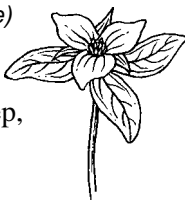


From late March through May, spring wildflowers carpet the woodlands of Indiana State Parks and Reservoirs. A walk can be a source of extraordinary joy as these sentinels of a new season bloom. A good wildflower guide will help you discover rare species in addition to the common ones listed here. Remember that all plants are protected on DNR properties. Enjoy the flowers and your visit!

White

Snow Trillium (*Trillium nivale*)

This smallest of trilliums is usually one of the first to bloom. It is often found on steep, wooded slopes when snow still covers the ground.



Harbinger of Spring (*Erigenia bulbosa*)

Also known as "Salt and Pepper," this flower blooms every year from an energy rich bulb. It is one of the earliest bloomers and is found in the shelter of logs or beech leaves.



Sharp-lobed Hepatica (*Hepatica acutiloba*)

"Hepatica" is Latin for liver.

The three-lobed leaves of this common species resemble the human liver. The flowers are white, pink, or purple.



Bloodroot (*Sanguinaria canadensis*)

The bright red juice seeping from the root when it is broken gives this plant its name. It is found in rich, woodland soil. The root is poisonous, but was used in small amounts by Indians for medicines and dyes.



Cut-leaved Toothwort (*Dentaria laciniata*)

This member of the mustard family, found in rich woodlands, has four whitish petals which may turn pinkish with age. The name comes from the tooth-shaped edges of the leaves.



Rue-Anemone (*Anemonella thalictroides*)

This delicate plant has 6 to 10 petal-like sepals. The anemone is sometimes called the *windflower* since its weak stem causes it to shake easily in even the slightest breeze.



Twin Leaf (*Jeffersonia diphylla*)

The characteristic cleft leaf, the origin of the plant's common name, is sometimes confused with the leaf of bloodroot. The plant is found on moist, woodland slopes.



Dutchman's Breeches (*Dicentra cucullaria*)



The flower resembles a pair of "breeches" hanging upside down. It has fern-like leaves and is found in rich soil in open woods.

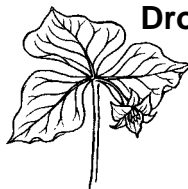
Squirrel Corn (*Dicentra canadensis*)

The flowers of squirrel corn are more heart shaped and lack the spreading "legs" of dutchman's breeches. The leaves are finer and tend to be grayer. The root tubers resemble kernels of corn and may be carried off by squirrels.



Drooping Trillium (*Trillium flexipes*)

The flower of this trillium is usually hanging beneath the leaves. Look for this species on moist, woodland slopes.



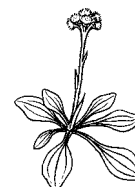
Mayapple (*Podophyllum peltatum*)



The flower of the mayapple has 6 to 9 waxy petals and grows beneath the large, deeply lobed leaves. When mayapples first appear in early May, they look like small umbrellas.

Plaintain-leaved Pussytoes (*Antennaria plantaginifolia*)

One of the earliest bloomers in open fields and dry woodlands, the fuzzy flowers look like pussy willow. The basal leaves are woolly and silver colored.



Spring Beauty (*Claytonia virginica*)

This early spring flower has white to pink or pink-striped petals, which turn towards sunshine and close up at night and during cloudy weather.



Shooting Star (*Dodecatheon meadia*)



Shooting Star is found in patches on dry, upland sites and in open woods and meadows. The flowers range in color from white to pink.

Green

Jack-in-the-Pulpit (*Arisaema triphyllum*)

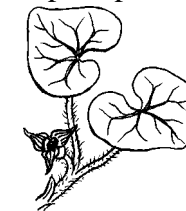
This flower earned its name from its resemblance to a preacher giving his sermon from a roofed pulpit. Found in wooded areas, jack-in-the-pulpit often has only one deeply divided leaf.



Brown (Maroon)

Wild Ginger (*Asarum canadense*)

The common name comes from the ginger-like smell of the root. The rich brown or maroon flower is cup shaped and rather fleshy and is often concealed on the ground under the heart shaped leaves.



Yellow

Trout Lily (*Erythronium americanum*)

This member of the lily family is sometimes called yellow fawn-lily because of its spotted leaves. Many flowerless leaves are seen on hillsides; it may take several years to store enough energy to produce a flower. A white species (*E. albidum*) also exists.



Large-Flowered Bellwort (*Uvularia grandiflora*)

An arching stem and delicate, drooping flowers give this plant a wilted appearance. It occurs on rich, moist slopes, and may grow to 20 inches tall.



Golden Ragwort (*Senecio aureus*)



This plant with a tiny daisy-like flower has heart shaped basal leaves and long, feathery leaves on the upper stem.

