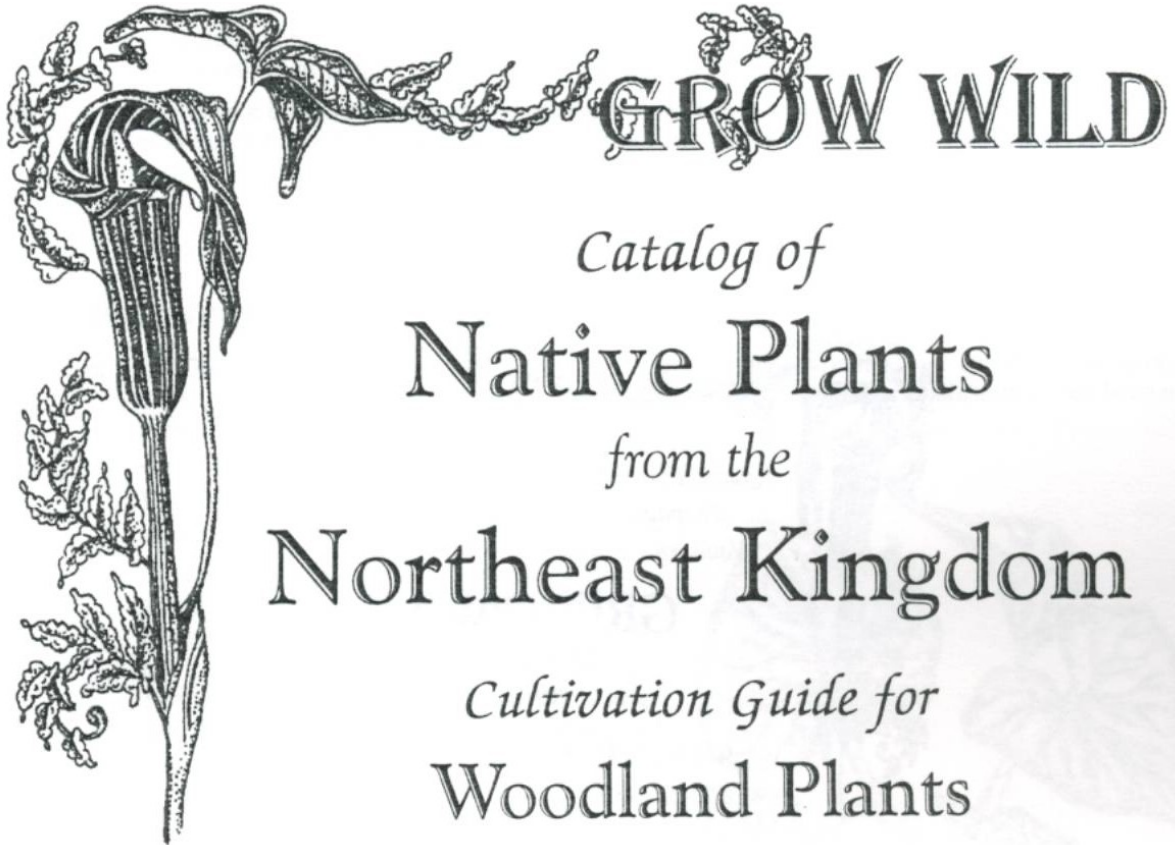


\$2.00



GROW WILD

Catalog of
Native Plants
from the
Northeast Kingdom

Cultivation Guide for
Woodland Plants



Ferns



Wildflowers



GROW WILD

*Native Plants from the Northeast Kingdom
Propagators & Wholesale Growers
Woodland Plants * Ferns * Wildflowers*

GROW WILD

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An updated plant list is available each Spring. SASE please.

*Partial funding for the work reported here was provided
by a grant from the USDA Sustainable Agriculture
Research and Education Program (SARE, formerly LISA).*

***Allium tricoccum** – *Wild Leek, Ramps, Wood Leek*

Description: 12". Flower rises above two elongated leaves. Leaves in early spring, flowers mid-spring. Flowers are white in a flat cluster. Mark location of plant before flower disappears, as leaves disappear first.

Culture: Grow in rich, damp wood soil. Light to medium shade. Will eventually form a mass similar to a planting of Lily-of-the-Valley. Mulch for winter. Over-plant with Wild Ginger or another ground cover to protect through the summer.

