

JULY-AUGUST 1984

# WILD NEWS

PRINCE WILLIAM WILDFLOWER SOCIETY, A Chapter of the Virginia Wildflower Preservation Society

## JULY MEETING

# BUTTERFLY GARDENING

MONDAY, JULY 23 7:30 P.M.

BETHEL LUTHERAN CHURCH, MANASSAS



Claudia Thompson-De'ahl, a member of our Chapter and her co-worker Anne Ziminiski will present a slide program on Butterfly Gardening at our July meeting.

Claudia is an environmental maintenance manager for the Reston Homeowners Association. She describes her job as "naturescaping the common lands of Reston." Naturescaping involves the use of native plants

and our program will focus on ones which attract butterflies to the garden.

Claudia and Anne worked with a landscape designer to plan a butterfly garden at Reston. They helped plant and are currently helping maintain the garden.

Bring a neighbor or friend for a very pretty as well as informative program. Claudia and Anne will also discuss butterflies found in our area.



You'll gain a new appreciation for July's wildflower after reading Marion's article on page 3.

## FAIR DISPLAY

Nicky Staunton, Chairman of the Education Committee is planning our display for the Prince William Co. Fair this year.

The theme of the display will be an introduction to wildflower identification. Marie Davis is potting live plants from her garden to be used in the display.

If you can help in putting together the display call Nicky (home - 368-9803 or work - 368-3943). Nicky especially needs people to check on the plants during the week of the Fair and to water them as needed. The Fair runs from Aug. 10th through the 18th

## ARTWORK FOR SALE

PWWS Staff Artist, Nicky Staunton, has some of her artwork for sale at the newly opened Artists' Attic II on Center St. in Manassas.

**ANNUAL MEETING SAT. OCT. 6**

**Mark Your Calendar  
Details Later**

## VWPS PHOTO CONTEST

Keep the VWPS Photo Contest in mind as you take pictures of summer wildflowers. It doesn't have to be a rare species to be a winner — Elaine Haug won with a beautiful shot of chickory last year.

## WILDFLOWER RESEARCH CENTER OPENS

Under the leadership of Lady Bird Johnson a National Wildflower Research Center has opened in Austin, Texas. From the Center's first newsletter:

"The growing interest in wildflowers is indeed a grass roots movement. Most investigators, groups, and individuals are working independently, and, in many cases, are unaware of efforts elsewhere. We have found that this is true at practically all levels of activity, from academic researchers to nurserymen, conservationists, ecologists and more. There is a need to share information! . . .

"The National Wildflower Research Center has committed itself to setting up a national clearinghouse of information on wildflowers and native plants. . . .

"We envision the clearinghouse to maintain lists of seed and plant suppliers, organizations, research scientists, planting projects, information sources, bibliographies, and much more. All wildflower activity will be monitored as much as possible, with information available to the public in return."

## EVERYBODY IS A MEMBER

Rescue Committee chairmen Marie Davis and Duane York want to remind you that everyone is a member of the Rescue Committee. It is impossible for one or two people to be aware of all the construction that is going on in the county right now.

Keep an eye out for likely sites as you drive around the county. If you know of an area that is scheduled for development let Marie or Duane know. They will get permission to survey the site and a rescue will be arranged. Marie - 361-1626, Duane - 670-4451.

## COLLECT SEED

Collect wildflower seed as pods begin to dry out and turn brown. We'll have our seed exchange at the annual meeting. Label with species botanical and common names, and date and place collected. Small envelopes are available from Nancy Arrington, 368-8431.

Favorites at past exchanges include butterfly-weed, cardinal flower, columbine, black-eyed Susan, and purple coneflower.

## NOMINATING COMMITTEE GEARS UP

The Nominating Committee will be meeting soon to develop a slate of candidates to be voted on at our annual meeting.

The slate will be mailed to members 30 days before

the Oct. 6 annual meeting.

Members of the committee are Tom Carrig, Jean Chitren, Nancy Gray, Blythe Salamonowicz, and Duane York.

