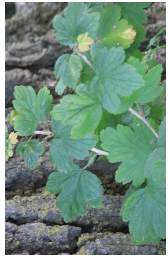


Shrubs



Gooseberry– A thorny deciduous shrub useful for wildlife cover, growing to three feet tall. Berries are green, turning to purple as they ripen. Gooseberries are closely related to currants but gooseberries have the distinctive prickly branches.



Coralberry (Buckbrush)- Leaves are simple, oval and grow opposite each other on the stem. Flowers can be seen in the summer with red fruits following. A variety of birds use the plant as a food source, as do deer (possibly origin of nickname).



Chokecherry– A small tree or shrub, can grow to 30 feet. Chokecherries are a favorite food to many birds. Black-knot disease is common on the chokecherry.²

Photo credits:

Bailey, Jim. “Chokecherry.” <<http://nybirds.net/>>

Baskauf, Steve. “Common Moonseed” <<http://bioimages.vanderbilt.edu/>>

Gara, Art and Linda Schwab. “Sedge.” <<http://www.artandlindaswildflowers.com/>>

Ohde, Julie and Louisa County Conservation Board. “Bellwort”, “Wild Leek”, “Virginia Bluebells” and “Rue Anemone”. <<http://www.lccb.org/>>

Pellett, Norman. “Red Oak”, “American Elm”, and “Green Ash”

Rice, Daryl. “White Snakeroot”. <<http://darylrice.com/>>

Walker, Norm. “Bloodroot”, “Jack-in-the-pulpit”, “Wild Ginger”, “Spring Beauty”, “Sweet William”, “False Solomon’s Seal”, “Solomon’s Seal”, Tooth-wart”, “Woodland Violet”, and “American Bellflower”. <<http://www.briartech.com/>>

Wisnefske, David D. “Woodland Sunflower”. <<http://www.savannasprings.com/>>

All other photos provided by the **Cass County Conservation Board.**

Pellett Memorial Woods Spring Identification Guide

*“If you pick them then no others may enjoy them.”
Frank C. Pellett*

Wildflowers



Sweet William (Blue Phlox) *Apr-June*
Early Medicine: leaves were made into a tea to treat eczema. Other: The common Sweet William of gardens is a member of the pink family, not of the phlox family. ¹



Woodland Violets-*April-June*
Early Medicine: used to treat skin diseases and to cure headaches.¹



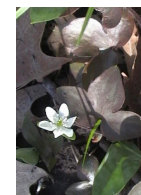
Bellwort-*April-June*
Early Medicine: treatment for throat and stomach problems. Early Food: Young shoots served as a substitute for asparagus.¹



May Apple-*May*
Early Medicine: treatment for snake bites. Early Food: Used ripened fruits to make preserves.¹



Dutchman’s Breeches-*April-May*
Early Medicine: treatment for urinary problems and skin disease.¹ Early Food: Of little use, as they are poisonous to eat.



Hepatica-*March-June*
Early Medicine: used to treat cough, lung and liver ailments and indigestion.¹

Summer Blooms



Moonseed Vine



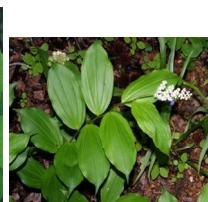
Lopseed



American Bellflower



Canada Waterleaf



False Solomon’s Seal



White Snake Root

Works Cited:

1 Runkel, Sylvan T. and Alvin F. Bull. Wildflowers of Iowa Woodlands. Iowa State University Press, 1987.

2 Van der Linden, Peter J. and Donald R. Farrar. Forest and Shade Trees of Iowa. Iowa State University Press, 1993.

3 Iowa Department of Natural Resources. 20 Common Trees of Iowa. 1997.



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Prairie Trillium–April-June
A woodland flower, despite its name. Non-native to this area, transported from the Mississippi area by Frank Pellett.



