

Annotated Checklist of the Vascular Plants for High Park and the Surrounding Humber Plains

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Acknowledgements

The Ministry has undertaken biological inventories of High Park and its environs over the past 32 years. The first botanical survey was carried out by Karen L. McIntosh as part of an ecological survey of High Park that focussed on Grenadier Pond and the surrounding uplands (Wainio et al. 1976). Botanical surveys were also carried out by the author in 1980, 1982 and 1988. In 1989, this survey information was put together into an Area of Natural and Scientific Interest (ANSI) inventory report of the Park that recognized the natural areas of High Park as a provincial life science ANSI. Subsequent botanical surveys were carried out by the author between 1997 and 2008. Botanical records from High Park have also been kindly provided by Dr. Paul. M. Catling, Dr. Paul F. Maycock, Roger Powley, Charles Kinsley, Gavin Miller, Bohdan Kowalyk, Diana Banville and other members of the Toronto Field Naturalists (TFN), City of Toronto Parks, Forestry & Recreation Division including present and former staff such as Terry Fahey, Cara Webster and Richard Ubens among others, the High Park Community Advisory Committee and its Natural Environment Committee chaired by Karen Yukich, and James Kamstra who in 2007 and 2008 is mapping the location and numbers of rare plants in the Park. The Vascular Plant Herbarium (TRT) at the Royal Ontario Museum and the University of Toronto, Erindale College Herbarium (TRTE) were also examined for historical and recent records from the Park and its surrounding areas.

Introduction

High Park is the best remaining natural area on the City of Toronto's Iroquois Sand Plain. Historically, the dry soils of the sand plain known as the Humber Plains supported spectacular open oak woodlands and savannahs and pine barrens, with a rich assemblage of prairie grasses and forbs. In contrast, scattered wet depressions and seeps contained cool northern swamps, marshes, ponds and up until 1905 a sphagnum bog noted for its rare orchids.

High Park is deeply dissected by 2 major stream valleys, Wendigo and Spring Road, and several associated tributary valleys, with a large plateau in the centre of the Park. Grenadier Pond, a lakeshore marsh, occupies most of the western side of the Park.

The plateau and upper ravine slopes sustain provincially rare, dry Black Oak woodlands and savannahs with a prairie understorey. The lower ravine slopes and those facing north or east contain moist deciduous forests of Red oak with such secondary species as Black Cherry and Red Maple. Mixed forests of Eastern Hemlock – Red Oak are restricted to several stands along the lower slopes of Spring Road ravine.

Most of the wetlands at High Park are found along the shores of Grenadier Pond. It contains submerged and floating aquatics of Common Coontail, Nuttall's Waterweed, Sago Pondweed, Bullhead Pond Lily and Fragrant Water-lily in the open water and emergent marshes of Common Cattail-Hybrid Cattail and Sweet Flag. Bottomlands along Wendigo and Spring Road ravines support small remnant Manitoba Maple bottomland forests, seepage-fed meadow marshes of Cut Grass and Spotted Jewelweed, Red-osier Dogwood shrub rich marshes and Speckled Alder thicket swamps.

There are also some anthropogenic communities at High Park including lawns, meadows, the allotment garden, disturbed areas, a few exotic forests of Siberian Elm, Norway Maple, Manitoba Maple and Black Locusts and some small conifer plantations.

The flora of High Park is outstanding for its 102 extant significant species (4 provincially rare, 9 regionally rare and 89 locally rare plant species), many with southern/western and prairie/savannah affinities. A number of the rare species, particularly those in the cool ravines, also have northern affinities.

In the late 1800s and early 1900s, High Park and its Humber Plains environs supported an additional 105 significant species (18 provincially rare, 8 regionally rare and 79 locally rare species). Another, 17 more common native species have also disappeared. This decline is attributable to the loss of wetland and savannah habitats.

Since the 1980s, High Park has witnessed a remarkable rejuvenation co-coordinated by the City of Toronto and the High Park Community Advisory Committee. The City has stopped mowing over large areas of the Park, it has carried out a number of prescribed burns to bring back the prairie grasses and forbs and restore its black Oak savannahs, carried out an eradication program of invasive species, re-naturalized the shorelines of Grenadier Pond and brought its water levels back to a more natural state, and with a cadre of volunteers planted out many native species, including some that have been extirpated from the Park. All these efforts have had remarkable results with the numbers for many prairie and savannah species increasing dramatically. Several rare species that have not been seen for decades have even spontaneously showed up again; possibly they were lying dormant in the seed bank waiting for the right conditions.

It is hoped that this plant checklist will aid the City of Toronto and the High Park Community Advisory Committee in their efforts to restore High Park and the surrounding Humber Plains to its former glory as the premier botanical wonder of the City of Toronto. The savannahs, woodlands and prairies of the Humber Plains which encompasses the natural remnants at High Park, Lambton Park, Rennie Park and the lower Humber River valley could be expanded into neighbouring backyards, front yards, railway lines, street medians, hydro-right-of-ways, vacant lots and parkettes. It is time for the rejuvenation efforts to extend beyond the City's parks.

Guide to the List

The vascular plant list has been grouped into five major life forms: 1. trees, shrubs and woody vines, 2. wildflowers, 3. grasses, sedges, rushes, cattails, burreeds & sweetflags, 4. ferns, horsetails and clubmosses and 5. open water aquatic plants (submergent and floating). Within each group species are arranged in alphabetical order by scientific name. The latin names and common names generally follow those in the Ontario Plant List (Newmaster et al. 1998). Herbarium records are noted by the symbols TRT and TRTE with the date collected and the collectors noted when there are few records. Sight records for a species are denoted by the symbol SR.

Introduced species and native species introduced to High Park are denoted by “+”, and those that are possibly introduced by “(+)”. Included in the possibly introduced category are species that are probably not native in High Park because they are largely found in disturbed areas. Those exotic species that need to be controlled are noted in the text. The remaining introduced species are largely confined to non-natural areas or occur in low numbers and thus do not appear to pose a threat to High Park’s native habitats. Species which have voucher specimens from the surrounding Humber Plains with notations such as Swansea, West Toronto, Humber Plains, Humber River, Humber Junction, Lambton Park or Lambton Mills but have no voucher or sight records from High Park itself are noted by “*”. It is presumed that the species that occur or occurred in nearby habitats similar to those that now occur at High Park probably also resided in the Park.

For each species, annotations are given for status, habitat preference, and prevalence in the Park.

Native species noted as provincially rare are based on the Ministry’s Species at Risk Section. Those native species noted as regionally rare are considered rare in the Ministry’s former administrative Central Region, which encompassed the City of Toronto, Peel, Halton, Durham, Hamilton-Wentworth, Niagara, Simcoe Wellington and Waterloo regional municipalities, Peterborough, Northumberland, Brant, Haldimand and Dufferin counties and the City of Kawartha Lakes (former Victoria County) (Riley 1989).

Native species noted as locally rare are restricted to 12 or less locations in Ecodistrict 7E4, with a site or location defined as a 2 by 2 km square (Varga et al 2000). The Ministry has subdivided the province into 65 ecodistricts, which are characterized by similar physiography and climate. Ecodistrict 7E4 forms the northeastern extent of the deciduous forest region or the Carolinian zone, which is noted for its southern species of plants and animals. The ecodistrict encompasses the largest and most urbanized area in Canada, including all of the City of Toronto and the surrounding southern Peel, Halton and York Regions. It extends from the Oak Ridges Moraine and abutting South Slope down to Lake Ontario, west to the Niagara Escarpment, and east to the Rouge River. Ecodistrict 7E4 is subdivided into three physiographic units: the Trafalgar Moraine/South Slope, the Lake Iroquois Plain and the Peel Plain (Chapman & Putnam 1984).

Selected References

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TREES, SHRUBS & WOODY VINES

+*Acer negundo* L.

Manitoba Maple

Common in the Park, this tree is probably native to southwestern Ontario, but not to the Toronto area. It should be removed because it readily spreads. It has already taken-over a few disturbed areas and its saplings are spreading into natural areas (TRT, SR).

+*Acer platanoides* L.

Norway Maple

A Eurasian tree that has been commonly planted in the Park and is spreading (SR). Norway Maple should be systematically removed because it readily spreads into the Park's native forests and its heavy shade eliminates native understorey species.

Acer rubrum L.

Red Maple

A common tree occurring as a secondary species in moister Red Oak and Red Oak-Eastern Hemlock forests in the Park (TRT, SR). Oak forests frequently have Red Maple as a common sapling and young tree in their understorey, especially in the absence of ground fires.

Acer saccharum Marshall ssp. *saccharum*

Sugar Maple

An uncommon tree and common sapling in moister oak forests (SR).

Acer spicatum Lam.

Mountain Maple

A common tall shrub in the Park being found in seepage areas especially at Wendigo Ravine and along Spring Road ravine (TRT, SR).

+*Aesculus hippocastanum* L.

Horse Chestnut

This Eurasian tree has been found spreading in the Park (SR). It should be removed.

+*Ailanthus altissima* (Miller) Swingle

Tree-of-heaven

This Asian tree readily spreads and there are scattered stems throughout the park (TRT, SR). It should be removed.

+*Alnus glutinosa* (L.) Gaertn.

European Black Alder

This Eurasian tree that readily spreads and now occurs scattered through bottomlands in the Park especially along Spring Road Ravine (SR). It should be removed.

Alnus incana (L.) Moench

ssp. *rugosa* (Du Roi) Clausen

Speckled Alder

(*A. rugosa* Du Roi)

Locally rare: a northern, tall shrub, uncommon in the Park in seepage areas along Spring Road and Wendigo ravines and planted around the northern ponds in Spring Road ravine (TRT, SR). Formerly more common in the Park with larger stands in the bottomlands of Spring Road Ravine and in a swamp on the southeast side of the Park that was filled in 1962 and converted to formal parkland. It may be possible to bring this swamp back, by removing the fill down to the original swamp peat and planting some Speckled Alders. This swamp probably held a number of rare northern wetland species that have since disappeared from High Park.

Amelanchier arborea (Michx. f.) Fern.

Downy Juneberry

An uncommon tree at the Park in drier oak forests, woodlands and savannahs (G. Miller SR 2008).

Amelanchier sanguinea (Pursh) DC.

var. *sanguinea*

Roundleaf Juneberry

An uncommon shrub in drier oak forests, woodlands and savannahs (TRT).

Amelanchier stolonifera Wiegand

Running Juneberry

(*A. spicata* (Lam.) K. Koch

var. *stolonifera* (Wiegand) Cinq-Mars)

Locally rare: a low shrub that is common in the Park's drier oak woodlands, savannahs and prairies (TRT 1890, 1905, 1910, 1949, 1950, 1970, 1976, S. Varga SR 1980, 2008, J. Kamstra SR 2007). It also occurs nearby on the Humber River valley at Lambton Park (D.W.A. Roberts TRT 1940, S. Varga TRT 1980), and was once present on the Humber Plains (W. Scott TRT 1896).

+*Berberis thunbergii* DC.

Japanese Barberry

Readily spread by birds, this Japanese shrub is found as isolated individuals in the Park's forests (K.L McIntosh TRT 1976, S. Varga SR 2003, 2008).

+*Berberis vulgaris* L.

Common Barberry

This European shrub is readily spread by birds and occurs as a few individuals scattered through the Park based on the sight record of the TFN (1972).

Betula alleghaniensis Britton

Yellow Birch

(*B. lutea* Michx. f.)

An uncommon tree in the Park on cool valley slopes and seepage areas in Wendigo and Spring Road ravines, often in association with Eastern Hemlock, Red Oak and Red Maple in mixed forests. It is a classic tree of the mixed forest region in Ontario and (TRT, SR)

Betula papyrifera Marshall

White Birch

A northern tree that is scattered through the Park among its oak forests and woodlands (L.T. Owens TRT 1949, S. Varga SR 2003, 2008).

+*Catalpa speciosa* Warden ex Engelm.

Northern Catalpa

A southern tree from the United States that has been planted in our area and occasionally spreads into natural areas. One seedling was found in Spring Road ravine (S. Varga SR 2008).

Ceanothus americanus L.

New Jersey Tea

Locally rare: a southern, low shrub that is common in the Park's prairies and oak savannas (TRT, SR). It was formerly more abundant in the Park, with declining numbers impacting on its associated butterfly, the Edward's Hairstreak. It is also still present nearby on the Humber River, particularly at Lambton Park (TRT, S. Varga SR 1980, 2008, J. Kamstra SR 2007).

**Ceanothus herbaceus* Raf.

Narrow-leaved New Jersey Tea

Locally rare, historic: a low shrub with western affinities that may have once occurred in High Park or its vicinity based on a 1883 general record for "Toronto" (TRT 1883).

+*Celastrus orbiculatus* Thunb.

Oriental Bittersweet

An invasive Asian woody vine that is spreading rapidly in the Toronto area and in the Park (SR). It should be removed.

Celastrus scandens L.

Climbing Bittersweet

A native woody vine that is uncommon in the Park's forests (TRT, SR).

Comptonia peregrina (L.) J.M. Coulter.

Sweet-fern

(*Myrica asplenifolia* L.)

Locally rare: an aromatic, low shrub that is uncommon in the Park's prairies and savannahs (TRT 1895, 1898, 1904, 1907, 1929, 1931, 1933, 1948, 1953, 1954, SR – K.L. McIntosh & S. Varga 1980, S. Varga 2008, J. Kamstra 2007). Sweet-fern was once much more plentiful at High

Park. It also still occurs nearby on the Humber River at Lambton Park (TRT 1925, 1939, S. Varga SR 1980, 2008).

+*Cornus amomum* Miller

ssp. *obliqua* (Raf.) J.S. Wilson

Silky Dogwood

(*C. obliqua* Raf.; *C. purpusii* Koehne)

A southern shrub that was planted on the southwest side of Grenadier Pond in a shoreline restoration area (S. Varga SR 2003). It is not known to have occurred in the Park, or in the vicinity and probably should not be planted. It however, does occur in a few shoreline marshes such as Rattray Marsh. Native populations of this shrub are locally rare.

Cornus alternifolia L.f.

Alternate-leaved Dogwood

A common tall shrub in the Park, particularly in moister forests (TRT, SR).

Cornus foemina Miller

ssp. *racemosa* (Lam.) J.S. Wilson

Grey Dogwood

(*C. racemosa* Lam.)

A low southern shrub that is rare on the eastern side of the Park in prairies and savannahs and has been planted around the northern ponds in Spring Road ravine (S. Varga TRT 1980, SR 2008).

Cornus rugosa Lam.

Round-leaved Dogwood

A tall northern shrub that is common in the Park, often forming prominent patches in oak forests on the valley slopes of Wendigo and Spring Road ravines (TRT, SR).

Cornus stolonifera Michx.

Red-osier Dogwood

A common northern shrub on the valley seeps and bottomlands of Wendigo and Spring Road ravines (TRT, SR).

Corylus americana Walter

American Hazel

Locally rare: a southern shrub observed in Black Oak savannah slopes around Spring Road Ravine (J. Kamstra SR 2007) and on oak slopes by the Humber Marshes (S. Varga SR 2004).

Corylus cornuta Marshall ssp. *cornuta*

Beaked Hazel

A common forest shrub in the Park (TRT, SR).

Decodon verticillatus (L.) Elliott

Water-willow

Locally rare, historic: a southern low shrub formerly common around the outer fringes of Grenadier Pond's marshes (TRT 1941, 1949, 1953). By 1976, its numbers had declined to three individuals around a fallen log on the

northwest side of Grenadier Pond (K.L. McIntosh 1976). It has not been seen since and is presumed extirpated from the Park. It should be re-introduced to the Park as part of shoreline restoration in Grenadier Pond, the nearest source for seeds are the kettle lakes on the Oak Ridges Moraine such as the Lake St. George Conservation Area.

Diervilla lonicera Miller

Bush-honeysuckle

A common low, northern shrub that occurs in oak woodlands and savannahs (TRT, SR).

+*Euonymus alatus* (Thunb.) Siebold

Winged Spindle Tree

A planted Eurasian shrub that is spreading through the Park (S. Varga SR 2003, 2008).

+*Euonymus europaea* L.

Spindle Tree

(*E. europaeus* L.)

A planted Eurasian shrub that is spreading through the Park (S. Varga SR 2003, 2008).

+*Euonymus fortunei* (Turcz.) Hand.-Mazz.

Winter Creeper

A planted Eurasian vine that is spreading through the Park (S. Varga SR 2003, 2008).

Fagus grandifolia Ehrh.

American Beech

An uncommon tree on moister lower valley slopes, mainly in association with Sugar Maple (SR).

Fraxinus americana L.

White Ash

An uncommon tree and a common sapling in the Park. Trees are found in the bottomlands, and saplings are common in oak forests especially in the absence of ground fires (SR).

Fraxinus pensylvanica Marshall

Green Ash

An uncommon tree and sapling in the Park. Trees are found in the bottomlands and in oak forests especially in the absence of ground fires (SR).

Gaultheria hispida (L.) Muhlenb.ex Bigelow

Creeping Snowberry

Locally rare, historic: a trailing, northern shrub of cool swamps last seen in 1907 (T.J. Ivey TRT).

Gaylussacia baccata (Wangenh.) K. Koch

Black Huckleberry

Locally rare: a common low shrub in the Park's oak savannahs and prairies (TRT 1894, 1896, 1907, 1931, 1976, S. Varga SR 1980, 2008, J. Kamstra SR 2007).

+*Gleditsia triacanthos* L.

Honey Locust

A few planting of this provincially rare tree that is native to southwestern Ontario are found in the Park (SR).

Hamamelis virginiana L.

Witch-hazel

A tall, southern shrub that is uncommon in the Park's moister woodlands along Wendigo and Spring Road ravines. It is the only fall-flowering shrub in Ontario (TRT, SR).

Hypericum prolificum L.

Shrubby St. John's-wort

(*Hypericum spathulatum* (Spach) Steud.)

Provincially rare (S2) and Locally rare: a southern shrub of oak savannahs that was recorded by Karen L. McIntosh in 1976 as a single individual on an oak knoll east of Colborne Lodge. The shrub could not be refound at this location, but another one was located by John L. Riley on the grounds of Colborne Lodge. City staff have since germinated and planted out a number of individuals from this shrub around the High Park restaurant, and it could also be planted back into the Park's oak savannahs. One concern is with the native status of the original specimens. It does occur rarely in prairies and savannahs in southwestern Ontario, but there are no historic collections for this species in the Toronto area, and as an attractive shrub it has been known to be planted.

Juniperus virginiana L.

Eastern Red Cedar

Locally rare, historic: several stems of this southern tree are evident in a 1920s photograph from the City of Toronto Archives that is looking west along Bloor St. into Wendigo Ravine. Eastern Red Cedar has not been noted from the Park since this time.

Juglans cinerea L.

Butternut

This southern tree has a few specimens in the Park (SR - S. Varga 2003, J. Kamstra 2007). Once common in forests as scattered trees, Butternut is becoming less frequent as the introduced Butternut Canker fungus has become widespread in Ontario. The canker has affected most of the province's Butternut populations. There is considerable global concern for this tree, and it is now threatened in Ontario.

Juglans nigra L.

Black Walnut

A southern tree of moist woodlands, it is rare in the Park (S. Varga SR 2003, 2008)..

+*Ligustrum vulgare* L.

Privet

A European shrub that has been found in forests in the northeast part of the Park (G. Miller SR 2008).

Lonicera canadensis Bartram

Canada Fly Honeysuckle

A low shrub that is rare in the Park's moister woodlands (TRT, SR).

Lonicera dioica L.

Glaucous Honeysuckle

A common trailing shrub of oak savannahs and woodlands (TRT, SR).

+*Lonicera morrowi* Gray

Morrow's Honeysuckle

An introduced Japanese shrub known from a few locations in the Park. As in all the European honeysuckles it readily spreads and should be removed (K.L. McIntosh TRT 1976).

+*Lonicera tatarica* L.

Tartarian Honeysuckle

This introduced Eurasian shrub is spreading through the Park because its berries are readily dispersed by birds. It invades native forests and meadows, competing with native shrubs and trees and has taken over the understorey in a number of areas (TRT, SR). The City is systematically removing it from the Park, and periodic ground fires do set it back..

+*Lonicera X bella* Zabel

Bell's Honeysuckle

(*L. tatarica* X *L. morrowii*)

This introduced hybrid shrub is the most common European honeysuckle in the Park (TRT, SR). As in all the European honeysuckles it readily spreads and should be removed.

+*Malus baccata* (L.) Borkh.

Siberian Crabapple

(*Pyrus baccata* L.)

An orchard and garden apple tree originally from Eurasia with scattered plantings in the Park (SR).

**Malus coronaria* (L.) Miller

Wild Crabapple

Locally rare: this southern native crabapple tree of oak woodlands and savannahs was known from the nearby Humber River valley from the marshes to Lambton Park and Black Creek (TRT 1899, 1915, 1927, 1933, 1939, 1952, 1954), and at the Toronto Junction (TRT 1903). It could also have occurred at High Park.

+*Morus alba* L.

White Mulberry

This Asian tree is scattered through the Park. It readily spreads into native habitats and should be removed (TRT, SR).

Parthenocissus inserta (A. Kern.) Fritsch

Thicket Virginia-creeper

(*P. vitacea* (Knerr) Hitchc.)

A common trailing woody vine in the Park's forests and woodlands (SR).

Parthenocissus quinquefolia (L.) Planchon ex DC.

Five-leaved Virginia-creeper

Locally rare woody vine that is uncommon in the Park's forests (S. Varga SR 2008).

+*Physocarpus opulifolius* (L.) Maxim.

Ninebark

This native shrub that has been planted in the Hillside Gardens and is spreading with a small patch along the east shore of Grenadier Pond, and it has been planted around the northern ponds in Spring Road ravine (S. Varga SR 2003, 2008).

+*Picea abies* (L.) Karsten

Norway Spruce

An uncommon Eurasian tree planted in a few areas in the Park and rarely spreads (SR).

+*Pinus nigra* Arnold

Austrian Pine

A common European tree planted in scattered groupings through the Park. and it rarely spreads (SR).

Pinus resinosa Sol. ex Aiton

Red Pine

Locally rare northern tree that is rare in the Park with scattered stems in oak woodlands and savannahs (E.M. Walker TRT 1894, S. Varga SR 2003, J. Kamstra SR 2007). It was once a more common tree in the extensive oak-pine and pine savannahs of the surrounding Humber Plains and was well adapted to periodic ground fires. Red Pine is a classic tree of the mixed forest region.

