



Cover Photo: "*Iris fulva*," by William Cullina

Seed Sales begin on January 16, with preferential order period for members only until February 6. Orders must be received by March 15.

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Special Thanks to the following nursery/seed volunteers for their assistance in collecting and packaging seeds: Christine Breña-Cofsky, Susan Dumaine, Toby Feibelman, Roberta Fox, Jeremy Franceschi, Robert Gamlin, Marian Halperin, Ann Hanscom, George Hibben, Lyn Luck, Stephen Lynch, Sheila Magullion, Teri Motley, and Sara Silverstein. Thanks also to Cayte McDonough and Miranda Fisk at Nasami Farm for collecting such a bountiful harvest this year! They received help from interns Claire Dacey and Paige Keck, as well as volunteers Janet Bissell, Barbara Bornstein, Nancy Damato, Dotty Friel, Joel Fowler, Carol Gross, Judi Pierce, and Catherine Ulitski. Bruce Patterson coordinated the entire seed effort this year. Thanks Bruce!

General Information about Seeds

Welcome to the New England Wild Flower Society's 2006 catalog of seeds and fern spores from plants native to North America. Except as noted, seeds and spores were collected at the Garden in the Woods or contract-grown during 2005. Please remember that we are a non-profit plant conservation organization, not a commercial seed house. Seed cleaning and packaging are done by volunteers. We aim to provide our members and the public with high quality, native seed that is true to name. However, because the process of seed germination is affected by many variables, we cannot guarantee germination. We hope you will enjoy our seeds and that they will provide plants to grace your garden for many years to come. As our Nursery Director and Propagator, Bill Cullina, likes to say, "I've grown some of my best friends from seed."

Most of the seeds and fern spores in this catalog are native to eastern North America. These seeds are intended for garden use, not for the reintroduction of native plants to the wild. We suggest *The New England Wild Flower Society Guide to Growing and Propagating Wildflowers of the United States and Canada* for detailed cultural and range information for most of these seeds. Many of the species in this seed catalog are uncommon in cultivation, but we feel they are worthy of attention. All species are hardy to at least USDA Zone 5. Sowing and cultivation information will be included with every seed order.

Key to Conditions and Plant Descriptions

Plant Descriptions include the following:

1. Catalog # - use this when ordering.
2. *This symbol indicates seed stored moist to retain viability - either in a plastic bag or a plastic bag containing damp vermiculite; sow immediately upon receipt if possible.
3. Latin name, with synonyms or newly proposed names in parentheses.
4. (Common Name)
5. Light requirements: Full Sun = 6+ hours of direct sun a day during summer. Part Sun or Part shade = 2-6 hours of direct sun a day. Shade = < 2 hours of direct sun a day, but may include dappled sun.
6. Average bloom time in Framingham, Massachusetts.
7. Flower color – though your eyes may see it differently...
8. Plant height (in either feet or inches, depending on what is more appropriate for the particular species). A range indicates the height in and out of flower or under differing environmental conditions.
9. Soil and moisture requirements:
 - Wet means a soil with a high water table, where standing water is visible within one foot of the surface when you dig down with a shovel. Typically, the water table fluctuates during the season, and periodic standing or surface water is tolerated by most wetland plants. Obviously wetlands are sensitive ecosystems important to wildlife as well as many plants, so if you have this type of soil, be aware that your state and/or local authorities may have strict regulations and guidelines regarding wetland disturbance or alteration. With this in mind, restoring damaged wetlands with native flora is one of the most satisfying and beneficial things you can do for your local ecosystem.
 - Moist is a soil where the water table is at least one foot below the surface, but it is a soil that never dries out completely (the soil 2-6 inches below the surface should be cool and damp to the touch) or only for brief periods. Obviously, this is an ideal soil for most plants and one that in practice is difficult to find. We all have wet and dry years, but think of this as an average condition. Many gardeners rely on occasional supplemental irrigation to keep soils evenly moist, but please consider more drought tolerant alternatives if you find you need to constantly water. The addition of organic matter and a good layer of mulch will help hold water and cool the soil as well.
 - Dry soils feel dry to the touch a foot or more below the surface for at least part of the year. Often these soils are moist or wet in winter and spring and dry over the course of the summer. This is a common

condition in many gardens, and fortunately, there are a host of native wildflowers adapted to dry soils that are excellent alternatives to a dependence on irrigation.

- Well-drained. Plant roots need oxygen as we do, and certain plants, especially those from dry, sandy soils and alpine environments, will easily suffocate if a soil holds too much water. A well-drained soil contains a high percentage of sand or gravel, which promotes air exchange and sheds water quickly.
- Moist, well-drained soils strike a balance between air exchange and water retention. They have a good balance of organic material and grit but require regular rainfall or irrigation. Dry well-drained soils are gritty enough to shed water even during times of rain. A heavy clay or gumbo soil would not be considered well drained, even if it is dry.
- Acidic or alkaline. By acid or acidic I mean soils with a pH under 5.5, and alkaline a pH above 6.5. Most wildflowers can be accommodated in soils with a pH between 5.5 and 6.5, so I have only mentioned the exceptions.

10. Plant description and seed germination tips written by Bill Cullina – hopefully helpful and occasionally amusing.

11. Germination code(s): Take these as guidelines, not as the one and only way to germinate a particular seed. Codes listed after each species indicate those that have worked reliably at Garden in the Woods – at least most of the time! [All seeds should be stored dry - unless received as moist-stratified - in sealed containers in the refrigerator until time of sowing. Seed germination time varies for each species and can take from several days to many months.]

- A. No pretreatment necessary. Species should germinate upon sowing in a warm location (70°–80° F). Sowing the seeds outdoors in early spring is the easiest method.
- B. Species germinates after a 90-day period of moist, cold conditions (less than 40°F). Waiting until late fall and sowing the seeds outdoors in a coldframe is the easiest method. For earlier germination, sow seeds in a pot enclosed in a plastic bag and place in the refrigerator for 90 days before bringing into a warm location for germination. Many species will receive adequate stratification if placed outside before mid-February (in New England).
- C. Species has a “double dormancy” and requires alternating cold and warm periods in order to germinate. Simply sowing the seeds outside in a seedbed or coldframe in late fall and allowing two full years for germination is the easiest method. For earlier germination, sow seeds in pots enclosed in a plastic bag and place in refrigerator for 90 days, then place uncovered pot in a warm location for 90 days. Repeat the cold treatment again either in the refrigerator or outside in late fall. Seeds will then germinate in a warm location.
- D. In order to germinate, seeds of this species need a warm, moist period (typically 90 days), followed by a cold, moist period. Sowing the seeds outdoors in the spring and waiting one year for germination is the easiest method. For faster results, sow seeds in a warm location for 90 days, then put the pot in a plastic bag in the refrigerator for 90 days before bringing it into a warm location for germination.
- G. Seeds or spores that need high humidity and light to germinate. Best surface sown and placed in a self-sealing plastic bag indoors under grow-lights.
- H. Seeds or spores of this species need light to germinate and should not be covered after sowing. Sow in container and water from bottom as necessary.
- I. Seeds of this species have a hard seed coat. A light rubbing with sand paper or nail file before sowing is beneficial.
- J. Seeds difficult to germinate and/or grow.
- EASY –good choice for beginners.
- LIMITED –seeds in short supply, list substitutions wherever possible.

General Ordering Information

ORDERING: You can either print out the order form and mail it in, or fax it to us at 508-877-3658. If you are ordering both seeds and books, please print your name and address on the top of both forms. You will find printable order forms at the end of this catalog.

METHOD OF PAYMENT: All orders must be prepaid. If mailing in your order, please make out check or money order to New England Wild Flower Society, Inc., (NEWFS) or include your VISA or Master Card number and expiration date on the order form. If faxing the order, please include your Visa or Master Card number on the form. Please allow 2-3 weeks for delivery.

MAIL CHECKS TO: Seeds & Books, New England Wild Flower Society, Garden in the Woods, 180 Hemenway Road, Framingham, MA 01701-2699.

Seed Ordering Information & Pricing

ORDERING: Please fill out the form completely.

- a. Please, only one packet of each species per order.
- b. Minimum seed order—\$10.00 members; \$15.00 non-members.
- c. No maximum order.
- d. Species packets: \$3.00 per packet members; \$4.00 per packet non-members.
- e. Please add \$4.75 shipping and handling for seed orders.

REMEMBER: Seeds of some species are in LIMITED supply and requests will be filled in the order received. International deliveries to Canada only.

All seed orders must be received by March 15, 2006

SAVE (or bookmark) THIS SEED CATALOG. INFORMATION IN THE CATALOG WILL EXPLAIN HOW TO GROW THE SEEDS.

PREFERENCE: Requests from members of the New England Wild Flower Society will receive preference until February 6, 2006. After that date, all orders will be filled as received.

Book Information

POSTAGE AND HANDLING: Please add the following amount to your BOOK ORDER (based on merchandise total before tax).

- \$ 1.00 - \$ 30.00, add \$5.95
- \$ 30.01 - \$ 60.00, add \$7.95
- \$ 60.01 - \$100.00, add \$11.95
- \$100.01 - \$150.00, add \$14.95
- \$150.01 - \$200.00, add \$15.95

All orders are shipped UPS, Federal Express, or First Class Mail. International deliveries to Canada only. (Add \$7.00 US currency for Canadian orders.)

The New England Wild Flower Society Membership Information

As a leading regional advocate and steward of our floral heritage, the Society promotes the conservation of temperate North American plants through education, research, horticulture, habitat preservation, and advocacy. Founded in Boston in 1900, its membership now includes thousands of native plant enthusiasts across North America. The Society founded and administers the New England Plant Conservation Program (NEPCoP), a collaboration among botanists, federal and state agencies, and conservation organizations throughout the New England states. NEPCoP is the leading plant conservation collaboration in the United States. In 1998, the Society began a Plant Conservation Volunteer Corps to survey, monitor, and preserve New England's native plant communities.

Please Join Us!

Membership in the New England Wild Flower Society supports our conservation programs in education, horticulture, and research, as well as maintenance of Garden in the Woods and our sanctuaries. You may join online, by mail, or by phone. To join online, go to www.newfs.org and click on "Membership." To join by mail, complete the attached form and mail it to the New England Wild Flower Society. To join by phone, call 508-877-7630, ext. 3802. Payment can be by check or Visa/MasterCard. Thank you.

Benefits

- Subscriptions to the Society's publications: two issues of our Journal and Programs/Events Catalog (Spring/Summer and Fall/Winter); one issue of Conservation Notes.
- Unlimited free admission to Garden in the Woods, the region's premier native wildflower plant botanical garden.
- Discounts at select New England and mail order nurseries.
- Up to 20% discount on our 270 yearly courses and field trips.
- 10% discount on propagated native plant purchases at Garden in the Woods.
- Up to 30% discount and preferential order period for seed purchases.
- 10% discount on any individual book or gift item over \$5 in our Museum Shop.
- Borrowing privileges at our 4,000 volume botanical library.

Personal Membership Levels

Individual	\$ 42
Family/Friends	\$ 58
Contributing	\$100
Supporting	\$250
Benefactor	\$500
Patron	\$1,000
Life	\$3,000

#	Name	Conditions (light bloom- time color size soil)	Description	Germination
1	<i>Aconitum reclinatum</i> (Trailing Wolfsbane)	Part sun, shade June- July White 3-5 feet Evenly moist	Trailing wolfsbane differs from the other species in the narrow elongated hood and typically white flowers. Sprawling stems spring from clumps of 6-inch-wide, deeply lobed foliage. Unusual and rare.	B*
2	<i>Aconitum uncinatum</i> (Wild Monkshood)	part sun Aug-Sept Deep blue 3-4 ft Moist	Wild monkshood is at its best when planted where the lax stems can trail or wind through azaleas or blueberries. The beautiful flowers emerge from the tips of leafy stems late in the season. Rarely offered.	B*
3	<i>Actaea pachypoda</i> (Doll's Eyes)	shade May White 2 ft Moist	Excellent background foliage plant for the shade garden. Attractive white fruits have a dark eye spot, hence the name. Fruits a month later than red baneberry, and this one has more finely divided foliage.	B or C*
4	<i>Actaea pachypoda f. rubrocarpa</i> (Red Doll's Eyes)	shade May White 2ft. Moist	A desirable magenta to purplish/red-fruited form that may be a hybrid with <i>A. rubra</i> . The fruits mature about the same time as white doll's eyes and have the same distinctive grape juice pedicel.	B or C*
5	<i>Adlumia fungosa</i> (Climbing Fumitory)	part sun June-Sept. Light pink 3- 8 ft. Moist	Biennial vine like a climbing bleeding heart. These are second year plants, so place them where they can scramble. Will reseed, so do not deadhead. Rare in Massachusetts.	B
6	<i>Agastache foeniculum</i> (Anise Hyssop)	sun August- Sept. Violet 4 ft. Moist to dry	A big, bold, and easy perennial with bushy upright stems topped with dense racemes of violet flowers that are an excellent nectar source. Readily self-sows.	A or B
7	<i>Allium cernuum</i> (Nodding Onion)	Sun, part sun July Pink 1 ft Moist to dry	Edible foliage like that of chives. Pretty, globe-shaped flowers rise out of the dense tufts of foliage. Easy. Will self-sow if not deadheaded.	B
8	<i>Allium stellatum</i> (Prairie Onion)	Sun, part sun September Pink 8-12 in. Moist to dry	Similar to <i>Allium cernuum</i> , but flowers are held upright, not nodding, and blooms appear a couple of months later in the season.	B
9	<i>Allium tricoccum</i> (Wild Leek)	Part sun, shade Aug White 1 ft Moist to dry	This is a very interesting wild onion. The leaves, which resemble lily of the valley, emerge very early, then die back in July. Then out of nowhere, flower stalks push up from the ground in August.	C
10	<i>Amsonia tabernaemontana salicifolia</i> (Willowleaf Bluestar)	Sun, part sun May Light blue 3-4 ft Moist to dry	The baby-blue flowers of this robust perennial open as the foliage emerges in spring. After blooming, the plants continue to grow, becoming shrub-like in summer. Colorful fall foliage.	B
11	<i>Andropogon gerardii</i> (Big Bluestem)	Sun, part sun August Red-purple 3-4 ft. Moist to dry	Striking native grass - one of the dominant species of tall grass prairies. Mound of blue-green foliage and tall seed heads in fall with banded stems.	A
12	<i>Anemone canadensis</i> (Windflower)	sun to shade June White 1-2 ft Moist	Very vigorous, spreading species with large, up-facing flowers with yellow centers. Because of its aggressive nature, it is best reserved for wild gardens.	B*

