



1

- This plant in the daisy family is considered invasive in some states and can form large infestations.
- It's found in all six New England states.
- Habitat: Man-made or disturbed habitats, meadows or fields, not wetlands or ponds.
- The flower head has purple *disk* flowers only – not the daisy-like prominent ray flowers of other asters.
- The leaves are alternate: there is one leaf per node along the stem.
- The leaves are lobed or toothed.



2

- This small orchid is evergreen, so late fall and early spring are good times to search for it, when most other plants are dormant. Because of its attractive leaves, marked with a network of silvery veins, it is popular as a garden and terrarium plant. All parts of the plant are covered with very fine downy hair.
- It's found in all six New England states.
- Habitat: Forests (not wetlands or waterways).
- The flower is white.
- The lower lip (labellum) of the flower does have a pouch-like shape.
- The leaves grow only at the base of the plant; there are no leaves on the stem.
- The leaves have unusual white net-like patterns on a greenish-blue background.

3



- This is a hardy shrub of dry and sometimes salty habitats. With its attractive pink flowers, it's a good choice for dry, sandy places in the garden.
- Habitat: Man-made or disturbed habitats, meadows or fields (not wetlands or waterways)
- It's found in all six New England states.
- The plant is a shrub (a woody plant with several stems growing from the base).
- The leaves are alternate on the stem.
- The leaf blade is compound (made up of two or more discrete leaflets).
- The leaves are deciduous, dropping off in winter.
- The edges of the leaflet's blade have teeth.
- The flowers are showy and pink.
- The plant has spines, bristles, or thorns.

4



- The species name of this aquatic plant refers to the whorled, inflated branches like spokes on a wheel just below the stalk that holds the yellow flowers. Its other submerged, thread-like leaves have bladders that catch insects for nutrients.
- It's found in all six New England states.
- Habitat: Lakes or ponds, in rivers or streams.
- Two types of leaves are produced: floating, whorled, inflated ones and submerged narrow ones.
- The flower color is bright yellow.
- The flower is divided into an upper and lower lip, each of which is slightly lobed.

- This is a small, cone-shaped conifer that commonly colonizes fields after agriculture is abandoned. Birds, including the "cedar" waxwing, eat the waxy, blue, berry-like cones. People use the fragrant, red-and-white wood for fenceposts, lining closets, and -- in the last century -- manufacturing millions of pencils.
- Habitat: Forests, meadows or fields, woodlands (not wetlands or waterways).
- It's found in all six New England states.
- The plant most often takes the form of an upright shrub (with multiple stems) or small tree; it doesn't spread along the ground.
- It has two types of leaves – needle-like, spreading, prickly ones on young shoots and seedlings, and tightly overlapping scale-like leaves on mature branches.
- On mature plants, the bark peels into thin strips and the wood is red beneath the outer layer.
- The seed cone is a berry-like cone with leathery scales.



5

6



- This herbaceous plant thrives in wet soils and attracts a variety of butterflies. It is also often attacked by aphids. Its milky white sap gives it its name.
 - Habitat: Edges of wetlands, marshes, meadows or fields, shores of rivers or lakes, swamps.
 - It's found in all six New England states.
 - The flowers range in color from whitish (when just emerging) to bright pink (when mature).
 - The flower is radially symmetrical: its five petals are arranged like spokes on a wheel.
 - The leaves are opposite: there are two leaves per node along the stem.
 - The leaves are simple (not divided into leaflets).
 - There are no teeth or lobes on the leaf edges.
- The leaves are long and narrow, and abruptly taper at the base.
 - The plant produces long, tapering seed pods that split open when dry to release lots of seeds with long hairs that are dispersed by the wind.



7

- Herbaceous biennial of uplands
- White, four-parted flowers, fruit is a silique
- Leaves 3-8 cm long and wide (variable in shape)



8

- Shrub of wetlands or upland edges
- Leaves alternate, symmetrical, 3-8 cm long
- Flowers white, fruit a red to black berry



9

- Herbaceous perennial of uplands, roadsides, seeps
- Leaf blades and stems hairy, leaves all at plant base
- Yellow ray and disk flowers



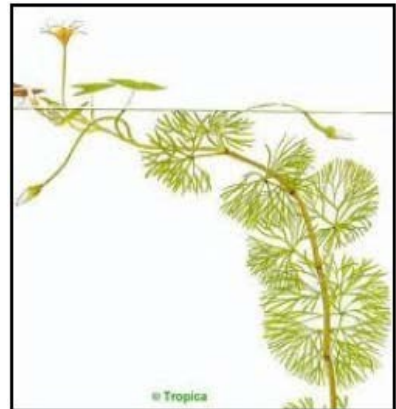
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- Grass of upland pastures or wetlands
- Leaves up to 2 cm wide x30 cm long, with ligule, but few/no hairs at nodes
- Inflorescence with branches



11

- Thorny shrub of uplands, sometimes wetlands
- White flowers with five petals, many stamens, producing red fruits (hips)
- Leaves toothed, hairy on underside, with stipules



12

- Stemmed aquatic plant
- Opposite, narrow, entire, compound leaves
- White, 3-petaled flowers with reddish anthers, petals 4-10mm long

Key to the numbered quiz cards:

1. *Centaurea jacea* - brown knapweed
2. *Goodyera pubescens* – downy rattlesnake-plantain
3. *Rosa virginiana* – Virginia rose
4. *Utricularia radiata* – floating bladderwort
5. *Juniperus virginiana* – eastern red cedar
6. *Asclepias incarnata* – swamp milkweed
7. *Alliaria petiolata* – Garlic mustard
8. *Frangula alnus* – Glossy buckthorn
9. *Tussilago farfara* – Coltsfoot
10. *Phalaris arundinacea* – Reed canarygrass
11. *Rosa multiflora* – Multiflora rose
12. *Cabomba caroliniana* – Carolina fanwort