Wildflowers of Lake Park



Sponsored by Lake Park Friends



Wildflowers of Lake Park

The natural areas of Lake Park include many that are as pristine as any in Milwaukee County, and contain wildflowers that you expect to find only in the forests in rural woodlands. These include two kinds of Trilliums, two kinds of Trout Lilies, Jack-in-the-Pulpits, and Mayapples among many others. Since the natural areas are, for the most part, heavily wooded, most of the flowers found there are ephemerals that bloom before sunlight is blocked by the emerging canopy of leaves. There are a few sun-lovers along the edges of the woods, but non-native plants dominate the open areas. The exceptions are the Prairie Garden and Rain Gardens which contain many sun-loving native flowers

Two extensive surveys of the wildflowers in the park have been carried out, the first in 1980 by John Blum, professor of Botany at UWM and the second in 2002 by naturalist Richard Barloga. With some minor differences, the number of wildflower species they found is striking - totaling 59 native and 36 non-native species overall and including a number of flowers considered rare in Milwaukee County. Both researchers documented their findings in booklet form, copies of which can be obtained at the Lake Park Friends' office upon request. This present publication attempts to summarize them in a form accessible for the casual, non-expert, visitor to the park who wishes to learn a bit about the riches of our park flora.

We have divided this booklet into three parts; the first will cover a number of suggested viewing locations in the park mentioning plants that may be seen in various seasons. The second will introduce some of the most common and/or the most interesting wildflowers in the park together with descriptions and photos. The third part, the Appendix, divides the collection into native and non-native species, and gives their approximate location and season of bloom.

How to use this booklet.

This booklet may be used in a number of different ways depending on your experience and the time you have available. Here are a few suggested uses:

1) Match a wildflower you see to one of the pictures and then read the description of that flower.

2) Read about a wildflower in the description section, look at the picture, and go to the Appendix to find the part of the park (North, Central or South) where it might be found. Then search for one in that part of the park.

3) Go to one of the three viewing areas shown on the map to see many of the flowers in their natural setting. Then use the descriptions to help identify them.

4) Check the list in the Appendix and try to match flowers you have seen with the ones listed there, recognizing that, over time, plants may move as their seeds are carried by wind or animals.

I. Wildflower Vistas

We have listed three wildflower vistas that should enable you to see most of the common wildflowers in the park. They are found in three of the six ravines in the park, the Waterfall Ravine whose entrance is just south of the Pavilion, the Locust Street Ravine which passes close to the Warming House, and the North Ravine at the north end of the park. All three have numbers of Trilliums, Trout Lilies, and Mayapples. In the Waterfall Ravine, the path down the ravine has been well maintained and many flowers can be seen from the walk. The Locust Street Ravine had its trail recently rebuilt with many new native flowers planted on its slopes. These have now become established and are included in our list (Appendix III). In the North Ravine, the stream has eroded the path and much of it is inaccessible at the time of this writing. Nonetheless, many of the rarer wildflowers can be seen from viewing areas along the edges of this ravine. We have pointed out the flowers that you should see, but it should be observed that not all of them come up in the same place every year, so this description should be considered rather general. Remember that these woodland flowers are very delicate and cannot survive if you step on them or even if you compact the soil around them. Accordingly we ask that you please stay on the trails while viewing the flowers.

Wildflower Viewing Area A

This area is along the path in the Waterfall Ravine. To get there, begin at the top of the Grand Staircase and walk south along the sidewalk parallel to the tree line. The walk splits near the end of the parking lot; take the fork to the left. After a few feet you'll come to a stairway heading down the ravine (the Waterfall Ravine). Spring wildflowers are seen along both sides of the path. At the start are small numbers of Bloodroot, Virginia Bluebells, and Columbine as well as numerous Wild Garlic and Wild Leek plants. Throughout the ravine are many early blooming Trout Lilies followed by Virginia Waterleaf later in the season. Further down the ravine are Wood Anemones and Cut-leaved Toothwort, with the hillside covered by Mayapples. Non-native species in the lower stretches particularly are the invasive Garlic Mustard and Dame's Rocket.

Wildflower Viewing Area B

Begin at the warming house (the building near the tennis courts) and walk south toward the nearby wooded area and then turn west along the sidewalk. Observe the contrast between the open meadow on the right with the small woodland on the left. The former consists of high-maintenance alien species such as blue grass, while the latter has a diverse population of native plants that thrive with no human intervention. This woodland is the beginning of the Locust Street Ravine. Where the sidewalk meets the cinder path, turn toward the lake again. Walk east along the cinder path until you come to an entrance to the ravine path. To the right of the entrance is a small prairie with its abundant Cone Flowers and Bergamot. Then turn to the left into the ravine and walk down the stone steps. You should see numerous Trout Lilies from the path, as well as a number of Large-flowered Trilliums. Turn to the right and walk over the first of the new rustic bridges. Then continue down the trail and observe the many Virginia Waterleaf, Wild Geranium, and False Solomon Seal as well as new plantings on the hillsides. There are also a number of Wood Anemones and, later in the season, Jewelweed and Zig-Zag Goldenrod.

Wildflower Viewing Area C

Again begin at the warming house and head toward the lake past the playground. Cross the road near the turn around and look for the path going down toward the lake. This path follows the edge of the North Ravine and is a convenient place to view many of the wildflowers in this, the most pristine of the natural areas of Lake Park. Follow this path for about 20 feet and look around. There are wildflowers on both sides of the path. On the right, up the slope, are found the Trout Lilies, Mayapples and Virginia Waterleaf common elsewhere. On the left, down the slope, are a number of flowers not seen in the other viewing areas, such as Canada Mayflower and Prairie Trillium.

A Selection of Wildflowers in Lake Park.

A number of wildflower species are so common in the park that even the casual visitor cannot help but notice them. Others are uncommon but are found in the park even though they wouldn't be expected to be here. Still others are strikingly beautiful and everyone wants to know what they are. In this section we describe some of these common or more interesting wildflowers, both native and non-native, and give some of their properties. Flowers will be organized into family groups.

1) BUTTERCUP FAMILY (Ranunculaceae)

In many species of the Buttercup family, petals are absent and replaced by showy sepals (small leaves) surrounding a central button or small cluster. This family contains many of our most delicate woodland flowers. In Lake Park, Anemones, Baneberries, Columbines and Swamp Buttercups are among its representatives.

1.1. Wood Anemone (Anemone quinquefolia)



In common with Rue Anemone and False Rue Anemone, the flowers on this plant have no petals, only sepals which look like petals, are usually white, 5 in number (*quinquefolia*), and appear singly at the stem end. The plant is about 6 inches high with a cluster of divided leaves surrounding the stems. They are sometimes called "windflowers," as it was once believed the wind passing over them was poisoned and caused diseases. These plants can be found in all of our wooded areas.

