

Watershed Nature Center

August 5, 2024

	BOTANICAL NAME (with genus pronunciation)	FAMILY [CC] = Coefficient of Conservatism	COMMON NAME (with stage of flower)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Acalypha rhomboidea</i> (ack-uh-LY-fuh)	Euphorbiaceae [CC1]	Rhomboid Mercury / Copperleaf (flower)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Agastache nepetoides</i> (AGG-uh-STACK-ee)	Lamiaceae (Nepetoideae subfamily) [CC4]	Yellow Giant Hyssop (flower)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Ageratina altissima</i> (AJ-jr-uh-TY-nuh)	Asteraceae (Eupatorieae tribe) [CC2]	White Snakeroot (flower)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Ampelopsis cordata</i> (am-pel-OP-sis)	Vitaceae [CC3]	Raccoon Grape, Heartleaf Peppervine (fruit)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Andropogon gerardi</i> (an-dro-PO-gon)	Poaceae (Panicoideae subfamily) [CC5]	Big Bluestem, Turkeyfoot (flower)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Apios americana</i> (AY-pee-os)	Fabaceae (Faboideae subfamily) [CC6]	American Groundnut / Potato Bean (flower)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Arnoglossum atriplicifolium</i> (awr-no-GLOSS-um)	Asteraceae (Senecioneae tribe) [CC4]	Pale Indian Plantain (flower)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Artemisia ludoviciana</i> (ar-teh-MEE-zhee-uh)	Asteraceae (Anthemideae tribe) [CC3]	White Sagebrush
<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Asclepias incarnata</i> (uh-SKLEE-pee-us)	Apocynaceae [CC4]	Swamp Milkweed (flower)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Asclepias syriaca</i> (uh-SKLEE-pee-us)	Apocynaceae [CC0]	Common Milkweed (fruit)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Baptisia alba</i> (bap-TIZZ-ee-uh)	Fabaceae [CC6]	White Wild Indigo (fruit)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Bidens bipinnata</i> (BY-denz)	Asteraceae (Heliantheae tribe) [intro]	Spanish Needles (fruit)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Bouteloua curtipendula</i> (boo-tuh-LOO-uh)	Poaceae (Chloridoideae subfamily) [CC7]	Sideoats Grama (flower)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Calystegia sepium</i> (kal-leh-STEE-jee-uh)	Convolvulaceae [CC1]	Hedge Bindweed (flower)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Campanula americana</i> (kam-PAN-yoo-luh)	Campanulaceae [CC4]	Tall Bellflower (flower)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Celtis occidentalis</i> (SELL-tiss)	Cannabaceae [CC3]	Hackberry (fruit)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Chamaecrista fasciculata</i> (kam-ee-KRISS-tuh)	Fabaceae (Caesalpinioideae subfam) [CC2]	Partridge Pea (flower)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Cirsium discolor</i> (SR-see-um)	Asteraceae (Cardueae tribe) [CC3]	Field Thistle (flower)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Commelina communis</i> (kum-uh-LY-nuh)	Commelinaceae [intro]	Asiatic Dayflower (flower)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Conoclinium coelestinum</i> (konn-o-KLINN-ee-um)	Asteraceae (Eupatorieae tribe) [CC3]	Blue Mistflower (flower)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Coreopsis tinctoria</i> (kor-ee-OPP-sis)	Asteraceae (Coreopsideae tribe) [CC1]	Plains Coreopsis (flower)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Cornus drummondii</i> (KOR-nuss)	Cornaceae [CC2]	Roughleaf Dogwood (fruit)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Cryptotaenia canadensis</i> (kripp-toe-TEE-nee-uh)	Apiaceae [CC2]	Honewort (fruit)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Cyperus erythrorhizos</i> (SY-pr-us)	Cyperaceae [CC2]	Redroot Flatsedge (flower)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Daucus carota</i> (DOW-kuss)	Apiaceae [intro]	Wild Carrot / Queen Anne's Lace / (flower)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Echinacea purpurea</i> (eck-in-AY-see-uh)	Asteraceae (Heliantheae tribe) [CC5]	Purple Coneflower (flower)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Eclipta prostrata</i> (ee-KLIP-tuh)	Asteraceae (Heliantheae tribe) [CC3]	False Daisy (flower)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Elephantopus carolinianus</i> (el-eh-fan-TOE-pus)	Asteraceae (Vernonieae tribe) [CC3]	Elephant's Foot
<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Elymus virginicus</i> (ELL-uh-muss)	Poaceae (Pooideae subfamily) [CC5]	Virginia Wild Rye (flower)

