

# Plants in the Lily Pool

For the last 7,000 years or so, Cook County has been a subtly shifting mosaic of prairie, savanna, open woods and forests, rivers and bird-filled wetlands. The Lily Pool is primarily a Savanna habitat.

## Types of Local Habitats:

- **Savannas:** hybrid of prairie and woodland. The general appearance of a savanna is that of an open field of grass and wildflowers with scattered trees, or an occasional cluster of trees. The trees in a savanna are usually thick-barked species that can withstand occasional fire, such as bur oak.
- **Prairies:** made up mostly of grasses and forbs (flowering plants), with no trees. Historically, most of Cook County was prairie. More of a prairie's plant material (biomass) exists below ground than above ground. Short-grass prairies are found in the arid west, whereas Illinois, with plenty of rainfall, has tallgrass prairies. Historically, fire was used to manage prairie ecosystems. Trees and exotic species not adapted to survive fire are destroyed while prairie grasses regenerate from their underground biomass.
- **Woodland:** dominated by trees and other woody vegetation. Wooded communities are often described by their dominant trees (oak-hickory woodland or maple-elm-basswood forest) and tree canopy density (open woodlands or forests). Originally, Illinois had 13.8 million acres of trees, but many trees were cleared for farmland or as part of the timber industry. Today, we have about 4.3 million acres.
- **Wetland:** land that is either covered by or saturated with water for at least part of the year. Wetlands, particularly small ones, often occur within larger prairies and woods.
- **Open water:** ponds and lakes (other than Lake Michigan) were generally seasonal. Flowing water (rivers and streams) are predominantly in the southern and western parts of the state. The land/water connection is an extremely rich wildlife habitat, providing an abundance of water, diverse vegetation, and nutrients from decaying plants.

## General Types of Plants in the Lily Pool:

- **Native Plants** (also called indigenous plants): have adapted over thousands of years to the geography, hydrology, and climate of a region. Native plants evolved together with other plants and animals and provide habitat for a variety of native wildlife species.
  - They generally require less fertilizers, pesticides, and water than non-natives.
    - Native plants can attract natural predators to keep pests in check.
  - They help reduce air pollution and often provide visual interest through a longer growing season.
  - They provide shelter and food for wildlife.
    - Native plants provide food for migratory birds and animals at the foundational level of the food web. These insects, small birds and mammals, etc. in turn provide food for animals in the next ring of the web.
    - Native plants are especially important sources of food and shelter for insect pollinators needed to pollinate flowers and food crops.
  - Returning formerly cultivated land to natural conditions may take time for the native plants to take hold.

## Plants in the Lily Pool

- **Wildflowers:** any wild flowering plant without a woody stem. There are over 22,000 species of wildflowers in the US, and a few thousand are native to Illinois.
  - Not all wildflowers are necessarily beautiful or sweet smelling, and many species of wildflower are poisonous to ingest.
- **Non-native plants** (also called non-indigenous plants, exotic species, cultivated plants): have been introduced into an environment in which they did not evolve. Introduction of non-native plants into our landscape has been both accidental and deliberate.
  - In general, aggressive, non-native plants (invasives) have no enemies or controls to limit their spread.
  - As they move in, complex native plant communities, with hundreds of different plant species supporting wildlife, disappear, leaving only the non-native plant population intact. This limits the variety of food and cover available to animals and may cause them to disappear from a region altogether.
  - All cultivated plants are descendants of those that grew wild somewhere, sometime.

### For More Info:

<https://fpdcc.com/nature/a-tour-of-our-ecosystems/>

<https://www.wbez.org/stories/what-would-chicago-look-like-if-settlers-hadnt-changed-it/ba229d42-0de5-4c62-bbe4-fc47b45fcc9>

<https://www.mortonarb.org/trees-plants/tree-plant-descriptions>

### Trees of note:

<https://www.mortonarb.org/trees-plants/tree-plant-descriptions>

Black Cherry (*Prunus serotina*): native. Large tree with showy white flowers that begin as pendulous clusters in early spring followed by dark, pea-sized fruits in late summer. The mature bark is dark and scaly, often flaking on the edges.

Black Walnut (*Juglans nigra*): native. This tree attracts wildlife including squirrels and the banded hairstreak butterfly. It also produces a chemical that is toxic to some other plants.

Black Willow (*Salix nigra*): native. It tolerates very wet sites. It is fast growing but may live for only 40 or 50 years. Wood is brittle and the tree may require regular pruning.

