

Echinacea purpurea (Purple Coneflower)



Note leaf shape, nothing is quite like it.

Eryngium yuccifolium (Rattlesnake Master)



Note how the trichomes (hairs) on the side of the leaf look like they are stiff, sharp spines or pricklers. In fact, they are soft.

Eupatorium coelestinum (Mistflower)



Note leaves are opposite.

Eupatorium fistulosum (Joe Pye Weed)



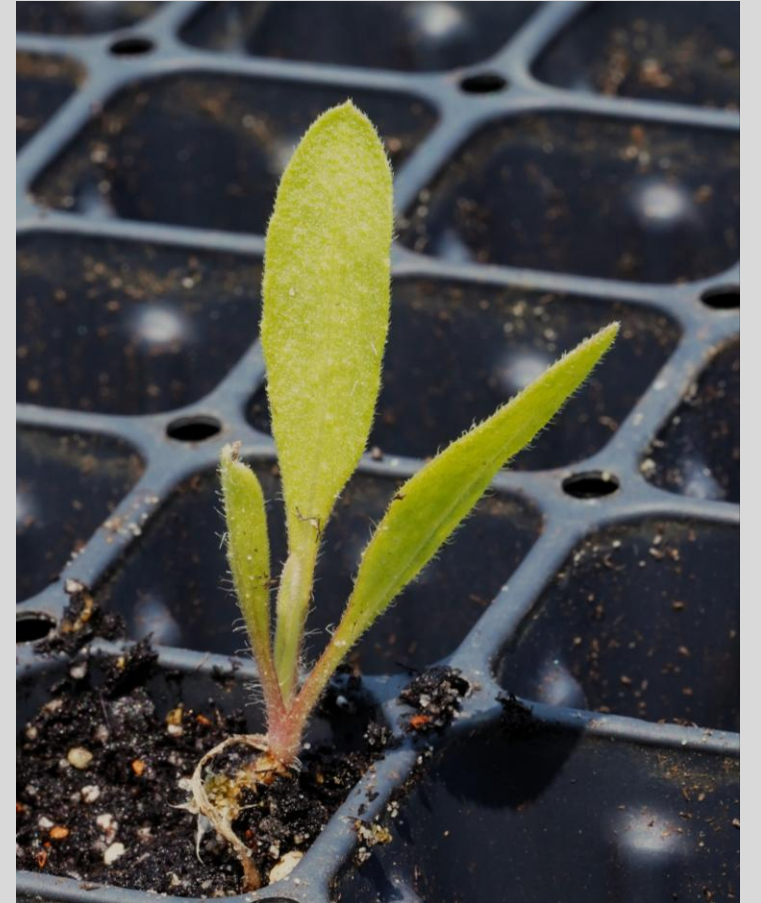
Note leaves are in a whorled arrangement, having multiple leaves attached to the stem at each node or leaf attachment point.

Eupatorium perfoliatum (Boneset)

