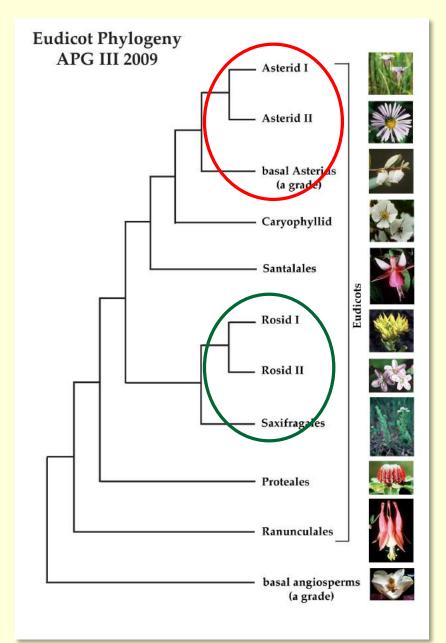


#### Asterids



**Asterids:** second of the two large groups of eudicots



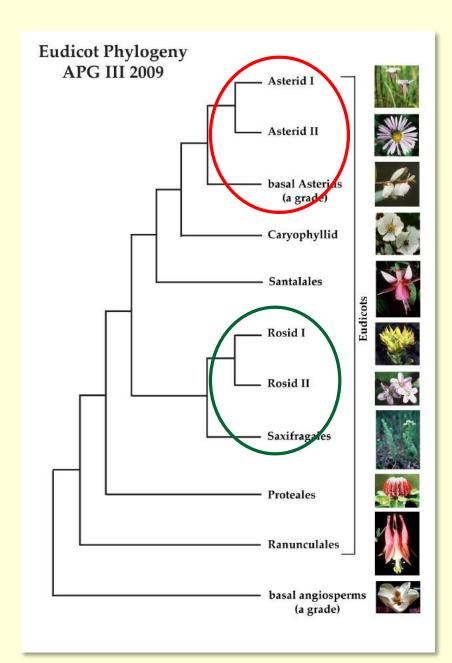
Rosids:

Separate petals

Asterids:

Fused petals

#### Asterids





- (1) fused petals
- (2) stamens = or less than number of petals
- (3) stamens fused to petals

Worldwide family of subshrubs, shrubs, epiphytes, and small trees. Characteristic of **nutrient poor soils**; in Wisconsin common in bogs, acidic pine dominated forests, or sandy soils.

Symbiotic relationship with mycorrhizal relationship, forming haustoria - root to fungus connection, permits nutrient uptake by plants, carbon uptake by fungus.

Ericaceae now includes the totally fungus dependent **mycotrophs** - non chlorophyllous, all food and water from fungi



Leatherleaf in bog



Pinesap in pine forest

evergreen plants, with tough, leathery leaves often **revolute** or inrolled along edge of leaf, with sunken stomata, and bottom of leaves often covered with protective hairs

Rhododendron (Ledum)
Labrador tea
Note revolute leaves

*Arctostaphylos* bearberry

Chimaphila shinleaf

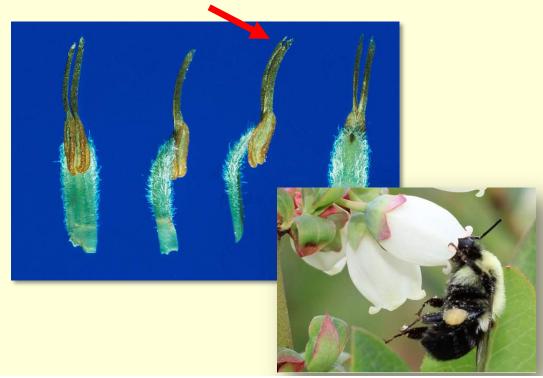


CA (4-5) CO (4-5) A 8-10  $\overline{G}$  (4-5)

corolla tube bell or vase shaped - most of our species are 5 merous

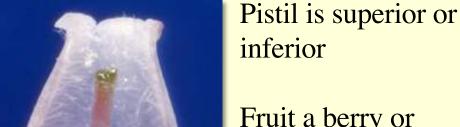
Stamens are 2X the number of petals with

terminal pores for pollen release - rather than slits - for buzz pollination by bees