## CALENDAR

- July 21 PWWS Wildflower Walk, 8:30 a.m., Manassas National Battlefield Park, Sudley Rd., Manassas, meet at Visitors Center, 221-4489
- July 21 Nature Walk, 3:00 p.m., Oak Ridge Campground, Prince William Forest Park, Triangle, 221-2104
- July 23 PWWS Meeting, 7:30 p.m., Bethel Lutheran Church, Sudley Rd. & Plantation Ln., Manassas
- July 28 Tree Hike, 2:00 p.m., Nature Center, Prince William Forest Park, Triangle, 221-2104
- July 29 Nature Walk, 3:00 p.m., Nature Center, Prince William Forest Park, Triangle, 221-2104
- Aug. 5 Bird Walk, 7:00 a.m., Algonkin Regional Park, Sterling, 528-5406
- Aug. 9 Wildflower Walk, 9-11:00 a.m., Algonkian Regional Park, Sterling, 528-5406
- Aug. 11 Prince William Co. Fair begins
- Sept. 16 VWPS Annual Meeting
- Oct. 6 PWWS Annual Meeting

## MEANING OF COMMON SCIENTIFIC NAMES

This list (courtesy of Marion Blois) is for the non-botanists among us who may be bewildered by the latin names of plants.

acaulis, stemless  
 acicularis, needlelike  
 aduncus, hooked  
 aestivalis, summer  
 affinis, related  
 alatus, winged  
 albicans, whitish  
 altissimus, very tall  
 amabilis, lovely  
 amarus, bitter  
 ambigus, ambiguous  
 amoenus, charming stems  
 amplexicaulis, clasping  
 anceps, two-headed or edged  
 angustatus, narrow  
 annotinus, year-old  
 apophyllus, leafless  
 apiculatus, tipped with a point  
 appendiculatus, appendaged  
 appianatus, flattened  
 arcuatus, bow-like  
 areolatus, areolate, pitted  
 argentus, silvery  
 argutus, sharp-toothed  
 argyreus, silvery  
 aridus, arid  
 arifolius, arrow-leaved  
 arundinaceus, reed-like  
 asper, rough  
 atratus, blackened  
 atropurpureus, dark purple  
 atrosanguineus, dark blood-red  
 aurantiacus, orange-red  
 aureus, golden  
 australis, southern  
 asureus, sky blue  
 beccatus, berried  
 bifidus, twice cut  
 borealis, northern  
 brachycarpus, short fruited  
 brevipes, short footed  
 brunneus, deep brown  
 bufonius, pertaining to the toad  
 caeruleis, dark blue  
 caesius, bluish gray  
 calvus, bald, hairless  
 calcinus, calyx-like  
 candidus, white, shining  
 capillaris, hair-like  
 carinatus, keeled  
 caudatus, tailed  
 cerifera, wax bearing  
 cernuus, drooping  
 candicans, white-hoary  
 caninus, cutting  
 chloranthus, green-flowered  
 chrysophyllus, golden leaved  
 chrysostomus, golden mouthed  
 cinctus, girdled  
 clandestinus, concealed  
 coarctatus, ascending, appressed  
 coccineus, scarlet  
 comatus, with hair  
 communis, gregarious  
 commutatis, changing  
 coccinus, neat  
 concolor, colored similarly  
 confertus, crowded  
 confinus, bordered  
 conoides, cone-like  
 contortus, contorted  
 corniculatus, horned

coronarius, used with garlands  
 crassifolius, thick leaved  
 crassipes, thick footed  
 crinitus, hairy  
 cristatus, crested  
 cyanus, blue  
 dasycarpus, thick fruited  
 dasystachys, thick-spike  
 debilis, weak  
 decapetalus, 10-petaled  
 decipiens, deceptive  
 decorus, elegant  
 decumbens, reclining  
 deflexus, bent downward  
 demissus, low, weak  
 demidiatus, halved  
 discolor, different colors  
 dulcis, sweet  
 dum, osus, bushy  
 eburneus, ivory white  
 echinatus, spiny  
 edulis, edible  
 effusus, loose-spread  
 efflor, taller  
 elatus, tall  
 ensifolius, sword-leaved  
 eriocarpus, wooly fruit  
 erubescens, burning  
 esculentus, edible  
 exiguus, little, poor  
 fallax, deceptive  
 fastigiatus, erect & close together  
 filipes, thread-like stalks  
 fistulosus, hollow, cylindrical  
 flabellatus, fan-like parts  
 flagillaris, whip-like  
 farinosus, mealy  
 fasciculatus, fascicled  
 flavescens, yellowish  
 flavus, yellow  
 flexilis, pliant  
 floribundus, free-flowering  
 floridus, flowering  
 fluitans, floating  
 foliosus, leafy  
 formosus, beautiful  
 fontanus, frondus  
 fulgens, shining  
 furcatus, forked  
 geniculatus, jointed  
 gracilis, slender  
 graecians, Greek  
 gramineus, grassy  
 graveolens, heavy scented  
 hebecarpus, pubescent-fruited  
 heveolus, pale yellow  
 hirta, hairy  
 holo-sericus, wooly-silky  
 humifusus, sprawling  
 humilis, dwarf  
 hyemalis, of winter  
 hyperboreus, far northern  
 hypogaeus, underground  
 hypoglaucus, glaucous beneath  
 hystrix, bristly  
 incanus, hoary  
 inermis, unarmed  
 intumescens, tumid, enlarged

