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THE WILD FLOWERS OF DUBLIN, N.H.

by

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FOREWORD

It is regrettable that no previous list of the wild flowers of Dublin, N.H. — if ever compiled — now exists. What our flora was like when "the first white settlement was made here by Col. William Thornton in 1752" will never be known. It was certain, however, that, with this "first white settlement," change would be inevitable.

The early settlers were farmers whose need for houses, fields, pastures, and mowings necessitated the cutting of much of our primeval forest. Later, in the nineteenth century, the industrial revolution and the development of the West, together with other causes, accounted for further change; the farms were abandoned and open lands reverted to woods. But was the flora of this "second growth" the same as that of the forest which had been destroyed? Who can now say?

Today our open lands are filled with daisies, buttercups, hawkweeds, dandelions, Queen Anne's Lace, and a host of other "weeds" which are now our most common wild flowers — those that everyone knows best. Yet all are aliens from Europe which have become naturalized since the days of "the first white settlement" here.

Since Dublin's flora will continue to change, we have compiled this list of the 331 plants we have found within the township during the past thirty years. We are aware that it is incomplete, and the reader will do well to regard it as "A Preliminary List of the Wild Flowers of Dublin, N.H.," which would undoubtedly be a more accurate title. It is a beginning, however.

Little needs to be said about the book's contents. Following the names of the various plants we have added the color, habitat, approximate time of blooming, and abundance of each. The list includes many of our native flowering shrubs.

We would like to thank the following for the help they have given us: Mrs. Norman Ballou for her report of Aaron's-Rod, Frank W. Sandford for Moth Mullein, and Mr. and Mrs. Paul Miller, who called our attention to the presence of Coltsfoot.

Some of our pleasantest and most productive field trips have been in company with Mrs. Herbert Pratt, Mrs. Glen Scribner, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel R. Spiker, and Frank A. Bramley, botanist, wild life photographer, and lecturer, of Hancock, all of whom have introduced us to plants we had not previously found in Dublin.

We are indebted to C. Robertson Trowbridge, President of Yankee Inc. for the publication of this book. Without his interest "The Wild Flowers of Dublin, N.H." would doubtless still remain in manuscript.

Stephen Klett, Director of Yankee's Graphics Department, merits our sincere thanks. The cooperation, suggestions, and help Mr. Klett has given us have been invaluable in bringing this book to fruition.

Our warm thanks, also, to Brenda J. Russell, graphic artist, whose beautiful drawings add so much to the attractiveness of this publication.

Others of the Graphics Department who have worked on this book and whom we thank are Lucille Rines, Marie Walz, Julianne Cote, Ron Burroughs, and Carol Knight.

Our collaboration with Mr. Trowbridge and all at Yankee who have had a part in the publication of "The Wild Flowers of Dublin, N.H." has been a most pleasant and gratifying experience for us.

Elliott and Kathleen Allison

Dublin, New Hampshire
May 20, 1980

THE WILD FLOWERS OF DUBLIN, N.H.

FAMILY, CAT-TAIL (TYPHACEAE)

Cat-tails help to control floods and provide food and shelter for muskrats, Red-winged Blackbirds, etc. Each spike may contain two million seeds which have been carried by the wind to swamps all over the continents of North America, Europe and Asia. Indians ate its roots and stems, made porridge of the seeds and used the silky seed hairs as absorbent material in papoose-carriers.

Cat-tail, Common. (*Typha latifolia*) — Brown. Marshes, swamps, edges of ponds. June-July. Common.

Cat-tail, Narrow-leaved. (*Typha angustifolia*) — Brown. Marshes, swamps, edges of ponds. June-July. Uncommon.

Distinguished from the preceding by a gap on the stem between the pollen-bearing staminate flowers and the seed-producing pistillate flowers.

FAMILY, ARROWHEAD (ALISMATACEAE)

Arrowhead, Broad-leaved. (*Sagittaria latifolia*) — White. Edges of ponds, lakes, marshes and swamps. July-September. Fairly common.

The long-pointed basal lobes of Arrowhead leaves should not be confused with the rounded lobes of Pickerel-weed when these two plants are found in the same habitat.

Indian squaws waded in swamps and broke off the tubers with their toes. "Swamp Potato" is also eaten by ducks, geese and muskrats.

FAMILY, ARUM OR CALLA (ARACEAE)

In this family the conspicuous part is the spathe which shields the tiny flowers on the spadix below it.

Calla, Wild, or Water Arum. (*Calla palustris*) — White. Swamps. May. Uncommon.

✓ Jack-in-the-Pulpit. (*Arisaema triphyllum*) — Brown. Damp woods and swamps. May-July. Common.

The "jack" is the club-shaped extension of the stem upon which the petal-less flowers are borne. The seeds when ripe are a brilliant red.

Skunk Cabbage. (*Symplocarpus foetidus*) — Mottled. Swamps and muddy streambanks. April. Fairly common.

Our earliest wild flower. This plant stores enough food in its rootstock to produce flowers before the leaves appear. Those who are acquainted with the odor and shape of the leaves will agree that the plant is well named.

FAMILY, SPIDERWORT (COMMELINACEAE)

Asiatic Day Flower. (*Commelina communis*) — Blue. Roadsides. July-September. Uncommon.

Probably an escape from gardens.

FAMILY, PICKEREL-WEED (PONTEDERIACEAE)

Pickerel-weed. (*Pontederia cordata*) — Blue. Muddy shores or shallow water. July-September. Abundant.

The leaves are often confused with those of Arrowhead. However, the basal lobes of Arrowhead leaves are long-pointed, while those of Pickerel-weed are rounded. It was named for the pickerel which are often found where these plants grow. Muskrats are fond of its seeds.

FAMILY, LILY (LILIACEAE)

Asparagus. (*Asparagus officinalis*) — Greenish. Meadows. June. Fairly common.

An escape from cultivation.

THE WILD FLOWERS OF DUBLIN, N.H.

FAMILY, LILY (LILIACEAE) Continued

- ✓ Canada Mayflower or Wild Lily-of-the-Valley. (*Maianthemum canadense*) — White. Woods. May. Abundant.

The commonest spring wild flower in Dublin. Its small, shiny leaves are the first to change the forest floor from brown to green. In late summer and fall the red berries are eaten by Ruffed Grouse, chipmunks, White-footed Mice, etc.

- ✓ Clintonia. (*Clintonia borealis*) — Greenish yellow. Damp woods. May-June. Common.

Named for DeWitt Clinton, once governor of New York and also a naturalist. Its berries, thought to be poisonous, are pure blue, a color rare in nature.

- Hellebore, False, or Indian Poke. (*Veratrum viride*) — Green. Wet woods. May-June. Abundant.

Its many-pleated, yellow-green leaves are conspicuous in early spring and should prevent its being mistaken for Skunk Cabbage.

- Indian Cucumber-root. (*Medeola virginiana*) — Greenish yellow. Woods. June. Common.

Its generic name is after the sorceress Medea, on account of its once supposed medicinal virtues. In autumn the centers of the upper circle of leaves become crimson and attract the attention of birds to the blackish berries.

- Lily, Canada or Meadow. (*Lilium canadense*) — Yellow. Meadows. July. Common.

Picking the flowers kills this plant, because the leaves which make its food are on the same stem with them.

- Lily, Day. (*Hemerocallis fulva*) — Orange. Roadsides. July. Fairly common.

An escape from gardens.

