

Chapter 1 : blog.quintoapp.com: queen anne lace

Queen Anne's lace earned its common name from a legend that tells of Queen Anne of England () pricking her finger and a drop of blood landed on white lace she was sewing. Belonging to the carrot family, Queen Anne's lace is a biennial that is also known as wild carrot.

July 10, Christopher Wanjek Updated at ET Has the heat killed your garden and left nothing but weeds? Then why not eat those weeds? Last year at this time we reported on five healthy weeds likely growing in or near your yard: Each one of these is a tasty powerhouse of nutrition. Here are five more, as surprisingly tasty and nutritious as they are common, even in severe drought conditions. Just be aware of air and soil quality of where you harvest, along with any allergies you might have to similar-looking or tasting foods. But long before those purple flowers and troublesome burrs form, the plant has a long, thin root that is edible. By midsummer during the first year, you can identify the plant by its display of massive dark-green leaves fairly low to the ground. The brown taproot can be up to 2 feet long. The taproot helps it survive the drought. Burdock roots are edible raw, but this might be quite a chew. You can slow roast them like parsnips or chop and toss them into soups. Burdock is the wild version of the cultivated Japanese vegetable gobo, which can grow 3 to 4 feet long. It is rich in inulin and many trace minerals, such as manganese and magnesium. As the name almost implies, daylilies bloom only for a day. Then the blossom falls off. That blossom is sweet and rich in vitamin A. You can eat them raw in a salad, lightly batter and pan-fry them, or dry them for long-term storage sold as "golden needles" in Asian supermarkets. The only caution here is that you should be sure you have an original wild daylily – the orange *Hemerocallis fulva* or the yellow H. The white flower head is edible raw or lightly battered and fried. The seeds work well in soups and stews and can flavor tea, too. If you catch these plants early enough, you can eat the roots and leaves. These are indeed wild carrots, the ancestor of all cultivated carrots. By the time the flower appears, though, the root is too woody to eat. A few words of caution: Hippocrates prescribed the crush seeds as a form of birth control more than 2, years ago, and modern studies find some truth in the fact that the seeds and flower heads should be avoided by women pregnant or hoping to conceive. This vigorous crack-dweller has a dozen names, a sure sign that most people consider it unsightly and invasive. The leaves are most palatable when young. By midsummer, only the top foot or so of a 3-foot plant is tender enough to eat after a quick boil. They are peppery and, in fact, you can dry them as a spice. As with many dark, leafy greens, the plant is a decent source of calcium, potassium and other minerals. And now for some Boy Scout trivia: The very straight, hard stem rotates perfectly between the hands to make heat. What other plant can make the fire needed to cook it? A prized herb called shiso in Japan, perilla is yanked from backyards with resentment by many a Western gardener. This green- or red-leaf plant has a unique taste that is a cross between mint and fennel, is very high in vitamins A and C and sundry minerals, and can boost the immune system. The red-leaf version is sometimes called beefsteak. Most agricultural websites treat perilla as an invasive weed, and for good reason. Some gardeners are slowly warming to the red variety, though, because the vibrant leaves can add deep color to the garden when other plants start turning brown. Christopher Wanjek is the author of a new science novel, "Hey, Einstein! His column, Bad Medicine, appears regularly on LiveScience. This article has been updated to correct a statement saying that Burdock contains insulin; it actually contains "inulin.

Chapter 2 : Daucus carota - Wikipedia

Poisonous Weed Like Queen Anne's Lace? There is a very prolific weed, especially in open fields and along roads, that is very similar to Queen Anne's Lace. It is a bright yellow green color, even the flower heads, and it has shorter branches from the main stalk.

