Marilandica

Spring 2014 A Publication of the Maryland Native Plant Society Volume 5, Issue 1

Marilandica

A Publication of the
Maryland Native Plant Society

www.mdflora.org
P.O. Box 4877 Silver Spring, MD 20914

Our mission is to promote awareness, appreciation and conservation of Maryland's native plants and their habitats. We pursue our mission through education, research, advocacy, and service activities.

Letter from the President

Dear Members,

I spent five intense months working with the Botanical Heritage Work Group to produce a comprehensive report on the state of native plant conservation in Maryland. (See the article on pages 4-6.)

In our current political climate, it's fashionable to question the proper role of government and to cast aspersions on the competence of public servants. My experience with the Work Group left me deeply impressed with the dedication and professionalism of our state agency employees who are charged with preserving Maryland's botanical and other natural resources. They struggle daily with woefully insufficient resources to accomplish basic conservation tasks that Maryland citizens of any political persuasion would expect to done.

Please look at the report.

~ Kirsten Johnson

The Year of the Rose

2014 will be the Year of the Rose for the Maryland Native Plant Society, giving us a tremendous and varied canvas to study. In all likelihood Maryland hosts over 100 native and non-native species of the Rose family.

In recognition of MNPS's Year of the Rose, member Allen Browne brought Robert Frost's poem to our attention. Allen writes: ""A Rose is a Rose is a Rose…" is of course Gertrude Stein. But Robert Frost had a go at it in this 1929 poem:"

Carolina rose *(Rosa carolina)*

The Rose Family

The rose is a rose,
And was always a rose.
But the theory now goes
That the apple's a rose,
And the pear is, and so's
The plum, I suppose.
The dear only knows
What will next prove a rose.
You, of course, are a rose –
But were always a rose.

Robert Frost

On the cover: **Steeplebush**, *Spiraea tomentosa*, at Rachel Carson Conservation Park, Brookeville, MD, courtesy of photographer and MNPS member Janice Browne. For more of her work, see www.janicebrowne.com.

Graphic design of *Marilandica* is by Marjie Paul, PaulDesignWorks@me.com.

Wildflower in Focus – Spiraea

Spiraea spp.
Rose Family (Rosaceae)
By Kirsten Johnson

2014 is Maryland Native Plant Society's Year of the Rose Family, the Rosaceae. The flowers that we associate with the name "rose" are, of course, members of the genus *Rosa*, which includes the beautiful cultivated garden shrubs as well as a number of native shrubs, all with large showy flowers. But the Rose Family also includes many others. Reflecting their evolution from the ancient Magnolia Family, a large fraction—though not all—of the roses are trees or shrubs. We focus here on a genus of those "other roses," namely the shrubs of the genus *Spiraea*. Their flowers are easily recognizable as roses once you know what to look for.

Like many or most roses, *Spiraea* has regular, perfect flowers with 5 petals, 5 sepals, and a large number of stamens that give the flowers a fuzzy appearance. The stamens, along with the petals and sepals, arise from the rim of the hypanthium, a cup-shaped structure that surrounds the pistils. The leaves are alternate, simple and toothed. *Spiraea* differs from many other members of its family in that it is unarmed (no prickles or thorns) and has no stipules. Its follicular fruits persist into the winter, providing food for birds.

White meadowsweet, Spiraea alba

Maryland has three native *Spiraeas*: "steeple-bush" is a fitting name for *Spiraea tomentosa*, whose tall, pink, panicled inflorescence is a conspicuous presence in wet meadows in mid-summer. And "tomentose" describes its buds, so densely covered with a tangle of fine hairs that the scales may be obscured. *Spiraea alba*, white meadowsweet, looks similar, but is distinguished by its white flowers and nearly glabrous (hairless) buds. *Spiraea betulifolia*, or corymbed spiraea, is classified S3 (state watch list) by the Department of Natural Resources' Wildlife and Heritage Service, meaning it is uncommon or rare, with the number of occurrences in Maryland in the range of 21-100. The inflorescences of this species are flat-topped corymbs, not tall panicles.*

The flowers of ninebark, *Physocarpus opulifolius*, are in umbell-like corymbs that look a lot like *Spiraea*. In fact, Linnaeus named this species *Spiraea opulifolius* in 1753, but by the mid-nineteenth century, it was recognized as belonging to a separate genus.

