QUEEN ANNE LACE





Root can be eaten as vegetable like carrot.
2-5' tall.
Member of carrot/parsley family.
Rub leaves, they smell of parsley
Umbrella shaped blossoms
At center of most blossoms is a tiny flower of purple or pink.
Remember the Queen has hairy legs(stalks).

Tea from root: diuretic for kidney stones, parasites.
Seeds: contraceptive, morning after. Settles gastro. For Hangovers.

COW PARSNIP
(Heracleum maximum aka Indian Celery)



Up to 7' tall.
Native to North America.
Young stalks & leaf stems are edible but closely resembles water hemlock and poison hemlock.
Hollow furry stem.
Juice/sap from plant may be sensitive to skin causing skin to react to sunlight, can leave red scars for years after. Don't get near eyes, can cause blindness.
Smells like parsnip, long tap root. Eat only 1st year plants.
Can use as poultice for bruises/sores.
Umbel flower heads are flat, not rounded. Leaves are jagged, toothed, mature leaf can reach 2 feet across.

This is not giant hogweed which grows 8-15' high.
Hogweed sap makes you photosensitive.

ANGELICA



Angelica is unique amongst the *Umbelliferae* for its pervading aromatic odour, a pleasant perfume, entirely differing from Fennel, Parsley, Anise, Caraway or Chervil. One old writer compares it to Musk, others liken it to Juniper. Even the roots are fragrant, and form one of the principal aromatics of European growth- the other parts of the plant have the same flavour, but their active principles are considered more perishable.
Fresh root is not edible. Root, seed, fruit is medicinal.
Smooth, dark purple, hollow stem. Leaves dark green divided into 3 parts each of which is again divided into 3 serrated leaflets, sometimes lobed. Lower leaves can grow to 2 feet wide.

COW PARSLEY

Hollow stemmed with ribbing.
When leaves crushed with fingers, smells like anise.
Considered a pest here.
Stems grooved. Stems may be stained (not blotchy) purple.



Considered edible, like garden chervil but a little unpleasant.
Horses can eat cow parsley, helps aid in their digestion with qualities similar to fennel.



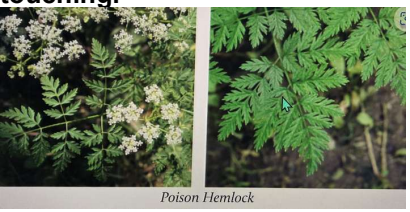
WATER HEMLOCK
(cicuta douglasii)
deadly

Most poisonous plant in North America
Leaves are more coriander shape than the poison hemlock which are more fern shaped.
Very different than poison hemlock. Looks like angelica so must be careful in the ID.


Water Hemlock

POISON HEMLOCK
(Conium maculatum)
deadly

Stems are hairless and have red or purple blotching & very little ribbing. Stalks smooth, no hair.
If look at cross cut of stem, see little dots around the circle. Larger stalk hole than cow parsley and it is more triangular or oblong in shape.
Can get rash just from touching.


Poison Hemlock





WATER PARSNIP



Edible but looks like Water Hemlock, so avoid.
Leaves are alternate, compound and toothed.
Mostly found in moist areas of Ontario.
Poisonous to livestock.



WATER PARSLEY



Edible. Likes wet places. Found in B.C. To Idaho in lower ranges.

GOUTWEED
Aegopodium podagraria

Young leaves can be eaten early spring. Used to be used for gout and arthritis.
As leaves get older they can have a mild laxative effect.
Considered very noxious because so invasive and hard to get rid of in a garden.



SNOW ON THE MOUNTAIN
aka Bishops Weed Plant

This is a varigated form of Goutweed. Good ground cover. Not to be confused with same name "Snow on the Mountain" (Euphorbia Marginata)



POISON IVY



Can be a climbing vine, or small shrub.
It is a vine, so if nothing to grow up on, it sprawls along ground.
Has 3 broad spoon shaped leaves. Likes to be near water.

POISON SUMAC

Shrub or small tree. Sparse in appearance. Can grow up to 30 feet tall.







Mostly found in eastern U.S.
3-7 leaflets on each stem.
Stem is reddish-brown with 2 parallel rows of leaves and 1 leaf at the tip. Smooth edged leaves, with pointed tips.
Oddly shaped berries, not perfectly round. Toxic to touch for people, not birds.
Orange or yellow colored fall leaves. Rarely found in desert areas.

POISON OAK

Grows as a dense 1.6–13.1 ft tall shrub in open sunlight, a treelike vine 10–30 feet and may be more than 100 feet long with an 3.1–7.9 in trunk, as dense thickets in shaded areas, or any form in between. Reproduces rhizomes and seeds.



Winter deciduous, so after cold weather sets in, the stems are leafless and bear only the occasional cluster of berries. Without leaves the stems may sometimes be identified by occasional black marks where its milky sap may have oozed and dried.

The leaves are divided into three (rarely 5, 7, or 9) leaflets, 1.4 to 3.9 in long, with scalloped, toothed, or lobed edges. They generally resemble the lobed leaves of a true oak, though tend to be more glossy. Leaves typically bronze when first unfolding in February to March, bright green in the spring, yellow-green to reddish in the summer, and bright red or pink from late July to October.

White flowers form in the spring, from March to June. If fertilized, they develop into greenish-white or tan berries.

WILD PARSNIP



Wild parsnip is often confused with similar-looking giant hogweed, cow parsnip, Queen Anne's lace and angelica. Wild parsnip is the only one with a yellow flower, however cow parsnip is equally noxious when it comes into contact with the skin and giant hogweed is considerably worse.
Originally came from Europe with settlers because the plant is edible, and especially the root, just like regular parsnip.
Wear protective clothing if handling. It can spread and take over areas, cutting out other species. Member of carrot/parsley family – hollow stem

GIANT HOGWEED

More severe reaction than wild parsnip.
Grows 15 feet high. Looks very much like cow parsnip but bigger. The sap is intensely irritating to the skin and will cause blistering and scarring for years.