1.2. False Rue Anemone (Isopyrum diternatum)



Similar to the Rue Anemone, this plant is somewhat taller (up to 12 inches) and never has more than 5 petal-like sepals. Flowers are simple, with I/2 inch sepals, growing singly or in clusters on thin stalks. The leaf has 3 leaflets, each 3-lobed and about I inch long. This woodland plant can be found in our North, Locust, and Waterfall Ravines.

1.3. Thimbleweed aka Tall Anemone (Anemone virginiana)



Thimbleweed blooms in early to mid-summer and is found in most of the natural areas of the park. The plant has a whorl or grouping of 3-5 lobed leaves that grow on long stalks that emerge out of the ground. Each bears a single white flower about 3/4 inch across with 5 petal-like sepals and a small green cone in the center surrounded by yellow stamens. After the plant has finished blooming, the cone elongates into a green cylinder shaped fruit and resembles a thimble. During the fall it develops into a cottony tuft that disperses the seeds.

1.4. Swamp Buttercup (Ranunculus septentrionalis).



This native Buttercup is similar to the common weedy Buttercup that tries to take over our gardens. The difference is that the garden invader is an alien that creeps along the ground and is appropriately named "Creeping Buttercup." Both have 3 divided leaves on short stems. The Swamp Buttercup blossoms in spring until about the middle of summer. In our park it can be found both in the Waterfall and the North Ravines.

1.5. Columbine (Aquilega canadensis)



Columbine is a delicate spring perennial flower found mainly in the Locust St. Ravine and other wooded areas of the park. It grows to a height of 15 -20 inches and and prefers growing in partial shade with clusters of 3-lobed leaves. The distinctive 1-3 inch red flower grows on a single stalk, and has 5 inner petal-like sepals and 5 outer petals which have long spurs and yellow centers or stamens. The flower appears to nod- when moving with a spring breeze. Columbine is a self-seeding plant and reproduces easily.

1.6. Early Meadow Rue (Thalictrum dioicum)



Early Meadow Rue is a graceful plant that blooms in early spring just as the trees are leafing out. This plant is widespread in all wooded areas of the park. It can range from 8-26 inches tall and has petal-less flowers growing in clusters near the upper branches on separate male and female plants. The male plant has what appears to be yellow flowers but are actually yellowish-green stamens with yellow tips that dangle like tassels in clusters, and turn brown as they fade. The female plant has 8-10 thread-like white to greenish flowers that resemble petals but are really pistils. The male plant is taller and has more showy flowers than the female plant until the female seeds are produced in summer.

2) LILY FAMILY (Liliaceae)

This large family contains many of the most beautiful and common of the spring ephemeral wildflowers. Rising from underground bulbs, the plants have parallel-veined leaves and, usually, bell-shaped or triangular flowers. In Lake Park, this family is well represented and includes Bellwort, Carrion Flower, Wild Garlic, Wild Onion, Wild Leek, Canada Mayflower, Solomon's Seals, Trout Lilies, and, everybody's favorite, Trillium.

2.1. Wild Garlic (Allium canadense).



Found throughout the natural areas of the park, this plant has long thin flat leaves and flower heads mixed with bulblets that look like giant sperm. It has the familiar garlic aroma and underground bulbs like commercial garlic, but with a stronger taste. The leaves are a little less pungent and can be used in salads, but the ones in Lake Park are strictly for show and smell.

2.2. Wild Leek (Allium tricoccum).



Found in many of the natural areas, this plant can be distinguished from the Wild Garlic by its broad fleshy leaves, which can, at times, reach up to one foot long. The leaves die to the ground before the flowers, white rounded clusters born on single stalks, appear in summer. Both the leaves, and the edible bulb below ground, smell and taste of onion. Dairy farmers are no fans of this plant, as cows that graze on it produce sour-flavored milk.

2.3. False Solomon's Seal (Smilacina racemosa).



This plant has yellow-white flowers in branching clusters at the tips of 16-32 inch stems. Both the flowers, which appear about a week later than the true Solomon's Seal, and the berries, which first appear white before maturing into red, seem to be programmed to offer wildlife a continuing meal. Great Lakes Native Americans had many uses for this plant, ranging from cures for headaches, sore throats and back pains to serving as stimulants.

2.4. Starry Solomon's Plume (Smilacina stellata).



A shorter version of the False Solomon Seal, this plant has alternate leaves clasping the stem and larger, star-shaped flowers. The berries are similar but are black when mature instead of red. Both varieties can be found throughout the natural areas of the park.

2.5. True Solomon's Seal (Polygonatum biflorum)



The True Solomon's Seal is also a member of the Lily family. It is up to 3 feet tall, flowers in spring and is distinguished by its arching stem from which a few, greenish-white bell-like flowers are suspended from the leaf axils. After flowering the plant produces blue-black berries. The 2-6 inch long alternate leaves are lance or oval shaped, with smooth light green surfaces and parallel veins. The various Solomon's Seals got their name from the fact the rootstalk or rhizome is jointed and when the leaf stalk breaks away it forms a scar said to resemble the official seal of King Solomon. Indians and early colonists used the starchy rhizomes as food. It is relatively rare in the park where it is found in two locations on the bluff overlooking the lake.

2.6. Large-flowered Trillium (Trillium grandiflorum)



This beautiful woodland flower is aptly named for its three parts: three petals, three sepals, three leaves. This species is the "Great White" which blooms for one month in spring, the brilliant white petals turning pink with age before the entire plant disappears in summer. It occurs in each of our wooded ravines, usually in small stands toward the top of the bluff away from the much-used paths. Given its growth by spreading tubers (and with a little help from ants who carry the seeds underground) these stands, if undisturbed, will eventually form large colonies.

2.7. Prairie Trillium (Trillium recurvatum)



Sometimes found in our North Ravine, this plant has red-maroon, stalk-less flowers with erect petals and drooping, recurved sepals. Another characteristic is the mottled leaf of this plant that distinguishes it from other red-petaled Trillium. This species is more commonly found in southern states, and Lake Park may be the northern extent of its range. The Prairie Trillium appears on SEWRPC's list of "special concern for rare plant species in SE Wisconsin."

2.8. Yellow Trout Lily aka Adder's Tongue (Erythronium americanum)



This early spring lily, with small one-inch yellow blossoms, is usually the earliest wildflower you will see in Lake Park. The flower hangs from a single stalk and has what appear to be six backwardcurving petals. Actually, only three are petals and the other three are petal-like sepals. The plant grows from deep corms that spread over a large area and cause these flowers to be found throughout the natural areas of the park. Not all the corms produce blossoms, but they are important for soil stabilization, and even the leaves are quite attractive. A second variety, the **White Trout Lily (***Erythronium albidum***)**



is similar except for the color of the flowers and the size of the leaves, which are larger and less speckled than those of the Yellow Trout Lily.

