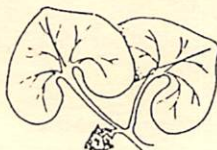


# Blue Ridge Wildflower Society

A CHAPTER OF THE  
VIRGINIA NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY

Vol. 11, Supplement

May, 1994



*Special Edition*



## Growing Guidelines



from the



## Blue Ridge Wildflower Society's

## Tenth Annual

## Plant Sale





## Containers to Use

There are endless possibilities for planting containers—a coffee can, peat pot, Jiffy flat, flower pot, cheese box, milk carton, plastic tray or other holder, wood florist flat. Whatever you use should be clean, have room for at least two inches of soil, and have good drainage in the bottom.



## Seed Starting Materials

### North Platte Mix

1 part Sphagnum Moss, Screened  
2 parts Perlite

2 parts Vermiculite

Mix and moisten before sowing seeds.  
Seedlings will need gentle feeding with liquid fertilizer.

### John Innes Mix

2 parts Pasteurized Loam

1 part Peat Moss

1 part Coarse Sand

To each bushel, mix in

1 1/2 oz. 20% Superphosphate

3/4 oz. Hydrated Builders' Lime

### All Purpose Mix

1 part Pasteurized Soil

1 part Peat Moss

1 part Sand

An easy standby for simple seeds like lettuce, cabbage.

### Straight Sphagnum Moss

Use sieved form. Seedlings will need gentle liquid feeding. Transplant seedlings within 4-6 weeks or roots will form a dense sod.

### Straight Vermiculite

Use horticultural grade. Seedlings will need gentle liquid feeding. Do not reuse vermiculite.

### Soil With Topping

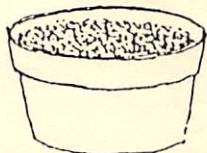
To container half filled with garden soil, add layer of half and half peat moss and sand. Do not use beach sand. Plant seeds in the topping. Being fairly free of fungus spores, it cuts down damp-off.

# SEED STARTING

## What To Do About Damping Off

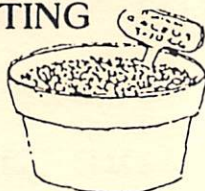
Damping off is a fungus disease at soil surface that causes seedlings to die. To control, use a sterile or pasteurized starting medium or drench soil with a special liquid soil drench fungicide. Provide seedlings with good light and air circulation.

## SIX STEPS TO SEED STARTING



### Step 1

Fill planter to within 1/2" of rim. Thump to settle medium.



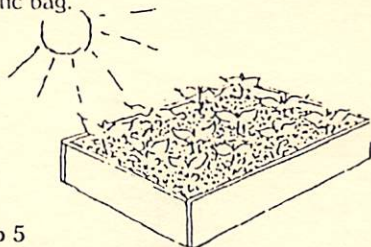
### Step 2

Use just one kind of seeds to a planter. Sow as directed on packet. Label as you go with name, date, source.



### Step 3

Set pot in water until surface is moist. Cover with clear plastic or insert in plastic bag.



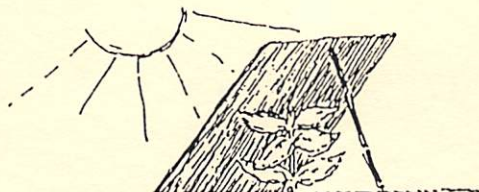
### Step 5

Harden off toward time to plant out. This means exposing gradually to fresh air and bright sun to minimize shock. Easiest way is to set plants outdoors on mild days.



### Step 4

Transplant seedlings when they have second set of leaves. Space 1 1/2" to 2" apart in larger container. Keep shaded two days after transplanting.



## How To Pasteurize Soil

Dump good humusy garden soil into a clay pot that will fit into your deepest kettle. Put a rack in bottom; add water, keeping level below bottom of pot. Cover kettle and place on stove. Bring water to a boil. Check soil temperature with a meat thermometer and when it reaches 180 degrees keep it at that point for 10 minutes. Have teakettle of hot water at hand to replace that which boils away. Do not over-steam. Dump soil onto a clean surface to cool.