#	Name	Conditions (light bloom- time color size soil)	Description	Germination
13	<i>Anemone virginiana</i> (Thimbleweed)	part sun, shade July White 1-2 ft. Moist	Thimbleweed is an easy to please spreading wildflower with fingered leaves and single, white five-petaled flowers that rise above on stiff stems. The sepals surround an oversized cone that persists after they fall and then erupts in a mass of wooly seed.	A
14	<i>Anemonella Thalictrum thalictroides</i> (Rue Anemone)	Sun, part sun May-June White or pink 6 in Moist	A perfect combination of fine foliage and crystalline white flowers. Plants will continue to bloom for several months if there is good moisture. Dormant by August.	D*
15	<i>Angelica atropurpurea</i> (Great Angelica)	sun Aug White 3- 10ft. Moist to wet	Tall carrot relative with large compound leaves and giant flat-topped duster of white flowers. Usually found in swamps and wet places where it reaches its most dramatic size. Biennial or perennial.	B
16	<i>Antennaria microphylla</i> (Rosy Pussytoes)	sun May Light pink 3 in Well- drained	These diminutive plants make a perfect low mat over bare ground, among paving stones, or in the sunny spaces between taller plants. Cut the flower stems flush with the mat after bloom.	A or B
17	<i>Aquilegia canadensis</i> (Wild Columbine)	Sun, part sun May-June Red/yellow 1 ft Moist to dry	Favorite of people and hummingbirds. In the wild, it is often found growing in the cracks of rock faces and seems to be most reliably perennial if placed in a well-drained spot in the garden.	B
18	<i>Aralia hispida</i> (Bristly Sarsaparilla)	Sun, part sun June-July Yellow-green 1-4 ft. Dry	An appreciated perennial for the driest and poorest of soils. Bi-pinnate leaves rise from a short, bristly, woody stem. Umbels of white flowers resemble a fireworks display. Blueberry-like fruits on pink stems follow.	B
19	<i>Aralia racemosa</i> (Life-of-Man)	Sun, part sun June Yellow-green 2-4 ft Moist to dry	Underused dumping perennial. The bold compound foliage is a dramatic accent in the garden and lovely clustered berries ripen in fall, turning from green to red to wine-juice purple before birds devour them.	B
20	<i>Arisaema triphyllum</i> (Jack-in-the-Pulpit)	Part sun, shade May Green/brown 1-2 ft Moist to wet	One of the most loved and recognized natives. Plants are either male or female and change sex depending on vigor, and all bear the curious namesake flowers. Forms offsets and will seed around where happy.	B
21	<i>Aruncus dioicus</i> (Goatsbeard)	Part sun, shade Late June White 4 ft Moist	A bold woodlander that serves as a good backdrop for smaller plants. Tall airy spikes of many small flowers are very showy. Clumping leaves like astilbe. Unsexed plants - either male or female, so buy three.	B, H
22	<i>Asarum canadense</i> (Wild Ginger)	shade April Purple-brown 8 in Moist	Roots have been used as a substitute for ginger. Deciduous species with bold leaves - great with fine textured plants like maidenhair fern. Look for the little flowers beneath emerging foliage.	D*
23	<i>Asarum caudatum</i> (Western Wild Ginger)	shade April- May Purple- brown 6 in Moist	Pacific Northwest equivalent of Canada ginger with smaller shinier semi-evergreen leaves. Flowers are larger with very long tails. Does very well at The Garden in the Woods.	D*

#	Name	Conditions (light bloom- time color size soil)	Description	Germination
24	<i>Asclepias exaltata</i> (Poke Milkweed)	Sun, part sun June Beige/white/p ink 14-36 in. Moist	An unusual and moderately shade-tolerant milkweed with pastel flowers in drooping clusters that arch out from the base of the large upper leaves. The first milkweed to bloom in our gardens.	B, H
25	<i>Asclepias incarnata</i> (Swamp Milkweed)	Sun, part sun July Pink/white 3 ft Moist to wet	Beautiful dumping species. Grows in average to wet soils and boasts delicious rounded clusters of bi-colored flowers atop the plants in summer. A favorite of monarch butterflies (and us as well).	B, H
26	<i>Asclepias purpurascens</i> (Purple Milkweed)	Sun, part sun July Purple/mauve 3 ft. Moist	Rare in New England. Lovely milkweed with clustered purple flowers near top of stems. Looks like an improved common milkweed that doesn't spread all over. Moderately shade-tolerant (grows on woodland edge).	B, H
27	<i>Asclepias tuberosa</i> (Butterfly Weed)	sun July Orange 16- 26 in Moist to dry well- drained	Resplendent and resilient fiery orange milkweed that is a must for every wildflower gardener. Best in a well-drained but moderately fertile soil and full sun. Food for monarch and queen butterflies.	B, H
28	<i>Aster (Doellingeria) umbellatus</i> (Flat-topped Aster)	Sun, part sun October White 4-8 ft. Moist	A robust dramatic aster found growing in moist thickets and borders of swamps. Large flat heads of white daisy-like flowers. Tends to lean over a bit in flower.	A or B
29	<i>Aster (Eurybia) divaricatus</i> (White Wood Aster)	Part sun, shade Sept White 1-2 ft Moist to dry	Familiar woodland aster and an invaluable plant for fall display. Frothy white flowers. Naturalizes very easily in shade and tolerates poor dry soils as well. Remove spent flowers if you want to limit spread.	A or B
30	<i>Aster (Eurybia) macrophyllus</i> (Large-leaved Aster)	Part sun, shade September Violet 2-3 ft. Moist	This is the heart-leaved plant growing at the base of the tree outside the Garden gift shop. We selected it because it rarely flowers, instead forming a thick bold deciduous groundcover in shade.	A or B
31	<i>Aster (Eurybia) schreberi</i> (Woodland Aster)	Part sun, shade September White 2 ft. Moist	Imagine a big-leaf aster with white flowers. Don't know what a big-leaf aster looks like? Well, 6-to-8-inch, vaguely heart-shaped, velvety leaves act as a woodland groundcover with yellow-centered flowers above.	A or B
32	<i>Aster (Eurybia) spectabilis</i> (Showy Aster)	sun September Violet 2 ft Moist	Showy aster forms a mat of 8-inch foliage from which rise 18-inch clusters of large flat flowers. Dividing the clumps every five years improves flowering. Avoid evening watering as it spots leaves.	A or B
33	<i>Aster (lonactis) linatifolius</i> (Bristly Aster)	sun September Violet 1 ft. Dry	A native of sandy areas like Cape Cod. Well suited to the sunny rock garden or other dry spots. Small shiny needle-like leaves topped with 1-inch flowers, which hug the stems.	A or B
34	<i>Aster (Odemna) acuminatus</i> (Whorled Aster)	sun to shade July White 1-2 ft. Moist to dry	The first aster to bloom and one of the few happy in shade, with whorled leaves on short traveling stems and white, yellow-centered flowers.	A or B

#	Name	Conditions (light bloom- time color size soil)	Description	Germination
35	Aster (<i>Symphotrichum</i>) <i>cordifolius</i> (Blue Wood Aster)	Part sun, shade October Light violet 2-3 ft. Moist to moderately dry	One of our favorites. Puts on a beautiful show of ½-inch-wide violet flowers in the fall. Grows well in light shade. Arching stems from spreading basal foliage.	A or B
36	Aster (<i>Symphotrichum</i>) <i>dumosus</i> (Bushy Aster)	sun October White to light violet 2-3 ft. Moist to dry	A robust, heavily flowered aster at home in sandy soils as well as the perennial garden. Seed from a variable population with flowers ranging from white to pale blue and violet.	A or B
37	Aster (<i>Symphotrichum</i>) <i>laevis</i> (Smooth Aster)	Sun, part sun October Violet 2-3 ft Moist to dry	Choice species for dry sunny sites - definitely on my top ten list of asters. Waxy bluish leaves host sprays of large violet flowers late in the season. Strong stems rarely need staking.	A or B
38	Aster (<i>Symphotrichum</i>) <i>novae-angliae</i> (New England Aster)	Sun, part sun October Violet- lavender 3-4 ft Moist	Seed from plants of mixed colors in our meadow. One of the glories of the fall landscape. Pinch tips July 4th for bushiness. Tall stems crowned with 1-inch flowers. Divide clumps every five years to maintain vigor.	A or B
39	Aster (<i>Symphotrichum</i>) <i>novae-angliae</i> <i>'Roseus'</i> (Pink New England Aster)	Sun, part sun October Pink-lavender 3-4 ft Moist	Seed from pink-flowered forms we isolated from the rest. Should produce a range of violets and lavenders with more than an average number of pink forms.	A or B
40	Aster (<i>Symphotrichum</i>) <i>turbineus</i> (Prairie Aster)	sun October Violet 3-4 ft Moist	Prairie aster puts on a glorious show each fall near our Lily Pond. The shrubby plants are obscured by numerous 1-inch-wide violet flowers. Absolutely one of the best.	A or B
41	<i>Baptisia alba</i> v. <i>macrophylla</i> (Prairie False Indigo)	sun June White 3-4 ft Moist to dry	A.k.a. <i>B. leucantha</i> . Stately plants with white flowers tinged purple on strong stems. The foliage begins about halfway up so this species looks great underplanted with smaller plants.	B, I
42	<i>Baptisia australis</i> (Blue False Indigo)	Sun, part sun June Violet 3 ft Moist to dry	Slow to reach maturity, but very tough and long-lived once the root system is established. Pea-like leaves on strong stems have an airy texture. Flowers on long stalks followed by black pods.	B, I
43	<i>Baptisia australis</i> v. <i>minor</i> (Small False Indigo)	Sun, part sun June Violet 2 ft Moist to dry	Basically a smaller, more western version of <i>B. australis</i> with flowers large for the size of the plant. Good substitute for smaller situations.	B, I
44	<i>Baptisia tinctoria</i> (Wild Indigo)	sun July Yellow 2-3 ft. Dry	The only wild indigo native to New England, forming dense shrubby mounds in the most inhospitable places. Covered with small yellow flowers for several weeks in summer.	B, I

#	Name	Conditions (light bloom-time color size soil)	Description	Germination
45	<i>Callirhoe digitata</i> (Wine Cups)	Sun, part sun June-July Red-purple 1-2 ft. Moist to dry	Long, somewhat trailing stems from a central taproot. Two-inch crepe paper flowers are a shimmering wine red.	B, I
46	<i>Callirhoe involucrata</i> (Wine Cups)	Sun, part sun June-Oct Red-purple 12 in Well-drained	Sprawling groundcover is one of the longest blooming of wildflowers. Lovely satiny flowers appear constantly from the growing tips. Drought tolerant. Lacy dissected leaves on trailing stems.	B, I
47	<i>Calopogon tuberosus</i> (Swamp Pink)	Sun, part sun June Pink 8-16 in. Wet	Exquisite bog orchid with a few grassy leaves and an intricate flower that has a puff of yellow hairs on the lip. Difficult to raise from seed but easy to grow when mature.	C
48	<i>Caltha palustris</i> (Marsh Marigold)	Part sun, shade April-May Yellow 12-18 in Moist to wet	It is a sure sign of spring when marsh marigolds light up our wetlands with their smiling yellow flowers. They are happiest in very wet swampy soils and will likely go dormant after flowering.	B
49	<i>Camassia leichtlinii</i> v. <i>suksdorfii</i> (Camas Lily)	Sun, part sun Dark blue May 2 ft. Moist (in spring)	When this species blooms, it is one of the stars of the garden. Strap-shaped leaves support imposing racemes of diaphanous flowers with a crown of yellow stamens. Excellent with <i>Iris versicolor</i> .	B
50	<i>Campanula divaricata</i> (Southern Harebell)	Sun, part sun Aug-Sept Blue-violet 1-2 ft Moist to dry	This is a wonderful and little-known native campanula, which graces the fall garden with clouds of delicate violet bells.	A or B, H
51	<i>Campanula rotundifolia</i> (Harebell)	Sun, part sun June-Aug Blue-Violet 1 ft. Moist to dry	Blooms on and off all season in flushes. Thread-like leaves and thin wiry stems of little blue bellflowers are quite charming. Tiny seeds scatter and self-sow. The seedlings have round leaves and look very different from blooming adults. Seed can either be scattered where you want it to go or planted in pots and moved out into the garden once the seedling rosettes are 2 inches across.	A or B, H
52	<i>Carex baileyi</i> (Bailey's Sedge)	Sun, part sun May-June Tan/brown 16-24 in. Moist to wet	A clumping wetland sedge with narrow leaves and inflorescences like bristly hotdogs (no buns) hanging in clusters from taller stems.	B
53	<i>Carex castanea</i> (Chestnut Sedge)	Sun, part sun May-June Brown 16-20 in. Moist to wet	Interesting clumping sedge with ¼-inch-wide leaves and tasseled dangling fruits on taller stems in early summer.	B
54	<i>Carex formosa</i> (Handsome Sedge)	Sun, part sun May-June Brown 12-20 in. Moist	A woodland or woodland-edge species forming clumps of fine foliage with graceful dangling clusters of fruits.	B

#	Name	Conditions (light bloom- time color size soil)	Description	Germination
55	<i>Carex meritt-feraldii</i> (Fernald's Sedge)	Sun, part sun May-June Brown 16- 30 in. Moist to dry	Given to us by sedge guru Dr. Tony Reznicek, who told us we had to grow this one. A big, stiff sedge of dry woods and openings with dense bristly clusters of fruits on taller stems.	B
56	<i>Carex platyphylla</i> (Silver Sedge)	Part sun, shade April- May Brown 8-12 in Moist	Every year I become more enamored with this species. Its beautiful pleated gray-green leaves look good in all but the deepest dregs of winter. Excellent accent for Japanese Painted Fern among many others.	B*
57	<i>Chasmanthium latifolium</i> (Northern Sea Oats)	sun to shade August Light green 2-3 ft. Moist- dry	One of our best native ornamental grasses. Clumps of broad dark green leaves give rise to elegant dangling seed heads that resemble schools of fish. These mature a warm glowing copper gold in fall.	A or B
58	<i>Chelone glabra</i> (White Turtlehead)	Sun, part sun August White 3 ft Moist to wet	Compressed spikes of white flowers stand agape on tall stems clothed with thin opposite leaves. We have planted a lot in the Garden, as it's the primary food source for the Baltimore checkerspot butterfly.	B, H
59	<i>Chelone lyonii</i> (Pink Turtlehead)	Sun, part sun Aug-Sept Rose-pink 3 ft Moist to wet	Wonderful plant for late season bloom and for naturalizing in wet areas. Oval dark green leaves topped by flowers fancifully resembling a turtle's head. Turtlehead will grow well in the border.	B, H
60	<i>Chrysogonum virginianum</i> v. <i>virginianum</i> (Golden Star)	Part sun, shade May- July Golden yellow 8 in Moist to dry	Medium sized variety and the one most commonly seen growing around The Garden in the Woods. Excellent woodland groundcover. Easy.	B*
61	<i>Cimicifuga (Actaea) racemosa</i> (Black Cohosh)	sun to shade July White 4-5 ft Moist	Tall spires of frilly white flowers add life to midsummer shade gardens. Plants produce copious seed and will naturalize with time. Space them three feet apart. Easy.	D*
62	<i>Cimicifuga (Actaea) rubifolia</i> (Rattletop)	sun to shade Sept-Oct White 3 ft Moist	Excellent native restricted to a small area in Tennessee. Bold dark green maple-like leaves and late bloom combine for a lovely effect. Stiffer habit than black cohosh. This is the true species - rarely offered in the trade.	D*
63	<i>Claytonia virginica</i> (Spring Beauty)	Part sun, shade April- May Light pink 4 in Moist	Lovely delicate pink blossoms that unfurl like inflatable party favor whistles over several weeks. The tiny corms multiply with time, forming large, but unobtrusive, clumps among larger plants. Summer dormant.	D*
64	<i>Clematis ochroleuca</i> (Curly-heads)	Sun, part sun May-Jun Yellow 1 ft Moist to dry	One of a distinctive group of shrubby (not vining) native clematis, this sports 1-inch-long, bell-shaped flowers that yield to spectacular curly seed heads. Each seed has a 2-inch tail of silky shimmering gold.	D*
65	<i>Clematis virginiana</i> (Virgin's Bower)	Sun, part sun Sept-Oct White 4.-6 ft Moist	Vigorous vine needs support to twine on. Masses of feathery flowers. Cut back hard in March to control size. Looks similar to sweet autumn clematis in bloom.	B