- Lily, Lemon. (*Hemerocallis flava*) — Yellow. Open woods. July. Fairly common.

An escape from gardens.

- ✓ Lily-of-the-Valley. (*Convallaria majalis*) — White. Open woods. May. Fairly common.

An escape from gardens.

- ✓ Solomon's Plume, False Solomon's Seal, or False Spikenard. (*Smilacina racemosa*) — White. Woods. May. Common.

The flower head is plume-like in shape and the berries when ripe are a translucent red. They are eaten by Ruffed Grouse, several kinds of thrushes and rodents.

- ✓ Solomon's Seal. (*Polygonatum biflorum*) — Yellowish green. Woods. May. Fairly common.

The "biflorum" in the scientific name refers to the pair of flowers that hang from the axil of each leaf. The berries when ripe are dark blue. The underground stem creeps forward each year, leaving a scar or "seal." By counting these, one can tell the age of the plant.

- ✓ Trillium, Painted. (*Trillium undulatum*) — White with crimson markings at the base of the petals. Woods. May. Common.

- ✓ Trillium, Red or Purple. (*Trillium erectum*) — Red to purple. Woods. May. Common.

A carrion-eating fly is attracted by its color and disagreeable odor. The fruit is an oval red berry.

- ✓ Trout Lily or Dogtooth Violet. (*Erythronium americanum*) — Yellow. Moist woods. May. Rare.

A seed of this plant takes seven or eight years to develop a flower. The two mottled basal leaves are the best means of identification.

THE WILD FLOWERS OF DUBLIN, N.H.

FAMILY, LILY (LILIACEAE) Continued

Twisted Stalk. (*Streptopus roseus*) — Pink. Woods. May-June. Uncommon.

The zigzag stem holds a nodding pink bell at the juncture of each leaf. The fruit is a red berry.

Wild Oats. (*Uvularia sessifolia*) — Yellow. Woods. May. Common.

Its straw-colored bells are early, though inconspicuous, spring flowers.

FAMILY, IRIS (IRIDACEAE)

✓ Blue-eyed Grass. (*Sisyrinchium angustifolium*) — Blue. Meadows. June-July. Fairly common.

✓ Blue Flag. (*Iris versicolor*) — Blue. Marshy areas. June-July. Fairly common.

FAMILY, ORCHID (ORCHIDACEAE)

Coralroot, Large or Spotted. (*Corallorhiza maculata*) — Purple. Woods. July-August. Very rare.

Has no green color and no leaves.

Helleborine. (*Epipactis helleborine*) — Greenish. Woods. July-August. Uncommon.

This introduced European orchid was first found in the United States in 1879 and in New Hampshire in 1942. Our first Dublin record is that of August 14, 1966. The other members of the orchid family listed here are all native.

Ladies' Tresses. (*Spiranthes cernua*) — White. Open damp areas. August-September. Common.

✓ Lady's Slipper or Moccasin Flower. (*Cypripedium acaule*) — Pink. Woods. May-June. Common.

All of our orchids need protection. Their seeds are very small, as they have almost no food stored about the embryo, which makes their start in life hazardous.

Orchis, Purple Fringed. (*Habenaria fimbriata*) — Magenta. Woods and meadows. July. Very rare.

Orchis, Ragged Fringed. (*Habenaria lacera*) — White. Swamps. July. Very rare.

Orchis, Round-leaved. (*Habenaria orbiculata*) — Whitish. Woods. July. Uncommon.

Orchis, Small Woodland. (*Habenaria clavellata*) — Whitish. Woods. July. Very rare.

Orchis, White Fringed. (*Habenaria blephariglottis*) — White. Swamps. July. Very rare.

Rattlesnake Plantain. (*Goodyera repens*) — White. Woods. July-August. Uncommon.

Rattlesnake Plantain, Green-leaved. (*Goodyera oblongifolia*) — White. Woods. July-August. Very rare.

Rose Pogonia. (*Pogonia ophioglossoides*) — Pink. Bogs. June-July. Very rare.

FAMILY, BIRTHWORT (ARISTOLOCHIACEAE)

Dutchman's Pipe. (*Aristolochia durior*) — Purplish brown. Near houses. June. Uncommon.

A vine escaped from cultivation.

FAMILY, BUCKWHEAT (POLYGONACEAE)

This and the next two families are weedy roadside plants that hold the soil and help prevent erosion. Many are garden pests.

Climbing False Buckwheat. (*Polygonum scandens*) — Whitish. Roadsides, waste areas and fields. July-September. Common.

THE WILD FLOWERS OF DUBLIN, N.H.

FAMILY, BUCKWHEAT (POLYGONACEAE) Continued

Curled Dock. (*Rumex crispus*) — Green. Roadsides, waste areas and fields. June-August. Common.

Knotweed, Prostrate, or Knotgrass. (*Polygonum aviculare*) — Greenish, pink-tipped. Roadsides and waste areas. July-September. Common.

Lady's Thumb. (*Polygonum persicaria*) — Pink. Damp areas. June-September. Common.

This plant is well named, since most of its leaves have a dark mark resembling the imprint of a thumb.

Smartweed, Pennsylvania. (*Polygonum pennsylvanicum*) — Pink. Damp areas. July-September. Common.

The generic name "Polygonum," literally "many knees," refers to the joints on the stems.

Smartweed Water-Pepper. (*Polygonum hydropiper*) — Green. Moist areas. July-September. Uncommon.

The leaves have a strong, peppery taste.

Sorrel, Field. (*Rumex acetosella*) — Brownish red. Fields and waste places. June. Common.

Tearthumb, Arrow-leaved. (*Polygonum sagittatum*) — Pink. Damp areas. July. Common.

Tearthumb, Halberd-leaved. (*Polygonum arifolium*) — Pink. Damp areas. July. Common.

The tearthumbs are appropriately named for the prickles on their stems.

FAMILY, GOOSEFOOT (CHENOPODIACEAE)

Lamb's-quarters. (*Chenopodium album*) — Green. Fields and disturbed areas. June-September. Common.

An annual originally from Eurasia.

FAMILY, AMARANTH (AMARANTHACEAE)

Pigweed. (*Amaranthus retroflexus*) — Green. Fields and disturbed areas. August-October. Common.

This common weed is an annual from tropical America.

FAMILY, PINK (CARYOPHYLLACEAE)

Bladder Campion. (*Silene cucubalus*) — White. Roadsides and waste areas. June-August. Common.

✓ Chickweed, Common. (*Stellaria media*) — White. Waste areas, gardens and lawns. April-October. Common.

Deptford Pink. (*Dianthus armeria*) — Pink. Roadsides and fields. June-July. Uncommon.

Maiden Pink. (*Dianthus deltoides*) — Pink. Roadsides and fields. June-July. Uncommon.

Both the above beautiful pinks show their kinship to Sweet William.

Sandwort, Mountain. (*Arenaria groenlandica*) — White. Mount Monadnock. June-September.

Common on the open, rocky summit area. One of the mountain's few alpine plants.

Stitchwort, Lesser. (*Stellaria graminea*) — White. Roadsides and fields. May-October. Common.

✓ Sweet William. (*Dianthus barbatus*) — Pink. Roadsides. June-July. Fairly common.

An escape from gardens.

FAMILY, WATER-LILY (NYMPHAEACEAE)

Pond-Lily, Yellow. (*Nuphar advena*) — Yellow. Ponds. May-September. Fairly common.

