

ST. FRANCOIS STATE PARK - FLOWERS WE CAN EXPECT TO SEE
Week 4 (4th Week of April)

This list is for the flowers that can be found on the first ¾ mile of the Mooner's Hollow Trail (from the parking lot to the grassy glade where Prairie Dock leaves are growing). A few more flowers can be found if the entire 2.8 mile loop is taken, but they're not listed here.

	BOTANICAL NAME with Photo Links (etymology) (genus pronunciation)	FAMILY [CC] = Coefficient of Conservatism	COMMON NAME (stage of flower) (identification tips)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Antennaria parlinii (insect antennae + somebody's name) (an-tin-AYR-ee-uh)	Asteraceae (Gnaphalieae tribe) CC5	Parlin's Pussytoes (flowers waning - achenes are forming) (leaf: underside whitish with dense wool / has 3 or 5 veins, [whereas <i>A.neglecta</i> has narrower leaves with only 1 vein] / plant dioecious / female flowers look like shaving brushes, while male flowers look like a birthday cake with candles on it. / "pussytoes" because flowers look like cat toes / habitat: dry, rocky, shaded /)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Aquilegia canadensis (eagle [claw-like nectaries of some European species] + Canada) (ah-kwih-LEE-jee-uh)	Ranunculaceae [CC6]	Red Columbine (flower) (leaves twice-ternately compound [9 leaflets] / nodding flower covered with 5 red sepals and topped with a red nectar spur; inside are 5 yellow petals, about 20 stamens, and a gynoeceum of 5-10 free carpels)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Asarum canadense () (uh-SAYR-um)	Aristolochiaceae [CC6]	Wild Ginger (flower) (big, round, heart-shaped leaves of the forest floor / brown flowers can be found under the leaves in early spring; flowers are pollinated by gnats and flies, then dispersed by ants / not related to culinary ginger / one of the ancient Basal Angiosperms)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Asclepias quadrifolia (Gk god of medicine + 4 leaves) (uh-SKLEE-pee-us)	Apocynaceae [CC6]	Fourleaf Milkweed (bud) (leaves opposite, sometimes appearing as a whorl of 4)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Borodinia laevigata (laevigata = smooth / as a memory aid, imagine that the genus is named after Alexander Borodin, the famous chemist and composer who wrote this string quartet movement) (bor-o-DINN-ee-uh)	Brassicaceae [CC6]	Smooth Rockcress (flowers finished, silicles forming) stem leaves: long, narrow, rubbery, with "ears" [auricles] that partially wrap around the stem / the long, wire-like seed pods [siliques] will continue to elongate and arch downward like the St. Louis Arch.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Cardamine bulbosa (kar-DAM-ih-nee)	Brassicaceae [CC7]	Bulbous Bittercress (flower) (Leaves: simple, oblong, more or less toothless [very different from Toothwort] / Flowers: white, X-shaped, large-for-a-mustard / Toothwort has already done his work and has taken-in his flowers, but Toothwort's taller, high-class brother is now on the scene and is displaying the same large flowers but with a slicker, less homely body /
<input type="checkbox"/>	Castilleja coccinea (kas-tuh-LEE-juh)	Orobanchaceae [CC6]	Indian Paintbrush (flower) (annual or biennial / hemiparasitic / leaves: upward-reaching linear leaves with their upward-reaching linear lobes stylistically match the flowers / flowers: the famous red paint colors come not from the petals, but rather from the sepals and subtending flower bracts)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Erigeron philadelphicus (early old man + philadelphia) (er-RIJ-er-on)	Asteraceae (Astereae tribe) [CC3]	Philadelphia Fleabane (flower) (stem leaves clasp the stem / flowers have the most ray ligules of any other St. Louis fleabane)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Erigeron pulchellus (early old man + beautiful) (er-RIJ-er-on)	Asteraceae (Astereae tribe) [CC6]	Robin's Fleabane / Robin's Plantain (flower) (perennial, rhizomatous / stems conspicuously hairy / larger flowerhead than the other fleabanes)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Fragaria virginiana (= fragrant) (frag-GAYR-ee-uh)	Rosaceae [CC3]	Wild Strawberry (flower) (no aerial stems, the leaves grow from nodes on the strawberry's famous stolons [not to be confused with strawberry stollens] / leaves: trifoliate, stipulate, long hairy petioles / flowers: 5 green sepals [which appear as 10 because of 5 lookalike epicalyx members], 5 white petals, many stamens and even more free carpels, each of which must be pollinated to become a little "seed" [actually a fruit] on the surface of the red strawberry [which is actually a swollen receptacle] / these native strawberries are large in flavor but little in size, whereas the European strawberries are little in flavor but large in size.