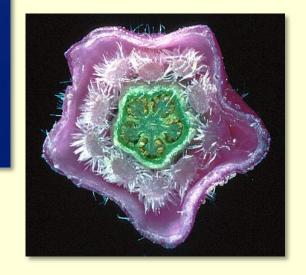




CA (4-5) CO (4-5) A 8-10  $\overline{G}$  (4-5)



Fruit a berry or capsule and many seeds



Superior pistil
Inferior pistil



Bog rosemary has alternate leaves, revolute, and glaucous (white powdery) on the undersides



Andromeda glaucophylla - bog rosemary



Chamaedaphne calyculata leatherleaf

dominant shrubby member of bogs

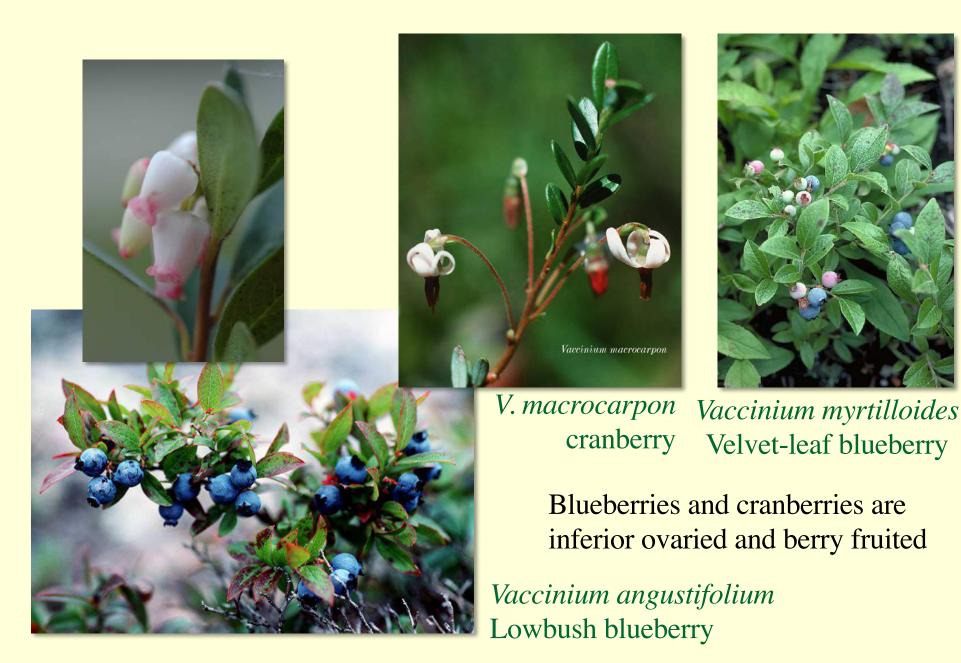
- leaves are glandular dotted.
- fruit is a dry berry/capsule.