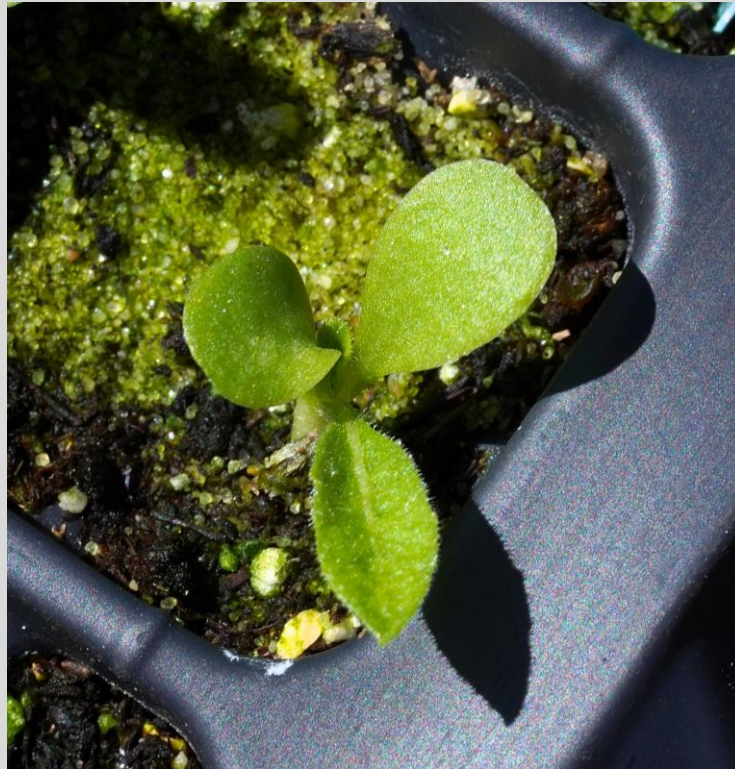


Note leaves are perfoliate or fused around the stem in an opposite arrangement. The stem is very pubescent or hairy.

Gaillardia aristata (Perennial Gaillardia)



Gaillardia pulchella (Annual Gaillardia)



Gaura biennis (Biennial Beeblossom)



Geum canadense (White Avens)



Note dentate (toothed) leaves.

Geum laciniatum (Rough Avens)



Note dentate (toothed) leaves.

Helenium flexuosum (Purplehead Sneezeweed)

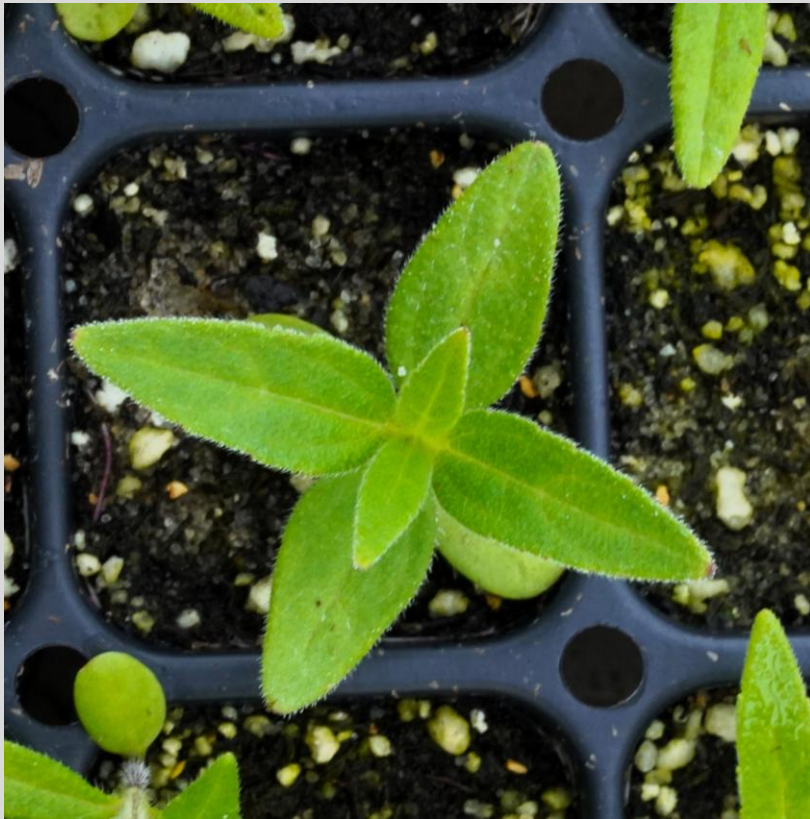


Helianthus angustifolius (Narrowleaf Sunflower)