Unfortunately, the *Spireae* most well known to Marylanders is the garden shrub, *Spireae japonica*. Imported from Asia in the 19th century, this shrub is valued for its bright pink, flat-topped inflorescences and its tolerance of a wide range of light, soil, and moisture conditions. Undoubtedly because of that tolerance, and its prolific seed production, Japanese *Spiraea* is now considered invasive throughout the mid-Atlantic and southeastern states. It can form large dense stands in invaded areas, and is often seen in the vicinity of old homesteads.

Look for both *S. alba* and *S. tomentosa* at Rachel Carson Conservation Park in Montgomery County. *S. alba* is on the MNPS plant list for a 2007 field trip at Finzel Swamp Preserve in Allegany County, and I wouldn't be surprised to see *S. tomentosa* there also. I've seen *S. betulifolia* along the Skyline Drive in Virginia.

* Brown & Brown's *Woody Plants of Maryland* includes *S. latifolia*, which is now considered a variety of *S. alba*, and *S. corymbosa*, now considered a variety of *S. betulifolia*.

Oops!

In the previous edition – Fall/Winter 2013 – of Marilandica your editor scrambled captions and thus mislabeled a photo on page 6, one of a number of plants seen at Finzel Swamp. The photographer, Bob Yacovissi, had contributed it with its correct identification: canadian burnet, *Sanguisorba canadensis*, a member of the Rose Family that is classified Threatened in Maryland. We also misidentified the butterfly on page 4.

I always regret errors, but these had a gratifying aspect in that we heard from a number of you who were paying attention and sent us thoughtful comments. Edgar Cohen sent a particularly observant email:

> There was an erroneous photo of *Doellingeria umbellata* on page 6 of the recent Marilandica. It was actually that of *Sanguisorba canadensis* unless there is a colony of the former in the blurred background. Also, Fred Paras, the president of the Maryland Entomology Society, and I agree that the alleged spicebush swallowtail on page 4 is actually that of the dark form of the eastern tiger swallowtail. The chevrons on the dorsal surface of the hind wings are yellowish and small as opposed to bright large blue ones on a female spicebush swallowtail. Perhaps you would like to publish these corrections in your next issue.
> Regards,
> Ed

Here are the photos of canadian burnet and also the real flat-topped aster (*Doellingeria umbellata*):

*Canadian burnet (*Sanguisorba canadensis*), Finzel Swamp. Photo by Bob Yacovissi*

*Tall flat-topped white aster (*Doellingeria umbellata*), Finzel Swamp. Photo by Ginny Yacovissi*

Ed's correction of our butterfly ID led us to hope that we can have articles in future issues on relationships between and among insects, birds and other animals and plant communities.

Thank you, all, for your emails and comments. We hope to hear much, much more from you. The more we hear from you the better we can create a publication that is *yours*.

The Editor

The Maryland Botanical Heritage Work Group

[T]he loss of genetic and species diversity by the destruction of natural habitats … is the folly our descendants are least likely to forgive us.

~ E.O. Wilson

The Botanical Heritage Work Group was created by law to report to the Governor and the General Assembly by the end of 2013. As Chair, I was glad for the opportunity to draw attention to the importance of native plants to the preservation of the environment we live in. The Work Group got busy in late August after the Governor and the agencies had made our appointments. We had a very broad mandate. It was to define challenges, explore opportunities, and make recommendations regarding the preservation of "plant species native to the State and region." Although native plants exist in many settings, we agreed that **native plants in their natural habitats are the cornerstone of Maryland's botanical heritage**. Thus, each topic in the report would be addressed insofar as it was relevant to conservation of native plants in natural habitats.

The report begins with a description of Maryland's extraordinarily rich native flora. Maryland's plant communities contain elements of both northern and southern floras, and our State extends laterally across six different ecological regions from the coastal plain to the Allegheny Plateau. Additional floristic complexity is due to climatic changes over geological time. Maryland was located south of the limit of glaciers and served as a refuge for migrating plant and animal species. During the interval ending about 3000 years ago, Maryland was much warmer and much drier than it is today, and species from the mid-western prairies became part of its flora. Finally, the flora has been modified by centuries of habitation, not only by European and African settlers, but earlier by Native Americans who farmed, hunted and actively managed the Maryland landscape.

