

Yarrow



Other Names: *Achillea millefolium* L., wâpanêwask, achillée millefeuille
 Asteraceae - Aster Family

Quick ID

Height: up to 1 m tall

Vegetation Type: herbaceous perennial

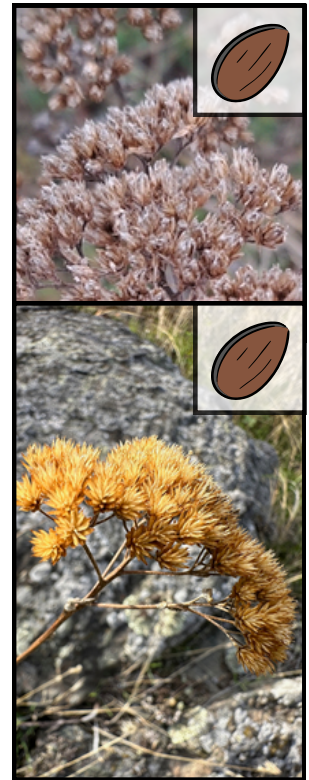
Leaves: vaguely lanceolate, but bipinnately lobed, smaller higher on stem

Flowers: tiny, white disc and ray florets

Inflorescence: Composite heads arranged in flat-topped to dome-shaped arrays

Stem: hairy to hairless

Habitat: Full sun to part shade; common in dry to moderately moist, disturbed sites; can be found in wetlands; e.g. meadows, roadsides, forest edges, stream edges



| Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
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Flowering

How often: Annually

When: July-September

- disc florets are perfect
- ray florets are female
- Yellow in the center is the anthers of the disc florets



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Seed Forecasting

When: Late August

What to look for:

- flowers wilting
- stem and heads turning tan to brown

Seed Collection

When: August-Early October

What to look for:

- Fruit is firm against nail and endosperm is white with cut test
- Fruit may stay on the plant into winter depending on weather

Cleaning and Storage

Type: dry, indehiscent fruit

- crush seedheads and sift to separate seeds from plant material



Look-alike plants:



Siberian yarrow
(Achillea alpina)



Sneezeweed yarrow
(Achillea ptarmica)

Both Siberian yarrow and Sneezeweed yarrow:

- have fewer flower heads
- have toothed leaf edges rather than lobed leaves

Germination

- Non-dormant seeds
- sow in wet soil and after a month they should germinate at warm temperatures