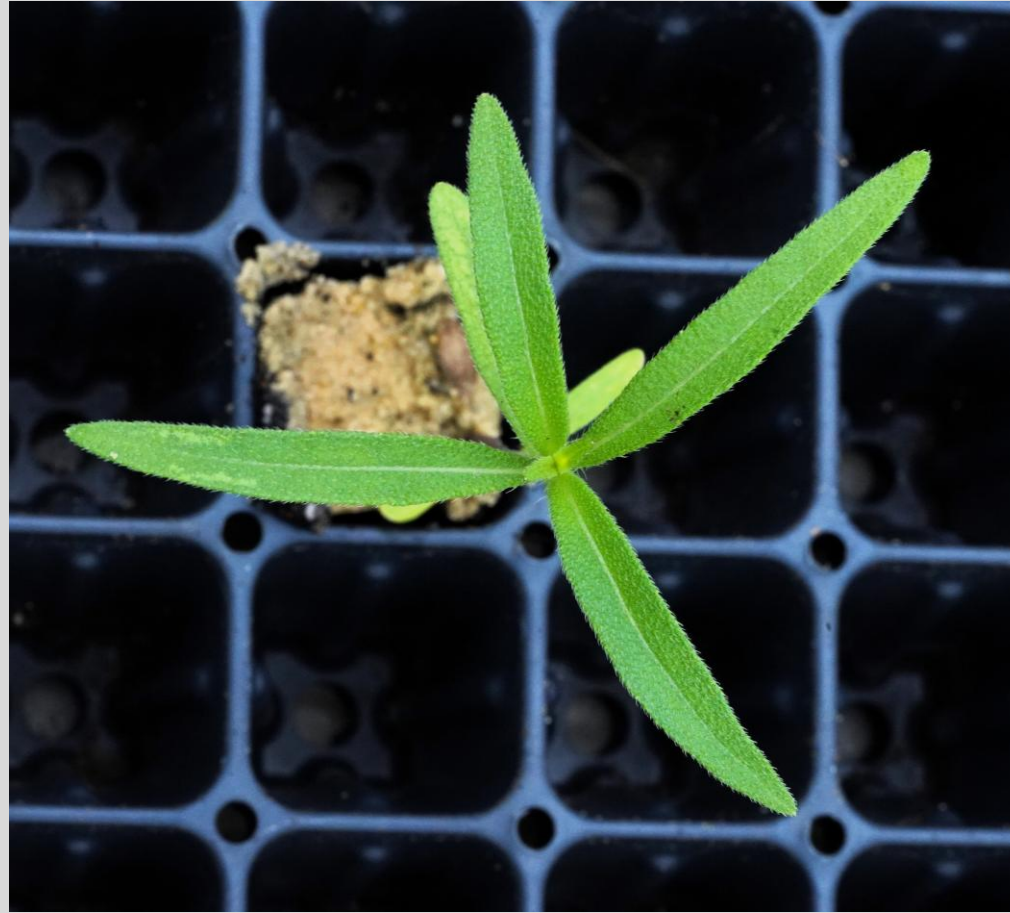
Note pubescent stems and long, narrow leaves (right image).

Helianthus gigantea (Giant Sunflower)



Notice leaves are in alternate arrangement and the pubescence (hairs) of leaves and stems.

Helianthus maximilianii (Maximilian's Sunflower)



Notice leaves are in opposite arrangement.

Heliopsis helianthoides (Oxeye Sunflower)



Note leaves are dentate (toothed) and opposite on the stem. In cross section the stem is round.

Hypericum punctatum (Spotted St. Johnswort)



Notice opposite leaf arrangement and resinous dots on leaves.

Hypericum pyramidatum (Great St. Johnswort)



Notice opposite leaf arrangement.

Lespedeza capitata (Roundhead Lespedeza)



Note trifoliate leaves.

Lespedeza virginica (Slender Lespedeza)