Maryland's flora includes about 2500 native species. Yet 710 of those species, or about 28%, are now listed as rare, threatened, endangered or extinct in Maryland by the Wildlife and Heritage Service of the Department of Natural Resources. In addition, as any regular participant in MNPS field trips can attest, plant species that once were common, that were regarded as ubiquitous as recently as the 1980s, have become uncommon in many areas.

Above: Canada yew, Taxus canadensis*, a rare and threatened northern species. In Maryland it currently exists only in locations inaccessible to white-tailed deer. Below: Pondspice,* Litsea aestivalis*, a rare southeastern coastal shrub is found at a single station on the Eastern Shore at its northern range limit.*

The major causes of the decline are known to most *Marilandica* readers: **direct destruction and fragmentation of natural areas; the overabundance of white-tailed deer; and the proliferation of invasive species**. The Report details the impact of each. Finally, the report discusses the role of restoration and landscaping, including planting practices under State agency authority. Restoration, landscaping and gardening can harm or help —but can never replace—our native plant diversity. It was a revelation to me how little funding exists for basic conservation in Maryland. The Report notes that, "State agencies with responsibility for preserving our botanical heritage do their utmost to allocate limited resources in a responsible way. However, **the resources available for conservation efforts by State agencies have dwindled to the point where tasks that Maryland citizens would expect to be done cannot be done**."

The Report makes 24 specific recommendations that the Work Group believes would make a positive difference to the preservation of Maryland's botanical heritage, while requiring realistic levels of resources. Some highlights:

continued on page 5

continued from page 4

• The Work Group requests additional resources for the Wildlife and Heritage Service including the addition of four regional stewards, assistance for the State Botanist with database tasks, dedicated funding for the Norton Brown Herbarium, and the establishment of research and special projects funds.

• Coping with deer overabundance is a particularly tough problem. The Report recommends encouraging hunting, including managed deer hunts. However, given the extreme devastation caused by deer overabundance, the Work Group also recommends an investigation under DNR's leadership of permitting a regulated commercial market in Maryland for wild-harvested venison, with input and open discussion from all interested stakeholders.

• The Report endorses prevention, early detection and rapid response planning for responding to new invasive threats. It recommends restored funding for research and implementation of invasive species biological controls.

• The Report endorses programs to encourage landowners to maintain gardens and landscapes for the benefit of native wildlife and to avoid invasive non-native plants. It recommends discussion among relevant state agencies of the potential for an enhanced native plant and seed industry in Maryland.

Our unanimous perception is that Maryland's natural resources—not the least of which is its botanical heritage—are under serious threat and in need of both preservation and remediation.

~ Kirsten Johnson

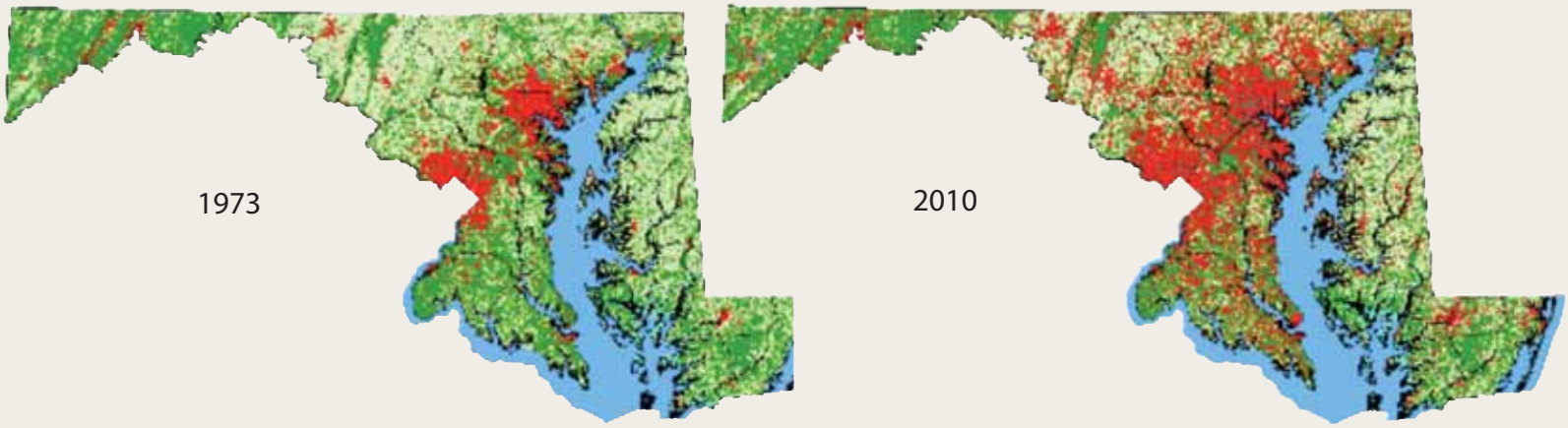
The Maryland Botanical Heritage Work Group

