



# *Marilyndica*

Newsletter of the **Maryland Native Plant Society**

**SPRING 2023** Vol. 14 No. 1



***Celebrating Asters!***



**MDFlora.org**  
P.O. Box 4877, Silver Spring, MD 20914

#### EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

**President** Lauren Hubbard  
**Vice President** Judy Fulton  
**Treasurer** Diane Beedle  
**Secretary** Pru Foster

#### BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Allen Browne  
Karyn Molines  
Sujata Roy  
Rod Simmons  
Jil Swearingen

#### CONTACTS

**Membership & Website:**  
Karyn Molines – membership@mdflora.org

#### MNPS CHAPTERS

**Eastern Shore:** info@mdflora.org  
**Greater Baltimore:** Vacant  
**Montgomery County:** info@mdflora.org  
**North East:** Tracy Ripani – tripani@ccps.org  
**Prince George's & Anne Arundel Counties:**  
Robinne Grey – metrogrrrl@gmail.com  
**Southern Maryland:** Karyn Molines  
info@mdflora.org  
**Washington DC:** Claudine Lebeau  
claudine\_l\_lebeau@yahoo.com  
**Western Mountains:** Liz McDowell, LMCD  
lmcd.mnps@gmail.com

*Marilandica* is a publication of the Maryland Native Plant Society.

#### Editor:

Jil Swearingen

#### Assistant Editor:

Pru Foster

#### Layout & Design:

Liz Fisher/EC Fisher Design

## WHAT'S INSIDE

### PRESIDENT'S LENS 3

A message from our new president Lauren Hubbard.

### CLIMATE RESILIENT GARDENING 4

Learn about strategies to nurture a garden that will support biodiversity and thrive long into the future. By Pru Foster



### The Aster Family (Asteraceae): 2023 MNPS Plant Family

**Upland Ironweed (*Vernonia glauca*) and Metallic Sweat Bee (*Agapostemon virescens*).** Photo by R.H. Simmons.

### AN ASTER A DAY, ALMOST 7

With over 300 species in our state, we have our work cut out for us. Grab your favorite field guide or phone app and get started! By Jil Swearingen

### UNUSUAL ASTERACEAE IN MARYLAND 12

Two greatly disjunct Golden-aster species (*Pityopsis* spp.) are found sparingly on the inner Coastal Plain of Maryland's Western Shore. By Rod Simmons

### RARE NATIVE REDISCOVERED 15

Hairy Lettuce (*Lactuca hirsuta* var. *sanguinea*), previously considered extirpated in Maryland, was recently rediscovered in Garrett County, Maryland. Full story to come in the next issue of *Marilandica*. By Rod Simmons

### AROUND MARYLAND 14-15

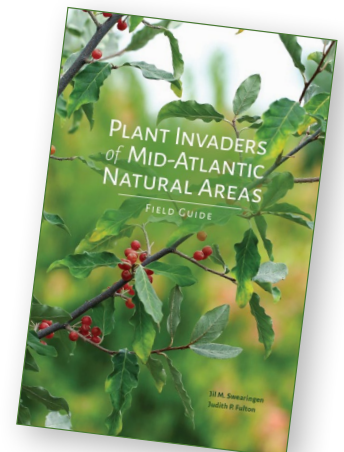
**Nation's Capital Wild Ones Chapter** fosters native plant gardening.

**Clickable Native Plant Nurseries Map** MNPS is pleased to provide a new tool for finding nurseries that sell native plants in the form of a clickable Google map.

### UPCOMING EVENTS 16

#### If something looks a bit different...

*Marilandica* welcomes a new designer, Liz Fisher! Liz lives in Tunis Mills on the Eastern Shore. A graphic designer for over 30 years, she recently worked with Jil Swearingen to produce *Plant Invaders of Mid-Atlantic Natural Areas, Field Guide*. Liz is also a native plant enthusiast, and slowly turning her yard into a wildlife habitat. The board would like to express its deep gratitude to Marjorie Paul for producing *Marilandica* for the past few decades. Thanks Marjie!



Copies of *Plant Invaders* are available for purchase from [mdflora.org/publications](http://mdflora.org/publications).

**Cover: Purple-headed Sneezeweed (*Helenium flexuosum*).**  
Photo by R.H. Simmons.

# Greetings fellow MNPS Members!

I'm enormously humbled to take my turn as President of the MNPS. I know that I stand on the shoulders of remarkable people. Past and present board members, as well as many MNPS members at large, spend their "free time" promoting awareness, appreciation, and conservation of Maryland's native plants and their habitats and have achieved many remarkable things.

As President, one of my goals will be to empower and inspire members to take action towards supporting our mission. One way I plan on doing this is by sharing stories of other native plant advocates and what they are doing to help preserve Maryland's botanical heritage.

I'll start by sharing a little bit about our two newest board members, Diane Beedle and Pru Foster.

Diane is co-founder of the Community Native Planting Project ([www.cheverlynativeplantingproject.org/](http://www.cheverlynativeplantingproject.org/)). This community based project collaborates with the local municipality, institutions, and homeowners to provide stewardship of public spaces by adding native plants and reducing invasives. In just two years over 42,000 sq ft has benefitted from the work of the volunteers and the community! Diane has a long history of advocacy, policy work, and direct service from the local to the national level. She has worked as a community organizer, a recycling program's daily operations manager, a legislative staffer on Capitol Hill, and for a number of nonprofits. She recently completed the University of Maryland Extension's Master Naturalist program. Diane has taken on the role of Treasurer for the MNPS, thank you Diane!

Pru Foster has also recently joined the board. She has written a book called *A Drop of Grace: Finding and Protecting our Common Ground* and writes a newsletter about the joys of eco-conscious living called *The Prudent Lifestyle* ([prufoster.substack.com/](http://prufoster.substack.com/)). In her previous life, Pru was a climate change and biodiversity researcher and she brings a scientist's fascination about nature into her writings while encouraging and empowering us all to make more eco-friendly choices. She has also been a lifelong activist working on issues such as great ape rights, community building, and public space gardening. Pru has a diploma from the Royal Horticulture Society in horticulture as well as one in garden design. Pru has agreed to be Secretary for the MNPS this year, has spearheaded our new clickable map of



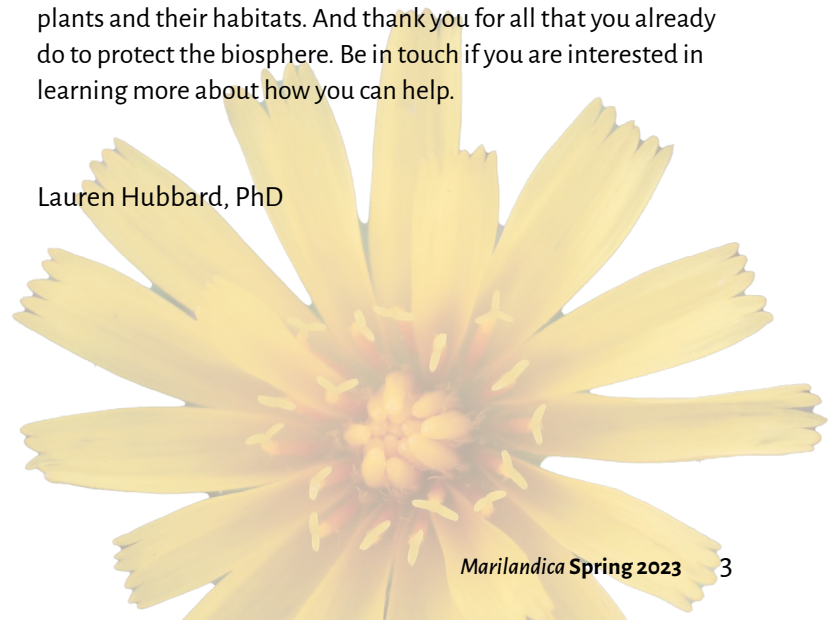
native nurseries on the MNPS website, and is also helping with the publication of this magazine, thank you Pru!