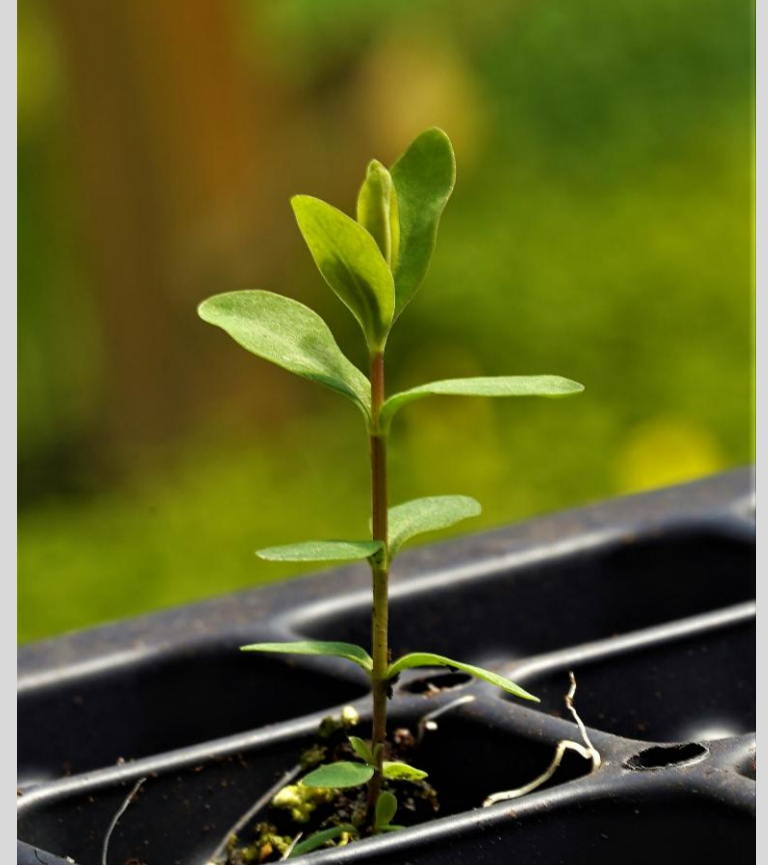
Note trifoliate leaves.

Liatris spicata (Spiked Gayfeather)



Newly emerged seedlings remind me of rapier which is a type of thrusting sword. Older seedlings will have a growth that looks unique. Identity can be confirmed by digging a plant to confirm presence of a corm as seen in image at the right.

Linum virginianum (Woodland Flax)



Leave are in an opposite arrangement.

Monarda fistulosa (Wild Bergamot)



Note leaves are dentate (toothed) and opposite on the stem. In cross section the stems are square (4-sided).

Oenothera fruticosa (Sundrops)



Forms a rosette in the first growing season.

Oenothera speciosa (Showy Evening Primrose)



Penstemon australis (Eustis Lake Beardtongue)



We find Penstemons as a genus to have a distinct appearance, but the species are hard to separate as seedlings.

Penstemon canescens (Eastern Gray Beardtongue)



We find Penstemons as a genus to have a distinct appearance, but the species are hard to separate as seedlings.

Penstemon digitalis (Tall White Beardtongue)



We find Penstemons as a genus to have a distinct appearance, but the species are hard to separate as seedlings.

Penstemon hirsutus (Hairy Beardtongue)



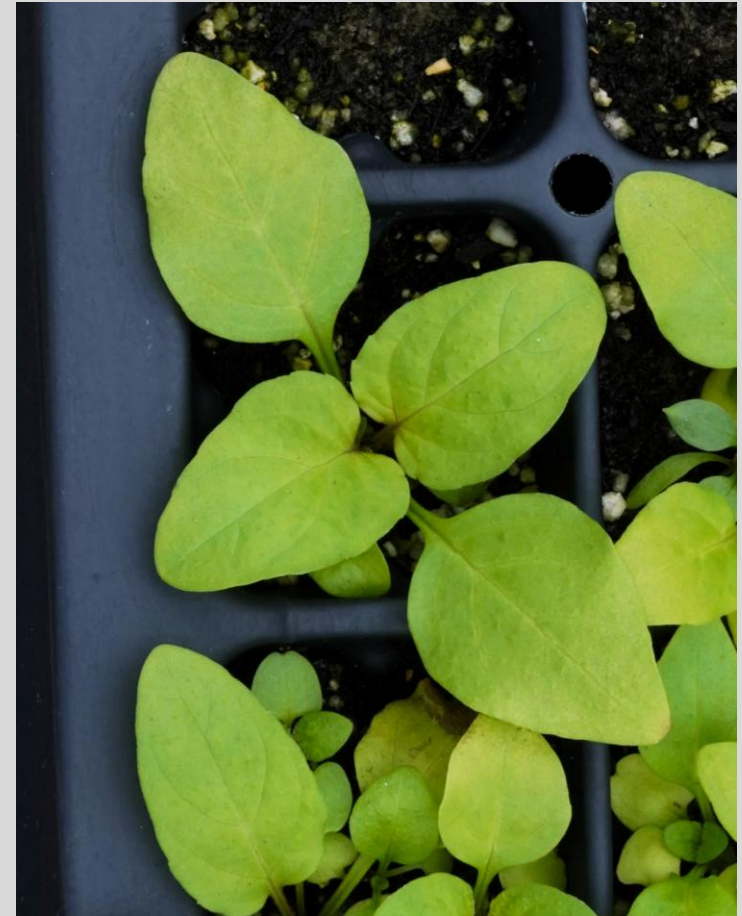
We find Penstemons as a genus to have a distinct appearance, but the species are hard to separate as seedlings.