Squawroot (*Conopholis americana*)

This fleshy plant lacks chlorophyll. It draws nourishment from the roots of oak trees. Scaly, tan stalks emerge from the soil, followed by yellow flowers between the pointed scales.



Celandine Poppy

(*Stylophorum diphyllum*)

This flower's four round petals and pair of deeply lobed, fuzzy leaves are easily recognized. It is also referred to as the wood poppy.



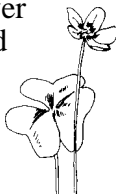
Bristly Buttercup (*Ranunculus hispidus*)

There are several species; all have glossy, yellow petals. The leaves alternate along the stem and are usually divided into three parts. Flowers grow singly. Buttercups are mostly found in moist places.



Yellow Wood Sorrel (*Oxalis stricta*)

This low growing plant has clover like leaves that close at dusk and open in the morning. Its Latin name, *Oxalis*, refers to the sour taste of all its parts. The flowers have five spreading petals.



Pink-Red

Prairie Trillium (*Trillium recurvatum*)

Trillium comes from a Latin word meaning three. The flower is sessile (it does not have a stalk, but rests above the leaves). The sepals droop down below the leaves.



Fire Pink (*Silene virginica*)

The deep scarlet petals are easy to see in open woods or on rocky slopes. The notched petals show that this flower is in the Pink family. The carnation is probably the most recognized "relative."



Wild Geranium (*Geranium maculatum*)

This 5-petaled forest flower first opens in early May. The name *Geranium* means "crane" and refers to the long-pointed shape of the seed case that is like a crane's bill.



Wild Columbine (*Aquilegia canadensis*)

The unique orange and yellow flowers, each with five petals ending in a long spur, hang from individual stalks. Hummingbirds, moths and butterflies pollinate this plant. It is found on rocky slopes and cliffs.



Blue-Violet

Common Blue Violet (*Viola sororia*)

Violet leaves can be used as cooked greens or in salads. They are high in vitamins A and C. Other species may be white or yellow.



Spring Larkspur

(*Delphinium tricorne*)
The spring or dwarf larkspur, grows to 4-24 inches tall. The flowers are usually a deep violet color but are sometimes all white.



Spiderwort (*Tradescantia virginiana*)

A cluster of violet flowers with the three roundish petals and long, narrow, grass-like leaves make this plant easy to recognize. It is found along wood edges, thickets and roadsides, and is cultivated in gardens.



Virginia Bluebells (*Mertensia virginica*)

The loose cluster of tubular, bell-like flowers makes this an easy plant to identify. Pink buds contrast with the blue flowers.



Bluets (*Houstonia caerulea*)

These are small delicate pale blue flowers with yellow centers that grow in large patches beneath mature trees. They are also known as Quaker ladies.



Virginia Waterleaf

(*Hydrophyllum virginianum*)

The name "waterleaf" comes from the spotted appearance of the leaves, where it looks as if water was spilled. The flowers appear hairy because the stamens protrude from each cluster.



Blue Phlox (*Phlox divaricata*)

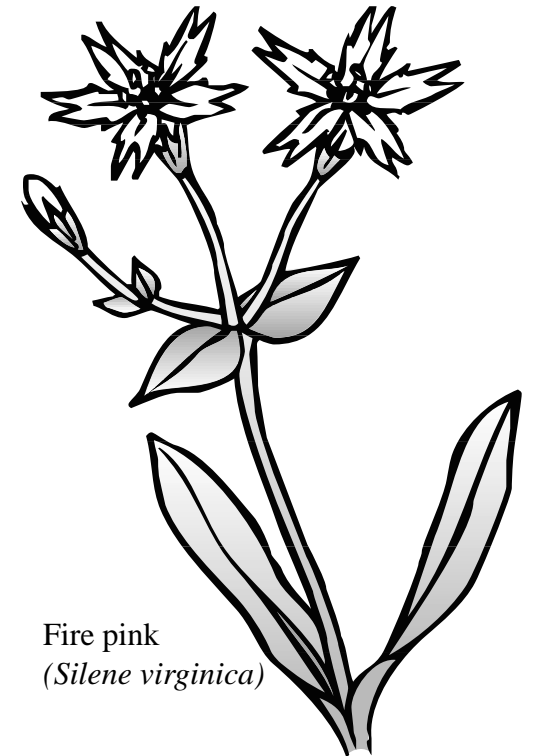
The pale violet flowers of this plant radiate from the top of the stem which appears somewhat hairy and sticky. The blue phlox is well known for its color and fragrance.



Thanks to Bill Adams for his assistance with this brochure.
Wildflower drawings by Rosemary Bauman

SPRING WILDFLOWERS

OF INDIANA STATE PARKS AND RESERVOIRS



Fire pink
(*Silene virginica*)

DNR

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The mission of the Interpretive Services is to provide information and offer interpretive experiences with Indiana's natural and cultural resources to visitors, staff and a diverse public.