As you can imagine, it takes many hands to run this all-volunteer non-profit; I am just one part of a great team. I could fill the entire *Marilandica* with similar stories of MNPS members and other volunteers doing amazing things to help support a movement towards sustainable and regenerative living. Most of these amazing people are not formally trained botanists but plowed ahead, learning while doing, because they care deeply about the places they live and want to make a difference. The fact is, that is how most of our environmental efforts get done! One person with a passion is joined by others, and the next thing you know there is a movement, and good things happen.

I encourage you to get out there and make a difference! All the little things we do add up. If we get our friends and family involved and align our goals, we're sending political or financial signals that collectively make a massive difference. Some actions you could take include: leading a field trip, talking to your friends and neighbors about the beauty and value of an oak tree, planting natives and sharing them with others, joining an invasive removal effort, and keeping watch over our natural spaces. Together, let's make sure they stay wild and healthy.

I'll plow ahead as President, learning while doing. Please join me and my fellow board members in our work to promote awareness, appreciation, and conservation of Maryland's native plants and their habitats. And thank you for all that you already do to protect the biosphere. Be in touch if you are interested in learning more about how you can help.

Lauren Hubbard, PhD





Golden Ragwort (*Packera aurea*) is an excellent ground cover that even keeps invasive ivies at bay. Photo by Pru Foster.

# Climate Resilient Gardening in Maryland

**A**s a retired climate scientist, and current gardening fanatic, I'm often asked "What should I grow that will survive coming climate change?" My usual articulate response is to murmur something like "Uh ....", or possibly "Um ....", and then later hope that I didn't drool. The difficulty is that trying to answer the what-to-grow question is vastly complicated, even without the uncertainty of climate change. Different species of plants have different light, soil, moisture, wind, pollination, and pest requirements. Heck, different strains within a species can have different requirements. Layer on top of that the unique characteristics of a planting site and the habits of the gardener, and it's quite a challenge to

by PRU FOSTER

give good planting advice. Sprinkle in the uncertainty of climate change and it's a wonder that there are indeed some rules of thumb that can help us to create gardens that will thrive into the future.

Let me emphasize that the uncertainty of future climate patterns is not just uncertain, it is wildly uncertain. There is a whole cascade of uncertainties including the scale of future emissions, the earth system's response including possible tipping points, and the complexity of local climates. That said, climate models are our best guess of the future climate and we can query these models' predictions through NASA or NOAA websites.

Of particular interest to gardeners is a new tool produced by the Davey Institute ([hardinesszones.daveyinstitute.com](http://hardinesszones.daveyinstitute.com))—where you can input your zip code and see how your planting zones are likely to change. For example, my 20854 zip code is currently a 7b planting zone, having warmed from a 7a zone just a couple decades ago. Under a best case scenario, my region is expected to warm to zone 8a by the end of this century and, under a 'worst case' scenario to zone 8b. While I am hopeful that we'll avoid the worst case scenario, it is a good idea to choose tree species, in particular, that can survive these warmer temperatures.

In addition to temperature changes, global warming is altering rainfall


patterns. In general, warmer air temperatures mean more rainfall as more water evaporates off the oceans, although some regions will experience less precipitation. In Maryland, and most of the Eastern Seaboard, a 5-7% percent increase in rainfall is expected. That might sound like good news, but unfortunately, most of the additional rainfall is expected to occur in winter months and as more intense rainfall events. This can mean both more runoff and more erosion. Rising summer temperatures will lead to increased evapotranspiration by plants, which are likely to outpace any increases in precipitation. Simply put, we can expect warmer, wetter, and wilder weather, with drier summers that can stress plant growth. Very roughly, these results are expected to be greater or lesser, depending on the level of climate-warming emissions that occur.

Coping with this future climate is a pretty big ask of the plants we put in the ground. Our best strategy is to plant tough species, that is, plants we can put into the ground and largely ignore until they are looking lovely. The tougher the species, the more likely the individual plant will survive climatic shifts. And the greater the genetic diversity, the more likely the plant population will survive the increased stresses, because some strains may have characteristics which are key to the species survival.


Who would these magical superstar plants be? Natives. And, for the genetic diversity that facilitates adaptation to a changing climate, our superstars will perform best if they are “straight species” natives, not cultivars. Cultivars, including nativars, are the result of intentional hybridization and are usually propagated by taking cuttings rather than through sexual reproduction. The resulting plants are thus clones which are genetically identical to their parent plant. Using cultivars instead of straight species thus reduces genetic diversity in the population, and makes a species more vulnerable to extinction.

While sticking to straight native species might sound a bit restrictive, the

good news is that these are the easiest of plants to grow. Native species are already adapted to our climate and soil, as well as to our climate’s fluctuations. This is especially true of populations that have been living in the wild near us, the so called local-ecotypes. In general, natives, and especially local ecotypes, won’t need to be watered, fed, or mulched, once they are established. They also don’t require soil amendments as we plant them, because



Let me emphasize  
that the uncertainty  
of future climate  
patterns is not  
just uncertain,  
it is wildly uncertain.



they are adapted and co-evolved with local soil. Further, native plants benefit gardeners because they are resistant to many pest species and they host beneficial insects that are predators of garden pests. True, native plants can also harbor the pests themselves, but in a healthy ecosystem the predators will generally keep the pests at bay. Native plants also provide essential food and shelter that our native birds, turtles, frogs, mammals and other wildlife depend upon for survival. They are an essential part of the nutrient and water flows of our ecosystems.

So locally sourced natives are the gold standard for climate resiliency and native wildlife. But these are not always easy to source! Luckily, the Maryland Native Plant Society has a new google map tool on its website that can help. You can look for native plant nurseries near you at [www.mdflora.org/nurseries.html](http://www.mdflora.org/nurseries.html) or find announced native plant sales [www.mdflora.org/plantsales.html](http://www.mdflora.org/plantsales.html). Another

excellent source of local ecotype natives is through the Wild Ones chapters. For example, the Nation’s Capital Wild Ones has plant swaps twice a year and members share seeds throughout the year at meetings. Finding neighbors and new friends with whom to share native plants is an excellent strategy as well.

Another golden rule of resilient planting, including climate resilient planting, is to plant a diverse range of plants. Indeed, for all shocks, and quite possibly for all systems, diversity rules the resiliency roost. This is because if some plants/stocks/peoples/schemes succumb to a given stress others may survive, indeed some may thrive. For the garden, this means diversity in species—golden-rods and bee balm and oaks—but also genetic diversity within a species. For instance, it is beneficial to plant paw paw trees from different lineages, which is also likely to give you more fruit anyway. Research shows, time and again, that diverse ecosystems are far more likely to survive and adapt when faced with stressors. Monocultures can be wiped out in a season—think the potato famine, the loss of 3 billion chestnut trees on the US’ eastern seaboard in the 1900s, and the banana’s doom.

