



Sarracenia

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Newsletter of the Wildflower Society of Newfoundland and Labrador

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General Announcements:

Dues for the upcoming year are now payable. Membership now runs from September to September. The \$10 fee may be paid to our Treasurer Carmel Conway at the next meeting or use the membership form at the back of the newsletter to send your payment. Checks are payable to The Wildflower Society of Newfoundland and Labrador. Our mailing address is on the provided form.

FALL PROGRAM

**October 6: Wildflowers of Newfoundland: One
Man's View**
Speaker: Brian Bursey

Brian Bursey has published *Discovering Newfoundland, Exploring Labrador* and *Exploring Newfoundland*. His presentation will be of flowers he photographed when preparing for the books. He hopes we can help ID some of the slides.

**November 3: Botanizing Along the Trans-
Labrador Highway**
Speaker: Michael Collins

Michael will give us a slide presentation of the various wildflowers he has photographed along the Trans-Labrador Highway.

**December 1: Christmas Social and Member's
Slide Show**

This meeting is an opportunity to bring along any photos or slides of wildflowers that you may wish to share with the rest of the membership. To help in the festivities, please bring along some goodies!

**Meetings at 8 pm at the MUN Botanical
Gardens, Mt. Scio Rd., St. John's.**

SOUTHWARD BOUND IN '99

by: Glenda Quinn

The Connaigre Peninsula on the south coast of Newfoundland was the destination of our Wildflower Society's annual field trip in the summer of 1999 and our group consisted of Luise Hermanutz & David Innes and their two sons, Stefan and Peter; John Maunder; Howard & Leila Clase; Henry Mann; Bill & June Titford; Carmel Conway & Bill Hynd and their two sons, Alexander and Robbie; Bill Hays from Scotland; Roger Etcheberry and partner Danielle from Miquelon; Ross Traverse; Marion Bailey; Alice Close, and myself.

Saturday morning, July 17, the group met at the Exploits Valley Motel at the beginning of the Bay D'Espoir Highway and we left for St. Alban's around 10:30 am. The first stop was a serpentine area, which appeared as a doughnut shape on the geological map. Serpentine is a mineral found in ultramafic rocks; these are pieces of the Earth's mantle and have been brought to the surface by continental drift-related faulting. They contain magnesite which weathers to a brick-red colour. The Tablelands on the west coast are a prime example and a world famous site. Plants that grow on these rocks are specially adapted to this particular environment. Luise was happy to find Moss Campion (*Silene acaulis*) here and we found Maidenhair Fern (*Adiantum aleuticum*), Balsam Ragwort (*Senecio pauperculus*), and Dry-leaved Sandwort (*Mimuartia marcescens*), a member of the Pink Family, formerly known as *Arenaria marcescens*. *Marcescens* means "retaining old dead leaves" and it's a very appropriate description of the plant. The plant made its home among the folds of ancient rock. Several of us took pictures of the unusual rocky surface molded with hard white quartz and streaks of black mineral (chromite) which formed a network of veins rising above the softer, brick red magnesite.

The next stop was Northwest Gander River and it was here I found a good example of the variability in plants; two asters with different looking flowers but the same species. The asters, *Aster umbellatus* were about the same height but one had fewer ray-flowers that appeared to be broader and less pointed. A few days later I found a mini version (6 inches) of this aster growing on a coastal headland in Wreck Cove and another about 4 ½ feet near the river in St. Alban's. I joked with Robbie and Alec that I nicknamed the plants *Aster muttii* and *Aster jeffii* but the boys couldn't appreciate my humour as they had never heard of Mutt and Jeff, generation gap threefold I'd say. On the short trail to the river Henry found an orchid similar to Broad-leaved Twayblade (*Listera convallarioides*) but John later keyed it out as Auricled Twayblade (*Listera auriculata*). *Auriculata* is derived from the Latin *auricula*, which means "little ear," and refers to the ear-like projections at the base of the labellum. The lip of this orchid is cleft one-fourth to one third its length and the lobes (auricles) at the base of the labellum are reflexed. The labellum or lip is one of the three petals of an orchid and it is usually the most interesting and showy part of the orchid flower, its job being to attract pollinators. Someone pointed out Sticky Tofieldia (*Tofieldia glutinosa*), the red fruiting raceme a distinct reminder of recent tiny white flowers. Another plant that likes damp places, the single, erect, leafless stem arises from a basal tuft of grasslike leaves. The common name comes from the sticky, reddish hairs on the stem of this member of the lily family (although scientists have probably put in it another group).

