



Kerr Center for Sustainable Agriculture

Pasture Plant ID Workshop

June 2, 2016

<u>flag #</u>	<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>notes</u>
1	Cocklebur	<i>Xanthium strumarium</i>	
2	American Pokeweed (Poke sallet)	<i>Phytolacca americana</i>	
3	Common Ragweed	<i>Ambrosia artemisifolia</i>	
4	Hairy Vetch	<i>Vicia villosa</i>	
5	Singletary Pea	<i>Lathyrus hirsutus</i>	
6	Ryegrass	<i>Lolium perenne</i>	
7	Silverleaf Nightshade	<i>Solanum elaeagnifolium</i>	
8	Buttercup	<i>Ranunculus spp.</i>	
9	White Clover	<i>Trifolium repens</i>	
10	Horsenettle	<i>Solanum carolinense</i>	
11	Sour Dock	<i>Rumex crispus</i>	
12	Ironweed	<i>Vernonia fasciculate</i>	
13	Sedge	<i>Cyperus strigosus</i>	
14	Red Clover	<i>Trifolium pratense</i>	
15	Antelope Horn Milkweed	<i>Asclepias viridis</i>	
16	Tall Fescue	<i>Schedonorus arundinaceus</i>	
17	Lanceleaf Ragweed	<i>Ambrosia bidentata</i>	
18	Bermudagrass	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	
19	Yellow Hop Clover	<i>Trifolium campestre</i>	
20	Four seeded Vetch	<i>Vicia tetrasperma</i>	
21	Little Barley	<i>Hordeum pusillum</i>	
22	Daisy Fleabane	<i>Erigeron strigosus</i>	
23	Dallisgrass	<i>Paspalum dilatatum</i>	
24	Roughleaf Dogwood	<i>Cornus drummondii</i>	
25	Poison Ivy	<i>Toxicodendron radicans</i>	



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26	Green Ash	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	
27	Hackberry	<i>Celtis laevigata</i>	
28	Japanese Hedge Parsley	<i>Torilis japonica</i>	
29	Orchardgrass	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	
30	Yarrow	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	
31	Post Oak	<i>Quercus stellata</i>	
32	Arrowleaf Clover	<i>Trifolium vesiculosum</i>	
33	Bradford Pear	<i>Pyrus calleryana</i>	
34	Sumac	<i>Rhus spp.</i>	
35	Honey Locust	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	
36	Winged Elm	<i>Ulmus alata</i>	
37	Broomsedge	<i>Andropogon virginicus</i>	
38	Sericea Lespedeza	<i>Lespedeza cuneata</i>	
39	Green Briar	<i>Smilax bona-nox</i>	
40	Multiflora Rose	<i>Rosa multiflora</i>	
41	Maypop	<i>Passiflora incarnata</i>	
42	Rabbitfoot Clover	<i>Trifolium arvense</i>	
43	Cheatgrass	<i>Bromus secalinus</i>	
44	Willow Oak	<i>Quercus phellos</i>	
45	Pennsylvania Smartweed	<i>Polygonum pensylvanicum</i>	
46	Pigweed Smooth	<i>Amaranthus hybridus</i>	
47	Crabgrass	<i>Digitaria ciliaris</i>	
48	Red Cedar	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	
49	Johnson Grass	<i>Sorghum halepense</i>	
50	Osage Orange	<i>Maclura pomifera</i>	



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1. **Common Name(s):** Cocklebur

Scientific Name: *Xanthium strumarium*

Family: Asteraceae, Sunflower family

Longevity: Annual

Season:

Description: Characteristic to the early stages of plant succession and a classic indicator of damp sites. The two seeds of a bur differ in their ability to germinate; one will germinate immediately given favorable environmental conditions, while the other remains dormant for up to 18 years.

Origin: Native

Height: 30-175cm

Flowers: July-September

2. **Common Name(s):** American Pokeweed, Poke sallet, Pokeweed, Pokeberry, Poke

Scientific Name: *Phytolacca americana*

Family: Phytolaccaceae, Pokeweed Family

Longevity: Perennial

Season: Warm

Description: Occupying a variety of clay, loam, and sandy soils, American Pokeweed is typically associated with severe disturbance. Plants are eaten by cattle in the Summer.