Beyond resilient plant choices, there are also some gardening practices that can help our gardens to thrive long into the future. With more summer dry spells and intense downpours in non-summer months expected in the coming decades, we can plant densely and nurture the soil. Planting densely is just what it sounds like—putting as many plants as possible into the ground—the less bare soil the better. The more plants in a given area the greater the root mass, which will help to retain your soil, and perhaps somewhat counter-intuitively, reduce water stress. Deeper rooted plants bring water closer to the surface and thus can moisten the upper soil column during dry periods. But that’s not the only way dense plantings reduce water stress, a thick canopy also reduces evaporation because soil temperatures are lower, wind is reduced,



The seeds of Toad Trillium (*Trillium sessile*) are transported by ants, a process called “myrmecochory”, an association that could be impacted by climate change. Photo by Pru Foster.

and whatever water that is evaporated tends to stay within the dense leaf canopy. A moist canopy environment means there is less of a difference in the water vapor concentration inside the leaf and outside it. Therefore, less water is transpired to the atmosphere. The net result of dense planting is less water loss, less water stress, less runoff, and reduced soil erosion. And, the cherry on top is that dense planting leads to a great reduction in maintenance time—far fewer weeds, no need to mulch, and a reduction in watering requirements.

Part of dense planting’s magic comes from its role in protecting, aerating, and moistening of the soil column, as well as contributing to the well being of the soil’s microbiome. The microbiome within the soil is of paramount importance to plants’ health because the soil fungi provide plants with many important nutrients. We can further nurture this underground ecosystem by practicing no dig or low tillage gardening. The old technique of forking over a garden bed is loosing ground (cringe). Turning over a garden bed not only brings weed seeds to the surface, but it also accelerates the loss of organic matter from the soil—important for water and nutrient flow and retention. Digging up the soil also physically disturbs the soil microbiome thereby reducing mineral and nutrient uptake by plants. Not to mention, digging over a garden

---

Ensuring biodiversity means planting densely, practicing wildlife friendly gardening, nurturing our soil, and connecting to other native plant areas.

---

bed is hard work. Taking care of your soil is another top management tip for a climate resilient garden.

There is even more we can do to make our gardens more climate resilient—and that is to garden with the wider biosphere in mind. By protecting our local ecosystems, our gardens will benefit from regulated water flows, reduced local temperatures, and all the other benefits of a healthy diverse biosphere. Gardeners can help the critters in our garden and beyond by avoiding pesticides and the over application of fertilizers, leaving the leaves, and encouraging wild areas. The base of

many food webs are the critters that live in plant litter. We can not overestimate the importance of local pockets of diversity, especially in light of a recent estimate that we’ve lost 70% of wild animals in the past 5 decades. That’s beyond disturbing. And if you find leaf litter and twigs untidy—you may find that after a while your sense of what is beautiful shifts. I now see the garden litter as crinkly and beautiful in its own right. And it is not just because it means I get to see more bluebirds, indigo buntings, bald eagles, barn owls, and red tailed hawks. I like the noises the litter makes, the smells it exudes, and even have come to appreciate the color of decaying leaves on my winter beds.

That’s a lot of strategies to make our gardens more climate resilient, but you just need to remember one golden rule. Nurture biodiversity. Biodiversity means both many different kinds of plants and just more plants. Burgeoning comes to mind. Ensuring biodiversity means planting densely, practicing wildlife friendly gardening, nurturing our soil, and connecting to other native plant areas. Here’s a rewrite of “Something old, something blue” to amuse us:

*Something native, something true.  
Sometimes dense, a mixed crew  
A happy planting to ensue.*

Happy nurturing!

# An Aster a Day, Almost

## Members of the Aster Family (Asteraceae) in Maryland

by JIL SWEARINGEN

In Maryland, we have a bounty of “asters”, with three hundred and five species reported to occur in the state, according to Knapp and Naczi’s *Vascular Plants of Maryland, USA: A Comprehensive Account of the State’s Botanical Diversity*, published in 2021. Representatives of this ecologically important family occur from Maryland’s mountainous western counties to the eastern shore and Atlantic Ocean, in habitats including forests, shale barrens, serpentine barrens, bogs, grasslands, marshes, swamps, and sand dunes. In short, they’re just about everywhere!

The Maryland Native Plant Society chose the aster family (aka Compositae) for its Plant Taxa of the Year for 2023 to encourage members to become more familiar with this extensive and diverse family of plants and to improve their identification skills with them. Among the 305 species are 224 *native* (including 61 rare), 70 *non-native*, 8 *non-native invasive* or *noxious*, and 3 with *uncertain nativity*. State and global ranks for rare species are included. For a description of the Natural Heritage Ranking System and definitions for the state and global rankings, see p. 4 of *Vascular Plants of Maryland*.

The following list of species was obtained, with permission, from *Vascular Plants of Maryland*, and is grouped according to the Flora of North America’s tribes and subtribes. Brief FNA descriptions for each tribe are also provided. A *tribe* is a taxonomic rank above genus and below family, and is designated by the suffix “-eae”; a *subtribe* is a subcategory under tribe and is designated by the suffix “-inae.” Tribes and subtribes are used to further group species with similar features and genetic characteristics. Organizing Maryland’s asters in this way should help with recognition and identification. With several hundred highly diverse species to work with, we need all the help we can get!

**Top right: Mouse-ear Hawkweed (*Hieracium pilosella*); Right: Short’s Aster (*Symphotrichum shortii*) and a bee fly. Photos by R.H. Simmons.**



### Special notes:

1. According to Guy Nesom, taxonomists split the genus *Aster* in the 1990s, based on genetic information, into several genera including *Symphotrichum*, which includes the majority of American species, and *Aster* which was determined to be more appropriately associated with Eurasian species. Other genera split from *Aster* include *Almutaster*, *Ampelaster*, *Canadanthus*, *Chloracantha*, *Doellingeria*, *Eucephalus*, *Eurybia*, *Oclemena*, *Oreostemma*, and *Sericocarpus*. *Aster ptarmicoides* has proved to be a white-rayed species of *Solidago* (goldenrod). Many of these now newly recognized genera were previously recognized at the subgeneric rank. Wes Knapp adds: “Many of these now newly recognized genera were previously recognized at the subgeneric rank. Fernald (1950) recognized groups under the names *Doellingeria* and *Ianthe* (now called *Ionactus*) and Gleason & Cronquist (1992) recognized *Sericocarpus*.”
2. Prairie Goldenrod, *Solidago rigidum* var. *rigidum*, has been changed to *Oligoneuron rigidum* var. *rigidum*.
3. Species previously in the genus *Prenanthes* have been moved to the genus *Nabalus*.

# ASTERACEAE IN MARYLAND

## Tribe **ANTHEMIDEAE**

**FNA:** Almost worldwide, mostly Old World.

*Achillea borealis* - American Yarrow

*Tanacetum parthenium* - Common Feverfew

*Artemisia vulgaris* - Common Wormwood

*Anthemis arvensis* - Corn Chamomile

*Anthemis cotula* - Mayweed

*Artemisia abrotanum* - Southern Wormwood

*Artemisia absinthium* - Absinthium

*Artemisia annua* - Annual Wormwood

*Artemisia stelleriana* - Hoary Sagebrush

*Leucanthemum vulgare* - Oxeye Daisy

*Matricaria discoidea* - Pineapple-weed Chamomile

*Tanacetum balsamita* - Coastmary

*Tanacetum vulgare* - Common Tansy

*Tripleurospermum maritimum* ssp. *maritimum* - Pineapple Weed

## Tribe **ASTEREAE**

**FNA:** Almost worldwide, mostly temperate. Large genera such as *Erigeron*, *Symphyotrichum*, and *Solidago* all originated on the continent and subsequently spread to Eurasia or South America. A few genera entered North America from neighboring continents, such as *Aster* in the strict sense (from Eurasia) or *Baccharis* (from Central America). A majority of Astereae genera in the flora of North America are endemic to the continent (more so if Mexico were included).