2.9. Bellwort aka Wild Oats (Uvularia sessifolia)



Bellwort, a striking spring wildflower, has creamy yellow, bell-shaped, drooping flowers at the top of a 6-12 inch long angled stem. After flowering the plant forms a 3-angled capsule fruit that resembles a beechnut. The oblong leaves are up to 3 inches long, light green on top and whitish below. At one time it was thought that a plant's resemblance to a corresponding human body part meant that it would be useful to treat a disease of that part. In the case of Bellwort, the drooping flower suggested the uvula, the soft lobe at the back of the throat; accordingly this plant was used to treat throat diseases. It is found in the lower reaches of the North Ravine. 2.10. Turk's Cap Lily (Lilium superbum)



The petals and sepals of this exotic orange flower curl far back, forming a "Turk's cap" and revealing a green central star and projecting stamens. A small stand, which has hung on for several years, can sometimes be found next to the stream in the North Ravine.

3) ASTER FAMILY (Asteraceae)

Many common garden plants as well as prairie plants are members of this, the largest family of flowering plants. The flower heads are typically composed of a center disk of tubelike flowers surrounded by flat rays (think daisy). This accounts for their old name **Composite Family**. Native representatives found in Lake Park include Sunflowers, Asters, Fleabanes, Joe Pye Weed, Snakeroots, and Goldenrods. Non-natives, often thought of as weeds, include Burdock, Chicory, Dandelions, Yarrows and Thistles.

3.1. Canada Goldenrod (Solidago canadensis).



This sun-loving plant is one of about 20 species of Goldenrod found in Wisconsin. Perhaps the most wide-spread variety in North America, it has masses of small, individual yellow flower heads arranged in spreading plumes. Since it reproduces by sending new plants up from cloning roots, it is often found in large groups. Above ground it can grow to about five feet, but its roots can extend even farther. During late summer and early fall goldenrod can be found in the open, unmowed areas of the park, in particular along the edges of the Locust Street Ravine. Its recorded uses include dyes for cloth, refreshing wines and teas, and even witches' brews. One thing this plant does not do is cause hayfever. (That honor goes to Ragweed, which blooms at the same time.)

3.2 Zig-Zag Goldenrod (Solidago flexicaulis).



The only Goldenrod to grow in forested areas, this shade-tolerant plant can be found within our ravines, as well as along their edges. It is found in all the ravines, and could well be the most common wildflower in Lake Park. The flowers originate from the leaf axis (junction between leaf and stem), giving the stem a "zig-zag" appearance. This characteristic is most obvious between the upper leaves of the plant.

3.3. Marsh Fleabane aka Common Fleabane, Daisy Fleabane (*Erigeron philadelphicus*).



This ubiquitous annual flower in the Aster Family is found in thickets, fields and open woods. In Lake Park, it is found mainly on the bluffs along the lakeshore. The central flat, yellow disc is surrounded by at least 40, sometimes up to 400, slender white to pink ray flowers. The entire diameter of the flower is only one-half to one inch. The bloom period is quite long, from early spring to late summer. The silvery, hairy stems bearing the many flowers are free of leaves. The leaves on the non-flower bearing stems are lance-shaped and alternate. The common name is derived from an old use of the dried flower, which when crushed, or burned as a fumigant, supposedly kept away fleas.

3.4. Chicory (Cichorium intybus).



Chicory, a non-native perennial, was imported from Europe as early as the 1700's and planted in gardens from which it has escaped. Alternate-leafed, much branched, with a long taproot similar to a dandelion's, with flowers that range from white to intense blue, this plant is a familiar roadside denizen. The leaves have been used in salads, but probably the best-known use of this plant is as a caffeine-free coffee substitute, which is made from the ground and roasted taproot. It is sometimes an additive to regular coffee and supplies much of the flavor in New Orleans Creole Coffee. In the park it is found mainly in the lower areas near the lake during early summer to fall.

3.5. Common Burdock (Arctium minus).



This familiar invasive plant blooms from summer to fall and is, found throughout the park. It is another non-native which doesn't look much like an Aster, but is in this family. In the first year, this biennial plant stores all the food it will need in its long taproot and in the second year, will send up a tall stalk with broad leaves and small (c. I/2 inch) lavender florets. These are surrounded by the bristly, hooked bracts forming the round "bur" that clings to every passing animal and human who come near it. In spite of this successful seed dispersal strategy, many seeds remain at the original site resulting in thick stands of this weed. Both the food-filled root and the stalk have been used for medicinal as well as food purposes. When cooked, the root and stalk have been used as vegetables, in pickled form, in salads, and, when properly prepared, as candy,

3.6. Wild Asters (mostly Symphyotrichum)



The genus Aster is now generally restricted to the Old World species, whereas the fall asters so common in the park are officially called by other names. But we'll call them asters anyway since they belong to the subfamily Astereae and the family Asteraceae. There are hundreds of different species of the plants formerly called asters, with seven different genera. Some of the more common native ones are Blue Wood Aster (Symphyotrichum cordifolium), the White Aster (Symphyotrichum ericoides), and the New England Aster (Symphyotrichum novae-angliae). These asters are found wild throughout the park with blooms starting in Mid-August and lasting until frost appears. The New England Aster in particular puts on guite a show with its deep purple ray flowers surrounding a vellow disk. It grows up to 4 feet tall and is found in a wide variety of habitats, though it does not tolerate strong shade. The other native asters are not as conspicuous with their smaller white ray flowers but make up for it by sometimes covering the plant with large numbers of tiny flowers.



3.7. Green-headed Coneflower (Rudbeckia laciniata)



Green-headed Coneflower is a tall native perennial that flowers in late summer through fall. It occurs naturally in lowland forests and in our park it is found mainly in the Locust St. Ravine. In sunny places it can attain a height of 9 feet, but more typically is about 6 feet tall. The leaves are alternate and compound, with a division into 3-7 segments. The lower leaves are bigger and have more segments, while the upper leaves often aren't divided. The species name laciniata comes from the torn appearance of the coarsely serrated lower leaves, which are hosts to larvae of several species of butterflies and moths. The flower heads are arranged in clusters with each head about 2-4 inches wide with green disk flowers; and a number of 1-2 inch long, drooping yellow ray flowers. Their appearance is similar to gray-headed cone flowers except they are much taller and the disks are usually more green than gray.

3.8. Gray-headed Coneflower (Ratibida pinnata)



Gray-headed coneflower is a native perennial growing up to 4 feet tall on a slender stem. The leaves are compound, mostly with five to seven segments. The large lower leaves are on long stalks, whereas the upper leaves are smaller and often undivided. The flower heads, at the end of a long stem, are about 3 inches wide and have the cone shaped form for which it is named. The gray disk is surrounded by the downward pointing yellow ray flowers. This beautiful plant is most common in prairies but is also found along forest edges. During summer in our park it is abundant in the prairie garden and is found in the Locust St. Ravine and in the rain gardens. In spite of the similarity, this and the green-headed coneflower are not in the same genus.