juncus, rush-like

lactatus, milky  
 laevigatus, smooth  
 laevipes, smooth-footed  
 laevis, smooth  
 lanuginosus, wooly  
 leiocarpus, smooth fruited  
 leptocladus, thin-stemmed  
 leptophyllus, thin-leaved  
 leucanthus, white-flowered  
 longipes, long-footed  
 lucidus, bright, clear  
 lupulinus, hop-like  
 luteolus, yellowish  
 macilentus, lean  
 macranthus, large-flowered  
 maculatus, spotted  
 majalis, Maytime  
 maritimus, of the sea  
 megarrhisus, large-rooted  
 micranthus, small-flowered  
 macrocarpus, large-fruited  
 macrophyllus, large-leaved  
 medius, intermediate  
 millefolius, very many leaves  
 mirabilis, wonderful  
 modestus, modest  
 millis, soft  
 moniliformis, constricted at regular intervals  
 monocephala, single-headed  
 monoicous, monoecious  
 monostachys, single-spiked  
 multifidus, many times parted  
 mutabilis, variable  
 muralis, of walls  
 nanus, dwarf  
 natans, floating  
 noedioca, nearly dioecious  
 nictitans, blinking  
 nigricans, black  
 nitens, shining  
 nivialis, snowy  
 niveus, snowy  
 novae-angliae, of New England  
 noveboracensis, of New York  
 nudicaulis, naked-stemmed  
 novae-belgii, of New York  
 nutans, nodding  
 occidentalis, western  
 ochroleucus, yellowish-white  
 oliganthus, few-flowered  
 oligocarpus, few-fruited  
 oligospermus, few-seeded  
 operculatus, with a lid  
 orientalis, Eastern  
 ornatus, adorned  
 orthocarpus, straight fruit  
 orthopteris, straight-winged  
 ovinus, of sheep  
 oxyanthus, sharp-spined  
 parviflora, small-flowered  
 parvifolius, small-leaved  
 parvulus, very small  
 patens, spreading  
 pauciflorus, few-flowered  
 pauperulus, poor  
 pectinatus, comb-like  
 pentandrous, five stamens  
 perennans, perennial  
 peregrinus, exotic  
 plantaginous, plantain-like  
 platycarpus, broad-fruited  
 platycladus, broad-branched

platyphyllus, broad-leaved  
 plumarius, plumed  
 pedecarpus, with stalked fruit  
 polyanthus, many-flowered  
 polystachys, many-spiked  
 porcinus, of swine  
 praecox, very early  
 prasinus, grass green  
 procera, tall  
 psiloatichys, naked spike  
 pulchellus, pretty  
 pulchra, pretty  
 pumila, dwarf  
 pungens, piercing, sharp  
 pusillus, very small insignificant  
 pycnanthus, densely-flowered  
 quadrifolius, four-leaved  
 ramosus, branched  
 repens, creeping  
 retroflexus, reflexed  
 ringens, gaping, open-mouthed  
 rostratus, rostrate, beaked  
 rubellus, reddish  
 rubiginosus, rusty  
 rufus, red, rusty  
 rusticus, rustic  
 sapientus, of the wise men  
 sativus, cultivated  
 scandens, climbing  
 sclerophyllus, hard-leaved  
 scoparius, broom-like  
 sensibilis, sensitive  
 septentrionalis, northern  
 serotinus, late-flowered  
 serpens, creeping  
 serpyllifolius, thyme-leaved  
 setaceus, bristle-like  
 spectabilis, spectacular  
 speciosus, showy, good-looking  
 squarrosus, with parts recurved at the ends  
 stans, erect  
 stenophyllus, narrow-leaved  
 strictus, strict, upright  
 tectorus, of roofs or houses  
 tenellus, slender, tender, soft  
 tenarum, slender, tender, soft  
 tenuis, slender, thin  
 teres, terete  
 ternatus, in threes  
 nudicaulis, naked-stemmed  
 tetraactichys, 4-winged  
 thyrsiflorus, thyrse flower  
 tinctorius, of dyes  
 tricoecus, three-lobed  
 tridens, 3-toothed  
 trifidus, 3-parted  
 tripartia, 3-winged  
 tristis, sad, dull at point  
 uncinatus, hooked  
 unguiculatus, clawed  
 urens, burning  
 ursinus, of bears  
 usitatissimus, most useful  
 vaginatus, sheathed  
 validus, strong  
 velutinus, velvety  
 venosus, veiny  
 vernus, of spring  
 vernalis, vernal  
 versicolor, variously colored  
 vespertinus, western  
 vestitus, covered  
 vineus, of osiers or wicker  
 vinalis, of vineyards  
 virens, green, viridis  
 vulgaris, common  
 vulpinus, of the fox  
 xanthocarpus, yellow-fruited  
 virgatus, twiggy



