ONTARIO’S NATIVE PLANT CATALOGUE

No Nonsense - Plain Language - Go Shopping

Choose the right plant, 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 using the Healthy Gardening Style.

(c) John Boydell
ONTARIO’S NATIVE PLANT CATALOGUE

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 wildlife and nature 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 provided by the author

This catalogue, plus the Ontario Gardening Guide, are available free with all Web Links active at: www.frontyardrestoration.com
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Introduction

This catalogue is intended to be used in conjunction with the gardening guide, *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). The catalogue gives you the ingredients and the gardening guide gives you The Healthy Gardening Style, the recipes.

There are very many guides that go into great detail describing the many native plants growing throughout Eastern North America. What good do they do the gardener if you can’t find these plants in your 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 you that your local nurseries carry only a tiny, tiny fraction of these. This catalogue lists the plants you are most likely to find for sale and gives you the basic information you need to decide if its the right choice for you and your garden.

Why is this catalogue not chock-a-block full of gorgeous photographs and enticing descriptions in order to tempt you to buy the plant? First, a nursery wouldn’t carry it if it were not worth growing. Your nursery has already done the choosing for you. You can take it for granted that these plants are desirable. More importantly, I want you to be selecting as many different species that are Community Members of your garden’s Garden Type as will physically fit in it with room to grow and spread. I want you to maximize your garden’s biodiversity, regardless if the plant seems visually appealing to you or not. “Biological diversity is the key to the maintenance of the world as we know it”. (*E.O. Wilson*, American biologist.)

When you’re out there in the nursery selecting your plants, always defer to the information your nursery provides before buying. The information in this catalogue are not guarantees. Also, the author assumes no responsibility for falling trees, limbs, or nuts; nor for flooding or any other damage that could possibly be attributable to the information here. Furthermore, the author does not encourage the eating of any listed plant or part thereof.

“…I honestly believe that having once sampled an ecologically driven approach, gardeners won’t want to do anything else.”

Photographs

The last lines of every plant entry are Web-links to Internet sites with beautiful and detailed photographs of the plant. Don’t just focus on the plants but pay attention to the habitats in which it is growing and compare it to your garden site. You can learn a lot about whether that plant is suitable for your garden. Note that currently most of the photographs in this catalogue do not match the section in which they’re found.

Nurseries

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

The first places to shop are your larger, local nurseries. Take a clerk around to show you where the natives are. They’re most likely spread out all over the store. Show the clerk your list of desired plants. If this clerk isn’t helpful then find another. Don’t let them frustrate you. They’re looking for an easy sale. Remember your mission.

After that, go to your nearest native plant nurseries. The Canadian Wildlife Federation has up-to-date lists of nurseries and is where I obtained this list: http://cwf-cfc.org/en/resources/gardening/native-plant-suppliers-new/native-plant-suppliers/.

Local native plant societies sometimes hold sales with rarer plants that may not be included in this catalogue.

Caveat: Remember to read the product labels 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 region.

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

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://grandmorainegrowers.ca

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

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

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

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](http://www.nativeplantsource.com)

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

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](https://www.grandriver.ca/en/our-watershed/Burford-Tree-Nursery.aspx)

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](http://www.plantparadise.ca)

Cameron, **Rockwood Forest Nurseries**: wholesale/retail nursery; aquatics; 50% native.  [http://www.rockwoodforest.com](http://www.rockwoodforest.com)

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

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.

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

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

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](http://www.connaughtnursery.com)

Cobden, **Ottawa Native Plants**: a unique series of bioregional demonstration gardens; ten habitats feature over three hundred plant species for water, bog, rock and woodland gardens; offers a selection of these for the home landscape as well as environmental restoration use.  [http://www.connaughtnursery.com](http://www.connaughtnursery.com)

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

Dundas (Hamilton), **Verbinnen’s Nursery Ltd.**. Herbaceous, trees, shrubs, seeds.  [http://www.verbinnens.com/](http://www.verbinnens.com/)

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](http://www.vandennest-nursery.com)

Elmvale, **EcoMedic Ecosystem Restoration Services**: ecological property analysis, restoration plans, naturalization of shoreline, ponds, streams, native plant sales, planting plans, and wildflower gardens.  [http://www.ecomedic.ca](http://www.ecomedic.ca)
Evertt, **Somerville Seedlings**: quality bare root tree seedlings and transplants for reforestation, conservation plantings, Christmas tree and nursery trades; 70% native. [http://www.treeseedlings.com](http://www.treeseedlings.com)

Frankford, **Natural Themes**: native trees, shrubs, ferns, wildflowers and grasses. [http://www.naturalthemes.com](http://www.naturalthemes.com)

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](mailto:bakertreefarm@castle.on.ca)

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

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](http://www.richters.com)

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](mailto:leswork@gto.net)

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

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](mailto:carl.kimmett@sympatico.ca)

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

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

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://tinroofrustedfarm.com](http://tinroofrustedfarm.com)

Muirkirk, **Orford Ridges Native Plants**: specialize in the production of woodland, prairie and wetland plants from collected plants in southwestern Ontario. Email: [mnatvik@hotmail.com](mailto:mnatvik@hotmail.com)

Mulmur, **ForFaraz**: container grown native trees. [www.forfaraz.com](http://www.forfaraz.com)

New Hamburg, **Nith River Native Plants**: produce over 100 kinds of Ontario native wildflowers, grasses, sedges, shrubs, and vines as plants and seeds. [http://www.nithriverplants.com](http://www.nithriverplants.com)

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

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. Wholesale. [http://stwilliansnursery.com/](http://stwilliansnursery.com/)


Nurseries

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.

North Gower, Gardens North: seeds of native and exotic wildflowers; 50% native.
http://www.gardensnorth.com

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

Omemee, Grow Wild! Native Plant Nursery, Landscaping and Ecological Services: native trees and shrubs, plants, grasses and wildflowers, contract growing, environmental assessment, wetland evaluation, soil classification, ecological restoration, forestry management and native landscaping; 100% native.
http://www.grow-wild.com

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

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 5½ inch pots; 95% native. Email: oldfieldgarden@sympatico.ca

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Tiverton, The Ark Farm Native Plant Nursery, 519-396-7518: propagate native plants in a sustainable manner.
Toronto, **Evergreen Brick Works**: a few native plants and shrubs among their ornamentals but are central-ly located in the city.  http://www.evergreen.ca

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

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

Toronto, **Native Plant Nurseries**, 1-416-999-7654, 1-416-768-2743: dedicated to producing local native plants from seed in an ethically sustainable fashion.  All plants are grown in Pefferlaw & Tottenham.  Both nurseries are closed to the public and can be visited by appointment only.  100% native.  http://www.nativeplantnurseries.ca

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

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

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/

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

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

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

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.

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.

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
Sources and Resources

With regards to plant’s habitats and sun and soil preferences, even learned sources sometimes contradict each other. Sometimes sources avoid contentious issues by just ignoring them. When there is doubt I either use the information that is most commonly quoted or I include and point out the contradictions. To not favour any one nursery, I am not listing the nurseries whose catalogues I referenced. I am in debt and express my gratitude to all the sources I used because without them this catalogue would not exist.

*The sources marked with an asterisk provide gardening advice.

On-line

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

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

Andy’s Northern Ontario Wildflowers

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

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

brucetrail.org, Bulblet Bladder Fern (pdf)
http://brucetrail.org/system/downloads/0000/0487/Archive_copy.pdf

Canadensys, Database of Vascular Plants of Canada (VASCAN)
http://data.canadensys.net/vascan/search

Carolinian Canada Coalition
https://caroliniancanada.ca/
https://caroliniancanada.ca/legacy/SpeciesHabitats_OtherRareSpecies.htm
https://caroliniancanada.ca/legacy/SpeciesHabitats_RepSpecies.htm
https://caroliniancanada.ca/legacy/Publications/eis_F.pdf
https://caroliniancanada.ca/guide/article/planting-under-walnut-how-survive-juglan-zone-20160826
Sources and Resources

Connecticut Botanical Society
http://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants

ConnecticutWilderness.com
http://www.connecticutwilderness.com/

Conserving Ontario Orchids - A Science module for Ontario elementary schools.
The Conservation Committee of the Southern Ontario Orchid Society.
http://www.soos.ca/conservation/ConservationOnt.pdf

Delaware Wildflowers
http://www.delawarewildflowers.org/index.php

Evergreen Brick Works Native Plant Database
https://nativeplants.evergreen.ca/search/advanced.php

Essex Region Conservation Authority, A guide to Local Native Plants

Flora of North America

floraQuebeca

*Friends of the Wild Flower Garden, Eloise Butler Wildflower Garden and Bird Sanctuary
http://www.friendsofthewildflowergarden.org/ Click on Garden Information then Plant Community.

The Garden Club of London

The Garden Club of Ontario

Go Botany (New England)
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/ When looking at a plant entry remember to click on + Show All Characteristics to see all the information. This button is difficult to notice on the Webpage.

Government of Ontario

Grey Bruce Wildflowers
http://www.greybrucenwildflowers.com/index.php

Hardiness Zones in Canada, Gardenia - Creating Gardens
https://www.gardenia.net/guide/canadian-hardiness-zones
Sources and Resources

Healthy Landscapes - Plant List: Native and Drought-Tolerant Plants, City of Guelph

The Hidden Treasures of Carolinian Canada, by Nina Barabas; Credit Valley Horticultural Society
http://www.gardenontario.org/docs/fact_caroliniantalk.pdf

Illinois Wildflowers, by John Hilty
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/index.htm

*Increase the Numbers of Birds, Bees, and Butterflies by Growing Ontario’s Plants
http://www.frontyardrestoration.com/

Jardin écologiquie Fletcher Wildlife Garden
http://www.ofnc.ca/fletcher/about/index_e.php

Lake Forest College, Environmental Studies
https://www.lakeforest.edu/academics/programs/environmental/courses/es203/day_by_day.php

Lake Huron Coastal Dune Plants, The Lake Huron Centre for Coastal Conservation, 2010

*Lady Bird Johnson Wildflower Center
http://www.wildflower.org/plants/

*Native Shrubs and Trees for Wildlife
https://www.london.ca/residents/Property-Matters/Lawns-Gardens/Documents/PLANT%20SPECIES%20LISTS%20UPDATE.pdf

*Minnesota Wildflowers
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/

Missouri Botanical Garden
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/plantfinder/plantfindersearch.aspx

Missouriplants.com
http://www.missouriplants.com

The Morton Arboretum
http://www.mortonarb.org/trees-plants/search-trees/search-all-trees-and-plants

*NANPS
www.nanps.org/index.php/gardening/plant-catalogue-database

Native Plant Encyclopedia, Canadian Wildlife Association

Natural History of New York, Part 2, Volume 2, page 321, Prosartes lanuginosa
https://books.google.ca/books?id=pJwgAQAAMAAJ&pg=PA321&dq=prosartes+lanuginosa+roots&source=bl&ots=gVCPcypE
qW&sig=Nd6rxcayjoo74G5PjI3PpnPQU&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwiY99DHz-TXAhUs9IMKHRC-FARkQ6AEjWjANC#v=onepage&q=prosartes%20lanuginosa%20roots&f=false

Northern Ontario Plant Database
http://www.northernontarioflora.ca/  Click on Species Descriptions.

Ontario Ferns, by Walter Muma
http://www.ontarioferns.com/

Ontario Ministry of Agriculture, Food & Rural Affairs, Black Snakeroot

Ontario Species at Risk, Ministry of Natural Resources

Ontario Rock Garden and Hardy Plant Society
http://www.onrockgarden.com/

Ontario Trees & Shrubs
http://www.ontariotrees.com/

Prairie Pollination Plant Gallery, The Manitoba Museum

*Rain Garden Requirements and Plant Lists, Illinois Department of Natural Resources
https://www.dnr.illinois.gov/education/Pages/PlantListRainGarden.aspx

Rainy Side Gardeners (definitions of botanical terms)

Rare Vascular Plants of Ontario, Fourth Edition, Ministry of Natural Resources
http://www.ontla.on.ca/library/repository/mon/23004/290066.pdf

Restoring the Rice Lake Plains
http://ricelakeplains.ca/species_at_risk.htm

Royal Botanical Gardens

Saskatchewan Wildflowers
http://www.saskwildflower.ca/native-plant-photos-list-of-all-plants-common-names.html
http://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Lactuca-biennis.html

Saving Ontario's Savannas, William Wilson; Tallgrass Ontario
http://tallgrassontario.org/Publications/Will_Wilson_SaveOntarioSavannas.pdf
http://tallgrassontario.org/index.html
Sources and Resources

Southern Ontario Vascular Plant Species List, Ministry of Natural Resources (Ontario)

Summary of Key Identification Points of Goldenrods, www.ontariowildflowers.com; © Walter Muma
http://ontariowildflowers.com/groups/2/GoldenrodID.pdf

Tall Grass Ontario
www.tallgrassontario.org

*United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service
https://plants.usda.gov/java/
Click on “Characteristics” and “Fact Sheet”, if present, for detailed information.

U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, Endangered Species

University of Michigan Herbarium
http://michiganflora.net/specimen-search.aspx

University of Saskatchewan, Virtual Herbarium of Plants at Risk in Saskatchewan

Upper Thames River Conservation Authority, Recommended Native Wildflowers & Grasses for Naturalization Projects & Gardens in the Upper Thames River Watershed

Wildflowers of Ontario
http://www.wildflowersofontario.ca/

Wikipedia
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Main_Page

Books

Canadian Wildlife, A magazine of the Canadian Wildlife Federation
Taggart; Volume 16, #4

Cassell's New Latin-English English-Latin Dictionary
D.P. Simpson, Cassell & Company Ltd, 1959

Cultivated and Native Asters of Ontario
Semple, Heard, & Brouillet; University of Waterloo Biology Series, 2002.
Source and Resources

Guide d'identification des arbres du Québec et de l'est de l'Amérique du Nord
Williams; Broquet, 2008

*FERNS, Wild Things Make Comeback in the Garden
Burrell, Jones, Jones-Roe, Swell; Brooklyn Botanic Garden Inc., 1995

Forest Plants of Central ONTARIO
Chambers, Legasy, Bentley; Lone Pine Publishing, 1996

*Great Natives for Tough Places
Dunne, Editor; Brooklyn Botanic Garden, Inc., 2009

*Growing Wildflowers: A Gardener’s Guide
Clare Sperka; Harper & Row, Publishers, Inc. and Fitzhenry & Whiteside Ltd., 1973

Guide to Orchids of North America
Petrie; Hancock House Publishers Ltd., 1981

Indian Summer, poem
W.W. Campbell;
Online text copyright © 2004, Ian Lancashire for the Department of English, University of Toronto. Published by the Web Development Group, Information Technology Services, University of Toronto Libraries

Introductory Botany: Plants, People, and The Environment
Berg; Brooks/Cole Cengage Learning, 2008

*Landscaping with Native Plants of Michigan
Steiner; Voyageur Press, 2006

National Audubon Society Field Guide to Wildflowers (Eastern Region)
Thieret, Niering, Olmstead; Alfred A. Knopf, 2001

*Native Perennials: North American Beauties
Beaubaire, Editor; Brooklyn Botanic Garden, Inc., 1998

Native Trees of Canada
Hosie; Department of Supply and Services (Canada); Fitzhenry & Whiteside Ltd., 1990

Naturescape Manitoba: all you need is a little space
Manitoba Naturalists Society, 2006

*the new Ontario Naturalized Garden
Johnson; Whitecap Books, 2001

*100 Easy-to-Grow Native Plants for Canadian Gardens
Johnson; Whitecap Books, 2005

Orchids of Manitoba - a field guide
Sources and Resources

The ROM Field Guide to wildflowers of ONTARIO, Royal Ontario Museum
Dickinson, Metsger, Bull, Dickinson; McClelland & Stewart Ltd., 2004

*The Shady Border: Shade-loving Perennials for Season-long Color
Burrel, Editor; Brooklyn Botanic Garden, Inc., 2007

Shrubs of Ontario
Soper, Heimburger; A Life Sciences Miscellaneous Publication of the Royal Ontario Museum, 1982

*taming wildflowers
Goldberger; St. Lynn’s Press, 2014

Trees in Canada
Farrar; Fitzhenry & Whiteside Ltd, and Canadian Forest Service, Natural Resources Canada, SSC, 1995

Wetland Plants of Ontario
Newmaster, Harris, Kershaw; Lone Pine Publishing, 1997

Wildflowers of the Eastern United States
W. W. Campbell; The University of Georgia Press, 1999

Wildflowers in the Field and Forest, A Field Guide to the Northeastern United States
Clemants, Gracie; Oxford University Press, 2006

*Woodland Gardens: Shade Gets Chic
Burrell, Editor; Brooklyn Botanic Garden, Inc., 1998

Cut-leaved Coneflower behind a Red-Osier Dogwood bough.
How to use this Catalogue

Step 1. Using the table below, find the Region in which you live and the number assigned to it. These regions are very approximately defined and are rough guides. Circle your Region’s number and remember it.


REGIONS OF ONTARIO

1. **Carolinian**: Carolinian Canada Coalition states that the boundaries of the Carolinian Region are fuzzy but roughly corresponds to the Carolinian Life Zone. See https://caroliniancanada.ca/about for their detailed map. Note that EcoRegions do not correspond to the USDA Hardiness Zones that are used in this catalogue.

2. **Southwestern Central**: (Kitchener-Waterloo, Guelph, and north to 11) Huron, Perth, Waterloo, Wellington.

3. **South Georgian Bay**: Bruce Peninsula (north of 11), around the south of Georgian Bay, east to Lake Simcoe.

4. **Lake Ontario Highlands**: York, Durham, Headwaters, Kawarths Northumberland and south to Lake Ontario west of the Rouge Valley to but not including Prince Edward County.

5. **Lake Ontario Lowlands**: Prince Edward County down the St Lawrence valley. Often plants in this region are also native up the Ottawa Valley as far as Ottawa; “western 5” means Prince Edward County.

6. **South East Central**: Haliburton Highlands to the Ottawa River.

7. **Central**: (north of Lake Simcoe, south of the Boreal forest; from Georgian Bay east to the Ottawa River; wrapping around the coast of Georgian Bay to Sault St. Marie) Sault Ste. Marie, Manitoulin Island, Sudbury, Temagami, North Bay, Parry Sound, Pembroke, Bancroft. Many plants grow on Manitoulin Island but nowhere else within Region 7. In this case, Manitoulin Island is specified as the region.


How to use this Catalogue

**Step 2.** Determine your Garden Type.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YOUR GARDEN CONDITIONS</th>
<th>GARDEN TYPE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Water saturated for at least part of the year</td>
<td>Lowland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Full Sun, dry soil</td>
<td>Prairie; similar to moist Mixedgrass Prairie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Full Sun, average to moist soil</td>
<td>Meadow; similar to Tallgrass Prairie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sun/shade, but more sun than shade</td>
<td>Open Woods; similar to savanna/parkland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shade/sun, but more shade than sun</td>
<td>Forest Glade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mostly shade</td>
<td>Forest Floor; the forest understory</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Step 3.** Read through the next section, Notes, and familiarize yourself with the information. As you’re reading the plant entries refer back to the Notes when necessary.

**Step 4.** Go to the section of the catalogue for your Garden Type, find the plants that belong to your Region and that suit your soil. Make a Shopping List.

**EACH PLANT ENTRY HAS 5 Parts**

1) **COMMON ENGLISH NAME**, common french name - Scientific name

2) numbers that specify the Regions within which the plant is Native.
   - If I am unable to determine its Native Region 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 form a nursery within your region it would be safe to assume your supplier is not selling a plant that’s not tolerant of these conditions and that is destined to die.

3) -habitats in which the plant is found growing in the wild;

4) -The plants height and a general description.

5) >The specific Growing Conditions that the plant requires to survive in your garden.
   - The last line is a Web Link to a Site with photographs of the plant.

The third section of the Entry is the plant’s Natural Habitats. Don’t get stressed out if many of them are foreign to you. If they seem foreign to you it’s most likely because they are. For instance if you don’t happen to know what “Limestone Pavement” is, then you most likely don’t have it on your property. In most cases you can just ignore the ones you don’t know.

Sometimes these habitats are rare in residential neighbourhoods but they, along with the Growing Conditions, will give you hints on how to make use of that plant. For instance you do not need a Swamp in your backyard to be able to grow a swamp plant.
What you do need, however, is the regularly soggy soil you have if you have some ground that’s very low where water collects or if you’ve created a moist area at the end of an eavestrough downspout. Growing Conditions such as rocky and/or good-drainage are hints that the plant may be suitable for a Rock Garden. Sand Prairies and Hill Prairies are hints that the plant may be just what you need for that sandy slope you’ve been trying to figure out what to do with.

**Step 5.** Go back to the Section listing Nurseries and find the nurseries nearest you. Obtain their plant catalogue either On-line or by phoning them and asking for one to be mailed to you. Determine which nurseries sell the plants you’ve chosen. Place your order. Go shopping. If you are unable to obtain a catalogue then take your shopping list with you.

**Step 6.** Even though at the time of writing every plant in this catalogue was available for sale somewhere in Ontario, your local nurseries may not have the ones you’ve set your heart on. In this case, begin by shopping further afield. If no luck, then start pestering 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 an unquenchable desire. I’m perfectly serious. Tell them John said so.
The definitions and notes below are for the purposes of this catalogue and may not conform to botanical standards.

The Basics

Soil pH: Acid, Neutral, Alkaline, Calcareous

• 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 can purchase easy-to-use test kits from nurseries and big-box hardware stores to test the acidity of your soil. But remember that most soil in Ontario is slightly acidic and that is exactly what most plants want, so don’t stress yourself out too much over this.

• Neutral: neither Acidic nor Alkaline; right in the middle, i.e. pH 7.

• Acidic: A specific soil condition (pH less than 7) required by some plants and intolerable by others. The most common cause of averagely acidic soil is the long-time, continuously ongoing decomposition of plant litter. Greater than average acidic soil tends to be found under conifers, oaks, and in bogs. Plants that can tolerate acidic soil will flourish in these environments and are prized. There is no reason for bare earth under conifer trees such as pines and cedars. For a plant to survive beneath Pines or Cedars it must be acidic tolerant. Note that most soils in Ontario are somewhat acidic (which is actually preferred by most plants) unless there are extenuating circumstances.

• Alkaline: the opposite of acidic, greater than 7. Because most soils in Ontario are naturally at least somewhat acidic, soil that is neutral or just above neutral may be considered Alkaline. In Ontario the most common cause of alkaline soil is the presence of the mineral calcium leached from limestone or dolomite rocks. The Niagara Escarpment, Bruce Peninsula, and Manitoulin Island are composed of calcareous rocks. Note that soil on top of a calcareous source may still be acidic depending on the topsoil.

• Calcareous: soil that contains enough calcium, usually from the presence of limestone or dolomite rocks, to make the soil register above pH 7. Not every plant can tolerate this condition. Uncommon in the suburbs but common along the Niagara Escarpment, on Manitoulin Island, and the rocky coasts of northern Georgian Bay and Lake Superior. Granite is not calcareous. Note that most of Ontario was originally
forest and the historic decomposition of its plant litter has naturally made most of our soil slightly acidic, which is what most plants want. However, often when the soil is calcareous, the calcium just brings the soil up to neutral, and not especially alkaline. As a result, unless the plant is a true calcifile, a calcareous tolerant plant will probably tolerate your average garden soil.

- **Limey**: describes calcareous soil.
- **Sour**: acidic soil.
- **Sweet**: soil more alkaline than acidic.

Look under Lowland Habitats for more information on the following habitats.

- **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**: tend to be neutral to alkaline, but can be acidic.
- **Meadow Marsh**: the soil tends to be slightly alkaline.

**Soil Textures**

- Soil is composed of three types of particles: sand, silt, and clay; they vary in size from large (sand) to small (clay); 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 comprises the soil 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 will. Soil Texture makes up part of a plants required growing conditions.

- **Loam**: soil that 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.

- 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.
Silty: because these particles are medium sized and have medium moisture retaining ability I don’t mention them in the catalogue. 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 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 has poor drainage capability so it tends to be moist to wet soil. I don’t know if there are any plants that will grow in pure clay. Clayey can mean clay containing rocks and/or gravel, sandy-clay, silty-clay, or loamy-clay.

Sandy: contains more sand than 40% and has better drainage capability than either loam or clay. It tends to be dry unless it is Lowland; water accumulates in lowland. Sand within loam or clay soil will increase the soils drainage capability.

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 soils.

If you’re worried about your soil, 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 midsummer, 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 for your garden so there is always something lush and producing seed.

**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**

Repeat to yourself: Lowland, Prairie, Meadow, Open Woods, Forest Glade, Forest. 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 plants. But dispersed within the Full Sun garden is another type of 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 at a more moist area. This shade constitutes the “Part 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 under an ornamental tree in a corner of a frontyard. Does that make sense?

So the good news is that each habitat has its own section. Once you’ve found the right Section for your garden type then the Growing Conditions detailed in Part 5 of the Plant Entry are all that you need to know to choose the right plants.

Now I’m going to repeat some of what I said in Step 4 for the sake of emphasis. Part 3 of each Plant Entry lists all the weird and wonderful natural habitats within which that plant has been found growing in the wild. If a habitat seems totally foreign to you, then you can probably ignore it. If you had it on your property then you’d probably recognize it.

But what you can try to do is to understand the significance of the odd-ball habitat to the growing conditions required by plants: sun, shade, soil pH, nutrition, soil texture, tolerable competition, and the tolerance for disturbance. Then compare it to your garden. The better your garden mimics the plant’s natural habitat then the more likely it will prosper without work and worry from you. The is the Ecological Approach to gardening. Right now it may seem a lot of worry, but in the long run it will payoff with a beautiful, carefree garden.

**Lowland Habitats**

- One of the following: covered by shallow water part of the year, perpetually waterlogged, 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 here are not intended to grown 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.

• **Slough**: a seasonal stream; dries up during summer.

• **Swale**: a low place between ridges or mounds where moisture collects.

• **Interdunal Swale**: a swale composed of sand dunes on a shore. Often created on the coasts of the Great lakes during times of high water.

• **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.
Explanatory Notes

• **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:

**Upland Habitats** Upland Habitats are higher in elevation than Lowland. Water flows downhill so an Upland Habitat is drier than Lowland. Okay, I lied. Many of these upland habitats can be relatively low and therefore will be quite moist. 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.

• **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.

• **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.
Explanatory Notes

• **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.

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**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, trailside, 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 realize 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 land, neglected land)
  - 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, 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)
  - improved drainage (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 in them: reduced competition (fire, flood, drought or pestilence intolerant plants die), reduced shade (a wildfire killed trees and shrubs, a dead or fallen tree opened 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.

**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* 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 dense spike, drooping or erect, of male or female blooms without petals. Those dangling things on birch and willow trees are catkins.

**Caudex**: a root mass that is firm and hardened at the top. **Caudices** is the plural.

**Clearing**: often refers to a man-made Glade or Meadow within a forest, such as those created by the logging of trees. 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 still be around for years during which it will continue to produce. Some years will be lucky years and some of its seeds will germinate.

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

**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 in the bottom.
**Explanatory Notes**

**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 where it once grew natively.

**Fencerow**: see Disturbed Habitats.

**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.

**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. Plants that require good-drainage are often good candidates for Rock Gardens.

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

**Juglone**: the leaves, nuts, and roots of members of the *Juglans* genus, e.g. Black Walnut and Butternut, contain *juglone*, a chemical that is toxic to many plants. The chemical accumulates directly beneath the tree’s canopy and this is the danger zone.

**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 in its correct habitat that will spread rapidly and fulfill 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 Soils* and will leave the soil richer for other plants; plants in the Legume/Pea/Bean family fix nitrogen.
**Nutrient-poor Soils**: a plant that tolerates nutrient-poor soils is accustomed to growing alone and if planted in a nutrient rich soil may be out-competed by its neighbours; *Nitrogen-Fixing* 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 in the soil. This fungus feeds the seed its needed nutrition. Orchids seldom withstand transplanting and can be difficult to cultivate in a home garden. 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*.

**Plant 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 already naturally adapted to that habitat, 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.

**Rhizome**: an underground stem that periodically sends up shoots to permit a plant to spread vegetatively to create thickets or colonies.

**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 Side**: 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 of the flower. See *Anther*.

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

**Stolon**: a horizontal runner that grows along the surface of the ground to periodically sends roots down and shoots up to reproduce the plant *vegetatively*. Creates thickets/colonies.

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

**Taproot**: a carrot is an example of a taproot; plants and especially trees with taproots are often difficult to transplant. A tree with a taproot tends to be very wind-firm.

**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.

**Sun Exposure**

- Before reading the following, just repeat to yourself: Full Sun, More Sun than Shade, More Shade than Sun, Full Shade. That’s 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.

- **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
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.

Wood Lily. I took this photo in Saskatchewan where it’s often known as Western Prairie Lily.
For the Love of Nature
Frontyard Restoration

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

Dedicated to the promotion of Native Plant gardens on our residential properties to create the natural habitat that allows wildlife to live amongst us.

Visit www.frontyardrestoration.com Follow on Facebook: FrontyardRestoration
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 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 Better Place.
Lowland Garden - water saturated for at least part of the year
Often the more sun then the more consistent moisture the plant requires, and vice versa. This section includes Lowland Tall Trees.

For the photos on Website https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/, remember to click on any photo to see all the photos they have for that plant enlarged.

Flowers

Swamp Agrimony, Small-flowered Agrimony, Small-flowered Groovebur,
Aigremoine parviflore - Agrimonia parviflora
-meadows, swales, deciduous/mixed open woods, thickets, forest edges, valley bottoms; floodplains, edges of wetlands, marshes, swamps, shores of streams/rivers/lakes, seeps, wet thickets; disturbed habitats, roadside ditches, fields;
>2.5-5’ Lovely, yellow blooms (mid- to late summer) run up along a tall, sturdy, sticky spike (up to 2½” long). A nice crown of yellow stamens in the centre of the bloom is displayed by 5, widely spread petals. The leaves resemble those of ferns - lush. Attracts small bees and bugs. Colony forming from fibrous roots with rhizomes. Rare in Ontario. Rose family.
>Full Sun to Light Shade. Wet to soggy to average soil. Tolerates gravelly to loamy to silty and calcareous. Deer resistant.
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=2417
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/wetland/plants/sw_agrimony.htm
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/agrimonia/parviflora/

Golden Alexanders, zizia doré - Zizia aurea
1 2 3 4 5; south 10
-river/stream/lake floodplains/shores, fens, sedge meadows; 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 to Light Shade. Wet to moist to average, acidic to neutral (calcareous), sandy soil. The more sun the more moisture it prefers. Tolerates rocky/
Lowland Flowers

sandy to sandy-clay and juglone. Deer resistant.
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=151
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/zizia/aurea/
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/golden-alexanders

Canada Anemone, Canada Windflower, Meadow Windflower, anémone du Canada all - *Anemonastrum canadense*, *Anemone canadensis*
-open moist low ground, meadows, fields, swales, thickets, open woods, clearings, forest edges; floodplains, sandy shores, edges of streams/rivers/lakes, swampy areas, marshes; ditches, road/railroad sides;
>1-2’ Showy, white blooms (*late spring*) with yellow centres are held above star-shaped leaves. Becomes aggressive via rhizomes with adequate moisture making it a good, solid *Ground Cover*. When grown into a large colony a sea of white blooms are on display. Buttercup family.
>Full to Part Sun. Rich, wet to moist, *calcareous* to neutral soil. Tolerates average moisture, but becomes less aggressive; *gravelly* to light *clayey* and average garden soil.
http://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Anemone%20canadensis.html
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/canada-anemone
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=2357
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/anemone/canadensis/

Purple-stemmed Angelica, *angélique pourpre* - *Angelica atropurpurea*
1 2 3 4 5 6, Manitoulin Island
-floodplains, valley bottoms, shores of rivers/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, hollow, sturdy, purplish stems. Lush foliage. A wide plant. Due to its height and large bloom heads it is definitely impressive. A short, stout taproot. Carrot family.
>Full to Part Sun. Rich, aquatic to wet to moist, usually *calcareous* soil. Moisture dependent. Tolerates mildly *acidic* and sandy to *clayey*.
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=106
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/angelica
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/angelica/atropurpurea/

Calico Aster, One-sided Aster, Farewell Summer, *aster latérieflore* all; most of the population is from Sault Ste. Marie south - *Symphyotrichum lateriflorum*
-meadows, sloughs, ravines, open woods (usually deciduous, occasionally conifer),
thickets, forest edges, forest glades, alvars; floodplains, seeps, rocky/sandy stream/pond shores/banks, swamp forests, fens; disturbed habitats, pastures, fields, waste ground, road/railroad sides, clearings;
>2-3' Copious white or pale purple, dainty blooms \textit{(late summer well into fall)} with a yellow centre disk which changes to a purplish-bronze colour with age. One plant, and sometimes even a solitary bloom, will change colour to produce a calico effect. A bee, butterfly, larvae, and bug magnet. I don't know who calls it Farewell Summer, but what an emotionally laden name for a flower. Clump forming from small caudices with short branches (rhizomes). Aster family.
There are 4 varieties:
\textbf{Narrow-leaved Calico Aster}, aster à feuilles étroites - \textit{angustifolium}, native;
\textbf{Rough-stemmed Calico Aster}, aster latériflore à tiges hirsutes - \textit{hirsuticaule}, native;
\textbf{Calico Aster}, aster latériflore - \textit{lateriflorum}, native;
\textbf{Slender-stalked Calico Aster}, aster à pédoncule mince - \textit{tenuipes}, extirpated.
>Part Shade to Full Sun. Rich, moist to dry, acidic to alkaline soil. The more sun the more consistent moisture it needs. Tolerates sandy/rocky to clayey and juglone. Deer resistant.
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/calico-aster
http://www.friendsofthewildflowergarden.org/pages/plants/calicoaster.html

\textbf{New England Aster}, aster de Nouvelle-Angleterre - \textit{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, forest glades; floodplains, valley bottoms, marshy ground, shrubby swamps, fens, shores, edges of streams/rivers; disturbed habitats, fields, road/railroad sides, ditches;
>2-5' Very showy with tall stems crowned with long lasting, rounded heads of blooms \textit{(late summer well into fall)} in shades of violet to purple. Their dark blue contrasts beautifully with the yellow of Goldenrods. 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.
>Full to Part Sun. Rich, wettish to average soil. Tolerates sandy to clayey, nutritionally-poor, and juglone. Deer resistant. Has a tendency to flop over if not supported by neighbouring plants. 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.
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=487
Lowland Flowers

https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/symphyotrichum/novae-angliae/
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/new-england-aster

White Pancled Aster, Lance-Leaved Aster, Willow Aster, aster lancéolé

- Symphyotrichum lanceolatum

-moist low open places, floodplains, floodplain woodlands, bottomlands, 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;

>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), and Broad-leaved Panicled Aster (aster à feuilles larges).

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

http://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Symphyotrichum%20lanceolatum.html
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/panicled-aster
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/symphyotrichum/lanceolatum/

Purple-stemmed Aster, Bog Aster, aster ponceau  - Symphyotrichum puniceum

-all

-floodplains, water’s edges, shores, ponds, marshes, swamps, often peaty bogs/fens, calcareous 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 bloom 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 subshrub. Aster family.

Variety puniceum is also native.

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;
>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 bloom 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 Hairy Flat-top White Aster, aster pubescent - *pubens* and *umbellata* are also native.
>*Full Sun to Part Shade. Moist to slightly wet, sandy loam soil. Tolerates gravelly to clayey and acidic to calcareous. Deer resistant.*

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, clearings, trailsides, fields, roadsides, ditches;
>1-3’ Yellow blooms (*early to mid-summer*). Seeds form spherical heads. Rhizomes. Rose family. Varieties *macrophyllum* and *perincisum* are also native.
Lowland Flowers

**Water Avens, Purple Avens, benoÎte des ruisseaux** - *Geum rivale*

all
-soggy meadows, fields, open woods, deciduous forests; edges of streams/lakes, swamps, conifer swamps, bogs, fens;
>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.
>Full to Light Shade. Wet to moist, **acidic** to neutral soil. Moisture dependent. Tolerates gravelly to clayey.

http://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Geum%20rivale.html
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=2488
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/geum/rivale/
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/purple-avens

**Common Marsh Bedstraw, gaillet palustre** - *Galium palustre*

all
-water’s edges, shores, marshes, bogs, swamps, ponds/pools/lakes/streams; wet meadows, swales, thickets, open woods, swampy hollows; fields, ditches;
>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 blooms against its dark green, whorled leaves make this a showy plant. Flowers mature into green, berry-like fruits. Bedstraw family.
>Full Sun to Light Shade. Aquatic to wet to consistently moist soil. Moisture dependent. Tolerates rocky to sandy.

http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=2592
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/galium/palustre/

**Nodding Beggarticks, Sticktight, Nodding Bur Marigold, bident penché** - *Bidens cernua*

all
-wet muddy open areas, sedge meadows, sloughs, depressions in forest glades, flood- plains, mudflats, shores, edges of swamps, cedar swamps, fens, marshes, peat/sedge bogs, rivers/lakes; mucky bottomland, seeps; road/railroad ditches;
>1-3’ Despite its name, a very beautiful 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.

Part Shade to Sun. Wet to moist, sandy or mucky soil. Moisture dependent. Tolerates sandy to clayey and acidic.

https://nativeplants.evergreen.ca/search/view-images.php?ID=00876
http://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Bidens%20cernua.html
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=245
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/bidens/cernua/
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/nodding-bur-marigold

**American Bellflower, Tall Bellflower, campanule d’Amérique**

1 - *Campanulastrum americanum*

-deciduous open woods thickets, forests edges, forests, glades, trailside; floodplains, marshy ground, along shores, roadside ditches;

-3-6’ Light blue to violet, pointed petals that curl slightly back like open stars with white circling the centre (*through summer*). Good for Restoration Projects. A taproot. Annual to biennial. Self-sows. Bellflower family.

-Light to Part Shade; tolerates to Full Shade. Rich, moist to wet to average soil. Tolerates sandy to clayey, acidic to calcareous, and juglone. Deer resistant.

http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=702
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/american-bellflower
http://www.friendsofthewildflowergarden.org/pages/plants/tallbellflower.html

**Dense Blazing-star, Marsh Blazing-star, Spiked Blazing-star, liatris à épi**

1 - *Liatris spicata*

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

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

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

https://www.ontario.ca/page/dense-blazing-star

www.frontyardrestoration.com
Mucronate Blue-eyed-grass, Eastern Blue-eyed-grass, Slender Blue-eyed-grass, bermudienne mucronée - *Sisyrinchium mucronatum*

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 mostly along the Great Lake shorelines
-low prairies, meadows, open woods, forest edges; alvars, other bedrock; river/lake shores, bogs; disturbed habitats, fields, roadsides, ditches;
>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 flowers on grass-like stalks. Slender roots and rhizomes. Not a grass. Iris family.
>Full Sun; tolerates Light Shade.  Wet to moist to average, sandy to loamy, calcareous soil.  Tolerates rocky.

Strict Blue-eyed-grass, Brownish Strict Blue-eyed-grass, Mountain Blue-eyed-grass, bermudienne montagnarde - *Sisyrinchium montanum*

all
-meadows, open woods, forest edges, mixed forests (glades/clearings), hill sides; rock crevices, alvars, open bedrock; open fens, wet shrubby areas, river/lake sandy/gravelly shores/banks; disturbed habitats, fields, old railroad beds, roadsides, sides of ditches, clearings;
>Full to Part Sun.  Moist to average, sandy to average, calcareous to average, well-drained soil.  Tolerates gravelly.  Moderately tolerant of dry.  Intolerant of drought.  Reportedly adaptable to northern dry, hot, sunny locations.  Varieties *crebrum* and *montanum* are also native.
Virginia Bluebells, Eastern Bluebells, mertensie de Virginie - Mertensia virginica

1; south 10, e.g. Fort William
deciduous forests, glades, low slopes, bluffs, river/stream floodplains, bottomlands;
>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, 3½” across and shaped like soft baby spinach leaves. Blends well into a forest garden, except for its gorgeous blooms which will dominate the limelight every spring. A clump forming plant and can form large colonies from tuberous roots. An early spring pollinator magnet. Ephemeral. At risk in Ontario. Borage family.

>Dappled Sun to Part Shade in spring; then to Full Shade. Rich, moist, loamy soil. Tolerates average moisture. Tolerates sandy to clayey, acidic to alkaline, and juglone. Deer resistant.

http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=583
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/virginia-bluebells
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/mertensia/virginica/

Common Boneset, eupatoire perfoliée - Eupatorium perfoliatum
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; open woods, thickets, forest glades, seeps; 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 opposite leaf at its base. Thus perfoliatum because the stem perforates the leaves. A good companion for Joe-Pye Weed, Asters and Goldenrods. A pollinator magnet. Aster family.

>Full to Part Sun. Rich, wet to moist soil. Tolerates sand to clayey and acidic.

http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=322
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/eupatorium/perfoliatum/
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/common-boneset

Andrews’ Bottle Gentian, Closed Bottle Gentian, gentiane d'Andrews - Gentiana andrewsii var. andrewsii
1 2 3 4 5 6 7; southeast 10 along the U.S. border
-marshy to moist ground, meadows, prairies, swales, open woods, thickets, seepages; floodplains, riverbanks, shores, fens, swamp areas, forest edges, forest glades; disturbed habitats, fields, ditches;
>1-2’ Clusters of dark violet, bottle-shaped blooms (late summer through fall). Only

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Lowland Flowers

bumblebees can force their way into the bloom. It must be worth the fight. A stout tap-root. Gentian family.
Variety, *dakotica*, is native to Saskatchewan, Manitoba, and parts of the American mid-west.


http://www.ontariowildflower.com/wildflower_meadow.htm#gentianbottle
http://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Gentiana%20andrewsii.html
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=1392
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/gentiana/andrewsii/
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/bottle-gentian

**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/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 with numerous flowers are in blossoms. Has a fairly long flowering period. Bruised foliage smells strongly of mint. Spreads via leafy stolons. Fibrous roots. Mint family.

> Full to Part Sun. Wet to moist, sandy/rocky, calcareous soil. Tolerates temporary flooding. Intolerant of taller competition.

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

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

1, deep southwest islands in Lake Erie and the St. Clair River

-“moderate shade of low moist woods on clay soil as well as drier scrubbier woodland on shallow, rocky soil over limestone bedrock (Michael Oldham, 1990).” *Wild Hyacinth in Ontario, Ministry of Natural Resources*, Ontario Recovery Strategy Series, 2007;


-open woods, thickets, forest edges, thin woods, rocky wooded slopes; prairies, meadows; floodplains, valley bottoms, stream banks; alvars, limestone glades; pastures;

>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 polli-
nator magnet. Clump forming by self-sowing and from clustered bulbs with fibrous roots. Extremely rare in Ontario. Asparagus family; Lily superorder. This species has a multitude of scientific synonyms.


http://inaturalist.ca/taxa/67793-Camassia-scilloides/browse_photos
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=1437
https://www.wildflower.org/gallery/species.php?id_plant=CASC5

**Mountain Death Camas, Smooth Camas, zigadène glauque** - *Anticlea elegans*, 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

-moist lowlands, meadows, swales, sloughs, thickets, open woods; dunes, sandy/rocky shores of the Great Lakes; shores of rivers/lakes, fens, conifer bogs; alvars; mountain meadows; rocky slopes, bluffs, cliffs, balds, ledges, ridges;

> 6-36" Cream or greenish white, bowl-shaped booms (through summer). Naturalizes well. Melanthiaceae family, Lily order.

http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=1690
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/anticlea/elegans/
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/mountain-death-camas

**Cardinal Flower, Red Lobelia, lobélie cardinale** - *Lobelia cardinalis* 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

-disturbed habitats in wet meadows, pastures, swales, depressions, thickets, open woods, forest edges, openings, ravines, gravelly seeps/springs, bottomlands, flood-plains, edges of marshes, swamps, streams/lakes/ponds, roadsides, ditches;

> 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.


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 last in your garden. This can be accomplished artificially by reducing competition and raking the soil around the plant gently.

http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=703
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/lobelia/cardinalis/
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/cardinal-flower

www.frontyardrestoration.com
Silverweed, Silverweed Cinquefoil, potentille ansérine - *Potentilla anserina*

All
-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 rivers/streams; alvars, rocky outcrops; ditches, roadsides, fields; salt water shorelines;

>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*. However 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*.

>Full Sun. Wet to moist to average, calcareous, gravelly or sandy soils. Tolerates salt.

http://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Potentilla%20anserina.html
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=2501
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/silverweed-cinquefoil

Yellow Clintonia, Bluebead Lily, clintonie boréale - *Clintonia borealis*

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

>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 bloom 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. Blooms 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.

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

http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=827
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/clintonia/borealis/
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/bluebead
Cut-leaved Coneflower, Green-headed Coneflower, *rudbeckia lacinée*
all - *Rudbeckia laciniiata*
-bottomlands, floodplains, edges of wetlands, lakes/rivers, ditches, swamps, cedar swamps; calcareous seeps; moist/wet forest glades; moist, low, meadows, fields, pastures, sloughs, swales, thickets, open woods;
>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 the flowering stems. After the petals drop off a golden brown pom-pom of seeds remain to feed Finches. Spreads slowly. Pollinator magnet. Aster family.
There are 2 varieties; only *laciniiata* is native.
>Part to Full Sun. Wet to moist, acidic to neutral soil; tolerant of average moisture if shaded. The more sun the more moisture required. Moderately calcareous tolerant. Tolerates sandy to clayey and juglone. Deer resistant.
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=437
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/rudbeckia/laciniata/
hhttps://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/cut-leaf-coneflower

Culver'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. Blooms remain showy for weeks. A magnet for a variety of types of bees. Clump forming form a central taproot and rhizomes. It produces seeds that are so small they can be blown several feet by the wind. Plantain family.
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/culvers-root
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/veronicastrum/virginicum/

Cup Plant, silphe perfolié - *Silphium perfoliatum*
1 2 3 4 5 6; south 7; southeast 10
-low ground, prairies swales/sloughs, along prairies streams, valley bottoms, floodplain thickets, shrub lands, floodplain forest openings, fens, lake edges, seeps; disturbed habitats, ditches;

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>6-8’ Large yellow blooms (*late summer into fall*) are carried on 1’ flower-stems at the tops of stalks. A very 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.

>Full to Part Sun. Wet to moderately dry, acidic to alkaline soil. Tolerates moderate drought, clayey, and juglone. Intolerant of slopes (falls over).

http://inaturalist.ca/taxa/81599-Silphium-perfoliatum/browse_photos
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=447
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/cup-plant

**Swamp Dock**, *patience verticillée* - *Rumex verticillatus*

1 2 5 6

-swampy areas, mud flats, floodplains, shores of swamps, bogs, marshes, lakes/rivers/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 1½” across. A plant conspicuous by its size, but otherwise a tall, slender, green feeder of wildlife. A taproot. Buckwheat family.


http://inaturalist.ca/taxa/128660-Rumex-verticillatus/browse_photos
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=2313
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/swamp-dock

**Star-flowered False Solomon’s Seal**, *smilacine étoilée* - *Maianthemum stellatum*

all

-moist sandy woods, glades, open woods (often Oak), thickets, forest glades, 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;

>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 blooms decorate the end of the single, unbranched, arching and slightly tilting stem. The stem is lined with alternating, elliptical leaves up to 6” long, 2” wide that turn bright yellow in the fall. Blooms mature into showy berries marked with a distinct, dark cross before turning bright red. A songbirds feeder. Colony forming via rhizomes. A good *Good Ground*. A
cutie all season. Asparagus family, Lily superorder.

>Part to dappled shade. Rich, moist to average, sandy soil. Tolerates gravelly to clayey, acidic, and juglone.

http://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Maianthemum%20stellatum.html
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=831
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/maianthemum/stellatum/
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/starry-false-solomons-seal

Greater Fringed Gentian, gentiane frangée - Gentianopsis crinita
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 10; not the Bruce Peninsula
-moist to wet calcareous sandy/gravely prairies, edges of sloughs/swales; open woods, thickets, meadows, fields, moist slopes/banks, ditches, stream banks, fens, open wood-ed swamps, wooded ravines, seepage banks, moist shores, disturbed habitats, roadside ditches; occasionally drier habitats;
>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.

>Full to Part Sun. Moist to wet, sandy/gravely, calcareous to neutral soil. Requires regularly disturbed soil to self-sow or, being a biennial, it will die out from your garden.

http://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Gentianopsis%20crinita.html
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/greater-fringed-gentian
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=1398
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/gentianopsis/crinita/

Harlequin Blue Flag, Northern Blue Flag, iris versicolore - 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 blooms to a stem. Good for wetland restoration. Pollinator and hummingbird magnet. Forms clumps and small colonies. State flower of Michigan. Iris family.


http://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Iris%20versicolor.html
Lowland Flowers

https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/iris/versicolor/
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/harlequin-blueflag

Canada Germander, Wood Sage, germandrée du Canada - *Teucrium canadense*
1 2 3 4 5 6 7; southwest 10
-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.
>Full to Part Sun. Rich, moist to wet soils. Tolerates sandy and poorly-drained. Deer resistant. There are 2 varieties native to Ontario: *canadense* and Western Germander, *occidentale*.
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/teucrium/canadense/
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/germander
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=1605
http://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/622

Bog Goldenrod, verge d’or des marais - *Solidago uliginosa*
all
-meadows, fields, moist thickets, open woods; edges/shores of swamps, conifer swamps, marshes, bogs, fens, rivers/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://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=471
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/bog-goldenrod
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/solidago/uliginosa/

Grass-leaved Goldenrod, Flat-top Goldenrod, verge d’or à feuilles de graminée - *Euthamia graminifolia*
all
-moist open ground, prairies, meadows, open woods, forest edges, clearings; open bedrock, rock crevices, alvars, limestone pavement, calcareous seeps; wetland margins, low prairies/meadows, low woods, fens, peatlands, marshes, conifer swamps,
moist sandy shorelines, Great Lake shores/rocks, beach pools, interdunal flats; disturbed habitats, fields, hayfields, vacant lots, ditches; road/railroad side ditches, excavations near the water table;

>2-4’ Hundreds of small, bright yellow blooms (*late summer into mid-fall*) top erect stems. Important food source for pollinators, a myriad of insects, larvae, and birds. Can be aggressive under moist, sunny conditions. Good for Restoration Projects. Fibrous roots with slender rhizomes. Aster family.

>Full Sun to Light Shade. Rich, damp to average, sandy to gravelly to loamy soil. Tolerates nutrient-poor, acidic to mildly alkaline, droughts, and juglone. In dry habitats, intolerant of aggressive Prairies species. This plant has many, many scientific synonyms and several common name synonyms.

http://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Euthamia%20graminifolia.html
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=328
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/euthamia/graminifolia/

**Ohio Goldenrod, verge d'or d'Ohio** - *Solidago ohioensis*, *Oligoneuron ohioensis*
1 2 3, Manitoulin Island
-wet places, meadows, fields, sedge meadows, swales; edges/shores of swamps, marshes, fens, rivers; beaches, wet sand dunes, interdunal flats, coastal marshes;

>2-3’ Large, yellow, flat-topped flower heads (*late summer into fall*). It isn’t a tall plant but has 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 into the season. Aster family.


http://inaturalist.ca/taxa/324524-Solidago-ohioensis/browse_photos
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=462

**Spreading Goldenrod, Rough-leaved Goldenrod, verge d'or étalée** - *Solidago patula*
1
-moist soils, low prairies, wet meadows, fields, edges of wet woods, edges/shores of swamps, marshes, bogs, shrubby fens, rivers/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.
Lowland Flowers

http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=463
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/solidago/patula/


Rough-stemmed Goldenrod, Wrinkle-leaved goldenrod, verge d’or rugueuse not 10 - Solidago rugosa
-low prairies, meadows, swales, shrubby areas, Pine barrens, open woods, thickets, thin woods, moist forests/borders; 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;
>3-6’ Showy sprays of arching yellow flowering 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 excellent for Restoration Projects. Can be aggressive via creeping rhizomes. Aster family.
There several subspecies and varieties; only ssp. rugosa var. sphagnophila (Cedar-swamp Goldenrod) is not native. Often nursery cultivars of this species bear little resemblance to the original.

>Full Sun to Light Shade; tolerates to Part Shade. Moist to wet, sandy, well-drained soil. Tolerates gravelly to clayey, slightly acidic to calcareous, and juglone. Deer resistant.
http://www.ontariowildflower.com/goldenrods.htm#roughleaved
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=467
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/solidago/rugosa/

Goldthread, Canker-root, savoyane - Coptis trifolia
all
-rich, usually mossy, moist to wet, coniferous/mixed woods, glades, bogs, swamps, cedar swamps, willow scrubland;
>2-6” A single, delicate looking, star-shaped, white bloom (early to mid-summer) at the top of a 6” leafless stem. Each bloom 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.
>Part to Full Shade. Rich, moist to wet, acidic soil.
http://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Coptis%20trifolia.html

LL-18
American Groundnut, *apios d'Amérique* - *Apios americana*

1 2 3 4 5 6 7, southwest 10

-low wet sites, meadows, sloughs, swales, prairie ravines, thickets, open woods, forest edges, forests, glades; shores of streams/ponds/lakes, marshes;

>10-13’ 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. A vigorous, twinning vine. Can be aggressive climbing over other plants. Legume family.


Balsam Groundsel, Balsam Ragwort, *séneçon appauvri* - *Packera paupercula, Senecio pauperculus*

all

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

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

Varieties *paupercula*, *pseudotomentosa*, and *savannarum* are all native.

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

Missouri Ironweed - *Vernonia missurica*

1

-moist open land, meadows, sloughs, swales, open woods, thickets, forest edges, limestone glades; edges of fens, swamps, wooded swamps, lakes, streams; sedge meadow-
Lowland Flowers

ows, bottomlands, seeps; disturbed habitats, road/railroad sides, fields, pastures, vacant lots, waste places, fencerows;
>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. Rare in Ontario. Aster family.


Giant Ironweed, Tall Ironweed, *vernonia géante* - *Vernonia gigantea*, *Vernonia altissima*

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

>Full Sun to Part Shade. More shade tolerant than any other Ironweed. Rich, moist soil. The more sun the more moisture it needs. Tolerates wet to average, acidic, sandy to clayey, and juglone. Deer resistant. Carolinian.

Dwarf Lake Iris, *iris lacustre* - *Iris lacustris*

western coast of Bruce Peninsula; Manitoulin Island between Kincadine and Port Elgin; circum-Windsor
-calcareous shores, old beach rocky rubble, calcareous crevices, alvars, other open bedrock; coniferous forest glades; coniferous swamps, fens; calcareous meadows
>4-6" Pretty, dainty, lavender/blue, fringed blooms (*late spring, early summer*). Broad arching leaves. Rare and becoming rarer due to human interference in its habitat. Of *Special Concern* in Ontario. Shallow, slender, creeping rhizomes. Iris family.

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

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This text is divided into sections, likely representing different types of flowers and their ecologies.
https://www.ontario.ca/page/dwarf-lake-iris
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=1474
https://www.fws.gov/midwest/endangered/plants/dwarflak.html

1 2 3 4 5 6 7; south 10 (north shore of Lake Superior)
-deciduous forests, seeps; floodplains, valley/ravine bottoms; edges of wetlands, rivers/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 bloom. 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.

>Dappled Sun to Light Shade in spring, then to Full Shade. Rich, moist to average, usually well-drained soil. Benefits from seasonally wet locations. Tolerates rocky to clayey, acidic to neutral, and juglone. Deer resistant.

https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/jack-in-the-pulpit
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=172
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/arisaema/triphyllum/

**Spotted Jewelweed, Touch-me-not, impatiente du Cap** - *Impatiens capensis*
all; not south or north 10
-floodplains, shaded shores of marshes, swamps, fens, rivers/lakes; marshy areas, meadows, thickets, moist woods; ravines, springs, wet disturbed habitats, ditches;
>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, gamebirds, bees, moths, hares, and mice. An annual but self-seeds readily. Touch-me-not (*Balsaminaceae*) family.

>Part Shade. Rich, wet to moist soil. Tolerates sandy to clayey. Easy to start from
Lowland Flowers

[link to information on Spotted Touch-Me-Not]
[link to information on Spotted Joe Pye Weed]
[link to information on Purple Joe Pye Weed]

Purple Joe Pye Weed, Sweet-scented Joe Pye Weed, eupatoire pourpre

- *Eutrochium purpureum*, *Eupatorium purpureum*

-low shaded meadows, open woods, thickets, forest edges; ravines, forest glades, floodplains, wet meadows, wetland/swamp/bog edges, river/stream banks, near bases of wet slopes, seeps;

>5-7" Large, showy, round-topped clusters of mauve-purple, fuzzy blooms (*through summer into fall*) top a stalk with lance-shaped leaves arranged in whorls. Most eye-catching. A butterfly magnet. Rhizomes. Aster family. Variety *purpureum* is also native.

>Light Shade to Part Sun. Moist to average soil. [Carolinian]

Spotted Joe Pye Weed, eupatoire maculée

- *Eutrochium maculatum*

-all

-moist soil along shores, marshes, bogs, fens, swamps, cedar swamps, rivers, 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 bloom 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.

>Full to Part Sun. Wet to moist to soil. Moisture dependent. Tolerates sandy to clayey and calcareous.

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LL-22
Nodding Ladies'-tresses, spiranthe penchée  - Spiranes cernua

1 2 3 4 5 6 7; south 8 9
-open shores, fens, shrubby bogs, marshes, grassy swamps, interdunal swales, beach pools, riverbanks; marshy/wet/damp meadows, swales, open woods, seeps; moist fields, lawns, grassy roadside ditches, sandy pits;

>4-12" Pretty, bright cream white, fragrant, open tubular blooms (with gaping lips) (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 blooms. Intolerant of taller and more aggressive plants so it prefers open areas. Orchid family.

>Full to Part Sun. Wet to moist, sandy, acidic soil. Tolerates loamy to clayey.

https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/nodding-ladies-tresses
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/spiranthes/cernua/
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=1840

Large Yellow Lady’s-slipper, Greater Yellow Lady’s-slipper, cypripède pubescent  - Cypripedium parviflorum var. pubescens

-all

-moist deciduous/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;

>8-30" 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 bloom, sometimes 2, atop stalks. One large leaf/bract overtops each bloom. Can take several years to blossom. Lush, oval, veined foliage. Orchid family.

>Dappled shade. Very rich, wet to moist, calcareous soil. Tolerates average moisture. Tolerates neutral to acidic and sandy.

http://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Cypripedium%20parviflorum%20pubescens.html
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/greater-yellow-lady-s-slipper
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=1806
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/cypripedium/parviflorum/ -mixed varieties

Northern Yellow Lady’s-slipper, Greater Yellow Lady’s-slipper, Small Yellow Lady’s Slipper, cypripède mocassin  - Cypripedium parviflorum var. makasin

-all

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

>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. Usually there is only a single blossom, rarely 2, looking very elegant and proud held high atop a leafless stalk arising from a leafy stem. The bloom matures into a large, rounded-oblong, 3-ribbed, pointy seed pod that will survive the winter if not eaten by deer. Each blossom is backed by 1-2 erect, tall, green bracts and framed by 4 dark maroon petals: the largest is mostly erect and stands over the top and 2, long, narrow and spiralled ones stick out from the sides. Behind and underneath are 2 shorter petals fused into one wide petal. Along the stem there are 2-5 lush, elliptically-shaped, dark green, heavily veined leaves are arranged alternately. 10 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 bloom. When not in flower it can resemble the Solomon’s Seals. A stout rhizome with fibrous roots. Orchid family.

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

**Note:** the root species *Cypripedium parviflorum* is commonly called **Yellow Lady’s-slipper**. There is little difference between its 2 varieties, var. *makasin* and var. *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, *C. calceolus*. Then to top it all off, a synonym for this 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.

https://plants.usda.gov/java/largeImage?imageID=cypam3_001_ahp.tif
http://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Cypripedium%20parviflorum%20var%20makasin.html
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/cypripedium/parviflorum/ -mixed varieties
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=1806 -mixed varieties

**Showy Lady’s-slipper**, cypripède royal  - *Cypripedium reginae*

-all
-calcium rich, boggy soils in coniferous/mixed open woods, forest edges, glades, mead-

LL-24
ows, swales, fen meadows; swamps, fens, bogs with neutral to calcareous soil, hillside seeps, old roads, roadside ditches;

>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 blooms. Does not bloom until the plant’s 4-5th year. The 4-12 leaves are a rich green, narrowing oval 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. The state flower of Minnesota. Orchid family.

