heads it is definitely impressive. A short, stout taproot. Carrot family.

Calico Aster  

*Symphyotrichum lateriflorum*

One-sided Aster, Farewell Summer, aster latériflore

all; most of the population is from Sault Ste. Marie south

-open woods (often Beech-Maple, Oak-Hickory; mixed; occasionally conifer), thickets, forest edges, glades, meadows, sloughs, ravines, alvars; floodplains, seeps, rocky/sandy stream/pond shores/banks, swamp forests, fens; disturbed habitats, pastures, fields, fencerows, waste ground, road/railroad sides, clearings.

>Light Shade to Full Sun. Rich, moist to dry, acidic to alkaline soil. The more sun the more consistent moisture it requires. Accepts sandy/rocky to clayey and juglone. Deer resistant.

>2-3‘ Like a low, airy shrub in that it has multiple, spreading branches. Copious dainty, blue to pink to white blooms (*late summer well into fall*) are scattered along one side of each branch (*lateriflorum*). The blossom has a yellow centre disk which changes to a purplish-bronze colour as summer progresses. One plant, and sometimes even a solitary disk, will change colour to produce a calico effect. Its tiny seeds have little fluffs of hairs to allow them to float a bit in the breeze. The leaves are long and fairly narrow (lance-shaped) sometimes with shallow teeth along the edges. I don’t know who named it Farewell Summer (actually it was the proudly gay New Brunswicker, Harold [Hal] Royall Hinds, 1939-2001), but what an emotionally laden name for a flower in Canada. A bee, butterfly, larvae, and bug magnet. One of the least aggressive of the asters; clump to colony forming from small caudices with short rhizomes. Aster family.

Three varieties are native to Ontario:

*angustifolium*  Narrow-leaved Calico Aster, aster à feuilles étroites;

*hirsuticaule*  Rough-stemmed Calico Aster, aster latériflore à tiges hirsutes;

*lateriflorum*  Calico Aster, aster latériflore.

*tenuipes*  is not native (Slender-stalked Calico Aster, aster à pédoncule mince).

www.frontyardrestoration.com
Heart-leaved Aster  Common Blue Wood Aster, aster à feuilles cordées
all, except Manitoulin District

>meadows, deciduous open woods, thickets, forest edges, forests, glades, thinly wooded slopes, bluffs, moist ledges, cliffs, alvars; floodplains, stream banks, moist edges of swamps; disturbed habitats, clearings, roadsides, along ditches, fencerows, trailsides.
—Light Shade to Part Shade; tolerates to Full Shade. Rich, moist to average soil. Accepts dry, thin soil over bedrock, rocky to light clayey, acidic to alkaline, and juglone. Deer resistant.
—2-4’ Dense rounded clusters (6-18” long) of pale lavender-white blooms (through fall) top a sturdy central stem. Like all Asters, though each individual flower head is small, they seem to glow, especially at dusk, making them really quite showy. Lush, attractive, heart-shaped leaves along the length of the stem. Important to pollinators late in the season and seed eaters in winter. Self-sows with seeds that float in the breeze. A short rhizome. Aster family.

New England Aster  aster de Nouvelle-Angleterre

1 2 3 4 5 6 7; found in, but not native to the Manitoulin District

-prairie swales, wet meadows, deciduous open woods, thickets, forest edges, thin woods, glades; floodplains, bottomlands, marshy ground, shrubby swamps, fens, shores, stream edges; disturbed habitats, fields, road/railroad sides, ditches.
>Full to Part Sun. Rich, wetish to average soil. Accepts sandy to clayey, nutritionally-poor, and juglone. Deer resistant. This is a Lowland plant that will tolerate a moist, loamy to clayey meadow, especially if it’s a bit shady. It will look ragged by the end of summer if it’s too dry.
>2-5’ Very showy with tall stems crowned with long lasting, rounded heads of violet to purple blooms (late summer well into fall). Their dark blue contrasts beautifully with the yellow of Goldenrods. May flop over if not supported by neighbouring plants. An important pollinator magnet due to its copious blossoms lasting very late into fall. Freely self-sows. Forms a thick clump from caudices with short, thick, woody rhizomes. Aster family.

https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/symphyotrichum/lateriflorum/
http://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/607
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/calico-aster
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=486
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/savanna/plants/calico_aster.htm
http://www.friendsofthewildflowergarden.org/pages/plants/calicoaster.html
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?taxonid=277245&isprofile=0&cv=4
https://uwaterloo.ca/astereae-lab/research/asters/symphyotrichum/symphyotrichum-novae-angliae
http://www.scorpionfly.ca/plants/plantpages/aster.htm
White Panicled Aster | Lance-Leaved Aster, Willow Aster, *Symphyotrichum lanceolatum*

- moist low open places, bottomlands, floodplains, floodplain woodlands, swamps, marshes, fens, wetland borders, along streams, banks, shores, interdunal flats, thickets, low prairies/meadows, swales, seasonal wetlands, forest edges, deciduous to coniferous forests, glades; open bedrock, alvars, gravelly seeps; disturbed areas, ditches, road/railroad side ditches, pastures, fields, fencerows.

> Full Sun to Part Shade. Very wet to mucky to moist (occasionally to average), sandy to loamy, poorly-drained soil. Moisture dependent. Accepts rocky to clayey, acidic to calcareous, and juglone.

> 1-3.5' Showy sprays of white blooms (*late summer into fall*). A wildlife magnet. Able to form large colonies via long, thick, creeping rhizomes. Can be aggressive in damp sites. Aster family.

There are several subspecies and varieties, all native;
e.g. Western Panicled Aster, *aster de l’Ouest*,
Great Lakes Panicled Aster, *aster lancéolé à tiges hirsutes*,
Interior White Aster, *aster continental*,
Broad-leaved Panicled Aster, *aster à feuilles larges*, et al.

Purple-stemmed Aster | Bog Aster, *Symphyotrichum puniceum*

- floodplains, water’s edges, shores, ponds, marshes, swamps, often peaty bogs/fens,
Lowland Flowers

calcereous seeps; meadows, swales, sedge meadows, fields; coniferous to deciduous open woods, thickets, forest edges; drainage ditches, roadsides.


3-6’ Branching clusters of small but abundant lavender, starry blooms (late summer through fall) with yellow centres highlight this tall plant. Blossoms are up to 1.5” across and consist of as many as 60 slender petals. Stems are tall, stout, hairy, and usually crooked. One of the last plants of the season to flower making it a critical food source for pollinators and a joy to us as it brightens the early nights. Good for Restoration. All Asters are attractive. Can be considered a sub-shrub. Aster family.

Variety puniceum is also native.

http://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Symphyotrichum%20puniceum.html
http://www.scorpionfly.ca/plants/plantpages/aster.htm
https://brucetrail.org/system/downloads/0000/0502/Purple-stemmed_Aster_For_Archives.pdf
http://www.labunix.uqam.ca/~fg/MyFlora/Asteraceae/Symphyotrichum/Puniceum/puniceum.e.shtml

Flat-top White Aster aster à ombelles Doellingeria umbellata

all water’s edges, marshy flats, bogs, swamps, fens, rocky shores, interdunal swales; wet meadows, sedge meadows, swales, open woods, thickets, forest edges, glades; fields, ditches.

Full Sun to Part Shade. Moist to slightly wet, sandy-loam soil. Accepts gravelly to clayey and acidic to calcareous. Deer resistant.

3-6’ Flat-topped, dense to loose clusters (up to 10” across) of white, small, starry blooms (late summer into early fall) with yellow centres. Showy. One of the first asters to flower (for the late season). The stalk is unbranched until the top at the flower heads. Lance-shaped leaves. Good for Restoration. Can be slowly aggressive. Aster family.

Varieties pubens (Hairy Flat-top White Aster, aster pubescent) and umbellata are also native.

http://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Doellingeria%20umbellata.html
https://uwaterloo.ca/astereae-lab/research/asters/doellingeria/doellingeria-umbellata
http://northernontarioflora.ca/description.cfm?speciesid=1004565

Flat-top White Aster aster à ombelles Doellingeria umbellata
**Large-leaved Avens**  *benoîte à grandes feuilles*  
*Geum macrophyllum*

5 6 7 8 9 10

- swamps, muskegs, wetland margins, stream banks; low meadows, open woods, thickets, forest edges, forests; low disturbed habitats, fields, clearings, trailsides, roadsides, ditches.

>Part Shade to Full Sun. Rich, moist soil. Accepts to *clayey* and *acidic* to *calcareous*.

>1-3' Yellow blooms (*early to mid-summer*). Seeds form spherical heads. Rhizomes. Rose family.

Varieties *macrophyllum* and *perincisum* are also native.

http://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Geum%20macrophyllum.html
http://www.ontariowildflower.com/wildflower_meadow.htm#avnyellow
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/geum/macrophyllum/
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/large-leaf-avens
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=2487

**Water Avens**  *Purple Avens, benoîte des ruisseaux, benoîte pourpre*  
*Geum rivale*

1-2' Showy, nodding, cup-shaped blooms (*late spring*) with 5 dull red to pale purple petals, 5 dark purple sepals, many stamens with yellow anthers; hang above the foliage like bells. Mature into purple, star-burst globes with a tiny feather at the end of each ray. Rose family.

http://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Geum%20rivale.html
http://www.scorpionfly.ca/plants/plantpages/geum.html
http://www.ontariowildflower.com/lakeedge.htm#wateraven
http://www.reperoirequebecnature.com/vasculaires/Geuem_rivale.html
https://www.gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/geum/rivale/
https://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/237
https://www.michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=2488
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/wetland/plants/water_avens.htm

**Common Marsh Bedstraw**  *gaillet palustre, gaillet des marais*  
*Galium palustre*

Water's edges, shores, marshes, bogs, swamps, ponds/pools/lakes/streams; wet meadows, swales, thickets, open woods, swampy hollows; fields, ditches.

>Full Sun to Light Shade. Aquatic to wet to consistently moist soil. Moisture dependent. Accepts *rocky* to *sandy*.

www.frontyardrestoration.com
Lowland Flowers

>8-24” Many, tiny, white blooms (*late spring through summer*) in clusters at the ends of branching stems along weak, square stalks. The large number of white blossoms against its dark green, whorled leaves make this a showy plant. Flowers mature into green, berry-like fruits. Bedstraw family.

https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=2592
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/galium/palustre/
https://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/223
https://www.inaturalist.org/taxa/163184-Galium-palustre/browse_photos

**Nodding Beggarticks** Sticktight, Nodding Bur Marigold, *bident penché*, *fourchettes* all  
-wet muddy open areas, sedge meadows, sloughs, depressions in forest glades, floodplains, mudflats, shores, edges of swamps, Cedar swamps, fens, marshes, peat/sedge bogs, rivers/lakes; mucky bottomland, seeps; road/railroad ditches.  
>Part Shade to Sun. Wet to moist, sandy or mucky soil. Moisture dependent. Accepts peat to clayey and acidic.  
>1-3’ Despite its name, a very pretty plant. Rich yellow petals with points at the ends radiate around a yellowish-brown disk on sunflower-like blooms (*late summer into fall*). Blossoms start out facing up but tend to face outward with time. A copious bloomer. The dark, green leaves are opposite, narrow, up to 5” long, attach directly to the stem, and tend to turn purple in the fall. Lower leaf nodes can root to spread the plant vegetatively to form colonies, but is still often scattered. Annual. Aster family.

http://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Bidens%20cernua.html  
http://www.repertoirequebecnature.com/vasculaires/Bidens_cernua.html  
http://floreduquebec.ca/english/bidens_cernua&text=nomfr  
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/bidens/cernua/  
https://www.michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=245  
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/wetland/plants/bur_marigold.htm

**American Bellflower** Tall Bellflower, *campanule d’Amérique*  
1  
-deciduous open woods thickets, forests edges, forests, glades, trailsides, road/railroad sides; floodplains, marshy ground, along shores, roadside ditches.  
>Light to Part Shade; tolerates to Full Shade. Rich, moist to wet to average soil. Accepts sandy to clayey, acidic to calcareous, and juglone. Deer resistant.  
>3-6” Blooms (*through summer*) with wavy, light blue to violet pointed petals that curl slightly back, like open stars, with white encircling the centre. Good for Naturalizing. Taproot. Annual to biennial. Self-sows. Bellflower family.

https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=702  
http://cwf-fcf.org/en/resources/encyclopedias/flora/harebells.html -see near the bottom of the page  
https://www.michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=245

LL-8
**Dense Blazing-star**  Marsh Blazing-star, Spiked Blazing-star, *liatris à épi*  
*Liatris spicata*

1; Threatened

-low prairies, sand prairies, meadows, swales, alkaline sand flats, open woods, slopes; limestone/granite outcrops, calcareous seeps; marshy meadows, shores/edges of bogs, grassy fens, swamps, Tamarack swamps, marshes, lakes; calcareous shores, dunes, interdunal swales; disturbed habitats, roadsides, fields, fencerows.

>Full Sun to Light Shade. Rich, moist to average, acidic, sandy loam. Accepts gravelly to sandy-clay and alkaline. Benefits from wildfires. Tall plants may flop over if not supported by neighbours.

>2-5’ Furry, purple blooms (*peak summer*) run up along tall, slender, showy spikes. Its blue contrasts with the many yellow flowers in prairies and meadows and its height makes sure everyone sees it. A butterfly and wildlife magnet. Colony forming via rhizomes growing from corms. Aster family.

Variety *spicata* is also native.

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**Mucronate Blue-eyed-grass**  Eastern Blue-eyed-grass, Slender Blue-eyed-grass, *bermudienne mucronée, bermudienne grêle*  
*Sisyrinchium mucronatum*

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 mostly along the Great Lake shorelines

-low prairies, meadows, open woods, forest edges; alvars, over other bedrock; stream/lake shores, bogs; disturbed habitats, fields, roadsides, ditches.

>Full Sun; tolerates Light Shade. Wet to moist to average, sandy to loamy, calcareous soil. Accepts rocky.

>to 12” The blooms (*late spring to mid-summer*) have rich blue/purple petals with distinctive needle-like, pointed tips that radiate from yellow centres. Forms small clumps with many blossoms on grass-like stalks. Slender roots and rhizomes. Not a grass. Iris family.

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http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/woodland/plants/am_bellflower.htm  
http://www.friendsofthewildflowergarden.org/pages/plants/tallbellflower.html  
https://www.dnr.illinois.gov/education/CDIndex/AmBellFlower.pdf

https://www.ontario.ca/page/dense-blazing-star  
http://www.scorpionfly.ca/plants/plantpages/liatris.html  
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=1486

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**Mucronate Blue-eyed-grass**  Eastern Blue-eyed-grass, Slender Blue-eyed-grass  
*Sisyrinchium mucronatum*
Lowland Flowers

**Strict Blue-eyed-grass**  Common Blue-eyed-grass, Mountain Blue-eyed-grass
all  bermudienne montagnarde, bermudienne  *Sisyrinchium montanum*
-meadows, hill sides, open woods, forest edges, mixed forests, glades; rock crevices, alvars,
open bedrock; open fens, wet shrubby areas, stream/lake sandy/gravelly shores/banks;
disturbed habitats, clearings, fields, old railroad beds, roadsides, sides of ditches.

> Full to Part Sun. Moist to average, **sandy** to average, **calcareous** to average, well-drained soil. Accepts **gravelly**. Moderately accepting of dry. Intolerant of drought. Reportedly adapts to northern dry, hot, sunny locations. Not particularly tolerant of competition.

> 6-12” A dainty plant that looks like a small tuft of thin-bladed grass but with several bright blue blooms (*late spring*), gold in their centres, that make it impressive given the its small size. Each petal (3) and sepal (3) has rays of darker blue and ends in a soft, sharp point. With maturity a small, green, globular fruit forms at the base of the old flower. Very short and compact over all. Forms small clumps and it self-sows. Because it is such a beauty it has been exported around the world. Slender roots and rhizomes. Not a grass. A tiny Iris.

**Varieties** *crebrum* (*Brownish Strict Blue-eyed Grass, bermudienne brunissante*) and *montanum* are also native.

http://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Sisyrinchium%20montanum.html
http://www.prairiepollination.ca/plante-plant/herbe_aux_yeux_bleus-blue_eyed_grass/
http://www.ontariowildflower.com/wildflower_waste2.htm#blueeyegrass
http://floredquebec.ca/english/sisyrinchium-montanum
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/sisyrinchium/montanum/
https://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/563
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/mountain-blue-eyed-grass
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=1485

**Virginia Bluebells**  Eastern Bluebells, *mertensie de Virginie*  
*Mertensia virginica*
1; south 10, e.g. Fort William; At Risk


> 1-2’ Lovely, nodding, small clusters of pastel blue blooms (*through spring*) at th’e ends of branching stems. They actually look more like elongated dangling trumpets than bells, with a wide, frilly bell-end. The buds are pink to purplish, turning blue when opening. The lush, light green leaves are up to 7” long, 3.5” across and shaped like soft baby spinach leaves. Except for its gorgeous blossoms that dominate the limelight every spring it blends well into a forest garden. A clump forming plant that can form large colonies from tuberous roots. An early spring pollinator magnet. Ephemeral. Borage family.

https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=583
http://www.scorpionfly.ca/plants/plantpages/mertensia.html
https://brucetrail.org/system/downloads/0000/0431/Virginia_Bluebells_For_Archives.pdf
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/mertensia/virginica/
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/virginia-bluebells
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/woodland/plants/bluebells.htm
https://www.friendsofthewildflowergarden.org/pages/plants/virginiabluebells.html

LL-10
Common Boneset  *eupatoire perfoliée*

All

-moist low ground, meadows, swales, sites with poor drainage; floodplains, shores sand flat
shores, edges of marshes, conifer swamps, bogs, fens, lakes/ponds/streams, seeps; open
woods, thickets, glades; pastures, roadside ditches.


>2-5’  Showy clusters of tiny white blooms (*late summer into fall*).  The bright green, lance-
shaped, wrinkled leaves completely encircle the hairy stem to join their opposing leaf at its base.
Thus *perfoliatum*, because the stem perforates the leaves.  A good companion for Joe-Pye

Andrews’ Bottle Gentian  Closed Bottle Gentian, *gentiane d’Andrews*

1 2 3 4 5 6 7; southeast 10 along the U.S. border  -  *Gentiana andrewsii* var. *andrewsii*

-marshy to moist ground, meadows, prairies, swales, open woods, thickets, seepages;
floodplains, stream banks, shores, fens, swamp areas, forest edges, glades; disturbed habitats,
fields, ditches.


Deer resistant except in spring.

>1-2’  Clusters of dark violet, bottle-shaped blooms (*late summer through fall*).  Only
bumblebees can force their way into the blossom.  It must be worth the fight.  A stout taproot.
Gentian family.

Variety *dakotica* is native to Saskatchewan, Manitoba, and parts of the American mid-west.

http://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Gentiana%20andrewsii.html
http://www.prairiepollination.ca/plante-plant/gentiane_dandrews-closed_gentian/
Lowland Flowers

Bunchberry  Dwarf Cornel, quatre-temps, cornouiller du Canada  

Cornus canadensis

- moist woods, bogs.

All


>6-8" Actually a shrub, but being only 8" tall it is often treated as a flower. A low ground cover of acidic woods and bogs. The leaves are arranged in a whorl-like cluster. Creamy-white blooms (spring) bunch in the centre at the tips of the stems and later mature into a cluster of red berries - eaten by birds and other wildlife. Makes an excellent Ground Cover for under evergreens. Rhizomes. A sub-shrub. Dogwood family.

Low Calamint  Limestone Calamint, calament d'Arkansas  

Clinopodium arkansanum

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Lake shores, Great Lakes' beaches, shore sand dunes/flats, rocky shores, gravel bars, edges of shore thickets, shore hummocks, springs, fens, calcareous marshes; less often in dryer habitats, moist gravel prairies, sandy open woods, alvars, limestone barrens/outcrops/cliffs/glades, non-calcareous bedrock barrens, low open coniferous to mixed woods.


> 6-8" Blue/violet multi-lipped, trumpet-shaped blooms (early spring to mid-summer). A bushy-looking little plant that's attractive during peak flowering period when numerous flowers are in

https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=1539
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/prairie/plantx/low_calamint.html
http://inaturalist.ca/taxa/160752-Clinopodium-arkansanum/browse_photos

**Eastern Camas** Wild Hyacinth, *camassie faux-scille*  
*Camassia scilloides*

1, deep southwest islands in Lake Erie and the St. Clair River; Species at Risk

https://www.ontario.ca/page/wild-hyacinth
https://www.ontario.ca/page/wild-hyacinth-recovery-strategy

- open woods, thickets, forest edges, thin woods, rocky wooded slopes; prairies, meadows; floodplains, valley bottoms, stream banks; alvars, limestone glades; pastures.  
> Full Sun to Light Shade. Rich, moist to average, calcareous, rocky to loamy to clayey, soil. Deer resistant.  

> 1-2' Pale blue blooms (*late spring*) grouped in clusters along long stems. Leaves are long, slender and upright and, like most bulb plants, disappear in mid-summer. A pollinator magnet. Clump forming by self-sowing and from clustered bulbs with fibrous roots. Asparagus family; Lily superorder.  
Has a multitude of scientific synonyms.

https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=1437  
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/prairie/plantx/wild_hyacinth.htm  
http://www.friendsofthewildflowergarden.org/pages/plants/wildhyacinth.html  
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?taxonid=282045&isprofile=0&letter=c  
https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=casc5  
http://inaturalist.ca/taxa/67793-Camassia-scilloides/browse_photos

**Mountain Death Camas** Smooth Camas, *zigadène glauque*  
*Anticlea elegans*

1 2 3 4 5 6 7  
zigadène élégant  
*Zigadenus elegans*

-moist lowlands, meadows, swales, sloughs, thickets, open woods; dunes, sandy/rocky shores of the Great Lakes; shores of stream/lakes, fens, conifer bogs; alvars; mountain meadows; rocky slopes, bluffs, cliffs, balds, ledges, ridges.  
> Sun to Part Shade. Wet to moist to dry, rocky/sandy, calcareous soil.  
> 6-36” Cream or greenish white, bowl-shaped booms (*through summer*). Naturalizes well.  
Melanthiaceae family, Lily order.

http://www.repertoirequebecnature.com/vasculaires/Anticlea_elegans.html  
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/anticlea/elegans/  
https://www.mnstatewildflowers.info/flower/mountain-death-camas  
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=1690

**Cardinal Flower** Red Lobelia, *lobélie cardinale*  
*Lobelia cardinalis*

1 2 3 4 5 6 7  
-disturbed soils in wet meadows, pastures, swales, depressions, thickets, open woods, forest edges, openings, ravines, gravelly seeps/springs, bottomlands, floodplains, edges of marshes,
Lowland Flowers

swamps, streams/lakes/ponds, roadsides, ditches.

>Full to Part Sun. Rich, wet to moist, calcareous soil. Moisture dependent. Accepts gravelly/sandy to loamy; two sources report clayey tolerance. Deer resistant. Its seeds are intolerant of shade and it is a fairly short lived plant, so it requires regularly disturbed, open ground to seed into for the plant to persist in your garden. This can be accomplished artificially by reducing competition and raking the soil around the plant gently.

>2-4' Long-lasting, brightly intense red blooms (late summer into fall) along short spikes at the top of a pyramid of leaves. Very eye-catching. A hummingbird and butterfly magnet. Bellflower family.

https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=703
http://www.scorpionfly.ca/plants/plantpages/lobelia.html
http://www.labunix.uqam.ca/~fg/MyFlora/Campanulaceae/Lobelia/Cardinalis/cardinalis.e.shtml
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/lobelia/cardinalis/
https://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/335
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/cardinal-flower
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/wetland/plants/cardinal.htm

Yellow Clintonia  Bluebead Lily, clintonie boréale, lis-boréal

- boreal forests in the north; coniferous swamps/bogs in the south; coniferous to deciduous, cool, moist forests, thickets.

>Shade. Rich, wet to moist, acidic soil. Accepts sandy to clayey. Intolerant of hot summers; requires the coolness of conifer shade or damp forests.

> 6-16” A loose cluster of 2-6, pale yellow-green, frilly, bell-shaped, nodding blooms (late spring) top an 8-15” leafless stalk. Out of the centre of the blossom protrude 6 long stamens with yellow tips. The stalk rises from the centre of a small clump of thick, shiny, bright green, oblong leaves each up to 8” long. The flowers mature into bead-like berries (held proudly up on tall stalks) that are noted for their extraordinary ultramarine blue. Grows into clumps and slowly forms large colonies from thin rhizomes. Excellent for rich, moist soil under Cedars or Firs. Lily family.

http://www.northernontarioflora.ca/description.cfm?speciesid=1005232
http://www.borealforest.org/herbs/herb8.htm
http://www.repertoirequebecnature.com/vasculaires/Clintonia_borealis.html
http://floreduquebec.ca/english/clintonia-borealis&text=nomfr
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/clintonia/borealis/
https://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/134
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/bluebead
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=827
**Cut-leaved Coneflower**  Green-headed Coneflower, *rudbeckia lacinée*  
*Rudbeckia laciniata*

-all bottomlands, floodplains, edges of wetlands, lakes/streams, ditches, swamps, Cedar swamps; calcareous seeps; moist/wet glades; moist, low, meadows, fields, pastures, sloughs, swales, thickets, open woods.

>Part to Full Sun. Wet to moist, *acidic* to *neutral* soil; tolerant of average moisture if shaded. The more sun the more moisture required. Accepts moderately *calcareous*. Accepts *sandy* to *clayey* and *juglone*. *Deer* resistant.

>4-6’ The many blooms (*late summer into fall*), 3-4” across, have a greenish-yellow cone shaped disk at the centre of drooping, lemon yellow petals giving an asteroid in flight appearance. A statuesque plant with deeply cut leaves and tall stalks that branch into flowering stems. After the petals drop off a golden brown pom-pom of seeds remain to feed Finches. Spreads slowly. A pollinator magnet. Aster family.

There are 2 varieties; only *laciniata* is native.

https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=437
http://www.scorpionfly.ca/plants/plantpages/rudbeckia.htm
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/rudbeckia/laciniata/
https://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/529
https://www.mnstatewildflowers.info/flower/cut-leaf-coneflower
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/flower/culverx.htm
https://www.friendsofthewildflowergarden.org/pages/plants/greenheadedconeflw.html

**Culver’s Root**  Bowman's Root, *véronique de Virgine*  
*Veronicastrum virginicum*

>prairies, sand prairies, meadows, deciduous open woods (often Oak), thickets, edges of woods; lowlands, floodplains, swampy meadows, stream banks; disturbed habitats, prairie remnants, roadsides, ditches.


—3-5’ Pointy-tipped, tapering spikes of white blooms (*peak summer*) top a tall, strong stalk whorled with leaves. Blossoms remain showy for weeks. A magnet for a variety of bees. Clump forming from a central taproot and rhizomes. Its seeds are so small they can be blown several feet by the wind. Plantain family.

http://www.scorpionfly.ca/plants/plantpages/veronicastrum.html
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/veronicastrum/virginicum/
https://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/677
https://www.mnstatewildflowers.info/flower/culvers-root
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/prairie/plantx/culverx.htm
https://www.dnr.illinois.gov/education/CDIndex/CulversRoot.pdf
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=g180
https://www.friendsofthewildflowergarden.org/pages/plants/greenheadedconeflw.html

www.frontyardrestoration.com
Lowland Flowers

**Cup Plant**  Cup Rosinweed, *silphe perfolié*  
Silphium perfoliatum  
1 2 3 4 5 6; south 7; southeast 10  
>low ground, prairies swales/sloughs, shrublands, prairie stream sides, valley bottoms,  
floodplain thickets, floodplain forest glades, fens, lake edges, seeps; disturbed habitats, ditches;  
—Full to Part Sun. Wet to moderately dry, acidic to alkaline soil. Accepts moderate drought,  
clayey, and juglone. Intolerant of slopes (falls over).  
—6-8’ Large yellow blooms (*late summer into fall*) are carried on 1’ flower-stems at the tops of  
stalks. A tall, eye-catching plant with a flowering period that lasts into fall. Thick stems  
perforate the leaves (joined at their bases) forming cups that hold water for wildlife to drink.  
Hummingbirds and butterflies are attracted to the nectar and in the fall you can watch the  
goldfinches dangle upside down from the seed heads to feed. Aggressive. Colony forming. A  
taproot with many, shallow rhizomes. Aster family.  
Variety *perfoliatum* is also native.  
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=447  
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/prairie/planxt/cupplantx.htm  
http://www.quebec-horticole.ca/plante-detail.php?numero=1030&visite=1  
http://www.scorpionfly.ca/plants/plantpages/silphium.html  
http://www.wildflowersofontario.ca/cupplant.html  
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/silphium/perfoliatum/  
https://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/560  
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/cup-plant  
https://www.dnr.illinois.gov/education/CDIndex/CupPlant.pdf  
http://www.friendsofthewildflowergarden.org/pages/plants/cupplant.html  

**Swamp Dock**  Water Dock, *patience verticillée*  
Rumex verticillatus  
1 2 5 6  
-swampy areas, mud flats, floodplains, shores of swamps, bogs, marshes, lakes/streems/pools,  
vernal pools; wet meadows, fields, swales, roadside ditches, irrigation ditches; low, wet woods.  
>3-5’ Copious, greenish blooms (*summer*) dangle from along most of the length of a tall,  
usually unbranched, light green to reddish green stalk. Drooping green leaves are up to 1’ long  
and 1.5” across. A plant conspicuous by its size, but otherwise a tall, slender, green feeder-of-  
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=2313  
http://inaturalist.ca/taxa/128660-Rumex-verticillatus/browse_photos  
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/rumex/verticillatus/  
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/swamp-dock  
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/wetland/plants/swamp_dock.htm

**Star-flowered False Solomon’s Seal**  *smilacine étoilée, maïanthème étoilé*  
Malanthemum stellatum  
all  
-moist sandy woods, glades, open woods (often Oak), thickets, sandy prairies, meadows;  
floodplains, shores of swamps/fens/streams/lakes, deciduous to coniferous swamps;  
calcareous seeps; sand ridges/dunes and shrubby shores of the Great Lakes; roadsides.
—Part to Dappled Shade; tolerates to Full Sun. Rich, moist to average, sandy soil. Accepts gravelly to clayey, acidic, and juglone.
—1-2’ Similar to False Solomon’s Seal (Forest Floor) but daintier blooms (late spring) though the plant itself is hardy. Small pretty clusters of white, star-shaped blossoms decorate the end of the single, unbranched, arching and slightly off-kilter stem. Mature into showy berries marked with a distinct dark cross before turning bright red. The stem is lined with alternating elliptical leaves up to 6” long, 2” wide that turn bright yellow in the fall. A songbird feeder. Colony forming via rhizomes. A good Ground Cover. A cutie all season. Asparagus family, Lily superorder.
http://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Maianthemum%20stellatum.html
http://floreduquebec.ca/english/Maianthemum%20stellatum
http://www.repertoirequebecnature.com/vasculaires/Smilacina_stellata.html -uses a synonym
http://floreduquebec.ca/english/maianthemum-stellatum
http://labunix.uqam.ca/~fg/MyFlora/Liliaceae/Maianthemum/Stellatum/stellatum.e.shtml
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/maianthemum/stellatum/
http://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/370
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/starry-false-solomons-seal
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=831
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/flower/wild-garlic

Canada Garlic  Canada Wild Onion, Wild Garlic, ail du Canada  Allium canadense 1 2 4 5
>open woods, thickets, meadows, prairies, rocky outcrops, thinly wooded bluffs; stream banks/ floodplains; disturbed habitats, fields, pastures, road/railroad sides, waste areas; occasionally wet meadows.
—12-16” Dainty, white, starry blooms (early summer) in a star-burst arrangement mature into clusters of small bulblets which drop to the ground and root. Will not blossom if too much shade. Amazingly the plant looks like garlic. A bee, fly, insect, and larvae magnet. Can be aggressive in a modest way. The root is a small onion with fibrous roots from the bottom. Amaryllis family; Lily superorder. Variety canadense is also native.
https://www.friendsofthewildflowergarden.org/pages/plants/wildgarlic.html
http://www.scorpionfly.ca/plants/plantpages/allium.html
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/allium/canadense/
https://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/21
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/wild-garlic
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=37
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/prairie/plantx/wild_garlicx.htm
Greater Fringed Gentian  Common Fringed Gentian, gentiane frangée  Gentianopsis crinita
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 10; not Bruce Peninsula
-moist to wet calcareous sandy/gravelly prairies, edges of sloughs/swales; open woods, thickets, meadows, fields, moist slopes/banks, ditches, stream banks, fens, open wooded swamps, wooded ravines, seepage banks, moist shores, disturbed habitats, roadside ditches; occasionally drier habitats.
>Full to Part Sun. Moist to wet, sandy/gravelly, calcareous to neutral soil. Requires regularly disturbed soil to self-sow or, being a biennial, it will die out from your garden.
>to 2’ (and a bit more). Rich, blue blooms (fall) with frilly petal edges. Spreads by self-sowing with seeds so small that they can be blown distances by the wind and form small colonies in disturbed areas. Annual to biennial. A shorty, branching taproot. Gentian family.

Harlequin Blue Flag  Northern Blue Flag, iris versicolor, clajeux  Iris versicolor
all; as far north as the Fawn River
-water margins, shorelines, stream banks, swamps, marshes, sphagnum bogs, fens, seeps, bottomlands, wet meadows, forested wetlands; ditches, road/railroad sides.
>3-4’ Bold, sword-like leaves and dramatic, blue-violet blooms (late spring) streaked with white and yellow in the bases, make it a stand out in a moist garden. 2-3 blossoms to a stem. Good for Restoration. Pollinator and hummingbird magnet. Forms clumps and small colonies. State flower of Michigan. Iris family.

Iris virginica (Southern or Virginia Blue Flag, iris de Virginie) is very similar, also native, but tends to be more common southerly.

http://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Gentianopsis%20crinita.html
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/gentianopsis/crinita/
https://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/232
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/greater-fringed-gentian
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=1398
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/wetland/plants/fr_gentian.html
http://www.dnr.illinois.gov/education/CDIndex/FringedGentian.pdf

LL-18
Canada Germander  Wood Sage, *germandrée du Canada*  

*Teucrium canadense*

- shores, moist thin woods, thickets; marshes, low meadows, swales, open woods, bottomland forest edges, seeps, river/stream/marsh edges, wooded/grassy floodplains; disturbed habitats, fields, ditches.  


> 18-36” Strikingly shaped, white to pale lavender blooms(*late spring through summer*) on showy pyramidal spikes.  A bee magnet.  Can be aggressive via long rhizomes to make a good Ground Cover.  Mint family.  

Varieties *canadense* and *occidentale* (*Western Germander*) are also native.  

http://www.repertoirequebecnature.com/vasculaires/Teucrium_canadense_viscidum.html - synonym of variety *occidentale*  


https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/teucrium/canadense/  

http://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/622  

https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/germander  

https://www.dnr.illinois.gov/education/CDIndex/AmGermander.pdf  

http://www.friendsofthewildflowergarden.org/pages/plants/americangermander.html

Bog Goldenrod  Northern Bog Goldenrod, *verge d'or des marais*  

*Solidago uliginosa*

- meadows, fields, moist thickets, open woods; edges/shores of swamps, conifer swamps, marshes, bogs, fens, streams/lakes/pools, interdunal pools/hollows; crevices of bedrock.  


> 3-5’ Long, erect branches of yellow, clusters of blooms (*late summer into fall*), usually in a narrow plume, top unbranched, erect stalks.  Pollinator magnet, especially bees.  *Uliginosa* means “marshy” and not “ugly”.  Aster family.  


http://www.scorpionfly.ca/plants/plantpages/goldenrod.html  

http://www.labunix.uqam.ca/~fg/MyFlora/Asteraceae/Solidago/Uliginosa/uliginosa.e.shtml

https://www.frontyardrestoration.com
Grass-leaved Goldenrod  Flat-top Goldenrod, verge d’or à feuilles de graminée
all  Euthamia graminifolia
>moist open ground, prairies, meadows, open woods, forest edges; open bedrock, rock
crevices, alvars, limestone pavement, calcareous seeps; wetland margins, low prairies/
meadows/woods, fens, peatlands, marshes, conifer swamps, moist sandy shorelines, Great
Lake shores/rocks, beach pools, interdunal flats; disturbed habitats, fields, hayfields, clearings,
vacant lots, ditches; road/railroad side ditches, excavations near the water table.
—Full Sun to Light Shade.  Rich, damp to average, peat to sandy to gravelly to loamy soil.
Accepts nutrient-poor, acidic to mildly alkaline, droughts, and juglone.  Intolerant of aggressive
prairie species in dry habitats.
—2-4’  Hundreds of small, bright yellow blooms (late summer into mid-fall) top erect stems.
Important food source for pollinators and a myriad of insects, larvae, and birds.  Can be
aggressive given moist, sunny conditions.  Good for Restoration.  Fibrous roots with slender
rhizomes.  Aster family.
Has an abundance of scientific and vernacular synonyms.
http://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Euthamia%20graminifolia.html
http://www.prairiepollination.ca/plante-plant/verge_dor_a_feuilles_de_graminee-flat_top_goldenrod/
http://www.northernontarioflora.ca/description.cfm?speciesid=1004569
https://www.florelaurentienne.com/flore/Groupes/Spermatophytes/Angiospermes/Dicotyles/103Composesees/
40_Solidago/graminifolia.htm
http://www.labunix.uqam.ca/~fg/MyFlora/Asteraceae/Euthamia/graminifolia.e.shtml
https://plants.sc.egov.usda.gov/factsheet/pdf/fs_eugr5.pdf
Ohio Goldenrod  verge d’or d’Ohio
1 2 3, Manitoulin Island
-wet places, meadows, fields, sedge meadows, swales; edges/shores of swamps, marshes,
fens, streams; beaches, wet sand dunes, interdunal flats, coastal marshes.
>Full Sun.  Moist to wet, calcareous soil.  Moisture dependent.  Accepts rocky to clayey and
juglone.  Deer resistant.
>2-3’  Large, yellow, flat-topped flower heads (late summer into fall).  It isn’t a tall plant but it
does have the largest flowers of the Goldenrods and are, naturally, a true pollinator magnet.
The leaves are lush, lance-shaped, smooth, upward pointing, and remain green unusually late
in the season.  Aster family.
http://www.scorpionfly.ca/plants/plantpages/goldenrod.html
http://www.ontariowildflower.com/goldenrods.htm#ohio_goldenrod
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=462

LL-20
https://arboretum.wisc.edu/content/uploads/2015/03/PI_Ohio-goldenrod.pdf
http://inaturalist.ca/taxa/324524-Solidago-ohioensis/browse_photos

**Spreading Goldenrod**  Rough-leaved Goldenrod, Swamp Goldenrod, *verge d'or étalée*  
1  *Solidago patula*

-moist soil, low prairies, wet meadows, fields, edges of wet woods, edges/shores of swamps, marshes, bogs, shrubby fens, streams/lakes; interdunal wetlands; seeps; roadside ditches.  
>2-5’  Yellow blooms (*late summer well into fall*) at the ends of multi-branched stems sending flowering branches in all directions.  The large, arching blossom-head tops a ridged, usually single stalk.  The plant is known for its very rough leaves.  A pollinator magnet.  Aster family.

https://www.michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=463  
http://www.scorpionfly.ca/plants/plantpages/goldenrod.html  
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/solidago/patula/  
https://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/576  
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/wetland/plants/sw_goldenrod.html

**Rough-stemmed Goldenrod**  Wrinkle-leaved goldenrod, *verge d'or rugueuse*  
not 9; not 10  *Solidago rugosa*

>low prairies, meadows, swales, shrubby areas, Pine barrens, open woods, thickets, thin woods, moist forests/edges; wetland margins, along water courses, deciduous to coniferous swamps, bogs, peatlands, gravelly seeps; disturbed habitats, in swamps, forest clearings, trails, ditches, pastures, fields, fencerows, roadsides.  
—Full Sun to Light Shade; tolerates to Part Shade.  Moist to wet, sandy, well-drained soil.  Accepts peaty, gravelly to clayey, slightly acidic to calcareous, and juglone.  Deer resistant.  
—3-6’  Showy sprays of arching yellow flower stems (*late summer well into fall*) top strong stalks.  Attracts bees, wasps, flies, small butterflies, moths’ eggs, beetles, many types of bugs, and birds (including the Indigo Bunting).  One of the most common eastern prairie and meadow species making it required for Restoration.  Can be aggressive via creeping rhizomes.  Aster family.  

Reportedly, nursery cultivars of this species often bear little resemblance to the original.  There are several native subspecies and varieties, all but one are native:  
*S. rugosa* var.  *sphagnophila* (Cedar-swamp Goldenrod, *verge d'or des sphaignes*) is not native.

http://www.ontariowildflower.com/goldenrods.htm#roughleaved  
https://uwaterloo.ca/astereae-lab/research/goldenrods/classification-and-illustrations/solidago-rugosa  
https://www.florelaurentienne.com/flore/Groupes/Spermatophytes/Angiospermes/Dicotyles/103Composees/40_Solidago/rugosa.htm  
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/solidago/rugosa/  
https://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/578  
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=467

www.frontyardrestoration.com
Goldthread  Canker-root, savoyane, coptide du Groenland, sabouillane  \textit{Coptis trifolia}

-all rich, usually mossy, moist to wet, coniferous to mixed woods, glades, bogs, swamps, Cedar swamps, willow scrubland.

-Part to Full Shade. Rich, moist to wet, acidic soil.

-2-6" A single, delicate looking, star-shaped, white bloom (\textit{early to mid-summer}) at the top of a 6" leafless stem. Each blossom has 4-7 petal/sepal tinged with purple on their outer surface and numerous, prominent, white stamens on display from the centre. Evergreen, leathery, shiny, basal leaves each divide into 3 leaflets. Green seed capsules are held out on stems like spokes of a wheel. Does not cause cankers. A lovely, low, lush plant for the forest floor.  

Buttercup family.

Fen Grass-of-Parnassus  parnassie à feuilles glauques  \textit{Parnassia glauca}

- wet calcareous sandy/gravelly soil, wet land margins, stream floodplains, shores, interdunal flats, shoreline meadows, seasonally wet meadows/fields, fens, marshes, bogs, boreal forest fens/bogs; hillside seeps, springs, ditches, alvars, bedrock; disturbed habitats.


-6-20" Showy, wide, white blooms (\textit{peak summer into fall}); petals faintly, green veined giving a delicate, porcelain look. Feeds a variety of insects, bees, wasps, butterflies. Colony forming. Confusion: caudices, or rhizomes, or short and fibrous roots. Not a grass. 

Bittersweet family.
Balsam Groundsel, Northern Ragwort, sénéçon appauvri

Packera paupercula
Senecio pauperculus

-all
-moist prairies, meadows, open woods (often Jack Pine, Aspen, Oak), thickets, forests, boreal forest, marshy ground, sedge meadows, stream banks, dry to wet/marshy stream/lake shores, sand dunes, fens, bogs, Cedar swamps, calcareous marshes, rocky outcrops, open bedrock, ridges, ledges, alvars, crevices; disturbed habitats, prairie remnants, fields, ditches.

>Full to Part Sun. Wet to average/dry, sandy/gravelly, neutral to calcareous, nutrient-poor soil. Accepts rocky to loamy.

>6-14" Dainty, daisy-like clusters of small yellow blooms (late spring through summer). Clump and occasionally colony forming. A caudex, occasionally with weak rhizomes or stolons. Aster family.

The 3 varieties are all native;
pseudotomentosa (False Tomentose Balsam Groundsel), savannarum (Savanna Balsam Groundsel), paupercula (Balsam Ragwort).

Missouri Ironweed

Vernonia missurica

1; Rare

-moist open land, meadows, sloughs, swales, open woods, thickets, forest edges, limestone glades; bottomlands, edges of fens, swamps, wooded swamps, lakes, streams; sedge meadows, seeps; disturbed habitats, road/railroad sides, fields, pastures, vacant lots, waste places, fencerows.

>Full to Part Sun. Moist to average soil. Accepts wet, lightly gravelly to clayey, moderately acidic to calcareous, and juglone. Deer resistant.

>3-5’ An eye-catching, cluster of brilliant magenta blooms (mid-summer to mid-fall) top a tall, leafy, unbranched stalk. The leaves are up to 7” long, erect, and lance-shaped. The flower head may remind you of a fluffy thistle blossom, but on a friendlier plant. An end-of-season pollinator magnet. Colony forming from rhizomes and densely fibrous roots. Aster family.
**Giant Ironweed**  Tall Ironweed, vernonia géante  
*Vernonia gigantea, Vernonia altissima*

1; Extremely Rare

- meadows, open woods, thickets; marshy thickets, floodplains, floodplain forests, marshes, swamps, seeps, springs; disturbed habitats, roadsides, fields, pastures.

> Full Sun to Part Shade. The most shade tolerant Ironweed. Rich, moist soil. The more sun the more moisture it needs. Accepts wet to average, acidic, sandy to clayey, and juglone. Deer resistant.

> 5-8’ Flower heads have 13-30 purple blooms (*late summer into early fall*). An attractive stand out in the garden. A pollinator and butterfly magnet. Clump forming via thick, short rhizomes. Aster family.

https://www.wildflower.org/gallery/species.php?id_plant=VEGI
http://www.scorpionfly.ca/plants/plantpages/vernonia.html
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=515
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/savanna/plants/id_ironweed.htm
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?taxonid=277606&isprofile=0&
https://davesgarden.com/guides_pf/go/57426/#b
https://laidbackgardener.blog/tag/vernonia-gigantea/

**Dwarf Lake Iris**  iris lacustre  
*Iris lacustris*

western coast of Bruce Peninsula; Manitoulin Island between Kincadine and Port Elgin; circum-Windsor; of Special Concern

- calcareous shores, old beach rocky rubble, calcareous crevices, alvars, other open bedrock; coniferous forest glades; conifer swamps, fens; calcareous meadows.

> Slight Shade to Full Sun to Part Shade. Dry to moist, well-drained, calcareous, sandy/gravelly/rocky soil.

> 4-6” Dainty, lavender/blue, fringed blooms (*late spring, early summer*). Broad arching leaves. Rare and becoming rarer due to human interference in its habitat. Shallow, slender, creeping rhizomes. Iris family.

https://www.ontario.ca/page/dwarf-lake-iris
http://www.rbg.ca/archive/rare/cpo_ilac.htm
http://inaturalist.ca/taxa/164128-Iris-lacustris/browse_photos
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=1474
https://www.fws.gov/midwest/endangered/plants/dwarfflak.html
https://dnr.wi.gov/topic/EndangeredResources/Plants.asp?mode=detail&SpecCode=PMRI090H0

**Jack-in-the-pulpit**  arisème petit-prêcheur  
*Arisaema triphyllum ssp. triphyllum*

1 2 3 4 5 6 7; south 10 (north shore of Lake Superior)

- deciduous forests, seeps; floodplains, valley/ravine bottoms; edges of wetlands, streams/lakes, swamps, Cedar swamps, peat bogs, fens, marshes.


> 1-2’ A lush, green leaf (a spathe) forms a cup and a hood that overtops the distinctive flower spike (*late spring*) of tiny blooms. The tall, narrow “pulpit” (cup) varies in colour from simple
green to streaks or mottling of purplish brown. Inside the cup stands the flower spike, “Jack” (a *spadix, up to 2” tall*). 1-2 leaves, each with 3 leaflets, on taller stems crown the plant. If the *spadix* is pollinated it turns into a dense cluster of bright red berries by late summer and remains after the pulpit has disintegrated. Seeds can take up to 2 years to germinate and then 3 years to blossom. Can be very slow to spread. A plant can be either male or female, however it can change gender from year to year. A one-of-a-kind, stately, cross-dressing plant. Its fleshy root, a corm, gives this plant its alternative common name, **Indian Turnip**. May not bloom every year. *Arum* family.

There are 3 subspecies but only *triphyllum* is native.

http://www.northernontarioflora.ca/description.cfm?speciesid=1001483
http://floreduquebec.ca/english/arisaema-triphyllum
http://www.repertoirequebecnature.com/vasculaires/Arisaema_triphyllum.html
http://www.labunix.uqam.ca/~fg/MyFlora/Araceae/Arisaema/Triphyllum/triphyllum.e.shtml
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/arisaema/triphyllum/
http://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/52
https://www.mnnesotaflowe.rs.info/flower/jack-in-the-pulpit
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=172
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/woodland/plants/jackpulpit.htm
https://www.lakeforest.edu/academics/programs/environmental/courses/c303/arisaema_triphyllum.php
http://www.mortonarb.org/trees-plants/tree-plant-descriptions/jack-pulpit
https://www.dnr.illinois.gov/education/Pages/FYGMar2010.aspx
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?taxonid=276310

**Spotted Jewelweed**  Touch-me-not, *impatiente du Cap*, *chou sauvage*  *Impatiens capensis*

all; not south or north 10

- floodplains, shaded shores of marshes, swamps, fens, streams, lakes; marshy areas, meadows, thickets, moist woods; ravines, springs, wet disturbed habitats, ditches.

>Part Shade. Rich, wet to moist soil. Accepts *sandy* to *clayey*. Easy to start from seed.

>2-5’ Orange with crimson or reddish-brown spots on nodding, trumpet-shaped blooms (*late summer into fall*) which seem to glow in the sunlight. A tall, leafy plant with succulent, translucent stems. The stems are much branched, delicate and do not tolerate abuse. The ripe fruit is a narrow club-shaped capsule that explodes when touched, spraying out its seeds to delight both children and the young at heart. This shrub-like plant can grow into dense stands. A feeder of much wildlife including hummingbirds, game birds, bees, moths, hares, and mice. An annual but self-sows readily. Touch-me-not (*Balsaminaceae*) family.

http://www.repertoirequebecnature.com/vasculaires/Impatiens_capensis.html
http://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Impatiens%20capensis.html
http://www.northernontarioflora.ca/description.cfm?speciesid=1004622
http://floreduquebec.ca/english/impatiens-capensis
https://www.florelaurentienne.com/flore/Groupes/Spermatophytes/Angiospermes/Dicotyles/066_balsaminacees/
Lowland Flowers

01_Impatiens/capensis.htm
http://www.labunix.uqam.ca/~fg/MyFlora/Balsaminaceae/Capensis/capensis.e.shtml
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/impatiens/capensis/
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/spotted-touch-me-not
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=535
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/wetland/plants/or_jewelweed.htm
https://www.lakeforest.edu/academics/programs/environmental/courses/es204/impatiens_capensis.php

Purple Joe Pye Weed  Sweet-scented Joe Pye Weed, eupatoire pourpre
1  eupatoire d'eau rouge  Eutrochium purpureum,  Eupatorium purpureum
 low shaded meadows, open woods, thickets, forest edges, glades; ravines, floodplains, wet meadows, wetland/swamp/bog edges, stream banks, near bases of wet slopes, seeps.
>Light Shade to Part Sun.  Moist to average soil.
Variety purpureum is also native.
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=331
http://www.scorpionfly.ca/plants/plantpages/eupatorium.htm
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/eutrochium/purpureum/
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/sweet-scented-joe-pye-weed
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/savanna/plants/sw_joepye.htm
https://www.friendsofthewildflowergarden.org/pages/plants/sweetjoepyeweed.html
http://www.missouriplants.com/blueopp/Eupatorium_purpureum_page.html
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=c740

Spotted Joe Pye Weed  eupatoire maculée,  eupatoire pourpre  Eutrochium maculatum
all
-moist soil along shores, marshes, bogs, fens, swamps, Cedar swamps, streams, lakes; wet meadows, swales, sedge meadows, swampy open woods, thickets; seeps, fields, ditches, roadsides.
>3-6’ Large, showy, round-topped clusters of mauve-purple, fuzzy blooms (latter part of summer) top an unbranched, sturdy stalk.  The stalk is often purple to purple spotted and has coarse, lance-shaped leaves arranged in whorls of 4-5; each leaf is up to 7” long.  The flower heads mature into a mass of brown seeds, each with a tuft of light brown hair to carry them off into the wind.  Not only an eye-catching plant but a pollinator magnet.  Forms small colonies.  Aster family.
It’s 3 varieties are all native:
bruneri (Bruner’s Spotted Joe Pye Weed, eupatoire de Bruner),
foliosum (Leafy Spotted Joe Pye Weed, eupatoire feuillue) and
maculatum.
Nodding Ladies'-tresses  spiranthe penchée,  spiranthe cernuée  
Spiranthes cernua
1 2 3 4 5 6 7; south 8 9
-open shores, fens, shrubby bogs, marshes, grassy swamps, interdunal swales, beach pools, stream banks; marshy/wet/damp meadows, swales, open woods, seeps; moist fields, lawns, grassy roadside ditches, sandy pits.
>Full to Part Sun.  Wet to moist, sandy, acidic soil.  Accepts to clayey.  Intolerant of taller and more aggressive plants so it prefers somewhat barren areas.
>4-12"  Pretty, fragrant, bright cream-white, open tubular blooms (gaping, fanged mouths) (late summer into early fall) are small but densely spiral up a spike.  The grass-like leaves are 8-10” long, grow from the base of the plant, and usually die before the plant flowers.  orchid family.
https://goorchids.northamericanorchidcenter.org/species/spiranthes/cernua/

Large Yellow Lady's-slipper  Greater Yellow Lady's-slipper, cypripède pubescent all  
Cypripedium parviflorum var. pubescens
-moist deciduous to mixed forests, forest edges, open woods, thickets, clearings; wet meadows, swales; limestone wetlands, moist alvars; shores, calcium rich fens, coniferous bogs, swamps; roadside ditches; moist, sheltered hollows.
>Dappled shade.  Very rich, wet to moist, calcareous soil.  Accepts average moisture, neutral to acidic, and sandy.
>8-30"  The bloom (spring into mid-summer) has the appearance of a large, yellow, bulbous
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pouch, usually with reddish spots or stripes within. Most commonly a single blossom, sometimes 2, atop stalks. One large leaf/bract overtops each flower. May take several years to blossom. Lush, oval, veined foliage. Orchid family.

http://www.repertoirequebecnature.com/vasculaires/Cypripedium_parviflorum.html
http://www.labunix.uqam.ca/~fg/MyFlora/Orchidaceae/Cypripedium/Parviflorum/parviflorum.e.shtml
https://goorchids.northamericanorchidcenter.org/species/cypripedium/parviflorum/
https://www.osrbg.ca/files/CYP_PUB.HTM
http://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Cypripedium%20parviflorum%20var%20pubescens.html
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/cypripedium/parviflorum/
http://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/156
https://www.michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=1806
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/woodland/plants/yl_ladyslipper.htm
https://www.dnr.illinois.gov/education/CDIndex/LargeYLSOrchid.pdf
http://www.friendsofthewildflowergarden.org/pages/plants/yellowladysslipper.html

**Northern Yellow Lady's-slipper**  Greater Yellow Lady's-slipper, Small Yellow Lady's Slipper all  *Cypripedium parviflorum* var. *makasin*

-low prairies, meadows, swales, sheltered hollows; coniferous to deciduous open woods (often Aspen), thickets, shrublands, forest edges, forests, coniferous woods over bedrock, boreal forests, glades; open bedrock, alvars; open sand, low sand dunes; edges/shores of fens, swamps, coniferous bogs, streams/lakes; disturbed habitats, old clearings, flourishes in shady roadside ditches.

>Part Shade to Sun. Wet to average soil. Accepts, if not prefers, acidic. Accepts nutrient-poor and sand. This is a relatively easy orchid to grow, but unlikely to survive transplanting and just results in death.

>6-17" The bold, slightly fragrant bloom (*late spring*) has the appearance of a large, glossy yellow bulbous pouch, usually with brown spots or stripes within. Most often there is only a single blossom, rarely two, looking very elegant and proud held high atop a leafless stalk arising from a leafy stem. It matures into a large, rounded-oblong, 3-ribbed, pointy seed pod that will survive the winter if not eaten by deer. The blossom is backed by 1-2 erect, tall, green bracts and framed by four dark maroon petals; the largest of which is mostly erect and stands over the top while two long, narrow and spiralled ones stick out from the sides. Behind and beneath are two shorter petals fused into one wide petal. Along the stem there are 2-5 lush, elliptically-shaped, dark green, heavily veined leaves arranged alternately. Ten or more stems may emerge from a single root forming a gorgeous clump. The spicy fragrance is most noticeable when the flower is young and warmed by the sun and helps to distinguish this variety from var. *pubescens* which is scentless. The other noticeable differences are that this variety is shorter, has a smaller pouch, its petals are darker and shorter, is more likely to be found in acidic soil, and tolerates drier sites. May take several years to flower. When not in flower it can resemble the Solomon’s Seals. A stout rhizome with fibrous roots. Orchid family.

**Note:** the species *Cypripedium parviflorum* is commonly called **Yellow Lady's-slipper**. There is little difference between its 2 varieties, *makasin* and *pubescens*. Unfortunately some of their common names are also very similar and therefore confusing: Greater, Small, and Large,
especially when the “Greater” has the smaller blossom. Not only that, but some sources still refer to the old species name, *Cypripedium calceolus*. Then to top it off, a synonym for var. *makasin* is *C. pubescens* var. *makasin*. But blessed be, in most moist gardens it makes no appreciable difference which one you purchase. Just buy the one(s) your supplier sells and plant it where I tell you to. Just for interest’s sake, *Cypripedium* refers to “Aphrodite’s sandal”, *parviflorum* means “small flowers”, and *makasin* is from the Algonquin language meaning mocassin or slipper.

http://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Cypripedium%20parviflorum%20var%20makasin.html
https://goorchids.northamericanorchidcenter.org/species/cypripedium/parviflorum/
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/cypripedium/parviflorum/
http://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/156
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/small-yellow-ladys-slipper
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=1806 -a mix of varieties is shown
https://www.friendsofthewildflowergarden.org/pages/plants/yellowladysmakasin.html
https://plants.usda.gov/java/largeImage?imageID=cypam3_001_ahp.tif

**Showy Lady’s-slipper**  Queen Lady’s-slipper, *cypripède royal*, *cypripède de la reine* all
*Cypripedium reginae*
-calcareum rich, boggy soil in coniferous to mixed open woods, forest edges, glades, meadows, swales, fen meadows; swamps, fens, bogs with neutral to calcareous soil, hillside seeps, old roads, roadside ditches.

>Dappled shade to Part Sun. Wet to moist *calcareous* soil. Accepts neutral.
>10-27” White, wing-like petals overtop tinged pink or rose-purple, hollow, pouch-shaped blooms (late spring to mid-summer) that have reddish to pinkish stripes. The pouch is 1-2” long. 20 or more stems may rise from a single root (rhizome) and each stem may bear 1-2 blossoms. Does not flower until the plant’s 4-5th year. The 4-12 leaves are a rich green, oval narrowing to a point, 5-10” long, wavy edged, heavily veined, and sheath the stem like that of the Tulip’s; in other words, lush. The tallest of our Orchids and considered by many to be the most beautiful. Thus its name. Becoming rare in the wild due to picking. The state flower of Minnesota. Orchid family.

http://www.repertoirequebecnature.com/vasculaires/Cypripedium_reginae.html
https://goorchids.northamericanorchidcenter.org/species/cypripedium/regnac/
https://www.osrbg.ca/files/CYP_REG.HTM
http://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Cypripedium%20regnac.html
http://www.labunix.uqam.ca/~fg/MyFlora/Orchidaceae/Cypripedium/Reginac/Reginac.e.shtml
http://www.fleursduquebec.com/encyclopedie/2020-cypripede-royal.html
http://tallgrassontario.org/Publications/PrairiesSavannahsofNWOntario.pdf
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/cypripedium/regnac/
https://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/157
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/showy-ladys-slipper
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=1807
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**Pink Lady's-slipper**  Pink Moccasin Flower, cyripède acaule  Cypripedium acaule all  
-acidic boggy sites; dry to wet forests (often coniferous or mixed Oak), open woods, forest edges, rocky outcrops, sphagnum bogs/hummocks, coniferous swamps, brushy barrens, heaths; roadsides.

>Light to Part Shade. Dry to wet, nutrient-poor, acidic, sandy soil. Accepts rocky.

"In order to survive and reproduce, pink lady's slipper interacts with a fungus in the soil from the Rhizoctonia genus in a mutually beneficial symbiotic relationship. The Pink lady's slipper seeds require the fungus to pass food and nutrients to them. This is done as threads from the fungus break open the seed and attach to it. As the orchid gets older and begins to produce its own food the favour is returned and the fungus then extracts food and nutrients from the orchid."

*Bruce Trail Conservancy.*

>6-15” A single, showy, fragrant, pink, reddish veined, hollow pouch-shaped bloom (*late spring into peak summer*) tops a tall, slender, leafless stalk. The pendulous pouch can be up to 1.5” long and has a mouth with a deep cleft in the centre of its lower lip. The stalk rises from 2 oblong, pleated, thick, basal leaves up to 9” long. The blossom matures into a brown, ribbed pod. Pollinated by Bumblebees but infrequently; the bees quickly learn the pouches have nothing they want and then avoid the plant. It can take up to 10 years from seed germination to reach the flowering stage. Forms colonies from rhizomes. The provincial flower of Prince Edward Island. One of the largest of our Orchids.


**Tall Blue Lettuce**  Blue Wood Lettuce, Biennial Lettuce, laitue bisannuelle  Lactuca biennis all  
-shady meadows, open woods, thickets, forest edges, forests, glades; floodplains, swamp edges, stream banks; disturbed habitats, fields, trailsides, roadsides, clearings, logged forests.

>Light Shade to Part Shade; tolerates to Full Shade. Moist to wet soil; the sources are mixed. Most give the habitat as a type of forest clearing (more sun than shade). A few include fields and meadows (full sun). Yet *not* one source actually states that it grows in Full Sun contrary to photographs of specimens in New England growing under a solid blue sky. I am concluding that it tolerates Full Sun at the edge of woods with consistent and adequate moisture.

>3-7’; reportedly as tall as 12’ or more. Small, pale blue to whitish blooms (*peak-summer well into fall*) in branching, roughly cylindrical clusters at the top of the plant and from upper leaf axils. Clusters are tightly packed at first but spread out as the plant matures and may end up to
Lowland Flowers

be massive. When the blossoms have gone to seed, they make fluffy dandelion-like heads. The foliage is very lush with large (to 6x16") deeply and pointedly lobed leaves (again, something like a dandelion leaf gone wild). There is a single, stout, hollow stalk. The plant contains a milky sap (Lactuca). Excellent for diversifying the species of your garden. Biennial to a short lived annual. In its first year, it is a basal cluster of, yes, dandelion-like leaves so don’t pull it out! A thickened, stout taproot. Aster family.

https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/lactuca/biennis/
http://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Lactuca-biennis.html
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/tall-blue-lettuce
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=384
http://www.friendsofthewildflowergarden.org/pages/plants/tallbluelettuce.html
https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=LABI

Canada Lily    Wild Yellow Lily, lis du Canada Lilium canadense
1 4 5 6; extremely rare on Bruce Peninsula
-low ground; wet meadows, open woods, thickets, forest edges, forests, glades, wooded slopes; bottomlands, floodplains; wetland edges, bogs, marshes, swamps, streams; disturbed habitats; wet road/railroad sides, ditches.
>2-5' A large, showy plant, crowned with 1-5, rarely to 20, pendulous Tiger Lily-like blooms (late spring into mid-summer) with petals slightly recurved (curled back), usually yellow-orange but sometimes orange-red. There are purple spots interiorly. The prominent anthers are large, thick, and rusty red. Each blossom is hanging upside down from its own long, upright but downward curved stem. Matures into a large, oblong capsule that turns brown, dries, and splits open. The single, unbranched stalk has 6-10 whorls of large, flat, lance-shaped leaves, 3-8 per whorl. The Ruby-throated Hummingbird and the larger butterflies are the main pollinators. Similar to Michigan Lily but with yellow being more common and the petals don’t curl as far back giving the flower more of a trumpet appearance. Loved by deer, rabbits, voles, and chipmunks. The roots comprise bulbs, rhizomes, and fibres. The Lily principally of the east.
http://www.repertoirequebecnature.com/vasculaires/Lilium_canadense.html -uses a scientific synonym
http://floreduquebec.ca/english/lilium-canadense
http://www.borealforest.org/world/herbs_shrubs/canada_lily.htm
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/lilium/canadense/
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/savanna/plants/canada_lily.htm
https://www.friendsofthewildflowergarden.org/pages/plants/canadalily.html
https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=lica3
http://inaturalist.ca/taxa/57131-Lilium-canadense/browse_photos
**Lowland Flowers**

**Michigan Lily**  **lis de Michigan**  **Lilium michiganense**

1

-moist meadows, fields, open woods, Bur Oak open woods, thickets, forest edges; bottomlands, wetlands, floodplains, stream/lake shores, swamps, fens, bogs; road/railroad sides, ditches.

>Full to Part Sun. Rich, moist to wet soil. Accepts sandy to clayey, acidic to calcareous, and juglone.

>3-6' The bloom (*mid-summer*) is a showy, deep orange colour with brown spots; the petals curve back towards the stem to expose as much colour as possible; extending from the centre are 6 long stamens, each tipped with a large richly brown anther. Blade-like leaves whorl around and up its tall stem. The Lily primarily of the mid-west.

https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=1628
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/michigan-lily
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/prairie/plantx/mich_lilyx.htm
https://www.friendsofthewildflowergarden.org/pages/plants/turkscaplily.html

**Wood Lily**  **Prairie Lily, Red Lily, lis de Philadelphia**  **Lilium philadelphicum**

all

-open sandy/rocky areas, prairies, sand plains, sand hills, meadows, heathlands, valley sides, barrens, open woods (often Jack Pine, Aspen), thickets, forest edges; shores, dunes; alvars, bedrock, crevices, balds, bluffs; disturbed habitats, roadsides, ditches, clearings, power-line clearings; fens, bogs, mixed to conifer swamps on hummocks.

>Full Sun to Part Shade; tolerates to Full Shade but will not flower. Dry to moist, sandy/rocky, calcareous, well-drained soil. Accepts gravel to loamy, nutrient-poor and acidic. Benefits from removal of woody competition. Reportedly difficult to cultivate in gardens. Speak to your supplier.

>1-3’ One to four, eye-catching, sky-facing, cup-shaped, purplish-spotted, large, red-orange (rarely yellow) blooms (*first half of summer*); each top a tall stem with leaves whorled along it. A magnet for bees, butterflies, hummingbirds, hummingbird moths, larvae, bugs, and deer.

Becoming less common because of poaching, the over-population of deer, and loss of habitat. Grows in clumps from segmented bulbs/corms composed of rice-shaped scales. The provincial emblem of Saskatchewan where it is called Prairie Lily and is pictured on the flag. It is native to every province except in the Maritimes. Slow growing. Lily family.

Was *once* divided into 3 separate varieties: *philadelphicum, andinum, montanum.*

http://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Lilium%20philadelphicum.html
http://www.prairiepollination.ca/plante-plant/lis_rouge_orange-western_red_lily/
http://www.northernontariowild.ca/description.cfm?speciesid=1002088
http://www.ontariowildflower.com/manitoulin_alvar_woodland.htm#wood_lily
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/lilium/philadelphicum/
https://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/323
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/wood-lily
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=1629
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/prairie/plantx/pr_lily.html
https://www.friendsofthewildflowergarden.org/pages/plants/woodlily.html
https://www.dnr.illinois.gov/education/CDIndex/WoodLily.pdf

LL-32
Great Blue Lobelia  Giant Lobelia,  Blue Cardinal Flower, lobélie bleue  Lobelia siphilitica

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

- low wet areas, meadows, pastures, fields, swales, thickets, open woods, forest edges; bottomlands, floodplains, marshes, bogs, stream/lake shores; gravelly seeps, springs, ditches. >Part to Full Sun. Rich, wet to moist, loamy soil. Moisture dependent. Accepts sandy to clayey and acidic. Deer resistant. >2-4’ Thick, large, dense spikes, up to 2’ long, of dark blue, tubular blooms (late summer into early fall) put on a show for a fall garden. Each blossom is divided into 2 protruding lips with 5, pointed lobes. At the centre is a whitish patch to give the pollinators a target. The flowers mature into a 2-chambered capsule, opens at the top, containing hundreds of oblong, ribbed, brown seeds. Leaves are 2-6” long, oblong, pointed at the tip, and are alternately attached directly to the stem. Not a true perennial. New shoots grow from the lower leaf axils and put down new roots for a new plant to begin again next year. A butterfly and hummingbird magnet. Colony forming. Bellflower family.

https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=708
http://www.scorpionfly.ca/plants/plantpages/lobelia.html
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/lobelia/siphilitica/
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/blue-lobelia
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/wetland/plants/gb_lobeliax.htm

Swamp Yellow Loosestrife  Bog Loosestrife, Swamp Candles, lysimaque terrestre  Lysimachia terrestris

all

- open, boggy areas; meadows, swales, thickets, open woods; floodplains, swamps, marshes, bogs, fens, grassy edges of streams/ponds/lakes; wet ditches. >Full to Part Sun. Rich, wet to moist soil. Moisture dependent. Accepts acidic and sandy to clayey. >12-30” Dense, strikingly rich yellow bloom clusters (through summer) run up a spike at the top of the plant. The 5, pointed petals, somewhat twisted, are widely separated forming stars, and each have a maroon spot at its base. The maroon spots encircle the yellow and green protruding stamens and style. A very showy plant. Aggressive given adequate moisture. Primrose family. Primrose family.

https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=1716
http://www.repertoirequebecnature.com/vasculaires/Lysimachia_terrestris.html
http://www.ontariowildflower.com/lakeedge.htm#swampcandles
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/lysimachia/terrestris/
https://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/362
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/swamp-candles
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/wetland/plants/sw_candles.html
https://www.friendsofthewildflowergarden.org/pages/plants/swampcandles.html

www.frontyardrestoration.com
Lowland Flowers

**Swamp Loosestrife**  Water-willow, décodon verticillé  *Decodon verticillatus*

1 2 3 4 5 6
-
- water's edges, marshes, swamps, bogs, streams/lakes, stagnant or slow-moving water.
> Full to Part Sun.  Aquatic to wet to moist soil that is mucky, peaty, or sandy, or a combination.  Moisture dependent.  Accepts **acidic** to **alkaline** and **gravelly** to **clayey**.
> 2-5'  Tufts of magenta to pink, dense clusters of crinkled, bell-shaped blooms (*peak summer*) from the upper leaf axils.  Protruding, 8-10, white-tipped, pink stamens arch out from the blossom, nearly twice the length of the petals, give the appearance that the flower is exploding.  Arching, leafy stems, 1-8' long, often root at the tips forming colonies and creating wildlife shelter.  If the stem tip reaches water it will form floating, cork-like tissue.  The willow-like leaves are opposing or in whorls of 3-4 and up to 8" long.  This is an attractive, large, shrubby plant, especially when in bloom.  It feeds both nectar-seeking wildlife and hungry waterfowl.  A sub-shrub.  Loosestrife family.

https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=1659
http://www.ontariowildflowers.com/lakeedge.htm#loosestrife
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/decodon/verticillatus/
https://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/162
https://www.michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=1659
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/wetland/plants/sw_loosestrife.html

**Tufted Yellow Loosestrife**  Water Loosestrife, *Lysimachia thyrsiflora*  *Lysimachia thyrsiflora*

all
-
- almost any wet place; soggy meadows, fields; floodplain open woods, thickets; sandy marshes, swamps, bogs; shores of lakes/ponds/streams; ditches.
> Full to Part Sun.  Aquatic to wet to medium moisture; soil with **sand** or **peat**.  Moisture dependent.  Accepts **acidic** to **alkaline** and nutrient-poor.
> 1-3'  Attractive, distinctive, frilly balls of yellow/gold blooms (*early to mid-summer*), sometimes streaked with black or purple, that look like fireworks exploding from the middle of the stem.  Stem erect, unbranched, light green to purplish red.  Willow-like leaves up to 6" long.  Colony forming.  Primrose family.

http://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Lysimachia%20thyrsiflora.html
http://www.ontariowildflowers.com/lakeedge.htm#tufted_loosestrife
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/lysimachia/thyrsiflora/
https://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/363
https://www.michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=1717
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/wetland/plants/tf_lstrife.html
http://www.friendsofthewildflowergarden.org/pages/plants/tuftedloosestrife.html

**Fringed Yellow Loosestrife**  Ciliate Loosestrife, *Lysimaque ciliée*, *Stéironéma cilié*  *Lysimachia ciliata*

all
-
- low ground, meadows, swales, open woods, thickets, glades; floodplains, deciduous to coniferous swamps, marshes, stream/lake/pond edges; seeps; ditches, roadsides.

LL-34
> 1-4’ Lovely, fringe-tipped, yellow blooms (through summer), up to 1” across, droop from stalks. A fairly tall and erect plant, airy and pleasant looking. An important source of food for wildlife. Good for Naturalizing. Primrose family.

http://www.repertoirequebecnature.com/vasculaires/Lysimachia_ciliata.html
http://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Lysimachia%20ciliata.html
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=1708
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/lysimachia/ciliata/
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/fringed-loosestrife
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/wetland/plants/fr_loosestrife.htm
https://www.friendsofthewildflowergarden.org/pages/plants/fringedloosestrife.html

**Winged Loosestrife** Winged Lythrum, salicaire ailée

Lythrum alatum

1 2; Rare
-wet meadows, swales, marshy ground, shores of wetlands, marshes, fens, lakes/ponds/streams; disturbed habitats, fields, ditches, road/railroad sides.

>2-3” Pale purple blooms (mid through late summer) run up flowering spikes that top the plant. The central stem is 4 sided and lined with slightly raised, parallel ridges or wings. Attracts hummingbirds and much other wildlife. Sometimes considered a sub-shrub. Loosestrife family. This native Loosestrife is shorter than and lacks the winged stems of the non-native, invasive, habitat destroying Purple Loosestrife, Lythrum salicaria. Variety alatum is also native.

https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=1660
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/lythrum/alatum/
https://www.ct-botanical-society.org/plants/view/365
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/winged-loosestrife
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/wetland/plants/wng_loosestrife.htm
https://davesgarden.com/guides/pf/go/31778/#b

**Yellow Marsh Marigold** American Cowslip, populage des marais, souci d’eau

Caltha palustris

-wetlands, boggy soil, floodplains, vernal pools, swamps, marshes, fens, seeps, springs, lake/pond/stream shores; wet meadows, thickets, swales, ditches, open woods (deciduous or coniferous).

>12-18” Can form carpets of showy, bright yellow blooms (through spring) before other wildflowers even appear making it an excellent Ground Cover. Self-sows. The blossoms resemble more a large Buttercup than a Marigold. Attractive, glossy, dark green, frilled-edged leaves can form mounds. Buttercup family.

http://www.repertoirequebecnature.com/vasculaires/Caltha_palustris.html
http://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Caltha%20palustris.html
Lowland Flowers

http://www.northernontarioflora.ca/description.cfm?speciesid=1001575
http://www.borealforest.org/world/herbs_shrubs/marsh_marigold.htm
http://floredudquebec.ca/english/caltha-palustris
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/caltha/palustris/
https://www.michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=2365
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/wetland/plants/marsh_marigold.htm

Skunk Meadow-rue  Waxy Meadow-rue, pigamon à feuilles révolutées  Thalictrum amphibolum
1; Very Rare

-prairies, meadows, barrens, rocky wooded slopes, open woods, thickets, forest edges; ridges, ledges; brushy banks along streams, wet meadows; disturbed habitats, prairie remnants, road/railroad sides, fields.


>2-6' x 1-4' Pale green/yellow to white blooms (late spring to early summer) in clusters. Blossoms not colourful, but have a unique airy appearance. Crushed leaves will remind you of Eau de Skunk, but their undersides glisten prettily in the sun. Wind pollinated, so not visited by bees and such. Good for diversifying the species of your grasslands. Usually occurs in male and female versions, so it’s a good idea to purchase a few if you want seed production. Colony forming via rhizomes. Buttercup family.

http://inaturalist.ca/taxa/143040-Thalictrum-revolutum/browse_photos
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/thalictrum/revolutum/
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/prairie/plantx/waxy_rucx.htm
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=2404

Canada Milk-vetch  astragale du Canada  Astragalus canadensis
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 10; extremely rare on Bruce Peninsula

-prairies, sand prairies, sandy open woods, open woods, thickets, forest edges; cliffs, balds, ledges, alvar prairies; moist floodplains, shorelines, rocky banks, marshy ground; fields.

>Full to Part Sun. Moist to average to dryish soil. Accepts alkaline and sandy to clayey.

>2-4’ Yellowish creamy-white, funnel-shaped blooms (peak summer) in longish flower heads at the top of stems. Produces hard seedpods. Foliage very lacy. A large and robust species once the roots are well established, yet, it prefers to sprawl. Adds an airy lushness to your garden. A wildlife magnet including Hummingbirds. Colony forming from a caudex with creeping rhizomes. Legume family.

There are 3 varieties but only canadensis is native.

http://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Astragalus%20canadensis.html
http://www.scorpionfly.ca/plants/plantpages/astragalus.html
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/astragalus/canadensis/
https://www.michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=2404
Prairie Milkweed  Sullivant’s Milkweed, asclépiade de Sullivant  Asclepias sullivantii
1; Very Rare
-moist meadows, sandy prairies, swales, thickets; floodplains, bottomlands; disturbed habitats, remnant prairies/meadows, fencerows, fields, road/railroad sides, ditches.
>2-3’ Large clusters of very fragrant, greenish-purple blooms (through summer). The blossoms mature into seed pods that ripen to brown, split open along one side and release many flat seeds, each bearing a tuft of long, silky hairs for wind and child dispersal. A real pollinator and insect magnet, including Hummingbirds and, of course, the Monarch and its larvae. Less aggressive than the Common Milkweed. Its seeds require sunlight to germinate. Native only to Ontario and the central U.S. states. A deep taproot with rhizomes. Dogbane family.

Swamp Milkweed asclépiade incarnate  Asclepias incarnata
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 10
-wet habitats, floodplains, edges of lakes/ponds/waterways, marshes, swamps, conifer swamps, occasionally in bogs; seeps, meadows, fields, thickets, swales; roadsides, ditches.
>2-4’ A very showy plant with flattened, bright white and pink, long-lasting, fragrant flower heads (through summer) atop tall stems. The blooms mature into long, slender, pointed pods that when mature turn brown, split open along one side, and release many flat seeds, each bearing a tuft of long, silky hairs for joyous wind dispersal. Good for restoration. Clump forming. A deep taproot. A magnet for Monarchs, other butterflies, hummingbirds, and many pollinators. Also a magnet for aphids which can either be ignored or, if necessary, squished by hand, washed with soapy water, or blasted off with the hose. Less aggressive than the Common Milkweed. Dogbane family.
Subspecies incarnata is also native.
Lowland Flowers

http://www.northernontarioflora.ca/description.cfm?speciesid=1001511
http://www.scorpionfly.ca/plants/plantpages/asclepias.html
https://monarchbutterflygarden.net/milkweed-plant-seed-resources/asclepias-incarnata-swamp-milkweed/
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/asclepias/incarnata/
http://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/59
http://wildadirondacks.org/adirondack-wildflowers.html
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/swamp-milkweed
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/wetland/plants/sw_milkweed.htm
http://www.mortonarb.org/trees-plants/tree-plant-descriptions/swamp-milkweed

**Square-stemmed Monkeyflower** Blue Monkeyflower, *mimule à fleurs entrouvertes*

- shores of streams/lakes/ponds, swamps, marshes, fens; wet meadows, tidal marshes/flats; swales, thickets, bottomland glades; seeps; disturbed wetlands, ditches.


> 2-3’ Violet blooms (late summer) with spots of yellow near the centre resemble a monkey’s face (with imagination). Has a long flowering period. Blends well with Turtlehead, Giant Lobelia, and Cardinal Flower. Good for a pond’s edge. Attracts hummingbirds. Lopseed family. Variety *ringens* is also native.

http://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Mimulus%20ringens.html
http://www.repertoirequebecnature.com/vasculaires/Mimulus_ringens.html -variety *ringens*
http://www.ontariowildflower.com/lakeedge.htm#monkey
http://floreduquebec.ca/english/mimulus-ringens
http://www.labunix.uqam.ca/~fg/MyFlora/Phrymaceae/Mimulus/Ringens/ringens.e.shtml
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/mimulus/ringens/
https://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/385
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/allegheny-monkey-flower
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=1913
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/flower/allegheny-monkey-flower.htm

**Slender Mountain-mint** Narrowleaf Mountain-mint, *pycnanthème à feuilles étroites*  

1 4 5; Rare/Uncommon  

- prairies; dry, rocky/sandy meadows, grassy areas, open woods, thickets, Pine barrens, Oak woods, limestone glades; low wet areas, prairies, meadows, bogs, wet thickets, gravelly areas along streams, acidic gravel seeps; disturbed habitats, pastures, fields.

> Full to Part Sun. Wet to dry, **rocky/sandy/gravely** to rich loamy, well-drained soil. Accepts **clayey**. Deer resistant.

> 2-3’ White blooms (*through summer into fall*). A bee, butterfly, and insect magnet. Can be aggressive to invasive via a taproot with rhizomes. Mint family.

https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=1584
http://www.scorpionfly.ca/plants/plantpages/Pycnanthemum.html

LL-38
Virginia Mountain-mint  

**Pycnanthemum virginianum**

1 2 3 4 5 6; south 7; *not* Bruce Peninsula

-fens, marshes, Tamarack swamps, sandy banks of streams/ponds, bluffs; low prairies, sand prairies, meadows, swales, fields, sedge meadows, open woods, thickets; disturbed habitats.


https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=1586
http://www.scorpionfly.ca/plants/plantpages/Pycnanthemum.html
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/pycnanthemum/virginianum/
https://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/498
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/virginia-mountain-mint
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/prairie/plantx/cmt_mintx.htm

Whorled Mountain-mint  

**Pycnanthemum verticillatum**

1 5; Extremely Rare

-prairies, meadows, limestone glades, open woods, thickets, rocky forest edges/openings; moist sandy shores; disturbed habitats, fields, roadsides, borrow pits.

>Part to Full Sun. Average to dry, nutrient-poor, well-drained soil. Suffers during hot droughts but survives. Accepts rocky to clayey and juglone. Benefits from afternoon shade and wildfires or occasional mowing to reduce woody competition. Deer resistant.

>2-3’ Small, white, pale-purple blooms (**late summer into fall**) in tight heads. A pollinator magnet: bees, wasps, flies, beetles, moths, and butterflies. Clump forming and can be aggressive via rhizomes. Mint family.

Varieties **verticillatum** (Whorled Mountain-mint) and **pilosum** (Hairy Mountain-mint, **pycnanthème poilu**) are both native, but **pilosum** is the more common.

http://inaturalist.ca/taxa/153908-Pycnanthemum-verticillatum/browse_photos
http://www.scorpionfly.ca/plants/plantpages/Pycnanthemum.html -genus **Pycnanthemum**
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/pycnanthemum/verticillatum/
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=1585
Lowland Flowers

http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/prairie/plantx/hm_mintx.htm -variety pilosum
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?taxonid=281501&isprofile=0&-vr. pilosum

**Small-spike False Nettle**  Bog-hemp, boehméria cylindrique, fausse ortie cylindrique
1 2 3 4 5 6; south 7  
-wet meadows, fields, deciduous to coniferous thickets, open woods; floodplains, bottomlands, edges of wetlands, shores, swamps, bogs, marshes, sandy marshes; seeps; ditches.  
>1-3’ Clusters of tiny, greenish blooms (*mid-summer into fall*).  Grown mostly for its lush foliage.  
Feeds the larvae of several butterfly species.  Nettle family, but no stinging nettles.  
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=2753  
http://www.labunix.uqam.ca/~fg/MyFlora/Urticaceae/Boehmeria/cylindrica.e.shtml  
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/boehmeria/cylindrica/  
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/small-spike-false-nettle  
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/woodland/plants/false_nettle.htm

**Canada Wood Nettle**  laportéa du Canada, ortie des bois  
1 2 3 4 5 6 7, south10  
-low forests, glades; shady bottomlands, floodplains, ravines, edges of deciduous swamps, marshes, streams, seepages, occasionally Cedar swamps; often on old manure/compost dumps.  
>Part to Full Shade.  Rich, moist soil.  Does just fine in both my average front and back yard gardens.  
>2-3’ Long-stemmed leaves and mist-like, whitish-green blooms (*late summer into fall*) give a dainty, delicate appearance, yet it is definitely a vigorous plant.  Female blossoms sprout like feathers out of the top to catch the wind-blown pollen and mature into conspicuous, shiny, black, dry seeds held high in the air.  Males blossoms droop from the axils of the leaves and then wither away.  The large, lush, textured, dark green leaves grow alternately on the lower part of the stem (differentiating it from other nettles) and are widely oval with coarse teeth.  Turn a lovely, pale yellow in late fall.  Stinging hairs along the stems gives you and neighbourhood dogs something to think about (for usually less than an hour).  Be the first on your block to own a stinging nettle.  Feeds the larvae of several butterfly species.  Forms colonies via stout, tuberous rhizomes.  Makes a very lush, ferocious **Ground Cover**.  Nettle family.  
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=2754  
http://www.repertoirequebecnature.com/vasculaires/Laportea_canadensis.html  
https://www.florelaurentienne.com/flore/Groupes/Spermatophytes/Angiospermes/Dicotyles/017_Urticacees/  
04_Laportea/canadensis.htm  
http://www.labunix.uqam.ca/~fg/MyFlora/Urticaceae/Laportea/canadensis.e.shtml  
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/laportea/canadensis/  
https://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/308  
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/canadian-wood-nettle  
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/woodland/plants/wood_nettle.htm

LL-40
Virginia False Dragonhead  Obedient Plant, *Physostegia virginiana*

- moist meadows, swales, open woods, thickets, glades, seeps; low ground, floodplains, floodplain forests, swamps, shorelines, stream banks, moist limestone glades, wooded bluffs; rail/roadside ditches.


> 2-5’ Many, whitish to pale rose blooms (*late summer into fall*), looking like Snapdragons, grow in profusion along spikes atop stiff, square stems.  Very showy.  The plant may flop over.  A hummingbird, butterfly, and bumblebee magnet.  Aggressive in favourable conditions.  Mint family.

Subspecies *virginiana* (*physostégie de Virginie var. granuleuse*) is also native.

Tall Northern Green Orchid  Green Bog Orchid, *Platanthera aquilonis*

- wet meadows, sedge meadows, swales, thickets, deciduous to coniferous forests, moist forested slopes, seeping slopes; floodplains, shores, beach pools, stream banks, marshes, bogs, fens, swamps, Cedar swamps; ditches, borrow pits, roadsides, fields.

> Sun to shade.  Almost all moist to wet, mildly *alkaline* sites.  Accepts *acidic*.

> to 2’ Up to 40, greenish-white blooms (*late spring through peak summer*), held densely in a spike at the end of a stalk.  The leaves are somewhat like a tulip’s but narrower and more rigid, i.e. more like a sword and held closer to the stalk.  The overall look is of a tallish, narrow, green spike with a bit of a lighthouse on top.  Orchid family.
Lowland Flowers

**Rose Pogonia**  
Snake-mouth Orchid, *pogonie langue-de-serpent*  
*Pogonia ophioglossoides*
- fens, swamps, sphagnum bogs, peatlands, calcareous meadow-marshes, boggy beach pools;  
  wet prairies/meadows, open woods (often coniferous), mossy logs; stream banks, wetland edges, seepage slopes, boggy beach pools; moist disturbed habitats, road cuts, ditches.  
>Full to Part Sun.  Wet to moist, acidic, peaty to sandy soil.  Moisture dependent. Accepts to calcareous.  
>7-15” A spectacular, single, delicate bloom (*early to mid-summer*) composed of a lower, hot-pink, yellow-fringed, spoon-shaped petal haloed by spokes of longer, hot-pink petals.  Able to form large colonies via rhizomes (with fibrous roots).  Orchid family.  
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=1838  
http://www.repertoirequebecnature.com/vasculaires/Pogonia_ophioglossoides.html  
http://www.labunix.uqam.ca/~fg/MyFlora/Orchidaceae/Pogonia/pogonia.e.shtml  
http://goorchids.northamericanorchidcenter.org/species/pogonia/ophioglossoides/  
http://northernontarioflora.ca/description.cfm?speciesid=1003894  
http://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/pogonia/ophioglossoides/  
http://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/rose-pogonia

**Mistassini Primrose**  
Dwarf Canadian Primrose, Bird’s-eye Primrose  
*Primula mistassinica*  
- cool moist sites, stream banks, Great Lake shores, craggy wave-splashed shores; stream/lake shore calcareous rocky outcrops, cliff faces, ledges, ridges; interdunal flats; sandstone cliffs; dolostone; moist calcareous meadows, fens; boreal forest bogs/fens.  
>Part Shade to Sun.  Moist to dry, rocky/gravelly/sandy, calcareous soil.  
>2-4” Tiny, delicate, unusual, pink blooms (*late spring*) top stems.  Named for Lake Mistassini, the largest lake in Québec, where the plant was first discovered.  One of the tiniest, prettiest plants in flower you ever have the fortune to see.  Thin, short rhizomes.  Primrose family.  
http://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Primula%20mistassinica.html  
http://www.ontariowildflower.com/masseyc_naturalists_oct1506_oct1706_upload.pdf  
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/primula/mistassinica/  
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/mistassini-primrose  
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=2352

**Pink Pyrola**  
Pink Wintergreen, *pyrole à feuilles d'asaret*  
*Pyrola asarifolia*  
- damp, mossy forests, glades; wetlands, edges of forested waterways, swamps, bogs, fens;  
  shore swales, thickets.  
>Part to Full Shade.  Rich, wet to moist to average, calcareous soil.  Accepts sandy and acidic.  
>4-11” Pink to pale purple, nodding blooms (*mid to late summer*) along a stalk rising from a rosette of smooth, leathery, shiny, evergreen, African Violet-looking leaves.  Spreads by

Subspecies asarifolia is also native; bracteata is not.

http://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Pyrola%20asarifolia.html
http://www.northernontarioflora.ca/description.cfm?speciesid=1004221
http://www.borealforest.org/herbs/herb31.htm
http://www.repertoirereceptueulen.com/vasculaires/Pyrola_asarifolia.html
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/pyrola/asarifolia/
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/pink-pyrola
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=1226

**Round-leaved Pyrola** American Wintergreen, pyrole d'Amérique

Pyrola americana

- deciduous to coniferous forests, sphagnum swamps, conifer swamps, bogs, fens.

>Light Sun to Full Shade. Rich, wet to dry, sandy to loamy soil. Accepts acidic. Seldom survives transplanting due to root damage. Pyrolas grow in association with a specific fungi and may be difficult to establish in your garden. Speak to your supplier.

>to 12”  6-20 white (sometimes pink to pale purple) nodding blooms (*peak summer*) run up along a short stalk at the top of a stem. The stem rises from a ground-hugging rosette of smooth, evergreen, leathery, shiny, rounded leaves with pale green veins (like a non-fuzzy African Violet). A blossom consists of 5 thick, waxy, cup-shaped, white petals that encircle a clump of yellow to brown tipped stamens. Very unexpectedly, protruding down and out from the base of the clump is a long, pale green “elephant trunk” of a style. The fruit is a nodding cute little, pumpkin-shaped capsule with 5 prominent ribs and a bit of a stem at the bottom. It splits along its ribs into 5 segments at maturity. One of the few forest floor plants to flower in mid-summer. Spreads by creeping rhizomes. A sub-shrub. Heath family.

http://www.repertoirereceptueulen.com/vasculaires/Pyrola_americana.html
https://www.florelaurentienne.com/flore/Groupes/Spermatophytes/Angiospermes/Dicotyles/077_ericacees/05_Pyrola/elliptica.htm
http://www.labunix.uqam.ca/~fg/MyFlora/Ericaceae/Pyrola/Rotundifolia/rotundifolia.e.shtml
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/pyrola/americana/
http://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/499
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/round-leaved-pyrola
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=1230

**Marsh Skullcap** Hooded Skullcap, scutellaire toque

Scutellaria galericulata

-all scutellaire à grande fleur

-wet meadows, sedge meadows, swales, open woods, clearings, thickets; wet/marshy shores of streams, slow moving waterways, lakes/ponds, peaty bogs, marshes, sandy marshes, swamps, Cedar swamps; ditches.

>Full Sun to Light Shade. Shallow water to wet to moist soil. Moisture dependent. Prefers sandy, mucky, or peaty soil. Accepts acidic to calcareous.

>6-24” Tubular blooms (*late spring into early fall*) medium blue with white on lip and flaring petals. Forms small colonies. Mint family.
Lowland Flowers

Variety *pubescens* (*scutellaire à feuilles d’épilobe*) is also native.

http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=1594
http://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Scutellaria%20galericulata.html
http://www.repertoirerequesteben.com/vascularles/Scutellaria_galericulata.html - variety *pubescen*
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/scutellaria/galericulata/
https://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/547
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/marsh-skullcap
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/wetland/plants/msh_skullcap.html

**Giant Sunflower**  Tall Sunflower, *hélianthe géant*, *soleil géant*  *Helianthus giganteus*

>1, south and west of Brantford

-wet, open sites; wet prairies, meadows, fields, sedge meadows, sandy swales, thickets, open woods; floodplains, swamps, Tamarack swamps, marshes, fens, stream banks; ditches.

>Full Sun.  Wet to moist, *sandy* soil.  Accepts to *clayey*, *calcareous*, and *juglone*.

>6-10' Large, yellow blooms (*late summer deep into fall*) abundantly top rough, strong, purplish stems.  The leaves randomly line the stem and are up to 7” long and 2” wide with a coarse upper surface.  A pollinator, Monarch, and bird magnet.  Can be aggressive.  Aster family.

https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=349
http://www.scorpionfly.ca/plants/plantpages/helianthus.html
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/helianthus/giganteus/
https://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/251
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/giant-sunflower
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/wetland/plants/gnt_sunflower.html
http://www.friendsofthewildflowergarden.org/pages/plants/giantsunflower.html

**Fraser’s St. John’s-wort**  Marsh St. John's-wort, *millepertuis de Fraser*  *Hypericum fraseri*

Triadenum virginicum,  *Triadenum fraseri*

-all

-wet, wooded, peaty shores of streams/lakes/ponds, swamps, conifer swamps, marshes, fens, bogs, beaver meadows, sedgy meadows, swales, Alder thickets.


>8-24" Purple to pink blooms (*peak summer*) in small clusters at the top of a single stem strung with opposite, green, elliptical leaves, often having a maroon hue.  Blossoms are almost always closed so that they usually appear to be just in bud.  However, it is a very nice, purple bud.  St. John's-Wort family.

https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=1470
http://www.ontariowildflower.com/lakeedge.htm#marshstjohn
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/triadenum/fraseri/
https://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/631
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/frasers-marsh-st.-johnswort
Northern Pitcher Plant  \textit{sarracénie pourpre}, \textit{cochons de plé}  \textit{Sarracenia purpurea}  \\
all, as far north as the Fawn River  \\
sphagnum bogs, peaty fens, peat hummocks, open conifer swamps, boggy interdunal flats/pools.  \\
>Full to Part Sun. Wet to moist soil consisting of sphagnum moss or a combination of peat and sand. Moisture dependent. Accepts acidic to alkaline. Seek advice from your provider on providing this plant’s requirements.  \\
>8-24” Carnivorous. Distinctive, purplish-red (sometimes yellow), nodding, rounded blooms (through summer) top solitary stems. Basal green leaves with red veining form pitchers containing acidic liquids to digest hapless bugs that fall in. Bumblebees and other insects manage to pollinate this plant and survive. Some insect larvae live and mature within this acid. To each their own. The provincial plant of Newfoundland and Labrador. Pitcher Plant family. Subspecies \textit{purpurea} is also native.  \\
http://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Sarracenia%20purpurea.html  \\
http://www.wildflowersofontario.ca/pitcherplant.html  \\
http://www.northernontarioflora.ca/description.cfm?speciesid=1005089  \\
http://www.borealforest.org/world/herbs_shrubs/northern_pitcher_plant.htm  \\
https://www.florelaurentienne.com/flore/Groupes/Spermatophytes/Angiospermes/Dicotyles/037_Sarraceniaceae/01_Sarracenia/purpurea.htm  \\
http://www.repertoirequebecnature.com/vasculaires/Sarracenia_purpurea.html  \\
http://www.labunix.uqam.ca/~fg/MyFlora/Carnivorous/Sarraceniaceae/sarracenia.e.shtml-genus \textit{Sarracenia}  \\
http://floreduquebec.ca/english/sarracenia-purpurea  \\
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/sarracenia/purpurea/  \\
https://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/540  \\
http://wildadirondacks.org/adirondack-wildflowers-pitcher-plant-sarracenia-purpurea.html  \\
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/purple-pitcher-plant  \\
https://www.michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=2661  \\
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/wetland/plants/pitcher_plant.htm  \\

Perennial Evening Primrose  \textit{Little Evening Primrose, Small Sundrops}  \textit{Oenothera perennis}  \\
onagre vivace, \textit{onagre pérennante}  \\
sand prairies, gravel prairies, meadows, swales, open woods, low ground in Jack Pine plains; shores, boggy soil; disturbed habitats, fields, ditches, roadsides, borrow/gravel pits.  \\
—Full to Part Sun. Boggy to average, sandy/rocky to average soil. Benefits from wildfires.  \\
—6-24” Lovely, simple, yellow blooms (mid-summer) blossom only a few at a time in a progression up the stem; open during the night and close during the day. Long, skinny leaves from skinny stems that give up the limelight to the flowers. Even this little plant is a wildlife magnet. A very manageable, compact species. Gotta love it. Fibrous roots. Evening-primrose family.  \\
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=1769  \\
http://www.scorpionfly.ca/plants/plantpages/oenothera.html  \\
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/small-sundrops  \\
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/oenothera/perennis/  \\
https://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/412  \\
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/small-sundrops

www.frontyardrestoration.com
Swamp Rose-mallow  ketmie des marais  
**Hibiscus moscheutos**

Swamp Rose-mallow  ketmie des marais  
1, along Lake Erie and Lake Ontario shores; of Special Concern  
-fresh to brackish marshes, flats, wetland margins, floodplain pools, beaver ponds, open  
swamps, swampy forests, wet meadows, low soggy areas along streams/ponds; roadside  
ditches, farm ponds.  
>Full to Part Sun.  Rich, moist to wet soil.  Moisture dependent.  Accepts acidic, to clayey, and  
saline.  
>3-7’ Can spread to 4’ across; sometimes considered a shrub.  Very showy blooms (*peak  
summer to early fall*), 4-7” across, white or pink with a dark red centre and protruding yellow  
stamens.  Wide, sturdy stems with lush, dark green foliage that show off the blossoms.  A  
spectacular plant.  Visited by bees, caterpillars, butterflies and hummingbirds.  Can be  
considered a sub-shrub.  Mallow family.  
Subspecies *moscheutos* is also native.  
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=1671  
https://www.ontario.ca/page/swamp-rose-mallow  
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/hibiscus/moscheutos/  
https://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/260  
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/wetland/plants/sw_rsmallow.htm

Prairie Rosinweed  Prairie Dock,  silphe térébenthine  
**Silphium terebinthinaceum**

Prairie Rosinweed  Prairie Dock,  silphe térébenthine  
1 2 3; not Bruce Peninsula; Extremely Rare  
>prairies, hill prairies, shrub prairies, meadows, limestone glades, open woods; fens, seeps;  
open disturbed habitats, fields, roadsides, railroad embankments.  
—Full Sun.  Wettish to average, calcareous to average, deep loamy, well-drained soil.  Accepts  
gravelly to clayey and drought.  
—5-8’ Tall flower stalks hold up masses of bright yellow blooms (*late summer into early fall*).  A  
stunner.  Has large, oval to heart-shaped basal leaves that resemble elephant’s ears.  A  
pollinator heaven.  A large, woody taproot.  Aster family.  
Variety *terebinthinaceum* is also native.  
http://www.scorpionfly.ca/plants/plantpages/silphium.html  
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/prairie-dock  
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=448  
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/wetland/plants/sw_rsmallow.htm  
http://www.friendsofthewildflowergarden.org/pages/plants/prairiedock.html  
https://www.dnr.illinois.gov/education/CDIndex/PrairieDock.pdf

Great St. John’s-wort  millepertuis à grandes fleurs,  millepertuis ascyron  
**Hypericum ascyron**

Great St. John’s-wort  millepertuis à grandes fleurs,  millepertuis ascyron  
1 2 4 5; Manitoulin Island  
-meadows, stream banks.  
>2-5’ The large, eye-catching blooms (*through summer*) are soft yellow with a substantial
Subspecies **pyramidatum** (**American Great St. John’s-wort, millepertuis pyramidalis**) is also native.

https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=1457
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/hypericum/ascyron/
https://www.et-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/280
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/great-st-johnswort-ssp.pyramidatum
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/wetland/plants/giant_stjohn.htm

**Bushy Seedbox**  
*Rattlebox, ludwigie à feuilles alternes*  
*Ludwigia alternifolia*

1; Rare
-floodplains, marshes, marshy ground, swamps, shores of streams/ponds/lakes; gravelly seeps, wet open woods, thickets, swales, ditches; fields.

>Full to Part Sun. Wet to moist, **acidic, sandy** soil. Accepts other textures. Moisture dependent.

>2-3’ Bright, yellow blooms *(through summer into fall)* that resemble a Buttercup are distributed along the stem. Each blossom has 4, fully rounded petals. Plants are erect and multi-branched. Leaves narrow to linear (willow-like). Brightens up a lowland garden throughout summer. Known as Seedbox and Rattlebox due to the square fruit within which the seeds audibly rattle around after it has dried. Evening-primrose family.

http://inaturalist.ca/taxa/130998-Ludwigia-alternifolia/browse_photos
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/ludwigia/alternifolia/
https://www.et-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/347
https://vnps.org/johnclayton/2016/02/22/seedbox-march-2016-wildflower-of-the-month/
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=1754
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/wetland/plants/seedbox.html

**Wild Senna**  
*American Senna, casse à fruits velus, casse sauvage*  
*Senna hebecarpa*  
*Cassia hebecarpa*

1; Extremely Rare
-moist sunny sites; stream slopes/banks, shores, floodplains, glades, thickets; occasionally drier meadows, open woods.


>3-6’ Clusters of showy, irregularly shaped, yellow blooms *(peak summer)* with prominent dark brown anthers. Lovely compound leaves on a plant that can get quite bushy. Legume family.

https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=1345
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/senna/hebecarpa/
https://www.et-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/551
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/savanna/plants/wild_senna.htm
http://www.friendsofthewildflowergarden.org/pages/plants/wildscenna.html

www.frontyardrestoration.com
Lowland Flowers

**Silverweed**  Silverweed Cinquefoil, *potentille ansérine*, **argentine** [Potentilla anserina]  
-moist open places, meadows, marshy ground; sandy or gravelly shores of lakes, middle to upper beaches, sand dunes, interdunal swales around the Great Lakes; edges of ponds, occasionally streams; alvars, rocky outcrops; ditches, roadsides, fields; salt water shorelines.  
>Full Sun. Wet to moist to average, *calcareous*, *gravelly/sandy* soil. Tolerates *salt*.  
>6-10” A ground-hugging plant that sends up pure yellow blooms *(through summer into fall)* on short, separate stalks that rise from a rosette of basal leaves. Attractive fern-like leaves, green on top and silver beneath. Aggressive. Good for a low *Ground Cover*, though it does not tolerate competition from taller plants. Used in Restoration and erosion control. A Pioneer species. Rose family.  
There are 2 native varieties: **Common Silverweed** - *anserina*, and **Greenland Silverweed**, *potentille du Groenland* - *groenlandica*.  
http://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Potentilla%20anserina.html  
http://www.fleursduquebec.com/encyclopedie/1783-potentille-anserine.html  
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/argentina/anserina/  
https://www.michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=2501  
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/prairie/plantx/silverweed.html  

**Virginia Smartweed**  Virginia Knotweed, Jumpseed, *renouée de Virginie* [Persicaria virginiana]  
1 2 4 5 6  
-deciduous forests, thickets, glades; forested floodplains, stream sides, swamps, moist hollows.  
>Part to Full Shade. Rich, moist to average, well drained soil. Accepts to *clayey* and *juglone*. Deer resistant.  
>2-4’ Tiny, white, pearl-like blooms *(early fall)* create a pretty arching necklace; distributed sparsely along tall, thin, leafless, fairly rigid spikes, 4-16” long. Some say the blossoms look like tiny knots along a string *(knotweed)*. Either way, they definitely make their presence felt in the garden. When mature the seeds are able to "jump" from the stem up to 9’ when disturbed *(touchy!)*. This and its rhizomes make it invasive, however it makes an excellent, lush, thick *Ground Cover*. Leaves are broad, up to 3x6”, rich green, and sharply pointed at the tip. Buckwheat family.  
http://www.repertoirequebecnature.com/vasculaires/Polygonum_virginianum.html  
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/persicaria/virginiana/  
https://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/479  
https://www.michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=2292  
http://www.missouriplants.com/whitealt/Persicaria_virginiana_page.html  
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?taxonid=291626
**Common Sneezeweed**  *hélénie automnale*  
*Helenium autumnale*

1 2 3 4 5 6 7; southwest 10
-moist open sites along streams/ponds/lakes/sloughs, shores, soggy thickets; marshes, fens, shrubby swamps, edges of Tamarack/Cedar swamps; floodplains, wet meadows, pastures, open woods, forest edges, seepage sites; alvars, other open bedrock; disturbed habitats, fields, roadsides, ditches.


>3-5’  Bright yellow, daisy-like blooms (*late summer into fall*). This tall, stunning plant has wing-like leaves that extend down to the base of the stalk. Won’t make you sneeze unless you snuff it up your nose. Provides food for birds and butterflies. Fibrous roots. Aster family.

http://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Helenium%20autumnale.html
http://www.scorpionfly.ca/plants/plantpages/helenium.html
http://www.repertoirequebecnature.com/vasculaires/Helenium_autumnale.html
http://www.fleursduquebec.ca/encyclopedie/1780-helenie-automnale.html
http://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/helenium/autumnale/
http://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/245
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/sneezeweed
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=343
https://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/wetland/plants/sneezeweed.htm
https://www.frontyardrestoration.com/pages/plants/sneezeweed.html

**Northern Starflower**  *trientale boréale*  
*Lysimachia borealis*  
*Trientalis borealis*

all
-open heath lands; coniferous to deciduous thickets, forest edges, forests; sand banks, ravines; swamps, Tamarack/Cedar swamps, bogs, hummocks, fens; alvars.

>Light Shade to Dappled Sun; tolerates to Full Shade. Moist to boggy, *peaty* and/or *sandy*, *acidic* soil. Accepts all but the poorest soil/site conditions. Accepts *calcareous*.

>4-8” 1-3 delicate, truly star-shaped, white blooms (*spring*), each held at the end of a slender leafless stalk rising above a whorl of 5-9 lance-shaped leaves that repeats the star pattern. Delicate yellow-tipped stamens rise from the centre of each blossom. One of the few flowers that has 7 petals. The petals end with a distinct point and in between each petal protrudes a pointed, skinny, green sepal. The flowering duration, 2-4 weeks, is dependent on cool weather. Each plant tends to have 1-2 blossoms. The fruit is a tiny capsule, held high, filled with tiny black seeds. Colony forming via long, thin rhizomes. Will go dormant in the heat of southern summers or if the soil gets too dry. Overall a delicate, elegant plant. Perfect for cool, damp sites under Conifers. Primrose family.

http://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Trientalis%20borealis.html
http://www.northernontarioflora.ca/description.cfm?speciesid=1005001
http://www.repertoirequebecnature.com/vasculaires/Trientalis_borealis.html
http://fleursduquebec.ca/english/trientalis%20borealis
**Lowland Flowers**

https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/lysimachia/borealis/
https://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/634
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/starflower
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=1719
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/woodland/plants/starflower.html

**Ditch Stonecrop**  Virginia Stonecrop, *penthorum faux-orpin*  *Penthorum sedoides*

1 2 4 5 6

-wet places, muddy shores, marshes, swamps, edges of beaver ponds, stream banks, mud flats, pools in floodplain forests, low glades, ditches, prairie swales, wet disturbed habitats, along road/railroad sides.  

>Part to Full Sun.  **Clayey, acidic** to neutral, poorly-drained, mucky, wet soil or shallow standing water.  **Moisture dependent.**

>1-2'  Inconspicuous, pale greenish-yellow blooms (*mid-summer to mid-fall*) in starburst clusters (octopus-like).  During the fall the blossoms mature into more showy red, pointy seed capsules.  Ditch-stonecrop family.

https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=1906
http://www.repertoirequebecnature.com/vasculaires/Penthorum_sedoides.html
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/penthorum/sedoides/
https://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/435
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/ditch-stonecrop
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/wetland/plants/ditch_stonecrop.htm
http://www.friendsofthewildflowergarden.org/pages/plants/ditchstonecrop.html

**Round-leaved Sundew**  Dew-plant, *droséra à feuilles rondes, rossolis à feuilles rondes all*  *Drosera rotundifolia*

-acidic, sandy lake/stream shores, swamps, Cedar swamps, sphagnum hummocks, sphagnum bogs, fens, beaver ponds, moist logs, **peaty** gravels, old sand pits (wet sand), seeps, mossy crevices in rocks.  

>Full to Part Sun.  **Sandy** to gravelly, **acidic** soil.  Accepts nutrient-poor and standing water.  In photos don’t confuse the leaves with the flowers.

>4-9"  Small, delicate, white blooms (*through summer*) held above a basal rosette of modified leaves, shaped like catcher’s gloves but covered with reddish, sticky gland-tipped hairs with which to catch insects to digest.  Has a very interesting appearance.  Looks something like a Martian’s head.  Reportedly has the highest concentration of Vitamin C in its leaves of any known plant.  Sundew family.

http://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Drosera%20rotundifolia.html
http://www.repertoirequebecnature.com/vasculaires/Drosera_rotundifolia.html
http://www.labunix.uqam.ca/~fg/MyFlora/Carnivorous/Droseraceae/Rotundifolia/rotundifolia.e.shtml
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/drosera/rotundifolia/

LL-50
American Sweetflag  acore d’Amérique, belle-angélique  

_Acorus americanus_

- not 1; as far north as James Bay near the Moose River  

>Full to Part Sun. Aquatic to wet to mucky soil. Moisture dependent. Accepts _acidic_ and _sandy_ to clayey.

>2-6’ Pale yellow-green, dense, straight, flowering spikes (_spring_) 1.5-4” long. This spike does not look like what you would normally consider a flower. It looks just like a short, organic spike. Spicy fragrant, sword-like leaves can extend up to 6’. The multiple distinct ribs on the leaves are what differentiates this native from the non-native _Acorus calamus_. Aggressive. Good for soil Retention and wildlife habitat.  

_Sweetflag family._

Swamp Thistle  chardon mutique, circe mutique  

_Acorus calamus_ var. _americanus_

-all

-wet soil in fens, marshes, swamps, bogs, meadows, sedge meadows, prairies, pastures, fields, swales, thickets, open woods, shores of streams/lakes, interdunal swales, floodplains, salt to brackish to fresh water edges.


>2-7’ Pretty, bright purple to pink blooms (_mid-summer to early fall_) top slender, many branched stems. The flower looks like the classic thistle blossom. The leaves are deeply lobed, nearly spineless, and can be up to 8” long. A pollinator magnet. The Swamp Metalmark Butterfly is dependent for survival on this plant. A stout taproot. Biennial. Aster family.

There are several species of thistle found in Ontario. This species selects lowlands (wet) and it is felt that the floral bracts and the stem’s leaves are either lacking or have less significant spines at the tips of their lobes.
Tall Tickseed  Tall Coreopsis, Giant Coreopsis, coréopsis trifoliolé  Coreopsis tripteris
1; Very Rare
>dry to wet prairies, sand prairies, meadows, limestone glades, open woods, thickets, thinly
wooded bluffs, forest edges (often Oak); marshes, boggy meadows, moist sands, edges of
seeps; disturbed habitats, fields, clearings, road/railroad sides.
>Full to Part Sun. Moist to average, sandy to clayey. Accepts moderate drought, gravelly and
juglone. Benefits from wildfires.
>5-7’ Tickseed is an unfortunate name for such a beautiful plant. Its height, abundance of
yellow blooms (late summer) and crimson leaves in fall make it very desirable in your garden.
Because it is so tall it sways gracefully in the breeze. A wildlife magnet. Colony forming via
rhizomes and self-sowing. Can be aggressive if given consistent moisture. Aster family.

Canada Tick-trefoil  Showy Tick-trefoil, desmodie du Canada  Desmodium canadense
1 2 3 4 5 6 7; southwest 10; not Bruce Peninsula
-moist/wet prairies/meadows, rocky/sandy prairies, sandy open ground, limestone glades, open
woods, open thickets, forest edges; floodplains, stream/lake edges/shores, fens; disturbed
habitats, prairie remnants, clearings, waste places, road/railroad sides.
>Full Sun to Part Shade. Moist to dry, well-drained soil. Accepts sandy to clayey and mildly
acidic to mildly alkaline. Benefits from a grassfire. Prone to mildew.
>2-4’ Rose-purple, pea-like clusters of blooms (peak summer). The blossoms mature into
jointed pods that break into one-seeded segments that stick to fur for dispersal. Highly valued
by wildlife: shelters/feeds song/game birds, field-type mice, deer, rabbits, groundhogs, a variety
of bees, insects, butterflies, hummingbirds. Aggressive. Good as a fast growing Ground Cover
for difficult sites. A long, slender taproot. Legume family.
Nodding Trillium  Nodding Wakerobin,  Whip-poor-will Flower, trille penché  Trillium cernuum
all; more common north of Bruce Peninsula than south
-moist to swampy coniferous to deciduous forests, floodplain forests, swamps, bogs, stream banks.

>Full to Part Shade.  Rich, moist to wet, well drained, moldy, acidic soil.  Accepts sandy to clayey and juglone.  Must have rich, well-drained, moldy soil with plenty of shade and moisture to prosper and blossom.  Intolerant of standing water.

(to 16” A single, white (pale pink with age) classic Trillium bloom (late spring into summer) nodding on a stalk beneath the level of the leaves.  Its 3 large petals curl down and back from the tips to show off the 6 pink stamens protruding from the blossom’s centre.  Above the body of the plant are 3 diamond-shaped, green leaves in a whorl.  Produces fairly large, lobed, reddish-purple berries.  Spreads slowly by rhizomes to form clumps.  Trilliums are loved by deer, especially the taller plants.  Goes dormant by mid-summer.  Ontario’s provincial flower.  Melanthiaceae family, Lily order.

http://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Trillium%20cernuum.html
http://www.borealforest.org/herbs/herb38.htm
http://www.northernontarioflora.com/description.cfm?speciesid=1005235
http://www.repertoirerquebecnature.com/vasculaires/Trillium_cernuum.html
http://www.labunix.uqam.ca/~fg/MyFlora/Liliaceae/Trillium/trillium.e.shtml -genus Trillium
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/trillium/cernuum/
https://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/638
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/nodding-trillium
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=2728
https://www.friendsofthewildflowergarden.org/pages/plants/nodding-trillium.html

White Turtlehead  Snakehead, galane glabre  Chelone glabra
all
-floodplains, wetland margins, shrubby marshes, coniferous to deciduous swamps, fens; shores of streams/rivers/ponds/lakes; low meadows, fields, swales, thickets, open woods, forest glades, seeps, springs, wet ditches.


