COMMON EDIBLE PLANTS OF THE EASTERN WOODLANDS
Whether you’re in a real-life wilderness survival situation or you just want to try “living off the land” for a day or two, you’ll have a huge advantage if you can forage food from nature.

This quick guide gives you an overview of a few of the most common edible plants in the Eastern Woodlands of the United States. It’s adapted from The Unofficial Hunger Games Wilderness Survival Guide by Creek Stewart.

Eating the wrong type of plant can have painful or even deadly consequences, so there are three important rules you need to memorize before you attempt to forage wild plants.

**Creek Stewart’s Three Rules of Wild Edible Plants**

**Rule 1:** If in doubt, leave it out. If you are not 100 percent certain of a plant’s identity, then don’t eat it.

**Rule 2:** Focus on the 20 percent of plants that you see 80 percent of the time. There are hundreds of wild edible plants out there, but you’ll save energy and avoid identity problems if you limit yourself to plants that are readily available and don’t have poisonous look-alikes. You also want to select plants that are easy to prepare and offer significant food value.

**Rule 3:** Get a good field guide. Even with years of experience in gathering and eating wild edibles, I almost always reference one or two field guides when foraging. The one I use most often and highly recommend is A Field Guide to Edible Wild Plants: Eastern and Central North America by Lee Allen Peterson. For further study of the plants mentioned in this guide as well as many others, I suggest picking up a copy of that field guide.
Most people view dandelions as annoying weed, but it is an amazing wild edible. It is easy to identify and to my knowledge has no poisonous look-alikes.

**Identifying Features**

- **Leaves:** Green, deeply toothed, lance-shaped; grow in a basal rosette very close to the ground
- **Blooms:** Circular-shaped, bright yellow
- **Other features:** White milky sap appears if you break the leaves or flower stalk

**Edible Parts**

- Roots, leaves, stems, blooms

**Where It Grows**

- Open grassy areas
- Thrives in a wasteland environments like old construction sites and barren roadsides

**How To Eat**

The leaves and blooms can be eaten raw, like a salad. Dandelion roots can be cooked like root vegetables (carrots or potatoes, for example). The leaves also can be cooked like spinach as a pot herb. Cooking the leaves removes the slightly bitter flavor.
You probably have lamb’s-quarter growing in your backyard and don’t even know it. Once you learn how to identify it, you’ll see it all over the place.

A slang name for this plant is goosefoot because the leaves slightly resemble the feet of geese.

It is an excellent wild green with a very pleasant, mild flavor, and is best gathered when the plant is young.

**Edible Part**
Leaves

**Where It Grows**
Almost anywhere; thrives in waste-land environments like old construction sites, barren roadsides and the edges of fields

**Identifying Features**

- **Leaves:** diamond-shaped, softly toothed; white powdery underbellies

- **Stalks:** Grow very tall in maturity (up to 6’ [2m]) and branch out like crazy

**How To Eat**
The young, tender leaves make excellent additions to fresh salads, or it can be cooked alone as a potherb like spinach. It also can be added to soups and stews. I make a mean lamb’s-quarter soup with cattail pollen, milk, wild onions, salt and pepper.
I’ve eaten the inner pine bark before, but can’t imagine eating much of it. To me, it tasted like cardboard that had been marinated in Pine-Sol cleaning solution. But, in truly desperate food situations, it will fill you up and keep you going. Harvesting pine nuts from pinecones is a very tedious task. It takes a lot of pine nuts to make any kind of difference to an aching belly.
Edible Parts
Inner bark, nuts (harvest from pinecone), needles

Where It Grows
Almost everywhere

Identifying Features
Leaves: Thin needles
Shape: Cone-like with branches narrowing to a point at the top.
Other features: Nuts grow inside the pinecones

How To Eat
Inner Bark: Access it by scraping or peeling off the rough, gray outer bark. The edible inner bark layer is just beneath. Peel the inner bark off in strips, or scrape off handfuls. Eat it raw or sun-dried to create a type of dried chip.

Nuts: Place a mature but unopened pinecone near a fire. The heat from the fire causes the pinecone to open up, and then you can pick out the nuts.

Needles: Boil in water to create a tea that is full of vitamin C.
Be careful as you harvest this plant. The tiny hairs along the stem pack quite the itchy punch if you brush them on your skin. Use gel from the stem of the jewelweed plant, which usually grows near the stinging nettle, to neutralize the pain if you are stung by the plant.

Cooking the plant neutralizes the plant’s toxin, so don’t worry about getting an itchy tongue.

**Edible Parts**
Leaves of the young plant and new leaves at the top of older plants

**Where It Grows**
Moist, wooded areas down by a creek or in a shady area

**Identifying Features**
Leaves: toothed, like a saw; grow opposite each other along the stalk; resemble wild mint but without the mint odor or flavor
Jewelweed (non-edible), a topical stinging nettle remedy

Stalk: covered in tiny stinging hairs

**How To Eat**
Cook the young plants and new leaves at the top of the older plants like you would spinach. As they grow older, pinch off the top 2–3” (5–8cm) of the plant because the rest of the plant becomes quite bitter and fibrous.
**CURLY DOCK**

Young dock leaves have a sour, tangy flavor. Curly dock gets it’s name from its leaves, which have curly, wrinkled edges. They are very easy to spot amongst the other grasses and weeds in early spring.

