

Zeitschrift: Helvetia : magazine of the Swiss Society of New Zealand
Herausgeber: Swiss Society of New Zealand
Band: 69 (2003)
Heft: [7]

Rubrik: Children's page : where did the name buttercup come from?

Nutzungsbedingungen

Die ETH-Bibliothek ist die Anbieterin der digitalisierten Zeitschriften. Sie besitzt keine Urheberrechte an den Zeitschriften und ist nicht verantwortlich für deren Inhalte. Die Rechte liegen in der Regel bei den Herausgebern beziehungsweise den externen Rechteinhabern. Siehe Rechtliche Hinweise.

Conditions d'utilisation

L'ETH Library est le fournisseur des revues numérisées. Elle ne détient aucun droit d'auteur sur les revues et n'est pas responsable de leur contenu. En règle générale, les droits sont détenus par les éditeurs ou les détenteurs de droits externes. Voir Informations légales.

Terms of use

The ETH Library is the provider of the digitised journals. It does not own any copyrights to the journals and is not responsible for their content. The rights usually lie with the publishers or the external rights holders. See Legal notice.

Download PDF: 29.03.2025

ETH-Bibliothek Zürich, E-Periodica, <https://www.e-periodica.ch>

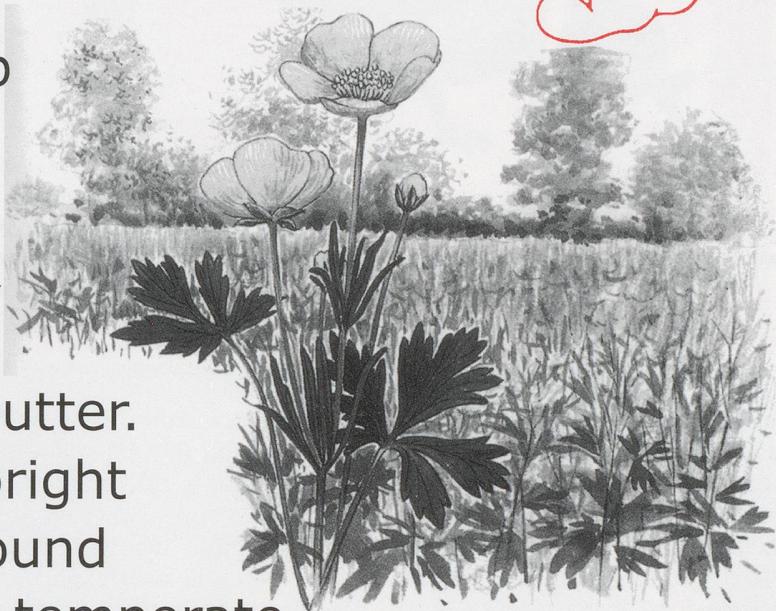


Children's Page

Where did the name Buttercup come from?



The name Buttercup comes from the yellow of the cup-shaped flowers, which resemble the appearance of butter. The buttercup is a bright yellow wild flower found in most parts of the temperate zones. They usually have five rounded petals with a gleaming, satiny surface. Crowfoot, the other common name of this plant, describes the leaves, which are usually deeply divided into three main parts, and look somewhat like the feet of birds. The common buttercup grows 30 to 120 cm (1 to 4 feet) tall. It is found mostly in fields, woods and along roadsides.



FACT FILE:

Farmers regard buttercups as troublesome weeds. Cattle will not eat the plants because of their bitter, burning juice. Buttercups often become dominant plant life in an area because they can grow and reproduce more successfully than many other types of plants.

