



# WILD NEWS

## Prince William Wildflower Society

A Chapter of the Virginia Native Plant Society

Number 2016-06

November-December 2016

**Monday, November 21, 2016, 7:30 p.m.**  
**PWWS Membership Meeting**  
**Bethel Lutheran Church, Manassas, Va.**  
**"Native plants in your home landscape,"**  
**with John Magee**

**Join** us for a special presentation by native plant landscaper **John Magee** on how to incorporate natives into your home landscapes. This presentation walks through many of John's designs from over the years along with a few other special places he's visited in order to draw inspiration and to offer ideas on how to handle almost any situation by incorporating native plants into your garden. Breathtaking photos of award winning designs and a hands-on approach to learning will bring out the native plant gardener in all of us.

John Magee has been designing and building landscapes in the Northern Virginia area and beyond for the past 25 years. After receiving his degree in Horticulture from the Ohio State University and spending a few years training and showing horses, he settled into the industry as the General Foreman of Pennsylvania's highest award winning firm. While in Pennsylvania, he became a volunteer at Hawk Mountain Sanctuary, where he met his wife, and was introduced to habitat gardening and the use of native plants in the landscape. John operates his own award-winning design firm (Magee Design) in the beautiful countryside of Middleburg, Va., where he also enjoys kayaking and taking long walks with his wife and two dogs. He specializes in the use of native plants, but is also known for his work with stone and water. These earthy elements combine to create

a natural landscape that enhances not only the home of the landscape, but the surrounding area as well. In his spare time he serves on the boards of the Piedmont Environmental Council, the Virginia Native Plant Society, and Wild Ones.



You won't want to miss this presentation! PWWS meetings are free and open to the public, so bring a friend or three. Refreshments will be served and doorprizes awarded.

### President's Corner

I am very excited as I write this on November 1. Harry and I are headed to Cuba for the first two weeks of this month— we'll be joined by fellow PWWS members Diane and Rick Flaherty as well as some other birding friends. A group of 14 of us will be on a

birding adventure organized by the Caribbean Conservation Trust. We hope to see endemic species such as the Bee hummingbird, Cuban tody, and Cuban trogon. And I personally hope to see lots of native tropical plants and FLOWERS, which should be much easier to photograph. Cuba has many beautiful national parks and we will visit a number of them. A bit of culture is also part of the agenda since we will be in the capital city of Havana for a day and a half.

On matters closer to home, I am pleased to report that VDOT's I-95 rest area pollinator planting near Dale City had a fabulous year! The plants flourished, but so did the weeds. Some stalwart volunteers took a stab at weeding these two large beds, but the nonnative grasses stayed ahead of us. We were not discouraged, however, because the pollinators were abundant. Monarch caterpillars were especially plentiful, staying true to the adage that if you plant

it, they will come! They especially liked the swamp milkweed, *Asclepias incarnata*. What really made the project rewarding for many of us was sharing the Monarchs—caterpillars, chrysalises, and adults—with schoolchildren. On our last two weeding parties, students from North Carolina stopped at the rest area for lunch, and we were able to show the Monarchs to them. They were thrilled—and so were we. I thank Tamie Boone, Karen O’Leary, Marlies Smith, Sharon McCracken, Jannell Bryant, Karen Waltman, Mick Long, and Ross Eagles for their assistance this past season and hope that even more of you can work with us next year.

If you’re interested in planting for pollinators in your own yard, this month’s program by preeminent native plant landscape designer John Magee is not to be missed. John will present on “Native Plants in Your Home Landscape” and will show exquisite photos of the beautiful native gardens he has designed. It should be a feast for the eyes as we enter the stark winter landscape. See you there! Adios. ~Nancy

### **Prince William Wildflower Society Meeting Minutes, Annual Meeting at Bethel Lutheran Church, Manassas, September 19, 2016**

President Nancy Vehrs welcomed all to the PWWS annual meeting. She thanked the following for bringing refreshments: Chris Drazdowsky, William Carromero, and Dee Brown.