A cruder but simpler method is to place a covered pan of moist soil (such as a small roaster pan) in the oven along with a small potato. When the potato is baked, the soil will be pasteurized. Dump it onto clean paper to cool.

This is always a smelly operation but the odor may be reduced if the pan of soil is placed in an oven cooking bag (the kind used for roasting meats and poultry). Use as directed.

### Step 6

Finally, transplant to ground. Water-in with mild liquid fertilizer (by container directions). Ask your county extension office for local safe frost-free date. Shade transplants for first few days.



# ESTABLISHING SEEDLINGS AND NEW PLANTS

## THE EXCHANGE

Q. *Could you offer some recommended media and handling techniques for the cultivation of native plant species?*

A. RECOMMENDED MEDIUM FOR POTTING WILDFLOWER SEEDLINGS (from North Carolina Wildflower Association Newsletter).

- 4 parts Peat
- 2 parts Horticultural Grade Pine Bark
- 1 part Vermiculite
- 1 part Sand (do not use sand from a beach area)

SEED FLAT MIXTURE FOR STARTING SEEDS OF WILDFLOWERS (from source listed above).

Equal parts of peat, sand and vermiculite. (Be certain beach sand is not used.)

A light sifting of milled sphagnum moss is helpful in retarding damping off.

COLLECTED RAINWATER (NO SALTS) IS BEST FOR BOTH POTTED SEEDLINGS AND SEED FLATS.

## TRANSPLANTING SEEDLINGS

1. Select the proper location for new plants. Consult the cultivation instructions for specifics.
2. Container material is best transplanted on a cloudy day or late in the afternoon on a clear day.
3. If transplanting cannot be carried out soon, protect plants from the sun and keep watered.
4. Transplants should go directly into prepared garden soil. This can consist of equal parts of soil and compost or leafmold.
5. A transplant should be planted at the same level as it was growing in the pot.
6. Many of the plants may be potbound. It is important to break up the root mass in order to allow the roots freedom to grow into their new environment.
7. Firm the soil around the plant, water thoroughly and mulch.
8. It is always a good idea to clip back some of the foliage to assist the plant in getting established. [Do not clip two-leaf transplants.]

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## TRANSPLANTING AND ESTABLISHING NEW PLANTS IN THE HOME GARDEN

1. Seedlings are ready to be transplanted when the second set of true leaves has developed.
2. When removing a seedling from the flat, avoid contact with the stem and roots. Grasp a leaf with one hand and with the other hand, pry under the seedling with a wooden label or popsickle stick. Loosen the roots and remove the plant. A thorough watering prior to transplanting will ease removal.
3. Generally, a 3-inch container is the next step for the seedling. Set the seedling into a hole large enough to accommodate the roots and at the same level at which the plant was growing in the seed flat. Gently firm the soil at the base of the seedling.
4. Tall, thin seedlings can be planted slightly deeper for stability.
5. Plants with 'fuzzy leaves' such as the Black-eyed Susan and Maryland Golden Aster, require a slight modification. Because the fine hair on the leaves can trap water and lead to leaf rot, seedlings should be slightly mounded to avoid contact with water and soil.
6. Seedlings will benefit from a weekly application of a general purpose fertilizer, applied at half-strength for several weeks after transplanting.
7. Seedlings are ready to be moved into the garden when a vigorous root system has developed and danger of frost is passed.