Bloodroot–March-May
Early Medicine: used to treat asthma, bronchitis and heart ailments. Other: Red juice that oozes when cut was used as dye for fabrics, tools, and war paint.¹



Jack-in-the-Pulpit–April-June
Early Medicine: Native Americans used it to treat sore eyes, headaches and snake bites. Meskwaki used the partially cooked root to poison tribes.¹



Virginia Bluebells–March-May
Early Medicine: Used to improve health of those feeling sick but with no specific complaints. Bees sometimes perforate the tube rather than retrieve nectar in usual way.¹



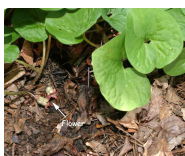
Virginia Waterleaf–May-July
Leaves appear to have water standing on them. Flowers are white to purple, erect above the leaves.¹



Buttercup–April-September
Early Medicine: Native Americans used it to sooth open wounds and stop persistent nosebleeds. **Some can cause skin blisters if touched.**¹



Wild Leek– Leaves Apr-May, Flowers June-July
Early Medicine: Used to treat insect stings. White erect cluster of flowers appear after leaves are gone. Early Food: leaves and bulbs used for seasoning.¹



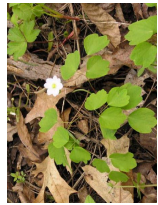
Wild Ginger– April-May
Early Medicine: Treatment for whooping cough and indigestion.¹ Food: Can be used as substitute for commercial ginger.



Snow Trillium– March-into April
Early Medicine: Roots were used to treat eye inflammation. Also said to have induced labor. Leaves and petals appear in threes.¹



Spring Beauty– March-into May
Early Food: Both Native Americans and pioneers used the tubers for food. Spring Beauty also provides food for wildlife such as rodents and deer.¹



Rue Anemone– March-June
Early Food: Both Native Americans and pioneers used the tubers for food. Rue Anemone is becoming uncommon and is easily harmed.¹



Toothwort– March-May
Early Food: Pioneers gathered little tubers and used them for seasoning soups and meats. Tubers, when eaten raw, have the flavor of a mild horseradish.¹



Dog-tooth Violet (Trout Lily) Apr-June
Early Food: Native Americans ate the bulbs raw, boiled, or roasted. Other: Small animals of the woodlands depend on bulbs for food.¹



Blue Cohosh– April-May
Early Medicine: Used to facilitate childbirth. **Some people develop a rash from contact.**¹



Solomon's Seal– May-June
Early Medicine: Crushed roots were used to "seal" wounds.¹ False Solomon's Seal flowers at the tip of stem.



Siberian Squill– March
One of the first flowers to bloom in deciduous woodlands. Very attractive to bees, introduced to the United States.

Trees



Red Oak– Widely used for furniture, veneer, flooring, lumber, etc.² Can grow to be 70-80 ft tall and 150-180 years old. Fall color: orange-red, deep reddish-brown. Valuable to wildlife.³



American Basswood or Linden–
This tree grows to 75-90 ft tall and can live to be 100-120 years old. In the spring it has white flowers that attract honey bees.³



Hackberry– Dark purple fruit is eaten by many species of birds. Hackberry's will grow to 50-70 feet tall on average, but some reach a height of 100 feet. It's rough bark is unique.²



Bitternut Hickory– From seven to eleven leaflets compared to five of the Shagbark Hickory. Leaves are alternate, whereas ash are opposite. Reach 50-60 feet tall.²



American Elm– Leaves usually have an unequal base. Native throughout Iowa. Most elm trees in the state have lost their battle to Dutch elm disease (spread by elm bark beetles).²



Eastern Red Cedar– Throughout most of Iowa they are the only native conifer.² Live to be 250-300 years old, with one found to be 450 years old. Valuable to wildlife for food and cover.³



Walnut– Native across Iowa, used for gunstocks and for cabinet wood. One of the last trees to get leaves in spring, and first to loose in the fall.³



Green Ash–Dioecious (separate male and female trees). Female trees produce the long, thin winged seeds. Males never fruit. Leaves turn yellow in fall.² Ash trees are currently threatened by the Emerald Ash Borer (a non-native beetle, attacking regardless of health of tree).



Bur Oak– Iowa's state tree is slow growing and reaches 60-80 feet and can live to be 200-300 years old in a forest. Acorns have soft bristles around the rim.³