

**PLANTS USED BY THE
GREAT LAKES OJIBWA**

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Preface

This book, "Plants used by the Great Lakes Ojibwa", has been a long time in the making. The project has spanned over five years and contains a variety of information on 384 species of plants used by the Great Lakes Ojibwa.¹ These plants were of great importance to the Anishinabe people and before English and scientific names were introduced, the plants were known to the people only by their Anishinabe name. According to the Ojibwa Creation Story, these names and others came from Original Man:

Boozhoo, I have more Ojibwa stories to tell you. These e-ki-na-ma'-di-win' (teachings) have been handed down to me by my Grandfathers. ...Original Man was created and lowered to the Earth by the Creator, Gitchie Manito.

After Original Man was placed on the Earth, he was given instructions by the Creator. He was told to walk this Earth and name all the o-way-se-ug' (animals), the plants, the hills, and the valleys of the Creator's gi-ti-gan' (garden).

Original Man had no name of his own yet. Later, people would refer to him as Anishinabe and, still later, Way-na-boo'-zhoo. But at this early time, he who had no name would name all the Creation.²

The name of each plant carries with it a small part of the world view of the Anishinabe people. Perhaps Original Man named these plants because of the characteristics that were evident by looking at the plant. Perhaps these plants were named because of the uses to which they were to be put. Perhaps a plant was named because Original Man dreamed that this was to be the name of this plant. The name itself of each plant helps to show the importance to the Ojibwa people of this particular plant.

In recent times, and in the wake of the Lac Courte Oreilles v. Voigt³ decision in federal court, a renaissance has taken place and Anishinabe and non-Indians have begun to appreciate the value of Anishinabe culture. As this reawakening continues, language becomes even more important because the language embodies and provides the world view of the Anishinabe.

The primary use of this book as originally conceived was as an aid to ethnobotanists. The book took on a different dimension by adding the Anishinabe name or names to each species. The meaning of a name sometimes is a mystery because the people that kept this knowledge are no longer available as they were to Francis Densmore⁴ and others. The Anishinabe speakers consulted for this book were Eddie Benton-Banai of Lac Courte Oreilles and Maude Kegg of Mille Lacs. We are extremely grateful for their contributions. The writings of these names were supplied by John Nichols of the University of Manitoba, who reconstructed and used an orthography that we have adopted in this publication.

Each of the plants named in this book was used by the Anishinabe. When using these plants, the people recognized that each plant was a "being" and had its own spirit. But not every person knew how to use every plant. The knowledge of what medicine a particular plant held and

¹ Anishinabe is the correct name for the people since this is the term they use to describe themselves; Ojibwa is what other tribes called the Anishinabe; and Chippewa is what non-Indians called the Ojibwa. Benton-Banai, E., The Mishomis Book, pp. 94 to 102.

² Benton-Banai, E., The Mishomis Book, p. 5.

³ Lac Courte Oreilles v. Voigt (LCO I), 700 F.2d 341 (7th Cir. 1983), commonly referred to as the Voigt case.

⁴Densmore, F. How Indians Use Wild Plants for Food, Medicine & Crafts.

how to use it was given to only some of those that sought that knowledge. Plants were to be treated in a respectful way with ceremony, prayer, and an offering. While gathering only a few and praying, an offering of tobacco was often made as thanks and in recognition of the sacrifice that the plant was being asked to make. In this dignified manner, the plant was honored, the medicine obtained, the Creator thanked, and the cycle of life ensured. After all, isn't it true that everything is related and that human beings are dependent on the rest of creation?

Out of nothing he made rock, water, fire, and wind. Into each one he breathed the breath of life. On each he bestowed with his breath a different essence and nature. Each substance had its own power which became its soul-spirit.

From these four substances Kitche Manitou created the physical world of sun, stars, moon, and earth.

To the sun Kitche Manitou gave the powers of light and heat. To the earth he gave growth and healing; to waters purity and renewal; to the wind music and the breath of life itself.

On earth Kitche Manitou formed mountains, valleys, plains, islands, lakes, bays, and rivers. Everything was in its place; everything was beautiful.

Then Kitche Manitou made the plant beings. These were four kinds: flowers, grasses, trees, and vegetables. To each he gave a spirit of life, growth, healing, and beauty. Each he placed where it would be the most beneficial, and lend to earth the greatest beauty and harmony and order.

After plants, Kitche Manitou created animal beings conferring on each special powers and natures. There were two-leggeds, four-leggeds, wingeds, and swimmers.

Last of all he made man. Though last in the order of creation, least in the order of dependence, and weakest in bodily powers, man had the greatest gift - the power to dream.

Kitche Manitou then made The Great Laws of Nature for the well being and harmony of all things and all creatures. The Great Laws governed the place and movement of sun, moon, earth and stars; governed the powers of wind, water, fire, and rock; governed the rhythm and continuity of life, birth, growth, and decay. All things lived and worked by these laws.

Kitche Manitou had brought into existence his vision.⁵

It is hoped that this book is not viewed merely as a scientific document for ethnobotanical use. Rather we hope to convey both the essence and spirit of an Anishinabe world view which carries with it the respect for each of the living things on this planet that we call Aki, our Mother the Earth. If we treat these plants with respect we engender an attitude of respect, honor and dignity for all of creation.

Now we lay these words down on paper so that we might help to preserve our heritage, remember the names and the uses of plants, and protect the ecosystems and habitats in which the species are found. As we find the meaning of Anishinabe plant names, and how these plants are used and fit into the ecosystem, we begin to more fully appreciate and understand how all things are connected. Our purpose is not to reveal secrets that have been passed from generation to generation through the oral tradition, but to give a glimpse into the breadth and depth of Indian knowledge of the second order resources.

⁵ Johnston, B., *Ojibway Heritage*, p. 12-13.

Some of this knowledge was recorded during the Voigt trial. Included here is an excerpt from Judge Crabb's "timber decision."⁶

Evidence shows that at the time of the treaties, the Chippewa used a variety of plants and plant materials for many purposes: nutritional, medicinal, religious and magical. For example, they mixed box elder sap with sugar maple sap for a beverage; they used the root of the paper birch as a seasoner in medicine or, mixed with maple sugar, as a soothing syrup to alleviate stomach cramps; and they used bark from the wild cherry for a tea used as a remedy for coughs and colds. They used the cooked buds of the balsam poplar as a salve for cuts, wounds or bruises, the leaves of the hemlock to make a beverage, and the cambium layer of the red ash for food. The Chippewa used birch bark for the construction of canoes and containers of various kinds, including buckets and baskets used for cooking and storage, and for torches and even for books (in which they rendered the orders of their ceremonies in iconographs). They sealed these objects with gum from balsam fir and sewed them together with jack pine roots. For home building they used birch bark, cedar bark and matting made from cattail stalks. They used firewood for fuel. They traded or sold canoes, birch bark and maple syrup.

We must recognize that although a cultural renaissance has begun, the language of our ancestors is in grave danger of being lost. This book is an attempt to spur more thought in the hopes that our language can live on. And so we ask the readers to supply us with names of plants where we have no names and with definitions or English interpretations where we have none. It is our hope that Anishinabe botanists conversant in the language and in the stories that accompany the names of these plants will some day make this book obsolete.

Our language, religion, ceremonies, and traditions are our heritage and culture. We must continue to act to preserve all of this. The dilemma that we sometimes face is how to preserve the knowledge that some argue should only be taught orally, during ceremonies, or person-to-person.

Surviving as a people while maintaining that which makes us a people has been a struggle, especially for the last 200 years. We have survived and we have maintained much. But the struggle continues and aspects of our heritage are gradually being lost. And so in a respectful manner, we choose to preserve for future generations some of the knowledge that is gradually being lost, by writing it down.

We recognize though that much of our culture will have been lost if all we know and remember is that which we learn from books. Our culture must be lived to stay alive. And so we pray...

James H. Schlender
Executive Administrator

⁶ Lac Courte Oreilles v. State of Wisconsin (LCO IX), 758 F.Supp. 1262, 1269 (W.D. Wis. 1991).

Introduction

Indigenous peoples throughout the world knew much about their surrounding flora, because their livelihood depended on the identification, gathering, and wise use of these local resources. Plants were used for an assortment of purposes, including food, clothing and fiber, medicine, dyes, charms, toys, and in religious ceremonies.

Ironically, with the ever increasing scientific knowledge that modern societies have at their disposal, the number of plant species utilized has dramatically decreased. During the first 99% of human history wild resources were the mainstay of these cultures, whereas during the last 1% of human history, with the advent of plant and animal domestication, humans have depended on relatively few species. It has been estimated that 3000 plant species have been used throughout history as food sources, but today this number is down to about 200, with virtual dependence on as few as 15 species (Prescott-Allen and Prescott-Allen, 1986).

The objectives of this report are 1) to identify and describe those plants traditionally used by the Great Lakes Ojibwa and 2) to organize known information on the historical use and distributional status of these plants.

One of the biggest threats to the survival and collectability of traditionally used plants would be the continued loss of habitat required by these species. Since individual species are often found as components of general habitat types, it is important that these habitats are preserved. Most of the species that we have identified as being used traditionally by the Ojibwa are neither officially designated as threatened or endangered (i.e. like the timber wolf or ram's-head lady's-slipper) nor directly addressed in the management of game species. Hence, often there is no framework established to protect the habitats that support them. Additionally, the effects of habitat management on most plants is unknown, as we know little of how these actions affect their regeneration and life history requirements.

It is hoped that a renewed interest in the local flora will likewise result in an increased interest in preserving their habitats. The area covered by this report is the territory ceded by the Chippewa bands in 1837, 1842 and 1854, to the United States, including parts of eastern Minnesota, northern Wisconsin, and parts of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan (Figure 1).

In this report a separate information page for each of the 384 plant species listed in Tables 1-3 is provided. This page includes a brief description, line drawing, and distribution map for the species. The species' descriptions highlight distinguishing features of the plants and generally discuss the ways they were used by the Great Lakes Ojibwa. Plants are grouped into either vegetative cover types (e.g. Pine Forests) or habitat types (e.g. dunes and beaches) in which they are likely to be found. In addition to the above information, standardized Ojibwa names are included on these information pages for many of these plant species. For the reader's convenience, all 384 species are presented by both their scientific name and common name in the index at the end of this volume.

Ojibwe Language Research

The Ojibwe names that we present here are those that have been recorded in books and articles on Ojibwa plant use and in Ojibwe language dictionaries. These native language names are given, when possible, for each species and included on the information page for that species. These names were originally collected from speakers of a variety of Ojibwe dialects in Michigan, Minnesota, Ontario and Wisconsin. Some of the authors who wrote these names down knew no Ojibwe and were not trained in writing Ojibwe accurately.

We were able to correct some inaccuracies (or "restore") many of the Ojibwe names for plants and write them in a widely used contemporary Ojibwe language system. Two Ojibwe speakers, Eddie Benton Benai of Lac Courte Oreilles and Maude Kegg of Mille Lacs, were consultants for this project, and the Ojibwe language writing was done by John D. Nichols of the

Department of Linguistics at the University of Manitoba. The writing system used in these restorations is described in the following book:

Nichols, John and Earl Nyholm, 1979. *Ojibwewi-ikidowinan: An Ojibwe Word Resource Book*. Occasional Publications in Minnesota Anthropology 7. St. Paul: Minnesota Archaeological Society.

Where the original writing in the sources seemed accurate or where the consultants provided a matching name, the restored names are printed in **boldface** type. In many cases, this restoration is a first approximation and no doubt can be improved with future research. Following most restored names are the names as spelled in the sources; these names are given in a section enclosed in parentheses. Where a name is given in boldface but no names appear in a section enclosed by parentheses, the name was supplied by Mr. Benton. When it has not yet been possible to accurately restore the form of a name, the name or names as printed in the sources are given in a section enclosed by square brackets, []. The sources used in this restoration process are included in the references.

Major Habitat Change - Upper Great Lakes Region

Although the precise structure and composition of the presettlement forests are unknown, analyses of the original land surveys and existing remnants from the pre-logging forest suggest a forest much different from what exists today (Alhgren and Algren 1983; Bourdo 1983; Curtis 1959). Three general categories of change have taken place since the major logging episodes of the late 1800's and early 1900's: 1) There has been a change in the age and size structure of the forests; whereas previously a large portion of the landscape was in mature or "climax" vegetation, today only a few remnant parcels are in this condition. 2) There has been a change in the relative abundance of different species, favoring early successional species. 3) There have been reciprocal changes between forested and non-forested habitat; some areas have gone from a forested landscape to agricultural (open) habitat, whereas other areas which were originally open habitat (prairies, barrens) have changed to forested landscapes such as plantations and oak woodlots.

A primary difference between today's forests and those of the presettlement era is the amount of old-growth or "climax" community across the landscape. The presettlement forests were dynamic ecosystems where succession was periodically set back by fire and windstorms. However, it can be conservatively estimated that about three-quarters of the landscape was in a climax stage compared to less than 1% presently (Anderson and Loucks 1979). Old growth habitat is often characterized by gap phase dynamics, that is, as individual trees die and fall there are many old tip-up mounds and dead and decaying logs within the forest opening. The importance of these structures for wildlife and as nursery beds for certain tree species such as hemlock and yellow birch is well known (Curtis 1959; Franklin 1989). On the other hand, studies on the importance of old-growth for maintaining biological diversity are in their infancy. For example, it has been suggested that there are different groups of insects in the old forests of the Pacific Northwest when compared to the younger forests of the region. Whereas the majority of insects in young forests are of the leaf eating variety, in old growth forests insects that prey on other insects have the potential to keep these leaf eating pests in check (Franklin 1989).

Changes in the species composition from presettlement times are coupled with the loss of old growth. The major change has been a substantial increase in aspen-birch stands at the expense of both northern mesic stands (including sugar maple, hemlock, white pine and yellow birch) and the pineries (especially white pine). On the Chequamegon National Forest, for example, it was estimated that the presettlement forest contained less than one percent aspen-birch by cover compared to about 30% today (US Forest Service 1986). These changes have generally been the result of the original cut-over, the following burns that significantly reduced the abundance of

white pine, and subsequent silvicultural practices (clearcutting) that have reduced the northern mesic component. The clearcutting practices that have occurred due to the increased demand for aspen pulp have also helped to increase deer population levels in many areas from 5 to 10 per square mile at presettlement to between 20 and 30 today. This increased deer population has been implicated in the decline in abundance and regeneration of white cedar, hemlock, yellow birch, and shrubs like Canada yew (Alverson et al. 1988).

Fire prevention is another human activity that has brought about major changes in the original vegetation of the upper Great Lakes region, primarily by decreasing the amount of land in open, savannah-type vegetation. Most of the original open barrens and pine and oak savannahs in northwest Wisconsin were maintained in a semi-open state by periodic fires, ignited to a considerable extent by American Indians in efforts to manage for favorable vegetation types (Curtis 1959). These areas have since been planted to jack pine and red pine and protected from fire to protect the lumber resource. In the southern portion of the Chippewa ceded territories there has been a reverse trend, that is a shift from forested land to an agricultural landscape. This change is most apparent adjacent to the Menominee Reservation, where former rich mesic forests of sugar maple, hemlock and white pine are now pastured and cultivated fields. In both of these cases (barrens to pine plantations and mesic forest to fields) the result is a reduction of biological diversity, as the plantations and fields are essentially managed for a single species.

Many of the above changes have resulted in a much more fragmented landscape, with small "islands" of mature forest set in a matrix of younger forest. The shorter silvicultural rotations that create this younger forest have increased the amount of time that there is a harsh edge or transition zone between mature forest and a cut-over landscape. These harsh edges favored the plants and animals that prefer a more open habitat over those that prefer mature forests. Deer, squirrels, cowbirds, blue jays and an assortment of exotic plant species have increased their numbers while, for a number of reasons, wolves, fisher, marten, certain songbirds and notable plant species such as Canada-yew and lady's slipper orchids have experienced a decline. Furthermore, as the acreage of mature forest has declined, the distance between the remaining patches has increased, making dispersal for both plants and animals more difficult. Random events such as blow downs, disease, and fire still occur in these fragmented forests. With the increased distance between the fragments, recolonization of species into these areas after a disturbance is less likely, making it difficult for the original species composition to be maintained (Harris 1984).

Habitat Determination

Plant habitats can generally be classified into two groups according to the amount of sunlight that reaches the ground. Those sun-loving plants that require a considerable amount of sunlight are found in 1) open habitats, and the shade-tolerant plants that have adapted to some shading by other, taller plants are found in 2) closed habitats. We further divided this natural dichotomy of open and closed habitats along a moisture gradient. This results in main habitat classifications as such:

- 1) Open Habitats (sunny)
 - a) Dry Environment
 - b) Mesic Environment (medium moisture)
 - c) Wet Environment

- 2) Closed Habitats (shady)
 - a) Dry Environment
 - b) Mesic Environment (medium moisture)
 - c) Wet Environment

Within each of the six main habitat classifications listed above (i.e. open habitat, wet) there are 2 to 3 specific plant groupings as determined by the specific plant species that tend to dominate that particular habitat class. We refer to these specific plant groups as vegetative cover types or merely cover types. Whenever possible the cover types as developed by John T. Curtis (1959) in his classic work The Vegetation of Wisconsin were followed. In some cases this was not possible, as Curtis dealt generally with the vegetation of Wisconsin prior to European settlement.

It should be pointed out that plant species do not always fall neatly into cover type categories developed by researchers, for example jack pine (Pinus banksiana) is usually found in some of the driest sandy soils, while at the same time it is also not uncommon as a tree of small stature in sphagnum bogs. In such cases we have placed the species in the cover type in which it will most likely be encountered. Other situations arise where a generalist species does not have a great affinity for any one habitat, in such cases we placed the species into the vegetation cover type as determined by Curtis.

The following classification begins with the open habitats and continues with the closed habitats. Following each habitat designation is a brief description of the vegetation type and a list of the dominant species. One final category includes a number of species traditionally used by the Ojibwa, but presumably obtained by trading from outside the area, as the species are not found in the ceded territories. The abbreviations following the habitat names (e.g. BG following Bracken Grassland) are their designations listed in tables 1 and 2.

OPEN HABITATS - (generally treeless areas)

Open Habitats - Dry Environments

Bracken Grassland/Oak Savannah (BG) - The bracken grasslands are a dry soil habitat dominated by bracken fern, several dry soil grasses, blueberry shrubs, and blackberry brambles. In some areas these habitats are dominated by scrub oaks and hazelnut thickets. This is generally an open habitat that appears to have been maintained by periodic fires that kept trees and shrubs from invading.

Dune, Beach and Cliff (DU) - These three habitats are grouped because they share the characteristic of lacking well-developed soil, and they are composed of loose sand, gravel, or bare rock. Sandy roadsides in some localities share this characteristic, and plants of these habitats may be found along such roadsides.

Open Habitats - Mesic Environments

Prairies (PR) - Most of these prairies were in southern Wisconsin, although some of the northwestern part of the state within the treaty lands was originally in prairie. The prairie areas differ from the two previous habitats by having a better developed soil. Tall grasses such as big bluestem dominated the prairies as well as large perennials such as sunflowers and compass plants. Fires were responsible for maintaining the prairies, preventing invasion by oak trees. The prairies of Wisconsin originally covered about 2 million acres, of which less than 1 percent remains today.

Old Fields (OF) - The old field communities of northern Wisconsin developed through succession on areas that were once extensively logged, then farmed for a short period of time, and subsequently left fallow. Many of these species are naturalized, introduced into these open habitats since the time of logging. Orange hawkweed and ox-eye daisy are common non-native species of these old fields, while fireweed and goldenrods are some characteristic native plants of this community.

Open Habitats - Wet Environments

Aquatic Habitat (AQ) - The aquatic habitat includes areas that are either in shallow water or in well-saturated soils throughout the growing season. Typical plants of this habitat include cattail, wild-rice, water lily, water milfoil and pondweed.

Sedge Meadows (SM) - The sedge meadows of the ceded territories include areas with water-saturated soils bordering aquatic habitat on the upland side. These areas include plant species that tolerate periodic flooding that prevents encroachment by trees and large shrubs. Typical plants of this habitat include tussock sedges, blue-joint grass, willow shrubs, blue flag iris and Joe-pye weed.

Sphagnum Bogs (SB) - Sphagnum bogs are characterized by a unique set of plants that are adapted to the stresses of this nutrient-poor, acidic habitat. Typical species include pitcher plants, cranberries, leatherleaf shrubs and several types of hollies on the bog margins.

CLOSED HABITATS - (forested areas)

Closed Habitat - Dry Environments

Pine Forests (PF) - The pine forests are found on very sandy soils and are dominated by both jack and red pines. Today, this habitat also includes many of the pine plantations of northern Wisconsin. Red maple, white pine, northern pin oak, as well as aspen and birch are frequently found in this vegetation type.

Closed Habitats - Mesic Environments (medium moisture)

Although the three cover types described below are considered middle-moisture for classification purposes, they grade from dry-mesic (Aspen/Birch) to wet-mesic (Boreal).

Aspen/Birch Forests (AB) - This type is dominated by trembling aspen, big tooth aspen, white birch, and red maple, with lesser amounts of northern red oak, sugar maple, basswood, and white pine. Most of this cover-type has been created since the logging of the pineries and hardwood forests in the 1920's. The aspen/birch type is now the major vegetative cover type in the ceded territories.

Northern Mesic Forests (NM) - This forest type is dominated by sugar maple, and to a lesser extent contains basswood, yellow birch, hemlock, red maple and white pine. Today yellow birch, hemlock, and white pine are of lesser importance in this forest type than they were before the initial logging.

Boreal Forests (BF) - The original boreal forest tracts of northern Wisconsin and Minnesota have been extensively logged; they were dominated by balsam fir, white spruce and white cedar. The second-growth of this habitat is a mix of the above mentioned evergreens and hardwoods species including white birch, aspen, and red maple. Mountain ash is a notable tree species that is characteristic of this community, but it seldom dominates the communities' composition. This habitat is generally prevalent along lands adjacent to Lake Superior.

Closed Habitats - Wet Environments

Alder Thickets (AT) - The alder thickets are not generally thought of as a forest type, but are dominated by speckled alder, a tall shrub, and several species of willow. These

habitats are closed-canopied environments, however, and are common along slow-moving stream courses in northern Wisconsin.

Floodplain Forests (FF) - True floodplain forests are not a major component of northern Wisconsin because of the lack of large rivers. However, in the context used in this habitat-typing, this forest type is found primarily in the southern-most part of the ceded territories on wet areas along river banks. The vegetation type is dominated by silver maple, box elder, willow, American elm, and green ash.

Northern Wet Forests (NW) - The northern wet forests are the swamp forests of northern Wisconsin which are usually dominated by any one of the following species: white cedar, black spruce, tamarack or black ash. Yellow birch, balsam fir, and American elm are also frequent in this habitat type, which occurs on water-saturated soils.

Other Plants, outside the ceded territories (OTH) - The species on the plant list that are included in this category are not found in the ceded territories, and presumably were obtained from trading outside the area.

Plant Lists

Stemming from the work of Moerman (1986), Densmore (1928) and many others listed in the references cited, 384 vascular plants have been identified as being used traditionally by the Ojibwa for various purposes. Although the exact number of vascular plant species in the ceded territories is unknown, estimates fall between 900 and 1,500 species (Eric Epstein and Emmet Judziewicz, personal communication), indicating that specific uses were recorded in the literature for approximately 25 to 40 percent of the total flora. This high percentage used is a testimony to the inherent knowledge that the Ojibwa had of the local flora. Lists of these 384 plants are presented in Tables 1-3, along with the habitat in which they are most likely to be found.

We expect that the list will increase as more information is gathered. We encourage readers to contact us with additional information in order to update the lists presented here. The plants that we have included are able to propagate themselves in the wild. This qualification eliminates the domesticated species such as maize, yet includes those species only recently naturalized in North America such as bull thistle (*Cirsium vulgare*).

Three tables are presented to help the reader look up a specific plant, given only one piece of information. For example, if the common name is known, Table 1 can be used, which lists these common names alphabetically, along with their scientific names. If only the scientific name is known then Table 3 can be used which lists the scientific name alphabetically, along with the common name. Table 1 also lists the Ojibwe name for each plant, either in a restored form or printed as in the original source document and lists the habitat in which each plant is most likely to be found. Table 2 is a list of the 384 plants sorted by habitat-type. If the reader is interested in discovering which plants are likely to be found in a bog, for example, this list can be of use. Table 3 is also of use to those readers interested in the taxonomy or the scientific naming of the plants; this list gives the author of each plant, that is the name of the person who first described the plant for science. All species names are as listed in Gleason and Cronquist's Manual of Vascular Plants of Northeastern United States and Adjacent Canada (1991).

Plant Collection and Preservation

Plants should only be collected in such a manner that insures their continued survival, both in the specific collection locality and across the landscape. It is always imperative to look at a species' local abundance before collecting; if the number of individuals is greater than perhaps 25 to 50, it is probably safe to collect a few individuals. If, upon returning the next season there has been a considerable decrease in the number of individuals, it would be best to find another source. Sometimes, even though a species is locally abundant, it may be rare across the landscape. This situation is of concern for those species whose habitats are particularly threatened. Plants that are distributed in only a few counties (as seen by the maps provided) should be collected only when the local populations are in sufficient numbers to sustain a harvest, perhaps in this case numbering in the hundreds or thousands of individuals. As a general rule, plants found only in declining habitats, such as the prairie, boreal forest, or northern mesic vegetation types will be more threatened than those of old fields and aspen/birch vegetation types.

To further insure the long term viability of a plant species, some general hints in collecting may be helpful. When only leaves are sought, it is best to take a few leaves from a number of individuals, rather than to denude one individual. Unless the roots are needed, the collector should leave the roots intact, as many species will propagate from the rootstock.

Of the 384 plant species listed in this report as utilized by the Ojibwa, the following are considered to be rare in parts of the ceded territories, and should not be collected:

<i>Artemisia dracunculus</i>	mugwort
<i>Artemisia frigida</i>	prairie sage
<i>Astragalus crassicaarpus</i>	ground plum
<i>Baptisia tinctoria</i>	yellow wild indigo
<i>Cypripedium reginae</i>	showy ladyslipper
<i>Geum macrophyllum</i>	large-leaved avens
<i>Medeola virginiana</i>	Indian cucumber-root
<i>Onosmodium molle</i>	false gromwell
<i>Pedimelum argophyllum</i>	silver scurf-pea
<i>Rhus aromatica</i>	fragrant sumac
<i>Ribes hudsonianum</i>	Canadian black currant
<i>Ribes oxycanthoides</i>	gooseberry
<i>Thaspium barbinode</i>	meadow parsnip
<i>Virburnum edule</i>	squashberry

Distribution Maps

The maps provided on each plant page depict only a general distribution of the species throughout northern Minnesota, northern Wisconsin and parts of the upper peninsula of Michigan. A shaded circle placed in the county boundary indicates that said species was known to exist in the county. The main sources for this information include *Vascular Plants of Minnesota* (Ownbey and Morley 1991), numerous reprints from the *Preliminary Reports on the Flora of Wisconsin*, and *Michigan Flora*, Parts 1 and 2 (Voss 1972 and 1985). Other sources are listed in the references. Since these sources represent plant "vouchers" by individual collectors, their biases should be pointed out. Often times collectors pass up the common species in search of county records, perhaps not realizing that the common plants may also not be represented. In addition, some plants by their nature are more interesting to field botanists. For example, there is an excellent book devoted to the orchids and their distribution in the Great Lakes Region (Case 1987), whereas poison ivy is often left uncollected! In any case these maps should be viewed as only a first approximation of the individual plant's range.

Botanical Terminology

In describing each of these species, we often rely on certain adjectives that may not be familiar to all readers. Many of these words we have explained below, either through definitions or drawings.

Definitions

- Alkaloid. Any of the many chemical bases containing nitrogen found in plants. These are naturally occurring secondary chemicals in plants, thought to be important for defense against herbivory.
- Annual. A plant that completes its life cycle, from seed to flower to fruit, in one growing season.
- Axil (of leaf). The position between the leaf and the stem.
- Biennial. A plant that takes two years to complete its life cycle, usually flowering the second year.
- Bract. A modified or specialized leaf found beneath the flowering structure.
- Catkin. A hanging spike of tightly-packed flowers all of the same sex.
- Clone. A plant that forms a large patch by reproducing itself through rootstock propagation.
- Herb. A plant with stems dying back at the end of each growing season.
- Herbaceous. Dying back to the ground at the end of the growing season.
- Lenticel. A group of cells appearing as a light-colored, small dot or dash on the bark of branches.
- Perennial. A plant that lives for many years and may have stems that do not die back in winter, in which case it is called a woody perennial.
- Petiole. The stalk or stem of a leaf.
- Recurved Petals. Flower petals that curve backwards.
- Rhizome. An underground stem, usually horizontal, with roots growing on the under side and leafy stems on the upper side.
- Sori. Clusters of spore sacs. (Sorus, singular).
- Succulent. Thick, fleshy, and juicy.
- Tendrils. A part of a stem or leaf that has been modified to be a means of support for the plant. Peas and grapes are examples of plants with tendrils.

Botanical Drawings

Leaf Margins. The edges of leaves.



entire



lobed

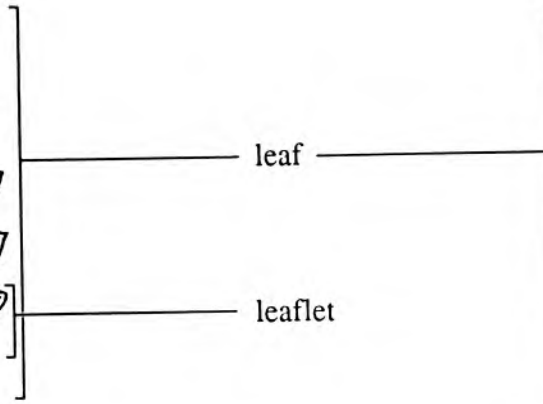


toothed

Leaf Type.



compound

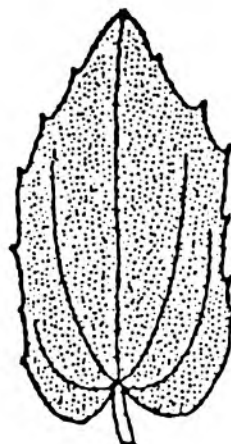


simple

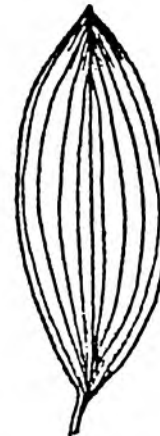
Leaf Veins.



feather or pinnate



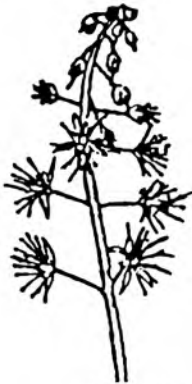
palmate



parallel

Botanical Drawings

Flower Arrangement. The manner in which the flowering stalk is shaped due to the degree and type of branching.



raceme

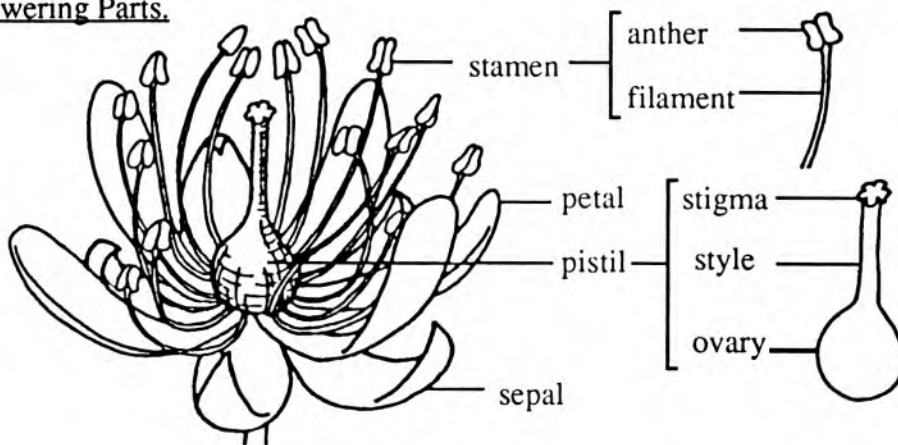


spike

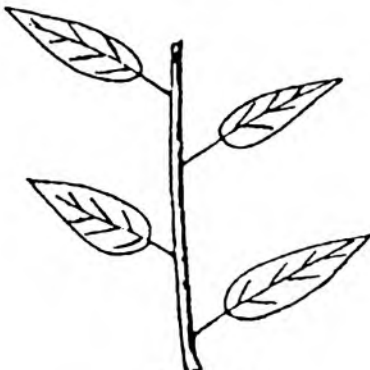


umbel

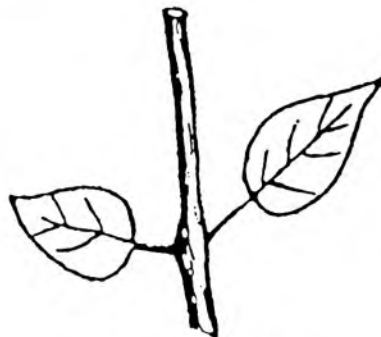
Flowering Parts.



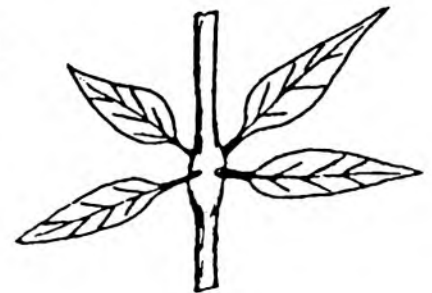
Leaf Arrangement. The way in which leaves are placed on the stem of the plant.



alternate



opposite



whorled

MEDICAL DEFINITIONS

Many of the medicinal uses reported in the literature refer to specific ailments or medical conditions. We provide definitions for many of these terms below:

<u>Abortifacient.</u>	An agent used to cause an abortion, or to start menstruation after an interruption.
<u>Amenorrhea.</u>	The absence of normal menstruation.
<u>Anemia.</u>	The condition of having too few red blood cells or a reduction of hemoglobin.
<u>Aphrodisiac.</u>	A substance that increases sexual desire.
<u>Astringent.</u>	An agent that constricts tissues or blood vessels.
<u>Carbuncles.</u>	A skin lesion that starts out with red, tight, painful skin and eventually breaks open, discharging pus.
<u>Carminative.</u>	An agent that removes gas from the intestines.
<u>Catarrh.</u>	Swelling of the mucous membranes, often associated with emphysema or asthma.
<u>Cathartic.</u>	An agent that causes purging of the bowels.
<u>Cholera.</u>	A disease with symptoms of severe diarrhea, loss of fluids, cramping of muscles, and collapse.
<u>Coagulant.</u>	An agent that causes blood to congeal.
<u>Colic.</u>	Spasm and pain usually of the colon.
<u>Consumption.</u>	The wasting away of a person due to tuberculosis.
<u>Decoction.</u>	A liquid made of plants boiled in water. (Compound decoction - more than one kind of plant used in the preparation.)
<u>Demulcent.</u>	A substance used to smooth and soften skin.
<u>Diaphoretic.</u>	An agent that causes increased perspiration.
<u>Diuretic.</u>	An agent that causes increased urination.
<u>Dropsy.</u>	An excessive accumulation of fluid in the tissues or body cavity.
<u>Dysentery.</u>	An intestinal disorder with bloody diarrhea as a symptom.
<u>Dysuria.</u>	Difficult or painful urination.
<u>Eczema.</u>	An itching or burning skin condition.

<u>Emetic.</u>	An agent that induces vomiting.
<u>Expectorate.</u>	To spit out phlegm from the throat or lungs.
<u>Felon.</u>	A deep sore near the nail of a finger or toe.
<u>Flux.</u>	Diarrhea.
<u>Fumigant.</u>	A plant used to make smoke in order to disinfect a room.
<u>Gynecological.</u>	Pertaining to menstruation, childbirth, and diseases of females.
<u>Hemorrhage.</u>	Profuse bleeding.
<u>Hemostatic.</u>	An agent that stops profuse bleeding (hemorrhaging).
<u>Infusion.</u>	The liquid obtained after a plant has been soaked or steeped in water. (Compound infusion - when more than one kind of plant had been used in the infusion.)
<u>Inhalant.</u>	Any substance that is inhaled.
<u>Parturition.</u>	The act of giving birth; childbirth.
<u>Physic.</u>	Any substance that causes purging.
<u>Piles.</u>	A tumor in the rectum, also known as hemorrhoids.
<u>Poultice.</u>	A mass of plant material, usually hot and moist, between two layers of cloth, applied externally.
<u>Pulmonary.</u>	Involving the lungs.
<u>Scrofula.</u>	A variety of tuberculosis with common symptoms including swollen lymph glands in the neck.
<u>Stimulant.</u>	Any substance that increases functional activity, or makes one more alert.
<u>Styptic.</u>	An agent that stops profuse bleeding (hemorrhaging).

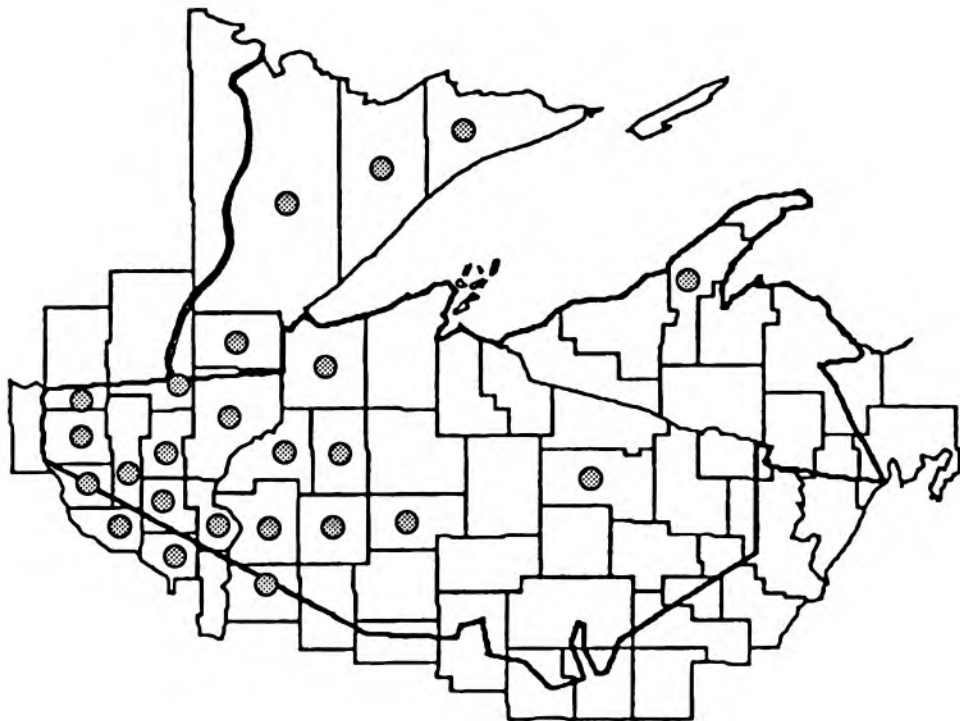
Bracken Grassland

Bracken Grassland/Oak Savannah (BG) - The bracken grasslands are a dry soil habitat dominated by bracken fern, several dry soil grasses, blueberry shrubs, and blackberry brambles. In some areas these habitats are dominated by scrub oaks and hazelnut thickets. This is generally an open habitat that appears to have been maintained by periodic fires that kept trees and shrubs from invading.

Agastache foeniculum
giant hyssop

[Densmore: weza 'wûnûckwûk']

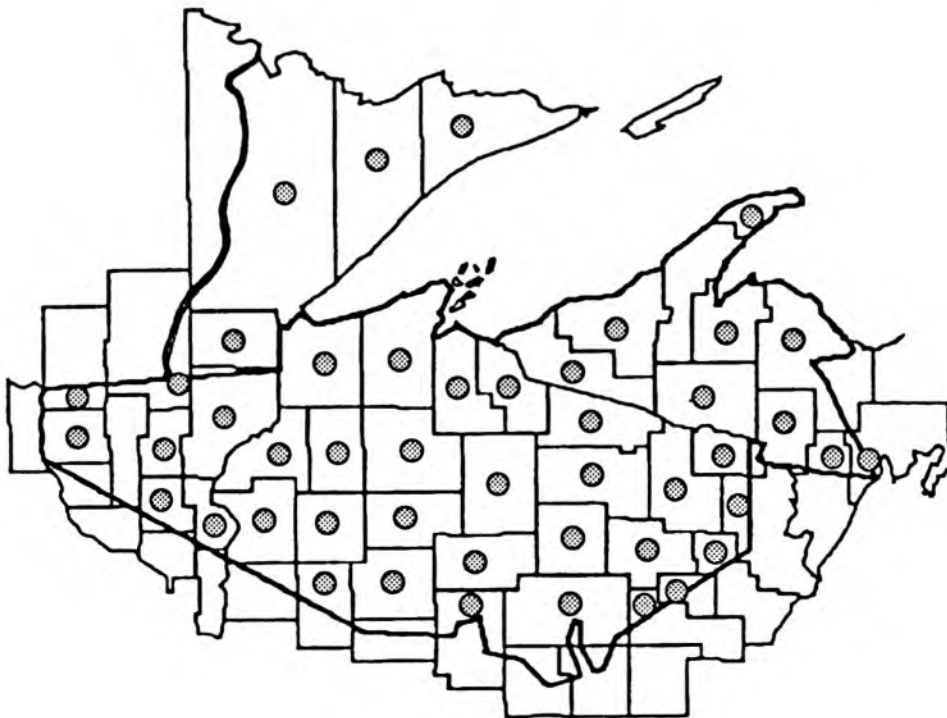
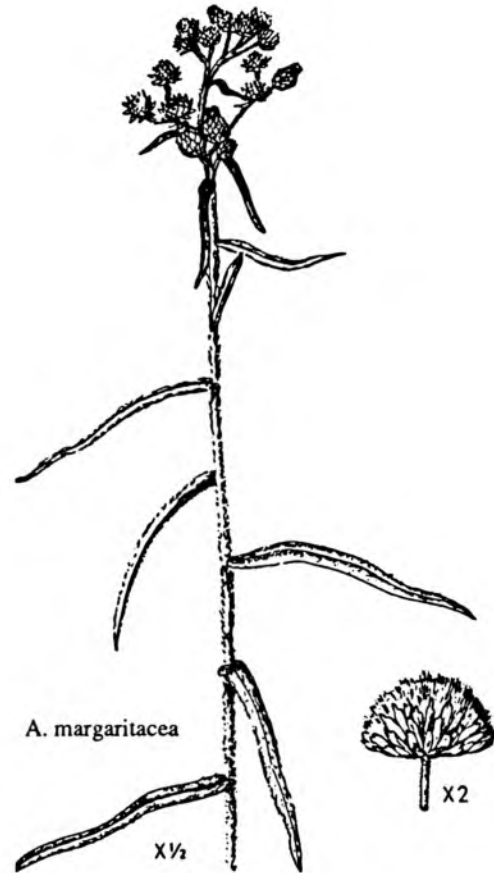
Giant hyssop has anise-scented leaves that are soft and white beneath. The blue or violet flowers appear on a spike in August and September. Two pairs of stamens protrude beyond the petals, one pair curving upward, the other downward, crossing each other. It grows to heights of 3 to 5 feet in prairies, inland sand areas and other dry ground. Traditional medical uses of this plant included an infusion of the roots for colds, chest pain, and coughs; and a simple or compound poultice of leaves or stems for burns.



Anaphalis margaritacea
pearly everlasting

waahigwan (Densmore: wa 'bigwûn)
baasibagak (Smith: basi ' bagûk; Zichmanis &
Hodgins: basibuguk)

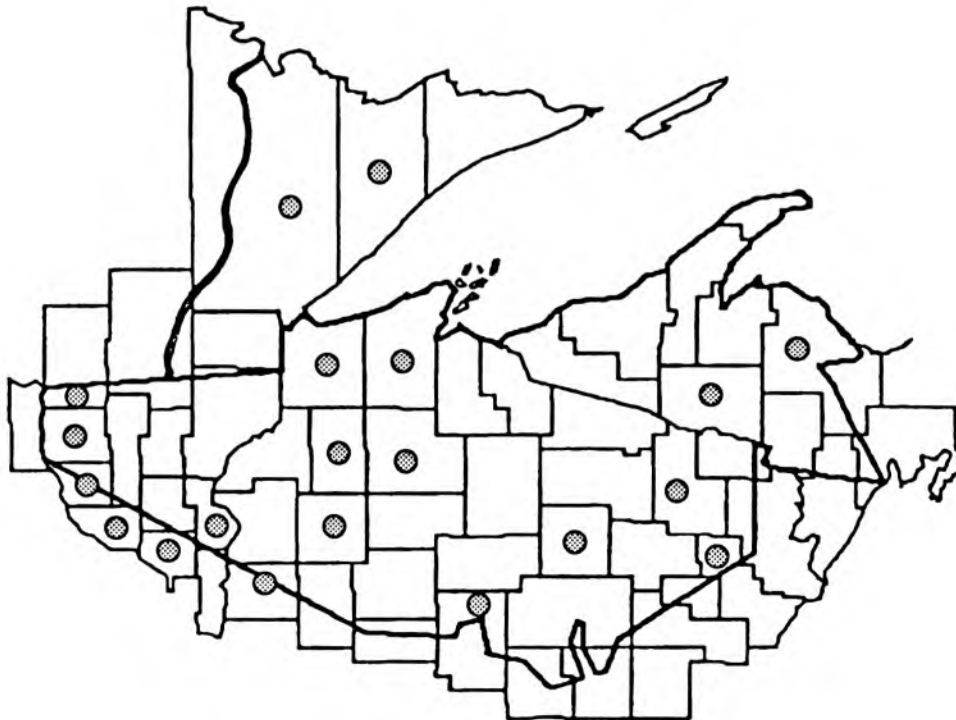
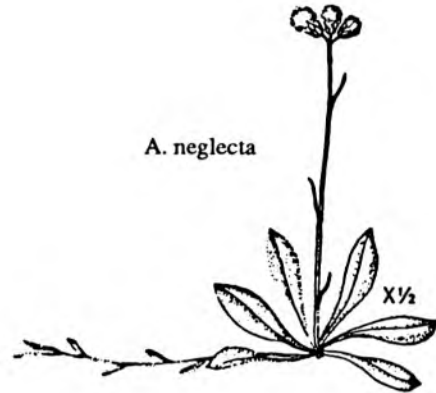
Pearly everlasting is characterized by yellow-centered daisy-like flowers in a flat topped cluster. The stems and leaves of this plant are woolly-white. Pearly everlasting is usually found on very dry, sandy soil and it is often associated with pussy toes, and orange and yellow hawkweeds. It generally is between 1 and 3 feet tall and has its leaves alternate on the stem. Both the flowers and leaves of this plant were used traditionally for their medicinal powers; the leaves were smoked to revive stroke victims, and the flowers were used in an herbal steam for rheumatism and paralysis.



Antennaria neglecta
lesser pussytoes

gaagigebag (Smith: gagîge' bûg)

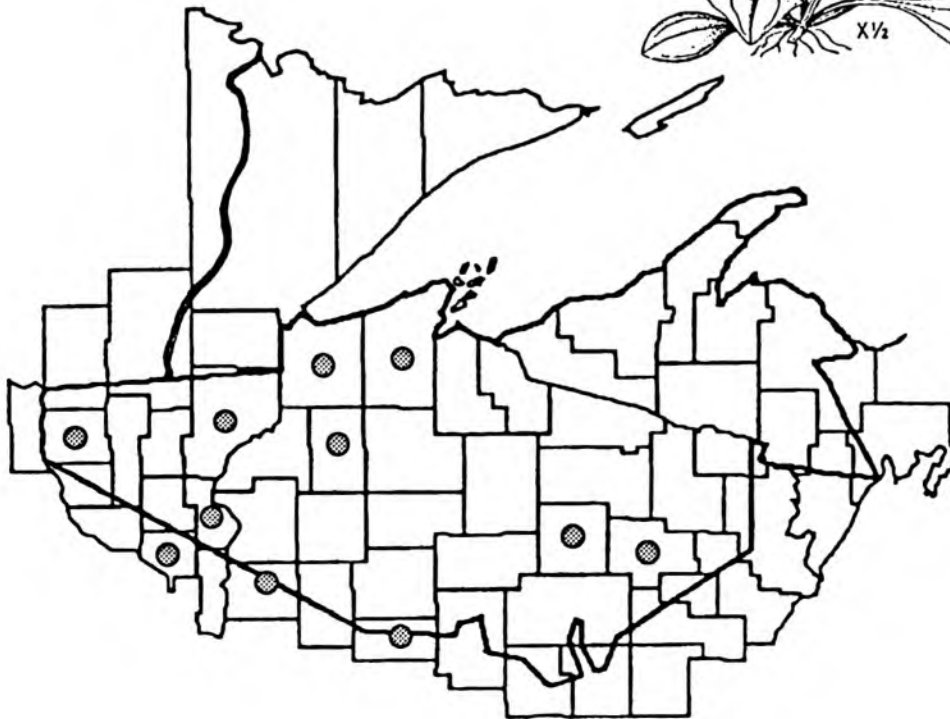
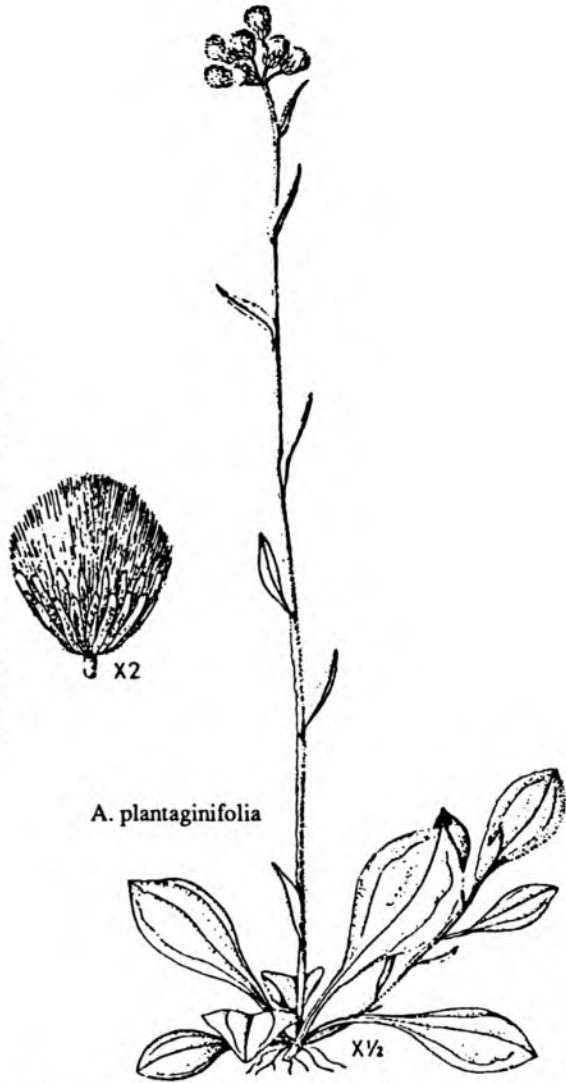
Lesser pussytoes can form dense patches in dry fields, prairies, and open sandy woods. These harsh conditions sometimes limit this species' growth to 4 inches tall. The leaves form a basal rosette and are covered with white hairs. The white to purple flowers bloom from April to July in a clump on the stem above the leaves. An infusion of the plant was used in traditional medicine as a gynecological aid after childbirth.



Antennaria plantaginifolia
pussytoes

gaagigebagoons (Zichmanis & Hodgins:
kagigaebugohnse)

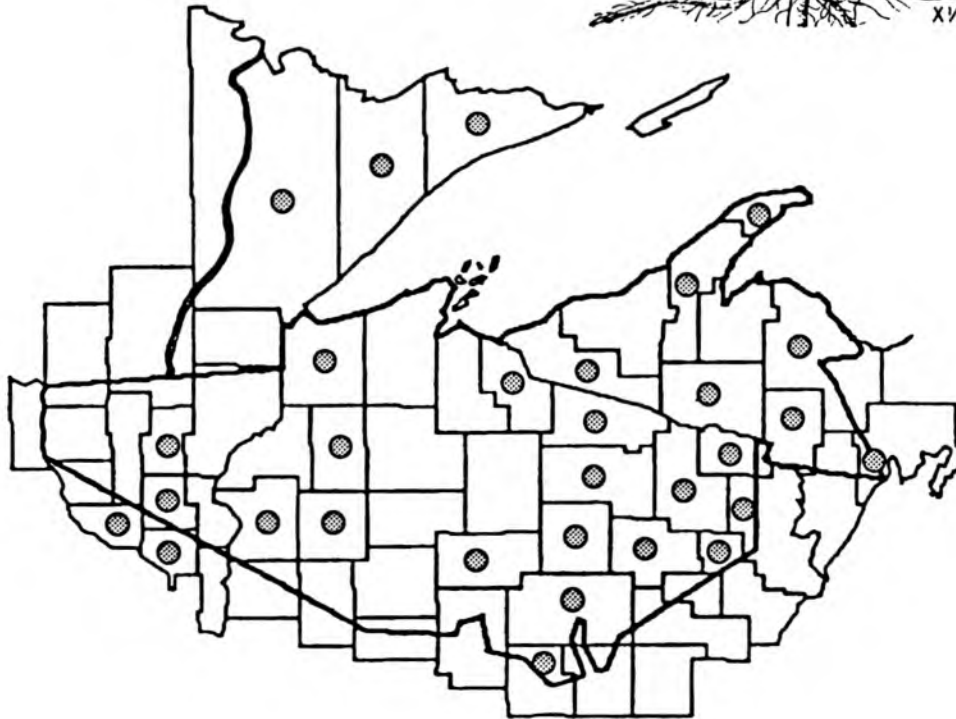
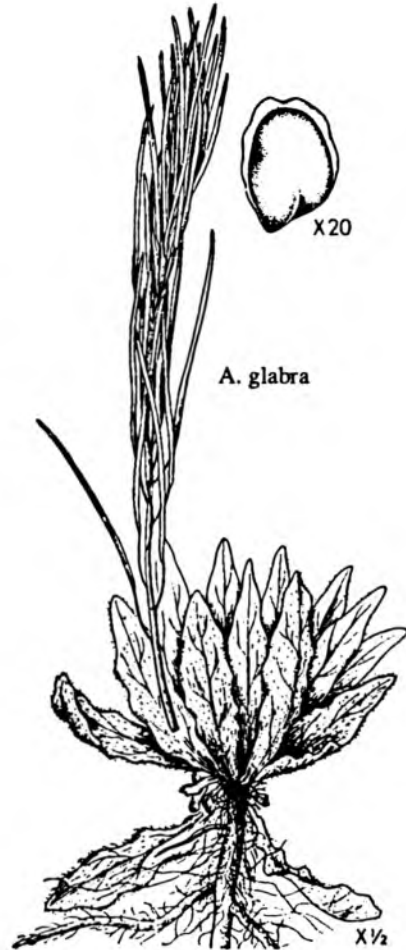
Pussytoes is a perennial with a woolly stem that grows from 4 to 16 inches high and forms dense mats. The spoon-shaped basal leaves are dull green and hairy above, with 3 to 7 prominent veins beneath. The stem leaves are lance-shaped, and smaller and fewer than the basal leaves. From April to June the white flowers bloom in small heads at the top of the stem. It is difficult to distinguish the many species of pussytoes, as they all have the same general appearance. This species of pussytoes grows in dry soils of woods, fields, and pastures. Traditional medicinal uses included preparing the plant in unspecified ways for stomach aches and as an expectorant.



Arabis glabra
tower mustard

[Smith: misodjidamo´ anúk]

Tower mustard has a four-petalled, pale yellow flower and characteristic gray green leaves and stem. The leaves of tower mustard are both basal and above, on the stem; these upper leaves have lobes that clasp the stem. The flowers of this species develop into long erect seed pods. Tower mustard grows to heights of 3 feet. It is found in dry open places such as old fields and roadsides. Although this species was recognized and named by the Great Lakes Ojibwa, there was no reported use.



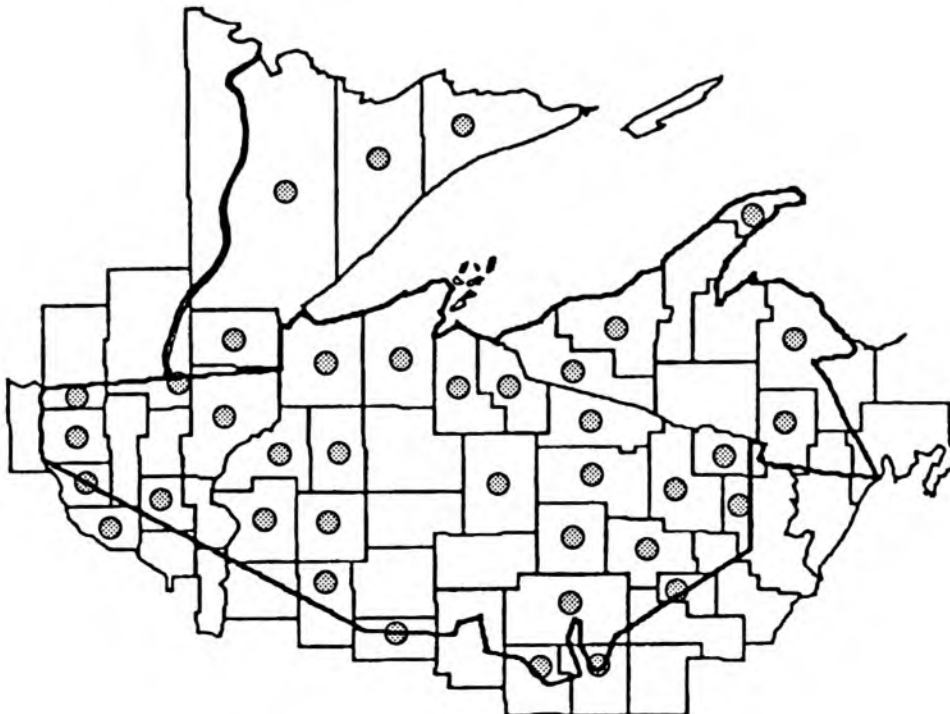
Arctostaphylos uva-ursi
bearberry

apaakozigan (Rhodes: paakwzigan)
miskwaabiimag (Reagan: me-squah-be-mag, mesgwah-
be-mag (mi-squa-bi-mag, mis-gwa-bi-mag))
[Densmore: saga 'kom'nagûnj']

Bearberry is a prostrate, evergreen shrub that forms mats on sandy or rocky soils in exposed sites in the northern part of the ceded territories. The reddish-brown upright branches reach heights of about 7 inches. The alternate, leathery leaves are oval or paddle shaped, with the broadest part above the middle. In May and June the bell-shaped, pink to white flowers bloom, crowded at the tips of branches in clusters. The dry, red berry-like fruit matures in August to September. Native Americans had many uses for bearberry. The berries were cooked with meat as a seasoning, the root was smoked in a pipe to attract game, an infusion of the pounded plant was used as a wash for rheumatism and for general illnesses, and the leaves were smoked to relieve headaches.



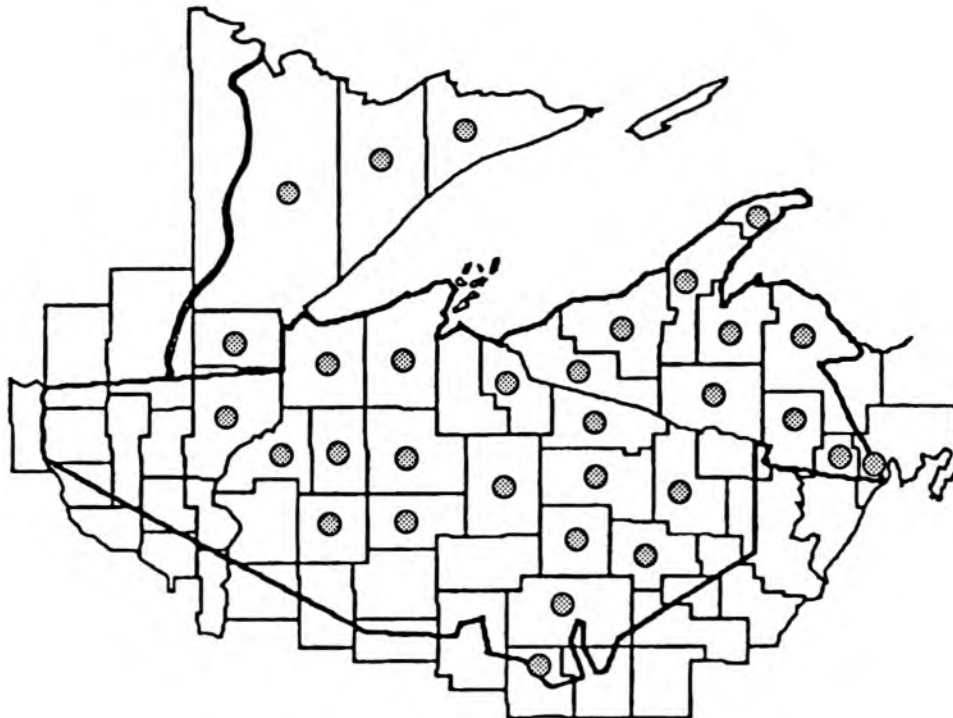
A. uva-ursi



Comptonia peregrina
sweet fern

[Gilmore: kba'agne-minš; Smith: gibaime 'nūna 'gwūs,
gibaime 'nūnagwūs]

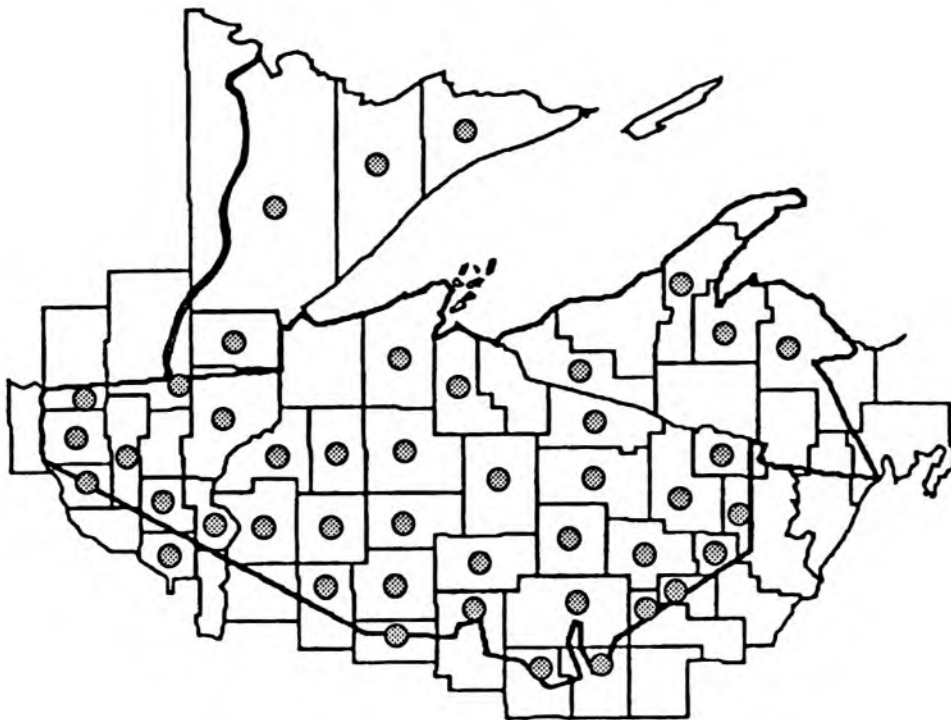
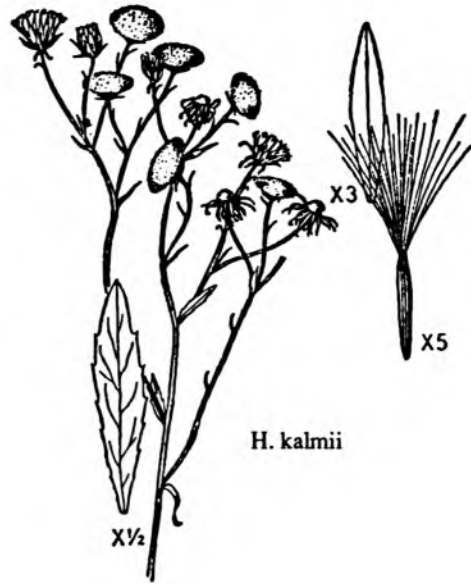
Sweet fern is a low-growing plant (less than 3 feet high) that spreads in thickets. It grows in sandy and gravelly soil in open areas. The fern-like, alternate leaves are long and narrow with lobes. Sweet fern flowers bloom in April and May, with the male flowers in catkin-type clusters at the branch tips, and the female flowers in round, bristly clusters. The fruit is round and about 1 inch in diameter. The root nodules can fix atmospheric nitrogen, which enables sweet fern to colonize waste habitats. Traditionally, the burned, dried leaves were used in religious ceremonies, an infusion of leaves was used for fevers, and a decoction or infusion of leaves was used to cure stomach cramps.



Hieracium kalmii
Canada hawkweed

waaahigwan (Smith: wabi'gwún)
[Smith: mêmiskû'nakók]

Canada hawkweed is a perennial species that grows to heights of 2 to 5 feet. The numerous leaves occur all the way up the stem, are somewhat clasping at the base, and have few teeth. Unlike other hawkweeds, there is no basal rosette of leaves at flowering time. The yellow dandelion-like flowers are about 1 inch in diameter and bloom in loose clusters from July to September. Canada hawkweed grows in sandy soil in fields, thickets, wood edges, and on beaches. Both the flowers and roots were used traditionally as hunting charms.



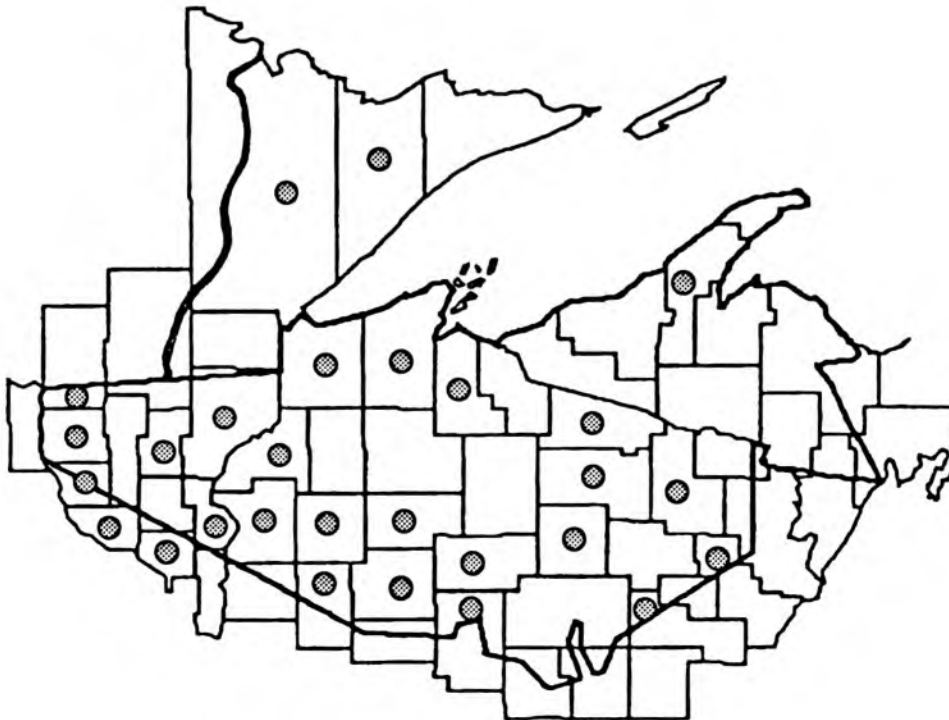
Monarda fistulosa
wild bergamot

[Densmore: bibi 'gwúnúkúk' wabino 'wúck; Gilmore: sasáp-kwanins; Hoffman: moshkōs 'wa'owi's'; Smith: weca ' wūs wackwí ' nek]

Wild bergamot is the most abundant of the horsemints. It is found growing in clearings, thickets, prairies, fields, and along edges of dry fields. It grows to heights of 2 to 3 feet, and has a square stem like many other mints. The opposite, lance-shaped leaves are toothed and aromatic when crushed. In July and August the pinkish or pale lilac, lipped flowers bloom in large terminal clusters. Wild bergamot had many medicinal uses in traditional Native American culture. Chewed leaves were placed in the nostrils to relieve headaches, a decoction of the root and flowers was administered for worms, a poultice of moistened dry flowers and leaves was used as a dressing for burns, an infusion of flowers and leaves was used as a skin wash, and the steam of the boiled plant was inhaled to treat respiratory problems.



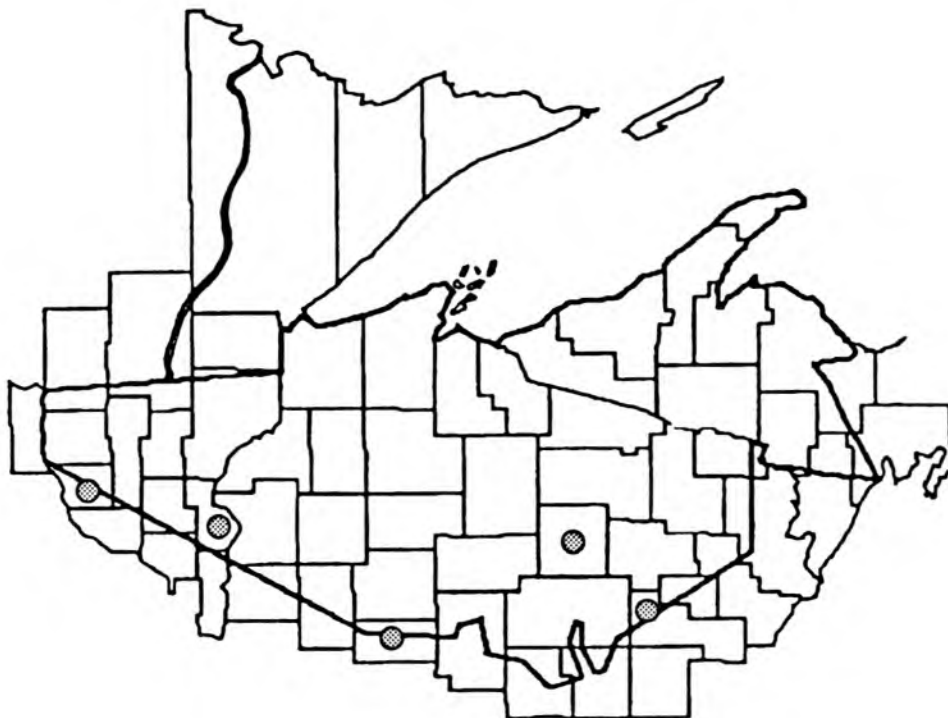
M. fistulosa



Monarda punctata
horse mint

[Reagan: kah-be-sah-ne-gwa-y-yok (ka-bi-sani-gwe-iag)]

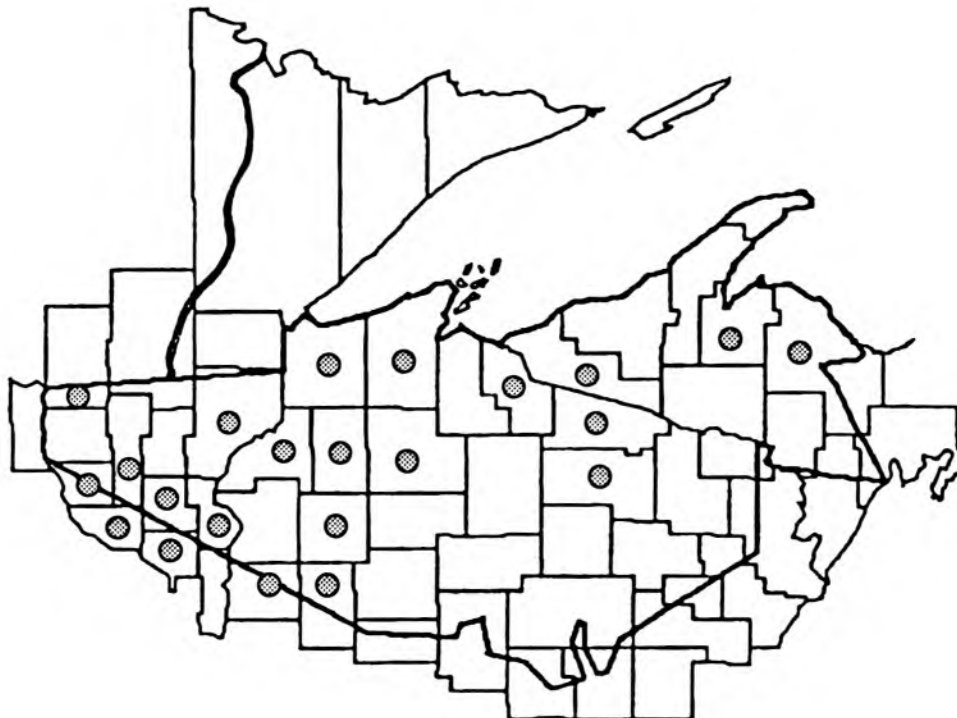
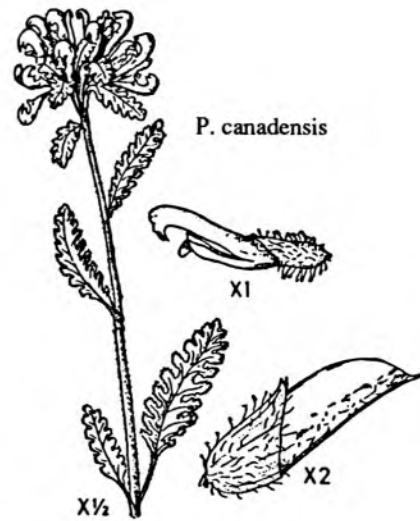
Horse mint grows in prairies and other dry sandy places, reaching heights of 1 to 3 feet. The opposite, lance-shaped leaves are aromatic when crushed. The upper leaves are whitish-green to lavender. From July to October whorls of yellow flowers with purple spots bloom in the upper leaf axils. These flowers are set off by showy white or lilac bracts. Traditionally a decoction of the plant was used to treat a sick stomach and for bowel problems, and the plant was used as a rubbing medicine.



Pedicularis canadensis
wood betony

mandaamini-ojibikens (Smith: mandamî' nîodji'
bikîns, manda' minîodji' bikêns)

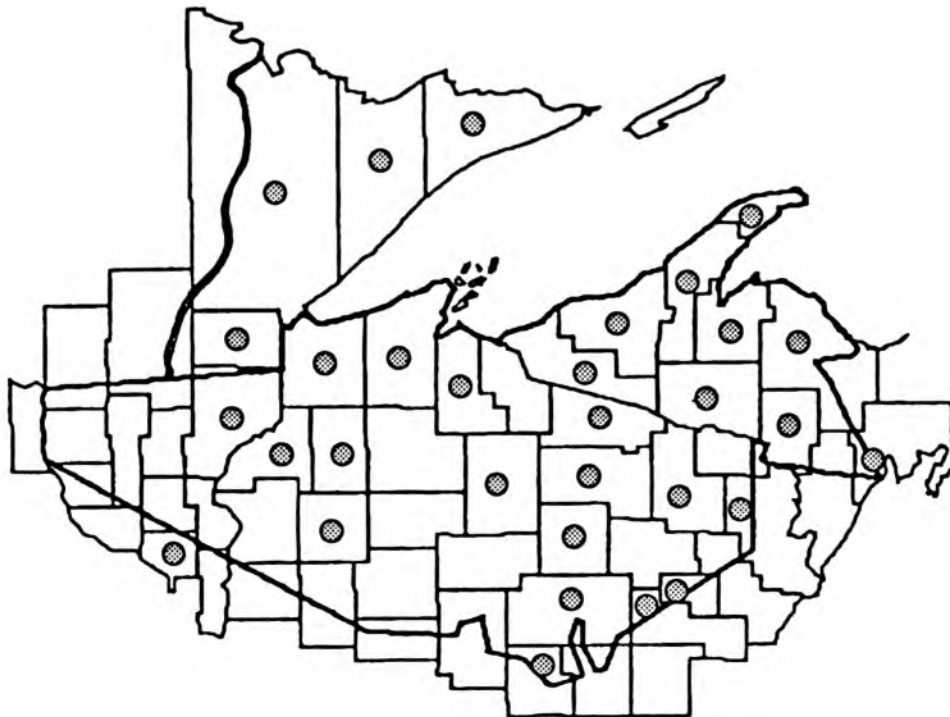
Wood betony grows in medium to dry prairies, forests, and clearings, reaching a height of 4 to 16 inches. The leaves are soft and fern-like, and often a reddish color. The yellow or reddish flowers are hooded, appearing in clusters from April to June. An infusion of dried roots was used traditionally to treat anemia and roots were also used as an aphrodisiac.



Polygala paucifolia
fringed polygala

[Zichmanis & Hodgins: tikizidgeebikohnse]

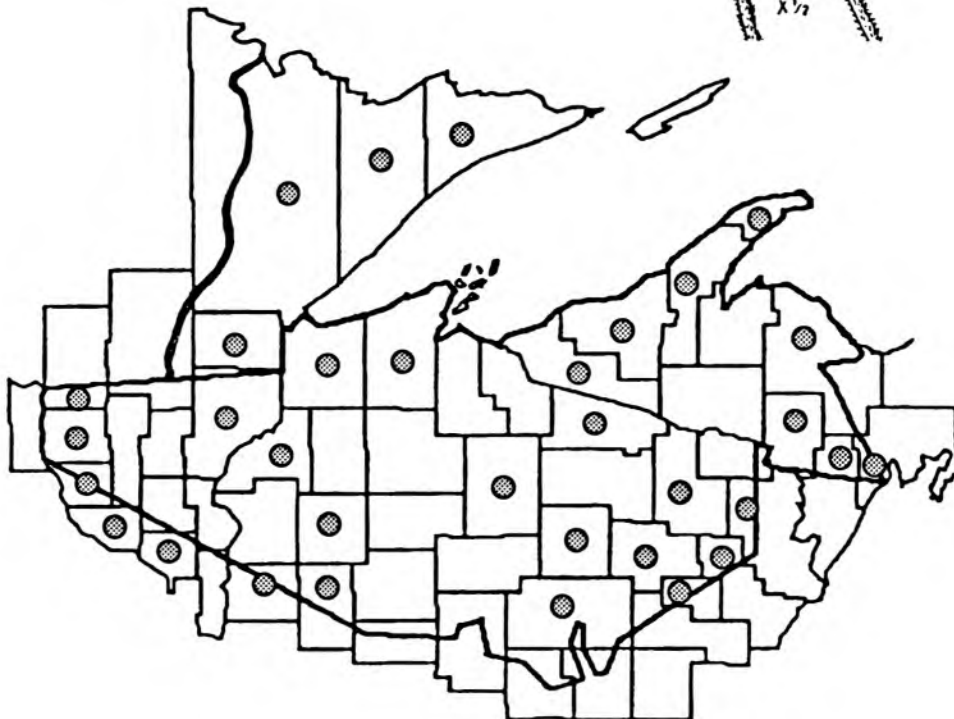
The solitary stems of fringed polygala emerge from a rhizome and grow to be 3 to 6 inches tall. The alternate, evergreen leaves are of two types. The lower leaves are small and scalelike, while the upper leaves are oval and crowded at the top. In May and June the 1 to 3 pink flowers bloom. The petals are fused into a tube and are fringed at the tip, giving the flowers an orchid-like appearance. Fringed polygala grows commonly in both moist and dry woods. No traditional Native American use for this plant was specified, but the translation of the Ojibwa name, "little root that cools", implies that the roots were used to treat fevers.



Potentilla arguta
tall cinquefoil

gichi-ode'iminiijibik (Densmore:
gi'tciöde'imInidji'bik)

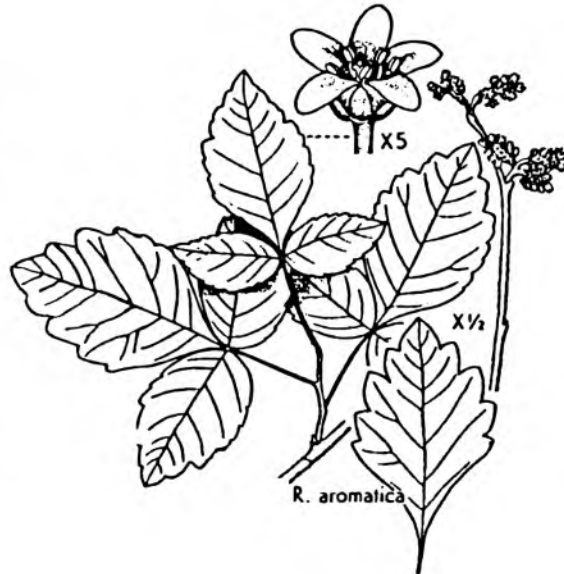
Tall cinquefoil (1 to 3 feet in height) has stout, clammy-feeling stems that are rough and hairy. It is found growing in prairies, dry woods, barrens, and other dry or rocky open places. The compound leaves have 7 to 11 leaflets that are velvety-soft beneath. From June to August the numerous cream-colored flowers bloom. The color of the flowers is a good way to distinguish this species from other cinquefoils which have yellow flowers. Medicinal uses of tall cinquefoil included a poultice of powdered root for cuts; a decoction of root for dysentery; and dry, pulverized root pricked into the temples or placed in the nostrils to relieve headaches.



Rhus aromatica
fragrant sumac

baakwaanibag (Hoffman: bökkwan 'İbök)

Fragrant sumac is a low shrub, 4 to 6 feet tall, that forms large mounds or thickets. The alternate, compound leaves have 3 roughly oval, toothed leaflets that are aromatic when crushed. In April and May the small, yellowish flowers bloom in a dense spike, either before the leaves emerge, or with the emerging leaves. In July and August the hairy, reddish, berry-like fruits mature in fragrant clusters. Fragrant sumac is found growing in dry, sandy or rocky clearings and pastures, and is uncommon in the region. Although it is not listed as endangered it should not be collected until more is known of its status. The bark and berries of this species were used by Native Americans for unspecified medicinal and ceremonial purposes.



Rhus copallinum
dwarf sumac

Dwarf sumac is a shrub found in upland fields and openings, reaching heights of between 3 and 18 feet. The alternate, compound leaves have 7 to 21 lance-shaped leaflets with smooth edges or very few teeth. The midrib between the leaflets is conspicuously winged. The stout twigs have a large pith, milky sap, and are softly hairy. In June and July the small greenish-yellow flowers bloom in a spike-shaped cluster. From August to October the small, dry, hairy, red fruits mature in dense clusters at the ends of branches. The clusters often persist throughout the winter. Traditionally the berries and bark were used for unspecified medicinal and ceremonial purposes.



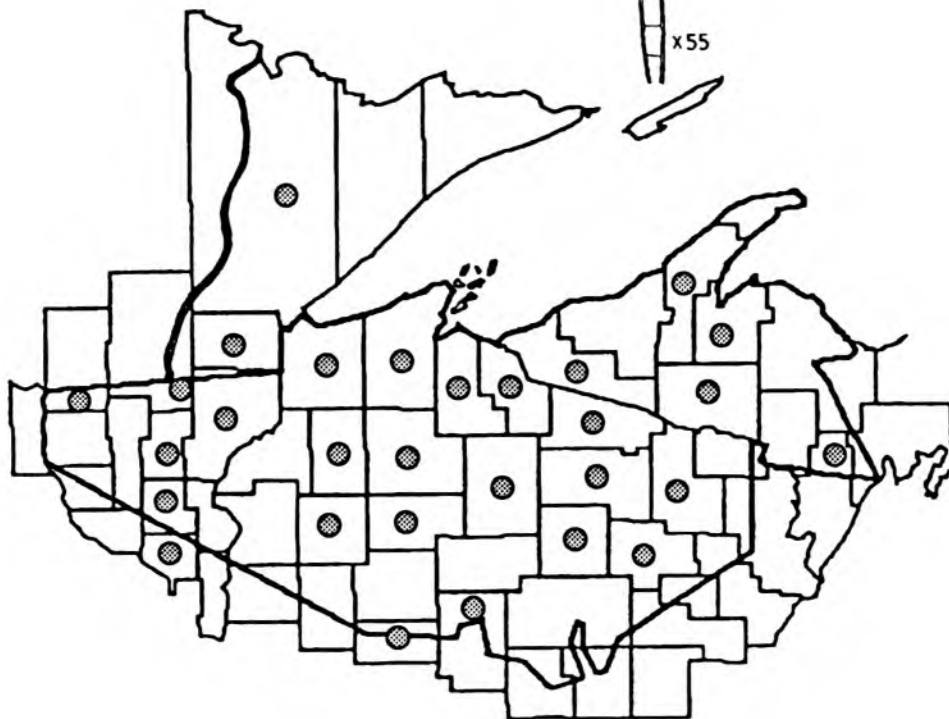
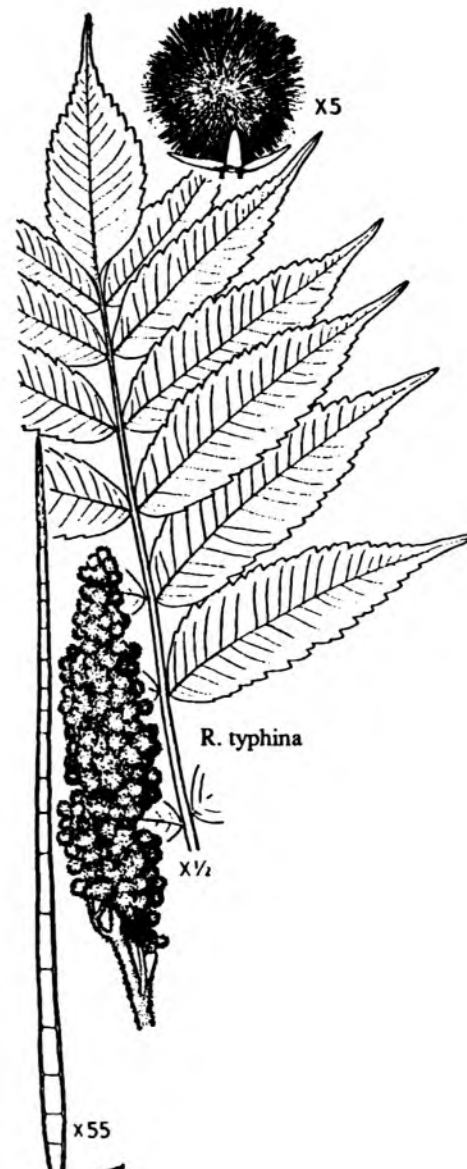
R. copallinum



Rhus typhina
staghorn sumac

baakwaanaatig (Baraga: bakwanátig 'vinegar-tree';
Rhodes: baakwaanaatig; Smith: bakwana' tíg,
bakwa' natig, bakwana' tíg)
baakwaanimizh (Rhodes: baakwaanmizh)

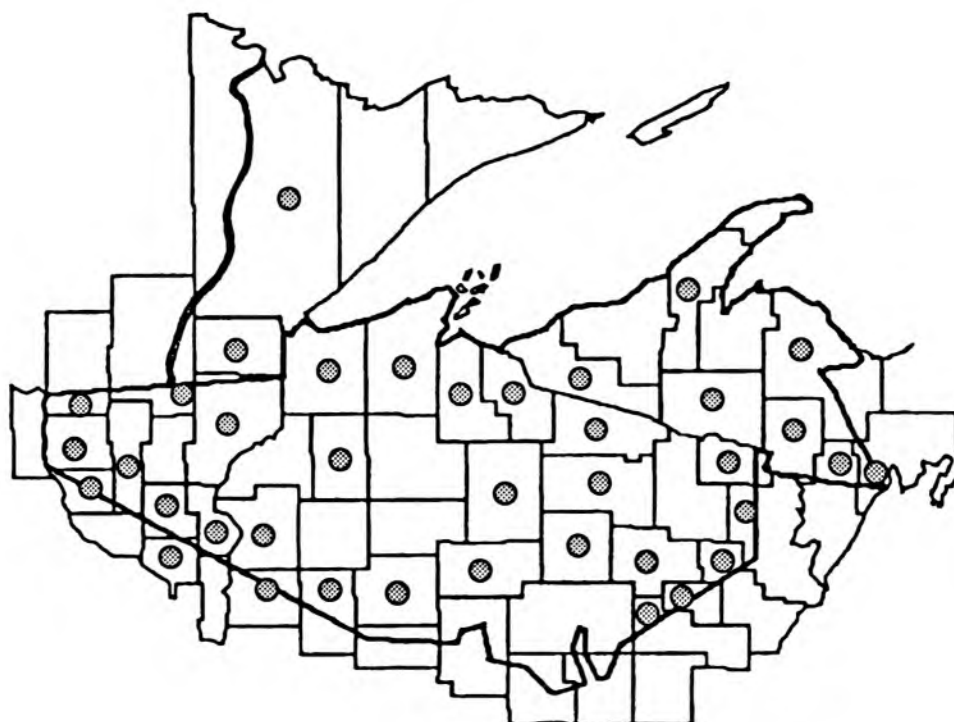
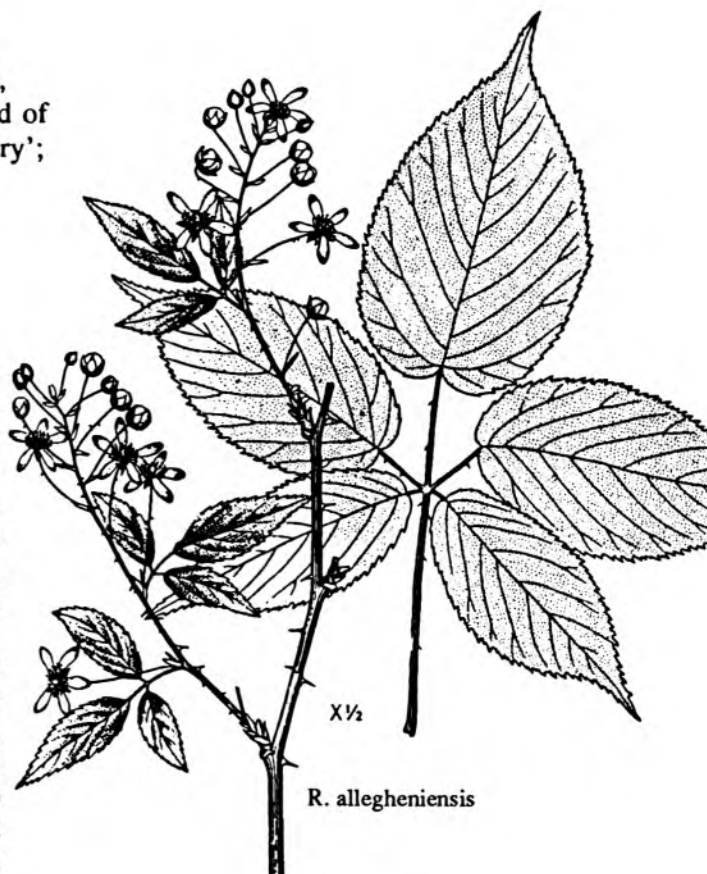
Staghorn sumac is found on clearings, hill-sides and along roadsides, usually in dry areas on the edges of woods. It is a clonal shrub that grows in tell-tale clumps. The leaves of this species are compound with 8 to 20 leaflets per leaf. When the leaves turn color, the clones form bright red "beacons" in early fall. The fruits are also red when ripe in the fall, and were crushed and drunk in a tea. Traditionally, the roots of staghorn sumac were used as a medicine to stop hemorrhaging.



Rubus allegheniensis
wild blackberry

odatagaagominagaawanzh (plant), odatagaagomin,
(berry) (Baraga odatagâgominagawanj, -ig 'a kind of
mulberry bush', odatagâgomin 'a kind of mulberry';
Gilmore: tetéga-min)
[Smith: o'dataga' gomíc, odataga' gomíc]

The erect arching canes of the wild blackberry grow to be 6 feet tall or more and have large straight thorns. The compound leaves have 5 finely toothed leaflets that are soft and downy beneath and hairy on top. Blooming in June and July the white, 5-petaled flowers are numerous, often more than 20 in a loose cluster. From July through September the thimble-shaped, black berries mature. When picked, the receptacle stays with the fruit. Wild blackberry is found growing in old fields, thickets, pastures, along roadsides, and in conifer plantations. Traditional medical practices included using an infusion of roots to treat diarrhea and as a gynecological aid to prevent miscarriage. The juicy berries were harvested as a source of food.



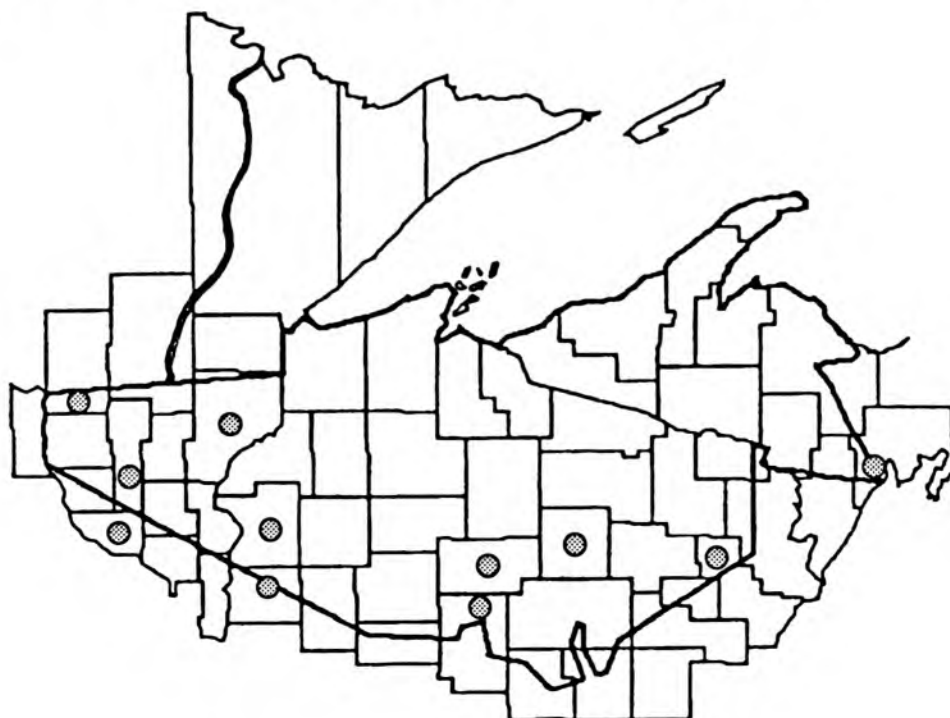
Rubus occidentalis
black raspberry

makade-miskomin, makade-miskwimin (Gilmore:
kadem-sku-min; Hoffman:
makadē 'w < = m > Iskwi 'minǫk)
makade-miin, -an
odatagaagominagaawanzh (Densmore:
oda 'tagago 'mInaga 'wūnj)



R. occidentalis

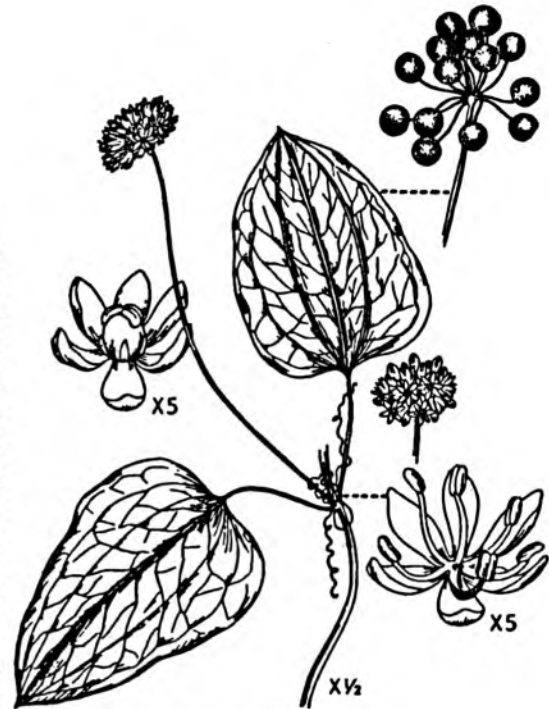
Black raspberry grows in the southern part of the ceded territories, and is found in thickets, at the edges of woods, and along roadsides and fencerows. Growing in clumps, the 3 to 6 foot high canes arch over with the tips touching the ground and sometimes rooting. The alternate, compound leaves have 3 to 5 leaflets that are white underneath. The canes are armed with stout curved prickles, and the whole plant is covered with a whitish powder. In May and June the white flowers bloom in clusters of 3 to 10. In July the black or dark purple berries mature and are easily detached from the receptacle when ripe. Medicinally the roots were used in various decoctions as an eye wash, to treat back pain and stomach pain, and as a gynecological aid. The berries were also a source of food.



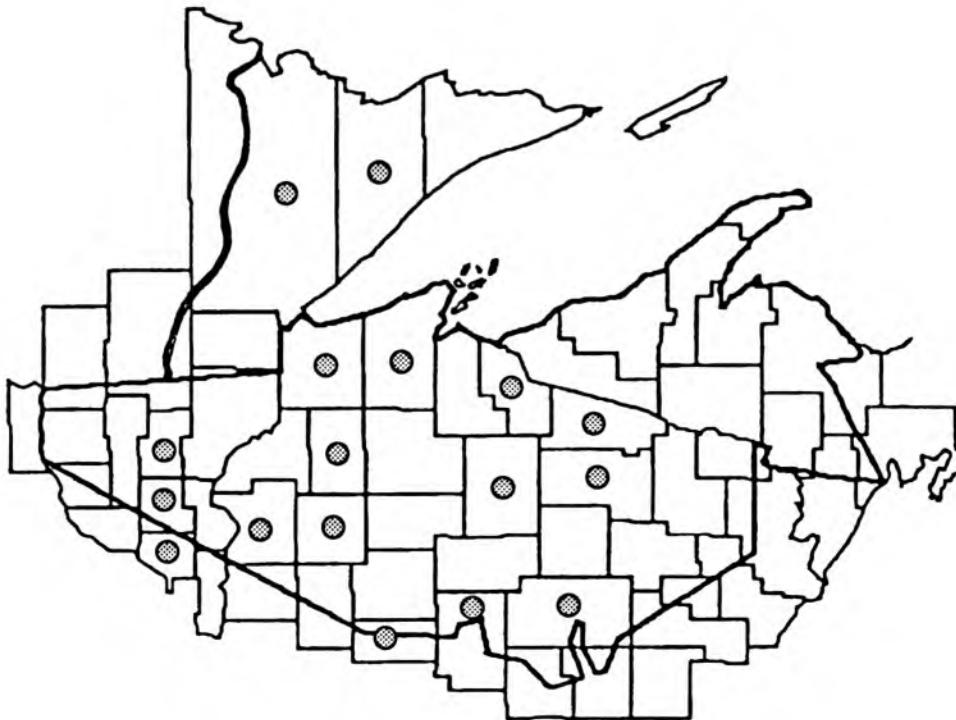
Smilax herbacea
carrion flower

ginebigominagaawanzh (Smith: gîne´
bîgomînaga´wûnj; Zichmanis & Hodgins:
ginebigominagawuhnsh)
makojiibik (Densmore: ma´kodji´bîk)

Carrion flower is a climbing plant that can grow to be 7 feet tall. It has tendrils, but unlike other related species it has no prickles on the stems. In May and June the numerous, greenish flowers bloom, with more than 20 flowers in a rounded cluster. The plant gets its name from the carrion-like smell of the flowers. The fruits are blue berries, with a waxy bloom. The alternate leaves are broadly oval, with parallel veins. Growing in moist to dry woods, along fence rows, in thickets, or on low ground, carrion flower is relatively rare in Wisconsin. Native American medical practices found many uses for the roots of this plant. A compound decoction was used as a physic, a simple decoction was used to treat kidney problems and back pain, and the root was used for lung problems.



S. herbacea



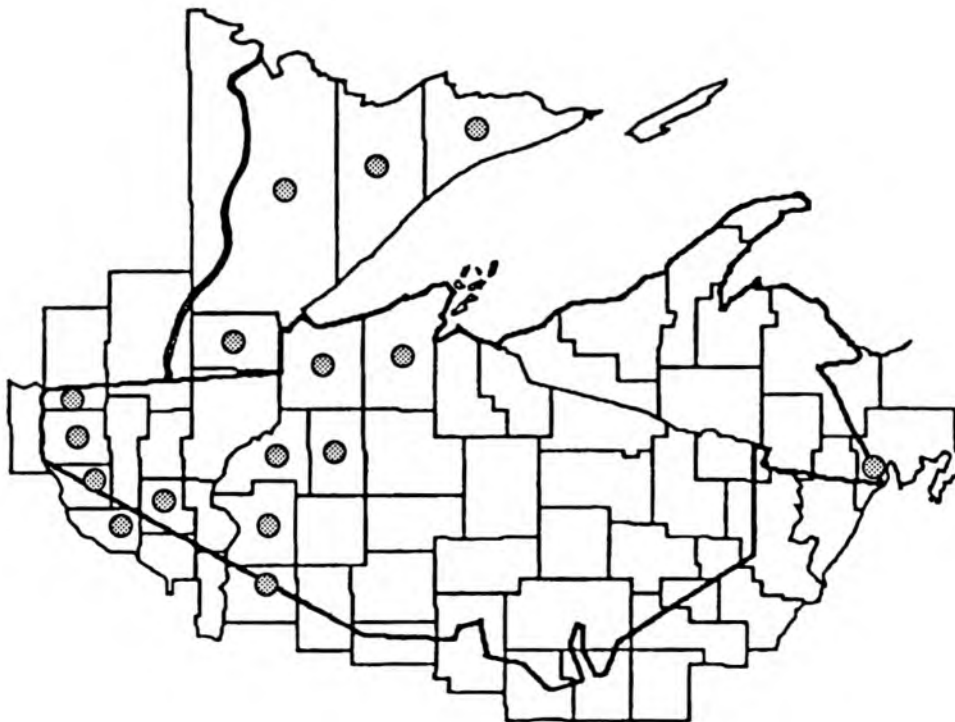
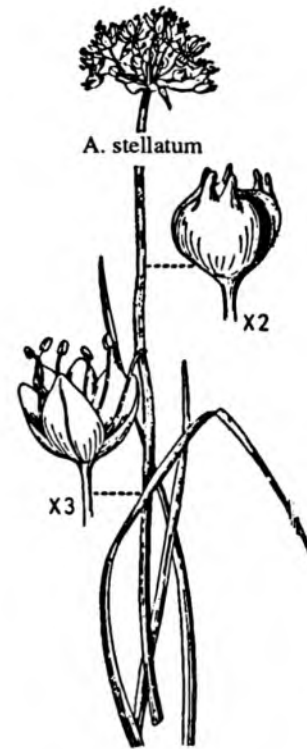
Dune

Dune, Beach and Cliff (DU) - These three habitats are grouped because they share the characteristic of lacking well-developed soil, and they are composed of loose sand, gravel, or bare rock. Sandy roadsides in some localities share this characteristic, and plants of these habitats may be found along such roadsides.

Allium stellatum
wild onion

bagwaji-zhi/agaagawinzh, -iig (Rhodes: bgoji-
zhgaagwinzh, bgwaji-zhgaagwinzh)
mashkode-zhi/agaagawanzh, -iig (Densmore:
mûckode 'cigaga 'wûnj)

As its common name suggests, this plant has a bulb that smells and tastes of onion. The leaves are grass-like, and the lavender 6-pointed flowers are in a showy, rounded cluster about 1 to 2 feet tall. Wild onion is usually found on rocky or sandy ground. A sweetened decoction of the root was traditionally used for colds, especially in children.



Arctostaphylos alpina
alpine bearberry

bagwaji-miskwaabiimag (Reagan: be-gwah-dje-me-squah-be-mag (bi-gwa-dji-mi-squa-bimag))
miskwaabiimag (Reagan: me-squah-be-mag, mesgwah-be-mag (mi-squa-bi-mag, mes-gwa-bi-mag))
[Reagan: sah-gah-go-me-nah-gah-shen (sa-ga-go-mi-na-ga-shin)]

Alpine bearberry is a sprawling plant with erect stems about 10 inches high. The paddle-shaped leaves are not evergreen like others in this family, but they persist on the plant into the winter. The bell-shaped, pink or white flowers bloom in May and June. The berry-like fruits are black, juicy, and round. Being a much more northern species, alpine bearberry is not found in Wisconsin, so perhaps the Anishinabe people traded to acquire this plant. Traditional medical uses included an infusion of pounded plants as a wash for rheumatism and general illnesses, and a decoction of bark for blood diseases. The leaves were used in medicinal ceremonies, and smoked to induce intoxication.



A. alpina



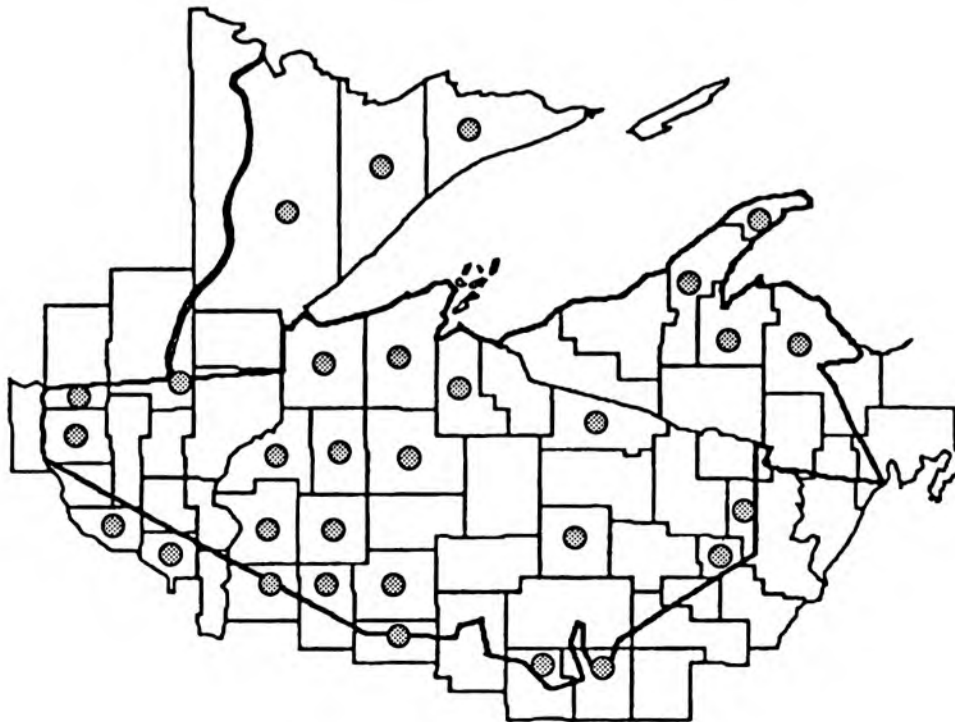
Artemisia campestris
field sagewort

moosewijiibik
Zichmanis & Hodgins: mossewidjeebik

Field sagewort is a short-lived perennial plant of open, dry places such as sandy lakeshore dunes. During the first year, field sagewort forms a basal rosette of dissected leaves. Flowering occurs in subsequent years, as inconspicuous flowers bloom in small heads at the top of the stem that grows out from the basal rosette. The erect stems average three feet in height and are tinged with a reddish-violet color. It was reported that a tea was made from the roots of field sagewort as a remedy for constipation.



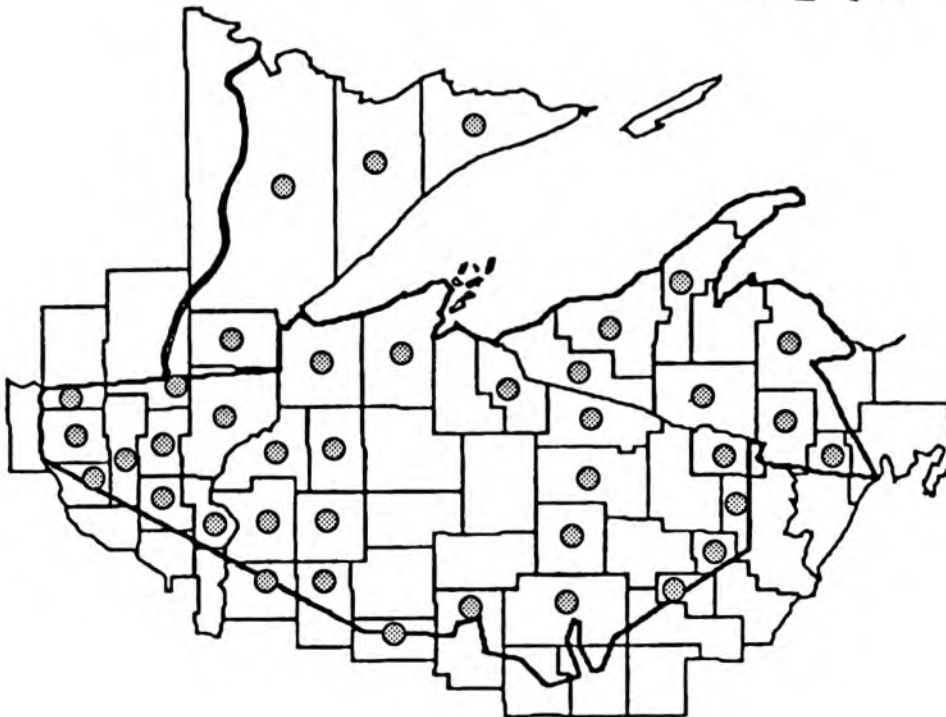
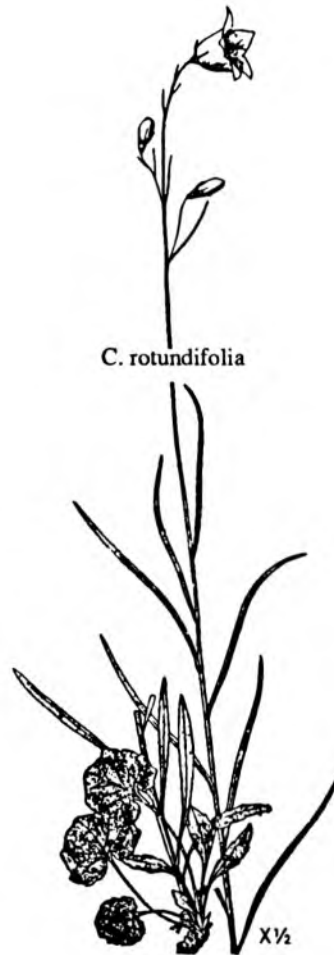
A. campestris



Campanula rotundifolia
bluebell

(g)odotaagaans (Smith: adota'gons)
?ziiginise, ziiginish(e) (Densmore: zi'gɪnɪ'ce;
Zichmanis & Hodgins: zeegeesh)
[Gilmore: mekmi"swa"]

Bluebells have violet-blue bell-shaped flowers on a thin wiry stem. The leaves on the stem are very narrow, and the roundish basal leaves are inconspicuous. It generally grows in sandy or rocky soil, and reaches a height of 4 to 20 inches. The roots of this plant were used in traditional medicine in an infusion for ear drops, and in a compound for lung troubles.



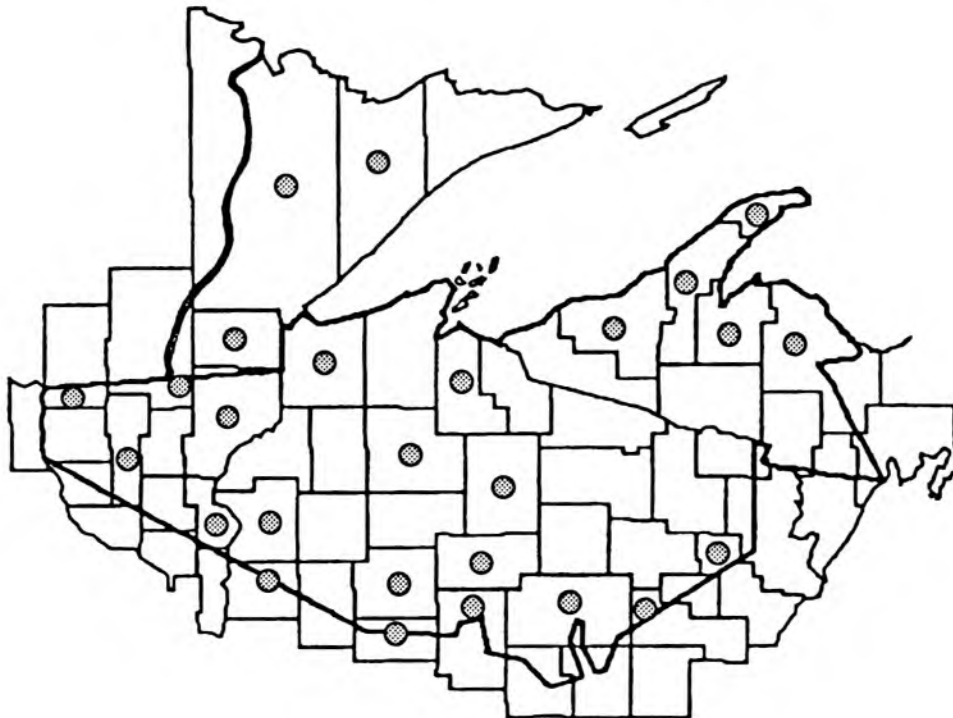
Celastrus scandens
bittersweet

biimaakwad (Densmore: bima´kwûd; Rhodes:
biimaakwod)
manidoo-biimaakwad (Smith: manîdobima´kwît,
manîdobîma´kwît)

Bittersweet is a woody, climbing vine that grows up to 20 feet tall. Forming tangled masses, it can restrict the growth of young trees. The slender, green twigs are smooth and flexible. The alternate, toothed leaves are thin, smooth, light green, and oval in shape with a pointed tip and rounded base. In June, clusters of small greenish-yellow flowers bloom, with the sexes usually found on separate plants. In September and October the round, orange fruit capsule matures, splitting open when ripe to reveal the bright red seed coverings. Bittersweet is found growing along roadsides and fencerows, on shores and dune thickets, along stream and riverbanks, and on open rock outcrops or talus slopes. Traditional medicinal uses included a decoction of the stalk for skin eruptions, a decoction of the root as a physic for babies and as a diuretic, boiled roots as an ointment for cancerous or obstinate sores, and the berries were used for stomach troubles.



C. scandens



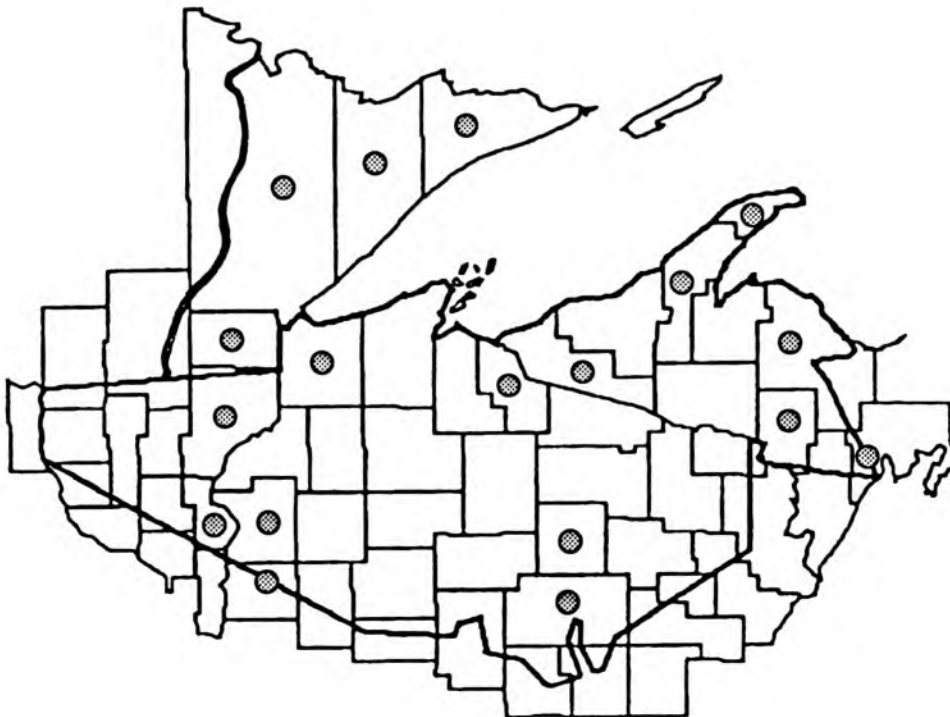
Corydalis aurea
golden corydalis

giboodiyegwaazon (Smith: t < = k > ipotie ' kwason)

Golden corydalis has a sprawling growth form and can be from 3 to 16 inches tall. It is found growing on disturbed ground and dry or rocky soils often with pink corydalis. Its relation to bleeding heart and Dutchman's breeches can be seen in its finely dissected leaves and tubular, lipped flowers. The narrow yellow flowers bloom in May and June in a loose spike. The fruit is a slender capsule or pod. Traditionally the root was smoked as a stimulant.



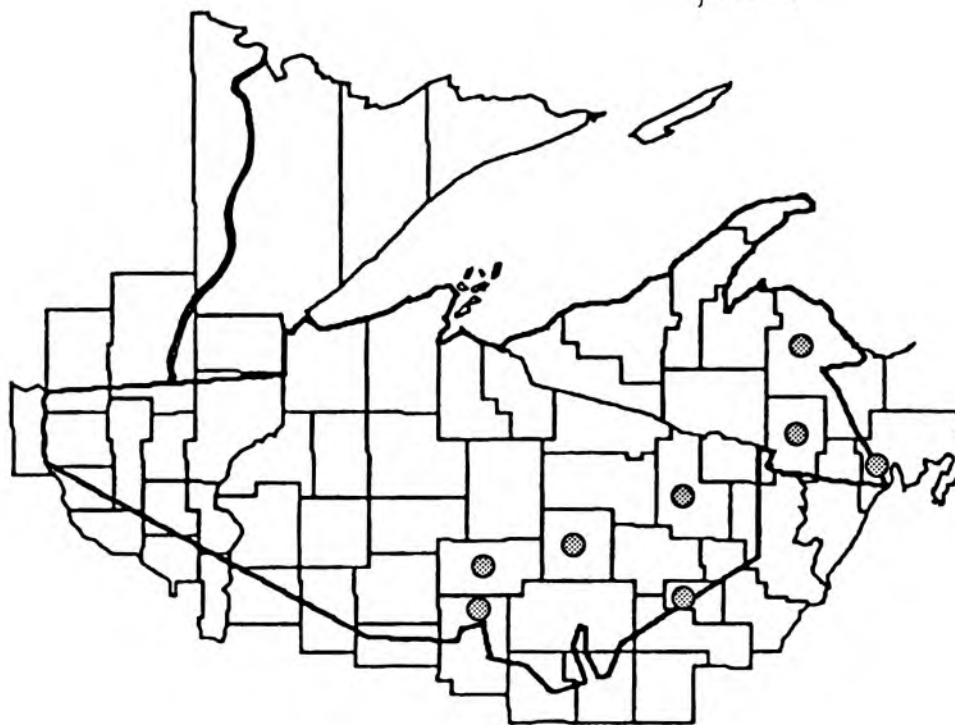
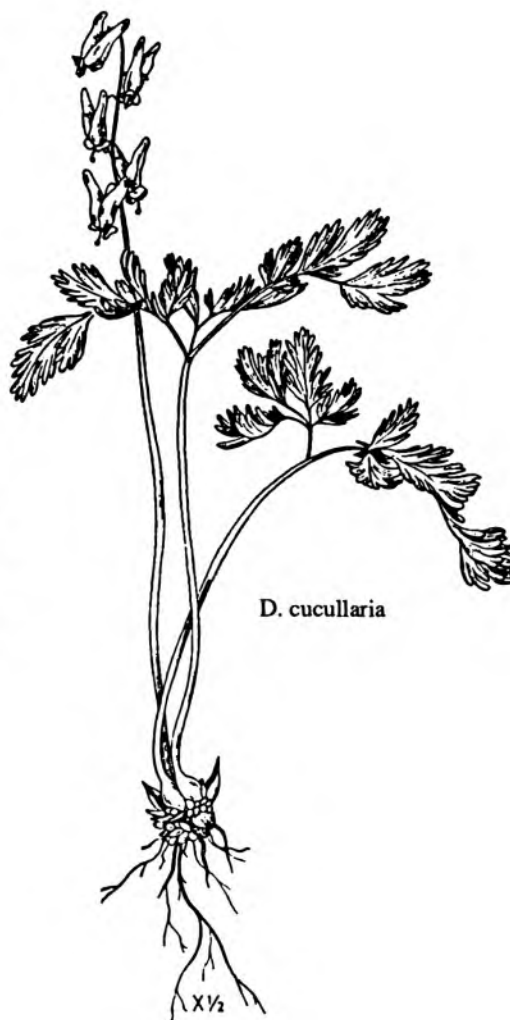
C. aurea



Dicentra cucullaria
dutchman's breeches

[Zichmanis & Hodgins: ojidimo miskishmandaumin]

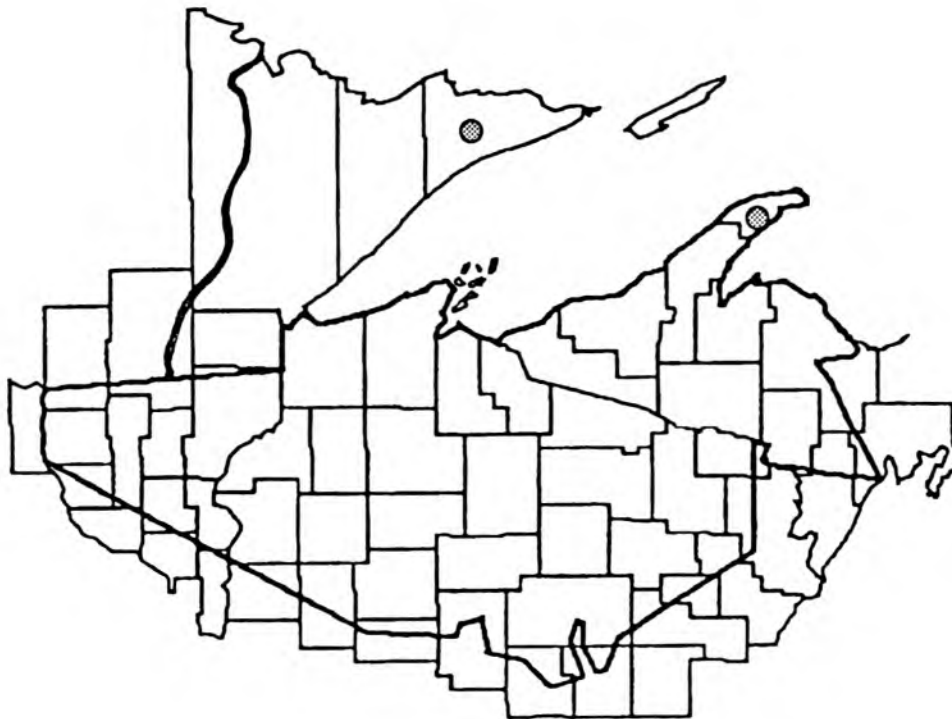
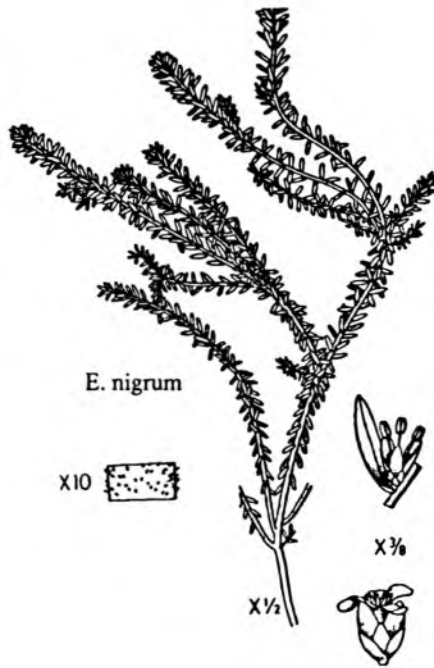
Dutchman's breeches is a early spring wild-flower that has very characteristic white flowers that apparently once reminded people of pants or "breeches". This species has bluish-green dissected leaves that emerge along with the 1 to 1 1/2 foot flowering stem from a thickened rootstock. Dutchman's breeches are found in sugar maple hardwoods with other species such as trillium and spring beauty. Although this species was reported to have been used by the Great Lakes Ojibwa, no use was specified. Among neighboring tribes, a compound infusion of the leaves was used as a liniment for runners' limbs.



Empetrum nigrum
black crowberry

aandegopin (Reagan: ah(n)-tay-go-bin (a-te-go-bin))

Black crowberry is an evergreen shrub with spreading, branched stems up to 1 1/2 feet long. The numerous, small, needle-like leaves are crowded on the stem, dark green and leathery, with the margins rolled under. In June and July the greenish or purplish, tiny, inconspicuous flowers bloom. The black or dark purple fruits mature from August to October, and contain 6 to 9 nutlets. Black crowberry often forms mats on rocky or sandy soil, in crevices, sphagnum bogs, or with lichen and moss. The somewhat juicy fruits were eaten by the Great Lakes Chippewa.

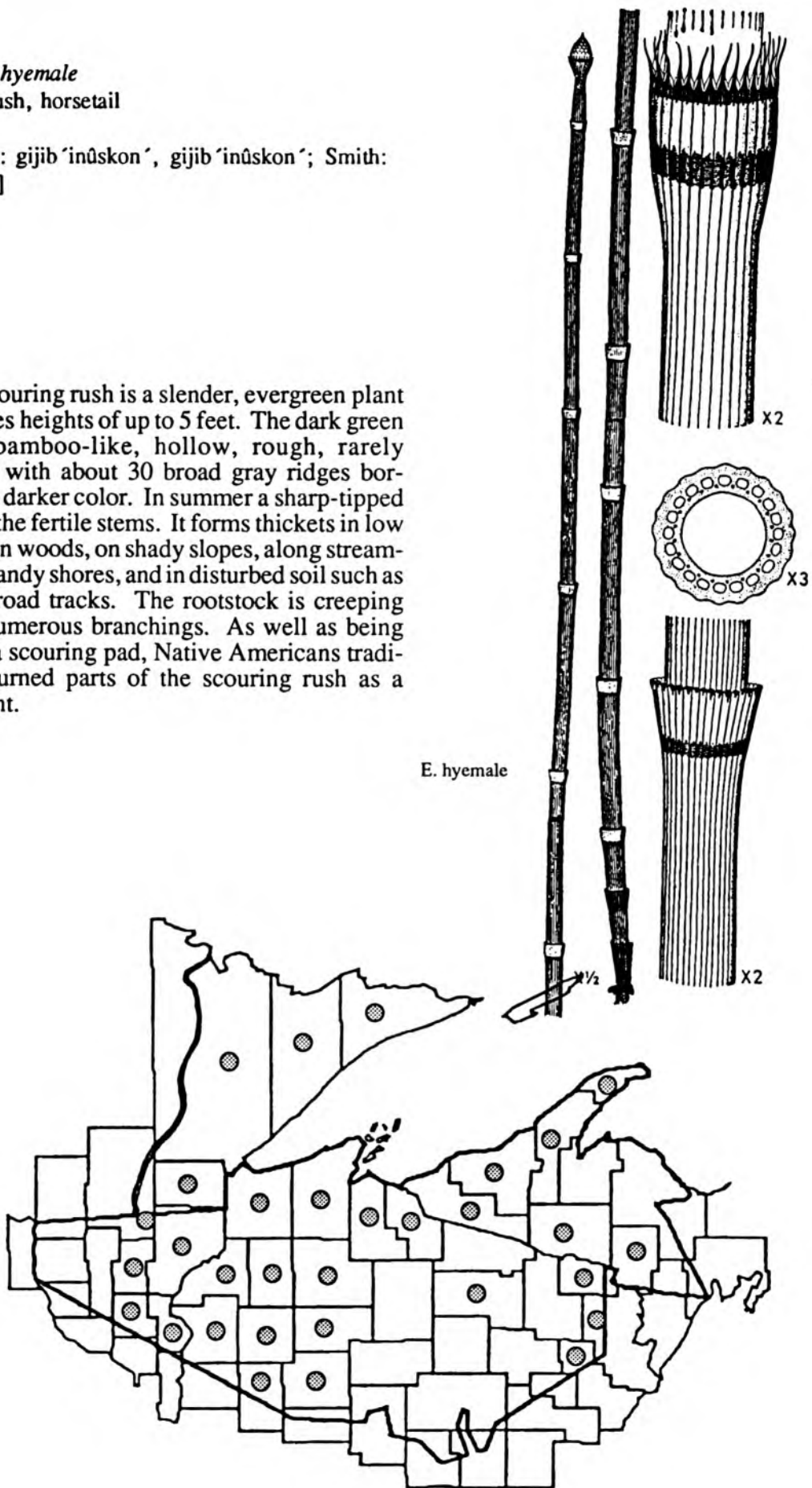


Equisetum hyemale
scouring rush, horsetail

[Densmore: gijib 'inûskon', gijib 'inûskon'; Smith: giji 'binûsk]

Scouring rush is a slender, evergreen plant that reaches heights of up to 5 feet. The dark green stem is bamboo-like, hollow, rough, rarely branched, with about 30 broad gray ridges bordered by a darker color. In summer a sharp-tipped cone tops the fertile stems. It forms thickets in low wet areas in woods, on shady slopes, along stream-sides, on sandy shores, and in disturbed soil such as along railroad tracks. The rootstock is creeping and has numerous branchings. As well as being useful as a scouring pad, Native Americans traditionally burned parts of the scouring rush as a disinfectant.

E. hyemale



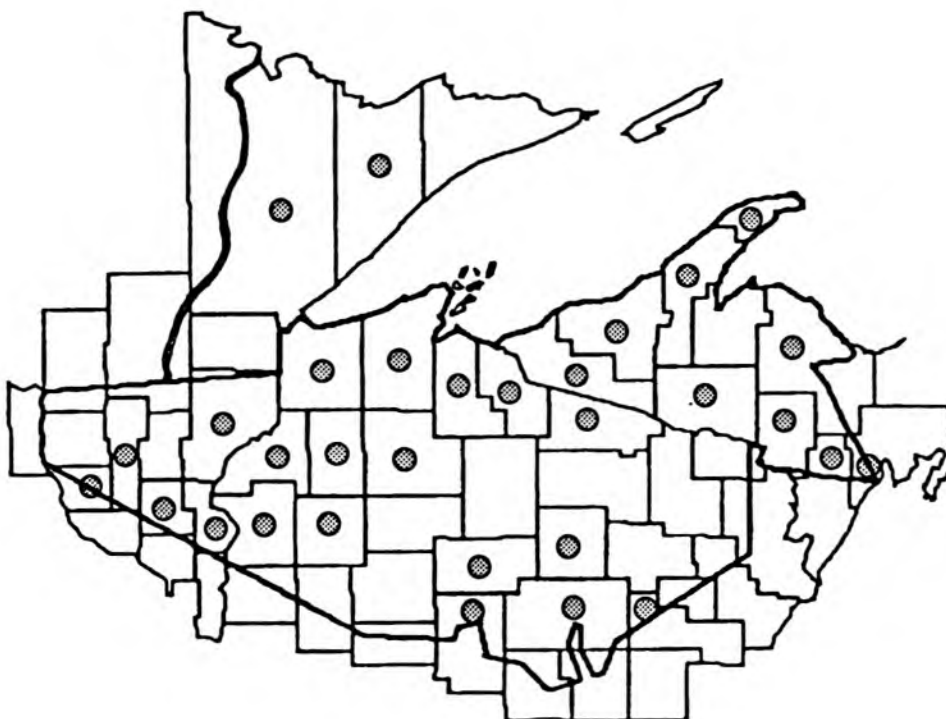
Euthamia graminifolia
grass leaf goldenrod

wezaawaaskoneg (Smith: wasa 'waskwûne 'k,
wa 'sawaskwûne 'k)

Grass leaf goldenrod is a species of sandy or clayey shores, meadows, and prairies, as well as roadsides and bog edges. The leaves of this goldenrod are narrow with parallel veins, and are very numerous on the stem. Blooming from July through September the yellow composite flowers occur in flat-topped clusters. Grass leaf goldenrod is found in clumps, growing to 3 feet tall from underground stems. The Ojibwa used a decoction of the root and an infusion of flowers for chest pain, and the whole plant to bring good fortune in hunting.



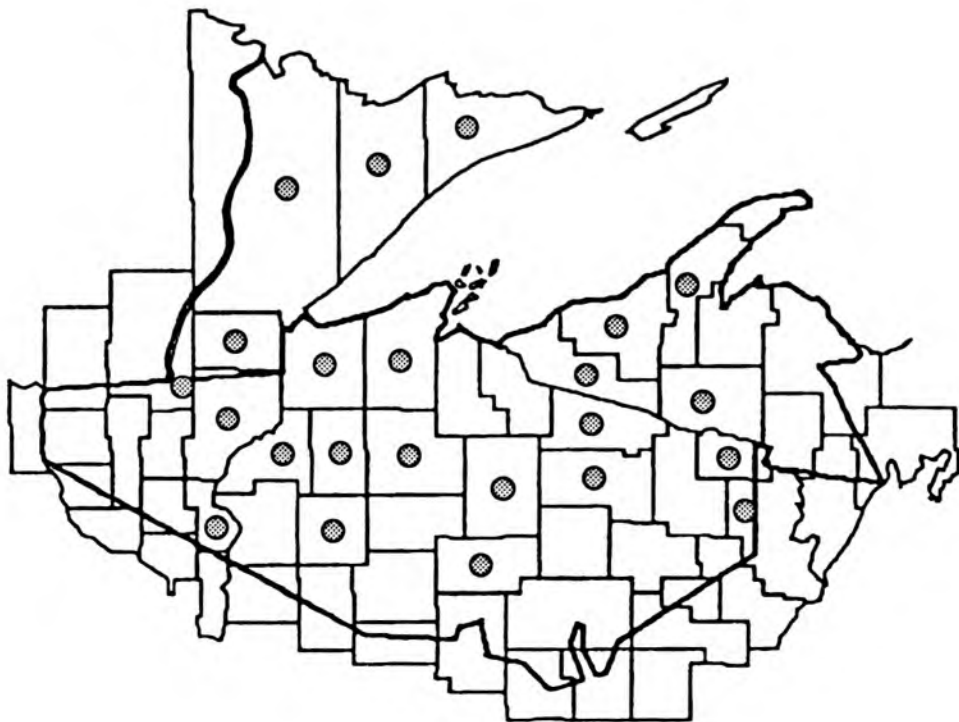
E. graminifolia



Gaultheria hispidula
creeping snowberry

waaboozobagoons (Densmore: wabos'obûgons')
waaboozobanzh

This evergreen plant forms ground-trailing mats in mossy wet forests and bogs, over moss-covered rocks, and on decaying logs and stumps. The flowers are tiny white bells that are few in number, and are hidden under the small, alternate, oval leaves. The fruit is a white berry, tasting like wintergreen. Traditionally creeping snowberry was used to treat a variety of ailments, ranging from cuts and burns, to tapeworms and venereal diseases. The fresh leaves of this plant were used in teas, and the berries eaten raw or cooked.



Juniperus communis

common juniper

giizhigaandagizi

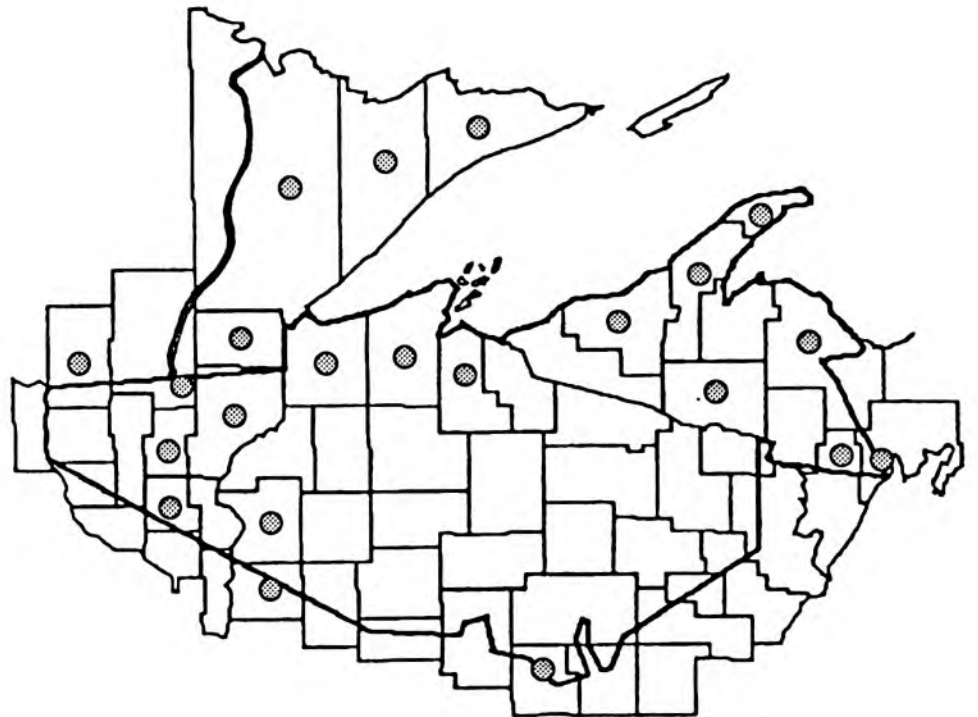
ogaawa/inzh (Baraga: ogâwanj, -ig 'juniper-bush')

[Gilmore: ka"winš; Densmore: ga´gawan´dagisId]

Common juniper is a low shrub, about 4 feet tall, that forms extensive patches. The whorls of 3 evergreen needles have sharp pointed tips and a white stripe down the center. In May and June the cones are formed, with the sexes found on separate plants. The males are a small catkin-like cluster, while the females are a berry-like fruit with a bluish-white coating. It takes 2 years for the female fruits to mature, and it is then that the oils of the fruits are used to flavor gin. The bark is reddish-brown, thin, scaly, and shreds into papery strips which were traditionally woven into mats. Common juniper grows on sandy shores and dunes, where it is associated with pines, in old fields along with red cedar, in oak-hickory woods, under jack pines and aspens, and occasionally in conifer swamps. Often covered with orange galls, this juniper is an alternate host of the rust fungi that attacks apples. Traditional medicinal uses included a decoction of the twigs to treat asthma.



J. communis



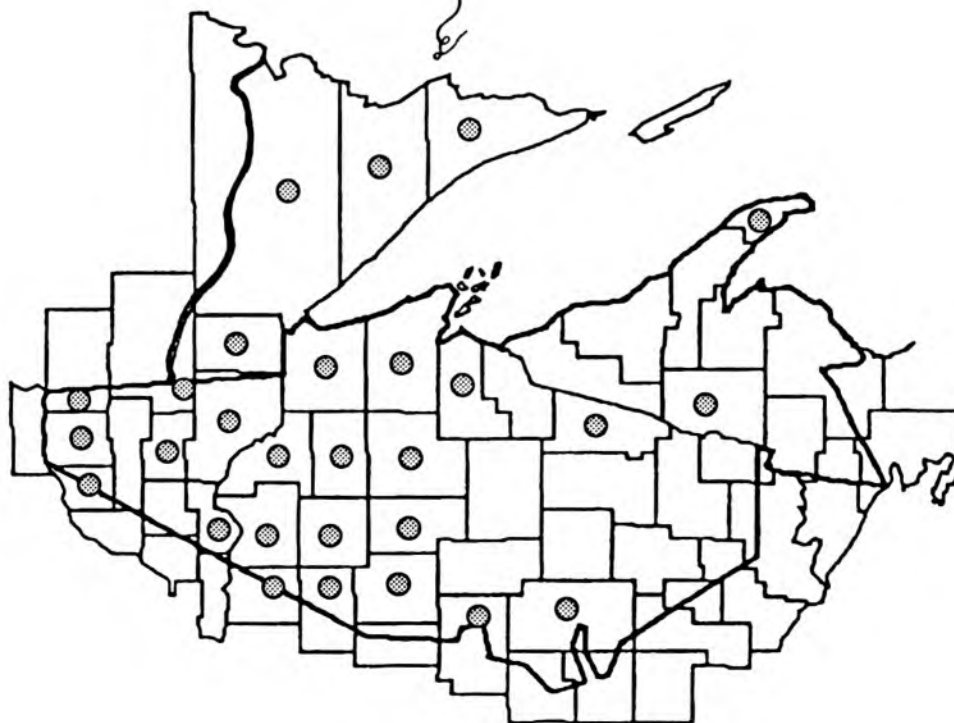
Lathyrus venosus
wild pea

Densmore: mī'nfino'wúck

Wild pea is found in wet to medium woods and prairies, along stream banks, and on sandy open ground, reaching heights of 2 to 3 feet. The magenta flowers are crowded on an arching stem, and bloom in June and July. The stems are stout, with compound leaves containing 8 to 12 elliptic leaflets. As its name implies, wild pea has an edible pea as the fruit. In traditional medical practices the roots of the plant served many purposes. A decoction was used as a stimulant, a tonic, an emetic for internal bleeding, and was applied to the chest for convulsions; a poultice was applied to bleeding wounds. In addition, the dried root was carried for good luck.



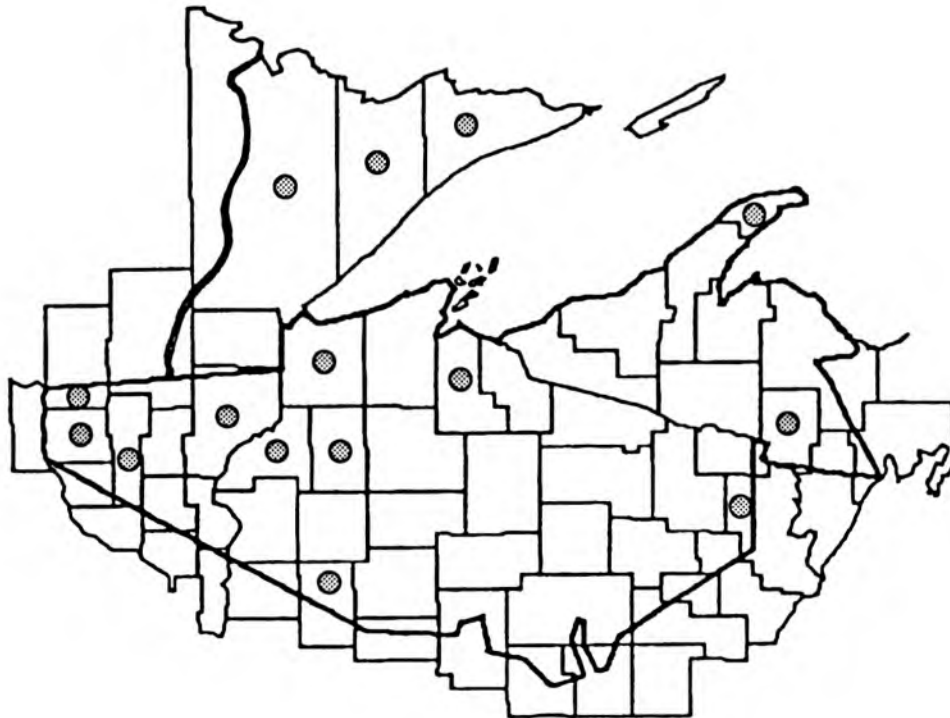
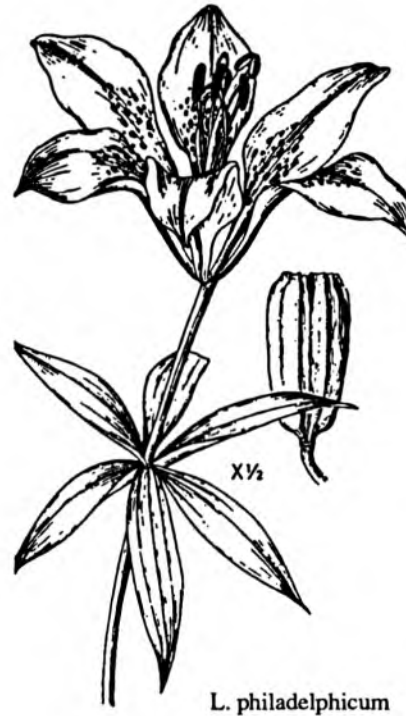
L. venosus



Lilium philadelphicum
wood lily

mashkodepin (Gilmore: miškodé-pin)
[Zichmanis & Hodgins: maemaegwauhn naugauhse]

Wood lily grows to a height of 1 to 3 feet, and is found in meadows, prairies, and in other sandy acidic soil. The bright reddish-orange to yellow flowers face upwards, and are spotted with black. The leaves are scattered along the stem in whorls. A poultice of boiled bulbs was used in traditional medicine for wounds, bruises, and dog bites.

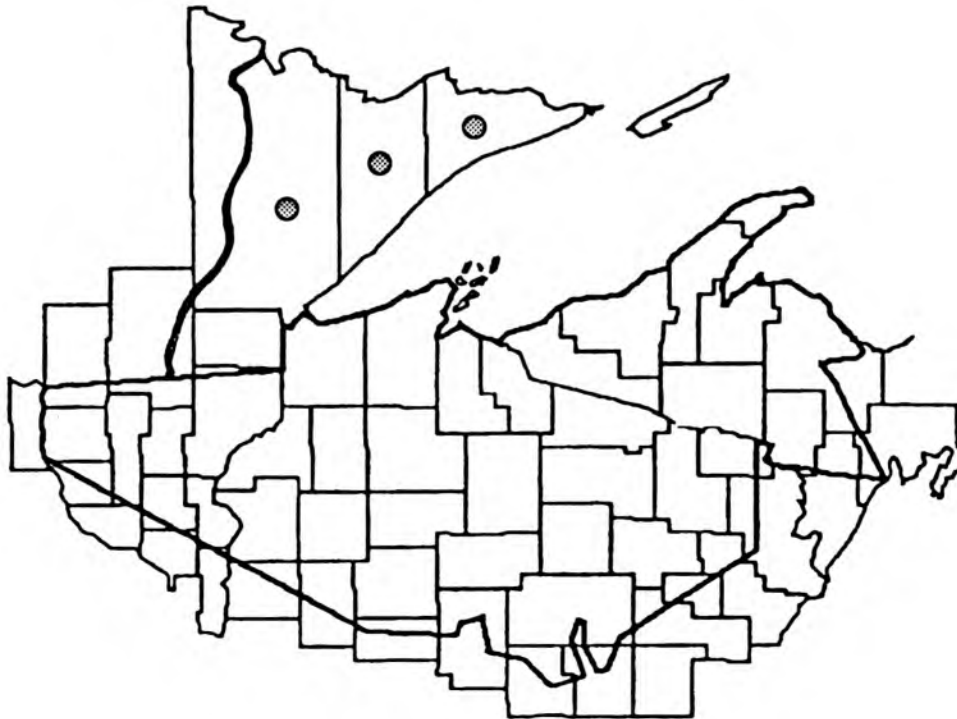


Lycopodium selago
fir clubmoss

Fir clubmoss has short, creeping stems 2 to 8 inches long. Like shining clubmoss (*L. lucidulum*), this species does not have a cone, but bears its sporangia in the axils of ordinary leaves. The evergreen, needle-like leaves are dark green, untoothed, and broadest at the base. It does not have the knobby appearance of shining clubmoss, as the leaves are all the same length. This species of clubmoss also prefers acidic soil, and can be found on rocks, cliffs, ledges, and on the edges of bogs, but rarely in woods or swamps. It is said that Native Americans ate fir clubmoss, though the method of preparation was not given.



L. selago



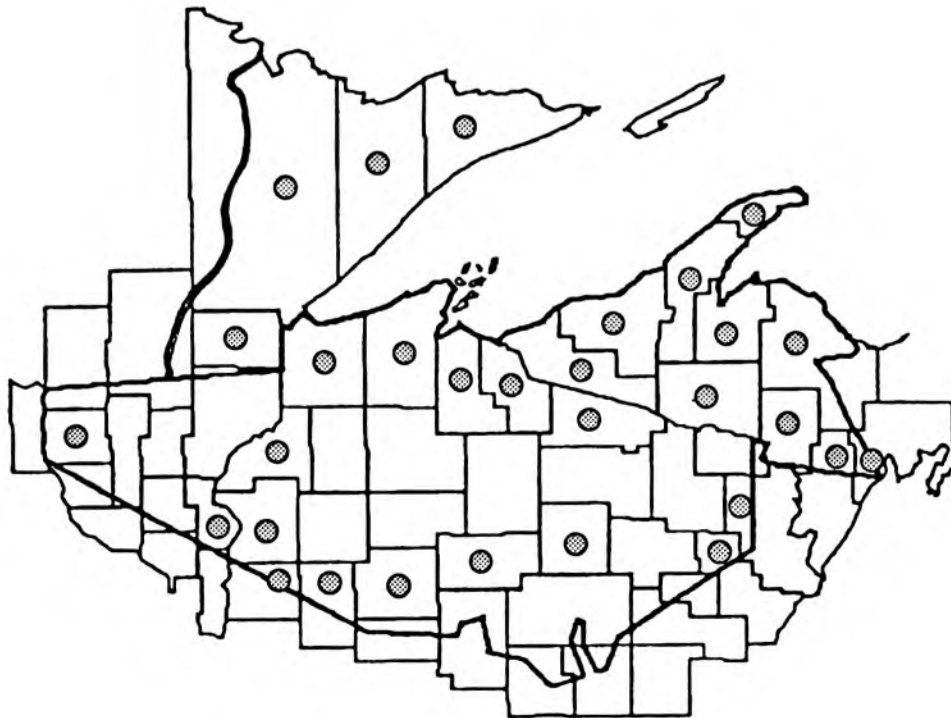
Physocarpus opulifolius
ninebark

[Gilmore: miskwazi-wušk]

Ninebark is a shrub in the rose family that is found growing along streambanks and shores, in moist sandy or rocky soil, in swamps, on rock outcrops, and in other open areas with limy soil. Ninebark reaches heights of 3 to 9 feet and has bark that peels off in strips. The toothed leaves are oval or 3-lobed. From the end of May through July the white flowers bloom in rounded clusters. The firm, round, pale-brown fruits are in clusters of 2 to 5 and persist into the winter. In traditional Native American medical practices an infusion of the roots was used as an emetic.

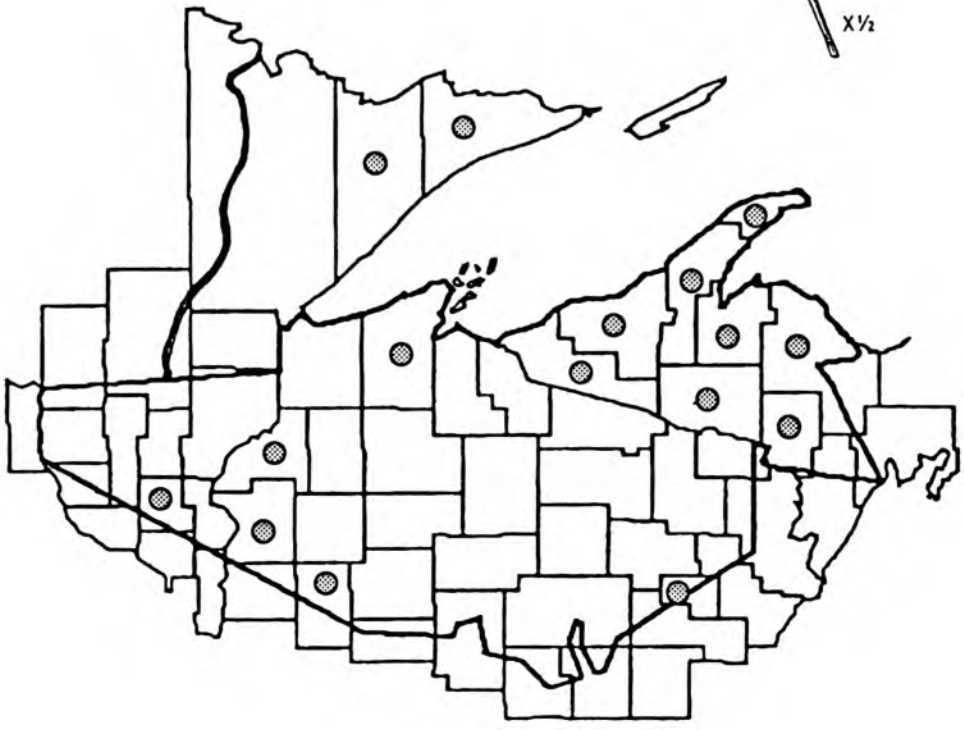


P. opulifolius



Polygonum persicaria
lady's thumb

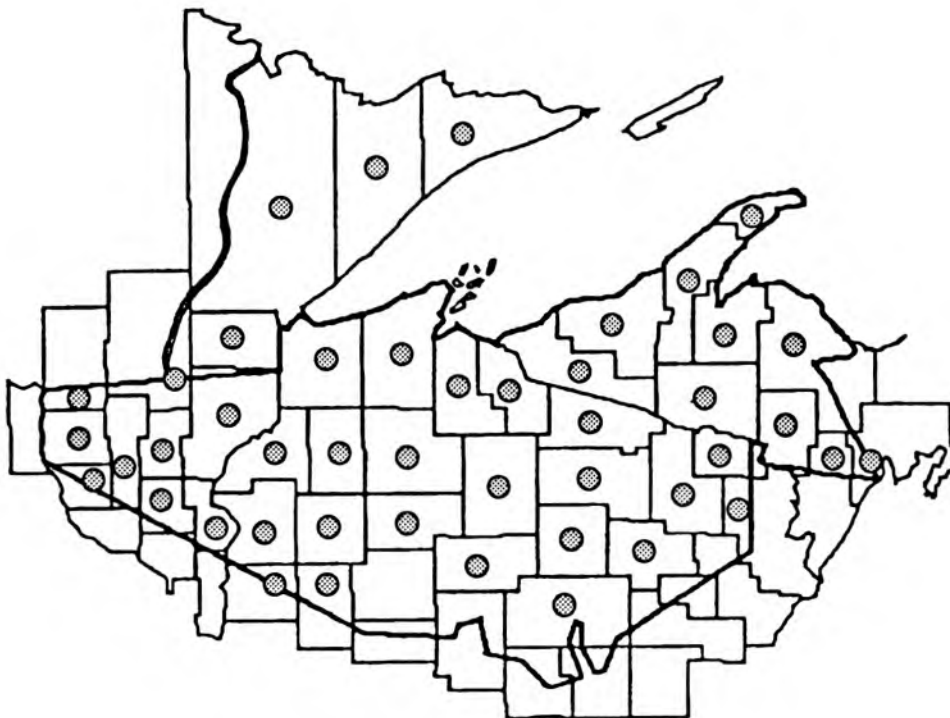
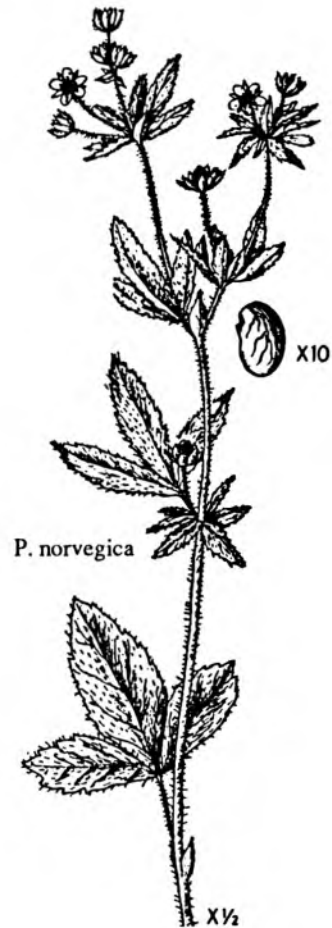
Lady's thumb is an erect or sprawling weed (originally from Europe) that grows to be 6 to 24 inches tall. It is commonly found in waste places and cultivated lands, in fields, ditches, and on lake shores. The stems are reddish, and the narrow pointed leaves have a dark blotch in the middle. The tiny pink flowers appear in July to September, in a cluster that resembles a thumb (hence the common name, lady's thumb). In traditional medicine a simple or compound decoction of leaves and flowers were used to treat stomach pain.



Potentilla norvegica
rough cinquefoil

gichi-ode'iminiijibik (Smith: tcode' iminaga' wunj)

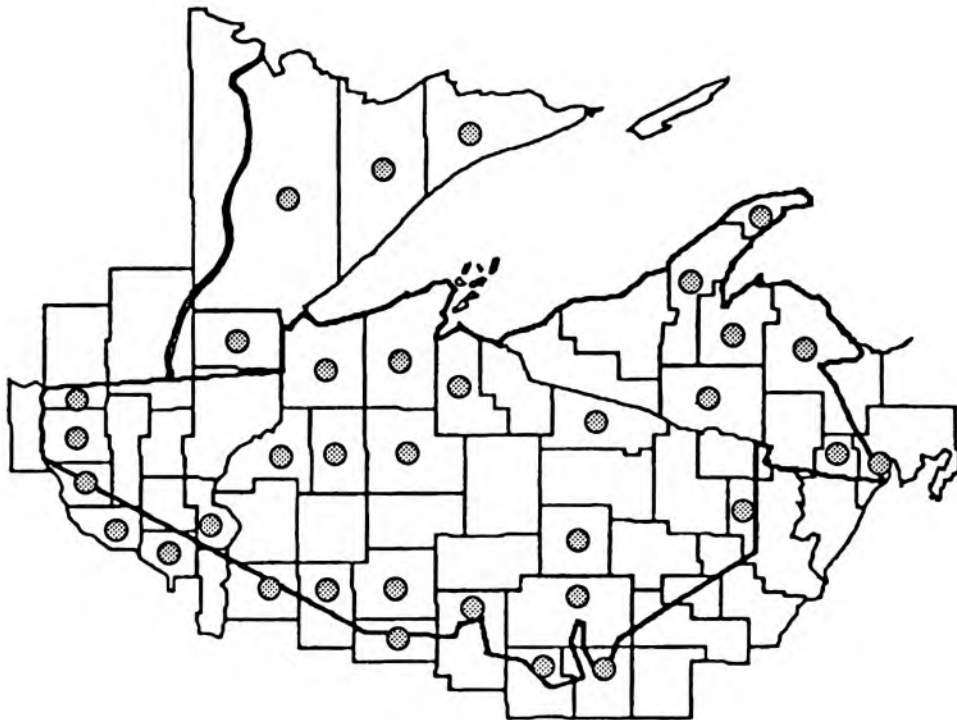
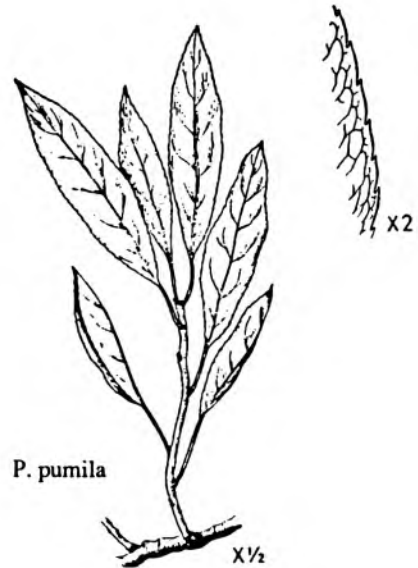
Rough cinquefoil grows to be 1 to 3 feet tall and has stiff hairs covering the stem. The compound leaves have 3 leaflets, giving it an appearance like that of the strawberry plant. The yellow flowers bloom from June to October, and have 5 petals. Rough cinquefoil grows in dry soil, in clearings and thickets, along roadsides, and in other disturbed ground. Native Americans traditionally gargled with a decoction of the root or chewed the root to treat a sore throat, and the plant was used as a physic.



Prunus pumila
sand cherry

[Smith: sewa 'komîn]

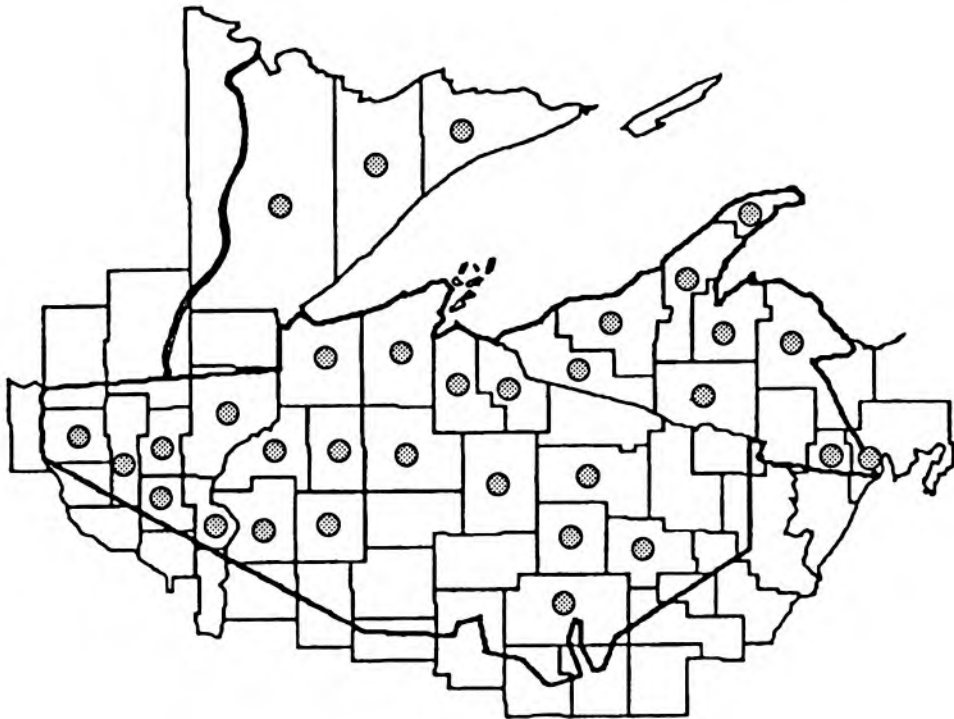
Sand cherry is a much branched low shrub about 3 feet tall (rarely up to 10 feet), often prostrate or trailing. The firm leathery leaves are glossy above and whitened beneath, and are oblong in shape with fine teeth on the margins. From May to July the white flowers bloom in clusters of 2 to 4. The purplish to nearly black, round fruits ripen from July to September. Eaten fresh or dried, the cherries were relished by the Ojibwa. Sand cherry grows in wet or dry habitats, on open sandy beaches and sand dunes, in rock crevices, and on sedge mats.



Ranunculus pensylvanicus
bristly buttercup

[Smith: manwe'gons, manwe'gons]

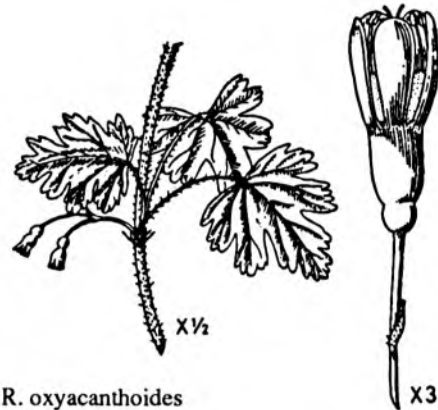
Bristly buttercup is a hairy plant that grows to a height of 1 to 2 feet and is found in marshes, ditches, and other wet areas, as well as in sandy soil and disturbed ground. The leaves are divided and deeply cut, with 3 lobes. The yellow flowers have 5 petals. Traditionally the seeds were used as a hunting medicine.



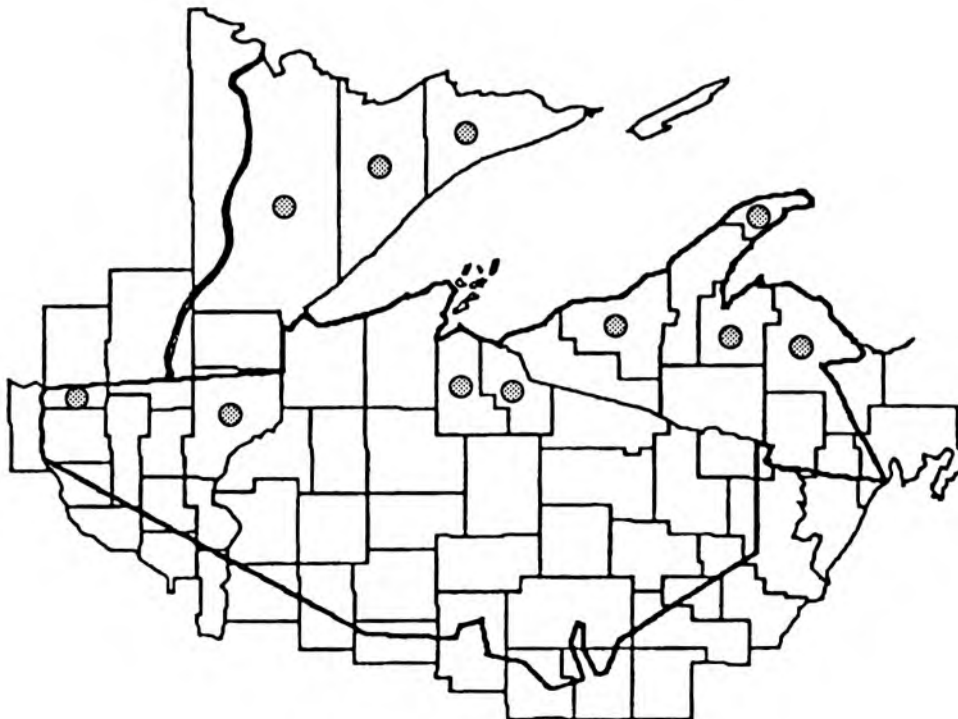
Ribes oxycanthoides
gooseberry

zhaaboominagaawanzh (plant), zhaaboomin, -ag
(berry) (Baraga: jâbomin, -ag, jâbominagawanj;
Densmore: cabo 'mînaga 'wûnj; Rhodes:
zhaaboomin, zhaaboomnagaawanzh; Smith: cabo '
mînúk)

This gooseberry is an uncommon plant that grows in gravelly and rocky clearings and cliffs. It is on Wisconsin's "Threatened" plant species list, which means that it is very rare, protected by law, and should not be collected. The toothed leaves of this northern gooseberry are hairy and lobed; the stem is spiny. In May and June the greenish or purplish flowers bloom in small clusters. In traditional Native American medicine a compound decoction of the berry was used as a gynecological aid and to treat back pain.



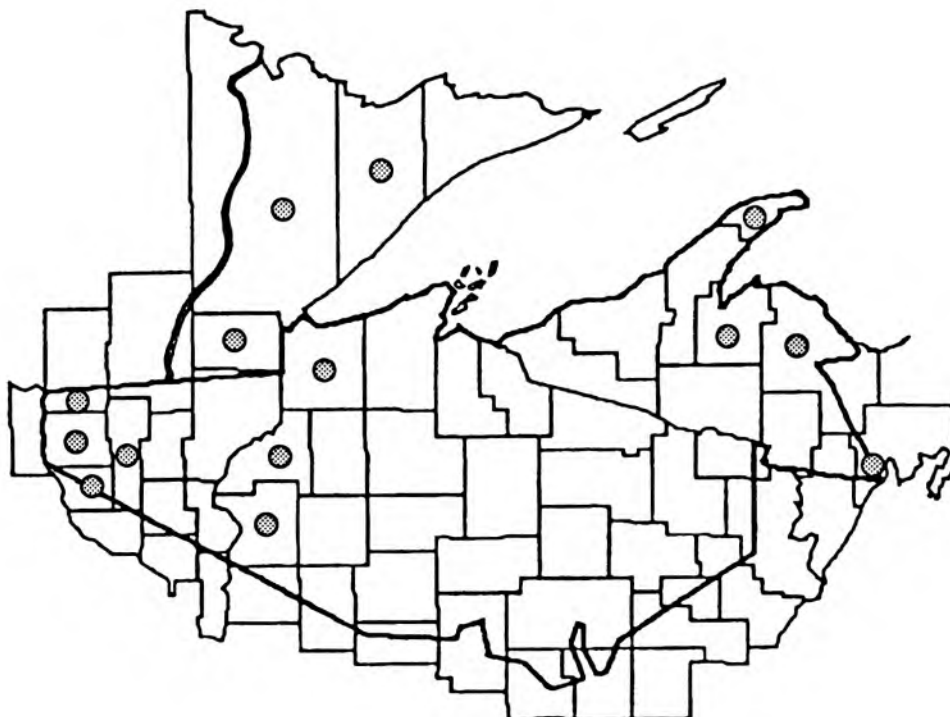
R. oxycanthoides



Rosa arkansana
wild prairie rose

bizhikiwiginiig (fruit) (Densmore: bi 'jikiwi 'ginIg)

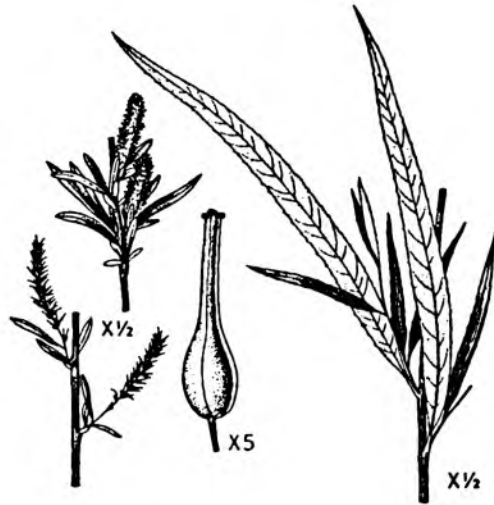
Wild prairie rose grows as a low bushy shrub usually less than 3 feet tall. The stems are covered with prickles all the way up. The alternate, compound leaves have 7 to 11 leaflets that are roughly oval and toothed. In May and June the large (2 inches across), pale-pink flowers bloom in clusters of 3 to 10, each streaked with darker pink. The oval or round rose-hip fruit matures in late summer or early fall and is red, with many seeds. Wild prairie rose grows on rocky slopes, dry prairies, sand banks, in thickets, and along lakeshores, rivers, and roads. The traditional medical uses included a compound infusion or decoction of the root taken or used externally as a stimulant and as an anticonvulsive, and a compound decoction of the root to stop bleeding.



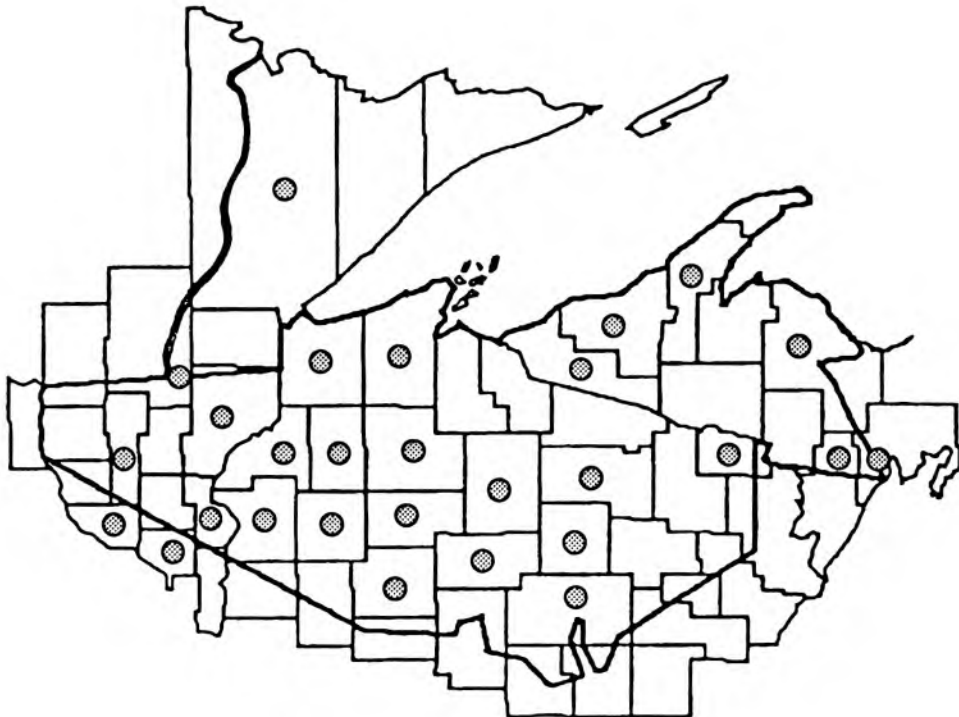
Salix exigua
sandbar willow

[Gilmore: kokbenognik keya; sasgob-minš]

Sandbar willow is a shrub with many stems, growing up to 15 feet in height, and spreading by underground stolons. The alternate leaves are linear with a pointed tip, toothed, and green on both sides, though paler beneath. In April and May the flowers bloom in catkins, after the leaves have emerged. Sandbar willow prefers moist alluvial soil, and can be found on sandbars, mudbars, floodplains, and along river banks. Traditionally, Native Americans cut, peeled and dipped the twigs and young branches of this willow into hot water to make them tough and pliable for weaving into baskets.



S. exigua



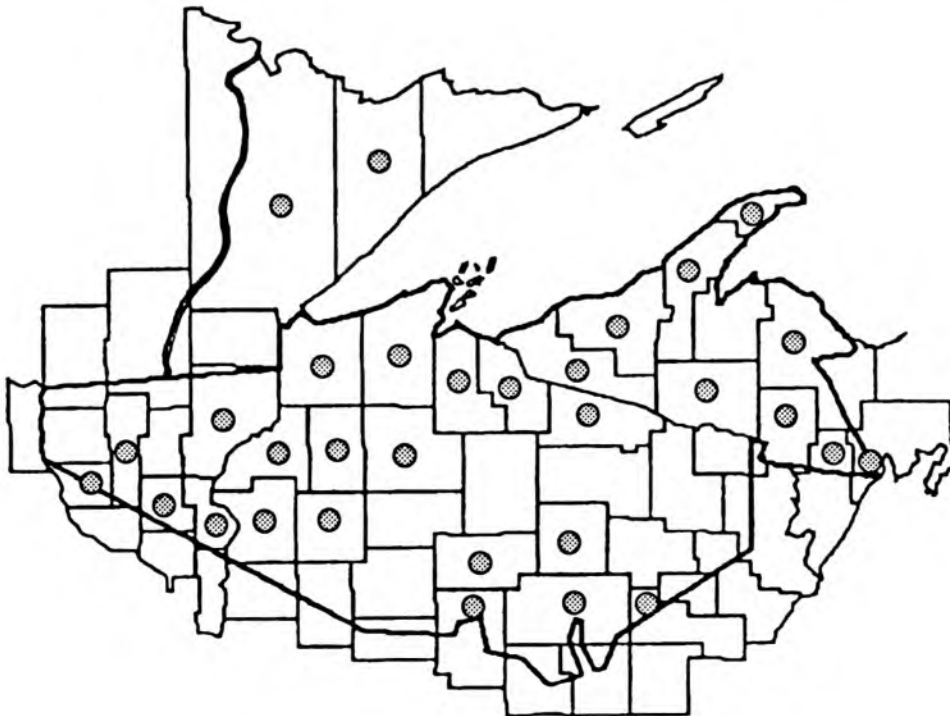
Salix lucida
shining willow

oziisigobimizh (Smith: zigo' bamîc, sizigo' bamîc,
azisi' gobmîc)
[Smith: mûckigo' bamîc]

Shining willow commonly reaches heights of 6 to 9 feet, but may grow as tall as 30 feet. It is found in a variety of habitats, including swamps, marshes, bogs, lake shores, ditches, sandbars, and low dunes. The alternate leaves are dark green, with fine teeth. The young branchlets are yellow to reddish-brown and shiny. In May and June the flowers bloom in catkins. In traditional medical practices a poultice of bark was used to heal sores and to stop the bleeding of cuts. Branches were woven together to make baskets.



S. lucida



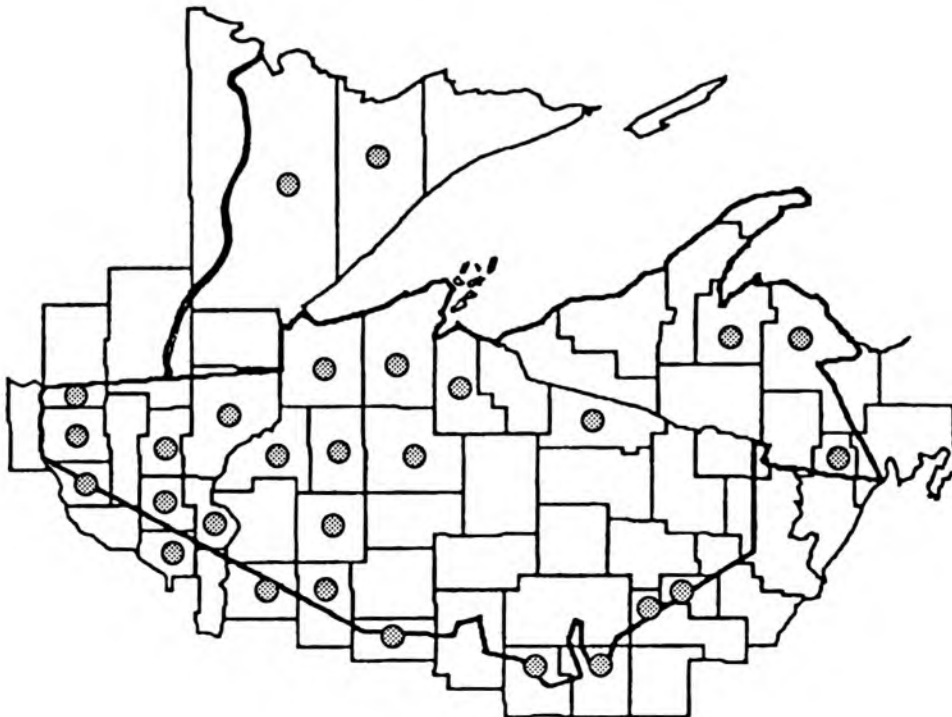
Smilacina stellata
star-flowered Solomon's seal

[Zichmanis & Hodgins: anungokauh]

Star-flowered Solomon's seal grows in open canopied, sandy places such as dry prairies and beach ridges. The leaves of this species are alternately arranged and clasp the stem, giving the stem a zig-zag appearance. Star-flowered Solomon's seal grows to heights of 1 1/2 feet, produces "starry" flowers in May to June that mature into very dark berries. Although no reported specific use can be found for the Great Lakes Ojibwa, neighboring tribes used this plant for a stimulant and to cleanse the system.