>Dappled shade to Part Sun. Wet to moist calcareous soil. Tolerates neutral pH.

http://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Cypripedium%20reginae.html
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/cypripedium/reginae/
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=1807
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/showy-ladys-slipper

Pink Lady’s-slipper, Pink Moccasin Flower, cypripède 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;

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 1½" 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 bloom 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.

>Light to Part Shade. Dry to wet, nutrient-poor, acidic, sandy soils. Tolerates 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.” BTC

http://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Cypripedium%20acaule.html
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/stemless-ladys-slipper
Lowland Flowers

http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=1803
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/cypripedium/acaule/

**Tall Blue 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;

>3-7’ Reportedly as tall as 12’ or more. Small, pale blue to whitish blooms in branching, roughly cylindrical clusters (*peak-summer well into fall*) 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 blooms have gone to seed, they make like fluffy dandelion heads. The foliage is very lush with large (up to 6”x16”) 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. A thickened taproot. Biennial to annual. In its first year, it is a basal cluster of, yes, dandelion-like leaves so don’t pull it out! A thickened taproot. Aster family.

>Light to Part Shade; tolerates Full Shade. Moist to wet soil. The sources are mixed. Most give the habitat as a type of forest clearing (part sun, part 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 near woods with consistent and adequate moisture.

http://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Lactuca-biennis.html
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/lactuca/biennis/
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=384
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/tall-blue-lettuce

**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 bloom is hanging upside down from its own long, upright but 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 bloom more of a trumpet appearance. The roots are composed of bulbs, rhizomes, and fibres. The Lily principally of the east.

>Part to Dappled Sun. Rich, moist to wet to average soil. Tolerates lightly sandy. Loved by deer, rabbits, voles, and chipmunks.

https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/lilium/canadense/
http://inaturalist.ca/taxa/57131-Lilium-canadense/browse_photos

**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;

>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 and 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.


http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=1628
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/michigan-lily

**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, forest clearings, power-line clearings; fens, bogs, mixed to conifer swamps (on hummocks);

>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 segments bulbs/corms composed of rice-shaped scales. This flower is the provincial emblem of Saskatchewan
where it is called **Prairie Lily** and is pictured on the flag. It is native to every province except the Maritimes. Was once divided into 3 varieties. Slow growing from hunky bulbs or corms. Lily family.

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

http://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Lilium%20philadelphicum.html
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/wood-lily
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=1629
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/lilium/philadelphicum/

**Great Blue Lobelia, Giant Lobelia, 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, shores of streams/lakes; gravelly seeps, springs, ditches;

> 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 bloom is divided into 2 protruding lips with 5, pointed lobes. At the centre is a whitish patch to give the pollinators a target. Blooms mature in 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://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/blue-lobelia
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/lobelia/siphilitica/

**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;

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. Primrose family. Aggressive with enough moisture. Primrose family.
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=1716
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/lysimachia/terrestris/
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/swamp-candles

Swamp Loosestrife, Water-willow, décodon verticillé - Decodon verticillatus
1 2 3 4 5 6
-water’s edges, marshes, swamps, bogs, rivers/lakes, stagnant or slow-moving water;
>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 bloom, nearly twice the length of the petals, give the appearance that the bloom 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 opposite 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 subshrub. Loosestrife family.
>Full to Part Sun. Aquatic to wet to moist soil that is mucky, peaty, or sandy or a combination. Moisture dependent. Tolerates acidic, alkaline, and gravelly to clayey.
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=1659
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/decodon/verticillatus/
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/swamp-loosestrife

Tufted Yellow Loosestrife, lysimaque thyrsiflore - Lysimachia thyrsiflora
all
-almost any wet place; soggy meadows, fields; floodplain open woods, thickets; sandy marshes, swamps, bogs; shores of lakes/ponds/streams; ditches;
>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.
>Full to Part Sun. Aquatic to wet to medium moisture; soil with sand or peat. Moisture dependent. Tolerates acidic, alkaline, and nutrient-poor soil.
http://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Lysimachia%20thyrsiflora.html
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/lysimachia/thyrsiflora/
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/tufted-loosestrife
Lowland Flowers

Fringed Yellow Loosestrife, *lysimaque ciliée* - *Lysimachia ciliata*

all
-low ground, meadows, swales, open woods, thickets, glades; floodplains, deciduous to coniferous swamps, marshes, edges of streams/rivers/lakes/ponds; seeps; ditches, roadways;

>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.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Lysimachia%20ciliata.html
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=1708
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/lysimachia/ciliata/
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/fringed-loosestrife

Winged Loosestrife, Winged Lythrum, *salicaire ailée* - *Lythrum alatum*

1 2
-wet meadows, fields, swales, marshy ground, shores of wetlands, marshes, fens; lakes/ponds/streems/river; disturbed habitats, 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. This native Loosestrife is shorter than and lacks the winged stems of the non-native, invasive, habitat destroying Purple Loosestrife. Rare in Ontario. Can be considered a subshrub. Loosestrife family.

Variety *alatum* is also native.


http://inaturalist.ca/taxa/128998-Lythrum-alatum/browse_photos
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=1660
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/lythrum/alatum/
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/winged-loosestrife

Canada Milk-vetch, *astragale du Canada* - *Astragalus canadensis*

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 10; extremely rare on Bruce Peninsula
- prairies, sand prairies, open woods, sandy open woods, thickets, forest edges; cliffs, balds, ledges, alvar prairie; moist floodplains, shorelines, rocky banks, marshy ground; fields;

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

>Full to Part Sun. Moist to average to dryish soil. Tolerates alkaline and sandy to clayey. There are 3 varieties but only variety *canadensis* is native.

http://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Astragalus%20canadensis.html
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/canada-milkvetch
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=1272

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

1 4 5

- *Pycnanthemum tenuifolium*

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

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


http://inaturalist.ca/taxa/126891-Pycnanthemum-tenuifolium/browse_photos
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/pycnanthesum/tenuifolium/
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/prairie/plantx/slm_mintx.htm
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=1584

**Whorled Mountain-mint, Hairy Mountain-mint, pycnanthème verticillé, pycnanthème poilu**

1 5

- *Pycnanthemum verticillatum*, *Pycnanthemum pilosum*

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

>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.

Two varieties, **Whorled** (*verticillatum*) and **Hairy** (*pilosum*), are both native, but *pilosum* is the more common.


www.frontyardrestoration.com
Lowland Flowers

http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=1585
http://inaturalist.ca/taxa/153908-Pycnanthemum-verticillatum/browse_photos
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/prairie/plantx/hm_mintx.htm

**Fen Grass-of-Parnassus, Parnassia glauca**

1 2 3 4 5 6 7; south 8
-wet calcareous sandy/gravelly soils, wet land margins, river/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 (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.

http://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Parnassia%20glauca.html
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=1903
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/parnassia/glauca/
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/american-grass-of-parnassus

**Yellow Marsh Marigold, Caltha palustris**

all
-wetlands, boggy soils, 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. Spreads by reseeding itself. The blossoms resemble more a large Buttercup than a Marigold. Attractive, glossy, dark green, frilled-edged leaves can form mounds. Buttercup family.

http://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Caltha%20palustris.html
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/marsh-marigold
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/caltha/palustris/
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=2365

LL-32
Skunk Meadow-rue, Waxy Meadow-rue, pigamon à feuilles révolutées
- *Thalictrum amphibolum*, *Thalictrum revolutum*

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

>2-6’, 1-4’ spread. Pale green/yellow to white blooms (*late spring to early summer*) in clusters. Blooms not colourful, but have an unique airy appearance. Crushed leaves will remind you of Eau de Skunk, but the under sides glisten in the sun. Wind pollinated, so not visited by bees and such. Good for diversifying the species of you grasslands. This species is usually in male and female versions, so its a good idea to purchase a few. Colony forming via rhizomes. Buttercup family.


https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/thalictrum/revolutum/
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/prairie/plantx/waxy_ruex.htm
http://inaturalist.ca/taxa/143040-Thalictrum-revolutum/browse_photos

Prairie Milkweed, Sullivant’s Milkweed, asclépiade de Sullivant - *Asclepias sullivantii*

- moist meadows, prairies, swales, thickets; floodplains, bottomlands; disturbed habitats, remnant prairies/meadows, fencerows, ditches, fields, road/railroad sides;

>2-3” Large clusters of very fragrant, greenish-purple blooms (*through summer*). The blooms mature into 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.

>Full Sun. Rich, moist soil. Tolerates wet to average and sandy to clayey. **Deer resistant. Carolinian.**

http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/prairie/plantx/pr_milkweedx.htm
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/sullivants-milkweed
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=161

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;
Lowland Flowers

>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


http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=157
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/swamp-milkweed
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/asclepias/incarnata/

**Virginia Mountain-mint, pycnanthème de Virginie** - *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;


http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=1586
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/virginia-mountain-mint

**Square-stemmed Monkeyflower, mimule à fleurs entrouvertes** - *Mimulus ringens*
all
-tidal marshes/flats; shores of streams/rivers/lakes/ponds, swamps, marshes, fens; wet meadows, 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 (use your imagination). It 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://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=1913

https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/mimulus/ringens/

**Small-spike False Nettle, Bog-hemp, boehméria cylindrique** - *Boehmeria cylindrica*

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.


http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=2753

https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/boehmeria/cylindrica/

https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/small-spike-false-nettle

**Canada Wood Nettle, laportéa du Canada** - *Laportea canadensis*

1 2 3 4 5 6 7, south10

-low forests, glades; shady bottomlands, ravines, floodplains, edges of deciduous swamps, marshes, rivers/streams, seepages, occasionally cedar swamps; often on old manure/compost dumps;

>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. Blooms mature into conspicuous, shiny, black, dry seeds. 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. Female blooms sprout like feathers out of the top to catch the wind-blown pollen while male blooms droop from the axils of the leaves. 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. Feed the larvae of several butterfly species. Forms colonies via stout, tuberous rhizomes. Makes a very lush Ground Cover. Nettle family.

> Part to Full Shade. Rich, moist soil. While considered a Lowland plant, it does just fine in both my average front and backyard gardens.

www.frontyardrestoration.com
Virginia False Dragonhead, Obedient Plant, physostégie de Virginie
1 2 3 4 5 6 10; Manitoulin Island - Physostegia virginiana
-moist meadows, swales, open woods, thickets, glades, seeps; low ground, floodplains, floodplain forests, swamps, shorelines, riverbanks, 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 under favourable conditions. Mint family.
Subspecies virginiana is also native.

Tall Northern Green Orchid, Green Bog Orchid, platanthère du Nord
all - Platanthera aquilonis
-wet meadows, sedge meadows, swales, fields, 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;
>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 a 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 of is of a tallish, narrow, green spike with a bit of a lighthouse on top. Orchid family.
>Sun to shade. Almost all moist to wet sites. Prefers mildly alkaline; tolerates acidic.

Rose Pogonia, Snake-mouth Orchid, pogonie langue-de-serpent
all - Pogonia ophioglossoides
-fens, swamps, sphagnum bogs, peatlands, calcareous meadow-marshes, boggy beach pools; wet prairies/meadows, open woods (often coniferous); river banks, wetland
edges; seepage slopes, mossy logs; boggy beach pools; moist disturbed habitats, roadcuts, ditches;

>7-15” Spectacular, single, delicate bloom (early to mid-summer) of a lower, hot-pink, yellow-fringed, spoon-shaped petal haloed by spokes of longer, hot-pink petals. Can form large colonies from rhizomes (and slender roots). Orchid family.

>Full to Part Sun. Wet to moist, acidic, sandy soil. Moisture dependent. Tolerates sandy and acidic to calcareous.

https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/rose-pogonia
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/pogonia/ophioglossoides/
http://goorchids.northamericanorchidcenter.org/species/pogonia/ophioglossoides/

Mistassini Primrose, Dwarf Canadian Primrose, Bird’s-eye Primrose, all; not west 10 primevrè du Lac Mistassini - Primula mistassinica
-cool moist sites, stream banks, Great Lake shores, craggy wave-splashed shores; river/lake shore calcareous rocky outcrops, cliff faces, ledges, ridges; interdunal flats; sandstone cliffs; dolostone; moist calcareous meadows, fens; boreal forest bogs/fens;

>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 you ever have the fortune to see in bloom. Thin, short rhizomes. Primrose family.

>Part Shade to Sun. Moist to dry, rocky/gravelly/sandy, calcareous soil.

http://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Primula%20mistassinica.html
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/mistassini-primrose
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=2352
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/primula/mistassinica/

Pink Pyrola, Pink Wintergreen, pyrole à feuilles d’asaret - Pyrola asarifolia
-all
-damp, mossy forests, glades; wetlands, edges of forested waterways, swamps, bogs, fens; shore swales, thickets;

>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 rhizomes. A subshrub. Heath family. Subspecies asarifolia is also native.

>Part to Full Shade. Rich, wet to moist to average, calcareous soils. Tolerates sandy and acidic.

http://www.northernontarioflora.ca/description.cfm?speciesid=1004221

www.frontyardrestoration.com  LL-37
Round-leaved Pyrola, American Wintergreen, pyrole d'Amérique  
all - Pyrola americana, Pyrola rotundifolia

-deciduous to coniferous forests, sphagnum swamps, conifer swamps, bogs, fens;
>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 evergreen, smooth, leathery, shiny, rounded leaves with pale green veins (like a non-fuzzy African Violet plant). 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 bloom in mid-summer. Spreads by creeping rhizomes. A subshrub. Heath family.

>Light Sun to Full Shade. Rich, wet to dry, sandy to loamy soil. Tolerates 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.

Marsh Skullcap, Hooded Skullcap, scutellaire toque - Scutellaria galericulata
all 
-wet meadows, sedge meadows, swales, open woods, clearings, thickets; wet/marshy shores of rivers/streams, slow moving waterways, lakes/ponds, peaty bogs, marshes, sandy marshes, swamps, cedar swamps; ditches;
>6-24” Tubular blooms (late spring into early fall) medium blue with white on lip and flaring petals. Forms small colonies. Mint family.

Variety scutellaire à feuilles d’épilobe, pubescens, is also native.

>Full Sun to Light Shade. Shallow water to wet to moist soil. Moisture dependent.

Prefers sandy, mucky, or peaty soil. Tolerates acidic to calcareous.

LL-38
Giant Sunflower, Tall Wild Sunflower, *hélianthe 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, riverbanks; ditches;

>6-10' Large, yellow blooms (*late summer deep into fall*) abundantly top rough, strong, purplish stems. The leaves randomly climb 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.


http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=349
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/giant-sunflower

Fraser’s St. John’s-wort, *millepertuis de Fraser* - *Hypericum fraseri, Triadenum virginicum*

all
-wet, wooded, peaty shores of rivers/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. Blooms are almost always closed so that they always appear to be just in bud. However, it is a nice, purple bud. St. John’s-Wort family.


http://inaturalist.ca/taxa/49586-Triadenum-virginicum/browse_photos
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=1470

Northern Pitcher Plant, *sarracénie pourpre* - *Sarracenia purpurea*

all, as far north as the Fawn River
-sphagnum bogs, peaty fens, peat hummocks, open conifer swamps, boggy interdunal flats/pools;

>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 the liquid. To each their own. The provincial plant of Newfoundland and Labrador. Pitcher Plant family.

Subspecies *purpurea* is also native.

www.frontyardrestoration.com
Lowland Flowers

>Full to Part Sun. Wet to moist soil consisting of sphagnum moss or a combination of peat and sand. Moisture dependent. Tolerates acidic and alkaline. Seek advice from your provider on supplying this plants requirements in your garden.

http://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Sarracenia%20purpurea.html
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=2661
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/purple-pitcher-plant
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/sarracenia/purpurea/

**Perennial Evening Primrose, Little Evening Primrose, Small Sundrops,**
all onagre vivace - *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 pits, gravel pits;

>6-24” Yellow blooms (*mid-summer*) open during the night, close during the day. Even this little plant is a wildlife magnet. A compact, manageable species good for rock gardens. Fibrous roots. Evening-primrose family.

>Full to Part Sun. Boggy to average, sandy/rocky to average soil. Benefits from wild-fires.

https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/small-sundrops
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/oenothera/perennis/
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=1769

**Swamp Rose-mallow, ketmie des marais** - *Hibiscus moscheutos*

1, along Lake Erie and Lake Ontario shores

-fresh/brackish marshes, flats, wetland margins, floodplain pools, beaver ponds, open swamps, swampy forests, wet meadows, low soggy areas along rivers/ponds; roadside ditches, farm ponds;

>3-7’ Sometimes considered a shrub; can spread to 4’ across. 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 blooms. A spectacular plant. Visited by bees, caterpillars, butterflies and hummingbirds. A species of Special Concern in Ontario. Can be considered a subshrub. Mallow family.

Subspecies *moscheutos* is also native.


http://inaturalist.ca/taxa/82317-Hibiscus-moscheutos/browse_photos
https://www.ontario.ca/page/swamp-rose-mallow
**Prairie Rosinweed, Prairie Dock, silphe térébenthine** - *Silphium terebinthinaceum*

1 2 3; not Bruce Peninsula;
-prairies, shrub prairies, hill prairies, meadows, limestone glades, open woods; fens, seeps; open disturbed habitats, fields, roadsides, railroad embankments;
>5-8’ Tall flower stalks hold up masses of bright yellow blooms (*late summer into early fall*). A stunner. It 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.

>Full Sun. Wettish to average, calcareous to average, deep loamy, well-drained soil. Tolerates gravelly to clayey and drought. Easy to grow in any native, full sun garden. Carolinian.

**White Mountain Saxifrage, Encrusted Saxifrage, saxifrage paniculée** - *Saxifraga paniculata*

9 10
-open gravel/rocky sites, rocky cliffs, balds, ledges, crevices (often calcareous); boreal;
> (*late summer*) Both stolons and rhizomes. Saxifrage family.
Subspecies *Laestadius' Saxifrage*, *saxifrage de Laestadius, laestadii*, is also native.

>Full to Part Sun. Dry, sandy or rocky, alkaline, well-drained soil. Deer resistant.

**Great St. John's-wort, millepertuis à grandes fleurs** - *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.
Subspecies *American great St. John’s-wort, millepertuis pyramidal, pyramidatum*, is also native.

>Full Sun. Moist soil. Tolerates rocky to clayey and juglone.
Lowland Flowers

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

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

- >2-3' Bright, yellow blooms (*through summer into fall*) that resemble a Buttercup are distributed along the stem. Each bloom has 4, fully rounded petals. Known as "seed-box" due to the square fruit in which the seeds audibly rattle around when dry. Plants are erect and multi-branched. Leaves narrow to linear (willow-like). Brighten up a low-land throughout the summer. Endangered in Canada. Evening-primrose family.

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

  - http://inaturalist.ca/taxa/130998-Ludwigia-alternifolia/browse_photos
  - https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/ludwigia/alternifolia/

**Wild Senna, American Senna, casse à fruits velus** - *Senna hebecarpa*

- moist sunny sites; river banks, stream slopes, shores, floodplains, forest glades, thick-ets, in moist ground of openings and 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 and the plant can get quite bushy. Legume family.


  - http://inaturalist.ca/taxa/136373-Senna-hebecarpa/browse_photos
  - https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/senna/hebecarpa/

**Virginia Smartweed, Virginia Knotweed, Jumpseed, renouée de Virginie** - *Persicaria virginiana, Polygonum virginianum, Tovara virginiana*

- deciduous forests, thickets, glades; forested floodplains, river/streams, swamps, moist hollows;

- >2-4' Tiny, white, pearl-like blooms (*early fall*) distributed sparsely along tall, thin, leafless, fairly rigid spikes, 4-16" long, create a pretty necklace. Some say the blooms look like tiny knots along a string. Either way, they definitely stand out 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 a rich green, broad, up to 6" long and 3" wide, and sharply pointed at the tip. Buckwheat family.

http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=2292
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/jumpseed
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/persicaria/virginiana/

Common Sneezeweed, hélie 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, tamarack swamps, shrubby swamps, edges of cedar swamps; floodplains, wet meadows, fields, pastures, open woods, forest edges (including boreal), seepage sites; alvars, other open bedrock; disturbed habitats, 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://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=343
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/sneezeweed

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;

>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 bloom. 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 blooming 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.
Lowland Flowers

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

http://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Trientalis%20borealis.html
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=1719
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/lysimachia/borealis/
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/starflower

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 forest glades, ditches, prairie swales, wet disturbed habitats, along road/railroad sides;
>1-2’ Inconspicuous, pale greenish-yellow blooms (*mid-summer to mid-fall*) in starburst clusters (octopus-like). During the fall the blooms develop into more showy red, pointy seed capsules. Ditch-stonecrop family.
>Part to Full Sun. Clayey acidic to neutral, poorly-drained, mucky, wet soil or shallow standing water. Moisture dependent.

https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/penthorum/sedoides/
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/ditch-stonecrop

Round-leaved Sundew, droséra à feuilles rondes - *Drosera rotundifolia* all
-acidic, sandy lake/river 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;
>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 for food. Looks something like a Martian’s head. Has a very interesting appearance. Reportedly has the highest concentration of Vitamin C in its leaves of any known plant. Sundew family.
>Full to Part Sun. Acidic and moisture dependent. Prefers sandy to gravelly. Tolerates nutrient-poor and standing water. In photos don’t confuse the leaves with the flowers.

http://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Drosera%20rotundifolia.html
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=1178
American Sweetflag, acore d’Amérique  -  *Acorus americanus*

*not 1*; as far north as James Bay near the Moose River
-open, shallow marshes, edges of quiet waters, ponds/streams; wet meadows, swales;
>2-6’  Pale yellow-green, dense, straight, flowering spikes (*spring*) 1.5-4” long. Spicy fragrant, sword-like leaves can extend up to 6’. The flowering spike does not look like what you would normally consider a flower. It looks just like a short, organic spike. The multiple distinct ribs on the leaves are what differentiates this native from the alien *Acorus calamus*. Aggressive. Good for soil retention and wildlife habitat. Sweetflag family.

>Full to Part Sun. Aquatic to wet to mucky soil. Moisture dependent. Tolerates acidic and sandy to clayey.

http://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Acorus%20americanus.html
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=4
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/sweet-flag

Swamp Thistle, chardon mutique  -  *Cirsium muticum*

all
-wet soil in fens, marshes, swamps, bogs, meadows, sedge meadows, prairies, pastures, fields, swales, thickets, open woods, shores of rivers/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.


http://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Cirsium%20muticum.html
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=288
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/cirsium/muticum/
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/swamp-thistle

Tall Tickseed, Tall Coreopsis, coréopsis trifoliolé  -  *Coreopsis tripteris*

1
-dry to wet prairies, sand prairies, meadows, limestone glades, open woods, thickets, thinly wooded bluffs, forest edges/clearings (often Oak); marshes, boggy meadows, moist sands, edges of seeps; disturbed habitats, fields, road/railroad sides;

www.frontyardrestoration.com
Lowland Flowers

>5-7’ Its height, abundance of tiny yellow blooms (late summer) and crimson leaves in fall make this a very desirable plant. Because it is so tall it sways in the breeze. A wildlife magnet. Colony forming via rhizomes and self-sowing. Can be aggressive with consistent moisture. Aster family.


http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=299
http://inaturalist.ca/taxa/123957-Coreopsis-tripteris/browse_photos
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/coreopsis/tripteris/

Canada Tick-trefoil, Showy Tick-trefoil, desmodie du Canada
1 2 3 4 5 6 7; southwest 10; not Bruce Peninsula - Desmodium canadense
-moist/wet prairies, rocky/sandy prairies, sandy open ground, wet/moist meadows, open woods, open thickets, forest edges, clearings, limestone glades; floodplains, river/stream/lake edges/shores, fens; road/rail/road sides, prairie remnants; waste places;
>2-4’ Rose-purple, pea-like clusters of 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 song/game birds, field-type mice, deer, rabbits, groundhogs, a variety of bees, insects, butterflies, hummingbirds. Aggressive. Excellent as a fast growing Ground Cover for difficult sites. A long, slender taproot. Legume family.

>Full Sun to Part Shade. Moist to dry, well-drained soil. Tolerates sandy to clayey and mild acidic to mild alkaline. Benefits from a grassfire. Susceptible to mildew.

https://nativeplants.evergreen.ca/search/view-images.php?ID=00254-
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=1287
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/desmodium/canadense/
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/showy-tick-trefoil

Nodding Trillium, trille penché - Trillium cernuum
all; more common north of the Bruce Peninsula than south
-moist to swampy coniferous to deciduous forests, floodplain forests, swamps, bogs, riverbanks;
>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 bloom’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. The Trillium is the official flower of Ontario. Melanthiaceae family, Lily order.

>Full to Part Shade. Rich, moist to wet, well drained, moldy, acidic soil. Tolerates

LL-46
sandy to clayey and juglone. Must have rich, well-drained, moldy soil with plenty of shade and moisture to prosper and bloom. Intolerant of standing water.

http://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Trillium%20cernuum.html
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=2728
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/trillium/cernuum/
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/nodding-trillium

White Turtlehead, 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.


https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/chelone/glabra/
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/white-turtlehead

Twinflower, linée boréale - Linnaea borealis

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

>To 5” Delicately fragrant, whitish-pink, bell-shaped blooms (through summer) dangle, usually in opposite 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 bloom. 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
Lowland Flowers

him I know no greater man on earth." A subshrub.  Honeysuckle family.  
Subspecies Long-tube Twinflower, longiflora, is native; borealis is not.
>
Open Shade to Full Shade.  Rich, wet to moist to average soil with plenty of humus, 
usually acidic, and good drainage.  Intolerant of drought.  Tolerates rocky to clayey.

http://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Linnaea%20borealis.html
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=1640
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/linnaea/borealis/
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/shrub/twinflower

Blue Vervain, Blue Verbena, vervaine hastée - Verbena hastata
1 2 3 4 5 6 7; south 8; southwest 10
-moist meadows, low prairies, moist disturbed habitats, pastures, fields, fence rows, 
waste ground, thickets, swales, open woods; wet shores, floodplains, valley bottoms, 
stream banks, marshes, swamps; road/railroad side ditches;
>3-4' Tall, candelabra-like spires of tiny, dark blue-violet blooms (peak summer) top tall, 
multi-branched stems with lance-shaped, toothed leaves.  A feeder of birds.  Biennial to 
>
Full to Part Sun.  Rich, wet to mucky to moist soils.  Tolerates sandy to clayey.  Deer 
resistant.

http://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Verbena-hastata.html
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=2770
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/verbena/hastata/
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/blue-vervain

White Vervain, verveine à feuilles d'ortie - Verbena urticifolia
1 2 3 4 5 6; south 7
-moist, open sites;
2-5' A straggling plant with many spikes of copious tiny, white blooms (mid-summer into 
fall) on slender spikes up to 2" long.  Seeds eaten by birds and nectar by bees, flies, 
and butterflies.  Can be aggressive.  An annual to biennial.  Vervain family.
>

http://inaturalist.ca/taxa/129278-Verbena-urticifolia/browse_photos
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=2774
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/white-vervain
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/verbena/urticifolia/
Arrow-leaved Violet, Ovate-leaved Violet, violette sagittée, violette à feuilles frangées
1 2 3 4 5 6; not Bruce Peninsula - Viola sagittata
-open woods, glades, limestone/sandstone glades, prairies; sand, clay, and shrub
prairies; meadows, fields, barrens; wetland edges, river/lake shores, swamps; disturbed
habitats, roadsides, power-line clearances;
>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 but still retain the arrow-head shape. A
wildlife magnet, even the Wood Turtle (Clemmys insculpta). Self-sows. Rare. Fibrous
roots often with fleshy rhizomes. Violet family. Varieties ovata and sagittata are both native.
>Full to Part Sun. Moist to dry, well-drained, sandy soil. Tolerates rocky to heavy
clayey. Benefits from wildfires to reduce competition from woodies.
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=2796
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/viola/sagittata/
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/arrow-leaved-violet

Labrador Violet, Alpine Violet, American Dog Violet, violette du Labrador all - Viola labradorica, Viola conspersa
-deciduous to coniferous open woods thickets, swampy woodlands, forest edges,
forests, glades, trailsides, cliffs, balds, ledges, summits, plateaus; edges of swamps,
bogs, streams; sometimes in man-made disturbances near woods, low shaded ground
in meadows, fields, pastures, clearings;
>4-8” Dainty, pale blue-violet blooms (later spring) at the ends of 2-4 leafy, flower-
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 blooming 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. Read your labels.
>Dappled Sun to Light Shade in spring, then to Part Shade. Rich, moist to wet to aver-
age soils. Tolerates rocky to sandy to loamy, and acidic.
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=2781
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/dog-violet
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/viola/labradorica/
Lowland Flowers

**Woolly Blue Violet, Common Blue Violet,** *viola parente* - *Viola sororia*

-all; *not* southwest 10; reportedly as far north as Timmins and Kapuskasing;
-swales, low prairies, meadows, fields, pastures; thickets, deciduous open woods, forest edges; forests, forest glades, wooded slopes; shores of rivers/streams/swamps/lakes, conifer swamps; disturbed habitats, roadsides, lawns, waste ground;

>3-8" Deep purple to white (*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. Thick, branched rhizomes. Annual to short-lived perennial. Violet family.

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

http://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Viola%20sororia.html
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/viola/sororia/
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=2798

**Sweet White Violet, Large-leaved White Violet,** *violette agréable* - *Viola blanda, Viola incognita*

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

>3-10" A faintly fragrant, 5-petalled white bloom (*spring*), about ½" across, 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. Then 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 blooms 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 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. Good
as a *Ground Cover*. Violet family.

>Dappled Sun to Light Shade in spring, then tolerates to Full Shade. Rich, medium wet to dry soil. Tolerates neutral to acidic, sandy to clayey and juglone. Reportedly adapts easily to a cool, shady garden. Very versatile. Deer resistant.

http://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Viola%20blanda.html
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=2779
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/viola/blanda/
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/sweet-white-violet

**Common Water-parsnip, berle douce** - *Sium suave*

-all

-low wet areas; shallow water; wet meadows, swales, soggy thickets, open woods; forest potholes, bottoms of seeps; marshes, swamps; muddy shores; edges of rivers/ponds/lakes; springs; wet ditches;

>2-5’ A starburst arrangement of fragrant, dull white blooms (*mid-summer into fall*) in 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.

>Full to Part Sun. Aquatic to moist, mucky or sandy soil. Moisture dependent. Tolerates other textures.

http://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Sium%20suave.html
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=143
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/sium/suave/
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/water-parsnip

**Bluntleaf Waterleaf, Canada Waterleaf, hydrophylle du Canada** - *Hydrophyllum canadense*

1; south 4

deciduous forests; river/stream floodplains, seepage slopes;

>8-24” Similar to Virginia Waterleaf (below) but always white blooms (with tinges of purple and pink), flower-stalks shorter than its foliage, taller and broader leaves, bolder looking, *blooms later in the spring*, and prefers moister soil. A good, lush *Ground Cover* for moist shade. Borage family.


http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=574
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/hydrophyllum/canadense/
Virginia Waterleaf, hydrophylle de Virginie - Hydrophyllum virginianum

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

>12-20" Many sources state this plant will grow to 24" or more. Clusters of several lavender or white, bell-shaped blooms (*late spring*) are held above the foliage by long stalks. The blooms are bell-shaped but very long, hairy-looking, protruding stamens tend to dominate their appearance. It usually flowers *earlier* than Bluntleaf Waterleaf. Loved by bumblebees. Large, attractive, sharply divided and toothed leaves. 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. Borage family. Variety *virginianum* is also native.


http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=575
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/hydrophyllum/virginianum/
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/virginia-waterleaf

One-flowered Wintergreen, monésès uniflore - Moneses uniflora

-not 1

- coniferous/mixed, often very mossy forests, northern forests/savanna; margins of cedar/spruce bogs, swamps;

>3-6" A small, single, nodding, fragrant bloom (peak summer), saucer-shaped. 5 wide-spreading, waxy petals, white to pinkish, but has a green, protruding button in the middle 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 subshrub. Heath family.

>Full to Part Shade. Cool, moist to wet, *sandy* to *clayey* soils. Tolerates *acidic*.

http://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Moneses%20uniflora.html
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=1221
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/one-flowered-pyrola
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/moneses/uniflora/
Grasses, Sedges, Rushes
These plants along the edge of a body of water can feed, shelter, and provide nesting sites for waterfowl and other water affiliated wildlife. In a suburban lowland that’s just wet or moist they can make a dramatic contrast to the regular assortment of garden plants and feed and shelter terrestrial wildlife.

Kalm’s Brome, Prairie Brome, brome de Kalm - *Bromus kalmii*
Zones 3-6
-prairies, meadows, dry open woods, rocky or sandy banks, floodplains, fens;
>1-3’ A cool-season, bunch grass. A graceful grass with slender, grey-green leaves in tufts and silky, drooping seed spikelets in an eye-catching arrangement. Spikelets turn an attractive light brown by mid summer.
>Full Sun to Light Shade. Moist to dry soil. Tolerates gravelly to loamy-clay, and jughlone. Reportedly tolerates both acidic and calcareous.
http://inaturalist.ca/taxa/159461-Bromus-kalmii/browse_photos

Dark-green Bulrush, Black Bulrush, scirpe noirâtre - *Scirpus atrovirens*
Zones 3-9
-wet sunny meadows, sloughs, swales, ditches, drainage ditches, marshes, bogs, swamps, water’s edges, wet open forests;
>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 shelter of a range of wildlife. Good for Restoration Projects and Soil Stabilization. Its more delicate appearance and non-aggressiveness makes it a good choice for smaller gardens. Tough fibrous roots and short rhizomes.
>Full Sun to Light Shade. Shallow water to wet to moist, acidic to alkaline soil. Moisture dependent. Tolerates gravelly to clayey.
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=1152
http://www.missouriplants.com/GSR/Scirpus_atrovirens_page.html
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/grass-sedge-rush/dark-green-bulrush
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/scirpus/atrovirens/

Old Switch Panicgrass, Switchgrass, panic raide - *Panicum virgatum*
Zones 5-9
-prairies, meadows, open woods (often Oak), open marshy ground, dunes; pond and stream shores; road/railroad sides
>4-6’ A warm-season, bunch grass that grows in big, leafy clumps. An outstanding, hardy, tall grass with long arching leaves and many open and airy, erect blooms and
Lowland Grasses and Sedges

seed heads that can be up to 20" long. Turns an orangey-yellow in the fall, remaining
eye catching standing erect and yellowish straight through winter. Beautiful with the sun
shinning through its bloom and seed heads and when waving in the breeze. Feeds and
shelters pheasants, quail, turkeys, doves, songbirds, grazing animals, and of course, a
goodly variety of bugs. Excellent for Prairie Restoration and Soil Stabilization. Aggres-
seive enough to produce loose sod if given enough time. Fibrous and rhizomatous roots.
>Full Sun to Light Shade. Deep, rich, wet to dry soil. Tolerates drought, sandy to
clayey, acidic to alkaline, salt, and juglone.
http://inaturalist.ca/taxa/125727-Panicum-virgatum/browse_photos
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=2176
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/panicum/virgatum/
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/grass-sedge-rush/switchgrass

Common Wooly Bulrush, Woolgrass, scirpe souchet - Scirpus cyperinus
Zones 4-8
-marshes, swamps, bogs, shorelines, floodplains, wet meadows, sloughs, swales;
>to 5’ A cool-season, bunch sedge. Can form a dense, shelter-providing colony of tus-
socks. Green, reed-like leaves, very coarse and over 2’ long. Wooly blooms in plumes
of nodding, long, loose clusters up to 1’ long which mature into fuzzy, coppery brown
bunches of seeds. Everything very attractive. Short rhizomes with fibrous off-shoots.
>Full to Part Sun. Wet to moist, sandy soil. Tolerates very shallow water to muddy,
gravelly to clayey, and acidic to alkaline. Moisture dependent.
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=1153
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/scirpus/cyperinus/
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/grass-sedge-rush/woolgrass

Prairie Cordgrass, Slough Grass, spartine pectinée - Sporobolus michauxianus,
Spartina pectinata
Zones 4-9
-wet prairies, meadows, shorelines, riverbanks, marshes; upper edges of salt marshes;
>4-6’ A warm-season, sod grass; bold, erect and tufted. Grows in dense stands. Bears
blooms in several, light yellowish-green, dashing looking, comb-like plumes with the
blooms and then seeds all dangling from one side of the branch. Sharp-looking and es-
pecially 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 wind. Turns yellow to bronze in fall. Good for Restoration Projects and Soil Stabiliz-
ing. Aggressive via rhizomes.
>Full Sun to Light Shade. Rich, wet to moist, circum-neutral to alkaline, sandy soil.
Tolerates clayey and seasonally dry soil but becomes less aggressive (good or bad?).
Tolerates intermittent flooding, and juglone. Moderately salt tolerant.
Virginia Wildrye, élyme de Virginie - *Elymus virginicus*
Zone 3-8
-deciduous open woods, meadows, floodplains, wet prairies, shaded steam banks; fencerows; cliffs, balds, ledges, talus/rocky slopes; wetland edges, brackish/salt marshes/flats, sea beaches; >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 **Intermediate Wildrye, élyme intermédiaire** - *intermedius* and *virginicus* are also native.
>Part Shade to Full Sun. The more sun it receives the more moisture it requires. Rich, moist, clayey to loamy soil. Tolerates to sandy, acidic to neutral (**calcareous**), salt, and **juglone**. This plant is usually found in Lowlands but can tolerate average, moist, loamy to clayey gardens if not too sunny.

Vanilla Sweetgrass, hiérochloé odorante - *Anthoxanthum nitens*, all
-moist meadows/prairies, sloughs, swales, sedge meadows, edges of forests, ditches; edges of bogs, fens; salt marshes;
>1-2’ A cool-season, bunch 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 bloom 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 strong).
Subspecies *nitens* is also native.
>Full to Part Sun. Moist to wet to average, acidic to alkaline soil. Tolerates sandy and salt water.
Lowland Grasses and Sedges

**Bladder Sedge, Greater Bladder Sedge, *Carex gonflé***  - *Carex intumescessens*

Zones 4-7
-swamps, floodplains, wetland edges, forests (often Oak, Beech, Maple), glades, thickets, open woods; occasionally coniferous swamps (often cedar, tamarack, spruce, fir); disturbed sites, roadside ditches, clearings;
>12-18" A cool season, bunch sedge. Its most obvious feature is the light green, shiny, bloom head (similar to Gray’s Sedge but smaller and less spherical) which resembles a medieval mace, a ball encircled by protruding spikes. Attractive and eye-catching. Distinctive, fairly wide, soft, drooping, dark green leaves. Short rhizomes.
http://inaturalist.ca/taxa/128095-Carex-intumescens/browse_photos
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/grass-sedge-rush/greater-bladder-sedge
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=986
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/carex/intumescens/

**Fox Sedge, *Carex vulpinoidea***  - *Carex vulpinoidea*

Zones 3-7
-open low wetlands, lake shores, riverbanks, ditches, meadows, swales, woodland edges;
>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. Grass-like leaves have a greenish white stripe. Can be aggressive without competition from other plants. Colony forming via a fibrous root system with short rhizomes.
http://inaturalist.ca/taxa/68052-Carex-vulpinoidea/browse_photos
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=1081
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/carex/vulpinoidea/

**Golden Sedge, Golden-fruited Sedge, *Carex doré***  - *Carex aurea*

Zones 3-9
-moist open ground, wet shores, fens, swamps (often cedar, tamarack), meadows, sandy swales, springs, hillside seeps;
>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 dark green foliage. The interesting seed heads look like light green to golden to orange, round baubles running up along small spikelets. Very genteel. Rhizomes.
>Full to Part Sun. Wet to moist, rocky to sandy to silty, calcareous soil. Intolerant of
taller plants on fertile loam.
http://inaturalist.ca/taxa/76017-Carex-aurea/browse_photos
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/grass-sedge-rush/golden-fruited-sedge
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=914
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/carex/aurea/

**Green-keeled Cottongrass, Thin-leaved Cottongrass, linaigrette verte**
most likely all regions - *Eriophorum viridicarinatum*
bogs, fens, open conifer swamps, pond edges, wet meadows, wet woods, clearings;
>18-36” A warm-season sedge. Aggressive. The nodding bloom heads, held atop erect stems, change from cottony spikelets into strikingly cottony, white plumes by the end of summer. Grass-like, green, basal leaves up to 1’ long. Rhizomes.
>Full to Part Sun. Wet to submerged, **alkaline** soil. Moisture dependent. Tolerates conifers.
http://inaturalist.ca/taxa/162682-Eriophorum-viridicarinatum/browse_photos
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/eriophorum/viridicarinatum/
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=1128

**Gray’s Sedge, Bur Sedge, carex de Gray** - *Carex grayi*
Zones 3-9
-deciduous open woods, glades, meadows; floodplains, swamps, rivers/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. The plant won’t hurt you and it’s attractive and eye-catching. The green, grass-like leaves are in a loose tuft and 5-12” long. The blossom heads mature into brown seed heads and the leaves turn golden as the season progresses. A fibrous and rhizomatous root system.
https://www.wildflower.org/gallery/species.php?id_plant=CAGR5
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/carex/grayi/
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=971
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/grass-sedge-rush/grays-sedge

**Muskingum Sedge, Palm Sedge, carex de la rivière Muskingum** - *Carex muskingumensis*
Zones 3-7
-low woods, thickets, glades, wet meadows, swales, swamps, bogs, floodplains;
>2-3’ A cool-season, bunch 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.
Lowland Grasses and Sedges

Very distinctive. Large, light green to brown, grass-like blooms. Turns a brilliant yellow in fall. It spreads slowly but progressively to make a good **Ground Cover**. A fibrous and rhizomatous root system.  

>Part Sun to Part Shade. Tolerates Full Shade. The wetter the soil the more sun in can tolerate. Rich, wet to moist, **acidic** soil. Moisture dependent. Tolerates to **clayey**. Deer resistant.  

http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=1014  
http://inaturalist.ca/taxa/160033-Carex-muskingumensis/browse_photos

**Porcupine Sedge, Bottlebrush Sedge, carex porc-épic**  - *Carex hysterica*

Zones 3-7

-wet meadows, swales, sedge meadows, marsh, swamps, fens, river/lake/pond shores, floodplains, seeps, fields, ditches;  

>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. Good for Restoration Projects. Colony forming. A fibrous root system with short, tough rhizomes  

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

https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/grass-sedge-rush/porcupine-sedge  
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=983  
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/carex/hystericina/

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

-40F  

-forests, glades, floodplains, shores, river bluffs;  

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

>Part to Full Shade. Moist to dry soil. Tolerates **acidic** and **calcareaous**.
Ferns, Scouring-rush

Bulblet Bladder Fern, cystoptère bulbifère - *Cystopteris bulbifera*
1 2 3 4 5 6 7; south 8 9 10
forests, crevices of limestone rocks, cliff faces, floodplains, seeps, often on slopes
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 quickly root when
knocked to the ground. Can form colonies. Wood Fern family. A personal favourite.
>Part to to Full Shade. Rich, wet to moist, rocky to sandy, neutral to calcareous soil but
always with good drainage.

Cinnamon Fern, osmonde cannelle - *Osmunda cinnamomeum*
1 2 3 4 5 6 7; south 8 9 10
open wet areas in swamps, marshes, streambanks, savannas, glades, forests, ditches
3-4' A bold, tall, vase shaped, clump forming fern with waxy, deep green fronds. Very
picturesque. Whitish velvety coating on lower stems and fiddleheads. Tall, erect, cen-
tral cinnamon-coloured, fertile spikes make for quite a sight. By first frost the fronds lie
golden brown. Royal Fern family.
>Shade to Full Sun if continuous moisture. Rich, wet to moist soil. Will go dormant in
dry soil and if dry long enough will die. Tolerates acidic and sandy to clayey.

Interrupted/Clayton’s Fern, osmonde de Clayton - *Osmunda claytoniana*
1 2 3 4 5 6 7; south 8 9 10
moist to wet forests, swamps wetland edges
2-4' Coarse, erect, clustered fronds in a fairly tight vase-shape. Strong, medium green
foliage which dies down in fall. Showy in groups. Royal Fern family.
>Dappled Sun to Light Shade. Rich, wet to moist to average soil. Tolerates sandy to
clayey and acidic.

Common/Northern Lady Fern, athérie fougère-femelle - *Athyrium filix-femina*
all
forests, forest edges, swamps, meadows, along streams, ditches
2-4' Showy, delicate, very lacy, light green, erect fronds in a lush, circular cluster.
Brightens up a shady area. Forms colonies to make a lush ground cover. A beauty.
Wood Fern family.
>Dappled Sun to Moderate Shade. Full Sun if continuous moisture. Rich, wet to moist
to average soil. Tolerates sandy to clayey and acidic.
Lowland Ferns

**Goldie’s Wood Fern, dryoptère de Goldie**  
- *Dryopteris goldiana*  
1 2 3 4 5 6  
deciduous forests, forested wetland edges  
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. Leaves turn yellow in the fall. The largest Wood Fern.  

**Crested Wood/Shield Fern, Narrow Swamp Fern, dryoptère à crêtes**  
- *Dryopteris cristata*  
all  
wet to moist forests, swamps, etc  
16-30" A tall, upright, vase-shaped fern. Narrow, glossy, dark green, leathery fronds with widely spaced, twisted leaflets. Fragile and requires shelter from the wind. Wood Fern family.  
>Full to Part Shade. Prefers a wet, cool, acidic site. Tolerates sandy and neutral soil.

**Ostrich/Fiddlehead Fern, matteuccie fougère-à-l’autruche**  
- *Matteuccia struthiopteris*  
all  
rich, damp forests, glades, forested swamps, streambanks, forested valley bottoms  
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 accent 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.  
>Part to Full Shade. Rich, moist to wet soil. The more moisture, the more sun it can tolerate. Prefers rich, peaty, sandy, slightly acidic. Tolerates loamy and juglone. Easily adaptable to suburban gardens.

**Royal/Flowering/Regal Fern, osmonde royale**  
- *Osmunda regalis*  
most likely all  
wet shorelines of lakes, streams, bogs, swamps; acidic forests, ditches  
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. Spreads slowly. This is the only vascular plant found on all 7 continents. Royal Fern family.

**Sensitive Fern, onagre vivace** - *Onoclea sensibilis*

all meadows, open woods, forests, glades, swamps, shores, floodplains
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 making them 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. Wood Fern family.

>Full to Part Sun. Rich, wet to moist soil. Can tolerate average moisture but becomes less aggressive. Tolerates acidic and sandy to clayey.

**Clinton’s Wood/Shield Fern, dryoptère de Clinton** - *Dryopteris clintoniana*

1 2 3 4 5 6; south 7 deciduous or mixed conifer-hardwood forests; swampy woods, edges of wetlands

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

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

all swamps, floodplains, deciduous or conifer forests, wet meadows, ditches, thickets
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.

>Full to Part Shade. Wet to moist to average soil. Tolerates most textures, and acidic to calcareous.

**Variegated Scouring-rush/Horsetail, prêle panachée** - *Equisetum variegatum*

all sandy lakeshores, riverbanks, fens, meadows, ditches
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
Lowland Ferns

makes your site look like truly wild. Can be aggressive forming unique, dense colonies.  
>Full to Part Sun. Moist to wet, sandy soil. Tolerates acidic and calcareous.

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

Smooth Arrowwood, Southern Arrowwood, viorne litigieuse
- Viburnum recognitum, Viburnum dentatum var. lucidum
-wooded low wet areas, swampy woods, floodplains, shores, seeps, thickets, open woods, grassy areas; disturbed habitats, roads, trail edges
>5-15' Creamy-white blooms (*late spring*) in wide clusters. Bright red, late autumn colour with black berries attracting birds and wildlife. An upright or slightly spreading multi-stemmed shrub. Elderberry (*moschatel*) family.
>Part to Full Shade. Rich, wet to average soil. **Salt** tolerant.
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=15
http://inaturalist.ca/taxa/170204-Viburnum-recognitum/browse_photos
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/viburnum/dentatum/

Black Ash, Swamp Ash, frêne noir
- Fraxinus nigra

Full Sun. Intolerant of shade. Rich, wet to moist soil. Accepts stagnant water (bogs) but prefers water with some flow to aerate the roots. Tolerates seasonal flooding easily, fine peat, fine **sand** to light **clayey**.
>Swampy woodlands, floodplains, wet woods, swamps, bogs, mucky soil, seeps, wet depres-sions, stream banks;
Associates: Speckled Alder, White Elm, Red Maple, Silver Maple, Red Ash, Swamp White Oak, other deciduous; Black Spruce, Balsam Fir, Eastern White Cedar; occasionally pure stands;
>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. Male and Fe-male flowers are usually on separate trees. Wind cross-pollinated. The single-winged seeds mature in fall and persist on the tree well into winter. Seeds may take 3 years to germinate. Its seeds, twigs, bark and leaves make for a wildlife smorgasbord. Susceptible to the Emerald Ash Borer. Roots shallow and wide spreading. Olive family.
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/tree/black-ash

Red Ash, Green Ash, frêne rouge
- Fraxinus pennsylvanica

all; extreme south of 8 9 10; most common in 1 2 3 4 5 6 7
>Full Sun. Moderate shade tolerance. Rich, moist to wet, poorly-drained soil. Easily tolerates standing water out of season. Accepts average moisture, **acidic** to **calcareous**, nutrient-poor, **sandy** to **clayey**, harsh weather, and pollution. **Salt** tolerant.
>Bottomlands, floodplains, river valleys, river banks, lake shores, swamps; occasionally in Up-land deciduous forests, fields;
Associates: Eastern Cottonwood, Manitoba Maple, Red Maple, Silver Maple, Black Willow,
Lowland Shrubs, Trees, Vines

Willows, Pecan, Sycamore, White Elm.
>45-60’ x 30-40’ Fast growing; short lived, to 100 yrs. Blooms spring. Male and Female flowers on separate trees; wind cross-pollinated. Provides ornamentation, shade, wind-break, and fall colour (yellow). A feeder of wildlife. The most widely distributed Ash in Canada. Considered by some to be the most rugged and versatile yard tree. Susceptible to the Emerald Ash Borer. Olive family.
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/fraxinus/pennsylvanica/
https://www.wildflower.org/gallery/species.php?id_plant=FRPE
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=1734
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/tree/green-ash

Yellow Birch, Swamp Birch, bouleau jaune - Betula alleghaniensis
not deep southwest 1; 2 3 4 5 6 7; south 8 9; south10 along the American border
>Deciduous/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;
>60-70’ x 35-45’ Slow growing with a moderate lifespan to 150 yrs, but maxes out at 300; the tallest Birch in the east. Blooms are catkins. The males dangle near the end of the twigs. Females (spring) are erect and occur further back on the twig. 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 fall. A wildlife magnet. The provincial tree of Québec. Roots shallowish and wide-spreading. Birch family.
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=550
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/trees/plants/yellow_birch.html

American Bladdernut, staphylrier à trois folioles - Staphylea trifolia
1 2 3 4 5 6
-moist open woods, forest edges, forests, riverbanks, floodplains;
>12-16’ An erect, tall, open shrub, stiffly and somewhat sparingly branched. Branches striped when young, turning slightly ridged or warty with age. Lovely green leaves turn a lovely yellow in fall, brightening 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. Produces suckers for you to keep or cut down. A feeder of wildlife. Bladdernut family.
>Part Sun to Light Shade. Moist to average, rocky to sandy soil. Tolerates loamy. Carolinian.
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=2717
Alder-leaved Buckthorn, Dwarf Buckthorn, *nerprun à feuilles d'aulne*
all
- *Endotropis alnifolia*, *Rhamnus alnifolia*
-swamps (often cedar, tamarack), bogs, fens, peaty stream side thickets, interdunal swales, sedge marshes, stream banks, floodplains;
>2-3' A thornless, low, colony-forming shrub common in wetlands. The ovate leaves are glossy with male and female green blooms (*spring*) appearing on separate plants. Dark berries in late summer. Good for Restoration Projects. Buckthorn family.
>Full Sun to Part Shade. Wet to moist soil. Moisture dependent. Tolerates *sandy* to *clayey* and *calcareous*.

Blue-beech, American Hornbeam, Ironwood, *charme de Caroline*
1 4 5 6
- *Carpinus caroliniana*
-forest edges, glades, wetland edges;
Subspecies *virginiana*, (*charme de Virginie*), is also native.
>Part to Full Shade. Rich, moist to average soil. Tolerates to *clayey* and flooding.

Bunchberry Dogwood, *cornouiller du Canada*
- *Cornus canadensis*
all
moist, acidic woods, bogs
6-8” A low, rhizomatous shrubby ground cover of acidic woods and bogs. The leaves are arranged in whorl-like clusters. A solitary creamy-white bloom (*spring*) appears at the tip of the stems, later producing red berries - eaten by birds and other wildlife. Makes an excellent *Ground Cover* under evergreens.

https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/staphylea/trifolia/
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/shrub/bladdernut

https://www.inaturalist.org/taxa/78843-Rhamnus-alnifolia/browse_photos
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=2413
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/rhamnus/alnifolia/
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/shrub/alder-leaved-buckthorn

https://www.frontyardrestoration.com
Lowland Shrubs, Trees, Vines

**Eastern Buttonbush, céphalanthe occidental** - *Cephalanthus occidentalis*
1 2 3 4 5 6; southern 7
Along streams, ponds, bogs, marshes
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.
>Full Sun. Wet soil.

**Eastern White Cedar, Arborvitae, thuya occidentals** - *Thuja occidentalis*
All
Various, from swamps to sandy hills
To 30' One of the most versatile of evergreen shrubs; used extensively for restoration, screening and as a windbreak. Often planted as a hedge. Provides food, shelter, nesting sites for birds and mammals - critical in winter.
>Sun to Part Shade. Wet to well-drained dry soil. Tolerates acidic.

**Sand/Dwarf Cherry, cerisier nain** - *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. Provides food for birds and mammals.

**Black Chokeberry, aronie à fruits noirs** - *Aronia melanocarpa*
1 2 3 4 5 6 7; south 8 9 10
Bogs, swamps, wet glades
5-7' Produces white blooms (spring), black-coloured berries in the summer, and amber foliage in the fall. Feeds birds. Provides a pleasing focal point in a bog garden.
>Sun to Part Shade. Moist to wet acidic soil.

**Highbush Cranberry, viorne trilobée** - *Viburnum opulus ssp. trilobum var. americanum*
All
-Moist meadows, thickets, swamp, stream edges
>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. The fruits are a bird magnet. Elderberry family.
>Full to Part Sun. Average to damp soil.
http://inaturalist.ca/taxa/55969-Viburnum-opulus/browse_photos
Wild Black Currant, *gadellier d'Amérique* - *Ribes americanum*

all

-Low, wet woods; stream banks, moist meadows;

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 edible black berries in mid summer. Feeds birds.

>Full to Part Sun. Moist, rich soil.

Swamp Red Currant, *gadellier amer* - *Ribes triste*

all

wet glades, bogs, swamps, streambanks

2-3'  A low, sprawling relative of Wild Black Currant, *R. triste* is lower in stature and produces edible red fruit. The flower clusters tend to droop in a sad or triste (en français) orientation giving this species its characteristic name.

>Full Sun to Part Shade. Wet to moist soil. Blooms May.

Grey Dogwood, *cornouiller à grappes* - *Cornus racemosa*

1 2 3 4 5 6; very southwest 10

-thickets, roadsides, fencerows, slopes, ridges;

>6-8’  This upright and multi-stemmed shrub will form colonies once the roots are established. White blooms (*late spring*) in clusters mature into bunches of small white berries before fall. The bark is grey to light brown. Good for restoration and slope stabilization. Attracts birds. Dogwood family.

>Full to Part Sun. Moist to dry soils. A variety of soil textures.

Red-osier/Red-twig Dogwood, *cornouiller stolonifère* - *Cornus sericea*

all

swamps, wetlands, stream edges, wet meadows

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 are especially attractive in winter (baton rouge). Common in bioengineering and wetland restoration.

>Full to Part Sun. Moist to wet soil.
Silky Dogwood, *cornouiller oblique* - *Cornus amomum*
1 2 3 4 5 6 7
marshes, wet woods, stream edges
7-9' This upright, spreading shrub is the latest blooming (white; mid-summer) Dogwood in Ontario and helps to extend your garden’s flowering season. The unusual blue colour of its fruits are loved by songbirds and other wildlife.
>Full to Part Sun. Moist to wet soil. Salt tolerant.

White Elm, *American Elm*, *orme d'Amérique* - *Ulmus americana*
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8; south 9 10
>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.
>Floodplains, wet sites; moist open woods, swamp edges.
>60-105' x 40-70' A large and graceful tree that can reach an age of 200 years and that 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 seeds of mature trees that have proven resistance to the disease. Available from a few native plant nurseries in Region 1. Roots shallow and wide-spreading. Elm family.
https://www.wildflower.org/gallery/species.php?id_plant=ULAM
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/ulmus/americana/
https://www.uoguelph.ca/arboretum/thingstosee/trees/whiteelm

Balsam Fir, *Canada Balsam*, *sapin baumier* - *Abies balsamea*
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
>Full to Part Sun. Seedlings very shade tolerant and can carpet a forest floor. Accepts sandy to clayey and wet to dry except very dry.
>Very rich swamps, Conifer/Mixed open woods, glades, forests; Associates: pure stands; Trembling Aspen, White Birch, White Spruce, Black Spruce, Red Spruce, Eastern Hemlock.
>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. When fully mature the females release winged seeds. All parts of the tree support wildlife. 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://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/abies/balsamea/

Sweet Gale, *myrique baumier* - *Myrica gale*
all; rare in 1
>Low wet sites; shallow water of lake/stream/swamp/bog/fen shores; beach pools, in-
terdunal 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. A much branched, upright shrub that forms mounds. Colony forming via suckers to make a good *Ground Cover*. Nitrogen-fixing. Bayberry family.

http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=1705
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/shrub/sweet-gale
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/myrica/gale/

**Common Hackberry**, *micocouleur 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 canopy that turns yellow in the fall. Mature tree has thick, corrugated bark. Blooms (*spring*) are inconspicuous and greenish-yellowish. 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://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/celtis/occidentalis/
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/tree/hackberry
https://www.wildflower.org/gallery/species.php?id_plant=CEOC

**Bitternut Hickory**, *caryer cordiforme* - *Carya cordiformis*
1 5; up the Ottawa Valley to about Ottawa; Carolinian
>Full to Part Sun. Moist to average soil. Accepts *juglone*.
>Open woods, forest edges, forests, glades; dry edges of swamps;
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 years. 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 interlacing ridges with age. The tree must be at least 30 years old to produce nuts, egg-shaped and inedibly bitter to humans, inside a pointed and ridged husk. All parts of the tree attract wildlife. A deep taproot. Walnut family.

https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/tree/bitternut-hickory
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/carya/cordiformis/
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=1491
Hawthorn species, aubépine - *Crataegus* species

-thickets, hedgerows, roadsides, rocky ground;

>16-25' This tall shrub/short tree has branches that sprawl horizontally that gives the plant a handsome silhouette against the sky. The long thorns of the branches create a protected shelter for bird’s nests. White blooms (*late spring*) mature into small, red or yellow crabapple-like fruits (haws). Birds look to these haws for food late in the season. Rose family.

>Full to Part Sun. Average to dry soil.

[Links]

Honey Locust, févier épineux - *Gleditsia triacanthos*

Essex county; southwest 5


>Bottomlands, open woods;

Associates: alone; 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 little children. Large, flat, twisted seedpods (with sweet pulp inside) provide food for mammals and birds. The wood is very heavy, strong and decay-resistant. Can be considered a shrub. Very rare in its non-cultivar form. Absolutely everywhere in its cultivar form. (Cultivars without the thorns are a toothless imitation.). Roots deep and wide-spread. Legume family.

[Links]

Manitoba Maple, Box-elder, érable à Giguère - *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. Attracts wildlife. Female and male flowers on separate trees. Our only Maple with pinnate leaves (divided into leaflets). Possibly named after the famous Québécois NHL player, Jean-Sébastien Giguère, but I’m suspicious. Suckers. Roots shallow sometimes with a taproot. Soapberry family.

[Links]
Mountain Maple, érable à épis
- Acer spicatum

All wet woods, swamps
10-15’ An understory tree for swampy, wet woods. This small tree/tall shrub with 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.
>Shade to Part Shade. Moist to wet soil.