After reaching St. Alban's we checked in at the motel and then we went to explore the beach which was across the street. In the tidal mud I found the tiniest flower, so tiny that you could not see it unless you bent down to almost eye level with the plant. A member of the figwort family, mudwort (*Limosella australis*) has very narrow leaves that are longer than the flower stalk and it formed a dense, green mat

around the perimeter of the beach. Hmm-m, was False Arnica (*Senecio pseudo-arnica*) the largest bloom I saw on the trip? Nearby, in a little brook June found an interesting hemp nettle which John was going to examine further. If I thought Lady's Mantle grew profusely in Burin then the Spotted Jewelweed (*Impatiens capensis*) had to be its equivalent in this area, although the former was introduced. Practically in every place I poked around, I saw this annual growing near the beaches or in damp areas. Jewelweed, a proven remedy for poison ivy (not that we have to worry about encountering it in our province), has orange, spotted flowers that go through a male stage and a female stage. Each Jewelweed flower begins as male, then loses its anthers to expose the female stigma, which can therefore only receive pollen from the anther of another flower. It is in the male stage when you see a whitish pollen and a small green point indicates the female stage. When the fruits of the flower are ripe the plant quickly tosses its seed when triggered by movement and no doubt this explains its scientific name as impatience in Latin translates *impatiens*. The succulent leaves of Jewelweed repel water and on rainy days little droplets on the pale green leaves give the appearance of crystals, hence the name Jewelweed; or the pendent blooms shaped like cornucopias and looking like earrings may have inspired the colloquial name as well. There is also a yellow-flowering species of *Impatiens* native to the province, Pale-Touch-me-not (*Impatiens pallida*). It is among those tantalizing plants of our provincial flora whose localities are found only on the west coast. (See Henry Mann's article, *Codroy Valley Wildflowers*, *Sarracenia* Vol 7, No.)

Back at St. Alban's Motel we gathered for our evening meal in the pleasant dining room that overlooked the main street, and visible to diners were many tall trees that grew in the gardens of the town's people. One in particular became a topic of discussion and to enlighten us as to its species, Ross got up from the table, ran

down the road, collected a leaf and was back before his entree arrived. We all laughed as he came running back holding the leaf which turned out to be Black Poplar.

Under sunny skies, we set out Sunday morning to climb hills, clamber over river banks, slide down gulches, stir up roadside ponds, tramp through bogs, wade in tidal pools, drive over dusty roads, hike through mosquito infested shady woods, and conquer whatever other habitat lay in our paths. We had a mission and we had fun! To seek, scrutinize, identify, record and photograph.

Our first stop was a little gully that took us all by surprise for its beauty. Tucked away under a canopy of trees, it was untouched by boardwalks or trails and, the only way to enter it was down over a steep embankment. Sunlight filtering through the leaves provided a cool respite from the hot sun. Beside the trickling sounds of water grew attractive clusters of Twisted Stalk (*Streptopus amplexifolius*) past the flowering stage but splendid with red fruit. The four young boys with us enjoyed splashing in the water and were promised a return visit later in the day. After much photographing we drove off to the next site which was a bog. The bladderworts (*Utricularia cornuta*) and their bright yellow petals whose leaves lurk under murky mud, equipped with bladders to suck up unsuspecting insects worked their magic on Carmel. She photographed and raved about them throughout our trip, you could say she was suckered into taking a lot of pictures. Someone handed me a White Water Lily (*Nymphaea odorata*) which I stuck in a water bottle and placed in my cup holder in the car. Unfortunately it doesn't keep very well in water after being picked but Alice, Marion and I enjoyed its classic, symmetrical design and heavy perfume until it succumbed within a few hours to its brutal yank from the pool in the bog. A number of these would make an outstanding wedding bouquet I quipped, but after some discussion about its inability to survive

harvested and the difficulty of timing your nuptials to coincide with its blooming, Alice concluded that their beauty is best observed in the pool.