Pinus strobus L.

Eastern White Pine

Uncommon in the Park, it is a classic tree of the mixed forest region. Older trees and younger ones are scattered through the oak savannahs, woodlands and forests. It tends to be more common in the moister valley woodlands and forests. As with Red Pine, White Pine was formerly a more frequent tree in the extensive oak-pine and pine savannahs of the surrounding Humber Plains (SR).

+*Pinus sylvestris* L.

Scot's Pine

A European tree planted in a few areas in the Park, it can spread (SR).

Platanus occidentalis L.

Sycamore

Locally rare: a southern tree only known from a few individuals in the moist bottomland woodlands of Wendigo Ravine (K.L. McIntosh SR 1976, J. Kamstra SR 2007).

+Populus alba L.

White Poplar

A European tree found scattered through the Park. White Poplar readily spreads by seeds and suckering and should be removed (SR).

Populus balsamifera L. ssp. *balsamifera*

Balsam Poplar

This northern tree is rare in the Park growing along the west side of Grenadier Pond in seeps and occasionally on uplands (SR).

Populus deltoides Marsh

Eastern Cottonwood

A southern tree scattered through the Park in its moister woodlands (SR).

Populus grandidentata Michx.

Large-tooth Aspen

A classic tree species of the mixed forest region in Ontario it is scattered through the Park in oak savannahs and a grove occurs on the east slope of Wendigo Ravine (SR).

Populus tremuloides Michx.

Trembling Aspen

A northern tree that is scattered through the Park's oak savannahs (SR).

+Prunus avium (L.) L.

Sweet Cherry

An orchard and garden cherry tree, originally native to Eurasia, that has spread into the Park (TRT, SR).

Prunus pensylvanica L. f.

Pin Cherry

This northern tree occurs scattered through the Park's woodlands and savannahs (K.L McIntosh TRT 1976, S. Varga SR 2008, J. Kamstra SR 2007).

**Prunus pumila* L.

var. *susquehanae* (L.H. Bailey) Gleason

Susquehanna Sand Cherry

Locally rare, historic: a trailing shrub of prairies that may have been in High Park, based on a general record for West Toronto (W. Scott TRT 1896), and it was recorded nearby on dry hillsides of the east bank of the Humber River (W. Scott TRT 1909, T.J. Ivey TRT 1910). It is now gone from the Toronto area, with the closest population in the Holland Landing Prairie.

Prunus serotina Ehrh.

Black Cherry

This southern tree is scattered through the park in moister woodlands and forests and in oak savannahs. Its saplings are frequent in oak savannahs, especially in the absence of ground fires (TRT, SR).

Prunus virginiana L. ssp. *virginiana*

Choke Cherry

A common understorey shrub of woodlands and forests (TRT, SR).

Quercus alba L.

White Oak

A common tree in the Park. It is a secondary dominant on drier uplands in oak savannahs and woodlands in association with Black Oak and Red Oak (TRT, SR).

Quercus rubra L

Red Oak

(*Q. borealis* Michx. f.)

A widespread tree in the Park being a secondary dominant with Black Oak on drier sites and dominating moister woodlands on valley slopes (TRT, SR).

Quercus velutina Lam.

Black Oak

Locally rare: a southern tree that is abundant in the Park dominating on the drier uplands and upper slopes where it forms savannahs and woodlands in association with Red Oak and White Oak. The Park is famous for its older Black Oaks some of which are up to 250 years old. A number of these are naturally dying back, but recent prescribed burns and the resulting rejuvenated savannah understories are allowing more and more seedlings to survive the ravages of the local squirrel populations. Eventually the Park will again look the way it has historically with beautiful open grown Black Oak savannahs and open understories blanketed in showy wildflowers, low shrubs, scattered copse of Sassafras and the occasional younger trees (TRT 1944, 1949, 1976, S. Varga SR 2008).

Quercus X hawkinsiae Sudw.

Hawkin's Oak

(*Quercus rubra* X *Q. velutina*)

This native hybrid oak tree is occasionally found among its two parents (TRT, SR).

+Rhamnus frangula L.

Glossy Buckthorn

A widespread Eurasian shrub in the Park's woodlands (TRT, SR). Because it competes with our native shrubs and trees, it should be removed. The City has already removed Glossy Buckthorn from large parts of the Park through a combination of prescribed burns, cutting out of stems and spot herbicide treatment.

+Rhamnus cathartica L.

Common Buckthorn

A widespread Eurasian shrub in the Park's woodlands (SR). Because it competes with our native shrubs and trees, it should be removed. The City has already removed Common Buckthorn from large parts of the Park through a combination of prescribed burns, cutting out of stems and spot herbicide treatment.

+Rhus aromatica Aiton

Fragrant Sumac

A native low shrub with western affinities planted in meadows on the west side of Grenadier Pond (S. Varga SR 2003). This shrub is not known from the Toronto area, with the closest locations in prairies on the Rice Lake Plains, at Holland Landing and in Oakville. It should not be planted in the park.

Rhus rydbergii Small ex Rydb.

Creeping Poison-ivy

(*Rhus radicans* ssp. *rydbergii* (Small ex Rydb.) McNeill; *Toxicodendron rydbergii* (Small ex Rehder) Greene; *Rhus toxicodendron* L. var. *rydbergii* (Sm. ex Rydb.) Garrett)

A widespread trailing shrub found in prairies, savannahs and woodlands (TRT, SR).

Rhus typhina L.

Staghorn Sumac

A common tall shrub of thickets and meadows (TRT, SR).

Ribes americanum Miller

Wild Black Currant

This shrub currant was found on the west side of Grenadier Pond along the marsh edge and in the adjacent Red Oak slope forest (S. Varga SR 2003) and in seepage areas in Spring Road ravine (G. Miller SR 2008).

Ribes cynosbati L.

Prickly Gooseberry

This native forest shrub is rare in the Park (S. Varga SR 1980).

+Ribes rubrum L.

Red Currant

(*R. sylvestre* (Lam.) Mert. & Koch; *R. sativum* (Reichenb.) Syme)

A European garden shrub that has escaped into the Park forests and wetlands (S. Varga SR 2003).

Ribes triste Pall.

Swamp Red Currant

Locally rare, native wetland shrub with several individuals found in forests on the edge of a seepage swamp in the northern portion of Spring Road ravine (G. Miller & S. Varga SR 2008).

+Robinia pseudo-acacia L.

Black Locust

An introduced tree native south of Ontario it has been planted in the Park and readily spreads into forests and meadows, supplanting our native trees (SR). It should be removed.

+Robinia viscosa vent. ex Vauq.

Clammy Locust

This introduced tree native south of Ontario has been rarely planted in the Park and will spread into forests and meadows, supplanting our native trees (TRT). It should be removed.

Rosa blanda Aiton

Smooth Rose

A common shrub found in prairies, and Black Oak savannahs (TRT, S. Varga SR 1988, 2008)

Rosa carolina L.

Pasture Rose

Locally rare: a southern rose shrub with several plants noted as a sight record by Karen L. McIntosh (1976) in Black Oak woodlands, and it has also been recorded from sandy hills on the Humber (W. Scott TRT 1903).

+Rosa multiflora Thunb. ex Murrey

Multiflora Rose

An Asian garden shrub that has spread into the Park (SR). It should be removed.

Rubus allegheniensis Porter

Common Blackberry

This is a widespread shrub in oak savannahs and meadows (TRT, SR).

Rubus flagellarris Willd.

Northern Dewberry

Locally rare: a trailing shrub that is common in prairies and savannahs (W. Scott, E.M. Walker TRT 1894, K.L. McIntosh TRT 1976, S. Varga SR 1980, 2008, J. Kamstra SR 2007).

**Rubus hispida* L.

Trailing Blackberry

Locally rare, historic: a trailing shrub of prairies and wetlands that has been noted near the Park at the Toronto Junction (W. Scott TRT 1906).

Rubus idaeus L. ssp. *melanolasius* (Dieck) Focke

Wild Red Raspberry

(*Rubus strigosus* Michx.)

A common shrub of meadows and oak savannahs (TRT, SR).

Rubus occidentalis L.

Black Raspberry

A common southern shrub found in oak savannahs and meadows (TRT, SR).

Rubus odoratus L.

Purple Flowering Raspberry

A common Appalachian shrub found in moister forests (TRT, SR).

Rubus pubescens Raf.

Dwarf Raspberry

A trailing northern shrub that is rare in the Park. It is found in seepage areas along Spring Road Ravine, and formerly occurred in seeps at Wendigo Ravine (TRT 1941, S. Varga SR 1980).

+*Salix alba* L.

White Willow

This introduced willow tree is planted and will readily takeover wetlands and bottomlands. It is found on bottomlands along Spring Road ravine (S. Varga SR 2008).

Salix amygdaloides Anderss.

Peach-leaved Willow

A southern tree with scattered individuals found around the Grenadier Pond shoreline and in Spring Road ravines. Some of these individuals may be planted in shoreline restoration areas, but others are native (S. Varga SR 2003, 2008, J. Kamstra SR 2007).

+*Salix bebbiana* Sarg.

Bebb's Willow

A native tall shrub that was planted on the southwest side of Grenadier Pond in a shoreline restoration area. It has never been recorded in the Park and appears to be an unusual form that does not look like the typical Bebb's Willow in the Toronto area (S., Varga SR 2003). It should not be planted in the Park.

**Salix discolor* Muhlenb.

Pussy Willow

A native tall shrub that has been planted around the northern ponds in Spring Road ravine. It has never been recorded in the Park but is known from the nearby Humber River valley (S., Varga SR 2008) and probably once existed in the Park in its swamps.

**Salix eriocephala* Michx.

Missouri Willow

A native tall shrub that has been planted around the northern ponds in Spring Road ravine. It has never been recorded in High Park but is known from the nearby Humber River valley (S., Varga SR 2008) and probably once existed in the Park's swamps.

Salix exigua Nutt.

Sandbar Willow

(*S. interior* Rowlee)

An uncommon shrub found along the marsh edge on the eastern side of Grenadier Pond (S. Varga SR 2003) and planted around the two northern ponds in Spring road ravine (G. Miller SR 2008).

Salix humilis Marshall

Upland Willow

Locally rare: an uncommon low shrub found in oak savannahs and prairies (W. Scott TRT 1898, L.T. Owens TRT 1952, S. Varga SR 1980, 2008, J. Kamstra SR 2007).

+*Salix nigra* Marshall

Black Willow

This native tree appears to be planted in a shoreline restoration area on the southwest side of Grenadier Pond (S. Varga SR 2003). Black Willow has not previously been recorded in the High Park area. It is considered a locally rare species, with the closest records on the Black Creek subwatershed to the north.

+*Salix pentandra* L.

Bay-leaved Willow

One specimen of this introduced willow shrub was found by K.L. McIntosh in 1976 (TRT). It should be removed.

+*Salix purpurea* L.

Basket Willow

This introduced willow shrub was found in Spring Road ravine and should be removed (G. Miller SR 2008).

+*Salix X rubens* Schrank

Reddish Willow

(*S. alba* X *S. fragilis*)

This introduced willow tree is commonly planted and will readily takeover wetlands and bottomlands. Most of what is called Crack Willow (*Salix fragilis*) is actually this hybrid (S. Varga SR 2003). It is found on bottomlands and along Grenadier Pond in High Park

+*Salix X sepulcralis* Simonk.

Hybrid Weeping Willow

(*S. alba* var. *vitellina* X *S. babylonica*)

An introduced hybrid tree that is planted in the Park around Greandier Pond (S. Varga SR 2003) and along Spring Road ravine (G. Miller SR 2008). Because it can spread by suckering it should not be planted in the Park. Specimens of what have been called *Salix babylonica* are actually this hybrid species.

Sambucus canadensis L.

Common Elderberry

This shrub is found scattered in the Park's wetlands and has been planted around the northern ponds in Spring Road ravine (TRT, S. Varga SR 2003, 2008).

Sambucus racemosa L. ssp. *pubens* (Michx.)

House.

Red-berried Elderberry

(*S. pubens* Michx.)

This shrub is occasionally found in moist ravines (Cara Webster SR 2008).

Sassafras albidum (Nutt.) Nees.

Sassafras

Locally rare: a southern tree that is abundant in the Park's prairies, oak savannahs, woodlands and forests (TRT 1890, 1895, 1927, 1929, 1930, 1936, 1949, 1951, 1976, S. Varga SR 2003, 2008). It was also once present on the Humber Plains (L.T. Owens TRT 1939) and is still present along the Humber River valley (TRT 1890, 1899, 1939, 1944, TRTE 1981) and at the Scarborough Bluffs (TRT 1947, 1969, 1970). High Park is the northern range limit for this species in the Province. It was probably once less common in the Park, becoming abundant only in the absence of fire. In many areas, younger tree stems of Sassafras form a dense layer under what was once open grown oak savannahs, and shading out all the savannah understorey species. These stands are now being opened up with selective cutting and prescribed burns which have rejuvenated the understories. In the past, Sassafras probably existed as more isolated shrubby clumps, which would be periodically kept in check by ground fires. After the fires, it would readily sucker up again.

Shepherdia canadensis (L.) Nutt.

Canada Soapberry

Locally rare, historic: a low shrub that occurred in oak savannahs and woodlands and in prairies and sandy meadows in the Park (T. J. White TRT 1892, T.J. Ivey TRT 1905) and there are records nearby for the Humber River (TRT 1905, 1939, 1940). It was noted as still present in the Park by the TFN (1972) on the dry open hillside east of Spring Road but was not found by K.L. McIntosh in 1976 despite an extensive search. It is now presumed to be extirpated.

Smilax hispida Muhlenb. ex Torr.

Bristly Greenbrier

(*S. tamnoides* L. var. *hispida* (Muhlenb. ex Torr.) Fern.)

An uncommon southern shrub found in moist forests (K.L. McIntosh TRT 1976).

+*Sorbaria sorbifolia* (L.) Braun.

False Spiraea

A European shrub that is spreading from original plantings (SR). It should be removed.

+*Sorbus aucuparia* L.

European Mountain-ash

(*Pyrus aucuparia* (L.) Gaertn.)

This European tall shrub and occasional tree occurs commonly in forests across Toronto and is scattered in the Park as seedlings (SR). It was originally planted around homes and its seeds readily spread via bird droppings and should be removed.

Spiraea alba Du Roi

Narrow-leaved Meadow-sweet

(*S. latifolia* (Aiton) Borkh.)

Locally rare, historic: a low shrub of wetlands that was last seen from the Park in 1896 (W.H. McNairn TRT). It was

planted recently on the southwest, southeast and northeast sides of Grenadier Pond in shoreline restoration areas (S. Varga SR 2003) and around the northern ponds in Spring Road ravine (S. Varga SR 2008).

Symporicarpos albus (L.) S.F. Blake var. *albus*
Snowberry

Locally rare: a low shrub that is scattered in oak savannahs, woodlands and prairies (TRT, S. Varga SR 1980, 2008, J. Kamstra SR 2007).

Thuja occidentalis L.

Eastern White Cedar

This is a classic tree species of the mixed forest region in Ontario and is found in scattered small groups on the east side of Spring Road Ravine (SR).

Tilia americana L.

American Basswood

It is widespread as a scattered tree in forests and woodlands (SR).

+*Tilia cordata* Miller

Little-leaf Linden

This European tree has been planted in the Park, and is spreading (SR).

Tsuga canadensis (L.) Carrière

Eastern Hemlock

An uncommon dominant or co-dominant tree in the Park, associated with Red Oak, Red Maple, Yellow Birch and White Pine on cool lower valley slopes especially along Spring Road Ravine (TRT, SR).

Ulmus americana L.

American Elm

A widespread tree that is suffering greatly from Dutch Elm disease, which has devastated the mature elms. Young trees can dominate in wetlands, successional forests and readily invade old meadows, but they become susceptible to the disease as they mature. American Elm still occurs as scattered young individual in the Park (S. Varga SR 2003).

+*Ulmus glabra* Hudson

Wych Elm

This European tree has spread into the Park and should be removed (SR).

+*Ulmus pumila* L.

Siberian Elm

This European tree has spread into the Park and should be removed (SR).

Vaccinium angustifolium Aiton

Lowbush Blueberry

Locally rare: a northern, low shrub that is scattered in the oak woodlands and savannahs of the Park (P.V. Krotkov

TRT 1939, K.L. McIntosh TRT 1976, S. Varga SR 1980, 2008, J. Kamstra SR 2007) and was once found on the Humber River valley (TRT 1896, 1923, 1959).

Vaccinium myrtilloides Michx.

Velvet-leaf Blueberry

Locally rare: a northern, low shrub that is scattered in the oak savannahs and woodlands at the Park (TRT 1894, 1907, S. Varga SR 1980, J. Kamstra SR 2007).

Vaccinium pallidum L.

Dry-land Blueberry

Locally rare: a southern, low shrub that is scattered thorough the Park in its prairies and oak savannahs (TRT 1890, 1894, 1896, 1954, 1959, SR 1976, 1980, 2008, J. Kamstra SR 2007), and nearby at Lambton Park (TRT 1940, 1980, SR 2008) and historically from the Humber Plains (TRT 1896).

Viburnum acerifolium L.

Maple-leaved Viburnum

A widespread understorey, southern shrub that is found in a variety of forests (TRT, SR).

Viburnum lentago L.

Nannyberry

An uncommon tall shrub and occasional tree in wetlands and occasionally on uplands (TRT, SR).

+*Viburnum opulus* L.

European Highbush-cranberry

(*V. opulus* L. var. *opulus* (Miller) Aiton)

This Eurasian tall shrub grades into the native American Highbush-cranberry in our area and can be difficult to distinguish. European Highbush-cranberry was planted in conservation areas and around homes and it has readily spread and is now common in a variety of upland habitats in Toronto. In the Park it was found in a forest on the west side of Grenadier Pond (S. Varga SR 2003). It should be removed whenever found.

+*Viburnum plicatum* Thunb.

Japanese Hobblebush

This introduced shrub is known from the west bank of the stream in Spring Road Ravine (S. Varga SR 1980). It should be removed.

Vitis riparia Michx.

Riverbank Grape

A common woody vine in forests, thickets and meadows (SR).

WILDFLOWERS

+*Abutilon theophrasti* Medikus

Velvet-leaf

An Asian weed found in disturbed areas and rare in the Park (TRT).

Acalypha virginica L. var. *rhomboidea* (Raf.)

Copperrider

Three-seeded Mercury

This native weedy species was found along a road edge (S. Varga TRT 2008).

Achillea millefolium L. ssp. *lanulosa* (Nutt.) Piper

Common Yarrow

This native yarrow is scattered in meadows and prairies (TRT, SR).

Actaea pachypoda Elliot

White Baneberry

(*A. alba* sensu Bibel.)

This spring flower is scattered in moist ravine forests (TRT, SR).

Actaea rubra (Aiton) Willd.

Red Baneberry

This spring flower is scattered in moist ravine forests (TRT, SR).

+*Aegopodium podagraria* L.

Goutweed

This European flower was found in Spring road ravine (G. Miller SR 2008),

Agalinis paupercula (Gray) Britton

Small-flowered Agalinis

(*Gerardia purpurea* L. var. *parviflora* Benth)

Locally rare, historic: a showy wildflower of shoreline wet meadows and marshes that is still present on the Toronto Islands. It probably occurred on the baymouth bar of Grenadier Pond which has since been developed (J. White TRT 1889).

Agalinis tenuifolia (Vahl) Raf..

Slender-leaved Agalinis

(*Gerardia tenuifolia* Vahl)

Locally rare, historic: a showy wildflower of shoreline wet meadows and marshes that is still present on the Toronto Islands. It probably occurred on the baymouth bar of Grenadier Pond which has since been developed (R. B. Thompson TRT pre 1926).

Agrimonia gryposepala Wallr.

Hooked Agrimony

This agrimony is scattered in moister ravine forests (TRT, SR).

Agrimonia pubescens Wallr.

Hairy Agrimony

Locally rare: a southern agrimony that was found in 1976 by Karen L. McIntosh growing in oak forests above the retaining wall on the southeast side of Grenadier Pond (TRT). Another small population has been found in Black Oak woodlands on the east side of Spring Road ravine (G. Miller SR 2008, J. Kamstra SR 2007)

Alisma plantago-aquatica L.

Common Water-plantain

(incl. *A. triviale* Pursh and *A. subcordatum* Raf.)

Historic: a wetland emergent that probably occurred in marshes around Grenadier Pond and was last noted by in 1972 (SR – TFN). This common species was not observed during the McIntosh 1976 survey or on more recent surveys, and is presumed extirpated.

+*Alliaria petiolata* (M. Bieb.) Cavara & Grande

Garlic Mustard

(*A. officinalis* Andrz. ex M. Bieb.)

This European winter annual is a serious invader of forests in southern Ontario. It was not noted as present in the 1976 McIntosh survey but it has become established since, especially on the slopes west of Grenadier Pond (S. Varga SR 2003). It should be controlled because of its negative impacts to native forest wildflowers.

+*Amaranthus blitoides* S. Watson

Prostrate Pigweed

(*A. graecizans* L.)

An introduced weed native to western North America that was found growing out of cracks in sidewalks and asphalt (S. Varga SR 2003).

+*Amaranthus powellii* S. Watson

Green Pigweed

(*A. retroflexus* L. var. *powellii* (S. Watson) B. Boivin)

An introduced weed of western North America that was found in disturbed areas (S. Varga SR 2003).

+*Amaranthus hybridus* L.

Prince's Feather

An escape from cultivation that was last seen in 1940 (TRT).

+*Amaranthus retroflexus* L.

Redroot Pigweed

An Eastern North American weed that is introduced in disturbed areas and is based on a TFN (1972) sight record.

(+)*Ambrosia artemisiifolia* L.

Common Ragweed

A widespread North American annual of disturbed areas and likely introduced in Toronto (SR). Its wind pollinated pollen grains are responsible for our hay fevers in the late summer.

Amphicarpaea bracteata (L.) Fern.

Hog Peanut

A common herbaceous vine in moister forests (TRT, SR).

+*Anagallis arvensis* L.

Scarlet Pimpernel

A tiny Eurasian weed known from a few disturbed areas (TRT).

Anaphalis margaritacea (L.) Benth & Hook. F.
ex. C.B. Clarke

Pearly Everlasting

A northern flower restricted to a few patches in a Black Oak savannah in the northeast portion of the Park (S. Varga SR 2008).