Red Maple, Swamp Maple, érable rouge
- Acer rubrum

1 2 3 4 5 6 7; south 8 9 10; not the north shore of Lake Superior
>Full to Part Sun. Moist soil. Accepts wet to dry, rocky to clayey, and acidic.
>Open woods, wooded sand dunes, forest edges, glades, forests; moist edges of swamps/wetlands.
>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-spread roots. Soapberry family.

Silver Maple, Soft Maple, érable argenté
- Acer saccharinum

1 2 3 4 5 6 7; very south 10
>Full Sun. Tolerates some Shade. Moist to wet to average soil.
>Rich moist bottomland, floodplains, often along streams, lakes, swamps; moist deciduous forests.
>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 making them vulnerable to wind and ice storms. While it is a common yard tree it is best not to plant it next to your house or over parked cars. This species has the most dramatic leaves of all the Maples. Shallow roots. Soapberry family.
**Lowland Shrubs, Trees, Vines**

**White/Narrow-leaved Meadowsweet, spirée blanche** - *Spiraea alba*

all

moist meadows, swamps

3-5' This lovely shrub has lance-shaped finely toothed leaves and showy branching clusters of small white flowers at the ends of branches. Valuable in restoration projects.


**Nannyberry, Sheepberry, Blackhaw, viorne flexible** - *Viburnum lentago*

1 2 3 4 5 6; south 10

terbanks, lakeshores, swamps, marshes; low forest edges, glades

12-18' Fragrant, white clusters of blooms (late spring) mature into berries which change colour from green to yellow, then pink, red and finally to black. The leaves usually turn brick-red. Very pretty and easy to grow. Good for restoration. Feeds birds and mammals. Will form large colonies given time.

>Sun to Shade. Moist to average soil. Tolerates calcareous.

**Eastern Ninebark, physocarpe à feuilles d'obier** - *Physocarpus opulifolius*

all

thickets, riverbanks

>6-10" Stiffly arching branches and an upright spreading shape. White blooming (*early summer*). Flowers turn red with age. Its diversity of display adds to your gardens attractiveness throughout the season. Great as a hedge or protective wildlife pocket. Good for restoration and butterflies. Rose family.

>Full to Part Sun. Moist to dry soil.

http://inaturalist.ca/taxa/129048-Physocarpus-opulifolius/browse_photos
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=2500
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/physocarpus/opulifolius/
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/shrub/ninebark

**Swamp Pin Oak, Pin Oak, Swamp Oak, chêne des marais** - *Quercus palustris*

1 at the east and west ends of Lake Erie and in the lee of the Niagara Escarpment; rare; Carolinian

>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 in 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.

>Swamps, stream edges; forest edges, low lands;

Associates: pure stands; Oaks, White Elm, Slippery Elm, Willows.

>50-60’ x 40-55’ Fast growing; moderately short lived, to 100+ yrs. Dark, glossy green leaves with very deep and sharply pointed lobes making them perhaps the most dramatic of oak leaves. Small blooms (*spring*) mature into the smallest acorn of the tree Oaks, only up to 0.5” long; very round but with a distinct point. The acorn shell is thin and so ducks can eat them.
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.

http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=1381
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/quercus/palustris/
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/trees/plants/pin_oak.html

**Pawpaw, asiminier trilobé** - *Asimina triloba*
1, usually south of London, along the St. Clair and Niagara Rivers, and the south shore of Lake Ontario in the lee of the Niagara Escarpment
- deciduous open woods, forests, glades; bottomlands, stream valleys, swamps, lowlands;
>6-30’ x 15-20’, but usually a bushy shrub under 10’. Slow-growing, short-lived. Impressive, light-green leaves up to 12” long and 4” across, 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. Produces roundish pear-shaped, fleshy berries up to 5” long which contain several flattish seeds. A wildlife magnet. Eaters of the fruit include Raccoons, Opossums, Fox, Skunks, Squirrels, and Turtles. Able to form dense, wildlife sheltering, thickets in the shade of other trees. Stabilizing. Rare. A large, thick taproot with rhizomes. Can be considered a shrub. Custard-apple family.

**Associates:** singularly, colonies; Maple, Basswood, Maple, Beech.


**Carolinian.** Native to both Lowland and Upland.

https://www.uoguelph.ca/arboretum/thingstosee/trees/pawpaw
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=102
https://www.wildflower.org/gallery/species.php?id_plant=ASTR
https://www.dnr.illinois.gov/education/CDIndex/Pawpaw.pdf

**Wild Raison, Witherod, viorne cassinoïde** - *Viburnum nudum var. cassinoides*
1 2 3 4 5 6 7; eastern edge of 8
Low forests, thickets; edges of swamps, bogs, streams.
To 12’ Honeysuckle family.

>Sun to shade. Moist to damp *acidic* soils. Sandy and *clayey* tolerant.

**Dwarf (Red) Raspberry, ronce pubescente** - *Rubus pubescens*
all
damp woods, bogs, creek banks
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. There are not any prickles. The dark red fruit feeds mammals and many birds.

>Sun to Part Shade. Moist soil. Tolerates *clayey*.
Lowland Shrubs, Trees, Vines

**Wild Prickly Rose, rosier aciculaire** - *Rosa acicularis*

all
dry open slopes, open woods, clearings, sand banks, shores, wet meadows, swamps
To 3” Fragrant pink blooms (peak summer) mature into bright red rose hips in the fall. A short, bushy shrub with reddish branchlets. Slender, straight, needle-like prickles cover the stems. The provincial flower of Alberta. Don’t step on it.
>Full to Part Sun. Tolerates rocky, sandy, loamy, clayey, calcareous.

**Swamp Rose, rosier paluste** - *Rosa palustris*

1 2 3 4 5 6 7
swamps, wet thickets, moist shores, bogs
4-6' A small, multi-branched shrub which produces pink, 5 petaled blooms (early summer) over a period of many weeks. Rose-hips are produced in late summer and provide food for birds into the fall and winter.
>Full to Part Sun. Wet, rich soil.

**Kalm’s St.John’s-wort, millepertuis de Kalm** - *Hypericum kalmianum*

1 3 7; up the Ottawa River valley for a short distance north of Ottawa
sandy or rocky shores, prairies, wet meadows, swamps, open woods, thickets
2-3' A multi-branched, compact, upright, very pretty shrub with ridged stems topped by small but many, bright yellow, bloom clusters (peak summer). The bloom is especially attractive because of the frilly, yellow stamens exploding from its centre. The fruit are dark brown, pointed capsules that last until next season. Pull them off in spring.
>Full to Part Sun. Moist to dry to wet soil. Tolerates calcareous. Relatively drought tolerant once roots well established.

**Canada Serviceberry, Shadbush, amélanchier du Canada** - *Amelanchier canadensis*

1 5 (extirpated from Ontario)
swamps, lowlands, thickets, forest edges.
To 25' White blooms (spring) with five petals arranged like a radiating star that are so abundant they turn the shrub into a white burst. One of the earliest blooming plants. Erect, multi-branched and will will grow into a clump. Foliage a beautiful yellow and gold that turns orange–red in fall. The dull red berries dangle in clumps looking like tiny apples. Because it blooms so early it is important to bees and butterflies. Then its berries feed songbirds, squirrels, and chipmunks. Furthermore, the larvae of tiger swallowtails and other butterflies feed on the leaves. Rose family.
>Part to Full Shade. Wet to moist soil. Prefers well-drained, acidic soil with sand. Intolerant of city heat and pollution.

Creeping Snowberry, petit thé
all
-bogs, coniferous forests, decaying logs, stumps;
>Forms a spreading mat.

Northern Spicebush, Allspice, benjoin
1 2 3 4 5
bottomlands, occasionally upland, deciduous thickets, glades; rarely under conifers
5-15’ Many, small, green-yellow, fragrant blooms (mid 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 while the world is bare. Leaves and stems release a spicy fragrance when crushed. All parts of the shrub feed wildlife including the larvae of the Spicebush Swallowtail. Requires male and female shrubs to produce bright red, glossy, berry-like fruit. Laurel family.

Steeplebush, Spirée tomenteuse
1 3 4 5 6 7
swamps, marshes, shores, meadows, open woods, fields, fence lines, along roads
>Full to Part Sun. Prefers sandy or rocky, marshy, acidic soils.

Sycamore, Plane-tree, platane occidental
1; Prince Edward County; Carolinian
>Bottomlands, water’s edges, floodplains, deciduous open woods, forest edges, forests, forest glades;
Associates: other bottomland deciduous trees, 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, branching and often invade septic beds and sewage pipes. Plane-tree family.
Lowland Shrubs, Trees, Vines

https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/platanus/occidentalis/
https://www.wildflower.org/gallery/species.php?id_plant=PLOC

**Tamarack, Eastern Larch, mélèze laricin**

all, *not* around Lakes Erie/St. Clair

>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.

>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;

**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://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/larix/laricina/
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=1918

**Hoary Willow, Sage-leaved Willow, saule tomenteux**

all
cold, wet meadows, marsh edges, lakeshores, bogs

5-7’ Catkin-blooms (*spring*). A fast growing, multiple stemmed shrub with silvery oblong shaped leaves covered with fine, woolly hairs. It is quite striking in the landscape.

>Full Sun to Light Shade. Moist soil.

**Heart-leaved Willow, saule tomenteux**

all
shores, banks, dunes.

6-9’ Catkin-blooms (*late spring*). A spreading, thicket-forming coarse shrub with wide hairy leaves. Aggressive. Give it room to take over.

>Sun to Part Shade. Moist to wet soil. Tolerates gravel to clayey.

**Pussy Willow, saule disco-lore**

all
>to 18’ Grey-green leaves, silver-pink catkins (*spring*).
Common Winterberry, Black Alder, houx verticillé
- *Ilex verticillata*

swamps, bogs, damp thickets
6-15’ A dense shrub with inconspicuous greenish-white blooms (late spring). Brilliant red berries by late summer, persisting into winter and feeding the birds. Holly family.
>Part Sun/Part Shade. Wet to moist rich soil.

Wild Yam Vine, igname velue
- *Dioscorea villosa*

-water’s edges, floodplains, open woods, thickets, forest glades;
>3-6’ Small white to a greenish yellow blooms (spring) dangle in clusters from axis of leaves. Male and female flowers on separate plants. Male clusters are up to 12” long. Female clusters are up to 8” long and each flower matures into an interestingly shaped, golden green, 3-sectioned, broadly winged capsule that turns brown with age. Lush, wide, heart-shaped, heavily veined and textured leaves and climbing characteristics (by twining) make this an attractive, short, easily manageable vine. Produces tubers. Yam family.
>Part Shade to Sun. Moist to average moisture Tolerates rocky to sandy to loam. Tolerates calcareous. Carolinian.
Cup Plant (a prairie plant) with Bumblebee and blue, non-native Rose of Sharon in the background. See how the blue Rose of Sharon contrasts well the yellow Cup Plant.
**Prairie Garden** - full sun, dry soil

Excellent for Full Sun gardens you never ever want to water again after the plant has been well established with a mature root system. These are all drought tolerant plants.

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, a shore, a quarry, an alvar, bedrock, or a gravel pit, but if it's dry and Full Sun then it's a residential Prairie Garden.

If your prairie has any low ground, swales, clayey areas, or downspout gardens with poor drainage, and you see water pooling after a rain, then look under Lowland Garden for plants that can tolerate 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 gardens on a slope will have excellent drainage.

Real prairies consist mostly of grasses and sedges interspersed with flowers and, occasionally, woodies that have adapted themselves to drought.

For the photos on Website https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/, remember to click on any photo to see all the photos for that plant.

**Flowers**

**Richardson’s Alumroot, Prairie Alumroot, heuchère de Richardson**

1; rocky north shore of Lake Superior north of Sault Ste. Marie - *Heuchera richardsonii*

-prairies, hill prairies, sand prairies, fields, meadows, dry open woods (often oak), edges of woods, clearings, hillsides, sandy riverbanks, rock outcroppings, limestone glades, alvars, bluffs;

>1-3’ Tiny, greenish/white blooms (*early summer*) top leafless stems. A compact and attractive plant for the front of the garden. The 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.
Cut-leaved Anemone, *anémone multifide* - *Anemone multifida var. multifida*

Bruce Peninsula; Manitoulin Island; north shore of Lake Superior; limited information available - ask your supplier

- river/lake shores, rocky banks, shallow crevices, dry sand on bedrock, alvars, dunes, abandoned quarries, limestone ridges, mixed to coniferous open woods;

> 6-8” Eye-catching deep, red blooms (*late spring, early summer*) top stems emerging from a rosette of deeply lobed leaves. Self-sows. Buttercup family.

Long-headed Anemone, Long-fruited Anemone, *anémone cylindrique* - *Anemone cylindrica*

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

- prairies, meadows, fields, pastures, sandy/scrubby barrens, dunes, shores, open woods, forest edges, hillsides, limestone glades, alvars, bedrock; open roadsides;


Sky Blue Aster, Azure Aster, *aster azuré* - *Symphyotrichum oolentangiense*

1

- dry open sandy ground, prairies, sand prairies, hill prairies, fields, dunes, barrens, meadows, limestone glades, alvars, open woods (often deciduous, Oak, Jack Pine, or Pine), thickets, forest edges, bluffs, rocky slopes, roadside embankments;

> 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. The root system is fibrous with short rhizomes and often a caudex. Considered by some to be a subshrub. Aster family.

White Heath Aster, *aster éricoïde* - *Symphyotrichum ericoides*

1 2 3 4 5; Manitoulin Island; south 8 9 10
-dry open places, prairie, hill prairies, gravel prairies, dolomite prairies, meadows, rocky outcrops, alvars, dunes, shores, coniferous to deciduous open woods, forest edges, dry rocky forest openings, bluffs; disturbed habitats, rail/roadsides, fields, pastures, fencerows; occasionally lowland meadows, marshy shores;


>Full Sun to Light Shade. Average to dry, sandy to rocky to gravelly to average, well-drained soil. Tolerates alkaline and juglone. Deer resistant.

Old Field Aster, Frost Aster, aster poilu - *Symphyotrichum pilosum*

There are 2 varieties native to Ontario; var. *pilosum* is more common in regions 1 2 3 4; var. *pringlei* more common in 3, Bruce Peninsula, Manitoulin Island

-prairies, meadows, limestone pavements, deciduous thickets; alvars, bluffs, ridges, cliffs, sandy/gravelly shores, beaches, dunes, interdunal flats; disturbed habitats, road/railroad sides, fields, pastures, clearings, waste ground; occasionally wetter sites, swales, rarely fens;


>Full to Part Sun. Average to dry, sandy/gravelly/rocky, calcareous soil. Tolerates to clayey and juglone. Has a preference for disturbed soils; it will compete against alien weeds.

http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=490
http://www.ontariowildflower.com/wildflower_meadow.htm#asterpringle

Smooth Aster, Smooth Blue 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, bluffs, limestone glades, other bedrocks; disturbed habitats, fields, road/railroad embankments; occasionally the drier areas of fens/marshes;

>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 prairie Restoration Projects. Colony forming via short rhizomes; may have a caudex. Aster family.

>Full Sun to Light Shade. Dry to average, sandy/gravelly/rocky to loamy (and light clayey), well-drained soil. Tolerates nutrient-poor, calcareous, and juglone. Intolerant of taller, more aggressive competition. Deer resistant. One sub-species, *laeve*, and two varieties, *geyeri* and *laeve*, are all native.

http://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Symphyotrichum%20lave.html

www.frontyardrestoration.com
Prairie Flowers

https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/symphyotrichum/laeve/
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=484

Three-flowered Avens, Prairie Smoke, *benoîte à trois fleurs* - *Geum triflorum*
5; Manitoulin Island; southeast shore of Georgian Bay; *not* Bruce Peninsula
- prairies, meadows, open slopes, deciduous to coniferous open woods (often oak),
  bluffs, limestone pavements, alvars;
>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, looking 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 that classic
  prairie smoke appearance. Pollinated by bumblebees. Rare in Ontario. Rose family.
>Full Sun to Light Shade. Dry to average, barren, sandy to loamy, *calcareous, well-
  drained* soil. Tolerates *gravelly, rocky*, and average acidity. Intolerant of aggressive and
taller competition. Deer resistant.

Wild Bergamot, Purple Beebalm, *monarde fistuleuse* - *Monarda fistulosa*
all
-prairies, hill prairies, meadows, slopes, open woods (often Oak or Jack Pine), thickets,
  forest edges, stabilized dunes, alvars, dolostone bedrock, stream/lake banks; disturbed
  habitats, pastures, landfills, roadsides, ditches; occasionally sedge meadows, moist
  places;
>2-4' Long-lasting, unique, 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 Projects. Can be aggressive via shallow rhizomes. Can be con-
  sidered a subshrub. Mint family.
>Full to Part Sun. Dry to moist, *sandy/gravelly/rocky, well-drained* soil. Tolerates 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. Easily tolerates transplanting. Deer resistant.
  Prone to mildew if crowded. Three varieties, *fistulosa, menthifolia*, and *mollis*, are each
  native.
http://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Monarda%20fistulosa.html
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=1574

Slender Blazing-star, Ontario Blazing-star, Cylindrical Blazing-star,
1 2 3 4; Manitoulin Island; *not* Bruce Peninsula  *liatris cylindrique* - *Liatris cylindracea*
-dry open places, prairies, dry meadows, limestone outcrops, limestone outcrops,
  slopes, north facing wooded slopes, hills, bluffs, dunes, moist sand flats; open woods
(often Pine, Oak, and/or Aspen), barrens (often Pine); alvars, rocky ledges; disturbed habitats, fields, roadsides;
http://www.missouriplants.com/Pinkalt/Liatris_cylindracea_page.html

Rough Blazing-star, Tall Gayfeather, *liatris rugueux* - *Liatris aspera*
1
-prairie, sand prairies, dunes, hill prairies, gravel prairies, meadows, barrens, limestone ridges, limestone glades, sandstone outcrops, bald knobs, open woods (often Oak, Juniper, and/or Jack Pine), thin woods; disturbed habitats, fields, prairie remnants, road/railroad sides, dry clay banks above ditches;
>2-5’ Beautiful rich, lavender blossom balls (*end of summer into fall*) on a stiff, erect stem covered with greyish hairs. Attracts, bees, butterflies, larvae, and the all-consuming mammals. Stems and foliage eaten by mammals. The root is a woody corm with occasional offsets that will produce small colonies. Aster family.
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/prairie/plantx/rgh_blazingstarx.htm

Hairy Beardtongue, *penstémon hirsute* - *Penstemon hirsutus*
1 2 3 4 5 6 7; *not* Bruce Peninsula
-sandy, barren, open, usually dry ground; prairies, rocky fields, rocky slopes, barrens, meadows, dry (often Oak) open woods, bluffs; stream/riverbanks; cliffs, balds, alvars, ledges, ridges; disturbed habitats, roadsides;
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/penstemon/hirsutus/

www.frontyardrestoration.com  PG-5
Prairie Flowers

**Spotted Beebalm, Dotted Horsemint, monarde ponctuée, monarde à tige velue**

- sand prairies, hill prairies, stabilized sand dunes (on shores), fields, meadows, pastures, (often Oak/Pine) open woods, forest edges; disturbed habitats, road/railroad sides;


> Full Sun to Light Shade. Dry to average, sandy, well-drained soils. Intolerant of aggressive taller competition on moist, fertile soil. Deer resistant.

**Black-eyed Susan, rudbeckie hérissée, rudbeckie tardive**

- *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;

> 2-3’ Bright yellow blooms (*peak summer*) with deep brown centres are long-lasting and prolific. *Hirta* derives from the Latin "hirtus" meaning "shaggy, rough, hairy" for the hairs on most parts of the plant. Good for prairie and meadow restorations, and for bees and butterflies. Annual to biennial to a short-lived perennial. Can be aggressive via self-sowing depending on competition. Excellent for Restoration Projects. A pioneer species. Fibrous roots often form a thick taproot. Aster family.

> 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. It requires bare soil to re-sow. The leaves are prone to mildew if the soil is too moist. Deer resistant. Variety *pulcherrima* is also native.

http://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Rudbeckia%20hirta.html
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/rudbeckia/hirta/
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=436

**White Blue-eyed-grass, bermudienne blanche**

- *Sisyrinchium albidum*

- dry open areas, prairies, sand hills, meadows, limestone glades, shallow rocky/sandy soil, open slopes, open woods, forest edges, forest (often Oak, Hickory); disturbed habitats, fields, pastures, grassy road/railroad sides, railroad embankments; occasionally moist banks, shores, marshy ground, bogs;

> to 1’ Very small, grass-like plant with dainty but gorgeous pale blue to white blooms (*late spring to early summer*). Readily self-sows. Slender roots and rhizomes. Iris fam-
Prairie Flowers


http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=1480

**Long-leaved Bluets, houstonie à longues feuilles**

1 2 3 4 5; west 6; southwest 7

-open sandy or rocky places; prairies, gravel prairies, hill prairies, meadows, fields, barren open woods (Jack Pine, Oak, and/or Aspen), deciduous forests, rocky glades; ridges, ledges, alvars; river/stream floodplains, river/lake shores; disturbed habitats;

>4-10" Blooms (*early summer*) pale purple to white. Fibrous roots. Bedstraw family.

>Full to Part Sun. Moist to dry, sandy to gravelly, nutrient-poor soil. Easy to grow.

http://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Houstonia%20longifolia.html
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=2603
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/houstonia/longifolia/

**Hairy Bush-clover, lespédèze hirsute**

1 2 3 4 5 6; Manitoulin Island; *not* Bruce Peninsula

-prairies, slopes, hills, sandy riverbanks, open woods (often Oak and/or Hickory), sandstone glades, thin woods, alvars; disturbed habitats, prairie remnants, fields, road/railroad sides;

>2-5" Yellowish white blooms (*late summer into early fall*) in short cylindrical spikes. Attracts bees and feeds butterfly and moth larvae. A taproot. Legume family.

>Part to Full Sun. Dry, sandy/rocky, acidic soil. Tolerates to clayey and salt. Benefits from wildfires to reduce canopy and increase sunlight. Some sources report that it tolerates to Full Shade. There is one subspecies, *hirta*, also native.

http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=1319
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/lespedeza/hirta/
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/savanna/plants/hry_bushclover.htm

**Round-headed Bush-clover, lespédèze capitée**

1

-prairies, sand prairies, gravel prairies, hill prairies, limestone glades, sand dunes, sand dunes of shores, meadows, grasslands, open woods, thinly wooded bluffs; disturbed habitats, fields, pastures, road/railroad sides;

>2-3' Purplish/white blooms (*late summer into fall*). Good for Restoration Projects for nitrogen-fixing properties and attracting a wide variety of wildlife. Extremely long taproot (to 8’). Legume family.

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>Full Sun. Dry to average, sandy, acidic, well-drained soil. Tolerates rocky to loamy to clayey and calcareous.

**Early Buttercup**, *renoncule fasciculée* - *Ranunculus fascicularis*
1 5 6 9 10; Manitoulin Island (limited information available)
prairies, hill prairies, sand prairies, meadows, pastures, open woods (often Oak, often calcareous), deciduous forests, rocky glades, thinly wooded bluffs; ridges, ledges, shallow soil over limestone pavement, alvars; disturbed habitats, dry roadsides;
>6-12" Bright, yellow blooms (*early to mid-spring*). An important early nectar plant. May go dormant during droughts to reappear with the rains of fall. Readily self-sows. Both fibrous and short tuberous roots. Buttercup family.
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/early-buttercup
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=2387

1
-prairies, hill prairies, slopes, meadows, fields, open woods (often Oak), thickets, thinly wooded bluffs, forest glades/clearings, banks; rocky/talus slopes, ridges, cliffs, ledges;
>18-24" Pink to violet blooms (*late summer*). A favourite of the insect, butterfly, bird and small mammal world. Can be considered a subshrub. Legume family.
>Part to Full Sun. Dry to average, sandy/rocky, nutrient-poor soils. Tolerates light clayey. Intolerant of aggressive or taller plants. *Note that previously L. violacea and L. intermedia were separate species but have since been combined into L. frutescens.*
https://www.inaturalist.org/taxa/164569-Lespedeza-frutescens/browse_photos
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=1324
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/lespedeza/violacea/

**Compass Plant**, *silphe lacinié* - *Silphium laciniatum*
1
-prairies, sand prairies, meadows, open woods; open disturbed habitats, road/railroad sides (often prairie remnants);
>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. Spreads by self-sowing. A large, woody, extremely deep-reaching taproot, to 15'. Aster family.
>Full Sun. Average to dry, well-drained, deep (to contain the long taproot) loamy soil. Tolerates sandy to clayey and acidic to alkaline. Will not survive transplanting. 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.

**Pink Corydalis, Pale Corydalis, corydale toujours verte** - *Capnooides sempervirens*, *Corydalis sempervirens*

-granite rock barrens/ledges/crevices, talus, cliffs, balds, open woods (often Piney), gravelly shores, forest edges, boreal forests (glades); recent forest disturbances, clearings, campsites, burned out areas;

>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.

>Part to Full Sun. Average to dry, nutrient-poor, gravelly/rocky, shallow soil. Prefers acidic. *Note*: 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.

**Fragrant Cudweed, Rabbit-tobacco, Sweet Everlasting, gnaphale à feuilles obtuses** - *Pseudognaphalium obtusifolium*, *Gnaphalium obtusifolium*

1 2 3 4 5 6 7; not Manitoulin District

-dry open areas, prairies, sand prairies, fields, pastures; dry open woods (often Jack Pine, Oak, and Aspen), edges of woods, thin woods; disturbed forested areas, clearings, roadsides/railroad sides, burned-out areas, borrow pits;

>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 things, mildly fragrant blossoms. An annual to biennial. A taproot. Aster Family.

>Full to light Shade. Prefers average to dry, sandy soil. Tolerates average texture. Intolerant of shade from taller plants. *Note*: The seeds of this species 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.

http://inaturalist.ca/taxa/143859-Pseudognaphalium-obtusifolium/browse_photos
Prairie Flowers

http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=432
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/sweet-everlasting

**Spreading Dogbane,** _apocyn à feuilles d'androsôme_ - _Apocynum androsaemifolium_

-all
-open woods (often oak, hickory, pine, aspen, sassafras, bracken, sweet-fern), thin
woods, rocky bluffs/slopes, ridges, talus, open bedrock, alvars, thickets, forest edges;
dry forest glades/clearings, burned-out areas, logging sites; river/lake shores, stabilized
sand dunes on the Great Lakes; rocky barrens, prairies, sand prairies, meadows, fields,
disturbed habitats, road/railroad sides, fencerows, waste areas;

> To 12” Fragrant, small, nodding, pink, bell-shaped blooms (early to mid-summer).
Leaves turn bright yellow in fall. The Monarch butterfly will occasionally deposit its eggs
on this plant but their larvae will not mature. (Do not confuse this plant with “Strangling
Dog vine”, an invasive alien.) A pioneer species. Aggressive to the point of invasive via
self-sowing and creeping rhizomes. Dogbane family.

>Part to Full Sun. Average to dry, sandy/gravelly, relatively barren and well-drained
soils. Tolerates rocky to clayey, acidic, and shallow soils. Deer resistant.
http://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Apocynum%20androsaemifolium.html
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/apocynum/androsaemifolium/
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=152

**Common Evening Primrose,** _onagre bisannuelle_ - _Oenothera biennis_

-all
-prairies, sand prairies, meadows, fields, open woods, thickets, clearings, river/stream
floodplains, disturbed habitats, waste places; occasionally river/lake shores/dunes; road/
railroad sides, slopes of drainage ditches;

> 2-4’ Yellow blooms (_peak summer_) run up a red-tinged, sturdy stem. Open and “glow”
at dusk, attracting night moths for pollination, particularly the Sphinx moth, and then
closing again for the day. A long flowering period. A good plant for difficult soil. Ag-
family.

> Full to Part Sun. Dry to average, rocky/sandy to average, well-drained soil. Tolerates
nutrient-poor and juglone. Requires regularly disturbed soil to self-sow or, being a bien-
nial, it will die out. However the seeds will remain viable waiting for a disturbance to
come, such as a digging squirrel.
http://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Oenothera%20biennis.html
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=1758
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/oenothera/biennis/
Tall Wood Beauty, Tall Cinquefoil, *Potentilla arguta* - *Drymocallis arguta*,

-all: dry sandy prairies, hill prairies, grasslands, meadows, open woods; floodplains, river/lake shores; alvars, limestone slabs, cliffs, balds, ridges, slopes, bluffs, rocky barrens, talus/rocky slopes; 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 flies (don’t be squeamish). The root system is a short caudex with fibrous roots and rhizomes. Can be considered a subshrub. Rose family.

>Full to Filtered Sun. Average to dry, barren sandy/gravelly, well-drained soil. Tolerates thin and rocky soil. Prefers not-tall competition.

http://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Drymocallis%20arguta.html

Sleepy Catchfly, Sleepy Silene, *Silene antirrhina* - *Silene antirrhina*,

-all; (limited data available)

-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), clearings, thinly wooded bluffs, cliffs, balds, ridges, ledges; disturbed habitats, dry sandy weedy habitats, fields, pastures, waste places, roadsides, railroad tracks/sides;

>8-30” Tiny, pink or white petals (*peak summer*) atop a green thimble shape. Blossoms close at night. Nectar source for small flying insects, however bugs can get stuck and die on sticky patches on the stems. Depends on self-sowing for reproduction. A slender to thickened, branching taproot. Annual. Pink family.

>Full Sun. Dry, gravelly or cindery/sandy, nutrient-poor soil. Poor habitats preferred to reduce competition. Benefits from wildfires.

https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/silene/antirrhina/

http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=774

Old Field Cinquefoil, Common Cinquefoil, *Potentilla simplex* - *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, and/or Jack Pine), thickets, slopes, rocky ledges, open deciduous forests (glades, clearings); disturbed habitats, pastures, fields, road/railroad sides, waste places; occasionally gravelly seeps, moist places;

>3-4” Appearance similar to Wild Strawberry, but has yellow blooms (*early summer*). Attracts small bees and flies. Aggressive and good for Restoration Projects and as a *Ground Cover*. Spreads by runners and rhizomes. Rose family.

**Prairie Flowers**

Gravely to light clayey, acidic, seasonally wet, taller competition, and juglone.

https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/potentilla/simplex/
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=2513

**Three-toothed Cinquefoil, Shrubby Fivefingers, potentille tridentée**

6 7 8 9 10 - *Sibbaldia tridentata, Sibbaldiopsis tridentata*

-dry rocky/gravelly/sandy open areas, shores, dune ridges, rocky/shale outcrops, prairies, meadows, grasslands, mixed/coniferous open woods (often Jack Pine and Oak); bluffs, balds, cliffs, ridges, ledges, mountain summits/plateaus, alpine tundra, sub-alpine zones, glacial outwash plains; disturbed habitats, fields, roadsides, waste places;

>3-9” Pretty white blooms (*through summer*). Excellent *Ground Cover* for full sun, dry, difficulty areas. A caudex. Can be considered a subshrub. A boreal species. Rose family.

>Full Sun. Dry to average, rocky, gravelly, or sandy, well-drained, nutrient-poor, acidic soil. Tolerates rocky to light clayey and mowed lawns. Intolerant of competition so give it space to be alone. Poorly tolerant of southern excessive heat.

http://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Sibbaldiopsis%20tridentata.html

**Grey-headed Prairie Coneflower, ratibida à feuilles pennées** - *Ratibida pinnata*

1

-dry open ground, prairies, clay prairies, meadows, limestone outcrops, open woods, thickets, borders of woods; disturbed habitats, prairie remnants, road/railroad sides, fencerows;

>3-4” A stiffly erect to rounded silhouette with many blooms (*peak summer*) of light yellow, drooping petals and short, rounded, green cones that change colour to brown. Blooms are very long lasting. A care-free, endurable, long-lived, clumping species with handsome leaves. Looks its best when grown amongst other tall plants to supports its somewhat flimsy stems. A wildlife magnet. Finches love the seeds. Colonizes disturbed areas with reduced competition to allow for self-sowing. Rare. A tall caudex with fibrous roots. Aster family.

>Full Sun, tolerates to Part Sun. Moist to dry, calcareous, well-drained soil. Tolerates sandy to clayey, acidic, and nutrient-poor. Deer resistant once the plant is mature.

http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=434
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/ratibida/pinnata/

**Pale Purple Coneflower, échinacée pâle** - *Echinacea pallida*

Considered *Introduced* in Canada and many northeastern American states. It is not a native plant even though many nurseries sell it as one.
Lakeside Daisy, Eastern Four-nerved Daisy, *Hyménoxys herbacé*
Northern Bruce Peninsula; western Manitoulin Island alvars - *Tetraneuris herbacea, Hyménoxys acaulis*
-dolostone alvars, rocky bluffs, cliffs, forest openings, shorelines, gravel prairies, dolomite prairies, limestone quarries, dry open meadows;
>4-8” A short but lush plant with large, bright-yellow, daisy-like blooms (*late spring*). A pollinator magnet. Requires more than 1 specimen for cross-pollination. Rare and endangered worldwide. The root is a caudex with branching rhizomes. Aster family.
https://www.ontario.ca/page/lakeside-daisy,

Fluxweed, False Pennyroyal, *Trichostème à sépales égaux* - *Trichostema brachiatum*
1, deep southwest; 5, Ottawa valley south from Ottawa
-prairies, rock outcrops, barrens, sandy stream banks;
>8-16” Many, small, ¼” pale blue blossoms (*late summer into fall*). Fragrant lemon-like foliage. Nectar source for small flying insects. A good plant for difficult areas. A tap-root. Annual. Mint family
>Full Sun to Light Shade. Dry to average, sandy, calcareous, nutrient-poor soil.
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=1608
http://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/297

Long-branched Frostweed, Canada Frostweed, *Hélianthème du Canada* 1 2 3 4 5 6 7; south 8 9 - *Crocanthemum canadense, Helianthemum canadense*
-sandy to rocky plains, barrens; sand hills, rocky slopes, prairies, meadows, open woods (often Pine, Oak, Aspen, Hickory, Juniper), interdunal swales; disturbed habitats, fields, roadsides; maritime habitats, grasslands, heathlands;
>6-8” Showy, yellow, rose-like blooms (*late spring to peak summer*). Each bloom lasts one day but the blooms keep coming. Good for *Ground Cover*. Fibrous roots. Can be considered a subshrub. Rockrose family.
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/canada-frostweed
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=812

Early Goldenrod, *Verge d'or jonciforme* - *Solidago juncea*
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9; south of Lake Nipigon and Lac Seul

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-dry open sandy/rocky open areas, sand prairies, gravel prairies, meadows, Jack Pine plains, mixed/coniferous open woods, thickets, forest edges (often Oak, Aspen), rocky openings, rock barrens, alvars, limestone flats, other bedrocks, rocky banks, shores; disturbed habitats, fields, road/railroad sides, waste areas;

>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, Field Goldenrod, verge d'or des bois - Solidago nemoralis

1 2 3 4 5 6 7; south 8 9; southwest 10
-prairies, gravel prairies, sand prairies, hill prairies, dunes, meadows, eroded clay banks, hot full-sun slopes, open barren ground, dry shores, Jack Pine plains, deciduous to coniferous open woods, thinly wooded bluffs; rocky clearings/outcrops, alvars, limestone pavements, other bedrocks, cliffs, ridges, ledges; disturbed soils, pastures, fields, fencerows, road/railroad sides, gravelly embankments;


>Full Sun to Light Shade. Dry, rocky to clayey, nutrient-poor, well-drained soil. Tolerates very dry, fairly rich to the meanest of soils, acidic to calcareous, and juglone. Poorly tolerant of aggressive competition. Deer resistant. There are 2 subspecies, decem-flora and nemoralis, both native.

Hairy Goldenrod, Pale Goldenrod, verge d'or hispide - Solidago hispida

7 8 9 10 (limited data available)
-open woods, rocky outcrops, dunes, shores

>1-3’ Yellow blooms (late summer into late fall) in tall, dense spikes. Feeds butterflies,
flies, and honeybees. Aster family.

Part Shade to Full Sun. Dry to average, well-drained soils. Drought tolerant. Tolerates alkaline to acidic and juglone. Deer resistant. There are 4 varieties but only *hispid*a and *huronensis* are native.

http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=457
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/hairy-goldenrod
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/solidago/hispida/
http://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Solidago%20hispida.html

**Ontario Goldenrod, verge d’or d’Ontario - Solidago ontarioensis**,  
*Solidago simplex ssp. randii var. ontarioensis*

a ribbon of land stretching along 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 onto the Tobermory Islands to end on 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.

- 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. Very pretty and well worth growing in what otherwise might be a very barren landscape. Rare. Aster family.

Full Sun to Light Shade. Dry, rocky calcareous bedrock and sand. You require a very special frontyard, or a rock garden. Tolerates juglone. Deer resistant. Special thanks to:
(i) *Joe Johnson* and his *The Vascular Plants of the Bruce Peninsula, Ontario*, self-published;
(ii) *University of Waterloo’s ASTEREA LAB*, https://uwaterloo.ca/astereae-lab/research/goldenrods/classification-and-illustrations/solidago-simplex/var-ontarioensis;

**Stiff Goldenrod, Stiff-leaved Goldenrod, verge d’or rigide - Solidago rigida**,  
*Solidago rigida ssp. rigida*, *Oligoneuron rigidum var. rigidum*

-open areas (often calcareous), prairies, clay prairies, meadows, slopes, rocky ground, limestone glades, open woods (often Oak, Aspen), thickets, thin woods, woodland borders, glades, rocky bluffs/cliffs, ledges; disturbed grounds, prairie remnants, fields, road/railroad sides;
- >3-5’ The dark yellow blooms (*late summer into late fall*) form a dense, flat-topped cluster. Leaves clasp tightly to stem. A wildlife magnet. Excellent for Prairie Restoration Projects. Each plant forms a large clump sending up many stems via its caudex but can
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also spread aggressively via rhizomes and self-sowing. Either let it spread, give it aggressive competition, or dead-head it when you have enough. Rare in Ontario. Aster family.

>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. Tolerates gravelly to clayey and acidic to calcareous. Carolinian. Subspecies humilis is not native.

http://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Solidago%20rigida.html
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/stiff-goldenrod
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=466

**Squarrose Goldenrod, Stout Goldenrod, verge d'or squarreuse** - *Solidago squarrosa*

1 4 5 6 7; not Manitoulin Island; not southwest 1
-meadows, rocky/talus areas/slopes, shale slopes, open woods, thickets, forest edges, thin forests, glades, clearings, open banks; disturbed habitats, fields, roadsides; occasionally

>3-5' Yellow blooms *(late summer, early fall)* form long clusters at the top of each stem. Loved by honeybees. The roots are branching caudices. Aster family.


https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/solidago/squarrosa/
http://inaturalist.ca/taxa/169129-Solidago-squarrosa/browse_photos

**White Goldenrod, Silverrod, verge d'or bicolore** - *Solidago bicolor*

1 5
-meadows; dry sandy, open woods, thin woods, open forests, clearings; banks, rocky slopes, bluffs; disturbed soils, roadsides, fields;

>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 genteel frontyard gardens. Attracts some of the more unusual bees. Copious seed production feeds the birds in the winter. Readily self-sows. Uncommon in Ontario. Rhizomes from branching caudices. Aster family.

>Full Sun to Light Shade; tolerates to Part Shade. Dry to average, sandy soil. Tolerates sandy to clayey, nutrient-poor, and juglone. Deer resistant.

https://www.wildflower.org/gallery/species.php?id_plant=SOBI
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/solidago/bicolor/
Upland White Goldenrod, Prairie Goldenrod, White Flat-top Goldenrod, all \textit{verge d'or faux-ptarmica} - \textit{Solidago ptarmicoides}, \textit{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, river/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 (\textit{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 surround the length of the red stalk. Popular with the insect crowd including the rare Karner’s Blue and Poweshiek Skipperling butterflies. A low growing Goldenrod suitable for genteel front-yard gardens. Caudices that branches into rhizomes. Aster family.

>Full Sun; tolerates Part Shade. Dry, sandy/rocky, calcareous (neutral), well-drained soil. Tolerates average to moist, loamy, saline, and juglone. Tolerates rocky with little soil. Deer resistant.

http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/prairie/plantx/wh_goldrod.html

American Harebell, \textit{campanule à feuilles rondes} - \textit{Campanula rotundifolia} all; \textit{no longer considered native to Canada}

shallow rocky soil; prairies, hill prairies, meadows, fields, open woods, thickets, rocky slopes, bluffs, balds, ledges; crevices of sandstone, granite, limestone, dolomite rocks/cliffs; sandy shores/dunes, rocky shores, along streams; >12-18" Nodding, purplish-blue (white), bell-shaped blooms (\textit{early summer into fall}). A hardy plant with a delicate appearance. A compact, sturdy plant. Able to form small colonies (non-invasive) via tiny seeds that can be distributed by the wind, and a thickened taproot with spreading branches. Do not confuse with Creeping Bellflower (\textit{Campanula rapunculoides}), a non-native, invasive species widely sold in nurseries and by landscapers. Creeping Bellflower can easily be distinguished by its taller, solitary stalk lined with multiple, non-dangling blossoms that appear in late summer.) Bellflower family.

>Full to Part Sun. Some afternoon shade is beneficial. Dry to moist, sandy to gravelly to rocky, well-drained soil. Tolerates hostile exposed habitats, alkaline, and average garden soil, but intolerant of taller more aggressive competition. Deer resistant.

http://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Campanula%20rotundifolia.html
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=700
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/campanula/rotundifolia/

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**Dwarf Lake Iris, iris lacustre**  - *Iris lacustris*
western coast of Bruce Peninsula; Manitoulin Island between Kincadine and Port Elgin; circum-Windsor
-calcareous shores, old beach rocky rubble, calcareous crevices, alvars, other open bedrock; coniferous forest glades; coniferous swamps, fens; calcareous meadows
>4-6'' Pretty, dainty, lavender/blue, fringed blooms (*late spring, early summer*). Broad arching leaves. Rare and becoming rarer due to human interference in its habitat. Of *Special Concern* in Ontario. Shallow, slender, creeping rhizomes. Iris family.
>Slight Shade to Full Sun to Part Shade. Dry to moist, **well-drained**, calcareous, sandy/ gravelly/rocky.
http://inaturalist.ca/taxa/164128-Iris-lacustris/browse_photos
https://www.ontario.ca/page/dwarf-lake-iris
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=1474
https://www.fws.gov/midwest/endangered/plants/dwarflak.html

**Blue Giant Hyssop, Anise Hyssop, agastache fenouil**  - *Agastache foeniculum*
1 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, forest clearings; disturbed habitats, roadsides;
>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 and stand out. A pollinator magnet. Clump and colony forming. Different sources report a caudex, rhizomes or a taproot. An abundant seed producer. Sometimes considered a subshrub. Mint family.
>Full to Part Sun. Average to dry, sandy to loamy, **well-drained** soils. Tolerates rocky to clayey. Deer resistant.
http://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Agastache%20foeniculum.html
http://inaturalist.ca/taxa/158076-Agastache-foeniculum/browse_photos
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/blue-giant-hyssop

**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, forest clearings, power-line clearings; fens, bogs, mixed to conifer swamps (on hummocks);
>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 segments bulbs/corms composed of rice-shaped scales. This flower is the provincial emblem of Saskatchewan where it is called **Prairie Lily** and is pictured on the flag. It is native to every province except the Maritimes. Was once divided into 3 varieties. Slow growing from hunky bulbs or corms. Lily family.

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

http://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Lilium%20philadelphicum.html
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/wood-lily
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=1629
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/lilium/philadelphicum/

**Canada Milk-vetch**, astragale du Canada **- Astragalus canadensis**
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 10; extremely rare on Bruce Peninsula
-prairies, sand prairies, open woods, sandy open woods, thickets, forest edges; cliffs, balds, ledges, alvar prairie; moist floodplains, shorelines, rocky banks, marshy ground; fields;
> 2-4’ Yellowish creamy-white, funnel-shaped blooms (*peak summer*) occur in longish flower heads at the top of stems. A large and robust species once the roots are well established, yet it prefers to sprawl. Produces hard seedpods. Foliage very lacy. Adds an airy lushness to your garden. A wildlife magnet including Hummingbirds (because everyone loves Hummingbirds). Colony forming from a caudex with creeping rhizomes. Legume family.

> Full to Part Sun. Moist to average to dryish soil. Tolerates alkaline and sandy to clayey. There are 3 varieties but only variety *canadensis* is native.

http://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Astragalus%20canadensis.html
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/canada-milkvetch
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=1272

**Butterfly Milkweed**, asclépiade de l'intérieur **- 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;

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>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 choose to benefit the Monarch Butterfly. Feeds many different butterflies, moths, larvae, bugs, beetles, bees, and our native hummingbird. Clump forming. Re-sows readily over large distances by seeds spread by the wind, especially in disturbed soil. A short, beautiful Milkweed excellent for genteel gardens but it’s best to cut off the seedpods. Good for Restoration Projects. A long, very swollen (*tuberosa*) taproot. Dogbane family.

>Full Sun. Dry to average, *sandy*, very *well-drained* soil. Tolerates acidic to calcareous, and *rocky* to *clayey*. Benefits from wildfires. Prone to aphids; either ignore them, squish them, or wash them off. *Deer* resistant. Variety *interior* is also native.

http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=163

**Common Milkweed, asclépiade commune** - *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;
>2-4’ Pink balls of many, very fragrant blooms (*peak summer*). Has a bold, chunky texture with stout, hairy stems. In the fall large, warty seedpods disperse large numbers of seeds with attached fluffy hairs into the wind. Like all Milkweeds a bee, butterfly, larva, and bug magnet. Reportedly the best plant to sustain the Monarch butterfly. Loved by children. Aggressive over large areas by wind-blown seeds, can be invasive via white rhizomes, and can colonize disturbed habitats.. Best grown in a large space (like a field). A long taproot growing from a caudex. Dogbane family.


http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=162
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/asclepias/syriaca/

**Whorled Milkweed, asclépiade verticillée** - *Asclepias verticillata*
1 2 3
-prairies, sand hills, meadows, grassy slopes, open woods (often Oak); bluffs, cliffs, balds, ledges, ridges, limestone glades, open rocky areas; disturbed habitats, fields, pastures, roadsides;
>2-3’ Clusters of greenish-white blooms (*late spring into fall*). Very narrow, long, erect, copious leaves in whorls (*verticillata*) spaced along the stem. Because this plant blos-
soms later in the season than most Milkweeds it is a good addition into the mix to pro-
long the flowering season and to maximize the benefit to wildlife. A wildlife magnet, in-
cluding the Monarch, but not mammals. Can be aggressive in optimum conditions.
Colony forming from long rhizomes growing from a taproot. A Pioneer species. Dog-
bane family.
>Full to Part Sun. Average to dry, sandy/gravelly/rocky, well-drained soil. Tolerates to
moist, to clayey, and calcareous. Prefers reduced competition from taller plants. Deer
resistant. Carolinian.
http://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Asclepias%20verticillata.html
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=164
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/asclepias/verticillata/
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/whorled-milkweed

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

- *Pycnanthemum tenuifolium*

-prairies; dry, rocky/sandy meadows, pastures, fields, grassy areas, open woods, thick-
ets, Pine barrens, Oak woods, limestone glades; low wet areas, prairies, meadows,
bogs, wet thickets, gravelly areas along rivers, acidic gravel seeps; disturbed habitats;
>2-3’ White (*through summer into fall*). A bee, butterfly, and insect magnet. Can be
aggressive to invasive via a taproot with rhizomes. Mint family.
>Full to Part Sun. Wet to dry, rocky/sandy to rich loamy, well-drained soil. Tolerates
http://inaturalist.ca/taxa/126891-Pycnanthemum-tenuifolium/browse_photos
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/pycnanthemum/tenuifolium/
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/prairie/plantx/slm_mintx.htm
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=1584

**Whorled Mountain-mint, Hairy Mountain-mint, pycnanthème verticillé,**

- *Pycnanthemum verticillatum*, *Pycnanthemum pilosum*

-prairies, meadows, fields, limestone glades, open woods, thickets, rocky forest open-
ings/edges; moist sandy shores; disturbed habitats, roadsides, borrow pits;
>2-3’ Small, white, pale-purple blooms (*late summer into fall*) in tight heads. A pollina-
tor magnet: bees, wasps, flies, beetles, moths, and butterflies. Clump forming and can
be aggressive via rhizomes. Mint family.
Two varieties, Whorled (*verticillatum*) and Hairy (*pilosum*), are both native, but *pilosum*
is the more common.
>Part to Full Sun. Average to dry, nutrient-poor, well-drained soils. Suffers during hot
droughts but survives. Tolerates rocky to clayey and julgone. Benefits from afternoon

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shade, wildfires, and occasional mowing to reduce woody competition. Deer tolerant.

http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=1585
http://inaturalist.ca/taxa/153908-Pycnanthemum-verticillatum/browse_photos
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/prairie/plantx/hm_mintx.htm

Clammy Ground-cherry, coqueret hétérophylle
1 2 3 4 5 6 7; south 8
-prairies, sand prairies, fields, meadows, grassy clearings, pastures, dry open woods (often Oak), thickets, forest edges, dry forest clearings, hill sides, shores; disturbed habitats, logged/burned out forest clearings, road/railroad sides, dumps, gravel pits, parking lots, old gardens, parking lots, weedy sites, open forested trails; >1-3” (late spring through to early fall). Deep, fleshy rhizomes create colonies. Night-shade family.
>Full to Part Sun. Average to dry, nutrient-poor, sandy, well-drained soil. Tolerates gravelly to loamy. Tolerates rich soil but only with disturbances to reduce competition form taller, more aggressive plants.
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=2704
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/clammy-ground-cherry -click on any image to see all
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/physalis/heterophylla/

Sundial Lupine, Wild Lupine, lupin vivace
1; south 4
-prairies, sand hills, stabilized sand dunes, meadows; coniferous/deciduous open woods (often Oak, Jack Pine, Aspen), shrub prairies, barrens, Pine barrens; floodplains; disturbed habitats, road/railroad sides, power-line clearances, right-of-ways, waste areas;
>1-2’ Wide spikes of blue-violet, pea-like blooms (late spring into early summer). Feeds larvae of several blue butterflies including the rare Karner Blue. Excellent for bees and butterflies. A not long-lived perennial that survives by readily self-sowing. Ontario’s only native Lupine. Strong, deep taproot with rhizomes. Legume family.
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/lupinus/perennis/
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=1327
**Downy Wood Mint, bléphilie ciliée**  - *Blephilia ciliata*

- 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; >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 move farther and farther apart turning themselves into a tall pagoda. A favourite especially of bees, but also attracts butterflies. Extremely rare in Ontario. Clump forming via short rhizomes. Mint family.

Don’t confuse this with **Hairy Wood Mint** (*Blephilia hirsuta*) which is hairier and also native.

> Full to Part Sun. Average to dry, well-drained, soil. Tolerates calcareous and gravelly to clayey. Carolinian.

https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/blephilia/ciliata/,
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=1537,
http://www.friendsofthewildflowergarden.org/pages/plants/downywoodmint.html

**Yellow Pimpernel, ténidia à feuilles entières**  - *Taenidia integerrima*

- prairies, edges of Hill Prairies, low dunes, meadows, Jack Pine plains, open woods (often Oak, Pine, and/or Aspen), thickets, forests (often rocky), deciduous forest glades; shores/glades/thickets of rivers/streams/lakes; trailsides; open rocky slopes, slopes, ledges, bluffs, eroded clay banks; disturbed habitats;

> >16-30” Tiny, copious, bright yellow blooms (*late spring*) grouped in splayed heads; long lasting. Needs to be planted more often for the benefits it brings to many varieties of bees, wasps, flies, beetles, and butterfly larvae. A taproot. Carrot family.

> Part Shade. Tolerates Full Sun to almost Full Shade. Dry to average, rocky to clayey, often over calcareous bedrock, good-drainage, nutrient-poor soil. Prefers reduced competition and disturbed soils.

http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=144
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/search/?q=Taenidia+integerrima
Prairie Flowers

**Field Pussytoes, antennaire négligée** - *Antennaria neglecta*
-dry open areas, prairies, meadows, grassy slopes, open woods, thin woods; shale glades, cliffs, balds, ledges, alvars; disturbed habitats, roadsides;  
>4-6” Woolly, white blooms (*spring*) that look like a collection of cat’s toes atop a mostly bare stem arising 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.  
>Full Sun, tolerates to Part Sun. Average to dry, *well-drained* soil. Tolerates *rocky* to *clayey*, *acidic* to *alkaline* and fertile loam to nutrient-poor.  
http://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Antennaria%20neglecta.html  
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/field-pussytoes  
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/antennaria/neglecta/

**White Mountain Saxifrage, Encrusted Saxifrage, saxifrage paniculée** - *Saxifraga paniculata*
-open gravel/rocky sites, rocky cliffs, balds, ledges, crevices (often calcareous); boreal;  
> (*late summer*) Both stolons and rhizomes. *Saxifrage* family.  
Subspecies *Laestadius' Saxifrage, saxifrage de Laestadius, laestadii*, is also native.  
http://inaturalist.ca/taxa/132437-Saxifraga-paniculata/browse_photos  
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/saxifraga/paniculata/  
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/encrusted-saxifrage

**Flowering Spurge, euphorbe pétaloïde** - *Euphorbia corollata*
-prairies, sand prairies, gravel prairies, clay prairies, dolomite prairies, hill prairies, limestone glades, meadows, barrens, stabilized sand dunes, coniferous to deciduous open woods (often Oak, Sassafras, Jack Pine), forest edges, forest glades, thin woods; dolostone alvars, bluffs; disturbed habitats, pastures, fields, waste places, road/railroad sides; rarely swamp borders;  
>1-3’ Masses of small, white blooms (*into mid-fall*). A wildlife magnet, except for mammals. Can be aggressive and make a dense mat for a good *Ground Cover*. A deep taproot with spreading rhizomes. *Spartium* family.  
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=1249  
http://inaturalist.ca/taxa/81824-Euphorbia-corollata/browse_photos  
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/flowering-spurge
Michaux’s Stitchwort, Rock Sandwort, sabline de Michaux
- Sabulina michauxii, Minuartia michauxii, Arenaria stricta

1 3; Manitoulin Island; 8 9 surrounding Lake Superior
-alvars, limestone pavements, sandy ridges/dunes, sand barrens, gravel, talus, rock
ledges, cliffs, balds; sand/gravel/hill prairies, dry meadows, limestone glades, fields,
sandy dry open woods (often Oak, Jack Pine); disturbed habitats;
> To 4” Annual to short-lived perennial. A taproot. Pink family
>Full Sun. Dry, rocky, gravelly, or sandy, usually calcareous soil. Intolerant of taller and
more aggressive competition.
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/minuartia/michauxii/

False Sunflower, Smooth Oxeye, héliopsis faux-hélianthe, héliopsis scabre
1 2 3 4 5 6 7; south 8 9 10; not Bruce Peninsula
-prairies, meadows, fields, open woods (often Oak), thickets, clearings, limestone
glades, floodplains; disturbed habitats, road/railroad sides, road banks, prairie rem-
nants; occasionally fens, riverbanks, marshes;
>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.
Very easy to grow. Neither a sunflower nor a daisy. Aster family.
Varieties helianthoides and scabra are also native.
>Full to Part Sun. Moist to average soil. Tolerates sandy to clayey, nutrient-poor, and
juglone. Attracts aphids which in this case are best tolerated. Deer resistant.
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=360
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/smooth-oxeye

Canada Tick-trefoil, Showy Tick-trefoil, desmodie du Canada
1 2 3 4 5 6 7; southwest 10; not Bruce Peninsula
- Desmodium canadense
-moist/wet prairies, rocky/sandy prairies, sandy open ground, wet/moist meadows, open
woods, open thickets, forest edges, clearings, limestone glades; floodplains, river/
stream/lake edges/shores, fens; road/rail/road sides, prairie remnants; waste places;
>2-4' Rose-purple, pea-like clusters of 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 song/game birds, field-type mice, deer, rabbits, groundhogs, a
variety of bees, insects, butterflies, hummingbirds. Aggressive. Excellent as a fast
growing Ground Cover for difficult sites. A long, slender taproot. Legume family.
>Full Sun to Part Shade. Moist to dry, well-drained soil. Tolerates sandy to clayey and
mild acidic to mild alkaline. Benefits from a grassfire. Susceptible to mildew.
Lance-leaved Tickseed, Lance-leaved Coreopsis, coréopsis lancéolé

- Coreopsis lanceolata

-prairies, sand prairies, gravel prairies, hill prairies, slopes, meadows, limestone glades, open woods (often Oak, Pine), forest edges; shore sand dunes, dry to moist shores, sandy banks; thinly wooded bluffs, dry dolostone alvars; disturbed habitats, fields, pastures, road/railroad sides, ditches;


Hoary Vervain, verveine veloutée

- Verbena stricta

-prairies, hill prairies, gravel prairies, meadows, thickets, barrens, limestone glades, alvars; disturbed habitats, fields, pastures, barren sites, road/railroad sides;

>2-3' Showy spikes of small, purplish blooms (peak summer) are borne on strong, tall, straight stems. Good for Prairie Restoration and butterflies and bees. An annual to biennial to perennial. Often grows in clumps from fibrous roots and copious self-sowing. Vervain family.

>Full Sun; tolerates Light Shade. Dry to average, sandy soil. Tolerates gravelly to loamy and nutrient-poor. Intolerant of aggressive competition. Deer resistant.

Narrow-leaved Vervain, verveine simple

- Verbena simplex

-prairies, gravel prairies, hill prairies, dolomite prairies, sand plains, barrens, fields, ridges, ledges, alvars, rock outcrops; disturbed habitats, road/railroad sides;

>9-30" Lavender blooms (through summer) on a single, slender spike. A rhizome. Vervain family.
Full Sun to Light Shade. Dry to average, sandy/gravelly, calcareous soil. Tolerates mildly acidic to neutral (i.e. average). Deer resistant.
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/narrow-leaved-vervain
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/verbena/simplex/

Arrow-leaved Violet, Ovate-leaved Violet, violette sagittée, violette à feuilles frangées
1 2 3 4 5 6; not Bruce Peninsula - Viola sagittata
-open woods, glades, limestone/sandstone glades, prairies; sand, clay, and shrub prairies; meadows, fields, barrens; wetland edges, river/lake shores, swamps; disturbed habitats, roadsides, power-line clearances;
>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 but still retain the arrow-head shape. A wildlife magnet, even the Wood Turtle (Clemmys insculpta). Self-sows. Rare. Fibrous roots often with fleshy rhizomes. Violet family.
Varieties ovata and sagittata are both native.

Full to Part Sun. Moist to dry, well-drained, sandy soil. Tolerates rocky to heavy clayey. Benefits from wildfires to reduce competition from woody plants.
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=2796
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/viola/sagittata/
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/arrow-leaved-violet

Tall Wormwood, Field Wormwood, armoise caudée
1 2 3; northwest 7; south 9 10 - Artemisia campestris ssp. caudata
-open sandy areas; beaches, shorelines, dunes, gravelly/rocky shores, river banks, sand/gravel bars along rivers; prairies, meadows, fields, open woods (usually Oak and Jack Pine); limestone rocks/walls/alvars, cliffs, balds, ledges, talus/rocky slopes; disturbed areas, sandy roadsides;

Full Sun. Dry, sandy soil. Tolerates rocky and gravelly. Benefits from wildfires to create bare ground in which to self-sow. Somewhat salt tolerant. Deer tolerant. This is Ontario’s most common sub-species of Artemisia campestris. Use it to stabilize and populate barren sandy or rocky areas.
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=235
http://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Artemisia%20campestris.html

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Grasses, Sedge

**Big Bluestem, Turkeyfoot, barbon de Gérard** - *Andropogon gerardi*

Zones 3-8
- prairies, meadows, open woods, sandy shorelines;
>3-7', known to reach 12’ A warm-season, bunch-grass. Its bluish hue turns bronze to burgundy in the fall and looks quite majestic in mass plantings. Its bloom head reminds people of turkey feet and is quite distinctive. Critical for Prairie Restoration. In a suburban yard it is best used as an accent plant because over the long term in can be quite aggressive, spreading by seed. However, it is well worth planting. Once the dominant species of tall grass prairies (meadows) before it was ploughed under. The provincial grass of Manitoba.