3.9. Thin-leaved Coneflower (Rudbeckia triloba)



In contrast to most of the other native plants, this one is a biennial that can be very abundant at times. During the summer it can form a bright mass of vellow flowers in our prairie garden. It is sometimes also called a Brown-eyed Susan to differentiate it from the similar Black-eyed Susan (Rudbeckia *hirta*). It is up to 5 feet tall with frequent branches which give it a rather bushy appearance at maturity. The alternate leaves are about 2 by 4 inches with a rough-texture arising from tiny hairs. Individual upper stems terminate in several flower heads, each of which is about 1-2 inches across and consists of 6-12 ray flowers that surround a brown to black flattened disk. The rays are bright yellow and oblong, but are not as bent back as in other coneflowers. This is a prairie plant, but is often found as well in disturbed soils where it competes successfully with non-natives.

3.10. Joe-Pye Weeds (Eupatoria)



There are two types of Joe-Pye Weed growing in Lake Park: Sweet Joe-Pye Weed (*Eupatorium purpureum*) and Spotted Joe-Pye Weed (*Eupatorium maculatum*).

Sweet Joe-Pye Weed is a tall (3-7feet) summerblooming native plant which can be seen near the top of the Locust Street Ravine. Its many fuzzy, pale pink flowers are gathered into a branching, domeshaped cluster. The term "sweet" comes from the vanilla-like odor of its leaves that is an attraction to many butterflies.



The similar **Spotted Joe-Pye Weed** has more deeply colored flowers that form a flat, rather than dome-shaped top. The term" spotted" refers to its purple-spotted stems. There are several other species of Joe-Pye Weed in Wisconsin, all of which are said to get their name from an Indian medicine man named Joe Pye, who used the plant to cure fevers.

3.11. Woodland Sun Flower (*Helianthus divariectus*)



A native perennial, this plant can be found along the edges of the North Ravine. Like most sunflowers, it blooms in summer and fall, but unlike many of its kind, it is a shade-tolerant plant. It usually grows in clumps and tends to lean toward available sun. Each plant can produce 1-10 flowers. The 9-17 petals and the center disks are both yellow, the centers being a shade darker. The opposed, lanceshaped, leaves grow on very short stems; dark green and rough on the surface, they are pale white and hairy below. This sunflower is a great producer of seeds appreciated by many birds including sparrows and finches.

3.12. White Lettuce (Prenanthes alba)



In late summer and early fall this member of the Aster family is covered with 8-12 drooping, ray-like flower heads, usually white or pinkish,. The flowers are clustered along a smooth, purplish white stem that produces a milky juice. The plant produces dry seeds with tan or reddish-brown bristles. The 2-5 foot high slender plant has smooth leaves up to 8 inches long. The lower leaves are triangular in shape contrasting with the lance shaped upper leaves. This plant's other common name is Rattlesnake Root, although its usefulness as a treatment for snakebite is suspect. A bitter tonic made from the roots was once used to treat dysentery. It is found in the upper reaches of the Locust Street Ravine.

3.13. White Snakeroot (Eupatorium rugosum)



This 1-3 foot tall member of the Aster family, found throughout the park, has both single and clustered stems. From summer through fall flat-topped clusters of small, fuzzy, white, disk-shaped flowers are borne atop the stems. The individual flowers are truly tiny, only about 1/5 inches long and wide. Like the flowers, the fruits are also tiny and they covered with white bristles. The opposite, coarse oval leaves are 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 inches long and are sometimes sharply toothed. White Snakeroot is toxic, and milk from cows that have eaten this plant can be fatal to humans.

3.14. Common Dandelion (Taraxacum officinale)



Who doesn't recognize the dandelion, whose yellow, rayed flowers dot (infest) our lawns and landscapes from spring and early summer? But did you know the Dandelion is a member of the Aster family and that its name came from the likeness of the leaf teeth to those of a lion? The Dandelion has been called other names including blowball, milk witch, Irish daisy and priest's crown. This peripatetic plant was introduced to North America from Europe, which had gotten it from Asia. Dandelions are actually quite interesting and useful. The leaves make a tasty addition to a salad. The taproot can be roasted in an oven, ground and used just like coffee (Starbucks, here we come). But best of all, the flowers can be steeped in water to produce a tasty wine. Each flowerhead produces a cottony ball of 50 or more parachuted seeds. One "poof" of your breath and the seeds are dispersed everywhere. Most of the lawn areas in the park are covered with these abundant yellow jewels in the spring but revert to green after they finishing blooming.

4) GERANIUM FAMILY (Geraniaceae)

The only representative in the park is the Wild Geranium. This family generally has lavender or pinkish, five-petaled flowers. Other species of this family share a similar fruit end in the form of a "Crane's bill" and are commonly called by this name. Most, however, are non-native.

4.1. Wild Geranium aka Cranesbill Geranium (Geranium maculatum).



These exquisite, pale lavender, flat, five-petaled flowers have deeply veined petals which form flowers that rise above lobed leaves in groups of two to ten. Native to rich deciduous woods and meadows, they are found in all the natural areas of the park. These are the true "Geraniums" and are no relation to the annual red tropical plants that decorate so many Midwestern yards in spring and early summer. The leaves are five inches across, deeply toothed, with five to seven deep lobes and very prominent veining. The elongated beak-like pods split lengthwise to release many seeds.



5) ARUM FAMILY (Araceae)

Members of this f amily usually have a large floral leaf (the spathe) surrounding a spike (the spadix) on which tiny flowers are crowded. Well-known representatives are the Calla Lily and the Skunk Cabbage, but Lake Park's sole member of this family is the Jack-in-the-Pulpit.

5.1. Jack-in-the-Pulpit (Arisaema triphyllum).



These fascinating spring ephemeral plants can be found in all our ravines. Their common name refers to the "Jack", an erect club or spathe, sitting in a "Pulpit", a green or purplish hood, at the top of a single stem. Three leaflets resemble those of a Trillium, but these bear a deep vein running around their margins. Surprisingly, these plants can change sex several times per lifetime. Usually starting out male (little flowers appearing at the top of the Jack in spring), they may change to female (flowers appearing at the base of the Jack) the following year. Sexuality is dependant on growing conditions the previous year.

6) TOUCH-ME-NOT FAMILY (Balsaminaceae)

This family of mostly tropical plants, which includes the familiar garden impatiens, has irregularly shaped flowers dangling from the stem. The two species of Jewelweed, yellow and orange, quite common in wet areas, are the only representatives in the park.