It will grow in somewhat polluted water, where the next species will not.

THE WILD FLOWERS OF DUBLIN, N.H.

FAMILY, WATER-LILY (NYMPHAEACEAE) Continued

Water-Lily. (*Nymphaea odorata*) — White. Ponds. June-September. Fairly common.

A favorite flower of both people and insects, it opens only when the sun shines and closes early each afternoon.

FAMILY, BUTTERCUP OR CROWFOOT (RANUNCULACEAE)

Anemone, Wood. (*Anemone quinquefolia*) — White. Woods. May-June. Uncommon.

Like Marsh Marigold and some others in this family, what appear to be petals are in reality sepals.

Baneberry, White. (*Actaea pachypoda*) — White. Woods. May-June. Fairly common.

In early fall the conspicuous white berries with black dots are often called "Doll's Eyes."

✓ Buttercup, Tall (*Ranunculus acris*) — Yellow. Fields. May-September. Common.

Introduced from Europe and now more common than native buttercups.

Goldthread. (*Coptis groenlandica*) — White. Damp woods. May. Common.

Early settlers used its yellow threadlike roots as medicine.

Marsh Marigold or Cowslip. (*Caltha palustris*) — Yellow. Swamps and brooksides. May. Fairly common.

Less common than formerly because its leaves used to be eaten as greens.

✓ Meadow-Rue, Tall. (*Thalictrum polygamum*) — White. Streamsides. June-September. Common.

The stamens are the most conspicuous part of the flower. It has no petals.

Thimble-weed. (*Anemone virginiana*) — White. Woods. July-August. Uncommon.

The cluster of seeds is shaped like a thimble.

Virgin's Bower. (*Clematis virginiana*) — White. Thickets. July-August. Common.

Often called "Old Man's Beard" for the silky plumes of the seeds.

FAMILY, BARBERRY (BERBERIDACEAE)

✓ Barberry, Common. (*Berberis vulgaris*) — Yellow. Pastures and open areas. June. Rare.

Naturalized from Europe. *invasive*

✓ Barberry, Japanese. (*Berberis thunbergii*) — Yellow. Pastures and open areas. June. Common.

Naturalized from Japan. *invasive*

FAMILY, POPPY (PAPAVERACEAE)

✓ Bloodroot. (*Sanguinaria canadensis*) — White. Open woods. April. Rare.

The orange-red juice of this plant is responsible for its name. Indians used it as a dye to paint their faces.

Celandine. (*Chelidonium majus*) — Yellow. Roadsides and waste areas. May-July. Common.

Like the flower, the color of its juice is yellow.

Corydalis, Pale. (*Corydalis sempervirens*) — Pink. Stony ground. June-July. Rare.

Closely related to bleeding heart.

FAMILY, MUSTARD (CRUCIFERAE)

The scientific name, derived from crux (cross), denotes that all members of this family have four petals resembling the shape of a cross.

Alyssum, Hoary. (*Berteroa incana*) — White. Waste areas. June-August. Uncommon.

THE WILD FLOWERS OF DUBLIN, N.H.

FAMILY, MUSTARD (CRUCIFERAE) Continued

Cow-Cress. (*Lepidium campestre*) — White. Waste areas. May-September. Uncommon.

Cress, Yellow. (*Rorippa islandica*) — Yellow. Wet areas. May-August. Uncommon.

Mustard, Black. (*Brassica nigra*) — Yellow. Fields and waste areas. June-September. Common.

Naturalized from Europe where mustard powder has long been made from its seeds.

Mustard, Field or Charlock. (*Brassica kaber*) — Yellow. Waste areas. June-July. Uncommon.

Mustard, Hedge. (*Sisymbrium officinale*) — Yellow. Waste areas. May-September. Common.

Peppergrass, Wild. (*Lepidium virginicum*) — White. Waste areas. June-September. Fairly common.

Shepherd's Purse. (*Capsella bursa-pastoris*) — White. Waste areas. May-September. Common.

Naturalized from Europe where it was named for the shape of its seed-pods.

FAMILY, SUNDEW (DROSERACEAE)

Sundew, Round-leaved. (*Drosera rotundifolia*) — White. Bogs. July-August. Uncommon.

This small, red-leaved plant is remarkable for its unusual facility of trapping small insects on the sticky upper surface of the leaves. The soft parts of the insects are dissolved by the sundew's digestive juices, and their chemical components are used by the plant.

FAMILY, SEDUM (CRASSULACEAE)

Live-forever. (*Sedum telephium*) — Pinkish purple. Fields, roadsides and waste areas. July-August.

Widely distributed, but blossoming is uncommon.

FAMILY, SAXIFRAGE (SAXIFRAGACEAE)

Currant, Skunk. (*Ribes glandulosum*) — Pink. Woods. May. Fairly common.

Spores of White Pine Blister Rust develop on currant.

Foamflower. (*Tiarella cordifolia*) — White. Swamps and near water in moist woods. May. Uncommon.

Hydrangea. (*Hydrangea paniculata*) — Pinkish white. Moist open areas. August-September. Rare.

A shrub escaped from cultivation.

Saxifrage, Swamp. (*Saxifraga pennsylvanica*) — Whitish. Swamps. June. Uncommon.

FAMILY, WITCH HAZEL (HAMAMELIDACEAE)

Witch Hazel. (*Hamamelis virginiana*) — Yellow. Damp woods and near water. September-November. Common.

This shrub is our latest-blooming plant.

FAMILY, ROSE (ROSACEAE)

Avens, Purple. (*Geum rivale*) — Purple. Wet meadows. June. Rare.

✓Blackberry. (*Rubus*) — White. Roadsides, waste areas and forest clearings. June. Common.

✓Chokeberry, Black. (*Pyrus melanocarpa*) — Pink. Swamps and wet woods. Ledges and rocky ridges on Mount Monadnock from foot almost to summit. June. Fairly common.

THE WILD FLOWERS OF DUBLIN, N.H.

FAMILY, ROSE (ROSACEAE) Continued

Choke Cherry. (*Prunus virginiana*) — White. Open areas, streamsides, borders of woods and abandoned areas. May. Abundant.

✓ Cinquefoil, Common. (*Potentilla simplex*) — Yellow. Fields. May-July. Common.

"Potentilla" is derived from a Latin word meaning "powerful." The plants were formerly believed to possess medicinal powers.

Cinquefoil, Norway or Rough. (*Potentilla norvegica*) — Yellow. Waste areas. July. Common.

One of the few cinquefoils to have three leaflets instead of five.

✓ Cinquefoil, Rough-fruited. (*Potentilla recta*) — Yellow. Fields, etc. June-August. Common.

✓ Cinquefoil, Silvery. (*Potentilla argentea*) — Yellow. Fields, etc. June-September. Common.

Cinquefoil, Wine-leaved or Three-toothed. (*Potentilla tridentata*) — White. Stony ground. June.

This cinquefoil with three leaflets is rare at the Dublin level but very common about the summit of Mount Monadnock.

Dewberry, Prickly. (*Rubus flagellaris*) — White. Waste areas. June. Common.

A trailing vine with small blackberries.

Dewdrop. (*Dalibarda repens*) — White. Open woods. June-July. Rare.

A dainty 3-inch plant with leaves like a violet's and flowers like a strawberry's.

✓ Hardhack or Steeplebush. (*Spiraea tomentosa*) — Pink. Open areas and waste places. July-September. Common.