Box Elder (*Acer negundo*): native. This maple tree, while cold hardy, self-seeds aggressively (almost invasively) and attracts boxelder bugs.

Bur Oak (*Quercus macrocarpa*): native. Its massive trunk has gray to brown furrowed bark and its branches bear lustrous dark green leaves that turn yellow-brown in fall. Large acorns with fringed caps attract birds and small mammals.

Crabapples (*Malus*): native. Spring flowers vary a great deal in color, size, fragrance, and visual appeal. Buds are commonly red, opening to pink or white flowers. The fruit ripens between July and November, and varies in size from ¼" to 2."

Dawn Redwood (*Metasequoia glyptostroboides*): non-native. Closely related to bald cypress (Taxodium) and redwood (Sequoia). The fern-like feathery foliage emerges light green in spring, changing to dark green in summer, then a russet-brown in autumn.

## Plants in the Lily Pool

Ironwoods (*Ostrya virginiana*): native. Ironwood is a tough understory tree with beautiful birch-like leaves, grayish-brown flaky bark, fine-textured drooping branches, and attractive hop-like fruits. Ironwood is considered one of Illinois' toughest native hardwoods and is not only ornamental but resistant to many disease and insect problems.

Norway maples (*Acer platanoides*): non-native/invasive. Known for its tolerance of urban conditions and its fall color, it often becomes a weedy plant through self-seeding.

Pagoda dogwood (*Cornus alternifolia*): native. Clusters of white flowers show up in spring, dark green foliage turns a burgundy-red in fall, and blue-black berries attract many birds.

Pignut/Red/False Shagbark/Bladdernut Hickory (*Carya ovalis*): native. It has a slightly shaggy bark and good golden-yellow fall color. The nuts are edible and are attractive to wildlife.

Red Bud (*Cercis canadensis*): native. Developed in the understory and along wood edges of forests. Purplish-pink flowers line the dark branches of redbuds before their leaves open.

Shagbark Hickory (*Carya ovata*): native. The bark peels away in large, flat, curving plates, giving the tree a shaggy appearance. A member of the walnut family, it produces edible nuts.

Shingle Oaks (*Quercus imbricaria*): native. This tree is not easily recognized as an oak due to an atypical, unlobed leaf.

Sumacs (*Rhus typhina*): native, highly appealing to birds. Often found on hills it is one of the last plants to leaf out in the spring with bright green leaves that change to yellow, orange, and scarlet in fall. Hairy stems resemble horns on a male deer, giving it its name. The large, upright clusters of fuzzy red fruits that appear in late summer on female plants.

Swamp White Oak (*Quercus bicolor*): native. The lustrous, lobed leaves have a two-tone appearance, dark green on top with a silvery-white underside. Fall color is an orange-gold to yellow in mid-autumn. Young trees have attractive peeling bark.

Sycamore (*Platanus occidentalis*): native. It has broad green leaves but is most recognizable by its peeling bark, with patches of white and gray. They have very high wildlife value, attracting a wide range of birds that use the tree for many purposes.

Tupelo/Sour gum (*Nyssa sylvatica*): native. The dark green glossy summer foliage takes center stage in fall when the leaves turn bright scarlet.

Washington Hawthorn (*Crataegus phaenopyrum*): native. It has white flowers, followed by red fruit that persist into winter. This species is fairly thorny.

# Plants in the Lily Pool

## Edible and Medicinal plants at the ACLP

**We do not provide any medicinal or food recommendations. The food and medical uses listed here are historical and for educational curiosity, not advice.**

American Elderberry Bush: The entire flower cluster can be eaten raw or made into a fragrant and tasty teas. Only the ripe (blue or purple berries) of elderberry are edible: made into wine, jam, syrup, and pies. Edible berries and flower are used for folk medicine.

American Hazelnut: The nuts are sweet and may be eaten raw or ground into flour for cake-like bread. The nuts were used by American Indians to flavor soups.

American Vetch - Native Americans used the pods, seeds, and leaves as food. A poultice of the leaves has been used to treat spider bites and as an eye wash.

Apple Serviceberry - Fruit can be eaten raw, cooked, dried. The fruit can be eaten fresh or dried, cooked for jams, or made into wine.

Arrowhead: tubers can be eaten raw or cooked. They The tubers have a potato-like texture but more of the flavor of water chestnuts when boiled or roasted to remove their slightly bitter taste when raw.