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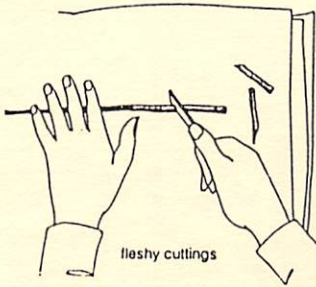
PETERSON PAGE NO.	COMMON NAME	DURATION	BLOOM TIME	COLOR	HEIGHT	SOIL	EXPOSURE	REMARKS
376	Alum Root	Perennial	May/June	Greenish or White	Ground cover flower 1-2 feet	Average garden soil	Full to filtered	Attractive rosettes in Winter.
112	Black-eyed Susan	Biennial shortlived	June/July	Yellow	1-2 feet	Average well drained	Full sun	A good source of cut flowers.
290	Bleeding Heart	Perennial	April/Sept.	Pink	1½-2 feet	Dry to moist	Light shade	A must for wildflower gardens.
22	Blood Root	Perennial	March/April	White	1 foot	Well drained soil	Shade	Every garden should have some.
322	Blue Bells	Perennial	April	Blue	1-1½ feet	Rich moist soil	Light shade	A favorite plant - early bloomer.
366	Blue Cohosh	Perennial	April	Greenish Yellow	2 ft.	Rich moist soil	Full to filtered	Attractive large blue berries in Fall.
326	Blue-eyed grass	Shortlived Perennial	May	Blue	1-1½ feet	Average garden soil	Full to filtered	Small light blue star-shaped flowers.
28	Bowman's Root	Perennial	May	White	3 feet	Dry or moist	Full to filtered	Makes a nice show with several plants.
216	Columbine (red)	Perennial	April/May	Red	1-3 feet	Light well drained	Full to light shade	Hummingbirds like. One of the earliest to bloom.
N.A.	Creeping Phlox	Perennial	April/May	Pink	Ground cover F. stalk 6 in.	Dry to moist	Filtered shade	An evergreen ground cover.
216	Cross Vine	Perennial	May	Red or Orange	Climbing Vine	Average garden soil	Full sun	Attractive high climbing evergreen vine.
84	Cut-leaved Toothwort	Perennial	April/May	White	½-1 foot	Rich moist soil	Shade	Nice early spring flower.
314	Dwarf Crested Iris	Perennial	April	Blue, Violet	Ground cover	Rich well drained	Full sun to filtered shade	Attractive throughout the growing season.
64	Devil's-bit or Fairy Wand	Perennial	May/June	White	Flower stalk 4-10 inches	Rich moist soil	Filtered shade	The plants are of two sexes.
226	False Dragonhead	Perennial	June/Sept.	Rose or White	3 feet	Average garden soil	Full sun	Spreads easily.
68	Foamflower	Perennial	April/May	White	6-12 inches	Rich moist soil	Shade	A favorite ground cover.
62	Galax	Perennial	June	White	Ground cover F. stalk 8-18 in.	Acid moist soil	Shade	Evergreen ground cover.
218	Geranium, Wild	Perennial	May	Rose	1-2 feet	Rich moist soil	Light shade	Requires little maintenance.
112	Green & Gold	Perennial	April/Oct.	Yellow	Ground cover	Fertile well-drained	Full to filtered	Outstanding and long blooming
N.A.	Goats Beard	Perennial	June/July	White	5 feet	Rich moist soil	Light shade	Beautiful large plant.