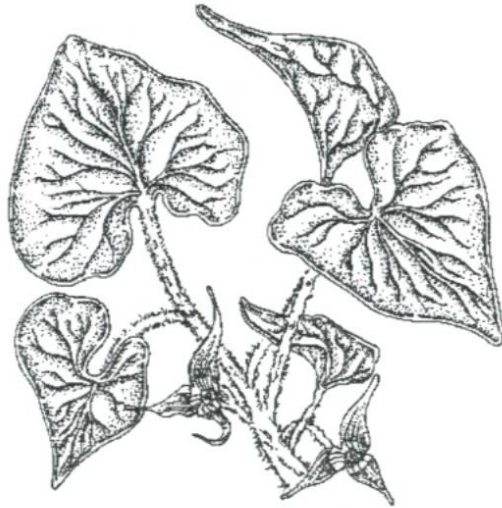
Uses: Garlic-like bulb may be used in cooking as well as the young leaves. In West Virginia and other areas of the mid-Atlantic, there are Ramp Festivals held in which the bulb and leaves are cooked in every possible manner.

Arisaema triphyllum – *Jack-in-the Pulpit, Indian Turnip*

Description: 12"-36" tall. Usually two large leaves surrounding spathe-type flowers. The flower or hood, is green, striped with purplish-brown. Flowers mid to late spring. Large clusters of red berries form on the flower stalk in early fall.

Culture: Grow in damp, rich wood soil. Good shade. Will eventually form clumps as seedlings sprout around the parent plant. Mulch.

Uses: Spectacular in groups of 3-5 with a native ground cover such as Foamflower or Wild Ginger. The common name "Jack-in-the-Pulpit" refers to the shape of the flower. "Indian Turnip" is derived from the fact that Indians used the tubers as a food – slicing, drying and then cooking them.



Asararum canadense

***Asarum canadense** – *Wild Ginger, Indian Ginger*

Description: 5"-7". One to two kidney-shaped leaves per plant. Leaves are a satiny green. Flower is mostly hidden by leaves in mid to late Spring. It is nondescript and shaded a dull red.

Culture: Grow in a shady, damp area. Mulch with leaves spring and fall. Loose, deep and rich soils are best.

Uses: Excellent ground cover. Lovely under ferns. Root may be used as a substitute for Asian ginger in cooking.

* usually very adaptable in the home garden



***Caltha palustris** – *Marsh Marigold, Cowslip, Kingcup*

- Description:** 1'-1½' tall. Large heart-shaped leaves are a deep green. Gorgeous bright yellow flowers, similar to a large Buttercup. A hollow-stemmed plant that blooms profusely in mid-spring.
- Culture:** Damp to wet areas. Medium to heavy soil, rich in organic matter. Sun to part-shade. A long-lived plant when established.
- Uses:** This is an excellent plant for boggy areas, stream banks and pond margins. A very cheerful welcome to spring and summer.

Sisyrinchium angustifolium

Caulophyllum thalictroides – *Blue Cohosh, Papoose Root*

- Description:** 1'-3' tall. Three-part leaf. Early shoots are attractively tinged with purple. Starry yellow flowers in mid-spring are nondescript. Leaves fade slightly to a flat green. Beautiful blue fruits form in late summer.
- Culture:** Moist to damp soil. Light shade. Plant 2' apart as they will form large clumps. Mulch with leaves.
- Uses:** A beautiful, airy and unusual addition to the woods garden. Under-planted with Violets, Jack-in-the-Pulpit or Trilliums you will create a striking scene. For added color interest in late summer and fall, plant with Ferns or Baneberry.

***Circaea alpina** – *Dwarf Enchanters Nightshade*

- Description:** 6"-8" tall. Leaves opposing and slightly toothed. Extremely small but profuse white flowers in early summer.
- Culture:** Shaded, damp area. Invasive. Plant in areas where it can form a colony or try planting in a sunken pot to contain it.
- Uses:** This is a lovely, shy-looking plant with multi-season interest. Great for an area where you want something just to act as a ground cover. Creates a delicate visual effect combined with Wood Sorrel, Goldthread and mosses.