Kirsten Johnson, Chair, Maryland Native Plant Society
Denise Clearwater, Maryland Department of the Environment
Anne Frances, PhD, NatureServe
Christopher Frye, State Botanist, Maryland Department of Natural Resources
Wesley Knapp, Maryland Department of Natural Resources
Karen Montgomery, Maryland State Senate
Charles Rhodehamel, Columbia Association
Shane Robinson, Maryland House of Delegates
Jil Swearingen, Plant Conservation Alliance
Sara Tangren, PhD
Robert Trumbule, Maryland Department of Agriculture
Kevin Wilsey, Maryland State Highway Administration

Cheryl Farfaras

This photo shows the contrast between the understory inside and outside an 8-10 year old deer exclosure fence at Middle Patuxent Environmental Area in Howard County.

continued from page 5



Above images are land cover maps from 1973 and 2010 that show a dramatic increase in developed areas (red sections) and loss of agricultural and forested areas (green) over the last 40 years. Source: Maryland Department of Planning.

The Maryland Botanical Heritage Work Group Report can be downloaded from the DNR or the MNPS website. MNPS will make copies available for the cost of printing.

Plant ID Quiz

1. This small common member of the Rose family has basal leaves only, palmate and 5-lobed, giving a clue to its common name. The leaflets are toothed, but only above the middle. The solitary flowers are yellow or cream colored, and the fruit is strawberry-like but not tasty.

2. These two orchid species are often recognized in winter by the solitary basal leaf that appears in the fall and persists until spring, then disappears before blooming time. In both species, the basal leaf is green on top and deep purple beneath, but they are easily distinguished, as shown in the two photos. Note the whitish veins of orchid B. The flowers of orchid A appear in mid-summer on slender racemes; they are green and purple, with a long slender spur. The flowers of orchid B appear a bit earlier; they have a white magenta-spotted lip and no spur.

3. This tree, sometimes over 100 feet tall, grows naturally along stream banks. In the past, it was a popular street tree so that older neighborhoods contain some fine specimens. The branches are opposite and the leaves are deeply and palmately lobed with a whitish underside. The bark is somewhat pale and on older trees forms loose narrow strips. Separate male and female flowers appear in late winter, giving the tree an ethereal reddish haze.

Orchid A

Orchid B

Update on Effort to Protect Ten Mile Creek Watershed from Development

The Ten Mile Creek watershed in upper Montgomery County feeds the Little Seneca Reservoir which is an emergency water supply for 4.3 million residents in the Washington, D.C area. Developers want to build a large number of homes and businesses in this watershed. There is strong evidence that any development in the Ten Mile Creek watershed will degrade its water quality. See reports at www.savetenmilecreek.com.

Many citizens and the Save Ten Mile Creek Coalition, of which MNPS is a member, have repeatedly asked for full protection of the Ten Mile Creek watershed. They have met with County Council and staff and testified at at public hearings. The Coalition is led by Diane Cameron, Conservation Program Director of the Audubon Naturalist Society.

Based on the reality that the County Council would not accept full protection of the watershed, the Coalition reluctantly endorsed a 6%-8%-8% level of proposed impervious surface caps. On February 11, the County Council's joint Planning and Environment Committee approved the basic plan for the Ten Mile Creek Limited Master Plan Amendment (LMPA). However, unfortunately, the joint committee voted to approve a 6%–15%–15% plan. On the positive side, as Diane Cameron noted, "While this is a compromise that does not constitute protection of Ten Mile Creek, it's a significant improvement over what it could have been. The strength and influence of our 30-member-group Coalition is credited with a big decrease in planned development for Ten Mile Creek. Our estimate is that the plan approved by the committee today entails less than half the amount of additional pavement and imperviousness recommended by the Planning Board [in its October 2013 report to the Council]."