>Full Sun to Light Shade. Moist to dry soil. Tolerates sandy to clayey, circum-neutral to calcareous, juglone, and temporary flooding.

https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/grass-sedge-rush/big-bluestem
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/andropogon/gerardi/

**Little Bluestem, barbon à balais** - *Schizachyrium scoparium*

Zones 3-9
- prairies, alvars, sandy shores;
>2-3’ A warm-season, bunch grass. Its compact, clump form, strikingly reddish-gold colour in the fall and feathery white seed heads (late summer to mid-fall) combine to make a powerful display in the landscape. A necessary species for Prairie Restoration. Attracts birds.

Variety *scoparium* is also native.

>Full Sun. Average to dry soil. Tolerates drought, nutrient-poor, and juglone.

http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=2214
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/grass-sedge-rush/little-bluestem
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/schizachyrium/scoparium/

**Sand Dropseed, sporobole à fleurs cachées** - *Sporobolus cryptandrus*

Zones 4-8
- prairies, dunes, shrub lands, open woods, shores, slopes, ridges, fields, pastures;
>1-2’ A cool-season, bunch grass. Very pretty with tall but delicate, open, silvery, seed heads and its golden stems waving in the breeze. A pleasant, little plant for barren, hot, dry sites you can’t be bothered to ever water. A prolific seed producer and some say the seeds smell like popcorn. Stabilizes barren areas from erosion.


PG-28
Side-oats Grama, grand boutelou - *Bouteloua curtipendula*

1-prairies, sandy hills, open woods, fields;
>18-30" A warm-season, bunch grass. Attractive with long, arching stems (*curtipendula*) that produce oat-like seeds that dangle all in a line along only one side of the stem and which turn golden in the fall. Its blooms are purplish red tinged. A nice, short plant for tidy, frontyard prairie and meadow gardens. Under optimum conditions can be aggressive. Very rare in Ontario.
Variety *curtipendula* is also native.


Yellow Indiangrass, faux-sorgho penché - *Sorghastrum nutans*

Zones 4-9
-prairies, meadows, open woods, fields;
>3-6' A warm season, bunch grass that can be aggressive. 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 the fall. An important species, along with Big Bluestem and Little Bluestem, in grasslands and for Restoration.

>Full Sun. Average to dry, sandy, well-drained soil. Tolerates clayey, acidic to alkaline, and juglone.

Prairie Junegrass, Prairie Koeler's Grass, koelérie à crêtes - *Koeleria macrantha*

1-prairies, sandy hills, open woods;
>1-2' A cool-season, bunch grass. Famous 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 good grass for tidy prairie or meadow front yards. Reportedly, it was the seeds of this plant that was the source of flour and mush for some of North American Native peoples before the ar-

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Prairie Grasses and Sedge

rival of wheat on this continent. Give it a try. Very rare in Ontario.

>Full Sun. Average to dry soil. Calcareous tolerant.

https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/grass-sedge-rush/junegrass
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=2140
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/koeleria/macrantha/

**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

-Ontario habitats: prairies and dry, open Oak woods;

>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. Very rare in Ontario.

>Full Sun. Dry to moist, rocky to loamy, acidic soil. Tolerates to light clayey. Intolerant of taller competition. Deer resistant.

http://inaturalist.ca/taxa/159889-Carex-bicknellii/browse_photos
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/carex/bicknellii/
https://www.wildflower.org/gallery/species.php?id_plant=CABI3

Ninebark shrub.
**Shrubs, Short Trees**

I have said that a Prairie is Full Sun without any shade at all. Truth be told, there are some little woody things that like to grow in this habitat.

**Sand/Dwarf Cherry**, *cerisier nain* - *Prunus pumila*

- 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. Provides food for birds and mammals.

**Northern Dewberry**, *ronce à flagelles* - *Rubus flagellaris*

- 1 3 4 5 6 7; south 10
- Shorelines; dry open woods, fields;
- >6-8" Found mostly in sandy soil along shorelines. An aggressive *Ground Cover* which spreads by surface runners in nutrient-poor soil and under drought conditions. The prickly stems offer a good deterrent against unwanted visitors. White booms (*late spring*) mature into red, edible berries which are loved by birds. Good for to restoration, stabilizing a slope against erosion, and attracting wildlife. Can be considered a sub-shrub. Rose family.
- >Full Sun to Part Shade. Sandy, well drained soil. Tolerates drought and nutrient-poor.

http://inaturalist.ca/taxa/69717-Rubus-flagellaris/browse_photos
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=2556
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/rubus/flagellaris/

**Dwarf Chinquapin Oak**, Scrub Chestnut Oak, *chêne nain* - *Quercus prinoides*

- Sandy shores, dunes, plains, open woods
- 3-9' This Oak 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.
- >Full to 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.

**Dwarf Hackberry**, *micocoulier rabougri* - *Celtis tenuifolia*

- Dunes, fields, fencerows, open woods;

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>Full Sun to Light Shade. Dry, well drained sandy or rocky. Very drought tolerant.  
Carolinian.  
http://inaturalist.ca/taxa/54859-Celtis-tenuifolia/browse_photos  
https://www.uoguelph.ca/arboretum/thingstosee/trees/dwarfhackberry  
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=713

Woolly Beach Heather, Sand Heather, hudsonie tomenteuse  - Hudsonia tomentosa  
1 7 8 9 10  
sandy shores, open areas.  
4-8”  
>Full Sun.  Sand.

Common Hop-tree, ptélée trifolié  - Ptelea trifoliata  
1  
sandy beaches, dunes, open woods, thickets, forest edges;  
>to 20’ Small greenish-white blooms (late spring) are in large clusters at shoot tips.  
The large, dense clusters of bitter-tasting fruit are encased in a flat, wafer-like wing and  
are avoided by most birds, but feed squirrels throughout the long winter. Lush, thick,  
glossy, dark green leaves are divided into 3 leaflets. Slender, branching trunks with  
shiny, reddish bark speckled with elongated grey pores (lenticels). Population in decline  
due to destruction of habitat. Attracts butterflies and moths and provides important  
habitat for many birds; furthermore, it feeds the larvae of the beautiful Giant Swallowtail  
and the Brown-Bordered Ermine Moth. A rather unique, short tree. A species of Special  
>Full Sun to Light Shade. Average to dry, rocky/sandy soil.  
Carolinian.  
http://inaturalist.ca/taxa/50625-Ptelea-trifoliata/browse_photos  
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=2609  
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/ptelea/trifoliata/

Common Juniper, Ground Juniper, genévrier commun  - Juniperus communis  
all  
-shores, fens, open woods, glades, old fields, pastures;  
>3-4’ A medium height Juniper shrub with male and female blooms (late spring) on  
separate plants. Females produce the famous, small, pungent, blue cones (berry-like)  
in late fall. Birds digest the berries which actually improves the chances of the seed’s  
germination when deposited. A very common evergreen shrub. Uses as a foundation  
shrub around the homes. Juniper family.  
Variety depressa, Depressed Juniper, is also native.  
>Full Sun. Sandy/rocky to average soil.

PG-32
http://inaturalist.ca/taxa/58725-Juniperus-communis/browse_photos
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=887
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/juniperus/communis/
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/shrub/common-juniper

**Creeping Juniper, genévrier horizontal**  - *Juniperus horizontalis*

all rocky shorelines, dunes and open rocky woods
9-12" A low, trailing, ground-hugging Juniper shrub that can spread several meters wide. Male and female cones are produced on separate plants. Cultivars of this species are one of the most widely planted landscape shrubs.
>Full Sun. Sandy, rocky to average soil. Blooms late spring.

**Downy False Indigo, Leadplant, faux-indigo blanchissant**  - *Amorpha canescens*

extremely rare in Ontario; little data available; if your nursery sells it, consider it native prairie, sandy open woods
1-3' Produces delicate compound grey-green leaves and lavender flower spikes (mid to late summer). A delicate looking but sturdy shrub. Fixes nitrogen and blends well in the landscape with other prairie plants such as Butterfly Milkweed, Nodding Onion, and Wild Quinine. Pea family. Fixes nitrogen in the soil.

**Carolina/Pasture Rose, rosier de Caroline**  - *Rosa carolina*

1 5 dunes, prairies, pastures, forest edges, roadsides
2-3' This low, compact, multi-branched, thorny shrub produces attractive, pink blooms (early summer) attracting bees, butterflies and moths. Fragrant. A short, aggressive shrub making it excellent for restoration and filling in space quickly. Produces large, red hips in the fall which feed birds.
>Sun to Part Shade. Average to dry soil. Salt tolerant.

**Wild Prickly Rose, rosier aciculaire**  - *Rosa acicularis*

all dry open slopes, open woods, clearings, sand banks, shores, wet meadows, swamps
To 3’ Fragrant pink blooms (peak summer) mature into bright red rose hips in the fall. A short, bushy shrub with reddish branchlets. Slender, straight, needle-like prickles cover the stems. The provincial flower of Alberta. Don’t step on it.
>Full to Part Sun. Tolerates rocky, sandy, loamy, clayey, calcareous.
Kalm’s St. John’s-wort, millepertuis de Kalm

Hypericum kalmianum

1 3 7; up the Ottawa Valley for a short distance north of Ottawa sandy or rocky shores, prairies, wet meadows, swamps, open woods, thickets 2-3' A multi-branched, compact, upright, very pretty shrub with ridged stems topped by small but many, bright yellow, bloom clusters (peak summer). The bloom is especially attractive because of the frilly, yellow stamens exploding from its centre. The fruit are dark brown, pointed capsules that last until next season. Pull them off in spring. >Full to Part Sun. Moist to dry to wet soil. Tolerates calcareous. Relatively drought tolerant once roots well established.

Shrubby St. Johns-wort, millepertuis prolifère

Hypericum prolificum

1 open woods, fields, sandy plains 2-4' A multi-branched, compact shrub with 2-edged twigs crowned with a mass of golden flowers. This native shrub, a relative of the popular herbaceous species, is long blooming, needs little maintenance and tolerates drought. >Full Sun. Average to dry soil. Blooms summer. Tolerates juglone.

Thin-leaved Snowberry, symphorine blanche

Symphoricarpos albus

all sandy or rocky open ground, thickets, talus (rocky) slopes. 2-3' A very ornamental shrub with thin, smooth branches and small, rounded leaves. The small pink and white tubular flowers are found in small clusters at the ends of the branches. Round white spongy fruit with a dark end spot ripens from August to October and persists into the winter. Attracts birds. >Full Sun. Average to dry soil. Blooms summer.

Soapberry, Russet Buffaloberry, shépherdie du Canada

Shepherdia canadensis

all sandy, gravelly or rocky soils of slopes, shores, open woods 4-6' Tiny, green blooms (early spring) appear before the leaves. Male and female flowers on separate plants. A relatively low, much branched, sprawling shrub with silvery-green-grey smallish elongated leaves. Yellowish red berries are produced on female plants in early summer and are what make the shrub attractive. Stabilizes slopes. Nitrogen-fixing. >Full to Part Sun. Average to dry soil. Drought tolerant. Tolerates calcareous.

Fragrant/Aromatic Sumac, sumac aromatique

Rhus aromatica

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 dry woods, hills, sand dunes, rocky soil
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 Robins. Has small, cute leaves which are fragrant when bruised. Spreads by suckers to form mounds or colonies.

>Full Sun to Part Shade. Prefers dry, sandy sites but tolerant of most textures.

**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' A compact, attractive shrub for sunny dry areas. Clusters of small white flowers appear in mid summer and mature into three-lobed brown seed capsules. Attracts Butterflies and other pollinators. Drought tolerant.


**Wolf-willow, Silverberry, chalef argenté** - *Elaeagnus commutata*

8 9 10

shores, riverbanks, clearings, edges of thickets

To 3' Upright and much branched with a silvery appearance. Spreads to form thickets. Fragrant blooms (early to mid summer), golden yellow within and silver without. Attracts butterflies and moths. Stabilizing. Not a willow. Oleaster family

>Full to Part Sun. Poor, dry soils. Tolerates calcareous, rocky, sandy, clayey.

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Red Elderberry and Purple Flowering Raspberry in a Forest Glade, peak summer. The Raspberries on the south side of my yard get more shade than the ones on the west (due to fences and houses), so they bloom later. By now my west side ones will be beginning to bear fruit.
Canada Moonseed Vine beginning to flourish. A young Goldenrod, low to left. Non-native Rose of Sharon, shrub middle. On the ground are leaves between houses being allowed to turn into mulch.
Meadow Garden - full sun, moist to average soil

If your garden is full sun with moist to average, fairly nutrient-rich, fairly loamy soil with fair drainage, then this is your section. The is the middle-of-the-road garden type.

If your garden is full sun, dry, nutrient-poor, sandy or gravelly, and has excellent drainage then look under Prairie Garden.

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 gardens on a slope will have excellent drainage.

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 moist to wet soil.

In nature meadows consist mostly of grasses and sedges interspersed with flowers and actually would contain shade-casting shrubs and trees. If permitted by the owner, these woody would prosper and accumulate 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”. This is almost never allowed to happen in residential neighbourhoods.

If you want to create a thicket in your meadow as an accent, then look under the Vines, Shrubs, and Trees listed at the end of this section. For plants to grow in the “part-shade but mostly sun” beneath these woodies, look in the Open Woods Thickets section. If your thicket canopy creates mostly shade, then look in the Forest Glade and Forest Floor sections. It’s all about sun.

For the photos on Website https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/, remember to click on any photo to see all the photos for that plant enlarged.

**Flowers**

**Swamp Agrimony, Small-flowered Agrimony, Small-flowered Groovebur,**

aigremoine parviflore - Agrimonia parviflora

-meadows, swales, deciduous/mixed open woods, thickets, forest edges, valley bottoms; floodplains, edges of wetlands, marshes, swamps, shores of streams/rivers/lakes, seeps, wet thickets; disturbed habitats, roadside ditches, fields;

>2.5-5’ Lovely, yellow blooms (*mid- to late summer*) run up along a tall, sturdy, sticky spike (up to 2½" long). A nice crown of yellow stamens in the centre of the bloom is displayed by 5, widely spread petals. The leaves resemble those of ferns - lush. At-

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Meadow Flowers

tracts small bees and bugs. Colony forming from fibrous roots with rhizomes. Rare in Ontario. Rose family.
>Full Sun to Light Shade. Wet to soggy to average soil. Tolerates gravelly to loamy to silty and calcareous. Deer resistant.
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=2417
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/wetland/plants/sw_agrimony.htm
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/agrimonia/parviflora/

Golden Alexanders, zizia doré - Zizia aurea
1 2 3 4 5; south 10
-river/stream/lake floodplains/shores, fens, sedge meadows; 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 to Light Shade. Wet to moist to average, acidic to neutral (calcareous), sandy soil. The more sun the more moisture it prefers. Tolerates rocky/sandy to sandy-clay and juglone. Deer resistant.
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=151
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/zizia/aurea/
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/golden-alexanders

Tall Anemone, Riverbank Anemone, Cylindrical Thimbleweed, anémone de Virginie all - Anemone virginiana
-all prairies, meadows, limestone glades, open woods, thickets, forest edges, forests, glades; alvars, cliffs, balds, ridges, ledges, river/stream floodplains, river banks, lake shores; disturbed habitats, fields; occasionally deciduous to conifer swamps, shrub swamps;
>2-3’ Long, greenish-white blooms (early to mid-summer) turn into cottony seed heads which will last right through the fall. Enjoyed by bees. A caudex often with rhizomes. Buttercup family.
>Light Shade to Full Sun; tolerates to Part Shade. Rich, dry to average, acidic, rocky loam soil. Tolerates to clayey, calcareous, drought, and juglone. Deer resistant. There are 3 varieties, alba, cylindroidea, and virginiana, all native.

MG-2
Arrow-leaved Aster, aster urophyllae - *Symphyotrichum urophyllum*

1 2 3 4 5 6; not Bruce Peninsula; southwest 7
-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, edges;

>24-42" White blooms (*late summer to mid-fall*). A wildlife magnet. Short, stout rhizomes from caudices. Aster family.

>Full to Part Sun. Dry to average, sandy/rocky, calcareous soil. Tolerates light clayey, and juglone. Benefits from wildfires to reduce shade.

Calico Aster, One-sided Aster, Farewell Summer, aster latériflore
-all; most of the population is from Sault Ste. Marie south - *Symphyotrichum lateriflorum*

-meadows, sloughs, ravines, open woods (usually deciduous, occasionally conifer), thickets, forest edges, forest glades, alvars; floodplains, seeps, rocky/sandy stream/pond shores/banks, swamp forests, fens; disturbed habitats, pastures, fields, waste ground, road/railroad sides, clearings;

>2-3’ Copious white or pale purple, dainty blooms (*late summer well into fall*) with a yellow centre disk which changes to a purplish-bronze colour with age. One plant, and sometimes even a solitary bloom, will change colour to produce a calico effect. A bee, butterfly, larvae, and bug magnet. I don’t know who calls it Farewell Summer, but what an emotionally laden name for a flower. Clump forming from small caudices with short branches (rhizomes). Aster family.

There are 4 varieties:

- Narrow-leaved Calico Aster, aster à feuilles étroites, *angustifolium* - native;
- Rough-stemmed Calico Aster, aster latériflore à tiges hirsutes, *hirsuticaule* - native;
- Calico Aster, aster latériflore, *lateriflorum* -native;
- Slender-stalked Calico Aster, aster à pédoncule mince, *tenuiipes* -extirpated.

>Part Shade to Full Sun. Rich, moist to dry, acidic to alkaline soil. The more sun the more consistent moisture it needs. Tolerates sandy/rocky to clayey and juglone. Deer resistant.
Meadow Flowers

**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, forest glades; floodplains, valley bottoms, marshy ground, shrubby swamps, fens, shores, edges of streams/rivers; disturbed habitats, fields, road/railroad sides, ditches;

>2-5' Very showy with tall stems crowned with long lasting, rounded heads of blooms (*late summer well into fall*) in shades of violet to purple. Their dark blue contrasts beautifully with the yellow of Goldenrods. 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.

>Full to Part Sun. Rich, wetish to average soil. Tolerates sandy to clayey, nutritionally-poor, and juglone. Deer resistant. Has a tendency to flop over if not supported by neighbouring plants. 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.

https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/symphyotrichum/novae-angliae/  
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=487

**Smooth Aster, Smooth Blue 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, bluffs, limestone glades, other bedrocks; disturbed habitats, fields, road/railroad embankments; occasionally the drier areas of fens/marshes;

>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 prairie Restoration Projects. Colony forming via short rhizomes; may have a caudex. Aster family.

>Full Sun to Light Shade. Dry to average, sandy/gravelly/rocky to loamy (and light clayey), well-drained soil. Tolerates nutrient-poor, calcareous, and juglone. Intolerant of taller, more aggressive competition. Deer resistant. One sub-species, *laeve*, and two varieties, *geyeri* and *laeve*, are all native.

http://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Symphyotrichum%20laeve.html  
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/symphyotrichum/laeve/  
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=484
**Scarlet Beebalm, Oswego Tea, Red Bergamot**, monarde écarlate - *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*) form a head 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 blooming period. Rhizomes. Mint family.


https://nativeplants.evergreen.ca/search/view-images.php?ID=00439
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/monarda/didyma/

**Wild Bergamot, Purple Beebalm**, monarde fistuleuse - *Monarda fistulosa*

- prairies, hill prairies, meadows, slopes, open woods (often Oak or Jack Pine), thickets, forest edges, stabilized dunes, alvars, dolostone bedrock, stream/lake banks; disturbed habitats, pastures, landfills, roadsides, ditches; occasionally sedge meadows, moist places;

> 2-4’ Long-lasting, unique, 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 Projects. Can be aggressive via shallow rhizomes. Can be considered a subshrub. Mint family.

> Full to Part Sun. Dry to moist, sandy/gravelly/rocky, well-drained soil. Tolerates 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. Easily tolerates transplanting. Deer resistant. Prone to mildew if crowded. Three varieties, fistulosa, menthifolia, and mollis, are each native.

http://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Monarda%20fistulosa.html
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=1574

**Black-eyed Susan**, rudbeckie hérissée, rudbeckie tardive - *Rudbeckia hirta*

- 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;

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>2-3’ Bright yellow blooms (*peak summer*) with deep brown centres are long-lasting and prolific. *Hirta* derives from the Latin "hirtus" meaning "shaggy, rough, hairy" for the hairs on most parts of the plant. Good for prairie and meadow restorations, and for bees and butterflies. Annual to biennial to a short-lived perennial. Can be aggressive via self-sowing depending on competition. Excellent for Restoration Projects. A pioneer species. Fibrous roots often form a thick taproot. Aster family.

>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. It requires bare soil to re-sow. The leaves are prone to mildew if the the soil is too moist. Deer resistant. Variety *pulcherrima* is also native.

http://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Rudbeckia%20hirta.html
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/rudbeckia/hirta/
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=436

**Dense Blazing-star, Marsh Blazing-star, Spiked Blazing-star, *liatris à épi***

1 - *Liatris spicata*

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

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

Variety *spicata* is also native.

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

https://www.ontario.ca/page/dense-blazing-star
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=401
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/liatris/spicata/

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

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

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

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

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

http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=1486
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/sisyrinchium/mucronatum/
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/needle-pointed-blue-eyed-grass

**Strict Blue-eyed-grass, Brownish Strict Blue-eyed-grass.**

**Mountain Blue-eyed-grass, bermudienne montagnarde** - *Sisyrinchium montanum*

all

-meadows, open woods, forest edges, mixed forests (glades/clearings), hill sides; rock crevices, alvars, open bedrock; open fens, wet shrubby areas, river/lake sandy/gravelly shores/banks; disturbed habitats, fields, old railroad beds, roadsides, sides of ditches, clearings;


> Full to Part Sun. Moist to average, sandy to average, calcareous to average, well-drained soil. Tolerates gravelly. Moderately tolerant of dry. Intolerant of drought. Reportedly adaptable to northern dry, hot, sunny locations. Varieties *crebrum* and *montanum* are also native.

http://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Sisyrinchium%20montanum.html
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=1485
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/sisyrinchium/montanum/
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/mountain-blue-eyed-grass

**Bowman’s Root, gillénié trifoliée** - *Gillenia trifoliata*

1; extirpated, but still sold in at least 1 nursery at the time of writing

-open woods, rocky slopes, forests, forest edges, glades; road banks and cuts;

> 2-3’ Long, thin, white petals form star-like blooms (*summer*) from pink buds. Impressive in a mass planting. Good fall colour. Can be considered a subshrub. Rose family.


https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/gillenia/trifoliata/
Meadow Flowers

http://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=2494

**Eastern Burnweed, Pilewort, érechtite à feuilles d'épervière**  - *Erechtites hieraciifolius*
1 2 4 5 6 7; limited information available
-sunny moist disturbed habitats, meadows, open woods, thickets, fields, gravelly seeps; logged-out or burnt-out forests, power-line clearings, road/railroad sides, urban waste areas; occasionally shores, marsh edges, remnant bogs, floodplains;
>2-8' Green, cannoli-shaped blooms with white hairs sticking out one end (*mid-summer to early fall*) in clusters. Then pretty, fluffy, white seed heads are dispersed into the wind. The flower head and its progress through its stages somewhat resembles that of a large dandelion. Its size varies by richness and moisture of soil. A Pioneer species. Annual. Aster family.

>Full Sun to Light Shade. Rich, moist to dry soil. Requires disturbed soil to re-sow itself or it will disappear. Deer resistant. Variety *hieraciifolius* is also native.

http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=313
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/erechtites/hieraciifolius/
http://www.friendsofthewildflowergarden.org/pages/plants/burnweed.html

**Grey-headed Prairie Coneflower, ratibida à feuilles pennées**  - *Ratibida pinnata*
1
-dry open ground, prairies, clay prairies, meadows, limestone outcrops, open woods, thickets, borders of woods; disturbed habitats, prairie remnants, road/railroad sides, fencerows;
>3-4' A stiffly erect to rounded silhouette with many blooms (*peak summer*) of light yellow, drooping petals and short, rounded, green cones that change colour to brown. Blooms are very long lasting. A care-free, endurable, long-lived, clumping species with handsome leaves. Looks its best when grown amongst other tall plants to supports its somewhat flimsy stems. A wildlife magnet. Finches love the seeds. Colonizes disturbed areas with reduced competition to allow for self-sowing. Rare. A tall caudex with fibrous roots. Aster family.

>Full Sun, tolerates to Part Sun. Moist to dry, calcareous, well-drained soil. Tolerates sandy to clayey, acidic, and nutrient-poor. Deer resistant once the plant is mature.

http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=434
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/ratibida/pinnata/

**Tall Tickseed, Tall Coreopsis, coréopsis trifoliolé**  - *Coreopsis tripteris*
1
-dry to wet prairies, sand prairies, meadows, limestone glades, open woods, thickets, thinly wooded bluffs, forest edges/clearings (often Oak); marshes, boggy meadows,
moist sands, edges of seeps; disturbed habitats, fields, road/railroad sides;  
>5-7’ Its height, abundance of tiny yellow blooms (late summer) and crimson leaves in  
fall make this a very desirable plant. Because it is so tall it sways in the breeze. A  
wildlife magnet. Colony forming via rhizomes and self-sowing. Can be aggressive with  
moisture. Aster family.  

>Full to Part Sun. Moist to average, sandy to loamy to clayey. Tolerates moderate  
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=299  
http://inaturalist.ca/taxa/123957-Coreopsis-tripteris/browse_photos  
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/coreopsis/tripteris/  

**Culver'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. Blooms remain showy for weeks. A magnet for a variety of  
types of bees. Clump forming form a central taproot and rhizomes. It produces seeds  
that are so small they can be blown several feet by the wind. Plantain family.  
Carolinian.  
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/veronicastrum/virginicum  
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/veronicastrum/virginicum/  

**Prairie Rosinweed, Prairie Dock, silphe térébenthine**  -  *Silphium terebinthinaceum*  
1 2 3; not Bruce Peninsula;  
-prairies, shrub prairies, hill prairies, meadows, limestone glades, open woods; fens,  
seeps; open disturbed habitats, fields, roadsides, railroad embankments;  
>5-8’ Tall flower stalks hold up masses of bright yellow blooms (late summer into early  
fall). A stunner. It has large, oval to heart-shaped basal leaves that resemble ele-  
phant’s ears. A pollinator heaven. A large, woody taproot. Aster family.  
Variety  *terebinthinaceum* is also native.  
>Full Sun. Wettish to average, calcareous to average, deep loamy, well-drained soil.  
Tolerates gravelly to clayey and drought. Easy to grow in any native, full sun garden.  
Carolinian.
Meadow Flowers

http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=448

Perennial Evening Primrose, Little Evening Primrose, Small Sundrops,
all onagre vivace - 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 pits, gravel pits;
>6-24" Yellow blooms (mid-summer) open during the night, close during the day. Even this little plant is a wildlife magnet. A compact, manageable species good for rock gardens. Fibrous roots. Evening-primrose family.
>Full to Part Sun. Boggy to average, sandy/rocky to average soil. Benefits from wildfires.
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/oenothera/perennis/
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=1769

Canada Garlic, Canada Wild Onion, Wild Garlic, ail du Canada - Allium canadense
1 2 4 5
-open woods, thickets, meadows, prairies, rocky outcrops, forests, thinly wooded bluffs; river/stream floodplains, stream banks; disturbed habitats, fields, pastures, road/railroad sides, waste areas; occasionally wet meadows;
>12-16" White blooms (early summer) later change to clusters of small bulblets which drop to the ground and root. A bee, fly, insect, and larvae magnet. Can be aggressive, in a modest way. The root is a small onion. Amaryllidaceae family; Lily superorder. Variety canadense is also native.
>Full Sun to Part Shade; tolerates Full Shade with sub-optimum growth. Rich, moist to average, well-drained soil. Tolerates sandy. Intolerant of much taller competition. Deer resistant once early spring is over.
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/allium/canadense/
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=37

Fireweed, Great Willowherb, épilobe à feuilles étroites
all Chamaenerion angustifolium ssp. angustifolium, Epilobium angustifolium
-meadows, alpine meadows, rocky ground, forest borders, dry forests (e.g. Aspen, Jack Pine, Oak), boreal forests; damp ravines, moist sedge meadows, upper shores, dunes; disturbed habitats, forests burned-or logged-out, fields, roadsides, gravel pits; often in wettish areas, sandy marshes, remnant bogs;
>3-6' Large, showy, pink blooms (through summer) spread out along the upper part of the erect stem. Enjoyed by bees. May go dormant in a hot summer. Fruit is an inter-
esting, 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. Used for honey production. Aggressive via rhizomes and abundant wind-dispersed seeds. Can be invasive. A Pioneer species. Evening-primrose family.

Subspecies Wandering Fireweed, *circumvagum*, is also native.

> Full to Part Sun. Rich, moist to average, acidic, well-drained soil. Tolerates sandy and rocky. Intolerant of competition. Thrives especially where a wildfire has occurred.

http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=1744
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/chamerion/angustifolium/

**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, clearings; open bedrock, rock crevices, alvars, limestone pavement, calcareous seeps; wetland margins, low prairies/meadows, low woods, fens, peatlands, marshes, conifer swamps, moist sandy shorelines, Great Lake shores/rocks, beach pools, interdunal flats; disturbed habitats, fields, hayfields, vacant lots, ditches; road/railroad side ditches, excavations near the water table;

>2-4’ Hundreds of small, bright yellow blooms (*late summer into mid-fall*) top erect stems. Important food source for pollinators, a myriad of insects, larvae, and birds. Can be aggressive under moist, sunny conditions. Good for Restoration Projects. Fibrous roots with slender rhizomes. Aster family.

> Full Sun to Light Shade. Rich, damp to average, sandy to gravelly to loamy soil. Tolerates nutrient-poor, acidic to mildly alkaline, droughts, and juglone. In dry habitats, intolerant of aggressive Prairies species. This plant has many, many scientific synonyms and several common name synonyms.

http://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Euthamia%20graminifolia.html
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=328
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/euthamia/graminifolia/

**Rough-stemmed Goldenrod, Wrinkle-leaved goldenrod, verge d'or rugueuse**

-not 10 - *Solidago rugosa*

-low prairies, meadows, swales, shrubby areas, Pine barrens, open woods, thickets, thin woods, moist forests/borders; 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;
Meadow Flowers

>3-6’ Showy sprays of arching yellow flowering 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 excellent for Restoration Projects. Can be aggressive via creeping rhizomes. Aster family.

There several subspecies and varieties; only ssp. rugosa var. sphagnophila (Cedar-swamp Goldenrod) is not native. Often nursery cultivars of this species bear little resemblance to the original.

>Full Sun to Light Shade; tolerates to Part Shade. Moist to wet, sandy, well-drained soil. Tolerates gravelly to clayey, slightly acidic to calcareous, and juglone. Deer resistant.

http://www.ontariowildflower.com/goldenrods.htm#roughleaved
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=467
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/solidago/rugosa/

Squarrose Goldenrod, Stout Goldenrod, verge d’or squarreuse - Solidago squarrosa
1 4 5 6 7; not Manitoulin Island; not southwest 1
-meadows, rocky/talus areas/slopes, shale slopes, open woods, thickets, forest edges, thin forests, glades, clearings, open banks; disturbed habitats, fields, roadsides; occasionally
>3-5’ Yellow blooms (late summer, early fall) form long clusters at the top of each stem. Loved by honeybees. The roots are branching caudices. Aster family.


https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/solidago/squarrosa/
http://inaturalist.ca/taxa/169129-Solidago-squarrosa/browse_photos

Stiff Goldenrod, Stiff-leaved Goldenrod, verge d’or rigide - Solidago rigida,
1 Solidago rigida ssp. rigida, Oligoneuron rigidum var. rigidum
-open areas (often calcareous), prairies, clay prairies, meadows, slopes, rocky ground, limestone glades, open woods (often Oak, Aspen), thickenets, thin woods, woodland borders, glades, rocky bluffs/cliffs, ledges; disturbed grounds, prairie remnants, fields, road/railroad sides;
>3-5’ The dark yellow blooms (late summer into late fall) form a dense, flat-topped cluster. Leaves clasp tightly to stem. A wildlife magnet. Excellent for Prairie Restoration Projects. 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. Rare in Ontario. Aster
family.

> 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. Tolerates gravelly to clayey and acidic to calcareous. Carolinian. Subspecies humilis is not native.

http://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Solidago%20rigida.html
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/stiff-goldenrod
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=466

**White Goldenrod, Silverrod, verge d’or bicolore** - *Solidago bicolor*

15

-meadows; dry sandy, open woods, thin woods, open forests, clearings; banks, rocky slopes, bluffs; disturbed soils, roadsides, fields;


> Full Sun to Light Shade; tolerates to Part Shade. Dry to average, sandy soil. Tolerates sandy to clayey, nutrient-poor, and juglone. Deer resistant.

https://www.wildflower.org/gallery/species.php?id_plant=SOBI
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/solidago/bicolor/

**Balsam Groundsel, Balsam Ragwort, séneçon appauvri** - *Packera paupercula, Senecio pauperculus*

-all

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

> 6-14" Dainty, daisy-like clusters of small yellow blooms (*late spring through summer*). Clump and occasionally colony forming. A caudex with weak, occasional rhizomes or stolons. Aster family. Varieties paupercula, pseudotomentosa, and savannarum are all native.

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

http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=417,
http://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Packera%20paupercula.html
Meadow Flowers

https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/balsam-ragwort - click on any image to see all
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/prairie/plantx/bal_ragwort.html

**Eastern Camas, Wild Hyacinth, camassie faux-scie**

- **Camassia scilloides**

1, deep southwest islands in Lake Erie and the St. Clair River
- “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, Ministry of Natural Resources**, Ontario Recovery Strategy Series, 2007;
-open woods, thickets, forest edges, thin woods, rocky wooded slopes; prairies, meadows;
floodplains, valley bottoms, stream banks; alvars, limestone glades; pastures;
>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 pollina-
tor magnet.  Clump forming by self-sowing and from clustered bulbs with fibrous
This species has a multitude of scientific synonyms.

> Full Sun to Part Shade.  Rich, moist to average, calcareous, clayey, rocky, to loamy
soil.  Deer resistant.  **Carolinian.**

http://inaturalist.ca/taxa/67793-Camassia-scilloides/browse_photos
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=1437
https://www.wildflower.org/gallery/species.php?id_plant=CASC5

**Missouri Ironweed**

- **Vernonia missurica**

1
-moist open land, meadows, sloughs, swales, open woods, thickets, forest edges, lime-
stone glades; edges of fens, swamps, wooded swamps, lakes, streams; sedge mead-
ows, bottomlands, seeps; disturbed habitats, road/railroad sides, fields, pastures, va-
cant lots, waste places, fencerows;
>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.  Rare in Ontario.  Aster family.

> Full to Part Sun.  Moist to average soils.  Tolerates wet, lightly gravelly to clayey, mod-
erately acidic to calcareous, and juglone.  Deer resistant.  **Carolinian.** A very versatile,
attractive, and easy-to-grow plant.

http://inaturalist.ca/taxa/170182-Vernonia-missurica/browse_photos
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/prairie/plantx/ms_ironweedx.htm
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=516

MG-14
Giant Ironweed, Tall Ironweed, vernonia géante
- Vernonia gigantea, Vernonia altissima

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


>Full Sun to Part Shade. More shade tolerant than any other Ironweed. Rich, moist soil. The more sun the more moisture it needs. Tolerates wet to average, acidic, sandy to clayey, and juglone. Deer resistant. Carolinian.

http://inaturalist.ca/taxa/127037-Vernonia-gigantea/browse_photos
https://www.wildflower.org/gallery/species.php?id_plant=VEGI
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/savanna/plants/tl_ironweed.htm

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, shrub lands, forest edges, forests, coniferous woods over bedrock, boreal forests, glades; open bedrock, alvars; open sand, low sand dunes; edges of fens, swamps, coniferous bogs, streams/rivers/lakes, shores; disturbed habitats, old clearings, flourishes in shady roadside ditches;

>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. Usually there is only a single blossom, rarely 2, looking very elegant and proud held high atop a leafless stalk arising from a leafy stem. The bloom matures into a large, rounded-oblong, 3-ribbed, pointy seed pod that will survive the winter if not eaten by deer. Each blossom is backed by 1-2 erect, tall, green bracts and framed by 4 dark maroon petals: the largest is mostly erect and stands over the top and 2, long, narrow and spiralled ones stick out from the sides. Behind and underneath are 2 shorter petals fused into one wide petal. Along the stem there are 2-5 lush, elliptically-shaped, dark green, heavily veined leaves are arranged alternately. 10 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 bloom. When not in flower it can resemble the Solomon’s Seals. A stout rhizome with fibrous roots. Orchid family.

>Part Shade to Sun. Wet to average soil. Tolerates, if not prefers acidic. Tolerates nu-
Meadow Flowers

trient-poor and sand. This is a relatively easy orchid to grow in gardens, but unlikely to survive transplanting and just results in killing them.
Note: the root species *Cypripedium parviflorum* is commonly called Yellow Lady's-slipper. There is little difference between its 2 varieties, var. *makasin* and var. *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, *C. calceolus*. Then to top it all off, a synonym for this 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.

https://plants.usda.gov/java/largeImage?imageID=cypam3_001_ahp.tif
http://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Cypripedium%20parviflorum%20var%20makasin.html
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/cypripedium/parviflorum/-mixed varieties
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=1806 -mixed varieties

**Canada Lousewort, Wood Betony, pédiculaire du Canada** - *Pedicularis canadensis*
1 2 3 4 5 6 7
-forests (deciduous/mixed; sometimes coniferous; often Beech-Maple, Black Oak), glades, clearings, open woods (often Black Oak, Pine, Aspen, Red Maple), thickets; bedrock; along streams, occasionally conifer swamps; prairies, meadows, fields;
>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 for neighbouring plants such as grasses and asters. As a result these plants maybe somewhat diminished in vitality. Visited by several types of bees including Bumble and Mason. Clump forming. A taproot with branching short, lateral rhizomes. Can be considered a subshrub. Broomrape family.
>Part Shade to Full Sun. Average to dry, rocky/sandy to loamy, acidic to neutral, well-drained, nutrient-poor soil. Tolerates rich and calcareous. Not particularly drought tolerant but it does tolerate dry.

https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/pedicularis/canadensis/
https://www.wildflower.org/gallery/species.php?id_plant=PECA
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=1870

MG-16
Skunk Meadow-rue, Waxy Meadow-rue, pigamon à feuilles révoltées
- *Thalictrum* amphibolum, *Thalictrum revolutum*

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

>2-6′, 1-4′ spread. Pale green/yellow to white blooms (*late spring to early summer*) in clusters. Blooms not colourful, but have an unique airy appearance. Crushed leaves will remind you of Eau de Skunk, but the under sides glisten in the sun. Wind pollinated, so not visited by bees and such. Good for diversifying the species of you grasslands. This species is usually in male and female versions, so its a good idea to purchase a few. Colony forming via rhizomes. Buttercup family.


Canada Milk-vetch, astragale du Canada - *Astragalus* canadensis

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 10; extremely rare on Bruce Peninsula

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

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

>Full to Part Sun. Moist to average to dryish soil. Tolerates alkaline and sandy to clayey. There are 3 varieties but only variety *canadensis* is native.

Common Milkweed, asclépiade commune - *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,
Meadow Flowers

fencerows, road/railroad sides, right-of-ways, vacant lots, waste places;
>2-4’ Pink balls of many, very fragrant blooms (peak summer). Has a bold, chunky texture with stout, hairy stems. In the fall large, warty seedpods disperse large numbers of seeds with attached fluffy hairs into the wind. Like all Milkweeds a bee, butterfly, larva, and bug magnet. Reportedly the best plant to sustain the Monarch butterfly. Loved by children. Aggressive over large areas by wind-blown seeds, can be invasive via white rhizomes, and can colonize disturbed habitats. Best grown in a large space (like a field). A long taproot growing from a caudex. Dogbane family.

>Full Sun. Average to dry, sandy/rocky, calcareous, well-drained soil. Tolerates to clayey and the average garden. Does well in rich, loamy soil. Growing in dry soil and cutting off the seedpods will reduce its aggressiveness. Deer resistant.

http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=162
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/asclepias/syriaca/

Prairie Milkweed, Sullivant's Milkweed, asclépiade de Sullivant - Asclepias sullivantii
1
-moist meadows, prairies, swales, thickets; floodplains, bottomlands; disturbed habitats, remnant prairies/meadows, fencerows, ditches, fields, road/railroad sides;
>2-3” Large clusters of very fragrant, greenish-purple blooms (through summer). The blooms mature into 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.


http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/prairie/plantx/pr_milkweedx.htm
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/sullivants-milkweed
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=161

Whorled Mountain-mint, Hairy Mountain-mint, pycnanthème verticillé,
1 5
 pycnanthème poilu - Pycnanthemum verticillatum, Pycnanthemum pilosum
-prairies, meadows, fields, limestone glades, open woods, thickets, rocky forest openings/edges; moist sandy shores; disturbed habitats, roadsides, borrow pits;
>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.

MG-18
Two varieties, **Whorled** (*verticillatum*) and **Hairy** (*pilosum*), are both native, but *pilosum* is the more common.


http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=1585
http://inaturalist.ca/taxa/153908-Pycnanthemum-verticillatum/browse_photos
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/prairie/plantx/hm_mintx.htm

**Nodding Onion**, *ail penché* - *Allium cernuum*

1; Manitoulin Island
- 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; prairie remnants, road/railroad embankments, ditches; occasionally marshy ground;

>12-16" Lavender blooms (*peak summer*). Flower stems bend just below the cluster of blooms giving the plant its name. Long, graceful ribbon-like leaves. Clump forming from bulbs and short rhizomes. **Very rare in Ontario.** *Amaryllidaceae* (arum) family, superorder Lily.

>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. Tolerates sandy, rocky, calcareous, and average garden soil. **Deer** resistant. *Carolinian.*

http://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Allium%20cernuum.html
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=39
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/nodding-wild-onion

**Pearly Everlasting**, *immortelle blanche* - *Anaphalis margaritacea*

all
- dry meadows, open woods, thickets, wastelands, roadsides, forest glades;

>1-3’ Pearly white, dense bloom heads (*mid-summer into fall*) with yellow at the centres in a flat cluster at the tops of white, wooly stems. Willow-like, silvery green leaves smell like lemon-lime when crushed. Male and female blooms on separate plants. An upright plant, so plant it in clumps to show. Aster family.

>Full Sun to Light Shade. Moist to dry soil. Tolerates sandy.

http://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Anaphalis%20margaritacea.html

www.frontyardrestoration.com  MG-19
Meadow Flowers

http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=216
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/anaphalis/margaritacea/

**Robin’s Plantain Fleabane**, vergerette délicate - *Erigeron pulchellus*
1
-meadows, open woods, streambanks;
>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. Good Rock Gardens.
>Full Sun. Average to dry soil. Tolerates sandy.
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=319
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/erigeron/pulchellus/

**Hoary Mountain-mint**, pycnanthème gris - *Pycnanthemum incanum*
1, specifically circum-Dundas
-meadows, fields, pastures, hillsides, open woods, thickets, forest edges; cliffs, balds, ledges;
>Full to Part Sun. Rich, dry to moist, well-drained soil. Tolerates juglone. Variety *incanum* is also native.
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/pycnanthemum/incanum/

**Slender Mountain-mint**, pycnanthème à feuilles étroites - *Pycnanthemum tenuifolium*
1 4 5
-prairies; dry, rocky/sandy meadows, pastures, fields, grassy areas, open woods, thickets, Pine barrens, Oak woods, limestone glades; low wet areas, prairies, meadows, bogs, wet thickets, gravelly areas along rivers, acidic gravel seeps; disturbed habitats;
>2-3’ White (through summer into fall). A bee, butterfly, and insect magnet. Can be aggressive to invasive via a taproot with rhizomes. Mint family.
http://inaturalist.ca/taxa/126891-Pycnanthemum-tenuifolium/browse_photos
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/pycnanthemum/tenuifolium/
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/prairie/plantx/slm_mintx.htm
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=1584

**Downy Wood Mint**, bléphilie ciliée - *Blephilia ciliata*
1
-dolomite prairies, hill prairies, limestone glades, meadows, open woods (often Oak),

MG-20
thickets, barrens, thin woods, forest edges; limestone bluffs, thin soil over limestone/ granite; disturbed habitats, fields, clearings, power-line clearances; rarely edges of fens;

>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 move farther and farther apart turning themselves into a tall pagoda. A favourite especially of bees, but also attracts butterflies. Extremely rare in Ontario. Clump forming via short rhizomes. Mint family.

Don’t confuse this with Hairy Wood Mint (Blephilia hirsuta) which is hairier and also native.

>Full to Part Sun. Average to dry, well-drained, soil. Tolerates calcareous and gravelly to clayey. Carolinian.

https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/blephilia/ciliata/,
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=1537,
http://www.friendsofthewildflowergarden.org/pages/plants/downywoodmint.html

American False Pennyroyal, hédéoma faux-pouliot - Hedeoma pulegioides

1 5

-open woods (often Oak or Beech-Maple), barrens, slopes, meadows; cliffs, balds, ridges, ledges, rocky glades; disturbed habitats, pastures, fields, forest clearings, logged clearings, burn-outs, woodland trails, road/railroad sides;


>Full Sun to Light Shade. Full Sun habitats require moist soil. Average to dry, rocky to loamy soil. Tolerates nutritionally-poor and acidic. Intolerant of taller competition. Prefers barren sites and habitat disturbances to reduce competition and to allow for self-sowing. Deer resistant.

https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/hedeoma/pulegioides/
https://www.inaturalist.org/taxa/163545-Hedeoma-pulegioides/browse_photos

Yellow Pimpernel, ténidia à feuilles entières - Taenidia integerrima

1 2 5

-prairies, edges of Hill Prairies, low dunes, meadows, Jack Pine plains, open woods (often Oak, Pine, and/or Aspen), thickets, forests (often rocky), deciduous forest glades; shores/glades/thickets of rivers/streams/lakes; trailsides; open rocky slopes, slopes, ledges, bluffs, eroded clay banks; disturbed habitats;

>16-30" Tiny, copious, bright yellow blooms (late spring) grouped in splayed heads;
Meadow Flowers

long lasting. Needs to be planted more often for the benefits it brings to many varieties of bees, wasps, flies, beetles, and butterfly larvae. A taproot. Carrot family.

>Part Shade. Tolerates Full Sun to almost Full Shade. Dry to average, rocky to clayey, often over calcareous bedrock, good-drainage, nutrient-poor soil. Prefers reduced competition and disturbed soils.

http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=144
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/search/?q=Taenidia+integerrima

Common Pokeweed, Inkberry, Pigeonberry, phytolaque d'Amérique

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 - 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;

>4-9' A large, bushy plant, almost a shrub under preferred conditions. 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. Poisonous to us. Very tolerant of pests and diseases. Pokeweed family.

>Part to Full Sun. Rich, moist to average, loamy soil. Tolerates gravelly to clayey, acidic to calcareous, and juglone. Variety americana is also native.

https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/phytolacca/americana/

Common Evening Primrose, onagre bisannuelle - Oenothera biennis

all

-prairies, sand prairies, meadows, fields, open woods, thickets, clearings, river/stream floodplains, disturbed habitats, waste places; occasionally river/lake shores/dunes; road/railroad sides, slopes of drainage ditches;

>2-4' Yellow blooms (peak summer) run up a red-tinged, sturdy stem. Open and “glow” at dusk, attracting night moths for pollination, particularly the Sphinx moth, and then closing again for the day. A long flowering period. A good plant for difficult soil. Aggressive via self-sowing. A taproot. Biennial to short-lived perennial. Evening-primrose family.

>Full to Part Sun. Dry to average, rocky/sandy to average, well-drained soil. Tolerates 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.

http://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Oenothera%20biennis.html

MG-22
Great St. John’s-wort, *millepertuis à grandes fleurs* - *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.

Subspecies American great St. John’s-wort, *millepertuis pyramidal, pyramidatum*, is also native.

>Full Sun. Moist soil. Tolerates rocky to clayey and juglone.

Wild Senna, American Senna, *casse à fruits velus* - *Senna hebecarpa*

1
-moist sunny sites; river banks, stream slopes, shores, floodplains, forest glades, thickets, in moist ground of openings and thickets; occasionally drier meadows, open woods;
>3-6' Mainly a species of Lowlands. Clusters of showy, irregularly shaped, yellow blooms (*peak summer*) with prominent dark brown anthers. Lovely compound leaves and the plant can get quite bushy. Legume family.


Ohio Spiderwort, Bluejacket, *tradescantie d’Ohio* - *Tradescantia ohiensis*

1
-meadows, open woods, thickets, forest edges, prairie;
>18-24" Clusters of simple 3-petalled, brilliant blue/violet blooms (*early to mid-summer*). Each bloom lasts for only one day but will be replaced by another. Good for butterflies and hummingbirds. Very rare in Ontario. Spiderwort family.


http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=1758
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/oenothera/biennis/

http://inaturalist.ca/taxa/163955-Hypericum-ascyron/browse_photos
http://inaturalist.ca/taxa/136373-Senna-hebecarpa/browse_photos
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=1457
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/hypericum/ascyron/
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/great-st.-johnswort -ssp. *pyramidatum*

http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=1345
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=825
Meadow Flowers

https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/tradescantia/ohiensis/
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/ohio-spiderwort

**Flowering Spurge, euphorbe pétaloïde** - *Euphorbia corollata*

1 - prairies, sand prairies, gravel prairies, clay prairies, dolomite prairies, hill prairies, limestone glades, meadows, barrens, stabilized sand dunes, coniferous to deciduous open woods (often Oak, Sassafras, Jack Pine), forest edges, forest glades, thin woods; dolomite alvars, bluffs; disturbed habitats, pastures, fields, waste places, road/railroad sides; rarely swamp borders;

>1-3' Masses of small, white blooms *(into mid-fall)*. A wildlife magnet, except for mammals. Can be aggressive and make a dense mat for a good *Ground Cover*. A deep taproot with spreading rhizomes. Spurge family.


http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=1249
http://inaturalist.ca/taxa/81824-Euphorbia-corollata/browse_photos
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/flowering-spurge

**Woodland Strawberry, fraisier des bois** - *Fragaria vesca*

all - deciduous to coniferous forest edges, forests, boreal forests, forest glades, thickets, meadows/fields/pastures (often rocky), rocky open woods, steep rocky/talus slopes, north facing slopes, rocky outcrops, alvars, cliffs, balds, ledges, wooded bluffs; disturbed habitats, roadsides, trailsides, clearings; floodplains;

>3-9" White blooms *(spring through to late summer)* smaller than Wild Strawberry. Spreads by stolons to make a good *Ground Cover*. Scaly rhizomes. Rose family. Subspecies **American Woodland Strawberry**, *americana*, is also native, while Western Woodland Strawberry, *bracteata*, and *vesca* (from Europe) are not.

>Part Shade; tolerates Full Sun to Full Shade. Rich, fertile, medium moist to dry, well-drained soil. Tolerates rocky to clayey and juglone.

http://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Fragaria%20vesca.html
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=2482
https://gobotany.newenglандwild.org/species/fragaria/vesca/
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/woodland-strawberry

**False Sunflower, Smooth Oxeye, héliopsis faux-hélianthe, héliopsis scabre**

1 2 3 4 5 6 7; south 8 9 10; *not* Bruce Peninsula - *Heliopsis helianthoides*

-prairies, meadows, fields, open woods (often Oak), thickets, clearings, limestone
glades, floodplains; disturbed habitats, road/railroad sides, road banks, prairie remnants; occasionally fens, riverbanks, marshes;

>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. Very easy to grow. Neither a sunflower nor a daisy. Aster family. Varieties *helianthoides* and *scabra* are also native.

>Full to Part Sun. Moist to average soil. Tolerates sandy to clayey, nutrient-poor, and juglone. Attracts aphids which in this case are best tolerated. Deer resistant.  

http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=360  
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/smooth-oxeye

**Woodland Sunflower, Rough Sunflower,** hérianthe à feuilles étalées,  
1 2 3 4 5 6 hérianthe divariqué - *Helianthus divaricatus*  
-meadows, open woods, forest edges;  
>2-5’ A sturdy plant with bright yellow blooms (*late summer into fall*). Good for birds and butterflies. Good for dry areas. Good for naturalizing and can be aggressive. All sunflowers are beautiful. Aster family.  

>Full to Part Sun. Average to dry soils. Tolerates clayey to sandy.  
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=348  
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/helianthus/divaricatus/

**Wild Strawberry,** fraisier des champs - *Fragaria virginiana*  
-all  
-prairie, meadows, open woods, forest edges, glades, swamps, lake shores  
>3-6” A pretty, white, little bloom (*early spring*) in clusters; produces small, red, juicy fruit. Can be aggressive. A good Ground Cover for poor soils. Rose family.  
Subspecies Smooth Wild Strawberry, *glaucia*, and *virginiana* are also native.  
http://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Fragaria%20virginiana.html  
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=2483  
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/fragaria/virginiana/  
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/wild-strawberry

**Field Thistle, Pasture Thistle,** chardon discolore - *Cirsium discolor*  
1 2 3 4 5 6 10; south 7  
-prairies, meadows, fields, pastures, fencerows, limestone glades; hillsides; deciduous
Meadow Flowers

open woods, thickets, forest openings; sparse forests; Pine plantations; floodplain meadows, riverbanks; disturbed habitats, open road/railroad sides, waste areas, vacant lots;

>3-8’ Pink to purple blooms (*peak summer*). This big plant will begin to die shortly after setting seed, begin to distribute its seed in the wind, and give your garden a true prairie appearance. The flowers attract many species of butterflies, hummingbirds, 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. Every single part of the plant feeds at least 1 example of life. A deep taproot often with a cluster of coarse fibrous roots. Biennial to short-lived perennial. Aster family.

>Full to Part Sun. Moist to dry to damp soil. Tolerates nutrient-poor, sandy to clayey, and calcareous. Deer resistant. *Be aware* that there are many alien thistles growing in Ontario, including the Canada Thistle, but only 2 are native: this species of prairies and meadows plus Swamp Thistle, *Cirsium muticum*, of lowlands. If you see a thistle in a field, look for the distinguishing features listed above so you don't pull out our own, beloved plant.

https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/cirsium/discoolor/
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/field-thistle

Canada Tick-trefoil, Showy Tick-trefoil, *desmodie du Canada*
1 2 3 4 5 6 7; southwest 10; *not* Bruce Peninsula

-moist/wet prairies, rocky/sandy prairies, sandy open ground, wet/moist meadows, open woods, open thickets, forest edges, clearings, limestone glades; floodplains, river/stream/lake edges/shores, fens; road/rail/road sides, prairie remnants; waste places;

>2-4’ Rose-purple, pea-like clusters of 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 song/game birds, field-type mice, deer, rabbits, groundhogs, a variety of bees, insects, butterflies, hummingbirds. Aggressive. Excellent as a fast growing *Ground Cover* for difficult sites. A long, slender taproot. Legume family.

>Full Sun to Part Shade. Moist to dry, *well-drained* soil. Tolerates sandy to clayey and mild *acidic* to mild *alkaline*. Benefits from a grassfire. Susceptible to mildew.

http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=1287
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/desmodium/canadense/
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/showy-tick-trefoil
Arrow-leaved Violet, Ovate-leaved Violet, violette sagittée, violette à feuilles frangées

1 2 3 4 5 6; not Bruce Peninsula

-oppen woods, glades, limestone/sandstone glades, prairies; sand, clay, and shrub
prairies; meadows, fields, barrens; wetland edges, river/lake shores, swamps; disturbed
habitats, roadsides, power-line clearances;

>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 but still retain the arrow-head shape. A
wildlife magnet, even the Wood Turtle (Clemmys insculpta). Self-sows. Rare. Fibrous
roots often with fleshy rhizomes. Violet family.

Varieties ovata and sagittata are both native.

>Full to Part Sun. Moist to dry, well-drained, sandy soil. Tolerates rocky to heavy
clayey. Benefits from wildfires to reduce competition from woodies.

http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=2796
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/viola/sagittata/
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/arrow-leaved-violet

Woolly Blue Violet, Common Blue Violet, violette parente

all; not southwest 10; reportedly as far north as Timmins and Kapuskasing;

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

>3-8" Deep purple to white (through spring). During summer it produces blossoms that
never open, but self-fertilize and continue on to produce viable seeds. A wildlife mag-
net. 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. Thick, branched rhizomes.
Annual to short-lived perennial. Violet family.

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

http://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Viola%20sororia.html
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/viola/sororia/
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=2798
Meadow Grass

Grass

Big Bluestem, Turkeyfoot, barbon de Gérard
Zones 3-8
-prairies, meadows, open woods, sandy shorelines;
>3-7', known to reach 12’ A warm-season, bunch-grass. Its bluish hue turns bronze to burgundy in the fall and looks quite majestic in mass plantings. Its bloom head reminds people of turkey feet and is quite distinctive. Critical for Prairie Restoration. In a suburban yard it is best used as an accent plant because over the long term in can be quite aggressive, spreading by seed. However, it is well worth planting. Once the dominant species of tall grass prairies (meadows) before it was ploughed under. The provincial grass of Manitoba.
>Full Sun to Light Shade. Moist to dry soil. Tolerates sandy to clayey, circum-neutral to calcareous, juglone, and temporary flooding.
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/grass-sedge-rush/big-bluestem
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/andropogon/gerardii/

Kalm’s Brome, Prairie Brome, brome de Kalm
Zones 3-6
-prairies, meadows, dry open woods, rocky or sandy banks, floodplains, fens;
>1-3’ A cool-season, bunch grass. A graceful grass with slender, grey-green leaves in tufts and silky, drooping seed spikelets in an eye-catching arrangement. Spikelets turn an attractive light brown by mid summer.
>Full Sun to Light Shade. Moist to dry soil. Tolerates gravelly to loamy-clay, and juglone. Reportedly tolerates both acidic and calcareous.
http://inaturalist.ca/taxa/159461-Bromus-kalmii/browse_photos

Yellow Indiangrass, faux-sorgho penché
Zones 4-9
-prairies, meadows, open woods, fields;
>3-6’ A warm season, bunch grass that can be aggressive. 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 the fall. An important species, along with Big Bluestem and Little Bluestem, in grasslands and for Restoration.
>Full Sun. Average to dry, sandy, well-drained soil. Tolerates clayey, acidic to alkaline, and juglone.
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/grass-sedge-rush/indian-grass
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/sorghastrum/nutans/
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=2222

MG-28
Side-oats Grama, *grand bouteloua* - *Bouteloua curtipendula*

- prairies, sandy hills, open woods, fields; >18-30" A warm-season, bunch grass. Attractive with long, arching stems (*curtipendula*), that produce oat-like seeds that dangle all in a line along only one side of the stem and which turn golden in the fall. Its blooms are purplish red tinged. A nice, short plant for tidy, frontyard prairie and meadow gardens. Under optimum conditions can be aggressive. Very rare in Ontario. Variety *curtipendula* is also native.


https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/grass-sedge-rush/side-oats-grama
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/bouteloua/curtipendula/
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=2022

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

minimum -43F, frost free days 120

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

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

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

http://inaturalist.ca/taxa/125727-Panicum-virgatum/browse_photos
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=2176
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/panicum/virgatum/
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/grass-sedge-rush/switchgrass

Vanilla Sweetgrass, *hiérochloé odorante* - *Anthoxanthum nitens*, *Hierochloe odorata*

- moist meadows/praieries, sloughs, swales, sedge meadows, edges of forests, ditches; edges of bogs, fens; salt marshes;

> 1-2’ A cool-season, bunch grass. Can be very aggressive via deep rhizomes given
Meadow Grass

enough moisture. Often the first grass to bloom in spring. An airy, open, pyramidal, golden-brown bloom 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 strong). Subspecies nitens is also native.

>Full to Part Sun. Moist to wet to average, acidic to alkaline soil. Tolerates sandy and salt water.

https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/grass-sedge-rush/sweetgrass
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/anthoxanthum/nitens/
http://inaturalist.ca/taxa/79577-Anthoxanthum-nitens-nitens/browse_photos

Canada Wildrye, Great Plains Wildrye, élyme du Canada - Elymus canadensis

Zone 3-8

-dunes, sandy shores, prairies, meadows, open woods; roadsides;
>2-4’ A cool-season, bunch grass. Can be aggressive. Showy and graceful with long, nodding, bushy, wheat-like bloom heads (like plumes) that turn from silvery green to golden as they mature. Attractive, silvery leaves up to 13” long. Excellent for filling in bare areas quickly, Restoration, and Soil Stabilizing. This is a Pioneer species that is usually replaced by adjacent more Conservative plants with time. Useful for quickly covering bare soil as a Ground Cover or to protect your newly planted garden from weeds. Spreads by seeds. Short rhizomes.