6.1. Jewelweed, aka Touch-me-not (Impatiens spp.).



The two native Jewelweed species, **Yellow** (Impatiens pallida) and Orange or Spotted (Impatiens capensis) are the only representatives in the park Preferring wet, shady and streamside locations, they are at home in our ravines. where they bloom from summer to fall replacing our spring woodland flowers and may become invasive. Flowers are tube-shaped dangling from the stems. Leaves are oval, sharply toothed, and alternate on thick, juicy stems. The slimy juice of the stem can be used to soothe the sting of nettles and poison ivy. The fruit is a thin, banana-shaped pod which at maturity explodes when touched, spreading seeds up to 8 feet away! The common name "Jewelweed" refers to the jewel-like appearance of raindrops on the leaves while "Touch-Me-Not" is a warning of the explosion which will occur if they are disturbed. This warning, however, does not deter hummingbirds, as they seek the plants out as an important source of nectar.



7) BARBERRY FAMILY (Berberidaceae)

This family, which contains the non-native shrub of the same name, contains a number of apparently dissimilar native herbaceous plants. Species in the park include the widespread Mayapple and the Blue Cohosh with its distinctive blue berry.

7.1. Mayapple aka Umbrella plant, Mandrake (Podophyllum peltatum).



You will find extensive colonies of these large-leafed plants, blossoming in spring, throughout the natural areas of the park. The elegant blossom, with six to eight petals, springs from the crotch of the leaf stalk, but is often difficult to see since it is hidden by the large leaves. Despite the plant's name, the "apple" doesn't appear until August or September. When ripe it is edible and tastes like a guava, but the unripe fruit as well as other parts of the plant are toxic. Nonetheless they supply a chemical, *podophyllotoxin,* which is used as an anti-cancer drug.

8) WATERLEAF FAMILY (Hydrophyllaceae)

These plants have cut and divided leaves which look spotted, and have five-parted flowers. There is only one species of this family found in the park, although it is quite widespread.

8.1. Virginia Waterleaf (Hydrophyllum virginianum).



This mass-forming, low-growing native of moist woods is commonly the first perennial to appear after an area has been cleared of invasives. The leaves are large with sharply toothed lobes that are deeply cut. The most easily identified features are multiple small irregularly placed gray spots on the leaves which give the appearance of water spots. The pale blue/lavender spring flowers are clusters of tubes which dance above the leafmass. Up close, the flower bell has the appearance of exquisitely worked lace! The spots fade, and subsequently the leaves die back by midsummer - the definition of a "spring ephemeral." They are found in all the ravines, often in large numbers where Garlic Mustard has been removed.



9) PARSLEY FAMILY (Umbelliferae)

The Parsley family is composed of plants that look like parsley with finely cut leaves and umbrellashaped clusters of small flowers. It is represented by the native species Black Snakeroot, Cow Parsnip and Sweet Cicely, but the non-native Queen Anne's Lace is more common.

9.1. Queen Anne's Lace (Daucus carota).



Also known as "wild carrot," this late summer plant is a distant ancestor of the cultivated carrot which it resembles with its fern-like leaves and long taproot. A biennial native to Europe, it was probably brought to the Americas by English colonists in the 18th century. Its clusters of tiny white flowers arranged into flat umbels appear at the top of one-to-three foot hairy stems during the second year. A small, dark red dot often appears in the center of the lacywhite flowers. Thus, the origin of its most common names suggests that Queen Anne of England (1655-1714) pricked her finger while tatting lace. It is a host plant for the Black Swallowtail butterfly caterpillar and a source of nectar for bees and lacewings. It is found in many of the disturbed areas in the park

10) EVENING PRIMROSE FAMILY (Onagraceae).

The species in this family commonly have large, showy flowers with either four or two parts (petals, sepals and stamens). Our park has one representative of each – the four-part Common Evening Primrose, and the two-part Enchanter's Nightshade.

10.1. Common Evening Primrose (Oenothera biennis).



The bright yellow corolla of this flower has four broad petals around a cross-shaped stigma. It is a tall (up to five foot) biennial which prefers full sun and dry, open soil; it can be found mainly in the beach area of Lake Park. Although the plant bears fragrant flowers from summer to fall, each individual flower lasts only one or two days, and, as its name implies, opens in the evening, partially to fully closing during the day. Native Americans used this plant for food, its boiled root being similar to potato, and as a medicinal agent when applied to bruises or taken internally as a stimulant.

11) MUSTARD FAMILY (*Brassicaceae*, formely *Cruciferae*)

Characteristic of plants in the Mustard Family are their four flower petals forming a cross. Familiar examples in our kitchens include cabbages, cauliflowers and broccolis, but there are many other representatives in our flower gardens - many of which are unwelcome "weeds." Typically, mustards have small to medium flowers, six stamens and a single pistil which develops into a slender seedpod. Garlic Mustard and Dame's Rocket are both prodigious bloomers in Lake Park. Other alien mustards which you may see in the area include White, Black, Field, and Indian Mustards. An important native member of this family found in Lake Park is the Toothwort (*Cardamine concatenata*).

11.1. Garlic Mustard (Alliaria officinalis).



This non-native biennial herb appears in the first year as a short (two to four inch) rosette of leaves. In the second year, the plant can shoot up flower stalks as high as four feet. Small, white, four-petaled flowers rise above triangular, coarsely toothed leaves in spring and early summer. By mid-summer, the seedpods ripen and their hundreds of seeds are carried to new areas by water, animals and humans passing through. Brought to the U.S. by early settlers for their medicinal and (garlic-like) food value, and widespread in Lake Park at least since the 1980's. Garlic Mustard has unfortunately taken over ever larger areas of our native woodlands and is a focus of our "Weed-Out" efforts. The Wisconsin DNR advises the plant be removed wherever found - whether in parks or in home gardens.

11.2. Dame's Rocket (Hesperis matronalis).



Showy, fragrant purple, pink or white flowers have enticed people to leave this alien plant blooming in their gardens, often mistaking it for phlox. But count the petals - five on phlox; four on the "mustard" Dame's Rocket. As a garden escapee, this plant, with its many seeds, can soon establish colonies which crowd out our native woodlands. While not yet posing the threat that Garlic Mustard has in Lake Park, Dame's Rocket has appeared in the Waterfall Ravine and along woodland edges.

11.3 Cutleaf Toothwort (Cardamine concatenata)



The toothwort, formerly known as Dentaria laciniata, derives its common name from tooth like projections on its roots. It is the only native representative of the mustard family in the park. A perennial, it blooms in mid spring, when it may be found in abundance in the waterfall ravine. having recovered after invasive garlic mustard was removed. The flowers grow on a stem of 5-10 inches and consist of clusters of small four-petaled white flowers about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch across. Each stem has a whorl of three leaves that are deeply divided with coarse tooth edges. It is typically found in unspoiled woodlands that haven't been cut over. It spreads both with seeds and underground rhizomes and forms dense mats in some spots. Its roots have been used as a condiment since they have a peppery taste similar to horseradish.