Kalmia polifolia - pale laurel

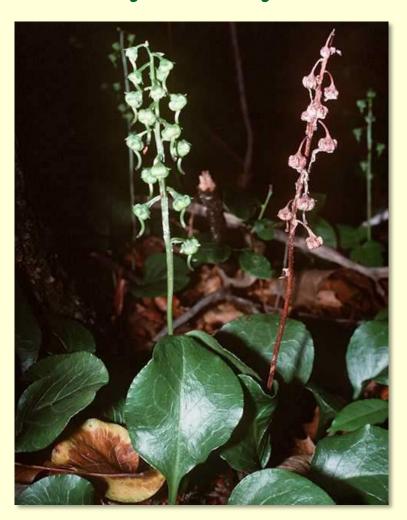


2 bog genera





Chimaphila umbellata pipsissewa

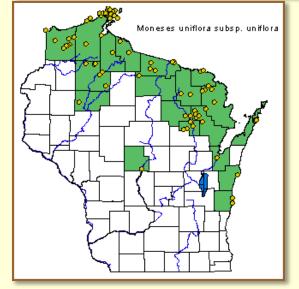


Pyrola rotundifolia
Round-leaved shinleaf

Former Pyrolaceae







Moneses uniflora
One-flowered shinleaf

Former Pyrolaceae



Hypopitys monotropa (Monotropa hypopithys) pinesap

Mycotrophs from the old family Monotropaceae



Monotropa uniflora Indian-pipe

Pterospora andromedea
Giant pinedrops
Endangered





Chiefly north temperate family of herbs; 20 genera and about 1000 species. In Wisconsin we have 5 genera and about 15 species. [Note: Michigan Flora separates into Primulaceae + Myrsinaceae]



CA(5) CO(5) A 5 G(5)

5 merous, stamens attached unto petals, and opposite the petals rather than the sepals



Primula (Dodecatheon) - shooting star

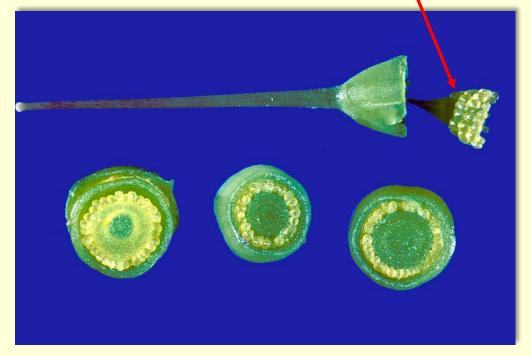
Lysimachia - loosestrife

Chiefly north temperate family of herbs; 20 genera and about 1000 species. In Wisconsin we have 5 genera and about 15 species. [Note: Michigan Flora separates into Primulaceae + Myrsinaceae]

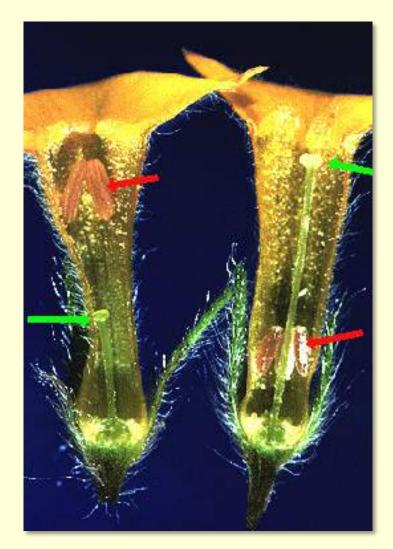


CA(5) CO(5) A 5 G(5)

Pistil is superior, unilocular, with **free-central placentation**, fruit a capsule

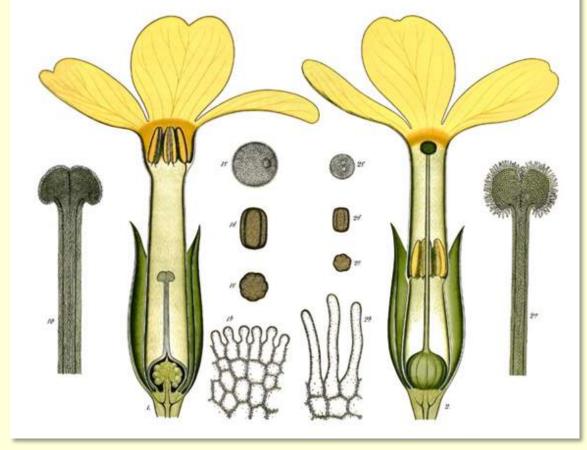


Primula (Dodecatheon) - shooting star



*Primula* - the classic study organism for heterostyly by Darwin

Pollen and stigmatic differences in thrum (L) and pin (R) flowers





both formerly in *Dodecatheon* 



Lysimachia ciliata Fringed loosestrife

Opposite leaves

Lysimachia nummularia Moneywort, Creeping Charlie Lysimachia thyrsiflora
Tufted loosestrife,
Swamp candles



