



# Springtime Wildflowers of Raven Run

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## Small Flowered Buttercup *Ranunculus abortivus*



Blooms: March – July

Description: Basal leaves are kidney-shaped; stem leaves are once- or twice-parted. Small flowers with drooping, yellow petals are numerous.

Fun Fact: “Buttercup” refers to the reduced petals. At least 10 similarly small-flowered species occur in eastern North America.

## Yellow Violet *Viola pubescens*



Blooms: March – June

Description: Similar to the Common Violet, with yellow flowers and broad heart-shaped leaves.

Fun Fact: There are several variations of Yellow Violets: Smooth, Hairy, and Prairie, among others.

## Butterweed *Packera glabella*



Blooms: Feb – May

Description: Stout stems may be branched or unbranched and are topped by a large cluster of yellow, daisy-like flowers.

Fun Fact: Unlike other perennials, Butterweed can bloom in either sun or shade, as long as it is situated in a moist site.

## Pale corydalis *Corydalis flavula*



Blooms: March – May

Description: Delicate, yellow horn-like blossoms with feathery leaves sprouting from the stem.

Fun Fact: This wildflower is also known as “Yellow Fumewort”. It is a threatened pioneer species, which requires disturbance to thrive, being commonly found in flood plains.



## Common Chickweed *Stellaria media*



Blooms: March – June

Description: Small, 10-petaled flowers nestled in larger sepals.

Fun Fact: These flowers are actually native to Eurasia but have been naturalized across the world.

## Twin Leaf *Jeffersonia diphylla*



Blooms: March – May

Description: A leafless flower stalk that produces a white, 8-petaled, star-like blossom.

Fun Fact: The genus was named in honor of Thomas Jefferson by his friend and fellow botanist, William Bartram.

## Dutchman's Breeches *Dicentra cucullaria*



Blooms: March – May

Description: Clusters of fragrant, white, pantaloon-shaped flowers are on a leafless stalk and overtop the much-divided, feathery basal leaves.

Fun Fact: As the name suggests, the flowers of Dutchman's Breeches humorously resemble pants drying on a clothesline!

## Star Chickweed *Stellaria pubera*



Blooms: March – May

Description: White flowers with deeply cleft petals in clusters atop an erect stem and rising from leaf axils.

Fun Fact: With its beautiful star-like flowers, this is the showiest of the many chickweeds.



## Harbinger of Spring *Erigenia bulbosa*



Blooms: March – April

Description: Clusters of bright white petals with deep red bulbs nestled within.

Fun Fact: As the name suggests, Harbinger of Spring is often among the first wildflowers to bloom, bringing in the spring season.

## Hairy Bittercress *Cardamine hirsuta*



Blooms: March – June

Description: A winter annual weed, once the weather warms in spring, it sends stalks of small, white flowers followed by slender seed pods.

Fun Fact: The seeds begin to germinate underground as early as September before sprouting in late winter.

## Mayapple *Podophyllum peltatum*



Blooms: March – May

Description: The solitary, nodding, white to rose-colored flower grows in the axil of the leaves and has 6-9 waxy white petals, with many stamens.

Fun Fact: These flowers are accompanied by two, large twin-umbrella leaves.

## Catchweed Bedstraw *Galium aparine*



Blooms: April

Description: Backward-bent bristles on stems and leaves, and clusters of 1-3 (usually 2) very small white flowers on stalks rising from whorled leaf axils.

Fun Fact: Be careful! The bristles on this plant can cleave to clothes and fur.



## Hairyfruit Chervil *Chaerophyllum tainturieri*



Blooms: March – May

Description: Tall and slender green stems, with wide-spreading feathery green leaves. Sparse and dainty white-petaled flowers throughout.

Fun Fact: Native to the southeast US but has a disjunct population in Arizona and New Mexico.

## Rue Anemone *Thalictrum thalictroides*



Blooms: March – June

Description: Delicate woodland perennial, with lacy whorl of 3 parted leaves atop its stem with pink or white blossoms.

Fun Fact: While very pretty, this plant can be toxic if consumed in large quantities!

## Squirrel Corn *Dicentra canadensis*



Blooms: March – May

Description: The flowers are dainty broad hearts; pinkish-white, sometimes tinged with pale lavender; and fragrant.

Fun Fact: These plants become dormant after they bloom. Mice and chipmunks are adept at transplanting the tubers underground.

## Blue Eyed Mary *Collinsia verna*



Blooms: April – June

Description: A tall stalk with four petaled blossoms, typically half blue and half white.