12) POPPY FAMILY (Papaveraceae)

This family has two subfamilies, the **POPPY** and the **BLEEDING HEART**. As the names suggest, the two subfamilies contain the common cultivated poppies and cultivated varieties of bleeding hearts respectively. The Bloodroot is the only representative of the Poppy subfamily in our park. The plants in this subfamily have showy flowers with four or multiples of four petals. The broken stems exude a thick juice of various colors. The Dutchman's Breeches is a native member of the Bleeding Heart subfamily, but has not been found in our park.

12.1 Bloodroot (Sanguinaria canadensis)



This striking early spring flower has eight to twelve white petals. On the first warm day of spring their bracts push through the leaf litter. These bracts contain a curled–up leaf which surrounds the bud of the flowers. These suddenly appear just as the leaves unfold but remain in their bud form waiting for a warm sunny day. When it arrives the bud opens to show the snow-white petals that fall off at the end of the day. The name comes from the roots and stems which have a blood-red juice that had been used by American Indians as a face decoration. A small cluster is found next to the path leading to the Waterfall Ravine.

13) BLUEBELL FAMILY (Campenulaceae)

Most of these plants have blue, bell-like flowers that bloom in summer. The family is composed of 40 known genera. In Lake Park we have Creeping Bellflowers, Harebells, and Tall Bellflowers. All are summer bloomers.

13.1. Tall Bellflower or American Bellflower (*Campenula americana*)

True to its name, this plant can grow to 6 feet tall.



The 5-lobed flowers are pale blue, but are flat rather than bell-like. They have a pale ring at their throat and tend to recurve. They grow alternately at the base of the bases of leaves. Leaves are simple and alternate. They have been planted in the Locust Street Ravine by the Parks Department in order to introduce more diversity in our native areas.

13.2. Creeping Bellflower (Campanula rapunculoides)



Creeping bellflower is a perennial weed found in the North and Locust St. Ravines. It is sometimes grown as an ornamental because of its pretty, bellshaped blue to purple flowers. However, it can form dense clusters that can take over a garden and crowd out other plants. The plant has heart-shaped leaves that taper to a long point, and attractive flowers along the edges of a flower stalk. It reproduces by seed and by underground rootstalks.

14) LOBELIA SUBFAMILY (Lobelioideae)

A rather large subfamily of the Bluebells, it includes the Great Lobelias, Indian Tobacco, Longleaf Lobelia, and, in Lake Park, the striking *Lobelia Cardinalis* or Cardinal Flower

14.1. Cardinal Flower (Lobelia cardinalis)



This member of the Lobelia subfamily is a native perennial which blooms in summer and fall in our Locust St. Ravine where its need for wet soil for the roots and some sun for the flowers may be met. Another requirement is that it can only be pollinated by hummingbirds, who luckily are drawn to the Touch-Me-Nots also growing there. The scarlet flowers are named after the red robes of the Roman Catholic Cardinals and are thought by some to be the most spectacular wildflower in Wisconsin. Flowers with tall, open spikes grow alternately on stems as high as 2 feet. Leaves are lance-shaped, up to 6 inches long and clasp the stem.

15) FORGET-ME-NOT FAMILY (Boraginaceae)

Most of the plants we think of as Forget Me Nots are European garden plants usually grown as annuals and valued for their color (generally blue but can also be white or pink) A few, however, are native perennials growing in northern climates. Our prime example in Lake Park is Virginia Bluebells

15.1. Virginia Bluebell (Mertensia virginiana)



Also known as Cowslip, this spring-blooming plant prefers wet shade and can be found in our Waterfall Ravine. The plant reaches a height of 1-2 feet. Flower buds begin pink but blossoms turn to light blue. Sometimes both colors can be seen on the same plant. Flowers grow in groups of elongated bell-shapes; each 1-inch flower has 5 petals that fuse into long, trumpet-like tubes. Its round, simple and toothless leaves are alternately attached Basal leaves are much longer (8 inches) than stem leaves (2-4 inches). Plants die back early in the season.

16) MILKWEED FAMILY (Asclepiadaceae)

Milkweed is named for its milky juice, which contains alkaloids, and several other complex compounds, so don't put it on your cereal. Some species are known to be toxic, a property used by the Monarch butterfly which feeds on the common milkweed. The genus is named after Asclepius, the Greek god of healing, because of the many folk-medicinal uses for the milkweed plants.

16.1. Butterfly Weed (Asclepias tuberosa)



This North American Native of the Milkweed family goes by many names besides Butterfly Weed, including Pleurisy Root, Indian Paintbrush and Chigger Flower. Its most distinguishing characteristic is its small bright orange clustered flowers that appear between June and September atop hairy, leafy stems. The flowers are only 1/8 inch wide with 5 curved back petals. The alternate 2-6 inch long and less than 1 inch wide leaves are lance or oblong in shape. As its name suggests, this showy plant does attract butterflies. Indians chewed its roots to cure pleurisy and other lung ailments. This is a popular garden plant found in our rain gardens.

16.3. Swamp Milkweed (Aclepias incarnata)



From June to August the Swamp Milkweed has deep pink flower clusters on top of 1-4 foot tall branching stems. The individual flowers are ¼ inch across with 5 petals that curve backwards. The fruit is a distinctive 2-4 inch long pod that opens along one side. The opposite leaves are about 4 inches long and lance shaped. The juice of this wetland milkweed is less milky than that of other species, in particular the Common Milkweed. It is also found in places that have wet feet rather than the upland places of the latter, such as the wet spots in our rain gardens.

17) MINT FAMILY (Lamiaceae)

Members of the mint family are annual or perennial herbs or shrubs with opposite leaves. When crushed the foliage will usually emit various pleasant odors. The stems of the mint family are usually square and the flowers are abundant and attractive. Members of the mint family are one of the most readily recognized families of flowering plants. It can be fairly accurately stated that any herb or shrub having square stems, opposite leaves, and emitting a minty smell when crushed is likely to belong to the mint family.

17.1. Catnip (Nepeta cataria)



Catnip is a fairly typical example of the mint family with opposite leaves and a square stem. A perennial, non-native but naturalized plant, it is 1-3 feet tall and found through out Lake Park and Wisconsin. *Nepeta cataria* is the true catnip that is loved by house cats and even lions and tigers. The flower is a tight spike-like cluster, 2-4 inches long and made up of white tube-like flowers about 1/3 inch long. Each flower has 2 petals and purplish spots with colors ranging from white to lavender and blooms in summer and fall. The leaves are covered with fine white hairs, are coarsely toothed with a slightly elongated heart shape.