We stopped at Salmon River Dam, one of the many smaller dams holding in the Baie d'Espoir main reservoir, and I joined the Titfords for lunch in a rowboat which was hauled aground and lying in the shade. It was at this place (not in the rowboat) that we encountered the first of several plants with a different colour form. Carmel pointed out a white Fireweed (*Epilobium angustifolium*) while John was examining a mustard that seemed to intrigue him. In the days ahead I saw white Vetch (*Vicia cracca*), pink Hedge Bindweed (*Convolvulus sepium*), purple Meadow Rue (*Thalictrum sp.*), yellow-berried Red Elderberry (*Sambucus pubens*) and blue Balsam trees. On the way back to St. Alban's we made a couple of mini stops during which Henry "fished" for stoneworts and Leila found American Brooklime (*Veronica americana*). This *Veronica* is a fleshy, hairless plant with creeping, sprawling stems, and opposite, lance-shaped leaves that grows in moist places. Its blue flowers grow in loose racemes on long stalks in the upper leaf axils. The young shoots can be eaten in salads, but they are bitter and need to be mixed with other salad greens. That afternoon I drove to Milltown by myself and took a picture of a field of towering Fireweed alive with bees. On the way back I detoured to Swanger Bay and it was here I spotted the white Vetch growing on a stream bank.

The westerly side of the Connaigre Peninsula was our destination on Monday and the string of little communities we toured through epitomized the beauty of outport Newfoundland despite the fact that the more traditional and colourful salt box houses are disappearing. That day we got lost in Belloram, snacked in St. Jacques, mountaineered in English Harbour West, locked out in Coomb's Cove, and charmed in Mose Ambrose. On the way to Belloram we

climbed a steep hill with a rocky outcrop and on the way down I spied a cluster of little fir trees that would enhance any garden. They were very blue and Henry collected some seeds for me; hopefully they will germinate and their offspring will grace my garden someday. For many years Curly Grass has been a "must see" plant for me and I was very happy when Roger found *Schizaea pusilla*, Newfoundland's smallest true fern, further down the slope. How Fernald must have been intrigued when he read the plant lists of La Pylaie, Waghorne, and Eames & Godfrey and saw this little coastal fern listed! Knowing that this Southern Hemisphere species' only locality in North America was the New Jersey Pine Barrens and remote places in Nova Scotia, must have excited the famous botanist and enticed him to the British Colony during the early 1900's.

The Larger Purple-fringed Orchid (*Plantanthera grandiflora*) caught everyone attention at the beach in St. Jacques where we picnicked, and not far away I found a purple flowered variety of Meadow Rue (*Thalictrum sp.*).

In the afternoon when our entourage broke up, Alice, Marion and I decided to do a little sightseeing, but we kept encountering fragments of our group at different places. At Wreck Cove we saw John and Bill Hay climbing a hill where John found *Bartonia paniculata* and driving through English Harbour West we saw Luise and her coterie on a higher hill where they found lots of *Diapensia lapponica*. On our return through Mose Ambrose we spotted the Titfords' van pulled over and they were standing beside a "meadow" of wildflowers prettier than any I have seen. The native Bindweed (*Convolvulus sepium*), pink with a white stripe, the Swamp Candle (*Lysimachia terrestris*), and Meadow Cranesbill (*Geranium pratense*) grew profusely and provided an interesting arrangement of colours and shapes. Just before meeting June and Bill, a teeny, tiny church caught our attention and

the three of us went inside to investigate. We entered through an old, arched wooden door shaped like the windows and the walls reeked with stories to be told but only our imaginations could provide a few. At Coomb's Cove the church had been locked.