Bee balm or Monarda: Tea from flower clusters used for fevers and colds, tea made from leaves used for coughs. Teas also relieve nausea, flatulence, menstrual pain and insomnia. Boiled leaves placed in soft cloth placed over sore eyes and pimples, tea of leaves or flowers for abdominal pain and to sooth the kidneys. The plant resins have been used to soothe bee stings. The fragrant leaves can be used for perfume. Natural source of the antiseptic thymol used in mouthwash.

Birches: leaves, twigs, buds can be boiled for tea. Native Americans used the boiled sap as a sweetener similar to maple syrup, and the inner bark as a survival food.

Bittersweet Nightshade - Leaves and berries are poisonous; stem is used for medicine to treat eczema, warts, and other skin diseases.

Black Locust: Spring flowers are edible. Young seedpods can be cooked and eaten, and taste like raw peas. Mature seeds can be roasted and used as a coffee substitute. Beer can be produced by fermenting the sugary pulp. The pulp is sweet and can be either eaten raw or made into a 'poor' brown sugar substitute. The juice of the pods is an antiseptic. This may be why the pods were considered a panacea, particularly for the complaints of children, by the Creek. Cherokee and Meskwaki also used the Black Locust tree for medicinal purposes. Research is investigating anti-cancer compounds in the leaves.

Black Walnut: the nut (fruit) is eaten. The bark of was used by many native groups, including the Cherokee, in tea as a laxative and chewed for toothaches. It was also used by the Appalachian, Cherokee, Comanche, Iroquois, and Rappahannock to treat athlete's foot, hemorrhoids, and as an insecticide.

Boneset: Leaves brewed to make a tea/tonic to treat high fevers including dengue fever; treat broken bones. Modern research suggests that it may act as a general immune system stimulant. It is emetic and laxative in large doses, and it may be harmful to the liver.

Burdock: The roots are edible. Young leaves and immature flower stalks are also edible before flowers appear. Taproot can be used for medicinal tea. Burrs were inspiration for Velcro.

Chokecherry: Fruit is edible and relatively sweet when fully ripe, but digestion of seeds, leaves, twigs and bark is highly poisonous. Fruits are used to make wines, syrups, jellies, and jams.

## Plants in the Lily Pool

Indigenous peoples gathered chokecherries and used them to make pemmican and treat cold sores. The Piutes made a medicinal tea from the leaves and twigs to treat colds and rheumatism. Additionally, it was highly valued for its astringent properties.

Common juniper: In foods, juniper berry is often used as a condiment. The extract, oil, and berry are used as flavoring ingredients in foods and beverages, most famously, it flavors gin.

Common Witch Hazel: Bark has been mixed with water and alcohol to make an astringent for sores and bruises. Tannins found in the bark have been used to treat hemorrhoids (Preparation H) and in eye medications. The extract has been used in after-shave lotion. The forked limbs as dowsing or divining rods.

Downy Sunflower: Tea from flowers can be used to treat malaria. Leaves are brewed as tea for fevers. Seeds are edible.

Eastern Redbud Tree: Spring flowers can be eaten; they have an acidic peppery taste and are rich in vitamin C. The unopened buds are pickled or used as a caper substitute. The bark was used to treat whooping cough, fevers, congestion, and vomiting, and as an astringent in treatment of dysentery.

Iowa crabapple: The small greenish apples are bitter but can be made into jams and jelly.

Jerusalem Artichoke: Tubers are edible; crisp when eaten raw.

Joe-Pye Weed: Entire plant is edible; leaves and stems harvested and dried in Summer, roots in autumn, flowers used for herbal tea. It is also called 'gravel root' because tea made from roots was supposed to eliminate kidney stones. Native American Joe Pye (Jopi) used to cure typhus.

Kentucky Coffee Tree: Beans may be roasted and used as a coffee substitute (beans and pods are toxic if not roasted). The leaves and raw seeds are poisonous. The fruit has been used as soap, and the leaves used as a fly poison.

Milkweed: May be toxic when taken internally. Edible parts include the flowers, leaves, oil, seed, and seedpod. Unopened flower buds can be cooked and taste like peas. The flower clusters can be boiled down to make a sugary syrup. Young seed pods can be cooked before the seed floss forms. The latex in the stems can be made into a chewing gum, to treat warts, and applied as a poultice on rheumatic joints. The root is an emetic, diaphoretic, diuretic, expectorant, and purgative. It has been used in the treatment of asthma, kidney stones, venereal disease, and to induce temporary sterility. It was also used in salves and infusions to treat swelling, rashes, coughs, fevers, and asthma.