Origin: Native

Height: 5-6ft

Flowers: June to October

3. **Common Name(s):** Common Ragweed

Scientific Name: *Ambrosia artemisiifolia*

Family: Asteraceae, Sunflower family

Longevity: Annual

Season:

Description: Common Ragweed is unpalatable to livestock. The fruits are consumed by wild turkeys, pheasants, quail, Hungarian partridge, several species of songbirds, and small mammals. The pollen is a major cause of hay fever in August and September. It contains volatile oils and may cause skin irritation. When ingested, it is reported to cause nausea in cattle.

Origin: Native

Height: 1-3ft

Flowers: July-September

4. **Common Name(s):** Hairy Vetch

Scientific Name: *Vicia villosa*

Family: Fabaceae

Longevity: Annual or Biennial

Season: Winter

Description: Is extensively planted as a Winter cover crop and can be a problem in wheat fields.

Origin: Europe

Height: 50-100cm long

Flowers: April-June

5. **Common Name(s):** Singletary Pea

Scientific Name: *Lathyrus hirsutus*

Family: Fabaceae

Longevity: Annual

Season: Cool

Origin: Introduced

Height: Vine

Flowers: May

Description: A vine-like legume with flattened leaves and stems. Climbs up to three feet on grass and other vegetation. Seed pods look similar to garden sweet pea and are covered with coarse, stiff hair becoming hard when mature. Found on variety of dry sites. It is browsed by white-tailed deer, eaten by livestock, and the seeds are eaten by quail and other birds. Can be used to overseed pastures.

6. **Common Name(s):** Ryegrass

Scientific Name: *Lolium perenne*

Family: Poaceae

Longevity: Annual

Season: Cool

Origin: Introduced

Height: 25-80cm

Flowers: March-June

Description: A common grass throughout our region and adapted to most soil types. It is often used as a forage grass in Winter pasture plantings and seeded in Bermudagrass pastures. The inflorescence has a zig-zag appearance and the spikelets are positioned edgewise to the main stem. It provides fair forage for some wildlife species and good forage for cattle in the Spring.

7. **Common Name(s):** Silverleaf Nightshade

Scientific Name: *Solanum elaeagnifolium*

Family: Solanaceae, Nightshade family

Longevity: Perennial

Season: Warm

Origin: Native

Height: 30-100cm

Flowers: May to September

Description: Adapted to clay, loam, and sandy soils. Silverleaf Nightshade is characteristic of disturbed soils such as cultivated fields, feedlots, right-of-ways, overgrazed pastures, and waste areas. Producing the glycoalkaloid solanine, which is a neurotoxin and an irritant to the gastrointestinal tract, it is normally not eaten by livestock.

8. **Common Name(s):** Buttercup

Scientific Name: *Ranunculus abortivus*

Family: Ranunculaceae

Longevity: Annual or Biennial

Season:

Origin: Native

Height: .3-2.3ft

Flowers: April-June

Description: Buttercup is found throughout the Great Plains, except in the northwestern and southwestern portions of the region, in open moist or dry woods, lawns, meadows, pastures, and fields. It is most abundant in shady moist places. Ground-foraging birds and small mammals eat buttercup seeds. It is suspected of being poisonous to livestock. The sap may cause blisters or ulcerous sores if it comes in contact with susceptible people.

9. **Common Name(s):** White Clover

Scientific Name: *Trifolium repens*

Family: Fabaceae, Pea family

Longevity: Perennial

Season:

Description: White Clover provides pollen for bees early in the growing season. Plants are nutritious and provide forage for cattle and white-tailed deer.

Origin: Europe

Height:

Flowers: May-October

10. **Common Name(s):** Horsenettle

Scientific Name: *Solanum carolinense*

Family: Solanaceae

Longevity: Perennial

Season: Warm

Description: Adapted to clay, loam, and sandy soils. Characteristic of disturbed soils such as cultivated fields, feedlots, right-of-ways, overgrazed pastures, and waste areas.