>2-3’ Eye-catching, snapdragon-like, white blooms (late summer into fall), sometimes tinged with pink, run up along a spike; the bloom is said to resemble a turtle’s head (use your imagination).  Attracts bees, butterflies and sometimes hummingbirds.  Red/Pink Turtlehead, Chelone obliqua, is also available in nurseries but is native only to the USA.  Plantain family.

http://www.repertoirerquebecnature.com/vasculaires/Chelone_glabra.html
http://floreduquebec.ca/english/chelone-glabra
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/chelone/glabra/
**Twinflower**  Northern Twinflower, Pink Bells, *linnée boréale*  
*Linnaea borealis*

- cool moist coniferous to deciduous forest edges, forests, beneath Cedars, thickets, glades, clearings; rotten logs/stumps, moss covered boulders; swamp edges, bog peat hummocks, shores, old dunes; talus/rocky slopes, cliff bases.

> Open Shade to Full Shade. Rich, wet to moist to average soil with plenty of humus, usually acidic, and well-drained. Intolerant of drought. Accepts rocky to clayey.

> to 5” Delicately fragrant, whitish-pink, bell-shaped blooms (*through summer*) dangle, usually in opposing pairs, from thin, woody stalks. They look like a pair of very pretty fairy-bells. Round, plain-looking, green leaves. Don’t mistake it for a weed in spring or fall when not in flower. Remains green all winter. Being a non-climbing vine, it creeps along the ground to 6’ or more and can form masses of blossoms to carpet the ground. An excellent *Ground Cover*. This plant is unable to pollinate close relatives, so you may want to purchase plants from different nurseries. If a population becomes small or isolated from others, it is more likely to die out. Named for *Carolus Linnaeus*, a father of modern Botany. The philosopher *Jean-Jacques Rousseau* sent him the message: "Tell him I know no greater man on earth." A sub-shrub. Honeysuckle family.

Subspecies *longiflora*, *Long-tube Twinflower*, is native while *borealis* is not.

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**Blue Vervain**  Blue Verbenas, *vervaine hastée*, *verveine scabre*  
*Verbena hastata*

1 2 3 4 5 6 7; south 8; southwest 10

- moist meadows, low prairies, thickets, swales, open woods; wet shores, floodplains, valley bottoms, stream banks, marshes, swamps; moist disturbed habitats, pastures, fields, fence rows, waste ground, road/railroad side ditches.


White Vervain  Nettle-leaved Vervain,  verveine à feuilles d’ortie  Verbena urticifolia
1 2 3 4 5 6; south 7  verveine blanche
-moist, open sites, meadows, deciduous thickets, forest edges, forests, glades; stream
floodplains, swamps, gravelly seeps; disturbed habitats, fields, roadsides, fencerows, forest
trails/clearings power line clearances.
Deer resistant.
>2-5’ A large plant, with remarkably small blooms (mid-summer into fall) but in abundance. A
bit of a loose-limbed, lush plant topped by many spikes, up to 2’ long, of copious tiny, white
blossoms on slender branches up to 6” long. Seeds eaten by birds and nectar by bees, flies,
and butterflies. Can be aggressive. Self-sows. An annual to biennial to a short-lived perennial.
Vervain family.

Arrow-leaved Violet  Arrowhead Violet,  violette sagittée  Viola sagittata
1 2 3 4 5 6; not Bruce Peninsula; Rare
-open woods, glades, limestone/sandstone glades, prairies; sand, clay, and shrub prairies;
meadows, barrens; wetland edges, stream/lake shores, swamps; disturbed habitats, fields,
power-line clearings, roadsides.
>Full to Part Sun. Moist to dry, well-drained, sandy soil. Accepts rocky to heavy clay. Benefits
from wildfires.
>4-6” Light to dark violet blooms (through spring). Arrow-head shaped leaves (not heart-
shaped) are the most distinguishing feature of this violet. Even in the Ovate-leaved variety
where the leaves are more oval the arrow-head shape is retained. A wildlife magnet, even of
the Wood Turtle (Clemmys insculpta). Self-sows. Fibrous roots, often with fleshy rhizomes.
Violet family.
Varieties ovata (Ovate-leaved Violet, Northern Downy Violet, violette à feuilles frangées) and
Lowland Flowers

*sagittata* are both native.

http://floreduquebec.ca/english/viola-sororia
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/viola/sagittata/
https://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/700
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/arrow-leaved-violet
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=2796
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/woodland/plants/dog_violet.htm
http://www.mortonarb.org/trees-plants/tree-plant-descriptions/labrador-violet

**Labrador Violet** American Dog Violet, *violette du Labrador* Viola labradorica
Viola conspersa

- deciduous to coniferous open woods, thickets, forest edges, forests, glades; cliffs, balds, ledges, summits, plateaus; swampy woodlands, edges of swamps, bogs, streams; occasionally in man-made disturbances near woods, trailsides, clearings; low shaded ground in meadows, fields, pastures.

> Deciduous Shade. Rich, moist to wet to average soil. Accepts rocky/sandy to loamy and acidic.

> 4-8” Dainty, pale blue-violet blooms (*later spring*) at the ends of 2-4 leafy-stems. A 5-petalled blossom with the lower petal having dark purple lines radiating from its base and a rather long, nectar spur from its posterior that curves up behind the flower. The 2 side petals each have a tuft of white hair (beards) at their inside base. Has a long flowering season, about 1 month. The stalks have light-green to yellowish, roundish leaves with small, rounded teeth. Reported one of the cutest of the violets. Spreads modestly from slender rhizomes. A feeder of much wildlife. Violet family.

Purchase only from a reputable native plant nursery because many nurseries sell a non-native look-a-like, *Viola riviniana*. Be sure to read labels carefully and use the scientific name.

https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/viola/labradorica/
https://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/691
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/dog-violet
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=2781
https://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/woodland/plants/dog_violet.htm
https://www.mortonarb.org/trees-plants/tree-plant-descriptions/labrador-violet

**Woolly Blue Violet** Common Blue Violet, *violette parente, violette commune* Viola sororia
all; *not* southwest 10; as far north as Timmins and Kapuskasing

-swales, low prairies, meadows; thickets, deciduous to mixed open woods, forest edges; forests, glades, wooded slopes; shores of streams/swamps/lakes, conifer swamps; disturbed habitats, roadsides, lawns, waste ground, fields, pastures.
Lowland Flowers

>Part to Full Shade, tolerates to Full Sun with sufficient moisture. Rich, moist to dry, **calcareous**, well-drained soil. Intolerant of saturated soil. Accepts **sandy** to **clayey**, mildly **acidic**, and **juglone**. Sometimes reported as **Deer resistant**. Prospers in most garden soil.

>3-8” Deep purple to white, stemless blooms (**through spring**). During summer it produces blossoms that never open, but self-fertilize and continue on to produce viable seeds. A wildlife magnet. Able to readily self-sow to the point of being invasive given the right conditions. Ants help by carrying the seeds back to their nests, eating the attached edible parts, and then “planting” the seed in a nutrient-rich, waste pile to germinate. Thick, branched rhizomes. Annual to short-lived perennial. **Violet family.**

Has many scientific and common name synonyms.  
http://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Viola%20sororia.html
http://floreduquebec.ca/english/photos=viola-sororia
http://floreduquebec.ca/english/viola-sororia
http://www.northernontarioflora.ca/description.cfm?speciesid=1005988
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/viola/sororia/
https://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/702
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/common-blue-violet
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=2798
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/savanna/plants/cm_violet.htm
https://www.lakeforest.edu/academics/programs/environmental/courses/cs203/viola_sororia.php
https://www.friendsofthewildflowergarden.org/pages/plants/blueviolet.html
http://www.missouriplants.com/blue/viola_sororia_page.html
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/savanna/plants/cm_violet.htm

**Sweet White Violet**  Large-leaved White Violet, **violette agréable**

-all
deciduous to coniferous forested stream floodplains, edges of wetlands, swamps, mossy logs/hummocks of wet areas, cool ravines; cool moist forests, thickets, moist slopes; disturbed habitats, clearings, shaded roadsides, ditches; occasionally in open ground, lawns.

>Deciduous Shade. Rich, medium wet to dry soil. Accepts neutral to **acidic**, **sandy** to **clayey** and **juglone**. Very versatile. **Deer resistant.**

>3-10” A faintly fragrant, 5-petalled white bloom (**spring**) is held at the end of a leafless, fuzzy stem. The upper 2 petals are paired together, usually more narrow than on most violet species, and are somewhat twisted and/or curled back. The side petals are even narrower and angled forwards to bracket the lower one. The lower petal has a spur protruding from its posterior. Distinct brown-purple veins radiate from the bases of both the side and lower petals. The blossoms are hairless or sparsely so (**beardless**), otherwise, it is a bit of a fuzzy plant. The leaves begin very hairy when young then become smooth at maturity. They are dark green, mostly heart-shaped with a deep cleft where they joins their stalks, have low rounded teeth around the edge, are all basal and grow in clusters; are rather large for such a small plant. New leaves vary in shape as the plant ages. The leaves and flowers are on separate, red-tinged stalks that grow directly from the underground stem. During the summer the blossoms mature

www.frontyardrestoration.com
Lowland Flowers

into hanging, purplish seed capsules. Whew! A feeder of a variety of wildlife. Forms small colonies with plants interconnected by stolons that spread from rhizomes. A good Ground Cover. Violet family.

http://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Viola%20blanda.html
http://www.northernontarioflora.ca/description.cfm?speciesid=1005124
http://www.labunix.uqam.ca/~fg/MyFlora/Violaceae/Blanda/blanda.c.shtml
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/viola/blanda/
https://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/688
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/sweet-white-violet
http://library.cemaonline.ca/ckan/dataset/03097e6-657-441-2-ad9f-c6a13c704e3c/resource/5d6a7534-49ab-9da6-d37005f9e69b/download/cooperwolfgageplantestablishmentreviewaugust2006.pdf

Common Water-parsnip  berle douce, berle suave  Sium suave
all
-low wet areas; shallow water; wet meadows, swales, soggy thickets, open woods; forest potholes, bottoms of seeps; springs; marshes, swamps; muddy shores; edges of streams/ponds/lakes; wet ditches.
>Full to Part Sun. Aquatic to moist, mucky or sandy soil. Accepts sandy to clayey. Moisture dependent.
>2-5’ A starburst arrangement of fragrant, dull white blooms (mid-summer into fall) gathered into heads up to 5” across; similar to Queen Anne’s Lace. Lush, compound leaves of 7 to 17 leaflets. A tall plant with flower heads that give a lacy appearance. Carrot family.

http://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Sium%20suave.html
http://library.cemaonline.ca/ckan/dataset/03097e6-657-441-2-ad9f-c6a13c704e3c/resource/5d6a7534-49ab-9da6-d37005f9e69b/download/cooperwolfgageplantestablishmentreviewaugust2006.pdf

Bluntleaf Waterleaf  Canada Waterleaf, Broadleaf Waterleaf, hydrophylle du Canada
1; south 4  Hydrophyllum canadense
-deciduous forests; stream floodplains, seepage slopes.
>8-24” Similar to Virginia Waterleaf (Hydrophyllum virginianum) but always white blooms (with tinges of purple and pink), flower-stalks shorter than its foliage, taller and broader leaves, bolder looking, flowers later in the spring, and prefers moister soil. A good, lush Ground Cover for

LL-58
moist shade. *Hydrophyllaceae* family.

https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=574
http://www.labunix.uqam.ca/~fg/MyFlora/Hydrophyllaceae/Virginianum/virginianum.e.shtml -see note in *Identification*
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/hydrophyllum/canadense/
http://www.newenglandwild.org/docs/pdf/Hydrophyllumcanadense.pdf
https://inaturalist.ca/taxa/82341-Hydrophyllum-canadense/browse_photos
https://www.wildflower.org/gallery/result.php?id_image=32576

**Virginia Waterleaf**  *hydrophylle de Virginie*  *Hydrophyllum virginianum*

- deciduous thickets, forest edges, forests, glades, trailsides, clearings, power-line clearings, bluffs, wooded slopes, shady floodplains, marshy places; occasionally mixed-woods.

> Part Sun to Light Shade; tolerates to Full Shade. Rich, moist to average, well-drained soil. Accepts *clayey* and *juglone*. Deer resistant.

> 12-20” Many sources state this plant will grow to 2’ or more. Clusters of several lavender or white, bell-shaped blooms (*late spring*) are held above the foliage by long stalks. The blossoms are bell-shaped but very long and hairy-looking; protruding stamens tend to dominate their appearance. It usually flowers *earlier* than Bluntleaf Waterleaf. Loved by bumblebees. Leaves large, attractive, sharply divided and toothed. When young they have what look like silvery water-stains on their surface, and hence the name Waterleaf. An important community member of deciduous forests. A good, lush *Ground Cover* via rhizomes. *Hydrophyllaceae* family. Variety *virginianum* is also native.

https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=575
http://www.repertoirequebecnature.com/vasculaires/Hydrophyllum_virginianum.html
http://www.labunix.uqam.ca/~fg/MyFlora/Hydrophyllaceae/Virginianum/virginianum.e.shtml
http://www.wildflowersofontario.ca/virginiawaterleaf.html
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/woodland/plants/va_waterleaf.htm
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?taxonid=281059&isprofile=0&z=5

**One-flowered Wintergreen**  *One-flowered Pyrola, monésès uniflore  *Moneses uniflora*

- coniferous to mixed, often very mossy forests, northern forests/savannas; margins of Cedar/ Spruce bogs, swamps.

> Full to Part Shade. Cool, moist to wet, *sandy* to *clayey* soil. Accepts *acidic*.

> 3-6” A single, small, nodding, saucer-shaped, fragrant bloom (*peak summer*). 5 wide-spreading, waxy petals, white to pinkish but has a green, protruding button in the centre surrounded by blunt, yellowish green rays and with something like a tiny, glistening goblet sticking out of the very centre. The tall, leafless, flower-stalk rises from a basal pair or whorl of round, green leaves. Spreads by rhizomes to form dense clusters for a dainty, yet eye-catching

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Lowland Flowers

Ground Cover. A plant to be treasured if you have the right conditions. A sub-shrub. Heath family.

http://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Moneses%20uniflora.html
http://www.ontariowildflower.com/pine_forest.htm#wintergreenone
http://www.borealforest.org/herbs/herb25.htm
http://www.ontariowildflower.com/pine_forest.htm#wintergreenone
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/moneses/uniflora/
https://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/396
https://www.michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=1221

Cup Plant blossoms with a small bumblebee visitor in middle blossom.
Grasses, Sedges, Rushes

Along the edge of a body of water these plants feed, shelter, and provide nesting sites for waterfowl and other water affiliated wildlife (e.g. Red-winged Blackbirds). In a suburban lowland that’s just wet or moist they make a contrast to the regular assortment of garden plants and now it's terrestrial wildlife they feed and shelter. A garden without grass is missing a primary ingredient of life.

It can be difficult to find information on native grasses, such as where they grow, because flowers get all the publicity. However, the publication Grasses of Ontario, W. Dore & J. McNeil, Agriculture Canada, 1980 is quite useful in this regard.


**Big Bluestem**  Turkeyfoot, barbon de Gérard, barbon à épis digités  
\[\text{Andropogon gerardi}\]
\[\text{Andropogon gerardii}\]

1 2 3 4 5 6
- prairies, meadows, open woods, sandy shorelines.
>-Full Sun to Light Shade. Moist to dry soil. Accepts sandy to clayey, circum-neutral to calcareous, juglone, and temporary flooding.
>-3' to 7', known to reach 12’. A warm-season, bunch grass. Its bluish hue turns bronze to burgundy in the fall and is majestic in mass plantings. Its bloom head reminds people with good imaginations of turkey feet; very distinctive. Plays a critical role in grassland Restoration projects. Was once the dominant species of tallgrass prairies before they were ploughed under. In a suburban yard it is best used as an accent plant because over the long term it can be quite aggressive, spreading by seed. However, it is well worth having. The provincial grass of Manitoba. Extremely deep fibrous roots, making it amazingly drought tolerant, with short rhizomes.

http://www.scorpionfly.ca/plants/wildlife/garden/native%20grasses%20in%20gardens.html#Bouteloua
http://tallgrassontario.org/Publications/PrairiesSavannahsofNWOntario.pdf
http://tallgrassontario.org/Publications/LandownersGuide2005.pdf - see pages 5, 6, 41
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/andropogon/gerardii/
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/grass-sedge-rush/big-bluestem
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/grasses/plants/bigblue.htm
https://www.dnr.illinois.gov/education/CIDexx/BigBluestem.pdf
http://www.mortonarb.org/trees-plants/tree-plant-descriptions/big-bluestem
https://www.friendsofthewildflowergarden.org/pages/plants/bigbluestem2.html
http://www.missouriplants.com/grasses/Andropogon_gerardi_page.html
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=g720
https://plants.sc.egov.usda.gov/factsheet/pdf/fs_ange.pdf
http://www.naturesask.ca/rsu_docs/common-range-plants-southern-sask---sask-forage-council.pdf
Lowland Grasses and Sedges

**Kalm’s Brome**  Prairie Brome, brome de Kalm  
Bromus kalmii

1 2 3 4 5 6; 9 far north; 10 northwest coast of Lake Superior; Rare  
-prairies, meadows, dry open woods (often Jack Pine, Oak), forests, rocky/sandy stream/lake  
banks/shores, alvars, rocky outcrops, ridges/ledges; floodplains, fens, wet meadows, wet  
depressions.

>Full Sun to Light Shade. Moist to dryish, calcareous soil. Accepts rocky/sandy to loamy-clay  
and juglone. Accepts acidic and average garden soil. May go dormant in dry hot summers in  
full sun.

>1-3’ A cool-season, bunch grass that blooms during peak summer. Graceful with slender,  
gray-green leaves in tufts and large, drooping, silky seed spikelets. Spikelets turn an attractive  
light brown. Photogenic.

https://www.mnstatewildflowers.info/grass-sedge-rush/kalms-brome  
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/bromus/kalmii/  
http://www.scorpionfly.ca/plants/wildlifegarden/native%20grasses%20in%20gardens.html#Boutcloua  
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=2035  
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/grasses/plants/pr_brome.htm  
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bromus_kalmii

**Dark-green Bulrush**  Black Bulrush, scirpe noirâtre, scirpe vert sombre  
Scirpus atrovirens

1 2 4 5 6 7

-wet sunny prairies/meadows, sedge meadows, dolomite prairies, fields, sloughs, swales,  
ditches, drainage ditches, seeps, water’s edges, marshes, bogs, swamps, ponds, wet open  
woods, thickets.

>Full Sun to Light Shade. Shallow water to wet to moist, acidic to alkaline soil. Moisture  
dependent. Accepts gravelly to clayey.

>3-4’ A cool-season, bunch sedge with very deep roots. Colony forming. Brownish, round,  
bloom-clusters in an open, star-burst head up to 8” across. Yellowish to dark green, reed-like  
leaves up to 1.5’ long. Everything very attractive. A feeder and shelterer of a range of wildlife.  
Good for Restoration and Stabilizing. It’s more delicate appearance and non-aggressiveness  
makes it a good choice for smaller gardens. Tough fibrous roots with short rhizomes.

https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=1152  
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/scirpus/atrovirens/  
https://www.mnstatewildflowers.info/grass-sedge-rush/dark-green-bulrush  
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/grasses/plants/dg_bulrush.htm  
https://www.friendsofthewildflowergarden.org/pages/plants/bulrushdarkgreen.html  
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?taxonid=279727&isprofile=0&  
http://www.missouriplants.com/GSR/Scirpus_atrovirens_page.html  
https://plants.sc.egov.usda.gov/core/profile?symbol=SCAT2#

**Old Switch Panicgrass**  Switchgrass, panic raide, panic dressé  
Panicum virgatum

1 2 3 4 5 6

-prairies, meadows, open woods (often Oak), dunes, open ground; open marshy ground, pond/
stream shores; disturbed habitats, fields, road/railroad sides.

>Full Sun to Light Shade. Deep, rich, wet to dry soil. Accepts drought, **sandy** to **clayey**, **acidic** to **alkaline**, and **jugoine**. Tolerates **salt**.

>4-6’ A warm-season, bunch grass that grows in big, leafy clumps. Aggressive enough to produce loose sod if given enough time. An outstanding, hardy, tall grass with long arching leaves and many open and airy, erect bloom and seed heads that can be up to 20” long. Turns an orangey-yellow in the fall, remaining eye-catching standing erect above winter snow. Beautiful with the sun shining through its flower and seed heads waving in the breeze. Feeds and shelters pheasants, quail, turkeys, doves, songbirds, grazing animals, and of course, a goodly variety of bugs. Excellent for Restoration and Stabilization. Deep, fibrous and rhizomatous roots.

https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=2176
http://www.scorpionfly.ca/plants/wildlifegarden/native%20grasses%20in%20gardens.html#Bouteloua
https://tallgrassontario.org/Publications/LandownersGuide2005.pdf - see pages 5, 6, 42
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/panicum/virgatum/
hp://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/grass-sedge-rush/switchgrass
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/grasses/plants/switchgrass.htm
http://www.mortonarb.org/trees-plants/tree-plant-descriptions/switch-grass
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=l460
https://plants.sc.egov.usda.gov/core/profile?symbol=PAVI2

**Common Woolly Bulrush**        Woolgrass, Marsh Bulrush, *scirpe souchet*           *Scirpus cyperinus*
1 4 5 6 7 8 9; southwest 10
-mashes, swamps, bogs, shorelines, floodplains, wet meadows, sloughs, swales.

>Full to Part Sun. Wet to moist, **sandy** soil. Accepts very shallow water to muddy, **gravelly** to **clayey**, and **acidic** to **alkaline**. Moisture dependent.

>to 5’ A cool-season, bunch sedge. Can form a dense, shelter-providing colony of tussocks. Green, reed-like leaves, very coarse and over 2’ long. Wooly blooms in plumes of long, nodding, loose clusters up to 1’ long that mature into fuzzy, coppery brown seed bunches. Everything very attractive. Short rhizomes with fibrous off-shoots.

https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=1153
http://www.borealforest.org/world/herbs_shrubs/marsh_bulrush.htm
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/scirpus/cyperinus/
https://www.connecticutwilderness.com/species/plants/scirpus-cyperinus/
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/grass-sedge-rush/woolgrass
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/grasses/plants/wool_grass.htm
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?taxonid=279753&isprofile=0&
https://plants.sc.egov.usda.gov/core/profile?symbol=SCCY
Lowland Grasses and Sedges

**Prairie Cordgrass**  Slough Grass, *spartina pectinée*, chaume  
*Sporobolus michauxianus*

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9; deepest south 10

-shorelines, riverbanks, wet prairies, meadows, marshes; upper edges of salt marshes.

>Full Sun to Light Shade. Rich, wet to moist, circum-neutral to alkaline, sandy soil. Accepts seasonally dry soil but becomes less aggressive (good or bad?). Accepts clayey, intermittent flooding, and juglone. Moderately salt tolerant.

>4-6’ A warm-season, sod grass. Grows in dense stands, bold, erect and tufted. Bears blooms in several dashing looking, light yellowish-green, comb-like plumes; blossoms and then seeds all dangling from one side of the branch. Especially attractive with the sun shining through. Leaves, light green, stiff, coarse, reed-like up to 2’ long and with very sharp, cutting edges, yet a pleasant sight when waving in the breeze. Turns yellow to bronze in fall. Good for Restoration and Stabilizing. Aggressive via rhizomes.

https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=2227
http://www.naturemanitoba.ca/sites/default/files/PRARIE%20CORD%20GRASS.pdf
http://tallgrassontario.org/Publications/LandownersGuide2005.pdf -see pages 5, 6, 42
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/spartina/pectinata/
https://www.mnstatewildflowers.info/grass-sedge-rush/prairie-cordgrass
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/grasses/plants/pr_cordgrass.htm
http://www.mortonarb.org/trees-plants/trecs-plant-descriptions/prairie-cord-grass
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=e126
https://www.eeob.iastate.edu/research/IowaGrasses/speciespages/SpartPecti/SparPecti.html

**Virginia Wildrye**  Common Eastern Wildrye, Terrell Grass, *élyme de Virginie*

all; not Bruce Peninsula  
*Elymus virginicus*

-shaded steam banks, ditches; deciduous open woods, meadows, floodplains, wet prairies; fencerows; cliffs, balds, ledges, talus/rocky slopes; wetland edges, brackish/salt marshes/flats, sea beaches.

>Part Shade to Full Sun. The more sun it receives the more moisture it requires. Rich, moist, clayey to loamy soil. Accepts to sandy, acidic to neutral (calcareous), saline, and juglone. Accepts average, moist, loamy to clayey gardens if not too sunny.

>1-4’ A cool-season, bunch grass. Similar to Canada Wildrye except more shade tolerant, less drought tolerant, prefers moister and more fertile soil, is more erect, and usually shorter. Self-sows. Fibrous roots.

Varieties *intermedius* (*Intermediate Wildrye, élyme intermédiaire*) and *virginicus* are also native. Variety *halophilus* (Saltmarsh Wildrye, élyme halophile) is not.

https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=2105
Vanilla Sweetgrass  Common Sweetgrass, hiérochloé odorante  Anthoxanthum nitens
all  Anthoxanthum nitens ssp. nitens, Hierochloe odorata
-open grassy places, stream banks, shores, moist meadows/praïriés, sloughs, swales, sedge meadows, forest edges, ditches; edges of bogs, fens; brackish marshes.
>Full to Part Sun. Moist to wet to average, acidic to alkaline, sandy to loamy soil. Accepts saline marshes/shores.
>1-2’ A cool-season, sod grass. Can be very aggressive via deep rhizomes given enough moisture. Often the first grass to bloom in spring. An airy, open, pyramidal, golden-brown flower cluster tops a stem which has a single, stiff, short leaf in the middle. Several basal, grass-like leaves. Attractive, tan coloured, open seed heads. The entire plant is fragrant of “vanilla” (actually, coumarin) especially on hot, sunny days. By late summer the plant has turned completely golden. Famously dried, braided, burnt and used as an incense (very powerful). Fibrous roots with creeping rhizomes.

Bladder Sedge  Greater Bladder Sedge, carex gonflé  Carex intumescens
1 3 not Bruce Peninsula; 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
-swamps, floodplains, wetland edges, forests (often Oak, Beech, Maple), glades, thickets, open woods; occasionally conifer swamps (often Cedar, Tamarack, Spruce, Fir); disturbed sites, roadside ditches, clearings.
>12-18” A cool season, bunch sedge. It's most obvious feature is the light green, shiny, bloom head (similar to Gray’s Sedge but smaller and less spherical, more elongated) that resembles a medieval mace, a ball encircled by protruding spikes. Attractive and eye-catching. Distinctive, fairly wide, soft, drooping, dark green leaves. Short rhizomes.
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=986
http://naturelover.ca/identifying-grasses-bladder-sedge-native/
Lowland Grasses and Sedges

https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/carex/intumescens/
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/grass-sedge-rush/greater-bladder-sedge
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/grasses/plants/bladder_sedge.html

**Fox Sedge** carex vulpinoidea, carex faux-vulpin  
*Carex vulpinoidea*  
1 2 3 4 5 6 8; circum-Thunder Bay  
*Carex vulpinoidea* var. *vulpinoidea*  
-open low wetlands, lake shores, stream banks, ditches, meadows, swales, woodland edges.  
>Full to Part Sun. Wet to moist to average, neutral to alkaline, clayey soil. Moisture dependent. Accepts sandy to clayey and temporary flooding. Deer resistant.  
>1.5-3’ A cool-season, bunch sedge. Its leaves and blooms that begin green and then turn into brownish-yellow seed heads that look like dense, furry fox tails spraying out from the centre make this a sharp-looking sedge. The grass-like leaves have a greenish white stripe. Can be aggressive without competition from other plants. Colony forming via fibrous roots with short rhizomes.

https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=1081
http://www.scorpionfly.ca/plants/wildlifegarden/sedges_wildlife_gardens.html
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/carex/vulpinoidea/
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/grass-sedge-rush/fox-sedge
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/grasses/plants/blfrx_sedge.htm

https://www.inaturalist.org/taxa/68052-Carex-vulpinoidea/browse_photos
https://plants.sc.egov.usda.gov/core/profile?symbol=CAVU2

**Golden Sedge** Golden-fruited Sedge, carex doré  
*Carex aurea*  
all  
-moist open ground, wet shores, fens, swamps (often Cedar, Tamarack), meadows, sandy swales, springs, hillside seeps.  
>Full to Part Sun. Wet to moist, rocky to silty, often calcareous soil. Out competed by taller plants on fertile loam.  
>4-12” A cool-season, bunch sedge. A cute, little plant with a loose tuft of stiff, pale green to yellow leaves that make it prominent in a garden of darker foliage. The seed heads look like round, light green to golden to orange baubles running up along small spikelets. Very genteel. Rhizomes.

https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=914
http://www.scorpionfly.ca/plants/wildlifegarden/sedges_wildlife_gardens.html
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/carex/aurea/
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/grass-sedge-rush/golden-fruited-sedge
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/grasses/plants/gold_sedge.html
http://library.cemaonline.ca/ckan/dataset/030c976e-6567-41a2-ad9f-c6a13c704c3f/resource/bd5a753a-49ab-49be-9da6-d37005f9c69b/download/cooperwolfgageplantestablishmentreviewaugust2006.pdf
http://inaturalist.ca/taxa/76017-Carex-aurea/browse_photos
Green-keeled Cottongrass  Thin-leaved Cottongrass, linaigrette verte
Not 1  Eriophorum viridicarinatum
-bogs, fens, open conifer swamps, pond edges, wet meadows, wet woods, clearings.  
>Full to Part Sun.  Wet to aquatic soil.  Moisture dependent.  Sources mixed as to whether it prefers acidic or calcareous with calcareous the most heavily weighted.  
>18-36”  A cool-season sedge.  Aggressive.  The nodding bloom heads, held atop erect stems, change from cottony spikelets into bold, cottony white plumes by the end of summer.  Grass-like, green, basal leaves up to 1' long.  Rhizomes.  
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=1128  
http://inaturalist.ca/taxa/162682-Eriophorum-viridicarinatum/browse_photos  
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/eriophorum/viridicarinatum/  
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/grass-sedge-rush/green-keeled-cottongrass  
https://www.fs.fed.us/database/feis/plants/graminoid/erivir/all.html  
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eriophorum_viridicarinatum

Gray's Sedge  Bur Sedge, carex de Gray
Carex grayi
1 2 3 4 6  
-deciduous open woods, glades, meadows; floodplains, swamps, streams.  
>18-30”  A cool-season, bunch sedge.  Its most obvious feature is the chestnut-sized, light green, bloom head which resembles a medieval mace, a nearly spherical ball encircled by long, protruding spikes.  Matures into a brown seed head.  The green, grass-like leaves are in a loose tuft and 5-12” long and turn golden as the season progresses.  The plant won’t hurt you and it’s attractive and eye-catching.  So unique that once seen, never forgotten.  Fibrous and rhizomatous roots.  
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=971  
http://www.scorpionfly.ca/plants/wildlifegarden/sedges_wildlife_gardens.html  
https://www.wildflower.org/gallery/species.php?id_plant=CAGR5  
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/carex/grayi/  
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/grass-sedge-rush/grays-sedge  
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/grasses/plants/gray_sedge.htm  
http://www.friendsofthewildflowergarden.org/pages/plants/carex_grayi.html  
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?taxonid=279804&isprofile=0

Muskingum Sedge  Palm Sedge, Swamp Oval Sedge, carex de la rivière Muskingum
Carex muskingumensis
1; Rare  
-low woods, thickets, glades, wet meadows, swales, swamps, bogs, floodplains.  
>Part Sun to Part Shade; tolerates to Full Shade.  The wetter the soil the more sun in can tolerate.  Rich, wet to moist, acidic soil.  Moisture dependent.  Accepts to clayey.  Deer resistant.  
>2-3’  A cool-season, sod sedge.  Many light green, wide, strap-like, leaves that spread out and up and all along the main stem making it look like a short palm tree.  Very distinctive.  Large, light green to brown, grass-like blooms.  Turns a brilliant yellow in fall.  Spreads slowly but
Lowland Grasses and Sedges

progressively to make a good **Ground Cover**. Named after the river in Ohio. Fibrous and rhizomatous roots.

https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=1014
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/grasses/plants/msk_sedge.htm
http://extension.illinois.edu/hortanswers/plantdetail.cfm?PlantID=603&PlantTypeID=3
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=r390
http://www.perennials.com/plants/carex-muskingumensis.html
http://inaturalist.ca/taxa/160033-Carex-muskingumensis/browse_photos

**Porcupine Sedge**  Bottlebrush Sedge, *carex por-cépic*  

possibly all
-wet meadows, swales, sedge meadows, marshes, swamps, fens, stream/lake/pond shores,  
-floodplains, seeps, fields, ditches.

>Full to Part Sun. Rich, wet to moist, **calcareous** to neutral, **sandy** to silty soil. Moisture dependent. Accepts to light clayey and temporary flooding. **Deer** resistant. Acidic intolerant.

>1-3'  A cool-season, bunch sedge. Many thick, bristly, bloom spikes make it eye-catching. The lightish green leaves are upright to spreading and up to 10’ long. Very versatile. Colony forming. Good for Restoration. Do not mistake it for Bottlebrush Grass. Fibrous roots with short, tough rhizomes.

https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=983
http://www.scorpionfly.ca/plants/wildlifegarden/sedges_wildlife_gardens.html
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/carex/hystericina/
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/grass-sedge-rush/porcupine-sedge
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/grasses/plants/porc_sedge.htm

**Sprengel's Sedge**  Long-beaked Sedge, *carex de Sprengel*  

1 4 5 6 7

-forests, glades, floodplains, shores, stream bluffs.

>Part to Full Shade. Rich, moist to dry soil. Accepts **acidic** to **calcareous**.

>2-3’  A cool-season, bunch-sedge. Dangling, frilly, yellowish-green bloom heads on long slender stalks make for an interesting appearance. Blossoms mature into rounded, prominent seeds with long beaked husks arranged like corn on the cob.

https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=1052
http://www.saskforage.ca/images/pdfs/Publications/Northern.pdf -page 19; down 27 pages; (spelt sprengelli)
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/carex/sprengelii/
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/grass-sedge-rush/sprengels-sedge
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/grasses/plants/longbk_sedge.html
http://www.friendsofthewildflowergarden.org/pages/plants/carex_sprengelii.html
Ferns, Scouring-rush

The Bruce Trail Conservancy has an excellent article on many of Ontario's ferns: https://brucetrail.org/system/downloads/0000/0336/Ferns_-_BT_Magazine_-_Spring_2011.pdf

The Friends of the Eloise Butler Wild Flower Garden has photo album of most of our ferns: http://www.friendsofthewildflowergarden.org/pages/archive/plantphoto/ferns.html

**Bulblet Bladder Fern**  Bulblet Fern, *cystoptère bulbifère*  
*Cystopteris bulbifera*

-forests, crevices of limestone rocks, cliff faces, floodplains, seeps, often on slopes.
>Part to to Full Shade. Rich, wet to moist, rocky to sandy, neutral to calcareous, well-drained soil.
>1-2' A low, compact, and interesting fern with elongated (to 48"), lacy, lance-shaped fronds that parallel the ground. A cutie. Look for it uncurling from the soil in early spring when the ground is still bare. Reproduces by spores, rhizomes, and unique, small, pea-like bulblets which grow along under the mid-stems of the fronds and root when knocked to the ground. Able to form colonies. Wood Fern family.

**Cinnamon Fern**  *osmonde cannelle*  
*Osmunda cinnamomea*

-open wet areas in swamps, marshes, stream banks, savannas, glades, forests, ditches.
>Shade to Full Sun if continuous moisture. Rich, wet to moist soil. Goes dormant in dry soil and if dry long enough dies. Accepts acidic and sandy to clayey.
>3-4' A bold, tall, vase shaped, clump forming fern with waxy, deep green fronds. Very picturesque. Whithish velvety coating on lower stems and fiddleheads. Tall, erect, central cinnamon-coloured, fertile spikes make for quite a sight. By first frost the fronds lie golden brown. Royal Fern family.
Lowland Ferns

https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=1874
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/grasses/plants/cinnamon_fern.htm
http://www.friendsofthewildflowergarden.org/pages/plants/cinnamonfern.html
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=i570
https://plants.sc.egov.usda.gov/core/profile?symbol=OSCI

Interrupted Fern  Clayton's Fern, osmonde de Clayton  Osmunda claytoniana
1 2 3 4 5 6 7; south 8 9 10
-moist to wet deciduous to mixed forests, Spruce-Fir stands, open woods, forest edges;
sandstone ledges, rocky/sandy slopes, wooded ravine slopes, swamp/lake/stream/ditch edges;
shaded roadsides, fields.
>Dappled Sun to Light Shade; tolerates Full Sun to Full Shade. Rich, wet to moist to average
sandy soil. Not too marshy. Accepts shallow rocky to clayey and acidic to neutral. It sounds
like it will tolerate anywhere that isn't dry.
>2-4’ Coarse, erect, clustered fronds in a fairly tight vase-shape. Strong, medium green foliage
which dies down in the fall. Showy in groups. Roots are a fibrous wiry black mass growing from
a large rhizome  Royal Fern family.

Common Lady Fern  Northern Lady Fern, athyrie fougère-femelle  Athyrium filix-femina
all
-forests (deciduous to coniferous), forest edges, thickets, meadows, along streams, floodplains,
swamps, bogs, ditches.
>Dappled Sun to Moderate Shade. Accepts Full Sun with consistent moisture. Rich, wet to
moist to average soil. Accepts sandy to clayey and acidic. Prefers a high humidity.
>2-4’ Showy, delicate, very lacy, light green, erect fronds in a lush, circular cluster. Brightens
up a shady area. Forms clumps and small colonies to make a lush Ground Cover. Rhizomes.
Wood Fern family.

These 2 varieties are both native:
Northeastern Lady Fern, athyrie étroite - var. angustum; synonym var. michauxii
Northwestern Lady fern, athyrie à sores ronds - var. cyclosorum

http://www.ontariowildflower.com/fern.htm#interruptedfern
http://www.repertoirequebecnature.com/vasculaires/Osmunda_claytoniana.html
https://www.florelaurentienne.com/flore/Groupes/Peridophytes/006_Osmundacées/Osmunda/claytoniana.htm
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/osmunda/claytoniana/
https://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/1979
http://wildadirondacks.org/adirondack-ferns-interrupted-fern-osmunda-claytoniana.html
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=1875
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/grasses/plants/inter_fern.htm
http://www.friendsofthewildflowergarden.org/pages/plants/interruptedfern.html
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=t210

http://www.borealforest.org/ferns/fern1.htm

LL-70
Goldie’s Wood Fern  dryoptère de Goldie  
1 2 3 4 5 6
- deciduous forests (often Maple, Basswood, Beech), forested wetland edges, edges of seeps/springs/creeks, slope bases, wooded ravines.
>3-4’ The Cadillac of ferns. The tall, wide, dark green fronds have an imposing presence on the forest floor and are spectacular in suburban gardens. “Lush” is the operative word. A sturdy plant. Moderately slow growing. Fronds turn yellow in the fall. Forms verdant colonies from clumps given enough time. Fibrous roots with a scaly, short but creeping rhizome. Our largest Wood Fern.

Crested Wood Fern  Crested Shield Fern, Narrow Swamp Fern, dryoptère à crêtes all  
D. cristata
-wet to moist deciduous to coniferous forests, swamps, marshes, fens, bogs, stream banks, lake shores, seeps.
>Full to Part Shade. A rich, wet, cool, acidic site. Moisture dependent. Accepts sandy and neutral soil.

https://www.flore Laurentienne.com/flore/Groupes/Pteridophytes/007_Polypodiacees/13_Athyrium/filix_femina.htm
http://repertoirequebecnature.com/vasculaires/Athyrium_filix-femina.html
https://gardenings.usask.ca/documents/Ferns_and_Fern_Allies_of_Canada.pdf -search for filix-femina; pages 266, 381
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/athyrium/angustum/ -variety angustum
https://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/2696 -variety angustum
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/fern/lady-fern
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=519
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/grasses/plants/lady_fern.htm
http://www.friendsofthewildflowergarden.org/pages/plants/ladyfern.html
http://www.mortonarb.org/trees-plants/tree-plant-descriptions/lady-fern
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=b630

https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=1186
https://gardenings.usask.ca/documents/Ferns_and_Fern_Allies_of_Canada.pdf -search for goldiana; pages 224, 370
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/dryopteris/goldiana/
https://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/1542
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/fern/goldies-fern
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/grasses/plants/goldie_fern.html
http://www.friendsofthewildflowergarden.org/pages/plants/goldiesfern.html
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?taxonid=258474&isprofile=0&

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Lowland Ferns

http://www.repertoirequebecnature.com/vasculaires/Dryopteris_cristata.html
http://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/dryopteris/cristata/
http://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/1541
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/fern/crested-fern
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=1182

Ostrich Fern  Fiddlehead Fern, matteuccie fougère-à-l'autruche  Matteuccia struthiopteris
all
-wet, rich, damp forests, glades, forested swamps, stream banks, forested valley bottoms.
>Part to Full Shade. Rich, moist to wet soil. The more moisture, the more sun it can tolerate. Prefers rich, peaty, sandy, slightly acidic. Accepts loamy and juglone. Easily adaptable to suburban gardens.
>2-4’ A vigorous, tall, narrow vase-shaped, erect fern with delicate, pale green, textured, ostrich-plume shaped fronds. Has a regal, statuesque appearance. Ontario’s tallest fern. The fertile fronds, up to 2’ tall, turn dark brown and woody, last through the winter and accents your winter garden into spring. All fronds grow from a single black knob. Forms colonies making for a very lush Ground Cover. Common in nurseries and for landscaping. The state vegetable of Vermont. Wood Fern family.
Variety pensylvanica (matteuccie fougère-à-l'autruche d'Amérique) is also native.
http://www.ontariowildflower.com/fern.htm#fernostrich
http://www.repertoirequebecnature.com/vasculaires/Matteuccia_struthiopteris.html
https://www.florelaurentienne.com/flore/Groupes/Pteridophytes/007_Polypodiacees/15_Matteuccia/struthiopteris.htm
https://gardening.usask.ca/documents/Ferns_and_Fern_Allies_of_Canada.pdf - search for pensylvanica; pages 166, 357
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/matteuccia/struthiopteris/
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/fern/ostrich-fcn
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=531
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/grasses/plants/ostrich_fern.htm
http://www.friendsofthewildflowergarden.org/pages/plants/ostrichfern.html
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=e180

Royal Fern  Flowering Fern, Regal Fern, osmonde royale  Osmunda regalis
all
-wet shorelines of lakes, streams, bogs, Cedar bogs, swamps, marshes, on hummocks in very wet sites, floodplains; acidic forests, wet ditches; wet meadows.
>Shade; tolerates to Full Sun. Rich, moist to wet, peaty to sandy, acidic soil. Moisture dependent. Accepts gravelly/rocky to clayey and seasonal shallow water.
>2-5’ Tall and delicate with large crowns of egg-shaped, erect fronds clustered from a central point to form a nice, upright clump. It is more branched than most of our ferns making it look more like a lush, pretty, little bush and not our typical fern. Emerges in the spring as pale-pink to wine-coloured before the fronds green-up. This is the only vascular plant found on all 7 continents. Spreads slowly from tussocks to form colonies. A dense mass of wiry fibrous roots with long rhizomes. Royal Fern family.
Lowland Ferns

Variety *spectabilis* (*osmonde royale d’Amérique*) is also native.

http://www.ontariowildflower.com/fern.htm#royal
https://www.florelaurentienne.com/florc/Groupes/Pteridophytes/006_Osmondacées/Osmunda/regalis.htm
https://gardening.usask.ca/documents/Ferns_and_Fern_Allies_of_Canada.pdf - search for *regalis*; pages 124, 345
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/osmunda/regalis/
http://wildadirondacks.org/adirondack-ferns-royal-fern-osmunda-regalis.html
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/fern/royal-fern
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=1876
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/grasses/plants/royal_fern.htm
http://www.friendsofthewildflowergarden.org/pages/plants/royalfern.html
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=l320

### Sensitive Fern  **onoclée sensible**  

*Onoclea sensibilis*

all meadows, sand praireis, fields, open areas, open woods, forests, glades, swamps, bogs, along streams/lakes, shores, seeps, floodplains, ditches.

> Full to Part Sun. Rich, wet to moist, poorly-drained soil. Tolerates average moisture but becomes less aggressive and yellowish if it's a sunny location. Accepts acidic to neutral and sandy to clayey.

> 1-2’ An erect, robust plant for low, wet places. The fronds are almost paper thin and a very light green with leaflets that are bolder, wider and much less sharply dented than most ferns - they look more like wavy lobes or fingers. Distinctive. The foliage turns yellow before dying at frost, but the dark brown, fruiting fronds (rattle-like appearance) remain and provide winter interest. Aggressive and will form a colony where there is enough moisture, thus making it a good Ground Cover. Stout smooth, branching, rhizomes with fibrous roots. Wood Fern family.

http://www.ontariowildflower.com/fern.htm#fernsensitive
http://www.borealforest.org/ferns/fern12.htm
http://www.repertoirequebecnature.com/vasculaires/Onoclea_sensibilis.html
https://www.florelaurentienne.com/florc/Groupes/Pteridophytes/007_Polypodiacées/14_Onoclea/sensibilis.htm
https://gardening.usask.ca/documents/Ferns_and_Fern_Allies_of_Canada.pdf - search for *sensibilis*; pages 186, 357
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/onoclea/sensibilis/
https://www.connecticutwilderness.com/species/plants/onoclea-sensibilis/
http://wildadirondacks.org/adirondack-ferns-sensitive-fern-onoclea-sensibilis.html
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/fern/sensitive-fern
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=532
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/grasses/plants/sensitive_fern.htm
http://www.friendsofthewildflowergarden.org/pages/plants/sensitivefern.html
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=l300

www.frontyardrestoration.com  

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Lowland Ferns

**Clinton's Wood Fern**  Clinton's Shield Fern, dryoptère de Clinton  *Dryopteris clintoniana*

1 2 3 4 5 6; south 7
-deciduous to mixed forests; swampy woods, edges of wetlands.
>Part to Full Shade.  Rich, wet to moist, acidic soil.
>to 2'  Erect and vase-shaped with broad, triangular, dark green, leathery fronds.  Spreads slowly.  A hybrid between Crested Wood Fern and Goldie’s Wood Fern.  Wood Fern family.

https://gardening.usask.ca/documents/Ferns_and_Fern_Allies_of_Canada.pdf -search for *clintoniana*; pages 228, 371
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/dryopteris/clintoniana/
https://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/1540
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=1181
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=c432

**Spinulose Wood Fern**  Toothed Wood Fern, dryoptère spinuleuse  *Dryopteris carthusiana*

even
-swamps, floodplains, deciduous or conifer forests, wet meadows, ditches, thickets.
>Full to Part Shade.  Wet to moist to average soil.  Accepts most textures, and acidic to calcareous.
>6-24”  A common fern, erect with delicate fronds, outwardly curved, lacy, light green, and finely toothed.  Will spread in in the home garden but should be sheltered from the wind.  Attractive and adaptable.

http://www.northernontarioflora.ca/description.cfm?speciesid=1005144
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/dryopteris/carthusiana/
https://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/1539
https://www.mnwildflowers.info/fern/spinulose-wood-fern
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=1179
https://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/grasses/plants/it_wdfern.htm
https://www.friendsofthewildflowergarden.org/pages/plants/spinulosewoodfern.html
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?taxonid=285659&isprofile=0&

**Variegated Scouring-rush**  Variegated Horsetail, prèle panachée  *Equisetum variegatum*

all
-sandy lakeshores, stream banks, fens, bogs, meadows, tundra, ditches.
>Full to Part Sun.  Moist to wet, gravelly/sandy, calcareous soil.  Accepts to acidic.
>8-12”  The Horsetail family is an ancient and primitive family related to ferns.  Does not produce by flowers, but by spores and vegetatively (rhizomes).  Looks like a very short, very thin, dark ever-green, unbranched bamboo.  Has a cone shaped, pointed tip that contains the spores.  Provides an unusual and striking texture along a water’s edge that makes your site look like truly wild.  Can be aggressive via rhizomes forming unique, dense colonies.
Subspecies *variegatum* is also native, but *not alaskanum* (Alaska Variegated Scouring-rush, prèle d'Alaska).

http://www.repertoirequebecnature.com/vasculaires/Equisetum_variegatum.html

LL-74
Glaucous-leaved Honeysuckle Vine. This is a good example of how a stem or bloom is said to “pierce” a leaf.
Vines, Shrubs, Trees

There are shrubs, or sub-shrubs, that are no taller than 12" that often make excellent ground covers. Look under "Flowers".

**Smooth Arrowwood**  *vioire litigieuse, vioire dentée*  
*Viburnum recognitum*  
*Viburnum dentatum var. lucidum*

-wooded, low, wet areas; thickets, open woods (often Oak), swampy woods, seeps; meadows, floodplains, shores, stream banks; drier areas; disturbed habitats, fields, roadsides, trail edges.
>Part Shade; tolerates Full Sun to Full Shade. Rich, wet to average, well-drained soil. Accepts to *clayey* and *juglone*. *Salt* tolerant.
>5-15’ A common understory shrub; upright or slightly spreading and multi-stemmed. Creamy-white blooms (*late spring*) in wide clusters. Bright red, late autumn colour with black berries attracting birds and wildlife. Elderberry (*moschatel*) family.

https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=15
http://tallgrassontario.org/Publications/PrairiesSavannahsofNWOntario.pdf-19 pages down
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/viburnum/dentatum/
http://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/679
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/trees/plants/sm_arrow.htm
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=m720

**Black Ash**  Swamp Ash, *frêne noir, frêne de grève, frêne gras*  
*Fraxinus nigra*

-all swampy woodlands, floodplains, wet woods, swamps, Cedar swamps, bogs, mucky soil, seeps, wet depressions, stream banks.
>Full Sun. Intolerant of shade. Rich, wet to moist to mucky soil. Accepts stagnant water (bogs) but prefers water with some flow to oxygenate the roots. Accepts seasonal flooding, fine *peat*, and fine *sand* to light *clayey*.

Associates: occasionally in pure stands; other deciduous such as Speckled Alder, White Elm, Red Maple, Silver Maple, Red Ash, Swamp White Oak; Black Spruce, Balsam Fir, Speckled Alder, Eastern White Cedar.
>60-75’ x 18-30’ A very hardy tree with a narrow canopy for wet sites. Common life span of 150 years. Blooms in *spring*. One of the last trees to leaf in the spring (avoiding the frost), and among the first to drop them. The foliage is permitted a fleeting moment of gold before they fall. Male and female flowers are usually on separate trees and are wind cross-pollinated. The single-winged seeds mature in autumn and persist on the tree well into winter. Seeds may take 3 years to germinate. Its seeds, twigs, bark and leaves are a smorgasbord for wildlife. Susceptible to the Emerald Ash Borer. Roots shallow, but wide spreading. Olive family.

https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=1733
https://www.ontario.ca/page/black-ash
http://www.borealforest.org/trees/tree4.htm
Red Ash  Green Ash, frêne rouge, frêne de Pennsylvanie  *Fraxinus pennsylvanica*

All; extreme south of 8 9 10; most common in 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 -bottomlands, floodplains, stream valleys, stream banks, lake shores, swamps; occasionally in Upland deciduous forests, fields.

**Associates:** Eastern Cottonwood, Manitoba Maple, Red Maple, Silver Maple, Black Willow, Willows, Pecan, Sycamore, White Elm.


>45-60’ x 30-40’  Fast growing; short lived, to 100 yrs.  The most widely distributed Ash in Canada.  Male and female blooms (*spring*) on separate trees; wind cross-pollinated.  Provides ornamentation, shade, wind-break, and fall colour (yellow).  A feeder of wildlife.  Considered by some to be the most rugged and versatile yard tree.  Susceptible to the Emerald Ash Borer.  Olive family.

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Yellow Birch  Swamp Birch, bouleau jaune, bouleau des Alléghanys  *Betula alleghaniensis*

1 not deep southwest; 2 3 4 5 6 7; south 8 9; south10 along the American border -deciduous to mixed swampy woods, stream banks, cool moist forests, forest edges, on mossy logs, decayed wood/stumps, north-facing wooded slopes, ravines, wooded bluffs; cracks in boulders.

Lowland Vines, Shrubs, Trees

Accepts sandy to loamy to sandy clay and acidic to alkaline. Tolerates salt. Hot, dry summers hinder its growth. Spring seedlings intolerant of thick deciduous leaf litter. The seedlings are loved by deer.


>60-70' x 35-45' Slow growing; a moderate lifespan to 150+ yrs, but maxes out at 300. The tallest Birch in the east. Large spreading branches. Thin bark, reddish-brown when young, pale yellow to silvery-grey to bronze when mature and peeling (not the white of Paper Birch). Leaves turn yellow in the fall. Blooms (spring) are catkins. The male catkins dangle near the end of the twigs. Females are erect and occur further back on the twig. A wildlife magnet. The provincial tree of Québec. Roots shallowish but wide-spreading. Birch family.

http://www.northernontarioflora.ca/description.cfm?speciesid=1004133
https://www.ontario.ca/page/yellow-birch
https://www.uoguelph.ca/arboretum/thingstosee/trees/yellowbirch
http://www.oregonohtobium.ca/World/Trees/yellow_birch.htm
https://arbres.hydroquebec.com/page-tree-shrub/4757
http://www.recherchequebecnature.com/vasculares/Betula_alleghaniensis.html
http://www.point59.ca/birch%20yellow.htm
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/betula/alleghaniensis/
http://hort.uconn.edu/detail.php?pid=65
http://bhort.bh.cornell.edu/tree/yellowbirch.htm
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/tree/yellow-birch
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=550
http://www.wisconsinwildflowers.info/trees/plants/yellow_birch.html

American Bladdernut  staphylier à trois folioles, staphylier trifolié

Staphylea trifolia

1 2 3 4 5 6

deciduous shrublands, thickets, open woods, forest edges, forests, floodplains, stream banks, wooded bluffs, talus/rocky slopes; occasionally wooded sand dunes.

Associates: Sycamore, Silver Maple, Sugar Maple, American Basswood, River Birch.


>12-16' An erect, tall, open shrub, stiffly and somewhat sparingly branched. Branches striped when young, turning slightly ridged or warty with age. Leaves that are a lovely green to begin with turn a lovelier yellow in fall, to brighten up your garden. Greenish and cream-white, bell-like blooms (late spring) in drooping clusters. Each blossom matures into a large, three-angled and three-pointed, papery-skinned capsule containing 1-4 seeds. The capsules persist into winter, hanging like little brown bags with the seeds inside making a rattling noise. The woody roots are a taproot with branching laterals that sucker to form colonies. A feeder of wildlife. Bladdernut family.
Alder-leaved Buckthorn  Dwarf Buckthorn, nerprun à feuilles d’aulne  Endotropis alnifolia
all  nerprun des marécages  Rhamnus alnifolia
-swamps (often Cedar, Tamarack), bogs, fens, peaty stream side thickets, interdunal swales, sedge marshes, stream banks, floodplains.
>Full Sun to Part Shade. Wet to moist soil. Moisture dependent. Accepts sandy to clayey and calcareous.
>2-3’ A thornless, low, colony-forming shrub; common. The ovate leaves are glossy with male and female green blooms (spring) appearing on separate plants. Dark berries in late summer. Good for Restoration. Buckthorn family.

Blue-beech  American Hornbeam, Ironwood, charme de Caroline  Carpinus caroliniana
1 4 5 6
-forest edges, glades, wetland edges.
>Part to Full Shade; tolerates Full Sun with adequate moisture. Rich, moist to average soil. Accepts to clayey and flooding. Deer resistant.
Subspecies virginiana (charme de Virginie) is also native.
**Lowland Vines, Shrubs, Trees**

https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=555  
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/trees/plants/musclewood.html  
http://www.mortonarb.org/trees-plants/tree-plant-descriptions/american-hornbeam  
https://www.dnr.illinois.gov/education/CDIndex/BlueBeech.pdf  
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=h540  

**Eastern Buttonbush**  
*céphalanthe occidental*  
*Cephalanthus occidentalis*

1 2 3 4 5 6; southern 7
- along streams, ponds, bogs, marshes.

> Full Sun. Wet soil.

> 6-8' An attractive, spreading shrub with dense, round heads of small white blooms (*mid summer*); their long threadlike styles forming a soft halo. Prefers sites where its roots are waterlogged for at least the early part of the season. Attracts butterflies. Bedstraw (Madder) family.

http://www.labunix.uqam.ca/~fg/MyFlora/Rubiaceae/Cephalanthus/cephalanthus.e.shtml  
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/cephalanthus/occidentalis/  
https://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/103  
https://www.mnesotawildflowers.info/shrub/buttonbush  
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=2578  
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/trees/plants/buttonbush.htm  
http://www.friendsofthewildflowergarden.org/pages/plants/buttonbush.html  
http://www.mortonarb.org/trees-plants/tree-plant-descriptions/buttonbush  
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=g830  
https://plants.sc.egov.usda.gov/factsheet/pdf/fs_ceoc2.pdf  

**Eastern White Cedar**  
*Northern White Cedar, Arborvitae*  
*Thuja occidentalis*

all; sparse to absent in southwest 1
- swampy areas: swamps, classic Cedar swamps, peat swamps, fens, bogs, sphagnum bogs, seeps, springs, low forests, shorelines, sand dunes, stream banks, moist slopes; dry forests, alvars, cracks in rocks, rocky cliffs, ledges, balds.

> Full Sun to Part Shade. Obtains its best form in plenty of sun. Rich, cool, moist to wet to average, calcareous, well-drained soil. Accepts poorly-drained to dry, acidic, peat to rocky/gravelly/sandy to clayey, and juglone. Tolerates salt and air pollution.

Associates: occasionally small pure stands; Eastern White Pine, Yellow Birch, Eastern Hemlock, Silver Maple, Black Ash, White Elm; Mountain Maple, Red-osier Dogwood, Canada Fly-honeysuckle; Balsam Fir, Tamarack, Speckled Alder; Dwarf Raspberry, Wild Lily-of-the-Valley, Bunchberry; False Solomon’s Seal, Common Labrador Tea, blueberries, wintergreens; sphagnum and other mosses, liverworts.

> to 30' A slow growing tree/shrub that can live 300-400 years in good conditions, though the Niagara escarpment hosts cliff-dwelling specimens over 1,500 years of age. As you would expect from such long lifespans, they are often damaged by fire, strong winds, ice storms, and
heavy snow, but they do survive and look all the more handsome for it. One of the most versatile of evergreen shrubs; used extensively for Restoration, hedges, and windbreaks. Benefits from afternoon shade in the province’s most southern reaches. An excellent provider of food, shelter, and nesting sites for birds to mammals - a life saver in winter. Excluding where the shade they create is too deep, they are usually accompanied by a ground cover of flora, including other shrubs. Roots shallow and wide-spread. Cypress family.

https://www.monumentaltrees.com/en/can/manitoba/piney/8614_munrd404and210highway/
http://ontariotrees.com/main/species.php?id=2026
https://www.ontario.ca/document/forest-resources-ontario-2016/white-cedar-thuja-occidentalis
https://www.uoguelph.ca/arboretum/thingstossee/trees/northernwhitecedar
http://northernontarioflora.ca:description.cfm?speciesid=1001217
http://www.borealforest.org/trees/tree14.htm
https://tidcf.nrce.gc.ca/en/can/trees/factsheet/73
http://www.point59.ca/easternwhitecedar.htm
http://www.repertoirequebecnature.com/vasculaires/Thuja_occidentalis.html
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/thuja/occidentalis/
http://hort.ucconn.edu/detail.php?pid=500
http://bhort.bh.cornell.edu/tree/arborvitae.htm
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/tree/white-cedar
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=890
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/trees/plants/white_cedar.html
http://www.mortonarb.org/trees-plants/tree-plant-descriptions/eastern-arborvitae
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/trees/plants/bl_chokeberry.htm
http://www.mortonarb.org/trees-plants/tree-plant-descriptions/black-chokeberry

Black Chokeberry  aronia à fruits noirs, gueules noires, aronia noir
1 2 3 4 5 6 7; south 8 9 10
-bogs, swamps, wet glades.
>Sun to Part Shade. Moist to wet, acidic soil.
>5-7’ Produces white blooms (spring), black-coloured berries in summer, and amber foliage in fall. A bird feeder. A pleasing focal point in your bog, or just moist, garden. Rose family.

http://www.repertoirequebecnature.com/vasculaires/Aronia_melanocarpa.html
https://www.floreclaurentienne.com/flore/Groupes/Spermatophytes/Angiospermes/Dicotyles/050_Rosacees/03_Aronia/melanocarpa.htm
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/aronia/melanocarpa/
http://hort.ucconn.edu/detail.php?pid=56
https://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/439
http://www.hort.cornell.edu/uhi/outreach/pdfs/woody_shrubs_stormwater-print.pdf-page 20
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/shrub/black-chokeberry
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=2427 -Aronia prunifolia, a close relative but without hair [glabrous] and therefore has smooth stems and leaves (Purple Chokeberry, aronia à feuilles de prunier)
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/trees/plants/bl_chokeberry.htm
http://www.mortonarb.org/trees-plants/tree-plant-descriptions/black-chokeberry
Lowland Vines, Shrubs, Trees

http://www.friendsofthewildflowergarden.org/pages/plants/blackchokeberry.html
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=j420

**Highbush Cranberry**  viorne trilobée, pimbina  *Viburnum opulus* ssp. *trilobum* var. *americanum*
- moist meadows, thickets, swamp, stream edges.
> Full to Part Sun.  Average to damp soil.
> 9-12' A thicket-forming, large shrub that produces many flat-topped clusters of white blooms (*late spring*) which mature into bunches of juicy, red berries.  The deep red foliage is stunning in the fall.  A bird magnet.  Elderberry family.

*Viburnum opulus* (Cranberry Viburnum, viorne obier) is native.
*Viburnum opulus* ssp. *trilobum* (Highbush Cranberry) is native.
*Viburnum opulus* ssp. *opulus* (Cranberry Viburnum, viorne obier) is not native.

http://www.northernontarioflora.ca/description.cfm?speciesid=1005371
http://www.borealforest.org/shrubs/shrub56.htm
http://www.repertoirequebecnature.com/vasculaires/Viburnum_trilobum.html
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/viburnum/opulus/
http://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/683
http://hort.uconn.edu/detail.php?pid=539
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/shrub/american-highbush-cranberry
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=2824
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/trees/plants/am_cranbush.html
http://www.mortonarb.org/trees-plants/tree-plant-descriptions/american-cranberry-bush
http://www.friendsofthewildflowergarden.org/pdf/docs/viburnumopulus.pdf
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=c365
https://plants.sc.egov.usda.gov/factsheet/pdf/fs_viopa2.pdf

**American Black Currant**  Wild Black Currant, gadellier d'Amérique  *Ribes americanum*
- low, wet woods; stream banks, moist meadows.
> Full to Part Sun.  Moist, rich soil.
> 2-3' A small, upright shrub that produces finely haired bark that peels off exposing the inner reddish layer.  Drooping clusters of white blooms (*late spring*) turn into black berries in mid summer.  A bird feeder.  Currant family.

http://www.borealforest.org/shrubs/shrub33.htm
http://www.labunix.uqam.ca/~fg/MyFlora/Grossulariaceae/Ribes/Americanum/americanum.e.shtml
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/ribes/americanum/
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/shrub/wild-black-currant
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=1412
Swamp Red Currant  Wild Red Currant, American Red Currant, gadellier amer  Ribes triste
- wet glades, bogs, swamps, stream banks.
> Full Sun to Part Shade. Wet to moist soil. Moisture dependent.
> 2-3’ A low, sprawling relative of Wild Black Currant, this shrub is poorer in posture and produces red fruit, not black. The bloom clusters (spring) tend to droop in a sad or triste kind of way, giving this species its name. Currant family.

Grey Dogwood  Gray Dogwood, cornouiller à grappes  Cornus racemosa, Swida racemosa
1 2 3 4 5 6; very southwest 10
- meadows, thickets, forest edges, slopes, ridges, limestone glades, floodplains, stream/lake banks/shores; marshes, swamps; fields, roadsides, fencerows, power-line clearings.
> Part to Full Sun; tolerates Full Shade with sub-optimal performance. Moist to average to wet, rocky to clayey soil. Accepts calcareous and pollution. Deer resistant.
> 6-8’ White blooms (late spring) in clusters mature into bunches of small, white berries before fall. The bark is grey to light brown to reddish near the stem ends. An upright, multi-stemmed shrub that can form dense colonies via suckering from rhizomes. Good for Restoration and Stabilizing. A wildlife magnet and bird feeder. Dogwood family.
Red-osier Dogwood  Red-stemmed Dogwood, cornouiller hart-rouge  Cornus sericea
cornouiller stolonifère  Cornus stolonifera

- swamps, wetlands, stream edges, wet meadows.
> Full to Part Sun. Moist to wet soil.
> 6-8' This colonizing, “thicket-forming” shrub produces white blooms (late spring) which turn to clusters of white berries by late summer. Loved by birds. The distinctive red branches stand out against the snowy or brown landscape of winter (baton rouge). Common in wetland Restoration and for slope Stabilizing. Dogwood family.

Rough-leaved Dogwood  Drummond’s Dogwood, cornouiller de Drummond  Cornus drummondii

- forest edges, stream banks.
> Part Shade to Full Sun. Average to dry soil.
> 9-12' An erect and multi-branched shrub with clusters of small, creamy white blooms (late spring) that mature into white berries on purplish-red stalks. The leaves turn an orangey-amber colour in the fall giving your garden that true Thanksgiving-look. A bird feeder. Dogwood family.
**Silky Dogwood**  Pale Dogwood, *cornouiller oblique*  
Cornus obliqua, *Swida obliqua*  
Cornus *amomum* ssp. *obliqua*

-marshes, wet woods, stream edges.

>

Full to Part Sun.  Moist to wet soil.  **Salt** tolerant.

>7-9’ This upright, spreading shrub is the latest blooming (white; *mid-summer*) Dogwood in Ontario; excellent for extending your garden’s flowering season.  The unusual blue colour of its fruits are loved by songbirds and other wildlife.  Dogwood family.

http://www.labunix.uqam.ca/~fg/MyFlora/Cornaceae/Amomum/amomum.c.shtml
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/swida/amomum/
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/shrub/silky-dogwood
http://hort.uconn.edu/detail.php?pid=123
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=864
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/trees/plants/sw_dogwood.html
http://www.mortonarb.org/trees-plants/tree-plant-descriptions/silky-dogwood
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=e239

**Common Elderberry**  Canada Elderberry, *sureau blanc*  
Sambucus *canadensis*  
Sambucus *nigra* ssp. *canadensis*

-moist open woods, thickets, fields.

>Full to Part Sun.  Wet to moist soil.

>6-8’ An erect shrub with large, opposite, compound leaves on long leaf-stems.  Very fragrant, white blooms (*late spring*) borne on showy, flat-topped clusters at the ends of branches.  Blossoms mature into juicy, purple-black berries much loved by birds.  Moschatel (Elderberry) family.

http://www.repertoirequebecnature.com/vasculaires/Sambucus_canadensis.html
http://www.northernontarioflora.ca/description.cfm?speciesid=1001103
http://www.ontariowildflower.com/shrub.htm#elderberry
http://www.omafra.gov.on.ca/english/crops/facts/95-005.htm
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/sambucus/nigra/
http://www.hort.uconn.edu/plants/detail.php?pid=452
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/shrub/common-elderberry
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=11
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/trees/plants/cm_elder.htm
http://www.friendsofthewildflowergarden.org/pages/plants/canadaelderberry.html
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=f470
https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=sanic4
**White Elm**  American Elm, orme d’Amérique, orme blanc  
*Ulmus americana*

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8; south 9 10

-floodplains, wet sites, moist open woods, swamp edges.

>Full Sun to Light Shade. Rich, wet to moist, *sandy*/*gravelly* loam where the water table is close to the surface but still with good-drainage. Benefits from spring flooding. Accepts average moisture. Tolerates *salt*.

>60-105’ x 40-70’ This large, graceful tree can reach an age of 200 years. Was once the dominant tree species of eastern North American cities. The trunk can reach a diameter of almost 6’. Greenish blooms (*early spring*) appear before the leaves emerge. Most larger specimens have been killed by Dutch Elm Disease. Work is being done to restore the Elm by growing trees from the seeds of mature trees that have proven resistance to the disease. Resistant cultivars are also being developed. Roots shallow and wide-spreading. Elm family.

http://www.naturemanitoba.ca/sites/default/files/AMER.%20ELM_0.pdf  
http://www.repertoirequebecnature.com/vasculaires/Ulmus_americana.html  
https://www.ontario.ca/page/american-elm  
http://www.northernontarioflora.ca/description.cfm?speciesid=1001246  
https://www.uoguelph.ca/arborctum/thingstosee/trees/whiteelm  
http://www.point59.ca/elmwhite.htm  
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/ulmus/americana/  
http://hort.uconn.edu/detail.php?pid=512  
http://bhort.bh.cornell.edu/tree/americanelm.htm  
https://www.minnosotawildflowers.info/tree/american-elm  
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=2748  
http://www.mortonarb.org/trees-plants/tree-plant-descriptions/american-elm  
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=a922  
https://treecanada.ca/resources/tree-killers/dutch-elm-disease/-Dutch-Elm-Disease  

**Balsam Fir**  Canada Balsam, sapin baumier, sapin  
*Abies balsamea*

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

>very rich swamps, Conifer to Mixed open woods, glades, forests.

>Full to Part Sun. Seedlings very shade tolerant and can carpet a forest floor waiting for a canopy opening. Accepts *sandy* to *clayey* and wet to dry, but *not* very dry.  


>55-70’ x 18-25’ Lifespan to 150 yrs. A tall evergreen that tapers gradually to a narrow, pyramidal canopy. Almost always symmetrical in silhouette. Bears very small male cones with larger female cones, 2-4” long, which stand erect in dense clusters near the ends of branches. When fully mature the females release winged seeds. All parts of the tree support wildlife. Very similar to Eastern Hemlock but its needles are attached to the twig by a disc (not a minute stem) and the needles are longer. Susceptible to the Eastern Spruce Budworm. The provincial tree of New Brunswick. The roots are shallow and the tree is not wind-firm. Pine family.

LL-86
Sweet Gale  Bog Myrtle, Sweet Bayberry, myrique baumier, bois-sent-bon Myrica gale

all; rare in 1
-low wet sites; shallow water of lake/stream/swamp/bog/fen shores; beach pools, interdunal swales; rock crevices along shores.
> 2-3’ x 4’ Male and female blooms (early spring) on separate plants. Fast growing and can live to 30 yrs. Much branched, upright shrub that forms mounds. Colony forming via suckers to make a good Ground Cover. Nitrogen-fixing. Bayberry family.

Common Hackberry  Northern Hackberry, micocoulier occidental Celtis occidentalis

1 2 4; 5 and up the Ottawa Valley about as far as Ottawa-floodplains, open woods, deciduous forests.
> 40-60+’ x 35-55’ Fast growing; long lived, to 200 yrs. An impressive, large, lush, green

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canopy that turns yellow in the fall. The mature tree has thick, corrugated bark. Blooms (spring) are inconspicuous and greenish yellow. Fruit is round and berry-like, first green then turning a dark purple-red by late summer. Attracts butterflies, moths, and other wildlife. Becoming more common in yards. Hemp family.

https://www.uoguelph.ca/arboretum/thingstosee/trees/americanhackberry
https://www.ontario.ca/page/northern-hackberry
http://www.point59.ca/hackberrynorthern.htm
https://caroliniancanada.ca/legacy/SpeciesHabitats_ForestsFlora.htm
https://arbres.hydroquebec.com/page-tree-shrub/4552
https://www.gov.mb.ca/sd/forestry/pdf/health/fieldguidefinal.pdf-see page 52
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/celtis/occidentalis/
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/tree/hackberry
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=712
https://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/trees/plants/hackberry.html
http://www.mortonarb.org/trees-plants/tree-plant-descriptions/hackberry
https://www.dnr.illinois.gov/education/CDIndex/CommonHackberry.pdf
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=a858
https://plants.sc.egov.usda.gov/factsheet/pdf/fs_ceoc.pdf

Bitternut Hickory  Swamp Hickory, caryer cordiforme, caryer amer, noyer amer
1 5; up the Ottawa Valley to about Ottawa
-open woods, forest edges, forests, glades; dry edges of swamps.
>Full to Part Sun. Moist to average soil.
 Associates: American Beech, Silver Maple, Shagbark Hickory, Black Ash, White Elm, Black Oak, White Oak, Black Cherry, other deciduous.
>45-75' x 30-45' A long-lived tree, to 200 yrs. Has an elegant, rounded crown. The male blooms are greenish-yellow catkins, 3-5" long. The females are short spikes. The leaves are long (to 9") and wide, broken into fairly large leaflets. The bark is tight and close, beginning smooth but developing with age interlacing ridges. The tree must be at least 30 years old to produce nuts, egg-shaped and bitter, inside a pointed and ridged husk. All parts of the tree attract wildlife. A deep taproot. Walnut family.

http://www.point59.ca/hickorybitternut.htm
https://www.ontario.ca/page/bitternut-hickory
https://www.uoguelph.ca/arboretum/thingstosee/trees/bitternuthickory
http://northernontarioflora.ca/description.cfm?speciesid=1000230
https://landscapeontario.com/carya-cordiformis-bitternut-hickory-swamp-hickory
https://caroliniancanada.ca/legacy/SpeciesHabitats_ForestsFlora.htm
http://www.greencoalitionverte.ca/parc/Carya%20cordiformis%20Range%20Map%20USDAFS.pdf
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/carya/cordiformis/
http://hort.uconn.edu/detail.php?pid=86

Carya cordiformis
Hawthorn species, aubépine

There are many species and varieties of hawthorn, yet only 2 are native to lowland habitats. See below.

- open areas, meadows, fields, pastures, shrublands, brush, thickets, forest edges, open woods (often with Jack Pine, Oak, Aspen, Beech - Maple), forest clearings, stream sides, floodplains, bluffs, rocky slopes, roadsides, fence rows, hedgerows.

> Full Sun; tolerates to Part Shade. Moist to dry, rocky/sandy, well-drained soil. Prefers calcareous. Adaptable to most gardens and yards. The species listed here accept wetter conditions than the other hawthorn species. Accepts juglone.

> 16-36’ A tall shrub or short tree with white to pink blooms (late spring) in flat-topped clusters. By the end of summer they mature into small, red or yellow crabapple-like fruits (haws) which in themselves are showy. Its many branches often sprawl horizontally making a handsome silhouette, sometimes wider than the tree’s height; they are crooked, long-thorned, and form a dense, formidable mass that’s excellent in the summer for sheltering hidden homes. The trunk is short, often crooked, composed of hard, heavy wood with bark that shreds. It is without thorns. The haws provide an important source of nourishment for wildlife right into winter, whether they remain on the tree or fall to the ground so just leave them there. If you have space for it, it's a beautiful and beneficial tree to have. A blessing to wildlife. Good for Stabilizing. A Pioneer species. Colony forming via suckers and self-sowing (usually with the help of birds). A long, branching taproot. Can be considered a shrub. Rose family.

An alien hawthorn to be aware of:
*Crataegus monogyna* (English Hawthorn, One-seeded Hawthorn, aubépine monogyne)


**genus *Crataegus***

https://www.ontario.ca/page/hawthorns

**Douglas’ Hawthorn**  Black Hawthorn, Western Hawthorn, aubépine de Douglas

3; Manitoulin Island; Lake Abitibi; circling Lake Superior; Lake Nipigon

- stream sides, bottomlands; sand dunes, shores; rocky open woods, thickets, rocky bluffs/ridges; pastures, fencerows.

> Full to Part Sun. Moist to average to dry, sand to clayey soil.

> to 30+’ The haws hang in clusters; begin green but turn a dark blue-black when mature.


http://www.borealforest.org/world/herbs_shrubs/black_hawthorn.htm

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https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=2446
http://efloras.org/florataxon.aspx?id=1&taxon_id=250100087

**Downy Hawthorn**  Red-fruited Hawthorn, *aubépine duveteuse*, *aubépine soyeuse*
1 2; rare 3 4 5 6  
*Crataegus mollis*
-open woods, thickets, forest edges, bottomlands, floodplains, river banks/bluffs, sandy hillsides, wooded hillsides, fields, meadows, pastures, roadsides, fencerows.
>Full Sun; tolerates to Part Shade. Rich, moist to average soil. Accepts sandy/rocky to clayey and dry.
>to 30’ Relatively few thorns, but are long. Tends to have a more rounded crown. Very showy.
Both of its varieties are native: *mollis* and *incisifolia* (*Incised-leaved Downy Hawthorn, aubépine à feuilles incisées*).

http://www.hort.uconn.edu/plants/detail.php?pid=146
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=2465
http://www.mortonarb.org/trees-plants/tree-plant-descriptions/downy-hawthorn
https://www.dnr.illinois.gov/education/CDIndex/RedHaw.pdf
https://www.americanforests.org/big-trees/downy-hawthorn-crataegus-mollis-2/

**Honey Locust**  Sweet Locust, Thorny Locust, *févier épineux*, *févier  
*Gleditsia triacanthos*
Essex county; southwest 5
-bottomlands, open woods.
Associates: solitary or with other deciduous.

>40-90+’ x 30-70’ Moderately long lived, to 120 yrs. Small, yellow-green, inconspicuous blooms (*mid-spring*) give the tree a yellow cast. Feathery, green leaflets on long, wide leaves provide dappled shade that ripples in the sun. Very large, multi-branched thorns along the trunk and larger limbs provide protection for bird’s nests and, when grown as a hedge, your backyard. However, it doesn’t play well with children. The wood is very heavy, strong, and decay-resistant. Large, flat, twisted seedpods (with sweet pulp inside) provide food for mammals and birds. Very rare in its non-cultivar form. Absolutely everywhere in its cultivar form. (Cultivars without the thorns are a toothless imitation and less of a benefit to wildlife.) Roots deep and wide-spread ing. Can be considered a shrub. Legume family.

https://www.uoguelph.ca/arboretum/thingstosee/trees/honeylocust
http://canadiantreetours.org/species-pages/Honey_locust.html
http://www.point59.ca/honeylocust.htm
https://caroliniancanada.ca/legacy/SpeciesHabitats_Forests&Flora.htm
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/gleditsia/triacanthos/
http://bhort.bh.cornell.edu/tree/honeylocust.htm
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/tree/honey-locust
Maps

http://bhort.bh.cornell.edu/tree/themaples.htm

**Manitoba Maple**  Box-elder, érable à Giguère, érable négondo, aulne-buis  *Acer negundo*

1; 10 up the Manitoba border until about half way
-lake shores, stream banks, floodplains; disturbed habitats.


>40-65’ x 36-54’  Fast growing; short lived, to 60+ yrs.  Its natural range in Ontario is very small, but due to its adaptability it has been planted and has spread just about anywhere that isn’t shady.  Female and male flowers are on separate trees necessitating wind cross-pollination.  Our only Maple with pinnate leaves (divided into leaflets).  Possibly named after the famous Québécois NHL player, Jean-Sébastien Giguère, but I’m suspicious.  Attracts wildlife.  Roots shallow, sometimes with a taproot.  Suckers.  Not an Elder, but a Maple.  Soapberry family.

https://www.ontario.ca/page/manitoba-maple
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=2649
https://www.uoguelph.ca/arboretum/thingstossee/trees/manitobamaple
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/acer/negundo/
http://www.hort.uconn.edu/plants/detail.php?pid=17
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/tree/boxelder
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/trees/plants/box_elder.htm
http://www.mortonarb.org/trees-plants/tree-plant-descriptions/boxelder
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=a841

**Mountain Maple**  Moose Maple, érable à épis, érable bâtard, plaine bleue  *Acer spicatum*

all; not south 1
-wet woods, swamps.

>Full to Part Shade.  Moist to wet soil.

>10-15’  An understory tree for swampy, wet woods.  This small tree/tall shrub with multiple, crooked trunks will colonize to form thickets in cool, moist, shady environments.  The blooms *(late spring)* and fruits (keys) grow in upright clusters.  Brilliantly coloured leaves in fall.  Add this plant to your damp forest floor to give your garden true seclusion and wildlife shelter.  Can be considered a shrub.  Soapberry family.

https://www.uoguelph.ca/arboretum/thingstossee/trees/mountainmaple
http://www.borealforest.org/shrubs/shrub1.htm
http://northernontarioflora.ca/description.cfm?speciesid=1000056
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https://www.ontario.ca/page/manitoba-maple
https://treecanada.ca/resources/trees-of-canada/mountain-maple-acer-spicatum/
http://www.repertoirequebecnature.com/vasculaires/Acer_spicatum.html
https://www.florelaurentienne.com/flore/Groupes/Spermatophytes/Angiospermes/Dicotyles/065_Aceracees/01_Acer/spicatum.htm
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/acer/spicatum/
https://www.michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=2657
https://www.friendsofthewildfloragarden.org/pages/plants/maplemountain.html

**Red Maple**  Swamp Maple, Soft Maple, érable rouge, plaine, plaine rouge  
*Acer rubrum*  
1 2 3 4 5 6 7; south 8 9 10; not the northwest shore of Lake Superior  
-open woods, wooded sand dunes, forest edges, glades, forests; moist edges of swamps/wetlands.  
>Full to Part Sun. Moist soil. Accepts wet to average to dry, rocky to clayey, and acidic.  
>40-60’ x 35-45’ Moderately short lived, to 100 yrs. Similar to most Maples except it is RED! -flowers, young fruit, and fall foliage are all bright red. And it will grow just about anywhere. And it has the perfectest of maple leaves. Good for wildlife and fall colour (red). A good shade and all purpose tree. Shallow, wide-spreading roots. Soapberry family.

https://www.uoguelph.ca/arboretum/thingstosee/trees/redmaple  
http://www.northernontarioflora.ca/description.cfm?speciesid=1000050  
http://www.borealforest.org/trees/tree2.htm  
https://www.ontario.ca/page/red-maple  
http://www.point59.ca/maplered.htm  
http://www.repertoirequebecnature.com/vasculaires/Acer_rubrum.html  
https://www.florelaurentienne.com/flore/Groupes/Spermatophytes/Angiospermes/Dicotyles/065_Aceracees/01_Acer/rubrum.htm  
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/acer/rubrum/  
http://bhort.bh.cornell.edu/tree/redmaple.htm  
https://www.michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=2654  
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/trees/plants/red_maple.html  
http://www.mortonarb.org/trees-plants/tree-plant-descriptions/red-maple  
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=j170  
https://plants.usda.gov/factsheet/pdf/fs_acru.pdf  

**Silver Maple**  Soft Maple, érable argenté, plaine blanche  
*Acer saccharinum*  
1 2 3 4 5 6 7; 10 extreme southwest  
-moist deciduous forests; bottomlands, floodplains, often along streams, lakes, swamps.  
>Full Sun; tolerates some Shade. Moist to wet to average soil. Accepts silt-loam, loam, or clay-loam, and temporary flooding.

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>80-90’ x 45-50’ Fast growing; moderately long lived, to 130 yrs. The trunk may reach 5’ across. Its elegant branches are long and slender that become vulnerable to wind and ice storms in their senior years. While it is a common yard tree it’s best not to plant it next to your house or over streets. This species has the most dramatic leaves of all the Maples by dint of its deep and pointed lobes. Shallow, widely spreading roots. Soapberry family.

http://www.northernontarioflora.ca/description.cfm?speciesid=1000052
https://www.uoguelph.ca/arboretum/thingstosee/trees/silvermaple
https://www.ontario.ca/page/silver-maple
http://www.point59.ca/maplesilver.htm
http://www.repertoirequebecnature.com/vasculaires/Acer_saccharinum.html
https://www.florelaurentienne.com/flore/Groupes/Spermatophytes/Angiospermes/Dicotyles/065_Accracees/01_Acer/saccharinum.htm
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/acer/saccharinum/
http://hort.uconn.edu/detail.php?pid=23
http://hort.uconn.edu/detail.php?pid=23
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/trees/silver-maple
https://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/wetland/plants/meadowsweet.htm
http://www.mortonarb.org/trees-plants/tree-plant-descriptions/silver-maple
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=a843
https://plants.usda.gov/factsheet/pdf/fs_acsa2.pdf

White Meadowsweet  spirée blanche  

Spiraea alba

all

- low wet ground, shorelines, edges of marshes/fens, peat, wet meadows, floodplains, ditches, roadsides.


> 3-5’ A very pretty shrub with lance-shaped, finely toothed leaves, and showy, branching clusters of small, white blooms (summer) at the ends of the branches. Good for Restoration. Rose family.

The 2 varieties are also native:

var. alba (White Meadowsweet, Narrow-leaved Meadowsweet, Narrow-leaved Spiraea) &

var. latifolia (Broad-leaved meadowsweet, spirée à larges feuilles, thé du Canada).

http://northernontarioflora.ca/description.cfm?speciesid=1003177
http://www.borealforest.org/shrubs/shrub49.htm
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/spiraea/alba/
http://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/586
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/white-meadowsweet
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=2572
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/wetland/plants/meadowsweet.htm
http://www.mortonarb.org/trees-plants/tree-plant-descriptions/meadowsweet
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Nannyberry  Sheepberry, Blackhaw, viorne flexible, alises, viorne lentago  Viburnum lentago
1 2 3 4 5 6; south 10
-stream banks, lake shores, swamps, marshes; low forest edges, glades.
>Part to Full Sun.  Moist to average soil.  Accepts calcareous.
>12-18’ Fragrant, white clusters of blooms (late spring) mature into berries that change colour from green to yellow, then pink, red and finally to black.  The leaves usually turn brick-red in fall.  Very pretty and has very basic requirements.  Feeds birds and mammals.  Forms large colonies given enough time.  Good for Restoration.  Moschatel (Elderberry) family.

Eastern Ninebark  Common Ninebark, physocarpe à feuilles d’obier, sept écorces  Physocarpus opulifolius
-all
-shores, gravel bars, stream banks, floodplains, thickets, forest edges, forest glades, sandy seeps; alvars, cliffs, bluffs.
>Full to Part Sun.  Moist to average, rocky/sandy/gravelly soil.  Accepts acidic to alkaline and to clay.  Tolerates salt.  Officially a Lowland species but adaptable to average Ontario gardens.  
>6-10’ x 6-10’  Stiffly arching branches and an upright spreading shape from multiple stems can form a hedge or a protective wildlife pocket.  White blooms (early summer) turn into a large, hanging tassel of red, dry fruit.  Its diversity of display through the season adds to your garden’s beauty.  Good for Restoration and butterflies.  Self-sows.  Rose family.
Swamp Pin Oak  Pin Oak, Swamp Oak, china des marais  Quercus palustris
1 at the east & west ends of Lake Erie & in the lee of the Niagara Escarpment by Lake Ontario
Rare
-swamps, stream edges, forest edges, lowlands, wet meadows.
Associates: pure stands; Oaks, White Elm, Slippery Elm, Willows.
>Full Sun. Wet, shallow, poorly-drained, clayey soil. Accepts well-drained, average loamy residential yards and acidic. Intolerant of competition and shade which is why it prefers such poor conditions. Carolinian Canada recommends that it should not be planted except under direction of a qualified botanist because it is so rare.
>50-60’ x 40-55’ Fast growing; moderately short lived, to 100+ yrs. The leaves are dark, glossy and green with very deep and sharply pointed lobes; perhaps the most dramatic of the oak leaves, if a little on the anorexic side. Small blooms (spring) mature into the smallest acorn of the tree Oaks, only up to 0.5” long; very round but with a distinct, sharp point. Its shell is thin and so ducks can eat them. A wonderful flame-red fall colour. A nice compact Oak. The tree gets its name from the many, short, branchlets that stick out from the trunk. Shallow, fibrous roots. Beech Family.
Pawpaw  asiminier trilobé, aciminier  Asimina triloba
1, south of London along the St. Clair, Detroit and Niagara Rivers, and the south shore of Lake Ontario in the lee of the Niagara Escarpment; Rare
-deciduous open woods, forests, glades; wooded bottomlands, floodplains, stream valleys/ ravines, swamp edges.
Associates: alone or in colonies; Beech, Sugar Maple, Red Maple, Sassafras, Butternut, Tuliptree, White Ash, Witch-hazel, Spicebush; Black Walnut, White Elm, Bur Oak, Bitternent Hickory, Shumard Oak, Red Ash, Black Maple, Sycamore.
>6-30’ x 15-20’, but usually a bushy shrub under 10’. Slow-growing, and relatively short-lived but will create colonies to continue its line. Impressive, light-green leaves up to 12” long and 4” across that droop in clusters at the end of branches giving the whole tree a characteristic weepy
look. The unique bloom (*spring*) has 3 fleshy petals that expand as they mature and turn a showy, reddish-purple maroon colour. Reportedly pollinated by beetles, but it requires multiple trees for cross-pollination. Produces roundish pear-shaped, fleshy berries up to 5" long that contain several flattish seeds. A wildlife magnet. Eaters of the fruit include raccoons, opossums, fox, skunks, squirrels, and turtles. It can form dense, wildlife-sheltering thickets in the shade of other trees. Easy to grow with little maintenance once it's past its infancy. Good for Stabilizing. Rare due to deforestation. A large, thick taproot with rhizomes. Custard-apple family.

http://www.point59.ca/pawpaw.htm
https://www.uoguelph.ca/arboretum/thingstosee/trees/pawpaw
https://guelph.ca/living/house-and-home/healthy-landscapes/landscape-planning/paw-paw-asimina-triloba/
https://www.ontario.ca/page/pawpaw
https://caroliniancanada.ca/legacy/SpeciesHabitats_ForestsFlora.htm
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=405
https://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/trees/plants/pawpaw.htm
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/viburnum/nudum/
http://hort.uconn.edu/detail.php?pid=523

**Wild Raisin**  Northern Wild Raisin, Witherod, *viorne cassinoïde, alises, bourdaine* 1 2 3 4 5 6 7; eastern edge of 8  *Viburnum nudum* var. *cassinoides, Viburnum cassinoides*

-low boggy mixed to coniferous forests, forest edges, open woods, thickets; edges of fens, peat bogs, Cedar swamps; edges of forested Tamarack, Red Maple; deciduous swamps; drier sites in Oak, Pine, or Jack Pine forests.

>Part Shade; accepts Full Sun in moist soil. Wet to damp to average, *acidic* soil. Accepts *peaty* to *sandy* to *clayey* and *neutral*. Officially this is an Upland species despite the fact most sources state it is commonly found in wet to moist, well-drained sites.

>to 15’ A tall, upright, multi-stemmed shrub with large, frilly, white blooms (*early to mid summer*) in flat-topped clusters, conspicuous at the tops of the stems. The foliage is an attractive dark, glossy green that changes to bright orange to red-purple by fall. The blossoms mature into colourful clusters of fruits that begin greenish-white, turn bright pink, then by late summer into bluish-black. Before winter the decaying leaves and fallen fruit produce a distinctively sweetish odour that says, “death, death, death”. A very versatile shrub. I believe that Witherod is pronounced “withe rod”. Honeysuckle family.

Species *Viburnum nudum* (**Smooth Witherod, viorne à cymes pédonculées**) is also native.
Dwarf Raspberry  Dwarf Red Raspberry, ronce pubescente, catherinettes  Rubus pubescens
all
-bog hummocks, shrub swamps, wetland margins, rocky shores, cliffs, ledges; meadows, thickets, coniferous (often Cedar, Tamarack) to deciduous forests.
>4-12”  White to pale pink blooms (late spring) turn into dark red berries much loved by birds and mammals.  A low shrub has trailing with whip-like runners and herbaceous, upright leafy branches.  They are prickle-free.  The dark red fruit feed mammals and birds.  Can be considered a sub-shrub.  Rose family.

Swamp Rose  Marsh Rose, rosier palustre, églantier  Rosa palustris
1 2 3 4 5 6 7
-swamps, shrub swamps, Conifer swamps, marshes, bogs; moist lake/pond/stream shorelines; low prairies, meadows, fields, ditches, swales, thickets; gravelly seeps.
>4-6’ A small, multi-branched shrub with 5 petaled, pink blooms (early summer) over a period of many weeks.  Nutritious rose-hips mature by late summer and feed the over-wintering birds.  The roots are woody to woody rhizomatous with a tap root, and can produce colonies via suckering.  Rose family.
**Kalm’s St. John’s-wort**  millepertuis de Kalm  
*Hypericum kalmianum*  
1 3 7; circum-Ottawa  
-sandy or rocky shores, moist sand flats, dunes, interdunal swales, sandy pond shores, swamps, fens, river banks, wet meadows, low prairies, thickets, open woods; alvars; coastal Great Lakes’ moist calcareous interdunal hollows and moist limestone bedrock shores.  
>Full Sun; tolerates to Part Sun.  Wet to moist to average, sandy/rocky soil.  Accepts calcareous, temporary shallow standing water and juglone.  
>2-3’ A multi-branched, compact, upright, very pretty shrub with ridged stems topped by small but abundant, bright yellow, blooms (*peak summer*).  The blossoms are especially attractive because, with the petals bent back, they seemingly release frilly, yellow stamens exploding from their centres.  The fruits are dark brown, pointed capsules that last until next season.  St. John’s-wort family.  
http://www.hort.cornell.edu/uhi/outreach/pdfs/woody_shrubs_stormwater-print.pdf-page 31  
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/kalms-st.-johns-wort  
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=1462  
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/wetland/plants/kalms-stjohn.html  
https://extension.illinois.edu/shrubselector/detail_plant.cfm?PlantID=359  
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?taxonid=279217&isprofile=0&  

**White Mountain Saxifrage**  Encrusted Saxifrage, *saxifrage paniculée*  
*Saxifraga paniculata*  
9 10  
-often calcareous, north-facing, open gravel/rocky sites/coasts, rocky cliffs, balds, ledges, crevices; alpine, sub-alpine.  
>4-12” Several, purple-dotted, white-to-pink petalled blooms (*summer*) decorate the top of a thin, single stalk rising from a small rosette of leaves.  The leaves are silvery fringed (calcium/lime), somewhat wedged-shaped, stiff and leathery, have blunt teeth, and form multiple rosettes at ground level.  The leaf is sometimes red-tinged.  The plant may persist right through the winter.  Handmade for a rock garden.  Small colonies may form via short stolons.  Saxifrage family.  
Subspecies *laestadii* (*Laestadius’ Saxifrage*, *saxifrage de Laestadius*) is also native.  
http://www.repertoirequebecnature.com/vasculaires/Saxifraga_paniculata.html  
http://inaturalist.ca/taxa/132437-Saxifraga-paniculata/browse_photos  
https://botanyphoto.botanicalgarden.ubc.ca/2014/12/saxifraga-paniculata/  
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/saxifraga/paniculata/  
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/encrusted-saxifrage  
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=2670  
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?taxonid=292775&isprofile=0&  

**Canada Serviceberry**  Shadblow, *amélanchier du Canada*  
*Amelanchier canadensis*  
_not native_  

LL-98
**Creeping Snowberry**  petit thé, oeufs de perdrix, gaulthérie hispide  
*Gaultheria hispidula*

all
-bogs, swamps, damp coniferous forests (Cedar, Spruce, Tamarack, etc), decaying logs, stumps, hummocks; often found near sphagnum moss.


>Part to Full Shade. Rich, wet to moist, sandy to clayey, acidic soil.

>Creeps low along the ground and forest debris to form a lush, evergreen carpet. The pale white blooms (*spring*) are four-parted, small, bell-shaped, generally 1/16 to 1/8 inch across, and hang hidden beneath the leaves, along the undersides of the running stems. The leaves are egg-shaped or rounded, very short-stalked, and usually less than 3/8 inch in length. The leaves and berries taste and smell like wintergreen. A delicately formed plant that impresses with its abundance. A sub-shrub. Heath family.

http://www.repertoireruecambrienne.com/vasculaires/Gaultheria_hispidula.html
http://www.labunix.uqam.ca/~fg/MyFlora/Ericaceae/Gaultheria/Hispidula/hispidula.e.shtml
https://www.florelaurentienne.com/flore/Groupes/Spermatophytes/Angiospermes/Dicotyles/077_ericacees/06_Chiogenes/hispidula.htm
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/gaultheria/hispidula/
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=1215

**Northern Spicebush**  Allspice, benjoin, benjoin odoriférant, arbre à épice  
*Lindera benzoin*

1 2 3 4 5
-rich, wet deciduous thickets woods, glades; bottomlands, floodplains, shores of rivers/lakes, swamps; rarely under conifers.


>5-15’ Many, small, green-yellow, fragrant blooms (*spring*) in small, dense clusters on multiple, spreading branches. This shrub catches the eye because it blooms in early spring before the leaves come out and the world is bare. Leaves and stems release a spicy fragrance when crushed. Requires male and female shrubs to produce bright red, glossy, berry-like fruit. Every part of the shrub nourishes wildlife, including the larvae of the Spicebush Swallowtail. Self-sows. Roots shallow and much branched. Laurel family.

https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/lindera/benzoin/
http://hort.uconn.edu/detail.php?pid=258
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=1611
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/trees/plants/spicebush.htm
http://www.mortonarb.org/trees-plants/treec-plant-descriptions/spicebush
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/trees/plants/spicebush.htm
https://extension.illinois.edu/shrubselector/detail_plant.cfm?PlantID=417
http://www.mortonarb.org/trees-plants/treec-plant-descriptions/spicebush
Lowland Vines, Shrubs, Trees

http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=d890

**Steeplebush**  Hardhack, *Spirée tomenteuse*, *spirée rose*  
*Spiraea tomentosa*

1 3 4 5 6 7
- wetland edges, shrubby swamps, sandy marshes, bogs (sometimes Tamarack), fens; shores, interdunal swales, river/pond/lake sides; sedge meadows, shrubby wet sand meadows, soggy sandy thickets, open woods; fields, pastures, fencerows, roads sides.

> Full Sun. Wet to moist, moderately acidic, sandy, poorly-drained soil. Accepts rocky and sandy peat.

> 2-4’ An erect, leafy shrub usually with a central stem, sometimes multi-stemmed, each topped with a large, pink plume (4-8” tall) of blooms (*peak summer into fall*). The stem(s) often die to the ground come winter. May form large colonies forming via a suckers from a rhizomatous root system. Rose family.

Its 2 varieties are also native:

var. *rosea* (*Rose Steeplebush*, *spirée rose*) and

var. *tomentosa* (*spirée tomenteuse*).

http://www.ontariowildflower.com/shrub.htm#steeplebush
http://www.repertoirequebecnature.com/vasculaires/Spiraea_tomentosa.html
https://www.florelaurentienne.com/flore/Groupes/Spermatophytes/Angiospermes/Dicotyles/050_Rosacees/08_Spiraea/tomentosa.htm
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/spiraea/tomentosa/
http://wildadirondacks.org/adirondack-shrubs-steeplebush-spiraea-tomentosa.html
https://www.mnstatewildflowers.info/flower/steeplebush
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=2575
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/wetland/plants/steeplebush.htm
http://www.mortonarb.org/trees-plants/tree-plant-descriptions/hardhack
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=e412

**Sycamore**  American Plane-tree, *platane occidental*  
*Platanus occidentalis*

1 2; Prince Edward County

- bottomlands, water’s edges, floodplains, deciduous open woods, forest edges, forests, glades.


Associates: other bottomland deciduous; Red Maple, Silver Maple, Eastern Cottonwood, Elm, Black Willow.

> 60-105’ x 60-75’ Fairly fast growing; long lived, to 250+ yrs. One of the largest deciduous trees in eastern North America. The distinctive trunk (up to 7’ across) is mostly smooth but then the bark flakes off into large, thin, irregular pieces (which children can’t resist pulling at), exposing the greyish to cream-coloured inner bark; with age the trunk has a whitish, mottled look. The leaves are large and vaguely resemble a maple leaf. The fruits are collected into a sphere composed of stiff, brownish hairs and hang at the end of long stems making them look like light-brown, firm pom-poms. Remain on the tree throughout winter and then they slowly disintegrate into a fuzzy collection of tufts. The London Plane-tree is a look-alike. The native species can be identified by the facts that the end lobe of its leaf is at least as long as it is broad

LL-100
and that it has ball-like fruits, 1-3 on each fruit-stalk. The roots are shallow, wide-spreading, and branching to often invade septic beds and sewage pipes. Plane-tree family.

https://www.uoguelph.ca/arborctum/thingstosee/trees/americansycamore
https://www.ontario.ca/page/sycamore
http://www.point59.ca/sycamore.htm
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/platanus/occidentalis/
http://hort.uconn.edu/detail.php?pid=336
https://www.connecticutwilderness.com/species/trees/platanus-occidentalis/
http://bhort.bh.cornell.edu/tree/sycamore.htm
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/trees/plants/am_sycamore.htm
http://www.mortonarb.org/trees-plants/tree-plant-descriptions/sycamore
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=a891

**Tamarack** Eastern Larch, Larch, mélèze laricin, épinette rouge  
*Larix laricina*

all; not around Lakes Erie/St. Clair

-most wet places, open or forested; bogs, fens, swamps, wet woods; older stages in peatland succession and invading younger peat mats above the waterline; beach thickets, interdunal hollows, shores; occasionally drier ground lacking excessive competition.

>Full Sun. Rich, wet to moist, acidic soil. Usually forced into cold, wet, poorly-drained sites to avoid competition, but actually prefers moist, well-drained soil.

**Associates:** wet sites: Black Spruce, Eastern White Cedar; moist well-drained sites: White Spruce, Trembling Aspen, White Birch.

>60-70’ x 18-30’ Fast growing with a moderate lifespan, approx. to 75 yrs. Widespread across Canada and tolerant of extreme cold. Male and female blooms *(spring)* are cones that mature by the end of summer. Unusual because it drops its leaves in late fall after turning a lovely bright amber. Ontario’s only deciduous conifer. A very ornamental tree whether in colour or not because it has such a softly textured appearance despite being covered in needles. Susceptible to damage by the Larch Sawfly larvae and Porcupines. The territorial tree of Northwest Territories. Very shallow, wide-spreading roots. Pine family.

https://www.naturemanitoba.ca/news-articles/honour-tamarack
https://www.uoguelph.ca/arborctum/thingstosee/trees/tamarack
https://www.ontario.ca/page/tamarack
http://www.northernontarioflora.ca/description.cfm?speciesid=1000632
http://www.borealforest.org/trees/tree5.htm
http://www.point59.ca/tamarack.htm
https://www.naturemanitoba.ca/news-articles/honour-tamarack
http://www.repetoirequebecnature.com/vasculares/Larix_laricina.html

www.frontyardrestoration.com
Lowland Vines, Shrubs, Trees

https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/larix/laricina/
http://bhort.bh.cornell.edu/tree/larch.htm
http://wildadirondacks.org/trees-of-the-adirondacks-tamarack-larix-laricina.html
https://www.michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=1918
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/trees/plants/tamarack.html
http://www.mortonarb.org/trees-plants/tree-plant-descriptions/tamarack
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=d883

Canada Moonseed Vine  Common Moonseed, ménisperme du Canada
1 2 3 4 5; Manitoulin Island
-thickets, deciduous open woods, forest edges, forests; cliffs, balds, ledges, ridges; swamps, stream borders; hedges, fencerows, clearings.
>6-15' in length. This unusual vine has broad, roundish, lobed, handsome, shiny green leaves and will twine its way up a fence or thicket edge. Blooms (early summer) are whitish-green, small, and almost inconspicuous. The shape of its seeds gives the vine its name. Takes off quickly once the roots are established and then spreads by rhizomes and self-sowing aggressively. Makes it excellent for Restoration and for when you're in a hurry to hide something. A Pioneer species. Moonseed family.
http://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/menispermum/canadense/
http://www.labunix.uqam.ca/~fg/MyFlora/Menispermaceae/canadense.e.shtml
https://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/1905
https://www.michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=1693
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/trees/plants/moonseed.htm
http://www.mortonarb.org/trees-plants/tree-plant-descriptions/moonseed
https://www.friendsofthewildflowergarden.org/pages/plants/commonmoonseed.html
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?taxonid=282712&isprofile=0&

Riverbank Grape Vine  Frost Grape, vigne des rivages, raisin sauvage
1 2 3 4 5 6 7; extreme southwest 10
-wooded stream/lake shores, dunes, floodplains, swamps; meadows, thickets, open woods, forest edges, open rocky/sandy ground; fields, fencerows.
>Full Sun to Part Shade. Moist to average, calcareous soil. Accepts rocky/gravelly/sandy
>15-20’ in length. A vigorous, woody vine often seen growing over fences, shrubs, and up trees in gardens. The blooms are inconspicuous (late spring), but small bunches of blue-black berries mature late in the season (Frost Grape). Good for Restoration and as a wildlife shelter. May smother small shrubs/trees. A taproot with occasional branches. Grape family.
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=2807
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/vitis/riparia/
https://www.michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=2807
Lowland Vines, Shrubs, Trees

http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/trees/plants/riverbank_grape.htm
https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=viri

**Trumpet Creeper Vine** Trumpet Vine, *bignone radicant*, *jasmin de Virginie*
1 in deep southwest; Rare in the wild; common in gardens
*Campsis radicans*
-meadows, open woods, thickets, forest edges, glades, limestone glades; gravelly seeps, stream banks; disturbed sites, clearings, fields, fencerows, telephone poles, road/railroad sides, waste ground.
>to 32" in length. Grown for its lovely, trumpet-shaped, orange-red blooms (*late spring*). Attracts a range of wildlife from Hummingbirds to Orioles to bees to ants. Fast growing and aggressive; forms colonies via suckers. Self-climbing via aerial roots but benefits from added support. Ideal for screening or covering rock piles. Requires three years before flowering. A woody taproot with rhizomes. Bignonia (Trumpet Creeper) family.

http://www.scorpionfly.ca/plants/plantpages/Trumpetcreeper.html
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/campsis/radicans/
http://www.hort.uconn.edu/plants/detail.php?id=79
https://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/88
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=559
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/trees/plants/trumpet_creeper.htm
http://www.mortonarb.org/trees-plants/treec-plant-descriptions/trumpet-vine
https://www.dnr.illinois.gov/education/CDIndex/TrumpetCreeper.pdf
http://extension.illinois.edu/hortanswers/plantdetail.cfm?PlantID=507&PlantTypeID=5
http://www.missouriplants.com/redopp/Campsis_radicans_page.html
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=b840

**Sage Willow** Hoary Willow, Sage-leaved Willow, *saule tomenteux*
*Salix candida*
-all
cold, wet meadows, beach meadows, fens, bogs, open swamps (often Cedar/Tamarack), lake shores, stream edges.
>5-7’ Catkin-blooms (*spring*). A fast growing, multiple stemmed shrub with oblong, silvery (*candida*) leaves covered with fine, woolly hairs. Quite striking. Male and female blossoms on separate plants. Willow family.

https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/salix/candida/
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=2622
Lowland Vines, Shrubs, Trees

**Heart-leaved Willow**  Sanddune Willow, saule à feuilles cordées, saule à feuilles en coeur
all  
-shores, banks, sand dunes; Great Lake, Hudsons Bay, and James Bay shores.  
>Full Sun.  Average to wet, gravel to sand to clayey soil.  
>6-9’  Catkin blooms (*late spring*).  Female and male blossoms on separate plants.  On maturity the fruit are surrounded by a tangled mass of fluff.  A spreading, thicket-forming coarse shrub with wide, silvery, densely fuzzy leaves.  The leaves aren’t really all that heart shaped; more dog pointy-eared shaped and pointing upwards exposing their undersides to the viewer.  Aggressive.  Give it room to take over and simplify your life.  Willow family.  
https://www.inaturalist.org/taxa/155000-Salix-cordata/browse_photos  
https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Michael_Oldham7/publication/326816572_Willows_Salix_of_Ontario’s_Far_North/links/5b64ac66a6fdcc94a70c02d/Willows-Salix-of-Ontarios-Far-North.pdf - see page 16  
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=2624  

**Pussy Willow**  saule discoloré, chatons, saule p’tits-minous  
all  
-edges of swamps/fens/marshes; shores of streams/lakes; wet lowlands, wet/moist meadows/prairies, swales, ditches; thickets, open woods; floodplain forest openings.  
>Full Sun; accepts to Part Shade.  Rich, moist to wet soil.  Accepts sandy.  
>to 18’  Grey-green leaves, silver-pink catkins (*spring*).  Female and male blossoms on separate plants.  The branches are quite brittle, can break-off to take root, and then form colonies along stream banks.  Likewise, you can make your own colony by sticking cut-off branches in the ground.  The roots are branching and shallow.  Willow family.  
http://northernontarioflora.ca/description.cfm?speciesid=1001073  
http://www.borealforest.org/shrubs/shrub44.htm  
https://www.florelaurentienne.com/flore/Groupes/Spermatophytes/Angiospermes/Dicotyles/015_Salicacees/02_Salix/discolor.htm  
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/salix/discolor/  
https://www.connecticutwilderness.com/species/trees/salix-discolor/  
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=2625  
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/trees/plants/pussy_willow.htm  
http://www.mortonarb.org/trees-plants/tree-plant-descriptions/pussy-willow  
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=c808

**Common Winterberry**  Black Holly, Black Alder, houx verticillé  
all  
-shrubby swamps, bogs, marshes, edges of peatlands, moist shores; damp thickets, sandy flatwoods, edges of woods; swales, ditches, land where the water table is near the surface.  
>Part Sun; tolerates Full Sun with consistent moisture.  Rich, wet to moist, sandy or peaty, acidic soil.  Accepts rocky to loamy and averagely moist gardens.  
>6-15’  A dense, multi-stemmed shrub with inconspicuous greenish-white blooms (*late spring*).  
LL-104
Male and female blossoms are on separate plants. Brilliant red berries by late summer, persisting into winter and feeding the birds. Holly family.

http://www.repertoirequebecnature.com/vasculaires/Ilex_verticillata.html
http://www.northernontarioflora.ca/description.cfm?speciesid=1000574
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/ilex/verticillata/
http://www.hort.uconn.edu/plants/detail.php?pid=221
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/shrub/winterberry
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=170
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/trees/plants/winterberry.htm
http://www.mortonarb.org/trees-plants/tree-plant-descriptions/common-winterberry
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=d440

**Virginia Clematis**  Virgin’s Bower, Old Man’s Beard, clématite de Virginie, herbe aux gueux

- shrublands, thickets, open woods, forest edges, floodplains, stream/lake banks/shores, wetland edges; disturbed low ground, clearings, ditch slopes, fencerows.


> 6-20’ A fast growing **vine** that impresses with its abundance of small white blooms (**peak summer**) that cover the plant and its hosts. The blossoms later turn the plant into a wooly cloud of plume-tailed seed heads that last well into winter. Unusual in that it bends its leaf petioles (stems) in order to climb, so it requires a trellis, a shrub, or tree branch to climb up. Otherwise, it’s a **Ground Cover**. Blankets everything in sight, but impressively and beautifully. Self-sows. Buttercup family.

http://www.repertoirequebecnature.com/vasculaires/Clematis_virginiana.html
http://northernontarioflora.ca/description.cfm?speciesid=1000296
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/clematis/virginiana/
https://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/131
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/shrub/virgins-bower
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=2369
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/savanna/plants/virgin_bower.htm
http://www.mortonarb.org/trees-plants/tree-plant-descriptions/virgin_bower
http://www.missouriplants.com/whiteopp/Clematis_virginiana_page.html
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=a379

**American Groundnut Vine**  Groundbean, apios d’Amérique, patates en chapelets

- low wet sites, meadows, sloughs, swales, prairie ravines, thickets, open woods, forest edges,

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forests, glades; shores of streams/ponds/lakes, marshes.


>10-13' A low but vigorous, twining vine. Attractive, fragrant, maroon or reddish-brown, pea-like blooms (*peak summer into fall*) in compact, rounded clusters at the leaf axils. Leaves are in groups of 5-7 with leaflets up to 2.5” long and 1” wide on short stems. Produces legumes (e.g. beans) above ground and tubers (e.g. potatoes) beneath. Can be aggressive climbing over other plants. Legume family.

https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=1271
http://www.repertoirequebecnature.com/vasculaires/Apios_americana.html
https://www.florelaurentienne.com/flore/Groupes/Spermatophytes/Angiospermes/Dicotyles/051Legumineuses/08_Apios/americana.htm
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/apios/americana/
https://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/37
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/groundnut
http://www.thismia.com/A/Apios_americana.html
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/savanna/plants/groundnut.html
https://www.friendsofthewildflowergarden.org/pages/plants/groundnut.html

**Wild Yam Vine**  Colic Root, Four-leaved Yam, *igname value*, *dioscorée value*

*Dioscorea villosa*

-pond/marsh edges, stream floodplains, valley bottoms, open woods, thickets, forest glades, bluffs; fencerows, railroad sides, power-line clearings.

>Part to Full Sun; tolerates Full Shade with sub-optimal flowering. Moist to average moisture.

Accepts rocky/sandy to calcareous.

>3-6' Small, white to greenish-yellow blooms (*spring*) dangle in clusters from axils of leaves. Male and female flowers on separate plants. Male clusters are up to 12” long. Female clusters to 8” long. Each female blossom matures into a golden green, 3-sectioned, broadly winged capsule that turns brown with age. Its lush, wide, heart-shaped, heavily veined, textured leaves and its climbing habit (by twining) make this a short, attractive, easily manageable vine. Rhizomes. Produces tubers. Yam family.

Copious scientific synonyms.

https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=1170
https://inaturalist.ca/taxa/129324-Dioscorea-villosa/browse_photos
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/dioscorea/villosa/
https://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/174
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/wild-yam
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/savanna/plants/wild_yam.html
http://www.friendsofthewildflowergarden.org/pages/plants/wildyam.html
http://nanps.org/native_plants_know/dioscorea-villosa-wild-yam-5-4/
Prairie Garden - full sun, dry soil

These plants are excellent for full sun and that once established, you never ever want to water again. If your garden is full sun, dry, nutrient-poor, sandy, gravelly, rocky, bedrock, and has excellent drainage then this is your section. For the purposes of this catalogue, a prairie is any place at all that is dry and has Full Sun. The habitat may be a sand dune, shore, quarry, an alvar, bedrock, or a gravel pit, but if it’s dry and Full Sun then it’s a suburban prairie garden.

If in the midst of your prairie if there is any low ground, sloughs, swales, clayey areas, or downspout gardens with poor drainage and you see water pooling after a rain, then look under Lowland and Meadow Gardens for plants that can prefer moist to wet soil.

If your garden is full sun with moist to average, fairly nutrient-rich, fairly loamy soil with fair drainage, then look under Meadow Garden. That is the middle-of-the-road garden type.

Most meadow plants will prosper in a prairie if the soil conditions aren’t extreme, and likewise, many prairie plants will prosper in a meadow. So if your garden is average you can probably search under both Meadow and Prairie sections. Note that full sun gardens on a slope will have excellent drainage and may be suitable for prairie plants, but a slope in the shade may be better as a meadow.

Real prairies consist mostly of grasses and sedges interspersed with flowers and, occasionally, woodyies that have adapted themselves to drought. Their soil is, in fact, often among the most fertile in Canada.

The second line of each entry specifies by numbers the regions in which the plant is native:
1 - southwest Ontario from Windsor to Toronto and from Goderich to Niagara-on-the-Lake; includes London, Hamilton, Burlington, Oakville, Mississauga.
2 - north of region 1 to region 3; includes Kitchener-Waterloo, Cambridge, and Guelph.
3 - the Bruce Peninsula and along the south shore of Georgian Bay.
4 - regions York, Durham, and Northumberland.
5 - Prince Edward County and along the St. Lawrence River to the Québec border.
6 - from Lake Simcoe east to the Ottawa River.
7 - from Georgian Bay east to the Ottawa River, plus Manitoulin Island and up the coast of Georgian Bay to just past Sault Ste. Marie.
8 - the far northeast.
10 - the far northwest (north of the U.S. border and Lake Superior).