Penstemon laevigatus (Appalachian Beardtongue)



We find Penstemons as a genus to have a distinct appearance, but the species are hard to separate as seedlings.

Prunella vulgaris (Healall)



Leaves are in an opposite arrangement.

Pycnanthemum incanum (Hoary Mountain Mint)



Note opposite leaf arrangement, square stems, and broad leaves.

Pycnanthemum muticum (Bigleaf Mountainmint)

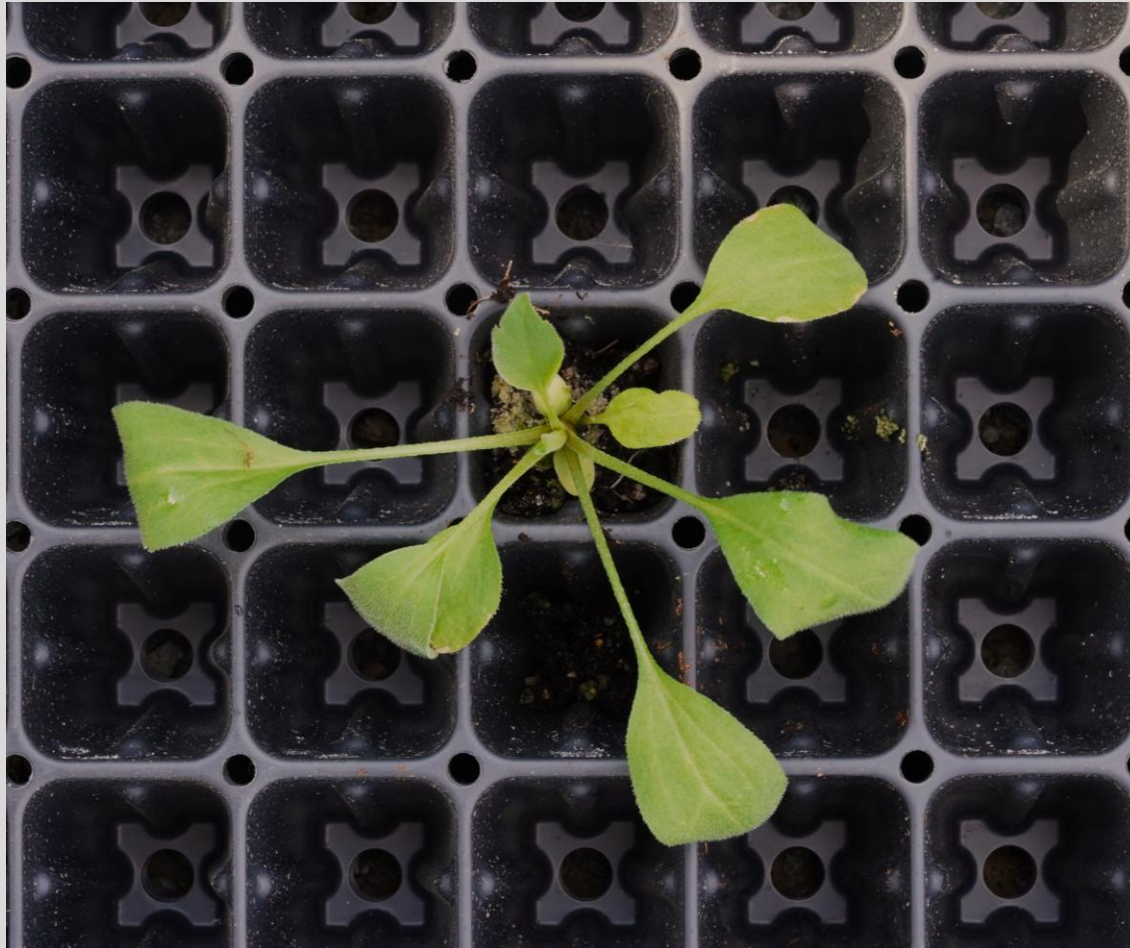


Note opposite leaf arrangement and square stems. Leaves are smaller than *P. incanum* and larger than *P. tenuifolium*.