MARION BLOIS  
Ass't. Professor of Biology, NVCC

## CHICKORY

(*Cichorium intybus*)

The azure blue of chickory on a summer morning along roadsides and meadow edges provides a delightful show from late June until frost. This European perennial species has adapted well in the eastern United States and up into southeast Canada. Although it is found as far south as Florida, it prefers cooler climates.

The scientific name, *cichorium intybus*, is derived from an old generic name of Arabic origins. Other common names of this composite family member are succory, blue sailors, blue daisy, coffeeweed, and blue dandelion. These names relate to the flower color or to the underground root ("succory" is derived from Latin for "to run under" referring to its extensive root system) which can be dried and ground to add to coffee.

The 1-1½" wide flowers of chickory are more properly referred to as inflorescences. As a member of the composite or Asteraceae family, each inflorescence is made up of many individual flowers. Unlike many other composites, chickory inflorescences are made up only of ray flowers which are square tipped with the petal tips somewhat ragged in appearance. The inflorescences are attached directly to the 1-3' stem and bloom at different times although they open only in the mornings or on overcast days. Flower color varies from pink to white (rarely) to light blue to gray azure blue.

Lower stem leaves are oblong and lance-shaped similar in appearance to dandelion leaves. The upper leaves are smaller and more lance-shaped. Young leaves can be gathered and used in salads much as dandelion or endive (*C. endiva*) which is in the same genus. In France, a salad called Barbe des Capucine is made with young blanched chickory leaves.

The root of chickory is widely used as an additive for coffee or as an alternative "coffee-like" beverage. The fleshy white taproot can attain lengths of 4'. To prepare the root, roast it in an oven until it is blackish-brown and brittle, grind it up and add it to your coffee to make it more mellow, or use the chickory alone. Dried dandelion root can be added to chickory root as can milk and honey, peppermint, or cinnamon to vary the flavor. Chickory was used in the South during the Civil War and in the lean years afterward to stretch expensive coffee. Now many Southerners (and even some Northerners) prefer coffee with chickory.

Some people might consider chickory as weed. However, if you stop to admire the lovely blue flower on an early summer morning or use its leaves for a tasty salad or add its ground root to your coffee, you will gain a new appreciation for this introduced European species. Chickory brings a special touch of color to our roadsides and wastelands and a summer without it would just not be the same.

## WILDFLOWER OF THE YEAR

North Carolina Botanical Garden's Wildflower of the Year for 1985 is butterfly-weed. The Garden anticipates hundreds of requests for seeds and hopes that anyone with extra pods will share. Contact Nancy Arrington, 368-8431, for mailing address or more information.

## CHAPTER JOINS RELATED GROUPS

At its last meeting the PWWS Executive Committee voted to join the following organizations:

National Wildflower Research Center  
North Carolina Botanical Garden  
West Virginia Native Plant Society

Newsletters we receive will be available at our meetings, and news and information will be printed in our newsletter for the benefit of all members.

## GARDEN GROWS

The wildflower garden at Prince William Forest Park is growing very nicely according to Marie Davis. The garden does need to be looked after on a weekly basis. Sharon Jones has been down to water the plants and Maggie Deola has volunteered to take care of the garden for the month of August. Marie needs someone (or more than one person) to check on the garden and water as needed on a weekly basis during September. If you can help call her at 361-1626.

## THEY'RE NOT DRONES

Wildflower Society members Jean Chitren, Bobbe Krueger and other members of the Pr. Wm. Beekeepers buzzed around (busy as . . .) this spring and summer and successfully petitioned the Planning Commission to eliminate beekeeping restrictions from a newly proposed zoning ordinance text amendment. (Bees would have been considered livestock and banned from some subdivisions.)

They're asking our support in persuading the Board of Supervisors to accept the Planning Commission's recommendations. Call your Supervisor and tell him/her that you support the Zoning text amendment changes as recommended by the Planning Commission concerning kennels, farm animals and other related uses in various zoning classifications.

## NEITHER IS SHE

Elaine Haug has a job this summer with the Nature Conservancy and is finally getting paid for the work she loves doing.