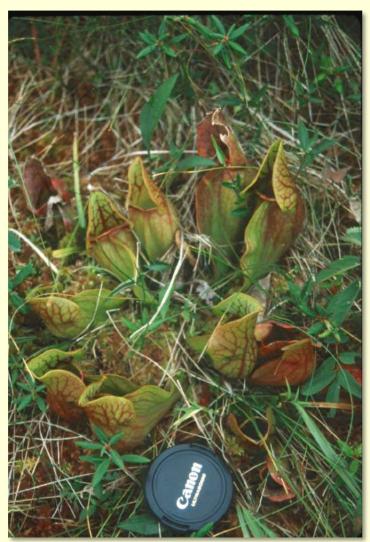
Trientalis borealis
(Lysimachia borealis)
Starflower

Ubiquitous woodland herb with whorl of leaves

Flower is unusual with 7 merous perianth

Whorled leaves

#### \*Sarraceniaceae - pitcher plant family



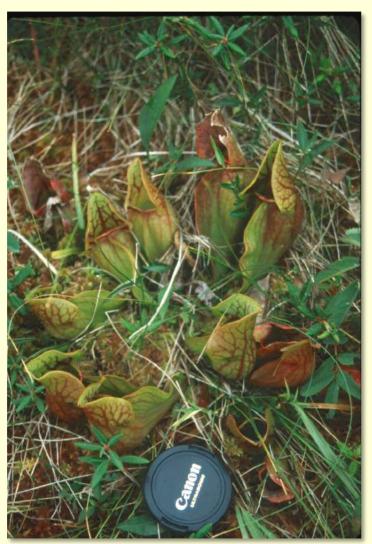
Sarracenia purpurea - pitcher plant

Insectivorous family of 3 genera; 1 species in Wisconsin.

Pitfall trap (pitcher) from modified leaf; luring color, odor, downward projecting hairs, slippery slope, drowning pool, digesting enzymes



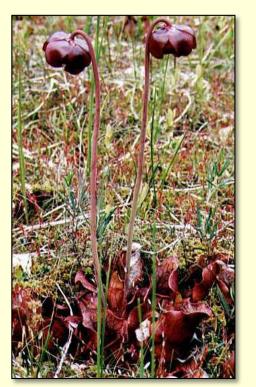
#### \*Sarraceniaceae - pitcher plant family



Sarracenia purpurea - pitcher plant

Insectivorous family of 3 genera; 1 species in Wisconsin.

Pitfall trap (pitcher) from modified leaf; luring color, odor, downward projecting hairs, slippery slope, drowning pool, digesting enzymes



All adaptations to live in nutrient (N) poor habitats; mainly in bogs, but also in fens, lake edges, swales of Great Lakes

# \*Sarraceniaceae - pitcher plant family



Sarracenia purpurea - pitcher plant

CA 5 CO 5 A  $\propto$   $\underline{G}$  (5)

5 merous flower; unusual **peltate stigma**; flower structure ensures outcrossing by bees





CA(5) CO(5) A5 G(3)

5 merous flowers, corolla tube with 5 stamens fused to inside of tube, often at different heights; 3 fused carpels and 3 styles





*Phlox divaricata* - woodland phlox

2 genera in Wisconsin *Phlox* has opposite leaves



Polemonium reptans - Jacob's ladder

Alternate leaved spring flowering plant of woodlands and openings [great Botany 401 final exam species!]