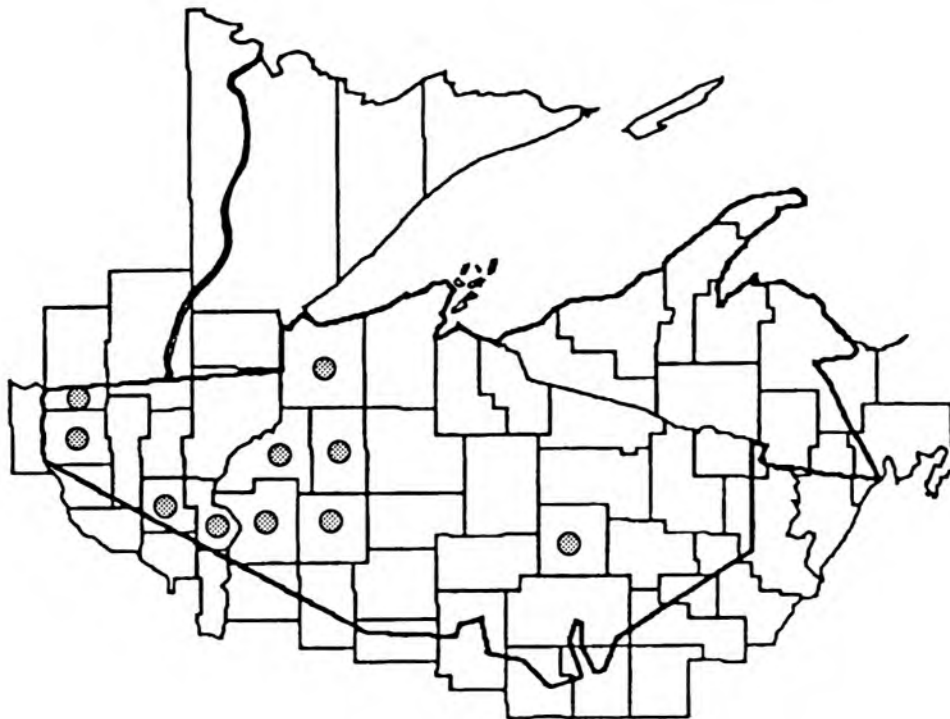
S. stellata



Solidago speciosa
showy goldenrod

ozaawaabigwan (Densmore: o'zawa'bigwân)

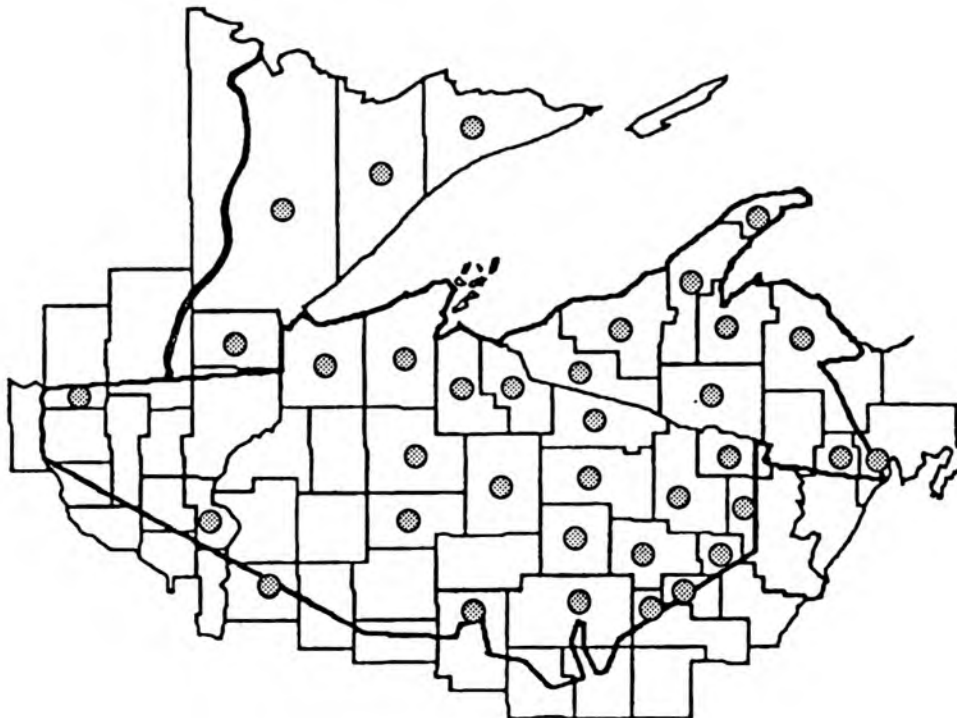
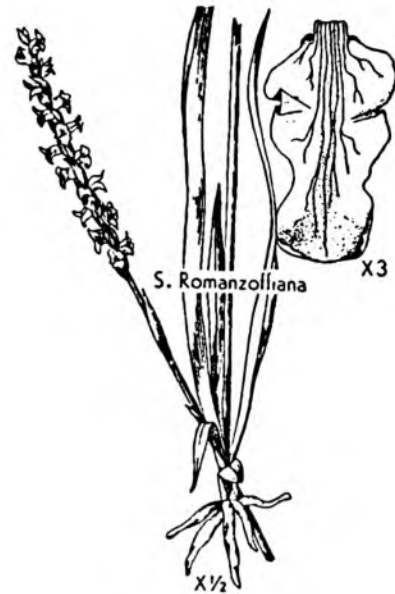
Showy goldenrod is found in open sandy areas, shorelines, dry woods, and in prairies. It is not common in the ceded territories, found only in the drier areas of northwestern Wisconsin, along inland lakeshores. This goldenrod has a showy column of bright yellow flowers, up to 10 inches long. The leaves are quite variable in shape, from narrow to broad, and contribute to a very leafy stem. Flowering is in August and September. Showy goldenrod was used in numerous ways by the Ojibwa. A simple decoction of the root was used for mouth hemorrhaging and as a tonic, a compound decoction of root for lung hemorrhaging, an infusion of the root to ease labor, and a poultice of the root or stalk applied to a sprain or mixed with grease as a hair ointment.



Spiranthes romanzoffiana
hooded ladies' tresses

[Zichmanis & Hodgins: beemsquandawish]

Hooded ladies' tresses has a double spiral of whitish flowers, unlike slender ladies tresses (*S. lacera*) which has a single spiral. Hooded ladies' tresses is a late summer bloomer of open wet habitats. Although reportedly used by the Great Lakes Ojibwa, no use was specified. Western tribes used unspecified portions of the plant for curing venereal diseases.



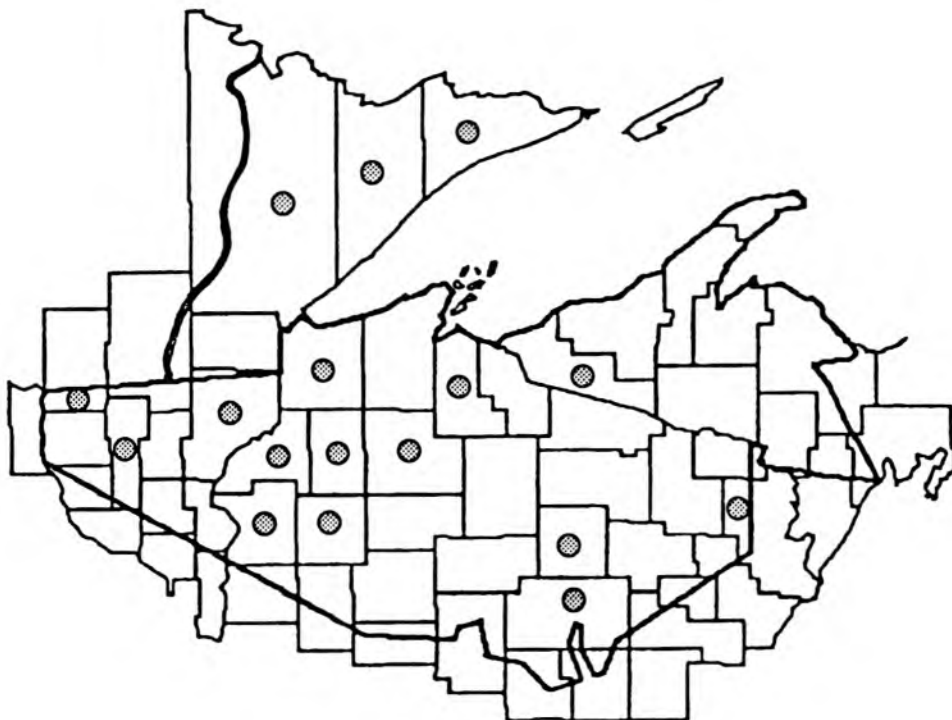
Symphoricarpos albus
snowberry

[Densmore: ma'n 'gamûna 't'ig; Smith: anîgomiji 'mînaga 'wûnj]

Snowberry is a shrub about 3 feet in height with slender, purplish stems. Forming thickets, it is found growing on sandy or rocky open ground, and on well-drained talus slopes and ridges. The opposite, oval leaves are downy and white underneath, dark green and smooth above, and have blunt or rounded tips. The bell-shaped, pink or white flowers bloom in June and July in pairs or in spikes of a few flowers. They are hairy on the inside, and only about 1/4 inch long. In August and September the berry-like, white, round fruits mature and persist throughout the winter. The small, brown pith of the twigs is hollow in the center. As the trunk ages the bark shreds in loose strips. Native Americans used a compound decoction of the root as a diuretic, and an infusion of the root as a gynecological aid after a woman gave birth.



S. albus



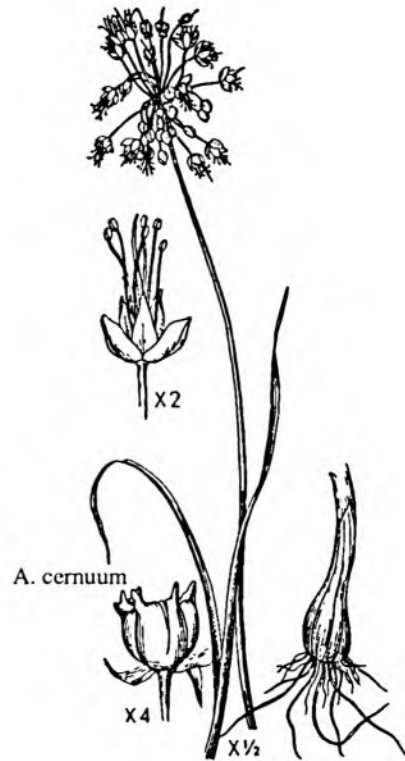
Prairies

Prairies (PR) - Most of these prairies were in southern Wisconsin, although some of the northwestern part of the state within the treaty lands was originally in prairie. The prairie areas differ from the two previous habitats by having a better developed soil. Tall grasses such as big bluestem dominated the prairies as well as large perennials such as sunflowers and compass plants. Fires were responsible for maintaining the prairies, preventing invasion by oak trees. The prairies of Wisconsin originally covered about 2 million acres, of which less than 1 percent remains today.

Allium cernuum
nodding wild onion

bagwaji-zhi/agaagawinzh, -iig (Rhodes: bgoji-
zhgaagwinzh, bgwaji-zhgaagwinzh)
zhi/agaagawanzh, -iig (Smith: cígaga' wúnj)

The bulb of nodding wild onion is slender, with papery scales, and was a traditional food source. In July and August the pink to white flowers bloom in a cluster at the top of a 1 to 2 foot tall stem. The several ribbon-like leaves are flattened and keeled, and are shorter than the stem. This plant can be found in prairies, dry woods, hillsides, and on rocky banks. Nodding wild onion is found south of the ceded territory in Wisconsin.



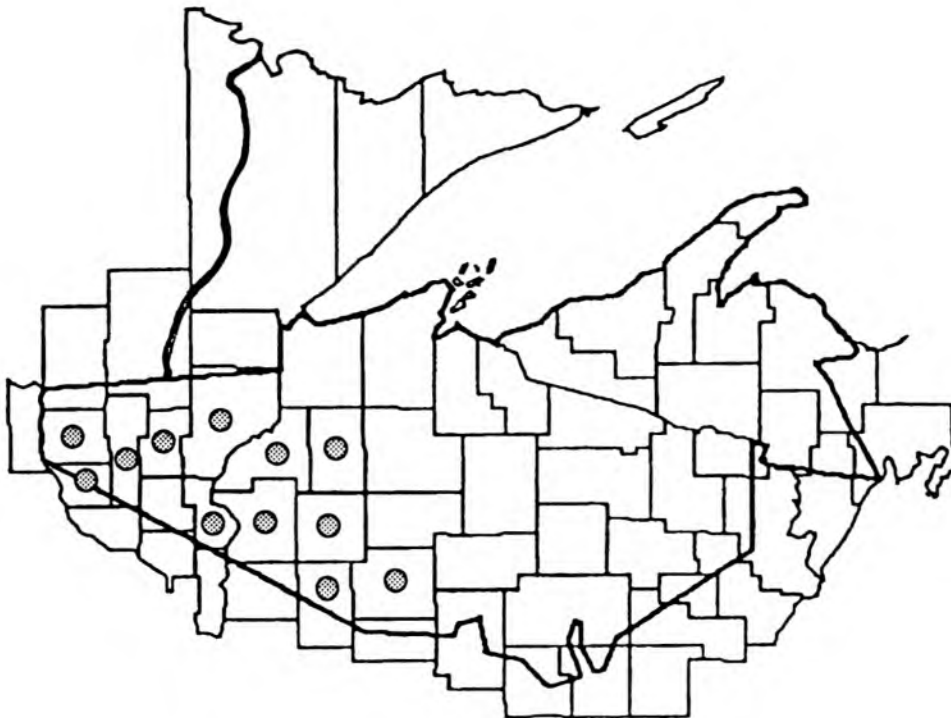
Amorpha canescens
lead plant

[Hoffman: we 'abðnag 'kak]

Lead plant is found in medium to dry open woods and prairies, and varies from 8 to 40 inches in height. The stems and compound leaves of this species are grayish and hairy. The flowers are purple with orange stamens and bloom from June through August. In traditional medical practices a decoction of the root was used to treat gastrointestinal troubles and other stomach pain.



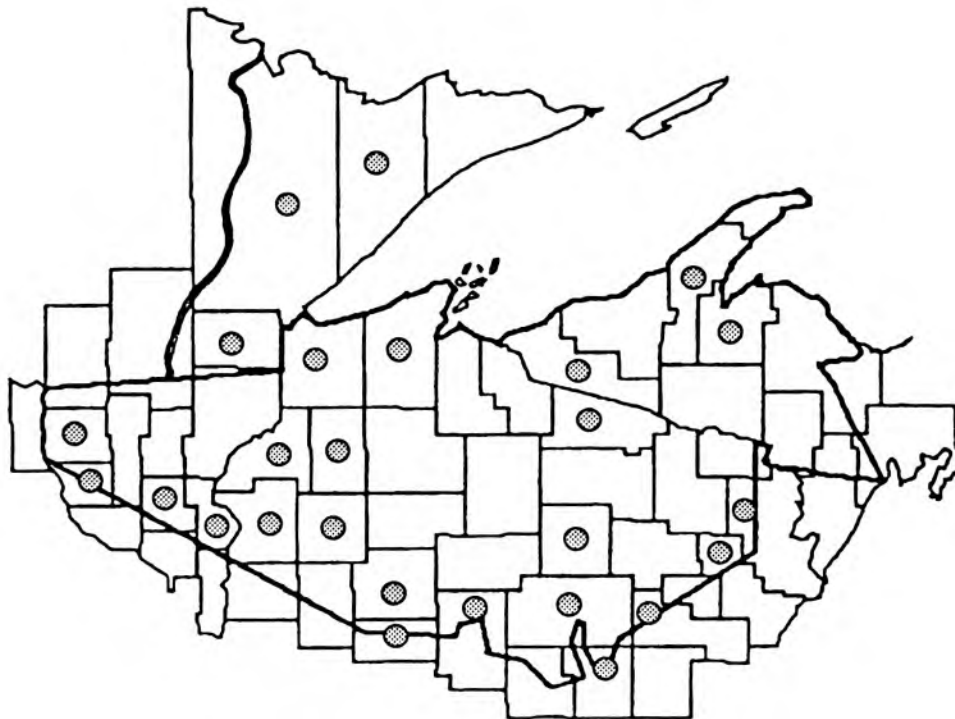
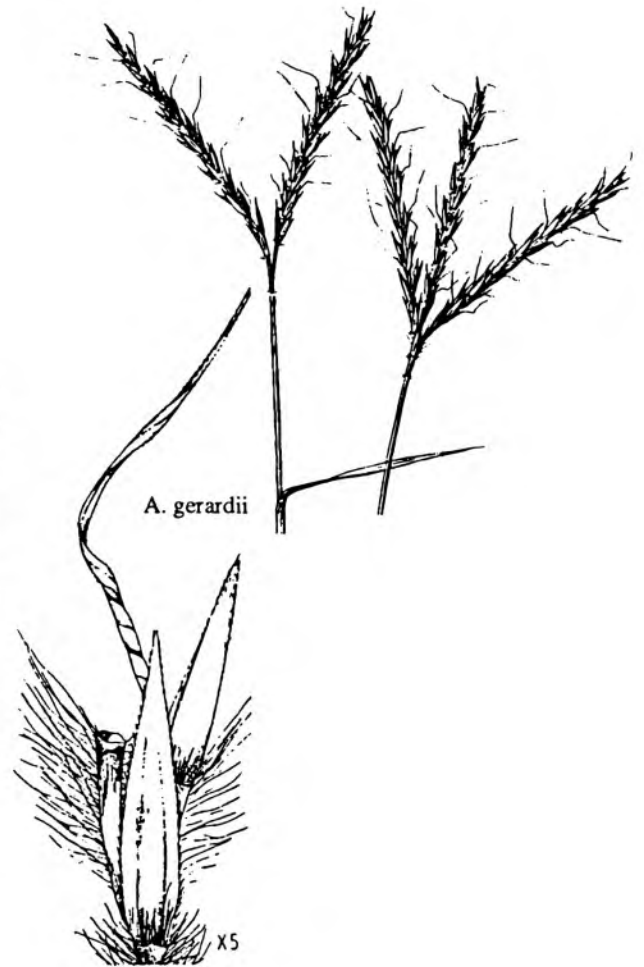
A. canescens



Andropogon gerardii
big bluestem

[Densmore: muckode 'kanēs]

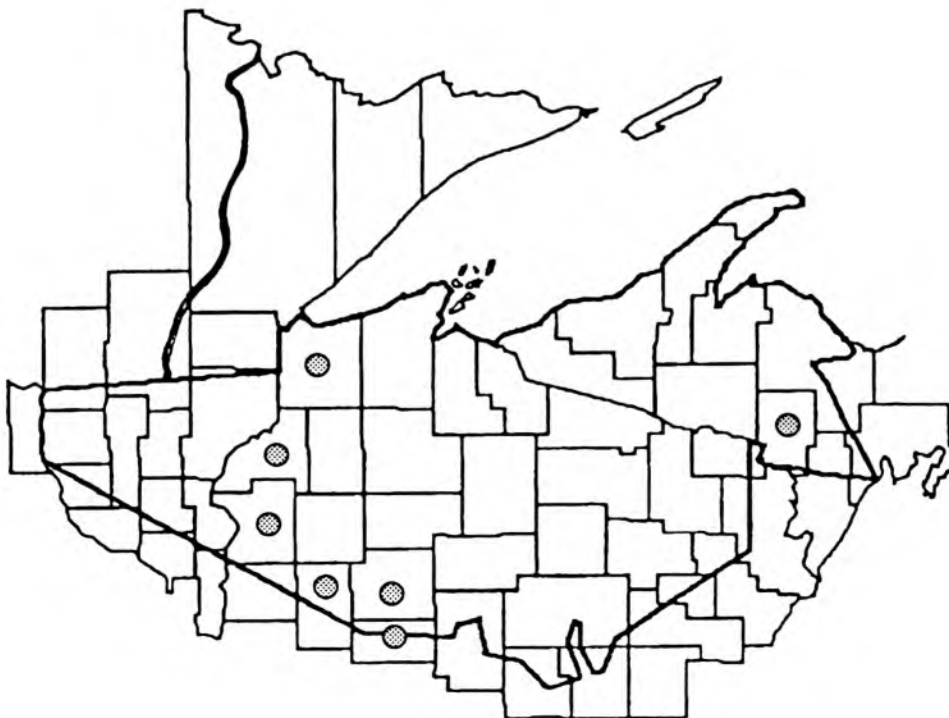
Big bluestem was the dominant species of the tall grass prairie that once covered much of southern Wisconsin and Minnesota. Its flowering parts form a three-part spike resembling a turkey's foot, hence its other common name. Big bluestem occurs on sandy soils in remaining prairies that are inter-mixed with jack pine plantations and scrub oak thickets. Big bluestem is now being planted along the highways in attempts to restore prairies in certain areas. It can grow to a height of 10 feet and is usually found in clumps. Traditionally, the roots of this species were used in a decoction for stomach pain and as a diuretic.



Anemone patens
pasque flower

[Densmore: gogeda 'djibûg]

Pasque flowers are one of the earliest flowers to poke through the snow. Blooming from March to May, the large white or violet flowers have 5 to 7 petal-like sepals. The deeply-divided leaves appear after the flowers. This soft, hairy plant is found on dry hillsides, cliffs, prairies, and open woods. Traditional healers used dried, crushed leaves as an inhalant for headaches, and a compound decoction of the root for lung troubles.



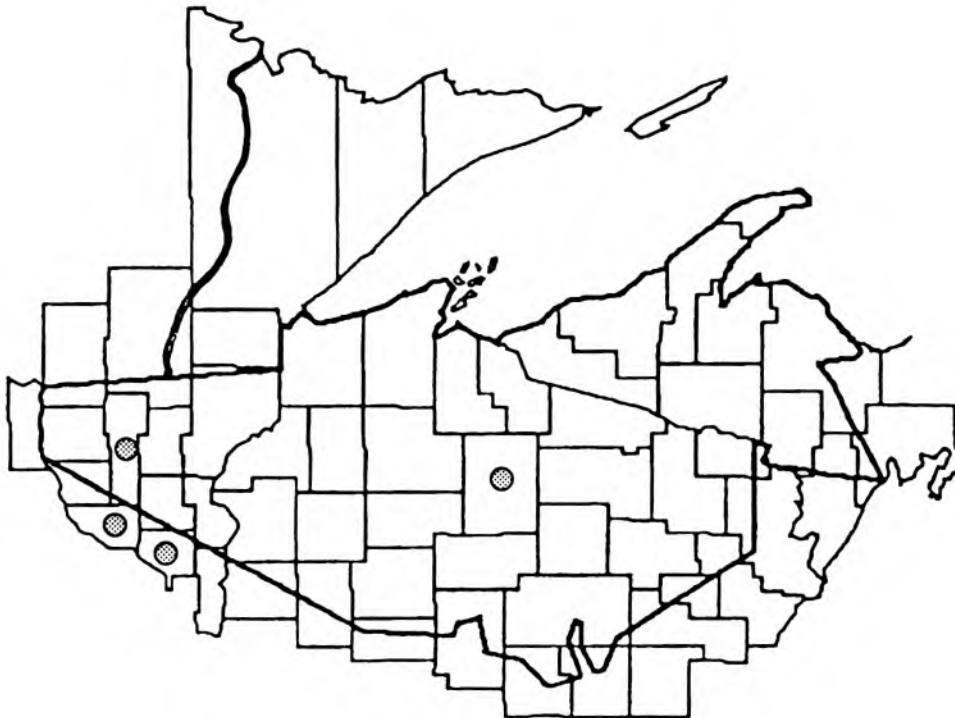
Apocynum cannabinum
Indian hemp

zesabiins (Gilmore: sasáp-binš)

Indian hemp is a widely branching plant with milky juice, growing from 1 to 4 feet tall. The opposite leaves are oblong, 2 to 4 inches long. From June to August the white or greenish-white, bell-shaped flowers bloom in clusters. The pairs of fruits are long narrow pods. Indian hemp can be found growing in open thickets and on shores. Native Americans traditionally used the fiber for making cordage.



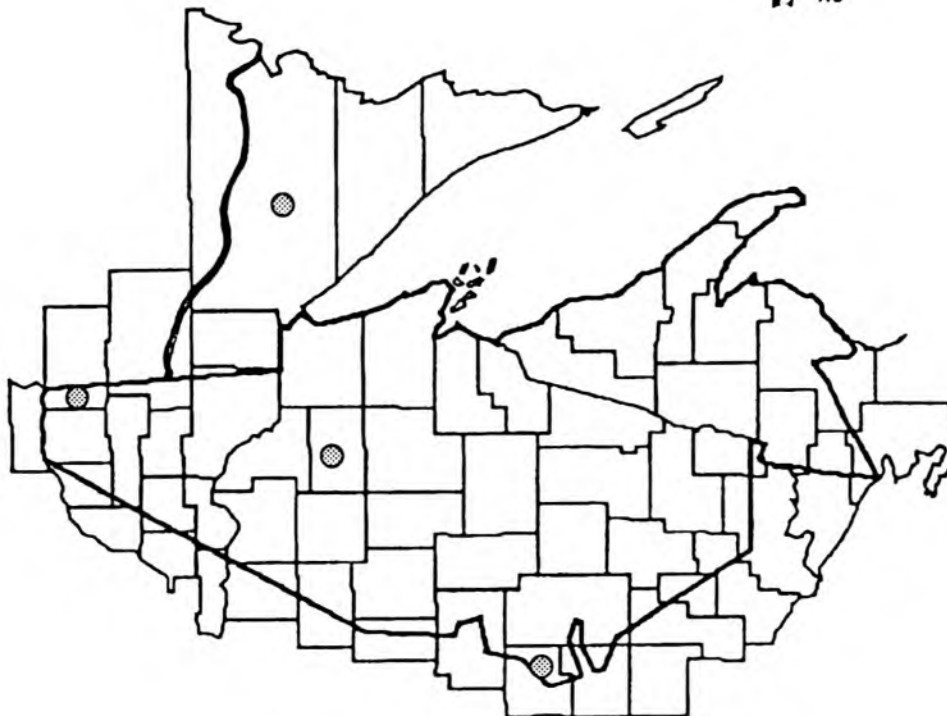
A. cannabinum



Artemisia frigida
prairie sage

bizhikii-wiingashk, -oon (Densmore: bi 'jikiwfn 'gûck)
bizhikii-wiingwashk

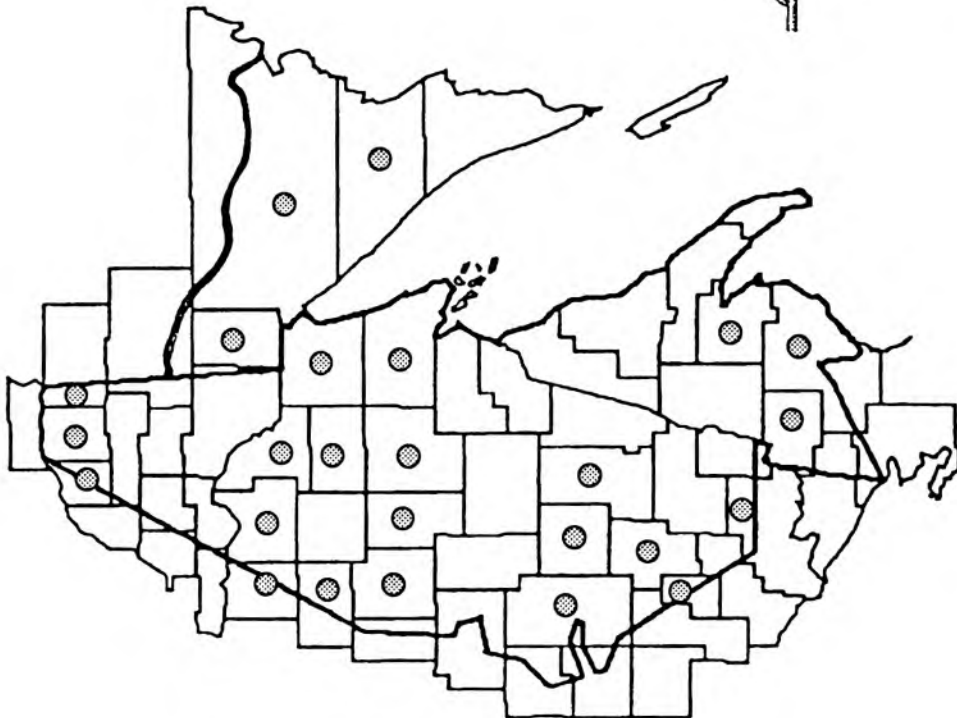
Prairie sage is a perennial species that becomes woody at the base. The low-lying woody stems form dense mats. The leaves are finely divided and are ultimately broken into linear segments less than 1/16 wide. This species is generally thought of as a Great Plains species and is on the edge of its range here in the Great Lakes region. Prairie sage is found only on very dry open sites that have not been cultivated. It is found with pasque flower and side oats grama, two notable prairie species. Because it is rare in Wisconsin and on the "Watch" list, it should not be collected until its populations have recovered. A compound decoction of the root of this species was used by the Ojibwa in three ways: as an anti-convulsive, on wounds to stop bleeding, and as a stimulant.



Artemisia ludoviciana
white sage

bebezhigooanzhii-wiingashk (Smith: bebeji 'goganji'
wi 'ngusk)
nookwezigan (Densmore: nokwe 'jigun)
waabani-wiingwashk
wiingashk Baraga: wingashk, -on 'aromatic herb';
(Smith: w'inguskw)
[Smith: imbj' goa]

White sage is a species associated with dry to mesic prairies. It is more common than prairie sage, and has elongated leaves that are whitened and hairy on both sides, and not divided like prairie sage. In addition to growing in patches in prairie remnants, this species also grows along roadsides and railroad right-of-ways, reaching a height of 2 to 3 feet. White sage produces inconspicuous flowers in August and develops seeds as late as mid-October. The Ojibwa used the smoke of the leaves of this species as a cure for "bad medicine" and as a medicine for horses.



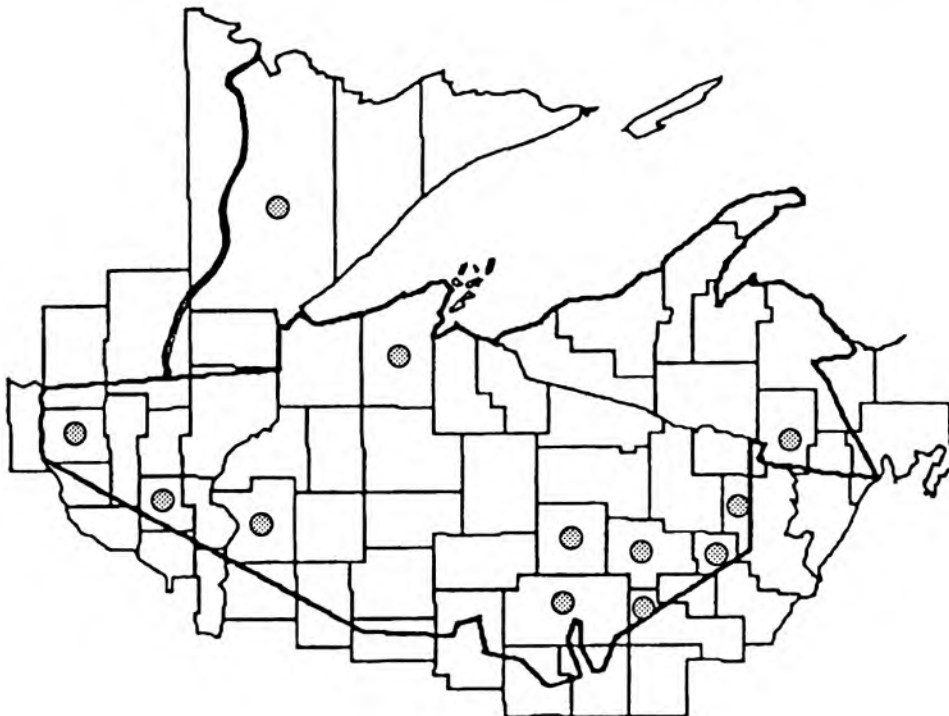
Aster novae-angliae
New England aster

wiiniziikens (Densmore: winí'síkěns)
waanisikensiwang (Zichmanis & Hodgins:
waunissikaehnsiwung)

New England aster is one of the showiest of the fall-flowering asters, sporting numerous (50-100) pink to deep-purple ray flowers (petal-like flowers on the outside of the composite head) and a center of orange disk flowers (tiny flowers in the center). This species grows to a height of about 2 to 4 feet and has a hairy stem, with numerous clasping leaves. New England aster occurs in clumps in open habitats like mesic or wet prairies, thickets or meadows. Traditionally New England aster plants were smudged and used to revive an unconscious patient. The root was smoked in a pipe to attract game.



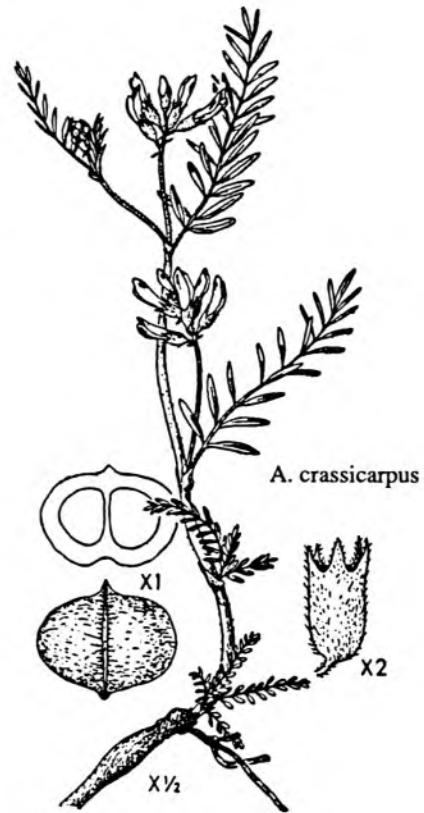
A. novae-angliae



Astragalus crassicaarpus
ground plum

bizhikiwi-bagesaan (Densmore: bi 'jikiwi 'bûgesan')

Ground plum is a perennial herb that is found in the western edge of the ceded territories on undisturbed soils. It is an endangered plant, meaning that it is extremely rare and protected by law. It should not be collected under any circumstance. Individual plants are usually represented by clusters of stems coming from one tap root. The compound leaves are formed by 15 to 25 leaflets with stiff white hairs. This species has pea-like, purple flowers that bloom in early June. The mature fruit is a two-celled fleshy pod about 1 inch long. Ground plum had a number of medicinal uses among the Chippewa, including a compound decoction of the root for convulsions, on wounds to stop bleeding, and taken internally as a stimulant.

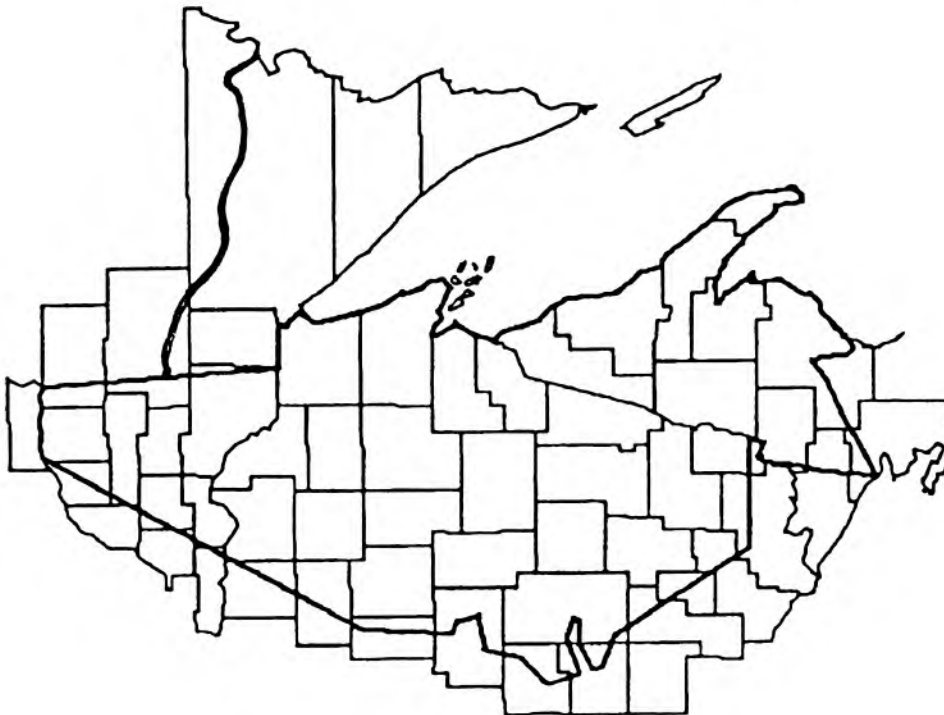


Baptisia tinctoria
yellow wild indigo

Yellow wild indigo is a species in the pea family that is found on dry sandy soils. It is relatively rare, and although not endangered or protected by law, it should not be collected until its populations have recovered. It has three-parted clover-like, grayish-green leaves without stalks. These leaves turn black when dried. The yellow flowers are arranged in a loose spike located at the tip of the branches. Yellow wild indigo blooms between June and August and grows to heights of 1 to 3 feet. The fruit is a small, swollen pod. Although it has been reported that the Chippewa used this plant for medicinal purposes, these uses were not specified. The Cherokee, however, were reported to have used yellow wild indigo to stop vomiting.



B. tinctoria



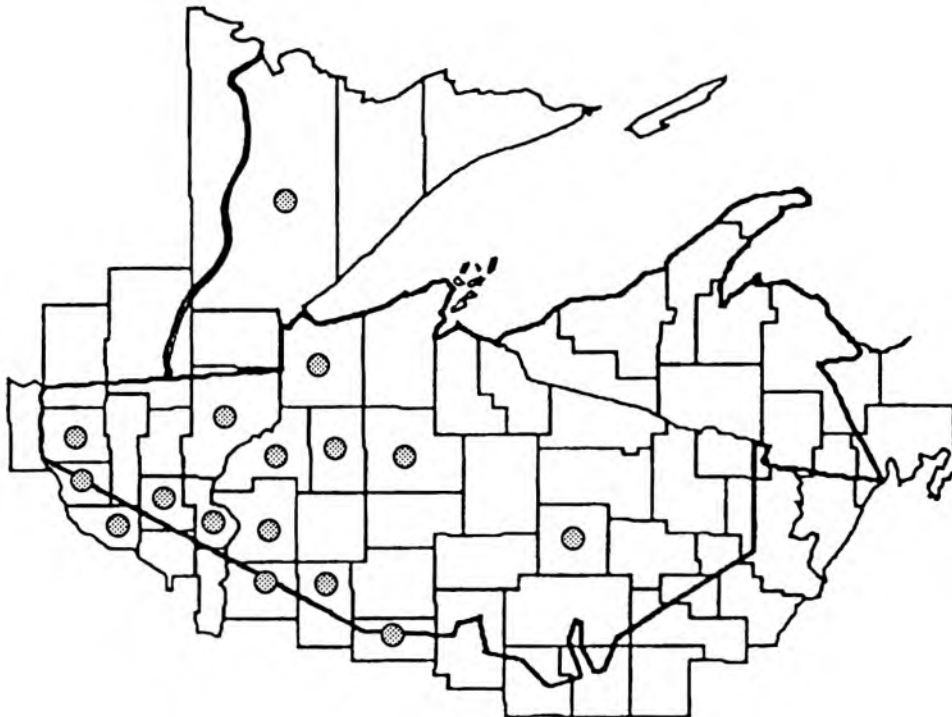
Dalea purpurea
purple prairie-clover

baasibagak (Densmore: ba 'sibûgûk')

Purple prairie-clover is a perennial species of dry prairies, chiefly found on the western edge of the ceded territories. This member of the legume family flowers between July and August, and grows to a height of between 1 and 3 feet. The showy, thimble-shaped floral spike sports a cluster of crimson to soft pink flowers. Purple prairie-clover has finely divided compound leaves, each with 3 to 7 leaflets that are dotted with tiny glands. The fruit is a 1 to 2 seeded thin-walled pod. Traditionally, a decoction of the leaves and blossoms was taken for heart trouble.



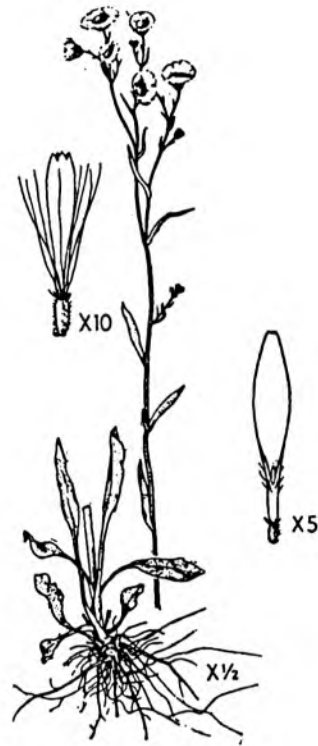
D. purpurea



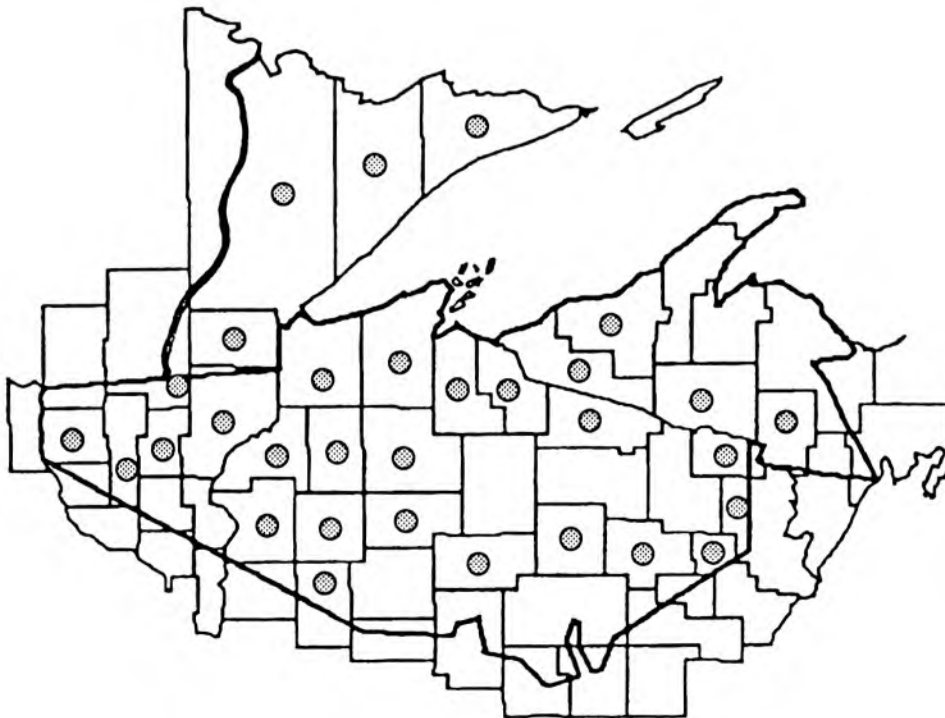
Erigeron strigosus
daisy fleabane

nookwezigan (Smith: nokwe' sîgûn)

Fleabanes are daisy-like flowers that differ from true daisies in that they have very numerous (greater than 50), small, petal-like ray flowers on the outer part of the composite flowering head. Additionally, daisy fleabane is different from most daisies in that it begins its blooming in May and continues throughout the summer. Daisy fleabane has white ray flowers and leaves with very few teeth on their margins. Growing to heights of 1-3 feet, daisy fleabane is found along fields, roadsides and open woods. The Ojibwa used parts of the plant to help cure headaches.



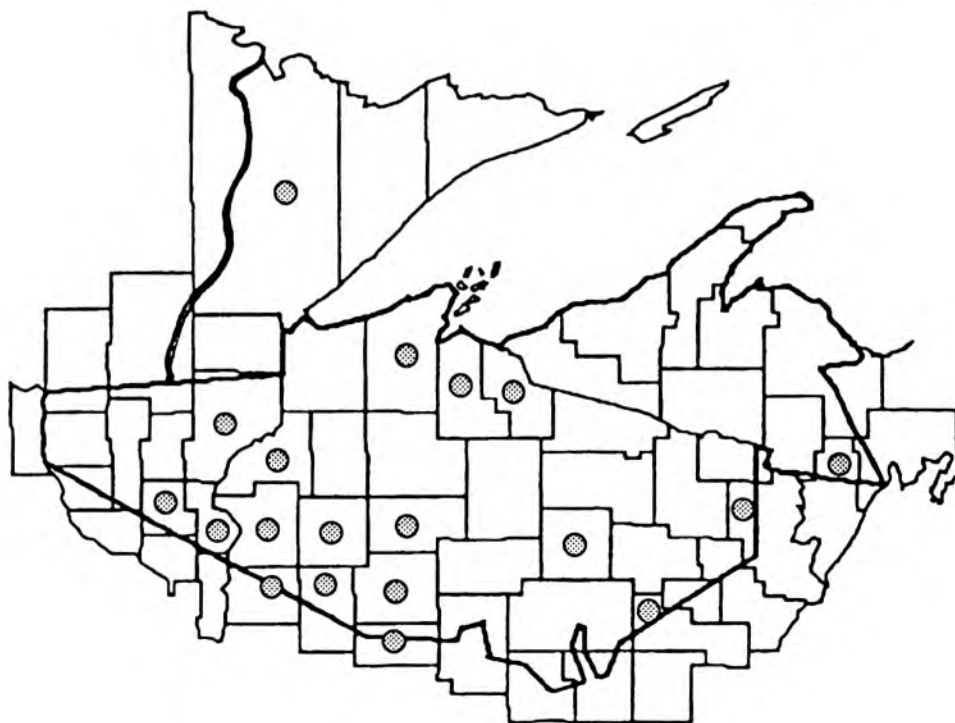
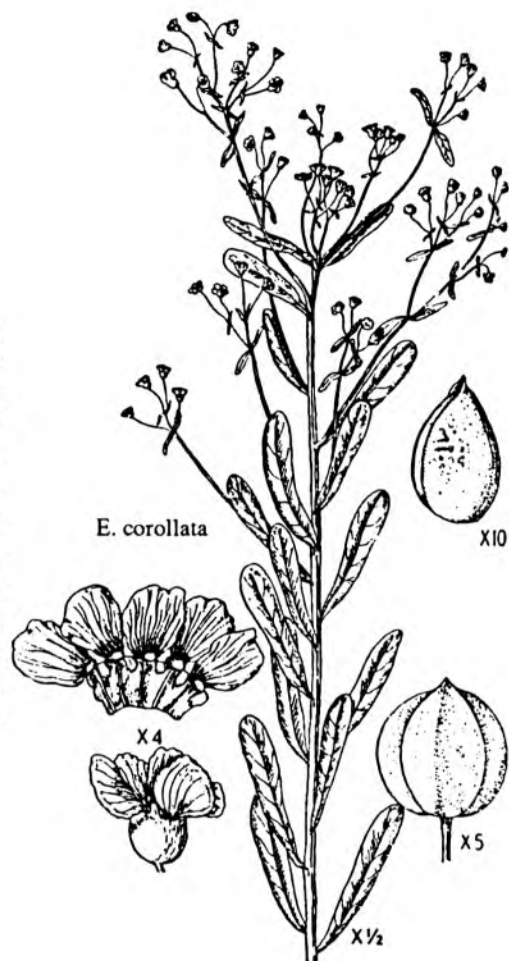
E. strigosus



Euphorbia corollata
flowering spurge

zhaabozigan (Smith: cabosí' kún)

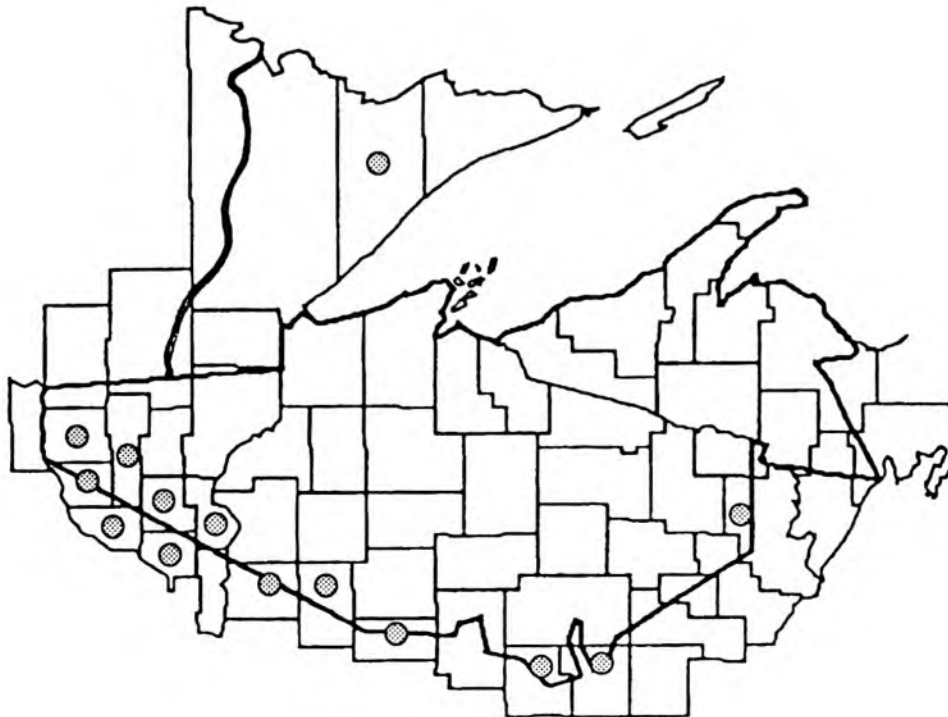
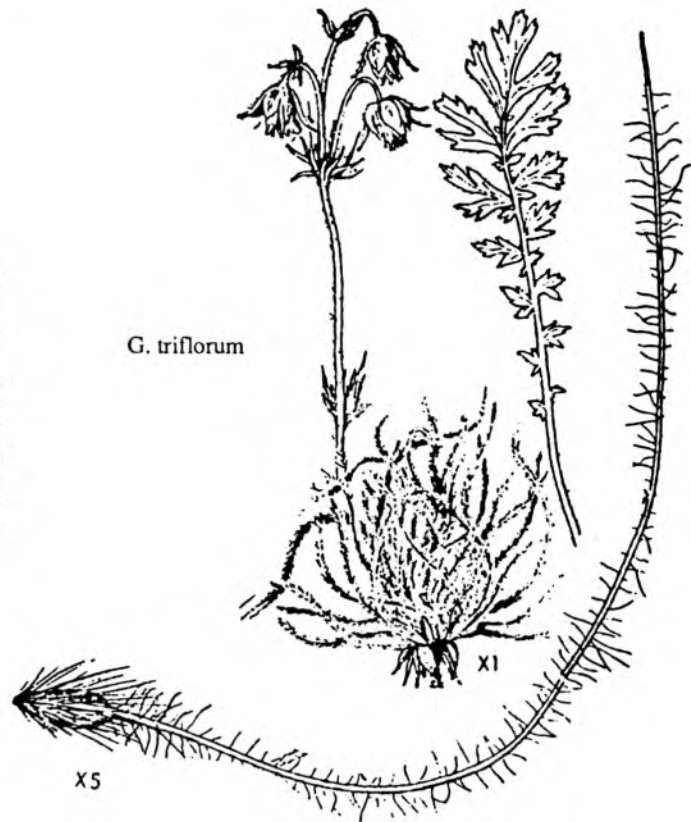
Flowering spurge is a species of dry, open woods and prairies that is in the same family as the poinsettia. Members of this family have a white sticky, latex-like juice that exudes from broken stems. The floral cluster of this species is flat-topped, each unit characterized by 5 white structures that may look like petals, but are actually bracts that enclose many minute greenish-yellow flowers. The leaves of flowering spurge are mostly alternate on the stem, yet appearing in a whorl just below the flowers. The deep green leaves are in the shape of an elongated oval. The leaves were pounded and taken as an infusion before eating, as a physic.



Geum triflorum
prairie smoke

[Densmore: ne 'baneya 'nekweäg'; Zichmanis & Hodgins: naenbunaeyaunguayauk]

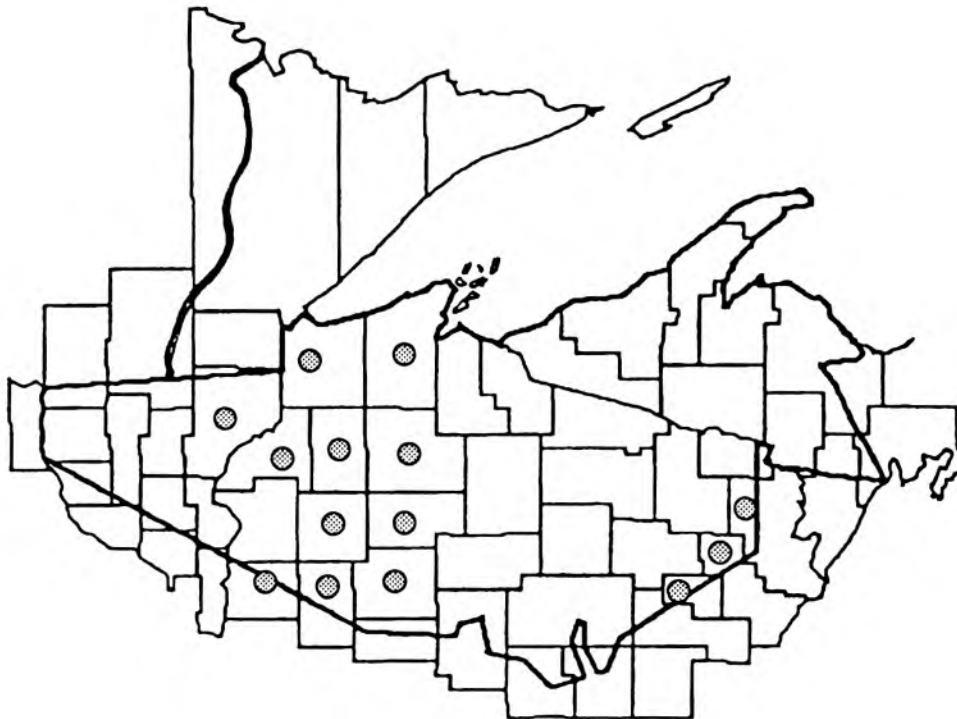
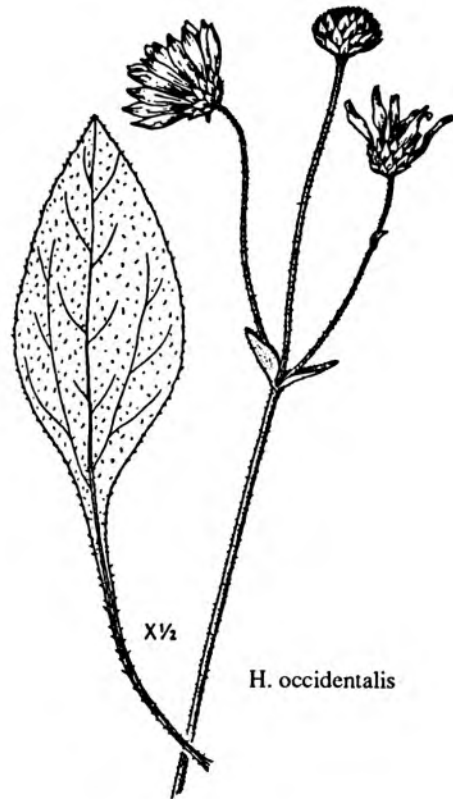
Prairie smoke is a softly hairy plant, 6 to 16 inches tall, that gets its name from the long feathery hairs of the seeds. The numerous leaves occur mostly at the base of the stem and have irregular, paired, jagged segments. From April to June the nearly round pink, red, or purplish flowers bloom in groups of 3. Prairie smoke can be found growing in rocky soil, dry fields, and prairies. Native Americans traditionally used the roots in a tonic given to women after childbirth.



Helianthus occidentalis
sunflower

[Hoffman: pükite 'wükböku's']

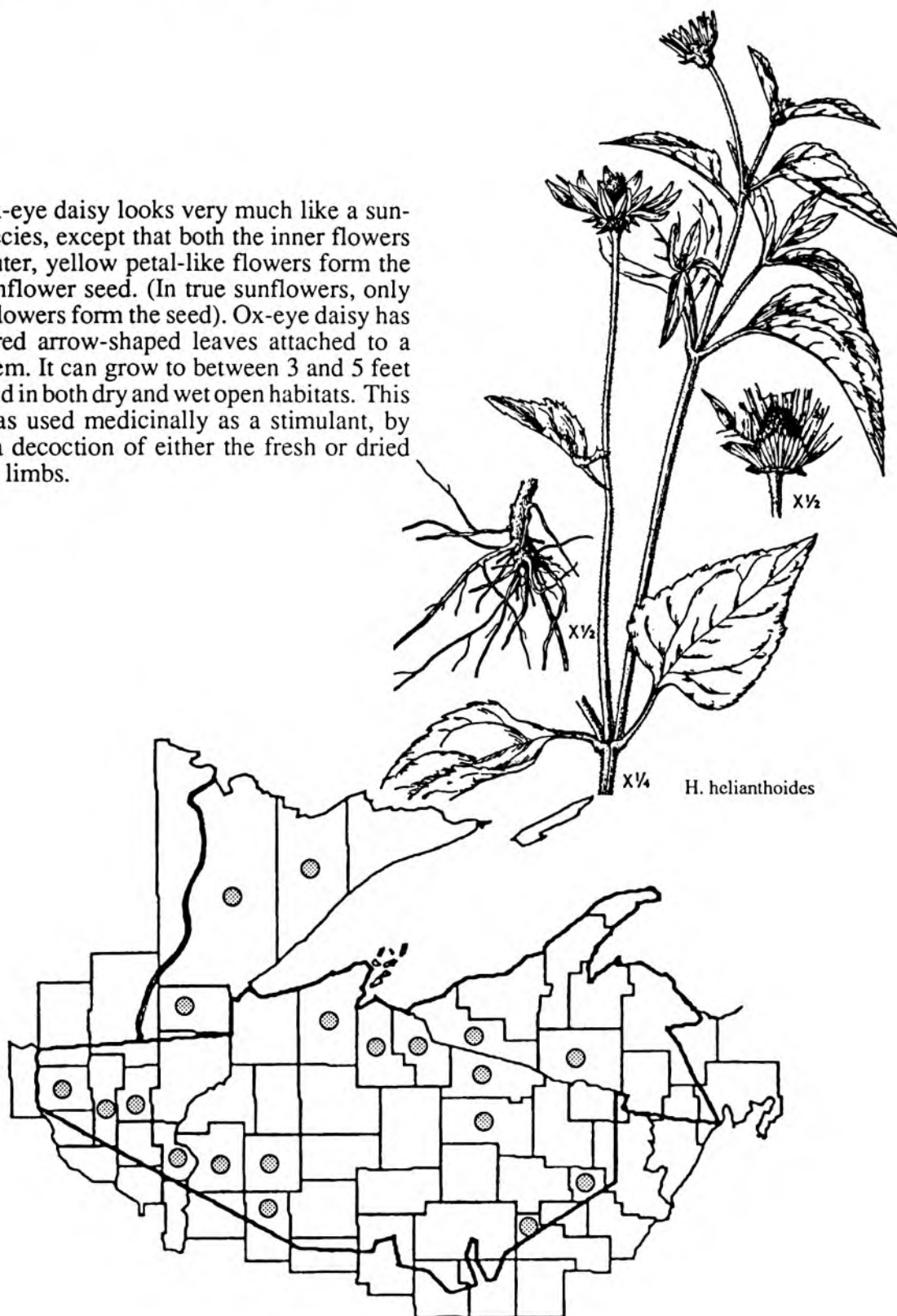
This sunflower species has very few leaves on the upper part of the stem, and very long stalks on the large basal leaves. It grows to a height of 1 to 3 feet on dry-soil habitats as in open fields and the edges of oak woods. The yellow flowers of the composite head bloom in August, surrounding a rather flat-topped disk of central flowers. A poultice of the crushed roots was used by the Ojibwa on bruises and contusions.



Heliopsis helianthoides
ox-eye daisy

giizisobagoons (Densmore: gi 'zIso 'bûgons')

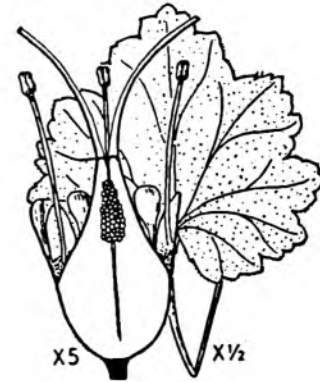
Ox-eye daisy looks very much like a sunflower species, except that both the inner flowers and the outer, yellow petal-like flowers form the typical sunflower seed. (In true sunflowers, only the inner flowers form the seed). Ox-eye daisy has short, paired arrow-shaped leaves attached to a smooth stem. It can grow to between 3 and 5 feet and is found in both dry and wet open habitats. This species was used medicinally as a stimulant, by applying a decoction of either the fresh or dried root to the limbs.



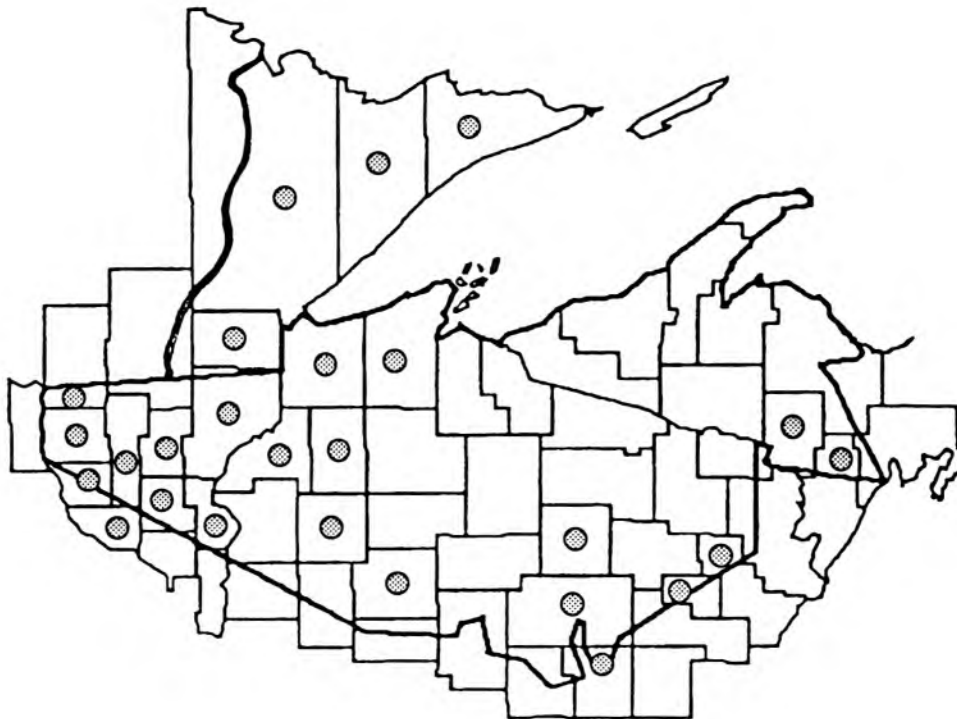
Heuchera richardsonii
alum-root

[Densmore: ciwade 'im'naga 'wûnj]

Alum-root is a species found on dry prairies, sandy riverbanks and on the edges of dry woods. Alum-root has five-petalled greenish-white flowers, and is related to the domesticated, red-flowered coral bells, often planted in flower gardens. Alum-root has long-stemmed, lobed, maple-like leaves, that are separate from the flowering stalks. Flowering occurs in June, and the whole plant grows to a height of about 2 feet. Native Americans used a decoction of the root as a wash for sores, and chewed the dried root for stomach pain.



H. richardsonii



Juniperus virginiana
red cedar

miskwaaawaak, -ooog (Baraga: miskwâwak, -og 'red cedar'; Densmore: miskwa 'wak; Hoffman: muskwa 'wâ 'ak)

Growing to a height of 30 to 50 feet, this small to medium-sized tree grows in open sandy or gravelly areas, such as old fields and pastures. It is drought-resistant, slow-growing, and long-lived (200 to 300 years). The bark is light reddish-brown, thin, fibrous, and shreds into strips. The leaves are needle-like on young trees, and appear as overlapping scales on older trees. The fruits are round, blue berry-like cones. The fragrant inner bark of red cedar was used for mats and as a mahagoney colored dye. In traditional medicine, a compound decoction of twigs was made into an herbal steam for rheumatism.



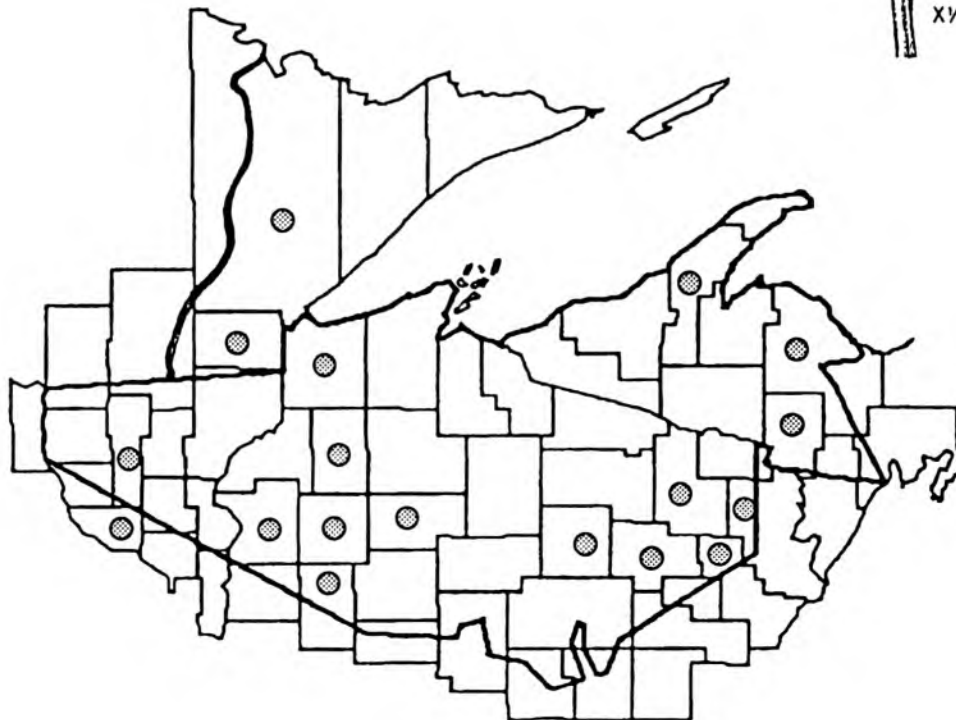
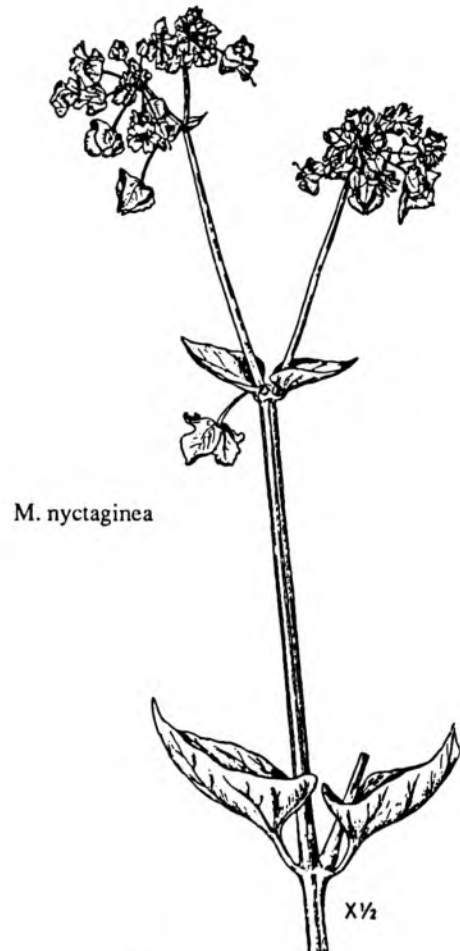
J. virginiana



Mirabilis nyctaginea
umbrella plant

gookooshojiibik (Smith: goko' coadji' bik)
[Densmore: be'dukadak'igisIn]

Umbrella plant has pink to purple flowers sitting above saucer-shaped leafy bracts that become papery as the flowers set fruit. Leaves of the umbrella plant are opposite and heart-shaped. The plants can grow from 1 to 4 feet tall and bloom throughout the summer. This is a species of dry prairies and disturbed ground that is more common west of the ceded territories. The Chippewa used a decoction of the root and applied it to strained muscles.



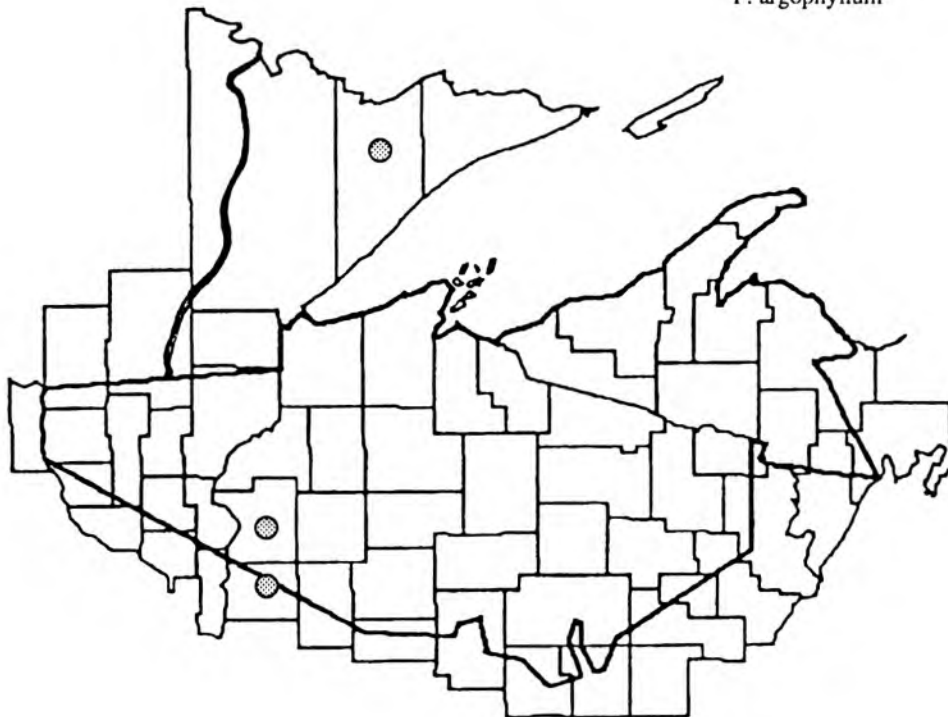
Pediometelum argophyllum
silver scurf-pea

giizisobagoons (Densmore: gi 'zIso 'bûgons')

Silver scurf-pea is a tap-rooted perennial species that is at the eastern-most limit of its range in Wisconsin, and is normally considered a species of the Great Plains. Because it is rare in Wisconsin, it is on the "Watch" list, and should not be collected. The flowers of this pea family species are dark blue and form an interrupted spike about 3 inches long. Silver scurf-pea leaves are palmately compound with 3 to 5 leaflets, and are covered with silky white hairs. The plant grows to heights of 1 to 2 feet and flowers from late June through August, with the small pea-like pods maturing several weeks after flowering. The Ojibwa used the roots of this species as a veterinary aid and stimulant, applying a compound infusion to the chest and legs of the animal.



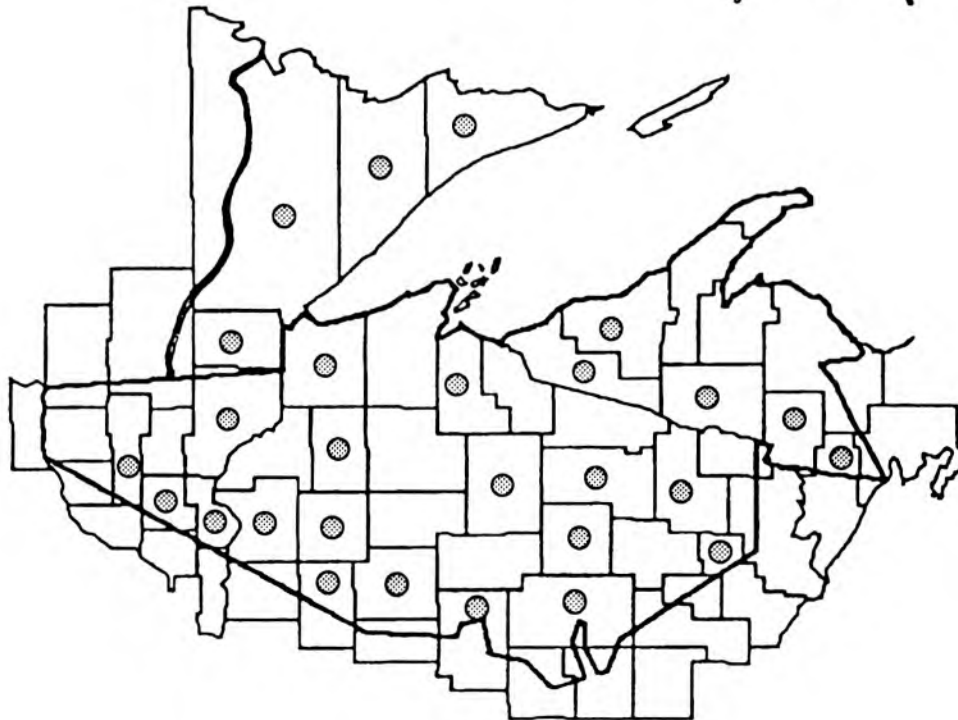
P. argophyllum



Quercus macrocarpa
bur oak

mitigomizh (Densmore: mî'tŭgo'mîc; Smith: mî'tŭgo'mîc, mêtŭ'gomîc)
[Rhodes: hgaakmizh]

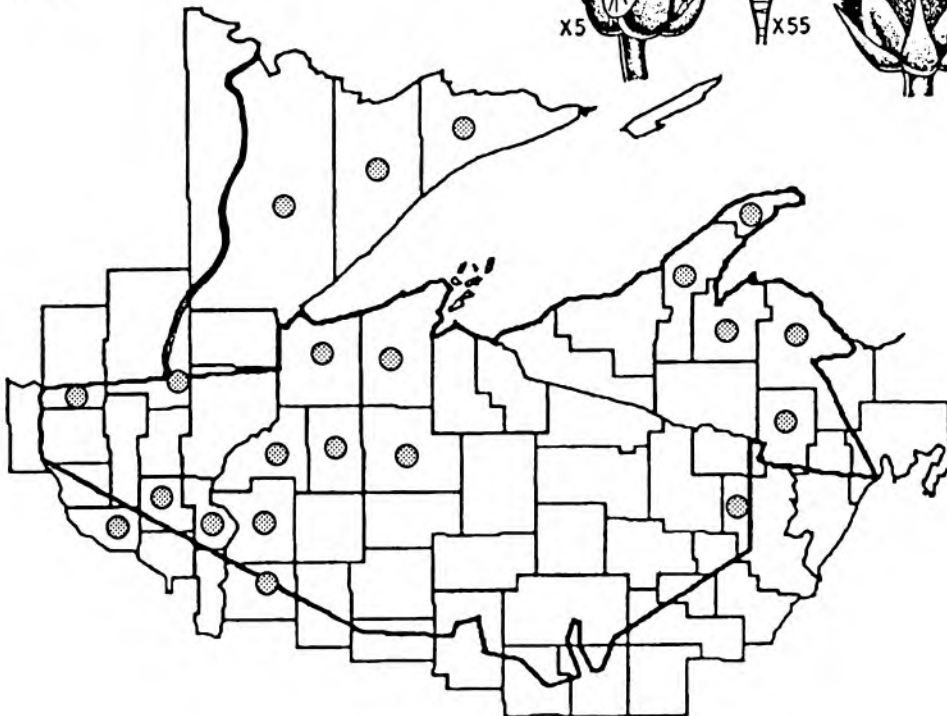
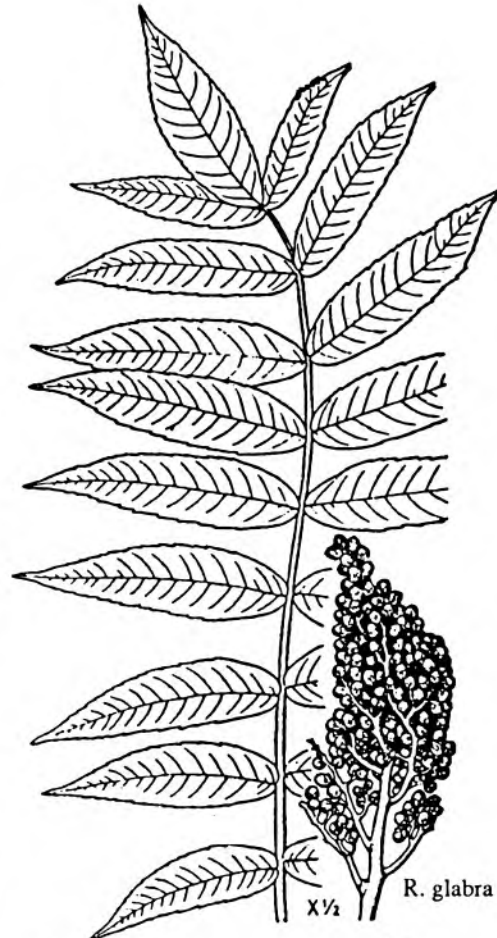
Bur oak is a large, 60 to 80 feet tall tree with spreading branches. It has deeply furrowed, thick, gray to brown bark, and alternate leaves with variable lobing. It flowers in May and June, at the time the young leaves appear. The fruit is an acorn, with the cap having a fringed rim extending half-way down the nut. These acorns are edible and were often major sources of food in the southern borders of the ceded territories. This tree is drought-tolerant and commonly invades prairies. It is typically found with red, white, and black oaks, black cherry, white ash, and shagbark hickory. Traditionally the bark was used to bandage a broken foot or leg, and as an astringent. A decoction of inner bark was used for cramps and for heart and lung troubles.



Rhus glabra
smooth sumac

baakwaanaak (Smith: bakwa´nak, bakwa´nak)
baakwaanimizh (Gilmore: pakwan-minš)
[Densmore: maki´bûg]

Smooth sumac is a shrub or small tree, 4 to 15 feet tall, found in old fields and clearings, along fence-rows, on dry banks and hillsides, and in other open or thinly wooded areas. The alternate, compound leaves have from 7 to 23 toothed leaflets per leaf. The stout twigs have a milky sap and are hairless, which distinguishes smooth sumac from other sumacs. After the leaves have emerged in spring the large clusters of flowers bloom, and the small, dry, hairy, red fruits mature from June to October. Located at the tips of branches, the clusters of fruits persist throughout the winter, and when fresh can be made into a lemonade-like drink. Smooth sumac had many medicinal uses for the Native Americans. An infusion of the roots was used as an emetic and to treat colds; an infusion of the plant was taken for asthma; an infusion or compound decoction of the blossoms was used as a mouthwash for teething children, and as a wash for sore eyes and sore mouth; the inner bark was used in compounds as astringents; an infusion of the root bark was used as a hemostat; and a poultice of leaves was used for unspecified purposes. In addition, the bark and berries were used in medicine ceremonies.



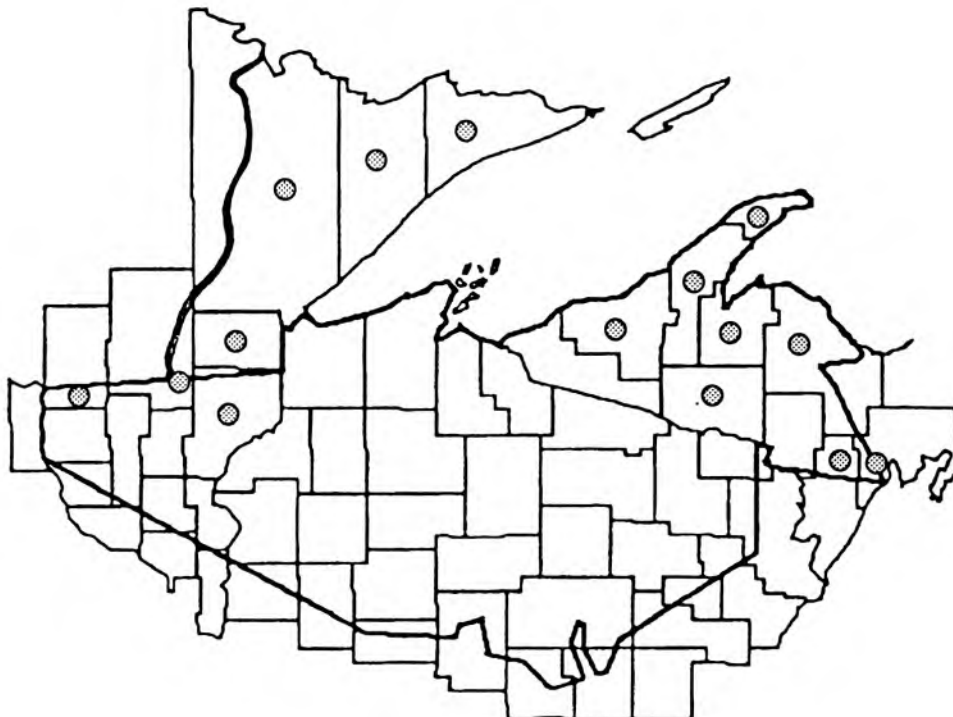
Rosa acicularis
prickly wild rose

oginiiminagaawanzh (Baraga: oginiminagawanj, -ig
'rose-tree'; Densmore: ogĭni 'mĭnaga 'wĭnj)
[Gilmore: kenukatfa-minš]

Prickly wild rose is a bushy rose growing to heights of 3 feet, with dense, slender prickles. The alternate leaves are coarsely toothed and compound, with 3 to 7 elliptic leaflets per leaf. The petiole, or stem of the leaf, is covered with tiny glandular hairs, a characteristic which helps to distinguish this species from *Rosa arkansana*. The pink flowers bloom from May to July, usually singly on side branches. The bright red fruit is round to ovoid with many seeds, and ripens in late summer to early fall. This rose grows in meadows, clearings, on rocky banks and ridges, in upland woods, and on limestone flats. Like other rose species, an infusion of the root of prickly wild rose was used by the Ojibwa as an eyewash, and the buds and rose hips were eaten.

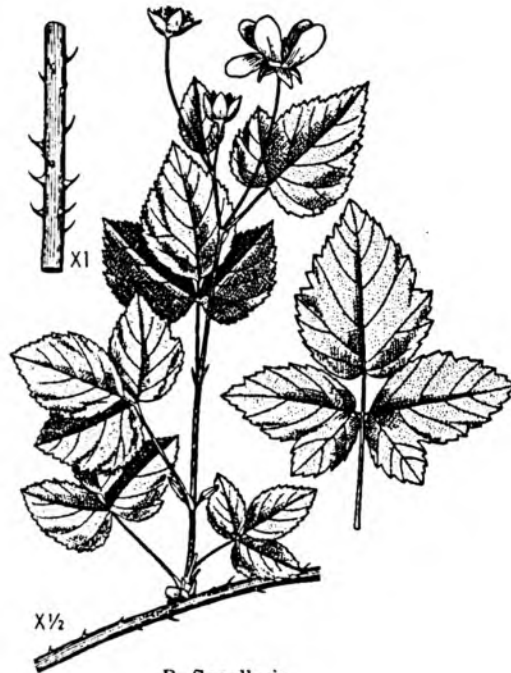


R. acicularis

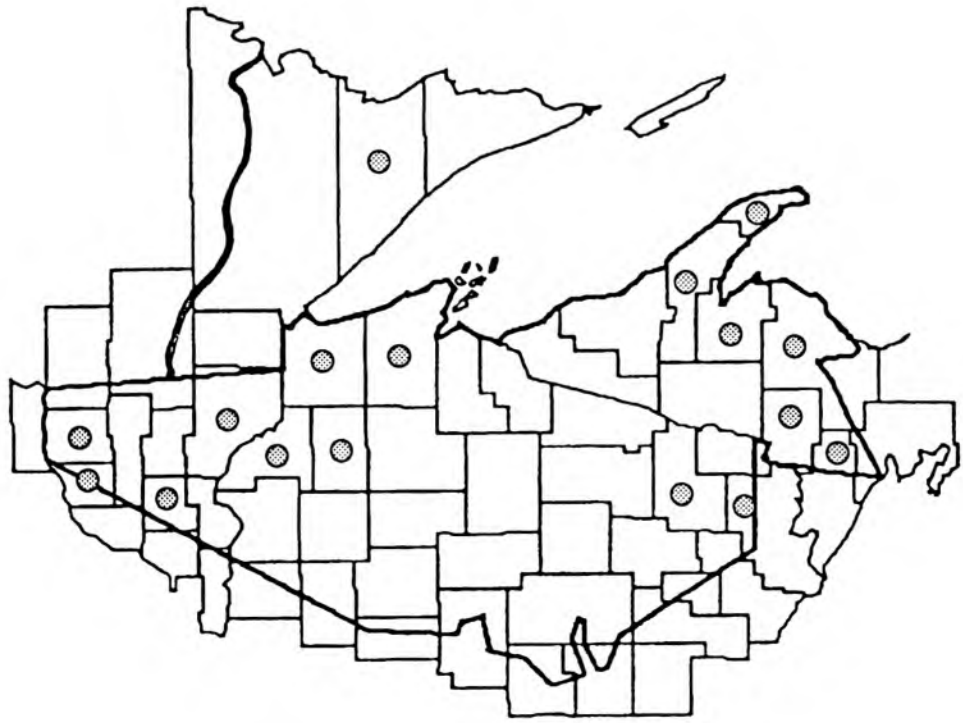


Rubus flagellaris
northern dewberry

Northern dewberry is found in a variety of habitats, but generally grows in open areas with sandy, well-drained soils and is found on the edges of pine plantations. Northern dewberry forms an edible red fruit that does not readily separate from the receptacle from which it grows (as compared to red raspberry for example). This fruit is usually smaller than the fruit of the other species in the blackberry family and contains fewer segments of the familiar aggregate berry. The non-flowering canes of the northern dewberry are usually creeping along the ground (prostrate), and are thorny. Although there has been no reported medicinal use of this species by the Ojibwa, it was most likely to have been collected and eaten during July and August. The leaves and roots of northern dewberry were reported to have been used by tribes west of the ceded territories in preparing infusions for curing diarrhea and rheumatism.



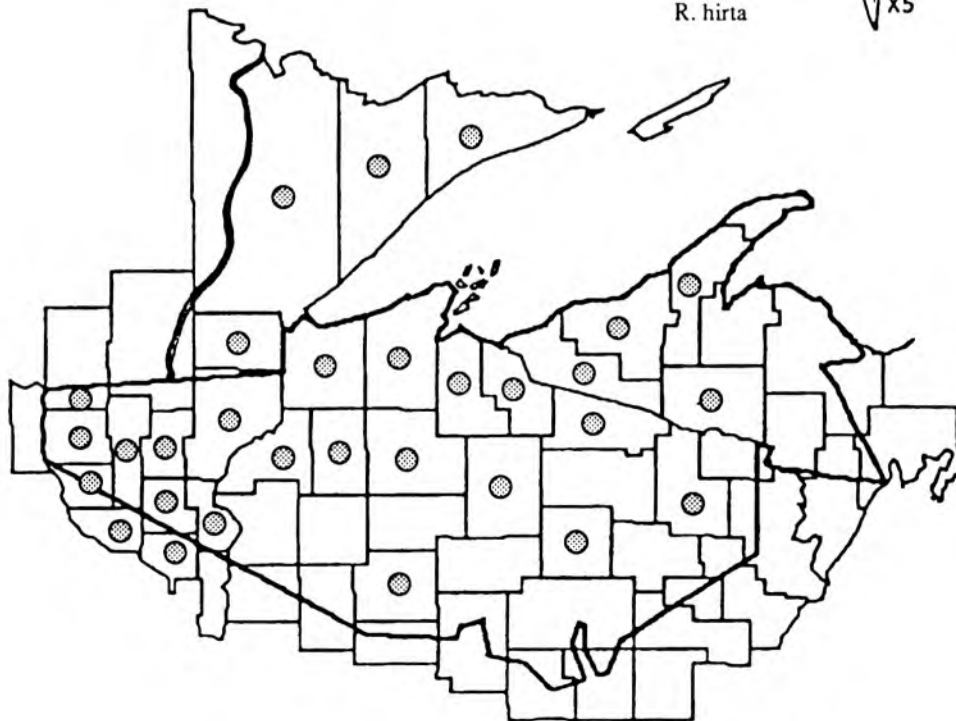
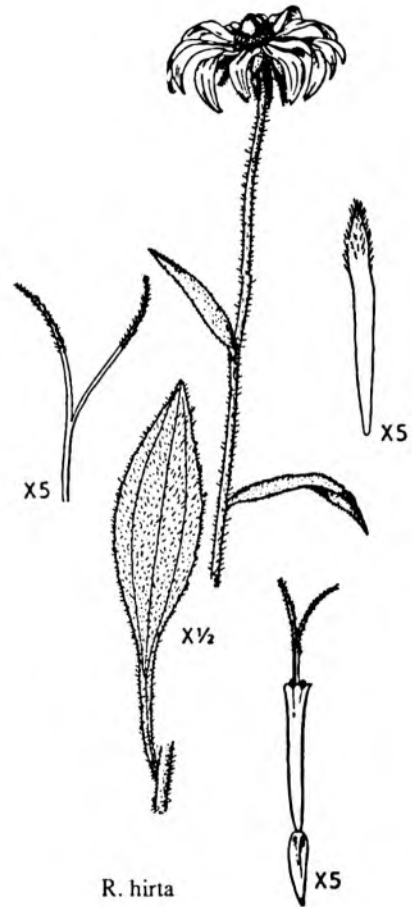
R. flagellaris



Rudbeckia hirta
black-eyed susan

[Gilmore: wézwab-gonik]

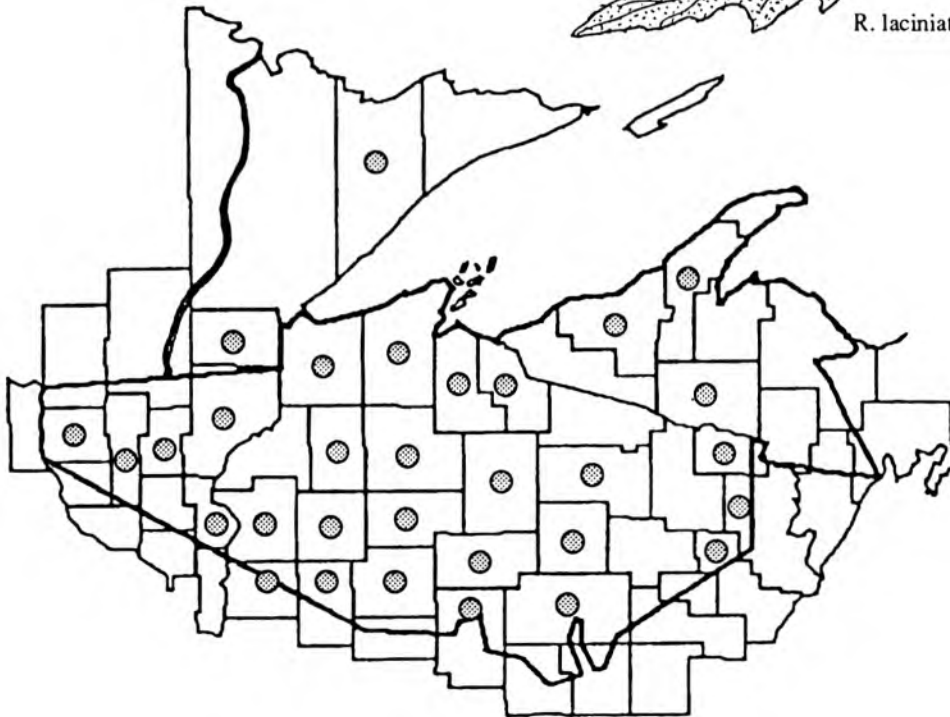
Black-eyed susan is a biennial or short-lived perennial species growing 1 to 3 feet tall. The leaves are variable in shape, and the whole plant is hairy or bristly. From June to October the daisy-like flower blooms singly on a slender stem. The dark purple or brown disk is about 1/2 inch wide, and the rays are orangish-yellow to yellow. This member of the sunflower family grows in various habitats, including in dry fields, open woods, and along roadsides. The blossoms of black-eyed susan, together with other flowers were used by Native Americans to make poultices for babies for unspecified ailments.



Rudbeckia laciniata
tall coneflower

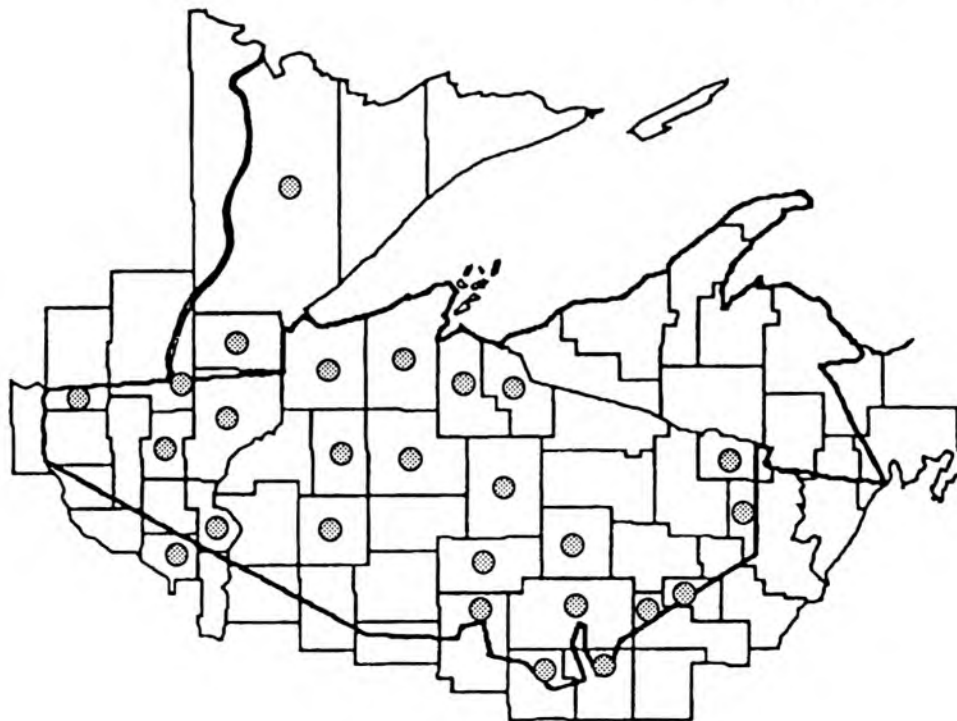
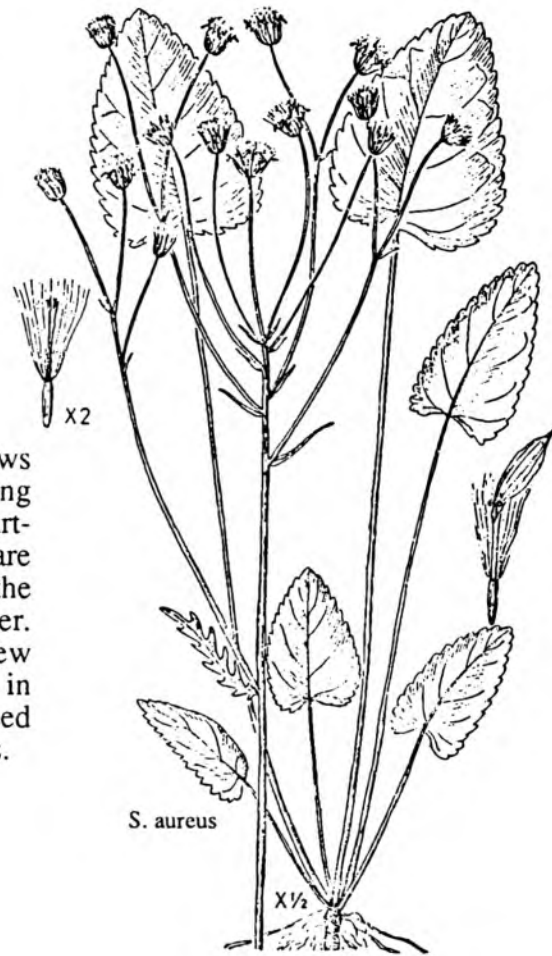
giizisobagoons (Densmore: gi'zûswe'bigwa'Is,
gi'zIs'o'bûgons')

Tall coneflower has a conical greenish center of the composite head and bright yellow, petal-like outer flowers that droop. The leaves of tall coneflower are deeply lobed (3 to 5 lobes per leaf) and are arranged alternately on a smooth stem. The plants can grow to a height of 10 feet and are usually found in patches on moist soils, along wood edges and stream banks during the months of July and August. The Ojibwa used this species medicinally by preparing a poultice of the blossoms and applying it to burns, and making a compound infusion of the root for indigestion. Tall coneflower leaves were eaten as a spring salad and parts of the root were applied to the legs of horses as a stimulant.



Senecio aureus
golden ragwort

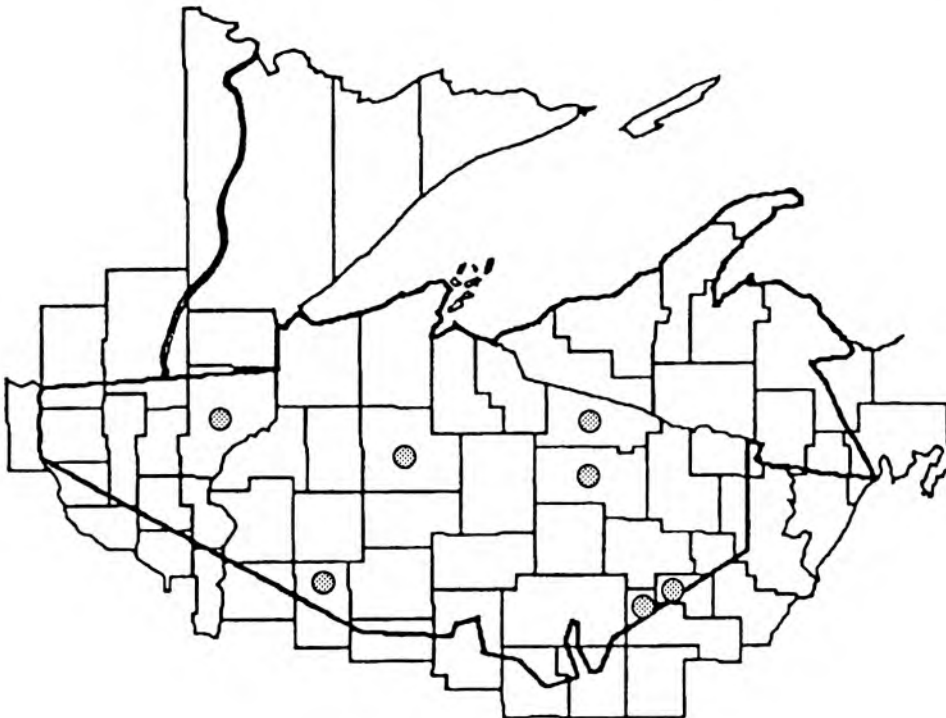
Golden ragwort is a perennial that grows from 1 to 3 feet tall, emerging from a creeping rhizome. The basal leaves have long stems, a heart-shaped base, and a rounded tip. The stem leaves are smaller and finely dissected. From May to July the numerous flowers bloom in a flat-topped cluster. The disk is less than 1/2 inch across and has few rays around it. Golden ragwort can be found in swamps and moist woods. Native Americans used this species for unspecified medicinal purposes.



Silphium perfoliatum
cup plant

akandamoo (Densmore: akûn´damo)
[Smith: asasa´weskûk]

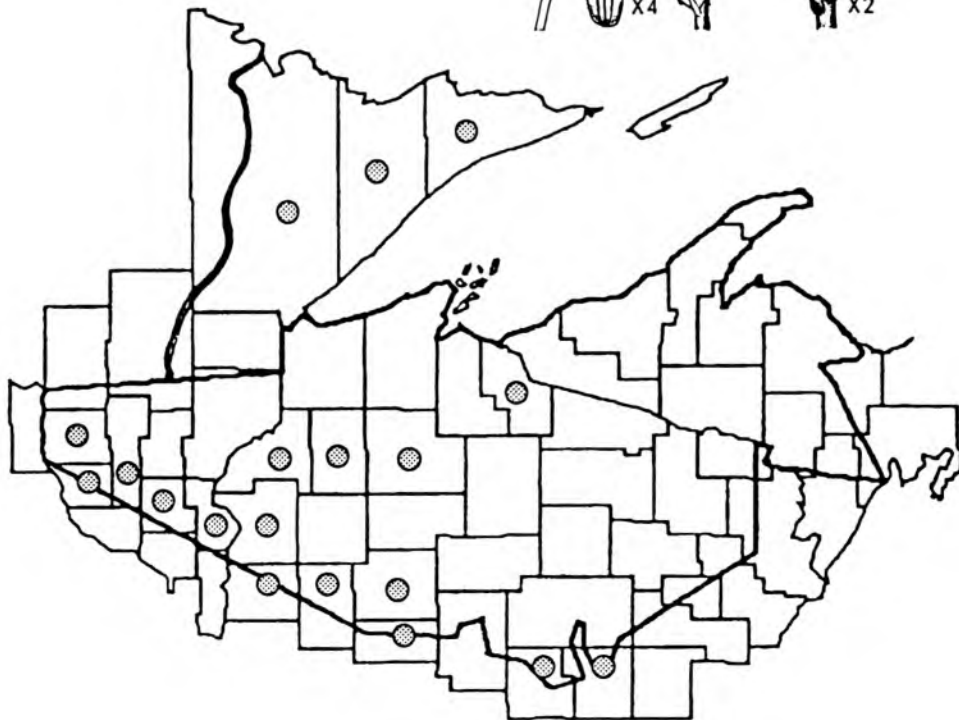
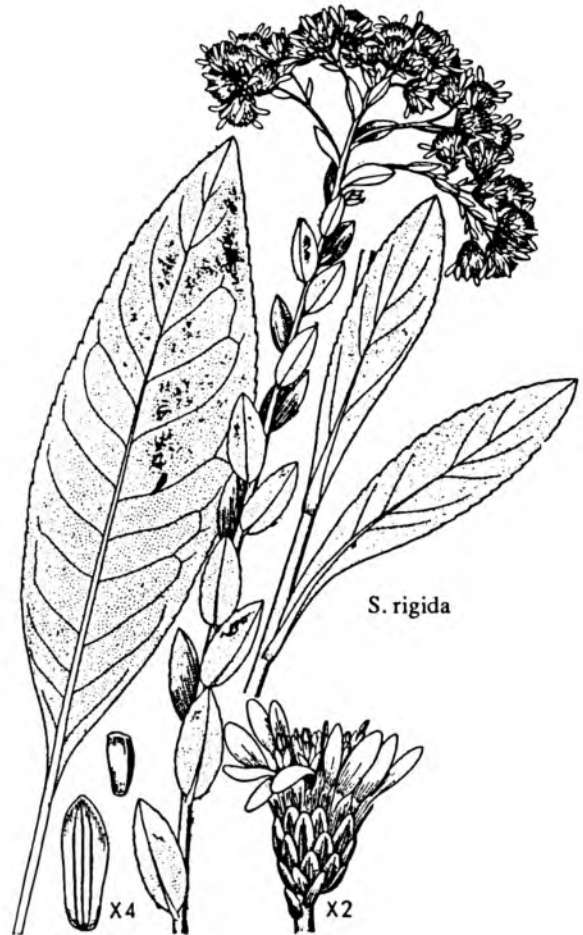
Cup plant is a large sunflower-like plant that blooms from July to September in wet prairies, along stream banks and on wood edges. The upper pair of leaves of this species surround the stem, forming a "cup". The stem is smooth and 4-sided, and the leaves are rather large with rough edges. Cup plant grows to a height of between 4 and 8 feet and has resinous juices if one breaks the plant tissue. This plant had many medicinal uses for the Great Lakes Ojibwa, including: a decoction of the root taken for lung hemorrhage and back and chest pain, a poultice of the root applied to wounds as a styptic, and an infusion of the root taken for stomach troubles.



Solidago rigida
stiff goldenrod

giiziso-mashkiki (Densmore: gi 'zIso 'mücki 'ki)
Applied to *Solidago* spp..

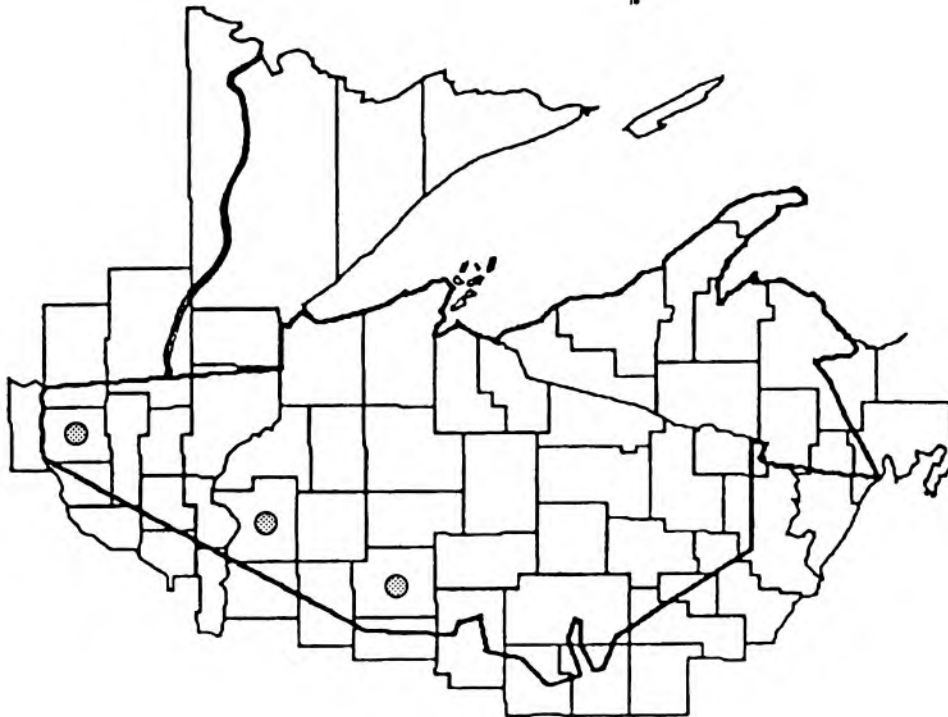
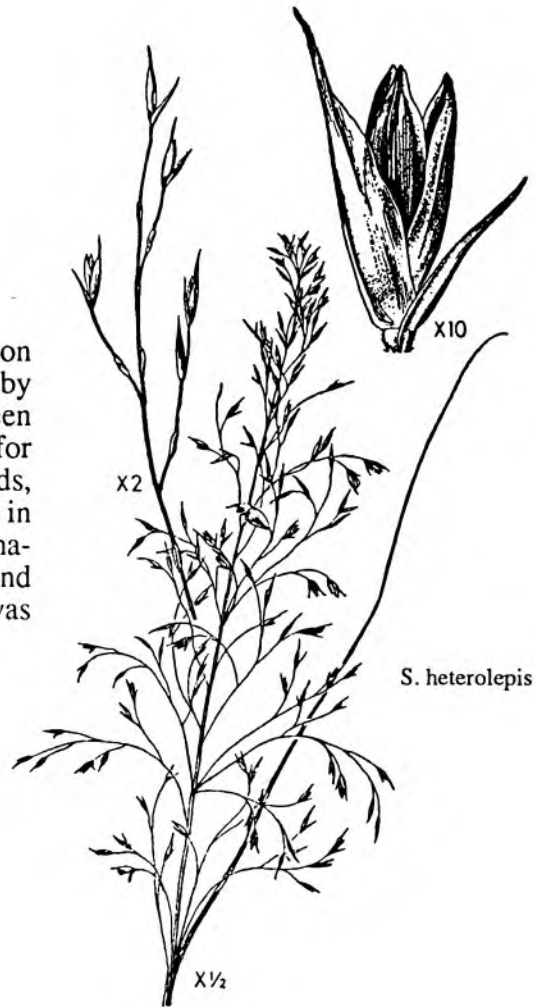
Stiff goldenrod is a perennial herb of the southern prairie provinces, and is not common in the ceded territories. It is usually found growing in very open wooded areas and on the edges of dry prairies. This goldenrod has a flat-topped cluster of yellow flowers and very distinct grey-green, stiff, oval leaves. These leaves are feather-veined and thick, with wavy to smooth edges. Flowering in hard leaf goldenrod takes place from August through October. The Ojibwa used the roots of this species in decoctions as an enema and in infusions for urinary disorders.



Sporobolus heterolepis
dropseed

nabagashkoon (Hoffman: napō 'gūshkū's')

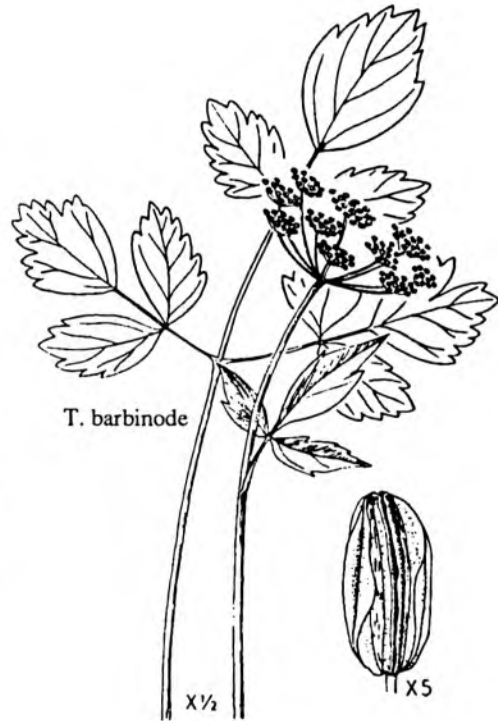
Dropseed is a tufted grass that is found on undisturbed prairie soils and is characterized by clumps of firm stems (30 to 70 per clump) between 1 and 2 feet tall. Dropseed refers to the tendency for this species to easily shed its tiny spherical seeds, about 1/8 of an inch in diameter, each enclosed in thin husks. The Ojibwa used dropseed as a dermatological aid, by making a poultice of the roots and applying it to sores. A decoction of the root was also used as an emetic.



Thaspium barbinode
meadow parsnip

bazijiyibiigwakwaan
[Densmore: bûsidji 'b'kûgûk]

Meadow parsnip grows to be up to 3 feet tall, and was found in prairies and dry to moist woods, under oaks, aspen, and maples. The compound leaves have oval or lance-shaped, toothed leaflets. The pale yellow or cream-colored flowers bloom in June and July, and form large flat-topped clusters. Meadow parsnip is an endangered plant, meaning it is extremely rare and protected from collecting by law. It is found south of the ceded territories in southwestern Wisconsin. Traditional medical uses include a decoction of the roots to relieve colic in children.

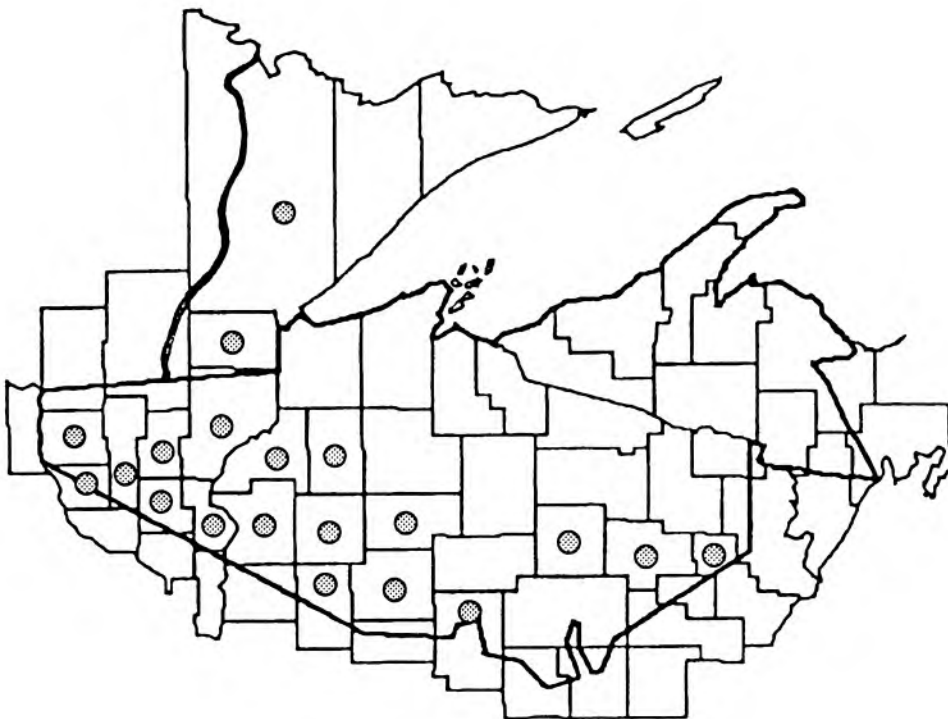
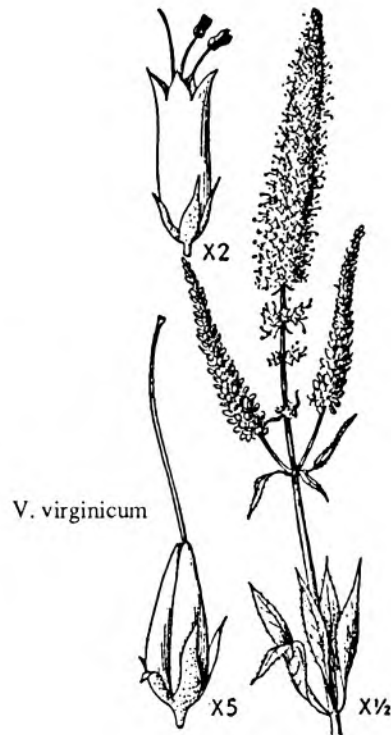


Veronicastrum virginicum

Culver's root

wiisagjiibik (Densmore: wi'sûgidji'bîk; Hoffman:
wi'sôgedzhi'w < = b > ik)

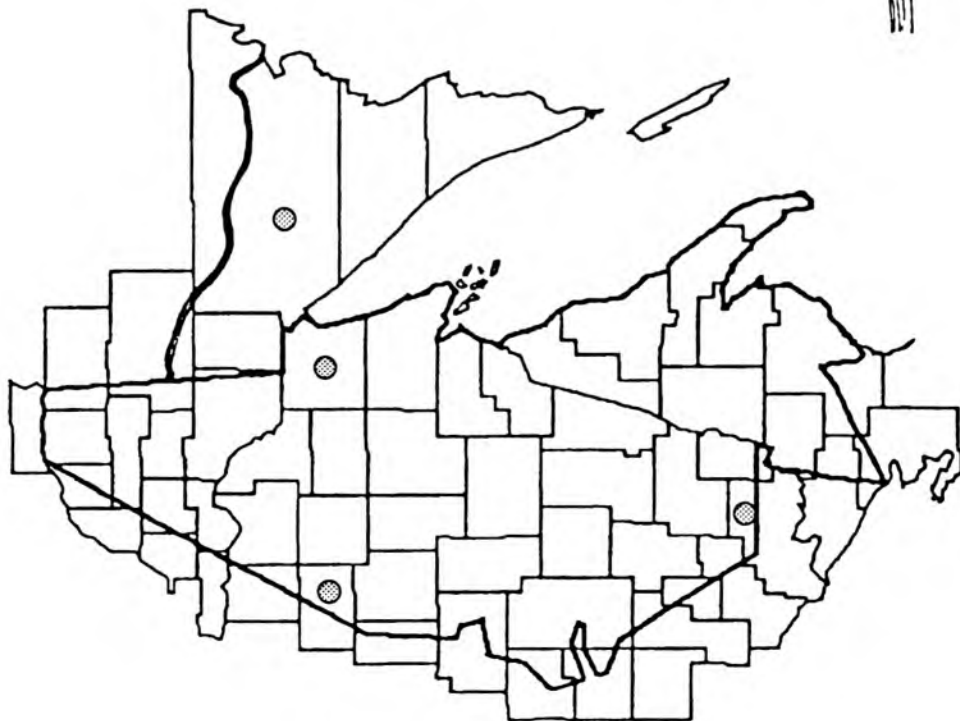
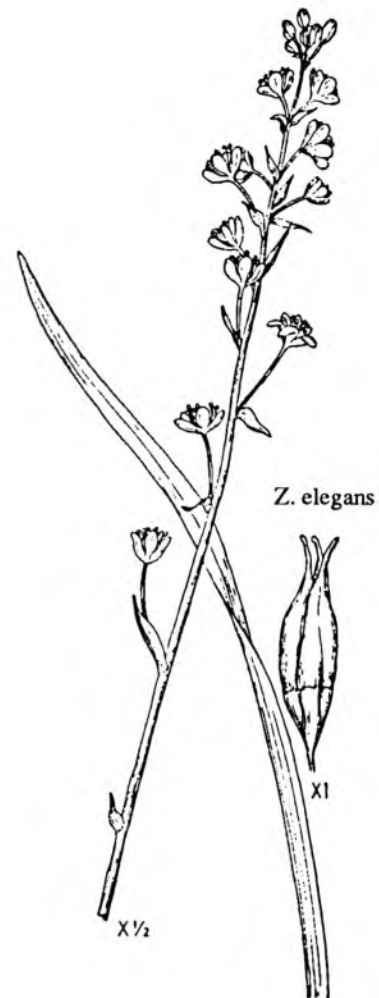
Culver's root is a plant of the snapdragon family that is characterized by very narrow toothed leaves in whorls of 3 to 6 surrounding the stem. The floral spikes of this species are comprised of small white flowers (1/2 inch maximum) originating from the leaf axils, and are clustered at the tip of the plant. Culver's root flowers between July and August and reaches heights of 3 to 6 feet. It is found generally in wet prairies and on the edges of open woods. The Ojibwa used a compound decoction of the root as a cathartic to cleanse the blood in cases of scrofulous sores, and a simple root decoction as a physic.



Zigadenus elegans
white camas

[Zichmanis & Hodgins: zaesikanibowin]

White camas is reported to be a poisonous plant. It grows on prairies and moist cliffs and has long, linear leaves that emerge in spring from bulbs. The flowers appear as a spike of small, green to white flowers. The resulting fruit is a 3-lobed capsule. White camas was reportedly used by the Great Lakes Ojibwa, but no use was specified. Neighboring tribes used the pulverized root as a salve on painful areas



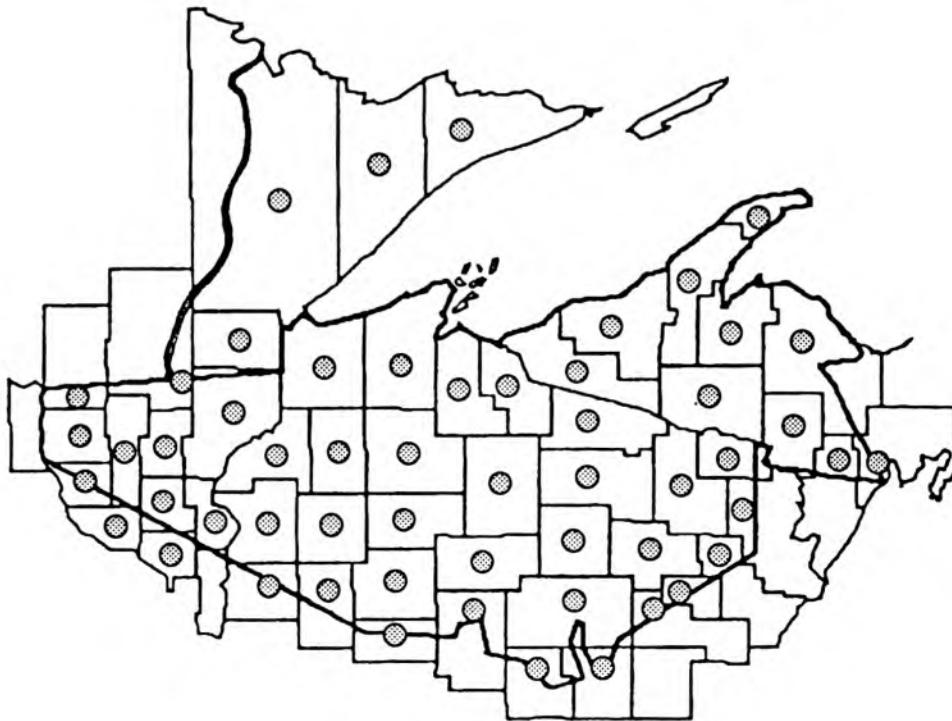
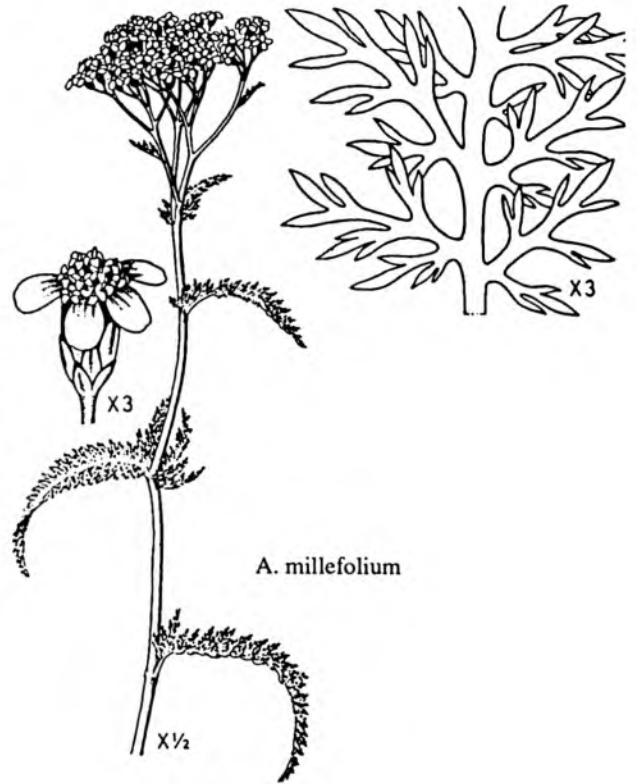
Old Field

Old Fields (OF) - The old field communities of northern Wisconsin developed through succession on areas that were once extensively logged, then farmed for a short period of time, and subsequently left fallow. Many of these species are naturalized, introduced into these open habitats since the time of logging. Orange hawkweed and ox-eye daisy are common non-native species of these old fields, while fireweed and goldenrods are some characteristic native plants of this community.

Achillea millefolium
yarrow

ajidamoowaanow (Densmore: a 'djidamo'wano; Smith
adjidamo' anuk; Zichmanis & Hodgins:
ojidumowaunoh)
waabigwan (Smith: wa' bigwun, wabigwon)

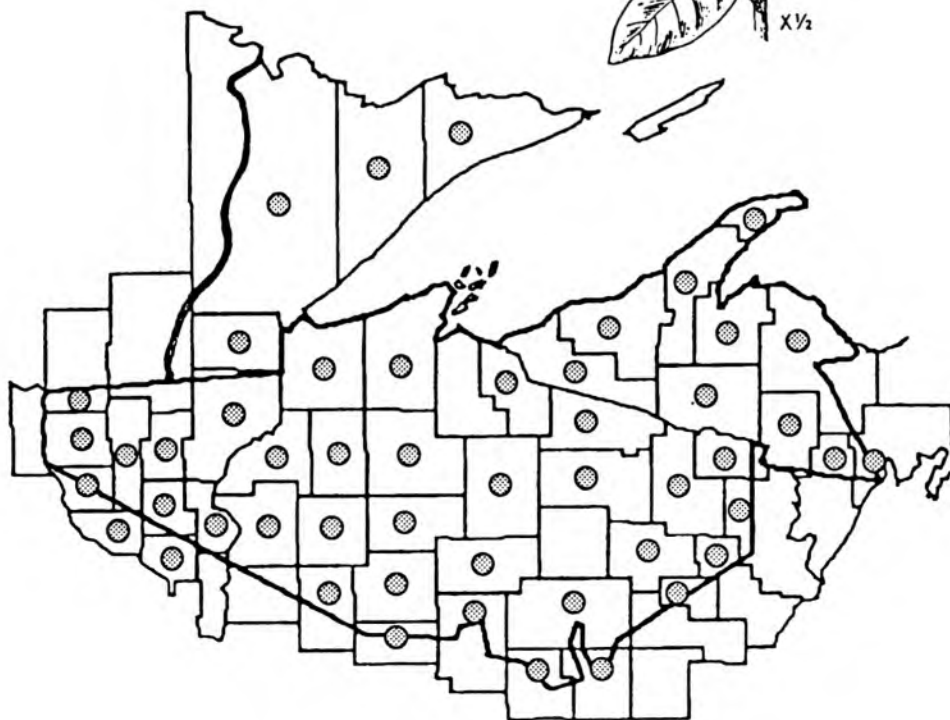
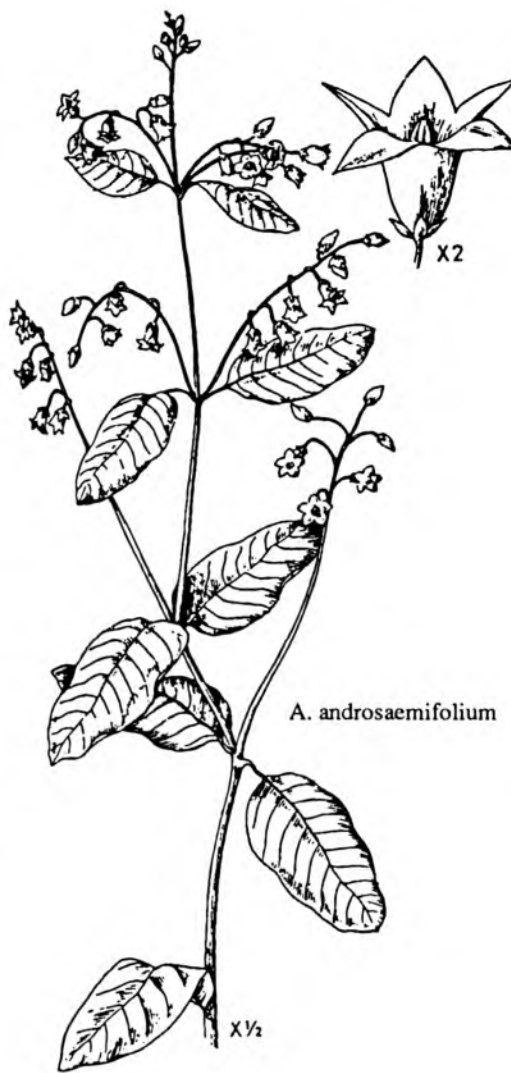
Yarrow is a widespread perennial that grows along roadsides, fields, and other disturbed ground. A mature plant can grow up to 40 inches tall, and it has alternate leaves that are fern-like, soft, and aromatic. Blooming from June through October, the white or sometimes pink flowers are in a tight flat-topped cluster. The traditional medical uses of yarrow were numerous, and include the following: flowers were smoked ceremonially and put on coals and inhaled to break a fever, a root decoction was used on skin "eruptions", and various parts of the plant were used as a stimulant.



Apocynum androsaemifolium
spreading dogbane

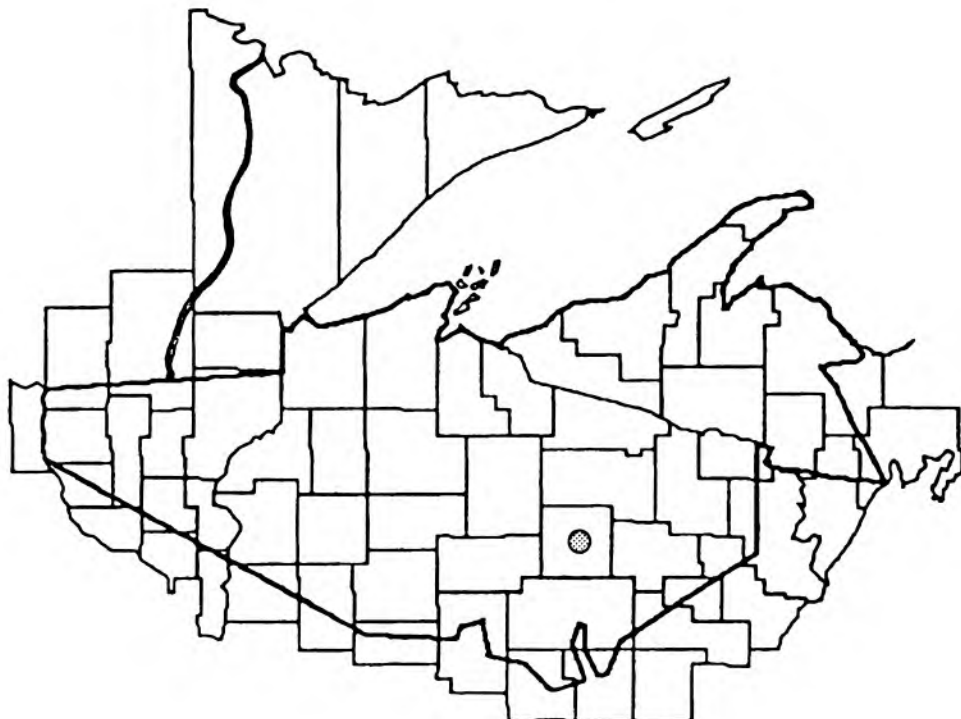
makonagizh-ojibik, makonagizhijibik (Densmore:
ma 'kwona 'g'ic odji 'b'ik)
mi/agoosing ezhinaagwak (Smith: magosi'ne '
cnakwuk, mago 'si'ne 'cnakwuk)
midewijibik (Smith: midewidji 'bik)
[Densmore: sasa 'bikwan; Smith: wesa ' wukwun,
wesa 'wuskwun; Zichmanis & Hodgins:
baebaumukwodjeebikissing]

Spreading dogbane grows in clonal clumps in old fields, next to the forests' edge. It is a shrub-like plant that, unlike shrubs, dies back each season. The small flowers of spreading dogbane are light pink, with deep red stripes on the inside of the petals. These flowers mature into long, thin seed pods (up to 8 inches long). The leaves of this species are paired and slightly rounded. Traditionally the roots of this species had many medicinal uses, including as an aid in sore throats, headaches, and nosebleeds as well as being used for heart palpitations and as a gynecological aide. In addition, the root was chewed to "counteract evil charms".



Arctium lappa
great burdock

Great burdock is an exotic weed, although more rare than its cousin, common burdock. Great burdock has large flowering heads (1 to 1 1/2 inches in diameter) each on a long stalk. The resulting burrs are less numerous than those of common burdock, and unlike common burdock, this species has flowers in flat-topped clusters. Great burdock is found on rich, limy soils. It was used by the Ojibwa as a blood medicine.



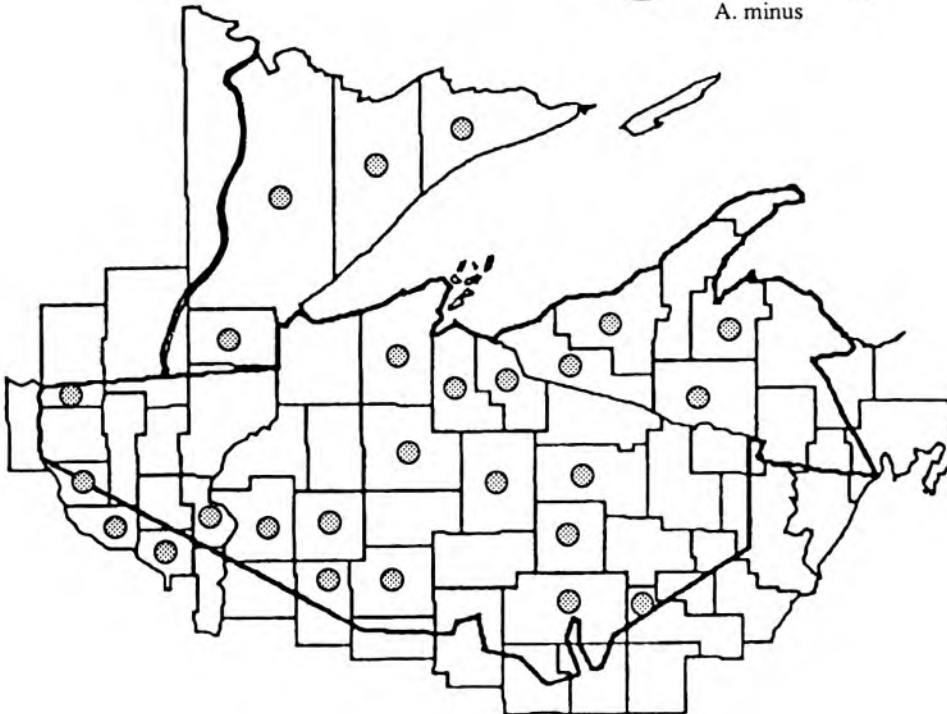
Arctium minus
common burdock

(gi)chi-mazaan (Smith: gi' masan)
wiisagibag, -oon (Densmore: wi'sugibûg')
wiisagjiibik

Common burdock is a robust weed with thistle-like flowers. The flowers are small-petalled, and white to lavender, turning into troublesome burrs by late September. It is found on nitrogen-rich, disturbed ground, as would be the case with an old pasture. Burdock can grow in both sun and shade, and has very large basal leaves that were traditionally used as head coverings. Like many old-field species, common burdock is originally from Europe, and fast became naturalized in the Americas. The roots were said by the Ojibwa to have a tonic effect, as well as being used for stomach pain.



A. minus



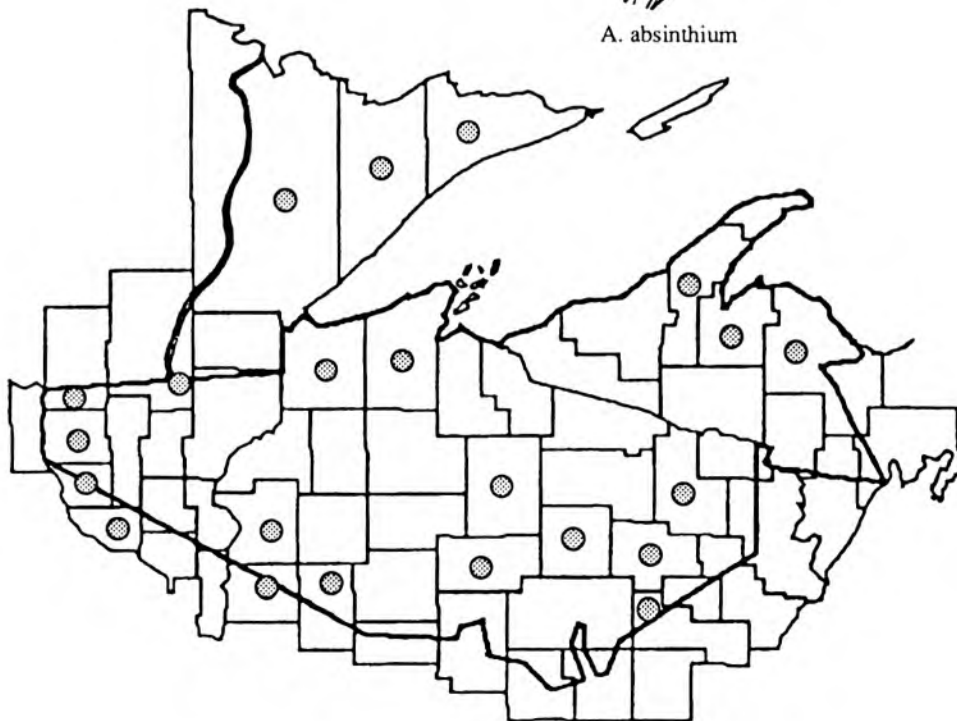
Artemisia absinthium
European wormwood

moose-ojibik, moosewijiibik (Densmore:
muse 'odji 'bik)

European wormwood is an aromatic perennial species that is somewhat woody. It has much-divided lower leaves that are broken into fine segments. The young leaves of this species are whitened and silky. The flowering cluster of sagewort is elongated and branched, with rather inconspicuous individual flowers. Growing up to 4 feet tall, it is found on disturbed sites, like roadsides, old-fields and waste places within cities. The flowers bloom from July through September. This wormwood is a native to Europe, where it was used historically as an anesthetic and an anti-helminthic (anti-worm medicine). The Ojibwa used this plant boiled, as a warm compress for sprained or strained muscles.



A. absinthium



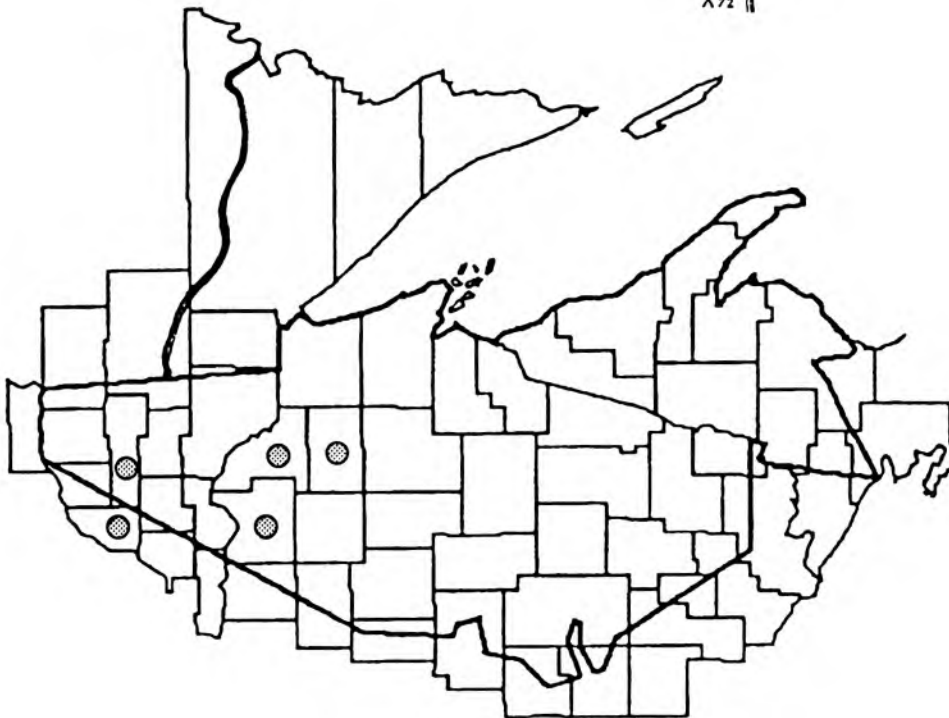
Artemisia dracunculus
mugwort

- bagizowin (Densmore: bû'giso'wIn)
- baasibagak (Densmore: ba'sibûgûk')
- ishkodebag (Densmore: I'ckode'bûg)
- ogimaawashk (Desnmore: o'gima'wûck)
- zhingwaakwaandag (Densmore: jIn'gwakwan'dûg)
- [Densmore: ba'sûnûkûk']

Mugwort is found rather sporadically across the western edge of Wisconsin. Although it is not endangered or protected by law, mugwort is rare, and should not be collected until its populations have recovered. It is a smooth herbaceous species, and does not get woody like some of the sageworts. Mugwort has dark green, three-parted, very linear, segmented leaves and very inconspicuous, small green flowers in a loose arrangement at the top of the plant. This species is found on sandy old fields, on dry sandy prairies, and along dry roadsides and railroad right-of-ways. Medicinally this species had many uses, from infusions taken for heart palpitations and dysentery, to decoctions taken for difficult labor.



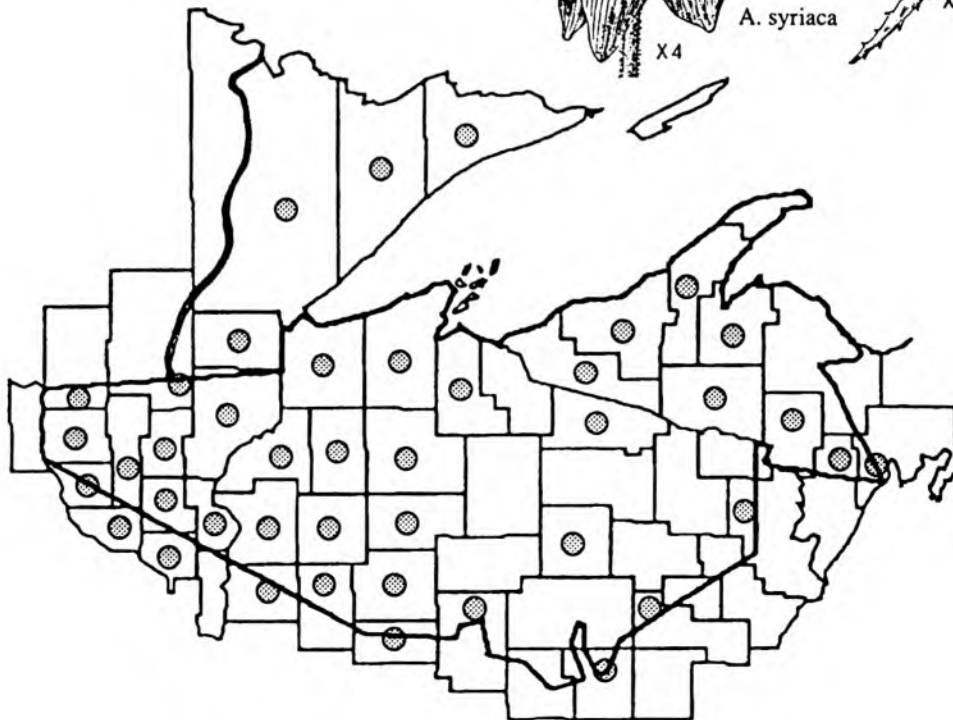
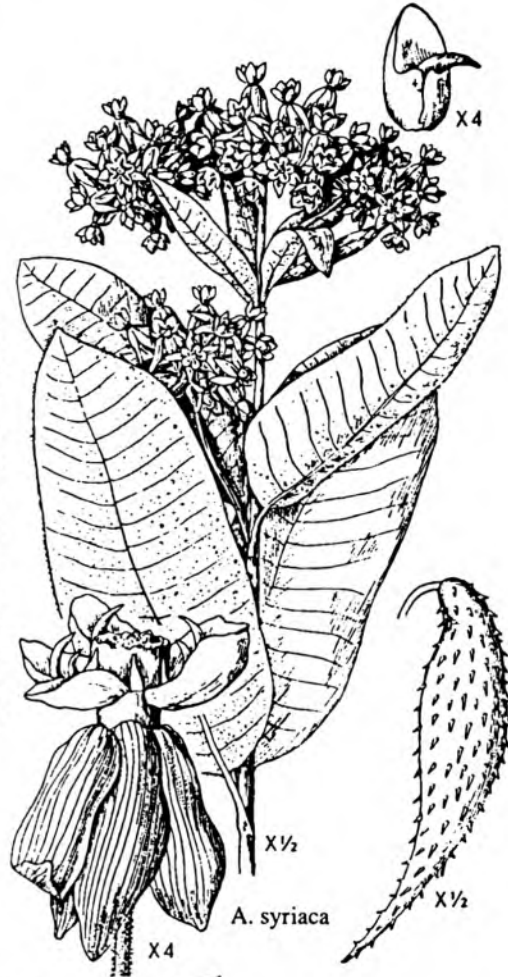
A. dracunculus



Asclepias syriaca
common milkweed

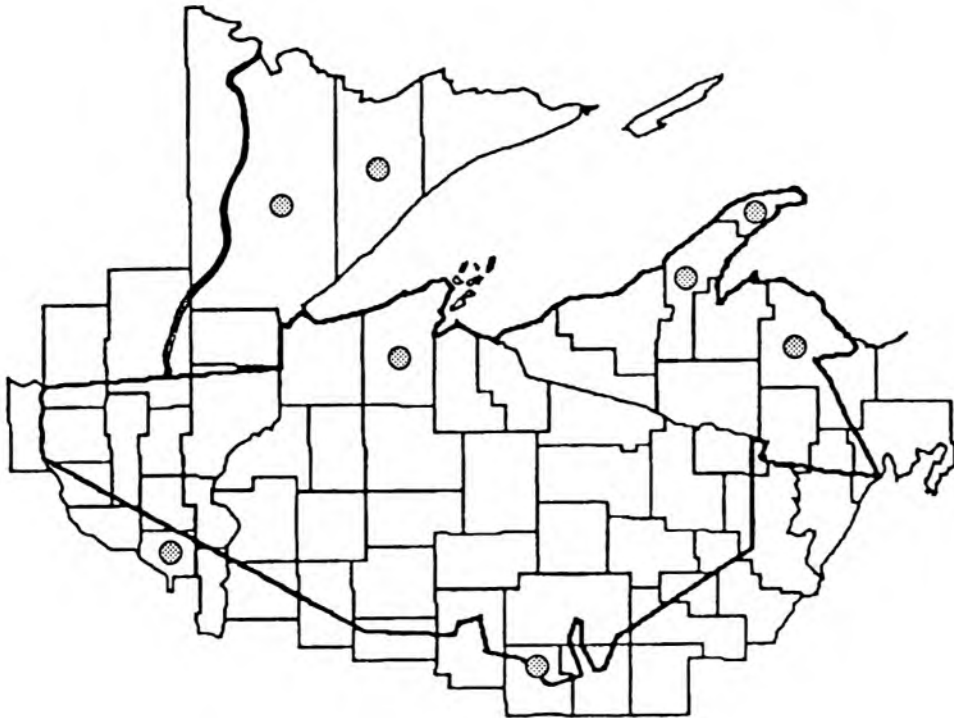
ininiwa/inzh (Densmore: iní'ńwúnj; Gilmore: niniwinš; Rhodes: ninwanzh; Smith: iníni'wúnj, iníniwúnj; Zichmanis & Hodgins: ininiwish)
zhaabozigan (Smith: cabo' síkún)
(Rhodes: ninwinshk)

Common milkweed is found most often today along dry, open roadsides and in old fields out from the woods' edge. Most everyone is probably familiar with the seed pods that split open in late summer releasing their airborne seed. The leaves and stems of this species are covered with fine hair, and the flowers are a rose to brown color. Common milkweed grows to about 5 feet tall. Traditionally this plant was used as a gynecological aid to produce post-birth milk flow in the mother. The young flower buds of milkweed are edible and were eaten as greens. The root was combined with root fibers of boneset and applied to a whistle for calling deer.



Brassica rapa
field mustard

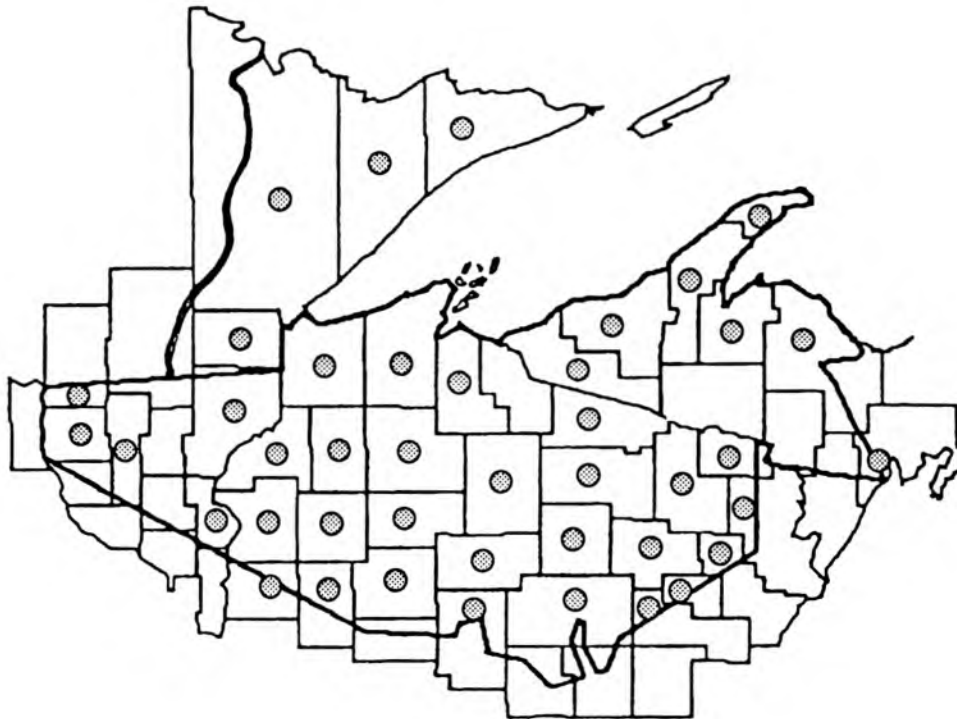
Field mustard is an annual plant that is a native of Europe, now naturalized across much of North America. Two cultivated varieties of this species are the turnip and Chinese cabbage (bok choy). The leaves of field mustard clasp the stem and are smooth, succulent, and gray-green with a whitish bloom. The 4-petaled flowers are pale yellow and bloom in May to June, maturing into slender, upright, beaked pods. Field mustard was reported to have been used by the Ojibwa for unspecified medical purposes.



Capsella bursa-pastoris
shepherd's purse

ishkodewijiibik (Densmore: I'ckode 'wadji 'bIk;
Zichmanis & Hodgins: shkodaeeebik)

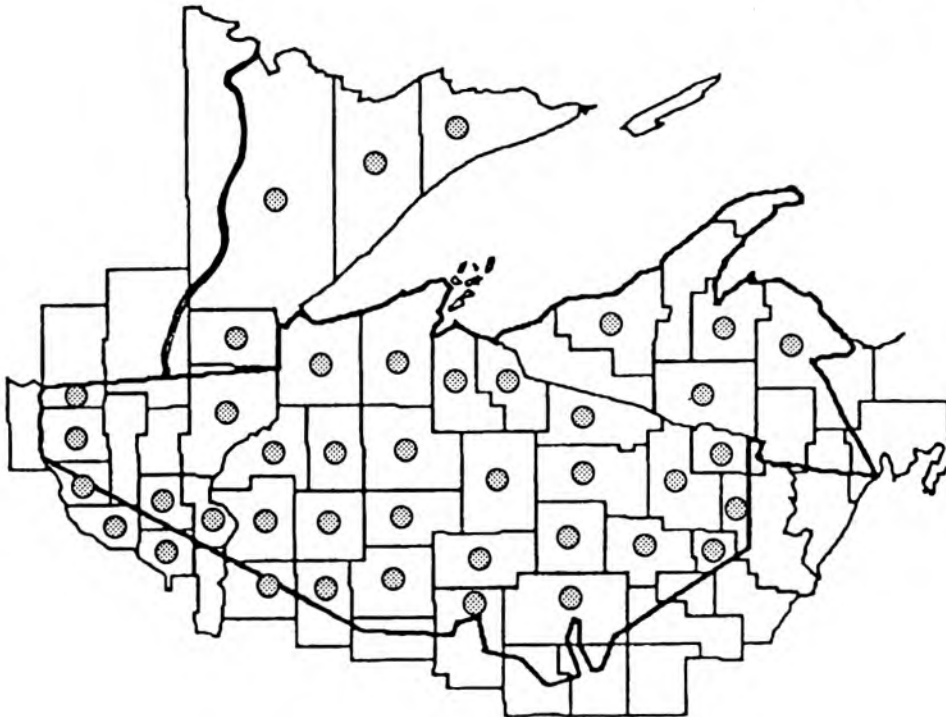
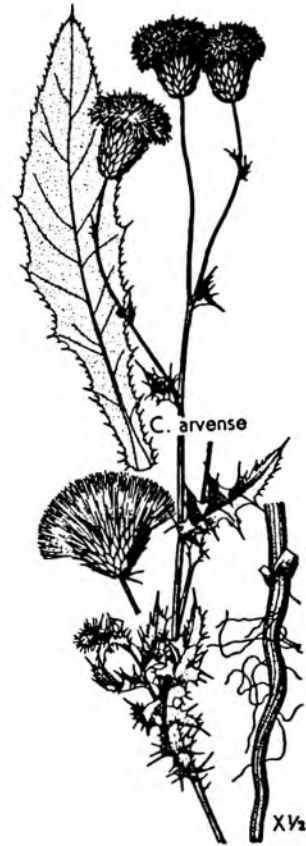
Shepherd's purse a common weed of disturbed ground. It can be found on cultivated fields in rural areas as well as next to sidewalks and streets in the cities. The basal leaves in this plant are clumped and dandelion-like, and the leafy flowering stalk supports many, tiny 4-petalled white flowers. The flat seed pods give the plant its common name; they are about 1/4 inch long and heart-shaped (apparently looking like a shepherd's purse!). The species is an annual plant, relying on each successive year's seed crop to re-occupy the area in the following season. Like many old field plants, shepherd's purse is also an alien species from Eurasia. The Ojibwa used the entire plant in a decoction to help cure dysentery and cramps, whereas the leaves and stems were taken for headaches.



Cirsium arvense
Canada thistle

mazaanashk (Smith: masa' nûck)

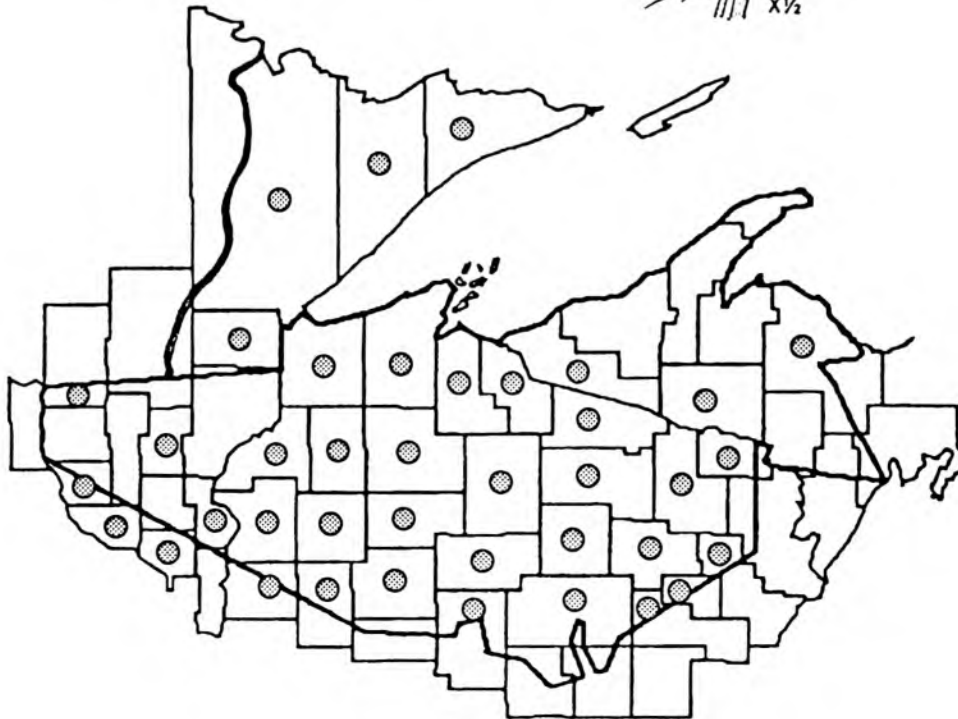
This is the most common roadside thistle. Although one would not know it from its common name, Canada thistle is native to northern Europe. Canada thistle has small (1/2 to 3/4 inch), pale lilac-colored flowering heads that grow in clusters. The whole plant is generally between 1-4 feet tall and has a spineless stem. Growing in large patches along disturbed areas like roadsides and pastures, it flowers throughout the summer and into early October. The plant was used as a gastrointestinal aid.



Cirsium vulgare
bull thistle

(gi)chi-mazaanashk (Smith: ji' masa'nũck)

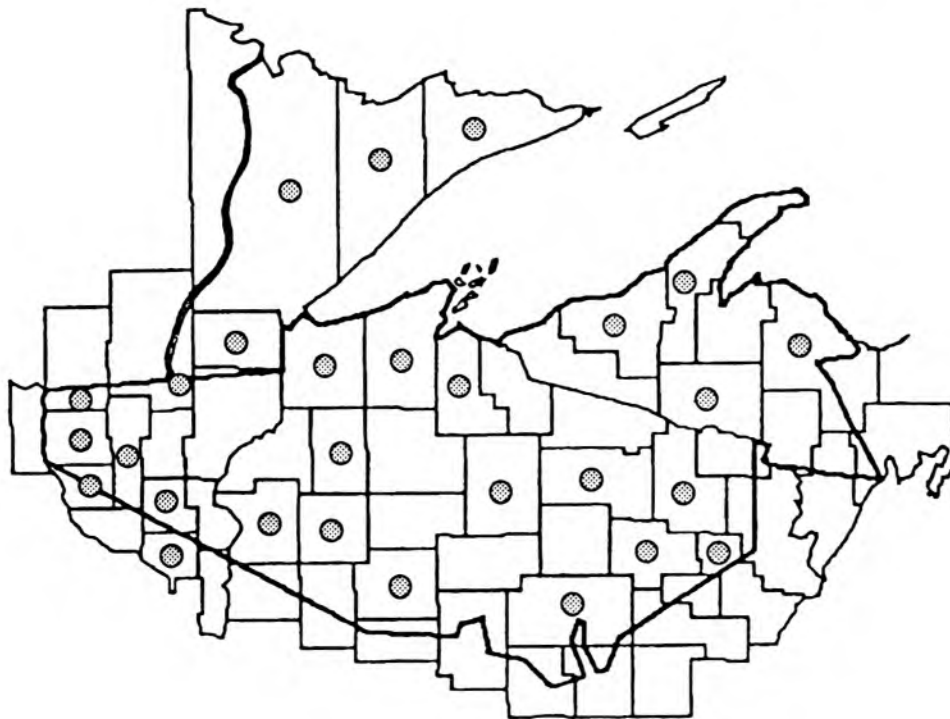
Bull thistle is very spiny, especially at the base of the flowering heads, where the spines are long and yellow-tipped. The flowers themselves are reddish-purple and occur singly or up to three per plant. The pale leaves of bull thistle are sometimes woolly. This species grows from 2 to 6 feet tall along disturbed areas and often-times in wet, marshy areas. As in Canada thistle, bull thistle is an exotic species, originating in Eurasia. The root of this species was used by the Ojibwa as a cure for stomach cramps.



Conyza canadensis
horseweed

waabigwan (Smith: wabí'gwûn)
[Densmore: gababi'kwûna'tíg]

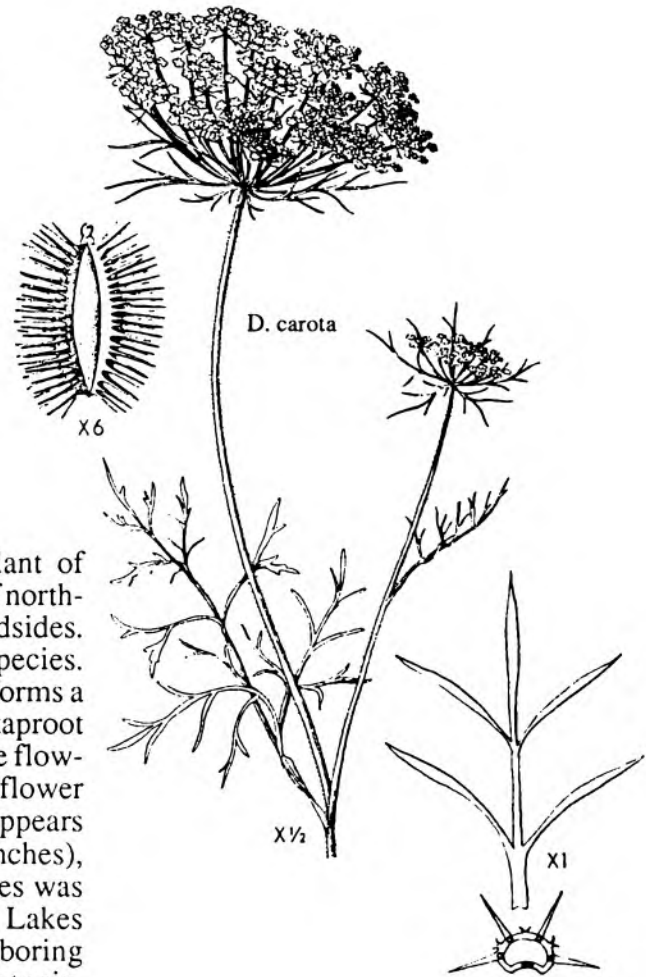
Horseweed grows to be 1 to 7 feet tall with a bristly stem and many, alternate, linear leaves. The numerous flowering heads are small, measuring about 1/4 inch across, with green disks and small white daisy-like rays. They bloom from July to November. Horseweed is a weedy species, growing in fields and along roadsides. Traditionally the flower disks were smoked by the Ojibwa as a hunting charm.



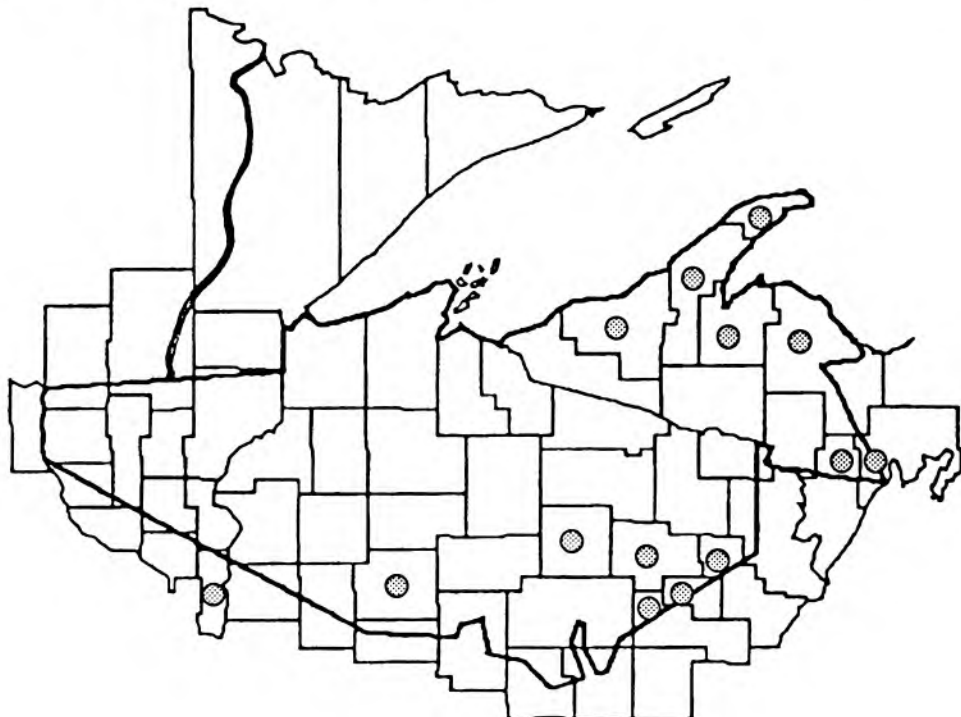
Daucus carota

Queen Anne's lace, wild carrot

okaadaak (Zichmanis & Hodgins: kaudauk)



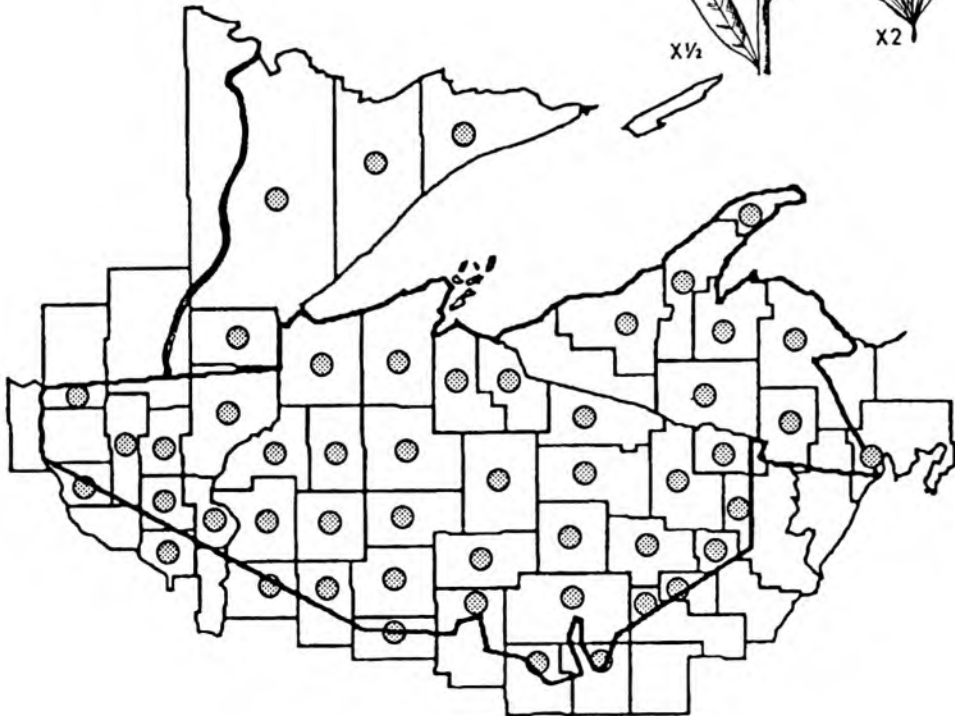
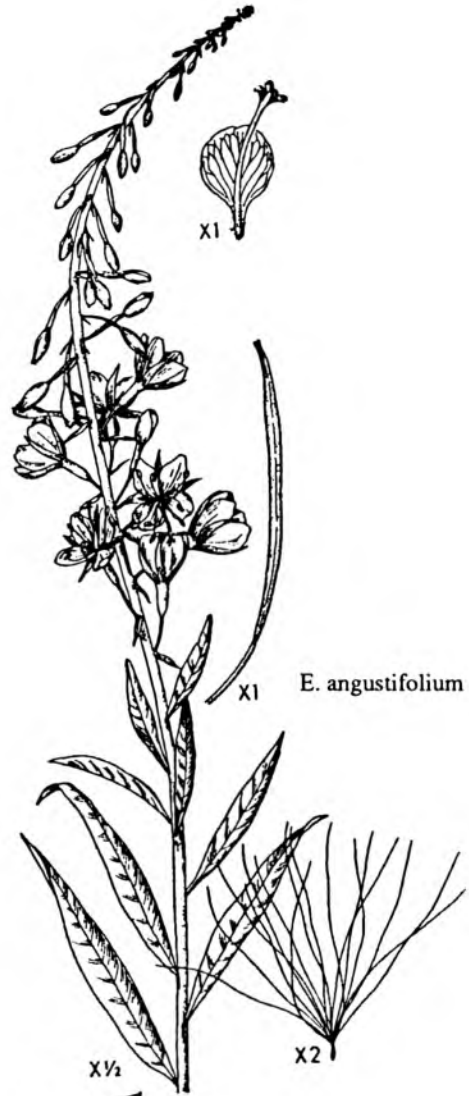
Queen Anne's lace is a native plant of Europe, now established throughout most of north-eastern United States in old fields and roadsides. The cultivated carrot is a variant of this species. Like the garden carrot, Queen Anne's lace forms a rosette of dissected leaves and a large taproot during the first growing season, and then the flowering stem the next season. The very central flower of the whole flowering head is purplish and appears as a dot of color in the rather large (1-4 inches), white flowering head. Although this species was reported to have been used by the Great Lakes Ojibwa, no use was specified. Among neighboring tribes, the flowering blossoms were used as a tonic.



Epilobium angustifolium
fireweed

ozhaashijiibik, ozhaashijiibikens (Densmore:
oja'cidji'bik; Smith: o'ca cadji'bikes)
zhooshkijiibik (Zichmanis & Hodgins: zhoshkidjeebik)

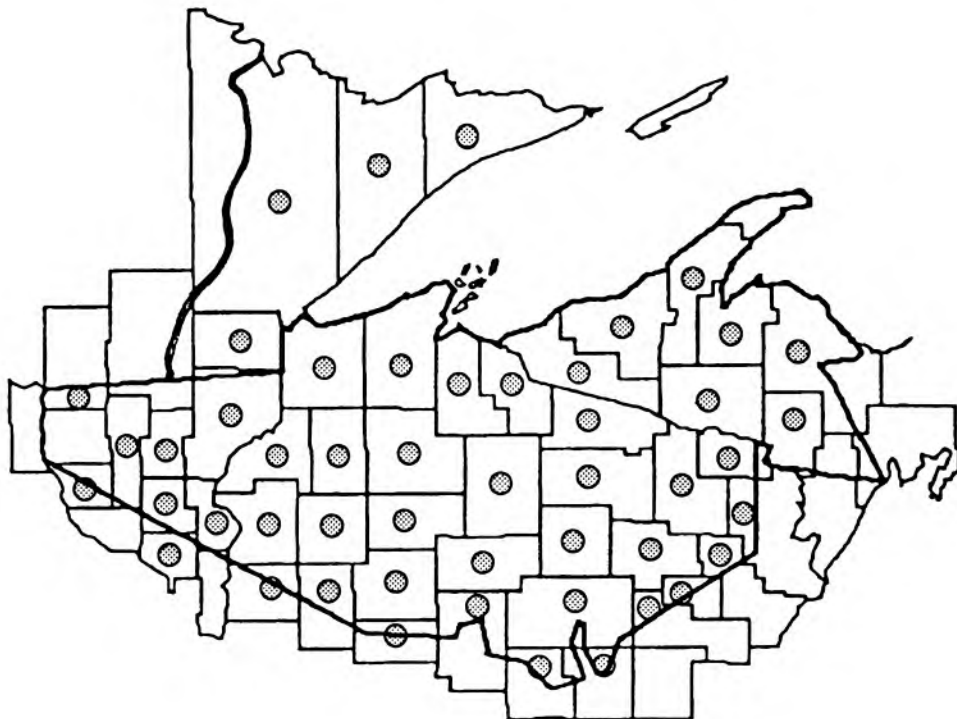
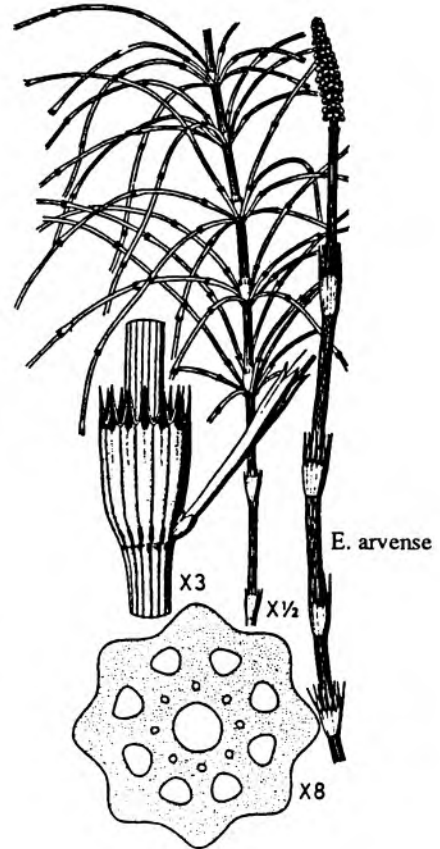
Fireweed is a common plant in clearings, along roadsides, on disturbed ground, and is often one of the first to appear after a burning. It grows to be 2 to 7 feet tall, with alternate leaves and bright pink flowers that bloom from June to August with 4 roundish petals. The fruit is a reddish pod of seeds, angling upward on the stem. In traditional medical practices a poultice of moistened fresh or dried leaves was used on bruises and to remove slivers, while a poultice of pounded roots was used to treat boils and carbuncles.



Equisetum arvense
scouring rush, field horsetail

[Gilmore: jasibonskok; Gilmore: aiankošing; Gilmore:
gežibnusk; Smith: giji' binûsk]

Field horsetail is the most common of the horsetail species, and unfortunately for purposes of identifying it, the most variable in its many forms. The fertile stems of field horsetail have a short-lived spore bearing cap on top, and are about 6 to 8 inches tall. The sterile, or non-fertile stems are often much branched, and grow to heights of 1 1/2 feet. Field horsetail is found in many disturbed sandy places, especially along roadsides and railroads. A decoction of field horsetail roots were used as a remedy for difficulty in urinating, and pieces of the stem were used as luck charms.



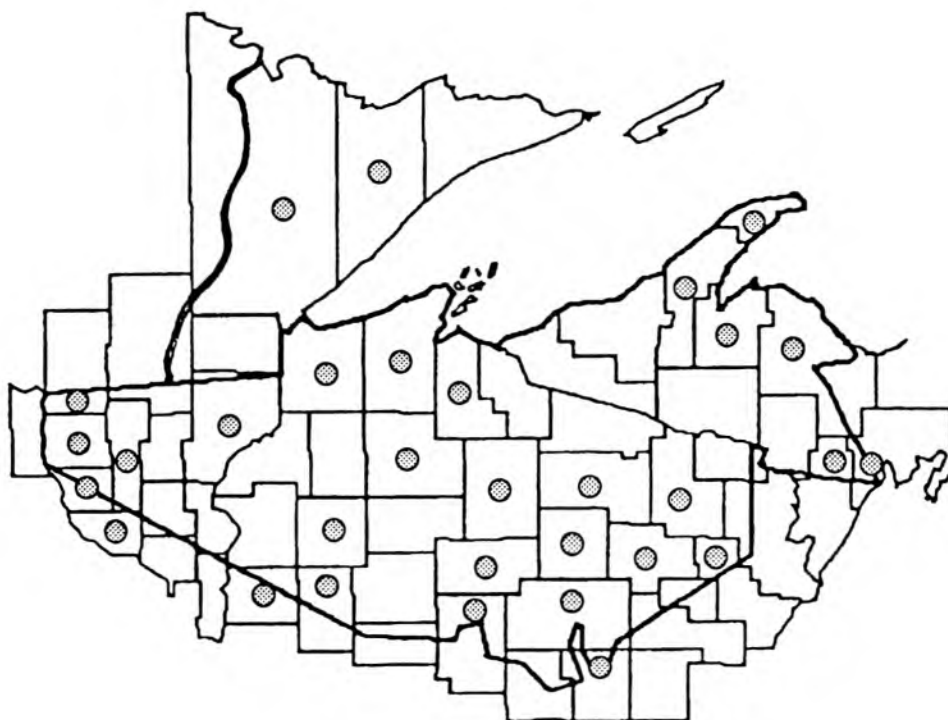
Erysimum cheiranthoides
wormseed mustard

ozaawaabigwan (Densmore: o'zawa'bigwân)

Wormseed mustard is an annual plant, between 8 and 36 inches tall, with small, bright yellow 4-petaled flowers, and is found in sandy disturbed habitats, old fields, roadsides, and sandy shores. The leaves of this species are linear and usually with smooth margins (unlike other yellow-flowered species of the mustard family). The seed pods of wormseed mustard are tube-shaped (3/4 to 1 inch long) and held upright on long slender stalks. This species' origins are somewhat puzzling, as many plant geographers think it is an import from Europe, and some think it is native to North America as well. The Chippewa used a decoction of the root to treat skin eruptions.



E. cheiranthoides



Fragaria virginiana
wild strawberry

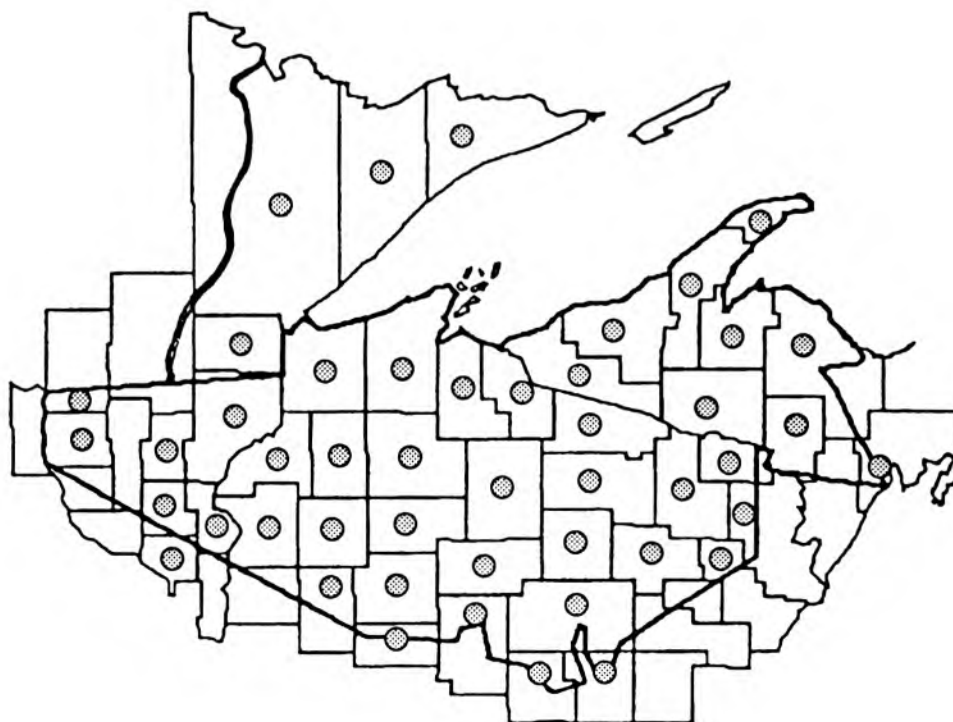
ode'imín, -an (berry) (Gilmore: de-min; Smith: ode'imín; Zichmanis & Hodgins: odaemin)

ode'imínijibik (root) (Densmore: ode'imínidji'bík; Smith: ode'imínidji'bík)

Wild strawberry, much like the domestic strawberry, has 3 toothed leaflets and a hairy stem. It grows to be 3 to 6 inches tall and is found in meadows, fields, and in other open sunny places. Blooming from April to June, the white flowers have 5 petals and are born on a separate stalk from the leaves. The edible fruit is small, red and much sought after. Traditionally an infusion of the root was used to treat "cholera infantum" and stomach aches.