**Election of PWWS Officers** Suzy Stasulis was named to hold the election, and the four candidates were introduced: Nancy Vehrs, president; William Carromero, vice president; Diane Flaherty, treasurer; and Karen Waltman, secretary. Motion to elect the slate carried unanimously. Also, the motions to accept the 2017 proposed budget and the proposed bylaw changes both passed.

**Guests/New Members** New PWWS member Jannell Bryant was introduced.

**Program** Charles Smith was introduced, and his presentation was entitled “Helping Nature Help Itself: Restoring the Land Using Natural Processes.” With 24 years of experience in natural resource

management, Charles started to think about how we interact with the land and how we can help the resources. To help manage our landscapes, Charles recommends that we first protect and restore the soils. Then plant native plants with diversity and also create conditions and space in which native species can grow. We can find local, common species of plants and use them for building blocks. Charles showed pictures of larger scale problem areas and pictures after these areas had been restored. Returning our own landscapes to successful native woodlands or fields can be done, and you’ll enjoy the wildlife attracted to your area. Charles wrapped up his talk with these quotes: “Native plants feed insects; insects feed everything else.” “Start small to manage resources. Have as many [natives] as you can.” Thank you Charles for a very interesting talk; we are inspired to restore our flower beds, wooded areas, and open land with natives that attract wildlife! [The PWWS Native Plant Sale will be Saturday, May 13, 2017, so buy some natives there!]

**Doorprizes.** Brenda Hallam, Ironweed; Judy Gallagher, *Trees of North America*; Jannell Bryant, *Variegated Leaves* by Susan Conder; Bev Horton, Audubon Society Pocket Guides, *Familiar Trees of North America’s Eastern Region*; Janet Wheatcraft, T-Shirt, Department of Game and Inland Fisheries, 100<sup>th</sup> Anniversary, 1916-2016; Nancy Arrington, a journal; Libby Pemberton, *Virginia Trees and Wildflowers*, a folding pocket guide; Lois Montgomery, *Native Shrubs and Woody Vines*; and Harry Glasgow, Wild geraniums.

**Those in attendance:** Suzy Stasulis, Joyce and Tom Andrew, Chris Drazdowsky, Tamie Boone, Jack and Deanna High, Libby Pemberton, Lois Montgomery, Janet Wheatcraft, Jannell Bryant, Bev and Bud Horton, Janis Stone, Charlie Grymes, Judy Gallagher, Jeanne Endricat, Harry Glasgow, Valerie Kemlon Gaffney, Beverly Houston, Brenda Hallam, Jeanne Fowler, Helen Walter, Tom Attanaro, Gina Vizvay, Pat and Peggy Thiele, Glen Macdonald, Dee Brown, Nancy Arrington, Karen Waltman, Susan Beaverson, Nancy Vehrs, Rick and Diane Flaherty, William Carromero, Charles Smith. ~Karen

**Waltman, Secretary**

## EVENTS



### NOVEMBER

**Wednesday, November 16, 7 to 8:30 p.m., State Arboretum of Virginia at Blandy Farm, "1 Billion+ Years of Geologic History in the Shenandoah Valley—in 55 Minutes!" with Laure Wallace, Geologist and Master Naturalist.** Walk back 1 billion years to a time of mountain building in the Shenandoah Valley. Then travel forward in time and imagine the sights, sounds, and smells of lava flows and great oceans that once covered this land. *FOSA members \$10, nonmembers \$12.*

**Thursday, November 17, 7:00 to 9:00 p.m., "Ladies Night Out,"** Merrifield Gardens, Gainesville, Va. Join us for a fun-filled night of appetizers, wine tasting, decorating tips and shopping while enjoying our spectacular trees and holiday displays.

**Saturday, November 19, 10:00 a.m., Holiday Wreath Workshop,** Merrifield Gardens, 6895 Wellington Road, Gainesville, Va. Danielle Hall, Merrifield Plant and Design Specialist. Learn how to decorate an artificial wreath with Danielle. There is a \$40 supply fee for this workshop. Spots are limited to 30 people. To register, see [www.merrifieldgardencenter.com/events/](http://www.merrifieldgardencenter.com/events/). This workshop is repeated on December 3.