Variety canadensis is also native. Short-spike Wildrye, élyme à épi court - var. brachystachys is not.

>Full to Part Sun. Moist to dry, gravelly to sandy, well-drained soil. Tolerates to clayey, acidic to calcareous, drought, salt, and juglone.

https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/grass-sedge-rush/canada-wild-rye
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/elymus/canadensis/
Shrubs, Short Trees, Vines

If you want to create a thicket, search for shrubs and short trees that can tolerate full sun in the Open Woods section. Or choose a Tall Tree and grow your sunny-shade plants beneath its canopy.

A Forest Glade in late Spring: Hazelnut, Red Elderberry, Serviceberry, American Hazelnut, Purple Flowering Raspberry (in bloom), Cup Plant, Goldenrod.
Wild Ginger. 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.

Bloodroot, a forest floor species. The bloom is very similar to Twinleaf’s. It looks like it might be Wild Ginger poking up to the right. Notice that the forest floor litter has been left on the ground through winter. This protected the roots, sheltered wildlife, will nourish roots as they decompose, and will improve the soil by creating humus. By the way, these are my very favourite spring flowers.
Open Woods Thicket - more sun than shade

Usually a Meadow with average to moist conditions that includes a few shrubs and trees, usually in thickets, creating no more than 25% shade overall. The plants listed can tolerate this shade.

All the Meadow and many Prairie plants can be considered for the Full Sun areas.

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 sun of this suburban Garden Type.

For the photos on Website https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/, remember to click on any photo to see all the photos for that plant.

“...And all the sumachs on the hills
Have turned their green to red.”
- from Indian Summer, William Wilfred Campbell; Poets’ Pathway, The Confederation Poets

Flowers

Swamp Agrimony, Small-flowered Agrimony, Small-flowered Groovebur,
1 aigremoine parviflore - Agrimonia parviflora
-meadows, swales, deciduous/mixed open woods, thickets, forest edges, valley bottoms; floodplains, edges of wetlands, marshes, swamps, shores of streams/rivers/lakes, seeps, wet thickets; disturbed habitats, roadside ditches, fields;
>2.5-5’ Lovely, yellow blooms (mid- to late summer) run up along a tall, sturdy, sticky spike (up to 2½” long). A nice crown of yellow stamens in the centre of the bloom is displayed by 5, widely spread petals. The leaves resemble those of ferns - lush. Attracts small bees and bugs. Colony forming from fibrous roots with rhizomes. Rare in Ontario. Rose family.
>Full Sun to Light Shade. Wet to soggy to average soil. Tolerates gravelly to loamy to silty and calcareous. Deer resistant.
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=2417
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/wetland/plants/sw_agrimony.htm
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/agrimonia/parviflora/

www.frontyardrestoration.com
Open Woods Thicket Flowers

**Golden Alexanders, *zizia doré***  
- *Zizia aurea*  
1 2 3 4 5; south 10  
-river/stream/lake floodplains/shores, fens, sedge meadows; 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;  
>2-3' Flat-topped clusters of lemon-yellow blooms (*late spring*) resemble those of  
>Part to Full Sun to Light Shade. Wet to moist to average, acidic to neutral  
(calcareous), sandy soil. The more sun the more moisture it prefers. Tolerates rocky/sandy to sandy-clay and juglone. Deer resistant.  
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=151  
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/zizia/aurea/  
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/golden-alexanders

**Richardson’s Alumroot, Prairie Alumroot, *heuchère de Richardson***  
1; rocky north shore of Lake Superior north of Sault Ste. Marie - *Heuchera richardsonii*  
-prairies, hill prairies, sand prairies, fields, meadows, dry open woods (often oak), edges of woods, clearings, hillsides, sandy riverbanks, rock outcroppings, limestone glades, alvars, bluffs;  
>1-3' Tiny, greenish/white blooms (*early summer*) top leafless stems. A compact and attractive plant for the front of the garden. The 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.  
>Full Sun to Light Shade. Dry to average to semi-moist, sandy/gravelly soil. Tolerates loam to light clayey. Prefers poor soil to minimize taller competition.

**Long-headed Anemone, Long-fruitied Anemone, *anémone cylindrique***  
1 2 3 4 5 6 7; south 8; southwest 10 - *Anemone cylindrica*  
-prairies, meadows, fields, pastures, sandy/scrubby barrens, dunes, shores, open woods, forest edges, hillsides, limestone glades, alvars, bedrock; open roadsides;  
>Full to Part Sun. Dry to average, rocky/sandy soil. Tolerates to clayey and calcareous. Prefers poor rocky soil to minimize taller competition. Deer resistant.

**Tall Anemone, Riverbank Anemone, Cylindrical Thimbleweed, anémone de Virginie**

- prairies, meadows, limestone glades, open woods, thickets, forest edges, forests, glades; alvars, cliffs, balds, ridges, ledges, river/stream floodplains, river banks, lake shores; disturbed habitats, fields; occasionally deciduous to conifer swamps, shrub swamps;

>2-3' Long, greenish-white blooms (*early to mid-summer*) turn into cottony seed heads which will last right through the fall. Enjoyed by bees. A caudex often with rhizomes. Buttercup family.

Varieties *alba*, *cylindroidea*, and *virginiana* are all native.

>Light Shade to Full Sun; tolerates to Part Shade. Rich, dry to average, acidic, rocky loam soil. Tolerates to clayey, calcareous, drought, and juglone. Deer resistant.

http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=2361
http://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Anemone%20virginiana.html

**American Bellflower, Tall Bellflower, campanule d’Amérique**

1 - *Campanulastrum americanum*

-deciduous open woods thickets, forests edges, forests, glades, trailsides, road/railroad sides; floodplains, marshy ground, along shores, roadside ditches;

>3-6” Light blue to violet, pointed petals that curl slightly back like open stars with white circling the centre (*through summer*). Good for Restoration Projects. A taproot. Annual to biennial. Self-sows. Bellflower family.

>Light to Part Shade; tolerates to Full Shade. Rich, moist to wet to average soil. Tolerates sandy to clayey, acidic to calcareous, and juglone. Deer resistant.

http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=702
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/american-bellflower
http://www.friendsofthewildflowergarden.org/pages/plants/tallbellflower.html

**Hairy Bush-clover, lespédèze hirsute**

1 2 3 4 5 6; Manitoulin Island; *not* Bruce Peninsula

-prairies, slopes, hills, sandy riverbanks, open woods (often Oak and/or Hickory), sandstone glades, thin woods, alvars; disturbed habitats, prairie remnants, fields, road/railroad sides;

>2-5” Yellowish white blooms (*late summer into early fall*) in short cylindrical spikes. Attracts bees and feeds butterfly and moth larvae. A taproot. Legume family.

Subspecies *hirta* also native

>Part to Full Sun. Dry, sandy/rocky, acidic soil. Tolerates to clayey and salt. Benefits
Open Woods Thicket Flowers

from wildfires to reduce canopy and increase sunlight. Some sources report that it tolerates to Full Shade.
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=1319
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/lespedeza/hirta/
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/savanna/plants/hry_bushclover.htm

**Arrow-leaved Aster, aster urophylle** - *Symphyotrichum urophyllum*
1 2 3 4 5 6; not Bruce Peninsula; southwest 7
-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" White blooms (*late summer to mid-fall*). A wildlife magnet. Short, stout rhizomes from caudices. Aster family.
>Full to Part Sun. Dry to average, sandy/rocky, calcareous soil. Tolerates light clayey, and juglone. Benefits from wildfires to reduce shade.
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/arrowleaf-aster -click on 1 photo to see all
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=497

**Calico Aster, One-sided Aster, Farewell Summer, aster latériflore**
all; most of the population is from Sault Ste. Marie south - *Symphyotrichum lateriflorum*
-meadows, sloughs, ravines, open woods (usually deciduous, occasionally conifer), thickets, forest edges, forest glades, alvars; floodplains, seeps, rocky/sandy stream/pond shores/banks, swamp forests, fens; disturbed habitats, pastures, fields, waste ground, road/railroad sides, clearings;
>2-3' Copious white or pale purple, dainty blooms (*late summer well into fall*) with a yellow centre disk which changes to a purplish-bronze colour with age. One plant, and sometimes even a solitary bloom, will change colour to produce a calico effect. A bee, butterfly, larvae, and bug magnet. I don’t know who calls it Farewell Summer, but what an emotionally laden name for a flower. Clump forming from small caudices with short branches (rhizomes). Aster family.
There are 4 varieties:
**Narrow-leaved Calico Aster, aster à feuilles étroites, angustifolium** - native;
**Rough-stemmed Calico Aster, aster latériflore à tiges hirsutes, hirsuticaule** - native;
**Calico Aster, aster latériflore, lateriflorum** - native;
**Slender-stalked Calico Aster, aster à pédoncule mince, tenuipes** - extirpated.
>Part Shade to Full Sun. Rich, moist to dry, acidic to alkaline soil. The more sun the more consistent moisture it needs. Tolerates sandy/rocky to clayey and juglone. Deer resistant.
Heart-leaved Aster, Common Blue Wood Aster, aster à feuilles cordées

- Symphyotrichum cordifolium

- deciduous meadows, open woods thickets, fencerows, forest edges, forests, glades, trailsides, clearings, roadsides, alvars, stream banks, forest thickets, moist ledges, cliffs, thinly wooded slopes/bluffs, floodplains, moist edges of swamps, along ditches;

- 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. Important to pollinators late in the season and seed eaters in winter. Lush, attractive, heart-shaped leaves along the length of the stem. Re-sows with seeds that float in the wind. A short rhizome. Aster family.

> Light Shade to Part Shade; tolerates to Full Shade. Rich, moist to average soil. Tolerates dry. Tolerates thin soil on bedrock, rocky to light clayey, acidic to alkaline, and juglone. Deer resistant.

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, forest glades; floodplains, valley bottoms, marshy ground, shrubby swamps, fens, shores, edges of streams/rivers; disturbed habitats, fields, road/railroad sides, ditches;

- 2-5’ Very showy with tall stems crowned with long lasting, rounded heads of blooms (late summer well into fall) in shades of violet to purple. Their dark blue contrasts beautifully with the yellow of Goldenrods. 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.

> Full to Part Sun. Rich, wetlish to average soil. Tolerates sandy to clayey, nutritionally-poor, and juglone. Deer resistant. Has a tendency to flop over if not supported by neighbouring plants. 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.

http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=479

www.frontyardrestoration.com
Open Woods Thicket Flowers

https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/symphyotrichum/novae-angliae/
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/new-england-aster

**Smooth Aster, Smooth Blue 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, bluffs, limestone glades, other bedrocks; disturbed habitats, fields, road/railroad embankments; occasionally the drier areas of fens/mashes;

>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 prairie Restoration Projects. Colony forming via short rhizomes; may have a caudex. Aster family.

One sub-species, *laeve*, and two varieties, *geyeri* and *laeve*, are all native.

>Full Sun to Light Shade. Dry to average, sandy/gravelly/rocky to loamy (and light clayey), well-drained soil. Tolerates nutrient-poor, calcareous, and juglone. Intolerant of taller, more aggressive competition. Deer resistant.

http://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Symphyotrichum%20laeve.html
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/symphyotrichum/laeve/
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=484

**Hairy Beardtongue, penstémon hirsute**

- *Penstemon hirsutus*

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

-sandy, barren, open, usually dry ground; prairies, rocky fields, rocky slopes, barrens, meadows, dry (often Oak) open woods, bluffs; stream/riverbanks; cliffs, balds, alvars, ledges, ridges; disturbed habitats, roadsides;


>Full to Part Sun. Dry to average, thin, rocky/sandy to average, well-drained soil.

https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/penstemon/hirsutus/

**Scarlet Beebalm, Oswego Tea, Red Bergamot, monarde écarlate**

- *Monarda didyma*

1

-meadows, open woods, thickets, forest edges; floodplains, valley bottoms, stream banks; disturbed habitats, clearings, roadsides;
A dense, rounded cluster of bright red, pointed tubular blooms (*late spring through into mid-fall*) form a head 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 blooming period. Rhizomes. Mint family.


https://nativeplants.evergreen.ca/search/view-images.php?ID=00439
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/monarda/didyma/

**Black-eyed Susan, rudbeckie hérissée, rudbeckie tardive**

- *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;

>2-3’ Bright yellow blooms (*peak summer*) with deep brown centres are long-lasting and prolific. *Hirta* derives from the Latin "hirtus" meaning "shaggy, rough, hairy" for the hairs on most parts of the plant. Good for prairie and meadow restorations, and for bees and butterflies. Annual to biennial to a short-lived perennial. Can be aggressive via self-sowing depending on competition. Excellent for Restoration Projects. A pioneer species. Fibrous roots often form a thick taproot. Aster family.

Variety *pulcherrima* is also native.

>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. It requires bare soil to re-sow. The leaves are prone to mildew if the the soil is too moist. Deer resistant.

http://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Rudbeckia%20hirta.html
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/rudbeckia/hirta/
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=436

**Black-eyed Susan, rudbeckie hérissée, rudbeckie tardive**

- *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;

>2-3’ Bright yellow blooms (*peak summer*) with deep brown centres are long-lasting and prolific. *Hirta* derives from the Latin "hirtus" meaning "shaggy, rough, hairy" for the

>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. It requires bare soil to re-sow. The leaves are prone to mildew if the the soil is too moist. Deer resistant.

**Long-leaved Bluets, 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, fields, barren open woods (Jack Pine, Oak, and/or Aspen), deciduous forests, rocky glades; ridges, ledges, alvars; river/stream floodplains, river/lake shores; disturbed habitats;

>4-10" Blooms (early summer) pale purple to white. Fibrous roots. Bedstraw family.

>Full to Part Sun. Moist to dry, sandy to gravelly, nutrient-poor soil. Easy to grow.

http://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Houstonia%20longifolia.html
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=2603
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/houstonia/longifolia/

**Strict Blue-eyed-grass, Brownish Strict Blue-eyed-grass, Mountain Blue-eyed-grass, bermudienne montagnarde**  
- *Sisyrinchium montanum*

all
-meadows, open woods, forest edges, mixed forests (glades/clearings), hill sides; rock crevices, alvars, open bedrock; open fens, wet shrubby areas, river/lake sandy/gravelly shores/banks; disturbed habitats, fields, old railroad beds, roadsides, sides of ditches, clearings;


>Full to Part Sun. Moist to average, sandy to average, calcareous to average, well-drained soil. Tolerates gravelly. Moderately tolerant of dry. Intolerant of drought. Reportedly adaptable to northern dry, hot, sunny locations. Varieties crebrum and montanum are also native.

http://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Sisyrinchium%20montanum.html
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=1485
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/sisyrinchium/montanum/
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/mountain-blue-eyed-grass

**OW-8**
White Blue-eyed-grass, *bermu**dienne blanche* - *Sisyrinchium albidum*

- dry open areas, prairies, sand hills, meadows, limestone glades, shallow rocky/sandy soil, open slopes, open woods, forest edges, forest (often Oak, Hickory); disturbed habitats, fields, pastures, grassy road/railroad sides, railroad embankments; occasionally moist banks, shores, marshy ground, bogs;

> to 1’ Very small, grass-like plant with dainty but gorgeous pale blue to white blooms (*late spring to early summer*). Readily self-sows. Slender roots and rhizomes. Iris family.


http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=1480
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/sisyrinchium/albidum/

Eastern Burnweed, Pilewort, *érech**tite à feuilles d'épervière* - *Erechtites hieraciifolius*

- sunny moist disturbed habitats, meadows, open woods, thickets, fields, gravelly seeps; logged-out or burnt-out forests, power-line clearings, road/railroad sides, urban waste areas; occasionally shores, marsh edges, remnant bogs, floodplains;

> 2-8’ Green, cannoli-shaped blooms with white hairs sticking out one end (*mid-summer to early fall*) in clusters. Then pretty, fluffy, white seed heads are dispersed into the wind. The flower head and its progress through its stages somewhat resembles that of a large dandelion. Its size varies by richness and moisture of soil. A Pioneer species. Annual. Aster family.

> Full Sun to Light Shade. Rich, moist to dry soil. Requires disturbed soil to re-sow itself or it will disappear. Deer resistant. Variety *hieraciifolius* is also native.

http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=313
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/erechtites/hieraciifolius/
http://www.friendsofthewildflowergarden.org/pages/plants/burnweed.html

Bowman’s Root, *gillénie trifoliée* - *Gillenia trifoliata*

- extirpated, but still sold in at least 1nursery at the time of writing

> 2-3’ Long, thin, white petals form star-like blooms (*summer*) from pink buds. Impressive in a mass planting. Good fall colour. Can be considered a subshrub. Rose family.


https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/gillenia/trifoliata/
Open Woods Thicket Flowers

Violet Bush-clover, Wand-like Bush-clover, Violet Lespedeza, Shrubby Lespedeza,
lespédèze violacée - Lespedeza frutescens, Lespedeza violacea, Lespedeza intermedia

-prairies, hill prairies, slopes, meadows, fields, open woods (often Oak), thickets, thinly wooded bluffs, forest glades/clearings, banks; rocky/talus slopes, ridges, cliffs, ledges;
>18-24” Pink to violet blooms (late summer). A favourite of the insect, butterfly, bird and small mammal world. Can be considered a subshrub. Legume family. Previously L. violacea and L. intermedia were separate species but have since been combined into this species.


Early Buttercup, renoncule fasciculée - Ranunculus fascicularis

1 5 6 9 10; Manitoulin Island (limited information available)
prairies, hill prairies, sand prairies, meadows, pastures, open woods (often Oak, often calcareous), deciduous forests, rocky glades, thinly wooded bluffs; ridges, ledges, shallow soil over limestone pavement, alvars; disturbed habitats, dry roadssides;
>6-12” Bright, yellow blooms (early to mid-spring). An important early nectar plant. May go dormant during droughts to reappear with the rains of fall. Readily self-sows. Both fibrous and short tuberous roots. Buttercup family.

>Part to Full Sun. Dry to average, sandy/rocky, calcareous, nutrient-poor, well-drained soils. Tolerates mildly acidic to neutral, i.e. average acidity. Prefers sparse competition.

Wild Columbine, Red Columbine, Ancolie du Canada - 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 rivers/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 bloom looks like a downward facing, splayed-belled trum-
pet with 5 separate mouth pieces. Through the trumpet’s “bell” protrude long yellow stamens. The"mouth pieces" at the top end of the bloom are each created by an upright spur of a petal/sepal forming a tube. The tubes are filled with nectar and it is this that makes the plant so loved by bees, butterflies, and hummingbirds. The bloom 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 which 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. Butter-cup family.

>Light Shade to Partial sun; tolerates to Full Shade. Moist to average to dry, sandy, well-drained soil. Tolerates mildly acidic to mildly calcareous, rocky to clayey, and nutrient poor soils. Drought tolerant. Deer resistant.

http://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Aquilegia%20canadensis.html
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=2362
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/red-columbine
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/aquilegia/canadensis/

**Tall Tickseed, Tall Coreopsis, coréopsis trifoliolé** - *Coreopsis tripteris*

1
-dry to wet prairies, sand prairies, meadows, limestone glades, open woods, thickets, thinly wooded bluffs, forest edges/clearings (often Oak); marshes, boggy meadows, moist sands, edges of seeps; disturbed habitats, fields, road/railroad sides;

>5-7’ Its height, abundance of tiny yellow blooms (*late summer*) and crimson leaves in fall make this a very desirable plant. Because it is so tall it sways in the breeze. A wildlife magnet. Colony forming via rhizomes and self-sowing. Can be aggressive with moisture. Aster family.


http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=299
http://inaturalist.ca/taxa/123957-Coreopsis-tripteris/browse_photos
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/coreopsis/tripteris/

**Pink Corydalis, Pale Corydalis, corydale toujours verte** - *Capnoides sempervirens* - *Corydalis sempervirens*

*not 1; not Bruce Peninsula
-granite rock barrens/ledges/crevices, talus, cliffs, balds, open woods (often Piney), gravelly shores, forest edges, boreal forests (glades); recent forest disturbances, clearings, campsites, burned out areas;
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> 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.

> Part to Full Sun. Average to dry, nutrient-poor, gravelly/rocky, shallow soil. Prefers acidic. This species requires a minimum of part sun, so in a forested habitat it requires the repetitive or permanent removal of the forest canopy through such means as forest fire, logging, or pruning, or it will die out within 5 years.

**Fragrant Cudweed, Rabbit-tobacco, Sweet Everlasting, gnaphale à feuilles obtuses**

- *Pseudognaphalium obtusifolium*, *Gnaphalium obtusifolium*

1 2 3 4 5 6 7; *not* Manitoulin District

-dry open areas, prairies, sand prairies, fields, pastures; dry open woods (often Jack Pine, Oak, and Aspen), edges of woods, thin woods; disturbed forested areas, clearings, roadsides/railroad sides, burned-out areas, borrow pits;

>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 things, mildly fragrant blossoms. An annual to biennial. A taproot. Aster Family.

> Full to light Shade. Prefers average to dry, sandy soil. Tolerates average texture. Intolerant of shade from taller plants. *Note*: The seeds of this species 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.

http://inaturalist.ca/taxa/143859-Pseudognaphalium-obtusifolium/browse_photos
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=432
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/sweet-everlasting

**Culver'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. Blooms remain showy for weeks. A magnet for a variety of types of bees. Clump forming form a central taproot and rhizomes. It produces seeds
that are so small they can be blown several feet by the wind. Plantain family. 


https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/culvers-root
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/veronicastrum/virginicum/

**Spreading Dogbane, apocyn à feuilles d'androsème** - *Apocynum androsaemifolium*

all

-open woods (often oak, hickory, pine, aspen, sassafras, bracken, sweet-fern), thin woods, rocky bluffs/slopes, ridges, talus, open bedrock, alvars, thickets, forest edges; dry forest glades/clearings, burned-out areas, logging sites; river/lake shores, stabilized sand dunes on the Great Lakes; rocky barrens, prairies, sand prairies, meadows, fields, disturbed habitats, road/railroad sides, fencerows, waste areas;

> To12" Fragrant, small, nodding, pink, bell-shaped blooms (early to mid-summer). Leaves turn bright yellow in fall. The Monarch butterfly will occasionally deposit its eggs on this plant but their larvae will not mature. (Do not confuse this plant with “Strangling Dog vine”, an invasive alien.) A pioneer species. Aggressive to the point of invasive via self-sowing and creeping rhizomes. Dogbane family.

> Part to Full Sun. Average to dry, sandy/gravelly, relatively barren and well-drained soils. Tolerates rocky to clayey, acidic, and shallow soils. Deer resistant.

http://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Apocynum%20androsaemifolium.html
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/apocynum/androsaemifolium/
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=152

**Dutchman's Breeches, dicentre à capuchon** - *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 tighty-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

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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.

>Dappled Sun in spring, then Part to Full Shade. Rich, moist to average, well-drained soil. Tolerates calcareous, rocky, and juglone. Deer resistant.

https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/dutchmans-breeches -click on any photo see all
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/dicentra/cucullaria/

**Star-flowered False Solomon’s Seal, smilacine étoilée** - *Maianthemum stellatum*

-all
-moist sandy woods, glades, open woods (often Oak), thickets, forest glades, 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;

>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 blooms decorate the end of the single, unbranched, arching and slightly tilting stem. The stem is lined with alternating, elliptical leaves up to 6” long, 2” wide that turn bright yellow in the fall. Blooms mature into showy berries marked with a distinct, dark cross before turning bright red. A songbirds feeder. Colony forming via rhizomes. A good Good Ground. A cutie all season. Asparagus family, Lily superorder.

>Part to dappled shade. Rich, moist to average, sandy soil. Tolerates gravelly to clayey, acidic, and juglone.

http://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Maianthemum%20stellatum.html
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=831
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/maianthemum/stellatum/
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/starry-false-solomons-seal

**Carpenter’s Figwort, Carpenter’s Square, scrofulaire du Maryland** - *Scrophularia marilandica*

1; east 5?

-forests, glades, forest edges, clearings, open woods, thickets, meadows, hillside seeps, river/lake shores; moderately disturbed habitats, 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 subshrub. Rhizomes with knotty tubers. Figwort family.

https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/maryland-figwort
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/scrophularia/marilandica/
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=2677

**Blue-stemmed Goldenrod, Wreath Goldenrod, verge d'or bleuâtre** - *Solidago caesia* 1 2 3 4 5 6 7
-deciduous open woods, thickets, forests, forest edges, glades; dry forests such as Jack Pine; forested dunes, bluffs, rocky cliffs, upper slopes of ravines; borders of swamps; 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 wither at blooming 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 forest floor 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. Aster family.

>Part to Full Shade. Rich, moist to average, acidic to neutral soil. Tolerates calcareous, lightly clayey or rocky, and juglone. Has a predilection for Oak woods. Deer resistant.

https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/solidago/caesia/
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=453

**Grey-stemmed Goldenrod, Field Goldenrod, verge d'or des bois** - *Solidago nemoralis* 1 2 3 4 5 6 7; south 8 9; southwest 10
-prairies, gravel prairies, sand prairies, hill prairies, dunes, meadows, eroded clay banks, hot full-sun slopes, open barren ground, dry shores, Jack Pine plains, deciduous to coniferous open woods, thinly wooded bluffs; rocky clearings/outcrops, alvars, limestone pavements, other bedrocks, cliffs, ridges, ledges; disturbed soils, pastures, fields, fencerows, road/railroad sides, gravelly embankments;
>1-2’ Narrow, curved, yellow flower heads (*late summer into fall*) on short stalks. An attractive low plant with dusty, silver-green, paddle-shaped leaves. A bird, bee, butterfly, moth, larvae, and bug magnet. Good for Prairie Restoration Projects, dry gardens, genteel frontyards, and as a Ground Cover. Clump forming from non-aggressive rhizomes and a caudex. Re-sows freely. Able to form small colonies under in suitable habitats. A Pioneer species. Aster family. There are 2 subspecies, *decemflora* and *nemoralis*, both native.

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>Full Sun to Light Shade. Dry, rocky to clayey, nutrient-poor, well-drained soil. Tolerates very dry, fairly rich to the meanest of soils, acidic to calcareous, and juglone. Poorly tolerant of aggressive competition. Deer resistant.

http://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Solidago%20nemoralis.html
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=461
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/solidago/nemoralis/

Hairy Goldenrod, Pale Goldenrod, verge d'or hispide - Solidago hispida
7 8 9 10 (limited data available)
-open woods, rocky outcrops, dunes, shores
>1-3' Yellow blooms (late summer into late fall) in tall, dense spikes. Feeds butterflies, flies, and honeybees. Aster family.
There are 4 varieties but only hispida and huronensis are native.

http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=457
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/hairy-goldenrod
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/solidago/hispida/
http://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Solidago%20hispida.html

Rough-stemmed Goldenrod, Wrinkle-leaved goldenrod, verge d'or rugueuse - Solidago rugosa
not 10
-low prairies, meadows, swales, shrubby areas, Pine barrens, open woods, thickets, thin woods, moist forests/borders; 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;
>3-6' Showy sprays of arching yellow flowering 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 excellent for Restoration Projects. Can be aggressive via creeping rhizomes. Aster family.
There several subspecies and varieties; only ssp. rugosa var. sphagnophila (Cedar-swamp Goldenrod) is not native. Often nursery cultivars of this species bear little resemblance to the original.
>Full Sun to Light Shade; tolerates to Part Shade. Moist to wet, sandy, well-drained soil. Tolerates gravelly to clayey, slightly acidic to calcareous, and juglone. Deer resistant.
Stiff Goldenrod, Stiff-leaved Goldenrod, verge d'or rigide - Solidago rigida, 1
Solidago rigida ssp. rigida, Oligoneuron rigidum var. rigidum
-open areas (often calcareous), prairies, clay prairies, meadows, slopes, rocky ground,
 limestone glades, open woods (often Oak, Aspen), thickets, thin woods, woodland bor-
ders, glades, rocky bluffs/cliffs, ledges; disturbed grounds, prairie remnants, fields, road/ railroad sides;
>3-5’ The dark yellow blooms (late summer into late fall) form a dense, flat-topped clus-
ter. Leaves clasp tightly to stem. A wildlife magnet. Excellent for Prairie Restoration
Projects. 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 ag-
gressive competition, or dead-head it when you have enough. Rare in Ontario. Aster family.
Subspecies humilis is not native.
>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. Tolerates gravelly to clayey and acidic to calcareous. Carolinian.
http://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Solidago%20rigida.html
https://www.michesotawildflowers.info/flower/stiff-goldenrod
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=466

Squarrose Goldenrod, Stout Goldenrod, verge d'or squarreuse - Solidago squarrosa
1 4 5 6 7; not Manitoulin Island; not southwest 1
-meadows, rocky/talus areas/slopes, shale slopes, open woods, thickets, forest edges,
thin forests, glades, clearings, open banks; disturbed habitats, fields, roadsides; occa-
sionally
>3-5’ Yellow blooms (late summer, early fall) form long clusters at the top of each stem.
Loved by honeybees. The roots are branching caudices. Aster family.
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/solidago/squarrosa/
http://inaturalist.ca/taxa/169129-Solidago-squarrosa/browse_photos

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, thickets, slopes facing

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north or east, ravines, moist hollows, shaded rocky limestone cliffs/edges/alvars; occasionally sandy shores of streams/lakes, swamps, cedar swamps, calcareous seeps;
>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. An excellent plant for dry shade. Aster family.

>Light to Medium Shade; tolerates to Full Shade. Moist to dry, acidic to neutral, well-drained soil. Tolerates rocky to clayey, calcareous, and juglone.

http://ontariowildflowers.com/main/species.php?id=70
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=455
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/zigzag-goldenrod -click on any image to see all
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/solidago/flexicaulis/

Balsam Groundsel, Balsam Ragwort, séneçon appauvri - Packera paupercula, Senecio pauperculus

-moist prairies, prairie remnants, fields, meadows, open woods (often Jack Pine, Aspen, Oak), thickets, boreal forest, marshy ground, sedge meadows, stream banks, dry to wet/marshy river/lake shores, sand dunes, fens, bogs, cedar swamps, calcareous marshes, rocky outcrops, open bedrock, ridges, ledges, alvars, crevices; disturbed habitats, ditches;
>6-14" Dainty, daisy-like clusters of small yellow blooms (late spring through summer). Clump and occasionally colony forming. A caudex with weak, occasional rhizomes or stolons. Aster family.
Varieties paupercula, pseudotomentosa, and savannarum are all native.

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

http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=417,
http://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Packera%20paupercula.html
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/balsam-ragwort -click on any image to see all
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/prairie/plantx/bal_ragwort.html

Clammy Ground-cherry, coqueret hétérophylle - Physalis heterophylla

1 2 3 4 5 6 7; south 8
- prairies, sand prairies, fields, meadows, grassy clearings, pastures, dry open woods (often Oak), thickets, forest edges, dry forest clearings, hill sides, shores; disturbed habitats, logged/burned out forest clearings, road/railroad sides, dumps, gravel pits, parking lots, old gardens, parking lots, weedy sites, open forested trails;
>1-3” (late spring through to early fall). Deep, fleshy rhizomes create colonies. Night-
shade family.

American Harebell, *campanule à feuilles rondes* - *Campanula rotundifolia*

All; no longer considered native to Canada

Shallow rocky soil; prairies, hill prairies, meadows, fields, open woods, thickets, rocky slopes, bluffs, balds, ledges; crevices of sandstone, granite, limestone, dolomite rocks/cliffs; sandy shores/dunes, rocky shores, along streams;

>12-18" Nodding, purplish-blue (white), bell-shaped blooms (early summer into fall). A hardy plant with a delicate appearance. A compact, sturdy plant. Able to form small colonies (non-invasive) via tiny seeds that can be distributed by the wind, and a thickened taproot with spreading branches. Do not confuse with Creeping Bellflower (*Campanula rapunculoides*), a non-native, invasive species widely sold in nurseries and by landscapers. Creeping Bellflower can easily be distinguished by its taller, solitary stalk lined with multiple, non-dangling blossoms that appear in late summer.) Bellflower family.

Full to Part Sun. Some afternoon shade is beneficial. Dry to moist, sandy to gravelly to rocky, well-drained soil. Tolerates hostile exposed habitats, alkaline, and average garden soil, but intolerant of taller more aggressive competition. Deer resistant.

Blue Giant Hyssop, Anise Hyssop, *agastache fenouil* - *Agastache foeniculum*

1 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, forest clearings; disturbed habitats, roadsides;

>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 and stand out. A pollinator magnet. Clump and colony forming. Different sources report a caudex, rhizomes or a taproot. An abundant seed producer. Sometimes considered a subshrub. Mint family.

Full to Part Sun. Average to dry, sandy to loamy, well-drained soils. Tolerates rocky to
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clayey. Deer resistant.

http://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Agastache%20foeniculum.html
http://inaturalist.ca/taxa/158076-Agastache-foeniculum/browse_photos
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/blue-giant-hyssop

Yellow Giant Hyssop, agastache faux-népétla - Agastache nepetoides
1 5
-shady meadows, fencerows, deciduous open woods, thickets, forest edges, forest
glades, power-line clearings; talus/rocky slopes; calcareous bedrock; disturbed habitats
to reduce shade; occasionally lowland forests;
>2-5' Small, greenish-yellow blooms (peak summer) in dense, short spikes. Excellent
nectar source. A caudex. Rare in Ontario. Can be considered a subshrub. Mint family.
>Light Shade to Part Sun. Moist to average, well-drained, loamy soils. Tolerates ju-

https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/yellow-giant-hyssop -click on any image to see all
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=1533

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,
thickets, wooded slopes, trailsides, open abandoned areas; occasionally edges of
swamps, rivers/lakes;
>2-3.5' A bold plant with large leaves on an unbranched stem. Purplish/red honeysuck-
le-like blooms (late spring to early summer) in the axils of the leaves mature into con-
spicuous, 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 leaves/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.
>Light Shade to Part Sun. Tolerates Full Sun to Full Shade. Moist to average, nutrient-
poor soil. Tolerates rocky to clayey and juglone.
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/triosteum/aurantiacum/
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/early-horse-gentian
http://inaturalist.ca/taxa/153410-Triosteum-aurantiacum/browse_photos

Eastern Camas, Wild Hyacinth, camassie faux-scille - Camassia scilloides
1, deep southwest islands in Lake Erie and the St. Clair River
-“moderate shade of low moist woods on clay soil as well as drier scrubbier woodland


**Purple Joe Pye Weed**, *Sweet-scented Joe Pye Weed*, *eupatoire pourpre* 1 - *Eutrochium purpureum*, *Eupatorium purpureum* -low shaded meadows, open woods, thickets, forest edges; ravines, forest glades, floodplains, wet meadows, wetland/swamp/bog edges, river/stream banks, near bases of wet slopes, seeps; >5-7” Large, showy, round-topped clusters of mauve-purple, fuzzy blooms (*through summer into fall*) top a stalk with lance-shaped leaves arranged in whorls. Most eye-catching. A butterfly magnet. Rhizomes. Aster family.

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Variety *purpureum* is also native.

>Light Shade to Part Sun. Moist to average soil. Carolinian

http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=331
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/eutrochium/purpureum/
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/sweet-scented-joe-pye-weed

**Large Yellow Lady’s-slipper, Greater Yellow Lady’s-slipper, *cypripède pubescent***

-moist deciduous/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;

>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 bloom, sometimes 2, atop stalks. One large leaf/bract overtops each bloom. Can take several years to blossom. Lush, oval, veined foliage. Orchid family.

>Dappled shade. Very rich, wet to moist, *calcareous* soil. Tolerates average moisture. Tolerates neutral to *acidic* and *sandy*.

http://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Cypripedium%20parviflorum%20var%20pubescens.html
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/greater-yellow-ladys-slipper
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=1806 -mixed varieties
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/cypripedium/parviflorum/ -mixed varieties

**Northern Yellow Lady’s-slipper, Greater Yellow Lady’s-slipper,**

**Small Yellow Lady’s Slipper, *cypripède mocassin***

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

>Bloom (*late spring*) has the appearance of a large, glossy yellow, bulbous pouch, usually with brown spots or stripes within. Usually there is only a single blossom, rarely 2, looking very elegant and proud held high atop a leafless stalk arising from a leafy stem. The bloom matures into a large, rounded-oblong, 3-ribbed, pointy seed pod that will survive the winter if not eaten by deer. Each blossom is backed by 1-2 erect, tall, green bracts and framed by 4 dark maroon petals: the largest is mostly erect and stands over the top and 2, long, narrow and spiralled ones stick out from the sides. B. Behind and underneath are 2 shorter petals fused into one wide petal. Along the stem there are 2-5 lush, elliptically-shaped, dark green, heavily veined leaves
are arranged alternately. 10 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 tol-
erates drier sites. May take several years to bloom. When not in flower it can resemble
the Solomon’s Seals. A stout rhizome with fibrous roots. Orchid family.
>Part Shade to Sun. Wet to average soil. Tolerates, if not prefers acidic. Tolerates nu-
trient-poor and sand. This is a relatively easy orchid to grow in gardens, but unlikely to
survive transplanting and just results in killing them.
Note: the root species Cypripedium parviflorum is commonly called Yellow Lady’s-
slipper. There is little difference between its 2 varieties, var. makasin and var. pubes-
cens. 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, C. calceo-
lus. Then to top it all off, a synonym for this 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 slip-
per.
https://plants.usda.gov/java/largeImage?imageID=cypam3_001_ahp.tif
http://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Cypripedium%20parviflorum%20var%20makasin.html
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/cypripedium/parviflorum/ -mixed varieties
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=1806 -mixed varieties

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; dis-
turbed 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 prom-
inent anthers are large, thick, and rusty red. Each bloom is hanging upside down from
its own long, upright but 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 larg-
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er 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 bloom more of a trumpet appearance. The roots are composed of bulbs, rhizomes, and fibres. The Lily principally of the east.

>Part to Dappled Sun. Rich, moist to wet to average soil. Tolerates lightly sandy. Loved by deer, rabbits, voles, and chipmunks.

https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/lilium/canadense/
http://inaturalist.ca/taxa/57131-Lilium-canadense/browse_photos

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, forest clearings, power-line clearings; fens, bogs, mixed to conifer swamps (on hummocks);

>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 segments bulbs/corms composed of rice-shaped scales. This flower is the provincial emblem of Saskatchewan where it is called Prairie Lily and is pictured on the flag. It is native to every province except the Maritimes. Was once divided into 3 varieties. Slow growing from hunky bulbs or corms. Lily family.

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

http://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Lilium%20philadelphicum.html
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/wood-lily
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=1629
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/lilium/philadelphicum/

Canada Lousewort, Wood Betony, pédiculaire du Canada - *Pedicularis canadensis*

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

-forests (deciduous/mixed; sometimes coniferous; often Beech-Maple, Black Oak), glades, clearings, open woods (often Black Oak, Pine, Aspen, Red Maple), thickets;
bedrock; along streams, occasionally conifer swamps; prairies, meadows, fields;
>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 for neighbouring plants such as grasses and asters. As a result these plants maybe somewhat diminished in vitality. Visited by several types of bees including Bumble and Mason. Clump forming. A taproot with branching short, lateral rhizomes. Can be considered a subshrub. Broomrape family.

>Part Shade to Full Sun. Average to dry, rocky/sandy to loamy, acidic to neutral, well-drained, nutrient-poor soil. Tolerates rich and calcareous. Not particularly drought tolerant but it does tolerate dry.

https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/pedicularis/canadensis/
https://www.wildflower.org/gallery/species.php?id_plant=PECA
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=1870

**Sundial Lupine, Wild Lupine, *lupin vivace* - *Lupinus perennis***

1; south 4
-prairies, sand hills, stabilized sand dunes, meadows; coniferous/deciduous open woods (often Oak, Jack Pine, Aspen), shrub prairies, barrens, Pine barrens; floodplains; disturbed habitats, road/railroad sides, power-line clearances, right-of-ways, waste areas;
>1-2’ Wide spikes of blue-violet, pea-like blooms (*late spring into early summer*). Feeds larvae of several blue butterflies including the rare Karner Blue. Excellent for bees and butterflies. A not long-lived perennial that survives by readily self-sowing. Ontario’s only native Lupine. Strong, deep taproot with rhizomes. Legume family.


https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/lupinus/perennis/
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=1327

**Skunk Meadow-rue, Waxy Meadow-rue, *pigamon à feuilles révolutes* - *Thalictrum amphibolum, Thalictrum revolutum***

1
-prairies, meadows, rocky wooded slopes, open woods, thickets, barrens, forest edges; ridges, ledges; brushy banks along streams/rivers, wet meadows; disturbed habitats, road/railroad sides, prairie remnants, fields;
>2-6’, 1-4’ spread. Pale green/yellow to white blooms (*late spring to early summer*) in clusters. Blooms not colourful, but have an unique airy appearance. Crushed leaves

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will remind you of Eau de Skunk, but the under sides glisten in the sun. Wind pollinated, so not visited by bees and such. Good for diversifying the species of you grasslands. This species is usually in male and female versions, so its a good idea to purchase a few. Colony forming via rhizomes. Buttercup family.

https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/thalictrum/revolutum/
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/prairie/plantx/waxy_ruex.htm
http://inaturalist.ca/taxa/143040-Thalictrum-revolutum/browse_photos

Canada Milk-vetch, astragale du Canada - *Astragalus canadensis*
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 10; extremely rare on Bruce Peninsula
-prairies, sand prairies, open woods, sandy open woods, thickets, forest edges; cliffs, balds, ledges, alvar prairie; moist floodplains, shorelines, rocky banks, marshy ground; fields;
>2-4’ Yellowish creamy-white, funnel-shaped blooms (*peak summer*) occur in longish flower heads at the top of stems. A large and robust species once the roots are well established, yet it prefers to sprawl. Produces hard seedpods. Foliage very lacy. Adds an airy lushness to your garden. A wildlife magnet including Hummingbirds (because everyone loves Hummingbirds). Colony forming from a caudex with creeping rhizomes. Legume family.
>Full to Part Sun. Moist to average to dryish soil. Tolerates alkaline and sandy to clayey. There are 3 varieties but only variety *canadensis* is native.
http://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Astragalus%20canadensis.html
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/canada-milkvetch
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=1272

Poke Milkweed, Tall Milkweed, *asclépiade très grande* - *Asclepias exaltata*
1 2 4 5 6
-meadows, deciduous/mixed open woods, thickets, forest edges, forests, glades, stream banks, wooded slopes; disturbed habitats, clearings, trailsides, roadsides, clearings;
>2-5’ Poke is tied with Swamp Milkweed to be our tallest but it is our only milkweed 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 arise from the leaf axils in the upper part of the plant. One plant usually has a few to several clusters. The blooms 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://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/poke-milkweed
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/asclepias/exaltata/
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=155

**Whorled Milkweed, asclépiade verticillée** - *Asclepias verticillata*

1 2 3
- prairies, sand hills, meadows, grassy slopes, open woods (often Oak); bluffs, cliffs, balds, ledges, ridges, limestone glades, open rocky areas; disturbed habitats, fields, pastures, roadsides;

>2-3’ Clusters of greenish-white blooms (*late spring into fall*). Very narrow, long, erect, copious leaves in whors (*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 from long rhizomes growing from a taproot. A Pioneer species. Dogbane family.


http://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Asclepias%20verticillata.html
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=164
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/asclepias/verticillata/
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/whorled-milkweed

**Slender Mountain-mint, pycnanthème à feuilles étroites** - *Pycnanthemum tenuifolium*

1 4 5
- prairies; dry, rocky/sandy meadows, pastures, fields, grassy areas, open woods, thickets, Pine barrens, Oak woods, limestone glades; low wet areas, prairies, meadows,
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bogs, wet thickets, gravelly areas along rivers, acidic gravel seeps; disturbed habitats; >2-3' White (through summer into fall). A bee, butterfly, and insect magnet. Can be aggressive to invasive via a taproot with rhizomes. Mint family.
http://inaturalist.ca/taxa/126891-Pycnanthemum-tenuifolium/browse_photos
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/pycnanthemum/tenuifolium/
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/prairie/plantx/slm_mintx.htm
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=1584

Whorled Mountain-mint, Hairy Mountain-mint, pycnanthème verticillé, pycnanthème poilu
1 5
- Pycnanthemum verticillatum, Pycnanthemum pilosum

-prairies, meadows, fields, limestone glades, open woods, thickets, rocky forest openings/edges; moist sandy shores; disturbed habitats, roadsides, borrow pits;
>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.
Two varieties, Whorled (verticillatum) and Hairy (pilosum), are both native, but pilosum is the more common.
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=1585
http://inaturalist.ca/taxa/153908-Pycnanthemum-verticillatum/browse_photos
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/prairie/plantx/hm_mintx.htm

American False Pennyroyal, hédéoma faux-pouliot - Hedeoma pulegioides
1 5
-open woods (often Oak or Beech-Maple), barrens, slopes, meadows; cliffs, balds, ridges, ledges, rocky glades; disturbed habitats, pastures, fields, forest clearings, logged clearings, burn-outs, woodland trails, road/railroad sides;
>Full Sun to Light Shade. Full Sun habitats require moist soil. Average to dry, rocky to loamy soil. Tolerates nutritionally-poor and acidic. Intolerant of taller competition. Prefers barren sites and habitat disturbances to reduce competition and to allow for self-
sowing. Deer resistant.
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/hedeoma/pulegioides/
https://www.inaturalist.org/taxa/163545-Hedeoma-pulegioides/browse_photos

**Common Evening Primrose, onagre bisannuelle**
- *Oenothera biennis*

-all-prairies, sand prairies, meadows, fields, open woods, thickets, clearings, river/stream floodplains, disturbed habitats, waste places; occasionally river/lake shores/dunes; road/railroad sides, slopes of drainage ditches;

>2-4' Yellow blooms (*peak summer*) run up a red-tinged, sturdy stem. Open and “glow” at dusk, attracting night moths for pollination, particularly the Sphinx moth, and then closing again for the day. A long flowering period. A good plant for difficult soil. Aggressive via self-sowing. A taproot. Biennial to short-lived perennial. Evening-primrose family.

>Full to Part Sun. Dry to average, rocky/sandy to average, well-drained soil. Tolerates 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.

http://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Oenothera%20biennis.html
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=1758
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/oenothera/biennis/

**Fireweed, Great Willowherb, épilobe à feuilles étroites**

-all - *Chamaenerion angustifolium ssp. angustifolium, Epilobium angustifolium*

-meadows, alpine meadows, rocky ground, forest borders, dry forests (e.g. Aspen, Jack Pine, Oak), boreal forests; damp ravines, moist sedge meadows, upper shores, dunes; disturbed habitats, forests burned-or logged-out, fields, roadsides, gravel pits; often in wettish areas, sandy marshes, remnant bogs;

>3-6' Large, showy, pink blooms (*through summer*) spread out along the upper part of the erect stem. Enjoyed by bees. May go dormant in a hot summer. 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. Used for honey production. Aggressive via rhizomes and abundant wind-dispersed seeds. Can be invasive. A Pioneer species. Evening-primrose family.

Subspecies **Wandering Fireweed, circumvagum**, is also native.

>Full to Part Sun. Rich, moist to average, acidic, well-drained soil. Tolerates sandy and rocky. Intolerant of competition. Thrives especially where a wildfire has occurred.


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http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=1744
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/chamerion/angustifolium/

**Canada Garlic, Canada Wild Onion, Wild Garlic, ail du Canada** - *Allium canadense*
1 2 4 5
-open woods, thickets, meadows, prairies, rocky outcrops, forests, thinly wooded bluffs; river/stream floodplains, stream banks; disturbed habitats, fields, pastures, road/railroad sides, waste areas; occasionally wet meadows;
>12-16” White blooms (*early summer*) later change to clusters of small bulblets which drop to the ground and root. A bee, fly, insect, and larvae magnet. Can be aggressive, in a modest way. The root is a small onion. *Amaryllidaceae* family; Lily superorder. Variety *canadense* is also native.

https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/allium/canadense/
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=37

**Spotted Geranium, Spotted Cranes-bill, géranium maculé** - *Geranium maculatum*
1 2 3 4 5 6; southwest 10
-deciduous forests, forest edges, glades, shaded roadsides; wet meadows, open woods, thickets; floodplains, ravines, edges of streams/ponds, swamps, wet hollows, seeps;
>14-18” Valued both for its long lasting, delicate looking, pale purple to pink, copious, 1-1½” blooms (*spring*) held out on thin leafy stems and for its lush, full-bodied but compact mound of very deeply cleft, medium green leaves. Blooms mature into distinctive, erect, beaked seed capsules that give rise to the alternative name of “crane’s bill”. Forms colonies from a dark, thick rhizome but is not aggressive. Wildlife magnet. Geranium family.

http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=1406
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/geranium/maculatum/
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/wild-geranium

**Pearly Everlasting, immortelle blanche** - *Anaphalis margaritacea*
al

OW-30
-dry meadows, open woods, thickets, wastelands, roadsides, forest glades;
>1-3’ Pearly white, dense bloom heads (*mid-summer into fall*) with yellow at the centres in a flat cluster at the tops of white, wooly stems. Willow-like, silvery green leaves smell like lemon-lime when crushed. Male and female blooms on separate plants. An upright plant, so plant it in clumps to show. Aster family.

>Full Sun to Light Shade. Moist to dry soil. Tolerates sandy.  
http://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Anaphalis%20margaritacea.html  
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=216  
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/anaphalis/margaritacea/

**Giant Ironweed, Tall Ironweed, veronie géante**  
- *Vernonia gigantea*, *Vernonia altissima*

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

>Full Sun to Part Shade. More shade tolerant than any other Ironweed. Rich, moist soil. The more sun the more moisture it needs. Tolerates wet to average, acidic, sandy to clayey, and juglone. Deer resistant. Carolinian.  
http://inaturalist.ca/taxa/127037-Vernonia-gigantea/browse_photos  
https://www.wildflower.org/gallery/species.php?id_plant=VEGI  
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/savanna/plants/tl_ironweed.htm

**Tall Blue Lettuce, laitue bisannuelle**  
- *Lactuca biennis*

all
-shady meadows, open woods, thickets, forest edges, forests, glades; floodplains, swamp edges, stream banks; disturbed habitats, fields, trail sides, roadsides, clearings, logged forests;
>3-7’ Reportedly as tall as 12’ or more. Small, pale blue to whitish blooms in branching, roughly cylindrical clusters (*peak-summer well into fall*) 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 blooms have gone to seed, they make like fluffy dandelion heads. The foliage is very lush with large (up to 6”x16”) 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. A thickened taproot. Biennial to annual. In its first year, it is a basal cluster of, yes, dandelion-like leaves so don’t pull it out! A thick-
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ened taproot. Aster family.

>Light to Part Shade; tolerates Full Shade. Moist to wet soil. The sources are mixed. Most give the habitat as a type of forest clearing (part sun, part 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 near woods with consistent and adequate moisture.

http://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Lactuca-biennis.html
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/lactuca/biennis/
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=384
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/tall-blue-lettuce

Downy Wood Mint, bléphile ciliée - *Blephilia ciliata*

1 -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; >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 move farther and farther apart turning themselves into a tall pagoda. A favourite especially of bees, but also attracts butterflies. Extremely rare in Ontario. Clump forming via short rhizomes. Mint family.

Don’t confuse this with Hairy Wood Mint (*Blephilia hirsuta*) which is hairier and also native.

>Full to Part Sun. Average to dry, well-drained, soil. Tolerates calcareous and gravelly to clayey. Carolinian.

https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/blephilia/ciliata/,
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=1537,
http://www.friendsofthewildflowergarden.org/pages/plants/downywoodmint.html

Nodding Onion, ail penché - *Allium cernuum*

1; Manitoulin Island

- 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; prairie remnants, road/railroad embankments, ditches; occasionally marshy ground;

>12-16" Lavender blooms (*peak summer*). Flower stems bend just below the cluster of


http://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Allium%20cernuum.html
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=39
https://www.minnesotaflowers.info/flower/nodding-wild-onion

**Yellow Pimpernel, ténidia à feuilles entières** - *Taenidia integerrima*

1 2 5

-prairies, edges of Hill Prairies, low dunes, meadows, Jack Pine plains, open woods (often Oak, Pine, and/or Aspen), thickets, forests (often rocky), deciduous forest glades; shores/glades/thickets of rivers/streams/lakes; trailsides; open rocky slopes, slopes, ledges, bluffs, eroded clay banks; disturbed habitats;

>16-30" Tiny, copious, bright yellow blooms (*late spring*) grouped in splayed heads; long lasting. Needs to be planted more often for the benefits it brings to many varieties of bees, wasps, flies, beetles, and butterfly larvae. A taproot. *Carot family.*


http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=144
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/search/?q=Taenidia+integerrima

**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;

>4-9’ A large, bushy plant, almost a shrub under preferred conditions. 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. Poisonous to us. Very tolerant of pests and diseases. *Pokeweed family.*

>Part to Full Sun. Rich, moist to average, loamy soil. Tolerates *gravelly* to *clayey*, *acidic* to *calcareous*, and *juglone*. *Variety americana* is also native.


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Field Pussytoes, anténnaire négligée - *Antennaria neglecta*

-dry open areas, prairies, meadows, grassy slopes, open woods, thin woods; shale glades, cliffs, balds, ledges, alvars; disturbed habitats, roadsides;

>4-6" Woolly, white blooms (*spring*) that look like a collection of cat’s toes atop a mostly bare stem arising 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.

>Full Sun, tolerates to Part Sun. Average to dry, *well-drained* soil. Tolerates *rocky* to *clayey*, *acidic* to *alkaline* and fertile loam to nutrient-poor.

Wild Senna, American Senna, casse à fruits velus - *Senna hebecarpa*

-moist sunny sites; river banks, stream slopes, shores, floodplains, forest glades, thickets, in moist ground of openings and thickets; occasionally drier meadows, open woods;

>3-6' Mainly a species of Lowlands. Clusters of showy, irregularly shaped, yellow blooms (*peak summer*) with prominent dark brown anthers. Lovely compound leaves and the plant can get quite bushy. Legume family.


White Snakeroot, eupatoire rugueuse - *Ageratina altissima*

-deciduous/coniferous shaded disturbed/degraded habitats; thickets, forest edges, forests, glades, ravines, bluffs; trail/roadsides, fence rows, pastures, floodplains, riverbanks; occasionally swamps, cedar swamps, seeps;

>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 through its rhizomes and self-seeding. Good
for restoration. A colony may be in bloom for up to 2 months. Wildlife magnet. This is a Pioneer species that takes advantage of recently exposed soil to quickly establish itself. It may then be out competed. Aster family. 

Variety **Common White Snakeroot, *altissima*,** is also native.

> **Part Shade.** Tolerates to Full Shade. Tolerates Full Sun with consistent moisture. 
**Moist to average, *well-drained* soil. Tolerates *clayey*. Deer resistant.**

http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=211
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/ageratina/altissima/
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/white-snakeroot

**Ohio Spiderwort, Bluejacket, *tradescantie d’Ohio***

- *Tradescantia ohiensis*

- meadows, open woods, thickets, forest edges, prairie; 

> 18-24" Clusters of simple 3-petalled, brilliant blue/violet blooms (*early to mid-summer*). Each bloom lasts for only one day but will be replaced by another. Good for butterflies and hummingbirds. Very rare in Ontario. Spiderwort family. 

> **Full to Part Sun.** Moist to average moisture. Tolerates *clayey*. Deer resistant. Carolinian. 

http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=825
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/tradescantia/ohiensis/
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/ohio-spiderwort

**Carolina Spring Beauty, *claytonie de Caroline***

- *Claytonia caroliniana*

- deciduous/mixed open woods thickets, forest edges, forests, glades, thickets, slopes, talus, lightly shaded bluffs; river/stream floodplains; rarely in swamps; 

> To 12” Blooms (*early spring*) sprout in an open, spreading-cluster from a pair of opposite, delicate-looking lance-shaped leaves. Petals white to pale pink with darker pink veins. A very simple, small, pretty plant for spring. Produces corms/tubers which Chipmunks and White-footed Mice may dig up. Ephemeral. Water Chickweed family. 

> Dappled Sun in spring, then to Full Shade. Rich, moist to average soil. Tolerates wet and rocky to *clayey*. 

https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/claytonia/caroliniana/
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/carolina-spring-beauty

**Eastern Spring Beauty, Virginia Spring Beauty, *clayeytonie de Virginie***

- *Claytonia virginica*

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- deciduous meadows, fields, thickets, forest edges, forests, glades, clearings, thinly wooded bluffs, ravines; lowlands, floodplain forests; roadsides;

>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 and the plant will spread to form lovely colonies. Being ephemeral, they disappear by summer to be forgotten until their beauty shocks you again early the next spring. A small corm/tuber. Spreads quickly for a good, spring Ground Cover. A feeder of Chipmunks and White-footed Mice. Water Chickweed family.

>Dappled Sun in spring, then to Full Shade. Rich, moist to average, well-drained soil. Tolerates rocky to clayey, and nutrient poor. Will adapt to shady lawns if mowing is delayed until the end of spring. Deer resistant.

http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=1698
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/claytonia/virginica/
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/virginia-spring-beauty

Wild Strawberry, fraisier des champs

- Fragaria virginiana

all

-prairie, meadows, open woods, forest edges, glades, swamps, lake shores

>3-6” A pretty, white, little bloom (early spring) in clusters; produces small, red, juicy fruit. Can be aggressive. A good Ground Cover for poor soils. Rose family.

Subspecies Smooth Wild Strawberry, glauca, and virginiana are also native.


http://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Fragaria%20virginiana.html
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=2483
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/fragaria/virginiana/
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/wild-strawberry

Woodland Strawberry, fraisier des bois

- Fragaria vesca

all

-deciduous to coniferous forest edges, forests, boreal forests, forest glades, thickets, meadows/fields/pastures (often rocky), rocky open woods, steep rocky/talus slopes, north facing slopes, rocky outcrops, alvars, cliffs, balds, ledges, wooded bluffs; disturbed habitats, roadsides, trailsides, clearings; floodplains;

>3-9” White blooms (spring through to late summer) smaller than Wild Strawberry. Spreads by stolons to make a good Ground Cover. Scaly rhizomes. Rose family.

Subspecies American Woodland Strawberry, americana, is also native, while Western Woodland Strawberry, bracteata, and vesca (from Europe) are not.

>Part Shade; tolerates Full Sun to Full Shade. Rich, fertile, medium moist to dry, well-
drained soil. Tolerates rocky to clayey and juglone.
http://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Fragaria%20vesca.html
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=2482
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/fragaria/vesca/
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/woodland-strawberry

Flowering Spurge, euphorbe pétaoloide - Euphorbia corollata

- prairies, sand prairies, gravel prairies, clay prairies, dolomite prairies, hill prairies, limestone glades, meadows, barrens, stabilized sand dunes, coniferous to deciduous open woods (often Oak, Sassafras, Jack Pine), forest edges, forest glades, thin woods; dolomite alvars, bluffs; disturbed habitats, pastures, fields, waste places, road/railroad sides; rarely swamp borders;

> 1-3’ Masses of small, white blooms (into mid-fall). A wildlife magnet, except for mammals. Can be aggressive and make a dense mat for a good Ground Cover. A deep taproot with spreading rhizomes. Spurge family.


http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=1249
http://inaturalist.ca/taxa/81824-Euphorbia-corollata/browse_photos
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/flowering-spurge

False Sunflower, Smooth Oxeye, héliopsis faux-hélianthe, héliopsis scabre - Heliopsis helianthoides

1 2 3 4 5 6 7; south 8 9 10; not Bruce Peninsula - Heliopsis helianthoides
- prairies, meadows, fields, open woods (often Oak), thickets, clearings, limestone glades, floodplains; disturbed habitats, road/railroad sides, road banks, prairie remnants; occasionally fens, riverbanks, marshes;

> 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. Very easy to grow. Neither a sunflower nor a daisy. Aster family.

Varieties helianthoides and scabra are also native.

> Full to Part Sun. Moist to average soil. Tolerates sandy to clayey, nutrient-poor, and juglone. Attracts aphids which in this case are best tolerated. Deer resistant.

http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=360
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/smooth-oxeye

Woodland Sunflower, Rough Sunflower, hélianthe à feuilles étalées, hélianthe divariqué - Helianthus divaricatus

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-meadows, open woods, forest edges;
>2-5’ A sturdy plant with bright yellow blooms (*late summer into fall*). Good for birds and butterflies. Good for dry areas. Good for naturalizing and can be aggressive. All sunflowers are beautiful. Aster family.
>Fulle to Part Sun. Average to dry soils. Tolerates clayey to sandy.

http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=348
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/helianthus/divaricatus/

**Field Thistle, Pasture Thistle, chardon discolore**

>3-8’ Pink to purple blooms (*peak summer*). This big plant will begin to die shortly after setting seed, begin to distribute its seed in the wind, and give your garden a true prairie appearance. The flowers attract many species of butterflies, hummingbirds, 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. Every single part of the plant feeds at least 1 example of life. A deep taproot often with a cluster of coarse fibrous roots. Biennial to short-lived perennial. Aster family.