The leaves are tripinnate , finely divided and lacy, and overall triangular in shape. The leaves are bristly and alternate in a pinnate pattern that separates into thin segments. The flowers are small and dull white , clustered in flat, dense umbels. The lower bracts are three-forked or pinnate, which distinguishes the plant from other white-flowered umbellifers. As the seeds develop, the umbel curls up at the edges, becomes more congested, and develops a concave surface. The fruits are oval and flattened, with short styles and hooked spines. The endosperm of the fruit grows before the embryo. Wild carrot blooms in summer and fall. It thrives best in sun to partial shade. *Daucus carota* is commonly found along roadsides and in unused fields. The flowers are sometimes battered and fried. The leaves are also edible except in large quantities. In addition, the leaves of the wild carrot may cause phytophotodermatitis , [9] [10] so caution should also be used when handling the plant. It has been used as a method of contraception and an abortifacient for centuries. This effect is only visible on the "head" or flower of the plant. Carnations also exhibit this effect. This occurrence is a popular science demonstration in primary grade school. Beneficial weed[edit] This beneficial weed can be used as a companion plant to crops. Like most members of the umbellifer family, it attracts wasps to its small flowers in its native land; however, where it has been introduced, it attracts very few wasps. In northeast Wisconsin, when introduced with blueberries it did succeed in attracting butterflies and wasps. It persists in the soil seed bank for two to five years. For example, carrots have a more bitter taste when grown in the presence of apples. Also, ethylene can easily produce stress, causing an abnormal, bitter taste. History through artwork[edit] The history of *Daucus carota* and its cultivation in different parts of the world can be traced back through historical texts and artwork. Studying such paintings shows that yellow or red roots were cultivated in Turkey , North Africa , and Spain. Orange roots were cultivated in 17th century Netherlands. Classification of the wild forms of this species is difficult because of a more or less continuous variation in the material. Plants of the group *eucarota* are mostly annuals or biennials ; this group comprises the subspecies *maritimus*, *carota*, *maior*, *sativus* cultivated carrot , and *maximus*. Plants of the group *gummiferi* are often perennials , but they die after flowering once; this group includes the subspecies *commutatis*, *hispanicus*, *fontanesii*, *bocconeii* and *gummifer*. There are several subspecies of *Daucus carota* that have evolved to different climates and atmospheres. Two examples of these subspecies are specifically from the Netherlands. It has a thicker root and sweeter taste. The whorl of barbs above the spine on the vallicular ridges of the mericarp of *D.* The middle umbellet of *D.* Lab tests show the compound to be toxic to mice and the water flea *Daphnia magna*. The fungus infects several types of crops including carrots. When infected, the carrot starts to develop black markings on the root. The fungus can remain in infected soil for years through chlamydospores. Damaged carrots in areas of high temperatures are more susceptible to accelerated growth of black root rot. It attacks roots nearing maturity in carrots and may result in the death or severe weakening of seeds before or after germination. Crown rot is most prevalent in wet areas in warm climates. Symptoms on the roots of carrot are typically brown-black deep lesions or cankers near the crown or other root parts. Easily spreadable in closely planted fields. The rotation of fields, removing of plant debris after harvest and enhanced soil drainage and air circulation are highly recommended to reduce R. The soilborne fungi can grow wherever carrots are found. *Fusarium* dry rot is also called a carrot root disease, but it can also attack the seeds. Wet, warm temperatures as well as wounds on the root can result in the growth of *Fusarium* spp. Symptoms include brown, leathery lesions , side cankers and the decay of the crown of the carrot. Dry, cold storage of carrots after cultivation can stop *Fusarium* dry rot from continuing to develop.

Chapter 3 : How to Grow and the Benefits of Queen Anne's Lace | HubPages

A favorite in wildflower bouquets, Queen Anne's lace (Daucus carota) comes into bloom in the heat of late summer. You'll see its delicate white flowers atop three-foot stems on roadsides and in empty lots, rising above the trash and tangle of other weedy plants around it. This drought-tolerant.