#	Name	Conditions (light bloom-time color size soil)	Description	Germination
66	<i>Clintonia umbellulata</i> (Speckled Wood Lily)	shade May White 6 in Moist add	Pairs of shiny, low growing leaves eventually forming dense dumps. Good contrast for fine textured plants. Slow but long-lived and easiest dintonia to grow.	C*
67	<i>Collinsonia canadensis</i> (Wild Citronella)	Part sun, shade Sept Yellow 3 ft Moist	The foliage of this mint relative emits the wonderful smell of citronella. Yellow flowers have the same perfume. A clumping, non-invasive species becoming popular with herbalists.	B
68	<i>Coreopsis tripteris</i> (Tall Coreopsis)	sun Aug Light yellow 5-7 ft Moist to dry	Stately prairie species produces clouds of soft yellow daisies atop strong stems. Drought tolerant and easy but needs some room. Self-sows readily if not deadheaded. Space 3-4 feet apart.	A
69	<i>Cornus canadensis</i> (Bunchberry)	Part sun, shade May/June White 6 in Moist add	Looking for all the world like a flowering dogwood buried up to the branch tips, this little groundcover is a must for every woodland garden, especially in central and northern New England where the cool summers are much to its liking. Bunchberry creeps along on a buried rhizome and sends up flowering shoots with a whorl of four leaves supporting a flower with four white bracts and a bead of ovaries in the center. If pollinated, these last will swell and become bunches of brilliant red fruits in summer. Seedlings are slow to emerge in spring, so don't give up on them too soon!	B
70	<i>Cypripedium pubescens</i> (Large Yellow Lady-slipper)	shade May Yellow/brown 12-18 in Moist neutral	Cherished woodland orchid for moist organic soils. Not difficult to transplant from containers. When happy, clumps will double in size every year. Planting instructions available in our gift shop.	C
72	<i>Delphinium carolinianum</i> (blue) (Carolina Larkspur)	Sun, part sun May-June Light or dark blue 2-3 ft. Moist to dry	Uncommon species in the wild, growing in scattered locations in rocky oak woods. Finely dissected leaves emerge early in spring and send up tall thin wands of light to bright blue flowers. Summer dormant.	A*
74	<i>Desmodium canadense</i> (Showy Tick Trefoil)	Sun, part sun Jul-Aug Purple 2-4 ft Moist to dry	The most ornamental of this adaptable genus. Tall strong stems are topped by densely set, branched clusters of lavender, pea-shaped flowers. Grows well in poor soils	B, I
75	<i>Dicentra cucullaria</i> (Dutchman's Breeches)	Part sun, shade April-May White 6-8 in Moist	Delightful early spring woodlander with fine blue-green foliage and chains of intricate flowers. Forms a temporary groundcover—great to mix with taller shade-lovers. The seed can germinate at cold temperatures, so you can follow the directions given under <i>Claytonia virginica</i> if you receive the seed during the winter.	D*
76	<i>Dicentra eximia</i> (Wild Bleeding Heart)	sun to shade May-Sept. Pink 1-2 ft Moist	One of our longest blooming natives. Finely cut foliage at home in sun or shade. Good moisture and attention to deadheading insures long bloom time.	D*

#	Name	Conditions (light bloom- time color size soil)	Description	Germination
77	<i>Diphyllaea cymosa</i> (Umbrella Leaf)	shade July White 2-3 ft Moist to wet	Umbrella leaf is a plant of very limited distribution found at fairly high elevations in the southern Appalachian Mountains. Wonderful large bold foliage looks like paired wings and grows from a clumping rhizome on very long petioles. It forms dramatic clumps in moist woodlands. Each nearly round leaf can be up to 18 inches across. Cymes (flattened clusters) of 1-inch white flowers are followed by blue fruits on bright red stems in summer. This is absolutely one of our favorite woodlanders. Seedlings usually just produce two large cotyledons the first year.	D*
78	<i>Disporum</i> (<i>Prosartes</i>) <i>hookeri</i> (Western Mandarin)	Part sun, shade May Greenish- white 12-24 in. Moist well-drained	This mandarin is most common in the Pacific Northwest, but it's also disjunct in Michigan around Lake Superior. It erects zig-zaggedy branching stems from a narrow base. Small twisting 6-parted flowers appear among expanding leaves. Hunter-orange fruits follow in fall. The seed sprouts in moist cold storage so don't be surprised if you see roots growing out of your seed when it arrives. Immediately transfer the seed into pots, being careful not to break the root, and place them in a bright room-temperature location. The seedlings should emerge within a few weeks.	D*
79	<i>Disporum</i> (<i>Prosartes</i>) <i>maculatum</i> (Nodding Mandarin)	shade May White/purple 12-16 in Moist	Arching stems carry many wavy-edged leaves, giving nodding mandarin a sculptural appearance. Starry speckled flowers appear with leaves. This is a somewhat rare species of mature cove forests in the Appalachian Mountains. Unlike <i>D. hookeri</i> , its seeds wait until spring to send out a root and the following spring to emerge aboveground.	C*
80	<i>Dodecatheon</i> <i>amethystinum</i> (Shooting Star)	part sun May Amethyst 12-16 in Moist	A.k.a. <i>D. radicans</i> . Flowers are darker than <i>D. meadia</i> . Soft light green rosettes send up incredible flowers on tall stems. Summer dormant. Slowly increases to form clumps.	B
81	<i>Dodecatheon</i> <i>pulchellum</i> (Shooting Star)	part sun May-June Pink 12-16 in Moist	A widespread shooting star in the west, sporting tall stems of small flowers. It grows very well in our gardens and is the last of the shooting stars to flower.	B
82	<i>Draba arabisans</i> (Rock Whitlow- grass)	Sun, part sun May-June White 4-8 in Well- drained	Loosely mat forming rock garden plant. Sends up clouds of white flowers from stiff, very dark evergreen leaves in 1- to 3-inch rosettes. Forms nice ground cover.	A, H
83	<i>Echinacea paradoxa</i> (Yellow Purple Coneflower)	sun August Yellow 2-3 ft. Moist to dry	Narrow glossy foliage and rich yellow flowers with drooping petals and dark purple centers. Takes a few years to reach full size.	B
84	<i>Echinacea purpurea</i> (Purple Coneflower)	sun August Rose 3-4 ft. Moist to dry	Infallible and dramatic, this is one of the all time favorite native wildflowers for sun. Seed heads provide food for birds; flowers provide food for the soul.	B

#	Name	Conditions (light bloom- time color size soil)	Description	Germination
85	<i>Echinacea tennesseensis</i> (Tennessee Coneflower)	sun Late July Strong rose 2-3 ft. Moist to dry	Outstanding native endangered in the wild, with a compact habit and very flat, dark rose ray flowers. Very difficult to obtain the true species.	B
86	<i>Eragrostis spectabilis</i> (Purple Love Grass)	Sun, part sun August Red 6-8 in Moist to dry	Tough dumping grass that erupts in late summer into an evocative haze of misty purple seed heads turning into little tumbleweeds in fall. Wide leaves are green tinged with red.	A
87	<i>Erigeron glabellus</i> (Fleabane)	Sun, part sun May Violet 6-14 in. Moist	Though its flowers closely resemble Robin's plantain, this is a clumping species of meadows and fields. Think of it as an aster that blooms in late spring.	A
88	<i>Erigeron pulchellus</i> (Robin's Plantain)	sun to shade May Violet 6-14 in. Moist	A common spring wildflower, too uncommon in gardens. Overwintering rosettes form a spreading groundcover and loft posies of cheery yellow-centered aster-like flowers atop 12-to-16-inch stems. Easy.	A
89	<i>Eupatorium (Eupatoriadelphus) fistulosum 'Album'</i> (White Joe-Pye Weed)	Sun, part sun Aug White 5-7 ft Moist	Seed from our white plants that we can't guarantee will all be white, but nevertheless a towering perennial for a moist spot.	B
90	<i>Eupatorium (Eupatoriadelphus) maculatum</i> (Joe-Pye Weed)	sun Aug Purple 4-8 ft Moist	One of the most dramatic meadow wildflowers. Huge broccoli-shaped heads above tall stems of whorled leaves. Wonderful butterfly plant. (New Genus: Eupatoriadelphus)	B
91	<i>Eupatorium (Eupatoriadelphus) maculatum 'Carin'</i> (Joe-Pye Weed)	sun Aug Purple 4-8 ft Moist	Identical to the wild form in stature, this North Creek Nurseries introduction was selected for the silvery pink color of the flowers - a shade or two lighter than typical. (New Genus: Eupatoriadelphus)	B
92	<i>Eupatorium perfoliatum</i> (Common Boneset)	Sun, part sun Sept. White 3 ft. Moist	Sets of leaves are connected at their base and stem appears to pierce them through the center. One of the most commonly used and important medicinal plants in colonial New England.	A
93	<i>Eupatorium (Eupatoriadelphus) purpureum</i> (Sweet Joe-Pye Weed)	Sun, part sun Aug Purple 4-6 ft. Moist	Several folks have asked why we never offer sweet Joe-pye. Well you have your wish. Besides the fragrance, this differs from <i>E. maculatum</i> in the shape of the flower heads, which tend to be more rounded in this species, and though the flowers of this stately perennial are very similar to other Joe-pye weeds, its stems are deep reddish-purple, creating a strong attractive contrast with the whorled leaves and pale purple flowers.	B
94	<i>Gentiana clausa</i> (Closed Gentian)	Sun, part sun Sept.-Oct. Blue 2-3 ft. Moist to wet	A truly showy and fascinating wildflower. The flowers look like little blue purses drawn closed with an invisible string. Bumblebees are adept at prying them open and finding the hidden nectar as their reward.	B, H
95	<i>Gentianopsis crinita</i> (Fringed Gentian)	Sun, part sun Sept/Oct Blue 2 ft Moist limey	The famous fringed gentian graces the fall garden with its royal blue frilled flowers. This is a BIENNIAL species, forming rosettes the first year, flowering the second - save seeds. Doesn't reliably self-sow.	B, H

#	Name	Conditions (light bloom- time color size soil)	Description	Germination
96	<i>Geranium maculatum</i> (Wild Geranium)	Part sun, shade May Pink 2 ft Moist	Familiar woodland wildflower often growing along paths. Five-petaled flowers on tall stems above divided foliage. Happily seeds itself here and there. Summer dormant.	B
97	<i>Hepatica (Anemone) americana</i> (Round-lobed Hepatica)	Part sun, shade April Blue-Violet 6 in. Moist	Truly charming woodland buttercup with three-lobed evergreen leaves. One of the first plants to flower here. Seed strain with dark flowers and prominent marbling on the leaves that starts out green and burgundy and matures to gray-green and dark green. The first year seedlings produce two cotyledons and 1 or 2 true leaves. We leave them in the seedling pot until their second spring.	D*
98	<i>Heuchera alba</i> (White Alumroot)	Sun, part sun August White 12-16 in. Well- drained	A rare species from the mountains of Virginia/West Virginia producing small rounded gray-green leaves and relatively large creamy white flowers on tall spikes.	A or B, H
99	<i>Heuchera americana</i> (Alumroot)	sun to shade June White 2 ft Moist to dryish	If you are tired of all the fancy coralbells and want to grow the original, this is it. The lobed rounded leaves are gray-green, marked in the center with red blotch. Grows on rock outcrops in the wild.	A or B, H
100	<i>Hibiscus moscheutos (palustris)</i> (Rose Mallow)	Sun, part sun August White to Pink 4-6 ft. Moist to wet	Huge flowers like the tropical hibiscus on strong stems. Dies to the ground in winter. Marsh Mallow is found wild in brackish marshes along the coast, but easily adapts to drier situations in the garden.	B, I
101	<i>Houstonia caerulea</i> (Bluets Quaker Ladies)	Sun, part sun May-June Pale blue 2- 3 in Moist to dry	Bluets are one of the plants everyone remembers fondly from childhood. The pale blue flowers will naturalize in lawns and along pathways where competition isn't too stiff. You can germinate them in pots or scatter the seed in little patches of moss.	A, H
102	<i>Hydrastis canadensis</i> (Goldenseal)	shade May White 1 ft Moist	Becoming rare due in part to over-collection for its valuable medicinal roots. Grows well in light shade and appreciates a light dressing of fertilizer in spring. Red fruits look like raspberries set in the leaves.	C*
103	<i>Hydrophyllum canadense</i> (Maple-leaved Waterleaf)	Part sun, shade May/June Purplish white 1 ft Moist	Waterleaf gets its name from the truly lovely spilled milk spotting that graces the emerging leaves in spring. The spotting fades as the leaves mature. Canada waterleaf is a very rare plant in New England, but easy to grow in the woodland garden. Mature foliage loses this white patterning and becomes an even light green. Seeds around readily.	B*
104	<i>Iris fulva</i> (Copper Iris)	Sun, part sun May Copper/red 2-3 ft Moist to wet	Unique brick red flower color makes a striking accent in the wet garden. Similar to Northern Blue Flag iris in habit and cultural needs.	B
105	<i>Iris versicolor</i> (Blue Flag Iris)	Sun, part sun June Blue/purple 3-4 ft Moist to wet	Carefree native found in marshy habitats with bold sword-like leaves. Grows easily in the garden and will take standing water. Flowers shaped much like Siberian Iris. Good alternative to the invasive yellow flag.	B

#	Name	Conditions (light bloom- time color size soil)	Description	Germination
106	<i>Jeffersonia diphylla</i> (Twinleaf)	shade April- May White 12-16 in Moist	Named after Thomas Jefferson - early flowers like bloodroot, attractive leaves, and interesting seed capsules, which split open like a Pac Man disgorging the ripe seeds. Self-sows.	C*
107	<i>Lathyrus japonicus</i> (Beach Pea)	sun June- Aug Violet 6-12 in. Well-drained	A cosmopolitan resident of cool beaches around the northern hemisphere, the perennial beach pea is a characteristic part of our coastal dunes. Trailing pea-like stems and light violet flowers. Seed from Coastal Maine.	A or B I
108	<i>Liatris aspera</i> (Rough Blazing Star)	sun July- Aug Purple 3-5 ft Dry	A large and vigorous button-type blazing star with fairly narrow leaves and tremendously long spikes when well grown. Tends to flop and meander a bit unless the soil is very dry.	A or B
109	<i>Liatris ligulistylis</i> (Meadow Blazing Star)	Sun, part sun August Purple 3-4 ft Moist	In a side-by-side test, this button-type blazing star attracted more monarch butterflies than any other species. They were literally obscuring the flowers. Flower stems stained deep red-purple.	A or B
110	<i>Liatris pilosa</i> (Shaggy Blazing Star)	sun August Purple 3-4 ft Moist to dry	A very showy liatris from dry rocky and fire-prone clearings and glades in the mid-Atlantic and southeast US. Forms big strong dumps and dense wands of purple flowers.	A or B
111	<i>Liatris punctata</i> (Dwarf Blazing Star)	sun July Purple 1-2 ft Dry	Very small species, which is the best choice for rock gardens. Thin foliage and wands of purple flowers.	A or B
112	<i>Liatris pycnostachya</i> (Prairie Blazing Star)	sun July Purple 3-4 ft Moist to dry	Robust and striking species that is a focal point of the summer meadow. Densely arranged flower heads on strong stems. One of the best for cut flowers. One of the best - period.	A or B
113	<i>Liatris scariosa novae-angliae</i> 'Semi-alba' (New England Blazing Star)	sun July- Aug Light Pink 3-4 ft Moist to dry	This is a pale flowered form that we raise from seed with a pretty light pink color to the flowers. Blends nicely with the typical variety.	A or B
114	<i>Liatris scariosa. v. novae-angliae</i> (New England Blazing Star)	sun July- Aug Purple 3-4 ft Moist to dry	The only blazing star native to New England with button flowers on long spikes. Grows in the sand plain grasslands along the coast, so quite drought tolerant. However it is very adaptable to garden soils.	A or B
115	<i>Liatris scariosa</i> 'White Spires' (Devil's Bite)	sun July- Aug White 2-4 ft. Moist to dry	This is a pure white form of the Midwestern form of <i>L. scariosa</i> , producing its ivory buttons on tall stems clothed in thin leaves.	A or B
116	<i>Liatris squarrulosa v. ealtei</i> (Late Blazing Star)	sun Sept- Oct Purple 3-4 ft Moist to dry	We're very pleased to be able to offer this unusual button-type blazing star at last. Dark green leaves clothe tall stems that don't begin blooming until fall - long after other liatris have finished extending the season.	A or B
117	<i>Lilium superbum</i> (Turk's-cap Lily)	Sun, part sun July Orange/red 4-6 ft Moist	A plant that will make the most jaded gardener stop dead in their tracks. Candelabras of orange trumpets so tall you look up into the flowers. Takes three years to reach full size. Stunning.	D