Fun Fact: No, it's not a mutation! Each blue eyed marry blossom is a mix of blue and white petals. When they bloom, they cover the forest floor.



## Springbeauty *Claytonia virginica*



Blooms: March – April

Description: A low plant with loose clusters of pink or whitish flowers, striped with dark pink.

Fun Fact: Native Americans and colonists used them for food, and they can still be enjoyed by those interested in edible wild plants.

## Woodland Phlox *Phlox divaricata*



Blooms: March – June

Description: Loose, flat clusters of fragrant, lavender to pink to violet flowers with notched petals occur at the top of their stems.

Fun Fact: It is sometimes known as “Wild Sweet William”, not to be confused with its bright magenta cousin, “Meadow Phlox”, which shares the same nickname.

## Cutleaf Toothwort *Cardamine concatenata*



Blooms: March – May

Description: The stem is topped in a cluster of small, four-petaled pink or white flowers with deeply cleft leaves..

Fun Fact: The common name, “Toothwort” refers to the tooth-like projections on the underground stems.

## Purple Cress *Cardamine douglassii*



Blooms: March – April

Description: Loose and slender petals forming in clusters of blooms atop the stem.

Fun Fact: It is also commonly known as “Limestone Bittercress” and is native to the Eastern US.



## Deadnettle *Lamium purpureum*



Blooms: March – May

Description: The leaves are tinted purple and fade to green as they mature. The leaves are heart- or triangular-shaped with rounded teeth on the leaf margin.

Fun Fact: Although considered a weed, these flowering plants can be a good food source for pollinators in early spring.

## Common Violet *Viola sororia*



Blooms: March – May

Description: Glossy heart-shaped leaves topped by purple flowers with conspicuous white throats.

Fun Fact: The flower often seems to bow down, which may be why the violet has been associated with modesty and decency.

## Canadian Wild Ginger *Asarum canadense*

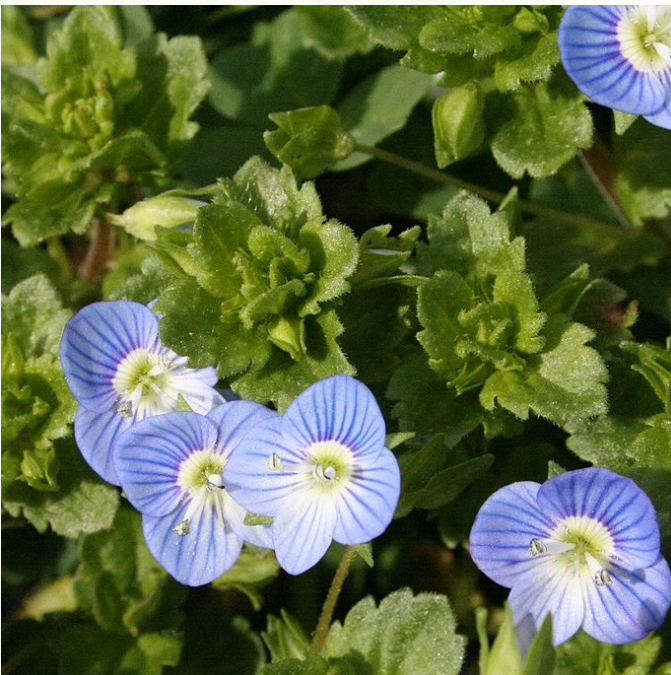


Blooms: April – June

Description: Each plant bears a pair of large, velvety, heart-shaped leaves. Growing at ground level is a single darkish red-brown to green-brown flower.

Fun Fact: These plants keep low to the ground; you may have to look closely for their flowers!

## Speedwell *Veronica persica*



Blooms: March – May

Description: The flowers are sky-blue with dark stripes and white centers, standing on long and solitary stalks.

Fun Fact: Speedwell is native to Eurasia but has spread to Eastern Asia, North America, Australia and New Zealand.



## Toadshade *Trillium sessile*



Blooms: March – May

Description: Flower sepals are spreading and green while the petals are ascending and deep-maroon.

Fun Fact: Toadshade plants contain a dark greenish-purple, six-sided berry at their center.

## Dwarf Larkspur *Delphinium tricorne*



Blooms: March – May

Description: Finely cut, palmately lobed leaves and loose clusters of spurred, bluish purple to white flowers with tall stems.

Fun Fact: Dwarf Larkspur may seem like a misnomer given its height, but its relative, “Tall Larkspur”, can reach a height of six feet!

# Informational Sources and Attribution

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## **Informational Sources:**

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US Wildflowers at <https://uswildflowers.com/>

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