

Upland Plants



1. *Pinus strobus*, *zhingwaak
White pine: Coniferous tree to 100+ ft. 5 needles per cluster. Various habitats.



2. *Asclepias syriaca*, *ini'niwunj
Common milkweed: Flowers dull pink. Leaves opposite, elliptic to ovate with hairs on undersides. Milky sap.



3. *Pinus resinosa*, *bapakwanagemag
Red pine: Coniferous tree to 100+ ft. 2 needles per cluster, up to 4-in. long. Various habitats, esp. sandy sites. Widely planted for timber.



4. *Vitis riparia*, *zhoomin, zhoominagaawanzh
River-bank grape: Woody vine often ascending to tree canopy. Small flowers. Simple, usu. 3-lobed, toothed leaves. Edible fruits. Various habitats.



5. *Acer rubrum*, *zhiishiigimewanzh
Red maple: Flowering tree to 100+ ft. tall. Simple, toothed (doubly serrate) leaves with 3-5 lobes, turning bright red in fall. Samara fruits. Various habitats.



6. *Quercus rubra*, *wiisagi-mitigomizh
Red oak: Currently the only oak recorded near the shore of Douglas Lake. Tree to 160+ ft. Bristle-tipped leaves. Acorn fruits.



7. *Tilia americana*, *wiigob
Basswood: Flowering tree to 100+ ft. tall. Often multi-stemmed as new shoots sprout from the root collar. Simple, toothed, assymetrical, heart-shaped leaves. Pea-like fruits attached to a bract. Mesic habitats, shorelines.



8. *Verbascum thapsus*
Common mullein: Yellow flowers in terminal spike inflorescence. Leaves densely covered with soft gray hairs. Common on distrubed sites, including shores.



9. *Pteridium aquilinum*
Bracken fern: A cosmopolitan, colony-forming fern and the most common fern in the Douglas Lake region. Up to 4 ft. tall. Horizontal, triangular blades divided into three parts. Fiddleheads carcinogenic.



10. *Apocynum cannabinum*, *zesabiins
Indian-hemp: A cousin of the milkweeds. White flowers in a terminal cyme inflorescence. Leaves opposite, elliptic. Milky sap. Various habitats.



11. *Daucus carota*, *okaadaak
Queen-Anne's-lace: A familiar plant of disturbed sites. Finely dissected, pinnately compound leaves. Inflorescence a dense umbel of tiny white flowers, usu. with a central, purple flower.



12. *Desmodium canadense*
Showy tick-trefoil: Low vine. Pinnately compound leaves. Brown-purple flowers. Edible tubers.



13. *Tsuga canadensis*, *gaagaagimizh
Hemlock: Coniferous tree to 100+ ft. Short needles with some arranged upside-down along the top of the shoot. Cones less than 1 in. long.



14. *Betula papyrifera*, *wiigwaasaatig
Paper birch: Flowering tree to 70 ft. Simple, alternate leaves, often in groups of three. Male and female flowers born separately in catkins (monoecious).



15. *Prunella vulgaris*, *baasibagak
Self-heal: Low perennial forb. Dense, terminal inflorescence with two-lipped blue-violet flowers. Leaves opposite, lanceolate to elliptic. Square stem.



16. *Silene vulgaris*
Bladder campion: A common plant of disturbed places. The calyx (beneath the white flower) is inflated appearing like a bladder, and has no hairs.



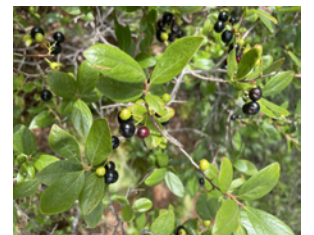
17. *Melilotus albus*
White sweet-clover: A common plant of roadsides and other disturbed places including shores. Widely planted as forage. Compound leaves with three leaflets. Small, white flowers.



18. *Coreopsis lanceolata*
Sand coreopsis: An attractive yellow-flowered perennial with spatulate to linear basal leaves. Common on shores and roadsides.



19. *Vaccinium angustifolium*, *miinagaawanzh
Low sweet blueberry: Low shrub. Small, white, bell-shaped flowers. Simple, finely toothed leaves. Leaves and stems without hairs. Familiar edible fruits. Mostly in dry sites.



20. *Gaylussacia baccata*, *minnan
Huckleberry: Low to medium shrub. Small, red to yellow, bell-shaped flowers. Simple leaves with orange resinous dots (especially beneath). Edible fruits ripen later than blueberries; contain 10 hard nutlets, hence the other common name "crackberry." Mostly acidic sites.