#	Name	Conditions (light bloom- time color size soil)	Description	Germination
118	<i>Lobelia cardinalis</i> (Cardinal Flower)	Sun, part sun Aug-Sept Red 2-3 ft. Moist to wet	Stunning crimson flowers on tall spikes - a real show stopper in summer that naturalizes in moist areas. Take care to keep next season's rosettes from getting smothered by fallen leaves in winter.	A, H
119	<i>Lobelia siphilitica</i> (Great Lobelia)	Sun, part sun Aug-Sept Blue 2 ft Moist to wet	Dense spires of true blue rise from lettuce-like rosettes in late summer. Mixed with cardinal flower, the great lobelia is a star of our late season displays at Garden in the Woods.	A, H
120	<i>Lupinus perennis</i> (Sundial Lupine)	sun May/June Violet 2 ft Moist to dry	The true native eastern lupine. Best grown in lean sandy soils. Violet pea flowers over fuzzy foliage. Plants will go dormant after flowering.	A, I
121	<i>Lythrum alatum</i> (Winged Loosestrife)	sun July Violet 2-3 ft. Moist to wet	Loosestrife! No, not the dreaded invasive purple loosestrife but our more demure and far more agreeable native form with thin wands of violet purple flowers in summer. Native to wet meadows.	B, H
122	<i>Maianthemum</i> (<i>Smilacina</i>) <i>canadense</i> (Canada Mayflower)	Part sun, shade May White 3 in Moist to dry	Familiar woodland plant that forms bright green carpets in shade. A small raceme of lacy white flowers stands over one or two teardrop shaped leaves. Good companion for taller plants. Spreads rapidly.	C*
123	<i>Maianthemum</i> (<i>Smilacina</i>) <i>racemosum</i> (False Solomon's Seal)	Part sun, shade May White 1-3 ft Moist acid	Leaves alternate along arching stems with cumulonimbus clusters of off-white flowers at tips. Showy white and red speckled berry turning all red in September. An easy native species for the woodland garden.	C*
124	<i>Mertensia virginica</i> (Virginia Bluebells)	shade May Blue 12-18 in Moist	Lovely interspersed with ferns and trilliums. Sky-blue flowers unfurl from large leaves early in the season. Plants go dormant rapidly after flowering, so don't be alarmed. This is one of the essentials.	B*
125	<i>Mimulus cardinalis</i> (Scarlet Monkey Flower)	sun June- Sept. Scarlet to orange 12- 16 in. Moist to wet	If you have a spot where lobelias like to grow, try scattering in some seeds of this vibrant monkey flower. Brilliant orange or red flowers appear for most of the summer. Annual for us, but reseeds.	A, H
126	<i>Mitchella repens</i> (Partridgeberry)	Part sun, shade June Pink/white 2-4 in Moist	With time, forms a ground-hugging mat of evergreen foliage. Red berries last into winter. One of the few plants that are truly evergreen in our local woods. Best in a spot by itself, like a shaded slope or tree base.	B
127	<i>Mitella diphylla</i> (Bishop's Cap)	sun to shade white May 1-2 ft Moist	Little Foamflower relative of limestone areas. Quite pretty when in flower. Seed capsule resembles a bishop's cap.	A, H
128	<i>Monarda didyma</i> (Bee Balm)	sun to shade red June 2-3 ft. Moist to wet	Bold red flowers to entice hummingbirds, but they are awful nice on our eyes too. Cut back after flowering.	B
129	<i>Monarda fistulosa</i> (Wild Bergamot Bee Balm)	Sun, part sun Jul-Aug Violet 3-4 ft Moist to wet	With all the new bee balm/bergamot selections out there, we also offer this, the wild species, for those of a less complicated bent.	B

#	Name	Conditions (light bloom- time color size soil)	Description	Germination
130	<i>Monarda punctata</i> (Spotted Horsemint)	sun Aug.- Sept. Pink/brown 2-3 ft. Dry sandy	Exciting and unusual monarda with tan flowers crowned with green and pink bracts! This is one of the plants that absolutely thrive in the poor, dry section of our meadow. Allow to self-sow.	A
131	<i>Pachysandra procumbens</i> (Allegheny Spurge)	Part sun, shade April White/purple 1 ft Moist	Very unlike common pachysandra. Large mounded leaves with silver mottling from dumping rhizomes. Bottlebrush flowers before foliage with a cinnamon smell. Semi-evergreen with red tint in winter.	B*
132	<i>Panicum amarum</i> v. <i>amarum</i> (Bitter Panic Grass)	sun Aug-Oct Tan 3-4 ft Well-drained	Blue-leaved seed strain selected by grass aficionado Rick Darke. This graceful dump-forming plant grows wild on and helps stabilize the dunes along the Atlantic coast.	B
133	<i>Penstemon canescens</i> (Eastern Gray Beardtongue)	Sun, part sun June Lavender pink 2 ft. Moist to dry	Also known as Appalachian beardtongue and hailing from same, this showy relative of <i>P. smallii</i> erects stiff stems topped by stacked clusters of rosy purple inch-long blooms.	B, H
134	<i>Penstemon hirsutus</i> (Hairy Beard- tongue)	Sun, part sun June Blue 12-18 in. Moist	Medium grower, violet flowers. Tends to seed in if not deadheaded.	B, H
135	<i>Penstemon pallidus</i> (Eastern Pale Beardtongue)	Sun, part sun June White 24-28 in. Moist to dry	An elegant beardtongue with snow-white flowers accented by deep indigo on the back as well as on the anthers that guard the entrance to the flower's throat. The flowers are carried on tall stems above bright green leaves. From New Hampshire seed shared by Robert Gamlin.	B, H
136	<i>Penstemon serrulatus</i> (Sky Pilot Beard- tongue)	Sun, part sun June Blue 1-2 ft Moist	Beautiful northwestern native. Spires of cobalt blue foxglove-like flowers on strong forked stems with shiny serrate opposite leaves. When these bloom they sell out quickly.	B, H
137	<i>Penstemon smallii</i> (Beard-tongue)	Sun, part sun July Pink 2 ft. Moist	Taller eastern species with typically pink flowers and glossy green foliage. I have really come to like this plant over the years. It is tough, long-lived and very pretty when decked out in two-toned blooms.	B, H
138	<i>Phlox maculata</i> (Wild Sweet William)	Sun, part sun Aug.-Sept. Pink 3 ft Moist	Easy, disease resistant native, forming dense spreading clumps covered in late summer with bright pink blooms. A favorite near our Lily Pond.	B
139	<i>Phytolacca americana</i> 'Silberstein' (Variegated Pokeweed)	sun August White 3-5 ft. Moist	Variegated pokeweed! I know - that's what I said when we first received this plant, but it's grown on us here in the nursery (not literally), because the white, chartreuse and green marbled foliage is quite pretty and contrasts nicely with the husky purple stalks. This variegated form comes true from seed, but rogue out of the non-variegated ones in the seed flat. It produces the same glossy purple berries that the wild type does, and I'd remove these to prevent the beginning of a poke forest.	A
140	<i>Pityopsis falcata</i> (Sickle-leaved Golden Aster)	sun Aug.- Sept. Yellow 1 ft. Well- drained	This coastal native grows well in dry sandy soils producing several stiff cottony stems that yield bright yellow aster-like flowers. A rare species restricted to the Northeast coastal plain.	B

#	Name	Conditions (light bloom- time color size soil)	Description	Germination
141	<i>Podophyllum peltatum</i> (Mayapple)	shade May White 1 ft Moist	Familiar spreading groundcover. Leaves like umbrellas over flowers. With time mayapple will spread into large patches, which can be dug and divided in August.	B*
142	<i>Polemonium reptans</i> (Jacob's Ladder)	sun to shade May Blue- violet 1-2 ft. moist	Another staple of the woodland garden. Sprawling stems of open flowers. Cut back hard after seed has shed. Moderately spreading.	B*
143	<i>Polygonatum biflorum</i> v. <i>commutatum</i> (Giant Solomon's Seal)	shade May White 4 ft Moist	This huge variety of Solomon's seal is indispensable in the shade garden. Foliage held on arching stems ideal for underplanting. Blue fruits in fall. May be a natural tetraploid.	C*
144	<i>Polymnia (Smallanthus) uvedalia</i> (Yellow-flowered Leaf-cup)	Part sun, shade August Yellow 2-3 ft. Moist	A large woodlander with paired big (up to 12 inches long by 6 inches wide), bold, vaguely oak-like leaves on stout stems. Pale yellow sunflower-like blooms appear above the foliage in late summer.	A
145	<i>Porteranthus stipulatus</i> (American Ipecac)	Sun, part sun June White 3 ft Moist to dry	Has the same excellent qualities as Bowman's root, with yet finer, more deeply cut foliage and slightly smaller flowers that appear about a week later. Orange-red fall color.	B
146	<i>Porteranthus trifolius</i> (Bowman's Root)	Sun, part sun June White 3 ft Moist to dry	Easy and adaptable plant with starry flowers and a bushy habit. Foliage turns shades of yellow orange and red in fall.	B
147	<i>Potentilla (Sibbaldiopsis) tridentata</i> (Three-toothed Cinquefoil)	Sun, part sun June-July White 4-6 in Moist to dry	Low running plant of our mountains and dunes. Evergreen foliage turns burgundy in fall. Although it spreads, it tends to move around other plants so as not to be a problem.	B
148	<i>Pycnanthemum clinopodioides</i> (Basil Mountain Mint)	Sun, part sun July-Aug. White 12-18 in. Moist to dry	One of the thread-leaf mountain mints with needle-like scented foliage and dense flower heads. The individual flowers are white and come from domed heads through much of the summer. Excellent nectar plant. Rare in New England and most of its range.	B, H
149	<i>Ratibida pinnata</i> (Prairie Coneflower)	sun June- July Yellow 2-3 ft Moist to dry	Tall yellow daisy with drooping light yellow rays that catch the wind. An essential plant for summer meadows. Easy.	A or B
150	<i>Rhexia virginica</i> (Meadow Beauty)	Sun, part sun Aug-Sept Pink 12-18 in Moist to wet	Sometimes the name says it all - large four-petaled crepe paper flowers with a beard of yellow stamens. Grows well in boggy soils and will self-sow. Comes from a northern population that remains short.	A or B, H
151	<i>Rudbeckia fulgida</i> v. <i>sullivantii</i> (Black-eyed Susan)	Sun, part sun July-Aug Gold 2-3 ft Moist to dry	One of the first natives to become a crossover hit in the perennial market. Masses of flowers virtually hide the plants when in bloom. Great in drifts.	B

#	Name	Conditions (light bloom- time color size soil)	Description	Germination
152	<i>Rudbeckia laciniata</i> (Tall Coneflower)	Sun, part sun July-Aug Yellow 4-5 ft. Moist to dry	Very valuable species for dramatic accent in the garden. Forms a large mound of foliage, which sends forth tall stems, festooned with large green-centered daisies over a long period.	B
153	<i>Rudbeckia maxima</i> (Cabbage-leaf Coneflower)	Sun, part sun Aug.-Sept. Gold 5-6 ft. Moist to dry	A most unusual black-eyed Susan with very large 12-to-16-inch, blue-green, paddle-shaped leaves forming low clumps and tall branching flower stems with prominent dark centers.	B
154	<i>Rudbeckia subtomentosa</i> (Sweet Coneflower)	Sun, part sun July/Aug Soft gold 3- 4 ft Moist to dry	An under-used rugged black-eyed Susan that is more shrubby and substantial than <i>R. fulgida</i> and flowers are a shade or to lighter yellow with dark brown centers. Blooms a long time. Nice in back of the border.	B
155	<i>Sanguinaria canadensis</i> (Bloodroot)	shade April White 8 in Moist well- drained	Although bloodroot's flowers only last a few days, their defiance of lingering winter endears them to everyone. Bold foliage. Happiest in well-drained soils.	D*
156	<i>Sarracenia flava</i> (Yellow Pitcher Plant)	sun June Yellow 1-2 ft. Wet acid	Fascinating bogland plants - real entrepreneurs of the plant kingdom, which catch insects for nutrients. Plant in a sunny wet area in a mix of 1/2 sand / 1/2 peat.	B, H
157	<i>Sarracenia leucophylla</i> (White-top Pitcher Plant)	sun June Red 1-2 ft. Wet acid	The most spectacular of all the species with pitchers that are green, becoming white toward the top. The white is dissected by a network of blood red veins for a stained-glass appearance.	B, H
158	<i>Sarracenia purpurea</i> (Northern Pitcher Plant)	sun May Red 1 ft Wet acid	Another fascinating entrepreneur of the bog lands. It catches insects to supplement its spartan diet of nutrients. The seeds have a water repellent covering at first, meaning they float to the sides of the pot when you water them, yet they don't like to be covered. Therefore we sow them on the surface of damp peat moss, then enclose the pot in a plastic bag and put it in the refrigerator for three months; after bringing it into the warmth, leave the pot in the bag until seedlings germinate. Bottom water the seedlings and use rainwater if your tap water is hard.	B, H
159	<i>Sarracenia rubra</i> (Sweet Pitcher Plant)	sun June Red 1 ft. Wet acid	Diminutive species from the Southeast. Upright tubular stems are deep red with a waterproof hood.	B, H
160	<i>Saxifraga pensylvanica</i> (Swamp Saxifrage)	Sun, part sun May-June White/purple 3-5 ft Moist to wet limey	A tall panicle of small greenish-white, sometimes purplish flowers springs forth from a thick rosette of long (up to 1 foot) succulent dark green boot-tongue leaves. Enjoys a damp location with partial sun.	A, H
161	<i>Sedum telephioides</i> (Allegheny Stonecrop)	Sun, part sun Aug-Oct Pink green 12 in. Well- drained	Thanks to Mount Cuba, we are finally able to offer the beautiful Allegheny stonecrop I first saw gracing rocky outcrops high in the Blue Ridge of Virginia. This resilient sedum closely resembles <i>S. 'Autumn Joy.'</i> Domed blush pink flowers top the succulent leaves, which turn a similar shade as fall nights cool.	B, H

#	Name	Conditions (light bloom- time color size soil)	Description	Germination
162	<i>Senna hebecarpa</i> (Wild Senna)	Sun, part sun July-Aug Yellow 3-6 ft. Moist to dry	A large and dramatic perennial with compound leaves clothing thick stems that erupt into bloom near their tips for a few weeks in summer. Excellent screening and background plant.	B, I
163	<i>Shortia galacifolia</i> (Oconee Bells)	shade May White 8 in Moist acid	Unequaled beauty from the southern Appalachians, with shiny evergreen leaves and delicate bellflowers. Needs a humusy spot that is carefully watered and mulched the first year. On most people's top ten list.	A, H*
164	<i>Silphium gracile</i> (Slender Rosinweed)	sun September Yellow 3-6 ft. Moist to dry	Sheila Magullion shared seed of this lithe rosinweed from the Southeast that begins the spring with a flush of large stiff leaves that get smaller and smaller as the tall stems develop over the summer. Pale yellow sunflowers dance from the tips from late summer well into fall.	B
165	<i>Silphium trifoliatum</i> (Whorled Rosinweed)	sun July- Aug Yellow 3 ft Moist to dry	A tall and easy meadow perennial best for naturalizing as it can be a bit aggressive in more pampered gardens. Flowers heavily in late summer	B
166	<i>Sisyrinchium angustifolium</i> (Blue-eyed Grass)	Sun, part sun June-July True blue 6- 8 in Moist to dry	Not a grass, but an iris relative. Starry blue flowers open during the day, close at night. This is one of a group of closely related species found in meadows and at the woodland edge.	B
167	<i>Sisyrinchium montanum</i> (Mountain Blue- eyed Grass)	Sun, part sun June Blue 6-8 in Moist to dry	A diminutive blue-eyed grass of poor rocky acid soils (just like the ones around Bill's house where this seed is from.) Light blue flowers much like <i>S. angustifolium</i> .	B
168	<i>Solidago caesia</i> (Wreath Goldenrod)	Part sun, shade Sept Yellow 2-3 ft Moist to dry	Flowers in a wand-like arrangement in axils of the leaves. Stems with a bluish cast. A woodland and woodland edge species, so more shade tolerant than most goldenrods.	A or B
169	<i>Solidago flexicaulis</i> (Zigzag Goldenrod)	sun to shade Sept Golden 2 ft Moist to dry	Common name comes from the zigzag habit of the stems. This woodland edge species has flowers borne in small clusters along the stems.	A or B
170	<i>Solidago sempervirens</i> (Seaside Goldenrod)	sun Sept Yellow 2-3 ft. Dry sandy	Not many plants can grow in pure sand, but it's no problem for seaside goldenrod. Showy cockscomb flowers and leathery leaves. Will grow in garden soils too, but it gets much larger.	A or B
171	<i>Solidago speciosa</i> (Showy Goldenrod)	sun yellow Sept-Oct 3- 4 ft. Moist to dry	A very attractive and different goldenrod carrying its flowers in dense pyramidal heads atop strong stems.	A or B
172	<i>Sorghastrum nutans</i> (Indian Grass)	Sun Aug- Sept Yellow/bronz e 2-4 ft. Moist	Indian grass is a characteristic species of American grasslands east of the Rocky Mountains. Its large dumps are coarse in leaf but delicate and ethereal in flower, and seed when the sun glints yellow and bronze within the feathered heads.	A