By straw vote on March 4, the County Council unanimously approved the joint committee's 6%–15%–15% plan. The final Council vote is set for April 1. Before final Council vote Council planning staff and others will work on a set of mitigation criteria and sensitive area protections that must accompany the "6–15–15" land use plan if significant damage and pollution to Ten Mile Creek is to be avoided.

The Save Ten Mile Creek Coalition has requested that the Ten Mile Creek LMPA contain a number of specific mandatory and enforceable requirements. Please see details on the Coalition website.

We urge you to contact the county council and express your views. (County.Council@montgomerycountymd.gov)

~ Ken Bawer

Pros and Cons of Plant Rescue

At a recent board meeting, there was a short discussion about plant rescues (the practice of removing individual specimens of native plants from a natural area that is going to be damaged or destroyed by development and replanting them in another area). As the topic comes up now and then, the recent conversation provides a good reminder that this could be an appropriate time to address it in this issue in Marilandica. The Maryland Native Plant Society does not have an official policy on plant rescues; we do not sponsor them but we do not oppose them by other organizations. The board has felt that our mission statement speaks for itself on the issue of plant rescues.

Our mission from our founding was to preserve native plants in their natural habitats with their specific natural communities of other plants and animals, soil type, and moisture regime. This mission was made stronger by the re-wording of our mission statement in 2008 to read, *The Maryland Native Plant Society's mission is to promote awareness, appreciation, and conservation of Maryland's native plants and their habitats.* Our efforts to preserve native plants have gone into our active policy of taking strong positions on conservation of natural areas, including writing official MNPS letters and testifying at meetings.

When MNPS gets a request to help sponsor a native plant rescue, our board president often refers the caller to the position statement developed by the Virginia Native Plant Society in 2011. This four-page document details the complicated steps that the state board recommends to their chapters considering a plant rescue. It should be noted that VNPS started as *The Virginia Wildflower Preservation Society* and not until 1989 did the name change to *Virginia Native Plant Society*. Therefore, plant rescues likely were an important activity in the early days and may still continue as chapter-sponsored activities.

~Cris Fleming

Note from the editor: The Virginia Native Plant Society's policy on plant rescues can be found at http://vnps.org/conservation/plant-rescues, and is, as Cris Fleming writes, a thorough and thoughtful exploration of the concerns and dangers as well as possible benefits of removing plants from habitats that will be destroyed. Among the important concerns the VNPS stresses are that removing plants can save only a tiny fraction at a site at best, rescues can have the unwanted effect of spreading invasive alien species, and they can weaken support for habitat conservation by fostering the perception that rescuing selected plants compensates for destruction of an entire habitat, or that landscape plantings can substitute for natural areas. On the other hand plant rescue work can be a useful way to teach about natural habitats. Plant rescues, when done with all caution, can provide plants for nature centers and public gardens.

Conservation Watch

Serpentine Restoration Continues at Robert E. Lee Park

As reported in our spring issue last year, the Robert E. Lee Park Nature Council has undertaken a multi-year restoration project in the serpentine area of the park, which is located just north of Baltimore City. The warm weekend of February 22 and 23 saw the continuation of that project. MNPS was glad to co-sponsor by donating money for snacks and lunch for volunteers.

The serpentine area at RE Lee Park is within the same outcrop as Soldiers Delight Natural Area in western Baltimore Co. and it contains some of the same rare and uncommon plants such as *Asclepias verticillata* (whorled milkweed) and *Phemeranthus teritifolius* (fameflower), and uncommon animals such as the falcate orangetip butterfly. Both of these globally rare prairie grassland plant communities have been threatened in recent years by the spread of Virginia Pines. These grasslands were historically maintained by human activities, first by Native Americans and then by Europeans and Africans. At Soldiers Delight the Department of Natural Resources uses fire to remove pine trees. At RE Lee Park, located close to commercial and residential properties, fire is not an option. Restoration is being done the old fashioned way by cutting had hauling the trees (and greenbrier) out. This takes a lot of work.

The Nature Council asked a number of organizations for volunteers and got a tremendous response. Over fifty volunteers including MNPS members, plus 3 park rangers, worked hard and had fun, felling trees, removing and chipping branches, and cutting greenbrier. They removed 119 trees, more than doubling the restoration area. Next January, look for another call for volunteers as the project continues.

We will learn more about serpentine plant communities and restoration at this year's conference in Cecil County.

