



Kawartha Trans Canada Trail Plant ID Guide - 2013

Guide to the common plants of the Kawartha Trans Canada Trail

NATIVE



Aster
(Wintle, R. 2009)



Canada Goldenrod
(Siepmann, M. 2009)

NUISANCE



Poison Ivy
(Dreamstime, 2010)



Red Clover
(Photos from a cottage. 2009)



Virginia Creeper
(Virginia creeper. 2012)



Wild Grape
(Shaday365. 2010)



Wild Raspberry
(Red Raspberry. 2012)



Wild Strawberry
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INVASIVE



Blueweed
(Flare. 2012)



Bladder Campion
(Bladder campion. 2012)



Buckthorn
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Butter and Eggs
(Hisgett, T. 2011)



Bouncing Bet
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Canada Thistle
(Canada Thistle 2010)



Caraway
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Common Burdock
(Lake Burdock. 2011)



Common Mullien
(Free Photos. 2012)



Common Reed
(Macleay. 2011)



Knapweed
(Andreaa. 2012)



Ox-Eye Daisy
(Leung, K. 2012)



Trefoil
(Varlan, H. 2008)



Vetch
(Bird Vetch 2012)



Wild Carrot
(Wild Carrot. 2012)

Aster

(*Asteraceae* family)

AKA: Depending on the type of Aster

KEY IDENTIFICATION:

- Up to 50 inches in height
- In most cases lance shaped leaves
- Numerous flower heads at top of stems in clusters
- Flowers feather like



Potterfield, October 6, 2011

MANAGEMENT:

The following recommendations are based on the University of Manitoba extension services Weed control in Pastures lesson four (additional information can be found at extension.umn.edu)

Mechanical: repeat mowing, clipping, and weeding can diminish weeds but will not eliminate growth. In early stages weeds can be cut 3-4 inches from the ground to weaken weed and deplete root reserves. Mechanical management should be timed to occur before seeding to prevent future infestations.

Canada Goldenrod

(Solidago canadensis)

AKA: rock goldenrod

KEY IDENTIFICATION:

- Up to 80 inches tall
- Narrow lance shaped leaves
- Bright yellow flowers arranged on top of floral branches

MANAGEMENT:



Taylor February 2, 2012

The following recommendations are based on the University of Manitoba extension services Weed control in Pastures lesson four (additional information can be found at extension.umn.edu)

Mechanical: repeat mowing, clipping, and weeding can diminish weeds but will not eliminate growth. In early stages weeds can be cut 3-4 inches from the ground to weaken weed and deplete root reserves. Mechanical management should be timed to occur before seeding to prevent future infestations.

Poison Ivy

(*Rhus radicans*)

AKA: Rybergs poison

KEY IDENTIFICATION:

- Can be trailing or climbing vine
- 3 compound leaflets
- Inconspicuous yellow/green flowers

****** This plant can cause severe rashes, gloves should be utilized in removal and contact should be avoided.



Dreamstime, June 08th, 2003

MANAGEMENT:

The following recommendations are based on the article “controlling woody vines in landscapes” written by Jeffery Derr (additional information can be found at grounds-mag.com)

Mechanical: Stems can be cut at soil for brief management, however stems will regrow. If caught before seeding a physical barrier such as mulches will be effective. Mulches will not work on plants that are already established. Because of the health risks associated with this plant mechanical management is not recommended.

Chemical: contact herbicides will kill foliage but will not eliminate underground portions unless repeated frequently. Systematic herbicides will translocate the roots, however vines with well-established roots will require repeat applications. Long term control is cost and time consuming. Glyphosate (Monsanto's Roundup Pro), glufosinate ammonium (AgrEvo's Finale) are recommended.

Red Clover

(*Trifolium pratense*)

AKA: beebread, cow clover, cow grass, meadow clover, wild clover

KEY IDENTIFICATION:

- Up to 20 inches long
- Clover shaped leaves, with three leaflets around flower head
- Reddish pink flowers at top of stem in a globe shape

MANAGEMENT:

The following recommendations are based on the University of Manitoba extension services Weed control in Pastures lesson four (additional information can be found at extension.umn.edu)

Mechanical: repeat mowing, clipping, and weeding can diminish weeds but will not eliminate growth. In early stages weeds can be cut 3-4 inches from the ground to weaken weed and deplete root reserves. Mechanical management should be timed to occur before seeding to prevent future infestations.