#	Name	Conditions (light bloom- time color size soil)	Description	Germination
173	<i>Spartina pectinata</i> (Prairie Cord Grass)	Sun July- Aug. Tan 3-4 ft. Moist to wet	Found in coastal salt marshes as well as prairies. Cord grass is a tall species with long wide leaves that curve over and back to give it a cascading look. Spreads quickly.	A
174	<i>Sphaeralcea grossulariifolia</i> (Globe Mallow)	sun June Soft Pink 10-16 in Well-drained	Striking in flower with 1-inch rose pink, five-petaled blooms like mini hibiscus in short spikes. Forms a neat little dump and is very drought tolerant after flowering is finished.	B
175	<i>Spigelia marilandica</i> (Indian Pink)	Sun, part sun June-July Red/yellow 2 ft Moist	Indian Pink is one of the best-kept secrets among our native flora. Neat clumping habit and stunning tubular two-toned flowers. Thrives in a fertile, partly sunny location. Admired by all who see it.	B*
176	<i>Sporobolus airoides</i> (Alkali Dropseed)	sun June- July Tan 1- 2 ft. Dry	A very ornamental dump-forming grass from the prairies. Becomes a dense 3-foot mound of gray-green foliage crowned in mid-summer with bottlebrush seed heads that catch the morning sun and send it back to you.	A
177	<i>Sporobolus heterolepis</i> (Prairie Dropseed)	sun July Tan 1-2 ft. Moist to dry	Invaluable bunchgrass for meadow gardens but with a tousled mop head look that softens more formal plantings as well. One of the top five native ornamental grasses in our trials.	A
178	<i>Stenanthium gramineum v. robustum</i> (Feather-fleece)	Sun, part sun Aug-Oct Greenish white 4-6 ft Moist to wet	Plant in the lily family that looks like a grass until huge spikes of fragrant flowers erupt in autumn and droop like melting wax over other friends nearby. This is the tall form of species.	D
179	<i>Stylophorum diphyllum</i> (Celandine Poppy)	Part sun, shade May- June Golden yellow 1-2 ft Moist	Celandine and Virginia bluebells are a proven combination in our spring woodland garden. Best to cut it back after flowering unless you want it to seed in.	B*
180	<i>Symplocarpus foetidus</i> (Skunk Cabbage)	sun to shade March-April Burgundy 2 ft Wet	We look forward every year to the blooms of skunk cabbage as a sign of spring. The foliage gives a lush tropical look to our wetlands. Needs copious water in spring, but can handle some dryness in summer.	C*
181	<i>Talinum calycinum</i> (Fame Flower Rockpink)	sun July- Aug Magenta 6- 12 in Well- drained	Fame Flower is an easy to please plant for the rock garden. Thin succulent leaves and wiry stems of ½-inch flowers that open in the sun for many weeks in summer. Will reseed itself.	B, H
182	<i>Thalictrum dioicum</i> (Early Meadow Rue)	Part sun, shade May Greenish white 2-4 ft. Moist	The first meadow rue to announce its presence, blending with the spring display of trilliums and friends with fine foliage and dangling bouquets that tremble in the wind. Male and female separate, so plant 2-3.	B*
183	<i>Thermopsis caroliniana</i> (Carolina Lupine)	Sun, part sun May-June Yellow 3-4 ft Moist	Bold yellow member of the pea family with dense clusters of large yellow blooms followed by stiff, upright pods. Good choice for partially shaded meadows. Naturalizes.	AI
184	<i>Tiarella cordifolia</i> (Running Foam Flower)	Part sun, shade May White 8 in Moist	Running foamflower is used extensively in our gardens as a low maintenance groundcover for shade. Thin spikes of foamy flowers over semi-evergreen foliage.	A or B

#	Name	Conditions (light bloom- time color size soil)	Description	Germination
185	<i>Tiarella cordifolia</i> v. <i>collina</i> (Clumping Foam Flower)	Part sun, shade May White/pink 1 ft Moist	A.k.a. <i>T. wherryi</i> . Clumping foamflower is one of our best natives for shade gardens, having semi-evergreen leaves and tall spikes of delicate flowers. Easy and adaptable.	A or B
186	<i>Trillium cuneatum</i> (Whippoorwill Flower)	shade May Dark red 6- 12 in Moist	Heavily mottled foliage in shades of green and gray, manifesting large red flowers that repose atop the leaves. This species seems to seed in more readily than most.	C*
187	<i>Trillium grandiflorum</i> (Showy Trillium)	shade May White 6-12 in Moist	One of our most famous woodlanders. Large white trumpets. This is one of the showiest trilliums and also the easiest to grow.	C*
188	<i>Trollius laxus</i> ssp. <i>laxus</i> (Spreading Globeflower)	part sun May-July Yellow 12- 16 in Moist to wet	Globeflower is a rare plant in New England, being restricted to wet limestone areas. In cultivation, it is fairly easy to please if given adequate moisture.	B*
189	<i>Uvularia grandiflora</i> (Large-flowered Bellwort)	shade May Yellow 1-2 ft Moist	The bloom pattern of this species is truly dynamic. The twisted bell-shaped flowers emerge with foliage and remain in view as the plant continues to expand. Clump-forming.	C*
190	<i>Uvularia sessilifolia</i> (Wild Oats)	shade May Creamy White 8-12 in. Moist	Important member of the woodland understory. Airy foliage on branched stems from a spreading rhizome.	C*
192	<i>Verbena stricta</i> (Hoary Vervain)	Sun, part sun July-Sept Violet purple 2-3 ft Moist to dry	I fell in love with this plant after visiting the tall-grass prairies where it is found. Paired saw-toothed leaves climb the straight stems that are topped with narrow spikes of flowers over a long season. Easy.	B, H
193	<i>Verbesina alternifolia</i> (Wingstem)	sun yellow September 4-8 ft. Moist	Wingstem is a big, very tough meadow perennial. Yellow daisy flowers atop stiff stems lined with long thin leaves. Spreads to form thick colonies.	A
194	<i>Vernonia arkansana</i> (<i>crinita</i>) (Ironweed)	sun Aug/Sept Dark purple 4-8 ft Moist to wet	Ironweed gets its common name from the color of the seed heads. Their height makes them well suited for use as a background plant or a dramatic component of tall grass meadows.	B
195	<i>Vernonia gigantea</i> v. <i>gigantea</i> (Giant Ironweed)	sun September Dark purple 6-10 ft. Moist to wet	If New York ironweed is still not big enough for you, try this similar but 30% larger relative. There aren't many plants in the meadow that can top this baby!	B
196	<i>Vernonia noveboracensis</i> (New York Ironweed)	sun September Purple 6-7 ft. Moist to wet	Stately giant of meadows and prairies. Tall strong stems bear flat-topped heads of rich purple flowers in late summer that are a favorite of butterflies. Seeds have a rusty orange color. Tough and easy.	B

#	Name	Conditions (light bloom- time color size soil)	Description	Germination
197	<i>Veronicastrum virginicum</i> 'Lavender Towers' (Rose-violet Culver's Root)	sun July Pink 4-5 ft Moist	Bred in Europe as a cut-flower, this form of our native culver's root is taller and much earlier blooming (by a full month) than the straight species. The flowers are a lovely shade of bluish pink.	B, H
198	<i>Veronicastrum virginicum</i> 'Pink Select' (Culver's Root)	sun Aug Light pink 3- 4 ft Moist	Once again we have selected our darkest pink-flowered plants and collected the seed. These range from light to dark pink, not white as is typical for the species. Culver's root is a great plant, beautiful and easy.	BH
199	<i>Veronicastrum virginicum</i> (Culver's Root)	sun Aug Violet 3-4 ft Moist	Deliberately beautiful meadow perennial with whorled leaves, non-flopping stems, and slender racemes of flowers on top. An important nectar plant.	BH
200	<i>Viola brittoniana</i> (Britton's Violet)	Sun, part sun May-July Violet 6 in Moist to dry	Rare species related to <i>Viola pedatifida</i> , with deeply cut leaves like a robust bird's-foot violet.	B*
201	<i>Viola labradorica</i> (Labrador Violet)	sun to shade May Purple 6-12 in Moist	Bronzy foliage contrasts perfectly with purple flowers. A good species to use as a groundcover, and a perennial favorite here in the garden.	B*
202	<i>Xerophyllum asphodeloides</i> (Turkeybeard)	Sun, part sun June White 2-4 ft Moist well-drained	Virtually unavailable. A slow-growing and beautiful member of the lily family. Resembles a sturdy grass when not in flower. Needs a well-drained spot. Give it several years to establish and bloom.	D*
203	<i>Zizia aptera</i> (Heart-leaved Alexanders)	Part sun, shade May- June Yellow 12-16 in Moist to dry	Evergreen leaves and bright yellow flowers in the shape of Queen Anne's lace. Neat and easy - self sows.	B

#	Name	Conditions (light bloom- time color size soil)	Description	Germination
204	<i>Adiantum pedatum</i> (Northern Maidenhair Fern)	Part sun, shade 1-2 ft Moist	One of the most delicate looking of our native ferns and a great foil for bold-leaved plants. Slowly spreading. Keep well watered and shaded until roots have established. Appreciates limestone.	A, H
205	<i>Athyrium filix-femina</i> (Lady Fern)	Part sun, shade 2 ft Moist	Elegant and adaptable fern with fine soft fronds. Under good conditions, several flushes of fronds are produced in a season. Spreads slowly.	A, H
206	<i>Athyrium filix-femina</i> <i>v. cyclosorum</i> (Western Lady Fern)	Part sun, shade 2 ft. Moist	The western variety of lady fern	A, H
207	<i>Athyrium filix-femina</i> <i>f. rubellum</i> (Red-stemmed Lady Fern)	Part sun, shade 2 ft Moist	Spore from an excellent selection made by our friend John Lynch. Habit is typical, but the frond stem (rachis) is a deep burgundy, contrasting beautifully with the green foliage.	A, H
208	<i>Cheilanthes lanosa</i> (Hairy Lip Fern)	Sun, part sun 4-6 in Well-drained	Very unlike your ideal image of a fern, and so all the more charming. Hairy lip fern is wonderful in the rock garden or as an accent among bearberry and pussytoes. Intricate gray-green fronds.	A, H
209	<i>Dennstaedtia punctilobula</i> (Hayscented Fern)	sun to shade 18-24 in Moist to dry	A foolproof fern that will fill in and soften a tough site quickly. Lovely spring-green fronds turning a pleasing wheat-yellow in autumn. Very aggressive so reserve it for naturalizing in dry shade.	A, H
210	<i>Diplazium pycnocarpon</i> (Glade Fern)	shade 2-3 ft. Moist neutral	Graceful dumping fern with tall narrow fronds. New fronds are produced all season and keep the plant looking crisp and fresh. Slowly spreading. Uncommon and distinctive.	A, H
211	<i>Dryopteris campyloptera</i> (Mountain Wood Fern)	shade 2 ft Moist	A unique and beautiful species with broad triangular foliage. Considered one of our finest ferns for ornamental use provided it has a moist shaded location.	A, H
212	<i>Dryopteris celsa</i> (Log Fern)	shade 3 ft Moist	Log fern is a natural hybrid between Goldie's fern and southern wood fern. Forms tall dumps of semi-evergreen, deep green foliage. The fronds are held stiffly erect like its southern parent.	A, H
213	<i>Dryopteris cristata</i> (Crested Wood Fern)	shade 1-3 ft Moist	Growing in wooded swamps, the crested wood fern is recognizable by its vertical frond orientation and the horizontal arrangement of the leaflets. Fern expert John Mickel describes it as a Venetian blind look. This is also the parent of several natural hybrids, such as <i>D. clintoniana</i> (<i>D. cristata</i> X <i>D. goldiana</i>). You can mix the spore of the two together and, if lucky, get some of the hybrid species in the resulting batch of offspring	A, H
214	<i>Dryopteris filix-mas</i> (Male Fern)	shade 2-3 ft Moist	Male fern is an outstanding garden fern with clean upright medium green foliage and clumping habit. The more I grow this plant, the more I appreciate it.	A, H
215	<i>Dryopteris filix-mas</i> 'Cristata Jackson' (Male Fern)	shade 2-3 ft. Moist	This cultivar of male fern has fronds with undulating wavy margins. Shorter and slower growing than the species.	A, H

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216	<i>Dryopteris goldiana</i> (Goldie's Fern)	shade 3-4 ft Moist neutral	Also called giant wood fern this is truly spectacular when mature. Grows in limestone areas, but adaptable. The largest native fern and one of my favorites.	A, H
217	<i>Dryopteris intermedia</i> (Evergreen Wood Fern)	shade 1-2 ft. Moist	Similar to <i>D. marginalis</i> and <i>carthusiana</i> but the leaflets are more finely divided and toothed lending a softer texture to the fronds.	A, H
218	<i>Dryopteris marginalis</i> (Marginal Shield Fern)	shade 2-3 ft Moist	Familiar semi-evergreen species of local woods - adaptable and lovely. Tends to remain as a single crown so it is non-invasive.	A, H
219	<i>Matteuccia struthiopteris</i> (Ostrich Fern)	shade 3-4 ft Moist	Feathery spreading species provides primary source of edible fiddleheads in spring. The common name comes from the plume-like look of the fronds. An essential fern for woodland gardens.	A, H
220	<i>Osmunda cinnamomea</i> (Cinnamon Fern)	Part sun, shade 3-4 ft Moist to wet	The appropriately named fern is one of the most easily recognized natives with its cinnamon colored fertile fronds and tall vase shaped foliage. Likes moist to wet spots - even standing water.	A, H
221	<i>Osmunda claytoniana</i> (Interrupted Fern)	sun to shade 2-4 ft Moist to wet	We are pleased to be able to offer this special species at last. The spring unrolling of the new fronds is an annual drama I anticipate like the return of the robins. One of the best ferns for full sun if site is moist.	A, H
222	<i>Osmunda regalis</i> (Royal Fern)	sun to shade 2-4 ft Wet	Large lacy fern at its best in wet soils in full sun. Wonderful beside ponds or streams. Will also grow in shade. Aptly named, as it has an aristocratic stature and elegance matched by few others.	A, H
223	<i>Phyllitis scolopendrium</i> (Hart's Tongue Fern)	shade 8-12 in. moist limey	One of the most unusual hardy ferns for the shady rock garden, with thick, bright green, undivided leaves that are so glossy as to appear almost plastic (in a good way!). Dress with limestone in spring.	A, H
224	<i>Polystichum acrostichoides</i> (Christmas Fern)	shade 12- 18 in Moist to dry	One of the toughest shade- and drought-tolerant ferns. Even grows under hemlocks. Evergreen, but looks a little tattered by spring.	A, H
225	<i>Polystichum braunii</i> (Braun's Holly Fern)	shade 1-2 ft. Moist limestone	Lovely, slow growing native of the great north woods, with tough leathery fronds and stipes covered with long tawny scales. Site in a moist spot and dust with limestone every year or two.	A, H
226	<i>Thelypteris noveboracensis</i> (New York Fern)	shade 12- 16 in. Moist	Lime green fronds form thick colonies. This easy native fern is a strong grower, so give it room to spread.	A, H
227	<i>Thelypteris palustris</i> (Marsh Fern)	sun to shade 2 ft. Moist to wet	A spreading distinctive species with flat upright fronds that usually all face the same direction (toward the sun of course). Likes wet or mucky soils	A, H
228	<i>Thelypteris simulata</i> (Massachusetts Fern)	Part sun, shade 14- 18 in. Moist to wet	Thin upright fronds forming colonies in wet swampy areas. A very attractive fern for a boggy spot.	A, H