17.2 Wild Bergamot (Monarda fitulosa)



Also called Horsemint or Bee Balm, this native perennial plant is 2 1/2 – 4 feet tall and singlestemmed. The plant has pale purple flowers that occur in a single, rounded dense cluster made up of many individual flowers. The leaves are shortlystalked, lance-like with a rounded base and pointed tips and occur in opposite pairs. The flowers attract a variety of insects including bees, butterflies, skippers and hummingbird moths. In Lake Park it is found in the Locust Street Ravine and rain gardens. The oil of Wild Bergamot is used as a flavoring in Earl Grey tea. 17.3. Giant Blue Hyssop (Agastache foeniculum)



One of the largest members of the mint family, it is appreciated for its lavender-purple flower. The flower, a thick spike cluster 1-6 inches long is made up of many individual flowers that are tightly packed together and give the appearance of one large single spike. Is oppposite leaves are up to 4 inches long and 2 inches wide, with a rounded base, pointed tip, coarsely toothed edges and a short leafstalk. The nectar of the flowers is attractive to native bees, hummingbirds and butterflies. The Giant Blue Hyssop can be found in the Locust Ravine.

18) VIOLET FAMILY (Violacaea)

Containing all of the common violets in their endless variety as well as the garden Pansy, this family has many representatives in the park. Violets can be divided into 2 groups: those with basal leaves only (ex: Common Blue Violet, Birdsfoot Violet) and those in which flowers and leaves grow on stems (ex. Smooth Yellow Violet, Canada Violet) Their variability in color, leaf shape and habitat make them difficult to classify, and some botanists group them all together as **Viola sorraria**.

18.1. Common Blue Violet (Viola papilionacea)



This attractive little plant, the Wisconsin State flower, can be found throughout the park. Its heart-shaped leaves are a favorite food of Fritillary Butterfly caterpillars, while 5-petaled flowers lure pollinating bees. In spring, sweet-smelling upper petals attract the insects while stripes on larger low petals guide them to nectar inside. In summer, closed buds lacking petals appear near the ground. They produce 3-part capsules which pop and fling seeds up to 10 feet away. Ants carry these seeds to their nests, chew off tasty coverings, and deposit the seeds in a "refuse pit" which turns into a nursery for next year's violets. This little plant also feeds other animals. Wild turkeys munch on the rhizomes and elegant ladies sprinkle the leaves and flowers on their brunch salads.

18.2. Smooth Yellow Violet (Viola pennsylvanica)



areas in the park. Their long stems (4-12 inches) have multiple leaves and flowers attached. A related form, Downy Yellow Violet, has broad, prominently-veined leaves, but grows in dry places, whereas another, the Canada Violet, has white flowers with a yellow throat.

19) PHLOX FAMILY (Polemoniaceae)

The familiar garden phlox belong to this family. Their flowers have five joined petals and vary in color from white to violet-blue. The look-alike Dames Rocket is not part of this family; its flowers have only four petals. The native Wood Phlox and Jacob's Ladder are true Phlox.

19.1. Jacob's Ladder (Polemonium Caeruleum)



Jacob's Ladder, a perennial shade tolerant native plant, is conspicuous for its long handsome leaves, with a ladder-like arrangement of leaflets. The common name, "Jacob's ladder" derives from the appearance of these leaves, like the rungs on a ladder (although they don't reach the heavens as the original did). Above them are found loose clusters of blue bell-like flowers with conspicuous drooping stamens. They are found on the slopes in the Locust Street Ravine.

Though not as abundant as the blue violets, these yellow flowers are also quite widespread in moist

Sum Fall FLOWERING SEASON × × × × × × × × × × × × × × × <u>Spr</u> × × × × × × × × × × **LOCATION*** ပ × ×× × × × × × × × ပ × × × × \times × × × × × × z × × × × × × × × × × × × × Forget-me-not Buttercup Buttercup Buttercup Bedstraw Bluebell Family Bluebell Poppy Rose Aster Aster Mint Lily Symphyotrichum novae-angliae Symphyotrichum ericoides Ranunculus septentrionalis Anemonella thalictroides Symptomatic cordifolium Sanguinaria canadensis Campanula americana Campenula americana Anemone quinquefolia Ranunculus abortivus Isopyrum biternatum Uvularia grandiflora Mertensia virginica Actaea pachypoda Galium concinnum Scientific name Geum canadense Monarda fistulosa Geum laciniatum Bidens vulgata Actaea rubra SPECIES Bellwort, Large-flowered White, aka Doll's Eyes False Rue Anemone American Bellflower Beggar's Ticks, Tall Common Name Bedstraw, Shining Blue Wood Aster Bluebells, Virginia Wood Anemone Rue Anemone Kidney-leaved Bergamot, Wild New England Bellflower, Tall White Aster Baneberry, Buttercup, Bloodroot Anemone Swamp Rough White Avens, Red Aster

III. Appendix

Native Wildflowers

Common Name	Scientific name	Eamily	z	ပ၊	ပ၊	Spr	Sum	Fall
Cardinal Flower	I obelia cardinais	Bluebell		>			>	
Carrion Flower	Smilax herbacea	Lilv		<	×	×	< ×	
Columbine	Aquilegia canadensis	Buttercup			×	×	×	
Coneflowers		Aster						
Branched	Rudbeckia triloba			×			×	
Gray-headed	Ratibida pinnata			×			×	
Green-headed	Rudbeckia laciniata			×			×	
Enchanter's Nightshade	Circaea quadrisulcata	Evening-primrose	×		×	×	×	
Evening Primrose, Common	Oenothera biennis	Evening-primrose		×			×	
Figwort, Late	Scrophularia marilandica	Snapdragon		×	×		×	×
Fleabane, Marsh	Erigeron philadelphicus	Aster	×	×		×	×	
Garlic, Wild	Allium canadense	Lily	×	×	×	×	×	
Geranium, Wild	Geranium maculatum	Geranium	×	×	×	×		
Ginger, Wild	Asarum canadensis	Birthwort			×	×		
Goldenrod,		Aster						
Canada	Solidago canadensis		×	×			×	×
Elmleaf	Solidago ulmifolia		×				×	×
Zig-Zag	Solidago flexicaulis		×	×	×		×	×
Hyssop, Blue Giant	Agastache foeniculum	Mint		×			×	
Jack-In-The-Pulpit	Arisaema triphyllum	Arum	×	×	×		×	
Jacob's Ladder	Polemonium Caeruleum	Phlox		×			х	
Jewelweed, aka Touch-Me-Not,		Touch-me-not						
Yellow	Impatiens pallida				×		×	×
Orange, aka Spotted	Impatiens capensis		×	×	×		Х	×
Joe-Pye weed		Aster						
Sweet	Eupatorium purpureum			×			Х	
Spotted	Eupatorium maculatum			×			x	
Leek, Wild	Allium tricoccum	Lily	×	×	×		×	
Lettuce, White	Prenanthes alba	Aster		×	×		×	×
Lily, Turk's Cap	Lilium michiganense	Lily	×				×	
Loosestrife, Fringed	Lysimachia ciliata	Primrose	×				×	

