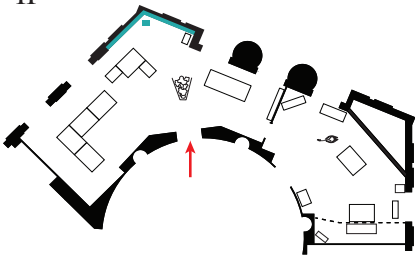
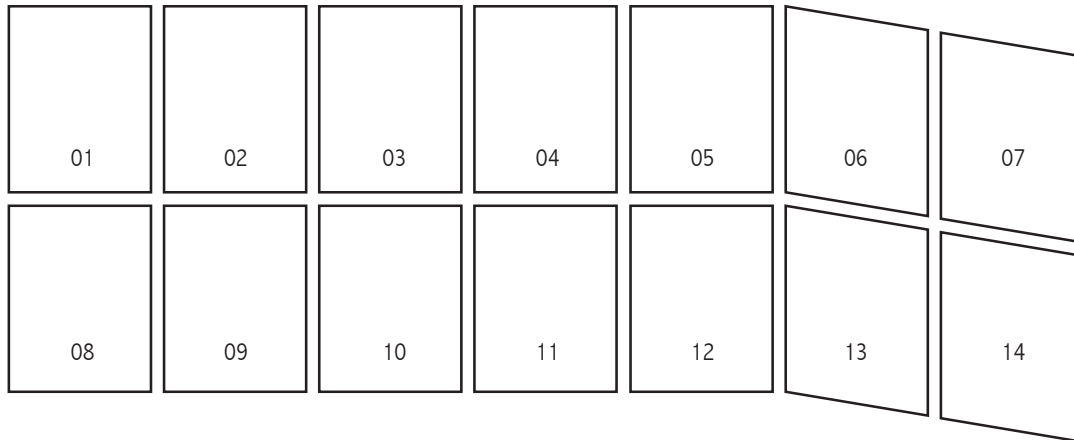


II



HERBARIUM

First Survey Plant Specimens
 University of Michigan Herbarium



The plants shown here are part of the original collection preserved in the University Herbarium, dating back to the 1832 Schoolcraft Expedition in search of the source of the Mississippi River. The other specimens on display are prairie plants collected by Douglas Houghton, George Bull, and John Wright between 1837 and 1839 during the first geological survey. In 1840, the legislature stopped funding the botanical and zoological aspects of the survey. The University of Michigan Herbarium nevertheless continued to build its collections through faculty expeditions, gifts, and purchases. Its world class collections feature 1.7 million specimens, documenting biodiversity globally and historically.

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|----|--|----|--|
| 01 | <i>Allium cernuum</i> Roth (<i>nodding onion</i>) | 08 | <i>Samolus parviflorus</i> (<i>water pimpernel</i>) |
| 02 | <i>Mollugo verticillata</i> (<i>green carpetweed</i>) | 09 | <i>Baptisia lactea</i> (<i>white or false indigo</i>) |
| 03 | <i>Cannabis sativa</i> (<i>hemp, marijuana</i>)
Native to the Asian continent, cannabis was found growing spontaneously in 1837 by Houghton and his team. The plant has been cultivated since antiquity for its fiber and as drug plant. Today, growing of cannabis is under strict federal control but, like any weed, the plant is difficult to eradicate by legislation. | 10 | <i>Symphyotrichum sericeum</i> (<i>silky aster</i>) |
| 04 | <i>Carex gynocrates</i> (<i>sedge</i>)
The plant grows in openings of cedar and other evergreen swamps. It is rare today and its occurrence is limited to protected natural areas. | 11 | <i>Platanthera clavellata</i> (<i>small green wood orchid</i>) |
| 05 | <i>Brickellia eupatorioides</i> (<i>false boneset</i>) | 12 | <i>Aristida purpurascens</i> (<i>arrowfeather threeawn</i>) |
| 06 | <i>Corydalis aurea</i> (<i>golden corydalis</i>) | 13 | <i>Echinacea purpurea</i> (<i>purple coneflower</i>) |
| 07 | <i>Dysphania ambrosioides</i> (<i>Epazote, "Mexican tea," Wormseed</i>) | 14 | Collected by the First Survey in 1838, the plant most likely presents a native occurrence of the species that became extremely rare in the twentieth century. Horticulture has reintroduced the plant which can now be found in gardens, along roadsides (escaped from gardens) and, more recently, in prairie restorations.

<i>Carex scirpoidea</i> subsp. <i>convoluta</i> (<i>bulrush sedge</i>) |