Clintonia borealis – *Bluebead Lily, Bead Lily*

- Description:** Leaves are 4"-12" tall, usually in twos or threes. The flower stalk rises 6"-15" above the leaves. Flowers in mid-spring, producing 2-7 lily-like blooms of soft yellow. In early September the fruit forms into exquisite porcelain-like blue berries.
- Culture:** Shady and moist location in an acid wood soil. The soil should be quite workable and not compacted, so that the traveling rootstock can move easily. Mulch with leaves, and leave them on.
- Uses:** Excellent, attractive ground cover when established. Does very well intermingled with Wood Sorrel, Dalibarda, and other berried plants.

Coptis groenlandica – *Goldthread*

Description: 3"-5" tall. Shiny evergreen leaves of dark green. Flowers in late spring with delicate white blossoms. Thread-like roots are a bright golden color.

Culture: Cool, shady and damp area. Acid wood soil. Best when allowed to form a colony. Mulch with leaves, and partially remove in spring.

Uses: Excellent ground cover in dense wooded areas. Will also thrive in partial sun if area is cool enough: an area where natural springs form would be one. Astringent properties are said to exist in the underground stem.

Cornus canadensis – *Bunchberry, Dwarf Cornel*

Description: 5"-7" tall. Beautiful oval leaves which redden in fall. Greenish-white flowers appear in early summer. Bright red berries form in fall.

Culture: Damp, cool area. Acid wood soil. Part shade (morning sun would be fine). May need to be protected from slugs.

Uses: Another beautiful ground cover with multi-season interest. Excellent effect when combined with Dewdrop and Bead Lily.

Dalibarda repens– *Dewdrop, Robin-Run-Away, Star Violet*

Description: 2"-4" tall. Downy, heart-shaped violet-type leaves. White flowers are similar to strawberry blossoms. Flowers on and off all summer.

Culture: Situate in a cool damp area of part-shade. Also excellent in wet, boggy areas. Acid wood soil is best. In optimum conditions, this plant will form a dense mat in only one year.

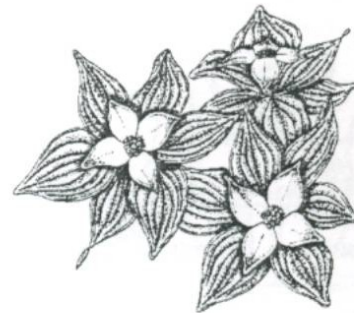
Uses: Another glorious ground cover. Very pretty with Bunchberry, Bead Lily and Goldthread.

Epipactis latifolia – *Stream Orchid, Helleborine, Broadleaved Helleborine*

Description: 8"-24" tall. Clasping leaves. Racemes of densely placed orchid-like flowers. Flowers vary from lavender to a brownish-purple and line the stem in late summer.

Culture: Suitable for a myriad of situations. Damp to dry soils. Part-sun to almost full shade. Rich garden soil to wood soil. Situate where you want it after careful thought. This is a very deep-rooted plant and is difficult to transplant.

Uses: This is a largely unknown woods plant. A very attractive plant with a nice abundance of flowers in the late summer. Excellent in clumps (which it will form) in the mid-border. It does seem to be alluring to a certain variety of small wasp.



Cornus canadensis

Gaultheria hispidula – *Creeping Snowberry, Moxie Plum, Maidenhair Berry*

Description: A very low-growing plant. Evergreen, ovate leaves are extremely small. Flowers are small, clear white followed by a pure white berry. Flowers in late spring and berries form in late summer and early fall. Berries have wintergreen flavor.

Culture: Grow in cool, damp acid soils. Shade to part shade. Very shallow-rooted.

Uses: Has a flower similar to Wintergreen. Great for boggy areas and truly lovely trailing over rotted stumps and around mossy stones.

***Impatiens capensis** – *Jewelweed, Touch-Me-Not, Lady's Earrings*

Description: 1'-3' tall. Two varieties: Pale, clear yellow flowers and orange with reddish-brown freckles. Leaves are oval, coarsely toothed and drooping.

Culture: Moist to damp soil. Part to full sun. Good garden soil to wet muck.

Uses: The common name Touch-Me-Not is derived from the tendency of the seed pods to shoot out seeds when touched. Leaves appear silver when in water or after a rain. Very attractive to Hummingbirds and bees. A nice addition to the rear of the border (if damp), pond margins or that wet area in your yard.

Lilium superbum – *Turk's Cap Lily, Lily Royal*

Description: 3'-9' tall. Lance-shaped leaves are arranged in whorls. Reddish-orange flowers, nodding, speckled with dark purple. Sepals and petals are curled back. Flowers mid to late summer, 3 or more in a raceme.

