



Great Lobelia
(Lobelia siphilitica)

Great lobelia has tubular flowers that attract hummingbirds and butterflies. Flowers Aug-Sept, Ht: 1-3'

Common Sneezeweed
(Helenium autumnale)

This late bloomer is easily identified by its three-lobed petals. True to its name, the plant causes sneezing and was once used to treat congestion. Flowers Aug-Oct, Ht: 2-5'



Ironweed (Vernonia gigantea)



Named for its iron-like qualities, ironweed grows on tall, strong stems. The reddish-purple, flat-topped flowers attract butterflies, particularly swallowtails and sulfurs, although they are shunned by mammals because of their bitter tasting leaves. Flowers Aug-Sept, Ht: 4-10'

White Snakeroot
(Ageratina altissima)

Poisonous, this plant when eaten by cows results in toxic milk causing death to humans when consumed. Flowers Sept-Oct, Ht: 1-3'



Turtlehead
(Chelone glabra)

With flowers that resemble the head of a turtle, the flowers are either all white or white tinted with pink. Turtlehead adapts beautifully to the home perennial garden. Flowers Jul-Sept, Ht: 1-3'

Wingstem (Verbesina alternifolia)

Winged stems give this plant its name. Wingstem is deer and rabbit resistant and has a bloom that lasts six or more weeks. Flowers Aug-Sept, Ht: 3-8'



Directions to Duff Park:
One quarter mile south from the intersection of Route 22 and School Road South in Murrysville, Pennsylvania.

Special thanks
for the generous support from:



Friends
Of
Murrysville
Parks



Please consider the environment and share this publication or return to a Murrysville Park mailbox
Volunteer Today! 724.327.2100 x560

Fall Wildflowers of Duff Park

All photographs taken at Duff Park by Pat Comas, Tom Morton & Theo van de Venne

Together, asters and goldenrods dominate the fall floral landscape. Offering beauty and purpose, they are a welcomed transition as summer progresses into fall.

Tread lightly as you pass through and please stay on the trail. Enjoy and preserve our parklands.

Never pick, collect or transplant wildflowers.

ASTERS



White Wood Aster
(*Eurybia divaricata*)



Calico Aster
(*Symphyotrichum lateriflorum*)



Zigzag Aster
(*Symphyotrichum prenanthoides*)



Panicked Aster
(*Symphyotrichum lanceolatum*)

What one typically identifies as a single aster flower is actually a composite of disk and ray flowers. Disk flowers (frequently yellow) are found in the center of the flowering head. Ray flowers (white, pink or violet) have petals surrounding the disk. Asters provide an important fall food source for insects, which in turn cross pollinate the plant.

GOLDENRODS



Canada Goldenrod
(*Solidago canadensis*)



Rough-leaved Goldenrod
(*Solidago patula*)



Zigzag Goldenrod
(*Solidago flexicaulis*)



Blue-stemmed Goldenrod
(*Solidago caesia*)

Goldenrod contributes largely to autumn's blaze of yellow flora. Their abundance and rich nectar and pollen source make them a valuable resource for a multitude of insects. Attracting grazers, pollinators, predators and parasitic insects, goldenrod serves as a food source, host for parasitic insects and feeding grounds for insects preying on other insects. Goldenrod is often falsely blamed for late season allergies. It blooms the same time as the true culprit, ragweed.



The goldenrod gall fly's entire lifecycle takes place on the goldenrod plant. The adult female lay her eggs in the stem of the plant. The hatching larva chews the stem, causing the plant to react by forming a gall. Within the gall, the larva has both a food source and protection throughout the winter. The adult fly emerges from the gall late in the spring and the cycle repeats.



The longhorned beetle is commonly found on goldenrod.