368	Jack-in-the-pulpit	Perennial	April/May	Green or Maroon	1-3 feet	Rich moist or wet	Shade	Can change sex.
37	Jacob's ladder	Perennial	April/May	White or Blue	1 f	Average soil	Light shade	Nice foliage all summer.
102	Large flowered Bellwort	Perennial	April/May	Lemon Yellow	10-15 inches	Humus-rich soil	Filtered sun	Give ample room as plant becomes clump.
224	Liatris	Perennial	July/Sept.	Lavender	8-30 inches	Average well drained	Full sun	Flowers bloom from top to bottom. Hardy and easy to cultivate.
208	Lily, Blackberry	Perennial	July/Sept.	Yellow or Orange	2-3 feet	Average garden	Full Sun	Dried seed pods are nice in floral arrangements.
216	Lobelia, Cardinal	Perennial	Aug./Sept.	Red	2-5 feet	Average moist soil	Full sun to shade	Bright red, blooms for 1 month or longer.
342	Lobelia, Great	Perennial	Aug./Sept.	Blue	2-5 ft.	Average moist soil	Full sun to shade	Nice grown with the Cardinal flower.
66	Mayflower, Canada	Perennial	May/July	White	2-6 inches ground cover	Acid soil	Full sun to shade	Fruit a speckled red berry.
68	Miterwort, Bishop's Cap	Perennial	April/May	White	10-18 inches	Rich soil	Shade	A charming, dainty plant.
N.A.	Nine bark	Shrub	June	White	4-10 feet	Moist soil	Full sun / Light shade	Shrub with beautiful bark.
344	Penstemon	Shortlived Perennial	May/June	Purple	1½-2 feet	Light, well drained	Full sun to partial shade	Reseeds readily — A lovely plant
108	Ragwort, Golden	Perennial	April/June	Yellow	1-2 feet	Average garden soil	Full sun to partial shade	Spreads freely but easy to control.
220	Shooting star	Perennial	April/May	White-Lavender	1 foot	Average garden soil	Light shade	An unusually interesting native plant.
346	Skullcap	Perennial	May/June	Violet-Blue	2 feet	Slightly acid soil	Full sun to partial shade	Should be better known and grown.
102	Solomon's-seal	Perennial	April/May	Greenish white	1-3 feet	Average to moist soil	Light-deep shade	Nice dark blue berries in the fall.
340	Southern harebell	Perennial	July/Sept.	Pale blue	1-3 feet	Average to dry soil	Full sun	Covered with tiny blue bells.
314	Spiderwort	Perennial	May/June	Blue-Lavender	1-2 feet	Average garden soil	Full sun to light shade	One of most versatile & reliable plants.
116	Star Grass, Yellow	Perennial	June/Sept.	Bright Yellow	6 inches	Dry acid soil	Full sun to light shade	Star-like flowers June to Sept.
336	Summer Houstonia	Perennial	May/July	Light Purple	20 inches	Sandy to average soil	Full sun	A nice addition to wildflower garden.
10	Trillium	Perennial	April/May	White or Red	1-1½ feet	Rich well drained	Shade	May be T. grandiflorum or T. erectum.
128	Trumpet Honeysuckle	Peren-Vine	April/Sept.	Yellow & Red	Climbing vine	Average garden soil	Full sun	Vine, hummingbirds love. Non-spreading.
332	Violet, Birdfoot	Perennial	April May	Violet-Lavender	2-6 inches	Sandy well drained	Full sun to filtered shade	A favorite among gardeners.
54	White Baneberry	Perennial	May/June	White	2 feet	Rich soil	Shade	Large china-white berries, purple spot.
240	Wild ginger	Perennial	April May	Maroon	Ground cover	Rich moist soil	Shade	Deciduous, fast spreading ground cover.
130	Wood poppy	Perennial	April June	Yellow	1 foot	Average garden soil	Full sun to partial shade	A showy, deep yellow flower.



# Propagation by Root Cuttings



Root cuttings are an easy technique for the beginner as well as the experienced gardener. When working with native plants, reproduction of the same species is fairly certain. This is not true when working with cultivars, many of which are the product of grafting or hybridization, and the resulting plants may be undesirable.

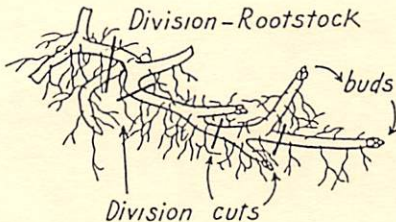
Spring is a good time to take cuttings because the plants will have much needed nutrients stored in their root system, awaiting spring and summer growth. Several techniques are described here.