~ Dwight Johnson

Photos this page: The work of removing pines and greenbrier at Robert E. Lee Park.

FIELD TRIPS

These are the field trips scheduled at press time. For up to date news of MNPS field trips and activities please see our website, mdflora.org and find us at meetup.com. Unless otherwise indicated, MNPS field trips are generally geared to adults. Please see the information provided for individual field trips, some of which may welcome children. If you have questions, contact the field trip leader.

April 6, Sunday, 10:00 AM – 2:00 PM
Civil War Fort Sites in Washington, DC, Fort Connector – Shepherd Parkway
Leader: Mary Pat Rowan

April 11, Saturday, 10:00 AM – 2:00 PM
Habitat Survey, Flag Ponds Nature Park, Lusby
Cosponsoring organizations: MNPS, Battle Creek Nature Education Society and Calvert County Natural Resources Division.
This is one of several plant surveys as part of a bird banding study habitat assessment. Volunteers are needed even if your plant identifications skills are rusty (or lacking); helping staff and others will be valuable and will allow you to learn about the common and uncommon plants in the area.

April 12, Sunday, 10:00 AM – 1:00 PM
Spring Wildflowers at Governor Bridge Natural Area, Bowie
Leader: Karyn Molines

April 26, Saturday, 10:00 AM – 12:00 noon
Exploring Elk Ridge Native Plant Preserve – Spring in Garrett County
Leaders: Liz McDowell and Ron Beyer
To register contact Liz at lmcdnativeplants@hughes.net

May 3, Saturday, 10:00 AM – 2:00 PM
Carderock Area woodlands and towpath, Montgomery County
Leader: Marney Bruce

May 4, Sunday, 10:00 AM – 2:00 PM
Civil War Fort Sites in Washington, DC, Fort Chaplin
Leader: Mary Pat Rowan.

May 4, Sunday, 10:00 AM – 2:00 PM
Gunpowder–Masemore Area
Leader: Dwight Johnson

May 9, Saturday, 10:00 AM – 2:00 PM
Habitat Survey, Flag Ponds Nature Park, Lusby
Cosponsoring organizations: MNPS, Battle Creek Nature Education Society and Calvert County Natural Resources Division.

May 10, Saturday, 10:00 AM – 3:00 PM
Mountain Maryland Native Plant Festival
New Germany State Park
Cosponsored by MNPS and New Germany State Park.

May 13 - Tuesday, 6:00 - 8:00 PM
Walk near Enchanted Forest, Ellicott City, Howard County
Leader: Heidi Pringle

May 31, Saturday, 10:00 AM – 1:00 PM
Mountain Laurels & Rose Family Members at Sugarloaf Mountain, Frederick
Leader: Melanie Choukas-Bradley

June 1, Saturday, 10:00 AM - 12:30 PM
Mountain Laurels along the Northwest Branch of the Anacostia, Montgomery County
Leader: Marney Bruce

June 13, Saturday, 10:00 AM – 2:00 PM
Habitat Survey, Flag Ponds Nature Park, Lusby
Cosponsoring organizations: MNPS, Battle Creek Nature Education Society and Calvert County Natural Resources Division.

June 18, Wednesday, 6:30 - 8:45 PM
Little Bennett Summer Solstice Walk
Leader: Carole Bergmann

June 21, Saturday, 10:00-3:00
Rosaryville State Park, Home to Chesapeake Natives
Leader: Chris Puttock

July 11, Saturday, 10:00 AM – 2:00 PM
Habitat Survey, Flag Ponds Nature Park, Lusby
Cosponsoring organizations: MNPS, Battle Creek Nature Education Society and Calvert County Natural Resources Division.

July 11, Friday – 9:00 AM and
July 18, Friday – 12:00 Noon
Outdoor hands-on class at Elk Ridge Native Plant Preserve, Grantsville
The class is limited to six persons and is recommended for teens and adults. The total cost is $50, proceeds benefit MNPS, and pre-registration is required. For details or to register, contact Liz McDowell at lmdcnativeplants@hughes.net

July 26, Saturday, 10:00 AM – 12:00 noon
Exploring Elk Ridge Native Plant Preserve – Spring, Garrett County
Leaders: Liz McDowell and Ron Beyer
To register, contact Liz McDowell at lmdcnativeplants@hughes.net

MONTHLY PROGRAMS

Many MNPS members have thought of the monthly programs in Montgomery County – usually at the Kensington Library, Knowles Avenue, in Kensington – as the regular programs of the Maryland Native Plant Society. MNPS's other chapters hold programs as well; all the programs known at press time are listed chronologically. Please see www.mdflora.org for details.