Breathtaking scenery awaited us Tuesday morning as we drove to Harbour Breton. Our motorcade swooped through rolling hills and valleys, treeless but cloaked in green, and the route was astonishingly beautiful. Growing along the roadside was a plant recently introduced to the province that Sue wrote about in *Sarracenia* (Fall 1994: Vol. 5, No. 2), Tall Wormseed Mustard (*Erysimum hieraciifolium*). We stopped for lunch at a barachois- beach- salt-water marsh-gravelly hill where *Draba glabella* grew and it was here in a muddy pool that I found a rather large *Rumex* species yet to be determined. Roger found Sea Milkwort (*Glaux maritima*) here and there was lots more of the pink, white-striped *Convolvulus*. Mid-afternoon we reached Harbour Breton with energy to spare so most of us opted to climb Gun Hill where we were rewarded with a terrific view of Fortune Bay. On the way down, John and Henry showed interest in the Mountain Ashes, locating what appeared to be *X Sorbaronia arsenii*, a peculiar intergeneric hybrid between *Aronia arbutifolia* and *Sorbus decora*, which also occurs in St. Pierre and Miquelon.

That night we tried our luck again at stargazing, Sunday night had been too cloudy, and Carmel took us to Deadman's Cove. Moonlight shimmered on the ocean, the surf rumbled below us, and the dark sky overhead flickered with stars. Soo- o- o romantic, you could just imagine rum runners stealthily hauling their heavy boats ashore all so many years ago. It reminded me of a scene from Daphne Du Maurier's novel, Frenchman's Creek, which was televised last winter.

Our last full day botanizing, Wednesday, was spent in several tidal pools and a barachois on the way to Hermitage, as well as on a beautiful pebble beach. At the beach there with a woodland path nearby which provided us with shade and wonderful shapes sculptured in moss. Two orchids, Large Round-leaved Orchid (*Platanthera orbiculata*) and Blunt-leaved Orchid (*Platanthera obtusata*), made their home in the moist understory and nearby, on the stream bank a clump of One-flowered Pyrola (*Moneses uniflora*) flourished. After several more stops in watery areas we found Tall Blue Lettuce (*Lactuca biennis*), a leafy plant with blue flowers. At one of these places, Alice, Marion and I decided to set out and explore on our own. At Seal Cove I picked up a piece of driftwood shaped like Aladdin's lamp and Alice and I posed for each other's photo in a clump of False Arnica (*Senecio pseudo-arnica*). We drove to the end of the road opposite the lighthouse on Pass Island and the numerous mounds of flowerless, berryless Swedish Bunchberry (*Cornus suecica*) made a striking landscape. After nibbling on a meager supply of bakeapples we got in the car and headed back. One of my favourite wildflowers, the Northeastern Rose (*Rosa nitida*) lined the gravel road and we decided to gather a few for the dinner table, their lovely scent wafting around us as we struggled to pry them from the prickly branches, our hands wrapped in towels. This rose differs from the Virginia Wild Rose (*Rosa virginiana*) in that the stems are more densely covered with dark red bristles, the flowers are deep pink and it doesn't grow as tall.

Ross had made arrangements with the motel staff to have fish 'n brewis on the menu and what a yummy meal we had, especially Marion! A few of us headed for the great outdoors around 11:30 PM to look up instead of down. Not a breeze, not a cloud, not a chill! High overhead Vega, Deneb, and Altair formed the Summer Triangle while low in the south Sagittarius, shaped like a teapot, and Scorpion stood side by side. Venus, Regulus, and the

waxing moon made an attractive grouping in the west. Maybe not exactly a fitting ending to our wildflower trip but certainly a perfect ending for our journey with friends.

FAMILIAR FACES: a Comparison of the Alpines in Newfoundland and the Alberta Rockies.