Origin: Native

Height: 1ft - 40in

Flowers: May to Sept

11. **Common Name(s):** Sour Dock

Scientific Name: *Rumex crispus*

Family: Polygonaceae

Longevity: Perennial

Season: Warm

Description: The roots are used to cure skin diseases and are also a laxative. This plant may cause intoxication problems in livestock if large amounts of the plant material are eaten in a short period of time. This intoxication affects the urinary tract and central nervous system.

Origin: Introduced

Height: 40-60in

Flowers: May-September

12. **Common Name(s):** Ironweed, Western Ironweed, Baldwin Ironweed

Scientific Name: *Vernonia fasciculata*

Family: Asteraceae

Longevity: Perennial

Season: Warm

Description: Found in central and southern parts of the Great Plains region on dry, disturbed, or heavily grazed pastures and rangeland. Can be a serious weed and increases with improper grazing. Commonly the tallest plant on abused rangeland and pastures because it is not palatable to livestock and other herbivores.

Origin: Native

Height: 24-60in

Flowers: late July through September

13. **Common Name(s):** Sedge

Scientific Name: *Cyperus strigosus*

Family: Cyperaceae

Longevity: Perennial

Season:

Description: In Oklahoma, populations occur throughout the body of the state. Sedge is found in the wet soils of marshes, seeps, and at the edges of ponds. Although widely distributed, the species is seldom abundant.

Origin: Native

Height: 40-100cm

Flowers:

14. **Common Name(s):** Red Clover

Scientific Name: *Trifolium vesiculosum*

Family: Fabaceae

Longevity: Annual

Season: Cool

Origin: Introduced

Height: 2ft

Flowers: May-July

Description: A legume adapted to a variety of well-drained sites. Can tolerate moderately acidic soils. Flowers form an oblong or egg-shaped head and are a pinkish-red color. Although it has been reported to cause bloating in cattle, its large velvety leaves make it a preferred livestock forage. Browsed by white-tailed deer, turkey, and other wildlife.

15. **Common Name(s):** Antelope Horn Milkweed

Scientific Name: *Asclepias viridis*

Family: Asclepidaceae, Milkweed Family

Longevity: Perennial

Season: late Summer/early Fall

Origin: Native

Height: 25-70cm

Flowers: May-July

Description: In Oklahoma, populations are encountered primarily in the eastern two-thirds of the state. Increases in abundance with heavy grazing. Serves as a larval host for the monarch and queen butterflies and as a nectar source for other butterfly species as do other species of Milkweed.

16. **Common Name(s):** Tall Fescue

Scientific Name: *Festuca arundinacea*

Family: Poaceae, Grass Family

Longevity: Perennial

Season: Cool

Origin: Introduced

Height: 40-120cm

Flowers: June-July

Description: Introduced originally as a forage grass. Also used to stabilize banks and despite its coarse texture, as a lawngrass in shaded areas. Although used for winter pasture in Oklahoma, care must be taken because the plants harbor endophytic fungi, producing ergopeptide and ergoclavine alkaloids. Animals grazing may develop one or more of a group of syndromes-fescue foot, summer slump, summer toxicosis, or fat necrosis.

17. **Common Name(s):** Lanceleaf Ragweed

Scientific Name: *Ambrosia bidentata*

Family:

Longevity:

Season:

Origin:

Height: 1-4ft

Flowers:

Description: Similar to Common Ragweed except for leaf structure. Leaves are long and pointed bearing two large sharp teeth on a broad base. Leaves are rough to the touch. Use higher range annual rate (2-4 pints) at both early and late stages of growth

18. **Common Name(s):** Bermudagrass

Scientific Name: *Cynodon dactylon*

Family: Poaceae

Longevity: Perennial

Season: Warm

Description: The most common introduced grass of our region and adapted to a variety of soils. Its inflorescence typically has 3-5 branches and its leaves are conspicuously 2-ranked. It is a poor grass for wildlife but can easily be managed to provide good forage for cattle. Bermudagrass has caused significant habitat loss for most wildlife species in our area.