<input type="checkbox"/>	<u><i>Geranium maculatum</i></u> (crane + spotted) (jr-RAY-nee-um)	Geraniaceae [CC5]	Wild Geranium (distinctive, palmately-lobed leaves)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<u><i>Hybanthus concolor</i></u> (hump-backed flower + same color) (hy-BANN-thus)	Violaceae [CC7]	Green Violet (flower) (the rebel of the violet family; only its dehisced 3-armed fruit resemble other violets)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<u><i>Hydrastis canadensis</i></u> (= watery places) (hy-DRASS-tiss)	Ranunculaceae [CC6]	Goldenseal (flower) (highly textured leaves / flowers with many stamens and many apocarpous pistils)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<u><i>Hypoxis hirsuta</i></u> (under + sharp + straight hairs) (hy-POX-iss)	Hypoxidaceae / Asparagales / monocots [CC5]	Yellow Stargrass (flower) (small plant with grasslike leaves / flowers open in morning with 6 bright yellow tepals)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<u><i>Krigia biflora</i></u> (somebody's name + 2 flowers) (KRIGG-ee-uh)	Asteraceae (Cichorieae tribe) [CC5]	Two-flower Dwarf Dandelion (flower) (all ligulate florets [no disc florets] like a dandelion, but much taller than a dandelion and with smooth, glaucous oblong leaves that clasp the stem)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<u><i>Lithospermum canescens</i></u> (stone-seed + gray-haired) (lith-o-SPR-mum)	Boraginaceae [CC6]	Orange (or Hoary) Puccoon (flower) (perennial / leaves alternate, sessile, oblong / stems densely hairy / flowers distylous – some with long hatpin-like styles and short stamens, others with short styles and higher-placed stamens / flower color varies from deep orange to yellow / famously difficult to grow from seed because of mycorrhizal dependence)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<u><i>Maianthemum racemosum</i></u> (May + flower + with a raceme) (my-ANN-the-mum)	Asparagaceae [CC4]	Solomon's Plume (bud) (flowers are bunched together at the end of the stem (unlike Solomon's Seal), and the leaves do not tightly clasp the stem (unlike Solomon's Seal)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<u><i>Oxalis violacea</i></u> (sharp taste + violet) (oks-AL-iss)	Oxalidaceae CC5	Violet Wood-Sorrel (flower) (flowers often re-appear for an encore in the Fall without leaves)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<u><i>Pedicularis canadensis</i></u> (louse plant) (peddick-yoo-LAYR-iss)	Orobanchaceae [CC5]	Wood Betony (flower) (leaves resemble fern fronds / hemiparasitic)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<u><i>Phlox divaricata</i></u> (widely spreading apart) (FLOCKS)	Polemoniaceae [CC4]	Woodland Phlox (flower) ()
<input type="checkbox"/>	<u><i>Phlox pilosa</i></u> (shaggy) (FLOCKS)	Polemoniaceae [CC6]	Downy Phlox / Prairie Phlox (flower) (petals usually more of a pink than purple color / the best way to differentiate this phlox from Prairie Phlox is to look for hair on the outside of the flower tube. Prairie Phlox flowers have hair but Woodland Phlox flowers do not)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<u><i>Polemonium reptans</i></u> (= creeping) (poe-leh-MOE-nee-um)	Polemoniaceae [CC6]	Jacob's Ladder (flower) (leaves: compound, pinnately divided / flowers: blue with white anthers on stamens / its only other St. Louis family members are the Phlox species)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<u><i>Polygonatum biflorum</i></u> (po-lig-go-NAY-tum)	Asparagaceae [CC4]	Solomon's Seal (bud) ()