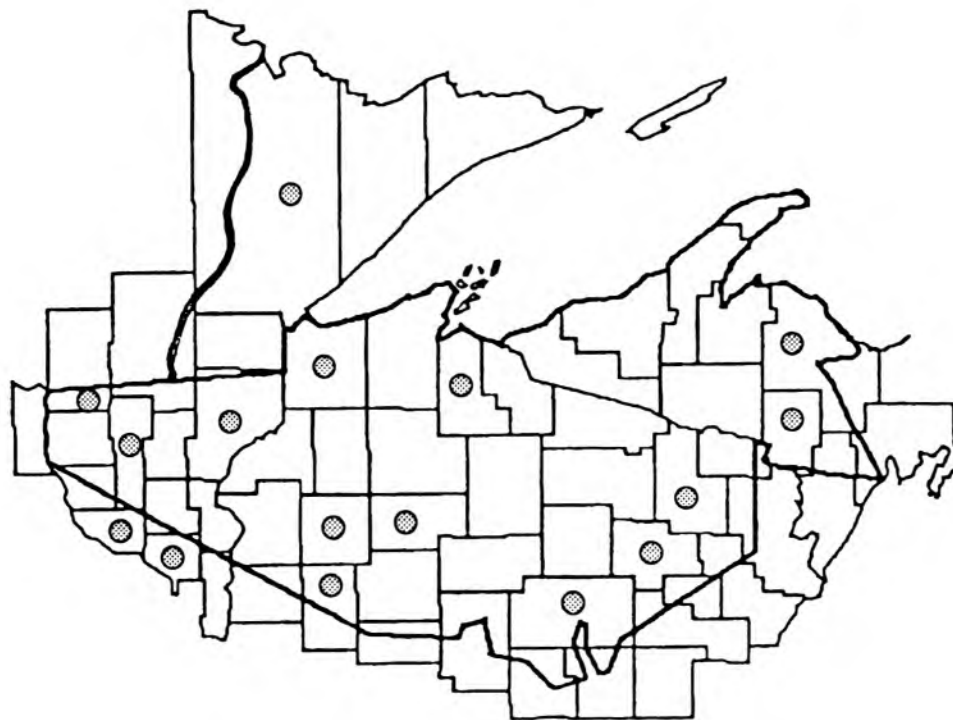
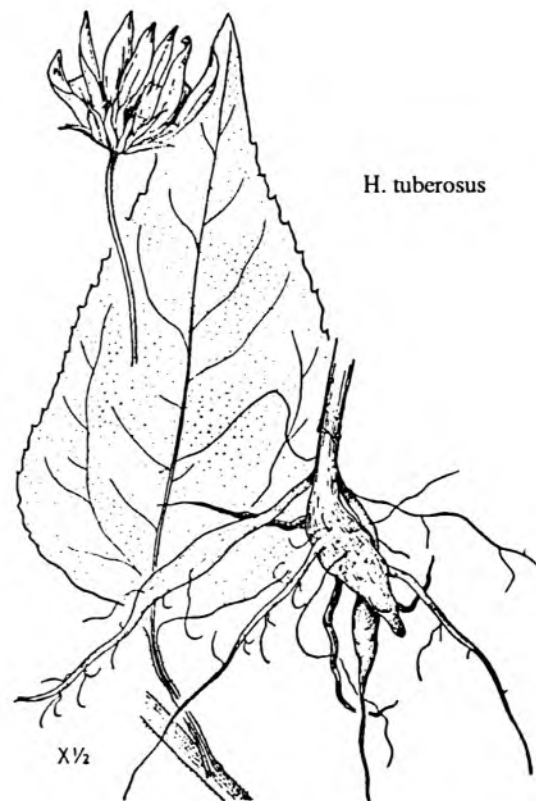
F. virginiana



Helianthus tuberosus
Jerusalem artichoke

[Densmore: a 'skibwan']

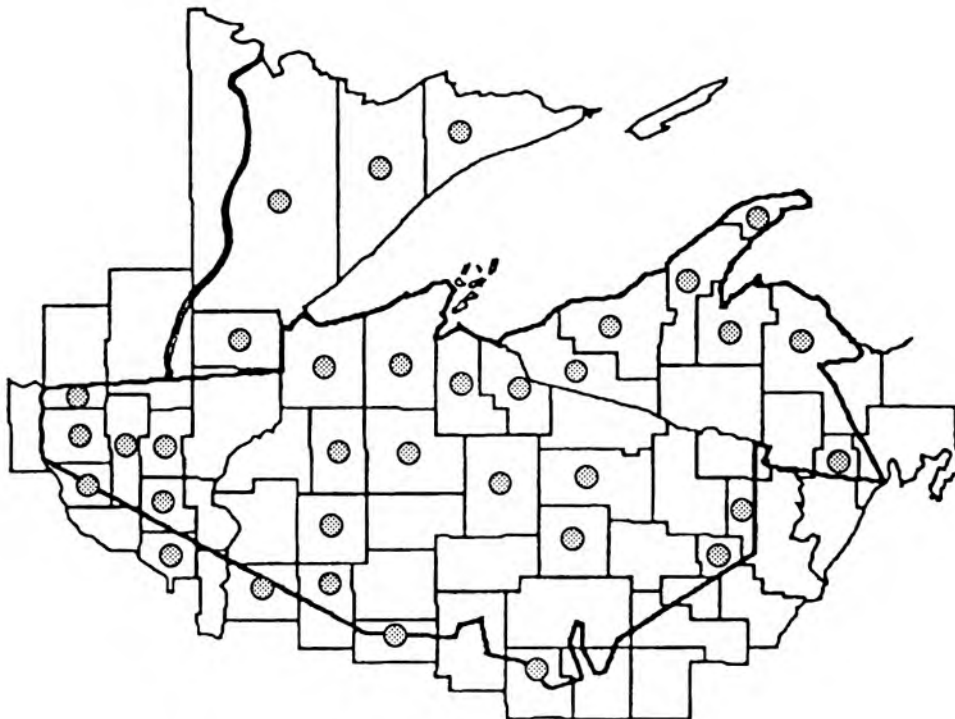
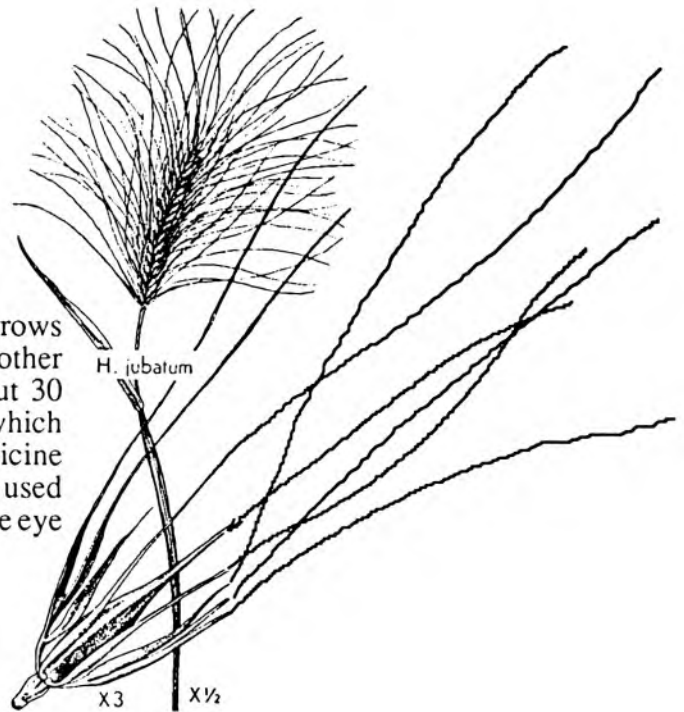
Jerusalem artichoke is a perennial species with a stout, hairy stem. The thick rough leaves are lance-shaped to oval, toothed, and have winged petioles. The flowering head is typical of other sunflowers, with 10 to 20 yellow rays and a yellow central disk. Jerusalem artichoke is a late flowering species, blooming from August to October. The rhizomes bear many tubers, which were a traditional source of food for the Native Americans. This sunflower species can be found growing in moist soil, in thickets, along roadsides, and in waste places.



Hordeum jubatum
squirrel-tail

ajidamoowaanow (Densmore: a 'djidamo 'wano)

Squirrel-tail is an arching grass that grows in dry soil in fields, roadsides, meadows, and other disturbed areas. It reaches a height of about 30 inches, and has long bristles on the seeds which gives it a soft appearance. In traditional medicine the dry root was wrapped and moistened and used as a compress for sties and inflammation of the eye lid.



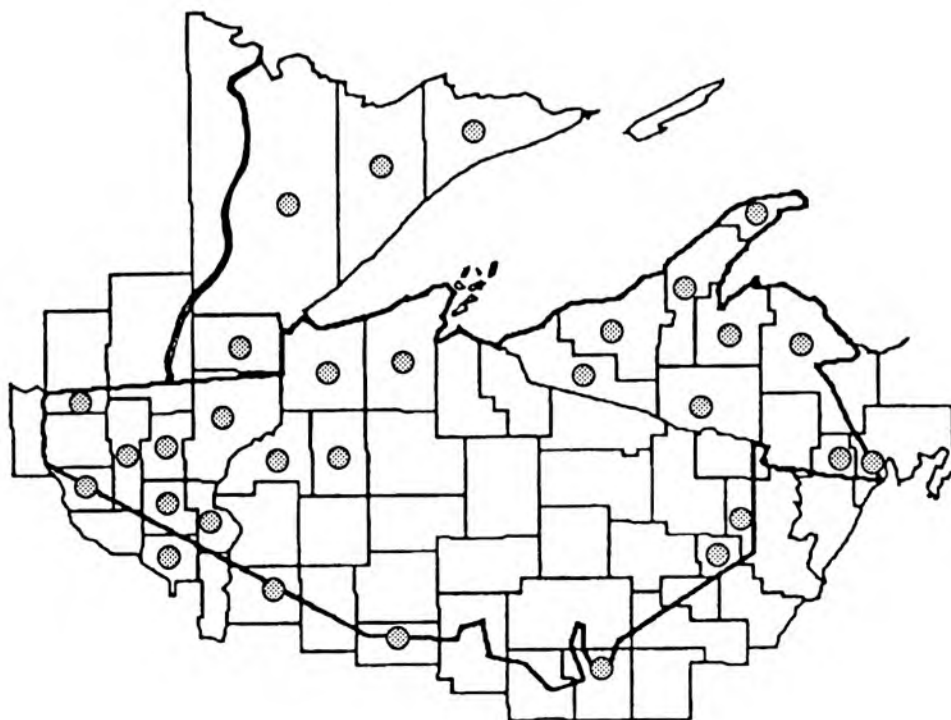
Juncus tenuis
path rush

(gi)chigamiwashk, -oon (Smith: jîgomi 'ûskûn)

Path rush grows in clumps, and is usually less than 2 feet tall. The leaves are flat in cross section and are nearly one-half the height of the stem. The tiny flowers occur singly rather than in heads. This highly variable rush grows in fields and forests, along road borders, in lawns, and on paths. Like other rushes, path rush was used traditionally in weaving mats and other items.



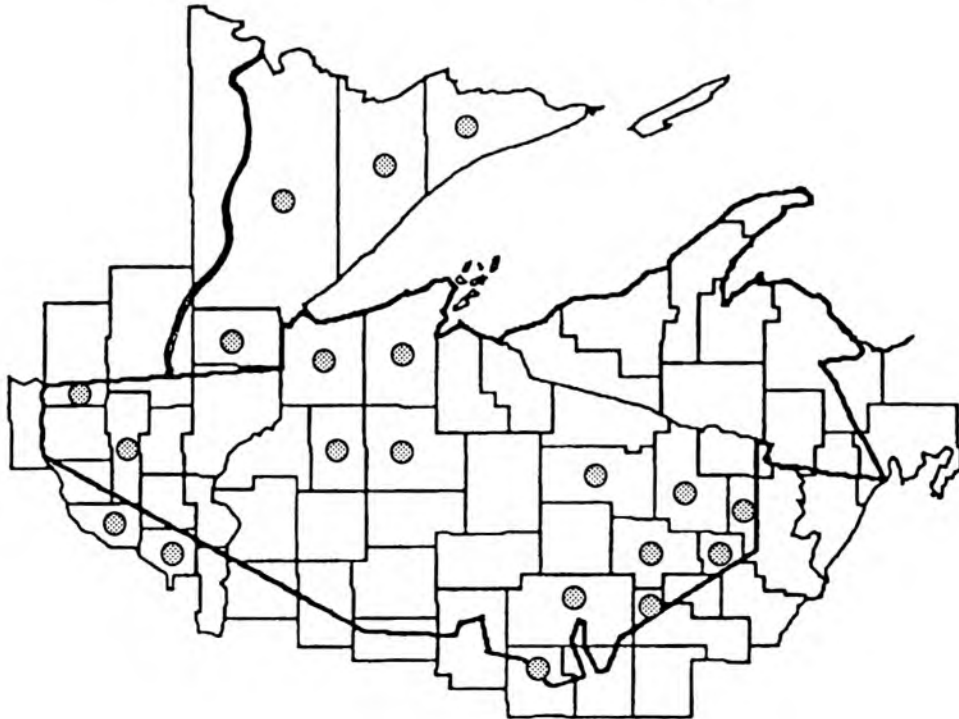
J. tenuis



Lappula squarrosa
stickweed

ozagadigomens (Hoffman: ozaga 't'igomě's)

Stickweed is an annual species, growing up to 30 inches tall, with rough, hairy stems and leaves. The blue flowers bloom from May to September on numerous loose spikes. The fruits are small nutlets covered with prickles, like a small prickly bur. A native species of Eurasia, stickweed has become established as a weedy plant of disturbed areas and waste places. Native Americans traditionally inhaled the fumes of burning roots or sniffed the raw roots of stickweed to relieve headaches.

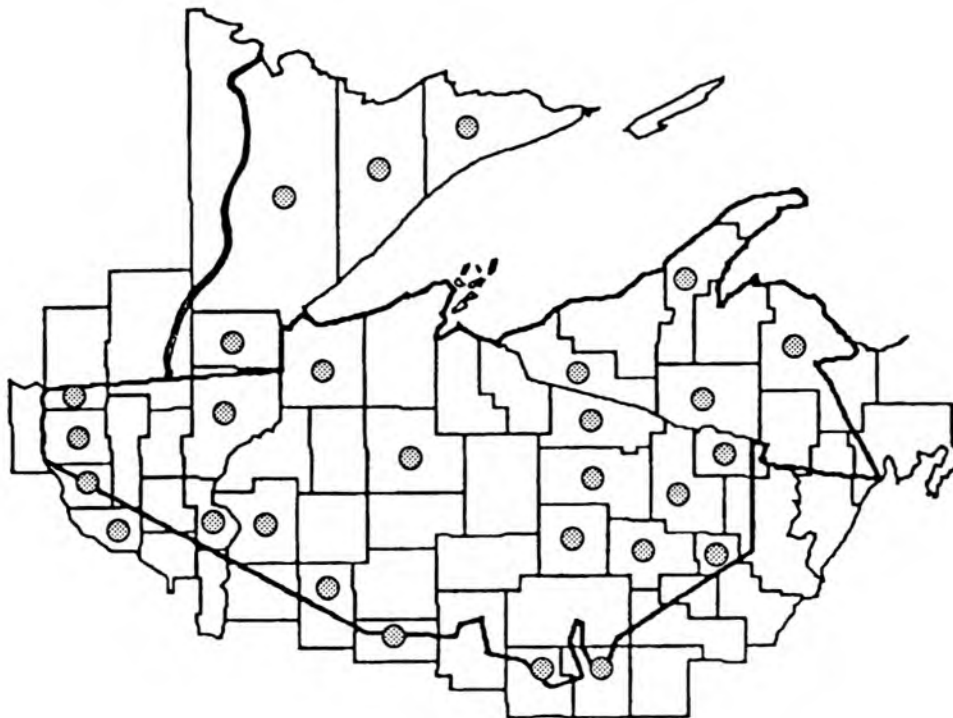


Linaria vulgaris
butter and eggs

[Smith: owacawa´ skwûneg; Zichmanis & Hodgins:
wauwaukskonaeg]

Butter and eggs gets its name from its yellow and bright orange flowers. It is a perennial species that grows in colonies on disturbed sandy soils such as those found on roadsides and old fields. Like many old field species, it is an alien species from Europe that is now naturally-occurring (naturalized) in North America. Butter and eggs has many alternately occurring narrow, smooth-margined leaves on the main stem, and they are pale green in color. The flowers are snapdragon-like and clustered in a spike at the top of the plant. Each pale yellow flower has a narrow, drooping, nectar-filled spur and a bright orange palate (a modified leaf of the snapdragon family). A mature plant ranges between 1 and 2 feet in height. Butter and eggs plants were used medicinally as a bronchial inhalant in the sweat lodge.

L. vulgaris



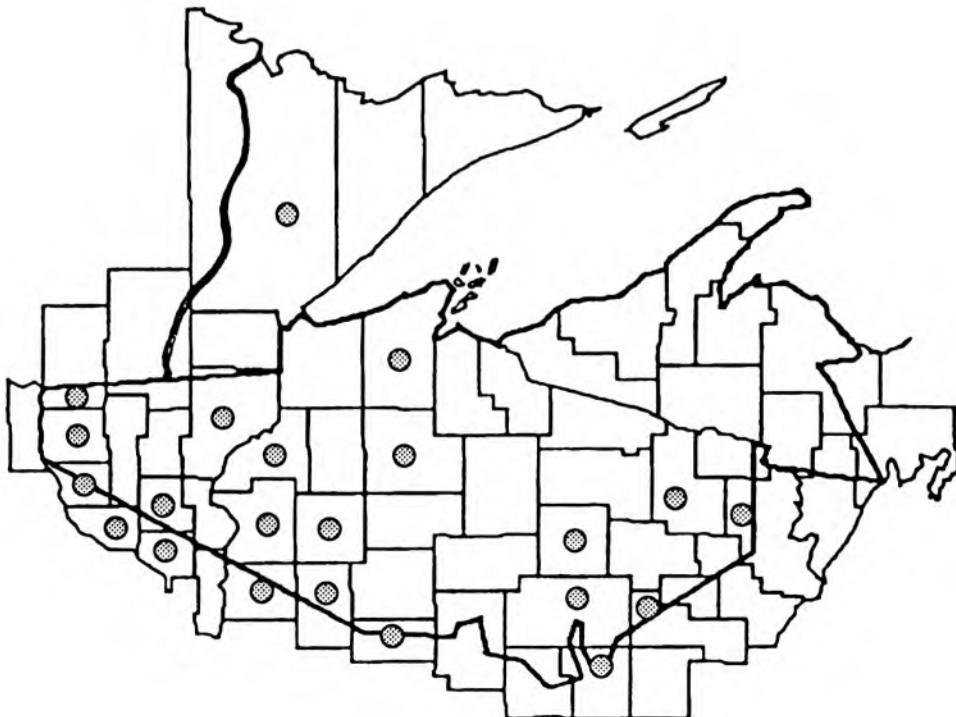
Nepeta cataria
catnip

gaazha/igensibag (Densmore: gajugěns 'ibŭg)
(gi)chi-namewashk (Smith: tci ' name ' wŭck, tci '
name 'wŭck)

Catnip is a much-branched perennial plant with a crowded cluster of flowers that terminate each stem tip. The leaves of catnip are stalked and opposite of each other on the stem, each possessing a jaggedly-toothed arrowhead shape. Catnip flowers are white to blue with purple dots. A mature plant ranges between 8 and 30 inches tall. Catnip is yet another European invader, now naturalized and widespread in North America on disturbed open habitat. The leaves were used by the Ojibwa in a decoction to cure a fever.



N. cataria

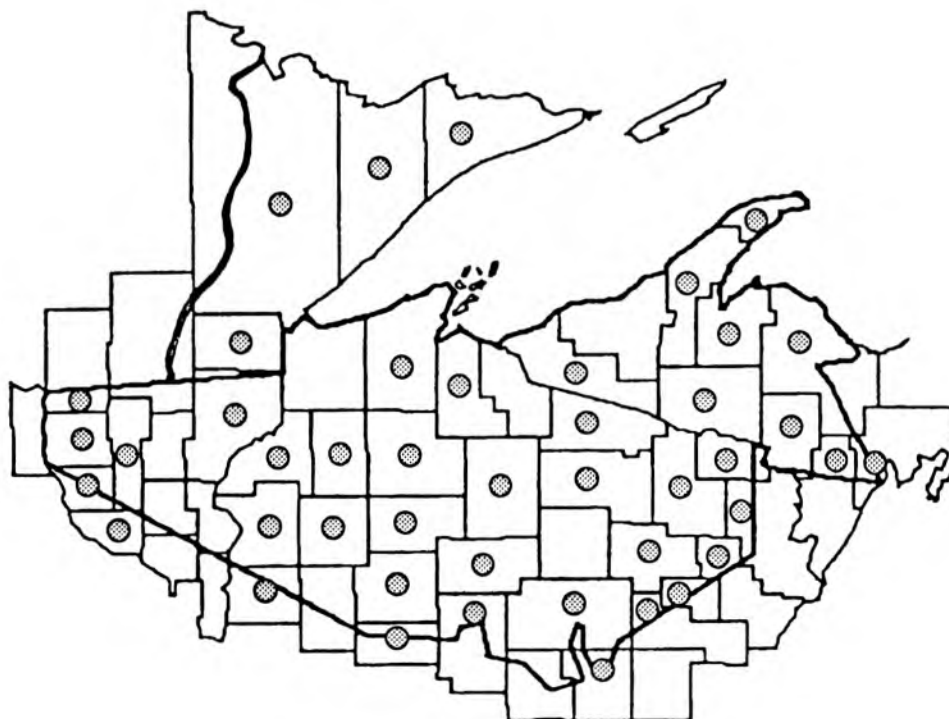


Oenothera biennis
evening primrose

Evening primrose is a tall, roadside or disturbed-ground plant with a large spike of 4-petalled yellow flowers. The flowers are characterized by a cross-shaped tip to the ovary (the stigma) and leafy green bracts immediately below the flowers that point downward. The bright green leaves of evening primrose are lance-shaped and wavy or crinkly at the edges. This species is a biennial, that is, it produces flowers and seed only in its second year, after which it dies and relies on its seed to carry on the lineage. A poultice utilizing the whole plant was applied to ease the pain of bruises.



O. biennis



Onosmodium molle
false gromwell

miigisensibag (Densmore: mi 'gĩsěns 'ĩbũg)

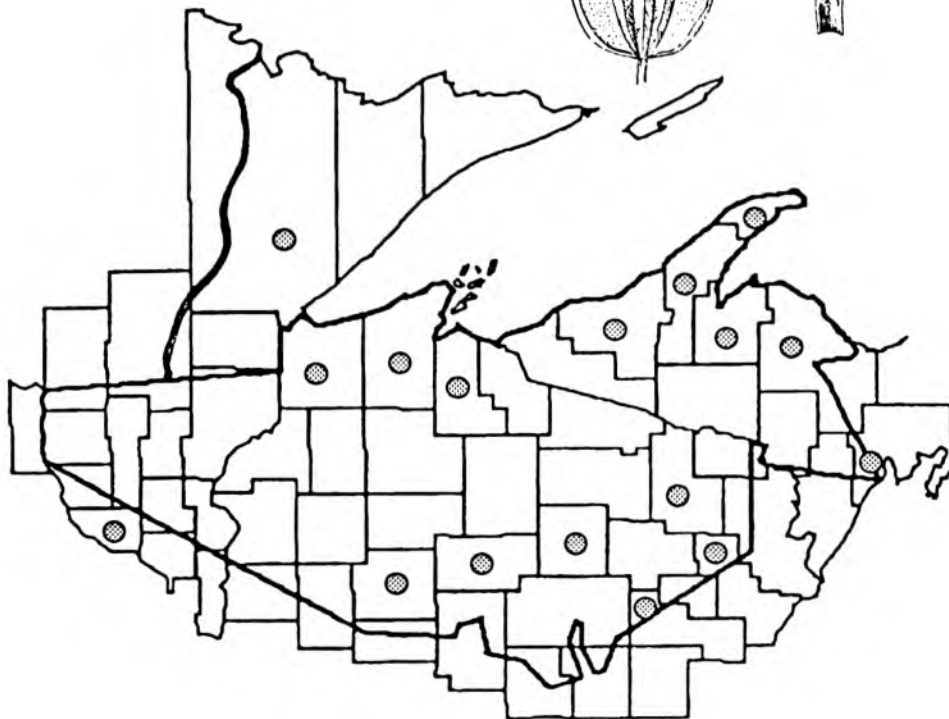
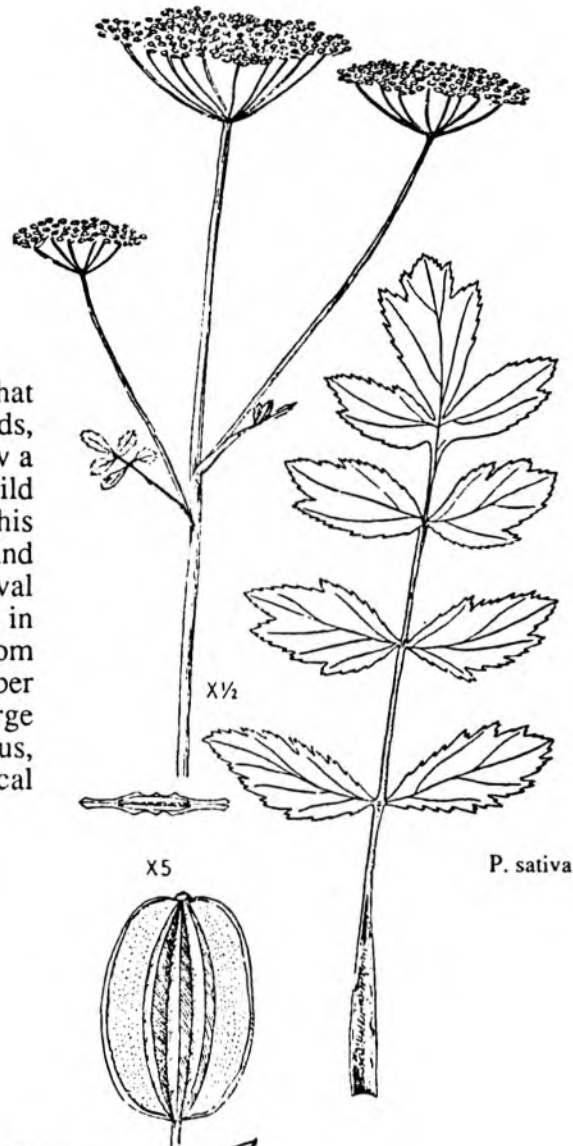
False gromwell is a plant of dry sandy or rocky prairies. It is rare in Wisconsin, and not known to occur in the ceded territories. It is on Wisconsin's "Watch" list, and to protect the species, should not be collected. False gromwell is a perennial that sends up several stems from a woody rootstock, ranging in height from 1 to 4 feet. The plants are hairy throughout, with stalkless lance-shaped or oval leaves that are alternate on the stem. The flowers are white to dull green, with sharp-pointed petals and a thread-like central style. Arranged in a tightly packed curved spike, the flowers bloom in June and July. The seeds were prized by the Ojibwa both as a love charm and to bring general good fortune.



Pastinaca sativa
wild parsnip

[Smith: pigwe´wûnûsk]

Wild parsnip is a tap-rooted biennial that grows along disturbed roadsides and in old fields, presumably escaping from cultivation and now a naturalized "wild" relative of the parsnip. Wild parsnip is without the large fleshy edible root. This species has a stout stem with obvious grooves and a large compound leaf with 5 to 15 toothed, oval leaflets. Its tiny white flowers are arranged in umbrella-shaped clusters (called umbels) and bloom throughout the summer. The juice of this member of the carrot family is known to blister skin! Large quantities of the root are reported to be poisonous, but small amounts were taken as a gynecological aid and said to be "powerful" medicine.



Plantago major
common plantain

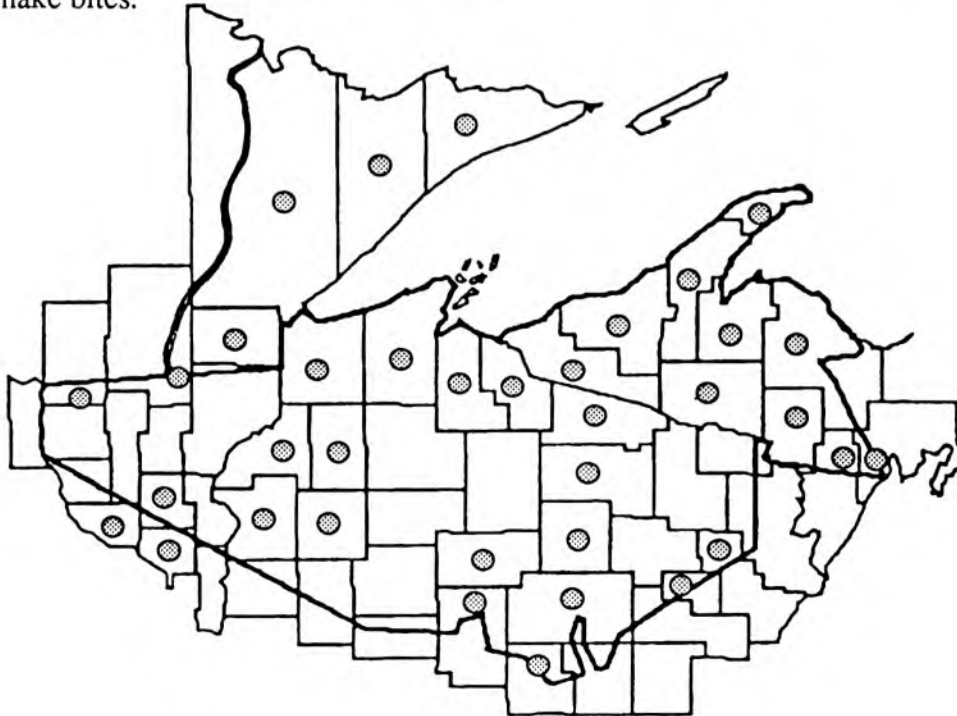
ginebigowashk

ginebigwashk (Densmore: gine´bigwûck)

omakakiibag (Densmore: o´mûkiki´bûg)

[Smith: ceca´gûski´bûge sink; Smith: jimûcki´gobûg; Zichmanis & Hodgins: zhaushaubiwaukissing]

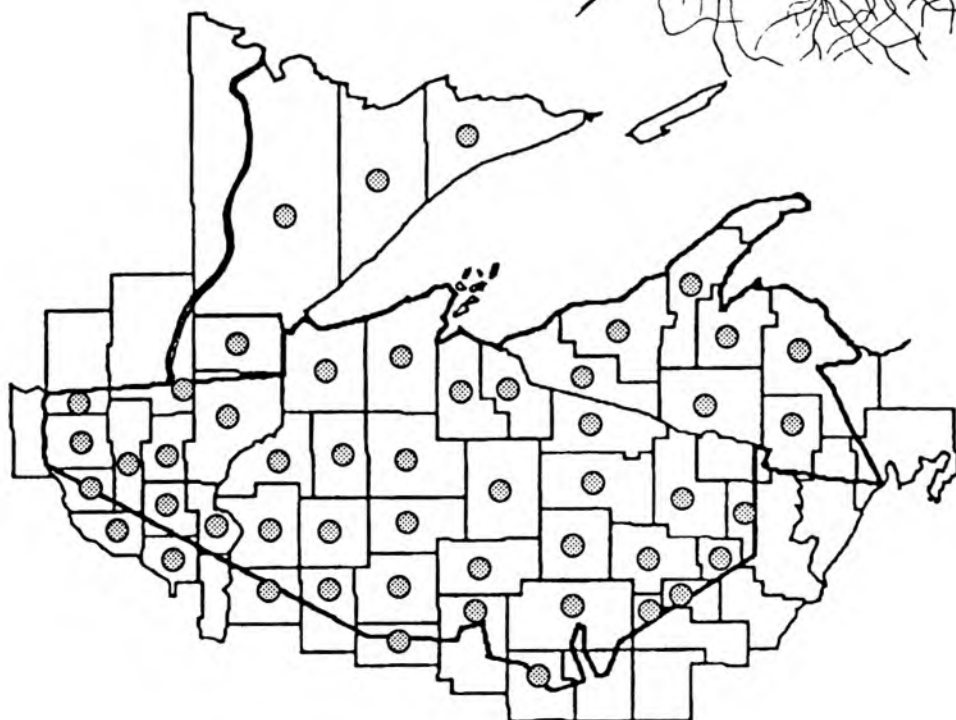
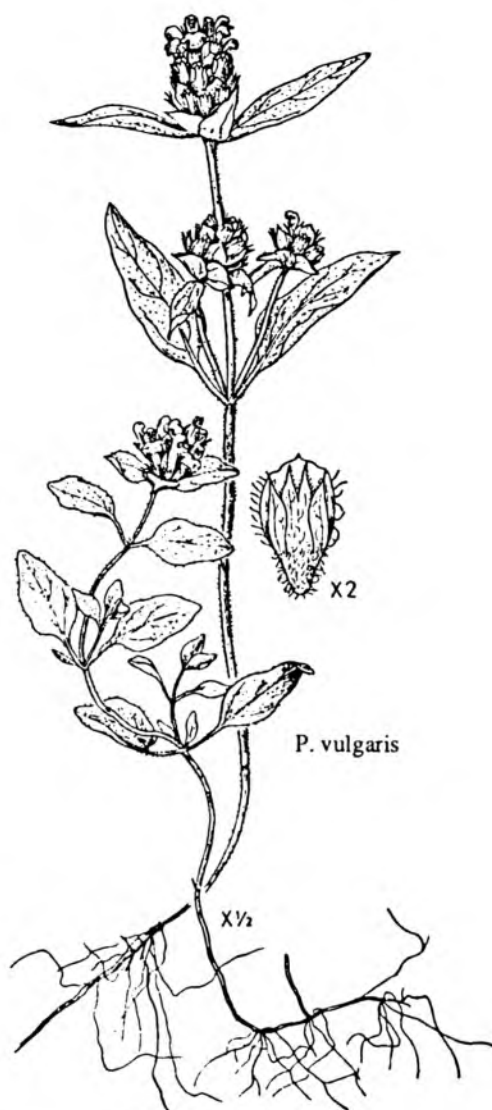
Common plantain is an annual or perennial species of lawns, old fields, roadsides and similar disturbed places. It has thick, leathery, oval leaves with smooth margins. The leaves are long-stalked, strongly nerved and grow from a basal rosette. The flowering stalk is up to 18 inches tall, has no leaves, and supports numerous tiny, inconspicuous flowers in a slender spike. The fruits are small, many-seeded capsules (1/8 inch wide). Common plantain is originally from Europe, and the name "white man's foot" was given to this species by the tribes of eastern North America because it seemed to appear at every new white settlement. Whether the Ojibwa quickly discovered medicinal uses for these European invading species, or they learned of the uses by trading information with the settlers is unclear. It is clear that the Ojibwa used common plantain in a number of ways, including a poultice of chopped fresh leaves for rheumatism, a simple or compound poultice of chopped root or fresh leaves for a variety of dermatological problems and snake bites, bruises, sprains, and sores. In addition, the powdered root was carried as a charm to protect one from snake bites.



Prunella vulgaris
selfheal

baasibagak (Smith: basi' bûgûk, basi' bûgûk)
nameswashk
namewashkoons (Densmore: name' wûskons';
Zichmanis & Hodgins: numawushkohse)

Selfheal is a familiar perennial herb of lawns, roadsides and old fields with a low or creeping stature. The blue to purple flowers are arranged in a tight, cylindrical spike, and each flower has a hood and fringed lower lip. The leaves of selfheal are oval to lance shaped, slightly toothed, and occur oppositely on the square stem. The flowers bloom during a long period, from June through October. Originally from Europe, selfheal is a naturalized species that has a number of medicinal uses, including a compound of the root taken as a physic, an infusion of the root as a wash for bruises and cuts, and a compound containing the root as a "female remedy".



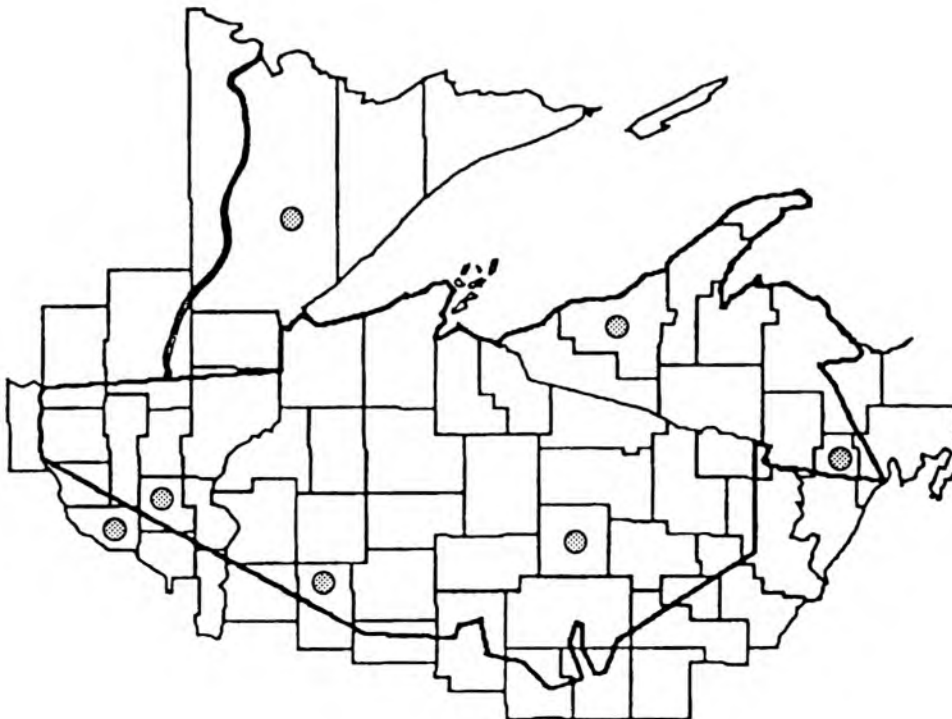
Prunus americana
wild plum

bagesaanaatig, -oog (tree), bagessan, -ag (fruit)
(Densmore: bû 'gesana 'tīg; Hoffman: bogē 'sanōk)
bagesaaniminagaawanzh (Rhodes:
bgesaanmin'gaawanzh)

Wild plum is a shrub or small tree that forms thickets and reaches heights of up to 25 feet. The alternate leaves are oval, with coarse teeth and a long pointed tip. The bark is thin and smooth. In April and May, before the leaves emerge, the white flowers bloom in a loose, rounded cluster. The red fruits have a thick skin and mature in August and September; they are yellow on the inside and sour. They can be eaten raw or cooked. Wild plum is found in moist woods, along roadsides and fence-rows, in old fields, on the edges of woods, and on open disturbed dry hillsides. Traditional medical uses included a compound decoction of the roots for worms and a compound poultice of inner bark or a decoction of bark as a disinfectant wash for cuts and wounds.



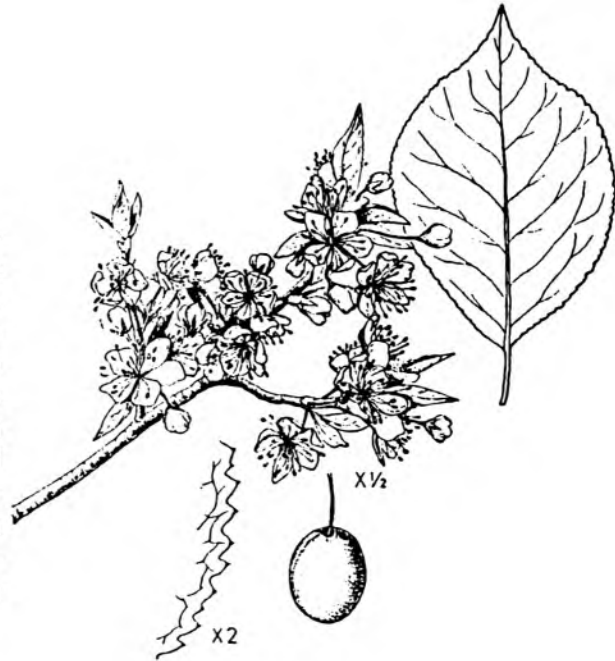
P. americana



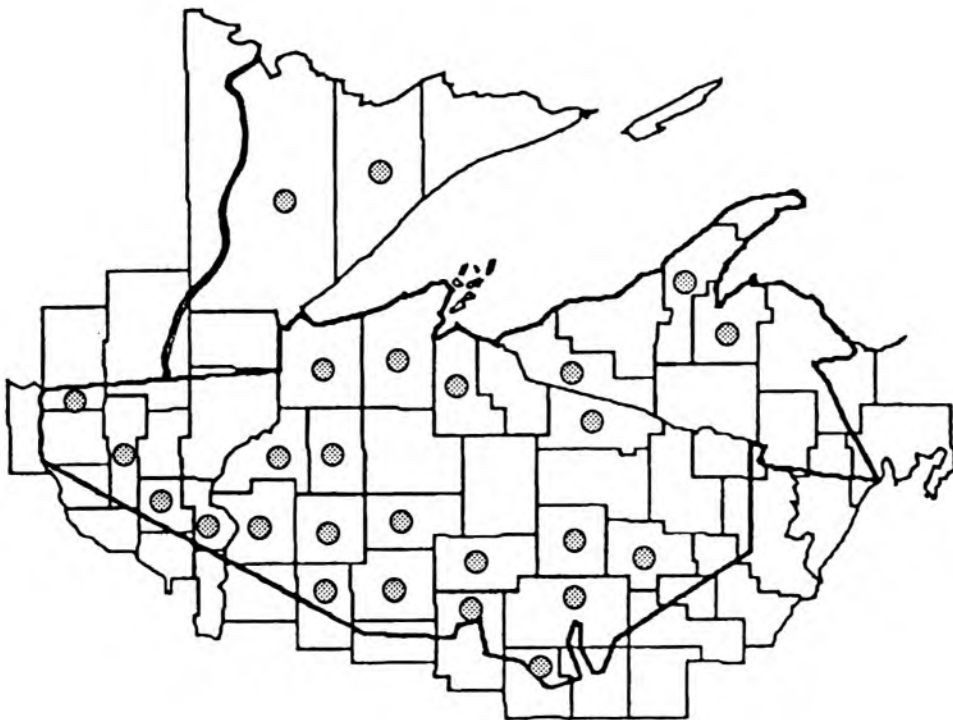
Prunus nigra
Canada plum

hagesaanaatig, -ooog (Smith: hûge´ sanatig
hûgesana´tig)

Canada plum can grow as a small tree up to 30 feet in height, or it can be a thicket-forming shrub, with short spine-tipped spurs on the branches. The alternate leaves are hairy beneath, broadly oval tapering to an abrupt point, with coarse teeth on the margins. Between April to June, before the leaves emerge, the white fragrant flowers bloom in clusters of 3 or 4. In August and September the red to yellow fruits mature. Native Americans traditionally ate the plums fresh or preserved. Canada plum grows in moist woods and thickets, in bottomlands, at abandoned farms, and along fence rows and wood edges.



P. nigra



Pyrus coronaria
wild crab apple

mishiiminaatig (Rhodes: mshiiamnaatig)
mishiiminagaawanzh (Rhodes: mshiihnagaawanzh)

Wild crab apple is a tall shrub or low scraggly tree (up to 30 feet tall) with thorny branches. The alternate leaves are bright green above and paler beneath, oval to triangular in shape, and can be toothed or have a few lobes. Starting out as a deep pink bud, the showy fragrant flower is white when open, and greater than an inch across. The flowers bloom in May and June and the greenish round fruits mature in September and October. Although the apples are hard and sour they were used as a source of food by the Native Americans. Wild crab apple grows in woods, thickets, along roadsides and fencerows, all generally south of the ceded territory.



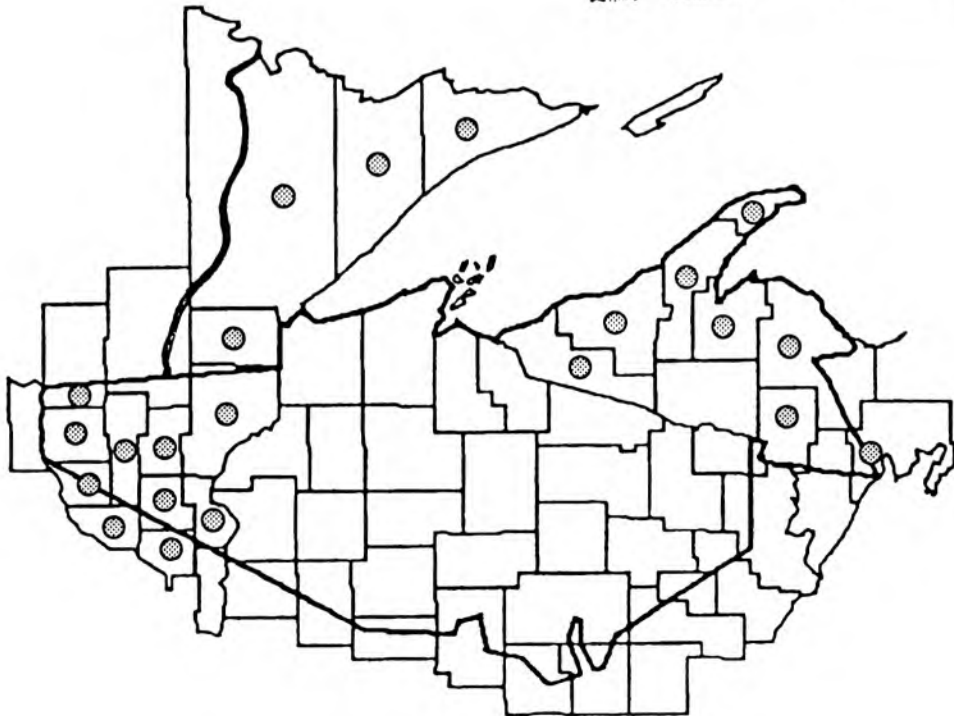
P. coronaria



Rubus canadensis
smooth blackberry

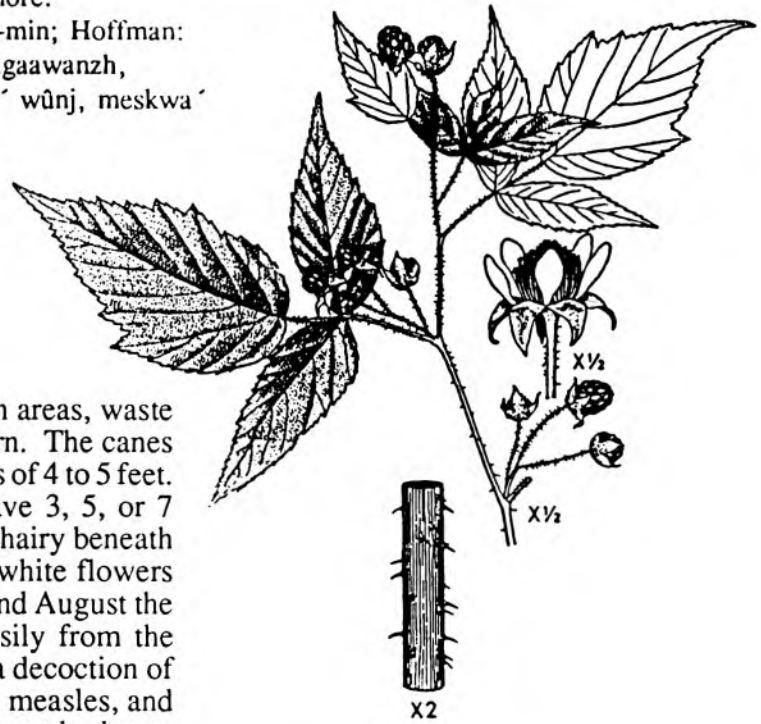
[Gilmore: šingábi-min]

Smooth blackberry is a shrub with erect or high-arching canes, reaching heights of up to 6 feet. Smooth blackberry is found in open woods, thickets, clearings, and along roadsides. The stems are ridged, but have few or no prickles. The alternate leaves are compound, with leaflets in groups of 5, or on flowering canes in groups of 3. The clusters of numerous white flowers have 5 petals and bloom in June and July. From July to September the black fruits ripen. The berries are round to thimble-shaped, and do not separate easily from the receptacle. Native Americans gathered the fruits for eating, either fresh or dried, even though they are rather pulpy and dry compared to other blackberry species.



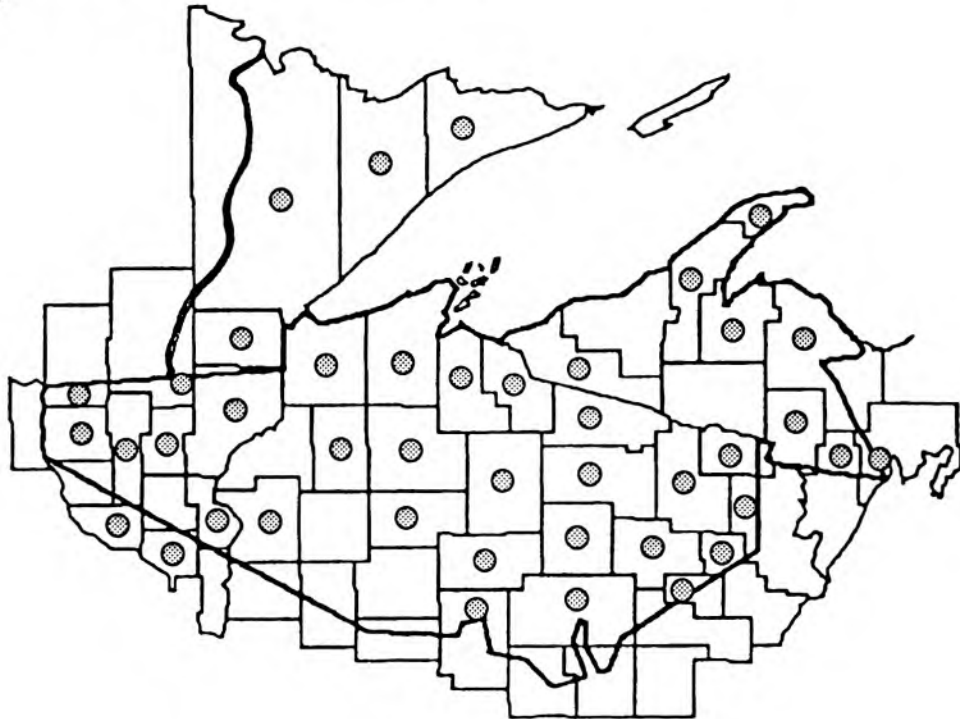
Rubus idaeus
red raspberry

miskominagaawanzh, miskwiminagaawanzh (plant),
miskomin, -ag, miskwimin, -ag (berry) (Baraga
miskwiminagawanj, -ig 'raspberry-bush',
miskwimin, -ag 'raspberry'; Densmore:
mĩs 'komɪnaga 'wũnj; Gilmore: sku-min; Hoffman:
miskwi 'minɔk'; Rhodes: mskomnagaawanzh,
mskomin; Smith: meskwa 'mĩnaga 'wũnj, meskwa '
mĩn)



R. idaeus

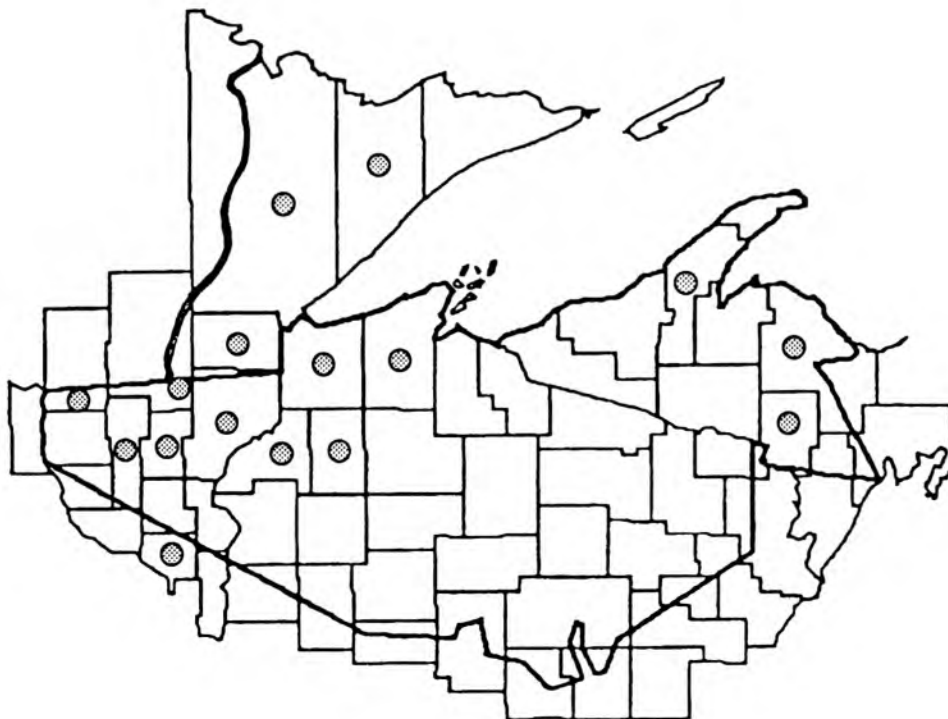
Red raspberry grows in open areas, waste areas, and often comes in after a burn. The canes have small prickles and reach heights of 4 to 5 feet. The alternate, compound leaves have 3, 5, or 7 toothed leaflets that are whitish and hairy beneath and dark green above. In June the white flowers bloom in clusters of 2 to 5. In July and August the red berries mature and separate easily from the receptacle when ripe. Medicinally a decoction of the root was used to treat dysentery, measles, and for stomach pain, and an infusion of root bark was used as an eye wash. The sweet, juicy berries were used as a source of food and as a seasoning for medicines.



Rubus pensilvanicus
blackberry

odatagaagominagaawanzh (plant) (Densmore:
oda 'tagago 'mɪnaga 'wũnj)

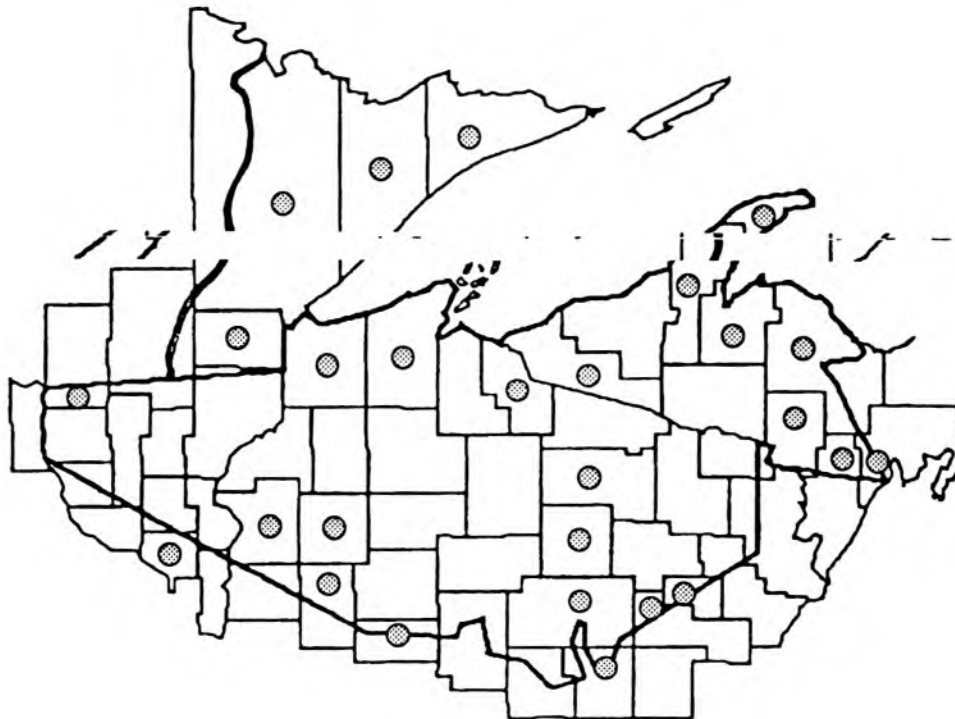
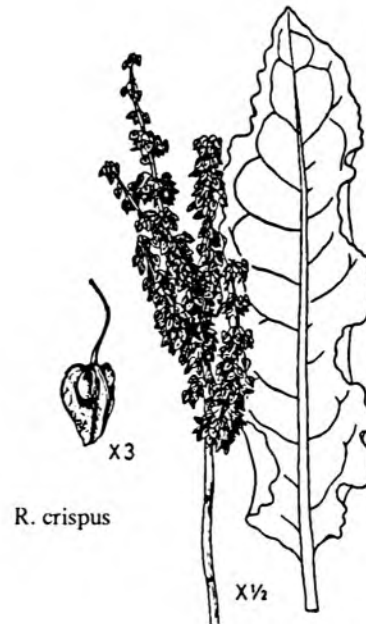
The canes of this blackberry species are stout, 3 to 10 feet tall, and prickly. The leaves are compound, with 3 to 5 toothed leaflets per leaf. In June and July the many white flowers bloom in short compact clusters. The black fruits ripen from July to September, are cylindric to thimble-shaped, and do not separate easily from the receptacle. Native Americans ate these tart to sweet blackberries either fresh or dried. This blackberry is hard to distinguish from another species of blackberry (*R. allegheniensis*) with which it hybridizes. Both species are found in old fields, pastures, and along roadsides.



Rumex crispus
curled dock

ginoozhewashk (Densmore: ginoje´wûkûn)
ozaawijiibik (Densmore: oza´widji´bîk; Hoffman:
o´zab < =w > etshi´w < =b > îk)
zhiiwibag (Smith: ci´obûg, ciobûg)

Curled dock is a native of Europe and now naturalized in our area. It grows to heights of 1 to 4 feet, and is found in fields and waste areas. The stems are jointed near the base, and the lance-shaped leaves are coarse with wavy edges, giving the plant its common name of curled dock. The small green flowers bloom from June to September in dense heads with some small linear leaves mixed in. The brownish seeds are winged and heart-shaped. Like many other docks, curled dock has a large taproot. Traditionally the root was used in a poultice either dried and pounded, or powdered and moistened as a dermatological aid for ulcers, cuts, itching, and swellings.

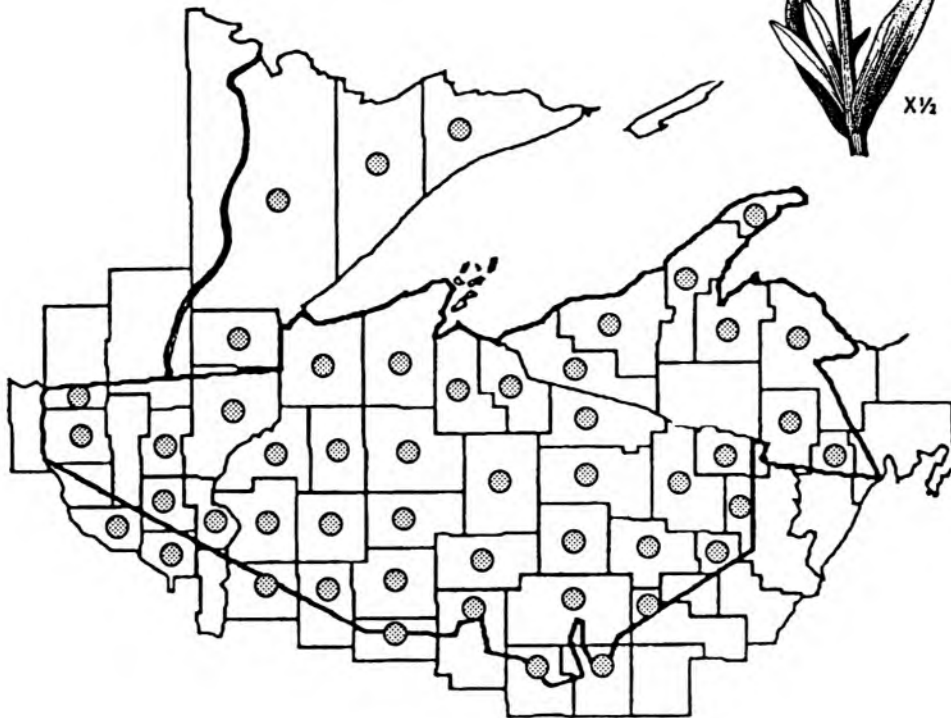


Silene latifolia
white campion

baasibagak (Smith: basi' bûgûk)

White campion is a species originally from Europe that has been naturalized in North America and is now found throughout the ceded territories in open, disturbed habitats, such as old fields, railroads and roadsides. White campion has leaves occurring oppositely on the main stem, and grows to heights of 1 to 3 feet. The flowers of are 5-petalled and somewhat inflated at their base, with purple streaks on the leafy bracts below the petals. White campion blooms from mid-June to September and has a characteristic sticky feel to the leaves and flowers. An infusion of the root of this species was used as a life medicine and a physic.

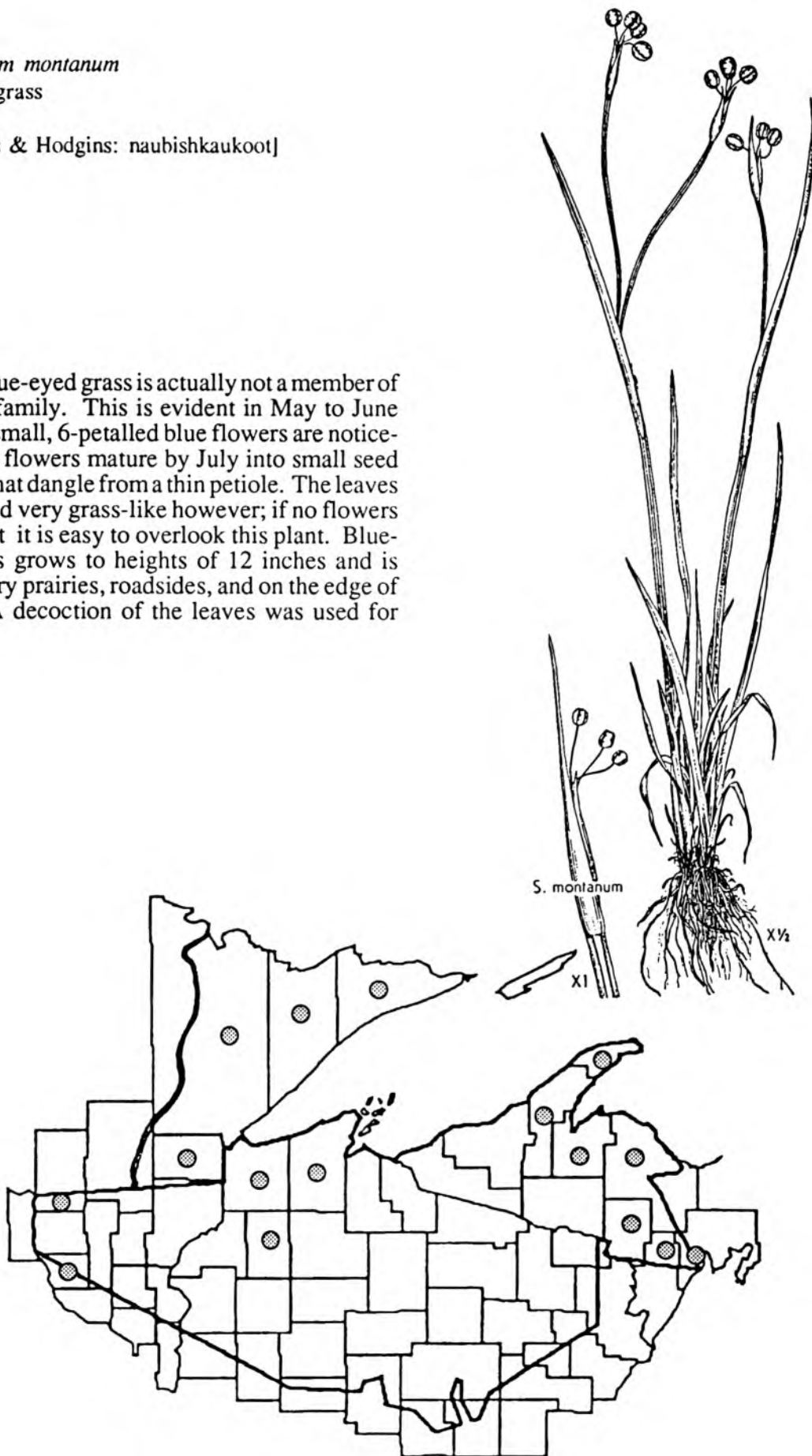
S. latifolia



Sisyrinchium montanum
blue-eyed grass

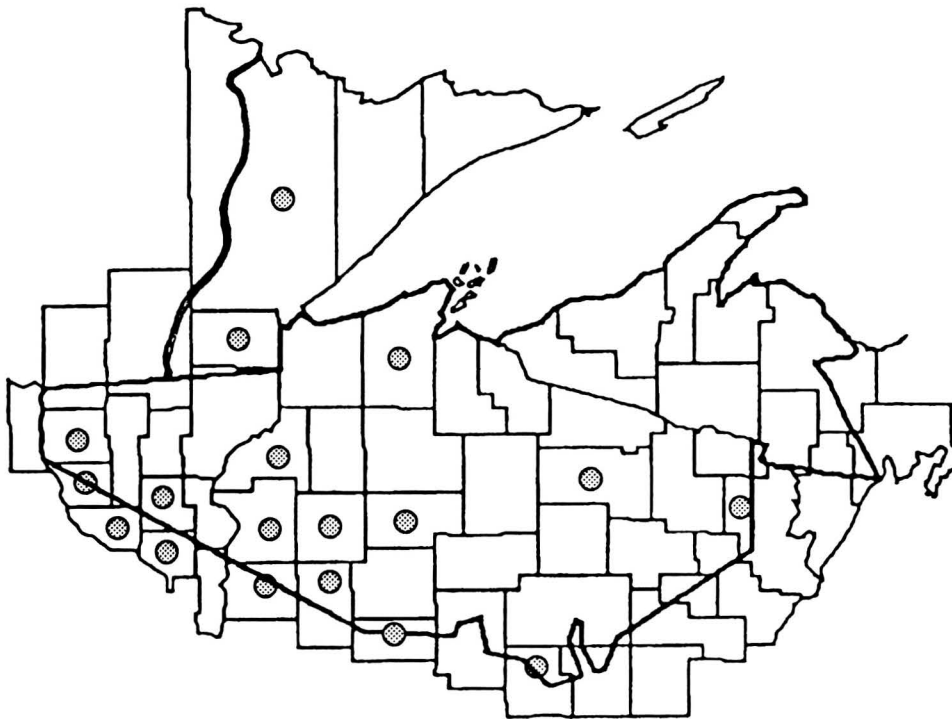
[Zichmanis & Hodgins: naubishkaukoot]

Blue-eyed grass is actually not a member of the grass family. This is evident in May to June when the small, 6-petalled blue flowers are noticeable. The flowers mature by July into small seed capsules that dangle from a thin petiole. The leaves are thin and very grass-like however; if no flowers are present it is easy to overlook this plant. Blue-eyed grass grows to heights of 12 inches and is found in dry prairies, roadsides, and on the edge of woods. A decoction of the leaves was used for fevers.



Solanum nigrum
black nightshade

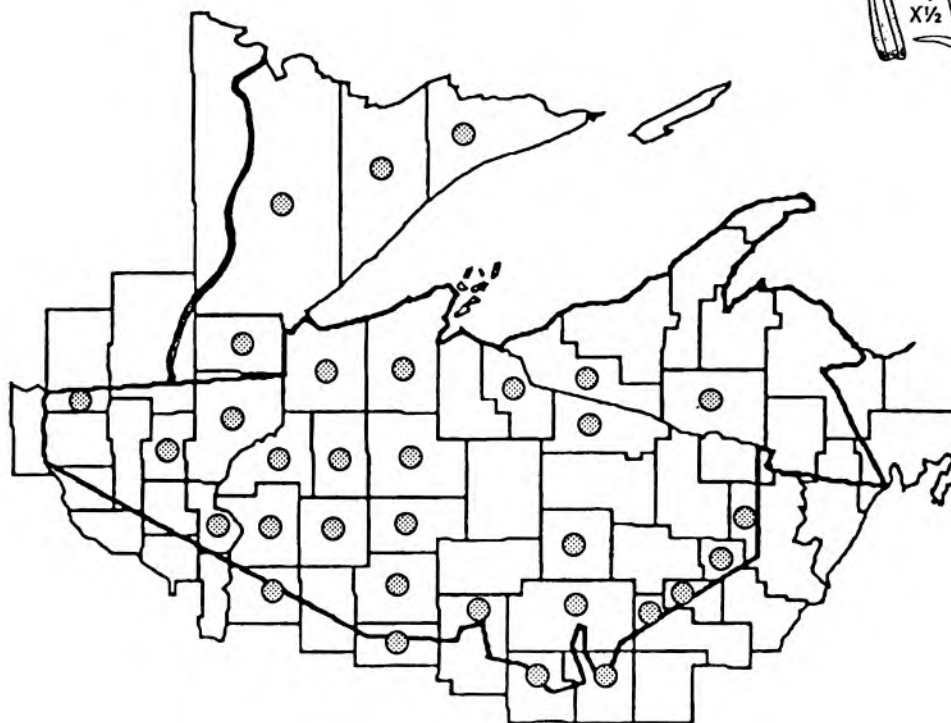
Black nightshade is a species that thrives on disturbed soils, such as pastured woods, gardens, and old fields. It is a world-wide species native to North America, yet perhaps recently introduced into the ceded territories. Black nightshade is a much-branched annual plant between 2 to 3 feet tall that has long-stemmed leaves with irregular blunt teeth. The flowers are characterized by white petals that bend backwards from a yellow, pointed center. The fruits are black, berry-like, about 1/4 inch in diameter, and said to be poisonous. The Ojibwa used this species in an unspecified manner in medicine ceremonies.



Solidago juncea
early goldenrod

ajidamoowaanow (Densmore: a 'djidamo' wano)
wezaawashkoneg

Early goldenrod is a common old field perennial species that can be found both in northern and southern Wisconsin. It is a species especially common in sandy, fallow fields and along railroad right-of-ways. Early goldenrod has small leaflets in the axils of the larger leaves, which themselves are toothed and long-tapering. The bright yellow flowers occur in long, plume-like arrays, and unlike most goldenrods (which bloom in August and September) they bloom in July. A decoction of the root was used medicinally as an anti-convulsive.



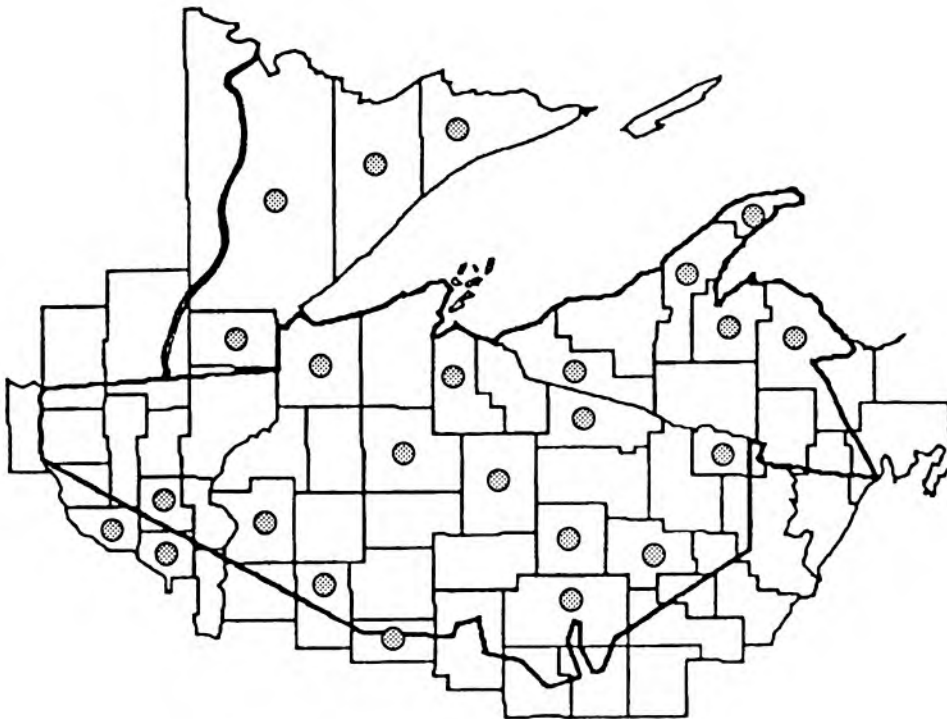
Stellaria media
chickweed

[Densmore: wi´nibʔdja´bibaga´no]

Chickweed is a European weed of lawns, gardens, roadsides and disturbed fields. The plant has long-stemmed, oval-shaped leaves (1/2 to 1 inch long) that occur oppositely along a stem that is sometimes upright, but often reclining. The small white, 5-petaled flowers occur singly in the axils of the leaves, with each petal notched in half giving the flower the appearance of having 10 petals. The green leafy bracts immediately below the flowers are larger than the white petals, a distinguishing character for chickweed. The plant grows between 4 and 12 inches tall and has a long flowering period, from early May to late September. A decoction of leaves was strained and used as a wash for sore eyes.



S. media



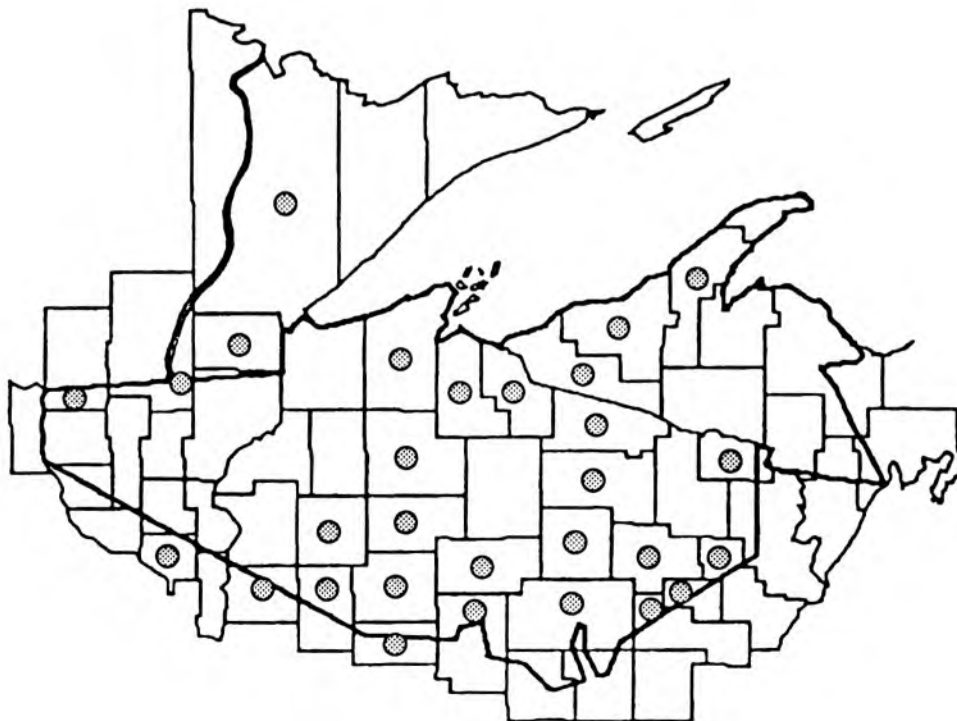
Tanacetum vulgare
tansy

oshkiniigikwe-aniibiish (Densmore:
o'ckinigi 'kweäni 'bIc)
oshkini(gi)kwebagoons
[Smith: muckiki 'wít, mûckiki 'wít]

Tansy is a Eurasian species that has become naturalized across the eastern United States. Although it is in the Aster family, it does not have the petal-like flowers. Instead, the flowering parts look like golden buttons, set in a flat-topped array. Tansies grow from 1 to 4 1/2 feet tall and have very dissected, fern-like leaves. They are found in clumps along roadsides, old fields, and other frequently disturbed areas. The Ojibwa used an infusion of the leaves to break a fever, a decoction of leaves as an abortifacient, a decoction of the root to treat ear infections, and chewed the dry root to help a sore throat.



T. vulgare



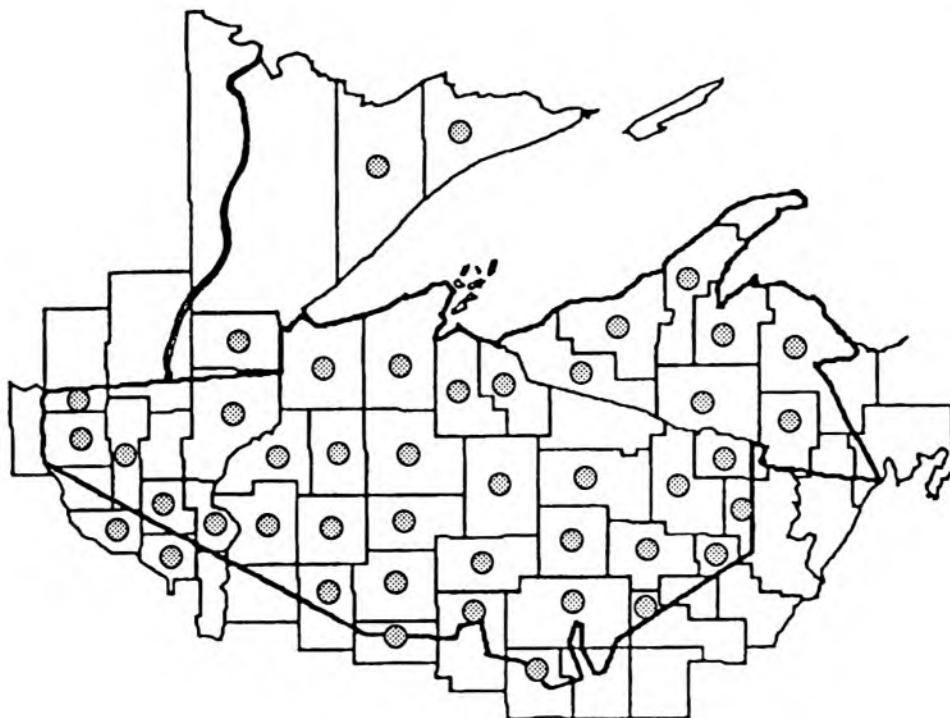
Taraxacum officinale
dandelion

doodooshaaboojiibik (Densmore: dado'cabodji'bik)
mindimooyenh (Zichmanis & Hodgins: mindemoyae)
[Smith: wesa'usakwunek, weca'waskwune'k]

The yellow flower of a dandelion is a familiar sight from April to November. It grows in lawns, fields, roadsides, and other disturbed ground, varying in height from 2 to 18 inches. The leaves have jagged edges while the stem is hollow with a milky juice. The seeds form fluffy balls that are scattered at the slightest breeze. The roots of this plant were traditionally used as a blood medicine, to treat heartburn, and to induce postpartum milk flow.



T. officinale

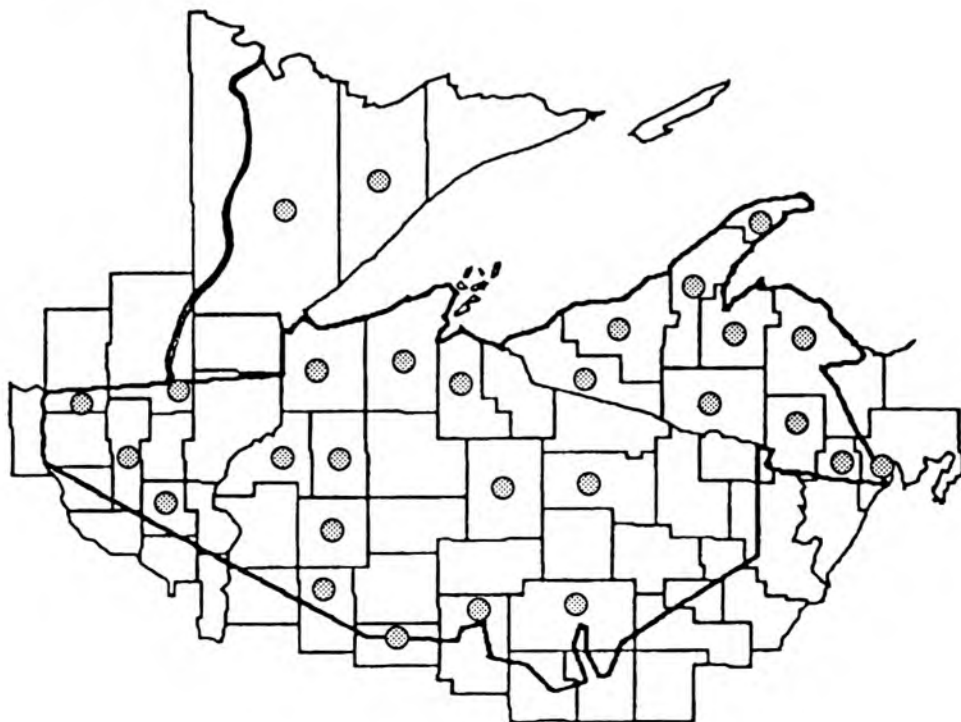


Toxicodendron radicans

poison ivy

animikiibag (Rhodes: nimkiibag; Smith: anîmiki 'hûg)

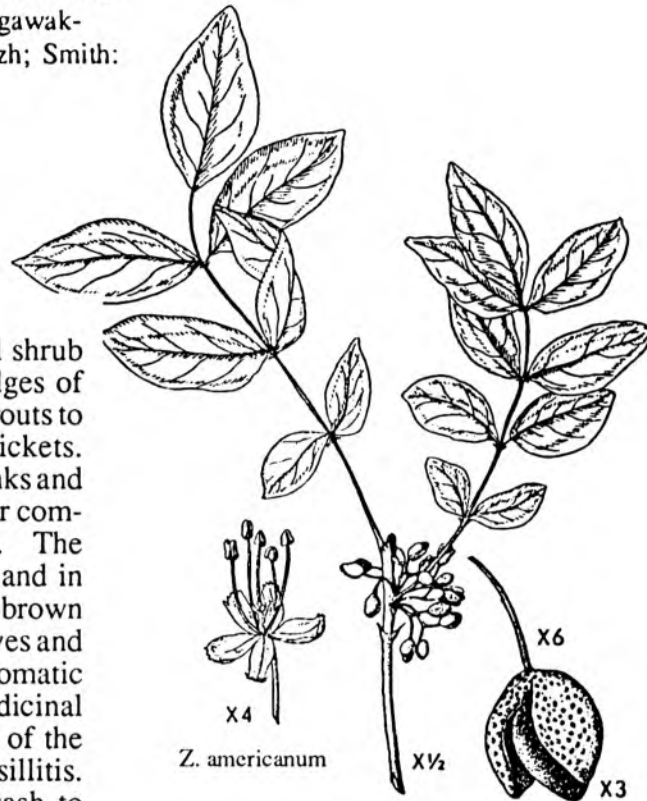
Poison ivy has two growth forms. It can be a climbing woody vine that can grow to heights of 45 feet on other plants, or it can be a low shrub less than 3 feet tall forming thickets and dense patches. In either case, the alternate leaves are compound, in threes often with the leaflets drooping. The upper surface is dark green, either shiny or dull, while the lower surface is paler, with minute hairs on the veins. The leaves can vary in texture from thin to thick to leathery. In June and July the tiny greenish-white to yellowish flowers bloom in loose clusters. The white or straw-colored fruits are small, round, and dry with a wrinkled papery skin. Although they mature in July and August, the fruits are more conspicuous after the leaves drop, often persisting over the winter. All parts of the plant cause an itching, oozing rash in many people. Poison ivy can be found in dry or moist soil in many kinds of habitats, including in sand, gravel, and clay loam, in ravines, swampy thickets, cliffs, and moist woods. Traditionally, Native Americans used a poultice of this plant to treat swellings.



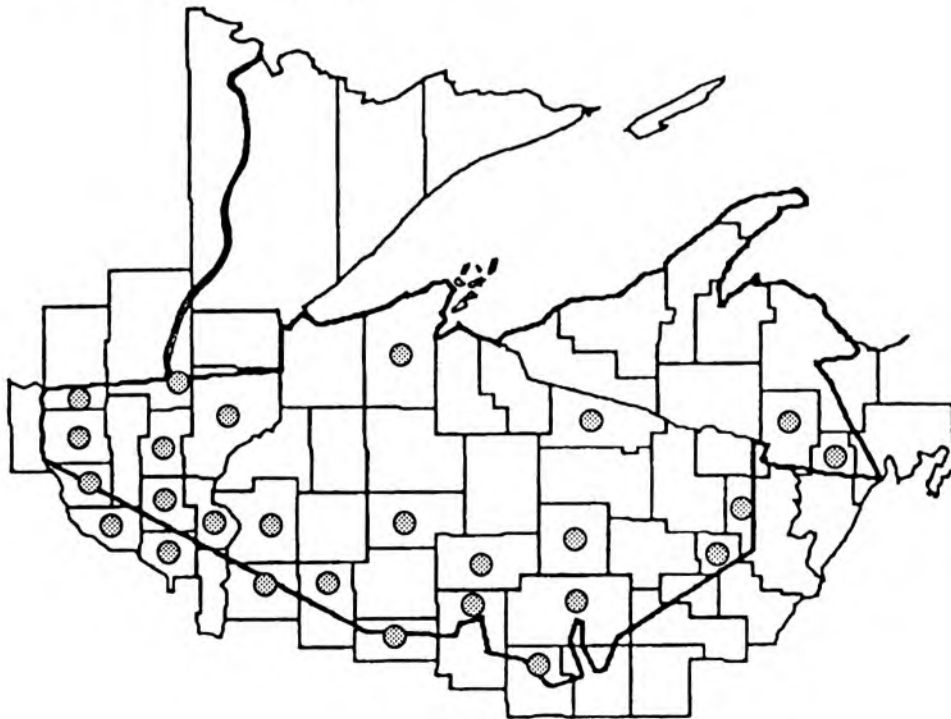
Zanthoxylum americanum
prickly ash

gaawaakomizh (Baraga: gawâkomij, -in 'a kind of ash-tree'; Densmore: gawa'komîc; Gilmore: agawak-minš, kawago-minš; Rhodes: gaawaakwmizh; Smith: gawa' kumîc)

Prickly ash is a much-branched tall shrub (to 25 feet) that is commonly found on edges of pastures and old fields, spreading by root sprouts to form dense, sometimes impenetrable thickets. Prickly ash is also common along stream banks and ravines. The leaves of this shrub are feather compound with 7 to 11 oval-shaped leaflets. The flowers of prickly ash are small, greenish and in tight clusters. They mature into reddish-brown pods less than 1/4 inch in diameter. The leaves and stems are covered with glandular dots and aromatic when crushed. Prickly ash had many medicinal uses for the Ojibwa, including an infusion of the bark for colds, coughs, sore throats and tonsillitis. A decoction of the root was used as a wash to strengthen the legs and feet of "weak" children, and the bark was chewed to relieve toothaches, hence its other common name, toothache tree.



Z. americanum



Aquatic

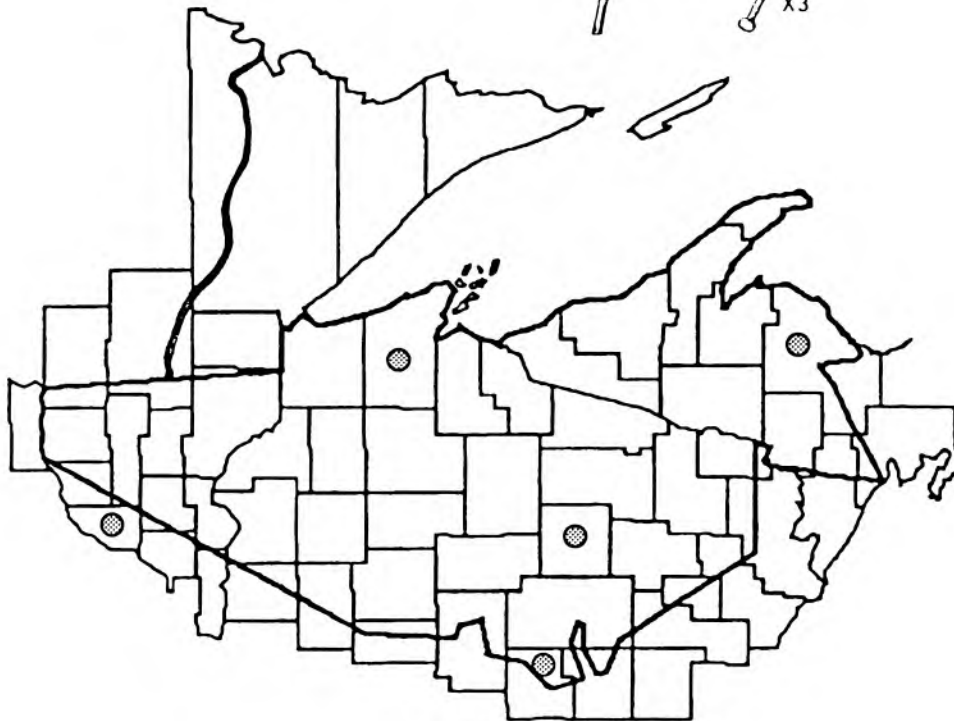
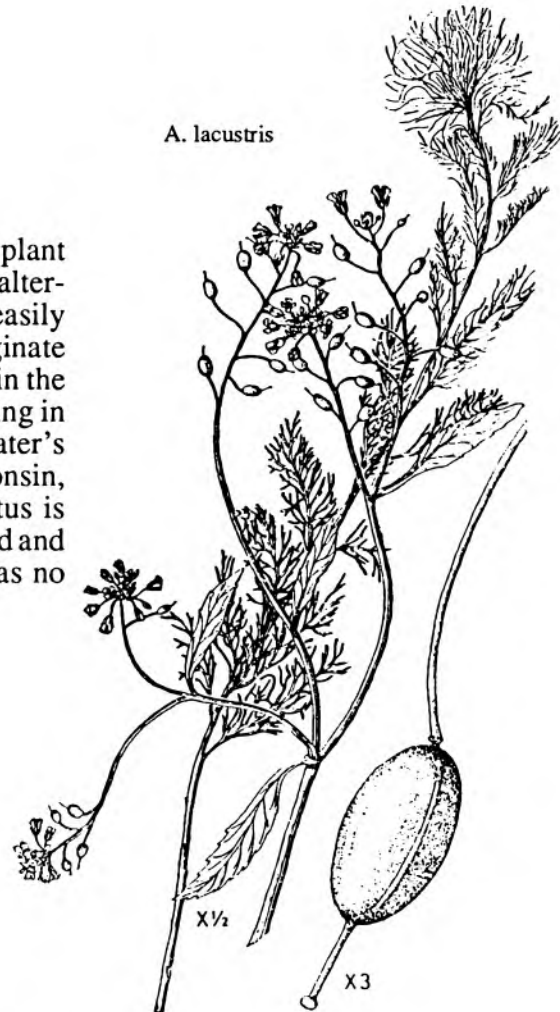
Aquatic Habitat (AQ) - The aquatic habitat includes areas that are either in shallow water or in well-saturated soils throughout the growing season. Typical plants of this habitat include cattail, wild-rice, water lily, water milfoil and pondweed.

A Armoracia lacustris
marsh cress

waabigwan (Smith: wabigwûn)

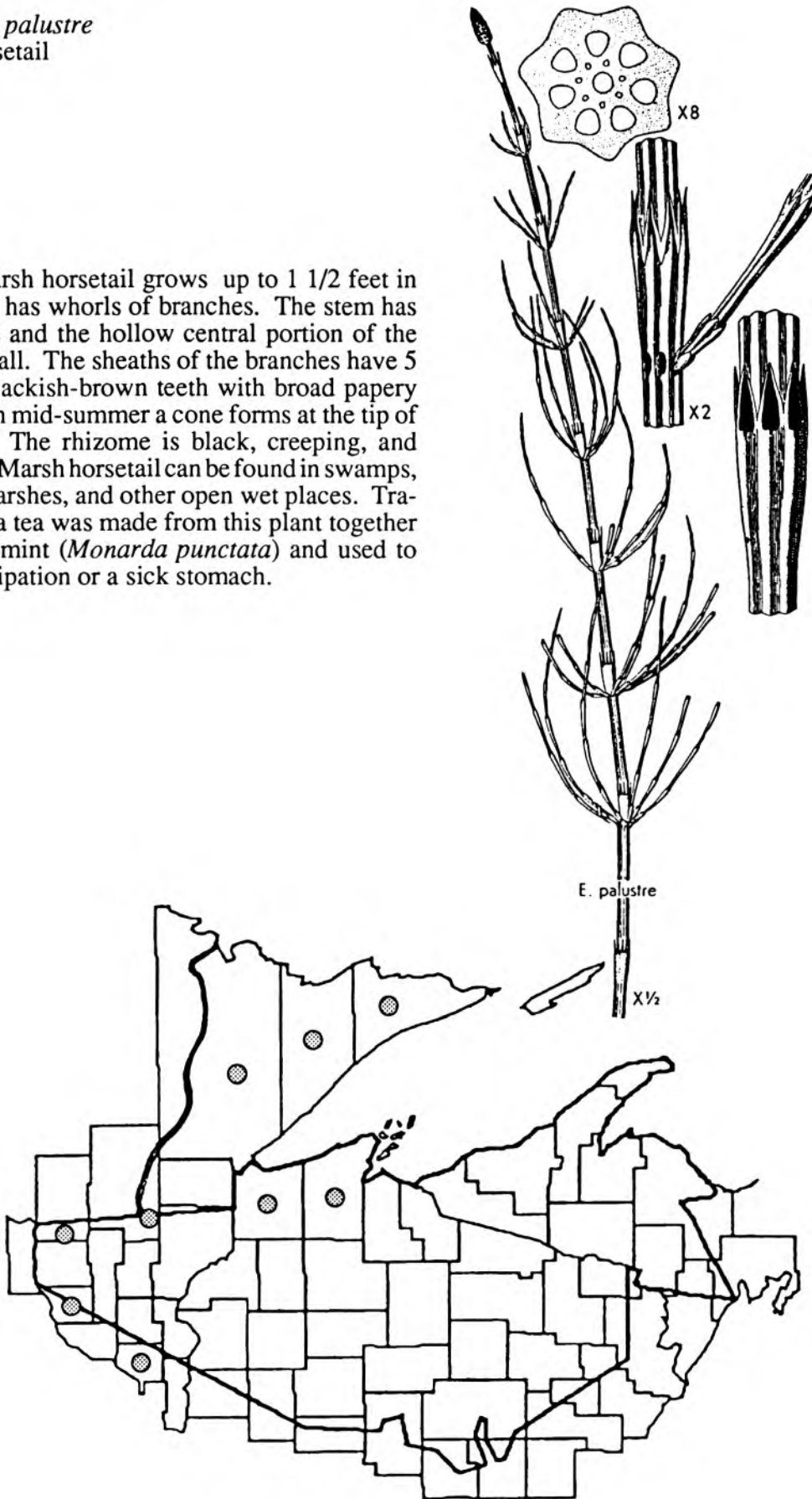
Marsh cress is a submerged aquatic plant found in lakes and rivers. Marsh cress has alternately placed, dissected leaves that break off easily when taken from the water. The leaves originate from a root stock that is partially submerged in the sediment. Lake cress flowers emerge beginning in late June and the flowers bloom above the water's surface. Marsh cress is endangered in Wisconsin, and should not be harvested unless this status is revised. Although this species was recognized and named by the Great Lakes Ojibwa, there was no reported use.

A. lacustris



Equisetum palustre
marsh horsetail

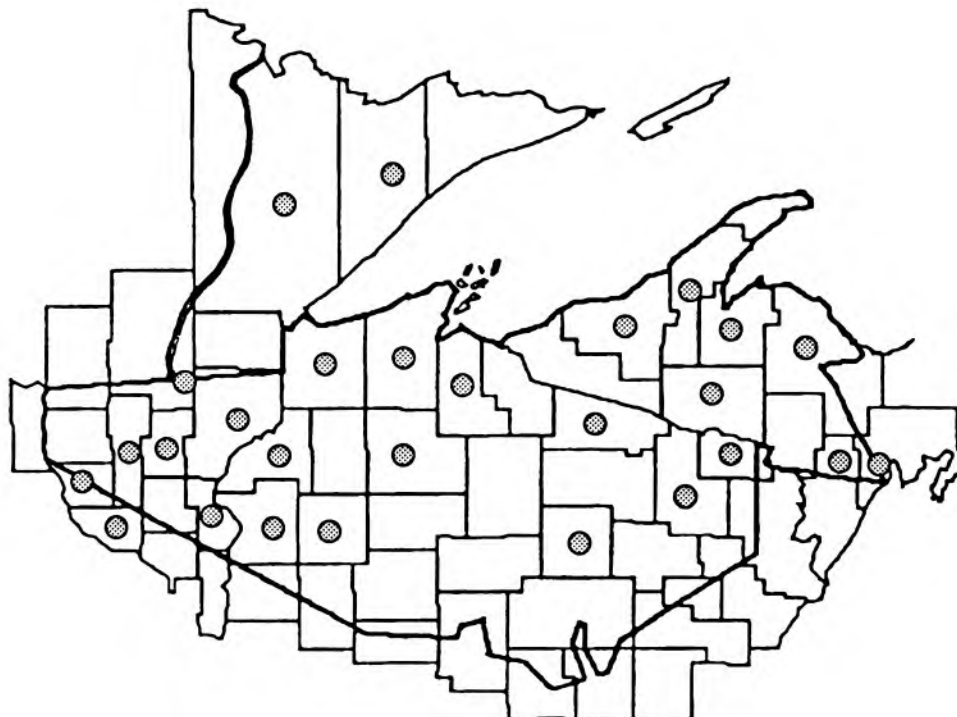
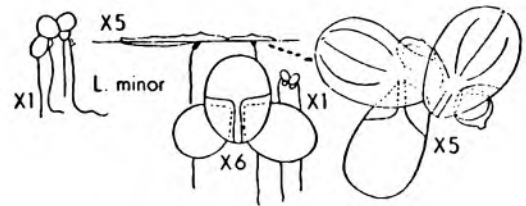
Marsh horsetail grows up to 1 1/2 feet in height and has whorls of branches. The stem has few ridges and the hollow central portion of the stem is small. The sheaths of the branches have 5 or more blackish-brown teeth with broad papery borders. In mid-summer a cone forms at the tip of the stem. The rhizome is black, creeping, and branched. Marsh horsetail can be found in swamps, ditches, marshes, and other open wet places. Traditionally a tea was made from this plant together with horsemint (*Monarda punctata*) and used to treat constipation or a sick stomach.



Lemna minor
duckweed

[Zichmanis & Hodgins: mauwidaekwaegozeediwushk]

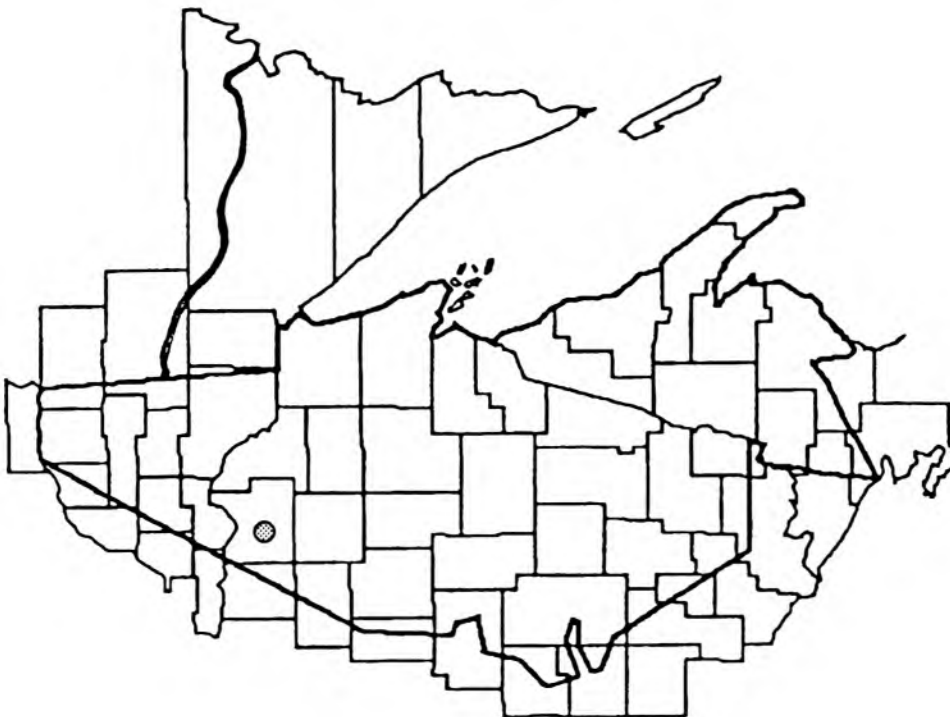
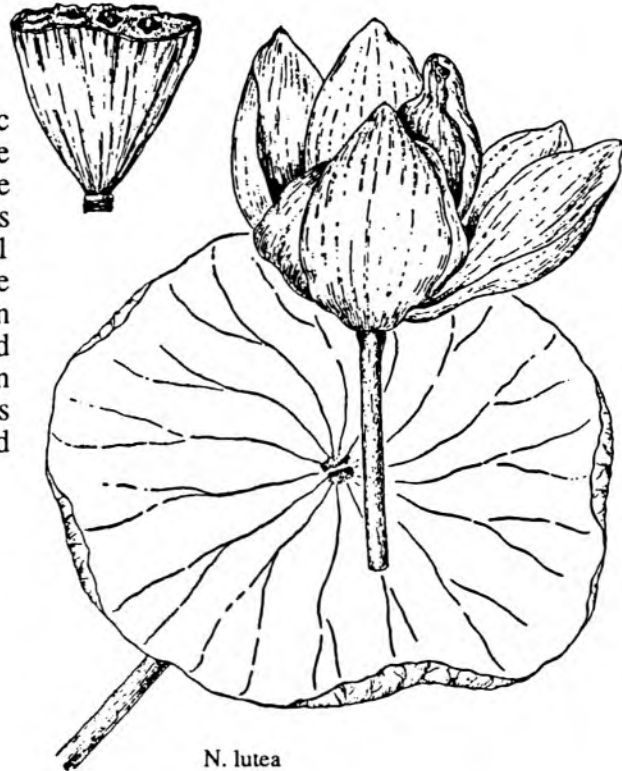
Duckweeds are very small plants that float on the water's surface. Most often each individual plant is less than 1/8 inch long. Often people mistake groups of these plants for algae. Small duckweed is found in ponds, stream edges, and still backwaters, and it is sometimes seen stranded on the shoreline if water levels recede. Flowering in duckweeds is rare, however, when it does occur the flowers are reduced to single male and female parts. Although reported as used by the Great Lakes Ojibwa, no use was specified.



Nelumbo lutea
yellow lotus

[Smith: wesawasa´ kwune´k odite´abûg]

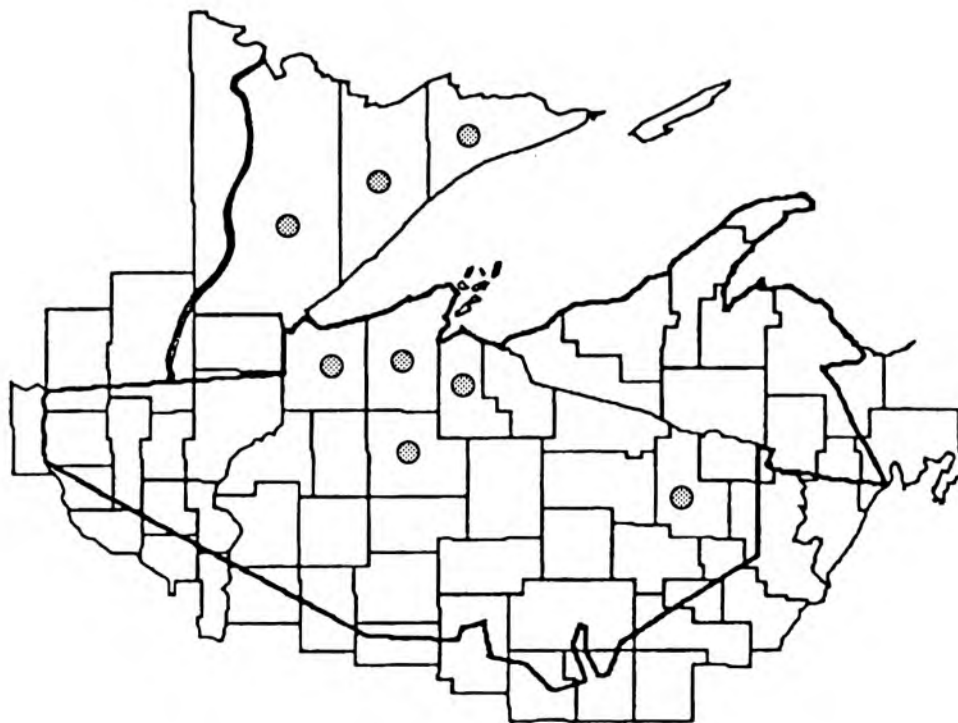
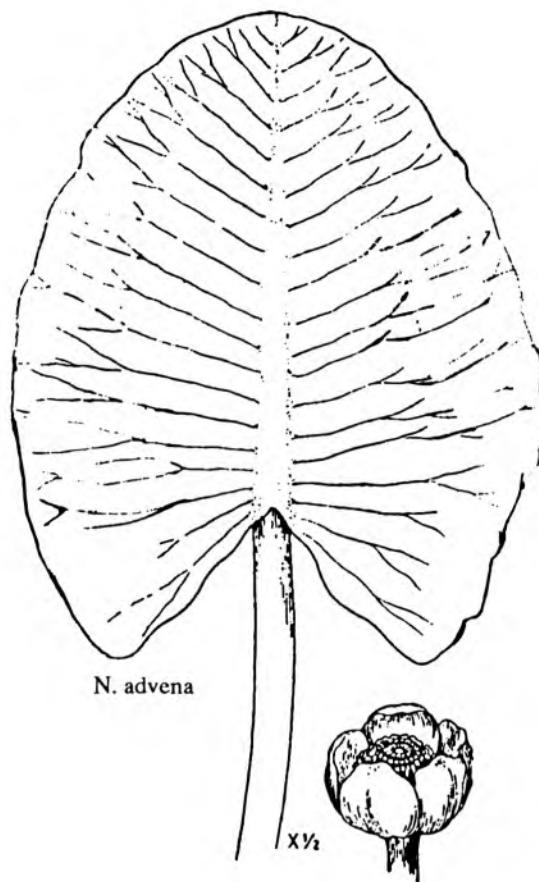
Yellow or American lotus is an aquatic plant that grows in shallow, quiet waters. The leaves of American lotus float on the surface of the water and are very large and rounded. The flowers bloom in mid summer, having yellow petals held 1 to 3 inches above the water, with a funnel like central disk (receptacle) that holds the seed when ripe. The roots were used as a food source, and some of the populations in the lake states have been reportedly introduced by Native Americans years ago. Yellow lotus is found just south of the ceded territory boundaries.



Nuphar advena
yellow water lily

[Smith: oga´ da mûn; Smith: odîte ´abûg]

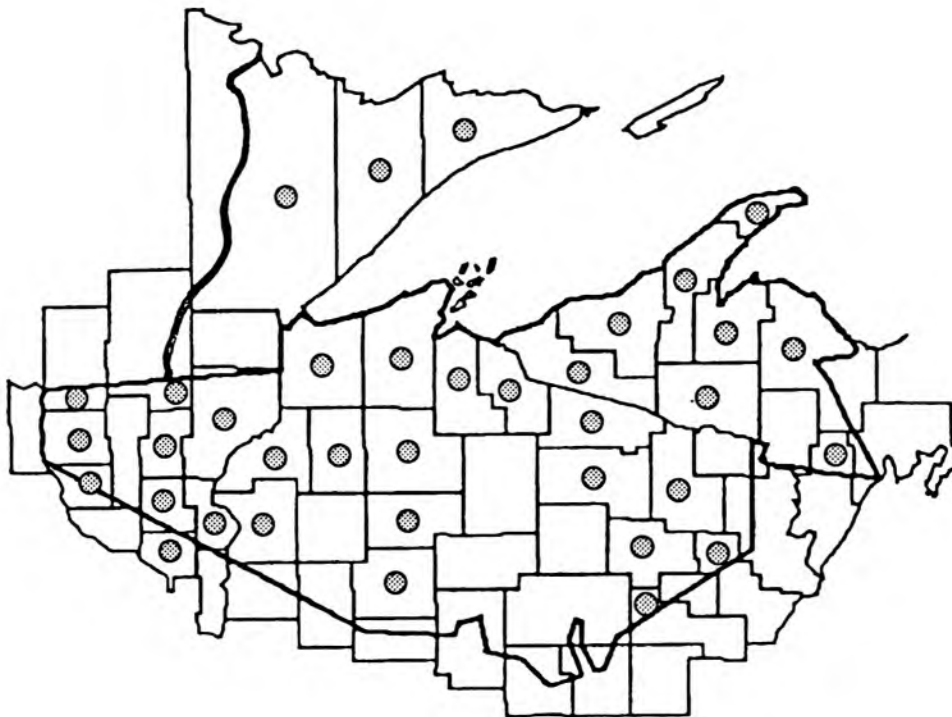
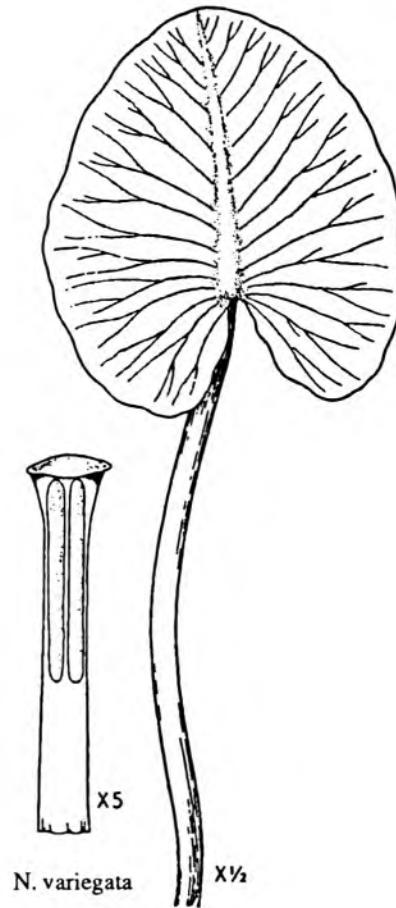
This species of yellow water lily is much like the common yellow water lily (*Nuphar variegata*). This species has a wider angle separating the basal lobes of the leaves and its petioles are more rounded in cross-section. Like the common yellow water lily, this species has large floating leaves, yellow flowers and a large starchy rootstock. Uses for this plant are reportedly similar to the common yellow water lily, and include grinding the root into a powder and using it for treatment of sores and cuts.



Nuphar variegata
common yellow water lily

[Rhodes: nbiish-waawaasgone; Zichmanis & Hodgins:
gauwaukmeesh]

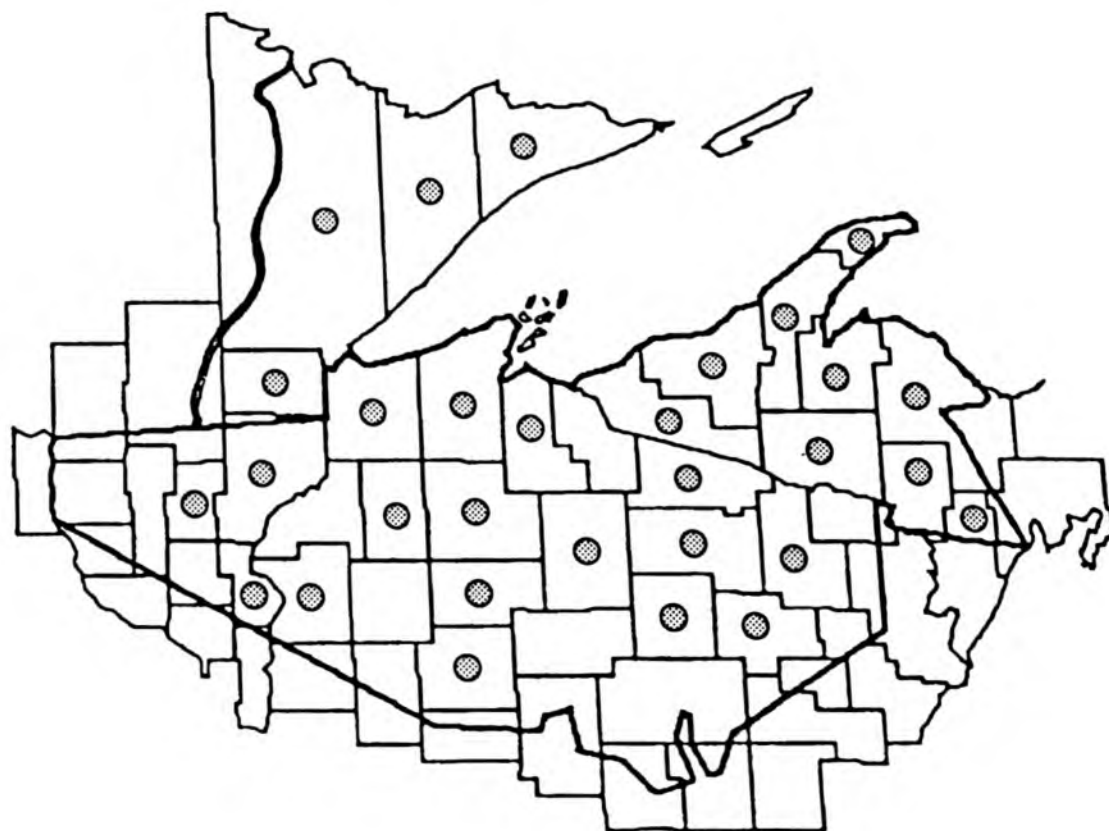
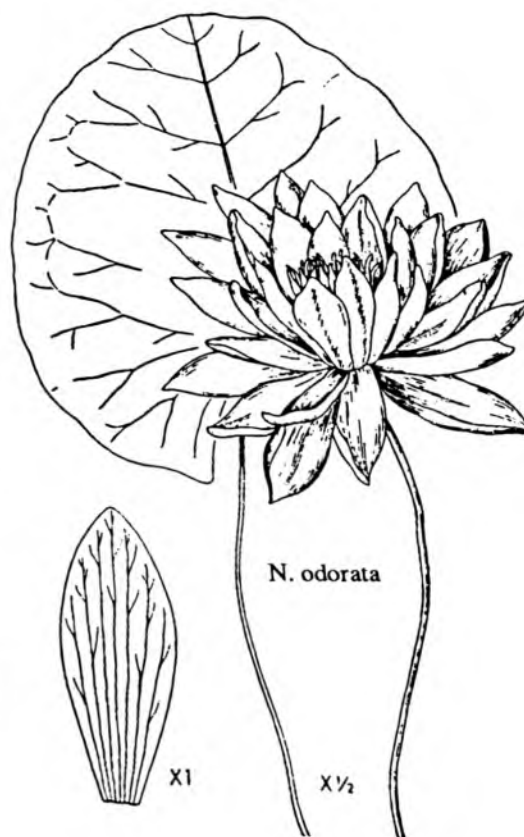
Common yellow water lily is a plant found in lakes, ponds, and slow-moving rivers and streams. The large floating leaves are oval-shaped and have 2 lobes that sometimes over-lap at the stem. The yellow flowers bloom all summer (May to September), and stand 2 to 6 inches above the water. Huge starchy tubers (called rhizomes) occasionally break off and can be seen floating on the surface of the water. These tubers are edible and were eaten much as a potato, while the seeds of yellow water lily can be popped and eaten like popcorn. Traditionally the roots were used in grated or powdered form to treat sores, cuts, and swellings.



Nymphaea odorata
white water lily

akandamoo (Baraga: akandamo, -g 'a kind of big root growing in the water'; Rhodes: kandmoo)
[Smith: odite 'abug wa' bigwun, odite 'abug wabi' gwun; Zichmanis & Hodgins: anung pikobeesae]

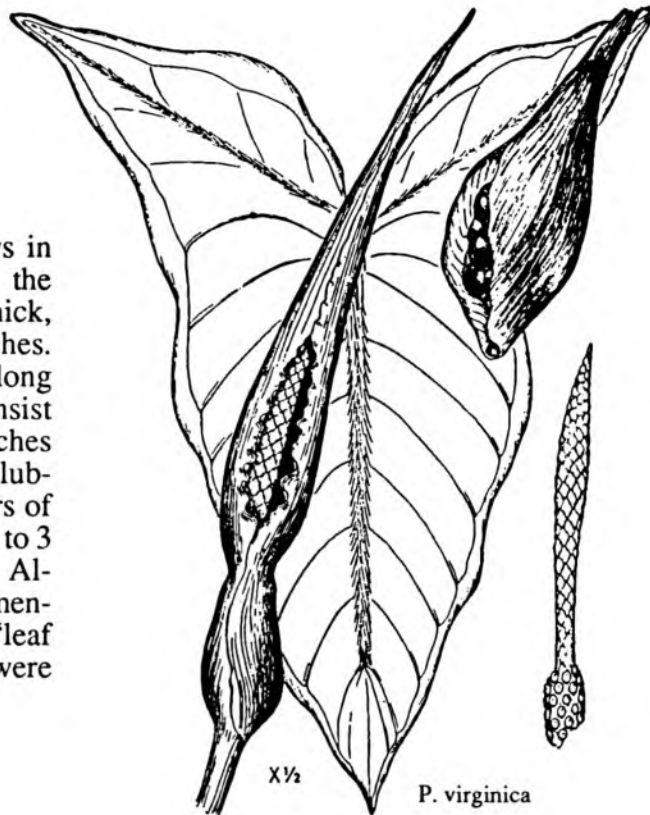
White water lily is easily recognized by its large, very fragrant flower, which is white with yellow stamens in the center. Growing in ponds and other quiet waters, white water lily has large floating, rounded leaves that are purplish underneath, with a notch at the stem. The tuberous roots, called rhizomes, are massive, and can sometimes be seen floating on the water surface. The leaves and flowers of this water lily were eaten as greens, and the tubers eaten as in yellow water lily. In traditional medicine the roots were pulverized and used to treat mouth sores and coughs.



Peltandra virginica
arrow arum

[Zichmanis & Hodgins: tikibughoonse]

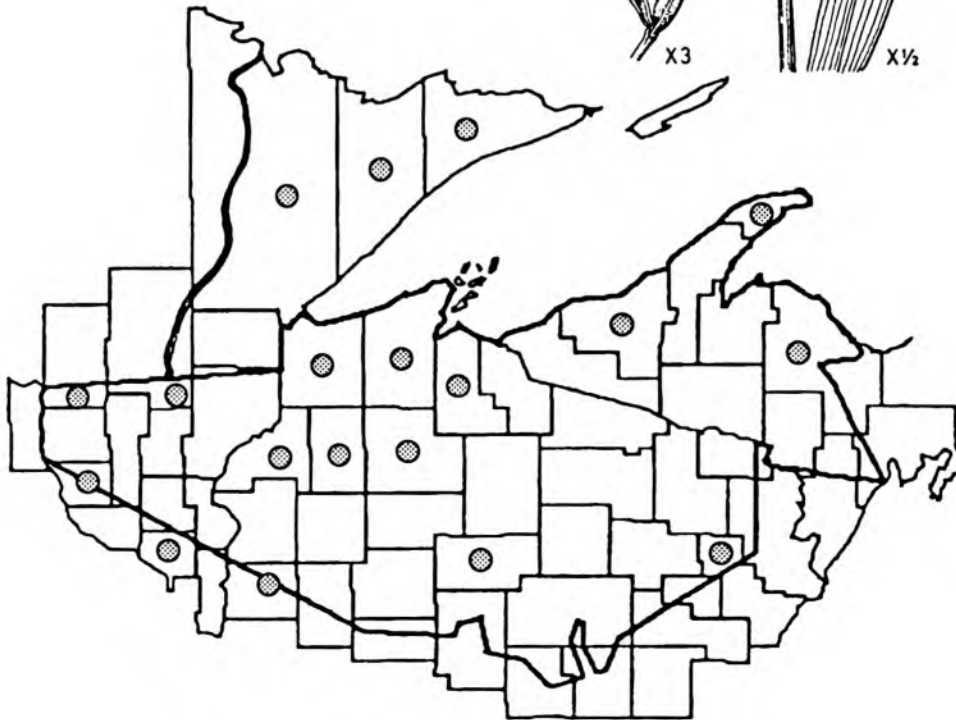
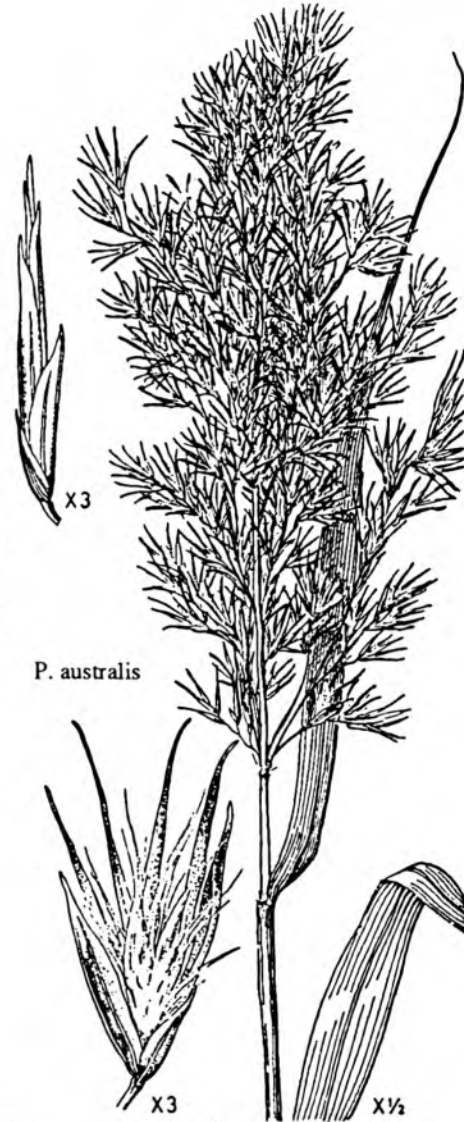
Arrow arum is a perennial that grows in shallow water and swamps, and resembles the aquatic plant arrowhead. It emerges from thick, fibrous roots, reaching heights of 12 to 18 inches. The large, arrow-shaped leaves are borne on a long stalk and have 3 main nerves. The flowers consist of a pointed green leaflike envelope, 4 to 8 inches long, enclosing a slender, white to orange, club-shaped spadix. In late summer to fall clusters of green or brown berries mature, consisting of 1 to 3 seeds surrounded by a gelatinous substance. Although no specific use for this plant was mentioned, the translation of the Ojibway name, "leaf that cools", implies that perhaps the leaves were used to reduce a fever.



Phragmites australis
giant reed

aahoojigan (Densmore: abo'djigun)

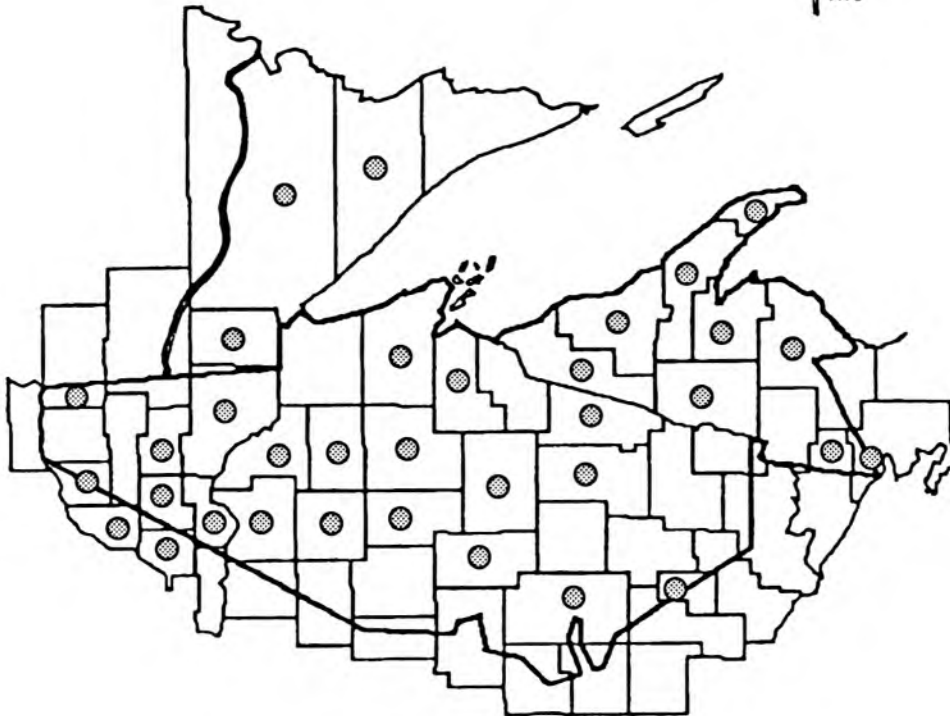
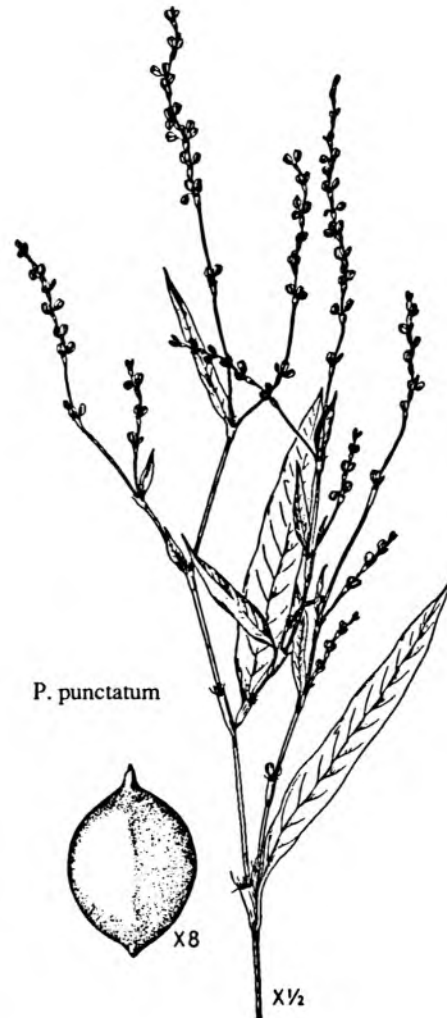
Giant reed is found around the world in marshes, bogs, ditches and swales, and wet shores in water up to 6 feet deep. It often forms large colonies. The leaves are large and "pennant-like", emerging off the side of the stem. The flowers appear in spikes and mature into feathery-looking seeds with long beards. Traditionally this plant was used to weave frames for drying berries.



Polygonum punctatum
interrupted smartweed

o*jiigimin* (Densmore: o*jig'imIn*)

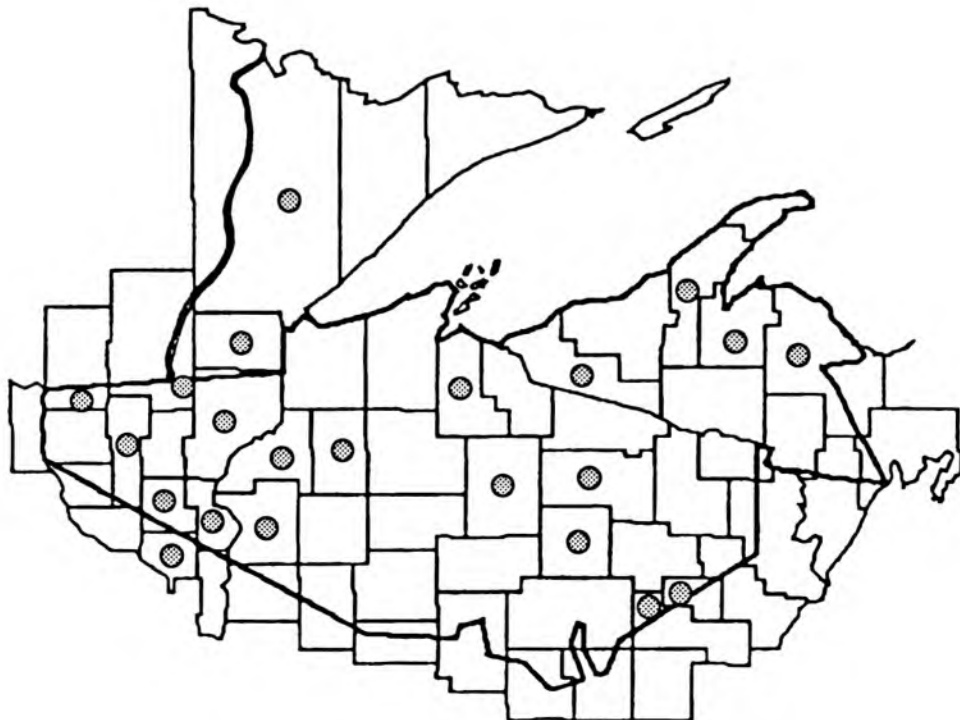
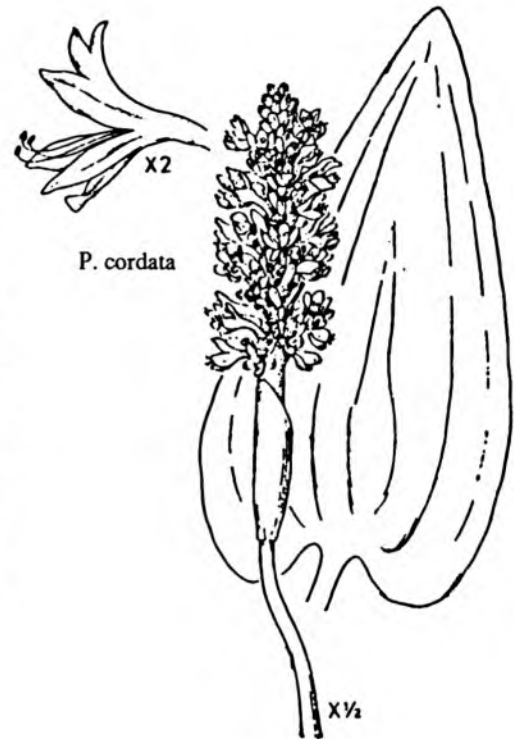
Interrupted smartweed grows in marshes, on the edges of lakes and rivers, and in other wet areas. It reaches a height of about 3 feet and has long, narrow leaves. The dotted, tiny white flowers occur at intervals along an arching spike. Traditional medical practices used a compound decoction of leaves and flowers to treat stomach pains.



Pontederia cordata
pickerelweed

[Zichmanis & Hodgins: kinozhaeguhnsh]

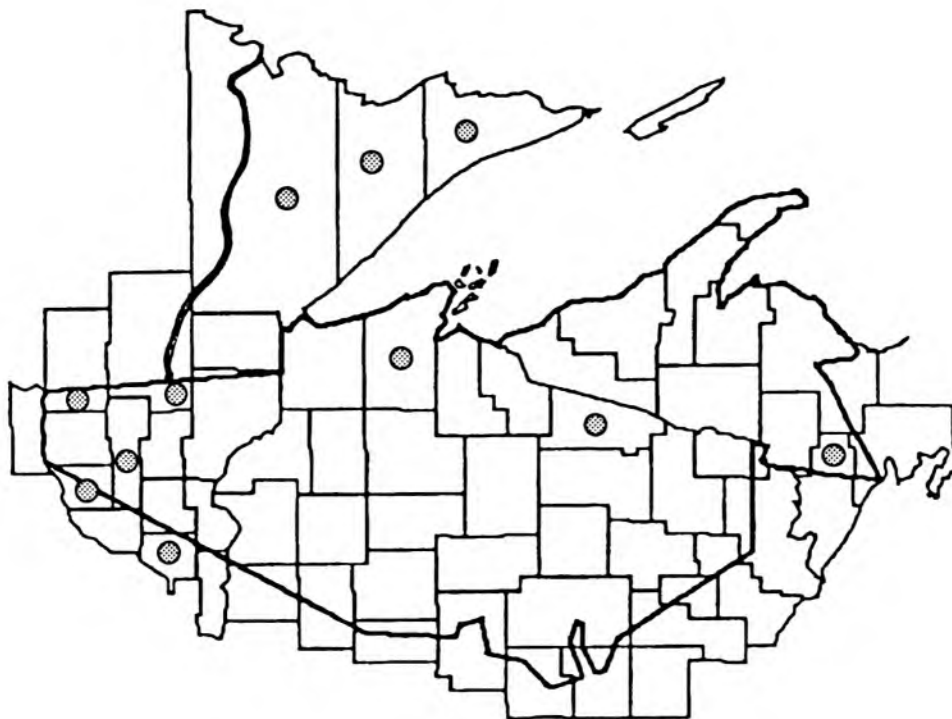
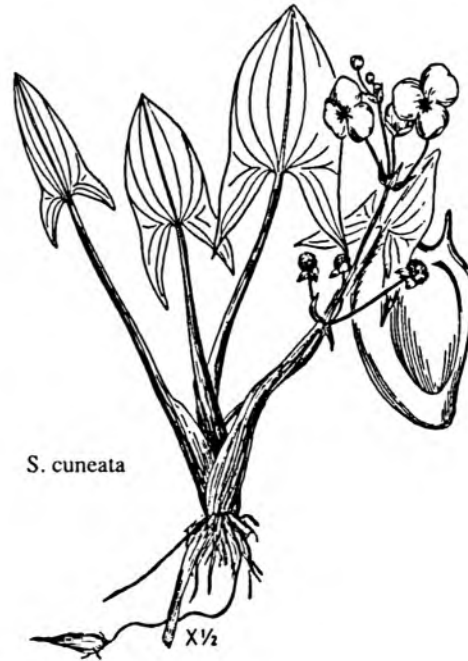
Pickerelweed is an aquatic plant that grows 1 to 4 feet tall from a rhizome. The single, large, firm leaf is borne on a long stalk and has an arrowhead shape with parallel veins. All summer the blue to violet (and occasionally white) flowers bloom, crowded on spikes 3 to 4 inches long. Each individual flower has two lips, with 3 lobes on each lip. Pickerelweed forms beds in shallow water of ponds and streams. Although no use for this plant was specified, the common name (pickerelweed) and the translation of the Ojibway name ("the pike's plant") suggest that it was used as a fishing aid to help locate pike.



Sagittaria cuneata
arrowhead

waabiziipin (Baraga: wābisipin, -ig 'swan's potato';
Smith: wabasi' pîn)
[Gilmore: čijak-kadens]

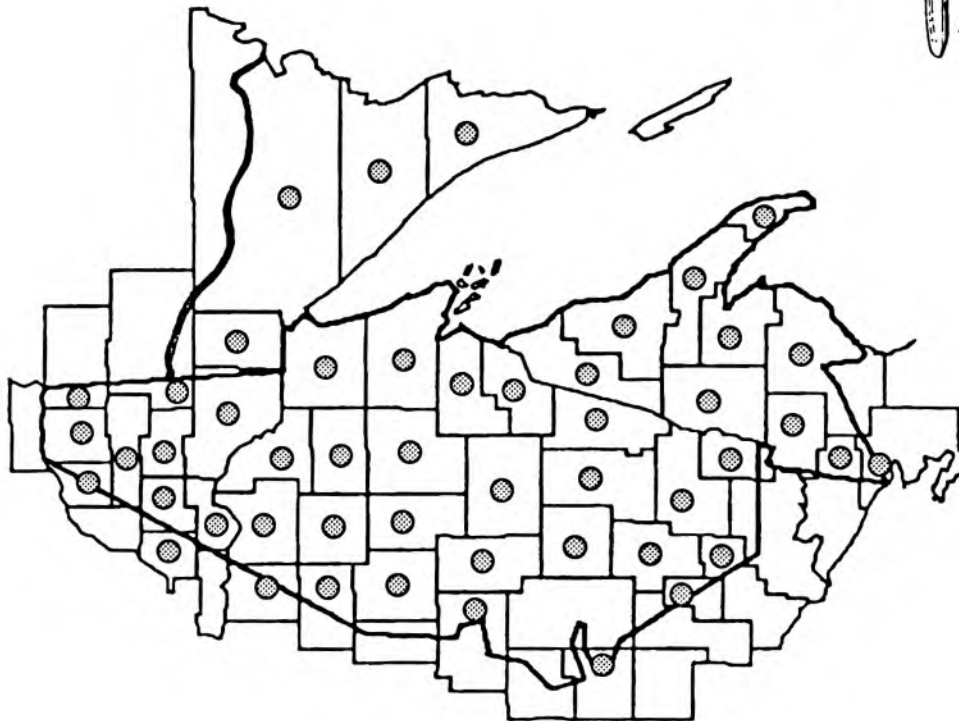
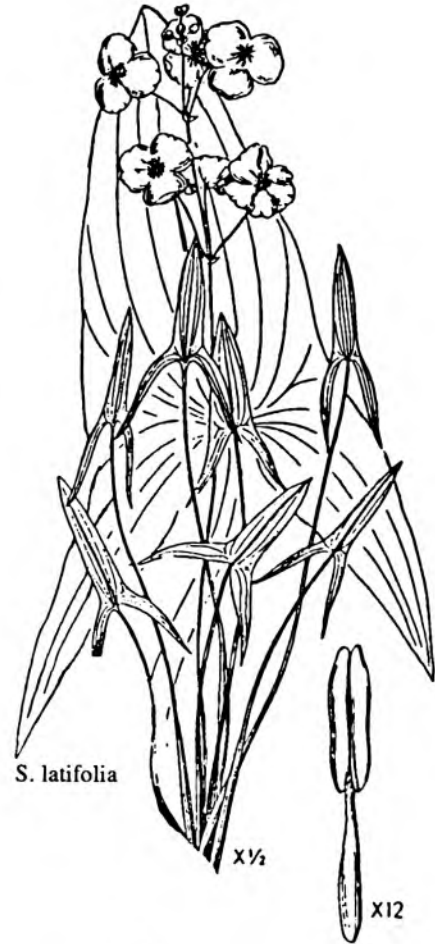
Arrowhead grows in creeks, rivers, ditches, lakes, and other places where there is shallow water. It reaches heights of 6 to 48 inches. The width of the leaves is highly variable but all are arrow-shaped. The white flowers bloom from July to October, and are arranged in whorls of 3, with 3 roundish petals each. Traditionally the over-wintering part of the rootstock, called the corm, was eaten to treat indigestion and as a source of food.



Sagittaria latifolia
arrowhead

waabiziipin (Zichmanis & Hodgins: waubizeepin)
[Densmore: muj'ota 'bûk; Gilmore: šijak-kat]

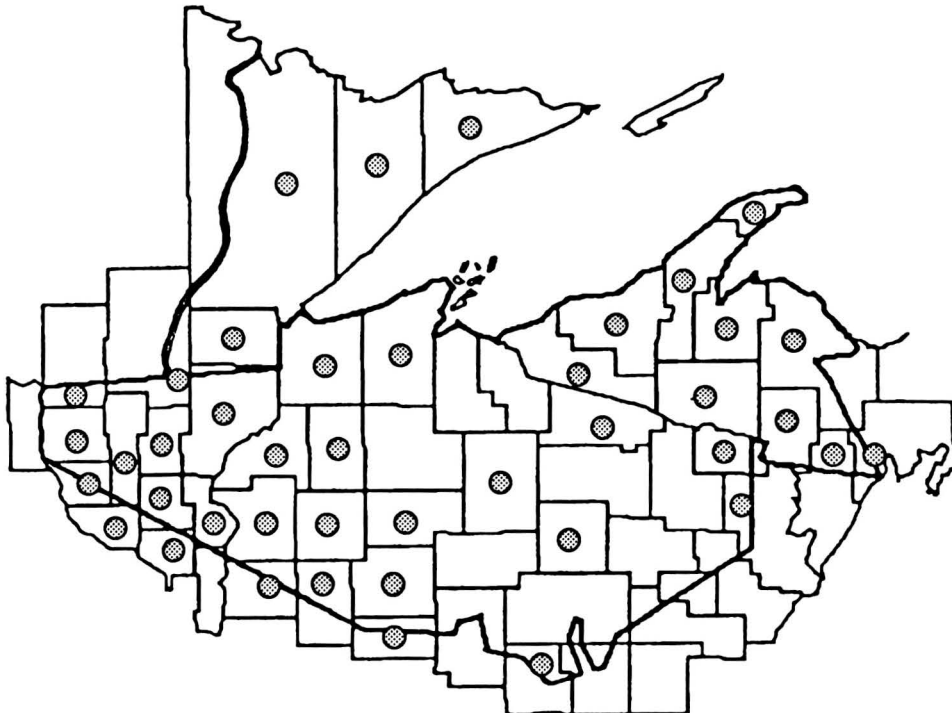
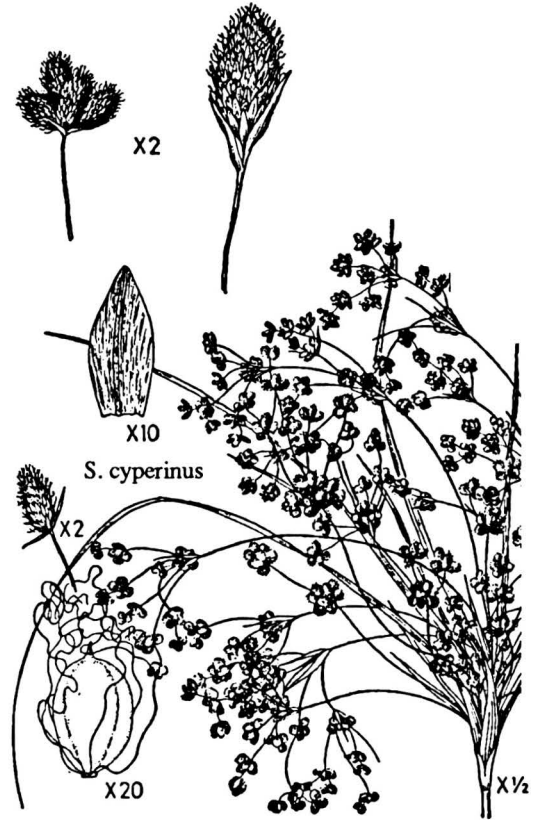
Arrowhead, or duck potato grows in shallow water along stream and lake borders and is usually associated with bur-reed, pickerel weed and different species of bulrushes. The leaves of arrowhead are generally arrow-shaped, but vary considerably in their size and shape. Arrowhead forms three-petaled, white flowers that grow in whorls on a stalk that is separate from the leaves. Traditionally the root was eaten as a source of starchy food, and an infusion of the root was used medically as an aid in indigestion.



Scirpus cyperinus
wool grass

[Smith: gāe´wûckûk]

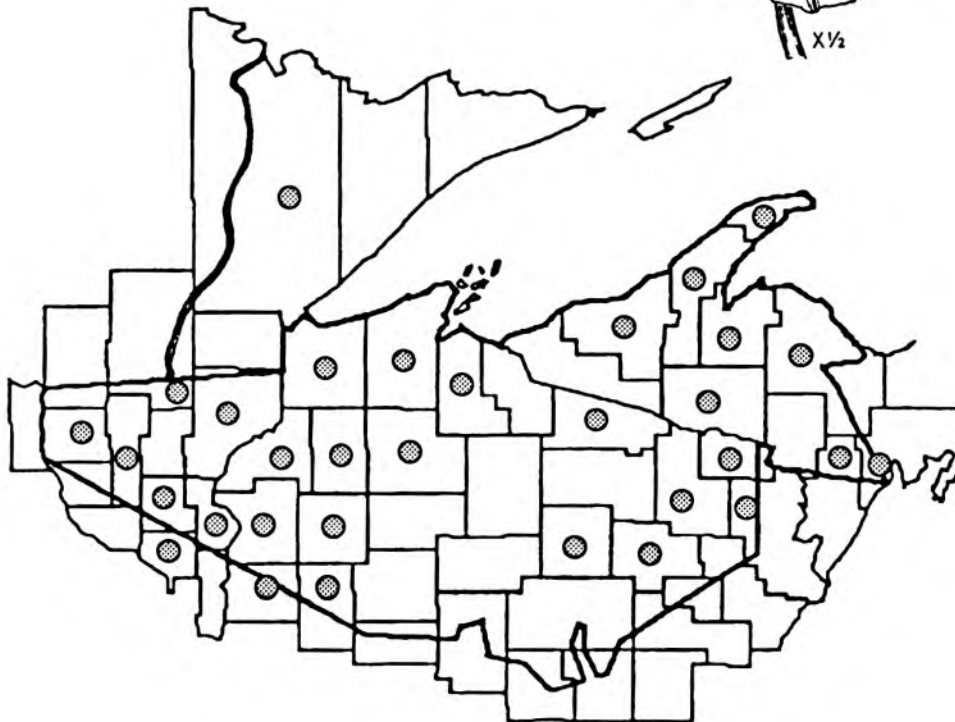
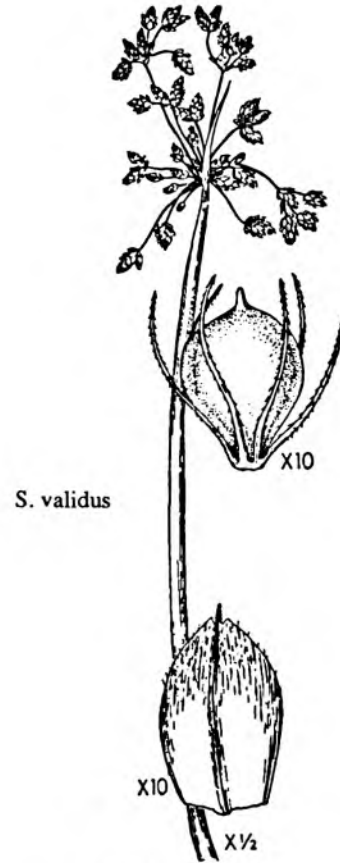
Wool grass is actually a sedge rather than a grass. It is a perennial that forms clumps, and can grow up to 5 feet tall. The numerous leaves are long, slender, and C-shaped in cross section. The base of the flowering stalk is blackened, which helps to distinguish this species from other *Scirpus* species. The light-brown seeds are numerous, and grow in clusters with a hairy or woolly appearance. Wool grass grows in bogs, marshes, and wet meadows, and was woven into mats and storage bags by the Native Americans.



Scirpus validus
softstem bulrush

anaakan (Densmore: ana 'kun)
anaakanashk (Gilmore: nakun-aškok; Rhodes:
naaknashk)
(gi)chigamiiwashk, -oon (Smith: jika 'miuskûn)

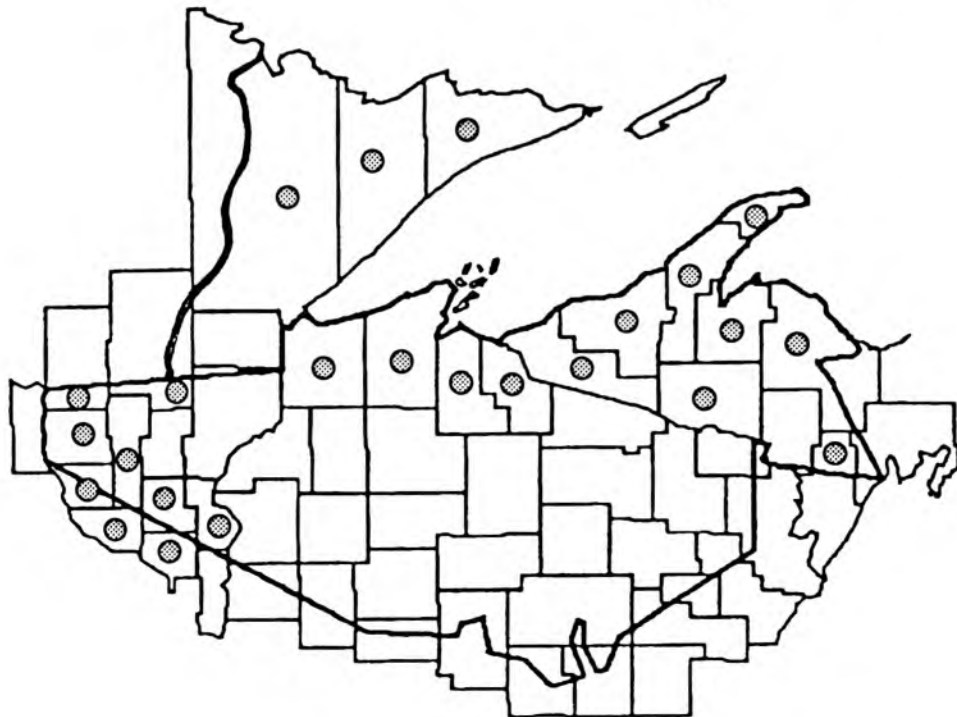
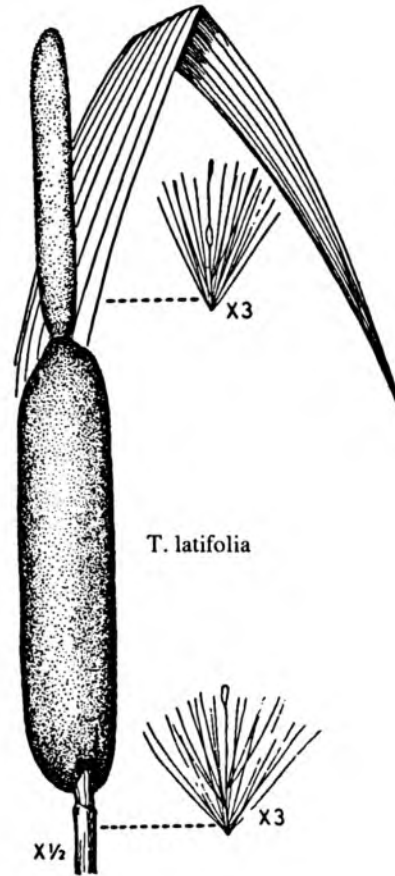
Softstem bulrush is a common emergent aquatic plant found in lakes, marshes, and streams. It forms large beds with other aquatic plants or is found alone, in dense stands. This bulrush reaches heights from 3-9 feet and appears as a long, leafless stalk with a cluster of spikelets on top. Native Americans traditionally used bulrush in making mats and toys.



Typha latifolia
common cat-tail

apakway (Densmore: apûk´we)
 apakweshk, apakweshkway (Baraga: apakweshkwai,
 -an 'rush for mats'; Gilmore: pokwiišk, pokwiiškok;
 Smith: abûkwe´skwe; Zichmanis & Hodgins:
 pukwaeshk)
 nabagashk (Hoffman: napöğüşhk)
 [Smith: bebamasû´n, beba´masûn]

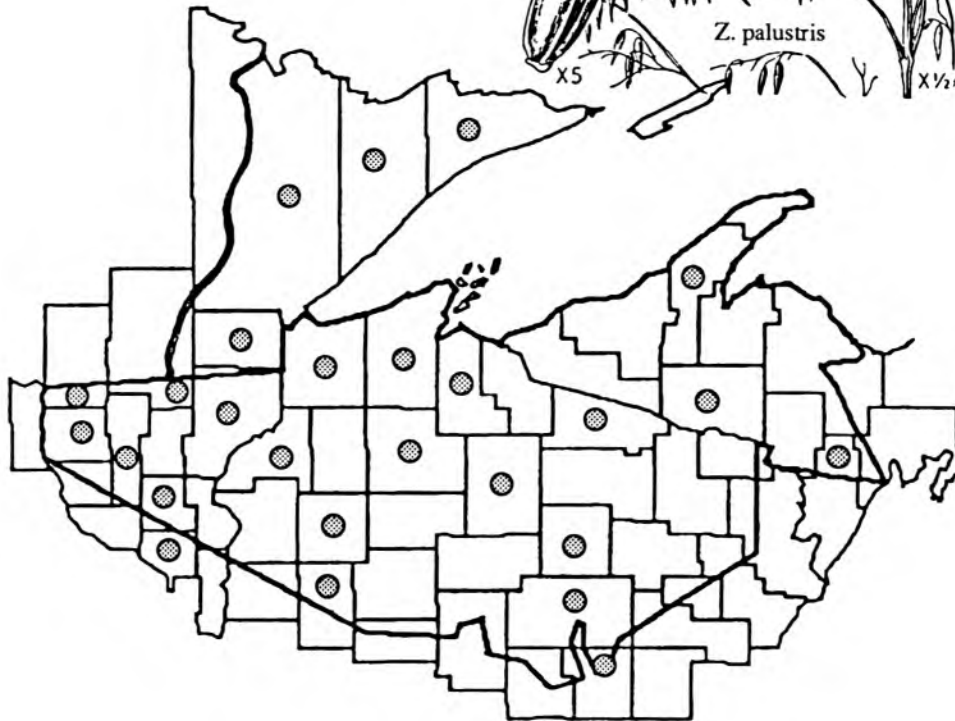
Common cat-tail grows in shallow water and in ditches, reaching a height of 3 to 9 feet. It has stiff stems and long, thin, blade-like leaves that have a "D" shape in cross section. The flowers occur from May to July. The female flowers are in a tight, cigar-shaped, brown cluster near the tip of the stem. The male flowers occur above the females on the stem, are thinner and lighter brown, and fall off the stem earlier than the females. The new shoots are edible in the spring, while the roots supply a good source of starch for flour. The fuzz of the fruit was used traditionally as a war medicine.



Zizania palustris
northern wild rice

manoomin (Baraga manômin; Densmore: mano'mîn;
Smith: mano'mîn)

Northern wild rice is found in rivers, streams, lakes, and ponds, and generally grows at water depths between 1-3 feet. It is a large grass, commonly 6 feet tall and sometimes up to 10 feet in height. It grows in mud, muck, or silt where competition from other species is slight. Wild rice flowers bloom in July and the grain ripens in August and September. It is no coincidence that wild rice is found throughout the ceded territories as this native grain was possibly the most important staple food of the Great Lakes Ojibwa. Wild rice is also an important food source for wildlife.



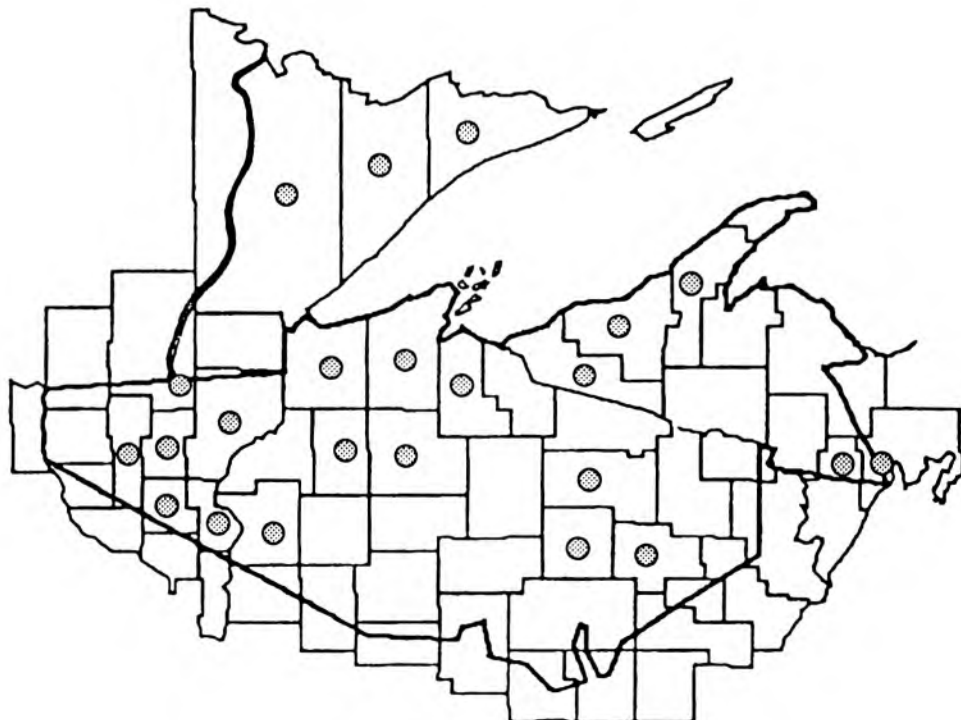
Sedge Meadow

Sedge Meadows (SM) - The sedge meadows of the ceded territories include areas with water-saturated soils bordering aquatic habitat on the upland side. These areas include plant species that tolerate periodic flooding that prevents encroachment by trees and large shrubs. Typical plants of this habitat include tussock sedges, blue-joint grass, willow shrubs, blue flag iris and Joe-Pye weed.

Acorus calamus
sweet flag

wiikenh (Baraga: wike 'angelica root'; Densmore:
wikĕn'; Gilmore: wika"; Smith: we'ke)
nabagashk, -oon (Densmore: na'bugûck'; Smith: na'
bûgûck, na'bugûck; Zichmanis & Hodgins:
nubugushk)
mashkosii-zhaabozigan (Densmore:
mûckosija 'bosigûn)

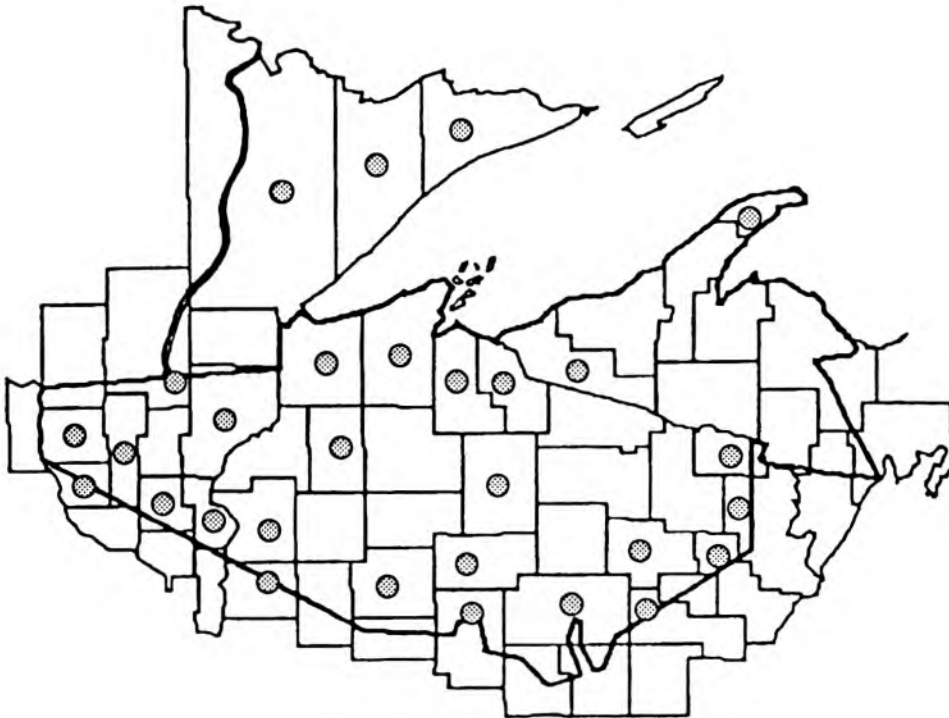
Sweet flag is an interesting marsh plant whose yellow-green flowering stalk (called a spadix) juts out of the cat-tail-like flat leaves at a sharp angle. The flowers themselves are tiny and inconspicuous. Sweet flag leaves have a delightful lemon scent, and the plant occurs along stream banks and pond edges, often in shallow water, with sedges and cat-tails. Sweet flag flowers in June and grows to heights of 2 to 3 feet. Traditionally the Chippewa used the roots of this species in an infusion for colds, coughs, and as a physic; in a decoction as a gargle for sore throats, toothaches, and cold remedies; and in an unstated manner for cramps and as a hallucinogen.



Anemone canadensis
Canada anemone

midewijibik (Smith: mîdewidji' bîk; Zichmanis &
Hodgins: midewidjeebik)
[Gilmore: wabesung]

Canada anemone forms patches in wet meadows, prairies, low thickets, and along shore lines. The leaves are large and clasp the stem. From May to August white flowers with 5 petal-like sepals bloom. This plant had many uses in traditional medicine. The root was eaten to clear the throat for singing in ceremonies; a poultice of roots was used on wounds; an infusion of the root was used as a wash for sores; and the leaves were used for nasal hemorrhages, bleeding sores, and wounds.



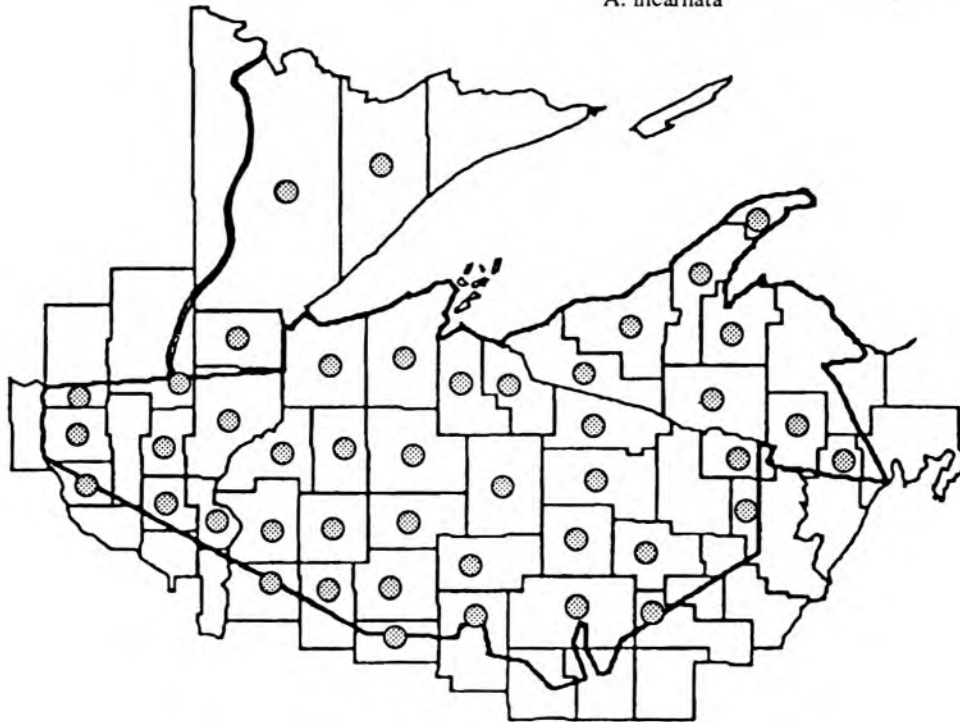
Asclepias incarnata
swamp milkweed

bagizowin (Densmore: bú'giso'wIn)
zesab (Gilmore: sasáp)

Swamp milkweed is a beautiful pink to lavender colored that has the misfortune of being mistaken for the troublesome plant, purple loosestrife. This milkweed species grows to about 4 feet tall and has rather lance shaped leaves. Swamp milkweed has the characteristic milky sap of milkweed, but this species is found on the edges of rivers and swamp borders, away from the shade of any tree canopy. Native Americans used the roots of this plant as a strengthening bath for both adults and children.



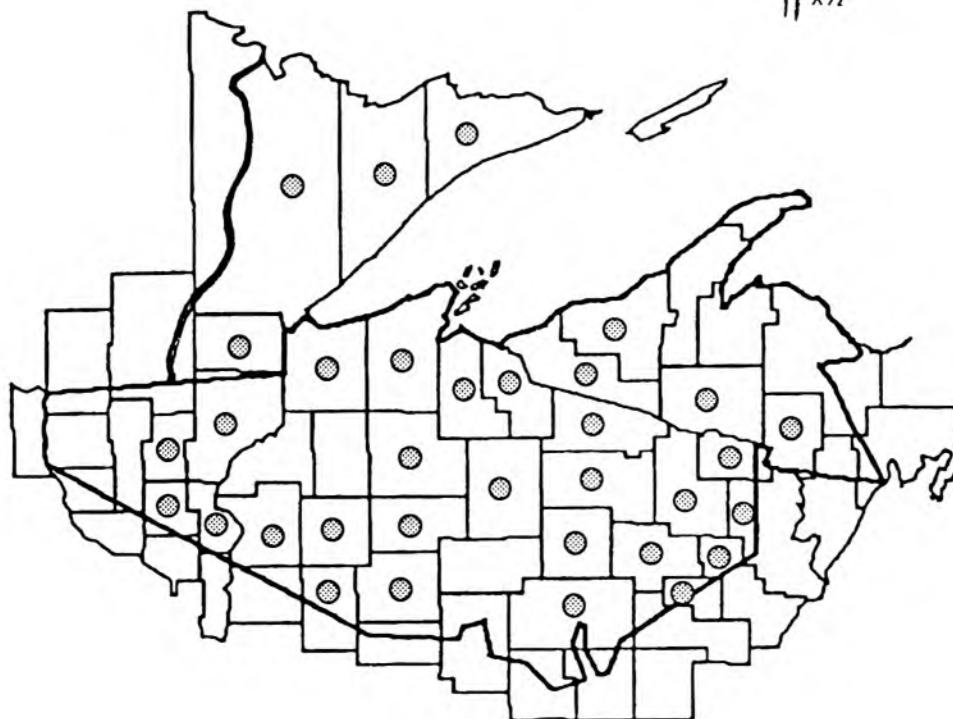
A. incarnata



Aster puniceus
purple-stemmed aster

wiinziikens (Densmore: winí'skěns)

Purple-stemmed aster is a species of marshy ground, often found in wet meadows and along stream banks. The bristly stems are red- to purple-striped and have many hairy, toothed, clasping leaves. The ray flowers of purple-stemmed aster are pale blue to violet, and about one inch in diameter. The flowers are arranged loosely in an open floral structure. The Ojibwa smoked the fine roots of this aster species, along with tobacco, to attract game, while the neighboring Iroquois used parts of the plant as a cold remedy.



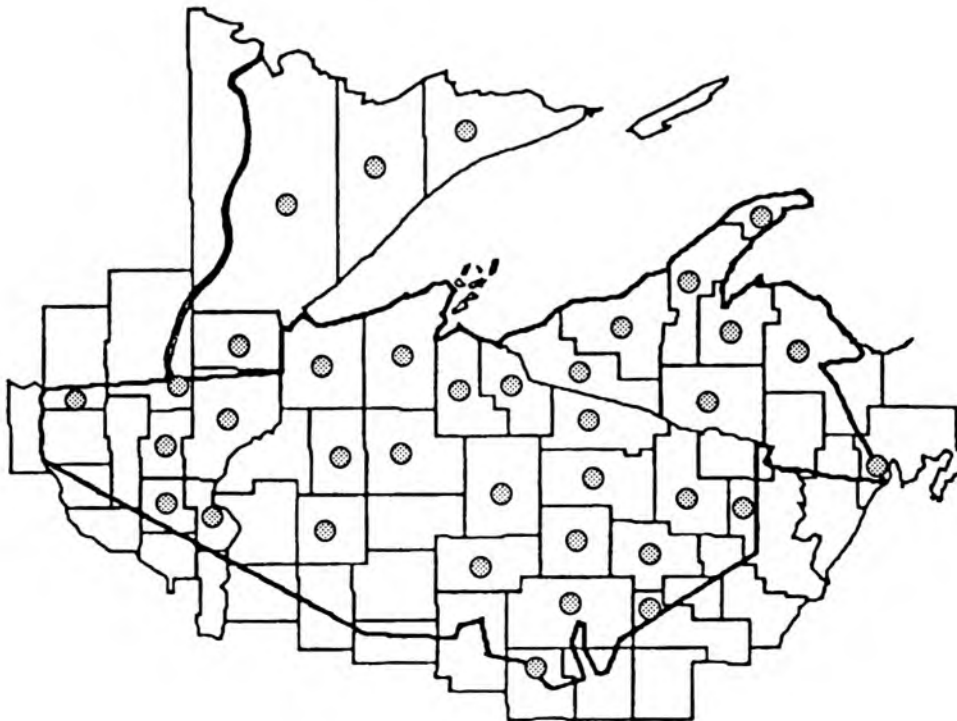
Caltha palustris
marsh marigold

ogitebug (Densmore: o'gite'büg; Smith: o'gite'hüg;
Zichmanis & Hodgins: ogitaebug)
[Gilmore: mi^gde-beguk]

Marsh marigold has thick hollow stems and shiny round to heart-shaped leaves. It grows to heights of 8 to 24 inches and is found in wet meadows, marshes, and along streambanks. The yellow flowers are large (1 to 1 1/2 inches in diameter) and bloom from April to June. Traditionally, this plant was used in many ways. A decoction of the roots was used as a diaphoretic, an expectorant, and an emetic, as well as to treat colds. A poultice of boiled and mashed roots was applied to sores. The roots were also mashed or powdered and used as a poultice on scrofulous sores. A compound decoction of leaves and stalks were used as a diuretic and a gynecological aid.



C. palustris

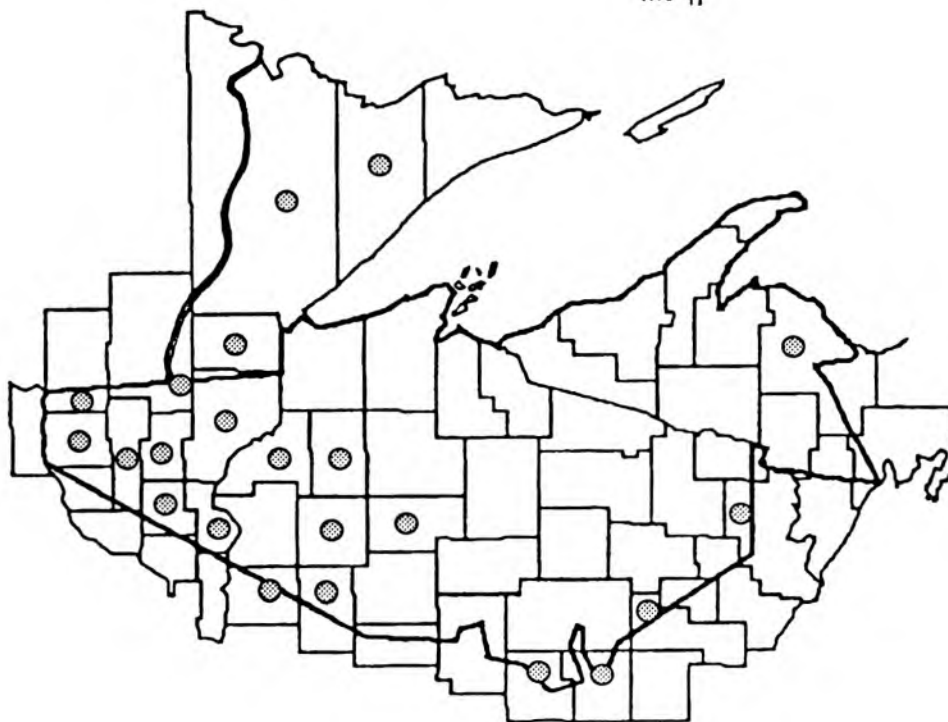
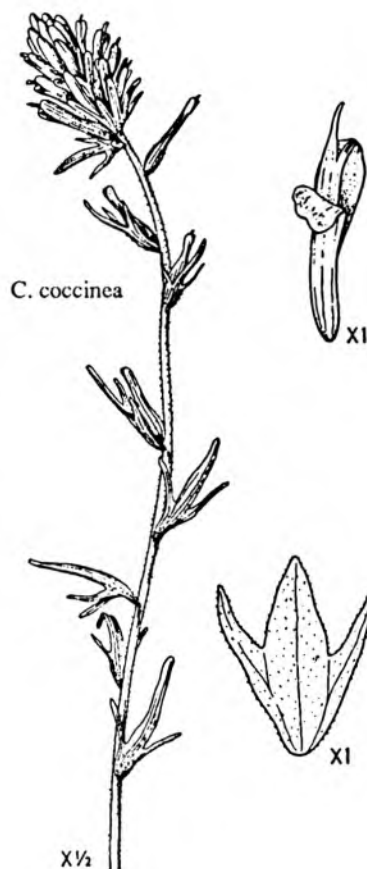


Castilleja coccinea
Indian paintbrush

?wenabozhoo nookomis wiinizisan (Densmore:
wInabojo' noko'mIs wi'nIzIsun')

?nenzbozh ookomisan miinizisan (Zichmanis &
Hodgins: nanabush okomissun meensissun)

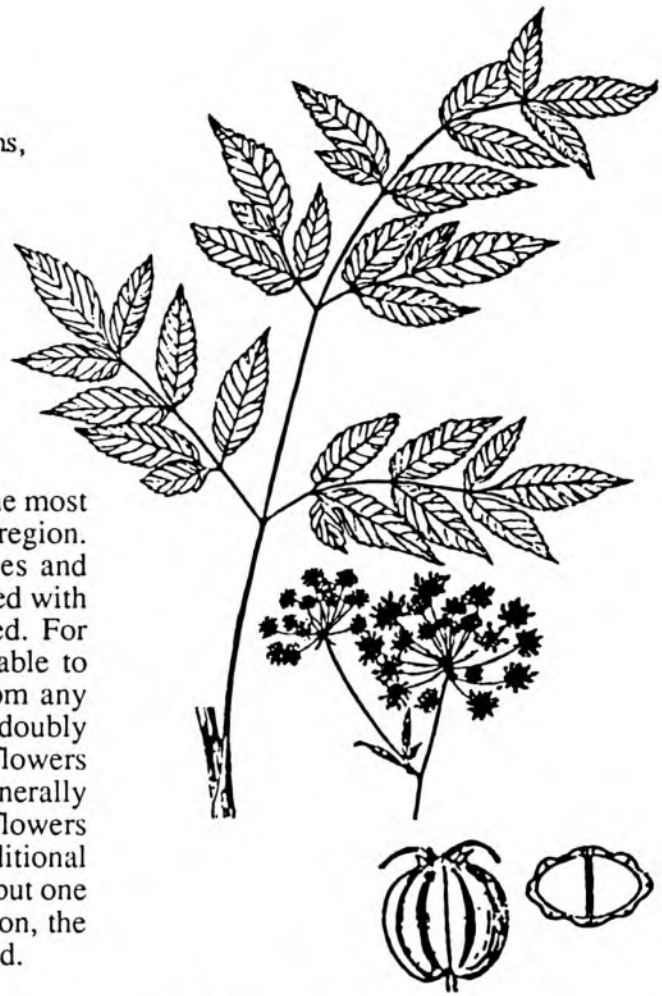
Indian paintbrush is an annual or biennial, 5 to 24 inches tall, that grows in wet sand and wet to dry prairies and meadows. It has a hairy stem and alternate, very thin ribbon-like, lobed leaves. Blooming from May to August, the small, greenish-yellow flowers have protruding pistils and 2 lips. Surrounding the flowers are bright red to yellow bracts with 3 lobes. Indian paintbrush is a root parasite. Traditional medicinal uses included an infusion of the flowers to treat colds, and a simple or compound decoction of the flowers to treat paralysis.



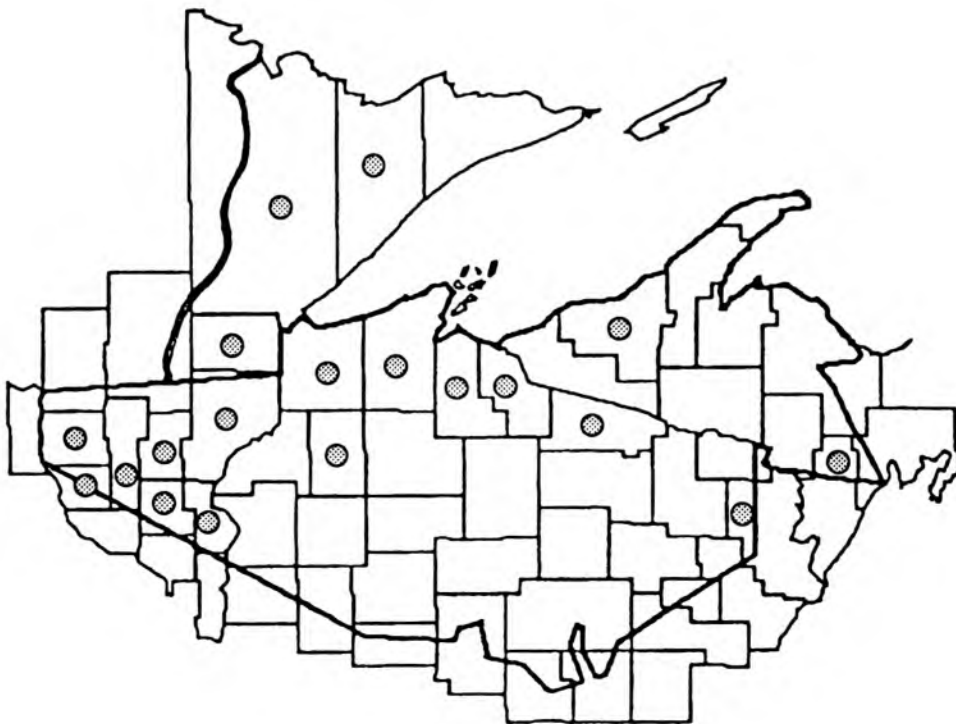
Cicuta maculata
poison hemlock

[Densmore: wanúkons´; Smith: apagwasi´gons,
abagwasi´gans]

Poison hemlock is reported to be the most poisonous plant to ingest in the Great Lakes region. It is found along borders of streams, lakes and rivers, usually in damp soil and is associated with bulrushes, burreeds, and swamp milkweed. For obvious reasons, it is a good idea to be able to identify this species and to stay away from any look-alikes! The leaves of this species are doubly compound with 3 to 7 leaflets per leaf. The flowers of poison hemlock form an umbel, which generally is taller than the leaves. The petals of the flowers are white and tiny. Most sources list the traditional medical use of this plant as “unspecified”, but one can probably guess as to its use. In addition, the seeds were mixed with tobacco and smoked.