Hawthorn. (*Crataegus*) — White. Fields. June. Fairly common.

✓ Meadowsweet. (*Spiraea latifolia*) — White or pink. Open areas and waste places. June-September. Common.

Mountain Ash. (*Pyrus americana*) — White. Mount Monadnock. June.

Common along the Pumpelly Ridge, where its flowers and red berries are very conspicuous.

Ninebark. (*Physocarpus opulifolius*) — White. Open damp areas. June. Rare.

A flowering shrub escaped from cultivation.

✓ Raspberry, Black. (*Rubus occidentalis*) — White. Roadsides and waste areas. June. Common.

Raspberry, Purple-flowering. (*Rubus odoratus*) — Pink. Open damp areas. June-August. Fairly common.

✓ Raspberry, Red. (*Rubus idaeus*) — White. Roadsides and waste areas. June. Common.

Rose, Pasture. (*Rosa carolina*) — Pink. Open areas. July. Uncommon.

✓ Shadbush. (*Amelanchier laevis*) — White. Swamps and open moist areas. May. Common.

Blooms at the time when shad swim up rivers to spawn.

✓ Strawberry, Wild Virginia. (*Fragaria virginiana*) — White. Fields and open areas. May. Common.

Phillips, in his "History of Fruits," wrote that the strawberry was so named because in England children once used to thread the berries on straws and sell them for a penny.

THE WILD FLOWERS OF DUBLIN, N.H.

FAMILY, PEA (LEGUMINOSAE)

Aaron's-Rod. (*Thermopsis caroliniana*) — Yellow. June-July. Rare.

A single rare escape from cultivation.

Alfalfa. (*Medicago sativa*) — Purple. Fields. June-August. Fairly common.

✓ Clover, Alsike. (*Trifolium hybridum*) — White or pink. Fields, roadsides and waste areas. June-September. Common.

Clover, Rabbit-foot. (*Trifolium arvense*) — Gray-pink. Roadsides and waste areas. June-September. Fairly common.

✓ Clover, Red. (*Trifolium pratense*) — Red. Fields, roadsides and waste areas. June-September. Common.

Pollinated by bumblebees; no other bee has a tongue long enough to reach the nectar.

✓ Clover, White. (*Trifolium repens*) — White or pink. Fields, roadsides and waste areas. June-September. Common.

A pound of honey is said to represent three million flowers visited by honey bees.

✓ Clover, Yellow or Hop. (*Trifolium agrarium*) — Yellow. Fields, roadsides and waste areas. June-September. Common.

Groundnut. (*Apios americana*) — Maroon and brown. Lakeshores and pondsides. August-September. Uncommon.

A vine that climbs over bushes. The tubers were used as food by Indians and the Pilgrims.

Hog-Peanut. (*Amphicarpa bracteata*) — Lilac. Damp roadsides. August. Common.

A delicate, twining vine.

Melilot, White, or Sweet Clover. (*Melilotus alba*) — White. Roadsides, etc. June-August. Uncommon.

Trefoil, Birdfoot. (*Lotus corniculatus*) — Yellow. Roadsides and waste areas. August. Uncommon.

✓ Vetch, Cow. (*Vicia cracca*) — Violet. Fields, roadsides and waste areas. June-August. Common.

FAMILY, WOOD-SORREL (OXALIDACEAE)

Sorrel, Wood-. (*Oxalis montana*) — Pink and white. Woods. July. Rare.

Sorrel, Yellow or Creeping, Wood-. (*Oxalis corniculata*) — Yellow. Open areas. June-September. Common.

FAMILY, GERANIUM (GERANIACEAE)

Herb Robert. (*Geranium Robertianum*) — Magenta. Damp, open woods. June-July. Uncommon.

FAMILY, MILKWORT (POLYGALACEAE)

Milkwort, Fringed, Gaywings, or Fringed Polygala. (*Polygala paucifolia*) — Pink. Woods. May. Rare.

Milkwort, Field. (*Polygala sanguinea*) — Pink. Fields. June-September. Rare.

FAMILY, SPURGE (EUPHORBIACEAE)

Spurge, Cypress. (*Euphorbia Cyparissias*) — Greenish. Waste places. June-August. Uncommon.

An escape from gardens.

THE WILD FLOWERS OF DUBLIN, N.H.

FAMILY, SUMAC (ANACARDIANEAE)

- ✓ Ivy, Poison. (*Rhus radicans*) — Green. Roadsides, open areas and woods. June. Common.

"Leaflets three, let it be."

- ✓ Sumac, Staghorn or Velvet. (*Rhus typhina*) — Green. Dry, gravelly or rocky soils. June. Common.

This shrub's familiar clusters of bright red fruits provide food for many species of birds during the winter.

FAMILY, HOLLY (AQUIFOLIACEAE)

- ✓ Black Alder or Winterberry. (*Ilex verticillata*) — White. Wet areas. June. Common.

Mountain Holly. (*Nemopanthus mucronata*) — White. Mount Monadnock. June. Common.

The leaves of this and the preceding species do not have prickles and are not evergreen like the Christmas Holly.

FAMILY, STAFF-TREE (CELASTRACEAE)

- ✓ Climbing Bittersweet. (*Celastrus scandens*) — Greenish. Along roadsides, streams, etc. June. Abundant.

This climbing shrub twines about trees and bushes. The decorative berries are eaten by birds. *invasive*

FAMILY, TOUCH-ME-NOT (BALSAMINACEAE)

- ✓ Touch-me-not, Spotted, or Jewelweed. (*Impatiens capensis*) — Orange-yellow. Wet areas. July-September. Common.

Hummingbirds visit these flowers to feed on the nectar.

FAMILY, BUCKTHORN (RHAMNACEAE)

- ✓ Buckthorn, Alder. (*Rhamnus frangula*) — Green. Roadsides and clearings. May. A fairly common shrub.

invasive

FAMILY, GRAPE (VITACEAE)

Grape, Fox. (*Vitis labrusca*) — Green. Thickets. June. Common.

The best species of wild grape and the origin of the Concord grape.

- ✓ Virginia Creeper or Woodbine. (*Parthenocissus inserta*) — Green. Roadsides and clearings. June. Common.

The five leaflets of this climbing vine turn a brilliant crimson in autumn.

FAMILY, MALLOW (MALVACEAE)

Musk Mallow. (*Malva moschata*) — Pink. Old fields. July. Uncommon.

FAMILY, ST. JOHNSWORT (HYPERICACEAE)

St. Johnswort, Canadian. (*Hypericum canadense*) — Yellow. Wet areas. July-August. Common.

St. Johnswort, Common. (*Hypericum perforatum*) — Yellow. Fields, roadsides and waste areas. June-September. Common.

Probably more superstitions were associated with St. Johnswort than with any other wild flower.

St. Johnswort, Marsh. (*Hypericum virginicum*) — Pink. Marshes. July. Rare.

St. Johnswort, Pale. (*Hypericum ellipticum*) — Yellow. Marshes. July-August. Common.

THE WILD FLOWERS OF DUBLIN, N.H.

FAMILY, ROCKROSE (CISTACEAE)

Pinweed. (*Lechea*) — White. Lawns. June-September. Common.

Seeds resembling pin heads follow its tiny, three-petalled flowers.

FAMILY, VIOLET (VIOLACEAE)

Johnny Jump-up. (*Viola tricolor*) — Blue and yellow. Open areas. May-July. Rare.

An escape from cultivation.