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229	<i>Woodwardia areolata</i> (Netted Chain Fern)	Sun, part sun 14-18 in. Moist to wet	Looks like sensitive fern with large coarse-textured fronds. The sori (where the spores are produced) form an interesting chain pattern around the leaf margins.	A, H

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230	<i>Calycanthus floridus</i> (Carolina Allspice)	Sun, part sun May-June Burgundy 4- 8 ft Moist	An ancient line of seed plants related to magnolias, with curious burgundy flowers that emit a fragrance like a tropical fruit smoothie. The huge seedpods rattle with large seeds in winter.	B
231	<i>Calycanthus floridus</i> 'Athens' (Carolina Allspice)	Sun, part sun May Yellow-green or Burgundy 4-8 ft Moist	The strength of floral fragrance varies from plant to plant in this species, and without a doubt, this is the moist delicious selection in our garden. Seedlings bloom either yellow-green or burgundy.	B
232	<i>Ceanothus americanus</i> (New Jersey Tea)	sun June- July White 2-4 ft Moist to dry	What a happy sight it is to come upon a stand of New Jersey tea in full bloom, its crystalline flowers abuzz with every sort of bee and fly and butterfly. Compact growth, drought tolerant, and lovely foliage too.	B, I
233	<i>Ceanothus herbaceus</i> (Prairie Redroot)	sun July White 2-4 ft. Moist to dry	Similar to <i>C. americanus</i> , but with fewer larger flower clusters, and 2 -3 week later bloom. We plant both species together to extend the bloom season.	B, I
234	<i>Cephalanthus occidentalis</i> (Buttonbush)	sun July- Aug Creamy white 3-6 ft Moist to wet acid	Rounded shrub often seen in open areas along riverbanks. Glossy foliage provides backdrop to balled creamy-white flowers with soft, sweet fragrance. Fast growing and good for naturalizing in wet areas.	A, H
235	<i>Cercis canadensis</i> (Eastern Redbud)	Sun, part sun April Purplish-pink 20-30 ft Moist well- drained	This small tree provides an early-flowering horizontal form that serves as an excellent garden specimen or naturalized into the understory of a woodland.	B, I
236	<i>Chamaedaphne calyculata</i> (Leatherleaf)	Sun, part sun April White 2-3 ft Moist to wet acidic	Leatherleaf is a familiar denizen of sphagnum bogs, pondshores, and the like. It sports small leathery leaves that are green above and rusty brown below. The flowers form in fall and overwinter in a partially developed state, popping open quickly once the weather warms. They are little white urns like those of blueberries.	A, H
237	<i>Cladastis kentukea</i> (lutea) (Yellowwood)	Sun, part sun May-June White 30-50 ft Moist	This rare tree is one of the jewels of our flora. Vase-shaped with wide-rounded canopy and smooth gray bark. Compound leaves frame long chains of stunning pea-like fragrant white flowers when mature.	B, I
238	<i>Clethra alnifolia</i> (Summersweet)	Sun, part sun July White 4-6 ft Moist to wet	The spicy-sweet fragrance of <i>Clethra</i> blossoms is one of the highlights of midsummer. Also a great nectar source for insects of all kinds.	A, H
239	<i>Cornus alternifolia</i> (Pagoda Dogwood)	sun to shade May-June Yellowish- white 10-15 ft. Moist to wet	Elegant tiered shape with age. Not as susceptible to dogwood anthracnose disease. Attains its finest stature next to ponds, where its tiered branching architecture faintly resembles an Asian temple.	D
240	<i>Cornus florida</i> (Flowering Dogwood)	sun to shade May White 12-20 ft Moist	Flowering dogwood is unquestionably one of our finest small flowering trees. These are seedlings from two large specimens growing in front of Bill's house that are vigorous and reasonably disease-resistant.	B

#	Name	Conditions (light bloom-time color size soil)	Description	Germination
241	<i>Cornus racemosa</i> (Gray Dogwood)	Sun, part sun May-June White 3-8 ft Moist to dry	Shrubby dogwood forms dense thickets with time. An excellent wildlife plant good for fence rows naturalizing. Has a refined wildness about it. Small flowers in dusters. White fruit with showy red stem.	D
242	<i>Franklinia alata</i> (Franklinia)	Sun, part sun July-Aug Creamy white 10-15 ft Moist well-drained	Outstanding small tree. Upright branches, lustrous dark green summer foliage, and striking, fragrant, camellia-shaped flowers. Brilliant orange-red fall color. Extinct in the wild. Protect in winter first 3 years.	B
243	<i>Gaylussacia baccata</i> (Black Huckleberry)	sun to shade May Creamy white pink 1-2 ft. Moist to dry acid	Where you find dry, very acidic rocky woods (most of New England right?), you'll find black huckleberries in the forest understory or barren. Looks similar to lowbush blueberry but the leaves are dark, versus bluish green, and the plants are 50% taller. Black edible fruits.	B, H
244	<i>Hydrangea arborescens</i> (Wild Hydrangea)	sun to shade august White 3 ft Moist	Durable native species with large heads of flowers, followed by attractive seed heads. Small fertile flowers are surrounded by a border of showy infertile ones.	A, H
245	<i>Hydrangea quercifolia</i> (Oak-leaved Hydrangea)	sun to shade July-Aug White 4-6 ft Moist to dry	Four-season shrub with interesting bark and shape, lovely leaves and flowers, and deep burgundy fall color. One of the top ten native shrubs for landscaping.	A, H
246	<i>Hypericum frondosum</i> (Golden St. John's-wort)	Sun, part sun July Yellow 3-4 ft Moist to dry	Lovely shrub with blue-gray foliage and masses of buttery flowers with feathery tufts of stamens in the middle of each.	A, H
247	<i>Hypericum prolificum</i> (Shrubby St-John's-wort)	Sun, part sun July Yellow 4-5 ft. Moist to dry	From plants growing in the excavated subsoil near our education building. True to name, this is a densely shrubby, rounded specimen covered in 1-inch golden yellow, powder puff flowers in summer. Thin dark green leaves.	A, H
248	<i>Ilex glabra</i> (Inkberry Holly)	sun to shade May White 4-6 ft Wet to dry	Inkberry is an excellent evergreen for hedges and low screens. This wild type grows larger than many cultivars, reaching a height of 5-6 feet after 10 years.	C
249	<i>Ilex verticillata</i> (Winterberry Holly)	Sun, part sun July White 6-12 ft Moist to wet	Unbeatable shrub for its winter show of red berries like a burst of Technicolor during winter's grayness. Becomes a dense suckering dump. Plant several to assure you have both male and female.	C
250	<i>Kalmia angustifolia</i> (Sheep Laurel)	sun to shade June-July Pink 2-3 ft. Wet to dry	Adaptable small laurel with intensely colored flowers. Foliage is a leathery blue-green. Because of its small size and informal habit, this is a great subject for naturalistic gardens.	A, H
251	<i>Kalmia latifolia</i> (Mountain Laurel)	sun to shade June White/pink 3-8 ft Moist to dry	These are mostly seedlings from our own wild plants, so most will have the blush white flowers and typical habit seen in New England woods.	A, H

#	Name	Conditions (light bloom-time color size soil)	Description	Germination
252	<i>Leucothoe fontanesiana</i> (Dog Hobble)	Part sun, shade April-May White 3-4 ft. Moist to dry acidic	We depend on dog hobble to provide a carefree evergreen mass on slopes, atop walls, and other difficult locations. Bell-flowers emerge very early followed by bronze new growth that matures to rich green.	A, H
253	<i>Lindera benzoin</i> (Spicebush)	sun to shade April Yellow 4-8 ft Moist to wet	Familiar understory shrub of moist and wet places. The early blooms are a sure harbinger of spring, as they light the leafless woods with a soft yellow glow. Leaves and bark wonderfully fragrant. Medicinal.	B*
254	<i>Lonicera sempervirens</i> (Trumpet Honeysuckle)	Sun, part sun June-July Pink orange yellow 3-6 ft. Moist	Non-invasive vine. Flower color depends on variety. Blue-green leaves on twining stems - needs support.	B
255	<i>Magnolia tripetala</i> (Umbrella Magnolia)	sun to shade May White 15-30 ft Moist	Large tropical looking banana-like leaves to 2 feet in length; fragrant creamy-white flowers 6 inches across; elongated 4 inch cone-shaped rosy-red fruits follow in fall. A wonderful understory tree.	B*
256	<i>Myrica pensylvanica</i> (Morella carolinensis) (Bayberry)	sun April Green 3-6 ft Dry	Female plants produce the waxy berries used in candle making. Spreading multi-stemmed shrub tolerates poor dry soils. Good plant for bank and dune stabilization. Fixes nitrogen.	B, I
257	<i>Pieris floribunda</i> (Fetter Bush)	sun to shade April-May White 3-4 ft Moist	Great evergreen shrub related to Japanese andromeda, with long upright panicles of bell-shaped flowers and glossy dark green foliage. A neat, attractive plant for acid soils. Not bothered by lacebugs.	A, H
258	<i>Rhododendron carolinianum</i> v. <i>album</i> (White Carolina Rhododendron)	sun to shade May White 5-7 ft. Moist	Evocative evergreen, as easy to grow as it is beautiful. Masses of white flowers on the branch tips in mid-May, followed by a new crop of small lustrous leaves. Seedlings from our big plant, so we can't guarantee color.	A, H
259	<i>Rhododendron maximum</i> (Great Laurel)	sun to shade June Pale pink 4-8 ft Moist	Only evergreen rhododendron native to New England, forming impressive stands in moist ravines and bottomlands. Used extensively for screening in the Garden. Long matte green leaves. Blooms in shade.	A, H
260	<i>Rhododendron prinophyllum</i> (Rose-shell Azalea)	sun to shade May Pink 4-8 ft Moist	One of the early season pink species flowering as the leaves emerge. This is the most powerfully, sweetly fragrant of the spring blooming native azaleas, and a charming plant for the woodland garden.	A, H
261	<i>Rhododendron prunifolium</i> (Plumleaf Azalea)	sun to shade August Scarlet 4-6 ft. Moist	This azalea native to one small area in the Georgia mountains has been much praised for its late blooming habit and brilliant flower color.	A, H
262	<i>Rhododendron vaseyi</i> (Pink-shell Azalea)	sun to shade May Pink 4-8 ft Moist to dry	One of the best native azaleas for landscape use. Vigorous growth, beautiful clear pink flowers, and leaves that hold up well in summer (often with very good fall color). Carey Award 1998.	A, H

#	Name	Conditions (light bloom- time color size soil)	Description	Germination
263	<i>Rhododendron vaseyi</i> 'Album' (White flowered Pink-shell Azalea)	sun to shade May White 4-8 ft Moist to dry	From seed off a white flowered form of this adaptable azalea from our own collection. Seedlings should bloom mix of whites and pinks.	A, H
264	<i>Rhododendron vaseyi</i> 'Cherry Pink' (Pink-shell Azalea)	sun to shade May Rose pink 4-8 ft. Moist to dry	Rare form of pinkshell azalea with fragrant white flowers with a greenish yellow blotch. This deciduous shrub has an irregular upright habit and takes on a warm light red foliage color in fall.	A, H
265	<i>Rosa arkansana</i> (Arkansas Rose)	Sun, part sun June-July Pink 12-16 in. Moist to dry	A rose of very small stature and wandering ways (as are most of our native roses). We have a mass of it in our dryland garden. Big rosy pink flowers are almost oversized on the little plants.	B, I*
266	<i>Rosa carolina</i> (Carolina Rose)	Sun, part sun June-July Pink 2-4 ft. Moist to dry	Similar to Virginia rose, but in my experience this has leaves that are a bit glossier and stems covered in more abundant, but less substantial thorns. Durable and easy rose that spreads to form a colony. Red hips.	B, I*
267	<i>Rosa setigera</i> (Prairie Climbing Rose)	Sun, part sun June-July Pink 4-8 ft Moist	The only native climbing rose. Clusters of 2-1/2-inch flowers open dark pink and fade to light pink for multi-colored effect. Disease resistant and easy. Will grow as an arching shrub or trained to fence or wall.	B, I*
268	<i>Rosa virginiana</i> (Virginia Rose)	sun June/July Pink 3-4 ft. Moist to dry	One of the best native wild roses, forming dense clumps of low deep red stems that are attractive in winter. Drought tolerant glossy foliage.	B, I*
269	<i>Sambucus canadensis</i> (Elderberry)	Sun, part sun June-July White 3-10 ft Moist to wet	Spreading shrub or small tree, eventually creating thickets. Masses of delicate white flowers followed by purple-blue fruit used in jelly and wine. Great for birds.	B
270	<i>Spiraea tomentosa</i> (Steeplebush)	Sun, part sun Aug Pink 2-4 ft Moist to dry	Familiar plant of old fields gets its name from the steeple shape of the flower clusters of a pretty, cotton candy pink. Easy and tough - can be cut back hard in winter. Good nectar plant for butterflies and bees.	A or B, H
271	<i>Spiraea alba</i> v. <i>latifolia</i> 'Rosea' (Meadowsweet)	Sun, part sun Aug Light pink 2-4 ft Moist to dry	A pale pink form of irrepressible meadowsweet I collected at my in-laws' house on Mount Desert Island, Maine. Easy and very adaptable shrub grows to flowering in 4 months from seed!	A or B, H
272	<i>Vaccinium corymbosum</i> (Highbush Blueberry)	sun to shade May White/pink 4-8 ft Moist to wet	The wild type with smaller tart fruits. Highbush blueberry is one of the most stunning shrubs for winter effect. The gnarled, twisted older branches look like something out of a gothic novel. Excellent for wildlife.	B, H
273	<i>Vaccinium macrocarpon</i> (Cranberry)	Sun, part sun July Pink 3-6 in. Wet	Most know cranberries but few recognize the plant itself. Extremely low-growing trailing stems produce the impossibly large fruit. Intricate flowers. Best in bog or other constantly moist to wet spot in sun.	B, H
274	<i>Vaccinium pallidum</i> (Hillside Blueberry)	sun to shade May White/pink 12-18 in Moist to dry	The most abundant low-bush blueberry in our dry woods here and, unlike others, it sets some fruit even in shade. Oval leaves are blue-green or green with red tint when young. Spreads to form colonies.	B, H

#	Name	Conditions (light bloom- time color size soil)	Description	Germination
275	<i>Wisteria frutescens</i> (Native Wisteria)	Sun, part sun June-Aug Lilac-purple 30 ft Moist well-drained	Vigorous (not invasive) climbing vine with slightly fragrant pale lilac-purple flowers with yellow spot in center. Flowers dangle like grapes in tantalizing clusters. Blooms on new growth. Twines/needs support.	A, I

Books and Publications

New England Wild Flower Society Publications

Calendar of Bloom: Notable Plants Through the Seasons by NEWFS staff and volunteers. The bloom times of approximately 800 of the 1600 species, varieties, and forms at Garden in the Woods, based on a five year study. Plants are listed both month-by-month and alphabetically by plant name. \$12.50 (M. \$11.25)

Garden in the Woods Cultivation Guide by William E. Brumback and David R. Longland. Cultivation requirements for over 270 plants; plus lists of plants by growth requirements; soil acidity, soil moisture, and light. \$5.50 (M. \$4.95)

New England Wild Flower Conservation Notes of the New England Wild Flower Society. Special edition magazines:

Ferns. A celebration of ferns throughout New England, with contributions by distinguished regional authors and naturalists. Includes fern anatomy, identification, and gallery. Illustrated with over 100 full-color photographs. \$4.00 (M.\$3.60)

New England Wild Flower Society 2006 Calendar. Showcasing some of our favorite wildflowers-including delightful discoveries from the wild, selections for the home garden, and treasures on exhibit at Garden In The Woods, our own magnificent botanic garden in Framingham, Massachusetts. \$11.99 (M.\$10.79)

Wildflower/Native Plant Identification

Aquatic Wetland Plants of Northeastern North America . in two volumes by Garret E. Crow and C. Barre Hellquist

Volume I Pteridophytes, Gymnosperms and Angiosperms: Monocotyledons \$90.00 (M.\$81.00)

Volume II Angiosperms: Monocotyledons \$90.00 (M.\$81.00)

Comprehensive manuals and illustrated guides to native and naturalized plants growing in aquatic and wetland habitats of Northeastern North America.