*Baccharis halimifolia* - Eastern Baccharis

*Boltonia asteroides* var. *asteroides* - Susquehanna Doll's Daisy S1/G5TNR

*Boltonia asteroides* var. *glastifolia* - White Doll's Daisy S1/G5T4T5

*Chrysopsis mariana* - Maryland Goldenaster

*Conyza canadensis* var. *canadensis* - Canada Horseweed

*Conyza canadensis* var. *pusilla* - Fleabane

*Doellingeria infirma* - Appalachian Flat-topped White Aster S3/G5

*Doellingeria umbellata* - Northern Flat-topped White Aster

*Erigeron annuus* - White-top Fleabane

*Erigeron philadelphicus* - Philadelphia Fleabane

*Erigeron pulchellus* var. *brauniae* - Lucy Braun's Plantain S1/G5T4

*Erigeron pulchellus* var. *pulchellus* - Robin's Plantain

*Erigeron strigosus* var. *strigosus* - Daisy Fleabane

*Eurybia compacta* - Slender Aster

*Eurybia divaricata* - White Wood Aster

*Eurybia macrophylla* - Largeleaf Wood Aster

*Eurybia radula* - Rough Wood Aster S1/G5

*Eurybia schreberi* - Schreber's Aster

*Eurybia spectabilis* - Eastern Showy Aster S1/G5

*Euthamia caroliniana* - Carolina Goldentop

*Euthamia graminifolia* - Grassleaf Goldentop

*Euthamia gymnospermoides* - Texas Goldentop

*Euthamia hirtipes* - Marsh Goldentop

*Ionactis linariifolia* - Flaxleaf Aster

*Oclemena acuminata* - Whorled Aster

*Oligoneuron rigidum* var. *rigidum* - Prairie Goldenrod S1/G5

*Pityopsis graminifolia* var. *latifolia* - Narrowleaf Silk-grass

*Sericocarpus asteroides* - Toothed Whitetop Aster

*Sericocarpus linifolius* - Narrowleaf Whitetop Aster

*Solidago altissima* - Tall Goldenrod

*Solidago arguta* var. *arguta* - Cutleaf Goldenrod S1?/G5T4T5

*Solidago arguta* var. *caroliniana* - Atlantic Goldenrod S1?/G5T4

*Solidago bicolor* - White Goldenrod

*Solidago caesia* - Bluestem Goldenrod

*Solidago canadensis* - Canada Goldenrod

*Solidago erecta* - Slender Goldenrod

*Solidago fistulosa* - Pine Barren Goldenrod

*Solidago flexicaulis* - Broadleaf Goldenrod

*Solidago gigantea* - Smooth Goldenrod

*Solidago harrisii* - Shale Barren Goldenrod S3/G4

*Solidago hispida* - Hairy Goldenrod S3/G5T5

*Solidago juncea* - Early Goldenrod

*Solidago latissimifolia* - Elliott's Goldenrod S3/G5

*Solidago nemoralis* ssp. *nemoralis* - Gray Goldenrod

*Solidago odora* var. *odora* - Anise-scented Goldenrod

*Solidago patula* var. *patula* - Roundleaf Goldenrod S3/G5

*Solidago puberula* var. *puberula* - Downy Goldenrod

*Solidago racemosa* - Racemose Goldenrod S1/G5T3?

*Solidago roanensis* - Roan Mountain Goldenrod S3/G4G5

*Solidago rugosa* var. *aspera* - Roughleaf Goldenrod

*Solidago rugosa* var. *rugosa* - Roughleaf Goldenrod

*Solidago rupestris* - Rock Goldenrod S1/G4?

*Solidago sempervirens* var. *mexicana* - Southern Seaside Goldenrod

*Solidago sempervirens* var. *sempervirens* - Seaside Goldenrod

*Solidago speciosa* var. *speciosa* - Harper's Goldenrod S2/G5

*Solidago squarrosa* - Ragged Goldenrod

*Solidago tarda* - Late Goldenrod S1/G4?

*Solidago uliginosa* - Bog Goldenrod S3/G5

*Solidago ulmifolia* var. *ulmifolia* - Elmleaf Goldenrod S3/G4G5

*Symphyotrichum concolor* - Eastern Silvery Aster S1/G5

*Symphyotrichum cordifolium* - Heartleaf Aster

*Symphyotrichum depauperatum* - Serpentine Aster S1/G2

*Symphyotrichum drummondii* - Drummond's Aster S1/G5

*Symphyotrichum dumosum* - Bushy Aster

*Symphyotrichum ericoides* - White Heath Aster

*Symphyotrichum laeve* var. *concinnum* - Narrow-leaved Smooth Blue Aster S1?/G5T4

*Symphyotrichum laeve* var. *laeve* - Smooth Blue Aster

*Symphyotrichum lanceolatum* var. *lanceolatum* - Panicked Aster

*Symphyotrichum lanceolatum* var. *latifolium* - White Panicked Aster

*Symphyotrichum lateriflorum* - Starved Aster

**Crooked-stem Aster (*Symphyotrichum prenanthoides*) and a bee fly.  
 Photo by R.H. Simmons.**







**Field Thistle (*Cirsium discolor*) and Metallic Sweat Bee (*Agapostemon virescens*).**  
**Photo by R.H. Simmons.**

*Symphyotrichum lowrieanum* - Fall Aster  
*Symphyotrichum novae-angliae* - New England Aster  
*Symphyotrichum novi-belgii* - Longleaf Aster  
*Symphyotrichum oblongifolium* - Aromatic Aster  
*Symphyotrichum patens* - Late Purple Aster  
*Symphyotrichum phlogifolium* - Late Purple Aster  
*Symphyotrichum pilosum* var. *pilosum* - White Heath Aster  
*Symphyotrichum pilosum* var. *pringlei* - Pringle's Aster  
*Symphyotrichum praealtum* - Willow Aster S1/G5  
*Symphyotrichum prenanthoides* - Crooked-stem Aster  
*Symphyotrichum puniceum* - Swamp Aster  
*Symphyotrichum racemosum* - Small White Aster  
*Symphyotrichum shortii* - Short's Aster S3S4/G5  
*Symphyotrichum subulatum* - Annual Saltmarsh Aster  
*Symphyotrichum tenuifolium* - Perennial Saltmarsh Aster  
*Symphyotrichum undulatum* - Wavyleaf Aster  
*Symphyotrichum urophyllum* - White Arrow Aster  
*Aster tataricus* - Tartarian Aster  
*Bellis perennis* - Lawn Daisy  
*Grindelia lanceolata* - Narrowleaf Gumweed  
*Grindelia squarrosa* - Broadleaf Gumweed  
*Heterotheca subaxillaris* - Camphorweed Goldenaster  
*Oclemena nemoralis* - Bog Aster