Origin: Introduced

Height: 10-50cm

Flowers: May-November

19. **Common Name(s):** Yellow Hop Clover

Scientific Name: *Trifolium campestre*

Family: Fabaceae

Longevity: Annual or Biennial

Season:

Description: good for livestock

Origin: Europe, Asia

Height: 10-30cm

Flowers: Spring

20. **Common Name(s):** Four Seeded Vetch

Scientific Name: *Vicia tetrasperma*

Family: Fabaceae

Longevity: Annual

Season:

Description: Invasive

Origin: Europe

Height: 60cm

Flowers: April-June

21. **Common Name(s):** Little Barley

Scientific Name: *Hordeum pusillum*

Family: Poaceae

Tribe: Triticeae

Longevity: Annual

Description: A common winter annual which occurs throughout the Plains. It is an indicator of disturbed sites, overgrazing, or poor soil conditions. This plant is usually short, erect, and quickly turns straw-colored at maturity. It is of little value to wildlife and cattle.

Season: Cool

Origin: Native

Height: 10-40cm

Flowers: March to June

22. **Common Name(s):** Daisy Fleabane

Scientific Name: *Erigeron strigosus*

Family: Asteraceae

Longevity: Annual

Season: Cool

Description: Native American used the leaves of the daisy fleabane as a snuff to clear head colds, and in teas for urinary problems and mouth sores. Its smoke was also reputed to be useful in getting rid of fleas and gnats.

Origin: Native

Height: 47in

Flowers: May to late June

23. **Common Name(s):** Dallisgrass

Scientific Name: *Paspalum dilatatum*

Family: Poaceae

Longevity: Perennial

Season: Warm

Description: Its rapid growth and spreading rhizomes make it an invasive pest in some areas.

Dallisgrass is a food source for several avian species, including the Long-tailed Widowbird. This is a perennial bunch of grass forming dense, stiff clumps in the soil and spreading outward.

Origin: Native

Height: 3ft

Flowers: April to May

24. **Common Name(s):** Rough-leaf Dogwood

Scientific Name: *Cornus drummondii*

Family: Cornaceae

Longevity:

Season: late Summer

Description: A shrub or, when undisturbed, a small tree. Often forms thickets. The leaves, when gently pulled apart (split in two), demonstrate a silk-like venation similar to a spider's web. The upper leaf surface is rough, hence the common name "rough-leaf". Common along fence rows, streams, roadsides, and forest understory on upland and bottomland sites. The fruit is eaten by several species of birds, and it may be used as browse by white-tailed deer and some livestock.

Origin: Native

Height: 5m

Flowers: May

25. **Common Name(s):** Poison Ivy

Scientific Name: *Toxicodendron radicans*

Family: Anacardiaceae

Longevity:

Season: Summer and Fall

Description: A shrub, vine, or rarely, a small tree adapted to a wide variety of sites, but common on moist soils in forest understory and openings, along fence rows and roadsides. Leaves have three leaflets, rarely five. Fruit is eaten by many species of birds, including turkey and quail. Leaves and stems are browsed by white-tailed deer and some livestock. Can cause moderate to severe allergic contact dermatitis in some individuals. This species is quite variable, ranging from a small shrub to a high-climbing vine. It is similar to Poison-Oak and some botanists treat the two as the same plant.

Origin: Native

Height: vine - tree up to 2.5m

Flowers: April to May

26. **Common Name(s):** Green Ash

Scientific Name: *Fraxinus pennsylvanica*

Family: Oleaceae

Longevity:

Season: Summer

Description: A large tree with a spreading, round top. Widespread in moist soils of bottomlands and uplands. The wings on the fruit (samaras) extend nearly to the base of the body. The leaf base does not surround the leaf bud. Green ash is hardy and has been planted as a shade tree in shelterbelts. Fruit is eaten by squirrels and some birds. Leaves may be browsed by white-tailed deer and some livestock.

Origin: Native

Height: 20m

Flowers: February to March

27. **Common Name(s):** Hackberry

Scientific Name: *Celtis laevigata*

Family: Cannabaceae

Longevity: 150-200 years

Season:

Description: Common in moist soil, mainly flood plain and valley forests. Planted for shade and shelterbelts.

