Houndstongue

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flower

nutlets

leaf
Houndstongue is native to western Asia and eastern Europe. It was introduced into the United States as a medicinal and was used as a folk remedy for ailments including acne, eczema, and fevers.

Houndstongue inhabits pastures, meadows, roadsides, disturbed sites. If ingested by livestock, houndstongue can be fatal because it produces an alkaloid that causes loss of production of liver cells. Even if ingested as hay, houndstongue remains toxic. Most animals avoid eating it because of its foul odor.

During the first year of growth, houndstongue forms a rosette and a deep, thick taproot. The second year, a flowering stem is formed; flowers bloom, seeds are set and then the plant dies.

The name ‘houndstongue’ was coined because the rosette leaves are broad and oblong in shape; resembling a dog’s tongue. The genus name is from Greek; kynos for dog and glossa for tongue.

The leaves of houndstongue can be up to 12” in length and 3” in width. Leaves and stems are covered entirely in soft white hairs and leaves are soft to the touch. A houndstongue plant can grow up to 4’ in height.

The flowers of houndstongue are reddish-purple in color, have five petals, and bloom from June to July. Flowers produce four teardrop shaped nutlets that are 1/3” in length and are covered with tiny hooked barbs that can attach to clothing, animal fur, and even vehicles! A single plant can produce up to 2,000 seeds!

Alkaloid: various compounds which are known for their poisonous or medicinal qualities

Biennial: a plant that lives two years, usually flowering in the second year

Inhabits: to live in, reside in, or be present in

Medicinal: having the properties of medicine; used as a medicine

Nutlet: small nut, which is a section of the dried ovary

Rosettes: circular clusters of leaves that radiate from a center of a plant, close to the ground, like the dandelion

Taproot: a main single root of a plant, generally growing straight down

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