By Todd Boland

As many of you know, I often go west to Calgary and surrounding areas each year. The main purpose of the trips is to visit my brother and his family. The duration of these trips is generally 3-5 weeks and May is the most common month, although I've had two summer trips and two fall trips. After 12 trips, I have become quite familiar with the flora of western Alberta. During my initial trips I was quite surprised how many plants overlap between the flora of Newfoundland and that of the Alberta Rockies in particular. Over the years I've seen many familiar faces.

The most common overlap plants are calcifiles or lime-loving species, especially arctic-alpines. What is most startling is the difference in habitats preferred by a given species in Newfoundland versus western Alberta. A good example is *Hedysarum boreale* and *Hedysarum alpinum*. Those of us who participated in the annual field to western Newfoundland will remember the lovely patches of *Hedysarum boreale* we saw growing at Cape St. George on the Port-au-Port Peninsula. In Newfoundland, this species is quite rare. On the northern end of the Northern Peninsula we saw clumps of *Hedysarum alpinum*. It was not particularly abundant, but was spread out over the general area. In both cases the plants grew among limestone barrens. In the Calgary area, both *Hedysarum* species are quite common. They are a significant feature of undisturbed foothill prairies. It was so strange to see them growing

among blanketflowers, coneflowers, blue flax, wood lily, prairie crocus and buffalo-bean, just to name a few. Essentially, the *Hedysarum* are part of the kaleidoscope of wildflowers typical of foothill prairies. Both species also frequent roadsides as you drive from Calgary to Banff. I never did see any growing in typical alpine situations.

Another example of differing habitat preferences is the starry-flowered false solomon's-seal, *Smilacina stellata*. In Newfoundland, plants are typically small (under 15 cm) and frequent peaty coastal headlands. In western Alberta, they are quite tall, often over 30 cm and like the *Hedysarum*, commonly growth among typical prairie wildflowers.

Harebells (*Campanula rotundifolia*) are very opportunistic. In Newfoundland they frequent coastal headlands but are also common on exposed limestone barrens, disturbed roadsides (again mostly in limestone areas) and even serpentine areas. In western Alberta they are again a common component of the foothill prairie flora. They also grow above the tree-line into typically alpine situations.

Amerorchis rotundifolia is a very rare Newfoundland orchid which as a group, we have only seen on Burnt Island, growing in the shelter of stunted larch. In western Alberta, they are localized but overall, one of the more common western orchids. *Calypso bulbosa* is another very rare Newfoundland orchid which is currently known from only 3 areas on the island, again among stunted conifers on limestone barrens. In western Alberta, *Calypso* are THE most abundant orchid. In the west, both orchids grow most commonly as an understory plant in spruce-pine forests. What a contrast to the exposed windswept areas that are home to these orchids in Newfoundland.

Of course, many of the arctic-alpines common to Newfoundland and western Alberta

do grow in more-or-less similar habitats. In Newfoundland, many of our calcifiles are restricted to the coastal limestone barrens of the Northern Peninsula. In Alberta, they grow above the tree-line in typical alpine habitats. Most of the western Rockies are limestone, hence alpine areas are somewhat similar to the limestone barrens of Newfoundland. The main difference is that in Newfoundland, these plants grow at sea-level, while in the Rockies, they grow at elevations of 1500 to 2600 m. Shared flora include yellow mountain saxifrage (*Saxifraga aizoides*), purple mountain saxifrage (*Saxifraga oppositifolia*), small-flowered anemone (*Anemone parviflora*), sibbaldia (*Sibbaldia procumbens*), alpine bistort (*Polygonum viviparum*), mountain chickweed (*Cerastium beeringianum*), long-stalked chickweed (*Stellaria longipes*), multi-rayed goldenrod (*Solidago multiradiata*), plumboy (*Rubus acaulis*), moss campion (*Silene acaulis*), roseroot (*Sedum rosea*) and arctic willows (*Salix reticulata* and *S. vestita*). I should note that *Salix vestita* in the Rockies forms dense shrubby clumps to 4 feet compared to our more bun-like plants. The most common crevice-dwelling fern of the alpine Rockies is the fragile fern, *Cystopteris fragilis*. In Newfoundland, that species is also our most common crevice-dweller among the limestone barrens and shady cliffs.