For the photos on Website www.minnesotawildflowers, click on any photo to see all of them enlarged. For www.michiganflora.net, click on “All Images”.

As far as the listed Habitats are concerned, look for the one that’s yours and forget the rest.

The complete flower, fern, and tree catalogue with all Web Links active (pointing to beautiful photographs) is available for free at www.frontyardrestoration.com.
Flowers

Richardson’s Alumroot  Prairie Alumroot, heuchère de Richardson  Heuchera richardsonii  
Heuchera richardsonii var. affinis

1; 9 along the rocky north shore of Lake Superior north of Sault Ste. Marie  
-prairies, hill prairies, sand prairies, fields, meadows, dry open woods (often Oak), edges of  
woods, clearings, hillsides, sandy stream banks, rock outcroppings, limestone glades, alvars,  
bluffs.

>Full Sun to Light Shade.  Dry to average to semi-moist, sandy/gravelly soil.  Accepts loam to  
light clayey.  Prefers poor soil to minimize taller competition.

>1-3’ Tiny, greenish-white blooms (early summer) atop leafless stems.  A compact and  
attractive plant.  Its leaves are maple-like, dark green, and clustered near the ground like a  
rosette.  An excellent Ground Cover.  A short, stout root stock that divides into coarse roots.

Saxifrage family.

https://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Heuchera%20richardsonii.html  
http://www.prairiepollination.ca/plante-plant/heuchere_de_richardson-alumroot/  
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/prairie-alumroot  
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=2665  
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/prairic/plantx/pr_alumrootx.htm  
https://www.dnr.illinois.gov/education/CDIndex/PrairieAlumroot.pdf  
http://www.friendsofthewildflowergarden.org/pages/plants/alumroot_richardson.html  
http://arboretum.wisc.edu/content/uploads/2015/03/PI_Alumroot.pdf  
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=g530

Cut-leaved Anemone  Red Windflower, anémone multifide  Anemone multifida var. multifida  
Bruce Peninsula; Manitoulin Island; north shore of Lake Superior; limited information available -  
ask your supplier

-stream/lake shores, dunes, rocky banks, shallow crevices, dry sand on bedrock, alvars,  
abandoned quarries, limestone ridges, mixed to coniferous open woods.

>Full Sun to Light Shade.  Dry to moist, sandy to average, calcareous soil.  This is a very  
variable species.  Your supplier will provide you with the information you need.

>6-8”  Eye-catching deep red blooms (late spring, early summer) top stems that emerge from a  

Variety saxicola is not native.

https://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Anemone%20multifida.html  
http://www.prairiepollination.ca/plante-plant/anemone_multifide-cut_leaved_anemone/  
http://www.ontariowildflower.com/manitoulin_alvar_shore.htm#cut_leaved_anemone  
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/anemone/multifida/  
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=2359

Long-headed Anemone  Long-fruit Anemone, Thimbleweed, anémone cylindrique  
1 2 3 4 5 6 7; south 8; southwest 10  Anemone cylindrica

-prairies, meadows, sandy/scrubby barrens, dunes, shores, open woods, forest edges, hillsides,  
limestone glades, alvars, bedrock; disturbed habitats, open roadsides, fields, pastures.

>Full to Part Sun.  Moist to average, rocky/sandy soil.  Accepts to clayey and calcareous.

P-2

> 2-3' Very similar to *Anemone virginiana*. Each greenish-white bloom (*early to mid-summer*) is at the end of a tall stem above all leaves. The leaves are very deeply cut, forming multiple narrow lobes that encircle and extend out from the stem end. This plant’s leaf lobe’s are finely toothed (serrate) on their edges, while *Anemone virginiana* are not. An interesting seed head: a long thimble-like cylindrical cone. This cone matures into a seed head of cottony white tufts, each bearing a seed that gets dispersed into the wind. Blends well with prairie plants of the same or shorter height. Essential for Restoration. A taproot with slender but tough rhizomes. Buttercup family.

https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=2358
https://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Anemone%20cylindrica.html
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/anemone/cylindrica/
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/thimbleweed
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/prairie/plantx/thimbleweedx.htm
https://www.dnr.illinois.gov/education/CDIndex/Thimbleweed.pdf
http://www.friendsofeloisebutler.org/pages/plants/thimbleweed.html
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?taxonid=286064&isprofile=0&

**Sky Blue Aster**  Azure Aster, *aster azuré*  
*Symphyotrichum oolentangiense*  
1; Rare
- dry open sandy ground, prairies, sand prairies, hill prairies, dunes, barrens, meadows, limestone glades, alvars, open woods (often deciduous, Oak, Jack Pine, or Pine), thickets, forest edges, bluffs, rocky slopes; disturbed habitats, roadside embankments, fields.

> 2-4' Deep blue/violet blooms (*late summer well into fall*). A pollinator magnet and feeder of many insects and animals. Common in Oak Open Woods. Named after the Oolentangy River in Ohio. Spreads by rhizomes and self-sowing. Fibrous roots with short rhizomes and often with a caudex. Can be considered a sub-shrub. Aster family.

http://www.scorpionfly.ca/plants/plantpages/aster.htm
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/sky-blue-aster
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=489
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/prairie/plantx/skyblue_asterx.htm
https://www.dnr.illinois.gov/education/CDIndex/SkyblueAster.pdf
http://www.friendsofthewildflowergarden.org/pages/plants/skyblueaster.html
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=d209

**White Heath Aster**  Heath Aster, Many-flowered Aster, *aster éricoïde*  
*Symphyotrichum ericoides*  
1 2 3 4 5; Manitoulin Island; south 10
- dry open places, prairies, hill prairies, gravel prairies, dolomite prairies, meadows, rocky outcrops, alvars, dunes, shores, coniferous to deciduous open woods, forest edges, dry rocky
Prairie Flowers

> Full Sun to Light Shade. Average to dry, sandy, rocky, gravelly to average, well-drained soil. Accepts alkaline and juglone. Deer resistant.


Varieties ericoides and pansum (Tufted White Prairie Aster, aster multiflore) are both native.

http://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Symphyotrichum%20ericoides.html
http://www.prairiepollination.ca/plante-plant/aster_ericoide-many_flowered_aster/
http://www.scorpionfly.ca/plants/plantpages/aster.htm
http://uwaterloo.ca/astereae-lab/research/asters/symphyotrichum/symphyotrichum-ericoides
http://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/symphyotrichum/ericoides/
http://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/604
http://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/hecath-aster
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=482
http://www.ontariowildflower.com/wildflower_meadow.htm#asterpringle -variety pringlei
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=j480

Old Field Aster  Awl Aster, Frost Aster, Frostweed  Symphyotrichum pilosum

1 2 3 4; Manitoulin Island

-prairies, meadows, deciduous thickets; alvars, limestone pavements, bluffs, ridges, cliffs, sandy/gravelly shores, beaches, dunes, interdunal flats; disturbed habitats, fields, pastures, clearings, waste ground, road/railroad sides; occasionally wetter sites, swales; rarely fens.
>
> Full to Part Sun. Average to dry, sandy/gravelly/rocky, calcareous soil. Accepts to clayey and juglone. Has a preference for disturbed soil; able compete against alien weeds.


Variety pilosum (aster poilu) is more common in regions 1 2 3 4 and pringlei (Pringle’s Aster, aster de Pringle) more common in 3 and on Manitoulin Island.

http://www.scorpionfly.ca/plants/plantpages/aster.htm
http://www.ontariowildflower.com/wildflower_meadow.htm#asterpringle -variety pringlei
http://uwaterloo.ca/astereae-lab/research/asters/symphyotrichum/symphyotrichum-pilosum -all varieties
http://www.labunix.uqam.ca/~fg/MyFlora/Asteraceae/Symphyotrichum/Pilosum/pilosum.e.shtml
http://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/symphyotrichum/pilosum/
http://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/612
https://www.michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=490 - all varieties
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/weeds/plants/fr_aster.htm
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?taxonid=292639&isprofile=0&
**Smooth Aster**  Smooth Blue Aster, Glaucous Aster, aster lisse  
*Symphyotrichum laeve*

- open dry habitats, prairies, sandy plains, hill prairies, stabilized dunes, shores, calcareous shores, meadows, open woods (often Oak, Aspen, Jack Pine), thickets, forest edges, limestone glades, other bedrocks, bluffs; disturbed habitats, fields, road/railroad embankments; occasionally the drier areas of fens/marshes.

> Full Sun to Light Shade. Dry to average, sandy/gravelly/rocky to loamy to light clayey, well-drained soil. Accepts nutrient-poor, calcareous, and juglone. Intolerant of taller, more aggressive competition. Deer resistant.

> 2-4' One of the most beautiful Asters and will adapt to most sunny gardens. A tall Aster with an array of very attractive blue or violet blooms (*late summer into fall*). A wildlife magnet. Good for Restoration. Colony forming via short rhizomes; may have a caudex. Aster family. One subspecies, *laeve*, and two varieties, *geyeri* (Geyer’s Aster, aster de Geyer) and *laeve*, are all native.

http://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Symphyotrichum%20laeve.html  
http://www.prairiepollination.ca/plante-plant/aster_lisse-smooth_aster/  
https://uwaterloo.ca/astereae-lab/research/asters/symphyotrichum/symphyotrichum-heterophylli/symphyotrichum-laeve/var-laeve - variety *laeve*  
http://www.scorpionfly.ca/plants/plantpages/aster.htm  
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/symphyotrichum/laeve/  
https://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/605  
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/smooth-blue-aster  
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=484  
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/prairie/plantx/sm_asterx.htm  
https://www.friendsofthewildflowergarden.org/pages/plants/smoothaaster.html  
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=g420

**Three-flowered Avens**  Prairie Smoke, benoîte à trois fleurs  
*Geum triflorum*

5; Manitoulin Island; southeast shore of Georgian Bay; *not* Bruce Peninsula; Rare - prairies, meadows, open slopes, deciduous to coniferous open woods (often Oak), bluffs, limestone pavements, alvars.

> Full Sun to Light Shade. Dry to average, barren, sandy to loamy, calcareous, well-drained soil. Accepts gravelly/rocky. Intolerant of aggressive and taller competition. Deer resistant.

> 8-10" A compact plant with knobby pink blooms (*late spring*). Named for the effect of the thin, furry, dark red styles which elongate after the flower is pollinated to look like little puffs of smoke. Very showy when planted en masse (prairie smoke). Forms thick clumps via thick rhizomes but will eventually form a good Ground Cover for the classic prairie-smoke appearance. Pollinated by bumblebees. Rose family. Variety *triflorum* is also native; ciliatum is *not*.

http://www.prairiepollination.ca/plante-plant/benoite_a_trois_fleurs-three_flowered_avens/  
http://www.scorpionfly.ca/plants/plantpages/geum.html
Prairie Flowers

http://www.rbg.ca/archive/rare/epo_gtri.htm
https://torontobotanicalgarden.ca/blog/pauls-plant-picks/native-gem-geum-trifolium-prairie-smoke/
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/prairie-smoke
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=2489
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/prairie/plantx/prairie_smoke.html
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=2489
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=h920
https://arboretum.wisc.edu/content/uploads/2015/03/PI_Prairie-Smoke.pdf

**Spotted Beebalm**  Dotted Horsemint, *monarde ponctuée*  
*Monarda punctata*

1; Extremely Rare
-sand prairies, hill prairies, stabilized sand dunes, meadows, open woods (often Oak, Pine), forest edges; disturbed habitats, pastures, fields, road/railroad sides.
>Full Sun to Light Shade.  Dry to average, **sandy**, well-drained soil.  Intolerant of aggressive taller competition on moist, fertile soil.  **Deer** resistant.

Variety *villicaulis* (**monarde à tige value**) is also native.

https://inaturalist.ca/taxa/118776-Monarda-punctata/browse_photos
http://www.scorpionfly.ca/plants/plantpages/beebalm.html -genus *Monarda*
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/monarda/punctata/
https://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/395
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/spotted-horsemint
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=1575
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/prairie/plantx/sp_balm.htm
https://www.friendsofthewildflowergarden.org/pages/plants/spottedbeebalm.html
http://www.dnr.illinois.gov/education/CDIndex/Horsemint.pdf
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?taxonid=281405&isprofile=0&

**Wild Bergamot**  Oswego-tea, Purple Beebalm, *monarde fistuleuse*  
*Monarda fistulosa*

all
-prairies, hill prairies, meadows, slopes, open woods (often Oak, Jack Pine), thickets, forest edges, stabilized dunes, alvars, stream/lake banks; disturbed habitats, pastures, landfills, roadsides; moist places, occasionally sedge meadows, ditches.
>Full to Part Sun.  Dry to moist, **sandy/gravelly/rocky**, well-drained soil.  Accepts to **clayey, acidic** to **calcaceous**, rich to nutrient-poor, and **juglone**.  Will become very lush in rich, loamy soil, but will tend to flop over.  Prone to mildew if crowded.  **Deer** resistant.
>2-4’  Unique, long-lasting, lavender-purple, frilly jester’s-hat blooms (*peak summer*).  A pollinator magnet, including hummingbirds.  The bruised leaves smell like Earl Grey tea.  As the season progresses the plant will begin to look a little ragged (the price of life).  Good for Restoration.  Can be aggressive via shallow rhizomes.  Can be considered a sub-shrub.  Mint
family. Varieties, *fistulosa*, *menthifolia*, and *mollis* are all native.

http://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Monarda%20fistulosa.html
http://www.scorpionfly.ca/plants/plantpages/beebalm.html - genus *Monarda*
http://www.fleurusduquebec.ca/encyclopcedic/2037-monarca-fistuleuse.html
http://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/monarda/fistulosa/
http://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/394
http://https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/wild-bergamot
http://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=1574
http://www.scorpionfly.ca/plants/plantpages/liatris.html
http://https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/cylindric-blazing-star

**Slender Blazing-star**  Ontario Blazing-star, Cylindrical Blazing-star, *liatris cylindracea*

1 2 3 4; Manitoulin Island; not Bruce Peninsula

-dry open places, prairies, dry meadows, limestone outcrops, alvars, rocky ledges, slopes, north facing (cooler) wooded slopes, hills, bluffs; dunes, moist sand flats; open woods (often Pine, Oak, Aspen), barrens (often Pine); disturbed habitats, fields, roadides.


**Rough Blazing-star**  Tall Gayfeather, Rough Gayfeather, *liatris rugueux*  

1

-prairies, sand prairies, dunes, hill prairies, gravel prairies, meadows, barrens, limestone ridges, limestone glades, sandstone outcrops, bald knobs, open woods (often Oak, Juniper, Jack Pine), thin woods; disturbed habitats, fields, prairie remnants, road/railroad sides, dry clay banks above ditches.

>Full Sun. Dry to average soil, rocky/sandy, nutrient-poor, well-drained, acidic soil. Accepts rocky to loamy, clayey on slopes, and calcareous. In rich, loamy soil it may flop over. Deer resistant.

>2-5’ Beautiful rich, lavender blossom balls (*end of summer into fall*) on a stiff, erect stem
Prairie Flowers

covered with greyish hairs. Attracts, bees, butterflies, and larvae. Stems and foliage eaten by mammals. The root is a woody corm with occasional offsets that are able to produce small colonies. Aster family.

http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/prairie/plantx/rgh_blazingstar.htm
http://www.scorpionfly.ca/plants/plantpages/liatris.html
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/rough-blazing-star
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=396
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=k860

Hairy Beardtongue  Northeastern Beardtongue, penstémon hirsute  Penstemon hirsutus
1 2 3 4 5 6 7; not Bruce Peninsula
-sandy, barren, open, usually dry ground; prairies, rocky slopes, barrens, meadows, dry (often Oak) open woods, bluffs; stream banks; cliffs, balds, alvars, ledges, ridges; disturbed habitats, rocky fields, roadsides.
>Full to Part Sun. Dry to average, thin, rocky/sandy to average, well-drained soil.

http://www.scorpionfly.ca/plants/plantpages/penstemon.html
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/penstemon/hirsutus/
https://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/434

Black-eyed Susan  Hairy Coneflower, rudbeckie hérissée, marguerite jaune  Rudbeckia hirta
all
-prairies, hill prairies, meadows, open woods (often Jack Pine, Aspen, Oak, mixed-woods), thin woods, limestone glades, eroded clay slopes; disturbed habitats, pastures, fields, clearings, open right-of-ways, fencerows, road/railroad sides, gravel/borrow pits, waste places; occasionally fens, lowland prairies, sedge meadows, shores.
>Full Sun to Light Shade. Dry to moist, sandy, nutrient-poor to average, well-drained soil. Tolerates moderately poorly-drained, gravelly to clayey, and juglone. Intolerant of overly aggressive competition. Requires bare soil to re-sow. The leaves are prone to mildew if the the soil is too moist. Deer resistant.
>2-3' Prolific, long-lasting, bright yellow blooms (peak summer) with deep brown centres. Hirta derives from the Latin "hirtus" meaning "shaggy, rough, hairy" for the hairs on most parts of the plant. Good for Restoration and for bees and butterflies. Annual to biennial to a short-lived perennial. Can be aggressive via self-sowing depending on the amount of competition. A Pioneer species. Fibrous roots often form a thick taproot. Aster family. Variety pulcherrima (rudbeckie tardive) is also native.
http://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Rudbeckia%20hirta.html
http://www.prairiepollination.ca/plante-plant/rudbeckie_tardive-black_eyed_susan/
http://www.scorpionfly.ca/plants/plantpages/rudbeckia.htm
Bluebell of Scotland  Harebell, campanule à feuilles rondes  Campanula rotundifolia
no longer considered native by Canadensys, but everyone still sells it as such

White Blue-eyed-grass  Pale Blue-eyed-Grass, bermudienne blanche  Sisyrinchium albidum
1; Extremely Rare
-dry open areas, prairies, sand hills, meadows, limestone glades; shallow, rocky/sandy soil;
open slopes, open woods, forest edges, forests (often Oak, Hickory); disturbed habitats, fields,
pastures, grassy road/railroad sides, railroad embankments; occasionally moist banks, shores,
marshy ground, bogs.
>Full to Part Sun. Moist to dry, often sandy/rocky soil. Intolerant of competition from taller
broad-leaved plants. Benefits from wildfires.
>to 1’ Very small, grass-like plant with dainty but gorgeous pale blue to white blooms (late

Long-leaved Bluets  Long-leaved Houstonia, houstonie à longues feuilles  Houstonia longifolia
1 2 3 4 5; west 6; southwest 7
-open sandy or rocky places; prairies, gravel prairies, hill prairies, meadows, barren open woods
(often Jack Pine, Oak, Aspen), deciduous forests; rocky glades, ridges, ledges, alvars;
floodplains, stream/lake shores; disturbed habitats, fields.
>Full to Part Sun. Moist to dry, sandy to gravelly, nutrient-poor soil.
>4-10” Blooms (early summer) pale purple to white. Fibrous roots. Bedstraw family.
This species has too many synonyms.
Prairie Flowers

https://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/271
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/long-leaf-bluets
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/prairie/plantx/ll_bluets.htm
http://www.missouriplants.com/pinkopp/Houstonia_longifolia_page.html

**Violet Bush-clover**  Wand Bush-clover, Violet Lespedeza, Bush-clover *Lespedeza violacea*
1 Windsor and Niagara regions  **lespédèze intermédiaire**  *Lespedeza intermedia*
-meadows, prairies, open woods (often Oak/Hickory), cliffs, balds, ledges, ridges, talus; disturbed habitats, fields, clearings.
>Full Sun to Light Shade. Dry to average, sandy/rocky soil. Benefits from grass fires.
>1-3'  Similar to *Lespedeza frutescens* and the differences are not obvious. Many, fairly small, pink/red to blue/purple pea blooms (*peak summer*) clustered along the tops of several, long, leafy, wand-like, erect stalks. The leaves, clover like, are composed of 2 or more (most often 3), oblong leaflets each with a light green centre vein. The fruit is a hard capsule containing one seed. Legume family.
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=1320
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/lespedeza/violacea/
https://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/316
https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=LEVI6
https://www.inaturalist.org/taxa/154326-Lespedeza-violacea/browse_photos

**Hairy Bush-clover**  Hairy Lespedeza, *lespédèze hirsute*  *Lespedeza hirta*
1 2 3 4 5 6; Manitoulin Island; not Bruce Peninsula
-prairies, slopes, hills, sandy stream banks, open woods (often Oak/Hickory), thin woods, sandstone glades, alvars; prairie remnants; disturbed habitats, fields, road/railroad sides.
>2-5'  Typical pea-like blooms (*late summer into early fall*), yellowish-cream in colour, usually with a purple spot at their base are gathered into short, dense, cylindrical spikes. A part of each flower tapers into a sharp point making a somewhat bristly looking bloom head before it fully opens. Each blossom matures into a seedpod, short, flat-sided, hairy, and with its outer tip being a short beak. The shrub has a main stalk that remains mostly unbranched until it reaches its flowering stems. The stalk and stems are coated profusely with pleasantly full, 3-leaf clover-like leaves. Attracts bees, butterflies, moth larvae, quail, turkey, deer, rabbit, and probably more - how this species survives I don't know. A taproot. Legume family.
Subspecies *hirta* is also native.
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=1319
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/lespedeza/hirta/
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/savanna/plants/hry_bushclover.htm
https://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/314
http://www.missouriplants.com/whitealt/Lespedeza_hirta_page.html

**Round-headed Bush-clover**  Round-headed Lespedeza, *lespédèze capitée*  *Lespedeza capitata*
1 -grasslands, prairies, sand prairies, sand dunes, gravel prairies, hill prairies, meadows, limestone glades, shore sand dunes, open woods, thinly wooded bluffs; disturbed habitats,
fields, pastures, road/railroad sides.

>Full Sun. Dry to average, sandy, acidic, well-drained soil. Accepts rocky to loamy to clayey and calcareous.

>2-3’ Purplish/white blooms (late summer into fall). Good for Restoration, for nitrogen-fixing properties, and attracting a wide variety of wildlife. A long taproot (to 8’). Legume family.

https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=1317
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/lespedeza/capitata/
http://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/313
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/round-headed-bush-clover
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/prairie/plants/rh_bushcloverx.htm
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?taxonid=280289&isprofile=0&
http://www.missouriplants.com/Whitealt/Lespedeza_capitata_page.html

Early Buttercup  Prairie Buttercup, renoncule fasciculée  Ranunculus fascicularis

1 5 6 9 10; Manitoulin Island (limited Ontario information available)

-prairies, hill prairies, sand prairies, meadows, open woods (often Oak; often calcareous), deciduous forests, thinly wooded bluffs; ridges, ledges, shallow soil over limestone pavement, alvars, rocky glades; disturbed habitats, pastures, dry roadsides.

>Part to Full Sun. Dry to average, sandy/rocky, calcareous, nutrient-poor, well-drained soil.

Accepts mildly acidic to neutral, i.e. average acidity. Prefers sparse competition.

>6-12” Bright, yellow blooms (early to mid-spring). An important early season nectar plant.

May go dormant during droughts to reappear with the rains of fall. Self-sows. Both fibrous and short tuberous roots. Buttercup family.

http://www.ontariowildflower.com/manitoulin_alvar_grassland.htm#early_buttercup_alv
http://www.wildflowerssofontario.ca/earlybuttercup.html
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/ranunculus/fascicularis/
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/early-buttercup
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=2387
https://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/savanna/plants/early_buttercup.htm
http://www.missouriplants.com/Yellowalt/Ranunculus_fascicularis_page.html

Shrubby Lespedeza  Violet Bush-clover, lespédèze frutescente  Lespedeza frutescens

1

-lespédèze violacée

-prairies, hill prairies, meadows, open woods (often Oak), thickets, slopes, thinly wooded bluffs, glades, banks; rocky/talus slopes, ridges, cliffs, ledges; disturbed habitats, fields, clearings.


Intolerant of aggressive or taller plants; benefits from grass fires.

—18-24” Similar to Lespedeza violacea and the differences are not obvious. Many, fairly small, pink to violet pea-like blooms (peak summer) distributed loosely along the tops of several, long, leafy, wand-like, erect to sprawling stalks; can be shrubby looking. The leaves, like clover, are composed of 3 oblong leaflets each with a light green centre vein. The fruit is a hard capsule containing one seed. A favourite of the insect, butterfly, bird and small mammal world. A
Prairie Flowers

taproot. Legume family.
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=1324
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/lespedeza/frutescens/
https://www.inaturalist.org/taxa/164569-Lespedeza-frutescens/browse_photos
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/savanna/plants/violet_bushclover.html

**Compass Plant**  
silphe lacinié, plante boussole

1; Extremely Rare
- prairies, sand prairies, meadows, open woods; open disturbed habitats, road/railroad sides (often prairie remnants).

> Full Sun. Average to dry, well-drained, deep (to allow for the long taproot) loamy soil. Accepts sandy to clayey and acidic to alkaline.

> 6-12' Many, long-lasting, yellow blooms (*late summer into fall*) on flower-branches atop strong stems. A very eye-catching plant in any garden. The large, deeply indented leaves tend to orient themselves in a north-south direction by the mid-afternoon sun. Feeds birds and butterflies. It may be necessary to give a single Compass Plant physical support or the support of others to not be blown over. May flop over on a slope. Will not survive transplanting. Self-sows. A large, woody, extremely deep-reaching taproot, to 15'. Aster family.

http://www.scorpionfly.ca/plants/plantpages/silphium.html
http://www.wildflowersofontario.ca/cupplant.html
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=446
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/compass-plant
https://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/prairie/plantx/compassx.htm
https://www.dnr.illinois.gov/education/CDIndex/CompassPlant.pdf
http://www.friendsofthewildflowergarden.org/pages/plants/compassplant.html
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=f580

**Pink Corydalis**  
Pale Corydalis, Rock Harlequin, corydale toujours verte, corydalis pâle

not 1; not Bruce Peninsula

- granite rock barrens/ledges/crevices/cliffs, talus, balds, open woods (often Piney), gravelly shores, forest edges, boreal forests (glades); disturbed habitats, recent forest disturbances, clearings, campsites, burned-out areas.

> Part to Full Sun. Average to dry, sandy/rocky, shallow, nutrient-poor soil. Prefers acidic. This species requires a minimum of part sun, so in a shaded habitat it requires the repetitive or permanent removal of the shade through such means as fire, logging, or pruning, or it will die out within 5 years.

> to 2' Loose clusters of half-heart shaped, tubular, dangling blooms (*late spring through to fall*) with pink petals highlighted with a touch of bright yellow at the tips; borne at the ends of a single to a much-branched stem. Mature into interestingly shaped, long, slender seed capsules. Deeply lobed and lacy looking, blue-green leaves. If given enough room and under good conditions the plant can grow quite bushy. The plant might remind you of Bleeding Hearts. Its seeds are spread by ants. Rhizomes. Annual to biennial to short-lived perennial. Poppy family.
**Fragrant Cudweed**  Rabbit-tobacco,  Sweet Everlasting,  *gnaphale à feuilles obtuses*
1 2 3 4 5 6 7;  *not* Manitoulin District

- dry open areas, prairies, sand prairies; dry open woods (often Jack Pine, Oak, and Aspen), edges of woods, thin woods; disturbed habitats, fields, pastures; forest clearings/burn-outs, roadsides/railroad sides, borrow pits.

> Full to Scant Shade.  Average to dry, sandy soil.  Accepts loamy.  Intolerant of shade from taller plants.  The seeds require a minimum of part sun to germinated, so in a shaded habitat it requires the repetitive or permanent removal of the shade through such means as fire, logging, pruning, or raking or the plant will die out within 2 years.

> 1-2'  Erect, thin, cottony stem bears branched clusters of white to yellow-cream coloured, round blooms (*late summer through to late fall*).  Sustains its species through self-sowing.  Very similar to Pearly Everlasting but, among other differences, mildly fragrant blossoms.  An annual to biennial.  Taproot.  Aster Family.

**Spreading Dogbane**  Creeping Dogbane, *apocyn à feuilles d’androsème, herbe à la puce*

- open woods (often Oak, Hickory, Pine, Aspen, Sassafras, Bracken, Sweet-fern), thin woods, thickets, forest edges; rocky bluffs/slopes, talus, ridges, open bedrock, alvars, rocky barrens; dry forest glades; river/lake shores, stabilized sand dunes on the Great Lakes; prairies, sand prairies, meadows, disturbed habitats, fields, fencerows, clearings, logged/burned-out sites, waste areas, road/railroad sides.

> Part to Full Sun.  Average to dry, sandy/gravelly, relatively barren, well-drained soil.  Accepts rocky to clayey, acidic, and shallow soil.  Deer resistant.

> 12"  Fragrant, small, nodding, pink, bell-shaped blooms (*early to mid-summer*).  Leaves turn bright yellow in fall.  The Monarch butterfly occasionally deposits its eggs on this plant but the larvae will not survive.  Aggressive to the point of invasive via self-sowing and creeping rhizomes.  A Pioneer species.  Dogbane family.

Do not confuse with “Dog Strangling Vine”, an invasive alien (http://www.invadingspecies.com/dog-
**Prairie Flowers**

strangling-vine/.

**Subspecies** *androsaemifolium* is also native.

http://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Apocynum%20androsaemifolium.html  
http://www.northernontarioflora.ca/description.cfm?speciesid=1002685  
http://www.borealforest.org/herbs/herit3.htm  
http://www.repertoireruebecnature.com/vasculaires/Apocynum_androsaemifolium.html  
http://florodubueno.ca/english/apocynum-androsaemifolium  
http://www.labuxin.uqam.ca/~fg/MyFlora/Apoecynaceae/Apocynum/Androsaemifolium/androsaemifolium.e.shtml  
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/apocynum/androsaemifolium/  

http://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/38  
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/spreading-dogbane  
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=152  
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/savanna/plants/spr_dogbane.html  
https://www.friendsofthewildflowergarden.org/pages/plants/commondogbane.html  
http://www.missouriplants.com/pinkopp/Apocynum_androsaemifolium_page.html

**Common Evening Primrose**  
**Oenothera biennis**

- prairies, sand prairies, meadows, open woods, thickets, stream floodplains; occasionally stream/lake shores/dunes; disturbed habitats, fields, clearings, waste places, road/railroad sides, slopes of drainage ditches.

> Full to Part Sun.  Dry to average, rocky/sandy to average, well-drained soil.  Accepts nutrient-poor and juglone.  Requires regularly disturbed soil to self-sow or, being a biennial, it will die out. However the seeds will remain viable for a disturbance to come, such as a digging squirrel.

> 2-4'  Yellow blooms (*peak summer*) run up a sturdy, red-tinged stem.  Open and “glow” at dusk attracting night moths for pollination, particularly the Sphinx moth, and then closing again at dawn.  A long flowering period. A good plant for difficult soil.  Aggressive self-sowing.  A taproot.  A biennial to a short-lived perennial.  Evening-primrose family.

Has a zillion scientific synonyms.

https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=1758  
http://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Oenothera%20biennis.html  
http://www.scorpionfly.ca/plants/plantpages/oenothera.html  
http://www.borealforest.org/world/herbs_shrubs/common_evening_primrose.htm  
http://www.wildflowersofontario.ca/primrose.html  
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/oenothera/biennis/  
http://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/409  
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/common-evening-primrose  
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/prairie/plantx/cm_primrose.htm  
https://www.friendsofthewildflowergarden.org/pages/plants/eveningprimrose.html  
https://www.dnr.illinois.gov/education/CDFinder/EveningPrimrose.pdf  
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?taxonid=283027  
http://www.missouriplants.com/yellowalt/Oenothera_biennis_page.html  
**Tall Wood Beauty**  Tall Cinquefoil, White Cinquefoil, *potentille âcre*  
*Tall Cinquefoil, White Cinquefoil, *Potentilla arguta*

All-grasslands, dry sandy prairies, hill prairies, meadows, open woods; floodplains, stream/lake shores; alvars, limestone pavement, rocky barrens, cliffs, balds, ridges, slopes, talus/rocky slopes, bluffs; disturbed habitats, pastures, roadsides.


>2'-3'  Erect, hairy stems with sharply-toothed, compound leaves and clusters of creamy-white blooms (*through summer*). Good for bumblebees, small bees, and a variety of pollinating flies. A short caudex with fibrous roots and rhizomes. Can be considered a sub-shrub. Rose family.

http://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Drymocallis%20arguta.html
http://www.prairiepollination.ca/plante-plant/potentille_acre-white_cinquefoil/
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/drymocallis/arguta/
https://www.michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=2503
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/prairie/plantx/pr_cinquefoilx.htm
https://www.friendsofthewildflowergarden.org/pages/plants/prairiecinquefoil.html

**Sleepy Catchfly**  Sleepy Campion, Sleepy Silene, *silène muflier*  
*Silene antirrhina*

All; (limited data available for Ontario)

-dry sandy or gravelly open places; prairies, sand prairies, hill prairies, meadows, dunes, rocky outcrops, rocky glades, open woods, rocky open woods (often Jack Pine, Aspen, Oak), thinly wooded bluffs, cliffs, balds, ridges, ledges; disturbed habitats, clearings, dry sandy weedy sites, fields, pastures, waste places, road/railroad sides.

>Full Sun. Dry, gravelly or cindery/sandy, nutrient-poor soil. Prefers poor sites to reduce competition. Benefits from wildfires for similar reasons.

>8-30''  Tiny, pink or white petals (*peak summer*) atop a green thimble shape. Blossoms close at night. A nectar source for small flying insects; however bugs get stuck and die on the sticky patches of its stems explaining its name, catchfly. Depends on self-sowing for reproduction. A slender to thickened, branching taproot. Annual. Pink family.

http://www.missouriplants.com/others/Silene_antirrhina_page.html
https://www.gov.mb.ca/sd/eal/registries/5652lal/15_appendix_a_tables.pdf-see page 5
https://www.florelaurentienne.com/flore/Groupes/Spermatophytes/Angiospermes/Dicotyles/027_Caryophyllacees/03_Silene/antirrhina.htm
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/silene/antirrhina/
https://www.michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=774
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/prairie/plantx/sleepy_catchflyx.htm

**Old Field Cinquefoil**  Common Cinquefoil, *potentille simple*  
*Potentilla simplex*

1 2 3 4 5 6 7; south 8 9 10; not Manitoulin District

-sandy dry open ground, sandy barren sites, prairies, meadows, open woods (often Oak, hickory, aspen, sassafras, Jack Pine), thickets, slopes, rocky ledges, open deciduous forests, glades; disturbed habitats, clearings, pastures, fields, road/railroad sides, waste places; occasionally moist places, gravelly seeps.

www.frontyardrestoration.com
Prairie Flowers

>Part to Full Sun. Dry to average, sandy, well-drained, nutrient-poor soil. Accepts gravelly to light clayey, acidic, seasonally wet, taller competition, and juglone.

>3-4” Appearance similar to Wild Strawberry, but has yellow blooms (early summer). Attracts small bees and flies. Aggressive and good for Restoration and as a Ground Cover. Spreads by runners and rhizomes. Rose family.

https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/potentilla/simplex/
https://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/489
https://www.michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=2513
https://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/prairie/plantx/cm_cinquefoil.htm
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/shrub/three-toothed-cinquefoil
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/sibbaldiopsis/tridentata/
https://www.michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=2514
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/shrub/three-toothed-cinquefoil

Three-toothed Cinquefoil  
potentille tridentée, potentille à feuilles tridentées
6 7 8 9 10  
Sibbaldia tridentata, Sibbaldiopsis tridentata

-dry rocky/gravelly/sandy open areas, shores, dune ridges, rocky/shale outcrops, grasslands, prairies, meadows, mixed/coniferous open woods (often Jack Pine, Oak); bluffs, balds, cliffs, ridges, ledges, mountain summits/plateaus, alpine tundra, sub-alpine zones, glacial outwash plains; disturbed habitats, fields, waste places, roadsides.

Full Sun. Dry to average, rocky, gravelly, or sandy, well-drained, nutrient-poor, acidic soil. Accepts to light clayey and mowed lawns. Intolerant of competition so give it space to be alone. Poorly tolerant of excessive southern heat.

>3-9” Pretty white blooms (through summer). An excellent Ground Cover for full sun, dry, difficult areas. A boreal species. A caudex. Can be considered a sub-shrub. Rose family.

http://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Sibbaldiopsis%20tridentata.html
http://www.repertoirequebecnature.com/vasculaires/potentilla_tridentata.html
https://www.florelaurentienne.com/flore/Groupes/Spermatophytes/Angiospermes/Dicotyles/050_Rosacees/12_Potentilla/tridentata.htm
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/sibbaldiopsis/tridentata/
https://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/554
https://www.michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=2514
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/prairie/plantx/tth_cinquefoil.htm

Grey-headed Prairie Coneflower  
Pinnate Prairie Coneflower, Yellow Coneflower
1; Rare  
ratibida à feuilles pennées  
Ratibida pinnata

>dry open ground, prairies, clay prairies, meadows, limestone outcrops, open woods, thickets, borders of woods; disturbed habitats, prairie remnants, fencerows, road/railroad sides.

—Full Sun; tolerates to Part Sun. Moist to dry, calcareous, well-drained soil. Accepts sandy to

P-16
clayey, acidic, and nutrient-poor. Deer resistant once the plant has matured.

—3-4’ A stiffly erect to a rounded silhouette with many blooms (peak summer) of light yellow, drooping petals encircling protruding short, rounded, green cones that will eventually change to brown/grey. Very long lasting blossoms. A care free, endurable, long-lived, clumping species with handsome leaves. Looks its best when grown amongst other tall plants to support its somewhat flimsy stems. A wildlife magnet. Finches love the seeds. Colonizes disturbed areas with reduced competition that allows for self-sowing. A tall caudex with fibrous roots. Aster family.

https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=434
http://www.scorpionfly.ca/plants/plantpages/ratibida.html
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/ratibida/pinnata/
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/gray-headed-coneflower
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/county/grayheadedconeflower.htm
http://www.friendsofthewildflowergarden.org/pages/plants/grayheadedconeflower.html
https://www.dnr.illinois.gov/education/CDIndex/DroopingConeflower.pdf
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=1940
https://plants.sc.egov.usda.gov/factsheet/pdf/fs_rapi.pdf

Pale Purple Coneflower  échinacée pâle  

Echinacea pallida

not native, but pretty close

Lakeside Daisy  Eastern Four-nerved Daisy, hyménoxys herbacé  

Tetraneuris herbacea

Hymenoxys acaulis

northern Bruce Peninsula; western Manitoulin Island alvars

Endangered world-wide

dolostone alvars, rocky bluffs, cliffs, forest openings, shorelines, gravel prairies, dolomite
prairies, limestone quarries, dry open meadows.

>Full Sun.  Average to dry, sandy/rocky/gravelly, calcareous, very well-drained soil.


>4-8” A short but lush plant with large, bright-yellow, daisy-like blooms (late spring).  A pollinator
magnet.  Requires more than 1 plant for cross-pollination.  A caudex with branching rhizomes.

Aster family.

https://www.ontario.ca/page/lakeside-daisy
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=378
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/county/lakeside_daisy.htm
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tetraneuris_herbacea

Pearly Everlasting  Western Pearly Everlasting, immortelle blanche  

Anaphalis margaritacea

anaphale marguerite

-dry meadows, open woods, thickets, forest glades; disturbed habitats, wastelands, roadsides.

>Full Sun to Light Shade.  Moist to dry, sandy soil.  Accepts loamy.

>1-3’ Pearly white, dense flower heads (mid-summer into fall) with yellow at the centre of each
bloom gathered into a flat cluster at the tops of white, wooly stems.  Willow-like, silvery-green

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Prairie Flowers

leaves smell like lemon-lime when crushed. Male and female blossoms on separate plants. A skinny, upright plant. Aster family.

http://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Anaphalis%20margaritacea.html
http://www.northernontarioflora.ca/description.cfm?speciesid=1001439
http://www.repertoirequebecnature.com/vasculaires/Anaphalis_margaritacea.html
http://floredquebec.ca/english/anaphalis-margaritacea
http://www.labunix.uqam.ca/~fg/MyFlora/Asteraceae/Anaphalis/anaphalis.e.shtml
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/anaphalis/margaritacea/
https://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/28
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/pearly-everlasting
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=216
https://www.friendsofthewildflowergarden.org/pages/plants/pearlyeverlasting.html
http://www.mortonarb.org/trees-plants/tree-plant-descriptions/pearly-everlasting
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?taxonid=277132&isprofile=0&

Fluxweed  False Pennyroyal, trichostème à sépales égaux,  isanthe court
1 deep southwest; 5 Ottawa River valley south from Ottawa  Trichostema brachiatum

-prairies, rock outcrops, barrens, sandy stream banks.

>Full Sun to Light Shade. Dry to average, sandy, calcareous, nutrient-poor soil.


https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/trichostema/brachiatum/
http://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/297
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/false-pennyroyal
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=1608
http://www.missouriplants.com/blueopp/Trichostema_brachiatum_page.html

Long-branched Frostweed  Canada Frostweed  Crocanthemum canadense  Helianthemum canadense
1 2 3 4 5 6 7; south 8 9  hélianthème du Canada  crocanthème du Canada

-sandy to rocky plains, barrens, meadows, grasslands, heathlands; sand hills, rocky slopes, prairies, open woods (often Pine, Oak, Aspen, Hickory, Juniper), interdunal swales; disturbed habitats, fields, roadides; maritime habitats.


>6-8” Showy, yellow, rose-like blooms (late spring to peak summer). Each blossom lasts one day but they keep on coming. Good for Ground Cover. Fibrous roots with rhizomes. Can be considered a sub-shrub. Rockrose family.

https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=812
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/crocanthemum/canadense/
https://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/248
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/canada-frostweed
Goldenrods

http://www.scorpionfly.ca/plants/plantpages/goldenrod.html
http://www.labunix.uqam.ca/~fg/MyFlora/Asteraceae/Solidago/Identification/identification.e.shtml

Early Goldenrod  verge d’or jonciforme,  solidage élancée  
Solidago juncea

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9; 10 south of Lake Nipigon and Lac Seul
-dry sandy/rocky open areas, sand prairies, gravel prairies, rock barrens, limestone flats, other bedrocks, meadows, Jack Pine plains, mixed/coniferous open woods, thickets, forest edges (often Oak, Aspen), rocky openings, alvars, shores, rocky banks; disturbed habitats, fields, waste areas, road/railroad sides.
>2-4’  Yellow  (peak summer).  The earliest Goldenrod to bloom which means that bees and butterflies need it.  A bee, butterfly, moth, larvae, and bug magnet.  Caudices, sometimes with rhizomes.  Aster family.

Grey-stemmed Goldenrod  Grey Goldenrod,  Field Goldenrod  
Solidago nemoralis

1 2 3 4 5 6 7; south 8 9; southwest 10  
-prairies, gravel prairies, sand prairies, hill prairies, dunes, meadows, open barren ground, eroded clay banks, hot full-sun slopes, dry shores, Jack Pine plains, deciduous to coniferous open woods, thinly wooded bluffs; rocky clearings/outrcrops, alvars, limestone pavements, other bedrocks, cliffs, ridges, ledges; disturbed soil, pastures, fields, fencerows, road/railroad sides, gravelly embankments.
>Full Sun to Light Shade.  Dry, rocky to clayey, nutrient-poor, well-drained soil.  Accepts very dry, fairly rich to the meanest of soil, acidic to calcareous, and juglone.  Poorly tolerant of aggressive competition.  Deer resistant.
Subspecies  decemflora  (verge d’or à dix fleurs) and  nemoralis  are both native.

http://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Solidago%20nemoralis.html
Hairy Goldenrod  Pale Goldenrod, verge d'or hispide, solidage hispide  Solidago hispida

- open woods, rocky outcrops, dunes, shores.


- 1-3' Yellow blooms (late summer into late fall) in tall, dense spikes. Feeds butterflies, pollinating flies, and bees. Aster family.

There are 4 varieties but only hispida and huronensis are native.

Ontario Goldenrod  verge d'or d'Ontario  Solidago ontarioensis  Solidago simplex ssp. randii var. ontarioensis

a ribbon of land stretching down the rocky east coast of Lake Superior, through Sault Ste. Marie, along the north coast of Lake Huron, down the east coastal islands of Manitoulin Island through the Tobermory Islands to the northern tip of the Bruce Peninsula, principally around Tobermory but also east to Cabot Head and south to the south shore of Barrow Bay; Rare

Full Sun to Light Shade. Dry, rocky calcareous bedrock and sand. You require a very special yard or a calcareous rock garden. Accepts juglone. Deer resistant.

- rocky, dry, calcareous (dolostone, basaltic) bedrock, cliff tops; sandy major trail sides, roadsides; alvars; open dry conifer woods/thickets on dolostone substrate.

- 1-2' Found only in Ontario and Michigan. Yellow, typical goldenrod blooms (through summer) along short spikes at the top of thin, sparsely-leaved stems. Most of its leaves are clumped in a basal bouquet and are narrowly spatulate (like a spatula). Very pretty and well worth growing in what otherwise might be a very barren landscape. Aster family.

Special thanks to:

(i) Joe Johnson and his The Vascular Plants of the Bruce Peninsula, Ontario, self-published;
Stiff Goldenrod  Rigid Goldenrod,  Stiff-leaved Goldenrod,  verge d’or rigide  Solidago rigida 1; Rare
>open areas (often calcareous), prairies, clay prairies, meadows, rocky ground, limestone glades, open woods (often Oak, Aspen), thickets, thin woods, woodland borders, glades, slopes, rocky bluffs/cliffs, ledges; disturbed grounds, prairie remnants, fields, road/railroad sides.
—Full Sun; tolerates to Part Sun.  Dry to moist, sandy, nutrient-poor, well-drained soil.  May flop over if the soil is overly rich or moist.  Accepts gravelly to clayey and acidic to calcareous.
—3-5’ The dark yellow blooms (late summer into late fall) form a dense, flat-topped cluster.  Leaves clasp tightly to the stem.  A wildlife magnet.  Excellent for Restoration.  Each plant forms a large clump sending up many stems via its caudex but can also spread aggressively via rhizomes and self-sowing.  Either let it spread, give it aggressive competition, or dead-head it when you have enough.  Aster family.
Subspecies rigida is also native; humilis is not.
https://uwaterloo.ca/astereae-lab/research/goldenrods/classification-and-illustrations/solidago-rigida
http://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Solidago%20rigida.html
http://www.prairiepollination.ca/plante-plant/verge_dor_rigide-rigid_goldenrod/
http://www.scorpionfly.ca/plants/plantpages/goldenrod.html
https://waterloo.ca/astereae-lab/research/goldenrods/classification-and-illustrations/solidago-rigida
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/oligoneuron/rigidum/
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/stiff-goldenrod
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=466
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/prairie/plantx/stf_goldenrodx.htm
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=f610
http://www.missouriplants.com/yellowalt/Solidago_rigida_page.html
https://plants.sc.egov.usda.gov/factsheet/pdf/fs_olrir.pdf

Squarrose Goldenrod  Stout Goldenrod,  verge d’or squarreuse  Solidago squarrosa
1 but not southwest; 4 5 6 7; not Manitoulin Island
>meadows, rocky/talus slopes/areas, shale slopes, open woods, thickets, forest edges, thin forests, glades, open banks; disturbed habitats, fields, roadsides, clearings.
—3-5’ Yellow blooms (late summer, early fall) form long clusters at the top of each stem.  Loved by honeybees.  Branching caudices.  Aster family.
https://uwaterloo.ca/astereae-lab/research/goldenrods/classification-and-illustrations/solidago-squarrosa
http://www.ontariowildflowers.com/goldenrods.htm#stout
https://www.florelaurentienne.com/flore/Groupes/Spermatophytes/Angiospermes/Dicotyles/103Composees/40_Solidago/squarrosa.htm

www.frontyardrestoration.com
White Goldenrod  Silverrod, verge d’or bicolore, solidage bicolore  
Solidago bicolor

15; Uncommon

>meadows; dry sandy, open woods, thin woods, open forests; banks, rocky slopes, bluffs; disturbed habitat, fields, clearings, roadsides.
—Full Sun to Light Shade; tolerates to Part Shade. Dry to average, sandy soil. Accepts to clayey, nutrient-poor, and juglone. Deer resistant.
—12-30” One of only 2 white blossoming Goldenrods (also Upland White Goldenrod). White blooms (late summer into fall). A low growing Goldenrod suitable for gentle frontyard gardens. Attracts some of the less common bees. Copious seed production supplies the birds in winter. Self-sows. Rhizomes from branching caudices. Aster family.

Upland White Goldenrod  Prairie Goldenrod, White Flat-top Goldenrod  Solidago ptarmicoides

all verge d’or faux-ptarmica  Oligoneuron album

-prairies, meadows, grassy slopes, open woods, Jack Pine plains, calcareous barren sandy/gravelly/rocky ground, limestone pavements, rocky outcrops; alvars, shore alvars, crevices, cliffs, balds, edges, rocky bluffs, sandy open areas, stream/lake shores, sand banks; occasionally calcareous fens.
>1-2’ A Goldenrod that looks like an Aster. Flat-topped bunches of many white, exploding star-like blooms (late spring to early fall) with pale yellow disks in the centre surrounded by many white petals. They face straight up at the top of the plant from the ends of short, branching stems. Leaves are like erect grass blades that surround the length of their red stalk. Popular with the insect crowd including the rare Karner’s Blue and Poweshiek Skipperling butterflies. A low growing Goldenrod suitable for gentle frontyards. Caudices that branch into rhizomes. Aster family.
Blue Giant Hyssop  Anise Hyssop, agastache fenouil  Agastache foeniculum
2 3 4 5 6 7 10; south 9; not Bruce Peninsula
- prairies, scrubby barrens, dry meadows, open woods (often Oak, Aspen), thickets, forest edges; disturbed habitats, clearings, roadides.
> Full to Part Sun.  Average to dry, sandy to loamy, well-drained soil.  Accepts rocky to clayey.  Deer resistant.
> 2-4' Dense, blue-violet blooms (late summer) on spikes at the top of tall stems.  Distinctive licorice-scented foliage.  The dark blue blossoms make your garden’s yellow flowers brighter.  A pollinator magnet.  Clump and colony forming.  Different sources report a caudex, rhizomes, or a taproot.  An abundant seed producer.  Can be considered a sub-shrub.  Mint family.

Dwarf Lake Iris  iris lacustris  Iris lacustris
western coast of Bruce Peninsula; Manitoulin Island between Kincadine and Port Elgin; circum-Windsor; of Special Concern
- calcareous shores, old beach rocky rubble, calcareous crevices, alvars, other open bedrock; coniferous forest glades; conifer swamps, fens; calcareous meadows.
> Slight Shade to Full Sun to Part Shade.  Dry to moist, well-drained, calcareous, sandy/ gravelly/rocky soil.
> 4-6” Dainty, lavender/blue, fringed blooms (late spring, early summer).  Broad arching leaves. Rare and becoming rarer due to human interference in its habitat.  Shallow, slender, creeping rhizomes.  Iris family.
Milkweeds

Butterfly Milkweed  
*Asclepias tuberosa*

1 2 3 4 5 6; extremely rare on Bruce Peninsula, *not* Manitoulin District
-prairies, sand plains, Jack Pine plains, meadows, barrens, hillsides, deciduous to coniferous open woods (often Oak, Sassafras, Pines), wooded borders; rock glades (often limestone, sandstone, shale); disturbed areas, fields, pastures, road/railroad embankments.
>Full Sun. Dry to average, sandy, very well-drained soil. Accepts acidic to calcareous, and rocky to clayey. Benefits from wildfires. Prone to aphids; either ignore them, squish them, or wash them off. Deer resistant.

18-30” Prolific clusters of bright orange blooms (*mid-summer*). Considered by some to be the showiest of the Milkweeds. One of the best plants to benefit the Monarch Butterfly. Feeds many different butterflies, moths, larvae, bugs, beetles, bees, and our native hummingbird. Clump forming. Self-sows readily over large distances especially into disturbed soil by seeds carried by the wind. A beautiful, short Milkweed excellent for gentle gardens (but you may want to remove the seedpods). Good for Restoration. A long, very swollen taproot (*tuberosa*). Dogbane family.

Variety *interior* (*asclépiade de l’intérieur*) is also native.

Common Milkweed  
*Asclepias syriaca*

1 2 3 4 5 6 7; south 8, north to Timmins; south 9 10
-disturbed open ground, prairies, meadows, deciduous to coniferous open woods (often Aspen, Pine), sandy conifer plantations, thickets, forest edges; alvars, rocky flat areas, talus; floodplains, shores, banks, stabilized dunes; disturbed habitats, pastures, fields, fencerows, road/railroad sides, right-of-ways, vacant lots, waste places.
>Full Sun. Average to dry, sandy/rocky, calcareous, well-drained soil. Accepts to clayey and average soil. Does well in rich, loamy. Growing in dry soil and cutting off the seedpods will reduce its aggressiveness for smaller gardens (non-fields). Deer resistant.

https://www.fws.gov/midwest/endangered/plants/dwarflak.html
https://dnr.wi.gov/topic/EndangeredResources/Plants.asp?mode=detail&SpecCode=PMIRI090H0

Milkweeds

http://www.scorpionfly.ca/plants/plantpages/asclepias.html
http://www.prairieoriginals.com/MILKWEEDS.pdf

Butterfly Milkweed  
*asclépiade tubéreuse*  
Asclepias tuberosa

Common Milkweed  
*asclépiade commune, asclépiade de Cornut* 
Asclepias syriaca
>2-4’ Pink balls of many, very fragrant blooms (peak summer). Has a bold, chunky appearance with stout, hairy stems. In the fall, large, warty seedpods disperse into the wind large numbers of seeds with attached fluffy hairs; loved by children. Like all Milkweeds, a bee, butterfly, larvae, and bug magnet. Reportedly the best plant to sustain the Monarch butterfly. Aggressive over large areas by the wind-blown seeds to the point of invasiveness. Your neighbours will love you. It's also able to colonize disturbed habitats via white rhizomes that grow from a caudex with a long taproot. A species best for large areas. Dogbane family.

http://www.northernontarioflora.ca/description.cfm?speciesid=1002701
http://floreduquebec.ca/english/asclepias-syrriaca
http://www.labunix.uqam.ca/~fg/MyFlora/Apocynaceae/Asclepias/Syriaca/syriaca.c.shtml
http://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/asclepias/syrriaca/
http://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/62
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/common-milkweed
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=162
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/weeds/plants/cm_milkweed.htm
http://www.mortonarb.org/trees-plants/tree-plant-descriptions/common-milkweed
https://www.dnr.illinois.gov/education/CDIndex/CommonMilkweed.pdf
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=b480

**Whorled Milkweed** asclépiade verticillée

Asclepias verticillata

1 2 3; Very Rare; Species at Risk

-prairies, sand hills, meadows, grassy slopes, open woods (often Oak), limestone glades; bluffs, cliffs, balds, ledges, ridges, open rocky areas; disturbed habitats, fields, pastures, roadsides.


>2-3’ Clusters of greenish-white blooms (late spring into fall). Very narrow, long, erect and copious leaves in whorls (verticillata) spaced along the stem. Because this plant blossoms later in the season than most Milkweeds it is a good addition into the mix to prolong the flowering season and to maximize the benefit to wildlife. A wildlife magnet, including the Monarch, but not mammals. Can be aggressive in optimum conditions. Colony forming via long rhizomes growing from a taproot. A Pioneer species. Dogbane family.

http://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Asclepias%20verticillata.html
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/asclepias/verticillata/
http://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/64
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/whorled-milkweed
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=164
https://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/prairiac/plantx/wh_milkweedx.htm
https://www.dnr.illinois.gov/education/CDIndex/HorsetailMilkweed.pdf
https://www.friendsofthewildflowergarden.org/pages/plants/whorledmilkweed.html
http://www.missouriplants.com/whiteopp/Asclepias_verticillata_page.html

www.frontyardrestoration.com
Prairie Flowers

http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?taxonid=276793&isprofile=0&
https://monarchbutterflygarden.net/milkweed-plant-seed-resources/

**Slender Mountain-mint**  Narrowleaf Mountain-mint, *pycnanthème à feuilles étroites*
1 4 5; Rare/Uncommon  
*Pycnanthemum tenuifolium*

-prairies; dry, rocky/sandy meadows, grassy areas, open woods, thickets, Pine barrens, Oak woods, limestone glades; low wet areas, prairies, meadows, bogs, wet thickets, gravelly areas along streams, acidic gravel seeps; disturbed habitats, pastures, fields.


>2-3’  White blooms (*through summer into fall*).  A bee, butterfly, and insect magnet.  Can be aggressive to invasive via a taproot with rhizomes.  Mint family.

http://www.michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=1584
http://www.scorpionfly.ca/plants/plantpages/Pycnanthemum.html
https://davesgarden.com/guides/pl/go/94040/#b
http://inaturalist.ca/taxa/126891-Pycnanthemum-tenuifolium/browse_photos
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/pycnanthemum/tenuifolium/
https://www.et-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/497
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/prairie/plants/shm_mintx.htm
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=r690

**Whorled Mountain-mint**  *pycnanthème verticillé*  

*Pycnanthemum verticillatum*

1 5; Extremely Rare

-prairies, meadows, limestone glades, open woods, thickets, rocky forest edges/openings; moist sandy shores; disturbed habitats, fields, roadsides, borrow pits.

>Part to Full Sun.  Average to dry, nutrient-poor, well-drained soil.  Suffers during hot droughts but survives.  Accepts rocky to clayey and julgone.  Benefits from afternoon shade and wildfires or occasional mowing to reduce woody competition.  Deer resistant.

>2-3’  Small, white, pale-purple blooms (*late summer into fall*) in tight heads.  A pollinator magnet: bees, wasps, flies, beetles, moths, and butterflies.  Clump forming and can be aggressive via rhizomes.  Mint family.

Varieties *verticillatum* (*Whorled Mountain-mint*) and *pilosum* (*Hairy Mountain-mint, pycnanthème poilu*) are both native, but *pilosum* is the more common.

http://inaturalist.ca/taxa/153908-Pycnanthemum-verticillatum/browse_photos
http://www.scorpionfly.ca/plants/plantpages/Pycnanthemum.html-genus *Pycnanthemum*
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/pycnanthemum/verticillatum/
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=1585
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/prairie/plants/hm_mintx.htm-variety *pilosum*
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?taxonid=281501&isprofile=0&-vr.*pilosum*
**Clammy Ground-cherry**  Wild Ground-cherry, coqueret hétérophylle  
*Physalis heterophylla*

1 2 3 4 5 6 7; south 8

- prairies, sand prairies, meadows, dry open woods (often Oak), thickets, forest edges, hill sides, shores; disturbed habitats, pastures, fields, grassy clearings, logged/burned forest clearings, open forested trails, road/railroad sides, dumps, gravel pits, parking lots, old gardens, weedy sites.

> Full to Part Sun. Average to dry, nutrient-poor, sandy, well-drained soil. Accepts gravelly to loamy. Accepts rich soil but only with disturbances to reduce competition from taller, more aggressive plants.

> 1-3" (late spring through to early fall). Forms colonies via deep, fleshy rhizomes. Nightshade family.

https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=2704
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/physalis/heterophylla/
https://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/442
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/clammy-ground-cherry
https://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/flower/cl_cherryx.htm
http://www.friendsofthewildflowergarden.org/pages/plants/groundcherry_clammy.html

**Sundial Lupine**  Perennial Lupine, lupin vivace, lupin pérenne  
*Lupinus perennis*

1; south 4; Rare

- prairies, shrub prairies, meadows, sand hills, stabilized sand dunes, coniferous deciduous open woods (often Oak, Jack Pine, Aspen), barrens, Pine barrens; floodplains; disturbed habitats, power-line clearances, right-of-ways, road/railroad sides, waste areas.


> 1-2’ Wide spikes of blue-violet, pea-like blooms (late spring into early summer). Excellent for bees and butterflies. Feeds larvae of several blue butterflies including the rare Karner Blue. A not long-lived perennial that survives by readily self-sowing. Ontario’s only native Lupine.

Strong, deep taproot with rhizomes. Legume family.

http://www.wildflowersofontario.ca/lupins.html
http://www.scorpionfly.ca/plants/plantpages/Lupinus.html
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/lupinus/perennis/
https://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/349
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/wild-lupine
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=1327
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/prairie/plants/el_cherryx.htm
https://www.friendsofthewildflowergarden.org/pages/plants/groundcherry_clammy.html

www.frontyardrestoration.com
**Prairie Flowers**

**Downy Wood Mint**  Ohio Horsemint, Downy Pagoda Plant, bléphile ciliée  *Blephilia ciliata*

1; Extremely Rare

dolomite prairies, hill prairies, limestone glades, meadows, open woods (often Oak), thickets, barrens, thin woods, forest edges; limestone bluffs, thin soil over limestone/granite; disturbed habitats, fields, clearings, power-line clearances; rarely edges of fens.

>Full to Part Sun. Average to dry, well-drained soil. Accepts calcareous and gravelly to clayey.

>1-3’ Clusters of small, blue-purple, fragrant blooms (*summer*) in a series of rings that encircle the top of the sturdy, unbranched stem. The cluster may remind you of the old-fashioned image of a beehive or a very extravagant, fuzzy but pretty, woman’s hat. However, forget all that, because as the stem grows it gets longer and the rings separate turning the flower head into a tall pagoda. A favourite especially of bees, but also butterflies. Clump forming via short rhizomes. Mint family.

Don't confuse this with **Hairy Wood Mint**, *Blephilia hirsuta*, which is hairier but still native.

https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=1537
http://www.scorpionfly.ca/plants/plantpages/blephilia.html -genus *Blephilia*
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/blephilia/ciliata/
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/prairie/plantx/dwn_mintx.htm
http://www.friendsofthewildflowergarden.org/pages/plants/downywoodmint.html
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=j530
http://www.missouriplants.com/blueopp/Blephilia_ciliata_page.html

**Yellow Pimpernel**  ténidia à feuilles entières, ténidie très entière  *Taenidia integerrima*

1 2 5

-prairies, edges of hill prairies, low dunes, meadows, Jack Pine plains, open woods (often Oak, Pine, Aspen), thickets, deciduous forests (often rocky), glades; shores/glades/thickets of streams/lakes; open rocky slopes, slopes, ledges, bluffs, eroded clay banks; disturbed habitats, trailsides.

>Part Shade; tolerates Full Sun to almost Full Shade. Dry to average, rocky to clayey, often over calcareous bedrock, well-drained, nutrient-poor soil. Prefers sparse competition and disturbed soil.

>1-3’ Copious, tiny, bright yellow blooms (*late spring*) grouped into splayed heads; long lasting. Benefits many varieties of bees, wasps, flies, beetles, and butterfly larvae and is a darling in the garden. Taproot. Carrot family.

https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=144
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/search/?q=Taenidia+integerrima
http://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/617
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/yellow-pimpernel
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/savanna/plants/y1_pimpernel.htm
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?taxonid=276034&isprofile=0&
http://www.missouriplants.com/Yellowalt/Taenidia_integerrima_page.html
**Field Pussytoes**  Prairie Pussytoes, *antennaire négligée*  
*Antennaria neglecta*

-all dry open areas, prairies, meadows, grassy slopes, dry sandy soils in clearings, open woods, thin woods; shale glades, cliffs, balds, ledges, rocky outcrops, alvars; disturbed habitats, roadsides.  

>Full Sun; tolerates to Part Sun.  Average to dry, well-drained soil.  Accepts rocky to clayey, acidic to alkaline and fertile loam to nutrient-poor.  

>4-6” Woolly, white blooms (*spring*) that look like a collection of cat’s toes atop a mostly bare stem that rises from a rosette of basal leaves.  Able to form dense colonies via stolons.  A good, tidy *Ground Cover*.  Different sources report either a taproot or only fibrous roots.  Aster family.  Has too many synonyms.  

http://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Antennaria%20neglecta.html  
http://www.scorpionfly.ca/plants/plantpages/antennaria.html  
http://www.ontariowildflower.com/wildflower_waste2.htm#pussytoes  
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/antennaria/neglecta/  
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/field-pussytoes  
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=218  
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/prairie/plantx/fld_pussytoesx.htm  
https://www.friendsofthewildflowergarden.org/pages/plants/pussytoesfield.html  
https://www.friendsofeloisebutler.org/pages/plants/pussytoesfield.html  
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?taxonid=302490

**White Mountain Saxifrage**  Encrusted Saxifrage, *saxifrage paniculée*  
*Saxifraga paniculata*

9 10  
-often calcareous, north-facing, open gravel/rocky sites/coasts, rocky cliffs, balds, ledges, crevices; alpine, sub-alpine.  


>4-12” Several, purple-dotted, white-to-pink petalled blooms (*summer*) decorate the top of a thin, single stalk rising from a small rosette of leaves.  The leaves are silvery fringed (calcium/lime), somewhat wedged-shaped, stiff and leathery, have blunt teeth, and form multiple rosettes at ground level.  The leaf is sometimes red-tinged.  The plant may persist right through the winter.  Handmade for a rock garden.  Small colonies may form via short stolons.  Saxifrage family.  

Subspecies *laestadii* (*Laestadius’ Saxifrage, saxifrage de Laestadius*) is also native.  

http://www.repertoirequebecnature.com/vasculaires/Saxifraga_paniculata.html  
http://inaturalist.ca/taxa/132437-Saxifraga-paniculata/browse_photos  
https://botanyphoto.botanicalgarden.ubc.ca/2014/12/saxifraga-paniculata/  
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/saxifraga/paniculata/  
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/encrusted-saxifrage  
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=2670  
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?taxonid=292775&isprofile=0&
Flowering Spurge  Blooming Spurge, euphorbe pétaloïde  Euphorbia corollata

1 -prairies; sand, gravel, clay, or hill prairies; limestone glades, meadows, barrens, stabilized sand dunes, coniferous to deciduous open woods (often Oak, Sassafras, Jack Pine), thin woods, forest edges, forest glades; dolostone alvars, bluffs; disturbed habitats, pastures, fields, waste places, road/railroad sides; rarely swamp borders.


>1-3' Masses of small, white blooms (peak summer) in branching clusters form a large bouquet of the top of the plant. Each blossom is either male or female, but both occurring on the same plant. The plant is a tall, single stalk lined alternately with many green leaves, shaped like short tongue depressors but with prominent, lighter green central veins. It may be in flower for up to 2 months. A magnet for the smaller wildlife: bees, flies, small butterflies. Feeds the endangered Karner Blue butterfly. Can be aggressive and make a dense mat for a good Ground Cover. A deep taproot with spreading rhizomes. Spurge family.

Michaux's Stitchwort  Rock Sandwort, sabline de Michaux, minuartia  Sabulina michauxii

1 3; Manitoulin Island; 8 9 surrounding Lake Superior  Minuartia michauxii, Arenaria stricta -alvars, limestone pavements, sandy ridges/dunes, sand barrens, gravel, talus, rock ledges, cliffs, balds; sand, gravel, or hill prairies; dry meadows, limestone glades, sandy dry open woods (often Oak, Jack Pine); disturbed habitats, fields.

>Full Sun. Dry, rocky, gravelly, or sandy, usually calcareous soil. Intolerant of taller and more aggressive competition.

>to 4" Small bright white blooms (late spring into mid-summer) shaped like blasting trumpets with 10 white stamens, filaments, and anthers sprouting out from their centres as if to represent their music. The flowering period is from 1 to 2 months. The body of the plant hugs the ground and is a soft, spongy mass of copious skinny little leaves and stems. Annual to short-lived perennial. A taproot or a thickened crown with fibrous roots attached. Pink family.

Lance-leaved Tickseed  Long-stalked Coreopsis, coréopsis lancéolé  Coreopsis lanceolata

2 3 4; west 7; south 9 -prairies, sand prairies, gravel prairies, hill prairies, slopes, meadows, limestone glades, open

P-30
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woods (often Oak, Pine), forest edges; sandy banks, shore sand dunes, dry to moist shores; thinly wooded bluffs, dry dolostone alvars; disturbed habitats, fields, pastures, road/railroad sides, ditches.


>1-2’ A large, brilliant yellow bloom (spring into early summer) of textured and frill-tipped petals is borne at the top of each tall, stem that arises from a low, loose rosette of delicately shaped, elongated green leaves. A magnet for the flying and crawling wildlife brigade. Compact and long-blooming. Clump forming but able to form small colonies via a caudex with short rhizomes. However it is able to spread aggressively through self-sowing from abundant seed production into disturbed soil. Good for Restoration. Aster family.

http://www.ontariowildflower.com/manitoulin_alvar_pavement.htm#coreopsis
http://www.scorpionfly.ca/plants/plantpages/coreopsis.html
https://davesgarden.com/guides/pl/showimage/401/
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/coreopsis/lanceolata/
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=296
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/prairie/plantx/sand_coreopsisx.htm
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=j880
http://www.missouriplants.com/Yellowopp/Coreopsis_lanceolata_page.html
https://plants.sc.egov.usda.gov/factsheet/pdf/fs_cola5.pdf

Hoary Vervain  Tall Vervain, Mullein-leaved Vervain, verveine veloutée  Verbena stricta
1 2 3 4 5 6; south 7; not Manitoulin District

-prairies, hill prairies, gravel prairies, meadows, thickets, barrens, limestone glades, alvars; disturbed habitats, fields, pastures, barren sites, road/railroad sides.

>Full Sun; tolerates Light Shade. Dry to average, sandy soil. Accepts gravelly to loamy and nutrient-poor. Intolerant of aggressive competition. Deer resistant.

>2-3’ Showy tall spikes of medium-sized, purplish blooms (peak summer) borne on leafy, straight and strong, square stalks. The spikes bloom from the bottom up so that relatively few flowers are in bloom at the same time, but creating a longer flowering period. Good for Restoration and butterflies and bees. An annual to biennial to a short-lived perennial. Often grows in clumps from a fibrous taproot. Feely self-sows. Vervain family.

https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=2773
http://www.scorpionfly.ca/plants/plantpages/verbena2.html -genus Verbena
https://www.wildflower.org/gallery/species.php?id_plant=VEST
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/verbena/stricta/
https://www.mnmesotavilwildflowers.info/flower/hoary-vervain
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/prairie/plantx/hry_vervainx.htm
https://www.dnr.illinois.gov/education/CDIndex/HoaryVervain.pdf
http://www.missouriplants.com/blueopp/Verbena_stricta_page.html
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?taxonid=287473&isprofile=0&
Prairie Flowers

**Narrow-leaved Vervain**  Simple Vervain, *verveine simple*  
*Verbena simplex*

1

- prairies, gravel prairies, hill prairies, dolomite prairies, sand plains, barrens, ridges, ledges, alvars, rock outcrops; disturbed habitats, fields, road/railroad sides.

> Full Sun to Light Shade. Dry to average, gravelly to sandy calcareous soil. Accepts neutral to mildly acidic. Intolerant of much competition. Deer resistant.

> 9-24" Lavender/lilac/whitish blooms (*through summer*) on slender flower spikes. Similar to *Verbena stricta*, above, but shorter with smaller blossoms, thinner but longer flower spikes, and the stalk leaves are narrower and finely toothed; in other words, generally genteel. An annual to a short-lived perennial. A rhizome. Vervain family.

http://www.missouriplants.com/blueopp/Verbena_simplex_page.html
http://www.scorpionfly.ca/plants/plantpages/verbena2.html - *genus Verbena*
http://www.ontariowildflower.com/wildflower_meadow.htm#narrow%20vervain
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/verbena/simplex/
https://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/668
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/narrow-leaved-vervain
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=2772
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/prairie/plantx/nl_vervain.htm

**Arrow-leaved Violet**  Arrowhead Violet, *violette sagittée*  
*Viola sagittata*

1 2 3 4 5 6; not Bruce Peninsula; Rare

- open woods, glades, limestone/sandstone glades, prairies; sand, clay, and shrub prairies; meadows, barrens; wetland edges, stream/lake shores, swamps; disturbed habitats, fields, power-line clearings, roadsides.


> 4-6" Light to dark violet blooms (*through spring*). Arrow-head shaped leaves (not heart-shaped) are the most distinguishing feature of this violet. Even in the Ovate-leaved variety where the leaves are more oval the arrow-head shape is retained. A wildlife magnet, even of the Wood Turtle (*Clemmys insculpta*). Self-sows. Fibrous roots, often with fleshy rhizomes. Violet family.

Varieties *ovata* (*Ovate-leaved Violet*, Northern Downy Violet, *violette à feuilles frangées*) and *sagittata* are both native.

http://floreduquebec.ca/english/viola-sororia
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/viola/sagittata/
https://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/700
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/arrow-leaved-violet
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=2796
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/prairie/plantx/arrow_violet.html
**Tall Wormwood**  Field Wormwood,  Field Sagewort,  Beach Wormwood

- open sandy areas, beaches, shorelines, dunes, gravelly/rocky shores, stream banks, sand/gravel bars along rivers; prairies, meadows, open woods (usually Oak, Jack Pine); limestone rocks/walls/alvars, cliffs, balds, ledges, talus/rocky slopes; disturbed areas, fields, sandy roadsides.


> 4 - 40" Not the most stunning plant but it will prosper where many other plants will fail to survive. Being a biennial it presents itself in 2 different forms. The first year it appears as a low rosette of basal leaves, up to 4" long and 3" across, deeply pinnatifid or bipinnatifid with narrow linear lobes; i.e. very lacy in appearance. Their upper surface is greyish blue and luminous. In its second year the central stem bolts to 1½ - 3½' tall, while the rosette of basal leaves withers. The top of the plant becomes a large, loose branching cluster, up to 18" tall and half as much across, of many flower heads. Each flower head consists 8-30 greenish blooms (through summer). The blossoms are cross-pollinated by the wind and a small number of bees and flies. The foliage feeds butterfly and moth larvae plus various bugs. Also a favourite food of the Sage Grouse, Antelope, and Mule Deer, if you happen to have any of these on hand. Provides important shelter to the smaller prairie wildlife. Why would you not want this plant? Lacks the typical Wormwood (Sagebrush) odour. An extremely deep taproot. Self-sowing. Biennial to short-lived perennial. Aster family.

This is our most common subspecies of *Artemisia campestris* (Field Wormwood, Plains Wormwood, *armoise des champs*). Subspecies *canadensis* (Canada Wormwood, *armoise du Canada*) is also native.

https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=235
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/prairie/plants/beach_ww.html
http://www.missouriplants.com/greencat/Artemisia_campestris_ssp_caudata_page.html
http://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Artemisia%20campestris.html -Artemisia campestris
http://www.ontariowildflower.com/wildflower_meadow.htm#narrow%20vervain -Artemisia campestris
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/artemisia/campestris/-Artemisia campestris
https://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/55 -Artemisia campestris
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/field-sagewort -Artemisia campestris
Grasses, Sedge

**Big Bluestem**  Turkeyfoot, barbon de Gérard, barbon à épis digités  
Andropogon gerardi

1 2 3 4 5 6

- prairies, meadows, open woods, sandy shorelines.

> Full Sun to Light Shade. Moist to dry soil. Accepts sandy to clayey, circum-neutral to calcareous, juglone, and temporary flooding.

> 3-7’, known to reach 12’. A warm-season, bunch grass. Its bluish hue turns bronze to burgundy in the fall and is majestic in mass plantings. Its bloom head reminds people with good imaginations of turkey feet; very distinctive. Plays a critical role in grassland Restoration projects. Was once the dominant species of tallgrass prairies before they were ploughed under. In a suburban yard it is best used as an accent plant because over the long term it can be quite aggressive, spreading by seed. However, it is well worth having. The provincial grass of Manitoba. Extremely deep fibrous roots, making it amazingly drought tolerant, with short rhizomes.

http://www.scorpionfly.ca/plants/wildlifegarden/native%20grasses%20in%20gardens.html#Bouteloua
http://tallgrassontario.org/Publications/PrairiesSavannahsofNWOntario.pdf

http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/grass-sedge-rush/big-bluestem

http://www.missouriplants.com/grasses/Andropogon_gerardi_page.html
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=g720
http://plants.sc.egov.usda.gov/factsheet/pdf/fs_ange.pdf
http://www.naturesask.ca/rsu_docs/common-range-plants-southern-sask---sask-forage-council.pdf

**Little Bluestem**  barbon à balais, schizachyrium à balais  
Schizachyrium scoparium

1 2; 3 not Bruce Peninsula; 4 5 6 7

- prairies, alvars, sandy shores.


> 2-3’ A warm-season, bunch grass. Its compact clump-form, strikingly reddish-gold fall colour, and feathery white seed heads (*late summer to mid-fall*) combine to make a bold presence in a garden. A required species for a true prairie/meadow Restoration. Fibrous roots, but reportedly if given enough moisture it can sent out short rhizomes. Variety *scoparium* is also native; *littorale* is not.

http://www.scorpionfly.ca/plants/wildlifegarden/native%20grasses%20in%20gardens.html#Bouteloua
http://tallgrassontario.org/Publications/LandownersGuide2005.pdf -see pages 5, 6, 42  
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/schizachyrium/scoparium/  
https://www.minitesotawildflowers.info/grass-sedge-rush/little-bluestem  
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=2214  
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/grasses/plants/little_bluestem.htm  
https://www.dnr.illinois.gov/education/CDIndex/LittleBluestem.pdf  
https://www.mortonarb.org/trees-plants/tree-plant-descriptions/little-bluestem  
http://www.michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=2233  
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=f510  
https://plants.sc.egov.usda.gov/factsheet/pdf/fs_spcr.pdf  

**Sand Dropseed**  *sporobole à fleurs cachées*  
*Sporobolus cryptandrus*  

1 4 5 6  
- prairies, dunes, shrublands, open woods, shores, slopes, ridges, fields, pastures.  

> **Full Sun. Average to dry, sandy soil. Accepts gravelly/rocky to loamy.**  
> **1-2’** A warm-season, bunch grass. Very pretty with its golden stems topped by silvery, tall, delicate and airy seed heads waving in the breeze. A pleasant, little plant for barren, hot dry sites you can’t be bothered to ever water. A prolific, prolific, prolific seed producer. It is said that the seeds have the smell of popcorn. Benefits from being grown with other grasses. Good for Stabilizing barren areas. Produces a dense, sand binding network of roots which can spread to 2’ laterally and over 8’ down. One of the reigning kings of drought tolerance.

https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=2233  
http://inaturalist.ca/taxa/79185-Sporobolus-cryptandrus/browse_photos  
http://herbierduquebec.gouv.qc.ca/plante/sporobole-a-fleurs-cachees  
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/sporobolus/cryptandrus/  
https://www.minitesotawildflowers.info/grass-sedge-rush/sand-dropseed  
https://plants.sc.egov.usda.gov/factsheet/pdf/fs_spcr.pdf  

**Rocky Mountain Fescue**  *fétuque des Rocheuses*  
*Festuca saximontana*  

2 along the coast of Lake Huron; 3; 7 Manitoulin Island and The Soo; 8 coast of James Bay; 10 - sandy shores, dunes, dry forest openings (often Aspen, Pine, Oak-Hickory), exposed rocks, rocky slopes; disturbed soils;  

> **Full Sun. Dry to average, rocky/sandy to average soil. Accepts juglone.**  
> **8-12”** A cool-season, bunch grass with a bluish grey to pale green cast. Produces brown bloom heads *(late spring into the middle of summer).* Not a fluffy-looking grass; the leaves look like needles sticking out from the centre of a pin-cushion. Fibrous roots.  

Of its 3 varieties, only *saximontana* is native.  
https://inaturalist.ca/taxa/77144-Festuca-saximontana/browse_photos  
http://www.peaceforagetool.ca/species/rocky-mountainalpine-fescue  
https://www.naturesask.ca/rsu_docs/common-range-plants-southern-sask—sask-forage-council.pdf -see page 10
Prairie Grasses, Sedge

https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=2122 -in appearance similar to Festuca trachyphylla, below
https://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=2124 -photos of Festuca trachyphylla
http://linnet.geog.ubc.ca/Atlas/Atlas.aspx?sciname=Festuca%20saximontana -click on View all photos for this taxon

**Side-oats Grama** grand bouteleau

Bouteloua curtipendula

1 4 5 6; Very Rare

- prairies, sandy hills, open woods, fields.


> 18-30” A warm-season, colony-forming grass. Attractive with long, arching stems that produce oat-like seeds that dangle all in a line along only one side (curtipendula). They turn golden in the fall. The blooms are purplish, red-tinged that colours the landscape. A nice, short plant for tidy, frontyard prairie and meadow gardens. Has short rhizomes but under optimum conditions it can become aggressive.

Variety *curtipendula* is also native.  

https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=2022
http://www.scorpionfly.ca/plants/wildlifegarden/native%20grasses%20in%20gardens.html#Bouteloua
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/bouteloua/curtipendula/
https://www.mnstatewildflowers.info/grass-sedge-rush/side-oats-grama
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/grasses/plants/so_grama.htm
http://www.dnr.illinois.gov/education/CDHIndex/SideoatsGrama.pdf
https://www.missouriplants.com/Grasses/Bouteloua_curtipendula_page.html
https://plants.sc.egov.usda.gov/factsheet/pdf/fs_bocu.pdf

**Yellow Indiangrass** Indiangrass, faux-sorgho penché, sorgho changeant

Sorghastrum nutans

1 2; 3 not Bruce Peninsula; 4 5 6 7

- prairies, meadows, open woods, fields.

> Full Sun. Average to dry, sandy, well-drained soil. Accepts to clayey, acidic to alkaline, and juglone.

> 3-6’ A warm season, bunch grass. Colony forming. A large, stunningly picturesque plant: blue-hued stems and dramatic looking, large, silky, golden brown, shiny bloom heads. The whole plant turns a spectacular bronze in fall. A critical species along with Big Bluestem and Little Bluestem in grasslands for Restoration. Fibrous roots with short rhizomes.

https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=2222
http://www.scorpionfly.ca/plants/wildlifegarden/native%20grasses%20in%20gardens.html#Bouteloua

P-36
Prairie Grasses, Sedge

http://www.borealforest.org/world/herbs_shrubs/indian_grass.htm
http://tallgrassontario.org/Publications/LandownersGuide2005.pdf - see pages 5, 6, 42
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/Species/sorghastrum/nutans/
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/grass-sedge-rush/indian-grass
https://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/grasses/plants/ind_grass.htm
https://www.dnr.illinois.gov/education/CDHIndex/IndianGrass.pdf
http://www.mortonarb.org/trees-plants/tree-plant-descriptions/indian-grass
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?taxonid=285219
https://plants.sc.egov.usda.gov/factsheet/pdf/fs_sonu2.pdf

**Prairie Junegrass**  Prairie Koeler's Grass, *koelérie à crêtes*  
*Koeleria macrantha*

1; circum-Thunder Bay; Very Rare
-prairies, sandy hills, open woods.

> Full Sun. Average to dry soil. Accepts calcareous, most textures including clayey, and salt.
> 1-2' A cool-season, bunch grass. Renowned for blooming in June. Very narrow, delicate leaves with narrow, showy, silvery flower plumes that mature into attractive, long lasting seed heads by mid-summer. Especially beautiful in the sun. Another excellent grass for tidy prairie or meadow frontyards. Reportedly, it was the seeds of this plant that was the source of flour and mush for some Native peoples before the arrival of wheat on this continent. Give it a try. Very drought tolerant but will eventually go dormant to reappear again with the rains. Fibrous roots with short rhizomes.

https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=2140
http://www.scorpionfly.ca/plants/wildlifegarden/native%20grasses%20in%20gardens.html#Bouteloua
http://tallgrassontario.org/Publications/PrairiesSavannahsofNWOntario.pdf - 9 pages down
https://www.naturesask.ca/rsu_docs/common-range-plants-southern-sask—sask-forage-council.pdf - see page 9
https://teaching.usask.ca/indigenoussk/import/grasses_and_grasslandsNative.php
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/koeleria/macrantha/
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/grass-sedge-rush/junegrass
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/grasses/plants/june_grass.htm
http://www.mortonarb.org/trees-plants/tree-plant-descriptions/june-grass
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?taxonid=285326&isprofile=0&

**Bicknell's Sedge**  Copper-shouldered Oval Sedge, Prairie Sedge, *carex de Bicknell*  
*Carex bicknellii*

counties: Brant, Essex, Hastings, Hamilton, Lambton, Lennox & Addington, Northumberland, Prince Edward, Rainy River; Very Rare

www.frontyardrestoration.com
Prairie Grasses, Sedge

-Ontario’s habitats: prairies; dry, open Oak woods.
>Full Sun. Dry to moist, rocky/sandy to loamy, acidic soil. Accepts to light clayey. Intolerant of taller competition. Deer resistant.
>1-3’ A cool-season, bunch sedge. Silvery brown to green, up to 2” long cone-like, curly-topped bloom heads at the end of a mostly bare stalk. Basal leaves form a tuft. Seed heads are golden, oval and brown with highlights of copper and are a favourite of song and game birds. Fibrous roots with short rhizomes.

http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/grasses/plants/bicknell_sedge.htm
http://inaturalist.ca/taxa/159889-Carex-bicknellii/browse_photos
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/carex/bicknellii/
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=917
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?taxonid=279729&isprofile=0&
https://www.wildflower.org/gallery/species.php?id_plant=CABI3

A haw bearing Hawthorn at the eastern edge of a woodland.
Shrubs, Short Trees

**Sand Cherry**  Dwarf Cherry, cerisier nain, cerisier de sable, ragouminier  
*Prunus pumila*

all

- sandy, rocky, or bouldery shores; sand dunes, swales, flats, barrens, bogs, fens.


> 1-3’  A low, branching shrub that spreads along the ground.  White blooms (spring) and purple to blackish fruit near the end of summer.  Leaves are coarse, firm, oblong and glossy and turn to bright pinks, reds and purples in the fall.  A bird and mammal feeder.  Rose family.

There are 4 varieties, all native:

**bessey**  **Bessey’s Sand Cherry**  Western Sandcherry, cerisier de Bessey

**depressa**  **Prostrate Sand Cherry**  cerisier déprimé

**pumila**  **Great Lakes Sand Cherry**  cerisier nain

**susquehanae**  **Susquehanna Sand Cherry**  cerisier de la Susquehanna

https://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Prunus%20pumila.html
http://www.ontariowildflower.com/shrub.htm#sandcherry
https://www.ag.ndsu.edu/trees/handbook/th-3-45.pdf -variety Bessey’s
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/prunus/pumila/
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/shrub/sand-cherry -varieties Bessey’s and Great Lakes
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=2526 -all varieties
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/trees/plants/susq_cherry.html -variety Susquehana
https://www.friendsofthewildflowergarden.org/pages/plants/westsandcherry.html -variety Bessey’s
https://www.ag.ndsu.edu/trees/handbook/th-3-45.pdf -variety Bessey’s
https://plants.sc.egov.usda.gov/factsheet/pdf/fs_prpud.pdf -variety Prostrate

**Northern Dewberry**  Common Dewberry, ronce à flagelles  
*Rubus flagellaris*

1 3 4 5 6 7; south 10

-dry sandy shores, sandy plains, meadows, thickets, Cedar thickets, open woods, forest edges, forests (deciduous; often Oak-Hickory), cliffs, balds, ledges; shorelines, swamp edges; disturbed habitats, fields, road/railroad sides.

> Full to Part Sun.  Sandy, average to dry, well-drained soil.  Accepts rocky to loamy to clayey, drought, and nutrient-poor.

> 6-12” in height but with canes up to 8’ or more (rarely) in length.  An aggressive Ground Cover spreading by surface runners in nutrient-poor soil and under drought conditions.  The prickly stems offer a good deterrent against unwanted human visitors.  White booms (late spring) mature into red berries, loved by birds, chipmunks, white-footed mice, and raccoons; rabbits and deer browse the stems.  Propagates by stem tips taking root and also by self-sowing.  Good for Restoration, Stabilizing, and attracting wildlife.  A taproot with fibrous roots.  A sub-shrub.  Rose family.

Has enough scientific synonyms to give students nightmares.

https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=2556
http://inaturalist.ca/taxa/69717-Rubus-flagellaris/browse_photos

www.frontyardrestoration.com
Prairie Shrubs and Trees

Dwarf Chinquapin Oak  Scrub Chestnut Oak, chêne nain  
Quercus prinoides
1 Grand Bend, Point Pelee, sand plains near Long Point; Very Rare
-sandy shores, dunes, plains, open woods.

>Full Sun; tolerates Part Sun.  Dry, sandy soil.  Carolinian Canada recommends that this tree should not be planted except under direction from a qualified botanist because it is so rare.

>3-9’  Will produce acorns in just a few years once its roots are established.  The thick, shallow-lobed leaves are shiny, dark green on top and pale beneath with tiny white hairs.  Blooms in spring.  A taproot that can plunge up to 6’; accompanied by substantial lateral roots.

Dwarf Hackberry  micocoulier rabougri, micocoulier de Géorgie  
Celtis tenuifolia
1; 5 circum-Belleville; Threatened
-dry, sandy areas; plains, dunes, lake shores, sand spits, ridge tops, occasionally alvars, open dryish sandy deciduous woods; disturbed habitats, fields, fencerows.

>Full Sun to Light Shade.  Dry, sandy/rocky, well-drained soil.  Accepts calcareous and drought.

>3-13’  Can be bush-like or a very small tree.  Small, green-yellow blooms (spring).  Male and female blossoms occur on the same tree and are wind pollinated; longer, fuzzy males and more rounded females.  Thick, broad, leathery leaves and small, orangy fruit (not bluish as is the case with the Common Hackberry, Celtis occidentalis, in September/October.  In the fall the leaves turn yellow.  Attracts and feeds butterflies, moths, small mammals and birds.  Hemp family.

Woolly Beach-heather  False Heather, Sand Heather, hudsonie tomenteuse  
Hudsonia tomentosa
1 7 8 9 10  
-sandy shores (coasts/lakes/streams), dunes, open areas, Pine/Oak barrens; sandy clearings in woods (often Jack Pine), boreal forests.

4-8” A low, dense, mat- or mound-forming (sometimes in perfect circles), evergreen sub-shrub. Copious, tiny, 5-petalled, bright yellow blooms (late spring into early summer) crowd at the ends of a multitude of upright stems. Leaves are scale-like, overlapping and are held close to the branches. Good for dune Restoration. Slow growing. The roots and leaves covered with sand form symbiotic relationships with bacteria and fungi to fix nitrogen. A Pioneer species. Taproot. Rockrose family.

https://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Hudsonia%20tomentosa.html
http://www.repetoirequebecnature.com/vasculaires/Hudsonia_tomentosa.html
https://www.florelaurentienne.com/flore/Groupes/Spermatophytes/Angiospermes/Dicotyles/042_Cistacees/02_Hudsonia/tomentosa.htm
http://www.borealforest.org/shrubs/shrub18.htm
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/hudsonia/tomentosa/
https://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/273
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/shrub/beach-heather
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=813
https://plants.sc.egov.usda.gov/factsheet/pdf/fs_huto.pdf

Common Hop-tree  Wafer-ash, Stinking-ash, ptéleá trôflié  Ptelea trifoliata

1 Lambton County, Essex County, Chatham-Kent and Elgin County, and Long Point, Norfolk County; of Special Concern

-sandy beaches, stabilized sand dunes, edges of shoreline vegetation; dry, open woods, thickets, forest edges, knolls, rocky bluffs; occasionally alvars; disturbed habitats, fields, fencerows.

Full Sun; tolerates Part Shade. Average to dry, rocky/sandy, nutrient-poor soil. Accepts alkaline and to rich loam. Questionably clayey and salt tolerant.

to 20’ A tree of many flavours. Small, greenish-white blooms (late spring) grow in large clusters at shoot tips and have a mildly unpleasant odour, likened to rotting meat, but only mildly. The male and female blossoms are on separate trees. The female clusters mature into dense bunches of bitter tasting seeds, each enclosed in a flat, round, wafer-like wing (samara). They are disdained by most birds, but feed squirrels throughout winter. The name of the tree derives from the fact that this fruit can be used as “hops” to make beer. Thick, lush, glossy dark green leaves are deeply veined, at the ends of long petioles (leaf stem), are divided into 3 leaflets (trifoliata), something like a large shamrock, and give off a pungent citrus fragrance when bruised. The slender, branching trunk has a shiny, reddish-brown bark speckled with elongated grey pores (lenticels) and becomes corky with age. A rather unique, short tree with a pleasing rounded crown, but is fairly short lived. Our population is in decline due to the habitat destruction of shorelines. Attracts butterflies and moths and provides important habitat for many birds; plus it feeds the larvae of the beautiful Giant Swallowtail and the Brown-Bordered Ermine Moth. Woody, branching roots. Not an Ash. Rue family.

Subspecies trifoliata (orme de Samarie) is also native.
**Common Juniper**  
*Ground Juniper, genévrier commun, geniève*  
*Juniperus communis*

-all- prairies, sandy/rocky shores, dunes, open woods (often Oak/Hickory, Pines, Red Cedar), glades, alvars, rock outcrops, gravelly ridges, rocky/talus ledges/cliffs/slopes, balds; disturbed habitats, old fields, pastures, clearings, roadsides; occasionally on hummocks of coniferous fens/swamps.


>3-4’ A medium tall shrub with male and female blooms (*late spring*) on separate plants. Females produce the famous (for flavouring gin), small, pungent, blue cones (berry-like) in late fall. Birds consume and digest the berries which actually improves the chances of the seed’s germination when deposited. A very common evergreen shrub and often used as a foundation shrub around homes. May form colonies when branches become buried in soil and put down roots to establish a new shrub. Also self-sows. Roots shallow and spreading. Juniper family.  

Variety **Depressed Juniper**, *depressa*, is also native. There are 3 others, none native.

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**Creeping Juniper**  
*genévrier horizontal, savinier*  
*Juniperus horizontalis*

-all- rocky shorelines, dunes, open rocky woods.

>Full Sun. *Sandy, rocky* to average soil.

>9-12” A low, trailing, ground-hugging Juniper that can spread several metres wide. Blooms *late spring*. Male and female cones are produced on separate plants. Cultivars of this species
Prairie Shrubs and Trees

are one of the most widely planted landscape shrubs. May form colonies when branches become buried in soil and put down roots to establish a new shrub. Also self-sows. Roots woody, shallow, and widely spreading. Cypress family.

https://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Juniperus%20horizontalis.html
http://www.borealforest.org/shrubs/shrub20.htm
http://www.repertoirequebecnature.com/vasculaires/Juniperus_horizontalis.html
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/juniperus/horizontalis/
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/shrub/creeping-juniper
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=888
https://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/prairie/plantx/cr_juniper.html
http://www.mortonarb.org/trees-plants/tree-plant-descriptions/trailing-juniper
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?taxonid=279603&isprofile=0&

American Hazelnut American Hazel, noisetier d’Amérique Corylus americana
1 2 4 5; southwest 10
> prairies, sand prairies, meadows, shrublands, open woods, sandy open woods (often Oak), thicket, forest edges, forests, wooded hillsides, stream banks; disturbed habitats, roadsides, fencerows, fields.
> Full to Light Shade; tolerates to Full Shade. Average to dry, well-drained soil. Accepts rocky/gravelly/sandy to loamy, alkaline, nutrient-poor to rich, and drought.
> 6-8' Tight, golden-brown catkins hang from the branches in the fall, hang all through the blizzards of winter, and then swell into dangling maturity the next spring before the leaves arrive. The nuts ripen in late summer in clusters of 2-6, each enclosed by a pair of ragged-edged, first green then brown bracts. The leaves turn a lovely burnt orange. Provides a food source for deer, squirrels, chipmunks, Blue Jays and other wildlife. Its overall shape would be loved by Picasso - angles everywhere. Don’t prune it; enjoy it for its uniqueness. Resembles a scarecrow with multiple limbs akimbo. Can make an interesting ragged hedge that never requires pruning. Colony forming via rhizomes. Birch family.

https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=556
http://www.naturemanitoba.ca/sites/default/files/AMERICAN%20HAZELNUT%20copy.pdf
http://northernontarioflora.ca/description.cfm?speciesid=1004635 -see Similar Species at the bottom of the page
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/corylus/americana/
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/shrub/american-hazelnut
https://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/trees/plants/am_hazelnut.htm
http://www.mortonarb.org/trees-plants/tree-plant-descriptions/american-hazelnut
https://www.dnr.illinois.gov/education/CDIndex/Hazelnut.pdf
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=c350
**Prairie Shrubs and Trees**

**Downy False Indigo**  Leadplant, faux-indigo blanchissant, buisson à plomb
10 circum Lake of the Woods; circum-Guelph; Extremely Rare  
*Amorpha canescens*

- prairie, sandy open woods.  
> 1-3’ It may be a diminutive and delicate looking shrub, but actually it’s quite sturdy. Compound grey-green leaves and lavender bloom spikes (*mid to late summer*) mix well into the prairie garden palette with other plants such as Butterfly Milkweed, Nodding Onion, and Wild Quinine. Fixes nitrogen. Its main root can reach down to 15’, which is pretty amazing when the plant itself maxes at 3’ tall. Pea family.  
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=1267  
https://inaturalist.ca/taxa/158286-Amorpha-canescens/browse_photos  
http://tallgrassontario.org/Publications/PrairiesSavannahsofNWOntario.pdf-14 pages down  
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/prairie/plantx/leadplant  
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/prairie/plants/leadplantx.htm  
http://www.mortonarb.org/trees-plants/tree-plant-descriptions/leadplant  
http://www.friendsofthewildflowergarden.org/pages/plants/leadplant.html  
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=b260  

**Carolina Rose**  Pasture Rose, rosier de Caroline  
*Rosa carolina*

1 5  
- prairies, dunes, sandy banks, meadows, open woods (often Oak, Jack Pine), thickets, forest edges, glades, limestone glades; stream sides, swamp edges; disturbed habitats, pastures, fields, waste areas, fencerows, clearings, roadsides, railroad embankments.  
> Full Sun to Part Shade. Dry to average to wet soil. Accepts *rocky/sandy* to clayey, and drought. Grass fire and *salt* tolerant.  
> 2-3’ This low, compact, multi-branched, thorny shrub produces large, pretty-in-pink blooms (*early summer*) to nourish bees, butterflies and moths. Fragrant. Large, red rose hips fill birds up with vitamin C in the fall. A short, aggressive shrub making it excellent for Restoration and filling in a space quickly. Shallow rhizomes and a deep taproot with occasional branches. A sub-shrub. Rose family.  
Subspecies *carolina* and *subserrulata* (*Glandular Carolina Rose, rosier subserrulé*) are both native.  
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=2539  
http://www.wildflowersofontario.ca/pasturerosc.html  
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/rosa/carolina/  
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/prairie/plantx/pasture_roscx.htm  
http://www.friendsofthewildflowergarden.org/pages/plants/carolinarose.html  
http://www.missouriplants.com/pinkalt/rosa_carolina_page.html  
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=f370
**Prickly Rose**  Bristly Rose, Wild Prickly Rose, *rosier aciculaire*, *églantier*  *Rosa acicularis*

all

-prairies, meadows, thickets, open woods (often Oak, Jack Pine), forests (deciduous to coniferous); rocky/sandy slopes, ridges, ledges, shores, banks, dunes, limestone flats, balds; disturbed habitats, fields, clearings, roadsides, railroad embankments, fencerows.


Subspecies *sayi* (*rosier de Say*) is also native.

https://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Rosa%20acicicularis.html
https://sites.google.com/a/ualberta.ca/our-garden/our-plants/alberta-wild-rose
http://www.northernontarioflora.ca/description.cfm?speciesid=1003101
http://www.borealforest.org/shrubs/shrub38.htm
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/rosa/acicularis/
http://www.newenglandwild.org/docs/pdf/Rosaacicularis.PDF
https://www.mnstatewildflowers.info/shrub/prickly-wild-rose
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=2535
http://www.friendsofthewildflowergarden.org/pages/plants/pricklyrose.html

**Smooth Rose**  Smooth Wild Rose, Meadow Rose, *rosier inerme*, *églantier*  *Rosa blanda*

all

-prairies, meadows, shrub thickets, open woods (often Jack Pine; coniferous to deciduous), forest edges, rocky/sandy banks, rocky/talus slopes, rocky outcrops, shorelines, wooded stream sides; disturbed habitats, fields, fencerows, clearings, roadsides.

>Full to Part Sun. Moist to dry soil. Accepts *gravelly/sandy* to *clayey* and *calcereous*.

>2-4’  Produces lovely, single-petaled blooms (*early summer*), pinkish-white; matures into a rose hip by late summer. The stems may have a few thorns at the base. The hips are peak in Vitamin C and are eaten by birds to keep their gums healthy. A sub-shrub. Rose family.

http://www.northernontarioflora.ca/description.cfm?speciesid=1001037
https://www.florelaurentienne.com/flore/Groupes/Spermatophytes/Angiospermes/Dicotyles/050_Rosacees/10_Rosa/blanda.htm
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/rosa/blanda/
https://www.mnstatewildflowers.info/shrub/smooth-wild-rose
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=2535
https://www.dnr.illinois.gov/education/CDIndex/MeadowRose.pdf
https://www.friendsofthewildflowergarden.org/pages/plants/smoothrose.html
http://www.mortonarb.org/trees-plants/tree-plant-descriptions/smooth-wild-rose

www.frontyardrestoration.com
Prairie Shrubs and Trees

**Shrubby St. Johns-wort**  *Hypericum prolificum*

1
-open woods, sandy plains, fields.
>Full Sun. Average to dry soil. Accepts *juglone*.

https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=1466
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/hypericum/prolificum/
http://www.hort.uconn.edu/plants/detail.php?pid=212
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/prairie/plantx/sh_stjohn.htm
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=k600
https://davesgarden.com/guides/pf/go/57407/#b

**Thin-leaved Snowberry** Common Snowberry, *Symphoricarpos albus*

-all
-sandy or rocky open ground, thickets, talus/rocky slopes.
>Full Sun. Average to dry soil.
>2-3’ Very ornamental with thin, smooth branches and small, rounded leaves. The small pink and white tubular blooms (*summer*) are in small clusters at the ends of the branches. Round white spongy fruit with a dark end-spot ripen from August to October and persists into winter. Attracts birds. Can be considered a sub-shrub. Honeysuckle family.

Variety *albus* is native; *laevigatus* (Smooth-leaved Snowberry, *symphorine lisse*) is *not*.

https://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Symphoricarpos%20albus.html
http://www.ontariowildflower.com/shrub.htm#common_snowberry
http://www.borealforest.org/shrubs/shrub50.htm
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/symphoricarpos/albus/
http://www.hort.uconn.edu/plants/detail.php?pid=481
https://www.minesotawildflowers.info/shrub/snowberry
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=731
http://www.mortonarb.org/trees-plants/tree-plant-descriptions/snowberry
http://www.friendsofthewildflowergarden.org/pages/plants/snowberry.html
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=c292
https://plants.sc.egov.usda.gov/factsheet/pdf/fs_syal.pdf

**Soapberry** Canada Buffaloberry, *Shepherdia canadensis*

-all
-prairies, meadows, open woods (often Aspen, Pine, Birch, Cedar, Fir), thickets, slopes, stream/lake banks, dunes, alvars, over calcareous pavements/rocks, rocky outcrops, cliffs, balds, ledges; fields, clearings; occasionally fens, floodplains.
>Full to Part Sun. Average to dry, sandy/gravelly/rocky, alkaline, nutrient-poor soil. Accepts
to clayey. Tolerates salt and drought.

>4-6' Tiny, green blooms (*early spring*) appear before the leaves. Male and female blossoms on separate plants. A relatively low, much branched, sprawling shrub with smallish, silvery-green-grey, elongated leaves. Yellowish-red berries are produced on female plants in early summer and are what make this shrub especially attractive. Stabilizing. Nitrogen-fixing.

Oleaster family.

https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=1195
https://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Shepherdia%20canadensis.html
http://www.repertoirquebecnature.com/vascularies/Shepherdia_canadensis.html
http://www.northernontarioflora.ca/description.cfm?speciesid=1001126
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/shepherdia/canadensis/
http://hort.uconn.edu/detail.php?pid=457
https://www.michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=94
http://www.borealforest.org/world/herbs_shrubs/skunkbush.htm
http://www.ontariowildflower.com/shrub.htm#fragrant_sumac
http://cwf-fcf.org/en/resources/encyclopedias/flora/staghorn-sumac.html -see near the bottom of the page
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/rhus/aromatica/
https://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=I980
http://www.missouriplants.com/yellowalt/Rhus_aromatica_page.html

**Fragrant Sumac** Skunkbush, *sumac aromatique*, *sumac odorant*  
*Rhus aromatica*

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

-open areas, sand prairies, thickets, open woods (often Oak, Hickory, Pine), hills/slopes, river banks, sand dunes, alvars, cliffs, ledges, ridges, barren rocky areas, balds; disturbed habitats, road/railroad sides.

>Full Sun to Part Shade. Dry to average, sandy/gravelly, well-drained soil. Accepts acidic to calcareous and nutrient-poor to fertile loam, and to light clayey. Tolerates salt and drought.

>to 5' Yellow blooms (*spring*) develop into hairy, sticky reddish fruit clusters by the end of summer. The fruit persists through winter providing a survival diet for birds (such as Robins, Bluebirds) and small mammals. Small, cute, glossy leaves, fragrant when bruised, that turn a rich red in fall. Spreads via suckers to form mounds (colonies) and is excellent at Stabilizing slopes. A Pioneer species. A woody branching taproot. Sumac family.

Variety *aromatica* is also native.

https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=94
http://www.ontariowildflower.com/shrub.htm#fragrant_sumac
http://cwf-fcf.org/en/resources/encyclopedias/flora/staghorn-sumac.html -see near the bottom of the page
**New Jersey Tea**  Red Root, céanothe d’Amérique  
_Ceanothus americanus_

1; south 3; 4 5 6; south 7
-barrens, prairies, hillsides, open woods, forest edges.


>2-3’  Shooting stars of small white blooms (_peak summer_) are grouped into clusters on new growth around the circumference of the plant.  When in flower the shrub is a ball of white.  Each blossom matures into a three-lobed, brown seed capsule.  When the capsules are mature they split open to eject their seeds several feet distance.  Attracts butterflies and other pollinators.  A compact, attractive shrub.  Moderately nitrogen-fixing.  A stout taproot.  Buckthorn family.

https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=2408
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/ceanothus/americanus/
https://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/98
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/shrub/new-jersey-tea
https://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/prairie/plantx/nj_teax.htm
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/shrub/new-jersey-tea
http://www.michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=2624

**Heart-leaved Willow**  Sanddune Willow, _saule à feuilles cordées, saule à feuilles en coeur_
_all_
_Salix cordata_

-shores, banks, sand dunes; Great Lake, Hudsons Bay, and James Bay shores.

>Full Sun.  Average to wet, _gravel to sand to clayey_ soil.

>6-9’  Catkin blooms (_late spring_).  Female and male blossoms on separate plants.  On maturity the fruit are surrounded by a tangled mass of fluff.  A spreading, thicket-forming coarse shrub with wide, silvery, densely fuzzy leaves.  The leaves aren’t really all that heart shaped; more dog pointy-eared shaped and pointing upwards exposing their undersides to the viewer.  Aggressive.  Give it room to take over and simplify your life.  Willow family.

https://www.inaturalist.org/taxa/155000-Salix-cordata/browse_photos
https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Michael_Oldham7/publication/326816572_Willows_Salix_of_Ontario’s_Far_North/links/5b64ac66a6fdcc94a70c0f2d/Willows-Salix-of-Ontarios-Far-North.pdf -see page 16
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=2624

**Wolf-willow**  Silverberry, _chalef argenté, chalef changeant_
_Elaeagnus commutata_

8 9 10
-prairies, shores, stream banks, open woods, edges of thickets, hillsides, clearings.


>to 6’ Upright and much branched with a definite silvery appearance.  Sweetly fragrant blooms (_early to mid summer_), golden yellow on the inside and silver on the outside.  Funnel-shaped
but their corolla presents a bold star. Spreads to form bold, dense, silvery colonies. It doesn’t disappear into the landscape. Attracts butterflies and moths. Stabilizing. Neither a willow nor a wolf. Oleaster family.
https://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Elaeagnus%20commutata.html
https://www.florelaurentienne.com/flore/Groupes/Spermatophytes/Angiospermes/Dicotyles/053_Elaeagnacees/01_Elaeagnus/commutata.htm
https://treecanada.ca/resources/trees-of-canada/silverberry-elaeagnus-commutata/
http://www.northernontarioflora.ca/description.cfm?speciesid=1001126 -see Similar Species at the bottom of the page
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/shrub/silverberry
https://plants.usda.gov/core/profile?symbol=ELCO -click on the Images tab
https://www.inaturalist.org/taxa/162212-Elaeagnus-commutata/browse_photos
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Elaeagnus_commutata

Cut-leaved Coneflower behind a Red-osier Dogwood bough. You can see why it has also been called Green-headed Coneflower. A Forest Glade garden.
Prairie Garden

Star-flowered False Solomon’s Seal. You can just make out the crosses on the berries. Its leaves are stemless, elliptically shaped, parallel veined, and are arranged alternately along the stem. The toothed leaves to the right belong to a Goldenrod. This is a Forest Glade garden.

www.frontyardrestoration.com
Meadow Garden - full sun, moist to average soil

If your garden is full sun with moist to average, fairly nutrient-rich soil, then this is your section. This is the middle-of-the-road garden type, your average frontyard. However, if your garden is full sun, dry, nutrient-poor, sandy or gravelly, and has exceptional drainage then look in the Prairie Garden section.

Most meadow plants will prosper in a prairie if the soil conditions aren’t extreme, and likewise, many prairie plants will prosper in a meadow. So if your garden is average you can probably search under both Meadow and Prairie sections, especially for full sun vines/shrubs/trees that can’t tolerate shade; e.g. Common juniper, Juniperus communis.

If your garden is very clayey with very poor drainage and you see water pooling after a rain, then look under Lowland Garden for plants that can tolerate full sun with moist to wet soil.

In nature, meadows consist mostly of grasses and sedges interspersed with flowers and shade-casting shrubs and/or trees. If permitted by the owner, these woodies would prosper and multiply and the yard would eventually restore itself back into the forest that originally reigned supreme in most of Ontario. This is referred to as “succession” and is almost never allowed to happen in residential neighbourhoods. This is why you have a residential meadow.

If you want to create a “thicket” in your meadow as an accent garden, then look under the Open Woods section. If your thicket canopy creates mostly shade, look in the Forest Glade and Forest Floor sections. It’s all about sun.

The second line of each entry specifies by numbers the regions in which the plant is native:
1 - southwest Ontario from Windsor to Toronto and from Goderich to Niagara-on-the-Lake; includes London, Hamilton, Burlington, Oakville, Mississauga.
2 - north of region 1 to region 3; includes Kitchener-Waterloo, Cambridge, and Guelph.
3 - the Bruce Peninsula and along the south shore of Georgian Bay.
4 - regions York, Durham, and Northumberland.
5 - Prince Edward County and along the St. Lawrence River to the Québec border.
6 - from Lake Simcoe across to the Ottawa River.
7 - from Georgian Bay across to the Ottawa River, plus Manitoulin Island and up the coast of Georgian Bay to just past Sault Ste. Marie.
8 - the far northeast.
10 - the far northwest (north of the U.S. border and of Lake Superior).

For the photos on Website www.minnesotawildflowers, click on any one to see all of them enlarged. For www.michiganflora.net, click on “All Images”.

As far as the listed Habitats are concerned, look for the one that’s yours and forget the rest.

The complete flower, fern, and tree catalogue with all Web Links active (pointing to beautiful photographs) is available for free at www.frontyardrestoration.com.
Flowers

**Swamp Agrimony**  Small-flowered Agrimony, Many-flowered Groovebur, Harvest-Lice
1; Rare  
aigremoine parviflore, aigremoine à petites fleurs  
*Agrimonia parviflora*
-meadows, swales, thickets, open woods (deciduous to mixed), forest edges; bottomlands, 
floodplains, edges of wetlands/marshes/swamps/strems/lakes, seeps, wet thickets; disturbed 
habitats, roadside ditches, fields.

>Full Sun to Light Shade.  Wet to soggy to average soil.  Accepts gravely to loamy to silty and 
calcareous.  Deer resistant.

>2.5-5’  Lovely yellow blooms (*mid- to late summer*) run up along a tall, sturdy, sticky spike (to 
2.5’ tall).  A nice crown of yellow stamens in the centre of the blossom is displayed by 5, widely 
spayed petals.  The leaves resemble those of ferns - lush.  Attracts small bees and other 

http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/wetland/plants/sw_agrimony.htm
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=2417
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/agrimonia/parviflora/
https://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/15

**Golden Alexanders**  Golden Meadowparsnip, *zizia doré*  
1 2 3 4 5; south 10
-stream/lake shores/floodplains, fens, sedge meadows, often with Tamarack & Poison Sumac; 
swampy forests/edges/glades; meadows, thickets, limestone glades, forest edges, forest 
glades, alvars, thinly wooded bluffs; disturbed habitats, fields, fencerows, roadsides, woodland 
trailsides, power-line clearings.

>Part to Full Sun; tolerates to Light Shade.  Wet to moist to average, acidic to neutral 
(*calcareous*), sandy soil.  The more sun the more moisture it prefers.  Accepts rocky to sandy 
clay and juglone.  Deer resistant.

>2-3’  Flat-topped clusters of lemon-yellow blooms (*late spring*) resemble those of Queen 
Anne’s Lace (but much prettier) form a halo at the top of the plant.  Long blooming.  The 
resulting seed heads are attractive: a constellation of little dots floating in the air.  Toothed 
leaves are divided into threes and then three again with the end leaflet larger than the first two 
in each case.  The stalk is shiny, light green and occasionally branched.  A pollinator magnet. 
Feeds the larvae of the Black Swallowtail Butterfly.  Will naturalize in wet meadows and open 
woods to form colonies.  Good for Restoration.  A short-lived perennial, but self-sows.  The root 
system is described as being either a taproot or a dense cluster of coarse, fibrous roots.  Carrot 
family.

https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=151
http://www.scorpionfly.ca/plants/plantpages/zizia.html
http://www.prairiepollination.ca/plante-plant/zizia_dore-golden_alexander/
http://www.repertoirequebecnature.com/vasculaires/Zizia_aurea.html
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/zizia/aurea/
https://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/709
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/golden-alexanders
Tall Anemone  Tall Thimbleweed, Virginia Anemone, **anémone de Virginie**

- prairies, meadows, limestone glades, open woods, thickets, forest edges, forests, glades; alvars, cliffs, balds, ridges, ledges; stream banks, lake shores, floodplains; fields; occasionally deciduous to conifer swamps, shrub swamps.

> Light Shade to Full Sun. Rich, dry to average, **acidic, rocky** loam soil. Accepts to **clayey, calcareous**, drought, and **juglone**. Deer resistant.

> 2-3’ Very similar to **Anemone cylindrica**, but more shade tolerant. Out of a basal nest of lush leaves rise a 1 or more tall stems with a smaller nest of leaves near the top. Above this is a single, long, greenish-white bloom (**early to mid-summer**). The blossoms eventually turn into fluffy, cottony seed heads that slowly disintegrate through the fall. The leaves are very deeply cut, forming multiple narrow lobes with intact edges, while those of **Anemone cylindrica**’s are finely toothed (serrate). Enjoyed by small bees and flies. A caudex often with rhizomes. Buttercup family.

Varieties **alba** (**Riverbank Anemone, anémone blanche**), **cylindroidea** (**Cylindrical Anemone, anémone cylindroïde**), and **virginiana**, are all native.