C. maculata



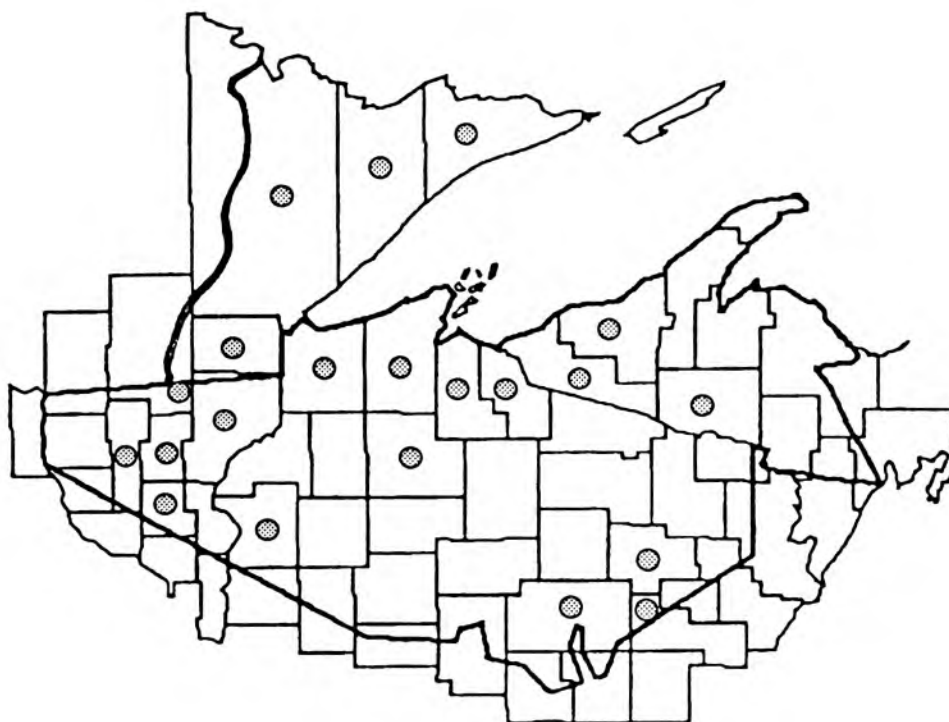
Erigeron philadelphicus
Philadelphia fleabane

nookwezigan (Zichmanis & Hodgins: nookwaezigun)
[Smith: mīcao ʼgacan, micao gacan]

Philadelphia fleabane is generally found in wet meadows and woods and along shorelines. Fleabanes are similar to daisies except that they have many more petal-like ray flowers (with greater than 100 in this species!) in one composite head. In the case of Philadelphia fleabane, the ray flowers are pink to pale magenta and the central disk flowers are yellow. This species grows to heights of 3 feet and blooms between June and August, sometimes with a characteristic droop to the young flowers. The leaves are only slightly toothed and clasp the stem. The Ojibwa used an infusion of the flowers and the smoke of dried flowers to break fevers and cure a head cold, respectively.



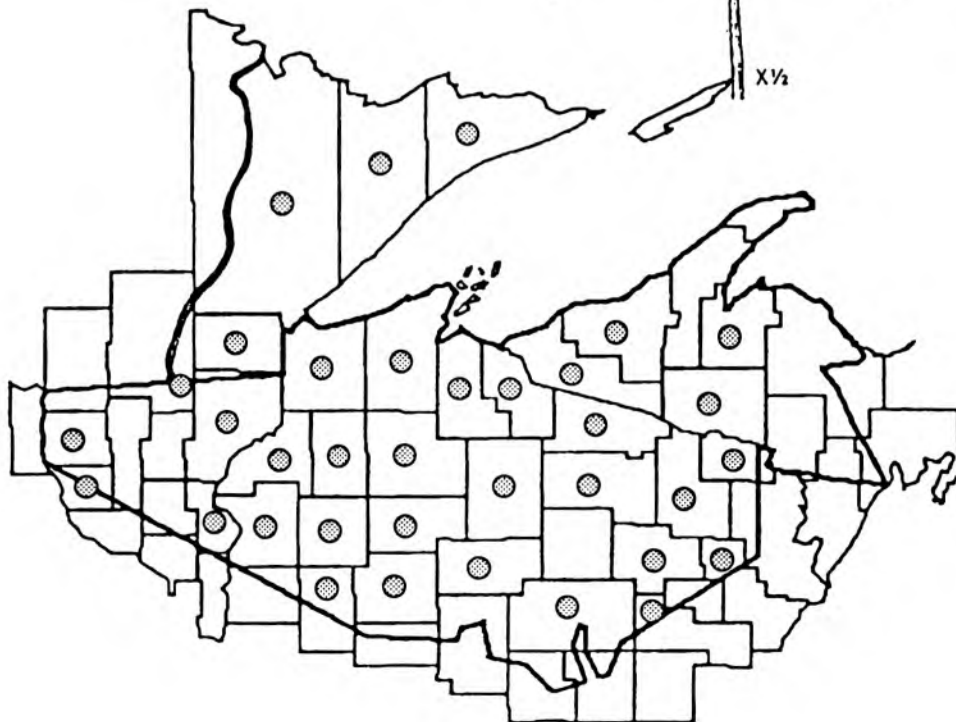
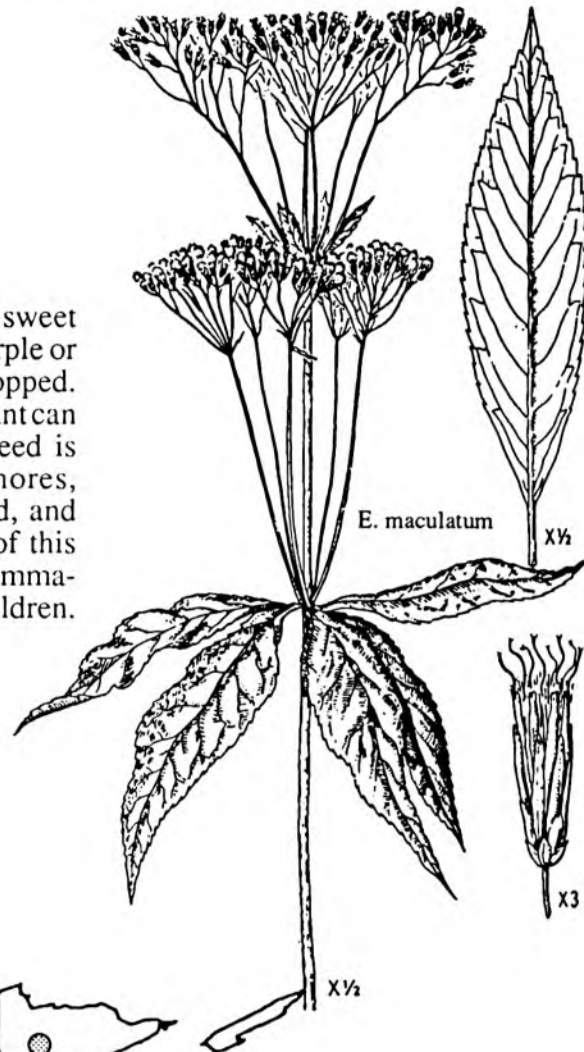
E. philadelphicus



Eupatorium maculatum
spotted Joe-Pye weed

[Densmore: me 'skwana 'kûk bù 'giso 'wîn; Zichmanis
& Hodgins: maeskwanakukbugisowin]

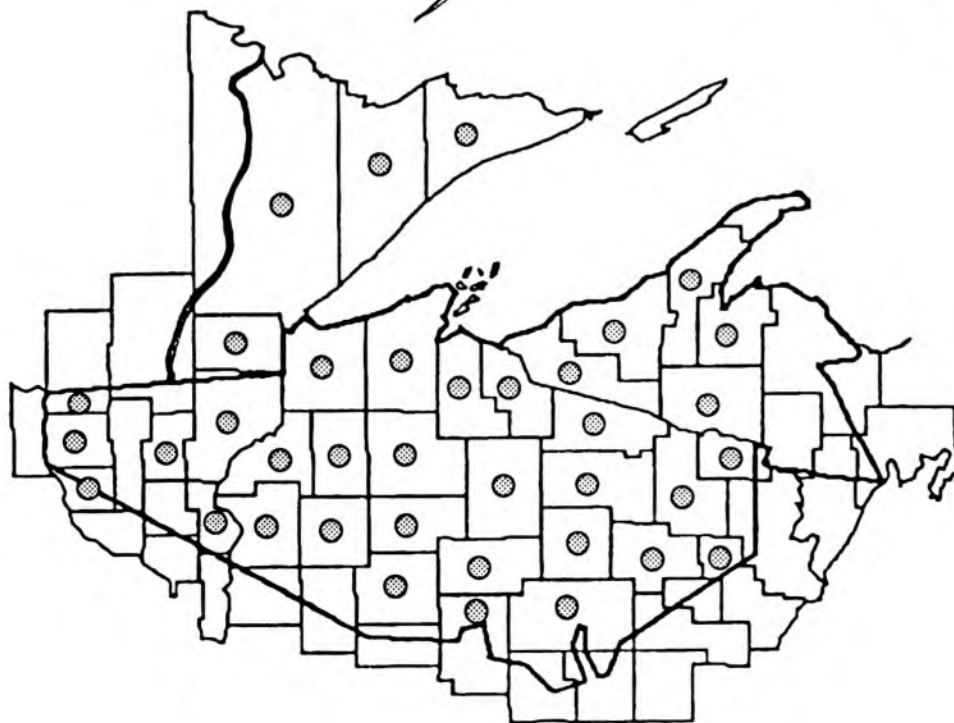
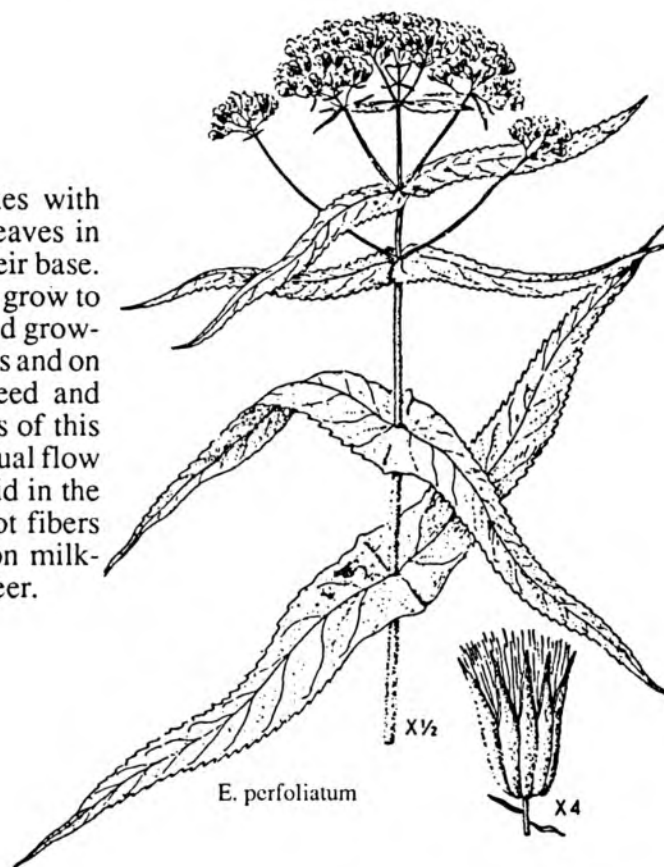
Spotted Joe-Pye weed is similar to sweet Joe-Pye except that its stems are a deeper purple or purple spotted. The flower clusters are flat-topped. The leaves are in whorls of 4 and 5 and the plant can grow up to 7 feet tall. Spotted Joe-Pye weed is found along river courses and lake shores, associated with boneset, swamp milkweed, and both sensitive and royal ferns. The roots of this species were used as a wash for joint inflammations as well a soothing bath for "fretful" children.



Eupatorium perfoliatum
boneset

[Densmore: niya 'wibûkûk'; Gilmore: šiabuksing, šašabwaksing; Gilmore: piškagamisag]

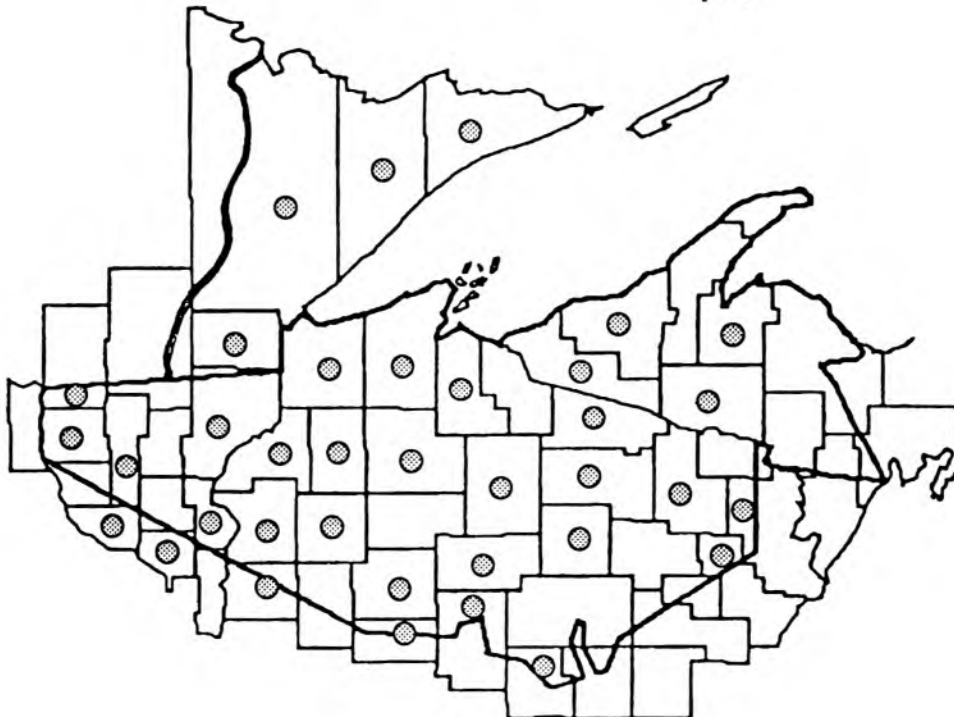
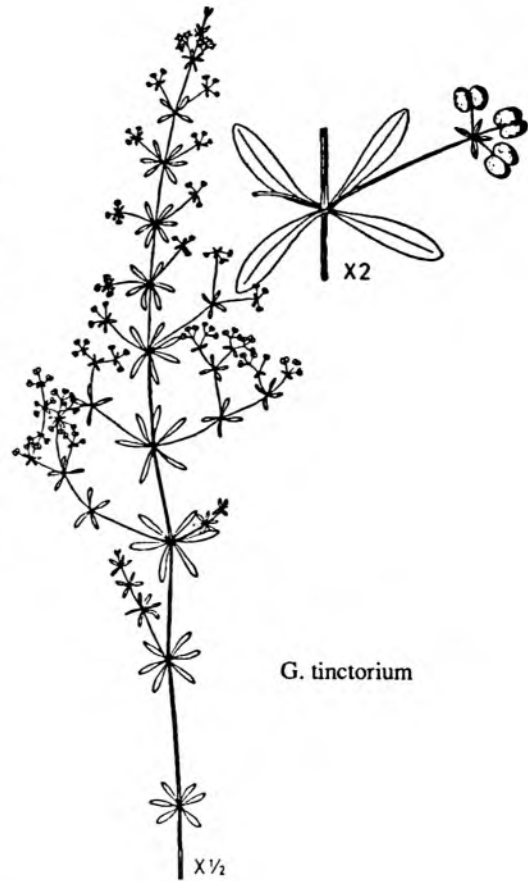
Boneset is a fall blooming species with clusters of fuzzy white flowers. It has leaves in pairs that unite and encircle the stem at their base. The plant is densely hairy all over and can grow to about 5 feet tall. Boneset generally is found growing in open wet areas, as along river courses and on lake shores, associated with Joe-Pye weed and swamp milkweed. Traditionally the roots of this plant were used to correct irregular menstrual flow and the boiled flower tops were used to aid in the pains of rheumatism. In addition, the root fibers were combined with the roots of common milkweed and applied to a whistle to attract deer.



Galium tinctorium
small cleavers

[Smith: waboskiki' mînûn]

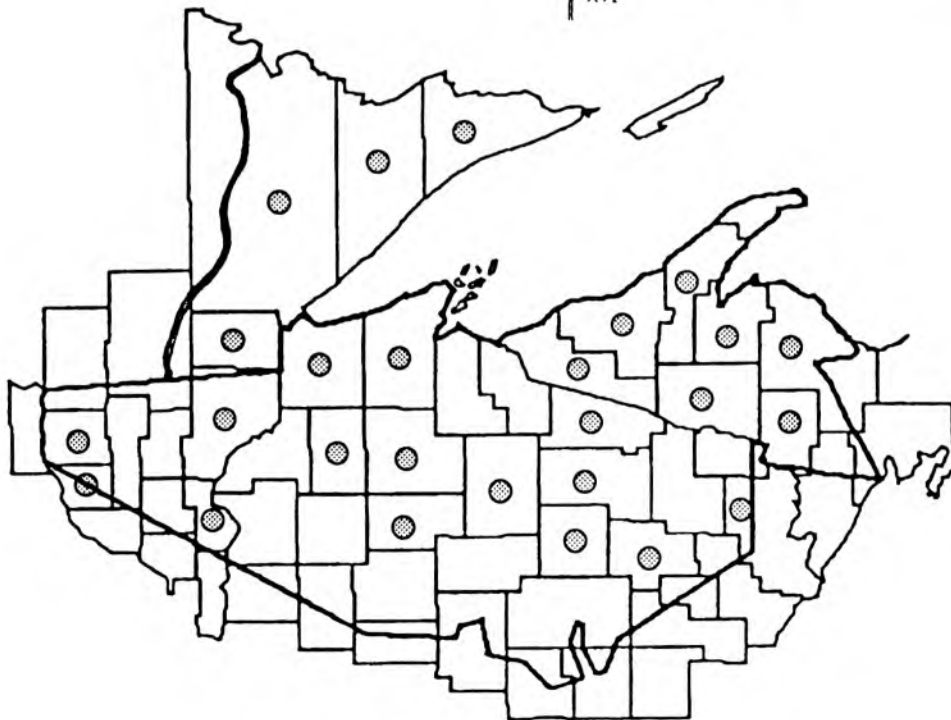
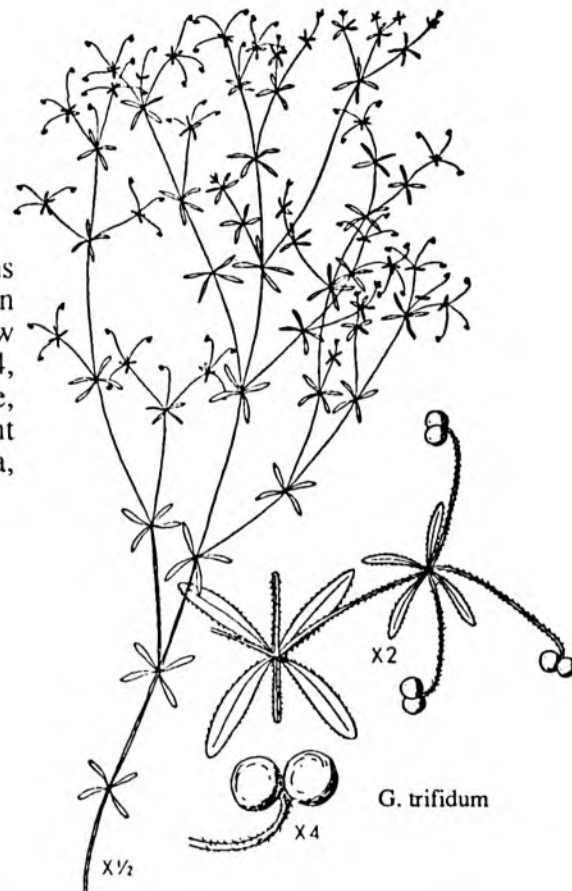
Small cleavers is a perennial plant that sprawls and climbs on other plants. The numerous square stems of cleaver are slender and weak, and the plant is rough to the touch. The linear leaves occur in whorls, 4 to 6 leaves in a whorl. The leaves have a single nerve and are rough on the underside. The white flowers have 3 parts, and bloom 2 to 3 together in a small cluster. The small fruits are smooth and round. Small cleavers can be found growing in marshes, swamps, and other low areas. Native Americans had many medicinal uses for this plant, such as a tea for asthma, coughs, and bronchitis.



Galium trifidum
small bedstraw

[Smith: ojibwe' owe' cūwūn]

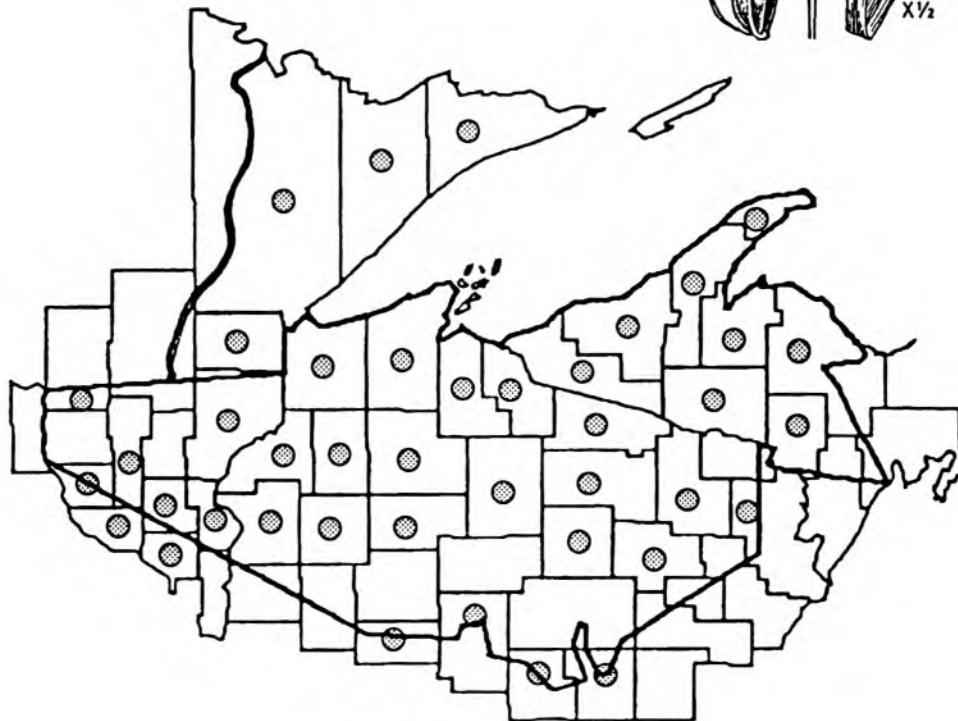
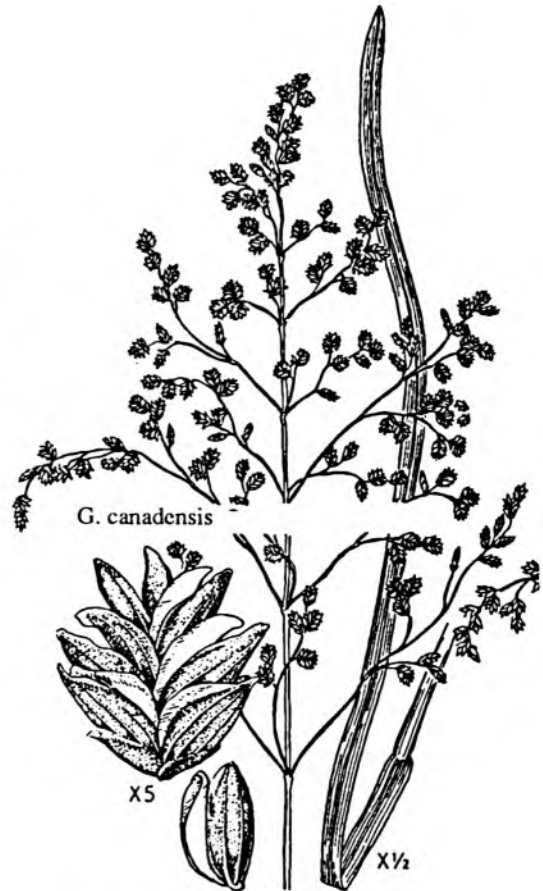
Small bedstraw has weak, reclining stems and is found in a variety of moist habitats, often climbing or creeping onto other plants. The narrow leaves have rough edges and occur in whorls of 4, 5, or 6. The flowers are in loose clusters, white, with 3 lobes. Traditionally an infusion of the plant was used to treat skin diseases such as eczema, ringworm, and scrofula.



Glyceria canadensis
rattlesnake grass

[Smith: anagone' wück]

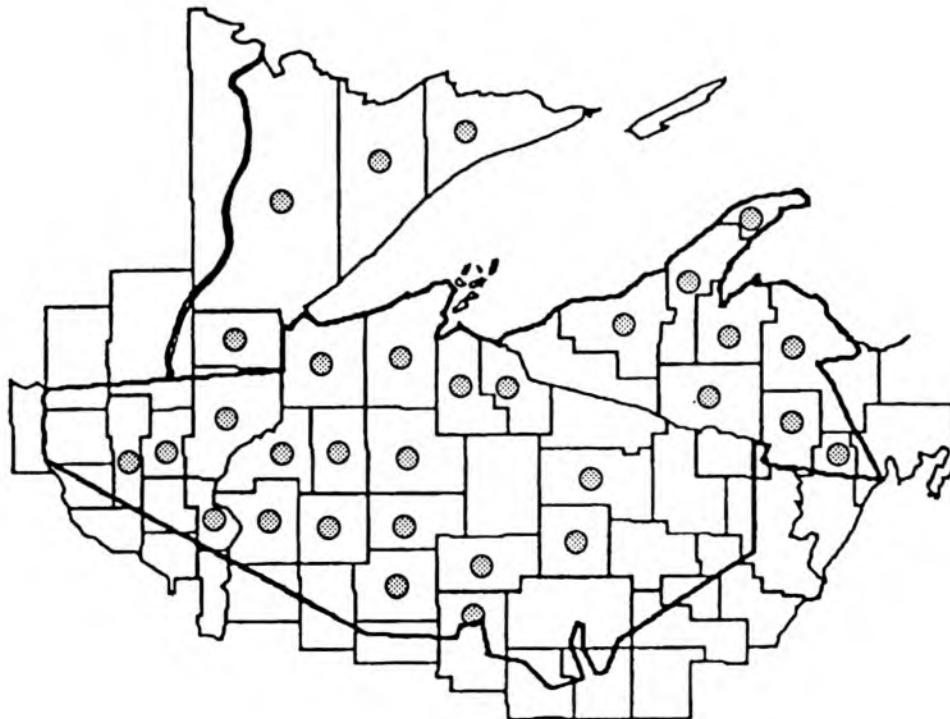
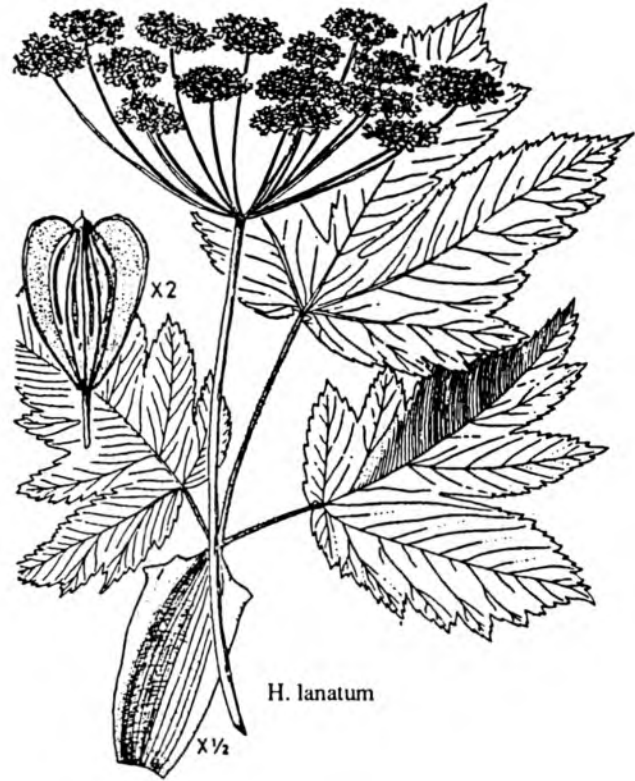
Rattlesnake grass is a perennial that reaches heights of up to 4 feet. It is found in a variety of moist habitats, including along lake shores, in shallow water, in marshes, bogs, and wet woods. The arching or drooping branches have spikelets of 3 to 8 flowers, mostly towards the tips of the branches. The plump spikelets have been said to look like snake rattles, hence the common name of rattlesnake grass. The leaves are typical grass blades, flat with parallel veins. Medicinally the root was used in unspecified ways as a gynecological aid.



Heracleum lanatum
cow parsnip

bibigwewanashk, -oon (Densmore: bi'bigwe'wûnûck;
Smith: pi'pîgwe wanûck, pipigwe'wanûck)
[Smith: acawe'skûk]

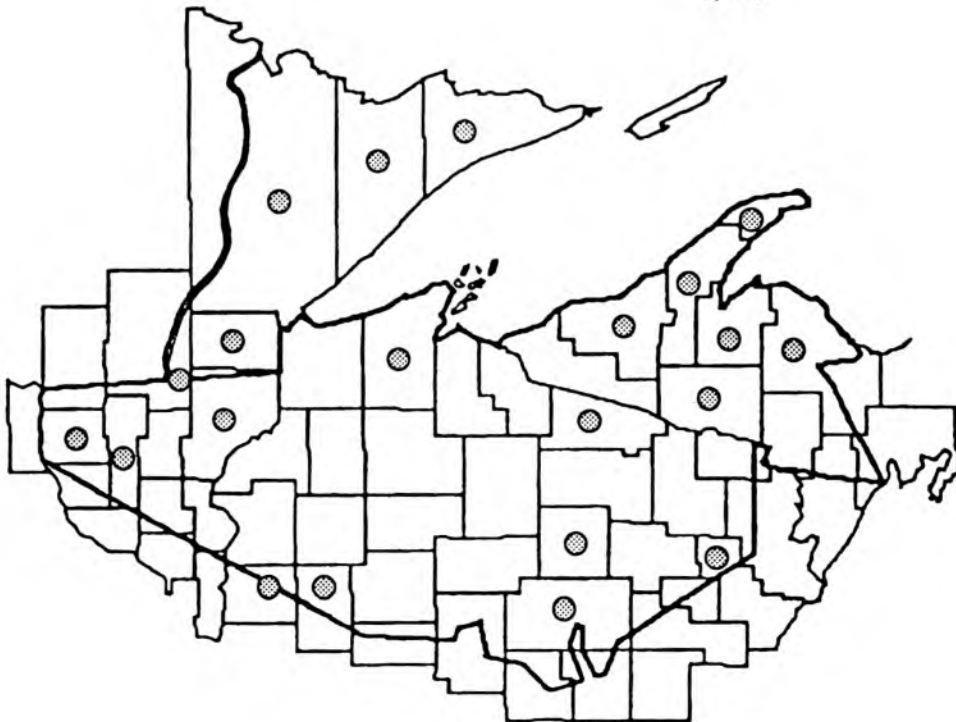
Cow parsnip is a tall, ill-smelling plant, reaching heights of up to 12 feet. The purplish stem is furry, ridged and hollow. The large maple-like leaves are about a foot across, white and woolly beneath, with coarse teeth. At the base of the leaf stalks the stem is surrounded by an inflated sheath. In June and July the numerous white flowers bloom in a compound umbel. The fruits are elliptic or oval, flattened, and softly hairy. Cow parsnip is found in rich damp soil, moist disturbed ground, and around stream banks. Native Americans traditionally used a poultice of boiled or dried roots and flowers to treat boils, a decoction of the root for sore throats, and a poultice of pounded fresh root on skin sores.



Hierochloa odorata
sweetgrass

wiingashk (Baraga: wingashk 'aromatic herb'; Rhodes:
wiingashk, wiingash)
wiishkobi-mashkosi (Densmore: wicko 'bimûcko 'si)

Sweetgrass is generally found south of the ceded territories, although it is found in scattered locations in Rusk and Dunn counties. It grows on the edges of wet woods and in wet meadows. The stems of sweetgrass occur singly or a few in a bunch along creeping underground stems (rhizomes). This species' flowering structures occur as loose spikes of golden-brown grains in early summer. The long leaves produced later in the summer contain coumarin, a sweet-smelling vanilla-like compound that gives this species its name. Sweetgrass is used in all types of basketry, braided for ornamental pieces, and cut and burned as incense in ceremonies or merely for the pleasurable scent.

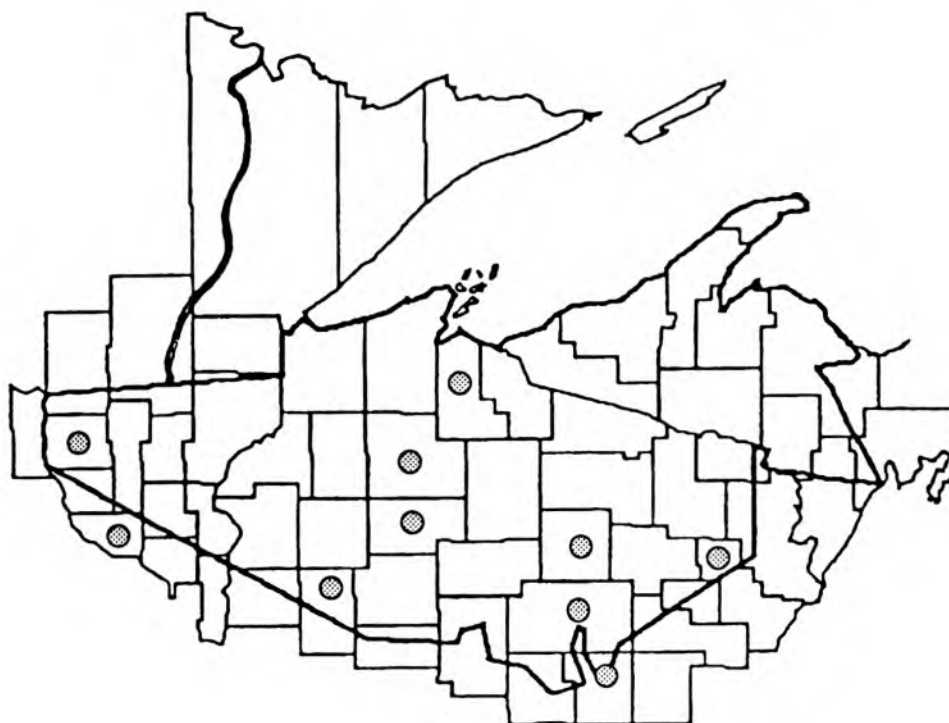


Impatiens pallida
pale touch-me-not

Pale touch-me-not grows to be 3 to 5 feet tall and is very similar in overall appearance to another species of touch-me-not, *I. capensis*, though less abundant. The flowers are a paler yellow and have a shorter spur than *I. capensis*, and both species have fruiting pods that pop and disperse seeds when touched, giving them the common name of touch-me-not. Pale touch-me-not can be found growing in limestone and wet shady places. This species was traditionally used in the same way as *I. capensis*, namely the stems were crushed and applied to rashes and other skin problems.



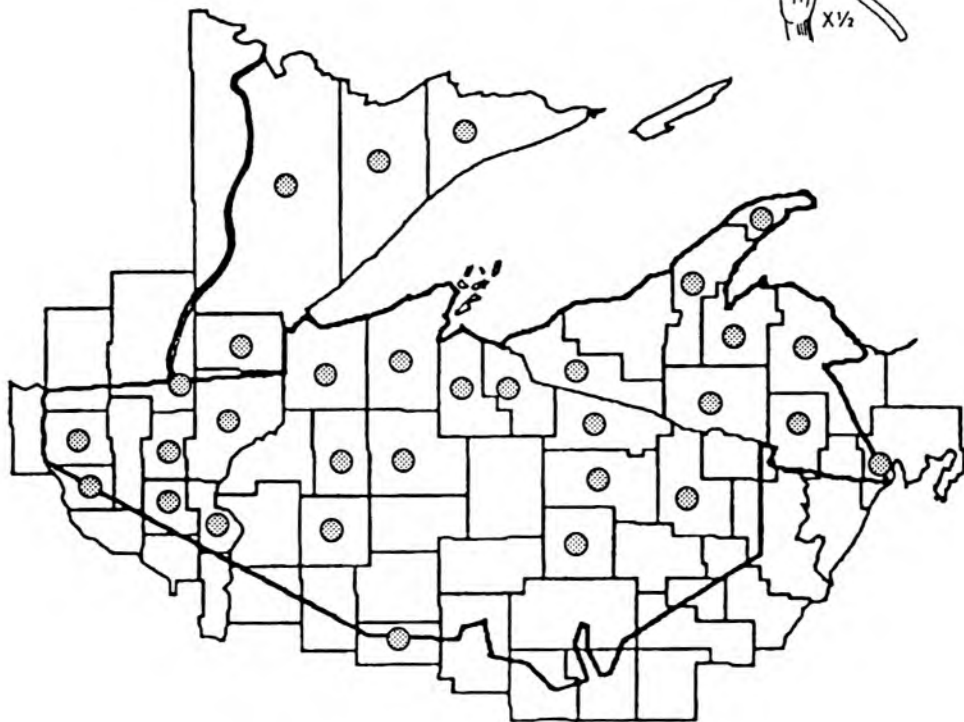
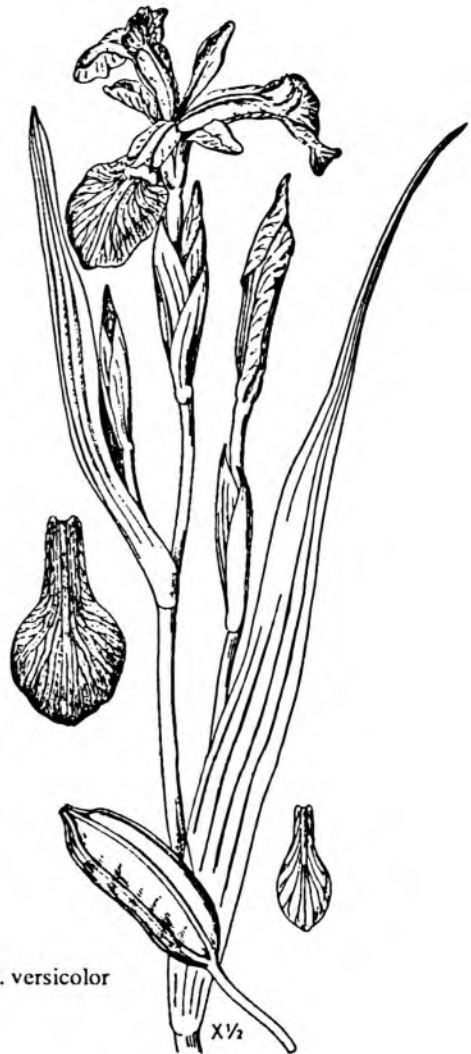
I. pallida



Iris versicolor
blue flag, Iris

nabagashk (Smith: na' bûkûck)
wiikenh (Smith: wikê; Zichmanis & Hodgins:
weekaehn)
zhaabozigan (Smith: cabo'sîkûn)

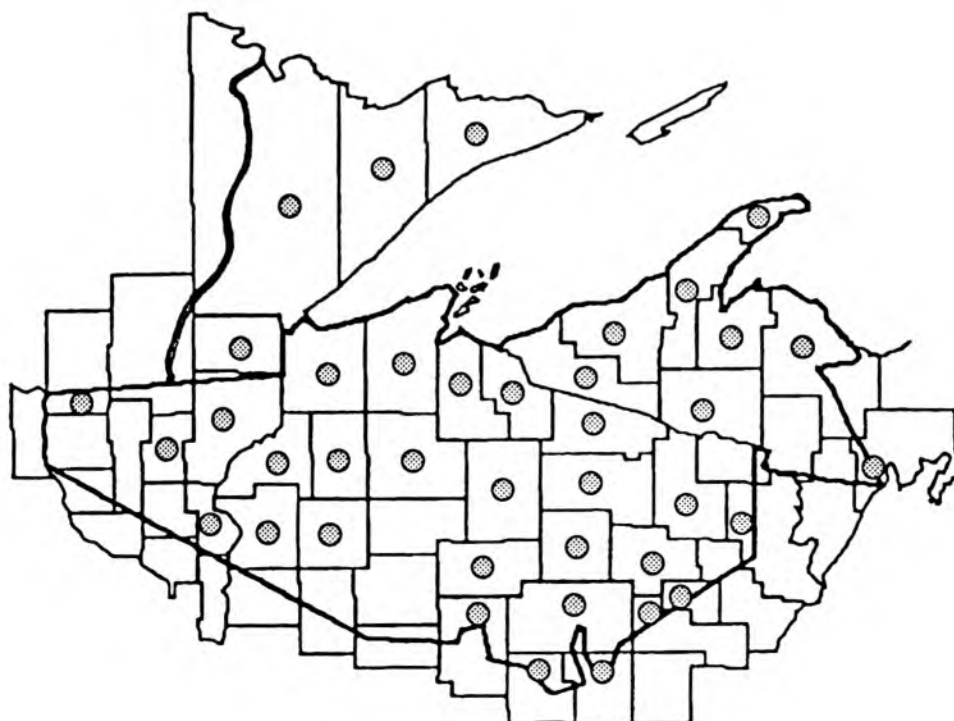
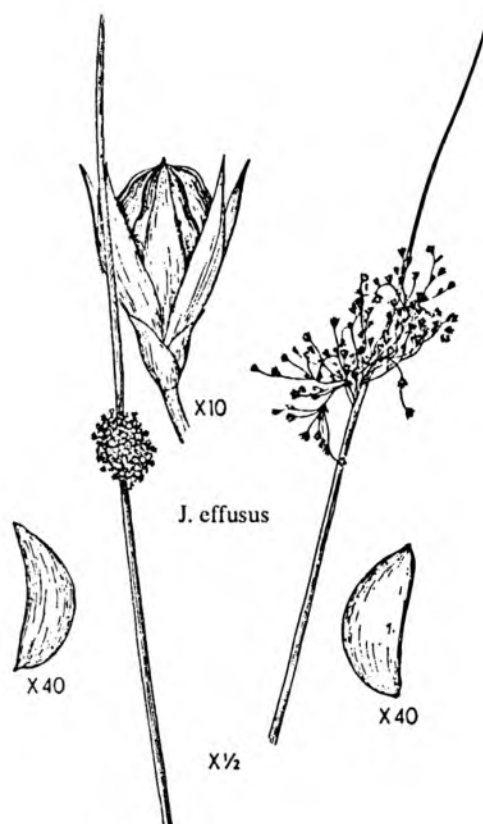
Blue flag grows to a height of 2 to 3 feet and looks much like a domestic Iris. It is found in wet areas such as marshes, swamps, bogs, ditches, and lake shores. The showy flowers, which bloom from May to July, are purple with a yellow blotch on the sepals. The flat leaves are long, narrow, and pointed. Traditional Native American medical practices called for a poultice of roots for swellings and scrofulous sores, and a decoction of roots as an emetic and physic.



Juncus effusus
soft rush

[Gilmore: pis-nakniskuns]

Soft rush grows in dense clumps up to 3 feet tall. The stem leaves, which do not have blades, are slender, flexible, and smooth. The flowers seem to emerge laterally from the side of the rush (rather than at the tip like some other rushes), with one leaf-like bract appearing like a straight continuation of the stem above the flowers. Soft rush is widespread, found in wet ground, marshes, banks of ditches and streams, and on the borders of bogs and clearings. Woven like other rushes, this rush was used by the Ojibwa especially for small bags, pouches, small mats, and occasionally for larger mats.



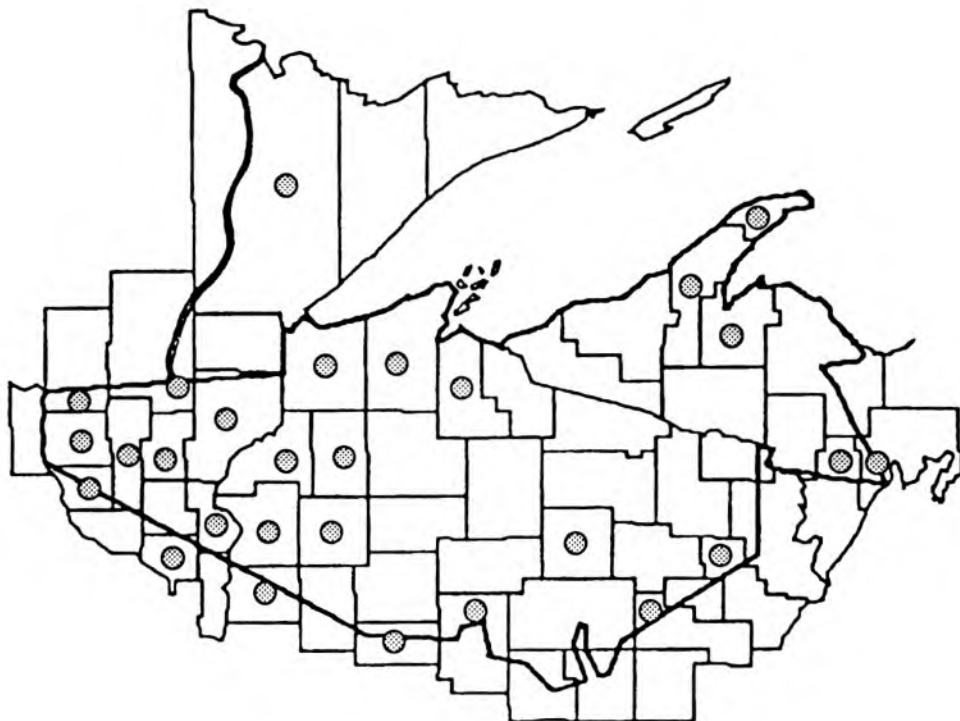
Lathyrus palustris
marsh vetchling

bebezhigooanzhii-mashkiki (Smith: bebejigoga 'nji
macki 'ki; bebeji 'goganji 'macki 'ki)
[Gilmore: pogotč-minjimín]



L. palustris

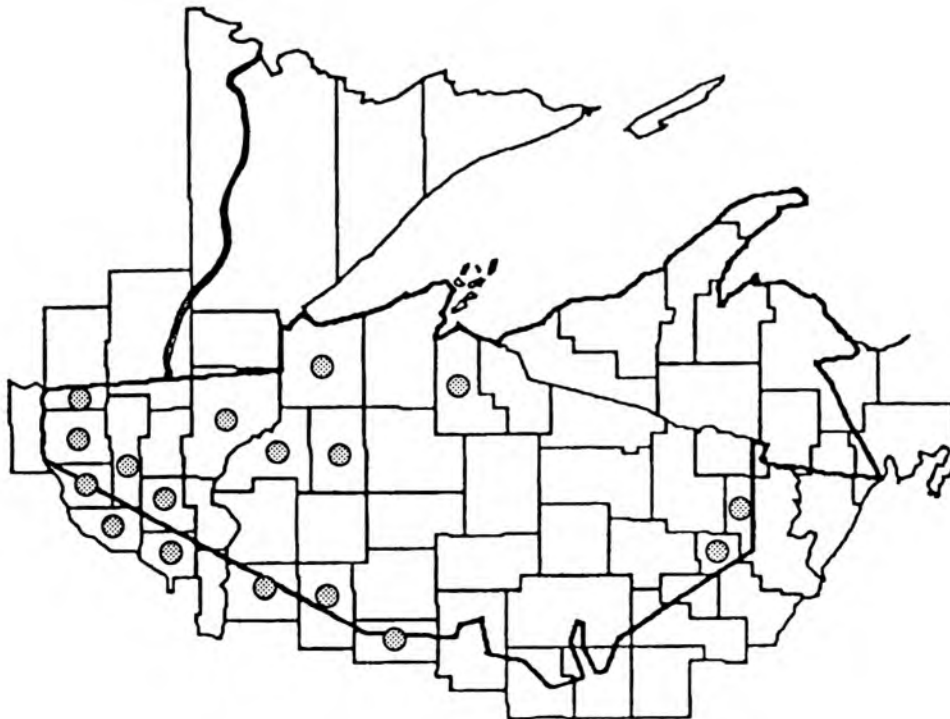
Marsh vetchling is found on moist ground, such as shores, meadows, and marshes, and grows to heights of 1 to 4 feet. The pale reddish or purple flowers are arranged in a loose, arching spike, blooming from June to September, and maturing into pea-like fruits. The compound leaves have 2 to 4 pairs of long, oval leaflets. Marsh vetchling is a climbing, vine-like plant, with tendrils. Native Americans traditionally used this plant to fatten up sick horses.



Lithospermum caroliniense
puccoon

[Densmore: odji 'b'knamûn ']

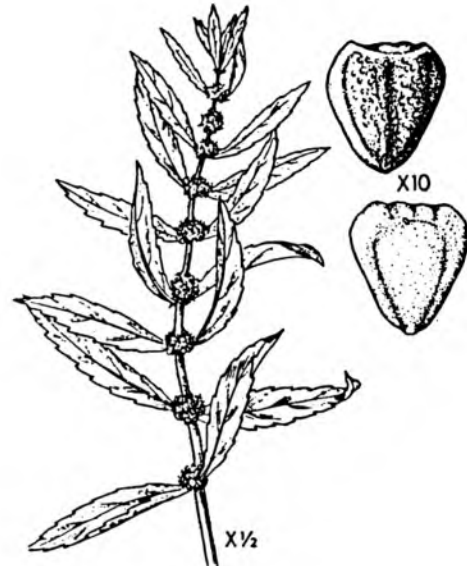
Puccoon is a plant of dry, sandy soils and is found growing along roadsides, open woods, and prairies. Puccoon has flat-topped clusters of 5-petalled, yellow flowers that bloom in June and July. This plant is covered with bristly hairs with swollen bases (use a magnifying lens), and is different from hoary puccoon (*Lithospermum canescens*) that has silky hairs without swollen bases. The root of puccoon was used traditionally as a dye.



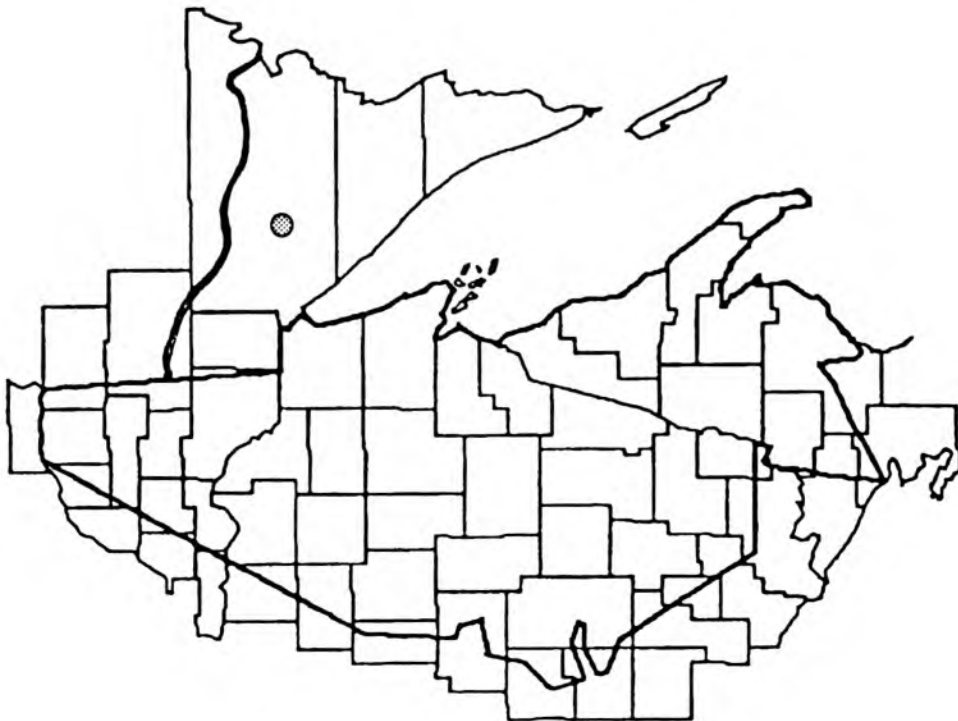
Lycopus asper
bugle-weed

aandegopin (Densmore: ande'gopin)

Bugle-weed grows in low, wet places, and is usually less than 3 feet tall. The coarsely toothed leaves, are narrow, lance-shaped, and light green in color. From June to September the numerous, small, white flowers bloom in dense clusters arising from the leaf axils. The fruit is a small nutlet. The roots of this species, called "crow potatoes" were dried and boiled and eaten.



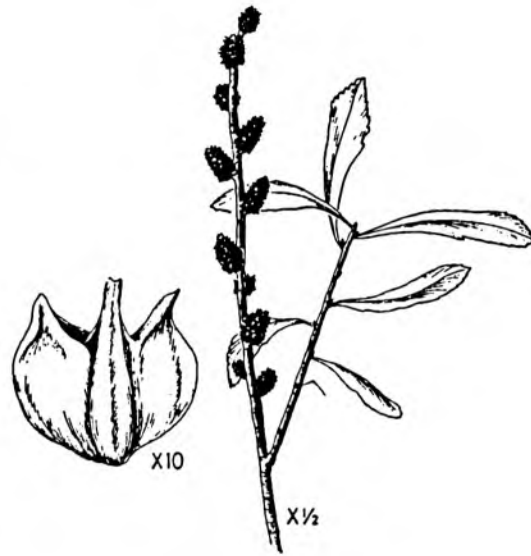
L. asper



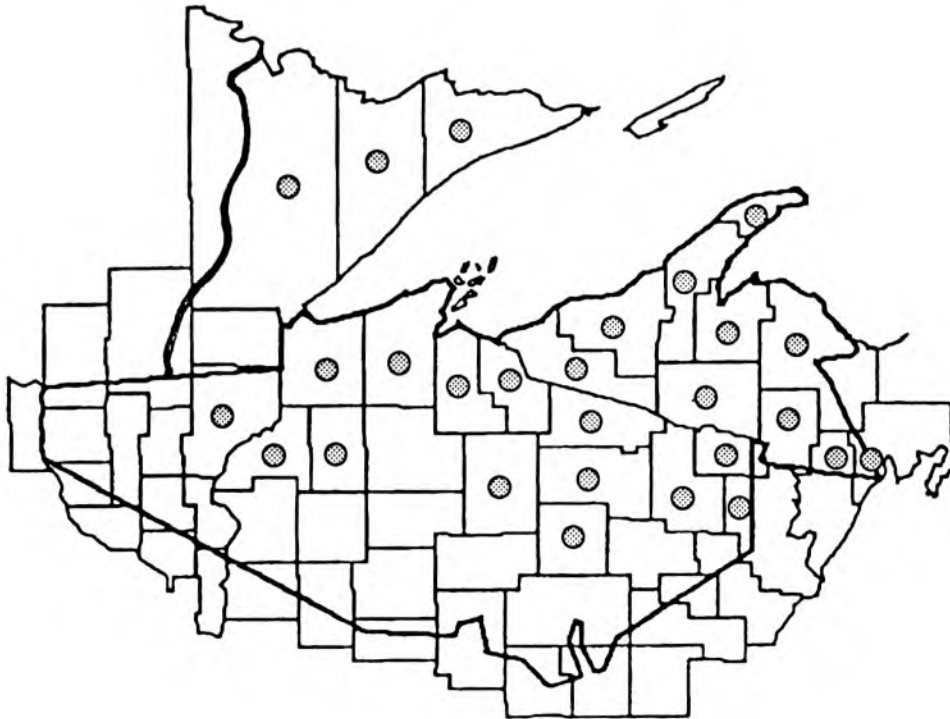
Myrica gale
sweet gale

[Smith: wa 'sawasni 'mike]

Sweet gale is a shrub, about 4 1/2 feet tall, with many branches. The hairy branchlets have tiny glands on them and are fragrant when bruised. The alternate leaves are broadest above the middle with toothed, rounded tips. The leaves are dark green (paler beneath) and covered with yellow gland dots on both sides, making them fragrant when crushed. Before the leaves emerge, the flowers bloom in catkins or small cone-like clusters. The brown fruits are scaly clusters of nutlets. The dark gray to reddish-brown bark has small, lighter colored lenticels. Sweet gale is like many legumes in that its root nodules have a symbiotic relationship with a nitrogen-fixing bacterium. Sweet gale is found growing along shores, and in other places with damp soil. The aromatic leaves were traditionally used to make a tea, and the leaves and nutlets were used as a flavoring for meats.



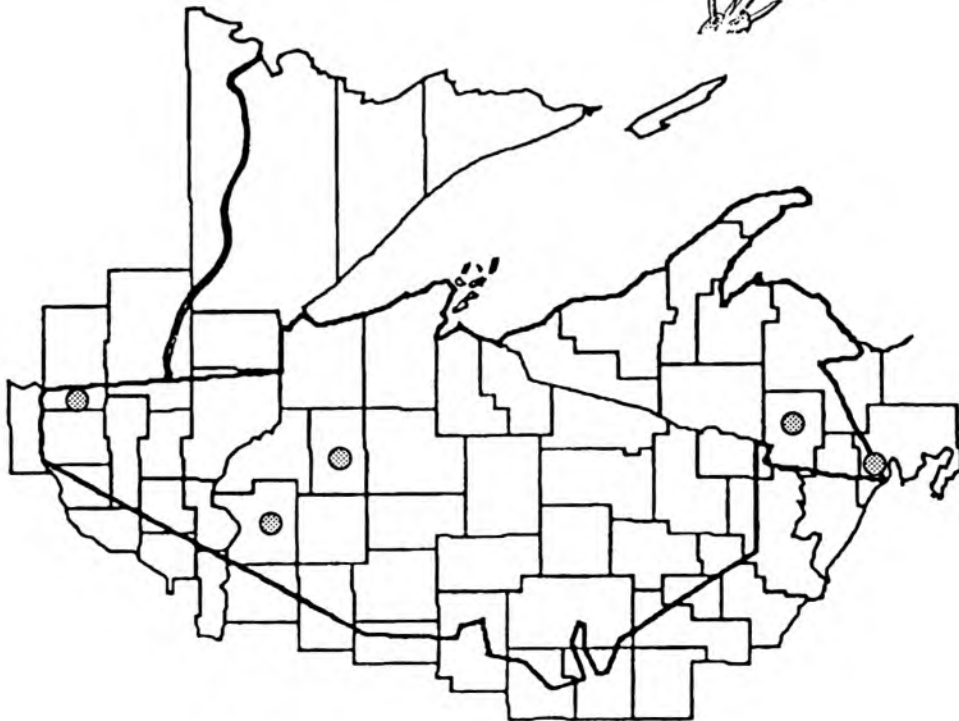
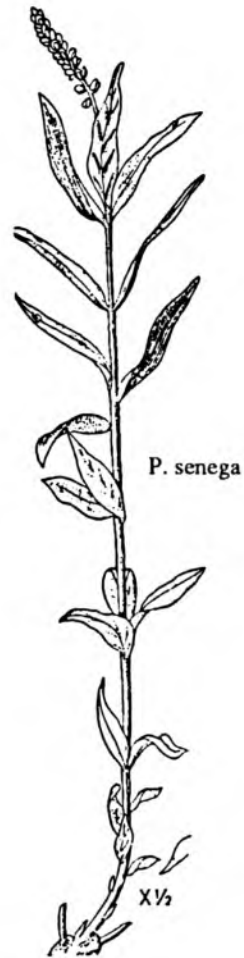
M. gale



Polygala senega
Seneca snakeroot

bizhikiwashk (Densmore: bi 'jikiwûck ')
wiinizikens (Hoffman: winis 'sikē's ')

Seneca snakeroot is a perennial, 6 to 18 inches tall, that usually has unbranched stems. It is found growing in clumps in dry to wet woods, prairies, and along shores. From May to July the white, pea-like flowers bloom in a loose cluster, maturing into softly hairy seeds. The alternate leaves are lance-shaped and pointed. The stem is covered with tiny glandular hairs. The stout, knobby root had many traditional uses to Native Americans. A compound infusion or decoction was used on wounds to stop bleeding, was taken or used externally as a stimulant, was used for heart troubles, and was taken as a tonic. The root was also carried on long journeys as a charm for safety and good health.



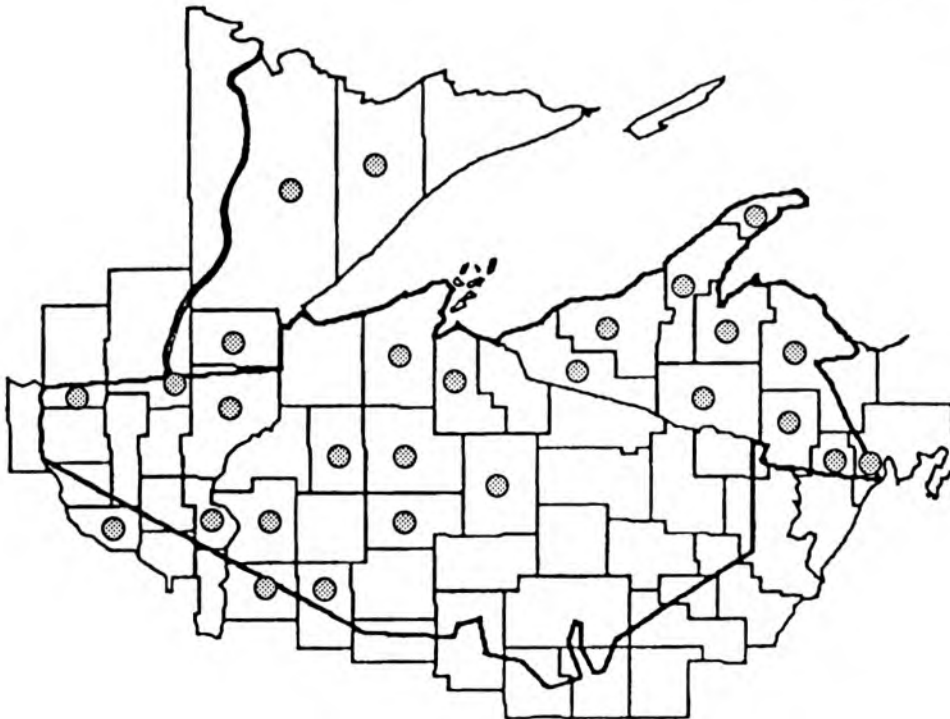
Polygonum amphibium
water smartweed

agongosimin, -an (Smith: agoñgo' siminûn
agoñgosi' minûn)

Water smartweed has a variety of growth forms. It can be either terrestrial or aquatic, found in wet meadows and in shallow water with floating leaves. In terrestrial forms the stems are hairy, while in aquatic forms the stems are smooth. Both types have jointed stems with sheaths where the lance-shaped leaves emerge. The height varies from 1 to 5 feet. From June to September the numerous pink flowers bloom in tight spikelets greater than an inch long. Water smartweed was used traditionally by the Ojibwa in an infusion to treat stomach pains, and in unspecified ways as a hunting medicine.



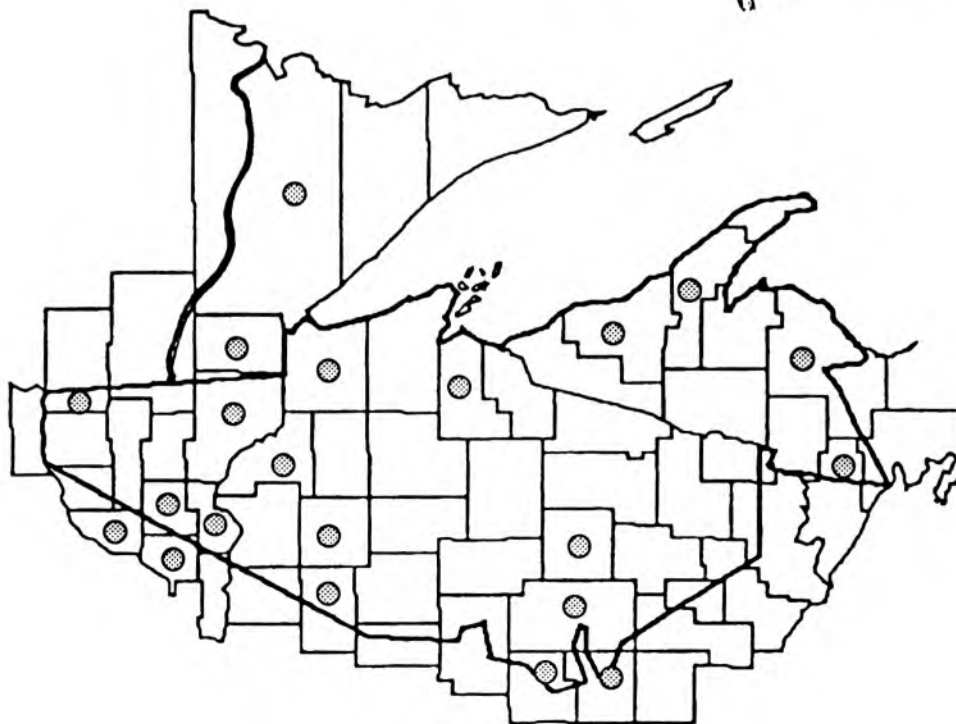
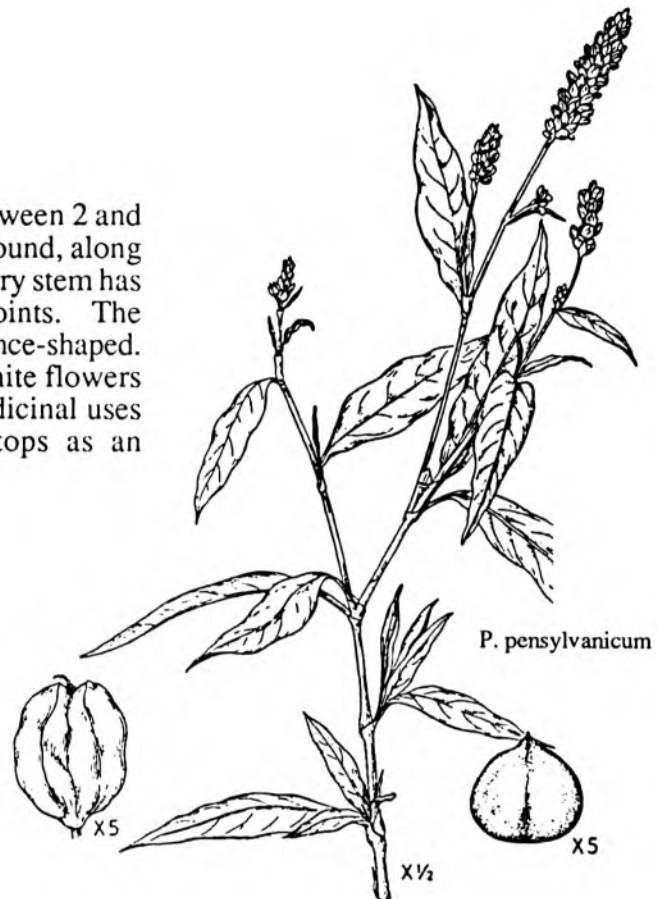
P. amphibium



Polygonum pensylvanicum
smartweed

[Gilmore: pebigumškike]

Smartweed reaches heights between 2 and 6 feet and is found in wet, disturbed ground, along roadsides, and in fields. The sticky, hairy stem has reddish joints, with sheaths at the joints. The alternate leaves are shiny, narrow, and lance-shaped. From July to September the pink to white flowers bloom in tight spikes. Traditional medicinal uses included an infusion of the plant tops as an anticonvulsive.



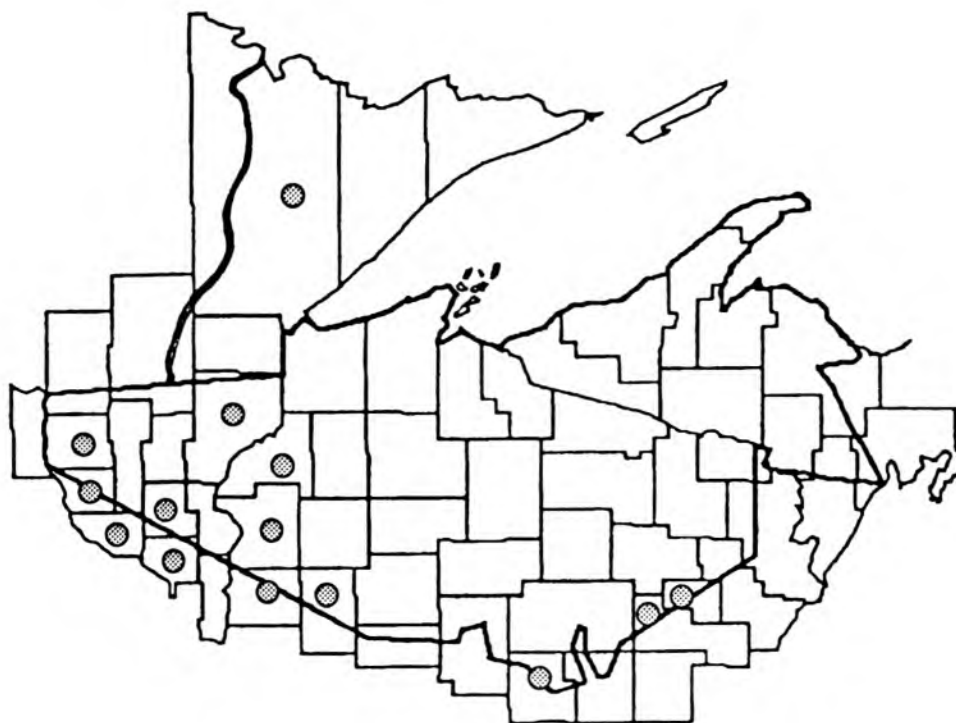
Pycnanthemum virginianum
mountain mint

namewashkoons (Densmore: name 'wûckons')

Mountain mint is an aromatic plant, 1 to 3 feet tall, with a square stem. The white, lipped flowers bloom from July to September in branching, roundish clusters, with only a few flowers in each cluster open at any one time. The numerous, opposite leaves are narrow and tapering, toothless, smooth above, and softly hairy beneath. Mountain mint is usually found in low prairies, pastures, wet meadows, ditches, along bog and marsh borders, and occasionally in upland sites. It is more common in the southern half of Wisconsin. The Chippewa traditionally used a compound decoction of leaves to treat fevers and chills, and a decoction of powdered root as an abortifacient. In addition, the flowers and buds were used as a seasoning for meat and broth.

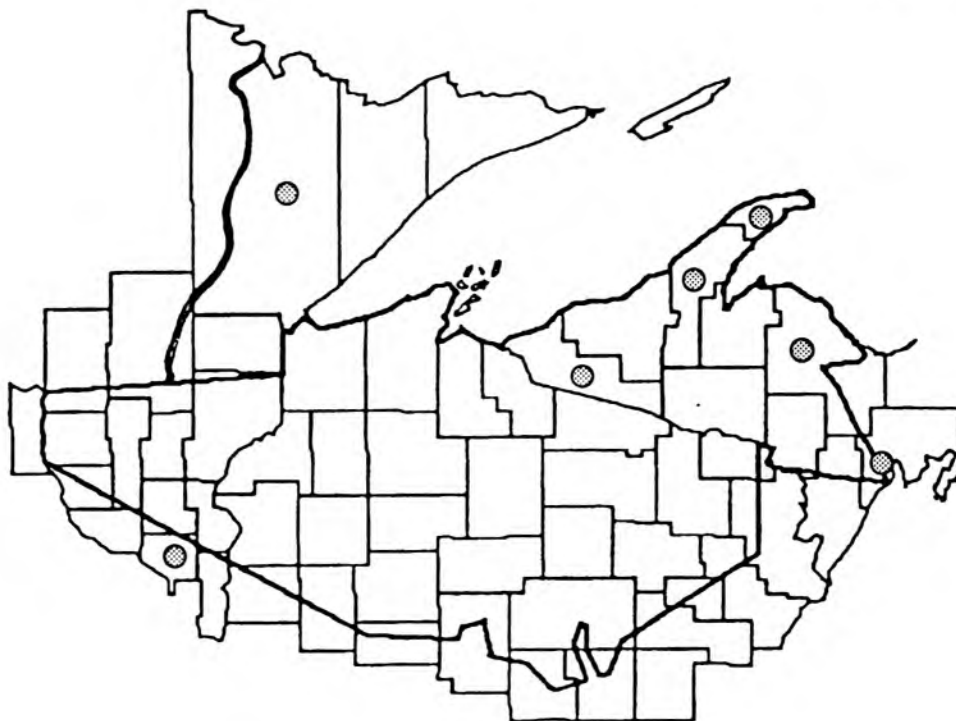
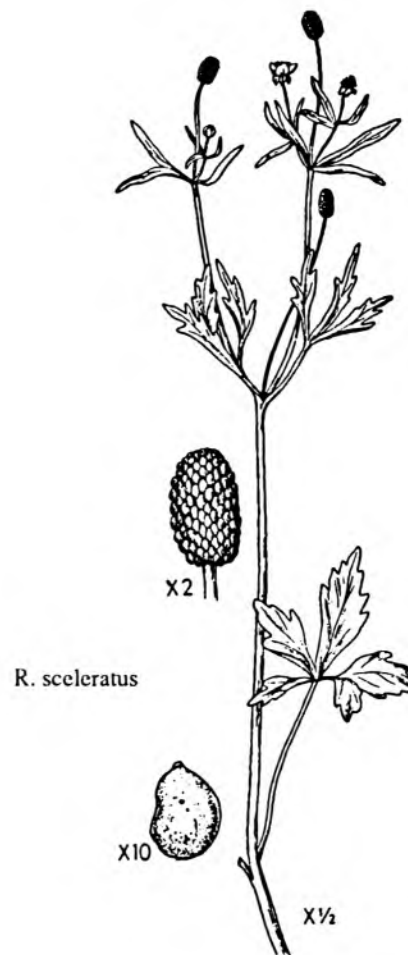


P. virginianum



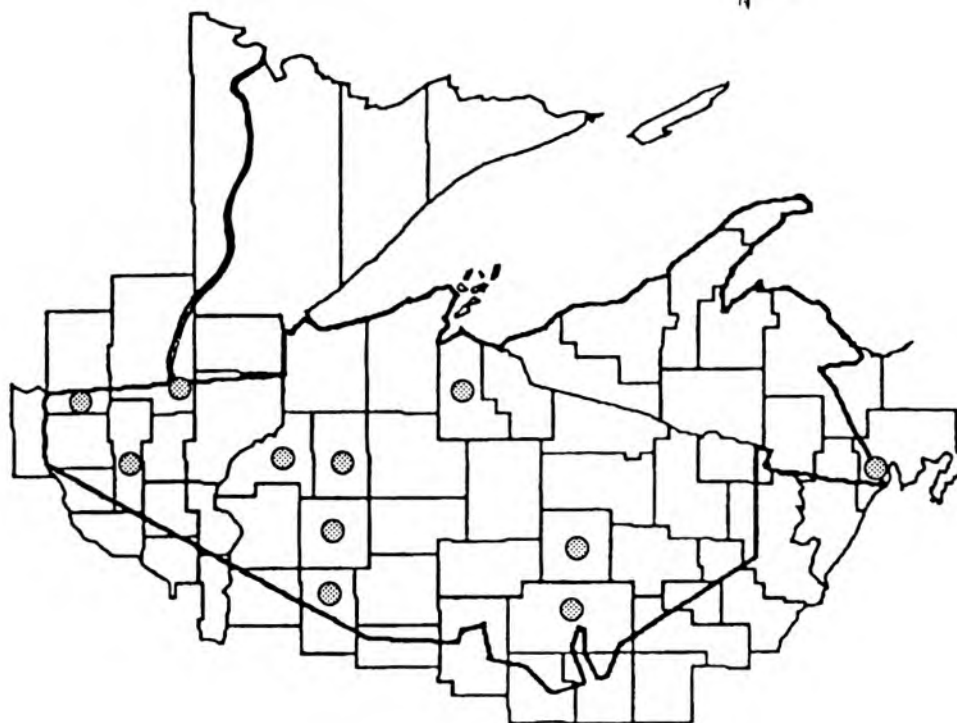
Ranunculus sceleratus
cursed crowfoot

The stout, hollow stems of cursed crowfoot grow to 2 feet in height. The basal leaves have three deep lobes, and the upper leaves are smaller, also with three parts. The watery juice of the leaves and stems causes blisters, which probably gives the plant its common name. The 5-petaled yellow flowers are numerous and develop into thimble-shaped seed heads. Cursed crowfoot grows in marshes, ditches, and swampy meadows. This plant was used by Native Americans in unspecified ways as a counter-irritant.



Rumex altissimus
water dock

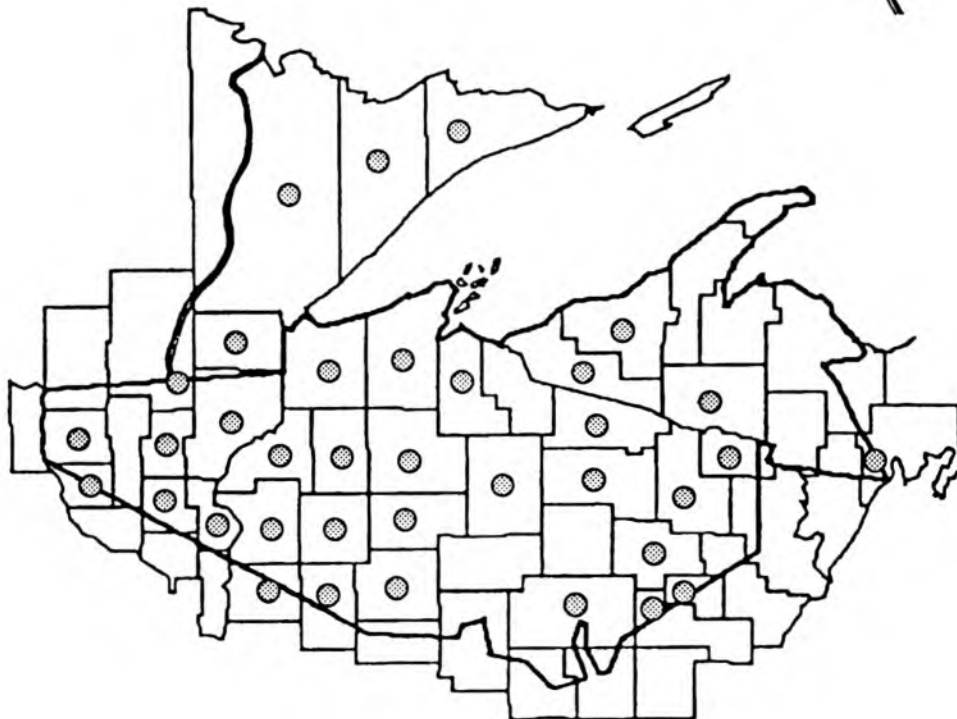
Water dock is a stout, branching plant, 1 to 3 1/2 feet tall. It grows in patches and is found on disturbed ground, in swamps, along river banks, and in other areas with wet soil. It is a relatively uncommon plant. The stems have swollen joints just below the flowering stalks, and the flat leaves are lance-shaped. In June and July the small, green flowers bloom in a large spike. Water dock was traditionally used for medicinal purposes in unspecified ways.



Scutellaria galericulata
marsh skullcap

[Smith: tcatcabonû' ksîk; Zichmanis & Hodgins:
zheebaunkudohnse]

Marsh skullcap is a perennial, 6 to 32 inches tall, with weak square stems. It is found growing in marshes, wet meadows, and along shores. The opposite leaves are narrowly oval or lance-shaped with blunt teeth. The blue or light purple flowers are lipped and hooded, and bloom singly in the leaf axils from June to August. The Ojibwa traditionally used marsh skullcap in unspecified ways as a heart medicine.



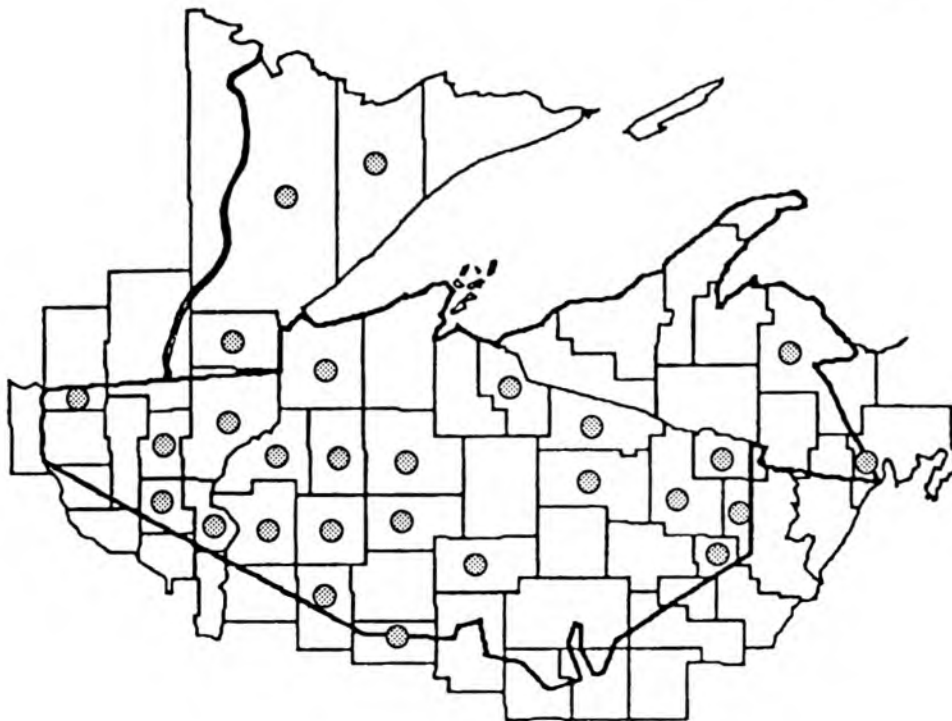
Spiraea tomentosa
steeple bush

[Smith: memîsgwû´nagûg]

Steeple bush is found in bogs, swamps, along shores and stream banks, and grows to a height to 2 to 4 feet. A spike of pink flowers occurs from July to September, blooming from the top down. The toothed leaves have a yellowish or brownish fuzz on the underside. Traditional medical practices included an infusion of leaves and flowers to treat sickness during pregnancy and to ease childbirth.



S. tomentosa



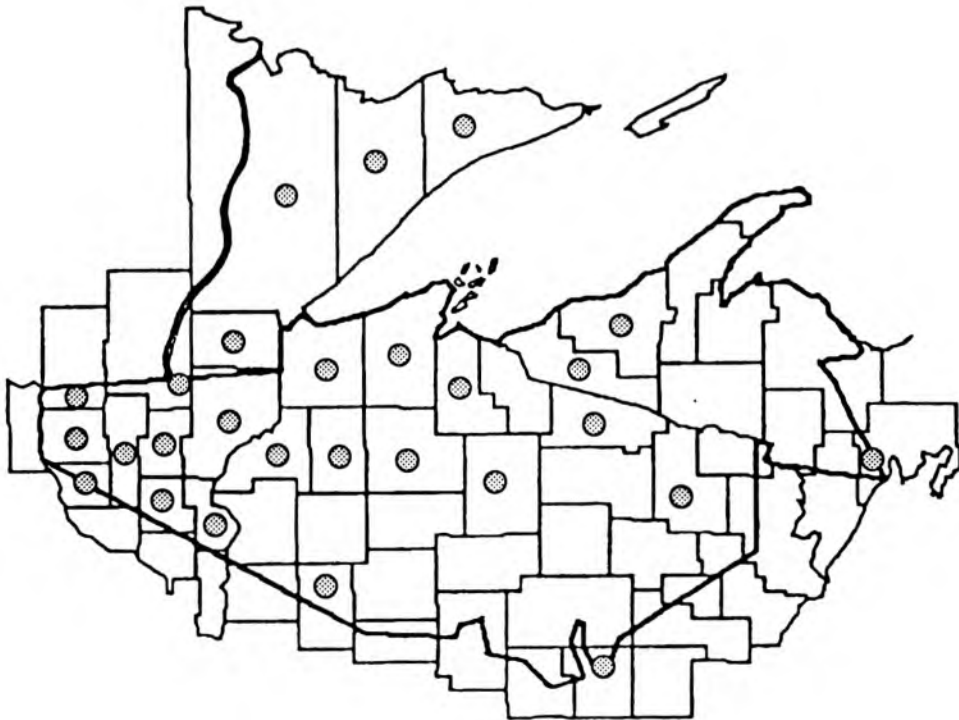
Stachys palustris
hedge-nettle

andegobag (Densmore: ande 'gobûg)

Hedge-nettle is a member of the mint family. It reaches heights of 8 to 40 inches, and grows in ditches, along shores, and in other low, wet areas. Hedge-nettle has a hairy stem and opposite leaves. The flowers are magenta, appearing in whorls in July and August. Traditional medical practices included using an infusion of leaves as a gastrointestinal aid.



S. palustris

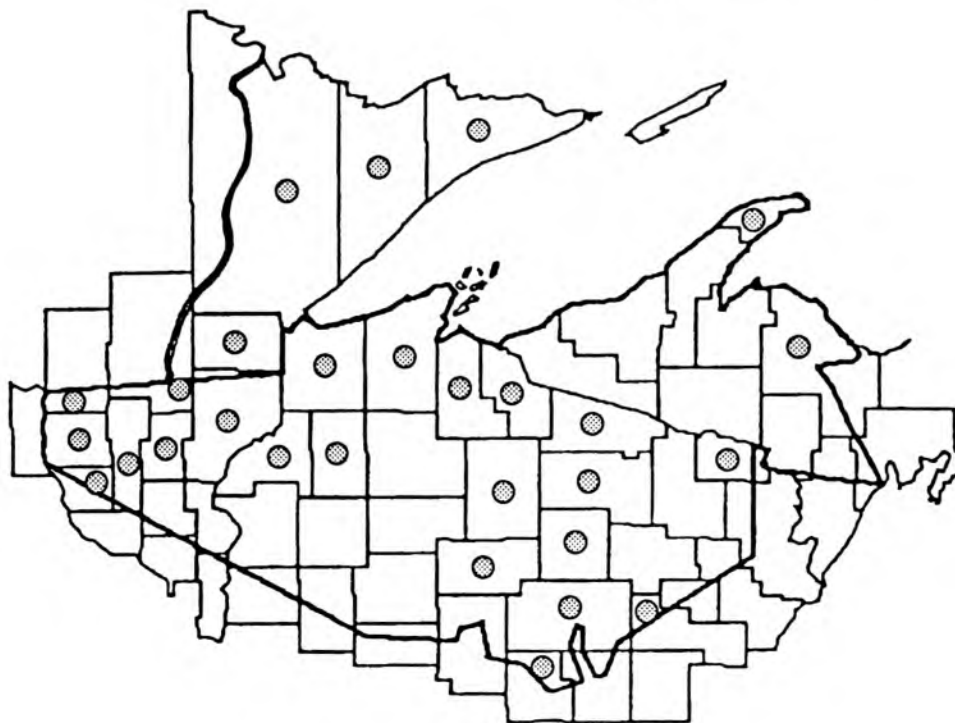


Thalictrum dasycarpum
meadow rue

Meadow rue grows in moist meadows, ditches, and along streambanks and lakeshores reaching heights of 3 to 5 feet. It has a purple stem and compound leaves. The lobed leaflets are soft and downy beneath, grouped in 3's, and are variable in size and shape. The flowers bloom in June and July and have no petals, deriving their color from the stamens, which are greenish-white, tinged with brown or purple. An infusion of the root of meadow rue was used by the Ojibwa to reduce fevers.



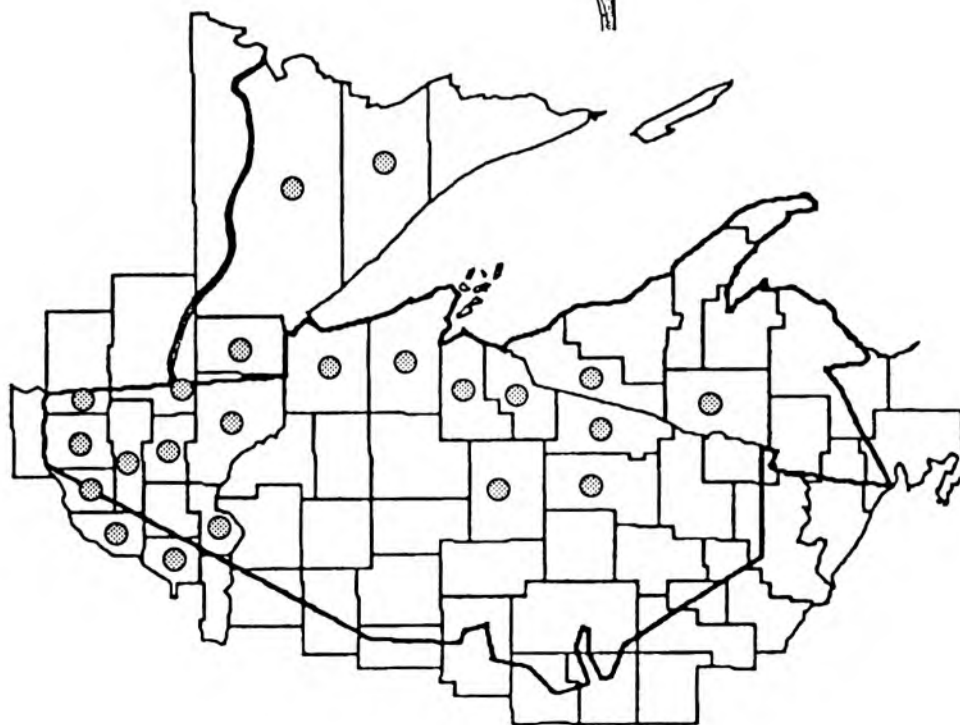
T. dasycarpum



Verbena hastata
blue vervain

[Zichmanis & Hodgins: zhawaseshkoohnse]

Blue vervain is found in moist meadows, fields, prairies, and along stream banks. It grows to be 16 to 40 inches tall. The stem is square, with grooves, and the opposite leaves are toothed and pointed (though the lower leaves may have 3 lobes). The small, 5-petaled purple flowers are born in spikes that bloom from the bottom up. Traditionally, a snuff of dried flowers was used to treat nosebleeds.



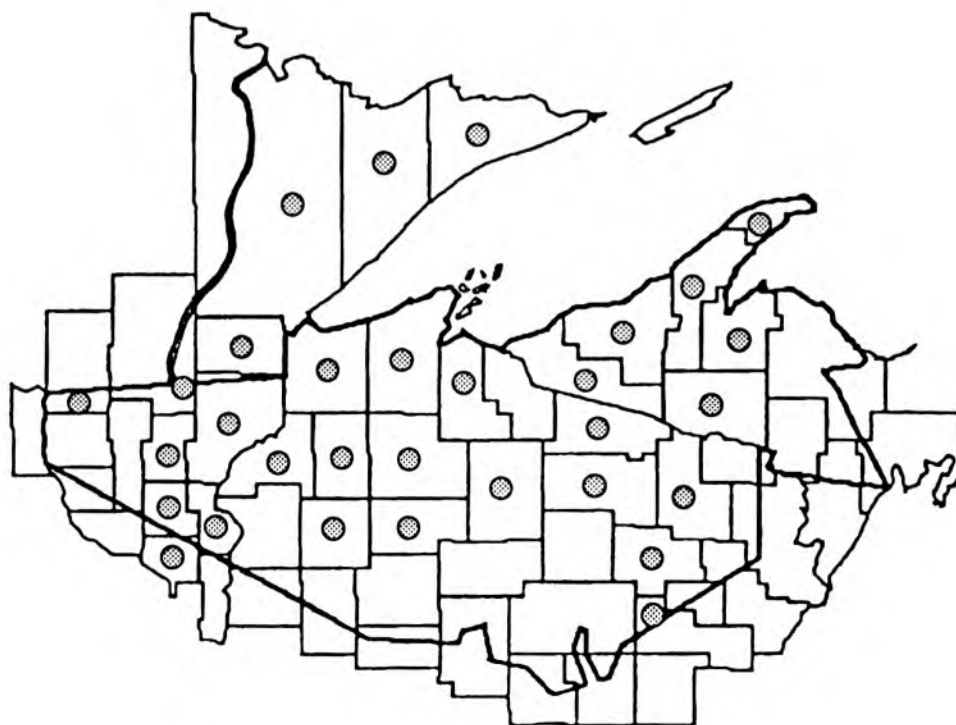
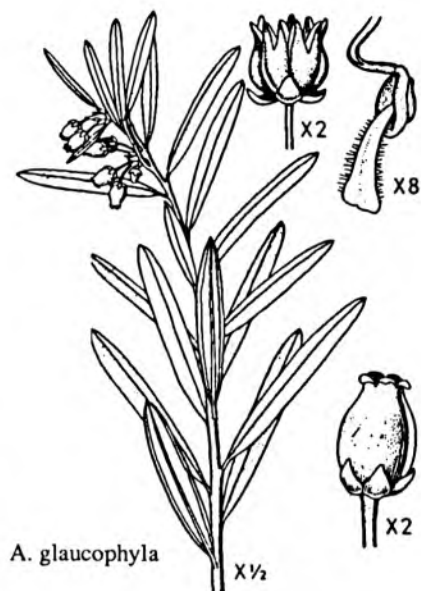
Sphagnum Bog

Sphagnum Bogs (SB) - Sphagnum bogs are characterized by a unique set of plants that are adapted to the stresses of this nutrient-poor, acidic habitat. Typical species include pitcher plants, cranberries, leatherleaf shrubs and several types of hollies on the bog margins.

Andromeda glaucophylla
bog rosemary

[Smith: bīne´ mīkci, bīne´ mīkci]

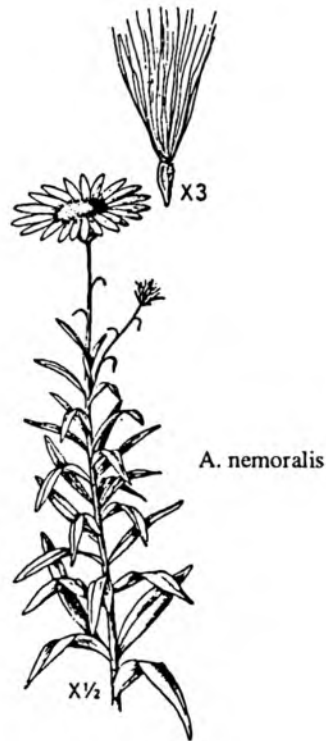
Bog rosemary is a small evergreen shrub that can either be trailing or erect up to 3 feet tall. The alternate, narrow leaves are whitened with fine hairs on the undersurface, and the edges are rolled under. The white to pink flowers bloom in May and June, dangling in clusters. In late July and August the round fruits mature, first appearing a bluish color, ripening to brownish. Bog rosemary is found in acidic soils of sphagnum bogs and spruce-tamarack swamps. Traditionally the young leaves and tips were boiled fresh or dried and drunk as a beverage by the Ojibwa.



Aster nemoralis
bog aster

wiiniziikens (Densmore: winí 'síkáns)

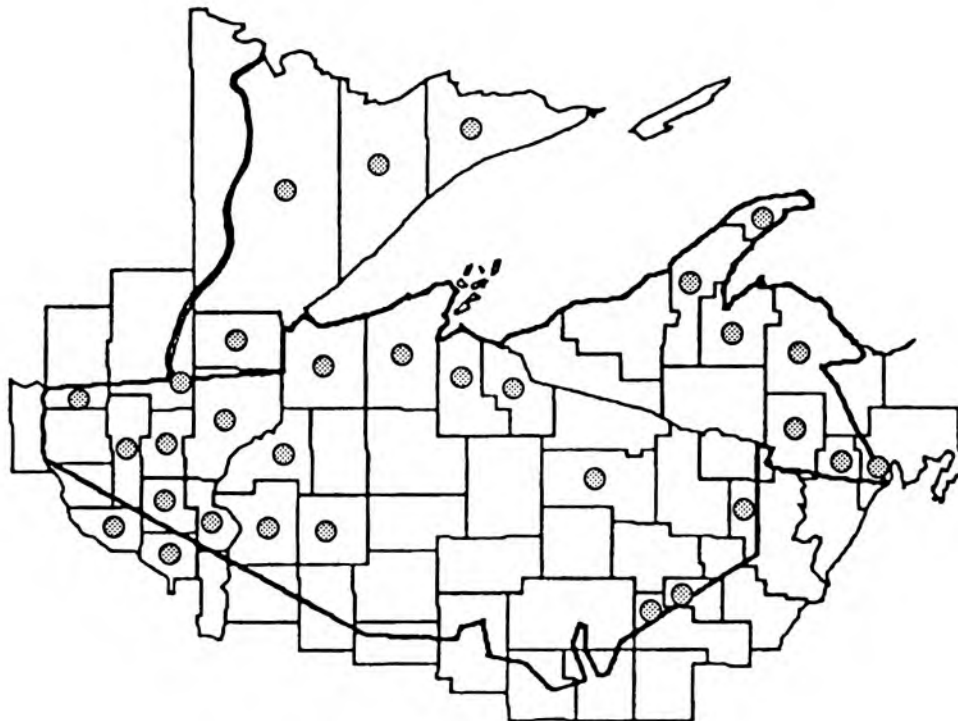
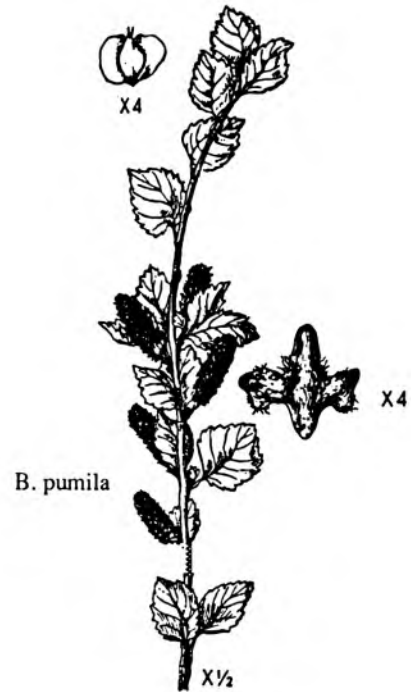
Bog aster is found just east of the ceded territories in Northern Michigan. It grows primarily in acid bogs and flowers in August to September. This aster species has solitary or few flowering heads, with violet to blue ray flowers. There are numerous narrow leaves that diminish in size toward the top of the plant. The Ojibwa used a decoction of the root of bog aster as a compress or in drops for sore ears.



Betula pumila
bog birch

binemizh, binemizhiins (Smith: *bîne´ mîcins, bîne´ mîc, bîne´ mîc*)

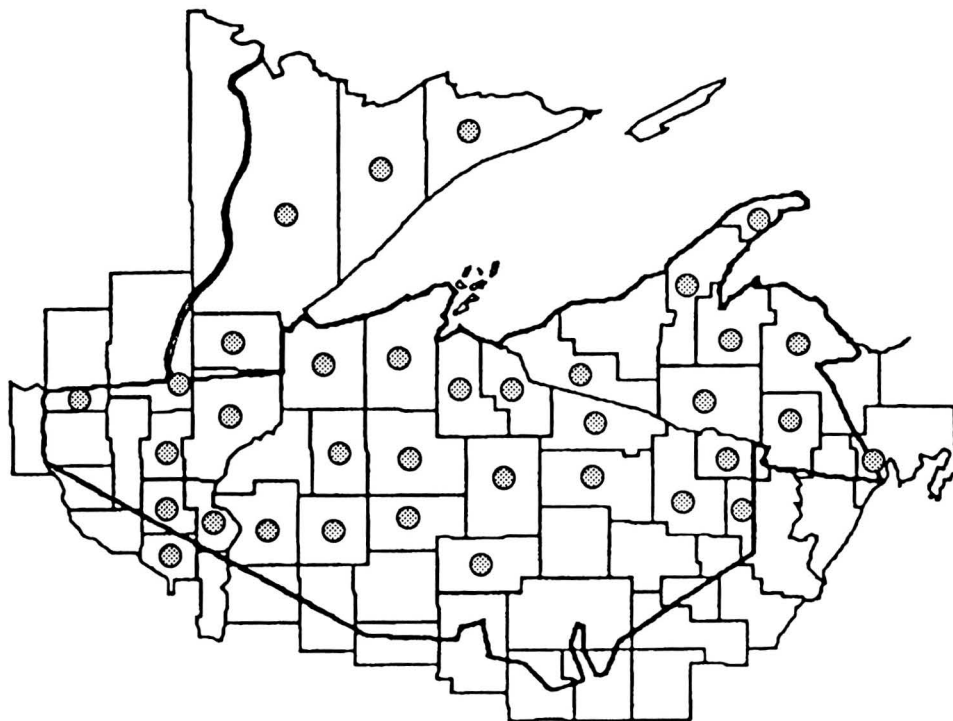
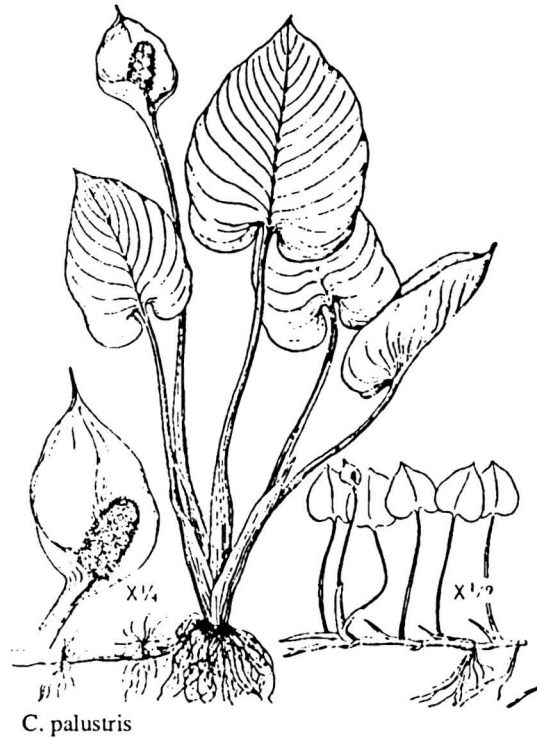
Bog birch is a shrub, about 10 feet tall, that grows in bogs, swamps, marshes, and other open wet areas. The smooth reddish-brown bark has light colored marks called lenticels. The alternate, roughly-oval leaves have coarse teeth and rounded tips. Developing in late summer, the catkins do not open until the spring of the following year. In August and September the small nutlets with narrow wings mature. Traditional medicinal uses include inhaling the smoke of the catkins as a respiratory aid, and an infusion of the catkins taken after childbirth and during menses for strength.



Calla palustris
wild calla

[Zichmanis & Hodgins: nikaunowuhnshk]

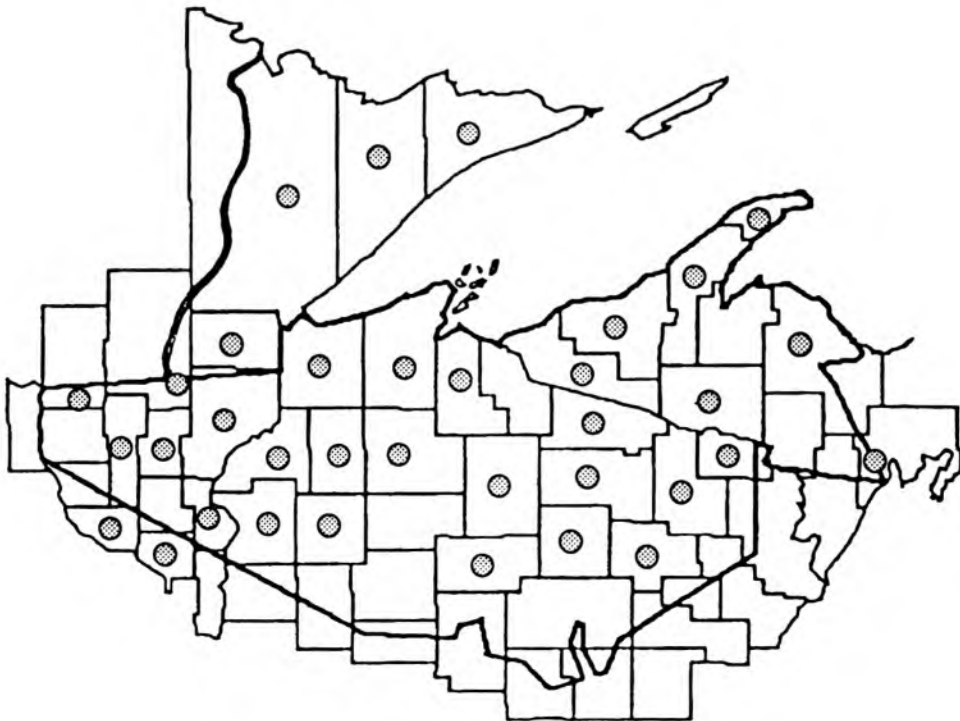
Wild calla is a perennial plant that grows in openings of wet conifer woods and along the edges of bogs and wetlands. Wild calla is in the same family as jack-in-the-pulpit and has a similar flowering arrangement. In wild calla, however, the flowering head is surrounded by a large, white petal-like bract (called a spathe). Wild calla blooms in June and grows to heights of 6 to 12 inches. It can creep along the wet ground or float on the water's surface. Although it was reported as used by the Great Lakes Ojibwa, no specific use was listed. Neighboring tribes used a poultice of the roots to reduce swelling.



Chamaedaphne calyculata
leather leaf

waabashkikiibag (Smith: wabackiki' bûg)
mashkiigobagoons (Smith: macki' gobûgons)

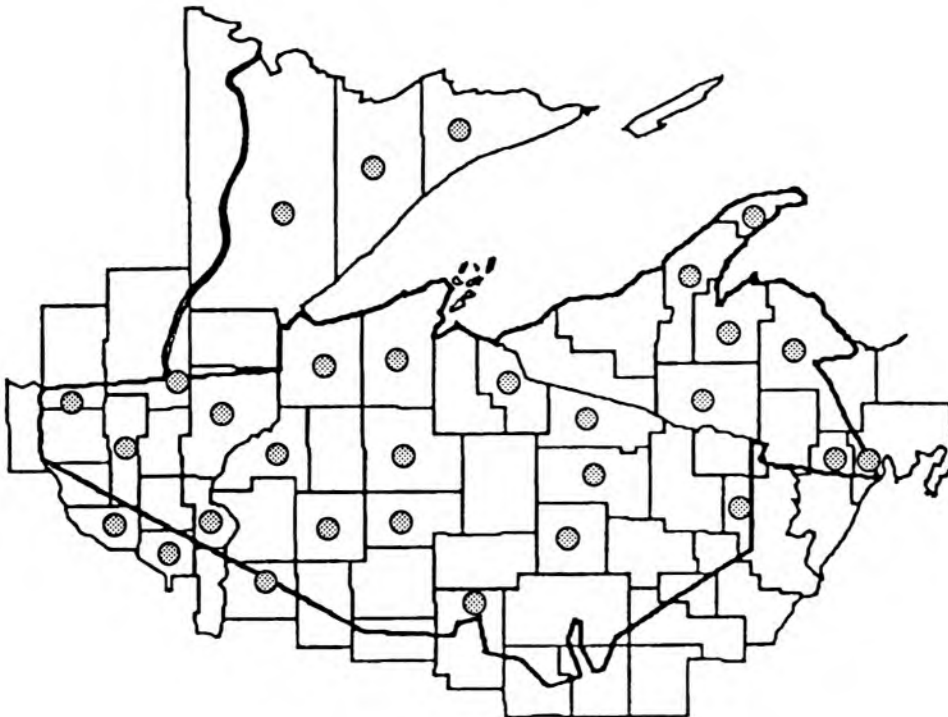
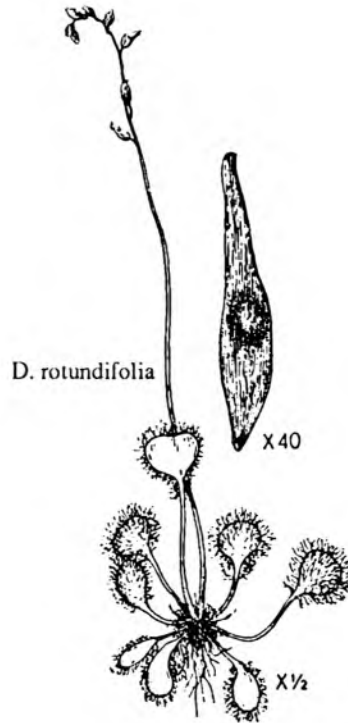
Leather leaf is a branched, broad-leaved evergreen shrub growing up to 4 1/2 feet tall. The leathery leaves are alternate on the stem, and elliptic to oval in shape. In May and June the flowers bloom, looking like white balls dangling in a row beneath the tips of branches. The fruits are small, brownish, round capsules that may remain on the branches for several years. Leather leaf forms dense thickets in bogs and shallow water. Native Americans used the leaves fresh or dried in a beverage.



Drosera rotundifolia
round-leaved sundew

[Zichmanis & Hodgins: wawiaeneegaeguhnsh]

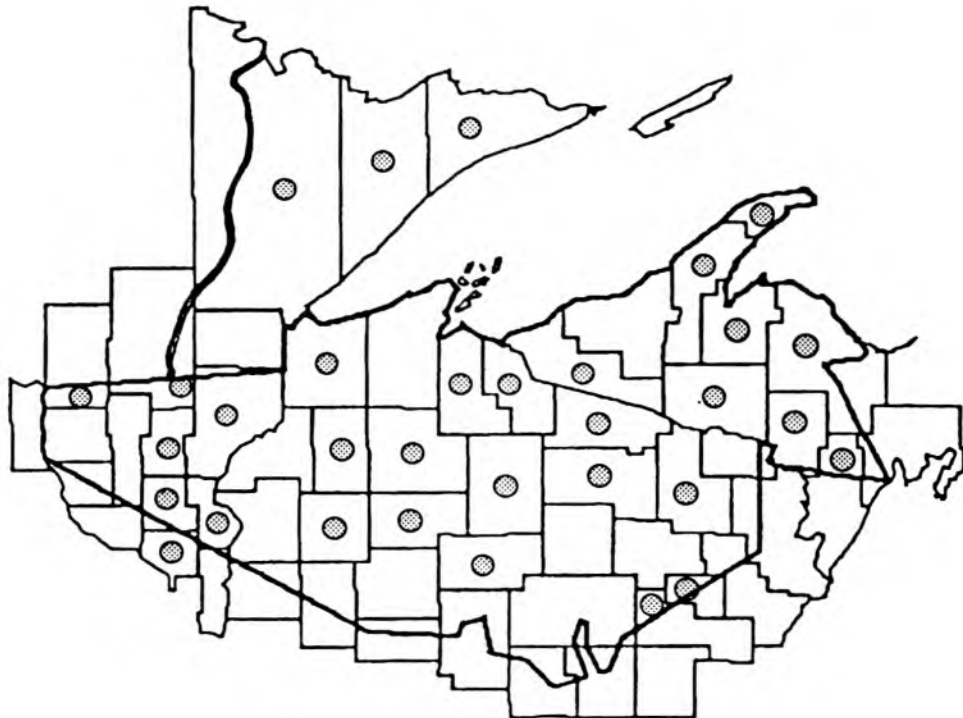
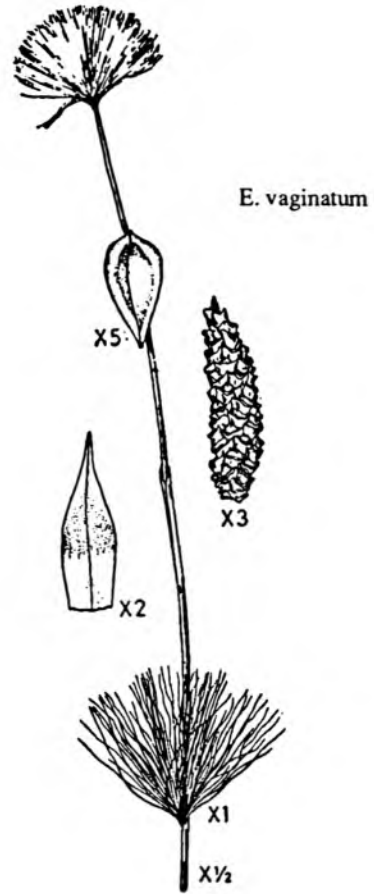
Round-leaved sundew is a unique plant of sphagnum bogs and damp sandy shorelines. The leaves of round-leaved sundew are equipped with sticky hairs that serve to trap insects. The insects then decompose on the leaves and the plants then receive a portion of their nutrient requirements from this process. Round-leaved sundews flower in July, when several white, five petalled flowers bloom, one at a time, along an erect 6 to 8 inch tall stem. Although this species was reported to have been used by the Great Lakes Ojibwa, no use was specified. Among neighboring tribes, the plant was used as a "love" charm.



Eriophorum vaginatum
cotton grass

[Smith: bīwee' ckīnūk; Smith: mesadi' wackons]

Cotton grass, despite its name, is not a grass but rather a sedge. It forms large tussocks in bogs and open conifer swamps with tamarack and black spruce. On a solitary stem, the numerous white flowers form round heads that look like balls of cotton from a distance. The matted, fluffy seed hairs were traditionally used to stop bleeding.



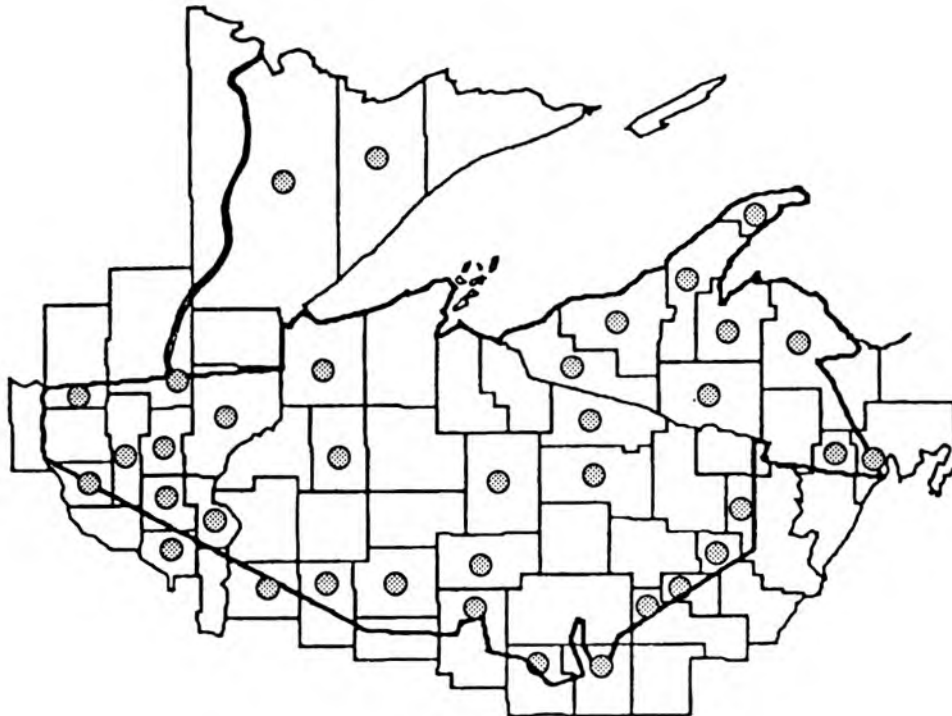
Ilex verticillata
winterberry

animoshi-min, -an (Smith: animû 'cîmînûn)
awenisibag (Smith: awe 'nîsibûg)

Winterberry is a shrub (up to 12 feet) with conspicuous red berries that stay on the twigs into early winter. It is usually found on lake shores and on the borders of bogs, associated with mountain holly, willows, and speckled alder. The leaves of this species are alternate on the twigs and have very small sharp teeth at their margins. The flowers open in July. Traditionally the bark of this plant was used as a cure for diarrhea.

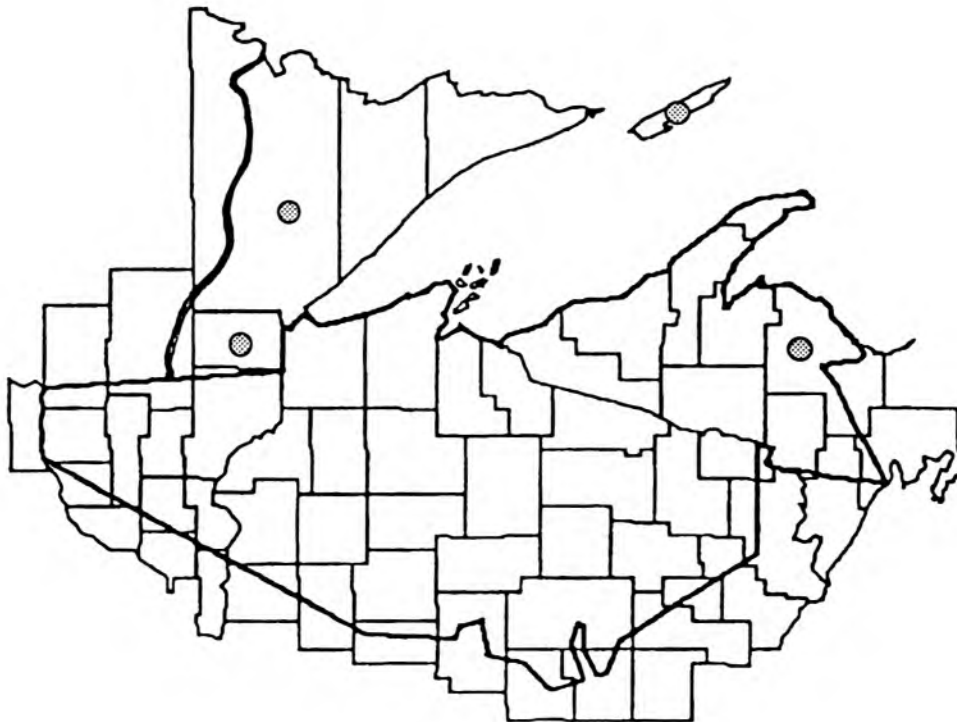
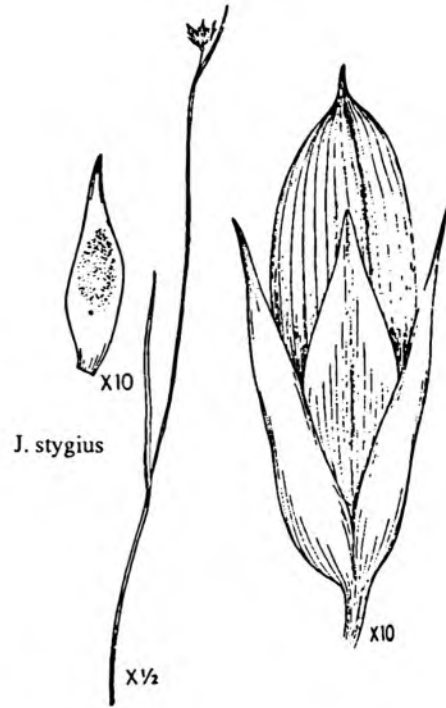


I. verticillata



Juncus stygius
bog rush

The stems of this rush emerge singly or a few together from slender rhizomes. The inconspicuous leaves are usually basal, numbering between 1 and 3, with an occasional leaf on the stem above the middle. The leaf blades are round in cross section. The flower and seed head is located at the top of the plant as opposed to emerging from the side. Native Americans traditionally used the stems of bog rush in weaving mats. Shallow pools, bogs, and marshes are the usual habitats of this species.



Ledum groenlandicum

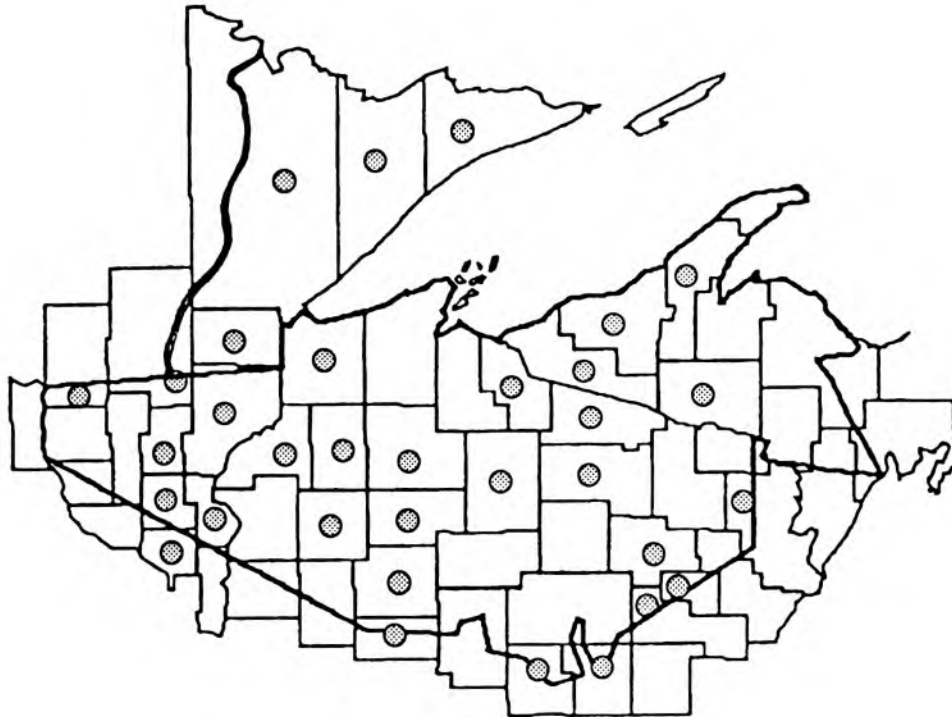
Labrador tea

mashkiigobag (Densmore: muckig'obûg)

mashkiikaang niibiish

waabashkikiibag (Smith: waboskiki' bûg)

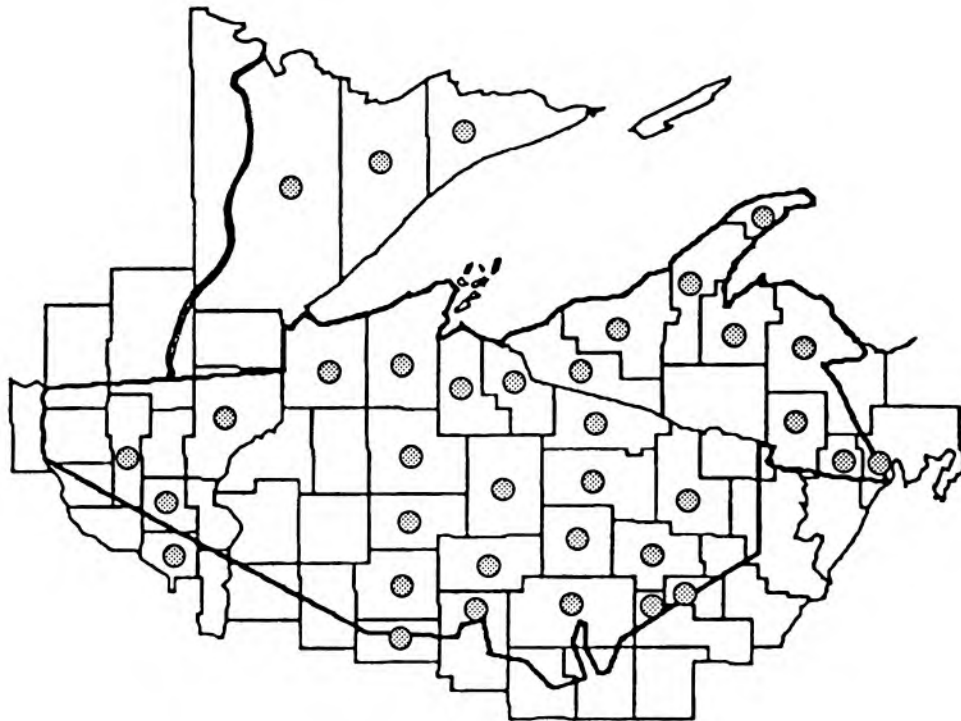
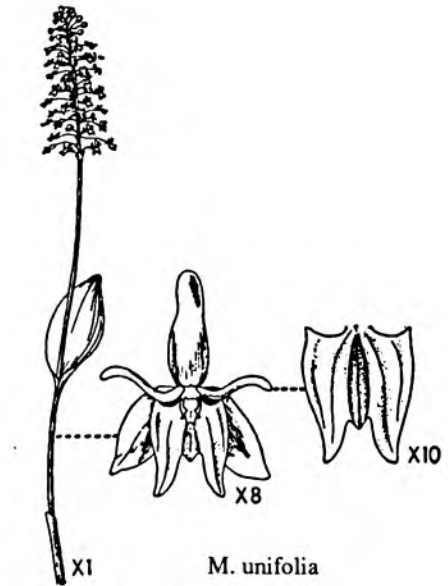
Labrador tea is a low evergreen shrub that grows to be about 3 feet in height. It is found in wet woods, swamps, and sphagnum bogs. The leaves are alternate, narrowly oval, leathery, and fragrant when crushed. The lower surfaces of the leaves are covered with white or rusty colored wool-like hairs. In May to July clusters of small white flowers appear. The fruit is an oval capsule with a long hair-like projection that splits open to reveal many seeds. The empty fruit capsules may persist on the plant for several years. The leaves were drunk in a tea. In traditional medicine the leaves of Labrador tea were used to treat a variety of problems, including asthma, kidney troubles, scurvy, fever, jaundice, rheumatism, poison ivy, and sore eyes.



Malaxis unifolia
adder's mouth

[Smith: aia' níkotci' mîn]

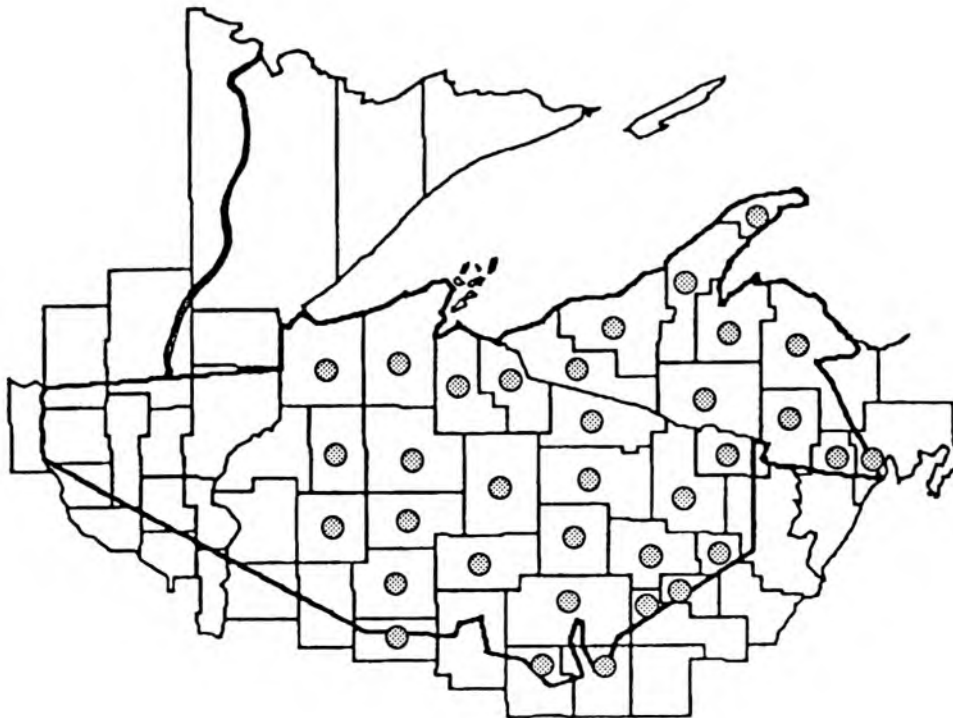
Adder's mouth is between 4 and 12 inches tall, and is found in moist woods, conifer swamps and bogs, and in sandy soil under bracken fern. Like other members of the orchid family, it has a bulb underground. The single, oval leaf is pointed, and clasps the stem. From June to August the tiny green flowers bloom in a spike. Perhaps because of its inconspicuous flowers, this species is easily overlooked. Native Americans traditionally used a compound containing the root as a diuretic.



Nemopanthus mucronatus
mountain holly

[Smith: mîckimînú' nîmíc]

Mountain holly is a shrub found in the tall shrub zone near the outer margin of bogs. Like winterberry holly, the fruits are red but they do not persist as long as those of winterberry holly. The leaves of this species have smooth margins but a very small sharp pointed tip. This shrub grows to a height of about 10 feet. The branches of this species were used in a decoction and taken as a tonic.



Potentilla palustris
marsh five-finger

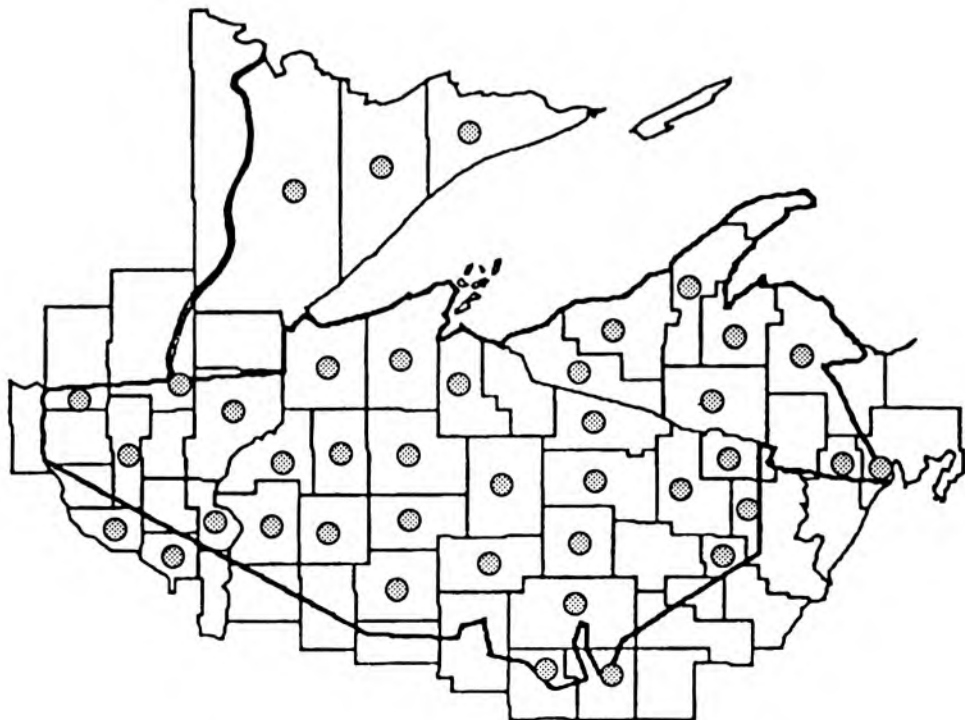
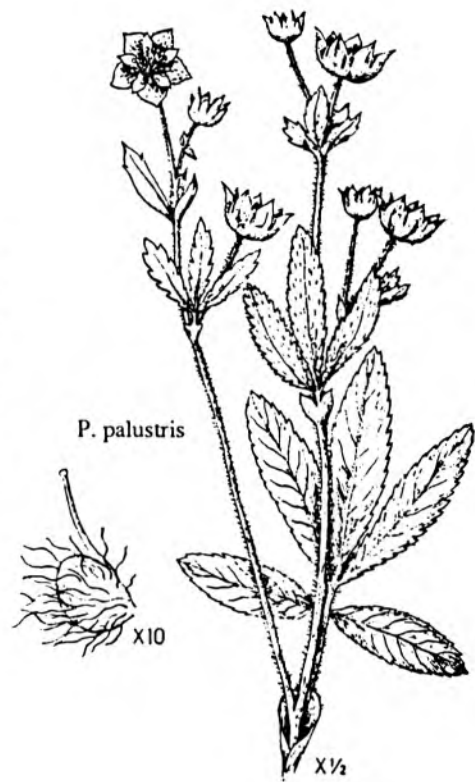
bine(wi)bag (Densmore: bĭne 'bûg)

gidagi-bineobag

mashkiigojibik (Smith: mûcki ' godji 'bĭk)

[Smith: beba 'akwândek]

Marsh five-finger grows in bogs, swamps, wet meadows, and along streambanks, reaching heights of 1 to 3 feet. The bluish-green leaves are toothed and have 5 to 7 finger-like lobes. The flowers are reddish-purple, with pointed petals and wide purple sepals. In traditional medical practices the whole plant was used to treat stomach cramps, and a decoction of the root was used for dysentery.



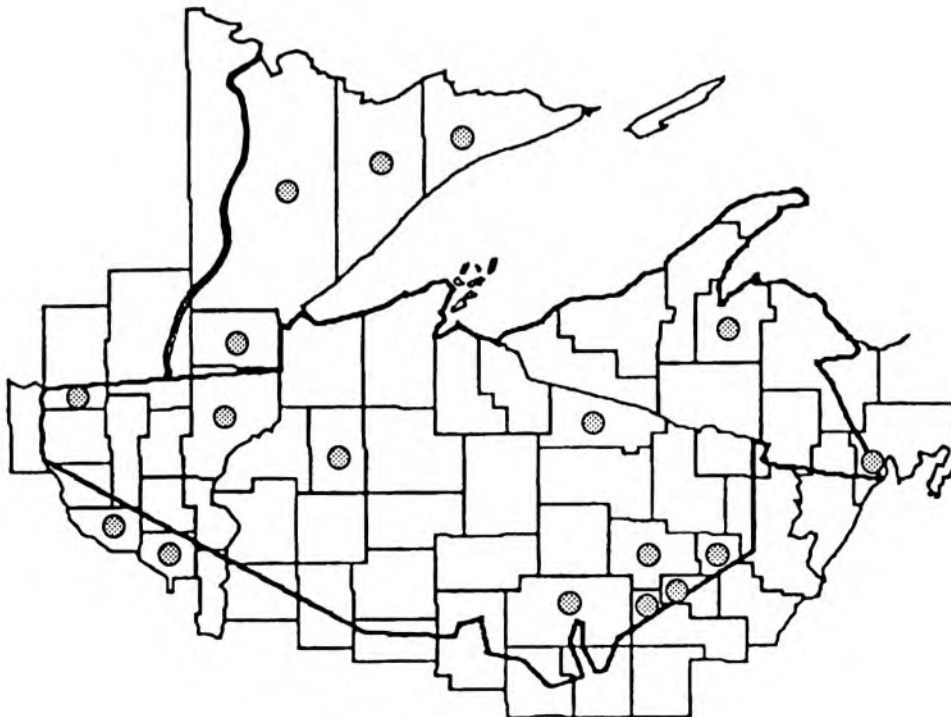
Salix candida
hoary willow

oziisigobimizh (Hoffman: sisi 'gew < =b> e 'mIsh)

Hoary willow grows in moist sandy, peaty, or marshy ground such as that of sedge meadows and spruce-tamarack bogs, reaching heights of 6 to 9 feet. The young branchlets are yellow to brown with many white hairs. The older stems are smooth and gray to reddish-brown. The shiny, dark green leaves are alternate, long and narrow, with a prominent mid-vein. The flowers are in catkins, born on short branches. Like the pussy willow (*Salix discolor*), hoary willow was traditionally used to treat stomach problems, fainting, and trembling, as well as a remedy for coughs. Also, like other willows, the branches were woven to make baskets.



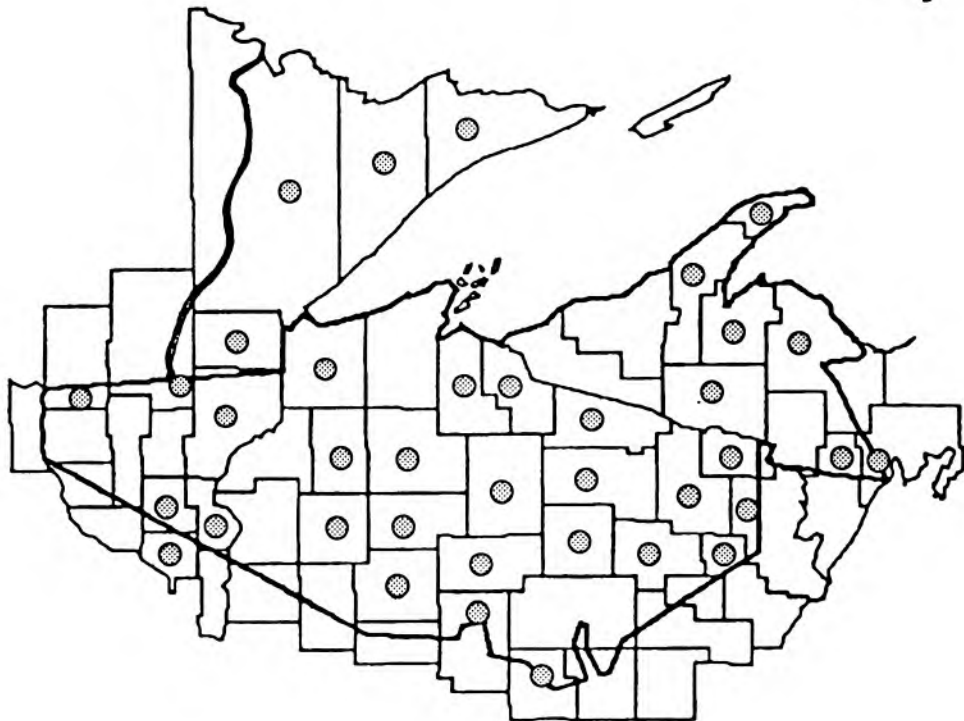
S. candida



Salix pyrifolia
balsam willow

oziisigobimizh (Reagan: o-se-se-go-be-mish (o-si-si-go-bi-mish))

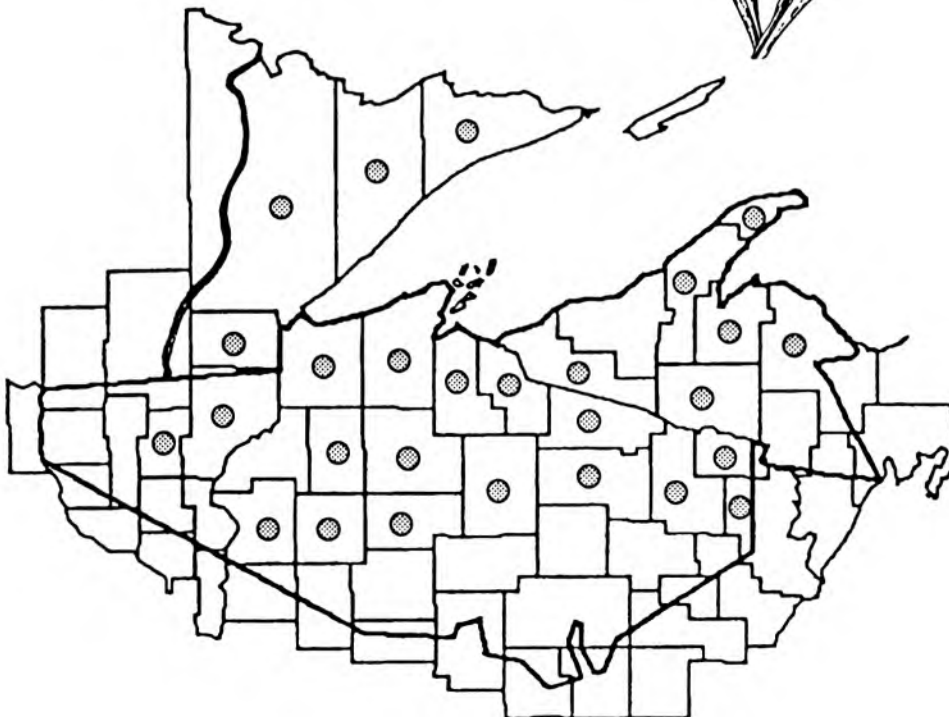
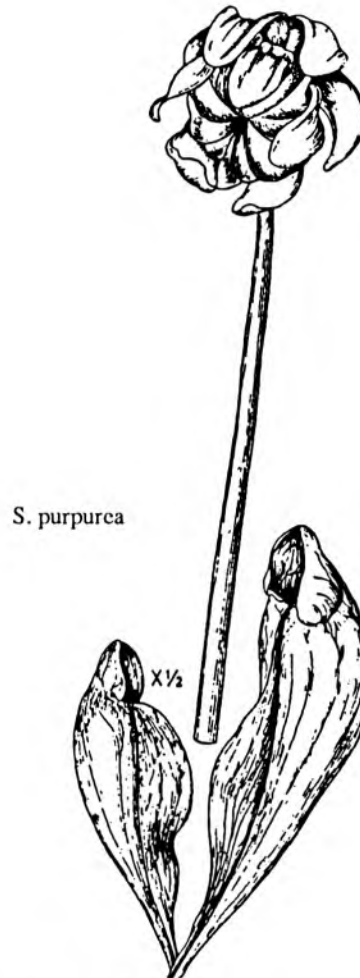
Balsam willow is a medium sized shrub infrequently found in bogs and on the edges of conifer swamps. The flowering portions on this willow (called catkins) appear at the same time as the leaves. The shrubs grow to 10 feet tall and often the buds and foliage have a balsam-like fragrance. The Great Lakes Ojibwa used balsam willow for stomach troubles and fainting.



Sarracenia purpurea
pitcher plant

omakakiiwidaasan, omakakiiwidaas (Densmore:
o'mûkiki'wida'sûn; Smith: o' makaki' wîdass, o'
makaki' odass; Zichmanis & Hodgins: mukukee
odaussun)

Pitcher plant is a very unique species found almost exclusively in sphagnum bogs. The odd looking single, red flower of pitcher plant grows on a leafless stem, and the leaves are modified into a water containing "pitcher". These pitchers trap unsuspecting insects; they are then digested in the pitcher and nutrients are absorbed by the plant as an adaptation to their nutrient poor environment. Pitcher plants were reportedly used as toys for children, and known as frog leggings.



Toxicodendron vernix
poison sumac

[Gilmore: mijimniguns]

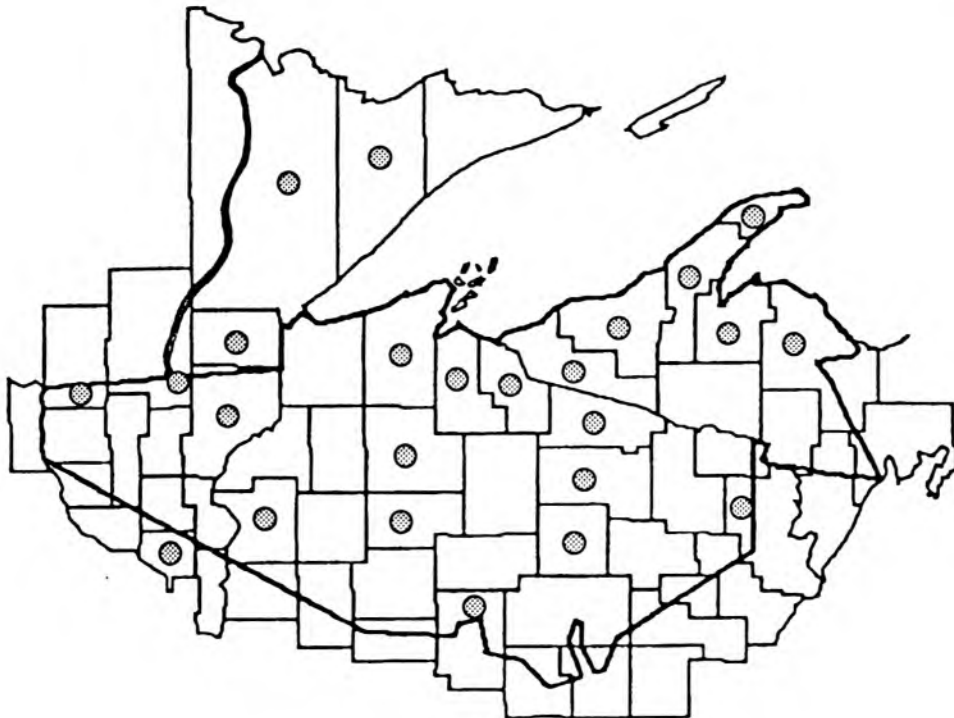
Poison sumac is a shrub, usually less than 16 feet tall, with many branches and a poisonous sap that causes a skin rash on contact. The alternate, compound leaves have 3 to 6 pairs of opposite, dark green, shiny leaflets that are oval with pointed tips. The leaves are often crowded at the ends of branches. In June and July the tiny, greenish-yellow flowers bloom in loose clusters. The whitish, almost round, berry-like fruits mature in July and August, and persist throughout the winter. The fruits have a dry, papery covering. Poison sumac is found in bogs, but is not at all common in the ceded territories, being limited to southern Wisconsin and Michigan. To distinguish poison sumac from other species with which it may be confused, look for alternate leaves with opposite leaflets, and smooth edges (no teeth) on the leaflets. The poisonous sap was used for unspecified medicinal purposes.



Vaccinium macrocarpon
cranberry

aniibimin (Baraga anibimin, -an 'barberry'; Densmore:
a 'nibimIn')

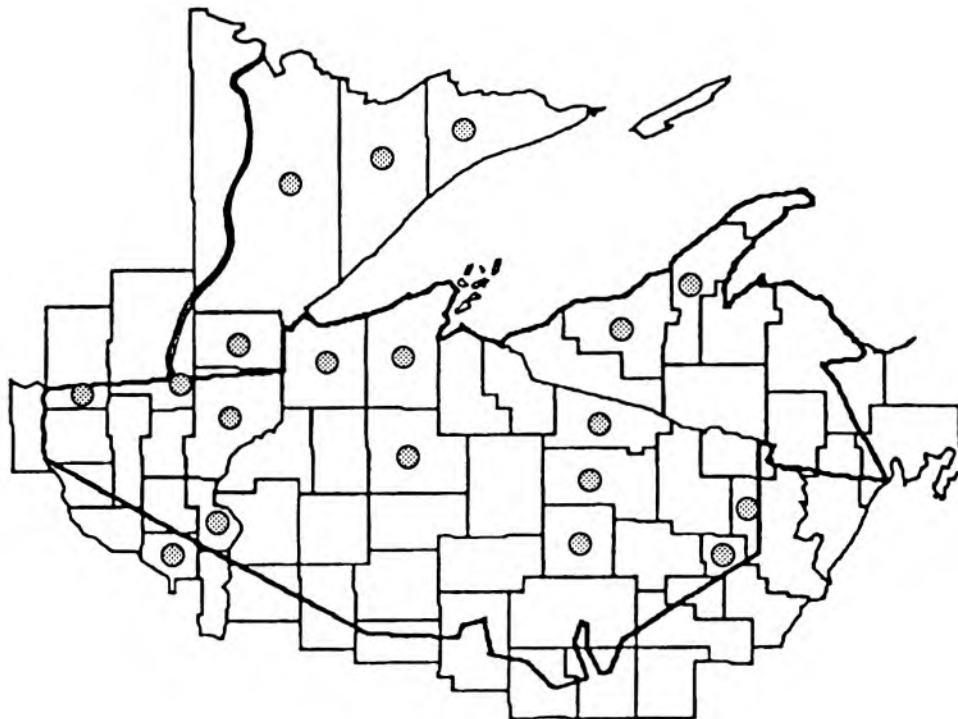
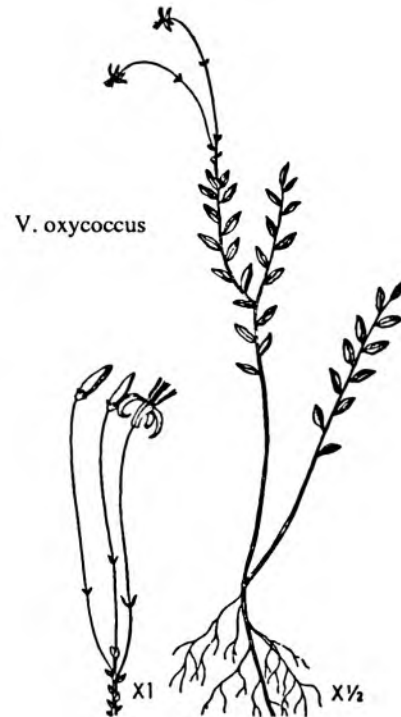
Cranberries grow on low (2 to 6 inches), trailing, evergreen vines, growing to a length of 3 feet. It is found in swamps, open bogs, and on wet shores. The leaves are alternate and leathery. The pale pink flowers have recurved petals, and stamens that form a beak, making it look like a tiny shooting star. The fruit is a round to oval, edible, tart, red berry that remains on the vine through the winter; it was both eaten raw and drunk as a tea. An infusion of the plant was traditionally used for nausea.



Vaccinium oxycoccus
small cranberry

mashkiigiminagaawanzh 'cranberry (plant)',
mashkiigimin, -an 'cranberry' (Baraga:
mashkigimin, -an 'cranberry, moss-berry, moor-
berry'; Smith: mûcki' mînaga' wûnj, mûcki' mîn,
mûckitci' mîn)

The creeping stems of the small cranberry are slender and wiry, often rooting at the nodes. The erect branches are about 10 inches high. The alternate, oval leaves are pointed at the tips, with rolled edges, white beneath and evergreen. In June and July the pink, 4-petalled flowers bloom. From August to October the round, berry-like fruits mature; they are red and have a sour taste when ripe. Small cranberry is found growing in bogs and wet, acidic, peaty soils. Native Americans traditionally took an infusion of the plant to treat slight nausea, and the berries were a source of food.



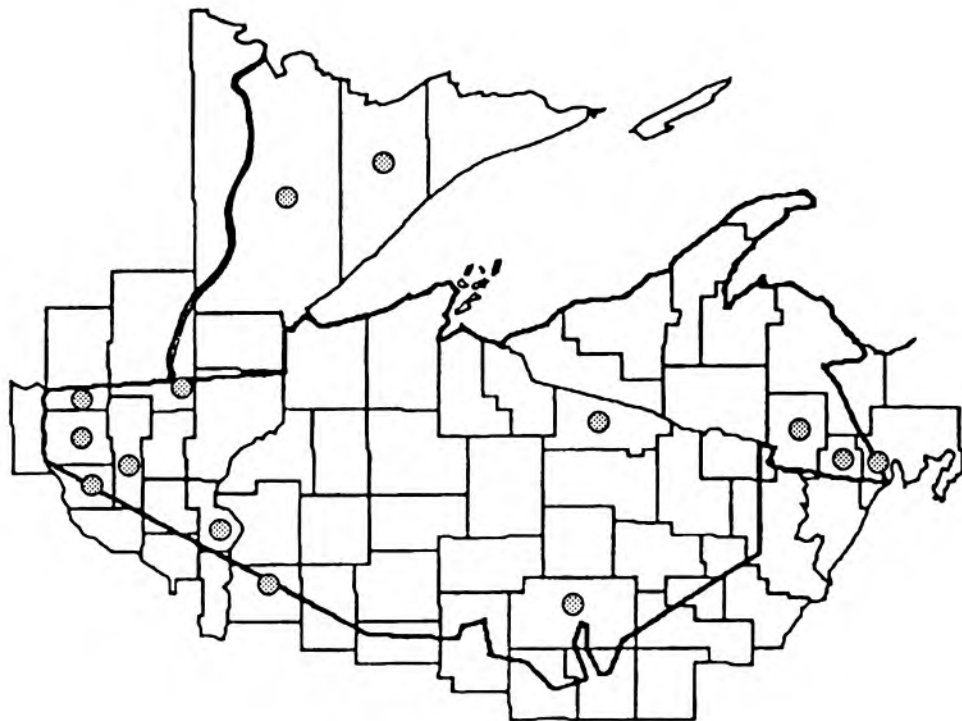
Pine Forest

Pine Forests (PF) - The pine forests are found on very sandy soils and are dominated by both jack and red pines. Today, this habitat also includes many of the pine plantations of northern Wisconsin. Red maple, white pine, northern pin oak, as well as aspen and birch are frequently found in this vegetation type.

Anemone cylindrica
thimbleweed

gaanda'igwaasoning ezhinaagwak (Smith: gande gwa'
soninke' cinagwuk)

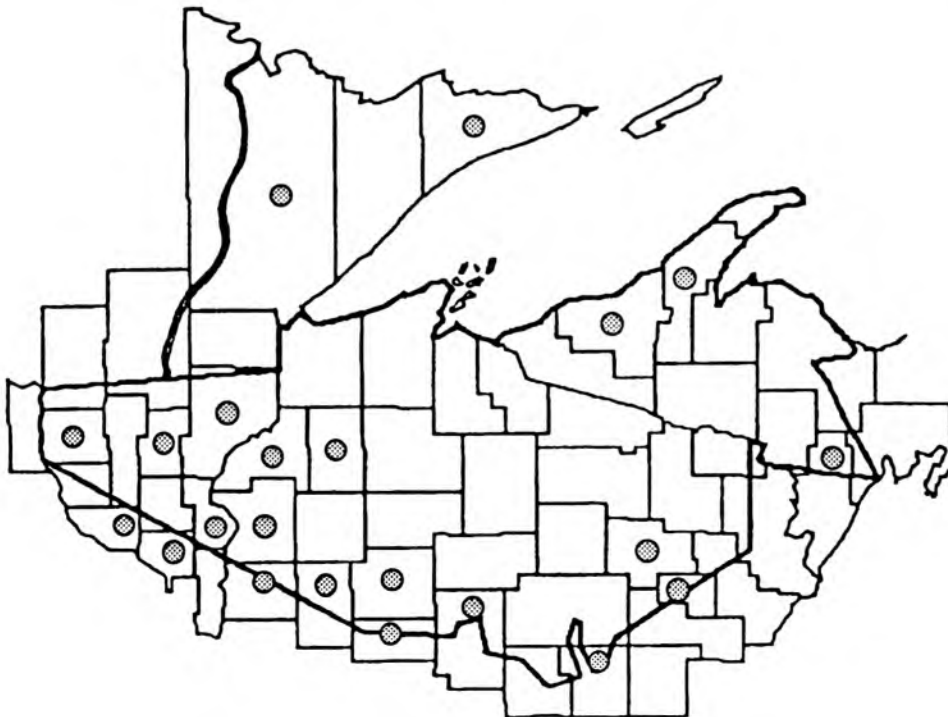
Thimbleweed is a tall, slender, hairy plant with divided leaves. Blooming from May to August, it has 5 white petal-like sepals. The fruit, from which the plant derives its name, is thimble-shaped, up to 1 1/2 inches long. It is commonly found on prairies, dry hillsides, woods, and inland sands. Traditionally an infusion of the root was used to relieve lung congestion and tuberculosis.



Ceanothus americanus
New Jersey tea

[Gilmore: kadegimnedu; Gilmore: konjibik]

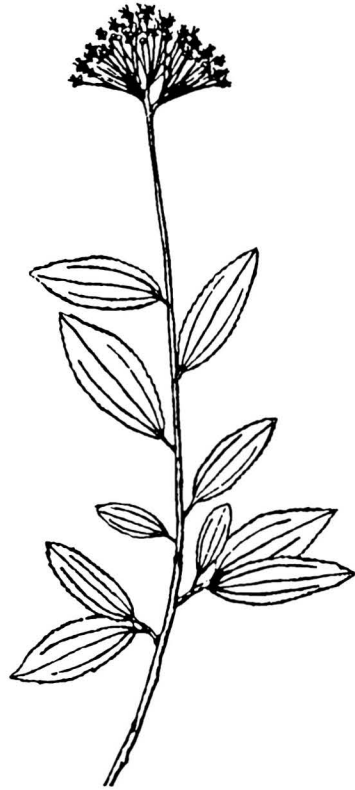
This species of New Jersey tea, like the other species (*C. herbaceus*) is a bushy shrub, about 3 feet high, that grows in sandy or rocky soils of prairies, plains, and barrens. The branchlets are reddish-brown to gray. The main difference between the two species is in the position of the flowers and fruits. In this species the white flowers bloom from June to August in thimble-shaped clusters on long stems in the leaf axils (instead of at the ends of branches as in *C. herbaceus*). The flower stems get longer the farther down the main stem they are. In August and September the small, 3-lobed fruit matures as a roundish, brown capsule with a saucer-like base. The smooth, oval leaves are alternate, toothed, dark green above and lighter green beneath, and have 3 prominent ribs. An infusion of the roots was traditionally used by the Chippewa as a laxative, a gastrointestinal aid, for shortness of breath, and for pulmonary troubles.



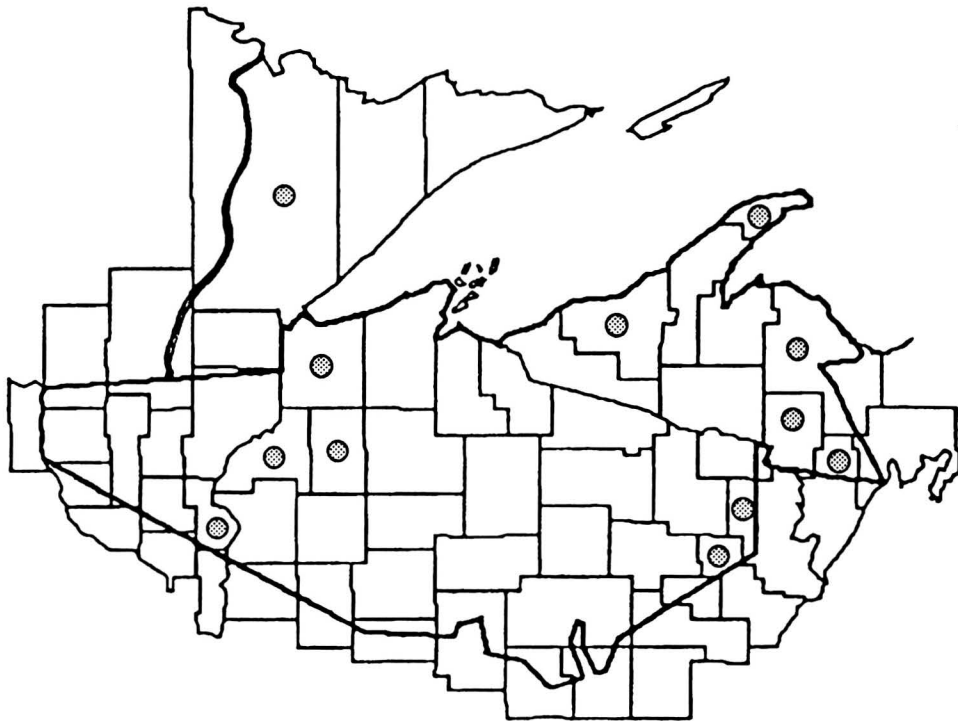
Ceanothus herbaceus
New Jersey tea

[Densmore: odiga 'dimanido']

New Jersey tea is a shrub up to 3 feet tall that is found growing in upland dry oak and pine woods, prairies, barrens, and other rocky or sandy places. It has purplish-brown to gray branchlets. The alternate, toothed leaves are smooth and green above, paler beneath, and narrowly oval to elliptic in shape, with 3 prominent ribs. In June and July the white flowers bloom in round-topped clusters at the ends of branches. The small, roundish fruit matures in July and August and is a dark brown capsule with a saucer-like base. Traditional medicinal uses of New Jersey tea included a decoction of the root for respiratory problems and as a cough remedy.



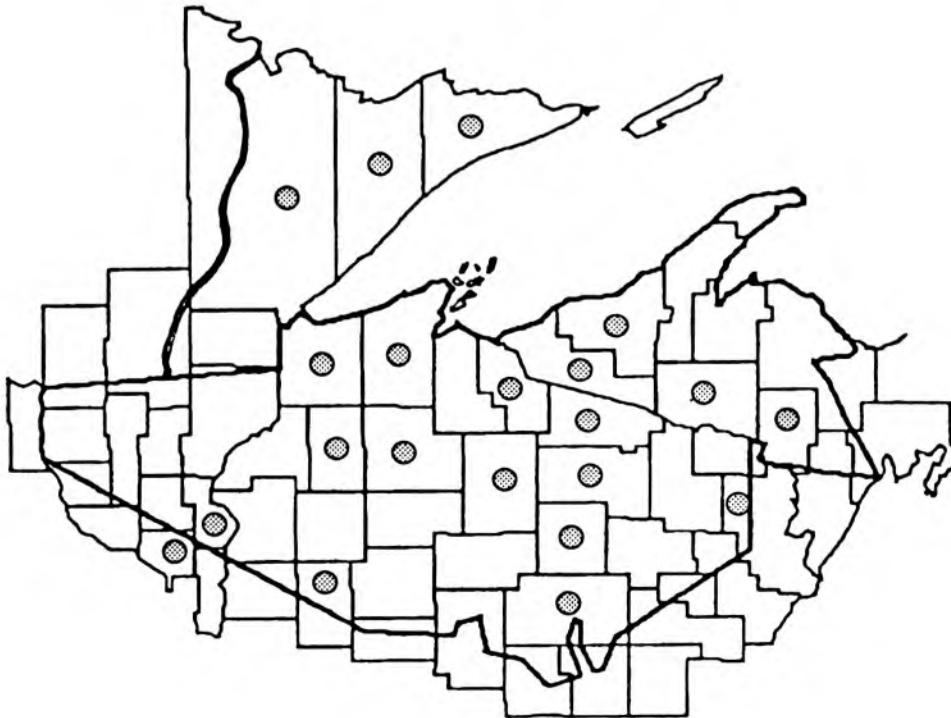
C. herbaceus



Chimaphila umbellata
pipsissewa

gaagigebag (Densmore: ga' gige 'bûg; Rhodes:
gaabgebag; Smith: ga' gîge 'bûg)
[Gilmore: yaskopteg]

Pipsissewa is a waxy-looking plant, 4 to 12 inches tall, that is found in dry sandy woods. The whorled leaves are toothed and shiny. The white or pinkish flowers are also waxy, in a cluster at the tip of the plant. Traditionally a decoction of the root was used for sore eyes, an infusion of the plant was used for stomach troubles, and the whole plant was used to treat gonorrhea.



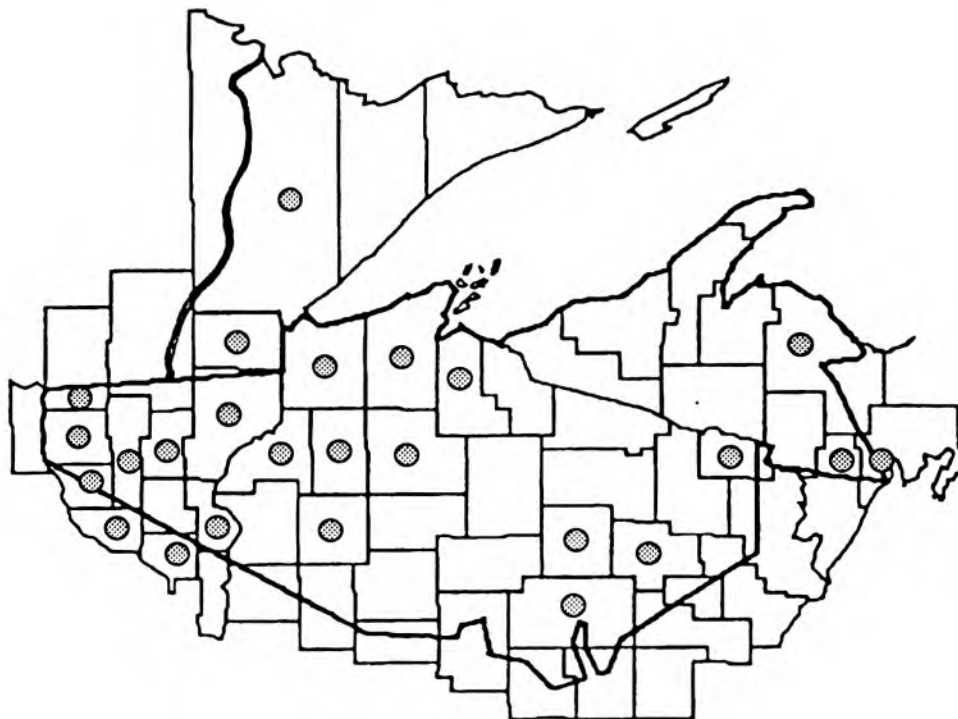
Cornus racemosa
panicled dogwood

miskwaabiimizh (Smith: meskwabi' míc,
meskwabi' míc)

Panicled dogwood is a shrub, 3 to 6 feet tall, with many branches and slender, gray to light brown twigs. It forms thickets in moist soils, sandy slopes, limestone ridges, and sunny places within rich woods. The numerous leaves are opposite and oval-shaped with long tapering tips. In June the whitish small flowers bloom in loose clusters. In August the round, white, berry-like fruit matures on a very distinct red stalk. Traditionally the bark was used to treat piles, and an infusion of bark was used to treat flux.



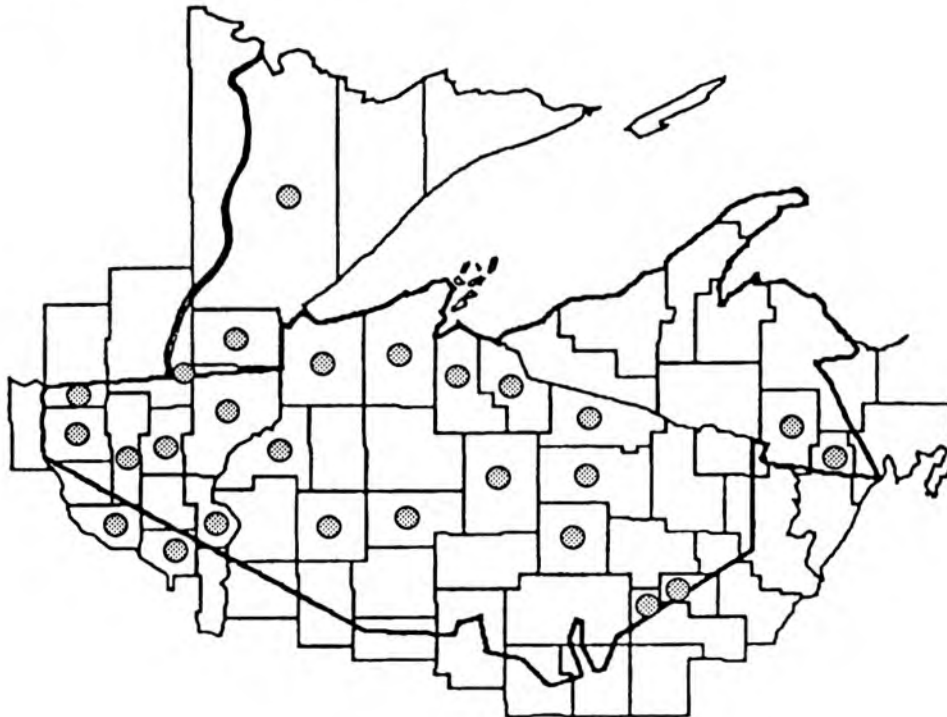
C. racemosa



Corylus americana
American hazelnut

bagaan, -ag (nut) (Densmore: bagan ')
bagaanimizh, -iig (Gilmore: pikanin-minš)
bagaanensiminagaawanzh (Rhodes:
bgaanensmin'gaawanzh >
mako-bagaanaak (Smith: mûkwobaga ' nak,
mûkwo 'baga 'nak)

American hazelnut is a medium-sized shrub ranging from 6 to 10 feet at maturity. It is found growing on well drained soils, commonly underneath pine plantations, on ravines next to streams and also invading old fields. Hazelnut flowers before the leaves emerge, with the female flowers maturing into groups of 2 to 6 round, hard-shelled edible nuts, each enclosed by a set of bristly husks. The American hazelnut is related to the European hazel species which is cultivated for food, and known as a filbert. If one is interested in harvesting the American hazelnut he or she better be quick about it, as squirrels usually deplete this tasty nut in short time after it matures. The leaves are alternating on the twig, simple and double-toothed at the margins. The small branches of American hazelnut are covered with reddish-brown glandular bristly hairs, whereas in the beaked hazel (*Corylus cornuta*) they are usually lacking. Traditionally the hazelnut was gathered for food, the inner bark used in a process of making a dark dye, and the branches were used for sticks in drumming.

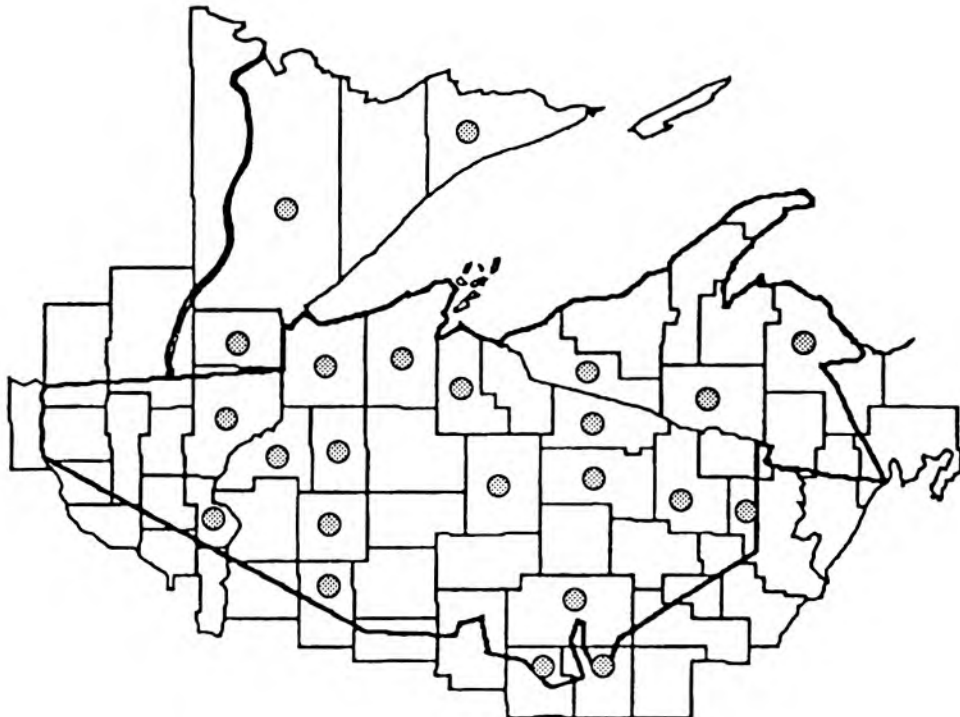


Epigaea repens
trailing arbutus

Trailing arbutus is a slightly shrubby, low-lying plant covered with bristly reddish hairs. The evergreen, leathery leaves are alternate on the stem, and oval with a rounded or heart-shaped base. The pink and white fragrant flowers are tube-shaped with flaring lobes, and occur in dense clusters. Trailing arbutus is one of the earliest flowers in spring, blooming in April and May, just after snow-melt. It can be found growing in dry rocky or sandy woods. Native Americans used this species in unspecified ways.



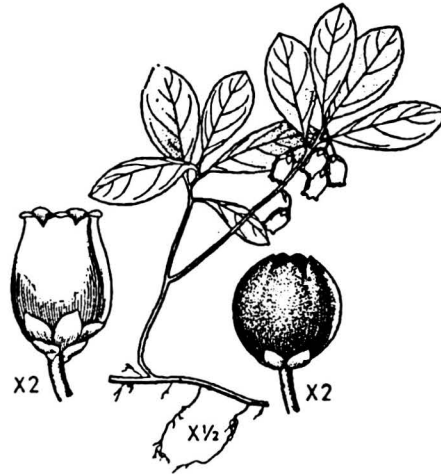
E. repens



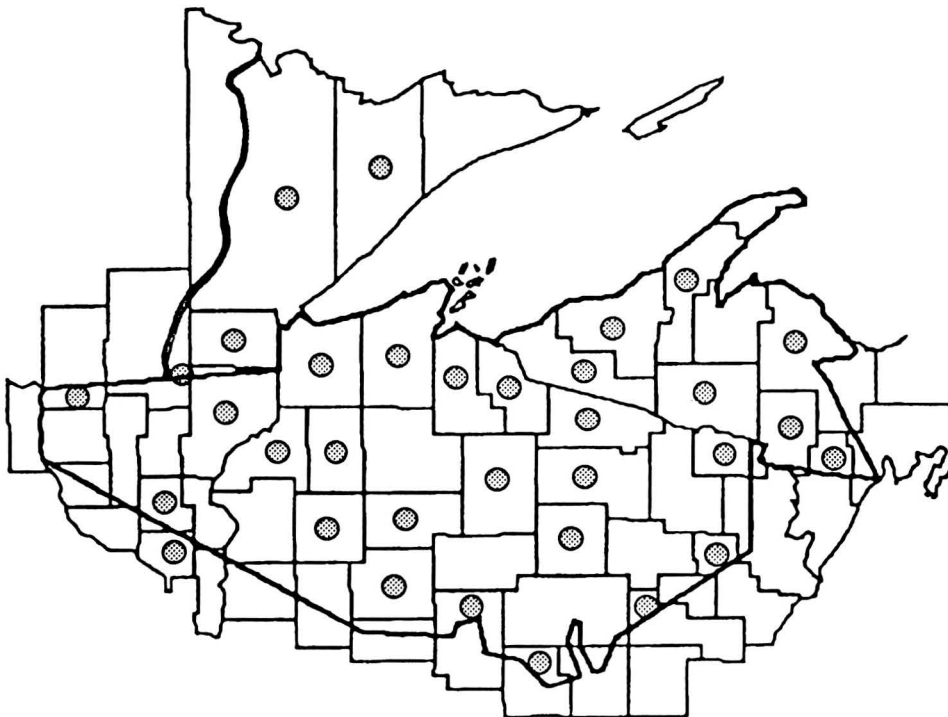
Gaultheria procumbens
wintergreen

wiinisibag, wiinisibagoons (Baraga: winissibag 'a kind of Indian tea, wintergreen'; Densmore: winí'síbûgons'; Gilmore: winsibog; Zichmanis & Hodgins: weenzeebuhohse)
wiinisibagad (Smith: winisi' bûgûd)
[Smith: owínisi' mîn]

This is a low, evergreen plant with a creeping stem. It grows to a height of 2 to 8 inches and is found in sandy and mossy areas of the forest floor. The dark glossy green leaves are alternate, oval, and crowded near the top of the stem. Dangling beneath the leaves are the white, waxy, bell-shaped flowers. The fruit, which often over-winters, is round and red with a distinctive wintergreen flavor. The fruit is edible and was eaten fresh, while the leaves of wintergreen were boiled in teas. Traditionally a decoction of the whole plant was taken in spring and fall as a tonic to keep the blood in good order. The plant was also used to treat colds.



G. procumbens



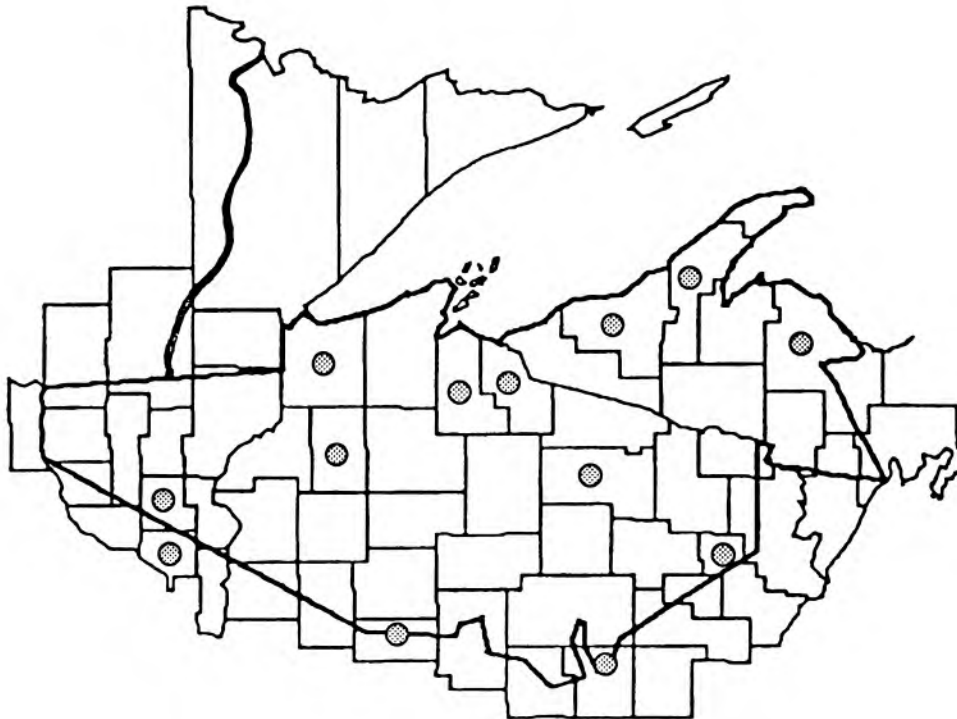
Gaylussacia baccata
huckleberry

miinan (Hoffman: mī'nūn)

Huckleberry is a much branched shrub, 1 to 3 feet tall, that spreads underground and forms colonies. The firm, alternate leaves are dark green above, paler beneath, and both sides are covered with yellow resinous dots (unlike blueberries) that make the leaves sticky when young. The small, bell-shaped, yellowish-orange flowers bloom in May and June, dangling in rows, and are sticky to the touch. In July and August the reddish-purple to black fruits ripen, and are edible but seedy, with 10 small stones inside. Preferring acidic soils, huckleberry can be found in sandy or rocky woods and clearings. Native Americans ate the fruits, used them as items of trade, and also used them ceremonially.