Hilty, 2012

Virginia Creeper

(*Parthenocissus quinquefolia*)

AKA: five leaved ivy, five leaf

KEY IDENTIFICATION:

- Capable of growing 300 feet long
- Creeping woody vine with tendrils for climbing
- 5 compound toothed leaves



kgNaturePhotography, 2011

MANAGEMENT:

The following recommendations are based on the article “controlling woody vines in landscapes” written by Jeffery Derr (additional information can be found at grounds-mag.com)

Mechanical: Stems can be cut at soil for brief management, however stems will regrow. If caught before seeding a physical barrier such as mulches will be effective. Mulches will not work on vines that are already established. (Derr, 2012)

Chemical: contact herbicides will kill foliage but will not eliminate underground portions unless repeated frequently. Systematic herbicides will translocate the roots, however vines with well-established roots will require repeat applications. Long term control is cost and time consuming. Glyphosate (Monsanto's Roundup Pro), glufosinate ammonium (AgrEvo's Finale) are recommended.

Wild Grape

(*Vitis vinifera*)

AKA: Grape vine

KEY IDENTIFICATION:

- Jagged heart/maple shaped leaves
- Clusters of purple fruit
- Woody stems with climbing tendrils
- Brownish gray shredding bark



Hehn, September 4, 2010

The following recommendations are based on the article “controlling woody vines in landscapes” written by Jeffery Derr (additional information can be found at grounds-mag.com)

Mechanical: Stems can be cut at soil for brief management, however stems will regrow. If caught before seeding a physical barrier such as mulches will be effective. Mulches will not work on vines that are already established. (Derr, 2012)

Chemical: contact herbicides will kill foliage but will not eliminate underground portions unless repeated frequently. Systematic herbicides will translocate the roots, however vines with well-established roots will require repeat applications. Long term control is cost and time consuming. Glyphosate (Monsanto's Roundup Pro), glufosinate ammonium (AgrEvo's Finale) are recommended.

Wild Red Raspberry

(*Rubus idaeus*)

AKA: red raspberry

KEY IDENTIFICATION:

- Reddish climbing vine with prickles
- Produces wild raspberry fruits
- 3-5 leaflets grouped together
- Small white flowers



Weed, November 17, 2010

MANAGEMENT:

The following recommendations are based on the article “controlling woody vines in landscapes” written by Jeffery Derr (additional information can be found at grounds-mag.com)

Mechanical: Stems can be cut at soil for brief management, however stems will regrow. If caught before seeding a physical barrier such as mulches will be effective. Mulches will not work on vines that are already established. (Derr, 2012)

Chemical: contact herbicides will kill foliage but will not eliminate underground portions unless repeated frequently. Systematic herbicides will translocate the roots, however vines with well-established roots will require repeat applications. Long term control is cost and time consuming. Glyphosate (Monsanto's Roundup Pro), glufosinate ammonium (AgrEvo's Finale) are recommended.

Wild Strawberry

(*Fragaria virginiana*)

AKA: alpine strawberry, woodland strawberry, wood strawberry

KEY IDENTIFICATION:

- Low growing, creeping plant
- Produces small wild strawberries
- 3 Toothed leaves form a palmate shape
- Small white flowers with 5 petals and a yellow center



Mississippi Valley Archaeology Center, 2011

MANAGEMENT:

The following recommendations are based on the article “controlling woody vines in landscapes” written by Jeffery Derr (additional information can be found at grounds-mag.com)

Mechanical: Stems can be cut at soil for brief management, however stems will regrow. If caught before seeding a physical barrier such as mulches will be effective. Mulches will not work on vines that are already established. (Derr, 2012)

Chemical: contact herbicides will kill foliage but will not eliminate underground portions unless repeated frequently. Systematic herbicides will translocate the roots, however vines with well-established roots will require repeat applications. Long term control is cost and time consuming. Glyphosate (Monsanto's Roundup Pro), glufosinate ammonium (AgrEvo's Finale) are recommended.