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Asters

**Arrow-leaved Aster**  White Arrow-leaved Aster, **aster urophylle**  

1 2 3 4 5 6; southwest 7; **not** Bruce Peninsula

- open woods (often Oak, Sassafras, Aspen, Pines, Jack Pine), thickets, forest edges, meadows, limestone pavements, bluffs, wooded banks, ravines, stabilized dunes; disturbed habitats, fields, grassy road/railroad sides, clearings, fencerows, hedges.

> Full to Part Sun. Dry to average, **sandy/rocky, calcareous** soil. Accepts light **clayey** and **juglone**. Benefits from wildfires to reduce competition and shade.

> 24-42” One or more erect stems remain undivided until branching multiple times to shape the top of the plant into a tall, flame-shaped flower-head. This flower-head is composed of dense branching clusters of many, short-stalked, daisy-petalled, white, occasionally pale blue, blooms
Meadow Flowers

(*late summer into mid-fall*). Like most asters the colour of the petals seem to shine at dusk. The leaves vary in shape as they ascend their stem with the lowest stem leaves being narrowly heart-shaped, on long stalks, and with shallow notches at their bases. They become more egg-shaped to lance-linear (elongated) with height and the uppermost leaves are often stalkless. The lowest-most usually wither by flowering time. Several other asters have heart-shaped leaves but they have blue to violet blossoms. A smorgasbord for wildlife. The roots on a young plant are fibrous with short, stout rhizomes, but small caudices often develop with age. Freely self-sows. Aster family.

https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/symphyotrichum/urophyllum/
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/arrowleaf-aster
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=497
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/savanna/plants/wh_arrowleaf.html
http://www.friendsofthewildflowergarden.org/pages/plants/arrowleavedaster.html

**Calico Aster**  One-sided Aster,  Farewell Summer,  *aster latérflore* all; most of the population is from Sault Ste. Marie south  *Symphyotrichum lateriflorum* -open woods (often Beech-Maple, Oak-Hickory; mixed; occasionally conifer), thickets, forest edges, glades, meadows, sloughs, ravines, alvars; floodplains, seeps, rocky/sandy stream/pond shores/banks, swamp forests, fens; disturbed habitats, pastures, fields, fencerows, waste ground, road/railroad sides, clearings.

>Light Shade to Full Sun. Rich, moist to dry, acidic to alkaline soil. The more sun the more consistent moisture it requires. Accepts sandy/rocky to clayey and juglone. Deer resistant.

>2-3’ Like a low, airy shrub in that it has multiple, spreading branches. Copious dainty, blue to pink to white blooms (*late summer well into fall*) are scattered along one side of each branch (*lateriflorum*). The blossom has a yellow centre disk which changes to a purplish-bronze colour as summer progresses. Its tiny seeds have little fluffs of hairs to allow them to float a bit in the breeze. The leaves are long and fairly narrow (lance-shaped) sometimes with shallow teeth along the edges. I don’t know who named it Farewell Summer (actually it was the proudly gay New Brunswicker, Harold [Hal] Royall Hinds, 1939-2001), but what an emotionally laden name for a flower in Canada. A bee, butterfly, larvae, and bug magnet. One of the least aggressive of the asters; clump to colony forming from small caudices with short rhizomes. Aster family. Three varieties are native to Ontario:

*angustifolium*  Narrow-leaved Calico Aster,  aster à feuilles étroites;
*hirsuticaule*  Rough-stemmed Calico Aster,  aster latérflore à tiges hirsutes;
*lateriflorum*  Calico Aster,  aster latérflore.
*tenuiipes*  is not native (Slender-stalked Calico Aster, aster à pédoncule mince).

http://www.labunix.uqam.ca/~fg/MyFlora/Asteraceae/Symphyotrichum/Lateriflorum/lateriflorum.e.shtml
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/symphyotrichum/lateriflorum/
http://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/607
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/calico-aster
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=486
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/savanna/plants/calico_aster.htm
New England Aster  aster de Nouvelle-Angleterre  Symphyotrichum novae-angliae
1 2 3 4 5 6 7; found in, but not native to the Manitoulin District
-prairie swales, wet meadows, deciduous open woods, thickets, forest edges, thin woods, glades; floodplains, bottomlands, marshy ground, shrubby swamps, fens, shores, stream edges; disturbed habitats, fields, road/railroad sides, ditches.
>Full to Part Sun. Rich, wettish to average soil. Accepts sandy to clayey, nutritionally-poor, and juglone. Deer resistant. This is a Lowland plant that will tolerate a moist, loamy to clayey meadow, especially if it’s a bit shady. It will look ragged by the end of summer if it’s too dry.
>2-5' Very showy with tall stems crowned with long lasting, rounded heads of violet to purple blooms (late summer well into fall). Their dark blue contrasts beautifully with the yellow of Goldenrods. May flop over if not supported by neighbouring plants. An important pollinator magnet due to its copious blossoms lasting very late into fall. Freely self-sows. Forms a thick clump from caudices with short, thick, woody rhizomes. Aster family.

Smooth Aster  Smooth Blue Aster, Glaucous Aster, aster lisse  Symphyotrichum laeve
1 2 3 4 5 6 7
-open dry habitats, prairies, sandy plains, hill prairies, stabilized dunes, shores, calcareous shores, meadows, open woods (often Oak, Aspen, Jack Pine), thickets, forest edges, limestone glades, other bedrocks, bluffs; disturbed habitats, fields, road/railroad embankments; occasionally the drier areas of fens/marshes.
>Full Sun to Light Shade. Dry to average, sandy/gravelly/rocky to loamy to light clayey, well-drained soil. Accepts nutrient-poor, calcareous, and juglone. Intolerant of taller, more aggressive competition. Deer resistant.
>2-4' One of the most beautiful Asters and will adapt to most sunny gardens. A tall Aster with an array of very attractive blue or violet blooms (late summer into fall). A wildlife magnet. Good for Restoration. Colony forming via short rhizomes; may have a caudex. Aster family.
One subspecies, laeve, and two varieties, geyeri (Geyer’s Aster, aster de Geyer) and laeve,
Meadow Flowers

are all native.
http://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Symphyotrichum%20laeve.html
http://www.prairiepollination.ca/plante-plant/aster_lisse-smooth_aster/
https://waterloo.ca/astereae-lab/research/asters/symphyotrichum/symphyotrichum-heterophylli/symphyotrichum-
laeve/var-laeve - variety leave
http://www.scorpionfly.ca/plants/plantpages/aster.htm
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/symphyotrichum/laeve/
https://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/605
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/smooth-blue-aster
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=484
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/prairie/plantx/sm_asterx.htm
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=q250

Scarlet Beebalm  Oswego Tea, Bergamot, monarde écarlate, monarde pourpre
1 Monarda didyma
-meadows, open woods, thickets, forest edges; floodplains, valley bottoms, stream banks;
disturbed habitats, clearings, roadsides.
>2-3’ A dense, rounded cluster of bright red, pointed tubular blooms (late spring through into mid-fall) forms a flower-head that looks like a frilly court jester’s hat. Important nectar source for hummingbirds, butterflies, moths, bees and other insects. Tends to look a bit shabby as the season progresses, but makes up for it with beautiful blossoms and a long flowering period. Rhizomes. Mint family.
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/monarda/didyma/
http://www.scorpionfly.ca/plants/plantpages/beebalm.html -genus Monarda
http://www.wildflowersofontario.ca/beebalm.html
https://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/393
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=1573
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/weeds/plants/bee_balm.htm
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=q250

Wild Bergamot  Oswego-tea, Purple Beebalm, monarde fistuleuse  Monarda fistulosa
all
-prairies, hill prairies, meadows, slopes, open woods (often Oak, Jack Pine), thickets, forest
edges, stabilized dunes, alvars, stream/lake banks; disturbed habitats, pastures, landfills,
routesides; moist places, occasionally sedge meadows, ditches.
>Full to Part Sun. Dry to moist, sandy/gravelly/rocky, well-drained soil. Accepts to clayey,
acidic to calcareous, rich to nutrient-poor, and juglone. Will become very lush in rich, loamy
soil, but will tend to flop over. Prone to mildew if crowded. Deer resistant.
>2-4’ Unique, long-lasting, lavender-purple, frilly jester’s-hat blooms (peak summer). A
pollinator magnet, including hummingbirds. The bruised leaves smell like Earl Grey tea. As the
season progresses the plant will begin to look a little ragged (the price of life). Good for
Restoration. Can be aggressive via shallow rhizomes. Can be considered a sub-shrub. Mint
family.
Varieties, *fistulosa*, *menthifolia*, and *mollis* are all native.

http://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Monarda%20fistulosa.html
http://www.scorpionfly.ca/plants/plantpages/becelbalm.html -genus *Monarda*
http://www.fleursduquebec.ca/encyclopédie/2037-monarde-fistuleuse.html
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/monarda/fistulosa/
http://www.ct-botanical-society.org/plants/view/394
https://www.mnnesotafloral.com/flower/wild-bergamot
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=1574
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/prairie/plantx/wld Bergamotx.htm
https://www.dnr.illinois.gov/education/Pages/FYGJul2010.aspx
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=g560

**Black-eyed Susan**  Hairy Coneflower, *rudbeckie hérisssée*, *marguerite jaune*  *Rudbeckia hirta*

-all- prairies, hill prairies, meadows, open woods (often Jack Pine, Aspen, Oak, mixed-woods), thin
woods, limestone glades, eroded clay slopes; disturbed habitats, pastures, fields, clearings,
open right-of-ways, fencerows, road/railroad sides, gravel/borrow pits, waste places;
ocasionally fens, lowland prairies, sedge meadows, shores.
>Full Sun to Light Shade. Dry to moist, *sandy*, nutrient-poor to average, well-drained soil.
Tolerates moderately poorly-drained, *gravelly* to clayey, and *juglone*. Intolerant of overly
aggressive competition. Requires bare soil to re-sow. The leaves are prone to mildew if the the
soil is too moist.  Deer resistant.
>2-3'  Prolific, long-lasting, bright yellow blooms (*peak summer*) with deep brown centres. *Hirta*
derives from the Latin "hirtus" meaning "shaggy, rough, hairy" for the hairs on most parts of the
plant. Good for Restoration and for bees and butterflies. Annual to biennial to a short-lived
perennial. Can be aggressive via self-sowing depending on the amount of competition. A
Pioneer species.  Fibrous roots often form a thick taproot. Aster family.
Variety *pulcherrima* (*rudbeckie tardive*) is also native.

http://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Rudbeckia%20hirta.html
http://www.prairiepollination.ca/plante-plant/rudbeckie_tardive-black_eyed_susan/
http://www.scorpionfly.ca/plants/plantpages/rudbeckia.htm
http://www.northernontarioflora.ca/description.cfm?speciesid=1004598
http://floreduquebec.ca/english/rudbeckia-hirta
http://www.labunix.uqam.ca/~fg/MyFlora/Asteraceae/Rudbeckia/Hirta/hirta.e.shtml
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/rudbeckia/hirta/
http://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/528
https://www.minnesotafloral.com/flower/black-eyed-susan
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=436
https://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/prairie/plantx/be_susanx.htm

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Meadow Flowers

https://www.dnr.illinois.gov/education/CDIndex/BlackEyedSusan.pdf
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?taxonid=277225
https://plants.usda.gov/factsheet/pdf/fs_ruhi2.pdf

**Dense Blazing-star**  Marsh Blazing-star, Spiked Blazing-star, *liatris à épi*  
*Liatris spicata*  
1; Threatened  
-low prairies, sand prairies, meadows, swales, alkaline sand flats, open woods, slopes; 
limestone/granite outcrops, calcareous seeps; marshy meadows, shores/edges of bogs, grassy 
fens, swamps, Tamarack swamps, marshes, lakes; calcareous shores, dunes, interdunal 
swales; disturbed habitats, roadsides, fields, fencerows.  
>Full Sun to Light Shade.  Rich, moist to average, acidic, sandy loam.  Accepts gravelly to 
sandy-clay and alkaline.  Benefits from wildfires.  Tall plants may flop over if not supported by 
eighbours.  
>2-5'  Furry, purple blooms (*peak summer*) run up along tall, slender, showy spikes  Its blue 
contrasts with the many yellow flowers in prairies and meadows and its height makes sure 
everyone sees it..  A butterfly and wildlife magnet.  Colony forming via rhizomes growing from 
corms.  Aster family.  
Variety *spicata* is also native.

https://www.ontario.ca/page/dense-blazing-star  
http://www.scorpionfly.ca/plants/plantpages/liatris.html  
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/liatris/spicata/  
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=401  
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/wetland/plants/msh_blazingstar.htm  
https://www.friendsofthewildflowergarden.org/pages/plants/denseblazingstar.html  
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=d780

**Mucronate Blue-eyed-grass**  Eastern Blue-eyed-grass, Slender Blue-eyed-grass  
*bermudienne mucronée, bermudienne grêle*  
*Sisyrinchium mucronatum*  
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 mostly along the Great Lake shorelines  
-low prairies, meadows, open woods, forest edges; alvars, over other bedrocks; stream/lake 
shores, bogs; disturbed habitats, fields, roadsides, ditches.  
>Full Sun; tolerates Light Shade.  Wet to moist to average, sandy to loamy, calcareous soil.  
Accepts rocky.  
>to 12"  The blooms (*late spring to mid-summer*) have rich blue/purple petals with distinctive 
needle-like, pointed tips that radiate from yellow centres.  Forms small clumps with many 
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/sisyrinchium/mucronatum/  
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/needle-pointed-blue-eyed-grass  
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=1486
**Strict Blue-eyed-grass** Common Blue-eyed-grass, Mountain Blue-eyed-grass
all *Sisyrinchium montanum* -meadows, hill sides, open woods, forest edges, mixed forests, glades; rock crevices, alvars, open bedrock; open fens, wet shrubby areas, stream/lake sandy/gravelly shores/banks; disturbed habitats, clearings, fields, old railroad beds, roadsides, sides of ditches.


> 6-12” A dainty plant that looks like a small tuft of thin-bladed grass but with several bright blue blooms (*late spring*), gold in their centres, that make it impressive given the its small size. Each petal (3) and sepal (3) has rays of darker blue and ends in a soft, sharp point. With maturity a small, green, globular fruit forms at the base of the old flower. Very short and compact over all. Forms small clumps and it self-sows. Because it is such a beauty it has been exported around the world. Slender roots and rhizomes. Not a grass. A tiny Iris. Varieties *crebrum* (*Brownish Strict Blue-eyed Grass, bermudienne brunissante*) and *montanum* are also native.

http://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Sisyrinchium%20montanum.html
http://www.prairiepollination.ca/plante-plant/herbe_aux_yeux_bleus-blue_eyed_grass/
http://www.ontariowildflower.com/wildflower_waste2.htm#blueeyegrass
http://floreduquebec.ca/english/sisyrinchium-montanum
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/sisyrinchium/montanum/
https://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/563
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/mountain-blue-eyed-grass
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=1485

**Eastern Burnweed** Pilewort, Fireweed, *érechtite à feuilles d’épervière, crève-z-yeux*

1 2 3 4 6; 7 not Manitoulin Island; 10 Lake Superior north coast *Erechtites hieraciifolius*

> sunny moist disturbed soils, meadows, open woods, thickets, gravelly seeps; disturbed habitats, logged/burnt-out forests, power-line clearings, fields, road/railroad sides, urban waste areas; occasionally floodplains, shores, marsh edges, remnant bogs.

— Full Sun to Light Shade. Rich, moist to dry soil. Being an annual it requires periodically disturbed soil in which to self-sow or it will die-out from your garden. Deer resistant.

— 2-8’ A large, airy flowering-head with bunches of small, green, cannoli-shaped blooms (*mid-summer into early fall*) with a cluster of white hairs sticking out from one end like creamy ricotta cheese filling. In maturity, fluffy white seeds are dispersed into the wind. A single, large main stalk when young, but forming many upper flowering branches in summer. Its leaves are up to 8” long and 3” wide and crispy fragile. Lower on the stalk they are broadly dagger-shaped with edges shallow to deeply lobed with jagged teeth around the edges; kind of scary looking. Higher up they become smaller, less toothed, and have shorter to non-existent stems (petioles). The plant’s size varies by the richness and moistness of the soil but it’s guaranteed to look lush. Often found in burnt-out areas, giving the plant its name. If you choose this highly desirable and beneficial species it is important not to mistake it for a weed because it may look like one to you, like it’s going to turn into a nasty, painful thistle. Be patient and wait until the masses of cannoli-arrive. A native that has become naturalized in Europe. Self-sows. A Pioneer species. Annual.

www.frontyardrestoration.com
Meadow Flowers

Aster family.

Variety *hieraciifolius* is also native.

https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=313


https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/erechtites/hieraciifolius/

http://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/191

https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/pilewort

http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/weeds/plants/pilewort.htm

http://www.friendsofthewildflowergarden.org/pages/plants/burnweed.html

**Grey-headed Prairie Coneflower**  Pinnate Prairie Coneflower,  Yellow Coneflower  
1; Rare  
ratibida à feuilles pennées  Ratibida pinnata  
>dry open ground, prairies, clay prairies, meadows, limestone outcrops, open woods, thickets, borders of woods; disturbed habitats, prairie remnants, fencerows, road/railroad sides.  
—Full Sun; tolerates to Part Sun.  Moist to dry, calcareous, well-drained soil.  Accepts sandy to clayey, acidic, and nutrient-poor.  Deer resistant once the plant has matured.  
—3-4’ A stiffly erect to a rounded silhouette with many blooms (*peak summer*) of light yellow, drooping petals encircling protruding short, rounded, green cones that will eventually change to brown/grey.  Very long lasting blossoms.  A care free, endurable, long-lived, clumping species with handsome leaves.  Looks its best when grown amongst other tall plants to support its somewhat flimsy stems.  A wildlife magnet.  Finches love the seeds.  Colonizes disturbed areas with reduced competition that allows for self-sowing.  A tall caudex with fibrous roots.  Aster family.

https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=434

http://www.scorpionfly.ca/plants/plantpages/ratibida.html


https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/ratibida/pinnata/

https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/gray-headed-coneflower

http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/prairie/plantx/y_coneflowerx.htm

http://www.friendsofthewildflowergarden.org/pages/plants/grayheadedconeflower.html

https://www.dnr.illinois.gov/education/CDIndex/DroopingConeflower.pdf

http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=i940

https://plants.sc.egov.usda.gov/factsheet/pdf/fs_rapi.pdf


**Culver's Root**  Bowman's Root,  véronique de Virgine  Veronicastrum virginicum

1  
>prairies, sand prairies, meadows, deciduous open woods (often Oak), thickets, edges of woods; lowlands, floodplains, swampy meadows, stream banks; disturbed habitats, prairie remnants, roadsides, ditches.  
—3-5’ Pointy-tipped, tapering spikes of white blooms (*peak summer*) top a tall, strong stalk whorled with leaves.  Blossoms remain showy for weeks.  A magnet for a variety of bees.  Clump forming from a central taproot and rhizomes.  Its seeds are so small they can be blown
several feet by the wind. Plantain family.
http://www.scorpionfly.ca/plants/plantpages/veronicastrum.html
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/veronicastrum/virginicum/
https://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/677
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/culvers-root
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/prairie/plantx/culverx.htm
https://www.dnr.illinois.gov/education/CDDIndex/CulversRoot.pdf
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=g180

**Prairie Rosinweed** Prairie Dock, *silphe térébenthine*  
*Silphium terebinthinaceum*  
1 2 3; not Bruce Peninsula; Extremely Rare  
> prairies, hill prairies, shrub prairies, meadows, limestone glades, open woods; fens, seeps; open disturbed habitats, fields, roadsides, railroad embankments.  
— Full Sun. Wettish to average, calcareous to average, deep loamy, well-drained soil. Accepts gravelly to clayey and drought.  
— 5-8’ Tall flower stalks hold up masses of bright yellow blooms (late summer into early fall). A stunner. Has large, oval to heart-shaped basal leaves that resemble elephant’s ears. A pollinator heaven. A large, woody taproot. Aster family. Variety *terebinthinaceum* is also native.

http://www.scorpionfly.ca/plants/plantpages/silphium.html
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/prairie-dock
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=448
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/prairie/plantx/pr_dockx.htm
http://www.friendsofthewildflowergarden.org/pages/plants/prairiedock.html
https://www.dnr.illinois.gov/education/CDDIndex/PrairieDock.pdf

**Perennial Evening Primrose** Little Evening Primrose, Small Sundrops  
*Oenothera perennis*  
> sand prairies, gravel prairies, meadows, swales, open woods, low ground in Jack Pine plains; shores, boggy soil; disturbed habitats, fields, ditches, roadsides, borrow/gravel pits.  
— Full to Part Sun. Boggy to average, sandy/rocky to average soil. Benefits from wildfires.  
— 6-24” Lovely, simple, yellow blooms (*mid-summer*) blossom only a few at a time in a progression up the stem; open during the night and close during the day. Long, skinny leaves from skinny stems that give up the limelight to the flowers. Even this little plant is a wildlife magnet. A very manageable, compact species. Gotta love it. Fibrous roots. Evening-primrose family.

https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=1769
http://www.scorpionfly.ca/plants/plantpages/oenothera.html
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/small-sundrops
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/oenothera/perennis/
https://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/412
Canada Garlic  
Canada Wild Onion, Wild Garlic, *ail du Canada*  
*Allium canadense*

1 2 4 5

>open woods, thickets, meadows, prairies, rocky outcrops, thinly wooded bluffs; stream banks/floodplains; disturbed habitats, fields, pastures, road/railroad sides, waste areas; occasionally wet meadows.

—Full Sun to Part Shade; tolerates Full Shade with sub-optimal growth. Rich, moist to average, well-drained soil. Accepts *sandy* and *juglone*. Intolerant of much taller competition. *Deer* resistant once early spring is over.

—12-16” Dainty, white, starry blooms (*early summer*) in a star-burst arrangement mature into clusters of small bulblets which drop to the ground and root. Will not blossom if too much shade. Amazingly the plant looks like garlic. A bee, fly, insect, and larvae magnet. Can be aggressive in a modest way. The root is a small onion with fibrous roots from the bottom. Amaryllis family; Lily superorder. Variety *canadense* is also native.

https://www.friendsofthewildflowergarden.org/pages/plants/wildgarlic.html  
http://www.scorpionfly.ca/plants/plantpages/allium.html  
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/allium/canadense/  
https://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/21  
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/wild-garlic  
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=37  
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/prairie/plantx/wild_garlicx.htm

Star-flowered False Solomon’s Seal  
*smilacine étoilée*, *maïanthème étoilé*  
*Maianthemum stellatum*

>moist sandy woods, glades, open woods (often Oak), thickets, sandy prairies, meadows; floodplains, shores of swamps/fens/streams/lakes, deciduous to coniferous swamps; *calcareous* seeps; sand ridges/dunes and shrubby shores of the Great Lakes; roadsides.

—Part to Dappled Shade; tolerates to Full Sun. Rich, moist to average, *sandy* soil. Accepts *gravelly* to *clayey*, *acidic*, and *juglone*.

—1-2’ Similar to False Solomon’s Seal (Forest Floor) but daintier blooms (*late spring*) though the plant itself is hardy. Small pretty clusters of white, star-shaped blossoms decorate the end of the single, unbranched, arching and slightly off-kilter stem. Mature into showy berries marked with a distinct dark cross before turning bright red. The stem is lined with alternating elliptical leaves up to 6” long, 2” wide that turn bright yellow in the fall. A songbird feeder. Colony forming via rhizomes. A good *Ground Cover*. A cutie all season. Asparagus family, Lily superorder.

http://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Maianthemum%20stellatum.html  
http://floreduquebec.ca/english/Maianthemum%20stellatum  
http://www.repertoirequebecnature.com/vasculaires/Smilacina_stellata.html -uses a synonym  
http://floreduquebec.ca/english/maianthemum-stellatum

M-12
Fireweed  épilobe à feuilles étroites  

**Chamaenerion angustifolium**

All
- meadows, alpine meadows, rocky ground, forest edges, dry forests (e.g. Aspen, Jack Pine, Oak); damp ravines, moist sedge meadows, upper shores, dunes; often in wettish areas, sandy marshes, remnant bogs; disturbed habitats, burned/logged out woods, fields, roadsides, gravel pits.

> Full to Part Sun. Rich, moist to average, acidic, well-drained soil. Accepts sandy and rocky. Intolerant of competition. Thrives especially where a wildfire has occurred.

> 3-6’ Large, showy, pink blooms (*through summer*) spread out along the upper part of the erect stem. Fruit is an interesting, slender, upright pod that turns purplish-red as the seed ripens. The pods split open at the tip, peeling back like a banana peel, dispersing the tufted seed into the wind. A pollinator and insect magnet. May go dormant in a hot summer. Used for honey production. Aggressive via rhizomes and abundant wind-dispersed seeds. Can be invasive. A Pioneer species. Evening-primrose family.

Subspecies *angustifolium* and *circumvagum* (**Wandering Fireweed, épilobe vagabond**) are also native.

Goldenrods

**Euthamia graminifolia**

Flat-top Goldenrod, *verge d'or à feuilles de graminée* all
- moist open ground, prairies, meadows, open woods, forest edges; open bedrock, rock crevices, alvars, limestone pavement, calcareous seeps; wetland margins, low prairies/meadows/woods, fens, peatlands, marshes, conifer swamps, moist sandy shorelines, Great Lake shores/rocks, beach pools, interdunal flats; disturbed habitats, fields, hayfields, clearings, vacant lots, ditches; road/railroad side ditches, excavations near the water table.
Meadow Flowers

>Full Sun to Light Shade. Rich, damp to average, peat to sandy to gravelly to loamy soil. Accepts nutrient-poor, acidic to mildly alkaline, droughts, and juglone. Intolerant of aggressive prairie species in dry habitats.

>2-4’ Hundreds of small, bright yellow blooms (late summer into mid-fall) top erect stems. Important food source for pollinators and a myriad of insects, larvae, and birds. Can be aggressive given moist, sunny conditions. Good for Restoration. Fibrous roots with slender rhizomes. Aster family. Has an abundance of scientific and vernacular synonyms.

http://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Euthamia%20graminifolia.html
http://www.prairiepollination.ca/plante-plante/verge_dor_a_feuilles_de_graminice-flat_top_goldenrod/
https://www.florelaurentienne.com/flore/Groups/Spermatophytes/Angiospermes/Dicotyles/103Compositeae/40_Solidago/graminifolia.htm
http://www.labunix.uqam.ca/~fg/MyFlora/Asteraceae/Euthamia/graminifolia.e.shtml
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/euthamia/graminifolia/
https://www.et-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/211
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=328
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/prairie/plants/gr_goldenrodx.htm
https://www.dnr.illinois.gov/education/CDIndex/GrassLeavedGRod.pdf
https://www.missouriplants.com/Yellowalt/Euthamia_graminifolia_page.html
https://plants.sc.egov.usda.gov/factsheet/pdf/fs_eugr5.pdf

Rough-stemmed Goldenrod Wrinkle-leaved goldenrod, verge d’or rugueuse
not 9; not 10 Solidago rugosa

>low prairies, meadows, swales, shrubby areas, Pine barrens, open woods, thickets, thin woods, moist forests/edges; wetland margins, along water courses, deciduous to coniferous swamps, bogs, peatlands, gravelly seeps; disturbed habitats, in swamps, forest clearings, trails, ditches, pastures, fields, fencerows, roadsides.

—Full Sun to Light Shade; tolerates to Part Shade. Moist to wet, sandy, well-drained soil. Accepts peaty, gravelly to clayey, slightly acidic to calcareous, and juglone. Deer resistant.

—3-6’ Showy sprays of arching yellow flower stems (late summer well into fall) top strong stalks. Attracts bees, wasps, flies, small butterflies, moths’ eggs, beetles, many types of bugs, and birds (including the Indigo Bunting). One of the most common eastern prairie and meadow species making it required for Restoration. Can be aggressive via creeping rhizomes. Aster family.

Reportedly, nursery cultivars of this species often bear little resemblance to the original. There are several native subspecies and varieties, all but one are native: Solidago ssp. rugosa var. sphagnophila (Cedar-swamp Goldenrod, verge d’or des sphaignes) is not native.

http://www.ontariowildflower.com/goldenrods.htm#roughleaved
https://uwaterloo.ca/astereae-lab/research/goldenrods/classification-and-illustrations/solidago-rugosa
https://www.florelaurentienne.com/flore/Groups/Spermatophytes/Angiospermes/Dicotyles/103Compositeae/
**Squarrose Goldenrod** Stout Goldenrod, *verge d'or squarreuse*  
*Solidago squarrosa*

1 but *not* southwest; 4 5 6 7; *not* Manitoulin Island

>meadows, rocky/talus slopes/areas, shale slopes, open woods, thickets, forest edges, thin forests, glades, open banks; disturbed habitats, fields, roadsides, clearings.


—3-5’ Yellow blooms (*late summer, early fall*) form long clusters at the top of each stem. Loved by honeybees. Branching caudices. Aster family.

https://uwaterloo.ca/astereae-lab/research/goldenrods/classification-and-illustrations/solidago-squarrosa  
http://www.ontariowildflower.com/goldenrods.htm#stout  
https://www.florelaurentienne.com/flore/Groupes/Spermatophytes/Angiospermes/Dicotyles/103Composees/40_Solidago/squarrosa.htm  
http://www.labunix.uqam.ca/~lg/MyFlora/Asteraceae/Solidago/Squarrosa/squarrosa.e.shtml  
http://inaturalist.ca/taxa/169129-Solidago-squarrosa/browse_photos  
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/solidago/squarrosa/  
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Solidago_squarrosa

**Stiff Goldenrod** Rigid Goldenrod, *Stiff-leaved Goldenrod*, *verge d'or rigide*  
*Solidago rigida*  
*Oligoneuron rigidum* var. *rigidum*

1; Rare

-open areas (often calcareous), prairies, clay prairies, meadows, rocky ground, limestone glades, open woods (often Oak, Aspen), thickets, thin woods, woodland borders, glades, slopes, rocky bluffs/cliffs, ledges; disturbed grounds, prairie remnants, fields, road/railroad sides.

>Full Sun; tolerates to Part Sun. Dry to moist, *sandy*, nutrient-poor, well-drained soil. May flop over if the soil is overly rich or moist. Accepts *gravelly to clayey* and *acidic to calcareous*.

>3-5’ The dark yellow blooms (*late summer into late fall*) form a dense, flat-topped cluster. Leaves clasps tightly to the stem. A wildlife magnet. Excellent for Restoration. Each plant forms a large clump sending up many stems via its caudex but can also spread aggressively via rhizomes and self-sowing. Either let it spread, give it aggressive competition, or dead-head it when you have enough. Aster family.

Subspecies *rigida* is also native; *humilis* is *not*.

http://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Solidago%20rigida.html  
http://www.prairiepollination.ca/plante-plant/verge_dor_rigide-rigid_goldenrod/  
http://www.scorpionfly.ca/plants/plantpages/goldenrod.html  
https://uwaterloo.ca/astereae-lab/research/goldenrods/classification-and-illustrations/solidago-rigida  
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/oligoneuron/rigidum/
**Meadow Flowers**

http://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/414
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/stiff-goldenrod
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=466
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/prairie/plantx/stf_goldenrodx.htm
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=f610
http://www.missouriplants.com/yellowalt/Solidago_rigida_page.html
https://plants.sc.egov.usda.gov/factsheet/pdf/fs_olrir.pdf

**White Goldenrod**  Silverrod, verge d’or bicolore, solidage bicolore  
1 5; Uncommon
- meadows; dry sandy, open woods, thin woods, open forests; banks, rocky slopes, bluffs; disturbed habitat, fields, clearings, roadsides.

> Full Sun to Light Shade; tolerates to Part Shade. Dry to average, sandy/rocky soil. Accepts to clayey, nutrient-poor, and juglone. Deer resistant.
> 12-30” One of only 2 white blossoming Goldenrods (also Upland White Goldenrod). White blooms (*late summer into fall*). The flower sometimes is yellowish. A low growing Goldenrod suitable for genteel frontyard gardens. Attracts some of the less common bees. Copious seed production supplies the birds in winter. Self-sows. Rhizomes from branching caudices. Aster family.

https://waterloo.ca/astereae-lab/research/goldenrods/classification-and-illustrations/solidago-bicolor
http://www.labunix.uqam.ca/~fg/MyFlora/Asteraceae/Solidago/Bicolor/bicolor.e.shtml
http://newyork.plantatlas.usf.edu/Plant.aspx?id=283
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/solidago/bicolor/
http://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/569
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=452

**Balsam Groundsel**  Northern Ragwort, séneçon appauvri  
all
- moist prairies, meadows, open woods (often Jack Pine, Aspen, Oak), thickets, forests; marshy ground, sedge meadows, dry to wet/marshy stream/lake shores/banks, sand dunes, fens, bogs, Cedar swamps, calcareous marshes; rocky outcrops, open bedrock, ridges, ledges, alvars, crevices; disturbed habitats, prairie remnants, fields, ditches.

> Full to Part Sun. Wet to average dry, sandy/gravelly, neutral to calcareous, nutrient-poor soil. Accepts rocky to loamy.
> 6-14” Dainty, daisy-like clusters of small yellow blooms (*late spring through summer*). Clump and occasionally colony forming. A caudex, occasionally with weak rhizomes or stolons. Aster family.

Three varieties are native:  
*pseudotomentosa* (False Tomentose Balsam Groundsel),  
*savannarum* (Savanna Balsam Groundsel),  
*paucercul*a (Balsam Ragwort).

http://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Packera%20paucercul.html
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/packera/paucercul/

M-16
Eastern Camas  Wild Hyacinth, *camassie faux-scille*  
*Camassia scilloides*
1, deep southwest islands in Lake Erie and the St. Clair River; Species at Risk
- "moderate shade of low moist woods on clay soil as well as drier scrubbiest woodland on shallow, rocky soil over limestone bedrock (Michael Oldham, 1990)."  
https://www.ontario.ca/page/wild-hyacinth
https://www.ontario.ca/page/wild-hyacinth-recovery-strategy

- open woods, thickets, forest edges, thin woods, rocky wooded slopes; prairies, meadows; floodplains, valley bottoms, stream banks; alvars, limestone glades; pastures.
>Full Sun to Light Shade.  Rich, moist to average, *calcareous*, *rocky* to loamy to *clayey* soil.  
Deer resistant.

>1-2’ Pale blue blooms (*late spring*) grouped in clusters along long stems.  Leaves are long, slender and upright and, like most bulb plants, disappear in mid-summer.  
A pollinator magnet.  
Clump forming by self-sowing and from clustered bulbs with fibrous roots.  Asparagus family; Lily superorder.

Has a multitude of scientific synonyms.

Robin’s-plantain Fleabane  Robin’s Plantain, *vergerette délicate*  
*Erigeron pulchellus*
1
-meadows, open woods, stream banks.
>Full Sun.  Average to dry soil.  Accepts *sandy*.

>6-12” Pink, dainty, daisy-like blooms (*early summer*) borne on long stems over wide basal leaves.  Forms colonies to make a pretty Ground Cover.  Aster family.

Variety *pulchellus* is also native.
Yellow Giant Hyssop  Catnip Giant Hyssop, *agastache faux-népétá*  Agastache nepetoides
1 5; Rare
-meadows, deciduous open woods, thickets, forest edges, glades; talus/rocky slopes; alvars; disturbed habitats of reduced shade, power-line clearances, fencerows; occasionally lowland forests.
>Part to Full Sun. Moist to average, well-drained soil. Accepts to *calcicous* and *juglone*. Deer resistant.
>2-5' Small, greenish-yellow blooms (peak summer) in dense, short spikes. An excellent nectar source. A caudex. Can be considered a sub-shrub. Mint family.
http://www.scorpionfly.ca/plants/plantpages/agastache.htm
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/agastache/nepetoides/
https://www.et-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/12
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/yellow-giant-hyssop
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=1533
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/savanna/plants/yg_hyssop.htm
http://www.missouriplants.com/whiteopp/Agastache_nepetoides_page.html
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?taxonid=281383&isprofile=0&

Missouri Ironweed  *Vernonia missurica*
1; Rare
-moist open land, meadows, sloughs, swales, open woods, thickets, forest edges, limestone glades; bottomlands, edges of fens, swamps, wooded swamps, lakes, streams; sedge meadows, seeps; disturbed habitats, road/railroad sides, fields, pastures, vacant lots, waste places, fencerows.
>Full to Part Sun. Moist to average soil. Accepts wet, lightly *gravelly* to *clayey*, moderately *acidic* to *calcicous*, and *juglone*. Deer resistant.
>3-5' An eye-catching, cluster of brilliant magenta blooms (*mid-summer to mid-fall*) top a tall, leafy, unbranched stalk. The leaves are up to 7' long, erect, and lance-shaped. The flower head may remind you of a fluffy thistle blossom, but on a friendlier plant. An end-of-season pollinator magnet. Colony forming from rhizomes and densely fibrous roots. Aster family.
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=516
http://www.scorpionfly.ca/plants/plantpages/vernonia.html
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/vernonia/missurica/
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/prairie/plants/ms_ironweedx.htm
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=b795

Giant Ironweed  Tall Ironweed, *vernonie géante*  *Vernonia gigantea*, *Vernonia altissima*
1; Extremely Rare
-meadows, open woods, thickets; marshy thickets, floodplains, floodplain forests, marshes, swamps, seeps, springs; disturbed habitats, roadsides, fields, pastures.
>Full Sun to Part Shade. The most shade tolerant Ironweed. Rich, moist soil. The more sun the more moisture it needs. Accepts wet to average, *acidic*, *sandy* to *clayey*, and *juglone*. Deer resistant.
>5-8' Flower heads have 13-30 purple blooms (*late summer into early fall*). An attractive stand

https://www.wildflower.org/gallery/species.php?id_plant=VEGI
http://www.scorpionfly.ca/plants/plantpages/vernonia.html
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=515
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/savanna/plants/tl_ironweed.htm
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?taxonid=277606&isprofile=0&
https://davesgarden.com/guides/pf/go/57426/#b
https://laidbackgardener.blog/tag/vernonia-gigantea/

**Northern Yellow Lady's-slipper**  Greater Yellow Lady's-slipper,  Small Yellow Lady's Slipper  cypripède mocassin  *Cypripedium parviflorum* var. *makasin*

- low prairies, meadows, swales, sheltered hollows; coniferous to deciduous open woods (often Aspen), thickets, shrublands, forest edges, forests, coniferous woods over bedrock, boreal forests, glades; open bedrock, alvars; open sand, low sand dunes; edges/shores of fens, swamps, coniferous bogs, streams/lakes; disturbed habitats, old clearings, flourishes in shady roadside ditches.

> Part Shade to Sun. Wet to average soil. Accepts, if not prefers, acidic. Accepts nutrient-poor and sand. This is a relatively easy orchid to grow, but unlikely to survive transplanting and just results in death.

> 6-17" The bold, slightly fragrant bloom (*late spring*) has the appearance of a large, glossy yellow bulbous pouch, usually with brown spots or stripes within. Most often there is only a single blossom, rarely two, looking very elegant and proud held high atop a leafless stalk arising from a leafy stem. It matures into a large, rounded-oblung, 3-ribbed, pointy seed pod that will survive the winter if not eaten by deer. The blossom is backed by 1-2 erect, tall, green bracts and framed by four dark maroon petals: the largest of which is mostly erect and stands over the top while two long, narrow and spiralled ones stick out from the sides. Behind and beneath are two shorter petals fused into one wide petal. Along the stem there are 2-5 lush, elliptically-shaped, dark green, heavily veined leaves arranged alternately. Ten or more stems may emerge from a single root forming a gorgeous clump. The spicy fragrance is most noticeable when the flower is young and warmed by the sun and helps to distinguish this variety from var. *pubescens* which is scentless. The other noticeable differences are that this variety is shorter, has a smaller pouch, its petals are darker and shorter, is more likely to be found in acidic soil, and tolerates drier sites. May take several years to flower. When not in flower it can resemble the Solomon’s Seals. A stout rhizome with fibrous roots. Orchid family.

**Note:** the species *Cypripedium parviflorum* is commonly called **Yellow Lady's-slipper**. There is little difference between its 2 varieties, *makasin* and *pubescens*. Unfortunately some of their common names are also very similar and therefore confusing: Greater, Small, and Large, especially when the “Greater” has the smaller blossom. Not only that, but some sources still refer to the old species name, *Cypripedium calceolus*. Then to top it off, a synonym for var. *makasin* is *C. pubescens* var. *makasin*. But blessed be, in most moist gardens it makes no appreciable difference which one you purchase. Just buy the one(s) your supplier sells and plant it where I tell you to. Just for interest’s sake, *Cypripedium* refers to “Aphrodite’s sandal”, *parviflorum* means “small flowers”, and *makasin* is from the Algonquin language meaning...
Meadow Flowers

moccasin or slipper.
http://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Cypripedium%20parviflorum%20var%20makasin.html
https://goorchids.northamericanorchidcenter.org/species/cypripedium/parviflorum/
https://www.osrbg.ca/files/cyp_mak.htm
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/cypripedium/parviflorum/
http://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/small-yellow-ladys-slipper
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=1806 -a mix of varieties is shown
https://www.friendsofthewildflowergarden.org/pages/plants/yellowladysmakasin.html
https://plants.usda.gov/java/largeImage?imageID=cypam3_001_ahp.tif

**Tall Blue Lettuce**  Blue Wood Lettuce, Biennial Lettuce, laitue bisannuelle  *Lactuca biennis*

- shady meadows, open woods, thickets, forest edges, forests, glades; floodplains, swamp edges, stream banks; disturbed habitats, fields, trail sides, roadsides, clearings, logged forests.
> Light Shade to Part Shade; tolerates to Full Shade. Moist to wet soil; the sources are mixed.
Most give the habitat as a type of forest clearing (more sun than shade). A few include fields and meadows (full sun). Yet not one source actually states that it grows in Full Sun contrary to photographs of specimens in New England growing under a solid blue sky. I am concluding that it tolerates Full Sun at the edge of woods with consistent and adequate moisture.
> 3-7'; reportedly as tall as 12' or more. Small, pale blue to whitish blooms (*peak-summer well into fall*) in branching, roughly cylindrical clusters at the top of the plant and from upper leaf axils. Clusters are tightly packed at first but spread out as the plant matures and may end up to be massive. When the blossoms have gone to seed, they make fluffy dandelion-like heads. The foliage is very lush with large (to 6x16") deeply and pointedly lobed leaves (again, something like a dandelion leaf gone wild). There is a single, stout, hollow stalk. The plant contains a milky sap (*Lactuca*). Excellent for diversifying the species of your garden. Biennial to a short lived annual. In its first year, it is a basal cluster of, yes, dandelion-like leaves so don’t pull it out! A thickened, stout taproot. Aster family.

**Wood Lily**  Prairie Lily, Red Lily, *lis de Philadelphie*  *Lilium philadelphicum*

-all
- open sandy/rocky areas, prairies, sand plains, sand hills, meadows, heathlands, valley sides,
barrens, open woods (often Jack Pine, Aspen), thickets, forest edges; shores, dunes; alvars, 
bedrock, crevices, balds, bluffs; disturbed habitats, roadsides, ditches, clearings, power-line 
clearings; fens, bogs, mixed to conifer swamps on hummocks.
>Full Sun to Part Shade; tolerates to Full Shade but will not flower. Dry to moist, sandy/rocky, 
calcareous, well-drained soil. Accepts gravel to loamy, nutrient-poor and acidic. Benefits from 
removal of woody competition. Reportedly difficult to cultivate in gardens. Speak to your 
supplier.
>1-3’ One to four, eye-catching, sky-facing, cup-shaped, purplish-spotted, large, red-orange 
(rarely yellow) blooms (first half of summer); each top a tall stem with leaves whorled along it. A 
magnet for bees, butterflies, hummingbirds, hummingbird moths, larvae, bugs, and deer. 
Becoming less common because of poaching, the over-population of deer, and loss of habitat. 
Grows in clumps from segmented bulbs/corms composed of rice-shaped scales. The provincial 
emblem of Saskatchewan where it is called Prairie Lily and is pictured on the flag. It is native to 
every province except in the Maritimes. Slow growing. Lily family. 
Was once divided into 3 separate varieties: philadelphicum, andinum, montanum.
http://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Lilium%20philadelphicum.html 
http://www.prairiepollination.ca/plante-plant/lis_rouge_orange-western_red_lily/ 
http://www.northernontarioflora.ca/description.cfm?speciesid=1002088 
http://www.ontariowildflowers.com/manitoulin_alvar_woodland.htm#wood_lily 
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/lilium/philadelphicum/ 
https://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/323 
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/wood-lily 
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=1629 
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/prairie/plantx/pr_lily.html 
https://www.friendsofthewildflowergarden.org/pages/plants/woodlily.html 
https://www.dnr.illinois.gov/education/CDIndex/WoodLily.pdf

Canada Lousewort  Canada Wood Betony, pédiculaire du Canada  Pedicularis canadensis
1 2 3 4 5 6 7
-prairies, meadows, open woods (often Black Oak, Pine, Aspen, Red Maple), thickets; forests 
(deciduous to mixed; sometimes conifer; often Beech-Maple, Black Oak), glades, bedrock, 
along streams, occasionally conifer swamps; disturbed habitats, fields, clearings. 
>Part Shade to Full Sun. Average to dry, rocky/sandy to loamy, acidic to neutral, well-drained, 
nutrient-poor soil. Accepts rich and calcareous. Not particularly drought tolerant but accepts 
dry.
>6-12” A short, dense, club of tubular, 2-lipped, yellow to purplish blooms (spring). Very showy 
when in full bloom. It is a partially parasitic plant stealing nourishment from neighbouring plants 
such as grasses and asters. As a result the neighbours may be somewhat diminished in vitality. 
Visited by several types of bees including Bumble and Mason. Clump forming. A taproot with 
short, branching rhizomes. Can be considered a sub-shrub. Broomrape family.
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/pedicularis/canadensis/ 
https://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/430 
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/wood-betony 
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=1870 

www.frontyardrestoration.com
Meadow Flowers

http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/prairie/plantx/wd_betonyx.htm
https://www.lakeforest.edu/academics/programs/environmental/courses/es203/pedicularis_canadensis.php
https://www.dnr.illinois.gov/education/CDIndex/Lousewort.pdf
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?taxonid=286979&isprofile=0&

**Skunk Meadow-rue**  Waxy Meadow-rue, pigamon à feuilles révolutées  *Thalictrum amphibolum*
1; Very Rare
- prairies, meadows, barrens, rocky wooded slopes, open woods, thickets, forest edges; ridges, ledges; brushy banks along streams, wet meadows; disturbed habitats, prairie remnants, road/railroad sides, fields.
> 2-6' x 1-4' Pale green/yellow to white blooms (*late spring to early summer*) in clusters.
Blossoms not colourful, but have a unique airy appearance. Crushed leaves will remind you of Eau de Skunk, but their undersides glisten prettily in the sun. Wind pollinated, so not visited by bees and such. Good for diversifying the species of your grasslands. Usually occurs in male and female versions, so it’s a good idea to purchase a few if you want seed production. Colony forming via rhizomes. Buttercup family.

http://inaturalist.ca/taxa/143040-Thalictrum-revolutum/browse_photos
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/thalictrum/revolutum/
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/prairie/plantx/waxy_ruex.htm
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=2404

**Canada Milk-vetch**  astragale du Canada  *Astragalus canadensis*
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 10; extremely rare on Bruce Peninsula
- prairies, sand prairies, sandy open woods, open woods, thickets, forest edges; cliffs, balds, ledges, alvar prairies; moist floodplains, shorelines, rocky banks, marshy ground; fields.
> Full to Part Sun. Moist to average to dryish soil. Accepts alkaline and sandy to clayey.
> 2-4' Yellowish creamy-white, funnel-shaped blooms (*peak summer*) in longish flower heads at the top of stems. Produces hard seedpods. Foliage very lacy. A large and robust species once the roots are well established, yet, it prefers to sprawl. Adds an airy lushness to your garden. A wildlife magnet including Hummingbirds. Colony forming from a caudex with creeping rhizomes. Legume family.

There are 3 varieties but only *canadensis* is native.

http://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Astragalus%20canadensis.html
http://www.scorpionfly.ca/plants/plantpages/astragalus.html
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/astragalus/canadensis/
https://www.minnestawildflowers.info/flower/canada-milkvetch
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=1272
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/prairie/plantx/can_milkvetchx.htm
https://www.friendsofthewildflowergarden.org/pages/plants/canadamilkvetch.html
http://www.missouriplants.com/whitealt/Astragalus_canadensis_page.html
**Common Milkweed**  **ascalépia de Comut**  **Aclepias syriaca**

1 2 3 4 5 6 7; south 8, north to Timmins; south 9 10
- disturbed open ground, prairies, meadows, deciduous to coniferous open woods (often Aspen, Pine), sandy conifer plantations, thickets, forest edges; alvars, rocky flat areas, talus; floodplains, shores, banks, stabilized dunes; disturbed habitats, pastures, fields, fencerows, road/railroad sides, right-of-ways, vacant lots, waste places.

> Full Sun. Average to dry, sandy/rocky, calcareous, well-drained soil. Accepts to clayey and average soil. Does well in rich, loamy. Growing in dry soil and cutting off the seedpods will reduce its aggressiveness for smaller gardens (non-fields). Deer resistant.

> 2-4’ Pink balls of many, very fragrant blooms (peak summer). Has a bold, chunky appearance with stout, hairy stems. In the fall, large, warty seedpods disperse into the wind large numbers of seeds with attached fluffy hairs; loved by children. Like all Milkweeds, a bee, butterfly, larvae, and bug magnet. Reportedly the best plant to sustain the Monarch butterfly. Aggressive over large areas by the wind-blown seeds to the point of invasiveness. Your neighbours will love you. It’s also able to colonize disturbed habitats via white rhizomes that grow from a caudex with a long taproot. A species best for large areas. Dogbane family.

http://www.northernontarioflora.ca/description.cfm?speciesid=1002701
http://floredquebec.ca/english/asclepias-syriaca
http://www.floredquebec.ca/encyclopedia/1776-ascalépia-commune.html
http://www.labunix.uqam.ca/~fg/MyFlora/Apocynaceae/Asclepias/Syracvia/syracvia.e.shtml
http://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/asclepias/syracvia/
http://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/62
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/common-milkweed
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=162
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/weeds/plants/cm_milkweed.htm
http://www.mortonarb.org/trees-plants/tree-plant-descriptions/common-milkweed
https://www.dnr.illinois.gov/education/CDIndex/CommonMilkweed.pdf
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=b480
https://monarchbutterflygarden.net/milkweed-plant-seed-resources/asclepias-syriaca/

**Prairie Milkweed**  **Sullivant’s Milkweed, asclépia de Sullivant**  **Asclepias sullivantii**

1; Very Rare

- moist meadows, sandy prairies, swales, thickets; floodplains, bottomlands; disturbed habitats, remnant prairies/meadows, fencerows, fields, road/railroad sides, ditches.


> 2-3’ Large clusters of very fragrant, greenish-purple blooms (through summer). The blossoms mature into seed pods that ripen to brown, split open along one side and release many flat seeds, each bearing a tuft of long, silky hairs for wind and child dispersal. A real pollinator and insect magnet, including Hummingbirds and, of course, the Monarch and its larvae. Less aggressive than the Common Milkweed. Its seeds require sunlight to germinate. Native only to Ontario and the central U.S. states. A deep taproot with rhizomes. Dogbane family.

https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=161
http://www.scorpionfly.ca/plants/plantpages/asclepia.html
Meadow Flowers

https://monarchbutterflygarden.net/milkweed-plant-seed-resources/asclepias-sullivantii-prairie-milkweed/
https://www.minnenesotawildflowers.info/flower/sullivants-milkweed
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/prairie/plantx/pr_milkweedx.htm
https://www.dnr.illinois.gov/education/CDIndex/PrairieMilkweed.pdf
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=j450

Whorled Milkweed  asclépiade verticillée  Asclepias verticillata
1 2 3; Very Rare; Species at Risk
- prairies, sand hills, meadows, grassy slopes, open woods (often Oak), limestone glades; bluffs,
  cliffs, balds, ledges, ridges, open rocky areas; disturbed habitats, fields, pastures, roadsides.
> Full to Part Sun. Average to dry, sandy/gravelly/rocky, well-drained soil. Accepts to moist, to
  clayey, and calcareous. Prefers reduced competition from taller plants. Deer resistant.
> 2-3’ Clusters of greenish-white blooms (late spring into fall). Very narrow, long, erect and
  copious leaves in whorls (verticillata) spaced along the stem. Because this plant blossoms later
  in the season than most Milkweeds it is a good addition into the mix to prolong the flowering
  season and to maximize the benefit to wildlife. A wildlife magnet, including the Monarch, but not
  mammals. Can be aggressive in optimum conditions. Colony forming via long rhizomes
  growing from a taproot. A Pioneer species. Dogbane family.
http://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Asclepias%20verticillata.html
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/asclepias/verticillata/
http://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/64
https://www.minnenesotawildflowers.info/flower/whorled-milkweed
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=164
https://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/prairie/plantx/wh_milkweedx.htm
https://www.dnr.illinois.gov/education/CDIndex/HorsetailMilkweed.pdf
https://www.friendsofthewildflowergarden.org/pages/plants/whorledmilkweed.html
http://www.missouriplants.com/whiteopp/Asclepias_verticillata_page.html
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?taxonid=276793&isprofile=0&
https://monarchbutterflygarden.net/milkweed-plant-seed-resources/

Hoary Mountain-mint  pycnanthème gris  Pycnanthemum incanum
1, Endangered
- meadows, hillsides, thickets, open woods, forest edges; cliffs, balds, ledges; disturbed habitats,
  fields, pastures, clearings.
> to 3’ White bloom clusters (summer). The leaves have a strong, minty fragrance. Attracts
Variety incanum is also native.
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/pycnanthemum/incanum/
https://www.ontario.ca/page/hoary-mountain-mint
http://www.ontla.on.ca/library/repository/mon/27001/320428.pdf
Slender Mountain-mint  Narrowleaf Mountain-mint, *pycnanthème à feuilles étroites*

1 4 5; Rare/Uncommon  
*Pycnanthemum tenuifolium*

- prairies; dry, rocky/sandy meadows, grassy areas, open woods, thickets, Pine barrens, Oak woods, limestone glades; low wet areas, prairies, meadows, bogs, wet thickets, gravelly areas along streams, acidic gravel seeps; disturbed habitats, pastures, fields.


> 2-3’  White blooms (*through summer into fall*).  A bee, butterfly, and insect magnet.  Can be aggressive to invasive via a taproot with rhizomes.  Mint family.
**Meadow Flowers**

**Downy Wood Mint**  Ohio Horsemint, Downy Pagoda Plant, *bléphilie ciliée*  
*Blephilia ciliata*  
1; Extremely Rare  
dolomite prairies, hill prairies, limestone glades, meadows, open woods (often Oak), thickets,  
barrens, thin woods, forest edges; limestone bluffs, thin soil over limestone/granite; disturbed  
habitats, fields, clearings, power-line clearances; rarely edges of fens.  
>Full to Part Sun.  Average to dry, well-drained soil.  Accepts calcareous and gravelly to  
clayey.  
>1-3’ Clusters of small, blue-purple, fragrant blooms (*summer*) in a series of rings that encircle  
the top of the sturdy, unbranched stem.  The cluster may remind you of the old-fashioned image  
of a beehive or a very extravagant, fuzzy but pretty, woman’s hat.  However, forget all that,  
because as the stem grows it gets longer and the rings separate turning the flower head into a  
tall pagoda.  A favourite especially of bees, but also butterflies.  Clump forming via short  
rhizomes.  Mint family.  
Don’t confuse this with Hairy Wood Mint, *Blephilia hirsuta*, which is hairier but still native.  
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=1537  
http://www.scorpionfly.ca/plants/plantpages/blephilia.html -genus *Blephilia*  
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/blephilia/ciliata/  
http://www.illinoiswildflowersinfo/prairie/plantx/dwn_mintx.htm  
http://www.friendsofthewildflowergarden.org/pages/plants/downywoodmint.html  
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=j530  
http://www.missouriplants.com/blueopp/Blephilia_ciliata_page.html

**Nodding Onion**  Nodding Wild Onion, *ail penché*  
*Allium cernuum*  
1; Manitoulin Island; Very Rare  
-prairies, dolomite prairies, sand prairies, gravel prairies, hill prairies, shrub prairies, meadows,  
swales, deciduous to coniferous open woods, grassy shady stream banks, rocky stream banks,  
lake shores, rocky outcrops, thinly wooded bluffs, cliffs; disturbed habitats, prairie remnants,  
road/railroad embankments, ditches; occasionally marshy ground.  
>Full Sun to Light Shade.  Moist to average to dry, well-drained, neutral to alkaline soil.  In full  
sun sites it grows best with moist soil.  Accepts sandy, rocky, and average garden.  Deer  
resistant.  Does best with more sun than a glade, but mine have been flowering and producing  
seed just fine in a glade.  
>12-16’ Lavender blooms (*peak summer*).  Flower stems bend just behind the cluster of  
blossoms giving the plant its name.  Long, graceful ribbon-like leaves.  Clump forming from  
bulbs and short rhizomes.  Amaryllis family, superorder Lily.  
http://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Allium%20cernuum.html  
http://www.scorpionfly.ca/plants/plantpages/allium.html  
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/nodding-wild-onion  
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=39  
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/prairie/plantx/nod_onionx.htm  
http://www.mortonarb.org/trees-plants/tree-plant-descriptions/nodding-wild-onion  
https://www.dnr.illinois.gov/education/CDIndex/NoddingOnion.pdf  
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=z580
**Pearly Everlasting**  Western Pearly Everlasting, **immortelle blanche** **Anaphalis margaritacea**

-all

-dry meadows, open woods, thickets, forest glades; disturbed habitats, wastelands, roadsides.

> Full Sun to Light Shade.  Moist to dry, **sandy** soil.  Accepts loamy.

> 1-3’  Pearly white, dense flower heads (*mid-summer into fall*) with yellow at the centre of each bloom gathered into a flat cluster at the tops of white, wooly stems.  Willow-like, silvery-green leaves smell like lemon-lime when crushed.  Male and female blossoms on separate plants.  A skinny, upright plant.  Aster family.

http://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Anaphalis%20margaritacea.html
http://www.northernontarioflora.ca/description.cfm?speciesid=1001439
http://www.repertoirequebecnature.com/vasculaires/Anaphalis_margaritacea.html
http://floredquebec.ca/english/anaphalis-margaritacea
http://www.labunix.uqam.ca/~fg/MyFlora/Asteraceae/Anaphalis/anaphalis.e.shtml

**American False Pennyroyal**  American Pennyroyal, **hédéoma faux-pouliot** **Hedeoma pulegioides**

- open woods (often Oak or Beech-Maple), barrens, slopes, meadows; cliffs, balds, ridges, ledges, rocky glades; disturbed habitats, pastures, fields, forest clearings, burnt/logged clearings, woodland trails, road/railroad sides.

> Full Sun to Light Shade.  Full Sun habitats require consistent moister.  Average to dry, **rocky** to loamy soil.  Accepts nutritionally-poor and **acidic**.  Intolerant of taller competition.  Prefers barren sites and habitat disturbances to reduce competition and allow for self-sowing.  Deer resistant.


http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/woodland/plants/am_pennyroyal.htm
http://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/hedeoma/pulegioides/
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=1549
https://www.inaturalist.org/taxa/163545-Hedeoma-pulegioides/browse_photos

**Common Pokeweed**  Inkberry, Pigeonberry, **phytolaque d’Amérique** **Phytolacca americana**

- moist meadows, open woods, thickets, forest edges; gravelly seeps, marsh edges; disturbed habitats, pastures, fields, road/railroad sides, drainage ditches, barnyards, fencerows, vacant lots, neglected gardens, disturbed forests.

> Part to Full Sun.  Rich, moist to average soil.  Accepts **gravelly** to **clayey**, **acidic** to **calcareous**, and **juglone**.

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Meadow Flowers

>4-9’ A large, bushy plant; when given preferred conditions becomes almost a shrub. Long spikes of white or pinkish blooms (early summer into mid-fall). The shiny, dark purple, grape-like berries on the red stems feed songbirds. Pokeweed family. Variety **americana** is also native.

https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/phytolacca/americana/
https://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/443
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=1915
https://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/weeds/plants/pokeweed.htm
https://www.dnr.illinois.gov/education/CDIndex/Pokeweed.pdf
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?taxonid=284958&isprofile=0&n=1

**Common Evening Primrose**  onagre bisannuelle, herbe aux ânes  
Oenothera biennis

all

-prairies, sand prairies, meadows, open woods, thickets, stream floodplains; occasionally stream/lake shores/dunes; disturbed habitats, fields, clearings, waste places, road/railroad sides, slopes of drainage ditches.

>Full to Part Sun. Dry to average, rocky/sandy to average, well-drained soil. Accepts nutrient-poor and juglone. Requires regularly disturbed soil to self-sow or, being a biennial, it will die out. However the seeds will remain viable waiting for a disturbance to come, such as a digging squirrel.

>2-4’ Yellow blooms (peak summer) run up a sturdy, red-tinged stem. Open and “glow” at dusk attracting night moths for pollination, particularly the Sphinx moth, and then closing again at dawn. A long flowering period. A good plant for difficult soil. Aggressive self-sowing. A taproot. A biennial to a short-lived perennial. Evening-primrose family.

Has a zillion scientific synonyms.

https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=1758
http://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Oenothera%20biennis.html
http://www.scorpionfly.ca/plants/plantpages/oenothera.html
http://www.borealforest.org/world/herbs Shrubs/common_evening primrose.htm
http://www.wildflowersofontario.ca/primrose.html
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/oenothera/biennis/
http://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/409
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/common-evening-primrose
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/prairie/plants/cm_primrose.htm
https://www.friendsofthewildflowergarden.org/pages/plants/eveningprimrose.html
https://www.dnr.illinois.gov/education/CDIndex/EveningPrimrose.pdf
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?taxonid=283027
http://www.missouriplants.com/yellowalt/Oenothera_biennis_page.html

**Great St. John’s-wort**  millepertuis à grandes fleurs, millepertuis ascyron  
Hypericum ascyron

1 2 4 5; Manitoulin Island

-meadows, stream banks.

>2-5’ The large, eye-catching blooms (*through summer*) are soft yellow with a substantial cluster of fuzzy stamens in the centre. A large, branching plant. St. John’s-wort family. Subspecies *pyramidatum* (American Great St. John’s-wort, *millepertuis pyramidalis*) is also native.

https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=1457
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/hypericum/ascyron/
https://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/280
https://www.mnnesotafloralflowers.info/flower/great-st-johnswort-ssp.pyramidatum
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/wetland/plants/giant_stjohn.htm
https://www.friendsofthewildflowergarden.org/pages/plants/greatstjohnswort.html -ssp. pyramidatum
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?taxonid=279210&isprofile=0& -ssp. pyramidatum

**Wild Senna**  
American Senna, *casse à fruits velus, casse sauvage*  
*Senna hebecarpa*  
1; Extremely Rare
-moist sunny sites; stream slopes/banks, shores, floodplains, glades, thickets; occasionally drier meadows, open woods.


>3-6’ Clusters of showy, irregularly shaped, yellow blooms (*peak summer*) with prominent dark brown anthers. Lovely compound leaves on a plant that can get quite bushy. Legume family.

https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=1345
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/senna/hebecarpa/
https://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/551
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/savanna/plants/wild_senna.htm
http://www.friendsofthewildflowergarden.org/pages/plants/wildsenna.html

**Ohio Spiderwort**  
Bluejacket, *tradescantia d'Ohio, éphemère d'Ohio*  
*Tradescantia ohiensis*  
1; Very Rare
-meadows, open woods, thickets, forest edges, prairies.


>18-24” Clusters of simple, 3-petalled, brilliant blue/violet blooms (*early to mid-summer*). Each blossom lasts for only one day but will be replaced by another. Good for butterflies and hummingbirds. Spiderwort family.

https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=825
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/tradescantia/ohiensis/
https://www.mnnesotafloralflowers.info/flower/ohio-spiderwort
https://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/prairie/plants/oh_spiderwort.htm
http://www.friendsofeloisebutler.org/pages/plants/spiderwort_ohioensis.html
https://www.dnr.illinois.gov/education/CDIndex/OhioSpiderwort.pdf
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=r820

**Wild Strawberry**  
Virginia Strawberry, *fraisier des champs*  
*Fragaria virginiana*  
all  
-fraisier de Virginie

-prairie, meadows, open woods, forest edges, Limestone glades, swamps, lake shores.

www.frontyardrestoration.com
>Full to Part Sun. Average to dry, rocky to clayey, nutrient-poor soil. Accepts acidic, juglone, and drought.
>3-6" Pretty, little white blooms (early spring) in clusters produce small, red, juicy strawberries. Can be aggressive making a loose Ground Cover on poor soil. Rose family. Subspecies virginiana and glauca (Smooth Wild Strawberry, fraiser glauque) are also native. Read your labels carefully, relying on the scientific name, especially when shopping for native strawberries. Their common names are often misleading.

https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=2483
http://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Fragaria%20virginiana.html
http://www.scorpionfly.ca/plants/plantpages/fragaria.html
http://www.northernontarioflora.ca/description.cfm?speciesid=1002875
http://www.borealforest.org/herbs/herb15.htm
http://www.repertoirequebecnature.com/vascularaes/Fragaria_virginiana.html
15_Fragaria/02_virginiana.htm
http://floreduquebec.ca/english/fragaria-virginiana
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/fragaria/virginiana/
https://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/216
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/wild-strawberry
https://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/prairie/plants/wld_strawberryx.htm
https://www.friendsofhewildflowergarden.org/pages/plants/virginiastrawberry.html
https://www.mortonarb.org/trees-plants/tree-plant-descriptions/wild-strawberry
https://www.dnr.illinois.gov/education/CDIndex/WildStrawberry.pdf
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?taxonid=291715&isprofile=0&=

False Sunflower  Smooth Oxeye, héliopsis faux-hélianthe  Heliopsis helianthoides
1 2 3 4 5 6 7; south 8 9 10; not Bruce Peninsula
-prairies, meadows, open woods (often Oak), thickets, limestone glades, floodplains; disturbed habitats, clearings, road/railroad sides, road banks, prairie remnants, fields; occasionally fens, stream banks, marshes.
>Full to Part Sun. Moist to average soil. Accepts sandy to clayey, nutrient-poor, and juglone. Attracts aphids which in this case are best tolerated. Deer resistant.
>3-5' Copious, yellow, long lasting blooms (peak summer). Can be aggressive via self-sowing and creeping rhizomes but is loved by pollinators and excels in difficult habitats. Neither a sunflower nor a daisy. Aster family.
Varieties helianthoides and scabra (héliopsis scabre) are also native.
https://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=360
http://www.scorpionfly.ca/plants/plantpages/heliopsis.html
http://www.labunix.uqam.ca/~fg/MyFlora/Asteraceae/Heliopsis/heliopsis.e.shtml
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/heliopsis/helianthoides/
Woodland Sunflower  Rough Sunflower, hélianthe à feuilles étalées  Helianthus divaricatus
1 2 3 4 5 6  hélianthe divariqué
-meadows, open woods, forest edges.
>Full to Part Sun. Average to dry soil. Accepts clayey to sandy, and juglone.
>2.5-5’ A sturdy plant with bright yellow blooms (late summer into fall). Good for birds and butterflies. Good for Naturalizing and can be aggressive. All sunflowers and false sunflowers are beautiful. Aster family.
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=348
http://www.scorpionfly.ca/plants/plantpages/helianthus.html
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/helianthus/divaricatus/
https://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/250
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/savanna/plants/wd_sunflower.html
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=k390

Field Thistle  Pasture Thistle, chardon discoloare, circe disco-lore  Cirsium discolor
1 2 3 4 5 6 10; south 7
-prairies, meadows, limestone glades; hillsides; deciduous open woods, thickets, forest openings, thin forests, Pine plantations; floodplain meadows, stream banks; disturbed habitats, fields, pastures, waste areas, vacant lots, fencerows, open road/railroad sides.
>Full to Part Sun. Moist to dry to damp soil. Accepts nutrient-poor, sandy to clayey, and calcareous. Deer resistant.
>3-8’ Large, classic pink-to-purple (occasionally white) thistle blooms (peak summer) top the branches of a rather imposing and mean looking plant that is a smorgasbord for wildlife. The blossoms attract hummingbirds, many species of butterflies, bees (esp. bumblebees), and moths. American Goldfinches eat the seeds and line their nests with the seed tufts. The foliage is food for butterfly and moth larvae. All this largesse doesn’t come without a cost. This big plant begins to die shortly after setting seed and then, in the form of a pinkish brown carcass, will act as the living dead to distribute its seeds into the wind. Its leaves can be up to 3x9”, divided into several narrow lobes, some divided further, with small spines all along the edges and longer spines at the lobe tips; in sum, looking like a medieval weapon though rather droopy. A deep taproot often with a cluster of coarse fibrous roots. A biennial to a short-lived perennial. In its first year it forms a low rosette of spiny basal leaves up to 1’ across before bolting upwards in its second year. Spreads very aggressively and widely via self-sowing Aster family.

www.frontyardrestoration.com
Meadow Flowers

There are several alien thistles in Ontario, including Canada Thistle, but only two common natives: this species, Field Thistle, of prairies and meadows and Swamp Thistle, *Cirsium muticum*, of lowlands. The Field Thistle can be distinguished from any of the aliens by the fine hairs that coat the undersides of the leaves turning them white. The non-natives are distinguished by their sharp spines especially along the stems. If you see a thistle in a field, look for these marks so you don't pull out our own beloved.

There are also two rare natives: *Cirsium drummondii* (*Drummond’s Thistle, chardon de Drummond*) and *Cirsium flodmanii* (*Flodman’s Thistle, Prairie Thistle, chardon de Flodman*); both found north of the Lake Superior coast.

http://www.scorpionfly.ca/plants/plantpages/cirsium%20for%20wildlife.html
http://www.borealforest.org/world/herbs_shrubs/field_thistle.htm
http://publications.gc.ca/collections/collection_2015/aac-aafc/A54-3-10-1974-eng.pdf - search for *C. discolor*
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/cirsium/discolor/
https://www.et-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/123
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/field-thistle
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/prairie/plantx/tl_coreopsisx.htm
https://www.friendsofthewildflowergarden.org/pages/plants/fieldthistle.html
https://plants.sc.egov.usda.gov/factsheet/pdf/fs_cidi.pdf

**Tall Tickseed** Tall Coreopsis, Giant Coreopsis, *coréopsis trifoliolé* **Coreopsis tripteris**

1; Very Rare
-dry to wet prairies, sand prairies, meadows, limestone glades, open woods, thickets, thinly wooded bluffs, forest edges (often Oak); marshes, boggy meadows, moist sands, edges of seeps; disturbed habitats, fields, clearings, road/railroad sides.
>5-7’ Tickseed is an unfortunate name for such a beautiful plant. Its height, abundance of yellow blooms (*late summer*) and crimson leaves in fall make it very desirable in your garden. Because it is so tall it sways gracefully in the breeze. A wildlife magnet. Colony forming via rhizomes and self-sowing. Can be aggressive if given consistent moisture. Aster family.

https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=299
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/coreopsis/tripteris/
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/prairie/plantx/tl_coreopsisx.htm
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=g470

**Canada Tick-trefoil** Showy Tick-trefoil, *desmodie du Canada* **Desmodium canadense**

1 2 3 4 5 6 7; southwest 10; not Bruce Peninsula
-moist/wet prairies/meadows, rocky/sandy prairies, sandy open ground, limestone glades, open woods, open thickets, forest edges; floodplains, stream/lake edges/shores, fens; disturbed habitats, prairie remnants, clearings, waste places, road/railroad sides.
>Full Sun to Part Shade. Moist to dry, well-drained soil. Accepts sandy to clayey and mildly acidic to mildly alkaline. Benefits from a grassfire. Prone to mildew.
>2-4’ Rose-purple, pea-like clusters of blooms (peak summer). The blossoms mature into jointed pods that break into one-seeded segments that stick to fur for dispersal. Highly valued by wildlife: shelters/feeds song/game birds, field-type mice, deer, rabbits, groundhogs, a variety of bees, insects, butterflies, hummingbirds. Aggressive. Good as a fast growing Ground Cover for difficult sites. A long, slender taproot. Legume family.

https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=1287
http://www.reperoirequebecnature.com/vasculaires/Desmodium_canadense.html
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/desmodium/canadense/
https://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/163
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/showy-tick-trefoil
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/prairie/plantx/shw_trefoilx.htm
http://www.friendsofthewildflowergarden.org/pages/plants/canadaticktrefoil.html
http://www.missouriplants.com/Pinkalt/Desmodium_canadense_page.html

**Arrow-leaved Violet**  Arrowhead Violet, violette sagittée

Viola sagittata

1 2 3 4 5 6; not Bruce Peninsula; Rare

-open woods, glades, limestone/sandstone glades, prairies; sand, clay, and shrub prairies; meadows, barrens; wetland edges, stream/lake shores, swamps; disturbed habitats, fields, power-line clearings, roadsides.


>4-6” Light to dark violet blooms (through spring). Arrow-head shaped leaves (not heart-shaped) are the most distinguishing feature of this violet. Even in the Ovate-leaved variety where the leaves are more oval the arrow-head shape is retained. A wildlife magnet, even of the Wood Turtle (*Clemmys insculpta*). Self-sows. Fibrous roots, often with fleshy rhizomes. Violet family.

**Varieties** ovata (Ovate-leaved Violet, Northern Downy Violet, violette à feuilles frangées) and sagittata are both native.

http://floredquebec.ca/english/viola-sororia
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/viola/sagittata/
https://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/700
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/arrow-leaved-violet
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=2796
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/prairie/plantx/arrow_violet.html
**Labrador Violet**  American Dog Violet, *violette du Labrador*

Viola *labradorica*

-violet bleu-pâle

Viola *conspersa*

-Deciduous to coniferous open woods, thickets, forest edges, forests, glades; cliffs, balds, ledges, summits, plateaus; swampy woodlands, edges of swamps, bogs, streams; occasionally in man-made disturbances near woods, trailsides, clearings; low shaded ground in meadows, fields, pastures.

>Deciduous Shade. Rich, moist to wet to average soil. Accepts rocky/sandy to loamy and acidic.

>4-8" Dainty, pale blue-violet blooms (*later spring*) at the ends of 2-4 leafy-stems. A 5-petalled blossom with the lower petal having dark purple lines radiating from its base and a rather long, nectar spur from its posterior that curves up behind the flower. The 2 side petals each have a tuft of white hair (beards) at their inside base. Has a long flowering season, about 1 month. The stalks have light-green to yellowish, roundish leaves with small, rounded teeth. Reportedly one of the cutest of the violets. Spreads modestly from slender rhizomes. A feeder of much wildlife. Violet family.

Purchase only from a reputable native plant nursery because many nurseries sell a non-native look-a-like, *Viola riviniana*. Be sure to read labels carefully and use the scientific name.

https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/viola/labradorica/
https://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/691
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/dog-violet
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=2781
https://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/woodland/plants/dog_violet.htm
https://www.mortonarb.org/trees-plants/tree-plant-descriptions/labrador-violet
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?taxonid=287520&isprofile=0&
Grasses

**Big Bluestem**  Turkeyfoot, barbon de Gérard, barbon à épis digités  
*Andropogon gerardi*  
*Andropogon gerardii*  
1 2 3 4 5 6  
-prairies, meadows, open woods, sandy shorelines.  
>Full Sun to Light Shade.  Moist to dry soil.  Accepts sandy to clayey, circum-neutral to calcareous, juglone, and temporary flooding.  
>3-7’, known to reach 12’.  A warm-season, bunch grass.  Its bluish hue turns bronze to burgundy in the fall and is majestic in mass plantings.  Its bloom head reminds people with good imaginations of turkey feet; very distinctive.  Plays a critical role in grassland Restoration projects.  Was once the dominant species of tallgrass prairies before they were ploughed under.  In a suburban yard it is best used as an accent plant because over the long term it can be quite aggressive, spreading by seed.  However, it is well worth having.  The provincial grass of Manitoba.  Extremely deep fibrous roots, making it amazingly drought tolerant, with short rhizomes.

- [http://www.scorpionfly.ca/plants/wildlifegarden/native%20grasses%20in%20gardens.html#Bouteloua](http://www.scorpionfly.ca/plants/wildlifegarden/native%20grasses%20in%20gardens.html#Bouteloua)  
- [http://tallgrassontario.org/Publications/PrairiesSavannahsofNWOntario.pdf](http://tallgrassontario.org/Publications/PrairiesSavannahsofNWOntario.pdf)  
- [https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/andropogon/gerardii/](https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/andropogon/gerardii/)  
- [https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/grass-sedge-rush/big-bluestem](https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/grass-sedge-rush/big-bluestem)  
- [http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/grasses/plants/bigblue.htm](http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/grasses/plants/bigblue.htm)  
- [https://www.dnr.illinois.gov/education/CDIndex/BigBluestem.pdf](https://www.dnr.illinois.gov/education/CDIndex/BigBluestem.pdf)  
- [https://www.friendsofthewildflowergarden.org/pages/plants/bigbluestem2.html](https://www.friendsofthewildflowergarden.org/pages/plants/bigbluestem2.html)  
- [http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=g720](http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=g720)  
- [https://plants.sc.egov.usda.gov/factsheet/pdf/fs_ange.pdf](https://plants.sc.egov.usda.gov/factsheet/pdf/fs_ange.pdf)  
- [https://plants.sc.egov.usda.gov/plantguide/pdf/pg_ange.pdf](https://plants.sc.egov.usda.gov/plantguide/pdf/pg_ange.pdf)  
- [http://www.naturesask.ca/rsu_docs/common-range-plants-southern-sask---sask-forage-council.pdf](http://www.naturesask.ca/rsu_docs/common-range-plants-southern-sask---sask-forage-council.pdf)  

**Kalm’s Brome**  Prairie Brome, brome de Kalm  
*Bromus kalmii*  
1 2 3 4 5 6; 9 far north; 10 northwest coast of Lake Superior; Rare  
-prairies, meadows, dry open woods (often Jack Pine, Oak), forests, rocky/sandy stream/lake banks/shores, alvars, rocky outcrops, ridges/ledges; floodplains, fens, wet meadows, wet depressions.  
>1-3’  A cool-season, bunch grass that blooms during peak summer.  Graceful with slender, grey-green leaves in tufts and large, drooping, silky seed spikelets.  Spikelets turn an attractive light brown.  Photogenic.

- [https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/grass-sedge-rush/kalms-brome](https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/grass-sedge-rush/kalms-brome)
Meadow Grasses

https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/bromus/kalmii/
http://www.scorpionfly.ca/plants/wildlife/garden/native%20grasses%20in%20gardens.html#Bouteloua
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=2035
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/grasses/plants/pr_brome.htm
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bromus_kalmii

Yellow Indiangrass  Indiangrass, faux-sorgho penché, sorgho changeant
1 2; 3 not Bruce Peninsula; 4 5 6 7  Sorghastrum nutans
-prairies, meadows, open woods, fields.  
>Full Sun. Average to dry, sandy, well-drained soil. Accepts to clayey, acidic to alkaline, and juglone.
>3-6' A warm season, bunch grass. Colony forming. A large, stunningly picturesque plant:
blue-hued stems and dramatic looking, large, silky, golden brown, shiny bloom heads. The
whole plant turns a spectacular bronze in fall. A critical species along with Big Bluestem and
Little Bluestem in grasslands for Restoration. Fibrous roots with short rhizomes.
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=2222
http://www.scorpionfly.ca/plants/wildlife/garden/native%20grasses%20in%20gardens.html#Bouteloua
http://www.borealforest.org/world/herbs_shrubs/indian_grass.htm
nutans.php
http://tallgrassontario.org/Publications/LandownersGuide2005.pdf - see pages 5, 6, 42
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/sorghastrum/nutans/
https://www.mnnesotawildflowers.info/grass-sedge-rush/indian-grass
https://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/grasses/plants/ind_grass.htm
https://www.dnr.illinois.gov/education/CDIndex/IndianGrass.pdf
http://www.mortonarb.org/trees-plants/tree-plant-descriptions/indian-grass
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?taxonid=285219
https://plants.sc.egov.usda.gov/factsheet/pdf/fs_sonu2.pdf

Side-oats Grama  grand boutelou Bouteloua curtipendula
1 4 5 6; Very Rare
-prairies, sandy hills, open woods, fields.
>18-30" A warm-season, colony-forming grass. Attractive with long, arching stems that produce
oat-like seeds that dangle in a line along only one side (curtipendula). They turn golden in
the fall. The blooms are purplish, red-tinged that colours the landscape. A nice, short plant for
tidy, frontyard prairie and meadow gardens. Has short rhizomes but under optimum conditions
it can become aggressive.
Variety curtipendula is also native.
Old Switch Panicgrass  Switchgrass, panic raide, panic dressé  *Panicum virgatum*

1 2 3 4 5 6

-prairies, meadows, open woods (often Oak), dunes, open ground; open marshy ground, pond/stream shores; disturbed habitats, fields, road/railroad sides.

>Full Sun to Light Shade. Deep, rich, wet to dry soil. Accepts drought, sandy to clayey, acidic to alkaline, and juglone. Tolerates salt.

>4-6’ A warm-season, bunch grass that grows in big, leafy clumps. Aggressive enough to produce loose sod if given enough time. An outstanding, hardy, tall grass with long arching leaves and many open and airy, erect bloom and seed heads that can be up to 20” long. Turns an orangey-yellow in the fall, remaining eye-catching standing erect above winter snow. Beautiful with the sun shinning through its flower and seed heads waving in the breeze. Feeds and shelters pheasants, quail, turkeys, doves, songbirds, grazing animals, and of course, a goodly variety of bugs. Excellent for Restoration and Stabilization. Deep, fibrous and rhizomatous roots.
Meadow Grasses

Vanilla Sweetgrass  Common Sweetgrass, hiérochloé odorante  Anthoxanthum nitens
-all  Anthoxanthum nitens ssp. nitens, Hierochloe odorata
-open grassy places, stream banks, shores, moist meadows/prairies, sloughs, swales, sedge meadows, forest edges, ditches; edges of bogs, fens; brackish marshes.
>Full to Part Sun. Moist to wet to average, acidic to alkaline, sandy to loamy soil. Accepts saline marshes/shores.
>1-2' A cool-season, sod grass. Can be very aggressive via deep rhizomes given enough moisture. Often the first grass to bloom in spring. An airy, open, pyramidal, golden-brown flower cluster tops a stem which has a single, stiff, short leaf in the middle. Several basal, grass-like leaves. Attractive, tan coloured, open seed heads. The entire plant is fragrant of “vanilla” (actually, coumarin) especially on hot, sunny days. By late summer the plant has turned completely golden. Famously dried, braided, burnt and used as an incense (very powerful). Fibrous roots with creeping rhizomes.
Anthoxanthum hirtum (Hairy Sweetgrass, hiérochloé hérissée) is also native.

Canada Wildrye  Nodding Wildrye, élyme du Canada  Elymus canadensis
1 2 3 4 5 6
-dunes, sandy shores, prairies, meadows, depressions, open woods, forest edges, ravines, stream banks; disturbed soil, roadsides, ditches, fencerows; occasionally forest glades, marshy sand.
>Full to Part Sun. Moist to dry, gravelly/sandy, well-drained soil. Accepts to clayey, acidic to calcareous, drought, and juglone. Tolerates salt.
>2-4' A cool-season, bunch grass that puts on its display from peak summer and onwards. Can be aggressive. Showy and graceful with long, arching, bushy, wheat-like bloom heads that turn from silvery green to golden as they mature. Attractive, silvery leaves up to 13” long. Excellent for filling in bare areas quickly (Ground Cover), Restoration, and Stabilization. This is a Pioneer species that is usually replaced by neighbouring more Conservative species given enough time. Useful to protect your bare, newly seeded soil from weeds. Self-sows. Fibrous roots with short rhizomes.
 Variety canadensis is also native; brachystachys is not.

http://www.naturesask.ca/rsu_docs/common-range-plants-southern-sask---sask-forage-council.pdf
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/elymus/canadensis/
Evening Primrose at dusk in a summer’s Forest Glade.
Vines, Shrubs, Short Trees

If you want to create a thicket to accent your meadow garden, look for shrubs and short trees in the Open Woods section that can tolerate full sun; or choose a Tall Tree and grow your sun/shade plants beneath its canopy.

A backyard Forest Glade in late Spring.

Hazelnut, Red Elderberry, Serviceberry, Purple Flowering Raspberry (in bloom), Cup Plant, Goldenrod.
Open Woods Thicket Garden - more sun than shade

For the purposes of this catalogue, an Open Woods Thicket is any site that offers part sun/shade, but more sun than shade. Botanists do no use this definition. An Open Woods is a grassland with average to moist conditions with scattered shrubs and/or trees in copses, bluffs, or colonies (thickets) that create a micro-habitat of shade beneath its canopy, and that casts no more than 25% shade overall within the larger habitat. In the middle of the thicket there may be full shade. Sometimes a thicket is considered a thick patch of shrubs, such as a “briar patch”, whether occurring in the middle of a grassland or even a forest.

The shade may be cast by a tree, shrub, fence, or the side of a building. In my mind, the prototype for a suburban thicket is an accent garden on a frontyard lawn beneath a tree or a shrub. The plants listed here are for the “more sun than shade” sites created within or on the edges of a thicket. Most prairie and meadow plants won’t drop dead if they receive a couple of hours of shade a day, but they do have preferences of where they’ll grow best, and in the shade they may be out competed by plants that do prefer some shade, for instance, the plants below.

Meadow and Prairie plants are the inhabitants of the Full Sun areas surrounding the thicket.

Shrubs and trees are not listed here unless they can tolerate some shade because if there is enough moisture to support its growth most of them are happy in the full sun of a meadow.

The second line of each entry specifies by numbers the regions in which the plant is native:
1 - southwest Ontario from Windsor to Toronto and from Goderich to Niagara-on-the-Lake; includes London, Hamilton, Burlington, Oakville, Mississauga.
2 - north of region 1 to region 3; includes Kitchener-Waterloo, Cambridge, and Guelph.
3 - the Bruce Peninsula and along the south shore of Georgian Bay.
4 - regions York, Durham, and Northumberland.
5 - Prince Edward County and along the St. Lawrence River to the Québec border.
6 - from Lake Simcoe across to the Ottawa River.
7 - from Georgian Bay across to the Ottawa River, plus Manitoulin Island and up the coast of Georgian Bay to just past Sault Ste. Marie.
8 - the far northeast.
10 - the far northwest (north of the U.S. border and of Lake Superior).

For the photos on Website www.minnesotawildflowers, click on any one to see all of them enlarged. For www.michiganflora.net, click on “All Images”.

As far as the listed Habitats are concerned, look for the one that’s yours and forget the rest.

The complete flower, fern, and tree catalogue with all Web Links active (pointing to beautiful photographs) is available for free at www.frontyardrestoration.com.
Open Woods Thicket Flowers

Flowers

**Swamp Agrimony**  Small-flowered Agrimony, Many-flowered Groovebur, Harvest-Lice
1; Rare  
aigremoine parviflore, aigremoine à petites fleurs  
*Agrimonia parviflora*
-meadows, swales, thickets, open woods (deciduous to mixed), forest edges; bottomlands, floodplains, edges of wetlands/marshes/swamps/streams/lakes, seeps, wet thickets; disturbed habitats, roadside ditches, fields.
>
Full Sun to Light Shade.  Wet to soggy to average soil.  Accepts gravelly to loamy to silty and calcareous.  Deer resistant.

>2.5-5’  Lovely yellow blooms (*mid- to late summer*) run up along a tall, sturdy, sticky spike (to 2.5’ tall).  A nice crown of yellow stamens in the centre of the blossom is displayed by 5, widely splayed petals.  The leaves resemble those of ferns - lush.  Attracts small bees and other insects.  Colony forming from fibrous roots with rhizomes.  Rose family.

http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/wetland/plants/sw_agrimony.htm
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=2417
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/agrimonia/parviflora/
https://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/15

**Golden Alexanders**  Golden Meadowparsnip, *zizia doré*  
*Zizia aurea*
1 2 3 4 5; south 10
-stream/lake shores/floodplains, fens, sedge meadows, often with Tamarack & Poison Sumac; swampy forests/edges/glades; meadows, thickets, limestone glades, forest edges, forest glades, alvars, thinly wooded bluffs; disturbed habitats, fields, fencerows, roadsides, woodland trailsides, power-line clearings.
>
Part to Full Sun; tolerates to Light Shade.  Wet to moist to average, acidic to neutral (calcareous), sandy soil.  The more sun the more moisture it prefers.  Accepts rocky to sandy clay and juglone.  Deer resistant.

>2-3’  Flat-topped clusters of lemon-yellow blooms (*late spring*) resemble those of Queen Anne’s Lace (but much prettier) form a halo at the top of the plant.  Long blooming.  The resulting seed heads are attractive: a constellation of little dots floating in the air.  Toothed leaves are divided into threes and then three again with the end leaflet larger than the first two in each case.  The stalk is shiny, light green and occasionally branched.  A pollinator magnet.  Feeds the larvae of the Black Swallowtail Butterfly.  Will naturalize in wet meadows and open woods to form colonies.  Good for Restoration.  A short-lived perennial, but self-sows.  The root system is described as being either a taproot or a dense cluster of coarse, fibrous roots.  Carrot family.

https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=151
http://www.scorpionfly.ca/plants/plantpages/zizia.html
http://www.prairiepollination.ca/plante-plant/zizia_dore-golden_alexander/
http://www.repertoirequebecnature.com/vasculaires/Zizia_aurea.html
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/zizia/aurea/
https://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/709
https://www.mnnesotawildflowers.info/flower/golden-alexanders

OW-2
Richardson's Alumroot  Prairie Alumroot, heuchère de Richardson  Heuchera richardsonii  Heuchera richardsonii var. affinis

1; 9 along the rocky north shore of Lake Superior north of Sault Ste. Marie - prairies, hill prairies, sand prairies, fields, meadows, dry open woods (often Oak), edges of woods, clearings, hillsides, sandy stream banks, rock outcroppings, limestone glades, alvars, bluffs.

> Full Sun to Light Shade. Dry to average to semi-moist, sandy/gravelly soil. Accepts loam to light clayey. Prefers poor soil to minimize taller competition.

> 1-3' Tiny, greenish-white blooms (early summer) atop leafless stems. A compact and attractive plant. Its leaves are maple-like, dark green, and clustered near the ground like a rosette. An excellent Ground Cover. A short, stout root stock that divides into coarse roots. Saxifrage family.

Long-headed Anemone  Long-fruited Anemone, Thimbleweed, anémone cylindrique  Anemone cylindrica

1 2 3 4 5 6 7; south 8; southwest 10 - prairies, meadows, sandy/scrubby barrens, dunes, shores, open woods, forest edges, hillsides, limestone glades, alvars, bedrock; disturbed habitats, open roadsides, fields, pastures.


> 2-3' Very similar to Anemone virginiana, below. Each greenish-white bloom (early to mid-summer) is at the end of a tall stem above all leaves. The leaves are very deeply cut, forming multiple narrow lobes that encircle and extend out from the stem end. This plant's leaf lobe's are finely toothed (serrate) on their edges, while Anemone virginiana's are not. An interesting seed head: a long thimble-like cylindrical cone. This cone matures into a seed head of cottony white tufts, each bearing a seed that gets dispersed into the wind. Blends well with prairie plants of the same or shorter height. Essential for Restoration. A taproot with slender but tough rhizomes. Buttercup family.
Open Woods Thicket Flowers

https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/anemone/cylindrica/
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/thimbleweed
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/prairie/plantx/thimbleweedx.htm
https://www.dnr.illinois.gov/education/CDIndex/Thimbleweed.pdf
http://www.friendsofeloisebutler.org/pages/plants/thimbleweed.html
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?taxonid=286064&isprofile=0&

**Tall Anemone**  Tall Thimbleweed, Virginia Anemone, anémone de Virginie all  
Anemone virginiana

- prairies, meadows, limestone glades, open woods, thickets, forest edges, forests, glades; alvars, cliffs, balds, ridges, ledges; stream banks, lake shores, floodplains; fields; occasionally deciduous to conifer swamps, shrub swamps.


> 2-3’ Very similar to Anemone cylindrica, but more shade tolerant. Long, greenish-white blooms (early to mid-summer) turn into cottony seed heads that last right through the fall. Its leaf edges are not toothed, while Anemone cylindrica’s are finely toothed (serrate). Enjoyed by small bees and flies. A caudex often with rhizomes. Buttercup family.

Varieties alba (Riverbank Anemone, anémone blanche), cylindroidea (Cylindrical Anemone, anémone cylindroïde), and virginiana, are all native.

http://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Anemone%20virginiana.html
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/anemone/virginiana/
http://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/32
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/tall-thimbleweed
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=2361
https://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/savanna/plants/tl_anemone.htm
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=j340

**Asters**

http://www.scorpionfly.ca/plants/plantpages/aster.htm
https://chippewa.com/dunnconnect/sports/outdoors/farewell-flower-asters-announce-summer-s-passing/article_bd75135e-0977-500a-b252-76c09f711a6a.html

**Arrow-leaved Aster**  White Arrow-leaved Aster, aster urophylle  
Sympyotrichum urophyllum

1 2 3 4 5 6; southwest 7; not Bruce Peninsula

> open woods (often Oak, Sassafras, Aspen, Pines, Jack Pine), thickets, forest edges, meadows, limestone pavements, bluffs, wooded banks, ravines, stabilized dunes; disturbed habitats, fields, grassy road/railroad sides, clearings, fencerows, hedges.


— 24-42” One or more erect stems remain undivided until branching multiple times to shape the top of the plant into a tall, flame-shaped flower-head. This flower-head is composed of dense

OW-4
branching clusters of many, short-stalked, daisy-petalled, white, occasionally pale blue, blooms (*late summer into mid-fall*). Like most asters the colour of the petals seem to shine at dusk. The leaves vary in shape as they ascend their stem with the lowest stem leaves being narrowly heart-shaped, on long stalks, and with shallow notches at their bases. They become more egg-shaped to lance-linear (elongated) with height and the uppermost leaves are often stalkless. The lowest-most usually wither by flowering time. Several other asters have heart-shaped leaves but they have blue to violet blossoms. A smorgasbord for wildlife. The roots on a young plant are fibrous with short, stout rhizomes, but small caudices often develop with age. Freely self-sows. Aster family.

https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/symphyotrichum/urophyllum/
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/arrowleaf-aster
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=497
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/savanna/plants/wh_arrowleaf.html
http://www.friendsofthewildflowergarden.org/pages/plants/arrowleavedaster.html

**Calico Aster**  One-sided Aster, *Farewell Summer*, *aster latériflore* all; most of the population is from Sault Ste. Marie south *Symphyotrichum lateriflorum* -open woods (often Beech-Maple, Oak-Hickory; mixed; occasionally conifer), thickets, forest edges, glades, meadows, sloughs, ravines, alvars; floodplains, seeps, rocky/sandy stream/pond shores/banks, swamp forests, fens; disturbed habitats, pastures, fields, fencerows, waste ground, road/railroad sides, clearings.  

>Light Shade to Full Sun. Rich, moist to dry, acidic to alkaline soil. The more sun the more consistent moisture it requires. Accepts sandy/rocky to clayey and juglone. Deer resistant.  

>2-3’ Like a low, airy shrub in that it has multiple, spreading branches. Copious dainty, blue to pink to white blooms (*late summer well into fall*) are scattered along one side of each branch (*lateriflorum*). The blossom has a yellow centre disk which changes to a purplish-bronze colour as summer progresses. One plant, and sometimes even a solitary disk, will change colour to produce a calico effect. Its tiny seeds have little fluffs of hairs to allow them to float a bit in the breeze. The leaves are long and fairly narrow (lance-shaped) sometimes with shallow teeth along the edges. I don’t know who named it Farewell Summer (actually it was the proudly gay New Brunswicker, Harold [Hal] Royall Hinds, 1939-2001), but what an emotionally laden name for a flower in Canada. A bee, butterfly, larvae, and bug magnet. One of the least aggressive of the asters; clump to colony forming from small caudices with short rhizomes. Aster family.  

Three varieties are native to Ontario:  

*angustifolium*  Narrow-leaved Calico Aster, *aster à feuilles étroites*;  
*hirsuticaule*  Rough-stemmed Calico Aster, *aster latériflore à tiges hirsutes*;  
*lateriflorum*  Calico Aster, *aster latériflore*.  
*tenuipes* is not native (Slender-stalked Calico Aster, *aster à pédoncule mince*).
Open Woods Thicket Flowers

Heart-leaved Aster  Common Blue Wood Aster, aster à feuilles cordées
>meadows, deciduous open woods, thickets, forest edges, forests, glades, thinly wooded
slopes, bluffs, moist ledges, cliffs, alvars; floodplains, stream banks, moist edges of swamps;
disturbed habitats, clearings, roadsides, along ditches, fencerows, trailsides.
—Light Shade to Part Shade; tolerates to Full Shade. Rich, moist to average soil. Accepts dry,
thin soil over bedrock, rocky to light clayey, acidic to alkaline, and juglone. Deer resistant.
—2-4’ Dense rounded clusters (6-18” long) of pale lavender-white blooms (through fall) top a
sturdy central stem. Like all Asters, though each individual flower head is small, they seem to
glow, especially at dusk, making them really quite showy. Lush, attractive, heart-shaped leaves
along the length of the stem. Important to pollinators late in the season and seed eaters in

New England Aster  aster de Nouvelle-Angleterre
1 2 3 4 5 6 7; found in, but not native to the Manitoulin District
>prairie swales, wet meadows, deciduous open woods, thickets, forest edges, thin woods,
glades; floodplains, bottomlands, marshy ground, shrubby swamps, fens, shores, stream edges;
disturbed habitats, fields, road/railroad sides, ditches.
—Full to Part Sun. Rich, wettish to average soil. Accepts sandy to clayey, nutritionally-poor,
and juglone. Deer resistant. This is a Lowland plant that will tolerate a moist, loamy to clayey
meadow, especially if it’s a bit shady. It will look ragged by the end of summer if it’s too dry.
—2-5’ Very showy with tall stems crowned with long lasting, rounded flower heads of violet to
purple blooms (late summer well into fall). Their dark blue contrasts beautifully with the yellow
of Goldenrods. May flop over if not supported by neighbouring plants. An important pollinator
magnet due to its copious blossoms lasting very late into fall. Freely self-sows. Forms a thick
clump from caudices with short, thick, woody rhizomes. Aster family.
Scarlet Beebalm  Oswego Tea,  Bergamot,  monarde écarlate,  monarde pourpre  
*Monarda didyma*

1
-meadows, open woods, thickets, forest edges; floodplains, valley bottoms, stream banks;
disturbed habitats, clearings, roadsides.


>2-3’  A dense, rounded cluster of bright red, pointed tubular blooms (*late spring through into mid-fall*) forms a flower-head that looks like a frilly court jester’s hat.  Important nectar source for hummingbirds, butterflies, moths, bees and other insects.  Tends to look a bit shabby as the season progresses, but makes up for it with beautiful blossoms and a long flowering period.  Rhizomes.  Mint family.

Long-leaved Bluet  Long-leaved Houstonia,  *houstonie à longues feuilles*  
*Houstonia longifolia*

1 2 3 4 5; west 6; southwest 7
-open sandy or rocky places; prairies, gravel prairies, hill prairies, meadows, barren open woods
(often Jack Pine, Oak, Aspen), deciduous forests; rocky glades, ridges, ledges, alvars;
floodplains, stream/lake shores; disturbed habitats, fields.

>Full to Part Sun.  Moist to dry, sandy to gravelly, nutrient-poor soil.

>4-10”  Blooms (*early summer*) pale purple to white.  Fibrous roots.  Bedstraw family.

This species has too many synonyms.
Open Woods Thicket Flowers

http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/prairie/plantx/ll_bluets.htm
http://www.missouriplants.com/pinkopp/Houstonia_longifolia_page.html

**Strict Blue-eyed-grass**  Common Blue-eyed-grass, Mountain Blue-eyed-grass  
all  _bermudienne montagnarde, bermudienne_  _Sisyrinchium montanum_  
-meadows, hill sides, open woods, forest edges, mixed forests, glades; rock crevices, alvars, 
open bedrock; open fens, wet shrubby areas, stream/lake sandy/gravelly shores/banks; 
disturbed habitats, clearings, fields, old railroad beds, roadsides, sides of ditches.  
> Full to Part Sun.  Moist to average, _sandy_  to average, _calcareaeous_  to average, well-drained 
soil.  Accepts _gravelly_.  Moderately accepting of dry.  Intolerant of drought.  Reportedly adapts 
to northern dry, hot, sunny locations.  Not particularly tolerant of competition.  
> 6-12"  A dainty plant that looks like a small tuft of thin-bladed grass but with several bright blue 
blooms (_late spring_), gold in their centres, that make it impressive given the its small size.  Each 
petal (3) and sepal (3) has rays of darker blue and ends in a soft, sharp point.  With maturity a 
small, green, globular fruit forms at the base of the old flower.  Very short and compact over all. 
Forms small clumps and it self-sows.  Because it is such a beauty it has been exported around 
Varieties _crebrum_ (_Brownish Strict Blue-eyed Grass, bermudienne brunissante_) and 
_montanum_ are also native.

http://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Sisyrinchium%20montanum.html
http://www.prairiepollination.ca/plante-plant/herbe_aux_yeux_bleus-blue_eyed_grass/
http://www.ontariowildflower.com/wildflower_waste2.htm#blueeyegrass
http://floreduquebec.ca/english/sisyrinchium-montanum
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/sisyrinchium/montanum/
https://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/563
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/mountain-blue-eyed-grass
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=1485

**Bowman’s Root**  Mountain Indian-physic, _gillénie trifoliée_  _Gillenia trifoliata_  
1; _Extirpated_  _Spiraea trifoliata, Porteranthus trifoliatus_  
> opens woods, rocky slopes, forest edges, forests, glades; road banks/cuts.  
— Part to Full Shade; many sources state it prefers Full Sun.  Rich, moist to average, _rocky_, 
_acidic_, well-drained soil.  Accepts wet to dry and _calcareaeous_.  
— 2-3’  Long, thin, white petals (sometimes with a blush of pink) in airy masses of bold, star-like 
blooms (_summer_) from pink buds on a lush, gently shrub-like plant.  Each leaf is composed of 3 
spade-shaped, sharply-toothed leaflets (trifoliata) that originate from a central point.  Becomes a 
gentle ball of red in the fall.  Clump forming from short rhizomes.  Can be considered a sub-
shrub.  Rose family.

https://davesgarden.com/guides/pl/showimage/20168/
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/gillenia/trifoliata/
https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=gitr6
http://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=2494
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?taxonid=286435&isprofile=0&
https://www.gardenia.net/plant/gillenia-trifoliata-bowman-s-root
**Eastern Burnweed**  Pilewort, Fireweed, *érèctite à feuilles d’épervière, crèze-z-yeux*

1 2 3 4 6; 7 not Manitoulin Island; 10 Lake Superior north coast  

Erechites hieraciifolius

>sunny moist disturbed soils, meadows, open woods, thickets, gravelly seeps; disturbed habitats, logged/burnt-out forests, power-line clearings, fields, road/railroad sides, urban waste areas; occasionally floodplains, shores, marsh edges, remnant bogs.

—Full Sun to Light Shade. Rich, moist to dry soil. Being an annual it requires periodically disturbed soil in which to self-sow or it will die-out from your garden.  

—2-8’ A large, airy flowering-head with bunches of small, green, cannoli-shaped blooms (*mid-summer into early fall*) with a cluster of white hairs sticking out from one end like creamy ricotta cheese filling. In maturity, fluffy white seeds are dispersed into the wind. A single, large main stalk when young, but forming many upper flowering branches in summer. Its leaves are up to 8” long and 3” wide and crispy fragile. Lower on the stalk they are broadly dagger-shaped with edges shallow to deeply lobed with jagged teeth around the edges; kind of scary looking. Higher up they become smaller, less toothed, and have shorter to non-existent stems (petioles). The plant’s size varies by the richness and moistness of the soil but it’s guaranteed to look lush. Often found in burnt-out areas, giving the plant its name. If you choose this highly desirable and beneficial species it is important not to mistake it for a weed because it may look like one to you, like it’s going to turn into a nasty, painful thistle. Be patient and wait until the masses of cannoli-arrive. A native that has become naturalized in Europe. Self-sows. A Pioneer species. Annual. Aster family.

Variety *hieraciifolius* is also native.

https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=313
https://www.researchgate.net/figure/A-dense-population-of-Erechites-hieraciifolius-in-New-Jersey-21-August-2008-Mr-Peter_fig5_274411407-click-on-the-arrow-to-see-more-detailed-photos
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/erechites/hieraciifolius/
http://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/191
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/pilewort
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/weeds/plants/pilewort.htm
http://www.friendsofthewildflowergarden.org/pages/plants/burnweed.html

**Hairy Bush-clover**  Hairy Lespedeza, *lespédèze hirsute*

1 2 3 4 5 6; Manitoulin Island; *not* Bruce Peninsula

-Hairy Lespedeza, *Lespedea hirta*

>prairies, slopes, hills, sandy stream banks, open woods (often Oak/Hickory), thin woods, sandstone glades, alvars; prairie remnants; disturbed habitats, fields, road/railroad sides.


>2-5’ Typical pea-like blooms (*late summer into early fall*), yellowish-cream in colour, usually with a purple spot at their base are gathered into short, dense, cylindrical spikes. A part of each flower tapers into a sharp point making a somewhat bristly looking bloom head before it fully opens. Each blossom matures into a seedpod, short, flat-sided, hairy, and with its outer tip being a short beak. The shrub has a main stalk that remains mostly unbranched until it reaches its flowering stems. The stalk and stems are coated profusely with pleasantly full, 3-leaf clover-like leaves. Attracts bees, butterflies, moth larvae, quail, turkey, deer, rabbit, and probably more - how this species survives I don’t know. A taproot. Legume family.

Subspecies *hirta* is also native.

www.frontyardrestoration.com
Open Woods Thicket Flowers

https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=1319
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/lespedeza/hirta/
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/savanna/plants/hry_bushclover.htm
https://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/314
http://www.missouriplants.com/whitealt/Lespedeza_hirta_page.html

**Violet Bush-clover**  Wand Bush-clover, Violet Lespedeza, Bush-clover *Lespedeza violacea*
1 Windsor and Niagara regions  *lespédèze intermédiaire*  *Lespedeza intermedia*
-meadows, prairies, open woods (often Oak/Hickory), cliffs, balds, ledges, ridges, talus; disturbed habitats, fields, clearings.
>1-3’ Similar to *Lespedeza frutescens* and the differences are not obvious. Many, fairly small, pink/red to blue/purple pea blooms (*peak summer*) clustered along the tops of several, long, leafy, wand-like, erect stalks. The leaves, clover like, are composed of 2 or more (most often 3), oblong leaflets each with a light green centre vein. The fruit is a hard capsule containing one seed. Legume family.

https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=1320
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/lespedeza/violacea/
https://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/316
https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=LEVI6
https://www.inaturalist.org/taxa/154326-Lespedeza-violacea/browse_photos

**Early Buttercup**  Prairie Buttercup, *renoncule fasciculée*  *Ranunculus fascicularis*
1 5 6 9 10; Manitoulin Island (limited information available)
-prairies, hill prairies, sand prairies, meadows, open woods (often Oak; often calcareous), deciduous forests, thinly wooded bluffs; ridges, ledges, shallow soil over limestone pavement, alvars, rocky glades; disturbed habitats, pastures, dry roadsides.
>Part to Full Sun. Dry to average, *sandy/rocky, calcareous*, nutrient-poor, well-drained soil. Accepts mildly *acidic* to neutral, i.e. average acidity. Prefers sparse competition.
>6-12” Bright, yellow blooms (*early to mid-spring*). An important early season nectar plant. May go dormant during droughts to reappear with the rains of fall. Self-sows. Both fibrous and short tuberous roots. Buttercup family.

http://www.ontariowildflower.com/manitoulin_alvar_grassland.htm#early_buttercup_alv
http://www.wildflowersoffontario.ca/earlybuttercup.html
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/ranunculus/fascicularis/
https://www.mnnesotafloralinks.info/flower/early-buttercup
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=2387
https://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/savanna/plants/early_buttercup.htm
http://www.missouriplants.com/Yellowalt/Ranunculus_fascicularis_page.html

**Red Columbine**  Wild Red Columbine, *Ancolie du Canada*, *gants de Notre-Dame*  *Aquilegia canadensis*
-all
-deciduous to coniferous open woods thickets, forest edges, forests, glades, alvars, slopes; wooded to open talus/rocky slopes, bluffs, calcareous cliffs, outcrops, balds, ledges, quarries; beach ridges, gravelly shorelines of streams/lakes; occasionally swamps, fens, *peat* bogs; ditches, road/railroad sides; oh my gosh!

OW-10
Light Shade to Part Sun; tolerates to Full Shade. Moist to average to dry, sandy, will-drained soil. Accepts mildly acidic to mildly calcareous, rocky to clayey, and nutrient-poor. Drought tolerant. Deer resistant.

The multiple blooms (late spring) are held dangling in mid-air on tall stems above the plant. The red and yellow blossom looks like a downward facing, splay-bellied trumpet with 5 separate mouth pieces. Through the trumpet’s “bell” protrude long yellow stamens. The “mouth pieces” at the top end of the flower are each created by an upright spur of a petals/sepalas that form a tube. The tubes are filled with nectar and it is this that makes the plant so loved by bees, butterflies, and hummingbirds. The blossom matures into 5-7 erect, green capsules joined along most of their length, each about 1” long, with the remains of the spurs forming “tails” at the top. The capsules split open to release many shiny, round seeds to self-sow. The unusual leaves are divided 2-3 times and then each leaflet into 3 lobes. They last all season and in the fall turn a lovely dark wine color. Despite all this verbiage its a very pretty bloom and a wonderful plant. Buttercup family.

http://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Aquilegia%20canadensis.html
http://www.prairiepollination.ca/plante-plant/ancolie_du_canada-wild_columbine/
http://www.scorpionfly.ca/plants/plantpages/aquilegia.html
http://www.borealforest.org/world/herbs_shrubs/wild_columbine.htm
http://floredaqueducquebec.ca/english/aquilegia-canadensis&text=iden
http://www.repertoirquebecnature.com/vasculaires/Aquilegia_canadensis.html
https://www.floreduquebec.ca/english/aquilegia-canadensis&text=iden
https://www.florelaurentienne.com/flore/Groupes/Spermatophytes/Angiospermes/Dicotyles/033_Renonculacees/05_Aquilegia/canadensis.htm
http://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/aquilegia/canadensis/
https://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/40
http://wildadirondacks.org/adirondack-wildflowers-wild-columbine-aquilegia-canadensis.html
https://www.minnestowildflowers.info/flower/red-columbine
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=2362
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/woodland/plants/wild_columbine.htm
https://www.mortonarb.org/trees-plants/tree-plant-descriptions/wild-columbine
http://www.missouriplants.com/Redahl/Aquilegia_canadensis_page.html
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=b400

Pearly Everlasting Western Pearly Everlasting, immortelle blanche Anaphalis margaritacea anaphale marguerite -dry meadows, open woods, thickets, forest glades; disturbed habitats, wastelands, roadsides.

>Full Sun to Light Shade. Moist to dry, sandy soil. Accepts loamy.

Pearly white, dense flower heads (mid-summer into fall) with yellow at the centre of each bloom gathered into a flat cluster at the tops of white, wooly stems. Willow-like, silvery-green leaves smell like lemon-lime when crushed. Male and female blossoms on separate plants. A skinny, upright plant. Aster family.

http://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Anaphalis%20margaritacea.html

www.frontyardrestoration.com OW-11
Open Woods Thicket Flowers

http://www.northernontarioflora.ca/description.cfm?speciesid=1001439
http://www.repertoirequebecnature.com/vasculaires/Anaphalis_margaritacea.html
http://floreduquebec.ca/english/anaphalis-margaritacea
http://www.labunix.uqam.ca/~fg/MyFlora/Asteraceae/Anaphalis/anaphalis.e.shtml
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/anaphalis/margaritacea/
https://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/28
https://www.michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=216
https://www.friendsofthewildflowergarden.org/pages/plants/pearlyeverlasting.html
http://www.mortonarb.org/trees-plants/tree-plant-descriptions/pearly-everlasting
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?taxonid=277132&isprofile=0

**Pink Corydalis**  Pale Corydalis, Rock Harlequin, *corydale toujours verte, corydalis pâle*

*not 1; not Bruce Peninsula*  
*Capnoides sempervirens, Corydalis sempervirens*

-granite rock barrens/ledges/crevices/cliffs, talus, balds, open woods (often Piney), gravelly
shores, forest edges, boreal forests (glades); disturbed habitats, recent forest disturbances,
clearings, campsites, burned-out areas.

>Part to Full Sun. Average to dry, *sandy*/*rocky*, shallow, nutrient-poor soil. Prefers *acidic*. This
species requires a minimum of part sun, so in a shaded habitat it requires the repetitive or
permanent removal of the shade through such means as fire, logging, or pruning, or it will die
out within 5 years.

>to 2'  Loose clusters of half-heart shaped, tubular, dangling blooms (*late spring through to fall*)
with pink petals highlighted with a touch of bright yellow at the tips; borne at the ends of a single
to a much-branched stem. Mature into interestingly shaped, long, slender seed capsules.
Deeply lobed and lacy looking, blue-green leaves. If given enough room and under good
conditions the plant can grow quite bushy. The plant might remind you of Bleeding Hearts. Its
seeds are spread by ants. Rhizomes. Annual to biennial to short-lived perennial. Poppy family.

http://www.repertoirequebecnature.com/vasculaires/Capnoides_sempervirens.html
http://www.wildflowersofontario.ca/palecorydalis.html
http://www.earthdesign.ca/tun-2.html#C.sempervirens
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/capnoides/sempervirens/
https://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/147
https://www.minnestawildflowers.info/flower/pale-corydalis
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=1888

**Fragrant Cudweed**  Rabbit-tobacco, Sweet Everlasting, *gnaphale à feuilles obtuses*

1 2 3 4 5 6 7; *not* Manitoulin District  
*Pseudognaphalium obtusifolium, Gnaphalium obtusifolium*

-dry open areas, prairies, sand prairies; dry open woods (often Jack Pine, Oak, and Aspen),
edges of woods, thin woods; disturbed habitats, fields, pastures; forest clearings/burn-outs,
routes/railroad sides, borrow pits.

>Full to Scant Shade. Average to dry, *sandy* soil. Accepts loamy. Intolerant of shade from
taller plants. The seeds require a minimum of part sun to germinated, so in a shaded habitat it
Culver's Root  Bowman's Root, véronique de Virgine  
Veronicastrum virginicum

>prairies, sand prairies, meadows, deciduous open woods (often Oak), thickets, edges of woods; lowlands, floodplains, swampy meadows, stream banks; disturbed habitats, prairie remnants, roadsides, ditches.
—3-5’ Pointy-tipped, tapering spikes of white blooms (peak summer) top a tall, strong stalk whorled with leaves. Blossoms remain showy for weeks. A magnet for a variety of bees. Clump forming from a central taproot and rhizomes. Its seeds are so small they can be blown several feet by the wind. Plantain family.