### Tribe **CARDUEAE**

**FNA:** Mostly Old World, especially Mediterranean, some species widely introduced.

*Cirsium altissimum* - Tall Thistle  
*Cirsium discolor* - Field Thistle  
*Cirsium horridulum* var. *horridulum* - Yellow Thistle S3/G5  
*Cirsium muticum* - Swamp Thistle S3/G5  
*Cirsium pumilum* - Pasture Thistle  
*Carduus acanthoides* - Spiny Plumeless Thistle  
*Carduus crispus* - Curled Plumeless Thistle  
*Carduus nutans* ssp. *macrolepis* - Musk Thistle  
*Cirsium arvense* - Creeping Thistle  
*Cirsium vulgare* - Bull Thistle  
*Arctium lappa* - Greater Burdock  
*Arctium minus* - Lesser Burdock  
*Centaurea cyanus* - Garden Cornflower  
*Centaurea jacea* - Brown Star-thistle  
*Centaurea nigra* - Black Star-thistle  
*Centaurea nigrescens* - Short-fringe Star-thistle  
*Centaurea solstitialis* - Yellow Star-thistle  
*Centaurea stoebe* ssp. *micranthos* - Spotted Star-thistle  
*Onopordum acanthium* - Scotch Cotton-thistle

### Tribe **CICHORIEAE**

**FNA:** Nearly worldwide, mostly in Old World, mostly at temperate latitudes, some species widely introduced.

*Hieracium gronovii* - Hairy Hawkweed  
*Hieracium marianum* - Maryland Hawkweed  
*Hieracium paniculatum* - Panicked Hawkweed  
*Hieracium scabrum* - Rough Hawkweed

*Hieracium traillii* - Shale-barren Hawkweed  
*Hieracium venosum* - Rattlesnake Hawkweed  
*Krigia dandelion* - Potato Dwarf Dandelion S2S3  
*Krigia virginica* - Virginia Dwarf Dandelion  
*Lactuca biennis* - Tall Blue Lettuce Blake  
*Lactuca canadensis* - Canada Lettuce  
*Lactuca floridana* - Woodland Lettuce  
*Lactuca hirsuta* var. *sanguinea* SU  
*Nabalus (Prenanthes) altissimus* - Tall Rattlesnake-root  
*Nabalus (Prenanthes) autumnalis* - Slender Rattlesnakeroot S1/G4G5  
*Nabalus (Prenanthes) crepidineus* - Nodding Rattlesnake-root  
*Nabalus (Prenanthes) serpentarius* - Lion's-foot  
*Nabalus (Prenanthes) trifoliolatus* - Three-Leaved Rattlesnake-root  
*Pyrrhopappus carolinianus* - Carolina False Dandelion  
*Youngia japonica* - Oriental False Hawksbeard  
*Chondrilla juncea* - Rush Skeletonweed  
*Cichorium intybus* - Chicory  
*Hieracium aurantiacum* - Orange Hawkweed  
*Hieracium caespitosum* - Meadow Hawkweed  
*Hieracium pilosella* - Mouse-ear Hawkweed  
*Hypochaeris radicata* - Spotted Cat's-ear  
*Krigia cespitosa* - Opposite-Leaved Dwarf Dandelion  
*Lactuca saligna* - Willowleaf Lettuce  
*Lactuca serriola* - Prickly Lettuce  
*Lapsana communis* - Common Nipplewort  
*Sonchus arvensis* - Field Sowthistle  
*Sonchus asper* - Spiny-leaf Sowthistle  
*Sonchus oleraceus* - Common Sowthistle  
*Taraxacum erythrospermum* - Red-seeded Dandelion  
*Taraxacum officinale* ssp. *officinale* - Common Dandelion  
*Tragopogon dubius* - Meadow Goat's-beard  
*Tragopogon porrifolius* - Purple Goat's-beard  
*Tragopogon pratensis* - Meadow Goat's-beard  
*Youngia thunbergiana* - False Hawksbeard

### Tribe **EUPATORIAEAE**

**FNA:** Mostly subtropics, tropics, and warm-temperate New World, also in Old World.

*Ageratina altissima* var. *altissima* - White Snakeroot  
*Ageratina aromatica* - Lesser Snakeroot  
*Brickellia eupatorioides* var. *eupatorioides* - False Boneset  
*Conoclinium coelestinum* - Blue Boneset  
*Eupatorium album* - White Thoroughwort

*Eupatorium altissimum* - Tall Boneset S3/G5  
*Eupatorium capillifolium* - Small Dog-fennel Thoroughwort  
*Eupatorium godfreyanum* - Godfrey's Eupatorium  
*Eupatorium hyssopifolium* var. *hyssopifolium* - Hyssopleaf Thoroughwort  
*Eupatorium leucolepis* - White-bract Boneset S2S3/G5  
*Eupatorium perfoliatum* - Common Boneset  
*Eupatorium pilosum* - Vervain Thoroughwort  
*Eupatorium rotundifolium* - Hairy Boneset  
*Eupatorium rotundifolium* var. *rotundifolium* - Roundleaf Boneset  
*Eupatorium serotinum* - Late-flower Thoroughwort  
*Eupatorium sessilifolium* var. *sessilifolium* - Upland Boneset  
*Eupatorium torreyanum* - Fringed Boneset  
*Eupatorium vaseyi* - Vasey's Boneset  
*Eutrochium dubium* - Joe-pye Thoroughwort  
*Eutrochium fistulosum* - Hollow Joe-pyeweed  
*Eutrochium maculatum* var. *maculatum* - Spotted Joe-pyeweed SU/G5  
*Eutrochium purpureum* - Sweet Joe-pyeweed  
*Liatris helleri* - Heller's Blazing Star SH/G3  
*Liatris pilosa* - Shaggy Gayfeather  
*Liatris scariosa* - Devil's Bite  
*Liatris spicata* var. *spicata* - Dense Blazing Star S1/G5T5  
*Liatris squarrosa* var. *squarrosa* - Scaly Blazing Star S1/G5  
*Mikania scandens* - Climbing Hempweed  
*Sclerolepis uniflora* - One-flowered Sclerolepis S2/G4  
*Ageratum conyzoides* - Yerba de Cabrio

### Tribe GNAPHALIEAE

**FNA:** Nearly worldwide, with centers of concentration in southern Africa and Australia, in both Old World and New World, the greater numbers of genera and species in the southern hemisphere.

*Anaphalis margaritacea* - Pearly Everlasting S3/G5  
*Antennaria howellii* - Howell's Pussytoes  
*Antennaria neglecta* - Field Pussytoes  
*Antennaria parlinii* - Parlin's Pussytoes  
*Antennaria plantaginifolia* - Plantain-leaf Pussytoes  
*Antennaria solitaria* - Single-head Pussytoes S2/G5  
*Antennaria virginica* - Shale Barren Pussytoes  
*Gamochaeta purpurea* - Purple Cudweed  
*Pseudognaphalium helleri* - Catfoot  
*Pseudognaphalium obtusifolium* - Fragrant Cudweed  
*Filago vulgaris* - Common Fluffweed  
*Gamochaeta pensylvanica* - Pennsylvania Everlasting  
*Gnaphalium uliginosum* - Low Cudweed

### Tribe HELIANTHEAE

**FNA:** Almost wholly New World, mostly subtropical, tropical, and warm-temperate.

#### Subtribe AMBROSIIINAE

*Ambrosia artemisiifolia* - Annual Ragweed  
*Ambrosia trifida* var. *trifida* - Great Ragweed  
*Iva annua* - Sumpweed  
*Iva frutescens* ssp. *frutescens* - Bigleaf Marsh Elder  
*Parthenium integrifolium* - American Feverfew S1/G5  
*Xanthium strumarium* - Rough Cocklebur  
*Xanthium spinosum* - Spiny Cocklebur