## HERBACEOUS PERENNIALS

Lift the stock plant from the ground and shake off excess soil. It is best to take cuttings from the previous season's growth, so select and trim roots from near the crown. Rinse the cuttings and place on towels or newspapers to absorb excess moisture. Reset the stock plant.

Cut the root into 3-4" lengths. To help ensure the pieces will be planted "right-end-up" make a flush cut at the crown end and an angled cut at the root end of each piece. If making multiple cuttings from one root, simply straighten the angle from the previous cut as you continue toward the root tip. For plants with finer roots, this is not necessary as the cut pieces can be planted horizontally. Make these cuttings about 1½" - 2" long.

Before planting, dust the cuttings with a fungicide to inhibit both fungus growth and rotting. Do not, however, use a rooting hormone.



Cuttings from plants which do not tolerate much handling should be placed in individual pots. However, most cuttings can be placed several to a container. Using a dibble or other slender instrument, make holes in the soil about ½" deeper than the length of the cuttings. Insert the pieces, keeping the flush-cut end upright. For the finer root cuttings, simply sprinkle them over the soil in flats. Cover lightly with ¼ to ½" of a light soil mixture.

Keep the cuttings away from drafts and direct sun and try to maintain the temperature at 65 - 75° F. Cuttings will need to be kept moist but never wet. Covering the pots with glass or plastic may provide all the moisture needed until the new plants are established. Do not fertilize at this stage.

When stem growth begins, uncover the pots and gradually give the plants more light. After the root system becomes more established and plants have nice top growth, harden them off, readying them to be placed in the garden when danger of frost has passed.

After transferring plants to the garden, water them well but do not soak the soil. Do not fertilize until they are settled into their new location.

## TUBEROUS OR RHIZOMATOUS PLANTS

These are among the easiest of plants with which to work. After lifting the plant, shake off excess soil. Gently pull or cut apart the tubers or rhizomes. Usually these will have been growing horizontally, near the soil surface. The divisions should be planted the same way in which they were growing.

If done carefully, most plants will suffer little setback from the process. Any pieces with no top growth should be handled much the same as herbaceous perennials.

## SURFACE CREEPERS

Surface creepers include partridgeberry, trailing arbutus and many others with prostrate stems. Often the stems will have already rooted to some extent. After cutting apart, bury these roots carefully, positioning stems in the direction in which they were oriented. Lightly cover with a mixture of equal parts sand and leafmold.

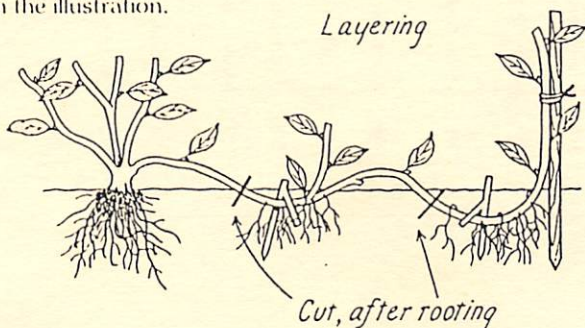
# Propagation by Layering

In-ground layering is one of the simplest and most successful methods of plant propagation home gardeners can use. Layerings can be described as cuttings being rooted while still attached to and receiving nourishment from the parent plant.

There are three commonly used methods. Single branches may be partially buried; the tips of branches may be buried; or, the entire lower portion of a plant having multiple stems may be mounded over with soil. We will be discussing the first method.

A good time to begin this process is early summer, mid to late June, when the new spring growth has hardened.

Select strong, young branches growing close to the ground or those which can easily be bent to the ground. Bend the branch so that new or year-old growth near the tip of the branch touches the ground. Mark the spot and work some extra peat moss or sand into the area. Scoop out a hole about 4" deep to receive the branch. Long, flexible branches may have two areas buried, as in the illustration.



Bend the branch down and cut partway through the top side, at an angle, going no more than halfway through the stem. This is where new roots will form. A tiny amount of rooting hormone may be applied to the cut but it is not necessary.