Ratibida columnaris (Red Prairie Clover/Mexican Hat)



Ratibida columnifera (Yellow Prairie Clover)



Ratibida pinnata (Grey Headed Coneflower)



Note pinnately compound leaves.

Rhus typhina (Staghorn Sumac)



Note pinnately compound leaves and pubescent (hairy) stems.

Rudbeckia fulgida (Orange Coneflower)



Leaves are rough.

Rudbeckia hirta (Black-Eyed Susan)



Note pubescence (hairs) on leaves.

Rudbeckia triloba (Brown-Eyed Susan)



Notice how leaves have three lobes.

Scutellaria incana (Hoary Skullcap)



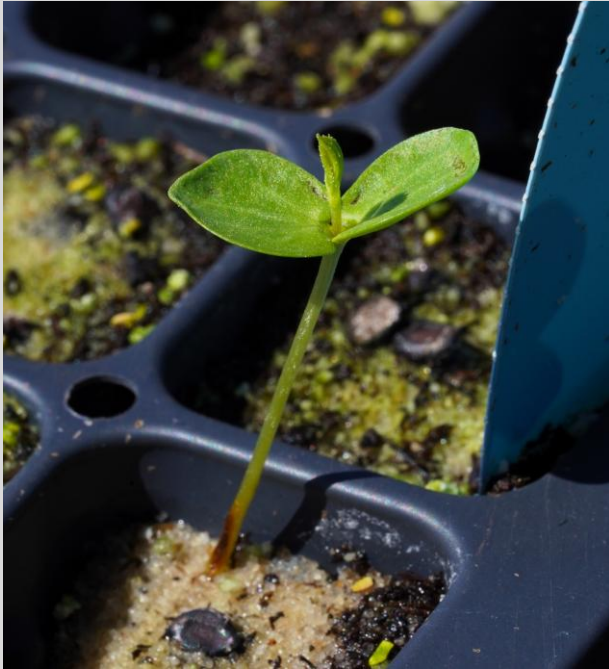
Note leaves are opposite on the stem and shallow dentation (toothing) of the leaves.

Senna hebecarpa (Wild Senna)



This species has pinnately compound leaves.

Senna marilandica (Maryland Senna)



Solidago bicolor (White Goldenrod)



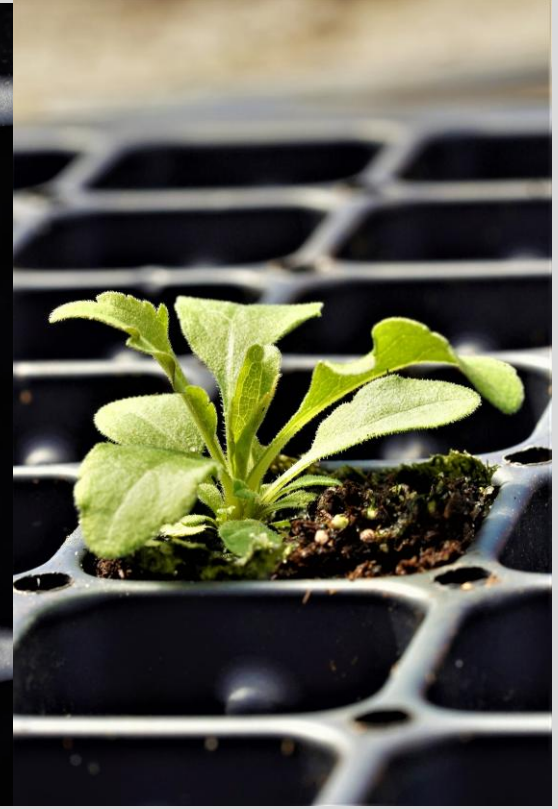
Note dentate (toothed) leaves.