Bladder Campion

(*Silene vulgaris*)

AKA: white bottle, bubble-poppy, sea pink, maidens tears, devils rattlebox, cowbell, white hen, birds-eggs, snappery, rattleweed

KEY IDENTIFICATION:

- Up to 24 inches in height
- lance shaped waxy green leaves on lower stem
- flowers in bunches at the ends of stems with 5 white notched petals emerging from a brown/green bladder



2012. <http://starsunflower.com/author/su>

MANAGEMENT

The Alberta Invasive Species Council outlines the following techniques (additional information can be found at invasiveplants.ab.ca)

Mechanical: Frequent mowing to prevent seed production can help contain an existing infestation.

Chemical: Some herbicide resistance has been encountered in bladder campion, however spot applications of other products are still effective. Consult your local Agricultural Fieldman or Certified Pesticide Dispenser for more information.

Blueweed

(*Echium vulgare*)

AKA: blue thistle, blue devil, snake flower, vipers grass

KEY IDENTIFICATION:

- Up to 24 inches tall
- Lance shaped leaves with long hairs
- Stems covered in short stiff hairs
- Two tone, purple/pink, flowers grouped at top of stem



2012. http://c10184100.r0.cf2.rackcdn.com/03-29-06_blueweed-echium-vulgare-and-crown-vetch-securigera-varia_original.jpg

MANAGEMENT:

The Alberta Invasive Species Council outlines the following techniques (additional information can be found at invasiveplants.ab.ca)

Mechanical: Mowing can deplete root reserves and prevent seed production. Cut stems encourage re-sprouting, therefore mowing must be repeated to be effective. Hand-pulling is effective in loose soil, but nearly impossible in harder packed soils because of its tough taproot. Instead the plant stem can be sliced off just below ground level with a sharp shovel. Wear gloves and long sleeves as the plant causes itching and rashes.

Chemical: Picloram and 2, 4-D are a couple of herbicides effective on blueweed. Consult your local Agricultural Fieldman or Certified Pesticide Dispenser for more information.

Bouncing Bet

(*Saponaria officinalis*)

AKA: soapwort

KEY IDENTIFICATION:

- 18-24 inches in height
- Purple/white flowers with 5 petals
- Two large lance shaped leaves opposite each other and between them are small lance shaped leaves

****** This plant is poisonous to some animals when digested

MANAGEMENT:

The Rangeland- pasture recommendations for Weld county Colorado outline the following techniques (additional information can be found at co.weld.co.us)

Mechanical: Control methods include pulling or cutting flowering stalks to prevent seed production. When pulling mature plants, stems often break off and the taproot can re-sprout if not removed. The site will need to be monitored for several years as available seeds will continue to germinate. Flower heads should be bagged for landfill disposal or dried and burned where permissible.

Chemical: Selectively applying a broadleaf herbicide according to label recommendations may also be an effective means of control. Herbicides, if used, should be applied to the rosettes in the late fall or early spring to avoid damage to adjacent vegetation.



Pollock, 2011

Buckthorn

(*Rhamnus cathartica*)

AKA: European buckthorn

KEY IDENTIFICATION:

- Large shrub
- Iron gray branches with dark brown buds ending in a thorn
- Oval green leaves
- Clusters of dark purple berries



Mulligan, 2012

MANAGEMENT:

The Alberta Invasive Species Council outlines the following techniques (additional information can be found at invasiveplants.ab.ca)

Mechanical: Prescribed burning will top kill stems and destroy the seeds but will require repetition. Common buckthorn can also be difficult to ignite. In wetland areas, raising the water table can effectively kill the shrub. Small plants can be hand pulled when the soil is moist. Larger plants will require some digging to get the root out. Soil disturbance will aid germination of buried seed so these areas will require future control efforts.

Chemical: Triclopyr is registered for use on common buckthorn. Always check product labels to ensure the herbicide is registered for use on the target plant in Canada by the Pesticide Management Regulatory Agency. Consult your local Agricultural Fieldman or Certified Pesticide Dispenser for more information.

Butter and Eggs

(*Linaria vulgaris*)

AKA: toadflax, wild snapdragon, flaxweed, ramsted

KEY IDENTIFICATION:

- Up to 12 inches in height
- numerous narrow leaves
- two tone yellow flowers resembling snap dragons clustered around top of stem

MANAGEMENT:

The Alberta Invasive Species Council outlines the following techniques (additional information can be found at invasiveplants.ab.ca)



September, 2010.
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Kleines_L%C3%B6wenmaul.JPG

Mechanical: Thorough hand-pulling can be effective in soft soils where the roots can be removed easily. Repetition is required to deplete the seed bank and all root pieces. Mowing can assist by starving the roots.