>Full to Part Sun. Moist to dry to damp soil. Tolerates nutrient-poor, sandy to clayey, and calcareous. Deer resistant. Be aware that there are many alien thistles growing in Ontario, including the Canada Thistle, but only 2 are native: this species of prairies and meadows plus Swamp Thistle, *Cirsium muticum*, of lowlands. If you see a thistle in a field, look for the distinguishing features listed above so you don’t pull out our own, beloved plant.

https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/cirsium/discolor/
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/field-thistle

**Panicled Tick-trefoil, desmodie paniculée**

all

shady meadows/prairies, limestone glades, rocky glades, open woods (often Oak), thickets, forest edges, thinly wooded bluffs, rocky forests (glades), ravines, sandy hill-sides, banks, shores; roadside embankments; appreciates disturbances from selected logging, wildfires;
>2-3.5’ Purple, pink blooms (*peak summer*) mature into jointed pods that break into one-seeded segments that stick to fur and clothing 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.

>Part Shade, tolerates Full Sun. Moist to dry soil. Tolerates rocky to light clayey.

http://inaturalist.ca/taxa/130993-Desmodium-paniculatum/browse_photos
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=1297
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/desmodium/paniculatum/

**Canada Tick-trefoil, Showy Tick-trefoil, desmodie du Canada**

1 2 3 4 5 6 7; southwest 10; *not* Bruce Peninsula – *Desmodium canadense* - moist/wet prairies, rocky/sandy prairies, sandy open ground, wet/moist meadows, open woods, open thickets, forest edges, clearings, limestone glades; floodplains, river/stream/lake edges/shores, fens; road/rail/road sides, prairie remnants; waste places;

>2-4’ Rose-purple, pea-like clusters of 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 song/game birds, field-type mice, deer, rabbits, groundhogs, a variety of bees, insects, butterflies, hummingbirds. Aggressive. Excellent as a fast growing *Ground Cover* for difficult sites. A long, slender taproot. Legume family.

>Full Sun to Part Shade. Moist to dry, *well-drained* soil. Tolerates sandy to clayey and mild *acidic* to mild *alkaline*. Benefits from a grassfire. Susceptible to mildew.

http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=1287
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/desmodium/canadense/
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/showy-tick-trefoil

**Barren Strawberry, waldsteinie faux-fraisier**

- *Geum fragarioides*, *Waldsteinia fragarioides*

1 2 3 4 5 6 7; south 8; as far west as Thessalon; from south of Timmins;

-deciduous to mixed to conifer open woods thickets, forests, glades, clearings, wooded bluffs; river/stream floodplains, river/lake shores; waste roadside areas; disturbed habitats;

>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
Open Woods Thicket Flowers

strawberry. Its fruit are dry seeds. Rose family.
>Part Sun to Light Shade; tolerates Full Shade. Dry to moist, sandy/rocky/loamy, well-drained soil. Tolerates clayey. Prefers acidic to neutral. Tolerates thin soils over rock. Intolerant of heavy leaf-fall or more aggressive taller plants. The more sun the more consistent moisture required. Deer resistant.
http://inaturalist.ca/taxa/127917-Geum-fragarioides/browse_photos
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=2577
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/barren-strawberry -click on any image to see all
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/geum/fragarioides/

White Vervain, verveine à feuilles d'ortie - Verbena urticifolia
1 2 3 4 5 6; south 7
-moist, open sites;
2-5' A straggling plant with many spikes of copious tiny, white blooms (mid-summer into fall) on slender spikes up to 2" long. Seeds eaten by birds and nectar by bees, flies, and butterflies. Can be aggressive. An annual to biennial. Vervain family.
http://inaturalist.ca/taxa/129278-Verbena-urticifolia/browse_photos
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=2774
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/white-vervain
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/verbena/urticifolia/

Cream-coloured Vetchling, Pale Vetchling, gesse jaunâtre - Lathyrus ochroleucus
all
-open woods, thickets, forest edges, glades, ravines;
A twinning vine. Legume family.
>Part Sun. Average to dry, calcareous soil. Adaptable to many textures.
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=1309
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/cream-pea -click on any image to see all
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/lathyrus/ochroleucus/

Arrow-leaved Violet, Ovate-leaved Violet, violette sagittée, violette à feuilles frangées - Viola sagittata
1 2 3 4 5 6; not Bruce Peninsula
-open woods, glades, limestone/sandstone glades, prairies; sand, clay, and shrub prairies; meadows, barrens; wetland edges, river/lake shores, swamps; disturbed habitats, fields, roadsides, power-line clearances;
>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 but still retain the arrow-head shape. A wildlife magnet, even the Wood Turtle (*Clemmys insculpta*). Self-sows. Rare. Fibrous roots often with fleshy rhizomes. Violet family.

Varieties *ovata* and *sagittata* are both native.

>Full to Part Sun. Moist to dry, *well-drained*, sandy soil. Tolerates *rocky* to heavy *clayey*. Benefits from wildfires to reduce competition from woodies.

http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=2796
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/viola/sagittata/
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/arrow-leaved-violet

**Canada Violet, Canada White Violet, violette du Canada** - *Viola canadensis*

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

-deciduous (occasionally mixed to coniferous) open woods shrubby thickets, forest edges, forests, thickets, glades, bluffs, riverbanks;

>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 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 bloom 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 blooming 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 either a rhizome or slender stolons. All together, a very pretty plant. A feeder of a variety of wildlife. Good as a *Ground Cover*. Violet family.

Varieties *canadensis* and *rugulosa* are also native.


http://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Viola%20canadensis%20var%20rugulosa.html
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=2780
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/canadian-white-violet
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/viola/canadensis/

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

-all

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

>4-8" Dainty, pale blue-violet blooms (later spring) at the ends of 2-4 leafy, flower-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 blooming 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. Read your labels.

>Dappled Sun to Light Shade in spring, then to Part Shade. Rich, moist to wet to average soils. Tolerates rocky to sandy to loamy, and acidic.

http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=2781
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/dog-violet
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/viola/labradorica/

Woolly Blue Violet, Common Blue Violet, violette parente - Viola sororia

all; not southwest 10; reportedly as far north as Timmins and Kapuskasing; -swales, low prairies, meadows, fields, pastures; thickets, deciduous open woods, forest edges; forests, forest glades, wooded slopes; shores of rivers/streams/swamps/lakes, conifer swamps; disturbed habitats, roadsides, lawns, waste ground;

>3-8" Deep purple to white (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. Thick, branched rhizomes. Annual to short-lived perennial. Violet family.

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

http://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Viola%20sororia.html
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/viola/sororia/
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=2798
**Virginia Waterleaf, hydrophylle de Virginie** - *Hydrophyllum virginianum*

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

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

>12-20" Many sources state this plant will grow to 24" or more. Clusters of several lavender or white, bell-shaped blooms (*late spring*) are held above the foliage by long stalks. The blooms are bell-shaped but very long, hairy-looking, protruding stamens tend to dominate their appearance. It usually flowers *earlier* than Bluntleaf Waterleaf. Loved by bumblebees. Large, attractive, sharply divided and toothed leaves. 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. Borage family. Variety *virginianum* is also native.


http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=575
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/hydrophyllum/virginianum/
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/virginia-waterleaf

A late summer, frontyard forest glade.

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Open Woods Thicket Grasses

**Grasses, Sedges**

**Bottlebrush Grass, élyme étalé**  - *Elymus hystrix, Hystrix patula*
Zones 3-8

-deciduous open woods, forest edges, forests, glades; ridges/ledges; river/stream floodplains;

>2-4’  A cool-season, bunch grass with a prominent, airy, “bottle-brush” bloom and seed head that is famous for catching the sunlight, even in shade. Good for shady areas. Spreads by seeds. Fibrous roots. 

https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/grass-sedge-rush/bottlebrush-grass

**Canada Wildrye, Great Plains Wildrye, élyme du Canada**  - *Elymus canadensis*
Zone 3-8

-dunes, sandy shores, prairies, meadows, open woods; roadsides;

>2-4’  A cool-season, bunch grass. Can be aggressive. Showy and graceful with long, arching, bushy, wheat-like bloom heads (like plumes) that turn from silvery green to golden as they mature. Attractive, silvery leaves up to 13" long. Excellent for filling in bare areas quickly, Restoration, and Soil Stabilizing. This is a Pioneer species that is usually replaced by adjacent more Conservative plants with time. Useful for quickly covering bare soil as a Ground Cover or to protect your newly planted garden from weeds. Self-sows. Short rhizomes. 
Variety *canadensis* is also native.

>Full to Part Sun. Moist to dry, gravelly to sandy, well-drained soil. Tolerates to clayey, acidic to calcareous, drought, salt, and juglone.

https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/grass-sedge-rush/canada-wild-rye
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/elymus/canadensis/

**Virginia Wildrye, élyme de Virginie**  - *Elymus virginicus*
Zone 3-8

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

>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 Intermediate Wildrye, élyme intermédiaire - *intermedius* and *virginicus* are also native.

>Part Shade to Full Sun. The more sun it receives the more moisture it requires. Rich,
moist, clayey to loamy soil. Tolerates to sandy, acidic to neutral (calcareous), salt, and juglone. This plant is usually found in Lowlands but can tolerate average, moist, loamy to clayey gardens if not too sunny.

http://inaturalist.ca/taxa/126873-Elymus-virginicus/browse_photos
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/elymus/virginicus/

Vanilla Sweetgrass, **hiérochloé odorante** - *Anthoxanthum nitens*, *Hierochloe odorata*
all
-moist meadows/prairies, sloughs, swales, sedge meadows, edges of forests, ditches; edges of bogs, fens; salt marshes; >1-2’ A cool-season, bunch 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 bloom 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 strong). Subspecies *nitens* is also native.
>Full to Part Sun. Moist to wet to average, acidic to alkaline soil. Tolerates sandy and salt water.

https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/grass-sedge-rush/sweetgrass
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/anthoxanthum/nitens/
http://inaturalist.ca/taxa/79577-Anthoxanthum-nitens-nitens/browse_photos

**Muskingum Sedge, Palm Sedge, carex de la rivière Muskingum**
Zones 3-7 - *Carex muskingumensis*
-low woods, thickets, glades, wet meadows, swales, swamps, bogs, floodplains; >2-3’ A cool-season, bunch 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. It spreads slowly but progressively to make a good Ground Cover. A fibrous and rhizomatous root system.

http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=1014
http://inaturalist.ca/taxa/160033-Carex-muskingumensis/browse_photos

**Pennsylvania Sedge, Common Oak Sedge, carex de Pennsylvanie**
Zones 4-8 - *Carex pensylvanica*

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-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 a 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, grow in tidy, little tufts. Very useful for adding low, lush foliage throughout the season to most woodland gardens. Slowly aggressive; can be used to make a no-mow lawn. Long, shallow rhizomes.  
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/grass-sedge-rush/pennsylvania-sedge  
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/carex/pensylvanica/  
http://inaturalist.ca/taxa/127326-Carex-pensylvanica/browse_photos
**Shrubs, Short Trees, Vines**

Included here are the vines, shrubs, and trees that will grow in the “Part Sun/shade, but more sun than shade” that exists within thickets. Depending on the plant, it may also tolerate Full Sun and be grown in Meadows to create a thicket itself. If you want a tall tree over 30’, then look in the Tall Tree section.

**Showy Mountain-ash, sorbier plaisant** - *Sorbus decora*

- 3 5 7 8 9 10

-open woods, forest edges, glades; rocky, water’s edges; >15-35' A fast growing, bushy-looking tree often with multiple trunks. Many clusters of showy white blooms (*later spring, early summer*) that mature into glossy, bright red berries that dangle in showy clusters. Good for birds. A life saver to Robins in winter. Not an Ash. Rose family.


https://www.uoguelph.ca/arboretum/thingstosee/trees/showymountainash
http://inaturalist.ca/taxa/54266-Sorbus-decora/browse_photos
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/tree/showy-mountain-ash
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=2571
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/sorbus/decora/

**Sweet Crabapple, Wild Crabapple, Coronation Apple, pommier odorant** - *Malus coronaria*

- 1

-open woods, thickets, forest openings, forest edges; bottomlands, stream banks; >15-25' x 10-24' A small tree with stiff branches and thorns sparsely on older wood. Showy, fragrant pinkish-white blooms (*spring*) mature into small yellow crabapples. Leaves turn a rich amber colour for fall. The only truly native species of Apple in Ontario. Interestingly, these are true thorns unlike the prickles (not true thorns) that are found on Roses.


http://inaturalist.ca/taxa/54831-Malus-coronaria/browse_photos
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/trees/plants/wild_crab.htm
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=2497

**Downy Arrowwood, virone de Rafinesque** - *Viburnum rafinesquianum*

- 1 2 3 4 5 6; south 10

-thickets, open woods, hillsides, riverbanks >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

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Open Woods Thicket Shrubs, Trees, Vines

birds, butterflies, and moths. Elderberry family.

>Full to Part Shade. Dry soil. Tolerates rocky, sandy and calcareous.
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/viburnum/rafinesquianum/
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=23
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/shrub/downy-arrow-wood

**Smooth Arrowwood, Southern Arrowwood, vioire litigieuse**

1 5  -  *Viburnum recognitum, Viburnum dentatum var. lucidum*
- wooded low wet areas, swamplike woods, floodplains, shores, seeps, thickets, open woods, grassy areas; disturbed habitats, roads, trail edges

>5-15’ Creamy-white blooms (*late spring*) in wide clusters. Bright red, late autumn colour with black berries attracting birds and wildlife. An upright or slightly spreading multi-stemmed shrub. Elderberry (*moschatel*) family.

http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=15
http://inaturalist.ca/taxa/170204-Viburnum-recognitum/browse_photos
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/viburnum/dentatum/

**Northern Prickly-ash, clavalier d'Amérique**

1 2 3 4 5 6
- pastures, open rocky places, thickets, edges of forests

>to 10’ An up-right, much branched, 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. Leaves turns yellow in the fall. Fruit is a small, round, reddish-brown, fragrant pod which splits open towards fall to release two seeds. Can be aggressive spreading to form dense, impassable thickets. Makes a great ground cover and shelter for small wildlife. Good for bees, butterflies (e.g. swallowtails) and moths. Not an Ash. Rue family.

http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=2610
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/shrub/prickly-ash
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/zanthoxylum/americanum/
Alleghany Blackberry, Highbush Blackberry, ronce des Alléghanys, mûrier

1 3 4 5 6 7 - Rubus allegheniensis

-meadows, open woods, thickets, edges of woods;
>to 6' Many (can be greater than 20), beautiful, white blooms (late spring into peak summer), will remind you of apple blossoms, form a nice elongated flower head. The plant stems consist of high-arching canes that arch over to sometimes reach the ground and take root. Scattered along each cane are stout bristles. A cane will not bloom until its second year after which it dies, however new canes appear each year. Lush, dark green leaves. The raspberries mature in fall. Both blooms and berries feed wildlife. Can spread to form colonies; the dead and live canes together forming a formidable thicket. Rose family.
>Fu l l  t o  P a r t  S u n.  R i c h, mo ist  t o  a v e r a g e  s o i l.  T o l e r a t e s  a c i d i c  t o  a l k a l i n e.

American Bladdernut, staphylier à trois folioles - Staphylea trifolia

1 2 3 4 5 6

-moist open woods, forest edges, forests, riverbanks, floodplains;
>12-16' An erect, tall, open shrub, stiffly and somewhat sparingly branched. Branches striped when young, turning slightly ridged or warty with age. Lovely green leaves turn a lovely yellow in fall, brightening 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. Produces suckers for you to keep or cut down. A feeder of wildlife. Bladdernut family.

Chokecherry, cerisier de Virginie - Prunus virginiana

all
-various, from dry, sandy hills to swamp edges;
>8-12' This spreading shrub grows fairly quickly and will form thickets. Many fragrant white blooms (spring), followed by red-black cherries in late summer. Loved by birds.
Open Woods Thicket Shrubs, Trees, Vines

Adaptable to many sites and good for restoration. Cherry family.


https://www.uoguelph.ca/arboretum/thingstosee/trees/chokecherry
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=2530
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/prunus/virginiana/
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/tree/chokecherry

**Northern Dewberry**, *ronce à flagelles* - *Rubus flagellaris*

1 3 4 5 6 7; south 10
- shorelines; dry open woods, fields;

>6-8” Found mostly in sandy soil along shorelines. An aggressive *Ground Cover* which spreads by surface runners in nutrient-poor soil and under drought conditions. The prickly stems offer a good deterrent against unwanted visitors. White booms (*late spring*) mature into red, edible berries which are loved by birds. Good for to restoration, stabilizing a slope against erosion, and attracting wildlife. Can be considered a sub-shrub. Rose family.

>Full Sun to Part Shade. Sandy, well drained soil. Tolerates drought and nutrient-poor.

http://inaturalist.ca/taxa/69717-Rubus-flagellaris/browse_photos
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=2556
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/rubus/flagellaris/

**Alternate-leaved Dogwood, Pagoda Dogwood**, *cornouiller à feuilles altemes* - *Cornus alternifolia*

1 2 3 4 5 6 7; southern 8 9 10
- deciduous thickets, ravines, slopes;

>12-18' A valuable understorey shrub or small tree with a handsome looking structure of horizontally tiered branches creating a pagoda effect (keep your clippers away). Clusters of creamy white blooms (*late spring*) produce black berries by the end of summer. The leaves turn a dark wine colour in fall. Good for woodland restoration. It also makes an elegant shrub for the front yard in some shade. Attracts birds. Fall colour. Dogwood family.


https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/shrub/pagoda-dogwood
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/swida/alternifolia/
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=863

**Grey Dogwood**, *cornouiller à grappes* - *Cornus racemosa*

1 2 3 4 5 6; very southwest 10
- thickets, roadsides, fencerows, slopes, ridges;
>6-8' This upright and multi-stemmed shrub will form colonies once the roots are established. White blooms (late spring) in clusters mature into bunches of small white berries before fall. The bark is grey to light brown. Good for restoration and slope stabilization. Attracts birds. Dogwood family.

>Full to Part Sun. Moist to dry soils. A variety of soil textures.

https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/swida/racemosa/
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/shrub/gray-dogwood

**Round-leaved Dogwood,** *cornouiller rugueux*  - *Cornus rugosa*

1 2 3 4 5 6 7; south 8 9 10
-open woods, thickets, ravine slopes;
>3-10' A roundish-leaved, upright shrub for dry, gravelly places, particularly calcareous soils. 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 in your garden. Feeds birds. Dogwood family.

>Part Shade. Moist to dry soil. Tolerates gravel and calcareous.

http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=869
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/swida/rugosa/
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/shrub/round-leaved-dogwood

**Red Elderberry,** *sureau rouge*  - *Sambucus racemosa*

all
-thickets, riverbanks, rocky sites;
>10-12' Creamy white clusters of blooms (spring) 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 the first berry crop of the season. However, the berry is poisonous to people. Tolerates slightly drier conditions than Canada Elderberry. Moschatel family.

>Sun to Part Shade. Moist to average soil.

The subspecies and variety *S. racemosa* ssp. *pubens* and *S. racemosa* ssp. *pubens* var. *pubens* are also native.

http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=12
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/sambucus/racemosa/
Open Woods Thicket Shrubs, Trees, Vines

**Dwarf Hackberry, micocoulier rabougri** - *Celtis tenuifolia*

1
-dunes, fields, fencerows, open woods;

http://inaturalist.ca/taxa/54859-Celtis-tenuifolia/browse_photos
https://www.uoguelph.ca/arboretum/thingstosee/trees/dwarfhackberry
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=713

**Hawthorn species, aubépine** - *Crataegus* species

all
-thickets, hedgerows, roadsides, rocky ground;
>16-25' This tall shrub/short tree has branches that sprawl horizontally that gives the plant a handsome silhouette against the sky. The long thorns of the branches create a protected shelter for bird’s nests. White blooms (*late spring*) mature into small, red or yellow crabapple-like fruits (haws). Birds look to these haws for food late in the season. Rose family.
>Full to Part Sun. Average to dry soil.

http://inaturalist.ca/taxa/51148-Crataegus/browse_photos
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/crataegus/crus-galli/
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=2442
http://plants.connon.ca/11100004/Plant/122/Cockspur_Hawthorn

**American Hazelnut, noisetier d'Amérique** - *Corylus americana*

1 2 4 5; southwest 10
-thickets, edges of woods, roadsides, fencerows;
>6-8' Provides interest throughout the growing season. Yellow catkins appear in the fall, hang all through the blizzards of winter, and then swell into dangling maturity the next spring before the leaves arrive. The edible nuts ripen in late summer in clusters of 2-6, each enclosed by a pair of ragged-edged bracts. The leaves turn a lovely burnt orange in fall. Provides a food source for deer, squirrels, chipmunks, blue jays and other wildlife. The overall shape of the shrub would be loved by Picasso - angles everywhere. Don’t prune it. Resembles a bit an akimbo scarecrow. Birch family.
>Full to Part Sun. Average to dry soil. Tolerates gravel, nutrient-poor, and drought.

https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/corylus/americana/
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/shrub/american-hazelnut
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=556
Common Hop-tree,  *ptéléa trifolié*  
- *Ptelea trifoliata*

- sandy beaches, dunes, open woods, thickets, forest edges;
> to 20' Small greenish-white blooms (*late spring*) are in large clusters at shoot tips. The large, dense clusters of bitter-tasting fruit are encased in a flat, wafer-like wing and are avoided by most birds, but feed squirrels throughout the long winter. Lush, thick, glossy, dark green leaves are divided into 3 leaflets. Slender, branching trunks with shiny, reddish bark speckled with elongated grey pores (lenticels). Population in decline due to destruction of habitat. Attracts butterflies and moths and provides important habitat for many birds; furthermore, it feeds the larvae of the beautiful Giant Swallowtail and the Brown-Bordered Ermine Moth. A rather unique, short tree. A species of Special Concern in Ontario. Not an Ash. Rue family.

> Full Sun to Light Shade. Average to dry, rocky/sandy soil. Carolinian.

http://inaturalist.ca/taxa/50625-Ptelea-trifoliata/browse_photos
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=2609
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/ptelea/trifoliata/

Common Juniper,  *Ground Juniper*,  *genévrier commun*  
- *Juniperus communis*

- all
- shores, fens, open woods, glades, old fields, pastures;
> 3-4’ A medium height Juniper shrub with male and female blooms (*late spring*) on separate plants. Females produce the famous, small, pungent, blue cones (berry-like) in late fall. Birds digest the berries which actually improves the chances of the seed’s germination when deposited. A very common evergreen shrub. Uses as a foundation shrub around the homes. Juniper family.

Variety *depressa*,  *Depressed Juniper*, is also native.

> Full Sun. Sandy/rocky to average soil.

http://inaturalist.ca/taxa/58725-Juniperus-communis/browse_photos
https://nativeplants.evergreen.ca/search/view-images.php?ID=01754-variety depressa
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=887
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/juniperus/communis/
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/shrub/common-juniper

Red Mulberry,  *mûrier rouge*  
- *Morus rubra*

- moist, low open woods;
> 18-30’ A short trunk topped by a large, dense, rounded canopy of stout branches. Blooms are 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,
Open Woods Thicket Shrubs, Trees, Vines

loved, loved, loved by birds and birdwatchers. In the fall the leaves turn yellow. A benefit to your yard. Endangered in Ontario. Can be considered a shrub. Mulberry family. >Full Sun to Light Shade. Moist to average soil. Tolerates acidic to alkaline and sandy to clayey. Carolinian.  
https://www.ontario.ca/page/red-mulberry-species-risk  
https://www.uoguelph.ca/arboretum/thingstosee/trees/redmulberry  
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=1703  
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/morus/rubra/  

**Eastern Ninebark**, *physocarpe à feuilles d'obier* - *Physocarpus opulifolius*  
all  
thickets, riverbanks  
>6-10" Usually found in Lowlands but very adaptable. Stiffly arching branches and an upright spreading shape. White blooming (*early summer*). Flowers turn red with age. Its diversity of display adds to your gardens attractiveness throughout the season. Great as a hedge or protective wildlife pocket. Good for restoration and butterflies. Rose family.  
>Full to Part Sun. Moist to dry soil.  
http://inaturalist.ca/taxa/129048-Physocarpus-opulifolius/browse_photos  
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=2500  
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/physocarpus/opulifolius/  
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/shrub/ninebark  

**Dwarf Chinquapin Oak, Scrub Chestnut Oak**, *chêne nain* - *Quercus prinoides*  
1  
sandy shores, dunes, plains, open woods;  
>3-9' This Oak 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. Beech family.  
>Full to 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.  

**Pawpaw**, *asiminier trilobé* - *Asimina triloba*  
1  
usually south of London, along the St. Clair and Niagara Rivers, and the south shore of Lake Ontario in the lee of the Niagara Escarpment -deciduous open woods, forests, glades; bottomlands, stream valleys, swamps, lowlands;  
>6-30' x 15-20', but usually a bushy shrub under 10'. Slow-growing, short-lived. Impressive, light-green leaves up to 12" long and 4" across, 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. Produces roundish pear-shaped, fleshy berries up to 5" long which contain several flattish seeds. A wildlife magnet. Eaters of the fruit include Raccoons, Opossums, Fox, Skunks, Squirrels, and Turtles. Able to form dense, wildlife sheltering, thickets in the shade of other trees. Stabilizing. Rare. A large, thick taproot with rhizomes. Can be considered a shrub. Custard-apple family. Associates: singularly, colonies; Maple, Basswood, Maple, Beech.


https://www.uoguelph.ca/arboretum/thingstosee/trees/pawpaw
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=102
https://www.wildflower.org/gallery/species.php?id_plant=ASTR
https://www.dnr.illinois.gov/education/CDIndex/Pawpaw.pdf

**Canada Plum, Wild Plum, prunier noir**

*Prunus nigra*

1 2 3 4 5 6 7; south 10

-open woods thickets, edges of forests, forests, glades, water's edges;

>to 30' Many fragrant, showy, cherry bloom-like, white to pale-pink blooms (mid-spring to early summer) which mature into yellow-red plums; ripe by late summer. Edible by all. Sweetest after the first frost. The stem produces sparse thorns. Good for birds and their nests. Fall colour. Excellent for front yards. Colony forming. Very similar to the American/Wild Plum (*Prunus americana*) which is also native. Rose family.


https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/prunus/nigra/

**Red Raspberry, framboisier rouge, ronce du mont Ida**

*Rubus idaeus*

all

-open areas thickets, glades, edges of woods;

To 5' White blooms (mid-spring into mid-summer) in loose clusters at and near the ends of arching canes. Canes do not bloom 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 colonies which in themselves shelter wildlife.


www.frontyardrestoration.com
Open Woods Thicket Shrubs, Trees, Vines

Carolina/Pasture Rose, rosier de Caroline - *Rosa carolina*
1 5
-dunes, prairies, pastures, forest edges, roadsides;
2-3' This low, compact, multi-branched, thorny shrub produces attractive, pink blooms (early summer) attracting bees, butterflies and moths. Fragrant. A short, aggressive shrub making it excellent for restoration and filling in space quickly. Produces large, red hips in the fall which feed birds.
>Sun to Part Shade. Average to dry soil. Salt tolerant.

Wild Prickly Rose, rosier aciculaire - *Rosa acicularis*
all
-dry open slopes, open woods, clearings, sand banks, shores, wet meadows, swamps
To 3" Fragrant pink blooms (peak summer) mature into bright red rose hips in the fall. A short, bushy shrub with reddish branchlets. Slender, straight, needle-like prickles cover the stems. The provincial flower of Alberta. Don’t step on it.
>Full to Part Sun. Tolerates rocky, sandy, loamy, clayey, calcareous.

Smooth Rose, rosier inerme - *Rosa blanda*
all
-meadows, thickets, open woods, rocky or sandy banks
2-4' Produces lovely, single petaled roses. The bloom (summer) is pinkish-white and 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 eaten by birds.
>Full to Part Sun. Moist to average soil. Tolerates sandy to clayey.

Kalm’s St. John’s-wort, millepertuis de Kalm - *Hypericum kalmianum*
1 3 7; up the Ottawa River valley for a short distance north of Ottawa
-sandy or rocky shores, prairies, wet meadows, swamps, open woods, thickets
2-3' A multi-branched, compact, upright, very pretty shrub with ridged stems topped by small but many, bright yellow, bloom clusters (peak summer). The bloom is especially attractive because of the frilly, yellow stamens exploding from its centre. The fruit are dark brown, pointed capsules that last until next season. Pull them off in spring.
>Full to Part Sun. Moist to dry to wet soil. Tolerates calcareous. Relatively drought tolerant once roots well established.

Downy/Common Serviceberry, Shadbush, Juneberry, amélanchier arborescent - *Amelanchier arborea*
1 2 3 4 5 6 7
-open fields, rocky slopes, woodland edges, sandy bluffs
12-15' A tall, clumping shrub with many white blooms (spring), followed by small red berries in mid summer which give birds their first taste of berries for the season. Grows
well on a dry site once roots are established.
>Full to Part Sun. Average to dry soil. Versatile in habitat and soil textures.

**Fragrant/Aromatic Sumac, sumac aromatique**  
- *Rhus aromatica*

1 2 3 4 5 6 7
-dry woods, hills, sand dunes, rocky soil
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 Robins. Has small, cute leaves which are fragrant when bruised. Spreads by suckers to form mounds or colonies.
>Full Sun to Part Shade. Prefers dry, sandy sites but tolerant of most textures.

**Smooth Sumac, sumac glabre**  
- *Rhus glabra*

1 2 3 4 5 6; south 7 10
-forest edges, meadows, fields
To 8' Similar to the common Staghorn Sumac but with smooth stems. Blooms (late spring to mid-summer) 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. Spreads rapidly from suckers to form colonies but very pretty in a spacious garden. Plant a ground cover beneath.

**Staghorn/Velvet Sumac, sumac vinaigrier**  
- *Rhus typhina*

1 2 3 4 5 6 7
-slopes, ridges, banks, edges of woods, open fields
12-18' The most common Sumac in southern Ontario; spreads by rhizomes to form colonies. White male and female blooms (early summer) on separate plants or colonies. Leaves turn a brilliant deep red in fall. (“And all the sumachs on the hills Have turned their green to red.” William Wilfred Campbell). Produces red, velvety seed clusters in late fall which provide a starvation diet for birds through winter. Can be aggressive. Frequently used in restoration to stabilize slopes. Plant a ground cover beneath.
>Full to Part Sun. Dry to moist soil. Salt tolerant.

**Maple-leaved Viburnum, viorne à feuilles d’érable**  
- *Viburnum acerifolium*

1 2 3 4 5 6; south 7
-open woods, thickets, ravines, hillsides
3-6' 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 to maturity. Spreads by suckers to form clumps.

>Full to Part Sun. Shade tolerant. Dry to moist; sandy, rocky or clayey.

**American/Climbing Bittersweet Vine, bourreau-des-arbres - Celastrus scandens**

1 2 3 4 5 6 7; south 9 10

-edges of woods, thickets, meadows

To 24’ Blooms (late spring) are small and greenish, but this woody vine or twining shrub is loved for its colourful orange berries (poisonous) that appear in the fall and persist into winter. Male and female plants are required for fruit.

>Full to Part Sun. Moist to dry soils.

**Thicket Creeper, Woodbine Vine, vigne vierge commune - Parthenocissus vitacea**

1 2 3 4 5 6 7; south 10

-woods, thickets

To 30" in length. Very similar to Virginia Creeper, but definitely native. An extremely useful vine that climbs with tendrils. Glossy green leaves of five leaflets arranged like fingers on a hand turn eye-catching red in fall. Blooms (early summer) are inconspicuous but mature into bird feeding dark blue berries by fall. Can be used as a fast growing ground cover. Good for restoration.

>Sun to Full Shade. Moist to dry soil.

**Trumpet Creeper Vine, bignone radicant - Campsis radicans**

1

-thickets, forest edges, glades

To 32" in length. Fast growing and aggressive forming colonies. Self-clinging but benefits from added support. Grown for its lovely, trumpet-shaped, orange-red blooms (late spring) which attract hummingbirds and then Orioles. Ideal for screening or covering rock piles. Blooms best in Full Sun.


**Glaucous/Limber Honeysuckle Vine, chèvrefeuille dioïque - Lonicera dioica**

not 8

-open woods, thickets, rocky slopes, shores

8-12’ in length. A twining, climbing vine adaptable to many habitats. The smooth, green branches produce simple, opposite, smooth leaves and tubular yellowish/orange blooms (late spring). Blooms (sunny locations) feed hummingbirds and butterflies. Bright red to orange berries in tight groups mature in late summer.

>Partial to Full Sun. Average to dry, calcareous.
Black Raspberry, Thimbleberry, framboisier noir, mûrier - Rubus occidentalis

- open woods, thickets, edges of woods, glades

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 sometimes take root. Scattered along each cane are short, curved prickles. A cane will not bloom until its second year, however the plant is a perennial. 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. Taproot. Rose family.


Canada Redbud, gainier rouge - Cercis canadensis

-south

-rich woods, usually along banks of rivers, streams;

To 24" 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. Blooms 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.

>Part Sun to Part Shade. Shade tolerant. Moist, well drained soil.

Soapberry, Russet Buffaloberry, shépherdie du Canada - Shepherdia canadensis

-all

-sandy, gravelly or rocky soils of slopes, shores, open woods

4-6' Tiny, green blooms (early spring) appear before the leaves. Male and female flowers on separate plants. A relatively low, much branched, sprawling shrub with silvery-green-grey smallish elongated leaves. Yellowish red berries are produced on female plants in early summer and are what make the shrub attractive. Stabilizes slopes. Nitrogen-fixing.


Northern Bush-honeysuckle, dièrville chèvrefeuille - Diervilla lonicera

-all

-dry woods, thickets, hillsides, pastures

2-3' Yellow, funnel-shaped flowers are borne in threes at the ends of spreading branches. Opposite leaves are egg-shaped, toothed. Low arching habit, excellent for landscaping. Attracts birds, butterflies and moths. Not a true honeysuckle.

Open Woods Thicket Shrubs, Trees, Vines

**Canada Moonseed Vine, ménisperme du Canada - Menispermum canadense**
1 2 3 4 5, Manitoulin Island
-moist woods, thickets
To 6-12” in length. Takes off quickly once the roots are established. 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. Spreads by runners aggressively which makes it useful for restoration and for when you’re in hurry to hide something.
>Sun to Part Shade. Moist to average soil. Tolerates juglone.

**Riverbank, Frost Grape Vine, vigne des rivages - Vitis riparia**
1 2 3 4 5 6 7; extreme southwest 10
-riverbanks, thickets, open sandy or rocky ground
15-20’ in length. A vigorous, woody vine often seen growing over fences, shrubs, and up trees in gardens. The flowers are inconspicuous (late spring), but small bunches of edible blue-black berries mature late in the season. Good for restoration and wildlife shelter.
>Sun to Part Shade. Moist to average soil. Prefers calcareous.

**Virgin’s Bower, Old Man’s Beard, Virginia Clematis Vine, clématite de Virginie - Clematis virginiana**
1 2 3 4 5 6 7; southern 8 9 10
-woodland edges, riverbanks, thickets
6-12’ A fast growing, aggressive vine that impresses with its abundance of small white blooms (peak summer) that cover the plant and which later turn the plant into a wooly cloud of plume-tailed seed heads. Unusual in that it bends its leaf petioles (stems) in order to climb. Thus it requires a trellis or a shrub to climb up.
>Full to Part Sun. Moist to average to dryish soil.

**Virginia Creeper Vine, vigne vierge à cinq folioles - Parthenocissus quinquefolia**
1 2 3 4 5; possibly not native
-deciduous forests, glades, forest edges, thickets
To 60” in length. Self-climbing; 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 survive winter. Aggressive to the point of invasive. Can be used as ground cover to end all ground covers. To be honest, use this plant only to cover everything else with its lush, colourful foliage and wild-life feeding berries. Excellent for utility poles or fences you never want to see again. Grape Family.

OW-60
**Wolf-willow, Silverberry, chalef argenté**  
- *Elaeagnus commutata*  
8 9 10  
-shores, riverbanks, clearings, edges of thickets;  
To 3’ Upright and much branched with a silvery appearance. Spreads to form thickets. Fragrant blooms (early to mid summer), golden yellow within and silver without. Attracts butterflies and moths. Stabilizing. Not a willow. Oleaster family  
>Full to Part Sun. Poor, dry soils. Tolerates calcareous, rocky, sandy, clayey.

**Wild Yam Vine, igname velue**  
- *Dioscorea villosa*  
1  
-water’s edges, floodplains, open woods, thickets, forest glades;  
3-6’ Small white to a greenish yellow blooms (spring) dangle in clusters from axis of leaves. Male and female flowers on separate plants. Male clusters are up to 12” long. Female clusters are up to 8” long and each flower matures into an interestingly shaped, golden green, 3-sectioned, broadly winged capsule that turns brown with age. Lush, wide, heart-shaped, heavily veined and textured leaves and climbing characteristics (by twining) make this an attractive, short, easily manageable vine. Produces tubers. Yam family.  
>Part Shade to Sun. Moist to average moisture Tolerates rocky to sandy to loam. Tolerates calcareous. Carolinian.
Large-flowered Bellwort in bloom with its classic spring, wilted, droopy look. Spotted Geranium, left, looking lush. In background centre are cool-season grasses in bloom.

Michigan Lily with Cut-leaved Coneflower leaves to left and Purple Flowering Raspberry blooms to right. Note how the petals curl back so far as to almost touch the stem. The petal’s of the Canada Lily curl back much more modestly and give the bloom a “trumpet” appearance.
**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.

For the photos on Website https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/, remember to click on any photo to see all the photos for that plant.

**Flowers**

**Golden Alexanders, zizia doré**

- **Zizia aurea**

1 2 3 4 5; south 10

- river/stream/lake floodplains/shores, fens, sedge meadows; 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 to Light Shade. Wet to moist to average, **acidic** to neutral (calcareous), **sandy** soil. The more sun the more moisture it prefers. Tolerates rocky/sandy to sandy-clay and **juglone**. **Deer resistant.**

http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=151
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/zizia/aurea/
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/golden-alexanders

**Tall Anemone, Riverbank Anemone, Cylindrical Thimbleweed, anémone de Virginie**

all

- prairies, meadows, limestone glades, open woods, thickets, forest edges, forests, glades; alvars, cliffs, balds, ridges, ledges, river/stream floodplains, river banks, lake shores; disturbed habitats, fields; occasionally deciduous to conifer swamps, shrub swamps;

>2-3’ Long, greenish-white blooms (*early to mid-summer*) turn into cottony seed heads
Forest Glade Flowers

which will last right through the fall. Enjoyed by bees. A caudex often with rhizomes. Buttercup family.

>Light Shade to Full Sun; tolerates to Part Shade. Rich, dry to average, acidic, rocky loam soil. Tolerates to clayey, calcareous, drought, and juglone. Deer resistant. There are 3 varieties, *alba*, *cylindroidea*, and *virginiana*, all native.

http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=2361
http://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Anemone%20virginiana.html

**Wood Anemone, Nightcaps, anémone à cinq folioles** - *Anemone quinquefolia*

all, not Manitoulin District
-deciduous to coniferous open woods thickets, forest edges, forests, glades, clearings, roadsides, forest thickets, floodplains, stream/riverbanks, 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 conspicuously above the foliage. The bloom is up to 1” across and composed of 5 or more petal/sepalts. One of the earliest forest bloomers; think of Easter bouquets. Being at the end of slender stalks the blossoms 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 forming large colonies via rhizomes to make a good *Ground Cover*. May go dormant during summer heat. It may take a single plant up to 5 years or longer to bloom. Buttercup family.


**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, glades, forests; occasionally bogs, acidic conifer swamps, pond edges; disturbed forests, clearings;
>4-6” A slow-growing, ground-hugging plant which can creep (*repens*) to 16” in length and then propagate to form mats. (*spring*) The seeds are distributed by ants. A tap-root with shallow rhizomes. A subshrub. Heath family.

>Light Shade to Deep Shade. Very rich, dry to moist, peaty to sandy to rocky, acidic, well-drained soil. Tolerates sandy loam. Intolerant of heavy leaf litter, disturbance, drought, and flood. Can be difficult to cultivate. Speak to your supplier.
Calico Aster, One-sided Aster, Farewell Summer, aster latériflore
all; most of the population is from Sault Ste. Marie south - *Symphyotrichum lateriflorum*

-meadows, sloughs, ravines, open woods (usually deciduous, occasionally conifer),
thickets, forest edges, forest glades, alvars; floodplains, seeps, rocky/sandy stream/
pond shores/banks, swamp forests, fens; disturbed habitats, pastures, fields, waste
ground, road/railroad sides, clearings;

>2-3’ Copious white or pale purple, dainty blooms (*late summer well into fall*) with a yel-
low centre disk which changes to a purplish-bronze colour with age. One plant, and
sometimes even a solitary bloom, will change colour to produce a calico effect. A bee,
butterfly, larvae, and bug magnet. I don’t know who calls it Farewell Summer, but what
an emotionally laden name for a flower. Clump forming from small caudices with short
branches (rhizomes). Aster family.
There are 4 varieties:
Narrow-leaved Calico Aster, *aster à feuilles étroites*, *angustifolium* - native;
Rough-stemmed Calico Aster, *aster latériflore à tiges hirsutes*, *hirsuticaule* - native;
Calico Aster, *aster latériflore*, *lateriflorum* -native;
Slender-stalked Calico Aster, *aster à pédoncule mince*, *tenuipes* -extirpated.

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

Heart-leaved Aster, Common Blue Wood Aster, aster à feuilles cordées
all, not Manitoulin District - *Symphyotrichum cordifolium*

-deciduous meadows, open woods thickets, fencerows, forest edges, forests, glades,
trail sides, clearings, roadsides, alvars, stream banks, forest thickets, moist ledges, cliffs,
thinly wooded slopes/bluffs, floodplains, moist edges of swamps, along ditches;

>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. Important to pol-
Forest Glade Flowers

Liners late in the season and seed eaters in winter. Lush, attractive, heart-shaped leaves along the length of the stem. Resows with seeds that float in the wind. A short rhizome. Aster family.

> Light Shade to Part Shade; tolerates to Full Shade. Rich, moist to average soil. Tolerates dry. Tolerates thin soil on bedrock, rocky to light clayey, acidic to alkaline, and juglone. Deer resistant.

http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=479

**Short's Aster, aster de Short**

- *Symphyotrichum shortii*

1

- forest edges, forests, glades, forest thickets, trailsides, roadsides, wooded rocky slopes/cliffs, alvars; wooded stream banks;

> 2-4’ Very showy, bright, pale-violet blooms (*late summer well into fall*) larger than most asters. The bloom centres start out yellow but turn brick red with age. Considered by some to be one of the most attractive aster. 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. Aster family.

> Light to Part Shade; tolerates to Full Shade. Average to dryish, sandy to loamy, well-drained soil. Tolerates rocky, calcareous, and juglone. Tolerates thin soil on rock.

**Large-leaved Aster, aster à grandes feuilles**

- *Eurybia macrophylla*

all

- deciduous to coniferous open woods thickets, forest edges, clearings, shaded road/rail sides, forests, glades, alvars, talus, wooded dunes, riverbanks; rarely hummocks of swamps;

> 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. However, it is a short-lived perennial that self-sows. Aster family.

> Light to Part Shade; tolerates to Full Shade. Prefers average moisture, sandy to loamy, acidic soil. Tolerates all moisture regimes, sandy to clayey, deciduous to coniferous, calcareous, and juglone. Deer resistant.

**White Wood Aster, Heart-leaved Aster, aster à rameaux étalés**

- *Eurybia divaricata*

1 5

- deciduous/mixed forests, 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, shortish, 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 troubled site. A threatened species in Ontario, partly due to habitat lost to the alien Garlic Mustard. Aster family.


**White Baneberry, Doll’s Eyes, actée à gros pédicelles**  - *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. Both Red and White Baneberries are a benefit to the forest floor garden and its wildlife. Good for Naturalizing Projects. By the way, they say that there are red-berried White Baneberrys. Life is heck. Buttercup family.


**Scarlet Beebalm, Oswego Tea, Red Bergamot, monarde écarlate**  - *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*) form a head 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 blooming period. Rhizomes. Mint family.


https://nativeplants.evergreen.ca/search/view-images.php?ID=00439
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/monarda/didyma/

**American Bellflower, Tall Bellflower, campanule d’Amérique**  - *Campanulastrum americanum*

1
-deciduous open woods thickets, forests edges, forests, glades, trailsides, road/railroad

www.frontyardrestoration.com
sides; floodplains, marshy ground, along shores, roadside ditches;
>3-6" Light blue to violet, pointed petals that curl slightly back like open stars with white circling the centre (through summer). Good for Restoration Projects. A taproot. Annual to biennial. Self-sows. Bellflower family.
>Light to Part Shade; tolerates to Full Shade. Rich, moist to wet to average soil. Tolerates sandy to clayey, acidic to calcareous, and juglone. Deer resistant.
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=702
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/american-bellflower
http://www.friendsofthewildflowergarden.org/pages/plants/tallbellflower.html

Virginia Bluebells, Eastern Bluebells, mertensie de Virginie - Mertensia virginica
1; south 10, e.g. Fort William
-deciduous forests, glades, low slopes, bluffs, river/stream floodplains, bottomlands;
>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, 3½” across and shaped like soft baby spinach leaves. Blends well into a forest garden, except for its gorgeous blooms which will dominate the limelight every spring. A clump forming plant and can form large colonies from tuberous roots. An early spring pollinator magnet. Ephemeral. At risk in Ontario. Borage family.
>Dappled Sun to Part Shade in spring; then to Full Shade. Rich, moist, loamy soil. Tolerates average moisture. Tolerates sandy to clayey, acidic to alkaline, and juglone. Deer resistant.
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=583
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/virginia-bluebells
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/mertensia/virginica/

Long-leaved Bluets, 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, fields, barren open woods (Jack Pine, Oak, and/or Aspen), deciduous forests, rocky glades; ridges, ledges, alvars; river/stream floodplains, river/lake shores; disturbed habitats;
>4-10" Blooms (early summer) pale purple to white. Fibrous roots. Bedstraw family.
>Full to Part Sun. Moist to dry, sandy to gravelly, nutrient-poor soil. Easy to grow.
http://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Houstonia%20longifolia.html
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=2603
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/houstonia/longifolia/
Strict Blue-eyed-grass, Brownish Strict Blue-eyed-grass,
Mountain Blue-eyed-grass, bermudienne montagnarde - *Sisyrinchium montanum*

all
-meadows, open woods, forest edges, mixed forests (glades/clearings), hill sides; rock crevices, alvars, open bedrock; open fens, wet shrubby areas, river/lake sandy/gravelly shores/banks; disturbed habitats, fields, old railroad beds, roadsides, sides of ditches, clearings;  
>Full to Part Sun. Moist to average, sandy to average, calcareous to average, well-drained soil. Tolerates gravelly. Moderately tolerant of dry. Intolerant of drought. Reportedly adaptable to northern dry, hot, sunny locations. Varieties *crebrum* and *montanum* are also native.

http://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Sisyrinchium%20montanum.html
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=1485
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/sisyrinchium/montanum/
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/mountain-blue-eyed-grass

White Blue-eyed-grass, bermudienne blanche - *Sisyrinchium albidum*

1
-dry open areas, prairies, sand hills, meadows, limestone glades, shallow rocky/sandy soil, open slopes, open woods, forest edges, forest (often Oak, Hickory); disturbed habitats, fields, pastures, grassy road/railroad sides, railroad embankments; occasionally moist banks, shores, marshy ground, bogs;  
>to 1’ Very small, grass-like plant with dainty but gorgeous pale blue to white blooms (*late spring to early summer*). Readily self-sows. Slender roots and rhizomes. Iris family.  

http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=1480

Bowman's Root, gillénie trifoliée - *Gillenia trifoliata*

1; extirpated, but still sold in at least 1nursery at the time of writing  
-open woods, rocky slopes, forests, forest edges, glades; road banks and cuts;  
>2-3’ Long, thin, white petals form star-like blooms (*summer*) from pink buds. Impressive in a mass planting. Good fall colour. Can be considered a subshrub. Rose family.

www.frontyardrestoration.com
>Full Sun to Part Shade. Rich, moist to average, **rocky, acidic, well-drained** soil. Tolerates wet to dry and **calcareous**. *Carolinian.*

https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/gillenia/trifoliata/
http://michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=2494

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

1, deep southwest islands in Lake Erie and the St. Clair River


-open woods, thickets, forest edges, thin woods, rocky wooded slopes; prairies, meadows; floodplains, valley bottoms, stream banks; alvars, limestone glades; pastures;  
>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. Extremely rare in Ontario. Asparagus family; Lily superorder. This species has a multitude of scientific synonyms.


http://inaturalist.ca/taxa/67793-Camassia-scilloides/browse_photos
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=1437
https://www.wildflower.org/gallery/species.php?id_plant=CASC5

**Wild Columbine, Red Columbine, Ancolie du Canada**  
- *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 rivers/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 bloom looks like a downward facing, splayed-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 bloom are each created by an upright spur of a petal/sepal forming a tube. The tubes are filled with nectar and it is this that makes the plant so loved by bees, butterflies, and hummingbirds. The bloom 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 which 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.

>Light Shade to Partial sun; tolerates to Full Shade. Moist to average to dry, sandy, well-drained soil. Tolerates mildly acidic to mildly calcareous, rocky to clayey, and nutrient poor soils. Drought tolerant. Deer resistant.  

http://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Aquilegia%20canadensis.html
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=2362
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/red-columbine
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/aquilegia/canadensis/

Pink Corydalis, Pale Corydalis, corydale toujours verte - Capnoides sempervirens, Corydalis sempervirens
not 1; not Bruce Peninsula  
-granite rock barrens/ledges/crevices, talus, cliffs, balds, open woods (often Piney), gravelly shores, forest edges, boreal forests (glades); recent forest disturbances, clearings, campsites, burned out areas;  
>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.  
>Part to Full Sun. Average to dry, nutrient-poor, gravelly/rocky, shallow soil. Prefers acidic. This species requires a minimum of part sun, so in a forested habitat it requires the repetitive or permanent removal of the forest canopy through such means as forest fire, logging, or pruning, or it will die out within 5 years.  

Cup Plant, silphe perfolié - Silphium perfoliatum  
1 2 3 4 5 6; south 7; southeast 10  
-low ground, prairies swales/sloughs, along prairies streams, valley bottoms, floodplain thickets, shrub lands, floodplain forest openings, fens, lake edges, seeps; disturbed habitats, ditches;  
>6-8’ Large yellow blooms (late summer into fall) are carried on 1’ flower-stems at the tops of stalks. A very 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

Spreading Dogbane, apocyn à feuilles d'androsème - Apocynum androsaemifolium

all open woods (often oak, hickory, pine, aspen, sassafras, bracken, sweet-fern), thin woods, rocky bluffs/slopes, ridges, talus, open bedrock, alvars, thickets, forest edges; dry forest glades/clearings, burned-out areas, logging sites; river/lake shores, stabilized sand dunes on the Great Lakes; rocky barrens, prairies, sand prairies, meadows, fields, disturbed habitats, road/railroad sides, fencerows, waste areas;

Dutchman's Breeches, dicentre à capuchon - 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 tighty-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 bum-
blebees. 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.

>Dappled Sun in spring, then Part to Full Shade. Rich, moist to average, well-drained soil. Tolerates calcareous, rocky, and juglone. Deer resistant.

https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/dutchmans-breeches -click on any photo see all
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/dicentra/cucullaria/

Yellow/Hairy Fairybells/Mandarin, prosartès laineux
- Prosartes lanuginosa, Disporum lanuginosum

-deciduous/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 out that the bloom 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 blooms 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.

>Dappled Sun in spring and then to Full Shade. Rich, medium moist, well-drained soil. Tolerates acidic. Carolinian.

Large False Solomon’s Seal, smilacine à grappes
- Maianthemum racemosum

-not south 10; as far north as Matheson
-deciduous/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, 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 blooms; matures into bright red berries to feed grouse/chipmunks/hares/etc and the eye. The leaves are up to 3”x6”, narrowly oval and pointed at the tip. The edges have a gentle wave to them; 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.

>Light Shade to Partial Sun; tolerates to Full Shade. Rich, moist to average, well-drained soils. Tolerates rocky/sandy to clayey, acidic, and juglone. Deer resistant.

Star-flowered False Solomon’s Seal, smilacine étoilée
- Maianthemum stellatum

-all
-moist sandy woods, glades, open woods (often Oak), thickets, forest glades, sandy

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Forest Glade Flowers

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; roadides;

>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 blooms decorate the end of the single, unbranched, arching and slightly tilting stem. The stem is lined with alternating, elliptical leaves up to 6” long, 2” wide that turn bright yellow in the fall. Blooms mature into showy berries marked with a distinct, dark cross before turning bright red. A songbirds feeder. Colony forming via rhizomes. A good Good Ground. A cutie all season. Asparagus family, Lily superorder.

>Part to dappled shade. Rich, moist to average, sandy soil. Tolerates gravelly to clayey, acidic, and juglone.

http://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Maianthemum%20stellatum.html
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=831
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/maianthemum/stellatum/
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/starry-false-solomons-seal

Carpenter’s Figwort, Carpenter’s Square, scrofulaire du Maryland

1; east 5? - Scrophularia marilandica

-forests, glades, forest edges, clearings, open woods, thickets, meadows, hillside seeps, river/lake shores; moderately disturbed habitats, 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 subshrub. Rhizomes with knotty tubers. Figwort family.


https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/maryland-figwort
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/scrophularia/marilandica/
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=2677

Fireweed, Great Willowherb, épilobe à feuilles étroites

all - Chamaenerion angustifolium ssp. angustifolium, Epilobium angustifolium

-meadows, alpine meadows, rocky ground, forest borders, dry forests (e.g. Aspen, Jack Pine, Oak), boreal forests; damp ravines, moist sedge meadows, upper shores, dunes; disturbed habitats, forests burned-or logged-out, fields, roadsides, gravel pits; often in wettish areas, sandy marshes, remnant bogs;

FG-12
>3-6' Large, showy, pink blooms (*through summer*) spread out along the upper part of
the erect stem. Enjoyed by bees. May go dormant in a hot summer. Fruit is an inter-
esting, 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. Used for honey production. Aggressive via rhi-
zomes and abundant wind-dispersed seeds. Can be invasive. A Pioneer species.

Evening-primrose family.

Subspecies **Wandering Fireweed, circumvagum**, is also native.

>Full to Part Sun. Rich, moist to average, *acidic, well-drained* soil. Tolerates *sandy* and
*rocky*. Intolerant of competition. Thrives especially where a wildfire has occurred.


http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=1744

https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/chamerion/angustifolium/

**Heart-leaved Foamflower, False Mitrewort, tiarella cordifoliée** - *Tiarella cordifolia*

1 2 3 4 5 6 7; south 8, 9, as far north as the Batchawana area

-deciduous/mixed forests, glades; occasionally edges of wetlands, swamps, wet hol-
lows, springs, streams;

>6-12” Long lasting, frothy, star-like, small, white blooms (*spring*) cluster along 6” erect
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 bloom the foliage can be confused
with Two-leaved Mitrewort and Alumroot (*Heuchera*). Aggressive. Spreads quickly by
stolons for an excellent *Ground Cover*. The scientific name is derived from the Greek
word “tiara” (crown) and means “small crown”. Saxifrage family.

>Part to Full Shade. Rich, moist to average (occasionally wet), well-drained, *acidic* to
neutral soil. Tolerates *rocky*. *Deer* resistant.

**Canada Garlic, Canada Wild Onion, Wild Garlic, ail du Canada** - *Allium canadense*

1 2 4 5

-open woods, thickets, meadows, prairies, rocky outcrops, forests, thinly wooded bluffs;
river/stream floodplains, stream banks; disturbed habitats, fields, pastures, road/railroad
sides, waste areas; occasionally wet meadows;

>12-16" White blooms (*early summer*) later change to clusters of small bulblets which
drop to the ground and root. A bee, fly, insect, and larvae magnet. Can be aggressive,
in a modest way. The root is a small onion. *Amaryllidaceae* family; Lily superorder.

Variety *canadense* is also native.

>Full Sun to Part Shade; tolerates Full Shade with sub-optimum growth. Rich, moist to
average, *well-drained* soil. Tolerates *sandy*. Intolerant of much taller competition. *Deer*
resistant once early spring is over.

https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/allium/canadense/
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=37

**Spotted Geranium, Spotted Cranes-bill, géranium maculé** - *Geranium maculatum*

1 2 3 4 5 6; southwest 10

-deciduous forests, forest edges, glades, shaded roadsides; wet meadows, open woods, thickets; floodplains, ravines, edges of streams/ponds, swamps, wet hollows, seeps;

>14-18" Valued both for its long lasting, delicate looking, pale purple to pink, copious, 1-1½" blooms (*spring*) held out on thin leafy stems and for its lush, full-bodied but compact mound of very deeply cleft, medium green leaves. Blooms mature into distinctive, erect, beaked seed capsules that give rise to the alternative name of “crane’s bill”. Forms colonies from a dark, thick rhizome but is not aggressive. Wildlife magnet. Geranium family.


Deer resistant.

http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=1406
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/geranium/maculatum/
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/wild-geranium

**Blue-stemmed Goldenrod, Wreath Goldenrod, verge d’or bleuâtre** - *Solidago caesia*

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

-deciduous open woods, thickets, forests, forest edges, glades; dry forests such as Jack Pine; forested dunes, bluffs, rocky cliffs, upper slopes of ravines; borders of swamps; 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 blooming 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 forest floor 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. Aster family.

>*Part to Full Shade. Rich, moist to average, acidic to neutral soil. Tolerates calcareous, lightly clayey or rocky, and juglone. Has a predilection for Oak woods. Deer resistant.*

Zigzag 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, thickets, 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; >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. An excellent plant for dry shade. Aster family.

> Light to Medium Shade; tolerates to Full Shade. Moist to dry, acidic to neutral, well-drained soil. Tolerates rocky to clayey, calcareous, and juglone.

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, thickets, wooded slopes, trailsides, open abandoned areas; occasionally edges of swamps, rivers/lakes;

> 2-3½’ 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 leaves/sepal 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.

> Light Shade to Part Sun. Tolerates Full Sun to Full Shade. Moist to average, nutrient-poor soil. Tolerates rocky to clayey and juglone.

https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/triosteum/aurantiacum/

https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/early-horse-gentian -click on any image to see all

http://inaturalist.ca/taxa/153410-Triosteum-aurantiacum/browse_photos

Yellow Giant Hyssop, *agastache faux-népéta* - *Agastache nepetoides*

1, 5

- Shady meadows, fencerows, deciduous open woods, thickets, forest edges, forest glades, powerline clearances; talus/rocky slopes; calcareous bedrock; disturbed habitats to reduce shade; occasionally lowland forests;

> 2-5’ Small, greenish-yellow blooms (peak summer) in dense, short spikes. Excellent

www.frontyardrestoration.com FG-15
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nectar source. A caudex. Rare in Ontario. Can be considered a subshrub. Mint family.
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/yellow-giant-hyssop -click on any image to see all
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=1533

Indian Pipe, *monotrope uniflore* - *Monotropa uniflora*, all
-deep shaded coniferous to deciduous forests; boreal forests; thin soil over dolostone rock; occasionally in deep sphagnum moss in bogs/swamps;
>4-8" (late spring to early fall). A mat of fragile, fleshy, slender roots. Heath family, subfamily *Monotropoideae* (Indian Pipe).
>Full to Deep Shade. Very rich, moist to dry, sandy to clayey, well-drained, acidic soil. 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.