#### Subtribe CHAENACTIDINAE

*Arnica acaulis* - Leopard's-bane S1/G4

#### Subtribe COREOPSISIDINAE

*Bidens bidentoides* - Maryland Bur-marigold S3.1/G3G4  
*Bidens bipinnata* - Spanish Needles  
*Bidens cernua* - Nodding Beggar-ticks  
*Bidens comosa* - Strawstem Beggar-ticks  
*Bidens connata* - Purplestem Beggar-ticks  
*Bidens discoidea* - Swamp Beggar-ticks  
*Bidens frondosa* - Devil's Beggar-ticks  
*Bidens laevis* - Smooth Bur-marigold  
*Bidens polylepis* - Ozark Tickseed Sunflower  
*Bidens trichosperma* - Northern Tickseed Sunflower S3S4/G5  
*Bidens vulgata* - Tall Bur-marigold  
*Coreopsis rosea* - Rose Coreopsis S1/G3  
*Coreopsis tripteris* - Tall Tickseed S1/G5  
*Coreopsis verticillata* - Whorled Coreopsis S3/G5  
*Bidens aristosa* - Tickseed Beggar-ticks  
*Coreopsis grandiflora* - Large-flowered Tickseed  
*Coreopsis lanceolata* - Sand Coreopsis  
*Coreopsis tinctoria* - Golden Tickseed  
*Cosmos sulphureus* - Sulphur Cosmos

#### Subtribe ECLIPTINAE

*Borrichia frutescens* - Sea Oxeye SH/G5  
*Chrysogonum virginianum* var. *virginianum* - Green and Gold S3/G5T5  
*Heliopsis helianthoides* var. *helianthoides* - Smooth Oxeye  
*Silphium asteriscus* var. *trifoliatum* - Threeleaf Rosinweed S3/G4?  
*Verbesina alternifolia* - Wingstem  
*Verbesina occidentalis* - Yellow Crownbeard  
*Echinacea pallida* - Pale Purple Coneflower  
*Echinacea purpurea* - Eastern Purple Coneflower  
*Eclipta prostrata* - False Daisy

#### Subtribe GAILLARDIINAE

*Helenium autumnale* var. *autumnale* - Common Sneezeweed  
*Helenium flexuosum* - Purple-head Sneezeweed  
*Gaillardia pulchella* var. *pulchella* - Common Blanketflower

**Left:** Boneset (*Eupatorium perfoliatum*) and Ailanthus Webworm (*Atteva aurea*). Photo by R.H. Simmons.



### Subtribe GALINSOGINAE

*Galinsoga parviflora* - Small-flowered Quickweed

*Galinsoga quadriradiata* - Fringed Quickweed

### Subtribe HELIANTHINAE

*Helianthus angustifolius* - Swamp Sunflower

*Helianthus decapetalus* - Thinleaf Sunflower

*Helianthus divaricatus* - Woodland Sunflower

*Helianthus giganteus* - Tall Sunflower

*Helianthus hirsutus* - Hairy Sunflower S1/G5

*Helianthus laevigatus* - Smooth Sunflower S1/G4

*Helianthus occidentalis* ssp. *occidentalis* - Fewleaf Sunflower S1/G5

*Helianthus strumosus* - Pale-leaf Sunflower

*Helianthus annuus* - Common Sunflower

*Helianthus debilis* ssp. *cucumerifolius* - Cucumberleaf Sunflower

*Helianthus maximiliani* - Maximilian Sunflower

*Helianthus mollis* - Ashy Sunflower

*Helianthus tuberosus* - Jerusalem Artichoke

*Helianthus grosseserratus* - Sawtooth Sunflower

### Subtribe POLYMNIIINAE

*Polymnia canadensis* - White-flowered Leafcup

### Subtribe RUDBECKIINAE

*Rudbeckia fulgida* var. *fulgida* - Orange Coneflower S3/G5

*Rudbeckia hirta* var. *hirta* - Black-eyed Susan

*Rudbeckia laciniata* var. *bipinnata* - Greenhead Coneflower

*Rudbeckia laciniata* var. *humilis* - Blue Ridge Cutleaf Coneflower

*Rudbeckia laciniata* var. *laciniata* - Common Greenhead Coneflower

*Rudbeckia triloba* var. *triloba* - Brown-eyed Susan S3/G5

*Rudbeckia hirta* var. *pulcherrima* - Showy Black-eyed Susan

### Tribe INULEAE

**FNA:** Introduced; Old World, especially Eurasia and northern Africa, some species widely introduced and established in local floras.

*Inula helenium* - Elecampane

*Pulicaria dysenterica* - Meadow False Fleabane

### Tribe PLUCHEEAE

**FNA:** Mostly tropical and subtropical areas of Central America, South America, Africa, Asia, and Australia, some species are widely introduced and established in local floras.

*Pluchea camphorata* - Marsh Fleabane S1/G5

*Pluchea foetida* var. *foetida* - Stinking Camphorweed

*Pluchea odorata* var. *odorata* - Scented Conyza

**Legend:** Native taxa / Native rare species / Invasive or noxious weeds / Taxa not native to Maryland / Nativity uncertain

**Key to Tribes of Asteraceae:** [floranorthamerica.org/Asteraceae#Key\\_to\\_Tribes\\_of\\_Asteraceae](http://floranorthamerica.org/Asteraceae#Key_to_Tribes_of_Asteraceae)

## REFERENCES

Flora of North America (FNA) beta. [floranorthamerica.org/Asteraceae](http://floranorthamerica.org/Asteraceae)

Knapp, Wesley M. and Robert F. C. Naczi. 2021. *Vascular Plants of Maryland, USA: A Comprehensive Account of the State's Botanical Diversity*. [mdflora.org/resources/Publications/VascularPlantsofMD.pdf](http://mdflora.org/resources/Publications/VascularPlantsofMD.pdf)

Nesom, Guy. Name changes in *Aster*. [www.guynesom.com/NameChangesInAsterWEB.htm](http://www.guynesom.com/NameChangesInAsterWEB.htm)



**Upland Ironweed (*Vernonia glauca*) and Metallic Sweat Bee (*Agapostemon virescens*).** Photo by R.H. Simmons.

### Tribe SENECTIONEAE

**FNA:** Almost worldwide, mostly temperate to subtropical.

*Arnoglossum atriplicifolium* - Pale Indian-plantain

*Arnoglossum reniforme* - Great Indian-plantain SH

*Erechtites hieraciifolius* - American Burnweed

*Packera anonyma* - Small's Ragwort

*Packera antennariifolia* - Cat's-paw Ragwort S3/G4

*Packera aurea* - Golden Groundsel

*Packera crawfordii* - Crawford's Ragwort

*Packera obovata* - Roundleaf Groundsel

*Packera paupercula* - Balsam Ragwort S3/G5

*Packera tomentosa* - Woolly Groundsel

*Senecio suaveolens* - Sweet-scented Indian-plantain S1/G4

*Ligularia dentata* - Orangequeen

*Senecio vulgaris* - Old-man-in-the-spring

*Tussilago farfara* - Colt's-foot

### Tribe VERNONIEAE

**FNA:** Mostly tropics and warm-temperate regions of New World and Old World.

*Elephantopus carolinianus* - Carolina Elephant's-foot

*Elephantopus nudatus* - Smooth Elephant's-foot

*Elephantopus tomentosus* - Tobaccoweed S1S2/G5

*Vernonia gigantea* - Giant Ironweed SU/G5

*Vernonia glauca* - Broadleaf Ironweed

*Vernonia noveboracensis* - New York Ironweed

*Vernonia arkansana* - Arkansas Ironweed

# Unusual Asteraceae in Maryland



Fig. 1 Grass-leaved Golden-aster (*Pityopsis graminifolia* var. *latifolia*) flower head. Photo by R.H. Simmons.