<input type="checkbox"/>	<u><i>Ranunculus hispidus</i></u> (ruh-NUN-kyoo-lus)	Ranunculaceae [CC4]	Bristly Buttercup (flower) ()
<input type="checkbox"/>	<u><i>Silene virginica</i></u> (sy-LEE-nee)	Caryophyllaceae [CC7]	Fire Pink (flower) ()
<input type="checkbox"/>	<u><i>Smilax tannoides</i></u> (<i>S. hispida</i>) (= resembling <i>Tamus</i> , a yam plant) (SMY-lax)	Smilacaceae [CC3]	Bristly Greenbrier (bud) (lower stem prickles crowded and black)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<u><i>Stylophorum diphyllum</i></u> (style-bearing + 2 leaves) (sty-LOFF-or-um)	Papaveraceae [CC7]	Celandine Poppy (flowers gone, fruit forming) (pairs of sub-opposite leaves deeply lobed or compound with the leaflets themselves lobed / large, strikingly showy yellow flowers)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<u><i>Taenidia integerrima</i></u> (tuh-NIDD-ee-uh)	Apiaceae [CC6]	Yellow Pimpernel ()
<input type="checkbox"/>	<u><i>Thalictrum thalictroides</i></u> (thuh-LICK-trum)	Ranunculaceae [CC5]	Rue Anemone (This is the so-called "True Rue" which is often confused with the "False Rue" (<i>Enemion biternatum</i>): <i>Thalictrum</i> often has more than 5 petals (<i>Enemion</i> has only 5), <i>Thalictrum</i> often has pinkish petals [actually petaloid sepals] (<i>Enemion</i> only has white), <i>Thalictrum</i> prefers a drier upland habitat (<i>Enemion</i> prefers a moist lowland), <i>Thalictrum</i> is solitary or grows in small groups (<i>Enemion</i> , often grows in large groups), <i>Thalictrum</i> 's leaflets have short lobes – like kitten paws (<i>Enemion</i> 's leaflets have longer fingerlike lobes)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<u><i>Tradescantia virginiana</i></u> (trad-eh-SKANT-ee-uh)	Commelinaceae [CC6]	Virginia Spiderwort ()
<input type="checkbox"/>	<u><i>Trillium recurvatum</i></u> (TRILL-ee-um)	Melanthiaceae [CC6]	Prairie Trillium ()

<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Triosteum perfoliatum</i> (3 bones + through leaf) (try-OSS-tee-um)	Caprifoliaceae [CC4]	Perfoliate Horse Gentian (leaves perfoliate)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Uvularia grandiflora</i> (uvula – the hanging flap in the back of the throat + large flower) (yoo-vyoo-LAYR-ee-uh)	Colchicaceae [CC6]	Largeflower Bellwort (perfoliate leaves look like they've been sewn together)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Viola palmata</i> (violet + leaves palmately lobed) (vy-O-luh)	Violaceae [CC5]	Tri-Lobed Violet (young plants with unlobed leaves are hard to distinguish from the common <i>Viola sororia</i>)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Viola pedata</i> (= with feet) (vy-O-luh)	Violaceae [CC5]	Birdsfoot Violet (small, green, easy-to-recognize leaves looking forward to spring)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Zizia aurea</i> (ZIZZ-ee-uh)	Apiaceae [CC5]	Golden Alexanders ()

Species List Prepared 4-22-24
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