Polemonium occidentale – western polemonium

Endangered species – Western Disjunct



### \*Balsaminaceae - jewelweed family

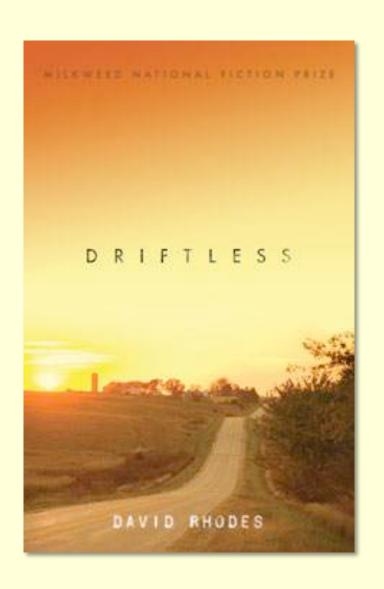
Small family of juicy-stemmed herbs

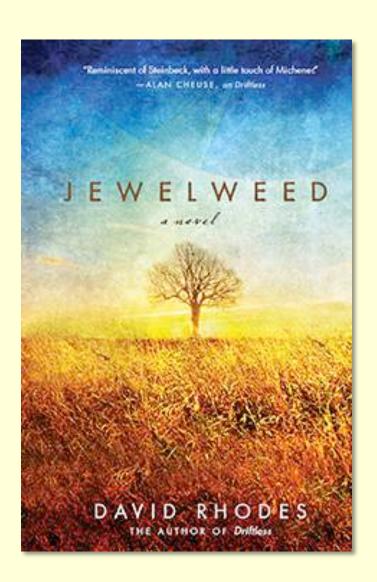
with spurred sepals; we have two species

*Impatiens capensis* - orange jewelweed

Impatiens pallida - yellow jewelweed

# \*Balsaminaceae - jewelweed family





Jewelweed – iconic plants of the Driftless Region

### \*Balsaminaceae - jewelweed family

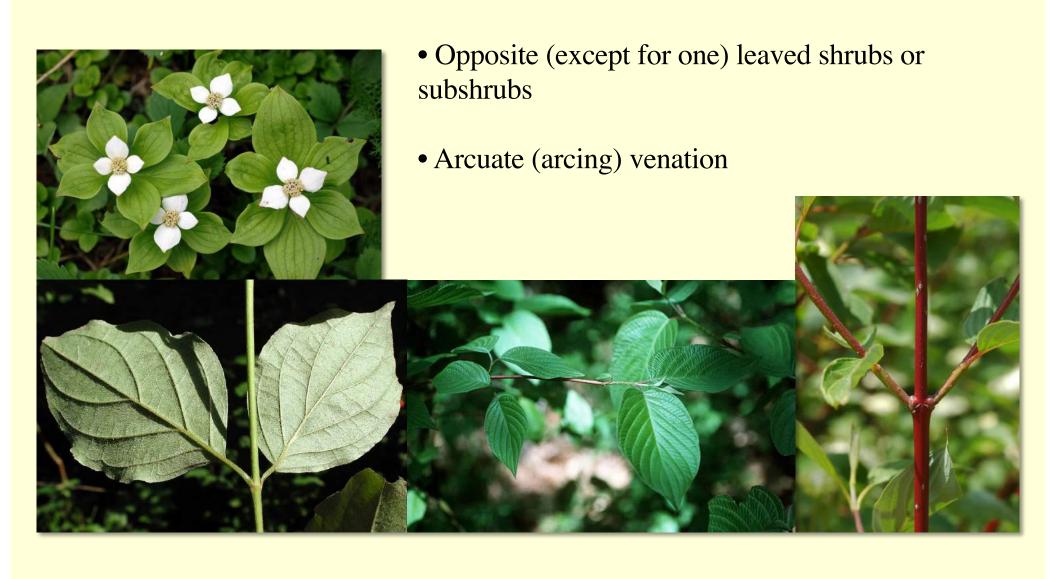


Fruit is explosive to the touch - so also called touch-me-nots

Mature ripe capsule

Capsule sprun open







Cornus foemina var. racemosa - Gray dogwood



#### $CA 4 CO 4 A 4 \overline{G} (2)$

Congested 4-merous flowers often with 4 inflorescence bracts

Fruit a 1-seeded drupe



Cornus florida – flowering dogwood (not native)





Cornus foemina var. racemosa - Gray dogwood

Common component of shrub carr



Cornus sericea (= C. stolonifera) Red-osier

Common in wet places, distinctive with red stems







Eastern North American small tree with 4 conspicuous white bracts

Cornus florida - flowering dogwood