	Native Wildflowers, conti	nued (2)							
<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Scientific name</u>	Family	z	ပ၊	လ၊	<u>Spr</u>	Sum	Fall	
Mavannle, aka Mandrake	Podophyllum peltatum	Barherry	×	×	×	×	~		
Mavflower, Canada	Maianthemum canadense	Lilv	×	×	< ×	<u>×</u> ×	:		
Meadow Rue,		Lily							
Early	Thalictrum dioicum		×	×	×	×			
Tall, aka Purple	Thalictrum dasycarpum		×	×	×		×		
Milkweed		Milkweed							
Common	Asclepias syriaca			×	×		×	×	
Swamp	Aclepias incarnata			×			×	×	
Butterfly Weed	Asclepias tuberosa			×			×	×	
Onion, Wild	Allium stellatum	Lily	×	×	×	×	×		
Snakeroot,									
Black	Sanicula marilandica	Parsley			×		×		
White	Eupatorium rugosum	Aster	×	×	×		×		
Solomon's Seal,		Lily							
True, aka Smooth	Polygonatum biflorum		×			×	×		
False	Smilacina racemosa		×	×	×	×	×		
Starry Solomon's Plume	Smilacina stellata		×	×	×	×			
Sorrel, Wood	Oxalis stricta	Wood-sorrel	×		×	×			
Spikenard	Arelia racemosa	Ginseng	×				×		
Strawberry, Wild	Fragaria virginiana	Rose		×	×	×			
Sunflower,		Aster							
Common	Helianthus annuus		×				×	×	
Woodland	Helianthus divaricatus		×				×	×	
Sweet Cicely	Osamorhiza longistylis	Parsley	×	×	×	×	×		
Thimbleweed	Anemone virginiana	Buttercup	×	×			×		_
Toothwort, Cut-leaved	Dentaria laciniata	Mustard	×			×			
Trillium,		Lily							
Large-flowered	Trillium grandiflora		×	×	×	×			
Prairie	Trillium recurvatum		×			×			
Trout Lily,		Lily							
White	Erythronium albidum		×	×	×	×			_

								Γ
Yellow	Erythronium americanum		×	×		×		
Violet		Violet						
Common Blue	Viola sorroria		X	х	×	×		
Smooth Yellow	Viola pennsylvanica		×	х	×	×		
Waterleaf, Virginia	Hydrophyllum virginianum	Waterleaf	×	×	×	×	×	

Non-Native Wildflowers

SPECIES			LOC	ATIC	N	FLOV SEAS	VERIN SON	G
Common Name	Scientific name	Family	zI	ပ	S	Spr	Sum	Fall
Bellflower, Creeping	Campanula rapunculoides	Bluebell		×			×	
Bindweed	Convolvulus spp.	Morning Glory			×		×	
Bladder Campion	Silene cucubalus	Pink		×	×	×	×	
Burdock	Arctium minus	Aster	×	×	×		×	×
Butter and Eggs	Linaria vulgaris	Snapdragon			×		×	
Catnip	Nepeta cataria	Mint		Х	×		×	×
Chicory	Cichorium intybus	Aster	×	Х	×		×	×
Chickweed	Stellaria graminea	Pink	×	Х	×		×	×
Clover	Trifolium spp.	Pea	×	Х	×	×	×	×
Daffodil **	Narcissus spp.	Daffodil	×	Х	×	×		
Dame's Rocket	Hesperis matronalis	Mustard	×	Х	×		×	
Dandelion	Taraxacum officinale	Aster	×	×	×	×	×	×
Day Lily	Hemerocallis fulva	Lily	×	Х	×		×	
Dock	Rumex spp.	Buckwheat			×		×	
Feverfew	Matricaria chrysanthenum	Aster		Х			×	
Creeping Charlie	Glechoma hederace	Mint		Х		×	×	
Heal All	Prunella vulgaria	Mint		х		×	×	
Helleborine	Epicactus Helleborine	Orchid		Х	×			
Hound's Tongue	Cyroglossum officinale	Forget-me-not			×		×	
Knotweed, Japanese	Polygonum cuspidatum	Buckwheat			×		×	х
Lamb's Quarters	Chenopodium album	Goosefoot		×			×	×

Lily-of-the-Valley **	Convallaria majalis	Lily		×		×		
Motherwort	Leonus cardiaca	Mint		×	×		×	
	NON-NATIVE WIIGTIOWERS, C	continuea						
Common Name	Scientific name	Family	zi	ပ၊	် ပ	Spr	Sum	Fall
Mustards		Mustard						
Garlic Mustard	Aliaria officinalis		×	×	~		×	

<u>Common Name</u>	SCIENTITIC NAME	Family	Z	5	2	SPL	Sum	<u>rall</u>
Mustards		Mustard						
Garlic Mustard	Aliaria officinalis		×	×	×		×	
Indian Mustard	Brassica juncea			×			×	
Nettle, Stinging	Urtica dioica	Nettle			×		×	×
Nightshade, Bittersweet	Solanum dulcamara	Nightshade		×		×	×	×
Pachysandra **	Pachysandra termanalis	Box			×	×		
Periwinkle **	Vinca minor	Dogbane			×	×		
Queen Anne's Lace	Caucus Carota	Parsley		×			×	×
Squill **	Scilla siberica	Lily			×	×		
Speedwell	Veronica latifolia	Snapdragon			×		×	
Thistle,		Aster						
Bull	Cirsium vulgare		×	×	×		×	×
Common Sow	Sonchus oleraceus			×			×	×
Canada	Cirsium arvense		×	×	×		×	×
Yarrow	Achillea millefolium	Aster		Х	×		×	×

** Garden varieties which have been planted in or escaped to the Natural Areas

Burdock, Japanese Knotweed and Garlic Mustard are particularly invasive in Lake Park.

Source for species and location is "Wildflowers fo Lake Park" by John Blum , 1980, as updated by Richard Barloga, "Lake Park Vegetation Inventory" 2002. and observed by the authors.

*Location:

N=North Ravine to north edge of Locust St. Ravine C= Locust St. Ravine to Pavilion S=South of Pavilion, including Girl Scout and Lighthouse Ravines



This booklet was a cooperative venture originally prepared by the Nature Committee of Lake Park Friends and revised by the Wednesday volunteer group with contributions from Dolores Knopfelmacher, Mary Schley, Gil Walter, Barb Kellermann, Barb Johnson, Ann Green, Shirley Conlon, Jane Madden, Judy Van Till and Jeanne Prochnow, Photos courtesy of Joanne and Michael Barndt, Ann Wollmer, and members of the Nature Committee.

Edited and compiled by Dolores Knopfelmacher and Gil Walter.

The authors wish to express their thanks to John Blum and Richard Barloga for their early work in identifying the wildflowers in the park, to the South Eastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission for their study of the natural areas, to the Milwaukee County Parks System for the model of the Lake Park map, and to the Schoenleber and Coles Family Foundations for the financial support which helped allay the printing costs.

Printed by Clark Graphics Milwaukee, WI May 2005 Second Edition, March 2008 Third Edition, August 2009 Fourth Edition, October 2012 Fifth Edition, October 2013