April 15, Tuesday – 7:00 PM
MNPS Western Mountains Chapter Meeting & Program
Appalachian Laboratory, Frostburg
Speaker: Michael J. Raupp, Professor, Department of Entomology, University of Maryland

April 29, Tuesday – 7:30 PM, doors open at 7:00
Maryland Botanical Heritage Work Group Highlights
Montgomery County, location: Kensington Library
Speaker: Kirsten Johnson, MNPS President
Kirsten will present the highlights of the report of the Maryland Botanical Heritage Work Group, for which she served as Chair.

May 27, Tuesday – 7:30 PM, doors open at 7:00
The Decline of Orchid Populations in the Catoctin Mountains
Montgomery County, location: Kensington Library
Speaker: Wes Knapp, Eastern Regional Ecologist, MD DNR
A 40 year study of the orchid populations of the Catoctin Mountain reveals that many species of orchids have experienced a precipitous decline. Proper management is critical for the continuation of the orchid species in this study, be it control of the white-tailed deer or combating woody plant succession.

June 24, Tuesday – 7:30 PM, doors open at 7:00.
Montgomery County, location: Kensington Library
Speaker: Christopher Frye, Maryland State Botanist

July 29, Tuesday – 7:30 PM, doors open at 7:00
Silver Spring Civic Building, One Veterans Place, in the Spring Room

August 26, Tuesday – 7:30 PM, doors open at 7:00
Silver Spring Civic Building, One Veterans Place, in the Spring Room

September 30, Tuesday – 7:30 PM, doors open at 7:00
Montgomery County, location: Kensington Library

SAVE THE DATE
September 20 – 21
Conference 2014 will be in Cecil County, at Cecil College in North East. Registration will open soon for our first conference exploring the rich flora of this tri-state area.

Common serviceberry *(Amelanchier arborea)*

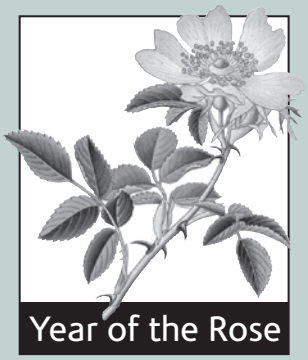
Wild black raspberry *(Rubus occidentalis)*

Answers to Plant ID Quiz:
1. *Potentilla canadense*, dwarf cinquefoil. (The ubiquitous non-native weed, *Potentilla indica* (or *Duchesnea indica*), Indian strawberry, is easily distinguished because its leaves have only 3 lobes.)
2A. *Tipularia discolor*, cranefly orchis
2B. *Aplectrum hyemale*, puttyroot
3. *Acer saccharinum*, silver maple.

Become a member, join online: www.mdflora.org.

Marilandica

A Publication of the Maryland Native Plant Society



In this Issue

Letter from the President	pg 1
The Year of the Rose	1
Wildflower in Focus – Spiraea	2
Oops	3
Md Botanical Heritage Grp	4
Plant ID Quiz	6
Watershed Update	7
Plant Rescue: Pros & Cons	7
Conservation Watch	8
Programs & Field Trips	9
Monthly Programs	10

Maryland Native Plant Society
PO Box 4877
Silver Spring, MD 20914

PRSRT STD
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
BALTIMORE, MD
PERMIT NO. 4315

Celebrate Spring with the Gift of a Membership

Sign up on-line at www.mdflora.org or by mail at the address below.

Maryland Native Plant Society

Name _____

Street _____

City _____ State _____ Co _____ Zip _____

Phone (S) Day _____ Eve _____ Cell _____

Email _____ ❑ I do not wish to receive emails

Annual Membership Dues

❑ Individual $25 ❑ Organization $50

❑ Double $35 ❑ Student/Limited Income $15

❑ Lifetime $350 ❑ Optional Donation $

Make checks payable to: Maryland Native Plant Society or MNPS

Maryland Native Plant Society
PO Box 4877
Silver Spring, MD 20914

www.mdflora.org

Maryland Native Plant Society, Inc. is a Section 501(c)(3) charitable organization incorporated in Maryland, to which donations are tax deductible.