✓ Violet, Common Blue. (*Viola papilionacea*) — Violet. Damp areas. May-June. Common.

Violet, Downy Yellow. (*Viola pubescens*) — Yellow. Woods. May. Rare.

Violet, Marsh. (*Viola cucullata*) — Violet. Wet areas. June. Common.

Its flowers are generally taller than the leaves.

Violet, Round-leaved. (*Viola rotundifolia*) — Yellow. Woods. April. Uncommon.

Our earliest-blooming violet.

✓ Violet, Sweet White. (*Viola blanda*) — White. Open woods. May. Common.

FAMILY, LOOSESTRIFE (LYTHRACEAE)

Loosestrife, Purple. (*Lythrum salicaria*) — Purple. Wet meadows. July-August. Uncommon.

invasive

FAMILY, EVENING-PRIMROSE (ONAGRACEAE)

Enchanter's Nightshade. (*Circaea quadrisulcata*) — White. Woods. July-August. Common.

Enchanter's Nightshade, Smaller. (*Circaea alpina*) — White. Woods. July-August. Uncommon.

Evening Primrose, Common. (*Oenothera biennis*) — Yellow. Open areas and waste places. July-September. Common.

Fireweed. (*Epilobium angustifolium*) — Magenta. Clearings. July-August. Uncommon.

Fireweed gained its name because it commonly occurs in burned forest areas.

Sundrops. (*Oenothera fruticosa*) — Yellow. Fields. June-July. Common.

Willow-Herb, Narrow-leaved. (*Epilobium leptophyllum*) — Lilac. Wet areas. July-August. Fairly common.

Willow-Herb, Northern. (*Epilobium glandulosum*) — Lilac. Wet areas. July-August. Fairly common.

Willow-Herb, Purple-leaved. (*Epilobium coloratum*) — Lilac. Wet areas. July-August. Fairly common.

FAMILY, GINSENG (ARALIACEAE)

✓ Ginseng, Dwarf. (*Panax trifolius*) — White. Open woods. June. Rare.

Sarsaparilla, Bristly. (*Aralia hispida*) — White. Roadsides and waste areas. June. Common.

✓ Sarsaparilla, Wild. (*Aralia nudicaulis*) — White. Dry, open woods. May-June. Common.

Its roots have been used as a substitute for the true Sarsaparilla to flavor root beer.

Spikenard. (*Aralia racemosa*) — White. Roadsides and open woods. July-August. Fairly common.

It resembles a small shrub and has crimson berries in the fall.

THE WILD FLOWERS OF DUBLIN, N.H.

FAMILY, PARSLEY OR CARROT (UMBELLIFERAE)

Angelica. (*Angelica atropurpurea*) — White. Swamps. July-August. Common.

Its purple stem grows to a height of nine feet.

Caraway. (*Carum carvi*) — White. Waste areas. June-July. Uncommon.

Cow Parsnip. (*Heracleum maximum*) — White. Moist areas. August. Uncommon.

Its hollow stem sometimes grows to a height of ten feet.

Golden Alexanders. (*Zizia aurea*) — Yellow. Wet areas. May-June. Rare.

Goutweed, Goatweed or Bishopsweed. (*Aegopodium podagraria*) — White. Waste areas. June. Common.

Said to have been cultivated by monks in the Middle Ages and used to cure gout, it is now often a troublesome weed in gardens.

Parsnip, Wild. (*Pastinaca sativa*) — Yellow. Roadsides and borders of fields. June-August. Rare.

✓ Queen Anne's Lace or Wild Carrot. (*Daucus carota*) — White. Fields and waste areas. July-October. Common.

Water Pennywort. (*Hydrocotyle americana*) — White. Wet areas. July-August. Uncommon.

A creeping plant with roundish leaves and tiny flowers.

FAMILY, DOGWOOD (CORNACEAE)

Bunchberry. (*Cornus canadensis*) — White. Woods. May-June. Fairly common.

The one herb in this family of shrubs. A miniature form of Flowering Dogwood. Its scarlet berries are conspicuous in late summer.

✓ Dogwood, Alternate-leaved. (*Cornus alternifolia*) — White. Open woods and borders of fields. June. Common.

Its blue berries are eaten by many species of birds.

✓ Dogwood, Red Osier. (*Cornus stolonifera*) — White. Swamps. June. Fairly common.

Its branches are deep red, the berries white.

FAMILY, WINTERGREEN OR PYROLA (PYROLACEAE)

✓ Indian Pipe. (*Monotropa uniflora*) — White. Shady woods. July-August. Common.

A flowering plant without any green coloring matter; its nourishment comes from decaying plants in the soil.

Labrador Tea. (*Ledum groenlandicum*) — White. Bogs. June. Rare.

This low shrub grows in the high open bogs of Mount Monadnock.

Pinesap. (*Monotropa hypopithys*) — Reddish or yellow. Woods. July-August. Rare.

Like Indian Pipe, a saprophyte.

✓ Pipsissewa. (*Chimaphila umbellata*) — Whitish. Woods. July. Fairly common.

Dainty, waxy flowers appear above whorls of shining evergreen leaves.

Shinleaf, (*Pyrola elliptica*) — White. Woods. July. Common.

Named because of the old English custom of applying its leaves to bruises.

Wintergreen, One-flowered. (*Moneses uniflora*) — White. Woods. June. Rare.

The single, small, waxy blossom is five inches or less above the ground.

Wintergreen, Spotted. (*Chimaphila maculata*) — Whitish. Open woods. July-August. Rare.

THE WILD FLOWERS OF DUBLIN, N.H.

FAMILY, HEATH (ERICACEAE)

A family of shrubs.

Arbutus, Trailing. (*Epigaea repens*) — Pink or white. Woods. May. Uncommon.

This slow growing shrub takes years to replace a few inches, and needs protection. John G. Whittier wrote that the Pilgrims named it "Mayflower" after their ship.

✓ Blueberry, Highbush. (*Vaccinium corymbosum*) — White. Swamps and moist soils. June. Common.

✓ Blueberry, Late. (*Vaccinium vacillans*) — Whitish. Rocky pastures and borders of woods. May. Common.

✓ Blueberry, Low Sweet. (*Vaccinium angustifolium*) — Whitish. Fields, pastures and open dry woods. May. Common.

Abundant on the upper part of Mount Monadnock, where its leaves make bright red patches in autumn.

Cranberry, Mountain. (*Vaccinium vitis-idaea*) — Pink. Mount Monadnock. June-July. Common on the open, rocky summit area.

June Pink. (*Rhododendron roseum*) — Pink. Swamps and damp woods. June. Rare.

✓ Lambkill or Sheep Laurel. (*Kalmia angustifolia*) — Pink. Open moist areas. June. Fairly common.

Laurel, Mountain. (*Kalmia latifolia*) — Pinkish white. Woods. June. Uncommon.

Maleberry. (*Lyonia ligustrina*) — White. Wet areas. June. Uncommon.

Rhododendron, Great. (*Rhododendron maximum*) — White or pale pink. Damp woods. July. Rare.

✓ Rhodora. (*Rhododendron canadense*) — Magenta. Wet areas. May. Rare.

Fairly common on the high Pumpelly Trail.

Wintergreen or Checkerberry. (*Gaultheria procumbens*) — White. Woods and clearings. July-August. Abundant.

Flowers, leaves and berries all have wintergreen flavor.