The Book of Field & Roadside: Open Country Weeds, Trees, & Wildflowers by John Eastman. Illustrated by Amelia Hansen . A straightforward guide to the wildflowers, trees, and weeds commonly found in open country settings: meadow and rejuvenating fields, and along roads and trails. Complemented by fine line drawings. \$18.95 (M.\$17.05)M The perfect companion to his other well-received books: *The Book of Forest & Thicket* \$16.95 (M.\$15.25) and *The Book of Swamp & Bog* (M.\$15.25)

Peterson Field Guide to Ferns Second Edition: Northeastern and Central North America by Boughton Cobb, Elizabeth Farnsworth, and Cheryl Lowe. Society staffers Cheryl Lowe and Elizabeth Farnsworth have completely updated this classic text and added 100 color photographs as well as additional line drawings. New subjects include a section on habitats and conservation, a glossary of botanical terms, and a chapter on gardening with ferns. \$20.00 (M.\$18.00)

Flora of Maine. A Manual for Identification of Native and Naturalized Vascular Plants of Maine. By Arthur Haines and Thomas F. Vining \$47.95 (M\$43.15)

The Genus Viola of Maine. A Taxonomic and Ecological Reference by Arthur Haines \$27.95 (M \$25.15)

The Families Huperziaceae and Lycopodiaceae. A Taxonomic and Ecological Reference by Arthur Haines \$29.95 (M. \$26.95)
Written by NEWFS staff member Arthur Haines, research botanist for the Herbarium Recovery Project, these up-to-date key guides are an invaluable reference for serious students of Maine flora

Lichens of North America by Irwin M. Brodo, Sylvia Duran Sharnoff, and Stephen Sharnoff

The comprehensive guide to North American lichens, beautifully illustrated, focuses on 805 foliose, fruticose, and crustose lichens, with additional information on another 700 species. Indispensable! \$85.00 (M\$76.50)

National Audubon Society Field Guide to New England by Peter Alden and Brian Cassie. From birds to mammals to wildflowers and more, a long awaited practical field guide to new England's natural world. Beautifully illustrated, accessible information. \$19.95 (M. \$17.95)

A Natural History of Ferns by Robbin C. Moran Written by the curator of ferns at the New York Botanical Garden, this is an entertaining and informative exploration of these incredibly adaptive, prolific, and curious botanical wonders. Eminently readable essays cover the life cycle, classification, adaptation, geography, ecology, and role in human society. \$29.95 (M. \$26.95)

Never Say It's Just a Dandelion . 125 Wonderful Common Plants For Walkers and Walk Leaders by Hillary Hopkins. We love this portable pocket guide, packed with information and identification tips for the curious naturalist who appreciates the extraordinary in the ordinary plants we encounter everyday. \$10.00 (M.\$9.00)

Newcomb's Wildflower Guide by Lawrence Newcomb. Five-step key guide to wildflower field identification. \$19.00 (M. \$17.10)

The Secrets of Wildflowers: A Delightful Feast of Little-Known Facts, Folklore and History by Jack Sanders. Bursting with odd facts and wonderful superstitions about our most beautiful and common plants. Richer and more varied than any field guide. An essential book for the naturalist's library. \$24.95 (M.\$22.45)

Weeds of the Northeast by Richard H. Uva. The first comprehensive weed identification manual for the Northeast. Drawings and photographs accompany descriptions of each plant, which focus on vegetative rather than floral characteristics, facilitating season-long identification. Also includes a fold out grass identification table, and short cut ID tables for specimens with unusual characteristics. Indispensable! \$29.95 (M. \$26.95)

Wildflower/Native Plant Gardening

The New England Wild Flower Society Guide to Growing and Propagating Wildflowers of the United States and Canada by William Cullina. The accolades continue to roll in for Bill's magnum opus, the first comprehensive reference for growing and propagating almost 1000 species of native plants and wildflowers. Whether discussing the native noir world of the bog plants or waxing poetic about the spring ephemerals, Bill's expertise and puckish good humor abound. Signed copies available. \$40.00 (M. \$36.00)

Native Trees, Shrubs, & Vines. A guide to using , growing, and propagating North American woody plants by William Cullina. NEWFS' prolific propagator writes again! The eagerly awaited companion to Bill's wildflower book is now available. A comprehensive reference on the uses, cultivation, and propagation of almost 1000 native woody plants and their value as habitat for birds and wildlife. Bill's engaging prose, accompanied by stunning photographs, make this an indispensable addition to any plant enthusiast's library. Signed copies available. \$40.00 (M. \$36.00)

Understanding Orchids. An Uncomplicated Guide to Growing the World's Most Exotic Plants by William Cullina. Windowsills to greenhouses, beginner to expert, Bill's latest book is an authoritative guide to the selection, growth, and care of these magnificent and prolific plants. More than 200 color photographs compliment Bill's engaging and informative text. Browse once through this book and you'll be swept willingly into the world of orchid fanciers. \$40.00 (M.\$36.00)

Natural Gardening in Small Spaces by Noel Kingsbury. A noted proponent of contemporary naturalistic plant design, the author refutes the idea that a beautiful, sustainable ecosystem is not achievable on a small scale. Over 150 photographs and extensive plant lists accompany sound practical advice. Even the smallest garden can provide a natural haven. \$29.95 (M.\$26.95)

The American Woodland Garden. Capturing the Spirit of The Deciduous Forest by Rick Darke. Award winning author promotes a garden aesthetic based on the strengths and opportunities of the woodland. Includes an alphabetical listing of appropriate plants emphasizing natives. Stunning photographs! \$49.95 (M.\$44.95)

The New England Gardener's Book of Lists by Karan Davis Cutler.

A sourcebook of over 200 plant lists, which aid in selecting materials that make the most of New England's seasons and range of conditions- from salt resistant trees and native plants for a meadow, to defensive planting against pests of all descriptions. \$17.95 (M\$16.15)

Native Plants of the Northeast. A Guide for Gardening and Conservation by Donald J. Leopold. Practical advice on cultivation and propagation of nearly 700 species of native trees, shrubs, vines, ferns, grasses and wildflowers from the northeastern quarter of the United States and all of Eastern Canada, also relevant to the Midwest and mid-Atlantic regions. Detailed information is provided for plant habitat restoration and specific plant lists for difficult growing situations and for attracting wildlife. \$39.95 (M\$35.95)

General Interest/Gardening

The Adventurous Gardener. Where to Buy the Best Plants in New England by Ruah Donnelly. Part resource, part travel guide. Where to go to find the unusual, the picturesque, the specialty nurseries and regional hybridizers that make up our unique horticultural heritage in New England. Fun! \$24.95 (M. \$22.45)

American Household Botany. A History of Useful Plants 1620-1900 by Judith Sumner. An insightful and inclusive look at the “practical botany” that has been such a significant part of our national history and heritage. From food to medicine, dyes to culinary herbs, this is a timely reflection of our interdependence on the plant world. Colorful anecdotes, line drawings, and color photographs round out this impressive reference. \$27.95 (M.\$25.15)

Discovering Moths: Nighttime Jewels In Your Own Backyard by John Himmelman. Delve into the intricate life cycle, myriad shapes, colors, and behaviors of these underappreciated and overlooked cousins of the butterflies. Learn how to attract, observe, and photograph them. Great illustrations and photographs. \$18.95 (M.\$17.05)

An Encyclopedia of Shade Perennials by W. George Schmid. Foreword by Allan M. Armitage

Once considered a daunting challenge, shade gardening presents a plethora of opportunity, and this complete reference provides all you need to know. Information on more than 7000 species including cultivation requirements, propagation, and pests and diseases. Over 500 photographs round out this exceptional text. \$49.95 (M.\$44.95)

A Field Guide to the Dragonflies and Damselflies of Massachusetts by Blair Nikula, Jennifer L. Loose, Matthew R. Burne. A project of the Living Waters Project, this field guide covers the 166 species that occur in the Commonwealth. Detailed color photographs. \$22.00 (M.\$19.80)

Gardening on Pavement, Tables, and Hard Surfaces by George Schenk. Schenk, as is his custom, has us thinking outside the box in this latest book as we discover the charming and unexpected planting possibilities on concrete, tables, pavers, hard surfaces of many descriptions. This book is a gem, complete with photos, plant lists, and step by step instructions. \$29.95 (M.\$26.95)

Gardens to Go. Creating and Designing a Container Garden by Sydney Edison photography by Steve Silk. Presenting lush and imaginative possibilities for even the smallest space, this lovely book details the effectiveness of container plantings to redefine garden spaces, rooftops, terraces, and patios. Includes sources of unusual annuals and tender perennials. \$35.00 (M.\$31.50)

A Guide to Wildlife Sounds. The sounds of 100 mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians and insects. \$24.95 (M.\$22.45)

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The complete introduction to using those drama queens of the perennial world, the ornamental grasses. Long lived and low maintenance, they’re photographed to perfection in this pleasing publication. \$19.95 (M. \$17.95)

Insect, Disease & Weed I.D. Guide. Find-It-Fast Organic Solutions For Your Garden by Jill Jesiolowski Cebenko & Deborah L. Martin, editors. This excellent reference helps you solve garden mysteries, banish thugs, and create a haven for the garden “good guys,” all by way of safe, sensible, organic principles. Great illustrations! \$24.95 (M. \$22.45)

IPM for Gardeners. A Guide to Integrated Pest Management by Raymond A. Cloyd, Philip L. Nixon, and Nancy R. Pataky. A practical, common sense guide to assist the home gardener with the holistic philosophy and strategies of integrated pest management. A “how to” that emphasizes prevention, early diagnosis, and long-term control. Color photographs. \$27.95 (M.\$25.15)

Moss Gardening by George Schenk. Leave all misconceptions about mosses behind! This delightful book details the identification, transplanting, and propagation of these versatile miniatures and offers a wealth of uses from ground covers to container gardens. Also explores the potential mosses, lichens, and liverworts as a landscaping tool to integrate trees, shrubs, and plants into a rich and serene composition. \$34.95 (M. \$31.45)

Plant Identification Terminology--An Illustrated Glossary by James G. and Melinda Woolf Harris. 1700 clear illustrations of terms used in plant identification and descriptions. New Edition. \$18.95 (M.\$17.05)

Roadside Geology of Massachusetts by James W. Skehan

Explore the history behind the rocks and landforms that define the geologic landscape of the Bay State. \$20.00 (M\$18.00)

Planting Green Roofs and Living Walls by Nigel Dunnett and Noel Kingsbury. This book has been flying out of the shop, reflecting “growing” interest in the benefits of green roofs and walls, effective in reducing pollution and run off, and helping insulate and reduce maintenance needs of buildings. Practical techniques, roof modification to bear the additional weight of vegetation, options for drainage and suitable plants are all addressed. \$34.95 (M.\$31.45)

Princeton Field Guides Caterpillars of Eastern North America. A Guide to Identification and Natural History by David L. Wagner. Covers nearly 400 species, 700 caterpillars east of the Mississippi. 1200 color photos facilitate easy identification. Species accounts include image of adult insect as well as info on distribution, biology, and taxonomy. &29.95 (M.\$26.95)

Practical Science for Gardeners by Mary Pratt. Unravel the mysterious inner life of plants with this informative and entertaining book that illuminates the fundamental sciences that are at the heart of plant development and cultivation. \$24.95 (\$22.95)

Animal Tracks of New England by Sheldon, Hartson and Elbroch. Detailed drawings of New England's mammals, birds, and amphibians, fore and hind prints, stride patterns and behaviors. A concise, portable gem. \$6.95 (M. \$6.25)

Vernal Pools. Natural History and Conservation by Elizabeth A. Colburn. This newly released comprehensive book on vernal pools emphasizes those found in the formerly glaciated regions of Eastern North America and covers the natural history, ecology, and conservation of these fleeting freshwater resources. Accessible information, color photos and line drawings make this suitable reading for naturalists of all levels of expertise. \$29.95 (M.\$26.95)

The Well-Designed Mixed Garden: Building Beds and Borders With Trees, Shrubs, Perennials, Annuals, & Bulbs by Tracy DiSabato-Aust. A design book with a difference. Inspiration goes hand-in-hand with the fundamentals, delving into topics such as site-evaluation, color theory, and planning for maintenance. Design a superior garden with superior plants. More than 250 color photos and illustrations. \$39.95 (M.\$35.95)

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<i>Chrysogonum virginianum</i> v. <i>virginianum</i>	(Golden Star)	10
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<i>Dryopteris goldiana</i>	(Goldie's Fern)	25
<i>Cornus racemosa</i>	(Gray Dogwood)	28
<i>Angelica atropurpurea</i>	(Great Angelica)	6
<i>Rhododendron maximum</i>	(Great Laurel)	29
<i>Lobelia siphilitica</i>	(Great Lobelia)	16
<i>Penstemon hirsutus</i>	(Hairy Beard-tongue)	17
<i>Cheilanthes lanosa</i>	(Hairy Lip Fern)	24
<i>Carex formosa</i>	(Handsome Sedge)	9

<i>Campanula rotundifolia</i>	(Harebell)	9
<i>Phyllitis scolopendrium</i>	(Hart's Tongue Fern)	25
<i>Dennstaedtia punctilobula</i>	(Hayscented Fern)	24
<i>Zizia aptera</i>	(Heart-leaved Alexanders)	23
<i>Vaccinium corymbosum</i>	(Highbush Blueberry)	30
<i>Vaccinium pallidum</i>	(Hillside Blueberry)	30
<i>Verbena stricta</i>	(Hoary Vervain)	22
<i>Sorghastrum nutans</i>	(Indian Grass)	20
<i>Spigelia marilandica</i>	(Indian Pink)	21
<i>Ilex glabra</i>	(Inkberry Holly)	28
<i>Osmunda claytoniana</i>	(Interrupted Fern)	25
<i>Vernonia arkansana (crinita)</i>	(Ironweed)	22
<i>Arisaema triphyllum</i>	(Jack-in-the-Pulpit)	6
<i>Polemonium reptans</i>	(Jacob's Ladder)	18
<i>Eupatorium (Eupatoriadelphus) maculatum</i>	(Joe-Pye Weed)	13
<i>Eupatorium (Eupatoriadelphus) maculatum 'Carin'</i>	(Joe-Pye Weed)	13
<i>Viola labradorica</i>	(Labrador Violet)	23
<i>Athyrium filix-femina</i>	(Lady Fern)	24
<i>Cypripedium pubescens</i>	(Large Yellow Lady-slipper)	11
<i>Uvularia grandiflora</i>	(Large-flowered Bellwort)	22
<i>Aster (Eurybia) macrophyllus</i>	(Large-leaved Aster)	7
<i>Liatris squarrulosa v. earlei</i>	(Late Blazing Star)	15
<i>Chamaedaphne calyculata</i>	(Leatherleaf)	27
<i>Aralia racemosa</i>	(Life-of-Man)	6
<i>Dryopteris celsa</i>	(Log Fern)	24
<i>Dryopteris filix-mas</i>	(Male Fern)	24
<i>Dryopteris filix-mas 'Cristata Jackson'</i>	(Male Fern)	24
<i>Hydrophyllum canadense</i>	(Maple-leaved Waterleaf)	14
<i>Dryopteris marginalis</i>	(Marginal Shield Fern)	25
<i>Thelypteris palustris</i>	(Marsh Fern)	25
<i>Caltha palustris</i>	(Marsh Marigold)	9
<i>Thelypteris simulata</i>	(Massachusetts Fern)	25
<i>Podophyllum peltatum</i>	(Mayapple)	18
<i>Rhexia virginica</i>	(Meadow Beauty)	18
<i>Liatris ligulistylis</i>	(Meadow Blazing Star)	15
<i>Sisyrinchium montanum</i>	(Mountain Blue-eyed Grass)	20
<i>Kalmia latifolia</i>	(Mountain Laurel)	28
<i>Dryopteris campyloptera</i>	(Mountain Wood Fern)	24
<i>Wisteria frutescens</i>	(Native Wisteria)	31
<i>Woodwardia areolata</i>	(Netted Chain Fern)	26
<i>Aster (Symphyotrichum) novae-angliae</i>	(New England Aster)	8
<i>Liatris scariosa novae-angliae 'Semi-alba'</i>	(New England Blazing Star)	15
<i>Liatris scariosa. v. novae-angliae</i>	(New England Blazing Star)	15
<i>Ceanothus americanus</i>	(New Jersey Tea)	27
<i>Thelypteris noveboracensis</i>	(New York Fern)	25
<i>Vernonia noveboracensis</i>	(New York Ironweed)	22
<i>Disporum (Prosartes) maculatum</i>	(Nodding Mandarin)	12
<i>Allium cernuum</i>	(Nodding Onion)	5