Dwarf Lake Iris, *iris lacustre* - *Iris lacustris*
-western coast of Bruce Peninsula; Manitoulin Island between Kincadine and Port Elgin; circum-Windsor
-calcareous shores, old beach rocky rubble, calcareous crevices, alvars, other open bedrock; coniferous forest glades; coniferous swamps, fens; calcareous meadows
>4-6" Pretty, dainty, lavender/blue, fringed blooms (late spring, early summer). Broad arching leaves. Rare and becoming rarer due to human interference in its habitat. Of Special Concern in Ontario. Shallow, slender, creeping rhizomes. Iris family.
>Slight Shade to Full Sun to Part Shade. Dry to moist, well-drained, calcareous, sandy/gravelly/rocky.
http://inaturalist.ca/taxa/164128-Iris-lacustris/browse_photos
https://www.ontario.ca/page/dwarf-lake-iris
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=1474
https://www.fws.gov/midwest/endangered/plants/dwarflak.html

Purple Joe Pye Weed, Sweet-scented Joe Pye Weed, *eupatoire pourpre* - *Eutrochium purpureum*, *Eupatorium purpureum*
-low shaded meadows, open woods, thickets, forest edges; ravines, forest glades, floodplains, wet meadows, wetland/swamp/bog edges, river/stream banks, near bases of wet slopes, seeps;
>5-7" Large, showy, round-topped clusters of mauve-purple, fuzzy blooms (through summer into fall) top a stalk with lance-shaped leaves arranged in whorls. Most eye-
Variety *purpureum* is also native.
>Light Shade to Part Sun. Moist to average soil. Carolinian
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=331
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/eutrochium/purpureum/
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/sweet-scented-joe-pye-weed

**Northern Yellow Lady’s-slipper, Greater Yellow Lady’s-slipper,**
**Small Yellow Lady’s Slipper, cypripède mocassin**
all

- *Cypripedium parviflorum var. makasin*

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

>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. Usually there
is only a single blossom, rarely 2, looking very elegant and proud held high atop a leaf-
less stalk arising from a leafy stem. The bloom matures into a large, rounded-oblong, 3-
ribbed, pointy seed pod that will survive the winter if not eaten by deer. Each blossom is
backed by 1-2 erect, tall, green bracts and framed by 4 dark maroon petals: the largest
is mostly erect and stands over the top and 2, long, narrow and spiralled ones stick out
from the sides. Behind and underneath are 2 shorter petals fused into one wide petal.
Along the stem there are 2-5 lush, elliptically-shaped, dark green, heavily veined leaves
are arranged alternately. 10 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
scentsless. 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 tol-
erates drier sites. May take several years to bloom. When not in flower it can resemble
the Solomon’s Seals. A stout rhizome with fibrous roots. Orchid family.

>Part Shade to Sun. Wet to average soil. Tolerates, if not prefers acidic. Tolerates nu-
trient-poor and sand. This is a relatively easy orchid to grow in gardens, but unlikely to
survive transplanting and just results in killing them.

**Note:** the root species *Cypripedium parviflorum* is commonly called **Yellow Lady’s-
slipper.** There is little difference between its 2 varieties, var. *makasin* and var. *pubes-
cens.* 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, *C. calceo-

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lus. Then to top it all off, a synonym for this 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.

https://plants.usda.gov/java/largeImage?imageID=cypam3_001_ahp.tif
http://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Cypripedium%20parviflorum%20var%20makasin.html
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/cypripedium/parviflorum/ -mixed varieties
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=1806 -mixed varieties

Wild Leek, Ramp, ail des bois - 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. Each underground bulb usually produces 2-3 stalks. The blooms 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 blooms. 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 harvesting. A bee magnet. Amaryllidaceae family.
>Dappled Sun in spring, then Part to Full Shade. Rich, moist to average soil. Tolerates calcareous and juglone. Deer resistant.

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 bloom is hanging upside down from its own long, upright but 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 bloom more of a trumpet appearance. The roots are composed of bulbs, rhizomes, and fibres. The Lily principally of the east.

>Part to Dappled Sun. Rich, moist to wet to average soil. Tolerates lightly sandy. Loved by deer, rabbits, voles, and chipmunks.

https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/lilium/canadense/
http://inaturalist.ca/taxa/57131-Lilium-canadense/browse_photos

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, forest clearings, power-line clearings; fens, bogs, mixed to conifer swamps (on hummocks);

>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 segments bulbs/corms composed of rice-shaped scales. This flower is the provincial emblem of Saskatchewan where it is called Prairie Lily and is pictured on the flag. It is native to every province except the Maritimes. Was once divided into 3 varieties. Slow growing from hunky bulbs or corms. Lily family.

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

http://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Lilium%20philadelphicum.html
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/wood-lily
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=1629
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/lilium/philadelphicum/

www.frontyardrestoration.com
**Tall Blue 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;

>3-7' Reportedly as tall as 12’ or more. Small, pale blue to whitish blooms in branching, roughly cylindrical clusters (*peak-summer well into fall*) 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 blooms have gone to seed, they make like fluffy dandelion heads. The foliage is very lush with large (up to 6”x16”) 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. A thickened taproot. Biennial to annual. In its first year, it is a basal cluster of, yes, dandelion-like leaves so don’t pull it out! A thickened taproot. Aster family.

>Light to Part Shade; tolerates Full Shade. Moist to wet soil. The sources are mixed. Most give the habitat as a type of forest clearing (part sun, part 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 near woods with consistent and adequate moisture.

http://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Lactuca-biennis.html
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/lactuca/biennis/
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=384
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/tall-blue-lettuce

**Canada Lousewort, Wood Betony, pédiculaire du Canada** - *Pedicularis canadensis*

1 2 3 4 5 6 7
- forests (deciduous/mixed; sometimes coniferous; often Beech-Maple, Black Oak), glades, clearings, open woods (often Black Oak, Pine, Aspen, Red Maple), thickets; bedrock; along streams, occasionally conifer swamps; prairies, meadows, fields;

>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 for neighbouring plants such as grasses and asters. As a result these plants maybe somewhat diminished in vitality. Visited by several types of bees including Bumble and Mason. Clump forming. A taproot with branching short, lateral rhizomes. Can be considered a subshrub. Broomrape family.

>Part Shade to Full Sun. Average to dry, rocky/sandy to loamy, acidic to neutral, well-drained, nutrient-poor soil. Tolerates rich and calcareous. Not particularly drought tol-
erant but it does tolerate dry.
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/pedicularis/canadensis/
https://www.wildflower.org/gallery/species.php?id_plant=PECA
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=1870

**Poke Milkweed, Tall Milkweed, asclépiade très grande** - *Asclepias exaltata*

1 2 4 5 6
-meadows, deciduous/mixed open woods, thickets, forest edges, forests, glades, stream banks, wooded slopes; disturbed habitats, clearings, trailsides, roadsides, clearings;

>2-5’ Poke is tied with Swamp Milkweed to be our tallest but it is our only milkweed 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 arise from the leaf axils in the upper part of the plant. One plant usually has a few to several clusters. The blooms 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.

>Part to Dappled Sun. Tolerates Full Sun to Full Shade. Rich, moist to dry, rocky to sandy to loamy soil. Wind intolerant. **Deer resistant. Carolinian.**

https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/poke-milkweed
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/asclepias/exaltata/
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=155

**Early Meadow-rue, pigamon dioïque** - *Thalictrum dioicum*

all, as far north as Hearst
-deciduous/mixed forests, glades, thickets, north facing slopes, ravines, mountains, piedmonts; floodplains, river/lake shores; occasionally edges of marshes;

>12-30” The copious, long, drooping, tassel-like, purplish-greenish-yellow blooms (*spring*), the delicate texture of the many, tiny, frilled-edged leaflets, and everything be-
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ing 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 the wind. Spreads by rhizomes and seeds. Buttercup family.

>Light Shade to Part Shade to Full Shade. Rich, moist to average, *well-drained* soil. Tolerates *rocky* to *clayey* and *juglone.* Deer resistant.

**Fringed Milkwort, Fringed Polygala, Gaywings, Flowering Wintergreen,** all *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;

>3-6” (later spring). Slender underground rhizomes and slender aboveground stolons. Milkwort family.


http://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Polygala%20paucifolia.html

**Canada Wood Nettle, Laportéa du Canada** - *Laportea canadensis*

1 2 3 4 5 6 7, south10

-low forests, glades; shady bottomlands, ravines, floodplains, edges of deciduous swamps, marshes, riversstreams, seepages, occasionally cedar swamps; often on old manure/compost dumps;

>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. Blooms mature into conspicuous, shiny, black, dry seeds. 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. Female blooms sprout like feathers out of the top to catch the wind-blown pollen while male blooms droop from the axils of the leaves. 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. Feed the larvae of several butterfly species. Forms colonies via stout, tuberous rhizomes. Makes a very lush *Ground Cover.* Nettle family.

>Part to Full Shade. Rich, moist soil. While considered a Lowland plant, it does just fine in both my average front and backyard gardens.

http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=2754
http://www.friendsofeloisebutler.org/pages/plants/woodnettle.html

FG-22
Nodding Onion, ail penché - *Allium cernuum*

1; Manitoulin Island
- 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; prairie remnants, road/railroad embankments, ditches; occasionally marshy ground;

>12-16" Lavender blooms (*peak summer*). Flower stems bend just below the cluster of blooms giving the plant its name. Long, graceful ribbon-like leaves. Clump forming from bulbs and short rhizomes. Very rare in Ontario. *Amaryllidaceae* (amaryllis) family, superorder Lily.


Partridgeberry, pain-de-perdrix - *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, tickets, 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 hummocks in cedar swamps, Maple swamps, bogs;

>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 spread (*repens*) along moist ground via stolons to form mats making a good *Ground Cover*. Will form colonies in drier soil. Fibrous roots. Can be considered a subshrub. *Bedstraw family.*

>Light to Deep Shade; tolerates sunny locations if consistently moist soil. *Rich*, dry to moist, sandy/rocky, *acidic* to neutral, *well-drained* soil. Tolerates *sandy*. 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.

American False Pennyroyal, hédéoma faux-pouliot - *Hedeoma pulegioides*

1 5

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Forest Glade Flowers

- open woods (often Oak or Beech-Maple), barrens, slopes, meadows; cliffs, balds, ridges, ledges, rocky glades; disturbed habitats, pastures, fields, forest clearings, logged clearings, burn-outs, woodland trails, road/railroad sides;


> Full Sun to Light Shade. Full Sun habitats require moist soil. Average to dry, rocky to loamy soil. Tolerates nutritionally-poor and acidic. Intolerant of taller competition. Prefers barren sites and habitat disturbances to reduce competition and to allow for self-sowing. Deer resistant.

https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/hedeoma/pulegioides/
https://www.inaturalist.org/taxa/163545-Hedeoma-pulegioides/browse_photos

**Wild Blue Phlox, phlox divaricata**

1 2 3 4 5 6, Manitoulin Island

- deciduous forest edges, forests, glades, bluffs, slopes, ravines; floodplains, river/lake shores;

> 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, in truth, united at their bases to form a corolla. They are elongated heart-shaped and clearly cloven at their tip; if not, then the plant is most likely *ssp. laphamii* and not native to Canada. They are usually both referred to as *Phlox divaricata*. Pairs of medium green, opposite leaves occur along the stems, are lance-shaped, and up to 2½" long. A lovely, compact but lush *Ground Cover* that can spread incredibly profusely (*divaricata*), but non-invasively via stringy, tough, shallow rhizomes. An excellent alternative to all the mundane aliens. Similar to the non-native and invasive Periwinkle. Losing habitat to the alien Garlic Mustard. A wildlife magnet. Phlox family.


**Yellow Pimpernel, ténidia à feuilles entières**

1 2 5

- prairies, edges of Hill Prairies, low dunes, meadows, Jack Pine plains, open woods (often Oak, Pine, and/or Aspen), thickets, forests (often rocky), deciduous forest glades; shores/glades/thickets of rivers/streams/lakes; trailsides; open rocky slopes, slopes, ledges, bluffs, eroded clay banks; disturbed habitats;

> 16-30" Tiny, copious, bright yellow blooms (*late spring*) grouped in splayed heads;
long lasting. Needs to be planted more often for the benefits it brings to many varieties of bees, wasps, flies, beetles, and butterfly larvae. A taproot. Carrot family.

>Part Shade. Tolerates Full Sun to almost Full Shade. Dry to average, rocky to clayey, often over calcareous bedrock, good-drainage, nutrient-poor soil. Prefers reduced competition and disturbed soils.

http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=144
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/search/?q=Taenidia+integerrima

**Common Pipsissewa, Prince's Pine, chimaphile à ombelles**  - *Chimaphila umbellata*

- coniferous/mixed forest edges, forests, Jack Pine barrens, glades, thickets, roadsides, gravel terraces;

>4-18"  3-7 very attractive, nodding blooms (*peak summer*) on slender stems encircle the end of a stalk and are held well above the foliage. A bloom consists of 5 thick, waxy, cup-shaped, white petals that turn 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 bloom 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 persists 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 to eventually take root. Colony forming by seed, creeping tuberous rhizomes, and rooting branches. A subshrub. Heath family.

>Light Shade to Full Shade. Prefers dry, sandy to rocky, well-drained soil. One source reports it tolerates boggy. Tolerates acidic to alkaline, and gravelly.

**Wood Poppy, Celandine Poppy, stylophore à deux feuilles**  - *Stylophorum diphyllum*

- deciduous/mixed forest edges, forests, thickets, cedar barrens; lower slopes/bases of ravines, calcareous bluffs; river/lake banks; occasionally in shaded dunes;

>12-18"  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 both basal leaves and a pair of opposite leaves on a flowering stem. 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 in 4 segments to release its seeds. The plant self-sows. A very pretty plant. Trust me, the forest floor could use some bright yellow. Will go dormant if the soil dries out. Endangered in Ontario. It is losing habitat to the alien Garlic Mustard. Coarse fibrous roots. Poppy family.


gardencluboflondon.ca/2015/march-2015-wood-poppycelandine-poppy-stylophorum-diphyllum/

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

-all - *Pyrola americana, Pyrola rotundifolia*

deciduous to coniferous forests, sphagnum swamps, conifer swamps, bogs, fens;

> 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 evergreen, smooth, leathery, shiny, rounded leaves with pale green veins (like a non-fuzzy African Violet plant). 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 bloom in mid-summer. Spreads by creeping rhizomes. A subshrub. Heath family.

> Light Sun to Full Shade. Rich, wet to dry, sandy to loamy soil. Tolerates 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.

http://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/499
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/pyrola/americana/
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/round-leaved-pyrola

**Tall Rattlesnakeroot, Tall White Lettuce, prenanthe élevée**

- *Nabalus altissimus, Prenanthes altissima*

deciduous forest edges, forests, glades, thickets, disturbed areas, roadsides, bluffs; shaded ravines/slopes; occasionally swamp borders, riverbanks, seeps;

> 2-6’ Almost identical to White Rattlesnakeroot; see 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 artfully has peeled back one end to expose the long, yellow, frilly styles to make a very dainty and intricate bloom. One of the few
plants in the forest to bloom near the end of summer. The central stalk, usually purple, has medium to dark green alternate leaves up to 8"x6" 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 tap-root. Biennial to perennial. Aster family. >Light Shade to Dappled Sun; tolerates Part to Full Shade. *Moist to average soil.* Tolerates *rocky/sandy.* *Deer* resistant.

**White Rattlesnakeroot, White Lettuce, *prenanthe blanche***

- *Nabalus albus, Prenanthes alba*

-all deciduous thickets, forest edges, clearings, forests, glades, disturbed areas, road cuts; shaded slopes, bluffs, stabilized sand dunes; rocky ravines, cliff bases, rock outcrops; occasionally floodplain forests; >2-5’ Almost identical in appearance and behaviour to Tall Rattlesnakeroot; see 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 blooms 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 they’re just small.

**Early Saxifrage, *saxifrage de Virginie***

- *Micranthes virginiana, Saxifraga 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 bloom. All the rest is flower stalk. Fragrant clusters of up to 30 small, brilliant white blooms *(through spring).* 5 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 bloom is a little hairy. The stalk rises from an attractive rosette of basal leaves, fleshy, oval, 1-3" long, and with edges coarsely toothed, 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 in clumps or solitary. Fibrous roots. Saxifrage family. >Part Sun to Full Shade. *Moist to dry,* *sandy* or *rocky* soil, usually *calcareous.* Tolerates shallow soil. Requires excellent drainage. Drought tolerant, but may go dormant.
Virginia Smartweed, Virginia Knotweed, Jumpseed, renouée de Virginie
1 2 4 5 6 - *Persicaria virginiana*, *Polygonum virginianum*, *Tovara virginiana* - deciduous forests, thickets, glades; forested floodplains, river/streams, swamps, moist hollows;
>2-4' Tiny, white, pearl-like blooms (*early fall*) distributed sparsely along tall, thin, leafless, fairly rigid spikes, 4-16" long, create a pretty necklace. Some say the blooms look like tiny knots along a string. Either way, they definitely stand out 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 a rich green, broad, up to 6" long and 3" wide, and sharply pointed at the tip. Buckwheat family.
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=2292
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/jumpseed
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/persicaria/virginiana/

Black Snakeroot/Cohosh/Baneberry/Bugbane, cimicaire à grappes
1 - *Actaea racemosa*, *Cimicifuga racemosa* - deciduous/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 bloom all at once but in sequence from bottom to top, so that during the season there will be seeds at the bottom, blooms 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 blooms after most woodland wildflowers have finished make it very impressive in your shady garden. Rhizomes. Buttercup family.

White Snakeroot, eupatoire rugueuse - *Ageratina altissima*
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 - deciduous/coniferous shaded disturbed/degraded habitats; thickets, forest edges, forests, glades, ravines, bluffs; trail/roadsides, fence rows, pastures, floodplains, river-banks; occasionally swamps, cedar swamps, seeps;

FG-28
>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 through its rhizomes and self-seeding. Good for restoration. A colony may be in bloom for up to 2 months. Wildlife magnet. This is a Pioneer species that takes advantage of recently exposed soil to quickly establish itself. It may then be out competed. Aster family.

Variety Common White Snakeroot, altissima, is also native.


http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=211
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/ageratina/altissima/
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/white-snakeroot
http://www.friendsofthewildflowergarden.org/pages/plants/whitesnakeroot.html (var. altissima)

Giant/Smooth Solomon’s Seal, sceau-de-Salomon géant - 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;
>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 blooms mature into dangling, beautiful blue berries. A feeder of birds. 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 more, larger blooms. Turns pale yellow in the fall. A graceful, handsome plant. Asparagus family.


Hairy Solomon’s Seal, sceau-de-Salomon pubescent - Polygonatum pubescens
all; as far north as the Batchawana and Lake Timiskaming areas
-deciduous/mixed forest edges, forests, thickets, glades, wooded slopes, forested 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, un-
branched, 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 blooms 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.


**American Spikenard, aralie à grappes**

- **Aralia racemosa**

all, as far north as the Batchewana region and the Thunder Bay region
-deciduous/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, its 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 divided twice into heart-shaped leaflets. The other trick it has up its sleeve 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, so give it room. However, it is a good plant to fill the spaces once taken used by ephemerals. An aromatic rhizome; spreads slowly. Ginseng family.


**Carolina Spring Beauty, claytonie de Caroline**

- **Claytonia caroliniana**

all, not southwest 10
-deciduous/mixed open woods thickets, forest edges, forests, glades, thickets, slopes, talus, lightly shaded bluffs; river/stream floodplains; rarely in swamps;

>To 12” Blooms (early spring) sprout in an open, spreading-cluster from a pair of opposite, delicate-looking lance-shaped leaves. Petals white to pale pink with darker pink veins. A very simple, small, pretty plant for spring. Produces corms/tubers which Chipmunks and White-footed Mice may dig up. Ephemeral. Water Chickweed family.

>Dappled Sun in spring, then to Full Shade. Rich, moist to average soil. Tolerates wet and rocky to clayey.

https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/claytonia/caroliniana/
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/carolina-spring-beauty
Eastern Spring Beauty, Virginia Spring Beauty, *clayeytonie de Virginie*
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 - *Claytonia virginica*
deciduous meadows, fields, thickets, forest edges, forests, glades, clearings, thinly wooded bluffs, ravines; lowlands, floodplain forests; roadsides;
>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 and the plant will spread to form lovely colonies. Being ephemeral, they disappear by summer to be forgotten until their beauty shocks you again early the next spring. A small corm/tuber. Spreads quickly for a good, spring *Ground Cover*. A feeder of Chipmunks and White-footed Mice. Water Chickweed family.

>Dappled Sun in spring, then to Full Shade. Rich, moist to average, *well-drained* soil. Tolerates rocky to clayey, and nutrient poor. Will adapt to shady lawns if mowing is delayed until the end of spring. Deer resistant.

http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=1698
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/claytonia/virginica/
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/virginia-spring-beauty

Squirrel-corn, *dicentre du Canada*
1 2 3 4 5 6; Manitoulin Island
open deciduous forests, glades, rock 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 blooms dangle in a row beneath a leafless, arching stem above the foliage. The leaves are blue-grey and fern-like lacy. Clump forming. May spread into 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.

>Dappled Sun to Medium Shade in spring, then tolerates to Full Shade. Rich, moist to average, well-drained, rocky outcrops to loamy soil. Prefers neutral to calcareous and rocky. Adapts to average, well-drained, rich garden soil. Deer resistant.

Virginia Stickseed, Beggar's-lice, *hackélia de Virginie* - *Hackelia virginiana*
1 2 3 4 5 6; not Manitoulin District
deciduous forest edges, forests, glades, thickets, cliffs, balds, ledges, talus/rocky slopes; floodplains; disturbed areas, power-line clearances, trailsides, shady fence rows;
>2-4' Truly tiny, 1/8" across, white to bluish-pink, saucer or funnel-shaped blooms

www.frontyardrestoration.com FG-31
Forest Glade Flowers

(through summer). Has a long blooming period. Overall its a lanky plant with usually a single stem, stout and erect, but branching occasionally. At the tips of the branches the many blooms open progressively along slender, horizontal branchlets. Pleasant, dark green, thin leaves, lance-shaped to 8" long to 4" wide, and soft to touch. The attractiveness of the plant is in its lush foliage topped by abundant branchlets with rows of tiny blossoms. The blooms mature into small, green-turning-brown, dangling burs containing 4 nutlets and covered densely in hooked prickles with which to stick to passing fur. Hence, Stickseed. Usually biennial; forms a basal rosette of leaves the first year. Excellent for increasing the biodiversity of your garden. Be the first on your block to grow annoying burs. Best not to grow beside walkways. A large, shallow taproot. Borage family.


Barren Strawberry, waldsteinie faux-fraisier - Geum fragarioides, Waldsteinia fragarioides

1 2 3 4 5 6 7; south 8; as far west as Thessalon; from south of Timmins; -deciduous to mixed to conifer open woods thickets, forests, glades, clearings, wooded bluffs; river/stream floodplains, river/lake shores; waste roadside areas; disturbed habitats; >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.

>Part Sun to Light Shade; tolerates Full Shade. Dry to moist, sandy/rocky/loamy, well-drained soil. Tolerates clayey. Prefers acidic to neutral. Tolerates thin soils over rock. Intolerant of heavy leaf-fall or more aggressive taller plants. The more sun the more consistent moisture required. Deer resistant.

http://inaturalist.ca/taxa/127917-Geum-fragarioides/browse_photos
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=2577
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/barren-strawberry -click on any image to see all
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/geum/fragarioides/

Woodland Strawberry, fraisier des bois - Fragaria vesca

all -deciduous to coniferous forest edges, forests, boreal forests, forest glades, thickets,
meadows/fields/pastures (often rocky), rocky open woods, steep rocky/talus slopes, north facing slopes, rocky outcrops, alvars, cliffs, balds, ledges, wooded bluffs; disturbed habitats, roadsides, trailsides, clearings; floodplains; >3-9” White blooms (*spring through to late summer*) smaller than Wild Strawberry. Spreads by stolons to make a good *Ground Cover*. Scaly rhizomes. Rose family. Subspecies *American Woodland Strawberry*, *americana*, is also native, while Western Woodland Strawberry, *bracteata*, and *vesca* (from Europe) are *not*.

>Part Shade; tolerates Full Sun to Full Shade. Rich, fertile, medium moist to dry, *well-drained* soil. Tolerates rocky to *clayey* and *juglone*.

http://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Fragaria%20vesca.html
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=2482
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/fragaria/vesca/
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/woodland-strawberry

**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 (glades), ravines, sandy hillsides, banks, shores; roadside embankments; appreciates disturbances from selected logging, wildfires;

>2-3.5’ Purple, pink blooms (*peak summer*) mature into jointed pods that break into one-seeded segments that stick to fur and clothing 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.

>Part Shade, tolerates Full Sun. Moist to dry soil. Tolerates rocky to light clayey.

http://inaturalist.ca/taxa/130993-Desmodium-paniculatum/browse_photos
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=1297
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/desmodium/paniculatum/

**Twinleaf**, *jeffersonie à deux feuilles* - *Jeffersonia diphylla*

1 5
-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 bloom’s appearance and behaviour is similar to Bloodroot’s, a distant relative. While the blossom may be fragile the leaves are strong and bold. Each leaf faces di-
rectly upward from the end of its own, wiry stem which rises directly from the earth. They are each divided lengthwise into 2 leaflets (diphylla) 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. Blooms 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 eject its seeds. New plants do not compete well and should be kept free of competition, but once mature they will hold their own. A good companion for trilliums and ferns. Forms dense clumps from short rhizomes. Uncommon. Named after the third President of the U.S. to commemorate his knowledge of nature. Barberry family.


### Two-leaved Toothwort, Broad-leaved Toothwort, dentaire à deux feuilles

- Cardamine diphylla, *Dentaria* diphylla

-deciduous/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 opposite sides of the bloom but still manage to form a 4-rayed star. There are 2 leaves on the stem in opposite or nearly opposite 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. A good *Ground Cover*. Mustard family.

>Full to dappled sun in spring, then Part to Full Shade. Intolerant of Deep Shade such as under conifers. Rich, moist soil. Tolerates thin soil on bedrock, sandy, rocky, acidic, and juglone.

### Virginia Waterleaf, hydrophylle de Virginie

- *Hydrophyllum virginianum*

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

>12-20” Many sources state this plant will grow to 24” or more. Clusters of several lavender or white, bell-shaped blooms (*late spring*) are held above the foliage by long
stalks. The blooms are bell-shaped but very long, hairy-looking, protruding stamens tend to dominate their appearance. It usually flowers earlier than Bluntleaf Waterleaf. Loved by bumblebees. Large, attractive, sharply divided and toothed leaves. 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. Borage family. Variety virginianum is also native.


http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=575
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/hydrophyllum/virginianum/
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/virginia-waterleaf

Canada Violet, Canada White Violet, violette du Canada

- Viola canadensis

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

-deciduous (occasionally mixed to coniferous) open woods shrubby thickets, forest edges, forests, thickets, glades, bluffs, riverbanks;

>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 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 bloom 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 blooming 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 either a rhizome or slender stolons. All together, a very pretty plant. A feeder of a variety of wildlife. Good as a Ground Cover. Violet family. Varieties canadensis and rugulosa are also native.


http://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Viola%20canadensis%20var%20rugulosa.html
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=2780
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/canadian-white-violet
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/viola/canadensis/
**Downy Yellow Violet, violette pubescente** - *Viola pubescens*

all, as far north as Lake Timiskaming

-deciduous/mixed forests, glades, slopes, clearings, trailsides, fencerows; forested sand dunes, river/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. In addition, the plant produces blossoms that never open, but instead pollinate themselves. Forms dense, scattered clumps. A feeder of a variety of wildlife. A good companion for many forest floor plants. Violet family.


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

-all

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

>4-8” Dainty, pale blue-violet blooms (*later spring*) at the ends of 2-4 leafy, flower-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 blooming 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*. Read your labels.

>Dappled Sun to Light Shade in spring, then to Part Shade. Rich, moist to wet to average soils. Tolerates *rocky to sandy* to loamy, and *acidic*.

http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=2781
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/dog-violet
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/viola/labradorica/
**Woolly Blue Violet, Common Blue Violet, violette parente** - *Viola sororia*

- southwest 10; reportedly as far north as Timmins and Kapuskasing;
- swales, low prairies, meadows, fields, pastures; thickets, deciduous open woods, forest edges; forests, forest glades, wooded slopes; shores of rivers/streams/swamps/lakes, conifer swamps; disturbed habitats, roadsides, lawns, waste ground;
- >3-8” Deep purple to white (*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. Thick, branched rhizomes.
- Annual to short-lived perennial. Violet family.
- >3-8”

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

- coniferous/mixed, often very mossy forests, northern forests/savanna; margins of cedar/spruce bogs, swamps;
- >3-6” A small, single, nodding, fragrant bloom (peak summer), saucer-shaped. 5 wide-spreading, waxy petals, white to pinkish, but has a green, protruding button in the middle 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 subshrub. Heath family.

- Full to Part Shade. Cool, moist to wet, sandy to clayey soils. Tolerates acidic.
**Ferns**

**Eastern Hay-scented Fern**, *dennstaedtia à lobules ponctués*  
- *Dennstaedtia punctilobula*

To 2’ Aggressive.  
>Average to dry soil.

**Hart’s Tongue Fern**, *scolopendre*  
- *Asplenium scolopendrium*

limestone sinks  
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, or troughs.  
>Alkaline to average soil with good drainage. Difficult to grow. Add oyster or egg shells to the soil to increase alkalinity.

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**Wild Blue Phlox with Star-flowered False Solomon’s Seal in bud.**  
Notice the distinct notch at the end of the petals. This is what differentiates this native from non-natives.
Grasses, Sedges

Bottlebrush Grass, élyme étalé - *Elymus hystrix*, *Hystrix patula*
Zones 3-8
-deciduous open woods, forest edges, forests, glades; ridges/ledges; river/stream floodplains;
>2-4’ This cool-season, bunch grass has a prominent, airy, “bottle-brush” bloom and seed head that is famous for catching the sunlight, even in shade. Good for shady areas. Fibrous roots.
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/grass-sedge-rush/bottlebrush-grass

Virginia Wildrye, élyme de Virginie - *Elymus virginicus*
Zone 3-8
-deciduous open woods, meadows, floodplains, wet prairies, shaded steam banks; fencerows; cliffs, balds, ledges, talus/rocky slopes; wetland edges, brackish/salt marshes/flats, sea beaches;
>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 Intermediate Wildrye, élyme intermédiaire - *intermedius* and *virginicus* are also native.
>Part Shade to Full Sun. The more sun it receives the more moisture it requires. Rich, moist, clayey to loamy soil. Tolerates to sandy, acidic to neutral (calcareous), salt, and juglone. This plant is usually found in Lowlands but can tolerate average, moist, loamy to clayey gardens if not too sunny.
http://inaturalist.ca/taxa/126873-Elymus-virginicus/browse_photos
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/elymus/virginicus/

Bladder Sedge, Greater Bladder Sedge, carex gonflé - *Carex intumescens*
Zones 4-7
-swamps, floodplains, wetland edges, forests (often Oak, Beech, Maple), glades, thickets, open woods; occasionally coniferous swamps (often cedar, tamarack, spruce, fir); disturbed sites, roadside ditches, clearings;
>12-18” A cool season, bunch sedge. Its most obvious feature is the light green, shiny, bloom head (similar to Gray’s Sedge but smaller and less spherical) which resembles a medieval mace, a ball encircled by protruding spikes. Attractive and eye-catching. Distinctive, fairly wide, soft, drooping, dark green leaves. Short rhizomes.

www.frontyardrestoration.com
Forest Glade Grasses

http://inaturalist.ca/taxa/128095-Carex-intumescens/browse_photos
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/grass-sedge-rush/greater-bladder-sedge
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=986
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/carex/intumescens/

Sprengel's Sedge, Long-beaked Sedge, carex de Sprengel - Carex sprengelii
-40F
-forests, glades, floodplains, shores, river bluffs;
>2-3' A cool-season, bunch-sedge. Dangling, frilly bloom heads on long slender stalks make for an interesting appearance. Blooms mature into rounded, prominent seeds with long beaked husks arranged like corn on the cob.
>Part to Full Shade. Moist to dry soil. Tolerates acidic and calcareous.

Loose-flowered Sedge, carex laxiflore - Carex laxiflora
n/a; however it is native in Minnesota so it must tolerate very cold temperatures deciduous and mixed-wood 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 bloom head a little lower down. When mature the seeds are distributed alternately and sparsely along the spike. Wide, pale green leaves in an open, erect, lush tuft. A nice way to add green to your forest floor.
>Full to Part Shade. Rich, moist to average soil. Tolerates acidic, rocky and sandy.

Pennsylvania Sedge, Common Oak Sedge, carex de Pennsylvanie - Carex pensylvanica
Zones 4-8
-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 a 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, grow in tidy, little tufts. Very useful for adding low, lush foliage throughout the season to most woodland gardens. Slowly aggressive; can be used to make a no-mow lawn. Long, shallow rhizomes.
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/grass-sedge-rush/pennsylvania-sedge
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/carex/pensylvanica/
http://inaturalist.ca/taxa/127326-Carex-pensylvanica/browse_photos
**Shrubs, Short Trees, Vines**

**Smooth Arrowwood, Southern Arrowwood, viorne litigieuse**
1 5 - *Viburnum recognitum, Viburnum dentatum var. lucidum*
- wooded low wet areas, swampy woods, floodplains, shores, seeps, thickets, open woods, grassy areas; disturbed habitats, roads, trail edges
>5-15' Creamy-white blooms (*late spring*) in wide clusters. Bright red, late autumn colour with black berries attracting birds and wildlife. An upright or slightly spreading multi-stemmed shrub. Elderberry (*moschatel*) family.
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=15
http://inaturalist.ca/taxa/170204-Viburnum-recognitum/browse_photos
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/viburnum/dentatum/

**Blue-beech, American Hornbeam, Ironwood, charme de Caroline**
1 4 5 6 - *Carpinus caroliniana*
- forest edges, glades, wetland edges;
Subspecies *virginiana, (charme de Virginie)*, is also native.
>Part to Full Shade. Rich, moist to average soil. Tolerates to clayey and flooding.

**American Bladdernut, staphylier à trois folioles**
1 2 3 4 5 6 - *Staphylea trifolia*
-moist open woods, forest edges, forests, riverbanks, floodplains;
>12-16' An erect, tall, open shrub, stiffly and somewhat sparingly branched. Branches striped when young, turning slightly ridged or warty with age. Lovely green leaves turn a lovely yellow in fall, brightening 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. Produces suckers for you to keep or cut down. A feeder of wildlife. Bladdernut family.
>Part Sun to Light Shade. Moist to average, rocky to sandy soil. Tolerates loamy. Carolinian.

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Forest Glade Shrubs, Trees, Vines

http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=2717
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/staphylea/trifolia/
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/shrub/bladdernut

**Alternate-leaved Dogwood, Pagoda Dogwood, cornouiller à feuilles alternes**
1 2 3 4 5 6 7; southern 8 9 10
-deciduous thickets, ravines, slopes;
>12-18' A valuable understorey shrub or small tree with a handsome looking structure of horizontally tiered branches creating a pagoda effect (keep your clippers away). Clusters of creamy white blooms (*late spring*) produce black berries by the end of summer. The leaves turn a dark wine colour in fall. Good for woodland restoration. It also makes an elegant shrub for the front yard in some shade. Attracts birds. Fall colour. Dogwood family.


https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/shrub/pagoda-dogwood
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/swida/alternifolia/
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=863

**Rough-leaved Dogwood, cornouiller de Drummond**
1

forest edges, stream banks
9-12’ Erect and multi-branched. Produces clusters of small, creamy white blooms (*late spring*) which mature into white berries on purplish-red stalks. The leaves turn an orangey-amber colour in the fall giving your garden that true Thanksgiving appearance. Good for birds.

>Part Shade. Average to dry soil.

**Round-leaved Dogwood, cornouiller rugueux**
1 2 3 4 5 6 7; south 8 9 10
-open woods, thickets, ravine slopes;
>3-10’ A roundish-leaved, upright shrub for dry, gravelly places, particularly calcareous soils. 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 in your garden. Feeds birds. Dogwood family.

>Part Shade. Moist to dry soil. Tolerates gravel and calcareous.

http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=869
Common/Canada/Black Elderberry, *sureau blanc* - *Sambucus canadensis*

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

moist open woods, thickets, fields

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. Blooms mature into juicy, purple-black berries much loved by birds. >Part Sun. Average to moist soil.

Red Elderberry, *sureau rouge* - *Sambucus racemosa*

all

-thickets, riverbanks, rocky sites;

>10-12' Creamy white clusters of blooms (spring) 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 the first berry crop of the season. However, the berry is poisonous to people. Tolerates slightly drier conditions than Canada Elderberry. Moschatel family. >Sun to Part Shade. Moist to average soil.

The subspecies and variety *S. racemosa ssp. pubens* and *S. racemosa ssp. pubens var. pubens* are also native.


http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=12

https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/sambucus/racemosa/

https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/shrub/red-berried-elder

Eastern Prickly Gooseberry, *groseillier des chiens* - *Ribes cynosbati*

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

open woods, rocky ground

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. >Full to Part Sun. Moist to dry soil. Prefers calcareous but adaptable.

Northern Bush-honeysuckle, *dièrville chèvrefeuille* - *Diervilla lonicera*

all

dry woods, thickets, hillsides, pastures

www.frontyardrestoration.com
2-3’ Yellow, funnel-shaped flowers are borne in threes at the ends of spreading branches. Opposite leaves are egg-shaped, toothed. Low arching habit, excellent for landscaping. Attracts birds, butterflies and moths. Not a true honeysuckle.

**Nannyberry, Sheepberry, Blackhaw, viorne flexible** - *Viburnum lentago*
1 2 3 4 5 6; south 10
riverbanks, lakeshores, swamps, marshes; low forest edges, glades
12-18’ Fragrant, white clusters of blooms (late spring) mature into berries which change colour from green to yellow, then pink, red and finally to black. The leaves usually turn brick-red. Very pretty and easy to grow. Good for restoration. Feeds birds and mammals. Will form large colonies given time.
>Sun to shade. Moist to average soil. Tolerates calcareous.

**Eastern Ninebark, physocarpe à feuilles d'obier** - *Physocarpus opulifolius*
all
-thickets, riverbanks
>6-10” Usually found in Lowlands but very adaptable. Stiffly arching branches and an upright spreading shape. White blooming (*early summer*). Flowers turn red with age. Its diversity of display adds to your gardens attractiveness throughout the season. Great as a hedge or protective wildlife pocket. Good for restoration and butterflies. Rose family.
>
**Pawpaw, asiminier trilobé** - *Asimina triloba*
1, usually south of London, along the St. Clair and Niagara Rivers, and the south shore of Lake Ontario in the lee of the Niagara Escarpment
-deciduous open woods, forests, glades; bottomlands, stream valleys, swamps, lowlands;
>6-30’ x 15-20’, but usually a bushy shrub under 10’. Slow-growing, short-lived. Impressive, light-green leaves up to 12” long and 4” across, 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. Produces roundish pear-shaped, fleshy berries up to 5” long which contain several flattish seeds. A wildlife magnet. Eaters of the fruit include Raccoons, Opossums, Fox, Skunks, Squirrels, and Turtles. Able to
form dense, wildlife sheltering, thickets in the shade of other trees. Stabilizing. Rare. A large, thick taproot with rhizomes. Can be considered a shrub. Custard-apple family. Associates: singularly, colonies; Maple, Basswood, Maple, Beech.


https://www.uoguelph.ca/arboretum/thingstosee/trees/pawpaw
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=102
https://www.wildflower.org/gallery/species.php?id_plant=ASTR
https://www.dnr.illinois.gov/education/CDIndex/Pawpaw.pdf

**Purple Flowering Raspberry, Thimbleberry, ronce odorante** - *Rubus odoratus*

1 3 4 5 6
clearings, thickets, ravines, woodland edges
3-5' Largest of the Raspberries. Spreads by rhizomes to form colonies. A showy plant with large Maple-like, coarse textured leaves and large, purple-pink blooms (through summer). Aggressive. Good for large, open areas and restoration. A wildlife magnet.


**Red Raspberry, framboisier rouge, ronce du mont lida** - *Rubus idaeus*

close to all
open areas thickets, glades, edges of woods
To 5' White blooms (mid-spring into mid-summer) in loose clusters at and near the ends of arching canes. Canes do not bloom 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 colonies which in themselves shelter wildlife.


**Canada Redbud, gainier rouge** - *Cercis canadensis*
south 1
rich woods, usually along banks of rivers, streams
To 24” 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 an impressive sight in spring. Blooms 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.

>Part Sun to Part Shade. Shade tolerant. Moist, well drained soil.
Forest Glade Shrubs, Trees, Vines

**Fragrant/Aromatic Sumac, sumac aromatique** - *Rhus aromatica*
1 2 3 4 5 6 7

dry woods, hills, sand dunes, rocky soil
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 Robins. Has small, cute leaves which are fragrant when bruised. Spreads by suckers to form mounds or colonies.
>Full Sun to Part Shade. Prefers dry, sandy sites but tolerant of most textures.

**Smooth Sumac, sumac glabre** - *Rhus glabra*
1 2 3 4 5 6; south 7 10
forest edges, meadows, fields
To 8’ Similar to the common Staghorn Sumac but with smooth stems. Blooms (late spring to mid-summer) 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. Spreads rapidly from suckers to form colonies but very pretty in a spacious garden. Plant a ground cover beneath.

**Maple-leaved Viburnum, viorne à feuilles d’érable** - *Viburnum acerifolium*
1 2 3 4 5 6; south 7
open woods, thickets, ravines, hillsides
3-6’ 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 to maturity. Spreads by suckers to form clumps.
>Full to Part Sun. Shade tolerant. Dry to moist; sandy, rocky or clayey.

**American/Climbing Bittersweet Vine, bourreau-des-arbres** - *Celastrus scandens*
1 2 3 4 5 6 7; south 9 10
edges of woods, thickets, meadows
To 24’ Blooms (late spring) are small and greenish, but this woody vine or twining shrub is loved for its colourful orange berries (poisonous) that appear in the fall and persist into winter. Male and female plants are required for fruit.
>Full to Part Sun. Moist to dry soils.

**Thicket Creeper, Woodbine Vine, vigne vierge commune** - *Parthenocissus vitacea*
1 2 3 4 5 6 7; south 10
woods, thickets
To 30” in length. Very similar to Virginia Creeper, but definitely native. An extremely
useful vine that climbs with tendrils. Glossy green leaves of five leaflets arranged like fingers on a hand turn eye-catching red in fall. Blooms (early summer) are inconspicuous but mature into bird feeding dark blue berries by fall. Can be used as a fast growing ground cover. Good for restoration.

> Sun to Full Shade. Moist to dry soil.

**Black Raspberry, Thimbleberry, framboisier noir, mûrier** - *Rubus occidentalis*

open woods, thickets, edges of woods, glades

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 sometimes take root. Scattered along each cane are short, curved prickles. A cane will not bloom until its second year, however the plant is a perennial. 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. Taproot. Rose family.


**Riverbank, Frost Grape Vine, vigne des rivages** - *Vitis riparia*

open woods, thickets, rocky slopes, shores

8-12' in length. A twining, climbing vine adaptable to many habitats. The smooth, green branches produce simple, opposite, smooth leaves and tubular yellowish/orange blooms (late spring). Blooms (sunny locations) feed hummingbirds and butterflies. Bright red to orange berries in tight groups mature in late summer.

> Partial to Full Sun. Average to dry, calcareous.

**Glaucous/Limber Honeysuckle Vine, chèvrefeuille dioïque** - *Lonicera dioica*

open woods, thickets, edges of woods, glades

8-12' in length. A twining, climbing vine adaptable to many habitats. The smooth, green branches produce simple, opposite, smooth leaves and tubular yellowish/orange blooms (late spring). Blooms (sunny locations) feed hummingbirds and butterflies. Bright red to orange berries in tight groups mature in late summer.

> Partial to Full Sun. Average to dry, calcareous.

**Canada Moonseed Vine, ménisperme du Canada** - *Menispermum canadense*

moist woods, thickets.

To 6-12" in length. Takes off quickly once the roots are established. 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. Spreads by runners aggressively which makes it useful for restoration and for when you're in hurry to hide something.
> Sun to Part Shade. Moist to average soil. Tolerates juglone.

**Trumpet Creeper Vine, bignone radicant** - *Campsis radicans*
1
thickets, forest edges, glades
To 32" in length. Fast growing and aggressive forming colonies. Self-clinging but benefits from added support. Grown for its lovely, trumpet-shaped, orange-red blooms (late spring) which attract hummingbirds and then Orioles. Ideal for screening or covering rock piles. Blooms best in Full Sun.

**Virginia Creeper Vine, vigne vierge à cinq folioles** - *Parthenocissus quinquefolia*
1 2 3 4 5; possibly not native
deciduous forests, glades, forest edges, thickets
To 60" in length. Self-climbing; 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 survive winter. Aggressive to the point of invasive. Can be used as ground cover to end all ground covers. To be honest, use this plant only to cover everything else with its lush, colourful foliage and wild-life feeding berries. Excellent for utility poles or fences you never want to see again. Grape Family.

**Witch Hazel, hamamélis de Virginie** - *Hamamelis virginiana*
1 4 5
-open woods, forest edges, slopes, ravines;
> to 20' A large, spreading shrub. The small, yellow blooms (just before frost) after the leaves have fallen and don’t mature into seed until the next year. Often planted as a large landscaping shrub because its blooms are a happy sight after everything else has given up for the winter.
> Part Sun to shade. Dry to moist, sandy, rocky or gravelly soil. Carolinian.

**Wolf-willow, Silverberry, chalef argenté** - *Elaeagnus commutata*
8 9 10
sandy, gravelly, or clayey shores, riverbanks, clearings, edges of thickets
To 3’ Fragrant blooms (late spring into mid-summer), golden yellow within and silver without. A shrub of the north. Upright and much branched with a silvery appearance. Feeds butterflies and moths. Spreads to form thickets. Stabilizing. Not a willow. Oleaster family


**Wild Yam Vine**, *igname velue* - *Dioscorea villosa*

1 water’s edges, floodplains, open woods, thickets, forest glades

3-6' Small white to a greenish yellow blooms (spring) dangle in clusters from axis of leaves. Male and female flowers on separate plants. Male clusters are up to 12” long. Female clusters are up to 8” long and each flower matures into an interestingly shaped, golden green, 3-sectioned, broadly winged capsule that turns brown with age. Lush, wide, heart-shaped, heavily veined and textured leaves and climbing characteristics (by twining) make this an attractive, short, easily manageable vine. Produces tubers. Yam family.

>Part Shade to Sun. Moist to average moisture Tolerates rocky to sandy to loam. Tolerates calcareous. Carolinian.
Star-flowered False Solomon’s Seal. You can just make out the crosses on the berries. Its he leaves are stemless, elliptically shaped, parallel veined, and are arranged alternately along the stem. The toothed leaves to the right belong to a Goldenrod.
Forest Floor Flowers

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).

For the photos on Website https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/, remember to click on any photo to see all the photos for that plant.

Flowers

Wood Anemone, Nightcaps, anémone à cinq folioles - Anemone quinquefolia

deciduous to coniferous open woods thickets, forest edges, forests, glades, clearings, roadsides, forest thickets, floodplains, stream/riverbanks, 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 conspicuously above the foliage. The bloom is up to 1” across and composed of 5 or more petal/sepals. One of the earliest forest bloomers; think of Easter bouquets. Being at the end of slender stalks the blossoms 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 forming large colonies via rhizomes to make a good Ground Cover. May go dormant during summer heat. It may take a single plant up to 5 years or longer to bloom. Buttercup family.


White Wood Aster, Heart-leaved Aster, aster à rameaux étalés - Eurybia divaricata

>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, shortish, and sometimes mildly zig-zagging. Attracts pollinators in fall and seed eaters.

www.frontyardrestoration.com
Forest Floor Flowers

in winter. This is an aggressive plant which is what you need in difficult dry shade. Makes a good **Ground Cover** for a troubled site. A threatened species in Ontario, partly due to habitat lost to the alien Garlic Mustard. Aster family.


**Red Baneberry**, *actée rouge* - *Actaea rubra*  
all
-deciduous to coniferous forests, glades, thickets, pine/spruce open woods; shady 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 it is found together with White Baneberry. Shrubby enough to be used as a low foundation planting. Buttercup family.


**White Baneberry**, *Doll’s Eyes*, *actée à gros pédicelles* - *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. Both Red and White Baneberries are a benefit to the forest floor garden and its wildlife. Good for Naturalizing Projects. By the way, they say that there are red-berried White Baneberries. Life is heck. Buttercup family.


**American Bellflower**, **Tall Bellflower**, *campanule d’Amérique* - *Campanula americana*  
1
-deciduous open woods thickets, forests edges, forests, glades, trailsides, road/railroad sides; floodplains, marshy ground, along shores, roadside ditches;

>3-6” Light blue to violet, pointed petals that curl slightly back like open stars with white

>Light to Part Shade; tolerates to Full Shade. Rich, moist to wet to average soil. Tolerates sandy to clayey, acidic to calcareous, and juglone. Deer resistant.

**Large-flowered/Yellow Bellwort, *uvulaire à grandes fleurs*** - *Uvularia grandiflora*

1 2 3 4 5; possibly south 10
deciduous (rarely mixed) forests (often over limestone), glades, thickets, wooded slopes, edges of shady seeps; floodplain forests, large riverbanks, stream side thickets, bottomlands;

>1-2’ Long, pale to medium yellow blooms (*spring*) dangle like elongated bells beneath the nodding leaves, possibly hidden. The petals/tepals are often slightly twisted and are 1-2” long. The bloom matures into a 3-sectioned capsule, shaped like an inverted pyramid with rounded corners, held out at the end of a slender stem which 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 inwards lengthwise and drooping when young giving the young plant a withered look, especially considering the blossoms are drooping as well. It’s an upright plant but with a distinctive dangling, drooping appearance until finished blooming. It remains lush until turning a soft yellow in fall. Excellent for the shade garden and a good companion for other forest flowers and ferns. Clump forming from tuberous rhizomes while ants distribute the seeds. Good for naturalizing. A favourite of deer. *Colchicaceae* family; Lily order.

>Dappled Sun to Light Shade in spring, then Part to Full Shade. Rich, moist to average, well-drained, calcareous to neutral soil. Tolerates thin soil on bedrock and rocky to sandy.

**Bloodroot, sanguinaire du Canada** - *Sanguinaria canadensis*

all, as far north as Thunder Bay, the Batchawana region, Timmins
deciduous/mixed forests, thickets, trailsides, slopes, talus/rocky slopes, bluffs, trailsides, forested floodplains, shaded ravines;

>6-12” The emergence of the toy-soldier-like, curled leaf from the bare ground means, freezing cold or not, spring is here. As the leaf unwraps from around the bloom’s stem, the delicate, elegant, many-petalled, snow white blossom (*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 bloom 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 soil dries out in summer. The juice from the underground
Forest Floor Flowers

stem is red. Spreads by rhizome and ants for a good *Ground Cover*. Poppy family.

>Light Sun in spring, then Part to Full Shade. Rich, moist to average, well drained soil. Tolerates clayey and juglone. Deer resistant.

**Virginia Bluebells, Eastern Bluebells, mertensie de Virginie** - *Mertensia virginica* 1; south 10, e.g. Fort William
-deciduous forests, glades, low slopes, bluffs, river/stream floodplains, bottomlands;
>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, 3½" across and shaped like soft baby spinach leaves. Blends well into a forest garden, except for its gorgeous blooms which will dominate the limelight every spring. A clump forming plant and can form large colonies from tuberous roots. An early spring pollinator magnet. Ephemeral. At risk in Ontario. Borage family.

>Dappled Sun to Part Shade in spring; then to Full Shade. Rich, moist, loamy soil. Tolerates average moisture. Tolerates sandy to clayey, acidic to alkaline, and juglone. Deer resistant.

http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=583
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/virginia-bluebells
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/mertensia/virginica/

**Yellow Clintonia, Bluebead Lily, clintonie boréale** - *Clintonia borealis* all
-boreal forests in the north; coniferous swamps/bogs in the south; coniferous to deciduous, cool, moist forests, thickets;
>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 bloom 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. Blooms 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.

>Shade. Rich, wet to moist, acidic soil. Tolerates sandy to clayey. Does not tolerate hot summers requiring the coolness of conifer shade or damp forests.

**Blue Cohosh, caulophylle faux-pigamon** - *Caulophyllum thalictroides* 1 2 3 4 5 6 7; south 10
-deciduous/mixed forested floodplains, forests, bluffs, slopes; large ravines;

FF-4
>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 many stemmed, airily bushy, green 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. Turn 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.

> Dappled Sun in spring, then Light Shade to Full Shade. Rich, moist to average, well-drained, acidic to neutral (*calcareous*) soil. Deer resistant.

**Wild Columbine, Red Columbine, Ancolie du Canada**  
- *Aquilegia canadensis*

- 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 rivers/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 bloom looks like a downward facing, splayed-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 bloom are each created by an upright spur of a petal/sepal forming a tube. The tubes are filled with nectar and it is this that makes the plant so loved by bees, butterflies, and hummingbirds. The bloom 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 which 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.

>Light Shade to Partial sun; tolerates to Full Shade. Moist to average to dry, sandy, well-drained soil. Tolerates mildly acidic to mildly calcareous, rocky to clayey, and nutrient poor soils. Drought tolerant. Deer resistant.

http://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Aquilegia%20canadensis.html  
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=2362  
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/red-columbine  
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/aquilegia/canadensis/
Indian Cucumber-root, médéole de Virginie - *Medeola virginiana*

1 2 3 4 5 6 7; south 8 9; as far north as the north shore of Lake Superior
-deciduous to coniferous thickets, forests, moist slopes; at the base of wooded dunes;
ocasionally at the edges of swamps, cedar swamps, forested bogs, pools;

>12-30" One or more erect, slender, weak, 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.
Feeds birds. If the plant does not bloom 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, how-
ever its uniqueness will be noticed. Its scientific name is derived from *Medea*, the en-
chantress whom Jason stole away in his ship the Argo. Uncommon in Ontario. Lily
family.

>Dappled Sun to Medium Shade; tolerates Full Shade. Rich, moist to average soil.
Tolerates sandy to clayey.

Dutchman's Breeches, dicentre à capuchon - *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 tighty-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.

>Dappled Sun in spring, then Part to Full Shade. Rich, moist to average, well-drained
soil. Tolerates calcareous, rocky, and juglone. Deer resistant.

Yellow/Hairy Fairybells/Mandarin, *prosartès laineux*

1 - *Prosartes lanuginosa, Disporum lanuginosum*

-deciduous/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 out that the bloom 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 branching stems. The narrowly oval, sharply pointed, stalkless, alternate leaves are heavily parallel-veined. The blooms 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.


**Large False Solomon’s Seal, smilacine à grappes** - *Maianthemum racemosum*

not south 10; as far north as Matheson
-deciduous/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, 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 blooms; matures into bright red berries to feed grouse/chipmunks/hares/etc and the eye. The leaves are up to 3”x6”, narrowly oval and pointed at the tip. The edges have a gentle wave to them; 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.


**Star-flowered False Solomon’s Seal, smilacine étoilée** - *Maianthemum stellatum*

all
-moist sandy woods, glades, open woods (often Oak), thickets, forest glades, 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;

>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 blooms deco-
rate the end of the single, unbranched, arching and slightly tilting stem. The stem is lined with alternating, elliptical leaves up to 6” long, 2” wide that turn bright yellow in the fall. Blooms mature into showy berries marked with a distinct, dark cross before turning bright red. A songbirds feeder. Colony forming via rhizomes. A good Good Ground. A cutie all season. Asparagus family, Lily superorder.  

Part to dappled shade. Rich, moist to average, sandy soil. Tolerates gravelly to clayey, acidic, and juglone.  

http://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Maianthemum%20stellatum.html  
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=831  
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/maianthemum/stellatum/  
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/starry-false-solomons-seal

Heart-leaved Foamflower, False Mitrewort, tiarelle cordifoliée - Tiarella cordifolia  
1 2 3 4 5 6 7; south 8, 9, as far north as the Batchawana area - deciduous/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” erect 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 bloom the foliage can be confused with Two-leaved Mitrewort and Alumroot (Heuchera). Aggressive. Spreads quickly by stolons for an excellent Ground Cover. The scientific name is derived from the Greek word “tiara” (crown) and means “small crown”. Saxifrage family.  


Spotted Geranium, Spotted Cranes-bill, géranium maculé - Geranium maculatum  
1 2 3 4 5 6; southwest 10 - deciduous forests, forest edges, glades, shaded roadsides; wet meadows, open woods, thickets; floodplains, ravines, edges of streams/ponds, swamps, wet hollows, seeps;  

>14-18" Valued both for its long lasting, delicate looking, pale purple to pink, copious, 1-1½" blooms (spring) held out on thin leafy stems and for its lush, full-bodied but compact mound of very deeply cleft, medium green leaves. Blooms mature into distinctive, erect, beaked seed capsules that give rise to the alternative name of “crane’s bill”. Forms colonies from a dark, thick rhizome but is not aggressive. Wildlife magnet. Geranium family.  

Light Shade to Part Sun. Tolerates Full Sun with sufficient consistent moisture. Rich,
moist to average soil. Tolerates rocky, sandy, acidic, juglone, and nutrient-poor soils. Deer resistant.
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=1406
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/geranium/maculatum/
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/wild-geranium

Canada Wild Ginger, asaret du Canada - Asarum canadense
1 2 3 4 5 6 7; north 8 9; not Manitoulin District
-deciduous/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/sepal 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. 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.

Blue-stemmed Goldenrod, Wreath Goldenrod, verge d’or bleuâtre - Solidago caesia
1 2 3 4 5 6 7
-deciduous open woods, thickets, forests, forest edges, glades; dry forests such as Jack Pine; forested dunes, bluffs, rocky cliffs, upper slopes of ravines; borders of swamps; 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 blooming 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 forest floor restoration. When all your neighbours’ gardens are finished for the season, these Goldenrods will show them
Forest Floor Flowers

who’s boss, and your bees will know who really loves ‘em when the chips are down. A wildlife magnet. Aster family.

>Part to Full Shade. Rich, moist to average, acidic to neutral soil. Tolerates calcareous, lightly clayey or rocky, and juglone. Has a predilection for Oak woods. Deer resistant.

https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/solidago/caesia/
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=453

Zigzag Goldenrod, Zig-zag Goldenrod, verge d’or à tige zigzaguante
1 2 3 4 5 6; south 7; not Manitoulin District - Solidago flexicaulis
-deciduous open woods thickets, forest edges, forests, glades, thickets, 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;
>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. An excellent plant for dry shade. Aster family.

>Light to Medium Shade; tolerates to Full Shade. Moist to dry, acidic to neutral, well-drained soil. Tolerates rocky to clayey, calcareous, and juglone.

http://ontariowildflowers.com/main/species.php?id=70
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=455
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/zigzag-goldenrod -click on any image to see all
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/solidago/flexicaulis/

Round-Lobed Hepatica, hépatique d’Amérique - Hepatica americana
all, as far north as Thunder Bay and Timmins
-sandy, dry deciduous to coniferous forests;
>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 blooming 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 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. Buttercup family.

>Dappled Sun in spring, then Part to Full Shade. Rich, moist to average to dry, sandy/rocky, well-drained, acidic to neutral soil. Tolerates drought, Spruce, and Cedar. Deer resistant. Reportedly is found more frequently on drier sites, prefers slightly more acidic, and tolerates slightly more light than Sharp-lobed Hepatica. Adapts to most suburban forest floor garden soil.

**Sharp-lobed Hepatica**, hépatique à lobes aigus - *Hepatica acutiloba*

- deciduous (occasionally mixed) forests; shaded rocky slopes, limestone cliffs;
- >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. Hepatics are of the cutest of the forest floor plants. 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. Buttercup family.

>Dappled Sun in spring, then Part to Full Shade. Rich, moist to average, well-drained soils, calcareous to slightly acidic. Tolerates rocky. Deer resistant. Reportedly tolerates neutral soil better than Round-lobed Hepatica, but dry soil not as well. Adapts to most suburban forest floor garden soil.

**Orange-fruit Horse-gentian, Wild Coffee**, trioste orangé - *Triosteum aurantiacum*

- deciduous (occasionally mixed) open woods, thickets, forest edges, forests, glades, thickets, wooded slopes, trailsides, open abandoned areas; occasionally edges of swamps, rivers/lakes;
- >2-3½’ 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 leaves/sepalas 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.