FAMILY, PRIMROSE (PRIMULACEAE)

Loosestrife, Fringed. (*Lysimachia ciliata*) — Yellow. Damp areas. July. Common.

A magnifying glass reveals a fringe of fine hairs on the leaf stalks, which give the plant its name.

Loosestrife, Yellow, Swamp Loosestrife or Swamp Candles. (*Lysimachia terrestris*) — Yellow. Damp areas. July. Common.

The generic name honors King Lysimachus of Thrace. When chased by a bull, the king is said to have seized a loosestrife plant and, holding it before his pursuer, saved his own life, for the bull "lost all its strife."

Loosestrife, Whorled. (*Lysimachia quadrifolia*) — Yellow. Open woods. July. Uncommon.

Moneywort. (*Lysimachia nummularia*) — Yellow. Moist open areas. July. Common.

A creeping vine.

✓ Starflower. (*Trientalis borealis*) — White. Woods. May. Common.

THE WILD FLOWERS OF DUBLIN, N.H.

FAMILY, GENTIAN (GENTIANACEAE)

Floating Heart. (*Nymphoides cordata*) — White. Ponds. July. Uncommon.

This plant has been found at Dublin Lake.

Gentian, Narrow-leaved Bottle or Closed. (*Gentiana linearis*) — Blue. Wet open woods. August. Rare.

FAMILY, DOGBANE (APOCYNACEAE)

Dogbane, Spreading. (*Apocynum androsaemifolium*) — Pink. Roadsides and waste areas. June-July. Fairly common.

The jewel-like dogbane beetle lives on this shrub-like plant.

Periwinkle or Myrtle. (*Vinca minor*) — Blue. Roadsides, old fields and open woods. May. Common.

A garden escape.

FAMILY, MILKWEED (ASCLEPIADACEAE)

✓ Milkweed, Common. (*Asclepias syriaca*) — Pink. Fields and waste areas. July-August. Common.

The monarch butterfly lays its eggs on milkweed.

FAMILY, MORNING-GLORY (CONVOLVULACEAE)

Bindweed, Hedge. (*Convolvulus sepium*) — White or pink. Fields and waste areas. June-August. Fairly common.

The trumpet-shaped flowers are visited by hummingbirds.

FAMILY, PHLOX (POLEMONIACEAE)

Moss-Pink. (*Phlox Subulata*) — Pink. Rocky slopes and sandy soil. May. Fairly common.

A low, creeping phlox with needle-like leaves.

Phlox, Garden. (*Phlox paniculata*) — Pink. Open woods. July-August. Uncommon.

An escape from cultivation.

FAMILY, FORGET-ME-NOT (BORAGINACEAE)

Forget-me-not. (*Myosotis scorpioides*) — Blue. Wet areas. May-June. Fairly common.

FAMILY, VERVAIN (VERBENACEAE)

Vervain, Blue. (*Verbena hastata*) — Blue. Fields and waste areas. July-August. Uncommon.

Pliny wrote that no plant was more honored among the Romans than the "sacred verberna," which was used by the ancients in their religious rites. In England the name "Simpler's Joy" arose because of the money it brought to the Simplers, as the gatherers of medicinal herbs were called.

FAMILY, MINT (LABIATAE)

Blue Curls. (*Trichostema dichotomum*) — Blue. Clearings. August. Rare.

Bugle. (*Ajuga reptans*) — Purple. Roadsides. May-July. Common.

An escape from cultivation.

Bugleweed. (*Lycopus virginicus*) — White. Lakeshores and damp areas. July-September. Common.

Catnip. (*Nepeta cataria*) — Lilac. Wet areas. July-September. Uncommon.

Its strongly aromatic leaves are very attractive to cats.

Gill-over-the-Ground. (*Glechoma hederacea*) — Purple. Moist open areas. May-July. Common.

Hemp Nettle. (*Galeopsis tetrahit*) — Magenta. Waste areas. June-September. Common.

THE WILD FLOWERS OF DUBLIN, N.H.

FAMILY, MINT (LABIATAE) Continued

Mint, Narrow-leaved Mountain. (*Pycnanthemum tenuifolium*) — White. Fields. July-August. Uncommon.

Mint, Wild. (*Mentha arvensis*) — Lilac or white. Lakeshores and damp areas. July-August. Fairly common.

Our only native wild mint.

Motherwort. (*Leonurus cardiaca*) — Lilac. Waste areas. June-August. Uncommon.

Naturalized from Europe; often found near old houses.

Peppermint. (*Mentha piperita*) — Violet. Wet areas. July-September. Rare.

Self-Heal or Heal-All. (*Prunella vulgaris*) — Violet. Fields, roadsides and waste areas. June-August. Common.

Gerard, the herbalist, wrote "it doth joine together and make whole and sound all wounds both inward and outward."

Skullcap, Common or Marsh. (*Scutellaria epilobiifolia*) — Violet. Lakeshores, marshes and damp areas. July-August. Common.

Skullcap, Mad-Dog. (*Scutellaria lateriflora*) — Violet. Marshes and damp areas. July-August. Fairly common.

Once believed to be a cure for hydrophobia.

Thyme, Wild. (*Thymus serpyllum*) — Purple. Old fields, etc. June-September. Common.

A European plant escaped from cultivation.

FAMILY, NIGHTSHADE (SOLANACEAE)

Nightshade, Climbing. (*Solanum dulcamara*) — Violet. Waste areas. June-September. Common.

Other well-known members of the nightshade family include the potato, tomato and tobacco.

FAMILY, SNAPDRAGON (SCROPHULARIACEAE)

Cow-Wheat. (*Melampyrum lineare*) — Yellow. Open woods and clearings. July-August. Uncommon.

Thoreau reported it common on the summit of Mount Monadnock, but today it is no longer found there.

Foxglove (*Digitalis purpurea*) — Pink. Roadsides. July. Uncommon.

An escape from cultivation.

Kenilworth-Ivy. (*Cymbalaria muralis*) — Mauve. Stone walls and roadsides. June-September. Rare.

An escape from cultivation.

Monkey-Flower. (*Mimulus ringens*) — Purple. Swamps. July-August. Rare.

✓ Mullein, Great or Common. (*Verbascum thapsus*) — Yellow. Waste areas. July-September. Common.

In ancient Rome the tall flower stalks were dipped in oil, ignited and carried in processions.

Mullein, Moth. (*Verbascum blattaria*) — Yellow. Waste areas. June-September. Rare.

Speedwell, Bird's-Eye. (*Veronica chamaedrys*) — Lilac. Open waste areas. June-August. Uncommon.

Speedwell, Common. (*Veronica officinalis*) — Lilac. Open areas. June-August. Common.

Speedwell, Marsh. (*Veronica scutellata*) — Lilac. Swamps. June-September. Uncommon.

Turtlehead. (*Chelone glabra*) — White. Wet areas. July-September. Common.

Turtlehead, Red. (*Chelone lyoni*) — Rose. Wet areas. August-October. Rare.

FAMILY, SNAPDRAGON (SCROPHULARIACEAE) Continued

Wood Betony or Lousewort. (*Pedicularis canadensis*) — Magenta and yellow. Open woods and clearings. June-July. Rare.

It was formerly believed that sheep became infested with lice when they fed upon this plant.

FAMILY, BROOMRAPE (OROBANCHACEAE)

Beech-drops. (*Epifagus virginiana*) — Magenta. Beech woods. August-October. Common.

A parasite without green leaves, which gets its nourishment from the roots of beech trees.

