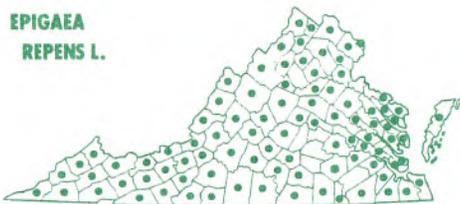


... Where to See *Epigaea repens*

Trailing-arbutus typically grows in sandy or rocky, acid soils in woods and clearings, often on hillsides and banks, including road banks, especially under oaks and pines or hemlocks with such other ericads as mountain-laurel. It is native throughout eastern North America, from Labrador to Manitoba and south to Florida and Mississippi, and has been reported from nearly all counties in Virginia. Despite its wide range, however, it seldom is common and usually is rare, localized by its specialized ecology. Over its range as a whole, it blooms from February to May, but in the Washington, D.C., area its average date of first blooming is April 5.

EPIGAEA
REPENS L.



Map source - *Atlas of the Virginia Flora*, III (1992)

To see and learn more about interesting species of plants native to Virginia, visit our Website (<http://www.vnps.org>) and contact your local chapter of VNPS for the times and dates of programs and wildflower walks in your area.

Text by Stanwyn G. Shetler • Illustrations by Nicky Staunton
••Color photo by W.S. Justice••

Gardeners should not transplant trailing-arbutus from the wild nor purchase the species from a nursery. Because of the very specialized ecological requirements of the species and the near impossibility of cultivating it, plants for sale are likely from the wild and will perish in any event.

Virginia Native Plant Society

Blandy Experimental Farm
400 Blandy Farm Lane, Unit 2
Boyce, VA 22620

540-837-1600; e-mail: vnpsoc@shentel.net

Virginia Native Plant Society



Conserving Wild Flowers and Wild Places
Blandy Experimental Farm
400 Blandy Farm Lane, Unit 2
Boyce, VA 22620



Trailing-arbutus

Epigaea repens

2001 Virginia Wildflower of the Year

Trailing-Arbutus

Epigaea repens



2001 Virginia
Wildflower of the Year
Virginia Native Plant Society

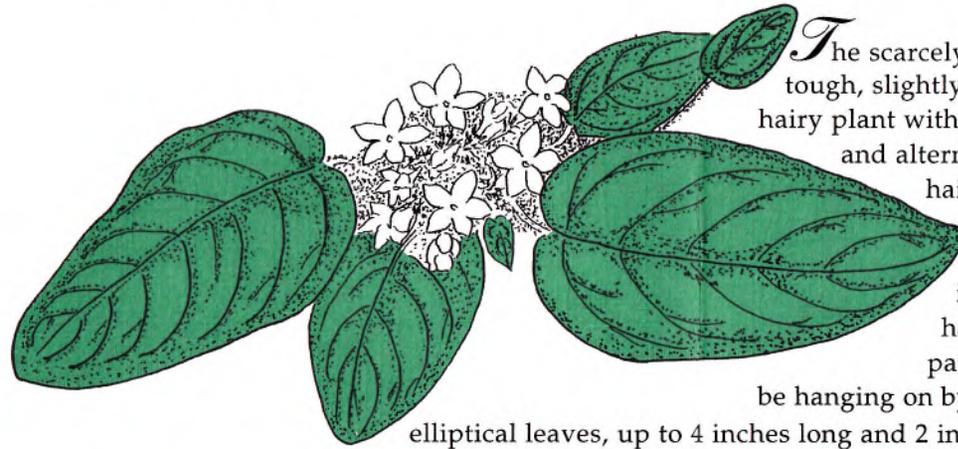
Trailing-Arbutus

..... In the Wild

*T*railing-arbutus is an unpretentious, little ever-green shrub that trails on the forest floor. It is an early harbinger of spring, much beloved for braving late-winter's cold to produce spicy-smelling, pinkish-white blooms among its leathery, veiny leaves. The frosty flowers seem to epitomize purity and virtue. Trailing-arbutus is a "belly" plant: one must lie on one's stomach to catch a legitimate moment of putting eye and nose to the beauty and perfume. Though widespread in Virginia, it is always rare and fragile and a joy to find.

The scientific name, *Epigaea repens*, coined by Linnaeus in 1753 from Greek and Latin, literally means "creeping (or running) on the earth." His species was first described partly on the basis of Virginia specimens. Trailing-arbutus has long evoked rich sentiments in poetry and lore. In New England and elsewhere, the common name is Mayflower. This name is said to date to the Pilgrims, who found it abundant around Plymouth, Massachusetts, and the first bloom assured them that their first terrible winter was over. John Greenleaf Whittier wrote a poem, "The Mayflowers," that captures the timeless lure of this wildflower. As the name of the English hawthorn and the ship that brought them to America, "Mayflower" evoked fond memories for the Pilgrims.

Epigaea repens, as well as last year's Wildflower of the Year (*Rhododendron calendulaceum*), belongs to the cosmopolitan Heath family, Ericaceae, which comprises about 100 genera and 3,000 species, mostly shrubs. More than 200 species in over 30 genera are native or naturalized in the continental United States and Canada, including many other well-known wildflowers such as heather, mountain-laurel, and wintergreen. Numerous species of *Rhododendron* and other genera, notably *Vaccinium* (cranberries and blueberries), are economically important. The genus *Epigaea* includes only two other species, one in the Caucasus region and the other in Japan.



*T*he scarcely shrubby trailing-arbutus is a tough, slightly woody, more or less rough-hairy plant with light brown, creeping stems and alternate, olive-green leaves. The

hairs are rust-colored. It lies nearly flat on the ground and may form large carpeting patches in the right habitat, although often the patches are small and seem to

be hanging on by a thread. The blunt oval or elliptical leaves, up to 4 inches long and 2 inches wide, are conspicuously net-veined and become pale and rust-spotted with age, eventually browning and dying on the stem. The plants always look a bit weather-worn, but, especially in spring before the new leaves have emerged fully, a live plant or colony may look so tattered as to pass for dead or dying.

The waxy, exquisitely sweet-scented flowers are white to pale pink, the pink intensifying with age. The small, crowded clusters are borne in the axils of the leaves and at the tips of the stems and often are hidden from view by the leaves, especially early in the season. The tubular corolla is up to a half-inch or so long and nearly as wide at the mouth, where it expands into 5 spreading lobes. The inside of the tube is very hairy. The species is dioecious, having the sexes segregated on different plants. Even though they look more or less alike, the flowers of some plants are functionally staminate (male) and of others, functionally pistillate (female). The flower produces nectar and is commonly visited by early queen bumblebees of several species. The small fruit is a fleshy, 5-chambered, many-seeded capsule that splits open at maturity. Ants then disperse the seeds.

..... In the Garden

*M*any authorities, including VNPS founder Mary Painter, caution that trailing-arbutus is almost impossible to cultivate by any means, and native plant gardeners should not attempt to grow it. Attempts to transplant it will almost certainly fail and, in the process, result in the further destruction of the species in the wild.

..... Conservation

*T*railing-arbutus or Mayflower is a rare piece of Virginia's natural endowment, now gone from many localities where it once was common. Every wildflower lover should learn to recognize it, not only for its history, sentiment, and beauty, but also to champion its protection from further destruction. Its prostrate habit makes it easy to gather, as once was commonly done to perfume the bedside and cheer the sick or to sell in the markets, but because of its short, thin stems picking always uproots some of the plant. The species is very intolerant of habitat disturbance in any form, including fire, logging, grazing, and housing development, and serious deer overpopulation is wiping out many old colonies.