

✓	COMMON NAME
	Bunchberry
	Clintonia or Blue Bead Lily
	Early or Northern Coralroot
	False Solomon's Seal
	Indian Cucumber Root
	Lily-of-the-valley
	One-flowered Wintergreen
	Purple Clematis
	Red Baneberry
	Smooth Solomon's Seal
	Starflower
	Sweet Cicely
	Twinflower
	Wild Columbine
	Wild Sarsaparilla

More Information:

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Smooth Solomon's Seal
Polygonatum biflorum - Native.



In the fall, the leaf stalk dies back and separates from the rhizome. A scar remains which resembles the Seal of King Solomon, who reigned as King of Israel from 961 - 931 BC. The seal consists of two overlapping triangles that create a six pointed star, called the Star of David after King David, father of Solomon. Solomon used the symbol to cast away demons and summon angels. (May - June).

Bunchberry

Cornus canadensis - Native.

The four white "petals" are white-coloured bracts, not flowers. The flower is a dense cluster of greenish flowers in the centre of the four white bracts. (June-July).



Starflower

Trientalis borealis - Native.

Starflower is one of the few



flowers that has seven petals. Two delicate, white flowers open above a whorl of green leaves on each plant. So long as the weather does not get too warm, individual Starflower plants will bloom for a couple of weeks. (May - August).

Early or Northern Coralroot

Corallorhiza trifida Chatelain - Native.

Early coralroot forms clumps and extensive colonies in cold-bottom or cool, moist mixed forests, swamps, bogs, coniferous forests, along wooded streams and in wet meadows. It occurs around the world in the Boreal and Mixed Forest Regions and adjacent regions of the Deciduous Forests and Tundra. (May - June).



Wild Sarsaparilla

Aralia nudicaulis - Native.

This is the root-beer plant. The root is used as a flavouring and as a substitute for sarsaparilla. The root was used to make 'root beer'. (June).



Early - Mid Summer Forest Wildflowers and Other Flowering Plants

Killarney and Sudbury Area



Wild Columbine

Early - Mid Summer (May - July)

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Indian Cucumber Root

Medeola virginiana - Native.

This is a double-decker plant. It has two tiers of leaves. The flowers occur on the top tier. Plants that aren't blooming in a given year have only the lower tier of leaves. The root is reported to taste and smell like a cucumber. (June - July).



Twinflower

Linnaea borealis - Native.

Twinflower is easily recognized when in bloom because of its twin flowers, the small round leaves, and ground hugging growth habit. Twinflower is easily killed by a forest fire. (June - July).



Lily-of-the-valley

Maianthemum canadense - Native.

The lily-of-the-valley means "Good luck" or "the return of happiness", typical of the spring appearance of this flower. Some cultures offer a sprig of lily-of-the-valley as a token of good luck. (Late May - July).



Clintonia or Blue Bead Lily

Clintonia borealis - Native.

The sky-blue berries of Clintonia are poisonous. Please ensure your children know the difference between these berries and wild blue berries. It is said that some hunters rub their traps with the roots of Clintonia because bears are attracted to the odour. (May - July).



One-flowered Wintergreen

Moneses uniflora - Native.

It prefers dry to moist conifer and mixed forest, in areas that are shaded and well drained. The name *Moneses* is derived from the Greek word *monos*, meaning "single", and *hesis*, meaning "delight". The name *uniflora* is derived from the Latin, "one flower". (June - July).



Red Baneberry

Actaea rubra - Native.

The common name, Red Baneberry, comes from the poisonous oil that occurs in all parts of the plant. The Latin name, *Actaea*, comes from the Latin *Pliny*, meaning "a strong



scented plant" and *rubra*, from the Latin, "red, ruddy". (May - June).



Wild Columbine

Aquilegia canadensis - Native.

Wild columbine occurs in wooded or open, rocky or sandy ground, dry slopes, exposed rock ledges and crevices, edges of forests, and peat bogs. The upward tubes contain nectar that attract insects, such as hawk moths, and hummingbirds that have long tongues. It is reported that Native Americans rubbed the crushed seeds on the hands of men as a love charm. Columbine is called "the flower for the masses." Once started, Columbine propagates for years and, although perennial, they increase rapidly by self-sown seed. (May - June).



Purple Clematis

Clematis occidentalis - Native.

Purple clematis occurs in forests and along forest margins. It climbs on trees and shrubs or trails along the ground in clearings, on talus



slopes, and on hills. The fruit occurs as a fluffy seed head in July - September. The purple colour of the flower is easily seen by spring insects. The name Clematis is the Greek word for "long, easily bent branches". (May - June).

Sweet Cicely

Osmorhiza claytoni - Native.

Sweet Cicely has flat-topped, white flower clusters. The stem is hairy and it is up to 90 cm tall. It occurs in moist woods. The roots and stems have a licorice-like smell and taste when crushed. (May - June).



False Solomon's Seal

Smilacina racemosa - Native.

This plant grows in rich woods, thickets, and moist clearings. Rabbits and deer love to eat this plant. False Solomon's Seal will survive a forest fire and grow quickly after the fire is out. The berry is green coloured at first, but changes to ruby red.