In many situations, the genera are shared even if the species are not. The alpine areas of the Rockies contain several *Draba* species much the same as we do. They have white mountain avens but their species is *Dryas octopetala* compared to our *Dryas integrifolia*. Their most common grass-of-parnassus is *Parnassia fimbriata* compared to our *Parnassia glauca* and *P. palustris*. Alpine areas of Alberta contain several pussytoes, *Antennaria* spp. but the jury is out as to whether we share any species. They also have many alpine species of *Oxytropis* and *Astragalus*. We also have some of these genera among our limestone barrens, but the west has a far greater diversity. While we have a single

species of arctic-alpine fleabane, *Erigeron hyssopifolius* the Alberta Rockies has some dozen or so species. Our single species of Indian Paintbrush, *Castilleja septentrionalis*, is a rather dull off-white. Out west, there are many species of paintbrush, mostly in vibrant shades of red, orange, yellow and pink.

Don't get me wrong...much of the flora of the Alberta Rockies is distinctly western, containing genera that have no counterparts in Newfoundland. Among such genera are the beard-tongues (*Penstemon* spp.), shooting star (*Dodecatheon* spp.), columbine (*Aquilegia* spp.), coral-bells (*Heuchera* spp.) and pasque-flower (*Pulsatilla* spp.).

Another distinctive difference in the alpine floras is the importance of snow-bed species. Some alpiners are more-or-less restricted to areas where snow lies late into the season, so that once the snow melts, plants start off into growth with a bang. Such plants will not tolerate exposure to wind or a freeze-thaw cycle. Such areas are very rare in Newfoundland, essentially restricted to some northern slopes of high areas of the Long Range Mountains. In these areas you may find the rare mountain heathers, *Phyllodoce caerulea* and *Cassiope hypnoides*. In the Alberta Rockies, most alpine meadows have late lying snow hence mountain heathers are very abundant and often form the primary component of these meadows. Not surprisingly, the west has more species, with two species each of *Phyllodoce* and *Cassiope*.

If variety is the spice of life, then unfortunately, our arctic-alpine flora cannot compare to that of the Alberta Rockies. It's a simple fact that they have far more species of alpiners than we do. Anyone who has seen an alpine meadow in full bloom, will agree that few sights can compare to such flamboyant beauty. Many of us would find the plants to be quite exotic, but upon closer inspection, you would be amazed at the number of genera you'd recognize and the familiar faces you'd see.

NATIVE PLANT GARDENER'S GUIDELINES

Provided by the Canadian Wildflower Society

1. Do not disrupt native plant communities.
2. Obtain native plants from seed, garden or nursery.
3. Buy only wildflowers and ferns certified by the vendors as: "Nursery Propagated"
4. Use plants and seeds which have originated in your immediate bioregion. Such plants and seeds are best adapted to the local climate, soil, predators, pollinators and diseases.
5. Give preference to bioregionally native plant species in your garden, rather than naturalized or exotic species. The latter group may escape to wild habitats and interfere with the growth and spread of native flora and fauna.
6. Promote the cultivation and propagation of bioregionally native plants as an educational and conservation measure to supplement the preservation of natural habitat.
7. Keep accurate records of any bioregionally rare flora which you are growing to increase our understanding of the biology of the species.
8. Transplant wild native flora only when the plants of a given area are officially slated for destruction eg: road construction, subdivisions, pipelines, golf courses, etc. Obtain permission before transplanting.
9. Collect no more than 10% of a seed crop from the wild. Leave the rest for natural dispersal and as food for dependent organisms.
10. Use natural means of fertilizing, weed and predator control rather than synthetic chemical means.
11. Consider planting native species attractive to native fauna, especially birds, butterflies and bees uncommon to your bioregion.
12. Exercise extreme caution when studying and photographing wildflowers in order not to damage the surrounding flora and fauna.
13. Co-operate with institutions like: arboreta, botanical gardens, museums and universities in the propagation and study of rare species.
14. Openly share your botanical knowledge with the public but ensure that native plant species or communities will not be damaged in the process.