G. baccata



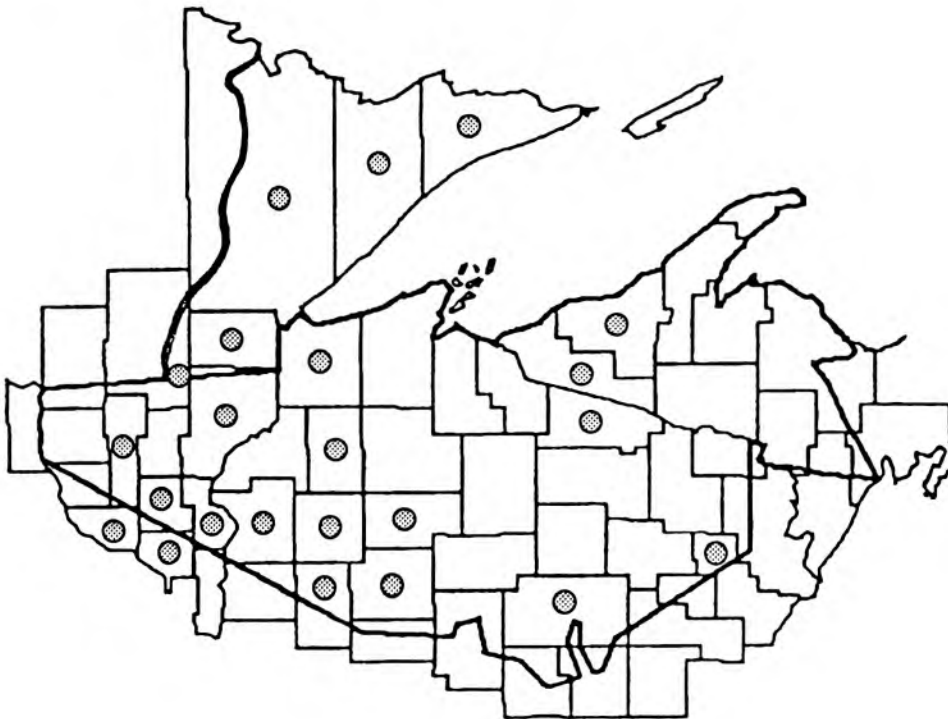
Lonicera dioica
smooth honeysuckle

[Gilmore: šabankuk]

Smooth honeysuckle is a small shrub that is often vine-like and climbs up on other plants, extending to lengths of 10 to 12 feet. It is found in oak and pine woods as well as on rocky slopes, shorelines and fencerows. The smooth leaves of this honeysuckle are directly opposite each other on the stem, simple, and somewhat whitened beneath. The upper pairs of leaves on smooth honeysuckle are joined, making it appear that the stem is growing up through a disk formed by the joined leaves. New branchlets are green to purple, but turn grey and shredding with age. The showy red to yellow flowers are tubular in shape, about 3/4 of an inch long and clustered at the end of the stem above the fused leaves. The fruit of this species is orange to red and matures in July through August. Like many honeysuckles, smooth honeysuckle is an important source of nectar for hummingbirds. Traditionally the honeysuckle stems were taken by the Chippewa as a diuretic.



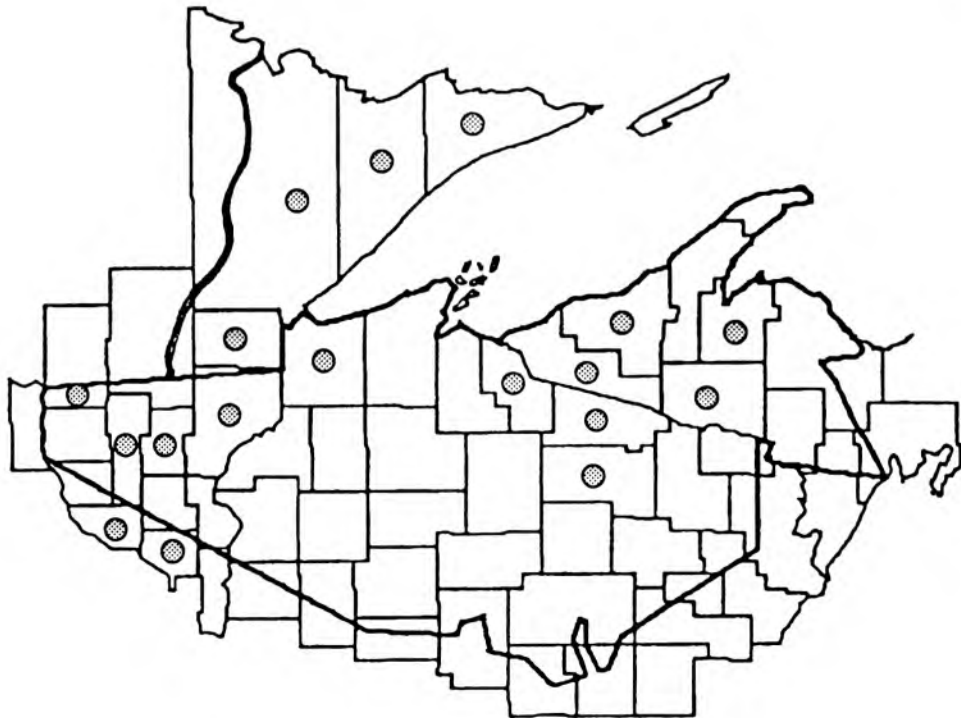
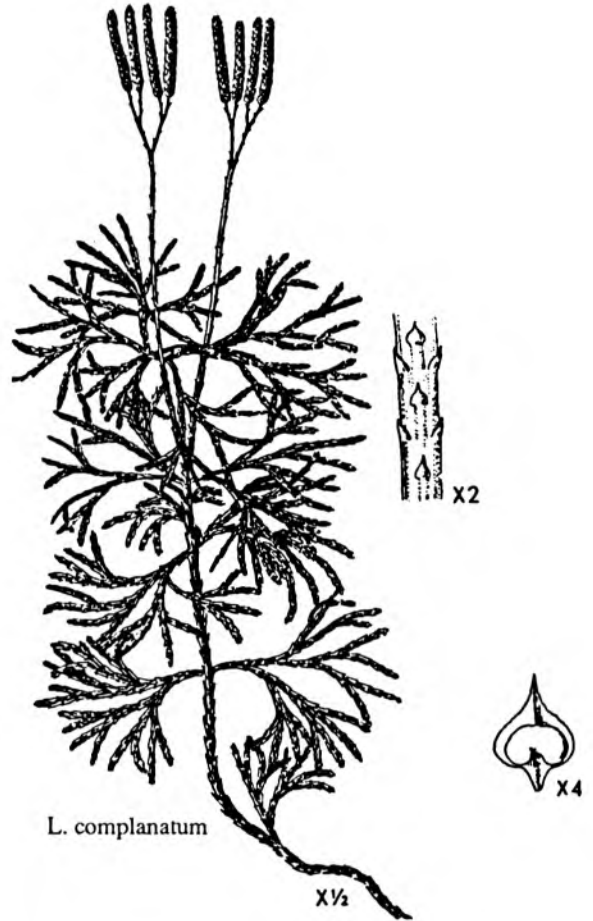
L. dioica



Lycopodium complanatum
ground cedar

giizhikaandag (Smith: g̃ji 'k gando ' g̃ng)

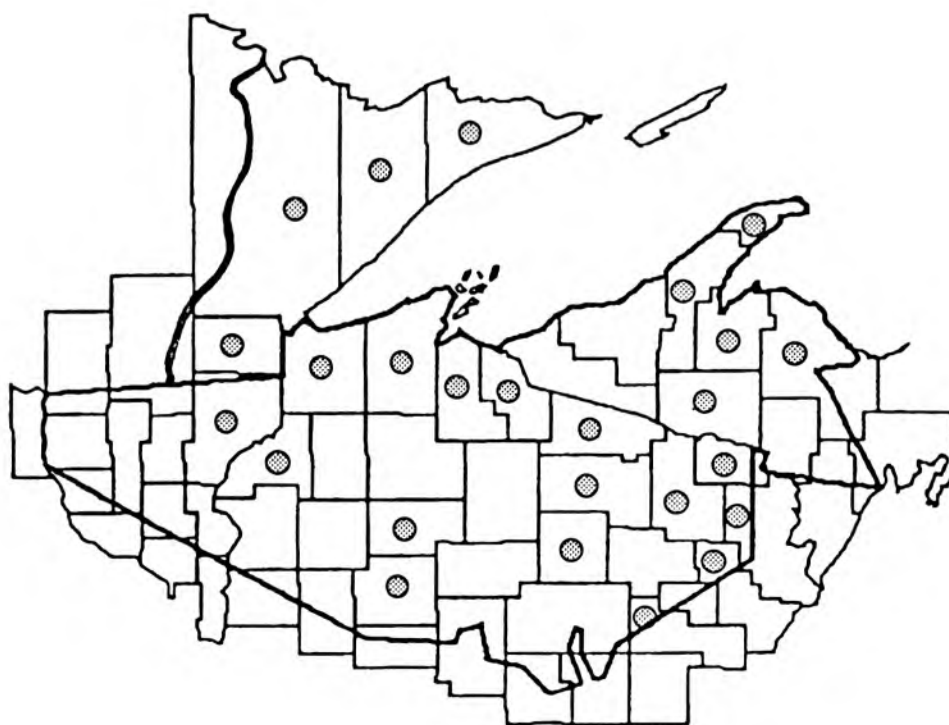
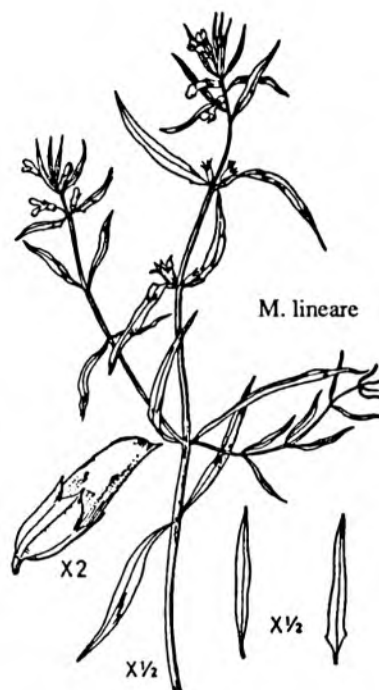
Ground cedar is a creeping evergreen club moss that grows in clumps and can cover large areas. Growing in moist shaded woods or exposed sandy roadsides, it reaches a height of up to 10 inches. The branchlets are flattened, with 1 to 4 cones in a candelabrum formation. In traditional medical practices the dried leaves of this plant were used as a stimulant.



Melampyrum lineare
cow wheat

agongosimin, -ag (Smith: agoñgasi' mînúk)

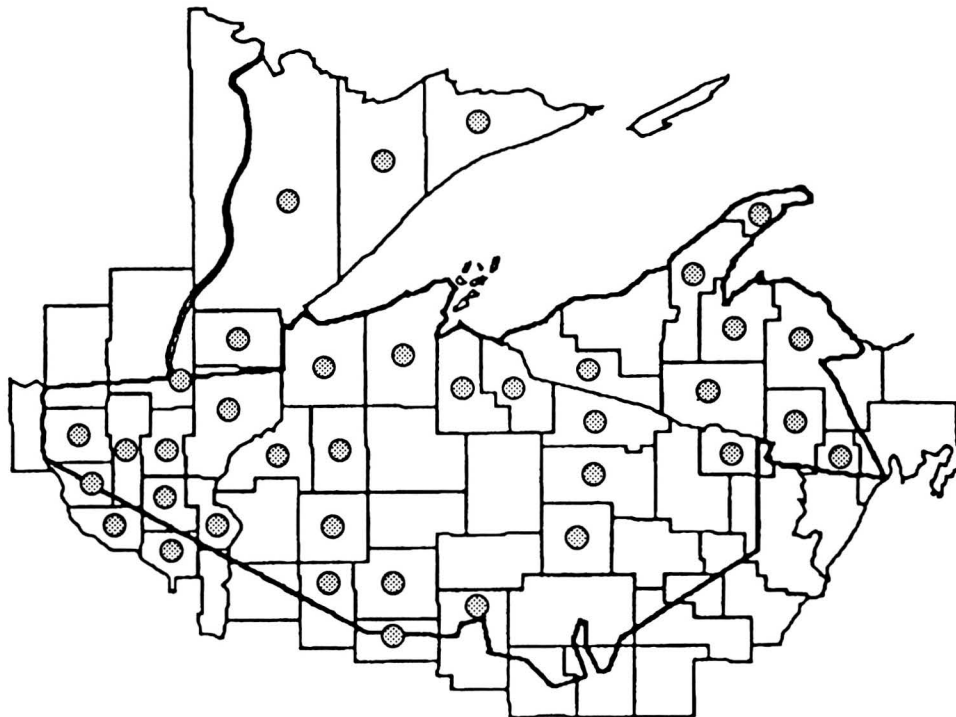
Cow wheat grows from 3 to 16 inches tall in bogs and rocky, peaty, or sandy soils. This species is known to be a root parasite, receiving some of its nutrients from other plants. The leaves are paired and linear in shape. In July and August small whitish or pale yellow flowers bloom in pairs. Traditionally an infusion of the plant was used as a wash for eyes



Pinus banksiana
jack pine

okikaandag (Baraga: okikândag, -og 'cypress-tree';
Smith: gîga'ndag, gîga'ndag)

Jack pine often has a scraggly look and is usually less than 60 feet tall. It is often found in dry, sandy, acidic soil, with oaks, red pine, and big-toothed aspen; it is also sometimes found in bogs, with leatherleaf. Jack pines are fast-growing, short-lived, and intolerant of shady conditions. The needles are in clusters of 2, and are 1 to 2 inches long. The reddish-brown bark is thin, rough and scaly. The young cones appear in May to June but do not ripen until fall of the next year. Some cones may open and persist on the branches, while others may remain closed and persist on the branch for 20 years or more. The closed cones will open in a fire. Traditionally jack pine was used as a reviver for fainting and fits, and as an anticonvulsive.



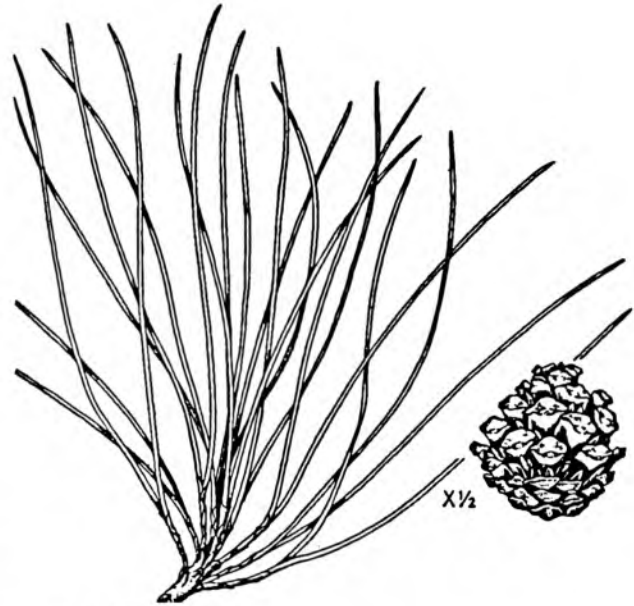
Pinus resinosa
red pine

apakwanagemag, bapakanagemag (Hoffman:
pǝkgwě 'nagē 'mǝk; Smith: abakwanûg i 'mûg,
abakwanûgi 'mûg)

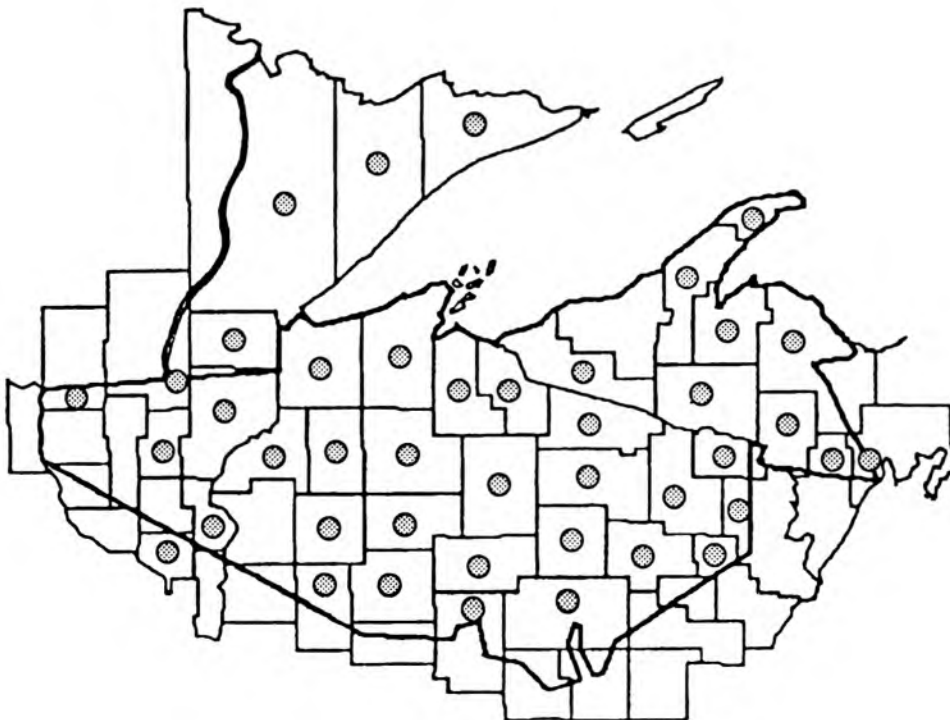
zhingobiins (Rhodes: zhngobiins)

zhingwaak (Densmore: jǝngwak ' ; Rhodes: zhngwaak)

Red pine is usually a straight, tall tree reaching a height of 100 feet. It grows in well-drained sandy, acidic soil and is found with jack pine, oaks, and aspens. The reddish bark is thick and flaky. The long needles (4 to 6 1/2 inches) are in clusters of 2 that persist for 4 to 5 years on the tree. The young cones first appear in April to May. When they ripen in the fall of the next year they are brown, about 2 inches long and have thick scales. Red pine is a fast-grower and intolerant of shady conditions, often depending on fire before colonizing an area. In traditional medicine the powdered dried leaves (needles) were used as a reviver and inhalant, the bark and cones were used in unspecified ways, and clumps of needles were made into figures as toys for children.



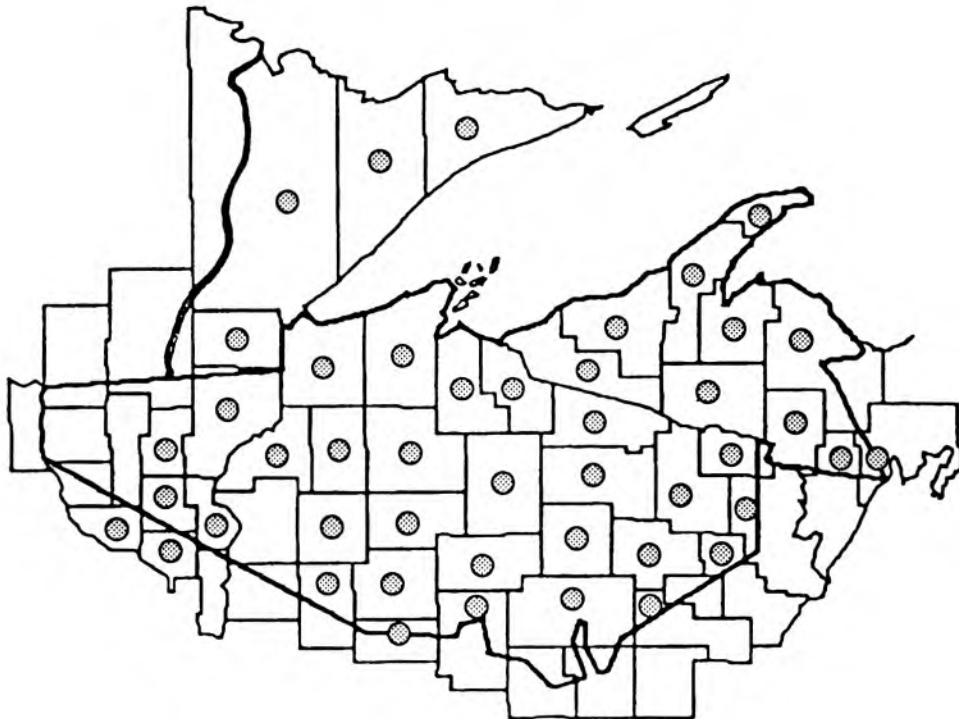
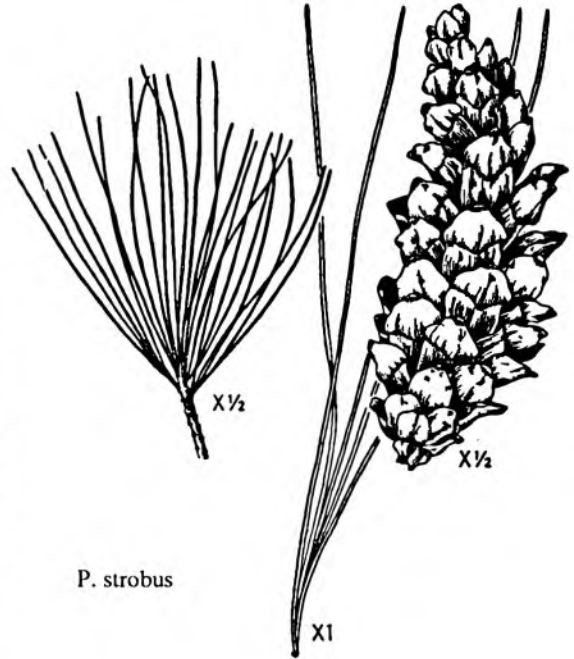
P. resinosa



Pinus strobus
white pine

zhingwaak (Baraga: jinwak, -wag; Densmore:
j'ingwak'; Hoffman: zhingwák'; Smith: j'ingwa' k)
[Reagan: kah-be-sah-dah-ge-set (ka-bi-sa-da-gi-sit);
Gilmore: wabaži"guak]

White pine is a large tree which easily reaches heights of 100 feet. It grows in mixed woods with red pine, red oak, jack pine, white birch and trembling aspen. The bark on mature trees is dark gray and thick, with deep fissures. The flexible bluish-green needles, which may persist on the tree for about 2 years, are in clusters of 5 and are 3 to 5 inches long. The young cones first appear in June and then ripen in the fall of the next year; the cones are curved, greenish, and become 4 to 10 inches long. White pines are long-lived trees that often regenerate after a fire. Traditionally a compound poultice of the trunk of a young tree was used on cuts and wounds, a poultice of the pitch was applied to inflammations, the dried leaves (needles) were used as a reviver or inhalant, and the bark and cones were used in unspecified ways.



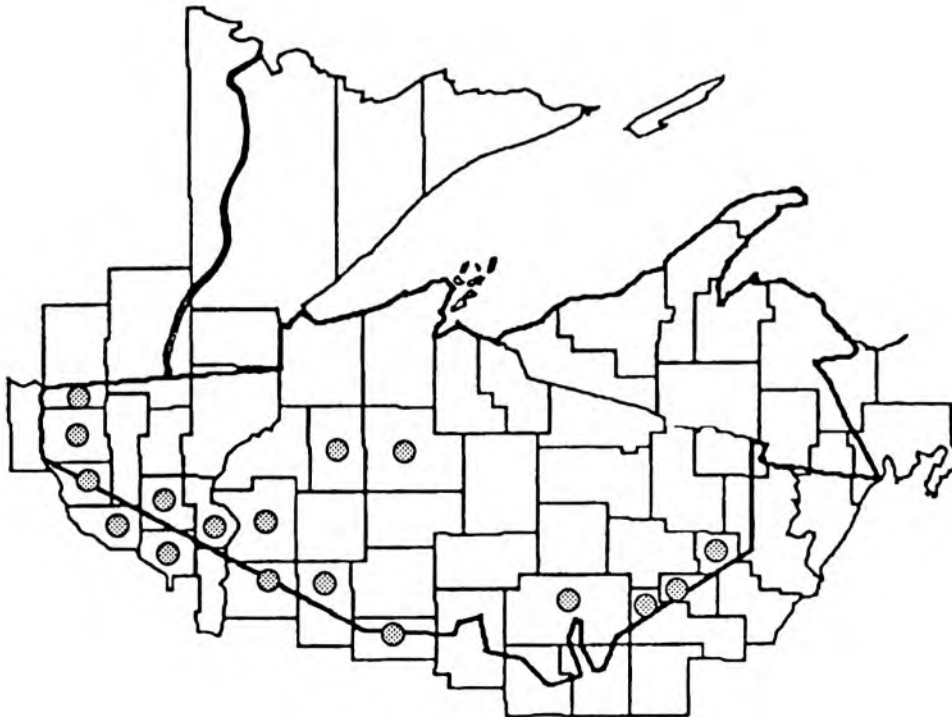
Polygonatum biflorum
large Solomon's seal

naaniibide'oodegin (Smith: nanibite 'ode 'kīn)
[Gilmore: nebnegodek]

Large Solomon's seal is a tall plant (1 to 5 feet) with an arching stem and alternate leaves. Beneath the leaves greenish-yellow flowers bloom in pairs from May to July, and mature into blue-black berries. This plant is found in many habitat types from dry to moist woods, thickets, prairies, and along roadsides. Traditionally it was used as a sedative, a cough remedy, and as a physic.



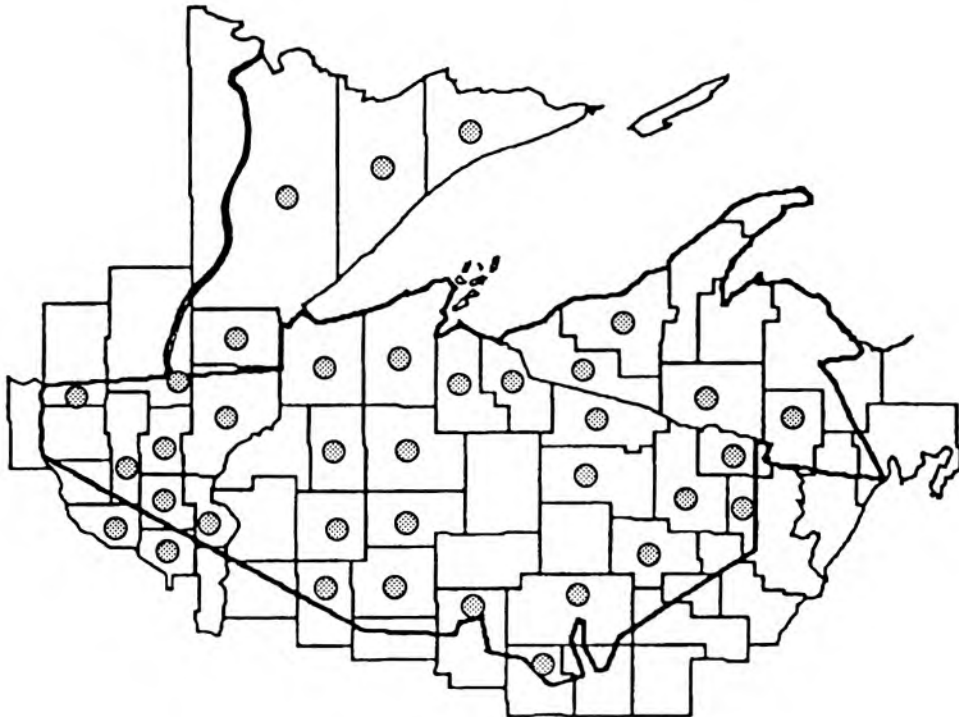
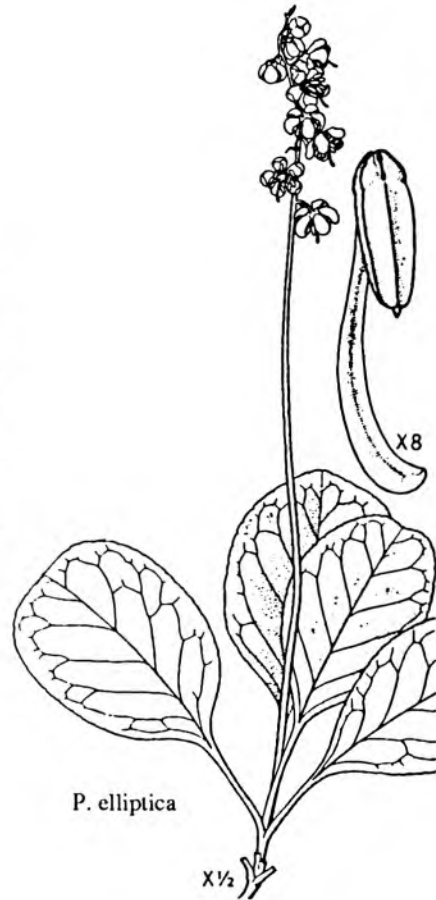
P. biflorum



Pyrola elliptica
shinleaf

[Gilmore: niⁿbegoskok; Gilmore: yaskobgedek]

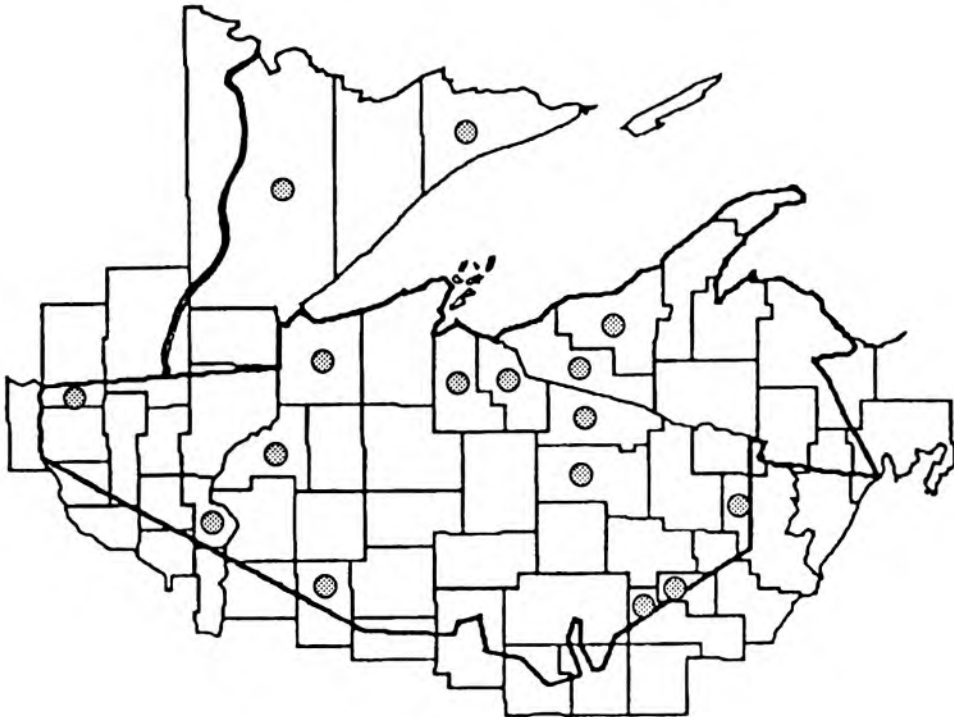
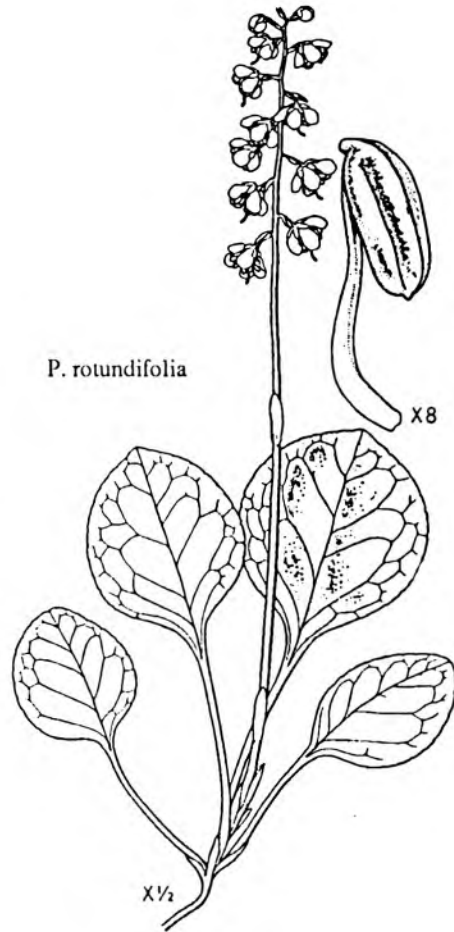
Like the other shinleaf (*P. rotundifolia*), this species grows from rhizomes and is 4 to 12 inches tall. The leaf blades are longer than wide and longer than the leaf stem, elliptic or oblong in shape, and not shiny. The white flowers are veined with green, bloom from June to August, and dangle from an erect stem above the leaves. This species grows in dry upland woods or rich woods, and is in general a little more upland than the other shinleaf. Native Americans traditionally used this shinleaf with other plants to make poultices for unspecified ailments.



Pyrola rotundifolia
shinleaf

bine(wi)bag (Smith: bîne 'bûg)

This species of *Pyrola* is very similar to the other shinleaf (*P. elliptica*), though less common. It grows 4 to 12 inches tall, emerging from rhizomes. The firm, leathery, waxy leaves are shiny and nearly round, as opposed to *P. elliptica*, which has elliptic or oblong shaped leaves that are not shiny. The white flowers bloom, from June to August, either dangling or erect on the stem above the leaves. This shinleaf is found in dry or moist woods and in bogs. Traditionally the dried leaves were made into a tea and drunk for good luck in hunting.

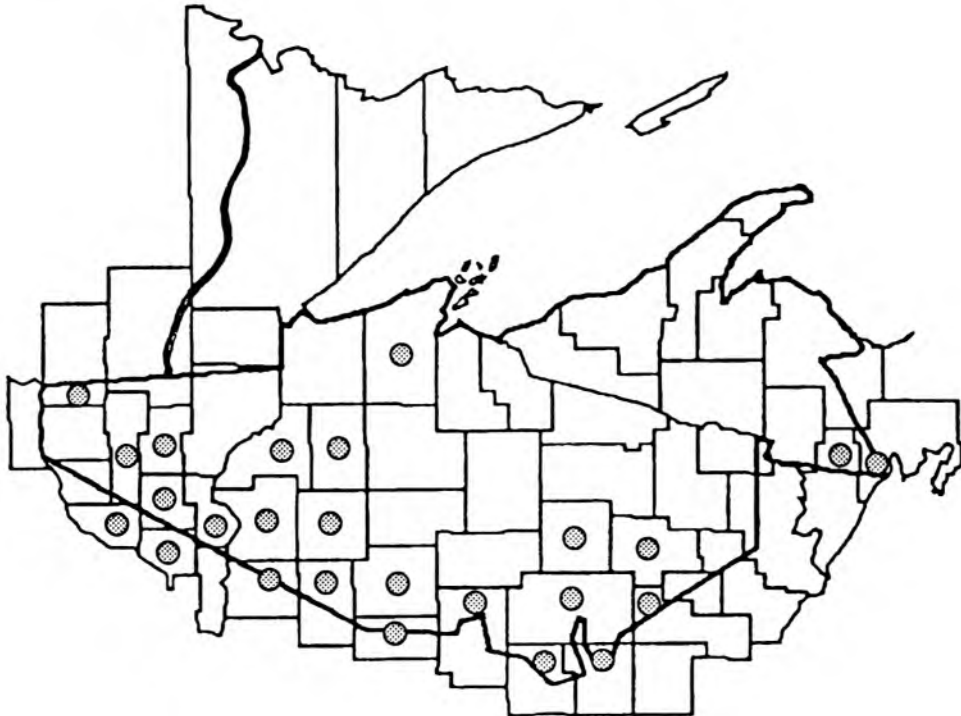
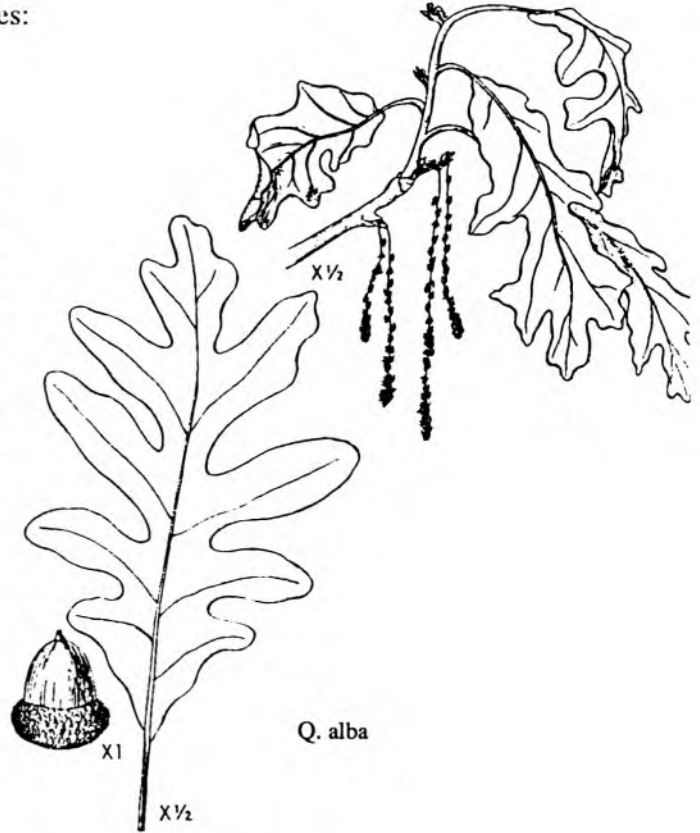


Quercus alba
white oak

mitigomizh (Hoffman: mītig 'ōmish'; Smith:
mīť 'gomīc)

miizhimizh (Baraga: mishimij, -ig 'white oak'; Rhodes:
miizhmizh; Smith: mīci 'mīn)

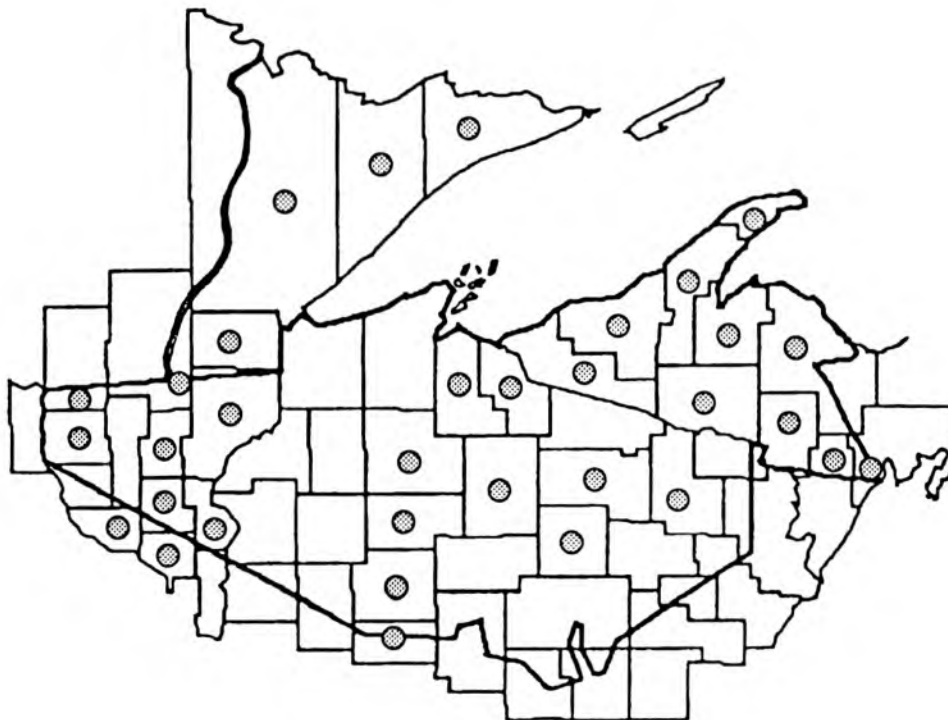
White oak has a wide geographic range across the eastern United States, from southern Maine to central Wisconsin and Minnesota, south to the Gulf States. It is not distributed throughout the ceded territories but is locally abundant in the northwest part of this area, and is then associated with jack pine and northern pin oak. White oak produces catkin-like flowers in late May, when the new leaves appear, and the resulting acorn crops are irregular in abundance, with good years 5 to 10 years apart. Fallen acorns germinate in the fall and overwinter in this state, then extend down a large taproot the following spring. White oaks are slow-growing and can live up to 600 years, with diameters up to 4 feet. White oak leaves have rounded lobes, differing from northern red oak, the other main oak in the ceded territories. The Ojibwa used the sharpened oak twigs as sewing awls and harvested the acorns for food, while an infusion of the root bark was taken for diarrhea.



Rosa blanda
smooth rose

oginiiminagaawanzh (plant), ogin, -iig (fruit)
Hoffman: o'ginik; Smith: ogine' minaga' ons,
ogini, ogini' gawunj)

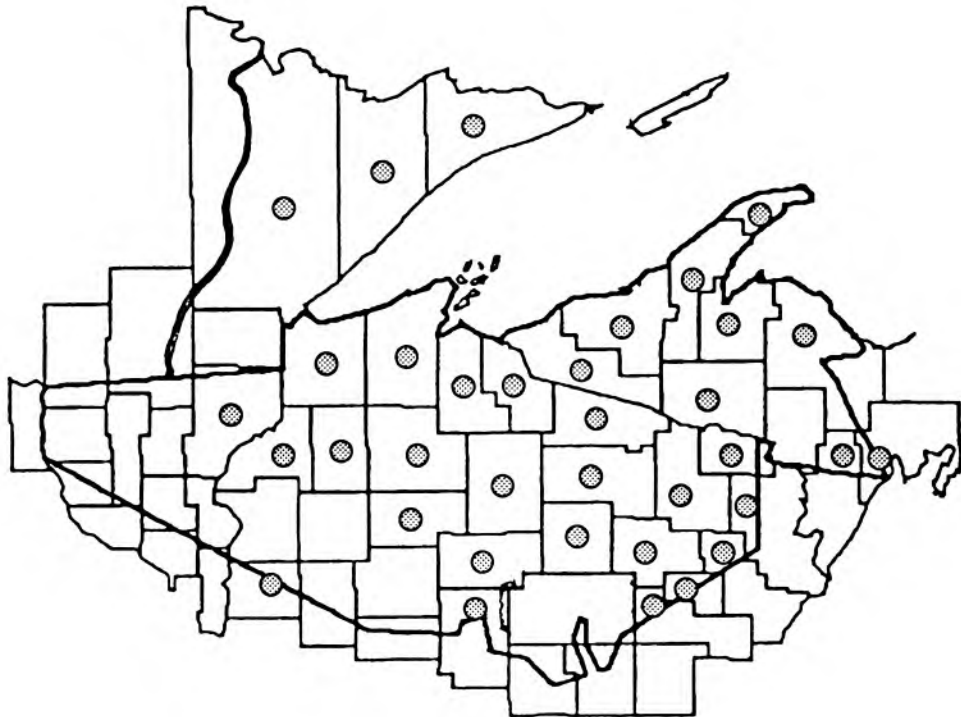
This 2 to 5 feet tall rose is thornless, or nearly so. It grows in the sandy soil of fields and edges, often with jack pine. The alternate leaves are compound, with 5 to 9 blunt, toothed leaflets. Pink flowers with 5 petals bloom in May to July. The fruit is a red, shiny, roundish rose-hip, ripening from August to October and was used in teas. In traditional medical practices the dried powdered flowers were used for heartburn and the skin of the fruit was used to treat stomach trouble and indigestion.



Spiranthes lacera
slender ladies' tresses

bine(wi)bag (Smith: bīne 'būg)

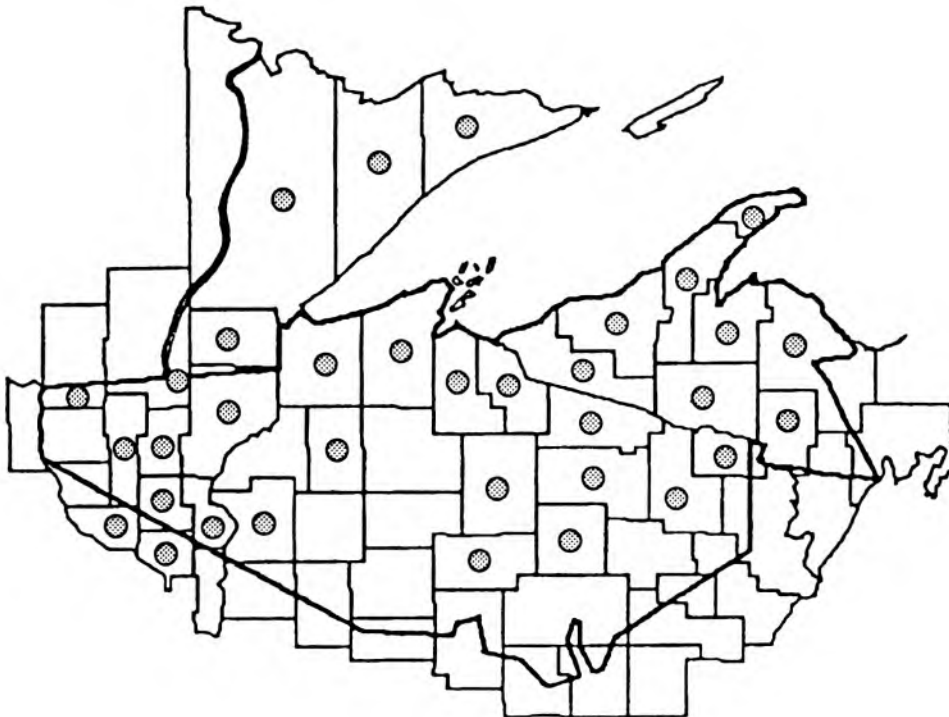
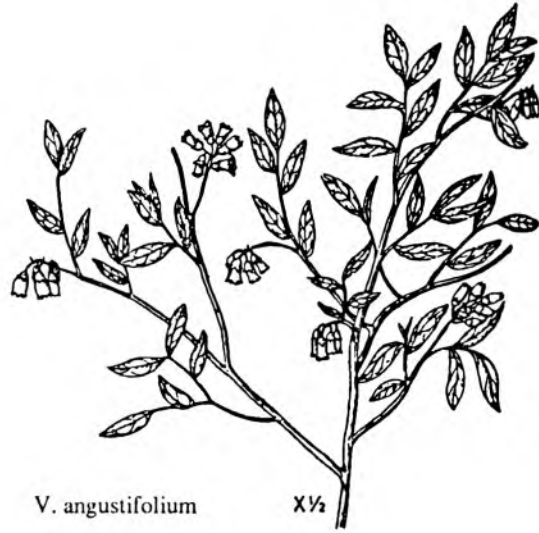
The slender stem of this orchid species arises from a cluster of tuberous roots. The basal oval leaves wither before the flowers bloom in July and August. The flowers form a single spiral on the stem and are white with a bright green spot on the lip. Slender ladies' tresses can be found growing in damp to dry sandy soil under a somewhat open canopy with blueberry and bracken fern. They are found in jack pine plains, in aspen woods, and on shores and dunes. The Great Lakes Ojibwa used the root of this plant as one ingredient of a hunting charm.



Vaccinium angustifolium
blueberry

miinagaawanzh (plant), miin, -an 'berry' (Baraga min, -an 'wortleberry'; Densmore: mīna 'aga 'wūnj; Gilmore: minan; Rhodes: miin; Smith: mīnūga 'wunj, mīnūn)

Blueberry is a low shrub, 2 to 14 inches tall, that forms large colonies or patches. It is found in dry sandy soil, in open woods, along roadsides, and sometimes in sphagnum bogs. The thin leaves are alternate, oval and pointed. In May to June, clusters of bell-shaped, white or pale pink flowers appear. The edible fruit is a sweet, blue berry that is much sought after. Traditionally it was eaten fresh or dried and mixed with other foods. Medical uses included an infusion of leaves as a blood purifier, and placing dried flowers on hot stones as an inhalant to treat "craziness".

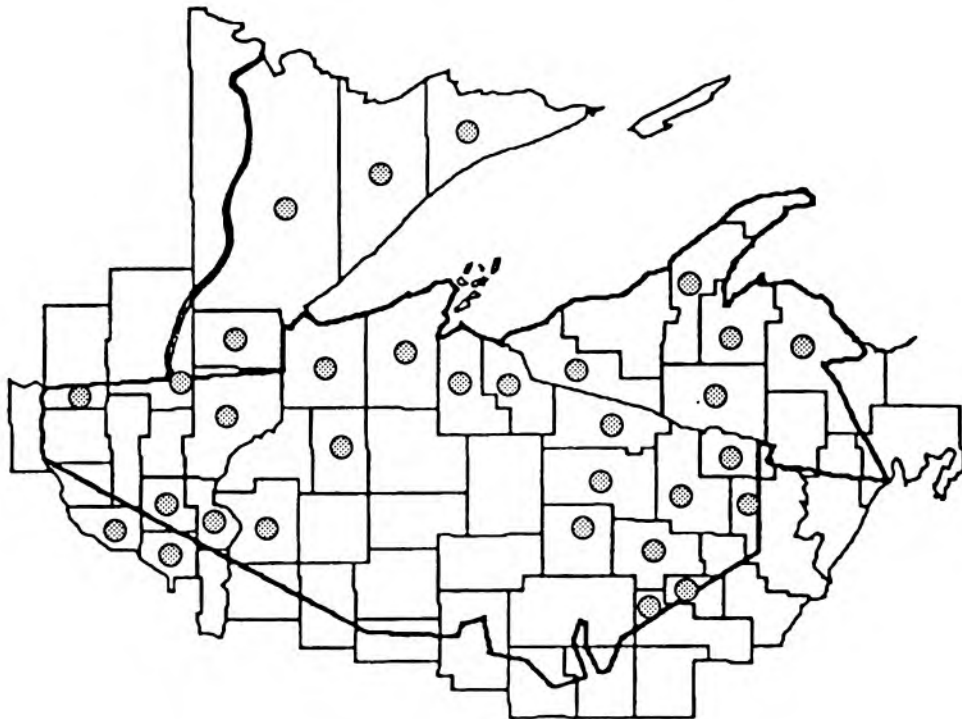


Vaccinium myrtilloides
blueberry

This species of blueberry has downy twigs, and grows as a colonial shrub up to 3 feet tall. The alternate leaves are thin, softly hairy, dark green above and paler on the under surface. The bell-shaped white or pinkish flowers bloom in May and June in crowded clusters at the ends of short branches. From July to September the fruits ripen, later than the other common blueberry species, *V. angustifolium*. The fruits are blue with a whitish bloom, and are not as sweet as the other blueberry. Blueberry can be found in dry or moist soil, and is more common northward and less common southward than *V. angustifolium*. Native Americans collected the berries and ate them fresh or dried.



V. myrtilloides



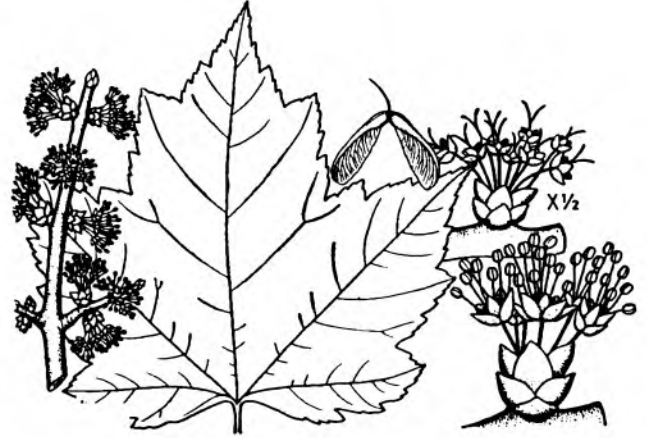
Aspen Birch

Aspen/Birch Forests (AB) - This type is dominated by trembling aspen, big tooth aspen, white birch, and red maple, with lesser amounts of northern red oak, sugar maple, basswood, and white pine. Most of this cover-type has been created since the logging of the pineries and hardwood forests in the 1920's. The aspen/birch vegetation type is now the major vegetative cover type in the ceded territories.

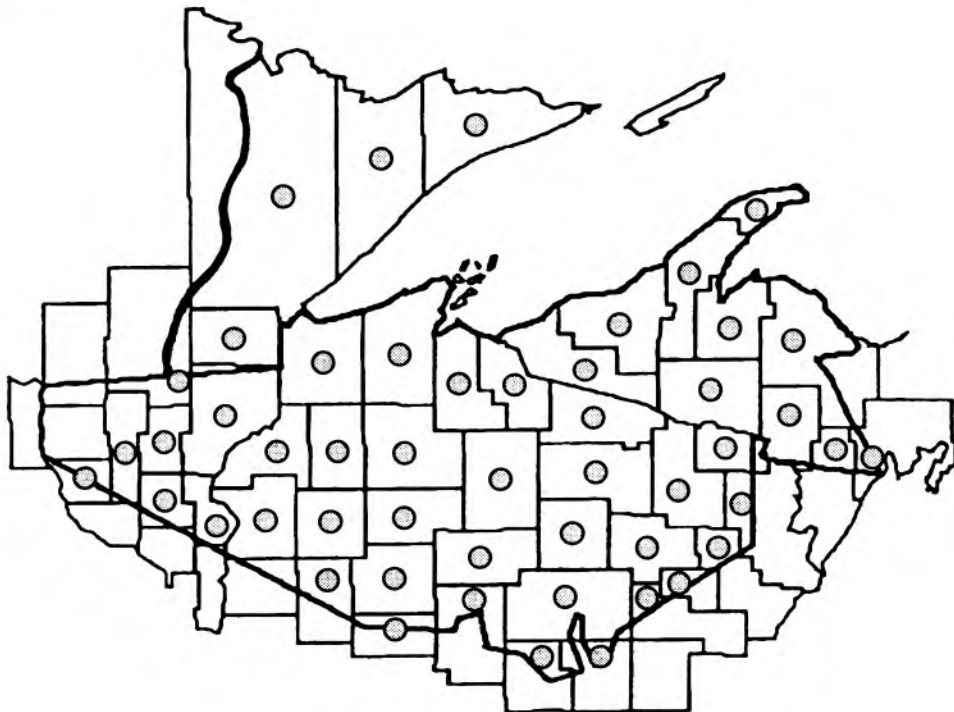
Acer rubrum
red maple

zhiishiigimewanzh, -iig, zhiishiigimiiwanzh, -iig
(Baraga: jishigimewanj, -in; Rhodes: zhiigmewanzh,
zhiishiigmewanzh; Smith: cicigîme 'wîc)

Red maple is a common tree of several different forest types and ranges from southern Canada to the gulf states and from the Atlantic to the prairie states west of the Mississippi. In Wisconsin it is most commonly found growing under aspen or birch stands. Red maple is somewhat tolerant of shade, but is displaced by sugar maple in the better soil sites. Apparently due to being out-competed by sugar maple on choice sites, red maple is found in both wet and dry soils. It is one of the first flowering trees in the spring, and can be a vigorous sprouter after being cut or damaged. Red maple grows to heights of between 60 and 90 feet and reaches diameters of 18 to 30 inches. It is a rather short-lived species and does not usually live more than 150 years. Red maple differs from sugar maple in that it has rounder, reddish buds and more of a "V" shaped gap between the leaf lobes. The Chippewa used a decoction of the bark of this species as a wash to cure sore eyes. Red maple was also tapped for its sap, although sugar maple was the preferred species for this sweet treat.



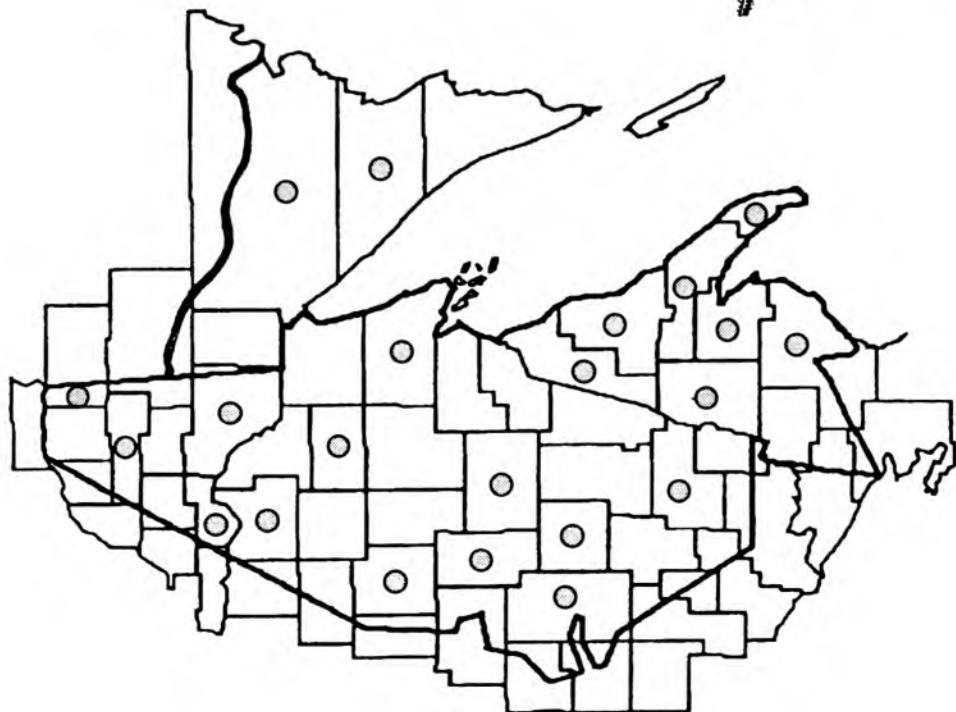
A. rubrum



Agrimonia gryposepala
agrimony

[Smith: saga' tígans; Zichmanis & Hodgins:
zaugautigauhse]

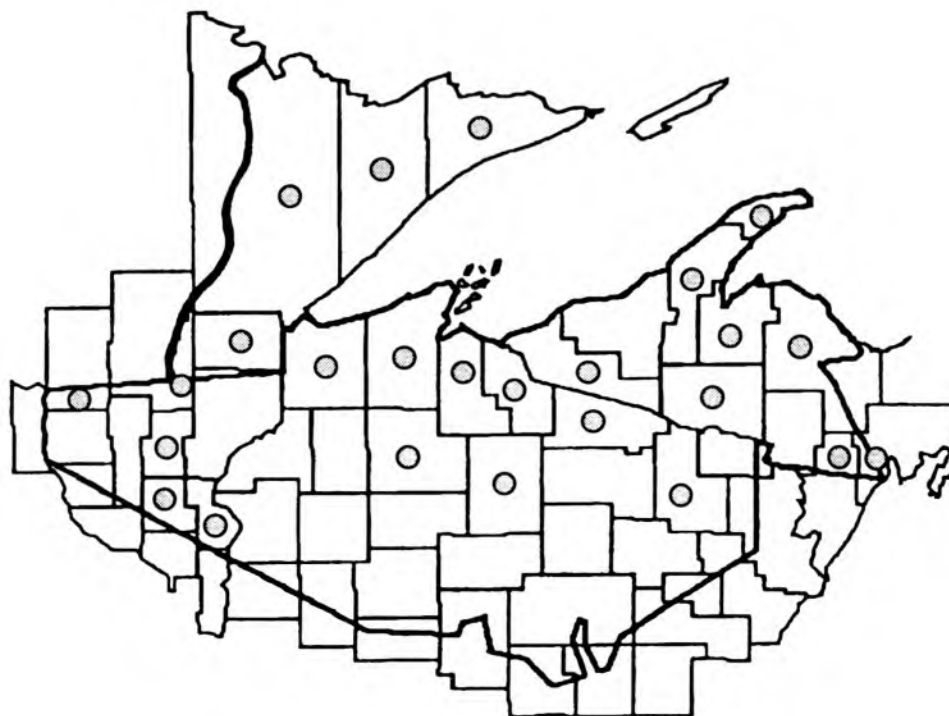
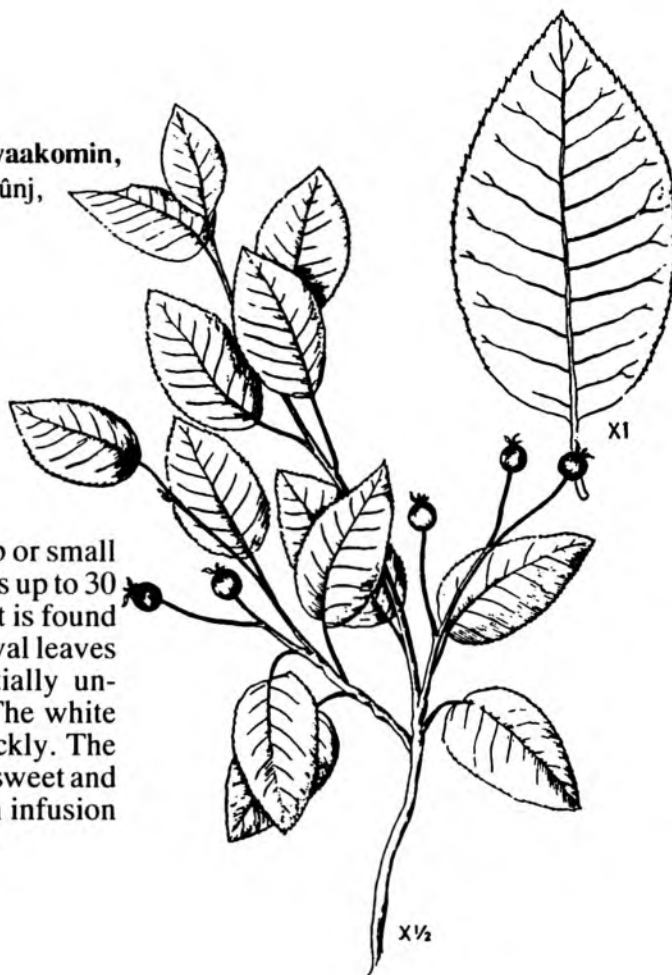
Agrimony is an herbaceous plant that has compound leaves with both large and small leaflets interspersed along the stem. It reaches heights of 1 to 5 feet and blooms from July through September. The yellow flowers, born on a spike, are small and have 5 petals. The mature seed is a stick-tight bur. A compound containing the root was traditionally used to treat urinary problems.



Amelanchier laevis
smooth Juneberry

gozigwaakominagaawanzh (plant), gozigwaakomin,
-ag (berry) (Smith: goziga 'gominaga 'wúnj,
goziga 'gomínúk, gozígago 'mínún)
ozagadigom (Smith: ozaga 'tigūm)
zazigaakominagaawamzh
[Smith: biseqa ' gwomín]

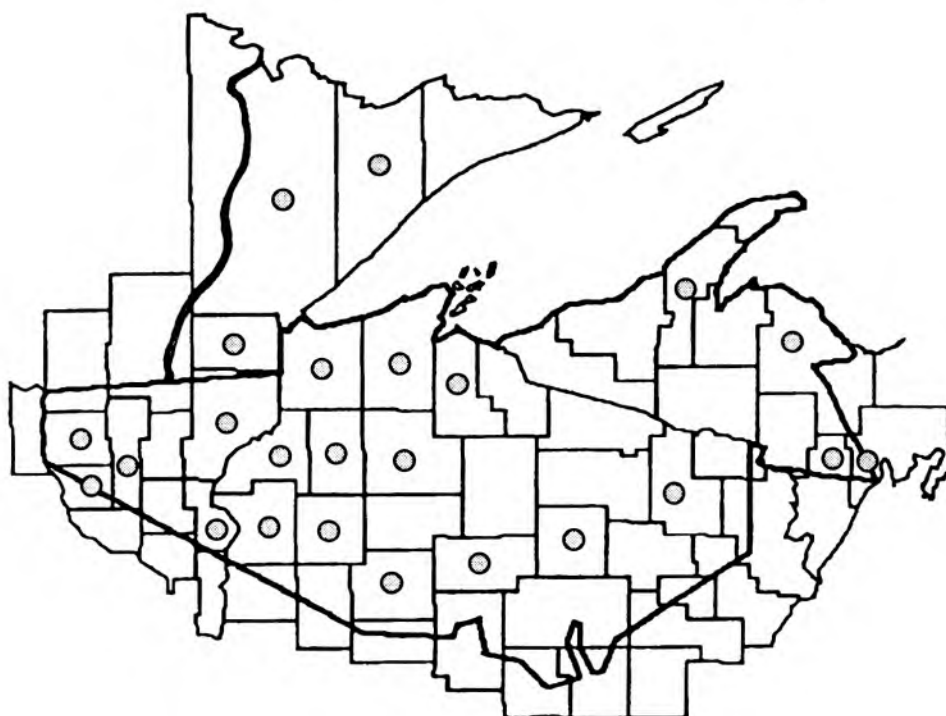
Smooth Juneberry is a large shrub or small tree that grows in clumps of several trunks up to 30 feet in height. Since it is shade-tolerant it is found in the understory of mixed woods. The oval leaves are alternate and toothed, and are partially unfolded at the time the flowers bloom. The white flowers open in April to May but drop quickly. The edible purple to black fruits are juicy and sweet and ripen in July to August. Traditionally an infusion of bark was taken by expectant mothers.



Amphicarpaea bracteata
hog peanut

bagwaji-miskodiisimin (Densmore:
bûgwûdj´mîskodi´simîŋ; Smith: bûgwa´ dj
mîskodi´ sîmîŋ)

Hog peanut is a vine that can grow from 6 to 60 inches in length. It is found in prairies, meadows, and woods, ranging from moist to dry soils. Blooming in August and September, it has two kinds of flowers. One kind is pea-like, and appears in white, lavender, or pink clusters which mature into curved pods with 3 or 4 beans inside. The other kind of flowers, found at the base of the plant, have no petals, and produce pods with only 1 seed. Traditionally, a compound decoction of the root was used as a physic.

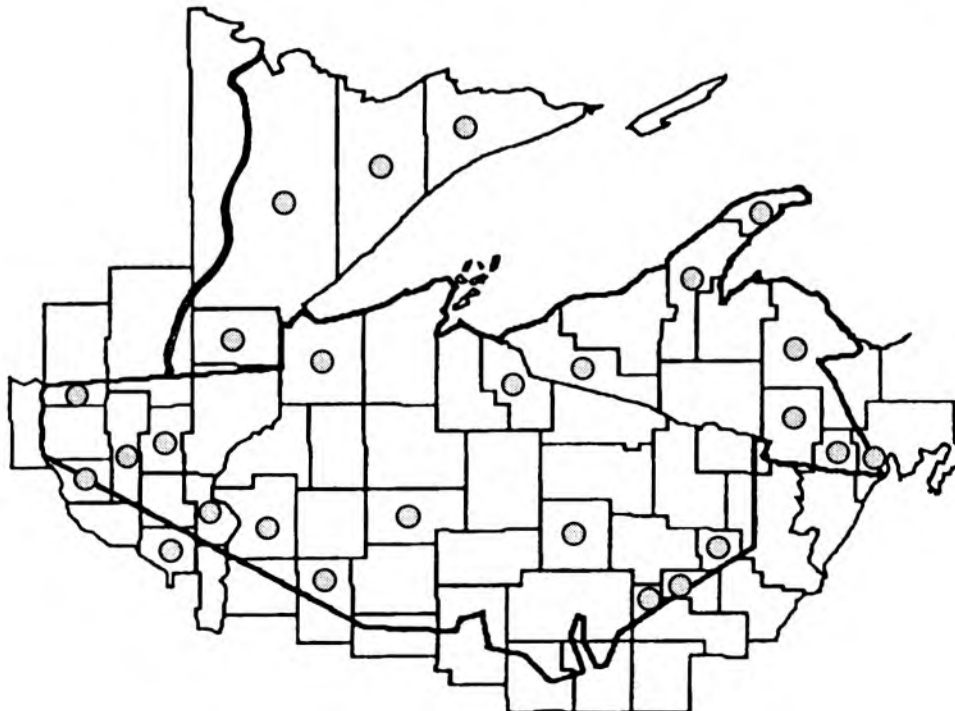
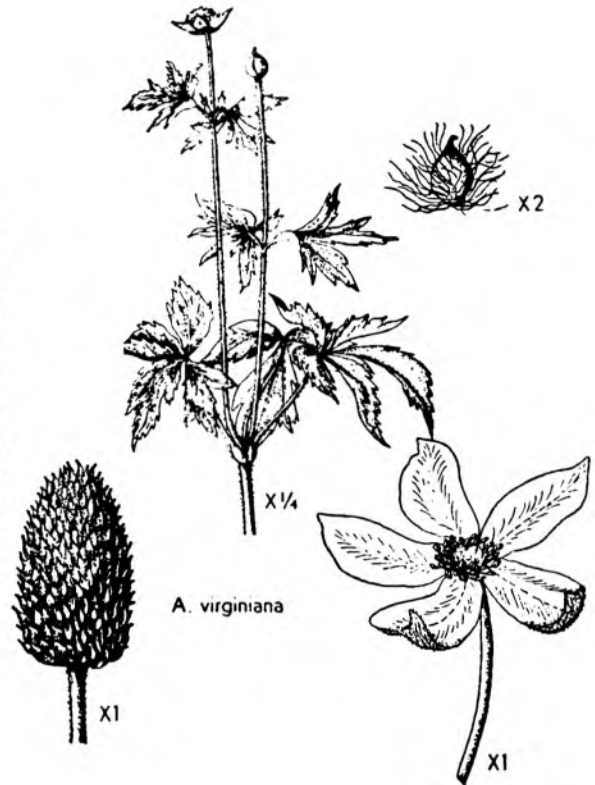


Anemone virginiana
tall anemone

wiisagibag (Hoffman: wisög 'ibök)
[Hoffman: pesikwadzhi 'bwiko 'kõk]

Applied to Anemone species.

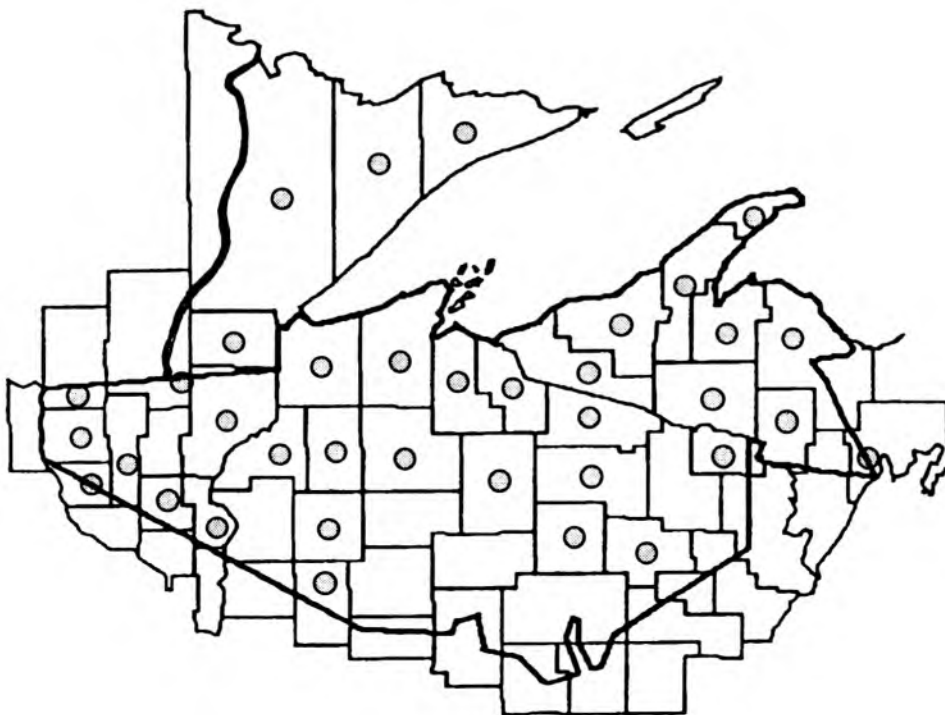
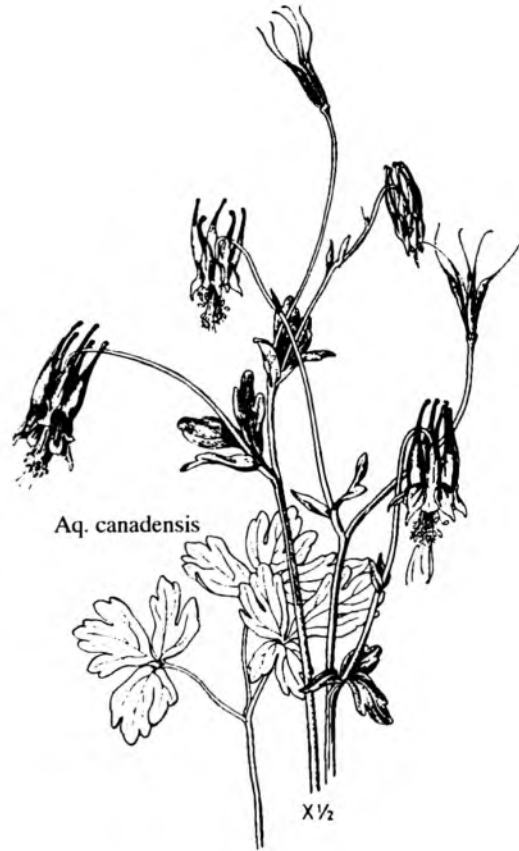
Tall anemone is a perennial species with a 2 to 3 foot erect stem growing from a rhizome. The deeply divided leaves are toothed and heavily veined. In July and August the 5-petalled greenish-white flowers bloom, measuring about an inch across. The woolly seeds occur together in a thimble-shaped head, giving the plant its other common name of thimbleweed. Traditional medicinal uses included boiling the roots, together with the roots of hepatica (*Hepatica triloba*) and sweet cicely (*Osmorhiza longistylis*) to make a remedy for amenorrhea. Tall anemone is commonly found growing in dry or open woods.



Aquilegia canadensis
columbine

[Zichmanis & Hodgins: misudidjeebik]

Columbine is an herbaceous plant that has drooping flowers with 5 long nectar-bearing spurs. Blooming from May through July, the flowers are red on the outside and yellow on the inside. The compound leaves are divided and subdivided into threes. Columbine is found in dry rocky or open woods and is more common in the northern part of Wisconsin. In traditional medical practices the root was used for stomach trouble.



Aralia nudicaulis
wild sarsaparilla

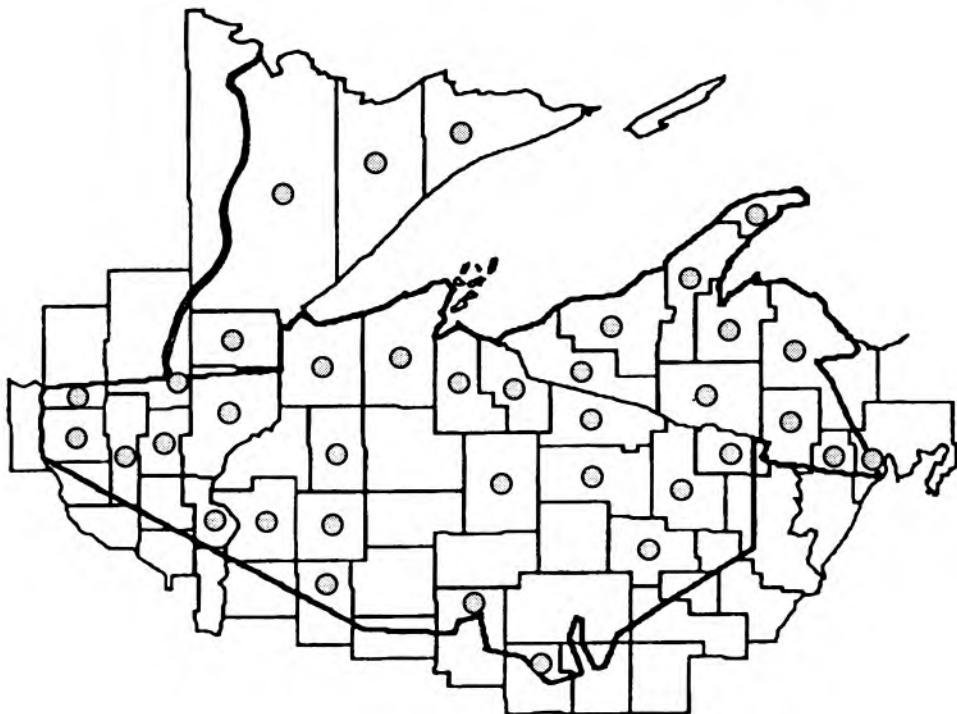
?bebaamaabiig (Smith: bebamabi´k; Zichmanis &
Hodgins: baebaumaubeek)

okaaadaak (Smith: o kadak)

waaboozojiibik (Densmore: wabos´odji´bik)

[Gilmore: kada-ku"s; Reagan: bah-gwah-mahn (ba-gwa-
nan); Smith: wabo´ s uskwe]

Wild sarsaparilla is a perennial forest herb that grows to a height of 1 to 2 feet. Both the leaves and the flowering stalk arise from a long underground stem (called a rhizome). There are from 3 to 13 flowering clumps (umbels) growing on the end of long stalks, maturing into black berry-like fruits. Wild sarsaparilla is commonly found in mixed woods, on both dry and wet sites. The leaves of this species were used traditionally as a blood medicine and for fainting spells, whereas the roots were used in poultices for curing boils. In addition, the root was combined with the root of sweet flag and put on fish nets, and was used as a charm to chase snakes away.



Aster cordifolius
blue wood aster

[Smith: naskosi'ícûs]

The smooth, branched stem of blue wood aster grows from a short rhizome, and reaches heights of 1 to 5 feet. The thin, toothed leaves are heart-shaped at the base with pointed tips, rough above and hairy beneath. From August to October the numerous blue or purple flowers bloom in clusters on spreading branches. This common aster grows in woods, thickets, and clearings. Traditional Native American uses of blue wood aster included smoking the root in a pipe to make incense to attract deer when hunting.



A. cordifolius

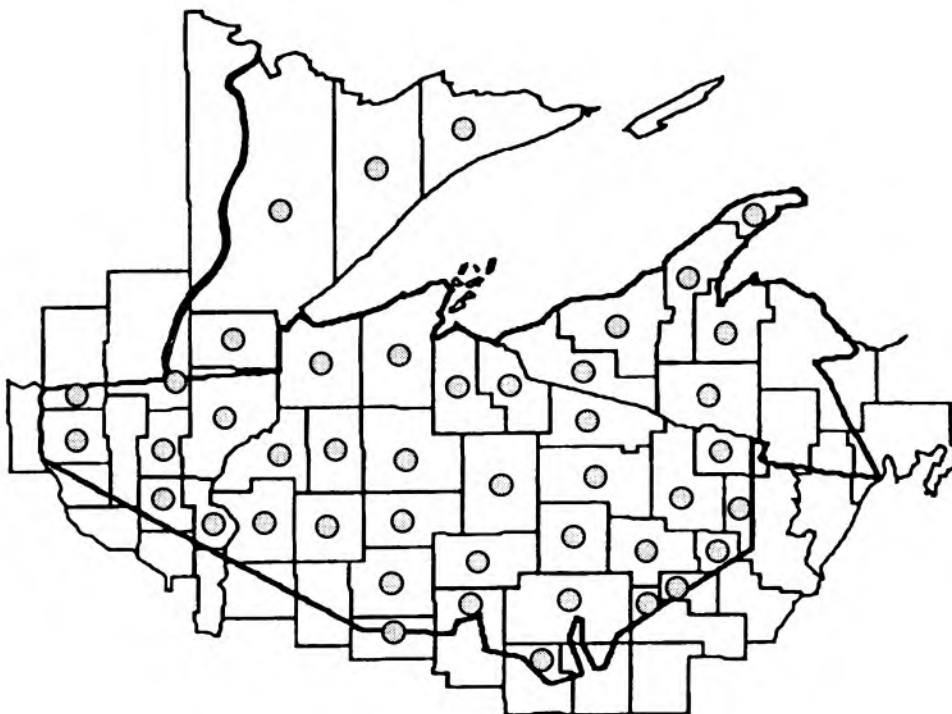
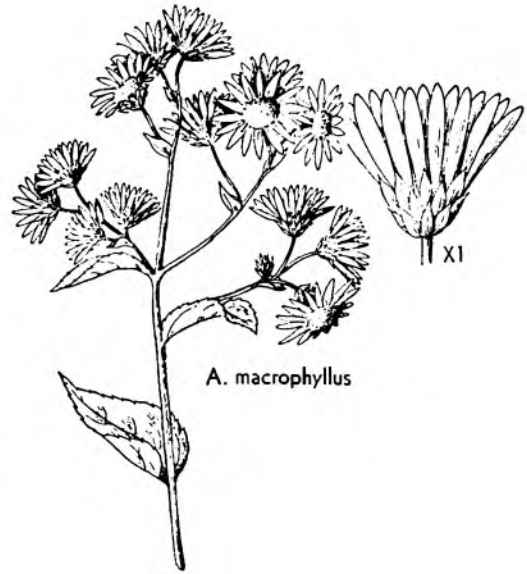


Aster macrophyllus
large-leaved aster

migiziibag, migiziwibag (Smith: megîsi 'bûg, mêgêsi 'bûg)

namegosibag (Smith: nê mêgosi ' bûg)
[Smith: naskosi 'îcûs, naskosi ' îcûs]

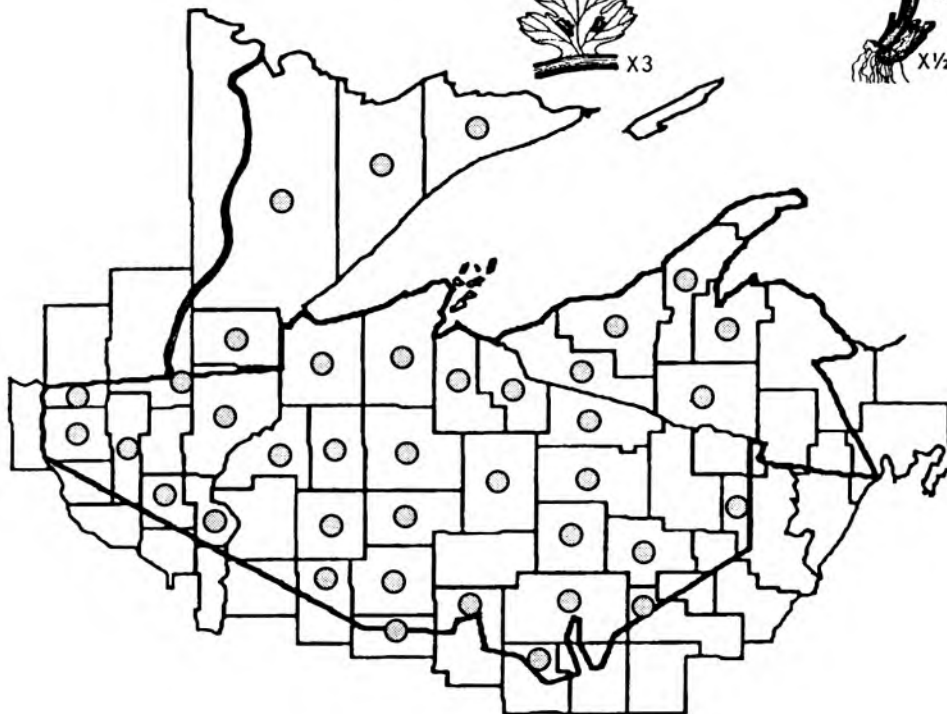
Large-leaved aster is a very common plant of aspen/birch woodlands. Often, however, all that is obvious are the large (4 to 8 inches wide) heart-shaped basal leaves that grow in substantial clones or patches up to several yards wide. Large-leaved aster is an infrequent bloomer that occasionally sends up flowering stalks (2 to 3 feet tall) with smaller leaves and a terminal cluster of violet to white ray flowers. The flowering branches are often sticky to the touch. The Ojibwa used an infusion of the root as a headache cure, and the whole plant as a charm in hunting



Athyrium filix-femina
lady fern

[Densmore: a 'sawan; Smith: ana ' ganûck; Smith:
nokomi ' skînu'n]

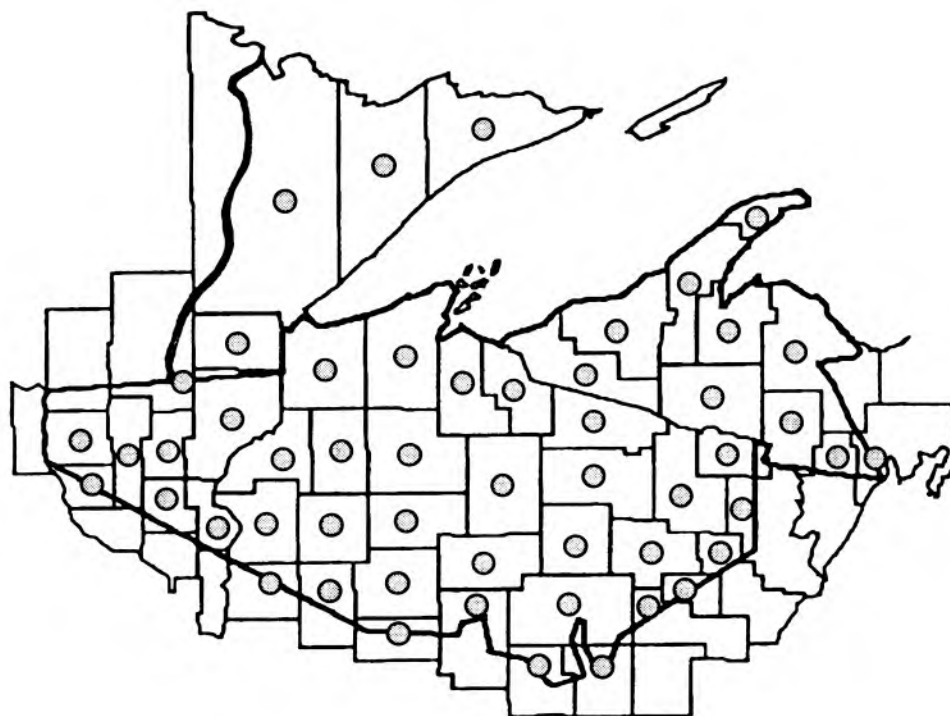
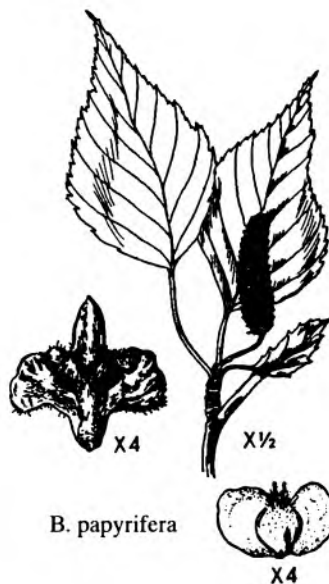
Lady fern grows to be 3 feet tall at most, and has a green stalk with a few light-colored scales at the base. The fronds are large and showy, broadest at the base with a tapering tip that bends over. The fertile fronds have curved or "U" shaped, brown sori (clusters of spore sacs) on the underside of the leaflets. The rootstock is shallow and creeping with the old stalks often still attached. The roots are numerous, black and wiry. Found in open places such as swamps and bogs or under trees, lady fern often grows in circular clusters. Medicinal uses traditionally included a compound decoction of the root as a diuretic, grated root on skin sores, and an infusion of the root to bring on milk flow when a woman had caked breasts.



Betula papyrifera
white birch

wiigwaas, -an, -ag (Baraga: wigwáss, -ag 'birch-tree',
wigwás, -an 'birch-bark'; Gilmore: wigwas;
Hoffman: m<=w>igwas'; Reagan: we-gwas (wi-
gwas); Rhodes: wiigwaas; Smith: wigwas)
wiigwaasaatig (Densmore: wi'gwasa'tig; Rhodes:
wiigwaasaatig)
wiigwaasi-mitig
wiigwaasimizh (Rhodes: wiigwaasmizh)
(Rhodes: wiigwaaso-mtig, wiigwaatig)

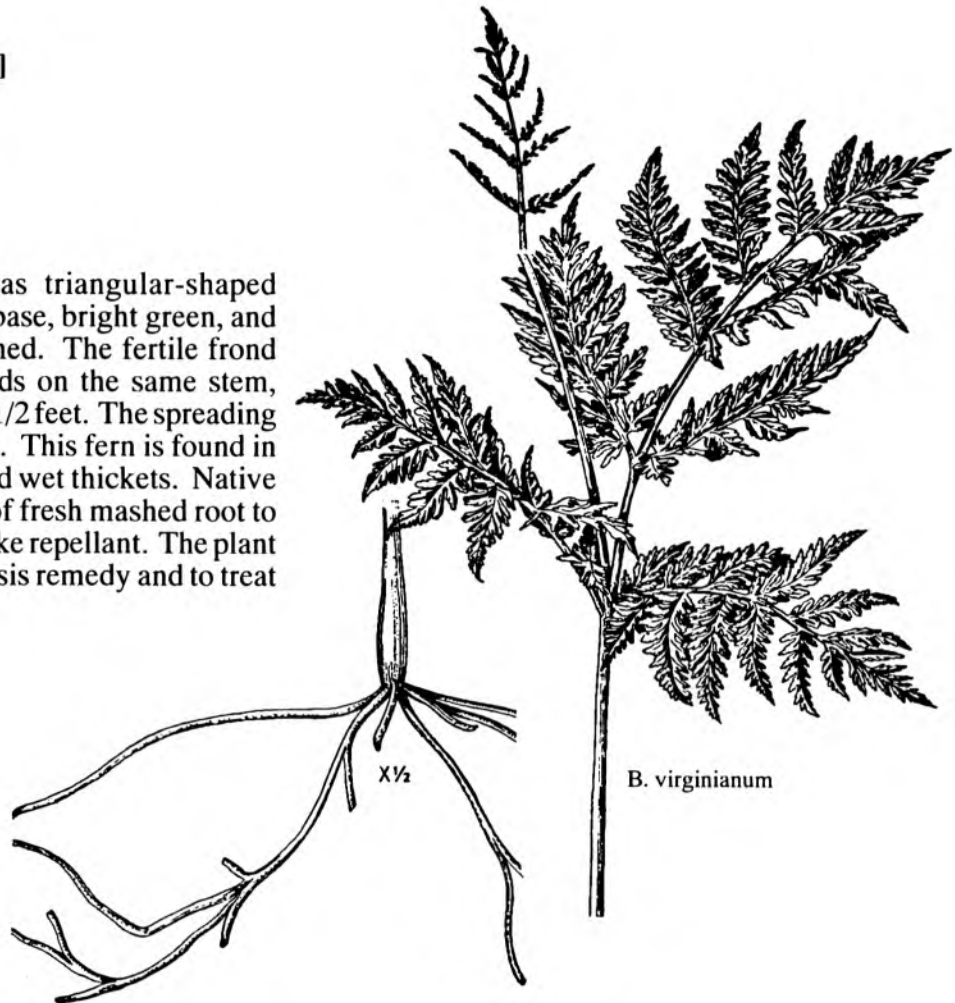
This medium-sized tree (40 to 70 feet tall) has easily peeled, white bark that separates into thin layers, revealing a bright orange inner surface. Flowers consist of catkins, emerging in April to May, before or along with the leaves. White birch can survive in diverse habitats, but often comes in after a fire or other disturbance, along with poplars. The bark of this tree is used for a variety of things, including baskets and canoes. In traditional medicine, an infusion of the inner bark was used as an enema, a decoction of the bark was used to treat blood diseases, and a compound decoction of the root bark was used as a gastrointestinal aid.



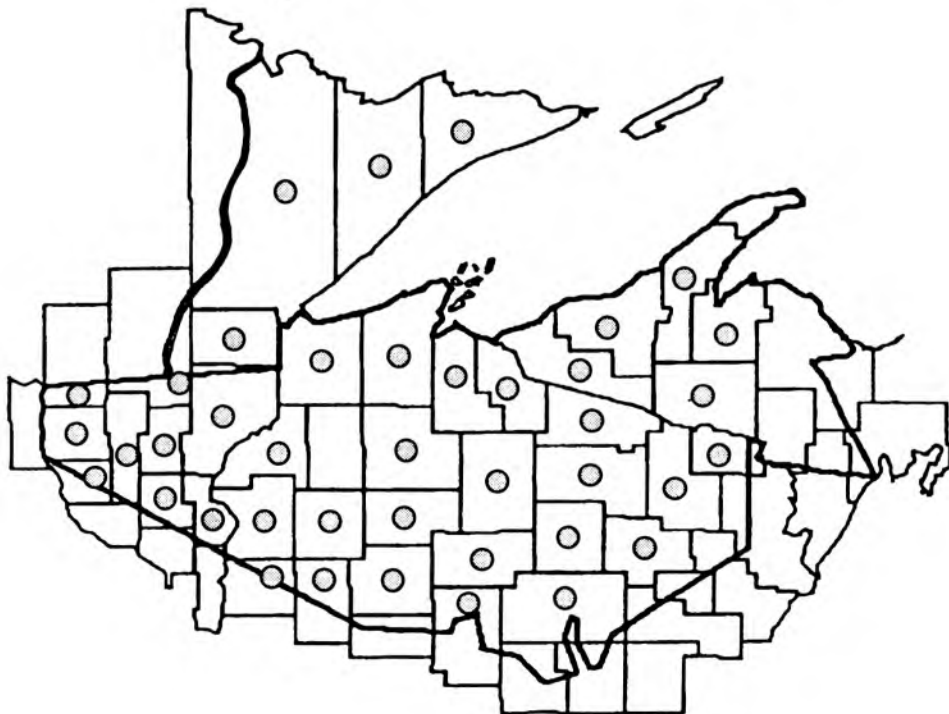
Botrychium virginianum
rattlesnake fern

[Smith: gîckênsîne´ namûkûk]

Rattlesnake fern has triangular-shaped fronds that are broad at the base, bright green, and almost horizontally positioned. The fertile frond rises above the sterile fronds on the same stem, reaching a height of about 1 1/2 feet. The spreading rootstock is stout and fleshy. This fern is found in rich, moist, shady woods and wet thickets. Native Americans used a poultice of fresh mashed root to treat snake bites and as a snake repellent. The plant was also used as a tuberculosis remedy and to treat lung problems.

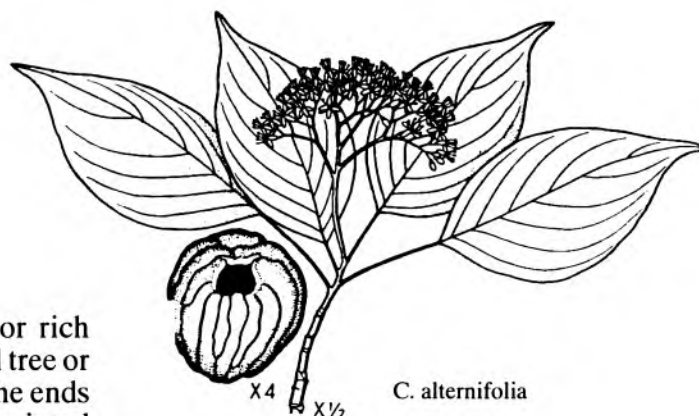


B. virginianum

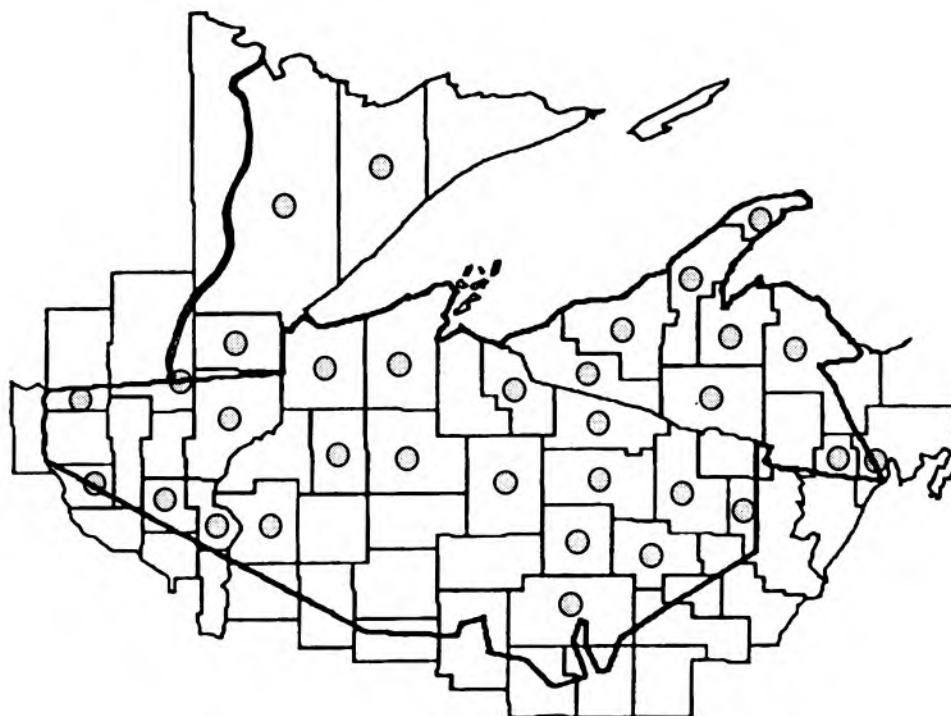


Cornus alternifolia
alternate-leaved dogwood

moozomizh (Densmore: muj'omfj'; Gilmore: mu's-
minš; Smith: moso'míc)
moozwemizh

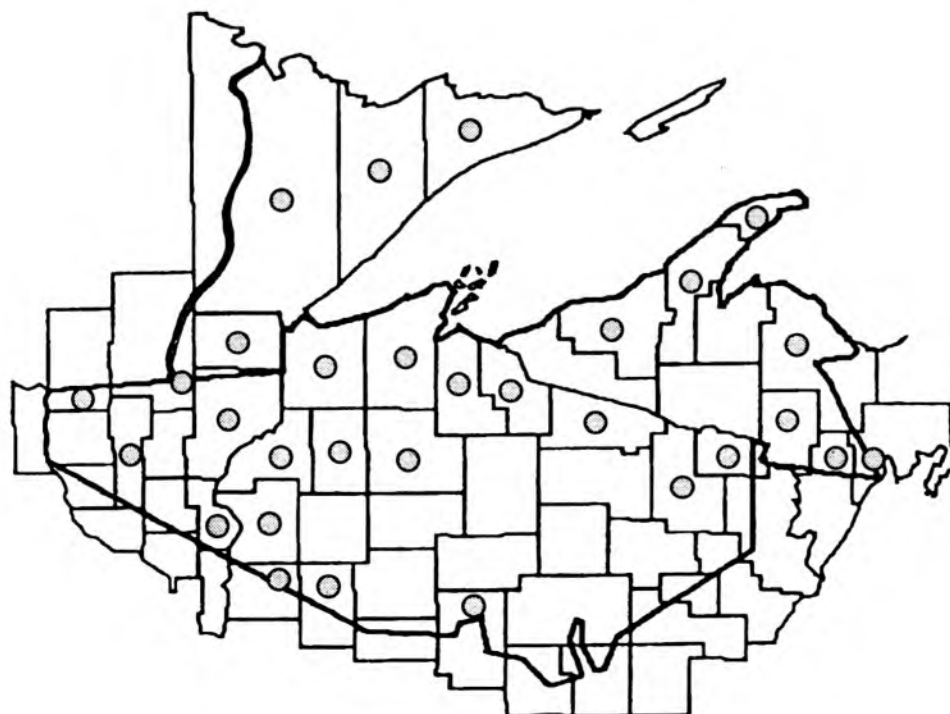


Growing in moist soils, swamps, or rich woods, alternate-leaved dogwood is a small tree or shrub less than 25 feet tall. Crowded near the ends of branches, the leaves are rounded with pointed tips, and alternate, a characteristic which distinguishes it from all other dogwoods. The flowers are small and whitish, forming large flat clusters in June. Ripening in July to August, the fruits are round, dark blue berry-like drupes on red stalks. Traditionally the inner bark was used as a cough remedy and emetic, an infusion of scraped root was used as an eye wash or eye compress, and the plant was used as a charm on muskrat traps.



Cornus rugosa
round-leaved dogwood

This shrub is found in a variety of northern habitats including mixed woods, clearings, along rivers on sandy or gravelly soil, with aspens and birches, and even under cedars. It grows to a height of about 10 feet and has greenish to gray, warty bark. The young branches are also warty, and have purplish dots and streaks on a pale pink or yellow background. The leaves are opposite, oval, smooth-edged, and hairy beneath. White clusters of flowers appear in May to June, and mature into pale blue, round, berry-like fruits in September. Traditionally, the bark was smoked for ceremonial purposes.



Corylus cornuta

beaked hazelnut

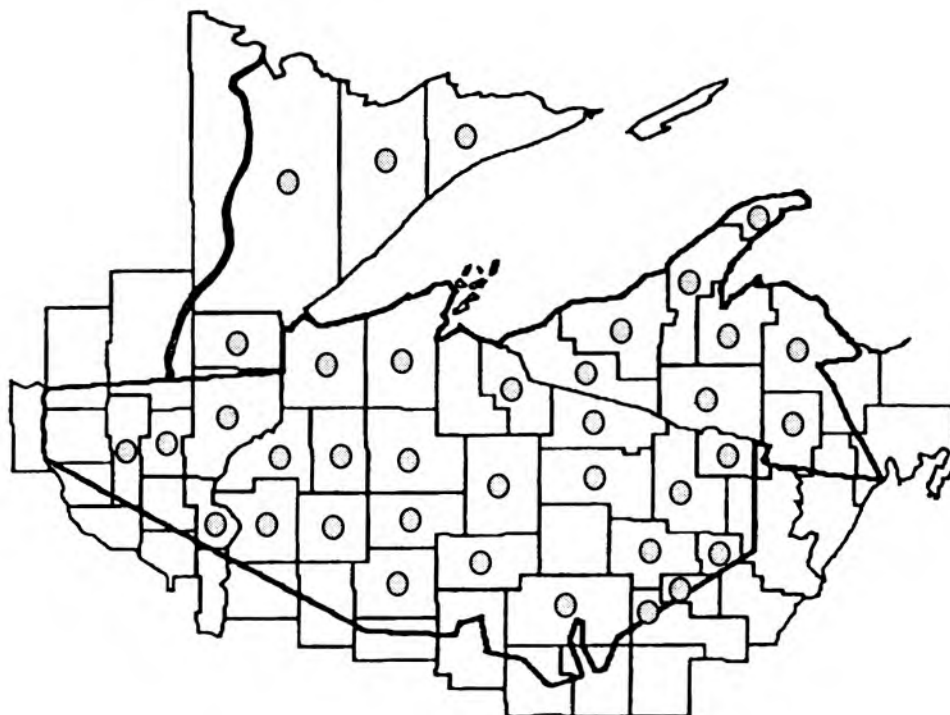
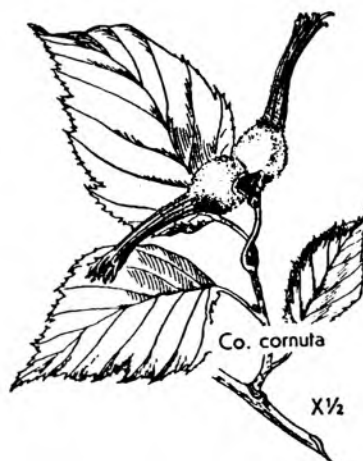
bagaan, -ag (nut) (Densmore: *bagan´*; Smith: *baga´n*)

bagaanens

bagaanimizh (Smith: *baga´namijic, ba´gana´mic*)

bagaanaak (Smith: *baga´nak, бага´nak*)

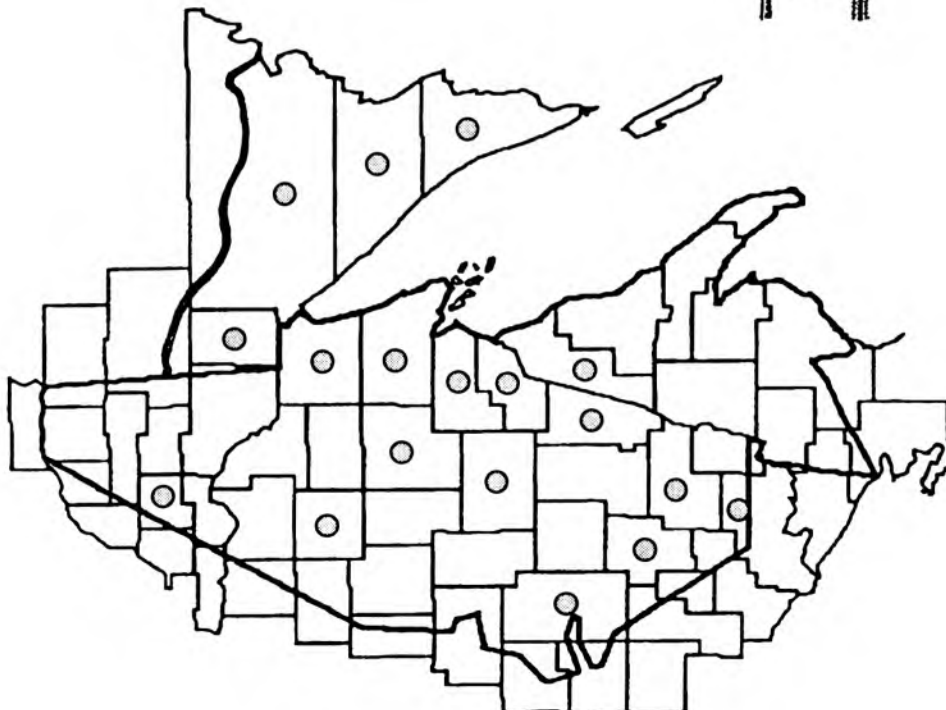
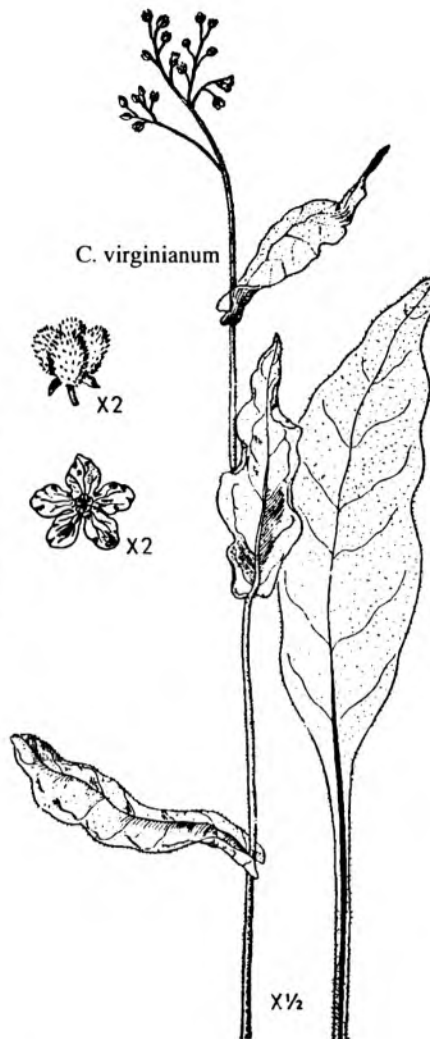
This bushy shrub is common throughout the northern forest, especially along borders and clearings. It grows to a height of about 12 feet and has alternate, toothed leaves. The flowers appear in April and May; the males as catkins and the females as a bud-like cluster towards the ends of twigs. The fruit is an edible nut that is enclosed in a tight sheath, densely covered with bristles and tapering in a long slender beak. The hairs of this husk were used as a medicine to expel worms, while a poultice of boiled bark was used to close and heal cuts. In addition, the branches were used as drumsticks.



Cynoglossum virginianum
hound's tongue

mazaan (Smith: masa´n)

Hound's tongue is a slender herbaceous plant, 1 to 3 feet tall, with few leaves that are covered with white hairs. The small blue flowers form a flat spray, blooming in June and July. The fruits are small nutlets with hooked spines. Hound's tongue is found in forests and dry woods. To cure headaches, this plant was burned on coals, and the fumes inhaled.



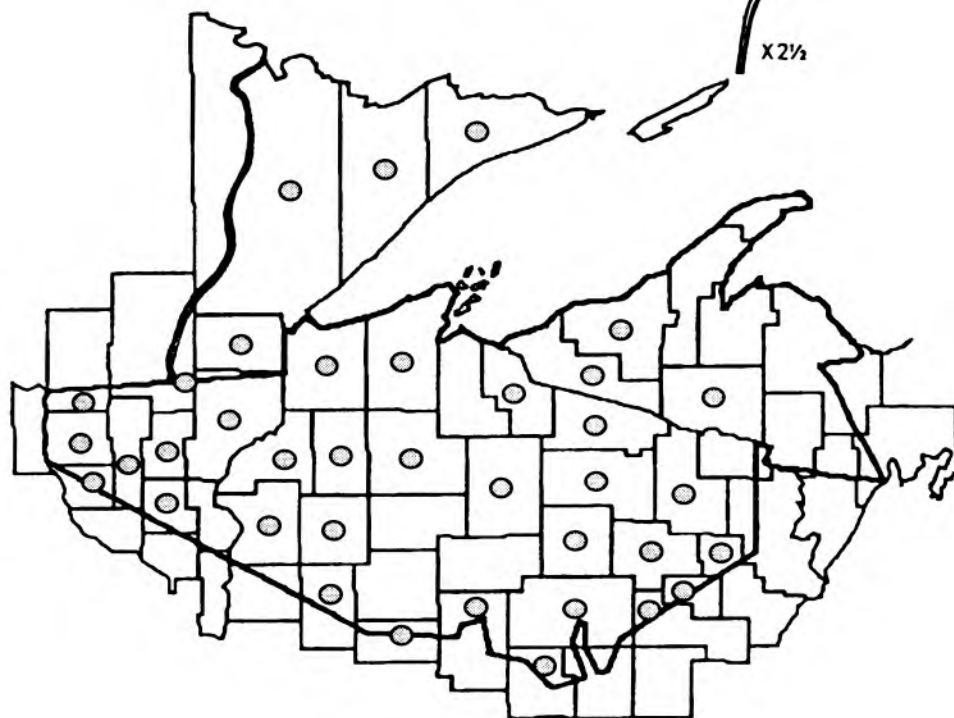
Diervilla lonicera
bush honeysuckle

[Gilmore: wežauškwagmik; Smith: osawa ´skanet]

Bush honeysuckle is a low shrub, 1 to 4 feet high, that grows on dry soils in open sandy woods. The toothed opposite leaves are lance-shaped, broad at the base with a long tapering tip. The tubular yellowish flowers bloom in June and July, usually in clusters of 3 at the ends of the branches. The fruit is a brown, slender, beaked capsule that matures from July to September. Native American medicinal uses included a compound decoction of leaves to relieve stomach pain, an infusion of bark as an eye wash and for constipation, and a compound containing the root for urinary problems.



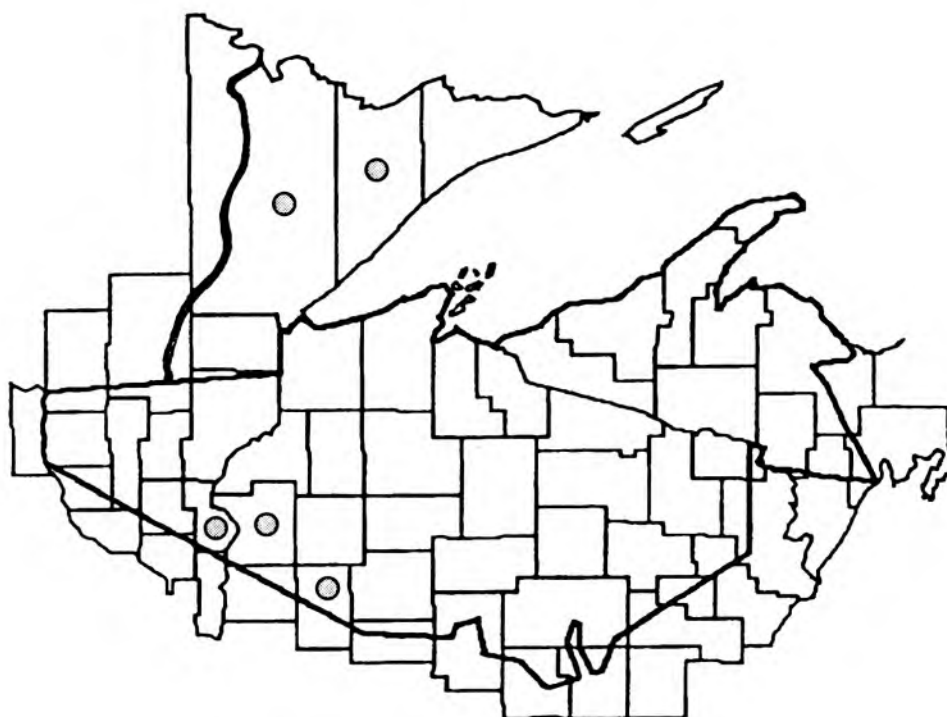
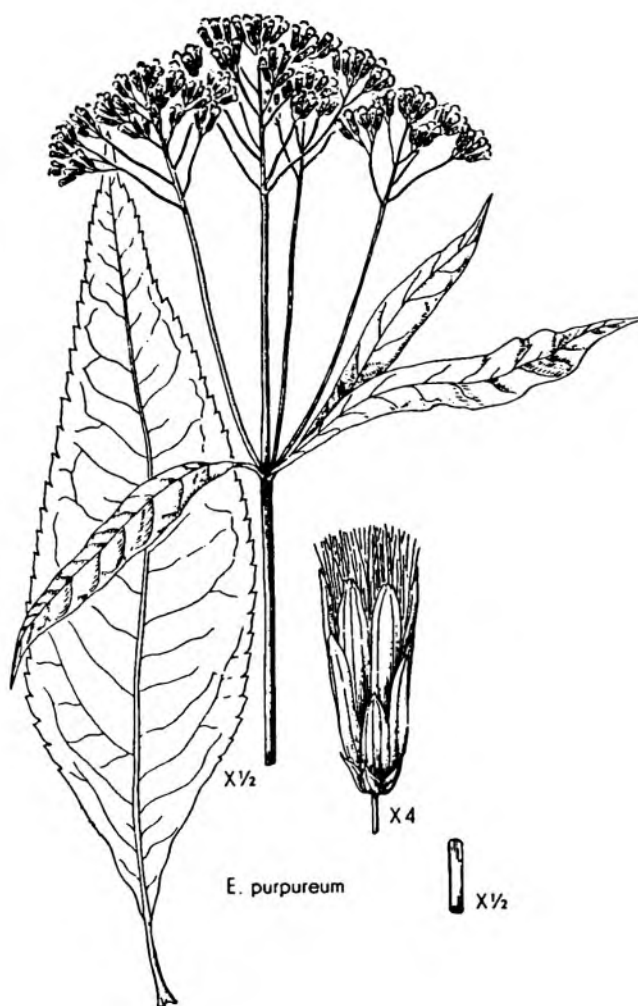
D. lonicera



Eupatorium purpureum
Joe-Pye weed

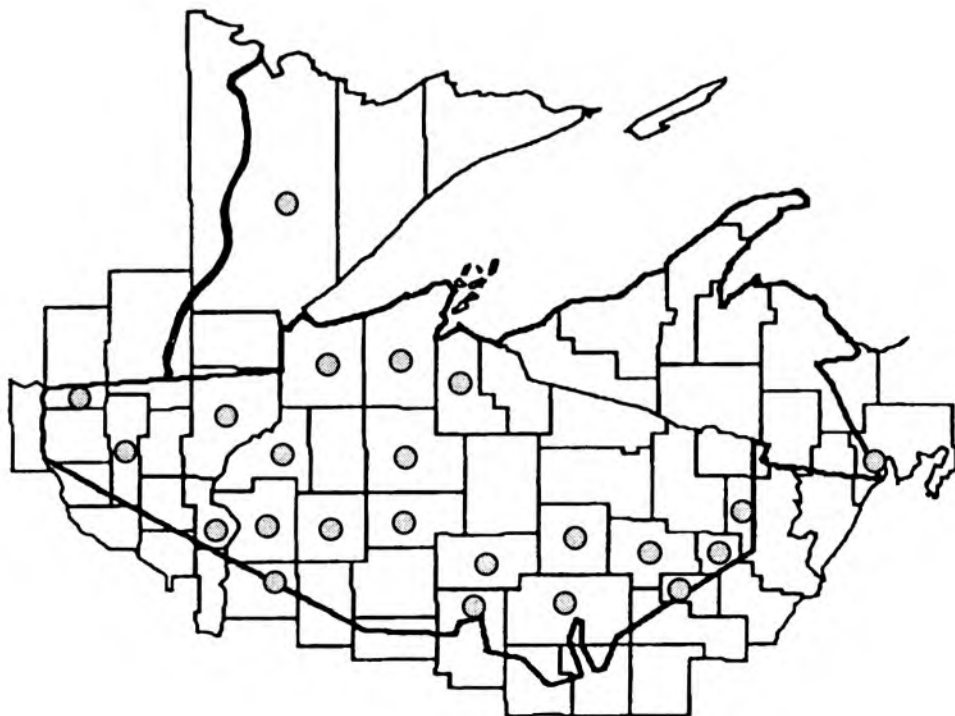
[Gilmore: biaškagemesek; Smith: bù' gísowe]

Joe-pye weed is found in dry to medium woods and thickets, and grows to heights of 2 to 6 feet. The large, rounded cluster of pale pink or purple flowers blooms from July to September. The toothed, lance-shaped leaves sprout from the stem in whorls of 3 or 4, and have a vanilla-like scent when crushed. The stem is green with black or purple splotches at the leaf joints. Traditionally the plant was used to “counteract the bad effects of a miscarriage”, an infusion of plant tops was inhaled to treat colds, and a solution of the root was used as a strengthening wash for babies.



Geum canadense
white avens

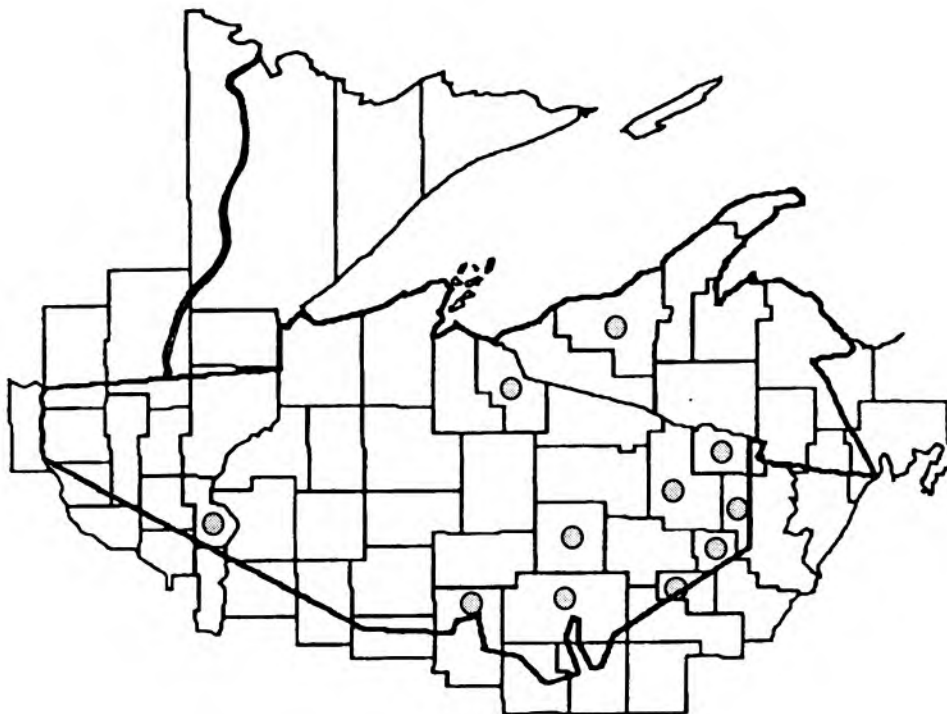
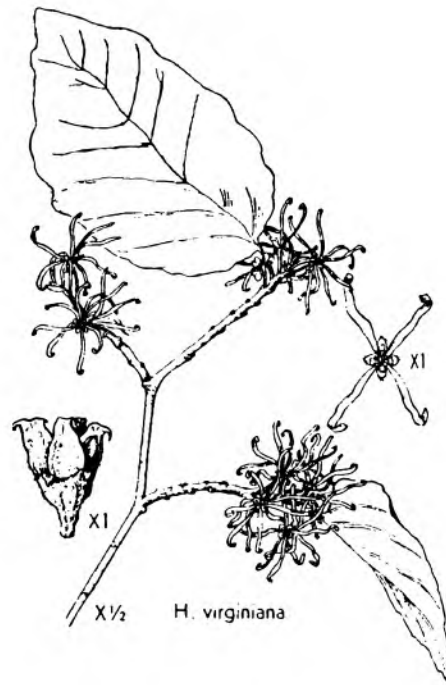
White avens is an herbaceous plant that blooms in May and June with 5-petaled white flowers that mature into seeds with bristly covers. The stems are hairy and the leaves are divided into 3's or 5's, except for the single upper leaves. This member of the rose family grows in dry to medium woods, thickets, and disturbed ground. In traditional medical practices the root was used to treat "female weakness".



Hamamelis virginiana
witch hazel

[Gilmore: nsakemižinš]

Witch hazel is a large shrub or small tree less than 25 feet tall, often with several crooked trunks in a clump. The alternate leaves are broad and roundish, with wavy edges, and obviously asymmetrical at the base. The bark is smooth, thin, and light brown, with reddish-purple inner bark. The ragged looking yellow flowers bloom in the fall in groups of 3, about the time the leaves are falling, and have 4 narrow petals each. The pale brown, woody fruit matures the next year, splitting the capsule open at the top and forcefully discharging 2 shiny black seeds. The empty capsules remain on the branches for another year. Witch hazel grows in maple woods, but more often in dry woods underneath red oak, aspen, or pine. It is a shade-tolerant, slow-growing, and short-lived species. In traditional medical practices an infusion of inner bark was used as a skin lotion and as an eye wash, and the inner bark was also used as an emetic, especially in poisoning cases.



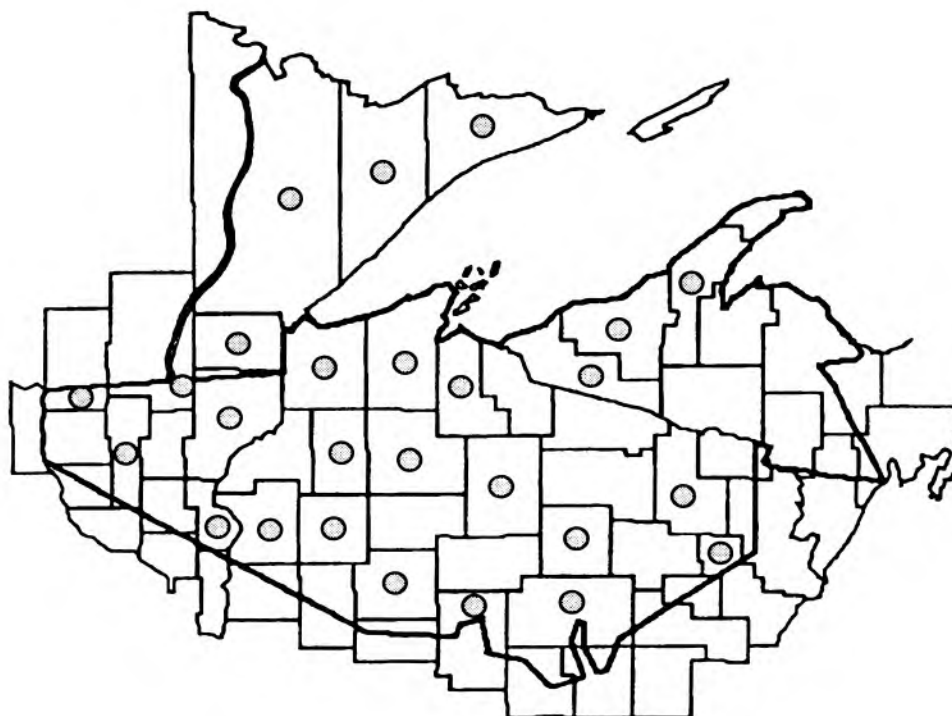
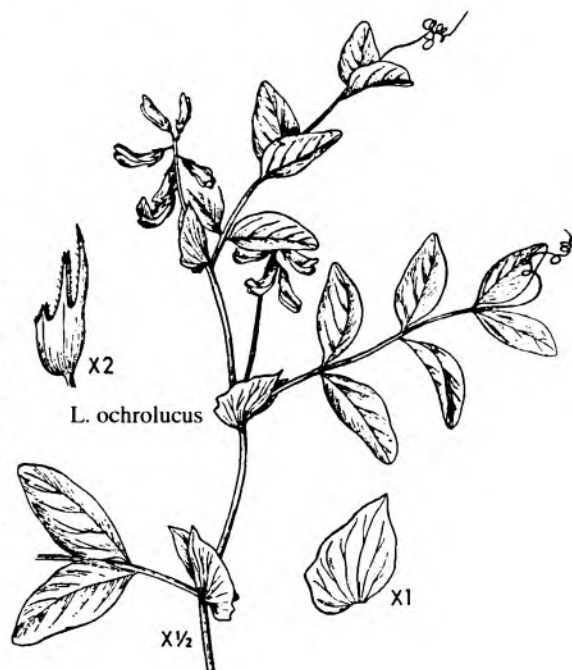
Lathyrus ochroleucus
creamy vetchling

bagwajipin, -iig (Smith: bûgwa´dj pînik)

baasibagak (Smith: basi´ bûgûk)

[Smith: bûgwa´ dj ûk pîni´ k mîne´ bûg, bûgwa´djûk
pîni´kmîne´bûg]

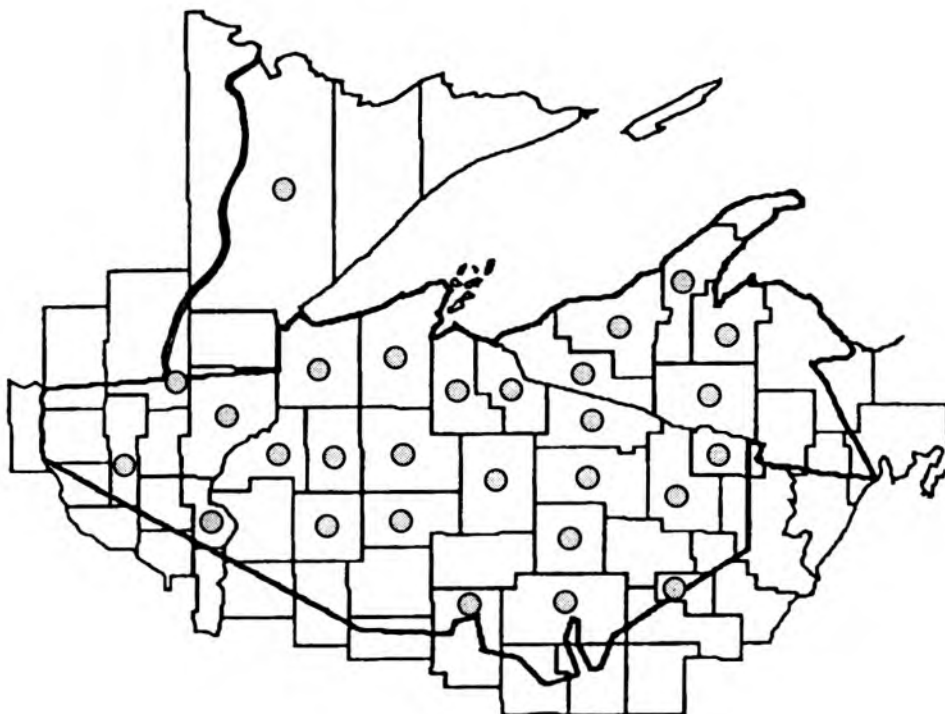
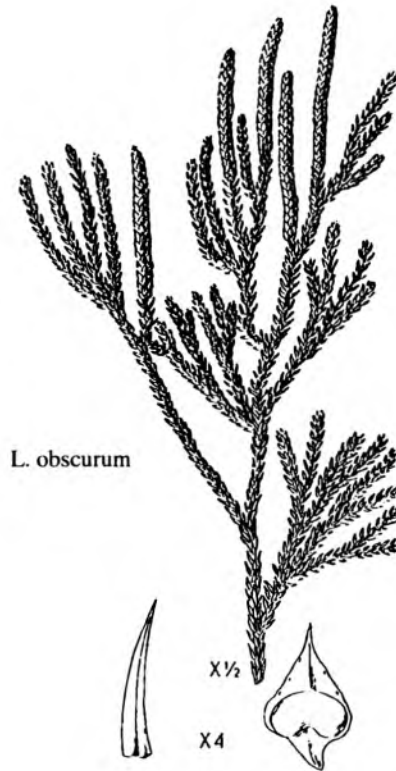
Creamy vetchling grows in rich woods, thickets, and oak/hickory forests, reaching a height of up to 1 foot. The yellowish-white flowers bloom in June, in an arching spike, maturing into pea-like fruits. The compound leaves have 3 to 5 pairs of elliptic to oval leaflets. This vetchling has smooth stems, and is a climbing plant, with tendrils. Traditionally, this plant was used to treat stomach problems, as well as a veterinary aid to make ponies lively before a race.



Lycopodium obscurum
ground pine

[Smith: cigona ´ gan]

Found in moist rich woods and along edges of bogs, ground pine is a branching, tree-shaped evergreen moss-like plant less than a foot tall. It has a creeping rootstock that sprouts up every 6 inches or so. The leaves are small and needle-like. The erect, yellow cones grow on the tips of the branches and are 1 1/2 inches long. Medicinally a compound decoction of the foliage was used in an herbal steam to treat rheumatism, and the plant was combined with bush honeysuckle and used as a diuretic.

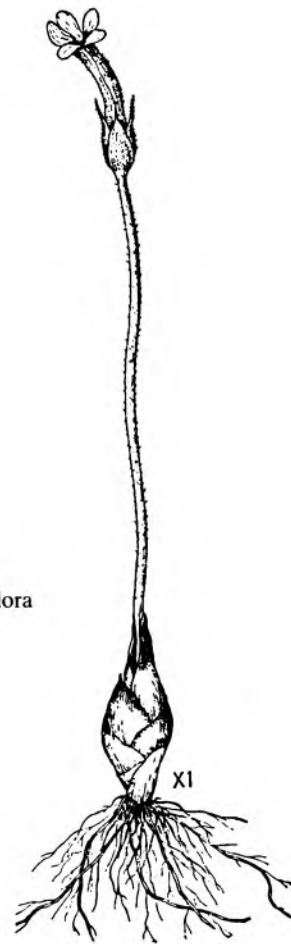


Orobanche uniflora
one-flowered cancer-root

waabanojiibik (Zichmanis & Hodgins:
waubunodjeebik)

One-flowered cancer-root is a stout, fleshy parasitic plant growing on the roots of other herbs, with the leaves reduced to scales. Because it lacks chlorophyll, it is yellowish to brownish in color. From April to June the flowers bloom singly at the top of a sticky stalk, 3 to 10 inches tall. The curved, tubular flower has 2 lobed lips, and starts out lavender or pink, and fades to yellowish or white. One-flowered cancer-root is an uncommon plant mostly found in southwestern Wisconsin and Door County. It is found in sandy prairies, thickets, moist woods, and along streambanks. It was traditionally used in unspecified ways by the Waubuna society.

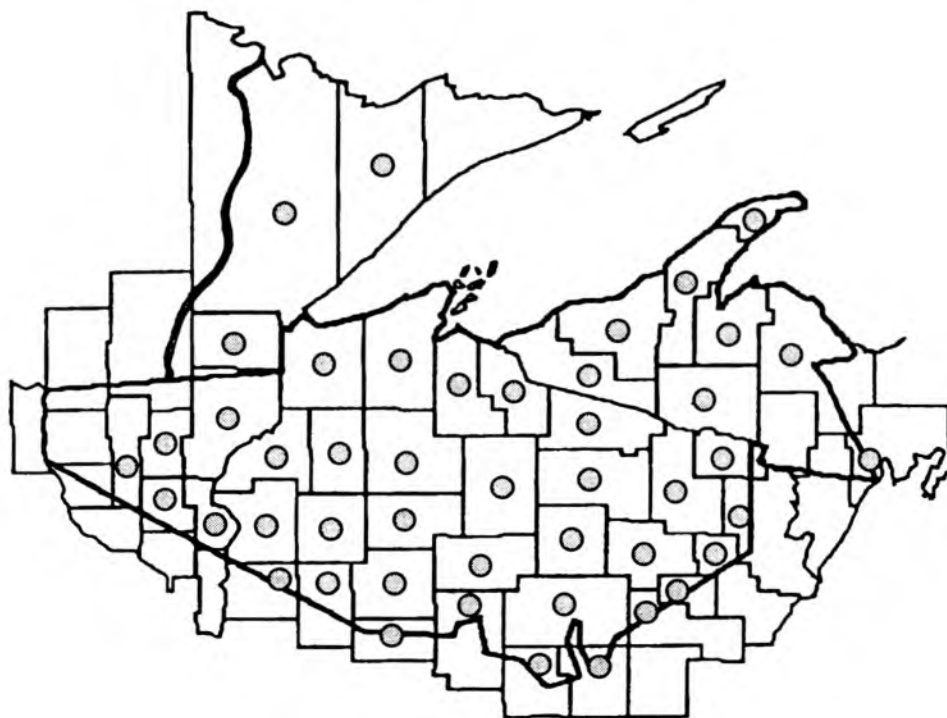
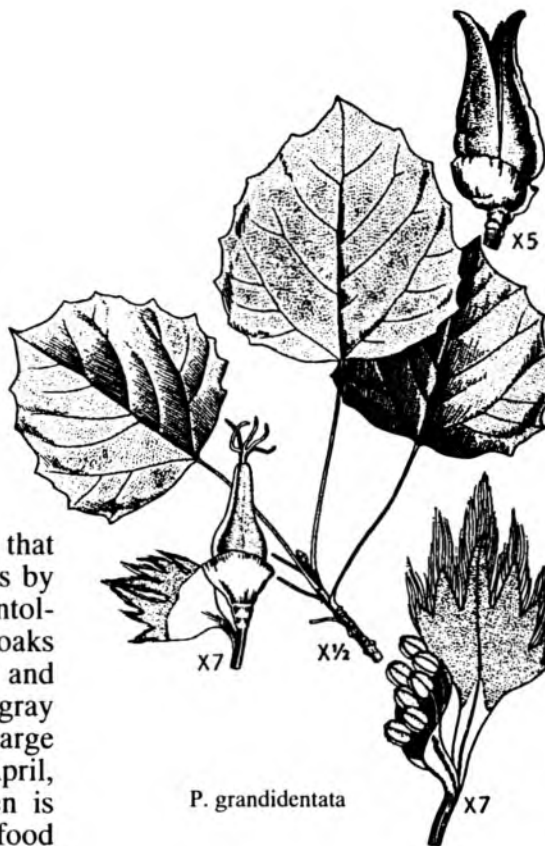
O. uniflora



Populus grandidentata
big tooth aspen

azaadi(i) (Smith: asadi)

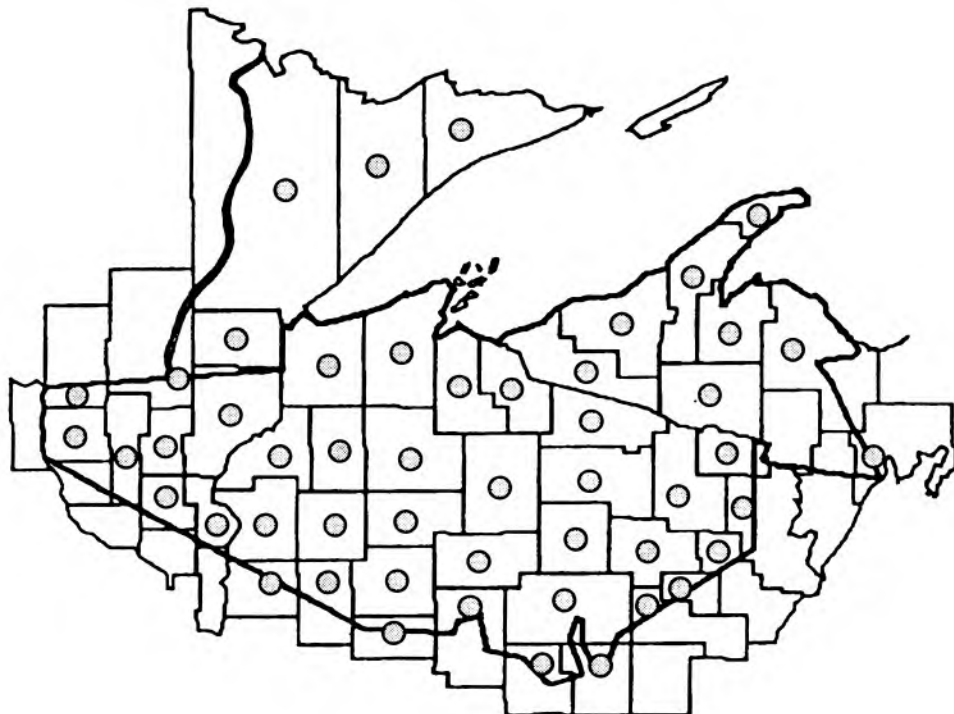
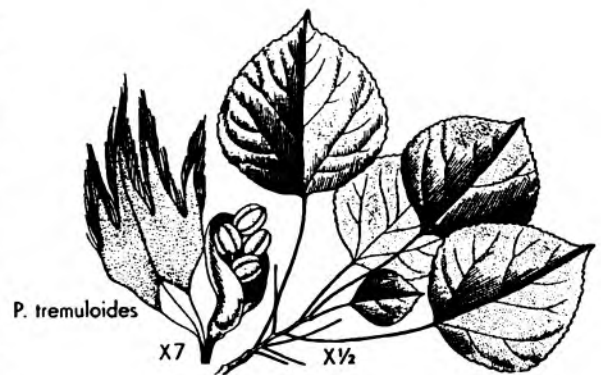
Big tooth aspen is a fast-growing tree that reaches heights of 60 to 70 feet and spreads by sprouting root suckers. It is short-lived and intolerant of shade, growing in sandy soils with oaks and pines, in clearings, and in dry cutover and burned areas. The bark is smooth yellowish-gray or tan. The alternate leaves are oval with large teeth. Flowers appear as fuzzy catkins in April, before the leaves emerge. Big tooth aspen is important to many kinds of wildlife for both food and cover. Traditionally an infusion of young roots was used as a "hemostatic".



Populus tremuloides
trembling aspen

azaadi(i), azaadiins (Densmore: asa 'df; Smith: asadi, asadins)

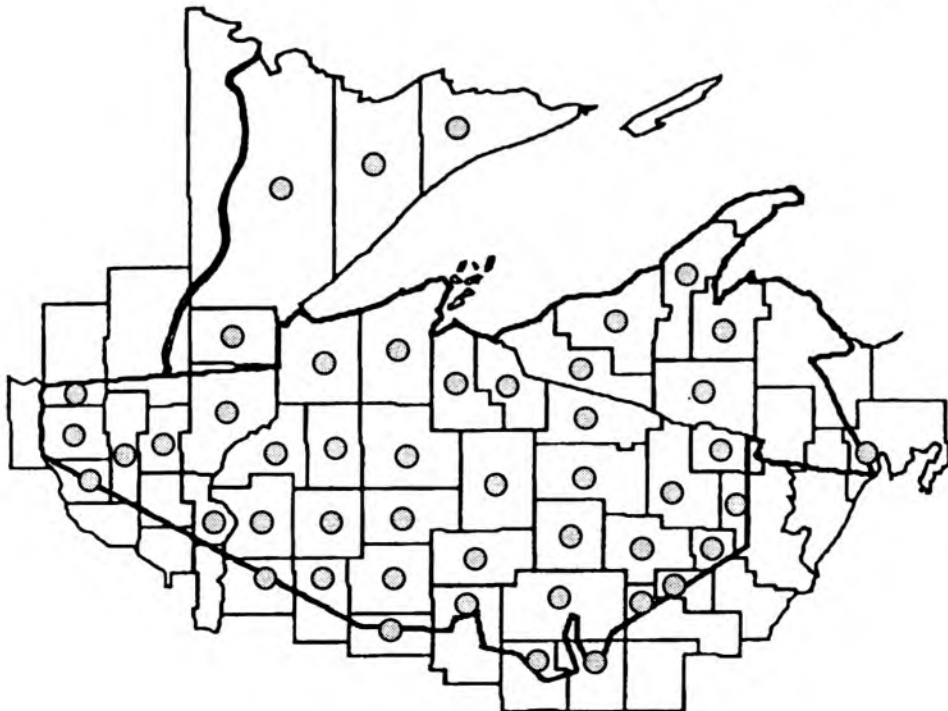
Like other aspens, trembling aspen is fast-growing and intolerant of shade. It often grows in clones, sprouting from root suckers, and reaches heights of up to 70 feet. Found with red maple, balsam poplar, big tooth aspen, white birch, pines, and oaks, trembling aspen often follows fires on fertile ground. The smooth bark is whitish to yellowish-green. The alternate leaves are roundish-oval, finely toothed, and tremble in light breezes. In March to April, before the leaves emerge, flowers appear in catkins. Traditionally a poultice of chewed bark or root is used on cuts, a compound infusion of roots was used as a gynecological aid, a compound decoction of inner bark was used to treat heart troubles, a poultice of bark was applied to cuts and wounds, and a poultice of inner bark was used for sore arms or legs and as a splint for a broken limb. Also the tree was tapped for its sap.



Prenanthes alba
Lion's foot

doodooshaaboojibik (Densmore: dado´cabodji´bik)
zhiishiigwebik
[Smith: weca´wuswa´ckwinêsk]

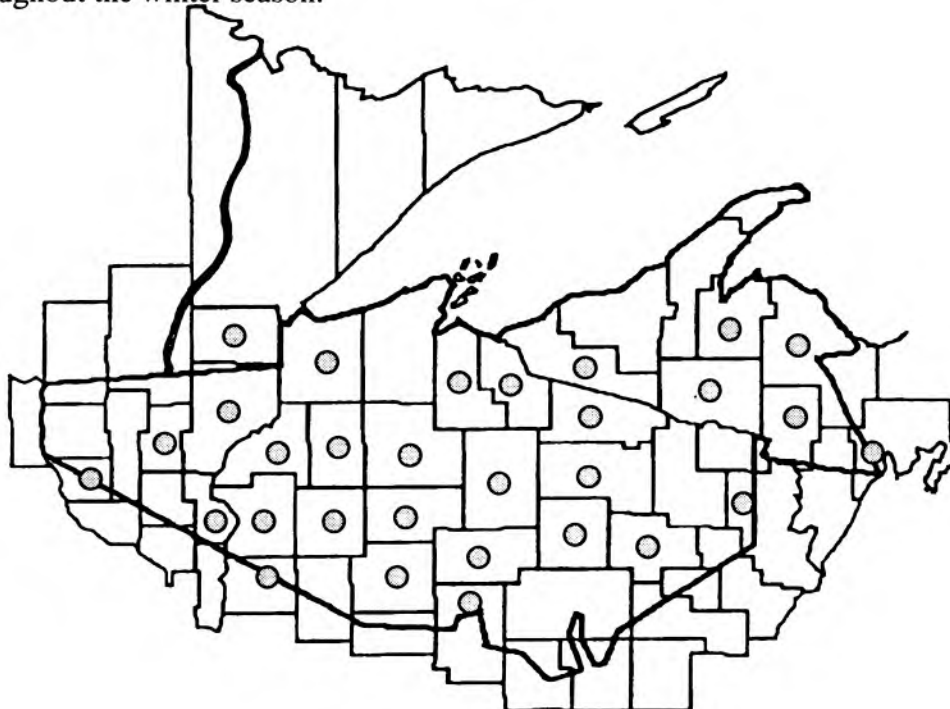
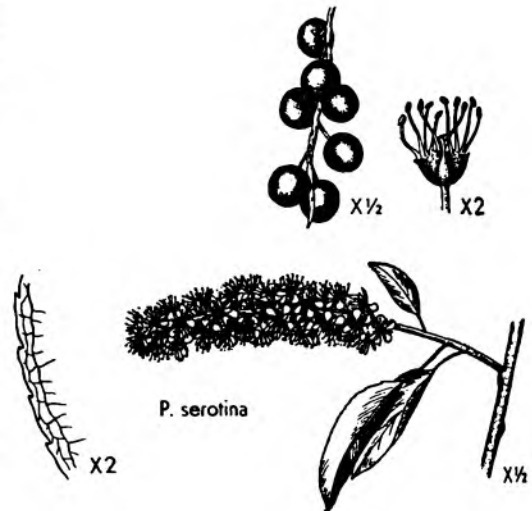
Lion's foot is a tall slender perennial herbaceous plant with drooping clusters of cream-colored flowers. The leaves of this species are either triangular or lobed and the stem is smooth and purplish. The plant grows to heights of between 2 and 5 feet. Flowers bloom in August and September. Lion's foot grows in both wet and dry sites, usually under a forest canopy of aspen or maple. The broken stems exude a milky sap which was used as a diuretic, and the root was used as a gynecological aid.



Prunus serotina
black cherry

ookwemizh (plant), ookwemin (berry) (Baraga:
okwemin, -an 'cherry', okwemij, -ig 'cherry-tree';
Densmore: ikwe 'míc; Hoffman:
okwē 'w < = m > Ish; Smith: okwe ' mîn)

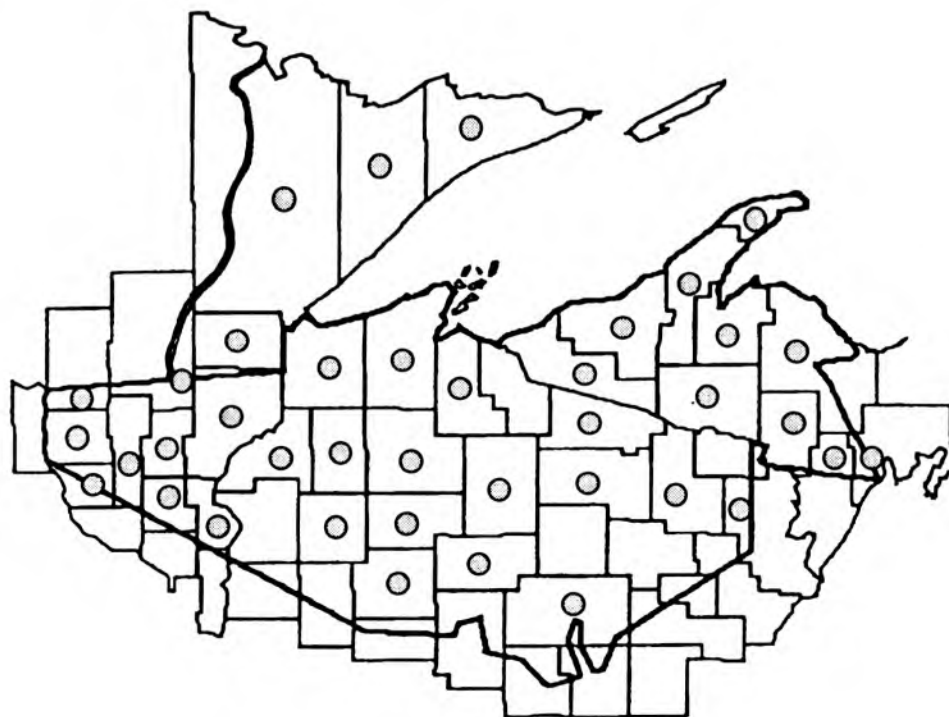
Black cherry is a medium-sized tree that grows in a variety of northern hardwoods habitats and reaches a height of 60 feet. The bark on young trees is smooth, dark reddish-brown with gray horizontal dashes (called lenticels), while the older trees have black, rough plates of bark that look like burnt potato chips. The alternate, finely toothed leaves are oval, ending in an abrupt point. The small white flowers are born in loose spikes from May to June when the leaves are half-grown. The juicy fruit is dark purple and born in loose clusters which ripen in August and September. Black cherry was used in traditional medical practices in many ways for a variety of ailments. A compound decoction of the root was used for worms, powdered root was used on burns and ulcers, a compound poultice of the inner bark was used on cuts and wounds, a poultice of fresh roots was used as a wash for "scrofulous neck", a compound decoction of inner bark was used as a disinfectant wash, a decoction of root was used to treat "cholera infantum", and an infusion of bark was used to treat coughs and colds. Additionally, the tart fruit was collected, dried and eaten with other foods throughout the winter season.



Prunus virginiana
choke cherry

asa/isaweminagaawanzh (plant), asa/isawemin (berry)
 (Baraga: assissawemin, -an 'sand cherry';
 Densmore: a 'sfsûwe 'mînaga 'wûnj; Hoffman:
 sisan'wewi 'nakâ'sh'; Smith: a 'sasawe 'mînaga '
 wûnj, sawe 'mîn)

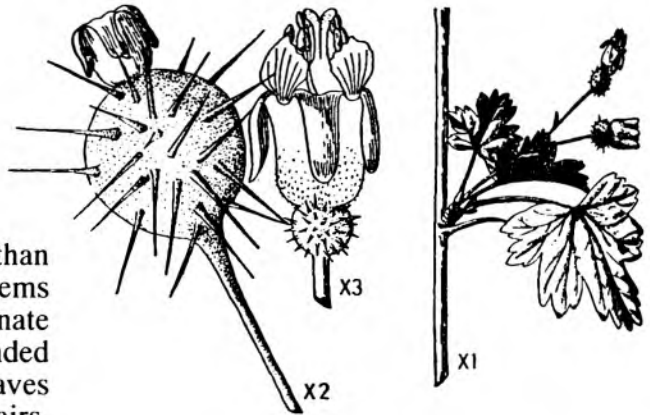
Choke cherry is a large shrub or small tree growing up to 30 feet in height with a crooked, sometimes twisted trunk. It often grows in a clump of many shoots and is found in open sandy soils such as along roadsides and wood edges. The leaves are alternate with very fine teeth. Small, white arching clusters of flowers appear in May to June, when the leaves are nearly grown. The round fruit is red, purple, or black, has a large pit, and is born in loose clusters. Choke cherry fruit ripens in July and August and although it is astringent to taste, it was eaten fresh or dried by Native Americans. Traditionally a decoction of inner bark was used to alleviate stomach cramps, a compound infusion of inner bark was used to treat lung hemorrhages, a compound decoction of inner bark was used as a disinfectant wash and a cathartic blood cleanser for scrofula. In addition, a decoction of bark was used as a wash to strengthen hair and make it grow, and the inner bark was used in a decoction or infusion for sore throats and lung troubles.



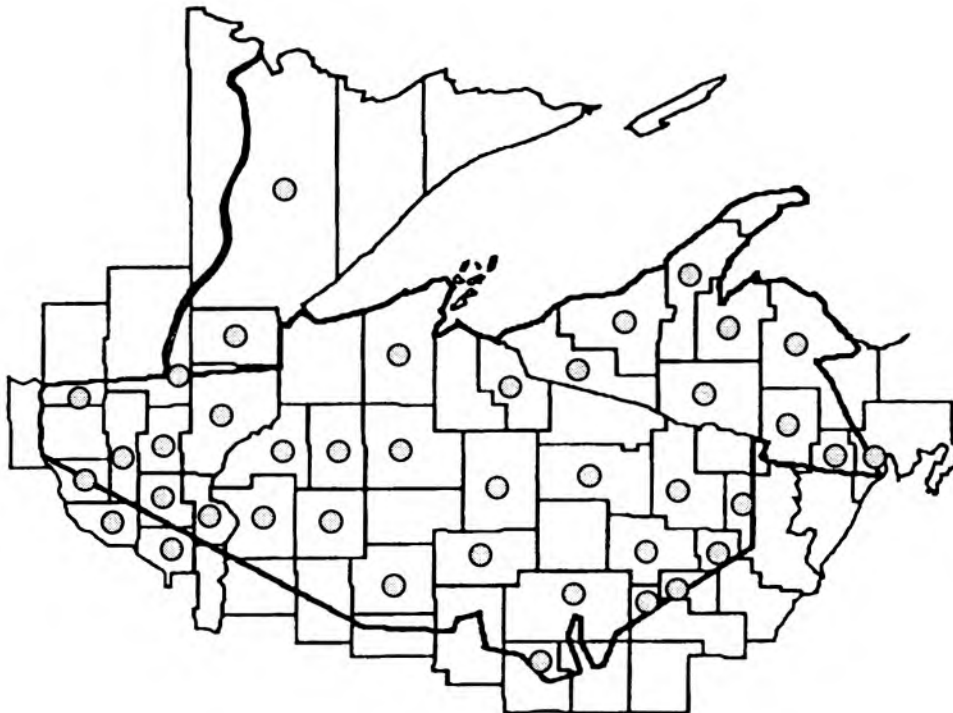
Ribes cynosbati
prickly gooseberry

[Gilmore: kauwe-šabu-min; Smith: me´ skwacabo´
mînúk]

Prickly gooseberry is a low shrub, less than 3 feet tall, with weak prickles on the young stems and long firm spines on older stems. The alternate leaves are toothed, with 3 to 5 blunt or rounded lobes. The veins on the under surface of the leaves and leaf stems are covered with gland-tipped hairs. In May and June, the greenish-yellow bell-shaped flowers bloom, 2 or 3 on a stalk. The large, prickly fruits are reddish-purple, and mature in July and August. This gooseberry species grows in moist woods or on dry rocky ground. Native Americans ate the fruits fresh or dried, and used the roots and bark in unspecified medicinal ways.



R. cynosbati



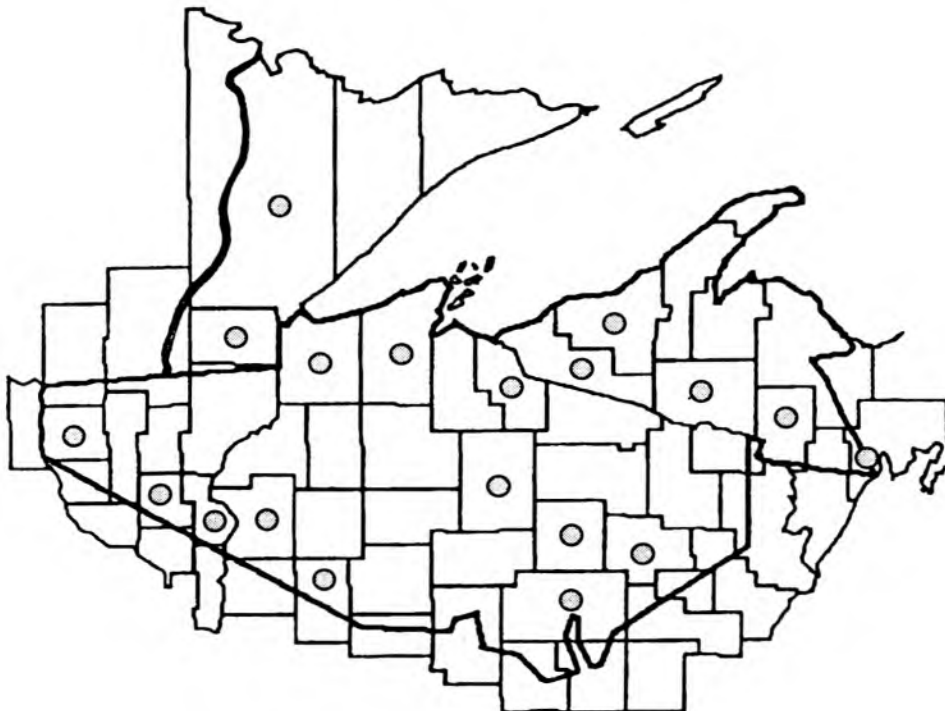
Sambucus canadensis
common elderberry

bibigwemin, -an (Gilmore: pipigwe-minan)
bibigwewanashk (Baraga: pipigwewanashk, -on 'elder-shrub')

Common elderberry has opposite, compound leaves with 5 to 11 toothed, elliptic leaflets per leaf. The twigs are stout, with warty spots, and contain a white pith, compared with the brown pith of the red elderberry (*S. racemosa*). Many stems sprout from the base, reaching heights of up to 13 feet. The small white flowers bloom in June and July, in flat-topped clusters. The juicy, purplish-black berry-like fruits ripen from August through October. Found in a variety of habitats, including swamps, floodplains, bottomlands, and dry to medium woods, common elder is shade-tolerant and occasionally forms clones. The fruits are excellent food for wildlife and also make good jelly, although the vegetative parts of the shrub are poisonous. In traditional medical practices an infusion of the roots was used as an emetic.



S. canadensis

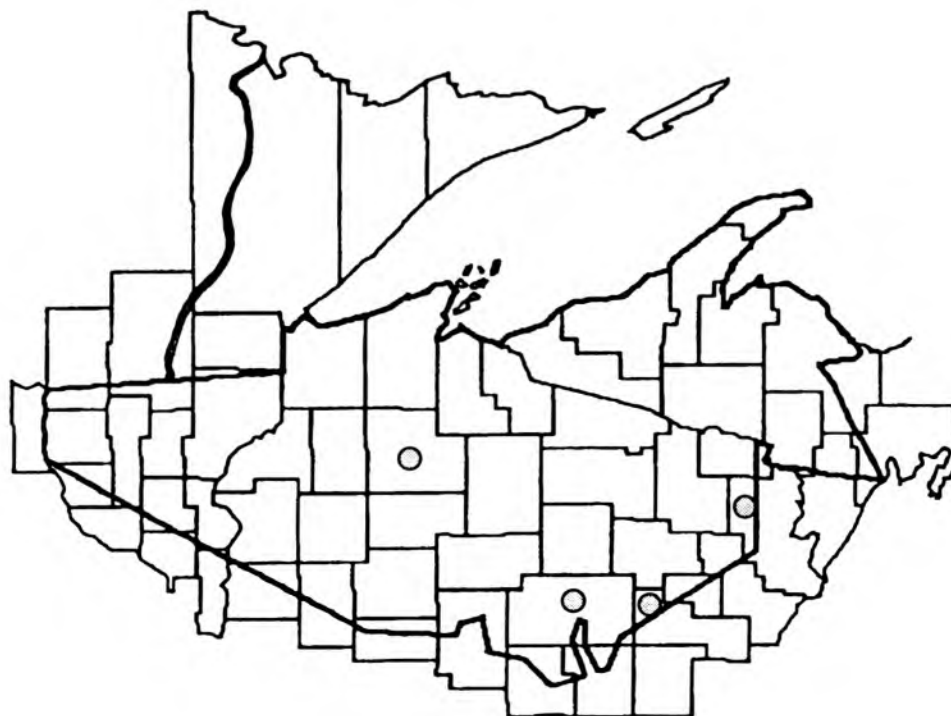


Sanicula canadensis

bur snakeroot

makadewijiibik (Densmore: mûkûde 'widji 'bîk)

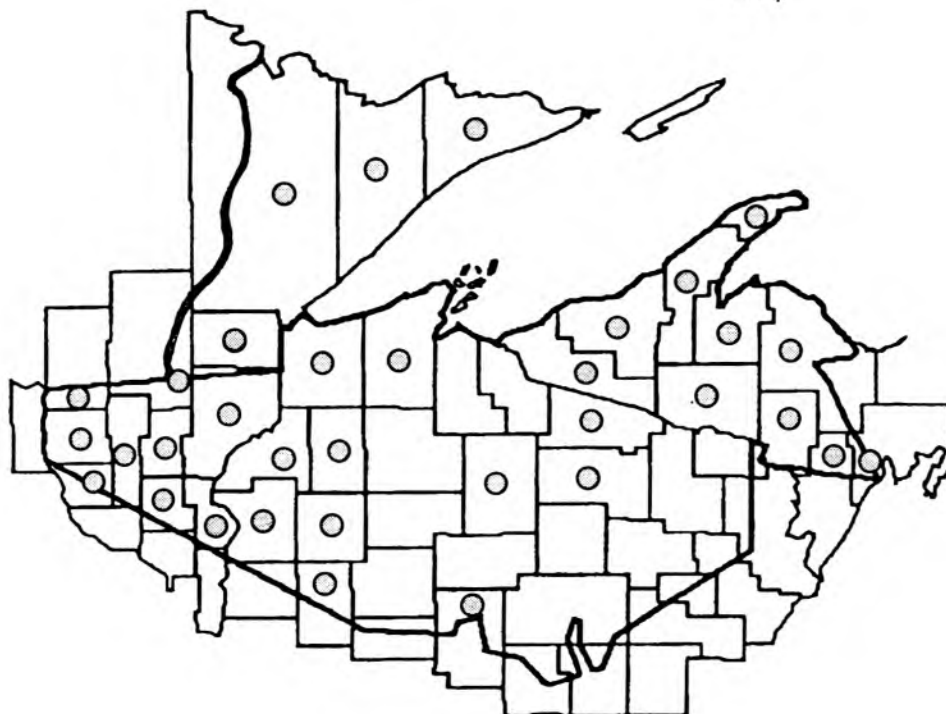
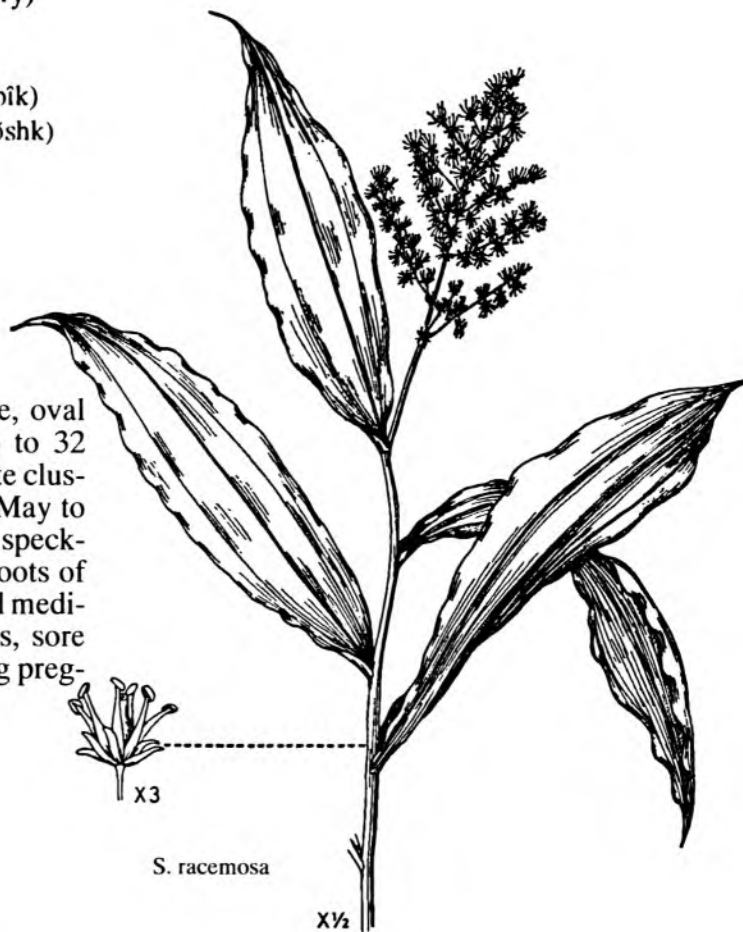
Bur snakeroot is a member of the parsley family, and grows in woods and thickets, mostly south of the ceded territory. The leaves have 3 lobes, with the lower 2 leaves divided to make it look like a total of 5 lobes. The white rounded clusters of flowers bloom in June and mature into bristly fruits. The roots are fibrous. Traditionally a decoction of powdered root was used as an abortifacient and to treat menstrual problems.



Smilacina racemosa
false Solomon's seal

agongosimizh (plant), agongosimin, -an (berry)
 (Densmore: agong'osim'nûn'; Gilmore:
 hu'kseminš; Smith: agoŋgo' sîmînûn)
 agongosi(wi)jîibik (Smith: agoŋgosi' wîdji' bîk)
 ginebigwashk (Hoffman: kinē'w <=b> igwôshk)
 [Zichmanis & Hodgins: haupizoh]

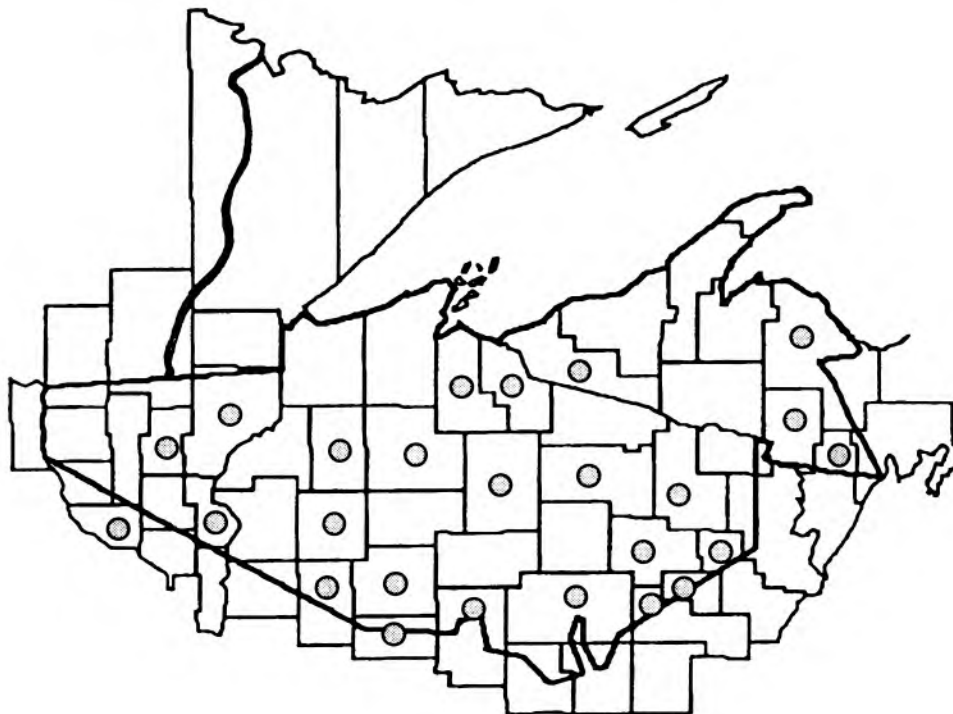
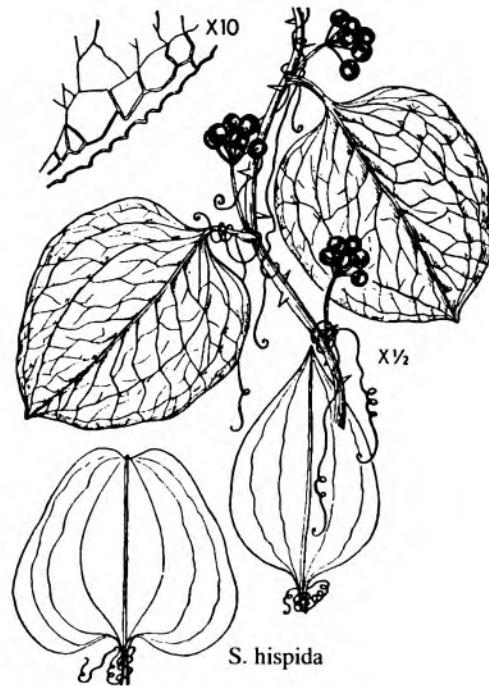
With an arching stem and alternate, oval leaves, this plant reaches a height of 16 to 32 inches. The flowers are in a yellowish-white cluster at the tip of the stem, and appear from May to July. The berry-like fruit is at first whitish, speckled with brown, and later turns red. The roots of false Solomon's seal were used in traditional medicine for many things, including headaches, sore throats, back pains, kidney problems during pregnancy, and as a stimulant.



Smilax hispida
cat brier

[Gilmore: manito minangaⁿ-winš]

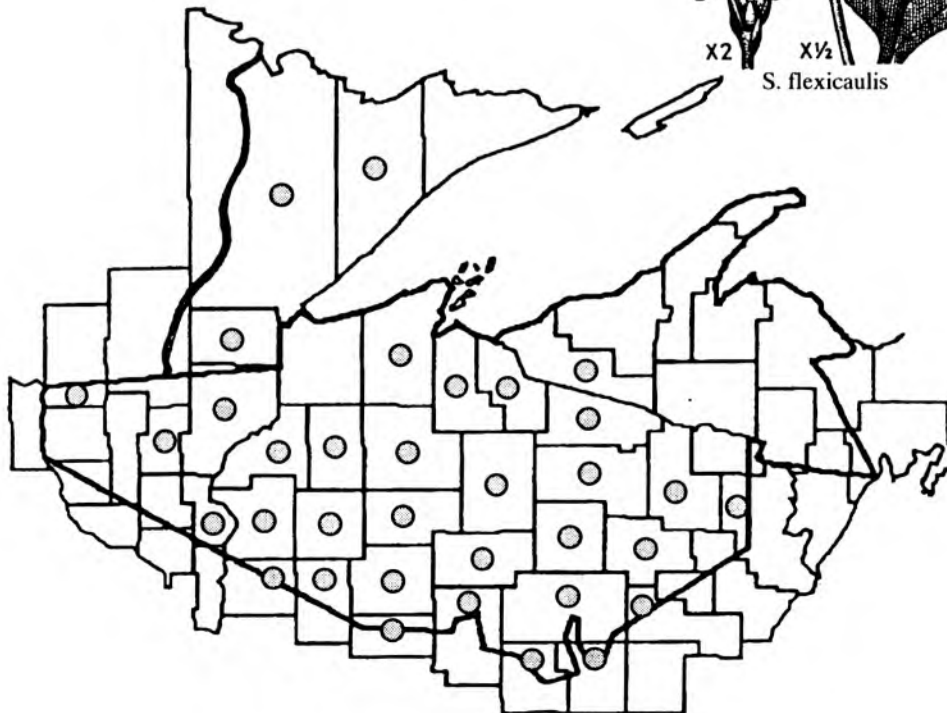
Cat brier is a perennial herb with woody, thorn-covered stems. The thin, alternate leaves are oval to round in shape. In May and June the small yellow or green flowers bloom in rounded clusters, and mature into black berries. Cat brier can be found growing in moist woods and thickets, often climbing on other plants by tendrils. The traditional use of this plant was reported to be in making malicious magic. The vine was boiled and mixed with a certain kind of pulverized stone, then sprinkled on the bed of a couple to make them quarrel.



Solidago flexicaulis
zig-zag goldenrod

ajidamoowaanow (Densmore: a 'djidamo 'wano)

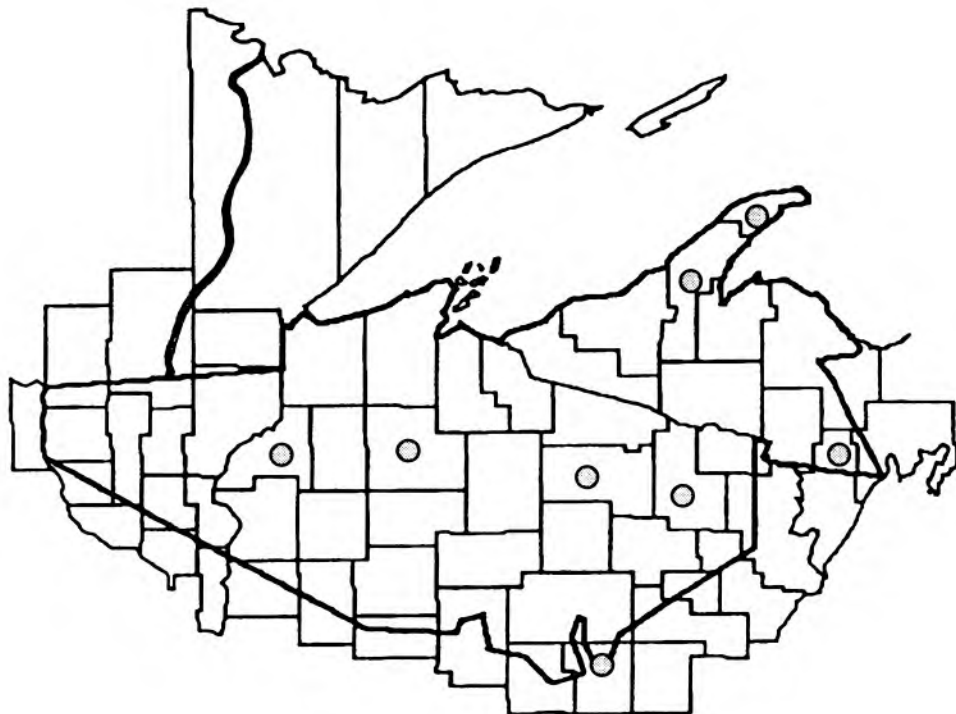
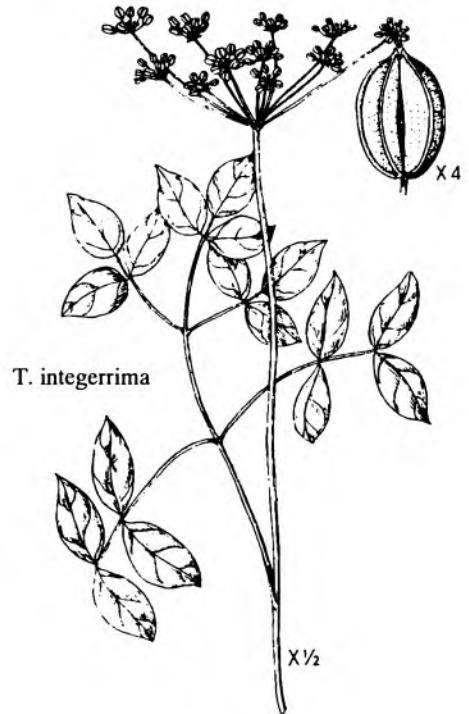
Zig-zag goldenrod is a perennial species that is found on the edges of somewhat open woods. The bright yellow goldenrod flowers of this species originate from the leaf axils, or junctions between the leaves and the stem, giving the stem a zig-zag appearance. Zig-zag goldenrod begins to bloom in August and continues its flowering through September. The leaves of this species are sharp-toothed and the plant reaches heights of between 1 and 4 feet. The roots of zig-zag goldenrod were chewed as a cure for a sore throat.



Taenidia integerrima
yellow pimpernel

[Smith: manwe´gons, manwe´kos]

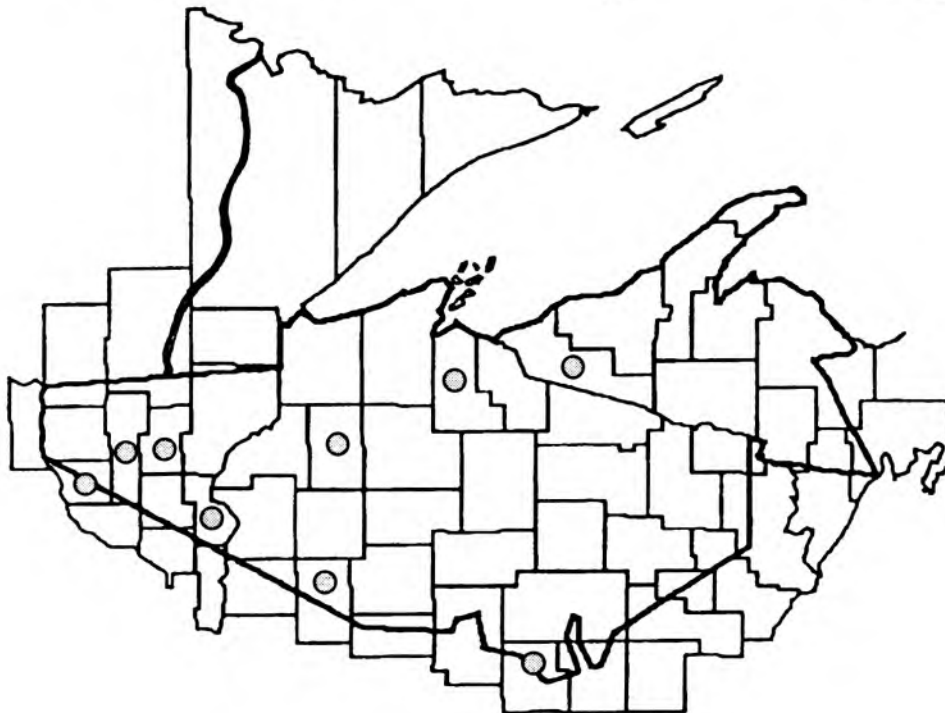
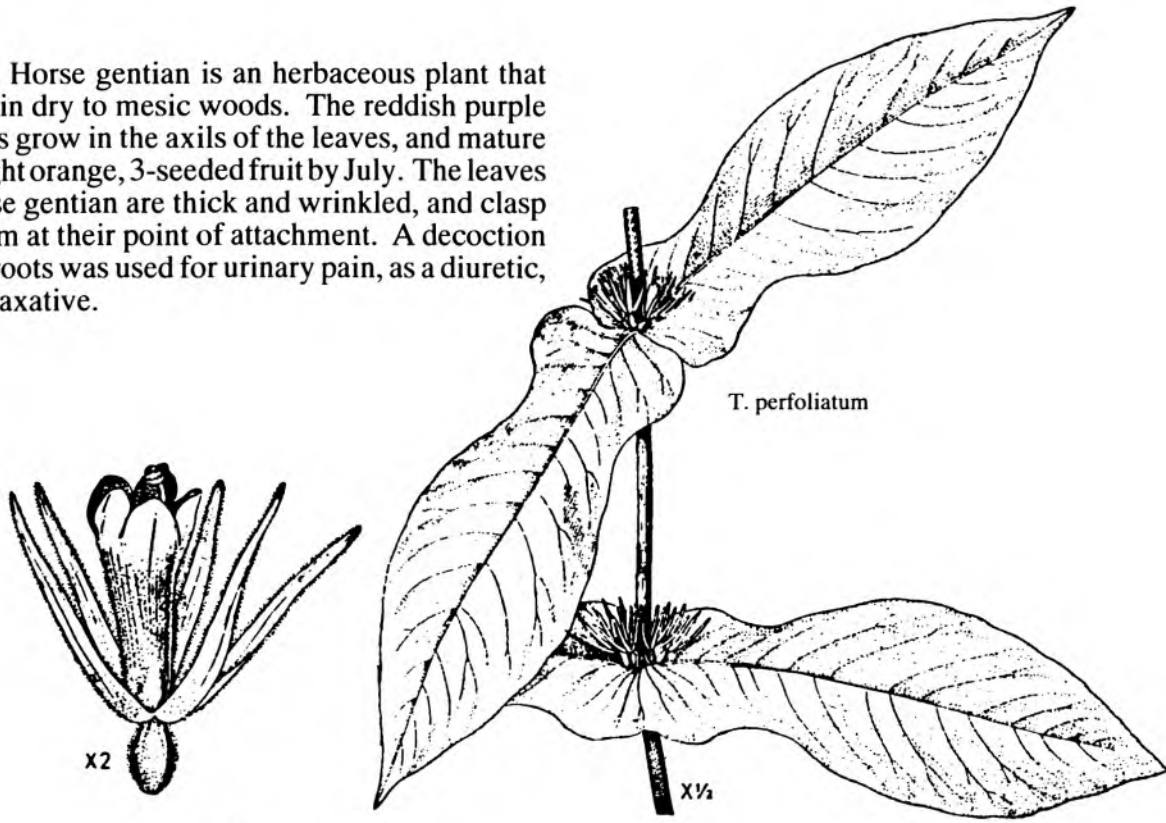
Yellow pimpernel is a perennial species with a smooth and slender branched stem that grows to heights of up to 3 feet. The leaves are compound, with untoothed oval or elliptic leaflets. In May and June the many yellow flowers bloom in loose rounded clusters. The seeds are oblong and flattened. Yellow pimpernel grows in dry woods and on rocky hillsides. Traditionally the seeds were smoked for good luck in hunting.