>Light Shade to Part Sun. Tolerates Full Sun to Full Shade. Moist to average, nutrient-poor soil. Tolerates rocky to clayey and juglone.
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, rivers/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 bloom. 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.
>Dappled Sun to Light Shade in spring, then to Full Shade. Rich, moist to average, usually well-drained soil. Benefits from seasonally wet locations. Tolerates rocky to clayey, acidic to neutral, and juglone. Deer resistant.

Narrow-leaved Wild Leek, ail de Burdick - Allium burdickii
Another variety of Wild Leek (below): leaves narrower, lacking red tinge, shorter stemmed; 20 or fewer blooms per cluster. Deer resistant.

Wild Leek, Ramp, ail des bois - 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. Each underground bulb usually produces 2-3 stalks. The blooms 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 blooms. 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 harvesting. A bee magnet. *Amaryllidaceae* family.

>Dappled Sun in spring, then Part to Full Shade. Rich, moist to average soil. Tolerates calcareous and *juglone*. Deer resistant.

**Wild Lily-of-the-valley, Canada Mayflower, maîanthème 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. Blooms 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 which 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. *Canadensis* has decided to name it Wild Lily-of-the-valley, however it is definitely *Canada Mayflower*. Asparagus family.

>Dappled Sun to Moderate Shade to Deep Shade. Rich, moist to dry, acidic, sandy well-drained soil. Tolerates peaty and rocky. Unable to tolerate competition from taller plants.

**Lopseed, phryma à épis grêles** - *Phryma leptostachya*

1 2 3 4 5 6 7
-deciduous forests (often Beech, Maple; Oak), occasionally coniferous forests; occasiona-

lly river/stream floodplains, swamps;

>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 exterior. The downward-hanging fruit, which accounts for the common name, makes the plant easy to recognize. A lush plant throughout the season. Lopseed family.

>Full to Part Shade. Rich, moist to average soil.

http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=1914
May-apple, Indian-apple, Wild Mandrake, podophylle pelté - *Podophyllum peltatum*
1 2 3 4 5 6 7
-deciduous/mixed forests, small glades; shaded river/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, yes, exactly 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 is 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 faeces. Aggressive but does not tolerate competition. Barberry family.


*Early Meadow-rue, pigamon dioïque* - *Thalictrum dioicum*
all, as far north as Hearst
-deciduous/mixed forests, glades, thickets, north facing slopes, ravines, mountains, piedmonts; floodplains, river/lake shores; occasionally edges of marshes;
>12-30" The copious, long, drooping, tassel-like, purplish-greenish-yellow blooms (*spring*), 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 the wind. Spreads by rhizomes and seeds. Buttercup family.


*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; occasionally in open places of conifer swamps, bogs, wet forests;
>3-6” (*later spring*). Slender underground rhizomes and slender aboveground stolons. Milkwort family.

> Part to Full Shade. Rich, wet to average, sandy to clayey, acidic to neutral soils. Tol-
erates calcareous. Tolerates shallow soil on bedrock.
http://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Polygala%20paucifolia.html

**Two-leaved Mitrewort/Bishop’s-cap, mitrelle à deux feuilles**  - *Mitella diphylla*

- deciduous forests, wet hollows, wooded slopes/ravines, rocky bluffs; stream/riverbanks;
  occasionally swamps, marshes; rarely cedar swamps;

>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 blooms 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 is also works well as a slow spreading Ground Cover via stout rhizomes. Less aggressive than Foamflower. Saxifrage family.

> Dappled Sun in spring, then Full to Part Shade. Rich, damp to average soil. Tolerates rocky to clayey, and calcareous.

**Partridgeberry, pain-de-perdrix**  - *Mitchella repens*

- moist to dry forests; deciduous to coniferous open woods, tickets, 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 hummocks in cedar swamps, Maple swamps, bogs;

>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 spread (*repens*) along moist ground via stolons to form mats making a good Ground Cover. Will form colonies in drier soil. Fibrous roots. Can be considered a subshrub. Bedstraw family.

> Light to Deep Shade; tolerates sunny locations if consistently moist soil. *Rich, dry to moist, sandy/rocky, acidic* to neutral, well-drained soil. *Tolerates sandy.* 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.

**Wild Blue Phlox, phlox divariqué**  - *Phlox divaricata ssp. divaricata*

- deciduous forest edges, forests, glades, bluffs, slopes, ravines; floodplains, river/lake

www.frontyardrestoration.com  FF-15
Forest Floor Flowers

shores;
>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, in truth, united at their bases to form a corolla. They are elongated heart-shaped and clearly cloven at their tip; if not, then the plant is most likely ssp. laphamii and not native to Canada. They are usually both referred to as Phlox divaricata. Pairs of medium green, opposite leaves occur along the stems, are lance-shaped, and up to 2½" long. A lovely, compact but lush Ground Cover that can spread incredibly profusely (divaricata), but non-invasively via stringy, tough, shallow rhizomes. An excellent alternative to all the mundane aliens and is perfect for a genteel front yard garden. Similar to the non-native and invasive Periwinkle. Too bad it’s losing habitat to the alien Garlic Mustard, being a wildlife magnet. Phlox family.


Common Pipsissewa, Prince’s Pine, chimaphile à ombelles - Chimaphila umbellata
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 10; south 8 9
-coniferous/mixed forest edges, forests, Jack Pine barrens, glades, thickets, roadsides, gravel terraces;
>4-18" 3-7 very attractive, nodding blooms (peak summer) on slender stems encircle the end of a stalk and are held well above the foliage. A blossom consists of 5 thick, waxy, cup-shaped, white petals that turn 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 bloom 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 persists 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 to eventually take root. Spreads to form Colonies by seed, creeping tuberous rhizomes, and rooting branches. A subshrub. Heath family.

> Light Shade to Full Shade. Prefers dry, sandy to rocky, well-drained soil. One source reports it tolerates boggy. Tolerates acidic to alkaline, and gravelly.
**Wood/Celandine Poppy**, *Stylophorium diphyllum* - very localized around London

- deciduous/mixed forest edges, forests, thickets, cedar barrens; lower slopes/bases of ravines, calcareous bluffs; river/lake banks; occasionally in shaded dunes;

- >12-18" 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 both basal leaves and a pair of opposite leaves on a flowering stem. 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 in 4 segments to release its seeds. The plant self-sows. A very pretty plant. Trust me, the forest floor could use some bright yellow. Will go dormant if the soil dries out. Endangered in Ontario. It is losing habitat to the alien Garlic Mustard. Coarse fibrous roots. Poppy family.


**Round-leaved Pyrola, American Wintergreen**, *Pyrola americana, Pyrola rotundifolia* all

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

- >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 evergreen, smooth, leathery, shiny, rounded leaves with pale green veins (like a non-fuzzy African Violet plant). 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 bloom in mid-summer. Spreads by creeping rhizomes. A subshrub. Heath family.

> Light Sun to Full Shade. Rich, wet to dry, sandy to loamy soil. Tolerates 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.

http://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/499

https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/pyrola/americana/

https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/round-leaved-pyrola
Forest Floor Flowers

Checkered Rattlesnake-plantain/-orchid, goodyérie panachée - Goodyera tesselata
all, but especially in Bruce and Grey Counties
-coniferous/mixed forests, forested ravines/slopes, Jack Pine stands; rotting logs, hollows on sand dunes; occasionally edges of cedar swamps, spruce-tamarack bogs;
>7-14” Attractive basal, evergreen foliage; leaves are up to 2½” long, elliptic with a blunt tip, blue-green with a network of paler green veins giving them a checkered appearance; they form 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.
>Full to Part Shade. Rich, damp to dry, sandy, acidic soil.

Tall Rattlesnakerooot, Tall White Lettuce, prenanthe élevée - Nabalus altissimus, Prenanthes altissima
1 2 3 4 5 6
deciduous forest edges, forests, glades, thickets, disturbed areas, roadsides, bluffs; shaded ravines/slopes; occasionally swamp borders, riverbanks, seeps;
>2-6’ Almost identical to White Rattlesnakerooot; see 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 artfully has peeled back one end to expose the long, yellow, frilly styles to make a very dainty and intricate bloom. One of the few plants in the forest to bloom near the end of summer. The central stalk, usually purple, has medium to dark green alternate leaves up to 8”x6” in size that get smaller nearer the top of the stalk. The lower leaves can 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.
>Light Shade to Dappled Sun; tolerates to Full Shade. Moist to average soil. Tolerates rocky/sandy. Deer resistant.

White Rattlesnakerooot, White Lettuce, prenanthe blanche - Nabalus albus, Prenanthes alba
all
-deciduous thickets, forest edges, clearings, forests, glades, disturbed areas, road cuts; shaded slopes, bluffs, stabilized sand dunes; rocky ravines, cliff bases, rock outcrops; occasionally floodplain forests;
>2-5’ Almost identical in appearance and behaviour to Tall Rattlesnakerooot; see 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 blooms 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 they’re just small.

**Wild Sarsaparilla, aralie à tige nue** - *Aralia nudicaulis*

-all
-deciduous/mixed (less often coniferous) forest edges, forests, thickets, dunes; occasionally swamps, forested bogs;

>1-2’ Up to 2’ across. 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 divides into 3 parts, each with their own long stem, and each part is further divided into 5 oval leaflets. The result of all those long stems is that the leaflets tower over the blooms; however the long stems also create a very airy cloud of foliage so that the flowers usually remain conspicuous. Blooms mature into a cluster 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 looks similar to Poison Ivy. A subshrub. Ginseng family.

>Light Shade to Full Shade. Prefer nutritionally-poor and dryish loamy, rocky, or sandy soils. Tolerates average to moist, rocky to clayey, and acidic to calcareous.

**Early Saxifrage, saxifrage de Virginie** - *Micranthes virginiana*, *Saxifraga 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 bloom. All the rest is flower stalk. Fragrant clusters of up to 30 small, brilliant white blooms (*through spring*). 5 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 bloom is a little hairy. The stalk rises from an attractive rosette of basal leaves, fleshy, oval, 1-3” long, and with edges coarsely toothed, 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 in clumps or solitary. Fibrous roots. Saxifrage family.

>Part Sun to Full Shade. Moist to dry, sandy or rocky soil, usually calcareous. Tolerates shallow soil. Requires excellent drainage. Drought tolerant, but may go dormant.
**Forest Floor Flowers**

**Shinleaf, pyrole elliptique**  
- *Pyrola elliptica*  
all  
-forests (usually deciduous but sometimes coniferous), trailsides; wooded dunes; shaded banks of streams/rivers/ponds; occasionally edges of bogs, fens, swamps; wet woods;  
>4-12"  Very similar in appearance and behaviour to Round-leaved Pyrola. The leaves are non-leathery, usually not as distinctly-veined, more oblong, and a pale, non-shiny green. Only occasionally is found growing in wetlands. Used to create the original “shin plaster”. A subshrub. Heath family.  
>Dappled Shade to Full Shade. Rich, dry to moist, well-drained, acidic to neutral soil. Tolerates sandy to clayey. A versatile plant. 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.

**Virginia Smartweed, Virginia Knotweed, Jumpseed, renouée de Virginie**  
1 2 4 5 6  
- *Persicaria virginiana, Polygonum virginianum, Tovara virginiana*  
-deciduous forests, thickets, glades; forested floodplains, river/streams, swamps, moist hollows;  
>2-4′  Tiny, white, pearl-like blooms (*early fall*) distributed sparsely along tall, thin, leafless, fairly rigid spikes, 4-16" long, create a pretty necklace. Some say the blooms look like tiny knots along a string. Either way, they definitely stand out 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 a rich green, broad, up to 6" long and 3" wide, and sharply pointed at the tip. Buckwheat family.  
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=2292  
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/jumpseed  
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/persicaria/virginiana/

**Black Snakeroot/Cohosh/Baneberry/Bugbane, cimicaire à grappes**  
1  
- *Actaea racemosa, Cimicifuga racemosa*  
-deciduous/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 bloom all at once but in sequence  

FF-20
from bottom to top, so that during the season there will be seeds at the bottom, blooms 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 blooms after most woodland wildflowers have finished make it very impressive in your shady garden. Rhizomes. Buttercup family.


**White Snakeroot, eupatoire rugueuse**  - *Ageratina altissima*

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 -deciduous/coniferous shaded disturbed/degraded habitats; thickets, forest edges, forests, glades, ravines, bluffs; trail/roadsides, fence rows, pastures, floodplains, river-banks; occasionally swamps, cedar swamps, seeps;  >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 through its rhizomes and self-seeding. Good for restoration. A colony may be in bloom for up to 2 months. Wildlife magnet. This is a Pioneer species that takes advantage of recently exposed soil to quickly establish itself. It may then be out competed. Aster family.

Variety **Common White Snakeroot, altissima**, is also native.


http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=211
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/ageratina/altissima/
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/white-snakeroot
http://www.friendsofthewildflowergarden.org/pages/plants/whitesnakeroot.html (var. altissima)

**Giant/Smooth Solomon’s Seal, sceau-de-Salomon géant**  - *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;  >1-3’ Almost identical to Hairy Solomon’s Seal, below. 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 blooms mature into dangling, beautiful blue berries. A


**Hairy Solomon’s Seal, sceau-de-Salomon pubescent** - *Polygonatum pubescens* all; as far north as the Batchawana and Lake Timiskaming areas - deciduous/mixed forest edges, forests, thickets, glades, wooded slopes, forested 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 blooms 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.


**American Spikenard, aralie à grappes** - *Aralia racemosa* all, as far north as the Batchewana region and the Thunder Bay region - deciduous/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, its 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 divided twice into heart-shaped leaflets. The other trick it has up its sleeve 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, so give it room. However, it is a good plant to fill the spaces once taken used by ephemerals. An aromatic rhizome; spreads slowly. Gin-
seng family.


**Carolina Spring Beauty**, clarytonie de Caroline - *Claytonia caroliniana*

all, not southwest 10
-deciduous/mixed open woods thickets, forest edges, forests, glades, thickets, slopes, talus, lightly shaded bluffs; river/stream floodplains; rarely in swamps;

>12” Blooms (early spring) sprout in an open, spreading-cluster from a pair of opposite, delicate-looking lance-shaped leaves. Petals white to pale pink with darker pink veins. A very simple, small, pretty plant for spring. Produces corms/tubers which Chipmunks and White-footed Mice may dig up. Ephemeral. Water Chickweed family.

>Dappled Sun in spring, then to Full Shade. Rich, moist to average soil. Tolerates wet and rocky to clayey.

https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/claytonia/caroliniana/
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/carolina-spring-beauty

**Eastern Spring Beauty, Virginia Spring Beauty**, clarytonie de Virginie - *Claytonia virginica*

1 2 3 4 5 6 7
-deciduous meadows, fields, thickets, forest edges, forests, glades, clearings, thinly wooded bluffs, ravines; lowlands, floodplain forests; roadsides;

>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 and the plant will spread to form lovely colonies. Being ephemeral, they disappear by summer to be forgotten until their beauty shocks you again early the next spring. A small corm/tuber. Spreads quickly for a good, spring Ground Cover. A feeder of Chipmunks and White-footed Mice. Water Chickweed family.

>Dappled Sun in spring, then to Full Shade. Rich, moist to average, well-drained soil. Tolerates rocky to clayey, and nutrient poor. Will adapt to shady lawns if mowing is delayed until the end of spring. Deer resistant.

http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=1698
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/claytonia/virginica/
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/virginia-spring-beauty

**Squirrel-corn**, dicentre du Canada - *Dicentra canadensis*

1 2 3 4 5 6; Manitoulin Island

open deciduous forests, glades, rock 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 blooms dangle in a row beneath a leafless, arching stem above the foliage. The leaves are blue-grey and fern-like lacy. Clump forming. May spread into 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.

>Dappled Sun to Medium Shade in spring, then tolerates to Full Shade. Rich, moist to average, well-drained, rocky outcrops to loamy soil. Prefers neutral to calcareous and rocky. Adapts to average, well-drained, rich garden soil. Deer resistant.

**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;

>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 bloom. 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 blooming 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. Wil bloom 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.

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

http://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Trientalis%20borealis.html
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=1719
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/lysimachia/borealis/
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/starflower

**Barren Strawberry, waldsteinie faux-fraisier** - *Geum fragarioides, Waldsteinia fragarioides*

1 2 3 4 5 6 7; south 8; as far west as Thessalon; from south of Timmins;
-deciduous to mixed to conifer open woods thickets, forests, glades, clearings, wooded bluffs; river/stream floodplains, river/lake shores; waste roadside areas; disturbed habitats;
>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.

>Part Sun to Light Shade; tolerates Full Shade. Dry to moist, sandy/rocky/loamy, well-drained soil. Tolerates clayey. Prefers acidic to neutral. Tolerates thin soils over rock. Intolerant of heavy leaf-fall or more aggressive taller plants. The more sun the more consistent moisture required. Deer resistant.

>Part Shade; tolerates Full Sun to Full Shade. Rich, fertile, medium moist to dry, well-drained soil. Tolerates rocky to clayey and juglone.

Woodland Strawberry, fraisier des bois - Fragaria vesca

-all deciduous to coniferous forest edges, forests, boreal forests, forest glades, thickets, meadows/fields/pastures (often rocky), rocky open woods, steep rocky/talus slopes, north facing slopes, rocky outcrops, alvars, cliffs, balds, ledges, wooded bluffs; disturbed habitats, roadsides, trailsides, clearings; floodplains;

>3-9" White blooms (spring through to late summer) smaller than Wild Strawberry. Spreads by stolons to make a good Ground Cover. Scaly rhizomes. Rose family.

Subspecies American Woodland Strawberry, americana, is also native, while Western Woodland Strawberry, bracteata, and vesca (from Europe) are not.

Hairy Sweet Cicely, osmorhize de Clayton - Osmorhiza claytonii

not northern 10

-all deciduous/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-
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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.

>Full to Part Shade. Rich, moist soil. Tolerates rocky to clayey, thin soil on bedrock, and juglone.

Two-leaved/Broad-leaved Toothwort, dentaire à deux feuilles
1 2 3 4 5 6 7; south 8 9 - Cardamine diphylla, Dentaria diphylla
-deciduous/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 opposite sides of the bloom but still manage to form a 4-rayed star. There are 2 leaves on the stem in opposite or nearly opposite 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. A good Ground Cover. Mustard family.

>Full to dappled sun in spring, then Part to Full Shade. Intolerant of Deep Shade such as under conifers. Rich, moist soil. Tolerates thin soil on bedrock, sandy, rocky, acidic, and juglone.

Twinflower, linnée boréale - Linnaea borealis
all
-cool moist coniferous to deciduous forest edges, forests, beneath cedars, thickets, glades, openings, clearings; rotten logs/stumps, moss covered boulders; swamp edges, bog peat hummocks, shores, old dunes; talus/rocky slopes, cliff bases;

>To 5” Delicately fragrant, whitish-pink, bell-shaped blooms (through summer) dangle, usually in opposite 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 bloom. 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 subshrub. Honeysuckle family. Subspecies **Long-tube Twinflower**, *longiflora*, is native; *borealis* is not. 

>Open Shade to Full Shade. Rich, wet to moist to average soil with plenty of humus, usually acidic, and good drainage. Intolerant of drought. Tolerates rocky to clayey.

http://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Linnaea%20borealis.html
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=1640
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/linnaea/borealis/
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/shrub/twinflower

**Twinleaf**, *jeffersonia à deux feuilles* - *Jeffersonia diphylla*

15

-moist deciduous forests; shaded rocky slopes/outcrops usually on limestone; flood-plains, 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 bloom’s appearance and behaviour is similar to Bloodroot’s, a distant relative. While the blossom 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 from the earth. They are each divided lengthwise into 2 leaflets (*diphylla*) 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. Blooms 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 eject its seeds. New plants do not compete well and should be kept free of competition, but once mature they will hold their own. A good companion for trilliums and ferns. Forms dense clumps from short rhizomes. Uncommon. Named after the third President of the U.S. to commemorate his knowledge of nature. Barberry family.

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**Rose Twisted-stalk, strepooe 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;
>6-16” Mottled pinkish to maroon, bell-like blooms (*spring into summer*) dangle on dis-
tinctly 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 love-
ly, unassuming, versatile plant for your forest floor. Lily family.
>Open to Deep Shade. Rich, moist to average soil. Tolerates sandy to clayey and neu-
tral to slightly acidic.

**Nodding Trillium, trille penché**  - *Trillium cernuum*

-all; more common north of the Bruce Peninsula than south
-moist to swampy coniferous to deciduous forests, floodplain forests, swamps, bogs,
riverbanks;
>to 16” A single, white (pale pink with age) classic Trillium bloom (*late spring into sum-
mer*) 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 bloom’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.
The Trillium is the official flower of Ontario. *Melanthiaceae* family, Lily order.
>Full to Part Shade. Rich, moist to wet, well drained, moldy, acidic soil. Tolerates
sandy to clayey and juglone. Must have rich, well-drained, moldy soil with plenty of
shade and moisture to prosper and bloom. Intolerant of standing water.
http://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Trillium%20cernuum.html
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=2728
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/trillium/cernuum/
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/nodding-trillium

**Red Trillium, trille rouge**  - *Trillium erectum*

**Red Trillium** (white variety)  - (var. album)
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;
river/stream floodplains; occasionally swampy forests, coniferous swamp borders;

> 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 bloom 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.

> Dappled Sun to Light Shade in spring, then to Full to Part Shade. Rich, cool, moist to average, well-drained, acidic to neutral soils. Tolerates sandy and juglone.

(Great) White Trillium, trille blanc - 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;

> 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.

> Dappled Sun to Light Shade in spring, then Full to Part Shade. Rich, moist to average, well-drained, humous-rich soil. Don’t let the soil dry out; mulch with plant litter. Tolerates sandy, acidic to alkaline and juglone. Tolerates thin soil on bedrock.

Canada Violet, Canada White Violet, violette du Canada - Viola canadensis
1 2 3 4 5 6 7
-deciduous (occasionally mixed to coniferous) open woods shrubby thickets, forest edges, forests, thickets, glades, bluffs, riverbanks;

> 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 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 bloom 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 blooming 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 either a rhizome or slender stolons. All together, a very pretty plant. A feeder of a variety of wildlife. Good as a Ground Cover. Violet family. Varieties canadensis and rugulosa are also native.


http://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Viola%20canadensis%20var%20rugulosa.html
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=2780
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/canadian-white-violet
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/viola/canadensis/

Downy Yellow Violet, violette pubescente - Viola pubescens

all, as far north as Lake Timiskaming
-deciduous/mixed forests, glades, slopes, clearings, trailsides, fencerows; forested sand dunes, river/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. In addition, the plant produces blossoms that never open, but instead pollinate themselves. Forms dense, scattered clumps. A feeder of a variety of wildlife. A good companion for many forest floor plants. Violet family.


Bluntleaf Waterleaf, Canada Waterleaf, hydrophylle du Canada - Hydrophyllum canadense

deciduous forests; river/stream floodplains, seepage slopes;
>8-24" Similar to Virginia Waterleaf (below) but always white blooms (with tinges of
purple and pink), flower-stalks shorter than its foliage, taller and broader leaves, bolder looking, *blooms later in the spring*, and prefers moister soil. A good, lush *Ground Cover* for moist shade. Borage family.


http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=574
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/hydrophyllum/canadense/

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

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

>12-20" Many sources state this plant will grow to 24" or more. Clusters of several lavender or white, bell-shaped blooms (*late spring*) are held above the foliage by long stalks. The blooms are bell-shaped but very long, hairy-looking, protruding stamens tend to dominate their appearance. It usually flowers *earlier* than Bluntleaf Waterleaf. Loved by bumblebees. Large, attractive, sharply divided and toothed leaves. 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. Borage family.

Variety *virginianum* is also native.


http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=575
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/hydrophyllum/virginianum/
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/virginia-waterleaf

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

-not 1

- coniferous/mixed, often very mossy forests, northern forests/savanna; margins of cedar/spruce bogs, swamps;

>3-6" A small, single, nodding, fragrant bloom (peak summer), saucer-shaped. 5 wide-spreading, waxy petals, white to pinkish, but has a green, protruding button in the middle 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
Forest Floor Flowers

dainty, yet eye-catching Ground Cover. A plant to be treasured if you have the right conditions. A subshrub. Heath family.

>Full to Part Shade. Cool, moist to wet, sandy to clayey soils. Tolerates acidic.

http://www.saskwildflower.ca/nat_Moneses%20uniflora.html
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=1221
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/one-flowered-pyrola
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/moneses/uniflora/

Canada Wood Nettle, laportéa du Canada - Laportea canadensis

1 2 3 4 5 6 7, south10

-low forests, glades; shady bottomlands, ravines, floodplains, edges of deciduous swamps, marshes, rivers/streams, seepages, occasionally cedar swamps; often on old manure/compost dumps;

>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. Blooms mature into conspicuous, shiny, black, dry seeds. 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. Female blooms sprout like feathers out of the top to catch the wind-blown pollen while male blooms droop from the axils of the leaves. 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. Feed the larvae of several butterfly species. Forms colonies via stout, tuberous rhizomes. Makes a very lush Ground Cover. Nettle family.

>Part to Full Shade. Rich, moist soil. While considered a Lowland plant, it does just fine in both my average front and backyard gardens.

http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=2754
http://www.friendsofloisebutler.org/pages/plants/woodnettle.html
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/canadian-wood-nettle
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/laportea/canadensis/
Sedges

Bladder Sedge, Greater Bladder Sedge, carex gonflé - Carex intumescent

Zones 4-7
-swarms, floodplains, wetland edges, forests (often Oak, Beech, Maple), glades, thickets, open woods; occasionally coniferous swarms (often cedar, tamarack, spruce, fir); disturbed sites, roadside ditches, clearings;
>12-18" A cool season, bunch sedge. Its most obvious feature is the light green, shiny, bloom head (similar to Gray's Sedge but smaller and less spherical) which resembles a medieval mace, a ball encircled by protruding spikes. Attractive and eye-catching. Distinctive, fairly wide, soft, drooping, dark green leaves. Short rhizomes.
http://inaturalist.ca/taxa/128095-Carex-intumescent/browse_photos
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/grass-sedge-rush/greater-bladder-sedge
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=986
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/carex/intumescent/

Sprengel's Sedge, Long-beaked Sedge, carex de Sprengel - Carex sprengelii

1 Alviston, circum-London, Halton Hills; 2 circum-K-W; 3 north of Keppel Township; 4 Kawartha Lakes, York; upper Ottawa Valley;
-forests, glades, floodplains, shores, river bluffs;
>2-3' A cool-season, bunch-sedge. Dangling, frilly bloom heads on long slender stalks make for an interesting appearance. Blooms mature into rounded, prominent seeds with long beaked husks arranged like corn on the cob.
>Part to Deciduous Shade. Rich, moist to dry soil. Tolerates acidic to calcareous.
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/grass-sedge-rush/sprengels-sedge
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/carex/sprengelii/

Loose-flowered Sedge, carex laxiflore - Carex laxiflora

n/a; however it is native in Minnesota so it must tolerate very cold temperatures deciduous and mixed-wood 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 bloom head a little lower down. When mature the seeds are distributed alternately and sparsely along the spike. Wide, pale green leaves in an open, erect, lush tuft. A nice way to add green to your forest floor.
>Full to Part Shade. Rich, moist to average soil. Tolerates acidic, rocky and sandy.
Pennsylvania Sedge,  Common Oak Sedge,  *carex de Pennsylvanie*
Zones 4-8

- *Carex pensylvanica*

-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 a 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, grow in tidy, little tufts. Very useful for adding low, lush foliage throughout the season to most woodland gardens. Slowly aggressive; can be used to make a no-mow lawn. Long, shallow rhizomes.


https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/grass-sedge-rush/pennsylvania-sedge
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/carex/pensylvanica/
http://inaturalist.ca/taxa/127326-Carex-pensylvanica/browse_photos

Ninebark shrub with nutlets.
Ferns and Spleenwort

Broad Beech Fern, phégoptère à hexagones - *Phegopteris hexagonoptera*  
Carolinian.

Bulblet Bladder Fern, cystoptère bulbifère - *Cystopteris bulbifera*  
zone 3  
forests, crevices of limestone rocks., cliff faces, floodplains, seeps, often on slopes  
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 quickly root when  
>Part to to Full Shade. Rich, wet to moist, rocky to sandy, neutral to calcareous soil but  
always with good drainage.

Christmas Fern, polystic faux-acrostic - *Polystichum acrostichoides*  
forests  
1.5-2' Clustered, arching, dark green, thick and shiny fronds. Because it is hardy, dark  
green, evergreen, and clumping it makes a bold statement on your forest floor.  
>Full Shade to Dappled Sun. Moist to average soil with good drainage. Tolerates acidic  
and juglone.

Hart’s Tongue Fern, scolopendre - *Asplenium scolopendrium*  
Limestone Sinks.  
-to 2' Vase-shaped with undivided, leathery, glossy green fronds. The undivided fronds  
give it an unique appearance among ferns. Use among woodland plants, stonewalls,  
steps, containers, or troughs.  
>Alkaline to average soil with good drainage. Difficult to grow. Add oyster or egg shells  
to the soil to increase alkalinity.

Braun’s Holly Fern, Prickly Shield Fern, polystic de Braun - *Polystichum braunii*  
omost forests.  
-to 60 cm. Forms a crown of dark lustrous leaves. Wood Fern Family.  
>Needs good drainage.

Goldie’s/Giant Wood Fern, dryoptère de Goldie - *Dryopteris goldiana*  
zone 3  
deciduous forests, forested wetland edges  
3-4' The Cadillac of ferns. The tall, wide, light green fronds make have an imposing  
presence on the forest floor and are spectacular in suburban gardens. A sturdy plant.
Forest Floor Ferns

Moderately slow growing. Leaves turn yellow in the fall. The largest Wood Fern.

>Dappled Sun to Full Shade. Average to moist to wet, well drained soil. Tolerates calcareous.

**Marginal/Leather Wood Fern, dryoptère à sores marginaux** - *Dryopteris marginalis*
Rocky ledges, bluffs and crevices of forests.
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 and is best appreciated as an individual specimen.

>Full to Part Shade. Moist to dry soil. Tolerates rocky, gravelly, and sandy, plus juglone.

**Spinulose/Toothed Wood Fern, dryoptère spinuleuse** - *Dryopteris carthusiana*
Forests
1-3' The fronds are lacy, bright green, delicate and finely toothed. Will spread in in the home garden but should be protected from the wind.


**Northern Maidenhair Fern, adianté du Canada** - *Adiantum pedatum*
rich, deciduous forests
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. Considered one of the prettiest ferns. Slow spreading.

Full to dappled shade. Moist, rich soil. Tolerates clayey and calcareous.

**Common/Northern Oak Fern, gymnocarpe fougère-du-chêne** - *Gymnocarpium dryopteris*
swamps, forests, glades and moist, shaded cliffs.

>Part to Full Shade. Tolerates acidic soil.

**Virginia/Common/Rock Polypody Fern, polypode de Virginie** - *Polypodium virginianum*
dry, rocky, tolerant hardwood and pine forests
30 cm. 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. Good for Rock Gardens.

>Filtered light to shade. Dry to moist with good drainage, sandy or rocky. Tolerates acidic.
 Ebony Spleenwort, doradille ébène - *Asplenium platyneuron*

forests.
>Past sun to shade.

Eastern Hay-scented Fern, denna*stäedtie à lobules ponctués* - *Dennstaedtia punctilobula*

-to 60 cm.
>Average to dry soil. Aggressive.

Male Fern, droyoptère fougère-mâle - *Dryopteris filix-mas*

forests on dolostone.
-to 3’ Hardy. Rare in Ontario except on the Bruce Peninsula.
>Semi-shade in neutral to *acidic* soil rich in organic matter.

Evening Primrose at dusk.

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Shrubs, Short Trees, Vines

**Bunchberry Dogwood, cornouiller du Canada** - *Cornus canadensis*

All moist, acidic woods, bogs
6-8" A low ground cover designed for the deep shade under evergreens and other conifers. The leaves are arranged in whorl-like clusters. A single creamy-white bloom (spring) appears at the tip of the stems; produces red berries which feed birds and other wildlife in the fall.


**Striped Maple, Moosewood, érable de Pennsylvanie** - *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, 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. Like Mountain Maple, add this plant to your moist forest floor to give your garden true seclusion and wildlife shelter.


Barren Strawberry.

**Running Strawberry-bush, fusain à feuilles obovées** - *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 with time. Blooms are inconspicuous (spring), but in the fall, orange-pink berries with scarlet seed capsules appear, speckling the dark forest floor.


**Virginia Creeper Vine, vigne vierge à cinq folioles** - *Parthenocissus quinquefolia*

1 2 3 4 5; possibly not native
deciduous forests, glades, forest edges, thickets
To 60" in length. Self-climbing; 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 survive winter. Aggressive to the point of invasive. Can be used as ground cover to end all ground covers. To be honest, use this plant only to cover everything else with its lush, colourful foliage and wild-life feeding berries. Excellent for utility poles or fences you never want to see

FF-38
again. Grape Family.

**Thicket Creeper, Woodbine Vine, vigne vierge commune**  
- *Parthenocissus vitacea*

1 2 3 4 5 6 7; south 10 woods, thickets
To 30" in length. Very similar to Virginia Creeper, but definitely native. An extremely useful vine that climbs with tendrils. Glossy green leaves of five leaflets arranged like fingers on a hand turn eye-catching red in fall. Blooms (early summer) are inconspicuous but mature into bird feeding dark blue berries by fall. Can be used as a fast growing *ground cover*. Good for restoration.
> Sun to Full Shade. Moist to dry soil.

**Canada Moonseed Vine, ménisperme du Canada**  
- *Menispermum canadense*

1 2 3 4 5, Manitoulin Island moist woods, thickets
To 6-12" in length. Takes off quickly once the roots are established. 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. Spreads by runners aggressively which makes it useful for restoration and for when you’re in hurry to hide something.
> Sun to Part Shade. Moist to average soil. Tolerates juglone.

**Wintergreen, Eastern Teaberry, thé des bois**  
- *Gaultheria procumbens*

all forests, glades, swamps
6" An aromatic, evergreen plant; forms low mats of very shiny, dark green leaves with pink-white, urn-shaped blooms (early summer). Large, red berries. A good *Ground Cover* for dry shade under Pines.
> Full to Part Shade. Wet to dry, acidic soil. Rocky to clayey soils.
Who am I? the monster repeated, still roaring.

I am the spine that the mountains hang upon!
I am the tears that the rivers cry!
I am the lungs that breathe the wind!
I am the wolf that kills the stag, the hawk that kills the mouse, the spider that kills the fly!
I am the stag, the mouse, and the fly that are eaten!
I am the snake of the world devouring its tail!
I am everything untamed and untameable!

It brought Conor up close to its eye.

I am this wild earth, come for you, Conor O’Malley.

“You look like a tree”, Conor said.
**Tall Native 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 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 notice 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. 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. If you live in the Carolinian Region, then you should have a prejudice for Carolinian trees. Be aware that it may take decades for a tree to bear fruit. Also note that in the botanic world the word “fruit” includes nuts, pine cones, maple keys, etc.

Unless it is otherwise stated, it is assumed that a tree’s preferred soil is loam.

If it is necessary to have your tree “put down” due to infirmness, leave the full trunk standing to feed and shelter Woodpeckers, Chickadees, Squirrels, etc.

For the photos on Website https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info, click on any photo to see all the photos they have for that tree.

A well-kept forest begs Our Lady’s grace;
Someone is not disgusted, or at least
Is laying bets upon the human race
Retaining enough decency to last;
The trees encountered on a country stroll
Reveal a lot about a country’s soul.

_Bucolics, II: Woods* (for Nicolas Nabokov)
Black Ash, Swamp Ash, frêne noir - *Fraxinus nigra*


> Swampy woodlands, floodplains, wet woods, swamps, bogs, mucky soil, seeps, wet depressions, stream banks;

**Associates:** Speckled Alder, White Elm, Red Maple, Silver Maple, Red Ash, Swamp White Oak, other deciduous; Black Spruce, Balsam Fir, Eastern White Cedar; occasionally pure stands;

> 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. Male and Female flowers are usually on separate trees. Wind cross-pollinated. The single-winged seeds mature in fall and persist on the tree well into winter. Seeds may take 3 years to germinate. Its seeds, twigs, bark and leaves make for a wildlife smorgasbord. Susceptible to the Emerald Ash Borer. Roots shallow and wide spreading. Olive family.


[https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/tree/black-ash](https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/tree/black-ash)

Red Ash, Green Ash, frêne rouge - *Fraxinus pennsylvanica*

> All; extreme south of 8 9 10; most common in 1 2 3 4 5 6 7


> Bottomlands, floodplains, river valleys, river 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. Blooms spring. Male and Female flowers on separate trees; wind cross-pollinated. Provides ornamentation, shade, wind-break, and fall colour (yellow). A feeder of wildlife. The most widely distributed Ash in Canada. Considered by some to be the most rugged and versatile yard tree. Susceptible to the Emerald Ash Borer. Olive family.

[https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/fraxinus/pennsylvanica/](https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/fraxinus/pennsylvanica/)


[https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/tree/cree/black-ash](https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/tree/cree/black-ash)

Basswood, American Linden, tilleul d’Amérique - *Tilia americana*

> 1 2 3 4 5 6 7; 7 circum-Sault Ste. Marie, south 8; 10 sparingly in extreme south along American border

> 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, sandy to clayey, and drought.

**TT-2**
>Wooded slopes that face north and east (cool, moist, good-drainage), deciduous forests, alvars, rocky faces, river/stream floodplains; occasionally swamps (sometimes Cedar);

**Associates:** other deciduous trees; Sugar Maple, American Beech, Red Oak, White Ash, Eastern Hemlock.

>60-100’ x 40-45’ 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 bloom 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://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/tilia/americana/
https://www.wildflower.org/gallery/species.php?id_plant=TIAM
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=1681
https://landscapeontario.com/tilia-americana-basswood

(“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)

**American Beech**, *hêtre à grandes feuilles* - *Fagus grandifolia*

1 2 3 4 5 6 7; south 8 9


>Bottomlands, floodplains, riverbanks, 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, handsome, and a long lifespan to 200 yrs. After the leaves appear the male blooms (*spring*) form a ball-like cluster on a drooping stalk. 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 nutritional treasure of protein and fat. 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 of a lovely, light grey smoothness with a bit of a shine. 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 a canker complex that each damage the tree’s bark with resulting weakening of the tree itself. Suckers. 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 has only mostly 5-9 pairs of veins in the leaf and has a much less toothed edge. The prickles on our nut husks are curved, while those of the alien are straight.

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**Tall Trees**

https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/fagus/grandifolia/
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=1372
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/trees/plants/am_beech.htm
http://www.northernontarioflora.ca/description.cfm?speciesid=1000468
https://dr6j45jk9xcmk.cloudfront.net/documents/2851/stdprod-096009.pdf

**Paper Birch, White Birch, Canoe Birch, Bouleau à papier** - *Betula papyrifera*

1 not extreme southwest; 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

> 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.

> Mixed/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.

> 40-50' x 30-35' Fast growing with a moderate life span to 120 yrs. Blooms are catkins. The males 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 off from around a living tree; it kills it. Provides ornamentation, stream bank stabilization, and wildlife nourishment. The provincial tree of Saskatchewan. Birch family.

https://www.wildflower.org/gallery/species.php?id_plant=BEPA
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=551

**Yellow Birch, Swamp Birch, bouleau jaune** - *Betula alleghaniensis*

*not* deep southwest 1; 2 3 4 5 6 7; south 8 9; south10 along the American border


> Deciduous/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;


> 60-70' x 35-45' Slow growing with a moderate lifespan to 150 yrs, but maxes out at 300; the tallest Birch in the east. Blooms are catkins. The males dangle near the end of the twigs. Females (*spring*) are erect and occur further back on the twig. 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 fall. A wildlife magnet. The provincial tree of Québec. Roots shallowish and wide-spread. Birch family.

http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=550
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/trees/plants/yellow_birch.html
**Butternut, White Walnut, noyer cendré** - *Juglans cinerea*

1 2 3 4 5; east 6; *not* Bruce Peninsula; *Carolinian*

> 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. Appreciates disturbed habitats where the shade of the overhead canopy is removed (glades, clearings).

> Open woods, forest edges, forest glades, forests, shallow slopes, terraces of slopes; shallow valleys, bottomlands, steam banks, swamp edges; rock ledges/talus; disturbed habitats, fence rows, fields; **Associates**: Deciduous/Mixed woods; Beech, Sugar Maple, White Ash, White Elm, Slippery Elm, Black Cherry, Black Oak, Red Oak, White Oak, Basswood, Shagbark Hickory, Butternut Hickory, Yellow Birch, Eastern Hemlock, Eastern White Pine.

> 40-75’ x 35-50’ Fairly fast growing (needs to reach the sun); short lived to about 75 years. Pleasing looking leaves, over a foot long, with up to 19 leaflets giving a delicate appearance despite their size. The greenish-yellow blooms (*late spring*) aren’t very showy and appear as either short, erect spikes (splayed like a double-pointed jester’s hat) or drooping catkins (to 5” long). However I know from my American Hazelnut that a tree with 5” catkins in the bare spring, dangling and waving in the breeze, are eye-catching. Produces butternuts (in pairs joined together at the ends) with husks covered in sticky hairs like fine felt. However they quickly turn rancid. Attracts wildlife. A Species at Risk due to the Butternut Canker. Can form a very deep taproot. **Walnut family.**

http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=1495
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/tree/butternut - click on any image to see all of them
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/juglans/cinerea/
https://nativeplants.evergreen.ca/search/view-images.php?ID=00775
https://www.uoguelph.ca/arboretum/https%3A//www.uoguelph.ca/arboretum/thingstosee/trees/butternut

**Eastern Red Cedar, Virginia Juniper, Red Juniper, genévrier de Virginie** - *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 west of Lake Simcoe; 7 along eastern Georgian Bay and in a large area around Ottawa and north

> 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.

> 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.

> 15-30’ x 6-9’ A fragrant, slow growing and long-lived tree of up to 300+ yrs. Male and Female blooms on separate trees requiring wind cross-pollination. Seed cones (*mid-spring*) appear on female trees (like small, waxy berries) and are tiny compared to pine cones, for example. Waxy, dark-blue, berry-like cones appear in the autumn. The Cedar Waxwing is named for this tree but the berries actually feed many species of birds. 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://www.uoguelph.ca/arboretum/thingstosee/trees/easternredcedar
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/juniperus/virginiana/
https://www.dnr.illinois.gov/education/CDIndex/RedCedar.pdf
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/tree/eastern-red-cedar

**Black Cherry, cerisier tardif** - *Prunus serotina var. serotina*
1 2 3 4 5 6 7; University of Guelph states that this is an introduced species, year 1629
>Rich floodplains, stream sides, meadows, deciduous open woods, limestone glades, forest edges, glades, ravines; disturbed habitats, fields, fencerows, roadsides, power-line clearings; Associates: White Ash, Basswood, Yellow Birch, White Oak, Shagbark Hickory, Jack Pine, Aspen, American Beech, Basswood, Sugar Maple, Tulip Tree.
>50-70+’ x 20-30’ Fast growing; long lived, to 150+ yrs. Found in just about any sunny location where birds have deposited its 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. 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.
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/prunus/serotina/
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=2527
https://davesgarden.com/guides/pf/go/2519/#b
https://www.uoguelph.ca/arboretum/thingstosee/trees/blackcherry

**Kentucky Coffee-tree, chicot févier** - *Gymnocladus dioicus*
1 Lambton and Essex counties; a Species-at-Risk, Threatened; Carolinian
>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 is 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 usually on separate trees. Attracts bees, butterflies, moths, larvae, and hummingbirds. 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. Suckers. A taproot. Does not fix Nitrogen in the soil despite being a member of the Legume family.
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=1304
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/gymnocladus/dioicus/

**Cucumber Tree, magnolia acuminé** - *Magnolia acuminata*
1 circum-Delhi and -St. Catharines; extremely rare; Carolinian
>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.
>Open woods, forest edges, along streams, on protected hillsides;
Associates: singularly; scattered colonies among other deciduous trees.
>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 on 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://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=2748
https://www.wildflower.org/gallery/species.php?id_plant=MAAC

**White Elm, American Elm, orme d'Amérique** - *Ulmus americana*
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8; south 9 10
>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.
>Floodplains, wet sites; moist open woods, swamp edges.
>60-105’ x 40-70’ A large and graceful tree that can reach an age of 200 years and that 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 seeds of mature trees that have proven resistance to the disease. Available from a few native plant nurseries in Region 1. Roots shallow and wide-spreading. Elm family.
https://www.wildflower.org/gallery/species.php?id_plant=ULAM
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/ulmus/americana/
https://www.uoguelph.ca/arboretum/thingstosee/trees/whiteelm
**Balsam Fir, Canada Balsam, sapin baumier** - *Abies balsamea*

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

> Lowland/Upland. Full to Part Sun. Seedlings very shade tolerant and can carpet a forest floor. Accepts sandy to clayey and wet to dry except very dry.

> Very rich swamps, Conifer/Mixed open woods, glades, forests;

**Associates:** pure stands; Trembling Aspen, White Birch, White Spruce, Black Spruce, Red Spruce, Eastern Hemlock.

> 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. When fully mature the females release winged seeds. All parts of the tree support wildlife. 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://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/abies/balsamea/

**Common 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 canopy that turns yellow in the fall. Mature tree has thick, corrugated bark. Blooms (spring) are inconspicuous and greenish-yellowish. 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://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/celtis/occidentalis/
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/tree/hackberry
https://www.wildflower.org/gallery/species.php?id_plant=CEOC

**Eastern Hemlock, pruche du Canada** - *Tsuga canadensis*

not deep southwest 1; 2 3 4 5 6 7; 10 south 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. Branches graceful, slender and flexible forming 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. Not wind-firm due to shallow, though wide-spread roots. Shelter it from the wind or plant it with associates. Pine family.
https://www.wildflower.org/gallery/species.php?id_plant=TSCA
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/tsuga/canadensis/
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=1927

**Bitternut Hickory, caryer cordiforme** - Carya cordiformis
1 5; up the Ottawa Valley to about Ottawa; Carolinian
>Open woods, forest edges, forests, glades; dry edges of swamps;
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 years. 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 interlacing ridges with age. The tree must be at least 30 years old to produce nuts, egg-shaped and inedibly bitter to humans, inside a pointed and ridged husk. All parts of the tree attract wildlife. A deep taproot. Walnut family.
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/tree/bitternut-hickory
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/carya/cordiformis/
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=1491

**Shagbark Hickory, caryer ovale** - Carya ovata var. ovata
1 5; east 6; Carolinian
>Valley bottoms, hillsides, open woods, forest edges, forests, glades, slopes; dry edges of swamps;
Associates: other deciduous.
>65-75' x 45-50' A long-lived tree, to 200 years. Greenish-yellow blooms (through spring); the male catkin is to 3-5" long and the females are short spikes. 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. Produces nuts encased in a moderately thick husk that splits open into four sections when ripe. Extremely hard wood. Attracts wildlife. A deep taproot. Walnut family.
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=1494
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/carya/ovata/

**Eastern Hop-hornbeam, Ironwood, ostryer de Virginie** - Ostrya virginiana
1 2 3 4 5 6 7; south 8
>Part shade. Moist to average, well-drained soil. Accepts sandy.
>Well-drained slopes, ridges, deciduous forest edges, glades; commonly an understory tree of deciduous forests.
Associates: other deciduous.
>30-40' x 21-35' Blooms are catkins. The males dangle all through winter and mature in the
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spring at the same time as the females. The trunk is upright and the canopy forms a pleasing round shape. In fall the seed clusters look like hops and the leaves turn yellow. Good for shaded, city yards. Birch family.

Do not confuse with the Blue-beech, Carpinus caroliniana, which shares the same common names Hornbeam and Ironwood.

https://nativeplants.evergreen.ca/search/view-images.php?ID=00465
https://www.uoguelph.ca/arboretum/thingstosee/trees/ironwood
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/tree/ironwood
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=558
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/ostrya/virginiana/
https://www.wildflower.org/gallery/species.php?id_plant=OSVI

Honey Locust, féver épineux  - Gleditsia triacanthos

Essex county; southwest 5


> Bottomlands, open woods;

Associates: alone; 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 little children. Large, flat, twisted seedpods (with sweet pulp inside) provide food for mammals and birds. The wood is very heavy, strong and decay-resistant. Can be considered a shrub. Very rare in its non-cultivar form. Absolutely everywhere in its cultivar form. (Cultivars without the thorns are a toothless imitation.). Roots deep and wide-spreading. Legume family.

https://www.uoguelph.ca/arboretum/thingstosee/trees/honeylocust
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/tree/honey-locust
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/gleditsia/triacanthos/
https://www.wildflower.org/gallery/species.php?id_plant=GLTR
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=1302

Black Maple, érable noir  - Acer nigrum

1; southwest 5; localized circum-Ottawa; Carolinian


> 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 shallow. They turn a yel-
low to brownish-yellow in fall. Soapberry family.
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/tree/black-maple
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=2650
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/trees/plants/black_maple.html

Manitoba Maple, Box-elder, érable à Giguère
- 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. Attracts wildlife. Female and male flowers on separate trees. Our only Maple with pinnate leaves (divided into leaflets). Possibly named after the famous Québécois NHL player, Jean-Sébastien Giguère, but I’m suspicious. Suckers. Roots shallow sometimes with a taproot. Soapberry family.
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/tree/boxelder
https://www.wildflower.org/gallery/species.php?id_plant=ACNE2
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/acer/negundo/
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=2649

Red Maple, Swamp Maple, érable rouge
- Acer rubrum
1 2 3 4 5 6 7; south 8 9 10; not the north shore of Lake Superior
>Open woods, wooded sand dunes, forest edges, glades, forests; moist edges of swamps/wetlands.
>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.minnesotawildflowers.info/tree/red-maple
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/acer/rubrum/
https://www.wildflower.org/gallery/species.php?id_plant=ACRU

Silver Maple, Soft Maple, érable argenté
- Acer saccharinum
1 2 3 4 5 6 7; very south 10
>Lowland. Full Sun. Tolerates some Shade. Moist to wet to average soil.
>Rich moist bottomland, floodplains, often along streams, lakes, swamps; moist deciduous forests.
>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 making them vulnerable to wind and ice storms. While it is a common yard tree it is best not to plant it next to your house or over parked cars. This species has the most dramatic leaves of all the Maples. Shallow roots. Soapberry family.
https://www.ontario.ca/page/silver-maple
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/tree/silver-maple
https://www.wildflower.org/gallery/species.php?id_plant=ACSA2
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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

>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.

>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.

>80-90+' x 40-50' Moderately fast growing; long lived, to 200+ yrs. One of the tallest of the Maples. Perhaps the perfectest of the maple leaves. Fall colour. All parts of the tree feed wildlife. Canada's national tree. Do not confuse the scientific name of this species with that of the previous, *Acer saccharinum*. I 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.uoguelph.ca/arboretum/thingstosee/trees/sugarmaple
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/acer/saccharum/
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=2656

Black Oak, chêne des teinturiers - *Quercus velutina*

1; extreme west 5; Carolinian


>Deciduous open woods, forest edges, forests, glades, clearings.

>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 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.

https://www.uoguelph.ca/arboretum/thingstosee/trees/blackoak
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=1385
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/quercus/velutina/
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/tree/black-oak

Bur Oak, chêne à gros fruits - *Quercus macrocarpa*

1 2 3 4 5 6 7; south 10


>Bottomlands, deciduous/mixed open woods, forest edges, forests, glades, swamps; Associates: other deciduous and scattered conifers.

>45-50’, occasionally over 100+’ Long lived, to 200 yrs. 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*. The leaf shape is variable but with its irregular lobes, it is said to some-
times resemble a man with all limbs outstretched akimbo. In my backyard where there is really too much shade, the leaves have reached 18x12” in size. Yellow fall colour. Attracts wildlife. A deep taproot with large, deep, spreading lateral roots. Beech family.

https://www.uoguelph.ca/arboretum/thingstosee/trees/buroak
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/quercus/macrocarpa/
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=1378

**Chinquapin Oak, Chinkapin oak, chêne jaune** - *Quercus muehlenbergii*  
1; southwest 5; uncommon; Carolinian
>
>Full to Part Sun. Dry, rocky (calcereous), well-drained soil. Accepts average acidic to alkaline and drought.
>
Dry rocky ridges/slopes, sand dunes, open woods, forest edges, glades, forests;  
**Associates:** other deciduous; Maple, Beech.

>30-60’ x 30-60’ Not the classic, deeply-lobed oak leaf, but outlined with shallow, pointed lobes creating more of a saw-toothed effect. Clusters of yellow-green, dangling male blooms (through spring) in catkins. Female blossoms are about 1/8” across and reddish-green. Feeds and shelters birds and other wildlife. Tends to have a narrow canopy of many short branches creating a compact, easily manageable Oak. Beautiful, burnished-gold, fall colour. The roots are shallow and spreading but from a trunk that is well buttressed at its base. Beech Family.

https://www.wildflower.org/gallery/species.php?id_plant=QUMU
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=1380

**Swamp Pin Oak, Pin Oak, Swamp Oak, chêne des marais** - *Quercus palustris*  
1 at the east and west ends of Lake Erie and in the lee of the Niagara Escarpment; rare; Carolinian

>Lowland. 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 in 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.
>
Swamps, stream edges; forest edges, low lands;  
**Associates:** pure stands; Oaks, White Elm, Slippery Elm, Willows.

>50-60’ x 40-55’ Fast growing; moderately short lived, to 100+ yrs. Dark, glossy green leaves with very deep and sharply pointed lobes making them perhaps the most dramatic of oak leaves. Small blooms (spring) mature into the smallest acorn of the tree Oaks, only up to 0.5” long; very round but with a distinct point. The acorn shell is thin and so ducks can eat them. 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.

http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=1381
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/quercus/palustris/
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/trees/plants/pin_oak.html
Northern Red Oak, chêne rouge
1 2 3 4 5 6 7; south 8 9; very localized in extreme south 10
>Deciduous/Mixed open woods, forest edges, glades;
Associates: pure stands; other deciduous; Eastern White Pine, Jack Pine.
>60-100+’ x 45-60’ Moderately fast growing; moderate live span, to 150 yrs. Common in the eastern, deciduous forests. Has a beautiful, lush, full canopy. Classic oak leaves but with lobes very deep with jagged tips. Produces large, wide, acorns which take 2 years to mature before dropping. The wood is pink to reddish-brown and the leaves turn a bright red in fall. Feeds and shelters wildlife. Imported to Europe as an ornamental because it's so beautiful. The provincial tree of Prince Edward Island. Susceptible to the fatal Oak Wilt. A taproot with deep, spreading branches. Beech Family.
https://www.uoguelph.ca/arboretum/thingstosee/trees/redoak
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=1383
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/tree/northern-red-oak

White Oak, Eastern White Oak, chêne blanc
1; east 3; 4 5 6; 7 west and east (along Georgian Bay and the Ottawa Valley)
>Deciduous/Mixed forests, glades;
>60-105’ x 70’ Slow growing so plant it now. Very long lived, several hundred years. Trunk 4+’ in diameter. 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. Classic oak leaves: deep lobes with rounded tips. Produces fat acorns which take a year to mature before falling. A taproot with deep, spreading lateral roots. Beech family.
https://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=1373
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/quercus/alba/
https://www.uoguelph.ca/arboretum/thingstosee/trees/whiteoak

Jack Pine, Scrub Pine, Gray Pine, pin gris
Bruce Peninsula; 7, 8, 9, 10
>Full Sun. Shade intolerant. Dry to average, acidic, sandy/rocky, low quality, nutrient-poor sites. Accepts alkaline, wet, and thin soils over limestone and granite. Winter tough. Being a Pioneer species it benefits from forest fires to reduce competition.
>Conifer/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; Black Spruce, White Spruce, Balsam Fir in its shade.
>30-75’ x 18-28’ Fast growing; moderate lifespan to 150 yrs. The most common Pine of the north, the most widely distributed Pine 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 and 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.

https://www.uoguelph.ca/arboretum/thingstosee/trees/jackpine
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=1922

Red Pine, Norway Pine, pin rouge - *Pinus resinosa*


> Coniferous/Mixed open woods, sandy plains, forests;


> 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-spreading, and often with a short taproot. Pine family.

https://www.uoguelph.ca/arboretum/thingstosee/trees/redpine
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/trees/plants/red_pine.htm
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=1924
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/pinus/resinosa/

Eastern White Pine, Northern White Pine, pin blanc - *Pinus strobus*

1 but not along the coasts of Lakes Erie/Ontario; 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10; 10 but not north of or immediately east of Lake Nipigon


> Coniferous/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, far 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; hear them 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.


www.frontyardrestoration.com
Tall Trees

https://www.uoguelph.ca/arboretum/thingstosee/trees/easternwhitepine
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=1925
https://www.wildflower.org/gallery/species.php?id_plant=PIST

Sassafras, sassafras officinal - Sassafras albidum
1; uncommon; Carolinian

>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.
>Dry sandy forests; old dunes, fencerows; occasionally swamps;

Associates: Oaks; other Deciduous.

>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 in a dry, sandy site. Famous for its fragrance and oddly and 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 fragrant too. I’m afraid 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 cross-pollinates. Attracts butterflies and moths; feeds Wild Turkeys, Squirrels, Black Bears 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.

https://www.uoguelph.ca/arboretum/thingstosee/trees/sassafras
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=1612

White Spruce, Cat Spruce, épipette blanche - Picea glauca

>Full Sun. Shade tolerant while waiting for sunlight. Moist, well-drained, silty soil. Occasionally to wet. Accepts to dry, acidic and rocky to clayey.
>Forests, glades, swamps;

Associates: Mixed forests; often Trembling Aspen, White Birch, Black Spruce, Balsam Fir; other Conifers/Deciduous.

>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, completely hiding its trunk. When growing in a forest its lower trunk can be bare for up to half its height. The trunk often shows white, sticky streaks of slowly flowing sap giving it a very rugged, battered 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. There’s a treat waiting for you. 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.
https://nativeplants.evergreen.ca/search/view-images.php?ID=00501
https://www.uoguelph.ca/arboretum/thingstosee/trees/whitespruce
https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/picea/glauca/
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=1920

**Sycamore, Plane-tree, platane occidentalis** - *Platanus occidentalis*

1; Prince Edward County; Carolinian


>Bottomlands, water’s edges, floodplains, deciduous open woods, forest edges, forests, forest glades;

Associates: other bottomland deciduous trees, 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, branching and often invade septic beds and sewage pipes. Plane-tree family.

https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/platanus/occidentalis/
https://www.wildflower.org/gallery/species.php?id_plant=PLOC

**Tamarack, Eastern Larch, mélèze laricin** - *Larix laricina*

all, not around Lakes Erie/St. Clair

>Lowland. 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.

>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;


>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 Ter-
Tall Trees

https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/larix/laricina/
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=1918

Tulip Tree, Yellow-poplar, tulipier de Virginie - Liriodendron tulipifera
1 bordering southeast Lake Huron, Lake Erie from point Pelee to just beyond Long Point, Niagara River, circum-St Catharines and -Hamilton; Carolinian
>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 in a sheltered site.
>Bordering streams/swamps; wooded valleys, open woods, forest edges; Associates: other Deciduous; sometimes in Mixed woods, often with Eastern Hemlock.
>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 for 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 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/thingstosee/trees/tuliptree
http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=1664
https://www.wildflower.org/gallery/species.php?id_plant=LITU

Black Walnut, noyer noir - Juglans nigra
1 2; west 5; Carolinian
>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 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 au-
turn colour (yellow) but it doesn't last 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 and babies. Adored by all types of squirrels (flying, etc) for food and homes. Squirrels 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-spread lateral roots. Walnut family.

http://michiganflora.net/images.aspx?id=1496
https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/tree/black-walnut
https://www.uoguelph.ca/arboretum/thingstosee/trees/blackwalnut

Purple Flowering Raspberry.

www.frontyardrestoration.com
“Look, the trees
are turning their own bodies
into pillars
of light,
are giving off the rich
fragrance of cinnamon
and fulfillment,
the long tapers
of cattails
are bursting and floating away
over the blue shoulders
of the ponds,
and every pond,
no matter what its
name is, is
nameless now.”

- from In Blackwater Woods, Mary Oliver; New and Selected Poems, Beacon Press, 1992
Shrubby St. John’s Wort.

Spotted Geranium bloom amongst the leaves of a Ninebark shrub.

www.frontyardrestoration.com
Red Columbine.

A dry forest glade in spring. Bulbet Bladder Fern with aster leaves bottom right. Weeds present.
Red Baneberry.


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