# Mountain Laurel ([*Kalmia latifolia*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kalmia_latifolia)): Pennsylvania's State Flower

**Based on text taken from Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia, on May 31, 2023**

*Kalmia latifolia*, the mountain laurel, calico-bush, or spoonwood, is a species of flowering plant in the heath family *Ericaceae*, that is native to the eastern United States. Its range stretches from southern Maine south to northern Florida, and west to Indiana and Louisiana. Mountain laurel is the state flower of Connecticut and Pennsylvania. It is the namesake of Laurel County in Kentucky, and the city of Laurel, Mississippi.



Kalmia latifolia bloom. Picture by Wikipedia User Arx Fortis.

## Description

*Kalmia latifolia* is an evergreen shrub growing 3–9 m (9.8–29.5 ft) tall. The leaves are 3–12 cm long and 1–4 cm wide. The flowers are hexagonal, sometimes appearing to be pentagonal, ranging from light pink to white, and occur in clusters. There are several named cultivars that have darker shades of pink, red and maroon. It blooms in May and June. All parts of the plant are poisonous. The roots are fibrous and matted.

### Scientific Classification

Binomial Name: Kalmia latifolia

Kingdom: Plantae

Clade (General to Specific):

1. Tracheophytes
2. Angiosperms
3. Eudicots
4. Asterids

Order: Ericales

Family: Ericaceae

Genus: Kalmia

Species: K. latifolia

### Conservation Status

[Least Concern](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Least_Concern) ([IUCN 3.1](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/IUCN_Red_List))

Conservation Status is set to L.C. Least Concern.

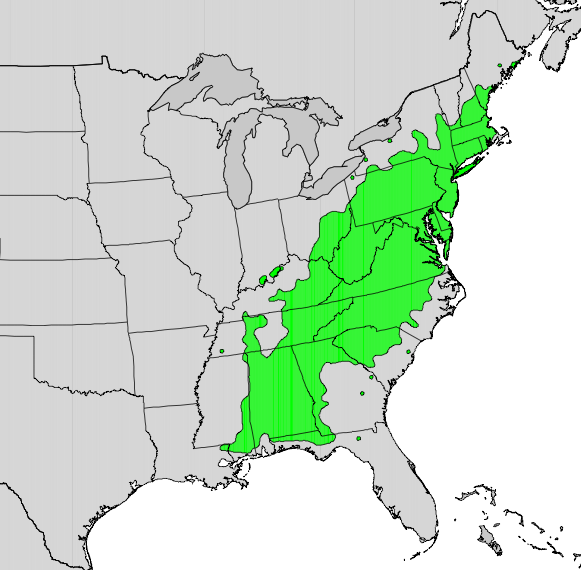
Secure ([NatureServe](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/NatureServe_conservation_status))

Status is set to G5, Secure.

## Distribution and habitat

The plant is naturally found on rocky slopes and mountainous forest areas. It thrives in acid soil, preferring a soil pH in the 4.5 to 5.5 range. The plant often grows in large thickets, covering great areas of forest floor. In the Appalachians, it can become a tree but is a shrub farther north. The species is a frequent component of [oak-heath forests](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Oak-heath_forest).In low, wet areas it grows densely, but in dry uplands has a more sparse form. In the southern Appalachians, laurel thickets are referred to as "laurel hells" because it is nearly impossible to pass through one.

### Map



U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) - Digital representation of "Atlas of United States Trees" by Elbert L. Little, Jr. Public Domain.

## Ecology

*Kalmia latifolia* has been marked as a pollinator plant, supporting and attracting butterflies and hummingbirds.

It is also notable for its unusual method of dispensing its pollen. As the flower grows, the filaments of its stamens are bent and brought into tension. When an insect lands on the flower, the tension is released, catapulting the pollen forcefully onto the insect. Experiments have shown the flower capable of flinging its pollen up to 15 cm.Physicist [Lyman J. Briggs](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lyman_J._Briggs) became fascinated with this phenomenon in the 1950s after his retirement from the National Bureau of Standards and conducted a series of experiments in order to explain it.

## Etymology

*Kalmia latifolia* is also known as **ivybush** or **spoonwood** (because Native Americans used to make their spoons out of it) ([Missouri Botanical Gardens](http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=c798)).

