


















English	Scientific	Description	Picture
Blueweed	Echium Vulgare	It is a biennial or monocarpic perennial plant growing to 30–80 cm (12–31 in) tall, with rough, hairy, oblanceolate leaves. The flowers start pink and turn vivid blue and are 15–20 mm (0.59–0.79 in) in a branched spike, with all the stamens protruding. The pollen is blue but the filaments of the stamens remain red, contrasting against the blue flowers. It flowers between May and September.	
Bull Thistle	Cirsium Vulgare	Tall biennial or short-lived monocarpic thistle, forming a rosette of leaves and a taproot up to 70 cm long in the first year, and a flowering stem 1–1.5 m tall in the second (rarely third or fourth) year. The stem is winged, with numerous longitudinal spine-tipped wings along its full length. The leaves are stoutly spined, grey-green, deeply lobed; the basal leaves up to 15–25 cm long, with smaller leaves on the upper part of the flower stem; the leaf lobes are spear-shaped. The inflorescence is 2.5–5 cm diameter, pink-purple, with all the florets of similar form (no division into disc and ray florets). The seeds are 5 mm long, with a downy pappus, which assists in wind dispersal.	
Canada Thistle	Cirsium Arvense	Stems 30–150 cm, slender green and freely branched, smooth and glabrous (having no trichomes or glaucousness), mostly without spiny wings. Leaves alternate on the stem with their base sessile and clasping or shortly decurrent. The leaves are very spiny, lobed, up to 15–20 cm long and 2–3 cm broad (smaller on the upper part of the flower stem). The inflorescence is 10–22 millimetres (0.39–0.87 in) diameter, pink-purple, with all the florets of similar form (no division into disc and ray florets). The flowers are usually dioecious, but not invariably so, with some plants bearing hermaphrodite flowers. The seeds are 4–5 mm long, with a feathery pappus which assists in wind dispersal. 1–5 flower heads per branch, with plants in very favourable conditions producing up 100 heads per shoot	

<p>Common Burdock</p>	<p>Arctium Minus</p>	<p>Can grow up to 1.5 meters (1 to 5 feet) tall and form multiple branches. It is large and bushy. Flowers are prickly and pink to lavender in color. Flower heads are about 2 cm (0.79 in) wide. The plant flowers from July through October. The flowers resemble and can be easily mistaken for thistles, but burdock can be distinguished by its extremely large (up to 50 cm) leaves and its hooked bracts. Leaves are long and ovate. Lower leaves are heart-shaped and have very wavy margins. Leaves are dark green above and woolly below. It grows an extremely deep taproot, up to 30 cm (12 in) into the ground</p>	
<p>Spotted Knapweed</p>	<p>Centaurea maculosa</p>	<p>This short-lived perennial usually has a stout taproot, pubescent stems with woolly or cobwebby hairs when young. The erect or ascending plant stems grow 20 to 150 cm tall. It grows on stream banks, pond shorelines, sand prairies, old fields and pastures, roadsides, and along railroads, and many open, disturbed areas.</p>	
<p>Yellow Flag Iris</p>	<p>Iris pseudacorus</p>	<p>Plants are identifiable by showy yellow flowers with 3 sepals that curve backward and 3 petals pointing upwards. Leaves fold and clasp the stem at the base in a fan-like fashion. They stand erect or bent at the top, with long sword-like leaves toward the outside of the plant. At maturity, plants can reach 1.5 metres in height.</p>	
<p>Orange Hawkweed</p>	<p>Hieracium aurantiacum</p>	<p>Hawkweeds have bright orange, orange-red, or yellow ray flowers with several flower heads in clusters at the top of each plant. Leaves are long and oval-shaped, and cluster in a rosette formation at the base of fibrous, black-haired stems. Stems contain a milky fluid. Hawkweeds can grow up to 30-60 centimetres in height at maturity.</p>	

<p>Yellow Hawkweed</p>	<p>Hieracium caespitosum</p>	<p>The leaves, hairy on both sides are up to 6 inches (15 centimeters) long, spatulate, and almost exclusively basal with the exception of 1 or 2 very small cauline leaves. The leaves lie flat to the ground, overlap, and will smother non-vigorous turf. The stems are bristly and usually leafless, although occasionally a small leaf appears near the midpoint. Stems, leaves, and bracts have dense, blackish hairs and exude milky juice when broken. The 1/2 inch (1 centimeter) flower heads appear in tight clusters at the top of the 1 to 3 foot (1/3 to 1 meter) stems with 5 to 40 flowers per cluster. Corollas are all ligulate and bright yellow</p>	
<p>St. Johns Wort</p>	<p>Hypericum perforatum</p>	<p>Its stems are erect, branched in the upper section, and can grow to 1 m high. It has opposite, stalkless, narrow, oblong leaves that are 1–2 cm long. The leaves are yellow-green in color, with scattered translucent dots of glandular tissue. The dots are conspicuous when held up to the light, giving the leaves the 'perforated' appearance to which the plant's Latin name refers. The flowers measure up to 2.5 cm across, have five petals, and are colored bright yellow with conspicuous black dots. The flowers appear in broad cymes at the ends of the upper branches, between late spring and early to mid summer. The sepals are pointed, with black glandular dots. There are many stamens, which are united at the base into three bundles.</p>	
<p>Common Tansy</p>	<p>Tanacetum vulgare</p>	<p>Common tansy plants grow up to 1.8 metres in height, with clusters of dense, yellow button-like flowers that occur at the tops of the stems. This invasive plant is a perennial species that prefers sunny areas with well-drained soils. It infests stream banks, pastures, and other disturbed sites such as roadsides. It reproduces by seeds that can remain viable in the soil for up to 25 years! These seeds can be transported quickly to new areas by birds, animals, and on vehicles that have been working in infested areas.</p>	