Origin: Native

Height: 60ft

Flowers: May

28. **Common Name(s):** Japanese Hedge Parsley

Scientific Name: *Torilis japonica*

Family: Apiaceae

Longevity: Annual

Season: Cool

Description: It grows in many types of habitat, especially disturbed areas. It is native to parts of Europe and it is known elsewhere, such as North America, as an introduced species and a common weed.

Origin: Introduced

Height: 6-18in

Flowers: April-July

29. **Common Name(s):** Orchardgrass

Scientific Name(s): *Dactylis glomerata*

Family: Poaceae

Tribe: Poeae

Longevity: Perennial

Description: A common forage grass in the central and northern Plains. It tends to prefer shaded, fertile sites and is preferred by livestock. It is sometimes seeded in pastures. The spikelets of the inflorescence are tightly clustered on one side of its branches. Forage may be of fair value to some wildlife species in late winter and early spring.

Season: Cool

Origin: Introduced

Height: 50-100cm

Flowers: April to June

30. **Common Name(s):** Yarrow

Scientific Name: *Achillea millefolium*

Family: Asteraceae

Longevity: Perennial

Season:

Description: Found throughout the Great Plains in dry to moist gravelly or sandy soils of rangeland, open woodland, pastures, roadsides, and disturbed sites. Yarrow is generally unpalatable, although the flowers are occasionally eaten by sheep, pronghorn, and deer. It is rarely grazed by cattle or horses. It's beneficial insects such as Trichogramma wasps

Origin: Native

Height: .7-3.3ft

Flowers: May-June

31. **Common Name(s):** Post Oak

Scientific Name: *Quercus stellate*

Family: Fagaceae, Beech Family

Longevity: Perennial

Season:

Description: Indicative of dry, sterile, upland soils, often those of rocky ridges. Is an important acorn producer, the small nuts being eaten by upland game birds, songbirds, woodpeckers, small mammals, squirrel, raccoon, white-tailed deer, and cattle.

Origin: Native

Height: 10-15m

Flowers: March-April

32. **Common Name(s):** Arrowleaf Clover

Scientific Name: *Trifolium vesiculosum*

Family: Fabaceae

Longevity: Annual

Season: Cool

Description: A large clover with white and purple flowers forming an oval head. Adapted to a variety of well-drained soils with peak growth occurring in late spring. Leaflets are arrow-shaped and have a white v-shaped mark. Eaten by livestock and browsed by white-tailed deer, turkey, and other wildlife.

Origin: Introduced

Height: 2.5ft

Flowers: May to August

33. **Common Name(s):** Bradford Pear

Scientific Name: *Pyrus calleryana*

Family: Rosaceae

Longevity: Perennial

Season:

Description: The trees are tolerant of a variety of soil types, drainage levels, and soil acidity. The fruits of the Callery pear are small (less than one cm in diameter) and hard- almost woody- until softened by frost, after which they are readily taken by birds, which disperse the seeds in their droppings.

Origin: Introduced

Height: 16-26ft

Flowers: March, April

34. **Common Name(s):** Sumac

Scientific Name: *Rhus spp.*

Family: Anacardiaceae

Longevity: 30-50 years

Season:

Description: Common in Oklahoma, only tree species native to all 48 contiguous states

Origin: Native

Height: 15ft

Flowers: June-August

35. **Common Name(s):** Honey Locust

Scientific Name: *Gleditsia triacanthos*

Family: Fabaceae

Longevity:

Season: Fall

Description: A medium-sized tree with an irregular, spreading crown. Trunk and branches are extremely thorny. Thorns are very rigid, sharp, and can be solitary or branched into three. Can grow in a variety of sites, but prefers rich moist soils. Pods are eaten by livestock, white-tailed deer, and some other mammals. It is also browsed by white-tailed deer in the Fall and Winter. Honey-locust is a legume and the honey-like substance in the young pods can be eaten by humans.