**Edible Part**
Leaves, seeds

**Where It Grows**
Very sunny, open areas

**Identifying Features**
Leaves: Lance-shaped with wrinkled edges; grow quite long—18” (46cm).

**How To Eat**
Leaves: The leaves can be eaten raw when they are young, but are best boiled in one change of water after

**Handful of mature dock seeds**
they mature. It makes an excellent spinach-like dish.  

**Seeds:** The seeds are also edible and can be ground into flour or boiled in water and eaten as gruel similar to oatmeal or grits. If you boil the seeds, add some berries or honey if you have them to make the dish far more enjoyable to eat.

I’ve seen Jerusalem artichoke tubers for sale in high-end organic food stores under the name sunchoke. If you want your own crop, buy some tubers at the store and plant them just like you would plant potatoes. Or, you can just find some in the wild.

**Edible Part**  
Tuber (part of the root)

**Where It Grows**  
- Open sunny fields, often along the edge of a forest  
- Thrives in a wasteland environments like old construction sites and barren roadsides
Identifying Features

**Leaves:** pointed and lance-shaped, alternate in position up the stalk

**Stalks:** coarse and hairy, grow very tall

**Blooms:** small, yellow and sunflower-like, appear in late summer

How To Eat
Gather the tubers in the winter after the first frost. The tubers will keep all winter in the ground and you can dig them up as needed.

Cook the tubers exactly like potatoes—bake in a fire or slice and fry in a pan.

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**KATNISS PLANT**

This aquatic plant is also known as the arrowhead plant. It was a staple wild edible food in the diet of Native Americans.

Katniss tubers will float when they are dislodged from the mucky mud in which they grow. Use the Native American’s method of harvesting them: Stomp through the water where the plants grow to loose the tubers from the mud. The tubers will float to the top of water where they are easy to collect.

**Edible Part**
Tuber (part of the root)
Katniss plant

Where it Grows
Marshy areas or at the edges of water

Identifying Features
Leaves: green, arrowhead-shaped; backside has veins that branch out like spider legs from a central point

How To Eat
The tubers are best when harvest in the fall. Prepare them exactly like you would a potato—bake in a fire or slice and fry in a pan.
CATTAIL

The cattail plant has edible parts all year long.

Edible Parts

- Inner stalk of new shoots that are less than 24” (61cm) tall
- Rhizomes (the young, underground stems)
- Green bloom head (don’t eat if it’s brown)
- Pollen

Where It Grows

Marshy areas or at the edges of water

Identifying Features

- Leaves: Flat and long (up to 5’ to 10’) and bow or bend as they grow
- Bloom: Dark brown, cigar-like in appearance, grow at the end of stalk

How To Eat

- Green heads: Boil in water and eat like a mini corn on the cob (but don’t expect a corn flavor)
- Inner stalks: Peel away the outer leaf layers to reveal the white inner core. Eat this raw or cooked like a stir fry vegetable or add it to a stew.

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You can pull the inner stalks right out of the plant in the ground. Grab the inner-most section of the plant around 6–8” (15–20cm) from the bottom and firmly pull up. The center stalk will pull right out. Then, peel away the outer sheath of leaves to reveal the edible non-fibrous middle portion.

**Rhizomes:** In the spring, cattail plants send out new horizontal rhizomes that eventually turn up and become new cattail plants. If you catch them at the right time, you can just snap off the creamy white pointed rhizome shoot. They are delicious when prepared like asparagus.
Pokeweed is a little tricky. It’s fairly easy to identify and only the young shoots 12” (30cm) or less should be harvested. The mature leaves, stalks and berries (purple when mature) are all poisonous. The root is also poisonous. The stalk begins to turn a purplish shade with age.

**Edible Parts**
Young shoots 12” (30cm) or less in height; plant must be green

**Non Edible Parts**
Ignore any pokeweed that has any shade of purple in it. It has matured and is now poisonous.

**Where It Grows**
- Semi-shaded areas along forest edges in early spring
- Small, edible pokeweed plants often grow around larger mature plants.

**Identifying Features**
Leaves: Large, oval-shaped and vibrant green; stand out among other vegetation
Stalks: Purple when mature; can grow as tall as 8’ (2m) (poisonous when purple).

Berries (poisonous): Similar in appearance to blueberries; start out green, but turn deep purple when mature.

How To Eat
Pokeweed is an excellent potherb. I especially like it mixed in with scrambled eggs. It can also be added to soups and stews.
I’ve always considered wild onion an ingredient rather than a stand-alone food. I’ll often add a bit of wild onion to a salad or on a fire-roasted rabbit to enhance the flavor.

### Edible Parts
- Bulb, bulbils, leaves, flowers and stalk

### Where It Grows
- Open sunny spaces, especially along treelines and fence-rows;
- Thrives in a wasteland environments like old construction sites and barren roadsides.

### Identifying Features
- **Stalks**: Green, spiky tops about the size of pick-up sticks; grow in very noticeable bunches
- **Blooms**: White, purple or pink
- **Other features**: Distinct oniony smell that is very noticeable

### How To Eat
The green tops can be used just as you would chives, and the underground bulbs make perfect additions to stews or chopped up and cooked with other root vegetables.
I rarely find wild mint, but when I do there is a lot of it in one spot. You can chew on the leaves to ease hunger pangs.

**Edible Part**
Leaves

**Where It Grows**
Moist areas, especially rivers and streams

**Identifying Features**
Leaves: Jagged-toothed with distinct veins; leaves grow opposite each other up the stem

**Stem**: Square-shaped and hollow

**Other features**: Has a very strong mint smell when leaves are crushed

**How To Eat**
Mint isn't really a standalone food. It's best added to other dishes and is especially good with meats such as rabbit and quail.

Mint also makes an excellent tea. Simply boil six to ten mint leaves in a cup of water for a few minutes.