How to Grow Elephant Ear Elephant ear probably attract as many eyeballs as any plant there is, and with good reason: Add those two together and you have a compelling combination. Growing Beautiful Lilies Lilies are one of the most beautiful and fulfilling flowers to grow. With just a few tips anyone can grow them well and be very successful with this particular flower variety. Not only are lilies fantastic to look at and a terrific addition to While almost all varieties of the plant produce white flowers, there are some the have beautiful pink flowers. The plant and its root will smell like a carrot. That way will enjoy the plants the first year either way. Even so, most things will grow better in higher quality soil, and you could bet plants a foot or so higher if you plant them in better soil. The only real requirement is they will do better in the full sun than a shady area. There are approximately species in the anemone group, which How to Grow Amaryllis Amaryllis are a gorgeous, bulbous flower which can be grown indoors or outdoors, with the majority of people that work with it preferring it more as an indoor flower, because that is where it appears to do the best. Other factors in relationship When the seeds are ready to harvest, cut the stem several inches below the head of the flower. This tells you the seeds are setting. Take a container or bag and place it below the seed head and rub the heads together softly to release the seeds. Place the seeds in a bowl and run them under running water from your faucet. Dry them using a towel. To do that use a paper towel and lay them out in a sunny area for approximately a week or so. When they are finished drying, put the seeds in a glass and and store it in a dark, cool location. If so, it would be a good strategy to plant it at the edge, or near to, the area you are growing your garden. To add a good aesthetic effect, it would probaby be best to plant a group of the plants so the white flowers can provide a nice backdrop to the rest of the area. Here is a list he compiled: Acetone, acetyl-choline, alpha-linolenic-acid, alpha-pinene, alpha-tocopherol, apigenin, arachidonic-acid, arginine, asarone, ascorbic-acid, bergapten, beta-carotene, beta-sitosterol, caffeic-acid, camphor, chlorogenic-acid, chlorophyll, chrysin, citral, citric-acid, coumarin, elemicin, esculetin, ethanol, eugenol, falcarinol, ferulic-acid, folacin, formic-acid, fructose, gamma-linolenic-acid, geraniol, glutamine, glycine, hcn, histidine, kaempferol, lecithin, limonene, linoleic-acid, lithium, lupeol, lutein, luteolin, lycopene, magnesium, manganese, methionine, mufa, myrcene, myricetin, myristicin, niacin, oleic-acid, pantothenic-acid, pectin, phenylalanine, potassium, psoralen, quercetin, scopoletin, stigmaterol, sucrose, terpinenol, thiamin, tryptophan, tyrosine, umbelliferone and xanthotoxin. A few of the activities known to be associated with the listed constituents include these: Being a deciduous bush, the leaves will fall off from the plant during the fall, leaving bare stems until the next growing season. How to Grow Naked Lady or Amaryllis Belladonna The naked lady is an amazing flower, which are also known as amaryllis belladonna, belladonna lily, Jersey lily, resurrection lily, magic lily, surprise lily or the March lily, depending on what part of the world you may live in.

Chapter 4 : How to Identify Queen Anne's Lace (Wild Carrot) | Dengarden

With its ferny foliage and umbrella-shaped clusters of blooms, Queen Anne's lace is pretty and a few random plants cause few problems. However, a lot of Queen Anne's lace can be a major cause for concern, especially in pastures, hayfields, and gardens like yours. Once they get the upper hand.