Anemone acutiloba (DC.) G. Lawson

Sharp-lobed Hepatica

(*Hepatica acutiloba* DC.)

A spring flower that occurs in moister forests on more basic soils. There are no voucher specimens for the Park with only a sight record by TFN (1972), but it was not seen in the McIntosh 1976 survey or by subsequent surveyors. The sight record may have been Round-lobed Hepatica.

Anemone americana (DC.) H. Hara

Round-lobed Hepatica

(*Hepatica americana* (DC.) Ker Gawler)

Locally rare: an early spring flower on the more acidic, sandy soils of the oak forests and woodlands. It was formerly more common in the Park but is now rare and was not observed during the McIntosh 1976 survey (TRT 1886, 1890, 1933, 1939). It still occurs on the east side of the Spring Road ravine in Red Oak woodlands (Charles Kinsley SR 1993, 1999, J. Kamstra SR 2007) and it was also known from Black Oak woodlands in Wendigo Ravine. Its colourful flowers unfortunately make them attractive to collectors who have been observed removing plants from the Park.

Anemone canadensis L.

Canada Anemone

This common anemone is rare in the Park and is found in marshes and meadow marshes (S. Varga SR 2008).

Anemone cylindrica A. Gray

Long-headed Anemone

Locally rare: an anemone of drier sandy soils that is found scattered in the Park's prairies and oak savannahs (TRT, SR).

Anemone quinquefolia L. var. *quinquefolia*

Wood Anemone

This handsome spring flower is rare in the Park in moist ravine forests (TRT, G. Miller & S. Varga SR 2008).

Anemone virginiana L.

Thimbleweed

(incl. var. *alba* (Oakes) A.W. Wood (*A. riparia* Fern.);

var. *cylandroidea* B. Boivin and var. *virginiana*)

An anemone of moist forests and meadows that is rare in the Park (TRT, S. Varga SR 2008).

Antennaria howellii

Howell's Pussytoes

ssp. *petaloidea* (Fern) R.J. Bayer

ssp. *neodioica* (Greene) R.J. Bayer

(*A. neglecta* E. Greene)

This small pussytoes is scattered in oak forests, woodlands, savannahs, prairies and sandy meadows (TRT, SR).

Antennaria parlinii Fern.

ssp. *fallax* (E. Greene) R.J. Bayer & Stebb.

Plantain-leaved Pussytoes

(*A. plantaginifolia* (L.) Richards; *A. munda* Fern.)

This larger pussytoes is rare in the Park being found in oak woodlands and savannahs (S.Varga SR 1980, 2008, J. Kamstra SR 2007).

+*Anthemis cotula* L.

Stinking Chamomile

A European weed of disturbed areas (TRT).

Apios americana Medik.

Groundnut

A southern herbaceous vine common in moist forests along Sprong Road Ravine and in a ravine southeast of Grenadier Pond (TRT , K.L. McIntosh SR 1976).

Apocynum androsaemifolium L.

ssp. *androsaemifolium*

Spreading Dogbane

This flower is scattered in the Park's oak forests and woodlands (TRT, SR).

Apocynum cannabinum L.

Indian Hemp

(incl. var. *cannabinum* and var. *hypericifolium* A. Gray)

(*A. sibiricum* Jacq.)

This flower is rare in the Park, being noted by the TFN (1972), but not observed in the McIntosh 1976 survey (TRT, SR).

Aquilegia canadensis L.

Wild Columbine

This showy wildflower was formerly common in the Park but it is now rare with a few plants known from oak savannahs and woodlands northeast of Grenadier Pond (TRT, S. Varga SR 1980).

**Arabis canadensis* L.

Sicklepod

Locally rare, historic: a southern species of dry oak woodlands noted near High Park around the Humber River valley (Humber A. Cosens TRT 1904, Lambton Park M. Wilkes TRT 1900).

**Arabis divaricarpa* A. Nelson

Divaricate Rock-cress

Locally rare, historic: a rock-cress known from drier prairies and sand barrens on the nearby Humber (TRT 1891, 1901, 1911, 1913, 1940), and likely also occurred at High Park.

**Arabis glabra* (L.) Bernh.

Tower Rock-cress

Locally rare, historic: a rock-cress of dry sandy meadows, barrens and prairies found nearby in the Humber River valley and probably also once occurred at High Park (Humber Valley D. Cunningham TRTE 1980, Toronto Junction M. Wilkes TRT 1895).

**Arabis hirsuta* (L.) Scop.

ssp. *pycnocarpa* (M. Hopk.) Hultén

Hairy Rock-cress

Locally rare, historic: a rock-cress of drier prairies and sand barrens that was once found nearby on the Humber Plains (TRT 1891, 1903, 1911), and likely occurred at High Park.

**Arabis laevigata* (Muhlenb. ex Willd.) Poir.

Smooth Rock-cress

Locally rare, historic: a southern rock-cress of oak forests and woodlands that was once found in the nearby Humber River valley (TRT 1891, 1927, 1928, 1936), and likely occurred at High Park.

Aralia nudicaulis L.

Wild Sarsaparilla

This wildflower is common in forests and woodlands (TRT, SR).

Aralia racemosa L. ssp. *racemosa*

Spikenard

This large wildflower is uncommon in moist ravine forests (TRT, SR).

+Arctium lappa L.

Great Burdock

A Eurasian weed that is rare in meadows, and along forest edges and trails (S. Varga SR 2003).

+Arctium minus (Hill) Bernh. ssp. *minus*

Common Burdock

A Eurasian weed that is common in meadows, and along forest edges and trails (TRT, SR).

+Arenaria serpyllifolia L.

Thyme-leaved Sandwort

This Eurasian annual weed is scattered in dry sandy meadows, sandy lawns and along roadsides (TRT, SR).

Arisaema triphyllum (L.) Schott ssp. *triphyllum*

Jack-in-the-pulpit

This Jack-in-the-Pulpit is rare in the Park's moister forests (TRT, SR).

+Aristolochia macrophylla Lam.

Dutchman's-pipe

A garden herbaceous vine that is native to the Appalachians and is noted as spreading in a few areas on the west slopes around Grenadier Pond (K.L. McIntosh SR 1976).

+Artemisia biennis Willd.

Biennial Wormwood

A weed from western North America that was known from disturbed sites (TRT).

Artemisia campestris L.

ssp. *caudata* (Michx.) H.M. Hall & Clements

Tall Wormwood

(*A. caudata* Michx.)

Locally rare: this wormwood is uncommon in the Park's dry, sandy meadows and prairies (TRT, SR).

+Artemisia vulgaris L.

Common Mugwort

A Eurasian weed known from a few records in disturbed areas (K.L. McIntosh SR 1976).

Asarum canadense L.

Wild Ginger

A few individuals are known from the forested slopes on the west side of Grenadier Pond (S. Varga SR 2003).

Asclepias exaltata L.

Poke Milkweed

Locally rare, historic: a southern milkweed that was known from dry oak forests, woodlands, and savannahs in the Park (TRT 1910, 1915, 1953) and nearby on the Humber (TRT 1932, 1955). It was formerly frequent in the Park, and was last seen in 1972 on the west bank of Spring Road Ravine (K.L. McIntosh 1976).

Asclepias incarnata L. ssp. *incarnata*

Swamp Milkweed

This wetland milkweed is rare in the Park along the marshes fringing Grenadier Pond with only a few dozen individuals still present (TRT, S. Varga SR 2003).

Asclepias syriaca L.

Common Milkweed

This upland milkweed is common in meadows and occasional in prairies and savannahs (TRT, SR). It is an important food plant for the provincially vulnerable butterfly the Monarch.

Asclepias tuberosa L.

Butterfly-weed

Locally rare: a showy orange milkweed and southern species that is known from dry, sandy meadows, prairies and savannahs. It was found at High Park until 1941 (TRT 1890, 1904, 1910, 1941) and nearby on the Humber (TRT 1903, 1924). In the 1990s it has been re-introduced to the Park (Cara Webster SR 2008).

+*Asparagus officinalis* L.

Garden Asparagus

This Old World food plant occasionally escapes into meadows (TRT, S. Varga SR 2008).

Aster cordifolius L.

Heart-leaved Aster

This aster is common in forests, savannahs and prairies (TRT, SR).

Aster ericoides L.

Heath Aster

(*Virgulus ericoides* (L.) Reveal & Keen.)

This southern aster is widespread in meadows, and occasionally in prairies (TRT, SR).

Aster laevis L. var. *laevis*

Smooth Aster

Locally rare: a southern aster that is known from prairies, oak savannahs and woodlands. It was noted in K. L. McIntosh 1976 as last being seen at High Park in 1972, but was re-found by James Kamstra in 2007 (SR).

Aster lanceolatus Willd. ssp. *lanceolatus*

Panicled Aster

(*A. simplex* Willd.)

A wetland aster that is scattered in seepage areas along Wendigo and Spring Road ravines and in the marshes around Grenadier Pond (TRT, S. Varga SR 2008).

Aster lateriflorus (L.) Britton

Calico Aster

This aster is scattered in the Park's forests and meadows (S. Varga SR 2008).

Aster macrophyllus L.

Large-leaved Aster

This large aster is common in oak forests, woodlands and savannahs with its numbers responding well to the recent prescribed burns (TRT, SR).

Aster novae-angliae L.

New England Aster

(*Virgulus novae-angliae* (L.) Reveal & Keen.)

This purple aster is widespread in the Park's meadows and is occasional in prairies (TRT, SR).

Aster oolentangiensis Riddell

Sky-blue Aster

(*A. azureus* Lindl.)

Locally rare: a showy summer aster that is common in oak forests, woodlands, savannahs and prairies (TRT, K.L. McIntosh SR 1976, S. Varga SR 1980, 2003, 2008). Its numbers have increased greatly after mowing was curtailed and with the prescribed burns

**Aster pilosus* Willd. var. *pilosus*

Hairy Aster

Locally rare, historic: a southern aster that was known from drier sandy meadows and prairies in the nearby Humber River valley (H. H. Brown TRT 1932, 1946), and likely occurred at High Park.

Aster puniceus L.

Purple-stemmed Aster

This wetland aster is scattered in the marshes around Grenadier Pond and is common in the seepage areas along Wendigo and Spring Road ravines (TRT, K.L. McIntosh 1976, SR - Gartner Lee Ltd. 1995, S. Varga 2003, 2008).

**Aster schreberi* Nees

Schreber's Aster

Provincially rare (S2) and Locally rare, historic: a large aster of oak woodlands and savannahs that was found from the nearby Humber River valley (Lambton Mills H. H. Brown TRT 1937), and may have occurred in High Park.

Aster umbellatus Miller

Flat-topped Aster

Locally rare, historic: a wetland aster that was last recorded from the Park in 1908 (W.J. Potter TRT).

Aster urophyllus Lindl.

Arrow-leaved Aster

(*A. sagittifolius* Wedenmeyer ex Willd.)

Locally rare: a southern white aster of prairies, oak forests, woodlands and savannahs (S. Varga SR 2003, J. Kamstra SR 2007). It is less common in the Park than the Sky-blue Aster.

Astragalus canadensis L.

Canada Milkvetch

Locally rare, historic: a wildflower of oak woodlands and savannahs that was last recorded from near the railway at the south end of the Park in 1891 (J. White TRT). It has been re-introduced to the park (Cara Webster SR 2008).

+*Atriplex patula* L.

Spearscale

A Eurasian weed in the Park's disturbed areas (TRT, SR).

**Aureolaria flava* (L.) Farw.

Yellow False Foxglove

Provincially rare (S3) and Locally rare, historic: a showy wildflower of oak savannahs and woodlands that was once present in the surrounding area and may have been present at High Park (Humber Valley, Swansea, Toronto Junction TRT 1891, 1894, 1903, 1932, 1934). It is now gone from the Toronto area with the closest population at Sixteen Mile Creek (S. Varga SR 2003).

Aureolaria pedicularia (L.) Raf.

Fern-leaved Foxglove

Provincially rare (S3) and Locally rare, historic: a showy wildflower known from oak savannahs and woodlands. It was once common in the Park, with plants on the slopes east of Grenadier Pond, and up to 1990s there was a colony of up to 50 plants near Centre Road, but it has not been seen since (TRT 1932, 1941, 1956, 1959, Steven Apfelbaum SR 1990s). Fern-leaved Foxglove was also once found nearby on the Humber River and at the Toronto Junction (TRT). The closest remaining surviving populations are found in the oak woodlands around Cootes Paradise, Hamilton.

+*Axyris amaranthoides* L.

Russian Pigweed

This Siberian weed was found in a disturbed area (K. L. McIntosh Sr 1976).

+*Barbarea vulgaris* R. Br.

Common Winter Cress

This European weed is occasionally found in disturbed areas (TRT, SR).

Bidens cernuus L.

Nodding Beggar-ticks

This yellow flower is found scattered in seepage areas along Spring Road ravine and in the marshes around Grenadier Pond where it flowers on exposed soils in late summer as the marshes drawdown (TRT, SR - Gartner Lee Ltd 1995, S. Varga 2003, 2008).

Bidens frondosus L.

Devil's Beggar-ticks

This beggar-ticks is found scattered in the Park's wetlands, such as in the marshes around Grenadier Pond and the seepage areas in Spring Road and Wendigo ravines (SR - K.L. McIntosh 1976, S. Varga 2003, 2008).

Bidens tripartitus L.

Three-parted Beggar-ticks

(incl. *B. comosus* (A. Gray) Wiegand, *B. connatus* Muhlenb. ex Willd.)

Locally rare: a beggar-ticks that is uncommon in the Park, being confined seepage areas in Spring Road ravine and the marshes around Grenadier Pond where hundreds of individuals are scattered among the Sweet Flag marshes (M. Wilkes TRT 1895, S. Varga SR 2003, 2008).

Bidens vulgatus Greene

Tall Beggar-ticks

This wetland beggar-ticks was found in marshes on the east side of Grenadier Pond and in bottomlands along Spring Road ravine (S. Varga SR 2003, 2008)

Boehmeria cylindrica (L.) Sw.

False Nettle

Historic: this southern wetland flower was last noted from the Park's Grenadier Pond in 1925 (TRT).

+*Borago officinalis* L.

Borage

This weed was only noted from an old record (SR).

+*Brassica rapa* L.

Wild Turnip

(*B. campestris* L.)

A weed that was last noted in 1972 by the TFN (SR).

Calla palustris L.

Water Arum

Locally rare, historic: a northern arum that is known from peaty marshes and was last observed in 1953 from the shores of Grenadier Pond (TRT 1926, 1927, 1953).

Caltha palustris L.

Marsh-marigold

Historic: this handsome, early spring flower is known from swamps and was last seen at the Park in 1933 (TRT).

Calystegia sepium (L.) R. Br.

Hedge Bindweed

(*Convolvulus sepium* L.)

This herbaceous vine was found in the marshes around Grenadier Pond (TRT, S. Varga SR 2003, J. Kamstra SR 2007).

Calystegia spithamea (L.) Pursh

ssp. *spithamea*

Low Bindweed

(*Convolvulus spithameus* L.)

Locally rare: an upland bindweed that is scattered in the Park's sandy prairies and savannahs (TRT 1886, 1893, 1898, 1910, 1931, 1950, SR - K. L. McIntosh 1976, S. Varga 1980, 2008).

Campanula aparinoides Pursh

Marsh Bellflower

(incl. *C. uliginosa* Rydb.)

Locally rare, historic: a bellflower of calcareous marshes that was last observed at the Park in 1889 (J. White TRT).

+*Campanula rapunculoides* L.

Creeping Bellflower

This Eurasian garden escape readily spreads and is frequent in the Park (TRT, SR). It should be removed.

Campanula rotundifolia L.

Harebell

Locally rare: this showy northern wildflower is uncommon in the Park's prairies and savannahs (TRT 1891, 1925, 1935, 1950, 1959, 1976, S. Varga SR 2003) and is also known from the nearby Humber River Valley such as Lambton Park (TRT 1903, 1905, 1928, 1939, 1941, S. Varga SR 1980).

+*Capsella bursa-pastoris* (L.) Medik.

Shepherd's-purse

This Eurasian weed is common in lawns, along trails and in disturbed areas (S. Varga SR 2003).

Cardamine diphylla (Michx.) Alph. Wood

Two-leaved Toothwort

(*Dentaria diphylla* Michx.)

This spring flower is rare in moister forests and was last noted by the TFN in 1972 (SR).

Cardamine douglassii Britton

Purple Cress

Locally rare, historic: this southern spring flower of wetlands was last known from High Park in 1907 (T. J. Ivey TRT).

Cardamine pensylvanica Muhlenb. ex Willd.

Pennsylvania Bitter Cress

Locally rare, historic: this wetland flower was last seen in 1927 (R.F. Cain TRT).

Cardamine pratensis L.

var. *palustris* Wimmer & Graebner

Cuckoo-flower

Locally rare, historic: a northern wildflower that was last noted from Grenadier Pond in 1890 (J. White TRT).

Castilleja coccinea (L.) Spreng.

Indian Paintbrush

Locally rare, historic: this showy wildflower was once frequent in the Park's prairies and oak savannahs and was last seen in 1890 (J. White TRT). Also once present on the Humber (M. Wilkes TRT 1894) it is now extirpated from the Toronto area.

+*Cerastium fontanum* Baumg.

Mouse-ear Chickweed

(*C. triviale* Link, *C. vulgatum* L.)

This Eurasian weed is common in prairies, meadows, lawns and disturbed areas (TRT, SR).

+*Chamaesyce glyptosperma* (Engelm.) Small

Ridge-seeded Spurge

(*Euphorbia glyptosperma* Engelm.)

A native weed that is introduced in our area in lawns (S. Varga SR 2003).

(+)*Chamaesyce maculata* (L.) Small

Spotted Spurge

(*Euphorbia maculata* L.; *E. supina* (Raf.) Mold.)

A native weed that is introduced and was found in lawns (S. Varga SR 2003).

(+)\i Chamaesyce serpyllifolia (Pers.) Small

Thyme-leaved Spurge

(*Euphorbia serpyllifolia* Pers.)

An adventive weed from western North America with several records in disturbed areas (TRT, SR).

+*Chelidonium majus* L.

Celandine

An escaped Eurasian medicinal plant that is scattered in disturbed areas through the Park (TRT, SR).

Chelone glabra L.

Turtlehead

This wetland flower was once more frequent in the Park. One clump still occurs on the west side of Grenadier Pond (S. Varga SR 2003), and it was once found in seeps along Spring Road Ravine (TRT).

+*Chenopodium album* L.

Lamb's-quarters

This European weed occurs in gardens and other disturbed areas (SR).

+*Chenopodium glaucum* L.

Oak-leaved Goosefoot

(incl. ssp. *salinum* (Standley) Aellen and ssp. *glaucum*)

An adventive weed that is possibly introduced to North America and is found in disturbed areas such as along the toboggan run and in aresotration areas (TRT, SR - K.L. McIntosh 1976 & S. Varga 2003).

Chenopodium simplex (Torr.) Raf.

Maple-leaved Goosefoot

(*C. gigantospermum* (Aellen); *C. hybridum* L.)

A native goosefoot of meadows and forests that was noted by the TFN in 1972 (SR).

Chimaphila umbellata (L.) Barton

ssp. *cisatlantica* (S.F. Blake) Hultén

Common Pipsissewa

Locally rare, historic: a boreal wildflower that is known from sandy oak and oak-pine forests, and was last recorded from the Park in 1897 (M. Wilkes TRT 1894, TRT 1897).

+*Chrysanthemum leucanthemum* L.

Ox-eye Daisy

(*Leucanthemum vulgare* Lam.)

This Eurasian daisy is scattered in the Park's meadows, disturbed areas and around the allotment garden (TRT, SR).

+*Cichorium intybus* L.

Chicory

An Old World flower that is common in meadows and disturbed areas (SR).

Cicuta bulbifera L.

Bulb-bearing Water-hemlock

Locally rare: this wetland flower was noted by Karen L. McIntosh in the cattail marsh at the southwest corner of Grenadier Pond (A Cosens TRT 1906, K. L. McIntosh SR 1976).

Cicuta maculata L.

Spotted Water-hemlock

This wetland flower was reported by the TFN in 1972 (SR).

Circaeae lutetiana L. ssp. *canadensis*

(L.) Aschers. & Magnusson

Enchanter's Nightshade

This summer flower is scattered through the Park's forests (SR - K.L. McIntosh 1976 & S. Varga 2003).

+*Cirsium arvense* (L.) Scop.

Canada Thistle

This European thistle is common at the Park, being found in moist meadows, along wetland edges and in disturbed areas (TRT, SR).

Cirsium muticum Michx.

Swamp Thistle

Locally rare, historic: this wetland thistle of seepage swamps was last noted at High Park in 1953 (J. White TRT 1889, L.T. Owens TRT 1953), and is still present in very small numbers in Lambton Woods along the Humber River (G. Miller SR 2007).

+*Cirsium vulgare* (Savi) Ten.

Bull Thistle

This Eurasian thistle is scattered in the Park's meadows and in disturbed areas (SR).

Clematis virginiana L.

Virgin's-bower

A herbaceous vine that is uncommon at the Park in thickets and forest edges on the west side of Grenadier Pond (S. Varga SR 2003).

Clintonia borealis (Aiton) Raf.

Bluebead-lily

Locally rare: a northern wildflower that is restricted to a few small populations in cool, moist valley forests on the west side of Spring Road Ravine, often in association with other northern species such as Bunchberry, Indian Cucumber-root and Goldthread (TRT 1894, 1939, 1941, SR - K.L. McIntosh 1976 & S. Varga 1980, J. Kamstra 2007).

Comandra umbellata (L.) Nutt.

Bastard Toad-flax

Locally rare: this early-June flower is restricted to dry, sandy oak forests and savannahs and is uncommon in the Park (TRT, S. Varga SR 1980, 2008, J. Kamstra SR 2007).

+*Commelina communis* L.

Asiatic Day-flower

An Asian garden flower that is found in a few disturbed areas (TRT, SR).

+*Convallaria majalis* L.

Lily-of-the-valley

A Eurasian garden flower that is a common escape in the Park (SR - K.L. McIntosh 1976 & S. Varga 2003, 2008). It should be removed before it spreads further.

+*Convolvulus arvensis* L.

Field Bindweed

This Eurasian herbaceous vine is found in meadows and lawns (S. Varga SR 2003).

Conyza canadensis (L.) Cronquist

Horseweed

(*Erigeron canadensis* L.)

This weedy native species is widespread in meadows and disturbed areas (TRT, SR).

