

Shrub #1: American Elderberry



Anishinaabe name: bibigwemin: bibigwe 's/he plays a flute' -min 'berry'

Anishinaabe use: The wood is used in crafting bibigwanan lover's flutes, while small amounts of the inner nagek bark shavings were used by Pillager Ojibwe only in desperate cases to make a potent emetic and purgative tea. (H. Huron Smith, 1932) To be used with great caution if at all, causes severe nausea. *Works in partnership with local original butterfly and bird species.

Scientific name: *Sambucus canadensis*

Plant type: Flowering Shrub

Description: This native North American plant is a deciduous suckering shrub that bears large white flowers in the summer and small black berries in drooping clusters in the fall. Also known as the Common Elder, American Elderberry is native to the central and eastern U.S. and southeastern Canada.

Reference: https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=sanic4

Location: GeoPark beds 5 and 7

Shrub #2: Round-Leaf Dogwood



Scientific name: *Cornus rugosa*

Plant type: Flowering Shrub

Description: Dogwoods are distinguished from other flowering shrubs by the clusters of small, 4-petaled white flowers and opposite leaves that are toothless and have prominent, arching, lateral veins. It is often found in the wild growing at the base of rocky slopes and in upland deciduous and mixed forests. Our dogwoods are very susceptible to nibbling by deer.

Reference: <https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/shrub/round-leaved-dogwood>

Location: GeoPark bed 9 and in the path adjacent to bed 9

Shrub #3: Atlantic Ninebark



Anishinaabe name: miskwaziwashk; miskwa- red, -izi action/motion, w connecting sound -ashk grass/reed. (Indinawemaaganidog, 52) **Scientific name:** *Physocarpus opulifolius*

Plant type: Shrub

Description: Atlantic ninebark offers spiraea-like flowers, attractive and persistent fruit pods, arching branches, yellow fall color, and exfoliating bark. Atlantic Ninebark is fast-growing, insect and disease resistant, and drought-tolerant. It is native to the New England region. As seen in the photo, it is susceptible to nibbling by deer

Reference: <https://www.mortonarb.org/trees-plants/tree-plant-descriptions/common-ninebark>

Location: GeoPark bed 12

Shrub #4: Josee Reblooming Lilac



Scientific name: *Syringa* 'Josee'

Plant type: Flowering Shrub

Description: The Josee Lilac is a compact lilac, reaching 4-6 feet tall which blooms continuously throughout the summer. It prefers full sun and has blooming stems 4-5" long of small, trumpet-shaped pink flowers. Be sure to prune only after flowering so as to not prune off flower buds.

Reference: <https://www.michiganbulb.com/product/josee-reblooming-lilac-62353>

Location: GeoPark bed 11

Shrub #5: Creeping Juniper



Anishinaabe name: gagawandagisiid

Scientific name: *Juniperus Horizontalis*

Plant type: Trailing Shrub

Description: *Juniperus horizontalis* is a trailing evergreen shrub, part of the Cypress family, native to northern North America. They can be recognized by their needle shaped leaves, which turn scaly as the plant matures. Juniper trees have characteristic blue-colored berries at the ends of their branches. All juniper types produce cones.

Reference: <https://www.coniferousforest.com/creeping-juniper.htm>

Location: GeoPark 9, 10, 11, 13, 17, 18

Shrub #6: Japanese Yew



Scientific name: *Taxus cuspidata*

Plant type: Fruiting Shrub

Description: Japanese Yew is a nonnative evergreen shrub. The oil derived from yew bushes, taxol, is used for treating breast and ovarian cancer, but all parts of yew bushes are poisonous to animals and humans. The fleshy red berry is edible, but not the black seed inside.

Reference: <https://www.thespruce.com/japanese-yews-and-english-yew-bushes-2132068>

Location: GeoPark beds 10, 11,17, 18

Shrub #7: Butterfly Bush



Scientific name: *Buddleia* 'Magenta Munchkin'

Plant type: Flowering Shrub

Description: Standing between 2 and 4 feet tall, this compact butterfly bush blooms in late summer/early fall with cone-shaped compositions of small purple flowers. It is hardy to zone 5; NMU is basically on the border of zones 4 and 5, so this may be a reason for the late-season development of this shrub.

Care: Cut back to about 1 foot in early spring.

Reference: <http://www.perennialresource.com/variety.php?ID=BUDMM>

Location: GeoPark bed 16

Shrub #8: Lynwood Gold Forsythia



Scientific name: *Forsythia* × *intermedia* 'Lynwood Variety'

Plant type: Deciduous Flowering Shrub

Description: Forsythia is known for its bright yellow flowers which bloom in mid-spring. However, those flowers may not bloom on our forsythia because the flowerbuds die at -5°F in the winter, and our winters are often colder than that. For this reason and possible others, the two forsythia in the geopark will most likely not bloom and will just be green bushes. They like full sun, loose, well-drained, slightly moist soils, and are usually not bothered by deer. This cultivar is a hybrid between 2 different types of forsythia and is an intermediate between them, hence "intermedia" in the scientific name.

Care: Prune into a nice shape after spring bloom (if it blooms).

Reference: <http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?taxonid=269583>

Location: GeoPark beds 2 and 17

Shrub #9: Japanese Spiraea



Scientific name: *Spiraea Japonica*

Plant type: Flowering Shrub

Description: A member of the rose family, this non-native shrub is known for its bright pink flower clusters which bloom in the summer. It is dense and compact, and prefers full sun and well-drained soil. It will grow back from the roots if cut to the ground.

Care: Pruning will keep the plant in a desirable shape and promote new growth; prune after flowering, otherwise you will chop off the buds.

Reference: <https://www.mortonarb.org/trees-plants/tree-plant-descriptions/japanese-spiraea>

Location: GeoPark bed 14