Triosteum perfoliatum
horse gentian

[Gilmore: moniⁿswaⁿ]

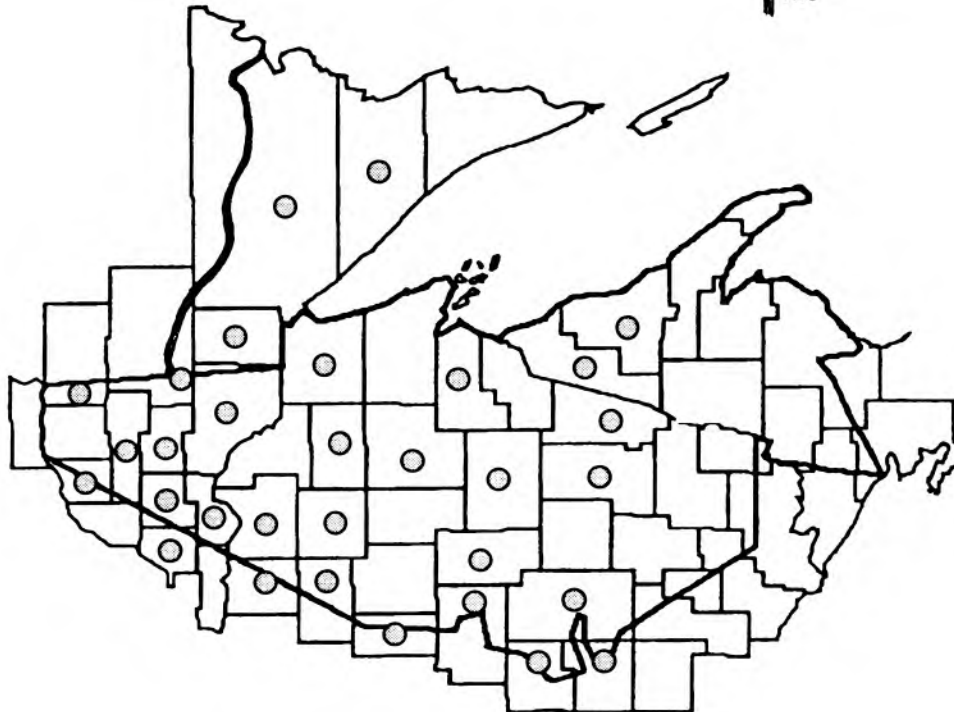
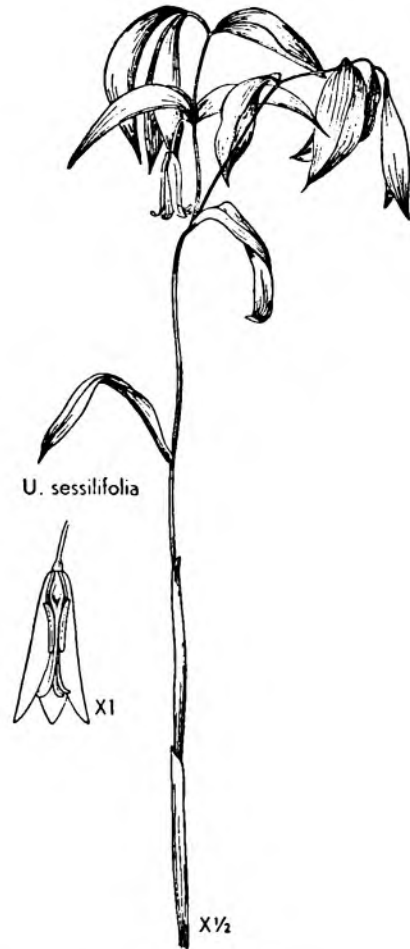
Horse gentian is an herbaceous plant that grows in dry to mesic woods. The reddish purple flowers grow in the axils of the leaves, and mature into light orange, 3-seeded fruit by July. The leaves of horse gentian are thick and wrinkled, and clasp the stem at their point of attachment. A decoction of the roots was used for urinary pain, as a diuretic, and a laxative.



Uvularia sessilifolia
wild oats, sessile leaved bellwort

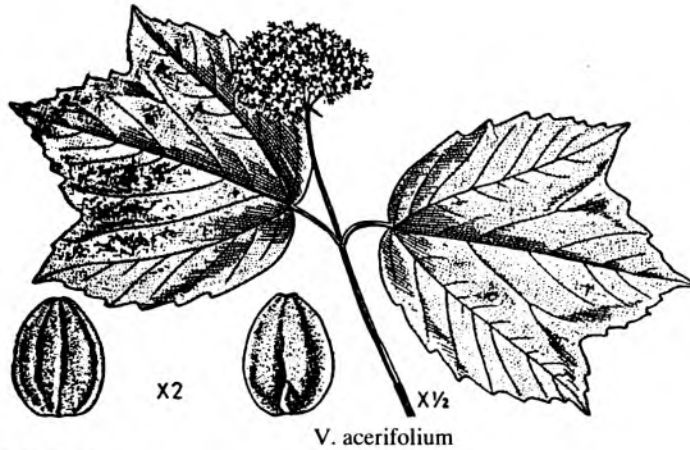
[Smith: neweífa 'kwisínk]

This member of the lily family grows from rhizomes and has an angled stem reaching heights of between 6 and 13 inches. The narrow leaves are pale beneath and sessile, but do not surround the stem. The 1 or 2 bell-shaped pale yellow flowers bloom from April to June. The fruit is a winged, triangular pod. Wild oats is commonly found in woods and thickets. Native Americans traditionally used the root of this species as part of a hunting charm to bring a buck near the hunter.

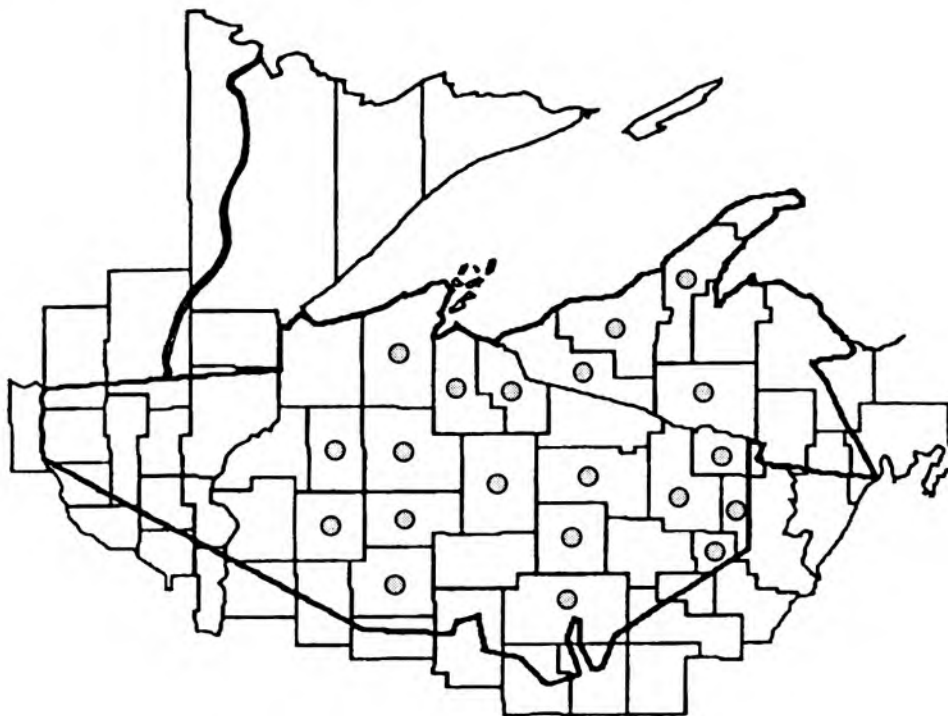


Viburnum acerifolium
arrow-wood

aniib (Densmore: anib')



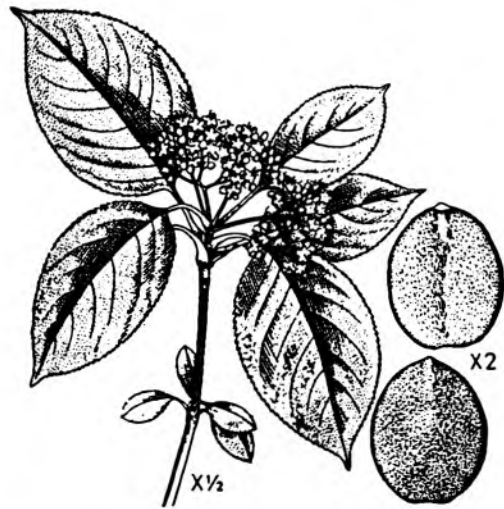
Arrow-wood grows as a low shrub (6 feet), forming thickets on a variety of soils in open woods. It has opposite, toothed leaves, with 3 lobes that give them a maple-like appearance. The flowers are yellowish-white and bloom in May and June. The berry-like fruits start out green, then turn purplish-black. Arrow-wood is a slow-growing and shade-tolerant shrub. In traditional medical practices, a decoction of its inner bark was used to treat menstrual and stomach cramps. A cool infusion of bark was used as an emetic.



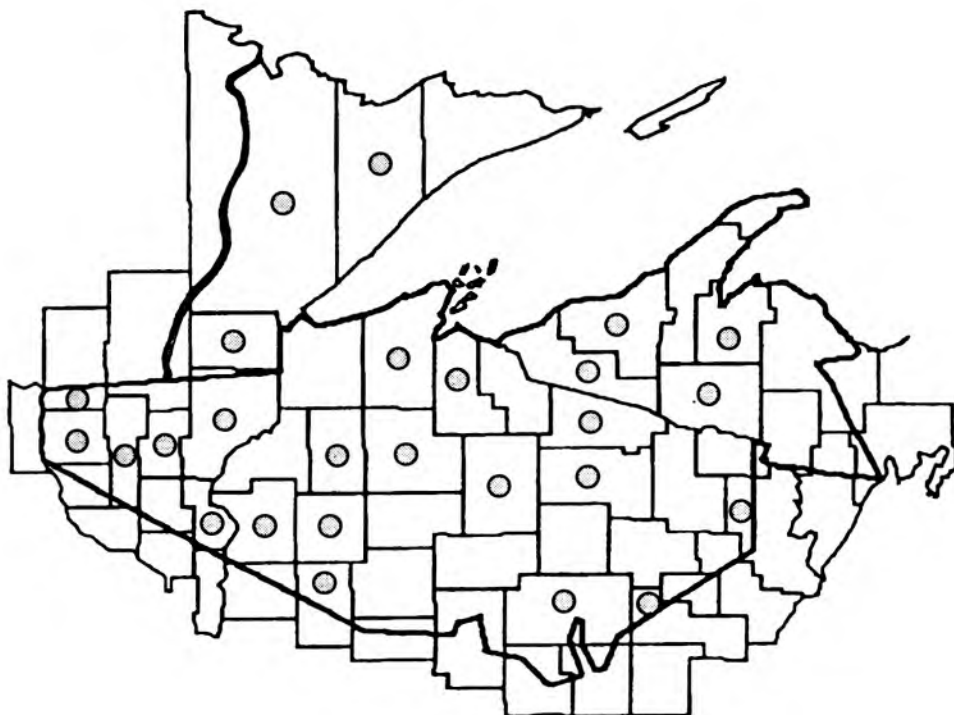
Viburnum lentago
nannyberry

aditeminagaanwanzh, atiteminagaawanzh (plant),
aditemin, atitemin, -an (berry) (Gilmore: tetaminan;
Smith: atite´ tamînûn, atite´ tamînaga´ wûnj, atite´ tamîn)

Nannyberry is a tall shrub or small tree that grows to a height of over 20 feet and has several crooked, slender trunks. The oval leaves are opposite and toothed. The flowers are small, in sweet-smelling white clusters that appear in May and June. Reddish stems support the maturing, blue-black berry-like fruits. A poultice made from an infusion of the leaves was used for dysuria and an infusion of the inner bark was used as a diuretic.



V. lentago



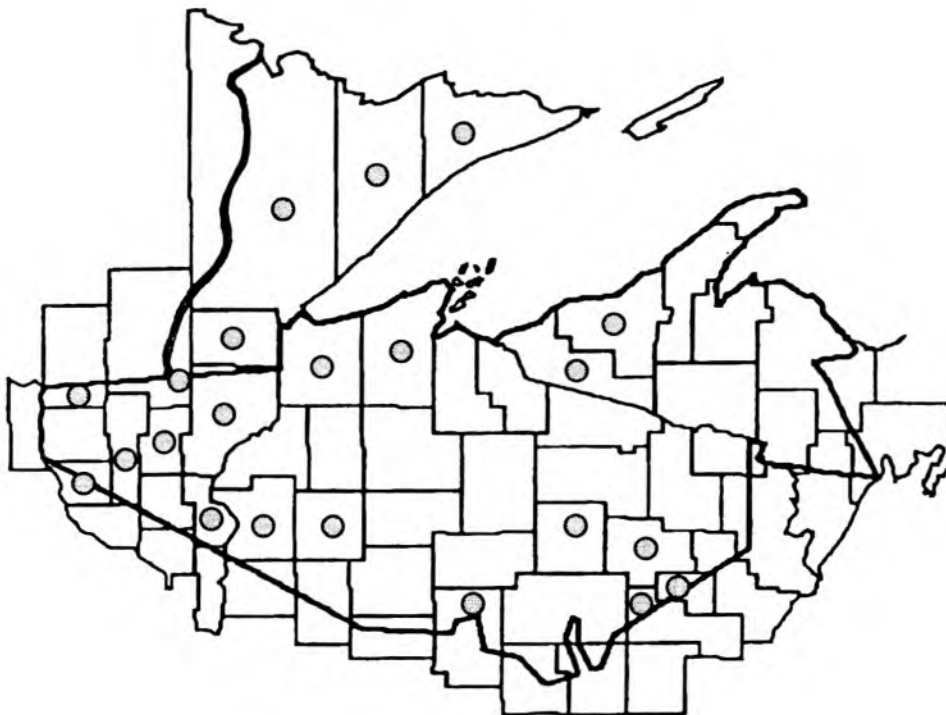
Viburnum rafinesquianum
downy arrow-wood

[Smith: wabanwe´ak]

Downy arrow-wood is a shrub that grows to heights of up to 5 feet. The opposite, coarse-toothed leaves are smooth and dark green above, softly hairy beneath, and oval in shape with a tapering tip. The small white flowers bloom in May and June in stalked clusters at the ends of branches. In August and September the clusters of blue-black oval fruits ripen, and contain a single pit inside. Downy arrow-wood prefers calcareous soil, and can be found in rocky woods, dry thickets, and in open woods. Traditionally Native Americans used the bark as one ingredient of kinnikinnik.



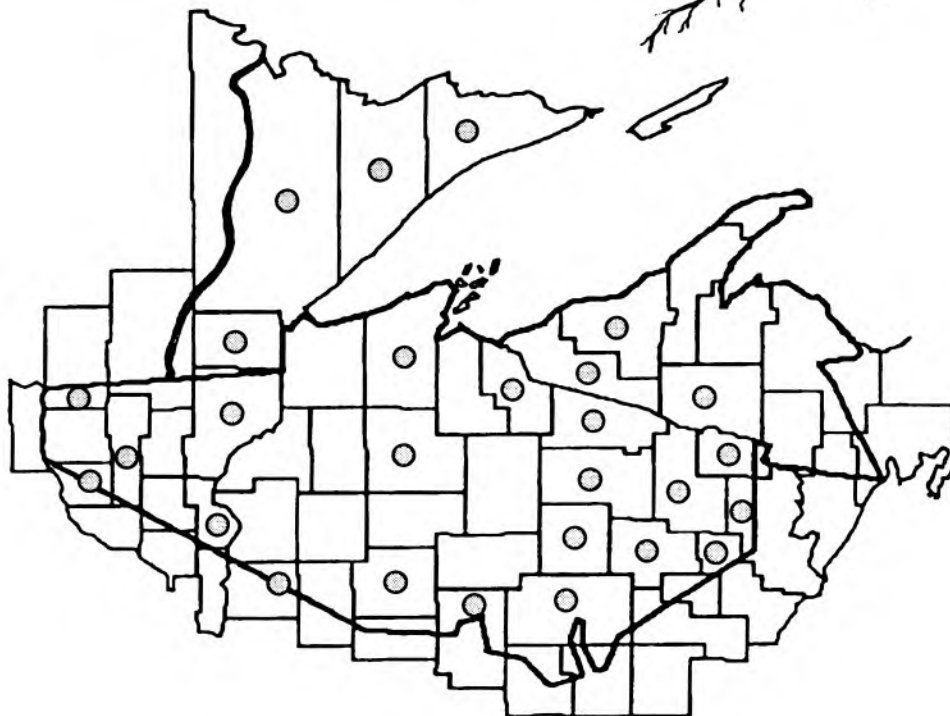
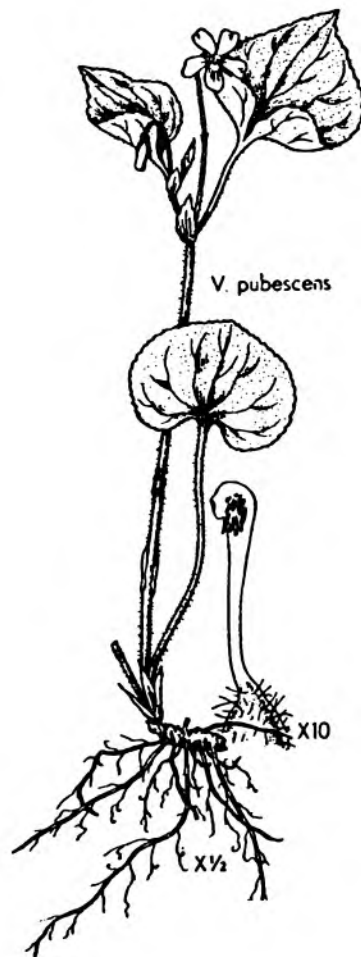
V. rafinesquianum



Viola pubescens
downy yellow violet

ogitebagoons (Hoffman: ogitē 'w < = b > agu's)

Downy yellow violet blooms in April and May, and has softly hairy stems and heart shaped leaves. Reaching heights of 6 to 16 inches, it is found in dry to mesic woods and forests of aspens, oaks, and maples. The flowers and leaves of downy yellow violet are born on the same stem. In traditional medical practices a decoction of the root was used to treat sore throats.



Northern Mesic

Northern Mesic Forests (NM) - This forest type is dominated by sugar maple, and to a lesser extent contains basswood, yellow birch, hemlock, red maple and white pine. Today both yellow birch and hemlock are of lesser importance than they were before the initial logging. This change in species composition appears to be a result, in part, of the increasing deer densities in these areas, as deer favor the seedlings of these species for browse.

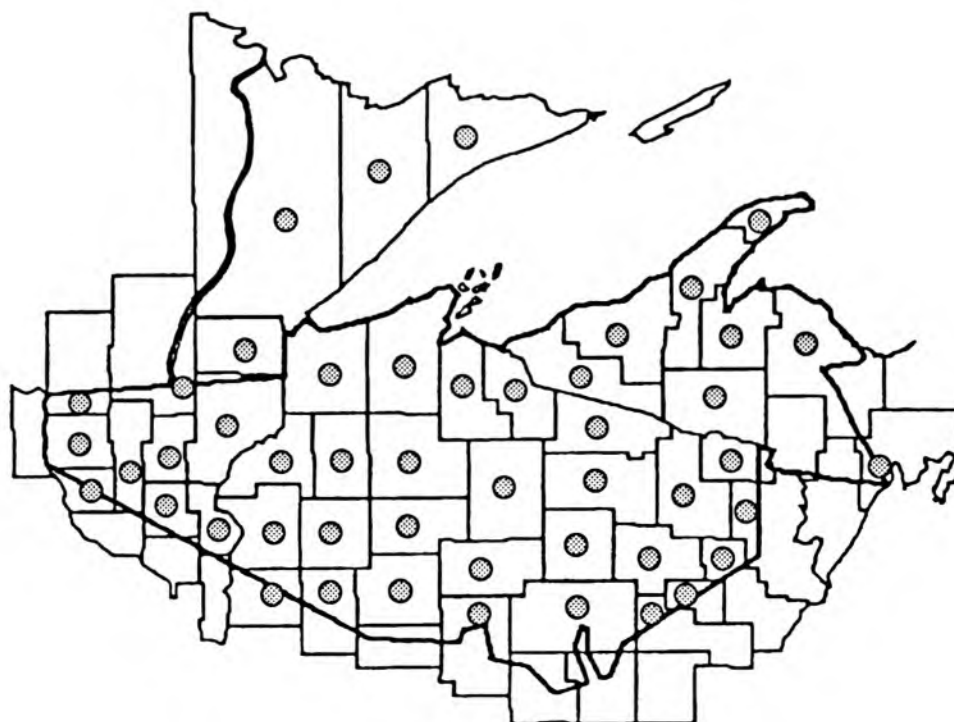
Acer saccharum
sugar maple

aninaatig, -oog, ininaatig, -oog (Baraga: ininâtig;
Densmore: a'nina'tig; Rhodes: ninaatig; Smith:
îna' tig, inênatîk)
[Rhodes: sinaamizh; Smith: adjagobi' mfn]

This is the dominant maple of the maple-beech-basswood forest of the Great Lakes states, and it is also associated with hemlock, yellow birch and ironwood within the ceded territories. Sugar maple is found generally on medium moisture sites (called mesic sites) and on a variety of soil types. It grows up to 120 feet tall, and may live for 400 years, although most of the trees of this stature have been logged. The leaves of sugar maple can be distinguished from red maple and silver maple by their "u" shaped indentations between the lobes. Traditionally Native Americans harvested the sap of this species for maple syrup, and the inner bark was used medicinally as a cough syrup or expectorant.



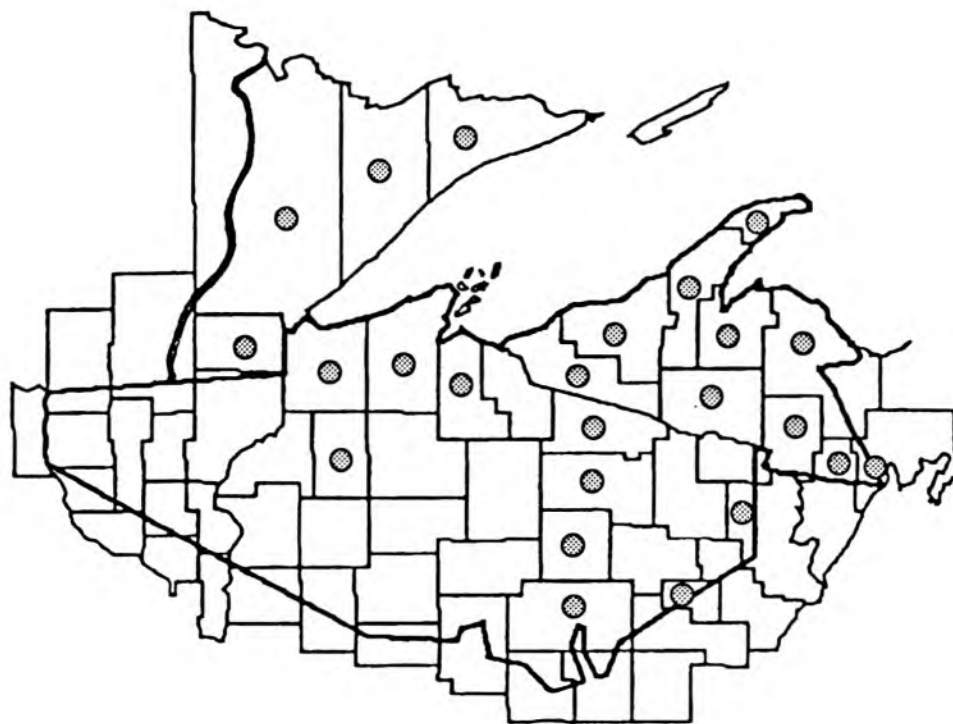
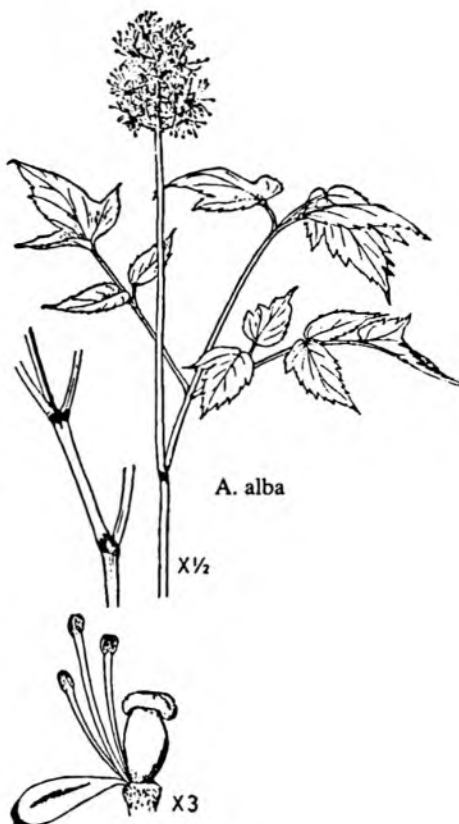
A. saccharum



Actaea alba
white baneberry

[Gilmore: wapkadak; Zichmanis & Hodgins:
weekizigun]

Found in rich deciduous woods, white baneberry grows to a height of 1 to 3 feet. The toothed leaves are divided, with opposite leaflets. A tight spike of white flowers with long stamens appears in May to June. The fruit is a white berry with a black dot, born in clusters on thick red stalks. In traditional medical practices a decoction of roots was used to treat convulsions.

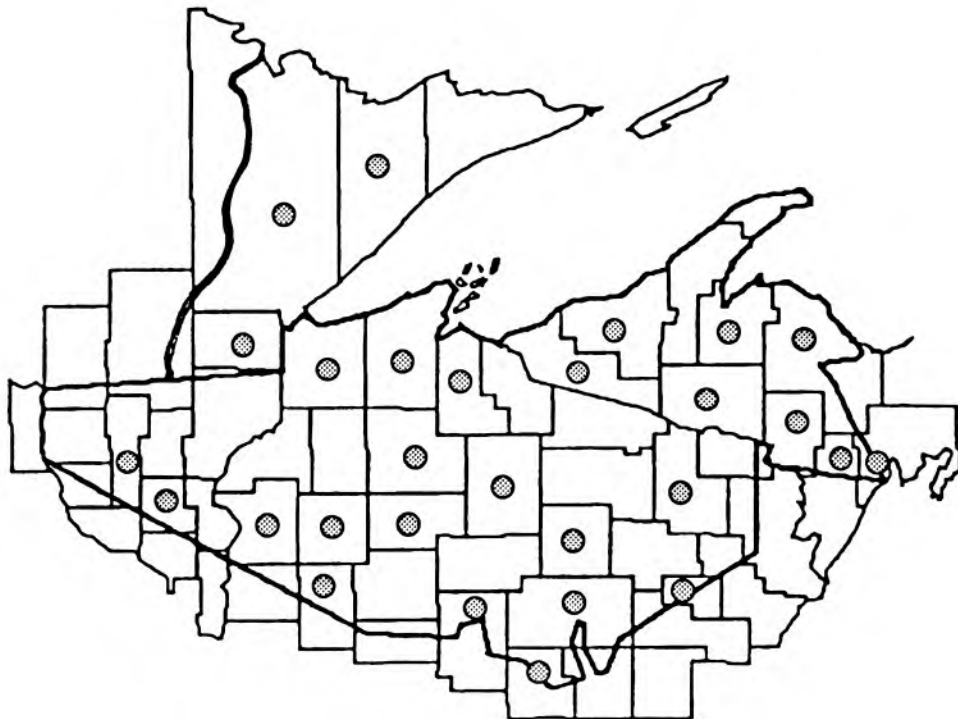
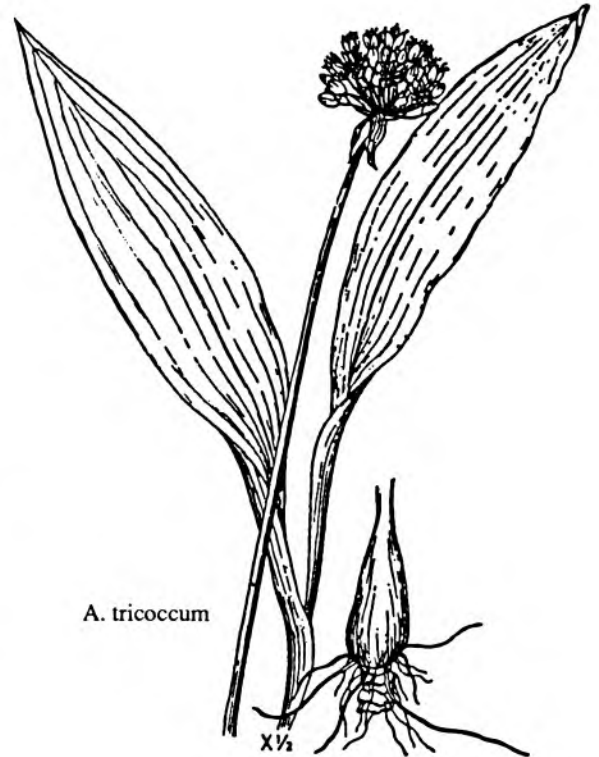


Allium tricoccum
wild leek

bagwaji-zhi/agaagawanzh, -iig (Smith: bûgwa´
djijîca´ gowûnj)

zhi/agaagawanzh, -iig, zhi/agaagawanzhiins
(Densmore: siga´gawûnj´; Zichmanis & Hodgins:
zhigaugohnsheehns)

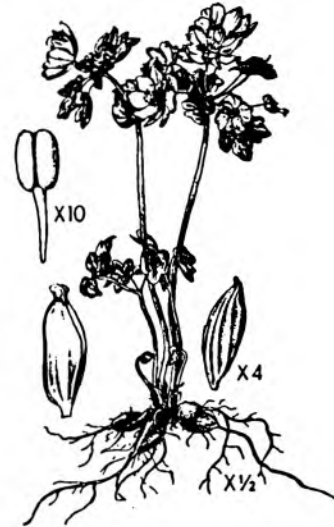
Wild Leek grows to a height of 4 to 12 inches, and is found in rich, dry or wet woods. It flowers in June and July, with a white rounded cluster of blossoms. The flat leaves smell of onion, and die before the flowers bloom. Below ground is an edible bulb that smells and tastes of onion. A decoction of the root was used as a quick-acting emetic.



Anemonella thalictroides
rue anemone

biimaakwad (Zichmanis & Hodgins: beemaukoot)

Rue anemone is a perennial wildflower of dry to mesic open woods and wood edges. Its 6 to 8 petalled white to pinkish flowers occur in clusters at the top of a whorl of leaves with rounded lobes. The plants appear very thin and delicate. Rue anemone is more common in southern Wisconsin, and occurs just south of the ceded territory. Although this species was reported to have been used by the Great Lakes Ojibwa, no use was specified.



A. thalictroides



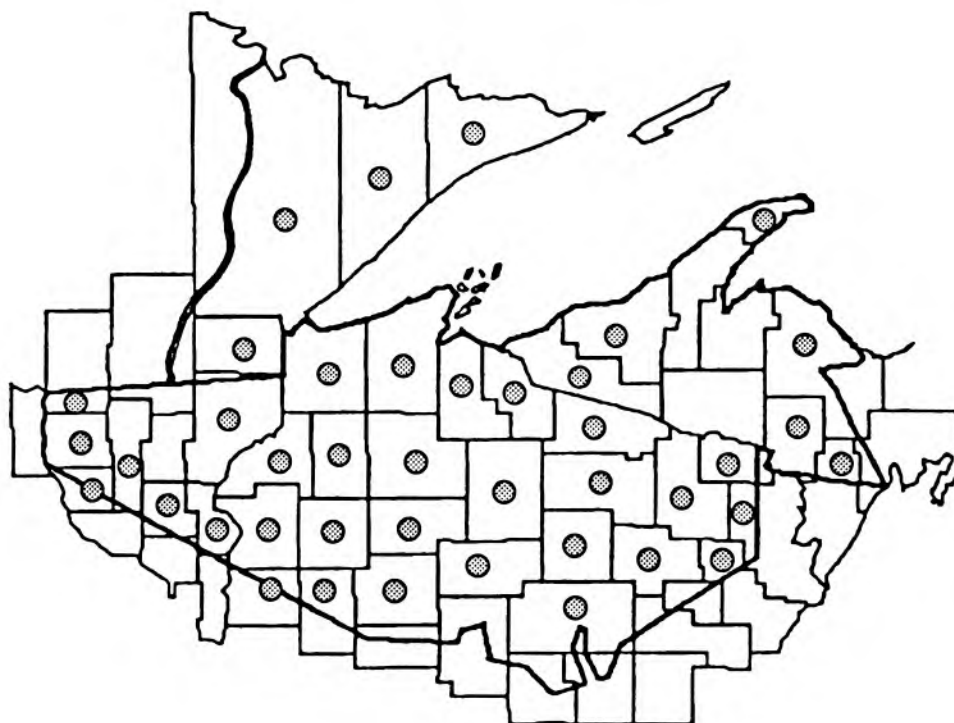
Aralia racemosa
spikenard

(gi)chi-okaadaak (Gilmore: či-kadak)
nezhikewang
okaadaak (Densmore: o 'kadak ')
[Densmore: aya 'b'ɔdjidji 'bikûgi 'sɪn]

Spikenard is a tall plant (3 to 7 feet) with large coarse leaves and a smooth blackish stem. It is found in rich woods. From June to August small white or greenish flowers bloom in round umbels, maturing into dark purple berries. The roots are aromatic. In traditional medical practices this plant served many purposes. A compound decoction of the root was used as an abortifacient; a decoction of the root was taken for coughs; a poultice of roots was used to treat boils, fractured bones, sprains, and strained muscles.



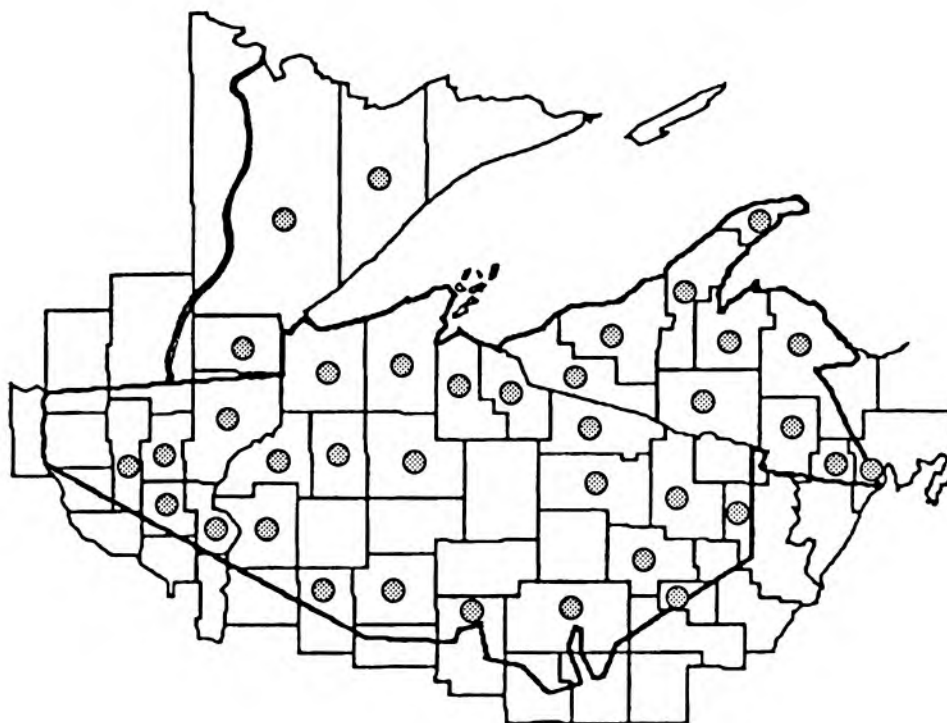
A. racemosa



Arisaema triphyllum
Jack-in-the-pulpit

zhaashaagomin (Smith: caca' gomín; Zichmanis & Hodgins: zhaushaugomin)

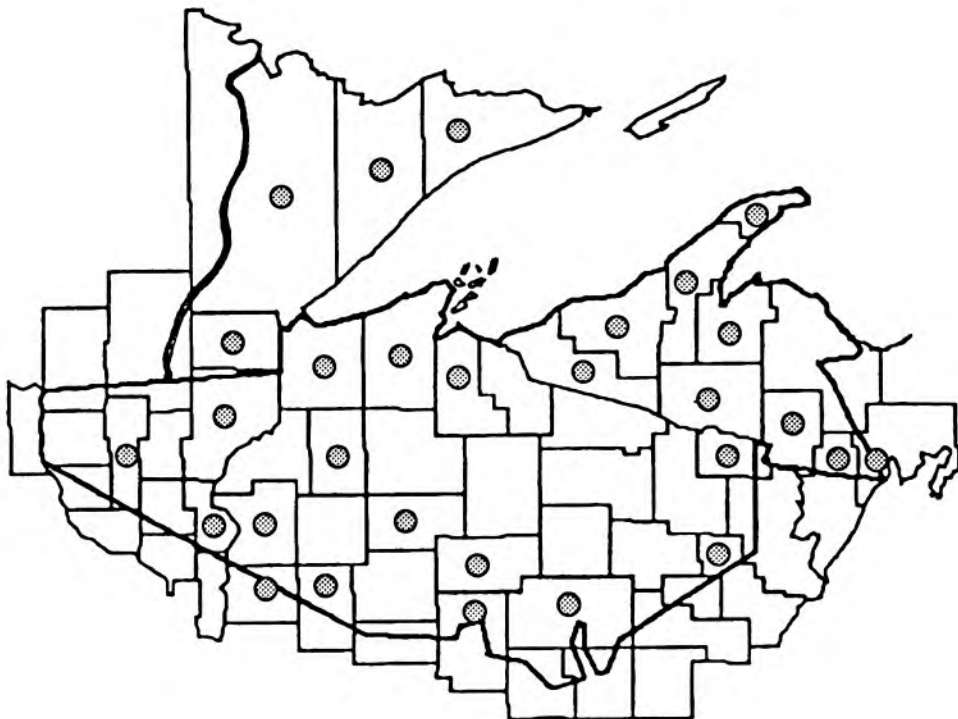
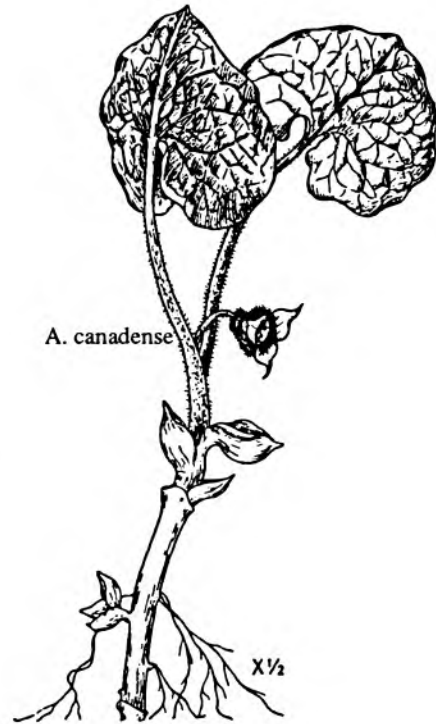
Jack-in-the-pulpit is most often found in moist seepy spots in rich maple woods, although it can also be found under cedar and hemlock and along the borders of small streams. This species has three leaflets per leaf and the flap or pulpit (called a spathe) is longer than the flowering structure or Jack (called a spadix). The plant grows to a height of 1 to 3 feet and when in fruit sports a cluster of red berries. Jack-in-the-pulpit is sometimes associated with a variety of fern species as well as Canada mayflower and wild sarsaparilla. Native Americans utilized the root of this plant as a wash for sore eyes.



Asarum canadense
wild ginger

namepin, -iig (Densmore: name 'pĭn; Smith: name '
pĭn; Zichmanis & Hodgins: numae-pin)
[Gilmore: agabwen]

Wild ginger has creeping or underground stems. The flowers, which bloom in April and May, are reddish-brown and cup-shaped, with 3 long pointed lobes. They are hard to find because they lie on the ground beneath the large heart-shaped leaves. The root of this plant was used in traditional medicine for various purposes. It was cooked with foods to aid digestion; a compound poultice was used on inflammations, bruises, and contusions; it was combined with other herbs as a strengthening agent, and it was used as an appetite stimulant.



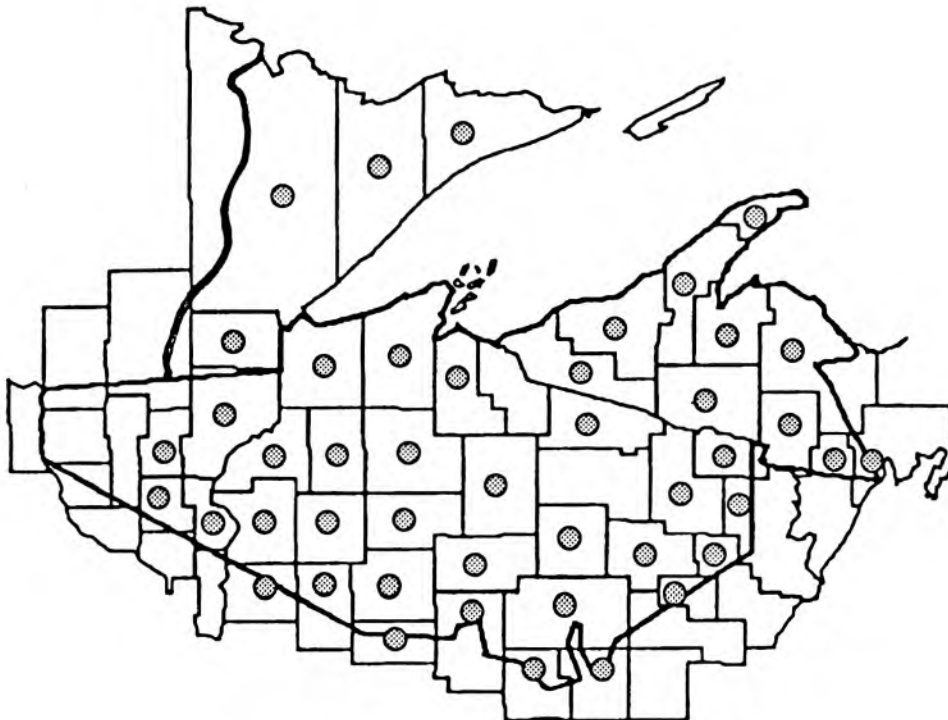
Betula alleghaniensis
yellow birch

wiinizik (Hoffman: wi'um<=n>is'sik; Reagan: we-
ne-sek (winisik); Rhodes: wiin'zik; Smith: wi'n'sik)

Yellow birch can grow to be a large tree up to 100 feet tall and 5 feet in diameter. The bark is yellowish-gray with a satiny luster. Crushed twigs are edible, and smell and taste of wintergreen. The alternate leaves are found in pairs on short spur branches. Flowers appear before the leaves in catkins, reaching a length of 3 1/2 inches. In the ceded territories this species is most often found in moist woods, along with hemlock, white pine, and sugar maple. It has a close-grained wood, which is valuable today for furniture and veneer. In traditional medical practices, a decoction of bark was used to treat blood diseases.



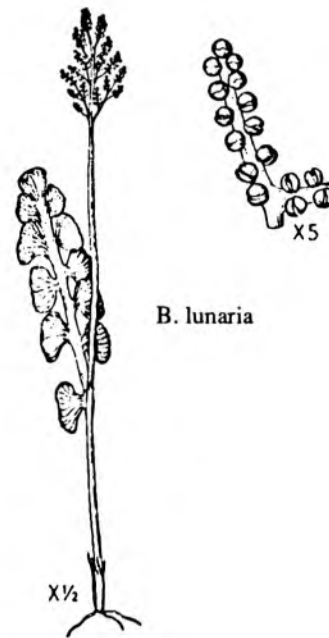
B. alleghaniensis



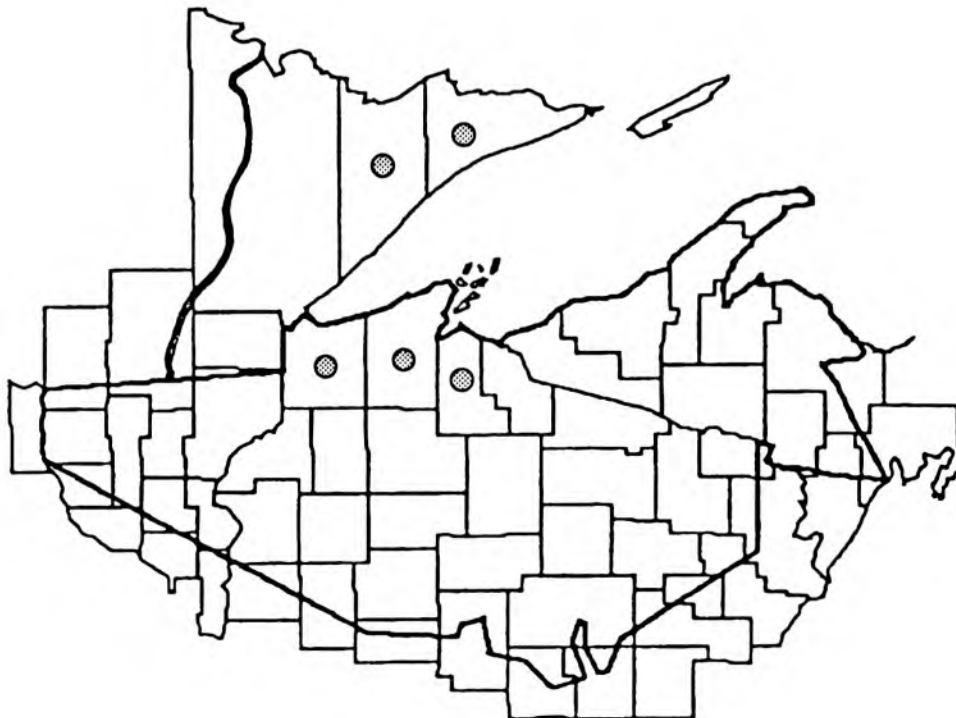
Botrychium lunaria
moonwort

nesoobagak (Hoffman: nesō 'w < = b > akōk)

Moonwort is an inconspicuous fern, growing only 3 1/2 inches tall. The single, trough-shaped leaf blade occurs in spring, and has 5 to 8 pairs of fan-shaped pinnae. The fertile blade grows erect above the leaf, from the same yellowish-green stem as the leaf blade. The rootstock is erect with a few short roots radiating horizontally. Traditional uses of moonwort included applying the bruised roots to cuts. Moonwort can be found growing in grassy meadows, limestone barrens, and on mossy talus.



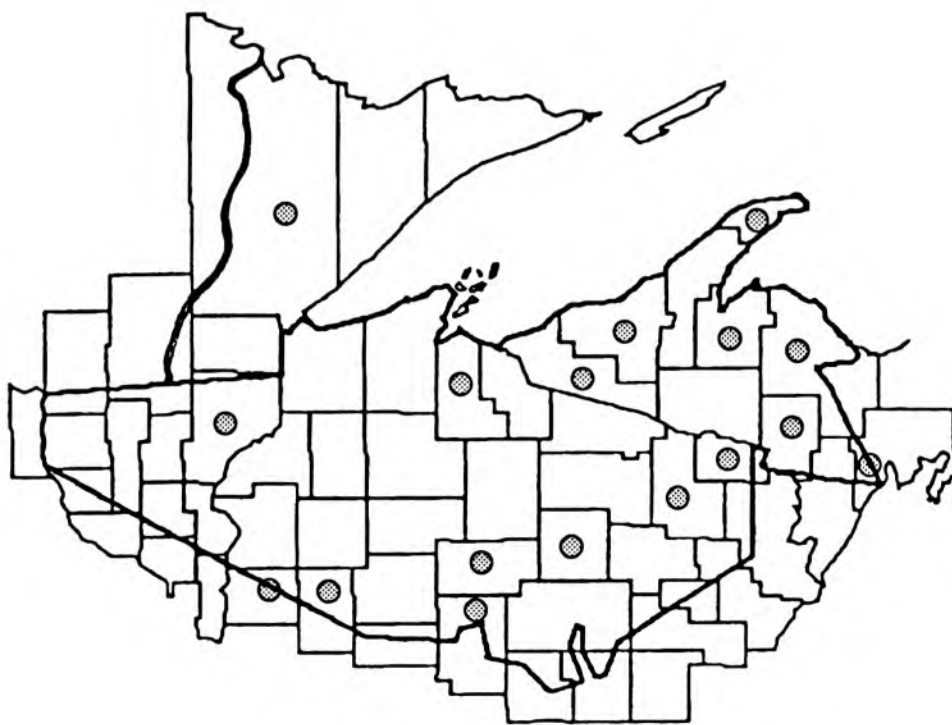
B. lunaria



Cardamine concatenata
cut-leaved toothwort

[Zichmanis & Hodgins: aemaushtaunishaessiwung]

Cut-leaved toothwort is a spring blooming wildflower of rich sugar maple/basswood forests. The four-petaled flowers of cut-leaved toothwort are white to purplish and bloom before the leaves emerge on the overstory trees. It has three sets of leaves, each divided into three to five major toothed lobes. The root of cut-leaved toothwort has thickened regions at intervals along its length and was eaten as a food source.



Cardamine x maxima
large toothwort

makopin, -iig (Smith: mûkwopîni 'k)

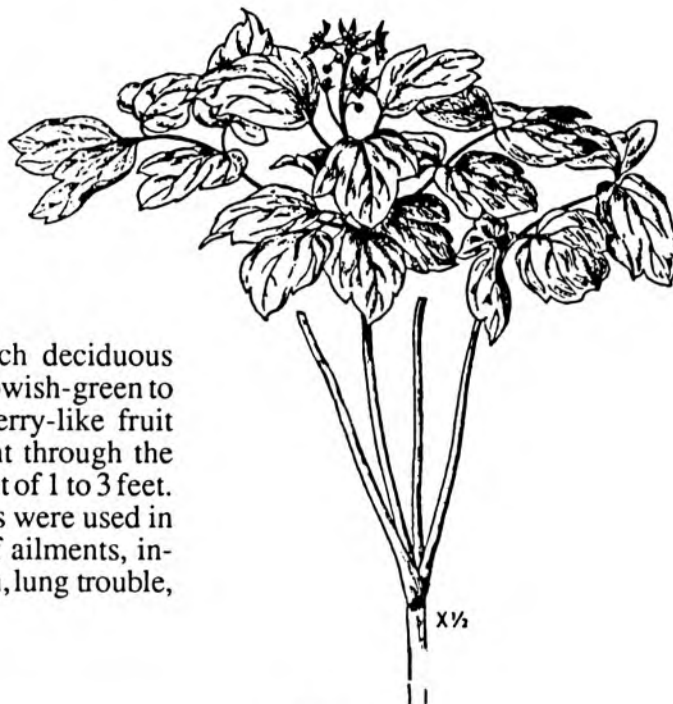
Large toothwort is a perennial that grows from 4 to 12 inches tall. Three compound leaves branch off the stem at different levels, and have oval, toothed leaflets. In April and May the white or pale purple flowers bloom in a cluster at the top of the stem. Like other species in the mustard family this species has 4 petals. The fruit is a slender pod. The roots consist of a rhizome with enlarged and constricted regions. Traditionally, this root was eaten like a potato after first fermenting it to rid it of an acrid taste. It was also used as a stomach medicine. Large toothwort is found in rich woods and along streambanks.



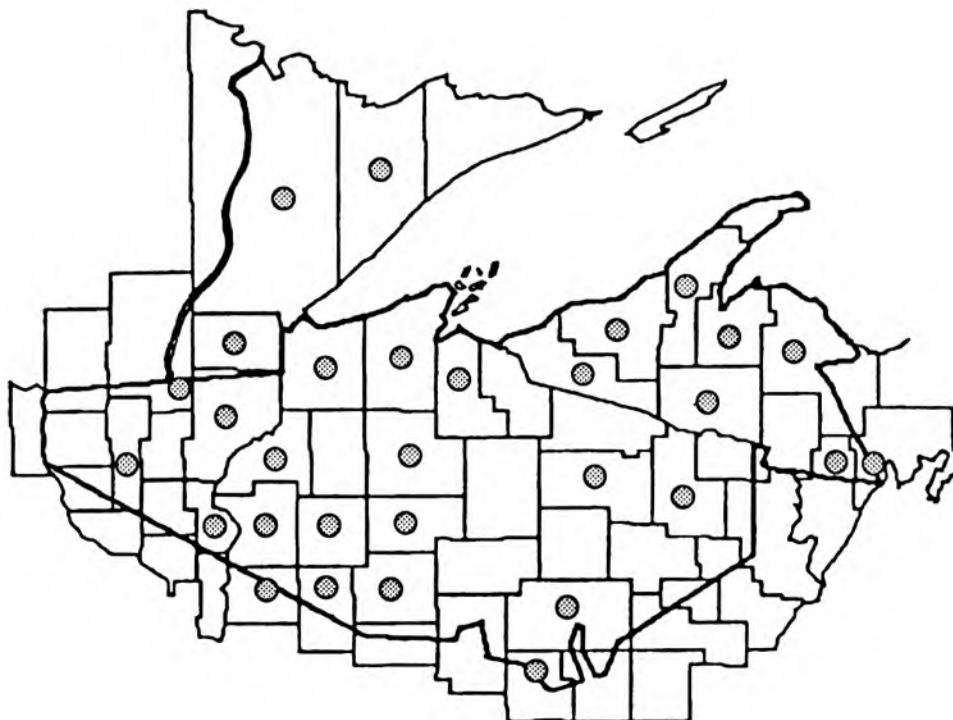
Caulophyllum thalictroides
blue cohosh

bezhigojibik (Densmore: be 'cigodji 'bigúk)
[Smith: oci 'gîmîc; Zichmanis & Hodgins:
zheegimaewibug]

This species is found in rich deciduous woods. The flowers range from yellowish-green to brown, maturing into a bright blue berry-like fruit that sometimes remains on the plant through the winter. Blue cohosh grows to a height of 1 to 3 feet. Infusions and decoctions of the roots were used in traditional medicine for a variety of ailments, including menstrual cramps, indigestion, lung trouble, and as an emetic.



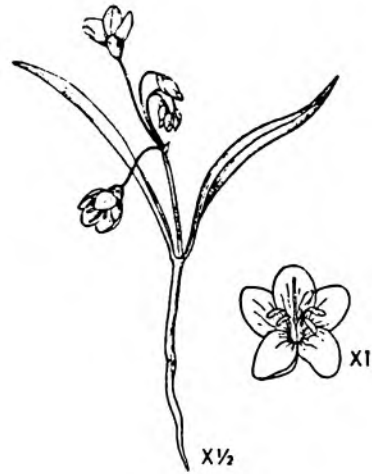
C. thalictroides



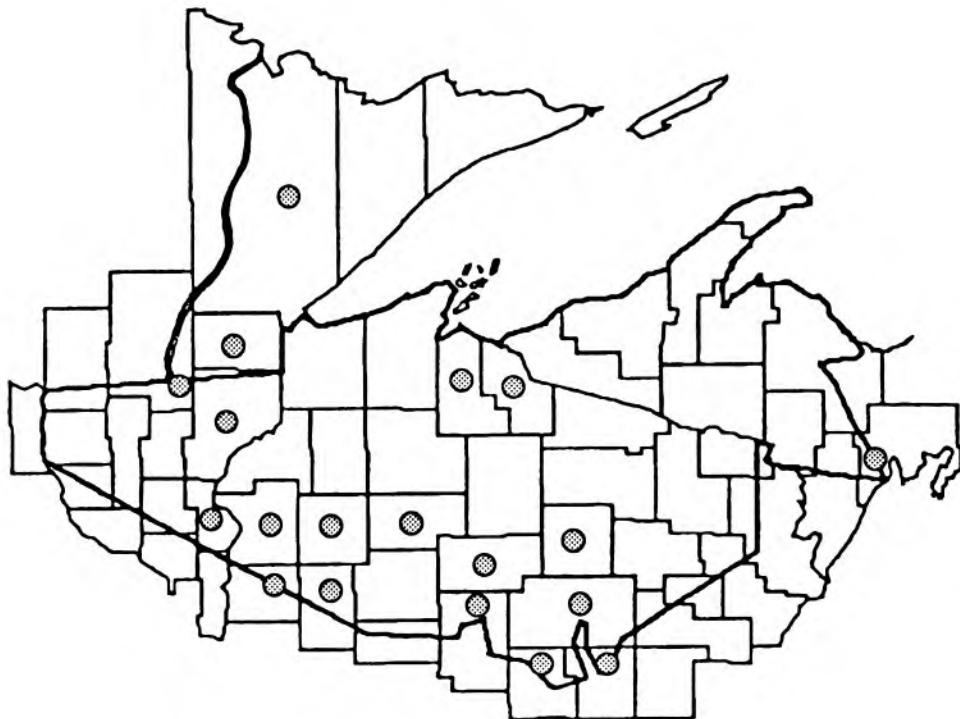
Claytonia virginica
narrow-leaved spring beauty

[Zichmanis & Hodgins: meeautikwaeaugpineeg]

Narrow-leaved spring beauty is an early spring wildflower that grows in rich sugar maple forests and blooms before the leaves expand on the canopy trees. This species has narrow, ribbon-like leaves and several long-stalked white to pinkish flowers. There is considerable variation in the coloring of spring beauty's flowers, and there are often deeper colored purple veins on the flower petals. Although this species was reported to have been used by the Great Lakes Ojibwa, no use was specified. Among neighboring tribes, the powdered roots of narrow-leaved spring beauty were given to children to stop convulsions.



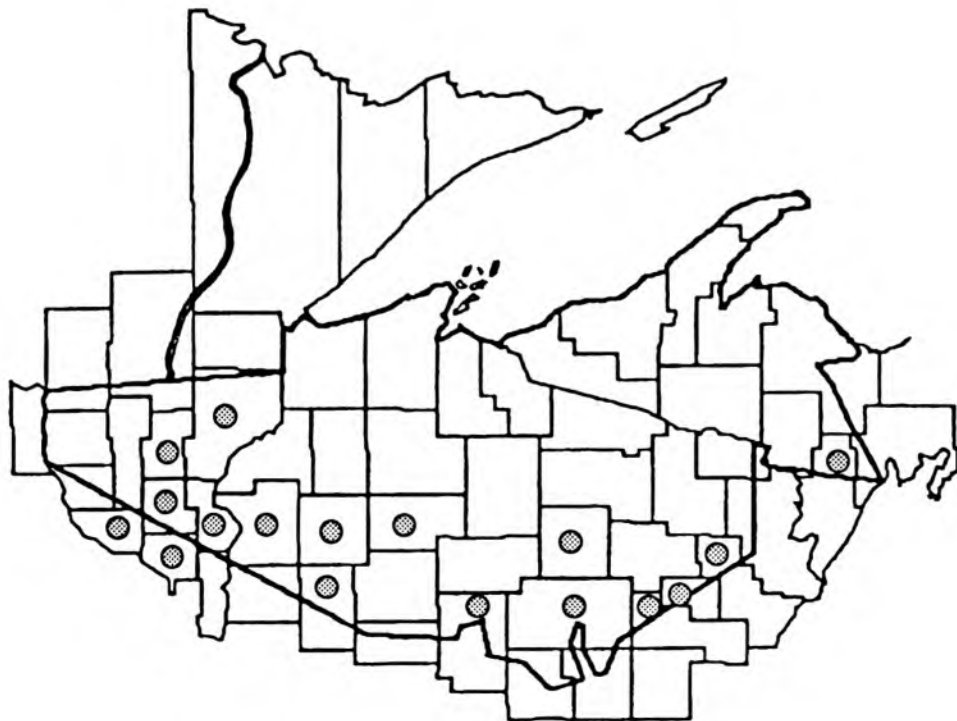
C. virginica



Dioscorea villosa
wild yam

[Zichmanis & Hodgins: zhawunungissacpinecg]

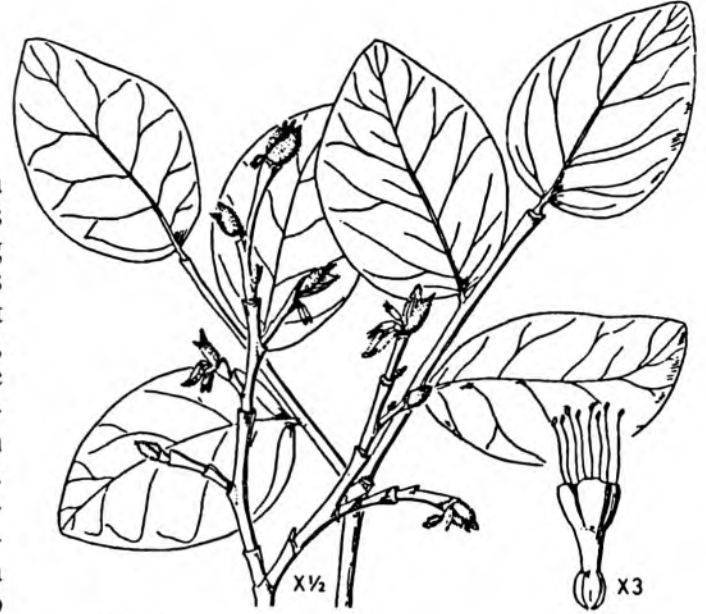
The stems of wild yam emerge from rather slender rhizomes, twining in a counterclockwise direction, from 5 to 15 feet in length. The leaves have parallel veins, and are heart-shaped at the base with pointed tips. The lower leaves occur in whorls of three, while the upper leaves are alternate on the stem. The small, greenish-yellow to white flowers bloom separately, the females in a spike, and the males in a small cluster of 1 to 4. The fruit is a winged capsule, containing flat, winged seeds. Wild yam grows in moist open woods, in thickets, and along roadsides. No traditional Native American uses were specified for this plant, though the common names suggest that the rhizomes were eaten or used to treat colic. The translation of the Ojibwa name, "bluebird tubers", suggests that perhaps the time to collect the roots depended upon certain bluebird behavior.



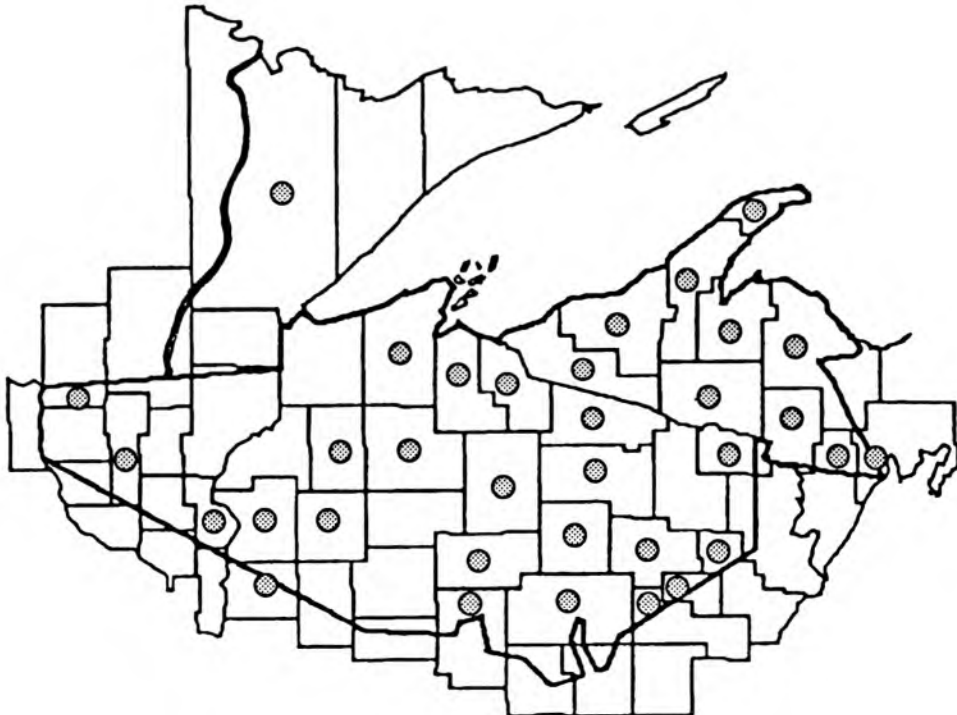
Dirca palustris
leatherwood

jībēgob, -iin (Densmore: djibe'gûb; Gilmore: žibagup,
jibagup; Smith: djibe'gûb)

Leatherwood is a shrub that grows to a height of 6 feet and has spreading branches. It is found in rich mesic woods, commonly occurring with sugar maple and red oak. The gray bark is smooth, very pliable, and was used for basket weaving, bow strings, and fish line. The yellow, tubular flowers appear in April to May, (before the leaves emerge), in clusters of 3. The fruit is berry-like with a single pit, starting out pale green in color, then turning purplish-red before falling off. The leaves are oval with smooth edges and alternate on the stem. Traditional medicinal uses included an infusion of the stalk as a physic, a compound decoction of the root as a wash to strengthen hair, an infusion of roots for pulmonary troubles, and an infusion of bark as a diuretic.



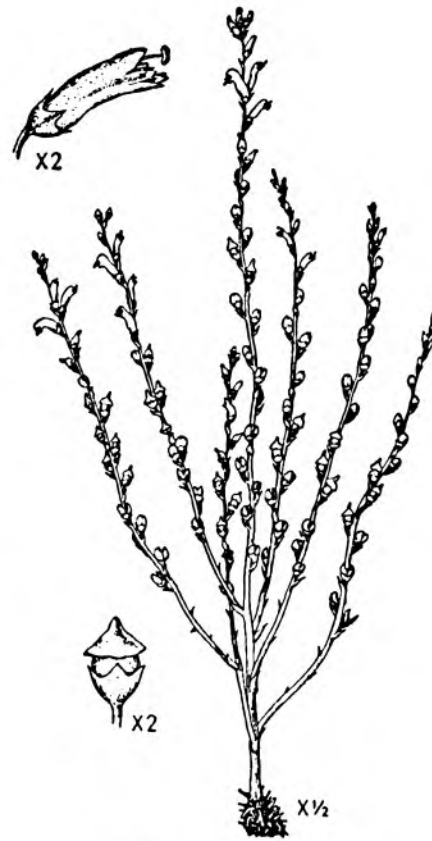
D. palustris



Epifagus virginiana
beechdrops

[Zichmanis & Hodgins: akiwenzeemawi]

Beechdrops is an unusual plant in that it lacks chlorophyll, the green pigment that is necessary for photosynthesis. Beechdrops plants get their necessary nutrients much like many fungi do, from parasitizing living plants, in this case, the roots of beech trees. Beechdrops plants have multiple stems that grow to heights of 15-20 inches, and have scale-like non-functional leaves. The small yellowish to brown flowers bloom in August and September. Although this species was reported to have been used by the Great Lakes Ojibwa, no use was specified. Among neighboring tribes, an infusion of the whole plant was used to treat diarrhea.



E. virginiana



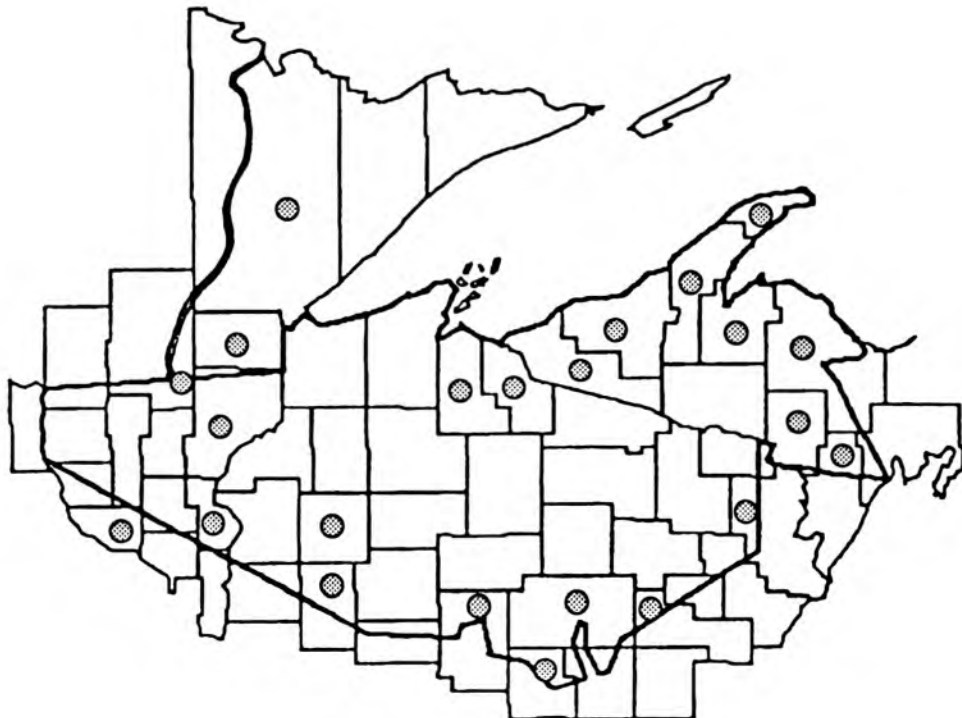
Erythronium americanum
trout lily

[Zichmanis & Hodgins: numaebugoneen]

Trout lilies are early spring wildflowers that send up their leaves and flowers before the leaves on trees emerge, then fade away after the overstory canopy fills in. In this manner trout lily takes advantage of the narrow window of sunlight that hits the forest floor each spring. Trout lilies have pairs of mottled leaves that resemble the coloration pattern of brook trout (they are also called fawn lily for the same resemblance). The six-petaled, yellow flowers have a characteristic nod, and often "light up" a whole woodlot. Trout lily are found in mesic to dry woods under maple and aspen trees. Although this species was reported to have been used by the Great Lakes Ojibwa, no use was specified. Among neighboring tribes, a poultice of the smashed roots was used to reduce swelling.



E. americanum



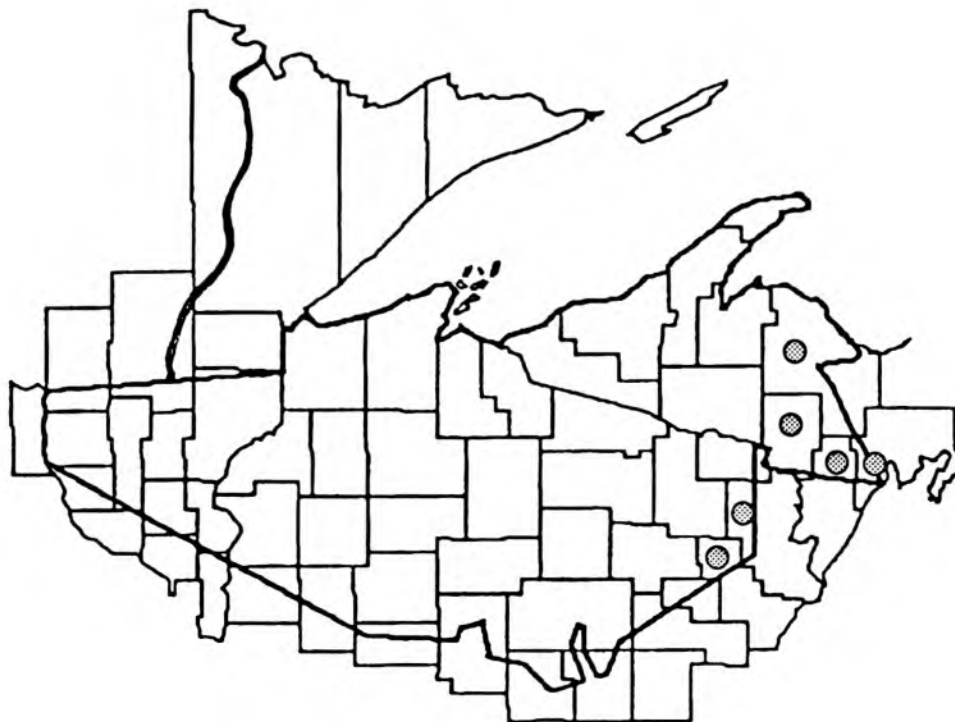
Fagus grandifolia
beech

[Gilmore: šewe-minš; Smith: gawe´míc]

Beech trees are tall (up to 80 feet) and slender with a narrow crown. The root system is shallow and extensive, frequently sprouting suckers. The bark is thin, smooth, and gray with dark blotches. The leaves are alternate with coarse teeth, and often persist throughout the winter on the branches. In April and May the flowers emerge along with the leaves. The sweet edible nut is inside of a bur or husk. Beeches are shade-tolerant, slow-growing, long-lived (300 to 400 years), and highly susceptible to fire. Found in a variety of soils, beech often grows with sugar maple, basswood, red oak, American elm, white ash, and hemlock. In traditional medical practices the bark was used to treat pulmonary troubles.



F. grandifolia



Fraxinus americana
white ash

aagimaak

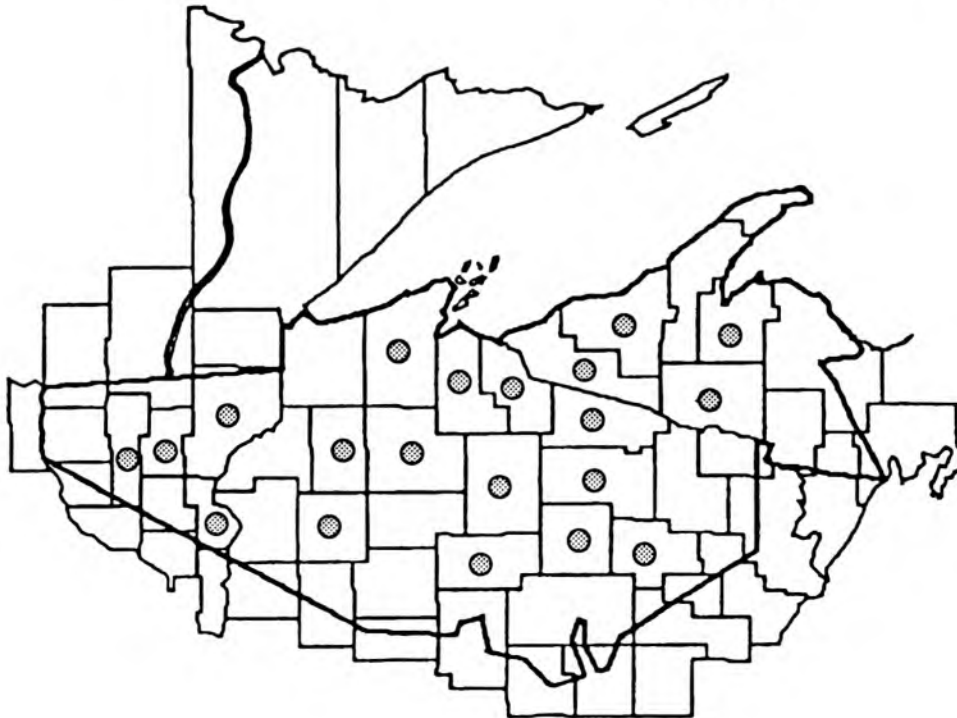
baapaagimaak

[Gilmore: nitiminš; Gilmore: bo-yak; Rhodes:
bwaayaak; Rhodes: emkwaansaak]

White ash is a large tree with a straight trunk, reaching heights of up to 80 feet. The gray bark has flattened ridges that form a diamond-shaped pattern. The compound leaves are opposite, with 5 to 9 oval leaflets. The stout twigs are knobby with large reddish-brown buds. Flowers appear in May, before the leaves, with male and female flowers on separate trees. The fruits are winged like a maple seed, maturing in August and September. White ash is found in upland sites along with red oak, ironwood, sugar maple, beech, basswood, yellow birch, and white pine. The wood of this tree was traditionally used for making snowshoe frames and sleds. Medicinally the root bark was used for unspecified purposes.



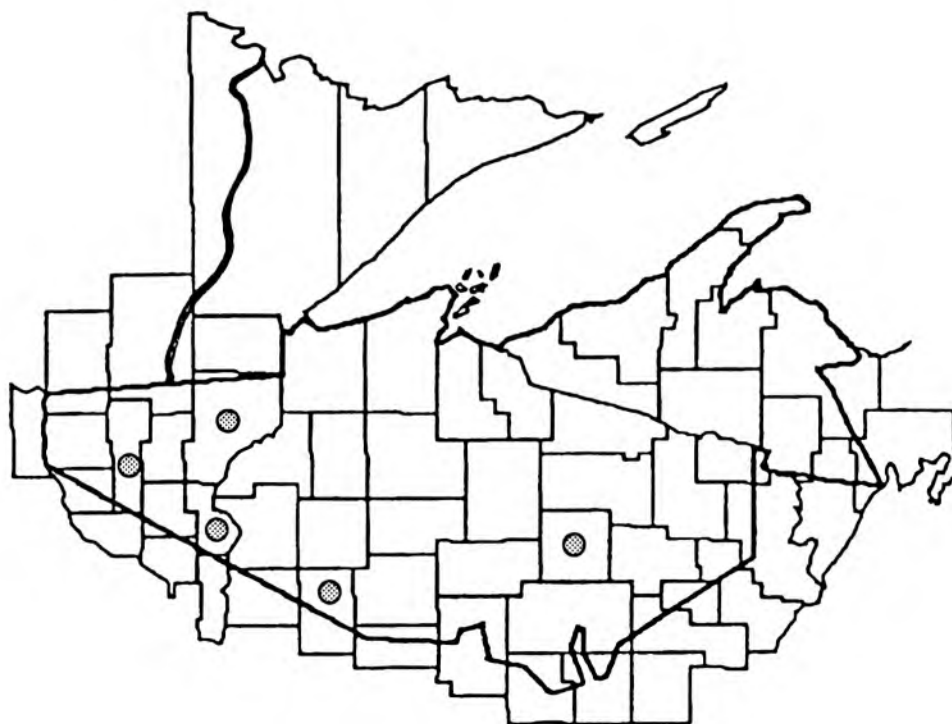
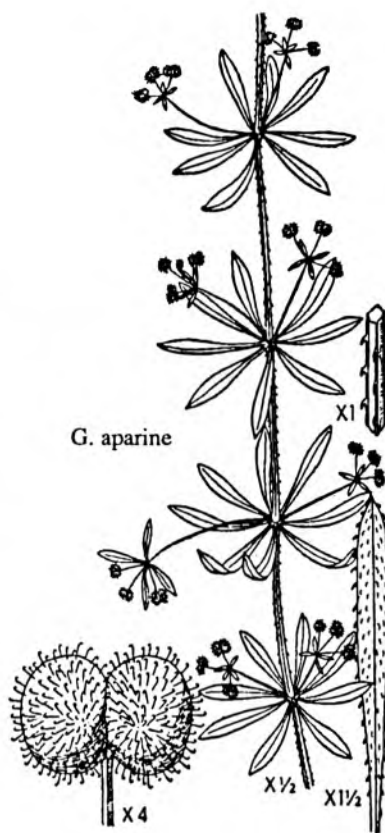
F. americana



Galium aparine
cleavers

[Gilmore: pezukšku's; Smith: sakate' bwi]

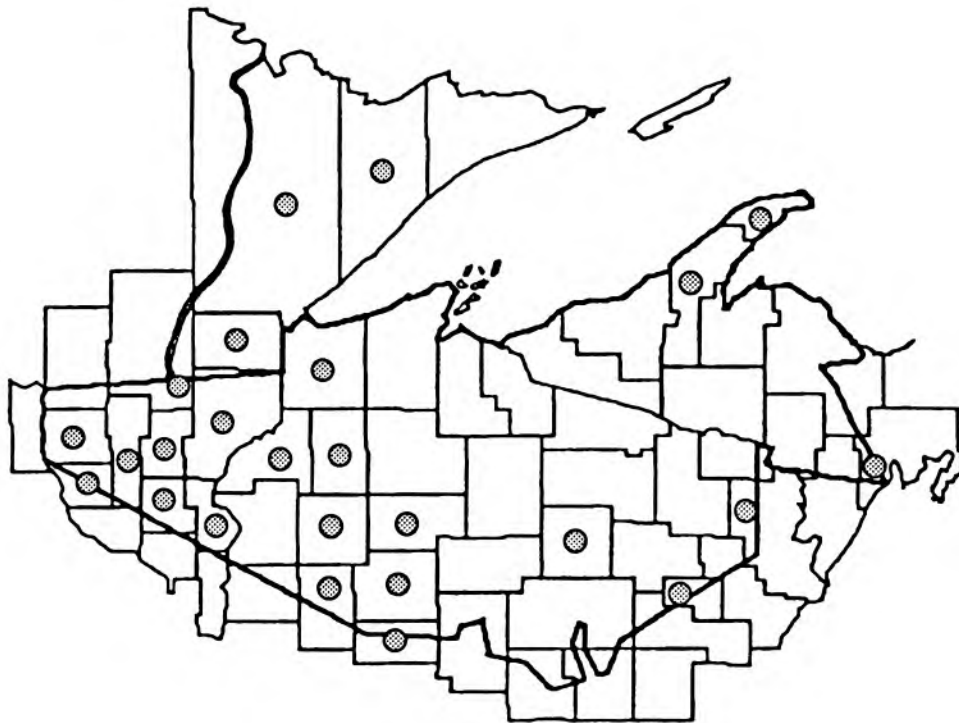
Cleavers is a climbing or sprawling vine, growing to lengths of between 4 and 40 inches. The stem and leaves cling to skin and clothing with small recurved spines. In May and June the tiny white flowers bloom, maturing into bristly fruits. The narrow leaves are in a whorl on the stem. Found in dry to moist woods, it is more common in the southern part of the ceded territories. In traditional medicine a cold infusion of stems was used to treat skin problems and an infusion of the whole plant was used as a diuretic and to treat other urinary problems.



Geranium maculatum
wild geranium

bezhigoojiibik (Densmore: be 'cigodji 'bigûk)
ozaawaaskoniins (Smith: o ' sawaskwîni ' s)
[Gilmore: pesigunk; Zichmanis & Hodgins:
maeshkwaudjeebik]

Wild geranium has a long beak in the center of the light-purple (or rarely, white) flowers that bloom from April to June. The hairy leaves are toothed and deeply lobed. Wild geranium has stout roots and grows to be from 12 to 28 inches tall. It is found in rich deciduous woods and thickets, and along shady roadsides and streambanks. The traditional medical uses of this plant included using an infusion of roots for diarrhea, and dried pulverized roots for mouth soreness.



Hepatica acutiloba
sharp-lobed hepatica

animozid (Zichmanis & Hodgins: animozid)

Found in upland woods and forests, sharp-lobed hepatica is one of the earlier spring ephemerals. It blooms in April or May, and the petal-like sepals can be white, pink, blue, or purple. The 3 lobes of the leaves are pointed, as opposed to the rounded lobes of American hepatica (*H. americana*). The new leaves emerge after the flowers have bloomed and persist through the winter. In traditional medicine a compound containing the roots was used as a gynecological aid. The root was also used as a charm on traps for fur-bearing animals.

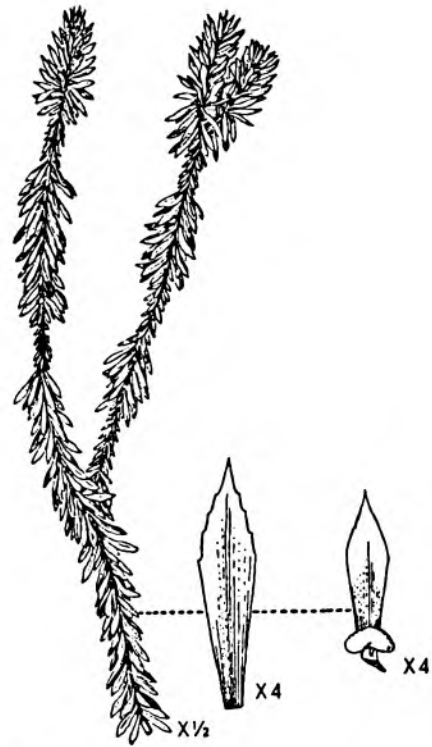


H. acutiloba

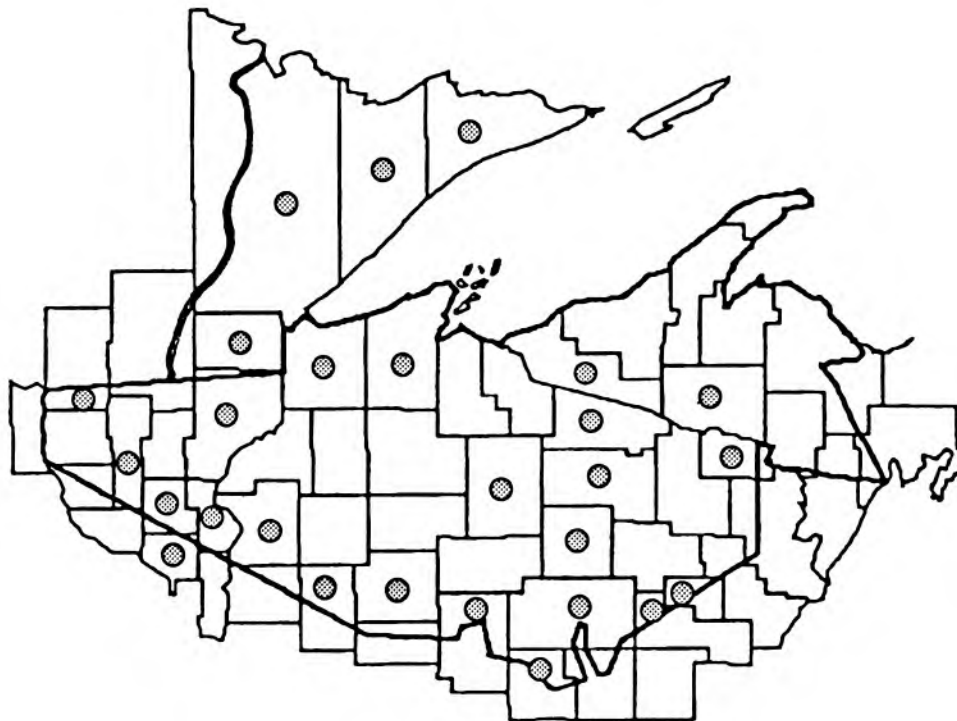


Lycopodium lucidulum
shining clubmoss

Shining clubmoss has creeping stems 8 to 18 inches long that root periodically along their length. The evergreen, needle-like leaves are crowded, glossy, toothed, and broadest above the middle. Unlike most other *Lycopodiums* in the ceded territories, this clubmoss has no cones on the upright stems, but rather bears its leaf-like spore bearing structures (called sporophylls) in with the leaves in alternating zones, giving it a knobby appearance. Shining clubmoss closely resembles fir clubmoss (*L. selago*) in most aspects. Preferring acidic soil, shining clubmoss is found in wet woods and on rocks. Native Americans traditionally used this species, along with other mosses, as padding for their cradleboards.



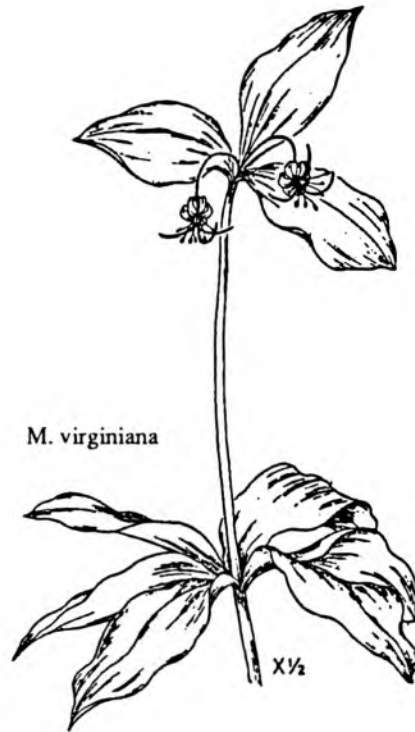
L. lucidulum



Medeola virginiana
Indian cucumber-root

[Zichmanis & Hodgins: minopugodjeebik]

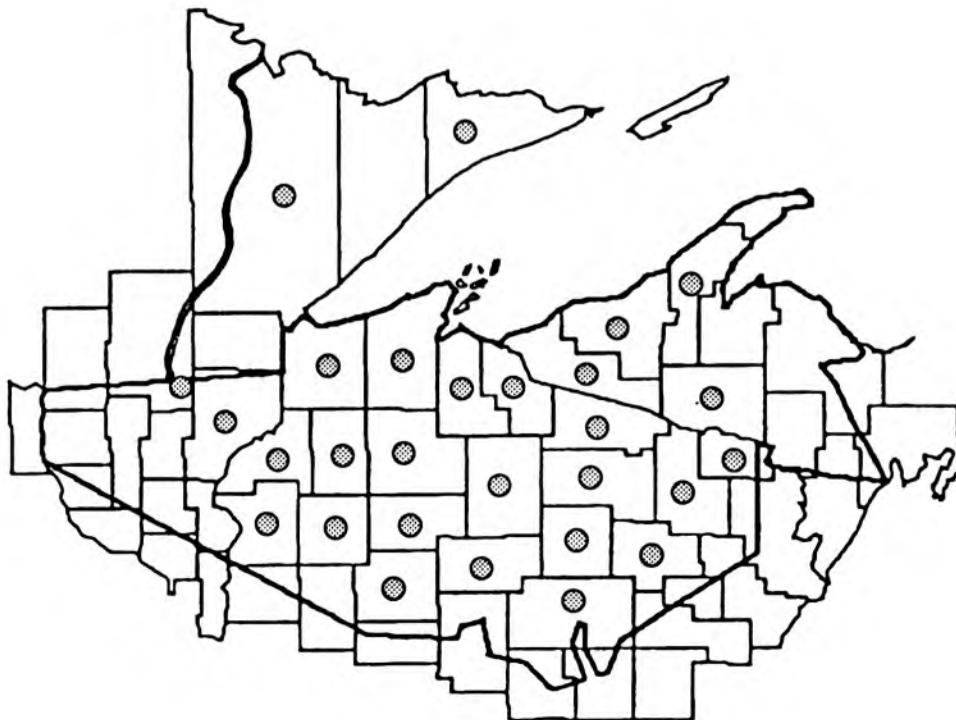
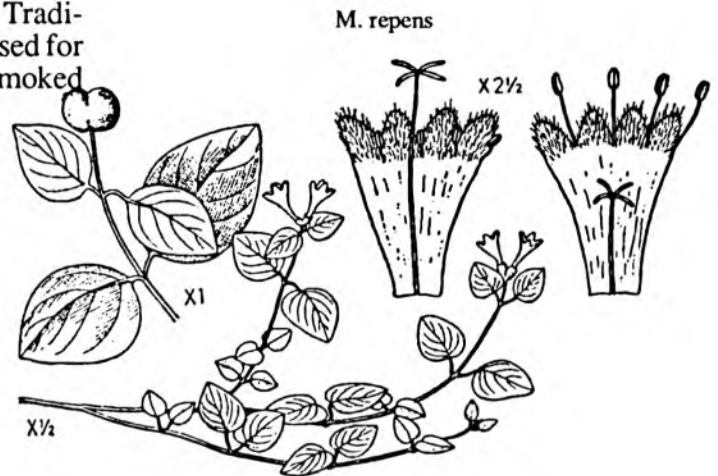
Indian cucumber-root is a species of the lily family that grows with its leaves in two whorls. It is found in moist woods and forests and reaches a height of up to 3 feet. Indian cucumber-root is a relatively uncommon plant, and although it is not endangered or protected by law, it should not be collected unless its local populations are quite secure. The nodding, greenish-yellow flowers have recurved petals, reddish stamens, and bloom from May to July. The purple fruit is a berry. Indian cucumber-root is named for the white horizontal tuber beneath the ground. Some tribes used an infusion of dried berries and leaves to treat babies with convulsions; a compound infusion of the plant was used for injured parts; and the root was chewed and spit on fishhooks to make the fish bite.



Mitchella repens
partridge berry

bine(wi)min, -an (Gilmore: pne-minan)

Partridge berry is a low creeping evergreen shrub, forming mats about 1 to 2 inches tall. It is found in dry to moist woods. The roundish leaves are small and opposite. In June to July white or pink velvety, 4-petaled flowers appear, and later mature to form round, red berry-like fruits. Traditionally an infusion of the whole plant was used for unspecified purposes, while the leaves were smoked ceremonially.



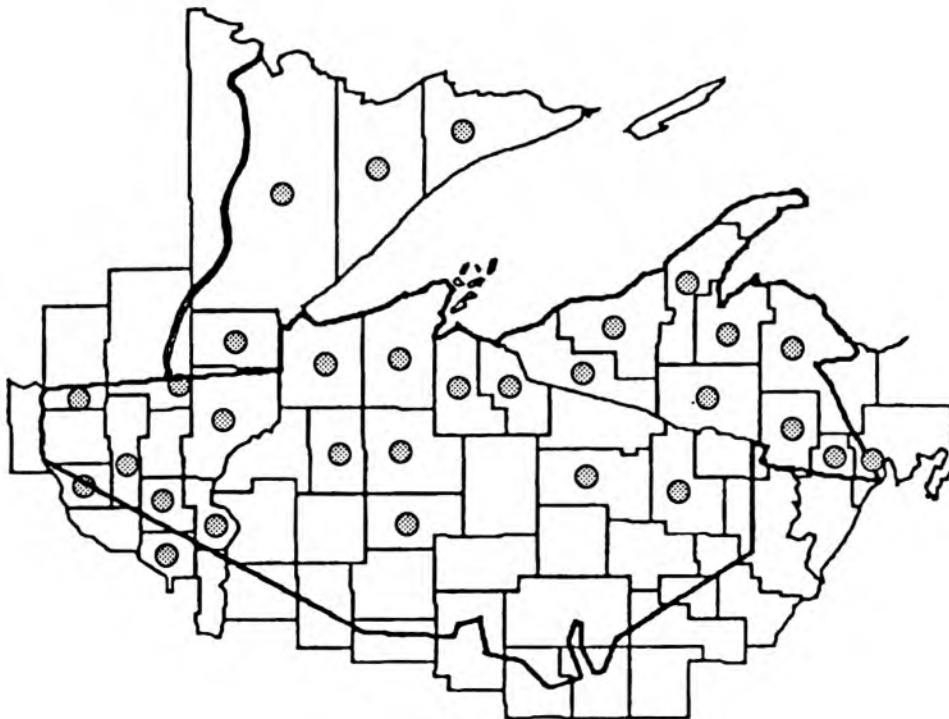
Osmorhiza claytonii
sweet cicely

ozagadigom (Densmore: osaga 'tigom')

Found in moist woods, sweet cicely has fern-like leaves that are softly hairy. The lower leaves can be large, a foot or more in length, while the height of the plant ranges from 1 to 3 feet. In May and June the small white flowers bloom in a loose cluster. The roots have a licorice or anise odor. In traditional medical practices, sweet cicely served many purposes. A poultice of moistened, pulverized root was used to treat ulcers and sores, a decoction or infusion of the root was chewed or gargled for sore throats, and an infusion of the root was used to ease "parturition".



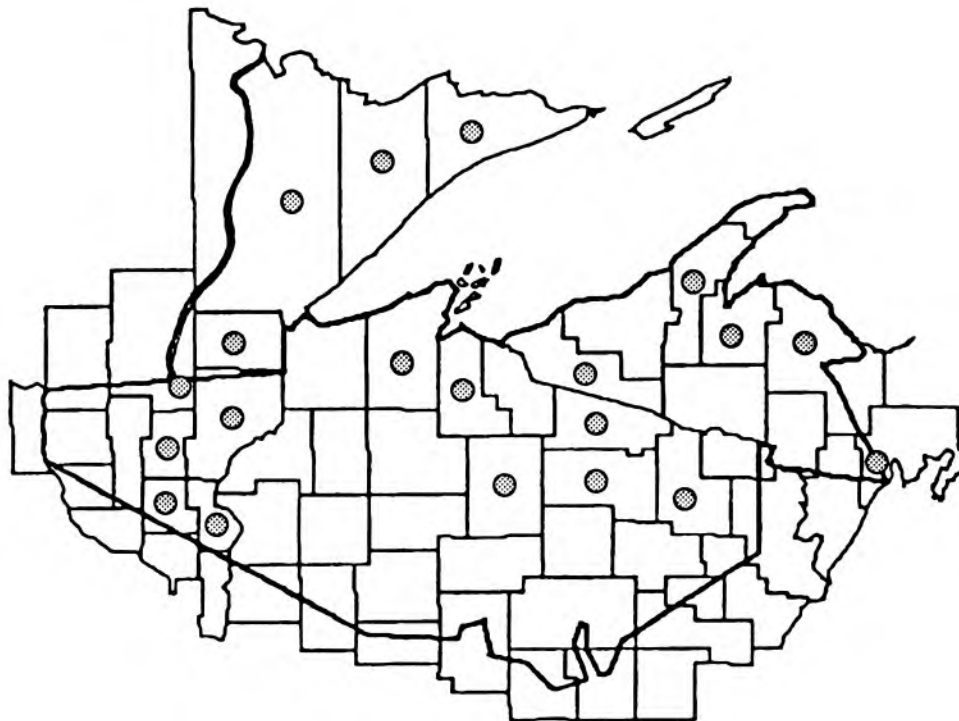
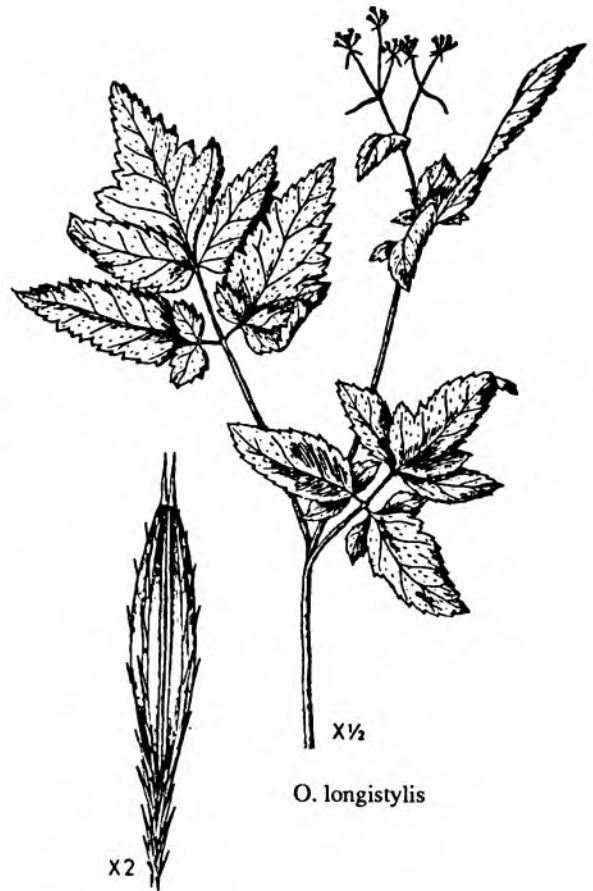
O. claytonii



Osmorhiza longistylis
smooth sweet cicely

ozagadigom (Smith: osaga ´ tikûm; Gilmore: segede
bwens)

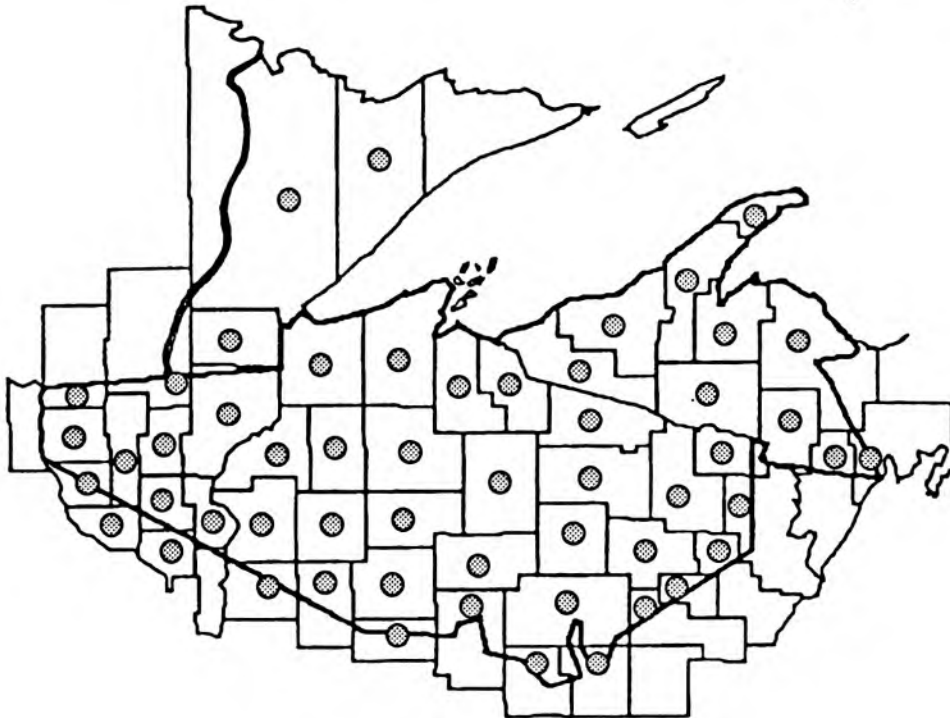
Smooth sweet cicely is a forest herb with fern-like leaves. It is often found growing in rich, moist deciduous woods. This species can be distinguished from the other sweet cicely (*O. claytoni*) in that it has redder, much smoother stems. Traditionally this plant was used for sore throats and in gynecological ailments.



Ostrya virginiana
ironwood

maananoons, -ag (Densmore: ma 'nanons'; Rhodes:
maannoons)

Ironwood is a small to medium-sized tree that grows to heights of 30 to 50 feet. It acquired this common name because of its strong, heavy, hard wood. The bark is light brown to gray, and is thin and soft, forming longitudinal strips that are loose at the ends. The flowers are in catkins, appearing in April and May. The fruit is in clusters, enclosed in sacs resembling hops (the reason for this species' other common name, hop hornbeam). Occurring in rich forests, it is most often found with sugar maple and red oak. Traditional medical practices used a compound infusion of the heart wood for hemorrhages of the lungs and an herbal steam for rheumatism. In addition, a compound liquid from the wood was used for coughs, while a decoction of wood was used for kidney problems.



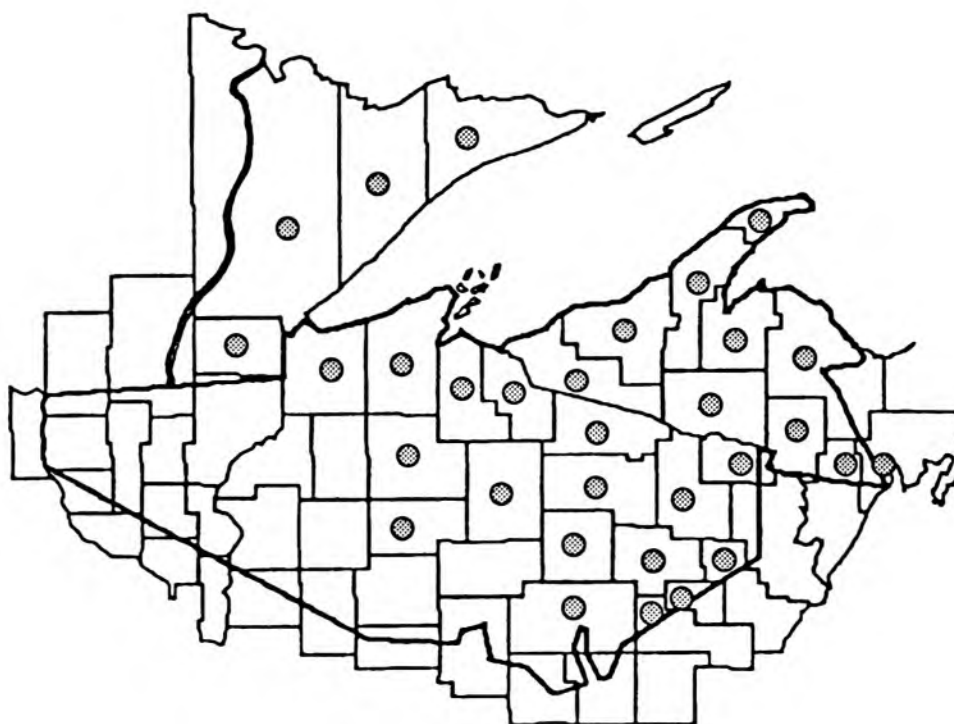
Oxalis acetosella
common wood sorrel

[Zichmanis & Hodgins: zeewunubugushk]

Common wood sorrel is a beautiful woodland wild flower especially characteristic of rich maple-hemlock forests. The 5 petalled pale violet flowers bloom in June and July, often with dark purple veins on the petals. Common wood sorrel grows to 3 to 7 inches tall. The leaves of common wood sorrel are similar to clover, with three lobed leaflets on a stalk separate from the flowers. Common wood sorrel was reportedly used by the Great Lakes Ojibwa, but no uses were specified.



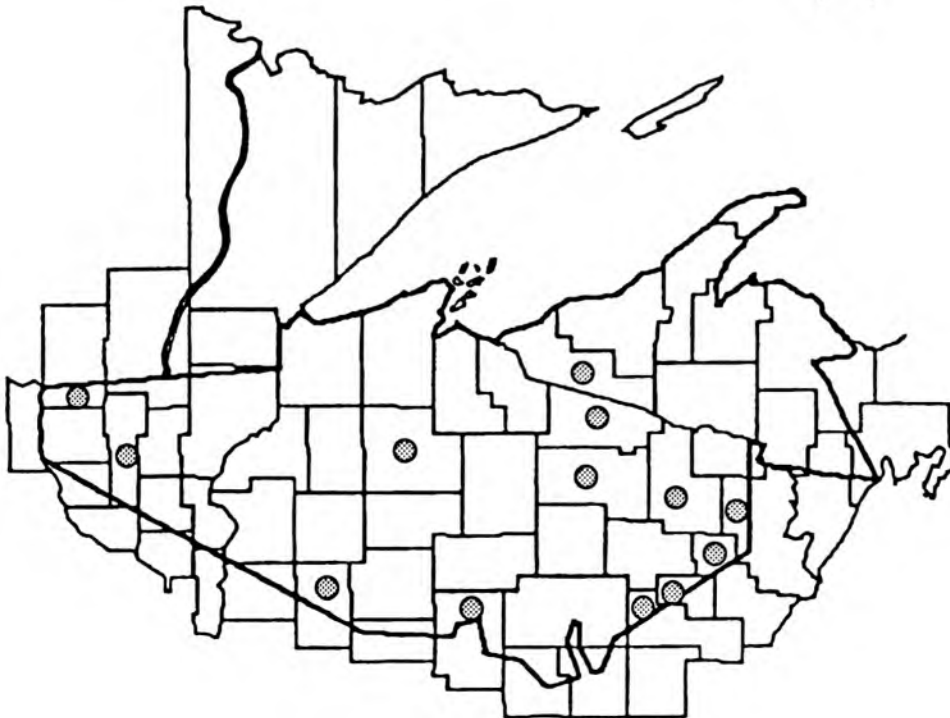
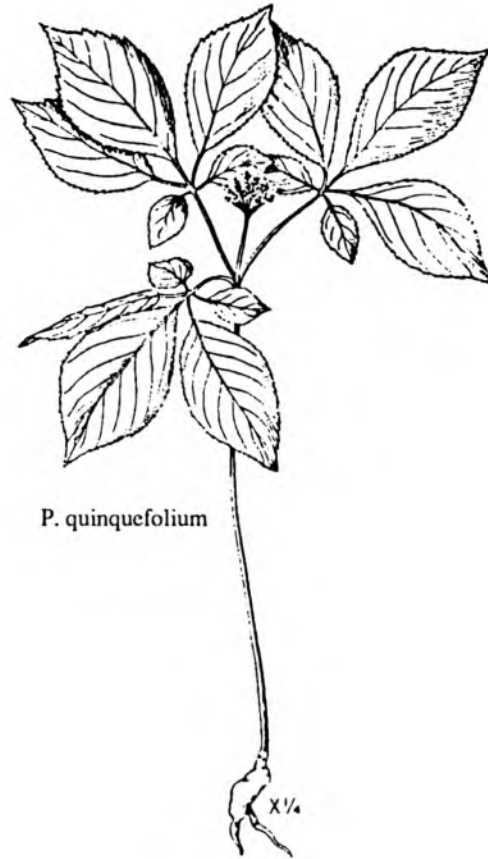
O. acetosella



Panax quinquefolium
ginseng

jiisens (Smith: jissé'ns)
zhooniyaawijiibik, zhooniyaaw-ojiibik (Gilmore:
šuniauw-jibik)

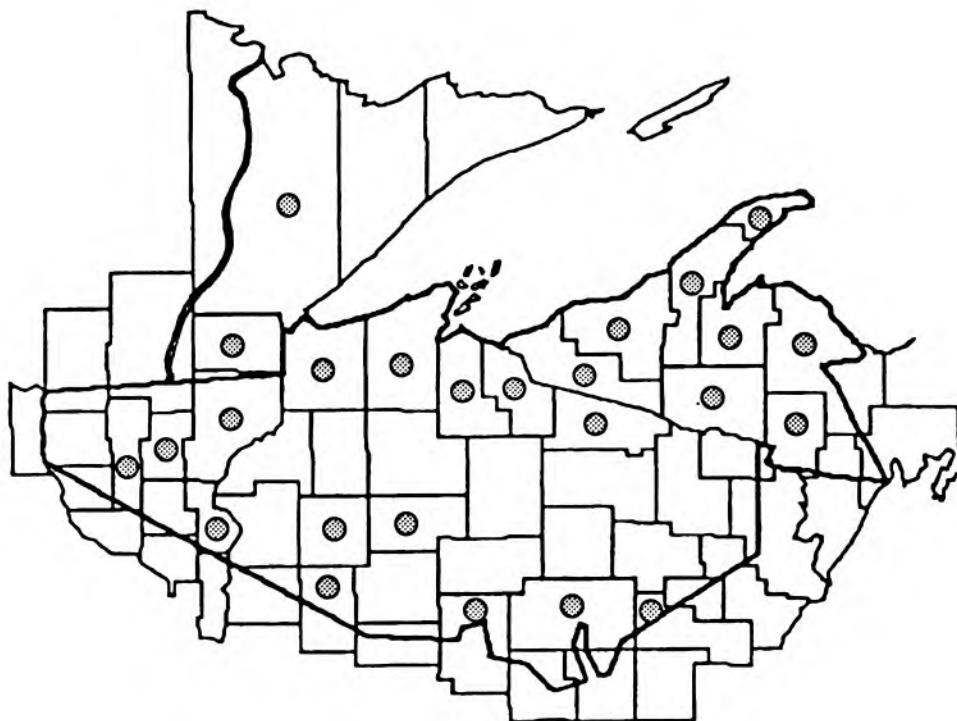
Ginseng is a perennial, 6 to 16 inches tall, that grows from a long, forked root. The 3 compound leaves are whorled, with 5 toothed leaflets. In July and August the small green flowers bloom in a small rounded cluster. The fruits are bright red berries with 2 to 3 seeds inside. Ginseng is now a rare plant that grows in rich woods. The Great Lakes Ojibwa had no "reported" traditional use for this plant, but no doubt it was used medicinally. It was also gathered to sell for its valuable root.



Panax trifolium
dwarf ginseng

nesoobagak (Hoffman: nesō 'w < =b > akök')

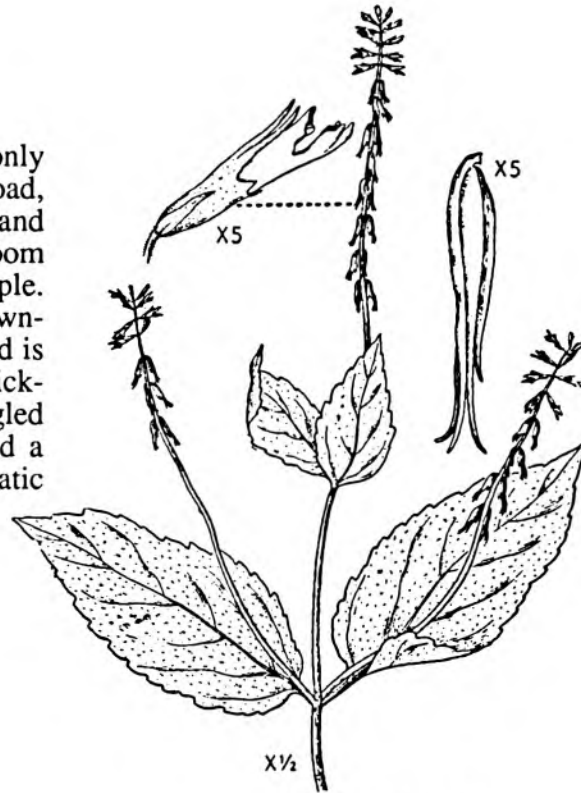
Dwarf ginseng is a small forest herb usually less than 8 inches tall with a whorl of three stalked leaves, each one divided into three parts. The small pinkish to white flowers are in rounded clumps and overtop the leaves. Dwarf ginseng is usually found in rich maple or hemlock-maple woods, often in lower, wetter spots, associated with ground pine, and a variety of ferns. This species is not the ginseng species so desired in the orient. Its traditional medicinal purpose involved using the chewed roots in a poultice on cuts as a coagulant.



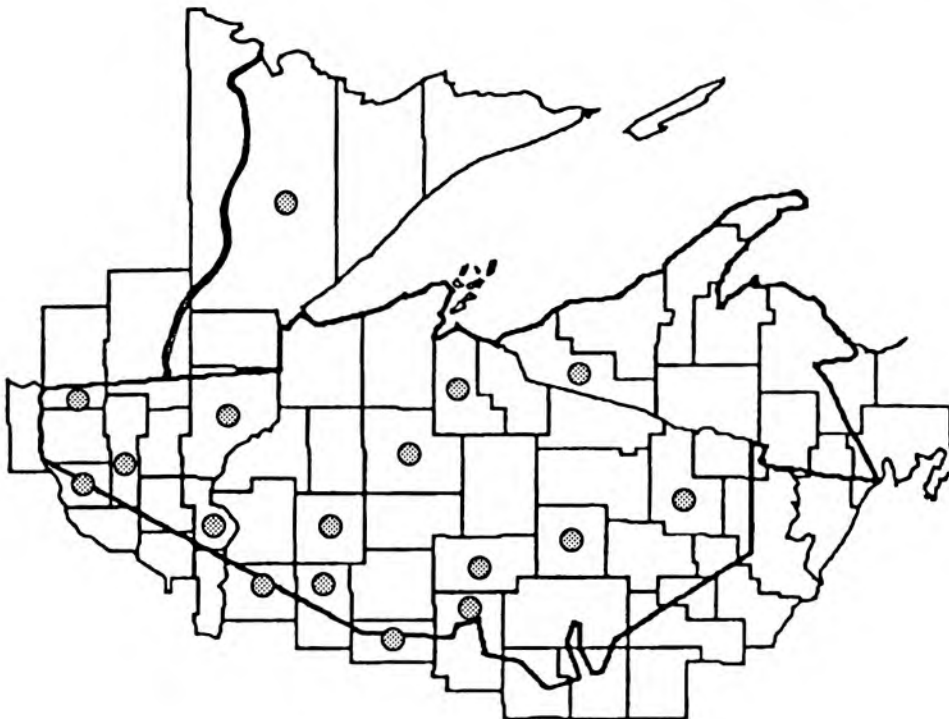
Phryma leptostachya
lopseed

[Hoffman: waia 'biskĕno 'kōk]

Lopseed is unusual in that it is the only member of this very small plant family. The broad, oval leaves are opposite and toothed. In July and August the paired, snapdragon-like flowers bloom in a small thin spike of lavender or pinkish-purple. The barbed fruit is a stick-tight, pointing downward. Lopseed grows from 1 to 3 feet tall and is found in dry to medium woods, forests, and thickets. Traditionally a decoction of the root was gargled or the root was chewed for sore throats, and a decoction of the root was used to treat rheumatic pains.



P. leptostachya

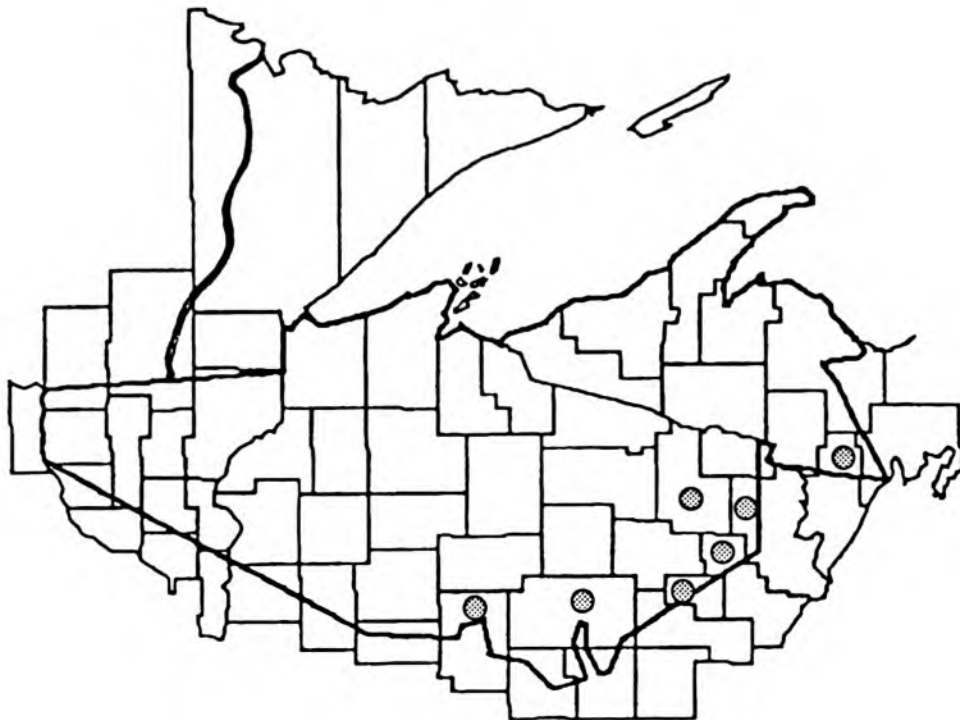


Podophyllum peltatum
mayapple

ininiwijiibik (Zichmanis & Hodgins: ininwidjeebik)
zhaabozigan (Gilmore: sabšikan)

Mayapple blooms from April to June with a single white waxy flower nodding beneath the leaves. The 2 leaves are deeply divided, and have been described as having an umbrella-like appearance. Although the mature yellow berry is edible, the leaves, seeds, and immature fruits are poisonous. Often forming colonies, Mayapple is found in rich woods and pastures, and reaches heights of 1 to 2 feet. Many tribes used the roots as a laxative or purgative.

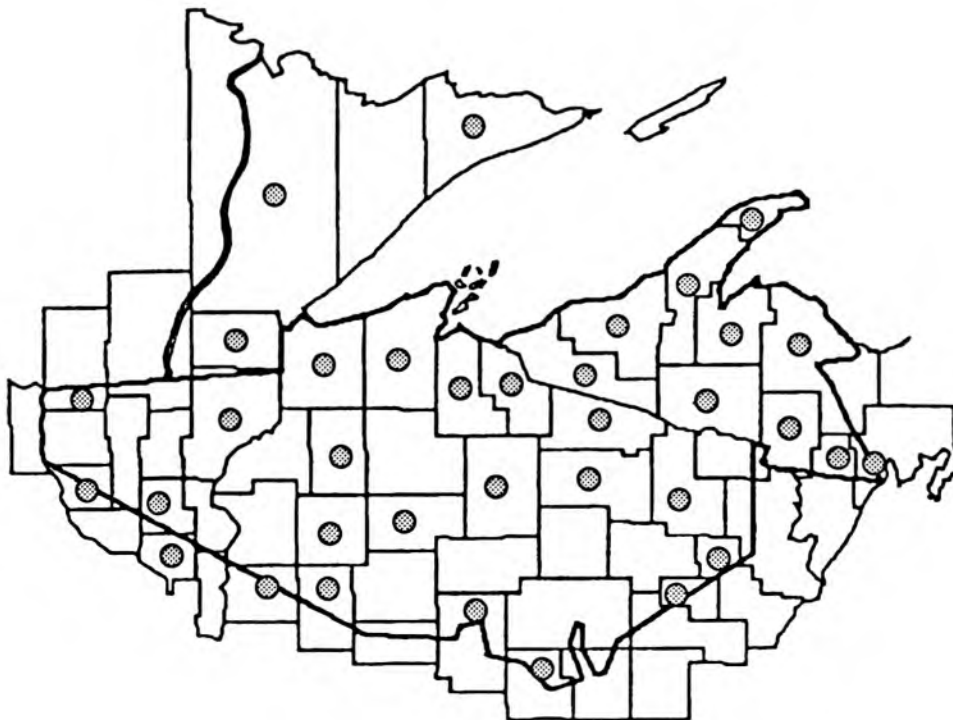
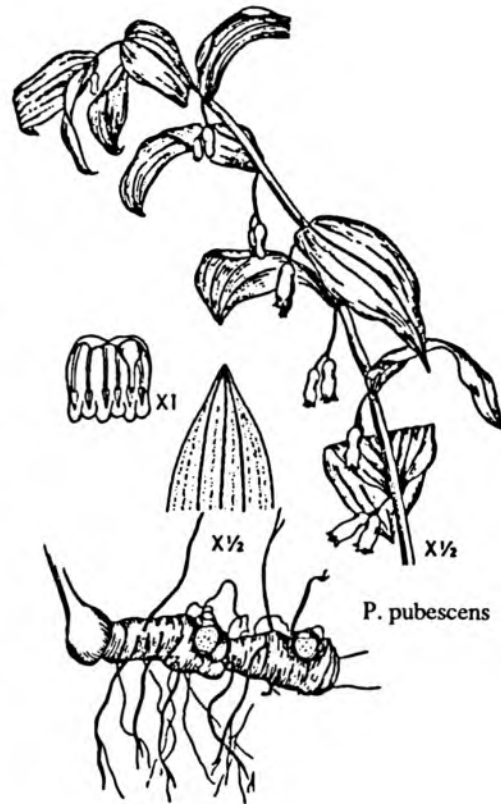
P. peltatum



Polygonatum pubescens
small Solomon's seal

naaniibide'odegin (Zichmanis & Hodgins:
nauneebidaeodaekin)

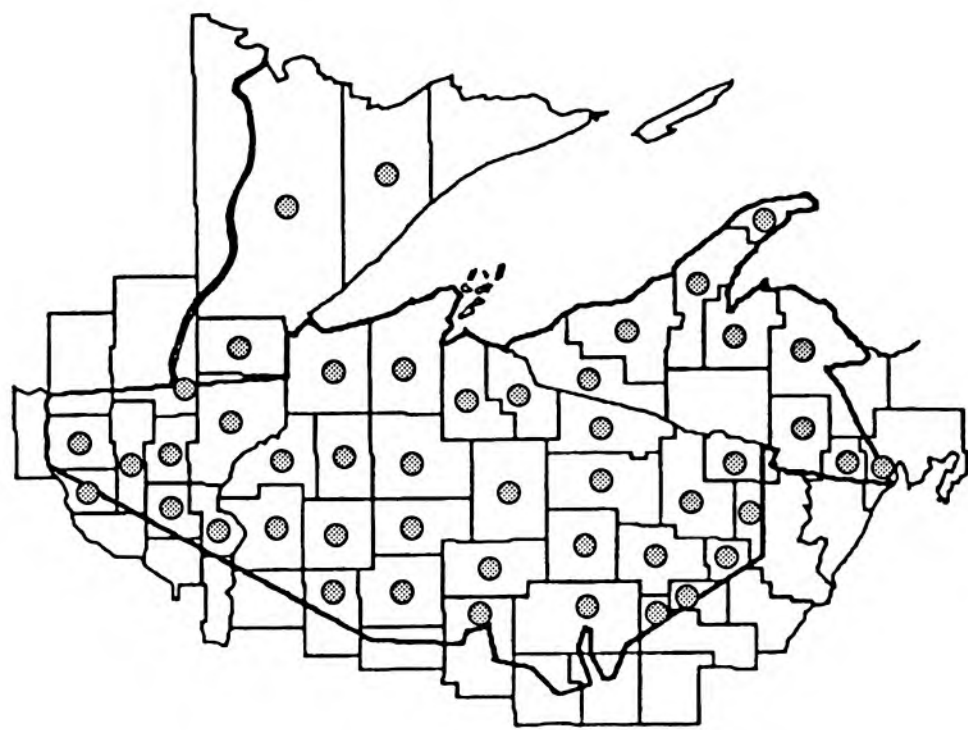
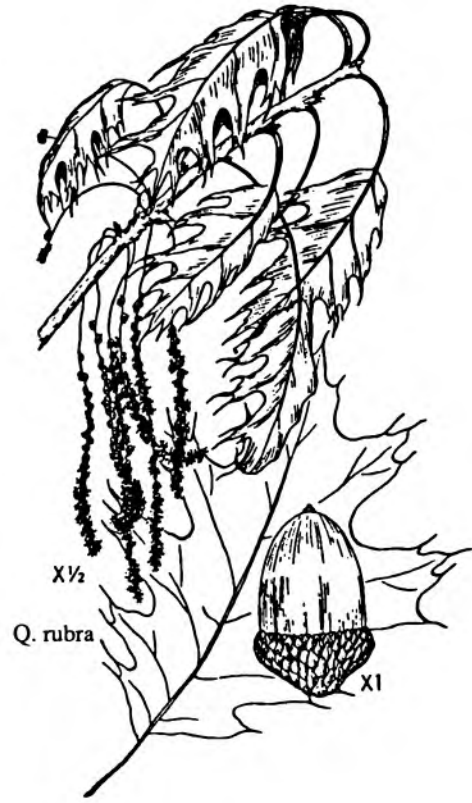
Small Solomon's seal grows from rhizomes with a slender, erect or arching stem, that reaches heights less than 3 feet tall. The alternate, elliptic leaves have 3 to 9 prominent nerves on the upper surface, and are whitened and finely hairy on the veins beneath. The bell-shaped flowers dangle under the stem in groups of 1 to 4. They bloom from May to July. The fruits are blue or black berries with several seeds. This species is found in moist woods. Traditional medicinal uses of small Solomon's seal included burning the roots for fragrance, making a tea for coughs, and in unspecified ways as a physic.



Quercus rubra
northern red oak

mashkode-miizhimizh (Rhodes: mshkode-miizhmizh)
mitigomizh (Baraga: mitigomij 'oak, red oak'; Reagan:
me-te-go-mish (mi-ti-go-mish); Smith: mītigo' mīc)
wiisagi-mitigomizh (Densmore: wi'sugi'mītigo'mīc;
Hoffman: wisug'emītig'omish')

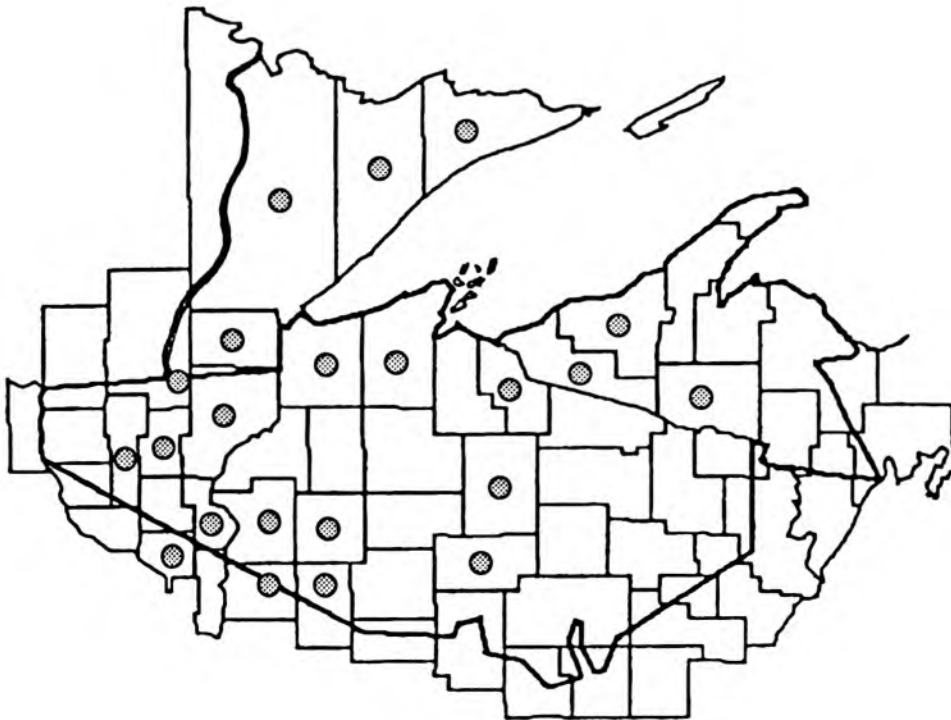
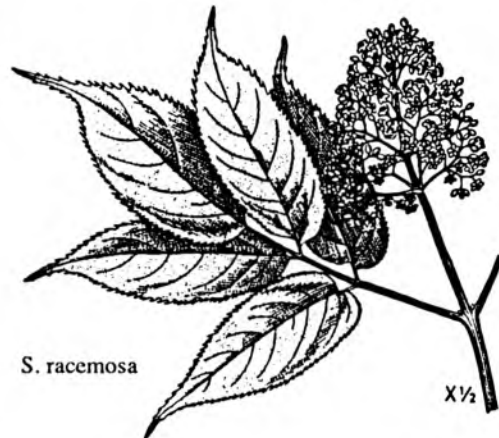
Northern red oak is a large tree, 60 to 100 feet in height, commonly found on well-drained soils with sugar and red maples, basswood, white ash, red and white pines, and aspens. The leaves are alternate, with pointed lobes. Green flowers appear in May and June, and form shallow-cupped acorns in fall. Traditional medical uses for this tree include a compound decoction of inner bark for heart trouble, a decoction of bark for blood diseases and heart and lung troubles, and an infusion of root bark for gonorrhea.



Sambucus racemosa
red elderberry

[Baraga: papāshkisiganak, -on 'elder-tree'; Smith:
papaskatciksi 'gana 'tíg]

Like the common elderberry (*S. canadensis*), red elderberry has opposite compound leaves, with 5 to 7 leaflets per leaf. The stout twigs are warty and have a brown pith. In April and May the small white flowers bloom in pyramid-shaped clusters. The berry-like fruits are bright red and mature from June to September. Reaching heights of up to 12 feet, red elderberry is found in a variety of habitats including along roadsides, streambanks, and woods. In general, red elderberry has a more northern distribution than common elderberry. The fruits are used in jellies, wines, and pies, but the vegetative parts are poisonous. In Native American medical practices a decoction of inner bark was used as an emetic or cathartic although it was considered dangerous. An infusion of the root was also used for unspecified medical purposes.

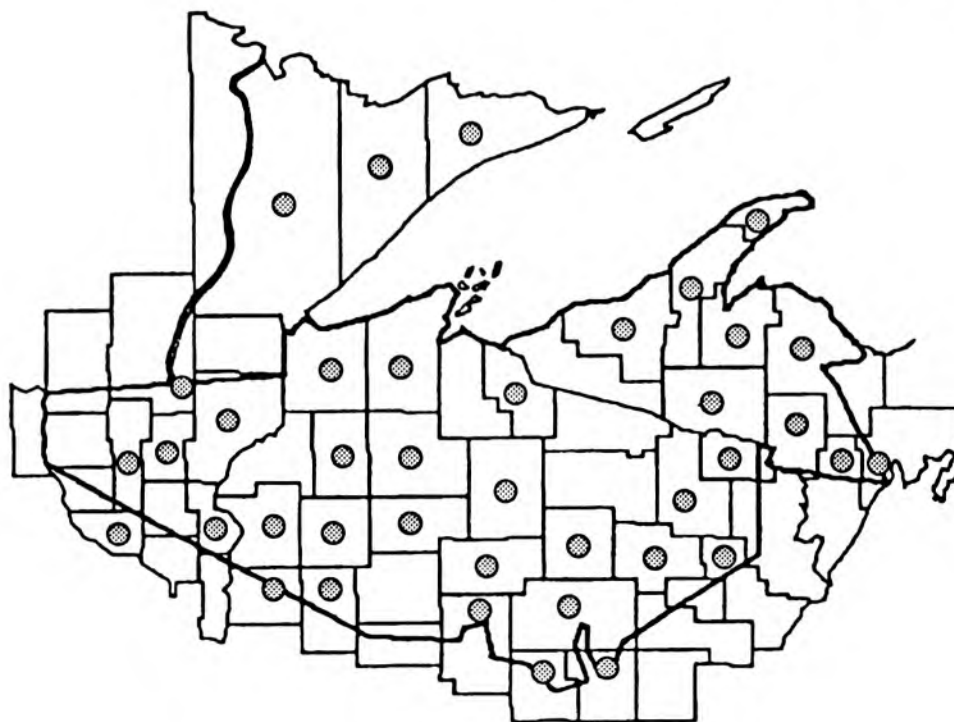


Sanguinaria canadensis
bloodroot

meskojibikak, meskwijiibikak (Smith: meskwa´ dji´
bikúk, meskwa´djibikúk)

miskojibik, miskwijiibik (Densmore: mfs´kodji´bik;
Gilmore: meskwi-jibik; Zichmanis & Hodgins:
miskwidjeebik)

Bloodroot is an early spring ephemeral, and flowers in April and May. The single white flower has 8 to 10 petals and is between 3 and 12 inches tall, taller than the leaf. Wrapping around the stem of the flower is the single, lobed leaf. The juice of the broken stem is orange or blood-colored. Bloodroot is found in medium to rich woods and forests. Traditional medical practices found many uses for this plant, including as a treatment for fainting and fits, as a blood medicine, as a cure for sore throats, and as a treatment for gonorrhea. The roots were also used in making a red dye.



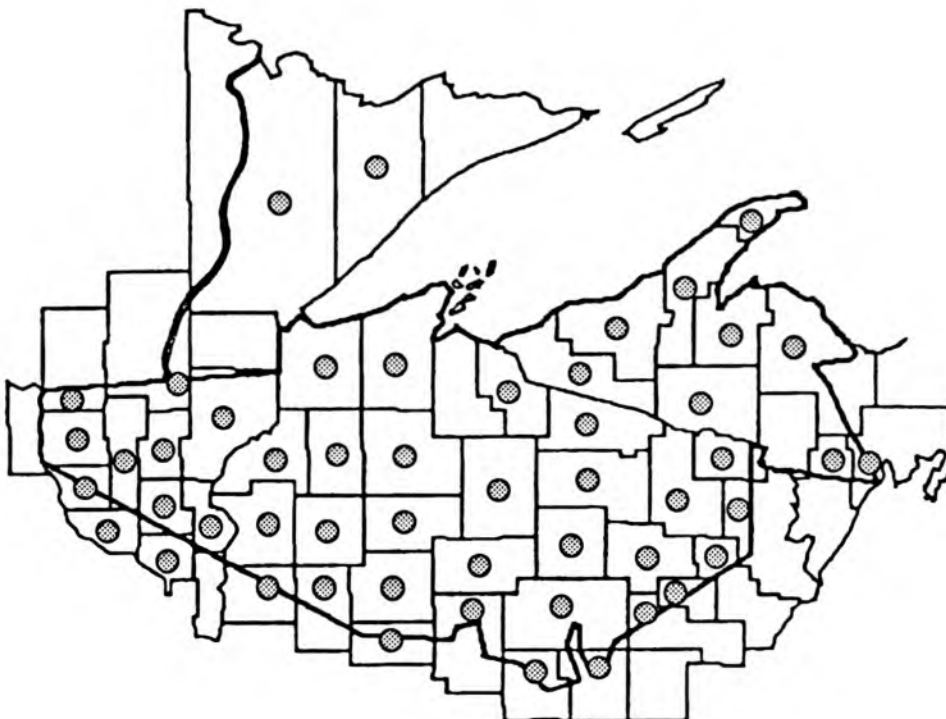
Tilia americana
basswood

- wiigob (Smith: wigub)
wiigobaatig, -oog (Rhodes: wiigwbaatig)
wiigobimizh, -iig (Baraga: wigobimij; Densmore:
wigub 'imij; Gilmore: wigobi-minš)
wiigibiish (Rhodes: wiigwbiish)
wiigobiishaatig (Rhodes: wiigwbiishaatig)

Basswood is a large tree with a straight trunk, reaching 80 feet in height. Often sprouting after a fire or cutting, it grows in clumps of several trunks, in rich, moist, deciduous woods, occurring with hemlock, sugar maple, yellow birch, red maple, elm, and red and white oaks. The smooth bark is dark gray and fibrous, and can be used to make rope. The alternate leaves are toothed and heart-shaped with unequal lobes. Small, loose clusters of flowers appear in June to July, after the leaves have emerged. The flowers are very fragrant, frequently visited by bees, and have 5 yellowish-white fuzzy petals. Flowers were traditionally dried and drunk in a tea. The fruit is a pea-sized nut with a thick gray shell. Traditionally the inner bark was used to treat dysentery, a jelly was used for consumption, the twigs were used for lung troubles, and the leaves were used to treat burns and scalds.

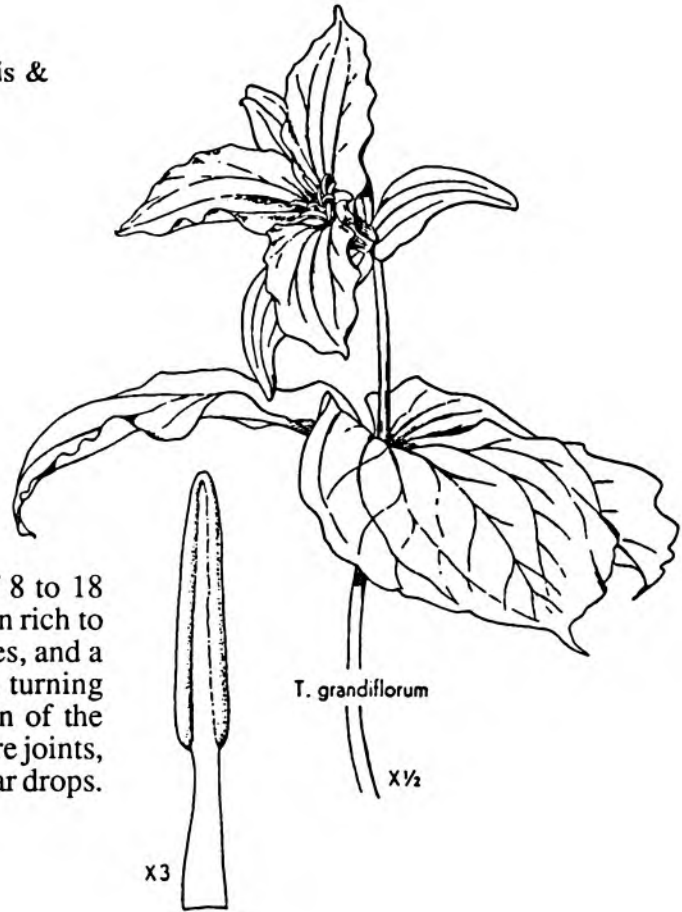


T. americana

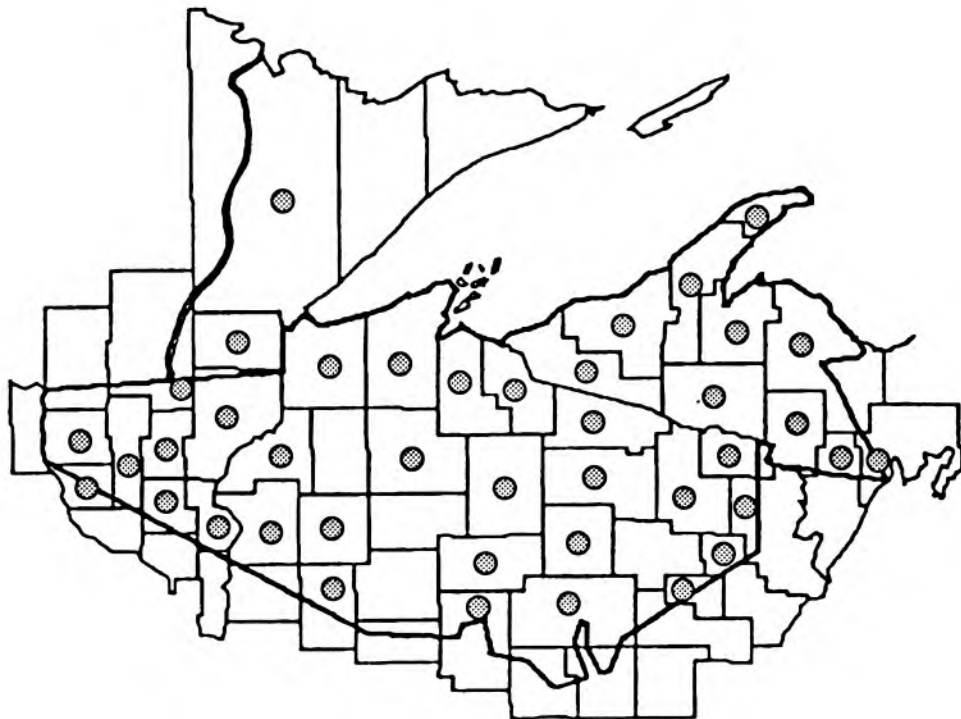


Trillium grandiflorum
white trillium

[Densmore: inl' n'wfn' d'f'ige' g'un; Zichmanis & Hodgins: haushkindjibgwaun]



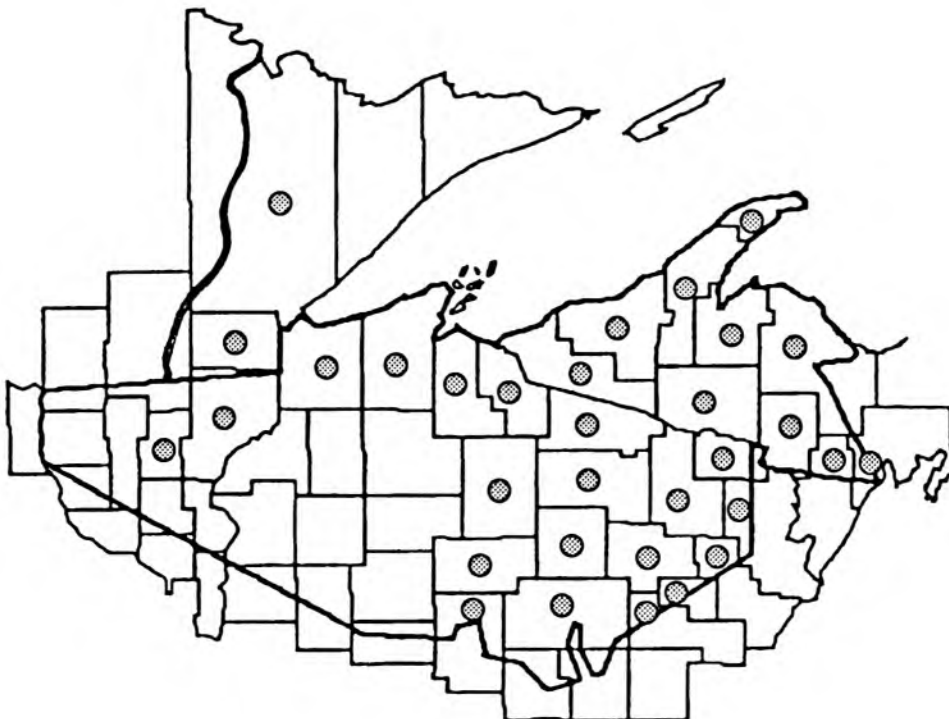
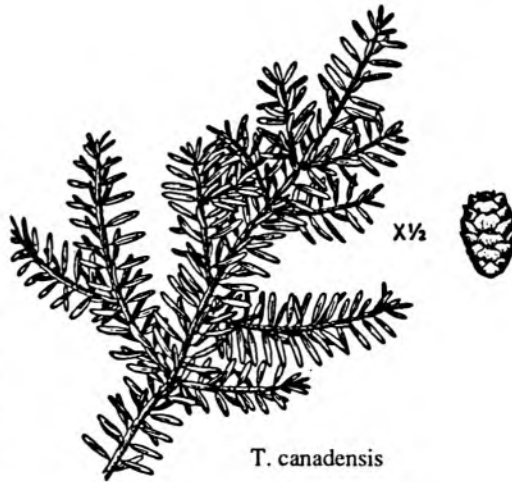
This species grows to a height of 8 to 18 inches and is the common trillium found in rich to medium woods. It has 3 broad, oval leaves, and a large showy white flower, with 3 petals, turning pink with age. Traditionally, a decoction of the root was “pricked in with needles” near sore joints, and a decoction of root bark was used as ear drops.



Tsuga canadensis
hemlock

gaagaagimizh (Densmore: gaga´gimʼc)
gaagaagiwa/inzh (Baraga: kagagiwanj, -ig; Gilmore:
kagaga-winš; Hoffman: s <=g> aga ´iʷuʷsh;
Smith: gagagi´ wíc, gagagi´wíc)

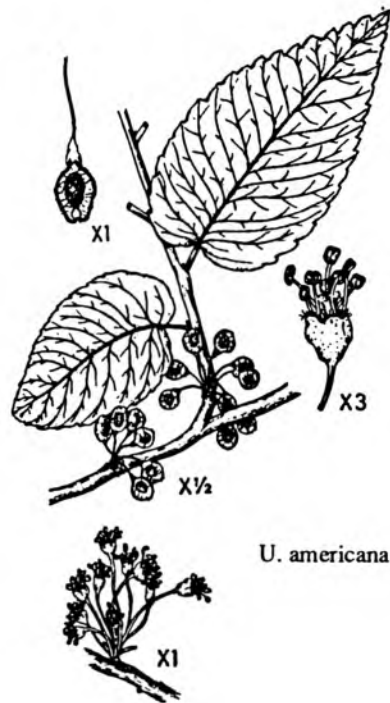
Hemlock is a large (60 to 100 feet tall), very shade-tolerant evergreen tree with short, flat needles. It is a more round-topped tree than spruces and firs, with more flexible twigs and branchlets. The bark is thick, reddish-brown or gray, and was a source of tannin for leather tanning. The cones appear in April to May and ripen in fall, having an oblong-oval shape less than 1 inch long. Hemlock is shade-tolerant, slow-growing, and long-lived (600+ years). In traditional medicine an infusion of twigs was used to treat dysentery, pulverized inner bark was used on wounds as a styptic, leaves were used to flavor medicinal tea, and the bark was used on cuts and wounds to stop bleeding.



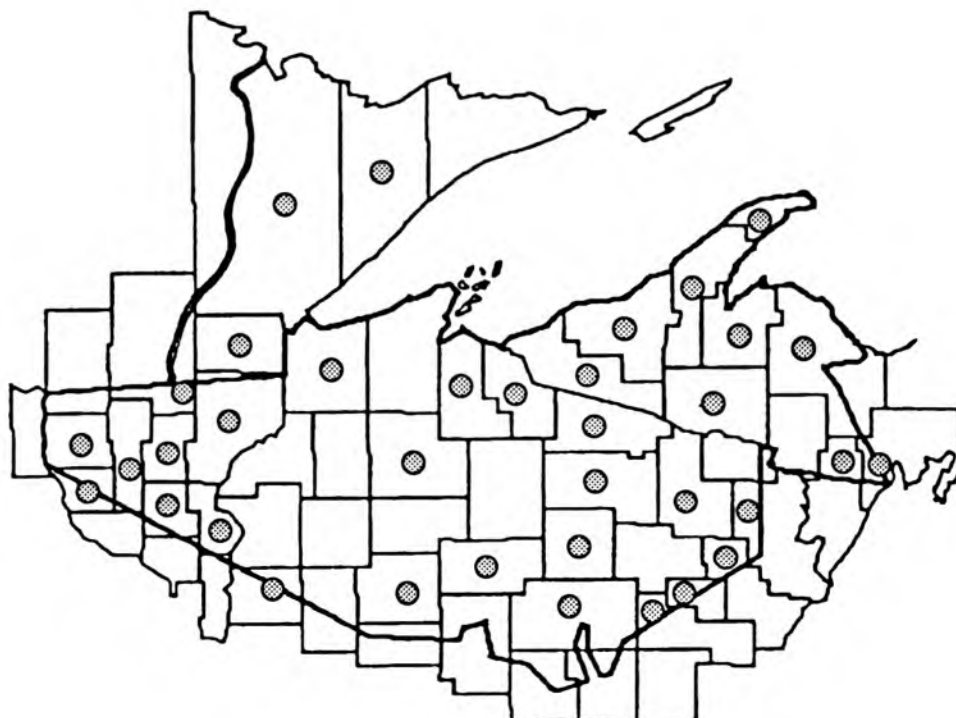
Ulmus americana
American elm

aniib, -iig (Baraga: anib, -ig; Rhodes: niib)

American elm is a large tree, reaching heights of 90 feet and diameters of 3 to 6 feet. It has a few large branches reaching up and out to give it a vase or umbrella like shape, enabling one to recognize it from a distance. The gray bark is thick with deep fissures and the trunk is often buttressed. The alternate leaves are thick, rough above, toothed, and have an uneven base. Before the tree leaves out in March and April, the brownish-red flowers appear. Maturing in May, the round to oval fruits are winged, 1/2 inch long, with hairy edges. While found in floodplains or swamp edges, American elm is also common in northern hardwood forests with sugar and red maples, beech, basswood, yellow birch, and hemlock. Most of the large elms have died off since the middle 1970's due to Dutch elm disease. Traditionally an infusion of root bark was used to treat gonorrhea.

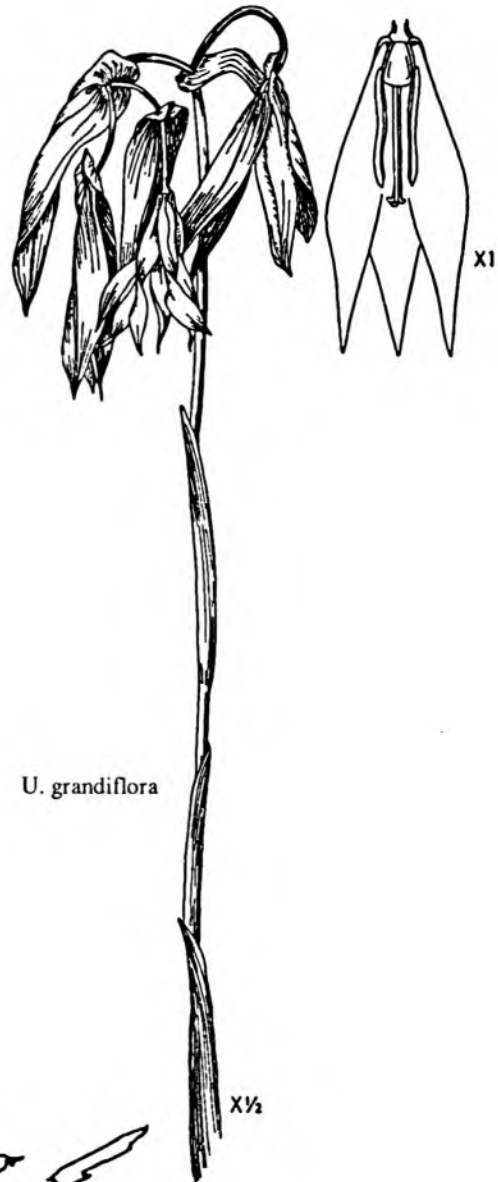


U. americana

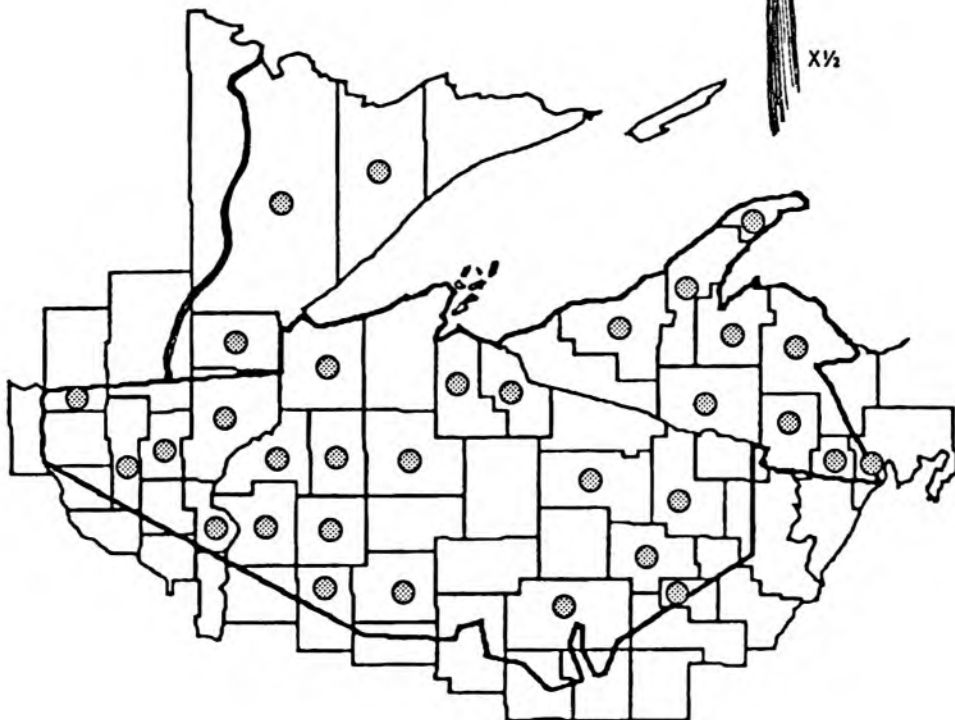


Uvularia grandiflora
large flowered bellwort

waabishkijibik (Smith: wabûckadji' bik; Zichmanis
& Hodgins: waubishkidjeebik)
[Smith: wesawabi' kwonêk]



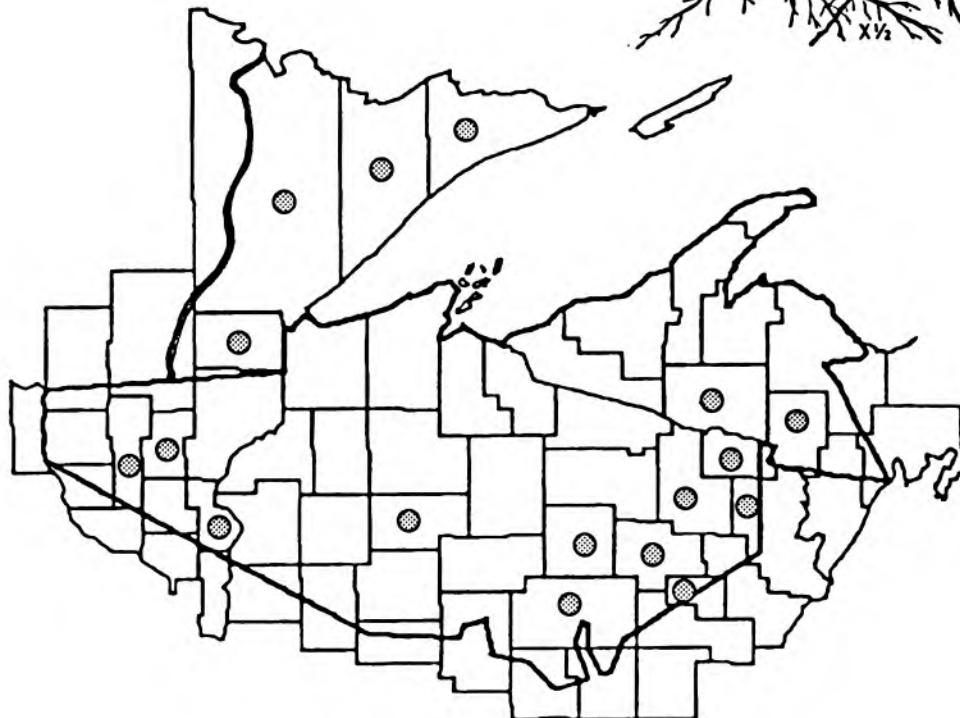
Large flowered bellwort grows to heights of 6 to 20 inches and is found in dry to medium woods. The large yellow bell-like flowers bloom from April to June. Stouter than other bellworts, it has a branched stem and clasping leaves. Traditionally, the roots were used to treat stomach pains and perhaps pleurisy.



Viola canadensis
Canada violet

[Hoffman: maskwī'widzhī'wiko'kōk]

Canada violet has heart-shaped leaves and a creeping rootstock. Found in rich and medium woods and forests it reaches heights of 8 to 18 inches. The flowers bloom from April to July and are white with a purplish tinge on the back of the petals. The stems also are purplish and slightly hairy. In traditional medical practices a decoction of the root was used to treat pains near the bladder.



Boreal Forest

Boreal Forests (BF) - The original boreal forest tracts of northern Wisconsin and Minnesota have been extensively logged; they were dominated by balsam fir, white spruce and white cedar. The second-growth of this habitat is a mix of the above mentioned evergreens and hardwoods species including white birch, aspen, and red maple. Mountain ash is a notable tree species that is characteristic of this community, but it seldom dominates the communities' composition. This habitat is generally prevalent along lands adjacent to Lake Superior.

Abies balsamea
balsam fir

aninaandag, -oog, ininaandag, -oog (Baraga:
ininandag, -og 'fir-tree, spruce'; Densmore:
a 'ninandak'; Hoffman: inin 'nandök)

bigiwaandag, -oog

zhingob, -iig 'fir', zhingobaandag, -oog 'fir bough'
(Baraga: jingob, -ig 'any kind of fir tree'; Smith:
jingo' b, jingo' b, jingo' bandag, jingo' bandag)

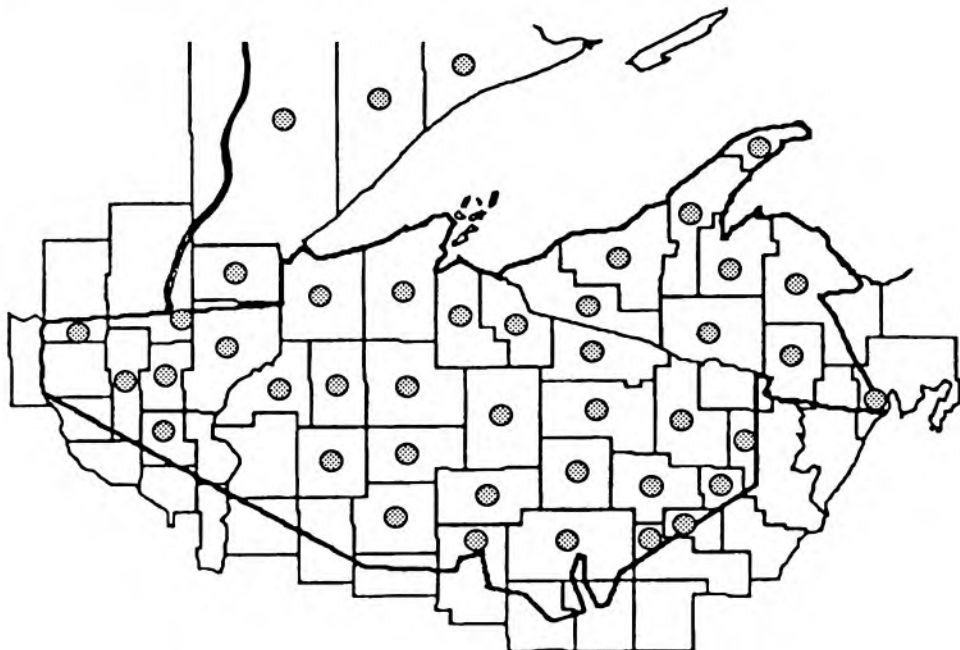
zhingob bigiwaandag (Smith: jingo' b pikewa'ndag,
jingo' b pikewa'ndag)

[Gilmore: pegyu-nagak-wizit; Reagan: ne-naig-wah-
dayg (ni-naig-wah-dag); Rhodes: baapaashkwaatig]

Balsam fir is an evergreen tree that reaches a height of 40 to 80 feet. It is a slow-growing and short-lived tree found in coniferous and mixed forests, cedar swamps and bogs. Since it is tolerant of shade, the seedlings often come in under a canopy of other species such as white and black spruces, aspen, red maple, and yellow and white birches. The needles are flattened, about 1/2 inch long. The cones are clustered at the top of the tree and point upwards. They appear in May and are then about 1 inch long, and grow to about 2 to 4 inches by the time they ripen in autumn. The bark and needles are very resinous and aromatic. In traditional medical practices, this tree was used to treat many ailments, including headaches, rheumatic joints, colds, coughs, sores, and sore eyes. Balsam fir was also used as a hair ointment, as a wash, and in the sweatbath ceremony.



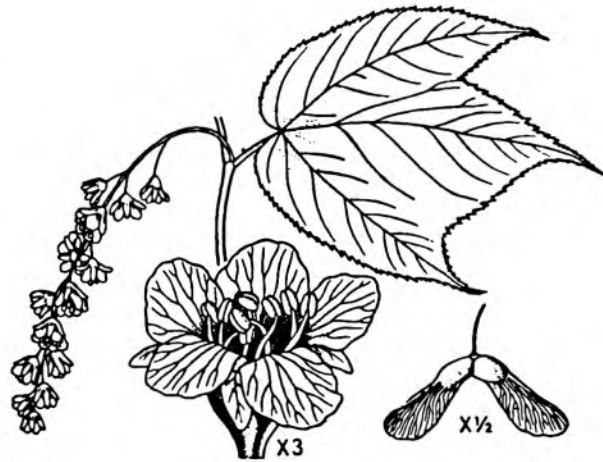
A. balsamea



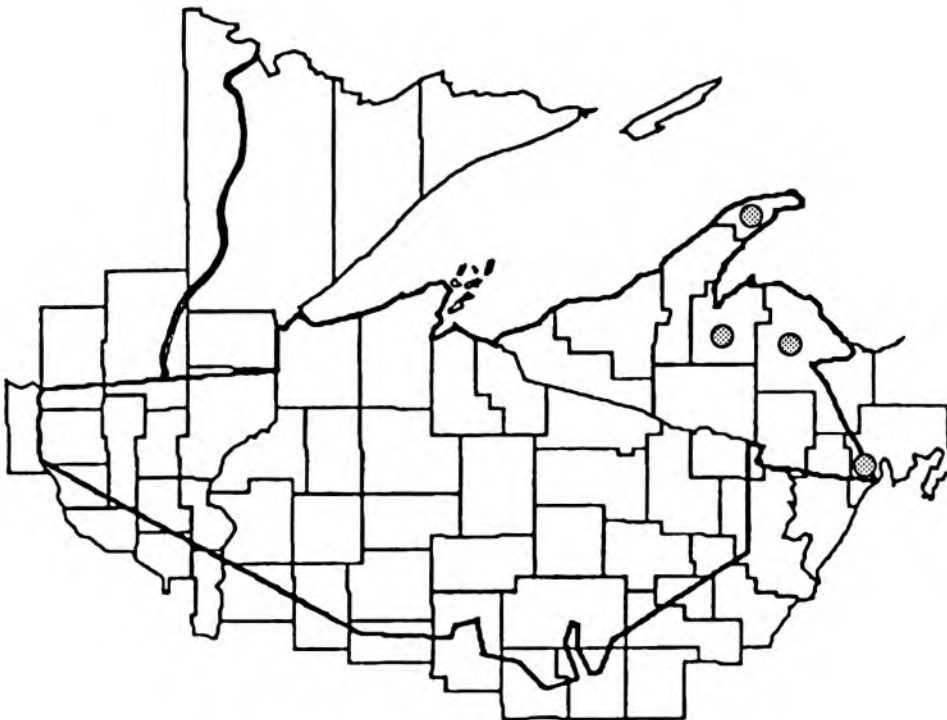
Acer pensylvanicum
striped maple

moozomizh (Hoffman: mō'zom'ish')

Striped maple is found in the understory of mesic woods, mixed conifer stands, and in cedar swamps. It has an interesting distribution, in that it is found in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan and does not extend into northern Wisconsin. Striped maple is a tall shrub or small tree that seldom exceeds 8 inches in diameter at breast height. Mature individuals have conspicuous pale-green stripes on the smooth green bark, hence its common name. The leaves are opposite, simple, and 3-lobed; the young branchlets are green to reddish-brown. Striped maple has a helicopter-like fruit (called a samara), typical of all the maples. The Ojibwa used a decoction of the inner bark as an emetic.



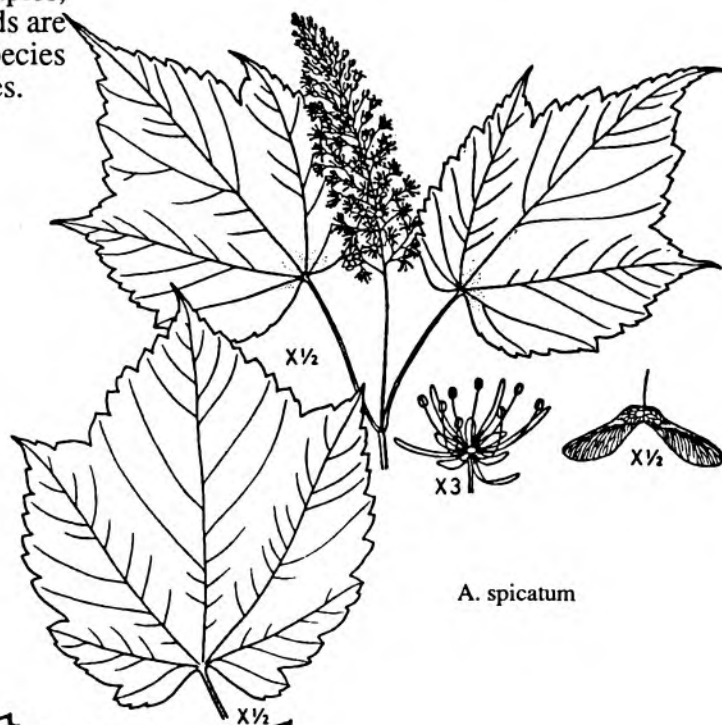
A. pensylvanicum



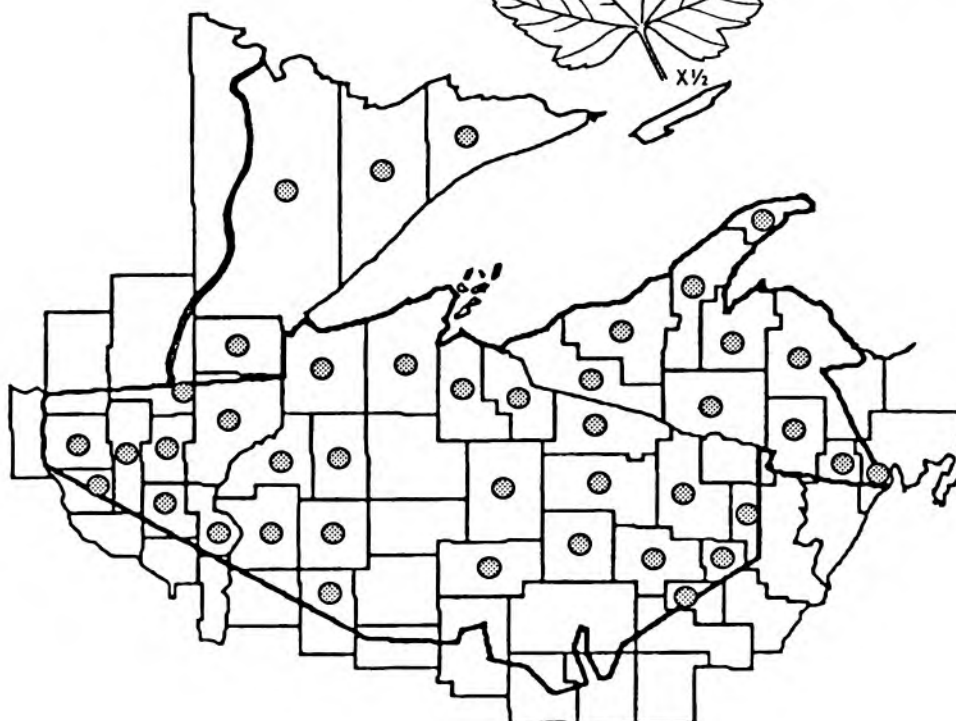
Acer spicatum
mountain maple

zhaashaagobiimag (Smith: cacagobi'mûk)

Mountain maple is a small tree or shrub that is characteristically found in northern conifer forests, associated with white cedar, hemlock and yellow birch. The stems of this small tree usually do not exceed 10 inches in diameter and the tree seldom grows taller than 30 feet. The leaves of mountain maple are three-lobed and softly hairy underneath, and the flowers, unlike other maples, are in long spikes. The wing-like maple seeds are retained late into the fall. The pith of this species was traditionally used as a wash for sore eyes.



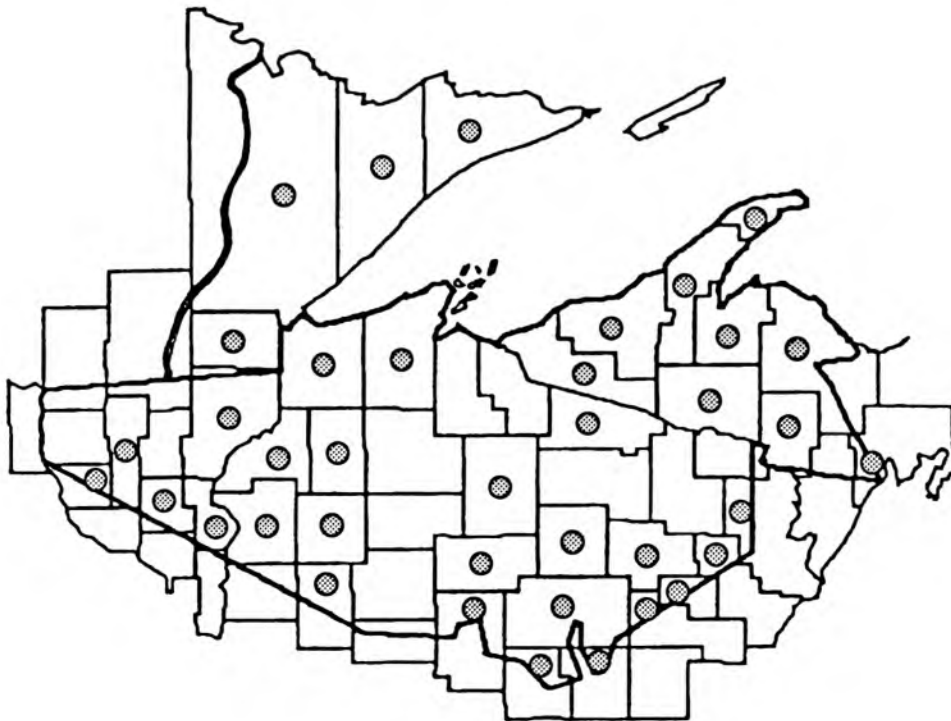
A. spicatum



Actaea rubra
red baneberry

o*j*iibikens (Hoffman: odzī 'bīkē's ')
waashkobijiibikak (Hoffman:
wash 'kubīdzhi 'bīkakōk ')
wiishkbobijiibik (Smith: wīckobidji 'bīk)
[Densmore: wi 'cosidji 'bīk]

Red baneberry grows in rich deciduous woods, coniferous forests, and swamps, reaching a height of 1 to 3 feet. White flowers bloom in May to June in a rounded cluster; the leaves are divided and toothed. The berry-like fruit is red or white, growing on thin stalks. Traditionally the roots were used for a variety of ailments, including stomach troubles and gynecological problems.



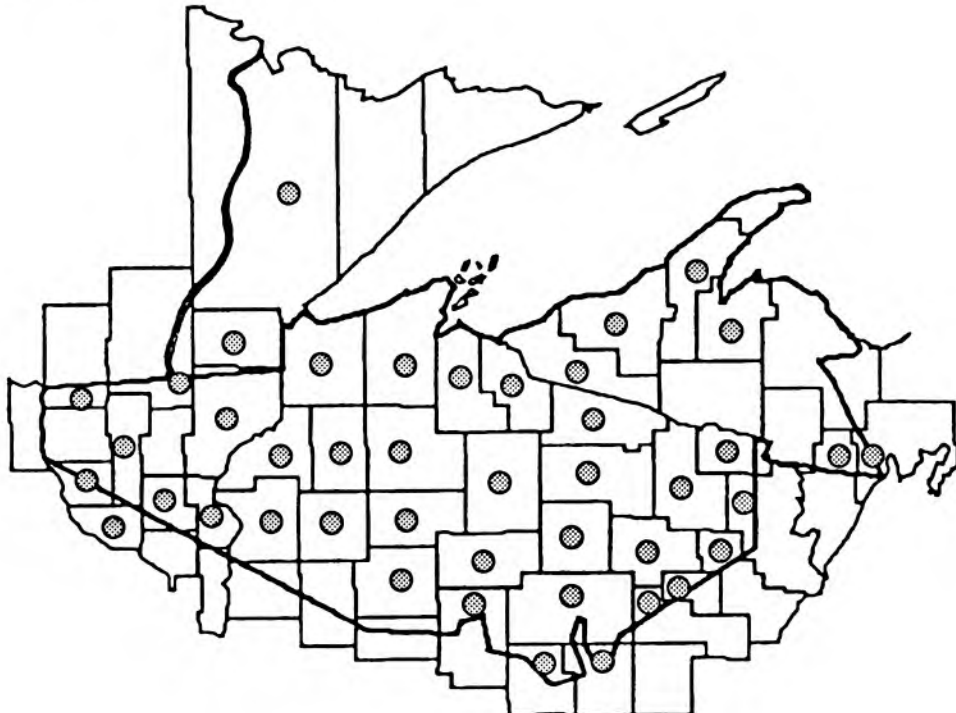
Carpinus caroliniana
hornbeam, musclewood

[Gilmore: ska'agon-minš]



C. caroliniana

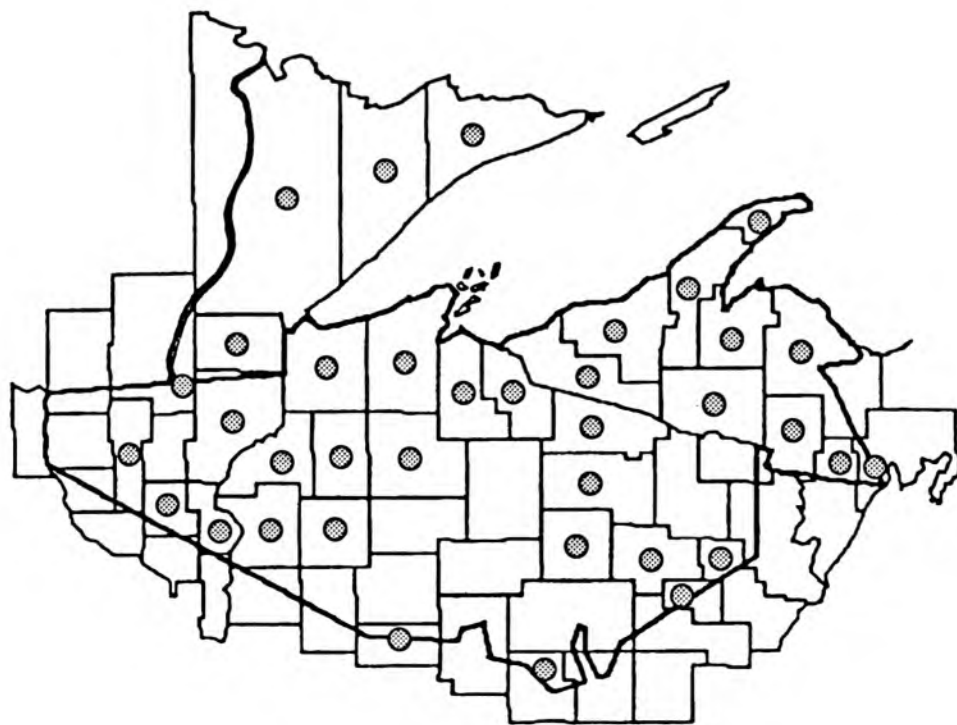
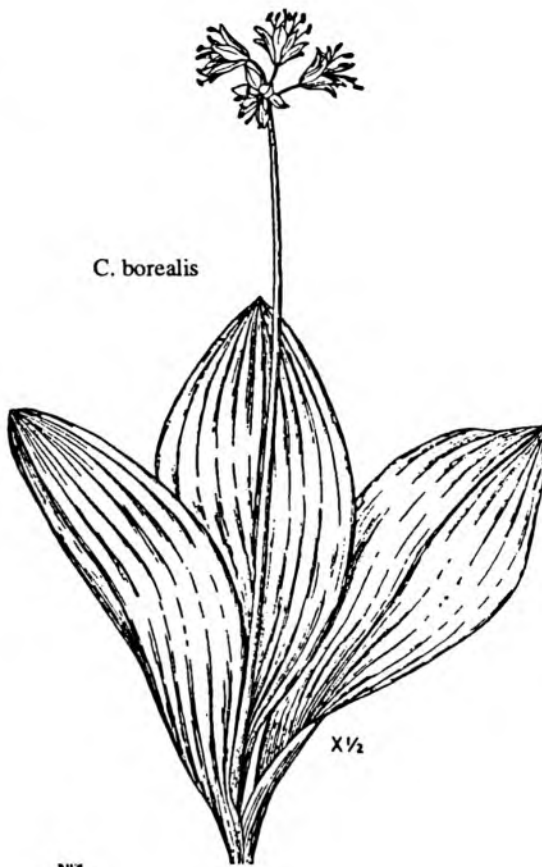
This member of the birch family is a shallow rooted tall shrub or small tree that reaches heights of up to 30 feet. The smooth, thin bark is blue-gray with lighter mottling, and the trunk forms muscle-like ridges which give the species one of its common names, musclewood. The alternate, toothed leaves are oblong with a tapering tip, and the slender branches have a zig-zag appearance. The flowers are borne in catkins that bloom in April and May, when the leaves are emerging. In mid-summer the fruits, consisting of small ribbed nutlets mature and remain on the tree in loose clusters near the ends of branches after the leaves fall. Hornbeam grows in moist woods. The heavy, strong, close-grained wood was traditionally used by Native Americans as main support posts in wigwams or tents.