<input type="checkbox"/>	<u><i>Erigeron strigosus</i></u> (er-RIJ-er-on)	Asteraceae (Astereae tribe) [CC3]	Daisy Fleabane (flower)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<u><i>Eryngium yuccifolium</i></u> (er-RIN-jee-um)	Apiaceae (Apiodeae subfamily) [CC8]	Rattlesnake Master (flower)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<u><i>Eupatorium altissimum</i></u> (yoo-puh-TOR-ee-um)	Asteraceae (Eupatorieae tribe) [CC3]	Tall Boneset (bud)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<u><i>Eupatorium perfoliatum</i></u> (yoo-puh-TOR-ee-um)	Asteraceae (Eupatorieae tribe) [CC3]	Common Boneset (flower)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<u><i>Eupatorium serotinum</i></u> (yoo-puh-TOR-ee-um)	Asteraceae (Eupatorieae tribe) [CC1]	Late Boneset (flower)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<u><i>Eutrochium purpureum</i></u> (yoo-TRO-kee-um)	Asteraceae (Eupatorieae tribe) [CC6]	Sweet (or Purple) Joe Pye Weed (flower)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<u><i>Geum canadense</i></u> (JEE-um)	Rosaceae [CC2]	White Avens (flower)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<u><i>Heliopsis helianthoides</i></u> (hee-lee-OPP-sis)	Asteraceae (Heliantheae tribe) [CC5]	Ox-Eye Sunflower, False Sunflower (flower)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<u><i>Hibiscus laevis</i></u> (hy-BISS-kuss)	Malvaceae [CC4]	Halberd-Leaved Rose Mallow (flower)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<u><i>Hibiscus lasiocarpus</i></u> (hy-BISS-kuss)	Malvaceae [CC5]	Hairy-Fruited Rose Mallow (flower)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<u><i>Humulus scandens</i></u> (japonicus) (HYOO-muh-luss)	Cannabaceae [intro]	Japanese Hops
<input type="checkbox"/>	<u><i>Hydrangea arborescens</i></u> (hy-DRAIN-jee-uh)	Hydrangeaceae [CC7]	Hydrangea (flower)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<u><i>Impatiens capensis</i></u> (im-PAY-shenz)	Balsaminaceae [CC3]	Orange Jewelweed (flower)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<u><i>Ipomoea pandurata</i></u> (I-po-MEE-uh)	Convolvulaceae [CC2]	Wild Sweet Potato (flower)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<u><i>Iva annua</i></u> (EYE-vuh)	Asteraceae (Heliantheae tribe) [CC1]	Sumpweed (bud)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<u><i>Lactuca floridana</i></u> (lack-TOO-kuh)	Asteraceae (Cichorieae tribe) [CC3]	Woodland Lettuce (fruit)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<u><i>Laportea canadensis</i></u> (luh-POR-tee-uh)	Urticaceae [CC4]	Wood Nettle (flower)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<u><i>Liatris pycnostachya</i></u> (LY-a-triss)	Asteraceae (Eupatorieae tribe) [CC6]	Prairie Blazing Star (flower)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<u><i>Lindera benzoin</i></u> (lin-DEER-uh)	Lauraceae [CC5]	Spicebush (fruit)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<u><i>Lonicera sempervirens</i></u> (lo-NISS-r-uh)	Caprifoliaceae [CC]	Coral Honeysuckle (flower, fruit)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<u><i>Ludwigia peploides</i></u> (lood-WIG-ee-uh)	Onagraceae [CC3]	Floating Primrose-Willow (flower)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<u><i>Lycopus americanus</i></u> (ly-KO-pus)	Lamiaceae (Nepetoideae subfamily) [CC4]	American Bugleweed (flower)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<u><i>Lysimachia ciliata</i></u> (ly-seh-MAH-kee-uh)	Primulaceae [CC5]	Fringed Loosestripe (flower)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<u><i>Monarda fistulosa</i></u> (mo-NARR-duh)	Lamiaceae [CC4]	Wild Bergamot (flower)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<u><i>Oenothera biennis</i></u> (ee-no-THEER-uh)	Onagraceae [CC0]	Common Evening Primrose (flower)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<u><i>Oxalis stricta</i></u> (oks-AL-iss)	Oxalidaceae [CC0]	Yellow Wood-Sorrel (flower)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<u><i>Panicum virgatum</i></u> (PANN-i-kum)	Poaceae (Panicoideae subfamily) [CC4]	Switchgrass (flower)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<u><i>Passiflora incarnata</i></u> (pass-i-FLOR-uh)	Passifloraceae [CC2]	Purple Passionflower (fruit, flower)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<u><i>Persicaria hydropiperoides</i></u> (pr-si-KAYR-ee-uh)	Polygonaceae [CC4]	Swamp Smartweed / Water Pepper (flower)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<u><i>Persicaria lapathifolia</i></u> (pr-si-KAYR-ee-uh)	Polygonaceae [CC0]	Pale Smartweed (flower)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<u><i>Persicaria longiseta</i></u> (pr-si-KAYR-ee-uh)	Polygonaceae [intro]	Long-Bristled Smartweed (flower)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<u><i>Persicaria virginiana</i></u> (pr-si-KAYR-ee-uh)	Polygonaceae [CC1]	Jumpseed, Virginia Knotweed (flower)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<u><i>Phalaris arundinaceae</i></u> (fuh-LAYR-iss)	Poaceae [intro]	Reed Canarygrass (fruit)