<p>Sulphur Cinquefoil</p>	<p>Potentilla recta</p>	<p>A member of the Rose family, sulphur cinquefoil has pale yellow flowers, each with five heart-shaped petals. Its hairy leaves are divided into five to seven separate, toothed leaflets that become shorter-stalked closer to the shoot. Plants grow 0.3-0.8 metres in height at maturity. Sulphur cinquefoil spreads mainly by seed; a single plant can produce 1,600 seeds, living up to 20 years as new shoots can emerge from the main root. While seeds only survive up to two years, they disperse effectively on or through the digestive system of birds, wildlife, and livestock.</p>	
<p>Field Scabious</p>	<p>Knautia arvensis</p>	<p>Plants are sturdy with a well-formed taproot and long leafless stalks that form large violet to pink, clover-like flowers. Stems are upright and hairy with coarsely toothed, feather-shaped leaves. Most seeds fall from the plants (a single plant can produce up to 2,000 seeds), but others can be spread by birds and human activities.</p>	
<p>Hoary Alyssum</p>	<p>Berteroa incana</p>	<p>Hoary alyssum has small white flowers with deeply notched petals that are supported on slender stalks. The whole plant is covered in star-shaped hairs that are rough to touch, with grey leaves that clasp closely to the stem. Oval seedpods are chambered and held close to the stem with each chamber containing 5-7 black seeds. Hoary alyssum can grow up to 0.7 metres in height at maturity. Hoary alyssum spreads rapidly through a long season of seed production. Each plant flowers and produces a large number of seeds between early summer and fall up to frost. Seeds disperse as a contaminant in hay and are spread by vehicles, equipment, footwear, wildlife, and birds.</p>	
<p>Leafy Spurge</p>	<p>Euphorbia esula</p>	<p>Leafy spurge has clusters of petite, yellowish-green flowers supported by distinctive heart-shaped leaves just below flowers. It is a bushy plant with narrow leaves that spiral around the stem, and grows up to a metre tall with extensive horizontal and vertical roots. Leafy spurge spreads with its extensive root system, which can exceed 4.5 metres horizontally and 9 metres vertically. Up to 300 new buds can form on the roots of a single plant.</p>	

<p>Marsh Plume Thistle</p>	<p><i>Cirsium Palustre</i></p>	<p>Marsh plume thistle is distinguished from other thistles by its single, slender, unbranched stem with spiny wings. Purple flowers cluster at the end, with spiny, hairy leaves that have prominent woody veins on the underside. Plants grow up to 1.5 metres in height at maturity. Preferring moist to wet, naturally open, or disturbed habitats, marsh plume thistle spreads through wind and water seed dispersal, as well as ingestion and deposit by birds.</p>	
<p>Mountain Bluet</p>	<p><i>Centaurea montana</i></p>	<p>Mountain bluet can range from 30-80cm in height with fine hairs covering the stem and lance shaped leaves. Bright blue knapweed-like flowers bloom between April and June. Each flower contains female and male organs allowing this species to self-pollinate.</p>	
<p>Oxeye Daisy</p>	<p><i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i></p>	<p>Oxeye daisy has daisy-like flowers at the end of course, slender stems, with lower spoon-shaped leaves. Central yellow disks grow 10-20 millimeters wide and white ray flowers 1-2 centimetres long. The plant can grow up to 1 metre in height at maturity. Oxeye daisy is often confused with the ornamental Shasta daisy, which has larger yellow disk (2-3 cm) and white ray flowers (2-3 cm).</p>	
<p>Scentless Chamomile</p>	<p><i>Matricaria maritima</i></p>	<p>Scentless chamomile has single, white, daisy-like flowers with yellow centers at the ends of each branched stem. Flowers are odourless when crushed, with semi-erect stems that are smooth and branched with fern-like leaves. Fruits are dark brown, rectangular, with 3 prominent, wing-like ribs on one side and a pale brown broad central area on the other side. Mature plants reach 0.15-1 metre in height.</p>	