Clintonia borealis
bluebead lily

(g)odotaagaans (Smith: adota'gons)
[Smith: gînose' wîbûg; Zichmanis & Hodgins: ozawa
tootaugauhse]

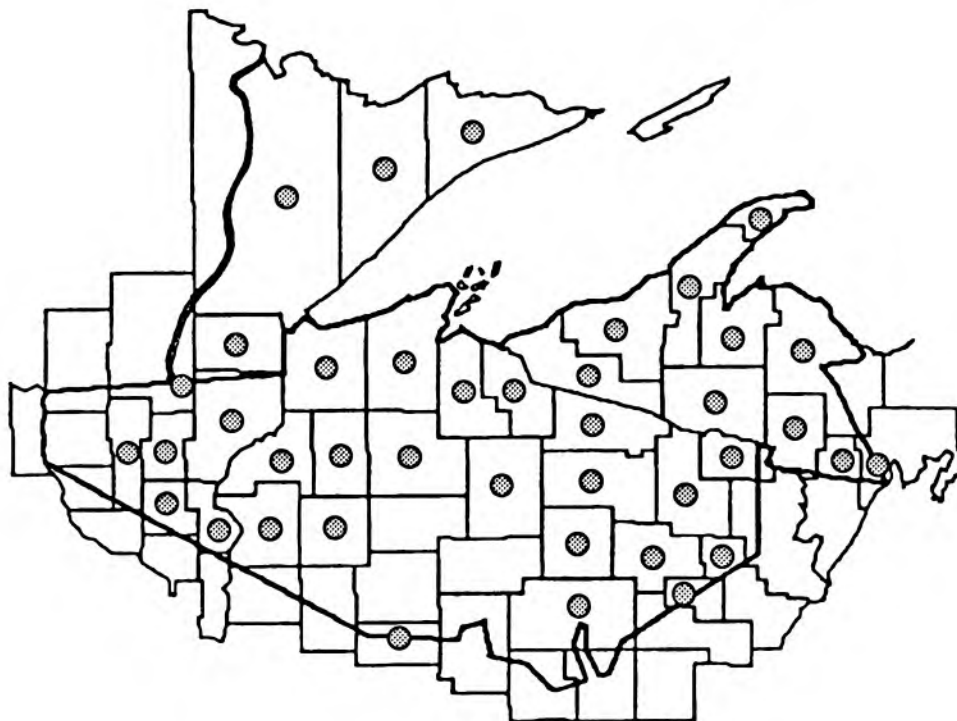
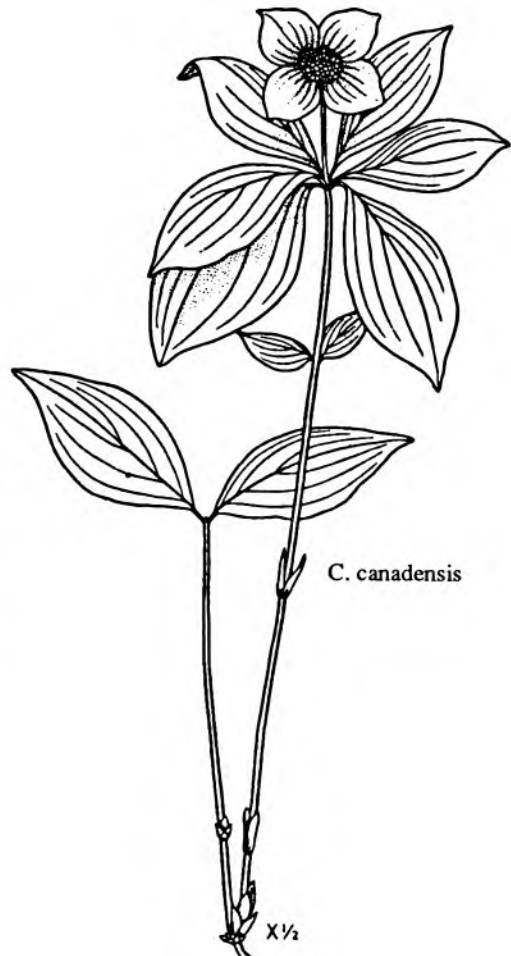
This plant has 2 or 3 broad, shiny leaves at the base, and a leafless flower stalk from 6 to 16 inches tall. The yellow or greenish flowers are shaped like flared bells. The berry-like fruit is a deep blue color, and very conspicuous. Traditional medicinal uses included a decoction of leaves applied to scrofulous sores and an infusion of the root to aid parturition. The leaves of bluebead lily were also used in the decorative arts.



Cornus canadensis
bunchberry

ode'iminiibik (Smith: ode' iminiji' bik)
zhakaagomin
zhaashaagomin, zhaashaagominens (Densmore:
caca'gomIn; Zichmanis & Hodgins:
zhaushaugominaehse)

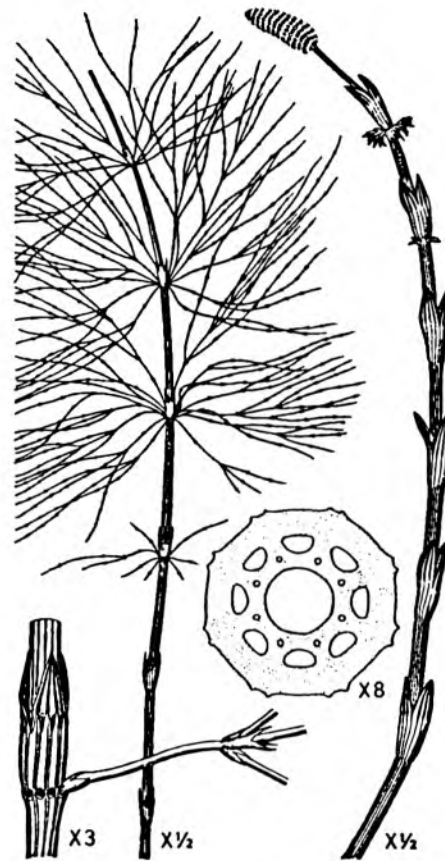
Bunchberry is a 2 to 8 inch tall perennial that sometimes forms large patches. It is found under conifers or in mixed woods, and on the edges of swamps and bogs. What looks like one large whitish flower is actually a cluster of very small yellow-green flowers, surrounded by 4 white petal-like bracts. The 6 oval leaves are in a whorl. The edible berry-like fruit is in a tight cluster, and was eaten raw or cooked as in a pudding. Traditionally, an infusion of the root was used for infant colic.



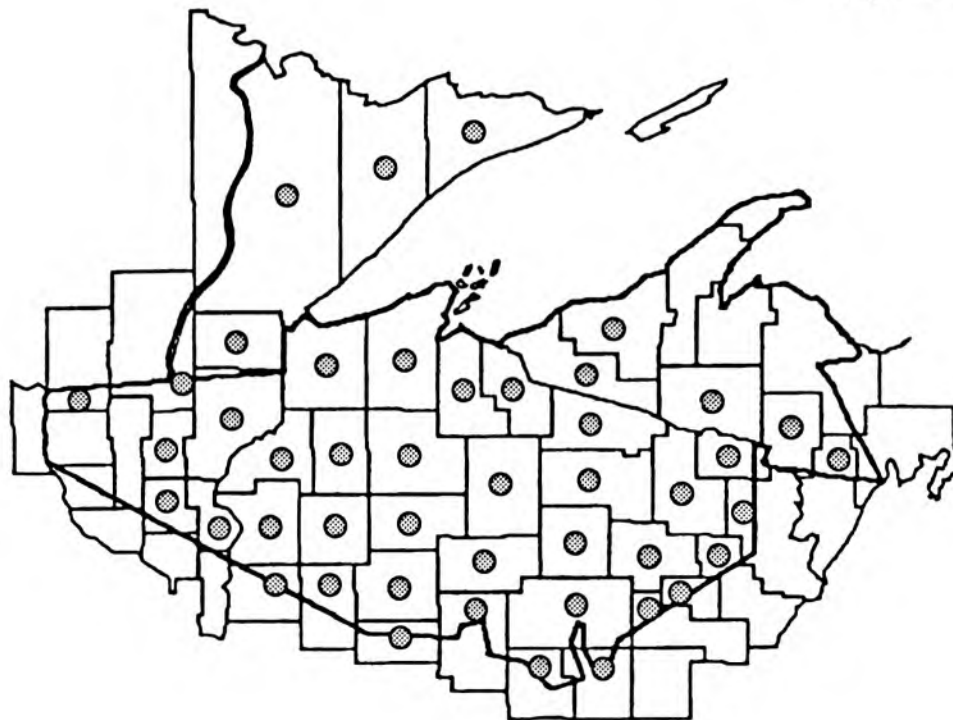
Equisetum sylvaticum
woodland horsetail

[Smith: siba' mûckûn]

Woodland horsetail is a hollow-stemmed plant with deep, creeping roots. It is commonly found in swamps and moist woods. In May and June fertile stems with a cone-like tip appear. After the spores are shed, the stem sprouts whorled branches with feathery leaves, like those on sterile (non-spore-producing) stems. In traditional medicine, an infusion of the plant was used for kidney troubles and dropsy.



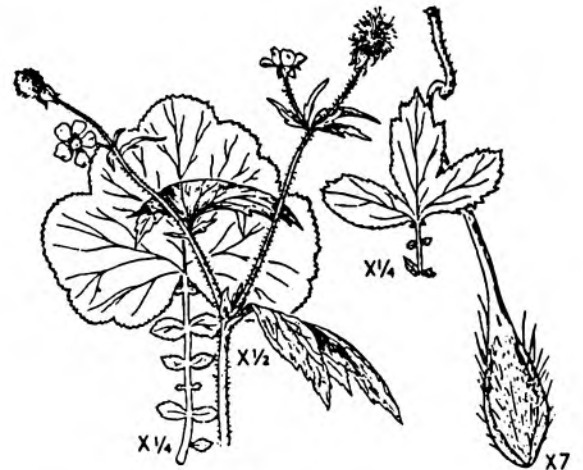
E. sylvaticum



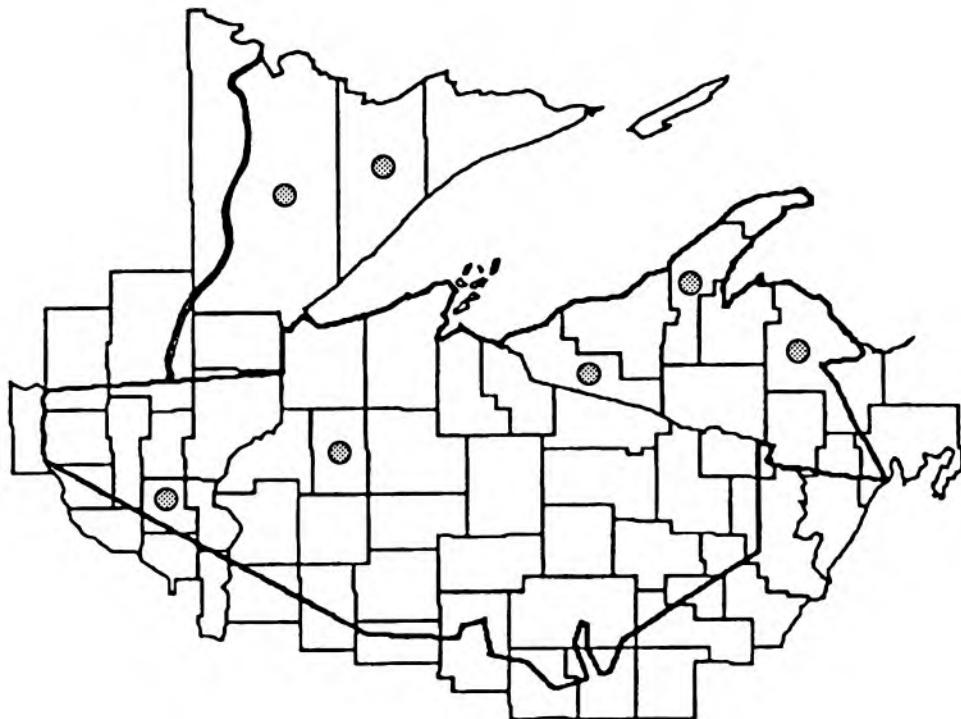
Geum macrophyllum
large-leaved avens

[Smith: wica 'wasa' konek]

Large-leaved avens is a hairy plant growing 1 to 3 feet tall. It is found in woods, thickets, and in northern hardwoods along edges and clearings. It is relatively uncommon. Although it is not listed as endangered, large-leaved avens should only be collected if there are numerous individuals (usually populations greater than 30), and even then, collected conservatively. The yellow flowers bloom from May to July, and have 5 petals. The fruit is roundish, with a pronounced beak. The basal leaves have smaller leaflets low on the leaf stem with the end-most leaflet large and rounded. Medicinally the plant was used in unspecified ways as a gynecological aid.



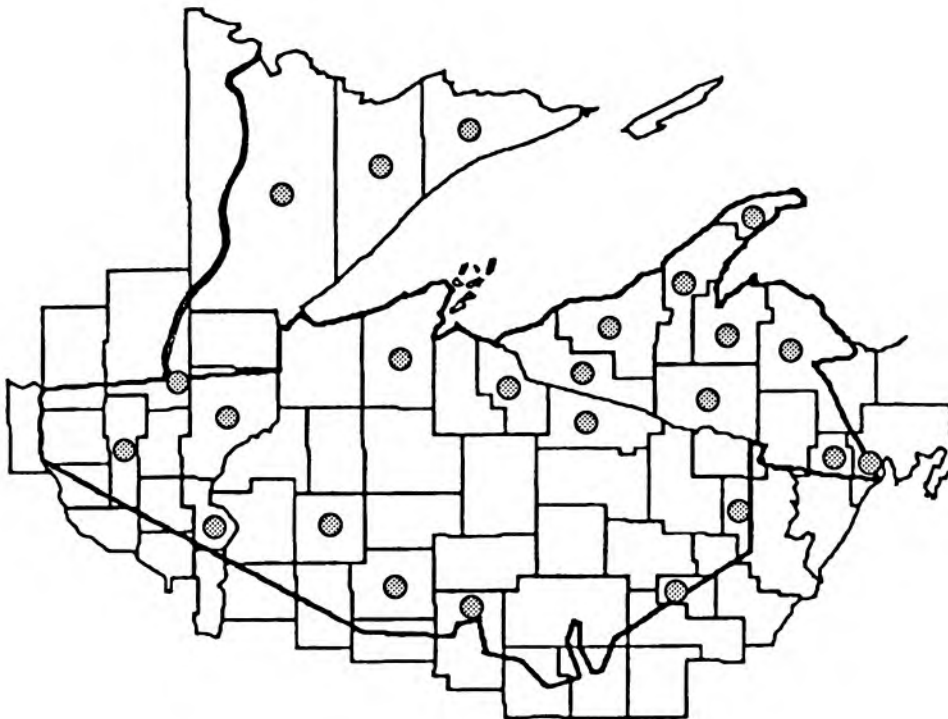
G. macrophyllum



Habenaria viridis
rein orchis

[Smith: goko´cgũnda mĩnêskwe´ mĩn, goko´cgũnda
mĩneskwe´ mĩn]

Found in medium to dry woods, meadows,
and thickets, rein orchis grows to heights of 6 to 20
inches. Flowering from June to August the green
flowers have a forked lip and a short rounded spur.
The alternate leaves are located up the stem, as
opposed to the basal leaves of many other orchids.
The root was reportedly used as a love medicine,
usually snuck into the food of another person to act
as an aphrodisiac.



Hepatica americana
round-lobed hepatica

animozid (Densmore: animu 'std)

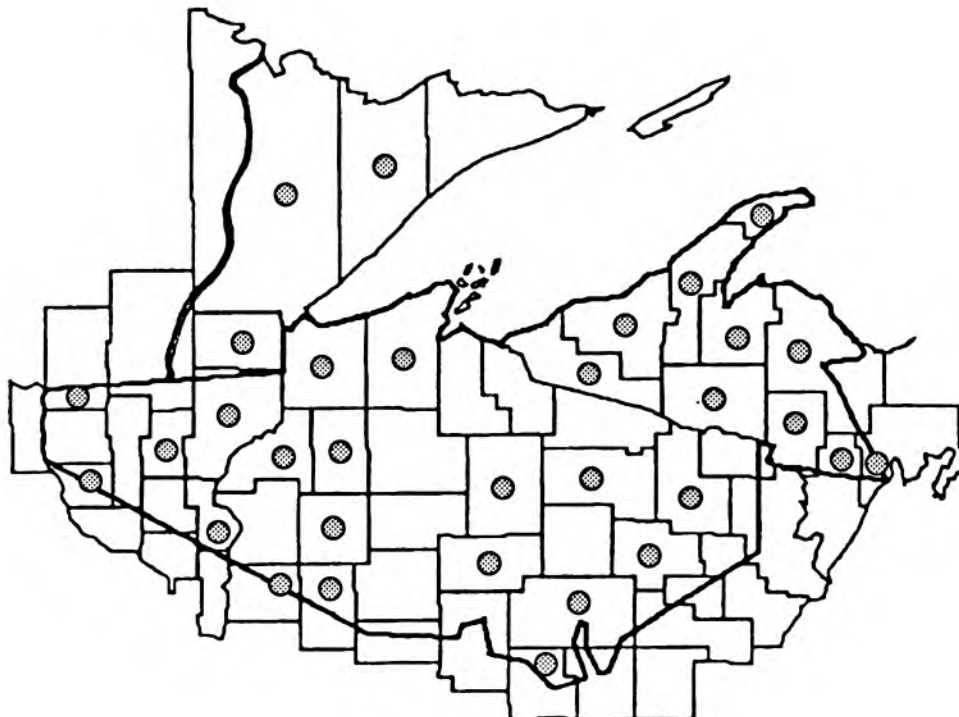
[Densmore: gabisan 'ikeäg'; Gilmore: pne-uzidi^a;

Gilmore: pne-obogo^as]

Round-lobed hepatica is usually found in rich woods under a sugar maple canopy. It has hairy stems, leaves with 3 rounded lobes, and grows to be 4 to 6 inches tall. The flowers bloom from March to May, and have 6 to 10 petal-like sepals that range in color from white to pink to blue. In traditional medicine a decoction of roots was used for amenorrhea and convulsions, a poultice of the plant was used for inflammations and bruises, and the plant was also used for liver ailments.



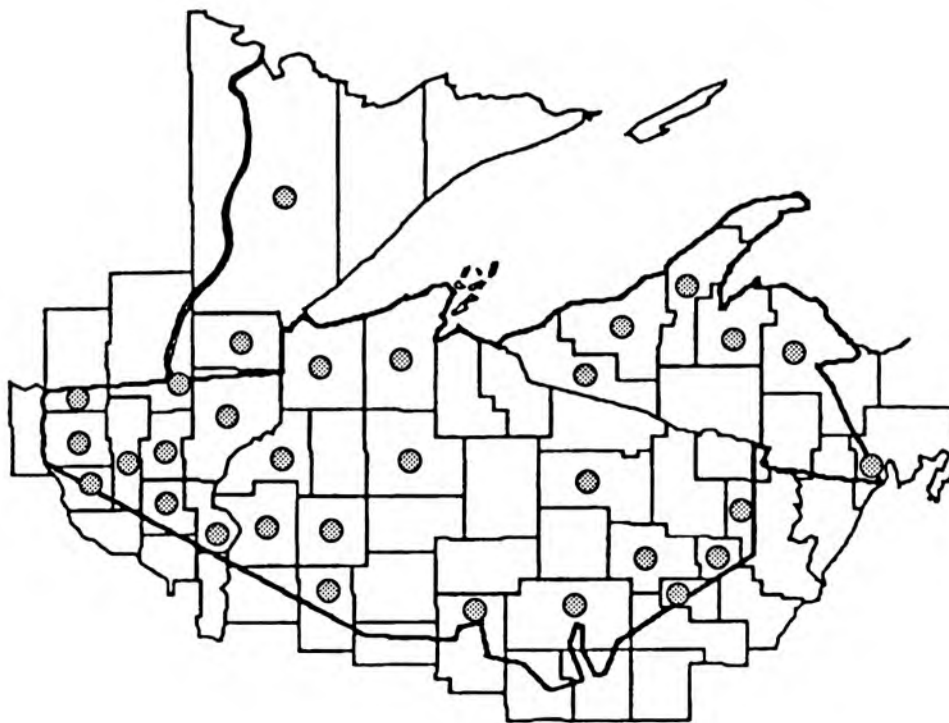
H. americana



Lilium canadense
wild yellow lily

wenabozhoo-bikwak, wenaboozho obikwak
(Densmore: wīnabojo 'bikwûk')

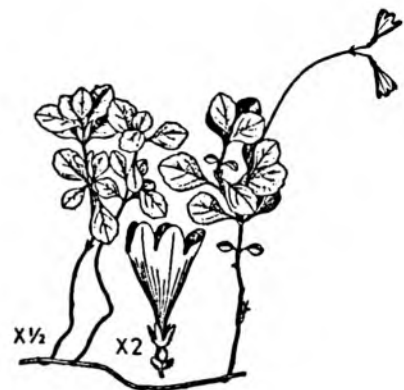
This wild lily is large and showy, growing 2 to 5 feet tall. From June to August the plant produces 1 to 5 nodding, bell-shaped flowers either bright orange or yellow colored, spotted with purple. The leaves are in whorls of 4 to 12. Like all lilies, the root is a bulb. Wild yellow lily, or Canada lily (as it is also called) is found in moist areas surrounding lakeshores or bogs, and in openings in wet woods. Traditionally a decoction of the root was used as a snake bite remedy.



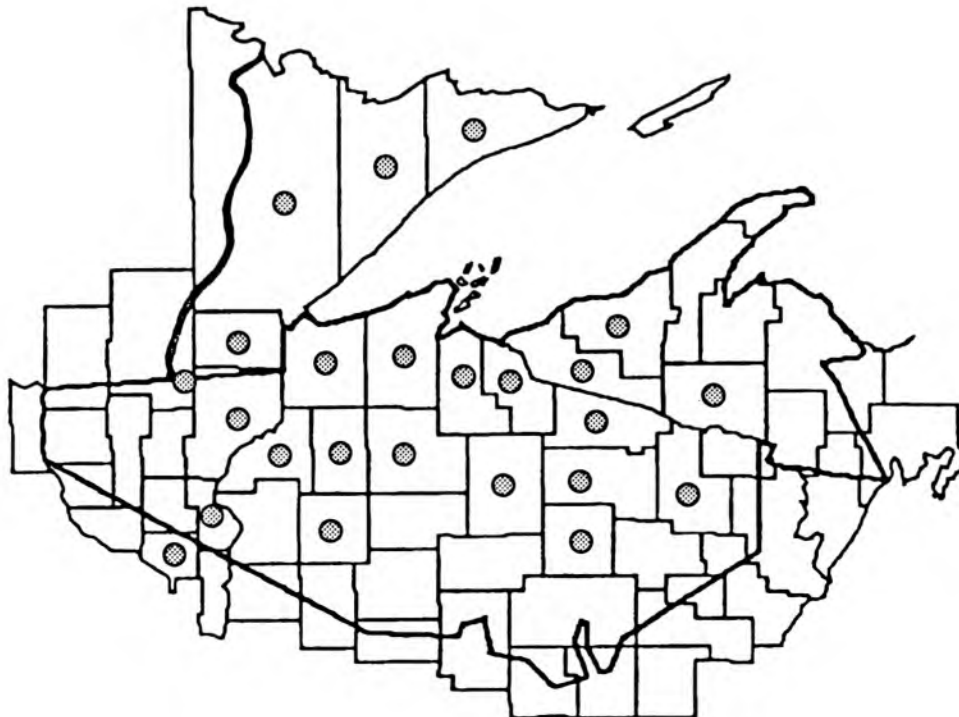
Linnaea borealis
twinflower

[Zichmanis & Hodgins: neezhodaeyun]

Twinflower is a small (5 inch tall), delicately flowering plant that grows in moist, shady conifer woods. The pair of pinkish-white bell shaped flowers emerge from a single stalk and bloom in June to July. The flowers are very fragrant. Twinflower is a somewhat woody plant, with rounded evergreen leaves on a short petioled stalk. Although reportedly used by the Ojibwa, this use was not specified. The neighboring Iroquois used twinflower as a remedy for cramps and fever.



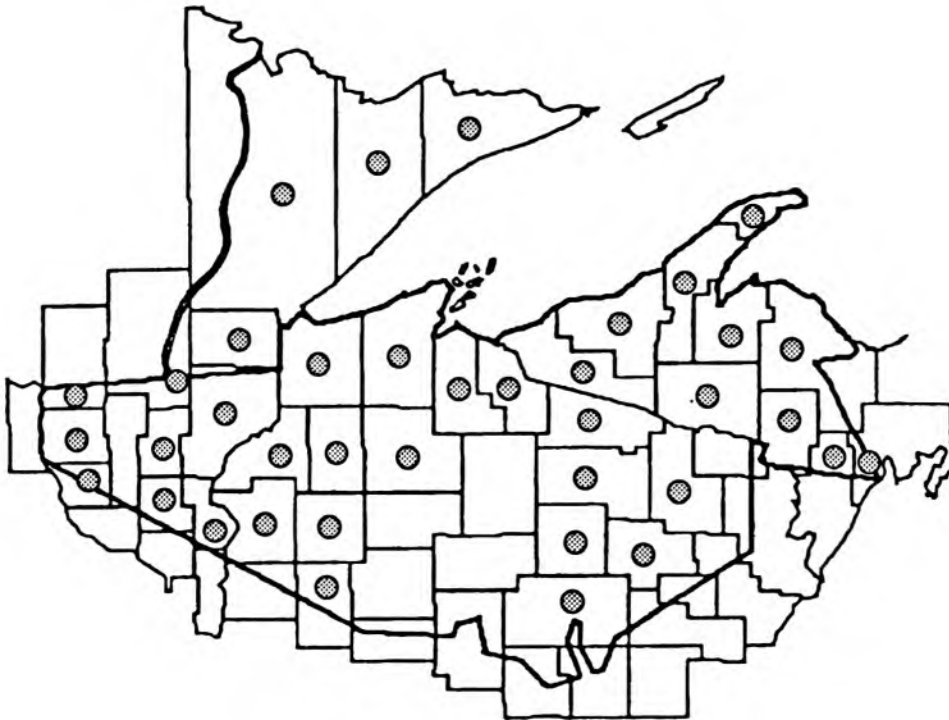
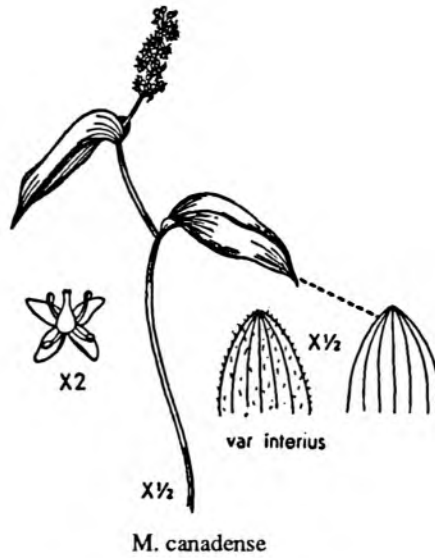
L. borealis



Maianthemum canadense
Canada Mayflower

agongosimin, -an, -ag (Smith: agoñgosí' mînún)
[Zichmanis & Hodgins: gunkisaehminuk]

Canada Mayflower is very common in both wet and dry woods in the northern part of the ceded territories. It grows to heights of 3 to 6 inches, and forms large colonies. It has 2 alternate leaves, heart-shaped at the base, and a spike of starry, white flowers that bloom from May to July. The berry-like fruits are white with spots, later turning pale red. Traditionally, this lily was used for headaches, sore throats, and kidney problems during pregnancy.



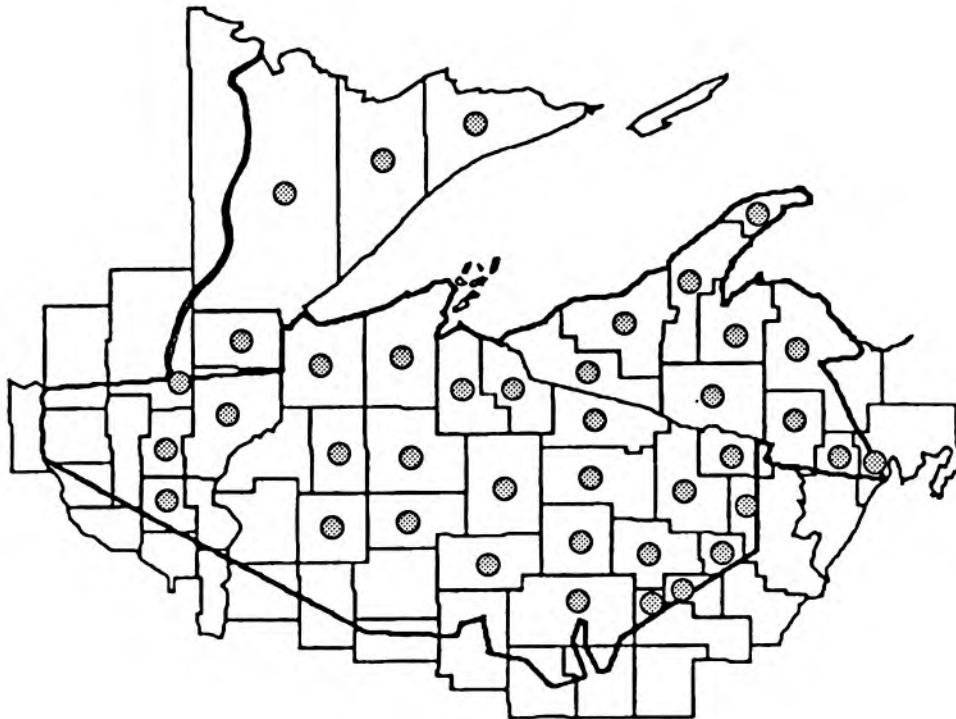
Picea glauca
white spruce

gaawaandag (Smith: gawa' ndag)
gaawaandagwaatig (Rhodes: gaawaandgwaatig)
mina'ig (Reagan: me-naig (mi-naig))
wadab (Hoffman: wadöb')
zeseguandag (Baraga: sessegandag, -og 'white spruce';
Hoffman: sə'ssēgān'dök)

White spruce is an evergreen tree that reaches a height of 50 to 75 feet, occurring commonly with balsam fir, red maple, black spruce, yellow and paper birches, aspens, white pine, and tamaracks. It can grow in conifer swamps, bogs, along stream edges, and in mixed mesic woods. The bluish-green needles are four-sided and short (1/4 to 3/4 of an inch). The cones appear in May to June and ripen in the fall; they are 1 to 2 inches long, and hang down under the branches. The bark is thin, gray or brown, with "plate-like scales". Traditionally, a compound decoction of the twigs was used as an herbal steam for rheumatism, and dried leaves (needles) were used as an inhalant and fumigator. Spruce roots were used in binding of all types.



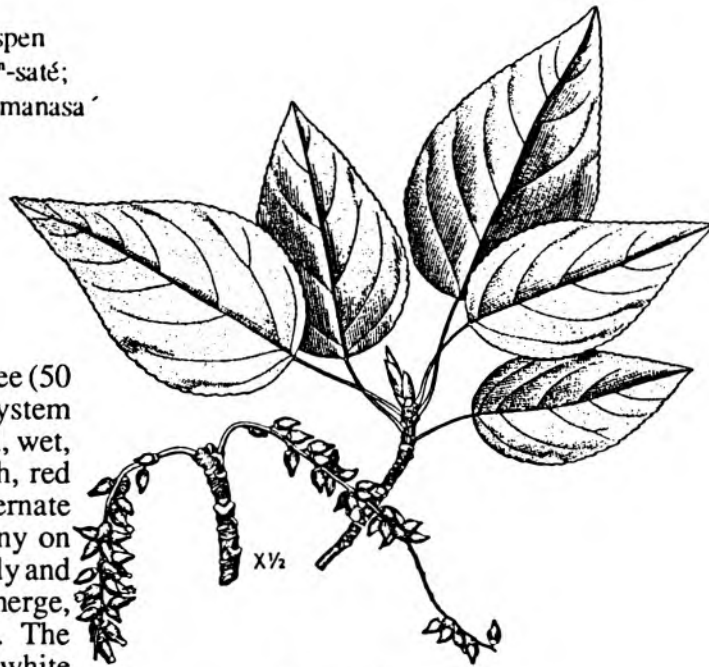
P. glauca



Populus balsamifera
balsam poplar

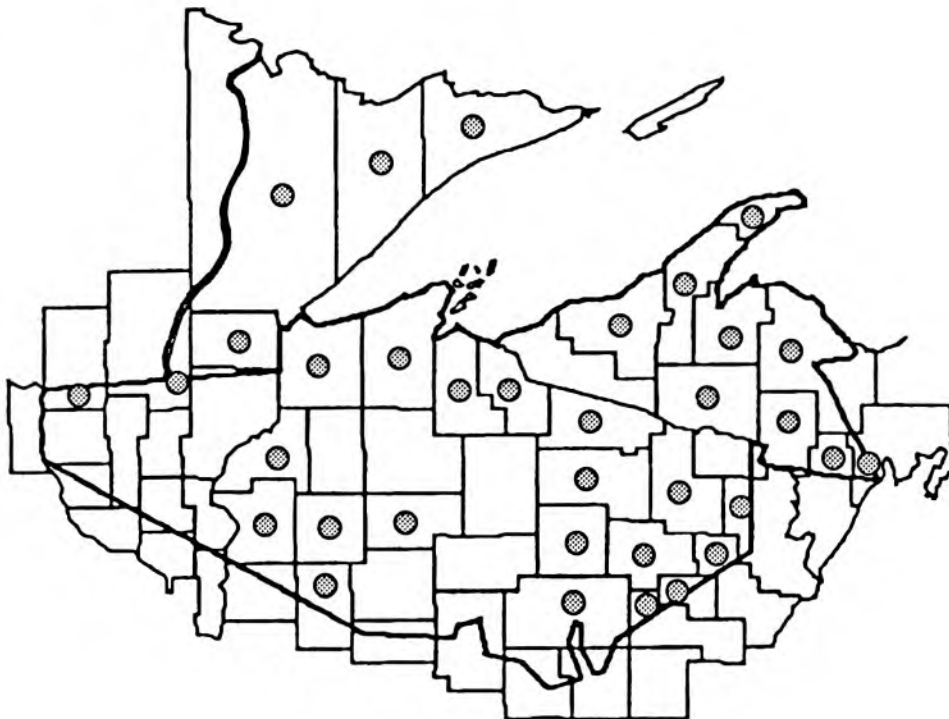
azaadi(i) (Hoffman: asa 'dŋ)

maanazaadi(i) (Baraga: manasadi 'a kind of aspen tree'; Densmore: man 'asa 'dŋ; Gilmore: maⁿ-saté; Reagan: mah-nah-sah-te (manasati); Smith: manasa 'di)



P. balsamifera

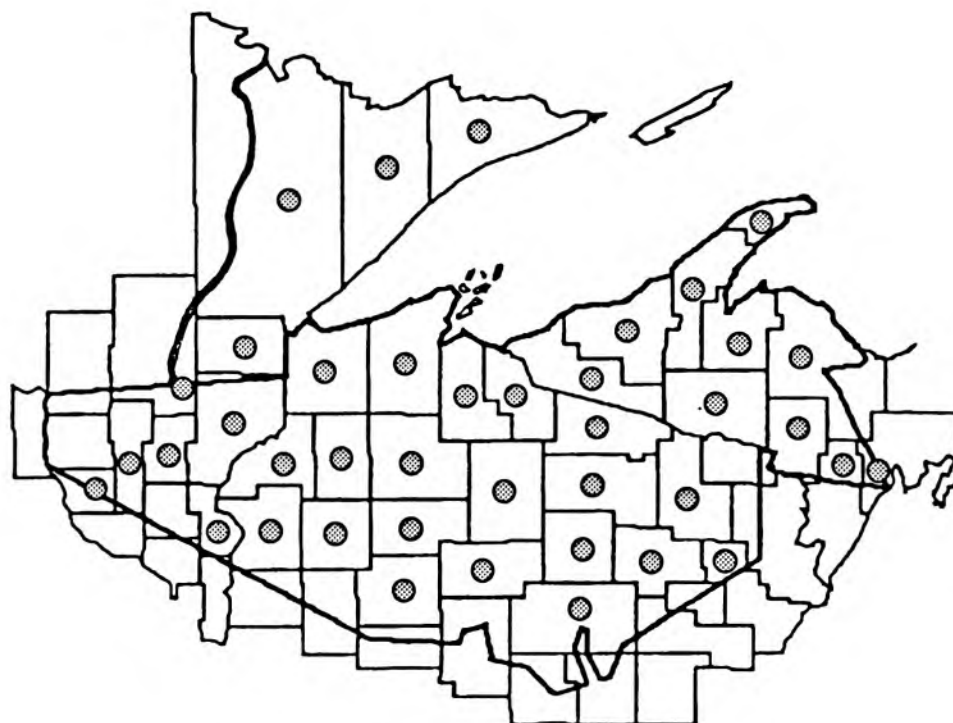
Balsam poplar is a medium to large tree (50 to 80 feet tall) with a wide-spreading root system that forms clonal patches. It is found in cool, wet, lowland sites along with conifers, black ash, red maple, trembling aspen, and alder. The alternate leaves are whitened or yellow beneath, shiny on top, with small teeth. The young leaves are oily and fragrant. In April to May, before the leaves emerge, flowers appear in catkins 3 to 5 inches long. The fruit is a light brown capsule with a tuft of white hairs. Traditionally various parts of the tree were used in decoctions, infusions, and poultices for many ailments such as back pain, frost bite, sores, inflamed wounds, sprains and strained muscles, rheumatism, internal blood diseases, colds, catarh, bronchitis. It was also used ceremonially for heart problems.



Prunus pensylvanica
pin cherry

bawa'iminaan (Smith: bae'wimînûn, bae'wimînûn)
gozigwaakomin, -ag (Hoffman: kusigwa'kumi'nõk)

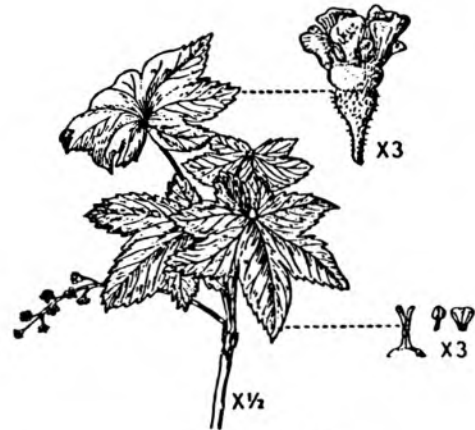
Pin cherry is a small tree, up to 35 feet tall, that grows in small clumps. The bark is light reddish-brown with orange horizontal dashes (called lenticels), and is aromatic and bitter. The alternate leaves are oval and pointed, with small teeth. Clusters of white flowers bloom in May and June, when the leaves are emerging. The bright red, round fruit ripens in July to August, has a large pit and is tart but edible. In traditional medical practices the inner bark was used to treat coughs.



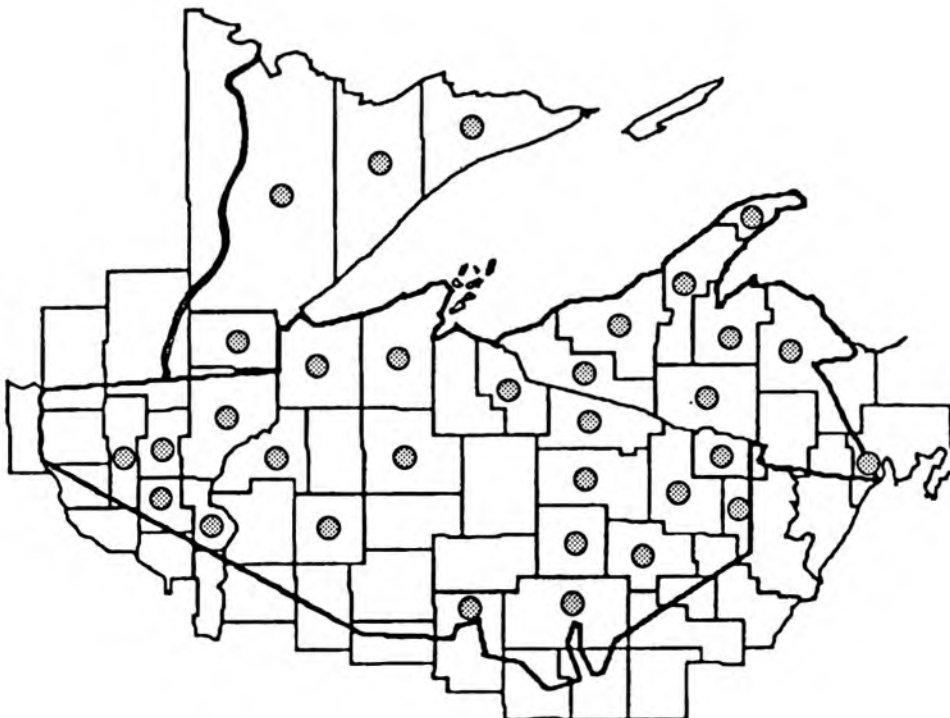
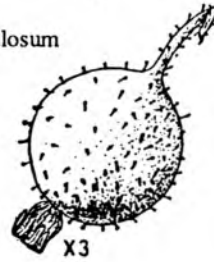
Ribes glandulosum
skunk currant

waaboozoojibik (Densmore: wabos'odji 'b'ik)

Skunk currant gets its common name from the odor of the fruit and bruised leaves. It is found in moist or boggy woods, thickets, cedar swamps, and with spruce and fir. The reclining stems have no thorns. The toothed leaves have 3 to 5 lobes. The flowers bloom in May and June and mature into bristly, dark red fruits. Traditionally the root and bark were used for unspecified purposes.



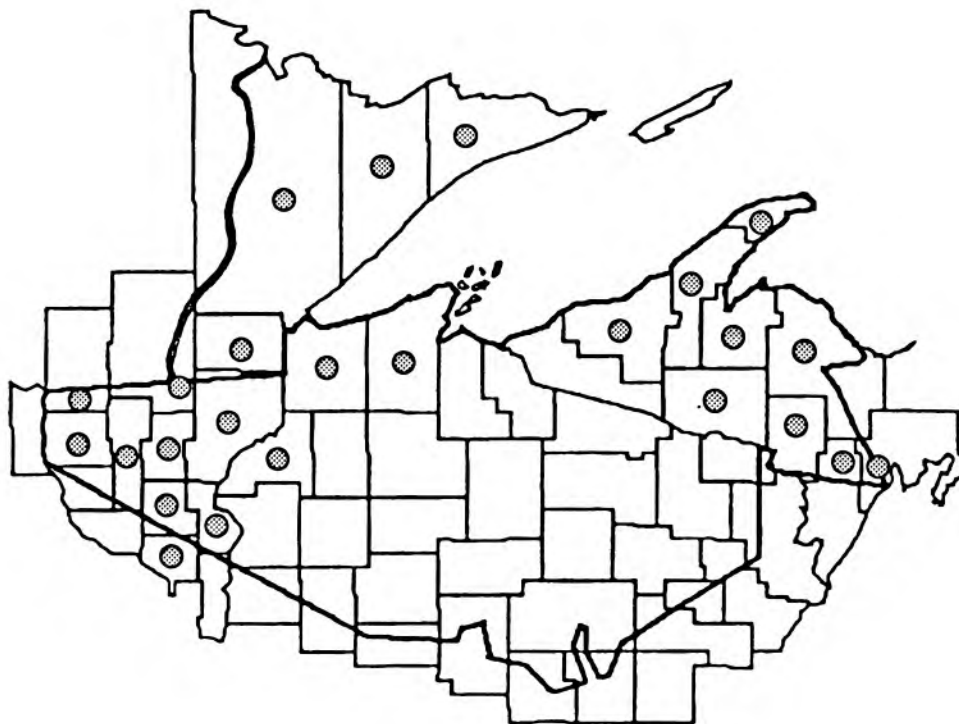
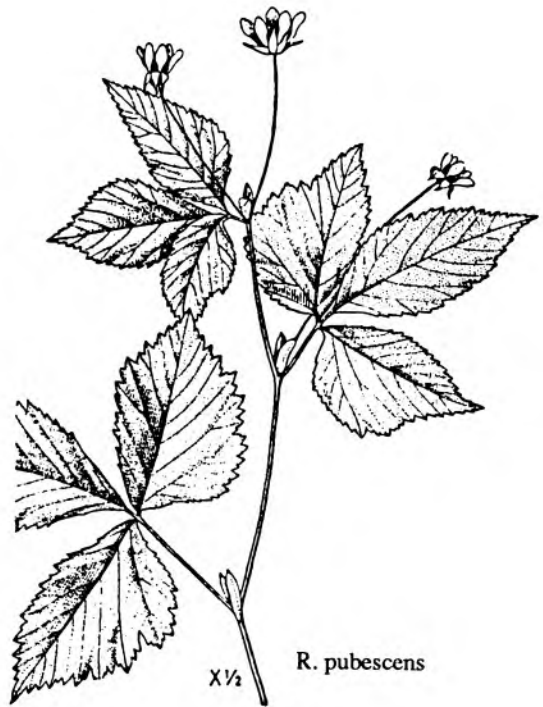
R. glandulosum



Rubus pubescens
dwarf raspberry

[Gilmore: skižgu-min]

Dwarf raspberry is a perennial with horizontal, creeping stems as well as some upright stems up to 1 1/2 feet tall. The slender stems often root at the nodes and have few or no bristles. The alternate leaves are compound, with toothed leaflets in threes. The leaf stems, or petioles, are hairy. In May and June the white flowers bloom singly or several together in a loose cluster. The round, bright red fruits mature from July to September, and do not separate easily from the receptacle. These juicy fruits were traditionally eaten by Native Americans. Dwarf raspberry can be found in damp woods and bogs.



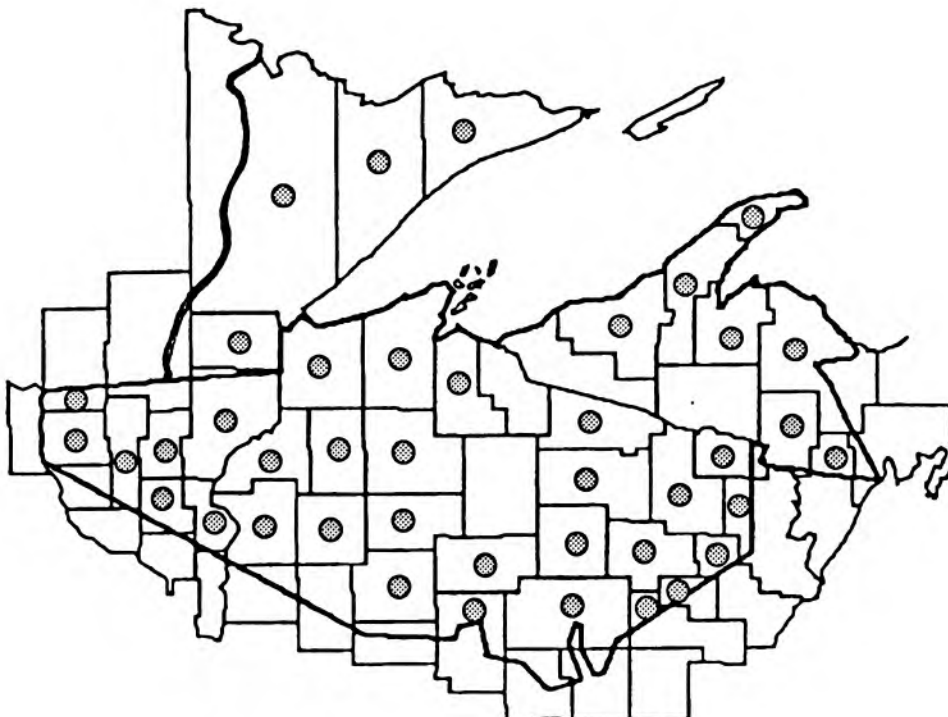
Sanicula marilandica
black snakeroot

ginebigojjibik (Smith: gîne 'big odji' bik)
mazaan (Smith: masan)

Black snakeroot is a member of the parsley family that grows from 1 to 4 feet tall. It is found in thickets, in open woods with aspen, birch, and balsam fir, and sometimes in cedar swamps. The compound, palm-shaped leaves are on a long stem, and have 5 toothed leaflets, with the lower 2 cleft so as to look like 7 leaflets. The white flowers bloom from May to July in a small rounded cluster. The round fruit is covered with hooked bristles. Traditional medicinal uses included an infusion of the root to cure fevers, and a poultice of pounded root as a snakebite remedy.



S. marilandica



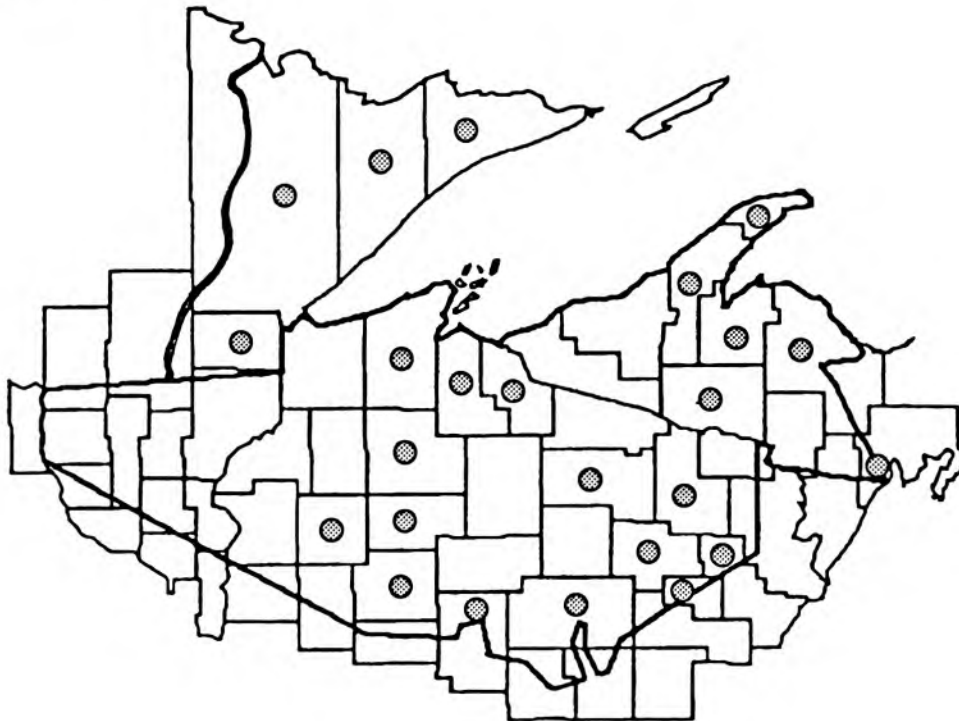
Sorbus americana
American mountain ash

[Reagan: ah-o-je-mahg (adjimag)]

American mountain ash is a shrub or small tree with spreading branches, and grows to be less than 30 feet in height and 1 foot in diameter. The alternate, compound leaves contain 7 to 17 toothed leaflets that are greenish-yellow and lance-shaped. In May and June, after the leaves have emerged, the small whitish flowers bloom in flat clusters. The berry-like fruits mature in October and persist on the tree throughout the winter, providing food for many kinds of birds. The stout twigs are reddish-brown with a large pith. The thin, smooth bark is light gray, and the roots are fibrous. American mountain ash is found growing in moist sites such as in swamps, bogs, and along stream edges, often with white cedar and black spruce. Traditionally an infusion of the root bark was used to treat gonorrhea and for other unspecified medicinal purposes.



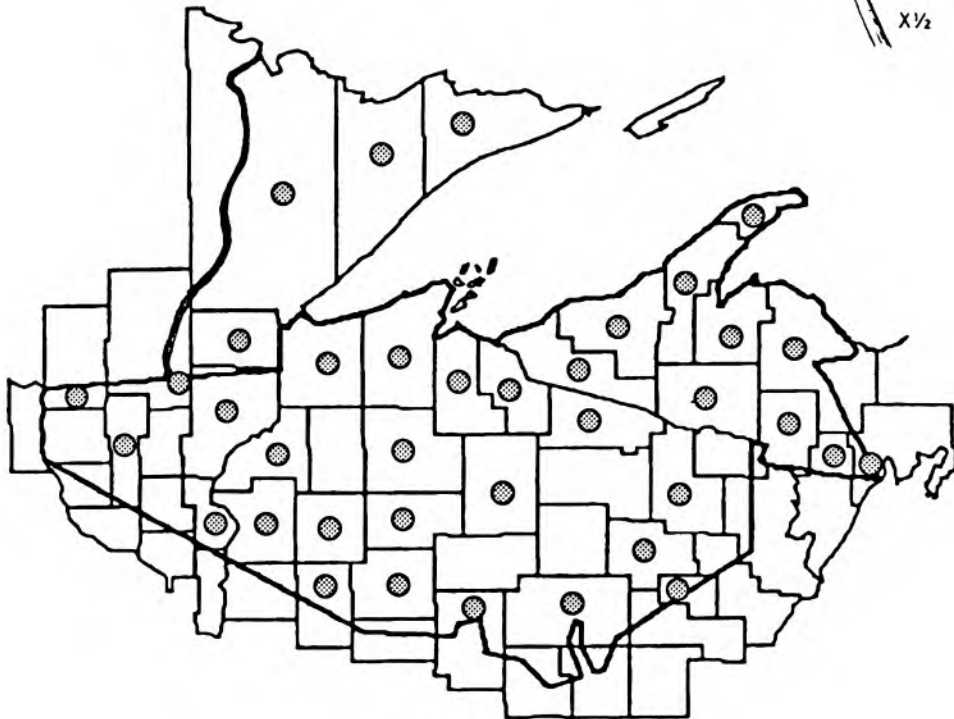
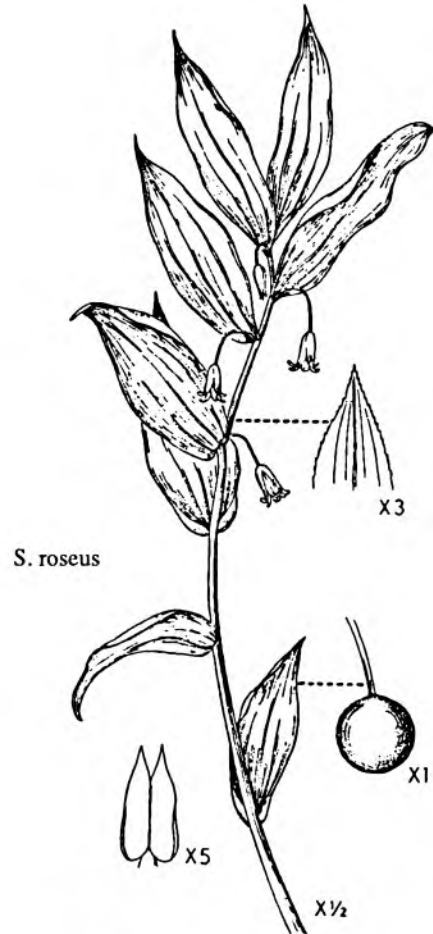
S. americana



Streptopus roseus
twisted stalk

agwingosibag, agongosibag (Densmore:
agwIn'gûsibûg'; Zichmanis & Hodgins:
gunkisaebug)
[Smith: nanibîte' ode' kîn]

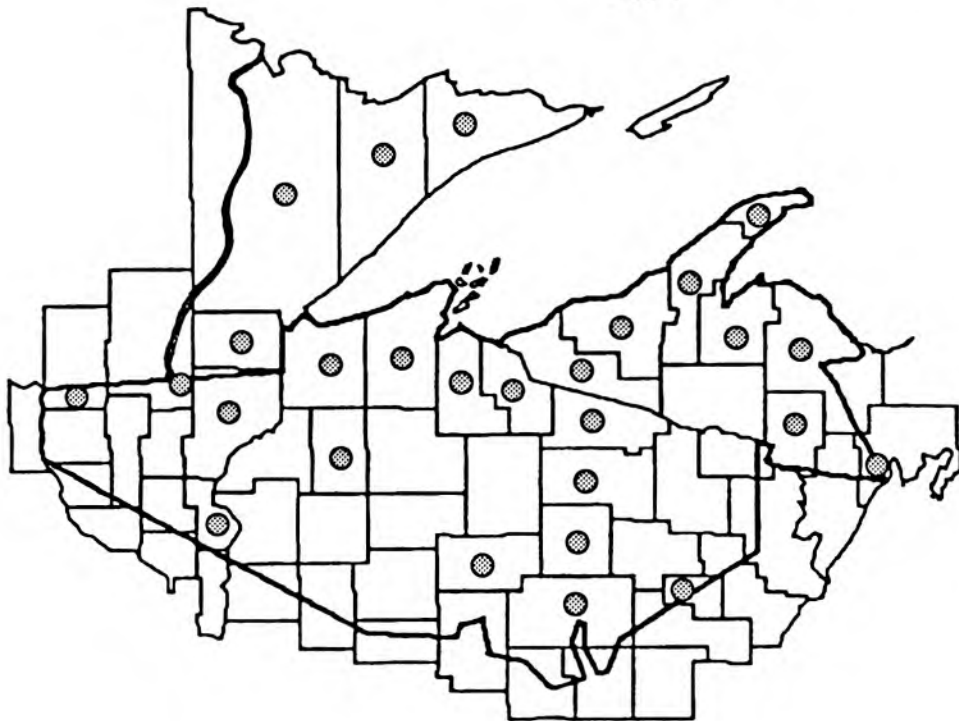
Twisted stalk, as its name implies, has a zig-zag stem, and grows to a height of between 1 to 3 feet. It is found in mixed northern woods, cedar swamps, and sometimes along roadsides and clearings. The pale pink flowers are bell-shaped, and attach below the alternate leaves. An infusion of the plant was used as a cough remedy and a physic, while a poultice of steeped root was used to treat eye sties.



Taxus canadensis
Canadian yew

[Densmore: ne 'bagandag'; Gilmore: pebamabid-
singup]

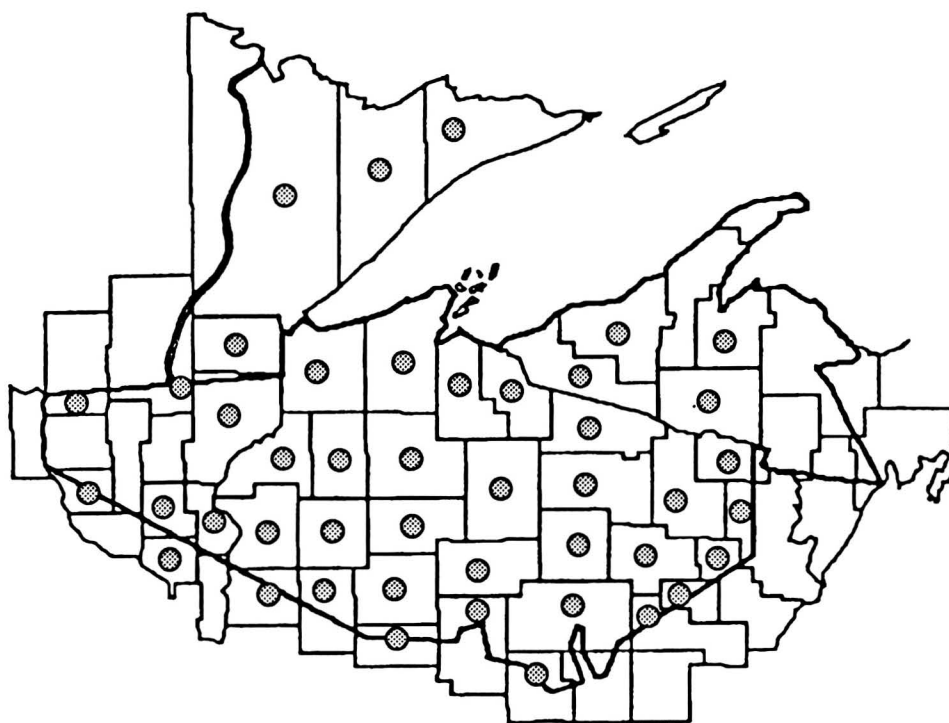
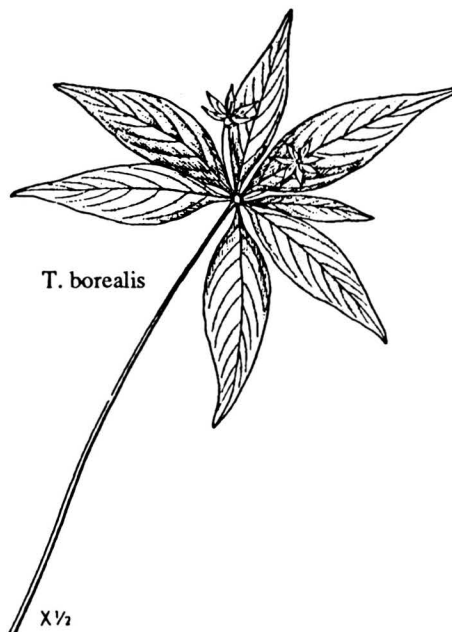
While Canada yew is a favorite browse of deer, the needles and seeds contain poisonous alkaloids to humans. It is a spreading, long-lived, but slow-growing shrub, sometimes reaching heights of 6 feet. It is found in swampy woods, along banks and ravines, and in mixed or coniferous woods, along with hemlock, white pine, fir, cedar, sugar maple, and yellow birch. The reddish bark of Canadian yew is thin and scaly. The evergreen needles are flat, 1/2 to 1 inch long, dark green above and pale beneath, ending in a sharp tip. The red fleshy, berry-like seed is cup-shaped and open at the top. Traditionally a compound decoction of twigs was used as an herbal steam for rheumatism. This plant is one ingredient of the thirty-two medicine.



Trientalis borealis
starflower

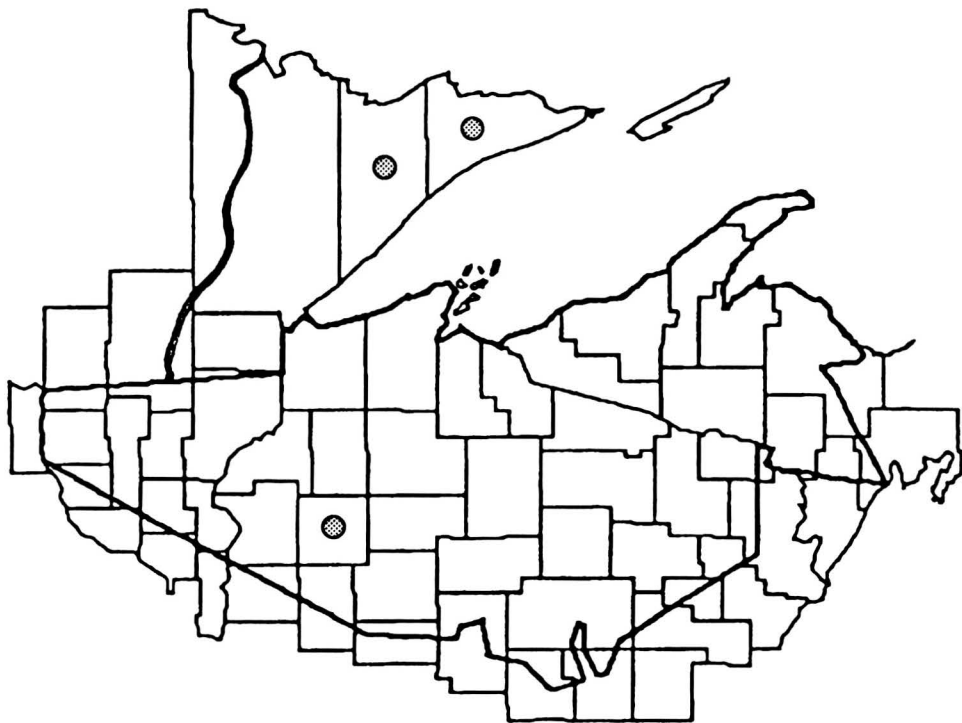
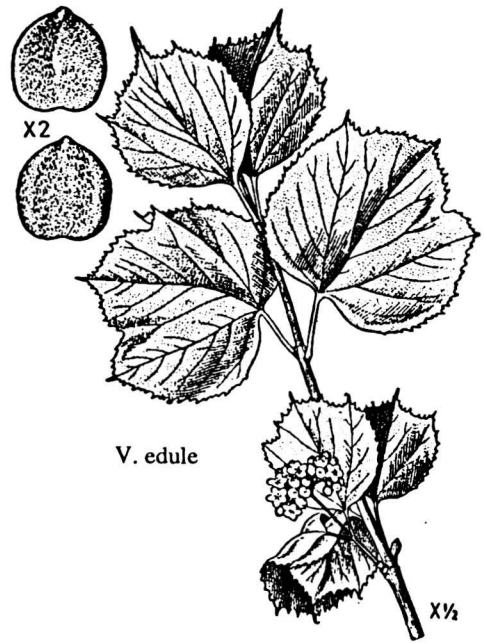
[Smith: nawo 'bûgûk; Zichmanis & Hodgins:
wunukibugauh]

Starflower is a low perennial herb, 4 to 8 inches tall, that emerges from a slender rhizome. The few lance-shaped leaves are clustered in a whorl at the top of the plant. One or more white flowers bloom in May and June, the 7 petals giving each flower a star-like appearance. The fruit is a capsule containing many seeds. Starflower grows in rich woods and wet coniferous forests. Native Americans traditionally mixed the root with roots of other plants to make a smoking scent to attract deer to a hunter.



Viburnum edule
squashberry

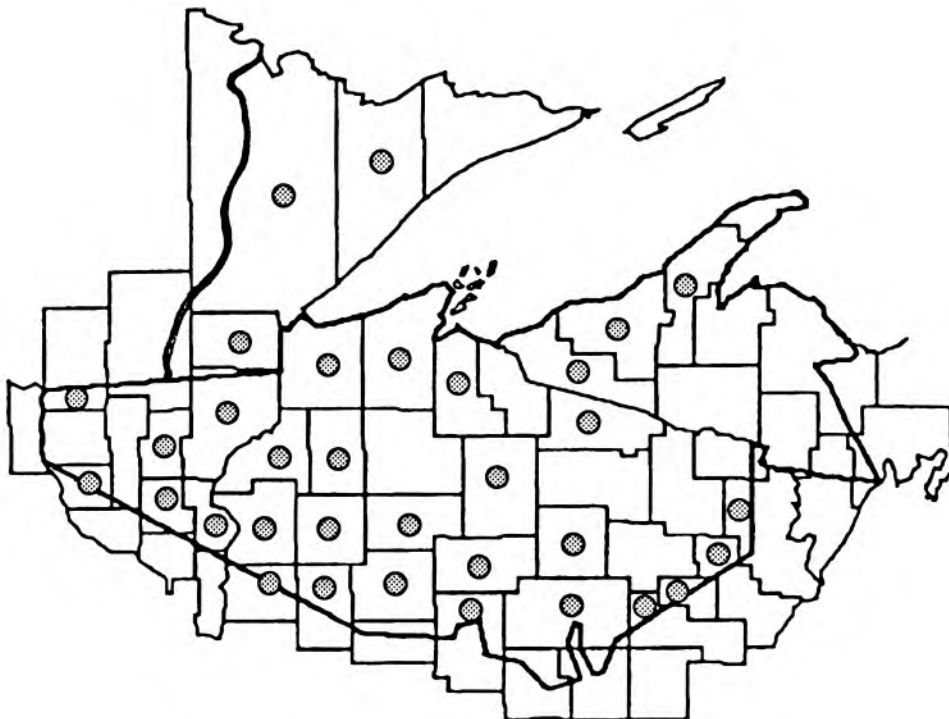
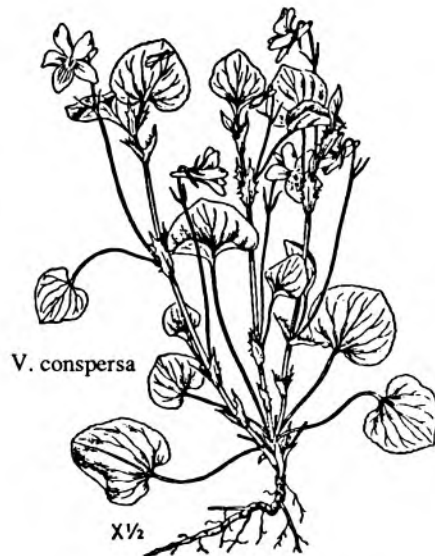
Squashberry is a rare shrub found in damp woods, swamps, bogs, and along lakeshores and streambanks. Usually less than 6 feet in height, it has opposite, toothed leaves with 3 shallow lobes. The young branches are purplish-brown and smooth. Flowering in June, the whitish flowers form small clusters on short branches with 2 leaves. The orange or red berry-like fruits mature in August and September and have large pits. Today squashberry is an endangered plant, and it should not be collected. Native Americans traditionally used the fruits as a source of food.



Viola conspersa
American dog violet

[Smith: wewaife' hûgûg]

The small purple or blue flowers of the American dog violet bloom from May to July. The leaves are roundish, without hairs. Found in meadows, low woods, and along streams, the several stems grow to heights of 2 to 6 inches. In traditional medical practices an infusion of the plant was used to treat heart troubles.



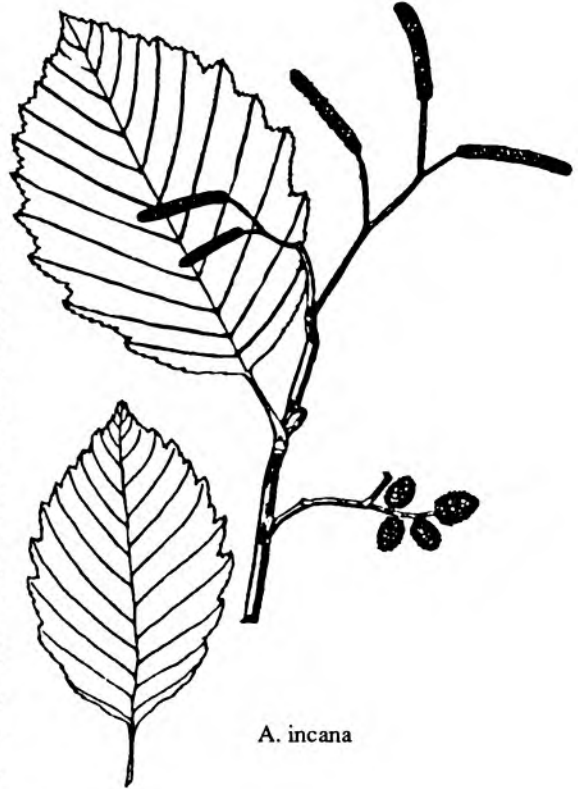
Alder Thicket

Alder Thickets (AT) - The alder thickets are not generally thought of as a forest type, but are dominated by speckled alder, a tall shrub, and several species of willow. These habitats are closed-canopied environments, however, and are common along slow-moving stream courses in northern Wisconsin.

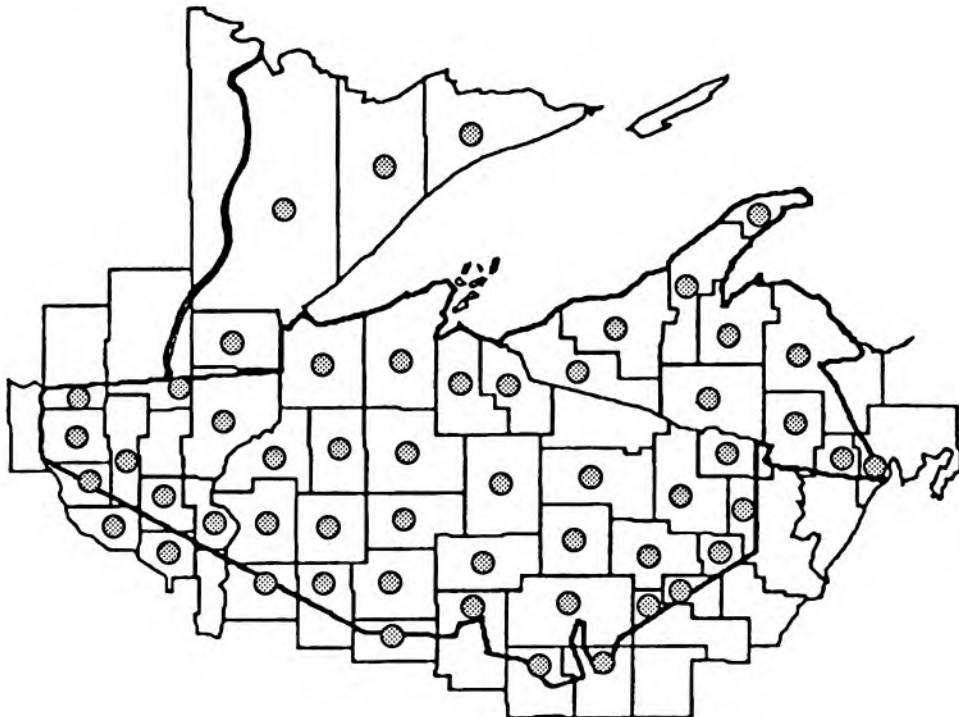
Alnus incana
speckled alder

wadool, -iin (Baraga: wadop, -in 'alder-tree';
Densmore: wadûb'; Gilmore: tōp; Smith: wado'
bîn, wado 'b)

Speckled alder is a small tree growing to a height of about 12 feet and is found along stream edges, rivers, swamps, and lakes. The alternate leaves are toothed and wrinkled looking, dark green above, lighter and hairy beneath. The flowers appear in catkins in late summer, and mature into small cones (about 1/2 inch long) that remain on the branches 1 year or more. The young branchlets are light brown and hairy while the older branches are smooth dark brown to purplish-black with conspicuous horizontal dashes, called lenticels. In traditional medical practices speckled alder was used for several treatments. An infusion of bark was used for anemia, a compound decoction of inner bark was taken as an emetic, a compound decoction of root was used as a wash or compress for sore eyes, a decoction of bark was mixed with powdered bumblebees and taken for difficult labor, and a decoction of root was used as an astringent and coagulant after bloody stools. In addition, the inner bark was used to make a red dye.



A. incana



Cornus sericea
red-osier dogwood

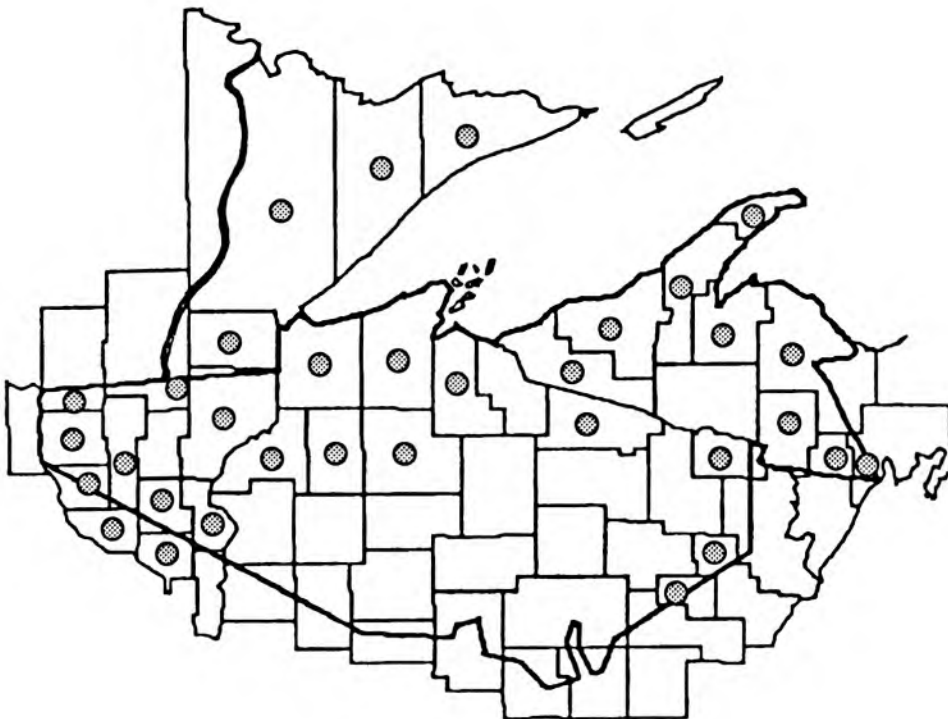
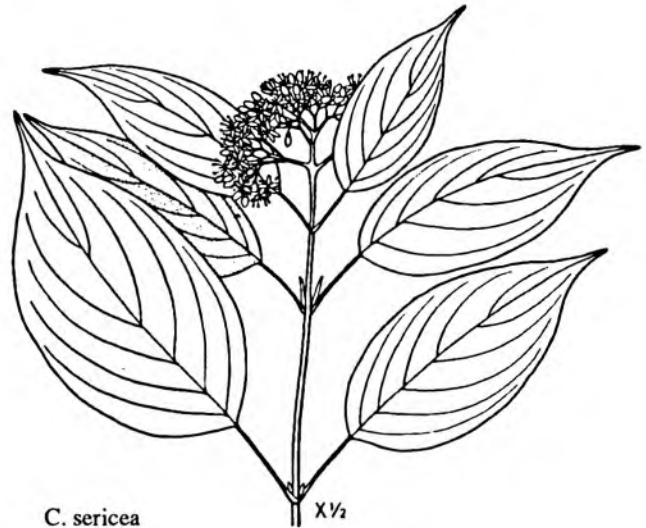
miskoobimizh

miskwaabiimizh (Densmore: mʹs ʹkwabi ʹmʹc;

Gilmore: meskwabi-minš)

[Rhodes: mskwaabiimnagoons]

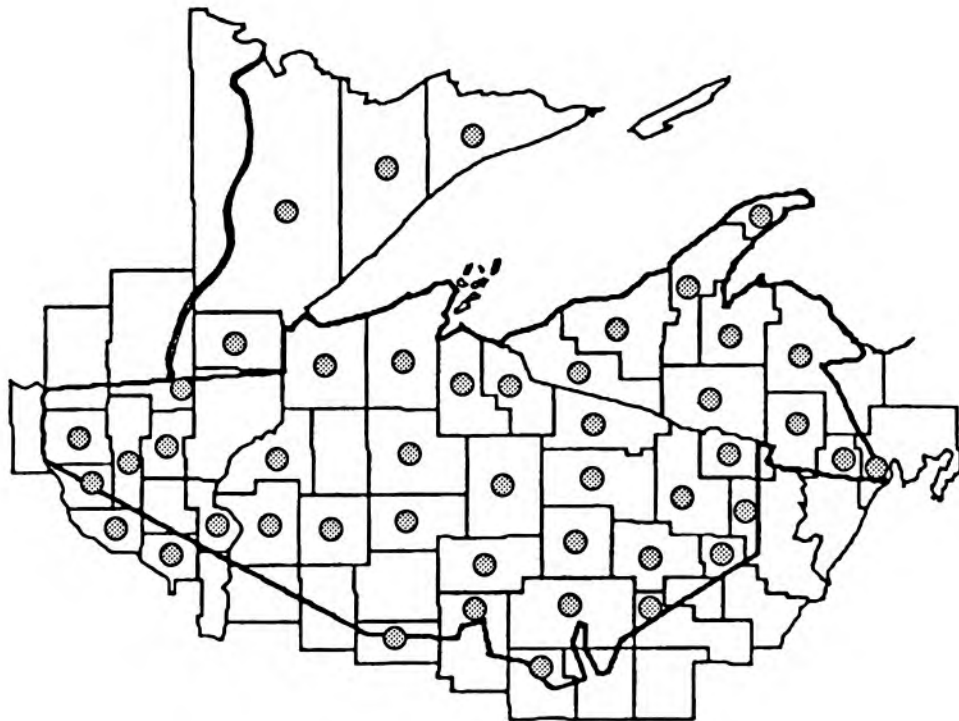
This dogwood has smooth purplish to red branches, and grows to be about 10 feet tall. It is found in low, wet areas, and sometimes forms thickets. The oval leaves are opposite, and have smooth edges. The flowers are small and white, forming flat-topped clusters in June. In August and September the round, white fruits can be seen, also in clusters. Traditional medical practices called for an infusion of the bark to treat diarrhea and poison ivy rashes. A compound decoction of the roots was used as a wash or compress for sore eyes. In addition, the bark was smoked during certain ceremonies, and the twigs used in basket making.



Geum allepicum
yellow avens

[Hoffman: ne 'bone 'ankwe 'ák]

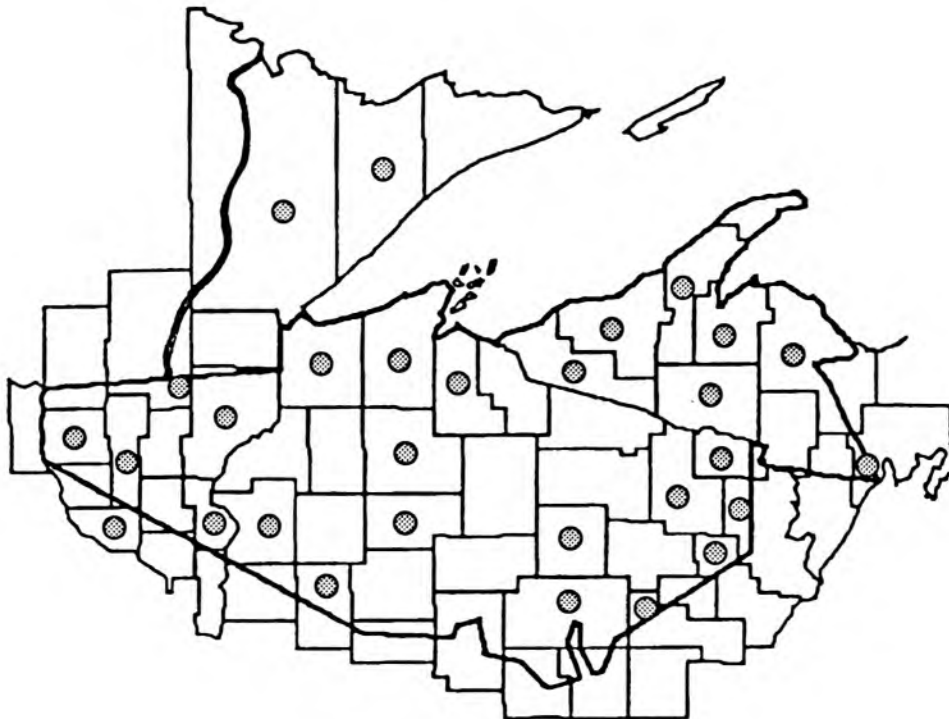
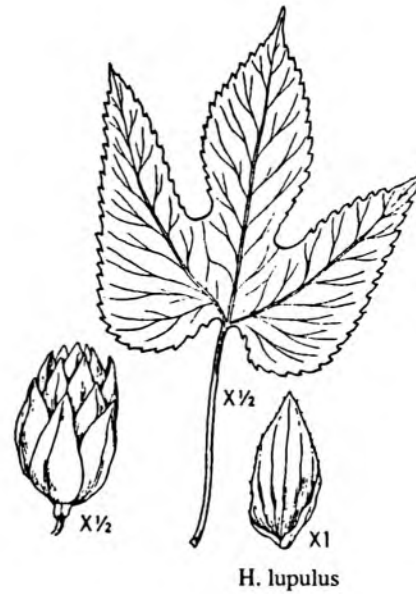
The flowers of yellow avens can be found blooming all summer, from May to August. It grows to be 2 to 5 feet tall, and is found in low areas, thickets, and wet meadows. The stems are hairy and the leaves are compound, with large leaflets mixed in with small leaflets. Traditionally a weak decoction of the root was used to treat coughs and soreness in the chest.



Humulus lupulus
hops

[Smith: jiwí'cgoni'bûg, ji'wícini'goni'bûg]

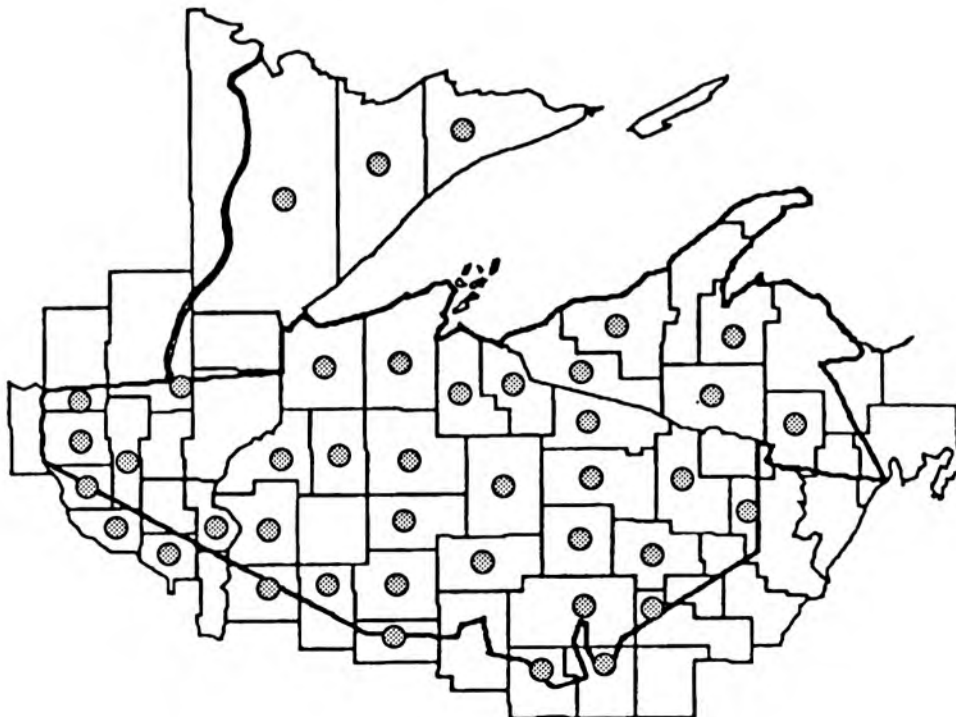
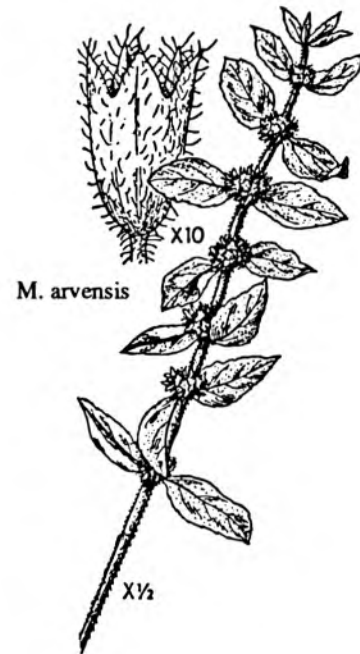
Hops is a vine that grows to be 30 feet in length and is found in a variety of habitats, including disturbed ground, woods, fence rows, floodplains, thickets, and lowlands. The opposite leaves are lobed. The green flowers bloom in July and August and consist of large overlapping bracts. Used in brewing beer today, traditional medical practices used an infusion of the plant as a diuretic and to reduce acidity of urine.



Mentha arvensis
wild mint

aandegobagoons (Smith: andego´ bigons)
namepin (Reagan: nah-may-ben (na-me-bin))
namewashkoons (Smith: name´ wũckons)

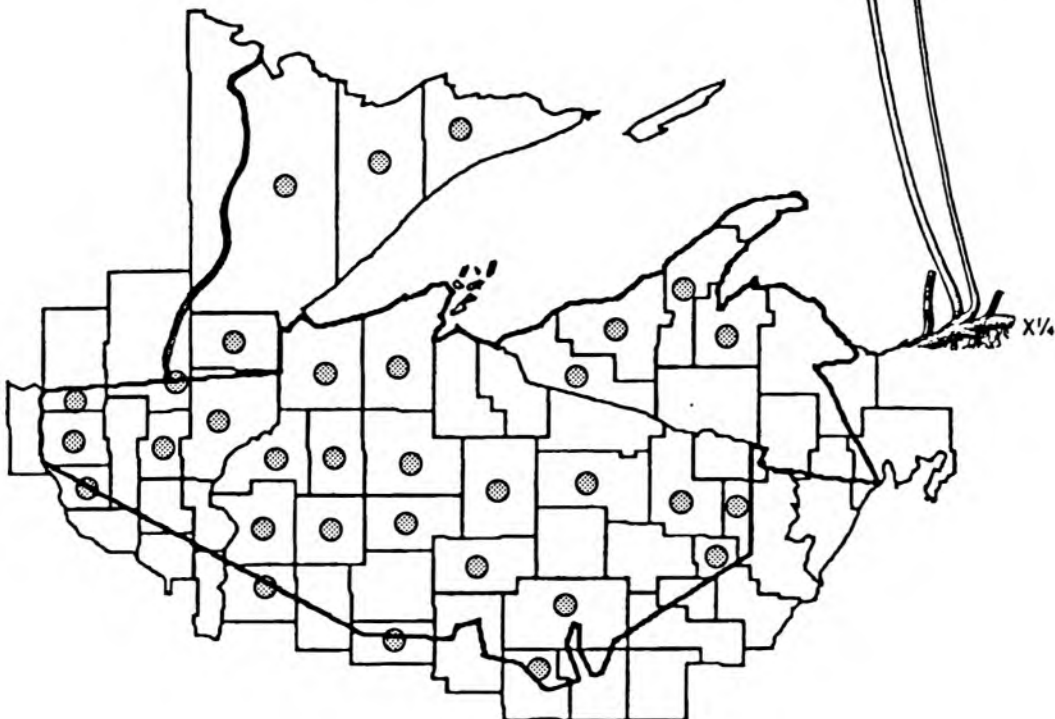
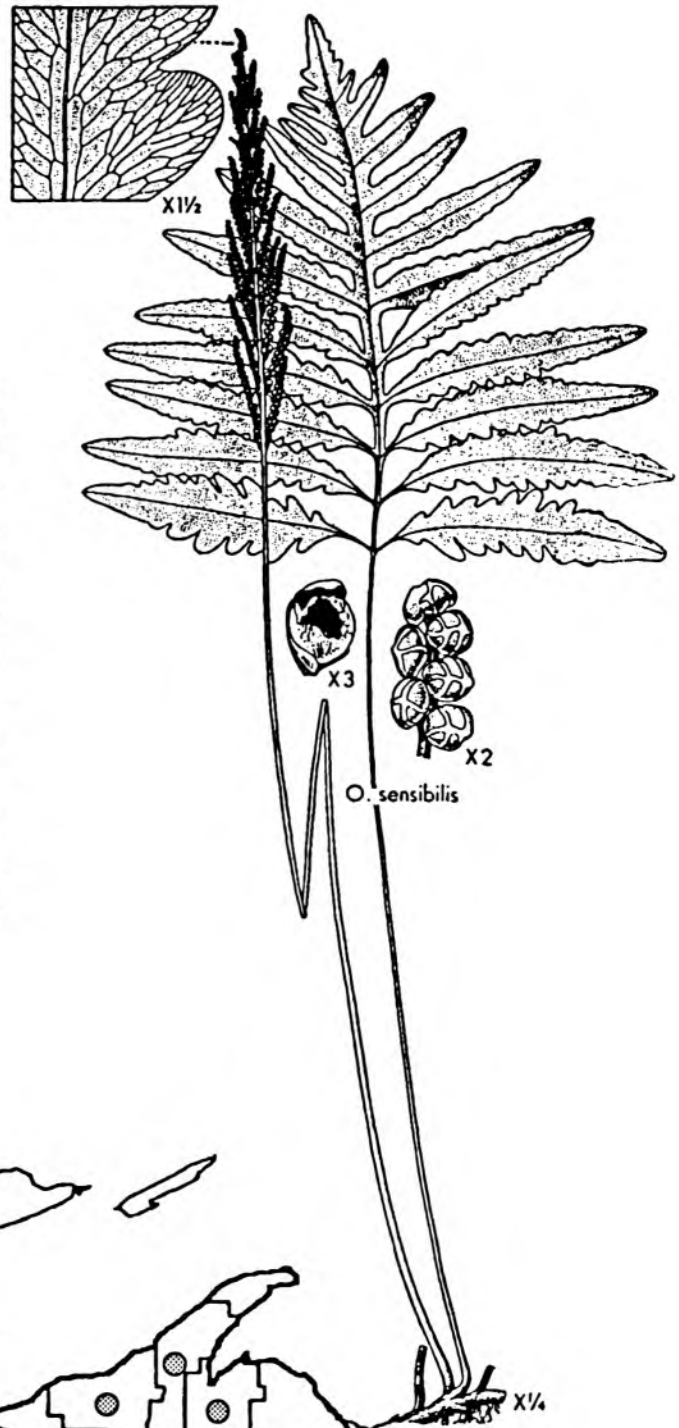
Wild mint grows in wet meadows, along stream banks and shores, and in other damp places. It varies extremely in height from 4 to 32 inches. Wild mint has hairy leaves and a strong minty odor. The tiny white or lavender flowers bloom in July to September in clusters all along the stem in the axils of the leaves. Traditionally wild mint was used for many remedies. An infusion of the entire plant was used as a blood remedy and for stomach troubles, an infusion of the leaves was used to break fevers, and the whole plant was used in sweat baths and as a carminative.



Onoclea sensibilis
sensitive fern

[Smith: a ' nana ' ganûck]

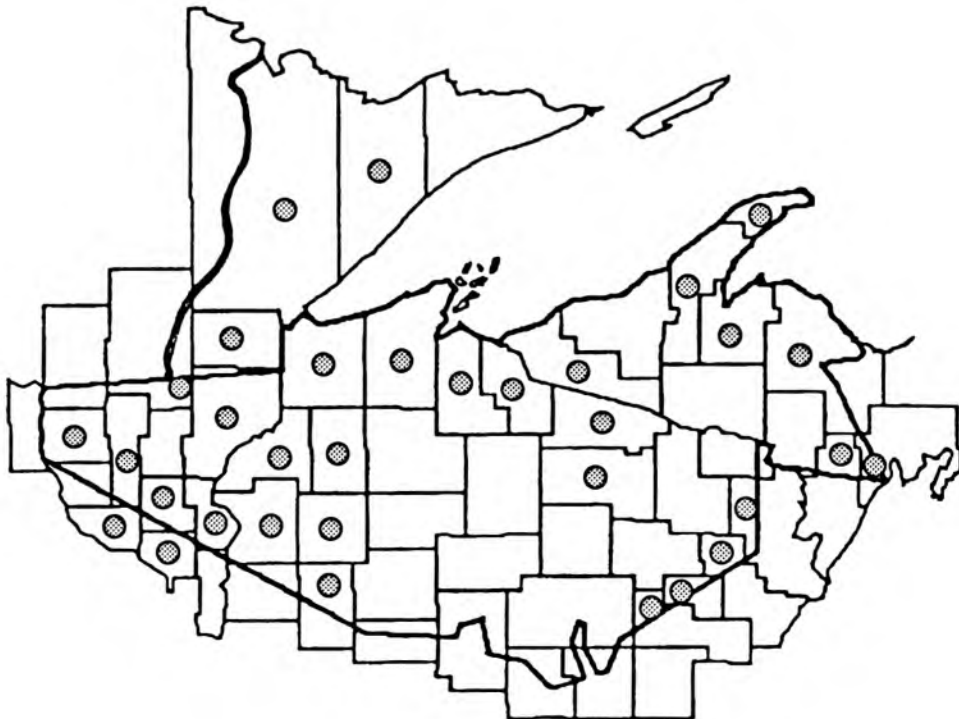
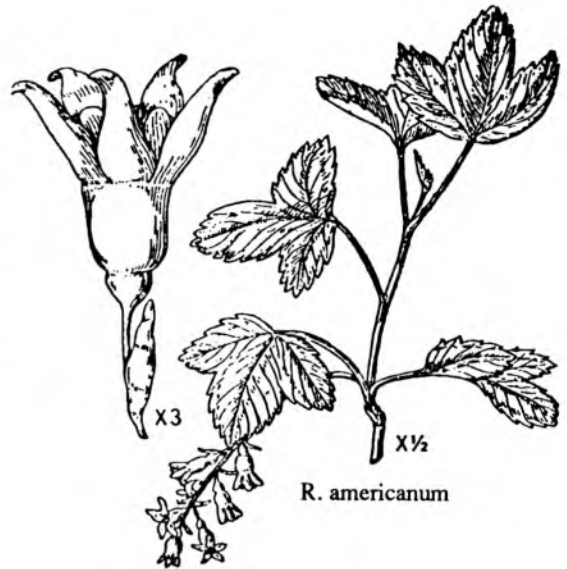
Sensitive fern is a common fern that grows in marshes, swamps, along stream banks and wood edges, in sun or shade. The thick, creeping rootstock is smooth and brown, and sends up fronds alligned in a row. The roots themselves are numerous, matted together, and fibrous. The sterile and fertile fronds are very different from one another. The sterile fronds are light green, thick and leathery, triangular in shape, about 2 feet long, and dissected almost to the midrib. The fertile fronds are about 12 inches tall, blackish-brown and firm when mature, with a bead-like appearance. These appear later in the season than the sterile fronds, and persist for 2 or 3 years. In early spring the pale red fiddleheads, of developing fronds can be seen. A decoction of powdered dried root was used medicinally to induce milk flow and to relieve caked breasts in women.



Ribes americanum
wild black currant

amikomín (Gilmore: mik-min; Smith: amí'komín)

Wild black currant is a small shrub found in damp woods and thickets, swamp forests, old tamarack stands, marshy places, and along stream banks. The stems are erect and thornless. The toothed leaves have 3 to 5 lobes and are covered with tiny resinous dots. In April and May the large yellowish-green flowers bloom in drooping racemes. The fruit is good to eat when cooked. Traditionally, the root and bark were used for unspecified medical purposes.



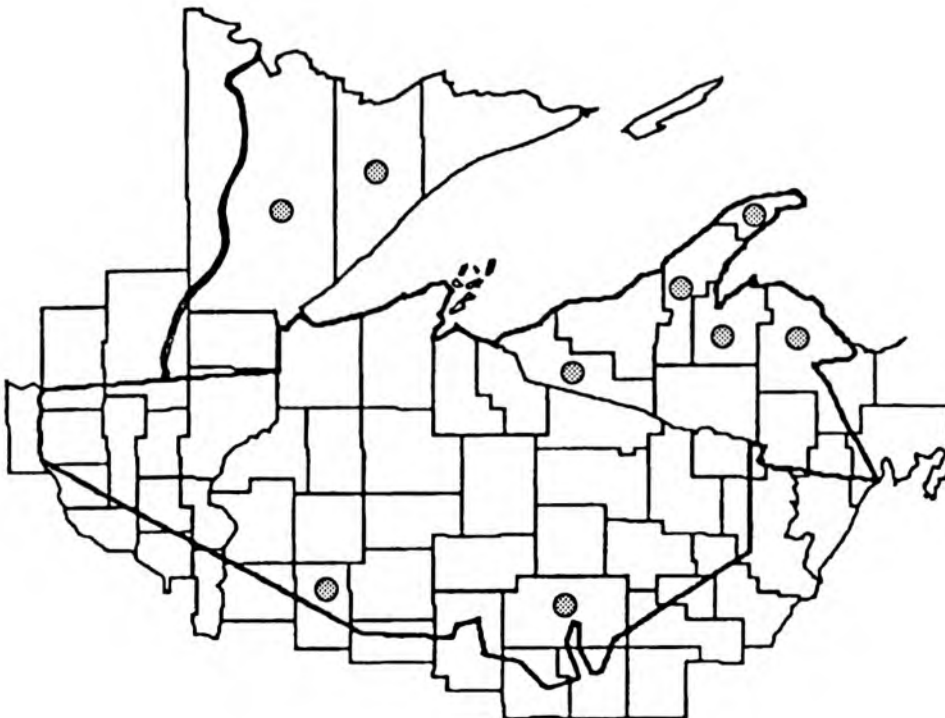
Rumex obtusifolius
bitter dock

ozaawijiibik (Densmore: oza´widji´bik)

Bitter dock is a stout plant sometimes reaching a height of 4 feet. It is found in a variety of habitats including woods, forests, fields, roadsides, waste ground, moist places, and floodplains. The broad oval leaves are eaten as greens when young. The green flowers bloom in dense spikes. The seeds of this species can be identified by the teeth on the wings. In Native American medicine, an infusion of the root was used to treat skin eruptions, especially in children.



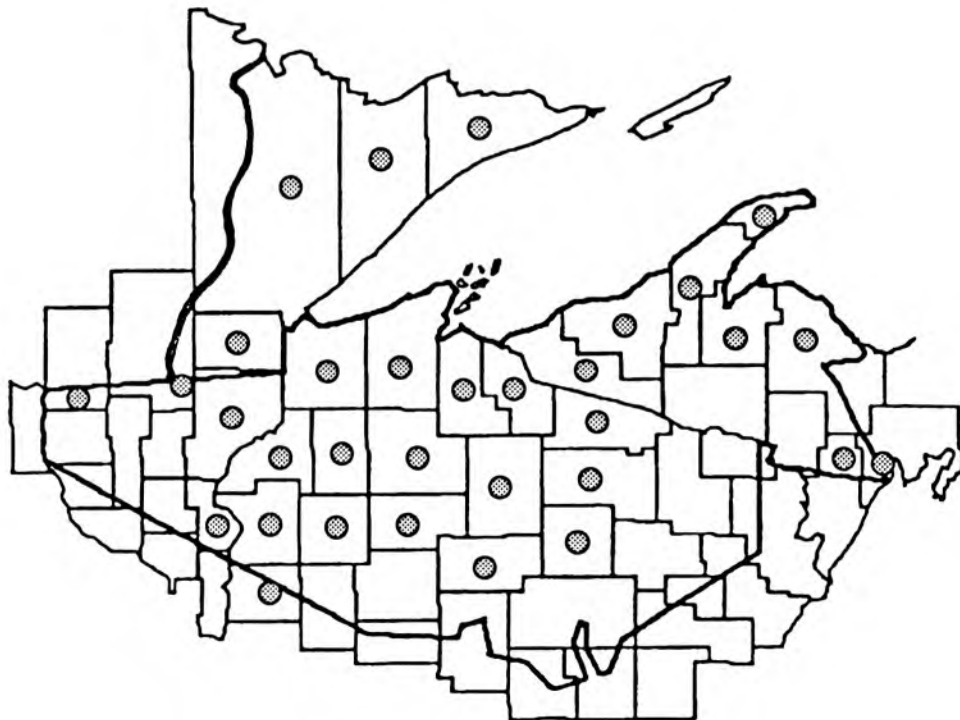
R. obtusifolius



Sium suave
water parsnip

[Smith: wane´mígons]

Water parsnip is a stout perennial, up to 6 feet tall, with fibrous roots and a ridged and branched stem. The leaves are compound, with 3 to 7 pairs of toothed, lance-shaped leaflets. In July and September the white flowers bloom in umbels, or rounded clusters. The oval seeds are flattened, with prominent ribs. Water parsnip grows in sunny wet meadows and swamps. Native Americans traditionally smoked the seeds over a fire to drive away bad hunting luck.

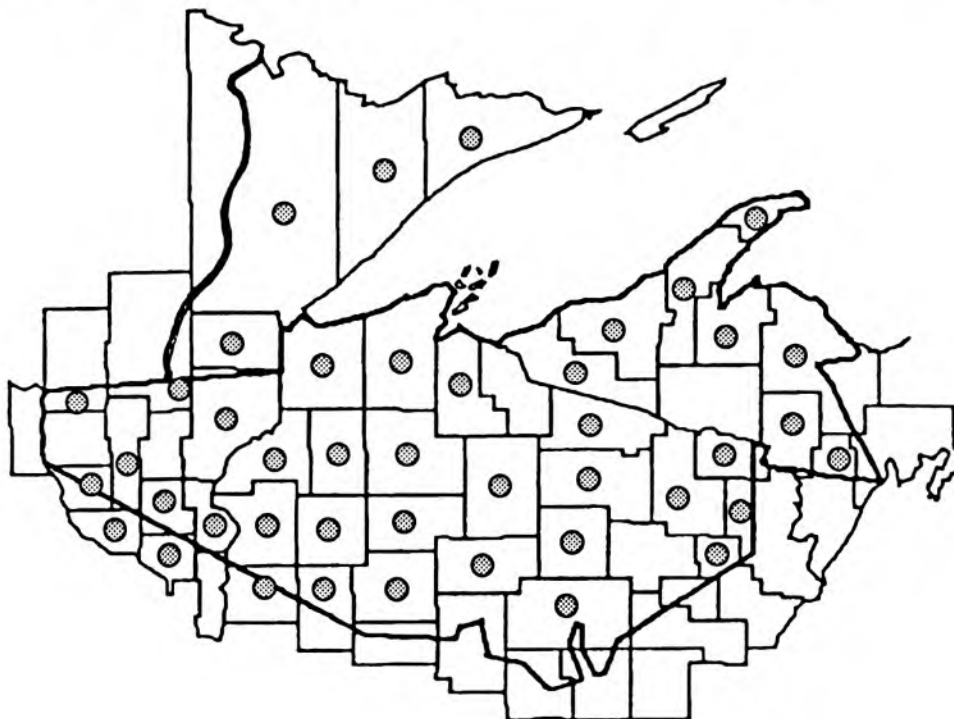


Salix discolor
pussy willow

ozisigobimizh, -iin (Baraga: osissigobimij, -in;
Densmore: ozI'sigo'bimic; Hoffman:
sisi'gew<=b>e'mish; Smith: sizigo' bimic,
zigo' bamic, sizigo' bamic, azisi'gobmic; Reagan:
o-se-se-go-be-mish (o-si-si-go-bi-mish))
[Gilmore: sasgob-minš; Rhodes: zasgogmizh]
Applied to *Salix* species.



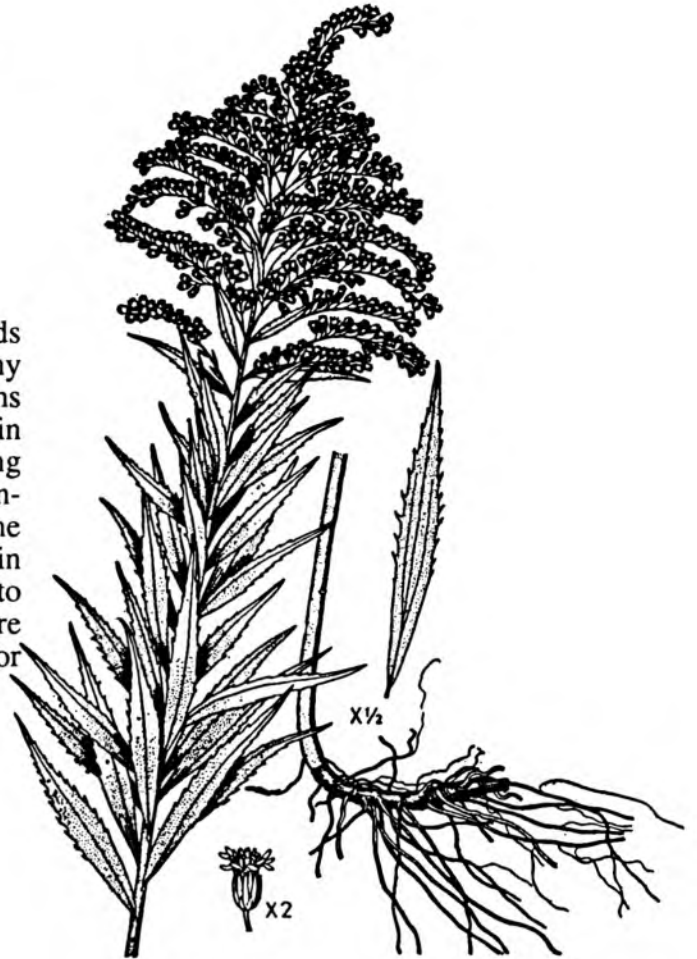
Found in bogs, swamps, wet thickets and fields, and along shores, pussy willow is a common shrub, usually 6 to 9 feet tall, and can be variable in appearance. In April and May the flowers bloom in catkins, and are fully developed before the alternate, elliptic leaves emerge. The older branches are a dark reddish-brown. Traditionally the plant was used to treat stomach problems, fainting, and trembling. Young branches were used in weaving baskets.



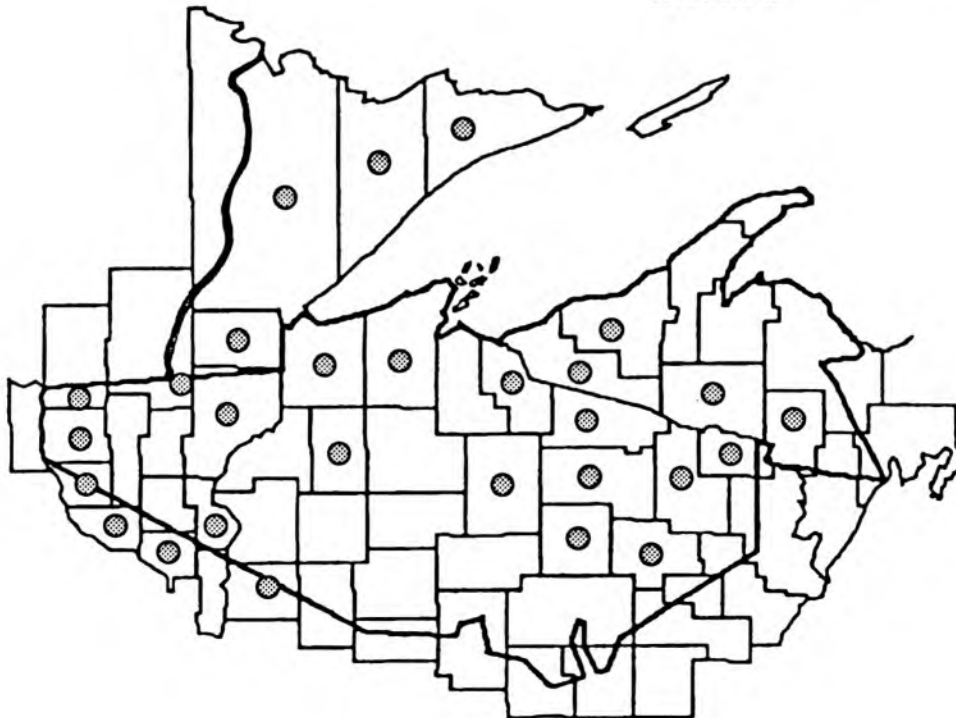
Solidago canadensis
Canada goldenrod

ajidamoowaanow (Densmore: a 'djidamo 'wano)
giiziso-mashkiki (Zichmanis & Hodgins:
geezisomuskiki)

Canada goldenrod is one of the goldenrods with plume-shaped flowering heads. It has many lance-shaped, sharply toothed leaves and stems that are generally smooth at the base. It is found in large patches, usually on wetter ground along shorelines and in thickets and meadows. Goldenrods as a whole are late-blooming and add the bright yellow color to roadsides and old fields in the autumn. Canada goldenrod can grow from 1 to 7 feet tall. Traditionally the roots of this plant were used externally for cramps and the leaves taken for fever.



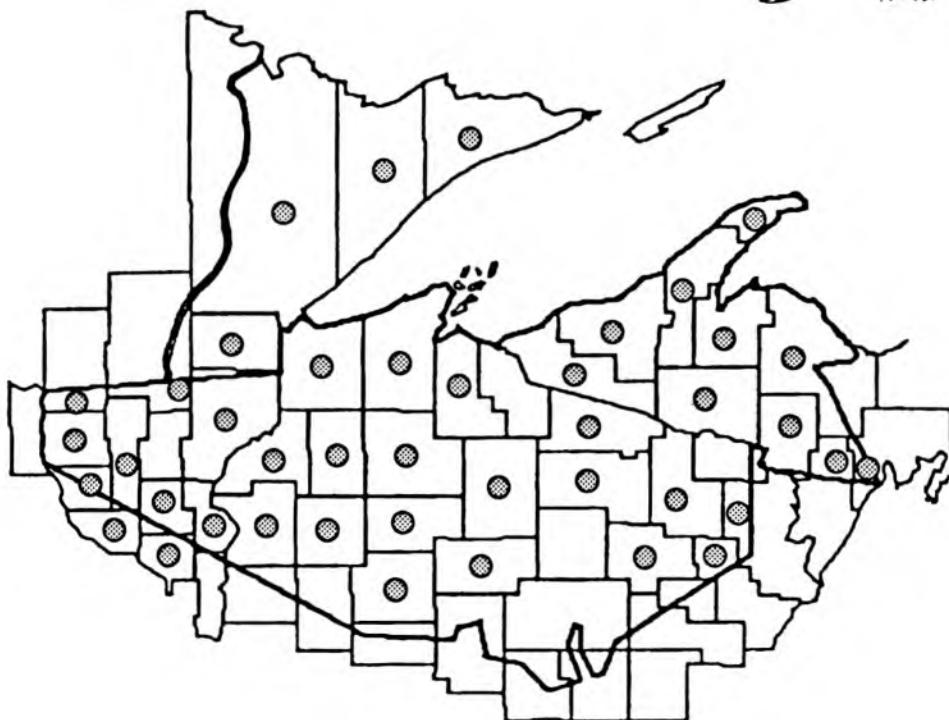
S. canadensis



Spiraea alba
meadow sweet

waabashkikiibag (Smith: wabûckiki´ hûg)
[Gilmore: demágene-minš]

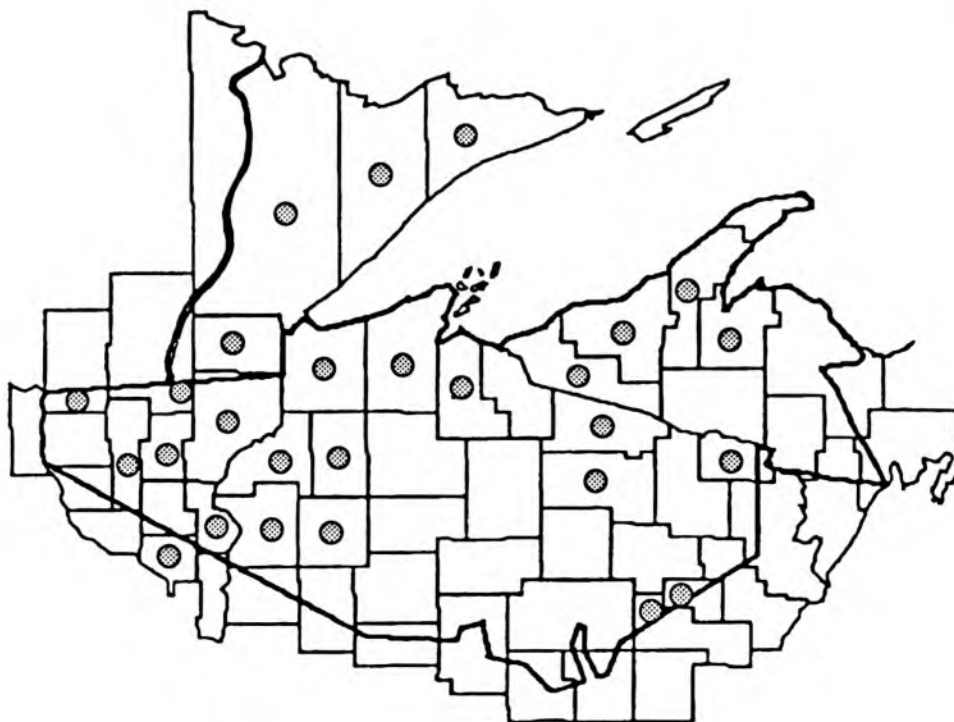
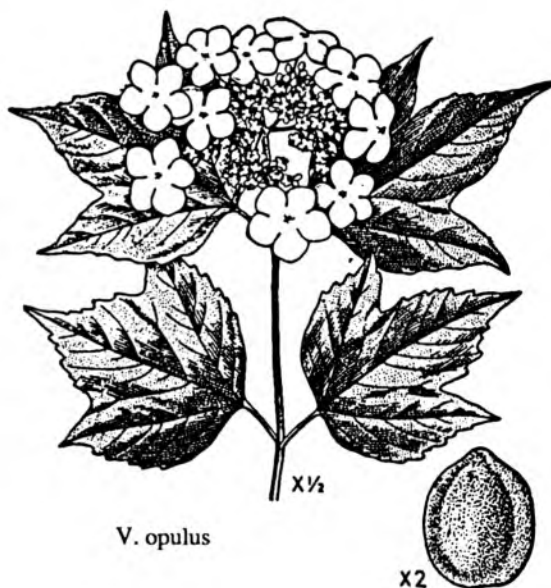
Meadow sweet has toothed leaves and yellowish stems from 1 to 6 feet tall. It is found in wet areas such as sedge meadows, swamps, marshes, and along stream banks. The small white flowers have 5 petals and are clustered in spikes at the top of the plant. Traditionally the root was used as a trapping medicine.



Viburnum opulus
highbush cranberry

aniibimin, -an (berry) (Baraga: anibimin, -an,
'barberry'; Gilmore: nipinminan
aniibiminagaawashk (plant) (Smith:
a 'nibimí 'núga 'wúck)

Highbush cranberry is a medium sized shrub, growing to a height of about 12 feet. It is commonly found along streams, in swamps, and in other wet areas. The leaves are opposite and sharply 3-lobed. Flowers appear from May to July in showy, white flat-topped clusters. The fruits are bright orange to red berry-like clusters that often remain on the bush all winter. Traditionally, an infusion of the inner bark was used as a physic and for stomach cramps.



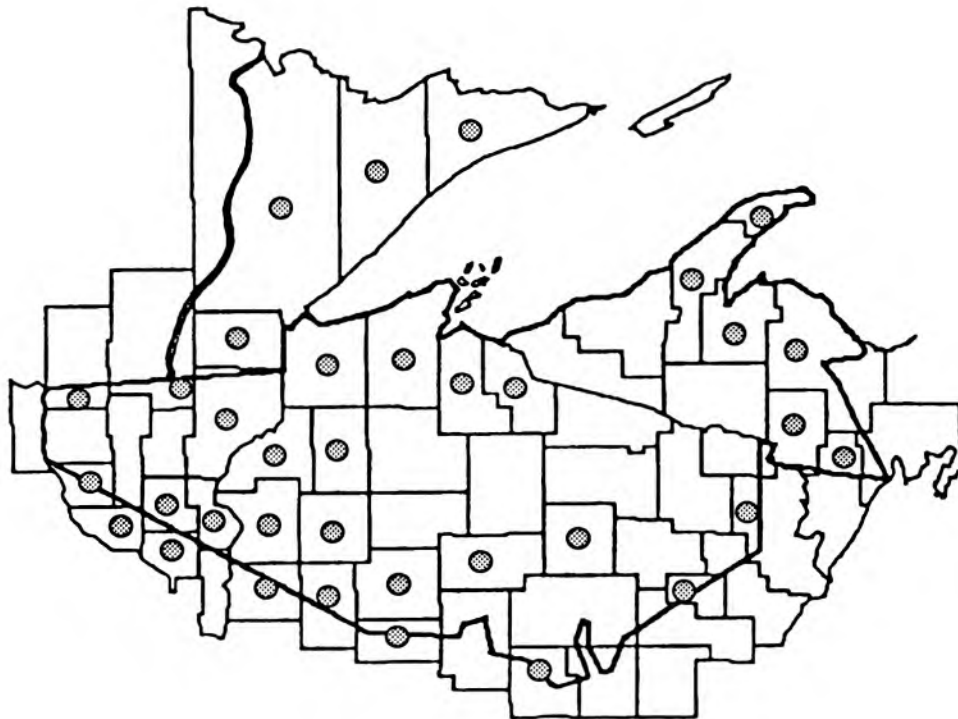
Floodplain Forests

Floodplain Forests (FF) - True floodplain forests are not a major component of northern Wisconsin because of the lack of large rivers. However, in the context used in this habitat-typing, this forest type is found primarily in the southern-most part of the ceded territories on wet areas along river banks. The vegetation type is dominated by silver maple, box elder, willow, American elm, and green ash.

Acer negundo
box elder

[Smith: adjagobi´mûk, adjagobi´ mûk]

Boxelder is a river bottom tree, also an aggressive invader of disturbed areas and is very common along fencerows, railroads and the edges of old fields. Box elder is the only maple in our region that has compound leaves (3 to 7 leaflets per leaf), and resembles the ashes in that regard. The young twigs of boxelder are purple to green and have a characteristic whitish waxy coating on the surface. In select habitats this tree can grow to heights of 70 feet with a diameter of 4 feet. It is not a long-lived tree, but has strong sprouting ability if the main trunk is damaged. Traditionally the inner bark of boxelder was used as an emetic.



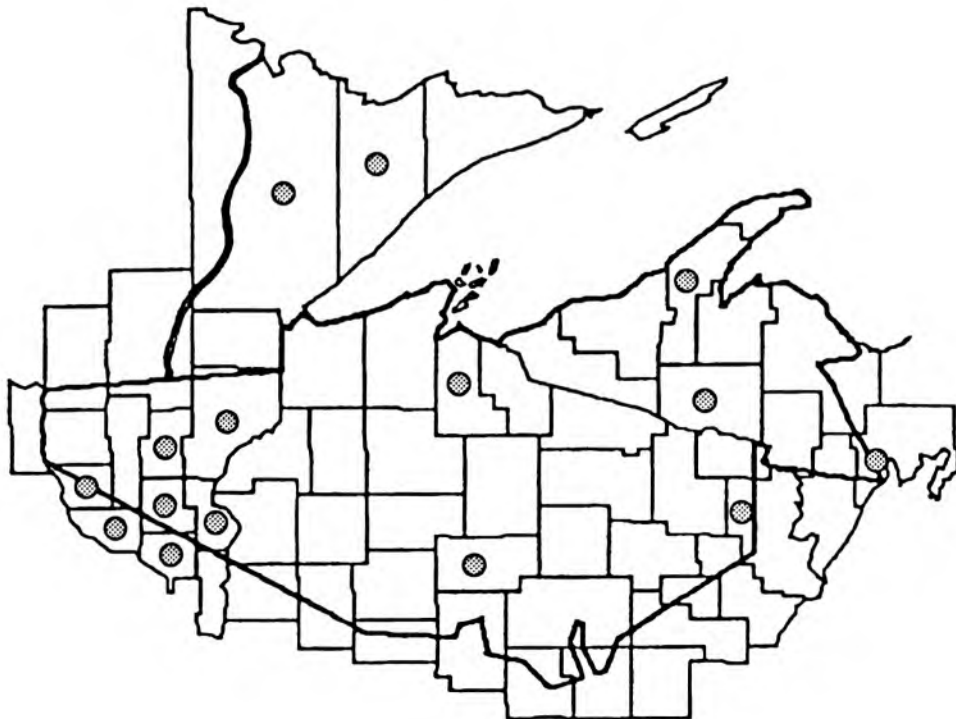
Acer saccharinum
silver maple

ininaatig (Hoffman: innīnā 'tik)
zhiishiigimewanzh, -iig, zhiishiigimiiwanzh, -iig
(Gilmore: šigme-winš; Reagan: shishigime-wish,
shishigime-wish)

Silver maple is not common in northern Wisconsin, yet it occurs along the floodplains of some major rivers in this area. It is associated with American elm, boxelder and willow on wet river bottom soils. Silver maple is also often planted as an ornamental tree along city streets, as it can tolerate compacted soils. Leaves of silver maple are very whitened beneath and have the deepest notch between lobes of all the maples. Mature trees have very shaggy bark and can grow to 4 feet in diameter and to heights of 75-120 feet. Diameter growths of 1 1/2 inches per year have been recorded! Silver maple is relatively short lived (125 years maximum) and is generally considered a pioneer tree of bottom land soils. Traditionally, decoctions of the inner bark of this species were used by the Great Lakes Ojibwa to treat diarrhea and as a diuretic.



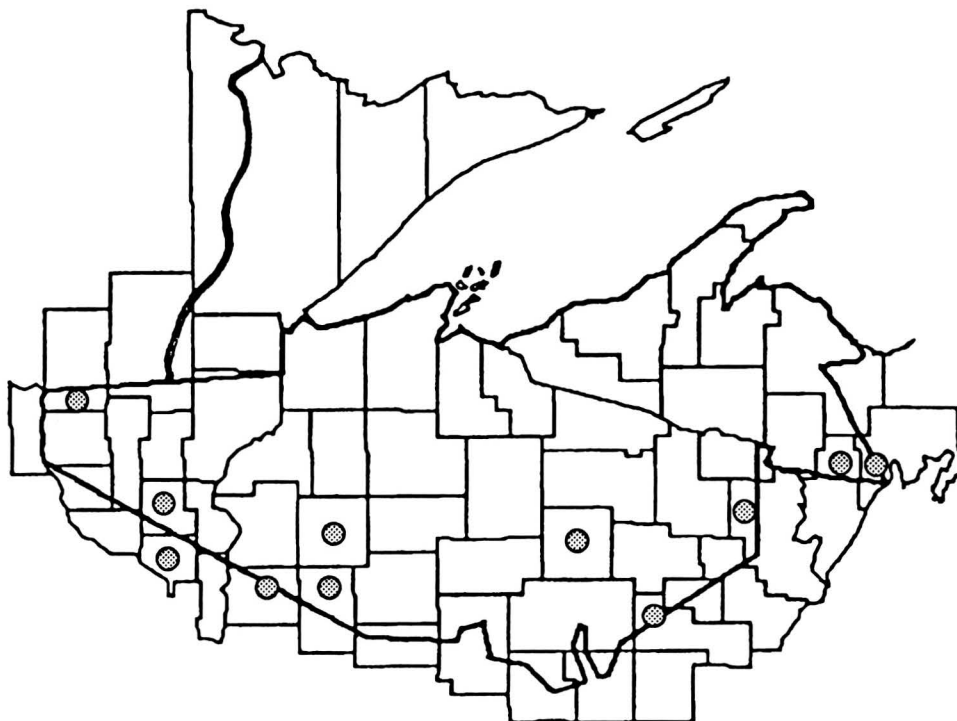
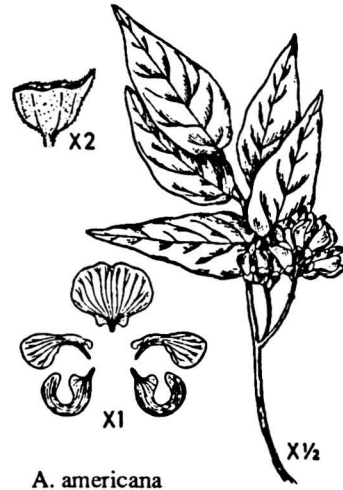
A. saccharinum



Apios americana
ground nut

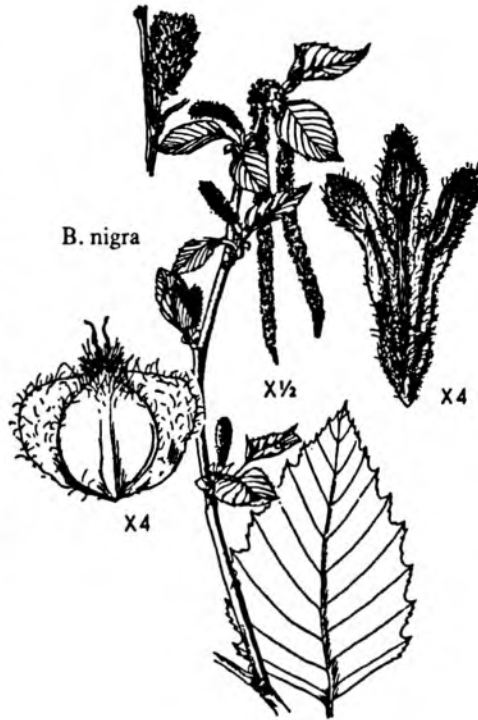
opin (Gilmore: pin)

Ground nut is a perennial twining herb, with tuberous thickenings on slender rhizomes, giving rise to the common name of rosary root. The leaves are compound with 5 to 7 broadly oval, pointed leaflets. From July through September the brownish-purple, fragrant pea-shaped flowers bloom in short thick clusters. The fruit consists of linear pods containing several seeds. Ground nut grows in moist woods and thickets. The edible root was traditionally an important source of food for the Native Americans.



Betula nigra
river birch

River birch is a medium-sized tree reaching 60 to 80 feet in height and 1 to 2 feet in diameter. The pink to reddish-brown bark peels off in strips, as in other birches. Before the new leaves emerge in spring, the flowers bloom in catkins and the softly-hairy fruits mature in May and June. River birch is similar to yellow birch in appearance and is found in cool, moist sites in mixes of conifers and hardwoods, in swamps and floodplains, and along streambanks. River birch is common in the southeastern part of the United States, but it follows major rivers northward, and it is found in the watersheds of the Mississippi and Wisconsin Rivers. Traditional Native American medical practices called for a decoction of the bark to relieve stomach pain.



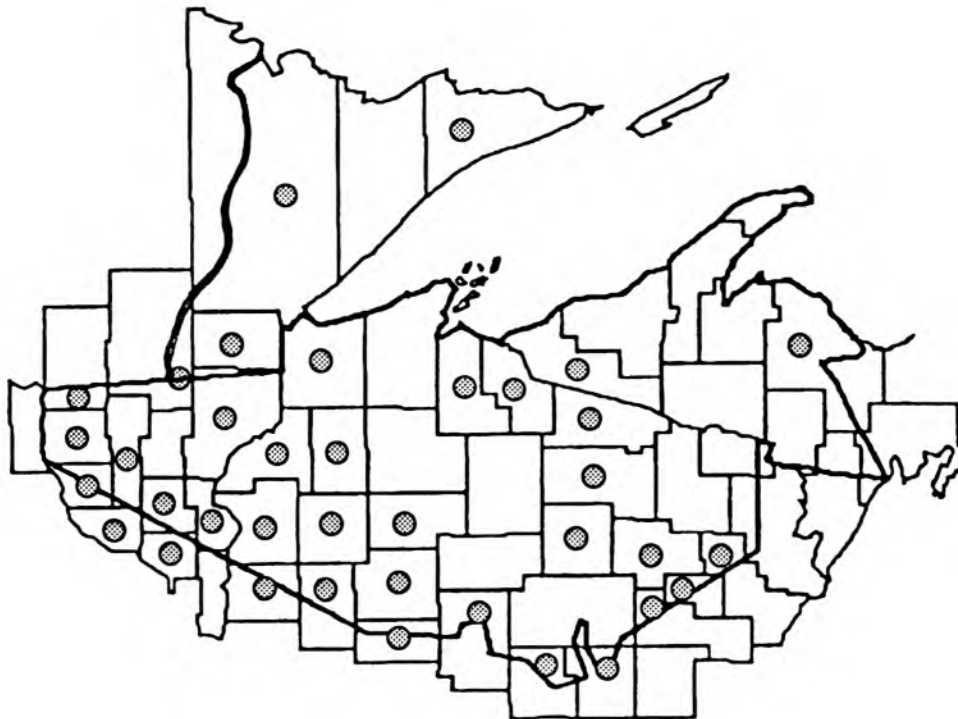
Echinocystis lobata
wild cucumber

[Smith: nîgîûni' gûnûk; Smith: mîtcigi' mênûk;
Zichmanis & Hodgins: matchigiminuk]

Wild cucumber is a climbing plant of river bottoms and thickets. It has maple-like leaves and tendrils that allow it to climb up off the ground. The six-petalled white flowers of wild cucumber bloom in July to August and each one produces a rather large (up to 2 inches) cucumber-like prickly fruit that soon dries out to release 4 flat seeds. An infusion of the root of wild cucumber was used by the Ojibwa as a tonic and as a bitter medicine for stomach troubles.



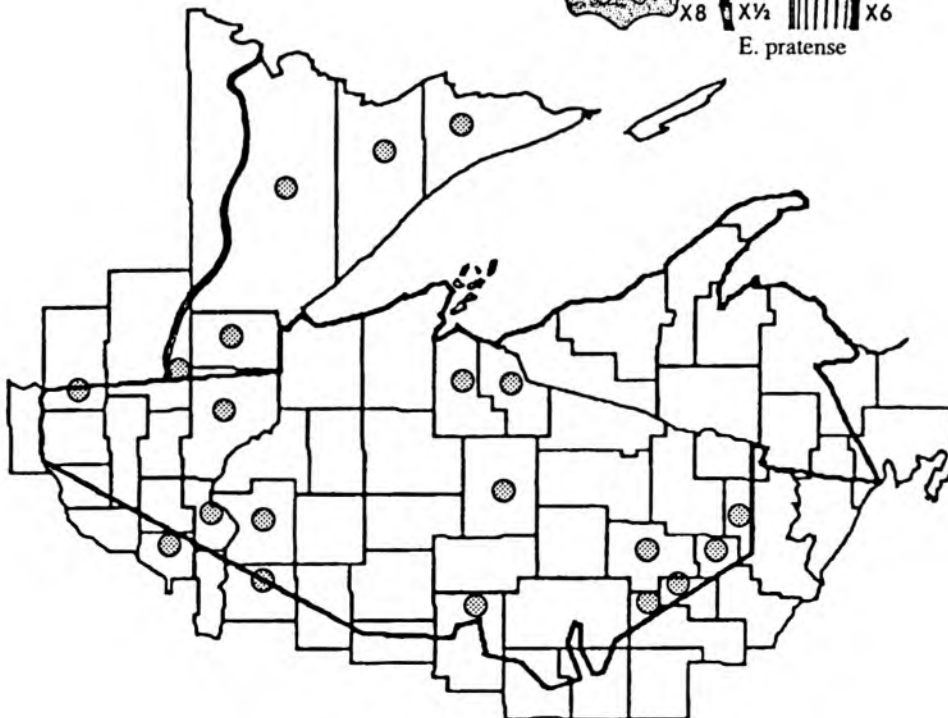
E. lobata



Equisetum pratense
meadow horsetail

wiishkobijiibik (Reagan: wesh-go-be-dje-beake
(wishgobidjibik))

Meadow horsetail is found in rich soils along streambanks and in cool, rocky woods. It has been described as having a “feathery” or “spidery” appearance. The horizontal whorls of branches are simple, rather than compound like some other horsetails, and delicate-looking. The sterile stems are rough and about 18 inches tall. The fertile stems are at first different from the sterile stems in that they are brown, unbranched and about 15 inches tall with a 1 inch cone at the top. Later, green branches are produced making it look more like the sterile stems. Typical of horsetails, the hollow stem is bamboo-like and has toothed sheaths. The rootstock is black, thin, and creeping horizontally. The roots themselves are black and wiry. Traditional medical uses of meadow horsetail included an infusion or decoction of the plant as a laxative and for stomach aches.



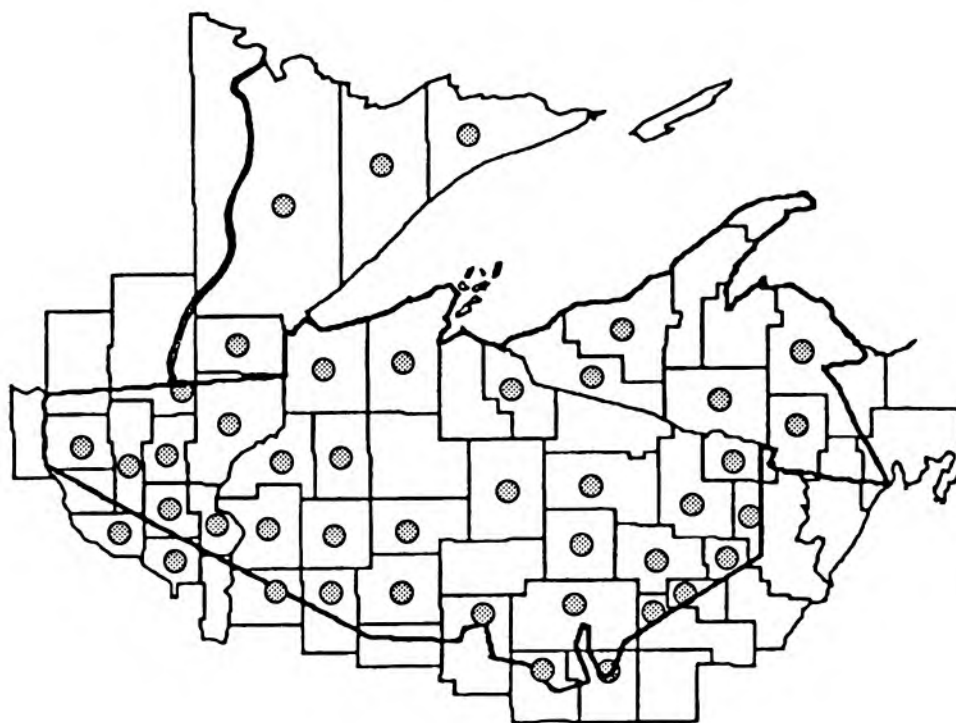
Fraxinus pennsylvanica
green ash

aagimaak (Smith: a' gîma 'k, a' gîmak)
[Smith: sagîma' kwûn]

Green ash is a medium-sized tree characteristic of sites that are temporarily flooded in the spring, as in alluvial soils along rivers. It is associated with American elm, silver maple, red maple, boxelder, and south of the ceded territories with black willow and cottonwood. Like other ashes, green ash has opposite compound leaves. The compound leaves of green ash emerge comparatively late in the spring, drop early in the fall, and have 7 to 9 leaflets per leaf. Green ash is intolerant of shade and therefore is an early successional, fast-growing tree but not long-lived. Green ash has inconspicuous flowers that bloom before the leaves emerge in the spring. These flowers develop into winged seeds by mid-September. An average green ash tree may reach 60 feet in height and have a diameter of 1 to 2 feet at maturity. Traditionally the Ojibwa used the inner bark of green ash as one ingredient in a compound tonic for unspecified purposes.



F. pennsylvanica



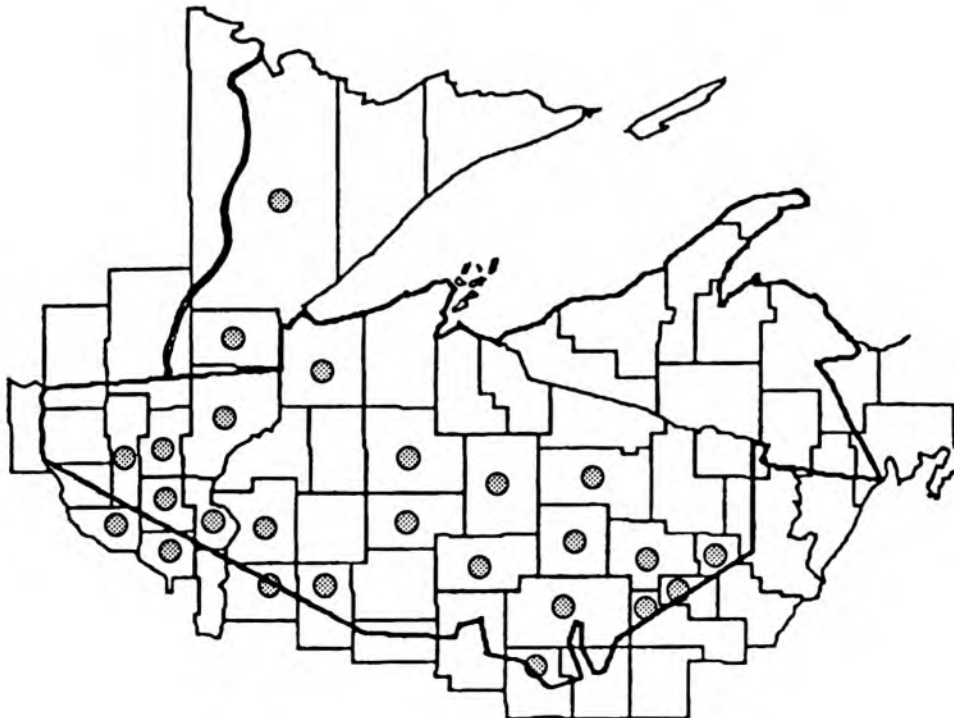
Hydrophyllum virginianum
Virginia waterleaf

nebanaanikweyaag (Smith: ne´ bīneankwe´ ūk,
nehīne´ nanikwe´ ūag)
[Hoffman: H<?>u"kite´ wagūūs´; Smith: anīmūcīde´
bīgons]

Virginia waterleaf is a perennial herb of wet woods and river banks. Its leaves are lobed (5 to 7), toothed, and often mottled, appearing as if water-stained. The flowers of Virginia waterleaf are white to pale lavender and occur in clumps above leaves. The pollen-bearing stamens of this species protrude out from the petals giving it a unique appearance. Virginia waterleaf flowers early, from late May through July. The roots of this species were used as a cure for diarrhea.



H. virginianum



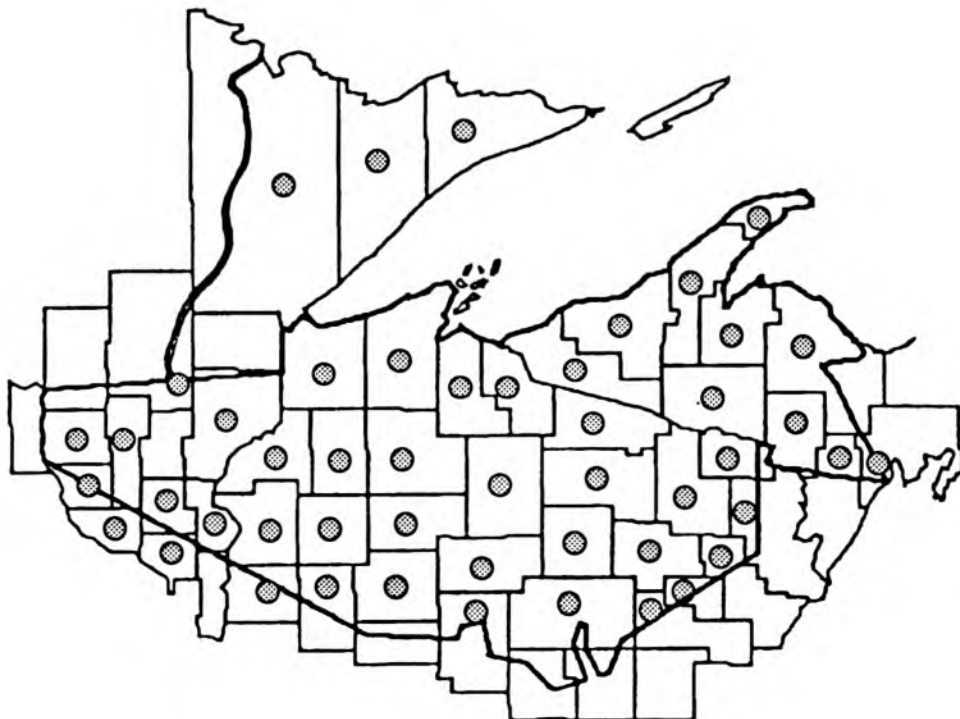
Impatiens capensis
spotted touch-me-not

ozaawashkojibik (Smith: o'sawaskodji 'bik)
[Smith: wesa' wûs ga'skonêk; Zichmanis & Hodgins:
mukikeebug]

Spotted touch-me-not is a familiar orangish-yellow flowered plant that grows along stream sides and in open spaces in wet woods. The flower of spotted touch-me-not hangs down from the plant on long stems. The mature seed pod "explodes" when touched, dispersing the seeds as far as 15 feet (hence the common name). The leaves and stem of this species are fragile and succulent, exuding a thick juice when broken. Spotted touch-me-not was used medicinally by applying the juice of the crushed stems to skin rashes and rubbing the juice on the head to cure headaches.



I. capensis



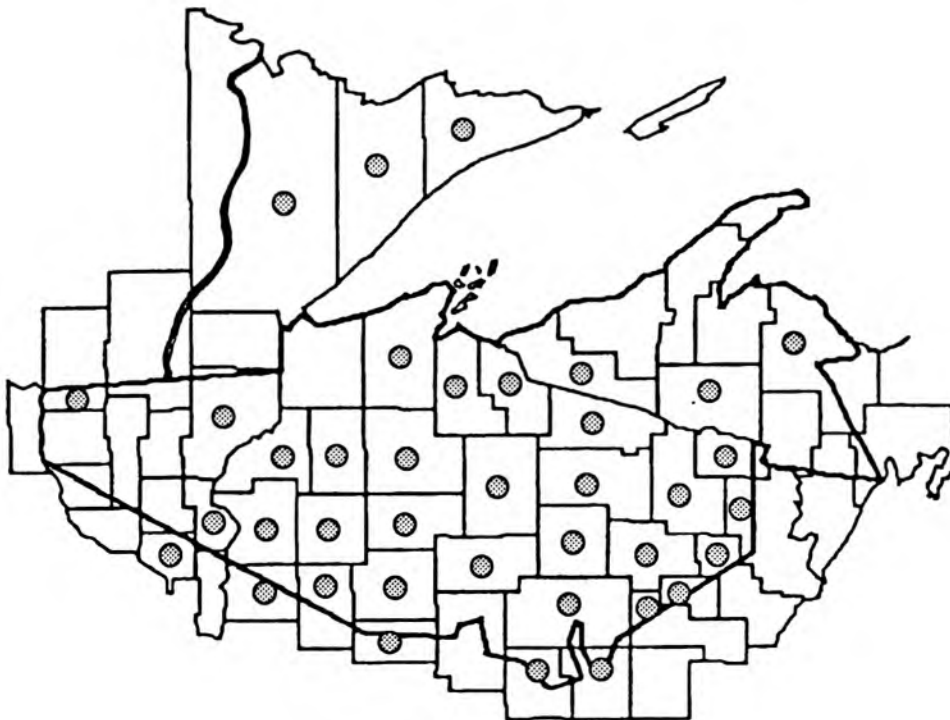
Lactuca biennis
tall blue lettuce

ᑃᑃᑃᑃᑃᑃᑃᑃ (Smith: dadoca 'bo, dodoca 'bo)

Tall blue lettuce is common in the ceded territories along shorelines, streams, and rivers, as well as in low woods. It flowers throughout the summer from June to September and has rather inconspicuous pale blue to whitish composite flowers. Tall blue lettuce can be a very robust plant, with heights up to 10 feet! The lower leaves are commonly lobed, with smooth margins. The sap of tall blue lettuce is milky, like that of common wild lettuce (*Lactuca canadensis*). An infusion of the whole plant was traditionally used to ease lactation.



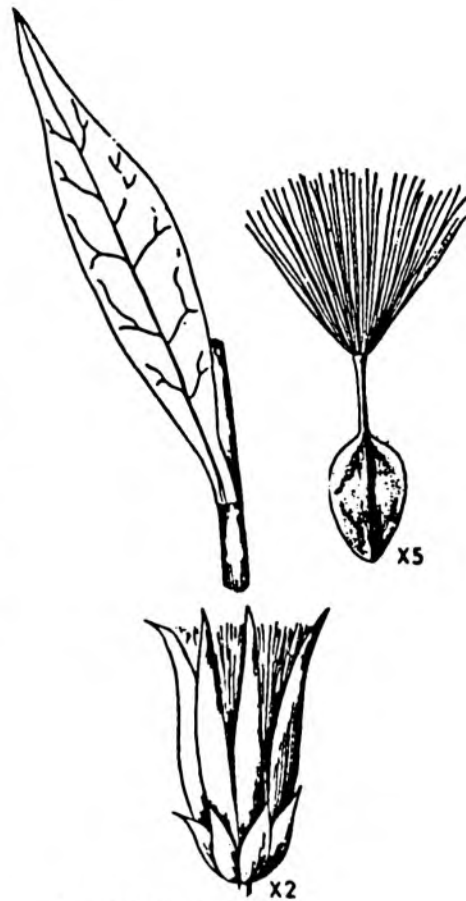
L. biennis



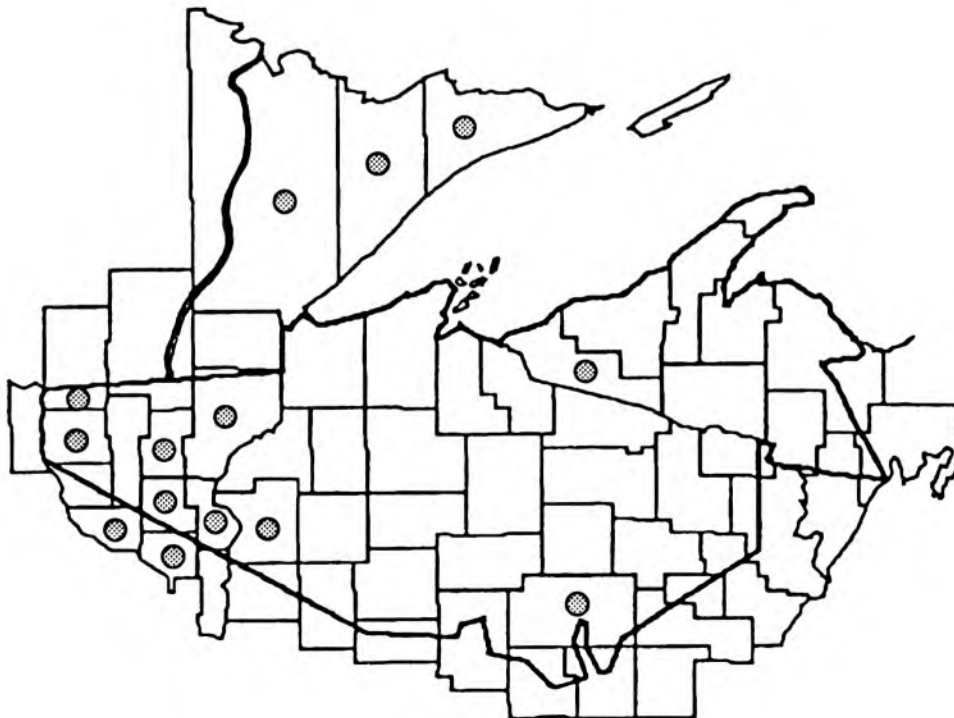
Lactuca canadensis
wild lettuce

[Densmore: odjici 'gomIn]

Wild lettuce is found throughout Wisconsin in a variety of habitats including river bottomlands, marshes, shady ravines, disturbed wet woods, on roadsides, and in old fields. The northern variety of wild lettuce has mostly unlobed leaves with entire (untoothed) margins. The plant can grow to a height of 4 feet and is a biennial, with flowering taking place in the second year. Flowering heads of wild lettuce are pale yellow with green to purplish-green bracts clustered under each composite head. One common name, wild opium, no doubt refers to the fact that this species exudes a milky sap when cut. This sap was used as a wart medicine, by rubbing the juice of a fresh plant directly on the wart.



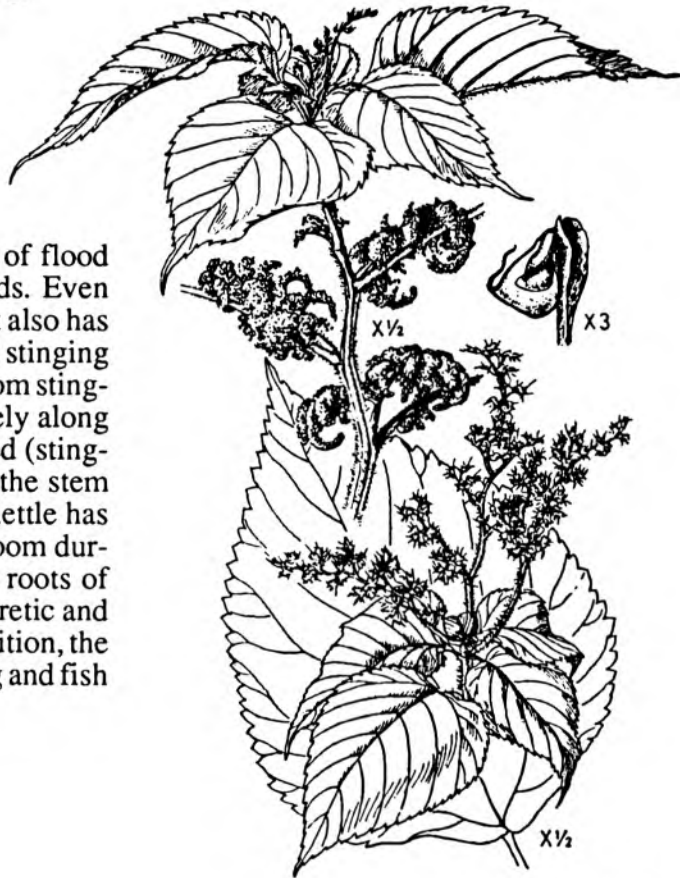
L. canadensis



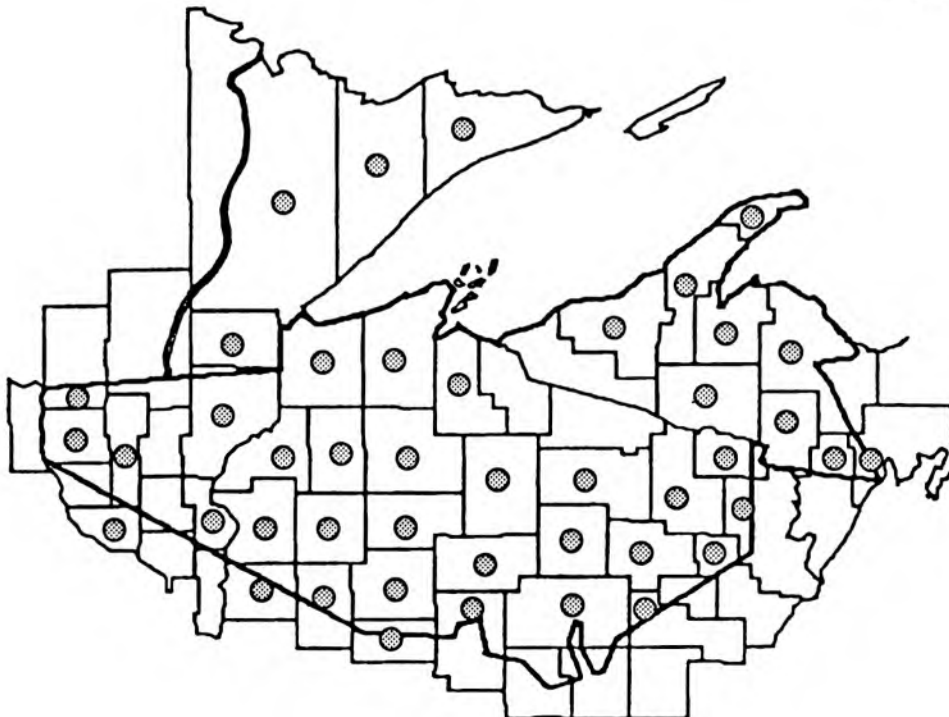
Laportea canadensis
false nettle

mazaanaatig (Smith: masa 'natik, masana 'tig)
zesab (Densmore: ze 'sûb)

False or wood nettle is a species of flood plain forests, streambanks and wet woods. Even though its common name is false nettle, it also has stinging hairs and can be as unpleasant as stinging nettle. False nettle can be distinguished from stinging nettle in that its leaves occur alternately along the stem and their bases are wedge-shaped (stinging nettle leaves occur oppositely along the stem and are heart-shaped at the base). False nettle has inconspicuous tiny green flowers that bloom during July and August. An infusion of the roots of false nettle was used traditionally as a diuretic and as a cure for other urinary ailments. In addition, the dried stem was made into twine for sewing and fish nets.



Lap. canadensis



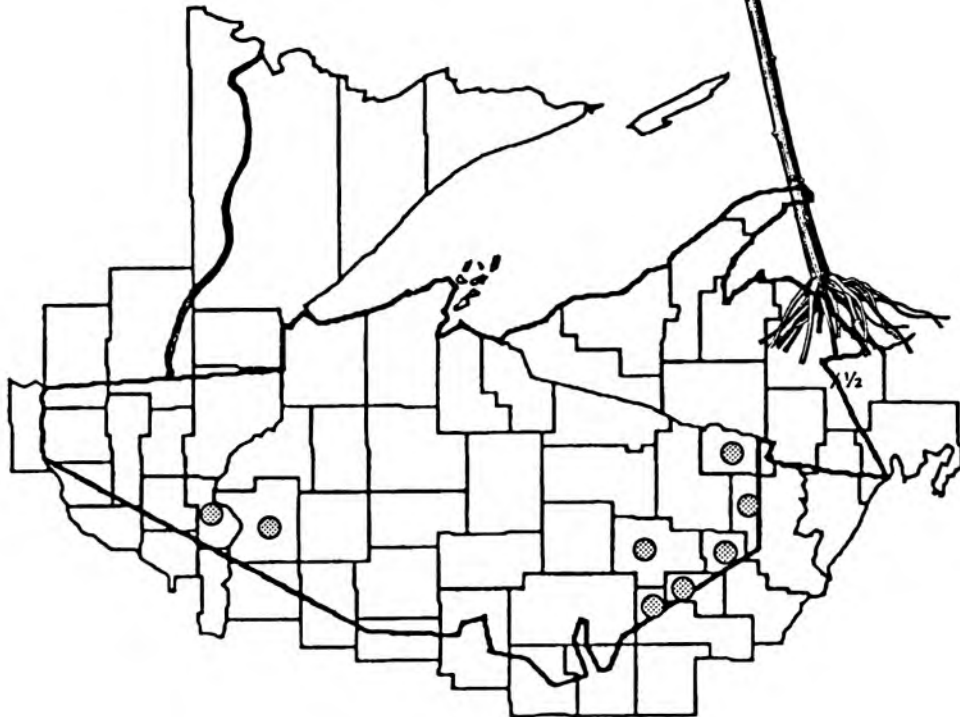
Lobelia cardinalis
cardinal flower

[Zichmanis & Hodgins: shkotaebugonee]

Cardinal flower's spike of bright red flowers is a beautiful sight for those lucky enough to come upon it in July and August. Cardinal flower is found along river banks and in sedge meadows, mostly on the eastern border of the ceded territories. Although the exact use was not specified, it was reported to have been used by the Great Lakes Ojibwa. The neighboring Iroquois used cardinal flower for a number of medicinal purposes, including as a remedy for stomach ache and fever.



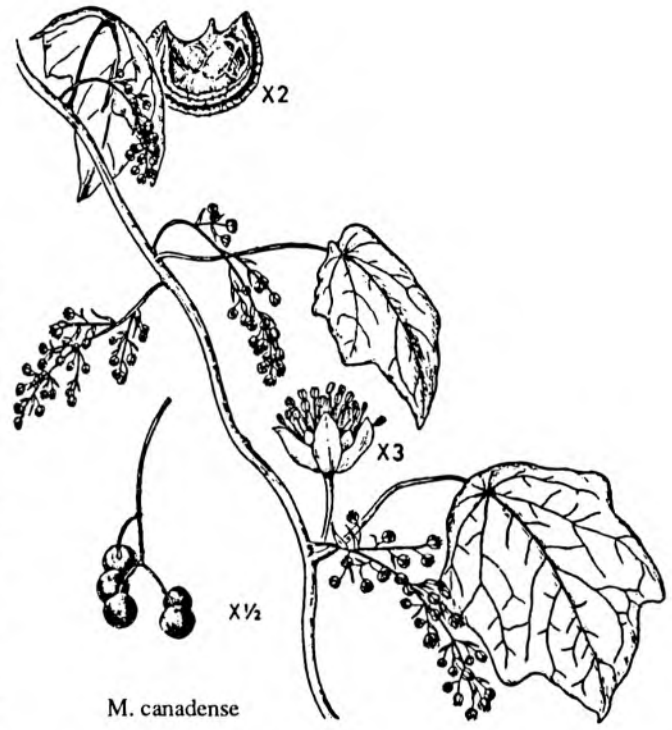
L. cardinalis



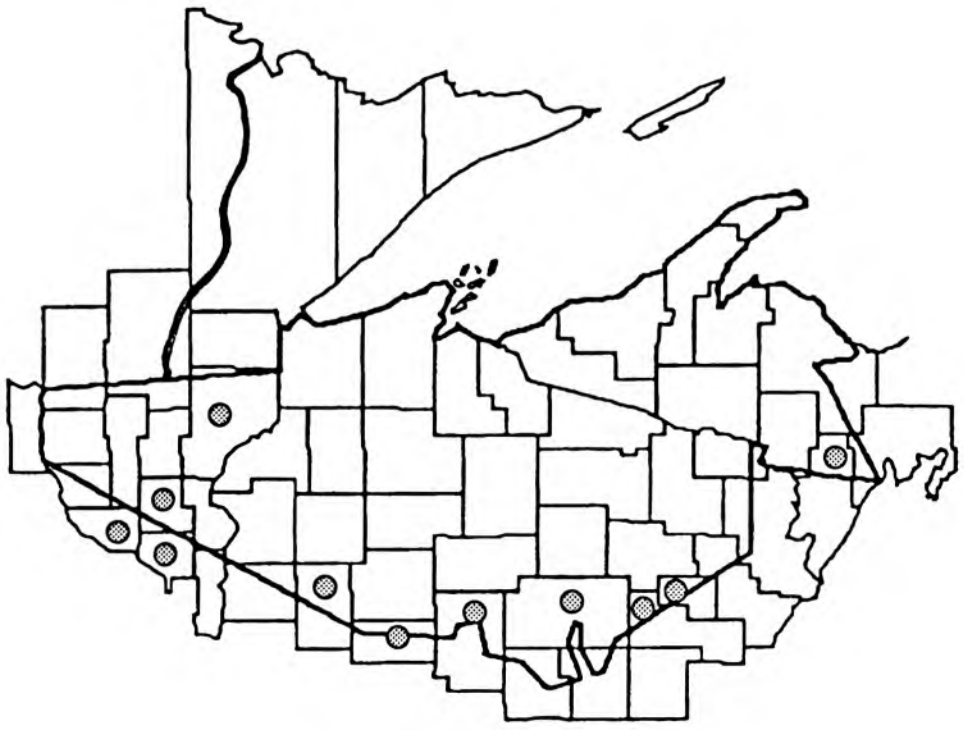
Menispermum canadense
Canada moonseed

[Smith: hīma´ kwīt wa´bigons]

Canada moonseed is a woody, twining plant that climbs to heights of 6 to 12 feet. The alternate leaves are large (5 to 10 inches across), broadly oval, lobed, dark green above and paler and softly hairy beneath. In June and July the small white or greenish flowers bloom in open clusters. The round fruits are bluish-black, resembling wild grapes, and have a flattened crescent-shaped pit, giving the plant its name of moonseed. Some South American species in this family are poisonous, and are used as a source for arrow poisons. Canada moonseed, which also may be poisonous, grows in thickets and moist woods. Traditionally this plant was used in unspecified ways as a tonic, and as a substitute for sarsaparilla in other preparations.



M. canadense

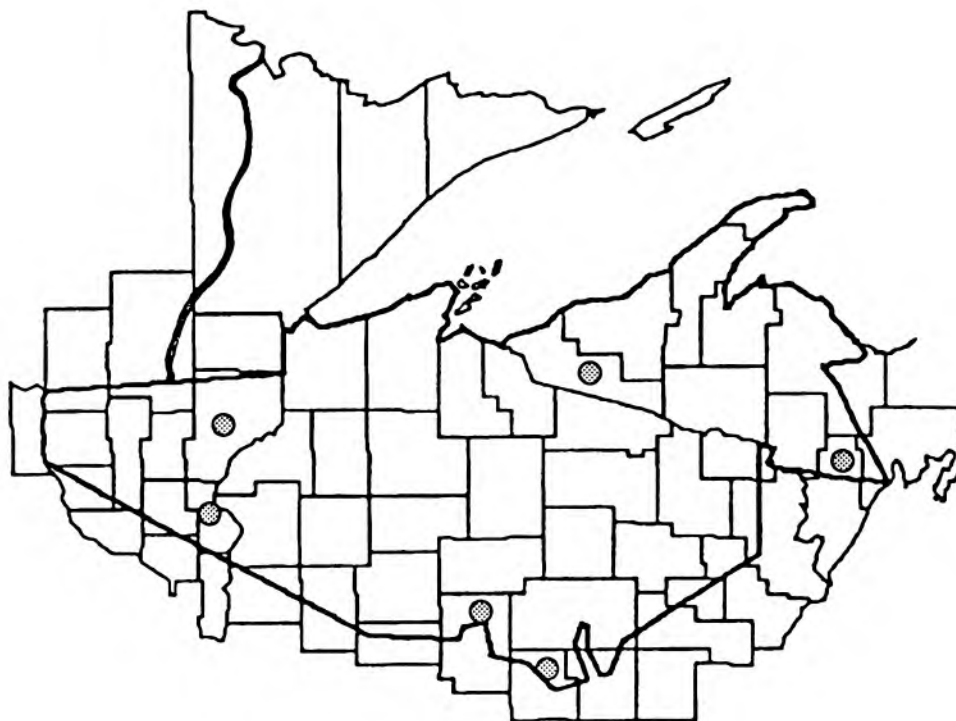
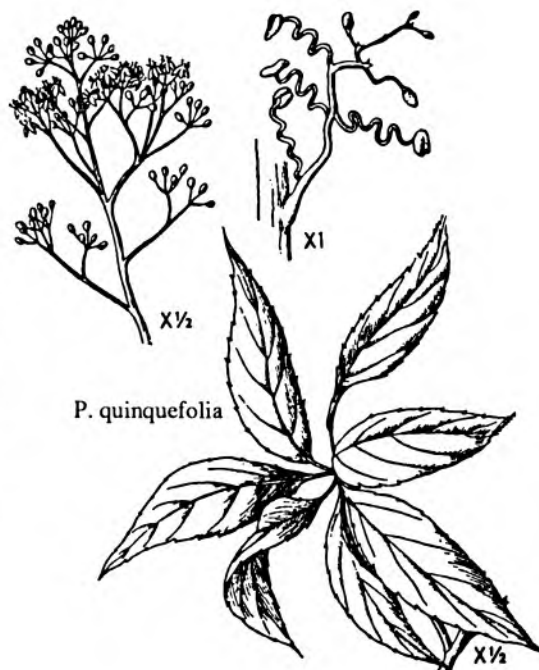


Parthenocissus quinquefolia
Virginia creeper

bebaamooded

manidoo-biimaakwad (Densmore:
manido´bima´kwûd; Smith: manîdo´ bimakwît)

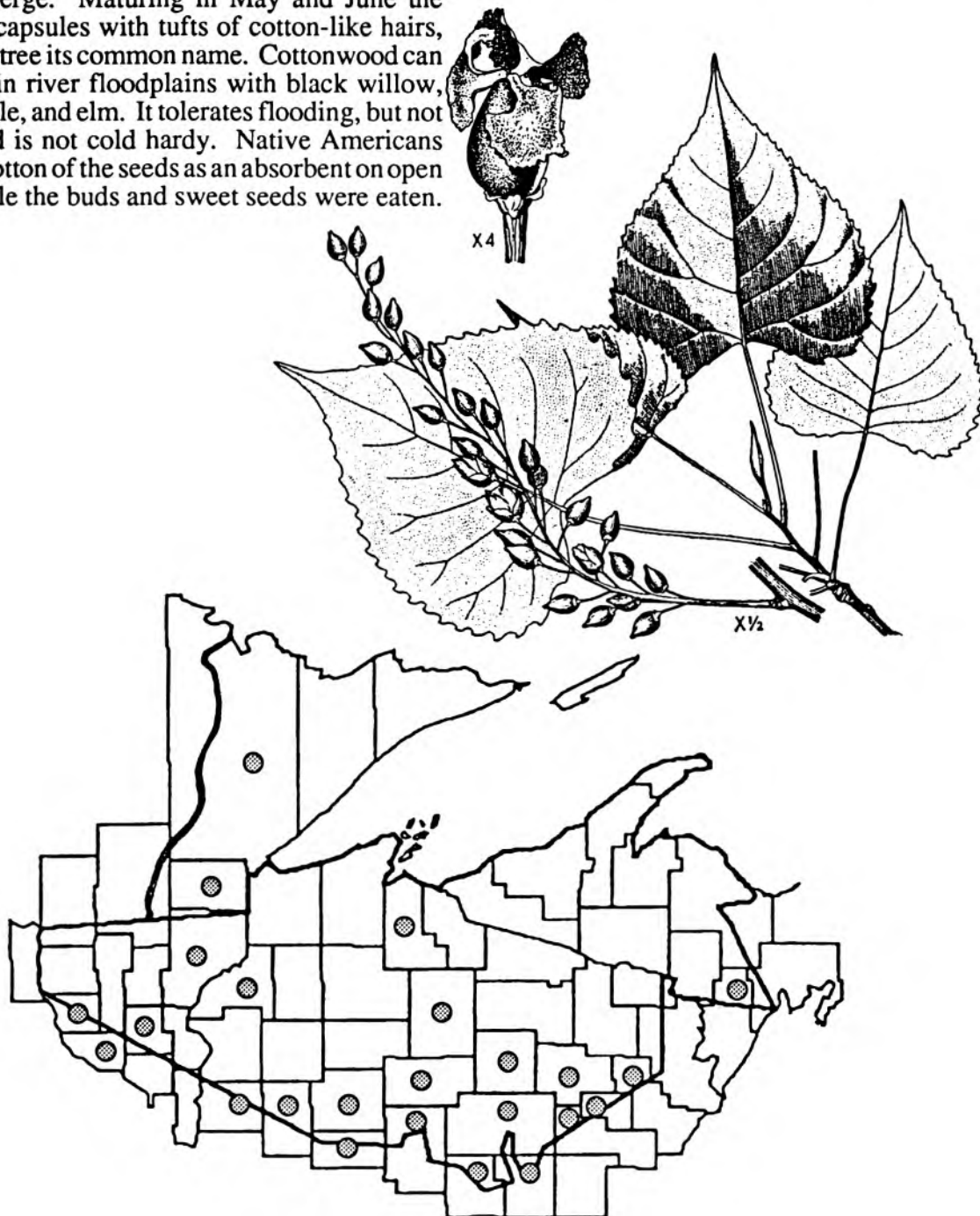
Virginia creeper is a member of the grape family, and as such is a climbing plant with pea-like tendrils. Like many other vines, this species is found in disturbed floodplain forests. The leaves of Virginia creeper are five-lobed and palm-shaped, with slightly whitened undersides. The flowering stalk is well branched, supporting many small 5-petaled flowers that mature to nearly black, berry-like, non-edible fruits. The stalks of Virginia creeper were cut, boiled and peeled, revealing the sweetish inner bark that was chewed off the stalks.



Populus deltoides
cottonwood

Cottonwood is a fast-growing, short-lived tree growing up to 75 feet tall. It colonizes open areas but does not clone like other poplars. The alternate leaves are thick and firm, and triangular in shape, with curved teeth. The flowers are in catkins, blooming in April and May before the leaves emerge. Maturing in May and June the fruits are capsules with tufts of cotton-like hairs, giving the tree its common name. Cottonwood can be found in river floodplains with black willow, silver maple, and elm. It tolerates flooding, but not shade, and is not cold hardy. Native Americans used the cotton of the seeds as an absorbent on open sores, while the buds and sweet seeds were eaten.

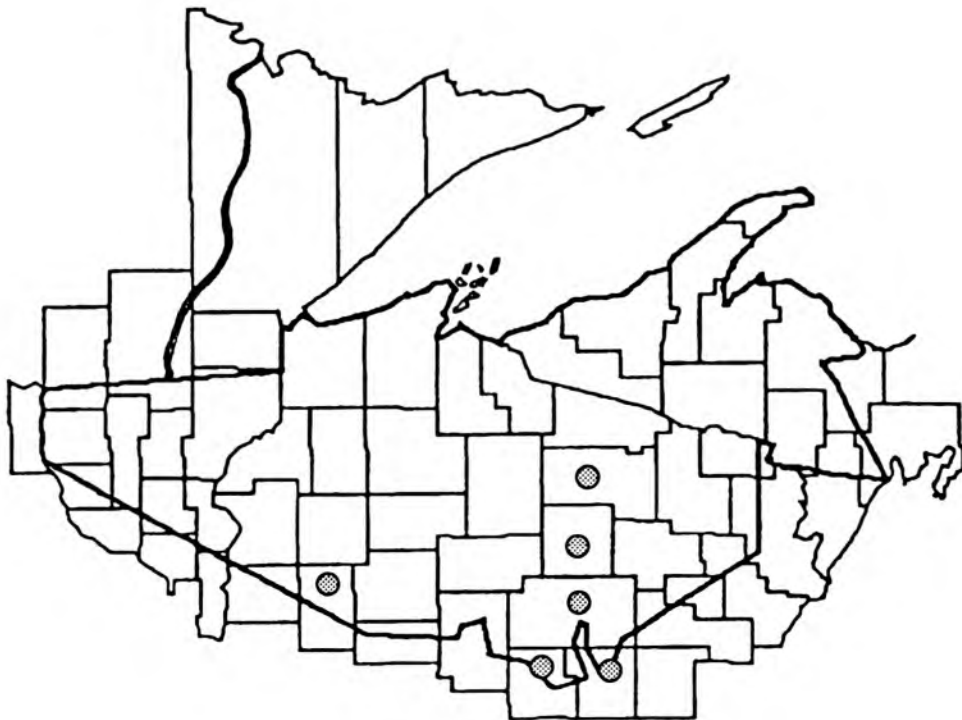
P. deltoides



Quercus bicolor
swamp oak

miizhimizh (Gilmore: minšminš)

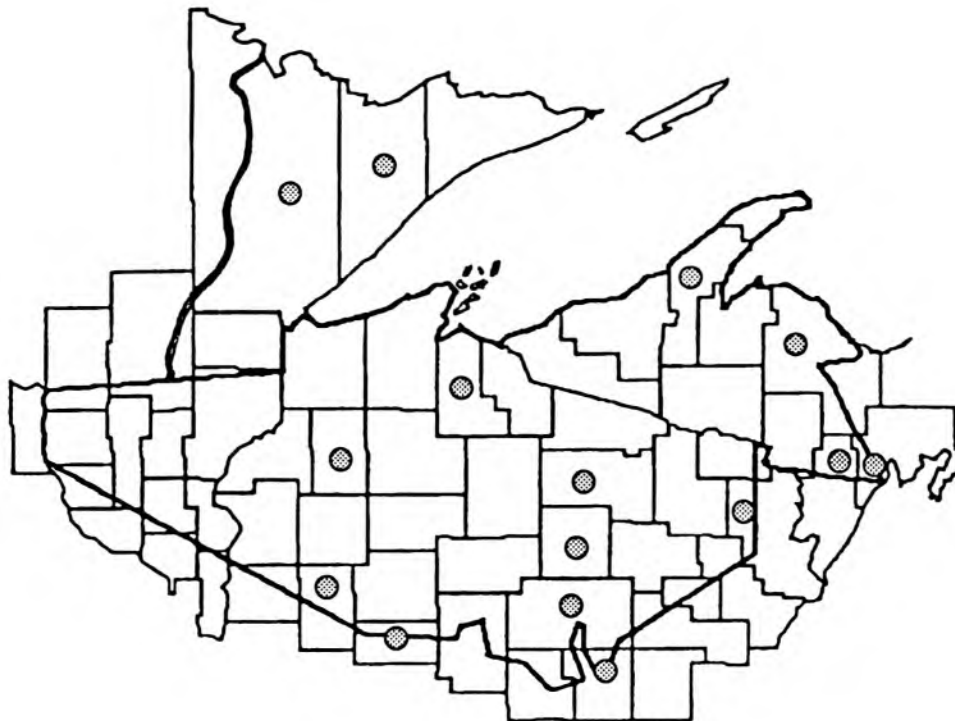
Swamp oak is a large tree that grows to heights of 60 to 100 feet, with drooping lower branches and an open rounded crown. The gray-brown bark is thick and furrowed with broad flat ridges. The alternate, thick leaves emerge in late spring and are dark, shiny green above and whitened beneath with soft pubescence. The flowers bloom in May and June in catkins, when the leaves are emerging. The acorns form in pairs, with the cap covering about 1/2 of the light brown nut. Traditionally used as food by the Ojibwa, the acorns are sweet and white inside. Another use of this oak was to boil the bark with hemlock and silver maple bark to make a liquid to clean rust from traps. Swamp oak is found in moist, poorly drained soil, and in bottomlands with silver maple, elm, and bur oak. It is slow growing, long-lived (300 years or more), but said to be susceptible to fire because of its shallow roots.