Some people who have commented here have confused it with Water and Poison Hemlock, Cow and Wild Parsnip, and Giant Hogweed, all of which should be avoided. I have successfully transplanted three small plants from where I found. However, it is important to also plant species that are native to your area. I allow three QAL plants to grow; the rest of my garden contains plants native to Long Island, such as showy goldenrod, high bush blueberry, narrow leaf mountain mint, coastal plain joe pye weed, butterfly milkweed, hyssop-leaved boneset and Indian Grass. Non-invasive natives should make up the bulk of the garden to support birds, pollinators, and wildlife. I have enjoyed this plant all my life. As a child I played in fields where it grew in the wild. Try it and learn for yourself if you like it. This plant is non-native and invasive in the US. Do not plant it! It spreads easily and sadly can even be found in some of the highest quality prairies and other habitats. This should never be used as a garden flower, and should be removed and replaced with more appropriate and responsible options. The skin irritation caused by this plant is not from the plant itself, but from "chiggers" which are teeny tiny insects that live on the plant. When humans come in contact with the plant, the bugs jump on and start eating your skin. Many people in my area put nail polish on the spot to smother the little buggers out. I bought a couple of plants several years ago and I now always have it in my garden. It is in with my day lilies and mums and does extremely well. I cut the flowers and bring them inside for beautiful arrangements. It does not hurt the other plants and is very easy to remove. I cut the pods and let them fall where they may. You are probably confusing Queen Anne is the lady she was named after. She would never do this. If this plant is invasive, then I would really hate to hear how a true invasive plant would rate, like evening Primrose or Kudzu. I finally got rid of my primrose, but now I have them in a planter and they are doing well. I live in Augusta, Georgia. This is not a native wildflower in North America. And that, if uncontrolled, they crowd out many of the plants I want to grow. I speak as a professional weed control expert. Carrots are *Daucus carota* var. This is not a native plant wildflower in the USA. There are too many members of this family that are toxic or deadly. As for the *Heracleum*, touching some species may cause skin irritation, others, severe burns. Burns may appear days after exposure and cause purple scarring. Always look up whether that interesting looking plant is invasive before planting it. Just type the name of the plant common or scientific and the word "invasive" into your web browser. Your local or state I have always loved and tried to grow this plant. I brought some home from a roadside in a town just North of my home. It came up three years in a row, growing very slowly and dying back on occasion. This was the third year it finally came up. However, it stayed small and sickly and eventually died. It never self sowed in the area. At the same time, it came up everywhere in the town I got it and people mowed and used herbicide on it all year long. They never got more than a foot or so tall and would stay covered in blooms all year round, looking like cotton from a distance. Who would pay money for a weed that can be found anywhere, everywhere? My mother loves the flower and even presses them we allow several to grow and often they can grow feet here. I find that beneficial insects love it but it is considered invasive so check if there are restrictions to growing it in your area. As far as the burrs I am confused about the reports of burrs. I have this wildflower in my garden and I have never encountered burrs on the plant. My Queenies come back every year with varying success. One season I had a plant by the mail box as tall as I am. They make beautiful cut arrangements and are long lasting when cut. Legend has it that Queen Anne pricked herself while making lace. Her blood droplets account for the dark purple petals at the center of each bloom. Look closely and you will see them. They will not survive transplanting so if you have them sprouting where they are unwelcome just pull them up. A specimen or two for cut flowers can be likened to a neighbor with dandelions in their lawn, while there are highways and ballfields full of yellow blossoms and fluffy white puffballs. Although many invasives respond to management, some are beyond the point of no return. Can you stop the wind or the birds from spreading

seeds? What you can do is plant natives to create habitat for wildlife, and prevent new nonnative i Therefore, they can be harvested and cleaned for wilderness survival, provided that they are growing far from highways and industrial areas. They do not thrive in forests or tallgrass prairies where there is too much shade. They are extremely hardy, tolerating droughts, freezes, and herbivory. Perhaps some of these traits should be bred back into our food crop carrots. They are really hard to remove from hair or clothing. Also, this plant spreads and grows thickly. An introduced pest to the US and considered a noxious weed in many states-meaning it is illegal to ship plants or seed of this pest into that state. The other states have just given up. Plants form a deep taproot and are very hard to pull or hoe out. Seeds stick to anything and everything so are easily spread, seed heads are very flammable so are a fire hazard here in the west where we get no summer rain. The honey produced from this pest is unfit for human consumption and Yes it is pretty, there are many pink forms of it here infesting my fields, but it is far more trouble than it is worth looking at.. You can also make a yellow dye from them. On Minnesota DNR invasive list. It invades disturbed dry prairies, abandoned fields, waste places, and road sides. It is a threat to recovering grasslands and can be persistent on clay soils. A native of Europe and Asia it now occurs throughout the U. It tends to decline as native grasses and herbaceous plants become established. The one I have growing all over has the barbs that take forever to get out of my dogs coat I usually pick all I can and throw it away. Years ago I found QAL growing in a small area near our home. Apparently it was a gift from a bird. I gathered the seeds and tossed them about. The following year I had even more of them, and the next year as well. I am currently attempting to get it to spread down a ditch so as to fight the weeds. To keep it under control where I do not wish it to grow, I simply mow over it. The fun thing about QAL is to gather a bouquet of it in the summer, then place the cuttings into a glass of food coloring. The blooms will absorb and display the color. The central floret is purple in the mature umbel. The umbel is first concave, then flat and finally convex. As it fades, it curls into a tight bird nest shape. Three pronged bracts are found below the flower heads. Basal leaves are formed the first year, flower stalks the second year biennial. A branching plant with a large tap-root and finely divided leaves, and is an ancestor of the cultivated carrot. This twiggy "noxious weed" grows profusely by the roadsides, etc. The flower head of this plant is barely 2 inches in diameter. Then some of us are talking about that beautiful 6-inch flowerhead that appears in bouquets and has the Latin name *Daucus carota*.