**G**rass-leaved Golden-aster (*Pityopsis graminifolia* var. *latifolia*) is a striking plant, at least as much for the silvery, silky-pubescent, dense patches of narrow-lanceolate leaves as for the small, bright yellow flowers in August through October. The older common name for this plant—reflecting the distinctive foliage—is “Silkgrass” (Brown and Brown 1984).

*Pityopsis*: “A genus of about 13 taxa (variously recognized at species or varietal rank), perennial herbs, of se. North America south to Central America. *Pityopsis* is taxonomically and nomenclaturally difficult. The problems include species and varietal concepts in a morphologically and cytologically diverse group, nomenclatural issues involving typification and application (and frequently misapplication) of a plethora of names at specific and varietal ranks...” (Weakley and

by R.H. SIMMONS

Southeastern Flora Team 2022).

According to the 2022 Weakley Flora, the correct name for what was formerly called “*Pityopsis graminifolia* var. *latifolia*”—and earlier “*Chrysopsis graminifolia*”—is *Pityopsis nervosa*: “A number of prominent researchers seem to have somewhat different interpretations of the *Pityopsis graminifolia* complex. Although there have been a lot of chromosome counts done, there haven’t been any molecular studies which could clear up some of the phylogenetic confusion” (Gary Fleming, pers. comm.). Nonetheless, the Flora of the Southeastern United States (2022) provides excellent keys to the *Pityopsis* genus as currently circumscribed.

Grass-leaved Golden-aster is near the northern limits of its natural range

in Maryland. Its northernmost station is the Coastal Plain of southern New Jersey, while it is historic for Delaware (Weakley and Southeastern Flora Team 2022).

The Maryland Biodiversity Project gives the state’s distribution of Grass-leaved Golden-aster as outer and inner Coastal Plain: “Common in sand hill habitats that border the Pocomoke River and Nassawango Creek regions of Worcester and Wicomico counties. Uncommon in sandy interior habitats of Anne Arundel and Prince George’s counties.”

The inner Coastal Plain habitats are infrequent on Maryland’s Western Shore, occurring in deep Cretaceous-aged sands of globally rare pine barrens communities at the Beltsville Agricultural Research Center (BARC) and Patuxent Research Refuge (PRR) to the east in northern Prince George’s and Anne Arundel counties, Maryland (Simmons et al. 2008).

An October 4, 2003 specimen was also collected by Brent Steury from a “dry sandy meadow between the Patuxent River and Patuxent River Road, south of [Governor] Bridge Road” northwest of Davidsonville, Anne Arundel County, Maryland. This and an August 19, 2000 collection by Mark Strong from BARC East Farm pine barrens along Beaver Dam Road comprise the sum of Maryland’s Western Shore specimens of Grass-leaved Golden-aster at the United States National Herbarium (US), Smithsonian Institution.

Pineland Golden-aster (*Pityopsis aspera* var. *adenolepis*), also a plant of sandy soils in Maryland, is much rarer this far north and is only known in Maryland from St. Mary’s County from a single sheet of an old E.H. Walker collection in the DC Herbarium collection at US: *Pityopsis aspera* (Shuttlw. ex Small) Small var. *adenolepis* (Fern.) Semple & Bowers, *E.H. Walker* 3930, 30 Aug 1945,

“near ‘Christmas Hill’, 2.2 m. bearing 304 degrees from St. Mary; roadside through pine woods, St. Mary’s County, Maryland”. This specimen was examined and determined as *Heterotheca adenolepis* (Fern.) Ahles by John C. Semple in April 1978 and represents the northernmost station known for this taxon in the eastern U.S.

This specimen was later examined and annotated as *Pityopsis aspera* var. *adenolepis* by R.H. Simmons on September 26, 2016, merely a nomenclatural update. It was reexamined by Simmons on February 13, 2023, which again confirmed Semple’s original determination.

The Digital Atlas of the Virginia Flora cites this species for Northumberland County on Virginia’s Northern Neck just opposite the Potomac River from St. Mary’s County, Maryland and south of the similar Loblolly Pine (*Pinus taeda*) woodlands of the area near Drayden between the St. Mary’s River and Tall Timbers

(Virginia Botanical Associates 2023).

A good reminder of why it is best not to move plant genotypes around, especially from hundreds of miles away and from different physiographic regions, is a reporting from the late 2000s of a Grass-leaved Golden-aster breeding program on BARC grounds at the Norman A. Berg National Plant Materials Center (NPMC) in Beltsville, Maryland: “The NPMC had wild collected seeds in the mountains of Tennessee. The resulting cultivar was very aggressive, escaped NPMC grounds, and was found growing along roadsides in the area. I recall it more because of the politics of the situation, where the federal employees that worked at NPMC were debating whether or not the program should be stopped and the escaped plants treated with herbicide” (Sara Tangren, pers. comm.).

Destroying the anthropomorphically caused, aggressive non-native plants and



**Fig. 2.** Grass-leaved Golden-aster (*Pityopsis graminifolia* var. *latifolia*) at edge of globally rare Pine Barrens Pine - Oak Woodland: *Pinus rigida* - *Quercus coccinea* - *Quercus falcata* / (*Quercus marilandica*) / *Gaylussacia frondosa* Woodland (USNVC: CEGLo06329) on the East Farm at BARC. Photo by R.H. Simmons.



**Fig. 3.** Pineland Golden-aster (*Pityopsis aspera* var. *adenolepis*). Photo by Gary P. Fleming.

abandoning the Grass-leaved Golden-aster breeding program may well have been the outcome, as no record of it is found in NPMC literature. If so, kudos to NPMC staff for adhering to the chief tenet of ecological restoration: Do No Harm.

As to any concerns that the Western Shore occurrences of Grass-leaved Golden-

aster are all escapes from the NPMC breeding program, the abundance of collections and observations over the past 25 years or so from stations throughout eastward sandy regions of Prince George's and Anne Arundel counties, some quite a distance away, dispels that scenario. Three well-established populations of Grass-

leaved Golden-aster are documented for the PRR North Tract in Anne Arundel County (Bill Harms, pers. comm.), several thriving populations have been noted at the PRR South Tract, many patches are known from the BARC East Farm, including interior sections (Fig. 2), as well as the above cited specimens.

## LITERATURE CITED

Brown, M.L. and R.G. Brown. 1984. *Herbaceous plants of Maryland*. Baltimore: Port City Press, Inc.

Maryland Biodiversity Project (MBP). Website. Available at: <https://www.marylandbiodiversity.com/>. Accessed 11 February 2023.

Simmons, R.H., J.M. Parrish, M.D. Tice, and M.T. Strong. 2008. Conservation Priorities and Selected Natural Communities of the Upper Anacostia Watershed. *Marilandica* 12:1–22.