**Monday, November 21, 7:30 p.m., Prince William Wildflower Society Membership Meeting, "Native Plants in Your Home Landscape, with John McGee,** VNPS board member and professional landscape designer. See above for more details. The program is free and open to the public.

**Sunday, November 27, 8:00 a.m., "Bird Walk at Merrimac Farm,"** We'll look for birds as we travel through the uplands to the edge of the floodplain, covering a variety of habitats, including open fields and woodland edges. Everyone is welcome. Meet at Merrimac Farm, Stone House, 15014 Deepwood Lane, Nokesville. Dress for the weather, bring binoculars and cameras. More info and RSVP

(appreciated) to PWCA, (703) 499-4954 or [alliance@pwconserve.org](mailto:alliance@pwconserve.org).



### DECEMBER

**Saturday, December 3, 10:00 a.m., Fresh Greens Decoration,** Merrifield Garden, Fair Oaks, 12101 Lee Hwy., Fairfax, Va. Peg Bier and Wilson Vertin, Merrifield Plant Specialists. Learn how to make holiday wreaths, garlands and arrangements with fresh flowers, pine, holly, cedar, boxwood, magnolia, and adornments.

**Saturday, December 3, 10:00 a.m., Holiday Wreath Workshop,** Merrifield Gardens, 6895 Wellington Road, Gainesville, Va. Danielle Hall, Merrifield Plant and Design Specialist. See November 19 listing for details.



### JANUARY

**Monday, January 16, 7:30 p.m.,** Bethel Lutheran Church, Manassas. PWWS Membership Meeting and Annual Member Slideshow. Contact Nancy Vehrs if you plan to show your photos.



### FEBRUARY

**Saturdays, February 11, February 18, February 25, and a snow date of March 11, 1:00 to 4:00 p.m.**

**Basics of Gardening 2017.** Discover the science of gardening, plant culture, pest, and disease solutions. The series will focus on research-based knowledge of plant processes, problem avoidance, and the most effective control strategies. Classes are taught by Virginia Cooperative Extension Master Gardener Volunteers and Staff. Potomac Community Library; 2201 Opitz Blvd., Woodbridge, Va. 22191. Free, but please register so there is an adequate amount of handouts for each participant. SPACE IS LIMITED. Please call (703) 792-7747 or email [master\\_gardener@pwcgov.org](mailto:master_gardener@pwcgov.org) to register. The topics that will be offered at each class have yet to be finalized. Check [www.pwcgov.org/grow](http://www.pwcgov.org/grow) in January for class details. This class is being offered in partnership with Potomac Community Library.

**A December Gift:  
Running Cedar, Ground  
Cedar, Crowfoot,  
Ground Pine  
*Lycopodium digitatum***

Some think of winter celebrations and remember using running cedar for decorations. *Lycopodium* is a beautiful evergreen groundcover. Our southern acidic woodlands are its home. Checking a distribution map, *Lycopodium digitatum* has been recorded in every eastern state, except Florida.

In Virginia, almost every county has reported locating it. Southern ground-cedar, running cedar, crowfoot, ground pine is a member of the Clubmoss family that has survived since dinosaur days.

The first time I met my land, I saw the woods with a forest floor of leaves, and next, Crowfoot! I wondered at the possibility that I could live with this beautiful evergreen plant that covered the lower moist area of the woods. Turns out, yes.

This Christmas-time green plant has been collected to the point of being declared rare and endangered in New York and on the threatened list of many other states. Beyond conservation of this relic plant, fire departments have declared it a fire hazard when collected for holiday decorations. This is a highly flammable plant when dried. Many fire codes prohibit its use.

Its easily ignited nature is highlighted in the early history of photography. The spore of the fruiting cone was used by our first photographers for "flash-lighting" their subjects. The image of a photographer with a black cloth over his head and the body of his bellows camera on a tripod was completed when you saw in one of his hands, a pole with a flat base held high. On the base was the *lycopodium* spore, ready for a spark.



There are no reported medicinal uses for *Lycopodium digitatum*; however, it is considered browse for wildlife.