Culture: Moist soil, slightly acid. Grows best with at least a few hours of sun per day. Mulch with leaves and when uncovering in spring leave some around plant. Plant bulb at a depth of 2". Protect mature plants from gusty winds.

Uses: This lily positively glows against a background of dark leaved shrubs or evergreens. Also excellent to naturalize at wood edges where it is moist. Container growing also possible if container is deep and kept well-watered.

Linnaea borealis – *Twinline, Deervine*

Description: Creeping ground cover. Fragrant rose-pink flowers bloom in pairs at the end of 3" stems in early summer. Roundish leaves are evergreen.

Culture: Moist, cool soil. Part shade. Light winter mulch.

Uses: This is a very delicate plant in appearance. It makes a delightful addition to the woods garden especially on path margins where it is easily enjoyed, perhaps draped over a moss covered log. Often found growing with Partridgeberry.

****Lychnis flos-cuculi*** – *Ragged Robin, Cuckoo Flower*

Description: Leaves grow 4"-5" tall. Flower stalks up to 12" tall. Raggedy hot pink flowers all season if dead-headed regularly.

Culture: Full sun. Tolerates poor, dry soil conditions. However good, but not rich garden soil will produce a nicer plant.

Uses: A very showy plant for the front of your border, woodland edges and wildflower meadows. Grow in clumps.

****Lysimachia nummularia*** – *Moneywort, Creeping Jenny*

Description: Ground cover. Creeping stems covered with shiny, round, rich green leaves. Clear yellow cup-shaped flowers early to mid summer.

Culture: Easily grown in any moist soil. Full to part sun. Can be invasive, so prune regularly if you want to contain in a certain area.

Uses: This is a very attractive ground cover for the edge of the border, bases of trees, pond edges or flowing over walls. Also attractive as a container plant and lives happily as a houseplant for the winter.

Maianthemum canadense – *Canada Mayflower, False Lily-of-the-Valley, Beadruby*

Description: 3"-6" tall. Two to three elongate leaves. Thin stalk topped by foamy white flowers in late spring. Bead-like ruby berries from fall until snow. The broad, deep green foliage is attractive as a ground cover all summer.

Culture: Dry to damp areas of shade to part shade. Acid woods soil. Mulch with leaves or needles. Grows more densely when damp.

Uses: Another tough but delicate-looking ground cover. Flowers are fragrant and berries, as well as being beautiful, provide food for assorted small creatures. Lovely at the base of trees or in rock crevasses. Use this little gem in combination with Jack-in-the-Pulpits, Solomonseals, or Trillium to give height contrast and fruit color in later summer.

Medeola virginica – *Indian Cucumber Root*

Description: 1½'-2½' tall. Two sets of whorled leaves, one at the top of the stem, one halfway. Nodding yellow flowers, quite small, in late spring. They are lily-like and hang down beneath the upper whorl of leaves. Dark purple berries in early fall, when leaves also develop a purplish tinge.

Culture: Dry to slightly damp areas. Part to full shade.

Uses: This is a nice plant to mass in mid-border, or interplant with ferns. The root is actually edible and does taste of cucumber. An interesting and relatively unknown addition to the garden. In the woods, this is often found in association with Solomonseal, Bunchberry and Trillium.



Lilium superbum



Oxalis montana

Mitchella repens – Partridgeberry, Twinberry, Squawberry

Description: Ground cover. Leaves are round and evergreen, veined with ivory. Flowers are white with a blush of pink and are fragrant. Two flowers tip each stem in late spring. Red berries in late summer to early fall. Berries have a mild peppermint taste. This trailing plant is quite attractive in all seasons.

Culture: Full to part shade. Slightly dry to damp soil. Acid wood soil is best. Plant may be bothered by slugs. Berries are attractive to a number of birds and small mammals. Mulch lightly with leaves or needles and remove partly in spring. It does benefit from frequent and light waterings.

Uses: Yet another extremely attractive ground cover for the shade garden or in a wooded area. The fact that it is evergreen is a plus in areas of reasonably short winters and/or light snow cover. It naturalizes beautifully and provides a green carpet to set off taller woodland plants. Snippings of partridgeberry are sometimes brought inside in the Fall and placed on wet moss where they will often root and thrive until planted outside in spring.