<input type="checkbox"/>	<u><i>Phlox paniculata</i></u> (FLOCKS)	Polemoniaceae [CC3]	Garden Phlox (flower)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<u><i>Phragmites australis</i></u> (frag-MY-teez)	Poaceae [intro]	Common Reed (buds)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<u><i>Phryma leptostachya</i></u> (FRY-muh)	Phrymaceae [CC2]	Lopseed (fruit)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<u><i>Phytolacca americana</i></u> (fy-toh-LACK-uh)	Phytolaccaceae [CC2]	Pokeweed (fruit, flower)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<u><i>Plantago lanceolata</i></u> (plan-TAY-go)	Plantaginaceae [intro]	English Plantain (fruit)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<u><i>Plantago rugelii</i></u> (plan-TAY-go)	Plantaginaceae [CC0]	Rugel's Plantain (fruit)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<u><i>Polygonum aviculare</i></u> (po-LIGG-o-num)	Polygonaceae [intro]	Prostrate Knotweed (flower)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<u><i>Pontederia crassipes</i></u> (pon-teh-DEER-ee-uh)	Pontederiaceae [intro]	Water Hyacinth
<input type="checkbox"/>	<u><i>Prunella vulgaris</i></u> (pru-NELL-uh)	Lamiaceae (Nepetoideae subfamily) [CC1]	Self-Heal (flower)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<u><i>Pycnanthemum pilosum</i></u> (pik-NANN-thuh-mum)	Lamiaceae (Nepetoideae subfamily) [CC5]	Hairy Mountainmint (flower)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<u><i>Quercus macrocarpa</i></u> (KWERK-us)	Fagaceae [CC4]	Bur Oak
<input type="checkbox"/>	<u><i>Ratibida pinnata</i></u> (ruh-TIBB-i-duh)	Asteraceae (Heliantheae tribe) [CC4]	Gray-Headed Coneflower (flower)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<u><i>Rosa setigera</i></u> (RO-zuh)	Rosaceae [CC4]	Climbing Rose (fruit)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<u><i>Rubus occidentalis</i></u> (ROO-bus)	Rosaceae [CC3]	Black Raspberry
<input type="checkbox"/>	<u><i>Rudbeckia laciniata</i></u> (rood-BECK-ee-uh)	Asteraceae (Heliantheae tribe) [CC4]	Cutleaf Coneflower / Goldenglow (flower)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<u><i>Rudbeckia subtomentosa</i></u> (rood-BECK-ee-uh)	Asteraceae (Heliantheae tribe) [CC5]	Sweet Coneflower (flower)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<u><i>Rudbeckia triloba</i></u> (rood-BECK-ee-uh)	Asteraceae (Heliantheae tribe) [CC3]	