Four reasons tell us to visit this beautiful plant where it chooses to live and to protect its habitat. It doesn't transplant easily nor will it live many places except where all of its habitat conditions are met. If you are fortunate enough to live with this plant, visit and enjoy it knowing that it is part of our ancient Virginia landscape.

--Nicky Staunton

**Monarda Species and Lamiaceae Taxonomy  
Overview in the Flora of Virginia  
By Marion Lobstein**

Worldwide, Lamiaceae or Labiatae, the Mint Family comprises 230 to 250 genera and approximately 6,700 to 7,170 species. The growth forms of this family range from herbs, vines, and shrubs to trees. It was first named Labiatae by A.L. de Jussieu in 1789 and renamed Lamiaceae by Lindley in 1836. Labiatae is based on the Latin *labium* for lip, referring to the two lipped appearance of typical mint flowers. Lamiaceae is based on the genus *lamium*, meaning "gaping mouth," arising from the shape of the flowers. Linnaeus used the genus *Lamium* in his 1753 *Species Plantarum*, and for many years new species were lumped into this genus. Lamiaceae is commonly referred to as the Mint Family. This name derives from Greek mythology, reflecting the name of the nymph who was turned into a mint plant by Hades, god of the underworld.

References to members of the mint family go back to antiquity with the Greeks, such as Hippocrates, Aristotle, and Theophrastus; and in Roman times with the Greek physician Dioscorides in the first century *De Materia Medica* and the Roman author Pliny the Elder. Sixteenth-century European herbalists, such as Rembert Dodoens, John Gerald, Nicholas Culpeper, and Mathias de l'Obel, wrote about the medicinal uses of species of European



members of this family. John Clayton in the *Flora Virginica* (2<sup>nd</sup> ed. 1762) listed species in more than 23 genera of the 34 genera treat in our current *Flora of Virginia*. Linnaeus is credited as the authority of 22 of the 35 genera and assigned binomia to species in a number of genera credited to other authorities. Interestingly, Clayton and Gronovius are credited as the authorities for the genus *Agastache*, the giant hyssops; Linnaeus put the giant hyssop in the genus *Hyssopus*.

In the *Flora of Virginia*, the treatment of Lamiaceae includes 34 genera and approximately 95 species, subspecies, or varieties and ranks as the sixth largest family in the *Flora*. In the *Flora* there are a limited number of taxonomic changes in this family's treatment in the floras from the 20h century. These changes include:

*Leonurus marrubiastrum*, Linnaeus 1753 (False Motherwort), now *Chaiturus marrubiastrum*, Reichenbach Widenow 1787; this change is based on morphological characters compared to *Leonurus cardiaca*, Linnaeus 1753 (Motherwort or Lion's-tail).

*Satureja calamintha* and *S. vulgaris* (the wild basilis in our area), now *Clinopodium calamintha* and *C. vulgare*, and have reverted to the original names proposed by Linnaeus in 1753.

*Vitex* (Chaste-trees) and *Callicarpa* (Beautyberries), formerly placed in Verbenaceae (Vervain) have been moved to Lamiaceae based on DNA studies.

The *Monarda* genus was named by Linnaeus in 1753 in honor of Nicholas Monardes, a Spanish botanist who wrote one of the earliest works on New World plants in 1569. This genus name may have been introduced in 1705 by Leonard Plukenet, an English botanist, in describing *M. punctata*. This North

American genus has 12 to 20 species. Linnaeus is the botanical authority for Basil beebalm, *M. clinopodia* (an ancient name for basil), Scarlet beebalm or Oswego tea, *M. didyma* (twin-referring to its two stamens), Wild bergamot, *M. fistulosa* (tubular-referring to shape of flowers), and Horsemint or Spotted beebalm, *M. punctata* (dotted) species that are treated in the *Flora*. Purple bergamot, *M. media*

(intermediate), a fifth species treated in the *Flora*, is rare and found only in six counties in Virginia. It may be a hybrid. Linnaeus also assigned the binomium *M. ciliata* to *Blephilia ciliata*.

