

## Angelica

# *Angelica atropurpurea* L.

**Group:** Dicot

**Family:** Apiaceae (carrot)

**Growth Habit:** Forb/herb

**Duration:** Perennial

**U.S. Nativity:** Native, most of north-eastern U.S.

**Natural Enemies Attracted:** Large numbers of [Chalcidoidea](#). Medium numbers of [Empididae](#) and [Orius insidiosus](#). Small numbers of [Cynipoidea](#), [Coccinellidae](#), [Cantharidae](#) and [Braconidae](#).

**Pests Attracted:** Large numbers of lygus bugs. Medium numbers of thrips, aphids, and root-maggot flies. Small numbers of leafhoppers and weevils.

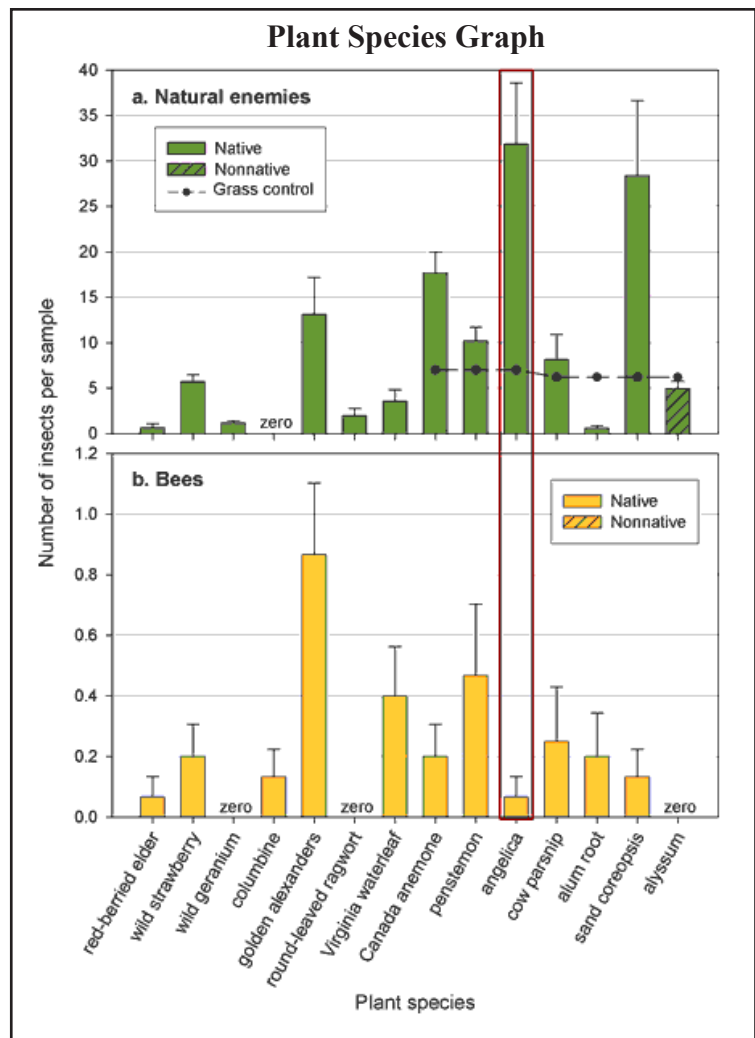
**Bees attracted:** Low numbers (less than 1 bee per meter square in a 30 second sample) of sweat bees.



**Species Notes:** Small, inconspicuous green flowers bloom along flowering stalks up to 3 ft tall. Dark-green leaves grow from the plant base to less than 1 ft tall. Plants filled in the study area in their third year of growth, and bloomed throughout June. This species was one of the least attractive to natural enemies in the early season, with less than half as many natural enemies as in the grass control.

### About the Plant Species Graph:

Average number of beneficial insects collected at each plant species the week before, during, and after peak bloom, for plant species blooming from mid-August through early October (+ standard error). *Angelica* (*Angelica atropurpurea*) boxed in red. Bars for natural enemies are in green, bars for bees are in yellow. Bars for native plants are solid and nonnative plants are striped. The black line on the top graph shows the number of natural enemies in grass with no flowering plants (grass control). Plants are listed in order of peak bloom.



**Habitat:** Includes full sun to partial shade, and average to very wet soils. Naturally occurring in wet areas such as marshes, stream and river banks, wet shores, sedge meadows, and along the edges of tamarack swamps. Also found in openings and wet hollows in mixed woods. May be found in either sunny or shady areas, but is especially common in cold habitats with springs.

**Cultivation and Management:** Can be grown from seed (flowers in third year to fourth year) or plug material (flowers in second year to third). This plant blooms only once in its life time and then dies so not easy to maintain in a cultivated situation without replanting

**Availability:** Species is available as seed, plug or container grown material from various native plant nurseries. See the Michigan Native Plant Producers Association

**For more information:** View the online USDA-NRCS PLANTS database