Brown-Eyed Susan (flower)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<u><i>Ruellia strepens</i></u> (roo-ELL-ee-uh)	Acanthaceae [CC3]	Smooth Wild Petunia (fruit)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<u><i>Sanicula odorata</i></u> (suh-NICK-yoo-luh)	Apiaceae [CC2]	Clustered Black Snakeroot (fruit)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<u><i>Scirpus atrovirens</i></u> (SKR-pus)	Cyperaceae [intro]	Dark Green Bulrush (fruit)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<u><i>Scutellaria incana</i></u> (skoo-teh-LAYR-ee-uh)	Lamiaceae (Scutellarioideae subfamily) [CC5]	Downy Skullcap (flower)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<u><i>Setaria faberi</i></u> (set-TAYR-ee-uh)	Poaceae (Panicoideae subfamily) [intro]	Giant Foxtail (fruit)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<u><i>Sicyos angulatus</i></u> (SISS-ee-os)	Cucurbitaceae [CC4]	Bur Cucumber
<input type="checkbox"/>	<u><i>Sida spinosa</i></u> () (SY-duh)	Malvaceae [intro]	Prickly Sida / Prickly Fanpetals / (flower)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<u><i>Silphium integrifolium</i></u> (SILL-fee-um)	Asteraceae (Heliantheae tribe) [CC4]	Rosinweed (flower)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<u><i>Silphium laciniatum</i></u> (SILL-fee-um)	Asteraceae (Heliantheae tribe) [CC6]	Compass Plant
<input type="checkbox"/>	<u><i>Silphium perfoliatum</i></u> (SILL-fee-um)	Asteraceae (Heliantheae tribe) [CC3]	Cup Plant (flower)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<u><i>Silphium terebinthinaceum</i></u> (SILL-fee-um)	Asteraceae (Heliantheae tribe) [CC5]	Prairie Dock
<input type="checkbox"/>	<u><i>Smilax tamnoides</i></u> (<i>S. hispida</i>) (SMY-lax)	Smilacaceae [CC3]	Bristly Greenbrier
<input type="checkbox"/>	<u><i>Solidago rigida</i></u> (so-li-DAY-go)	Asteraceae (Astereae tribe) [CC5]	Stiff Goldenrod (buds opening)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<u><i>Strophostyles helvola</i></u> (stro-fo-STY-leez)	Fabaceae (Faboideae subfamily) [CC2]	Trailing Fuzzybean (flower)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<u><i>Symphotrichum lateriflorum</i></u> (SIMM-fee-o-TRY-kum)	Asteraceae (Astereae tribe) [CC3]	Calico Aster
<input type="checkbox"/>	<u><i>Symphotrichum novae-angliae</i></u> (SIMM-fee-o-TRY-kum)	Asteraceae (Astereae tribe) [CC4]	New England Aster (flower)