Coptis trifolia (L.) Salisb.

Goldthread

(*C. trifolia* (L.) Salisb. ssp. *groenlandica* (Oeder) Hutton; *C. groenlandica* (Oeder) Fern.)

Locally rare: a northern wildflower that was formerly more common in the Park and is now restricted to a few small populations in cool, moist valley slope forests in Spring Road Ravine (TRT 1886, 1894, 1907, 1909, SR - K. L. McIntosh 1976 & S. Varga 1980).

Corallorrhiza trifida.

Early Coral-root

Locally rare, historic: a northern orchid of swamps that was last seen at the Park in 1913 (T.J. Ivey TRT).

+*Coronilla varia* L.

Variable Crown-vetch

A Mediterranean vetch that readily spreads was found along the east side of Grenadier Pond in some of the shoreline restoration areas (S. Varga SR 2003). It should be removed before it starts to spread.

+*Coreopsis grandiflora* Hogg. ex Sweet

Large-flowered Tickseed

A species native to the west that was noted in a dump at the northwest end of Grenadier Pond in 1942 and has not been seen since (TRT).

+*Coreopsis lanceolata*

Tickseed

A species native to the west that was found planted as part of a restoration area around the northern ponds in Spring Road ravine (G. Miller SR 2008).

Cornus canadensis L.

Bunchberry

Locally rare: a northern flower that was formerly more common and is now restricted to a few clumps in the cool moist valley slope forests of Spring Road Ravine (TRT 1886, 1898, 1927, 1930, 1938, 1954, SR - K.L. McIntosh 1976 & S. Varga 1980).

+*Crepis tectorum* L.

Narrow-leaved Hawk's Beard

This Eurasian weed was found along a pathway in open oak woodlands (K.L. McIntosh TRT 1976).

Cryptotaenia canadensis (L.) DC.

Honewort

A summer flower that is uncommon in the Park and is found in moist forests and along bottomlands (TRT, S. Varga SR 2008).

+*Cycloloma atriplicifolium* Spreng.

Winged Pigweed

This tumbleweed from western North America was noted on the railway line at the south edge of the Park in 1942 (TRT) and has not been seen since.

+*Cynanchum nigrum* (L.) Pres

Black Swallow-wort

(*Vincetoxicum nigrum* L. Moench.)

This European herbaceous vine is much less common than Pale Swallow-wort (Cara Webster SR 2008).

+*Cynanchum rossicum* (Kleopov) Borhidi

Pale Swallow-wort

(*Cynanchum medium* R. Br.; *Vincetoxicum rossicum* (Kleopov) Barbar.; *V. hirundinaria* Medikus.)

This European herbaceous vine is rapidly invading meadows and forests in High Park and elsewhere in the Toronto area (TRT, SR). It has become a serious problem and should be eradicated wherever found. Its former large numbers have seriously declined in the Park after a concerted effort by staff to control it with spot herbicide applications.

+*Daucus carota* L.

Wild Carrot

An Old World biennial flower that is common in meadows, particularly those recently disturbed and along roadsides (TRT, SR).

+*Descurainia sophia* (L.) Webb ex Prantl

Flixweed

A Eurasian weed of disturbed areas that was reported by the TFN in 1972 (SR).

Desmodium canadense (L.) DC.

Showy Tick-trefoil

This summer flowering legume is common in the Park's prairies and savannahs (TRT, SR).

Desmodium glutinosum

(Muhlenb. ex Willd.) Alph. Wood

Pointed-leaved Tick-trefoil

This summer flower is common in oak forests and woodlands and it is coming back in larger numbers following prescribed burns (TRT, SR).

+*Dianthus armeria* L.

Deptford Pink

An Old World flower that occurs scattered in the Park's meadows (TRT, SR).

+*Diplotaxis tenuifolia* (L.) D. C.

Wall-rocket

An Old World flower occurs scattered through disturbed areas (TRT, SR).

+*Dracocephalum parviflorum* Nutt.

Thyme-flowered Dragonhead

This flower is native to the north, but is introduced in the Toronto area and was found along pathways (K.L. McIntosh SR 1976).

Echinocystis lobata (Michx.) Torr. & Gray

Wild Cucumber

This herbaceous vine is common in moister ravines along forest edges and in disturbed areas (TRT, SR).

+*Echinacea purpurea* (L.) Moench

Purple Coneflower

This prairie wildflower of the Mid-west is not native to our area and has been planted in a restoration area around the northern ponds in Spring Road ravine. It should be removed (G. Miller & S. Varga SR 2008).

+*Echium vulgare* L.

Viper's Bugloss

This Eurasian weed is common in disturbed areas (TRT, SR).

Epigaea repens L.

Trailing Arbutus

Locally rare: this trailing, Appalachian wildflower is only known from a cool northfacing slope in Spring Road Ravine (TRT 1876, 1886, 1898, 1911, 1933, 1952, SV - K.L. McIntosh 1976 & S. Varga 1980, Cara Webster SR 2002, Uyen Dias SR 2004). It is now restricted to a small clump,

but was formerly more frequent in the Park's cool ravines. It has not been seen since 2004.

Epilobium angustifolium L.

Fireweed

Locally rare, historic: a northern wildflower that readily spreads and thrives in burned areas and has not been seen recently (TRT).

Epilobium ciliatum Raf.

Northern Willow-herb

This wetland wildflower is restricted to seepage areas in Spring Road ravine (S. Varga SR 2008).

Epilobium coloratum Biehler

Purple-leaved Willow-herb

This wetland wildflower is restricted to a few plants in seepage areas of Cut Grass and Water Smartweed along Spring Road Ravine (K.L. McIntosh SR 1976).

+*Epilobium hirsutum* L.

Great Hairy Willow-herb

A Eurasian flower that is common in wetlands along Spring Road and Wendigo ravines and in the marshes around Grenadier Pond (TRT, S. Varga SR 2003, 2008).

+*Epilobium parviflorum* Schreb.

Small-flowered Willow-herb

A Eurasian willow-herb that is becoming more frequent in High Park wetlands and elsewhere in the Toronto area (S. Varga SR 2003, 2008).

+*Epipactis helleborine* (L.) Crantz

Helleborine

This European orchid is found across Ontario in a variety of forests and thickets. It is common in the Park's moister ravines (TRT, SR).

Erechtites hieracifolia (L.) Raf.

Pilewort Fireweed

Locally rare, historic: this wildflower readily comes in after burns and was last noted from the Park in the 1920s (TRT).

Erigeron annuus (L.) Pers.

Daisy Fleabane

(*Erigeron annus* (L.) Pers. ssp. *annuus*)

This fleabane is found in meadows and thickets (SR).

Erigeron philadelphicus L. ssp. *philadelphicus*

Philadelphia Fleabane

This fleabane is common in meadows, thickets, oak savannahs and woodlands (TRT, SR).

Erigeron pulchellus Michx.

Robin's-plantain

Locally rare: a southern wildflower of dry oak woodlands and savannahs that is very rare in the Park (J. White TRT 1890, S. Varga SR 1980, Cara Webster SR 2002) and was known from the nearby Humber Plains (W. Scott TRT 1896) and the Humber River valley (Humber River M. Wilkes TRT 1894 & S. L. Thompson TRT 1921, Lambton Park L. T. Owens TRT 1956). In the Toronto area it is also known from the Rouge Park.

Erigeron strigosus Muhlenb. ex Willd.

Rough Fleabane

(*Erigeron annuus* (L.) Pers. ssp. *strigosus* (Muhlenb. ex Willd.) Wagenitz)

This fleabane is found in meadows and thickets (SR). Many records of *Erigeron strigosus* have been subsumed under *E. annuus*.

+*Erucastrum gallicum* (Willd.) O. Schultz.

Dog Mustard

This weed was found in the northeast part of the Park (G. Miller SR 2008).

+*Erysimum cheiranthoides* L. ssp. *cheiranthoides*

Wormseed Mustard

An introduced weed that is not considered native to this part of North America. It is frequent in meadows and disturbed areas (SR).

+*Erysimum inconspicuum* (S. Watson) MacMill.

Small-flowered Prairie Rocket

This weed is introduced from western North America and was noted from the Park in 1927 (TRT).

Eupatorium maculatum L. ssp. *maculatum*

Spotted Joe-pye-weed

This wetland flower is common in the Park (TRT, SR).

Eupatorium perfoliatum L.

Boneset

This wetland flower is common in the Park (TRT, SR).

Eupatorium rugosum Houtt.

White Snakeroot

This summer flower is rare in moist ravines of the Park with the most recent record on the west side of Spring Road ravine in Red Oak forests (G. Miller SR 2008).

+*Euphorbia cyparissias* L.

Cypress Spurge

A European weed found on the west bank of Grenadier Pond (K. L. McIntosh TRT, 1976).

+*Euphorbia dentata* Michx.

Toothed Spurge

This weed was last noted on the railway embankment south of the Park (TRT).

+Euphorbia esula L.

Leafy Spurge

This European weed was noted in a small patch on the southwest bank of Grenadier Pond (K.L. McIntosh TRT 1976).

+Euphorbia marginata Pursh.

Snow-on-the-Mountain

A European weed last noted from a dump at the north end of Grenadier Pond in 1941 (TRT). The dump has since been removed.

Euthamia graminifolia (L.) Nutt.

Grass-leaved Goldenrod

(*Solidago graminifolia* (L.) Salisb.)

This goldenrod is common along the bottomland moist meadows and meadow marshes of Spring Road Ravine and is scattered in the marshes around Grenadier Pond (SR - K.L. McIntosh 1976 & S. Varga 2003).

+Filapendula vulgaris Moench

Common Queen-of-the-meadow

(*F. hexapetala* Gilib.)

An escaped garden flower with scattered plants found in clearings at Spring Road Ravine (K.L. McIntosh 1976).

Fragaria vesca L. ssp. *americana* (Porter) Staudt

Woodland Strawberry

This common strawberry of woodlands and forests was noted by the TFN in 1972 and is likely still present (SR).

Fragaria virginiana Miller

Wild Strawberry

This strawberry is widespread in the Park's meadows, prairies, thickets, savannahs and woodlands (TRT, SR).

+Gaillardia aristata Pursh

Blanket-flower

This prairie wildflower of the Mid-west is not known from our area. It was found planted in restoration area around the northern ponds in Spring Road ravine (G. Miller SR 2008). It should be removed.

+Galinsoga quadriradiata Rúiz Lopez & Pavón

Hairy Galinsoga

(*G. ciliata* (Raf.) S.F. Blake)

A South American weed found at the allotment garden and in disturbed areas (K.L. McIntosh SR 1976).

Galium aparine L.

Cleavers

This trailing spring bedstraw of moister woodlands and forests was noted by the TFN in 1972 and is likely still present (SR).

Galium boreale L.

Northern Bedstraw

Locally rare: a northern bedstraw that is found in oak savannahs (K.L. McIntosh TRT 1976, J. Kamstra SR 2007).

Gaultheria procumbens L.

Wintergreen

This small wintergreen was confined to a couple of patches in dry sandy soils on the east side of the Park (TRT, K.L. McIntosh, SR, 1976).

Gentiana andrewsii Griseb.

Closed Gentian

Locally rare, historic: this gentian was last noted from low ground at the Park in 1889 (TRT). It also once occurred at the nearby Humber River (TRT 1896, 1903).

**Gentiana puberulenta* J. Pringle

Downy Gentian

(*Gentiana puberula* Michx.)

Provincially rare (SX) and Locally rare, historic: a southern gentian of prairie habitats that was noted from sandy hills in the adjacent Humber Plains and was last recorded in 1903 (Toronto Junction, Humber Valley, Humber Plains TRT 1891, 1896, 1903). It is now considered extirpated from Ontario.

Gentianella quinquefolia (L.) Small

Stiff Gentian

(incl. ssp. *occidentalis* (A. Gray) J.M. Gillet and ssp. *quinquefolia*; *Gentiana quinquefolia* L.)

Provincially rare (S2) and Locally rare, historic: a southern annual gentian of dry and moist prairies that is often associated with seeps. It was last recorded in the Park in 1907 from dry hillsides and moist hillsides (TRT 1889, 1894, 1907), and also disappeared about the same time from the Humber Plains (Toronto Junction) and the Humber River valley (TRT 1879, 1893, 1896, 1902, 1903). A small population is still present upstream along the Humber River in the Town of Vaughan (L. Normand SR 2000). It occurs on a seepage bluff with White Cedars.

Gentianopsis crinita (Froel.) Ma

Fringed Gentian

(*Gentiana crinita* Froel.; *Gentianella crinita* (Froel.) G. Don)

Locally rare, historic: a showy annual gentian of shoreline wet meadows and marsh edges that was last noted from the west side of Grenadier Pond in 1925 (J. White TRT 1889, TRT 1896, T. J. Ivey TRT 1925).

Geranium maculatum L.

Wild Geranium

A southern wildflower that is common in oak forests and woodlands (TRT, SR).

Geranium robertianum L.

Herb Robert

This little geranium occurs on a variety of sites. It is often considered introduced but is described as a native species by Voss (1985) (TRT, SR).

Geum aleppicum Jacq.

Yellow Avens

(*G. strictum* Aiton)

This avens is found in moist forests and wetlands (TRT, SR).

Geum canadense Jacq.

White Avens

A common avens of forests and thickets (SR).

Geum rivale L.

Water Avens

Locally rare, historic: a southern wetland avens that would have occurred in seepage wetlands and was last noted from the Park in 1898 (M. Wilkes TRT 1894, E.M. Walker TRT 1898).

+*Geum urbanum* L.

Wood Avens

This Eurasian avens is becoming common in the Toronto area and is known to occur at High Park in a variety of upland habitats (S. Varga SR 2003).

+*Glechoma hederacea* L.

Ground Ivy

A Eurasian garden groundcover that spreads aggressively and is known from wetlands at Wendigo ravine and around Grenadier Pond (TRT, S. Varga SR 2003).

Gnaphalium obtusifolium L.

Fragrant Cudweed

Locally rare, a native cudweed of savannahs and prairies found for the first time by James Kamstra in 2007 (SR).

+*Gnaphalium uliginosum* L.

Low Cudweed

A Eurasian weed that is found in lawns in a few disturbed areas (S. Varga TRT 2003).

Hackelia virginiana (L.) I.M. Johnston

Virginia Stickseed

A southern wildflower that has been found in several oak savannahs in the Park. (M. Wilkes TRT 1896, S. Varga SR 2003, 2008)

Helianthemum bicknellii Fern.

Bicknell's Frostweed

Locally rare: a small, southern wildflower that is found in prairies and oak savannahs, often in sandy open areas and in association with Long-branched Frostweed and Pinweed (TRT 1903, 1890, 1894, S. Varga SR 1980, 2008). It was also known from the Humber Plains (TT 1896), the Toronto Junction (TRT 1903) and the Humber River valley (TRT 1941) and is still present at Lambton Park (S. Varga SR 1980, 2008, J. Kamstra SR 2007).

Helianthemum canadense (L.) Michx.

Long-branched Frostweed

Locally rare: a small southern wildflower that is only apparent in June when it has relatively large yellow flowers. It is uncommon in the Park's prairies and oak savannahs (TRT 1894, 1929, 1947, 1950, 1952, SR – K.L. McIntosh & S. Varga 1980, S. Varga 2008). It was also known from the Humber Plains (TRT), the Toronto Junction (TRT 1903) and the Humber River valley (TRT 1898, 1903, 1941) and is still present at Lambton Park (S. Varga SR 1980, 2008, J. Kamstra SR 2007).

Helianthus divaricatus L.

Woodland Sunflower

Locally rare: a southern sunflower that is common in the Park's dry oak forests, woodlands and savannahs (K.L. McIntosh TRT 1976, S. Varga SR 2003, 2008), and nearby along the Humber River valley (TRT 1927, 1941, S. Varga SR 2003, 2008) and formerly on the Humber Plains (TRT 1860).

Helianthus decapetalus L.

Thin-leaved Sunflower

Locally rare, historic: a southern sunflower that was known from High Park based on an old record (TRT).

+*Helianthus giganteus* L.

Tall Wild Sunflower

This tall native sunflower of bottomlands was found planted in restoration areas around the two northern ponds in Spring Road ravine (G. Miller & S. Varga SR 2008). It is native to bottomlands in the Toronto area but has not been recorded in the Park.

Helianthus strumosus L.

Pale-leaved Sunflower

Locally rare: a showy southern sunflower that is common in the Park's oak woodlands and savannahs (Hincks TRT 1861, T.J. Ivey TRT 1889, K.L. McIntosh TRT 1976, S. Varga SR 2003, 2008). It was also known from the Toronto Junction (M. Wilkes TRT 1894) and is still present on the Humber River valley (J. White TRT 1910, S. Varga SR 1980, 2008).

(+)*Helianthus tuberosus* L.

Jerusalem Artichoke

A possibly native sunflower of moist bottomlands, it is confined in the Park to disturbed areas such as a former toboggan run (K.L. McIntosh SR 1976, S. Varga SR 2008).

+*Hemerocallis fulva* (L.) L.

Orange Day-lily

A Eurasian garden flower that spreads out from wherever it is planted, it was found by K.L. McIntosh near the Hillside Gardens (SR 1976). It should be removed from natural areas of the Park..

Heracleum lanatum Michx.

Cow-parsnip

(*H. maximum* Bartram)

Historic: this tall plant of bottomland forests was once noted from the Park (TRT).

+*Hesperis matronalis* L.

Dame's Rocket

A European garden flower that has readily spread into forests and disturbed areas, particularly along bottomlands in the Toronto area and is present in the Park (TRT, SR). It should be removed when found and should not be planted in gardens.

+*Hieracium aurantiacum* L.

Orange Hawkweed

A European weed that is scattered in meadows (K. L. McIntosh SR 1976). Introduced hawkweeds occur in low numbers in the Park and should not be a concern.

+*Hieracium caespitosum* Dum. ssp. *caespitosum*

Field Hawkweed

A European weed that is scattered in meadows, forests and oak savannahs (K.L. McIntosh SR 1976, S. Varga SR 2008).

Hieracium kalmii L.

Canada Hawkweed

(*H. canadense* Michx.)

Locally rare: a northern hawkweed that is restricted to the Park's oak savannahs (L.T. Owens TRT 1949, SR – K.L. McIntosh 1976 & S. Varga 2003). Its numbers have increased greatly over the past few years after controlled groundfires were carried out to restore the Park's savannahs. Hundreds of plants are now scattered through the Park's natural areas.

+*Hieracium vulgatum* L.

Mouse-ear Hawkweed

A weed that was noted by Karen L. McIntosh (TRT 1976) on the edge of a path in a Kentucky Blue Grass meadow.

+*Humulus lupulus* L.

Common Hop

This introduced herbaceous vine was once found in a vacant lot on the west side of Grenadier Pond according to Karen L. McIntosh (TRT, SR 1976).

Hydrophyllum virginianum L.

Virginia Water-leaf

A spring wildflower of moister forests that was noted in the Park by the TFN in 1972 (SR), and is likely still present.

+*Hypericum perforatum* L.

Common St. John's-wort

A European weed that occurs scattered in a variety of habitats (TRT, SR).

**Hyposis hirsuta* (L.) Covas

Yellow Star-grass

Provincially rare (S3) and **Locally rare, historic:** a southern spring wildflower of oak savannahs and woodlands that was noted near High Park from the east bank of the Humber River valley and was last recorded in 1933 (L.T. Owens TRT). Star-grass is no longer present in the Toronto area.

+*Impatiens balsaminae* L.

Garden Jewelweed

A garden escape with one plant found by Karen L. McIntosh (TRT 1976) among *Impatiens glandulifera* along the Wendigo stream.

Impatiens capensis Meerb.

Spotted Jewelweed

(*I. biflora* Walter)

This native jewelweed is common in the Park's wetlands (TRT, SR).

+*Impatiens glandulifera* Royle

Himalayan Balsam

A showy Asian jewelweed that is planted in gardens and has readily escaped throughout the Toronto Area where it is invading bottomland habitats. It has taken over several moister sites in the Park (TRT, SR). It should be removed and should never be planted in gardens

Impatiens pallida Nutt.

Pale Jewelweed

A yellow, native jewelweed of moist forests that is rare in the Park and was noted by the TFN in 1972 (SR). It is likely still present.

+*Iris pseudacorus* L.

Yellow Iris

A European garden iris that has escaped into wetlands. It is common in the marshes around Grenadier Pond but it appears to be declining according to Gartner Lee Ltd 1995 (K. L. McIntosh TRT 1976, SR - Gartner Lee Ltd 1995 & S. Varga 2003).

Iris versicolor L.

Larger Blue-flag

This native iris is common in wetlands, particularly in the marshes around Grenadier Pond (K. L. McIntosh TRT 1976, SR - Gartner Lee Ltd 1995 & S. Varga 2003).

Lactuca biennis (Moench) Fern.

Tall Blue Lettuce

Locally rare: a tall wildflower that occurs rarely in forest openings and forest edges, often in disturbed areas (H.H. Brown TRT 1929, J. Kamstra SR 2007).

Lactuca canadensis L.

Wild Lettuce

This tall wildflower typically occurs in small numbers in forest openings and forest edges, often in disturbed areas. It was noted by the TFN in 1972 (SR) and may still be present.

+*Lactuca serriola* L.

Prickly Lettuce

(*L. scariola* L.)

This European weed was common in disturbed areas and along cracks in sidewalks and roadsides (SR).

+*Lamium aplexicaule* L.

Henbit

A Eurasian weed that was last noted from the Park in 1891 (TRT 1890, 1891).

+*Lapsana communis* L.

Nipplewort

A Eurasian weed that was reported by the TFN in 1972 (SR) and is likely still present.

Lathyrus palustris L.

Marsh Pea

Locally rare: this wetland pea was last noted by the TFN in 1972 (TRT, SR). It may still be present in the marshes around Grenadier Pond.

Lechea intermedia Legg.

Intermediate Pinweed

Locally rare: an inconspicuous southern wildflower that is uncommon in the Park and is found in prairies, particularly in dry, open sandy areas (L.T. Owens TRT 1948, D.A. Powell TRT 1951, SR - K.L. McIntosh 1976 & S. Varga 1980, J. Kamstra SR 2007). Pinweed was also known from the Toronto Junction (M. Wilkes TRT 1896) and is still present at Lambton Park (S. Varga SR 1980).

+*Leonurus cardiaca* L. ssp. *cardiaca*

Common Motherwort

A Eurasian medicinal plant that occurs scattered in a variety of habitats (TRT, SR).