Chemical: Some herbicides have been helpful in managing this invasive plant, but chemical control alone will not eliminate toadflax. Consult your local Agricultural Fieldman or Certified Pesticide Dispenser for more information.

Biological: Several biological control agents have been imported to control Common toadflax. So far, climatic factors have limited successful establishment in Alberta.

Canada Thistle

(Cirsium arvense)

AKA: creeping thistle, field thistle, cursed thistle, corn thistle, small flowered thistle, green thistle

KEY IDENTIFICATION:

- Up to 45 inches tall
- Lobed prickly leaves
- Prickly stems
- Pink/Purple feathery flower

MANAGEMENT:

The Alberta Invasive Species Council outlines the following techniques (additional information can be found at invasiveplants.ab.ca)



McCue, 2008

Mechanical: Repeated mowing through the growing season gradually depletes the food energy stored in the root system. Repeated hand pulling in loose soils can also effectively stress the root system. To succeed, several years of effort must be committed. Gloves should be used to protect hands from thistles.

Chemical: A variety of herbicides are available for controlling Canada thistle, with residual herbicides having the most effect. However, early-season herbicide applications generally have the same effect as mowing, by killing the shoots and stimulating re-sprouting. A combination of spring-summer mowing, followed by herbicide application in the fall is extremely effective. By fall the plant is preparing for dormancy by moving food reserves from the shoots down into the roots for the next growing season. Herbicide application at this time maximizes chemical translocation into the root system and results in a better kill. Consult your local Agricultural Fieldman or Certified Pesticide Dispenser for more information.

Biological: Several weevils and one fly have been imported to target Canada and other thistle species, but a few are no longer recommended due to impacts on native thistle species.

Caraway

(*Carum carvi*)

AKA: caraway seed, carvies, wild cumin, roman cumin, persian caraway, karaya, anis des vosges, carvi, cumin des pres

KEY IDENTIFICATION:

- Pink feathery umbrella-like leaves
- 4-5 inches in height
- Numerous flowers at the top of the stem forming an umbrella-like shape
- Flowers are small and white



Herbsspace, 2012

MANAGEMENT:

The Alberta Invasive Species Council outlines the following techniques (additional information can be found at invasiveplants.ab.ca)

Mechanical: Repeated mowing is not effective, as plants re-bloom below cutting height.

Chemical: Picloram, clopyralid, and 2, 4-D Ester are very effective. Plants are easier to control in the rosette stage and before bolting. Consult your local Agricultural Fieldman or Certified Pesticide Dispenser for more information.

Common Burdock

(*Arctium minus*)

AKA: Lesser Burdock, wild rhubarb, clothbur, beggars-buttons, smaller burdock, cuckoo button, cockle button, hardock

KEY IDENTIFICATION:

- Up to 60 inches tall
- Broad heart shaped leaves
- Red/purple stalk
- Purple feathery flower dries into bur

MANAGEMENT:

The Alberta Invasive Species Council outlines the following techniques (additional information can be found at invasiveplants.ab.ca)

Mechanical: can eliminate seed production and should be done after the plant has bolted, but before flowering. Gloves should be worn to protect hands.

Chemical: Several herbicides are effective on Common Burdock - applications in riparian areas will have limitations though. The following herbicides are registered for use in rangelands (from AFRD's Crop Protection "Blue Book" for 2006): 2, 4-D, Grazon, MCPA (Amine, Ester, Na-salt) and Remedy/Garlon 4

Biological: Currently, there are no official forms of biological control for Common Burdock. However, there has been repeated interest from various provinces in researching biological control options. There are 13 insect species which attack Common Burdock. Only one of these insects, the Burdock moth (*Metzneria lappella*), has been reported in North America. This insect greatly reduces the number of viable seeds in the plant.



Christian Fischer, 2008

Common Mullein

(Verbascum thapsus)

AKA: velvet dock, big taper, candle wick, flannel-leaf, torches, Jacobs-staff, blanket leaf, ice leaf, velvet-leaf

KEY IDENTIFICATION:

- rosettes 15-45 inches in diameter
- fuzzy leaves
- 7-20 inch flower spike with many yellow flowers



Hardyplants, 2008

MANAGEMENT:

The Alberta Invasive Species Council outlines the following techniques (additional information can be found at invasiveplants.ab.ca)

Mechanical: Where feasible, tillage provides good control of common mullein rosettes. Mowing is less effective since the rosettes will continue to develop after cutting. Once mowing ceases, the plants will produce axillary branches that can flower later.