<input type="checkbox"/>	<u><i>Trifolium repens</i></u> (try-FOH-lee-um)	Fabaceae (Faboideae subfamily) [intro]	White Clover (flower)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<u><i>Typha angustifolia</i></u> (TY-fuh)	Typhaceae [CC0]	Narrowleaf Cattail (fruit)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<u><i>Verbena urticifolia</i></u> (vr-BEE-nuh)	Verbenaceae [CC2]	White Verbena (flower)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<u><i>Verbesina alternifolia</i></u> (vr-beh-SEE-nuh)	Asteraceae (Heliantheae tribe) [CC4]	Yellow Wingstem (flower)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<u><i>Vernonia missurica</i></u> (vr-NO-nee-uh)	Asteraceae (Vernonieae tribe) [CC5]	Missouri Ironweed (flower)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<u><i>Veronicastrum virginicum</i></u> (vr-ron-ik-KASS-strum)	Plantaginaceae [CC7]	Culver's Root (flower)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<u><i>Viburnum lentago</i></u> (vy-BURR-num)	Adoxaceae [CC5]	Nannyberry (fruit)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<u><i>Zizia aurea</i></u> (ZIZZ-ee-uh)	Apiaceae [CC5]	Golden Alexanders (fruit)

NOTES

WHERE WE WALKED:

This was a fun and easy walk with lots of diversity. We botanized counter-clockwise around the lake, adding the interesting “boardwalk” section too.

4 SILPHIUMS:

St. Louis has 4 *Silphiums*. Each one is special with its own personality. And we found all 4 of them on this one walk!

1. *Silphium integrifolium* (Rosinweed)
2. *Silphium laciniatum* (Compass Plant)
3. *Silphium perfoliatum* (Cup Plant)
4. *Silphium terebinthinaceum* (Prairie Dock)

MILKWEED FRUIT PRODUCTION:

Ugh. Every time you look at a milkweed there’s yet another confusion that needs to be resolved. This time there was confusion about the number of fruits (follicles) that are typically found on a plant. Each inflorescence (an umbel) has lots of flowers, maybe 150 of them. Yet out of all those flowers we’re lucky if we get a measly 2 or 3 fruits. This observation is easy to confirm just by counting the number of follicles in any milkweed infructescence.

While it’s not likely that any chosen flower will become fertilized and produce a fruit, it’s vanishingly less likely that a chosen flower will become fertilized and produce TWIN fruits. Yet it is possible. John explained to us that milkweed flowers have 2 ovaries. Occasionally it happens that both of the ovaries get fertilized. This is how the “twins” are produced. QUESTION: When looking at a pair of fruits on a plant, how do you know if they came from 2 different flowers, or from both ovaries of a single flower? ANSWER: If they’re from 2 different flowers, they will be connected to 2 different pedicels. If they’re twins from the same flower, they’ll be sharing the same pedicel.

([HERE](#) is a webpage that explains “twin fruits” with photos, and [HERE](#) is a webpage that quite clearly explains most everything else about milkweeds.)

SHORT OBSERVATIONS:

- ***Phlox paniculata*** (“Garden Phlox”, or “Fall Phlox”) attracted a lot of attention early in our walk. It’s a perennial with fragrant clusters of dark-pink flowers. The leaves are worth looking-at too. John mentioned that the leaves have secondary veins that form loops. You can see for yourself ([HERE](#)) on its “MissouriPlants.com” webpage. Scroll down to find a photo of the leaf’s underside. You’ll see how distinctive and eye-catching those looping veins are.
- The iconic **Bur Oak** (*Quercus macrocarpa*) with its huge acorns is one of our favorites. We saw several of them along the trail. John pointed-out 2 of the Bur Oak’s identifying features: “corky twigs” and (often but not always) “whisker-like growths” from the tips of its terminal buds (bud photo [HERE](#)).
- Speaking of burs, June found a **Bur Cucumber** vine (*Sicyos angulatus*). Its leaves look a bit like Moonseed’s (*Menispermum canadense*). It’s too bad that we didn’t find any flowers because it has separate male and female flowers. Both flowers look interesting, but the male (staminate) flowers are particularly fascinating because the

anthers are all fused into a ball. Of course it's the female (pistillate) flowers that turn into the prickly fruit. [see male, female, and fruit photos [HERE](#)]