Editor's Note:

There are certain popular genera of "wildflowers" that are most at risk from being wild-collected. These wildflowers are somewhat more difficult to propagate by conventional means, thus are popular targets for over-zealous nursery wholesalers. When purchasing any of these plants, ask the retailer if they were indeed nursery propagated.

Genera to be concerned about include:

Actaea
Arisaema
Dicentra (excluding *D. spectabilis*, *D. eximia* and *D. formosa*)
Hepatica
Jeffersonia
Mertensia
Podophyllum
Sanguinaria
Trillium
Uvularia

Humber Natural History Society

RARE NEWFOUNDLAND WILDFLOWERS 17

In order to develop a better understanding of the distribution of our rare plants, especially those of the West Coast, a series of these sheets will be made available to interested naturalists. Each sheet will deal with a single species known only from a few localities on the Island. Please report any sightings of rare plants to Henry Mann, Biology Department, Sir Wilfred Grenfell College, Corner Brook, Newfoundland, A2H 6P9, or call 637-6245 (work) or 686-2340 (home). Records will be kept in the S.W.G. College Herbarium

Plant Name: Common - Indian Hemp, Hemp-dogbane

Scientific - Apocynum cannabinum L.
(= Apocynum sibiricum Jacq.)

Characteristics:

Indian Hemp is a shrubby-looking perennial herb, usually about 30 centimeters tall, but may be up to twice this height. The plant has a milky sap. The leaves are opposite and sessile, or with a short petiole, and tend to angle upward. Individual flowers are tiny, only about 3 to 4 millimeters long, the petals are whitish or greenish and are united into a tube with the five pointed tips hardly spreading. Each flower develops into a long two-podded fruit called a follicle containing many seeds having silky hairs attached in tufts. Our only other dogbane (Spreading Dogbane) has larger pink flowers (5-8 mm long) with reflexed petal tips and has broader leaves that tend to droop (see illustrations).

Habitat:

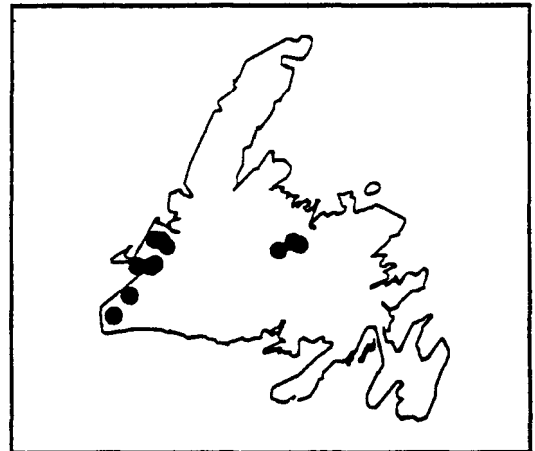
Sandy, gravelly, or rocky shores, wet and disturbed sites.

Flowering Season:

Late July to August

Known Distribution:

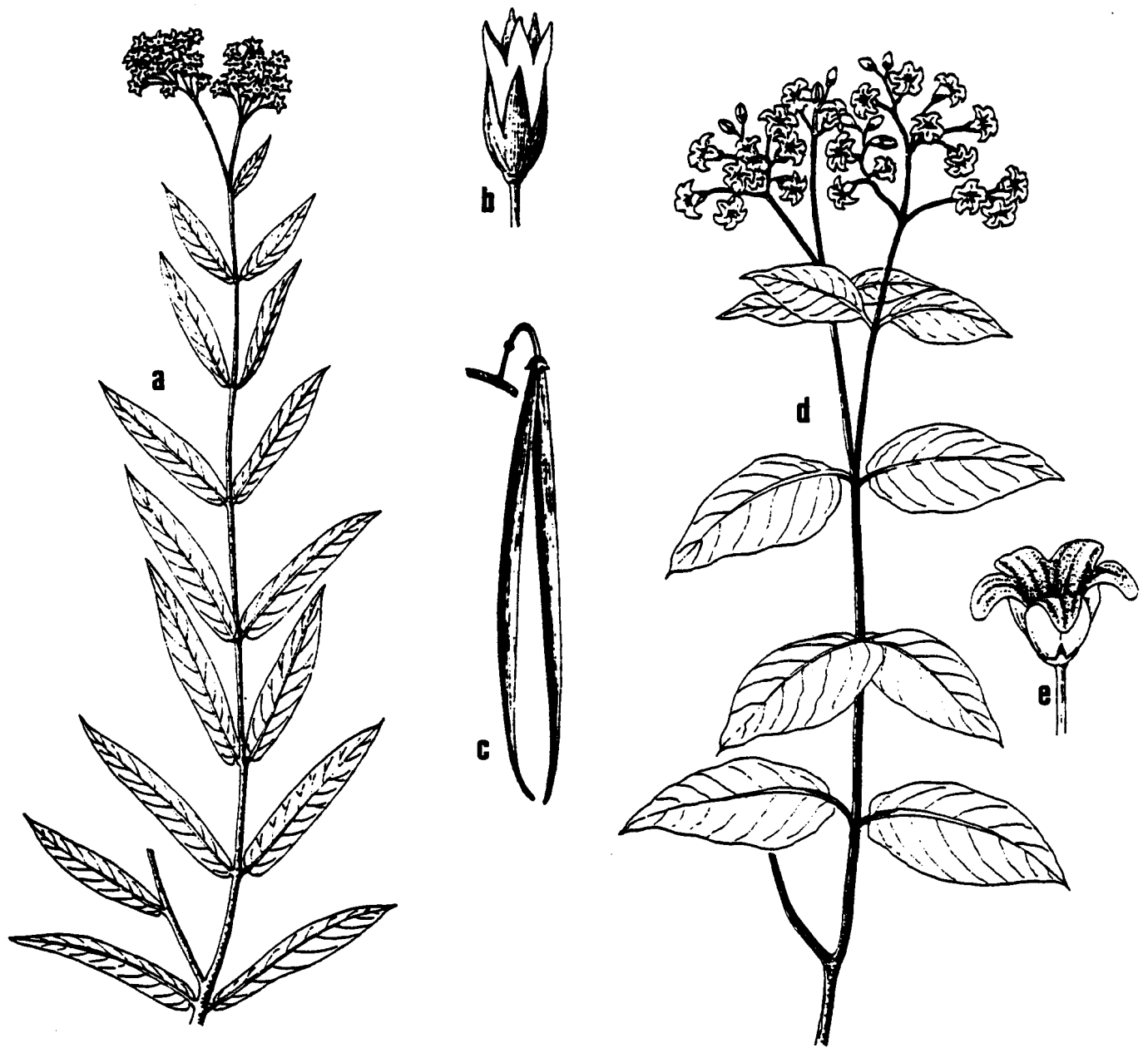
The west coast south of the Bay of Islands and in the Grand-Falls/Gander area.



(Distribution Map After Bouchard et al 1991)

Diagrams: See reverse side of page.

Also described and illustrated in the Peterson/McKenny guide, pp. 70-71, and in Newcomb's guide pp. 250-251.



Indian Hemp (*Apocynum cannabinum* L.). a. plant, b. flower, c. follicle fruit.
Spreading Dogbane (*A. androsaemifolium* L.). d. plant, e. flower



Please find enclosed \$10.00 for my membership fee for Sept. 1999-Aug. 2000.

Name: _____

Address: _____

Phone Number (Home and/or Work): _____

E-Mail: _____

Mail to:

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