Oxalis montana – Wood sorrel

Description: 2"-6" tall. Beautiful clover-like plant with heart-shaped dark green leaves on rosy stems. Plants are available with two different shades of flowers – white with dark pink veins and magenta. Flowers in late spring, and sporadically again in the fall.

Culture: Cool, damp areas of good shade. Humus-rich soil. Area where it is planted must be cool and damp for this gorgeous ground cover to thrive. In the wild, it is found in deep, cold woods or on mossy banks.

Uses: A very dainty plant that while being excellent for a specific area of your woods garden, would also be a lovely pot plant in a cool, shaded area. Perhaps a sheltered patio in a favorite container.

Polygonatum biflorum – Solomonseal

Description: 1½'-2' tall. Arching stem. Alternate, elongate leaves along stem. Greenish-white to greenish-yellow flowers hang bell-like underneath stem. Flowers in late spring. Very attractive blue berries in late summer.

Culture: Dryish wood soil. Part shade. Does very well in cultivation, forming clumps and increasing its show of flowers and berries. Mulch well with pine needles or leaves before winter, and leave in place in spring.

Uses: A lovely mid-border addition looking especially well under-planted with small ferns or one of our attractive ground covers, such as Goldtread or Partridgeberry. The unusual arching habit of Solomonseal makes it quite interesting in the woodland garden.

Pyrola elliptica – *Shinleaf, Waxflower Pyrola*

Description: Leaves rise from base, 1-5 rounded dark green leaves with a bronze tinge. Flower stem 4"-6" tall with nodding white flowers similar to Lily-of-the-Valley. Some flowers have a hint of pink and all are fragrant. Flowers from June to August

Culture: Damp, acid wood soil. Part shade to shade. Light mulch. Its native habitat includes rich, dry coniferous or mixed woods and clearings, as well as wet thickets.

Uses: Very pretty in clumps at the border front or at the edge of lawn and woods. This is a subtle but very desirable plant, both for its leaves and flowers. It adds a delicate touch and would be attractive along a woodland path.

Sanguinaria canadensis – *Bloodroot*

Description: 3"-9" tall. Large deeply lobed leaf unfolds in mid-spring to reveal the flower bud. The pure white flower has 8-12 petals and is star-like and flat. The single leaves and flowers rise directly from the rootstalk.

Culture: Rich soil. Sun to part shade. If kept slightly damp the plant will not go dormant until late summer. Its native habitat includes open woods with rich, neutral or moderately acidic soil and it is often found in partial shade along roadsides. A light winter cover of mixed leaves is desirable and may be left in place in spring.

Uses: Beautiful in drifts, they herald that "spring is here." Interplant with bulbs. Red "juice" in stems and rhizome does stain and was once used a lasting dye by Indians. The bold leaves of Bloodroot make an interesting textural contrast with finely cut foliage of Ferns and Dutchman's Breeches. Bloodroot combines well with Christmas Ferns, Wild Gingers and Foamflower to create shade gardens where the emphasis is on the beauty of leaf shape, texture and color.

Sisyrinchium angustifolium – *Blue-eyed Grass, Irisettes*

Description: Narrow, grass-like leaves 4"-12" long. Flower blossoms at end of stalk and is a lavender-blue with a yellow center. Occasionally one finds a white variety – "Alba."

Culture: Full sun. Poor to rich garden soil. Does better if not too dry. Will form large clumps quite quickly and is easily divided. Division every couple of years makes for healthier plants. Garden specimens are often much nicer than the smaller plants of native habitats.

Uses: This is a delightful plant for rock gardens, edges of meadows and the perennial border. Since Blue-eyed Grass continues to grow during the fall, it is striking as an edging plant along paths when many plants have gone dormant. Its form and flowers are highlighted nicely when planted in front of rock walls. This plant is also suitable for container culture.



Sanguinaria canadensis

Similacina racemosa – *False Solomonseal*

- Description:** 1'-3' tall. Graceful arching stems which carry a foamy cluster of white flowers at the tip. Flowers mid-spring. These are followed by green berries which change gradually to a gorgeous red in late summer to early fall. Fruits are currant-like, aromatic and edible.
- Culture:** Shade to part-shade. Moist, rich soil on the acid side. Will form clumps. Although it thrives in deep, humus-rich soil of moist woods, this plant can survive in a rather stunted form, in drier, shallower soil and open spaces.
- Uses:** A very attractive addition to the mid-border area, especially in clumps of 6 or more. These plants are quite resistant to pests and diseases. The arching habit and texture of leaves add a nice contrast in a woods garden where lower groundcovers and ferns could be included.