Cup Plant  Cup Rosinweed, silphe perfolié  
Silphium perfoliatum

>low ground, prairies swales/sloughs, shrublands, prairie stream sides, valley bottoms, floodplain thickets, floodplain forest glades, fens, lake edges, seeps; disturbed habitats, ditches;
—Full to Part Sun. Wet to moderately dry, acidic to alkaline soil. Accepts moderate drought, clayey, and juglone. Intolerant of slopes (falls over).
—6-8’ Large yellow blooms (late summer into fall) are carried on 1’ flower-stems at the tops of stalks. A tall, eye-catching plant with a flowering period that lasts into fall. Thick stems perforate the leaves (joined at their bases) forming cups that hold water for wildlife to drink. Hummingbirds and butterflies are attracted to the nectar and in the fall you can watch the
goldfinches dangle upside down from the seed heads to feed. Aggressive. Colony forming. A taproot with many, shallow rhizomes. Aster family. Variety *perfoliatum* is also native.

https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=447  
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/prairie/plants/cupplantx.htm  
http://www.quebec-horticole.ca/plante-detail.php?numero=1030&visite=1  
http://www.scorpionfly.ca/plants/plantpages/silphium.html  
http://www.wildflowersofontario.ca/cupplant.html  
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/silphium/perfoliatum/  
https://www.et-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/560  
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/cup-plant  
https://www.dnr.illinois.gov/education/CDIndex/CupPlant.pdf  
http://www.friendsofthewildflowergarden.org/pages/plants/cupplant.html  

**Spreading Dogbane** Creeping Dogbane, *apocyn à feuilles d’androsème, herbe à la puce* all *Apocynum androsaemifolium*  
- open woods (often Oak, Hickory, Pine, Aspen, Sassafras, Bracken, Sweet-fern), thin woods, thickets, forest edges; rocky bluffs/slopes, talus, ridges, open bedrock, alvars, rocky barren; dry forest glades; river/lake shores, stabilized sand dunes on the Great Lakes; prairies, sand prairies, meadows, disturbed habitats, fields, fencerows, clearings, logged/burned-out sites, waste areas, road/railroad sides.  
> Part to Full Sun. Average to dry, sandy/gravelly, relatively barren, well-drained soil. Accepts rocky to clayey, acidic, and shallow soil. Deer resistant.  
> to12” Fragrant, small, nodding, pink, bell-shaped blooms (*early to mid-summer*). Leaves turn bright yellow in fall. The Monarch butterfly occasionally deposits its eggs on this plant but the larvae will not survive. Aggressive to the point of invasive via self-sowing and creeping rhizomes. A Pioneer species. Dogbane family.  
Do not confuse with “Dog Strangling Vine”, an invasive alien (http://www.invadingspecies.com/dog-strangling-vine/).  

**Subspecies** *androsaemifolium* is also native.  
http://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Apocynum%20androsaemifolium.html  
http://www.northernontarioflora.ca/description.cfm?speciesid=1002685  
http://www.borealforest.org/herbs/herb3.htm  
http://www.repertoirequebecnature.com/vasculaires/Apocynum_androsaemifolium.html  
http://floredaquebec.ca/english/apocynum-androsaemifolium  
http://www.labunix.uqam.ca/~tg/MyFlora/Apocynaceae/Apocynum/Androsaemifolium/androsaemifolium.e.shtml  
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/apocynum/androsaemifolium/  
http://wildadirondacks.org/adirondack-wildflowers-spreading-dogbane-apocynum-androsaemifolium.html  
http://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/38  
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/spreading-dogbane  
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=152  
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/savanna/plants/spr_dogbane.html  
https://www.friendsofthewildflowergarden.org/pages/plants/commondogbane.html  
http://www.missouriplants.com/pinkopp/Apocynum_androsaemifolium_page.html  

OW-14
**Star-flowered False Solomon’s Seal**  *Maianthemum stellatum*

- moist sandy woods, glades, open woods (often Oak), thickets, sandy prairies, meadows; floodplains, shores of swamps/fens/streams/lakes, deciduous to coniferous swamps; *calcareaux* seeps; sand ridges/dunes and shrubby shores of the Great Lakes; roadsides.

— Part to Dappled Shade; tolerates to Full Sun. Rich, moist to average, sandy soil. Accepts gravelly to clayey, acidic, and juglone.

— 1-2’ Similar to False Solomon’s Seal (Forest Floor) but daintier blooms (*late spring*) though the plant itself is hardy. Small pretty clusters of white, star-shaped blossoms decorate the end of the single, unbranched, arching and slightly off-kilter stem. Mature into showy berries marked with a distinct dark cross before turning bright red. The stem is lined with alternating elliptical leaves up to 6” long, 2” wide that turn bright yellow in the fall. A songbird feeder. Colony forming via rhizomes. A good *Ground Cover*. A cute all season. Asparagus family, Lily superorder.

http://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Maianthemum%20stellatum.html
http://floreduquebec.ca/english/Maianthemum%20stellatum
http://www.repertoirequebecnature.com/vasculaires/Smilacina_stellata.html
http://floreduquebec.ca/english/maianthemum-stellatum
http://www.labunix.uqam.ca/~fg/MyFlora/Liliaceae/Maianthemum/Stellatum/stellatum.e.shtml
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/maianthemum/stellatum/
http://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/370
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/starry-false-solomons-seal
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=831
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/woodland/plants/starry_solomon.htm
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?taxonid=291771

**Carpenter’s Figwort**  *Scrophularia marilandica*

1; 5 east?

- forests, glades, forest edges, open woods, thickets, meadows, hillside seeps, stream/lake shores; moderately disturbed habitats, clearings, fields, shaded fencerows.


— 2-5’ Small, tubular blooms (*through summer into mid-fall*) light green outside and reddish brown inside. A prolific bloomer. The nectar is a favourite of hummingbirds, bees, wasps, and ants. Not colourful but big, lush, and a true pollinator magnet. Named for its square stems. Can be considered a sub-shrub. Rhizomes with knotty tubers. Figwort family.

https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=2677
http://www.scorpionfly.ca/plants/plantpages/scrophularia.html
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/scrophularia/marilandica/
https://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/546
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/maryland-figwort
https://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/woodland/plants/late_figwort.htm
http://www.missouriplants.com/greenopp/Scrophularia_marilandica_page.html
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?taxonid=287073&isprofile=0&
Open Woods Thicket Flowers

Canada Garlic  Canada Wild Onion, Wild Garlic, ail du Canada  Allium canadense

1 2 4 5

>open woods, thickets, meadows, prairies, rocky outcrops, thinly wooded bluffs; stream banks/floodplains; disturbed habitats, fields, pastures, road/railroad sides, waste areas; occasionally wet meadows.


—12-16” Dainty, white, starry blooms (early summer) in a star-burst arrangement mature into clusters of small bulblets which drop to the ground and root. Will not blossom if too much shade. Amazingly the plant looks like garlic. A bee, fly, insect, and larvae magnet. Can be aggressive in a modest way. The root is a small onion with fibrous roots from the bottom. Amaryllis family; Lily superorder.

Variety canadense is also native.

https://www.friendsofthewildflowergarden.org/pages/plants/wildgarlic.html
http://www.scorpionfly.ca/plants/plantpages/allium.html
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/allium/canadense/
https://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/21
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/wild-garlic
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=37
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/prairie/plantx/wild_garlicx.htm

Spotted Geranium  Spotted Cranes-bill, géranium maculé  Geranium maculatum

1 2 3 4 5 6; southwest 10

-deciduous forests, forest edges, glades, open woods, thickets, shaded roadsides; floodplains, wet meadows, ravines, edges of streams/ponds, swamps, wet hollows, seeps.


>14-18” Valued both for its copious, long lasting, delicate looking, pale purple to pink 1-1.5” blooms (spring) held out on thin leafy stems and for its lush, full-bodied but compact mound of very deeply cleft, medium green leaves. Blossoms mature into distinctive, erect, beaked seed capsules that give rise to the alternative name “Crane’s bill”. Forms colonies from a dark, thick rhizome but is not aggressive. Wildlife magnet. Geranium family.

https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=1406
http://www.scorpionfly.ca/plants/plantpages/geranium.html
http://www.wildflowersofontario.ca/geranium.html
http://www.borealforest.org/world/herbs_shrubs/wild_geranium.htm
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/geranium/maculatum/
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/wild-geranium
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/woodland/plants/wild_geranium.htm
https://www.friendsofthewildflowergarden.org/pages/plants/wildgeranium.html
https://www.mortonarb.org/trees-plants/tree-plant-descriptions/wild-geranium
http://www.missouriplants.com/blueopp/Geranium_maculatum_page.html
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=c850
**Goldenrods**
http://www.scorpionfly.ca/plants/plantpages/goldenrod.html
http://www.labunix.uqam.ca/~fg/MyFlora/Asteraceae/Solidago/Identification/identification.e.shtml

**Hairy Goldenrod**  Pale Goldenrod, verge d'or hispide, solidage hispide   
*Solidago hispida*
all  
There are 4 varieties but only *hispida* and *huronensis* are native.
http://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Solidago%20hispida.html
http://www.scorpionfly.ca/plants/plantpages/goldenrod.html
https://uwaterloo.ca/astereae-lab/research/goldenrods/classification-and-illustrations/solidago-hispida
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/solidago/hispida/
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/hairy-goldenrod
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=457
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?taxonid=277365&isprofile=0&

**Rough-stemmed Goldenrod**  Wrinkle-leaved goldenrod, verge d’or rugueuse  
*Solidago rugosa*  
not 9; not 10  
> low prairies, meadows, swales, shrubby areas, Pine barrens, open woods, thickets, thin woods, moist forests/edges; wetland margins, along water courses, deciduous to coniferous swamps, bogs, peatlands, gravelly seeps; disturbed habitats, in swamps, forest clearings, trails, ditches, pastures, fields, fencerows, roadsides.  
— Full Sun to Light Shade; tolerates to Part Shade.  Moist to wet, sandy, well-drained soil.  Accepts peaty, gravelly to clayey, slightly acidic to calcareous, and juglone.  Deer resistant.  
— 3-6’ Showy sprays of arching yellow flower stems (*late summer well into fall*) top strong stalks.  Attracts bees, wasps, flies, small butterflies, moths’ eggs, beetles, many types of bugs, and birds (including the Indigo Bunting).  One of the most common eastern prairie and meadow species making it required for Restoration.  Can be aggressive via creeping rhizomes.  Aster family.
Reportedly, nursery cultivars of this species often bear little resemblance to the original.
There are several native subspecies and varieties, all but one are native:
*Solidago ssp. rugosa var. sphagnophila* (Cedar-swamp Goldenrod, verge d’or des sphaignes) is not native.
http://www.ontariowildflower.com/goldenrods.htm#roughleaved
https://uwaterloo.ca/astereae-lab/research/goldenrods/classification-and-illustrations/solidago-rugosa
https://www.florelaurentienne.com/flore/Groupes/Spermatophytes/Angiospermes/Dicotyles/103Composuees/40_Solidago/rugosa.htm
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/solidago/rugosa/
https://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/578

www.frontyardrestoration.com
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Squarrose Goldenrod  Stout Goldenrod, verge d'or squarreuse  Solidago squarrosa
1 but not southwest; 4 5 6 7; not Manitoulin Island
>meadows, rocky/talus slopes/areas, shale slopes, open woods, thickets, forest edges, thin forests, glades, open banks; disturbed habitats, fields, roadsides, clearings.
—3-5' Yellow blooms (late summer, early fall) form long clusters at the top of each stem. Loved by honeybees. Branching caudices. Aster family.

Balsam Groundsel  Northern Ragwort, séneçon appauvri  Packera paupercula
all
-moist prairies, meadows, open woods (often Jack Pine, Aspen, Oak), thickets, forests, boreal forest, marshy ground, sedge meadows, stream banks, dry to wet/marshy stream/lake shores, sand dunes, fens, bogs, Cedar swamps, calcareous marshes, rocky outcrops, open bedrock, ridges, ledges, alvars, crevices; disturbed habitats, prairie remnants, fields, ditches.
>Full to Part Sun. Wet to average/dry, sandy/gravelly, neutral to calcareous, nutrient-poor soil. Accepts rocky to loamy.
>6-14” Dainty, daisy-like clusters of small yellow blooms (late spring through summer). Clump and occasionally colony forming. A caudex, occasionally with weak rhizomes or stolons. Aster family.
The 3 varieties are all native;
pseudotomentosa (False Tomentose Balsam Groundsel), savannarum (Savanna Balsam Groundsel), paupercula (Balsam Ragwort).

OW-18
Clammy Ground-cherry  Wild Ground-cherry, coqueret hétérophylle  
Physalis heterophylla
1 2 3 4 5 6 7; south 8  
- prairies, sand prairies, meadows, dry open woods (often Oak), thickets, forest edges, hill sides, shores; disturbed habitats, pastures, fields, grassy clearings, logged/burned forest clearings, open forested trails, road/railroad sides, dumps, gravel pits, parking lots, old gardens, weedy sites.  
> Full to Part Sun. Average to dry, nutrient-poor, sandy, well-drained soil. Accepts gravelly to loamy. Accepts rich soil but only with disturbances to reduce competition from taller, more aggressive plants.  
> 1-3” (late spring through to early fall). Forms colonies via deep, fleshy rhizomes. Nightshade family.

https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=2704  
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/physalis/heterophylla/  
https://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/442  
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/clammy-ground-cherry  
https://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/prairie/plantx/cl_cherryx.htm  
http://www.friendsofthewildflowergarden.org/pages/plants/groundcherry_clammy.html  
http://www.missouriplants.com/yellowalt/Physalis_heterophylla_page.html

Bluebell of Scotland  Harebell, campanule à feuilles rondes  
Campanula rotundifolia
no longer considered native by Canadensys, but everyone still sells it as such

Blue Giant Hyssop  Anise Hyssop, agastache fenouil  
Agastache foeniculum
2 3 4 5 6 7 10; south 9; not Bruce Peninsula  
- prairies, scrubby barrens, dry meadows, open woods (often Oak, Aspen), thickets, forest edges; disturbed habitats, clearings, roadsides.  
> Full to Part Sun. Average to dry, sandy to loamy, well-drained soil. Accepts rocky to clayey. Deer resistant.  
> 2-4’ Dense, blue-violet blooms (late summer) on spikes at the top of tall stems. Distinctive licorice-scented foliage. The dark blue blossoms make your garden’s yellow flowers brighter. A pollinator magnet. Clump and colony forming. Different sources report a caudex, rhizomes, or a taproot. An abundant seed producer. Can be considered a sub-shrub. Mint family.

http://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Agastache%20foeniculum.html  
http://www.scorpionfly.ca/plants/plantpages/agastache.htm  
http://www.naturenorth.com/summer/hyssop/Flhyssop.html  
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/agastache/foeniculum/  
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/blue-giant-hyssop  
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=1532  
https://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/prairie/plantx/anise_hyssopx.htm  
https://www.friendsofeloisebutler.org/pages/plants/bluegianthyssop.html  
http://www.mortonarb.org/trees-plants/tree-plant-descriptions/anise-hyssop  
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=d554
Open Woods Thicket Flowers

**Yellow Giant Hyssop**  Catnip Giant Hyssop, *agastache faux-népéta*  *Agastache nepetoides*

- meadows, deciduous open woods, thickets, forest edges, glades; talus/rocky slopes; alvars; disturbed habitats of reduced shade, power-line clearances, fencerows; occasionally lowland forests.


Small, greenish-yellow blooms (peak summer) in dense, short spikes. An excellent nectar source. A caudex. Can be considered a sub-shrub. Mint family.

http://www.scorpionfly.ca/plants/plantpages/agastache.htm
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/agastache/nepetoides/
https://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/12
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/yellow-giant-hyssop
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=1533
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/savanna/plants/ya_hyssop.htm
http://www.missouriplants.com/whiteopp/Agastache_nepetoides_page.html
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?taxonid=281383&isprofile=0&

**Orange-fruit Horse-gentian**  Wild Coffee, *trioste orangé*  *Triosteum aurantiacum*

- deciduous (occasionally mixed) open woods, thickets, forest edges, forests, glades, wooded slopes, trailsides, open abandoned areas; occasionally edges of swamps, streams/lakes.

Light Shade to Part Sun; tolerates Full Sun to Full Shade. Moist to average, nutrient-poor soil. Accepts rocky to clayey and juglone.

A bold plant with large leaves on an unbranched stem. Purplish red honeysuckle-like blooms (*late spring to early summer*) in the axils of the leaves mature into conspicuous, full, fleshy, bright orange berries that seem to beg to be picked (don't eat them). The berries are topped with 5 relatively large, narrow, green sepals which might make you think the berries look like pineapples. The leaves are opposite, long (5-10"), broad, narrowly oval, and pointed. A taproot. Uncommon. Neither a Gentian nor a Coffee. Honeysuckle family. Variety *aurantiacum* is also native.

https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=734
http://www.vigileverte.com/plantes-herbacees.html
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/triosteum/aurantiacum/
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/early-horse-gentian
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/woodland/plants/er_horsegent.html - variety *aurantiacum*
http://www.friendsofthewildflowergarden.org/pages/plants/horsegentian.html
http://www.missouriplants.com/redopp/Triosteum_aurantiacum_page.html

**Eastern Camas**  Wild Hyacinth, *camassie faux-scille*  *Camassia scilloides*

1, deep southwest islands in Lake Erie and the St. Clair River; Species at Risk

- "moderate shade of low moist woods on clay soil as well as drier scrubby woodland on shallow, rocky soil over limestone bedrock (Michael Oldham, 1990)."  Wild Hyacinth in Ontario.

OW-20
https://www.ontario.ca/page/wild-hyacinth
https://www.ontario.ca/page/wild-hyacinth-recovery-strategy
-open woods, thickets, forest edges, thin woods, rocky wooded slopes; prairies, meadows; floodplains, valley bottoms, stream banks; alvars, limestone glades; pastures.
>Full Sun to Light Shade. Rich, moist to average, calcareous, rocky to loamy to clayey, soil. Deer resistant.

1-2' Pale blue blooms (late spring) grouped in clusters along long stems. Leaves are long, slender and upright and, like most bulb plants, disappear in mid-summer. A pollinator magnet. Clump forming by self-sowing and from clustered bulbs with fibrous roots. Asparagus family; Lily superorder.

Has a multitude of scientific synonyms.
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=1437
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/prairie/plantx/wild_hyacinth.htm
http://www.friendsofthewildflowergarden.org/pages/plants/wildhyacinth.html
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?taxonid=282045&isprofile=0&letter=c
https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=casc5
http://inaturalist.ca/taxa/67793-Camassia-scilloides/browse_photos

Dwarf Lake Iris  iris lacustre  Iris lacustris
western coast of Bruce Peninsula; Manitoulin Island between Kincadine and Port Elgin; circum-Windsor; of Special Concern
-calcareous shores, old beach rocky rubble, calcareous crevices, alvars, other open bedrock; coniferous forest glades; conifer swamps, fens; calcareous meadows.
>Slight Shade to Full Sun to Part Shade. Dry to moist, well-drained, calcareous, sandy/gravelly/rocky soil.

4-6" Dainty, lavender/blue, fringed blooms (late spring, early summer). Broad arching leaves. Rare and becoming rarer due to human interference in its habitat. Shallow, slender, creeping rhizomes. Iris family.

https://www.ontario.ca/page/dwarf-lake-iris
http://www.rbg.ca/archive/rare/epo_ilac.htm
http://inaturalist.ca/taxa/164128-Iris-lacustris/browse_photos
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=1474
https://www.fws.gov/midwest/endangered/plants/dwarflak.html
https://dnr.wi.gov/topic/EndangeredResources/Plants.asp?mode=detail&SpecCode=PMIRI090H0

Purple Joe Pye Weed  Sweet-scented Joe Pye Weed, eupatoire pourpre
1  eupatoire d’eau rouge  Eutrochium purpureum, Eupatorium purpureum
-low shaded meadows, open woods, thickets, forest edges, glades; ravines, floodplains, wet meadows, wetland/swamp/bog edges, stream banks, near bases of wet slopes, seeps.
>Light Shade to Part Sun. Moist to average soil.

>5-7" Large, showy, round-topped clusters of mauve-purple, fuzzy blooms (through summer into fall) atop a stalk with lance-shaped leaves arranged in whorls. Very eye-catching. A butterfly magnet. Rhizomes. Aster family.

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Variety *purpureum* is also native.
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=331
http://www.scorpionfly.ca/plants/plantpages/eupatorium.htm
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/eutrochium/purpureum/
https://www.mnstatewildflowers.info/flower/sweet-scented-joe-pye-weed
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/savanna/plants/sw_joecpye.htm
https://www.friendsofthewildflowergarden.org/pages/plants/sweetjoepyeweed.html
http://www.missouriplants.com/blueopp/Eupatorium_purpureum_page.html
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=c740

**Large Yellow Lady's-slipper** Greater Yellow Lady's-slipper, *cyripède pubescent* all *Cypripedium parviflorum* var. *pubescens*
-moist deciduous to mixed forests, forest edges, open woods, thickets, clearings; wet meadows, swales; limestone wetlands, moist alvars; shores, calcium rich fens, coniferous bogs, swamps; roadside ditches; moist, sheltered hollows.
>Dappled shade. Very rich, wet to moist, calcareous soil. Accepts average moisture, neutral to acidic, and sandy.
>8-30" The bloom (*spring into mid-summer*) has the appearance of a large, yellow, bulbous pouch, usually with reddish spots or stripes within. Most commonly a single blossom, sometimes 2, atop stalks. One large leaf/bract overtops each flower. May take several years to blossom. Lush, oval, veined foliage. Orchid family.
http://www.repertoirequebecnature.com/vasculaires/Cypripedium_parviflorum.html
http://www.labunix.uqam.ca/~fg/MyFlora/Orchidaceae/Cypripedium/Parviflorum/parviflorum.e.shtml
https://goorchids.northamericanorchidcenter.org/species/cypripedium/parviflorum/
http://www.osrbg.ca/files/CYP_PUB.HTM
http://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Cypripedium%20parviflorum%20var%20pubescens.html
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/cypripedium/parviflorum/
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/woodland/plants/yl_ladyslipper.htm
https://www.dnr.illinois.gov/education/CDIndex/LargeYLSOrchid.pdf
https://www.friendsofthewildflowergarden.org/pages/plants/yellowladysslipper.html

**Northern Yellow Lady's-slipper** Greater Yellow Lady's-slipper, *cyripède mocassin* *Cypripedium parviflorum* var. *makasin*
-low prairies, meadows, swales, sheltered hollows; coniferous to deciduous open woods (often Aspen), thickets, shrublands, forest edges, forests, coniferous woods over bedrock, boreal forests, glades; open bedrock, alvars; open sand, low sand dunes; edges/shores of fens, swamps, coniferous bogs, streams/lakes; disturbed habitats, old clearings, flourishes in shady roadside ditches.
>Part Shade to Sun. Wet to average soil. Accepts, if not prefers, acidic. Accepts nutrient-poor and sand. This is a relatively easy orchid to grow, but unlikely to survive transplanting and just

OW-22
results in death.

>6-17” The bold, slightly fragrant bloom (late spring) has the appearance of a large, glossy yellow bulbous pouch, usually with brown spots or stripes within. Most often there is only a single blossom, rarely two, looking very elegant and proud held high atop a leafless stalk arising from a leafy stem. It matures into a large, rounded-oblong, 3-ribbed, pointy seed pod that will survive the winter if not eaten by deer. The blossom is backed by 1-2 erect, tall, green bracts and framed by four dark maroon petals: the largest of which is mostly erect and stands over the top while two long, narrow and spiralled ones stick out from the sides. Behind and beneath are two shorter petals fused into one wide petal. Along the stem there are 2-5 lush, elliptically-shaped, dark green, heavily veined leaves arranged alternately. Ten or more stems may emerge from a single root forming a gorgeous clump. The spicy fragrance is most noticeable when the flower is young and warmed by the sun and helps to distinguish this variety from var. pubescens which is scentless. The other noticeable differences are that this variety is shorter, has a smaller pouch, its petals are darker and shorter, is more likely to be found in acidic soil, and tolerates drier sites. May take several years to flower. When not in flower it can resemble the Solomon’s Seals. A stout rhizome with fibrous roots. Orchid family.

Note: the species Cypripedium parviflorum is commonly called Yellow Lady’s-slipper. There is little difference between its 2 varieties, makasin and pubescens. Unfortunately some of their common names are also very similar and therefore confusing: Greater, Small, and Large, especially when the “Greater” has the smaller blossom. Not only that, but some sources still refer to the old species name, Cypripedium calceolus. Then to top it off, a synonym for var. makasin is C. pubescens var. makasin. But blessed be, in most moist gardens it makes no appreciable difference which one you purchase. Just buy the one(s) your supplier sells and plant it where I tell you to. Just for interest’s sake, Cypripedium refers to “Aphrodite’s sandal”, parviflorum means “small flowers”, and makasin is from the Algonquin language meaning mocassin or slipper.

http://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Cypripedium%20parviflorum%20var%20makasin.html
https://goorchids.northamericanorchidcenter.org/species/cypripedium/parviflorum/
https://www.osrbg.ca/files/cypmak.htm
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/cypripedium/parviflorum/
http://www.cktropicalbotanicgarden.org/Plants/view/156
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/small-yellow-ladys-slipper
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=1806 -a mix of varieties is shown
https://www.friendsofthewildflowergarden.org/pages/plants/yellowladysmakasin.html
https://plants.usda.gov/java/largeImage?imageID=cypam3_001_ahp.tif

Shrubby Lespedeza Violet Bush-clover, lespédeze frutescente

Lespedeza frutescens

1

lespédéze violacée

>prairies, hill prairies, meadows, open woods (often Oak), thickets, slopes, thinly wooded bluffs, glades, banks; rocky/talus slopes, ridges, cliffs, ledges; disturbed habitats, fields, clearings.

—Part to Full Sun. Dry to average, sandy/rocky, nutrient-poor soil. Accepts light clayey. Intolerant of aggressive or taller plants; benefits from grass fires.

—18-24” Similar to Lespedeza violacea and the differences are not obvious. Many, fairly small,
Open Woods Thicket Flowers

pink to violet pea-like blooms (*peak summer*) distributed loosely along the tops of several, long, leafy, wand-like, erect to sprawling stalks; can be shrubby looking. The leaves, like clover, are composed of 3 oblong leaflets each with a light green centre vein. The fruit is a hard capsule containing one seed. A favourite of the insect, butterfly, bird and small mammal world. A taproot. Legume family.

https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=1324
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/lespedeza/frutescens/
https://www.inaturalist.org/taxa/164569-Lespedeza-frutescens/browse_photos
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/savanna/plants/violet_bushclover.html

**Canada Lily**  Wild Yellow Lily, *lis du Canada*  
*Lilium canadense*  
1 4 5 6; extremely rare on Bruce Peninsula
- low ground; wet meadows, open woods, thickets, forest edges, forests, glades, wooded slopes; bottomlands, floodplains; wetland edges, bogs, marshes, swamps, streams; disturbed habitats; wet road/railroad sides, ditches.


>2-5' A large, showy plant, crowned with 1-5, rarely to 20, pendulous Tiger Lily-like blooms (*late spring into mid-summer*) with petals slightly recurved (curled back), usually yellow-orange but sometimes orange-red. There are purple spots interiorly. The prominent anthers are large, thick, and rusty red. Each blossom is hanging upside down from its own long, upright but downward curved stem. Matures into a large, oblong capsule that turns brown, dries, and splits open. The single, unbranched stalk has 6-10 whorls of large, flat, lance-shaped leaves, 3-8 per whorl. The Ruby-throated Hummingbird and the larger butterflies are the main pollinators. Similar to Michigan Lily but with yellow being more common and the petals don’t curl as far back giving the flower more of a trumpet appearance. Loved by deer, rabbits, voles, and chipmunks. The roots comprise bulbs, rhizomes, and fibres. The Lily principally of the east.

http://www.repertoirequebecnature.com/vasculaires/Lilium_canadense.html -uses a scientific synonym  
http://floreduquebec.ca/english/lilium-canadense  
http://www.labunix.uqam.ca/~fg/MyFlora/Liliaceae/Lilium/Canadense/canadense.e.shtml  
http://www.borealforest.org/world/herbs_shrubs/canada_lily.htm  
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/lilium/canadense/  
https://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/322  
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/savanna/plants/canada_lily.htm  
https://www.friendsofthewildflowergarden.org/pages/plants/canadalily.html  
https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=lica3  
http://inaturalist.ca/taxa/57131-Lilium-canadense/browse_photos

**Wood Lily**  Prairie Lily, Red Lily, *lis de Philadelphia*  
*Lilium philadelphicum*  
all
- open sandy/rocky areas, prairies, sand plains, sand hills, meadows, heathlands, valley sides, barrens, open woods (often Jack Pine, Aspen), thickets, forest edges; shores, dunes; alvars, bedrock, crevices, balds, bluffs; disturbed habitats, roadsides, ditches, clearings, power-line clearings; fens, bogs, mixed to conifer swamps on hummocks.

>Full Sun to Part Shade; tolerates to Full Shade but will not flower. Dry to moist, sandy/rocky, calcareous, well-drained soil. Accepts gravel to loamy, nutrient-poor and acidic. Benefits from

OW-24
removal of woody competition. Reportedly difficult to cultivate in gardens. Speak to your supplier.

>1-3’ One to four, eye-catching, sky-facing, cup-shaped, purplish-spotted, large, red-orange (rarely yellow) blooms (first half of summer); each top a tall stem with leaves whorled along it. A magnet for bees, butterflies, hummingbirds, hummingbird moths, larvae, bugs, and deer.

Becoming less common because of poaching, the over-population of deer, and loss of habitat. Grows in clumps from segmented bulbs/corms composed of rice-shaped scales. The provincial emblem of Saskatchewan where it is called Prairie Lily and is pictured on the flag. It is native to every province except in the Maritimes. Slow growing. Lily family.

Was once divided into 3 separate varieties: philadelphicum, andinum, montanum.

http://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Lilium%20philadelphicum.html
http://www.prairicpollination.ca/plante-plant/lis_rouge_orange-western_red_lily/
http://www.northernontarioflora.ca/description.cfm?speciesid=1002088
http://www.ontariowildflower.com/manitoulin_alvar_woodland.htm#wood_likely
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/lilium/philadelphicum/
https://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/323
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/wood-lily
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=1629
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/prairie/plantx/pr_lily.html
https://www.friendsofthewildflowergarden.org/pages/plants/woodlily.html
https://www.dnr.illinois.gov/education/CDIndex/WoodLily.pdf

Canada Lousewort  Canada Wood Betony, pédiculaire du Canada  Pedicularis canadensis

- prairies, meadows, open woods (often Black Oak, Pine, Aspen, Red Maple), thickets; forests (deciduous to mixed; sometimes conifer; often Beech-Maple, Black Oak), glades, bedrock; along streams, occasionally conifer swamps; disturbed habitats, fields, clearings.

>Part Shade to Full Sun. Average to dry, rocky/sandy to loamy, acidic to neutral, well-drained, nutrient-poor soil. Accepts rich and calcareous. Not particularly drought tolerant but accepts dry.

>6-12’ A short, dense, club of tubular, 2-lipped, yellow to purplish blooms (spring). Very showy when in full bloom. It is a partially parasitic plant stealing nourishment from neighbouring plants such as grasses and asters. As a result the neighbours may be somewhat diminished in vitality. Visited by several types of bees including Bumble and Mason. Clump forming. A taproot with short, branching rhizomes. Can be considered a sub-shrub. Broomrape family.

https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/pedicularis/canadensis/
https://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/430
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/wood-betony
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=1870
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/prairie/plantx/wd_betonyx.htm
https://www.lakeforest.edu/academics/programs/environmental/courses/es203/pedicularis_canadensis.php
https://www.dnr.illinois.gov/education/CDIndex/Lousewort.pdf
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?taxonid=286979&isprofile=0&
Open Woods Thicket Flowers

**Sundial Lupine**  Perennial Lupine, *lupin vivace, lupin pérenne*  
1; south 4; Rare
-prairies, shrub prairies, meadows, sand hills, stabilized sand dunes, coniferous/deciduous open woods (often Oak, Jack Pine, Aspen), barrens, Pine barrens; floodplains; disturbed habitats, power-line clearances, right-of-ways, road/railroad sides, waste areas.


>1-2’ Wide spikes of blue-violet, pea-like blooms (*late spring into early summer*). Excellent for bees and butterflies. Feeds larvae of several blue butterflies including the rare Karner Blue. A *not* long-lived perennial that survives by readily self-sowing. Ontario’s only native Lupine. Strong, deep taproot with rhizomes. Legume family.

http://www.wildflowersofontario.ca/lupins.html
http://www.scorpionfly.ca/plants/plantpages/Lupinus.html
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/lupinus/perennis/
https://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/349
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/wild-lupine
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=1327
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/prairie/plantx/wild_lupine.htm
https://www.friendsofthewildflowergarden.org/pages/plants/wildlupine.html
https://www.dnr.illinois.gov/education/CDIndex/WildLupine.pdf
https://www.lakeforest.edu/academics/programs/environmental/courses/plantpages/lupinus-perennis.php
https://www.fs.fed.us/database/feis/plants/forb/lupper/all.html
https://www.planetnatural.com/growing-lupine/

**Skunk Meadow-rue**  Waxy Meadow-rue, *pigamon à feuilles révolutées*  
Thalictrum amphibolum  Thalictrum revolutum  
1; Very Rare
-prairies, meadows, barrens, rocky wooded slopes, open woods, thickets, forest edges; ridges, ledges; brushy banks along streams, wet meadows; disturbed habitats, prairie remnants, road/railroad sides, fields.


>2-6’ x 1-4’ Pale green/yellow to white blooms (*late spring to early summer*) in clusters. Blossoms not colourful, but have a unique airy appearance. Crushed leaves will remind you of Eau de Skunk, but their undersides glisten prettily in the sun. Wind pollinated, so not visited by bees and such. Good for diversifying the species of your grasslands. Usually occurs in male and female versions, so it’s a good idea to purchase a few if you want seed production. Colony forming via rhizomes. Buttercup family.

http://inaturalist.ca/taxa/143040-Thalictrum-revolutum/browse_photos
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/thalictrum/revolutum/
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/prairie/plantx/waxy_ruex.htm
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=2404
Canada Milk-vetch  astragale du Canada  

Astragalus canadensis

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 10; extremely rare on Bruce Peninsula
-prairies, sand prairies, sandy open woods, open woods, thickets, forest edges; cliffs, balds, ledges, alvar prairies; moist floodplains, shorelines, rocky banks, marshy ground; fields.

Full to Part Sun. Moist to average to dryish soil. Accepts alkaline and sandy to clayey.

>2-4' Yellowish creamy-white, funnel-shaped blooms (peak summer) in longish flower heads at the top of stems. Produces hard seedpods. Foliage very lacy. A large and robust species once the roots are well established, yet, it prefers to sprawl. Adds an airy lushness to your garden. A wildlife magnet including Hummingbirds. Colony forming from a caudex with creeping rhizomes. Legume family.

There are 3 varieties but only canadensis is native.

Poke Milkweed  Tall Milkweed, asclépiade très grande  

Asclepias exaltata

1 2 4 5 6
-meadows, deciduous to mixed open woods, thickets, forest edges, forests, glades, stream banks, wooded slopes; disturbed habitats, clearings, trailsides, roadsides.

Part to Dappled Sun; tolerates Full Sun to Full Shade. Rich, moist to dry, rocky to sandy to loamy soil. Wind intolerant. Deer resistant.

>2-5' Poke is tied with Swamp to be our tallest Milkweed but it is our only that is truly shade tolerant. Very fragrant, creamy-white with lavender to green-tinged blooms (summer) on stems that spread them out into droopy, open clusters. The clusters dangle from the ends of stalks that rise from the leaf axils in the upper part of the plant. A plant usually has a few to several clusters. The blossoms themselves are small, but a marvel of engineering: first, a crown composed of a circle of 5 cylindrical hoods with a pointed horn sticking out of each; second, in the middle of the circle is wedged a short column; finally, the crown rests in the centre of 5 light-green, flaring petals that bend far back and away. The leaves have a smooth upper surface, are narrowly elliptic, pointed at both ends, about 6"x3", and grow in opposing pairs along a, square-shaped, surprisingly narrow stalk. The fruit are very narrow, spindle-shaped, pointed pods (you would definitely not want to get poked in the eye with one these things), 4-6" long, and very neatly packed with flat, brown seeds each tufted with long white hairs. At maturity the pod splits open, the hairs become fluffy and the seeds are dispersed into the wind. A pollinator magnet. A thick taproot. Dogbane family.

https://monarchwatch.org/bring-back-the-monarchs/milkweed/milkweed-profiles/asclepias-exaltata/
Open Woods Thicket Flowers

http://www.scorpionfly.ca/plants/plantpages/asclepias.html - milkweed genus
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/asclepias/exaltata/
http://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/58
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/poke-milkweed
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=155
https://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/woodland/plants/pk_milkweed.html

**Slender Mountain-mint** Narrowleaf Mountain-mint, *pycnanthème à feuilles étroites*
1 4 5; Rare/Uncommon
-prairies; dry, rocky/sandy meadows, grassy areas, open woods, thickets, Pine barrens, Oak woods, limestone glades; low wet areas, prairies, meadows, bogs, wet thickets, gravelly areas along streams, acidic gravel seeps; disturbed habitats, pastures, fields.
>Full to Part Sun.  Wet to dry, **rocky/sandy/gravely** to rich loamy, well-drained soil.  Accepts clayey.  **Deer** resistant.
>2-3’ White blooms (*through summer into fall*).  A bee, butterfly, and insect magnet.  Can be aggressive to invasive via a taproot with rhizomes.  Mint family.
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=1584
http://www.scorpionfly.ca/plants/plantpages/Pycnanthemum.html
https://davesgarden.com/guides/pl/go/94040/#b
http://inaturalist.ca/taxa/126891-Pycnanthemum-tenuifolium/browse_photos
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/pycnanthemum/tenuifolium/
https://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/497
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/prairie/plantx/shl_mintx.htm
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=r690

**Whorled Mountain-mint** *pycnanthème verticillé*
1 5; Extremely Rare
-prairies, meadows, limestone glades, open woods, thickets, rocky forest edges/openings; moist sandy shores; disturbed habitats, fields, roadsides, borrow pits.
>Part to Full Sun.  Average to dry, nutrient-poor, well-drained soil.  Suffers during hot droughts but survives.  Accepts **rocky** to clayey and **julgone**.  Benefits from afternoon shade and wildfires or occasional mowing to reduce woody competition.  **Deer** resistant.
>2-3’ Small, white, pale-purple blooms (*late summer into fall*) in tight heads.  A pollinator magnet: bees, wasps, flies, beetles, moths, and butterflies.  Clump forming and can be aggressive via rhizomes.  Mint family.
Varieties *verticillatum* (**Whorled Mountain-mint**) and *pilosum* (**Hairy Mountain-mint, pycnanthème poilu**) are both native, but *pilosum* is the more common.
http://inaturalist.ca/taxa/153908-Pycnanthemum-verticillatum/browse_photos
http://www.scorpionfly.ca/plants/plantpages/Pycnanthemum.html - *genus Pycnanthemum*
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/pycnanthemum/verticillatum/
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=1585

OW-28
American False Pennyroyal  American Pennyroyal, hédéoma faux-pouliot

Hedeoma pulegioides

- open woods (often Oak or Beech-Maple), barrens, slopes, meadows; cliffs, balds, ridges, ledges, rocky glades; disturbed habitats, pastures, fields, forest clearings, burnt/logged clearings, woodland trails, road/railroad sides.

> Full Sun to Light Shade. Full Sun habitats require consistent moister. Average to dry, rocky to loamy soil. Accepts nutritionally-poor and acidic. Intolerant of taller competition. Prefers barren sites and habitat disturbances to reduce competition and allow for self-sowing. Deer resistant.


Giant Ironweed  Tall Ironweed, vernonie géante

Vernonia gigantea, Vernonia altissima

1; Extremely Rare

- meadows, open woods, thickets; marshy thickets, floodplains, floodplain forests, marshes, swamps, seeps, springs; disturbed habitats, roadsides, fields, pastures.

> Full Sun to Part Shade. The most shade tolerant Ironweed. Rich, moist soil. The more sun the more moisture it needs. Accepts wet to average, acidic, sandy to clayey, and juglone. Deer resistant.

> 5-8’ Flower heads have 13-30 purple blooms (late summer into early fall). An attractive stand out in the garden. A pollinator and butterfly magnet. Clump forming via thick, short rhizomes. Aster family.
**Tall Blue Lettuce**  Blue Wood Lettuce, Biennial Lettuce, laitue bisannuelle  *Lactuca biennis*

-shady meadows, open woods, thickets, forest edges, forests, glades; floodplains, swamp edges, stream banks; disturbed habitats, fields, trailsides, roadsides, clearings, logged forests.

>Light Shade to Part Shade; tolerates to Full Shade. Moist to wet soil; the sources are mixed. Most give the habitat as a type of forest clearing (more sun than shade). A few include fields and meadows (full sun). Yet not one source actually states that it grows in Full Sun contrary to photographs of specimens in New England growing under a solid blue sky. I am concluding that it tolerates Full Sun at the edge of woods with consistent and adequate moisture.

>3-7'; reportedly as tall as 12’ or more. Small, pale blue to whitish blooms (*peak-summer well into fall*) in branching, roughly cylindrical clusters at the top of the plant and from upper leaf axils. Clusters are tightly packed at first but spread out as the plant matures and may end up to be massive. When the blossoms have gone to seed, they make fluffy dandelion-like heads. The foliage is very lush with large (to 6x16”) deeply and pointedly lobed leaves (again, something like a dandelion leaf gone wild). There is a single, stout, hollow stalk. The plant contains a milky sap (*Lactuca*). Excellent for diversifying the species of your garden. Biennial to a short lived annual. In its first year, it is a basal cluster of, yes, dandelion-like leaves so don’t pull it out! A thickened, stout taproot. Aster family.

https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/lactuca/biennis/
http://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Lactuca-biennis.html
http://www.repertoirequebecnature.com/vasculaires/Lactuca_biennis.html
https://www.michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=384
http://www.friendsofthewildflowergarden.org/pages/plants/tallbluelettuce.html
https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=LABI

**Downy Wood Mint**  Ohio Horsemint, Downy Pagoda Plant, bléphilie ciliée  *Blephilia ciliata*

1; Extremely Rare
dolomite prairies, hill prairies, limestone glades, meadows, open woods (often Oak), thickets, barrens, thin woods, forest edges; limestone bluffs, thin soil over limestone/granite; disturbed habitats, fields, clearings, power-line clearances; rarely edges of fens.

>Full to Part Sun. Average to dry, well-drained soil. Accepts calcareous and gravelly to clayey.

>1-3’ Clusters of small, blue-purple, fragrant blooms (*summer*) in a series of rings that encircle the top of the sturdy, unbranched stem. The cluster may remind you of the old-fashioned image of a beehive or a very extravagant, fuzzy but pretty, woman’s hat. However, forget all that, because as the stem grows it gets longer and the rings separate turning the flower head into a tall pagoda. A favourite especially of bees, but also butterflies. Clump forming via short rhizomes. Mint family. Don’t confuse this with **Hairy Wood Mint**, *Blephilia hirsuta*, which is hairier but still native.

https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=1537
http://www.scorpionfly.ca/plants/plantpages/blephilia.html -genus *Blephilia*
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/blephilia/ciliata/
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/prairie/plantx/dwn_mintx.htm
http://www.friendsofthewildflowergarden.org/pages/plants/downywoodmint.html
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=j530
http://www.missouriplants.com/blueopp/Blephilia_ciliata_page.html

**Nodding Onion**  Nodding Wild Onion, ail penché  
*Allium cernuum*  
1; Manitoulin Island; Very Rare  
-prairies, dolomite prairies, sand prairies, gravel prairies, hill prairies, shrub prairies, meadows,  
wales, deciduous to coniferous open woods, grassy shady stream banks, rocky stream banks,  
lake shores, rocky outcrops, thinly wooded bluffs, cliffs; disturbed habitats, prairie remnants,  
road/railroad embankments, ditches; occasionally marshy ground.  
>Full Sun to Light Shade.  Moist to average to dry, well-drained, neutral to *alkaline* soil.  In full  
sun sites it grows best with moist soil.  Accepts *sandy*, *rocky*, and average garden.  *Deer*  
resistant.  Does best with more sun than a glade, but mine have been flowering and producing  
seed just fine in a glade.  
>12-16”  Lavender blooms (*peak summer*).  Flower stems bend just behind the cluster of  
blossoms giving the plant its name.  Long, graceful ribbon-like leaves.  Clump forming from  
bulbs and short rhizomes.  *Amaryllis* family, superorder Lily.

http://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Allium%20cernuum.html
http://www.scorpionfly.ca/plants/plantpages/allium.html
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/nodding-wild-onion
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=39
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/prairie/plantx/nod_onionx.htm
http://www.mortonarb.org/trees-plants/tree-plant-descriptions/nodding-wild-onion
https://www.dnr.illinois.gov/education/CDIndex/NoddingOnion.pdf
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=z580

**Yellow Pimpernel**  ténidia à feuilles entières, ténidie très entière  
*Taenidia integerrima*  
1 2 5  
-prairies, edges of hill prairies, low dunes, meadows, Jack Pine plains, open woods (often Oak,  
Pine, Aspen), thickets, deciduous forests (often rocky), glades; shores/glades/thickets of  
streams/lakes; open rocky slopes, slopes, ledges, bluffs, eroded clay banks; disturbed habitats,  
trailsides.  
>Part Shade; tolerates Full Sun to almost Full Shade.  Dry to average, *rocky* to *clayey*, often  
over *calcareous* bedrock, well-drained, nutrient-poor soil.  Prefers sparse competition and  
disturbed soil.  
>1-3’  Copious, tiny, bright yellow blooms (*late spring*) grouped into splayed heads; long lasting.  
Benefits many varieties of bees, wasps, flies, beetles, and butterfly larvae and is a darling in the  
garden.  Taproot.  *Carrot* family.  

https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=144
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/search/?q=Taenidia+integerrima
Open Woods Thicket Flowers

http://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/617
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/yellow-pimpernel
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/savanna/plants/y1_pimpernel.htm
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?taxonid=276034&isprofile=0&
http://www.missouriplants.com/Yellowalt/Taenidia_integerrima_page.html

**Common Pokeweed** Inkberry, Pigeonberry, **phytolaque d’Amérique** Phytolacca americana

1 2 3 4 5 6 7
-moist meadows, open woods, thickets, forest edges; gravelly seeps, marsh edges; disturbed habitats, pastures, fields, road/railroad sides, drainage ditches, barnyards, fencerows, vacant lots, neglected gardens, disturbed forests.

>Part to Full Sun. Rich, moist to average soil. Accepts gravelly to clayey, acidic to calcareous, and juglone.

>4-9’ A large, bushy plant; when given preferred conditions becomes almost a shrub. Long spikes of white or pinkish blooms (*early summer into mid-fall*). The shiny, dark purple, grape-like berries on the red stems feed songbirds. Pokeweed family.

Variety americana is also native.

https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/phytolacca/americana/
https://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/443
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=1915
https://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/weeds/plants/pokeweed.htm
https://www.dnr.illinois.gov/education/CDIndex/Pokeweed.pdf
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?taxonid=284958&isprofile=0&n=1

**Early Saxifrage** Virginia Saxifrage, saxifrage de Virginie Micranthes virginiana

all
-rocky wooded glades, hillsides, slopes, cliffs, outcrops, alvars, balds, ledges, ridges, rock barrens, crevices, stream banks.


>4-14” Only 4” tall when not in flower. All the rest is flower stalk. Fragrant clusters of up to 30 small, brilliant white blooms (*through spring*). Five dainty, spreading petals surround a pale green centre with 10 bright yellow anthers. The clusters grow from short branching stems at the top of a single, tall, thick, hairy stalk. Actually, everything except the blossom is a little hairy. The stalk rises from an attractive rosette of basal leaves, fleshy, oval, 1-3” long, and with edges coarsely toothed and tipped with reddish-brown. The fruit is a green to purplish capsule containing many tiny seeds in vertical rows. Sometimes the fruit is paired and then they are joined at their bases but their tips are angled away from each other like 2 conical party hats. Grows solitary or in clumps. Fibrous roots. Saxifrage family.

http://floreduquebec.ca/english/micranthes%20virginiana
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/micranthes/virginiana/
https://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/543
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/early-saxifrage

OW-32
Wild Senna  American Senna, casse à fruits velus, casse sauvage  

1; Extremely Rare
-moist sunny sites; stream slopes/banks, shores, floodplains, glades, thickets; occasionally drier meadows, open woods.


>3-6' Clusters of showy, irregularly shaped, yellow blooms (peak summer) with prominent dark brown anthers. Lovely compound leaves on a plant that can get quite bushy. Legume family.

White Snakeroot  eupatoire rugueuse  

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

-deciduous to coniferous shaded disturbed/degraded habitats; thickets, forest edges, forests, glades, ravines, bluffs; trail/roadssides, fencerows, pastures; floodplains, stream banks; occasionally swamps, Cedar swamps, seeps.

>Part Shade; tolerates to Full Shade; tolerates Full Sun with consistent moisture. Moist to average, well-drained soil. Accepts clayey. Deer resistant.

>2-4' An erect stalk with branchlets near the top bearing many flat-topped clusters of fuzzy, bright white, button-like flower heads (through early fall); they seem to glow as the sun begins to set. Produces black seeds with small tufts of white hairs to catch the wind. Pointed, broad to narrow heart-shaped, textured, dark green leaves, 2-6" long, with toothed edges. Can be aggressive via its rhizomes and self-seeding. A colony may be in flower for up to 2 months. Wildlife magnet. Good for Restoration. A Pioneer species. It may be out-competed if the soil is not regularly disturbed to allow for self-sowing. Aster family.

Variety Common White Snakeroot, altissima, is also native.
### Ohio Spiderwort

**Ohio Spiderwort**  
Bluejacket, *tradescantie d'Ohio*, épémère d'Ohio  
*Tradescantia ohiensis*

1; Very Rare  
-meadows, open woods, thickets, forest edges, prairies.


> 18-24” Clusters of simple, 3-petalled, brilliant blue/violet blooms (*early to mid-summer*).  Each blossom lasts for only one day but will be replaced by another.  Good for butterflies and hummingbirds.. Spiderwort family.

https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=825  
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/tradescantia/ohiensis/  
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/ohio-spiderwort  
https://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/prairie/plants/oh_spiderwort.htm  
http://www.friendsofeloisebutler.org/pages/plants/spiderwort_ohioensis.html  
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx;kempercode=r820

### Carolina Spring Beauty

**Carolina Spring Beauty**  
Wide-leaved Spring Beauty  
*Claytonia caroliniana*

all, *not* southwest 10


http://www.ontariowildflower.com/deciduous.htm#springbeauty  
http://www.northernontarioflora.ca/description.cfm?speciesid=1004989  
http://floreduquebec.ca/english/claytonia-caroliniana  
http://www.repertoirequebecnature.com/vasculaires/Claytonia_caroliniana.html  
http://www.labunix.uqam.ca/~fg/MyFlora/Portulacaceae/Claytonia/Caroliniana/caroliniana.e.shtml  
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/claytonia/caroliniana/  
https://www.et-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/128  
https://www.missouritropical.com/flower/carolina-spring-beauty  
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=1696

### Eastern Spring Beauty

**Eastern Spring Beauty**  
Narrow-leaved Spring Beauty, Virginia Spring Beauty,  
*Claytonia virginica*

> Deciduous Shade.  Rich, moist to average, well-drained soil.  Accepts rocky to clayey, and nutrient-poor.  Will adapt to shady lawns if mowing is delayed until the end of spring.  Deer resistant.

> 6-9” Star-like blooms (*early spring*) are pink to whitish and striped with dark pink.  They close at night, during storms, and cloudy weather.  Ants help to disperse the seeds to help the plant...
form lovely colonies. Being ephemeral, they disappear by summer to be forgotten until their beauty shocks you again early the next spring. Spreads quickly for a good, spring *Ground Cover*. A small corm/tuber. A feeder of Chipmunks and White-footed Mice. Water Chickweed family.

https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=1698
http://floreduquebec.ca/english/claytonia_caroliniana&text=iden
https://brucetrail.org/system/downloads/0000/0582/Spring_Beauty_for_Archive.pdf
http://www.wildflowersofontario.ca/springbeauty.html-don’t confuse the leaves of Garlic Mustard for those of Spring Beauty
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/claytonia/virginica/
https://www.et-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/129
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/virginia-spring-beauty
https://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/woodland/plants/spring_beauty.htm
https://www.mortonarb.org/trees-plants/tree-plant-descriptions/barren-strawberry
https://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=w950

**Barren Strawberry**  *waldsteinie faux-fraisier*  

Geum fragarioides

1 2 3 4 5 6 7; south 8; as far west as Thessalon; from south of Timmins *Waldsteinia fragarioides* -deciduous to coniferous open woods thickets, forests, glades, wooded bluffs; stream floodplains, stream/lake shores; disturbed habitats, clearings, waste roadside areas.

>Part Sun to Light Shade; tolerates Full Shade. Dry to moist, sandy/loamy, acidic to neutral, well-drained soil. Intolerant of heavy leaf-fall or more aggressive taller plants. Accepts clayey and thin soil over rock. The more sun the more consistent moisture required. Intolerant of heavy leaf-fall or more aggressive taller plants. Deer resistant.

>3-7” Prolific, bright yellow, 5-petalled blooms (*early spring*) in sparse clusters are held above the foliage by short branching stems. Fan-shaped basal leaves on relatively long stalks (up to 6”) are divided into 3 leaflets with frilly edges, similar to its true strawberry relatives. The leaves are semi-evergreen but become a dark purplish-red during winter. Combines well with other short forest floor plants. Spreads by shallow rhizomes to form a very pretty, genteel *Ground Cover*. Especially good for shady, dry conditions. Not a strawberry. Its fruit are dry seeds. Rose family.

http://www.northernontarioflora.ca/description.cfm?speciesid=1003235
http://www.wildflowersofontario.ca/barrenstrawberry.html
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/geum/fragarioides/
https://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/705
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/barren-strawberry
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=2577
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/woodland/plants/bar_strawberry.html
https://www.mortonarb.org/trees-plants/tree-plant-descriptions/barren-strawberry
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=w950
Open Woods Thicket Flowers

**Wild Strawberry**  Virginia Strawberry, fraisier des champs  *Fragaria virginiana*
all  fraisier de Virginie
-prairie, meadows, open woods, forest edges, limestone glades, swamps, lake shores.
> Full to Part Sun. Average to dry, rocky to clayey, nutrient-poor soil. Accepts acidic, juglone, and drought.
> 3-6" Pretty, little white blooms (*early spring*) in clusters produce small, red, juicy strawberries. Can be aggressive making a loose Ground Cover on poor soil. Rose family.
Subspecies *virginiana* and *glauc*a (*Smooth Wild Strawberry, fraisier glauque*) are also native.
Read your labels carefully, relying on the scientific name, especially when shopping for native strawberries. Their common names are often misleading.

https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=2483
http://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Fragaria%20virginiana.html
http://www.scorpionfly.ca/plants/plantpages/fragaria.html
http://www.northernontarioflora.ca/description.cfm?speciesid=1002875
http://www.borealforest.org/herbs/herb15.htm
http://www.repertoirequebecnature.com/vasculaires/Fragaria_virginiana.html-subspecies *virginiana*
https://www.florelaurentienne.com/flore/Groupes/Spermatophytes/Angiospermes/Dicotyles/050_Rosacees/15_Fragaria/02_virginiana.htm
http://www.mortonarb.org/trees-plants/tree-plant-descriptions/wild-strawberry
https://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/prairie/plantx/wld_strawberryx.htm
https://www.friendsofthewildflowergarden.org/pages/plants/virginiastrawberry.html
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?taxonid=291715&isprofile=0&=

**Woodland Strawberry**  European Strawberry, fraisier des bois  *Fragaria vesca*
all
-deciduous to coniferous thickets, forest edges, forests, boreal forests, glades, meadows (often rocky), rocky open woods, steep rocky/talus slopes, north facing slopes, rocky outcrops, alvars, cliffs, balds, ledges, wooded bluffs; disturbed habitats, fields, pastures, roadsides, trailsides, clearings; floodplains.
> Part Shade; tolerates Full Sun to Full Shade. Rich, fertile, medium moist to dry, well-drained soil. Accepts rocky to clayey and juglone.
> 3-9" White blooms (*spring through to late summer*) smaller than Wild Strawberry. Spreads by stolons (above ground runners) to make a good Ground Cover. Scaly rhizomes. Rose family.
Subspecies *americana* (*American Woodland Strawberry*) is also native, while *bracteata* (Western Woodland Strawberry) and *vesca* (European) are not. Read your labels carefully when shopping, relying on the scientific name.

http://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Fragaria%20vesca.html

OW-36
False Sunflower  Smooth Oxeye, **héliopsis faux-hélianthe**  
*Heliopsis helianthoides*  
1 2 3 4 5 6 7; south 8 9 10; *not* Bruce Peninsula  
-prairies, meadows, open woods (often Oak), thickets, limestone glades, floodplains; disturbed habitats, clearings, road/railroad sides, road banks, prairie remnants, fields; occasionally fens, stream banks, marshes.  
>Full to Part Sun. Moist to average soil. Accepts *sandy* to *clayey*, nutrient-poor, and *juglone*. Attracts aphids which in this case are best tolerated. *Deer* resistant.  
>3-5’ Copious, yellow, long lasting blooms (*peak summer*). Can be aggressive via self-sowing and creeping rhizomes but is loved by pollinators and excels in difficult habitats. Neither a sunflower nor a daisy. Aster family.  
Varieties *helianthoides* and *scabra* (*héliopsis scabre*) are also native.

Woodland Sunflower  Rough Sunflower, **hélianthe à feuilles étalées**  
*Helianthus divaricatus*  
1 2 3 4 5 6  
-meadows, open woods, forest edges.  
>Full to Part Sun. Average to dry soil. Accepts *clayey* to *sandy*, and *juglone*.  
>2.5-5’ A sturdy plant with bright yellow blooms (*late summer into fall*). Good for birds and butterflies. Good for Naturalizing and can be aggressive. All sunflowers and false sunflowers are beautiful. Aster family.
Open Woods Thicket Flowers

https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=348
http://www.scorpionfly.ca/plants/plantpages/helianthus.html
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/helianthus/divaricatus/
https://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/250
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/savanna/plants/wd_sunflower.html
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=k390

**Panicked Tick-trefoil**  *desmodie paniculée*  *Desmodium paniculatum*

all
-shady meadows/prairies, limestone glades, rocky glades, open woods (often Oak), thickets, forest edges, thinly wooded bluffs, rocky forests (openings), ravines, sandy hillsides, banks, shores; disturbed habitats, burnt/logged clearings, roadside embankments.
>Part Shade; tolerates Full Sun.  Moist to dry soil.  Accepts rocky to light clayey.
>2-3.5'  Purple, pink blooms (*peak summer*) mature into jointed pods that break into one-seeded segments that stick to fur for dispersal.  Highly valued by wildlife; shelters/feeds game birds, deer, a variety of bees, insects, butterflies, hummingbirds.  A Pioneer species.  A caudex with fibrous roots.  Legume family.
Variety *paniculatum* is also native.
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=1297
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/desmodium/paniculatum/
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/savanna/plants/pn_tktrefoil.htm

**Canada Tick-trefoil**  Showy Tick-trefoil, *desmodie du Canada*  *Desmodium canadense*
1 2 3 4 5 6 7; southwest 10; *not* Bruce Peninsula
-moist/wet prairies/meadows, rocky/sandy prairies, sandy open ground, limestone glades, open woods, open thickets, forest edges; floodplains, stream/lake edges/shores, fens; disturbed habitats, prairie remnants, clearings, waste places, road/railroad sides.
>Full Sun to Part Shade.  Moist to dry, well-drained soil.  Accepts sandy to clayey and mildly acidic to mildly alkaline.  Benefits from a grassfire.  Prone to mildew.
>2-4'  Rose-purple, pea-like clusters of blooms (*peak summer*).  The blossoms mature into jointed pods that break into one-seeded segments that stick to fur for dispersal.  Highly valued by wildlife: shelters/feeds song/game birds, field-type mice, deer, rabbits, groundhogs, a variety of bees, insects, butterflies, hummingbirds.  Aggressive.  Good as a fast growing Ground Cover for difficult sites.  A long, slender taproot.  Legume family.
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=1287
http://www.repertoirequebecnature.com/vasculaires/Desmodium_canadense.html

OW-38
Tall Tickseed  Tall Coreopsis, Giant Coreopsis, *coréopsis trifoliolé*  
*Coreopsis tripteris*

1; Very Rare
-dry to wet prairies, sand prairies, meadows, limestone glades, open woods, thickets, thinly wooded bluffs, forest edges (often Oak); marshes, boggy meadows, moist sands, edges of seeps; disturbed habitats, fields, clearings, road/railroad sides.


> 5-7' Tickseed is an unfortunate name for such a beautiful plant. Its height, abundance of yellow blooms (*late summer*) and crimson leaves in fall make it very desirable in your garden. Because it is so tall it sways gracefully in the breeze. A wildlife magnet. Colony forming via rhizomes and self-sowing. Can be aggressive if given consistent moisture. Aster family.

https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=299
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/coreopsis/tripteris/
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/prairie/plantx/tl_coreopsisx.htm
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=g470

White Vervain  Nettle-leaved Vervain, *verveine à feuilles d’ortie*  
*Verbena urticifolia*

1 2 3 4 5 6; south 7

 verveine blanche

-moist, open sites, meadows, deciduous thickets, forest edges, forests, glades; stream floodplains, swamps, gravelly seeps; disturbed habitats, fields, roadsides, fencerows, forest trails/clearings power line clearances.


> 2-5’ A large plant, with remarkably small blooms (*mid-summer into fall*) but in abundance. A bit of a loose-limbed, lush plant topped by many spikes, up to 2’ long, of copious tiny, white blossoms on slender branches up to 6” long. Seeds eaten by birds and nectar by bees, flies, and butterflies. Can be aggressive. Self-sows. An annual to biennial to a short-lived perennial. Vervain family.

https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=2774
http://www.repertoirequebecnature.com/vasculaires/Verbena_urticifolia.html
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/verbena/urticifolia/
https://www.et-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/669
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/white-vervain
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/savanna/plants/wh_vervain.htm
https://www.friendsofthewildflowergarden.org/pages/plants/whitevervain.html
Open Woods Thicket Flowers

**Cream-coloured Vetchling**  
Pale Vetchling, Cream Pea, *gesse jaunâtre*  
*Lathyrus ochroleucus*  
-all  
-open woods, thickets, forest edges, glades, ravines.  
>Part Sun. Average to dry, calcareous soil. Accepts sandy to clayey.  
>A twinning vine to 3’. Legume family.  
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=1309  
http://www.borealforest.org/herbs/herb19.htm  
http://www.michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=1309  
http://www.borealforest.org/herbs/herb19.htm  

**Arrow-leaved Violet**  
Arrowhead Violet, *violette sagittée*  
*Viola sagittata*  
1 2 3 4 5 6; not Bruce Peninsula; Rare  
-open woods, glades, limestone/sandstone glades, prairies; sand, clay, and shrub prairies; meadows, barrens; wetland edges, stream/lake shores, swamps; disturbed habitats, fields, power-line clearings, roadsides.  
>4-6” Light to dark violet blooms (through spring). Arrow-head shaped leaves (not heart-shaped) are the most distinguishing feature of this violet. Even in the Ovate-leaved variety where the leaves are more oval the arrow-head shape is retained. A wildlife magnet, even of the Wood Turtle (*Clemmys insculpta*). Self-sows. Fibrous roots, often with fleshy rhizomes. Violet family.  
Varieties *ovata* (Ovate-leaved Violet, Northern Downy Violet, *violette à feuilles frangées*) and *sagittata* are both native.  
http://floredquebec.ca/english/viola-sororia  
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/viola/sagittata/  
https://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/700  
https://www.michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=2796  
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/prairie/plantx/arrow_violet.html  

**Woolly Blue Violet**  
Common Blue Violet, *violette parente*, *violette commune*  
*Viola sororia*  
-all; not southwest 10; as far north as Timmins and Kapuskasing  
-swales, low prairies, meadows; thickets, deciduous to mixed open woods, forest edges; forests, glades, wooded slopes; shores of streams/swamps/lakes, conifer swamps; disturbed habitats, roadsides, lawns, waste ground, fields, pastures.  
>Part to Full Shade, tolerates to Full Sun with sufficient moisture. Rich, moist to dry,
calcareous, well-drained soil. Intolerant of saturated soil. Accepts sandy to clayey, mildly acidic, and juglone. Sometimes reported as Deer resistant. Prosper in most garden soil.

>3-8" Deep purple to white, stemless blooms (through spring). During summer it produces blossoms that never open, but self-fertilize and continue on to produce viable seeds. A wildlife magnet. Able to readily self-sow to the point of being invasive given the right conditions. Ants help by carrying the seeds back to their nests, eating the attached edible parts, and then "planting" the seed in a nutrient-rich, waste pile to germinate. Thick, branched rhizomes. Annual to short-lived perennial. Violet family.

Has many scientific and common name synonyms.
http://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Viola%20sororia.html
http://floreduquebec.ca/english/photos=viola-sororia
http://www.northernontarioflora.ca/description.cfm?speciesid=1005988
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/viola/sororia/
https://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/702
https://www.michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=2798
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/savanna/plants/cm_violet.htm
http://www.lakeforest.edu/academics/programs/environmental/courses/es203/viola_sororia.php
https://www.friendsofthewildflowergarden.org/pages/plants/blueviolet.html
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=m820

Canada Violet Canada White Violet, violette du Canada
Viola canadensis

1 2 3 4 5 6 7
-deciduous (occasionally mixed to coniferous) thickets, forest edges, forests, glades, bluffs, stream banks.


>8-16" The 5 white-petalled (sometimes with a purplish flush), fragrant blooms (spring into summer) with a pretty dab of yellow at their centre hang to face outward at the tips of short, slender, purplish stalks. The bottom petal has short, dark purple veins radiating from its base and the side petals have tiny tufts (beards) of short hairs at their bases. The blossom is mauve on its reverse. They mature into capsules that begin green and hanging, then turn brown and become erect as they ripen before splitting into 3 sections, flinging out their seeds. The plants often have a second flowering in late summer or early fall. They also produce blossoms that never open, but instead pollinate themselves. The lush, heart-shaped, deep green leaves are finely-toothed along their edges and have tips that are exceptionally slender and elongated. Clump and colony forming from rhizomes or slender stolons. All together, a very pretty plant. A feeder of a variety of wildlife. A good Ground Cover. Violet family.

Varieties canadensis and rugulosa (Rugose Violet, Western Canada Violet, violette de l'Ouest) are also native.

www.frontyardrestoration.com
Open Woods Thicket Flowers

Labrador Violet  American Dog Violet, violette du Labrador  Viola labradorica
all  violette bleu-pâle  Viola conspersa

- deciduous to coniferous open woods, thickets, forest edges, forests, glades; cliffs, balds, ledges, summits, plateaus; swampy woodlands, edges of swamps, bogs, streams; occasionally in man-made disturbances near woods, trailsides, clearings; low shaded ground in meadows, fields, pastures.

> Deciduous Shade. Rich, moist to wet to average soil. Accepts rocky/sandy to loamy and acidic.

> 4-8" Dainty, pale blue-violet blooms (later spring) at the ends of 2-4 leafy-stems. A 5-petalled blossom with the lower petal having dark purple lines radiating from its base and a rather long, nectar spur from its posterior that curves up behind the flower. The 2 side petals each have a tuft of white hair (beards) at their inside base. Has a long flowering season, about 1 month. The stalks have light-green to yellowish, roundish leaves with small, rounded teeth. Reportedly one of the cutest of the violets. Spreads modestly from slender rhizomes. A feeder of much wildlife.  Violet family.

Purchase only from a reputable native plant nursery because many nurseries sell a non-native look-a-like, Viola riviniana. Be sure to read labels carefully and use the scientific name.

OW-42
Grasses, Sedges

**Bottlebrush Grass**  *Élyme étalé*  
*Elymus hystrix*

- deciduous (sometimes mixed) open woods, wooded slopes, forest edges, forests, glades; ridges/ledges, alvars; bottomlands, stream floodplains.

>Part Shade to Deciduous Shade. Rich, moist to dry, neutral to **alkaline** soil, often over calcareous bedrock. Accepts **rocky** to **clayey** and **juglone**. **Deer** resistant. Benefits from grass fires.

>2-4’ A cool-season, bunch grass that puts on its display from peak summer and onwards, well into fall. Has a distinctive, airy, “bottle-brush” bloom and seed head on tall, slightly arching stems that sway in the breeze. Famous for catching the sunlight even in filtered light. The bottle-brush effect is created by long, stiff bristles. The ribbon-like leaves, 8-12” long, are alternate and evenly distributed along the stem and turn a light brown in fall. One of the easiest grasses to identify. A good, photogenic grass for dry, shady areas. *Hystrix* is Greek for swine bristle, Porcupine, Hedgehog, and Badger [Studia Ceranea, Krzysztof Witczak, 2013]. The leaves and seeds feed wildlife. Self-sows. Fibrous roots.

http://www.scorpionfly.ca/plants/wildlife/garden/native%20grasses%20in%20gardens.html#Bouteloua
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/elymus/hystrix/
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/grass-sedge-rush/bottlebrush-grass
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=2098
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/grasses/plants/bottlebrush.htm
http://www.mortonarb.org/trees-plants/tree-plant-descriptions/bottlebrush-grass
https://www.friendsofeloisebutler.org/pages/Plants/easternbottlebrush.html
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=k610
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Elymus_hystrix

**Canada Wildrye**  *Nodding Wildrye, Élyme du Canada*  
*Elymus canadensis*

1 2 3 4 5 6

-dunes, sandy shores, prairies, meadows, depressions, open woods, forest edges, ravines, stream banks; disturbed soil, roadsides, ditches, fencerows; occasionally forest glades, marshy sand.

>Full to Part Sun. Moist to dry, **gravelly/sandy**, well-drained soil. Accepts to **clayey**, **acidic** to **calcareous**, drought, and **juglone**. **Tolerates** salt.

>2-4’ A cool-season, bunch grass that puts on its display from *peak summer* and onwards. Can be aggressive. Showy and graceful with long, arching, bushy, wheat-like bloom heads that turn from silvery green to golden as they mature. Attractive, silvery leaves up to 13” long. Excellent for filling in bare areas quickly (*Ground Cover*), Restoration, and Stabilization. This is a Pioneer species that is usually replaced by neighbouring more Conservative species given enough time. Useful to protect your bare, newly seeded soil from weeds. Self-sows. Fibrous roots with short rhizomes.

Variety *canadensis* is also native; *brachystachys* is not.


www.frontyardrestoration.com

OW-43
Open Woods Thicket Grasses, Sedges

http://www.naturesask.ca/rsu_docs/common-range-plants-southern-sask---sask-forage-council.pdf
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/elymus/canadensis/
https://www.michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=2096
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/orgs/plants/canada_rye.htm -blue form
https://www.friendsofeloisebutler.org/pages/plants/wildrye.html
http://www.mortonarb.org/trees-plants/tree-plant-descriptions/canada-wild-rye
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=k200

Pennsylvania Sedge  Common Oak Sedge, carex de Pennsylvanie  Carex pensylvanica
1 2; 3 not Bruce Peninsula; 4 5; 6 east
-open woods (often Oak), forest edges, forest glades.
>6-12" A cool-season, colony-forming sedge. I hesitate to call it sod-forming because other plants will easily grow within its colony. The elongated, thimble-like blooms have a reddish-brown colouring and are topped with attractive, light yellow frills. A very early bloomer showing off its cute little frills. It may be short, but you'll notice it. The leaves, long, thin and delicate and grow in tidy little tufts. Very useful for adding low, lush green throughout the season. Slowly aggressive; can be used to make a no-mow lawn. Long, shallow rhizomes.
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=1026
https://www.bluestem.ca/carex-pensylvanica.htm
http://www.scorpionfly.ca/plants/wildlife_garden/sedges_wildlife_gardens.html
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/carex/pensylvanica/
https://www.michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=1026
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/grasses/plants/pa_sedge.htm
https://www.friendsofthewildflowergarden.org/pages/plants/carex_pensylvanica.html
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=f237
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Carex_pensylvanica
Ferns

**Eastern Hay-scented Fern** *Dennstaedtia punctilobula*

1 2 3 4 5 6 7; *not* north of the southern townships of Nipissing and Parry Sound Districts, *nor* west of eastern Perth and Kent Counties

- Under the right conditions it can be aggressive for a pleasant **Ground Cover**.

>Part Sun to Light Shade; tolerates Full Shade; tolerates northern region’s Full Sun. Average to dry, **sandy** soil. Accepts **rocky** and **acidic**.

>to 2’

http://www.reperoirequebecnature.com/vasculaires/Dennstaedtia_punctilobula.html
https://www.florelaurentienne.com/flore/Groupes/Pteridophytes/007_Polypodiaces/02_Dennstaedtia/punctilobula.htm
https://gardening.usask.ca/documents/Ferns_and_Fern_Allies_of_Canada.pdf - search for *punctilobula*; pages 133, 347
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/dennstaedtia/punctilobula/
https://www.et-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/1524
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=1167
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/grasses/plants/hay_fern.htm
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=a752
https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=DEPU2
https://garden.org/plants/view/76189/Hay-scented-Fern-Dennstaedtia-punctilobula/

Wild Ginger, front. Large-flowered Bellwort upper left, grass or sedge seed heads dangling upper centre; Canada Wood Nettle upper right; and a touch of Alternate-leaved Dogwood middle far right.

Notice all the different leaf veins, edges, and shapes in so small a space. Biodiversity.
Vines, Shrubs, Short Trees

Here are the vines, shrubs, and trees that will accept “Part Sun with more sun than shade”. Find vines under “V”. Depending on the plant, especially the short trees, they can also be grown in full sun to _create_ a thicket. If you want a tall tree over 30’, then look in the Tall Tree section, TT-1.

**Northern Bush-honeysuckle**  _dièrville chèvrefeuille_,  _herbe bleue_  _Diervilla lonicera_

-all open woods (often Aspen, Birch, Oak, conifers), thickets, forest edges, forests, glades, hillsides, bluffs, talus/rocky slopes, rocky shores; disturbed habitats, clearings, pastures, fields, roadsides, railroad embankments, fencerows, burnt-out areas.

>Part Shade; tolerates Full Sun to Full Shade.  Dry to average, _rocky/sandy_ to loamy soil.  Tolerates drought.

>2-3’ Small, funnel-shaped, yellow blooms (*late spring into peak summer*) are borne in threes at the ends of arching branches.  Opposing leaves are egg-shaped, toothed.  Attracts birds, butterflies and moths.  A low, aggressive shrub good for landscaping and as a _Ground Cover_.  Rhizomes.  Honeysuckle family.

http://www.northernontarioflora.ca/description.cfm?speciesid=1000420
https://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Diervilla%20lonicera.html
http://www.reperitoirequebecnature.com/vasculaires/Diervilla_Lonicera.html
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/diervilla/lonicera/
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/shrub/bush-honeysuckle
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=1169
http://www.mortonarb.org/trees-plants/tree-plant-descriptions/bush-honeysuckle
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?taxonid=278946

**Sweet Crabapple**  _Wild Crabapple, American Crabapple, pommier odorant_  _Malus coronaria_

- open woods (generally deciduous, Oak-Hickory, Jack Pine), thickets, forest edges, forests, glades; sandy prairie-like ground; bottomlands, stream banks; disturbed habitats, fencerows, roadsides.

>Full Sun to Part Shade; tolerates Full Shade.  Rich, moist to average to dry soil.  Accepts mildly-alkaline to mildly-alkaline and _clayey-loam_.

>15-25’ x 10-24’ A small tree with stiff branches and thorns sparsely on older wood.  These are true thorns, unlike the “prickles” found on Roses.  Showy, fragrant pinkish-white blooms (*spring*) mature into small yellow apples.  Leaves turn a rich amber colour for fall.  Benefits from a forest disturbance to decrease canopy.  Roots woody and branching often forming colonies.  The only native Apple in Ontario.  Rose family.

A whole lot of scientific synonyms.

http://www.mortonarb.org/places/wild-sweet-crabapples
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=2497
http://www.point59.ca/wildcrabapple.htm
https://treecanada.ca/resources/trees-of-canada/wild-crab-apple-malus-coronaria/
Downy Arrowwood  

**Viburnum rafinesqueanum**

virone de Rafinesque

1 2 3 4 5 6; south 10

-thickets, open woods (generally deciduous; accepts mixed; often Oak, Hickory Pine, Beech, Maple), forests, glades; hillsides, stream banks, fencerows; occasionally swampy sites along streams.

>Full Sun to Part Shade; tolerates to Full Shade. Moist to dry, neutral, well-drained, less-fertile soil. Accepts rocky/sandy to loamy/clayey. Accepts most garden habitats.

>to 6' A compact, finely twiggy shrub with white clusters of blooms (*late spring*). In the fall the leaves turn a purple colour and purple-black fruit clusters mature. Good for birds, butterflies, and moths. Elderberry family.

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Smooth Arrowwood  

**Viburnum recognitum**

viorne litigieuse, viorne dentée

1 5

-wooded, low, wet areas; thickets, open woods (often Oak), swampy woods, seeps; meadows, floodplains, shores, stream banks; drier areas; disturbed habitats, fields, road sides, trail edges.


>5-15' A common understory shrub; upright or slightly spreading and multi-stemmed. Creamy-white blooms (*late spring*) in wide clusters. Bright red, late autumn colour with black berries attracting birds and wildlife. Elderberry (*moschatel*) family.

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Northern Prickly-ash  

**Zanthoxylum americanum**

Common Prickly-ash, clavalier d'Amérique, frêne épineux

1 2 3 4 5 6

-meadows, shrublands, open woods, thickets, edges of forests, glades, open rocky places, ridges/ledges, bluffs, talus/rocky slopes, seeps; flood plains, swamps, stream banks, moist ravines; pastures, fields, clearings, fencerows.
Open Woods Vines, Shrubs, Short Trees

>Full Sun to to Part Shade; tolerates Light Shade. Moist to wet to average, well-drained soil, rocky to clayey-loam. Accepts calcareous, nutrient-poor, and drought. May not bloom or produce fruit under too much shade. Benefits from wildfires to reduce overhead shade.

>to 10’ An upright, much branched, very hardy shrub loaded with sharp, stout prickles. Inconspicuous, small, greenish blooms (through spring) in clusters on old wood. The leaves give a delicate appearance due to their small, 7-11 leaflets; medium green on upper surface. Turn yellow in the fall. Fruit is a small, round, reddish-brown, fragrant pod which splits open towards autumn to release 2 seeds. Can be aggressive via root suckering and self-sowing to form dense, impassable colonies. Makes a great Ground Cover and shelter for small wildlife and nests. Also good for bees, butterflies (e.g. swallowtails) and moths. Not an Ash. Rue family.

https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/zanthoxylum/americanum/
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/shrub/prickly-ash
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=2610
http://www.michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=2610
http://www.mortonarb.org/trees-plants/tree-plant-descriptions/prickly-ash
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=m900

Alleghany Blackberry  Common Blackberry, ronce des Alléghanys, mürier

Rubus allegheniensis

-meadows, fields, limestone glades, open woods, thickets, forest edges, glades; disturbed habits, roadsides, rights of ways, clearings, fields, burnt over areas; occasional in marshy/swampy ground.

>Full to Part Sun. Rich, average to moist to dry, acidic soil. Accepts rocky to clayey-loam to alkaline and moderate drought.

>to 6’ Many (can be more than 20), beautiful, white blooms (late spring into peak summer) form a nice elongated flower head at the end of a cane will remind you of apple blossoms. The plant stems consist of high-arching canes that arch over enough to sometimes reach the ground and take root. Scattered along each cane are stout bristles. A cane will not flower until its second year after which it dies (but remains standing). However new canes appear each year. Lush, dark green leaves. The blackberries mature in fall. Both blossoms and berries feed wildlife. Can spread aggressively to form colonies; the dead and live canes and their bristles form a formidable “briar patch” to shelter small wildlife. A sub-shrub. Rose family.

Many scientific synonyms.

https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=2552
http://www.northernontarioflora.ca/description.cfm?speciesid=1003126
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/rubus/allegheniensis/
https://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/savanna/plants/cm_blackberry.htm
http://www.mortonarb.org/trees-plants/tree-plant-descriptions/wild-blackberry
http://www.missouriplants.com/whitealt/Rubus_allegheniensis_page.html

OW-48
American Bladdernut  staphylier à trois folioles, staphylier trifolié  Staphylea trifolia
1 2 3 4 5 6
-deciduous shrublands, thickets, open woods, forest edges, forests, floodplains, stream banks, wooded bluffs, talus/rocky slopes; occasionally wooded sand dunes.
Associates: Sycamore, Silver Maple, Sugar Maple, American Basswood, River Birch.
>12-16’ An erect, tall, open shrub, stiffly and somewhat sparingly branched. Branches striped when young, turning slightly ridged or warty with age. Leaves that are a lovely green to begin with turn a lovelier yellow in fall, to brighten up your garden. Greenish and cream-white, bell-like blooms (late spring) in drooping clusters. Each blossom matures into a large, three-angled and three-pointed, papery-skinned capsule containing 1-4 seeds. The capsules persist into winter, hanging like little brown bags with the seeds inside making a rattling noise. The woody roots are a taproot with branching laterals that sucker to form colonies. A feeder of wildlife.  Bladdernut family.
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=2717
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/staphylea/trifolia/
http://hort.uconn.edu/detail.php?pid=472
https://www.mnstatewildflowers.info/shrub/bladdernut
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/trees/plants/bladdernut.htm
http://www.friendsofthewildflowergarden.org/pages/plants/bladdernut.html
http://www.mortonarb.org/trees-plants/tree-plant-descriptions/american-bladdernut
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=i890

Blue-beech   American Hornbeam, Ironwood, charme de Caroline   Carpinus caroliniana
1 4 5 6
-forest edges, glades, wetland edges.
>Part to Full Shade; tolerates Full Sun with adequate moisture. Rich, moist to average soil. Accepts to clayey and flooding. Deer resistant.
Subspecies virginiana (charme de Virginie) is also native.
https://www.uoguelph.ca/arboretum/thingstosee/trees/bluebeech
https://arbres.hydroquebec.com/page-tree-shrub/4545
https://www.ontario.ca/page/blue-beech
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/carpinus/caroliniana/
http://www.point59.ca/bluebeech.htm
http://bhort.bh.cornell.edu/tree/americanhornbeam.htm
http://www.mnstatewildflowers.info/tree/blue-beech
Eastern White Cedar  
Northern White Cedar, Arborvitae  
*Thuja occidentalis*

all; sparse to absent in southwest 1  
-thuya occident, cèdre blanc, balai

-swampy areas: swamps, classic Cedar swamps, peat swamps, fens, bogs, sphagnum bogs,  
seeps, springs, low forests, shorelines, sand dunes, stream banks, moist slopes; dry forests,  
alvars, cracks in rocks, rocky cliffs, ledges, balds.

>Full Sun to Part Shade. Obtains its best form in plenty of sun. Rich, cool, moist to wet to  
average, calcareous, well-drained soil. Accepts poorly-drained to dry, acidic, peat to rocky/  
gravelly/sandy to clayey, and juglone. Tolerates salt and air pollution.

Associates: occasionally small pure stands; Eastern White Pine, Yellow Birch, Eastern  
Hemlock, Silver Maple, Black Ash, White Elm; Mountain Maple, Red-osier Dogwood, Canada  
Fly-honeysuckle; Balsam Fir, Tamarack, Speckled Alder; Dwarf Raspberry, Wild Lily-of-the-  
Valley, Bunchberry; False Solomon’s Seal, Common Labrador Tea, blueberries, wintergreens;  
sphagnum and other mosses, liverworts.

>to 30’ A slow growing tree/shrub that can live 300-400 years in good conditions, though the  
Niagara escarpment hosts cliff-dwelling specimens over 1,500 years of age. As you would  
expect from such long lifespans, they are often damaged by fire, strong winds, ice storms, and  
heavy snow, but they do survive and look all the more handsome for it. One of the most  
versatile of evergreen shrubs; used extensively for Restoration, hedges, and windbreaks.  
Benefits from afternoon shade in the province’s most southern reaches. An excellent provider  
of food, shelter, and nesting sites for birds to mammals - a life saver in winter. Excluding where  
the shade they create is too deep, they are usually accompanied by a ground cover of flora,  
including other shrubs. Roots shallow and wide-spread. Cypress family.

https://www.monumentaltrees.com/en/can/manitoba/piney/8614_munrd404and210highway/  
http://ontariotrees.com/main/species.php?id=2026  
https://www.ontario.ca/document/forest-resources-ontario-2016/white-cedar-thuja-occidentalis  
https://www.uoguelph.ca/arboretum/thingstosee/trees/northernwhitecedar  
http://northerntarioflora.ca/description.cfm?speciesid=1001217  
http://www.borealforest.org/trees/tree14.htm  
http://www.point59.ca/easternwhitecedar.htm  
http://www.reperoirequebecnature.com/vascularia/Thuja_occidentalis.html  
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/thuja/occidentalis/  
http://hort.uconn.edu/detail.php?pid=500  
http://bhort.bh.cornell.edu/tree/arborvitaec.htm  
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/tree/white-cedar  
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=890  
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/trees/plants/white_cedar.html
Chokecherry | cerisier de Virginie, cerises-à-grappe | Prunus virginiana

- sunny open areas, slopes, meadows, shrublands, thickets, Jack Pine plains, open woods, forest edges, swamp edges, stream banks, shores, sand dune thickets; disturbed areas, fields, clearings, logged areas, rights-of-ways, fencerows, roadsides.


>6-30’x10-20’ Tends to be more of a shrub than a short tree at the northern limit of its range. Many fragrant white blooms (spring), followed by red-black cherries in late summer. Loved by many kinds of birds and other wildlife, including bears, all of which freely distribute its seeds. Besides cherries it provides nesting sites. In fall the leaves turn a nice yellow. A fast growing, thicket-forming shrub good for Restoration and Stabilizing. A Pioneer species. Spreading rhizomes. Rose family.

Variety virginiana is also native, but not demissa.

Northern Dewberry | Common Dewberry, ronce à flagelles | Rubus flagellaris

1 3 4 5 6 7; south 10

-dry sandy shores, sandy plains, meadows, thickets, Cedar thickets, open woods, forest edges, forests (deciduous; often Oak-Hickory), cliffs, balds, ledges; shorelines, swamp edges; disturbed habitats, fields, road/railroad sides.

>Full to Part Sun. Sandy, average to dry, well-drained soil. Accepts rocky to loamy to clayey, drought, and nutrient-poor.

>6-12” in height but with canes up to 8’ or more (rarely) in length. An aggressive Ground Cover spreading by surface runners in nutrient-poor soil and under drought conditions. The prickly stems offer a good deterrent against unwanted human visitors. White booms (late spring) mature into red berries, loved by birds, chipmunks, white-footed mice, and raccoons; rabbits and deer browse the stems. Propagates by stem tips taking root and also by self-sowing. Good

Has enough scientific synonyms to give students nightmares.

https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=2556
http://inaturalist.ca/taxa/69717-Rubus-flagellaris/browse_photos
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/rubus/flagellaris/
https://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/savanna/plants/cm_dewberry.htm
https://www.friendsofthewildflowergarden.org/pages/plants/dewberry.html
https://www.dnr.illinois.gov/education/CDIndex/CommonDewberry.pdf
http://www.missouriplants.com/whitealt/Rubus_flagellaris_page.html

Alternate-leaved Dogwood  Pagoda Dogwood, cornouiller à feuilles alternes Cornus alternifolia, Swida alternifolia
1 2 3 4 5 6 7; southern 8 9 10 -shrublands, thickets, forest edges, (deciduous to mixed) forests, glades, rocky slopes, ravine slopes, stream banks, floodplains, occasionally Cedar swamps.


>12-18’ A valuable forest floor shrub or small tree with a handsome looking structure of horizontally tiered branches that create a pagoda effect (keep your clippers away). Clusters of creamy white blooms (late spring) produce black berries by the end of summer which disappear by in autumn because the birds have eaten them. The leaves turn a rich burgundy. Good for Restoration and makes an elegant shrub for the frontyard. A bird feeder. Suckers from woody, branching, shallow roots. Dogwood family.

https://www.uoguelph.ca/arboretum/thingstosee/trees/alternateleaveddogwood
https://www.ontario.ca/page/alternate-leaf-dogwood
http://www.northernontarioflora.ca/description.cfm?speciesid=1000310
https://arbres.hydroquebec.com/page-tree-shrub/4573
https://treecanada.ca/resources/trees-of-canada/alternate-leaf-dogwood-cornus-alternifolia/
#1517674660985-2907b41c-6174
http://www.northernontarioflora.ca/genusdescription.cfm?genusid=1000072 -Dogwood family
http://cwf-fcf.org/en/resources/encyclopedias/flora/dogwood.html -see near the bottom of the page
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/swida/alternifolia/
https://arboretum.wisc.edu/plants/detail.php?pid=122
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=863
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/trees/plants/al_dogwood.htm
http://www.mortonarb.org/trees-plants/tree-plant-descriptions/pagoda-dogwood
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=b992
**Eastern Flowering Dogwood**  *cornouiller fleuri, cornouiller de Floride*  *Cornus florida*

1; Endangered
-rich deciduous to mixed woods, dry open woodlands (often sandy), open woods (often Black Oak), thickets, forest edges, glades, limestone/sandstone glades; wooded slopes, bluffs, ravines; bottomland woods, floodplains; disturbed areas, roadsides, fencerows.

**Associates:** dry sites: Oak, Hickory; average moisture: Maple, Beech, Ash, Hawthorn; mixed-woods: White Pine, Eastern Hemlock.


>9-30' x 35' Has been decimated in the wild since the introduction of Dogwood Anthracnose (*Discula destructiva*). A woody taproot with shallow, branching roots. Dogwood family.

https://www.uoguelph.ca/arboretum/thingstosee/trees/easternfloweringdogwood
https://www.ontario.ca/page/eastern-flowing-dogwood
https://www.ontario.ca/page/eastern-flowing-dogwood-species-risk
http://www.point59.ca/easternfloweringdogwood.htm
http://www.northerntarioflora.ca/genusdescription.cfm?genusid=1000072 -genus *Cornus*
https://caroliniancanada.ca/legacy/SpeciesHabitats_ForestsFlora.htm
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=867
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/trees/plants/flw_dogwood.htm
http://www.mortonarb.org/trees-plants/tree-plant-descriptions/flowering-dogwood
https://www.dnr.illinois.gov/education/CDIndex/FloweringDogwood.pdf
http://www.missouriplants.com/other/Cornus_florida_page.html
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=c280
https://plants.usda.gov/factsheet/pdf/fs_cofl2.pdf

**Grey Dogwood**  *Gray Dogwood, cornouiller à grappes*  *Cornus racemosa, Swida racemosa*  *Cornus foemina*

1 2 3 4 5 6; very southwest 10
-meadows, thickets, forest edges, slopes, ridges, limestone glades, floodplains, stream/lake banks/shores; marshes, swamps; fields, roadsides, fencerows, power-line clearings.

>Part to Full Sun; tolerates Full Shade with sub-optimal performance. Moist to average to wet, rocky to clayey soil. Accepts calcareous and pollution. Deer resistant.

>6-8' White blooms (*late spring*) in clusters mature into bunches of small, white berries before fall. The bark is grey to light brown to reddish near the stem ends. An upright, multi-stemmed shrub that can form dense colonies via suckering from rhizomes. Good for Restoration and Stabilizing. A wildlife magnet and bird feeder. Dogwood family.

http://www.northerntarioflora.ca/genusdescription.cfm?genusid=1000072 -genus *Cornus*
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/swida/racemosa/

www.frontyardrestoration.com
Open Woods Vines, Shrubs, Short Trees

https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/shrub/gray-dogwood
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=868
https://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/trees/plants/gr_dogwood.htm
http://www.friendsofeloisebutler.org/pages/plants/graydogwood.html
http://www.mortonarb.org/trees-plants/tree-plant-descriptions/gray-dogwood
https://extension.illinois.edu/shrubselector/detail_plant.cfm?PlantID=371
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=j930

Round-leaved Dogwood  cornouiller rugueux  *Cornus rugosa*

1 2 3 4 5 6 7; south 8 9 10
-open woods, thickets (often Fir, Aspen, Paper Birch, Cedar), deciduous to mixed forest edges, forests, ridges, ledges, ravine slopes; sandy, gravelly, or rocky/talus slopes; wooded bluffs; often overtop of limestone bedrock, rock outcrops; wooded floodplains, shores, dunes; clearings, fencerows.

>Part Shade to Full Sun. Moist to dry soil. Accepts gravelly and calcareous.

>3-10' A roundish-leaved, upright shrub for dry, gravelly places, particularly calcareous soil. Clusters of small white blooms (*late spring*) mature into pale blue to greenish white berries on red stalks. Colourful fall foliage. Good for Restoration and to just look pretty. A bird feeder.

Dogwood family.

https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=869
https://www.inaturalist.org/taxa/58745-Cornus-rugosa/browse_photos
http://www.northernnontarioflora.ca/description.cfm?speciesid=1004757
http://www.gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/swida/rugosa/

Rough-leaved Dogwood  Drummond's Dogwood, cornouiller de Drummond  *Cornus drummondii*

1
-forest edges, stream banks.

>Part Shade to Full Sun. Average to dry soil.

>9-12' An erect and multi-branched shrub with clusters of small, creamy white blooms (*late spring*) that mature into white berries on purplish-red stalks. The leaves turn an orangey-amber colour in the fall giving your garden that true Thanksgiving-look. A bird feeder. Dogwood family.

https://davesgarden.com/guides/pl/go/31686/#b
http://cwf-fcf.org/en/resources/encyclopedias/flora/dogwood.html -see near the bottom of the page
http://www.gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/swida/rugosa/

OW-54
Red Elderberry  Red-berried Elder, **sureau rouge**  
*Sambucus racemosa*

- shrublands, open woods, thickets, forest edges, deciduous to mixed forests (often Beech-Maple), glades, stream banks, shores; rocky sites, ridges, ledges, talus/rocky slopes, ravines; roadsides, fencerows, fields, clearings, trails; occasionally bogs, wetland edges.

> Part Shade to Full Sun; tolerates Full Shade. Moist to average, **rocky** soil. Accepts accepts wet, **sandy** to **silty**, and **acidic** to **calcareous**.

> 10-12’ Creamy white clusters of blooms (**spring**) that mature into sprays of brilliant red berries will make this shrub a focal point of your garden. Has made itself a favourite food source for over 23 species of birds by producing one of the first berry crops of the season (after Serviceberry). Colony forming via suckering rhizomes making it good for Naturalizing and Stabilizing. Moschatel (Elderberry) family.

*S. racemosa* ssp. *pubens* and 
*S. racemosa* ssp. *pubens* var. *pubens* are also native.

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**Eastern Prickly Gooseberry**  **groseillier des chiens, groseillier piquant**  
*Ribes cynosbati*

- open woods, rocky ground.

> Part to Full Sun. Moist to average, **calcareous** soil. Prefers calcareous but adaptable to **acidic**.

> 2-3’ A low, upright shrub with fine thorns along the outer stems and spines at the nodes. Yellowish-green blooms (**late spring**) mature into wine-coloured berries by the end of summer. The berries also are covered with prickles. It’s a prickly affair. Good for wildlife. Currant family.
Dwarf Hackberry  

*micocoulier rabougri, micocoulier de Géorgie*

*Celtis tenuifolia*

1; 5 circum-Belleville; Threatened

- dry, sandy areas; plains, dunes, lake shores, sand spits, ridge tops, occasionally alvars, open dryish sandy deciduous woods; disturbed habitats, fields, fencerows.

> Full Sun to Light Shade. Dry, sandy/rocky, well-drained soil. Accepts *calcareous* and drought.

> 3-13’ Can be bush-like or a very small tree. Small, green-yellow blooms (*spring*). Male and female blossoms occur on the same tree and are wind pollinated; longer, fuzzy males and more rounded females. Thick, broad, leathery leaves and small, orangey fruit (not bluish as is the case with the Common Hackberry, *Celtis occidentalis*, in September/October. In the fall the leaves turn yellow. Attracts and feeds butterflies, moths, small mammals and birds. Hemp family.

Hawthorn  

*Crataegus* species

- open areas, meadows, shrublands, brush, thickets, forest edges, open woods (often Jack Pine, Oak, Aspen, Beech-Maple), bluffs, rocky slopes, stream sides, floodplains; fields, pastures, forest clearings, roadsides, fencerows, hedgerows.

> Full Sun; tolerates to Part Shade. Moist to dry, rocky/sandy, well-drained soil. Prefers *calcareous*. Adaptable to most gardens and yards. The species listed here accept wetter conditions than the other hawthorn species. Accepts juglone.

> 16-36’ A tall shrub or short tree with white to pink blooms (*late spring*) in flat-topped clusters. By the end of summer they mature into small, red or yellow crabapple-like fruits (haws) which in themselves are showy. Its many branches often sprawl horizontally making a handsome silhouette, sometimes wider than the tree’s height; they are crooked, long thorned, and form a dense, formidable mass that’s excellent in the summer for sheltering hidden homes. The trunk is short, often crooked, composed of hard, heavy wood with bark that shreds. It is without thorns. The haws provide an important source of nourishment for wildlife right into winter, whether they remain on the tree or fall to the ground so just leave them there. If you have space for it, it’s a beautiful and beneficial tree to have. A blessing to wildlife. Good for Stabilizing. A Pioneer species. Colony forming via suckers and self-sowing (usually with the help of birds). A long, branching taproot. Rose family.

An alien hawthorn to be aware of:

*Crataegus monogyna* (English Hawthorn, One-seeded Hawthorn, aubépine monogyne)

In general, hawthorns prefer average to dry, well-drained soil. The species listed with their scientific name in orchid readily accept wetter sites.

**genus *Crataegus***

https://www.ontario.ca/page/hawthorns

**Species restricted to Region 1:**

- **Brainerd’s Hawthorn** aubépine de Brainer
  - *Crataegus brainerdii*

- **Clustered Hawthorn** Compact Hawthorn, aubépine compacte
  - *Crataegus compacta*

- **Different Hawthorn** Northern Hawthorn, aubépine différente
  - *Crataegus pruinosa var. dissona*

- **Dodge’s Hawthorn** Yellowish Hawthorn, aubépine de Dodge
  - *Crataegus dodgei*

- **Downy Hawthorn** aubépine duveteuse, aubépine soyeuse
  - *Crataegus mollis*

- **Middlesex Frosted Hawthorn** Pear Thorn, aubépine agréable
  - *Crataegus perjucunda*

- **Pear Hawthorn** Blackthorn Hawthorn, aubépine à fruits piriformes
  - *Crataegus calpodendron*

- **Round-leaved Hawthorn** Jack’s Hawthorn, aubépine ronce
  - *Crataegus lumaria*

- **Schuette’s Hawthorn** aubépine de Schuette
  - *Crataegus schuettei*

**Northern species (7 and north, but not restricted to):**

- **Fan-leaved Hawthorn, aubépine flabelliforme**
  - *Crataegus flabellata*

- **Fleshy Hawthorn, aubépine succulente**
  - *Crataegus succulenta*

- **Fireberry Hawthorn, aubépine dorée**
  - *Crataegus chrysocarpa*

- **Scarlet Hawthorn, aubépine écarlate, épine écarlate**
  - *Crataegus coccinea*

- **Douglas’ Hawthorn** Black Hawthorn, aubépine de Douglas
  - *Crataegus douglasii*

- **Large-thorned Hawthorn, aubépine à épines longues**
  - *Crataegus macracantha*

- **Dotted Hawthorn** Hillside Hawthorn, aubépine ponctuée
  - *Crataegus punctata*

- **Plum-leaved Hawthorn** aubépine à feuilles de prunier
  - *Crataegus persimilis*

- **Beautiful Hawthorn** Waxy-fruit Hawthorn, aubépine jolie
  - *Crataegus formosa*

  - *Crataegus pruinosa var. grandiflora*

  **https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=2472**


- **Big-fruited Hawthorn** Early Thorn, aubépine à lobes aigus
  - *Crataegus macrospersma*

  **https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=2462**

  **https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/crataegus/macrospersma/**


- **Brainerd’s Hawthorn** aubépine de Brainerd
  - *Crataegus brainerdii*

  **https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/crataegus/brainerdii/**

  **https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=2435**

  **https://plants.usda.gov/planthome/pdf/pg_crbr3.pdf**


- **Caughnawaga Hawthorn** aubépine suborbiculaire
  - *Crataegus suborbiculata*


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Clustered Hawthorn  Compact Hawthorn, *aubépine compacte*  
- *Crataegus compacta*


Cockspur Hawthorn  *aubépine ergot-de-coq*  
- *Crataegus crus-galli*

1; 5 west  
[https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/crataegus/crus-galli/](https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/crataegus/crus-galli/)  
[https://plants.usda.gov/planitree/pdf/pg_crce2.pdf](https://plants.usda.gov/planitree/pdf/pg_crce2.pdf)  
[http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/trees/plants/cockspur_haw.html](http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/trees/plants/cockspur_haw.html)  
[https://trees.umn.edu/nursery-tour/species/haw](https://trees.umn.edu/nursery-tour/species/haw)  
[https://www.dnr.illinois.gov/education/CDIndex/CockspurThorn.pdf](https://www.dnr.illinois.gov/education/CDIndex/CockspurThorn.pdf)  

Cognate Hawthorn  *aubépine parente*  
- *Crataegus cognata*,  
  *Crataegus pruinosa* var. *cognata*


Copenhagen Hawthorn  Entangled Hawthorn, *aubépine intriquée*  
- *Crataegus intricata*,  
  *Crataegus boyntonii*

[https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/crataegus/boyntonii/](https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/crataegus/boyntonii/)  
[https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/crataegus/intricata/](https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/crataegus/intricata/)  

Different Hawthorn  Northern Hawthorn, *aubépine différente*  
- *Crataegus pruinosa* var. *dissona*,  
  *Crataegus dissona*

[https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/crataegus/dissona/](https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/crataegus/dissona/)  

Dodge’s Hawthorn  Yellowish Hawthorn, *aubépine de Dodge*  
- *Crataegus dodgei*,  
  *Crataegus flavida*

[https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/crataegus/dodgei/](https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/crataegus/dodgei/)  
[https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/crataegus/flavida/](https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/crataegus/flavida/)  

Dotted Hawthorn  Hillside Hawthorn, *aubépine ponctuée*  
- *Crataegus punctata*

[https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/crataegus/punctata/](https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/crataegus/punctata/)  

Douglas’ Hawthorn  Black Hawthorn, *aubépine de Douglas*  
- *Crataegus douglasii*

[http://www.borealforest.org/world/herbs_shrubs/black_hawthorn.htm](http://www.borealforest.org/world/herbs_shrubs/black_hawthorn.htm)  
[https://plants.usda.gov/planitree/pdf/pg_erdo2.pdf](https://plants.usda.gov/planitree/pdf/pg_erdo2.pdf)  

Downy Hawthorn  *aubépine duveteuse*,  
  *aubépine soyeuse*  
- *Crataegus mollis*

Dunbar’s Hawthorn  
**aubépine de Dunbar**  
- *Crataegus beata*

Fan-leaved Hawthorn  
**New England Hawthorn, aubépine flabelliforme**  
- *Crataegus flabellata*

Fireberry Hawthorn  
**Golden-fruited Hawthorn, aubépine dorée**  
- *Crataegus chrysocarpa*

Fleshy Hawthorn  
**aubépine succulente**  
- *Crataegus succulenta*

Fort Sheridan Hawthorn  
**River Hawthorn, aubépine fluviatile**  
- *Crataegus fluviatilis*

Frosted Hawthorn  
**Waxy-fruited Hawthorn, aubépine givrée**  
- *Crataegus pruinosa*

Kansas Hawthorn  
**aubépine dilatée, aubépine du Kansas**  
- *Crataegus coccinioides*
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Holmes' Hawthorn</strong></th>
<th>aubépine de Holmes, aubépine anormale</th>
<th>- Crataegus holmesiana</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
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<td><a href="https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/crataegus/holmesiana/">https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/crataegus/holmesiana/</a></td>
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<td><strong>Illinois Hawthorn</strong></td>
<td>aubépine d'Illinois</td>
<td>- Crataegus prona, Crataegus gravis</td>
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<td><strong>Jesup's Hawthorn</strong></td>
<td>aubépine de Jesup</td>
<td>- Crataegus jesupii</td>
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<td><strong>Large-thorned Hawthorn</strong></td>
<td>aubépine à épines longues</td>
<td>- Crataegus macracantha</td>
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<td><a href="https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/crataegus/macracantha/">https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/crataegus/macracantha/</a></td>
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<td><strong>Margarett’s Hawthorn</strong></td>
<td>Mrs. Ashe’s Thorn, aubépine de Margarett</td>
<td>- Crataegus margarettae, Crataegus margareta</td>
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<td><strong>Middlesex Frosted Hawthorn</strong></td>
<td>Pear Thorn, aubépine agréable</td>
<td>- Crataegus perjucunda</td>
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<td>only Middlesex county</td>
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<td><strong>Ontario Hawthorn</strong></td>
<td>Shiny Hawthorn, aubépine chatoyante</td>
<td>- Crataegus nitidula</td>
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<td><a href="https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=2473">https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=2473</a> -see note on C. nitidula</td>
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<td><strong>Pear Hawthorn</strong></td>
<td>Blackthorn Hawthorn, aubépine à fruits piriformes</td>
<td>- Crataegus calpodendron</td>
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<td><strong>Pennsylvania Thorn</strong></td>
<td>aubépine de Pennsylvanie</td>
<td>- Crataegus pennsylvanica, Crataegus tatnalliana</td>
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<td><a href="https://garden.org/thread/view/43116/This-plant-is-also-known-as-the-Pennsylvania-Thorn/">https://garden.org/thread/view/43116/This-plant-is-also-known-as-the-Pennsylvania-Thorn/</a></td>
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<td><strong>Plum-leaved Hawthorn</strong></td>
<td>aubépine à feuilles de prunier</td>
<td>- Crataegus persimilis</td>
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<td><strong>Poplar-like Hawthorn</strong></td>
<td>aubépine faux-peuplier</td>
<td>- Crataegus populnea</td>
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<td><a href="https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/crataegus/populnea/">https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/crataegus/populnea/</a></td>
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Pringle's Hawthorn  aubépine de Pringle
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/crataegus/prisele/
- Crataegus coccinea var. pringlei
Crataegus pringlei

Quebec Hawthorn  aubépine subsoyeuse
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/crataegus/submollis/
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=2475
- Crataegus submollis

Rough Hawthorn  aubépine scabre
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=2435
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/crataegus/scabrida/
- Crataegus scabrida,
Crataegus brainerdii var. scabrida

Rough Hawthorn  Round-leaved Hawthorn, aubépine cyclophylle
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/crataegus/cyclophylla/
- Crataegus scabrida var. cyclophylla,
Crataegus cyclophylla

Rough-leaved Hawthorn  aubépine à feuilles rudes
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/crataegus/asperifolia/
- Crataegus scabrida var. asperifolia,
Crataegus asperifolia

Round-leaved Hawthorn  Jack's Hawthorn, aubépine ronce
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=2445
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/crataegus/lumaria/
- Crataegus lumaria,
Crataegus dodgei var. lumaria

Scarlet Hawthorn  aubépine écarlate, épine écarlate
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/crataegus/coccinea/
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=2439
- Crataegus coccinea

Schuette's Hawthorn  Royal Hawthorn, aubépine de Schuette
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/crataegus/schuettei/
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=2433
- Crataegus schuettei

Shining-branch Hawthorn  aubépine à grandes fleurs
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=2451
- Crataegus magniflora

Stoloniferous Hawthorn, stoloniferous hawthorn
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=2470
- Crataegus stolonifera,
Crataegus iracunda var. stolonifera

Unshorn Hawthorn  Zigzag Hawthorn, aubépine pubérulente
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/crataegus/irrasa/
- Crataegus irrasa
American Hazelnut  American Hazel, noisetier d'Amérique  Corylus americana

1 2 4 5; southwest 10
-prairies, sand prairies, meadows, shrublands, open woods, sandy open woods (often Oak), thickets, forest edges, forests, wooded hillsides, stream banks; disturbed habitats, roadsides, fencerows, fields.

>Full to Light Shade; tolerates to Full Shade. Average to dry, well-drained soil. Accepts rocky, gravelly/sandy to loamy, alkaline, nutrient-poor to rich, and drought.

>6-8’ Tight, golden-brown catkins hang from the branches in the fall, hang all through the blizzards of winter, and then swell into dangling maturity the next spring before the leaves arrive. The nuts ripen in late summer in clusters of 2-6, each enclosed by a pair of ragged-edged, first green then brown bracts. The leaves turn a lovely burnt orange. Provides a food source for deer, squirrels, chipmunks, Blue Jays and other wildlife. Its overall shape would be loved by Picasso - angles everywhere. Don’t prune it; enjoy it for its uniqueness. Resembles a scarecrow with multiple limbs akimbo. Can make an interesting ragged hedge that never requires pruning. Colony forming via rhizomes. Birch family.

Showy Mountain-ash  sorbier plaisant, sorbier de montagne  Sorbus decora

3 5 7 8 9 10
-deciduous to mixed to coniferous, moist to dry open woods (often Fir, Cedar, Pine; sometimes Beech-Maple), thickets, forests, edges, glades; rocky shores, forested dunes; forested mountain summits, plateaus, bluffs, ridges, ledges, slopes; swamps.


>15-35’ A fast growing, bushy-looking tree, often with multiple trunks. In shade may be a tall shrub. Many clusters of showy, white blooms (later spring, early summer) that mature into glossy, bright red berries that dangle in clusters. The berries are so enjoyed by birds that they
are the many disperser of the seeds. A life saver to Robins in winter and Bluebirds in early spring. Mammals gorge also. Not an Ash. Rose family.

http://www.northernontarioflora.ca/description.cfm?speciesid=1001141
https://www.ontario.ca/page/showy-mountain-ash
http://www.borealforest.org/shrubs/shrub47.htm
https://tree canada.ca/resources/trees-of-canada/showy-mountain-ash-sorbus-decora/
https://www.uguelph.ca/arboretum/thingstossee/trees/showymountainash
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/sorbus/decora/
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/ tree/showy-mountain-ash
https://michiganflora.org/species.aspx?id=2571
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?taxonid=286371&isprofile=0&cv=5

Red Mulberry  mûrier rouge  Morus rubra
1; Endangered
\-moist, sheltered coves near streams; moist forested habitats in both sandy and calcareous soils in sites such as floodplains, stream valleys, slopes of the Niagara Escarpment and swales in sand spits; meadows, open woods, forest edges; ridges/ledges, talus/rocky slopes; fencerows.

>Full Sun to Light Shade. Rich, moist to average, well-drained soil. Accepts acidic to calcareous and sandy to clayey.

>18-30' An understory tree. A short trunk topped by a large, dense, rounded canopy of stout branches. Blooms are in catkins. Requires male and female trees to produce fruit. The juicy fruit resembles a blackberry, about 1” long with a dark, reddish-purple colour. Of course, loved, loved, loved by birds and birdwatchers. In the fall the leaves turn yellow. Populations are in decline. Roots shallow and spreading. Mulberry family.

http://www.uoguelph.ca/arboretum/thingstossee/trees/redmulberry
https://www.ontario.ca/page/red-mulberry
https://www.ontario.ca/page/red-mulberry-species-risk
http://www.ontla.on.ca/library/repository/mom/27005/317041.pdf
https://caroliniancanada.ca/legacy/SpeciesHabitats_ForestsFlora.htm
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/morus/rubra/
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=1703
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/trees/plants/red_mulberry.html
http://www.mortonarb.org/trees-plants/tree-plant-descriptions/red-mulberry
https://www.dnr.illinois.gov/education/CDIndex/RedMulberry.pdf
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=c125

Nannyberry  Sheepberry, Blackhaw, viorne flexible, alises, viorne lentago  Viburnum lentago
1 2 3 4 5 6; south 10

-stream banks, lake shores, swamps, marshes; low forest edges, glades.

>Part to Full Sun. Moist to average soil. Accepts calcareous.

>12-18' Fragrant, white clusters of blooms (late spring) mature into berries that change colour from green to yellow, then pink, red and finally to black. The leaves usually turn brick-red in fall. Very pretty and has very basic requirements. Feeds birds and mammals. Forms large colonies

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given enough time. Good for Restoration. Moschatel (Elderberry) family.

https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=18
https://arbres.hydroquebec.com/page-tree-shrub/4950
https://treebece.ca/trees/nannyberry/
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/viburnum/lentago/
https://www.minnestawildflowers.info/shrub/nannyberry
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/trees/plants/nannyberry.html
http://www.mortonarb.org/trees-plants/tree-plant-descriptions/nannyberry
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=m750
https://plants.usda.gov/factsheet/pdf/fs_vile.pdf

**Eastern Ninebark**  Common Ninebark, *physocarpe à feuilles d’obier, sept écorces*  
*Physocarpus opulifolius*

- shores, gravel bars, stream banks, floodplains, thickets, forest edges, forest glades, sandy seeps; alvars, cliffs, bluffs.

> Full to Part Sun. Moist to average, *rocky/sandy/gravelly* soil. Accepts *acidic* to *alkaline* and to *clay*  Tolerates *salt*. Officially a Lowland species but adaptable to average Ontario gardens.

> 6-10’ x 6-10’ Stiffly arching branches and an upright spreading shape from multiple stems can form a hedge or a protective wildlife pocket. White blooms (*early summer*) turn into a large, hanging tassel of red, dry fruit. Its diversity of display through the season adds to your garden’s beauty. Good for Restoration and butterflies. Self-sows. Rose family.

https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=2500
http://www.repertoirequebecnature.com/vasculaires/Physocarpus_opulifolius.html
http://www.scorpionfly.ca/plants/plantpages/physocarpus.html
http://www.northernontarioflora.ca/description.cfm?speciesid=1000787
http://www.ontariowildflower.com/shrub.htm#ninemark
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/physocarpus/opulifolius/
http://hort.uconn.edu/detail.php?pid=308
https://www.minnestawildflowers.info/shrub/ninebark
https://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/trees/plants/ninebark.htm
http://www.mortonarb.org/trees-plants/tree-plant-descriptions/common-ninebark
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=g840

**Pawpaw**  *asiminier trilobé, aciminier*  
*Asimina triloba*

- deciduous open woods, forests, glades; wooded bottomlands, floodplains, stream valleys/ravines, swamp edges.

> Dappled Shade to Part Sun. Rich, moist to wet, well-drained soil. Accepts *sandy* to *clayey*.
Intolerant of harsh winters, strong winds, standing water and soil too dry. Deer resistant.  

**Associates:** alone or in colonies; Beech, Sugar Maple, Red Maple, Sassafras, Butternut, Tuliptree, White Ash, Witch-hazel, Spicebush; Black Walnut, White Elm, Bur Oak, Butternut Hickory, Shumard Oak, Red Ash, Black Maple, Sycamore.  

