

## WHAT DOES IT LOOK LIKE?



The leaf is separated into 5-15 leaflets that grow up to 8 inches long and form a semicircle above the plant.



The stalk of the plant is whitish green and hairless.



At the tip of the stalk is a bud. It contains tiny white flowers that blossom into orange-red berries in the summer.



The green dragon is unusual in which it separates into a single leaf and a flowering bud resembling a lizard's tongue.

## WHERE DOES IT LIVE?

The green dragon is more common in the United States and rare in Canada, sparsely found in Ontario and Quebec. This is a range map of it in Ontario, which means it shows where it can be found in Ontario.



The green dragon is found in deciduous forests. It prefers to grow in damp areas such as along streams and wet bottomlands along rivers, in shady or somewhat shady areas.

Habitat of the green dragon

## COSEWIC CLASSIFICATION

### (SPECIAL CONCERN) as of April 1984

The COSEWIC (Committee On the Status of Endangered Wildlife In Canada) classified the green dragon as "Special Concern" (may become endangered or threatened) mainly because of slow germination, or in other words, the green dragon didn't spread its seeds and reproduce fast enough.



A photo of the green dragon.



Green dragon flowers.



Green dragon berries.

The main limiting factor of the green dragon is urbanization. Their habitats are being destroyed by deforestation so the land can be used for purposes such as residential or industrial.

## CONSERVATION STRATEGIES

# Green Dragon

*Arisaema dracontium*

1. Plant more.

An obvious solution is to help with the green dragon's reproduction. Learn how to grow it and plant some.

2. Educate others.

Knowledge is power, so raise awareness and get others to help plant more and preserve the green dragon, whether it through preserving their habitat or preventing their harvestation.

3. Limit deforestation.

Stop the problem at its root: destroyed habitats. Give the green dragon some room to grow and reproduce. Stop destroying its habitats by not cutting down forests.

4. Limit collection.

Don't take green dragons faster than they could reproduce, or their population may decline.