## HE'S A BIRDER

Avid birder Ken Bass, subject of a recent Journal Messenger "Personality Profile", is a member of our Chapter. He has served as unofficial bird guide on some of our walks at Conway Robinson. Hopefully he'll be along for our fall foliage walk in October.

## SHE'S A SPEAKER

Nicky Staunton presented a slide program on wildflower identification at the Quantico Officers' Wives Garden Club's June meeting.



## GYPSY MOTH, continued from May

Ed Milhouse presented a very informative (and scary!) program on gypsy moths at our May meeting. Members present received kits to help in monitoring the spread of the moths.

The following article, which is very helpful in deciding which trees to save if you're thinning or which to plant, is from the July 1983 Virginia Gardener.

As you plan your landscape consideration should be given to the gradual invasion of Virginia by the Gypsy Moth. Careful tree selection can minimize the impact on your home environment.

There are distinct differences in the food preferences of the very young and older larvae. Some trees are highly favored by all stages, and some are seldom fed upon. The most commonly favored and unfavored hosts in the forest are listed below.

*Category 1. Food Plants Favored by All Larval Stages:* alder, apple, aspen or poplar, basswood, gray, white and river birches, boxelder, red gum, hawthorn, larch, mountainash, *all species of oak, especially white oak and chestnut oak*, blue spruce, sumac, willows, and witch hazel.

*Category 2. Food Plants Favored Only by the Older Larvae (Category 1 trees must be present for younger larvae to initially feed on):* beech, chestnut, hemlock, and all species of pine and spruce.

*Category 3. Food Plants Moderately Favored to Unfavored (these trees are frequently defoliated when a heavy buildup has occurred on associated Category 1 trees, however, serious tree damage or mortality occurs much less often):* black and yellow birch, butternut, cherry, cottonwood, elms, black gum, hackberry, hickories, hornbeam, maples, pear, sassafras, sweetgum, and walnut.

*Category 4. Food Plants Not Favored by Any Larval Stage (larvae must be in a starving condition to cause noticeable feeding injury and this is usually minor):* arborvitae, ash, balsam fir, catalpa, cedars, dogwood, grape, holly, honeysuckle, horsechestnut, huckleberry, junipers, black locust, mountainlaurel, mulberry, persimmon, poison ivy, sycamore and tulip poplar.

## SUMMER

## WILDFLOWER WALK

Our summer wildflower walk is scheduled for this Saturday, the 21st, at 8:30 a.m. at the Manassas National Battlefield Park, Sudley Rd., Manassas. Meet walk leaders Jean Chitren and Barbara Mauller at the Visitors Center.

# NEW MEMBERS

A warm, wild welcome to members who've joined our Chapter since the last newsletter.

S. J. and J. C. Cole  
Box 128  
Nokesville, Va. 22123

Harry and Rochelle Colestock  
8022 Stillbrook Rd.  
Manassas, Va. 22111

Kathleen Ehrenberger  
8954 Jasmine Ct.  
Manassas, Va. 22110

Jeanne Endrikat  
8950 Rosewood St.  
Manassas, Va. 22110

Joseph and Joyce Gast (Renewal)  
15506 Yorktown Pl.  
Dumfries, Va. 22026

Linda Hausknecht  
Rt. 2, Box 337A  
Winchester, Va. 22601

Richard Nash  
Rt. 1, Box 379  
Warrenton, Va. 22186



## R.I.P.

### Among the Wildflowers

From The Falls Church's (the 200-year old Episcopal Church for which the city is named) Memorial Garden brochure:

"For many years in the history of the Falls Church it was the custom to seek burial within the shadow of the church. Today, the Memorial Garden perpetuates this tradition of churchyard burial. . . . Here amidst the setting of native Virginia wildflowers, we find beauty, serenity, and an awareness of the seasons of nature and our life in Christ. . . .

"From early spring through late summer the Memorial Garden is abloom with wildflower species native to the mountains, and valleys of Virginia. In the annual cycle of seasons, fragile dogwood and trillium give way to azaleas and rhododendron, and then the golden hues of sunflowers and butterfly milkweed. Holly, oak, magnolia, and tulip poplar trees, . . . are located in the vicinity of the Memorial Garden and elsewhere on the church grounds."

The Garden is planted completely with native species — no hybrids or non-natives are allowed.

**PRINCE WILLIAM WILDFLOWER SOCIETY**  
A CHAPTER OF THE  
*Virginia Wildflower Preservation Society*  
P.O. BOX 83, MANASSAS, VA 22110



**CHICKORY**  
*(Cichorium intybus)*

**JULY MEETING**

**MONDAY, JULY 23, 7:30 P.M.**

**BETHEL LUTHERAN CHURCH, MANASSAS**