Streptopus roseus – *Rosy Twisted-Stalk, Rose Mandarin.*

- Description:** 12"-30" tall. Mature plants are usually branched. Stems zigzag. The flower, which is often overlooked, is an absolutely beautiful rose-colored bell. They dangle beneath the stems and are followed by large scarlet berries. Flowers in mid-spring and berries in late summer to early fall. This is the first of the wildflowers to ripen its fruit.
- Culture:** Shade to part-shade in a cool, moist location in rich soil. Forms nice clumps quickly. A winter mulch of leaves is suggested. Multiplication is both by root division and seed.
- Uses:** This is an excellent addition to the woods garden and with its delicate flowers and unusual stems it would be a source of delight for new as well as experienced gardeners. This relative of the Solomonseals provides an excellent show of fruit color in the summer.

Tiarella cordifolia – *Foamflower, False Mitrewort.*

- Description:** 6"-12" tall. Clumping leaves, similar to Heuchera being heart-shaped. They surround leafless stalks that bear white to pinkish-white foamy flowers. Flowers in mid-spring.
- Culture:** Part shade and moist. If dry conditions persist in summer, water by hand to keep leaves from drying out. Forms large clumps. Mulch lightly. Foamflower may be used successfully in containers, as long as they are watered frequently during the growing season. The root zone must be protected from freezing in the winter, however.
- Uses:** Very pretty in the border or clumped in wooded areas. An ideal groundcover for shaded areas, a mass of Foamflower is spectacular when in bloom. Because it has a shallow root system, deeper rooted wildflowers can easily be interplanted. Suggested plants to combine include the Solomonseals, Blue Cohosh and Christmas Ferns.



Trillium

Description:

- 1) **erectum**— Red Trillium. 8"-14" tall. Three large ovate leaves top a long straight stem. Flower bud forms in the center. Dark red flowers in mid-spring. Followed by berry in mid to late summer. Acid soil. Fairly easy.
- 2) **grandiflorum**— Great White Trillium. 12"-18" tall. Very similar in appearance to *T. erectum*. Gorgeous pure white flower. Tolerates a greater variety of soils. Fairly easy.
- 3) **undulatum**— Painted Trillium. 6"-14" tall. Again quite similar, though the stems have a slight purplish tint and the leaves are a deeper duller green. Flower is stunning – white with a fuschia-pink center. Very acid soil required. The most difficult to cultivate in the home garden.

Culture: All should be grown in shaded, moist areas. Plants grow noticeably larger in soils which have been amended with large amounts of organic matter. A mulch of shredded or rotted leaves applied at the beginning and end of the growing season is beneficial. Trilliums will tolerate heavy shade, particularly the Painted Trillium. This plant grows naturally beneath Hemlock and Rhododendron.

Uses: Lovely accents for wooded areas, amongst rocks. *T. grandiflorum* is especially nice in the border. Trillium is excellent in combination with Bloodroot, Wild Ginger and native ferns. For an interesting shade garden, plant clumps of the various Trilliums among the other suggested plants. The contrast of the Trillium flowers and foliage is quite appealing.



Trillium

Violas – Violets

Description: Violets. Anywhere from 6"-12" tall. Leaves are usually somewhat heart-shaped and dark green. Flowers mid to late spring and again sporadically in the fall.

Culture: The species listed below are all happy in a partly shaded woods garden, slightly moist. Also very attractive as an accent in clumps along woods paths. They are relatively free of insect and pest problems. Some types do spread rapidly, so this should be taken into consideration when planting.

V. canadensis – *Canada Violet, Tall White Violet*

- True northern violet found in rich woods in the mountains.
- Grows to a height of 12".
- Fragrant flowers are white with purplish tinge.

V. pubescens – *Downy Violet (yellow)*

- Grows to 12".
- Common name due to the whitish down on undersides of leaves.
- Grows in rich woods and looks nice along stone walls.

V. conspersa – *American Dog Violet (violet-blue)*

- One of the earliest wildflowers to bloom.
- Bright yellow flowers on 1"-3" stems bloom when there is still snow in the woods.