Secure the stem in the hole using a piece of bent wire, a forked branch, or other method of your choosing. Cover with sand and peat moss, being careful to leave the tip of the branch uncovered and upright. Large, heavy or springy stems may need to have a brick or stone placed over the area to help secure their placement. The depth of burial varies with the size of the parent plant, size of the stems, etc. Logic will say a partridgeberry will need to be lightly covered but a woody shrub will need to be more heavily covered.

Water thoroughly and continue to keep constantly damp but do not soak the area.

Herbaceous plants may root in as little as a few weeks but woody plants may require a year or more. When a good root system has been established, the new plants may be severed from the parent and established in their desired settings. Herbaceous plants do well when cut and set out in early fall. Woody plants are often better left through winter and not cut off until the following spring. A mulch of leaves can be spread over the buried area during winter to help protect the new root system. If mulched, allow the leaves near the tip of the plant to remain exposed.



## Mail Order Retail Sources of Native Plants

To protect native species in their natural habitats and to guard against introducing species that might become invasive, the Virginia Native Plant Society encourages gardeners and landscape professionals to buy only propagated plants and to use species that occur naturally in their regions. Plants that will be left to reseed freely, such as wildflower meadows or landscape restoration, should use seed from local populations or plants grown from such seed.

Most VNPS chapters offer nursery and home propagated plants at local plant sales. Chapters may also provide lists of local retail nurseries that sell propagated natives. Write to the Society for addresses of other chapters or the name of their propagation chairperson.

To the best of our knowledge the sources listed here offer nursery propagated plants and responsibly collected seed, and do not sell plants collected from the wild. Although some of the nurseries are distant, all offer species native to Virginia. Plants ordered from warmer zones will have a better chance of surviving if purchased in the spring and given time to become established before winter. Many of these nurseries also operate locally as retail businesses, and others are open by appointment only; inquire before you visit.

