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Flower cluster with one flower head circled



Linear, alternate leaves

Sandy, gravelly and rocky lake or river shores as well as edges of open shoreline wetlands.

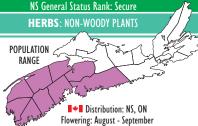
Typically found on damp to wet acidic soils.

Interesting point: Goldenrods are great native nectar sources for many insects including butterflies and bees. This species is in the same family as dandelions and produces similar fruits which are attached to long hairs that allow them to easily be carried by wind.

Similar species: Narrow-Leaved Goldenrod (Euthamia graminifolia) is common in a wider variety of habitats throughout the province, has a flat-topped flower cluster (inflorescence) that is 5-20 cm wide and wider leaves (3-12 mm) that are clearly three-veined.



Narrow-Leaved Goldenrod flowers



SIZE: 30-100 cm tall.

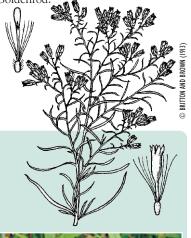
LEAVES: Narrow and linear, 2-7 cm long and 1.5-4 mm wide with 1-3 noticeable veins. They are typically widely spreading or pointing upwards and alternately arranged along the stem. There are often clusters of smaller leaver where the main leaves meet the stem (leaf axils).

STEM: Slender and unbranched below the flower cluster.

FLOWERS: In a compact, branched, flat-topped, cluster (inflorescence) at the top of the plant. The cluster is 1-2 cm wide and contains many small, yellow, daisy-like flower heads which are each composed of approximately 25-50 miniature flowers or florets.

FRUITS: Small, dry, one-seeded fruits (achenes) attached to a row of long hairs or bristles.

NOTES: Until recently, Euthamia caroliniana and Euthamia galetorum were treated as two separate but very similar species. They are now both considered to be Carolina Fragrant Goldenrod.





Narrow-Leaved Goldenrod leaves

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