Origin: Native

Height: 30m

Flowers: April

36. **Common Name(s):** Winged Elm

Scientific Name: *Ulmus alata*

Family: Ulmaceae

Longevity:

Season: Spring

Description: A medium to large-sized tree occurring on a wide variety of sites. Twigs and small limbs with corky wings, hence the name Winged Elm. A prolific root sprouter, often forming thickets when young. The fruit (samara), is thin, flat, and hairy. Is browsed by white-tailed deer in the Spring.

Origin: Native

Height: 24m

Flowers: March

37. **Common Name(s):** Broomsedge

Scientific Name: *Andropogon virginicus*

Family: Poaceae

Tribe: Andropogoneae, Bluestem Tribe

Longevity: Perennial

Description: Grows well on sites with low fertility and pH, especially eroded, old fields. Seldom eaten by livestock except in the early Spring when other forage is not available, as occurs in situations of livestock overuse.

Season: Warm

Origin: Native

Height: 3ft 3in

Flowers: Fall

38. **Common Name(s):** Sericea Lespedeza

Scientific Name: *Lespedeza cuneate*

Family: Fabaceae, Pea family

Longevity: Perennial

Season:

Description: In Oklahoma, populations are encountered throughout the state, with greatest abundance in the Eastern half. It is an aggressive invader and will rapidly out-compete native species. Fire stimulates seed germination. Sericea Lespedeza is rarely eaten by white-tailed deer, rabbits, and small mammals, and is not a desirable wildlife species Control of established populations is difficult.

Origin: Eastern Asia and Australia

Height: 40-150cm

Flowers: July-October

39. **Common Name(s):** Greenbrier

Scientific Name: *Smilax bona-nox*

Family: Smilacaceae

Longevity:

Season: Fall

Description: A straggling to climbing vine, often forming thickets. Can be aggressive, spreading from large, knotty rhizomes. Leaf blades vary greatly in size and shape. Stems and branches with stiff claw-like prickles. A preferred browse of white-tailed deer, goats, and some other livestock. Dense growth provides cover for many species of wildlife. Young leaves, stems, and tendrils are edible fresh, on salad, or cooked. Settlers often broke their plows/harnesses trying to cultivate soil covered in green briar.

Origin: Native

Height: 9m

Flowers: April to May

40. **Common Name(s):** Multiflora Rose

Scientific Name: *Rosa multiflora*

Family: Rosaceae

Longevity:

Season: Summer

Description: A shrub-forming or sometimes trailing rose adapted to a wide variety of sites. Flowers are abundant in pyramid shaped inflorescences with white, rarely pink, petals. An Asian species used in shelterbelt and wildlife plantings. Growth form provides good cover for wildlife. Can be an aggressive spreader on some sites.

Origin: Introduced

Height: 3m

Flowers: May to June

41. **Common Name(s):** Maypop, Passionflower

Scientific Name: *Passiflora incarnata*

Family: Passifloraceae

Longevity: Perennial

Season: Warm

Description: When the flowering vine was first discovered by Spanish explorers in Florida in 1529, the shape of the blossom captured their imagination and they described it as a symbol for the "Passion of Christ". *Passiflora* means "passion flower" and *incarnata* means "in the flesh".

Origin: Native

Height: 15-20ft

Flowers: mid-Summer to late Fall

42. **Common Name(s):** Rabbitfoot Clover

Scientific Name: *Trifolium arvense*

Family: Fabaceae

Longevity: Annual

Season:

Description: Relatively open disturbed areas are preferred habitats where competition from other kinds of ground vegetation has been reduced.

Origin: Eurasia

Height: 4-16in

Flowers:

43. **Common Name(s):** Cheatgrass

Scientific Name: *Bromus secalinus*

Family: Poaceae

Tribe: Poeae

Longevity: Annual

Description: A common weed of heavily grazed rangelands, pastures and disturbed sites. The inflorescence is loosely flowered, and the lemmas have awns 12-18mm long. The herbage is usually softly pubescent. It provides forage in the early Spring for some species of wildlife and is palatable to cattle in Winter and early Spring, but lack quantity.