Motherwort: It can reduce inflammation and has antioxidant and antimicrobial effects. Used for uterine and menstrual complaints, motherwort's antispasmodic and hypotensive actions can be helpful for smooth muscle ailments and parasympathetic cramps.

Mullein: An aromatic, slightly bitter tea can be made from dried leaves; a sweeter tea can be made by infusing the fresh or dried flowers. Medicinally, it is used for pectoral complaints. It acts by reducing the formation of mucus and stimulating the coughing up of phlegm. Externally it is used to treat wounds and other skin irritants. Any preparation made from the leaves needs to be carefully strained to remove the small hairs which can be an irritant. The plant is harvested when in flower and is dried for later use.

Also known as: Quaker's Rouge: Quaker women would rub the hairy leaves on their cheeks to create a homemade blush look. Cowboy's Toilet Paper: leaves are soft and fuzzy; however, they may irritate the skin.

## Plants in the Lily Pool

**Nodding Wild Onion:** All parts can be eaten raw or cooked; also used to treat coughs. Native American tribes used the bulbs of the Nodding Onion as a treatment for croup, colic, colds and fevers. Early settlers used poultices to treat respiratory disorders. Food Uses: The whole plant is edible, but the bulb is the most useful.

**Pasture Rose:** The fruit (rose hip) can be eaten raw or cooked. The fruit is sour, high in Vitamins A, C and E, and contains essential fatty acids. Some Native Americans would eat the fruit to treat upset stomachs. Children used to make "itching powder" from rose hips because of the fibers from the plant. Native Americans coined "itchy bottom disease" from digesting rosehips. Rose hips can be used to make Palinka, a traditional Hungarian alcoholic beverage and Cockta, the fruity-tasting national soft drink of Slovenia. The flowers are also edible and often added to salads.

**Self Heal:** It has a long history of folk use, especially in the treatment of wounds, ulcers, and sores externally, and as a tea for fevers, diarrhea, sore mouth, and internal bleeding. It is used for inflammatory bowel disease (Crohn's disease and ulcerative colitis), and as a fever reducer by the Algonquin. Additionally, it has documented antibacterial action.

**Smooth Ground Cherries:** Leaves and unripe fruits of groundcherries are poisonous and even fatal if ingested by humans. However, ripe fruits are not as toxic and can be made into jellies, jams, and sauces. The fruit can fall from the plant before it is ripe. Ripe fruits are light to golden yellow. If any ripe fruit has a bitter aftertaste should be cooked first. If it is still bitter after cooking, don't eat it.

**Staghorn Sumac:** The acidic and tart ripe red berries can be eaten raw or dried, though they're most popularly used in the form of a berry tea or sumac-ade. The roots and shoots are eaten peeled and raw during the spring. Apache children ate the bark of smooth sumac as a delicacy. Native Americans used the fruit for many medicinal uses, including an astringent, control for vomiting, and a tempering agent for fever, stomach pains, urinary ailments, and sore throats.

**Sugar maple:** In Spring sap is boiled for sugar and syrup. The boiled concentrated sap is the commercial source of maple sugar and syrup, a use colonists learned from the Indians. Each tree yields between 5 and 60 gallons of sap per year; about 32 gallons of sap make 1 gallon of syrup or 4 1/2 pounds of sugar.

**Wild American Plum:** The plums are eaten fresh, used in jellies and preserves, and consumed by many kinds of birds.

**Wild Ginger:** Native Americans and early Euro-American settlers used wild ginger as a spice. Early settlers also cooked pieces of the root in sugar water for several days to obtain a ginger-flavored, candied root. The left-over liquid was then boiled down to syrup that was used on pancakes and other food items. However, the plants may contain poisonous compounds and consumption should be limited. Native Americans and then Euro-American settlers also used it as a poultice to treat wounds. It contains at least two antibiotic compounds, so its historical use as an antibiotic has been validated.

**Woolly Blue Violet:** Violet leaves are high in vitamins A and C and can be used in salads or cooked as greens. The flowers can be made into candies and jellies. A poultice of leaves was said to relieve headache pain.