+*Lepidium campestre* (L.) R. Br.

Field Pepper-grass

A Eurasian weed of meadows and disturbed areas that is common in the Park (TRT, SR).

(+)*Lepidium densiflorum* Schrad.

Common Pepper-grass

An adventive, or possibly native weed that is common in lawns, dry sandy openings and other disturbed areas in the Park (TRT, SR).

Lepidium virginicum L.

Poor-man's Pepper-grass

Locally rare, historic: this native pepper-grass of dry open sandy areas is only known from older records (TRT).

Lespedeza capitata Michx.

Round-headed Bush-clover

Locally rare: a southern wildflower that is common in the Park's prairies and oak savannahs (TRT 1906, 1929, 1940, 1941, 1948, 1950). Its numbers have responded well to the prescribed burns. It was also once known from the nearby Humber Plains (L.T. Owens TRT 1949), and it is still present on the Humber River valley with the largest populations at Lambton Park (TRT 1891, 1898, 1903, S. Varga SR 1980).

Lespedeza hirta (L.) Hornem.

Hairy Bush-clover

Locally rare: a southern wildflower that is restricted to a few populations in the Park's prairies and oak savannahs (J. M. McCrea TRT 1941, L.T. Owens TRT 1953, K.L. McIntosh SR 1976, S. Varga SR 2008, J. Kamstra SR 2007). It was also once known from the Humber Plains (W. Scott TRT 1895), and the Humber River valley (TRT 1891, 1894, 1903). The High Park population is the last record for this species in the Toronto area.

Liatris cylindracea Michx.

Cylindric Blazing Star

Provincially rare (S3) and Locally rare: a southern wildflower with handsome pink spikes that is scattered through the Park's prairies and oak savannahs (TRT 1909, 1910, 1929, 1930, 1933, 1935, 1948, 1950, 1953, SR - K.L. McIntosh & S. Varga 2003, 2008, J. Kamstra SR 2007). It was also once known from the nearby Humber Plains (TRT 1894, 1898), and the Humber River valley (TRT 1893, 1903, 1905, 1907, 1934), with a small population still present at Lambton Park (S. Varga SR 1980). These are the only two remaining populations for this provincially rare blazing star in the Toronto area. Because of its showy flowers it is often picked. Signage should be placed around existing colonies highlighting that it is illegal to pick flowers in the Park and enforcing it with substantial fines.

Lilium philadelphicum L.

Wood Lily

Locally rare: a single plant of this beautiful lily was found flowering in 1997 on a Black Oak savannah that recently had a prescribed groundfire (S. Varga SR). The previous last record for this species from the nearby Humber River valley was in 1921 (TRT, 1891, 1909, 1910, 1921). Wood Lily would have formerly been more common in the savannahs and prairies at High Park and in the Humber Plains to the northwest. This single plant is the last record for Wood Lily in the entire Toronto area.

+*Linaria vulgaris* Miller

Butter-and-eggs

A Eurasian flower that occurs scattered in the Park's oak savannahs, meadows and disturbed areas (TRT, SR).

Linnaea borealis L.

Twinflower

Locally rare, historic: a northern wildflower that is restricted to conifer and mixed swamps and was last seen in 1886 (S. Hollingworth TRT).

Linum virginianum L.

Virginia Yellow Flax

Provincially rare (S3) and Locally rare, historic: a small annual, yellow wildflower with western affinities that is known from prairies and oak savannahs and was last noted from the Park in 1890 (J. White TRT) and was once known from the nearby Humber River valley (TRT). This native flax is extirpated from the Toronto area with the closest remaining population on a valley rim of oak woodland in the City of Burlington (S. Varga SR 1990).

**Lithospermum latifolium* Michx.

American Gromwell

Provincially rare (S3) and Locally rare, historic: a southern wildflower of oak woodlands that was last noted near the Park in the Humber Valley in 1953 (L.T. Owens TRT). This species is now gone from the Toronto area.

Lobelia inflata L.

Indian Tobacco

A wildflower rarely found in forests along trails in the northeast part of the Park (W.H. McNairn TRT 1895, G. Miller & S. Varga SR 2008).

+*Lobelia siphilitica* L.

Great Lobelia

This showy flower has been planted in wetland restoration areas on the east side of Grenadier Pond and around the northern ponds in Spring Road ravine (S. Varga SR 2003, 2008). It has not been recorded from the Park, although it does occur in wetland seeps in the Humber River valley to the west such as in Lambton Woods. It should not be planted in the marshes around Grenadier Pond.

+*Lotus corniculatus* L.

Bird's-foot Trefoil

This Eurasian weed occurs in meadows (S. Varga SR 2003).

Lupinus perennis L. ssp. *perennis*

Wild Lupine

Provincially rare (S3) and Locally rare: a southern spring wildflower that is common in the Park's prairies and Black Oak savannahs (TRT 1890, 1898, 1906, 1927, 1939, 1941). It was also once known from the nearby Humber Plains (TRT), and the Humber River valley (TRT 1902, 1921, 1926, 1932), with a small population still present at Lambton Park (S. Varga SR 1980, 2008). Its beautiful blue flowers were once abundant at High Park, however populations suffered a severe decline in the mid part of the 20th century, resulting in the loss of its host butterfly, the Karner Blue. With recent prescribed burns and a curtailment of mowing, Lupine numbers have greatly increased over the past 20 years. If

they continue to grow it may be possible to re-introduce the endangered Karner Blue.

+*Lycium barbarum* L.

Matrimony-vine

(*Lycium halimifolium* Miller)

A garden escape that was found in a disturbed area near homes at the southwest side of Grenadier Pond (K.L. McIntosh TRT 1976).

Lycopus americanus Muhlenb. ex Bartram

American Water-horehound

This wetland mint was noted by K.L. McIntosh in the marshes on the west side of Grenadier Pond, with populations less frequent than the introduced European Water-horehound (TRT 1976, S. Varga SR 2003).

+*Lycopus europaeus* L.

European Water-horehound

This European weed is abundant in marshes around Grenadier Pond (K. L. McIntosh TRT 1976, S. Varga SR 2003).

Lycopus uniflorus Michx.

Northern Water-horehound

This native mint is present in small numbers in the Park's wetlands (TFN SR 1972, S. Varga SR 1988).

Lysimachia ciliata L.

Fringed Loosestrife

(*Steironema ciliatum* (L.) Raf.)

This loosestrife is common in the Park on moist sites (TRT, SR).

Lysimachia quadrifolia L.

Whorled Loosestrife

Locally rare: a southern wildflower that is uncommon in the Park on dry sandy soils in oak savannahs and woodlands (TRT 1894, 1927, 1941, 1948, 1949, 1976, J. Kamstra SR 2007). This upland loosestrife was also once known from the Humber Plains (TRT) and the Humber River valley (TRT 1897, 1885, 1903) with High Park the only remaining population in Toronto.

Lysimachia terrestris (L.) B.S.P.

Swamp Loosestrife

Locally rare: this wetland loosestrife is confined to small populations in the marshes on the west and southeast side of Grenadier Pond (TRT, K.L. McIntosh SR 1976).

Lysimachia thyrsiflora L.

Tufted Loosestrife

Locally rare: a northern wetland wildflower once common in the Park, with a few remnants still present in marshes on the west bank of Grenadier Pond (R.F. Cain TRT 1927, L.T. Owens TRT 1950, K. L. McIntosh SR 1976). This loosestrife was not re-found during a 2003 survey of the west shore.

Lysimachia X producta (A. Gray) Fern..

Elongated Loosestrife

(*Lysimachia terrestris* X *L. quadrifolia*)

Several plants of this fertile hybrid between *Lysimachia terrestris* and *L. quadrifolia* were found by Karen L. McIntosh growing with their native parents in forests at the base of a ravine near the southeast side of Grendaier Pond (TRT 1976).

+*Lythrum salicaria* L.

Purple Loosestrife

A showy European flower that has spread from gardens into wetlands across southern Ontario, displacing native wetland plants. The European beetle brought in to control Purple Loosestrife has been very successful in reducing populations in the Toronto area and in Park (TRT, SR).

Maianthemum canadense Desf.

Wild Lily-of-the-valley

This small lily is scattered along the cool, moist forests of Spring Road Ravine (TRT, SR).

Maianthemum canadense (L.) Link

ssp. *racemosum*

False Solomon's-seal

(*Smilacina racemosa* (L.) Desf.)

This wildflower is common in the Park's forests and woodlands (TRT, SR).

Maianthemum stellatum (L.) Link

Star-flowered Solomon's-seal

(*Smilacina stellata* (L.) Desf.)

A native wildflower that is scattered in the Park's forests, woodlands and savannahs (TRT, SR).

+*Matricaria matricarioides* (Less.) Porter

Pineapple Weed

(*Chamomilla suaveolens* (Pursh) Rydb.)

An adventive weed from western North America that occurs in lawns and sidewalk cracks (TRT, SR).

Medeola virginiana L.

Indian Cucumber-root

Locally rare: this flower is restricted to cool moist valley slope forests along Spring Road Ravine. Karen L. McIntosh noted that the population was restricted to 5 plants in 1976 (S. Hollingworth TRT 1898, R.F. Cain TRT 1927).

+*Medicago lupulina* L.

Black Medick

This Eurasian weed is widespread in meadows and lawns (TRT, S. Varga SR 2003).

+*Medicago sativa* L. ssp. *sativa*

Alfalfa

This species is commonly planted as a pasture and fallow crop and it was found in 1976 by Karen L. McIntosh on a toboggan run (TRT, SR).

**Melampyrum lineare* Desr.

Cow-wheat

Locally rare, historic: a northern wildflower of dry sandy oak woodlands and savannahs that was last noted in 1910, near High Park, from the Humber Valley (T.J. Ivey TRT).

+*Melilotus alba* Medik.

White Sweet-clover

An Old World weed that is widespread in meadows, prairies and savannahs (TRT, SR).

+*Melilotus officinalis* (L.) Pall.

Yellow Sweet-clover

An Old World weed that is uncommon in meadows and disturbed areas (TRT, SR)..

Mentha arvensis L.

Field Mint

This native mint is common in wetlands (SR).

+*Mentha X gentilis* L.

Red Mint

(*M. arvensis* X *M. spicata*; *M. X cardiaca* (Gray) Baker)

A garden mint that was noted by Karen L. McIntosh as escaping into disturbed ground near the allotment garden (TRT 1976).

Menyanthes trifoliata L.

Bog Buckbean

Locally rare, historic: a handsome northern wildflower that is restricted to peaty fens and shoreline marshes and was once present in Grenadier Pond, and nearby in a kettle peatland on the Humber Plains (TRT 18961), the Humber River marshes (TRT 1894, 1895) and on the Toronto Islands (TRT 1891). Bog Buckbean is now extirpated from the Toronto area.

Mimulus glabratus Kunth

var. *jamesii* (Torr. & A. Gray ex Benth.) A. Gray

Monkey-flower

(*Mimulus glabratus* H.B.K. var. *jamesii* A. Gray)

Provincially rare (SH) and Locally rare, historic: this small monkey-flower is known from seepage-fed wetlands and was last noted from High Park in 1922 (W. Scott TRT 1894, S.L. Thompson TRT 1922). There is another old record for the Toronto Junction (M. Wilkes TRT 1894), but this monkey-flower is now gone from the Toronto area.

Mimulus moschatus Douglas ex Lindl.

Musk-flower

Locally rare, historic: this small wetland flower was last noted from the Park in 1932 (TRT), and is extirpated from the Toronto area.

Mitchella repens L.

Partridge-berry

Locally rare: this trailing vine was once more common in the Park and was noted by Karen L. McIntosh as being restricted to a small patch in a cool, moist valley slope forest on the west side of Spring Road Ravine (TRT, SR 1976).

Mitella diphylla L.

Two-leaved Bishop's Cap

This wildflower is restricted to small populations in the cool, moist forests along Spring Road ravine (TRT, S. Varga SR 1980).

Monarda fistulosa L.

Wild Bergamot

This showy wildflower is found in the Park's meadows (TRT, SR).

Monotropa uniflora L.

Indian-pipe

This distinctive saprophyte was found by Karen L. McIntosh in 1976 with 20 plants seen in open oak woodlands east of Grenadier Pond (SR).

+*Muscari botryoides* (L.) Mill.

Grape-Hyacinth

A European garden escape that was last noted from the Park in 1901 (TRT).

Myosotis laxa Lehm.

Smaller Forget-me-not

This native forget-me-not was found in a seepage wetland along Wendigo Ravine and in marshes on the west side of Grenadier Pond (TRT, SR - K.L. McIntosh 1976, S. Varga 2003).

+*Myosotis scorpioides* L.

True Forget-me-not

A Eurasian forget-me-not that is becoming common in wetlands throughout the Toronto area and is present in the Park's seepage areas and the marshes around Grenadier Pond (S. Varga SR 2003).

+*Nasturtium microphyllum* (Boenn.) Reichb.

Small-leaved Water-cress

(*N. officinale* R. Br. var. *microphyllum* Boenn.)

An Old World species of wetlands, particularly in coldwater streams and in seepage wetlands. Water-cress was noted by Karen L. McIntosh as once being common along the shores of Grenadier Pond, with its population now confined to smaller stands in the marshes (TRT, SR - K.L. McIntosh 1976 & S. Varga 2003).

+*Nepeta cataria* L.

Catnip

A Eurasian weed that is scattered in a variety of habitats, particularly in disturbed areas (SR).

+*Neslia paniculata* (L.) Desv.

Yellow Ball-mustard

A weed that was noted from a dry sandy meadow and was last seen in 1914 (T. J. Ivey TRT).

Oenothera biennis L. complex

Common Evening-primrose

(incl. *O. parviflora* L.)

This evening-primrose is common in meadows (TRT, SR). If this complex is separated, both species occur in the Park, with *O. biennis* much more common than *O. parviflora*.

+*Ornithogallum umbellatum* L.

Summer Snowflake

A European garden escape was last noted from the Park in 1954 (L. T. Owens TRT).

Osmorhiza claytonii (Michx.) C.B. Clarke

Woolly Sweet-cicely

This wildflower is uncommon in moist forests (S. Varga SR 2008)..

+*Oxalis dillenii* Jacq.

Deflexed Yellow Wood Sorrel

An adventive North American weed found in lawns (S. Varga SR 2003).

+*Oxalis stricta* L.

Common Wood Sorrel

(*O. europaea* Jordan; *O. fontana* Bunge)

An adventive North American weed occurring in a variety of habitats (TRT, SR).

Parietaria pensylvanica Muhlenb. Ex Willd.

Penyslvania Pellitory

A weedy native flower that was found along a trail in the northeast portion of the Park (G. Miller SR 2008).

Pedicularis canadensis L.

Canada Wood-betony

Locally rare: this wildflower is uncommon in the Park's oak woodlands and savannahs (TRT 1898, 1930, 1939, SR - K.L. McIntosh & S. Varga 1980, J. Kamstra SR 2007) and nearby on the Humber River valley (TRT 1920, 1927, 1939, 1941, S. Varga SR 1980).

Pedicularis lanceolatus Michx.

Swamp Lousewort

Locally rare, historic: a wetland wildflower that was last recorded in the Park on the west side of Grenadier Pond in 1914 (J. White TRT 1910, T.J. Ivey TRT 1914), and was also noted from the Humber River valley (TRT 1909, 1934). This species is gone from the Toronto area.

+*Peltandra virginica* (L.) Schott & Endl.

Green Arrow Arum

Several clumps of this southern emergent were planted as part of a marsh restoration project in the southeast corner of Grenadier Pond (S. Varga SR 2003). Native populations of this provincially rare species are not known to occur in the Toronto area, with the closest native population in a kettle lake in Richmond Hill. It should not be planted in the Park.

+*Penstemon digitalis* Nutt. Ex Sims

Foxglove Beard-tongue

This southern wildflower is not known from the Park or the local area. It has been planted in oak savannahs and should be removed (S. Varga SR 2008).

**Penstemon hirsutus* (L.) Willd.

Hairy Beard-tongue

Locally rare: this southern wildflower of sandy meadows, prairies and oak savannahs occurs near the Park in the lower Humber River valley (TRT 1885, 1894, 1927, 1939, 1941, G. Milleer SR 1999). This handsome flower was likely once present in the Park.

Petasites frigidus (L.) Fr.

Palmate-leaved Sweet-coltsfoot

(*P. palmatus* (Aiton) A. Gray)

Locally rare, historic: a northern wildflower that is confined to seepage-fed conifer and mixed swamps, and was last recorded from the Park in 1933 (P.V. Krotkov TRT).

Physalis heterophylla Nees

Clammy Ground-cherry

This ground-cherry occurs in dry, sandy meadows (K.L. McIntosh et al. TRT 1976, Cara Webster SR 2008).

+*Physalis peruviana* L.

Cape Gooseberry

Four individuals of this South American ground-cherry were found by Karen L. McIntosh in 1976 (SR) along a well used path near the Hillside Gardens.

Physalis virginiana Miller.

Virginia Ground-cherry

(*P. longifolia* Nutt. var. *longifolia*)

Locally rare, historic: a wildflower of dry sandy soils that was last recorded from the Park in 1909 (T.J. Ivey TRT).

Physostegia virginianum

False Dragonhead

Locally rare: Several clumps of this showy wildflower were found in the cattail marsh at the north end of Grenadier Pond, and it has been planted as part of a marsh restoration project in the southeast corner of Grenadier Pond (S. Varga SR 2003). The population in the cattail marsh appears to be native. Native populations were not previously known to occur in High Park, with the closest native sites in shoreline wet meadows on the Toronto Islands.

Pilea pumila (L.) A. Gray

Dwarf Clearweed

A tiny annual summer flower that occurs in small numbers in the Park's wetlands (TRT, S. Varga SR 1980).

+*Plantago arenaria* Waldst. & Kit.

Whorled Plantain

(*Plantago psyllium* L.; *P. indica* L.)

One individual of this weed was last noted from 1929 in a disturbed area on the west side of Grenadier Pond (TRT).

+*Plantago lanceolata* L.

Narrow-leaved Plantain

A Eurasian weed that occurs in meadows and disturbed areas (S. Varga SR 2003).

+*Plantago major* L.

Common Plantain

A Eurasian weed that is common in meadows, lawns and along trails (TRT, SR).

Plantago rugelii Decne.

Rugel's Plantain

A North American weed that is widespread in a variety of upland habitats, particularly along trails and in meadows (TRT, S. Varga SR 2003).

Podophyllum peltatum L.

May-apple

A common, southern spring flower in forests and woodlands (TRT, SR).

Polygala paucifolia Willd.

Fringed Polygala

Locally rare: a beautiful northern wildflower that is restricted to a small clump in oak forests at the northeast part of High Park (TRT 1894, 1909, 1931, B. Kowalyk SR 2003) and nearby on the Humber Plains, Swansea and the Humber River (TRT 1914, 1927, 1952).

Polygala polygama Walter

Racemed Milkwort

Locally rare: a southern, handsome pink milkwort that was once common in the oak savannahs and prairies at High Park (TRT 1890, 1894, 1909, 1931), and just to the west, on the Humber Plains, as late as 1952 (L.T. Owens TRT, TRT 1891, 1903, 1952). A few plants were recently re-found by Charles Kinsley on prairies near Centre Road and the Dream in the Park site (C. Kinsley SR 1999).

**Polygala senega* L.

Seneca-snakeroot

Locally rare, historic: this southern white milkwort is known from the nearby Humber River valley in oak woodlands (TRT 1894, 1934, 1941, S. Varga SR 1980), and likely once occurred at High Park.

Polygala verticillata L.

Whorled Milkwort

Locally rare, historic: a small southern milkwort of prairies and oak savannahs that was last noted in the Park in 1910 (T.J. Ivey TRT 1910)

+*Polygonatum multiflorum* (L.) All.

Multi-flowered Solomon's-seal

This introduced hybrid was found by K.L. McIntosh on a northfacing wooded slope near the southeast side of Grenadier Pond (TRT 1976).

Polygonatum pubescens (Willd.) Pursh

Hairy Solomon's-seal

A common solomon's-seal in forests and woodlands, particularly on moister sites (TRT, SR).

+*Polygonum achoreum* Blake

Striate Knotweed

A weed of unknown origins that is common in disturbed areas (S. Varga SR 2003).

Polygonum amphibium L.

Water Smartweed

(*P. natans* Eaton; *P. coccineum* Muhlenb.)

Locally rare: this wetland smartweed was found by Karen L McIntosh in a Cut Grass seepage area just north of Centre and Spring Roads (J. White TRT 1889, 1976). It is also present in wetland restoration marshes on the southeast side of Greandier Pond and in the Wendigo sormwater pond (S. Varga SR 2003).

(+)*Polygonum aviculare* L.

Prostrate Knotweed

(*P. monspeliacum* Thiebaud)

A cosmopolitan weed that is common along roadsides and paths, in sidewalk cracks and other disturbed areas (SR).

+*Polygonum convolvulus* L.

Black Bindweed

(*Bilderdykia convolvulus* (L.) Dumort.)

A European weed that is uncommon in disturbed areas (SR).

+*Polygonum cuspidatum* Siebold. & Zucc.

Japanese Knotweed

(*Reynoutria japonica* Houtt.)

Thre are a few patches of this Japanese garden escape in the Park's ravines (TRT, SR). It should be removed.

(+)*Polygonum hydropiper* L.

Water-pepper

A smartweed that is considered naturalized from Europe but may be indigenous to North America (Voss 1985). It was found in seepage wetlands along Spring Road Ravine, in the marshes around Grenadier Pond and in the Wendigo

stormwater pond (L.T. Owens TRT 1949, K.L. McIntosh TRT 1976, S. Varga SR 2003, G. Miller SR 2008).

(+)*Polygonum lapathifolium* L.

Pale Smartweed

This smartweed is probably both native and introduced (Gleason & Cronquist 1991). In the Park it is found scattered in the cattail marshes at Grenadier Pond (SR – P.M. Catling 1972 & Gartner Lee Ltd. 1995) and in the bottomlands along Spring Road ravine (G. Miller SR 2008).

+*Polygonum orientale* L.

Prince's Feather

An Asian garden escape that was last noted from the Park in 1895 (TRT).

+*Polygonum persicaria* L.

Lady's Thumb

A European weed that is common in marshes and disturbed areas (TRT, S. Varga SR 2003).

Pontederia cordata L.