**KEY: C-Carnivorous Plants; F-Ferns; G-Grasses; H-Herbaceous Wildflowers; S-Seeds; W-Woody Plants**

Appalachian Wildflower Nursery, Rt. 1, Box 275A, Reedsville, PA 17084 (717-667-6998) Catalog \$1.25	F, H, W
Kurt Bluemel, Inc., 2740 Greene Ln., Baldwin, MD 21013 (301-557-7229) Catalog \$2.00	F, G, H
Boothe Hill Wildflowers, 23B Boothe Hill, Chapel Hill, NC 27514 (919-967-4091)	H, S
Send #10 SASE for price list	
Brookside Wildflowers, Rt. 3, Box 740, Boone, NC 28607 (704-963-5548) Send #10 SASE for price list	H
Fancy Fronds, 1911 4th Ave. West, Seattle, WA 98119 (206-284-5332) Catalog \$1.00	F
Forestfarm, 990 Tetherow Rd., Williams OR 97544-9599 (503-846-6963) Catalog \$3.00	H, W
Holbrook Farm and Nursery, 115 Lance Rd., P. O. Box 368, Fletcher, NC 28732 (704-891-7790)	F, H, W
Free catalog	
Huffman's Native Plants, P. O. Box 39, Otto, NC 28763 (704-524-7446) Send #10 SASE for price list	S, W
Hungry Plants, 1216 Cooper Dr., Raleigh, NC 27607 (919-851-6521) Send #10 SASE for price list	C
Lamtrees Farm, Rt. 1, Box 162, Warrensville, NC 28693 (919-385-6144) Catalog \$2.00	W
Midwest Wildflowers, Box 64, Rockton, IL 61072 Catalog \$1.00	S
Missouri Wildflower Nursery, 9815 Pleasant Hill Rd., Jefferson City, MO 65109-9805 (314-496-3492)	H, S
Catalog \$1.00	
Montrose Nursery, P. O. Box 957, Hillsborough NC 27278 (919-732-7787) Catalog \$2.00	F, G, H, W
Native Gardens, Rt. 1, Box 494, Greenback, TN 37742 (615-856-3350) Catalog \$1.00	F, G, H, S
Niche Gardens, 1111 Dawson Rd., Dept VN, Chapel Hill, NC 27516 (919-967-0078)	F, G, H, W
Catalog and Newsletter \$3.00	
Ben Pace Nursery, Rt. 1, Box 925, Pine Mountain, GA 31822 (404-663-2346) Send #10 SASE for price list	H, W
Prairie Moon Nursery, Rt. 3, Box 163, Winona, MN 55987 (507-452-5231) Catalog \$1.00	G, H, S
Prairie Nursery, P. O. Box 306, Westfield, WI 53964-0116 (608-296-3679) Catalog \$3.00	G, H, S
Shooting Star Nursery, 444 Bates Rd., Frankfort, KY 40601 (502-223-1679) Catalog \$1.00	F, G, H, S, W
Southern Carnivores, 5600 Hiram Rd., Powder Springs, GA 30073 Send SASE for price list	C
Sunlight Gardens, Rt. 1, Box 600-A, Hillvale Rd., Andersonville, TN 37705 (615-494-8237)	F, G, H, W
Catalog \$2.00 or send #10 SASE for price list	
TakeRoot, 4 Blakes Dr., Pittsboro, NC 27312 (919-967-9515) Send #10 SASE for price list	F
Transplant Nursery, Parkertown Rd., Lavonia, GA 30553 (404-356-8947) Catalog \$1.00	W
We-Du Nurseries, Rt. 5, Box 724, Marion, NC 28752 (704-738-8300) Catalog \$2.00	F, G, H, W
Wildflower Patch, 442 Brookside, Walnutport PA 18088 Send #10 SASE for price list	S
Wildwood Flower, Inc., Rt. 3, Box 165, Pittsboro, NC 27312 Send #10 SASE for price list	F, H
Woodlanders, Inc., 1128 Colleton Ave., Aiken, SC 29801 (803-648-7522) Catalog \$1.00	F, H, W

Compiled by Nancy Arrington, Horticulture Coordinator, Virginia Native Plant Society, October, 1991. We would appreciate suggestions for additions and corrections or any comments you may have. VNPS, P. O. Box 844, Annandale, VA 22003.



# Recommended Reading About Plants

The following suggestions are from our members and are among the books they have found particularly helpful. Along with current titles, the list contains a number of books now out of print. Many times these can be found in used book stores.

## IDENTIFICATION AND FIELD GUIDES

Field Guide to Wildflowers. *Roger Tory Peterson and Margaret McKenny*. Arranged by color, form and detail.  
Newcomb's Wildflower Guide. *Lawrence Newcomb*. Key system for wildflowers, shrubs and vines.  
Flora of West Virginia. *Earl L. Core and P. B. Strausbaugh*. A real must for reference.  
How to Know the Wildflowers. *Mrs. William Starr Dana*. A classic in reprint.  
Wildflowers of the Shenandoah Valley and Blue Ridge Mountains. *Oscar W. Guppton and Fred C. Swope*. Photographs.  
Common Marsh, Underwater and Floating-leaved Plants. *Neil Hotchkiss*.  
The Audubon Society Field Guides and Audubon Society Pocket Guides. *Audubon Society*. For varied fields of interest.  
Wildflowers in Color. *Arthur Stupka*. Photographs of the more common plants.  
Wildflowers of North Carolina. *William S. Justice and C. Ritchie Bell*. Covers the central Atlantic area.  
An Illustrated Flora of the Northern United States and Canada. *Nathaniel Lord Britton and Hon. Addison Brown*. Excellent text, line drawings. Classic. Either older or newer editions.  
How to Recognize Shrubs. *William C. Grimm*. Good line drawings.  
A Field Guide to Trees and Shrubs. *George A. Petrides*. Part of the Peterson Series. Line drawings include winter identification.  
The Illustrated Book of Trees. *William C. Grimm*. Line drawings.  
Atlas of the Virginia Flora. *Alton J. Harvill, Jr., et al.* Reference showing distribution of species by county. Not for identification.  
Gray's Lessons and Manual of Botany: The Elements of Botany for Beginners and for Schools. *Asa Gray*.