FAMILY, PLANTAIN (PLANTAGINACEAE)

✓ Plantain, Common. (*Plantago major*) — White. Waste places, etc. June-September. Common.

Plantain, English. (*Plantago lanceolata*) — White. Waste places, etc. May-September. Common.

FAMILY, BEDSTRAW OR MADDER (RUBIACEAE)

Bedstraw, Fragrant. (*Galium triflorum*) — White. Woods. July-August. Uncommon.

Its foliage is fragrant after drying.

Bedstraw, Rough. (*Galium asprellum*) — White. Damp areas. July-August. Uncommon.

Bedstraw, Small. (*Galium trifidum*) — White. Wet areas. July-August. Common.

Bluets. (*Houstonia caerulea*) — Blue or white. Grassy places. May-June. Common.

Often forms large carpets.

Buttonbush. (*Cephalanthus occidentalis*) — White. Wet areas. July. Fairly common.

This shrub is named for its round, button-like flower clusters.

✓ Partridgeberry. (*Mitchella repens*) — Whitish. Woods. June. Common.

Two tiny dots on each red berry show that it has grown from a pair of the flowers.

FAMILY, HONEYSUCKLE (CAPRIFOLIACEAE)

✓ Arrow-wood. (*Viburnum recognitum*) — White. Damp areas. June. Common.

The Indians are said to have used the stems of this shrub for arrow shafts. The berries are dark blue when ripe.

✓ Cranberry, Highbush. (*Viburnum trilobum*) — White. Damp areas. June. Common.

The red berries of this shrub have a disagreeable taste and are rarely eaten by birds.

Elder, Common. (*Sambucus canadensis*) — White. Roadsides, etc. June. Common.

The purple-black berries of this shrub are used for making jams, jellies and wine.

Elder, Red-berried. (*Sambucus pubens*) — White. Roadsides, etc. May. Common.

Over 100 species of birds are known to eat the berries of the Red-berried and Common Elder.

✓ Hobble-bush. (*Viburnum alnifolium*) — White. Wet woods. May. Common.

Tips of the branches take root and trip people, hence the name of this shrub. The conspicuous red berries become purple when ripe.

THE WILD FLOWERS OF DUBLIN, N.H.

FAMILY, HONEYSUCKLE (CAPRIFOLIACEAE) Continued

Honeysuckle, Bush. (*Diervilla lonicera*) — Yellow. Open woods. June. Common.

Named for Dr. Dierville, who carried this shrub from Canada to France about 1707.

Viburnum, Maple-leaved. (*Viburnum acerifolium*) — White. Woods. June. Fairly common.

The leaves of this shrub resemble those of maples; the berries are purple-black when ripe.

✓ Witherod. (*Viburnum cassinoides*) — White. Moist areas. June. Common.

This shrub grows nearly to the summit of Mount Monadnock. The berries are dark blue when ripe.

FAMILY, VALERIAN (VALERIANACEAE)

Valerian. (*Valeriana officinalis*) — White or pink. Roadsides and borders of fields. June-July. Rare.

An escape from gardens.

FAMILY, CUCUMBER OR GOURD (CUCURBITACEAE)

✓ Climbing Wild Cucumber. (*Echinocystis lobata*) — White. Waste areas. July-September. Fairly common.

The prickly, inedible fruit looks like a small cucumber.

FAMILY, BLUEBELL OR BELLFLOWER (CAMPANULACEAE)

Bellflower, Creeping. (*Campanula rapunculoides*) — Blue. Roadsides. July-August. Common.

Bellflower, Marsh or Bedstraw. (*Campanula aparinoides*) — Blue or white. Wet areas. July-August. Uncommon.

SUB-FAMILY, LOBELIA (LOBELIOIDEAE)

Cardinal Flower. (*Lobelia cardinalis*) — Red. Marshes and streamsides. August-September. Rare.

Most of these plants are pollinated by hummingbirds, which are attracted by the red flowers.

Indian Tobacco. (*Lobelia inflata*) — Lilac. Fields, open woods and waste places. July-September. Common.

Its dried leaves were smoked by the Indians.

Lobelia, Spiked. (*Lobelia spicata*) — Blue. Fields. July. Rare.

FAMILY, COMPOSITE OR DAISY (COMPOSITAE)

The largest family of flowering plants.

Aster, Calico. (*Aster lateriflorus*) — White. Fields. August-October. Uncommon.

Aster, Flat-topped White. (*Aster umbellatus*) — White. Moist areas. August-September. Common.

Aster, Large-leaved. (*Aster macrophyllus*) — Violet. Open woods. August-September. Common.

Aster, New England. (*Aster novae-angliae*) — Violet, pink or white. The plants may be any of these three colors. Old fields and moist areas. September-October. Fairly common.

Our most handsome aster.

Aster, New York. (*Aster novae-belgii*) — Violet. Damp areas. August-October. Rare.

Aster, Panicked. (*Aster simplex*) — White. Damp areas. August-October. Common.

Aster, Purple-stemmed. (*Aster puniceus*) — Violet. Wet areas. August-October. Common.

FAMILY, COMPOSITE OR DAISY (COMPOSITAE) Continued

Aster, Sharp-leaved or Whorled Wood. (*Aster acuminatus*) — White. Open woods. August-September. Common.

Aster, Small White. (*Aster vimineus*) — White. Roadsides and waste areas. August-October. Common.

Aster, Smooth. (*Aster laevis*) — Violet. Wood edges. September-October. Rare.

Aster, Toothed White-topped. (*Seriocarpus asteroides*) — White. Open woods. August-October. Rare.

Aster, Tradescant's. (*Aster tradescanti*) — White. Open moist areas. August-September. Fairly common.

Aster, Wavy-leaved. (*Aster undulatus*) — Violet. Fields and waste areas. September-October. Common.

The winged leaf stalks form lobes that clasp the stem.

Aster, White Woodland. (*Aster divaricatus*) — White. Woods. August-September. Common.

Beggar-ticks. (*Bidens frondosa*) — Greenish. Damp areas. August-September. Common.

✓ Black-eyed Susan. (*Rudbeckia hirta*) — Orange-yellow. Fields. July-September. Common.

Linnaeus named this plant "Rudbeckia" after his former teacher, Professor Rudbeck of Upsala University, Sweden, who recognized his pupil's genius and launched him on his career.

Boneset. (*Eupatorium perfoliatum*) — White. Swamps. July-September. Common.

Because each pair of leaves is joined at the base and the stem appears to grow through them, it was credited with being a cure for broken bones.

Burdock, Common. (*Arctium minus*) — Magenta. Waste areas. July-October. Common.

Burdock, Great. (*Arctium lappa*) — Magenta. Waste areas. July-October. Common.

Bur-Marigold, Larger. (*Bidens laevis*) — Yellow. Swamps and borders of ponds. August-September. Uncommon.

Bur-Marigold, Smaller. (*Bidens cernua*) — Yellow. Swamps and borders of ponds. August-September. Uncommon.

Chamomile, Wild. (*Matricaria chamomilla*) — White. Waste areas. July. Rare.

The disk flowers in its center are pineapple-scented.

✓ Chicory. (*Cichorium intybus*) — Blue. Waste places. July-October. Common.

The petals close about noon. The roots are mixed with coffee in some countries.

Coltsfoot. (*Tussilago farfara*) — Yellow. Disturbed areas. May. Rare.