Pickerelweed

Locally rare: a showy, purple flowered emergent that was once common in the marshes around Grenadier Pond and was last noted from the Park in 1953 (TRT 1905, 1910, 1953). It has been re-introduced to the Park in a wetland restoration area on the southeast corner of Grenadier Pond (S. Varga SR 2003).

Porteranthus trifoliatus (L.) Britton

Bowman's Root

(*Gillenia trifoliata* (Froel.) Moench)

Provincially rare (SX) and Locally rare, historic: a southern wildflower of oak woodlands and savannahs that was last recorded near the Park from "Lambton hillsides" in 1902 (J. White TRT 1902, A. Cossens TRT 1902). This species is now considered extirpated from Ontario.

+*Portulaca oleracea* L.

Common Purslane

A cosmopolitan weed that grows out of sidewalks cracks and in lawns (S. Varga SR 2003).

+*Potentilla anserina* L.

Silverweed

A rare native species on wet sands that occurs in the marshes around Grenadier Pond (J. White TRT 1899, S. varga SR 2003).

+*Potentilla argentea* L.

Silvery Cinquefoil

This Eurasian weed occurs in disturbed soils along paths and by the retaining wall on the east side of Grenadier Pond (TRT, SR).

Potentilla arguta Pursh

Tall Cinquefoil

A native wildflower with western affinities that occurs in dry sand barrens, prairies and sandy meadows. It was recently introduced to the Park in savannah restoration areas and is not previously known from the Park or from Toronto (S. Varga SR 2003). It does occur to the west, north and east in prairies on the Rice Lake Plain in Peterborough County, Ganarasaka Forest prairies in Durham and adjacent counties, the Holland Landing prairie in York Region and the Lorne park prairie in Peel Region. To retain the unique flavour of each prairie site in southern Ontario this plant should be removed from High Park.

+*Potentilla intermedia* L.

Intermediate Cinquefoil

A European weed that occurs in disturbed areas (TRT, SR).

(+)*Potentilla norvegica* L.

Rough Cinquefoil

This species has both native and introduced forms and was found in a restored area near the former boathouse at Grenadier Pond (S. Varga SR 2003) and in the northeast part of the Park (G. Miller SR 2008).

Potentilla palustris (L.) Scop.

Marsh Cinquefoil

Locally rare, historic: a northern wetland wildflower known to occur in marshes and fens and last noted from the Park in 1898 (E.M. Walker TRT).

Potentilla paradoxa Nutt.

Bushy Cinquefoil

Provincially rare (S3) and **Locally rare, historic:** a shoreline wildflower that is endemic to the beaches on the Lower Great Lakes, and probably once occurred on the beach bar at the mouth of Grenadier Pond, which has since been lost to development (J. Macoun TRT 1901).

+*Potentilla recta* L.

Rough-fruited Cinquefoil

This European weed that is widespread in meadows and prairies (TRT, SR).

Potentilla simplex Michx.

Old-field Cinquefoil

(*P. canadensis* L. var. *simplex* Torr. & A. Gray)

A trailing herbaceous vine that is found scattered in the Park's dry sandy meadows, prairies, oak savannahs and woodlands (R.F. Cain TRT 1927, SR – K.L. McIntosh & S. Varga 1980, S. Varga 2008). It is also present in the nearby Humber River valley, particularly at Lambton Park (H.H. Brown TRT 1932, S. Varga SR 1980, 2008).

Prenanthes alba L.

Common White Lettuce

A summer flower that is rare in moist forests on the west side of Grenadier Pond (TRT, SR - K.L. McIntosh 1976 & S. Varga 2003).

Prenanthes altissima L.

Tall White Lettuce

A summer flower that is more common in the Park's moister forests and woodlands (TRT, SR).

(+)*Prunella vulgaris* L.

Heal-all

A species native to Eurasia and possibly native in North America (Voss 1985) it is widespread in a variety of forests and swamps and weedy in meadows, lawns and along paths (TRT, SR).

**Pycnanthemum virginianum* (L.)

Durand & Jackson ex Fern. & Robinson

Virginia Mountain-mint

A native southern wildflower that was planted in wetland restoration areas on the east side of Grenadier Pond (S. Varga SR 2003) and in oak savannahs on the northeast side of the park (S. Varga SR 2008). It has not been recorded from High Park but it is known from the surrounding area with a record on sands along the lower Humber River near the Sewage Treatment Plant (G. Miller SR 1999) and could have been present in the Park. It is also known from sand prairies and shoreline wet meadows at the Toronto Islands.

Ranunculus abortivus L.

Kidney-leaf Buttercup

This native buttercup of forests was noted by the TFN in 1972 (SR) and is likely still present in small numbers.

+*Ranunculus acris* L.

Tall Buttercup

A European buttercup that is common in meadows, along paths and in disturbed areas (TRT, SR).

**Ranunculus fascicularis* Muhlenb. ex Bigelow

Early Buttercup

Locally rare, historic: this spring-flowering, southern buttercup is restricted to prairies and savannahs and was last seen from the Park in 1890 (J. White TRT). It is extirpated from the Toronto area.

Ranunculus hispidus Michx. var. *hispidus*

Hispid Buttercup

(incl. var. *marilandicus* (Poir.) Benson)

Provincially rare (S3) and **Locally rare, historic:** a southern buttercup of oak woodlands and savannahs that was last recorded from the Park in 1890 (J. White TRT) and was present in the Humber Plains up to 1904 (W. Scott TRT) and still present on hillsides of the Humber up to 1941 (TRT 1885, 1893, 1905, 1927, 1933, 1937, 1939, 1940, 1941). It has now disappeared from the Toronto area.

Ranunculus hispidus Michx.

var. *caricetorum* (Greene) T. Duncan

Swamp Buttercup

(*R. septentrionalis* Poir. var. *caricetorum* (Greene))

This trailing, wetland buttercup is rare in the Park's seepage wetlands (S. Varga SR 2003).

Ranunculus pensylvanicus L. f.

Bristly Buttercup

Locally rare, historic: a northern buttercup that was last noted from the Park on the edge of a marsh in 1953 (L.T. Owens TRT).

Ranunculus recurvatus Poir. var. *recurvatus*

Hooked Buttercup

Historic: this native buttercup of moist forests was last noted from the Park in 1939 (TRT)

+*Ranunculus repens* L.

Creeping Buttercup

A European weed known from a few meadows (K.L. McIntosh SR 1976).

Ranunculus rhomboideus Goldie

Prairie Buttercup

Provincially rare (S3) and Locally rare, historic: this spring and fall flowering, western buttercup is known from sand barrens, prairies, savannahs and dry sandy meadows and was last noted at the Park in 1933 (TRT 1894, 1899, 1933). The Prairie Buttercup also once occurred nearby on the Humber River (TRT 1885, 1891), the Humber Plains (TRT 1895, 1898) and the Toronto Junction (TRT 1892, 1903). It is no longer present in the Toronto area with the closest populations at the Holland Landing Prairie and on the eastern part of the Oak Ridges Moraine.

Ranunculus sceleratus L.

Cursed Crowfoot

A northern wetland buttercup found along the banks of the stream in Wendigo Ravine and in the marshes on the west side of Grenadier Pond (TRT, SR – K.L. McIntosh 1976 & S. Varga 2003).

+*Ratibida columnifera* (Nutt.) Wooten &

Standley

Coneflower

This prairie species is not native to our area. It has been planted in restoration areas around the northern ponds in Spring Road ravine (G. Miller SR 2008). It should be removed.

+*Ratibida pinnata* (Vent.) Barnhart

Gray-headed Coneflower

This prairie species is native to southwestern Ontario and has been planted in a few areas in the Park (S. Varga SR 2003). It should be removed because it is not native to this area.

Rorippa palustris (L.) Besser

Marsh Yellow-cress

(incl. ssp. *fernaldiana* (Butters & Abbe) Jonsell and ssp. *hispida* (Desv.) Jonsell; *R. islandica* (Oeder) Borbás var. *fernaldiana* Butters & Abbe; *R. islandica* (Oeder) Borbás var. *hispida* Desv.)

A native flower in the marshes around Grenadier Pond (TRT, SR).

Rudbeckia hirta L.

Black-eyed Susan

(*R. serotina* Nutt.)

This native showy flower of prairies, savannahs and meadows has not been noted from the Park since 1910 (T. J. TRT Ivey). It was since been re-introduced in prairie restoration areas (S. Varga SR 2003).

+*Rudbeckia laciniata* L.

Cut-leaf Coneflower

This native coneflower was planted in a shoreline restoration area on the east side of Grenadier Pond and around the northern ponds in Spring Road ravine (S. Varga SR 2003, 2008). It is not known from High Park and probably shouldn't be planted.

(+)*Rudbeckia triloba* L.

Thin-leaved Coneflower

A North American coneflower that is probably introduced in our area and was planted in some oak savannahs and in shoreline restoration sites on the southeast side of Grenadier Pond, and around the northern ponds in Spring Road ravine (S. Varga SR 2003, 2008). It should not be planted in the Park and existing populations should be removed .

+*Rumex acetosa* L.

Garden Sorrel

A Eurasian garden weed that was noted by the TFN (1972) and has not been seen since then.

+*Rumex acetosella* L. ssp. *acetosella*

Sheep Sorrel

A Eurasian weed that is occasionally found in dry, sandy meadows and prairies, and in sandy lawns and gardens (TRT 1898, 1939, 1976).

+*Rumex crispus* L.

Curly Dock

A European weed that is common in disturbed areas and meadows (TRT, SR) .

+*Rumex obtusifolius* L. ssp. *obtusifolius*

Bitter Dock

A European weed common in a variety of habitats including meadows, along forest trails and in cattail marshes (TRT, SR).

Rumex orbiculatus A. Gray

Great Water Dock

Locally rare: this tall water dock was last noted in the Park in 1929 and has recently been re-found with 3 plants noted in marshes around Grenadier Pond (H.H. Brown TRT 1929, S. Varga SR 2003).

+*Rumex triangulivalvis* (Danser) Rech f.

Willow-leaved Dock

(*Rumex mexicanus* Meissn.; *R. salicifolius* J. A. Weinm)
This weed of disturbed sites was reported by the TFN in 1972 (SR), and has not been seen since then.

Sagittaria rigida Pursh

Sessile-fruited Arrowhead

Locally rare, historic: an arrowhead once found in the marshes at the southeast corner of Grenadier Pond and last recorded in 1949 (A. Cossens TRT 1906, W. Scott TRT 1910, P. & G. Duboulay TRT 1949).

Sagittaria latifolia Willd.

Common Arrowhead

This arrowhead is uncommon in the marshes around Grenadier Pond, in a small marsh at Spring Road Ravine and in Wendigo Pond (L.T. Owens TRT 1953, SR - K.L. McIntosh 1976 & S. Varga 2003).

+*Salsola tragus* L.

Russian Thistle

(*Salsola kali* L. ssp. *ruthenica* (Iljin) Soo; *S. pestifer* Nelson)
A Eurasian weed of disturbed areas that was last noted at the Park in 1930 (H.H. Brown TRT).

Sanicula marilandica L.

Common Sanicle

This flower of forests and woodlands was noted by K.L. McIntosh in 1976 (SR).

+*Saponaria officinalis* L.

Bouncing Bet

This Eurasian garden flower spreads into meadows and is known from a few areas in the Park (TRT, SR).

Saxifraga virginiensis Michx.

Early Saxifrage

Locally rare, historic: a small spring flower once known from dry, sandy oak savannahs and woodlands at High Park (A. Cossens TRT 1905) and is still present at nearby Lampton Park by the Humber River (TRT 1891, 1892, 1898, 1920, 1927, 1928, 1932, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1980) and historically from the Toronto Junction (TRT 1892, 1905).

Scutellaria galericulata L.

Marsh Skullcap

(*S. epilobiifolia* A. Ham.)

This flower was found in marshes at Grenadier Pond and was last noted by the TFN in 1972 (SR), and is likely still present.

+*Sedum acre* L.

Mossy Stonecrop

An Old World garden escape that was last noted from the Park in 1932 (SR).

+*Senecio vulgaris* L.

Common Groundsel

An Old World weed found in lawns, disturbed areas and along paths (TRT, K.L. McIntosh SR 1976).

Sicyos angulatus L.

One-seeded Bur-cucumber

Locally rare: this southern herbaceous vine is rare in the Park and was most recently found on the east side of Spring Road ravine in Black Oak woodlands (TRT, K.L. McIntosh SR 1976, G. Miller SR 2008, J. Kamstra SR 2007).

+*Silene latifolia* Poir.

Evening Lychnis

(*S. alba* (Miller) E.H. Krause; *S. pratensis* (Rafn.) Godron & Gren.; *Lychnis alba* Mill. per Mort. & Venn.)

A European weed found in a lawn and forest edges (TRT, SR).

+*Silene noctiflora* L.

Night-flowering Catchfly

A Eurasian weed of disturbed areas that was last noted by the TFN in 1972 (SR).

+*Silene vulgaris* (Moench) Garcke

Bladder Campion

(*S. cucubalus* Wibel; *S. latifolia* (Mill) Britton & Rendle)

A European weed that was found by Karen L. McIntosh in 1976 on a lawn edge at the north end of Grenadier Pond (TRT, SR).

(+)*Silphium perfoliatum*

Cup-plant

Provincially rare (S2) and Locally rare: this showy tall wildflower with its distinctive fused cup-like leaves is native to prairies and woodlands in southwestern Ontario, but it is also planted in gardens and can escape into meadows. A City of Toronto archival photo taken on the Humber River in 1922 is the first documented evidence for Cup-plant on the Humber Plains. In 1976, about 10 plants were found by a stairway in a wooded ravine southeast of Grenadier Pond (K.L. McIntosh TRT 1976). It has since become more common in the Park and has also been planted out in savannah restoration areas. Cup-plant was also known from a dump site on the Toronto Islands, and there is a large population on a Don Valley road cut below the Bloor St. Viaduct. Despite being a showy plant there are no older collections for the Toronto area.

+*Sinapis arvensis* L.

Charlock

(*Brassica kaber* (DC.) Wheeler)

A Mediterranean weed that occurs in a few disturbed areas (TRT, SR).

+*Sisymbrium altissimum* L.

Tumble-mustard

A Eurasian weed that is known from a few disturbed areas (SR).

+*Sisymbrium officinale* (L.) Scop.

Hedge Mustard

A Eurasian weed that is known from a few records in disturbed areas (SR).

Sisyrinchium montanum Greene

Little Blue-eyed Grass

This beautiful, little blue flower of sandy meadows and prairies was last noted for the Park by the TFN in 1972 (TRT, SR). It may still be present in more open sandy areas.

Smilax herbacea L.

Herbaceous Carrion-flower

An uncommon Appalachian, herbaceous vine that is found in moister woodlands and forests (TRT, SR).

+*Solanum dulcamara* L.

Bitter Nightshade

A Eurasian weed that is common in wetlands in the Toronto area and in the Park (TRT, SR).

+*Solanum ptycanthum* Dunal ex DC.

Eastern Black Nightshade

(*S. americanum* Miller)

An uncommon weedy North American species that pioneers recently disturbed ground and was also found in a marsh (TRT, S. Varga SR 2003). It is probably introduced in the Toronto area.

Solidago altissima L.

Tall Goldenrod

A widespread and abundant goldenrod that is a dominant in some meadows, and is found scattered in prairies and oak savannahs (TRT, SR). Many records for *Solidago canadensis* are actually this species.

Solidago bicolor L.

Silver-rod

Locally rare: a southern goldenrod of oak woodlands and savannahs that was last seen from the Park in 1954 (J. White TRT 1889, L.T. Owens TRT 1954). It has recently been reintroduced to High Park as part of the savannah restoration project.

Solidago caesia L.

Blue-stem Goldenrod

A southern goldenrod that is scattered in the Park's forests and woodlands (SR).

Solidago canadensis L.

Canada Goldenrod

This goldenrod is uncommon in the Park along Spring Road Ravine (TRT, SR). It is much less frequent than the closely related *Solidago altissima*.

Solidago flexicaulis L.

Zig-zag Goldenrod

An uncommon southern goldenrod that is found in moister woodlands and forests (TRT, K.L. McIntosh SR 1976).

Solidago gigantea Aiton

Late Goldenrod

(*S. serotina* Aiton var. *gigantea* (Aiton) A. Gray)
Goldenrod of meadow marshes and moister forests that is rare in the Park (S. Varga SR 1980, 2008).

Solidago hispida Muhlenb.

Hairy Goldenrod

Locally rare: a goldenrod that is scattered in the Park in dry oak woodlands and savannahs (TRT 1896, 1898, 1910, 1929, 1949, SR – K.L. McIntosh 1976 & S. Varga 1980, S. Varga 2008, J. Kamstra SR 2007), and nearby on the Humber River valley (TRT 1903, 1921, S. Varga SR 1980).

Solidago juncea Aiton

Early Goldenrod

Common goldenrod of oak savannahs and prairies (TRT, SR).

Solidago nemoralis Aiton

Gray Goldenrod

Common goldenrod of prairies and dry sandy meadows (TRT, SR).

Solidago patula Muhlenb. ex Willd.

Rough-leaved Goldenrod

Locally rare: a wetland goldenrod found in seepage areas with only one plant in Wendigo ravine (sight record K.L. McIntosh 1976) and 50 plants in the northeast portion of the Park (S. Varga & R. Powley SR 1982).

**Solidago ptarmicoides* (Nees) B. Boivin

Upland White Aster

(*Aster ptarmicoides* (Nees) Torr. & A. Gray)

Locally rare: a southern aster that was recently found near Weston in sandy meadows. It is probably a remnant prairie species of the Humber Plains and possibly High Park. It is the only known population in the Toronto area, however, the site has since been destroyed but the plants were salvaged. They have been introduced to the Park as part of the savannah restoration project.

Solidago squarrosa Muhlenb. ex Nutt.

Stout Goldenrod

Locally rare: a southern goldenrod of the Park's oak woodlands and savannahs. Once more common in the Park, two populations were noted on both sides of Spring Road Ravine (L.T. Owens TRT 1950s, SR - K.L. McIntosh 1976 & S. Varga 1980). It has recently been re-introduced to the centre of High Park as part of the savannah restoration project (J. Kamstra SR 2007). Stout Goldenrod was once also known from the nearby Humber River (S. L. Thompson TRT 1921). The High Park population is now the only remaining one in the Tooronto Area.

+*Sonchus arvensis* L.

Perennial Sow-thistle

(incl. ssp. *arvensis* and ssp. *uliginosa* (M. Bieb.) Nyman)
A European perennial weed in meadows, disturbed areas and marshes (TRT, SR).

+*Sonchus asper* (L.) Hill ssp. *asper*

Prickly Sow-thistle

A European annual weed in disturbed areas, and along paths and roadsides (TRT, SR).

+*Sonchus oleraceus* L.

Common Sow-thistle

A European annual weed in disturbed areas and along roadsides (K.L. McIntosh SR 1976).

+*Spergularia rubra* (L.) J.& C. Presl

Red Sand-spurrey

A European weed tolerant of salt and found in lawns (S. Varga SR 2003). This halophyte is often found along the edge of roadsides or sidewalks in soils that have elevated salt levels.

**Spiranthes lacera* (Raf.) Raf.

var. *gracilis* (Bigelow) Luer

Southern Ladies' Tresses

(*Spiranthes gracilis* (Bigelow) Beck)

Provincially rare (S1) and Locally rare, historic: a southern orchid of prairies and oak savannahs that was last noted in 1891 from near High Park, in open woods by the Humber River (J. White TRT).

Spiranthes romanzoffiana Cham.

Hooded Ladies' Tresses

Locally rare, historic: this northern orchid of calcareous marshes was last recorded from the Park in 1896 (W.H. McNarn TRT).

Stachys palustris L.

Marsh Hedge-nettle

Locally rare, historic: a northern wildflower of marshes that was noted by the TFN (1972), but has not been seen since then and has likely been extirpated.

+*Stellaria graminea* L.

Grass-leaved Stitchwort

A European weed that was found in lawns (K.L. McIntosh TRT 1976).

Stellaria longifolia Muhlenb. ex Willd.

Long-leaved Stichwort

Locally rare, historic: a northern wildflower of moist meadows and marshes that was last recorded from the Park in 1907 (T.J. Ivey TRT).

+*Stellaria media* (L.) Vill.

Common Chickweed

A Eurasian weed that commonly occurs in lawns and gardens (K.L. McIntosh SR 1976).

Streptopus roseus Michx.

Rose Twisted Stalk

Locally rare: a northern wildflower that is still persisting as a small population of 4 plants in a cool moist Eastern Hemlock grove in Spring Road ravine (TRT, G. Miller SR 2008). This grove is being impacted on by trails and should be cordoned off to prevent the extirpation of this species from the Park.

Taenidia integerrima (L.) Drude

Yellow Pimpernel

Locally rare, historic: a southern wildflower of oak woodlands and savannahs that was last noted from the Park in 1933 (P.V. Krotkov TRT), and is still present in the nearby Humber River valley (TRT 1926, 1932, 1939, 1940, 1954, S. Varga SR 1980).

+*Tanacetum vulgare* L.

Common Tansy

A Eurasian garden flower that was found on the disturbed toboggan run east of Grenadier Pond (K.L. McIntosh SR 1976).

+*Taraxacum erythrospermum* Andrz. ex Besser

Red-seeded Dandelion

A Eurasian dandelion that is uncommon in the Park's meadows and along trails (S. Varga SR 2003). It is much less frequent than the Common Dandelion.

+*Taraxacum officinale* G. Weber

Common Dandelion

This Eurasian dandelion is widespread in meadows, along trails in a variety of habitats, and in disturbed areas (TRT SR).

Teucrium canadense L. ssp. *canadense*

Wood Germander

Locally rare, historic: this wetland species was last noted in the Park in 1896 and probably occurred in the marshes of Grenadier Pond (W. H. McNairn TRT). It is still present in

the nearby Humber River marshes (TRT 1952, 1954, H. Kubiw TRTE 1981).

**Thalictrum thalictroides*
(L.) A. J. Eames & B. Boivin

Rue-anemone

(*Anemonella thalictroides* (L.) Spach)

Provincially rare (S3) and Locally rare, historic: a southern spring wildflower known from oak forests and woodlands it was once found in the nearby Humber River Valley (Humber Valley, Swansea, TRT 1891, 1905, 1907, 1931, 1933, 1939) and may have occurred at High Park.

Thalictrum dioicum L.

Early Meadow-rue

This spring flower is common in the Park's moister forests (TRT, SR).