## FOR ORCHID LOVERS

Field Guide to Orchids of North America. *John G. Williams and Andrew E. Williams*. Color drawings, good descriptions.  
Wild Orchids of the Middle Atlantic States. *Oscar W. Guppton and Fred C. Swope*. Color photographs including rare species.  
The Native Orchids of the United States and Canada Excluding Florida. *Carlyle A. Luer*. A must for positive identification of similar species. For the dedicated enthusiast.

## FOR FERN LOVERS

Fern Finder. *Anne C. and Barbara G. Hallowell*. Pocket size, key system of identification, very helpful.  
Handbook on Ferns. *Brooklyn Botanic Garden*. Identification and cultivation of ferns native to the U.S., including Alaska.  
The Fern Guide. *Edgar T. Wherry*. A classic.  
A Field Guide to the Ferns. *Boughton Cobb*. Part of the Peterson Series.  
Field Guide to Missouri Ferns. *James S. Key*. Good illustrations, uncommon *Aspleniums*. Appropriate to our area.

## FOR MUSHROOM HUNTERS

Mushrooms of North America. *Orson K. Miller, Jr.* Color photographs, good text.  
The Mushroom Handbook. *Lewis C. C. Krieger*. Photographs and Drawings.  
Toadstools, Mushrooms, Fungi; Edible & Poisonous: 1000 American Fungi. *C. McIlvane and R. K. MacAdam*. A classic reprint.

## BOOKS FOR GROWING AND PROPAGATING

Growing and Propagating Wildflowers. *Harry R. Phillips*. Excellent for those plants which are easier to propagate.  
The Wildflower Gardener's Guide. *Henry W. Art*. Guidelines for popular wildflowers, includes theme gardens and landscaping.  
North Carolina Native Plant Propagation Handbook. *N. C. Native Plant Society*. Seed collection, storage, propagation, cultivation.  
The New Wildflowers and How to Grow Them. *Edwin Steffek*. Over 500 species including good conservation guidelines.  
Growing Woodland Plants. *Clarence and Eleanor Birdseye*. Easy to understand.  
Propagation of Wildflowers. *Will C. Curtis*. A reprint through New England Wild Flower Society.  
Growing Wildflowers: A Gardener's Guide. *Marie Sperka*. Covers all aspects of growing wildflowers.  
Landscaping with Wildflowers and Native Plants. *Ortho Books*. Good landscaping tips.  
The Wildflower Meadow Book: A Gardener's Guide. *Laura C. Martin*. Covers all steps of meadow gardening.  
Wildflower Perennials for Your Garden. *Bebe Miles*. Detailed guide to years of bloom from America's long-neglected native heritage.  
Gardening with Native Wild Flowers. *Samuel B. Jones, Jr. and Leonard E. Foote*. Much useful information.

## FOR AUTUMN AND WINTER

Weeds in Winter. *Lauren Brown*. Line drawings.  
Pods, Wildflowers and Weeds in Their Final Beauty. *Jane Embertson*. Color photos from flower to pod to dried arrangement.  
Winter Botany. *William Trelease*. A favorite of some of our more dedicated winter botanists.

## CHECKLISTS

Spring Wildflowers of the Blue Ridge Mountains: A Checklist. *Blue Ridge Wildflower Society*.  
Trees, Shrubs and Woody Vines of Virginia: A Checklist. *Virginia Native Plant Society*.  
Ferns and Fern Relatives of Virginia: A Checklist. *Virginia Native Plant Society*.