Chapter 5 : Wild Carrot, Queen Anne's Lace *Daucus carota*

*Despite its showy cluster of delicate white flowers, Queen Anne's lace (*Daucus carota*) is a problematic annual plant that grows in many parts of the U.S. When this weed pops up in your lawn, you.*

A website proudly muddying the line between my private and public persona. Normally, when an invasive species is found, it does not generate this kind of buzz. The sap of Giant Hogweed, on the skin, can lead to a severe skin inflammation called phytophotodermatitis. With the caveat that you should have an knowledgeable plant person confirm any identification, let me quickly outline how you figure out if that plant is Giant Hogweed or something else. Giant Hogweed Dichotomous Key So beginning with the assumption that you have a plant with an umbel of white flowers in the GTA, you can try your hand at identification with this key. Please be aware that this key will only work with a mature plant, and Giant Hogweed can take two years to reach the flowering stage. The key is dichotomous, meaning that you will be given two choices. Answer each question with one of the provided choices, go to number and you will come up with an identification. Look at the flower. If it is 15 cm in diameter measured from flower edge to flower edge or larger, go to 3 If it is 14 cm in diameter measured from flower edge to flower edge or smaller, go to 2 2: A small flower means that this is probably not Giant Hogweed. When mature, Giant Hogweed will have flowers up to 1 meter in diameter. Note that Water Hemlock is extremely toxic if consumed. Look at the stem of the plant. Is the stem reddish or purple, with spots and stiff bristles? This plant is probably Giant Hogweed. To confirm, have a look at the flower. Cow parsnip will have between rays. This plant is probably Cow parsnip. It will have fine hairs, but no stiff bristles. The stem may be purplish, but is mostly green with no blotching or spots. Keep in mind that Cow Parsnip is phototoxic, too. Keys to a Giant Hogweed ID Just in case you hate the idea of a dichotomous key, or have questions about a non-flowering plant, here are the key differentiators between Giant Hogweed and other similar-looking plants:

Chapter 6 : Plants Profile for *Daucus carota* (Queen Anne's lace)

And like those other plants, Queen Anne's lace is edible. In fact, more than just the leaves tempt the forager. Consider that this plant is also known as wild carrot, and is an ancestor to our modern (usually) orange root vegetable.