Thalictrum pubescens L.

Tall Meadow-rue

This wildflower is rare in the Park's moist bottomlands (S. Varga SR 2008).

+*Thlaspi arvense* L.

Field Penny Cress

A Eurasian weed of meadows and disturbed areas that was noted as common by K.L. McIntosh (19176) along a toboggan run (TRT, SR).

Tiarella cordifolia L.

Foam Flower

This handsome small flower is rare in the Park and is found in the cool, moist ravine forests along Spring Road Ravine (TRT, S. Varga SR 1980).

+*Torilis japonica* (Houtt.) DC.

Japan Hedge-parsley

A European weed that was found scattered in the Park's meadows (S. Varga SR 2003, G. Miller SR 2008).

+*Tragopogon dubius* Scop.

Lemon-yellow Goat's-beard

A European weed that is found scattered in meadows and disturbed areas (TRT, SR).

+*Tragopogon pratensis* L. ssp. *pratensis*

Common Yellow Goat's-beard

A European weed that is found scattered in meadows, and disturbed areas (SR).

Triadenum fraseri (Spach) Gleason

Marsh St. John's-wort

(*Hypericum virginicum* L. var. *fraseri* (Spach) Fern.)

Locally rare, historic: a northern, wetland wildflower that is known from marshes and fens and hasn't been noted from the Park since 1896 (W.H. McNairn TRT).

Trientalis borealis Raf. ssp. *borealis*

Star-flower

Locally rare: a northern wildflower that is rare in cool, moist forests along Spring Road Ravine with the most recent population of about 70 plants found in a Eastern Hemlock grove (TRT, K.M. McIntosh SR 1976, G. Miller SR 2008). This grove is being impacted on by trails and should be cordoned off to prevent the extirpation of this species from the Park.

+*Trifolium aureum* Pollich

Yellow Clover

(*T. agrarium* L.)

A European clover of meadows and disturbed areas (TRT, SR).

+*Trifolium campestre* Schreb.

Low Hop Clover

(*T. procumbens* L.)

A European clover of meadows and disturbed areas that was noted from the Park by an old TRT record (TRT).

+*Trifolium hybridum* L.

ssp. *elegans* (Savi) Asch. & Graebn.

Alsike Clover

A European clover that is commonly planted in pastures and can spread into meadows and was noted from the Park by an old record (TRT).

+*Trifolium pratense* L.

Red Clover

A common European clover that is found in meadows, lawns, along paths and other disturbed areas (TRT, SR).

+*Trifolium repens* L.

White Clover

A common European clover that is found in meadows, lawns, along paths and other disturbed areas (TRT, SR).

Trillium erectum L.

Purple Trillium

This red trillium was reported by the TFN in 1972 (SR). A species of moister forests it should be looked for in the spring.

Trillium grandiflorum (Michx.) Salisb.

White Trillium

Ontario's provincial flower, this handsome spring flower is frequent in the Park's moister forests (TRT, SR).

**Triosteum aurantiacum* E. P. Bicknell

Wild Coffee

Locally rare, historic: a wildflower of sandy oak forests and woodlands that was found nearby in the Humber River valley (TRT 1896, 1941, 1954, S. Varga SR 1980) and was probably once present at High Park..

+*Tussilago farfara* L.

Coltsfoot

This Eurasian weed occurs in moist meadows and seepage areas. (TRT, K.L. McIntosh SR 1976, S. Varga SR 2008).

+*Urtica dioica* L. ssp. *dioica*

European Stinging Nettle

A European subspecies of Stinging Nettle that is rare in the Park and is based on a TFN (1972) sight record.

Urtica dioica L. ssp. *gracilis* (Aiton) Seland.

American Stinging Nettle

(*U. procera* Muhlenb. ex Willd.)

A native stinging nettle of moist meadows and disturbed areas, with extensive patches on the slopes west of Grenadier Pond (TRT, SR).

+*Verbascum blattaria* L.

Moth Mullein

Three or four plants of this Eurasian weed were found by Karen L. McIntosh in 1976 (TRT) at the top of a ravine just west of Howard Road.

+*Verbascum thapsus* L.

Common Mullein

This Eurasian weed is widespread in the Park's meadows (TRT, SR).

Verbena hastata L.

Blue Vervain

This handsome blue wildflower is scattered through the Park's wetlands (TRT, SR).

**Verbena stricta* Vent.

Hoary Vervain

Locally rare: a vervain of dry sandy meadows and prairies that was noted nearby on the Humber (L.T. Owens TRT 1944) and may have existed at High Park. It was recently introduced to the Park as plantings in the oak savannah restoration areas (S. Varga SR 2008, J. Kamstra SR 2007). Seeds for these plantings were obtained from Rice Lake plains populations.

Verbena urticifolia L.

White Vervain

This native vervain of moist forests is uncommon in the Park (G. Miller & S. Varga SR 2008).

Veronica americana (Raf.) Schwein. ex Benth

American Speedwell

Locally rare: a trailing wetland speedwell confined to a few plants in the cattail marsh at the north end of Grenadier Pond (TRT 1927, S. Varga SR 2003).

+*Veronica arvensis* L.

Corn Speedwell

This tiny Eurasian weed is known from lawns (TRT, K.L. McIntosh SR 1976).

+*Veronica officinalis* L.

Common Speedwell

This Eurasian weed occurs in forests (G. Miller SR 2008)..

(+)*Veronica peregrina* L. ssp. *peregrina*

Purslane Speedwell

A weedy native species, that is possibly introduced and was noted by Karen L. McIntosh from a disturbed area (TRT).

+*Vicia cracca* L.

Cow Vetch

A Eurasian vetch that is widespread in meadows, prairies and oak savannahs (TRT, SR).

+*Vinca minor* L.

Common Periwinkle

A European garden flower that vegetatively spreads into forests and was found on the slopes west of Grenadier Pond (S. Varga SR 2003).

Viola blanda Willd.

Sweet White Violet

(*V. incognita* Brainerd)

Locally rare, historic: this white violet of mixed/conifer swamps and cool moist forests was last noted from the Park in 1907 (T.J. Ivey TRT 1907, Porter TRT 1901).

Viola conspersa Reichb.

Dog Violet

Historic: a common violet of forests and woodlands that is last noted from the Park in 1939 (P.V. Krotkov TRT).

Viola cucullata Aiton

Marsh Blue Violet

Historic: a blue violet of wetlands that was last noted from the Park in 1939 (P.V. Krotkov TRT).

Viola pubescens Aiton

Yellow Violet

(*V. pubescens* Aiton var. *pubescens*; *V. pubescens* Aiton var. *scabriuscula* T. & G.; *V. pensylvanica* Michx.; *V. eriocarpa* Schwein.)

A yellow spring violet that occurs in the Park's moister forests (TRT 1894, 1939, S. Varga SR 1980).

Viola sagittata Aiton

Arrow-leaved Violet

(*V. simbiatula* Sm.)

Locally rare: a southern blue violet that is scattered in the Park's prairies and savannahs (TRT 1890, 1901, 1907, 1926, 1939, 1950, 1951, SR – K.L. McIntosh & S. Varga 1980, J. Kamstra 2007) and nearby at Lambton Park (TRT 1943, 1980).

Viola selkirkii Pursh ex Goldie

Selkirk's Violet

Locally rare, historic: a northern blue violet that occurs in cool, moist forests and was last noted from the Park in 1891 (W. Scott TRT).

Viola sororia Willd.

Woolly Blue Violet

A common blue violet that is rare in the Park and known from Spring Road ravine (G. Miller SR 2008).

Waldsteinia fragarioides (Michx.) Tratt.

Barren Strawberry

This native wildflower is confined to a small population in the cool moist valley forests of Spring Road ravine (TRT, SR - K.L. McIntosh 1976, J. Kamstra SR 2007). It was formerly more common in the Park's cooler ravines.

Xanthium strumarium L.

Tumor-curing Cocklebur

A few records of this weedy native species were found on a toboggan run and in the allotment garden (TRT, K.L. McIntosh SR 1976). It was also seen recently in a restoration area near the former boathouse at Grenadier Pond (S. Varga SR2003).

GRASSES, SEDGES, RUSHES, CATTAILS, BURREEDS & SWEETFLAGS

Acorus americanus (Raf.) Raf.

Sweetflag

(*A. calamus* Quett.)

Locally rare: this tall emergent dominates the marshes on the west side of Grenadier Pond and has also spread to its east shore (K.L. McIntosh TRT 1976, S. Varga SR 2003). It is also present in the Wendigo stormwater pond and has been planted around the northern ponds in Spring Road ravine (G. Miller & S. Varga SR 2008).

+*Agrostis gigantea* Roth

Red-top

(*A. alba* L.)

This European grass is found scattered in the marshes around Grenadier Pond and in meadows (TRT, SR - Gartner Lee Ltd 1995, S. Varga 2003, 2008).

+*Agrostis stolonifera* L.

Creeping Bent Grass

(*A. alba* L. var. *palustris* (Hudson) Pers.)

A European grass that occurs in the marshes on the west side of Grenadier Pond and in disturbed areas (K.L. McIntosh TRT 1976, S. Varga SR 2003).

Andropogon gerardii Vitman

Big Bluestem

Locally rare: a tall grass with western affinities that dominates in prairies and savannahs at the Park, often in association with Indian Grass (K.L. McIntosh TRT 1976, SR 2003).

Brachyelytrum erectum (Schreb.) P. Beauv.

Bearded Short-husk

Locally rare: a southern grass of moist forests and occasionally in swamps that was noted as abundant in low grounds in the northeast corner of the Park (LT. Owens TRT 1951) and was refound in the same area in Black Oak - Red Oak woodlands and on the edge of seeps (S. Varga & R. Powley TRT 1982, G. Miller SR 2008, J. Kamstra SR 2007).

**Bromus ciliatus* L.

Fringed Brome

(incl. *B. dudleyi* Fern.)

Locally rare: a northern grass that is rare in the Park being restricted to a few plants in the cattail marsh at the north end of Grenadier Pond (S. Varga SR 2003). It was also known from the nearby Humber Plains (W. Scott TRT 1898) and the Humber River (J. White TRT 1911).

+*Bromus commutatus* Schrad.

Chess

This Eurasian grass occurs along paths, in the allotment garden, and in other disturbed areas (K.L. McIntosh et al. TRT 1976).

+*Bromus inermis* Leyss. ssp. *inermis*

Awnless Brome

A European perennial grass that is used in pastures and is widespread in meadows, and occasionally in the prairies and savannahs at the Park, particularly in former disturbed areas (K.L. McIntosh TRT 1976, S. Varga SR 2003, 2008).

Bromus kalmii A. Gray

Kalm's Brome

Locally rare, historic: a prairie grass with western affinities that was last noted from the Park in 1890 (J. White TRT).

+*Bromus tectorum* L.

Downy Chess

A European annual grass that is found in disturbed areas, especially on exposed sands (K.L. McIntosh et al. TRT 1976).

+*Butomus umbellatus* L.

Flowering Rush

A European emergent that was introduced to Grenadier Pond by rootstock from Scotland in 1936 (TRT 1943, 1999) and became abundant, only to decline to a few clumps in 1976 (K. L. McIntosh SR). It is still present in the Wendigo stormwater pond (S. Varga SR 2003)..

Calamagrostis canadensis (Michx.) P. Beauv.

Canada Blue-joint

This native wetland grass occurs in seepage areas along Spring Road Ravine where it co-dominates with Cut Grass and Spotted Jewelweed and in the marshes around Grenadier Pond (S. Varga SR 1980, 2003, 2008).

Carex aquatilis Wahlenb.

Aquatic Sedge

Locally rare: a northern wetland sedge that was found in a seepage area on the southeast side of the Park, in association with Canada Blue-joint and Spotted Jewelweed (S. Varga TRT 1980).

Carex arctata Boott

Compressed Sedge

This northern upland sedge is found along Spring Road Ravine in moist slope forests and Black Oak – Red Oak tableland forests (S. Varga TRT 1980, G. Miller SR 2008).

Carex bebbii (L.H. Bailey) Olney ex Fern.

Bebb's Sedge

A northern wetland sedge that occurs in a seepage area with Spotted Jewelweed on the east side of Spring Road Ravine (S. Varga & R. Powley TRT 1982, G. Miller SR 2008).

Carex blanda Dewey

Common Wood Sedge

(*C. laxiflora* Lam. var. *blanda* (Dewey) Boott)

A southern upland sedge of forests (TRT 1939, G. Miller & S. Varga SR 2008)).

+*Carex brevior* (Dewey) Mack. ex Lunell

Plains Oval Sedge

This sedge of sand barrens has been planted into the Park's oak savannahs (G. Miller & S. Varga SR 2008). It is not known from the High Park area with the closest known populations in the sand barrens on the eastern side of the Oak Ridges Moraine. It should not be planted in the Park

Carex cristatella Britton

Crested Sedge

A southern wetland sedge found in marshes around Grenadier Pond and along Spring Road ravine (S. Varga SR 2003, G. Miller 2008).

Carex diandra Schrank

Lesser Paniced Sedge

Locally rare, historic: a northern sedge, known to have occurred in marshes along Grenadier Pond (P.V. Krotkov TRT 1939).

Carex hystericina Muhlenb. ex Willd.

Porcupine Sedge

A wetland sedge found in seepage areas at Wendigo Ravine (K.L. McIntosh TRT 1976).

Carex laevigatinata (Kükenth.) Mack.

Smooth-sheathed Sedge

Locally rare: a southern wetland sedge found in a few seepage areas at Wendigo and Spring Road ravines (K.L. McIntosh 1976, S. Varga TRT 1981).

Carex lasiocarpa Ehrh.

Hairy Sedge

Locally rare, historic: a northern sedge of fens, bogs and marshes, particularly on peats (W. Scott TRT 1896)

Carex leptoneuria (Fern.) Fern.

Finely-nerved Sedge

Locally rare, historic: an upland sedge known from a variety of forests (Scott TRT 1896, R.V. Krotkov TRT 1939).

Carex muhlenbergii Schkuhr ex Willd.

var. *muhlenbergii*

Muhlenberg's Sedge

Locally rare: a sedge of prairies, particularly in drier open sandy areas (S. Varga TRT 1980).

Carex pedunculata Muhlenb. ex Willd.

Peduncled Sedge

An upland sedge found in moist forests along Spring Road Ravine (SR - S. Varga 1980, J. Kamstra 2007, G. Miller 2008).

Carex pensylvanica Lam.

Pennsylvania Sedge

This upland sedge of drier oak forests and woodlands is a dominant in the understorey, or co-dominates with Hay Sedge (P.V.Krotkov TRT 1939, K.L. McIntosh et al. TRT 1976, S. Varga SR 2003, 2008).

Carex pseudo-cyperus L.

Cyperus-like Sedge

A northern wetland sedge found in marshes along Grenadier Pond (K.L. McIntosh TRT 1976), and in a seepage area at Spring Road Ravine (S. Varga SR 1980),

Carex rosea Schkuhr ex Willd

Curly-styled Wood Sedge

(*C. convoluta* Mack.)

An upland sedge found in forests and woodlands (P.V. Krotkov TRT 1939, S. Varga SR 2003).

Carex scabrata Schwein.

Rough Sedge

A wetland sedge of seepage areas now restricted to a population of about 60 plants in Spring Road ravine. (W. Scott TRT 1896, G. Miller SR 2008). Rough Sedge is also present nearby in seepage areas at Magwood Park and Lambton Woods in the Humber River valley (S. Varga SR 2003).

Carex siccata Dewey

Hay Sedge

(*C. foenea* Wild)

Locally rare: a sedge with western affinities common in the Park in dry oak woodlands, savannahs and prairies where it often dominates in association with the prairie grasses (J. White TRT 1892, 1902, P.V. Krotkov TRT 1933, S. Varga TRT 1980, S. Varga SR 2003, 2008).

Carex stipata Muhlenb. ex Willd.

Awl-fruited Sedge

This wetland sedge is found in the cattail marsh at the north end of Grenadier Pond (S. Varga SR 2003).

+*Carex stricta* Lam.

Tussock Sedge

This common wetland sedge is only known from plantings in the Wendigo stormwater pond (S. Varga SR 2003). It has not previously been recorded from the Park.

Carex tenera Dewey

Slender-headed Sedge

This sedge was found in marshes on the west side of Grenadier Pond (S. Varga SR 2003).

Carex tonsa (Fern.) Bicknell

var. *rugosperma* (Mack.) Crins

Red-seeded Sedge

(*C. rugosperma* Mack.)

Locally rare: this sedge of prairies and savannahs is uncommon in the Park (J. White TRT 1890, S. Varga TRT 1980, 2008, J. Kamstra SR 2007).

Carex tribuloides Wahlenb.

Blunt Broom Sedge

A southern wetland sedge known from a seepage area in the south side Spring Road Ravine, in association with Canada Blue-joint and Spotted Jewelweed (S. Varga TRT 1980).

Carex vulpinoidea Michx.

Fox Sedge

A wetland sedge restricted to a seepage area in the northeast part of Spring Road Ravine, in association with Spotted Jewelweed (S. Varga SR 2008).

Cyperus bipartitus Torr.

River Cyperus

(*C. rivularis* Kunth)

Locally rare: this annual cyperus was found on mudflats and in marshes around Grenadier Pond (S. Varga SR 2003).

+*Cyperus fuscus* L.

Brown Cyperus

This Old World annual cyperus was found on mudflats in the cattail marsh at the north end of Grenadier Pond (S. Varga SR 2003). This cyperus has become common on Lake Ontario beach strands and mudflats in the Toronto area.

Cyperus lupulinus (Spreng.) Marcks

Slender Cyperus

(*C. filiculmis* Vahl)

Locally rare: a southern cyperus scattered in prairies throughout the Park, particularly in dry open sandy areas (T.J. Ivey TRT 1914, D.L. Robb 1965, S Varga TRT 1980, J. Kamstra SR 2007).

+*Dactylis glomerata* L.

Orchard Grass

A Eurasian grass of hayfields and pastures that is found in the Park's meadows and prairies, particularly in former disturbed areas (K.L. McIntosh TRT 1976, S. Varga SR 2003).

Danthonia spicata (L.) Beauv. ex.

Roem. & Schult.

Poverty Oat Grass

This grass occurs scattered in prairies and savannahs (S. Varga SR 1980).

Deschampsia flexuosa (L.) Trin.

Common Hairgrass

Locally rare: a northern grass found by Karen L. McIntosh in dry sandy soils under oaks, northeast of Grenadier Pond (TRT 1976). It has been recently planted in a restored area near the former boathouse at Grenadier Pond (S. Varga SR 2003).

+*Digitaria ischaemum* (Schreb. ex Schwein.)

Schreb. ex Muhlenb.

Smooth Crabgrass

A common Eurasian weed found in lawns (S. Varga SR 2003).

+*Digitaria sanguinalis* (L.) Scop.

Large Crabgrass

A common European weed occurring in lawns (S. Varga SR 2003).

+*Echinochloa crusgalli* (L.) P. Beauv.

Common Barnyard Grass

An Old World grass found in lawns and along paths, and in the marshes at Grenadier Pond (K.L. McIntosh TRT 1976, S. Varga SR 2003, 2008).

Eleocharis erythropoda Steud.

Red-stemmed Spike-rush

(*E. calva* Torr.)

This spike-rush occurs in marshes around Grenadier Pond (SR - K.L. McIntosh 1976 & S. Varga 2003).

Eleocharis elliptica Kunth

Spike-rush

Locally rare, historic: this northern spike-rush is known from shoreline wet meadows and marshes and was last noted from the Park in 1906 (T.J. Ivey TRT)

Elymus hystrix L.

Bottle-brush Grass

(*Hystrix patula* Moench)

Historic: this grass is known from forests and woodlands and was once noted as common in the Park (Scott 1913).

+*Elymus repens* (L.) Gould

Quack Grass

(*Agropyron repens* (L.) P. Beauv.; *Elytrigia repens* (L.) Nevski.)

A Eurasian grass of hayfields and pastures that is found in meadows and former disturbed areas in the Park, particularly on the fill leading up to Bloor Street at the north end of Wendigo Ravine (TRT, SR).

Elymus canadensis Wiegand

Canada Wild Rye

Locally rare grass known from shorelines and occasionally in prairies and last seen at High Park in 1932. It has recently been re-planted into the Park's oak savannahs (G. Miller & S. Varga SR 2008).

Elymus virginicus

Virginia Wild Rye

A grass that is rare in the bottomlands of Spring Road ravine (S. Varga SR 2008).

+*Eragrostis minor* Host

Little Love Grass

(*C. pooides* P. Beauv. ex Roem. & Schult.)

A European grass found in lawns (S. Varga SR 2003).

+*Festuca arundinacea* Schreb.

Tall Fescue

(*D. elatior* L. ssp. *arundinacea* (Schreb.) Celak;

Lolium arundinaceum (Schreb.) Darbyshire)

This European grass that occurs in meadows and former disturbed areas (S. Varga SR 2003).

+*Festuca pratensis* Hudson

Field Fescue

(*F. elatior* L. var. *pratensis* A. Gray; *Lolium pratense* (Hudson) Darbyshire)

A European grass found in meadows and former disturbed areas (S. Varga SR 2003).

(+)*Festuca rubra* L. ssp. *rubra*

Red Fescue

This grass is considered to have both native and introduced strains and is uncommon in sandy meadows (D.W.A. Roberts TRT 1940, K. L. McInotsh TRT 1976).

+*Festuca trachyphylla* (Hack.) Krajina

Sheep Fescue

(*F. brevipila* Tracy; *F. longifolia* Thuill.; *F. ovina* L. var. *duriuscula* (L.) Koch)

An Old World grass that dominates lawns and is persisting in prairies and savannahs, although it is gradually being supplanted by the native prairie grasses, sedges and forbs. Sheep Fescue is more adapted to the Park's dry sandy soils than the other common lawn species, Kentucky Blue Grass (TRT 1936, 1939, 1976, SR 2003).

Glyceria grandis S. Watson

Tall Manna Grass

This tall wetland grass occurs in the cattail marshes at the north end of Grenadier Pond and in seepage areas along Spring Road ravine (K.L. McIntosh TRT 1976, S. Varga SR 2003, G. Miller SR 2008).

Glyceria striata (Lam.) A. Hitchc.

Fowl Manna Grass

A wetland grass found scattered in seepage areas at Wendigo Ravine and Spring Road Ravine and in marshes around Grenadier Pond (K.L. McIntosh TRT 1976, SR).