The plant was first recorded in America in 1624, but it was named after the Finnish explorer and botanist [Pehr Kalm](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pehr_Kalm" \o "Pehr Kalm) (1716–1779), who sent samples to Linnaeus. The Latin specific epithet *latifolia* means "with broad leaves" – as opposed to its sister species [*Kalmia angustifolia*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kalmia_angustifolia), "with narrow leaves".Despite the name "mountain laurel", *Kalmia latifolia* is not closely related to the true laurels of the family *Lauraceae*.

## Cultivation

The plant was originally brought to Europe as an ornamental plant during the 18th century. It is still widely grown for its attractive flowers and year-round evergreen leaves. Elliptic, alternate, leathery, glossy evergreen leaves (to 5" long) are dark green above and yellow green beneath and reminiscent of the leaves of rhododendrons. All parts of this plant are toxic if ingested. Numerous cultivars have been selected with varying flower color.

### Connecticut Cultivars

Many of the cultivars have originated from the Connecticut Experiment Station in Hamden, CT and from the plant breeding of Dr. Richard Jaynes. Jaynes has numerous named varieties that he has created and is considered the world's authority on *Kalmia latifolia*.

### U.K. Cultivars

In the UK the following cultivars have gained the [Royal Horticultural Society's (RHS)](https://www.rhs.org.uk/) Award of Garden Merit:

* ['Freckles'](https://www.rhs.org.uk/plants/77502/i-kalmia-latifolia-i-freckles/details) – pale pink flowers, heavily spotted
* ['Little Linda'](https://www.rhs.org.uk/plants/103060/i-kalmia-latifolia-i-little-linda/details)– dwarf cultivar to 1 m (3.3 ft) with scarlet red buds and pink flowers
* ['Olympic Fire'](https://www.rhs.org.uk/plants/47139/i-kalmia-latifolia-i-olympic-fire/details)– red buds opening pale pink
* ['Pink Charm'](https://www.rhs.org.uk/plants/56794/kalmia-latifolia-pink-charm/details) - mid pink flowers



*K. latifolia '*Clementine Churchill', Real Jardín Botánico de Madrid. This is an example of another cultivar. Photo by A. Barra. Licensed by Creative Commons.

## Wood

The wood of the mountain laurel is heavy and strong but brittle, with a close, straight grain. It has never been a viable commercial crop as it does not grow large enough, yet it is suitable for wreaths, furniture, bowls and other household items. It was used in the early 19th century in wooden-works clocks.  Root burls were used for pipe bowls in place of imported briar burls unattainable during World War II. It can be used for handrails or guard rails.



This rustic wood railing is made with branches from the mountain laurel tree by master craftsmen in the Smoky Mountains. Photo by Wikipedia User Jimmypader, Licensed by Creative Commons. Source: Mountain Laurel Handrail [http://awoodrailing.com](https://awoodrailing.com/)

## Medicinal Use by Native Americans

The Cherokee use the plant as an analgesic, placing an infusion of leaves on scratches made over location of the pain. They also rub the bristly edges of ten to twelve leaves over the skin for rheumatism, crush the leaves to rub brier scratches, use an infusion as a wash "to get rid of pests", use a compound as a liniment, rub leaf ooze into the scratched skin of ball players to prevent cramps, and use a leaf salve for healing. They also use the wood for carving.

## Toxicity

Mountain laurel is poisonous to several animals, including horses, goats, cattle, deer, monkeys, and humans, due to [grayanotoxin](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Grayanotoxin) and [arbutin](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arbutin). The green parts of the plant, flowers, twigs, and pollen are all toxic, including food products made from them, such as toxic honey that may produce neurotoxic and gastrointestinal symptoms in humans eating more than a modest amount. Symptoms of toxicity begin to appear about 6 hours following ingestion. Symptoms include irregular or difficulty breathing, anorexia, repeated swallowing, profuse salivation, watering of the eyes and nose, cardiac distress, incoordination, depression, vomiting, frequent defecation, weakness, convulsions, paralysis, coma, and eventually death. Necropsy of animals who have died from spoonwood poisoning show gastrointestinal hemorrhage.