V. rotundifolia – *Roundleaf Violet (yellow) - (shortest)*

- Native to low woods and meadows.
- Bright yellow flowers on 1"-3" stems bloom when there is still snow in the woods.

V. pallens – *Northern White Violet*

*limited
quantities in
'99*

- Common in wet woods and beside brooks.
- Grows 3-5".
- Fragrant creamy white flowers with purple veins.

Ferns

(available in very limited quantities)

Adiantum pedatum – *Northern Maidenhair Fern*

Description: 12"-24" tall as well as wide. Fronds are very delicate in appearance, fan-shaped.

Culture: Shady, moist areas of the woods garden, as well as an accent in the shade perennial border. This fern grows well in a variety of soils, but does best with a pH of 6-7. It is often found growing in northern-exposed areas where the air is cool and humid.

Uses: This is a rather easy-to-grow fern that needs very little protection.

Ferns

(available in very limited quantities)

Dennstaedtia punctilobula – *Hay-scented Fern*

- Description:** Fronds are 18"-30" tall, and can reach 10" in width. Can be aggressive. Paler green than other ferns.
- Culture:** Moist to dry areas of light sun to part-shade. Preferred soil pH ranges from 4.5-6.0. This fern is very hardy and fast spreading.
- Uses:** An excellent ground cover, but one requiring control if in areas of limited space. It is quite attractive when planted among boulders where it can naturalize.

Matteuccia struthiopteris – *Ostrich Fern*

- Description:** 2'-5' tall. Sterile fronds are plume-like in appearance while the shorter fertile fronds are narrower, turning brown in fall.
- Culture:** Moist, cool areas. It thrives in sandy soil along streams, as well as in swamps and humus-rich rocky woods. The pH should be in the 5-7.5 range. Benefits from frequent watering. Control of aggressive growth habit may be required.
- Uses:** A really stunning accent. Its height makes it a good choice for gardens that might be viewed from a distance.

Polystichum acrostichoides – *Christmas Fern*

- Description:** Evergreen fronds, very dark green. Easy to cultivate, and makes a nice ground cover.
- Culture:** Moist, part shade. This fern is rarely troubled by pests or disease. It benefits from a light wintercover of leaves.
- Uses:** Very pretty over-hanging a woods path and amongst rocks.



Adiantum pedatum

To Lower pH Around Specific Plants

1/2 cup commercial superphosphate to 1 gallon water

One week later: Dust area around plant with one level teaspoon of equal parts powdered sulphur and ammonium sulphate.

Do not use more than the recommended amounts and do not get solutions on the foliage.

For Larger Areas:

Test your soil to determine its pH

To lower the pH 1 point (say from 6.5 to 5.5):

1 cup powdered sulphur and

1 cup ammonium sulphate per square yard.

Sprinkle evenly over soil and rake or dig in.

Peat moss should also be mixed in as well as shredded leaves if available.

MIRACID® may also be used when watering.



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Phillips, Harry R., *Growing and Propagating Wild Flowers*, The University of North Carolina Press, London, 1985.



Plants we hope to have available in the '99 Season

(limited quantities)

<i>Actaea spicata</i> (rubra)	– Red Baneberry
<i>Actaea spicata</i> (alba)	– Doll's Eyes
<i>Aquilegia canadensis</i>	– Wild Columbine
<i>Chelone glabra</i>	– Turtlehead
<i>Chimaphila umbellata</i>	– Pipsissewa
<i>Claytonia virginica</i>	– Spring Beauty
<i>Clematis virginiana</i>	– Virgin's Bower
<i>Cypripedium acaule</i>	– Pink Ladyslipper
<i>Cypripedium parviflorum pubescens</i>	– Large Yellow Ladyslipper
<i>Dentaria diphylla</i>	– Toothwort
<i>Dicentra cucullaria</i>	– Dutchman's Breeches
<i>Erythronium americanum</i>	– Trout Lily
<i>Goodyera tessellata</i>	– Rattlesnake Plantain
<i>Habenaria fimbriata</i>	– Larger Purple Fringed Orchid
<i>Hepatica americana</i>	– Roundlobe Hepatica
<i>Osmunda cinnamomea</i>	– Cinnamon Fern
<i>Polypodium virginianum</i>	– Rock Fern
<i>Rubus odoratus</i>	– Flowering Raspberry