> 6-30' x 15-20', but usually a bushy shrub under 10’. Slow-growing, and relatively short-lived but will create colonies to continue its line. Impressively, light-green leaves up to 12" long and 4" across that droop in clusters at the end of branches giving the whole tree a characteristic weepy look. The unique bloom (spring) has 3 fleshy petals that expand as they mature and turn a showy, reddish-purple maroon colour. Reportedly pollinated by beetles, but it requires multiple trees for cross-pollination. Produces roundish pear-shaped, fleshy berries up to 5" long that contain several flattish seeds. A wildlife magnet. Eaters of the fruit include raccoons, opossums, fox, skunks, squirrels, and turtles. It can form dense, wildlife-sheltering thickets in the shade of other trees. Easy to grow with little maintenance once it’s past its infancy. Good for Stabilizing. Rare due to deforestation. A large, thick taproot with rhizomes. Custard-apple family.  

http://www.point59.ca/pawpaw.htm  
https://www.uoguelph.ca/arboretum/thingstosee/trees/pawpaw  
https://guelph.ca/living/house-and-home/healthy-landscapes/landscape-planning/paw-paw-asimina-triloba/  
https://www.ontario.ca/page/pawpaw  
https://caroliniancanada.ca/legacy/SpeciesHabitats_ForestsFlora.htm  
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=102  
https://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/trees/plants/pawpaw.htm  
https://www.dnr.illinois.gov/education/CD1Index/Pawpaw.pdf  
http://www.mortonarb.org/trees-plants/tree-plant-descriptions/pawpaw  
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=b500  

**Canada Plum**  Black Plum, Wild Plum, prunier noir  

1 2 3 4 5 6 7; south 10  

-meadows, deciduous open woods, thickets, forests edges, glades, stream banks/valleys; disturbed habitats, fields, pastures, fencerows.  


> to 30’ Many fragrant, showy, cherry-like, white to pale-pink blooms (mid-spring to early summer) that mature into yellow-red plums; ripe by late summer. Edible by all. Sweetest after the first frost. Good luck. The stem produces sparse thorns. Good for birds and their nests. Fall colour. Excellent for frontyards. Colony forming. Rose family.  

Very similar to the **American Plum**, *Prunus americana*, which is also native.  

https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/prunus/nigra/  
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/treecanada-plum  
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=2523
Wild Raisin  Northern Wild Raisin, Witherod, viorne cassinoïde, alises, bourdaine

1 2 3 4 5 6 7; eastern edge of 8 Viburnum nudum var. cassinoïdes, Viburnum cassinoïdes

-low boggy mixed to coniferous forests, forest edges, open woods, thickets; edges of fens, peat bogs, Cedar swamps; edges of forested Tamarack, Red Maple; deciduous swamps; drier sites in Oak, Pine, or Jack Pine forests.

>Part Shade; accepts Full Sun in moist soil. Wet to damp to average, acidic soil. Accepts peaty to sandy to clayey and neutral. Officially this is an Upland species despite the fact most sources state it is commonly found in wet to moist, well-drained sites.

>to 15’ A tall, upright, multi-stemmed shrub with large, frilly, white blooms (early to mid summer) in flat-topped clusters, conspicuous at the tops of the stems. The foliage is an attractive dark, glossy green that changes to bright orange to red-purple by fall. The blossoms mature into colourful clusters of fruits that begin greenish-white, turn bright pink, then by late summer into bluish-black. Before winter the decaying leaves and fallen fruit produce a distinctively sweetish odour that says, “death, death, death”. A very versatile shrub. I believe that Witherod is pronounced “withe rod”. Honeysuckle family.

Species Viburnum nudum (Smooth Witherod, viorne à cymes pédonculées) is also native.

Black Raspberry  Thimbleberry, framboisier noir, mûrier, ronce occidentale

1 2 3 4 5 6

-meadows, open woods (often Oak, Beech-Maple), thickets, forest edges, glades, bluffs; boggy ground; disturbed habitats, clearings, fields, road/railroad sides, fencerows, waste places.


>to 6’ White blooms (late spring) bunched tightly together at the end of short branches. The plant stems consist of canes that will arch over to sometimes reach the ground and maybe take root. Scattered along each cane are short, curved prickles. A cane will not bloom until its second year after which it will die but its body will remain; however the plant is a perennial producing new canes each spring. Lush, dark green foliage. Produces raspberries which begin white, turn red, and finally black. All parts of the plant attract wildlife. It’s a magnet. A branching taproot. A sub-shrub. Rose family.

https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=2559
https://www.florelaurentienne.com/flore/Groupes/Spermatophytes/Angiospermes/Dicotyles/050_Rosaceae/
Purple-flowering Raspberry  Flowering Raspberry, ronce odorante, Calottes
1 3 4 5 6  Rubus odoratus
-clearings, thickets, ravines, woodland edges.
>3-5’ Largest of the Raspberries. A showy plant with large Maple-like, coarse textured leaves
and large, purple-pink blooms (through summer). Aggressive. Spreads by rhizomes to form
colonies. Good for Restoration and for filling large, open areas. A wildlife magnet. Rose family.

Red Raspberry  Wild Red Raspberry, framboisier rouge, ronce du mont Ida  Rubus idaeus
all
-open areas, meadows, shrublands, thickets, open woods, edges of woods, glades, stream/
lake/swamp/bog edges, talus slopes; disturbed habitats, cut-overs, right-of-ways, fields, burns,
clearings, road/railroad sides, waste places.
>Full to Part Sun. Rich, moist to average, well-drained soil. Accepts acidic to alkaline and
sandy/rocky to clayey. Salt tolerant.
>to 5’ White blooms (mid-spring into mid-summer) in loose clusters at and near the ends of
arching canes. Canes do not flower until their second year. Young canes bristly. Lush, dark
green leaves. Produces purplish-red raspberries (latter half of summer). Closely related to the
red raspberry we buy in stores. A wildlife magnet. Aggressive, forming dense, wildlife-
sheltering, colonies. A branching taproot. Rose family. Subspecies strigosus (North American Red Raspberry, ramboisier sauvageis) also native. Subspecies idaeus is not.

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Eastern Redbud  Canada Redbud, Redbud, gainier rouge  

Cercis canadensis

1 extreme southwest; Extirpated from the wild and outrageously rare to begin with
mixed open woods, forest edges, forests, glades, limestone glades, clearings; ridges/ledges;
often along banks of streams, wooded stream valleys, ravine slopes.
>12-26' x 15-25’ A short trunk with many branches, ascending and horizontal, creating a spreading, full canopy. Abundant blooms (early spring, before the leaves), pea-flower shaped, in small clusters along the old wood; begin deep pink when in bud turning pale pink when opening. Quite a sight in spring, making it famous in frontyards. Blossoms mature into flat, reddish brown pods, up to 4” long, that dangle in small groups. Handsome, broadly heart-shaped leaves, about 5” wide and long. Requires a site sheltered from strong winds (it’s brittle). A woody taproot with spreading laterals. The state tree of Oklahoma. Legume family. Variety canadensis is also native and also Extirpated.

http://canadiancretours.org/species-pages/Eastern_redbud.html
http://www.scorpionfly.ca/plants/plantpages/cercis.html
http://www.point59.ca/redbud.htm
https://caroliniancanada.ca/legacy/SpeciesHabitats_ForestsFlora.htm
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=1279
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/cercis/canadensis/
https://treebee.ca/trees/eastern-redbud/

Carolina Rose  Pasture Rose, rosier de Caroline  

Rosa carolina

1 5
-prairies, dunes, sandy banks, meadows, open woods (often Oak, Jack Pine), thickets, forest edges, glades, limestone glades; stream sides, swamp edges; disturbed habitats, pastures, fields, waste areas, fencerows, clearings, roadsides, railroad embankments.
Full Sun to Part Shade. Dry to average to wet soil. Accepts rocky/sandy to clayey, and drought. Grass fire and salt tolerant.
>2-3’ This low, compact, multi-branched, thorny shrub produces large, pretty-in-pink blooms (early summer) to nourish bees, butterflies and moths. Fragrant. Large, red rose hips fill birds up with vitamin C in the fall. A short, aggressive shrub making it excellent for Restoration and filling in a space quickly. Shallow rhizomes and a deep taproot with occasional branches. A sub-shrub. Rose family. Subspecies carolina and subserrulata (Glandular Carolina Rose, rosier subserrulé) are both native.

https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=2539
http://www.wildflowersofontario.ca/pasturerose.html

OW-68
Prickly Rose  Bristly Rose,  Wild Prickly Rose,  rosier aciculaire,  églantier  

*Rosa acicularis*

- prairies, meadows, thickets, open woods (often Oak, Jack Pine), forests (deciduous to coniferous); rocky/sandy slopes, ridges, ledges, shores, banks, dunes, limestone flats, balds; disturbed habitats, fields, clearings, roadsides, railroad embankments, fencerows.

> Full to Part Sun. Rich, dry to average to moist, rocky/sandy/gravelly to clayey soil. Accepts acidic to calcareous, nutrient-poor, flooding, and drought.  

> to 3’ Fragrant pink blooms (*summer*) mature into bright red rose hips in the fall. A short, bushy shrub with reddish branchlets.  

Slender, straight, needle-like prickles coat the stems.  

The provincial flower of Alberta.  Don’t step on it.  

Rhizomes with deeper, sinking roots.  

A sub-shrub.  

Rose family.  

Subspecies *sayi* (rosier de Say) is also native.

Smooth Rose  Smooth Wild Rose,  Meadow Rose,  rosier inerme,  églantier  

*Rosa blanda*

- prairies, meadows, shrub thickets, open woods (often Jack Pine; coniferous to deciduous), forest edges, rocky/sandy banks, rocky/talus slopes, rocky outcrops, shorelines, wooded stream sides; disturbed habitats, fields, fencerows, clearings, roadsides.

> Full to Part Sun. Moist to dry soil. Accepts gravelly/sandy to clayey and calcareous.

> 2-4’ Produces lovely, single-petaled blooms (*early summer*), pinkish-white; matures into a rose hip by late summer.  

The stems may have a few thorns at the base.  

The hips are peak in Vitamin C and are eaten by birds to keep their gums healthy.  

A sub-shrub.  Rose family.
Open Woods Vines, Shrubs, Short Trees

Canada Serviceberry  Shadblow, amélanchier du Canada  
Amelanchier canadensis  
not native

Downy Serviceberry  Downy Juneberry, amélanchier arborescent  
Amelanchier arborea

all; rare in deep southwest 1
-meadows, limestone glades, woodland edges, open woods (often Red Maple, Aspen, Oaks, and/or Jack Pine), forests, glades, sandy/rocky bluffs/slopes/ridges/ledges; swampy edges of woods; disturbed habitats, open fields, clearings, fencerows, windbreaks.

>Full to Part Sun; tolerates Full Shade. Average to dry, acidic, well-drained soil. Accepts poorly-drained, wet, rocky/sandy to loamy and light clayey, to calcareous, and pollution.

>12-15’ x 12-15’ A tall, clumping shrub with many white blooms (late spring), followed by small, red berries in early-summer which give birds their first taste of berries for the season. It may be found in windbreaks but does not make a great windbreak. Excellent to delineate property lines, though. A very versatile shrub. Readily self-sows with the help of bird droppings. A massive bird feeder. Able to sucker from the roots. Roots woody and branching. Rose family.

Soapberry  Canada Buffaloberry, Russet Buffaloberry, shépherdie du Canada  
Shepherdia canadensis

all
-prairies, meadows, open woods (often Aspen, Pine, Birch, Cedar, Fir), thickets, slopes, stream/lake banks, dunes, alvars, over calcareous pavements/rocks, rocky outcrops, cliffs, balds, ledges; fields, clearings; occasionally fens, floodplains.
Open Woods Vines, Shrubs, Short Trees


>4-6’ Tiny, green blooms (early spring) appear before the leaves. Male and female blossoms on separate plants. A relatively low, much branched, sprawling shrub with smallish, silvery-green-grey, elongated leaves. Yellowish-red berries are produced on female plants in early summer and are what make this shrub especially attractive. Stabilizing. Nitrogen-fixing. Oleaster family.

https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=1195
https://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Shepherdia%20canadensis.html
http://www.repertoirequebecculture.com/vasculaires/Shepherdia_canadensis.html
http://www.northernontarioflora.ca/description.cfm?speciesid=1001126
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/shepherdia/canadensis/
http://hort.uconn.edu/detail.php?pid=457
https://www.mortonarb.org/trees-plants/tree-plant-descriptions/canadian-buffaloberry

Fragrant Sumac Skunkbush, sumac aromatique, sumac odorant Rhus aromatica

-Open areas, sand prairies, thickets, open woods (often Oak, Hickory, Pine), hills/slopes, river banks, sand dunes, alvars, cliffs, ledges, ridges, barren rocky areas, balds; disturbed habitats, road/railroad sides.

>Full Sun to Part Shade. Dry to average, sandy/gravelly, well-drained soil. Accepts acidic to calcareous and nutrient-poor to fertile loam, and to light clayey. Tolerates salt and drought.

>to 5’ Yellow blooms (spring) develop into hairy, sticky reddish fruit clusters by the end of summer. The fruit persists through winter providing a survival diet for birds (such as Robins, Bluebirds) and small mammals. Small, cute, glossy leaves, fragrant when bruised, that turn a rich red in fall. Spreads via suckers to form mounds (colonies) and is excellent at Stabilizing slopes. A Pioneer species. A woody branching taproot. Sumac family. Variety aromatic is also native.

https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=94
http://www.borealforest.org/world/herbs_shrubs/skunkbush.htm
http://www.ontariowildflower.com/shrub.htm#fragrant_sumac
http://cwf-fcf.org/en/resources/encyclopedias/flora/staghorn-sumac.html -see near the bottom of the page
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/rhus/aromatica/
https://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/savanna/plants/fragrant_sumac.htm
http://www.mortonarb.org/trees-plants/tree-plant-descriptions/fragrant-sumac
https://www.friendsofthewildflowergarden.org/pages/plants/fragransumac.html
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=t980
http://www.missouriplants.com/yellowalt/Rhus_aromatica_page.html

www.frontyardrestoration.com
**Smooth Sumac**  Scarlet Sumac, *sumac glabre*  
*Rhus glabra*

1 2 3 4 5 6; south 7 10

- prairies, meadows, limestone glades, open woods, forest edges, dry banks, rocky slopes, shores; disturbed habitats, fields, clearings, road/railroad embankments, fencerows, waste places, burnt-out areas.


> to 8’ Similar to the common Staghorn Sumac but with smooth stems. Blooms (*late spring to mid-summer*) are small, yellowish green in clusters up to 5” long at the end of stems. Dry, red fruits, berry-like but hairy, also in dense clusters. Feeds birds and small mammals helping them to survive winter. Multi-branched in an irregular shape. Leaves turn dark red and orange in the fall. Provides much needed food for wildlife through winter into spring. Requires a ground-cover beneath it because all the foliage is held high up. Can be aggressive forming large colonies via suckering from its extensive rhizomatous roots and, so, is excellent at Stabilizing slopes. A Pioneer species. Sumac family.

https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=96


https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/rhus/glabra/

http://hort.uconn.edu/detail.php?pid=430

https://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/797

https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/shrub/smooth-sumac

https://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/trees/plants/sm_sumac.htm

https://www.dnr.illinois.gov/education/CDIndex/SmoothSumac.pdf

https://extension.illinois.edu/shrubselector/detail_plant.cfm?PlantID=428


http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=t990

http://www.bio.brandeis.edu/fieldbio/Clapp_Hansen_Siegel/Pages/Smooth_Sumac.html

https://plants.sc.egov.usda.gov/core/profile?symbol=RHGL - click on *Images*

https://plants.sc.egov.usda.gov/factsheet/pdf/fs_rhgl.pdf


**Staghorn Sumac**  Velvet Sumac, *sumac vinaigrier*, *sumac amaranthe*  
*Rhus typhina*

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

- prairies, open meadows, slopes, hillsides, ridges, thickets, open woods, forest edges, rocky openings, rocky barrens; banks, shores; disturbed sites, fields, clearings, road/railroad sides, waste ground.


> 12-18’ The most common Sumac in southern Ontario; besides being fast growing it can quickly spread via rhizomes to form colonies. White male and female blooms (*early summer*) on separate plants or colonies. Produces red, velvety seed clusters in late fall which provide a starvation diet for birds (such as Robins, Bluebirds) through winter. Leaves turn a brilliant deep red. Can be aggressive. Good for Restoration and slope Stabilization. It’s best to grow a ground-cover beneath it because all the foliage is held up high. A Pioneer species. Sumac
(Cashew) family.

“And all the sumachs on the hills Have turned their green to red.”  Indian Summer, W.W. Campbell

https://www.uoguelph.ca/arboretum/things-to-see/trees/staghornsumac
http://www.northernontarioflora.ca/description.cfm?speciesid=1001027
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/rhus/hirta/
https://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/798
http://hort.uconn.edu/detail.php?pid=428
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/tree/staghorn-sumac
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=97
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/trees/plants/staghorn-sumac.htm
http://www.mortonarb.org/trees-plants/tree-plant-descriptions/staghorn-sumac
https://m.extension.illinois.edu/ShrubSelector/detail_plant.cfm?PlantID=429
http://www.missouriplants.com/Others/Rhus_typhina_page.html
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=c337
https://plants.sc.egov.usda.gov/core/profile?symbol=RHTY -click on Images
https://plants.sc.egov.usda.gov/factsheet/pdf/fs_rhhi2.pdf

Maple-leaved Viburnum  Maple-leaved Arrowwood, viorne à feuilles d’érable
1 2 3 4 5 6; south 7  
-Viburnum acerifolium
-thickets, open woods, forest edges, forests (often Beech-Maple, Oak, Pine, Aspen, Sassafras),
glades; wooded ravines, slopes, ridges, dunes, stream banks.
>Part Shade; tolerates to Full Sun and Full Shade.  Dry to moist, sandy/rocky well-drained soil.
Accepts to clayey and juglone.
>3-6' x 3-4' A shade tolerant shrub very useful in woodland gardens.  Blooms late spring.
Pinkish to magenta leaves; very pretty in the fall.  The fruit changes from green to red, then dark
blue or purple-black as it progresses to maturity.  Suckers to form colonies via rhizomes creating
a wildlife shelter.  Also self-sows.  Moschatel (Elderberry) family.
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=13
http://ville.montreal.qc.ca/siteofficieldumontroyal/vegetal-indigene/viorne-a-feuilles-erable
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/viburnum/acerifolium/
http://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/678
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/woodland/plants/ml_viburnum.htm
http://www.mortonarb.org/trees-plants/tree-plant-descriptions/maple-leaved-viburnum
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=a192
https://davesgarden.com/guides/pf/go/1471/#b
https://plants.sc.egov.usda.gov/factsheet/pdf/fs_viac.pdf

Climbing Bittersweet Vine  American Bittersweet, bourreau-des-arbres, célastre grimpant
1 2 3 4 5 6 7; south 9 10  
-Celastrus scandens
-meadows, open woods, thickets, forest edges, bluffs; stream/lake shores, wooded dunes; talus/
rocky slopes, rock outcrops, limestone glades; roadsides, fencerows.
>Part to Full Sun.  Moist to dry soil.  Accepts rocky/sandy, alkaline, and juglone.  Tolerates
salts. Deer resistant.

> to 24' Blooms (late spring) are small and greenish, but this woody vine or twining shrub is appreciated for its late autumn, attractive orange and red fruits that persist into winter. Male and female flowers are on separate plants. Self-sows. A woody taproot. Bittersweet family.

https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=802
https://davesgarden.com/guides/pl/pl/1619/Deer-resistant
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/celastrus/scandens/
https://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/1225
https://www.minesotawildflowers.info/shrub/american-bittersweet
http://climbers.lsa.umich.edu/?p=201
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/trees/plants/am_bittersweet.htm
http://www.mortonarb.org/trees-plants/tree-plant-descriptions/american-bittersweet
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=a151
https://plants.sc.egov.usda.gov/factsheet/pdf/fs_cesc.pdf

Virginia Clematis  Virgin’s Bower, Old Man’s Beard, clématite de Virginie, herbe aux gueux

1 2 3 4 5 6 7; south 8 9; 10 circum-Thunder Bay  Clematis virginiana

-shrublands, thickets, open woods, forest edges, floodplains, stream/lake banks/shores, wetland edges; disturbed low ground, clearings, ditch slopes, fencerows.


> 6-20' A fast growing vine that impresses with its abundance of small white blooms (peak summer) that cover the plant and its hosts. The blossoms later turn the plant into a woolly cloud of plume-tailed seed heads that last well into winter. Unusual in that it bends its leaf petioles (stems) in order to climb, so it requires a trellis, a shrub, or branch to climb up. Otherwise, it’s a Ground Cover. Blankets everything in sight, but impressively and beautifully. Self-sows. Buttercup family.

http://www.repertoirequebecnature.com/vasculaires/Clematis_virginiana.html
http://northerntarioflora.ca/description.cfm?speciesid=1000296
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/clematis/virginiana/
https://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/131
https://www.minesotawildflowers.info/shrub/virgins-bower
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=2369
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/savanna/plants/virgin_bower.htm
http://www.mortonarb.org/trees-plants/tree-plant-descriptions/virgin-bower
http://www.missouriplants.com/whiteopp/Clematis_virginiana_page.html
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=a379
**Thicket Creeper Vine**  Great Woodbine, *vigne vierge commune*  *Parthenocissus vitacea*

1 2 3 4 5 6 7; south 10

-meadows, open woods, thickets, open rocky forests, forest edges, forests, large outcrop rocks; shrubby slopes, talus/rocky slopes; stream banks, lake shores; roadsides, fencerows, clearings; occasionally open swampy forests.

>Full Sun to Part Shade; tolerates to Full shade with diminished flowering. Moist to dry soil. Accepts *rocky* to loamy.

>to 30" in length. Very similar to Virginia Creeper. A very useful vine that climbs with tendrils over just about everything. Glossy, green leaves of five leaflets arranged like fingers on a hand turn a bright, rich red in fall. The blooms (*early summer*) are inconspicuous but mature into bird-feeding, dark blue berries. Can be used as a fast growing *Ground Cover*. Good for Restoration. Grape family.

Note: While *P. inserta* is often used to refer to Thicket Creeper (*P. vitacea*), it is also a synonym for Virginia Creeper (*P. quinquefolia*). Read the sources carefully.

https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=2803 -uses the synonym, *Parthenocissus inserta*
http://www.northermontarioflora.ca/description.cfm?speciesid=1003017 -see bottom of page for species comparison
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/parthenocissus-inserta/
https://www.michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=559
http://www.scorpionfly.ca/plants/plantpages/Trumpetcreeper.html
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/trees/plants/trumpet_creeper.htm
https://www.dnr.illinois.gov/education/CDIndex/TrumpetCreeper.pdf

**Trumpet Creeper Vine**  Trumpet Vine, *bignone radicant*, *jasmin de Virginie*  *Campsis radicans*

1 in deep southwest; Rare in the wild; common in gardens

-meadows, open woods, thickets, forest edges, glades, limestone glades; gravelly seeps, stream banks; disturbed sites, clearings, fields, fencerows, telephone poles, road/railroad sides, waste ground.


>to 32" in length. Grown for its lovely, trumpet-shaped, orange-red blooms (*late spring*). Attracts a range of wildlife from Hummingbirds to Orioles to bees to ants. Fast growing and aggressive; forms colonies via suckers. *Self-climbing* via arial roots but benefits from added support. Ideal for screening or covering rock piles. Requires three years before flowering. *A woody taproot with rhizomes*. *Bignonia* (Trumpet Creeper) family.

http://www.scorpionfly.ca/plants/plantpages/Trumpetcreeper.html
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/campsis/radicans/
https://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/88
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=559
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/trees/plants/trumpet_creeper.htm
http://www.mortonarb.org/trees-plants/tree-plant-descriptions/trumpet-vine
https://www.dnr.illinois.gov/education/CDIndex/TrumpetCreeper.pdf

www.frontyardrestoration.com
Open Woods Vines, Shrubs, Short Trees

Glaucous-leaved Honeysuckle Vine  

Smooth-leaved Honeysuckle  

*Glaucous-leaved Honeysuckle*  *Lonicera dioica* var. *glaucens*

Deciduous to coniferous open woods, thickets, shrublands, forest edges, forests, clearings, fencerows, rocky slopes/outcrops; shores, old dunes; stream banks, Cedar swamps, other lowlands.

*Part Shade; tolerates to Full Sun.  Average to dry,* calcareous, sandy to clayey soil.

>8-12' in length.  A twining, climbing vine adaptable to many habitats.  The smooth, green branches produce simple, opposing, smooth leaves and tubular yellowish/orange blooms (*late spring*).  Blossoms (sunny locations) feed hummingbirds and butterflies.  Bright red to orange berries in tight clusters mature in late summer.  Honeysuckle family  

*Lonicera dioica* (*Limber Honeysuckle, chèvrefeuille dioïque*) and its variety *dioica* are also native.

Canada Moonseed Vine  

Common Moonseed, *ménisperme du Canada*

*Menispermum canadense*

Thickets, deciduous open woods, forest edges, forests; cliffs, balds, ledges, ridges; swamps, stream borders; hedges, fencerows, clearings.

*Light Shade to Part Sun.  Rich, moist to average soil.  Accepts wet, to alkaline, and juglone.  >6-15' in length.  This unusual vine has broad, roundish, lobed, handsome, shiny green leaves and will twine its way up a fence or thicket edge.  Blooms (*early summer*) are whitish-green, small, and almost inconspicuous.  The shape of its seeds gives the vine its name.  Takes off quickly once the roots are established and then spreads by rhizomes and self-sowing aggressively.  Makes it excellent for Restoration and for when you're in a hurry to hide something.  A Pioneer species.  Moonseed family.*
Riverbank Grape Vine  Frost Grape, vigne des rivages, raisin sauvage  *Vitis riparia*
1 2 3 4 5 6 7; extreme southwest 10
- wooded stream/lake shores, dunes, floodplains, swamps; meadows, thickets, open woods, forest edges, open rocky/sandy ground; fields, fencerows.
> Full Sun to Part Shade. Moist to average, calcareous soil. Accepts rocky/gravelly/sandy
> 15-20’ in length. A vigorous, woody vine often seen growing over fences, shrubs, and up trees in gardens. The blooms are inconspicuous (late spring), but small bunches of blue-black berries mature late in the season (Frost Grape). Good for Restoration and as a wildlife shelter. May smother small shrubs/trees. A taproot with occasional branches. Grape family.

Virginia Creeper Vine  Five-leaved Ivy, vigne vierge à cinq folioles  *Parthenocissus quinquefolia*
1 2 3 4 5
- thickets, open woods, deciduous forest edges, forests, glades, rock outcrops, talus/rocky slopes, alvars, bluffs, stream/lake banks, gravelly seeps; floodplains, wooded swamps; disturbed habitats, clearings, fields, utility poles, walls, road/railroad sides.
> Part to Full Sun; tolerates Full Shade remaining lush but little in the way of fall colour or fruit. Moist to average, well-drained soil. Accepts wettish soil, nutrient-poor, rocky/gravelly/sandy to clayey, and acidic to calcareous, drought, and juglone. Salt tolerant. Deer resistant.
> to 60’ in length and can reach to the top of trees. Perfect for dead trees you’re letting stand. Self-climbing using short, aerial roots; very vigorous. Tough, versatile and will grow in almost any soil condition or exposure. Deep green foliage becomes brilliant red in fall. Dark blue berries are loved by birds and help non-migrating Robins and newly arrived Bluebirds survive winter. Aggressive to the point of invasive. Can be used as a Ground Cover to end all ground covers; give it space. Use this plant to cover everything else with its lush, colourful foliage and wildlife feeding berries. Excellent for utility poles or fences you never want to see again. Woody roots. Grape Family.

www.frontyardrestoration.com
Wild Yam Vine  Colic Root, Four-leaved Yam, igname value, dioscorée value

*Dioscorea villosa*

-pond/marsh edges, stream floodplains, valley bottoms, open woods, thickets, forest glades, bluffs; fencerows, railroad sides, power-line clearings.

>Part to Full Sun; tolerates Full Shade with sub-optimal flowering.  Moist to average moisture.

Accepts rocky/sandy to calcareous.

>3-6’ Small, white to greenish-yellow blooms (*spring*) dangle in clusters from axils of leaves. Male and female flowers on separate plants. Male clusters are up to 12” long. Female clusters to 8” long. Each female blossom matures into a golden green, 3-sectioned, broadly winged capsule that turns brown with age. Its lush, wide, heart-shaped, heavily veined, textured leaves and its climbing habit (by twining) make this a short, attractive, easily manageable vine.

Rhizomes. Produces tubers. Yam family.

Copious scientific synonyms.

American Witch-hazel  Common Witch-hazel, hamamélis de Virginie

*Hamamelis virginiana*

-open woods, forest edges, slopes, ravines.

>Part Shade; tolerates Full Sun to Full Shade. Rich, dry to moist, sandy/rocky/gravelly to average, acidic to average, well-drained soil. Deer resistant.

>15-20’ A large, expansive shrub. The small, squiggly, yellow blooms (*just before frost*) appear not until after the leaves have fallen and do not mature into seeds until the following year. Often planted as a large landscaping shrub because its blossoms are the last happy sight you’ll see before Christmas lights appear. Colonizes via suckers. Witch-hazel family.

OW-78
http://www.mortonarb.org/trees-plants/tree-plant-descriptions/common-witch-hazel
https://www.friendsofthewildflowergarden.org/pages/plants/witchhazel.html
http://www.missouriplants.com/yellowalt/Hamamelis_virginiana_page.html
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=a749

Cup Plant with a small bee visiting.

Blue, non-native Rose of Sharon in the background contrasting beautifully with the yellow of the Cup Plant.
Black Walnut trees have a reputation for being messy, but look at the lushness of this Walnut with the morning sun on it.
Forest Glade Garden - more shade than sun

Part Sun/Shade conditions with more shade than sun. If you have an alvar and it's Full Sun (limestone pavement) or almost, then look under Prairie Garden. An alvar is a rock desert. If there is a possibility that your Glade may some day get bigger and receive more sunlight, for instance “that old tree is going to die someday", then it would be a good idea to include some shade-tolerant Meadow or Open Woods’ Thicket plants in your garden and plant a replacement tree now. More shade than sun may also be found in an Open Woods Thicket if the thicket is dense enough.

The second line of each entry specifies by numbers the regions in which the plant is native:
1 - southwest Ontario from Windsor to Toronto and from Goderich to Niagara-on-the-Lake; includes London, Hamilton, Burlington, Oakville, Mississauga.
2 - north of region 1 to region 3; includes Kitchener-Waterloo, Cambridge, and Guelph.
3 - the Bruce Peninsula and along the south shore of Georgian Bay.
4 - regions York, Durham, and Northumberland.
5 - Prince Edward County and along the St. Lawrence River to the Québec border.
6 - from Lake Simcoe across to the Ottawa River.
7 - from Georgian Bay across to the Ottawa River, plus Manitoulin Island and up the coast of Georgian Bay to just past Sault Ste. Marie.
8 - the far northeast.
10 - the far northwest (north of the U.S. border and of Lake Superior).

For the photos on Website www.minnesotawildflowers, click on any one to see all of them enlarged. For www.michiganflora.net, click on “All Images”.

As far as the listed Habitats are concerned, look for the one that's yours and forget the rest.

The complete flower, fern, and tree catalogue with all Web Links active (pointing to beautiful photographs) is available for free at www.frontyardrestoration.com.

Flowers

Wood Anemone  Nightcaps, anémone à cinq folioles  Anemone quinquefolia
all; not Manitoulin District
- deciduous to coniferous open woods thickets, forest edges/thickets, forests, glades; disturbed habitats, clearings, roadsides; floodplains, stream banks, lake shores; occasionally swampy woods, Cedar swamps.
> 4-8” A low, delicate plant with a single, but showy, white to pinkish bloom (early spring) held prominent above the foliage. The blossom is up to 1” across and composed of 5 or more petal/sepal. One of the earliest forest bloomers. Being at the end of slender stalks the flowers tremble in the breeze and, reportedly, cause people to fall in love. It closes at night, re-opens
Forest Glade Flowers

during the day to welcome pollinators, and then once pollinated remains closed. Very chaste. The flower stalk rises from a whorl of 3-5, delicately lobed leaves, each leaf also at the end of a slender stalk. All this trembling is why Anemones are sometimes referred to as the Windflower (anemos = wind). Aggressive; often forms large colonies via rhizomes, making it a good Ground Cover. May go dormant during summer heat. A plant may take up to 5 years or longer to flower. Buttercup family.

Variety quinquefolia is also native.

https://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Aнемone%20quinquefolia.html
http://www.borealforest.org/herbs/herb2.htm
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/anemone/quinquefolia/
https://www.michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=2360
https://www.lakeforest.edu/academics/programs/environmental/courses/es203/anemone_quinquefolia.php
https://www.friendsofthewildflowergarden.org/pages/plants/woodanemone.html
https://www.dnr.illinois.gov/education/CDIndex/WoodAnemone.pdf

Trailing Arbutus épigée rampante

Epigaea repens

all; not southwest 10 -cool, mixed to coniferous open woods (often Oak, Aspen, Pines, Black Spruce; sometimes Beech, Maple, Hemlock), lightly wooded sites, wooded slopes, forest edges, forests, glades; occasionally bogs, acidic conifer swamps, pond edges; disturbed forests, clearings. >Light Shade to Deep Shade. Very rich, dry to moist, peaty to sandy/rocky, acidic, well-drained soil. Accepts sandy loam. Intolerant of heavy leaf litter, disturbance, drought, and flood. Can be difficult to cultivate. Speak to your supplier.

>4-6” A slow-growing, ground-hugging plant which can creep (repens) to 16” in length and then propagate to form mats. (spring). Ants help to distribute seeds. A taproot with shallow rhizomes. A sub-shrub. Heath family.

https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=1214
http://florellaurentienne.ca/anglais/epigaea%20repens
http://www.borealforest.org/shrubs/shrub15.htm
http://www.ontariowildflower.com/pine_forest.htm#arbutus
http://ontariowildflowers.com/main/species.php?id=113
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/epigaea/repens/
http://delawarewildflowers.org/plant.php?id=0777
https://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/187
https://www.michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=205
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/shrub/trailing-arbutus
**Calico Aster**  One-sided Aster, Farewell Summer, *aster latériflore*

all; most of the population is from Sault Ste. Marie south

*Symphyotrichum lateriflorum*

-open woods (often Beech-Maple, Oak-Hickory; mixed; occasionally conifer), thickets, forest edges, glades, meadows, sloughs, ravines, alvars; floodplains, seeps, rocky/sandy stream/pond shores/banks, swamp forests, fens; disturbed habitats, pastures, fields, fencerows, waste ground, road/railroad sides, clearings.

>Light Shade to Full Sun. Rich, moist to dry, acidic to alkaline soil. The more sun the more consistent moisture it requires. Accepts sandy/rocky to clayey and juglone. Deer resistant.

>2-3’ Like a low, airy shrub in that it has multiple, spreading branches. Copious dainty, blue to pink to white blooms (late summer well into fall) are scattered along one side of each branch (*lateriflorum*). The blossom has a yellow centre disk which changes to a purplish-bronze colour as summer progresses. One plant, and sometimes even a solitary disk, will change colour to produce a calico effect. Its tiny seeds have little fluffs of hairs to allow them to float a bit in the breeze. The leaves are long and fairly narrow (lance-shaped) sometimes with shallow teeth along the edges. I don’t know who named it Farewell Summer (actually it was the proudly gay New Brunswicker, Harold [Hal] Royall Hinds, 1939-2001), but what an emotionally laden name for a flower in Canada. A bee, butterfly, larvae, and bug magnet. One of the least aggressive of the asters; clump to colony forming from small caudices with short rhizomes. Aster family.

Three varieties are native to Ontario:

*angustifolium*  Narrow-leaved Calico Aster, aster à feuilles étroites;

*hirsuticaule*  Rough-stemmed Calico Aster, aster latériflore à tiges hirsutes;

*lateriflorum*  Calico Aster, aster latériflore.

*tenuipes* is not native (Slender-stalked Calico Aster, aster à pédoncule mince).


http://www.labunix.uqam.ca/~fg/MyFlora/Asteraceae/Symphyotrichum/Lateriflorum/lateriflorum.e.shtml

https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/symphyotrichum/lateriflorum/

http://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/607

https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/calico-aster

https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=486

http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/savanna/plants/calico_aster.htm

http://www.friendsofthewildflowergarden.org/pages/plants/calicoaster.html

http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?taxonid=277245&isprofile=0&cv=4

**Heart-leaved Aster**  Common Blue Wood Aster, *aster à feuilles cordées*

all, except Manitoulin District

*Symphyotrichum cordifolium*

—meadows, deciduous open woods, thickets, forest edges, forests, glades, thinly wooded slopes, bluffs, moist ledges, cliffs, alvars; floodplains, stream banks, moist edges of swamps; disturbed habitats, clearings, roadsides, along ditches, fencerows, trailsides.

—Light Shade to Part Shade; tolerates to Full Shade. Rich, moist to average soil. Accepts dry, thin soil over bedrock, rocky to light clayey, acidic to alkaline, and juglone. Deer resistant.

—2-4’ Dense rounded clusters (6-18” long) of pale lavender-white blooms (through fall) top a sturdy central stem. Like all Asters, though each individual flower head is small, they seem to glow, especially at dusk, making them really quite showy. Lush, attractive, heart-shaped leaves along the length of the stem. Important to pollinators late in the season and seed eaters in winter. Self-sows with seeds that float in the breeze. A short rhizome. Aster family.

www.frontyardrestoration.com
Forest Glade Flowers

http://www.labunix.uqam.ca/~fg/MyFlora/Asteraceae/Symphyotrichum/Cordifolium/cordifolium.e.shtml
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/symphyotrichum/cordifolium/
https://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/602
https://https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/blue-wood-aster
https://uwaterloo.ca/astereae-lab/research/asters/eurybia/eurybia-macrophylla
https://brucetrail.org/system/downloads/0000/0752/Large_Leaved_Aster.pdf
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/eurybia/macrophylla/
https://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/207
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/large-leaved-aster

Short's Aster  aster de Short  *Symphyotrichum shortii*
1
-forest edges, forests, glades, forest thickets, wooded rocky slopes/cliffs, alvars; wooded stream banks; trailsides, roadsides.
>Light to Part Shade; tolerates to Full Shade. Average to dryish, sandy to loamy, well-drained soil. Accepts rocky, calcareous, and juglone.
>2'-4' Very showy, bright, pale-violet blooms (*late summer well into fall*) larger than most asters. The blossom centres start out yellow but turn brick red with age. Considered by some to be one of the most attractive asters. A good plant for under Oaks on a dry sunny site. Attracts butterflies. A short-lived perennial. Self-sows. Small colonies can develop via rhizomes and self-sowing. Aster family.

Large-leaved Aster  aster à grandes feuilles, pétouane  *Eurybia macrophylla*
all
-deciduous to coniferous open woods thickets, forest edges, forests, glades, alvars, talus, wooded dunes, stream banks; clearings, shaded road/rail sides, rarely hummocks of swamps.
>Light to Part Shade; tolerates to Full Shade. Average moisture, sandy to loamy, acidic soil. Accepts all moisture regimes, sandy to clayey, deciduous to coniferous, calcareous, and juglone. Deer resistant.
>2'-4' Blooms (*late summer into fall*) in clusters are violet or lavender with yellow centres. Large, heart-shaped leaves and with thick, basal leaves. Feeds butterflies. Forms dense colonies from short rhizomes; yet, it is a short-lived perennial that self-sows. Aster family.
White Wood Aster  Heart-leaved Aster, aster à rameaux étalés, aster divariqué  
1 5; Threatened  
Eurybia divaricata

- deciduous to mixed forests (often Sugar Maple, American Beech, Red Oak, White Oak, Black Oak, Shaqbk Hickory, Basswood), forest edges, glades, trailsides, roadsides. 


>1-3’ The many flat-topped clusters of bright, white blooms (early fall) are long lasting and brighten up the shade and dust by seeming to glow. They have long narrow petals and a cluster of yellow stamens in the centre that together create a gentle star effect. Lush, arrow-shaped leaves near the top of the stem and heart-shaped leaves nearer the base have large, coarse teeth on their edges. The stem is dark-coloured, slender, on the short side, and sometimes mildly zig-zagging. Attracts pollinators in fall and seed eaters in winter. This is an aggressive plant which is what you need in difficult dry shade. Makes a good Ground Cover for a difficult site. A threatened species partly due to habitat lost to the alien Garlic Mustard. Aster family. 

White Baneberry  Doll’s-eyes, actée à gros pédicelles, actée blanche  
Actaea pachypoda

- deciduous (occasionally mixed; rarely coniferous) forests, glades, ravines, thickets, shaded seeps, thinly wooded bluffs, bases of bluffs. 


>1-2’ Tight, oblong clusters (to 3” long) of small, white, feathery blooms (late spring) are held apparent above the foliage. They mature into more elongated clusters of showy china-white berries (held out on bright red, thick stalks: pachypoda) with a purplish dot at the end making them look like doll’s eyes. They have a distinct seam down their long axis. A short, compact yet bushy plant with large, sharply (softly) toothed compound leaves with a crinkly look. Good for Naturalizing. There are also White Baneberrys with red-berries. Life is heck. Buttercup family. 

http://www.ontario.ca/page/white-wood-aster
https://www.registrelep-sararegistry.gc.ca/virtual_sara/files/plans/rs_white_wood_aster_e_proposed.pdf
https://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/206
American Bellflower  Tall Bellflower, *campanule d’Amérique*  *Campanulastrum americanum*  
1  
- Deciduous open woods thickets, forests edges, forests, glades, trailsides, road/railroad sides; floodplains, marshy ground, along shores, roadside ditches.  
> Light to Part Shade; tolerates to Full Shade. Rich, moist to wet to average soil. Accepts sandy to clayey, acidic to calcareous, and juglone. Deer resistant.  
> 3-6” Blooms (*through summer*) with wavy, light blue to violet pointed petals that curl slightly back, like open stars, with white encircling the centre. Good for Naturalizing. Taproot. Annual to biennial. Self-sows. Bellflower family.  

Virginia Bluebells  Eastern Bluebells, *mertensie de Virginie*  *Mertensia virginica*  
1; south 10, e.g. Fort William; At Risk  
- Bottomlands, deciduous forests, glades, low slopes, bluffs, stream floodplains.  
> 1-2’ Lovely, nodding, small clusters of pastel blue blooms (*through spring*) at the ends of branching stems. They actually look more like elongated dangling trumpets than bells, with a wide, frilly bell-end. The buds are pink to purplish, turning blue when opening. The lush, light green leaves are up to 7” long, 3.5” across and shaped like soft baby spinach leaves. Except for its gorgeous blossoms that dominate the limelight every spring it blends well into a forest garden. A clump forming plant that can form large colonies from tuberous roots. An early spring pollinator magnet. Ephemeral. Borage family.
Bowman's Root  Mountain Indian-physic, gillénie trifoliée  Gillenia trifoliata
1; Extirpated  Spiraea trifoliata, Porteranthus trifoliatus
>open woods, rocky slopes, forest edges, forests, glades; road banks/cuts.
—Part to Full Shade; many sources state it prefers Full Sun. Rich, moist to average, rocky, acidic, well-drained soil. Accepts wet to dry and calcareous.
—2-3’ Long, thin, white petals (sometimes with a blush of pink) in airy masses of bold, star-like blooms (summer) from pink buds on a lush, gently shrub-like plant. Each leaf is composed of 3 spade-shaped, sharply-toothed leaflets (trifoliata) that originate from a central point. Becomes a gentle ball of red in the fall. Clump forming from short rhizomes. Can be considered a sub-shrub. Rose family.

Eastern Camas  Wild Hyacinth, camassie faux-scille  Camassia scilloides
1, deep southwest islands in Lake Erie and the St. Clair River; Species at Risk

Red Columbine  Wild Red Columbine, Ancolie du Canada, gants de Notre-Dame  Aquilegia canadensis
all deciduous to coniferous open woods thickets, forest edges, forests, glades, alvars, slopes;
Forest Glade Flowers

wooded to open talus/rocky slopes, bluffs, calcareous cliffs, outcrops, balds, ledges, quarries; beach ridges, gravelly shorelines of streams/lakes; occasionally swamps, fens, peat bogs; ditches, road/railroad sides; oh my gosh!

>Light Shade to Part Sun; tolerates to Full Shade. Moist to average to dry, sandy, will-drained soil. Accepts mildly acidic to mildly calcareous, rocky to clayey, and nutrient-poor. Drought tolerant. Deer resistant.

>1-2‘ The multiple blooms (late spring) are held dangling in mid-air on tall stems above the plant. The red and yellow blossom looks like a downward facing, splay-belled trumpet with 5 separate mouth pieces. Through the trumpet’s “bell” protrude long yellow stamens. The “mouth pieces” at the top end of the flower are each created by an upright spur of a petals/sepals that form a tube. The tubes are filled with nectar and it is this that makes the plant so loved by bees, butterflies, and hummingbirds. The blossom matures into 5-7 erect, green capsules joined along most of their length, each about 1” long, with the remains of the spurs forming “tails” at the top. The capsules split open to release many shiny, round seeds to self-sow. The unusual leaves are divided 2-3 times and then each leaflet into 3 lobes. They last all season and in the fall turn a lovely dark wine colour. Despite all this verbiage its a very pretty bloom and a wonderful plant. Buttercup family.

http://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Aquilegia%20canadensis.html
http://www.prairiepollination.ca/plante-plant/ancolie_du_canada-wild_columbine/
http://www.scorpionfly.ca/plants/plantpages/aquilegia.html
http://www.borealforest.org/world/herbs_shrubs/wild_columbine.htm
http://floreduquebec.ca/english/aquilegia-canadensis&text=iden
http://www.repertoirequebecnature.com/vasculaires/Aquilegia_canadensis.html
https://www.florelaurentienne.com/flore/Groupes/Spermatophytes/Angiospermes/Dicotyles/033_Renonculacees/05_Aquilegia/canadensis.htm

Cup Plant  Cup Rosinweed, silphe perfolié

Silphium perfoliatum

1 2 3 4 5 6; south 7; southeast 10

>low ground, prairies swales/sloughs, shrublands, prairie stream sides, valley bottoms, floodplain thickets, floodplain forest glades, fens, lake edges, seeps; disturbed habitats, ditches; —Full to Part Sun. Wet to moderately dry, acidic to alkaline soil. Accepts moderate drought, clayey, and juglone. Intolerant of slopes (falls over).
—6-8’ Large yellow blooms (*late summer into fall*) are carried on 1’ flower-stems at the tops of stalks. A tall, eye-catching plant with a flowering period that lasts into fall. Thick stems perforate the leaves (joined at their bases) forming cups that hold water for wildlife to drink. Hummingbirds and butterflies are attracted to the nectar and in the fall you can watch the goldfinches dangle upside down from the seed heads to feed. Aggressive. Colony forming. A taproot with many, shallow rhizomes. Aster family. Variety *perfoliatum* is also native.

https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=447
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/prairie/plantx/cupplantx.htm
http://www.quebec-horticole.ca/plante-detail.php?numero=1030&visite=1
http://www.scorpionfly.ca/plants/plantpages/silphium.html
http://www.wildflowersofontario.ca/plante-detail.php?numero=1030&visite=1

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**Yellow Fairybells**  Yellow Mandarin, *prosartès laineux*

1  

>2-3’ Yellow-green to creamy white, nodding bell-shaped blooms (*through spring*) with 6 long, widely spread, pointed petals/tepals (fairy bells). The truth is, the tepals are so long, narrow, pointed and spread so far apart that the blossom doesn’t really look like a bell at all; but that’s what all the books say. In truth, they look more like an artist’s interpretation of a blazing sun. They dangle singly or in pairs from the tips of branchings stems. The narrowly oval, sharply pointed, stalkless, alternate leaves are heavily parallel-veined. The flowers mature into bright, orange-red berries. The plant resembles a Bellwort (Forest Glade/Floor). Clump forming from a tuft of thick, root fibres. Lily family.

https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=PRLA9
https://davesgarden.com/guides/pf/go/1371/#b
https://www.inaturalist.org/taxa/68913-Prosartes-lanuginosa/browse_photos

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**Star-flowered False Solomon’s Seal**  *smilacine étoilée, maïanthème étoilé*

all  
-Moist sandy woods, glades, open woods (often Oak), thickets, sandy prairies, meadows; floodplains, shores of swamps/fens/streams/lakes, deciduous to coniferous swamps; calcareous seeps; sand ridges/dunes and shrubby shores of the Great Lakes; roadsides. —Part to Dappled Shade; tolerates to Full Sun. Rich, moist to average, sandy soil. Accepts gravelly to clayey, acidic, and juglone.

—1-2’ Similar to False Solomon’s Seal (Forest Floor) but daintier blooms (*late spring*) though
the plant itself is hardy. Small pretty clusters of white, star-shaped blossoms decorate the end of the single, unbranched, arching and slightly off-kilter stem. Mature into showy berries marked with a distinct dark cross before turning bright red. The stem is lined with alternating elliptical leaves up to 6” long, 2” wide that turn bright yellow in the fall. A songbird feeder. Colony forming via rhizomes. A good Ground Cover. A cutie all season. Asparagus family, Lily superorder.

http://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Maianthemum%20stellatum.html
http://floreduquebec.ca/english/Maianthemum%20stellatum
http://www.repertoirequebecnature.com/vascularies/Smilacina_stellata.html -uses a synonym
http://floreduquebec.ca/english/maianthemum-stellatum
http://www.labunix.uqam.ca/~fg/MyFlora/Liliaceae/Maianthemum/Stellatum/stellatum.e.shtml
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/maianthemum/stellatum/
http://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/370
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=831
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/flower/starry-false-solomons-seal
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?taxonid=291771

**Carpenter’s Figwort**  Carpenter’s Square, *scrofulaire du Maryland*  *Scrophularia marilandica*

1; 5 east?

-forests, glades, forest edges, open woods, thickets, meadows, hillside seeps, stream/lake shores; moderately disturbed habitats, clearings, fields, shaded fencerows.


>2-5’ Small, tubular blooms (*through summer into mid-fall*) light green outside and reddish brown inside. A prolific bloomer. The nectar is a favourite of hummingbirds, bees, wasps, and ants. Not colourful but big, lush, and a true pollinator magnet. Named for its square stems. Can be considered a sub-shrub. Rhizomes with knotty tubers. Figwort family.

https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=2677
http://www.scorpionfly.ca/plants/plantpages/scrophularia.html
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/scrophularia/marilandica/
https://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/546
https://www.michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=831
https://michiganflora.net/woodland/plants/late_figwort.htm
http://www.missouriplants.com/greenopp/Scrophularia_marilandica_page.html
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?taxonid=287073&isprofile=0&

**Heart-leaved Foamflower**  False Mitrewort, *tiarelle cordifoliée*, *tiarelle*  *Tiarella cordifolia*

1 2 3 4 5 6 7; south 8, 9, as far north as the Batchawana area

-deciduous to mixed forests, glades; occasionally edges of wetlands, swamps, wet hollows, springs, streams.


>6-12” Long lasting, frothy, star-like, small, white blooms (*spring*) cluster along 6” spikes above
heart-shaped or Maple-like basal leaves. Puts on a foamy show in spring and remains lush for the rest of the year. In fall the leaves turn bronze and can last through winter. A faithful ground cover. When not in flower the foliage can be confused with Two-leaved Mitrewort and Alumroot (Heuchera). Aggressive, spreading quickly via stolons for an excellent Ground Cover. The scientific name is derived from the Greek word “tiara” (crown) and means “small crown”. Saxifrage family.

http://www.repertoirequebecnature.com/vascularies/Tiarella_cordifolia.html
http://www.labunix.uqam.ca/~fg/MyFlora/Saxifragaceae/Tiarella/tiarella.c.shtml
http://www.ontariowildflower.com/deciduous.htm#foamflower
http://www.northernontarioflora.ca/description.cfm?speciesid=1002559
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/tiarella/cordifolia/
https://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/626
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=2672
http://extension.illinois.edu/hortanswers/plantdetail.cfm?PlantID=584&PlantTypeID=6
http://www.mortonarb.org/trees-plants/tree-plant-descriptions/heart-leaved-foamflower
https://www.friendsofthewildflowergarden.org/pages/plants/foamflower.html
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=c990

**Spotted Geranium**  Spotted Cranes-bill, géranium maculé  
*Geranium maculatum*

1 2 3 4 5 6; southwest 10
-deciduous forests, forest edges, glades, open woods, thickets, shaded roadsides; floodplains, wet meadows, ravines, edges of streams/ponds, swamps, wet hollows, seeps.


>14-18” Valued both for its copious, long lasting, delicate looking, pale purple to pink 1-1.5” blooms (spring) held out on thin leafy stems and for its lush, full-bodied but compact mound of very deeply cleft, medium green leaves. Blossoms mature into distinctive, erect, beaked seed capsules that give rise to the alternative name “Crane’s bill”. Forms colonies from a dark, thick rhizome but is not aggressive. Wildlife magnet. Geranium family.

https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=1406
http://www.scorpionfly.ca/plants/plantpages/geranium.html
http://www.wildflowersofontario.ca/geranium.html
http://www.borealforest.org/world/herbs_shrubs/wild_geranium.htm
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/geranium/maculatum/
https://www.mnnesotafloralwater.info/flower/wild-geranium
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/woodland/plants/wild_geranium.htm
https://www.friendsofthewildflowergarden.org/pages/plants/wildgeranium.html
http://www.mortonarb.org/trees-plants/tree-plant-descriptions/wild-geranium
http://www.missouriplants.com/blueopp/Geranium_maculatum_page.html
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=c850

www.frontyardrestoration.com
Blue-stemmed Goldenrod  Wreath Goldenrod, verge d’or bleuâtre, solidage verte
1 2 3 4 5 6 7  Solidago caesia
-deciduous open woods (often Oak), thickets, forest edges, forests, glades; dry forests such as Jack Pine; forested dunes, bluffs, rocky cliffs, upper slopes of ravines; borders of swamps.
>Part to Full Shade. Rich, moist to average, acidic to neutral soil. Accepts calcareous, lightly clayey or rocky, and juglone. Deer resistant.
>2-3’ Small clusters of long lasting, yellow blooms (fall) wrap delicately around the arching, bluish-coloured stem to the very top, like a wreath. They mature into seeds with small hairy tufts. The darkish green, toothed leaves are long, slender, and pointed and will start to whither at flowering time. A short, compact, and well behaved Goldenrod suitable for genteel gardens. A non-aggressive rhizome will slowly form a small colony. Along with Zigzag Goldenrod, it is an ideal plant for Restoration. When all your neighbours’ gardens are finished for the season these Goldenrods will show them who’s boss, and your bees will know who really loves ‘em when the chips are down. A wildlife magnet. One of my favourite woodland flowers. Similar to Zigzag Goldenrod, below. Aster family.
Variety caesia is also native.
https://uwaterloo.ca/astereae-lab/research/goldenrods/classification-and-illustrations/solidago-caesia/var-caesia
https://davesgarden.com/guides/pl/pt/go/60318/#b
http://www.scorpionfly.ca/plants/plantpages/goldenrod.html
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/solidago/caesia/
https://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/570
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=453
https://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/woodland/plants/bl_goldenrod.htm
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=y370

Zigzag Goldenrod  Zig-zag Goldenrod, verge d’or à tige zigzagante  Solidago flexicaulis
1 2 3 4 5 6; south 7; not Manitoulin District
-deciduous open woods thickets, forest edges, forests, glades, slopes facing north or east, ravines, moist hollows, shaded rocky limestone cliffs/edges/alvars; occasionally sandy shores of streams/lakes, swamps, Cedar swamps, calcareous seeps.
>Light to Medium Shade; tolerates to Full Shade. Moist to dry, acidic to neutral, well-drained soil. Accepts rocky to clayey, calcareous, and juglone.
>1-3’ Everything said about Blue-stemmed Goldenrod is true here, except: the stem has a mild zig-zag (especially near the top) and is light green, the blooms are more concentrated along the upper stem, the top flower cluster is larger, the leaves are oval, it does a better job of tolerating dry soil, and is more aggressive. Colony forming via short, woody rhizomes. A good plant for dry shade. One of my favourite woodland flowers. Aster family.
http://ontariowildflowers.com/main/species.php?id=70
https://uwaterloo.ca/astereae-lab/research/goldenrods/classification-and-illustrations/solidago-flexicaulis
http://www.scorpionfly.ca/plants/plantpages/goldenrod.html
https://www.florelaurentienne.com/flore/Groupes/Spermatophytes/Angiospermes/Dicotyles/103Composees/40_Solidago/flexicaulis.htm
Orange-fruit Horse-gentian  Wild Coffee, trioste orangé  
Triosteum aurantiacum

1 2 3 4 5 6 7; southwest 10
 deciduous (occasionally mixed) open woods, thickets, forest edges, forests, glades, wooded slopes, trailsides, open abandoned areas; occasionally edges of swamps, streams/lakes.

>Light Shade to Part Sun; tolerates Full Sun to Full Shade. Moist to average, nutrient-poor soil. Accepts rocky to clayey and juglone.

>2-3.5’ A bold plant with large leaves on an unbranched stem. Purplish red honeysuckle-like blooms (late spring to early summer) in the axils of the leaves mature into conspicuous, full, fleshy, bright orange berries that seem to beg to be picked (don’t eat them). The berries are topped with 5 relatively large, narrow, green sepals which might make you think the berries look like pineapples. The leaves are opposite, long (5-10”), broad, narrowly oval, and pointed. A taproot. Uncommon. Neither a Gentian nor a Coffee. Honeysuckle family. Variety aurantiacum is also native.

Variety aurantiacum is also native.

Yellow Giant Hyssop  Catnip Giant Hyssop, agastache faux-népéra  
Agastache nepetoides

1 5; Rare
 meadows, deciduous open woods, thickets, forest edges, glades; talus/rocky slopes; alvars; disturbed habitats of reduced shade, power-line clearances, fencerows; occasionally lowland forests.


>2-5’ Small, greenish-yellow blooms (peak summer) in dense, short spikes. An excellent nectar source. A caudex. Can be considered a sub-shrub. Mint family.
**Large Yellow Lady's-slipper** Greater Yellow Lady's-slipper, *cypripède pubescent*

- moist deciduous to mixed forests, forest edges, open woods, thickets, clearings; wet meadows, swales; limestone wetlands, moist alvars; shores, calcium rich fens, coniferous bogs, swamps; roadside ditches; moist, sheltered hollows.

>Dappled shade. Very rich, wet to moist, *calcareous* soil. Accepts average moisture, neutral to *acidic*, and *sandy*.

>8-30" The bloom (*spring into mid-summer*) has the appearance of a large, yellow, bulbous pouch, usually with reddish spots or stripes within. Most commonly a single blossom, sometimes 2, atop stalks. One large leaf/bract overtops each flower. May take several years to blossom. Lush, oval, veined foliage. Orchid family.

**Northern Yellow Lady's-slipper** Greater Yellow Lady's-slipper, Small Yellow Lady's Slipper

- low prairies, meadows, swales, sheltered hollows; coniferous to deciduous open woods (often Aspen), thickets, shrublands, forest edges, forest, coniferous woods over bedrock, boreal forests, glades; open bedrock, alvars; open sand, low sand dunes; edges/shores of fens, swamps, coniferous bogs, streams/lakes; disturbed habitats, old clearings, flourishes in shady roadside ditches.

>Part Shade to Sun. Wet to average soil. Accepts, if not prefers, *acidic*. Accepts nutrient-poor and *sandy*. This is a relatively easy orchid to grow, but unlikely to survive transplanting and just results in death.

>6-17" The bold, slightly fragrant bloom (*late spring*) has the appearance of a large, glossy yellow bulbous pouch, usually with brown spots or stripes within. Most often there is only a single blossom, rarely two, looking very elegant and proud held high atop a leafless stalk arising from a leafy stem. It matures into a large, rounded-oblong, 3-ribbed, pointy seed pod that will
survive the winter if not eaten by deer. The blossom is backed by 1-2 erect, tall, green bracts and framed by four dark maroon petals: the largest of which is mostly erect and stands over the top while two long, narrow and spiralled ones stick out from the sides. Behind and beneath are two shorter petals fused into one wide petal. Along the stem there are 2-5 lush, elliptically-shaped, dark green, heavily veined leaves arranged alternately. Ten or more stems may emerge from a single root forming a gorgeous clump. The spicy fragrance is most noticeable when the flower is young and warmed by the sun and helps to distinguish this variety from var. pubescens which is scentless. The other noticeable differences are that this variety is shorter, has a smaller pouch, its petals are darker and shorter, is more likely to be found in acidic soil, and tolerates drier sites. May take several years to flower. When not in flower it can resemble the Solomon’s Seals. A stout rhizome with fibrous roots. Orchid family.

**Note:** the species *Cypripedium parviflorum* is commonly called **Yellow Lady’s-slipper**. There is little difference between its 2 varieties, *makasin* and *pubescens*. Unfortunately some of their common names are also very similar and therefore confusing: Greater, Small, and Large, especially when the “Greater” has the smaller blossom. Not only that, but some sources still refer to the old species name, *Cypripedium calceolus*. Then to top it off, a synonym for var. *makasin* is *C. pubescens* var. *makasin*. But blessed be, in most moist gardens it makes no appreciable difference which one you purchase. Just buy the one(s) your supplier sells and plant it where I tell you to. Just for interest’s sake, *Cypripedium* refers to “Aphrodite’s sandal”, *parviflorum* means “small flowers”, and *makasin* is from the Algonquin language meaning moccasin or slipper.

http://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Cypripedium%20parviflorum%20var%20makasin.html
https://goorchids.northamericanorchidcenter.org/species/cypripedium/parviflorum/
https://www.osrbg.ca/files/cyp_mak.htm
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/cypripedium/parviflorum/
http://www.mnswlflowers.info/flower/small-yellow-ladys-slipper
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=1806 -a mix of varieties is shown
https://www.friendsofthewildflowergarden.org/pages/plants/yellowladysmakasin.html
https://plants.usda.gov/java/largeImage?imageID=cypam3_001_ahp.tif

**Tall Blue Lettuce**  Blue Wood Lettuce, Biennial Lettuce, *laitue bisannuelle*  *Lactuca biennis*  
all

-shady meadows, open woods, thickets, forest edges, forests, glades; floodplains, swamp edges, stream banks; disturbed habitats, fields, trailsides, roadsides, clearings, logged forests.

>Light Shade to Part Shade; tolerates to Full Shade. Moist to wet soil; the sources are mixed. Most give the habitat as a type of forest clearing (more sun than shade). A few include fields and meadows (full sun). Yet not one source actually states that it grows in Full Sun contrary to photographs of specimens in New England growing under a solid blue sky. I am concluding that it tolerates Full Sun at the edge of woods with consistent and adequate moisture.

>3-7’; reportedly as tall as 12’ or more. Small, pale blue to whitish blooms (*peak-summer well into fall*) in branching, roughly cylindrical clusters at the top of the plant and from upper leaf axils. Clusters are tightly packed at first but spread out as the plant matures and may end up to
Forest Glade Flowers

be massive. When the blossoms have gone to seed, they make fluffy dandelion-like heads. The foliage is very lush with large (to 6x16") deeply and pointedly lobed leaves (again, something like a dandelion leaf gone wild). There is a single, stout, hollow stalk. The plant contains a milky sap (Lactuca). Excellent for diversifying the species of your garden. Biennial to a short lived annual. In its first year, it is a basal cluster of, yes, dandelion-like leaves so don’t pull it out! A thickened, stout taproot. Aster family.

https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/lactuca/biennis/
http://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Lactuca-biennis.html
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/tall-blue-lettuce
https://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/prairie/plantx/wd_betonyx.htm
https://www.lakeforest.edu/academics/programs/environmental/courses/es203/pedicularis_canadensis.php
https://www.dnr.illinois.gov/education/CDIndex/Lousewort.pdf

Canada Lousewort  Canada Wood Betony, pédiculaire du Canada  Pedicularis canadensis

Canada Lousewort  Canada Wood Betony, pédiculaire du Canada  Pedicularis canadensis

1 2 3 4 5 6 7
- prairies, meadows, open woods (often Black Oak, Pine, Aspen, Red Maple), thickets; forests (deciduous to mixed; sometimes conifer; often Beech-Maple, Black Oak), glades, bedrock; along streams, occasionally conifer swamps; disturbed habitats, fields, clearings.

Part Shade to Full Sun. Average to dry, rocky/sandy to loamy, acidic to neutral, well-drained, nutrient-poor soil. Accepts rich and calcareous. Not particularly drought tolerant but accepts dry.

6-12” A short, dense, club of tubular, 2-lipped, yellow to purplish blooms (spring). Very showy when in full bloom. It is a partially parasitic plant stealing nourishment from neighbouring plants such as grasses and asters. As a result the neighbours may be somewhat diminished in vitality. Visited by several types of bees including Bumble and Mason. Clump forming. A taproot with short, branching rhizomes. Can be considered a sub-shrub. Broomrape family.

https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/pedicularis/canadensis/
https://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/430
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/wood-betony
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=1870
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/prairie/plantx/wd_betonyx.htm
https://www.lakeforest.edu/academics/programs/environmental/courses/es203/pedicularis_canadensis.php
https://www.dnr.illinois.gov/education/CDIndex/Lousewort.pdf
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?taxonid=286979&isprofile=0

May-apple  Indian-apple, Wild Mandrake, podophylye pelté, pomme de mai  Podophyllum peltatum

1 2 3 4 5 6 7
- deciduous to mixed forests, small glades; shaded stream/lake edges, hillside seeps.


FG-16
**Poke Milkweed**  
Tall Milkweed, *asclépiade très grande*  
*Asclepias exaltata*

- meadows, deciduous to mixed open woods, thickets, forest edges, forests, glades, stream banks, wooded slopes; disturbed habitats, clearings, trailsides, roadsides.

> Part to Dappled Sun; tolerates Full Sun to Full Shade. Rich, moist to dry, **rocky** to **sandy** to loamy soil. Wind intolerant. **Deer** resistant.

> 2-5’ Poke is tied with Swamp to be our tallest Milkweed but it is our only that is truly shade tolerant. Very fragrant, creamy-white with lavender to green-tinged blooms (*summer*) on stems that spread them out into droopy, open clusters. The clusters dangle from the ends of stalks that rise from the leaf axils in the upper part of the plant. A plant usually has a few to several clusters. The blossoms themselves are small, but a marvel of engineering: first, a crown composed of a circle of 5 cylindrical hoods with a pointed horn sticking out of each; second, in the middle of the circle is wedged a short column; finally, the crown rests in the centre of 5 light-green, flaring petals that bend far back and away. The leaves have a smooth upper surface, are narrowly elliptic, pointed at both ends, about 6”x3”, and grow in opposing pairs along a, square-shaped, surprisingly narrow stalk. The fruit are very narrow, spindle-shaped, pointed pods (you would definitely not want to get poked in the eye with one these things), 4-6” long, and very neatly packed with flat, brown seeds each tufted with long white hairs. At maturity the pod splits open, the hairs become fluffy and the seeds are dispersed into the wind. A pollinator magnet. A thick taproot. Dogbane family.

http://monarchwatch.org/bring-back-the-monarchs/milkweed/milkweed-profiles/asclepias-exaltata/
http://www.scorpionfly.ca/plants/plantpages/asclepias.html--milkweeds
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/asclepias/exaltata/
**Early Meadow-rue**  
*pigamon dioïque*,  *pigamon hâtif*  
*Thalictrum dioicum*

All deciduous to mixed forests, glades, thickets, north facing slopes, ravines, mountains, piedmonts; floodplains, stream/lake shores; occasionally edges of marshes.


>12-30" The copious, long, drooping, purplish-greenish-yellow, tassel-like, male blooms (*spring*); the dangling, squiggling Medusa-like, white, female blooms; the delicate texture of the many tiny, frilled-edged leaflets; and everything being held out on long stalks gives an all season, overall lushness in a compact plant. A *bonae* for your forest floor. Male and female flowers are on separate plants and cross-pollination is by wind. Spreads by rhizomes and seeds. Buttercup family.

**Fringed Milkwort**  
*Fringed Polygala*,  *Gaywings*,  *Flowering Wintergreen*  
*Polygale paucifolié*,  *Polygaloides paucifolia*,  *Polygala paucifolia*

-moist rich deciduous to coniferous forests (often Fir, Cedar, Birch, Aspen, Hemlock, Pines), boreal forests, mossy forests, wooded slopes, open woods; meadows, fields, sandy beach meadows, Great Lakes’ shoreline ridges of calcareous rubble; open bedrock, alvars; occasionally in open places of conifer swamps, bogs, wet forests.

>Part to Full Shade. Rich, wet to average, sandy to clayey, acidic to neutral soil. Accepts calcareous.

>3-6" (*later spring*). Slender underground rhizomes and slender aboveground stolons. Milkwort family.
Canada Wood Nettle       laportéa du Canada, ortie des bois
1 2 3 4 5 6 7, south10
-low forests, glades; shady bottomlands, floodplains, ravines, edges of deciduous swamps, marshes, streams, seepages, occasionally Cedar swamps; often on old manure/compost dumps.
>Part to Full Shade. Rich, moist soil. Does just fine in both my average front and back yard gardens.
>2-3’ Long-stemmed leaves and mist-like, whitish-green blooms (*late summer into fall*) give a dainty, delicate appearance, yet it is definitely a vigorous plant. Female blossoms sprout like feathers out of the top to catch the wind-blown pollen and mature into conspicuous, shiny, black, dry seeds held high in the air. Males blossoms droop from the axils of the leaves and then wither away. The large, lush, textured, dark green leaves grow alternately on the lower part of the stem (differentiating it from other nettles) and are widely oval with coarse teeth. Turn a lovely, pale yellow in late fall. Stinging hairs along the stems gives you and neighbourhood dogs something to think about (for usually less than an hour). Be the first on your block to own a stinging nettle. Feeds the larvae of several butterfly species. Forms colonies via stout, tuberous rhizomes. Makes a very lush, ferocious Ground Cover. Nettle family.

Nodding Onion       Nodding Wild Onion, ail penché
1; Manitoulin Island; Very Rare
-prairies, dolomite prairies, sand prairies, gravel prairies, hill prairies, shrub prairies, meadows, swales, deciduous to coniferous open woods, grassy shady stream banks, rocky stream banks, lake shores, rocky outcrops, thinly wooded bluffs, cliffs; disturbed habitats, prairie remnants, road/railroad embankments, ditches; occasionally marshy ground.
>Full Sun to Light Shade. Moist to average to dry, well-drained, neutral to alkaline soil. In full sun sites it grows best with moist soil. Accepts sandy, rocky, and average garden. Deer resistant. Does best with more sun than a glade, but mine have been flowering and producing seed just fine in a glade.
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>12-16” Lavender blooms (*peak summer*). Flower stems bend just behind the cluster of blossoms giving the plant its name. Long, graceful ribbon-like leaves. Clump forming from bulbs and short rhizomes. Amaryllis family, superorder Lily.

http://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Allium%20cernuum.html
http://www.scorpionfly.ca/plants/plantpages/allium.html
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/nodding-wild-onion
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=39
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/flower/nodding-wild-onion
http://www.mortonarb.org/trees-plants/tree-plant-descriptions/nodding-wild-onion
https://www.dnr.illinois.gov/education/CDIndex/NoddingOnion.pdf
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=z580

**Partridgeberry**  *pain-de-perdrix*,  *mitchella rampant*  
*Mitchella repens*

1 2 3 4 5 6 7; south 8 9; southwest 10; as far north as the Batchawana area
-moist to dry forests; deciduous to coniferous open woods, thickets, forest edges, forests, glades, woody knolls, mossy boulders/stumps/logs; sandstone cliffs/ledges/ravines, sandy slopes, bedrock; rocky/sandy stream banks, wooded sand dunes; occasionally on hummocks in cedar swamps, Maple swamps, bogs.

>Light to Deep Shade; tolerates sunny locations if consistently moist. Rich, dry to moist, sandy/rocky, acidic to neutral, well-drained soil. Intolerant of drought, especially in sunny soil lacking humus; if it begins to wilt, water it or it will die. Intolerant of competition and disturbances. Do not smother with fallen leaves.

>1-12” White, pink, or purple blooms (*spring into mid-summer*) in pairs. The fruit is eaten by Ruffed Grouse, Bobwhite Quail, turkeys, skunks, fox, chipmunk, and field-type mice all of whom then spread the seeds. The flowers are visited by bumblebees. Can creep (*repens*) along moist ground via stolons to form mats to make a good Ground Cover. Colony forming in drier soil. Fibrous roots. Can be considered a sub-shrub. Bedstraw family.

http://www.ontariowildflower.com/shrub.htm#partridgeberry
http://www.northernontarioflora.ca/description.cfm?speciesid=1002166
http://www.repertoirequebecnature.com/vasculaires/Mitchella_repens.html
http://floreduquebec.ca/english/mitchella-repens
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/mitchella/repens/
http://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/388
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/partridgeberry
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=2605
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/woodland/plants/partr_berry.html
http://www.missouriplants.com/whiteopp/Mitchella_repens_page.html
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=b345

**Wild Blue Phlox**  *Blue Woodland Phlox*,  *phlox divariqué*  
*Phlox divaricata*

1 2 3 4 5 6; Manitoulin Island
-deciduous forest edges, forests, glades, bluffs, slopes, ravines; floodplains, stream/lake shores.

>Dappled Sun to Light Shade; tolerates Full Shade. Rich, moist, well-drained soil. Accepts

FG-20
acidic to calcareous, sandy to clayey, and juglone. Deer resistant, but not to rabbits.

>12-18” Many, very long-lasting, 5-petalled, pastel blue to pink blooms *(mid-spring through late spring)*, about 1” in diameter, in loose clusters at the end of a wiry stem. Reportedly very fragrant but you have to be prepared to get on your knees. The 5 petals are united at their bases to form a corolla. They are elongated heart-shaped and usually cloven at their tip. Pairs of medium green, opposite leaves occur along the stems, are lance-shaped and up to 2.5” long. A lovely, compact but lush Ground Cover that can spread profusely, but non-invasively, via stringy, tough, shallow rhizomes. An excellent alternative to all the alien ground covers. Similar to the non-native, invasive Periwinkle. Losing ground to the alien Garlic Mustard. A wildlife magnet. Phlox family.

https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=2254
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/phlox/divaricata/
https://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/436
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/wild-blue-phlox
https://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/woodland/plants/wildbluephlox.htm -petals with rounded (not notched) ends
http://www.friendsofthewildflowergarden.org/pages/plants/wildbluephlox.html
http://www.missouriplants.com/blueopp/Phlox_divaricata_page.html
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=e580

**Yellow Pimpernel**  ténidia à feuilles entières, ténidie très entière  *Taenidia integerrima*

1 2 5 6 7 8 9 10; south

-prairies, edges of hill prairies, low dunes, meadows, Jack Pine plains, open woods (often Oak, Pine, Aspen), thickets, deciduous forests (often rocky), glades; shores/glades/thickets of streams/lakes; open rocky slopes, slopes, ledges, bluffs, eroded clay banks; disturbed habitats, trailsides.

>Part Shade; tolerates Full Sun to almost Full Shade. Dry to average, rocky to clayey, often over calcareous bedrock, well-drained, nutrient-poor soil. Prefers sparse competition and disturbed soil.

>1-3’ Copious, tiny, bright yellow blooms *(late spring)* grouped into splayed heads; long lasting. Benefits many varieties of bees, wasps, flies, beetles, and butterfly larvae and is a darling in the garden. Taproot. Carrot family.

https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=144
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/search/?q=Taenidia+integerrima
http://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/617
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/yellow-pimpernel
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/savanna/plants/y_pimpernel.htm
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?taxonid=276034&isprofile=0&
http://www.missouriplants.com/Yellowalt/Taenidia_integerrima_page.html

**Common Pipsissewa**  Common Prince’s Pine, chimaphile à ombelles, herbe à clef  *Chimaphila umbellata*

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 10; south

-coniferous to mixed forest edges, forests, Jack Pine barrens, glades, thickets, roadsides, gravel terraces.

>Light Shade to Full Shade. Dry, sandy/rocky, well-drained soil. One source reports it
Forest Glade Flowers

tolerates boggy. Accepts **acidic** to **alkaline**, and **gravelly**.

>4-18” 3-7 very attractive, nodding blooms (**peak summer**) held well above the foliage on slender stems encircle the end of a stalk. A blossom consists of 5 thick, waxy, cup-shaped, white petals that become pink towards their bases. The petals spread up and open around a plump, green pistol which is itself surrounded by a ring of reddish anthers. Because the flower is hanging downwards it makes an umbrella (**umbellata**). The overall effect is of a spinning amusement-park ride of pink umbrellas. The fruit is an upright, dry, 5-sectioned, small capsule, reddish brown with a button-like cap. It dries to a dark reddish-brown and often remains through winter. The leaves are thick, leathery glossy, evergreen, and grouped in tiered whorls of 3-8 (making their own umbrellas), up to 2” long, and have finely pointed teeth around the edge. A very distinctive plant. The stalk of the plant is woody and each year sends out 3-4 new branches that will eventually take root. Colony forming by seed, creeping tuberous rhizomes, and rooting branches. A sub-shrub. **Heath family.**

**Subspecies umbellata** is also native.

http://www.borealforest.org/shrubs/shrub10.htm
http://www.repertoirequebecnature.com/vasculaires/Chimaphila_umbellata.html
http://floredquebec.ca/english/chimaphila_umbellata&text=iden
http://www.labunix.uqam.ca/~fg/MyFlora/Ericaceae/Chimaphila/chimaphila.e.shtml
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/chimaphila/umbellata/
https://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/114
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/shrub/pipsissewa
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=1212

**Wood Poppy**  Celandine Poppy, **stylophore à deux feuilles**  

**Stylophorum diphyllum**  

1, Middlesex county; Endangered

- deciduous to mixed forest edges, forests, thickets, cedar barrens; lower slopes/bases of ravines, calcareous bluffs; stream/lake banks; occasionally on shaded dunes.

>Dappled Sun to Part Shade to Full Shade. Rich, consistently moist, well-drained soil. Accepts **acidic** to **calcicous** and **rocky/sandy**. Adapts to moist, average garden soil. **Deer** resistant.

>12-18” One of our most beautiful flowers. Multiple, large, bright yellow, poppy blooms (**late spring**) appear singularly or in a cluster of 2-4. They are about 1-2” across and consist of 4 yellow to orange-yellow petals. In the centre is a dense cluster of golden stamens and anthers. There are a pair of opposite leaves on a flowering stem and also basal leaves. The textured leaves are lobed and the lobes have lobes. The terminal lobe is roundish but the side ones are longer, blunt and so deeply-cut that they resemble Oak leaves. The fruit is a green, fuzzy, ovoid, nodding capsule up to 1" long that opens into 4 segments to release the seeds. A very pretty plant. Trust me, the forest floor could use some bright yellow. Will go dormant if the soil dries out. It is losing habitat to the alien Garlic Mustard. **Self-sows.** **Coarse fibrous roots.**

**Poppy family.**

https://www.ontario.ca/page/wood-poppy

FG-22
**Tall Rattlesnakeroot**  Tall White Lettuce, *prenanthe élevée*

1 2 3 4 5 6

- Deciduous forest edges, forests, glades, thickets, bluffs; shaded ravines/slopes; disturbed areas, roadsides; occasionally swamp borders, stream banks, seeps.

> Light Shade to Dappled Sun; tolerates to Full Shade. Moist to average soil. Accepts rocky/sandy. Deer resistant.

> 2-6’ Almost identical to White Rattlesnakeroot, below. Many small, dangling, yellow-green to white blooms (*late summer through fall*) dangle along small branchlets at the top of a tall stalk in a very open flower head. When in bud they look like little green tubes, like dandelion buds, that create the urge to tear them open to see what’s inside. Once they do open they look like someone has artfully peeled back one end to expose the long, yellow, frilly styles to make a very dainty and intricate blossom. One of the few plants in the forest to flower near the end of summer. The central stalk, usually purple, has medium to dark green alternate leaves up to 8x6” in size that get smaller nearer the top of the stalk. The lower leaves can have 3-5 very irregularly shaped, deeply cut lobes. The nearer the top of the stalk the fewer lobes the leaves have, often lacking any. Stems and leaves have a milky white, latex sap. A thickened, knotty, tuberous taproot. Biennial to perennial. Aster family.

**White Rattlesnakeroot**  White Lettuce, *prenanthe blanche*

- Deciduous thickets, forest edges, forests, glades, disturbed areas, clearings, road cuts; shaded slopes, bluffs, stabilized sand dunes; rocky ravines, cliff bases, rock outcrops; occasionally floodplain forests.

> 2-5’ Light Shade to Dappled Sunlight. Almost identical in appearance and behaviour to Tall Rattlesnakeroot, above. Very interesting looking upright, narrow plants. May not be the showiest but loved by Bumblebees. A personal favourite in my garden. Fascinating to watch bumblebees squeeze their way into those tight blossoms like trying on a dress 2 sizes too small. Learn to recognize the general look of the leaves of these 2 plants because, being biennials, you just might pull them up their first year when you’re liable to think they’re weeds. A biennial to short-lived perennial. Aster family.

www.frontyardrestoration.com
Early Saxifrage  Virginia Saxifrage, saxifrage de Virginie

- rocky wooded glades, hillsides, slopes, cliffs, outcrops, alvars, balds, ledges, ridges, rock barrens, crevices, stream banks.


> 4-14" Only 4" tall when not in flower. All the rest is flower stalk. Fragrant clusters of up to 30 small, brilliant white blooms (through spring). Five dainty, spreading petals surround a pale green centre with 10 bright yellow anthers. The clusters grow from short branching stems at the top of a single, tall, thick, hairy stalk. Actually, everything except the blossom is a little hairy. The stalk rises from an attractive rosette of basal leaves, fleshy, oval, 1-3" long, and with edges coarsely toothed and tipped with reddish-brown. The fruit is a green to purplish capsule containing many tiny seeds in vertical rows. Sometimes the fruit is paired and then they are joined at their bases but their tips are angled away from each other like 2 conical party hats. Grows solitary or in clumps. Fibrous roots. Saxifrage family.
Ground Cover. Leaves are broad, up to 3x6”, rich green, and sharply pointed at the tip.

Buckwheat family.

http://www.repertoirequebecnature.com/vasculaires/Polygonum_virginianum.html
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/persicaria/virginiana/
https://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/479
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/jumpseed
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=2292
http://www.missouriplants.com/whitealt/Persicaria_virginiana_page.html
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?taxonid=291626

**Black Snakeroot**  Black Cohosh,  Black Baneberry,  Black Bugbane  
*Actaea racemosa*  
1; Very Rare  
-cimicaire à grappes  
-Cimicifuga racemosa  
-Deciduous to mixed forest edges, forests, glades, wooded slopes, ravines, thickets, creek edges.  
>3-7’ One or more tall (1-3’), narrow, white, fuzzy flower-spikes (*peak summer*) that can comprise almost half the height of the plant. Each tiny bloom looks like a delicate, white, snowy starburst. The flower spike does not flower all at once but in sequence from bottom to top, so that during the season there will be seeds at the bottom, blossoms in the middle, and buds towards the top, giving it a long flowering period. A majestic plant that grows large, bushy, and prominent. Give it space to spread out. One of the largest of the forest wildflowers. Very lush compound leaves, each with 10 or more leaflets. Its height and the fact that it flowers after most woodlanders have finished make it very impressive in your shady garden. Rhizomes.  
Buttercup family.

http://www.scorpionfly.ca/plants/plantpages/actaea.html
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/actaea/racemosa/
http://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/119
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=2366
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/woodland/plants/black_cohosh.htm
http://www.mortonarb.org/trees-plants/tree-plant-descriptions/bugbane
https://www.friendsofthewildflowergarden.org/pages/plants/bugbane.html
http://www.missouriplants.com/Whitealt/Actaea_racemosa_page.html
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=j790

**White Snakeroot**  eupatoire rugueuse  
*Ageratina altissima*  
1 2 3 4 5 6 7  
-Deciduous to coniferous shaded disturbed/degraded habitats; thickets, forest edges, forests, glades, ravines, bluffs; trail/roadsides, fencerows, pastures; floodplains, stream banks; occasionally swamps, Cedar swamps, seeps.  
>Part Shade; tolerates to Full Shade; tolerates Full Sun with consistent moisture. Moist to average, well-drained soil. Accepts clayey. Deer resistant.  
>2-4’ An erect stalk with branchlets near the top bearing many flat-topped clusters of fuzzy, bright white, button-like flower heads (*through early fall*); they seem to glow as the sun begins to
Forest Glade Flowers

set. Produces black seeds with small tufts of white hairs to catch the wind. Pointed, broad to narrow heart-shaped, textured, dark green leaves, 2-6” long, with toothed edges. Can be aggressive via its rhizomes and self-seeding. A colony may be in flower for up to 2 months. Wildlife magnet. Good for Restoration. A Pioneer species. It may be out-competed if the soil is not regularly disturbed to allow for self-sowing. Aster family.

Variety Common White Snakeroot, altissima, is also native.

https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=211
http://www.repertoirequebecnature.com/vascuaires/Ageratina_altissima.html-variety altissima
http://www.labunix.uqam.ca/~fg/MyFlora/Asteraceae/Ageratina/ageratina.e.shtml
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/ageratina/altissima/
https://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/14
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/white-snakeroot
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/woodland/plants/wh_snakeroot.htm
http://www.mortonarb.org/trees-plants/tree-plant-descriptions/white-snakeroot
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?taxonid=277391&isprofile=0&

Giant Solomon's Seal Smooth Solomon's Seal, sceau-de-Salomon à deux fleurs
1 2 3 4 5; west 6; south of the Shield -deciduous open woods thickets, forest edges, forests, glades; rocky, thinly wooded bluffs, hillsides; floodplain swamps; road/railroad sides, old fields.
>1-3’ 2-10 greenish-white, tubular blooms (through spring) dangle neatly in pairs, usually hidden beneath graceful, arching, unbranched, zig-zagging stalks (to 5’ long). The long, conspicuously parallel-veined, bright green, oval leaves, are also very neatly arranged, running alternately along the sides of the stalk. The blossoms mature into dangling, beautiful blue berries. A bird feeder. Turns pale yellow in the fall. A graceful, handsome plant. Colony forming via knotted, white, deeply set rhizomes. A good Ground Cover. Almost identical to Hairy Solomon’s Seal, but hairless, usually taller and with larger flowers. Asparagus family.

The following two varieties are both native:
commutatum (Giant Solomon's Seal, sceau-de-Salomon géant, sceau-de-Salomon canaliculé)
melleum (Honey-flowered Solomon’s Seal, sceau-de-Salomon jaune miel).

https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=834
http://www.ontariowildflower.com/deciduous.htm#solomonssealsmooth
http://www.prairieoriginals.com/SOLOMON_SEAL.pdf
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/polygonatum/biflorum/
https://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/468
https://www.mnnesotawildflowers.info/flower/smooth-solomons-seal
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/woodland/plants/solomon_seal.htm-variety commutatum
https://www.friendsofthewildflowergarden.org/pages/plants/greatsolomonsseal.html
http://www.missouriplants.com/greenalt/Polygonatum_biflorum_page.html

FG-26
Hairy Solomon’s Seal  *sceau-de-Salomon pubescent*  
*Polygonatum pubescens*

all; as far north as the Batchawana and Lake Timiskaming areas
- deciduous to mixed thickets, forest edges, forests, glades, wooded slopes, wooded sand dunes, talus/rocky slopes; rarely swamps.


>1-3’ It’s a springtime treat to watch the thick, furled, green shoots of this plant poke their way out of the ground. Many yellow-green, tubular blooms (*through spring*) dangle neatly, singly or in bunches of 2-3 (usually hidden) beneath graceful, arching, unbranched, zig-zagging, stalks (to 5’ long). The long, prominently parallel-veined, bright green, oblong, stemless leaves, are also very neatly arranged, running alternately along each side of the stalk. Hairy Solomon’s Seal is distinguished by fine hairs on the underside of the leaves. The blossoms mature into dangling, beautiful blue berries. A graceful, handsome plant. Grows into lush, dark green clumps that turn pale yellow in the fall. A feeder of bees and birds, including our Ruby-throated Hummingbird. Shallow, knotty rhizomes. Asparagaceae family.

American Spikenard  *aralie à grappes, anis sauvage, grande salsepareille*  *Aralia racemosa*

all, as far north as the Batchewana and the Thunder Bay regions
- deciduous to mixed forests, forest edges, glades, clearings, trailsides, cliffs, below bluffs; conifer swamps.


>3-6’ This is a pop-up shrub that can spread to 5’ across: a tall, lush, full-figure plant that bears massive, elongated clusters of small, greenish-white blooms (*mid-summer*) on branching stems. However, it’s the fruits in huge horizontal bunches of dark red to black berries held above the leaves and the robust, lush foliage in tiers that make this plant special. The leaves are over 2’ long, almost as wide, and twice divided into heart-shaped leaflets. The other trick it has is that by the end of fall it’s all collapsed to nothing. Of great benefit to the forest community but it will overwhelm any shorter plant beneath its canopy that likes some sun, so give it its own space. However, it is a good plant to fill the spaces once used by ephemerals. A slow spreading aromatic rhizome. Ginseng family.
**Carolina Spring Beauty**  
Wide-leaved Spring Beauty  
*Claytonia caroliniana*

Deciduous to mixed open woods thickets, forest edges, forests, glades, slopes, talus, lightly shaded bluffs; stream floodplains; rarely in swamps.


**Eastern Spring Beauty**  
Narrow-leaved Spring Beauty, Virginia Spring Beauty,  
*Claytonia virginica*

-thickets, forest edges, forests, glades, thinly wooded bluffs, ravines; roadsides, clearings; lowlands, floodplain forests.

> Deciduous Shade. Rich, moist to average, well-drained soil. Accepts rocky to clayey, and nutrient-poor. Will adapt to shady lawns if mowing is delayed until the end of spring. Deer resistant.

> 6-9” Star-like blooms (*early spring*) are pink to whitish and stripped with dark pink. They close at night, during storms, and cloudy weather. Ants help to disperse the seeds to help the plant form lovely colonies. Being ephemeral, they disappear by summer to be forgotten until their beauty shocks you again early the next spring. Spreads quickly for a good, spring Ground Cover. A small corm/tuber. A feeder of Chipmunks and White-footed Mice. Water Chickweed family.
http://www.wildflowersofontario.ca/springbeauty.html—don’t confuse the leaves of Garlic Mustard for those of Spring Beauty
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/claytonia/virginica/
https://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/129
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/virginia-spring-beauty
https://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/woodland/plants/spring_beauty.htm
https://www.friendsofthewildflowergarden.org/pages/plants/springbeauty_virginia.html
http://www.missouriplants.com/whiteopp/Claytonia_virginica_page.html
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=j800

Virginia Stickseed  Beggar’s-lice, hackélia de Virginie, bardanette de Virginie
1 2 3 4 5 6; not Manitoulin District  Hackelia virginiana
-deciduous thickets, forest edges, forests, glades, cliffs, balds, ledges, talus/rocky slopes;
floodplains; disturbed areas, power-line clearings, trailsides, shady fencerows.
>Part to Medium Shade. Moist to average moisture. Adaptable to different soil textures.
Accepts rocky and alkaline. Deer resistant.
>2-4’ Overall its a lanky plant with usually a single stem, stout and erect, but branching
occasionally. What gives the plant its attractiveness is the lushness of its foliage topped by
abundant slender branchlets with rows of tiny blooms (through summer). The many blossoms,
truly tiny, 1/8” across, white to bluish-pink, saucer or funnel-shaped, open progressively along
the horizontal branchlets. They mature into small, green-to-brown, dangling burs containing 4
nutlets and covered densely in hooked prickles with which to stick to passing fur (or clothing).
Hence, Stickseed. Has a long flowering period. Pleasant, dark green, thin leaves are lance-
shaped to 8” long and to 4” wide, and soft to touch. Usually biennial; forms a basal rosette of
leaves the first year. Be the first on your black to grow annoying burs. Best not to grow beside
walkways. A large, shallow taproot. Borage family.
http://www.missouriplants.com/whiteopp/Hackelia_virginiana_page.html
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/hackelia/virginiana/
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/virginia-stickseed
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=572
https://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/woodland/plants/stickseed.htm
http://www.friendsofthewildflowergarden.org/pages/plants/virginiastickseed.html

Barren Strawberry  waldsteinie faux-fraisier
1 2 3 4 5 6 7; south 8; as far west as Thessalon; from south of Timmins  Waldsteinia fragarioides
-deciduous to coniferous open woods thickets, forests, glades, wooded bluffs; stream
floodplains, stream/lake shores; disturbed habitats, clearings, waste roadside areas.
>Part Sun to Light Shade; tolerates Full Shade. Dry to moist, sandy/rocky/loamy, acidic to
neutral, well-drained soil. Intolerant of heavy leaf-fall or more aggressive taller plants. Accepts
clayey and thin soil over rock. The more sun the more consistent moisture required. Intolerant
of heavy leaf-fall or more aggressive taller plants. Deer resistant.
>3-7” Prolific, bright yellow, 5-petalled blooms (early spring) in sparse clusters are held above
the foliage by short branching stems. Fan-shaped basal leaves on relatively long stalks (up to
6”) are divided into 3 leaflets with frilly edges, similar to its true strawberry relatives. The leaves
are semi-evergreen but become a dark purplish-red during winter. Combines well with other
short forest floor plants. Spreads by shallow rhizomes to form a very pretty, genteel Ground
**Forest Glade Flowers**

**Cover.** Especially good for shady, dry conditions. Not a strawberry. Its fruit are dry seeds.  
Rose family.

http://www.northernontarioflora.ca/description.cfm?speciesid=1003235  
http://www.wildflorersofontario.ca/barrenstrawberry.html  
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/geum/fragarioides/  
https://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/705  
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/fower/barren-strawberry  
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=2577  
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/woodland/plants/bar_strawberry.html  
https://www.mortonarb.org/trees-plants/tree-plant-descriptions/barren-strawberry  
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=w950

**Woodland Strawberry**  
European Strawberry, *fraisier des bois*  
*Fragaria vesca*

-all deciduous to coniferous thickets, forest edges, forests, boreal forests, glades, meadows (often rocky), rocky open woods, steep rocky/talus slopes, north facing slopes, rocky outcrops, alvars, cliffs, balds, ledges, wooded bluffs; disturbed habitats, fields, pastures, roadsides, trailsides, clearings; floodplains.  
>Part Shade; tolerates Full Sun to Full Shade. Rich, fertile, medium moist to dry, well-drained soil. Accepts *rocky* to *clayey* and *juglone*.  
>3-9” White blooms (*spring through to late summer*) smaller than Wild Strawberry. Spreads by stolons (above ground runners) to make a good Ground Cover. Scaly rhizomes. Rose family.  
Subspecies *americana* (American Woodland Strawberry) is also native, while *bracteata* (Western Woodland Strawberry) and *vesca* (European) are *not*. Read your labels carefully when shopping, relying on the scientific name.

http://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Fragaria%20vesca.html  
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/fragaria/vesca/  
https://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/215  
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/fower/woodland-strawberry  
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=2482  
https://www.friendsofthewildflowergarden.org/pages/plants/woodstrawberry.html  
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=b346  

**Panicled Tick-trefoil**  
*desmodie paniculée*  
*Desmodium paniculatum*

-all  
-shady meadows/prairies, limestone glades, rocky glades, open woods (often Oak), thickets, forest edges, thinly wooded bluffs, rocky forests (openings), ravines, sandy hillsides, banks, shores; disturbed habitats, burnt/logged clearings, roadside embankments.  
>Part Shade; tolerates Full Sun. Moist to dry soil. Accepts *rocky* to light *clayey*.
>2-3.5' Purple, pink blooms (*peak summer*) mature into jointed pods that break into one-seeded segments that stick to fur for dispersal. Highly valued by wildlife; shelters/feeds game birds, deer, a variety of bees, insects, butterflies, hummingbirds. A Pioneer species. A caudex with fibrous roots. Legume family. Variety *paniculatum* is also native.

https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=1297
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/desmodium/paniculatum/
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/savanna/plants/pn_tktrefoil.htm

**Twinleaf**  *Jeffersonia diphylla*
1 5; Rare
-moist deciduous forests; shaded rocky slopes, outcrops usually on limestone; floodplains, low forests.
>8-10'' A lovely, single, 1" across, 8-petalled, porcelain-white, star-like bloom (*early spring*) at the end of a thin, leafless stem. The petals are slender, extremely fragile, and can drop off in the wind or a light rain so their beauty must be treasured while you can. The blossom's appearance and behaviour is similar to Bloodroot's, a distant relative. While the flower may be fragile the leaves are strong and bold. Each leaf faces directly upward from the end of its own, wiry stem which rises directly out of the earth. They are each divided lengthwise into 2 leaflets (*diphylla*) and joined at a single point at their middle like a pair of wings. A clump of plants will give the appearance of a bouquet of green butterflies gathered on the ground. Lush throughout the season. Blossoms mature into ingenious, erect, large, green, unusually shaped, leathery capsules that have a hinged lid on top that opens when ripe. The pod then tilts over to pour out its seeds. New plants do not compete well and should be kept free of competition, yet once mature they will hold their own. A good companion for trilliums and ferns. Forms dense clumps from short rhizomes. Named after the third President of the U.S. to commemorate his knowledge of nature. Barberry family.

http://www.sitandininsight.com/my-favourite-plant-jeffersonia-diphylla/
http://www.wildflowersof ontario.ca/twinleaf.html
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/twinleaf
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=545
http://www.friendsof eloisebutler.org/pages/plants/twinleaf.html
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=a409

**Two-leaved Toothwort**  *Cardamine diphylla, Dentaria diphylla*
1 2 3 4 5 6 7; south 8 9
-deciduous to mixed forest edges, forests, glades, wooded slopes, ravines, bluffs; cliffs/ledges, talus/rocky slopes; wooded floodplains, bottomlands, seeps; occasionally swamps, Cedar swamps.

>8-16” Dainty, white (aging to light pink) blooms (spring) are up to 1” across and held well above the leaves at the top of an erect, unbranched stalk in loose clusters of several blossoms. The 4 petals appear in pairs on opposing sides of the flowers but still manage to form a 4-rayed star. There are 2 leaves on the stem in opposing or nearly opposing pairs (diphylla); they are large, compound, and composed of 3 lush, dark-green, veined and very coarsely-toothed leaflets. There are similar basal leaves. The fruit is a linear, dry pod which opens with a twist to eject oblong brown seeds. However, interestingly enough, this plant rarely produces seeds. The plant forms colonies from a white, strongly-toothed, brittle, crinkled rhizome (reminds me of the Lagoon Monster). A good Ground Cover. Mustard family.

http://www.repertoirequebecnature.com/vasculaires/Cardamine_diphylla.html
http://floreduquebec.ca/english/cardamine-diphylla
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/cardamine/diphylla/
https://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/91
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=625
http://www.friendsofeloisebutler.org/pages/plants/toothwort.html

**Virginia Waterleaf**  hydrophylle de Virginie

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

-deciduous thickets, forest edges, forests, glades, trailsides, clearings, power-line clearings, bluffs, wooded slopes, shady floodplains, marshy places; occasionally mixed-woods.


>12-20” Many sources state this plant will grow to 2’ or more. Clusters of several lavender or white, bell-shaped blooms (late spring) are held above the foliage by long stalks. The blossoms are bell-shaped but very long and hairy-looking; protruding stamens tend to dominate their appearance. It usually flowers earlier than Bluntleaf Waterleaf. Loved by bumblebees. Leaves large, attractive, sharply divided and toothed. When young they have what look like silvery water-stains on their surface, and hence the name Waterleaf. An important community member of deciduous forests. A good, lush Ground Cover via rhizomes. Hydrophyllaceae family.

Variety virginianum is also native.

https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=575
http://www.repertoirequebecnature.com/vasculaires/Hydrophyllum_virginianum.html
http://www.labunix.uqam.ca/~fg/MyFlora/Hydrophyllaceae/Virginianum/virginianum.e.shtml
http://www.wildflowersofontario.ca/virginiawaterleaf.html
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/hydrophyllum/virginianum/
https://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/278
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/virginia-waterleaf
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/woodland/plants/va_waterleaf.htm
https://www.friendsofthewildflowergarden.org/pages/plants/virginiawaterleaf.html
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?taxonid=281059&isprofile=0&z=5
Canada Violet  Canada White Violet, violette du Canada  Viola canadensis
1 2 3 4 5 6 7
-deciduous (occasionally mixed to coniferous) thickets, forest edges, forests, glades, bluffs, stream banks.
>8-16" The 5 white-petalled (sometimes with a purplish flush), fragrant blooms (spring into summer) with a pretty dab of yellow at their centre hang to face outward at the tips of short, slender, purplish stalks. The bottom petal has short, dark purple veins radiating from its base and the side petals have tiny tufts (beards) of short hairs at their bases. The blossom is mauve on its reverse. They mature into capsules that begin green and hanging, then turn brown and become erect as they ripen before splitting into 3 sections, flinging out their seeds. The plants often have a second flowering in late summer or early fall. They also produce blossoms that never open, but instead pollinate themselves. The lush, heart-shaped, deep green leaves are finely-toothed along their edges and have tips that are exceptionally slender and elongated. Clump and colony forming from rhizomes or slender stolons. All together, a very pretty plant. A feeder of a variety of wildlife. A good Ground Cover. Violet family. Varieties canadensis and rugulosa (Rugose Violet, Western Canada Violet, violette de l'Ouest) are also native.
http://www.borealforest.org/world/herbs_shrubs/canada_violet.htm
http://www.ontariowildflower.com/deciduous.htm#canada_violet
http://www.labunix.uqam.ca/~fg/MyFlora/Violaceae/Canadensis/canadensis.c.shtml
http://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Viola%20canadensis%20var%20rugulosa.html -variety rugulosa
http://www.naturemanitoba.ca/sites/default/files/WESTERN%20CANADA%20VIOLET.pdf -variety rugulosa
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/viola/canadensis/
https://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/690
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/canadian-white-violet
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=2780
https://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/woodland/plants/en_violet.htm
https://www.friendsofthewildflowergarden.org/pages/plants/canadaviole.html
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?taxonid=287518&isprofile=1&gen=Viola

Downy Yellow Violet  Yellow Forest Violet, violette pubescente, violette de Pennsylvanie
-all, as far north as Lake Timiskaming  Viola pubescens
-deciduous to mixed forests, glades, slopes; clearings, trailsides, fencerows; wooded sand dunes, stream floodplains; occasionally swamp edges.
>6-16" Yellow, five-petaled blooms (spring) held by short stems that branch from the ends of erect, tall stalks with broad, heart-shaped leaves. The lowest of the petals has several purple or brownish lines radiating from its base. Stems, leaves, and stalks are covered in soft, velvety hairs, especially when young. There is at most 1 basal leaf. The seeds are spread by ants, the
blossoms mature into seedpods that can scatter their seeds up to several feet, and the roots are medium-sized rhizomes. The plant produces some blossoms that never open, but instead pollinate themselves. Forms dense, scattered clumps. A feeder of a variety of wildlife. A good companion to plant amongst many forest floor plants. Violet family.

Varieties pubescens and scabriuscula (Smooth Yellow Violet, violette scabre) are both native.

https://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Viola%20pubescens.html
http://www.naturemanitoba.ca/sites/default/files/DOWNY%20YELLOW%20VIOLET.pdf
http://www.repertoireruecquenculture.com/vascularies/ViolaPubescens.html
http://www.ontariowildflower.com/deciduous.htm#violetdowny
http://www.northernontarioflora.ca/description.cfm?speciesid=1003228
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/viola/pubescens/
https://www.et-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/697
https://www.mnesotawildflowers.info/flower/downy-yellow-violet
https://www.michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=2793
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/woodland/plants/hry_yviolet.html
https://www.friendsofthewildflowergarden.org/pages/plants/yellowviolet.html
http://www.missouriplants.com/Yellowalt/Viola_pubescens_page.html
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=m810 -uses a synonym Labrador Violet American Dog Violet, violette du Labrador Viola labradorica
all violette bleu-pâle Viola conspersa

-deciduous to coniferous open woods, thickets, forest edges, forests, glades; cliffs, balds, ledges, summits, plateaus; swampy woodlands, edges of swamps, bogs, streams; occasionally in man-made disturbances near woods, trailsides, clearings; low shaded ground in meadows, fields, pastures.

> Deciduous Shade. Rich, moist to wet to average soil. Accepts rocky/sandy to loamy and acidic.

> 4-8" Dainty, pale blue-violet blooms (later spring) at the ends of 2-4 leafy-stems. A 5-petalled blossom with the lower petal having dark purple lines radiating from its base and a rather long, nectar spur from its posterior that curves up behind the flower. The 2 side petals each have a tuft of white hair (beards) at their inside base. Has a long flowering season, about 1 month. The stalks have light-green to yellowish, roundish leaves with small, rounded teeth. Reportedly one of the cutest of the violets. Spreads modestly from slender rhizomes. A feeder of much wildlife. Violet family.

Purchase only from a reputable native plant nursery because many nurseries sell a non-native look-a-like, Viola riviniana. Be sure to read labels carefully and use the scientific name.

https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/viola/labradorica/
http://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/691
https://www.mnesotawildflowers.info/flower/dog-violet
Woolly Blue Violet  Common Blue Violet, violette parente, violette commune  Viola sororia
all; not southwest 10; as far north as Timmins and Kapuskasing
-swales, low prairies, meadows; thickets, deciduous to mixed open woods, forest edges; forests, glades, wooded slopes; shores of streams/swamps/lakes, conifer swamps; disturbed habitats, roadsides, lawns, waste ground, fields, pastures.
>Part to Full Shade, tolerates to Full Sun with sufficient moisture. Rich, moist to dry, calcareous, well-drained soil. Intolerant of saturated soil. Accepts sandy to clayey, mildly acidic, and juglone. Sometimes reported as Deer resistant. Prospers in most garden soil.
>3-8” Deep purple to white, stemless blooms (through spring). During summer it produces blossoms that never open, but self-fertilize and continue on to produce viable seeds. A wildlife magnet. Able to readily self-sow to the point of being invasive given the right conditions. Ants help by carrying the seeds back to their nests, eating the attached edible parts, and then “planting” the seed in a nutrient-rich, waste pile to germinate. Thick, branched rhizomes. Annual to short-lived perennial. Violet family.
Has many scientific and common name synonyms.
http://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Viola%20sororia.html
http://floreduquebec.ca/english/photos=viola-sororia
http://floreduquebec.ca/english/viola-sororia
http://www.northernontarioflora.ca/description.cfm?speciesid=1005988
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/viola/sororia/
https://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/702
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/common-blue-violet
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=2798
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/savanna/plants/cm_violet.htm
https://www.lakeforest.edu/academics/programs/environmental/courses/cs203/viola_sororia.php
https://www.friendsofthewildflowergarden.org/pages/plants/blueviolet.html
http://www.missouriplants.com/bluealt/Viola_sororia_page.html
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=m820
Forest Glade Ferns

Ferns

**Eastern Hay-scented Fern**  *Dennstaedtia punctilobula*

1 2 3 4 5 6 7; *not* north of the southern townships of Nipissing and Parry Sound Districts, *nor* west of eastern Perth and Kent Counties.

- Under the right conditions it can be aggressive for a pleasant **Ground Cover**.

>Part Sun to Light Shade; tolerates Full Shade; tolerates northern region’s Full Sun. Average to dry, **sandy** soil. Accepts **rocky** and **acidic**.

>to 2'

http://www.reperoirequebecnature.com/vasculaires/Dennstaedtia_punctilobula.html
https://www.florelaurentienne.com/florc/Groupes/Pteridophytes/007_Polypodiaces/02_Dennstaedtia/
punctilobula.htm
https://gardenings.usask.ca/documents/Ferns_and_Fern_Allies_of_Canada.pdf - search for *punctilobula*; pages 133, 347
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/dennstaedtia/punctilobula/
https://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/1524
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=1167
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/grasses/plants/hay_fern.htm
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=a752
https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=DEPU2
https://garden.org/plants/view/76189/Hay-scented-Fern-Dennstaedtia-punctilobula/

Red Elderberry in fruit and Purple-flowering Raspberry in bloom. Peak summer.
Grasses, Sedges

**Bottlebrush Grass**  
*élyme étalé*  
*Elymus hystrix*

1 4 5 6 7  
*hystric étalé*  
*Hystrix patula*

- deciduous (sometimes mixed) open woods, wooded slopes, forest edges, forests, glades; ridges/ledges, alvars; bottomlands, stream floodplains.

>Part Shade to Deciduous Shade. Rich, moist to dry, neutral to *alkaline* soil, often over calcareous bedrock. Accepts *rocky* to *clayey* and *juglone*. Deer resistant. Benefits from grass fires.

>2'-4' A cool-season, bunch grass that puts on its display from peak summer and onwards, well into fall. Has a distinctive, airy, “bottle-brush” bloom and seed head on tall, slightly arching stems that sway in the breeze. Famous for catching the sunlight even in filtered light. The bottle-brush effect is created by long, stiff bristles. The ribbon-like leaves, 8-12” long, are alternate and evenly distributed along the stem and turn a light brown in fall. One of the easiest grasses to identify. A good, photogenic grass for dry, shady areas. *Hystrix* is Greek for swine bristle, Porcupine, Hedgehog, and Badger [Studia Ceranea, Krzysztof Witczak, 2013]. The leaves and seeds feed wildlife. Self-sows. Fibrous roots.

http://www.scorpionfly.ca/plants/wildlifegarden/native%20grasses%20in%20gardens.html#Bouteloua
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/elymus/hystrix/
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/grass-sedge-rush/bottlebrush-grass
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=2098
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/plants/bottlebrush.htm
http://www.mortonarb.org/trees-plants/tree-plant-descriptions/bottlebrush-grass
https://www.friendsofeloisebutler.org/pages/plants/easternbottlebrush.html
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=k610
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Elymus_hystrix

**Loose-flowered Sedge**  
Broad Loose-flowered Sedge, *carex laxiflore*  
*Carex laxiflora*

1 2 3 5

- deciduous to mixed forests, glades, open woods.

>Full to Part Shade. Rich, moist to average soil. Accepts *acidic* and *rocky/sandy*.

>1-2' A cool-season, bunch sedge. The flower stalk has the male bloom head at the top and the female a little lower down. When mature the seeds are distributed along the spike alternately and sparsely. Wide, pale green leaves in an open, erect, lush tuft. A nice way to add green to your forest floor.

https://www.inaturalist.org/taxa/121270-Carex-laxiflora/browse_photos -skip by the first few photos that are rather ugly.
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=992
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/carex/laxiflora/

**Pennsylvania Sedge**  
Common Oak Sedge, *carex de Pennsylvanie*  
*Carex pensylvanica*

1 2; 3 not Bruce Peninsula; 4 5; 6 east

- open woods (often Oak), forest edges, forest glades.


www.frontyardrestoration.com
>6-12" A cool-season, colony-forming sedge. I hesitate to call it sod-forming because other plants will easily grow within its colony. The elongated, thimble-like blooms have a reddish-brown colouring and are topped with attractive, light yellow frills. A very early bloomer showing off its cute little frills. It may be short, but you’ll notice it. The leaves, long, thin and delicate and grow in tidy little tufts. Very useful for adding low, lush green throughout the season. Slowly aggressive; can be used to make a no-mow lawn. Long, shallow rhizomes.

https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=1026
https://www.bluestem.ca/carex-pensylvanica.htm
http://www.scorpionfly.ca/plants/wildlifegarden/sedges_wildlife_gardens.html
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/carex/pensylvanica/
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/grass-sedge-rush/pennsylvania-sedge
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/grasses/plants/pa_sedge.htm
https://www.friendsofthewildflowergarden.org/pages/plants/carex_pensylvanica.html
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=f237
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Carex_pensylvanica

**Sprengel's Sedge**  Long-beaked Sedge, *carex de Sprengel*  
*Carex sprengeli*

>2-3' A cool-season, bunch-sedge. Dangling, frilly, yellowish-green bloom heads on long slender stalks make for an interesting appearance. Blossoms mature into rounded, prominent seeds with long beaked husks arranged like corn on the cob.

https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=1052
http://www.saskforage.ca/images/pdfs/Publications/Northern.pdf-page 19; down 27 pages; (spelt sprengelli)
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/carex/sprengelii/
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/grass-sedge-rush/sprengels-sedge
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/grasses/plants/longbk_sedge.html
https://www.friendsofthewildflowergarden.org/pages/plants/carex_sprengelii.html

Wood Lily. This is in Saskatchewan where it is often known as Western Prairie Lily or Red Lily.
Vines, Shrubs, Short Trees

**Downy Arrowwood**  *virone de Rafinesque*  
*Viburnum rafinesqueanum*  
1 2 3 4 5 6; south 10
-thickets, open woods (generally deciduous; accepts mixed; often Oak, Hickory Pine, Beech, Maple), forests, glades; hillsides, stream banks, fencerows; occasionally swampy sites along streams.

>Full Sun to Part Shade; tolerates to Full Shade. Moist to dry, neutral, well-drained, less-fertile soil. Accepts rocky/sandy to loamy-clayey. Accepts most garden habitats.

>to 6' A compact, finely twiggy shrub with white clusters of blooms (*late spring*). In the fall the leaves turn a purple colour and purple-black fruit clusters mature. Good for birds, butterflies, and moths. Elderberry family.

https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=23  
http://www.borealforest.org/shrubs/shrub57.htm  
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/viburnum/rafinesquianum/  
https://www.mnstatewildflowers.info/shrub/downy-arrown-wood  
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/shrubs/arrowwood.html  
http://www.mortonaarb.org/trees/plants/tree-descriptions/downy-arrowwood  
http://www.friendsofthewildflowergarden.org/pages/plants/arrowwood_downy.html

**Smooth Arrowwood**  *viorne litigieuse, viorne dentée*  
*Viburnum recognitum*  
1 5
-wooded, low, wet areas; thickets, open woods (often Oak), swampy woods, seeps; meadows, floodplains, shores, stream banks; drier areas; disturbed habitats, fields, roadsides, trail edges.


>5-15' A common understory shrub; upright or slightly spreading and multi-stemmed. Creamy-white blooms (*late spring*) in wide clusters. Bright red, late autumn colour with black berries attracting birds and wildlife. Elderberry (*moschatel*) family.

https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=15  
http://tallgrassontario.org/Publications/PrairiesSavannahsOfNWOntario.pdf -19 pages from the top  
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/viburnum/dentatum/  
http://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/679  
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/shrubs/sm_arrow.htm  
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/Plants/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=m720

**Blue-beech**  American Hornbeam, Ironwood, *charme de Caroline*  
*Carpinus caroliniana*  
1 4 5 6
-forest edges, glades, wetland edges.

>Part to Full Shade; tolerates Full Sun with adequate moisture. Rich, moist to average soil. Accepts to clayey and flooding. Deer resistant.


www.frontyardrestoration.com
Good for fall colour (orange and red) and the general attractiveness of shape. Not a beech.

Birch family.

Subspecies *virginiana* (*charme de Virginie*) is also native.

https://www.uoguelph.ca/arboretum/thingstosee/trees/bluebeech
https://arbres.hydroquebec.com/page-tree-shrub/4545
https://www.ontario.ca/page/blue-beech
https://robotany.newenglandwild.org/species/carpinus/caroliniana/
http://www.point59.ca/bluebeech.htm
http://bhort.bh.cornell.edu/tree/americanhornbeam.htm
https://www.minesotawildflowers.info/tree/blue-beech
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=555
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/trees/plants/musclewood.html
http://www.mortonarb.org/trees-plants/tree-plant-descriptions/american-hornbeam
https://www.dnr.illinois.gov/education/CDIndex/BlueBeech.pdf
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=h540

**American Bladdernut**  *staphylier à trois folioles,* *staphylier trifolié*  

- deciduous shrublands, thickets, open woods, forest edges, forests, floodplains, stream banks, wooded bluffs, talus/rocky slopes; occasionally wooded sand dunes.