- Which Punctuation? We found a butterfly and were trying to figure out if it was a “**Comma**” or a “**Question Mark**”. Fortunately Rich was on hand to explain the difference. It's such a bonus to have an entomologist with us on our Botany walks!
- Poor **Hackberry** (*Celtis occidentalis*) is going through some rough times. On one tree we found galls on its leaf petioles (caused by the Hackberry Leaf Gall Psyllid – a jumping-plant-louse). Nearby was another Hackberry tree that had “Witches Broom” – abnormal twig growth from non-terminal nodes. The hormone “auxin” in the terminal bud inhibits shoot growth in the nodes below it. But when the terminal bud is damaged and auxin production is disrupted, the nodes below it go haywire. Different species have different culprits that kill the terminal bud. For Hackberry it is the “powdery mildew fungus” plus an eriophyid mite.
- **Sweet Coneflower** (*Rudbeckia subtomentosa*) put on a stunning display. There was a whole field of it which we could see from a quarter-mile away. When it was just an orange blur far in front of us, Kathy asked “what kind of *Rudbeckia* do you think that is way up ahead?” John answered without hesitation “*Rudbeckia subtomentosa*”. And when we eventually got there we found that he was right! The leaves help with identification. They have 3 “turkey-foot” lobes. But we have to be careful. Like Sassafras and Mulberry not all of the leaves have those lobes. Plus there are other yellow-composite species that also have 3-lobed leaves, such as the Tall Coreopsis (*Coreopsis tripteris*) and the Gray-Headed Coneflower (*Ratibida pinnata*), the later which coincidentally we also saw today.
- Our group seems to be measurably changing over time, widening our focus and growing not just as botanists but as true **naturalists**. In the past we didn't pay as much attention to the birds and insects. Now they're a lively topic of conversation. Classical musicians always refer to the 3 B's (Bach, Beethoven, and Brahms). But we have 3 B's too: Bees, Butterflies, and Birds. And fortunately we now have experts for all 3.
- We found 2 different **Hibiscus** species and were able to compare their very different leaves side-by-side. But in real life nobody would think to compare their leaves because their spectacular Rose Mallow flowers would steal the show. But since this isn't real life, we can say that *Hibiscus lasiocarpus* has large, fuzzy, lance-shaped leaves while *Hibiscus laevis* has smaller, smooth, halberd-shaped leaves.
- While on the boardwalk, we noticed a cute little plant all alone in the water. It had round, succulent, delicious-looking leaves. Using an online app, we determined that it was a **Water Hyacinth** (*Pontederia crassipes*). Being unfamiliar with it, we admired it for a few moments and then moved on. But when Rich came around the corner and heard the name “Water Hyacinth”, he popped our bubble and brought us back to earth. He knew that this little fellow was a fast-growing pernicious invasive that has caused havoc to bodies of water all over the world. [By the way, its sibling Pickerel Weed (*Pontederia cordata*) is a valued, quite conservative (C7), native St. Louis plant.]
- We found several *Agastache nepetoides* (Giant Yellow Hyssop) plants in their architectural splendor. They look like candelabras. But before they develop their candelabra-like flowering stems, the tall, big-leaved plants look like Figworts (*Scrophularia marilandica*). John gave us a tip for telling them apart: *Agastache* leaves have a pleasant fragrance while *Scrophularia* leaves have an unpleasant one.
- The Asteraceae (Aster Family) is so large that it's more useful to deal with its “tribes” than to deal with it at the “family” level. That said, we really hit the jackpot with its “**Eupatorieae**” tribe! This tribe is special because its flowerheads are discoid (they only contain disc florets, no ray florets). St. Louis only has 12 plants from the entire *Eupatorieae* tribe (list [HERE](#)), and we found 7 of them on one trail! (1)White Snakeroot, (2)Blue Mistflower, (3)Perfoliate Boneset, (4)Tall Boneset, (5)Late Boneset, (6)Purple Joe Pye Weed, and (7)Prairie Blazing Star.

PARTICIPANTS:

There were 11 of us botanists today, who are (in alphabetical order):

Renee Benage, Kathy Bildner, Wayne Clark, Tom Hardy, June Jeffries, Michael Laschober, Sharon Lu, John Oliver, Anne Rankin, Tayebah, and Rich Thoma.