Chemical: Common mullein is difficult to kill with herbicides because the thick, woolly hairs prevent chemicals from reaching the leaf surface. At the present time glyphosate-based products are considered the most effective control for common mullein. Care must be taken to protect non-target vegetation when using non-selective herbicides. Product labels should be checked carefully to ensure use is approved. Consult your local Agricultural Fieldman, Certified Pesticide Dispenser or IPM Specialist for more information.

Common Reed

(*Phragmites australis*)

AKA: phragmites

KEY IDENTIFICATION:

- Up to 13 feet in height
- Flag like seed cluster at top of stem
- Leaves up to 1 ½ feet

MANAGEMENT:

The Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources outlines the following techniques (additional information can be found at mnr.gov.on.ca)



Mechanical: Mowing of an invasive Phragmites stand or by hand-cutting stems and seed heads will not affect the root system and if used as a standalone control method, cutting may stimulate growth and increase the density of a stand. Mowing should be conducted in late July/ early August, when most of the carbohydrate reserves are in the upper portion of the plant (i.e., during seed production or flowering). Hand-pulling or mechanical excavation is not an advisable method, as it is very labour-intensive, and is ineffective in controlling invasive Phragmites. When hand-pulling is the only option, it is most effective on plants that are less than two years old and found in dry, sandy soils. Tarping or solarization of invasive Phragmites stands has shown varied results, and is not recommended because it is non-selective and will affect all native vegetation and damage soil biota populations. Tarping works best in Phragmites stands that are found in areas of direct sunlight. Before tarping, cut plants to less than 10 cm, and remove or flatten dead biomass. Black plastic tarp or geotextile sheets are then anchored over the area using stakes or weights; the tarps should cover a large buffer area beyond the perimeter of the Phragmites stand. Sunlight will cause high temperatures to develop under the plastic, which will eventually kill the plants. While this method is not labour-intensive, continual and frequent monitoring of the Phragmites plants along the perimeter is necessary, as there may be runners that grow out from beneath the tarp. The plastic tarp must stay in place for a minimum of six months in order to ensure complete suppression of the invasive Phragmites stand. All clothing, boots, and equipment should be cleaned onsite to avoid the transportation and dispersal of invasive Phragmites.

Chemical: Herbicides used for Phragmites control should be able to translocate from the application site (usually the leaves or stems) down to the roots, effectively killing the entire plant. In North America, there are two herbicide active ingredients shown to be effective in Phragmites control: glyphosate and imazapyr. Imazapyr is a more effective herbicide, but is also more expensive than glyphosate. Management plans that combine the two herbicides can decrease costs while maintaining high levels of efficacy. Alternating herbicide active ingredients can decrease the chances of Phragmites developing resistance to one or the other herbicide.

Knapweed

(*Centaurea maculosa*)

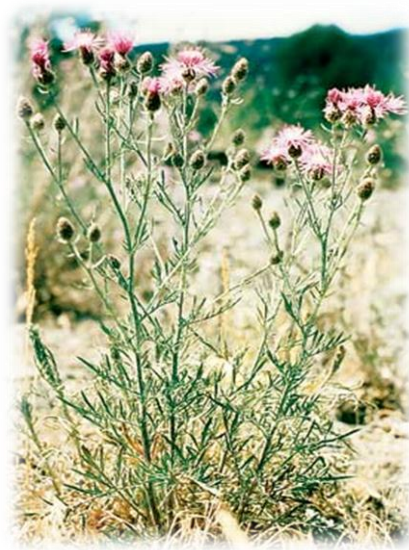
AKA: diffuse knapweed, Russian knapweed, and yellow star thistle

KEY IDENTIFICATION:

- Up to 66 inches in height
- Lower leaves divided, upper leaves undivided
- purple thistle like flowers

MANAGEMENT:

The Alberta Invasive Species Council outlines the following techniques (additional information can be found at invasiveplants.ab.ca)



Dentzer, 2012

Mechanical: Cutting or pulling before flowering can be effective on small infestations to prevent seed production, but will require several years' effort to eradicate. Remove as much of the root system as possible to prevent re-sprouting. Bare skin contact with knapweed can cause irritation, so wear gloves.