Salix fragilis
crack willow

oziisigobimizh (Smith: sizigo' bimíc)

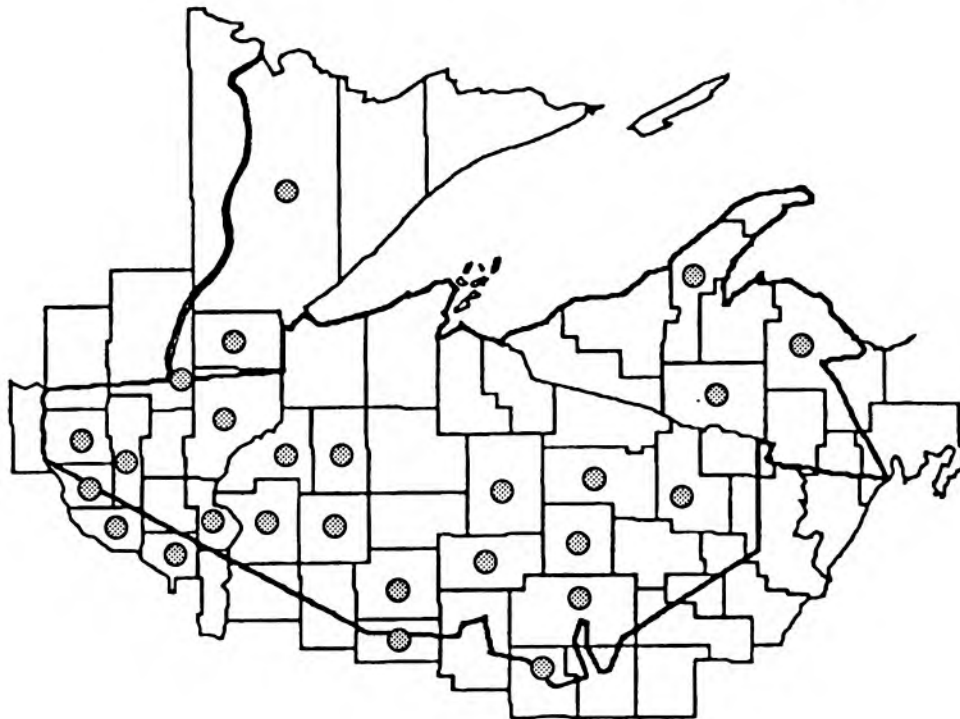
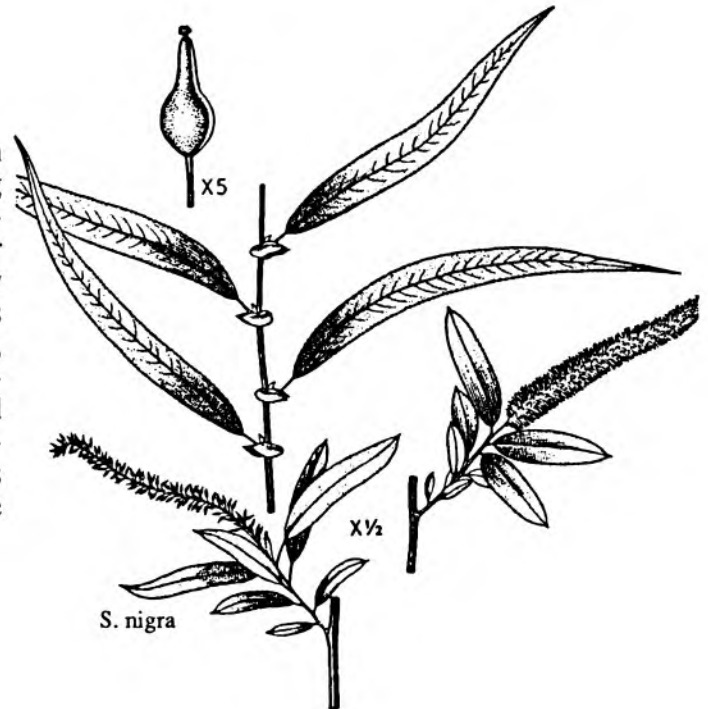
Crack willow gets its name from the brittleness of the branchlets, which easily break off at the base. Twigs broken in this way may root. Growing quickly in low areas along streams, rivers, and lakes, crack willow reaches heights of 60 to 90 feet, with a trunk diameter of up to 3 feet. The alternate, toothed leaves are green and shiny on top, paler beneath, and are long and narrow. The smooth, shiny twigs are greenish-yellow to brown or dark red. The thick gray bark is rough and ridged on old trees. The flowers bloom in slender, drooping catkins at the same time the leaves are emerging. Traditionally a poultice of bark was applied to sores as a styptic and healing aid. As in other willows, the branches were used to weave baskets.



Salix nigra
black willow

[Rhodes: zasgogmizh]

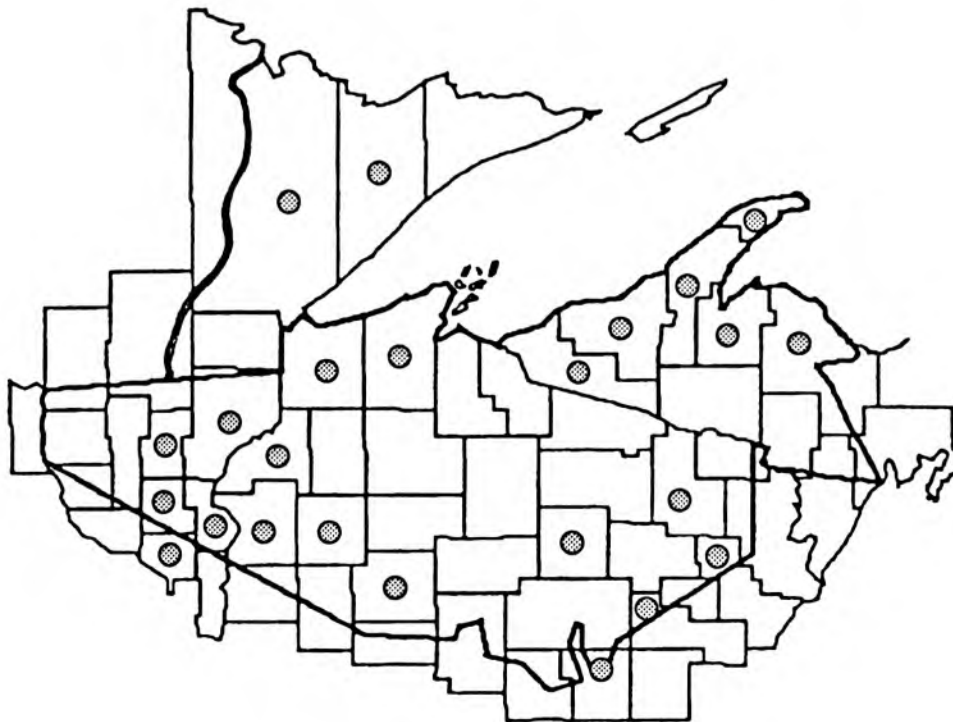
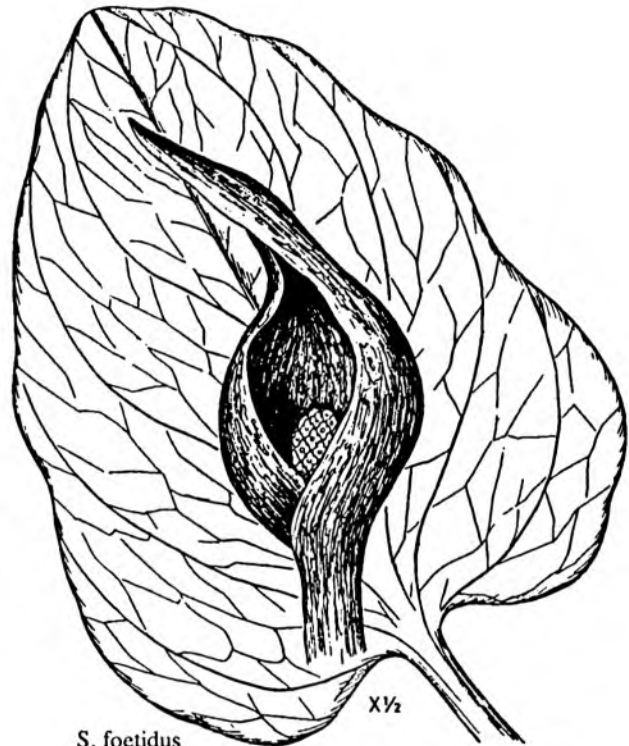
Black willow is a tree, up to 60 feet in height, with dark, flakey bark, and 1 to 4 leaning trunks. The alternate leaves are linear to lance-shaped with fine teeth, deep green above, and paler beneath. The leafy stipules are prominent. In May and June the flowers bloom in catkins, as the leaves are emerging. Black willow grows in alluvial soils, and can be found in floodplains, swamps, meadows, sand bars, along streams, and in disturbed areas. Like many species of willow, Native Americans used the young twigs and branches of this species to make baskets, and parts of the tree were also used to treat indigestion.



Symplocarpus foetidus
skunk cabbage

zhigaagobag (Gilmore: šikag-buk)

Skunk cabbage is one of the first plants to flower in the spring, sometimes actually melting the snow around the emerging flower. A skunk cabbage flower is composed of a bizarre-looking reproductive stalk (the spadix) and a dark reddish-brown hood which covers the stalk (the spathe). The leaves of skunk cabbage develop after the flower, and are large and spade-shaped. The whole plant produces a strong odor (skunk-like, to some noses!) from which its common name is derived. Skunk cabbage is found along the bases of ravines, in low woods and flood plains, often in boggy areas in the northern part of its range. In Wisconsin it is more common in the southern part of the state. The Ojibwa used an infusion of skunk cabbage roots as a cough medicine.



Ulmus rubra
slippery elm

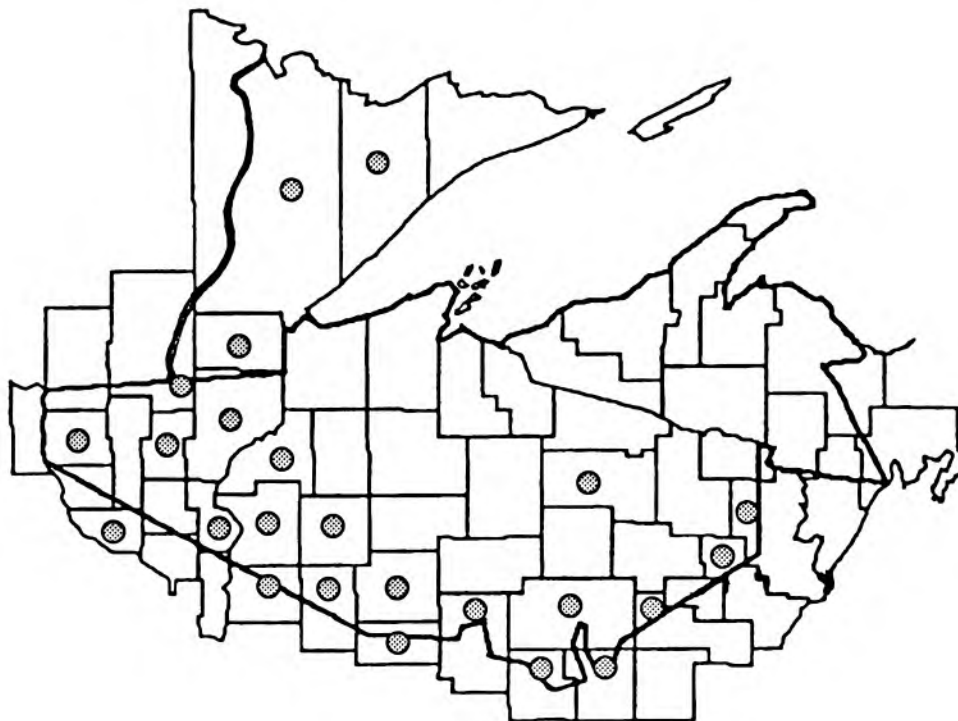
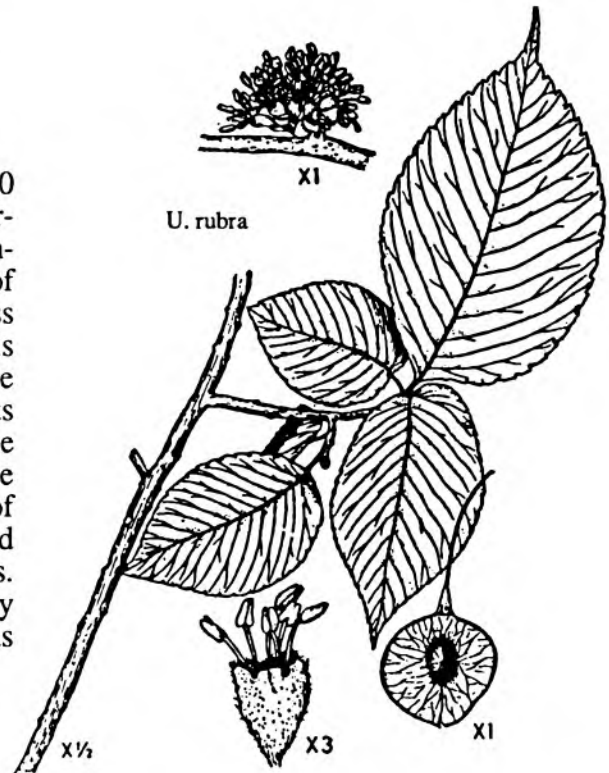
aniib (Reagan: ah-nib, ah-nep (a-nib); Smith: anib,
ani 'b)

gaawaakomizh (Densmore: gawa 'kom'ic)

ozhaashigob (Baraga ojáshigob, -ig 'a kind of elm
tree'; Rhodes: zhaashgob)

zhiishiigimewanzh

Slippery elm is a medium sized tree (40-60 feet tall, 20 inches in diameter) of floodplain forests and rich mesic woods. It is much more common south of the ceded territories. The bark of slippery elm is thick and reddish brown in cross section, without the light and dark banding that is characteristic of American elm (*U. americana*). The inner bark of slippery elm is very slick, hence its name. The leaves are simple and alternate on the twig, with a very rough feel on the upper surface (much more so than American elm). The roots of this species were used as a wash for foot cuts and the inner bark was used in curing sore throats. Slippery elm lozenges can still be purchased today for this latter purpose. In addition, the bark was made into a sled-like "coaster" for children.



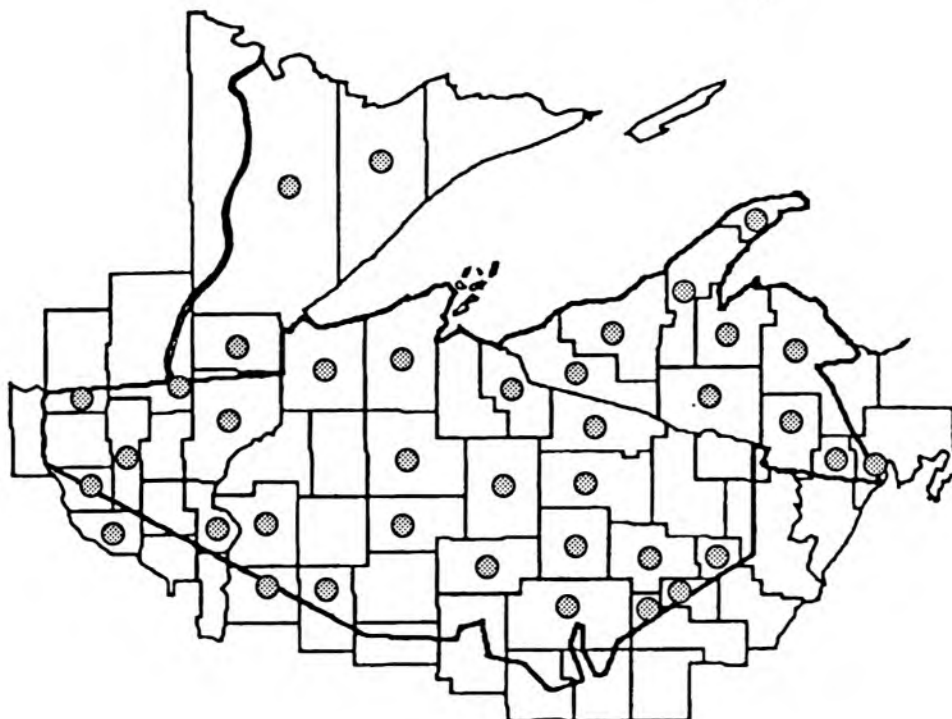
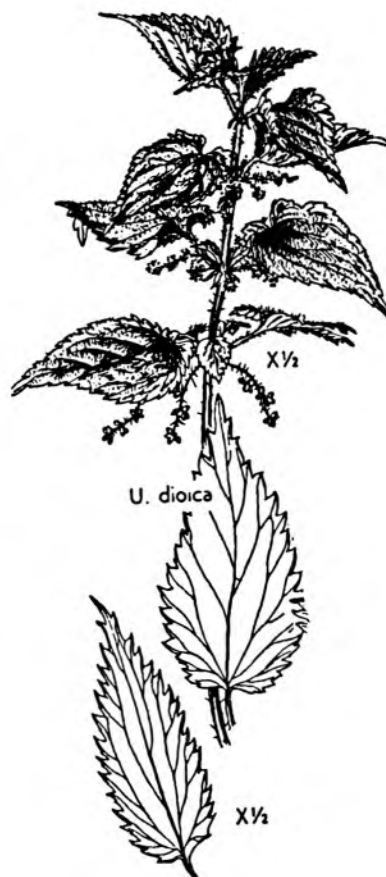
Urtica dioica
stinging nettle

mazaan (Smith: masan)

mazaanaatig (Densmore: ma'zana'tig)

[Densmore: bepadji'ckanak'iz'it ma'zana'tig]

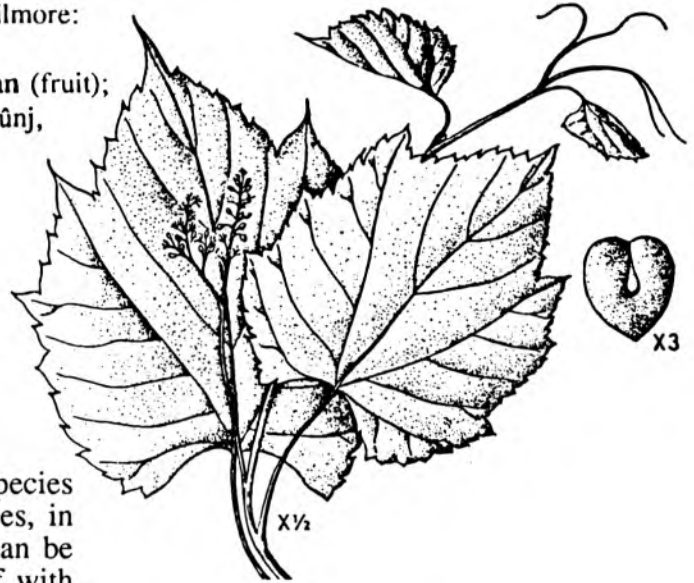
Stinging nettle is a perennial plant of disturbed, open areas along floodplains, thickets and wet woods. Stinging nettle can be a real "shocker" if touched, as it is covered with coarse stinging hairs. A home remedy for a brush against sting nettles is to scrub the affected area with the crushed stem of jewelweed (*Impatiens biflora*). Stinging nettle grows to a height of 4 feet and has heavily toothed, oval leaves with heart-shaped bases that occur oppositely from each other along the main stem. The flowers are inconspicuous and concentrated in the axils of the leaves. A poultice of the soaked leaves was used traditionally as an application to a heat rash.



Vitis riparia
river-bank grape

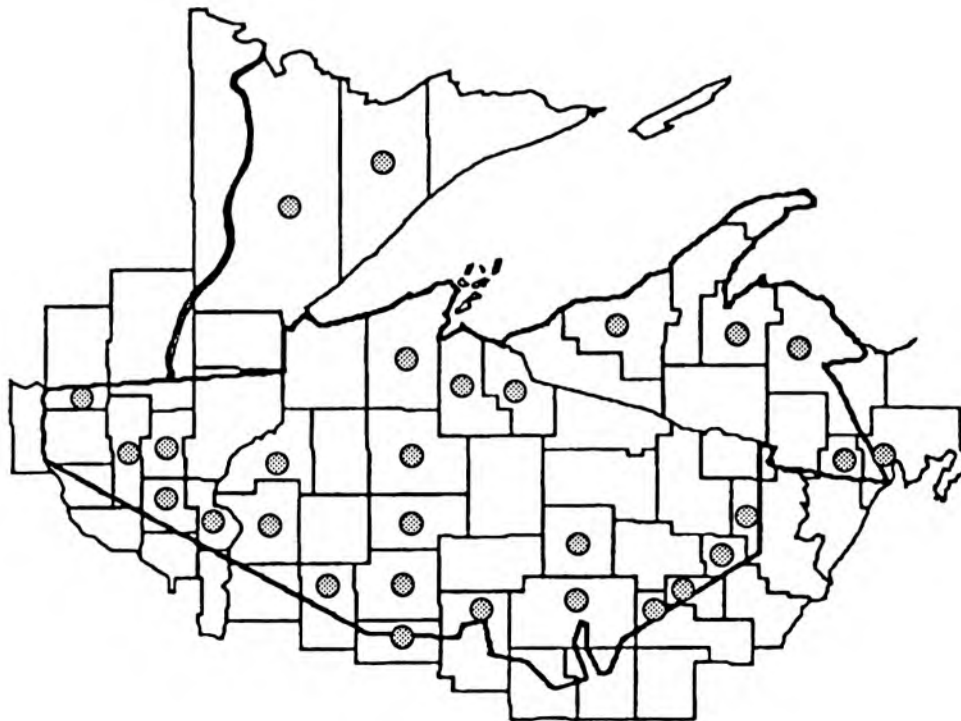
zhoominaguawanzh (plant), zhoomin (fruit) Baraga:
jomin, -an; Densmore: jo'mīnaga'wūnj; Gilmore:
šu-min); Rhodes: zhoomin)

zha/iwiminaguawanzh (plant), zha/iwimin, -an (fruit);
(Gilmore: šiwi-min); Smith: ciwī mīnaga wūnj,
ci'wī mīnūn, cī' wimīnūn)



V. riparia

River-bank grape is a floodplain species that grows along river-banks and shorelines, in addition to wood edges and thickets. It can be identified by its 3-lobed, heart shaped leaf with large teeth. The fruit has a waxy coating and is sour tasting. An infusion of the root of this species was used by the Ojibwa for diabetes and rheumatism.



Northern Wet

Northern Wet Forests (NW) - The northern wet forests are the swamp forests of northern Wisconsin which are usually dominated by any one of the following species: white cedar, black spruce, tamarack or black ash. Yellow birch, balsam fir, and American elm are also frequent in this habitat type, which occurs on water-saturated soils.

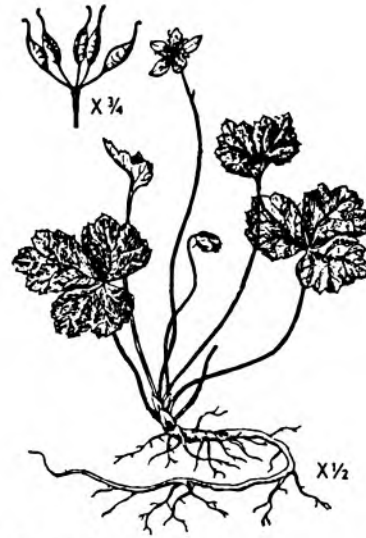
Coptis trifolia
gold-thread

ozaawaajibik

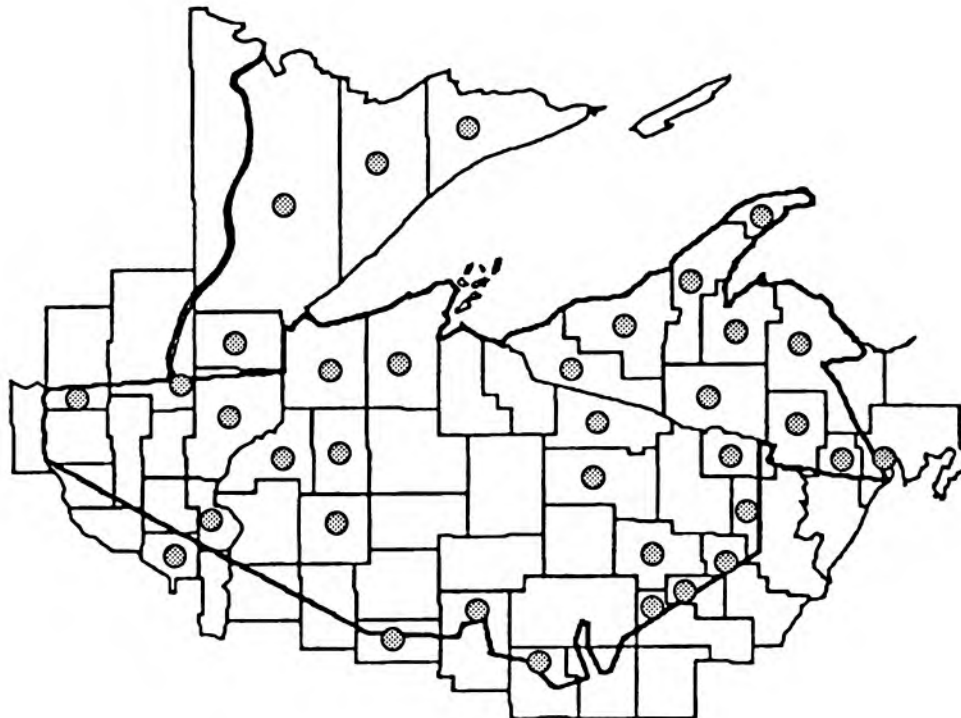
ozaawijiibik (Densmore: oza 'widji 'bik)

[Gilmore: sau-tiskan; Smith: wesa wa 'nikwe 'ak, wesa wadji 'bikwe 'ak, we 'sawadji 'bikwe 'ak]

Gold-thread is so named for its bright yellow root runners that were used by Native Americans for making yellow dye. It has shiny evergreen leaves in three parts. The white flowers bloom from May to July and have 5 petal-like sepals. It grows to be 2-6 inches tall and is usually found under conifers in cool woods, bogs, and cedar swamps. Traditional medical uses included a decoction of the root as a mouth wash and to soothe the mouths of teething babies.

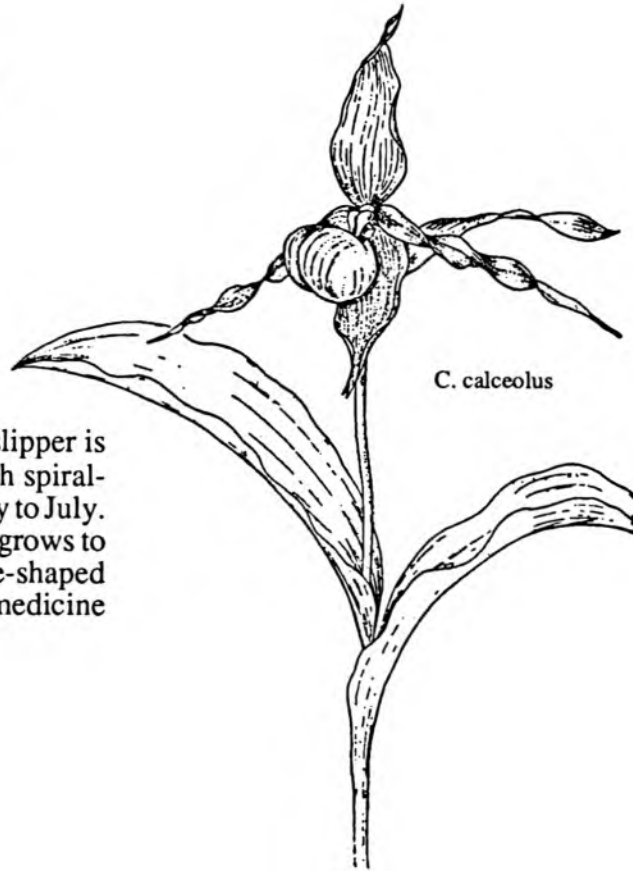


C. trifolia

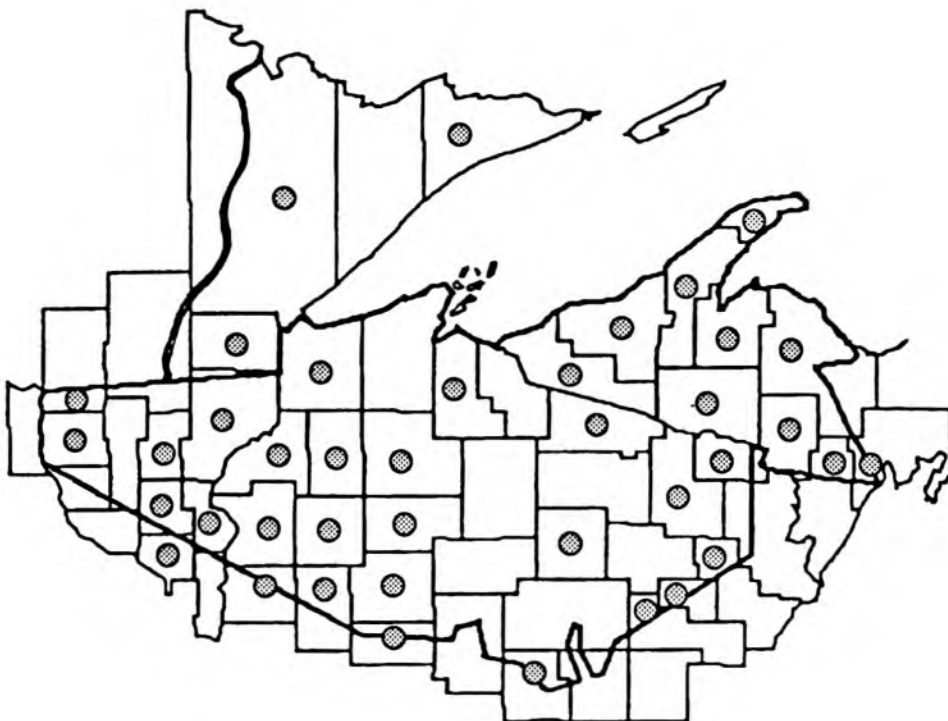


Cypripedium calceolus
yellow ladyslipper

makizin (Smith: ma' kasin)
[Zichmanis & Hodgins: neemidi moccasin]



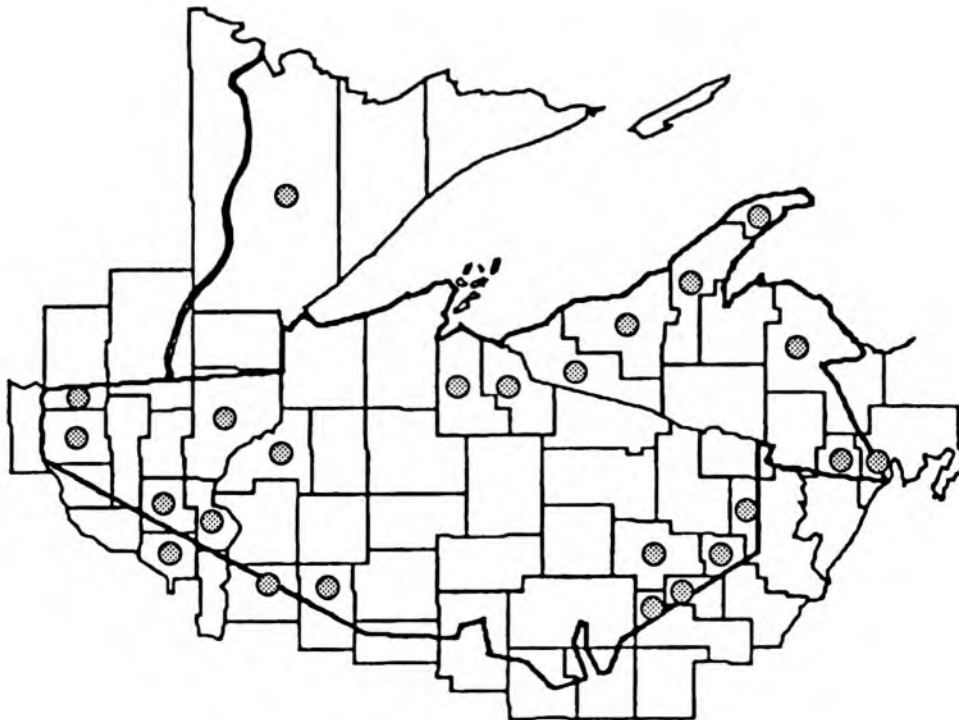
As its name implies, yellow ladyslipper is a large yellow, slipper-shaped flower with spiraling twisted petals, which blooms from May to July. Found in bogs and wet woods, this orchid grows to be 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 feet tall and has lance-shaped leaves. The root was used in traditional medicine as a gynecological aid.



Cypripedium reginae
showy ladyslipper

agobizowin (Densmore: ago'bisow'in)

Blooming in June and July, showy ladyslipper has a pink or rose colored slipper with white petals and white sepals. The stem is hairy and leafy to the top of its 16 to 40 inches of height. The leaves can be an irritant to the skin. It is found in wet woods, bogs, and swamps. Showy ladyslipper is on Wisconsin's "Watch" list because it is rare. Although it is not endangered or protected by law, it should not be collected until its populations have recovered. Traditionally a poultice of the root was used to treat skin inflammations; an infusion of the root was used in small doses for indigestion; and dried, powdered root was used to relieve tooth aches.

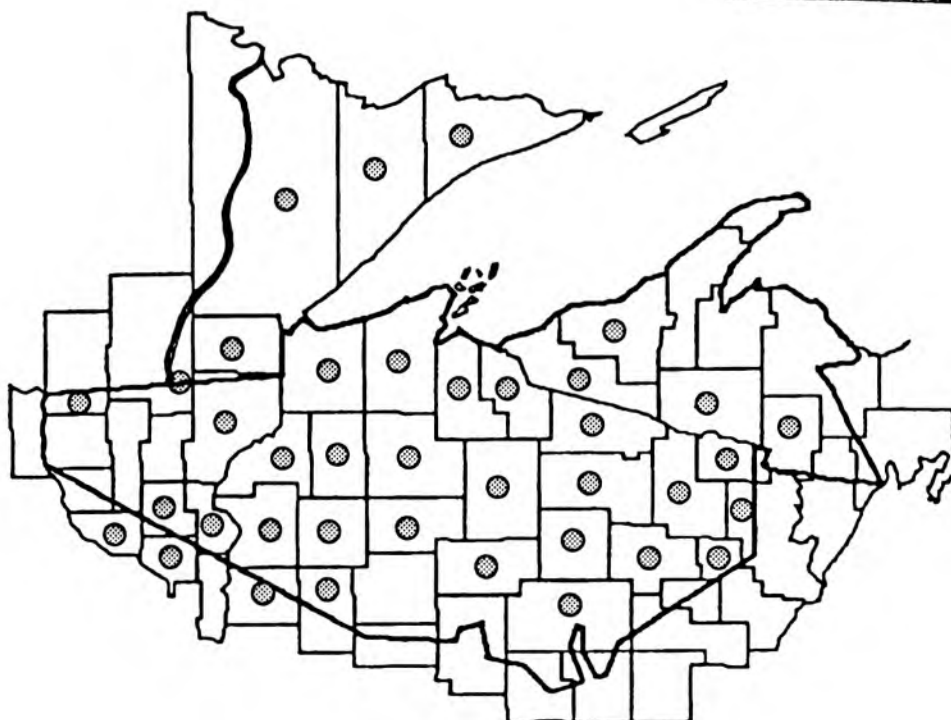


Dryopteris cristata
shield fern

[Smith: ana' ganúck]



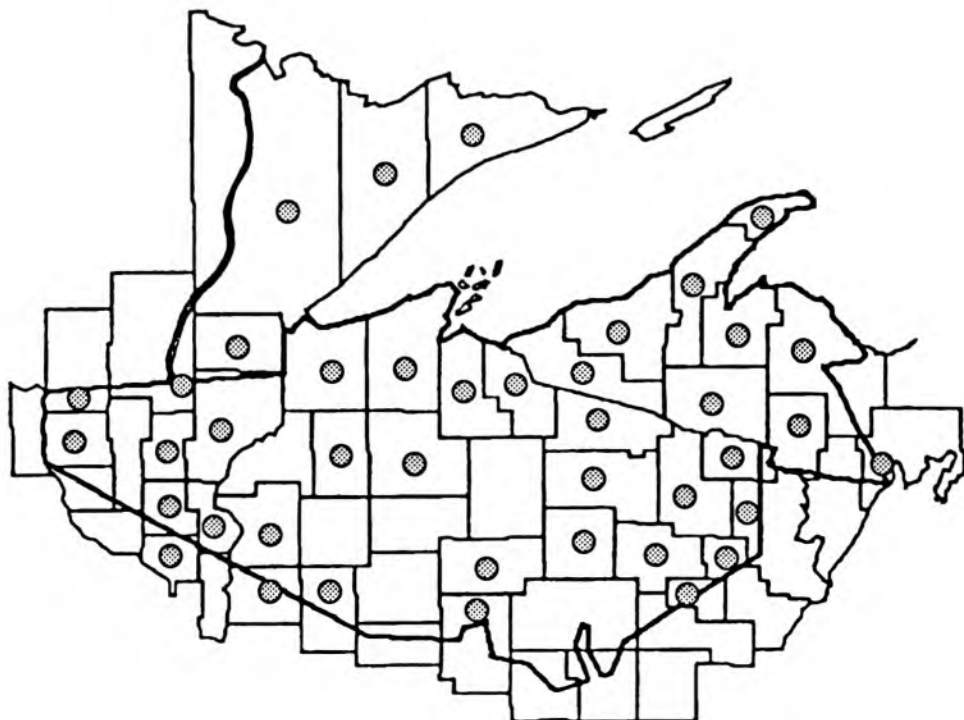
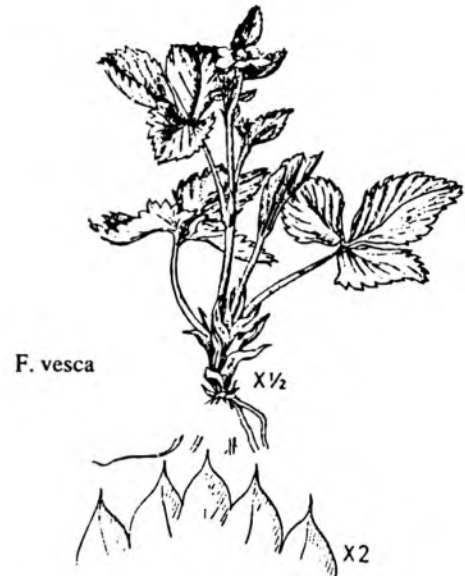
Shield fern is a bluish-green fern found in marshes, wet thickets, and swampy woods. The lobed or toothed leaflets are widely spaced, and often twist to assume a horizontal position. Fertile fronds generally reach heights of 1 1/2 feet, and may occasionally grow up to 3 feet, while the sterile fronds are shorter. Fruit dots, known as sori are located on the underside of the upper leaflets only. Traditional medical uses included an infusion of the root to treat stomach troubles.



Fragaria vesca
wild strawberry

ode'imín (Gilmore: de-min; Hoffman: odēimín 'nè)

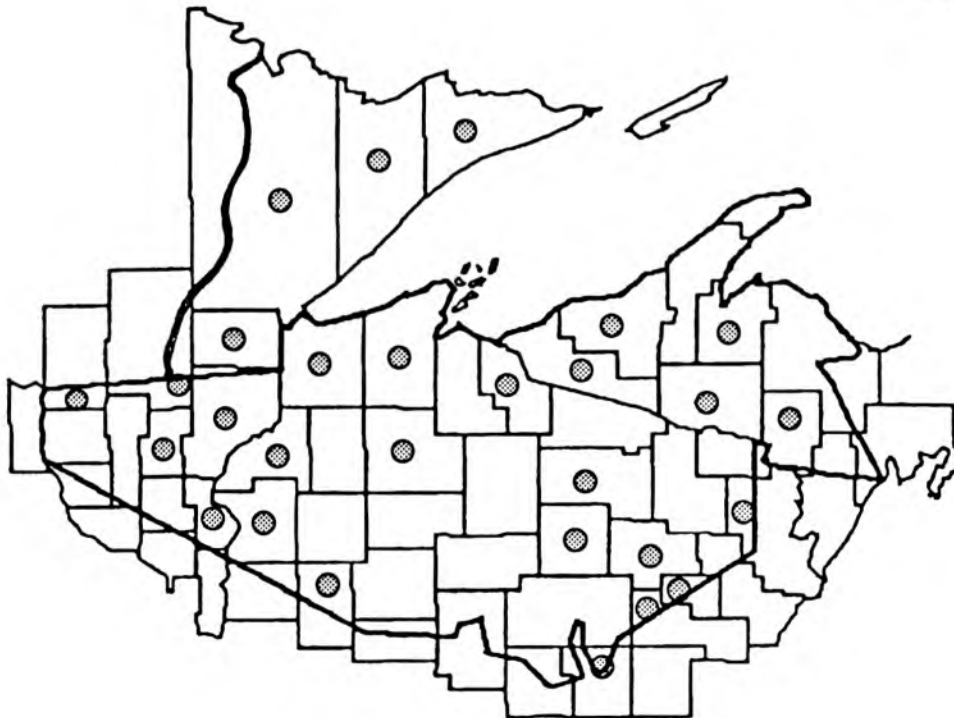
Wild strawberry is a perennial herb that grows from 3 to 6 inches tall and spreads by sending out long runners. The compound leaves have 3 toothed leaflets that are softly hairy beneath. The white flowers bloom from May to August, and are held above the leaves. The flowers have 5 round petals, and are smaller than the other wild strawberry, *F. virginiana*. The red juicy fruits have many seeds that occur on the surface of the fruit rather than in small pits like some other strawberry species. Wild strawberry is found in a variety of habitats, including in woods and fields. The fruit was eaten by the Great Lakes Ojibwa and regarded as a luxury. The plant was also used in unspecified ways ceremonially.



Fraxinus nigra
black ash

aagimaak (Hoffman: a 'gimak ')
wiisagaak (Gilmore: wisigak; Rhodes: wiisgaak)

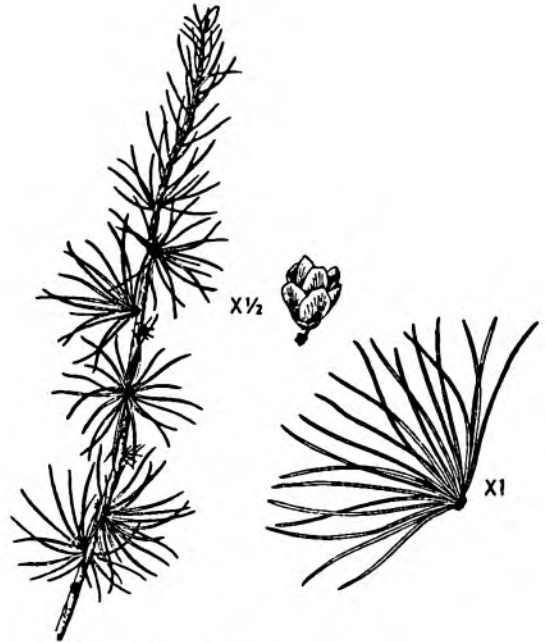
Black ash is usually a small tree, but sometimes grows to a height of up to 80 feet. It often has a leaning or "crooked" appearance and is found in wet woods and swamps along with red maple, yellow birch, American elm, tamarack, northern white cedar, and black spruce. The gray bark is thin and flakes off when rubbed. The opposite leaves are compound and toothed. Flowers appear before the leaves emerge, and the fruit is a winged seed, born in clusters. Strips of wood were used in basket-making, and in traditional medical practices an infusion of inner bark was used for sore eyes.



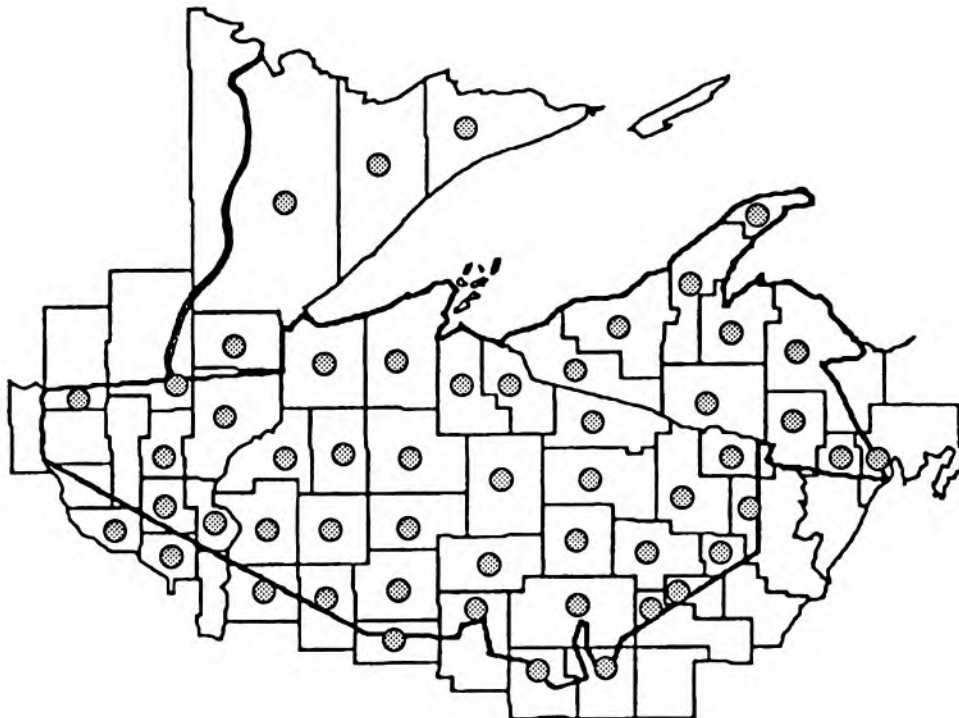
Larix laricina
tamarack

mashkiigwaatig (Densmore: mû'ckigwa'tig; Hoffman:
mõsh'kikiwa'dik; Rhodes: mshkiigwaatig; Smith:
mûckigwa'tig, mûcki'gwaatig)
[Gilmore: pskignatik]

Tamarack can be a fast growing tree reaching a height of 70 feet, often, however, it grows slowly in poorly drained sites and doesn't reach large sizes. Intolerant of shade, it grows in bog mats with black spruce, and sometimes in cedar swamps. The thin bark is reddish-brown and scaly. The deciduous needles are mainly in clusters of 10 to 20, born on short spurs. The oval cones are less than an inch long, first appearing in May, ripening in August, and persisting on the tree for a year. Traditionally an infusion of bark was used to treat anemia, a poultice of chopped inner bark was used on burns, and dried leaves (needles) were used as an inhalant and fumigant. In addition, the roots were woven together to make bags and other articles.



L. laricina



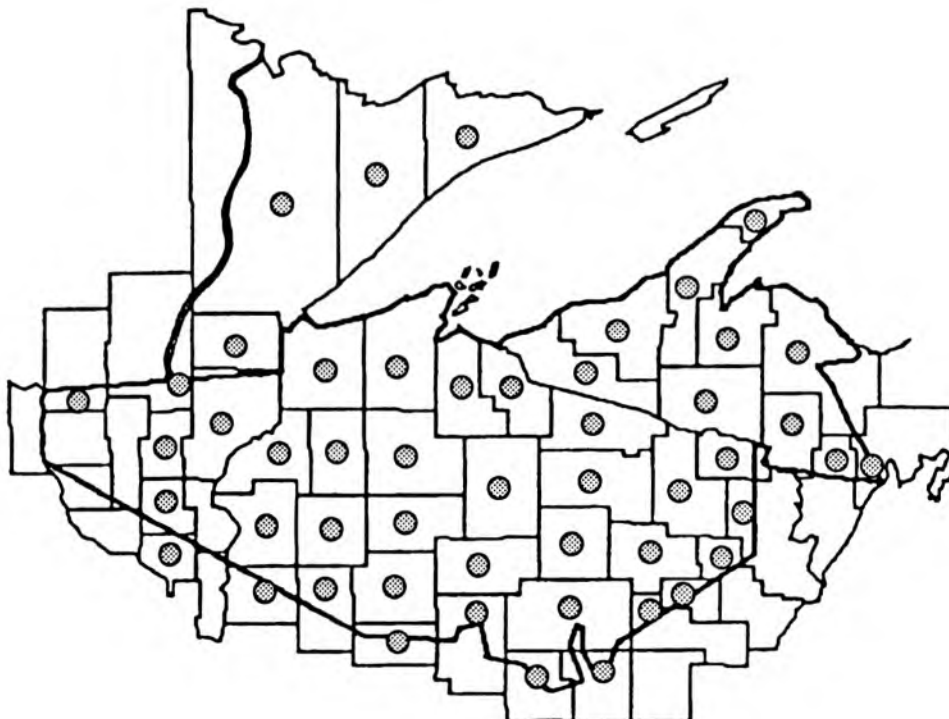
Picea mariana
black spruce

gaagaagiwanzh (Rhodes: gaagaagwanzh)
zesegaandag (Reagan: say-say-gah-dag (se-se-ga-dag))
zhingob (Smith: jingwûp)
zhingob gaawaandag (Smith: jingwû´ p gawa´ ndag)
[Hoffman: a´mikwan´dõk]

Black spruce is usually a small (25 to 45 feet tall) stunted tree found growing in cold, acidic bogs and swamps, with tamarack, balsam fir, red maple, and yellow birch. The needles are short, usually less than 1/2 inch long. The young cones appear in May and June, mature in August, and may remain on the branches for many years. The trunk is slender and straight, with thin scaly grayish-brown bark. The inner bark is yellowish-green. In traditional medicine the leaves (needles) were used as a reviver and the bark was used in unspecified ways as a medicinal salt.



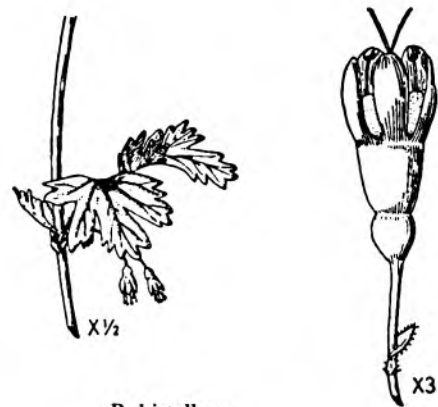
P. mariana



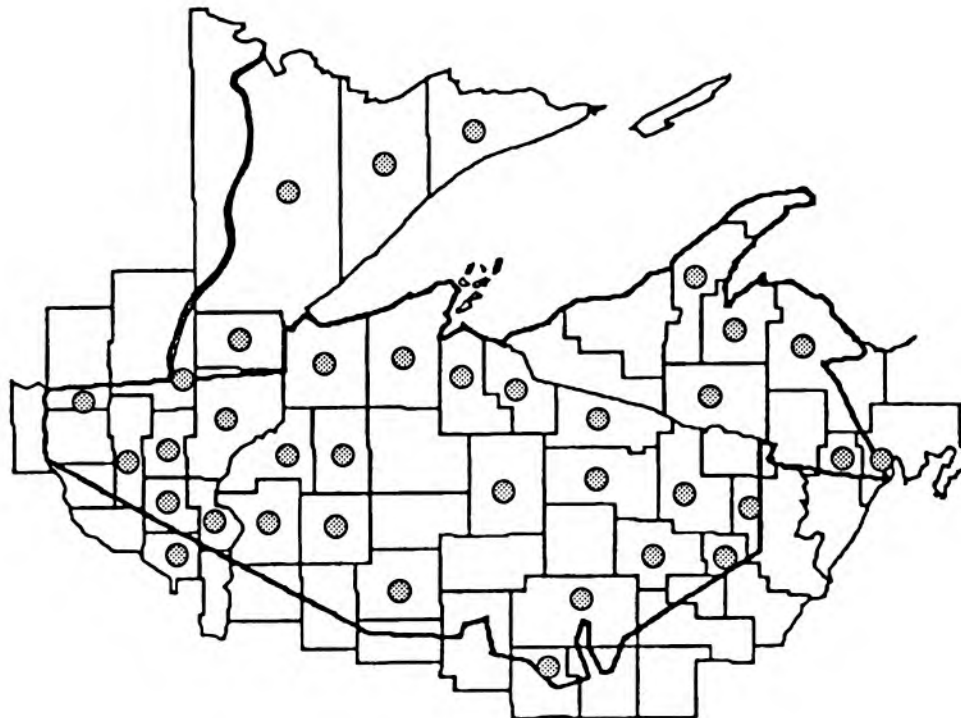
Ribes hirtellum
smooth gooseberry

[Gilmore: šuⁿs-šabu-min]

Smooth gooseberry is a low shrub (less than 3 feet tall), that generally looks much like another species of gooseberry, *R. oxycanthoides*. The stems have a few weak prickles or none, and 1 to 3 sharp spines at the nodes. The alternate leaves have 3 to 5 pointed lobes, a dark green upper surface, and a paler and hairy lower surface. The petiole, or leaf stem, has a broad sheath-like base with gland-tipped hairs scattered along it. In May and June the greenish-yellow to purplish flowers bloom in groups of 2 or 3. The narrow bell-shaped flowers are smaller than the similar gooseberry, *R. oxycanthoides*. In July and August the smooth blue-black berry ripens. Smooth gooseberry grows in a variety of habitats including in rocky woods, bogs, wet woods, clearings, and along river banks. The Ojibwa used the roots and bark medicinally in unspecified ways, and also ate the fruit fresh and dried.



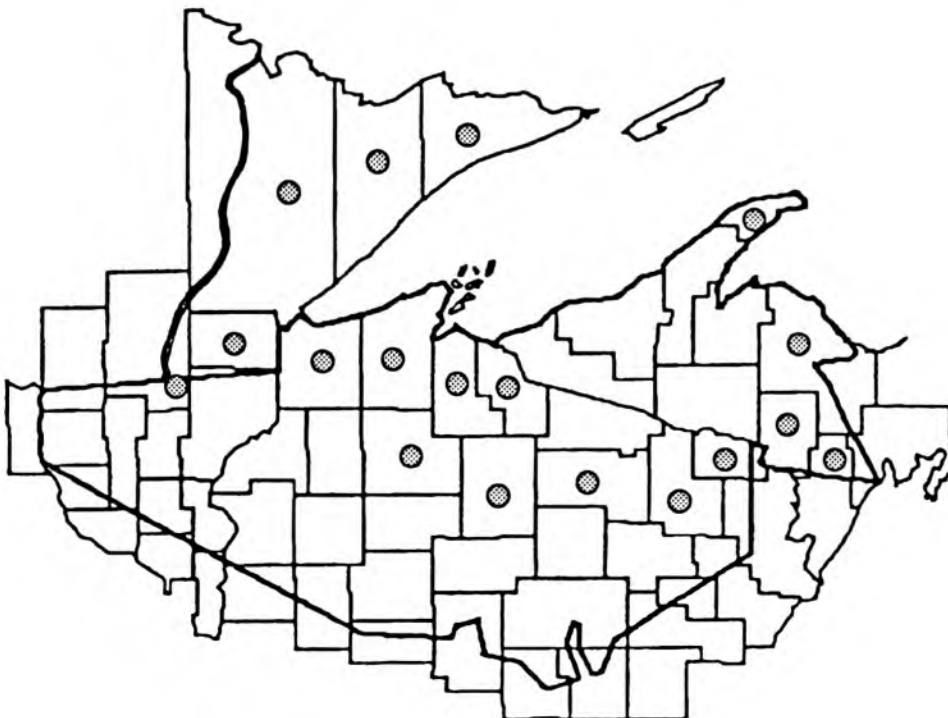
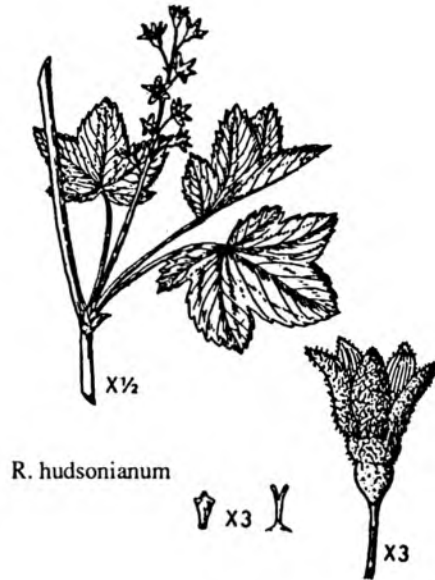
R. hirtellum



Ribes hudsonianum
Canadian black currant

miishjiiminaguawanzh (Densmore:
micidji 'm'naga 'wûnj)
Applied to Ribes species.

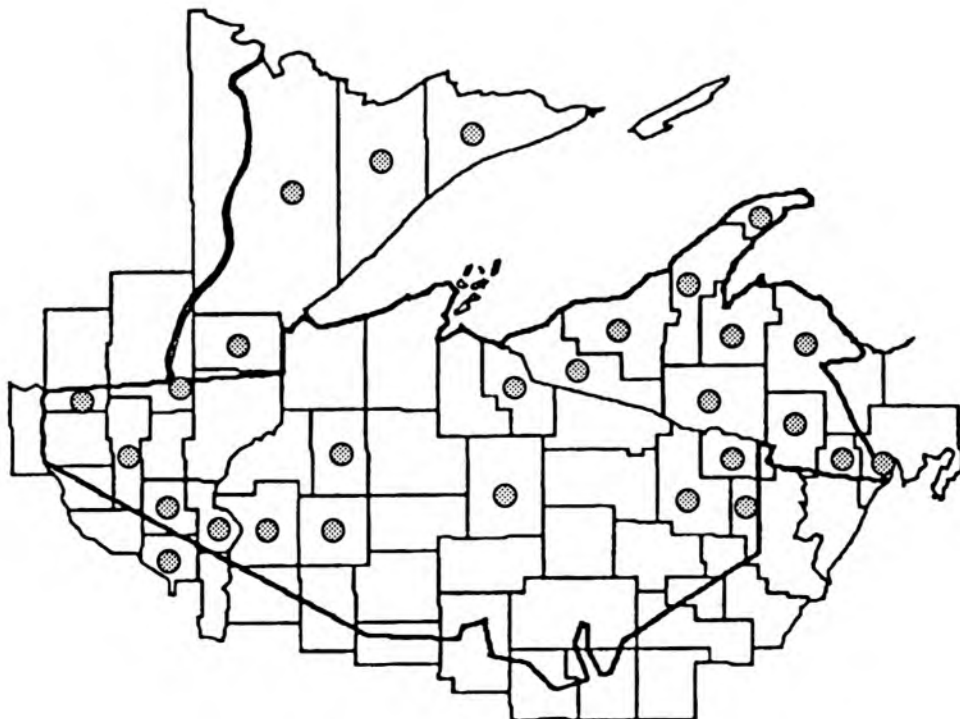
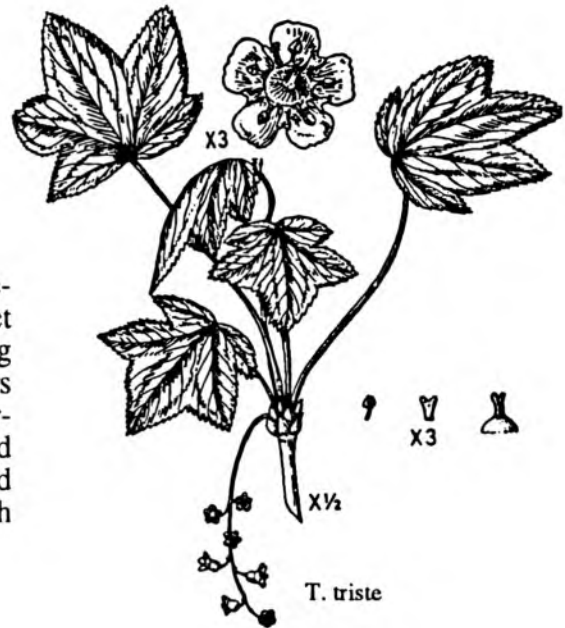
This small shrub is rare, found in cedar swamps and moist conifer woods. Because of its rareness, this currant is on the "Watch" list in Wisconsin. Although it is not endangered or protected by law, it should not be collected until more is known of its status. The year-old twigs are resinous and have no thorns. The toothed leaves have 5 lobes. Flowers bloom in May and June, and mature into tart, edible berries. The root and bark were used in traditional medicine for unspecified purposes.



Ribes triste
wild red currant

miishijiiminagaawanzh, -iig (plant), miishijiimin,
-ag > (berry) (Baraga: mishidjiminagawanj 'current-
shrub', mishidjimin 'current-berry'; Smith: mîci '
tcimînûk, mîcici' mînûk)
zhaaboomin (Gilmore: šabu-min)
[Densmore: cigawa 't'gon]

Wild red currant is found growing in deciduous or coniferous swampy woods and wet hollows, often with skunk currant. It is a reclining shrub with no thorns. The pinkish-red flowers bloom in June and July, and are flat and "saucer-like", in drooping racemes. The leaves are toothed and have 5 lobes. The fruits make good jelly and jam. Traditionally wild red currant was used both for gynecological and urinary troubles.



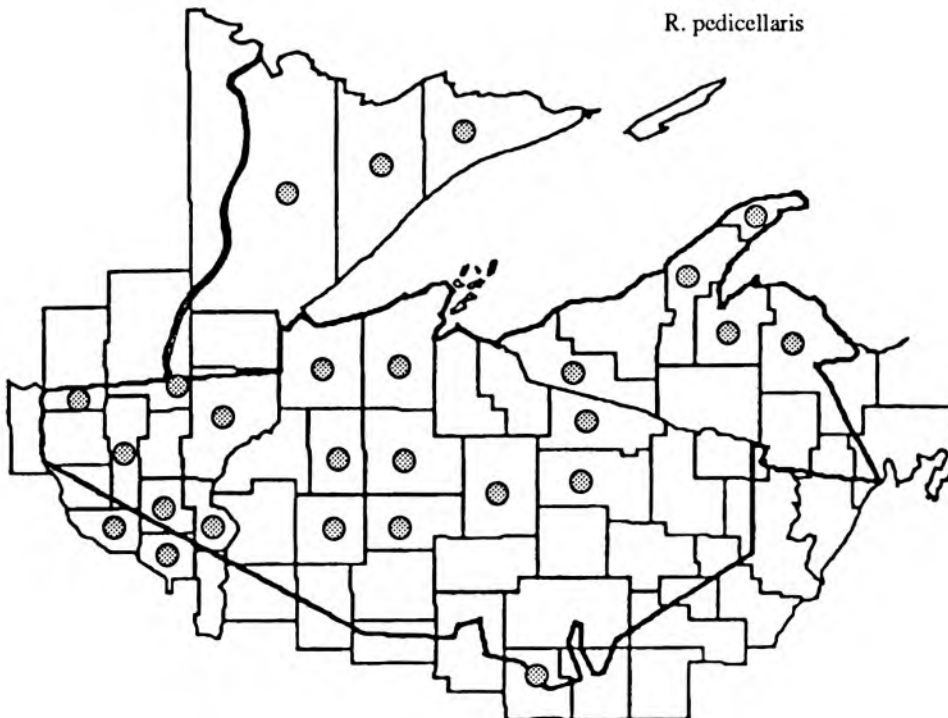
Salix pedicellaris
bog willow

oziisigobimizh (Smith: sizigo' bamíc)

Bog willow is a low shrub with leathery leaves that is found primarily in sphagnum bogs. It is easily recognized by the lack of hairiness on its leaves, and its general restricted occurrence in bogs. The bottoms of the leaves in bog willow are often covered with a thin waxy layer. The fruit of bog willow occurs in clusters called catkins attached by 1/8 inch long stalks. The bark was used for stomach troubles.



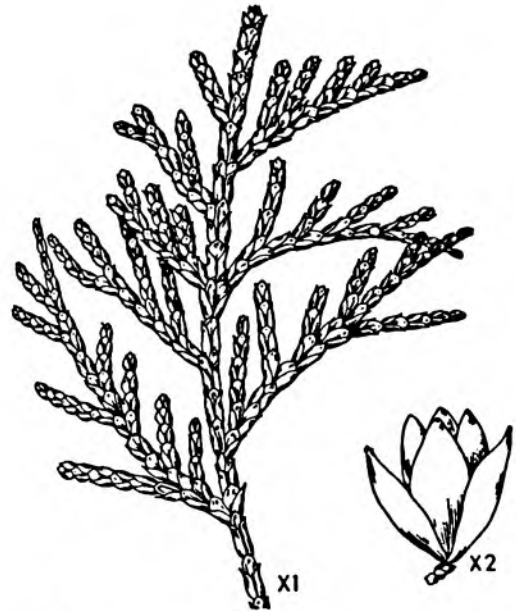
R. pedicellaris



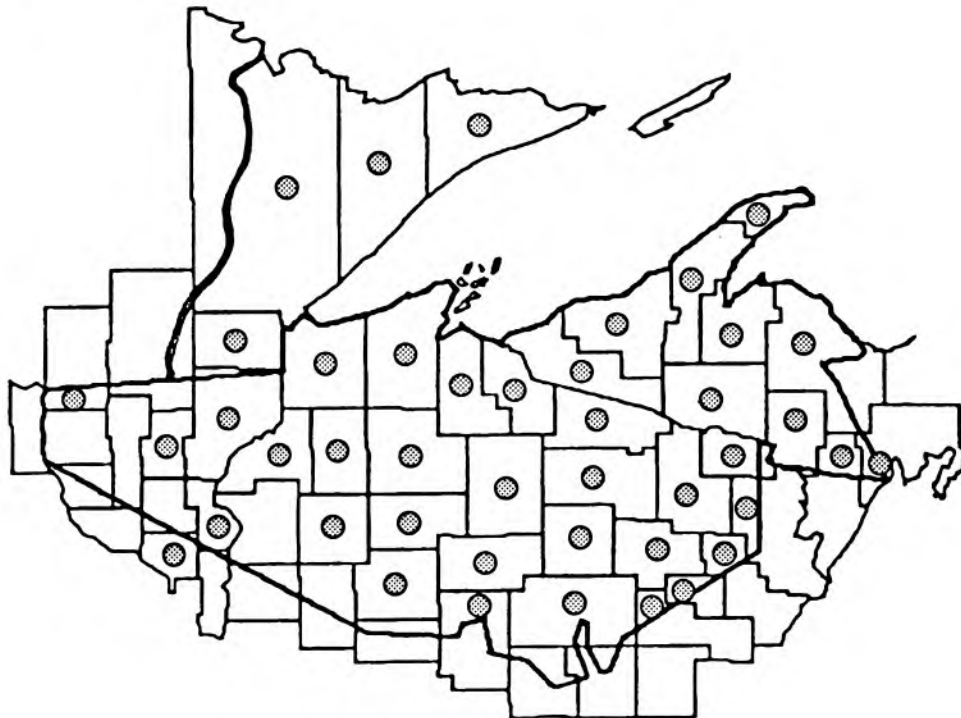
Thuja occidentalis
northern white cedar

giizhik, -ag; gizhikens, -ag (tree), giizhikaandag, -oog
(bough) (Baraga: gijik 'cedar, cedar-tree',
gijikandag 'cedar-branch'; Densmore: gi'jikan'dûg;
Gilmore: kizek, kiskens, kisgens; Rhodes: giizhik,
giizhkens; Smith: gi'jig, gi'jikandag)
giizhikenh (Rhodes: giizhkenh)
[Gilmore: songup]

Northern white cedar is a small to medium-sized tree that reaches heights of up to 50 feet. Found along streams, in bogs and cedar swamps, it is a favorite browse for deer. The opposite leaves are flat, scale-like, and aromatic. The fragrant wood of the trunk is often buttressed, and may also grow with a characteristic twist. Small oblong cones first appear in April to May, ripen in August, and persist throughout the winter. Burned twigs were used as incense in religious ceremonies and as a disinfectant to fumigate a house for smallpox; a cedar compound containing charcoal was pricked into the temples with needles for headaches; a compound containing leaves was used as a cough syrup; and the leaves were used in an infusion or decoction for headaches, coughs, and as a blood purifier. Northern white cedar was also very important as a utility wood, and its branches used for temporary bedding.



T. occidentalis



Other

OTHER (OTH) - Outside the ceded territories. - The species on the plant list that are included in this category are not found in the ceded territories, and presumably were obtained from trading outside the area.

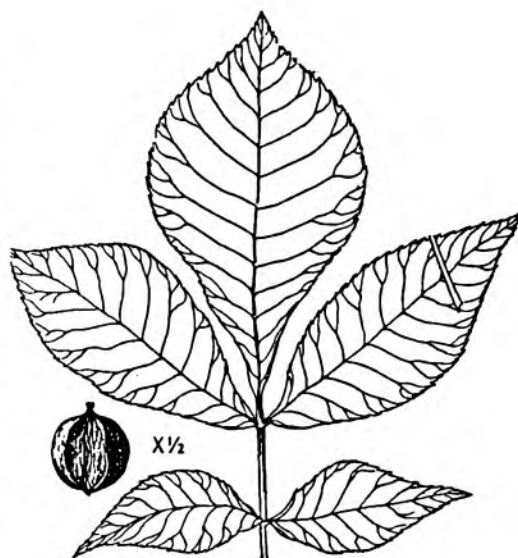
Carya ovata
shagbark hickory

bagaan (Rhodes: hgaan)

bagaanaako-bagaan (Smith: бага´ nako´ bagan)

mitigwaabaak (Densmore: mi´tfgwabak´; Rhodes:
mitigwaabaak; Smith: mitigwaba´k)

Shagbark hickory has a straight, slender trunk reaching a height of 60 to 90 feet. It is found south of the ceded territories in dry to mesic oak-hickory forests with black, red, and white oaks, white ash, and black cherry; it is also sometimes found in rich, moist sites with sugar maple, beech, basswood, and red oak. The alternate, compound leaves are 8 to 14 inches long and usually have 5 leaflets per leaf. The stout twigs are reddish-brown, and the bark is light in color, with long shaggy strips, from which the tree gets its name. Flowers bloom in May and June, when the leaves are emerging. In October the edible nuts mature inside of a thick yellowish husk. The wood was used in making bows, the nut was eaten, and fresh young shoots were steamed and the vapor inhaled to treat headaches.



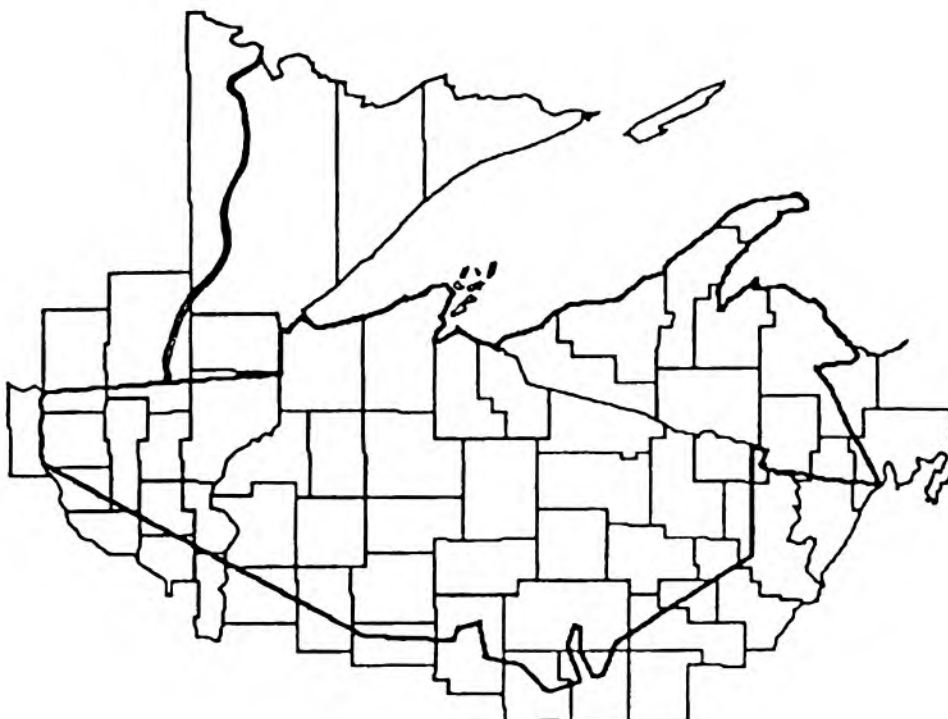
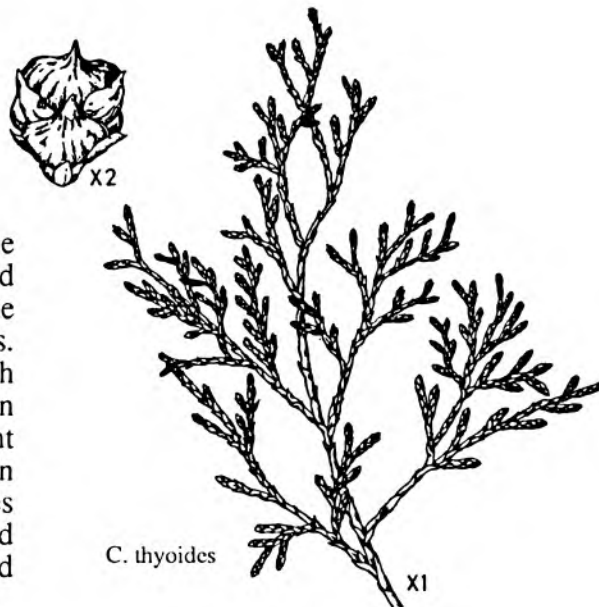
C. ovata



Chamaecyparis thyoides
Atlantic white cedar

giizhik (Hoffman: gī'zhík)

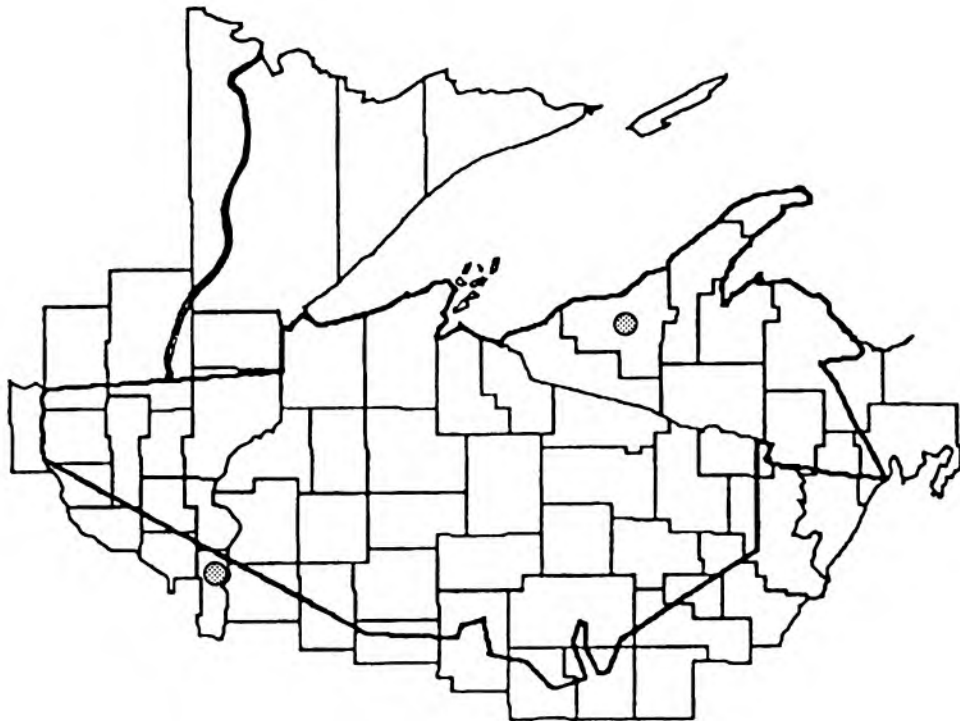
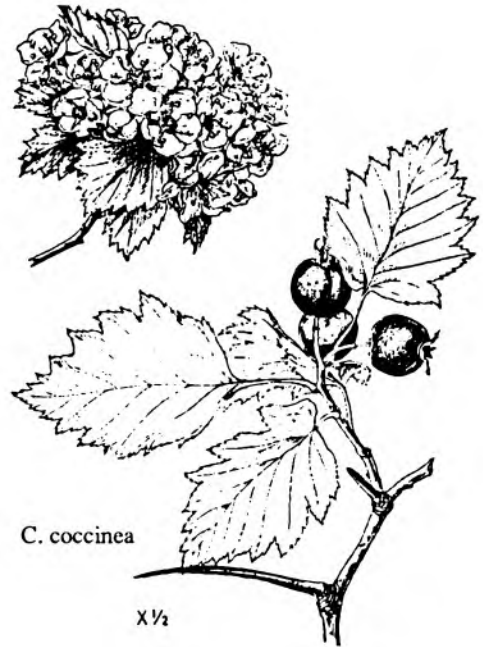
Atlantic white cedar is distributed along the coastal plains of the United States and is not found in the Great Lakes states. Like our northern white cedar, this species is common in swamps and bogs. It was most likely obtained by the Chippewa through trading. It is a slender tree growing up to 75 feet in height. The fruit is a small cone. The fragrant leaves consist of flattened, overlapping scales. In traditional medical practices a decoction of leaves was used as an herbal steam for headaches and backaches, and a poultice of crushed leaves and bark was used as a compress to treat headaches.



Crataegus coccinea
scarlet-fruited hawthorn

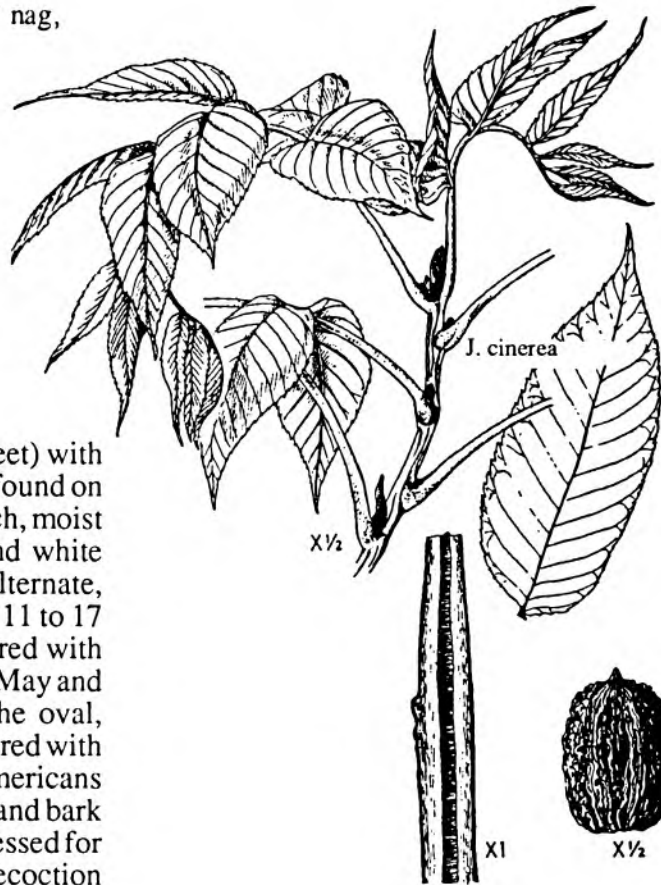
ogin, -iig (Hoffman: o'ginik)

Hawthorns grow in open, disturbed sites, such as old fields, pastures, cutovers, roadsides, and along streams. The various species of hawthorn often hybridize easily and there is much variation in form within a species complex. In general, hawthorn is a dense shrub or small tree, growing from 3 to 30 feet tall, with sharp thorns. The white or pinkish flowers bloom in clusters during May and June. The fruits are small yellow to red apples which often remain on the tree throughout the winter. The alternate, toothed leaves are usually lobed, but may be oval. Hawthorn is an important source of food and habitat for wildlife. Native Americans used the apples for food, the thorns as awls, and a compound decoction of the root to treat back pain and "female weakness". The roots were also used to treat consumption.

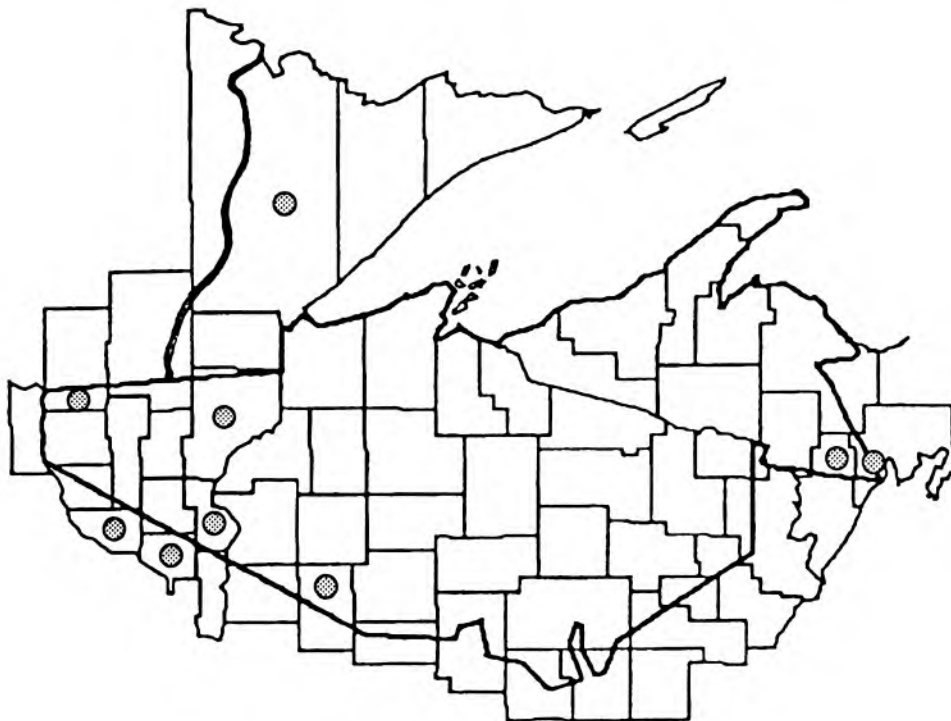


Juglans cinerea
butternut

bagaanaak (Gilmore: pkanak; Smith: бага´nag,
baga´nag)



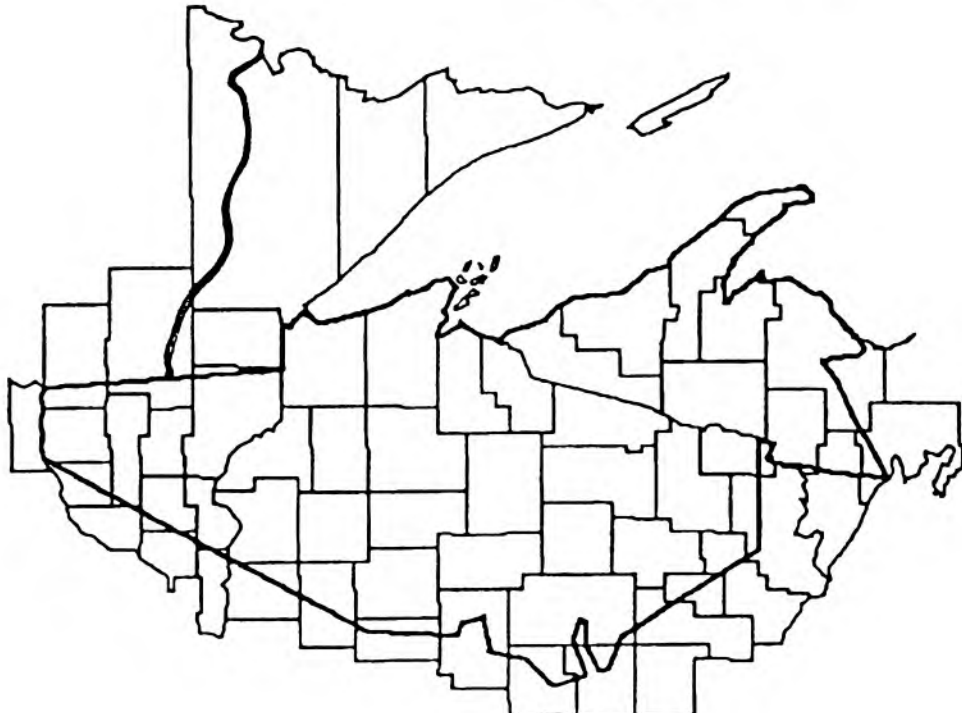
Butternut is a short tree (40 to 60 feet) with wide-spreading horizontal branches. It is found on dry, rocky, limestone soils, as well as on rich, moist soils with basswood, sugar maple, red and white oaks, beech, elm, and black cherry. The alternate, compound leaves are thin and rough, with 11 to 17 leaflets per leaf. The stout twigs are covered with rusty-colored hairs. The flowers bloom in May and June when the leaves are emerging. The oval, pointed nut matures in October, and is covered with a green, sticky-hairy husk. Native Americans found many uses for butternuts. The roots and bark were used in dyes, the nut was eaten and pressed for oil, the tree was tapped for syrup, and a decoction of the sap was used as a cathartic.



Juglans nigra
black walnut

bagaanaak (Baraga: baganak, -wag; Hoffman:
paga 'nōk; Rhodes: bgaanaak)
[Rhodes: waawye-bgaan]

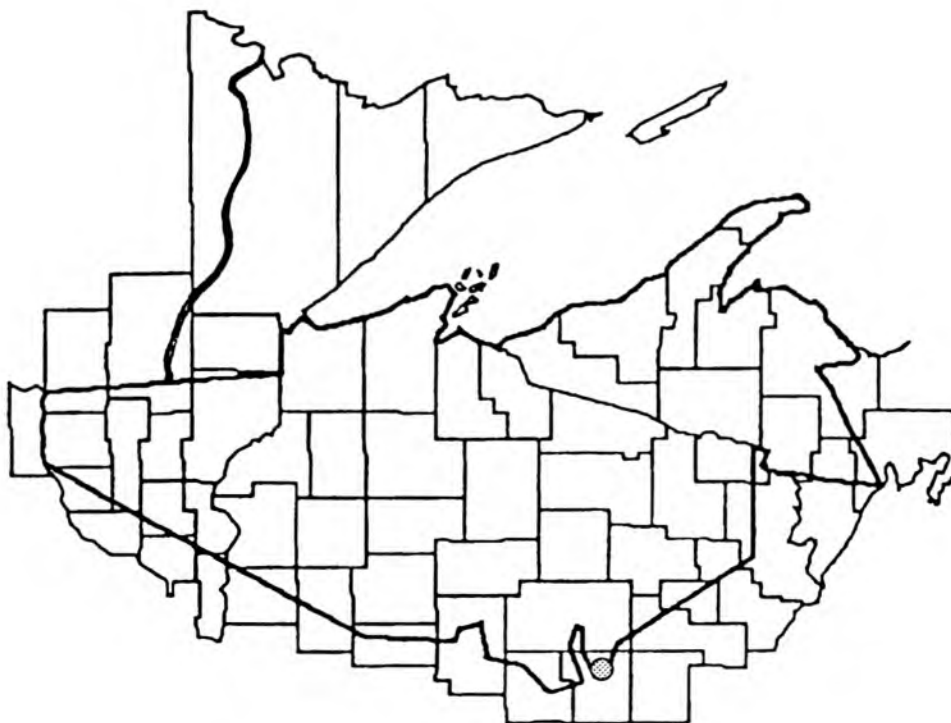
Black walnut can be a large tree, 90 to 120 feet tall, with a massive trunk and a wide-spreading crown. The bark is dark brown to black, deeply furrowed with vertical ridges, and the branches are few and heavy. The alternate, yellowish-green leaves are compound, with thin, toothed leaflets that are softly hairy beneath and aromatic when crushed. The flowers bloom in May when the leaves are emerging. In October the nuts mature inside of round, thick, green husks that are aromatic and hairy, but not sticky. The sweet, edible nut is inside of a grooved shell. Black walnut is intolerant of shade, fast-growing, and long-lived. It grows in deep, fertile, moist, well-drained soil, and can be found with white ash, sugar maple, black cherry, beech, basswood, and oaks. Native Americans used the nut as a source of food, and the green husks to make a dark brown or black dye.



Quercus velutina
black oak

mitigomizh (tree), mitigomin (acorn) (Smith: tã´
komîn, mêtîgo´ mîn, mêtî´gomîc)

Black oak is a large tree (75 to 125 feet tall) with a wide-spreading, rounded crown. It is intolerant of shade, fast-growing, and long-lived. The bark is dark, rough and thick. The alternate leaves are thick and leathery, dark green above and yellow-green below, and have 7 bristle-tipped lobes. In May the flowers bloom in catkins. Maturing in the autumn of the second season, the acorns are a deep cup shape, with the cap covering about 1/2 the nut. Although the nuts are said to be bitter, the Ojibwa used them as a source of food. The bark of this oak species was used for a reddish-yellow dye. Black oak is a more southern species and can be found growing in dry, upland soil in oak-hickory forests, oak-pine forests, and with black cherry, big tooth aspen, and northern pin oak.



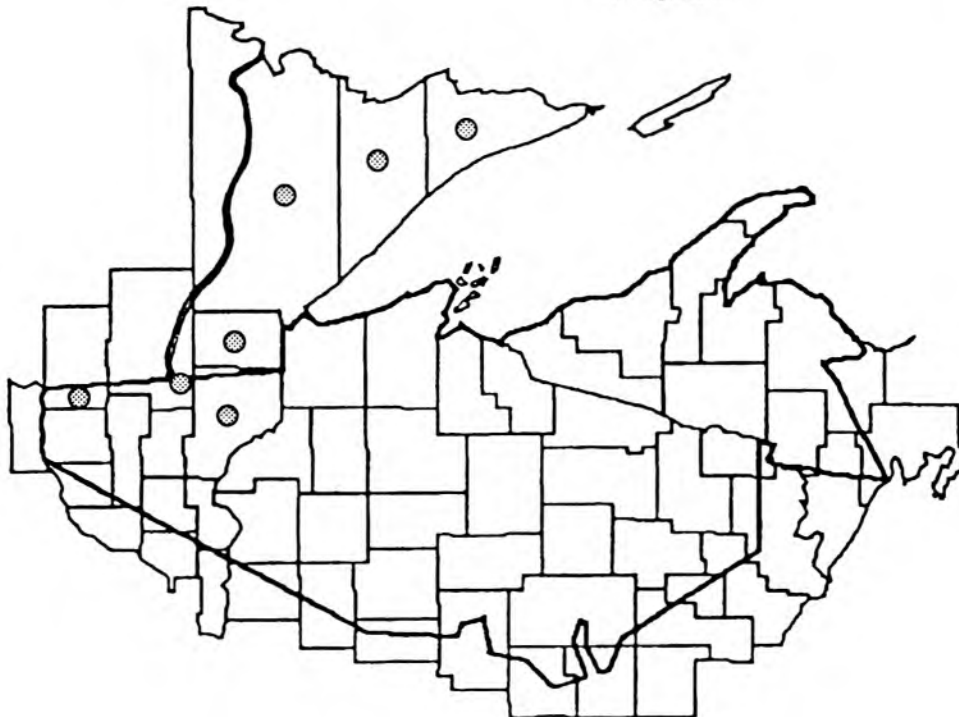
Rosa virginiana
wild rose

oginiiminagaawanzh (Hoffman:
oginī 'minagaⁿ 'm <=w> ḏs; Reagan: oki-ni-mi-nah-
gash)

This wild rose grows in moist or dry soils in areas east of the ceded territories, and was most likely obtained by the Ojibwa through trading. The stout stems reach heights of up to 6 feet, and are covered with thick, slightly curved thorns. The compound leaves have 7 to 9 oval, toothed leaflets per leaf. The large pink flowers are 1 to 1 1/2 inches in diameter. Traditionally an infusion of the root was used as a wash for sore eyes and as a wash for bleeding cuts.



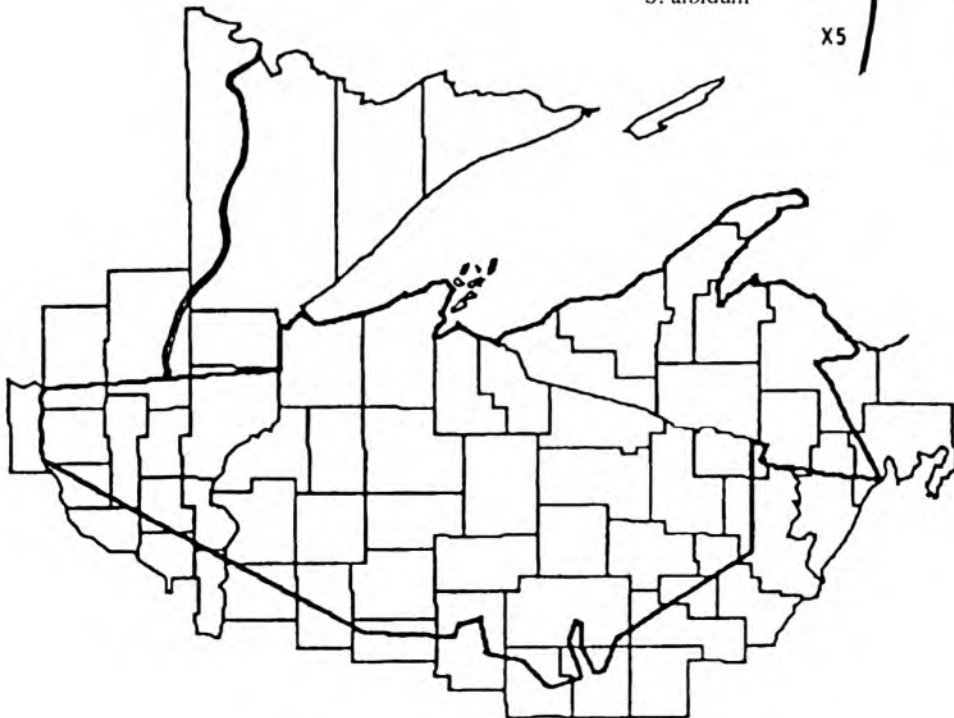
R. virginiana



Sassafras albidum
sassafras

[Gilmore: menagwake-minš, mesknagwekok; Rhodes: maanaagwaakwmizh, menaagwaakwmizh]

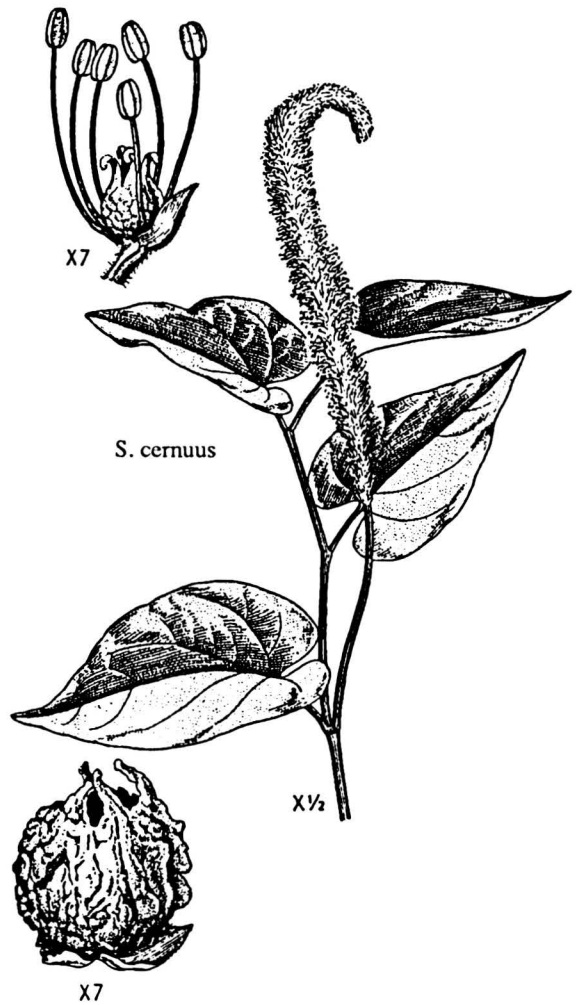
Sassafras is a fast-growing and short-lived tree with a stout, often contorted trunk, and spreading branches. It is found on disturbed sites such as old fields and fence rows, but may also grow in dry to mesic forests, reaching a height of up to 50 feet. Sassafras is not found in the ceded territories and was presumably obtained through trading with eastern tribes. The alternate leaves are usually 3-lobed, but may be entire, without lobes. The twigs are green and often hairy. The crushed leaves, twigs, and bark are fragrant, with a spicy odor. The greenish-yellow flowers bloom from April to June, and mature in August to October to form blue, fleshy fruits. The fruits are an important food for wildlife. Traditional medical practices called for an infusion of the root bark to thin the blood.



Saururus cernuus
lizard tail

wiisiibagoon (pl.) (Reagan: we-ne-se-bah-gon (wi-ni-si-ba-gon))

Lizard tail grows in shallow water sites such as marshes, wet woods, swamps, and flood plains, reaching a height of 2 to 5 feet. The large, broad leaves are heart-shaped, alternate, and dark green. In June through August a slender spike of white flowers blooms, nodding down at the tip. Traditionally an infusion of plants was used as a wash for rheumatism and other illnesses, and an infusion was also taken to treat stomach problems. Lizard tail is generally found south and east of the ceded territories, occurring in southern Michigan.



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The references below include those plant manuals, floras and field guides that were used in describing the form, phenology, habitat and distribution of each plant species. In addition, the ethnobotanical works used to restore the Ojibwe language term for these species are also listed.

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Abbreviation	Habitat
AB	Aspen Birch
AQ	Aquatic
AT	Alder Thicket
BF	Boreal Forest
BG	Bracken Grassland
DU	Dune
FF	Floodplain Forest
NM	Northern Mesic
NW	Northern Wet
OF	Old Field
OTH	Other
PF	Pine Forest
PR	Prairie
SB	Sphagnum Bog
SM	Sedge Meadow

TABLE 1

OJIBWE	COMMON	GENUS	SPECIES	HABITAT
aia' niktoci' min *	adder's mouth	Malaxis	unifolia	SB
saga' tigans *	agrimony	Agrimonia	gryposepala	AB
zaugautigauhse *				
sah-gah-go-me-nah-gah-shen, * (sa-ga-go-mi-na-ga-shin) *	alpine bearberry	Arctostaphylos	alpina	DU
bagwaji-miskwaabiimag miskwaabiimag				
moozwemizh	alternate-leaved dogwood	Cornus	alternifolia	AB
moozomish				
ciwade'iminaga'wunj *	alum-root	Heuchera	richardsonii	PR
wewaie' bugug *	American dog violet	Viola	conspera	BF
aniib, -iig	American elm	Ulmus	americana	NM
bagaan, -ag	American hazelnut	Corylus	americana	PF
bagaanimizh, -iig mako-bagaanaak bagaanensiminagaawanzh				
ah-o-je-mahg (adjimag) *	American mountain ash	Sorbus	americana	BF
tikibughoonse *	arrow arum	Peltandra	virginica	AQ
cijak-kadens *	arrowhead	Sagittaria	cuneata	AQ
waabiziipin muj'ota'buk *	arrowhead	Sagittaria	latifolia	AQ
cijak-kat *				
waabiziipin aniib	arrow-wood	Viburnum	acerifolium	AB
giizhik	Atlantic white cedar	Chamaecyparis	thyoides	OTH
pegyu-nagak-wizit *	balsam fir	Abies	balsamea	BF
ne-naig-wah-dayg *				
aninaandag, -oog, ininaandag, -oog zhingob, -iig (fir), baapaashkwaatig *				
bigiwaandag, -oog zhingob bigiwaandag zhingobaandag, -oog (fir bough)				
maanazaadi(i) azaadi(i)	balsam poplar	Populus	balsamifera	BF
oziisigobimizh wiigobaatig, -oog wiigob	balsam willow basswood	Salix Tilia	pyrifolia americana	SB NM
wiigobimizh, -iig wiigobiishaatig wiigibiish				
bagaanimizh bagaanaak bagaan, -ag bagaanens	beaked hazelnut	Corylus	cornuta	AB
saga'kominagunj' * miskwaabiimag	bearberry	Arctostaphylos	uva-ursi	BG

TABLE 1

OJIBWE	COMMON	GENUS	SPECIES	HABITAT
apaakozigan gawe'mic *	beech	Fagus	grandifolia	NM
sewe-mins *				
akiwenzeemawi *	beechdrops	Epifagus	virginiana	NM
muckode'kanes *	big bluestem	Andropogon	gerardii	PR
azaadi(i)	big tooth aspen	Populus	grandidentata	AB
ozaawijiibik	bitter dock	Rumex	obtusifolius	AT
biimaakwad	bittersweet	Celastrus	scandens	DU
manidoo-biimaakwad				
wiisagaak	black ash	Fraxinus	nigra	NW
aagimaak				
ookwemin (berry)	black cherry	Prunus	serotina	AB
ookwemizh (plant)				
aandegopin	black crowberry	Empetrum	nigrum	DU
	black nightshade	Solanum	nigrum	OF
mitigomin (acorn)	black oak	Quercus	velutina	OTH
mitigomizh (tree)				
makade-miskomin, odatagaagominagaawanzh	black raspberry	Rubus	occidentalis	BG
makade-miin, -an				
makade-miskwimin				
ginebigojiibik	black snakeroot	Sanicula	marilandica	BF
mazaan				
zhingob gaawaandag	black spruce	Picea	mariana	NW
a'mikwan'dok *				
zhingob				
gaagaagiwanzh				
zesegaandag				
waawye-bgaan *	black walnut	Juglans	nigra	OTH
bagaanaak				
zasgogmizh *	black willow	Salix	nigra	FF
odatagaagominagaawanzh (plant)	blackberry	Rubus	pensilvanicus	OF
wezawab-gonik *	black-eyed susan	Rudbeckia	hirta	PR
meskwijiibikak	bloodroot	Sanguinaria	canadensis	NM
meskojiibikak, miskwijiibik				
miskojiibik, bezhigojiibik	blue cohosh	Caulophyllum	thalictroides	NM
zheegimaewibug *				
oci' gimic *				
zhaabozigan	blue flag / Iris	Iris	versicolor	SM
nabagashk				
wiikenh				
zhawasheskooohnse *	blue vervain	Verbena	hastata	SM
naskosi'icus *	blue wood aster	Aster	cordifolius	AB
(g)odotaagaans	bluebead lily	Clintonia	borealis	BF
ginose' wibug *				
ozawa tootaugauhse *				

TABLE 1

OJIBWE	COMMON	GENUS	SPECIES	HABITAT
ziiginish(e) mekmi swa * (g)odotaagaans ?ziiginise, miin, -an (berry) miinagaawanzh (plant)	bluebell	Campanula	rotundifolia	DU
naubishkaukoot * wiiniziikens binemizhiins binemizh, bine' mikci *	blueberry blue-eyed grass bog aster bog birch	Vaccinium Sisyrinchium Aster Betula	angustifolium myrtilloides montanum nemoralis pumila	PF OF SB SB
oziisigobimizh sasabwaksing * piskagamisag * niya'wibukuk' * siabuksing, * adjagobi' muk * adjagobi'muk, * manwe'gons, * manwe' gons, *	bog rosemary bog rush bog willow boneset	Andromeda Juncus Salix Eupatorium	glaucophylla stygius pedicellaris perfoliatum	SB SB NW SM
andegopin (gi)chi-mazaanashk zhaashaagomin, zhaashaagominens ode'iminiijibik zhakaagomin bgaakmizh * mitigomizh makadewijiibik wezauskwagmik * osawa'skanet * owacawa' skwuneg * wauwaukskonaeg *	box elder bristly buttercup bugle-weed bull thistle bunchberry	Acer Ranunculus Lycopus Cirsium Cornus	negundo pennsylvanicus asper vulgare canadensis	FF DU SM OF BF
bagaanaak wabesgung * midewijiibik ajidamoowaanow giiziso-mashkiki waabigwan memisku'nakuk * gunkisaehminuk * agongosimin, -an, -ag bima' kwit wa'bigons * bagesaanaatig, -oog mazaanashk maskwi'widzhi'wiko'kok *	butternut Canada anemone Canada goldenrod Canada hawkweed Canada Mayflower Canada moonseed Canada plum Canada thistle Canada violet	Juglans Anemone Solidago Hieracium Maianthemum Menispermum Prunus Cirsium Viola	cinerea canadensis canadensis kalmii canadense canadense nigra arvense canadensis	OTH SM AT BG BF FF OF OF NM

TABLE 1

OJIBWE	COMMON	GENUS	SPECIES	HABITAT
miishijiiminagaawanzh	Canadian black currant	Ribes	hudsonianum	NW
ne'bagandag' *	Canadian yew	Taxus	canadensis	BF
pebamabid-singup *				
shkotaebugonee *	cardinal flower	Lobelia	cardinalis	FF
ginebigominagaawanzh	carrion flower	Smilax	herbacea	BG
makojiibik				
manito minanga -wins *	cat brier	Smilax	hispida	AB
(gi)chi-namewashk	catnip	Nepeta	cataria	OF
gaazha/igensibag				
wi'nibidja'bibaga'no *	chickweed	Stellaria	media	OF
asa/isawemin (berry)	choke cherry	Prunus	virginiana	AB
asa/isaweminagaawanzh (plant)				
sakate'bwi *	cleavers	Galium	aparine	NM
pezuksku s *				
misudidjeebik *	columbine	Aquilegia	canadensis	AB
wiisagibag, -oon	common burdock	Arctium	minus	OF
wiisagijiibik				
(gi)chi-mazaan				
beba'masun *	common cat-tail	Typha	latifolia	AQ
apakweshk,				
apakweshkway				
apakway				
nabagashk				
bebamasu'n, *				
bibigwemin, -an	common elderberry	Sambucus	canadensis	AB
bibigwewanashk				
ga'gawan'dagisid *	common juniper	Juniperus	communis	DU
giizhigaandangizi				
ogaawa/inzh				
ka wins *				
ininiwa/inzh	common milkweed	Asclepias	syriaca	OF
zhaabozigan				
ginebigwashk	common plantain	Plantago	major	OF
zhaushaubiwaukissing *				
omakakiibag				
ginebigowashk				
ceca' guski' buge sink *				
jimucki' gobug				
zeewunubugushk *	common wood sorrel	Oxalis	acetosella	NM
gauwaukmeesh *	common yellow water lily	Nuphar	variegata	AQ
nbiish-waawaasgone *				
mesadi' wackons *	cotton grass	Eriophorum	vaginatum	SB
biwee' ckinuk *				
	cottonwood	Populus	deltoides	FF
acawe'skuk *	cow parsnip	Heracleum	lanatum	SM
bibigwewanashk, -oon				
agongosimin, -ag	cow wheat	Melampyrum	lineare	PF
oziiisigobimizh	crack willow	Salix	fragilis	FF

TABLE 1

OJIBWE	COMMON	GENUS	SPECIES	HABITAT
aniibimin	cranberry	Vaccinium	macrocarpon	SB
bagwajipin, -iig	creamy vetchling	Lathyrus	ochroleucus	AB
bugwa'djuk pini'kmine'bug *				
bugwa' dj uk pini' k mine' bug,*				
baasibagak				
waaboozobanzh	creeping snowberry	Gaultheria	hispidula	DU
waaboozobagoons				
wiisagijiibik	Culver's root	Veronicastrum	virginicum	PR
akandamoo	cup plant	Silphium	perfoliatum	PR
asasa' weskuk *				
ginoozhewashk	curled dock	Rumex	crispus	OF
zhiiwibag				
ozaawijiibik				
	cursed crowfoot	Ranunculus	sceleratus	SM
aenaushtaunishaessiwung *	cut-leaved toothwort	Cardamine	concatenata	NM
nookwezigan	daisy fleabane	Erigeron	strigosus	PR
wesa'usakwunek, *	dandelion	Taraxacum	officinale	OF
weca' waskwune' k *				
doodooshaaboojiibik				
mindimooyenh				
wabanwe'ak *	downy arrow-wood	Viburnum	rafinesquianum	AB
ogitebagoons	downy yellow violet	Viola	pubescens	AB
nabagashkoons	dropseed	Sporobolus	heterolepis	PR
mauwidaekwaegozeediwushk *	duckweed	Lemna	minor	AQ
ojidimo miskishmandaumin *	dutchman's breeches	Dicentra	cucullaria	DU
nesoobagak	dwarf ginseng	Panax	trifolium	NM
skizu-min *	dwarf raspberry	Rubus	pubescens	BF
	dwarf sumac	Rhus	copallinum	BG
wezaawashkoneg	early goldenrod	Solidago	juncea	OF
ajidamoowaanow				
moosewijiibik	European wormwood	Artemisia	absinthium	OF
moose-ojiibik				
	evening primrose	Oenothera	biennis	OF
miigisensibag	false gromwell	Onosmodium	molle	OF
mazaanaatig	false nettle	Laportea	canadensis	FF
zesab				
agongosimizh (plant),	false Solomon's seal	Smilacina	racemosa	AB
agongosi(wi)jiibik				
agongosimin, -an (berry)				
baupizoh *				
ginebigwashk				
gezibnusk *	field horsetail / scouring rush	Equisetum	arvense	OF
aiankosing *				
jasibonskok *				
giji' binusk *				
	field mustard	Brassica	rapa	OF
moosewijiibik	field sagewort	Artemisia	campestris	DU
	fir clubmoss	Lycopodium	selago	DU

TABLE 1

OJIBWE	COMMON	GENUS	SPECIES	HABITAT
ozhaashijiibik, ozhaashijiibikens zhooshkijiibik zhaabozigan baakwaanibag tikizidgeebikohnse * weza'wunuckwuk' * aaboogigan jisens zhooniyaa-ojiibik zhooniyaa-wijiibik, giboodiyegwaazon	fireweed flowering spurge fragrant sumac fringed polygala giant hyssop giant reed ginseng golden corydalis golden ragwort gold-thread	Epilobium Euphorbia Rhus Polygala Agastache Phragmites Panax Corydalis Senecio Coptis	angustifolium corollata aromatica paucifolia foeniculum australis quinquefolium aurea aureus trifolia	OF PR BG BG BG AQ NM DU PR NW
sau-tiskan * ozaawijiibik ozaawaajiibik wesa wadj'i'bi'kwe'ak, * we'sawadj'i'bi'kwe'ak * wesa wa' nikwe'ak, * zhaaboomin, -ag (berry) zhaaboominagaawanzh (plant) wezaawaaskoneg	 gooseberry grass leaf goldenrod great burdock green ash	 Ribes Euthamia Arctium Fraxinus	 oxyacanthoides graminifolia lappa pennsylvanica	 DU DU OF FF
sagima' kwun * aagimaak giizhikaandag opin bizhikiwi-bagesaan cigona' gan * andegobag gaagaagiwa/inzh gaagaagimizh aniibiminagaawashk (plant) aniibimin, -an (berry) oziisigobimizh bagwaji-miskodiisimin beemsquandawish * jiwi'cgoni'bug, * ji'wicini' goni' bug * ska'agon-mins * moni swa * (ka-bi-sani-gwe-iag) * kah-be-sah-ne-gwa-y-yok, * gababi'kwuna'tig * waabigwan mazaan miinan minopugodjeebik *	 ground cedar ground nut ground plum ground pine hedge-nettle hemlock highbush cranberry hoary willow hog peanut hooded ladies' tresses hops hornbeam / musclewood horse gentian horse mint horseweed hound's tongue huckleberry Indian cucumber-root	 Lycopodium Apios Astragalus Lycopodium Stachys Tsuga Viburnum Salix Amphicarpaea Spiranthes Humulus Carpinus Triosteum Monarda Conyza Cynoglossum Gaylussacia Medeola	 complanatum americana crassicaulus obscurum palustris canadensis opulus candida bracteata romanzoffiana lupulus caroliniana perfoliatum punctata canadensis virginianum baccata virginiana	 PF FF PR AB SM NM AT SB AB DU AT BF AB BG OF AB PF NM

TABLE 1

OJIBWE	COMMON	GENUS	SPECIES	HABITAT
zesabiins	Indian hemp	Apocynum	cannabinum	PR
?nenzbozh ookomisan miinizisan	Indian paintbrush	Castilleja	coccinea	SM
?wenabozhoo nookomis wiinizisan				
ojiigimin	interrupted smartweed	Polygonum	punctatum	AQ
maananoons, -ag	ironwood	Ostrya	virginiana	NM
okikaandag	jack pine	Pinus	banksiana	PF
zhaashaagomin	Jack-in-the-pulpit	Arisaema	triphyllum	NM
a'skibwan' *	Jerusalem artichoke	Helianthus	tuberosus	OF
bu' gisowe *	Joe-Pye weed	Eupatorium	purpureum	AB
biaskagemesek *				
waabashkikiibag	Labrador tea	Ledum	groenlandicum	SB
mashkiigobag				
mashkiikaang niibish				
a'sawan *	lady fern	Athyrium	filix-femina	AB
ana' ganuck *				
nokomi' skinun *				
	lady's thumb	Polygonum	persicaria	DU
waabishkijiibik	large flowered bellwort	Uvularia	grandiflora	NM
wesawabi' kwonek *				
naaniibide'oodegin	large Solomon's seal	Polygonatum	biflorum	PF
nebnegodek *				
makopin, -iig	large toothwort	Cardamine	x maxima	NM
migiziwibag	large-leaved aster	Aster	macrophyllum	AB
migiziibag,				
namegosibag				
naskosi' icus *				
naskosi'icus *				
wica'wasa' konek *	large-leaved avens	Geum	macrophyllum	BF
we'abonag'kak *	lead plant	Amorpha	canescens	PR
waabashkikiibag	leather leaf	Chamaedaphne	calyculata	SB
mashkiigobagoons				
jüibegob, -iin	leatherwood	Dirca	palustris	NM
gaagigebag	lesser pussytoes	Antennaria	neglecta	BG
zhiishiigwebik	Lion's foot	Prenanthes	alba	AB
doodooshaaboojiibik				
weca' wuswa' ckwinesk *				
wiinisiibagoon	lizard tail	Saururus	cernuus	OTH
	lopseed	Phryma	leptostachya	NM
waabigwan	marsh cress	Armoracia	lacustris	AQ
beba'akwundek *	marsh five-finger	Potentilla	palustris	SB
bine(wi)bag				
gidagi-bineobag				
mashkiigojiibik				
	marsh horsetail	Equisetum	palustre	AQ
mi gde-beguk *	marsh marigold	Caltha	palustris	SM
ogitebag				
tcatcabonu' ksik *	marsh skullcap	Scutellaria	galericulata	SM
zheebaunkudohnse *				

TABLE 1

OJIBWE	COMMON	GENUS	SPECIES	HABITAT
pogotc-minjimin *	marsh vetchling	Lathyrus	palustris	SM
bebezhiigooganzhii-mashkiki				
zhaaboorgan	mayapple	Podophyllum	pelatum	NM
ininiwijiibik				
wiishkobijiibik	meadow horsetail	Equisetum	pratense	FF
bazijiyibiigwakwaan	meadow parsnip	Thaspium	barbinode	PR
busidji'bikuguk *				
	meadow rue	Thalictrum	dasycarpum	SM
waabashkikiibag	meadow sweet	Spiraea	alba	AT
demagene-mins *				
nesoobagak	moonwort	Botrychium	lunaria	NM
mickiminu' nimic *	mountain holly	Nemopanthus	mucronatus	SB
zhaashaagobiimag	mountain maple	Acer	spicatum	BF
namewashkoons	mountain mint	Pycnanthemum	virginianum	SM
baasibagak	mugwort	Artemisia	dracunculus	OF
bagizowin				
zhingwaakwaandag				
ba'sunukuk' *				
ishkodebag				
ogimaawashk				
aditemin	nannyberry	Viburnum	lentoago	AB
atiteminagaawanzh				
aditeminagaanwanzh				
atitemin, -an				
meeautikwaeaugpineeg *	narrow-leaved spring beauty	Claytonia	virginica	NM
waanisikensiwang	New England aster	Aster	novae-angliae	PR
wiiniziikens				
konjibik *	New Jersey tea	Ceanothus	americanus	PF
kadegimnedu *				
odiga'dimanido *	New Jersey tea	Ceanothus	herbaceus	PF
miskwazi-wusk *	ninebark	Physocarpus	opulifolius	DU
zhi/agaagawanzh, -iig	nodding wild onion	Allium	cernuum	PR
bagwaji-zhi/agaagawinzh, -iig				
	northern dewberry	Rubus	flagellaris	PR
mashkode-miizhimizh	northern red oak	Quercus	rubra	NM
mitigomizh				
wiisagi-mitigomizh				
giizhikenh	northern white cedar	Thuja	occidentalis	NW
giizhik, -ag				
gizhikens, -ag (tree)				
giizhikaandag, -oog (bough)				
songup *				
manoomin	northern wild rice	Zizania	palustris	AQ
waabanojiibik	one-flowered cancer-root	Orobanche	uniflora	AB
giizisobagoons	ox-eye daisy	Heliopsis	helianthoides	PR
	pale touch-me-not	Impatiens	pallida	SM
miskwaabiimizh	panicled dogwood	Cornus	racemosa	PF
bine(wi)min, -an	partridge berry	Mitchella	repens	NM

TABLE 1

OJIBWE	COMMON	GENUS	SPECIES	HABITAT
gogeda'djibug *	pasque flower	Anemone	patens	PR
(gi)chigamiiwashk, -oon	path rush	Juncus	tenuis	OF
waabigwan	pearly everlasting	Anaphalis	margaritacea	BG
baasibagak				
micao'gacan, *	Philadelphia fleabane	Erigeron	philadelphicus	SM
micao gacan *				
nookwezigan				
kinozhaeguhnsh *	pickerelweed	Pontederia	cordata	AQ
bawa'iminaan	pin cherry	Prunus	pensylvanica	BF
gozigwaakomin, -ag				
yaskopteg *	pipsissewa	Chimaphila	umbellata	PF
gaagigebag				
omakakiiwidaas	pitcher plant	Sarracenia	purpurea	SB
omakakiiwidaasan,				
abagwasi'gans *	poison hemlock	Cicuta	maculata	SM
wanukons' *				
apagwasi'gons, *				
animikiibag	poison ivy	Toxicodendron	radicans	OF
mijimniguns *	poison sumac	Toxicodendron	vernix	SB
bizhikii-wiingwashk	prairie sage	Artemisia	frigida	PR
bizhikii-wiingashk, -oon				
naebunaeyaunguaeyauk *	prairie smoke	Geum	triflorum	PR
ne'baneya'nekweag' *				
gaawaakomizh	prickly ash	Zanthoxylum	americanum	OF
me' skwacabo' minuk *	prickly gooseberry	Ribes	cynosbati	AB
kauwe-sabu *				
kenukatia-mins *	prickly wild rose	Rosa	acicularis	PR
oginiiminagaawanzh (Rosa species)				
odji'biknamun' *	puccoon	Lithospermum	caroliniense	SM
baasibagak	purple prairie-clover	Dalea	purpurea	PR
wiiniziikens	purple-stemmed aster	Aster	puniceus	SM
zasgomizh *	pussy willow	Salix	discolor	AT
sasgob-mins *				
oziisigobimizh, -iin (Salix species)				
gaagigebagoons	pussytoes	Antennaria	plantaginifolia	BG
okaadaak	Queen Anne's lace / wild carrot	Daucus	carota	OF
gickensine' namukuk *	rattlesnake fern	Botrychium	virginianum	AB
anagone' wuck *	rattlesnake grass	Glyceria	canadensis	SM
ojiibikens	red baneberry	Actaea	rubra	BF
wi'cosidji'bik *				
wiishkbobijiibik				
waashkobijiibikak				
miskwaawaak, -oog	red cedar	Juniperus	virginiana	PR
papashkisiganak, -on *	red elderberry	Sambucus	racemosa	NM
papaskatciksi'gana'tig *				
zhiishiigimiiwanzh, -iig	red maple	Acer	rubrum	AB
zhiishiigimewanzh, -iig,				
apakwanagemag,	red pine	Pinus	resinosa	PF

TABLE 1

OJIBWE	COMMON	GENUS	SPECIES	HABITAT
zhingwaak zhingobiins bapakwanagemag				
miskominagaawanzh (plant), miskwimin, -ag (berry)	red raspberry	Rubus	idacus	OF
miskwiminagaawanzh (plant) miskomin, -ag (berry), miskwaabiimizh	red-osier dogwood	Cornus	sericea	AT
miskoobimizh mskwaabiimnagoons *				
goko'cgunda mineskwe'min, *	rein orchis	Habenaria	viridis	BF
goko'cgunda mineskwe' min, *	river birch	Betula	nigra	FF
zhoomin (fruit)	river-bank grape	Vitis	riparia	FF
zha/iwiminagaawanzh (plant), zha/iwimin, -an (fruit)				
zhoominagaawanzh (plant), gichi-ode'iminiijibik	rough cinquefoil	Potentilla	norvegica	DU
	round-leaved dogwood	Cornus	rugosa	AB
wawiaeneegaeguhnsh *	round-leaved sundew	Drosera	rotundifolia	SB
pne-obogos *	round-lobed hepatica	Hepatica	americana	BF
animozid gabisan'ikeag' *				
pne-uzidi *				
biimaakwad	rue anemone	Anemonella	thalictroides	NM
sewa'komin *	sand cherry	Prunus	pumila	DU
sasgob-mins *	sandbar willow	Salix	exigua	DU
kokbenobnik keya *				
maanaagwaakwmizh, *	sassafras	Sassafras	albidum	OTH
mesknagwekok *				
menaagwaakwmizh *				
menagwake-mins, *				
ogin, -iig	scarlet-fruited hawthorn	Crataegus	coccinea	OTH
giji'binusk *	scouring rush / horsetail	Equisetum	hymale	DU
gijib'inuskon' *				
namewashkoons	selfheal	Prunella	vulgaris	OF
baasibagak nameswashk				
wiinizikens	Seneca snakeroot	Polygala	senega	SM
bizhikiwashk				
a' nana' ganuck *	sensitive fern	Onoclea	sensibilis	AT
bagaan	shagbark hickory	Carya	ovata	OTH
mitigwaabaak bagaanaako-bagaan				
animozid	sharp-lobed hepatica	Hepatica	acutiloba	NM
ishkodewijiibik	shepherd's purse	Capsella	bursa-pastoris	OF
ana' ganuck *	shield fern	Dryopteris	cristata	NW
	shining clubmoss	Lycopodium	lucidulum	NM

TABLE 1

OJIBWE	COMMON	GENUS	SPECIES	HABITAT
oziisigobimizh	shining willow	Salix	lucida	DU
muckigo' bamic *				
yaskobgedek *	shinleaf	Pyrola	elliptica	PF
ni begoskok *				
bine(wi)bag	shinleaf	Pyrola	rotundifolia	PF
ozaawaabigwan	showy goldenrod	Solidago	speciosa	DU
agobizowin	showy lady'slipper	Cypripedium	reginae	NW
zhiishiigimiiwanzh, -iig	silver maple	Acer	saccharinum	FF
zhiishiigimewanzh, -iig, ininaatig				
giizisobagoons	silver scurf-pea	Pedimelum	argophyllum	PR
zhigaagobag	skunk cabbage	Symplocarpus	foetidus	FF
waaboozozjibik	skunk currant	Ribes	glandulosum	BF
bine(wi)bag	slender ladies' tresses	Spiranthes	lacera	PF
ozhaashigob	slippery elm	Ulmus	rubra	FF
aniib				
zhiishiigimewanzh				
gaawaakomizh				
ojibwe' owe' cuwun *	small bedstraw	Galium	trifidum	SM
waboskiki' minun *	small cleavers	Galium	tinctorium	SM
mashkiigimin, -an	small cranberry	Vaccinium	oxycoccos	SB
mashkiigiminagaawanzh, naaniibide'ooodegin	small Solomon's seal	Polygonatum	pubescens	NM
pebigumskike *	smartweed	Polygonum	pensylvanicum	SM
singabi-min *	smooth blackberry	Rubus	canadensis	OF
su s-sabu-min *	smooth gooseberry	Ribes	hirtellum	NW
sabankuk *	smooth honeysuckle	Lonicera	dioica	PF
gozigwaakomin, -ag (berry)	smooth Juneberry	Amelanchier	laevis	AB
zazigaakominagaawanzh				
bisega' gwomin *				
ozagadigom				
gozigwaakominagaawanzh (plant), ogin, -iig (fruit)	smooth rose	Rosa	blanda	PF
oginiiminagaawanzh (plant)				
baakwaanaak	smooth sumac	Rhus	glabra	PR
maki'bug *				
baakwaanimizh				
ozagadigom	smooth sweet cicely	Osmorhiza	longistylis	NM
main'gamuna'tig *	snowberry	Symphoricarpos	albus	DU
anigomiji' minaga'wunj *				
gozigwaakomizh (species)				
pis-nakniskuns *	soft rush	Juncus	effusus	SM
anaakan	softstem bulrush	Scirpus	validus	AQ
anaakanashk				
(gi)chigamiiwashk, -oon				
wadoop, -iin	speckled alder	Alnus	incana	AT
(gi)chi-okaadaak	spikenard	Aralia	racemosa	NM
nezhikewang				

TABLE 1

OJIBWE	COMMON	GENUS	SPECIES	HABITAT
aya'bidjidji'bikugi'sin *				
okaadaak				
me'skwana'kuk bu'giso'win *	spotted Joe-Pye weed	Eupatorium	maculatum	SM
maeskwanakukbugisowin *				
mukikeebug *	spotted touch-me-not	Impatiens	capensis	FF
wesa' wus ga'skonek *				
ozaawashkojibik				
sasa'bikwan *	spreading dogbane	Apocynum	androsaemifolium	OF
wesa' wuckwun, *				
wesa' wuskwun *				
midewijibik				
makonagizh-ojibik,				
makonagizhiijibik				
mi/agoosing ezhinaagwak				
baebaumukwodjeebikissing *				
	squashberry	Viburnum	edule	BF
ajidamoowaanow	squirrel-tail	Hordeum	jubatum	OF
baakwaanaatig	staghorn sumac	Rhus	typhina	BG
baakwaanimizh				
wunukibugauh *	starflower	Trientalis	borealis	BF
nawo'buguk *				
anungokauh *	star-flowered Solomon's seal	Smilacina	stellata	DU
memisgwu'nagug *	steeple bush	Spiraea	tomentosa	SM
ozagadigomens	stickweed	Lappula	squarrosa	OF
giiziso-mashkiki (Solidago species)	stiff goldenrod	Solidago	rigida	PR
mazaanaatig	stinging nettle	Urtica	dioica	FF
mazaan				
bepadji'ckanakiz'it ma'zana'tig *				
moozomizh	striped maple	Acer	pensylvanicum	BF
ininaatig, -oog	sugar maple	Acer	saccharum	NM
aninaatig, -oog,				
adjagobi' min *				
sinaamizh *				
pukite'wukboku s' *	sunflower	Helianthus	occidentalis	PR
bagizowin	swamp milkweed	Asclepias	incarnata	SM
zesab				
miiizhimizh	swamp oak	Quercus	bicolor	FF
ozagadigom	sweet cicely	Osmorhiza	claytonii	NM
gibaime'nuna'gwus *	sweet fern	Comptonia	peregrina	BG
kba'agne-mins *				
gibaime'nunagwus *				
wiikenh	sweet flag	Acorus	calamus	SM
mashkosii-zhaabozigan				
nabagashk, -oon				
wa'sawasni'mike *	sweet gale	Myrica	gale	SM
wiingashk	sweetgrass	Hierochloe	odorata	SM
wiishkobi-mashkosi				
wiisagibag (Anemone species)	tall anemone	Anemone	virginiana	AB

TABLE 1

OJIBWE	COMMON	GENUS	SPECIES	HABITAT
pesikwadzhi'bwiko'kok *				
doodooshaaboo	tall blue lettuce	Lactuca	biennis	FF
gichi-ode'iminiijibik	tall cinquefoil	Potentilla	arguta	BG
giizisobagoons	tall coneflower	Rudbeckia	laciniata	PR
pskignatik *	tamarack	Larix	laricina	NW
mashkiigwaatig				
muckiki'wit, *	tansy	Tanacetum	vulgare	OF
oshkinii(gi)kwebagoons				
oshkiniigikwe-aniibiish				
gaanda'igwaasoning ezhinaagwak	thimbleweed	Anemone	cylindrica	PF
misodjidamo' anuk *	tower mustard	Arabis	glabra	BG
	trailing arbutus	Epigaea	repens	PF
azaadi(i),	trembling aspen	Populus	tremuloides	AB
azaadiins				
numaegbugoneen *	trout lily	Erythronium	americanum	NM
neezhodaeyun *	twinflower	Linnaea	borealis	BF
nanibite' ode' kin *	twisted stalk	Streptopus	roseus	BF
agongosibag				
agwingosibag,				
gookooshojiibik	umbrella plant	Mirabilis	nyctaginea	PR
be'dukadak'igisin *				
manidoo-biimaakwad	Virginia creeper	Parthenocissus	quinquefolia	FF
bebaamooded				
animucide'bigons *	Virginia waterleaf	Hydrophyllum	virginianum	FF
nebanaanikweyaag				
H<?>u kite'waguus' *				
	water dock	Rumex	altissimus	SM
wane'migons *	water parsnip	Sium	suave	AT
agongosimin, -an	water smartweed	Polygonum	amphibium	SM
baapaagimaak	white ash	Fraxinus	americana	NM
nitimins *				
bo-yak *				
bwaayaak *				
aagimaak				
emkwaansaak *				
	white avens	Geum	canadense	AB
wapakadak *	white baneberry	Actaea	alba	NM
weekizigun *				
wiigwaas, -an, -ag	white birch	Betula	papyrifera	AB
wiigwaasaatig				
wiigwaasi-mitig				
wiigwaasimizh				
zaesikanibowin *	white camas	Zigadenus	elegans	PR
baasibagak	white campion	Silene	latifolia	OF
mitigomizh	white oak	Quercus	alba	PF
miizhimizh				
kah-be-sah-dah-ge-set, *	white pine	Pinus	strobus	PF
zhingwaak				

TABLE 1

OJIBWE	COMMON	GENUS	SPECIES	HABITAT
wabazi guak (ka-be-sa-da-gi-sit) *				
imbji'goa *	white sage	Artemisia	ludoviciana	PR
nookwezigan bebezhigooganzhii-wiingashk wiingashk waabani-wiingwashk				
zesegaandag gaawaandag wadab gaawaandagwaatig mina'ig	white spruce	Picea	glauca	BF
ini'niwin'dibige'gun *	white trillium	Trillium	grandiflorum	NM
baushkindjibgwaun *				
anung pikobeesae *	white water lily	Nymphaea	odorata	AQ
odite'abug wabi'gwun *				
akandamoo odite'abug wa' bigwun, *				
sasap-kwanins *	wild bergamot	Monarda	fistulosa	BG
bibi'gwunukuk' wabino'wuck *				
moshkos'wa owi s *				
weca' wus wackwi' nek *				
amikomin	wild black currant	Ribes	americanum	AT
o'dataga' gomic *	wild blackberry	Rubus	alleghehiensis	BG
odatagaagomin (berry) odatagaagominagaawanzh (plant) odataga' gomic *				
nikaunowuhnshk *	wild calla	Calla	palustris	SB
mishiiminaatig	wild crab apple	Pyrus	coronaria	OF
mishiiminagaawanzh matchigiminuk *	wild cucumber	Echinocystis	lobata	FF
nigitini' gunuk *				
mitcigi' menuk *				
bezhigoojiibik maeshkwaujeebik *	wild geranium	Geranium	maculatum	NM
pesigunk *				
ozaawaaskoniins namepin, -iig agabwen *	wild ginger	Asarum	canadense	NM
bagwaji-zhi/agaagawinzh, -iig zhi/agaagawanzhiins zhi/agaagawanzh, -iig,	wild leek	Allium	triccoccum	NM
odjici'gomin *	wild lettuce	Lactuca	canadensis	FF
namewashkoons aandegobagoons namepin	wild mint	Mentha	arvensis	AT
neweia'kwisink *	wild oats / sessile leaved bellwort	Uvularia	sessilifolia	AB
mashkode-zhi/agaagawanzh, -iig	wild onion	Allium	stellatum	DU

TABLE 1

OJIBWE	COMMON	GENUS	SPECIES	HABITAT
bagwaji-zhi/agaagawinzh, -iig				
pigwe'wunusk *	wild parsnip	Pastinaca	sativa	OF
mi'nisino'wuck *	wild pea	Lathyrus	venosus	DU
bagesaanaatig, -oog (tree)	wild plum	Prunus	americana	OF
bagesaaniminagaawanzh				
bagessan, -ag (fruit)				
bizhikiwiginiig (fruit)	wild prairie rose	Rosa	arkansana	DU
cigagwa'tigon *	wild red currant	Ribes	triste	NW
zhaaboomin				
miishijiiminagaawanzh, -iig (plant)				
miishijiimin, -ag (berry)				
oginiiminagaawanzh	wild rose	Rosa	virginiana	OTH
waaboozojiibik	wild sarsaparilla	Aralia	nudicaulis	AB
okaaadaak				
?bebaamaabiig				
wabo' s uskwe *				
bah-gwah-mahn (ba-gwa-man) *				
kada-ku s *				
ode'imin	wild strawberry	Fragaria	vesca	NW
ode'iminijiibik (root)	wild strawberry	Fragaria	virginiana	OF
ode'imin, -an (berry)				
zhawunungissaepineeg	wild yam	Dioscorea	villosa	NM
wenaboozho obikwak	wild yellow lily	Lilium	canadense	BF
wenabozhoo-bikwak,				
animoshi-min, -an	winterberry	Ilex	verticillata	SB
awenisiibag				
wiinisiibag,	wintergreen	Gaultheria	procumbens	PF
wiinisiibagoons				
wiinisiibagad				
owinisi' min *				
nsakemizins *	witch hazel	Hamamelis	virginiana	AB
mandaamini-ojiibikens	wood betony	Pedicularis	canadensis	BG
mashkodepin	wood lily	Lilium	philadelphicum	DU
maemaegwauhn naugauhse *				
siba' muckun *	woodland horsetail	Equisetum	sylvaticum	BF
gaie'wuckuk *	wool grass	Scirpus	cyperinus	AQ
ozaawaabigwan	wormseed mustard	Erysimum	cheiranthoides	OF
ajidamoowaanow	yarrow	Achillea	millefolium	OF
waabigwan				
ne'bone'ankwe'ak *	yellow avens	Geum	aleppicum	AT
wiinizik	yellow birch	Betula	alleghaniensis	NM
neemidi moccasin *	yellow lady's slipper	Cypripedium	calceolus	NW
makizin				
wesawasa' kwune'k odite'abug *	yellow lotus	Nelumbo	lutea	AQ
manwe'gons, *	yellow pimpernel	Taenidia	integerrima	AB
manwe'kos *				
oga' da mun *	yellow water lily	Nuphar	advena	AQ
odite'abug *				

TABLE 1

OJIBWE	COMMON	GENUS	SPECIES	HABITAT
ajidamoowaanow	yellow wild indigo	Baptisia	tinctoria	PR
	zig-zag goldenrod	Solidago	flexicaulis	AB

TABLE 2

HABITAT	GENUS	SPECIES	COMMON
ASPEN BIRCH	Acer	rubrum	red maple
AB	Agrimonia	gryposepala	agrimony
AB	Amelanchier	laevis	smooth Juneberry
AB	Amphicarpaea	bracteata	hog peanut
AB	Anemone	virginiana	tall anemone
AB	Aquilegia	canadensis	columbine
AB	Aralia	nudicaulis	wild sarsaparilla
AB	Aster	cordifolius	blue wood aster
AB	Aster	macrophyllus	large-leaved aster
AB	Athyrium	felix-femina	lady fern
AB	Betula	papyrifera	white birch
AB	Botrychium	virginianum	rattlesnake fern
AB	Cornus	alternifolia	alternate-leaved dogwood
AB	Cornus	rugosa	round-leaved dogwood
AB	Corylus	cornuta	beaked hazelnut
AB	Cynoglossum	virginianum	hound's tongue
AB	Diervilla	lonicera	bush honeysuckle
AB	Eupatorium	purpureum	Joe-Pye weed
AB	Geum	canadense	white avens
AB	Hamamelis	virginiana	witch hazel
AB	Lathyrus	ochroleucus	creamy vetchling
AB	Lycopodium	obscurum	ground pine
AB	Orobanche	uniflora	one-flowered cancer-root
AB	Populus	grandidentata	big tooth aspen
AB	Populus	tremuloides	trembling aspen
AB	Prenanthes	alba	Lion's foot
AB	Prunus	serotina	black cherry
AB	Prunus	virginiana	choke cherry
AB	Ribes	cynosbati	prickly gooseberry
AB	Sambucus	canadensis	common elderberry
AB	Sanicula	canadensis	bur snakeroot
AB	Smilacina	racemosa	false Solomon's seal
AB	Smilax	hispida	cat brier
AB	Solidago	flexicaulis	zig-zag goldenrod
AB	Taenidia	integerrima	yellow pimpernel
AB	Triosteum	perfoliatum	horse gentian
AB	Uvularia	sessilifolia	wild oats / sessile leaved bellwort
AB	Viburnum	acerifolium	arrow-wood
AB	Viburnum	lentago	nannyberry
AB	Viburnum	rafinesquianum	downy arrow-wood
AB	Viola	pubescens	downy yellow violet
AQUATIC	Armoracia	lacustris	marsh cress
AQ	Equisetum	palustre	marsh horsetail
AQ	Lemna	minor	duckweed
AQ	Nelumbo	lutea	yellow lotus
AQ	Nuphar	advena	yellow water lily
AQ	Nuphar	variegata	common yellow water lily
AQ	Nymphaea	odorata	white water lily

TABLE 2

HABITAT	GENUS	SPECIES	COMMON
AQ	Peltandra	virginica	arrow arum
AQ	Phragmites	australis	giant reed
AQ	Polygonum	punctatum	interrupted smartweed
AQ	Pontederia	cordata	pickerelweed
AQ	Sagittaria	cuneata	arrowhead
AQ	Sagittaria	latifolia	arrowhead
AQ	Scirpus	cyperinus	wool grass
AQ	Scirpus	validus	softstem bulrush
AQ	Typha	latifolia	common cat-tail
AQ	Zizania	palustris	northern wild rice
<hr/>			
ALDER THICKET	Alnus	incana	speckled alder
AT	Cornus	sericea	red-osier dogwood
AT	Geum	aleppicum	yellow avens
AT	Humulus	lupulus	hops
AT	Mentha	arvensis	wild mint
AT	Onoclea	sensibilis	sensitive fern
AT	Ribes	americanum	wild black currant
AT	Rumex	obtusifolius	bitter dock
AT	Salix	discolor	pussy willow
AT	Sium	suave	water parsnip
AT	Solidago	canadensis	Canada goldenrod
AT	Spiraea	alba	meadow sweet
AT	Viburnum	opulus	highbush cranberry
<hr/>			
BOREAL FOREST	Abies	balsamea	balsam fir
BF	Acer	pensylvanicum	striped maple
BF	Acer	spicatum	mountain maple
BF	Actaea	rubra	red baneberry
BF	Carpinus	caroliniana	hornbeam / musclewood
BF	Clintonia	borealis	bluebead lily
BF	Cornus	canadensis	bunchberry
BF	Equisetum	sylvaticum	woodland horsetail
BF	Geum	macrophyllum	large-leaved avens
BF	Habenaria	viridis	rein orchis
BF	Hepatica	americana	round-lobed hepatica
BF	Lilium	canadense	wild yellow lily
BF	Linnaea	borealis	twinflower
BF	Maianthemum	canadense	Canada Mayflower
BF	Picea	glauca	white spruce
BF	Populus	balsamifera	balsam poplar
BF	Prunus	pensylvanica	pin cherry
BF	Ribes	glandulosum	skunk currant
BF	Rubus	pubescens	dwarf raspberry
BF	Sanicula	marilandica	black snakeroot
BF	Sorbus	americana	American mountain ash
BF	Streptopus	roseus	twisted stalk
BF	Taxus	canadensis	Canadian yew
BF	Trientalis	borealis	starflower
BF	Viburnum	edule	squashberry

TABLE 2

HABITAT	GENUS	SPECIES	COMMON
BF	Viola	conspera	American dog violet
BRACKEN GRASSLAND	Agastache	foeniculum	giant hyssop
BG	Anaphalis	margaritacea	pearly everlasting
BG	Antennaria	neglecta	lesser pussytoes
BG	Antennaria	plantaginifolia	pussytoes
BG	Arabis	glabra	tower mustard
BG	Arctostaphylos	uva-ursi	bearberry
BG	Comptonia	peregrina	sweet fern
BG	Hieracium	kalmii	Canada hawkweed
BG	Monarda	fistulosa	wild bergamot
BG	Monarda	punctata	horse mint
BG	Pedicularis	canadensis	wood betony
BG	Polygala	paucifolia	fringed polygala
BG	Potentilla	arguta	tall cinquefoil
BG	Rhus	aromatica	fragrant sumac
BG	Rhus	copallinum	dwarf sumac
BG	Rhus	typhina	staghorn sumac
BG	Rubus	allegheniensis	wild blackberry
BG	Rubus	occidentalis	black raspberry
BG	Smilax	herbacea	carrion flower
DUNE	Allium	stellatum	wild onion
DU	Arctostaphylos	alpina	alpine bearberry
DU	Artemisia	campestris	field sagewort
DU	Campanula	rotundifolia	bluebell
DU	Celastrus	scandens	bittersweet
DU	Corydalis	aurea	golden corydalis
DU	Dicentra	cucullaria	dutchman's breeches
DU	Empetrum	nigrum	black crowberry
DU	Equisetum	hyemale	scouring rush / horsetail
DU	Euthamia	graminifolia	grass leaf goldenrod
DU	Gaultheria	hispidula	creeping snowberry
DU	Juniperus	communis	common juniper
DU	Lathyrus	venosus	wild pea
DU	Lilium	philadelphicum	wood lily
DU	Lycopodium	selago	fir clubmoss
DU	Physocarpus	opulifolius	ninebark
DU	Polygonum	persicaria	lady's thumb
DU	Potentilla	norvegica	rough cinquefoil
DU	Prunus	pumila	sand cherry
DU	Ranunculus	pensylvanicus	bristly buttercup
DU	Ribes	oxyacanthoides	gooseberry
DU	Rosa	arkansana	wild prairie rose
DU	Salix	exigua	sandbar willow
DU	Salix	lucida	shining willow
DU	Smilacina	stellata	star-flowered Solomon's seal
DU	Solidago	speciosa	showy goldenrod
DU	Spiranthes	romanzoffiana	hooded ladies' tresses
DU	Symphoricarpos	albus	snowberry

TABLE 2

HABITAT	GENUS	SPECIES	COMMON
FLOODPLAIN FOREST	Acer	negundo	box elder
FF	Acer	saccharinum	silver maple
FF	Apios	americana	ground nut
FF	Betula	nigra	river birch
FF	Echinocystis	lobata	wild cucumber
FF	Equisetum	pratense	meadow horsetail
FF	Fraxinus	pennsylvanica	green ash
FF	Hydrophyllum	virginianum	Virginia waterleaf
FF	Impatiens	capensis	spotted touch-me-not
FF	Lactuca	biennis	tall blue lettuce
FF	Lactuca	canadensis	wild lettuce
FF	Laportea	canadensis	false nettle
FF	Lobelia	cardinalis	cardinal flower
FF	Menispermum	canadense	Canada moonseed
FF	Parthenocissus	quinquefolia	Virginia creeper
FF	Populus	deltoides	cottonwood
FF	Quercus	bicolor	swamp oak
FF	Salix	fragilis	crack willow
FF	Salix	nigra	black willow
FF	Symplocarpus	foetidus	skunk cabbage
FF	Ulmus	rubra	slippery elm
FF	Urtica	dioica	stinging nettle
FF	Vitis	riparia	river-bank grape
NORTHERN MESIC	Acer	saccharum	sugar maple
NM	Actaea	alba	white baneberry
NM	Allium	tricoocum	wild leek
NM	Anemonella	thalictroides	rue anemone
NM	Aralia	racemosa	spikenard
NM	Arisaema	triphyllum	Jack-in-the-pulpit
NM	Asarum	canadense	wild ginger
NM	Betula	alleghaniensis	yellow birch
NM	Botrychium	lunaria	moonwort
NM	Cardamine	concatenata	cut-leaved toothwort
NM	Cardamine	x maxima	large toothwort
NM	Caulophyllum	thalictroides	blue cohosh
NM	Claytonia	virginica	narrow-leaved spring beauty
NM	Dioscorea	villosa	wild yam
NM	Dirca	palustris	leatherwood
NM	Epifagus	virginiana	beechnuts
NM	Erythronium	americanum	trout lily
NM	Fagus	grandifolia	beech
NM	Fraxinus	americana	white ash
NM	Galium	aparine	cleavers
NM	Geranium	maculatum	wild geranium
NM	Hepatica	acutiloba	sharp-lobed hepatica
NM	Lycopodium	lucidulum	shining clubmoss
NM	Medeola	virginiana	Indian cucumber-root
NM	Mitchella	repens	partridge berry

TABLE 2

HABITAT	GENUS	SPECIES	COMMON
NM	Osmorhiza	claytonii	sweet cicely
NM	Osmorhiza	longistylis	smooth sweet cicely
NM	Ostrya	virginiana	ironwood
NM	Oxalis	acetosella	common wood sorrel
NM	Panax	quinquefolium	ginseng
NM	Panax	trifolium	dwarf ginseng
NM	Phryma	leptostachya	lopseed
NM	Podophyllum	peltatum	mayapple
NM	Polygonatum	pubescens	small Solomon's seal
NM	Quercus	rubra	northern red oak
NM	Sambucus	racemosa	red elderberry
NM	Sanguinaria	canadensis	bloodroot
NM	Tilia	americana	basswood
NM	Trillium	grandiflorum	white trillium
NM	Tsuga	canadensis	hemlock
NM	Ulmus	americana	American elm
NM	Uvularia	grandiflora	large flowered bellwort
NM	Viola	canadensis	Canada violet
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NORTHERN WET	Coptis	trifolia	gold-thread
NW	Cypripedium	calceolus	yellow ladyslipper
NW	Cypripedium	reginae	showy ladyslipper
NW	Dryopteris	cristata	shield fern
NW	Fragaria	vesca	wild strawberry
NW	Fraxinus	nigra	black ash
NW	Larix	laricina	tamarack
NW	Picea	mariana	black spruce
NW	Ribes	hirtellum	smooth gooseberry
NW	Ribes	hudsonianum	Canadian black currant
NW	Ribes	triste	wild red currant
NW	Salix	pedicellaris	bog willow
NW	Thuja	occidentalis	northern white cedar
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OLD FIELD	Achillea	millefolium	yarrow
OF	Apocynum	androsaemifolium	spreading dogbane
OF	Arctium	lappa	great burdock
OF	Arctium	minus	common burdock
OF	Artemisia	absinthium	European wormwood
OF	Artemisia	dracunculus	mugwort
OF	Asclepias	syriaca	common milkweed
OF	Brassica	rapa	field mustard
OF	Capsella	bursa-pastoris	shepherd's purse
OF	Cirsium	arvense	Canada thistle
OF	Cirsium	vulgare	bull thistle
OF	Conyza	canadensis	horseweed
OF	Daucus	carota	Queen Anne's lace / wild carrot
OF	Epilobium	angustifolium	fireweed
OF	Equisetum	arvense	field horsetail / scouring rush
OF	Erysimum	cheiranthoides	wormseed mustard
OF	Fragaria	virginiana	wild strawberry

TABLE 2

HABITAT	GENUS	SPECIES	COMMON
OF	Helianthus	tuberosus	Jerusalem artichoke
OF	Hordeum	jubatum	squirrel-tail
OF	Juncus	tenuis	path rush
OF	Lappula	squarrosa	stickweed
OF	Linaria	vulgaris	butter and eggs
OF	Nepeta	cataria	catnip
OF	Oenothera	biennis	evening primrose
OF	Onosmodium	molle	false gromwell
OF	Pastinaca	sativa	wild parsnip
OF	Plantago	major	common plantain
OF	Prunella	vulgaris	selfheal
OF	Prunus	americana	wild plum
OF	Prunus	nigra	Canada plum
OF	Pyrus	coronaria	wild crab apple
OF	Rubus	canadensis	smooth blackberry
OF	Rubus	idacus	red raspberry
OF	Rubus	pensilvanicus	blackberry
OF	Rumex	crispus	curled dock
OF	Silene	latifolia	white campion
OF	Sisyrinchium	montanum	blue-eyed grass
OF	Solanum	nigrum	black nightshade
OF	Solidago	juncea	early goldenrod
OF	Stellaria	media	chickweed
OF	Tanacetum	vulgare	tansy
OF	Taraxacum	officinale	dandelion
OF	Toxicodendron	radicans	poison ivy
OF	Zanthoxylum	americanum	prickly ash
OTHER	Carya	ovata	shagbark hickory
OTH	Chamaecyparis	thyoides	Atlantic white cedar
OTH	Crataegus	coccinea	scarlet-fruited hawthorn
OTH	Juglans	cinerea	butternut
OTH	Juglans	nigra	black walnut
OTH	Quercus	velutina	black oak
OTH	Rosa	virginiana	wild rose
OTH	Sassafras	albidum	sassafras
OTH	Saururus	cernuus	lizard tail
PINE FOREST	Anemone	cylindrica	thimbleweed
PF	Ceanothus	americanus	New Jersey tea
PF	Ceanothus	herbaceus	New Jersey tea
PF	Chimaphila	umbellata	pipsissewa
PF	Cornus	racemosa	panicled dogwood
PF	Corylus	americana	American hazelnut
PF	Epigaea	repens	trailing arbutus
PF	Gaultheria	procumbens	wintergreen
PF	Gaylussacia	baccata	huckleberry
PF	Lonicera	dioica	smooth honeysuckle
PF	Lycopodium	complanatum	ground cedar
PF	Melampyrum	lineare	cow wheat

TABLE 2

HABITAT	GENUS	SPECIES	COMMON
PF	Pinus	banksiana	jack pine
PF	Pinus	resinosa	red pine
PF	Pinus	strobus	white pine
PF	Polygonatum	biflorum	large Solomon's seal
PF	Pyrola	elliptica	shinleaf
PF	Pyrola	rotundifolia	shinleaf
PF	Quercus	alba	white oak
PF	Rosa	blanda	smooth rose
PF	Spiranthes	lacera	slender ladies' tresses
PF	Vaccinium	angustifolium	blueberry
PF	Vaccinium	myrtilloides	blueberry
PRAIRIE	Allium	cernuum	nodding wild onion
PR	Amorpha	canescens	lead plant
PR	Andropogon	gerardii	big bluestem
PR	Anemone	patens	pasque flower
PR	Apocynum	cannabinum	Indian hemp
PR	Artemisia	frigida	prairie sage
PR	Artemisia	ludoviciana	white sage
PR	Aster	novae-angliae	New England aster
PR	Astragalus	crassicaupus	ground plum
PR	Baptisia	tinctoria	yellow wild indigo
PR	Dalea	purpurea	purple prairie-clover
PR	Erigeron	strigosus	daisy fleabane
PR	Euphorbia	corollata	flowering spurge
PR	Geum	triflorum	prairie smoke
PR	Helianthus	occidentalis	sunflower
PR	Heliopsis	helianthoides	ox-eye daisy
PR	Heuchera	richardsonii	alum-root
PR	Juniperus	virginiana	red cedar
PR	Mirabilis	nyctaginea	umbrella plant
PR	Pedimelum	argophyllum	silver scurf-pea
PR	Quercus	macrocarpa	bur oak
PR	Rhus	glabra	smooth sumac
PR	Rosa	acicularis	prickly wild rose
PR	Rubus	flagellaris	northern dewberry
PR	Rudbeckia	hirta	black-eyed susan
PR	Rudbeckia	laciniata	tall coneflower
PR	Senecio	aureus	golden ragwort
PR	Silphium	perfoliatum	cup plant
PR	Solidago	rigida	stiff goldenrod
PR	Sporobolus	heterolepis	dropseed
PR	Thaspium	barbinode	meadow parsnip
PR	Veronicastrum	virginicum	Culver's root
PR	Zigadenus	elegans	white camas
SPHAGNUM BOG	Andromeda	glaucophylla	bog rosemary
SB	Aster	nemoralis	bog aster
SB	Betula	pumila	bog birch
SB	Calla	palustris	wild calla

TABLE 2

HABITAT	GENUS	SPECIES	COMMON
SB	Chamaedaphne	calyculata	leather leaf
SB	Drosera	rotundifolia	round-leaved sundew
SB	Eriophorum	vaginatum	cotton grass
SB	Ilex	verticillata	winterberry
SB	Juncus	stygius	bog rush
SB	Ledum	groenlandicum	Labrador tea
SB	Malaxis	unifolia	adder's mouth
SB	Nemopanthus	mucronatus	mountain holly
SB	Potentilla	palustris	marsh five-finger
SB	Salix	candida	hoary willow
SB	Salix	pyrifolia	balsam willow
SB	Sarracenia	purpurea	pitcher plant
SB	Toxicodendron	vernix	poison sumac
SB	Vaccinium	macrocarpon	cranberry
SB	Vaccinium	oxycoccos	small cranberry
SEDGE MEADOW	Acorus	calamus	sweet flag
SM	Anemone	canadensis	Canada anemone
SM	Asclepias	incarnata	swamp milkweed
SM	Aster	puniceus	purple-stemmed aster
SM	Caltha	palustris	marsh marigold
SM	Castilleja	coccinea	Indian paintbrush
SM	Cicuta	maculata	poison hemlock
SM	Erigeron	philadelphicus	Philadelphia fleabane
SM	Eupatorium	maculatum	spotted Joe-Pye weed
SM	Eupatorium	perfoliatum	boneset
SM	Galium	tinctorium	small cleavers
SM	Galium	trifidum	small bedstraw
SM	Glyceria	canadensis	rattlesnake grass
SM	Heracleum	lanatum	cow parsnip
SM	Hierochloa	odorata	sweetgrass
SM	Impatiens	pallida	pale touch-me-not
SM	Iris	versicolor	blue flag / Iris
SM	Juncus	effusus	soft rush
SM	Lathyrus	palustris	marsh vetchling
SM	Lithospermum	caroliniense	puccoon
SM	Lycopus	asper	bugle-weed
SM	Myrica	gale	sweet gale
SM	Polygala	senega	Seneca snakeroot
SM	Polygonum	amphibium	water smartweed
SM	Polygonum	pensylvanicum	smartweed
SM	Pycnanthemum	virginianum	mountain mint
SM	Ranunculus	sceleratus	cursed crowfoot
SM	Rumex	altissimus	water dock
SM	Scutellaria	galericulata	marsh skullcap
SM	Spiraea	tomentosa	steeple bush
SM	Stachys	palustris	hedge-nettle
SM	Thalictrum	dasycarpum	meadow rue
SM	Verbena	hastata	blue vervain

TABLE 3

GENUS	SPECIES	AUTHOR	COMMON
Abies	balsamea	(L.) Miller	balsam fir
Acer	negundo	L.	box elder
Acer	pensylvanicum	L.	striped maple
Acer	rubrum	L.	red maple
Acer	saccharinum	L.	silver maple
Acer	saccharum	Marshall	sugar maple
Acer	spicatum	Lam.	mountain maple
Achillea	millefolium	L.	yarrow
Acorus	calamus	L.	sweet flag
Actaea	alba	(L.) Miller	white baneberry
Actaea	rubra	(Aiton) Willd.	red baneberry
Agastache	foeniculum	(Pursh.) Kuntze	giant hyssop
Agrimonia	gryposepala	Wallr.	agrimony
Allium	cernuum	Roth.	nodding wild onion
Allium	stellatum	Ker Gawler	wild onion
Allium	triccoccum	Aiton	wild leek
Alnus	incana	(L.) Moench	speckled alder
Amelanchier	laevis	Wieg.	smooth Juneberry
Amorpha	canescens	Pursh.	lead plant
Amphicarpaea	bracteata	(L.) Fern.	hog peanut
Anaphalis	margaritacea	(L.) Benth. & Hook.	pearly everlasting
Andromeda	glaucophylla	Link	bog rosemary
Andropogon	gerardii	Vitman.	big bluestem
Anemone	canadensis	L.	Canada anemone
Anemone	cylindrica	A. Gray	thimbleweed
Anemone	patens	L.	pasque flower
Anemone	virginiana	L.	tall anemone
Anemonella	thalictroides	(L.) Spach.	rue anemone
Antennaria	neglecta	Greene	lesser pussytoes
Antennaria	plantaginifolia	(L.) Richardson	pussytoes
Apios	americana	Medikus	ground nut
Apocynum	androsaemifolium	L.	spreading dogbane
Apocynum	cannabinum	L.	Indian hemp
Aquilegia	canadensis	L.	columbine
Arabis	glabra	(L.) Bernh.	tower mustard
Aralia	nudicaulis	L.	wild sarsaparilla
Aralia	racemosa	L.	spikenard
Arctium	lappa	L.	great burdock
Arctium	minus	Schk.	common burdock
Arctostaphylos	alpina	(L.) Sprengel	alpine bearberry
Arctostaphylos	uva-ursi	(L.) Sprengel	bearberry
Arisaema	triphylum	(L.) Schott.	Jack-in-the-pulpit
Armoracia	lacustris	(A. Gray) Al-Shehbaz & V.Bates	marsh cress
Artemisia	absinthium	L.	European wormwood
Artemisia	campestris	L.	field sagewort
Artemisia	dracunculus	L.	mugwort
Artemisia	frigida	Willd.	prairie sage
Artemisia	ludoviciana	Nutt.	white sage

TABLE 3

GENUS	SPECIES	AUTHOR	COMMON
Asarum	canadense	L.	wild ginger
Asclepias	incarnata	L.	swamp milkweed
Asclepias	syriaca	L.	common milkweed
Aster	cordifolius	L.	blue wood aster
Aster	macrophyllus	L.	large-leaved aster
Aster	nemoralis	Aiton	bog aster
Aster	novae-angliae	L.	New England aster
Aster	puniceus	L.	purple-stemmed aster
Astragalus	crassicaulis	Nutt.	ground plum
Athyrium	filix-femina	(L.) Roth.	lady fern
Baptisia	tinctoria	(L.) R. Br.	yellow wild indigo
Betula	alleghaniensis	Britton	yellow birch
Betula	nigra	L.	river birch
Betula	papyrifera	Marshall	white birch
Betula	pumila	L.	bog birch
Botrychium	lunaria	(L.) Swartz	moonwort
Botrychium	virginianum	(L.) Swartz	rattlesnake fern
Brassica	rapa	L.	field mustard
Calla	palustris	L.	wild calla
Caltha	palustris	L.	marsh marigold
Campanula	rotundifolia	L.	bluebell
Capsella	bursa-pastoris	(L.) Medikus	shepherd's purse
Cardamine	concatenata	(Michx.) O. Schwarz	cut-leaved toothwort
Cardamine	x maxima	A. Wood	large toothwort
Carpinus	caroliniana	Walter	hornbeam / musclewood
Carya	ovata	(Miller) K. Koch.	shagbark hickory
Castilleja	coccinea	(L.) Sprengel	Indian paintbrush
Caulophyllum	thalictroides	(L.) Michx.	blue cohosh
Ceanothus	americanus	L.	New Jersey tea
Ceanothus	herbaceus	Raf.	New Jersey tea
Celastrus	scandens	L.	bittersweet
Chamaecyparis	thyoides	(L.) BSP.	Atlantic white cedar
Chamaedaphne	calyculata	(L.) Moench	leather leaf
Chimaphila	umbellata	(L.) Barton	pipsissewa
Cicuta	maculata	L.	poison hemlock
Cirsium	arvense	(L.) Scop.	Canada thistle
Cirsium	vulgare	(Savi) Tenore.	bull thistle
Claytonia	virginica	L.	narrow-leaved spring beauty
Clintonia	borealis	(Aiton) Raf.	bluebead lily
Comptonia	peregrina	(L.) J.M. Coulter.	sweet fern
Conyza	canadensis	(L.) Cronq.	horseweed
Coptis	trifolia	(L.) Salisb.	gold-thread
Cornus	alternifolia	L. f.	alternate-leaved dogwood
Cornus	canadensis	L.	bunchberry
Cornus	racemosa	Lam.	panicked dogwood
Cornus	rugosa	Lam.	round-leaved dogwood
Cornus	sericea	L.	red-osier dogwood
Corydalis	aurea	Willd.	golden corydalis

TABLE 3

GENUS	SPECIES	AUTHOR	COMMON
Corylus	americana	Walter	American hazelnut
Corylus	cornuta	Marshall	beaked hazelnut
Crataegus	coccinea	L.	scarlet-fruited hawthorn
Cynoglossum	virginianum	L.	hound's tongue
Cypripedium	calceolus	L.	yellow ladyslipper
Cypripedium	reginae	Walter	showy ladyslipper
Dalea	purpurea	Vent.	purple prairie-clover
Daucus	carota	L.	Queen Anne's lace / wild carrot
Dicentra	cucullaria	(L.) Bernh.	dutchman's breeches
Diervilla	lonicera	Miller	bush honeysuckle
Dioscorea	villosa	L.	wild yam
Dirca	palustris	L.	leatherwood
Drosera	rotundifolia	L.	round-leaved sundew
Dryopteris	cristata	(L.) A. Gray	shield fern
Echinocystis	lobata	(Michx.) T. & G.	wild cucumber
Empetrum	nigrum	L.	black crowberry
Epifagus	virginiana	(L.) Barton	beechdrops
Epigaea	repens	L.	trailing arbutus
Epilobium	angustifolium	L.	fireweed
Equisetum	arvense	L.	field horsetail / scouring rush
Equisetum	hyemale	L.	scouring rush / horsetail
Equisetum	palustre	L.	marsh horsetail
Equisetum	pratense	Ehrh.	meadow horsetail
Equisetum	sylvaticum	L.	woodland horsetail
Erigeron	philadelphicus	L.	Philadelphia fleabane
Erigeron	strigosus	Muhl.	daisy fleabane
Eriophorum	vaginatum	L.	cotton grass
Erysimum	cheiranthoides	L.	wormseed mustard
Erythronium	americanum	Ker Gawler	trout lily
Eupatorium	maculatum	L.	spotted Joe-Pye weed
Eupatorium	perfoliatum	L.	boneset
Eupatorium	purpureum	L.	Joe-Pye weed
Euphorbia	corollata	L.	flowering spurge
Euthamia	graminifolia	(L.) Nutt.	grass leaf goldenrod
Fagus	grandifolia	Ehrh.	beech
Fragaria	vesca	L.	wild strawberry
Fragaria	virginiana	Duchesne	wild strawberry
Fraxinus	americana	L.	white ash
Fraxinus	nigra	Marshall	black ash
Fraxinus	pennsylvanica	Marshall	green ash
Galium	aparine	L.	cleavers
Galium	tinctorium	L.	small cleavers
Galium	trifidum	L.	small bedstraw
Gaultheria	hispidula	(L.) Muhl.	creeping snowberry
Gaultheria	procumbens	L.	wintergreen
Gaylussacia	baccata	(Wangenh.) K. Koch.	huckleberry
Geranium	maculatum	L.	wild geranium
Geum	aleppicum	Jacq.	yellow avens

TABLE 3

GENUS	SPECIES	AUTHOR	COMMON
Geum	canadense	Jacq.	white avens
Geum	macrophyllum	Willd.	large-leaved avens
Geum	triflorum	Pursh.	prairie smoke
Glyceria	canadensis	(Michx.) Trin.	rattlesnake grass
Habenaria	viridis	(L.) R. Br.	rein orchis
Hamamelis	virginiana	L.	witch hazel
Helianthus	occidentalis	Riddell	sunflower
Helianthus	tuberosus	L.	Jerusalem artichoke
Heliopsis	helianthoides	(L.) Sweet	ox-eye daisy
Hepatica	acutiloba	DC.	sharp-lobed hepatica
Hepatica	americana	(DC.) Ker Gawler	round-lobed hepatica
Heracleum	lanatum	Michx.	cow parsnip
Heuchera	richardsonii	R. Br.	alum-root
Hieracium	kalmii	L.	Canada hawkweed
Hierochloa	odorata	(L.) P. Beauv.	sweetgrass
Hordeum	jubatum	L.	squirrel-tail
Humulus	lupulus	L.	hops
Hydrophyllum	virginianum	L.	Virginia waterleaf
Ilex	verticillata	(L.) A. Gray	winterberry
Impatiens	capensis	Meerb.	spotted touch-me-not
Impatiens	pallida	Nutt.	pale touch-me-not
Iris	versicolor	L.	blue flag / Iris
Juglans	cinerea	L.	butternut
Juglans	nigra	L.	black walnut
Juncus	effusus	L.	soft rush
Juncus	stygius	L.	bog rush
Juncus	tenuis	Willd.	path rush
Juniperus	communis	L.	common juniper
Juniperus	virginiana	L.	red cedar
Lactuca	biennis	(Moench) Fern.	tall blue lettuce
Lactuca	canadensis	L.	wild lettuce
Laportea	canadensis	(L.) Wedd.	false nettle
Lappula	squarrosa	(Retz.) Dumort.	stickweed
Larix	laricina	(Duroi) K. Koch	tamarack
Lathyrus	ochroleucus	Hook.	creamy vetchling
Lathyrus	palustris	L.	marsh vetchling
Lathyrus	venosus	Muhl.	wild pea
Ledum	groenlandicum	Oeder.	Labrador tea
Lemna	minor	L.	duckweed
Lilium	canadense	L.	wild yellow lily
Lilium	philadelphicum	L.	wood lily
Linaria	vulgaris	Miller	butter and eggs
Linnaea	borealis	L.	twinflower
Lithospermum	caroliniense	(Walter) MacMillan	puccoon
Lobelia	cardinalis	L.	cardinal flower
Lonicera	dioica	L.	smooth honeysuckle
Lycopodium	complanatum	L.	ground cedar
Lycopodium	lucidulum	Michx.	shining clubmoss

TABLE 3

GENUS	SPECIES	AUTHOR	COMMON
Lycopodium	obscurum	L.	ground pine
Lycopodium	selago	L.	fir clubmoss
Lycopus	asper	Greene	bugle-weed
Maianthemum	canadense	Desf.	Canada Mayflower
Malaxis	unifolia	Michx.	adder's mouth
Medeola	virginiana	L.	Indian cucumber-root
Melampyrum	lineare	Desr.	cow wheat
Menispermum	canadense	L.	Canada moonseed
Mentha	arvensis	L.	wild mint
Mirabilis	nyctaginea	(Michx.) MacMillan	umbrella plant
Mitchella	repens	L.	partridge berry
Monarda	fistulosa	L.	wild bergamot
Monarda	punctata	L.	horse mint
Myrica	gale	L.	sweet gale
Nelumbo	lutea	(Willd.) Pers.	yellow lotus
Nemopanthus	mucronatus	(L.) Trel.	mountain holly
Nepeta	cataria	L.	catnip
Nuphar	advena	(Aiton) Aiton f.	yellow water lily
Nuphar	variegata	Durand	common yellow water lily
Nymphaea	odorata	Aiton	white water lily
Oenothera	biennis	L.	evening primrose
Onoclea	sensibilis	L.	sensitive fern
Onosmodium	molle	Michx.	false gromwell
Orobanche	uniflora	L.	one-flowered cancer-root
Osmorhiza	claytonii	(Michx.) C.B. Clarke	sweet cicely
Osmorhiza	longistylis	(Torr.) DC.	smooth sweet cicely
Ostrya	virginiana	(Miller) K. Koch	ironwood
Oxalis	acetosella	L.	common wood sorrel
Panax	quinquefolium	L.	ginseng
Panax	trifolium	L.	dwarf ginseng
Parthenocissus	quinquefolia	(L.) Planchon	Virginia creeper
Pastinaca	sativa	L.	wild parsnip
Pedicularis	canadensis	L.	wood betony
Pediomelum	argophyllum	(Pursh.) Grimes	silver scurf-pea
Peltandra	virginica	(L.) Schott & Endl.	arrow arum
Phragmites	australis	(Cav.) Trin.	giant reed
Phryma	leptostachya	L.	lopseed
Physocarpus	opulifolius	(L.) Maxim.	ninebark
Picea	glauca	(Moench) Voss	white spruce
Picea	mariana	(Miller) BSP.	black spruce
Pinus	banksiana	Lambert	jack pine
Pinus	resinosa	Aiton	red pine
Pinus	strobus	L.	white pine
Plantago	major	L.	common plantain
Podophyllum	peltatum	L.	mayapple
Polygala	paucifolia	Willd.	fringed polygala
Polygala	senega	L.	Seneca snakeroot
Polygonatum	biflorum	(Walter) Elliott	large Solomon's seal

TABLE 3

GENUS	SPECIES	AUTHOR	COMMON
Polygonatum	pubescens	(Willd.) Pursh.	small Solomon's seal
Polygonum	amphibium	L.	water smartweed
Polygonum	pensylvanicum	L.	smartweed
Polygonum	persicaria	L.	lady's thumb
Polygonum	punctatum	Elliott	interrupted smartweed
Pontederia	cordata	L.	pickerelweed
Populus	balsamifera	L.	balsam poplar
Populus	deltoides	Marshall	cottonwood
Populus	grandidentata	Michx.	big tooth aspen
Populus	tremuloides	Michx.	trembling aspen
Potentilla	arguta	Pursh.	tall cinquefoil
Potentilla	norvegica	L.	rough cinquefoil
Potentilla	palustris	(L.) Scop.	marsh five-finger
Prenanthes	alba	L.	Lion's foot
Prunella	vulgaris	L.	selfheal
Prunus	americana	Marshall	wild plum
Prunus	nigra	Aiton	Canada plum
Prunus	pensylvanica	L. f.	pin cherry
Prunus	pumila	L.	sand cherry
Prunus	serotina	Ehrh.	black cherry
Prunus	virginiana	L.	choke cherry
Pycnanthemum	virginianum	(L.) Durand & B.D.Jackson	mountain mint
Pyrola	elliptica	Nutt.	shinleaf
Pyrola	rotundifolia	L.	shinleaf
Pyrus	coronaria	L.	wild crab apple
Quercus	alba	L.	white oak
Quercus	bicolor	Willd.	swamp oak
Quercus	macrocarpa	Michx.	bur oak
Quercus	rubra	L.	northern red oak
Quercus	velutina	Lam.	black oak
Ranunculus	pensylvanicus	L.f.	bristly buttercup
Ranunculus	sceleratus	L.	cursed crowfoot
Rhus	aromatica	Aiton	fragrant sumac
Rhus	copallinum	L.	dwarf sumac
Rhus	glabra	L.	smooth sumac
Rhus	typhina	L.	staghorn sumac
Ribes	americanum	Miller	wild black currant
Ribes	cynosbati	L.	prickly gooseberry
Ribes	glandulosum	Grauer.	skunk currant
Ribes	hirtellum	Michx.	smooth gooseberry
Ribes	hudsonianum	Richardson	Canadian black currant
Ribes	oxyacanthoides	L.	gooseberry
Ribes	triste	Pallas	wild red currant
Rosa	acicularis	Lindly	prickly wild rose
Rosa	arkansana	T.C. Porter	wild prairie rose
Rosa	blanda	Aiton	smooth rose
Rosa	virginiana	Miller	wild rose
Rubus	allegheniensis	T.C. Porter	wild blackberry

TABLE 3

GENUS	SPECIES	AUTHOR	COMMON
Rubus	canadensis	L.	smooth blackberry
Rubus	flagellaris	Willd.	northern dewberry
Rubus	idaeus	L.	red raspberry
Rubus	occidentalis	L.	black raspberry
Rubus	pensilvanicus	Poiret	blackberry
Rubus	pubescens	Raf.	dwarf raspberry
Rudbeckia	hirta	L.	black-eyed susan
Rudbeckia	laciniata	L.	tall coneflower
Rumex	altissimus	A. Wood	water dock
Rumex	crispus	L.	curled dock
Rumex	obtusifolius	L.	bitter dock
Sagittaria	cuneata	Sheldon	arrowhead
Sagittaria	latifolia	Willd.	arrowhead
Salix	candida	Fluegge.	hoary willow
Salix	discolor	Muhl.	pussy willow
Salix	exigua	Nutt.	sandbar willow
Salix	fragilis	L.	crack willow
Salix	lucida	Muhl.	shining willow
Salix	nigra	Marshall	black willow
Salix	pedicellaris	Pursh.	bog willow
Salix	pyrifolia	Andersson	balsam willow
Sambucus	canadensis	L.	common elderberry
Sambucus	racemosa	L.	red elderberry
Sanguinaria	canadensis	L.	bloodroot
Sanicula	canadensis	L.	bur snakeroot
Sanicula	marilandica	L.	black snakeroot
Sarracenia	purpurea	L.	pitcher plant
Sassafras	albidum	(Nutt.) Nees.	sassafras
Saururus	cernuus	L.	lizard tail
Scirpus	cyperinus	(L.) Kunth	wool grass
Scirpus	validus	Vahl.	softstem bulrush
Scutellaria	galericulata	L.	marsh skullcap
Senecio	aureus	L.	golden ragwort
Silene	latifolia	Poiret	white campion
Silphium	perfoliatum	L.	cup plant
Sisyrinchium	montanum	Greene	blue-eyed grass
Sium	suave	Walter	water parsnip
Smilacina	racemosa	(L.) Desf.	false Solomon's seal
Smilacina	stellata	(L.) Desf.	star-flowered Solomon's seal
Smilax	herbacea	L.	carrion flower
Smilax	hispida	Muhl.	cat brier
Solanum	nigrum	L.	black nightshade
Solidago	canadensis	L.	Canada goldenrod
Solidago	flexicaulis	L.	zig-zag goldenrod
Solidago	juncea	Aiton	early goldenrod
Solidago	rigida	L.	stiff goldenrod
Solidago	speciosa	Nutt.	showy goldenrod
Sorbus	americana	Marshall	American mountain ash

TABLE 3

GENUS	SPECIES	AUTHOR	COMMON
Spiraea	alba	Duroi.	meadow sweet
Spiraea	tomentosa	L.	steeple bush
Spiranthes	lacera	(Raf.) Raf.	slender ladies' tresses
Spiranthes	romanzoffiana	Cham.	hooded ladies' tresses
Sporobolus	heterolepis	A. Gray	dropseed
Stachys	palustris	L.	hedge-nettle
Stellaria	media	(L.) Villars.	chickweed
Streptopus	roseus	Michx.	twisted stalk
Symphoricarpos	albus	(L.) S.F. Blake	snowberry
Symplocarpus	foetidus	(L.) Nutt.	skunk cabbage
Taenidia	integerrima	(L.) Drude.	yellow pimpernel
Tanacetum	vulgare	L.	tansy
Taraxacum	officinale	Weber.	dandelion
Taxus	canadensis	Marshall	Canadian yew
Thalictrum	dasycarpum	Fischer & Ave-Lall.	meadow rue
Thaspium	barbinode	(Michx.) Nutt.	meadow parsnip
Thuja	occidentalis	L.	northern white cedar
Tilia	americana	L.	basswood
Toxicodendron	radicans	(L.) Kuntze	poison ivy
Toxicodendron	vernix	(L.) Kuntze	poison sumac
Trientalis	borealis	Raf.	starflower
Trillium	grandiflorum	(Michx.) Salisb.	white trillium
Triosteum	perfoliatum	L.	horse gentian
Tsuga	canadensis	L. Carriere.	hemlock
Typha	latifolia	L.	common cat-tail
Ulmus	americana	L.	American elm
Ulmus	rubra	Muhl.	slippery elm
Urtica	dioica	L.	stinging nettle
Uvularia	grandiflora	J.E. Smith	large flowered bellwort
Uvularia	sessilifolia	L.	wild oats / sessile leaved bellwort
Vaccinium	angustifolium	Aiton	blueberry
Vaccinium	macrocarpon	Aiton	cranberry
Vaccinium	myrtilloides	Michx.	blueberry
Vaccinium	oxycoccos	L.	small cranberry
Verbena	hastata	L.	blue vervain
Veronicastrum	virginicum	(L.) Farw.	Culver's root
Viburnum	acerifolium	L.	arrow-wood
Viburnum	edule	(Michx.) Raf.	squashberry
Viburnum	lentago	L.	nannyberry
Viburnum	opulus	L.	highbush cranberry
Viburnum	rafinesquianum	Schultes	downy arrow-wood
Viola	canadensis	L.	Canada violet
Viola	conspera	Reichb.	American dog violet
Viola	pubescens	Aiton	downy yellow violet
Vitis	riparia	Michx.	river-bank grape
Zanthoxylum	americanum	Miller	prickly ash
Zigadenus	elegans	Pursh.	white camas
Zizania	palustris	L.	northern wild rice

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Rubus	idaeus
Rubus	occidentalis
Rubus	pensilvanicus
Rubus	pubescens
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Rudbeckia	laciniata
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