In 1635, *M. fistulosum* was the first species of this genus described in North America by the French physician Jacques Cornut, but he named it *Origanum Fistulosum Canadense* based on its resemblance to oregano. Cornut never visited Canada, but was sent plant material by other botanists. *M. fistulosum* was introduced into France at this time and made its way to England, where John Tradescant grew it in his gardens in the 1650s. The famous English botanist John Ray described this

species in his 1686 *Historia Plantarum* but called it *Clinopodium fistulosum*. In the early 1700s, herbalists John Parkinson and others included *Monarda* species in their works.

[Editor's note: An accompanying article on *Monarda* by Marion Lobstein was published in *Wild News* September-October 2016 and is available at [www.vnps.org](http://www.vnps.org). Illustration: *Monarda punctata* L, Giorgio Bonelli, *Hortus Romanus juxta Systema Tournefortianum*, vol. 3: t. 87 (1783-1816). Accessed at [www.plantillustrations.org](http://www.plantillustrations.org).]

[Mailing panel: Spicebush swallowtails and caterpillars on Sassafras leaf, Titian Peale, *The Butterflies of North America*, Plate XIV, American Museum of Natural History, 2015.]



## NATIVE PLANT PROFILE

Sassafras (*Sassafras albidum*)

Lauraceae (Laurel family)

**Habit:** Tree or shrub, 30 to 60' in height with a spread of 25 to 40'; can grow larger. National champion is 78' tall by 69' wide, with an 11 foot circumference, in Owensboro, Kentucky.

[Photo at right is of Delaware's champion Sassafras.]

**Leaves:** Alternate (occasionally opposite), simple, ovate to elliptic, arranged spirally. Pinnate to palmate venation, aromatic, 3 to 7" long, 2 to 4" wide, acutish or obtuse, cuneate at base, bright to medium green above, glabrous and glaucous beneath, entire, mitten-shaped or 3-lobed; mittens occur in left and right hand models; petiole ½ to 1.5 " long. Leaf color is bright to medium green in summer changing to shades of yellow to deep orange to scarlet and purple in fall.

**Flowers:** Usually dioecious, yellow, weakly fragrant, developing before the leaves in April, borne in terminal racemes, 1 to 2" long, apetalous, calyx about 3/8" long and wide, with 6 narrowly oblong lobes, 9 stamens in male; 6 and aborted in the female; flowers are handsome and can be readily distinguished in the early spring landscape.

**Fruit:** Drupe, ½" long, dark blue, ripening in September but quickly falling or devoured by birds; the fruit stalk (pedicel) is scarlet and very attractive at close range; many people think the pedicel is the fruit.

**Bark:** Dark reddish brown, deeply ridged and furrowed, forming flat corky ridges that are easily cut across with a knife; bark almost a mahogany brown, handsome when mature.

**Native Habitat and Range:** Maine to Ontario and Michigan, south to Florida and Texas. (Above descriptions taken largely verbatim from Michael



Dirr's *Manual of Woody Landscape Plants*). Sassafras is found all over Virginia, occasionally as a tree, but more commonly as an understory small tree or suckering thicket.

**Wildlife:** *Sassafras albidum* is a larval host and/or nectar source for Spicebush Swallowtail, Promethea Silkmoth, and Pale Swallowtail butterflies. Sassafras fruits are eaten by many species of birds, including northern bobwhites, eastern kingbirds, great crested flycatchers, phoebes, wild turkeys, catbirds, flickers, pileated woodpeckers, downy woodpeckers, thrushes, vireos, and mockingbirds. Alonso Abugattas, in his "Top Ten Trees," states that "Sassafras albidum hosts 38 species of Lepidoptera."

### Propagation

**Seed:** Moderately easy. Sow seed outdoors in the fall or stratify the seed and sow in spring. Collect the fruits when they are filled out and dark blue. Only a small percentage of sassafras trees bear fruit. Clean the seeds before planting or storage. Briefly air dry. (Do not overdry if they are to be planted immediately.) Store in sealed, refrigerated containers. Stratify at 41 degrees for 30-60 days (Dirr recommends 120 days.)