**Associates:** Sycamore, Silver Maple, Sugar Maple, American Basswood, River Birch.


> 12-16' An erect, tall, open shrub, stiffly and somewhat sparingly branched. Branches striped when young, turning slightly ridged or warty with age. Leaves that are a lovely green to begin with turn a lovelier yellow in fall, to brighten up your garden. Greenish and cream-white, bell-like blooms (*late spring*) in drooping clusters. Each blossom matures into a large, three-angled and three-pointed, papery-skinned capsule containing 1-4 seeds. The capsules persist into winter, hanging like little brown bags with the seeds inside making a rattling noise. The woody roots are a taproot with branching laterals that sucker to form colonies. A feeder of wildlife.

Bladdernut family.

http://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=2717
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/staphylea/trifolia/
http://hort.uconn.edu/detail.php?pid=472
https://www.minesotawildflowers.info/shrub/bladdernut
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/trees/plants/bladdernut.htm
http://www.friendsofthewildflouer.org/pages/plants/bladdernut.html
http://www.mortonarb.org/trees-plants/tree-plant-descriptions/american-bladdernut
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=i890

FG-40
**Northern Bush-honeysuckle**  
*dièrville chèvrefeuille, herbe bleue*

*Diervilla lonicera*

-all-  
open woods (often Aspen, Birch, Oak, conifers), thickets, forest edges, forests, glades,  
hillsides, bluffs, talus/rocky slopes, rocky shores; disturbed habitats, clearings, pastures, fields,  
roadsides, railroad embankments, fencerows, burnt-out areas.  
>Part Shade; tolerates Full Sun to Full Shade.  Dry to average, **rocky/sandy** to loamy soil.  
Tolerates drought.  
>2-3’  Small, funnel-shaped, yellow blooms (*late spring into peak summer*) are borne in threes  
at the ends of arching branches.  Opposing leaves are egg-shaped, toothed.  Attracts birds,  
butterflies and moths.  A low, aggressive shrub good for landscaping and as a **Ground Cover**.  
Rhizomes.  Honeysuckle family.

http://www.northernontarioflora.ca/description.cfm?speciesid=1000420  
https://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Diervilla%20lonicera.html  
http://www.repertoirequebecnature.com/vasculaires/Diervilla_lonicera.html  
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/diervilla/Lonicera/  
https://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?taxonid=278946

**Eastern White Cedar**  
Northern White Cedar, Arborvitae  
*Thuja occidentalis*

-all; sparse to absent in southwest  
*thuya occidental, cèdre blanc, balai*

-swampy areas: swamps, classic Cedar swamps, peat swamps, fens, bogs, sphagnum bogs,  
seeps, springs, low forests, shorelines, sand dunes, stream banks, moist slopes; dry forests,  
avars, cracks in rocks, rocky cliffs, ledges, balds.  
>Full Sun to Part Shade.  Obtains its best form in plenty of sun.  Rich, cool, moist to wet to  
average, **calcareous**, well-drained soil.  Accepts poorly-drained to dry, **acidic, peat** to **rocky/gravelly/sandy** to clayey, and **juglone**.  Tolerates salt and air pollution.  
Associates: occasionally small pure stands; Eastern White Pine, Yellow Birch, Eastern  
Hemlock, Silver Maple, Black Ash, White Elm; Mountain Maple, Red-osier Dogwood, Canada  
Fly-honeysuckle; Balsam Fir, Tamarack, Speckled Alder; Dwarf Raspberry, Wild Lily-of-the-Valley,  
Bunchberry; False Solomon’s Seal, Common Labrador Tea, blueberries, wintergreens;  
sphagnum and other mosses, liverworts.  
>to 30’  A slow growing tree/shrub that can live 300-400 years in good conditions, though the  
Niagara escarpment hosts cliff-dwelling specimens over 1,500 years of age.  As you would  
expect from such long lifespans, they are often damaged by fire, strong winds, ice storms, and  
heavy snow, but they do survive and look all the more handsome for it.  One of the most  
versatile of evergreen shrubs; used extensively for Restoration, hedges, and windbreaks.  
Benefits from afternoon shade in the province’s most southern reaches.  An excellent provider  
of food, shelter, and nesting sites for birds to mammals - a life saver in winter.  Excluding where  
the shade they create is too deep, they are usually accompanied by a ground cover of flora,  
including other shrubs.  Roots shallow and wide-spreading.  Cypress family.

https://www.monumentaltrees.com/en/can/manitoba/piney/8614_munrd404and210highway/
**Sweet Crabapple**  
Wild Crabapple, American Crabapple, **pommier odorant**  
*Malus coronaria*  

1.  
-open woods (generally deciduous, Oak-Hickory, Jack Pine), thickets, forest edges, forests, glades; sandy prairie-like ground; bottomlands, stream banks; disturbed habitats, fencerows, roadsides.  

> Full Sun to Part Shade; tolerates Full Shade. Rich, moist to average to dry soil. Accepts mildly-acidic to mildly-alkaline and clayey-loam.  

> 15-25’ x 10-24’. A small tree with stiff branches and thorns sparsely on older wood. These are true thorns, unlike the “prickles” found on Roses. Showy, fragrant pinkish-white blooms (*spring*) mature into small yellow apples. Leaves turn a rich amber colour for fall. Benefits from a forest disturbance to decrease canopy. Roots woody and branching often forming colonies. The only native Apple in Ontario. Rose family.  

A whole lot of scientific synonyms.  

http://www.mortonarb.org/places/wild-sweet-crabapples  
http://www.michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=2497  
http://www.point59.ca/wildcrabapple.htm  
http://treecanada.ca/resources/trees-of-canada/wild-crab-apple-malus-coronaria/  
https://inaturalist.ca/taxa/54831-Malus-coronaria/browse_photos  

**Alternate-leaved Dogwood**  
Pagoda Dogwood, **cornouiller à feuilles alternes**  
*Coronis alternifolia, Swida alternifolia*  

1.  
-shrublands, thickets, forest edges, (deciduous to mixed) forests, glades, rocky slopes, ravine slopes, stream banks, floodplains, occasionally Cedar swamps.  

> Part Sun; tolerates Full Sun to Full Shade. Deep, moist to average to dry, well-drained soil.
Accepts moderately **acidic** and **juglone**. Deer resistant. Prefers colder regions (scarce in deep southwest 1).

>12-18' A valuable forest floor shrub or small tree with a handsome looking structure of horizontally tiered branches that create a pagoda effect (keep your clippers away). Clusters of creamy white blooms (*late spring*) produce black berries by the end of summer which disappear by in autumn because the birds have eaten them. The leaves turn a rich burgundy. Good for Restoration and makes an elegant shrub for the frontyard. A bird feeder. Suckers from woody, branching, shallow roots. Dogwood family.

https://www.uoguelph.ca/arboretum/thingstosee/trees/alternateleaveddogwood
https://www.ontario.ca/page/alternate-leaf-dogwood
http://www.northerntontarioflora.ca/description.cfm?speciesid=1000310
https://arbres.hydroquebec.com/page-tree-shrub/4573
https://treecanada.ca/resources/trees-of-canada/alternate-leaf-dogwood-cornus-alternifolia/
#1517674660985-2907b41c-6174
http://www.northerntontarioflora.ca/genusdescription.cfm?genusid=1000072 -Dogwood family
http://cwf-fcf.org/en/resources/encyclopedias/flora/dogwood.html -see near the bottom of the page
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/swida/alternifolia/
https://arboretum.wisc.edu/content/uploads/2015/03/PI_Pagoda-dogwood.pdf
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/shrub/pagoda-dogwood
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=863
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/trees/plants/al_dogwood.htm
http://www.mortonarb.org/trees-plants/tree-plant-descriptions/pagoda-dogwood
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=b992

**Eastern Flowering Dogwood**  *cornouiller fleuri*, *cornouiller de Floride*  

*Cornus florida*  

1; Endangered

-rich deciduous to mixed woods, dry open woodlands (often sandy), open woods (often Black Oak); thickets, forest edges, glades, limestone/sandstone glades; wooded slopes, bluffs, ravines; bottomland woods, floodplains; disturbed areas, roadsides, fencerows.

**Associates:** dry sites: Oak, Hickory; average moisture: Maple, Beech, Ash, Hawthorn; mixed-woods: White Pine, Eastern Hemlock.


>9-30' x 35’ Has been decimated in the wild since the introduction of Dogwood Anthracnose (*Discula destructiva*). A woody taproot with shallow, branching roots. Dogwood family.

https://www.ontario.ca/page/eastern-flowering-dogwood
https://www.ontario.ca/page/eastern-flowering-dogwood-species-risk
http://www.point59.ca/easternfloweringdogwood.htm

www.frontyardrestoration.com
Grey Dogwood  Gray Dogwood, *cornouiller à grappes*  
Cornus *racemosa, Swida racemosa*  
Cornus *foemina*

1 2 3 4 5 6; very southwest 10

-meadows, thickets, forest edges, slopes, ridges, limestone glades, floodplains, stream/lake
banks/shores; marshes, swamps; fields, roadsides, fencerows, power-line clearings.

>Part to Full Sun; tolerates Full Shade with sub-optimal performance. Moist to average to wet,
rocky to clayey soil. Accepts calcareous and pollution. Deer resistant.

>6-8’ White blooms (*late spring*) in clusters mature into bunches of small, white berries before fall. The bark is grey to light brown to reddish near the stem ends. An upright, multi-stemmed shrub that can form dense colonies via suckering from rhizomes. Good for Restoration and Stabilizing. A wildlife magnet and bird feeder. Dogwood family.

Rough-leaved Dogwood  Drummond’s Dogwood, *cornouiller de Drummond*  
Cornus *drummondii*

1

-forest edges, stream banks.

>Part Shade to Full Sun. Average to dry soil.

>9-12’ An erect and multi-branched shrub with clusters of small, creamy white blooms (*late spring*) that mature into white berries on purplish-red stalks. The leaves turn an orangey-amber colour in the fall giving your garden that true Thanksgiving-look. A bird feeder. Dogwood family.
Forest Glade Vines, Shrubs, Short Trees

https://davesgarden.com/guides/pf/go/31686/#b
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=866
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/trees/plants/rgh_dogwood.htm
http://www.mortonarb.org/trees-plants/tree-plant-descriptions/rough-leaved-dogwood
http://www.dnr.illinois.gov/education/CDIndex/RoughleavedDogwood.pdf
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=g810
https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=codr

**Round-leaved Dogwood** cornouiller rugueux

1 2 3 4 5 6 7; south 8 9 10

-open woods, thickets (often Fir, Aspen, Paper Birch, Cedar), deciduous to mixed forest edges, forests, ridges, ledges, ravine slopes; sandy, gravelly, or rocky/talus slopes; wooded bluffs; often overtop of limestone bedrock, rock outcrops; wooded floodplains, shores, dunes; clearings, fencerows.

Part Shade to Full Sun. Moist to dry soil. Accepts gravelly and calcareous.

3-10' A roundish-leaved, upright shrub for dry, gravelly places, particularly calcareous soil. Clusters of small white blooms (*late spring*) mature into pale blue to greenish white berries on red stalks. Colourful fall foliage. Good for Restoration and to just look pretty. A bird feeder. Dogwood family.

https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=869
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/shrub/round-leaved-dogwood

**Red Elderberry** Red-berried Elder, sureau rouge

10-12' Creamy white clusters of blooms (*spring*) that mature into sprays of brilliant red berries will make this shrub a focal point of your garden. Has made itself a favourite food source for over 23 species of birds by producing one of the first berry crops of the season (after Serviceberry). Colony forming via suckering rhizomes making it good for Naturalizing and Stabilizing. Moschatel (Elderberry) family.

S. *racemosa* ssp. *pubens* and
S. *racemosa* ssp. *pubens* var. *pubens* are also native.

http://www.northernontarioflora.ca/description.cfm?speciesid=1001106

www.frontyardrestoration.com
**Forest Glade Vines, Shrubs, Trees**

https://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Sambucus%20racemosa%20var%20racemosa.html
http://floreduquebec.ca/english/sambucus-racemosa
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/sambucus/racemosa/
http://www.hort.uconn.edu/plants/detail.php?pid=453 - considers the plant introduced from Europe
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/shrub/red-berried-elder
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=12
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/trees/plants/red_elder.htm
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?taxonid=278937&isprofile=0&cv=4
https://plants.sc.egov.usda.gov/factsheet/pdf/fs_sara2.pdf

**Eastern Prickly Gooseberry**  
*groseiller des chiens, groseillier piquant*  
Ribes cynosbati  
1 2 3 4 5 6 7
- open woods, rocky ground.
> Part to Full Sun. Moist to average, **calcareous** soil. Prefers calcareous but adaptable to **acidic**.

> 2-3’ A low, upright shrub with fine thorns along the outer stems and spines at the nodes. Yellowish-green blooms (*late spring*) mature into wine-coloured berries by the end of summer. The berries also are covered with prickles. It’s a prickly affair. Good for wildlife. Currant family.

http://www.northernontarioflora.ca/description.cfm?speciesid=1003087
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/ribes/cynosbati/
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/shrub/prickly-gooseberry
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=1413
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/savanna/plants/pr_gooseberry.htm
https://www.friendsofthewildflowergarden.org/pages/plants/pricklygooseberry.html

**American Hazelnut**  
*American Hazel, noisetier d'Amérique*  
Corylus americana  
1 2 4 5; southwest 10
- prairies, sand prairies, meadows, shrublands, open woods, sandy open woods (often Oak), thickets, forest edges, forests, wooded hillsides, stream banks; disturbed habitats, roadsides, fencerows, fields.

> Full to Light Shade; tolerates to Full Shade. Average to dry, well-drained soil. Accepts rocky/gravely/sandy to loamy, **alkaline**, nutrient-poor to rich, and drought.

> 6-8’ Tight, golden-brown catkins hang from the branches in the fall, hang all through the blizzards of winter, and then swell into dangling maturity the next spring before the leaves arrive. The nuts ripen in late summer in clusters of 2-6, each enclosed by a pair of ragged-edged, first green then brown bracts. The leaves turn a lovely burnt orange. Provides a food source for deer, squirrels, chipmunks, Blue Jays and other wildlife. Its overall shape would be loved by Picasso - angles everywhere. Don’t prune it; enjoy it for its uniqueness. Resembles a scarecrow with multiple limbs akimbo. Can make an interesting ragged hedge that never requires pruning. Colony forming via rhizomes. Birch family.

https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=556
http://www.naturemanitoba.ca/sites/default/files/AMERICAN%20HAZELNUT%20copy.pdf
http://northernontarioflora.ca/description.cfm?speciesid=1004635 -see Similar Species at the bottom of the page
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/corylus/americana/
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/shrub/american-hazelnut
https://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/trees/plants/am_hazelnut.htm
http://www.mortonarb.org/trees-plants/tree-plant-descriptions/american-hazelnut
https://www.dnr.illinois.gov/education/CDIndex/Hazelnut.pdf
https://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=c350

**Red Mulberry**  mûrier rouge  
*Morus rubra*  
1; Endangered  
-moist, sheltered coves near streams; moist forested habitats in both sandy and calcareous soils in sites such as floodplains, stream valleys, slopes of the Niagara Escarpment and swales in sand spits; meadows, open woods, forest edges; ridges/ledges, talus/rocky slopes; fencerows.  

>Full Sun to Light Shade.  Rich, moist to average, well-drained soil.  Accepts acidic to calcareous and sandy to clayey.  

>18-30' An understory tree.  A short trunk topped by a large, dense, rounded canopy of stout branches.  Blooms are in catkins.  Requires male and female trees to produce fruit.  The juicy fruit resembles a blackberry, about 1” long with a dark, reddish-purple colour.  Of course, loved, loved, loved by birds and birdwatchers.  In the fall the leaves turn yellow.  Populations are in decline.  Roots shallow and spreading.  Mulberry family.

https://www.uoguelph.ca/arboretum/thingstosee/trees/redmulberry  
https://www.ontario.ca/page/red-mulberry  
http://www.ontla.on.ca/library/repository/mon/27005/317041.pdf  
https://caroliniancanada.ca/legacy/SpeciesHabitats_ForestsFlora.htm  
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/morus/rubra/  
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=1703  
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/trees/plants/red_mulberry.html  
http://www.mortonarb.org/trees-plants/tree-plant-descriptions/red-mulberry  
https://www.dnr.illinois.gov/education/CDIndex/RedMulberry.pdf  
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=c125  

**Nannyberry**  Sheepberry, Blackhaw, viorne flexible, alises, viorne lentago  *Viburnum lentago*  
1 2 3 4 5 6; south 10  
-stream banks, lake shores, swamps, marshes; low forest edges, glades.  

>Part to Full Sun.  Moist to average soil.  Accepts calcareous.  

>12-18' Fragrant, white clusters of blooms (*late spring*) mature into berries that change colour from green to yellow, then pink, red and finally to black.  The leaves usually turn brick-red in fall.
Forest Glade Vines, Shrubs, Trees

Very pretty and has very basic requirements. Feeds birds and mammals. Forms large colonies given enough time. Good for Restoration. Moschatel (Elderberry) family.

https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=18
https://arbres.hydroquebec.com/page-tree-shrub/4950
https://treetee.ca/trees/nannyberry/
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/viburnum/lentago/
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/shrub/nannyberry
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/trees/plants/nannyberry.html
http://www.mortonarb.org/trees-plants/treec-plant-descriptions/nannyberry
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=m750
https://plants.usda.gov/factsheet/pdf/fs_vile.pdf

Eastern Ninebark  Common Ninebark, physocarpe à feuilles d’obier, sept écorces
all
-hores, gravel bars, stream banks, floodplains, thickets, forest edges, forest glades, sandy
seeps; alvars, cliffs, bluffs.
>Full to Part Sun.  Moist to average, rocky/sandy/gravelly soil.  Accepts acidic to alkaline and
to clay.  Tolerates salt.  Officially a Lowland species but adaptable to average Ontario gardens.
>6-10’ x 6-10’ Stiffly arching branches and an upright spreading shape from multiple stems can
form a hedge or a protective wildlife pocket.  White blooms (early summer) turn into a large,
hanging tassel of red, dry fruit.  Its diversity of display through the season adds to your garden’s

https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=2500
http://www.reperertoirequebecnature.com/vasculaires/Physocarpus_opulifolius.html
http://www.scorpionfly.ca/plants/plantpages/physocarpus.html
http://www.northernontarioflora.ca/description.cfm?speciesid=1000787
http://www.ontariowildflower.com/shrub.htm#ninemark
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/physocarpus/opulifolius/
http://hort.uconn.edu/detail.php?pid=308
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/shrub/ninebark
https://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/trees/plants/ninebark.htm
http://www.mortonarb.org/trees-plants/treec-plant-descriptions/common-ninebark
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=g840

Pawpaw  asiminier trilobé, aciminier
1, south of London along the St. Clair, Detroit and Niagara Rivers, and the south shore of Lake
Ontario in the lee of the Niagara Escarpment; Rare
-deciduous open woods, forests, glades; wooded bottomlands, floodplains, stream valleys/
ravines, swamp edges.

Associates: alone or in colonies; Beech, Sugar Maple, Red Maple, Sassafras, Butternut, Tuliptree, White Ash, Witch-hazel, Spicebush; Black Walnut, White Elm, Bur Oak, Bitternut Hickory, Shumard Oak, Red Ash, Black Maple, Sycamore.

>6-30’ x 15-20’, but usually a bushy shrub under 10’. Slow-growing, and relatively short-lived but will create colonies to continue its line. Impressive, light-green leaves up to 12” long and 4” across that droop in clusters at the end of branches giving the whole tree a characteristic weepy look. The unique bloom (spring) has 3 fleshy petals that expand as they mature and turn a showy, reddish-purple maroon colour. Reportedly pollinated by beetles, but it requires multiple trees for cross-pollination. Produces roundish pear-shaped, fleshy berries up to 5” long that contain several flattish seeds. A wildlife magnet. Eaters of the fruit include raccoons, opossums, fox, skunks, squirrels, and turtles. It can form dense, wildlife-sheltering thickets in the shade of other trees. Easy to grow with little maintenance once it’s past its infancy. Good for Stabilizing. Rare due to deforestation. A large, thick taproot with rhizomes. Custard-apple family.

http://www.point59.ca/pawpaw.htm
https://www.uoguelph.ca/arboretum/thingstosee/trees/pawpaw
https://guelph.ca/living/house-and-home/healthy-landscapes/landscape-planning/paw-paw-asimina-triloba/
https://www.ontario.ca/page/pawpaw
https://tidefnrкан.г.с.ен/тrees/factsheet/405
https://caroliniancanada.ca/legacy/SpeciesHabitats_ForestsFlora.htm
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=102
https://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/trees/plants/pawpaw.htm
https://www.dnr.illinois.gov/education/CDIndex/Pawpaw.pdf
http://www.mortonarb.org/trees-plants/tree-plant-descriptions/pawpaw
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=b500

Wild Raisin  Northern Wild Raisin, Witherod, viorne cassinoïde, alises, bourdaine
1 2 3 4 5 6 7; eastern edge of 8 Viburnum nudum var. cassinoides, Viburnum cassinoides
-low boggy mixed to coniferous forests, forest edges, open woods, thickets; edges of fens, peat bogs, Cedar swamps; edges of forested Tamarack, Red Maple; deciduous swamps; drier sites in Oak, Pine, or Jack Pine forests.

>Part Shade; accepts Full Sun in moist soil. Wet to damp to average, acidic soil. Accepts peaty to sandy to clayey and neutral. Officially this is an Upland species despite the fact most sources state it is commonly found in wet to moist, well-drained sites.

>to 15’ A tall, upright, multi-stemmed shrub with large, frilly, white blooms (early to mid summer) in flat-topped clusters, conspicuous at the tops of the stems. The foliage is an attractive dark, glossy green that changes to bright orange to red-purple by fall. The blossoms mature into colourful clusters of fruits that begin greenish-white, turn bright pink, then by late summer into bluish-black. Before winter the decaying leaves and fallen fruit produce a distinctively sweetish odour that says, “death, death, death”. A very versatile shrub. I believe that Witherod is pronounced “withe rod”. Honeysuckle family.

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Forest Glade Vines, Shrubs, Trees

Species *Viburnum nudum* (Smooth Witherod, *viorne à cymes pédonculées*) is also native.
http://www.northernontarioflora.ca/description.cfm?speciesid=1001272
http://www.repertoirequebecnature.com/vasculaires/Viburnum_cassinoides.html
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/viburnum/nudum/ -species *Viburnum nudum*
http://hort.uconn.edu/detail.php?pid=523
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=14
http://www.mortonarb.org/trees-plants/tree-plant-descriptions/witherod
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=d496
https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=VINUC

**Black Raspberry**  Thimbleberry, *framboisier noir*, mûrier, *ronce occidentale*
1 2 3 4 5 6  Rubus occidentalis
-meadows, open woods (often Oak, Beech-Maple), thickets, forest edges, glades, bluffs; boggy ground; disturbed habitats, clearings, fields, road/railroad sides, fencerows, waste places.
>to 6’  White blooms (*late spring*) bunched tightly together at the end of short branches.  The plant stems consist of canes that will arch over to sometimes reach the ground and maybe take root.  Scattered along each cane are short, curved prickles.  A cane will not bloom until its second year after which it will die but its body will remain; however the plant is a perennial producing new canes each spring.  Lush, dark green foliage.  Produces raspberries which begin white, turn red, and finally black.  All parts of the plant attract wildlife.  It’s a magnet.  A branching taproot.  A sub-shrub.  Rose family.
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=2559
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/rubus/occidentalis/
https://www.mnstatewildflowers.info/shrub/black-raspberry
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/savanna/plants/bl_raspberry.htm
https://www.lakeforest.edu/academics/programs/environmental/courses/es204/rubus_occidentalis.php
http://www.mortonarb.org/trees-plants/tree-plant-descriptions/black-raspberry
https://www.friendsofthewildflowergarden.org/pages/plants/blackraspberry.html
http://www.missouriplants.com/whitealt/Rubus_occidentalis_page.html

**Purple-flowering Raspberry**  Flowering Raspberry, *ronce odorante*, *Calottes*
1 3 4 5 6  Rubus odoratus
-clearings, thickets, ravines, woodland edges.
>3-5’  Largest of the Raspberries.  A showy plant with large Maple-like, coarse textured leaves and large, purple-pink blooms (*through summer*).  Aggressive.  Spreads by rhizomes to form colonies.  Good for Restoration and for filling large, open areas.  A wildlife magnet.  Rose family.
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=2560
http://www.repertoirequebecnature.com/vasculaires/Rubus_odoratus.html
Eastern Redbud  Canada Redbud, Redbud, gainier rouge  Cercis canadensis
1 extreme southwest; Extirpated from the wild and outrageously rare to begin with
-mixed open woods, forest edges, forests, glades, limestone glades, clearings; ridges/ledges;
often along banks of streams, wooded stream valleys, ravine slopes.
calcareous and sandy/rocky to clayey.
>12-26' x 15-25' A short trunk with many branches, ascending and horizontal, creating a
spreading, full canopy. Abundant blooms (early spring, before the leaves), pea-flower shaped,
in small clusters along the old wood; begin deep pink when in bud turning pale pink when
opening. Quite a sight in spring, making it famous in frontyards. Blossoms mature into flat,
reddish brown pods, up to 4" long, that dangle in small groups. Handsome, broadly heart-
shaped leaves, about 5" wide and long. Requires a site sheltered from strong winds (it’s brittle).
A woody taproot with spreading laterals. The state tree of Oklahoma. Legume family.
Variety canadensis is also native and also Extirpated.
http://www.scorpionfly.ca/plants/plantpages/cercis.html
http://www.point59.ca/redbud.htm
https://caroliniancanada.ca/legacy/SpeciesHabitats_ForestsFlora.htm
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=1279
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/cercis/canadensis/
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/trees/plants/redbud.htm
https://treebee.ca/trees/eastern-redbud/

Prickly Rose  Bristly Rose, Wild Prickly Rose, rosier aciculaire, églantier  Rosa acicularis
all
-prairies, meadows, thickets, open woods (often Oak, Jack Pine), forests (deciduous to
coniferous); rocky/sandy slopes, ridges, ledges, shores, banks, dunes, limestone flats, balds;
disturbed habitats, fields, clearings, roadsides, railroad embankments, fencerows.
>Full to Part Sun. Rich, dry to average to moist, rocky/sandy/gravelly to clayey soil. Accepts
acidic to calcareous, nutrient-poor, flooding, and drought. Salt tolerant.
>to 3’ Fragrant pink blooms (summer) mature into bright red rose hips in the fall. A short, bushy
shrub with reddish branchlets. Slender, straight, needle-like prickles coat the stems. The
Rose family.
Subspecies sayi (rosier de Say) is also native.
Downy Serviceberry  Downy Juneberry, amélanchier arborescent  Amelanchier arborea

all; rare in deep southwest 1
-meadows, limestone glades, woodland edges, open woods (often Red Maple, Aspen, Oaks, and/or Jack Pine), forests, glades, sandy/rocky bluffs/slopes/ridges/ledges; swampy edges of woods; disturbed habitats, open fields, clearings, fencerows, windbreaks.

>Full to Part Sun; tolerates Full Shade. Average to dry, acidic, well-drained soil. Accepts poorly-drained, wet, rocky/sandy to loamy and light clayey, to calcareous, and pollution.

>12-15’ x 12-15’ A tall, clumping shrub with many white blooms (late spring), followed by small, red berries in early-summer which give birds their first taste of berries for the season. It may be found in windbreaks but does not make a great windbreak. Excellent to delineate property lines, though. A very versatile shrub. Readily self-sows with the help of bird droppings. A massive bird feeder. Able to sucker from the roots. Roots woody and branching. Rose family.

http://floreduquebec.ca/english/photos=amelanchier-arborea
https://www.uoguelph.ca/arboretum/thingstosee/trees/downyserviceberry
https://treebec.ca/trees/downy-serviceberry/
http://www.point59.ca/downyserviceberry.htm
https://www.ontario.ca/page/serviceberries-genusAmelanchier
https://landscapeontario.com/amelanchier-serviceberry-genusAmelanchier
http://canadianhorticultours.org/species-pages/Serviceberry.html-genusAmelanchier
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/amelanchier/arborea/
https://www.minnesotafloral.org/species.aspx?id=2421
http://hort.uconn.edu/detail.php?pid=44
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=2421
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/trees/plants/dwn_service.html
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=h290
http://www.mortonarb.org/trees-plants/treeclPlant-decriptions/downy-serviceberry
**Maple-leaved Viburnum**  Maple-leaved Arrowwood, **viorne à feuilles d’érable**  
1 2 3 4 5 6; south 7  
*Viburnum acerifolium*  
-thickets, open woods, forest edges, forests (often Beech-Maple, Oak, Pine, Aspen, Sassafras), glades; wooded ravines, slopes, ridges, dunes, stream banks.  
>Part Shade; tolerates to Full Sun and Full Shade. Dry to moist, **sandy/rocky** well-drained soil.  
Accepts to **clayey** and **juglone**.  
>3-6’ x 3-4’ A shade tolerant shrub very useful in woodland gardens. Blooms *late spring*.  
Pinkish to magenta leaves; very pretty in the fall. The fruit changes from green to red, then dark blue or purple-black as it progresses to maturity. Suckers to form colonies via rhizomes creating a wildlife shelter. Also self-sows. Moschatel (Elderberry) family.  
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=13  
http://ville.montreal.qc.ca/siteofficiel dumontroyal/vegetal-indigene/viorne-a-feuilles-erable  
http://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/viburnum/acerifolium/  
http://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/678  
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/woodland/plants/ml_viburnum.htm  
http://www.mortonarb.org/trees-plants/tree-plant-descriptions/maple-leaved-viburnum  
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=a192  
https://davesgarden.com/guides/pf/go/1471/#b  
https://plants.sc.egov.usda.gov/factsheet/pdf/fs_viac.pdf  

**Climbing Bittersweet Vine**  American Bittersweet, **bourreau-des-arbres, célastre grimpant**  
1 2 3 4 5 6 7; south 9 10  
*Celastrus scandens*  
-meadows, open woods, thickets, forest edges, bluffs; stream/lake shores, wooded dunes; talus/rocky slopes, rock outcrops, limestone glades; roadsides, fencerows.  
>to 24’ Blooms (*late spring*) are small and greenish, but this woody vine or twining shrub is appreciated for its late autumn, attractive orange and red fruits that persist into winter. Male and female flowers are on separate plants. Self-sows. A woody taproot. Bittersweet family.  
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=802  
https://davesgarden.com/guides/pf/go/1619/#b  
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/celastrus/scandens/  
https://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/1225  
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/shrub/american-bittersweet  
http://climbers.lsa.umich.edu/?p=201  
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/trees/plants/am_bittersweet.htm  
http://www.mortonarb.org/trees-plants/tree-plant-descriptions/american-bittersweet  
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=a151  
https://plants.sc.egov.usda.gov/factsheet/pdf/fs_cesc.pdf  
**Virginia Clematis**  Virgin’s Bower, Old Man’s Beard, clématite de Virginie, herbe aux gueux

1 2 3 4 5 6 7; south 8 9; 10 circum-Thunder Bay  
*Clematis virginiana*
- shrublands, thickets, open woods, forest edges, floodplains, stream/lake banks/shores, wetland edges; disturbed low ground, clearings, ditch slopes, fencerows.


> 6-20' A fast growing vine that impresses with its abundance of small white blooms (*peak summer*) that cover the plant and its hosts. The blossoms later turn the plant into a wooly cloud of plume-tailed seed heads that last well into winter. Unusual in that it bends its leaf petioles (stems) in order to climb, so it requires a trellis, a shrub, or branch to climb up. Otherwise, it’s a Ground Cover. Blankets everything in sight, but impressively and beautifully. Self-sows.

Buttercup family.
http://www.repertoirequebecnature.com/vasculaires/Clematis_virginiana.html
http://northerntontarioflora.ca/description.cfm?speciesid=1000296
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/clematis/virginiana/
https://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/131
https://www.michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=2369
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/savanna/plants/virgin_bower.htm
http://www.mortonarb.org/trees-plants/tree-plant-descriptions/virgins-bower
http://www.missouriplants.com/whiteopp/Clematis_virginiana_page.html
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=a379

**Thicket Creeper Vine**  Great Woodbine, *vigne vierge commune*  
*Parthenocissus vitacea*

1 2 3 4 5 6 7; south 10  
*Parthenocissus inserta var. laciniata*
- meadows, open woods, thickets, open rocky forests, forest edges, forests, large rock outcrops; shrubby slopes, talus/rocky slopes; stream banks, lake shores; roadsides, fencerows, clearings; occasionally open swampy forests.

> Full Sun to Part Shade; tolerates to Full shade with diminished flowering. Moist to dry soil. Accepts rocky to loamy.

> 60-20' in length. Very similar to Virginia Creeper. A very useful vine that climbs with tendrils over just about everything. Glossy, green leaves of five leaflets arranged like fingers on a hand turn a bright, rich red in fall. The blooms (*early summer*) are inconspicuous but mature into bimble-feeding, dark blue berries. Can be used as a fast growing Ground Cover. Good for Restoration. Grape family.

Note: While *P. inserta* is often used to refer to this vine, it is also a synonym for Virginia Creeper (*P. quinquefolia*). Read these sources carefully.

https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=2803 -uses the synonym, *Parthenocissus inserta*
http://www.northerntontarioflora.ca/description.cfm?speciesid=1003017 -see bottom of page for species comparison
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/parthenocissus-inserta/
https://www.michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=2369

FG-54
Riverbank Grape Vine  Frost Grape, vigne des rivages, raison sauvage  
*Vitis riparia*  
1 2 3 4 5 6 7; extreme southwest 10  
-wooded stream/lake shores, dunes, floodplains, swamps; meadows, thickets, open woods,  
forest edges, open rocky/sandy ground; fields, fencerows.  
>Full Sun to Part Shade. Moist to average, calcareous soil. Accepts rocky/gravelly/sandy  
>15-20’ in length. A vigorous, woody vine often seen growing over fences, shrubs, and up trees  
in gardens. The blooms are inconspicuous (*late spring*), but small bunches of blue-black berries  
mature late in the season (Frost Grape). Good for Restoration and as a wildlife shelter. May  

Glaucous-leaved Honeysuckle Vine  Smooth-leaved Honeysuckle  

*Lonicera dioica* var. *glaucescens*  
-not 8  
-chèvrefeuille glauque  
-deciduous to coniferous open woods, thickets, shrublands, forest edges, forests, clearings,  
fencerows, rocky slopes/outcrops; shores, old dunes; stream banks, Cedar swamps, other  
lowlands.  
>Part Shade; tolerates to Full Sun. Average to dry, calcareous, sandy to clayey soil.  
>8-12’ in length. A twining, climbing vine adaptable to many habitats. The smooth, green  
branches produce simple, opposing, smooth leaves and tubular yellowish/orange blooms (*late  
spring*). Blossoms (sunny locations) feed hummingbirds and butterflies. Bright red to orange  
berries in tight clusters mature in late summer. Honeysuckle family  
*Lonicera dioica* (*Limber Honeysuckle, chèvrefeuille dioïque*) and its variety *dioica* are also  
native.  

Canada Moonseed Vine  Common Moonseed, ménisperme du Canada  

*Menispermum canadense*  
1 2 3 4 5; Manitoulin Island  
-thickets, deciduous open woods, forest edges, forests; cliffs, balds, ledges, ridges; swamps,  
stream borders; hedges, fencerows, clearings.  
**Forest Glade Vines, Shrubs, Trees**

>6-15' in length. This unusual vine has broad, roundish, lobed, handsome, shiny green leaves and will twine its way up a fence or thicket edge. Blooms (early summer) are whitish-green, small, and almost inconspicuous. The shape of its seeds gives the vine its name. Takes off quickly once the roots are established and then spreads by rhizomes and self-sowing aggressively. Makes it excellent for Restoration and for when you’re in a hurry to hide something. A Pioneer species. Moonseed family.

https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/menispermum/canadense/
http://www.labunix.uqam.ca/~fg/MyFlora/Menispermaceae/canadense.e.shtml
https://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/1905
https://www.mariesotwildflowers.info/shrub/canada-moonseed
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=1693
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/trees/plants/moonseed.htm
http://www.mortonarb.org/trees-plants/tree-plant-descriptions/moonseed
https://www.friendsofthewildflowergarden.org/pages/plants/commonmoonseed.html
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?taxonid=282712&isprofile=0&

**Trumpet Creeper Vine**  Trumpet Vine, bignone radicant, jasmin de Virginie

1 in deep southwest; Rare in the wild; common in gardens
Campsis radicans

-meadows, open woods, thickets, forest edges, glades, limestone glades; gravelly seeps, stream banks; disturbed sites, clearings, fields, fencerows, telephone poles, road/railroad sides, waste ground.


>to 32" in length. Grown for its lovely, trumpet-shaped, orange-red blooms (late spring). Attracts a range of wildlife from Hummingbirds to Orioles to bees to ants. Fast growing and aggressive; forms colonies via suckers. Self-climbing via aerial roots but benefits from added support. Ideal for screening or covering rock piles. Requires three years before flowering. A woody taproot with rhizomes. Bignonia (Trumpet Creeper) family.

http://www.scorpionfly.ca/plants/plantpages/Trumpetcreeper.html
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/campsis/radicans/
https://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/88
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=559
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/trees/plants/trumpet_creeper.htm
http://www.mortonarb.org/trees-plants/tree-plant-descriptions/trumpet-vine
https://www.dnr.illinois.gov/education/CDIndex/TrumpetCreeper.pdf
http://extension.illinois.edu/hortanswers/plantdetail.cfm?PlantID=507&PlantTypeID=5
http://www.missouriplants.com/redopp/Campsis_radicans_page.html
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=b840

FG-56
**Virginia Creeper Vine**  Five-leaved Ivy, *vigne vierge à cinq folioles*

1 2 3 4 5

- thickets, open woods, deciduous forest edges, forests, glades, rock outcrops, talus/rocky slopes, alvars, bluffs, stream/lake banks, gravelly seeps; floodplains, wooded swamps; disturbed habitats, clearings, fields, utility poles, walls, road/railroad sides.

Part to Full Sun; tolerates Full Shade remaining lush but little in the way of fall colour or fruit. Moist to average, well-drained soil. Accepts wetish soil, nutrient-poor, rocky/gravelly/sandy to clayey, and acidic to calcareous, drought, and juglone. Salt tolerant. Deer resistant.

> to 60’ in length and can reach to the top of trees. Perfect for dead trees you’re letting stand. Self-climbing using short, aerial roots; very vigorous. Tough, versatile and will grow in almost any soil condition or exposure. Deep green foliage becomes brilliant red in fall. Dark blue berries are loved by birds and help non-migrating Robins and newly arrived Bluebirds survive winter. Aggressive to the point of invasive. Can be used as a Ground Cover to end all ground covers; give it space. Use this plant to cover everything else with its lush, colourful foliage and wildlife feeding berries. Excellent for utility poles or fences you never want to see again. Woody roots. Grape Family.

https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=2804
http://www.friendsofthewildflowergarden.org/pages/plants/virginiacreepervine.html
http://www.scorpionfly.ca/plants/plantpages/parthenocissus.html
http://www.wildflowersofontario.ca/virginiacreeper.html
http://northernontarioflora.ca/description.cfm?speciesid=1003017 - see Similar Species at the bottom of the page
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/parthenocissus/quinquefolia/
http://www.hort.uconn.edu/plants/detail.php?pid=301
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/shrub/virginia-creeper
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=490

**Wild Yam Vine**  Colic Root, Four-leaved Yam, *igname value*, *dioscorée value*

1

- pond/marsh edges, stream floodplains, valley bottoms, open woods, thickets, forest glades, bluffs; fencerows, railroad sides, power-line clearings.

Part to Full Sun; tolerates Full Shade with sub-optimal flowering. Moist to average moisture. Accepts rocky/sandy to calcareous.

> 3-6’ Small, white to greenish-yellow blooms (*spring*) dangle in clusters from axils of leaves. Male and female flowers on separate plants. Male clusters are up to 12” long. Female clusters to 8” long. Each female blossom matures into a golden green, 3-sectioned, broadly winged capsule that turns brown with age. Its lush, wide, heart-shaped, heavily veined, textured leaves and its climbing habit (by twining) make this a short, attractive, easily manageable vine. Rhizomes. Produces tubers. Yam family.

Copious scientific synonyms.
Forest Glade Vines, Shrubs, Trees

American Witch-hazel  Common Witch-hazel, **hamamélis de Virginie**  *Hamamelis virginiana*

> Open woods, forest edges, slopes, ravines.  
> Part Shade; tolerates Full Sun to Full Shade. Rich, dry to moist, sandy/rocky/gravelly to average, acidic to average, well-drained soil.  Deer resistant.

> 15-20' A large, expansive shrub. The small, squiggly, yellow blooms *(just before frost)* appear not until after the leaves have fallen and do not mature into seeds until the following year. Often planted as a large landscaping shrub because its blossoms are the last happy sight you’ll see before Christmas lights appear. Colonizes via suckers.  Witch-hazel family.
Forest Floor Garden - mostly shade
Deciduous forest plants expect full to dappled sun in the spring, then dappled to full shade once the trees have obtained their canopy. Almost all forest plants benefit from at least a little sun. It is almost impossible to grow a good garden under a Norway maple (dry, deep shade with aggressive competition from the copious keys).

The second line of each entry specifies by numbers the regions in which the plant is native:
1 - southwest Ontario from Windsor to Toronto and from Goderich to Niagara-on-the-Lake; includes London, Hamilton, Burlington, Oakville, Mississauga.
2 - north of region 1 to region 3; includes Kitchener-Waterloo, Cambridge, and Guelph.
3 - the Bruce Peninsula and along the south shore of Georgian Bay.
4 - regions York, Durham, and Northumberland.
5 - Prince Edward County and along the St. Lawrence River to the Québec border.
6 - from Lake Simcoe across to the Ottawa River.
7 - from Georgian Bay across to the Ottawa River, plus Manitoulin Island and up the coast of Georgian Bay to just past Sault Ste. Marie.
8 - the far northeast.
10 - the far northwest (north of the U.S. border and of Lake Superior).

For the photos on Website www.minnesotawildflowers, click on any one to see all of them enlarged. For www.michiganflora.net, click on “All Images”.

As far as the listed Habitats are concerned, look for the one that’s yours and forget the rest.

The complete flower, fern, and tree catalogue with all Web Links active (pointing to beautiful photographs) is available for free at www.frontyardrestoration.com.

Flowers

Wood Anemone  Nightcaps, anémone à cinq folioles  Anemone quinquefolia

- deciduous to coniferous open woods thickets, forest edges/thickets, forests, glades; disturbed habitats, clearings, roadsides; floodplains, stream banks, lake shores; occasionally swampy woods, Cedar swamps.
>4-8” A low, delicate plant with a single, but showy, white to pinkish bloom (early spring) held prominent above the foliage. The blossom is up to 1" across and composed of 5 or more petal/sepal. One of the earliest forest bloomers. Being at the end of slender stalks the flowers tremble in the breeze and, reportedly, cause people to fall in love. It closes at night, re-opens during the day to welcome pollinators, and then once pollinated remains closed. Very chaste. The flower stalk rises from a whorl of 3-5, delicately lobed leaves, each leaf also at the end of a
slender stalk. All this trembling is why Anemones are sometimes referred to as the Windflower (anemos = wind). Aggressive; often forms large colonies via rhizomes, making it a good Ground Cover. May go dormant during summer heat. A plant may take up to 5 years or longer to flower. Buttercup family. Variety *quinquefolia* is also native.

https://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Anemone%20quinquefolia.html  
http://www.borealforest.org/herbs/herb2.htm  
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/anemone/quinquefolia/  
https://www.et-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/31  
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/wood-anemone  
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=2360  
https://www.lakeforest.edu/academics/programs/environmental/courses/es203/anemone_quinquefolia.php  
https://www.friendsofthewildflowergarden.org/pages/plants/woodanemone.html  
https://www.dnr.illinois.gov/education/CDIndex/WoodAnemone.pdf

**White Wood Aster**  Heart-leaved Aster, *aster à rameaux étalés*, aster divariqué  
1 5; Threatened  
- deciduous to mixed forests (often Sugar Maple, American Beech, Red Oak, White Oak, Black Oak, Shagbark Hickory, Basswood), forest edges, glades, trailsides, roadsides.  
> 1-3′ The many flat-topped clusters of bright, white blooms *(early fall)* are long lasting and brighten up the shade and dusk by seeming to glow. They have long narrow petals and a cluster of yellow stamens in the centre that together create a gentle star effect. Lush, arrow-shaped leaves near the top of the stem and heart-shaped leaves nearer the base have large, coarse teeth on their edges. The stem is dark-coloured, slender, on the short side, and sometimes mildly zig-zagging. Attracts pollinators in fall and seed eaters in winter. This is an aggressive plant which is what you need in difficult dry shade. Makes a good Ground Cover for a difficult site. A threatened species partly due to habitat lost to the alien Garlic Mustard. Aster family.

http://www.friendsofthewildflowergarden.org/pages/plants/whitewoodaster.html  
https://uwaterloo.ca/astereae-lab/research/asters/eurybia/eurybia-divaricata  
https://www.ontario.ca/page/white-wood-aster  
https://www.registrelep-sararegistry.gc.ca/virtual_sara/files/plans/rs_white_wood_aster_e_proposed.pdf  
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/eurybia/divaricata/  
https://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/206  
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=h170

**Red Baneberry**  actée rouge, pain de couleuvre, poison de couleuvre  
*Actaea rubra*  
-all  
- deciduous to coniferous forests, glades, thickets, open woods (often Pine, Spruce); shady

FG-2
swales, stream banks, swamp edges, seeps.


>1-2’ Very similar to White Baneberry (below) but the berries are glossy bright red (rarely white), the dot in the “eye” is smaller, the flower/berry stalks are slenderer, the bloom/berry clusters tend to be more compact, and also it tolerates a broader range of coniferous sites and moister sites. The shiny berries persist into late fall to brighten the dull forest floor. A handsome plant with a bit of panache. Often found together with White Baneberry. Buttercup family.

Subspecies **rubra** is also native; **Arguta** is not.

**White Baneberry**  
Doll’s-eyes, actée à gros pédicelles, actée blanche  
*Actaea pachypoda*  
all, as far north as the southeast shore of Lake Superior (Algoma District)  
-deciduous (occasionally mixed; rarely coniferous) forests, glades, ravines, thickets, shaded seeps, thinly wooded bluffs, bases of bluffs.


>1-2’ Tight, oblong clusters (to 3” long) of small, white, feathery blooms (*late spring*) are held apparent above the foliage. They mature into more elongated clusters of showy china-white berries (held out on bright red, thick stalks: *pachypoda*) with a purplish dot at the end making them look like doll’s eyes. They have a distinct seam down their long axis. A short, compact yet bushy plant with large, sharply (softly) toothed compound leaves with a crinkly look. Good for Naturalizing. There are also White Baneberrys with red-berries. Life is heck. Buttercup family.

**White Baneberry**  
Doll’s-eyes, actée à gros pédicelles, actée blanche  
*Actaea pachypoda*  
all, as far north as the southeast shore of Lake Superior (Algoma District)  
-deciduous (occasionally mixed; rarely coniferous) forests, glades, ravines, thickets, shaded seeps, thinly wooded bluffs, bases of bluffs.


>1-2’ Tight, oblong clusters (to 3” long) of small, white, feathery blooms (*late spring*) are held apparent above the foliage. They mature into more elongated clusters of showy china-white berries (held out on bright red, thick stalks: *pachypoda*) with a purplish dot at the end making them look like doll’s eyes. They have a distinct seam down their long axis. A short, compact yet bushy plant with large, sharply (softly) toothed compound leaves with a crinkly look. Good for Naturalizing. There are also White Baneberrys with red-berries. Life is heck. Buttercup family.

**White Baneberry**  
Doll’s-eyes, actée à gros pédicelles, actée blanche  
*Actaea pachypoda*  
all, as far north as the southeast shore of Lake Superior (Algoma District)  
-deciduous (occasionally mixed; rarely coniferous) forests, glades, ravines, thickets, shaded seeps, thinly wooded bluffs, bases of bluffs.


>1-2’ Tight, oblong clusters (to 3” long) of small, white, feathery blooms (*late spring*) are held apparent above the foliage. They mature into more elongated clusters of showy china-white berries (held out on bright red, thick stalks: *pachypoda*) with a purplish dot at the end making them look like doll’s eyes. They have a distinct seam down their long axis. A short, compact yet bushy plant with large, sharply (softly) toothed compound leaves with a crinkly look. Good for Naturalizing. There are also White Baneberrys with red-berries. Life is heck. Buttercup family.
**American Bellflower**  Tall Bellflower, campanule d'Amérique  *Campanulastrum americanum*

- Deciduous open woods thickets, forests edges, forests, glades, trailsides, road/railroad sides; floodplains, marshy ground, along shores, roadside ditches.

  > Light to Part Shade; tolerates to Full Shade. Rich, moist to wet to average soil. Accepts sandy to clayey, acidic to calcareous, and juglone. Deer resistant.

  > 3-6” Blooms (through summer) with wavy, light blue to violet pointed petals that curl slightly back, like open stars, with white encircling the centre. Good for Naturalizing. Taproot. Annual to biennial. Self-sows. Bellflower family.

https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=702
http://cwf-fcf.org/en/resources/encyclopedias/flora/harebells.html -see near the bottom of the page
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/american-bellflower
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/woodland/plants/am_bellflower.htm
http://www.friendsofthewildflowergarden.org/pages/plants/tallbellflower.html
https://www.dnr.illinois.gov/education/CDIndex/AmBellFlower.pdf

**Large-flowered Bellwort**  Yellow Bellwort, uvulaire à grandes fleurs  *Uvularia grandiflora*

- Deciduous (rarely mixed) forests (often over limestone), glades, thickets, wooded slopes, bottomlands, floodplain forests, tall stream banks, stream side thickets, edges of shady seeps.

  > Part to Deciduous Shade. Rich, moist to average, calcareous to neutral, well-drained soil.

  > 1-2’ Long, pale to medium yellow blooms (spring) dangle like elongated bells possibly hidden beneath the nodding leaves. The petals/tepals are often slightly twisted and are 1-2” long. The blossom matures into a 3-sectioned capsule shaped like an inverted pyramid with rounded corners which is held out at the end of a slender stem that pierces a leaf. The effect is that the leaf is presenting the capsule on a platter. The arching stem is forked. The attractive, pale blue-green, lily-like leaves (veined, broadly oval to oblong and up to 6” long) tend to be curled lengthwise and drooping when young giving the young plant a withered look, especially considering that the blossoms are drooping as well. It’s an upright plant but with a distinctive dangling, drooping appearance that lasts only through the flowering period. It remains lush until turning a soft yellow in fall. Clump forming from tuberous rhizomes while ants disperse the seeds. Good for Naturalizing. A favourite of deer. Colchicaceae family; Lily order.

http://ontariowildflowers.com/main/species.php?id=244
http://www.labunix.uqam.ca/~fg/MyFlora/Liliaceae/Uvularia/Grandiflora/Grandiflora.e.shtml
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/uvularia/grandiflora/
https://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/655
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/large-flowered-bellwort
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=842
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/woodland/plants/lf_bellwort.htm
https://www.friendsofthewildflowergarden.org/pages/plants/largefloweredbellwort.html
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=r260
**Bloodroot**  *sanguinaire du Canada, sang-dragon, sanguinaire*  
*Sanguinaria canadensis*

All, as far north as Thunder Bay, the Batchawana region, Timmins deciduous to mixed forests, thickets, trailsides, slopes, talus/rocky slopes, bluffs, forested floodplains, shaded ravines.

>6-12’ The emergence of the toy-soldier-like, curled leaf up from the bare ground means, freezing cold or not, spring is here. As the leaf unwraps from around the blossom’s stem, the delicate, elegant, many-petalled, snow white bloom (*very early spring*) with its golden centre opens above it. It’s a slow motion dance in your forest every spring, and each spring you’ll be waiting for it. I believe it is this plant that incarnates the miracle of spring. The flower is extremely fragile and short lived but the one, large, deep green, saucer-shaped, deeply scalloped leaf is very sturdy. It looks like a land-based water lily-pad. It may go dormant if the soil dries out. The juice from the underground stem is red. Spreads by rhizome and ants for a good **Ground Cover**. Poppy family.

>Deciduous Shade to Part Shade. Rich, moist to average, well-drained soil. Accepts **clayey** and **juglone**. **Deer** resistant.

http://www.repertoirequebecnature.com/vasculaires/Sanguinaria_canadensis.html
http://www.northernontarioflora.ca/description.cfm?speciesid=1002422
http://floredquebec.ca/english/sanguinaria-canadensis
http://www.labunix.uqam.ca/~fg/MyFlora/Papaveraceae/Sanguinaria/sanguinaria.c.shtml
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/sanguinaria/canadensis/
http://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/536
http://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/bloodroot
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=1901
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/woodland/plants/bloodroot.htm
http://www.friendsofthewildflowergarden.org/pages/plants/bloodroot.html
https://www.dnr.illinois.gov/education/CDIndex/Bloodroot.pdf
http://www.missouriplants.com/whitealt/Papaveraceae/Sanguinaria/sanguinaria.e.shtml
https://www.michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=583

**Virginia Bluebells**  *Eastern Bluebells, mertensie de Virginie*  
*Mertensia virginica*

1; south 10, e.g. Fort William; At Risk-bottomlands, deciduous forests, glades, low slopes, bluffs, stream floodplains.


>1-2’ Lovely, nodding, small clusters of pastel blue blooms (*through spring*) at the ends of branching stems. They actually look more like elongated dangling trumpets than bells, with a wide, frilly bell-end. The buds are pink to purplish, turning blue when opening. The lush, light green leaves are up to 7” long, 3.5” across and shaped like soft baby spinach leaves. Except for its gorgeous blossoms that dominate the limelight every spring it blends well into a forest garden. A clump forming plant that can form large colonies from tuberous roots. An early spring pollinator magnet. **Ephemeral**. Borage family.

https://www.frontyardrestoration.com
Bunchberry  Dwarf Cornél, quatre-temps, cornouiller du Canada  *Cornus canadensis*

all

- moist woods, bogs.


> 6-8" Actually a shrub, but being only 8" tall it is often treated as a flower. A low ground cover of acidic woods and bogs. The leaves are arranged in a whorl-like cluster. Creamy-white blooms (*spring*) bunch in the centre at the tips of the stems and later mature into a cluster of red berries - eaten by birds and other wildlife. Makes an excellent *Ground Cover* for under evergreens. Rhizomes. A sub-shrub. Dogwood family.

Yellow Clintonia  Bluebead Lily, clintonie boréale, lis-boréal  *Clintonia borealis*

all

- boreal forests in the north; coniferous swamps/bogs in the south; coniferous to deciduous, cool, moist forests, thickets.

> Shade. Rich, wet to moist, acidic soil. Accepts sandy to clayey. Intolerant of hot summers; requires the coolness of conifer shade or damp forests.

> 6-16" A loose cluster of 2-6, pale yellow-green, frilly, bell-shaped, nodding blooms (*late spring*)
top an 8-15” leafless stalk. Out of the centre of the blossom protrude 6 long stamens with yellow tips. The stalk rises from the centre of a small clump of thick, shiny, bright green, oblong leaves each up to 8” long. The flowers mature into bead-like berries (held proudly up on tall stalks) that are noted for their extraordinary ultramarine blue. Grows into clumps and slowly forms large colonies from thin rhizomes. Excellent for rich, moist soil under Cedars or Firs. Lily family.

http://www.northernontarioflora.ca/description.cfm?speciesid=1005232
http://www.borealforest.org/herbs/herb8.htm
http://www.repertoirequebecnature.com/vasculaires/Clintonia_borealis.html
http://floreduquebec.ca/english/clintonia-borealis&text=nomfr
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/clintonia/borealis/
https://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/134
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info//flower/bluebead
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=827

**Blue Cohosh** caulophylle faux-pigamon, cohosh bleu _Caulophyllum thalictroides_

1 2 3 4 5 6 7; south 10

-deciduous to mixed forested floodplains, forests, bluffs, slopes; large ravines.

> Full Shade. Rich, moist to average, acidic to neutral (calcareous), well-drained soil. Deer resistant.

> 12-30” Begins each year completely blue. Noticing that a smoky blue, hunched and crumpled up plant is slowly emerging from the cold ground is one of my personal joys of spring. Eventually it unfolds and expands itself into a green, many stemmed, airily bushy plant. While the leaves are still crumpled, clusters of small, purplish greenish yellow, 6-pointed blooms (spring) appear. They mature into bunches of dark blue, berry-like seeds. The lush, pale green leaves are thrice divided into lobed, flimsy leaflets. Turns a beautiful gold in fall and always reminds me of a money tree bearing wafers of gold as fruit. A long lived plant. Barberry family.

https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=544
http://www.northernontarioflora.ca/description.cfm?speciesid=1001614
https://www.florelaurentienne.com/flore/Groupes/Spermatophytes/Angiospermes/Dicotyles/034_Berberidaeas/03_Caulophyllum/thalictroides.htm
http://floreduquebec.ca/english/caulophyllum%20thalictroides
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/caulophyllum/thalictroides/
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info//flower/blue-cohosh
https://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/woodland/plants/blue_cohosh.html
https://www.friendsofthewildflowergarden.org/pages/plants/bluecohosh.html
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=j700
http://www.missouriplants.com/greenalt/Caulophyllum_thalictroides_page.html

www.frontyardrestoration.com  FF-7
**Red Columbine**  Wild Red Columbine, *Ancolie du Canada*, *gants de Notre-Dame*

- deciduous to coniferous open woods thickets, forest edges, forests, glades, alvars, slopes; wooded to open talus/rocky slopes, bluffs, calcareous cliffs, outcrops, balds, ledges, quarries; beach ridges, gravelly shorelines of streams/lakes; occasionally swamps, fens, *peat* bogs; ditches, road/railroad sides; oh my gosh!


> 1-2’ The multiple blooms (*late spring*) are held dangling in mid-air on tall stems above the plant. The red and yellow blossom looks like a downward facing, splay-belled trumpet with 5 separate mouth pieces. Through the trumpet’s “bell” protrude long yellow stamens. The”mouth pieces” at the top end of the flower are each created by an upright spur of a petals/sepalas that form a tube. The tubes are filled with nectar and it is this that makes the plant so loved by bees, butterflies, and hummingbirds. The blossom matures into 5-7 erect, green capsules joined along most of their length, each about 1” long, with the remains of the spurs forming “tails” at the top. The capsules split open to release many shiny, round seeds to self-sow. The unusual leaves are divided 2-3 times and then each leaflet into 3 lobes. They last all season and in the fall turn a lovely dark wine colour. Despite all this verbiage its a very pretty bloom and a wonderful plant. *Buttercup* family.

http://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Aquilegia%20canadensis.html
http://www.prairiepollination.ca/plante-plant/ancolie_du_canada-wild_columbine/
http://www.scorpionfly.ca/plants/plantpages/aquilegia.html
http://www.borealforest.org/world/herbs_shrubs/wild_columbine.htm
http://floreduquebec.ca/english/aquilegia-canadensis&text=iden
http://www.repertoirequebecnature.com/vasculaires/Aquilegia_canadensis.html
http://www.florelaurentienne.com/flore/Groupes/Spermatophytes/Angiospermes/Dicotyles/033_Renonculacees/05_Aquilegia/canadensis.htm
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/aquilegia/canadensis/
https://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/40
http://wildadirondacks.org/adirondack-wildflowers-wild-columbine-aquilegia-canadensis.html
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/red-columbine
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=2362
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/woodland/plants/wild_columbine.htm
http://www.mortonarb.org/trees-plants/tree-plant-descriptions/wild-columbine
http://www.missouriwildflowers.com/Red/Atlantic/Aquilegia_canadensis_page.html
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=b400

**Indian Cucumber-root**  *médéole de Virginie*, *concombe sauvage*  

*Medeola virginiana*

1 2 3 4 5 6 7; south 8 9; as far north as the north shore of Lake Superior; uncommon - deciduous to coniferous thickets, forests, moist slopes; at the base of wooded dunes;
Forest Floor Flowers

occasionally at the edges of swamps, cedar swamps, forested bogs, pools.

> Dappled Sun to Medium Shade; tolerates Full Shade. Rich, moist to average soil. Accepts **sandy** to **clayey**.

> 12-30” One or more erect, weak, slender, unbranched stems are each encircled by 2 separated whorls of largish, spearhead-shaped, veined, pale green leaves; the leaves will turn maroon beginning from their bases. One whorl is mid-stem, of 5-10 leaves and wide, while the upper is at the top of the stem, of 3-5 leaves, smaller and sends up a cluster of 3-9 distinctive, yellowish-green blooms (*late spring*) from short nodding stalks. Each blossom is decorated by long, thick, backwards curved, dark red stigmas and straight golden stamens. It matures into a dark purple berry by the middle of summer. A birds feeder. If the plant does not flower it only produces the lower whorl. Small colonies can be produced by its white, tuberous rhizomes. This is not a full-bodied plant and should be given some space on you forest floor to make its presence known, however its uniqueness will be noticed. Its scientific name is derived from *Medea*, the enchantress whom Jason stole away in his ship, the Argo. Lily family.

http://www.northernontarioflora.ca/description.cfm?speciesid=1005234
http://www.wildflowersofontario.ca/indiancucumberroot.html
http://www.ontariowildflower.com/deciduous.htm#cucumberroot
http://floreduquebec.ca/english/medeola-virginiana
http://www.repertoirequebecnature.com/vasculaires/Medeola_virginiana.html
http://www.labunix.uqam.ca/~fg/MyFlora/Liliaceae/Medeola/medeola.c.shtml
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/medeola/virginiana/
https://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/376
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=833
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/woodland/plants/ind_cukeroot.html
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=b683

**Dutchman’s Breeches**  **dicentra à capuchon, culottes de Hollandais**  **Dicentra cucullaria**

1 2 3 4 5 6; Manitoulin Island; as far north as the Turkey Lakes area (about 60 km north of Sault Ste. Marie)

- deciduous open woods thickets not far from forest edges, forests, glades, gentle slopes, talus/rocky slopes, ledges along streams, ravines; occasionally floodplains.


> 6-10” Similar to Squirrel-corn. Some say the 3-14 blooms (*spring*, but at least a week earlier than Squirrel-corn) look like little tippy-whities (they even have a yellow tip; yuck, but beautiful in its own way), but I think they look more like the Starship Enterprise. If you favour the breeches simile, then you can say they dangle from an arching, leafless stem like laundry on a clothes line. Either way, they’re cute and will make your spring forest floor pretty. It has a lush dense mass of lacy, basal leaves. Every flowering stalk and leaf arises from a cluster of small bulblet-like tubers crowded together like a scaly bulb, pink-coloured from copious, minute red dots. The plant forms a compact clump and spreads slowly but determinedly from its bulbs and rhizomes. Favoured by bumblebees. Small animals may dig up the roots. A neighbour of mine has them growing out from the upper quarter of a rock wall face. Ephemeral. Poppy family.

www.frontyardrestoration.com
Yellow Fairybells  Yellow Mandarin, prosartès laineux

1

- deciduous to mixed forests, thickets.


> 2-3’ Yellow-green to creamy white, nodding bell-shaped blooms (through spring) with 6 long, widely spread, pointed petals/tepals (fairy bells). The truth is, the tepals are so long, narrow, pointed and spread so far apart that the blossom doesn’t really look like a bell at all; but that’s what all the books say. In truth, they look more like an artist's interpretation of a blazing sun. They dangle singly or in pairs from the tips of branchings stems. The narrowly oval, sharply pointed, stalkless, alternate leaves are heavily parallel-veined. The flowers mature into bright, orange-red berries. The plant resembles a Bellwort (Forest Glade/Floor). Clump forming from a tuft of thick, root fibres. Lily family.

https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=PRLA9
https://davesgarden.com/guides/pf/go/1371/#b
https://www.inaturalist.org/taxa/68913-Prosartes-lanuginosa/browse_photos

Large False Solomon’s Seal  False Spikenard, smilacine à grappes

not south 10; as far north as Matheson

- deciduous to mixed (rarely coniferous) forest edges, forests, glades, shaded roadsides, rocky wooded slopes, bluffs, forested dunes, forested floodplains; occasionally swamps.


> 2-3’ Long, arching stems with two rows of oblong, parallel veined leaves (almost identical to the true Solomon’s Seals) and a beautiful spray (3-5” long) of small, white blooms (late spring) at the tips. The spray can consist of up to 80 star-shaped blossoms; matures into bright red berries to feed grouse/chipmunks/hares/etc and the eye. The leaves are up to 3x6”, narrowly
Forest Floor Flowers

Oval and pointed at the tip. The edges have a gentle wave to them and turn a pale yellow in fall. Clump forming but will spread slowly from thick, fleshy rhizomes to eventually create a colony. Good for naturalizing your garden. The largest of the False Solomon’s Seals. Asparagus family; Lily superorder.

[https://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Maianthemum%20racemosum.html](https://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Maianthemum%20racemosum.html)
[http://www.repertoirequebecnature.com/vasculaires/Maianthemum_racemosum.html#uses-a-synonym](http://www.repertoirequebecnature.com/vasculaires/Maianthemum_racemosum.html#uses-a-synonym)
[http://www.labunix.uqam.ca/~fg/MyFlora/Liliaceae/Maianthemum/Racemosum/racemosum.e.shtml](http://www.labunix.uqam.ca/~fg/MyFlora/Liliaceae/Maianthemum/Racemosum/racemosum.e.shtml)
[https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/maianthemum/racemosum/](https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/maianthemum/racemosum/)
[https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/false-solomons-seal](https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/false-solomons-seal)
[https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=830](https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=830)
[http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/woodland/plants/fs_solon.htm](http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/woodland/plants/fs_solon.htm)
[https://www.friendsofthewildflowergarden.org/pages/plants/falseсоломонсскел.html](https://www.friendsofthewildflowergarden.org/pages/plants/falseсоломонсскел.html)
[https://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?taxonid=291771](https://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?taxonid=291771)

**Star-flowered False Solomon’s Seal**  
*smilacine étoilée, maïanthème étoilé*

> moist sandy woods, glades, open woods (often Oak), thickets, sandy prairies, meadows; floodplains, shores of swamps/fens/streams/lakes, deciduous to coniferous swamps; calcareous seeps; sand ridges/dunes and shrubby shores of the Great Lakes; roadsides. — Part to Dappled Shade; tolerates to Full Sun. Rich, moist to average, sandy soil. Accepts gravelly to clayey, acidic, and juglone.

— 1-2’ Similar to False Solomon’s Seal (Forest Floor) but daintier blooms (*late spring*) though the plant itself is hardy. Small pretty clusters of white, star-shaped blossoms decorate the end of the single, unbranched, arching and slightly off-kilter stem. Mature into showy berries marked with a distinct dark cross before turning bright red. The stem is lined with alternating elliptical leaves up to 6” long, 2” wide that turn bright yellow in the fall. A songbird feeder. Colony forming via rhizomes. A good Ground Cover. A cutie all season. Asparagus family, Lily superorder.

[https://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Maianthemum%20stellatum.html](https://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Maianthemum%20stellatum.html)
[http://floreduquebec.ca/english/Maianthemum%20stellatum](http://floreduquebec.ca/english/Maianthemum%20stellatum)
[http://www.repertoirequebecnature.com/vasculaires/Smilacina_stellata.html#uses-a-synonym](http://www.repertoirequebecnature.com/vasculaires/Smilacina_stellata.html#uses-a-synonym)
[http://floreduquebec.ca/english/maianthemum-stellatum](http://floreduquebec.ca/english/maianthemum-stellatum)
[http://www.labunix.uqam.ca/~fg/MyFlora/Liliaceae/Maianthemum/Stellatum/stellatum.e.shtml](http://www.labunix.uqam.ca/~fg/MyFlora/Liliaceae/Maianthemum/Stellatum/stellatum.e.shtml)
[https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/maianthemum/stellatum/](https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/maianthemum/stellatum/)
[https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/starry-false-solomons-seal](https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/starry-false-solomons-seal)
[http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/savanna/plants/starry_solomon.htm](http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/savanna/plants/starry_solomon.htm)

www.frontyardrestoration.com
**Heart-leaved Foamflower**  False Mitrewort, *tiarella cordifoliée*, *tiarella*  *Tiarella cordifolia*
1 2 3 4 5 6 7; south 8, 9, as far north as the Batchawana area
deciduous to mixed forests, glades; occasionally edges of wetlands, swamps, wet hollows, springs, streams.
>6-12" Long lasting, frothy, star-like, small, white blooms (*spring*) cluster along 6" spikes above heart-shaped or Maple-like basal leaves. Puts on a foamy show in spring and remains lush for the rest of the year. In fall the leaves turn bronze and can last through winter. A faithful ground cover. When not in flower the foliage can be confused with Two-leaved Mitrewort and Alumroot (*Heuchera*). Aggressive, spreading quickly via stolons for an excellent Ground Cover. The scientific name is derived from the Greek word “tiara” (crown) and means "small crown". Saxifrage family.

http://www.repertoirequebecnature.com/vascular/Tiarella_cordifolia.html
http://www.labunix.uqam.ca/~lg/MyFlora/Saxifragaceae/Tiarella/tiarella.e.shtml
http://www.ontariowildflower.com/deciduous.htm#foamflower
http://www.northernontarioflora.ca/description.cfm?speciesid=1002559
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/tiarella/cordifolia/
https://www.et-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/626
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=2672
http://extension.illinois.edu/hortanswers/plantdetail.cfm?PlantID=584&PlantTypeID=6
http://www.mortonarb.org/trees-plants/tree-plant-descriptions/heart-leaved-foamflower
https://www.friendsofthewildflowergarden.org/pages/plants/foamflower.html
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=f990

**Spotted Geranium**  Spotted Cranes-bill, *géranium maculé*  *Geranium maculatum*
1 2 3 4 5 6; southwest 10
deciduous forests, forest edges, glades, open woods, thickets, shaded roadsides; floodplains, wet meadows, ravines, edges of streams/ponds, swamps, wet hollows, seeps.
>14-18" Valued both for its copious, long lasting, delicate looking, pale purple to pink 1-1.5" blooms (*spring*) held out on thin leafy stems and for its lush, full-bodied but compact mound of very deeply cleft, medium green leaves. Blossoms mature into distinctive, erect, beaked seed capsules that give rise to the alternative name “Crane's bill”. Forms colonies from a dark, thick rhizome but is not aggressive. Wildlife magnet. Geranium family.

https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=1406
http://www.scorpionfly.ca/plants/plantpages/geranium.html
http://www.wildflowersofontario.ca/geranium.html
http://www.borealforest.org/world/herbs_shrubs/wild_geranium.htm
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/geranium/maculatum/
Canada Wild Ginger  
*asaret du Canada, asaret gingembre*  
*Asarum canadense*

1 2 3 4 5 6 7; north 8 9; *not* Manitoulin District

- deciduous to mixed forests, along ravines, slopes; often on floodplains, rarely edges of cedar swamps.


> 6-8” The single bloom (*spring*), up to 2” across from tip to tip, grows at ground level directly from the rhizome beneath the 2 leaves in the crotch of their stalks, never to be seen. It is a darkish maroon flower with a unique look: a tubular bowl constructed of 3 co-joined, triangular petal/sepals with outward pointing, elongated tips giving the overall triangular appearance of a sailor’s tricorn hat. The inside of the bowl is decorated with a geometric pattern that you just have to see for yourself. Get on your knees and look under the leaves to see this flower. Bold, distinctive, heart-shaped, velvety leaves make this a lush but short plant for moist shade gardens. All parts of the plant have the aroma of ginger when bruised. A lush, high-quality, genteel *Ground Cover* that spreads slowly and is usually found in small colonies created by shallow rhizomes. Ants distribute the seeds by carrying them off, eating the nutritious outer part, and then abandoning them underground to germinate. The Pipeline Swallowtail Butterfly feeds on its leaves. Wild Ginger pokes out of the bare ground in early spring, green and all crunched up, for all the world resembling a little tiny new born being found in the cabbage patch.

Dutchman's-pipe family.

http://www.wildflowersofontario.ca/wildginger.html
http://www.repertoirequebecnature.com/vascularies/Asarum_canadense.html
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/asarum/canadense/
http://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/56
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/canadian-wild-ginger
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=198
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/woodland/plants/wild_geranium.htm
http://www.mortonarb.org/trees-plants/tree-plant-descriptions/wild-geranium
https://www.friendsofthewildflowergarden.org/pages/plants/wildgeranium.html
https://www.lakeforest.edu/academics/programs/environmental/courses/cs203/asarum-canadense.php
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=b460

www.frontyardrestoration.com
**Blue-stemmed Goldenrod**  Wreath Goldenrod, *verge d'or bleuâtre*, **solidage verte**
1 2 3 4 5 6 7  **Solidago caesia**
-deciduous open woods (often Oak), thickets, forest edges, forests, glades; dry forests such as Jack Pine; forested dunes, bluffs, rocky cliffs, upper slopes of ravines; borders of swamps.
>Part to Full Shade. Rich, moist to average, **acidic** to neutral soil. Accepts **calcareous**, lightly **clayey** or **rocky**, and **juglone**. **Deer** resistant.
>2-3'  Small clusters of long lasting, yellow blooms (*fall*) wrap delicately around the arching, bluish-coloured stem to the very top, like a wreath. They mature into seeds with small hairy tufts. The darkish green, toothed leaves are long, slender, and pointed and will start to whither at flowering time. A short, compact, and well behaved Goldenrod suitable for genteel gardens. A non-aggressive rhizome will slowly form a small colony. Along with Zigzag Goldenrod, it is an ideal plant for Restoration. When all your neighbours’ gardens are finished for the season these Goldenrods will show them who’s boss, and your bees will know who really loves ’em when the chips are down. A wildlife magnet. One of my favourite woodland flowers. **Similar to Zigzag Goldenrod, below. Aster family. Variety caesia** is also native.
https://uwaterloo.ca/astereae-lab/research/goldenrods/classification-and-illustrations/solidago-caesia/var-caesia
https://davesgarden.com/guides/pl/go/60318/#b
http://www.scorpionfly.ca/plants/plantpages/goldenrod.html
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/solidago/caesia/
https://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/570
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=453
https://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/woodland/plants/bl_goldenrod.htm
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=y370

**Zigzag Goldenrod**  Zig-zag Goldenrod, *verge d'or à tige zigzaguante*  **Solidago flexicaulis**
1 2 3 4 5 6; south 7; **not** Manitoulin District
-deciduous open woods thickets, forest edges, forests, glades, slopes facing north or east, ravines, moist hollows, shaded rocky limestone cliffs/edges/alvars; occasionally sandy shores of streams/lakes, swamps, Cedar swamps, calcareous seeps.
>Light to Medium Shade; tolerates to Full Shade. **Moist** to dry, **acidic** to neutral, well-drained soil. Accepts **rocky** to **clayey**, **calcareous**, and **juglone**.
>1-3'  Everything said about Blue-stemmed Goldenrod is true here, except: the stem has a mild zig-zag (especially near the top) and is light green, the blooms are more concentrated along the upper stem, the top flower cluster is larger, the leaves are oval, it does a better job of tolerating dry soil, and is more aggressive. Colony forming via short, woody rhizomes. A good plant for dry shade. One of my favourite woodland flowers. Aster family.
http://ontariowildflowers.com/main/species.php?id=70
https://uwaterloo.ca/astereae-lab/research/goldenrods/classification-and-illustrations/solidago-flexicaulis
http://www.scorpionfly.ca/plants/plantpages/goldenrod.html
https://www.florelaurentienne.com/flore/Groupes/Spermatophytes/Angiospermes/Dicotyles/103Composees/40_Solidago/flexicaulis.htm
**Round-Lobed Hepatica**  
**hépatique d’Amérique, anémone d’Amérique**  
**Hepatica americana**  
All, as far north as Thunder Bay and Timmins  
- Sandy, dry deciduous to coniferous forests.

> Deciduous Shade to Part Shade. Rich, moist to average to dry, sandy/rocky, acidic to neutral, well-drained soil. Accepts drought, Spruce, and Cedar. Deer resistant. Reportedly is found more frequently on drier sites, prefers slightly more acidic, and tolerates slightly more sun than Sharp-lobed Hepatica (below). Adapts to most suburban forest floor garden soil.

> 3-6” Very similar in appearance and behaviour to Sharp-lobed Hepatica but the leaves are usually variegated dark and light green and have 3 round lobes. Pink, white, or lavender, lady-like blooms (very early spring) are held up on slender stems well above last year’s, worn-out, ground-hugging leaves. Because each bloom has its own stem they tend to stand out individually from each other. After the flowering period and you’ve lost interest in it for a while you’ll be surprised to find it hiding in the shade with the new leaves upright, green, perky and healthy looking. Don’t smother it with taller or more aggressive plants and do leave it untouched during the winter. It wants to be left alone. Doesn’t transplant well. Clump forming. Spreads slowly from short rhizomes. Ants help to distribute the seeds and chipmunks help to eat them.

Good as a short, high-quality, single-species Ground Cover. Hepaticas are Canada’s answer to African Violets; not as lush but cuter, perkier, and much tougher. Buttercup family.

**Sharp-lobed Hepatica**  
**hépatique à lobes aigus**  
**Hepatica acutiloba**  
1 2 3 4 5 6 7

- Deciduous (occasionally mixed) forests; shaded rocky slopes, limestone cliffs.

**Round-lobed Hepatica**, but dry soil not as well. Adapts to most suburban forest floor garden soil.

>6-8” Sharp-lobed and Round-lobed Hepaticas are sister-plants and often found growing in the same environment. Elegant, white, pink, or deep-blue blooms (*very early spring*) are among the very first blossoms after winter. They are held at the ends of slender stalks, up to 6” high, so that they appear to hover above the ground. A compact plant with thick waxy leaves, up to 3” long and wide and each held erect on a separate stalk. They are 3-lobed with blunted or pointed tips. They persist in a faded way through winter. Hepaticas are one of the cutest on the forest floor. Don’t smother it with taller or more aggressive plants and *do* leave it untouched during the winter. Doesn’t transplant well. Clump forming. Spreads slowly from short rhizomes. Good as a short, high quality, single-species *Ground Cover*. Buttermilk family.

http://www.wildflowersofontario.ca/hepatica.html -both Sharp- and Round-lobed
http://www.repertoirequebecnature.com/vasculaires/Hepatica_acutiloba.html
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/anemone/acutiloba/
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/round-lobed-hepatica
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=2376
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/woodland/plants/hepatica.htm
http://www.friendsofthewildflowergarden.org/pages/plants/hepaticasharp.html -both Sharp- and Round-lobed

**Orange-fruit Horse-gentian**  Wild Coffee, *trioiste orangé*  
*Triosteum aurantiacum*

1 2 3 4 5 6 7; southwest 10

-deciduous (occasionally mixed) open woods, thickets, forest edges, forests, glades, wooded slopes, trailsides, open abandoned areas; occasionally edges of swamps, streams/lakes.

>Light Shade to Part Sun; tolerates Full Sun to Full Shade. Moist to average, nutrient-poor soil. Accepts *rocky* to *clayey* and *juglone*.

>2-3.5’ A bold plant with large leaves on an unbranched stem. Purplish red honeysuckle-like blooms (*late spring to early summer*) in the axils of the leaves mature into conspicuous, full, fleshy, bright orange berries that seem to beg to be picked (don’t eat them). The berries are topped with 5 relatively large, narrow, green sepals which might make you think the berries look like pineapples. The leaves are opposite, long (5-10’), broad, narrowly oval, and pointed. A taproot. Uncommon. Neither a Gentian nor a Coffee. Honeysuckle family.

Variety *aurantiacum* is also native.

http://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=734
http://www.vigileverte.com/plantes-herbacacees.html
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/triosteum/aurantiacum/
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/early-horse-gentian
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/woodland/plants/er_horsegent.html -variety *aurantiacum*
http://www.friendsofthewildflowergarden.org/pages/plants/horsegentian.html
http://www.missouriplants.com/redopp/Triosteum_aurantiacum_page.html
Forest Floor Flowers

**Indian Pipe**  *Monotropa uniflora*, corpse plant

-all deep shaded coniferous to deciduous forests; boreal forests; alvars; occasionally in deep sphagnum moss in bogs/swamps.

> Full to Deep Shade. Very rich, moist to dry, sandy to clayey, well-drained, acidic soil. Reported difficult to cultivate in a garden. Requires abundant forest humus and the mycorrhiza fungi to survive. Speak to your supplier. Do not waste this plant by trying to grow it where it is destined to die.

> 4-8” Appears in the *late spring through to early fall*. A mat of fragile, fleshy, slender roots.

Heath family; subfamily *Monotropoideae* (Indian Pipe).

https://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Monotropa%20uniflora.html
http://www.borealforest.org/herbs/herb26.htm
http://www.ontariowildflower.com/deciduous.htm#pipe
http://floreduquebec.ca/english/monotropa-uniflora
https://www.florelaurentienne.com/flore/Groupes/Spermatophytes/Angiospermes/Dicotyles/077_ericacees/02_Monotropa/uniflora.htm
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/monotropa/uniflora/
http://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/398
https://www.mnepowildflowers.info/flower/indian-pipe
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=1223
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/woodland/plants/indian_pipe.htm

**Jack-in-the-pulpit**  *Arisaema triphyllum* ssp. *triphyllum*

1 2 3 4 5 6 7; south 10 (north shore of Lake Superior)

-deciduous forests, seeps; floodplains, valley/ravine bottoms; edges of wetlands, streams/lakes, swamps, Cedar swamps, peat bogs, fens, marshes.


> 1-2’ A lush, green leaf (a *spathe*) forms a cup and a hood that overtops the distinctive flower spike (*late spring*) of tiny blooms. The tall, narrow “pulpit” (cup) varies in colour from simple green to streaks or mottling of purplish brown. Inside the cup stands the flower spike, “Jack” (a *spadix*, *up to 2" tall*). 1-2 leaves, each with 3 leaflets, on taller stems crown the plant. If the spadix is pollinated it turns into a dense cluster of bright red berries by late summer and remains after the pulpit has disintegrated. Seeds can take up to 2 years to germinate and then 3 years to blossom. Can be very slow to spread. A plant can be either male or female, however it can change gender from year to year. A one-of-a-kind, stately, cross-dressing plant. Its fleshy root, a corm, gives this plant its alternative common name, *Indian Turnip*. May not bloom every year. Arum family.

There are 3 subspecies but only *triphyllum* is native.

http://www.northernontarioflora.ca/description.cfm?speciesid=1001483
http://www.ontariowildflower.com/deciduous.htm#jackinpulpit

www.frontyardrestoration.com
http://floreduquebec.ca/english/arisaema-triphyllum
http://www.repertoirequebecnature.com/vasculaires/Arisaema_triphyllum.html
http://www.labunix.uqam.ca/~fg/MyFlora/Araceae/Arisaema/Triphyllum/triphyllum.e.shtml
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/arisaema/triphyllum/
http://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/52
https://www.mnwildflowers.info/flower/wild-leek
https://www.northernontarioflora.ca/description.cfm?speciesid=1003686
http://www.labunix.uqam.ca/~fg/MyFlora/Liliaceae/Allium/Tricoccum/tricoccum.e.shtml
https://www.simcoe.com/living-story/8478838-over-harvesting-threatening-wild-leeks/
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/allium/tricoccum/
https://www.michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=45
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/woodland/plants/wild_leek.htm
http://www.friendsofthewildflowergarden.org/pages/plants/wild_leek.html

**Wild Leek**  Ramp, ail des bois, ail sauvage  *Allium tricoccum*

1 2 3 4 5 6 7, reported as far north as the Batchawana River (Algoma District) -deciduous forests, talus/rocky slopes, wooded bluffs, forested floodplains, moist depressions, stream side bluffs/slopes.


>8-12"  The pretty flower heads *(early to mid-summer)*, each at the end of a 6-18" tall stalk, are composed of up to 50 (usually less) creamy-white blooms with protruding yellow anthers. The underground bulb usually produces 2-3 stalks. The blossoms mature *(mid to late summer)* into glossy black seed capsules. The 2-3 basal leaves are somewhat tulip-like, usually tinged red at the base, have very short stems, and appear first, in early spring, and then wither away before the plant flowers. The leaves and the 4-6 bulbs have a strong onion aroma, especially when crushed. If left undisturbed the plant can spread via slender rhizomes to form leafy, dense clumps and carpeting colonies; in truth, it is disappearing from the wild due to over picking. A bee magnet. Amaryllis family.

Varieties *burdickii* and *tricoccum* are both native.
**Wild Lily-of-the-valley**  Canada Mayflower, maïanthème du Canada
all, as far north as Big Trout Lake  *Maianthemum canadense*
-coniferous to deciduous forests, wooded slopes, dunes; talus/rocky slopes; floodplains; edges of bogs, swamps.
>3-8” 1-3 wide, shiny and textured, dark green, heart-shaped, pointed leaves grow low on the forest floor. Above the leaves clusters of small, delicate-looking, white starry blooms (*May!*), are held up on a short, zig-zagging stalk. An attractive plant whether in bloom or not. Blossoms mature into conspicuous, small berries that transition from green to cream with maroon speckles and then to a glossy, deep translucent red. A feeder of wildlife; loved by Ruffed Grouse and chipmunks who then distribute the seeds. One of the earliest plants to appear in spring. Forms colonies from forked, slender rhizomes. Thrives even in deep shade making it an excellent *Ground Cover* especially for beneath Cedars. A plant may not flower every year.  *Canadensys* has decided to name this plant “Wild Lily-of-the-Valley”, but it will always be Canada Mayflower in our hearts. Asparagus family.
Subspecies *canadense and interius* (maïanthème de l’intérieur) are both native.
https://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Maianthemum%20canadense.html
http://www.northernontarioflora.ca/description.cfm?speciesid=1002134
http://floredquebec.ca/english/maianthemum-canadense&text=nomfr
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/maianthemum/canadense/
https://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/368
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/canada-mayflower
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=829
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/woodland/plants/cn_mayflower.htm
https://www.friendsofthewildflowergarden.org/pages/plants/canadamayflower.html

**Lopseed**  American Lopseed, phryma à épis grêles  *Phryma leptostachya*
1 2 3 4 5 6 7
-deciduous forests (often Beech, Maple; Oak), occasionally coniferous forests; occasionally stream floodplains, swamps.
>Full to Part Shade. Rich, moist to average soil.
>1-3’ Opposing pairs of small, white or pinkish-lavender blooms (*through summer*) along the top of slender, skinny spikes that stick out in all directions from the top of the plant. The blossom looks pinkish because its white on the inside and at least pink tinged on the outside. The downward-hanging fruit, which accounts for the common name, makes the plant easy to recognize. A lush plant throughout the season. Lopseed family.
Variety *leptostachya* is also native.
http://www.repertoirequebecnature.com/vasculaires/Phryma_leptostachya.html
http://www.labunix.uqam.ca/~fg/MyFlora/Phrymaceae/Phryma/phryma.e.shtml
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/phryma/leptostachya/

www.frontyardrestoration.com
http://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/441
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/american-lopseed
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=1914
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/woodland/plants/lopseed.htm
http://www.friendsofthewildflowergarden.org/pages/plants/lopseed.html
http://www.missouriplants.com/whiteopp/Phryma_leptostachya_page.html

May-apple  Indian-apple,  Wild Mandrake,  podophylle pelté,  pomme de mai
1 2 3 4 5 6 7
-deciduous to mixed forests, small glades; shaded stream/lake edges, hillside seeps.
>12-18” A large (1-2” across), lovely, single white bloom (late spring) with pale yellow stamens at its centre hides under the glossy, rich green, deeply lobed, umbrella-like leaves (up to 16” across). If pollinated, which is only occasionally, it matures into a single, pale yellow berry (apple). The green leaves poke out of the ground in early spring furled like an umbrella. The foliage will begin to die back at the end of summer and will also die back during droughts, but then happily reappear the next year. It’s also vulnerable to a late spring frost. The plant’s rhizomes will create a level, dense and lush, impressive Ground Cover. Its seeds are distributed in animal droppings. Aggressive, but does not tolerate competition. Barberry family.

http://www.borealforest.org/world/herbs_shrubs/may_apple.htm
http://ville.montreal.qc.ca/siteofficieludemontroyal/vegetal-indigene/podophylle-pelte
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/podophyllum/peltatum/
https://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/459
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/mayapple
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=546
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/woodland/plants/mayapple.htm
https://www.dnr.illinois.gov/education/CDIndex/Mayapple.pdf
http://www.missouriplants.com/whiteopp/Podophyllum_peltatum_page.html
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=i800

Early Meadow-rue  pigamon dioïque,  pigamon hâtif
all
-deciduous to mixed forests, glades, thickets, north facing slopes, ravines, mountains, piedmonts; floodplains, stream/lake shores; occasionally edges of marshes.
>12-30” The copious, long, drooping, purplish-greenish-yellow, tassel-like, male blooms (spring); the dangling, squiggling Medusa-like, white, female blooms; the delicate texture of the many tiny, frilled-edged leaflets; and everything being held out on long stalks gives an all season, overall lushness in a compact plant. A bonae for your forest floor. Male and female flowers are on separate plants and cross-pollination is by wind. Spreads by rhizomes and seeds. Buttercup family.

http://www.repertoirequebecnature.com/vasculaires/Thalictrum_dioicum.html
Fringed Milkwort  Fringed Polygala, Gaywings, Flowering Wintergreen
all  polygale paucifolié  Polygaloides paucifolia,  Polygala paucifolia
-moist rich deciduous to coniferous forests (often Fir, Cedar, Birch, Aspen, Hemlock, Pines),
boreal forests, mossy forests, wooded slopes, open woods; meadows, fields, sandy beach
meadows, Great Lakes’ shoreline ridges of calcareous rubble; open bedrock, alvars;
ocasionally in open places of conifer swamps, bogs, wet forests.
>Part to Full Shade. Rich, wet to average, sandy to clayey, acidic to neutral soil. Accepts calcareous.
>3-6” (later spring). Slender underground rhizomes and slender aboveground stolons.
Milkwort family.

Two-leaved Mitrewort  Two-leaved Bishop’s-cap, mitrelle à deux feuilles  Mitella diphylla
1 2 3 4 5 6 7
-deciduous forests, wet hollows, wooded slopes/ravines, rocky bluffs; stream banks;
ocasionally swamps, marshes; rarely cedar swamps.
>Full to Part Shade. Rich, damp to average soil. Accepts rocky to clayey and calcareous.
>6-18” Tiny, greenish to yellow blooms (through spring) are fringed with snowflake-like spokes/ petals and distributed along spikes (to 1’ tall), well above the leaves. The blossoms are interestingly shaped enough to get on your knees and look at through a magnifying glass. On the spike below the flowers are a single pair of opposite, coarsely toothed, stemless leaves, giving the plant its name (diphylla) and making it easy to identify. Each bloom matures into a small bowl with tiny, shiny black seeds nestled inside. At the plant’s base are attractive, lush, maple-leaf shaped, light green leaves. They resemble those of Foamflower but are smaller. A bunch-forming plant which also works well as a slow spreading Ground Cover via stout rhizomes. Less aggressive than Foamflower. Saxifrage family.
Canada Wood Nettle  *Laportea canadensis*

1 2 3 4 5 6 7, south
- low forests, glades; shady bottomlands, floodplains, ravines, edges of deciduous swamps, marshes, streams, seepages, occasionally Cedar swamps; often on old manure/compost dumps.

>Part to Full Shade. Rich, moist soil. Does just fine in both my average front and back yard gardens.

>2-3’ Long-stemmed leaves and mist-like, whitish-green blooms (*late summer into fall*) give a dainty, delicate appearance, yet it is definitely a vigorous plant. Female blossoms sprout like feathers out of the top to catch the wind-blown pollen and mature into conspicuous, shiny, black, dry seeds held high in the air. Males blossoms droop from the axils of the leaves and then wither away. The large, luscious, textured, dark green leaves grow alternately on the lower part of the stem (differentiating it from other nettles) and are widely oval with coarse teeth. Turn a lovely, pale yellow in late fall. Stinging hairs along the stems gives you and your neighborhood dogs something to think about (for usually less than an hour). Be the first on your block to own a stinging nettle. Feeds the larvae of several butterfly species. Forms colonies via stout, tuberous rhizomes. Makes a very lush, ferocious Ground Cover. Nettle family.

Partridgeberry  *Mitchella repens*

1 2 3 4 5 6 7; south 8 9; southwest 10; as far north as the Batchawana area
- moist to dry forests; deciduous to coniferous open woods, thickets, forest edges, forests, glades, woody knolls, mossy boulders/stumps/logs; sandstone cliffs/ledges/ravines, sandy slopes, bedrock; rocky/sandy stream banks, wooded sand dunes; occasionally on hummocks in
cedar swamps, Maple swamps, bogs.  
>Light to Deep Shade; tolerates sunny locations if consistently moist. Rich, dry to moist, sandy/rocky, acidic to neutral, well-drained soil. Intolerant of drought, especially in sunny soil lacking humus; if it begins to wilt, water it or it will die. Intolerant of competition and disturbances. Do not smother with fallen leaves.  
>1-12” White, pink, or purple blooms (spring into mid-summer) in pairs. The fruit is eaten by Ruffed Grouse, Bobwhite Quail, turkeys, skunks, fox, chipmunk, and field-type mice all of whom then spread the seeds. The flowers are visited by bumblebees. Can creep (repens) along moist ground via stolons to form mats to make a good Ground Cover. Colony forming in drier soil. Fibrous roots. Can be considered a sub-shrub. Bedstraw family.  
http://www.ontariowildflower.com/shrub.htm#partridgeberry  
http://www.northernontariowildflora.ca/description.cfm?speciesid=1002166  
http://www.repertoirequebecnature.com/vascularaires/Mitchella_repens.html  
http://floredauquebec.ca/english/mitchella-repens  
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/mitchella/repens/  
http://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/388  
https://www.michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=2605  
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/woodland/plants/partr_berry.html  
http://www.missouriplants.com/whiteopp/Mitchella_repens_page.html  
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=b345

**Wild Blue Phlox**  Blue Woodland Phlox, *phlox divariqué*  
1 2 3 4 5 6; Manitoulin Island  
 deciduous forest edges, forests, glades, bluffs, slopes, ravines; floodplains, stream/lake shores.  
>Dappled Sun to Light Shade; tolerates Full Shade. Rich, moist, well-drained soil. Accepts acidic to calcareous, sandy to clayey, and juglone. Deer resistant, but not to rabbits.  
>12-18” Many, very long-lasting, 5-petalled, pastel blue to pink blooms (mid-spring through late spring), about 1” in diameter, in loose clusters at the end of a wiry stem. Reportedly very fragrant but you have to be prepared to get on your knees. The 5 petals are united at their bases to form a corolla. They are elongated heart-shaped and usually cloven at their tip. Pairs of medium green, opposite leaves occur along the stems, are lance-shaped and up to 2.5” long. A lovely, compact but lush Ground Cover that can spread profusely, but non-invasively, via stringy, tough, shallow rhizomes. An excellent alternative to all the alien ground covers. Similar to the non-native, invasive Periwinkle. Losing ground to the alien Garlic Mustard. A wildlife magnet. Phlox family.  
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=2254  
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/phlox/divaricata/  
https://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/436  
https://www.minesotawildflowers.info/flower/wild-blue-phlox  
https://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/woodland/plants/wildland_phlox.htm -petals with rounded (not notched) ends  
http://www.friendsofthewildflowergarden.org/pages/plants/wildbluephlox.html

www.frontyardrestoration.com
**Common Pipsissewa**  Common Prince's Pine, *chimaphile à ombelles*, *herbe à clef*  
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 10; south 8 9  
- coniferous to mixed forest edges, forests, Jack Pine barrens, glades, thickets, roadsides, gravel terraces.  
> Light Shade to Full Shade.  Dry, *sandy/rocky*, well-drained soil. One source reports it tolerates boggy. Accepts *acidic* to *alkaline*, and *gravelly*.  
> 4-18” 3-7 very attractive, nodding blooms (*peak summer*) held well above the foliage on slender stems encircle the end of a stalk. A blossom consists of 5 thick, waxy, cup-shaped, white petals that become pink towards their bases. The petals spread up and open around a plump, green pistol which is itself surrounded by a ring of reddish anthers. Because the flower is hanging downwards it makes an umbrella (*umbellata*). The overall effect is of a spinning amusement-park ride of pink umbrellas. The fruit is an upright, dry, 5-sectioned, small capsule, reddish brown with a button-like cap. It dries to a dark reddish-brown and often remains through winter. The leaves are thick, leathery glossy, evergreen, and grouped in tiered whorls of 3-8 (making their own umbrellas), up to 2” long, and have finely pointed teeth around the edge. A very distinctive plant. The stalk of the plant is woody and each year sends out 3-4 new branches that will eventually take root. Colony forming by seed, creeping tuberous rhizomes, and rooting branches. A sub-shrub. Heath family.  
Subspecies *umbellata* is also native.

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**Wood Poppy**  Celandine Poppy, *stylophore à deux feuilles*  
1, Middlesex county; Endangered  
- deciduous to mixed forest edges, forests, thickets, cedar barrens; lower slopes/bases of ravines, calcareous bluffs; stream/lake banks; occasionally on shaded dunes.  
> 12-18”  One of our most beautiful flowers. Multiple, large, bright yellow, poppy blooms (*late spring*) appear singularly or in a cluster of 2-4. They are about 1-2” across and consist of 4 yellow to orange-yellow petals. In the centre is a dense cluster of golden stamens and anthers. There are a pair of opposite leaves on a flowering stem and also basal leaves. The textured leaves are lobed and the lobes have lobes. The terminal lobe is roundish but the side ones are longer, blunt and so deeply-cut that they resemble Oak leaves. The fruit is a green, fuzzy,
ovoid, nodding capsule up to 1" long that opens into 4 segments to release the seeds. A very pretty plant. Trust me, the forest floor could use some bright yellow. Will go dormant if the soil dries out. It is losing habitat to the alien Garlic Mustard. Self-sows. Coarse fibrous roots.

Poppy family.

https://www.ontario.ca/page/wood-poppy
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=1902
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/woodland/plants/cel_poppy.htm
http://www.dnr.illinois.gov/education/CDIndex/CelandinePoppy.pdf
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=m450
https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=stdi3

Round-leaved Pyrola  American Wintergreen, pyrole d'Amérique
Pyrola americana

Pyrola rotundifolia  var. americana

- deciduous to coniferous forests, sphagnum swamps, conifer swamps, bogs, fens.

> Light Sun to Full Shade. Rich, wet to dry, sandy to loamy soil. Accepts acidic. Seldom survives transplanting due to root damage. Pyrolas grow in association with a specific fungi and may be difficult to establish in your garden. Speak to your supplier.

> to 12” 6-20 white (sometimes pink to pale purple) nodding blooms (peak summer) run up along a short stalk at the top of a stem. The stem rises from a ground-hugging rosette of smooth, evergreen, leathery, shiny, rounded leaves with pale green veins (like a non-fuzzy African Violet). A blossom consists of 5 thick, waxy, cup-shaped, white petals that encircle a clump of yellow to brown tipped stamens. Very unexpectedly, protruding down and out from the base of the clump is a long, pale green “elephant trunk” of a style. The fruit is a nodding cute little, pumpkin-shaped capsule with 5 prominent ribs and a bit of a stem at the bottom. It splits along its ribs into 5 segments at maturity. One of the few forest floor plants to flower in mid-summer. Spreads by creeping rhizomes. A sub-shrub. Heath family.

http://www.repertoirequebecnature.com/vasculaires/Pyrola_americana.html
https://www.florelaurentienne.com/flore/Groupes/Spermatophytes/Angiospermes/Dicotyles/077_ericacees/05_Pyrola/elliptica.htm
http://www.labunix.uqam.ca/~fg/MyFlora/Ericaceae/Pyrola/Rotundifolia/rotundifolia.e.shtml
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/pyrola/americana/
http://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/499
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/round-leaved-pyrola
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=1230

Checkered Rattlesnake-plantain/-orchid  goodyérie panachée
Goodyera tesselata

all, but especially in Bruce and Grey Counties

- coniferous to mixed forests, forested ravines/slopes, Jack Pine stands; rotting logs, hollows on sand dunes; occasionally edges of Cedar swamps, Spruce-Tamarack bogs.

> Full to Part Shade. Rich, damp to dry, sandy, acidic soil.

> 7-14” Attractive basal, evergreen foliage; leaves are up to 2.5” long, elliptic with a blunt tip, blue-green with a network of paler green veins giving them a checkered appearance; they form

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a whorl at ground level that rises in the centre giving the idea of a coiled rattlesnake. From out of the centre grows a prominent, green stalk with up to 70 small, white blooms (*mid-summer into early fall*) looking like gaping mouths, thus completing the rattlesnake simile. Rhizomes and thick, fleshy roots. The Bumblebee is the principle pollinator. Orchid family.

https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=1813  
https://www.osrbg.ca/files/GOO_TES.HTM  
http://www.labunix.uqam.ca/~fg/MyFlora/Orchidaceae/Goodyera/Tesselata/tesselata.e.shtml  
http://www.nativeorchid.org/Tessellated.htm  
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/goodyera/tesselata/  
https://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/241  
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/tesselated-rattlesnake-plantain  
http://goorchids.northamericanorchidcenter.org/species/goodyera/tesselata/  

**Tall Rattlesnakeroot**  Tall White Lettuce, *prenanthe élevée*  
*Prenanthes altissima*  

1 23 4 5 6  
- deciduous forest edges, forests, glades, thickets, bluffs; shaded ravines/slopes; disturbed areas, roadsides; occasionally swamp borders, stream banks, seeps.  
- Light Shade to Dappled Sun; tolerates to Full Shade. Moist to average soil. Accepts rocky/sandy. Deer resistant.  
- 2-6’ Almost identical to White Rattlesnakeroot, below. Many small, dangling, yellow-green to white blooms (*late summer through fall*) dangle along small branchlets at the top of a tall stalk in a very open flower head. When in bud they look like little green tubes, like dandelion buds, that create the urge to tear them open to see what’s inside. Once they do open they look like someone has artfully peeled back one end to expose the long, yellow, frilly styles to make a very dainty and intricate blossom. One of the few plants in the forest to flower near the end of summer. The central stalk, usually purple, has medium to dark green alternate leaves up to 8x6” in size that get smaller nearer the top of the stalk. The lower leaves can have 3-5 very irregularly shaped, deeply cut lobes. The nearer the top of the stalk the fewer lobes the leaves have, often lacking any. Stems and leaves have a milky white, latex sap. A thickened, knotty, tuberous taproot. Biennial to perennial. Aster family.

http://www.wildflowersofontario.ca/tallwhitelettuce.html  
http://www.repertoirequebcnaturte.com/vasculaires/Prenanthes_altissima.html  
http://www.labunix.uqam.ca/~fg/MyFlora/Asteraceae/Prenanthes/Altissima/altissima.e.shtml  
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/nabalus/altissimus/  
https://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/491  
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=427  
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/woodland/plants/tlwh_lettuce.htm  
http://www.missouriplants.com/yellowalt/Nabalus_altissimus_page.html  

**White Rattlesnakeroot**  White Lettuce, *prenanthe blanche*  
*Prenanthes alba*  

-all  
- deciduous thickets, forest edges, forests, glades, disturbed areas, clearings, road cuts; shaded slopes, bluffs, stabilized sand dunes; rocky ravines, cliff bases, rock outcrops; occasionally
floodplain forests.
>2-5' Light Shade to Dappled Sunlight. Almost identical in appearance and behaviour to Tall Rattlesnakeroot, above. Very interesting looking upright, narrow plants. May not be the showiest but loved by Bumblebees. A personal favourite in my garden. Fascinating to watch bumblebees squeeze their way into those tight blossoms like trying on a dress 2 sizes too small. Learn to recognize the general look of the leaves of these 2 plants because, being biennials, you just might pull them up their first year when you’re liable to think they’re weeds. A biennial to short-lived perennial. Aster family.

http://www.labunix.uqam.ca/~fg/MyFlora/Asteraceae/Prenanthes/Alba/alba.e.shtml
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/nabalus/albus/
https://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/490
https://www.michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=426
https://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/woodland/plants/wh_lettuce.htm
https://www.friendsofeloisebutler.org/pages/plants/rattlesnakeroot.html

Wild Sarsaparilla  Small Spikenard, aralie à tige nue, aralie chassepareille  Aralia nudicaulis

all deciduous to mixed (less often coniferous) forest edges, forests, thickets, dunes; occasionally swamps, forested bogs.
>Light Shade to Full Shade. Dryish loamy, rocky, or sandy, nutritionally-poor soil. Accepts average to moist, rocky to clayey, and acidic to calcareous.
>1-2’ x 2’ Usually 3 spherical clusters, 1-2” across, of tiny, greenish-white, exploding star-like blooms (late spring) form at the top of a shortish, leafless stalk. A separate short stalk produces at its tip a single leaf with a stem over 1’ long. This leaf is divided into 3 parts, each with its own long stem, and then each part is further divided into 5 oval leaflets. The result of all those long stems is that the leaflets tower over the blossoms; however the long stems also create a very airy cloud of foliage so that the flowers usually remain apparent. The flowers mature into clusters of bird and mammal friendly, small, purple-black berries. Can be aggressive via its long, aromatic rhizome making it a good, very lush Ground Cover. The young leaves are often a shiny, bronze colour that look similar to Poison Ivy. Can be considered a sub-shrub. Ginseng family.

https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=186
https://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Aralia%20nudicaulis.html
http://www.borealforest.org/herbs/herb4.htm
https://www.gov.mb.ca/agriculture/crops/production/print,wild-sarsaparilla.html
http://www.reperertoirequebecnature.com/vasculaires/Aralia/nudicaulis.html
http://floreduquebec.ca/english/aralia-nudicaulis
http://www.labunix.uqam.ca/~fg/MyFlora/Araliaceae/Aralia/Nudicaulis/nudicaulis.e.shtml
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/aralia/nudicaulis.html
http://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/44
Early Saxifrage  Virginia Saxifrage, saxifrage de Virginie  

*Micranthes virginiana*

Saxifraga virginiana

- rocky wooded glades, hillsides, slopes, cliffs, outcrops, alvars, balds, ledges, ridges, rock barrens, crevices, stream banks.


> 4-14" Only 4" tall when not in flower. All the rest is flower stalk. Fragrant clusters of up to 30 small, brilliant white blooms (*through spring*). Five dainty, spreading petals surround a pale green centre with 10 bright yellow anthers. The clusters grow from short branching stems at the top of a single, tall, thick, hairy stalk. Actually, everything except the blossom is a little hairy. The stalk rises from an attractive rosette of basal leaves, fleshy, oval, 1-3" long, and with edges coarsely toothed and tipped with reddish-brown. The fruit is a green to purplish capsule containing many tiny seeds in vertical rows. Sometimes the fruit is paired and then they are joined at their bases but their tips are angled away from each other like 2 conical party hats.

Grows solitary or in clumps. Fibrous roots. Saxifrage family.

Shinleaf  Shinleaf Pyrola, pyrole elliptique  

*Pyrola elliptica*

- forests (usually deciduous but sometimes coniferous), trailsides; wooded dunes; shaded banks of streams/ponds; occasionally edges of bogs, fens, swamps; wet woods.

- Dappled Shade to Full Shade. Rich, dry to moist, acidic to neutral, well-drained soil. Accepts sandy to clayey. Versatile. Seldom survives transplanting due to root damage. Pyrolas grow in association with a specific fungi in the soil and may be difficult to establish in your garden.

Speak to your supplier.

> 4-12" Very similar in appearance and behaviour to Round-leaved Pyrola (*Pyrola americana*). The leaves are not leathery, usually not as distinctly-veined, more oblong, and a pale, non-shiny green. Only occasionally found growing in wetlands. Was used to create the original “shin plaster”. A sub-shrub. Heath family.

http://floreduquebec.ca/english/micranthes%20virginiana
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/micranthes/virginiana/
https://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/543
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/early-saxifrage
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=2667
http://www.missouriplants.com/whitealt/Micranthes_virginiana_page.html

https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=savi5

http://www.ontariowildflower.com/deciduous.htm#shinleaf
http://www.borealforest.org/herbs/herb32.htm
Forest Floor Flowers

http://www.repertoirequebecnature.com/vasculaires/Pyrola_americana.html
http://floredquebec.ca/english/pyrola-elliptica
https://www.florelaurentienne.com/flore/Groupes/Spermatophytes/Angiospermes/Dicotyles/077_ericacees/
05_Pyrola/elliptica.htm
http://www.labunix.uqam.ca/~fg/MyFlora/Ericaceae/Pyrola/Elliptica/elliptica.e.shtml
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/pyrola/elliptica/
https://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/501
http://wildadirondacks.org/adirondack-wildflowers-shinleaf-pyrola-elliptica.html
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/shinleaf
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=1228

**Virginia Smartweed** Virginia Knotweed, Jumpseed, *renouée de Virginie*  *Persicaria virginiana*  
1 2 4 5 6
- deciduous forests, thickets, glades; forested floodplains, stream sides, swamps, moist hollows.  
>Part to Full Shade.  Rich, moist to average, well drained soil.  Accepts to clayey and juglone.  
Deer resistant.  
>2-4’ Tiny, white, pearl-like blooms (*early fall*) create a pretty arching necklace; distributed sparsely along tall, thin, leafless, fairly rigid spikes, 4-16” long.  Some say the blossoms look like tiny knots along a string (knotweed).  Either way, they definitely make their presence felt in the garden.  When mature the seeds are able to “jump” from the stem up to 9’ when disturbed (touchy!).  This and its rhizomes make it invasive, however it makes an excellent, lush, thick Ground Cover.  Leaves are broad, up to 3x6”, rich green, and sharply pointed at the tip.  
Buckwheat family.  

http://www.repertoirequebecnature.com/vasculaires/Polygonum_virginianum.html  
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/persicaria/virginiana/  
https://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/479  
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/jumpseed  
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=2292  
http://www.missouriplants.com/whitealt/Persicaria_virginiana_page.html  
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?taxonid=291626

**Black Snakeroot** Black Cohosh, Black Baneberry, Black Bugbane  *Actaea racemosa*  
1; Very Rare  
- deciduous to mixed forest edges, forests, glades, wooded slopes, ravines, thickets, creek edges.  
>3-7’ One or more tall (1-3’), narrow, white, fuzzy flower-spike (*peak summer*) that can comprise almost half the height of the plant.  Each tiny bloom looks like a delicate, white, snowy starburst.  The flower spike does not flower all at once but in sequence from bottom to top, so that during the season there will be seeds at the bottom, blossoms in the middle, and buds towards the top, giving it a long flowering period.  A majestic plant that grows large, bushy, and prominent.  Give it space to spread out.  One of the largest of the forest wildflowers.  Very lush compound leaves, each with 10 or more leaflets.  Its height and the fact that it flowers after most
woodlanders have finished make it very impressive in your shady garden. Rhizomes. Buttercup family.

http://www.scorpionfly.ca/plants/plantpages/actaea.html
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/actaea/racemosa/
http://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/119
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=2366
http://www.illinoisswildflowers.info/woodland/plants/black_cohosh.htm
http://www.mortonarb.org/trees-plants/tree-plant-descriptions/bugbane
https://www.friendsofthewildflowergarden.org/pages/plants/bugbane.html
http://www.missouriplants.com/Whitealt/Actaea_racemosa_page.html
http://www.mortonarb.org/trees-plants/tree-plant-descriptions/white-snakeroot
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=j790

**White Snakeroot** *eupatoire rugueuse*  
*Ageratina altissima*  
1 2 3 4 5 6 7

- deciduous to coniferous shaded disturbed/degraded habitats; thickets, forest edges, forests, glades, ravines, bluffs; trail/roadsides, fencerows, pastures; floodplains, stream banks; occasionally swamps, Cedar swamps, seeps.

> Part Shade; tolerates to Full Shade; tolerates Full Sun with consistent moisture. Moist to average, well-drained soil. Accepts **clayey**. Deer resistant.

>2-4’ An erect stalk with branchlets near the top bearing many flat-topped clusters of fuzzy, bright white, button-like flower heads (*through early fall*); they seem to glow as the sun begins to set. Produces black seeds with small tufts of white hairs to catch the wind. Pointed, broad to narrow heart-shaped, textured, dark green leaves, 2-6” long, with toothed edges. Can be aggressive via its rhizomes and self-seeding. A colony may be in flower for up to 2 months. Wildlife magnet. Good for Restoration. A Pioneer species. It may be out-competed if the soil is not regularly disturbed to allow for self-sowing. Aster family.

**Variety Common White Snakeroot**, *altissima*, is also native.

https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=211
http://www.repertoirequebecnature.com/vasculaires/Ageratina_altissima.html -variety *altissima*
http://www.labunix.uqam.ca/~fg/MyFlora/Asteraceae/Ageratina/ageratina.e.shtml
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/ageratina/altissima/
https://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/14
https://www.mnnesotaflorawildflowers.info/flower/white-snakeroot
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/woodland/plants/wh_snakeroot.htm
http://www.friendsofthewildflowergarden.org/pages/plants/whitesnakeroot.html -variety *altissima*
http://www.mortonarb.org/trees-plants/tree-plant-descriptions/white-snakeroot
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?taxonid=277391&isprofile=0&

**Giant Solomon's Seal** Smooth Solomon's Seal, *sceau-de-Salomon à deux fleurs*  
*Polygonatum biflorum*  
1 2 3 4 5; west 6; south of the Shield

- deciduous open woods thickets, forest edges, forests, glades; rocky, thinly wooded bluffs, hillsides; floodplain swamps; road/railroad sides, old fields.

> Part Sun to Medium Shade; tolerates to Deep Shade. Rich, dry to moist, **sandy**, mildly **acidic**, well-drained soil. Accepts to **clayey**. Accepts **calcareous** and **juglone**. Adaptable to most shady gardens.
>1-3’ 2-10 greenish-white, tubular blooms (*through spring*) dangle neatly in pairs, usually hidden beneath graceful, arching, unbranched, zig-zagging stalks (to 5’ long). The long, conspicuously parallel-veined, bright green, oval leaves, are also very neatly arranged, running alternately along the sides of the stalk. The blossoms mature into dangling, beautiful blue berries. A bird feeder. Turns pale yellow in the fall. A graceful, handsome plant. Colony forming via knotted, white, deeply set rhizomes. A good Ground Cover. Almost identical to Hairy Solomon’s Seal, but hairless, usually taller and with larger flowers. Asparagus family. The following two varieties are both native:

**commutatum** *(Giant Solomon’s Seal, sceau-de-Salomon géant, sceau-de-Salomon canaliculé)*

**melleum** *(Honey-flowered Solomon’s Seal, sceau-de-Salomon jaune miel)*

https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=834
http://www.ontariowildflower.com/deciduous.htm#solomonsealsmooth
http://www.prairieoriginals.com/SOLOMON_SEAL.pdf
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/polygonatum/biflorum/
https://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/468
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/smooth-solomons-seal
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/woodland/plants/solomon_seal.htm -variety *commutatum*
https://www.friendsofthewildflowergarden.org/pages/plants/greatsolomonsseal.html
http://www.missouriplants.com/greennalt/Polygonatum_biflorum_page.html
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=e750
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=i690 -variety *commutatum*

**Hairy Solomon’s Seal**  *sceau-de-Salomon pubescent*  
*Polygonatum pubescens*

all; as far north as the Batchawana and Lake Timiskaming areas

-deciduous to mixed thickets, forest edges, forests, glades, wooded slopes, wooded sand dunes, talus/rocky slopes; rarely swamps.