Juncus articulatus L.

Jointed Rush

A northern rush that is restricted to one small clump in the marshes on the east side of Grenadier Pond (S. Varga SR 2003).

(+)*Juncus balticus* Willd.

Baltic Rush

This native rush of the Great Lakes shores and major inland lakes, was found in a shoreline restoration area on the northeast side of Grenadier Pond and may be planted (S. Varga SR 2003).

Juncus bufonius L.

Toad Rush

This rush is common on the mudflats at the north end of Grenadier Pond (K.L. McIntosh TRT 1976).

+*Juncus compressus* Jacq.

Compressed Rush

A European rush that was found in a seepage area in the northeast part of the Park in association with Three-square and Spotted Jewelweed (S. Varga TRT 1980, G. Miller SR 2008)

Juncus dudleyi Wiegelb.

Dudley's Rush

A rush of marshes and moist meadows (K.L. McIntosh TRT 1976, S. Varga SR 2003).

Juncus effusus L.

ssp. *solutus* (Fern. & Wiegand) Hämet-Ahti

Soft Rush

(*J. effusus* L. var. *solutus* Fern. & Wiegand)

This native wetland rush is restricted to a few clumps in the cattail marsh at the north end of Grenadier Pond (SR - K.L. McIntosh & S. Varga 2003).

Juncus tenuis Willd.

Path Rush

This native rush has a weedy habitat being common along trails and on mudflats on the east side of Grenadier Pond (K.L. McIntosh TRT 1976, S. Varga SR 2003, 2008).

Leersia oryzoides (L.) Sw.

Rice Cut Grass

This grass is common in wetlands, particularly in seepage areas, in the marshes around Grenadier Pond and in the Wendigo stormwater pond (K.L. McIntosh TRT 1976, S. Varga SR 1980, 2003).

+*Lolium perenne* L.

Perennial Rye Grass

(*L. multiflorum* Lam.)

An introduced grass found on clay fill along the old toboggan runs on the slopes northeast of Grenadier Pond (K.L. McIntosh TRT 1976).

Luzula acuminata Raf.

Hairy Woodrush

Locally rare historic: this woodrush is known from dry, sandy oak forests and was last seen in High Park in 1936 (TRT).

Luzula multiflora (Retz.) Lej.

Many-flowered Woodrush

Locally rare: a woodrush that was last noted from High Park in 1890 and occurs in dry, sandy oak forests and woodlands (J. White TRT 1890) was refound in the northeast part of the Park in 2007 (SR - G. Miller 2008, J. Kamstra 2007).

Milium effusum L.

Wood Millet

Locally rare, historic: a southern grass found in moist forests and last recorded from wet woods at High Park in 1890 (J. White TRT).

Muhlenbergia frondosa (Poir. in Lam.) Fern.

Leafy Satin Grass

Locally rare: a southern grass that is rare in the Park (S. Varga TRT 1980, R. Powley TRT 1980).

Muhlenbergia mexicana L. Trin.

Mexican Muhy Grass

(incl. var. *filiformis* (Willd.) Scribn. var. *mexicana*)

Scattered in the Park in wetlands, meadows and forests along trails (S. Varga SR 2003).

Oryzopsis asperifolia Michx.

White-grained Mountain-rice

This upland grass is found in oak forests on the east side of Spring Road Ravine and is rare in the Park (TRT, S. Varga SR 1980).

Oryzopsis pungens (Torr. ex Spreng.) A. Hitchc.

Slender Mountain-rice

Locally rare, historic: this northern grass is characteristic of oak savannahs and was known from High Park (J. White TRT 1890, 1911) and the Humber Plains (W. Scott 1896).

Slender Mountainside-rice is now extirpated from the Toronto area, with closest population at Holland Landing Prairie.

Panicum acuminatum Sw. var. *acuminatum*

Acuminate Panic Grass

(*P. lanuginosum* Ell.; *Dichanthelium acuminatum* (Sw.) Gould & C.A. Clark)

This native grass is uncommon in prairies and savannahs (S. Varga TRT 1980, 2008, J. Kamstra SR 2007).

Panicum capillare L.

Witch Grass

A weedy native grass found in disturbed areas (S. Varga TRT 1980).

Panicum columbianum Scribn.

Columbian Panic Grass

Locally rare, historic: this panic grass is found in dry oak savannahs and prairies and was last recorded from High Park in 1936 (D.L. Robb TRT).

(+)*Panicum dichotomiflorum* Michx.

Fall Panic Grass

This weedy native grass was probably introduced and is found along the marshy edge of the Wendigo stormwater pond (S. Varga TRT 2003).

Panicum latifolium L.

Broad-leaved Panic Grass

(*Dichanthelium latifolium* (L.) Gould & C. A. Clark)

Locally rare, historic: a southern grass that is known from drier oak forests and was last noted in the Park in 1927 (J. White TRT 1890, R.F. Cain TRT 1927).

**Panicum villosum* Nash

Hairy Panic Grass

(*P. acuminatum* Sw. var. *praecocius* Hitchc.; *P. praecocius* Hitchc. & Chase)

Provincially rare (S3) and **Locally rare, historic:** a southern grass of prairies and savannahs that was last recorded near the Park in "sandy hills, Humber" (J. White TRT 1891 1911).

+*Panicum virgatum* L.

Switch Grass

Locally rare: a grass with western affinities that is found in sand prairies on the Toronto Islands and at East Point but is not known from High Park. It was introduced recently to the Park as plantings in savannah restoration areas.

Panicum xanthophysum A. Gray

Yellow Panic Grass

(*Dichanthelium xanthophysum* (A. Gray) Freckmann)

Locally rare, historic: a northern grass known from prairies and oak savannahs and was last noted in the Park in 1953 (TRT 1890, 1930, 1936, 1953).

(+)*Phalaris arundinacea* L.

Reed Canary Grass

A native grass of wetlands and adjacent moist meadows that may have an introduced form in the Ontario that is more weedy in nature. A patch has been found in the Park at the top of a slope next to the Greenhouse and next to a wetland restoration area on the southeast side of Greandier Pond (S. Varga SR 2003).

+*Phalaris canariensis* L.

Canary Grass

An introduced grass that was last noted in 1889 (TRT).

+*Phleum pratense* L.

Timothy

A Eurasian grass of hayfields and pastures that occurs in disturbed areas in the Park (TRT, SR).

+*Phragmites australis* (Cav.) Trin. ex Steud.

Common Reed

(*P. communis* (L.) Trin.)

Many of the recent records for this tall native grass appear to be an introduced form that is spreading along roadside ditches and into coastal marshes where it displaces native cattail and graminoid marshes. A large colony has become established in the cattail marsh at the north end of Grenadier Pond, another colony has become established in the wetland restoration area at the southeast corner of the Pond (S. Varga SR 2003) and a colony occurs on the east side of one of the northern ponds in Spring Road ravine (S. Varga SR 2008). These colonies need to be eliminated quickly before they take over all the marshes and seepage areas in the Park.

+*Poa annua* L.

Annual Blue Grass

A small Eurasian grass that is common in lawns and along trails (K.L. McIntosh et al. TRT 1976, S. Varga SR 2008).

(+)*Poa compressa* L.

Canada Blue Grass

A widespread grass that may be native or introduced (TRT, SR).

+*Poa nemoralis* L.

Wood Blue Grass

A European grass that has invaded several forests and taken over the understorey (S. Varga TRT 1980, SR 2003, 2008).

(+)\iota*Poa pratensis* L. ssp. *pratensis*

Kentucky Blue Grass

This widespread grass may be a mix of native and introduced and is a common lawn grass (TRT, SR).

Poa palustris L.

Fowl Meadow Grass

This native wetland grass is confined to a few seepage areas in Spring Road ravine (S. Varga SR 2008).

Schizachyrium scoparium (Michx.) Nees.

Little Bluestem

(*Andropogon scoparius* Michx.)

Locally rare: a western grass of prairies and oak savannahs. It is common in the Park, dominating on drier sites than Big Bluestem (*Andropogon gerardii*) (Scott 1913, SR - K. L. McIntosh 1976, S. Varga 2003, 2008).

Scirpus atrovirens Willd.

Black Bulrush

This Bulrush was noted by Karen McIntosh on mudflats in the marsh at the north end of Grenadier Pond (K.L. McIntosh TRT 1976) and also occurs in seepage areas along Spring Road ravine (G. Miller & S. Varga SR 2008).

+*Scirpus fluviatilis* (Torr.) A. Gray

River Bulrush

A distinctive large triangular-stemmed bulrush found in a marsh on the east side of Grenadier Pond (S. Varga SR 2003) and planted along the edge of the northern ponds in Spring Road ravine (G. Miller & S. Varga SR 2008).

Scirpus microcarpus C. Presl

Red-sheathed Bulrush

(*S. rubrotinctus* Fern.)

This handsome red-sheathed bulrush occurs in the cattail marsh at the north end of Grenadier Pond and in seepage areas along Spring Road ravine. (K.L. McIntosh TRT 1976, S. Varga SR 2003, 2008).

Scirpus pungens M. Vahl

Common Three-square

(*S. americanus* Pers. var. *longispicatus*)

Locally rare: this triangular bulrush occurs in the marshes around Grenadier Pond (J. White TRT 1910, K.L. McIntosh TRT 1976, S. Varga SR 2003), in a seepage area on the northeast side of the Park (S. Varga SR 1980, G. Miller SR 2008) and in the Wendigo stormwater pond (S. Varga SR 2003).

Scirpus validus Vahl.

Softstem Bulrush

This bulrush is uncommon in the marshes around Grenadier Pond (TRT, S. Varga SR 2003) and in the northern ponds of Spring Road ravine (G. Miller & S. Varga SR 208) . The record for *Scirpus acutus* in K.L. McIntosh (1976) is for *S. validus*.

**Scleria triglomerata* Michx.

Tall Nut-rush

Provincially rare (S1) and **Locally rare, historic:** a southern sedge of prairies that was recorded in 1911 nearby on the Humber (J. White TRT) and probably once resided in High Park. This record was at the limit of the species range with the province's only remaining extant records in the Windsor area.

+*Setaria glauca* auct. P. Beauv.

Yellow Foxtail

(*S. pumila* (Poir.) Schult.)

A European grass that is common in disturbed areas (S. Varga SR 2003).

+*Setaria viridis* (L.) P. Beauv.

Green Foxtail

A Eurasian grass that is common in disturbed areas (K.L. McInotsh TRT 1976, S. Varga SR 2003).

Sorghastrum nutans (L.) Nash

Indian Grass

Locally rare: this tall grass with western affinities can dominate prairies at the Park, often in association with Big Bluestem (W. Scott TRT 1894, T. J. Ivey TRT 1905, K.L. McInotsh TRT 1976, S. Varga SR 2003, 2008) and was also noted at nearby Lambton Park by the Humber (TRT 1891, 1939, 1981).

Sporobolus cryptandrus (Torr.) A. Gray

Sand Dropseed

Locally rare: a grass that occurs in dry, sandy prairies in the Park (S. Varga SR 1980, 2003, G. Miller SR 2008) and at nearby Lambton Park (S. Varga TRT 1980, 2008).

Typha latifolia L.

Common Cattail

It occurs in cattail marshes at the north end and southwest corner of Grenadier Pond and in a wetland restoration area on the southeast side of Grenadier Pond (K.L. McIntosh TRT 1976, S. Varga SR 2003).

(+)*Typha X glauca* Godron

Hybrid Cattail

(*T. latifolia* X *T. angustifolia*)

This hybrid cattail dominates the cattail marshes at Grenadier Pond and is present in the wetland restoration area on the southeast side of Grenadier Pond (S. Varga SR 2003).

FERNS, HORSETAILS, CLUBMOSES & SPIKEMOSSES

Athyrium filix-femina (L.) Roth ex Mert.
var. *angustum* (Willd.) G. Lawson
Northern Lady Fern
(*A. angustum* (Willd.) C. Presl)
A common fern in moister forests throughout the Park (TRT, SR).

**Botrychium dissectum* Spreng.
Cut-leaved Grape Fern
(*B. obliquum* Muhlenb. in Willd.)
Locally rare, historic: a fern known from sandy deciduous forests and noted from High Park in Scott (1913).

Botrychium multifidum (S.G. Gmel.) Rupr.
Leathery Grape Fern
Locally rare, historic: a fern that was known from drier sandy oak forests and was last seen in 1907 (T.J. Ivey TRT).

Botrychium simplex E. Hitchc.
Least Moonwort
Locally rare, historic: a fern that was last recorded from 1906 in dry open woods (T.J. Ivey TRT).

Cystopteris bulbifera (L.) Bernh.
Bulblet Fern
Historic: a fern of White Cedar and Eastern Hemlock conifer swamps and moist forests that was last noted from the Park in 1890 (TRT).

Deparia acrostichoides (Sw.) M. Kato
Silvery Glade Fern
(*Athyrium thelypteroides* (Michx.) Desv.)
Historic: a fern known from moist forests, often near seepage areas and last noted from the Park in 1927 (H. H. Brown TRT).

Dryopteris carthusiana (Vill.) H.P. Fuchs
Spinulose Wood Fern
(*D. austriaca* (Jacq.) Woynar var. *spinulosa* (O.F. Mueller) Fiori; *D. spinulosa* (O.F. Mueller) Watt)
A common fern that is rare in the Park, and is found in moist forests along Spring Road Ravine (S. Varga SR 1980, G. Miller SR 2008).

Dryopteris cristata (L.) A. Gray
Crested Wood Fern
Historic: this wetland fern was last noted from the Park in 1927 (H.H. Brown TRT), and probably occurred in the swamps that once existed on the Park's south side, or in seepage areas along Spring Road Ravine.

Dryopteris X triploidea Wherry
Triploid Wood Fern
(*D. carthusiana* X *D. intermedia*; *D. austriaca* (Jacq.) Woynar var. *fructuosa* (Gilb.) Morton; *D. spinulosa* (O.F. Mueller) Watt. var. *fructuosa* (Gilb.) Trudell)
Historic: a hybrid fern of moist forests that was last noted in 1899 (TRT).

Equisetum arvense L.
Field Horsetail
This horsetail is common in wetlands around Grenadier Pond and in the seepage areas along Spring Road and Wendigo ravines (TRT, SR).

Equisetum hyemale L.
ssp. *affine* (Engelm.) Calder & Taylor
Tall Scouring-rush
This large horsetail is locally common in Wendigo Ravine, on a southfacing slope on the southeast side of Grenadier Pond and along Spring Road ravine (TRT, SR).

Equisetum pratense Ehrh.
Meadow Horsetail
Locally rare, historic: a northern horsetail known from wetlands and moist forests and last seen at the Park in 1939 (M. Wilkes TRT 1903, P.V. Krotkov TRT 1939).

Equisetum sylvaticum L.
Woodland Horsetail
Locally rare: a northern horsetail that is found in a few locations in moist forests and wetlands (G.H. Graham TRT 1908, S. Varga TRT 1982).

Huperzia lucidula (Michx.) Trevis.
Shining Club-moss
(*Lycopodium lucidulum* Michx.)
Locally rare, historic: this club-moss was noted in Scott 1913 as being frequent in the Park, but rapidly disappearing (SR). Its a species of moist deciduous and mixed forests.

Matteuccia struthiopteris (L.) Tod.
var. *pensylvanica* (Willd.) C.V. Morton
Osterich Fern
(*Pteretis pensylvanica* (Willd.) Fern.)
Historic: a common fern of floodplain forests and moist forests and last noted from the Park in 1906 (TRT).

Onoclea sensibilis L.
Sensitive Fern
A common fern in the Park's wetlands (TRT, SR).

Osmunda cinnamomea L.

Cinnamon Fern

Historic: a fern that occurred in swamps and seepage areas in the Park (TRT 1898, 1905, 1913, 1933). It was last noted from a patch on the west side of Spring Road Ravine in 1970 based on Karen L McIntosh (1976) and hasn't been seen since then.

Osmunda claytoniana L.

Interrupted Fern

Locally rare: this fern is restricted to two patches on east-facing forested slopes near the southeast side of Grenadier Pond based on 1976 sight records by K. L. McIntosh (TRT 1898, 1905, 1907, 1953, 1954).

Osmunda regalis L.

var. *spectabilis* (Willd.) A. Gray

Royal Fern

Locally rare, historic: this fern is known from swamps and was last noted in the Park in 1933 (H.H. Brown TRT).

Phegopteris connectilis (Michx.) Watt

Northern Beech Fern

(*Thelypteris phegopteris* (L.) Sloss., *Dryopteris phegopteris* (L.) Christens.)

Locally rare: a northern fern found on the base of a cool steep slope of Red Oak-Yellow Birch–Eastern Hemlock in Spring Road ravine (S Varga & R. Powley SR 1982).

Polystichum acrostichoides (Michx.) Schott

Christmas Fern

This fern is rare in the Park being known from a north-facing slope forest southeast of Grenadier Pond (K. L. McIntosh SR 1976).

Pteridium aquilinum (L.) Kuhn

var. *latiusculum* (Desv.) L. Underw. ex A. Heller
Eastern Bracken

Common in oak forests, woodlands and savannahs, this fern is often a dominant in more open habitats (TRT, SR).

Thelypteris palustris Schott

var. *pubescens* (Lawson) Fern.

Marsh Fern

(*Dryopteris thelypteris* (L.) A. Gray var. *pubescens* (Lawson) Nakai)

A wetland fern that is rare in the Park being found in marshes on the west side of Grenadier Pond and in seepage areas at Wendigo Ravine and in the northeast corner of the Park (H.H. Brown TRT 1927, SR - K. L. McIntosh 1976 & S. Varga 1980, G. Miller SR 2008).

OPEN WATER AQUATIC PLANTS (Submergent & Floating)

Ceratophyllum demersum L.

Common Coontail

Locally rare: a submergent that co-dominates in the open waters of Grenadier Pond. This native species is able to tolerate eutrophic conditions (K.L. McIntosh TRT 1976, SR - Gartner Lee Ltd. 1995 & S. Varga 2003).

Elodea canadensis Rich. ex Michx.

Canada Waterweed

(*Anacharis canadensis* (Rich. ex Michx.) Planchon)

Locally rare: a submergent that is scattered in the open waters of Grenadier Pond (TRT 1913, sight record K.L. McIntosh 1976). The other species of *Elodea*, Nuttall's Waterweed is much more common.

Elodea nuttallii (Planchon) H. St. John

Nuttall's Water-weed

Regionally rare and Locally rare: a submergent that is a co-dominant in Grenadier Pond (K.L McIntosh et al. TRT 1976, SR - Gartner Lee Ltd 1995 & S. Varga 2003).

Lemna minor L.

Common Duckweed

A floating aquatic that is common along the marsh edges of Grenadier Pond (TRT, SR).

Lemna trisulca L.

Star Duckweed

Locally rare, historic: a submerged aquatic last observed in Grenadier Pond in 1936 (J. White TRT 1889, H.H. Brown TRT 1936).

+*Myriophyllum spicatum* L.

Eurasian Water-milfoil

A Eurasian submergent that is scattered in the open waters of Grenadier Pond (S. Varga SR 2003). It was not observed by Karen L. McIntosh during an intensive survey of the pond in 1976. This introduction now occurs in a number of Ontario lakes and ponds, being spread by waterfowl and boats; however, it does provide shelter for fish.

Nuphar variegata Durand in Clinton

Bullhead Pond Lily

Locally rare: a northern floating aquatic that dominates in the open water bays of Grenadier Pond, particularly in the southwest corner (TRT, SR - K.L. McIntosh 1976, Gartner Lee Ltd. 1995 & S. Varga 2003). The numbers for this pond lily have increased since the 1970s.

Nymphaea odorata Aiton

White Water-lily

(*N. tuberosa* Paine)

Locally rare: a floating aquatic common in the open waters bays of Grenadier Pond with the largest patches in the southwest and in the north (TRT, SR - K.L. McIntosh 1976, Gartner Lee Ltd 1995, & S. Varga 2003). The numbers for this water lily have increased since the 1970s.

Potamogeton amplifolius Tuckerm.

Large-leaved Pondweed

Locally rare, historic: a submergent pondweed of deeper waters last recorded from Grenadier Pond in 1896 (W. Scott TRT)

+*Potamogeton crispus* L.

Curly-leaved Pondweed

A European submergent pondweed found scattered in the open waters of Grenadier Pond (R.F. Cain TRT 1929, D.L. Robb TRT 1936, K.L. McIntosh et al. 1976). This introduced pondweed was formerly more common in the 1970s.

Potamogeton illinoensis Morong

Illinois Pondweed

Locally rare, historic: a submergent pondweed of deeper waters last recorded from Grenadier Pond in 1896 (W. Scott TRT).

Potamogeton natans L.

Floating Pondweed

Locally rare: a northern floating pondweed last recorded at Grenadier Pond in 1896 (W. Scott TRT).

Potamogeton pectinatus L.

Sago Pondweed

A submergent pondweed that co-dominates in the open waters of Grenadier Pond. This native species can tolerate eutrophic conditions (K.L. McIntosh TRT 1976, SR - Gartner Lee Ltd 1995 & S. Varga 2003).

Potamogeton zosteriformis Fern.

Flat-stemmed Pondweed

Locally rare, historic: a submergent pondweed that was last noted from Grenadier Pond in 1898 (W. Scott TRT).

Ranunculus aquatilis L. var. *diffusa* With.

White Water Crowfoot

(*R. longirostris* Godron)

Locally rare, historic: a submergent buttercup last recorded at Grenadier Pond in 1910 (J. White TRT).

Spirodela polyrhiza (L.) Schleid.

Greater Duckweed

Locally rare: a floating aquatic in open waters around the cattail marshes at the north end of Grenadier Pond (J.M. McGrea TRT 1941, K.L. McIntosh TRT 1976).

Utricularia vulgaris L.

Common Bladderwort

Locally rare, historic: a submergent once known from the open waters of Grenadier Pond and last recorded in 1936 (H.H. Brown TRT).

Wolffia borealis (Engelm.) Landolt

Northern Water-meal

(*W. punctata* Griseb.)

Locally rare, historic: a southern, floating aquatic last observed at Grenadier Pond in 1946 (TRT 1910, 1930, 1938, 1946).

Wolffia columbiana Karst.

Columbia Water-meal

(*W. arrhiza* (L.) Horkel ex Wimmer)

Locally rare, historic: a southern, floating aquatic often associated with *Wolffia borealis* and last observed in 1946 (J. Simon TRT 1938, H.H. Brown TRT 1946).