**Cutting/Transplant.** Sassafras may be multiplied from root cuttings taken in early spring before the plant leafs out. Often cited as difficult to establish as a transplant, as it has a long tap root, Rick Darke has succeeded in and recommends transplanting trees up to one-inch caliper in late winter, which he says is the ideal time. Young nursery grown plants should not be a problem. If transplanted from the wild, it is necessary to take the sapling itself, not the suckers, which do not have the means to establish themselves as a stand-alone tree. Since Sassafras is dioecious, you will need both male and female trees to see fruit. Plant in a relatively sunny spot; dryer soils will encourage suckering, but, especially in a boundary between garden and field or garden and forest, a sassafras thicket is not a bad thing!

**Use in the Landscape.** Sassafras has four seasons of interest in the naturalized landscape:



**Spring:** Bright yellow flowers (similar to *Cornus mas* and witch hazels) in early spring. Female trees produce dark blue fruits with scarlet pedicils.

**Summer:** Scarlet pedicils; bright green foliage

**Fall:** "A Sassafras thicket in October is unrivaled." (Dirr) "A riot of gold, apricot, peach, and red" (Darke)

**Winter:** Sassafras branches are markedly horizontal and often tiered, resulting in a "graceful winter architecture."

Sassafras is excellent for naturalized plantings, either as a single specimen or as a thicket. Suckers should be removed if single tree is to be encouraged. It is suggested (Burrell) as a good native alternative to Chinese Tallow tree. Sassafras is a pioneer species, often growing in waste spaces, and can be used as a soil recovery tree. It is not effective competing with other understory species as a full-grown tree. It is not picky, but prefers conditions of acid to neutral soil (high PH may cause chlorosis), can withstand some shade and dry conditions, and tolerates slightly wet feet. It is cold hardy to Zone 4.

#### "VERY SPORTIVE IN ITS FORMS OF FOLIAGE"

Now with leaves mostly "gone with the wind" and trees beginning to look like skeletons in the woods, it is harder to spot the twiggy tiered shapes of Sassafras amidst the other naked understory trees. On our property, Sassafras grows pretty much at the edge of things—the side of the road, on the edge of the woods, and most satisfyingly, sprouting from a rotting red oak stump at the edge of a naturalized garden. [At right, taken in early November.] The only tree having leaves that one can visualize as "many-handed" (full mitten, no fingers; double-thumbed mitten; plus right and left thumb mittens) make it one of the more fun species to point out to children. And from childhood springs my earliest consciousness of Sassafras—a viscerally aromatic conjuring of Great-Aunt Laura brewing up sassafras tea for us all on a winter's day in southern Arkansas. Memory says that it was delicious, and tasted enough like root beer (better, even) to tickle the

tastebuds of us kids and grownups alike. The richness of this memory is no longer sanctioned, however. The safrole compound found in sassafras' roots has been deemed unsafe (carcinogenic in mice) by the FDA for several decades.\*\* What doesn't spring to mind, but is learned, is that Sassafras is part of the Laurel (Bay)



family, one of 45 genera and approximately 1,000 species that are mostly aromatic, evergreen, and tropical. It includes *Lindera* (Spicebush species), *Litsea* (*Litsea aestivalis*, Pondspice, is an endangered species in Maryland and elsewhere in the U.S.), *Persea*, and *Cinnamomum* (*C. camphora*, a member of this species, native to East Asia but naturalized in Florida and other southern parts of the U.S., is listed as a Category I invasive in Florida.) *Persea Americana* is an especially savory relative, as we all love to eat those good-for-you avocados: *P. Americana* is native to Mexico and southern Florida, but of course is cultivated widely in temperate zones, and, hoisted via toothpicks in a jar of water, in sunny classroom and kitchen windows just about everywhere. But there are only three species of Sassafras, one each native to China and Taiwan and one to the eastern and southern U.S. *Sassafras albidum* ("albidum" for the whitish underside of the leaves) is aromatic

in all of its parts. The long history of Sassafras' usefulness and beauty casts reflections from the colonization of North America. Here are some striking nuggets:

- Sassafras was the second largest commodity (after tobacco) exported from Virginia to Britain around 1600. In 1603, the Bristol Company was formed solely for trade in Sassafras wood.
- The Spaniards in America remarked on Sassafras as a natural curative in 1557—calling it a "cinnamon" tree—and were probably the first to take it back to Europe. It was especially used as a cure for syphilis or pox, although as an export it eventually was eclipsed by discovery of *Lignum vitae* (a South American tree) as a preferred source of medical concoctions.
- Its wood was used by American Indians to build dugout canoes (strong and rot-resistant) and for

medicinal purposes, blood purification, spring tonics, and fevers. An orange dye is also derived from the bark.

- Oil of sassafras was (and is still) used for making soap and as an ingredient for perfume and before 1960 was used to naturally flavor root-beer. Sassafras is also reasonably good firewood, and has been used in cabinets and other furniture.
- In 1882, Frederick Law Olmstead, when landscaping the Capitol grounds in Washington, D.C., wrote: "The Sassafras....is here a stout and lofty tree, richly furnished, very sportive in its form of foliage, and often exceeding all other deciduous trees in picturesqueness."

Large-tree specimens of Sassafras are around, but not common: there are some large Sassafras trees to be seen at Kenilworth Aquatic Gardens and in Shenandoah National Park; and although I have not personally seen them yet, there are reportedly large specimen trees in Arlington Cemetery, Rock Creek Park, and in Fern Valley at the National Arboretum in D.C. --*Deanna LaValle High* (reprinted from *Wild News* November-December 2011)

**\*\*This injunction doesn't include use of the leaves as they apparently don't contain safrole, which is good news to lovers of gumbo and "pot cooking."**

[Lycopodium photo, Sally and Andy Wasowski, National Wildflower Center, NPIN image Id 23181; Sassafras photos: Delaware champion sassafras, courtesy of TCD123USA, accessed via Flickr Creative Commons license; Deanna High, Prince William Wildflower Society; Sassafras references: William Cullina, *Native Trees, Shrubs, and Vines*, Boston: New England Wildflower Society (2002); Michael A. Dirr, *Manual of Woody Landscape Plants*, 5<sup>th</sup> ed., Stipes Publishing Company, Champaign, Ill.:(1998); Rick Darke, *The American Woodland Garden*, Portland: Timber Press (2002); Ellwood S. and J. George Harrar, *Guide to Southern Trees*, New York: Dover Publications (1962); Diana Wells, *Lives of the Trees: An Uncommon History*, Chapel Hill: Algonquin Books (2010); Cole Burrell, *Native Alternatives to Invasive Plants*, Brooklyn: Brooklyn Botanic Gardens (2006); Melanie Choukas-Bradley and Polly Alexander, *City of Trees*, rev. ed., Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins University Press (1987); Richard E. Bir, *Growing & Propagating Showy Native Woody Plants*, Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press (1992); George W. Symonds, *The Tree Identification Book*, New York: William Morris and Company, Inc. (1958). Web sites: University of Kentucky Agriculture and Horticulture Kentucky Trees, accessed at [www.uky.edu/Ag/Horticulture/kytreewebsite/](http://www.uky.edu/Ag/Horticulture/kytreewebsite/); USDA Plants Profile, accessed at <http://plants.usda.gov/java/profile?symbol=SAAL5>; University of Texas at Austin Native Plant Information Network, accessed at [www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id\\_plant=SAAL5](http://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=SAAL5); U.S. Forest Service Federal database, accessed at [www.fs.fed.us/database/feis/plants/tree/sasalb/all.html](http://www.fs.fed.us/database/feis/plants/tree/sasalb/all.html).]



PRINCE WILLIAM WILDFLOWER SOCIETY  
A Chapter of the Virginia Native Plant Society  
P.O. Box 83, Manassas, Virginia, 20108-0083

PWWS Membership Meeting: Monday, November 21, 2016, 7:30 p.m.

John Magee, "Native plants in your home landscape,"

Bethel Lutheran Church, 8712 Plantation Lane, Manassas, Virginia 20110