<i>Adiantum pedatum</i>	(Northern Maidenhair Fern)	24
<i>Sarracenia purpurea</i>	(Northern Pitcher Plant)	19
<i>Chasmanthium latifolium</i>	(Northern Sea Oats)	10
<i>Hydrangea quercifolia</i>	(Oak-leaved Hydrangea)	28
<i>Shortia galacifolia</i>	(Oconee Bells)	20
<i>Matteuccia struthiopteris</i>	(Ostrich Fern)	25
<i>Cornus alternifolia</i>	(Pagoda Dogwood)	27
<i>Mitchella repens</i>	(Partridgeberry)	16
<i>Aster (Symphyotrichum) novae-angliae 'Roseus'</i>	(Pink New England Aster)	8
<i>Chelone lyonii</i>	(Pink Turtlehead)	10
<i>Rhododendron vaseyi</i>	(Pink-shell Azalea)	29
<i>Rhododendron vaseyi 'Cherry Pink'</i>	(Pink-shell Azalea)	30
<i>Rhododendron prunifolium</i>	(Plumleaf Azalea)	29
<i>Asclepias exaltata</i>	(Poke Milkweed)	7
<i>Aster (Symphyotrichum) turbinellus</i>	(Prairie Aster)	8
<i>Liatris pycnostachya</i>	(Prairie Blazing Star)	15
<i>Rosa setigera</i>	(Prairie Climbing Rose)	30
<i>Ratibida pinnata</i>	(Prairie Coneflower)	18
<i>Spartina pectinata</i>	(Prairie Cord Grass)	21
<i>Sporobolus heterolepis</i>	(Prairie Dropseed)	21
<i>Baptisia alba v. macrophylla</i>	(Prairie False Indigo)	8
<i>Allium stellatum</i>	(Prairie Onion)	5
<i>Ceanothus herbaceus</i>	(Prairie Redroot)	27
<i>Echinacea purpurea</i>	(Purple Coneflower)	12
<i>Eragrostis spectabilis</i>	(Purple Love Grass)	13
<i>Asclepias purpurascens</i>	(Purple Milkweed)	7
<i>Cimicifuga (Actaea) rubifolia</i>	(Rattletop)	10
<i>Actaea pachypoda f. rubrocarpa</i>	(Red Doll's Eyes)	5
<i>Athyrium filix-femina f. rubellum</i>	(Red-stemmed Lady Fern)	24
<i>Erigeron pulchellus</i>	(Robin's Plantain)	13
<i>Draba arabisans</i>	(Rock Whitlow-grass)	12
<i>Hibiscus moscheutos (palustris)</i>	(Rose Mallow)	14
<i>Rhododendron prinophyllum</i>	(Rose-shell Azalea)	29
<i>Veronicastrum virginicum 'Lavender Towers'</i>	(Rose-violet Culver's Root)	23
<i>Antennaria microphylla</i>	(Rosy Pussytoes)	6
<i>Liatris aspera</i>	(Rough Blazing Star)	15
<i>Hepatica (Anemone) americana</i>	(Round-lobed Hepatica)	14
<i>Osmunda regalis</i>	(Royal Fern)	25
<i>Anemonella Thalictrum) thalictroides</i>	(Rue Anemone)	6
<i>Tiarella cordifolia</i>	(Running Foam Flower)	21
<i>Mimulus cardinalis</i>	(Scarlet Monkey Flower)	16
<i>Solidago sempervirens</i>	(Seaside Goldenrod)	20
<i>Liatris pilosa</i>	(Shaggy Blazing Star)	15
<i>Kalmia angustifolia</i>	(Sheep Laurel)	28
<i>Dodecatheon amethystinum</i>	(Shooting Star)	12
<i>Dodecatheon pulchellum</i>	(Shooting Star)	12
<i>Aster (Eurybia) spectabilis</i>	(Showy Aster)	7
<i>Solidago speciosa</i>	(Showy Goldenrod)	20

<i>Desmodium canadense</i>	(Showy Tick Trefoil)	11
<i>Trillium grandiflorum</i>	(Showy Trillium)	22
<i>Hypericum prolificum</i>	(Shrubby St-John's-wort)	28
<i>Pityopsis falcata</i>	(Sickle-leaved Golden Aster)	17
<i>Carex platyphylla</i>	(Silver Sedge)	10
<i>Symplocarpus foetidus</i>	(Skunk Cabbage)	21
<i>Penstemon serrulatus</i>	(Sky Pilot Beard-tongue)	17
<i>Silphium gracile</i>	(Slender Rosinweed)	20
<i>Baptisia australis</i> v. <i>minor</i>	(Small False Indigo)	8
<i>Aster (Symphyotrichum) laevis</i>	(Smooth Aster)	8
<i>Campanula divaricata</i>	(Southern Harebell)	9
<i>Clintonia umbellulata</i>	(Speckled Wood Lily)	11
<i>Lindera benzoin</i>	(Spicebush)	29
<i>Monarda punctata</i>	(Spotted Horsemint)	17
<i>Trollius laxus</i> ssp. <i>laxus</i>	(Spreading Globeflower)	22
<i>Claytonia virginica</i>	(Spring Beauty)	10
<i>Spiraea tomentosa</i>	(Steeplebush)	30
<i>Clethra alnifolia</i>	(Summersweet)	27
<i>Lupinus perennis</i>	(Sundial Lupine)	16
<i>Asclepias incarnata</i>	(Swamp Milkweed)	7
<i>Calopogon tuberosus</i>	(Swamp Pink)	9
<i>Saxifraga pensylvanica</i>	(Swamp Saxifrage)	19
<i>Rudbeckia subtomentosa</i>	(Sweet Coneflower)	19
<i>Eupatorium (Eupatoriadelphus) purpureum</i>	(Sweet Joe-Pye Weed)	13
<i>Sarracenia rubra</i>	(Sweet Pitcher Plant)	19
<i>Rudbeckia laciniata</i>	(Tall Coneflower)	19
<i>Coreopsis tripteris</i>	(Tall Coreopsis)	11
<i>Echinacea tennesseensis</i>	(Tennessee Coneflower)	13
<i>Anemone virginiana</i>	(Thimbleweed)	6
<i>Potentilla (Sibbaldiopsis) tridentata</i>	(Three-toothed Cinquefoil)	18
<i>Aconitum reclinatum</i>	(Trailing Wolfsbane)	5
<i>Lonicera sempervirens</i>	(Trumpet Honeysuckle)	29
<i>Xerophyllum asphodeloides</i>	(Turkeybeard)	23
<i>Lilium superbum</i>	(Turk's-cap Lily)	15
<i>Jeffersonia diphylla</i>	(Twinleaf)	15
<i>Diphylleia cymosa</i>	(Umbrella Leaf)	12
<i>Magnolia tripetala</i>	(Umbrella Magnolia)	29
<i>Phytolacca americana</i> 'Silberstein'	(Variegated Pokeweed)	17
<i>Mertensia virginica</i>	(Virginia Bluebells)	16
<i>Rosa virginiana</i>	(Virginia Rose)	30
<i>Clematis virginiana</i>	(Virgin's Bower)	10
<i>Athyrium filix-femina</i> v. <i>cyclosorum</i>	(Western Lady Fern)	24
<i>Disporum (Prosartes) hookeri</i>	(Western Mandarin)	12
<i>Asarum caudatum</i>	(Western Wild Ginger)	6
<i>Trillium cuneatum</i>	(Whippoorwill Flower)	22
<i>Heuchera alba</i>	(White Alumroot)	14
<i>Rhododendron carolinianum</i> v. <i>album</i>	(White Carolina Rhododendron)	29
<i>Rhododendron vaseyi</i> 'Album'	(White flowered Pink-shell Azalea)	30

<i>Eupatorium (Eupatoriadelphus) fistulosum 'Album'</i>	(White Joe-Pye Weed)	13
<i>Chelone glabra</i>	(White Turtlehead)	10
<i>Aster (Eurybia) divaricatus</i>	(White Wood Aster)	7
<i>Sarracenia leucophylla</i>	(White-top Pitcher Plant)	19
<i>Aster (Oclemena) acuminatus</i>	(Whorled Aster)	7
<i>Silphium trifoliatum</i>	(Whorled Rosinweed)	20
<i>Monarda fistulosa</i>	(Wild Bergamot, Bee Balm)	16
<i>Dicentra eximia</i>	(Wild Bleeding Heart)	11
<i>Collinsonia canadensis</i>	(Wild Citronella)	11
<i>Aquilegia canadensis</i>	(Wild Columbine)	6
<i>Geranium maculatum</i>	(Wild Geranium)	14
<i>Asarum canadense</i>	(Wild Ginger)	6
<i>Hydrangea arborescens</i>	(Wild Hydrangea)	28
<i>Baptisia tinctoria</i>	(Wild Indigo)	8
<i>Allium tricoccum</i>	(Wild Leek)	5
<i>Aconitum uncinatum</i>	(Wild Monkshood)	5
<i>Uvularia sessilifolia</i>	(Wild Oats)	22
<i>Senna hebecarpa</i>	(Wild Senna)	20
<i>Phlox maculata</i>	(Wild Sweet William)	17
<i>Amsonia tabernaemontana salicifolia</i>	(Willowleaf Bluestar)	5
<i>Anemone canadensis</i>	(Windflower)	5
<i>Callirhoe digitata</i>	(Wine Cups)	9
<i>Callirhoe involucrata</i>	(Wine Cups)	9
<i>Lythrum alatum</i>	(Winged Loosestrife)	16
<i>Verbesina alternifolia</i>	(Wingstem)	22
<i>Ilex verticillata</i>	(Winterberry Holly)	28
<i>Aster (Eurybia) schreberi</i>	(Woodland Aster)	7
<i>Solidago caesia</i>	(Wreath Goldenrod)	20
<i>Sarracenia flava</i>	(Yellow Pitcher Plant)	19
<i>Echinacea paradoxa</i>	(Yellow Purple Coneflower)	12
<i>Polymnia (Smallanthus) uvedalia</i>	(Yellow-flowered Leaf-cup)	18
<i>Cladrastis kentukea (lutea)</i>	(Yellowwood)	27
<i>Solidago flexicaulis</i>	(Zigzag Goldenrod)	20
<i>Spiraea alba v. latifolia 'Rosea'</i>	(Meadowsweet)	30

New England Wild Flower Society 2006 Seed & Book Catalog

General Ordering Information

ORDERING: If you are ordering seeds and books, please print your name and address on the top of both forms.

METHOD OF PAYMENT: All orders must be prepaid. Please make out check or money order to **New England Wild Flower Society, Inc.** VISA and Master Card accepted. Please allow 2-3 weeks for delivery.

MAIL CHECKS TO: Seeds & Books, New England Wild Flower Society, Garden in the Woods, 180 Hemenway Road, Framingham, MA 01701-2699.

Seed Information

ORDERING: Please fill out the form completely.

- a. Only one packet of a species per order.
- b. Minimum seed order—\$10.00 members; \$15.00 non-members.
- c. No maximum order.
- d. **Species packets \$3.00 per packet members; \$4.00 per packet non-members**
- e. Please add \$4.75 shipping and handling for seed orders.

REMEMBER: Seeds of some species are in LIMITED supply and requests will be filled in the order received. International deliveries to Canada only.

ALL SEED ORDERS MUST BE RECEIVED BY

March 15, 2006

**SAVE THIS SEED CATALOG. INFORMATION IN THE
CATALOG WILL EXPLAIN HOW TO GROW THE SEEDS.**

PREFERENCE: Requests from members of the New England Wild Flower Society will receive preference until February 6, 2006. After that date, all orders will be filled as received.

Book Information

POSTAGE AND HANDLING: Please add the following amount to your BOOK ORDER (based on merchandise total before tax).

- \$ 1.00 - \$ 30.00, add \$5.95
- \$ 30.01 - \$ 60.00, add \$7.95
- \$ 60.01 - \$100.00, add \$11.95
- \$100.01 - \$150.00, add \$14.95
- \$150.01 - \$200.00, add \$15.95

All orders are shipped UPS, Federal Express, or First Class Mail. International deliveries to Canada only. (Add \$7.00 US currency for Canadian orders.)

Seed Order Form

2006 Seed Order Form

Name (Print)_____

Street_____

City_____State_____Zip_____

New England Wild Flower Society Member (No.)_____Non-member_____

SEEDS

1. List CHOICES in numerical order (add separate sheet if necessary; only one packet of a species per order).

_____, _____, _____, _____, _____, _____, _____, _____, _____, _____

_____, _____, _____, _____, _____, _____, _____, _____, _____, _____

_____, _____, _____, _____, _____, _____, _____, _____, _____, _____

Total Number of Seed Packets Ordered = _____

2. SUBSTITUTIONS (With some seeds in limited supply, substitutions are extremely helpful):

YES_____. Substitute the following numbers if my first choices are not available: _____, _____, _____, _____, _____, _____, _____, _____.

3. DONATIONS and REFUNDS:

YES_____. If my order, including substitutions, cannot be completely filled, I will donate any remainder under \$10.00 to the New England Wild Flower Society for the conservation of native plants.

4. PRICING (**minimum seed order \$10.00 members; \$15.00 non-members**):

Species packets—\$3.00 per packet members; \$4.00 per packet non-members

Total no. of packets_____x \$_____ = \$_____

MASS. RES. ADD 5% TAX \$_____

POSTAGE HANDLING \$ 4.75

SEED TOTAL \$_____

2006 Book/Membership Form

New England Wild Flower Society Member (No.) _____ Non-member _____

[illegible]

BOOK TOTAL \$_____

GRAND TOTAL \$_____

Expiration Date: _____ Signature: _____

FAX to: 1-508-877-3658

Membership

The New England Wild Flower Society

As a leading regional advocate and steward of our floral heritage, the Society promotes the conservation of temperate North American plants through education, research, horticulture, habitat preservation, and advocacy. Founded in Boston in 1900, its membership now includes thousands of native plant enthusiasts across North America. The Society founded and administers the New England Plant Conservation Program (NEPCoP), a collaboration among botanists, federal and state agencies, and conservation organizations throughout the New England states. NEPCoP is the leading plant conservation collaboration in the United States. In 1998, the Society began a Plant Conservation Volunteer Corps to survey, monitor, and preserve New England's native plant communities.

Please Join Us!

Membership in the New England Wild Flower Society supports our conservation programs in education, horticulture, and research, as well as maintenance of Garden in the Woods and our sanctuaries. You may join online, by mail, or by phone. To join online, go to www.newfs.org and click on "Membership." To join by mail, complete the form on page 13 and mail it to the New England Wild Flower Society. To join by phone, call 508-877-7630 ext. 3802. Payment can be by check or Visa/Mastercard. Thank you.

Benefits

- ✿ Subscriptions to the Society's publications: two issues of our *Journal and Programs/Events Catalog* (Spring/Summer and Fall/Winter); one issue of *Conservation Notes*.
- ✿ Unlimited free admission to Garden in the Woods, the region's premier native wildflower plant botanical garden.
- ✿ Discounts at select New England and mail order nurseries.
- ✿ Up to 20% discount on our 270 yearly courses and field trips.
- ✿ 10% discount on propagated native plant purchases at Garden in the Woods.
- ✿ Up to 30% discount and preferential order period for seed purchases.
- ✿ 10% discount on any individual book or gift item over \$5 in our Museum Shop.
- ✿ Borrowing privileges at our 4,000 volume botanical library.

Personal Membership Levels

Individual \$42	Benefactor \$500
Family/Friends \$58	Patron \$1,000
Contributing \$100	Life \$3,000
Supporting \$250	