# Plants in the Lily Pool

## Plants Blooming by Season

### Spring Flowers

Bee Balm (May-Aug)  
Blue Bell (April-June)  
Blue Phlox (April-June)  
Celandine Poppy (April-May)  
Dwarf Crested Iris (April-May)  
Wild Columbine (April-June)  
Dames Rocket (May-July) - *Invasive*  
Campion (Bladder) (May-October) - *Invasive*  
Mustard (May-June) - *Invasive*  
Golden Alexander (April-June)  
Jacob's Ladder (April-June)  
Jack-in-the-Pulpit (April-June)  
Meadow Rue, Purple (May-June)  
Shooting Star (April-June)  
Solomon's Seal (April-June)  
Solomon's Seal, False (April-June)  
Violet, Woolly Blue (March-May)  
Wild Geranium (April-June)  
Wild Ginger (April-May)  
Wild Strawberry (Missouri) (April-July)  
Woodland Sunflower (May – July)  
Yellow Wood Sorrel (May-November)

Mint Family  
Borage Family  
Phlox Family  
Poppy Family  
Iris Family  
Buttercup Family  
Mustard Family Evening  
Pink Family Garlic  
Mustard Family  
Carrot Family  
Phlox Family  
Arum Family  
Buttercup Family  
Primrose Family  
Lily Family  
Lily Family  
Violet Family  
Geranium Family  
Birthwort Family  
Rose Family  
Aster Family  
Wood Sorrel Family

### Summer Flowers

Beardstongue, Fox Glove (May-July)  
Coneflower, Gray-Headed (June-September)  
Coneflower, Purple (June-September)  
Culver's Root (June-September)  
Fleabane, Daisy (May-September)  
Horse Nettle (May-October) - *Invasive*  
Milkweed, Common (May-August)  
Missouri Ironweed (July-September)  
Nodding Wild Onion (July-September)  
Ohio Spiderwort (May-August)  
Prairie Rose (June-September)  
Pickeral Weed  
Queen Anne's Lace (Wild Carrot) (May-October) - *Invasive*  
Rosinweed (July-August)  
St. John's Wort, Spotted (June-September)  
Wild Bergamot (May-August)  
Smooth Groundcherry (June-August, lantern-shaped fruit September-October)

Figwort Family  
Aster Family  
Aster Family  
Figwort Family  
Aster Family  
Nightshade Family  
Milkweed Family  
Aster Family  
Lily Family  
Dayflower Family  
Rose Family  
Water-Hyacinth Family  
Carrot Family  
Aster Family  
St. John's Wort Family  
Mint Family  
Nightshade Family

# Plants in the Lily Pool

## Summer/Fall Flowers

American Bellflower (June-November)	Bellflower Family
American Germander (July-September)	Lily Family
Aster, New England (August-October)	Aster Family
Black-Eyed Susan (June-October)	Aster Family
Common Boneset (July-October)	Aster Family
Downy Sunflower (July-September)	Aster Family
Goldenrod, Zig-Zag (August-October)	Aster Family
Jerusalem Artichoke (August-October)	Aster Family
Joe-Pye Weed, Purple (July-September)	Aster Family
Missouri Iron Weed (July-September)	Aster Family
Nodding Wild Onion (July-September)	Lily Family
Ox-Eye Sunflower (May-October) - <i>Invasive</i>	Aster Family
Smooth Blue Aster (August-October)	Aster Family
Tall Boneset (August-October)	Aster Family
Vervain, Blue (June-October)	Vervain Family
Vervain, Hoary (May-September)	Vervain Family
Virgin's Bower	Buttercup Family
White Snakeroot July-October)	Aster Family
Winter Vetch (May-October)	Pea Family
Woolly Mullein (June-September) - <i>Invasive</i>	Figwort Family
Yellow Giant Hyssop (July-September)	Mint Family

## Learning to Identify Native Plants

When viewing wildflowers, notice field marks (specific details about the plant that are the most useful for identifying it later), and ask yourself the following questions:

- How many petals does the flowers have?
- What color are the petals?
- How are the flowers arranged on the plant?
- What do the flowers smell like?
- Do you see seeds? What do they look like?
- What shape are the plant's leaves?
- Are the leaves smooth and waxy or covered with tiny hairs?
- Are the leaves alternate or opposite?
- Are the leaf edges smooth, jagged, or spread like fingers?

Is there one leaf per stem, or many?

# Native Plants – Essential Info

## Flowers at the ACLP Classification by Families

Most people know **common names**, but all recorded plant also has a **scientific name**.