Chemical: Several herbicides are effective on Spotted knapweed – residual products (picloram) are the most effective. Consult your local Agricultural Fieldman or Certified Pesticide Dispenser for more information.

Biological: Twelve biocontrol agents have been imported to North America; 3 moths, 4 flies, 4 weevils, and a rust. Most are seedfeeders and a few are root-miners. Many of these have become very widespread throughout the northwestern US and southern BC. These agents have caused dramatic reductions in plant size, and therefore seed production in some areas.

Ox-eye Daisy

(*Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*)

AKA: white daisy, white weed, field daisy, mid-summer daisy, marguerite, poor-land flower, moon-penny, poverty weed, dog daisy

KEY IDENTIFICATION:

- 12-36 inches in height
- Smooth, lobed, spoon shaped leaves
- Daisy like flower with white petals around a yellow center
- Stems may have lance shaped leaves



2012, <http://herbs-treatandtaste.blogspot.ca/2011/12/ox-eye-daisy-small-herb-with-many-uses.html>

MANAGEMENT:

The Alberta Invasive Species Council outlines the following techniques (additional information can be found at invasiveplants.ab.ca)

Mechanical: Repeated mowing prevents seed production, but also can stimulate re-sprouting of stems. Hand-pulling or digging before flowering is effective, but it is important to remove as much of the fibrous roots and rhizomes as possible. Repeated efforts will be required - both throughout the growing season and in subsequent years.

Chemical: Several herbicides are effective at controlling Oxeye when applied to actively growing plants up to the flowering stage. Glyphosate, 2, 4-D and dicamba can be used- picloram can provide very good control when used on the proper soil types. Consult your local Agricultural Fieldman or Certified Pesticide Dispenser for more information.

Trefoil

(*Lotus corniculatus*)

AKA: birdfoot deervetch, bird's-foot trefoil, bloomfell, cat's clover, crowtoes, ground honeysuckle

KEY IDENTIFICATION:

- 6-24 inches in height
- Clover like leaves
- Bright yellow flowers occasionally streaked with red resembling old fashioned shoes
- Emerge from a single root



Stock Seed Farms, 2006

MANAGEMENT:

The following recommendations are based on the University of Manitoba extension services Weed control in Pastures lesson four (additional information can be found at extension.umn.edu)

Mechanical: repeat mowing, clipping, and weeding can diminish weeds but will not eliminate growth. In early stages weeds can be cut 3-4 inches from the ground to weaken weed and deplete root reserves. Mechanical management should be timed to occur before seeding to prevent future infestations.

Vetch

(*Vicia cracca*)

AKA: bird vetch, tufted vetch, cow vetch

KEY IDENTIFICATION:

- 20-50 inches long
- Weak climbing stems with tendrils
- 10-30 purple flowers clustered on one side of the flower head
- Pointed lance shaped leaves



2012, <http://spiraea herbs.wordpress.com/page/19/>

MANAGEMENT:

The University of Alaska outlines the following techniques (additional information can be found at uaf.edu)

Mechanical: Pull or mow above-ground plant parts throughout the growing season to prevent flowers from developing. Cover infested area with weed barrier fabric, leaving enough fabric to cover an area at least one foot beyond the infested area. This can work well around trees and shrubs.

Chemical: In early summer, apply an herbicide containing clopyralid, triclopyr or 2, 4-D as the primary active ingredient. Only 2,4-D may be used in lawns, gardens and ornamental plantings. Clopyralid and triclopyr persist in the soil and in grass (including lawn clippings) and have the potential to damage non target plants. Once the herbicide is applied, do not pull or mow the bird vetch. The herbicide is most effective if allowed to translocate down to the plant's roots.

Wild Carrot

(*Daucus carota*)

AKA: Queen Anne's lace, lace flower, birds- nest

KEY IDENTIFICATION:

- Up to 48 inches tall
- Feathery leaves clustered around stem base
- Small white flowers grouped together forming an umbrella shape



2012, <http://www.all-creatures.org/picb/wfshl-queenanneslace.html>

The Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources outline the following techniques (additional information can be found at omafra.gov.ca)

Chemical: Susceptible to dicamba, many biotypes tolerant to 2, 4-D. Roundup controls this weed in no-till situations. Spray at rosette stage in fall or early spring. Roundup controls this weed in no-till situations. Leaves are close to base of plant but cutting in mid-summer cuts off seed umbels in the second year of growth. Annual cultivation destroys the first year plants and promotes germination to reduce the soil seed bank.