Solidago juncea (Early Goldenrod)



Note pubescence (hairs) on leaves and petioles.

Solidago nemoralis (Gray Goldenrod)



Solidago odora (Licorice Scented Goldenrod)



Crushed leaves give off an anise (black licorice) scent.

Solidago patula (Roughleaf Goldenrod)



Note dentate (toothed) leaves.

Solidago rigida (Stiff Goldenrod)



Leaves and petioles have short hairs.

Solidago rugosa (Wrinkleleaf Goldenrod)



Note prominent leaf veins and hairs on stems and petioles.

Solidago speciosa (Showy Goldenrod)



Leaves and petioles have short hairs.

Tradescantia ohiensis (Ohio Spiderwort)



Leaves are fanned out when viewed from one direction and in the same plane when viewed from a perpendicular direction.

Tradescantia virginiana (Virginia Spiderwort)



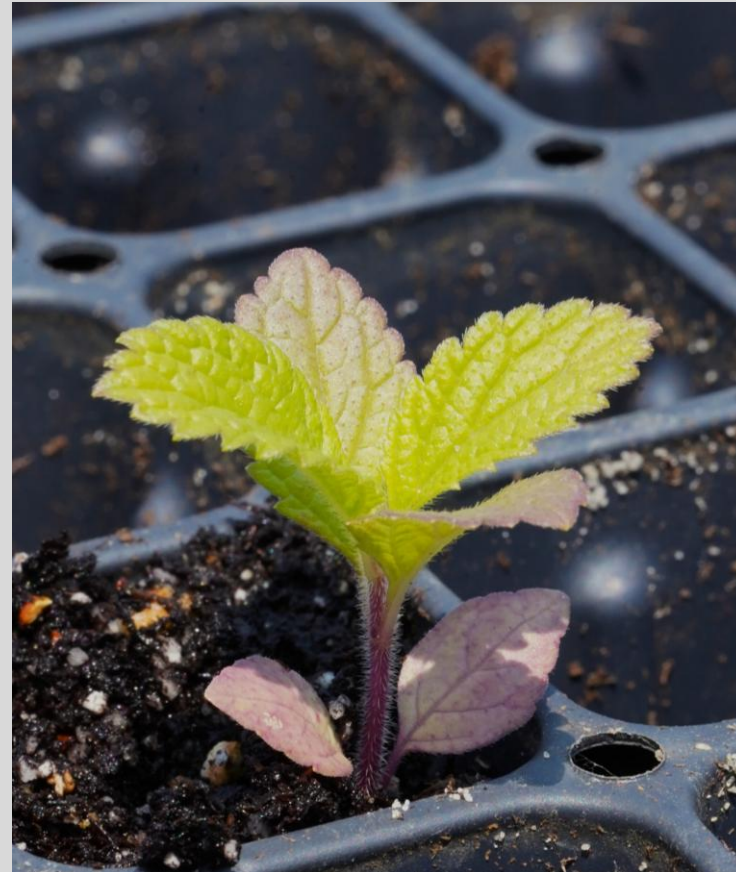
Leaves are fanned out when viewed from one direction and in the same plane when viewed from a perpendicular direction.

Verbena stricta (Hoary Vervain)



Note leaves are opposite and dentate (toothed). Leaves and stems are pubescent (hairy).

Verbena urtifolia (White Vervain)



Note leaves are dentate (toothed) and opposite on the stem. The stems are pubescent (hairy).

Verbesina alternifolia (Wingstem)



Note opposite arrangement of leaves at this stage, the dentate (toothed) leaves, and the pubescent (hairy) stems and leaves.

Vernonia angustifolia (Tall Ironweed)



Vernonia gigantea (Giant Ironweed)



Leaves are dentate (toothed) and alternate on stem.

Vernonia noveboracensis (New York Ironweed)



Veronicastrum virginicum (Culvers Root)



Note that leaves are dentate or toothed and stems are pubescent or hairy.
Unlike mature plants, leaves are opposite, not whorled.

Zizia aurea (Golden Alexanders)



Note first true leaves do not have the deep lobes found on later leaves.

Thank you!

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