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### **Aster Family (Asteraceae)**

Arrow-Leaved Aster	<i>Aster sagittifolius</i>
Black-Eyed Susan	<i>Rudbeckia hirta</i>
Brown-Eyed Susan	<i>Rudbeckia triloba</i>
Common Boneset	<i>Eupatorium perfoliatum</i>
Coneflower, Gray-Headed	<i>Ratibida pinnata</i>
Coneflower, Purple Downy	<i>Echinacea purpurea</i>
Sunflower	<i>Helianthus mollis</i>
Daisy Fleabane	<i>Erigeron strigosus</i>
Hairy Aster	<i>Aster pilosus</i>
Jerusalem Artichoke	<i>Helianthus tuberosus</i>
Purple Joe-Pye Weed	<i>Eupatorium purpureum</i>
Missouri Ironweed	<i>Vernonia missurica</i>
New England Aster	<i>Aster novae-angliae</i>
Ox-Eye Sunflower	<i>Heliopsis helianthoides</i>
Rosinweed	<i>Silphium integrifolium</i>
Tall Boneset	<i>Eupatorium altissimum</i>
White Snakeroot	<i>Eupatorium rugosum</i>

### **Bellflower Family (Campanulaceae)**

American Bellflower	<i>Campanulastrum americanum</i>
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### **Birthwort Family (Aristolochiaceae)**

Wild Ginger	<i>Asarum canadense</i>
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### **Borage Family (Boraginaceae)**

Virginia Bluebell	<i>Mertensia virginica</i>
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### **Buttercup Family (Ranunculaceae)**

Bristly Buttercup	<i>Ranunculus hispidus</i>
Wild Columbine	<i>Aquilegia canadensis</i>
Meadow Rue, Purple	<i>Thalictrum dasycarpum</i>
Virgin's Bower	<i>Clematis virginiana</i>

### **Carrot Family (Apiaceae)**

Golden Alexander	<i>Zizia aurea</i>
Hedge Parsley	<i>Torilis arvensis</i>
Wild Carrot (Queen Anne's Lace)	<i>Daucus carota</i>

### **Dayflower Family (Commelinaceae)**

Dayflower	<i>Commelina erecta</i>
Ohio Spiderwort	<i>Tradescantia ohiensis</i>

### **Figwort Family (Scrophulariaceae)**

Culver's Root	<i>Veronicastrum virginicu</i>
Foxglove Beardtongue	<i>Penstemon digitalis</i>
Woolly Mullen	<i>Verbascum thapsus</i>

### **Geranium Family (Geraniaceae)**

Wild Geranium	<i>Geranium maculatum</i>
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## Native Plants – Essential Info

### **Iris Family (Iridaceae)**

Dwarf Crested Iris

*Iris cristata*

### **Lily Family (Liliaceae)**

False Solomon's Seal

*Smilacena racemosa*

Large-Flowered Trillium

*Trillium flexipes*

Nodding Wild Onion

*Allium cernuum*

### **Milkweed Family (Asclepiadaceae)**

Butterfly Weed

*Asclepias tuberosa*

Common Milkweed

*Asclepias syriaca*

### **Mint Family (Lamiaceae)**

Bee Balm

*Monarda bradburiana*

Wild Bergamot

*Monarda fistulosa*

Self Heal

*Prunella elongata*

### **Mustard Family (Brassicaceae)**

Dame's Rocket

*Hesperis matronalis*

Garlic Mustard

*Alliaria petiolata*

Yellow Giant Hyssop

*Agastache nepetoides*

### **Nightshade Family (solanaceae)**

Horse Nettle

*Solanum carolinense*

Smooth Groundcherry

*Physalis subglabrata*

### **Pea Family (Fabaceae)**

Winter Vetch

*Vicia villosa*

### **Phlox Family (Polemoniaceae)**

Blue Phlox

*Phlox divaricata*

Jacob's Ladder

*Polemonium reptans*

### **Pink Family (Caryophyllaceae)**

Deptford Pink

*Dianthus armeria*

Evening Campion

*Silene latifolia*

### **Rose Family (Rosaceae)**

Prairie Rose

*Rosa carolina*

Wild Strawberry (Missouri)

*Fragaria virginiana*

### **Primrose Family (Primulaceae)**

Shooting Star

*Dodecatheon meadia*

### **St. John's Wort Family (Hypericaceae)**

Spotted St. John's Wort

*Hypericum punctatum*

### **Vervain Family (Verbenaceae)**

Blue Vervain

*Verbena hastata*

Hoary Vervain

*Verbena stricta*

### **Violet Family (Violaceae)**

Woolly Blue Violet

*Viola sororia*

### **Water-Hyacinth Family (Pontederaceae)**

Pickerelweed

*Pontederia cordata*

### **Wood Sorrel Family (Oxalidaceae)**

Yellow Wood Sorrel

*Oxalis stricta*