Glossary

Compound leaf: a leaf of a plant consisting of several or many distinct parts (leaflets) joined to a single stem.

Divided/undivided: many leaflets or one leaf

Lance shaped: tapering from a rounded base of a leaf

Leaflets: a leaf-like part to a compound leaf

Lobed: a rounded part of the margin of a leaf caused from deep sinuses

Margin: the border or edge of a leaf

Midrib: a central or largest vein(s) in a leaf

Notched: serrated margin, or toothed margin

Palmate: a leaf having several midribs all radiating from one point

Rosettes: rose shaped

Sinus: space or indent in the margin of a leaf

Smooth: a margin in a leaf that has not teeth or lobes

Tendrils: a thin part of the plant that twists around objects for support

Photo References – Photo Index (As photos appear)

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Vegetation Inventory List

Common Name	Scientific Name
aster	<i>Aseraceae family</i>
basswood	<i>Tilia americana</i>
bittersweet nightshade	<i>Solanum dulcamara</i>
black locust	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>
blueweed	<i>Echium vulgare</i>
bouncing bet	<i>Saponaria officinalis</i>
bracken fern	<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>
buckthorn	<i>Rhamnus cathartica</i>
bur oak	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>
butter and eggs	<i>Linaria vulgaris</i>
Canada anemone	<i>Anemone canadensis</i>
Canada goldenrod	<i>Solidago canadensis</i>
Canada thistle	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>
caraway	<i>Carum carvi</i>
chicory	<i>Cichorium intybus</i>
common burdock	<i>Arctium minus</i>
common cattail	<i>Typha latifolia</i>
common lilac	<i>Syringa vulgaris</i>
common mullein	<i>Verbascum thapsus</i>
common reed	<i>Phragmites australis</i>
crab apple	<i>Malus spp.</i>
eastern white cedar	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>
evening primrose	<i>Oenothera macrocarpa</i>
gooseberry	<i>Ribes spp.</i>
green ash	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>
honey locust	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>
horsetail	<i>Equisetaceae</i>
ironwood	<i>Carpinus caroliniana</i>
Japanese lilac	<i>Syringa reticulata</i>
jewelweed	<i>Impatiens capensis</i>
knapweed	<i>Centaurea maculosa</i>
largetooth aspen	<i>Populus grandidentata</i>
milkweed	<i>Asclepias syrica</i>
Norway spruce	<i>Picea abies</i>
ox-eye daisy	<i>Chrysanthemum leucanthemum</i>
pepper grass	<i>Lepidium virginicum</i>
pineapple weed	<i>Matricaria discoidea</i>
poison ivy	<i>Rhus radicans</i>
red clover	<i>Trifolium pratense</i>

red maple	<i>Acer rubrum</i>
red oak	<i>Quercus rubra</i>
red osier dogwood	<i>Cornus sericea</i>
red pine	<i>Pinus resinosa</i>
Scots pine	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>
service berry	<i>Amelanchier arborea</i>
silver maple	<i>Acer sccharinum</i>
spotted joe pie weed	<i>Eupatorium maculatum</i>
staghorn sumack	<i>Rhus typhina</i>
sweet white clover	<i>Melilotus albus</i>
tamarack	<i>Larix laricina</i>
trefoil	<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>
trembling aspen	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>
vetch	<i>Vicia cracca</i>
violet spp.	<i>Viola spp.</i>
virginia creeper	<i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i>
white ash	<i>Fraxinus americana</i>
white birch	<i>Betula papyrifera</i>
wild carrot	<i>Daucus carota</i>
white oak	<i>Quercus alba</i>
white spruce	<i>Picea glauca</i>
wild grape	<i>Vitis vinifera</i>
wild mint	<i>Mentha arvensis</i>
wild red raspberry	<i>Rubus idaeus</i>
wild ruhbarb	<i>Rheum rhabarbarum</i>
wild strawberry	<i>Fragaria virginiana</i>
willow spp.	<i>Salix spp.</i>