Cone-flower, Tall. (*Rudbeckia laciniata*) — Yellow. Moist thickets. July-August. Uncommon.

The garden Golden Glow is a variety of it.

Cudweed, Low. (*Gnaphalium uliginosum*) — White. Moist open areas. July-September. Common.

A low, insignificant plant with a white woolly stem.

Cup-plant. (*Silphium perfoliatum*) — Yellow. Waste areas. July-September. Rare.

The bases of the leaves are joined to form a cup through which the stem passes.

Daisy Fleabane. (*Erigeron annuus*) — White. Fields. June-September. Common.

THE WILD FLOWERS OF DUBLIN, N.H.

FAMILY, COMPOSITE OR DAISY (COMPOSITAE) Continued

Daisy Fleabane. (*Erigeron strigosus*) — White. Fields. June-September. Common.

The belief that these plants were objectionable to insects when burned accounts for the name "Fleabane."

✓ Daisy, Oxeye or White. (*Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*) — White. Fields and waste areas. June-September. Common.

Introduced from Europe.

✓ Dandelion, Common. (*Taraxacum officinale*) — Golden yellow. Fields, waste areas, lawns, etc. April-September. Abundant.

The seeds were inadvertently brought to this country by the early settlers.

Dandelion, Fall. (*Leontodon autumnalis*) — Yellow. Fields, waste areas, lawns, etc. July-October. Common.

✓ Everlasting, Pearly. (*Anaphalis margaritacea*) — White. Dry open areas. July-September. Common.

Feverfew. (*Chrysanthemum parthenium*) — White. Near houses. June-September. Common.

Naturalized from Europe; an escape from gardens.

Galinsoga. (*Galinsoga ciliata*) — White. Waste areas. June-October. Common.

Native to tropical America and established here as a weed within the last 75 years.

Goat's-Beard, Yellow. (*Tragopogon pratensis*) — Yellow. Fields, roadsides and waste areas. June-July. Common.

The flowers close at noon.

✓ Goldenrod, Blue-stemmed or Wreath. (*Solidago caesia*) — Yellow. Woods. September-October. Fairly common.

Goldenrod, Canada. (*Solidago canadensis*) — Yellow. Fields, roadsides and waste areas. August-September. Common.

Goldenrod, Downy. (*Solidago puberula*) — Yellow. Waste areas. August-October. Fairly common.

Goldenrod, Early. (*Solidago juncea*) — Yellow. Fields, roadsides and waste areas. July-September. Common.

Goldenrod, Gray. (*Solidago nemoralis*) — Yellow. Fields and waste areas. August-September. Common.

Goldenrod, Lance-leaved. (*Solidago graminifolia*) — Yellow. Roadsides and waste areas. July-September. Common.

Goldenrod, Large-leaved. (*Solidago macrophylla*) — Yellow. Woods. August-September. Uncommon.

Goldenrod, Late. (*Solidago gigantea*) — Yellow. Moist open thickets. August-September. Fairly common.

Goldenrod, Rough-stemmed. (*Solidago rugosa*) — Yellow. Fields, roadsides and waste areas, especially where moist. July-September. Common.

Goldenrod, Sharp-leaved. (*Solidago arguta*) — Yellow. Fields, roadsides and waste areas. July-September. Common.

Goldenrod, Tall. (*Solidago altissima*) — Yellow. Roadsides, etc. August-October. Uncommon.

Goldenrod, White, or Silverrod. (*Solidago bicolor*) — White. Fields, open woods and waste areas. August-September. Common.

The only goldenrod with white flowers.

FAMILY, COMPOSITE OR DAISY (COMPOSITAE) Continued

Goldenrod, Zigzag or Broad-leaved. (*Solidago flexicaulis*) — Yellow. Open woods. August-September. Rare.

Hawksbeard. (*Crepis*) — Yellow. Waste areas. July-August. Fairly common.

Hawkweed, Canada. (*Hieracium canadense*) — Yellow. Fields, roadsides and waste areas. July-September. Common.

✓ Hawkweed, Field, or King Devil. (*Hieracium pratense*) — Yellow. Fields, roadsides and waste areas. June-August. Common.

Hawkweed, Orange, or Indian or Devil's Paintbrush. (*Hieracium aurantiacum*) — Orange. Fields, roadsides and waste areas. June-September. Common.

Hawkweed, Panicked. (*Hieracium paniculatum*) — Yellow. Open woods. July-September. Common.

Hawkweeds were so named because it was believed that hawks derived their remarkable eyesight from eating them.

Horseweed. (*Erigeron canadensis*) — White and green. Roadsides and waste areas. July-September. Common.

Joe-Pye-Weed. (*Eupatorium purpureum*) — Pinkish purple. Damp areas. August. Common.

Named for Joe Pye, an Indian medicine man. He is said to have cured the early colonists of typhus and other fevers with a medicinal drink made from the leaves of this plant.

Lettuce, Tall Blue. (*Lactuca biennis*) — Blue. Roadsides and open woods. July-August. Common.

Lettuce, Tall White. (*Prenanthes altissima*) — White. Roadsides and open woods. July-September. Common.

Lettuce, White. (*Prenanthes alba*) — White. Roadsides and open woods. August-September. Common.

Lettuce, Wild. (*Lactuca canadensis*) — Yellow. Roadsides and open woods. July-September. Common.

Pilewort. (*Erechtites hieracifolia*) — White. Waste areas. July-September. Fairly common.

Pussy-toes. (*Antennaria neglecta*) — White. Fields and waste areas. April-May. Common.

One of the everlastings, aptly named for its flower clusters.

Ragweed, Common. (*Ambrosia artemisiifolia*) — Green. Roadsides and waste areas. August-September. Common.

Its light pollen, blown by the wind, causes over half the hay fever in the United States.

Ragweed, Great, Giant or Tall. (*Ambrosia trifida*) — Green. Waste areas. August. Rare.

Ragwort, Golden. (*Senecio aureus*) — Yellow. Wet areas. May-July. Fairly common.

Robin's Plantain. (*Erigeron pulchellus*) — Lilac. Fields and waste areas. May-June. Common.

Resembles a wild aster but blooms much earlier.

Snakeroot, White. (*Eupatorium rugosum*) — White. Woods. July-September. Uncommon.

An infusion made from its root was supposed to cure the bite of a poisonous snake.

Sneezeweed, Purple-headed. (*Helenium nudiflorum*) — Yellow. Old fields and waste areas. August. Uncommon.

Resembles Black-eyed Susan, but the rays turn backward.

THE WILD FLOWERS OF DUBLIN, N.H.

FAMILY, COMPOSITE OR DAISY (COMPOSITAE) Continued

Sow-Thistle. (*Sonchus oleraceus*) — Yellow. Waste areas. June-September. Uncommon.

Sunflower, Ten-rayed. (*Helianthus decapetalus*) — Yellow. Damp areas. August-September. Uncommon.

Tansy. (*Tanacetum vulgare*) — Yellow. Roadsides and waste areas. July-September. Fairly common.

✓ Thistle, Canada. (*Cirsium arvense*) — Lilac. Old fields and waste areas. July-September. Common.

Thistle, Common or Bull. (*Cirsium vulgare*) — Magenta. Fields, etc. July-September. Uncommon.

✓ Yarrow. (*Achillea millefolium*) — White. Old fields, roadsides and waste areas. June-October. Common.

Legend says it was used to heal the wounds of Achilles' soldiers in the Trojan War.

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