Season: Cool

Origin: Introduced

Height: 25-60cm

Flowers: March to June

44. **Common Name(s):** Willow Oak

Scientific Name: *Quercus phellos*

Family: Fagaceae

Longevity: Perennial

Season:

Description: It is most commonly found growing on lowland floodplains, often along streams, but rarely also in uplands with poor drainage, up to 400m altitude. It is one of the most prolific producers of acorns, an important food tree for squirrels, birds, and other animals in the forest.

Origin: Native

Height: 95-98ft

Flowers: February-May

45. **Common Name(s):** Pennsylvania Smartweed

Scientific Name: *Polygonum pennsylvanicum*

Family: Polygonaceae, Knotweed Family

Longevity: Annual

Season: Warm

Description: Occupying a variety of clay, loam, and sandy soils, Pennsylvania Smartweed is typically associated with wet sites such as wetlands, borrow ditches, low areas in cultivated fields, and furrows created for planting. The achenes of Pennsylvania Smartweed are eaten by many species of ducks, geese, whistling swan, shoebirds, mourning dove, bobwhite quail, prairie chickens, wild turkey, and songbirds. They are also eaten by muskrat, raccoon, and fox squirrel. The foliage is a low preference browse for white-tailed deer.

Origin: Native

Height: 100-150cm

Flowers: late June to October

46. **Common Name(s):** Pigweed Smooth

Scientific Name: *Amaranthus hybridus*

Family: Amaranthaceae

Longevity: Annual

Season:

Description: Pigweed Smooth grows in many different places, including disturbed habitats.

Although easily controlled and not particularly competitive, it is recognized as a harmful weed of North American crops. The plant was used for food and medicine by several Native American groups and in traditional African medicine.

Origin: Native

Height: 2.5m

Flowers:

47. **Common Name(s):** Crabgrass

Scientific Name: *Digitaria ciliaris*

Family: Poaceae

Longevity: Annual

Season: Warm

Description: Crabgrass is a tough plant, believed to have originated in Asia but now found all over the tropical belt of the planet, as well as in many temperate regions of both hemispheres. This grass is an invasive species considered an aggressive weed in certain countries, including China, Mexico, and the United States.

Origin: Introduced

Height: 6in - 3ft

Flowers: July to October

48. **Common Name(s):** Red Cedar

Scientific Name: *Juniperus virginiana*

Family: Cupressaceae

Longevity:

Season:

Description: Common and widespread, especially in rocky soils and on limestone outcrops. Planted for shelterbelts and ornament.

Origin: Native

Height: 30ft

Flowers: late Winter/early Spring

49. **Common Name(s):** Johnson Grass

Scientific Name: *Sorghum halepense*

Family: Poaceae

Tribe: Andropogoneae

Longevity: Perennial

Description: Typically occurs along roadsides and is a pest in croplands. It is preferred by livestock but can sometimes cause prussic-acid poisoning or nitrate poisoning. Its leaves and stems are typically speckled with purple blotches. Leaves have a pronounced "white" veination in the center. It provides screening cover and seed value to some wildlife species.

Season: Warm

Origin: Introduced

Height: 100-200cm

Flowers: March to November

50. **Common Name(s):** Osage Orange

Scientific Name: *Maclura pomifera*

Family: Moraceae

Longevity:

Season: Fall

Origin: Native

Height: 12m

Flowers: April to May

Description: A medium-sized tree adapted to a variety of sites. Twigs and stems are equipped with short, stout spines. Widely planted in shelterbelts. The seeds inside the fruit are eaten by squirrels, and turkeys have been known to pick and scratch open over-ripe fruit for the seed as well. The leaves and twigs provide a year-round food source for white-tailed deer. Also browsed by livestock. The wood is hard and decay resistant, and is often used for fence posts. The milky sap in the stems, leaves, and fruits may cause contact dermatitis in some humans. Historically cultivated for thorny hedges and fence rows, and is reportedly the source for the idea behind the invention of barbed wire. Also commonly called Bios d'arc, a French name referring to the use of the wood by Indians for making bows. The wood is still commonly used by bowyers.