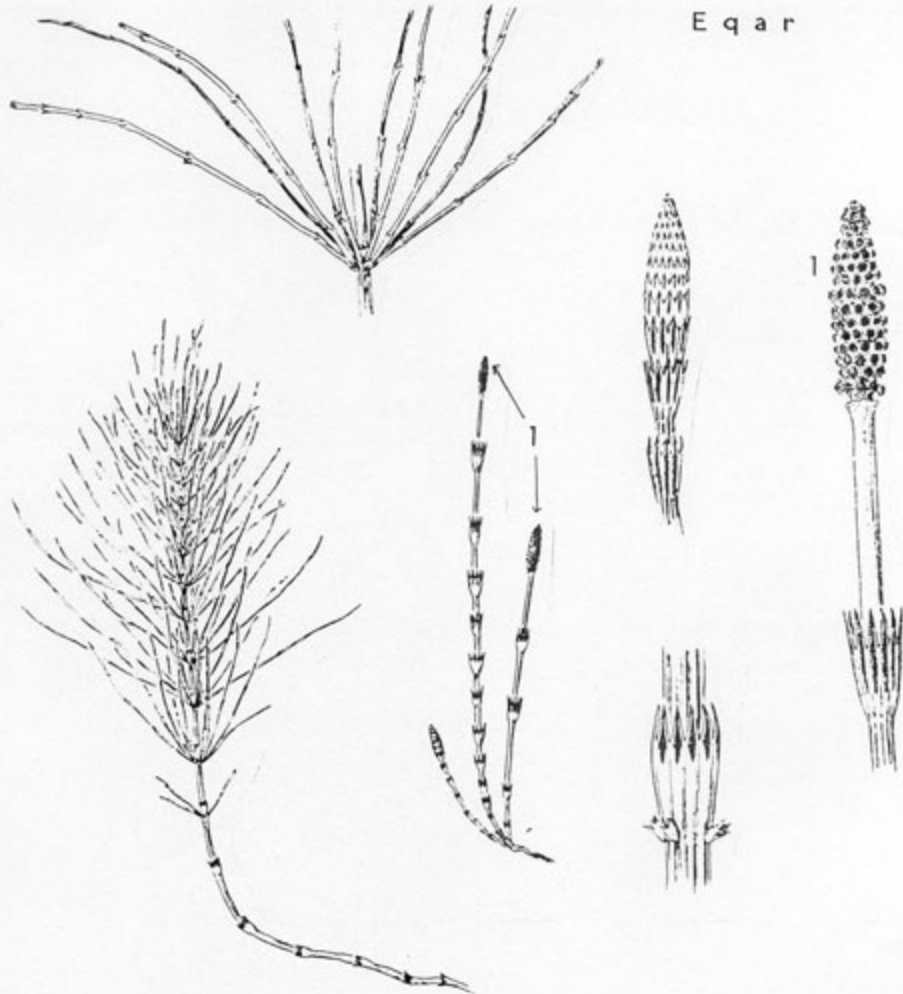


Pipo	Syal h.t.	
	Phma h.t.	
Psmc	Caru h.t.	Caru
	Phma h.t.	Phma
		Smst
Abgr	Phma h.t.	Phma
		Cooc
	Libo h.t.	Libo
		Xete
	Asca h.t.	Asca +
		Tabr
		Mefe
	Setr h.t.	
	Clun h.t.	Phma
		Clun
Tabr		
Mefe		
Xete		
Xete h.t.	Vagl	
	Cooc	
Thpl	Clun h.t.	Clun
		Tabr
		Mefe
		Xete
	Asca h.t.	Asca +
		Tabr
		Mefe
	Gydr. h.t.	
	Adpe h.t.	
	Atfi h.t.	Adpe 1
	Atfi 1	
Opho h.t.		
Tshe	Clun h.t.	Clun
		Arnu
		Mefe
		Xete
	Asca h.t.	Asca
	Arnu	
	Mefe	
Gydr h.t.		
Tsmc	Clun h.t.	Mefe
		Xete
	Mefe h.t.	Xete
		Luh
	Stam h.t.	Mefe
	Luh	
Xete h.t.	Vagl	
	Luh	
Abia	Clun h.t.	Clun
		Mefe
		Xete
		Cooc
	Mefe h.t.	Xete
		Vasc
		Luh
	Stam h.t.	Mefe
		Lica 1
	Caca h.t.	Caca 2
	Vaca 3	
	Legl	
Xete h.t.	Cooc	
	Vagl	
	Vasc	
	Luh	
Pico	Vasc h.t.	
	Xete c.t.	
	Vaca c.t.	



EQUISETACEAE
Equisetum arvense L.
Eqar

field horsetail, common horsetail

FORM: Rhizomatous, colonial perennial with annual, aerial, jointed stems, producing terminal cones (1).

STEMS: Dimorphic; sterile stems: greenish, 15-60cm (6-24in) tall, branches generally whorled, ascending or spreading; fertile stems: nonbranching, white to brownish, 30cm (12in) tall, soon withering.

CONES: Blunt, 5-40mm (<2in) long, generally produced on fertile stems, but Eqar is unusual in that the late-season green stems may produce some cones.

SIMILAR SPECIES: *Equisetum hyemale* (Dutch rush); *Equisetum telmateia* (giant horsetail); and other *Equisetum* species

HABITAT: Prefers damp, sandy, semi-shaded areas in fields and glades; often invades railway embankments or roadsides; difficult to exterminate.

NOTES: Cosmopolitan in distribution throughout the Northern Hemisphere; poisonous if ingested.