From this list, poison hemlock, water hemlock, and giant hogweeds are the most poisonous to livestock, pets, and humans. However, you should be careful of which parts are harvested. Their sap can cause severe skin burns and blisters with exposure to the sun. Although further studies are needed to fully understand these effects, women who are or plan to have a child should avoid consuming wild carrots particularly the seeds. The small, purple flower is said to be a drop of blood left by Queen Anne when she pricked her finger on a needle while making the lace. Its evolutionary purpose is to attract pollinators. Oftentimes, there will also be one purple flower at the center of the umbel. Poison hemlock flowers are arranged loosely in a rounded umbel. Poison hemlock stems are smooth and have purple spots and blotches throughout. The leaves have a matte, fern-like appearance, with hairs on the underside. The leaves on poison hemlocks will produce an off-putting odor similar to mouse urine. On the other hand, poison hemlock roots are rank and smell like parsnips, although to some, they can also smell like carrots. Bracts are modified leaves that usually appear at the base of flower. The seeds are also reported to have medicinal properties. In addition, it is often used in classroom experiments the flower heads will change color when the fresh cut stems are exposed to dyed water. However, because the plant so closely resembles highly toxic plants like hemlocks and giant hogweeds, many people have unwittingly poisoned themselves and others. How Deadly Is Hemlock? Symptoms of poisoning will appear within an hour and include: There are currently no antidotes, and treatments are primarily targeted at the most life-threatening symptoms e. If you notice any of these symptoms in yourself or others, seek emergency medical attention right away. It can even lead to blindness if the victim inadvertently touches their eyes. The reaction starts when a compound in the sap furocoumarin gets activated by exposure to UV rays from sunlight. Symptoms develop gradually from days after exposure. If you accidentally get giant hogweed sap on your skin, wash it off immediately with cold, soapy water, or cover up the area until you can wash it off. If you notice any of the symptoms, seek immediate medical attention. Just add some food dye to their water and see the flowers change colors! We have taught our children to identify the smell of wild carrot as they often like to gather wild flowers from our back yard. Know Your Plants Unless you are experienced with identifying the differences between wild carrot and hemlock, it is best to avoid picking the plants for consumption. Many people have accidentally consumed hemlock because they confuse the leaves for parsley an alternate name for hemlock is poison parsley , or the seeds for anise. When any of the plants you mentioned go to seed, do they make tiny burs that cling to our socks and clothing and are annoyingly difficult to remove? Some say it has a purple dot in the center; others say a red dot. I have seen both. Which one is it? The floral heads of the plant contain up to 40, florets per plant, and the central floret is often sterile and red or purple. You mention the bracts on QAL and not poison hemlock. What about cow parsley and giant hogweed--do they have bracts? This is only one differentiating characteristic of the plants. Poison Hemlock also has a pungent smell when the leaves are crushed.

Chapter 7 : Weed of the Month: Queen Anne's Lace - Brooklyn Botanic Garden

Queen Anne's lace (Daucus carota) is a biennial and is also known as Wild Carrot, Bird's Nest Weed, Bee's Nest, Devils Plague, garden carrot, Bird's Nest Root, Lace Flower, Rantipole, Herbe a dinde and Yarkuki.

You should always be sure of your identification before using a plant, but in this case the stakes are very high. We will go through the differences here to help you identify both plants. Use Caution When Identifying Plants Since all parts of water hemlock are poisonous, please use caution when handling the plant for identification and do not harvest any plant until it is definitively identified. I wear gloves when handling plants such as hemlock for identification or other purposes. Contrary to some beliefs, hemlock does not produce a contact rash or irritation. The poison is active when ingested, but it can also be transferred from your hands to your mouth or eyes and can be absorbed through cuts or wounds. Even tiny amounts can be toxic. Look at the Flowers Both plants have white flowers that bloom in umbrella like clusters called an umbrel. However, absence of the flower does not mean that the plant is hemlock. I am giving you a chart below with comparisons between the plants, but I recommend that you not rely on any one characteristic and do not rely on memory unless you are skilled in telling the plants apart. A mistake can be deadly. It has hair on the undersides of the leaves and on the flowering stem. Its flowers are arranged in a tight, flat topped umbrel which grows at the end of a solid green stem. Hemlock flowers grow at the end of a hollow stem which is often splotched or spotted with dark red or purple spots. The umbrel is more rounded in shape and more open. Compare the flower stem. Hemlock has a smooth, thick stem with red or purple splotches of varying sizes. Hemlock stems can be completely purple or have purple stripes. Hemlock flower stems are smooth on the outside and hollow on the inside. Hemlock umbrels are a collection of green or white petals gathered in an umbrella shape. Umbrels are 2 to 4 inches across. Hemlock never has this blood colored flower. Hemlock leaves are finely divided and lacy. They are tripinnate and alternate in a pinate pattern. Serrations are sharply pointed. Each is 2 to 4 inches in length with serrations that are more rounded at the tips. The lower side of the leaves is slightly hairy. Compare the scent of the plant. Hemlock roots produce an oily juice that turns reddish brown on exposure to air. It usually is a single tap root. How Cherokees Used Trees of Southern Appalachia for Food, Medicine, and Craft Helpful Ways to Remember the Plants Over the years, foragers and herbalists have created stories to help them remember which plant is healing and which is deadly. Here are two such memory devices: Legend has it that while Queen Anne was sewing a piece of lace, she pricked her finger and a single drop of blood fell into the center of the flowers, giving them the single red or purple flower in the center of each umbrel. Another way to remember the plant is to think of Queen Anne lifting her skirt and showing off her hairy legs. Positive identification is mandatory when harvesting any plant, but especially when dealing with a plant like hemlock. Even one small taste is enough to kill you, so no mistakes are allowed. Once you know the plant well, you will have no problem identifying them. Meanwhile, please take the time to compare all the identifying characteristics. I hope this article helps. You may also like:

Chapter 8 : Queen Annes Lace also known as wild carrot is a biennial weed.

Queen Anne or Hemlock, Giant Hogweed or Cow Parsnip, or other plants that have to be carefully identified should all have a color identification guide that you are familiar with and is easily accessible.

The weed is very common along most country roadsides, and in many pastures and meadows. It blossoms very late in the autumn, and is available for lessons often as late as November. Read pages in the Handbook of Nature Study Lesson Pick out a few points from the lesson to use in your outdoor time observations. How many seeds are there? What color and shape? There should be some dramatic changes from your last study. Observe closely with a hand lens the seeds since they will be the most predominant feature of the plant at this time. Find a different plant to observe if you can, any weed that is still present in your backyard will be a good subject for study. Use the suggestions above to compare any two weeds you find. Remember the most important aspect of any challenge is to find something of interest to your child—even weeds can be interesting if you take the time to look closely. In Addition to Options 1 and 2: Collect a few autumn weeds to bring inside to observe. Look at the leaves, the dried flowers if any , and any seeds or pods. Make note of the colors and textures. Collect a variety of seeds from weeds in your yard or neighborhood, perhaps placing each different kind of seed in a separate plastic sandwich bag. Display your weeds in a vase. This nature study challenge can be found in the Autumn ebook. If you would like to own this ebook, it is part of the Ultimate Naturalist Library for members. You can find more details on how to get your own membership here:

Chapter 9 : 5 Garden Weeds You Can Eat! | The Healthiest Edible Weeds

Queen Anne's lace (Daucus carota) is also called wild carrot, bird's nest, and bishop's lace is an herbaceous weed native to Europe and parts of Asia but can also be found in North America and Australia. Classified as a biennial plant, it flowers in its second year of growth usually from spring to early fall.

Tons of Eastern tribes eat it and use it medicinally. It can be invasive. In trying to find out more about this plant I found a lot of confusing references so I am posting here to see if some botanical experts can set the record straight. The crushed leaves and root smell like carrot so I am sure it is of the wild carrot family. The main difference is that after flowering, the flowers turn into little burrs that are very annoying and stick to clothing, gloves, almost anything and are especially annoying when I walk my dog and he gets them embedded in his fur or halter. Some detailed info on this would be appreciated as there is nothing on the web about this particular variant. The chemicals responsible are called furocoumarins are at least in parsnip and giant hogweed. I have not but wonder about it. I look for hairy stems anyway. I have plants in my yard that are either *Daucus carota* or *Daucus pusillus*. Is there any way to tell which they are before they have flowered? Are both considered invasive or just one? I want to know if I should let them stay or not. Wondering if the entire plant is edible. Not a nice texture. The root the plants were flowering are just too tough. I boiled the root over 30 minutes and have to chew the good stuff out and throw the rest away. Back to the leaves I cooked them for 30 minutes then added lambs quarters, zucchini, yellow squash, chopped garlic, chopped leeks, can chili peppers and canned tomatoes from Aldi and spaghetti sauce and simmered it another hour or 2. It tasted great and nothing was chewy. From now on I will skip the root and cook the greens. I planted a bunch of root in my yard and threw the flowers around. Hopefully it grows here now. Backyards, forests sometimes , roadsides, etc. And I think he said it would be gone in three days.