>1-3’ It’s a springtime treat to watch the thick, furled, green shoots of this plant poke their way out of the ground. Many yellow-green, tubular blooms (*through spring*) dangle neatly, singly or in bunches of 2-3 (usually hidden) beneath graceful, arching, unbranched, zig-zagging, stalks (to 5’ long). The long, prominently parallel-veined, bright green, oblong, stemless leaves, are also very neatly arranged, running alternately along each side of the stalk. Hairy Solomon’s Seal is distinguished by fine hairs on the underside of the leaves. The blossoms mature into dangling, beautiful blue berries. A graceful, handsome plant. Grows into lush, dark green clumps that turn pale yellow in the fall. A feeder of bees and birds, including our Ruby-throated Hummingbird. Shallow, knotty rhizomes. Asparagus family.

http://www.northernontarioflora.ca/description.cfm?speciesid=1005353
http://www.fleursduquebec.com/encyclopedie/2025-sceau-de-salomon-pubescent.html
http://www.labunix.uqam.ca/~fg/MyFlora/Liliaceae/Polygonatum/Pubescens/pubescens.e.shtml
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/polygonatum/pubescens/
https://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/469

www.frontyardrestoration.com
American Spikenard  *Aralia racemosa*  
- deciduous to mixed forests, forest edges, glades, clearings, trailsides, cliffs, below bluffs; conifer swamps.


> 3-6’ This is a pop-up shrub that can spread to 5’ across: a tall, lush, full-figure plant that bears massive, elongated clusters of small, greenish-white blooms (*mid-summer*) on branching stems. However, it’s the fruits in huge horizontal bunches of dark red to black berries held above the leaves and the robust, lush foliage in tiers that make this plant special. The leaves are over 2’ long, almost as wide, and twice divided into heart-shaped leaflets. The other trick it has is that by the end of fall it’s all collapsed to nothing. Of great benefit to the forest community but it will overwhelm any shorter plant beneath its canopy that likes some sun, so give it its own space. However, it is a good plant to fill the spaces once used by ephemerals. A slow spreading aromatic rhizome. Ginseng family.

Carolina Spring Beauty  *Claytonia caroliniana*  
- deciduous to mixed open woods thickets, forest edges, forests, glades, slopes, talus, lightly shaded bluffs; stream floodplains; rarely in swamps.


**Eastern Spring Beauty**  Narrow-leaved Spring Beauty, Virginia Spring Beauty, Claytonia virginica

-thickets, forest edges, forests, glades, thinly wooded bluffs, ravines; roadsides, clearings; lowlands, floodplain forests.

> Deciduous Shade. Rich, moist to average, well-drained soil. Accepts rocky to clayey, and nutrient-poor. Will adapt to shady lawns if mowing is delayed until the end of spring. Deer resistant.

> 6-9" Star-like blooms (*early spring*) are pink to whitish and stripped with dark pink. They close at night, during storms, and cloudy weather. Ants help to disperse the seeds to help the plant form lovely colonies. Being ephemeral, they disappear by summer to be forgotten until their beauty shocks you again early the next spring. Spreads quickly for a good, spring **Ground Cover**. A small corm/tuber. A feeder of Chipmunks and White-footed Mice. Water Chickweed family.

**Squirrel-corn**  dicentre du Canada, dicentre capuchon-rose  *Dicentra canadensis*

-open deciduous forests, glades, rocky outcrops, talus/rocky slopes; occasionally floodplains; occasionally swampy or Oak forests.


> 6-12" The bloom (*late spring*) is similar to Dutchman’s Breeches but are more heart-shaped, greenish-white, lack the yellow tips, and are fragrant. The 2 species are often found growing together. 4-8 waxy blossoms dangle in a row beneath a leafless, arching stem above the foliage. The leaves are blue-grey and fern-like lacy. Clump forming, but can spread to form colonies. The roots are a cluster of many grain-like tubers with slender rhizomes. It is the appearance of these corm/tubers that give the plant its common name and the fact that Chipmunks are known to dig them up and then replant them (hopefully). Ephemeral. Poppy family.

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http://www.frontyardrestoration.com  FF-33
Northern Starflower  
***Trientalis borealis***

- Open heath lands; coniferous to deciduous thickets, forest edges, forests; sand banks, ravines; swamps, Tamarack/Cedar swamps, bogs, hummocks, fens; alvars.

> Light Shade to Dappled Sun; tolerates to Full Shade. Moist to boggy, peaty and/or sandy, acidic soil. Accepts all but the poorest soil/site conditions. Accepts calcareous.

> 4-8” 1-3 delicate, truly star-shaped, white blooms (*spring*), each held at the end of a slender leafless stalk rising above a whorl of 5-9 lance-shaped leaves that repeats the star pattern. Delicate yellow-tipped stamens rise from the centre of each blossom. One of the few flowers that has 7 petals. The petals end with a distinct point and in between each petal protrudes a pointed, skinny, green sepal. The flowering duration, 2-4 weeks, is dependent on cool weather. Each plant tends to have 1-2 blossoms. The fruit is a tiny capsule, held high, filled with tiny black seeds. Colony forming via long, thin rhizomes. Will go dormant in the heat of southern summers or if the soil gets too dry. Overall a delicate, elegant plant. Perfect for cool, damp sites under Conifers. Primrose family.

http://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Trientalis%20borealis.html
http://www.northernontarioflora.ca/description.cfm?speciesid=1005001
http://www.repertoirquebecnature.com/vasculaires/Trientalis_borealis.html
http://floresduquebec.ca/english/trientalis%20borealis
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/lysimachia/borealis/
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/starflower

Virginia Stickseed  
***Hackelia virginiana***

- deciduous thickets, forest edges, forests, glades, cliffs, balds, ledges, talus/rocky slopes; floodplains; disturbed areas, power-line clearings, trailsides, shady fencerows.

>2-4’ Overall its a lanky plant with usually a single stem, stout and erect, but branching occasionally. What gives the plant its attractiveness is the lushness of its foliage topped by abundant slender branchlets with rows of tiny blooms (through summer). The many blossoms, truly tiny, 1/8” across, white to bluish-pink, saucer or funnel-shaped, open progressively along the horizontal branchlets. They mature into small, green-to-brown, dangling burs containing 4 nutlets and covered densely in hooked prickles with which to stick to passing fur (or clothing). Hence, Stickseed. Has a long flowering period. Pleasant, dark green, thin leaves are lance-shaped to 8” long and to 4” wide, and soft to touch. Usually biennial; forms a basal rosette of leaves the first year. Be the first on your black to grow annoying burs. Best not to grow beside walkways. A large, shallow taproot. Borage family.

http://www.missouriplants.com/whitealt/Hackelia_virginiana_page.html
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/hackelia/virginiana/
https://www.mnstatewildflowers.info/flower/virginia-stickseed
https://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/woodland/plants/stickseed.htm
http://www.friendsofthewildflowergarden.org/pages/plants/virginiastickseed.html

Barren Strawberry  waldsteinei faus-fraisier

> >4 5 6 7; south 8; as far west as Thessalon; from south of Timmins Waldsteinia fragarioides
- deciduous to coniferous open woods thickets, forests, glades, wooded bluffs; stream floodplains, stream/lake shores; disturbed habitats, clearings, waste roadside areas.

>Part Sun to Light Shade; tolerates Full Shade. Dry to moist, sandy/rocky/loamy, acidic to neutral, well-drained soil. Intolerant of heavy leaf-fall or more aggressive taller plants. Accepts clayey and thin soil over rock. The more sun the more consistent moisture required. Intolerant of heavy leaf-fall or more aggressive taller plants. Deer resistant.

>3-7” Prolific, bright yellow, 5-petalled blooms (early spring) in sparse clusters are held above the foliage by short branching stems. Fan-shaped basal leaves on relatively long stalks (up to 6”) are divided into 3 leaflets with frilly edges, similar to its true strawberry relatives. The leaves are semi-evergreen but become a dark purplish-red during winter. Combines well with other short forest floor plants. Spreads by shallow rhizomes to form a very pretty, genteel Ground Cover. Especially good for shady, dry conditions. Not a strawberry. Its fruit are dry seeds. Rose family.

http://www.northernontarioflora.ca/description.cfm?speciesid=1003235
http://www.wildflowersofontario.ca/barrenstrawberry.html
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/geum/fragarioides/
https://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/705
https://www.mnstatewildflowers.info/flower/barren-strawberry
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=2577
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/woodland/plants/bar_strawberry.html
https://www.mortonarb.org/trees-plants/tree-plant-descriptions/barren-strawberry
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=w950
**Running Strawberry-bush** fusain à feuilles obovées, fusain rampant  
*Euonymus obovatus*

1 2 3 4 5 6, Manitoulin Island

> Rich, moist deciduous woods, ravines.


> 8-12” This ground-hugging shrub will form a carpet in woodland gardens given enough time. Blooms *(spring)* are inconspicuous, but in the fall, orange-pink berries with scarlet seed capsules appear, speckling the dark forest floor. A sub-shrub. Bittersweet family.

https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=807
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/woodland/plants/run_strawberry.htm
https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=euob8

**Woodland Strawberry** European Strawberry, fraisier des bois  
*Fragaria vesca*

- deciduous to coniferous thickets, forests, forest edges, forests, boreal forests, glades, meadows (often rocky), rocky open woods, steep rocky/talus slopes, north facing slopes, rocky outcrops, alvars, cliffs, balds, ledges, wooded bluffs; disturbed habitats, fields, pastures, roadsides, trailsides, clearings; floodplains.

> Part Shade; tolerates Full Sun to Full Shade. Rich, fertile, medium moist to dry, well-drained soil. Accepts rocky to clayey and juglone.

> 3-9” White blooms *(spring through to late summer)* smaller than Wild Strawberry. Spreads by stolons (above ground runners) to make a good Ground Cover. Scaly rhizomes. Rose family. Subspecies *americana* (American Woodland Strawberry) is also native, while *bracteata* (Western Woodland Strawberry) and *vesca* (European) are not. Read your labels carefully when shopping, relying on the scientific name.

http://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Fragaria%20vesca.html
http://www.northernontarioflora.ca/description.cfm?speciesid=1001844
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/fragaria/vesca/
https://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/215
https://www.mnepowildflowers.info/flower/woodland-strawberry
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=2482
https://www.friendsofthewildflowergarden.org/pages/plants/woodstrawberry.html
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=b346

**Hairy Sweet Cicely** osmorhize de Clayton, osmorhize à bec court  
*Osmorhiza claytonii*

- not northern 10

- deciduous to mixed thickets, forests, wooded slopes.


> 1-3’ An erect, fuzzy plant with many, flat-topped, airy clusters of 4-7, very small, bright white blooms *(late spring)* at the ends of branching stems from a solitary stalk. The leaves, held erect on long stems, are deeply toothed, textured and divided into threes 2-3 times, making the leaf quite large and fern-like. The flowers may not sound very special, but amongst all the green of the leaves they become very pronounced in the shade of your forest - tiny spots of bright white -
and are almost always being visited by at least one pollinator. This is a very finely built plant. Produces distinctive dry brown seeds, extremely narrow, slightly curved, long (to 1") with a sharp point; splits in two when ripe. All parts of the plant when bruised are fragrant and sweet, resembling Anise. An excellent shade plant. A thick taproot. Carrot family.

http://www.ontariowildflower.com/deciduous.htm#cicely
http://www.labunix.uqam.ca/~fg/MyFlora(Apiaceae/Osmorhiza/Claytonii/claytonii.c.shtml
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/osmorhiza/claytonii/
https://www.delawarewildflowers.org/plant.php?id=1368
https://www.michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=130
https://www.friendsofthewildflowergarden.org/pages/plants/blandsweetcicely.html

**Eastern Teaberry**  Wintergreen, thé des bois, gaulthérie couchée  
*Gaultheria procumbens*

-forests, glades, swamps.
>Full to Part Shade. Wet to dry, rocky to clayey, acidic soil.
>6" Aromatic and evergreen; forms low mats (*procumbens*) of very shiny, dark green leaves with pink-white, urn-shaped blooms (*early summer*). Large, red berries. A good **Ground Cover** for dry shade beneath Pines. A sub-shrub. Heath family.

http://floreduquebec.ca/english/photos=gaultheria-procumbens
http://www.ontariowildflower.com/pine_forest.htm#wintergreen
http://www.borealforest.org/shrubs/shrub17.htm
http://northerntonarioflora.ca/description.cfm?speciesid=1000502
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/gaultheria/procumbens/
https://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/226
https://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=b718

**Two-leaved Toothwort**  Broad-leaved Toothwort, dentaire à deux feuilles, carcajou  
*Cardamine diphylla, Dentaria diphylla*

-deciduous to mixed forest edges, forests, glades, wooded slopes, ravines, bluffs; cliffs/ledges, talus/rocky slopes; wooded floodplains, bottomlands, seeps; occasionally swamps, Cedar swamps.
>8-16" Dainty, white (aging to light pink) blooms (*spring*) are up to 1” across and held well above the leaves at the top of an erect, unbranched stalk in loose clusters of several blossoms. The 4 petals appear in pairs on opposing sides of the flowers but still manage to form a 4-rayed star. There are 2 leaves on the stem in opposing or nearly opposing pairs (*diphylla*); they are large, compound, and composed of 3 lush, dark-green, veined and very coarsely-toothed
leaflets. There are similar basal leaves. The fruit is a linear, dry pod which opens with a twist to eject oblong brown seeds. However, interestingly enough, this plant rarely produces seeds. The plant forms colonies from a white, strongly-toothed, brittle, crinkled rhizome (reminds me of the Lagoon Monster). A good Ground Cover. Mustard family.

http://www.repertoirequebecnature.com/vasculaires/Cardamine_diphylla.html
http://floreduquebec.ca/english/cardamine-diphylla
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/cardamine/diphylla/
https://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/91
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=625
http://www.friendsofeloisebutler.org/pages/plants/toothwort.html

**Twinflower**  Northern Twinflower, Pink Bells, *linnée boréale*  
*Linnaea borealis*

all
-cold moist coniferous to deciduous forest edges, forests, beneath Cedars, thickets, glades, clearings; rotten logs/stumps, moss covered boulders; swamp edges, bog peat hummocks, shores, old dunes; talus/rocky slopes, cliff bases.

>Open Shade to Full Shade. Rich, wet to moist to average soil with plenty of humus, usually acidic, and well-drained. Intolerant of drought. Accepts rocky to clayey.

>to 5” Delicately fragrant, whitish-pink, bell-shaped blooms (*through summer*) dangle, usually in opposing pairs, from thin, woody stalks. They look like a pair of very pretty fairy-bells. Round, plain-looking, green leaves. Don’t mistake it for a weed in spring or fall when not in flower. Remains green all winter. Being a non-climbing vine, it creeps along the ground to 6’ or more and can form masses of blossoms to carpet the ground. An excellent Ground Cover. This plant is unable to pollinate close relatives, so you may want to purchase plants from different nurseries. If a population becomes small or isolated from others, it is more likely to die out. Named for *Carolus Linnaeus*, a father of modern Botany. The philosopher *Jean-Jacques Rousseau* sent him the message: "Tell him I know no greater man on earth." A sub-shrub. Honeysuckle family.

Subspecies *longiflora*, **Long-tube Twinflower**, is native while *borealis* is not.

http://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Linnaea%20borealis.html
http://www.borealforest.org/shrubs/shrub23.htm
http://www.northernontariowild.ca/description.cfm?speciesid=1002095
http://floreduquebec.ca/english/Linnaea%20borealis
http://www.labunix.uqam.ca/~fg/MyFlora/Caprifoliaceae/Linnaea/linnaea.e.shtml
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/linnaea/borealis/
https://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/329
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/shrub/twinflower
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=1640
**Twinleaf**  *jeffersonie à deux feuilles*  
*Jeffersonia diphylla*

1 5; Rare

-moist deciduous forests; shaded rocky slopes, outcrops usually on limestone; floodplains, low forests.

>Part Shade; tolerates to Full Shade. Rich, moist, neutral to calcareous, well-drained soil.

Accepts juglone and average garden soil. Deer resistant.

>8-10"  A lovely, single, 1" across, 8-petalled, porcelain-white, star-like bloom (*early spring*) at the end of a thin, leafless stem. The petals are slender, extremely fragile, and can drop off in the wind or a light rain so their beauty must be treasured while you can. The blossom’s appearance and behaviour is similar to Bloodroot’s, a distant relative. While the flower may be fragile the leaves are strong and bold. Each leaf faces directly upward from the end of its own, wiry stem which rises directly out of the earth. They are each divided lengthwise into 2 leaflets (*diphylla*) and joined at a single point at their middle like a pair of wings. A clump of plants will give the appearance of a bouquet of green butterflies gathered on the ground. Lush throughout the season. Blossoms mature into ingenious, erect, large, green, unusually shaped, leathery capsules that have a hinged lid on top that opens when ripe. The pod then tilts over to pour out its seeds. New plants do not compete well and should be kept free of competition, yet once mature they will hold their own. A good companion for trilliums and ferns. Forms dense clumps from short rhizomes. Named after the third President of the U.S. to commemorate his knowledge of nature. Barberry family.

http://www.wildflowersofontario.ca/twinleaf.html
https://www.michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=545
http://www.friendsofeloisebutler.org/pages/plants/twinleaf.html
http://www.wildflowersofontario.ca/rosetwistedstalk.html
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=a409

**Rose Twisted-stalk**  *streptope rose*  
*Streptopus lanceolatus*  
*Streptopus roseus*

-all deciduous to coniferous forests, thickets, roadsides, power line clearings through forests; lake/stream banks; occasionally in Cedar swamps, swamp forests.

>Full to Part to Deep Shade. Rich, moist to average soil. Accepts sandy to clayey and neutral to mildly acidic.

>6-16"  Mottled pinkish to maroon, bell-like blooms (*spring into summer*) dangle on distinctly twisted flower stalks beneath zig-zagging, arching stems. The blossom’s bell has a nice, 6-pointed flare. The dangling blooms, arching stems, and the stalkless, elliptic, 2-4" long, heavily-veined, alternating leaves are similar to that of Solomon’s Seal. The stems may be forked and can form a nicely compact, shrubby cluster. Purplish-red to bright red berries by the end of summer. Bunch-forming from slender rhizomes. A lovely, unassuming, versatile plant for your forest floor. Lilly family.

Varieties *lanceolatus* (*Eastern Rose Twisted-stalk*) and *longipes* (*Midwestern Rose Twisted-stalk, streptope rose à long rhizome*) are both native. Variety *curvipes* is not.

http://floreduquebec.ca/english/streptopus-lanceolatus
http://www.frontyardrestoration.com/rosetwistedstalk.html
Red Trillium  Wakerobin, trille rouge, trille dressé  Trillium erectum
1 2 3 4 5 6 7; north to the Ottawa District; barely as far northwest as the Lake Nipissing area
-usually deciduous (occasionally mixed to conifer) forests, slopes, talus/rocky slopes; stream
floodplains; occasionally swampy forests, coniferous swamp borders.
>Full to Part Shade. Rich, cool, moist to average, acidic to neutral, well-drained soil. Accepts
sandy and juglone.
>to 16” A single, erect, dark red or maroon, foul smelling, 3-petalled Trillium bloom (through
spring) backed by 3 smaller, green but maroon-hued sepals. Beneath the blossom the 3 dark
green, veined leaves in a whorl are very wide to the point of almost touching each other.
Everything grows from a single stalk and all very handsome. The colour and fetid “wet dog”
smell attracts carrion flies for pollination, don’t ya know. Produces dark red berries. The plant
goes dormant by mid-summer. A rhizome. Melanthiaceae family; Lily order.
There is a white variety of Red Trillium, album, that is also native.

White Trillium  Great White Trillium, trille blanc, trille à grande fleur  Trillium grandiflorum
1 2 3 4 5 6 7, as far north as the Chippewa River Valley, Algoma District
-deciduous/mixed forests (occasionally coniferous), wooded slopes, large shady ravines; rocky
bluffs, talus/rocky slopes; floodplains; occasionally coniferous swamps, swamps; roadsides.
>Full to Part Shade. Rich, moist to average, well-drained, humous-rich soil. Don’t let the soil
dry out; mulch with plant litter. Accepts sandy, acidic to alkaline, juglone, and thin soil on
bedrock.
>8-18” A single, large, showy bloom (spring) with 3, white, waxy petals that fade to pink with
age. Yellow stamens highlight the centre. The bloom is carried on a stalk emerging from a
whorl of 3, diamond-shaped, green leaves. Produces lobed, green, scarlet-red, or black berries.
The berries are carried away and buried by ants, and thus the plant is re-sown. Can spread to
cover a forest floor given enough (many) years. Considered by some to be the showiest of all
the native Trilliums, however it is notoriously difficult to get to bloom in gardens: requires a great
deal of patience, to be left undisturbed, and the correct conditions. Reportedly has the same life
span as humans and parrots. Transplants poorly until dormant in late summer to fall. A
rhizome. Loved by deer, especially the taller specimens. Becoming rare due to the over-
population of deer, Garlic Mustard, humans; the under-population of wolves and wild cats; and
the loss of habitat. The provincial flower of Ontario. Buy it, don’t pick it. Melanthiaceae family;
Lily order.
http://floreduquebec.ca/english/trillium-grandiflorum
http://www.northernontarioflora.ca/description.cfm?speciesid=1002574
http://www.wildflowersofontario.ca/trilliums.html
http://www.ontariowildflower.com/deciduous.htm#trillium
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/trillium/grandiflorum/
https://www.et-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/640
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/large-flowered-trillium
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=2732
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/woodland/plants/lf_trillium.htm
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=f317

Canada Violet  Canada White Violet, violette du Canada  Viola canadensis
1 2 3 4 5 6 7
-deciduous (occasionally mixed to coniferous) thickets, forest edges, forests, glades, bluffs,
stream banks.
resistant.
>8-16” The 5 white-petalled (sometimes with a purplish flush), fragrant blooms (spring into
summer) with a pretty dab of yellow at their centre hang to face outward at the tips of short,
slender, purplish stalks. The bottom petal has short, dark purple veins radiating from its base
and the side petals have tiny tufts (beards) of short hairs at their bases. The blossom is mauve
on its reverse. They mature into capsules that begin green and hanging, then turn brown and
become erect as they ripen before splitting into 3 sections, flinging out their seeds. The plants
often have a second flowering in late summer or early fall. They also produce blossoms that
never open, but instead pollinate themselves. The lush, heart-shaped, deep green leaves are
finely-toothed along their edges and have tips that are exceptionally slender and elongated.
Clump and colony forming from rhizomes or slender stolons. All together, a very pretty plant. A
feeder of a variety of wildlife. A good Ground Cover. Violet family.
Varieties canadensis and rugulosa (Rugose Violet, Western Canada Violet, violette de l’Ouest)
are also native.
http://www.borealforest.org/world/herbs_shrubs/canada_violet.htm
http://www.ontariowildflower.com/deciduous.htm#canada_violet
https://www.florelaurentienne.com/flore/Groupes/Spermatophytes/Angiospermes/Dicotyles/045_Violacees/
01_Viola/canadensis.htm
http://www.labunix.uqam.ca/~fg/MyFlora/Violaceae/Canadensis/canadensis.e.shtml
http://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Viola%20canadensis%20var%20rugulosa.html -variety rugulosa

www.frontyardrestoration.com  FF-41
Labrador Violet  American Dog Violet, violette du Labrador  
Viola labradorica  
violette bleu-pâle  
Viola conspersa

- deciduous to coniferous open woods, thickets, forest edges, forests, glades; cliffs, balds, ledges, summits, plateaus; swampy woodlands, edges of swamps, bogs, streams; occasionally in man-made disturbances near woods, trailsides, clearings; low shaded ground in meadows, fields, pastures.

> Deciduous Shade. Rich, moist to wet to average soil. Accepts rocky/sandy to loamy and acidic.

> 4-8” Dainty, pale blue-violet blooms (later spring) at the ends of 2-4 leafy-stems. A 5-petalled blossom with the lower petal having dark purple lines radiating from its base and a rather long, nectar spur from its posterior that curves up behind the flower. The 2 side petals each have a tuft of white hair (beards) at their inside base. Has a long flowering season, about 1 month. The stalks have light-green to yellowish, roundish leaves with small, rounded teeth. Reportedly one of the cutest of the violets. Spreads modestly from slender rhizomes. A feeder of much wildlife. Violet family.

Purchase only from a reputable native plant nursery because many nurseries sell a non-native look-a-like, Viola riviniana. Be sure to read labels carefully and use the scientific name.

Downy Yellow Violet  Yellow Forest Violet, violette pubescente, violette de Pennsylvanie  
Viola pubescens

- deciduous to mixed forests, glades, slopes; clearings, trailsides, fencerows; wooded sand dunes, stream floodplains; occasionally swamp edges.


> 6-16” Yellow, five-petaled blooms (spring) held by short stems that branch from the ends of erect, tall stalks with broad, heart-shaped leaves. The lowest of the petals has several purple or
brownish lines radiating from its base. Stems, leaves, and stalks are covered in soft, velvety hairs, especially when young. There is at most 1 basal leaf. The seeds are spread by ants, the blossoms mature into seedpods that can scatter their seeds up to several feet, and the roots are medium-sized rhizomes. The plant produces some blossoms that never open, but instead pollinate themselves. Forms dense, scattered clumps. A feeder of a variety of wildlife. A good companion to plant amongst many forest floor plants. Violet family. Varieties *pubescens* and *scabriuscula* (Smooth Yellow Violet, *violette scabre*) are both native.

Varieties *pubescens* and *scabriuscula* (Smooth Yellow Violet, *violette scabre*) are both native.

https://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Viola%20pubescens.html
http://www.naturemanitoba.ca/sites/default/files/DOWNY%20YELLOW%20VIOLET.pdf
http://www.repertoirerequenc nature.com/vasculaires/Viola_pubescens.html
http://www.ontariowildflowers.com/deciduous.htm#violetdowny
http://www.northernontarioflora.ca/description.cfm?speciesid=1003228
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/viola/pubescens/
https://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/697
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/dow ny-yellow-violet
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=2793
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/woodland/plants/hry_ylviolet.html
https://www.friendsofthewildflowergarden.org/pages/plants/yellowviolet.html
http://www.missouriplants.com/Yellowalt/Viola_pubescens_page.html
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=m810 -uses a synonym

**Bluntleaf Waterleaf**  Canada Waterleaf, Broadleaf Waterleaf, *hydrophylle du Canada* 1; south 4  
*Hydrophyllum canadense* -deciduous forests; stream floodplains, seepage slopes.  
>8-24" Similar to Virginia Waterleaf (*Hydrophyllum virginianum*) but always white blooms (with tinges of purple and pink), flower-stalks shorter than its foliage, taller and broader leaves, bolder looking, *flowers later in the spring*, and prefers moister soil. A good, lush *Ground Cover* for moist shade. *Hydrophyllaceae* family.

https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=574
http://www.labunix.uqam.ca/~fg/MyFlora/Hydrophyllaceae/Virginianum/virginianum.e.shtml -see note in Identification
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/hydrophyllum/canadense/
http://www.newenglandwild.org/docs/pdf/Hydrophyllumcanadense.pdf
https://inaturalist.ca/taxa/82341-Hydrophyllum-canadense/browse_photos
https://www.wildflower.org/gallery/result.php?id_image=32576

**One-flowered Wintergreen**  One-flowered Pyrola, *monésès uniflore*  
*Moneses uniflora* -coniferous to mixed, often very mossy forests, northern forests/savannas; margins of Cedar/ Spruce bogs, swamps.

www.frontyardrestoration.com
>Full to Part Shade. Cool, moist to wet, sandy to clayey soil. Accepts acidic.
>3-6” A single, small, nodding, saucer-shaped, fragrant bloom (peak summer). 5 wide-spreading, waxy petals, white to pinkish but has a green, protruding button in the centre surrounded by blunt, yellowish green rays and with something like a tiny, glistening goblet sticking out of the very centre. The tall, leafless, flower-stalk rises from a basal pair or whorl of round, green leaves. Spreads by rhizomes to form dense clusters for a dainty, yet eye-catching Ground Cover. A plant to be treasured if you have the right conditions. A sub-shrub. Heath family.

http://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Moneses%20uniflora.html
http://www.ontariowildflower.com/pine_forest.htm#wintergreenone
http://www.borealforest.org/herbs/herb25.htm
http://www.ontariowildflower.com/pine_forest.htm#wintergreenone
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/moneses/uniflora/
https://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/396
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/one-flowered-pyrola
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=1221

Bloodroot opening up in a frontyard forest glade. That’s Wild Ginger just to the right.
**Sedges**

**Loose-flowered Sedge**  Broad Loose-flowered Sedge, *Carex laxiflora*  
1 2 3 5  
- deciduous to mixed forests, glades, open woods.  
> 1-2’ A cool-season, bunch sedge. The flower stalk has the male bloom head at the top and the female a little lower down. When mature the seeds are distributed along the spike alternately and sparsely. Wide, pale green leaves in an open, erect, lush tuft. A nice way to add green to your forest floor.  
https://www.inaturalist.org/taxa/121270-Carex-laxiflora/browse_photos -skip by the first few photos that are rather ugly.  
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=992  
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/carex/laxiflora/  

**Pennsylvania Sedge**  Common Oak Sedge, *Carex pensylvanica*  
1 2; 3 not Bruce Peninsula; 4 5; 6 east  
- open woods (often Oak), forest edges, forest glades.  
> 6-12” A cool-season, colony-forming sedge. I hesitate to call it sod-forming because other plants will easily grow within its colony. The elongated, thimble-like blooms have a reddish-brown colouring and are topped with attractive, light yellow frills. A very early bloomer showing off its cute little frills. It may be short, but you’ll notice it. The leaves, long, thin and delicate and grow in tidy little tufts. Very useful for adding low, lush green throughout the season. Slowly aggressive; can be used to make a no-mow lawn. Long, shallow rhizomes.  
https://www.michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=1026  
https://www.bluestem.ca/carex-pensylvanica.htm  
http://www.scorpionfly.ca/plants/wildlifegarden/sedges_wildlife_gardens.html  
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/carex/pensylvanica/  
https://www.mnnesotawildflowers.info/grass-sedge-rush/pennsylvania-sedge  
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/grasses/plants/pa_sedge.htm  
https://www.friendsofthewildflowergarden.org/pages/plants/carex_pensylvanica.html  
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=f237  
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Carex_pensylvanica  

**Sprengel's Sedge**  Long-beaked Sedge, *Carex de Sprengel*  
1 4 5 6 7  
- forests, glades, floodplains, shores, stream bluffs.  
> 2-3’ A cool-season, bunch sedge. Dangling, frilly, yellowish-green bloom heads on long slender stalks make for an interesting appearance. Blossoms mature into rounded, prominent seeds with long beaked husks arranged like corn on the cob.  
https://www.michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=1052  
http://www.saskforage.ca/images/pdfs/Publications/Northern.pdf -page 19; down 27 pages; (spelt sprengelli)  
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/carex/sprengelii/  

www.frontyardrestoration.com
Wild Blue Phlox with Star-flowered False Solomon’s Seal in bud.

Michigan Lily. Note how the petals curl back to almost touch the stem. The petal’s of the Canada Lily curl back much more modestly and give the bloom a “trumpet” appearance. The “cut leaves” of Cut-leaved Coneflower in background, left.
Ferns and Spleenwort

Ferns


http://wildadirondacks.org/adirondack-ferns.html

Broad Beech Fern  Southern Beech Fern  phégoptère à hexagones, thélyptère à hexagones
1 3 5; 7 along east Georgian Bay; of Special Concern
Marsh Fern family.

http://www.ontario.ca/page/broad-beech-fern
http://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/phegopteris/hexagonoptera/
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/plants/beech_fern.htm

Bulblet Bladder Fern  Bulblet Fern, cystoptère bulifère
1 2 3 4 5 6 7; south 8 9 10
-forests, crevices of limestone rocks, cliff faces, floodplains, seeps, often on slopes.

Christmas Fern  Holly Fern, Dagger Fern, polystic faux-acrostic, fougère-à-faucilles
1 2 3 4 5 6 7
-deciduous forests, rocky slopes.

Part to Full Shade.  Rich, wet to moist, rocky to sandy, neutral to calcareous, well-drained soil.

>1-2'  A low, compact, and interesting fern with elongated (to 48”), lacy, lance-shaped fronds that parallel the ground. A cutie. Look for it uncurling from the soil in early spring when the ground is still bare. Reproduces by spores, rhizomes, and unique, small, pea-like bulblets which grow along under the mid-stems of the fronds and root when knocked to the ground. Able to form colonies. Wood Fern family.

http://brucetrail.org/system/downloads/0000/0487/Archive_copy.pdf
http://www.repertoirequebecnature.com/vasculaires/Cystopteris_bulifera.html
http://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/cystopteris/bulifera/
http://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/2698
https://plants.sc.egov.usda.gov/core/profile?symbol=CYBU3
Forest Floor Ferns and Spleenwort

evergreen, and clumping it has a bold appearance. Wood Fern family.

https://brucetrail.org/system/downloads/0000/0656/Christmas_Fern.pdf
http://www.repertoirequebecnature.com/vasculaires/Polystichum_acrostichoides.html
https://gardening.usask.ca/documents/Ferns_and_Fern_Allies_of_Canada.pdf-search for Christmas; pages 184, 361
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/polystichum/acrostichoides/
http://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/1545
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/fern/christmas-fern
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=1189
https://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/grasses/plants/christmas_fern.htm
https://www.dnr.illinois.gov/education/CDIndex/ChristmasFern.pdf
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=a710

Hart's Tongue Fern  scolopendre, langue de cerf  Asplenium scolopendrium
1 2 3 4; of Special Concern  Phyllitis scolopendrium
- limestone sinks.
>Full Shade.  Alkaline to average, well-drained soil.
>to 2’  Vase-shaped with undivided, leathery, glossy green fronds.  The undivided fronds give it
a unique appearance among ferns.  Use among woodland plants, stonewalls, steps, containers,
troughs.  Spleenwort family.
Variety americanum (American Hart's-tongue Fern, scolopendre d'Amérique) is also native.
Variety scolopendrium is not.

https://www.ontario.ca/page/harts-tongue-fern
https://brucetrail.org/system/downloads/0000/0969/Harts-Tongue_Fern.pdf -variety americanum
https://www.ontario.ca/page/american-harts-tongue-fern -variety scolopendrium
https://www.michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=203
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=b244
https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=ASSCA -variety americanum

Braun's Holly Fern  Prickly Shield Fern, polystic de Braun  Polystichum braunii
all, to Thunder Bay District
- moist forests, shaded talus slopes.
>Rich, well-drained soil.
>to 2’  Forms a crown of dark, lustrous fronds.  Wood Fern Family.

http://www.northernontarioflora.ca/description.cfm?speciesid=1002334
http://www.repertoirequebecnature.com/vasculaires/Polystichum_braunii.html
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/polystichum/braunii/
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/fern/brauns-holly-fern
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=1190
Goldie’s Wood Fern  dryoptère de Goldie  

*Dryopteris goldiana*

1 2 3 4 5 6

- deciduous forests (often Maple, Basswood, Beech), forested wetland edges, edges of seeps/springs/creeks, slope bases, wooded ravines.


Deer and rabbit resistant.

>3-4’ The Cadillac of ferns. The tall, wide, dark green fronds have an imposing presence on the forest floor and are spectacular in suburban gardens. “Lush” is the operative word. A sturdy plant. Moderately slow growing. Fronds turn yellow in the fall. Forms verdant colonies from clumps given enough time. Fibrous roots with a scaly, short but creeping rhizome. Our largest Wood Fern.

Marginal Wood Fern  Marginal Shield Fern, dryoptère à sores marginaux  *Dryopteris marginalis*

north to the Algoma District; not 10

- deciduous/mixed rocky woods, slopes, rocky ledges, bluffs, open woods.

>Full to Part Shade. Moist to dry soil. Accepts *rocky/gravelly/sandy* and *juglone*.  

>16-24” Truly evergreen throughout the winter; tolerates browsing by rabbits and deep shade; prefers deep, rocky or stony soil; tolerates moderately dry conditions. Does not spread. Wood Fern family.
Forest Floor Ferns and Spleenwort

**Northern Maidenhair Fern**  adiant du Canada  Adiantum pedatum

All
- rich, deciduous forests, slopes.

> Full to dappled shade. Moist, rich soil. Accepts **clayey** and **calcareous**.
> 1-2’ Very hardy and easy to grow. A pretty, delicate, lacy looking fern with fronds arranged circularly around a stem, giving it its own distinctive appearance. One of the prettiest ferns. Slow spreading.

http://floreduquebec.ca/english/adiantum-pedatum
https://gardening.usask.ca/documents/Ferns_and_Fern_Allies_of_Canada.pdf - search for Adiantum pedatum
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/adiantum/pedatum/
https://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/2373
https://www.mnstatewildflowers.info/fern/maidenhair-fern
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=6
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/ferns/maidenhair-fern.htm
https://www.mnstatewildflowers.info/grasses/plants/maidenhair_fern.htm
http://www.mortonarb.org/trees-plants/tree-plant-descriptions/maidenhair-fern
http://www.friendsofeloisebutler.org/pages/plants/maidenhairfern.html
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=j200
http://www.missouriplants.com/ferns/Adiantum_pedatum_page.html

**Common Oak Fern**  Northern Oak Fern, gymnocarpe fougère-du-chêne  Gymnocarpium dryopteris

All; Uncommon
- deciduous/coniferous forests; swamps, forests, glades and moist, shaded cliffs

> Part to Full Shade. Accepts **acidic**.
> 4-8” A single stalk produces three-parted (each triangular-shaped) fronds. A sweet, delicate appearance. May wilt in summer heat. Wood Fern family.

This plant has many French common names and even more scientific synonyms.
http://www.borealforest.org/ferns/fern7.htm
http://www.ontarioferns.com/ferns.htm#fernoak
http://www.repertoirerequebecnature.com/vasculaires/Gymnocarpium_dryopteris.html
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/gymnocarpium/dryopteris/
https://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/2706
https://www.mnstatewildflowers.info/fern/common-oak-fern
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=528

**Rock Polypody**  Common Polypody, Polypody, polypode de Virginie, tripe de roche  Polypodium virginianum

Not southwest 1
- dry, rocky, tolerant deciduous and pine/cedars forests; shaded woods.
> to 1’ Loosely clustered, erect to spreading, leathery fronds with oblong leaflets. Under the right conditions it can spread to form a mat to work as a **Ground Cover**. Interesting appearance. No longer common.
> Filtered light to Full Shade. Dry to moist, **sandy** or **rocky**, well-drained soil. Accepts **acidic**.

FF-50
Forest Floor Ferns and Spleenwort

http://www.ontariowildflower.com/fern.htm#polypody
http://www.repertoirequebecnature.com/vasculaires/Polypodium_virginianum.html
https://www.florelaurentienne.com/flore/Groupes/Pteridophytes/007_Polypodiacees/05_Polypodium/virginianum.htm
https://www.inaturalist.org/taxa/54411-Polypodium-virginianum
https://gardening.usask.ca/documents/Ferns_and_Fern_Allies_of_Canada.pdf - search for Polypodium virginianum
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/polyodium/virginianum/
https://gardeninstitute.org/plants/ebony-spleenwort
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/fern/ebony-spleenwort
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=200
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/grasses/plants/eb_spleenwort.htm

**Ebony Spleenwort**  
doradille ébène, doradille à nervures plates  
*Asplenium platyneuron*

1 2 3 4 5 6 7
- rocky slopes on thin soil, nearly bare rock/mortar; thin woods, sandy woods, sandy open woods, rocky wooded slopes, rocky cliffs/ledges (if not too sunny or dry), woodland clearings, sandy meadows, sandstone/limestone glades; rocky banks along roads.
> Part to Dappled Shade.
> 1-1.5’ Moist to average, alkaline, gritty soil. Accepts rocky, sandy, loamy. Adaptable to suburban gardens. Spleenwort family.

https://gardeninstitute.org/plants/ebony-spleenwort
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/asplenium/platyneuron/
https://www.maine.gov/dacf/mnap/features/asppla.htm
https://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/857

**Eastern Hay-scented Fern**  
dennstaedtie à lobules ponctués  
*Dennstaedtia punctilobula*

1 2 3 4 5 6 7; not north of the southern townships of Nipissing and Parry Sound Districts, nor west of eastern Perth and Kent Counties
- Under the right conditions it can be aggressive for a pleasant Ground Cover.
> Part Sun to Light Shade; tolerates Full Shade; tolerates northern region's Full Sun. Average to dry, sandy soil. Accepts rocky and acidic.
> to 2’

http://www.repertoirequebecnature.com/vasculaires/Dennstaedtia_punctilobula.html
https://www.florelaurentienne.com/flore/Groupes/Pteridophytes/007_Polypodiacees/02_Dennstaedtia/punctilobula.htm
https://gardening.usask.ca/documents/Ferns_and_Fern_Allies_of_Canada.pdf - search for punctilobula; pages 133, 347
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/dennstaedtia/punctilobula/

www.frontyardrestoration.com
Forest Floor Ferns and Spleenwort

https://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/1524
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=1167
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/grasses/plants/hay_fern.htm
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=a752
https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=DEPU2
https://garden.org/plants/view/76189/Hay-scented-Fern-Dennstaedtia-punctilobula/

**Male Fern**  Male Shield Fern, Male Wood Fern, dryoptère fougère-mâle  *Dryopteris filix-mas*

1 *not* southwest; 2 3 4 8; Manitoulin Island; Michipicoten Island; 10 along the coast of Lake Superior
-forests on dolostone.

>Part Shade. Rich, **neutral** to acidic soil on dolostone rock.

>to 3’ Wood Fern Family.

Subspecies *brittonii* *(Britton’s Male Fern, dryoptère de Britton)* is native; *filix-mas* is *not*.

https://www.researchgate.net/publication/274250106_Male_FernDryopteris_filix-mas_In_Durham_Region_Ontario
https://gardening.usask.ca/documents/Ferns_and_Fern_Allies_of_Canada.pdf -search for *Dryopteris filix-mas*
https://inaturalist.ca/taxa/76721-Dryopteris-filix-mas
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/dryopteris/filix-mas/
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=1184
https://books.google.ca/books?id=DEDROF-SVAQChZg1s1&sig=1vKg4OZGWQFy7XlM6zQc1xhFA4&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwjFvJDG9MHcAhXGzIMKHbMBQ4ChDoATAJegQJARAB#v=onepage&q=Dryopteris%20filix-mas%20ontario&f=false
https://www.friendsofthewildflowergarden.org/pages/plants/malefern.html
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?taxonid=285742&speciesprofile=0

Canada Moonseed Vine beginning to flourish.

FF-52
Vines, Shrubs, Short Trees

There are shrubs, or sub-shrubs, that are no taller than 12". Look under Flowers. They often make excellent ground covers.

**American Bladdernut**  *staphylier à trois folioles, staphylier trifolié*  
*Staphylea trifolia*

1 2 3 4 5 6
- deciduous shrublands, thickets, open woods, forest edges, forests, floodplains, stream banks, wooded bluffs, talus/rocky slopes; occasionally wooded sand dunes.

**Associates:** Sycamore, Silver Maple, Sugar Maple, American Basswood, River Birch.


> 12-16' An erect, tall, open shrub, stiffly and somewhat sparingly branched. Branches striped when young, turning slightly ridged or warty with age. Leaves that are a lovely green to begin with turn a lovelier yellow in fall, to brighten up your garden. Greenish and cream-white, bell-like blooms (*late spring*) in drooping clusters. Each blossom matures into a large, three-angled and three-pointed, papery-skinned capsule containing 1-4 seeds. The capsules persist into winter, hanging like little brown bags with the seeds inside making a rattling noise. The woody roots are a taproot with branching laterals that sucker to form colonies. A feeder of wildlife. Bladdernut family.

https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=2717
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/staphylea/trifolia/
http://hort.uconn.edu/detail.php?pid=472
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/shrub/bladdernut
http://www.mortonarb.org/trees-plants/tree-plant-descriptions/american-bladdernut
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=i890

**Striped Maple**  *Moosewood, érable de Pennsylvanie, bois d'original*  
*Acer pensylvanicum*

4 5 6 7 8
> Moist woods, deep valleys, northern slopes.


> 25-30' A small understory tree born to feed deer and moose (but will quickly re-sprout). Its leaves are broad and 3 pointed with shallow lobes. Male and female blooms (*late spring*) are on separate trees. The young bark has conspicuous vertical, white and green stripes. Attracts birds and bees. Add this plant to your moist forest floor to give your garden true seclusion and to make an excellent wildlife shelter. Who doesn't want a moose in their backyard. Soapberry family.

https://www.ontario.ca/page/striped-maple
http://www.northernontarioflora.ca/description.cfm?speciesid=1000045
http://www.borealforest.org/shrubs/shrub1.htm
https://www.uoguelph.ca/arboretum/thingstosee/trees/stripedmaple
Forest Floor Shrubs, Trees, Vines

http://www.repertoirequebecnature.com/vasculaires/Acer_pensylvanicum.html
https://www.florelaurentienne.com/flore/Groupes/Spermatophytes/Angiospermes/Dicotyles/065_Aceracees/01_Acer/pensylvanicum.htm
http://ville.montreal.qc.ca/siteofficieldumontroyal/vegetal-indigene/erable-pennsylvanie
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/acer/pensylvanicum/
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=2651
https://www.friendsofthewildflowergarden.org/pages/plants/maplestriped.html
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=d359

Maple-leaved Viburnum  Maple-leaved Arrowwood, viorne à feuilles d'érable
1 2 3 4 5 6; south 7
-thickets, open woods, forest edges, forests (often Beech-Maple, Oak, Pine, Aspen, Sassafras), glades; wooded ravines, slopes, ridges, dunes, stream banks.
>Part Shade; tolerates to Full Sun and Full Shade. Dry to moist, sandy/rocky well-drained soil. Accepts to clayey and juglone.
>3-6' x 3-4' A shade tolerant shrub very useful in woodland gardens. Blooms late spring.
Pinkish to magenta leaves; very pretty in the fall. The fruit changes from green to red, then dark blue or purple-black as it progresses to maturity. Suckers to form colonies via rhizomes creating a wildlife shelter. Also self-sows. Moschatel (Elderberry) family.
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=13
http://ville.montreal.qc.ca/siteofficieldumontroyal/vegetal-indigene/voirne-a-feuilles-erable
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/viburnum/acerifolium/
http://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/678
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/woodland/plants/ml_viburnum.htm
http://www.mortonarb.org/trees-plants/tree-plant-descriptions/maple-leaved-viburnum
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=a192
https://davesgarden.com/guides/pf/go/1471/#b
https://plants.sc.egov.usda.gov/factsheet/pdf/fs_viac.pdf

Mountain Maple  Moose Maple, érable à épis, érable bâtard, plaine bleue
all; not south 1
-wet woods, swamps.
>Full to Part Shade. Moist to wet soil.
>10-15’ An understory tree for swampy, wet woods. This small tree/tall shrub with multiple, crooked trunks will colonize to form thickets in cool, moist, shady environments. The blooms (late spring) and fruits (keys) grow in upright clusters. Brilliantly coloured leaves in fall. Add this plant to your damp forest floor to give your garden true seclusion and wildlife shelter. Can be considered a shrub. Soapberry family.
https://www.uoguelph.ca/arboretum/thingstosee/trees/mountainmaple

FF-54
http://www.borealforest.org/shrubs/shrub1.htm
http://northernontarioflora.ca/description.cfm?speciesid=1000056
https://www.ontario.ca/page/manitoba-maple
https://treecanada.ca/resources/trees-of-canada/mountain-maple-acer-spicatum/
http://www.repertoirequebecnature.com/vasculaires/Acer_spicatum.html
https://www.florealaurentienne.com/flore/Groupes/Spermatophytes/Angiospermes/Dicotyles/065_Aceracees/01_Acer/spicatum.htm
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/acer/spicatum/
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/tree/mountain-maple
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=2657
https://www.friendsofthewildflowergarden.org/pages/plants/maplemountain.html

**Virginia Creeper Vine** Five-leaved Ivy, vigne vierge à cinq folioles

Parthenocissus quinquefolia

1 2 3 4 5

-thickets, open woods, deciduous forest edges, forests, glades, rock outcrops, talus/rocky slopes, alvars, bluffs, stream/lake banks, gravelly seeps; floodplains, wooded swamps; disturbed habitats, clearings, fields, utility poles, walls, road/railroad sides.

>Part to Full Sun; tolerates Full Shade remaining lush but little in the way of fall colour or fruit. Moist to average, well-drained soil. Accepts wetish soil, nutrient-poor, rocky/gravelly/sandy to clayey, and acidic to calcareous, drought, and juglone. Salt tolerant. Deer resistant.

>to 60’ in length and can reach to the top of trees. Perfect for dead trees you’re letting stand. Self-climbing using short, aerial roots; very vigorous. Tough, versatile and will grow in almost any soil condition or exposure. Deep green foliage becomes brilliant red in fall. Dark blue berries are loved by birds and help non-migrating Robins and newly arrived Bluebirds survive winter. Aggressive to the point of invasive. Can be used as a Ground Cover to end all ground covers; give it space. Use this plant to cover everything else with its lush, colourful foliage and wildlife feeding berries. Excellent for utility poles or fences you never want to see again. Woody roots. Grape Family.

https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=2804
http://www.friendsofthewildflowergarden.org/pages/plants/virginiacreeper.html
http://www.scorpionfly.ca/plants/plantpages/parthenocissus.html
http://www.wildflowersofontario.ca/virginia_creeper.html
http://northernontarioflora.ca/description.cfm?speciesid=1003017 -see Similar Species at the bottom of the page

https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/parthenocissus/quinquefolia/
http://www.hort.ucconn.edu/plants/detail.php?pid=301
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/shrub/virginia-creeper
https://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/trees/plants/va_creeper.htm
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=1490
Thicket Creeper Vine  Great Woodbine, *vigne vierge commune*  *Parthenocissus vitacea*
1 2 3 4 5 6 7; south 10

*Parthenocissus inserta var. laciniata*

-meadows, open woods, thickets, open rocky forests, forest edges, forests, large rock outcrops; shrubby slopes, talus/rocky slopes; stream banks, lake shores; roadsides, fencerows, clearings; occasionally open swampy forests.

>Full Sun to Part Shade; tolerates to Full shade with diminished flowering. Moist to dry soil. Accepts *rocky* to loamy.

>to 30" in length. Very similar to Virginia Creeper. A very useful vine that climbs with tendrils over just about everything. Glossy, green leaves of five leaflets arranged like fingers on a hand turn a bright, rich red in fall. The blooms (*early summer*) are inconspicuous but mature into bird-feeding, dark blue berries. Can be used as a fast growing *Ground Cover*. Good for Restoration. Grape family.

Note: While *P. inserta* is often used to refer to this vine, it is also a synonym for Virginia Creeper (*P. quinquefolia*). Read these sources carefully.

https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=2803 -uses the synonym, *Parthenocissus inserta*


http://www.northernontarioflora.ca/description.cfm?speciesid=1003017 -see bottom of page for species comparison

https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/parthenocissus/inserta/

https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/shrub/woodbine

http://www.friendsofthewildflowergarden.org/pages/plants/virginiacreeper.html -shows species comparisons

https://www.inaturalist.org/taxa/181927-Parthenocissus-inserta/browse_photos

Soapberry Shrub, female.
Tall Trees

Tall trees are not so much part of a garden but create a habitat within their shade and fallen leaves to grow your garden: thickets and forest floors. Outside of the forest they are often suitable for a “specimen tree”, i.e. a single tree grown for its appearance, colours, benefit to wildlife, shade, and to increase property values. However, those with shallow roots are best grown with their associates so that their combined roots make them wind-firm.

Most of these trees prefer Full Sun yet are found in full shade forests. How do they do it? Their seeds, seedlings, or saplings will sit there patiently waiting for a neighbouring tree to fall or a fire to go by that creates an opening in the forest canopy to let the sun shine in; then it will shoot up as if its life depended on it, because it does. If you plant a tree in a forest, will anyone ever see it? Luck needs to be on its side. If you’re not willing to wait for luck you can plant it at the forest edge or in a glade, maybe beside a bench. Besides that, there is nothing wrong with a forest floor understory tree that’s beautiful and lush in its own right and that will keep your forest full when bad luck or age fells its neighbour.

When reading through these entries remember that your nursery would not be trying to sell the tree if there were not a good reason for you to buy it. You might want to try to ignore the lovely descriptions some of these entries have and search for the tree’s inner heart that makes it special and every one is special.

If it is necessary to have your tree “put down” due to infirmness, leave the full trunk (called a “snag”) standing to feed and shelter Woodpeckers, Chickadees, Squirrels, etc.

For the photos on Website www.minnesotawildflowers.info, remember to click on any photo to see them all and enlarged. For www.michiganflora.net, click on “All Images”.

The second line of each plant entry specifies by numbers the regions in which the plant is native:
1 - southwest Ontario from Windsor to Toronto and from Goderich to Niagara-on-the-Lake; includes London, Hamilton, Burlington, Oakville, Mississauga.
2 - north of region 1 to region 3; includes Kitchener-Waterloo, Cambridge, and Guelph.
3 - the Bruce Peninsula and around the south shore of Georgian Bay.
4 - regions York, Durham, and Northumberland.
5 - Prince Edward County and along the St. Lawrence River to the Québec border.
6 - from Lake Simcoe across to the Ottawa River.
7 - from Georgian Bay across to the Ottawa River, plus Manitoulin Island and up the coast of Georgian Bay to just past Sault Ste. Marie.
8 - the far northeast.
10 - the far northwest (north of the USA border and the coast of Lake Superior).
**Deciduous Trees**

**Black Ash**  Swamp Ash, frêne noir, frêne de grève, frêne gras

_all swampy woodlands, floodplains, wet woods, swamps, Cedar swamps, bogs, mucky soil, seeps, wet depressions, stream banks._

>Lowlands. Full Sun. Intolerant of shade. Rich, wet to moist to mucky soil. Accepts stagnant water (bogs) but prefers water with some flow to oxygenate the roots. Accepts seasonal flooding, fine peat, and fine sand to light clayey.

_Associates:_ occasionally in pure stands; other deciduous such as Speckled Alder, White Elm, Red Maple, Silver Maple, Red Ash, Swamp White Oak; Black Spruce, Balsam Fir, Speckled Alder, Eastern White Cedar.

>60-75’ x 18-30’ A very hardy tree with a narrow canopy for wet sites. Common life span of 150 years. Blooms in _spring_. One of the last trees to leaf in the spring (avoiding the frost), and among the first to drop them. The foliage is permitted a fleeting moment of gold before they fall. Male and female flowers are usually on separate trees and are wind cross-pollinated. The single-winged seeds mature in autumn and persist on the tree well into winter. Seeds may take 3 years to germinate. Its seeds, twigs, bark and leaves are a smorgasbord for wildlife. Susceptible to the Emerald Ash Borer. Roots shallow, but wide spreading. Olive family.

https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=1733
https://www.ontario.ca/page/black-ash
http://www.borealforest.org/trees/tree4.htm
https://www.uoguelph.ca/arboretum/thingstosee/trees/blackash
http://www.point59.ca/ashblack.htm
https://www.gov.mb.ca/sd/forestry/pdf/health/fieldguidedefinal.pdf - see page 38
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/fraxinus/nigra/
https://www.minnestawildflowers.info/tree/black-ash
https://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/trees/plants/black_ash.html

**Red Ash**  Green Ash, frêne rouge, frêne de Pennsylvanie

_all; extreme south of 8 9 10; most common in 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 -bottomlands, floodplains, stream valleys, stream banks, lake shores, swamps; occasionally in Upland deciduous forests, fields._

_Associates:_ Eastern Cottonwood, Manitoba Maple, Red Maple, Silver Maple, Black Willow, Willows, Pecan, Sycamore, White Elm.


>45-60’ x 30-40’ Fast growing; short lived, to 100 yrs. The most widely distributed Ash in
Canada. Male and female blooms (spring) on separate trees; wind cross-pollinated. Provides ornamentation, shade, wind-break, and fall colour (yellow). A feeder of wildlife. Considered by some to be the most rugged and versatile yard tree. Susceptible to the Emerald Ash Borer. Olive family.
http://www.point59.ca/ashred.htm
http://cf.s.nrcan.gc.ca/pubwarehouse/pdfs/9325.pdf
http://www.northernontarioflora.ca/description.cfm?speciesid=1000494
https://www.uoguelph.ca/arborctum/thingstosee/trees/redash
https://www.ontario.ca/page/greenred-ash
https://www.gov.mb.ca/sd/forestry/pdf/health/fieldguidefinal.pdf-see page 40
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/fraxinus/pennsylvanica/
https://www.michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=1734
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/trees/plants/green_ash.htm
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=a868
https://plants.sc.egov.usda.gov/factsheet/pdf/fs_frpe.pdf

**Basswood**  American Linden, *tilleul d’Amérique*, *bois blanc*  *Tilia americana*

1 2 3 4 5 6 7; 7 circum-Sault Ste. Marie, south 8; 10 sparingly in extreme south along American border.
-wooded slopes that face north and east (cool, moist, well-drained), deciduous forests, alvars, rocky faces, stream floodplains; occasionally swamps (sometimes Cedar).
**Associates:** other deciduous; Sugar Maple, American Beech, Red Oak, White Ash, Eastern Hemlock.
>Sun to Part Shade; very shade tolerant. Deep, rich, moist to average, well-drained soil.
Appreciates north and east facing slopes. Accepts **acidic** to **alkaline** and **sandy** to **clayey**. Tolerates drought
>60-100’ x 40-x45’ Moderately fast growing. Long lived, to 200+ yrs. Fragrant, creamy yellow blooms (*mid-summer*). Has a straight trunk and a symmetrical, round canopy. The broad, sharply-toothed leaves are dull green, rich in nitrogen and calcium and an excellent contributor to soil fertility. Compost them or leave them where they are. The bark is smooth and greenish-brown when young becoming greyish-brown with age. Provides ornamentation and shade. A feeder of wildlife and is such a good supply of nectar that when in flower the tree is alive with honeybees. A strongly flavoured honey is the result. Besides being an all around wildlife magnet, its senior citizens often develop cavities that provide homes for such wildlife as Woodpeckers, Wood Ducks, Squirrels, etc. A common yard tree that provides a dense, lawn-killing shade (plant a Forest Floor garden). Wide-spreading lateral roots. Mallow family.
https://arbres.hydroquebec.com/page-tree-shrub/4855
https://landscapeontario.com/tilia-americana-basswood
http://www.point59.ca/basswood.htm
https://treecanada.ca/resources/trees-of-canada/basswood-tilia-americana/

www.frontyardrestoration.com
Deciduous Trees

https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/tilia/americana/
http://hort.uconn.edu/detail.php?pid=504
http://bhort.bh.cornell.edu/tree/basswood.htm
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/tree/american-basswood
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=1681
https://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/trees/plants/am_basswood.html
http://www.mortonarb.org/trees-plants/tree-plant-descriptions/american-basswood
http://m.extension.illinois.edu/hortanswers/plantdetail.cfm?PlantID=276&PlantTypeID=7
https://www.dnr.illinois.gov/education/CDIndex/Basswood.pdf
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=a917

**American Beech**  hêtre à grandes feuilles, hêtre d'Amérique  
*Fagus grandifolia*

1 2 3 4 5 6 7; south 8 9
-bottomlands, floodplains, stream banks, open woods, forest edges, forests, glades, wooded slopes, bluffs; occasionally the drier areas of swamps.

**Associates**: small pure stands; Sugar Maple, Eastern Hemlock, White Pine, Yellow Birch.


>60-80’ x 50-80’ Slow growing. A long lifespan, to 200 yrs. Has a full, lush canopy. After the leaves appear the male blooms (*spring*) form ball-like clusters at the ends of a drooping stalks. Females form a smaller cluster. Neither are particularly showy. The fruit are small, 3-sided nuts enclosed within a bristly, reddish-brown husk that splits open to release its treasure of protein and fat; loved by Black Bears. The trunk can reach a diameter of 4’, is thinly barked, but composed of very hard wood. The bark of the trunk and larger branches is a lovely, light grey smoothness with a bit of a shine. A a result of its beauty it’s a magnet for carved initials, but don’t do it - love your trees. A wildlife magnet and good for fall colour (yellow to a rich brown).

FYI, Fagus was a Celtic god of Beech trees. Colony forming. Under attack by Beech Bark Disease, a non-native insect-fungus complex, and also a canker complex that each damage the tree’s bark with resulting weakening of the tree itself. Suckers from shallow, wide spreading roots. Beech family.

Do not confuse our native with the European alien. Ours usually has 9-14 pairs of veins per leaf and a clearly toothed leaf edge. The European leaf usually has only 5-9 pairs of veins and has a much less toothed edge. The prickles on our nut husks are curved, while those of the alien are straight.

http://www.point59.ca/beech.htm
http://www.northernontarioflora.ca/description.cfm?speciesid=1000468
https://www.ontario.ca/page/american-beech
https://www.uoguelph.ca/arboretum/thingstosee/trees/americanbeech
https://stlawrencelowlands.wordpress.com/2012/10/29/american-beech-tree-fagus-grandifolia/
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/fagus/grandifolia/
http://www.hort.uconn.edu/plants/detail.php?pid=175
“And on the beech was written, probably, the first page of European literature.” — A Natural History of North American Trees, D. Culross Peattie, Houghton Mifflin Co., 2007

**Paper Birch**  White Birch, Canoe Birch, Bouleau à papier  *Betula papyrifera*

1 not extreme southwest; 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
- mixed to coniferous forest edges, roadsides, lake shores, sand dunes; occasionally swamps.

**Associates:** pure stands; other Birches, Pines, Spruces, Hemlocks, Poplars, Maples, Balsam Fir, Northern Red Oak, Pin Cherry.

> Full Sun. Shade intolerant. Moist to dry, sandy to silty, well-drained, acidic soil. Accepts loamy to clayey and to alkaline. Tolerates salt. Intolerant of drought and pollution. Benefits from wild fires and other disturbances in the forest to create sunny openings. Prefers cool, moist sites such as northerly or easterly exposures. Benefits from being grown in stands.

> 40-50’ x 30-35’ Fast growing with a moderate life span to 120 yrs. The blooms are catkins. The male catkins dangle at the end of the twigs. Females (*late spring*) are erect and occur further back. The oval, toothed leaves are smooth and turn an amber colour in fall. The young bark is reddish-brown, very thin and smooth and matures to white; sheds easily and famously. Never strip the bark from around a living tree; it kills it. Provides ornamentation, stream bank stabilization, and wildlife nourishment. The provincial tree of Saskatchewan. Birch family.

www.frontyardrestoration.com
Deciduous Trees

Yellow Birch  Swamp Birch, bouleau jaune, bouleau des Alléghanys  
Betula alleghaniensis

1 not deep southwest; 2 3 4 5 6 7; south 8 9; south 10 along the American border
- deciduous to mixed swampy woods, stream banks, cool moist forests, forest edges, on mossy
logs, decayed wood/stumps, north-facing wooded slopes, ravines, wooded bluffs; cracks in
boulders.
Accepts sandy to loamy to sandy clay and acidic to alkaline. Tolerates salt. Hot, dry summers
hinder its growth. Spring seedlings intolerant of thick deciduous leaf litter. The seedlings are
loved by deer.
Associates: American Beech, Sugar Maple, Basswood, Eastern Hemlock, Balsam Fir,
> 60-70’ x 35-45’ Slow growing; a moderate lifespan to 150+ yrs, but maxes out at 300. The
tallest Birch in the east. Large spreading branches. Thin bark, reddish-brown when young, pale
yellow to silvery-grey to bronze when mature and peeling (not the white of Paper Birch). Leaves
turn yellow in the fall. Blooms (spring) are catkins. The male catkins dangle near the end of the
twigs. Females are erect and occur further back on the twig. A wildlife magnet. The provincial

Butternut  White Walnut, noyer cendré, arbre à noix longues, noix tendre  
Juglans cinerea

1 2 3 4 5; east 6; not Bruce Peninsula; Species at Risk
-open woods, forest edges, forest glades, forests, shallow slopes, terraces of slopes; shallow
valleys, bottomlands, steam banks, swamp edges; rock ledges, talus; disturbed habitats, fencerows, fields.

Associated: deciduous to mixed woods; Beech, Sugar Maple, White Ash, White Elm, Slippery Elm, Black Cherry, Black Oak, Red Oak, White Oak, Basswood, Shagbark Hickory, Bitternutt Hickory, Yellow Birch, Eastern Hemlock, Eastern White Pine.

>Full Sun; shade tolerant when young, but they must eventually surpass the forest canopy or die. Rich, moist, calcareous, well-drained soil. Accepts dry rocky to loamy, nutrient-poor, juglone, and mildly acidic, i.e. average. Appreciates disturbed habitats where the shade of the overhead canopy has been removed (glades, clearings).

>40-75’ x 35-50’ Fairly fast growing (needs to reach the sun); short lived to about 75 yrs. Pretty leaves, over a foot long, with up to 19 leaflets giving a delicate appearance despite their size. The greenish-yellow female blooms (late spring) aren’t very showy and appear as short, erect spikes, splayed like a double-pointed jester’s hat. However, the male blossoms are drooping catkins, up to 5” long, and when danging and waving in the breeze are quite eye-catching. Produces butternuts (in pairs joined together at the ends) with husks covered in sticky hairs like fine felt. They quickly turn rancid. Attracts wildlife. A Species at Risk due to the Butternut Canker. It is illegal to harm or kill a Butternut tree without a permit. Can form a very deep taproot. Walnut family.

Black Cherry  Rum Cherry, cerisier tardif  
1 2 3 4 5 6 7
-rich floodplains, stream sides, meadows, deciduous open woods, limestone glades, forest edges, glades, ravines; disturbed habitats, fields, fencerows, roadsides, power-line clearings.

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Deciduous Trees


> 50-70' x 20-30' Fast growing; long lived, to 150+ yrs. Found in just about any sunny location where birds have pooped the pits. The largest member of the Cherry genus in Canada. Copious fragrant, pretty white blooms (late spring) along long dangling stalks of up to 6". By the end of summer, narrow wands of tart, black cherries. In fall, bright yellow foliage. A thin bark. Branches break off in the wind and and heavy ice storms. A true wildlife magnet - exceptional. A Pioneer species. Now scarce due to its highly valued wood. At its extreme northern range it becomes a shrub. Roots shallow and spreading. Rose family.

This is the only variety native to Canada.

https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=2527
http://www.point59.ca/cherryblack.htm
https://www.ontario.ca/page/black-cherry
https://www.uoguielph.ca/arboforum/thingstosee/trees/blackcherry
https://arbres.hydroquebec.com/page-tree-shrub/4832
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/prunus/serotina/
http://bhort.bh.cornell.edu/tree/blackcherry.htm
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/tree/black-cherry
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/trees/plants/wb_cherry.htm
http://www.mortonarb.org/trees-plants/tree-plant-descriptions/black-cherry
http://www.dnr.illinois.gov/education/CDIndex/WildBlackCherry.pdf
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=a914
https://davesgarden.com/guides/pl/go/2519/#b

Kentucky Coffee-tree  chicot févier, bonduc, chicot  

Gymnocladus dioicus

1 Lambton and Essex counties; a Species-at-Risk, Threatened deciduous open woods, forest edges, forests, glades; wooded floodplains, bottomlands.

Associates: Black Gum, Oak, Hickory, Black Walnut, Basswood, Elm, Pawpaw, etc.


> 45-75' x 30-45' Fast growing; short lived, to 75+ yrs. The largest leaf in Canada (to 3' x 2'; impressive, no?) and yet the leaf remains delicate looking because it's composed of dozens of leaflets. The canopy is relatively open with ascending to widely spreading branches. None the less, the tree often appears dead because it's leafless from mid-fall to mid-spring (it's one of those Easter plants). The greenish-white blooms (late spring) appear in large, open, pyramidal clusters at the end of branches. Male and female blossoms are usually on separate trees. The fruit is a hard, dark, reddish-brown, leathery pod (approx. 5" long) containing a few large seeds. The pods remain dangling on the tree throughout winter in order to look grim. The seeds look like coffee beans but cannot be recommended for brewing. Makes a good shade tree. Attracts
bees, butterflies, moths, larvae, and hummingbirds. Suckers from a taproot. Does not fix Nitrogen in the soil despite being a member of the Legume family.

https://www.ontario.ca/page/kentucky-coffeetree
http://canadiantr ectours.org/species-pages/Kentucky_coffee-tree.html
https://www.ontario.ca/page/kentucky-coffee-tree-species-risk
https://caroliniancanada.ca/legacy/CarolinianSites_Shetland-coffeetree-woods.htm
http://www.point59.ca/kentuckycoffeetree.htm
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/gymnocladus/dioicus/
http://hort.uconn.edu/detail.php?pid=195
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/tree/kentucky-coffee-tree
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=1304
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/trees/plants/ky_coffee.html
https://www.friendsofthewildflowergarden.org/pages/plants/kentuckycoffee.html
http://www.mortonarb.org/trees-plants/tree-plant-descriptions/kentucky-coffeetree
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=a872
https://plants.sc.egov.usda.gov/factsheet/pdf/fs_gydi.pdf

**Cucumber Tree** Cucumber Magnolia, *magnolia acuminé*  
*Magnolia acuminata*

1 circum-Delhi and St. Catharines; Extremely Rare  
-open woods, forest edges, along streams, on protected hillsides.

**Associates:** standing alone; scattered colonies among other deciduous trees.

>Full to Part Sun. Rich, well-drained, acidic to neutral soil. Accepts sandy. Does well in protected, sunny yards. **Carolinian Canada** recommends that this tree should not be planted except under direction from a qualified botanist due to its rarity.

>60-75' x 45-30' The hardiest of all Magnolias which is why it’s the only one in Canada and even then, it barely exists here at all. Individual trees are often too separated to be properly pollinated so get your neighbours to grow it too because it takes two to tango. Produces yellow-green, bell-shaped blooms (*early spring*), to 3” long and almost as wide. Gets its name from the shape and colour of the green, lumpy, unripe seedpods before they turn a lumpy, brilliant dark red. When fully ripe the bright orange seeds emerge from the surface as if ready to be picked one by one. A large, rounded tree with wide-spreading branches. Large, dark green leaves turn yellow in the fall. Deep, wide-spreading roots. Magnolia family.

http://www.point59.ca/cucumbertree.htm  
https://www.uoguelph.ca/arboretum/thingstosee/trees/cucumbertree  
https://www.ontario.ca/page/cucumber-tree  
https://www.ontario.ca/page/cucumber-tree-species-risk  
https://caroliniancanada.ca/legacy/SpeciesHabitats_ForestsFlora.htm  
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/magnolia/acuminata/  
http://hort.uconn.edu/detail.php?pid=273  
http://bhort.bh.cornell.edu/tree/cucumbertree.htm
Deciduous Trees

White Elm  American Elm,  orme d’Amérique, orme blanc  \textit{Ulmus americana}

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8; south 9 10
-floodplains, wet sites, moist open woods, swamp edges.

>Lowland.  Full Sun to Light Shade.  Rich, wet to moist, sandy/gravelly loam where the water table is close to the surface but still with good-drainage.  Benefits from spring flooding.  Accepts average moisture.  Tolerates salt.

>60-105' x 40-70'  This large, graceful tree can reach an age of 200 years.  Was once the dominant tree species of eastern North American cities.  The trunk can reach a diameter of almost 6'.  Greenish blooms (\textit{early spring}) appear before the leaves emerge.  Most larger specimens have been killed by Dutch Elm Disease.  Work is being done to restore the Elm by growing trees from the seeds of mature trees that have proven resistance to the disease.  Resistant cultivars are also being developed.  Roots shallow and wide-spreading.  Elm family.

Common Hackberry  Northern Hackberry,  micocoulier occidental  \textit{Celtis occidentalis}

1 2 4; 5 and up the Ottawa Valley about as far as Ottawa
-floodplains, open woods, deciduous forests.


>40-60+ ' x 35-55'  Fast growing; long lived, to 200 yrs.  An impressive, large, lush, green canopy that turns yellow in the fall.  The mature tree has thick, corrugated bark.  Blooms (\textit{spring}) are inconspicuous and greenish yellow.  Fruit is round and berry-like, first green then

TT-10
Deciduous Trees

turning a dark purple-red by late summer. Attracts butterflies, moths, and other wildlife. 

Becoming more common in yards. Hemp family.

https://www.uoguelph.ca/arboretum/thingstosee/trees/americanhackberry
https://www.ontario.ca/page/northern-hackberry
http://www.point59.ca/hackberrynorthern.htm
https://caroliniancanada.ca/legacy/SpeciesHabitats_ForestsFlora.htm
https://arbres.hydroquebec.com/page-tree-shrub/4552
https://www.gov.mb.ca/sd/forestry/pdf/health/fieldguidefinal.pdf-see page 52
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/celtis/occidentalis/
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/tree/hackberry
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=712
https://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/trees/plants/hackberry.html
http://www.mortonarb.org/trees-plants/tree-plant-descriptions/hackberry
https://www.dnr.illinois.gov/education/CDIndex/CommonHackberry.pdf
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=a858
https://plants.sc.egov.usda.gov/factsheet/pdf/fs_ceoc.pdf

**Bitternuth Hickory**  Swamp Hickory, *caryer cordiforme*, *caryer amer*, *noyer amer*

>15; up the Ottawa Valley to about Ottawa

-open woods, forest edges, forests, glades; dry edges of swamps.

>Full to Part Sun. Moist to average soil.

**Associates:** American Beech, Silver Maple, Shagbark Hickory, Black Ash, White Elm, Black Oak, White Oak, Black Cherry, other deciduous.

>45-75' x 30-45' A long-lived tree, to 200 yrs. Has an elegant, rounded crown. The male blooms are greenish-yellow catkins, 3-5" long. The females are short spikes. The leaves are long (to 9") and wide, broken into fairly large leaflets. The bark is tight and close, beginning smooth but developing with age interlacing ridges. The tree must be at least 30 years old to produce nuts, egg-shaped and bitter, inside a pointed and ridged husk. All parts of the tree attract wildlife. A deep taproot. Walnut family.

http://www.point59.ca/hickorybitternut.htm
https://www.ontario.ca/page/bitternut-hickory
https://www.uoguelph.ca/arboretum/thingstosee/trees/bitternuthickory
http://northernontarioflora.ca/description.cfm?speciesid=1000230
https://landscapeontario.com/carya-cordiformis-bitternuthickory-swamp-hickory
https://caroliniancanada.ca/legacy/SpeciesHabitats_ForestsFlora.htm
http://www.greencoalitionverte.ca/parc/Carya%20cordiformis%20Range%20Map%20USDAFS.pdf
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/carya/cordiformis/
http://hort.uconn.edu/detail.php?pid=86
http://bhort.bh.cornell.edu/tree/bitternuthickory.htm
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/tree/bitternuthickory

www.frontyardrestoration.com
Deciduous Trees

https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=1491
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/trees/plants/btnt_hickory.html
https://www.dnr.illinois.gov/education/CDIndex/BitternutHickory.pdf
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=d375

**Shagbark Hickory**  
*ca*ryer *ovale*  
*Carya ovata* var. *ovata*, *Carya ovata*

1 5; east 6
-valley bottoms, hillsides, open woods, forest edges, forests, glades, slopes; dry edges of swamps.

**Associates:** other deciduous.

>Full to Part Sun. Rich, moist to average, well-drained soil. Accepts to clayey and *juglone.*  
>65-75' x 45-50' A long-lived tree, to 200 years. A full, oblong to ovoid canopy. The upper surface of the leaves are a shiny, medium to dark green making them quite pretty; turn yellow to golden in the fall. Greenish-yellow blooms (*through spring*); the male catkin is 3-5” long and the females are short spikes. Produces nuts encased in a moderately thick husk that splits into four sections when ripe. Extremely hard wood. Attracts wildlife. A deep taproot. Walnut family.

Honey Locust  
*Swee*t Locust, *Thorny Locust,*  
*févier épineux*,  
*févier*  
*Gleditsia triacanthos*

Essex county; southwest 5
-bottomlands, open woods.

Associates: solitary or with other deciduous.

>40-90' x 30-70' Moderately long lived, to 120 yrs. Small, yellow-green, inconspicuous blooms (*mid-spring*) give the tree a yellow cast. Feathery, green leaflets on long, wide leaves provide dappled shade that ripples in the sun. Very large, multi-branched thorns along the trunk and larger limbs provide protection for bird’s nests and, when grown as a hedge, your backyard. However, it doesn’t play well with children. The wood is very heavy, strong, and decay-resistant.
Large, flat, twisted seedpods (with sweet pulp inside) provide food for mammals and birds. Very rare in its non-cultivar form. Absolutely everywhere in its cultivar form. (Cultivars without the thorns are a toothless imitation and less of a benefit to wildlife.) Roots deep and wide-spread. Can be considered a shrub. Legume family.

https://www.uoguelph.ca/arboretum/thingstosee/trees/honeylocust
http://canadiantreetours.org/species-pages/Honey_locust.html
http://www.point59.ca/honeylocust.htm
https://caroliniancanada.ca/legacy/SpeciesHabitats_ForestsFlora.htm
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/gleditsia/triacanthos/
http://bhort.bh.cornell.edu/tree/honeylocust.htm
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/tree/honey-locust
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=1302
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/trees/plants/honey_locust.html
http://www.mortonarb.org/trees-plants/tree-plant-descriptions/honey-locust
http://www.michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=2650
http://www.point59.ca/mapleblack.htm

Maples

http://bhort.bh.cornell.edu/tree/themaples.htm

**Black Maple**  Black Sugar Maple, érable noir  *Acer nigrum*, *Acer saccharum* var. *nigrum*

1; southwest 5; localized circum-Ottawa

-bottomlands, floodplains, deciduous open woods, forest edges, glades, forests.


>60-80’ x 35-55’ Moderately fast growing; long lived, to 200+ yrs. Small, light green blooms *(spring)* hang in tassel-like clusters. The fruit are double-winged keys that mature in fall and helicopter to the ground. The tree has the graceful, full shape of most Maples, but its leaves tend naturally to have a wilted look because the end of the lobes are flimsy. Also if you look at the photographs they are variable in shape, some with deep lobes some with shallow. They turn a yellow to brownish-yellow in fall. Soapberry family.

http://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=2650
https://www.uoguelph.ca/arboretum/thingstosee/trees/blackmaple
http://www.point59.ca/mapleblack.htm
https://caroliniancanada.ca/legacy/SpeciesHabitats_ForestsFlora.htm
https://www.florelaurentienne.com/flore/Groupes/Spermatophytes/Angiospermes/Dicotyles/065_Aceracees/01_Acer/nigrum.htm
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/acer/nigrum/

www.frontyardrestoration.com
Deciduous Trees

https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/trees/plants/black_maple.html
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/trees/plants/black_maple.html
http://www.mortonarb.org/trees-plants/tree-plant-descriptions/black-maple
https://www.friendsofthewildflowergarden.org/pages/plants/maple_black.html
https://www.dnr.illinois.gov/education/CDIndex/BlackMaple.pdf
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=a844

**Manitoba Maple**  Box-elder, érable à Giguère, érable négondo, aulne-buis  *Acer negundo*
1; 10 up the Manitoba border until about half way
-lake shores, stream banks, floodplains; disturbed habitats.
>40-65' x 36-54’ Fast growing; short lived, to 60+ yrs. Its natural range in Ontario is very small, but due to its adaptability it has been planted and has spread just about anywhere that isn’t shady. Female and male flowers are on separate trees necessitating wind cross-pollination. Our only Maple with pinnate leaves (divided into leaflets). Possibly named after the famous Québeceois NHL player, Jean-Sébastien Giguère, but I’m suspicious. Attracts wildlife. Roots shallow, sometimes with a taproot. Suckers. Not an Elder, but a Maple. Soapberry family.
https://www.ontario.ca/page/manitoba-maple
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=2649
https://www.uoguelph.ca/arboretum/thingstosee/trees/manitobamaple
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/acer/negundo/
http://www.hort.uconn.edu/plants/detail.php?pid=17
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/trees/plants/boxelder.html
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/trees/plants/box_elder.htm
http://www.mortonarb.org/trees-plants/tree-plant-descriptions/boxelder
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=a844

**Red Maple**  Swamp Maple, Soft Maple, érable rouge, plaine, plaine rouge  *Acer rubrum*
1 2 3 4 5 6 7; south 8 9 10; not the northwest shore of Lake Superior
-open woods, wooded sand dunes, forest edges, glades, forests; moist edges of swamps/wetlands.
>Full to Part Sun. Moist soil. Accepts wet to average to dry, rocky to clayey, and acidic.
>40-60’ x 35-45’ Moderately short lived, to 100 yrs. Similar to most Maples except it is RED! - flowers, young fruit, and fall foliage are all bright red. And it will grow just about anywhere. And it has the perfectest of maple leaves. Good for wildlife and fall colour (red). A good shade and all purpose tree. Shallow, wide-spreading roots. Soapberry family.
https://www.uoguelph.ca/arboretum/thingstosee/trees/redmaple
http://www.northernontarioflora.ca/description.cfm?speciesid=1000050
http://www.borealforest.org/trees/tree2.htm
https://www.ontario.ca/page/red-maple
http://www.point59.ca/maplered.htm
Deciduous Trees

Silver Maple  Soft Maple, érable argenté, plaine blanche  
Acer saccharinum

1 2 3 4 5 6 7; 10 extreme southwest

-moist deciduous forests; bottomlands, floodplains, often along streams, lakes, swamps.

>Full Sun; tolerates some Shade. Moist to wet to average soil. Accepts silt-loam, loam, or clay-loam, and temporary flooding.

>80-90’ x 45-50’  Fast growing; moderately long lived, to 130 yrs. The trunk may reach 5’ across. Its elegant branches are long and slender that become vulnerable to wind and ice storms in their senior years. While it is a common yard tree it’s best not to plant it next to your house or over streets. This species has the most dramatic leaves of all the Maples by dint of its deep and pointed lobes. Shallow, widely spreading roots. Soapberry family.

http://www.northernontarioflora.ca/description.cfm?speciesid=1000052
https://www.uoguelph.ca/arboretum/thingstosee/trees/silvermaple
https://www.ontario.ca/page/silver-maple
http://www.point59.ca/maplesilver.htm
http://www.repertoirequebecnature.com/vasculaires/Acer_saccharinum.html
https://www.florellaurentienne.com/flore/Groupes/Spermatophytes/Angiospermes/Dicotyles/065_Aceracees/01_Acer/saccharinum.htm
http://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/acer/saccharinum/
http://hort.uconn.edu/detail.php?pid=23
http://bhort.bh.cornell.edu/tree/silvermaple.htm
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/tree/silver-maple
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=2655
https://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/tree/plants/silver_maple.htm
http://www.mortonarb.org/trees-plants/tree-plant-descriptions/silver-maple
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=a843
https://plants.usda.gov/factsheet/pdf/fs_acsa2.pdf
**Deciduous Trees**

**Sugar Maple**  Hard Maple, érable à sucre  
Acer saccharum

1 2 3 4 5 6 7; south 8 9; 10 extreme southwest and as far north as Lake Nipigon.  
Deciduous forests, glades, forest floors; often along streams, lakes, swamps, floodplains.  
Associates: pure stands; Eastern White Pine, Eastern Hemlock, Yellow Birch, Basswood, Ironwood; other deciduous and scattered conifers.  
>Full to Part Sun, but extremely Shade tolerant waiting for a canopy opening.  Deep, rich, moist to average, well-drained, calcareous soil.  Accepts average acidic, sandy to clayey, and juglone.  Intolerant of drought.  
>80-90+’ x 40-50’  Moderately fast growing; long lived, to 200+ yrs.  One of the tallest of the Maples.  Perhaps the perfectest of maple leaves.  Splendid fall colour.  All parts of the tree nourish wildlife.  Canada’s national tree.  Do not confuse the scientific name of this species with that of the previous, Acer saccharinum.  Keep them apart by remembering that the Sugar Maple is “pure sugar”, i.e. saccharum, while the other has additives “inum”.  Roots relatively deep, wide, and spreading.  Soapberry family.

https://www.ontario.ca/page/sugar-maple  
https://www.uoguelph.ca/arboretum/thingstosee/trees/sugarmaple  
http://www.point59.ca/maplesugar.htm  
https://www.florelaurentienne.com/flore/Groupes/Spermatophytes/Angiospermes/Dicotyles/065_Aceracees/01_Acer/saccharum.htm  
https://arbres.hydroquebec.com/page-tree-shrub/4716  
http://www.repertoirequebecnature.com/vasculaires/Acer_saccharum.html  
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/acer/saccharum/  
http://bhort.bh.cornell.edu/tree/sugarmaple.htm  
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=2656  
https://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/trees/plants/sugar_maple.html  
http://www.mortonarb.org/trees-plants/tree-plant-descriptions/sugar-maple  
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=h240

**Oaks**

http://bhort.bh.cornell.edu/tree/thoaks.htm

**Black Oak**  chêne des teinturiers, chêne noir  
Quercus velutina

1; extreme west 5  
Deciduous open woods, forest edges, forests, glades, clearings.  
>Full Sun.  Dry, gravelly to sandy, well-drained, nutrient-poor soil that other trees avoid.  
Accepts drought and clayey soil on slopes.  Intolerant of shade and competition.  
>45-60’ x 30-45’  Long lived, to 200 yrs.  When grown in the open, has a very full, rounded canopy that extends very low.  In the shade of forests it drops its lower branches.  Leaves variable in shape but deeply and pointedly lobed.  Small, almost perfectly round acorns with a daintily fringed cap.  Fall colour.  A deep taproot with spreading laterals.  Beech family.
Bur Oak  

Quercus macrocarpa

1 2 3 4 5 6 7; south 10

-bottomlands, deciduous to mixed open woods, forest edges, forests, glades, swamps.

Associates: other deciduous and scattered conifers.


>45-50’, occasionally over 100+’ Canopy spread approximates that of height. Slow growing; long lived, to 200+ yrs. A full, lush, majestic canopy. The most widely distributed Oak in Canada, from Saskatchewan to Québec, and the most common Oak in Ontario. The acorns are scaly, fringed capped, and are almost the size of golf balls; hence the name, *macrocarpa*.

Besides having a large range, a voluptuous canopy, and large acorns, it also has large leaves. In my backyard where there is really too much shade, the leaves have reached 12x18” in size. When thinking of Bur Oak think of “macro”, big. The leaf shape is quite variable but sometimes with its irregular, but always rounded lobes, it is said to resemble a man (obese) with all limbs akimbo. Yellow fall colour. Attracts wildlife. What Bur Oak is most famous for is the fire resistance of its thick bark. It is this quality that has enabled it to remain viable after wildfires to create the Bur Oak Savannas of Manitoba and High Park in Toronto. A deep taproot with large, deep, spreading lateral roots. Beech family.

http://www.naturemanitoba.ca/sites/default/files/BUR%20OAK_0.pdf
http://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=1378
https://www.uoguelph.ca/arboretum/thingsstosee/trees/buroak
http://www.gov.mb.ca/sd/forestry/pdf/health/fieldguidefinal.pdf-see page 42
https://www.ontario.ca/page/bur-oak
http://www.northernontarioflora.ca/description.cfm?speciesid=1000951

www.frontyardrestoration.com
Deciduous Trees

http://www.point59.ca/oakbur.htm
http://landscapeontario.com/quercus-macrocarpa-bur-oak
http://tallgrassontario.org/Publications/PrairiesSavannahsofNWOntario.pdf - search for Bur Oak
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/quercus/macrocarpa/
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/tree/bur-oak
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/trees/plants/bur_oak.htm
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=a902
https://plants.sc.egov.usda.gov/factsheet/pdf/fs_qupa2.pdf

**Swamp Pin Oak**   Pin Oak, Swamp Oak, *china des marais*       *Quercus palustris*

1 at the east & west ends of Lake Erie & in the lee of the Niagara Escarpment by Lake Ontario

Rare

-swamps, stream edges, forest edges, lowlands, wet meadows.

**Associates:** pure stands; Oaks, White Elm, Slippery Elm, Willows.

>Lowlands. Full Sun. Wet, shallow, poorly-drained, clayey soil. Accepts well-drained, average loamy residential yards and acidic. Intolerant of competition and shade which is why it prefers such poor conditions. *Carolinian Canada* recommends that it should not be planted except under direction of a qualified botanist because it is so rare.

>50-60' x 40-55' Fast growing; moderately short lived, to 100+ yrs. The leaves are dark, glossy and green with very deep and sharply pointed lobes; perhaps the most dramatic of the oak leaves, if a little on the anorexic side. Small blooms (*spring*) mature into the smallest acorn of the tree Oaks, only up to 0.5" long; very round but with a distinct, sharp point. Its shell is thin and so ducks can eat them. A wonderful flame-red fall colour. A nice compact Oak. The tree gets its name from the many, short, branchlets that stick out from the trunk. Shallow, fibrous roots. Beech Family.

https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=1381
http://www.point59.ca/oakpin.htm
https://www.ontario.ca/page/pin-oak
https://caroliniancanada.ca/legacy/SpeciesHabitats_ForestsFlora.htm
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/quercus/palustris/
http://hort.uconn.edu/detail.php?pid=376
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/trees/plants/pin_oak.html
http://www.mortonarb.org/trees-plants/tree-plant-descriptions/pin-oak
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=a904
https://plants.usda.gov/factsheet/pdf/fs_qupa2.pdf

**Northern Red Oak**   Red Oak, *chêne rouge*, *chêne boréal*       *Quercus rubra*

1 2 3 4 5 6 7; south 8 9; very localized in extreme south 10

-deciduous to mixed open woods, forest edges, glades.

**Associates:** pure stands; other deciduous; Eastern White Pine, Jack Pine.

>Full Sun. Shade tolerant while young. Deep, dry to average, rocky/sandy, acidic soil.

TT-18
Deciduous Trees

Accepts to **clayey**, moderately **alkaline**, and **salt**. Intolerant of competition and shade.

> to 70’ x 45-60’ Moderately fast growing; moderate lifespan, to 150+ yrs. Common in our deciduous forests. Has a beautiful, lush, full canopy. Produces large, wide acorns that take 2 years to mature before dropping. The wood is pink to reddish-brown. Classic oak leaves, but with lobes very deep and with jagged tips; turn a shiny, dark red in fall. Imported to Europe as an ornamental because it’s sooo beautiful. Feeds and shelters wildlife. The provincial tree of Prince Edward Island. Susceptible to the fatal Oak Wilt. A taproot with deep, spreading laterals.

**Beech Family.**

https://www.uoguelph.ca/arboretum/thingstosee/trees/redoak
https://www.ontario.ca/page/red-oak
http://northerntontarioflora.ca/description.cfm?speciesid=1000963
http://canadiantrecetours.org/species-pages/Northern_red_oak.html
http://www.point59.ca/oakred.htm
http://www.repertoirequebecnature.com/vasculaires/Quercus_rubra.html
https://arbres.hydroquebec.com/page-tree-shrub/4858
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/quercus/rubra/
http://bhort.bh.cornell.edu/tree/redoak.htm
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/tree/northern-red-oak
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=1383
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=i760

**White Oak**  Eastern White Oak, *chêne blanc*  
*Quercus alba*

1; east 3; 4  5 6; 7 west and east (along Georgian Bay and the Ottawa River Valley)

-deciduous to mixed forests, glades.


> Full to Part Sun. Deep, moist to dry, **sandy** to loamy, well-drained soil. Accepts **acidic** and **juglone**. Tolerates **salt**.

> 60-105’ x 70’ Slow growing so plant it now. Very long lived, several hundred years. Has the widest spread of all our Oaks. A classic of the southern Ontario deciduous forest. A big wildlife feeder and shelterer. Leaves turn a red purple in fall. Can be free from branches for two thirds of its height; wonderful to sit beneath and to listen to the wildlife. Its wood is hard, strong, and tough making it the most coveted of the Oaks. Trunk 4+’ in diameter. Classic oak leaves: deep, rounded lobes. Produces fat acorns which take a year to mature before falling. A taproot with deep, spreading lateral roots. Beech family.

https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=1373
https://www.uoguelph.ca/arboretum/thingstosee/trees/whiteoak
https://www.ontario.ca/page/white-oak

www.frontyardrestoration.com
Deciduous Trees

http://canadiantreetours.org/species-pages/White_oak.html
http://www.point59.ca/oakwhite.htm
https://www.florelaurentienne.com/flore/Groupes/Spermatophytes/Angiospermes/Dicotyles/012_Fagacees/01_Quercus/alba.htm
https://arbres.hydroquebec.com/page-tree-shrub/4841
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/quercus/alba/
http://hort.uconn.edu/detail.php?pid=377
http://bhort.bh.cornell.edu/tree/whiteoak.htm
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/tree/white-oak
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/trees/plants/white_oak.html
http://www.mortonarb.org/trees-plants/tree-plant-descriptions/white-oak
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=1930

Sassafras  sassafras officinal,  gombo filé  
Sassafras albidum
1; Uncommon

-dry sandy forests; old dunes, fencerows; occasionally swamps.

Associates:  Oaks; other deciduous.

> Full Sun (best with some afternoon shade) to Full Shade (best with at least some sun).  Moist to average,  acidic,  well-drained soil.  Accepts nutrient rich to poor, dryish  sandy  to  clayey,  calcareous,  and  juglone.  Very adaptable and easy to grow.

>20-60' x 25-40'  Fast growing.  It begins its life looking like a shrub but grows into a handsome tree with a densely pyramidal canopy.  May remain a shrub on a dry, sandy site.  Famous for its fragrance and oddly, variably shaped leaves.  Protruding irregularly from the trunk are many, spreading, crooked little branches.  The leaves, twigs, branches, and bark emit a spicy aroma when broken, crushed or for any excuse.  The roots are also fragrant.  The blooms (male and female on separate trees) are nothing to write home about, but small, dark blue, berry-like fruit appear in clusters on club-shaped stalks of the female trees, if the wind has cross-pollinated.  Attracts butterflies and moths; feeds Wild Turkey, squirrels, Black Bear, and Fox.  The leaves turn a nice, red-tinged gold in fall.  Widely-spreading, sparse, lateral roots.  May form a copse via suckers.  Can be considered a shrub.  Laurel family.

http://www.point59.ca/sassafras.htm
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?taxonid=281675&isprofile=0&
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=1612
https://www.ontario.ca/page/sassafras
https://www.uoguelph.ca/arboretum/thingstosee/trees/sassafras
https://caroliniancanada.ca/legacy/SpeciesHabitats_ForestsFlora.htm
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/sassafras/albidum/
http://www.hort.uconn.edu/plants/detail.php?pid=454
http://bhort.bh.cornell.edu/tree/sassafras.htm
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/trees/plants/sassafras.htm
http://www.mortonarb.org/trees-plants/tree-plant-descriptions/sassafras
https://www.dnr.illinois.gov/education/CDIndex/Sassafras.pdf

TT-20
Sycamore  American Plane-tree, **platane occidentalis**

1 2; Prince Edward County
-bottomlands, water’s edges, floodplains, deciduous open woods, forest edges, forests, glades.

>Lowlands.  Full to Part Sun.  Rich, moist to average, **gravelly** to heavy **clay**.  Accepts **alkaline** and **juglone**.  Tolerates drought and pollution.

**Associates:** other bottomland deciduous; Red Maple, Silver Maple, Eastern Cottonwood, Elm, Black Willow.

>60-105’ x 60-75’  Fairly fast growing; long lived, to 250+ yrs.  One of the largest deciduous trees in eastern North America.  The distinctive trunk (up to 7’ across) is mostly smooth but then the bark flakes off into large, thin, irregular pieces (which children can’t resist pulling at), exposing the greyish to cream-coloured inner bark; with age the trunk has a whitish, mottled look.  The leaves are large and vaguely resemble a maple leaf.  The fruits are collected into a sphere composed of stiff, brownish hairs and hang at the end of long stems making them look like light-brown, firm pom-poms.  Remain on the tree throughout winter and then they slowly disintegrate into a fuzzy collection of tufts.  The London Plane-tree is a look-alike.  The native species can be identified by the facts that the end lobe of its leaf is at least as long as it is broad and that it has ball-like fruits, 1-3 on each fruit-stalk.  The roots are shallow, wide-spreading, and branching to often invade septic beds and sewage pipes.  Plane-tree family.

https://www.uguelph.ca/arboretum/thingsstosee/trees/americansycamore
https://www.ontario.ca/page/sycamore
http://www.point59.ca/sycamore.htm
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/platanus/occidentalis/
http://hort.ucconn.edu/detail.php?pid=326
https://www.connecticutwilderness.com/species/trees/platanus-occidentalis/
http://bhort.bh.cornell.edu/tree/sycamore.htm
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/trees/plants/am_sycamore.htm
http://www.mortonarb.org/trees-plants/tree-plant-descriptions/sycamore
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=a891

Tulip Tree  **Liriodendron tulipifera**

1 bordering southeast Lake Huron, Lake Erie from point Pelee to just beyond Long Point, Niagara River, circum-St Catharines and Hamilton

-bordering streams/swamps, floodplains; wooded valleys, open woods, forest edges.

**Associates:** other deciduous; sometimes in mixed woods, often with Eastern Hemlock.

>Full Sun to Light Shade.  Shade intolerant.  Deep, rich, moderately moist, **acidic** to almost neutral, **sandy** to loamy, well-drained soil.  Accepts the average residential yard, but prone to wind and ice damage so best to plant it in a sheltered site.

>to 75’ x 30’  Fast growing and moderately long lived, usually to 150 yrs but can reach 300.  A beautiful, majestic, distinctive tree and one of our largest deciduous.  Famous for its long straight trunk and its unique, spectacular, long-lasting blooms that appear all alone at the end of twigs.  Each cup-shaped blossom (**through late spring**) is about 2-3” across and 2.5” long; has 6
Deciduous Trees

upturned petals and 3 green, leaf-like sepals of almost the same size that hang downward with the result that they appear to be presenting the bloom to the world. The large, thick, waxy petals are yellowish-green; each has a patch of bright, orange near its base giving a colour scheme of a perfectly cooked soft-boiled egg with a delicious yolk. In the centre of each flower is a cone-shaped cluster of pistils, about 2.5" tall, surrounded by many large stamens. The whole thing is like an elaborate altar with an elegant candelabra in the centre just for Easter. Slightly fragrant. Having said all that, the blooms are often high up and you may have an excellent view of their bottoms, which fortunately are also beautiful. The fruit are winged nutlets. Distinctive leaves are fairly large, shiny green, slightly lobed with a point at the end of each; they are at the ends of long stalks that permit the leaf to tremble in the wind to produce a tall canopy that glitters. A wildlife magnet. Some of its more notable visitors are Ruby-throated Hummingbird, Pileated Woodpecker, Yellow-bellied Sapsucker, Tiger Swallowtail, and a complete roster of squirrels. Roots deep and wide-spreading. Magnolia family.

https://www.uoguelph.ca/arboretum/thingsstosee/trees/tuliptree
http://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=1664
https://tidc.mrce.unr.edu/ca/en/trees/factsheet/328
https://www.ontario.ca/page/tulip-tree
http://www.point59.ca/tuliptree.htm
http://canadianreetours.org/species-pages/Tulip-tree.html
https://treecanada.ca/resources/trees-of-canada/tulip-tree-liriodendron-tulipifera/
https://caroliniancanada.ca/legacy/SpeciesHabitats_ForestsFlora.htm
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/liriodendron/tulipifera/
http://hort.uconn.edu/detail.php?pid=260
http://bhort.bh.cornell.edu/tree/tuliptree.htm
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/trees/plants/tulip_tree.htm
http://www.mortonarb.org/trees-plants/tree-plant-descriptions/tulip-tree
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=a878
https://plants.sc.egov.usda.gov/factsheet/pdf/fs_litu.pdf

**Black Walnut**  American Walnut, noyer noir  
Juglans nigra  
1 2; 3 but not on the Peninsula; 4 5  
floodplains, bottomlands; deciduous open woods, forest edges, forests; meadows, fields.  
Associates: moisture loving deciduous: Black Cherry, Basswood, Beech, Maple, Shagbark Hickory, Black Oak, White Oak, Yellow Birch, White Ash, Poplar.  
>80’ x 60’ Moderately long-lived, to 150+ yrs. The long trunk, 3-6’ across, has a thick bark that becomes deeply furrowed with age and that turns grey to almost black. Large, rugged limbs form a lush, open canopy making a good shade tree. Long, yellowish green leaves are formed by about a dozen leaflets along a stem to create an impressive overall length of 1-2’. Good for autumn colour (yellow) but it doesn’t last very long. Not famous for its blooms (early spring), but they appear at the same time as the leaves and have that moist, delicate appearance so characteristic of spring. Adored by all squirrels (Flying, etc) for food and homes. They are just about the only animal having the strength to open the nut’s shell. It has been recommended to
not plant this tree over sidewalks for fear of falling nuts. Being the most prized hardwood in North America it has become scarce in the wild. A deep taproot with wide-spreading lateral roots. Walnut family.

https://www.uoguelph.ca/arboretum/thingstosee/trees/blackwalnut
https://www.ontario.ca/page/black-walnut
http://www.point59.ca/walnutblackwalnut.htm
https://caroliniancanada.ca/legacy/SpeciesHabitats_ForestsFlora.htm
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/juglans/nigra/
http://bhort.bh.cornell.edu/tree/blackwalnut.htm
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/tree/black-walnut
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=1496
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/trees/plants/black_walnut.htm
http://www.mortonarb.org/trees-plants/tree-plant-descriptions/black-walnut

A young Swamp Pin Oak. Notice the invasive European Buckthorn with tell-tale, late fall green.
Coniferous Trees

Eastern Red Cedar Virginia Juniper, Red Juniper, genévrier de Virginie, genévrier rouge

Juniperus virginiana var. virginiana

1 along Lake Erie reaching Hamilton and then north towards Guelph; 2 along Lake Huron into 3; 5 6; 7 in a narrow band from Prince Edward County to Georgian Bay via east of Lake Simcoe; 7 along eastern Georgian Bay and in a large area around Ottawa and north -rocky cliffs/ledges/bluffs; dry sandy soil, sandy open woods, stabilized dunes; wooded slopes, woodland edges, sandstone/limestone glades; disturbed habitats, roadside embankments, gravelly areas along railroads; fencerows, fields.

Associates: small pure stands; often with Oak, Hickory.

> Full Sun. Average to dry, sandy loam, calcareous, nutrient-poor (to avoid competition) soil. Accepts moist, rocky to clayey, and drought. Tolerates road salt spray.

> 15-30' x 6-9’ A fragrant, slow growing, and long-lived tree up to 300+ yrs. Male and Female blooms (mid-spring) on separate trees; wind cross-pollinated. Tiny (compared to pine cones), waxy, dark-blue, berry-like cones appear on female trees in autumn. The Cedar Waxwing is named for this tree but its berries actually feed many bird species. It is these pooping birds flying along their migratory root that are blamed for this tree’s irregular range. The leaves turn a bronze colour in fall, and, of course, remain on the tree all winter making a good windbreak. Reportedly the French settlers of Louisiana called this tree Baton Rouge (Red Stick), giving the state the name of its capital. However, in the states slightly west, e.g. Arkansa, Red-osier Dogwood continues to be called Red Stick. A wildlife magnet. A Pioneer species, but long lived if not out competed. Colony forming. May harbour the Cedar-Apple Rust making it risky to grow near apple trees. Deep roots where the soil is deep. Not a Cedar. Cypress family.

https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=889
https://arbres.hydroquebec.com/page-tree-shrub/4968
https://www.florelaurentienne.com/flore/Groupes/Spermatophytes/Gymnospermes/009_Cupressacees/01_Juniperus/virginiana.htm
https://www.ontario.ca/page/eastern-redcedar
https://www.uoguelph.ca/arboretum/things-tosee/trees/easternredcedar
http://www.point59.ca/easternredcedar.htm
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/juniperus/virginiana/
http://hort.uconn.edu/detail.php?pid=234
http://bhort.bh.cornell.edu/tree/redcedar.htm
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/tree/eastern-red-cedar
http://www.illinoiwildflowers.info/trees/plants/red_cedar.htm
https://www.dnr.illinois.gov/education/CDIndex/RedCedar.pdf
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=a394
**Balsam Fir**  Canada Balsam, sapin baumier, sapin  
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
-very rich swamps, Conifer to Mixed open woods, glades, forests.
>Full to Part Sun. Seedlings very shade tolerant and can carpet a forest floor waiting for a canopy opening. Accepts sandy to clayey and wet to dry, but not very dry.
>55-70’ x 18-25’ Lifespan to 150 yrs. A tall evergreen that tapers gradually to a narrow, pyramidal canopy. Almost always symmetrical in silhouette. Bears very small male cones with larger female cones, 2-4” long, which stand erect in dense clusters near the ends of branches. When fully mature the females release winged seeds. All parts of the tree support wildlife. Very similar to Eastern Hemlock but its needles are attached to the twig by a disc (not a minute stem) and the needles are longer. Susceptible to the Eastern Spruce Budworm. The provincial tree of New Brunswick. The roots are shallow and the tree is not wind-firm. Pine family.
https://www.florelaurentienne.com/flore/Groupes/Spermatophytes/Gymnospermes/010_Pinacees/05_Abies/balsamea.htm
http://www.repertoirequebecnature.com/vasculaires/Abies_balsamea.html
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=1916
http://conifersociety.org/conifers/conifer/abies/balsamea/
https://www.gov.mb.ca/sd/forestry/pdf/health/fieldguidefinal.pdf-see page 18
https://www.ontario.ca/page/balsam-fir
http://northernontarioflora.ca/description.cfm?speciesid=1000005
http://www.borealforest.org/trees/tree1.htm
https://www.uquelph.ca/arboretum/thingstosee/trees/balsamfir
https://treecanada.ca/resources/trees-of-canada/balsam-fir-abies-balsamea/
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/abies/balsamea/
http://bhort.bh.cornell.edu/tree/balsamfir.htm
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/tree/balsam-fir
http://www.mortonarb.org/trees-plants/tree-plant-descriptions/balsam-fir
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?taxonid=284972
https://plants.sc.egov.usda.gov/factsheet/pdf/fs_abba.pdf

**Eastern Hemlock**  Canada Hemlock, pruche du Canada, pruche de l’Est  
1, but not deep southwest; 2 3 4 5 6 7; 10 along the American border
-cool, moist sites; mixed forests.
 Associates: pure stands; Yellow Birch; Eastern White Pine, Red Spruce, White Spruce, Sugar Maple, American Beech.
>40-60+’ x 25-30’ A tall, slow growing, long lived, shade-loving conifer. Flexible branches form
Coniferous Trees

slender, graceful sprays. The very top of the tree naturally droops away from the prevalent wind and should not worry you. With age the tree develops that punished “north-wind” look. Moderately dark-green needles are flat, short, blunt at the tip and soft on the skin. Produces very small male and female cones that mature through the summer and remain on the tree until next spring. All parts of the tree attract wildlife. Very similar to Balsam Fir but its needles are attached to the twig by a tiny stem (not a disc) and the needles are shorter. Not wind-firm due to shallow, though wide-spreading roots. Shelter it from the wind or plant it with associates. 

Pine family.

https://www.ontariocanada.ca/document/forest-resources-ontario-2016/hemlock-tsuga-canadensis
http://point59.ca/easternhemlock.htm

Jack Pine  Scrub Pine,  Gray Pine,  pin gris,  cyprès  Pinus banksiana

Bruce Peninsula; 7, 8, 9, 10

- conifer to mixed wooded barrens, open woods, forests, glades, alvars; occasionally boggy sites;

Associates: pure stands; in the sun with White Birch, Trembling Aspen, Balsam Poplar, Red Pine, Tamarack; in its shade are often found Black Spruce, White Spruce, Balsam Fir.

> Full Sun. Shade intolerant. Dry to average, acidic, sandy/rocky, low quality, nutrient-poor sites. Accepts alkaline, wet, and thin soil over limestone and granite. Winter tough. Being a Pioneer species it benefits from forest fires to reduce competition.

> 30-75’ x 18-28’ Fast growing; moderate lifespan, to 150 yrs. The most common Pine of the north, the most widely distributed in Canada, will grow in just about any condition, and made famous by Tom Thomson. There you go. The needles are a light green and grow in pairs. Short, woody, gnarly cones that are usually curved; fit nicely in the pocket to absorb your anxiety. They remain hard and require the heat of a fire to open up and release its seeds now that the canopy has been opened. The tree shape itself depends on the wind and the favourable or unfavourable soil conditions. Tall to gnarly. One tough tree. Can form dense colonies. A Pioneer species. Roots wide-spreading and often with a taproot. Pine family.
http://www.repertoirequebecnature.com/vascuaires/Pinus_banksiana.html
https://www.ontario.ca/page/jack-pine
https://www.uoguelph.ca/arboretum/thingstosee/trees/jackpine
http://www.borealforest.org/trees/tree8.htm
http://tallgrassontario.org/Publications/PrairiesSavannahsofNWOntario.pdf
https://www.conifers.org/pi/Pinus_banksiana.php
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/pinus/banksiana/
http://wildadirondacks.org/adirondack-trees.html
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/tree/jack-pine
https://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=1922
https://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/trees/plants/jack_pine.htm
http://www.mortonarb.org/places/jack-pine
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?taxonid=284994

**Red Pine**  Norway Pine, *pin rouge*, *pin résineux*  
*Pinus resinosa*

2 3 5 6 7 8 9 10

- coniferous to mixed open woods, sandy plains, forests.

**Associates:** pure stands; on coarser drier sites: Jack Pine, Trembling Aspen, Large-toothed Aspen; on fine to loamy sands: Eastern White Pine, Red Maple, Balsam Fir, Jack Pine, Black Spruce, Jack Pine, Trembling Aspen, Large-toothed Aspen, Oak.


> to 75’ x 18-25’ Long lived, to 200+ yrs, but requires the right soil conditions. Needles 4-6” long, shiny dark green, and in pairs that snap cleanly when bent. Bark relatively colourful, reddish to pinkish, and scaly. Cones narrowly pyramidal when closed, opening into an egg shape and size but fatter. Matures late summer well into fall and releases single-winged seeds. Roots moderately deep, wide-spread, and often with a short taproot. Pine family.

http://www.repertoirequebecnature.com/vascuaires/Pinus_resinosa.html
https://www.ontario.ca/page/red-pine
https://www.uoguelph.ca/arboretum/thingstosee/trees/redpine
http://www.borealforest.org/trees/tree9.htm
http://northernontarioflora.ca/description.cfm?speciesid=1000837
http://tallgrassontario.org/Publications/PrairiesSavannahsofNWOntario.pdf
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/pinus/resinosa/
http://hort.uconn.edu/detail.php?pid=330

www.frontyardrestoration.com
Eastern White Pine  Northern White Pine, pin blanc, pin strobus  Pinus strobus
1 but very rare in deep southwest; 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9; 10 but not north of or immediately east of Lake Nipigon
-coniferous to mixed open woods, forests, glades, sand dunes, rocky ridges; occasionally acidic bogs.
Associates: pure stands; mixed forests; Hemlock, White Pine.
>75-100’ x 20-30’ Fast growing. Extremely long-lived, reportedly to 200+ yrs, exceeding your tombstone (save your money). The University of Guelph states that they have Pinus strobus planted in 1907 in their arboretum. The tallest conifer of eastern Canada. Famous for its pine scent and the sound of wind through its needles; they whisper, “sit down and relax” (seriously).
Needles have a blue hue, are 3-5” long, and are in groups of five. Narrow cones, 4-7” long, and very resinous; they mature in early fall, open shortly afterwards to release single-winged seeds. The wild population has dwindled due to lumbering. Attracts wildlife. Pruning is not recommended. A tall screening-hedge when planted in a row. The provincial tree of Ontario and the state tree of Michigan. Moderately deep, spreading roots. Pine family.

White Spruce  Cat Spruce, épinette blanche, épicea glauque  Picea glauca

2 3 4 6 7 8 9 10
-forests, glades, swamps.
Associates: Mixed forests; often Trembling Aspen, White Birch, Black Spruce, Balsam Fir; other conifers/deciduous.

>Full Sun. Shade tolerant while waiting for sunlight. Moist, well-drained, silty soil. Occasionally to wet. Accepts to dry, acidic, and rocky to clayey.

>60-75' x 10-20' Long lived, to 200+ yrs. Can be found up to the arctic tree line. An impressive, fragrant conifer with needles having a green to bluish-green colour. It's the heart wood that's white. Tall and conical in shape with branches that extend, when grown in full sun, to ground level to completely hide its trunk. However, when growing in a forest its lower trunk can be bare for up to half its height. The trunk often has white, sticky streaks of slowly flowing sap giving it a very rugged, weathered look. The relatively short needles give the stems a teddy-bear appearance. But beware, reportedly when broken they smell like a cat’s litter box. Try it out and see. The light-brown cones are cylindrical, about 2” long, open in autumn, and drop throughout winter. A feeder of deer, Red Squirrels, Porcupines, Grouse, and Black Bear. Makes it worthwhile to own a pair of binoculars. Roots shallow with many spreading laterals. Not particularly wind-firm, but when planted like a hedge they make an excellent wind-break. The provincial tree of Manitoba. Pine family.

Has many imaginative English common names.

Tamarack  Eastern Larch, Larch, mélèze laricin, épinette rouge  Larix laricina
all; not around Lakes Erie/St. Clair
-most wet places, open or forested; bogs, fens, swamps, wet woods; older stages in peatland
Coniferous Trees

succession and invading younger peat mats above the waterline; beach thickets, interdunal hollows, shores; occasionally drier ground lacking excessive competition.

Lowlands. Full Sun. Rich, wet to moist, acidic soil. Usually forced into cold, wet, poorly-drained sites to avoid competition, but actually prefers moist, well-drained soil.


>60-70’ x 18-30’ Fast growing with a moderate lifespan, approx. to 75 yrs. Widespread across Canada and tolerant of extreme cold. Male and female blooms (spring) are cones that mature by the end of summer. Unusual because it drops its leaves in late fall after turning a lovely bright amber. Ontario’s only deciduous conifer. A very ornamental tree whether in colour or not because it has such a softly textured appearance despite being covered in needles.


https://www.naturemanitoba.ca/news-articles/honour-tamarack
https://www.uoguelph.ca/arboretum/thingsstosee/trees/tamarack
https://www.ontario.ca/page/tamarack
http://www.northernontarioflora.ca/description.cfm?speciesid=1000632
http://www.borealforest.org/trees/tree5.htm
http://www.point59.ca/tamarack.htm
https://www.naturemanitoba.ca/news-articles/honour-tamarack

Alnus crispa
Alnus rugosa
Aronia melanocarpa
Betula grandulosa
Betula nigra
Nemopanthus mucronatus
Nyssa sylvatica

TT-30
Populus balsamifera
Populus deltoides
Populus grandidentata
Populus tremuloides
Prunus americana
Prunus pensylvanica
Pyrus usseriensis
Quercus alba
Quercus bicolor
Quercus muehlenbergii
Quercus rubra
Quercus velutina
Robinia pseudoacacia
Rubus allegheniensis
Salix amygdaloides, FACW, 12 m tall (40 feet)
Salix bebbiana, FACW, ten feet tall or a small bushy tree fifteen to twenty-five feet, common
Salix eriocephala, FACW, Swamps, shores, dunes, ditches and swales, stream banks, and other
wet, sometimes calcareous sites; rarely upland.
Salix exigua, FACW,
Salix lucida
Salix nigra
Salix petiolaris, FACW
Sorbus americana, FAC, AMERICAN MOUNTAIN-ASH

The complete flower, fern, and tree catalogue with all Web Links active (pointing to
beautiful photographs) is available for free at www.frontyardrestoration.com.