Virginia Botanical Associates. 2023. Digital Atlas of the Virginia Flora (<http://www.vaplantatlas.org>). c/o Virginia Botanical Associates, Blacksburg. Accessed 11 February 2023.

Weakley, A.S. and Southeastern Flora Team 2022. *Flora of the southeastern United States*. University of North Carolina Herbarium, North Carolina Botanical Garden.



Wild Ones native plant swap.  
Photo by Dan Chew.

## Wild Ones new to Maryland

**Wild Ones is a national organization promoting gardening practices that support our native wildlife.** The original Wild Ones was inspired by the work of Lorrie Otto, who helped to establish the US' ban on DDT and the Environmental Defense Fund. Following on from Lorrie's pioneering cries to abandon traditional mowed lawn, Wild Ones today focuses on the preservation, restoration, and establishment of native plant communities.

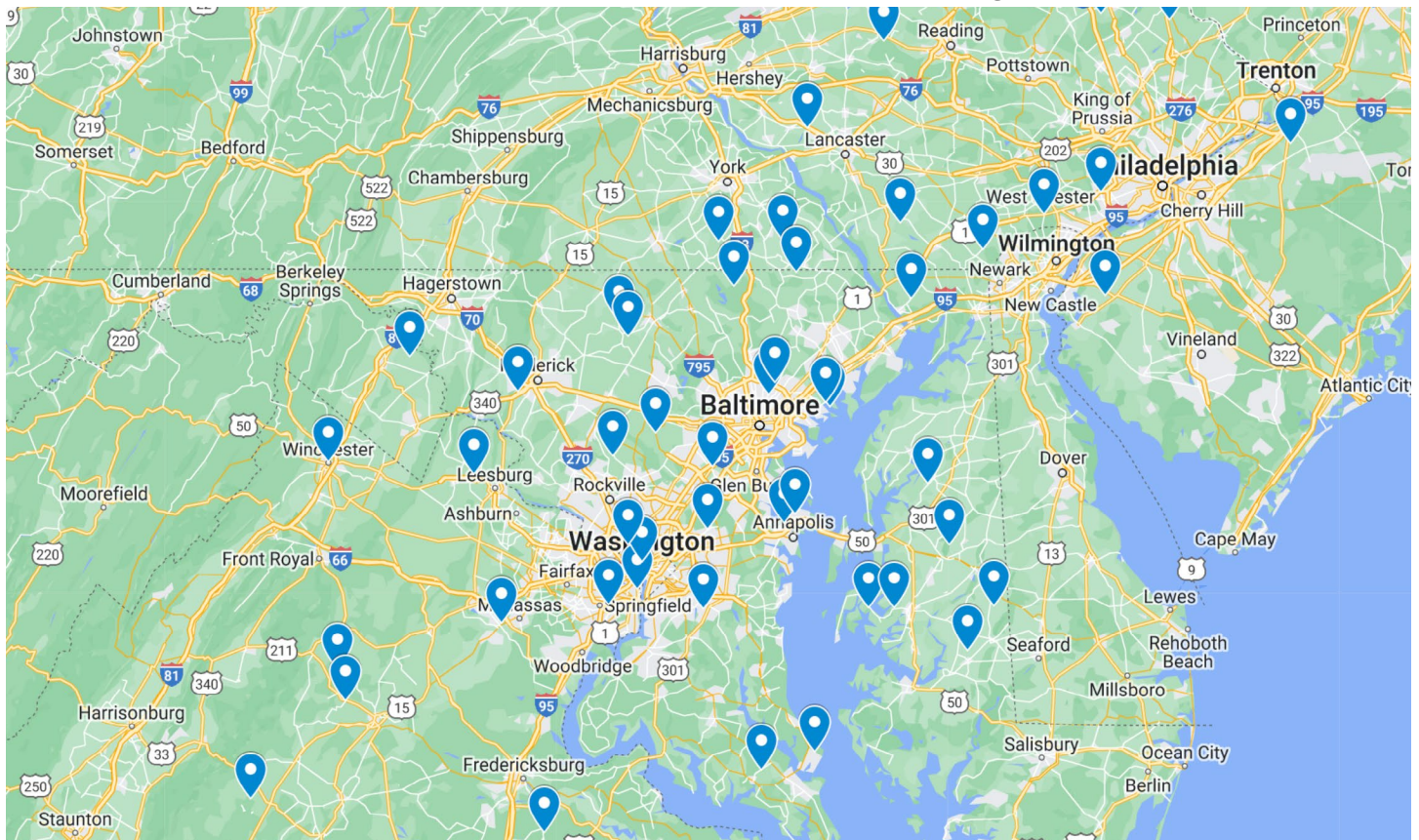
Four years ago, there were no Wild Ones Chapters in Maryland. This inspired Carol Chew, a friend of Lorrie's, to establish the first Maryland Wild Ones Chapter—the Nation's Capital Wild Ones (originally Chesapeake Wild Ones) with the help of longtime Wild One's member-at-large Marney Bruce. There are now two additional chapters, one in Baltimore and the other on the Chesapeake Bay shore. Wild Ones focuses primarily on gardening with natives, with a goal of getting more landowners to plant and grow native species.

Here at the Nation's Capital Chapter, we have a vibrant and welcoming community—about 90 members strong, primarily from Montgomery County, but open to anyone in Maryland. We hold monthly programs and in warmer weather, we visit members' gardens, wander about, and chat about the trials and tribulations of native gardening.

There is usually some form of plant exchange at these gatherings. This winter, we have been lucky enough to meet on the grounds of Glenstone Museum in Potomac for presentations and discussions on topics such as native plant cultivars and wildlife corridors. But the highlight of the year, is our native plant swaps, held twice a year. If the thought of sharing your local natives and getting other local natives fills you with excitement, do get in touch. <https://wildones.org/chapters/>

# New clickable map of area native plant nurseries!

Locate area native plant nurseries at <https://mdflora.org/nurseries.html>



We took the list of nurseries selling native plants from the MNPS website and created a google map. This new interactive map, with pins on native plant nurseries, allows you to click on a site to get more information including the nursery's website, contact information, and a short description. We will endeavor to keep the map up to date. However, we advise users to call nurseries in advance when planning a visit.

## HAIRY LETTUCE REDISCOVERED!

Hairy Lettuce (*Lactuca hirsuta* var. *sanguinea*) was recently rediscovered in Garrett County, Maryland. Story to come in the next issue of *Marilandica*.

Photo by Gary P. Fleming.



# Marilandica

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

## OUR MISSION

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

**Become a member.**

**Join online:**

**[www.mdflora.org](http://www.mdflora.org).**

## UPCOMING EVENTS

### MNPS Monthly Programs

**April:** No Program.

**May 23 (7:30PM):** *Life cycles, landscape practices & growing native plants from seed* - Heather McCord

**June 27 (7:30PM):** *Ecological gardening with climate change to prevent future invasions & assist native migrations* - Bethany Bradley

**July 25 (7:30PM):** *Biological control of invasive plants using insects* - Ellen Lake

**Registration is required.** Unless otherwise indicated, all programs are by Zoom and are recorded. Zoom opens at 7:00PM for pre-program board update and member Q&A. Presentations begin at 7:30PM and generally run until 8:45PM. Please check [mdflora.org](http://mdflora.org) for details, updates, and recordings of past presentations.

**Potato Dwarf Dandelion (*Krigia dandelion*).**  
**Photo by R.H. Simmons.**

