

Please send reports with photos to
pam@conservingcarolina.org
 Thanks to David Campbell for identifying Polk County's 'Most Wanted'

slightly about 12" in height, but may be somewhat taller.
 Stalks are typically mid-April.



Ten-petal Anemone
 (Anemone berlandieri)
 Flowers (labeled) pink, white, or

the same time during summer to fall.
 around the spike - only a few are in bloom at yellow and densely crowded together



Yellow Giant-hyssop
 (Agastache nepetoides)
 A fast-growing perennial herb with an upright growth habit and woody, square stems that usually grow 4-7' tall. Stalkless flowers are pale greenish-yellow and densely crowded together around the spike - only a few are in bloom at the same time during summer to fall.

Polk County's Most Wanted Plants



Spotlighting Species of Interest in Polk County, NC

For more information, visit the Conserving Carolina website at www.conservingcarolina.org/polk-countys-most-wanted-plants-animals



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 Columbus, NC 28722
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American Bluehearts
 (Buchnera americana)
 With a height of 15-30" and blue/lavender petals, American Bluehearts could be mistaken as an unusual species of Phlox by a casual observer.



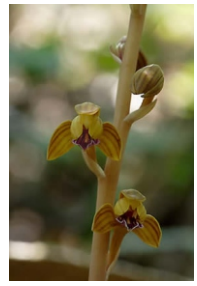
Lobed Spleenwort
 Lobed Spleenwort is the only fern in our area with the well-developed rounded lobes that occur on its leaves, particularly near the base of the plant.



Bradley's Spleenwort & Lobed Spleenwort
 (Asplenium bradleyi) Both of these rock-loving ferns will be found growing in tiny crevices that remain relatively moist and contain small amounts of organic debris. The Bradley's Spleenwort's stem base or 'stipe' is darker, gradually becoming light green near the tip of the leaf. The lobed Spleenwort is the only fern in our area with the well-developed rounded lobes that occur on its leaves, particularly near the base of the plant.



Crested Coralroot
 (Hexalectris spicata)
 A native orchid, grows in dry woodlands. Flowers are 3 yellowish brown sepals with brownish purple striations growing on a 6-32" flesh colored stalk blooming July-Aug.



Small Whorled Pogonia
 (Isotria medeoloides)
 Rare native orchid, about 10-14". Five or six grayish green oblong leaves 1-3.5" form a single whorl around a greenish white stem, under the flower and/or fruit. Flowers are yellowish-green 0.5 to 1" long mid-May-early June.



Common Juniper
 (Juniperus communis var. depressa)
 The leaves are awl-shaped and needle-like, 1/4-7/8" long, almost perpendicular to the stem, and in whorls of three. The foliage is gray-green to blue-green in summer, sometimes has a yellow or brownish cast in the winter, often with a white line above and shiny dark green color beneath.



Spring Coralroot
 (Coralorrhiza wisteriana)
 Essentially leafless it can be identified by the 6-32" tall, flesh-colored flower stalk adorned with colorful flowers in a loose, terminal raceme during July-Aug.



Curlyheads
 (Clematis ochroleuca)
 An upright herbaceous plant from 10-20". Blooms white, mild to late spring. Spectacular seeds surrounded by 'hairy' appendages; seed heads often more obvious than the flowers.



Indian Paintbrush
 (Castilleja coccinea)
 A colorful plant adorned with red, yellow and green, Indian Paintbrush ranges from four inches in height to just over two feet. Flowers Apr.-June.



Pale Purple Coneflower
 (Echinacea pallida)
 It has pale pink flowers that, at maturity, are often greatly reflexed (pointing backwards). Plants range from 30-90 cm in height, and stems may be hairy or smooth. Blooms in summer.



Pink Thoroughwort
 (Fleischmannia incarnata)
 A member of the Aster family, it's closely allied to the 'Joe Pye Weeds' of the genus Eupatorium. The leaves are coarsely toothed. Flowers are pink to purple and consist of many small 'heads.' Blooms late summer-fall.



French Broad Heartleaf
 (Hexastylis rhombiformis)
 The leaves are evergreen and leathery in appearance. The flowers are small and cryptically colored; sometimes obscured by the leaf litter. Locally, these flowers are sometimes referred to as 'Little Brown Jugs'. Blooms in spring.

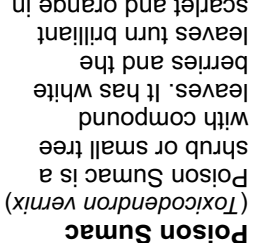





Largeleaf Grass of Parnassus
(*Parnassia grandifolia*)
Not a grass at all, *Parnassia* are wet-land plants, preferring bogs or streamside situations in sunny areas, or more wooded areas that admit a good deal of light. Flowers are beautiful and distinctive, “hovering” on the long main stem above the low-growing leaves. Flowers are white with green lines. Blooms late Aug.–Oct.




Winter Grapefern
(*Sceptridium lunarioides*)
Winter Grapefern completes its life cycle between November and very early spring. It’s very small, and extremely easy to miss. Often, the only clue to its presence is the (relatively) long spore-bearing stalk emerging from its basal leaves. Prefers dry fields, roadsides, and old cemeteries.




Poison Sumac
(*Toxicodendron vernix*)
Poison Sumac is a shrub or small tree with compound leaves. It has white berries and the leaves turn brilliant scarlet and orange in autumn. It is at this time of year that it’s the easiest to pick out amid other trees with similar leaves.



Sweet Betsy Trillium
(*Trillium cuneatum*)
(Yellow Flower)
The color of the petals is typically a deep burgundy or maroon with other rare variants being known. Yellow-flowered forms are not common. Along flood plains and lower slopes in rich cover forests, it blooms in early spring.




Carolina Hemlock
(*Tsuga caroliniana*)
One of the key characteristics used to tell the Carolina Hemlock is by the pattern of the leaves (needles) on the twigs. The leaves of the Carolina spread out from the twig at all angles in a whorl.



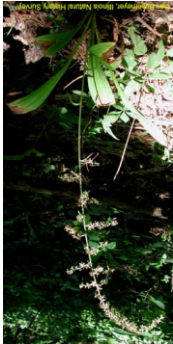
Adam's Needle
(*Yucca filamentosa*)
The plant can be identified by the leaves. Stiff, sword-like leaves can be up to 2½" long and are usually 1–3" wide with parallel veins. The leaf margin of younger leaves have fibrous, twisted white strands or filaments.




Allegheny Spurge
(*Pachysandra procumbens*)
Prefers moist, rich woods. The white spike bloom appears in Mar.–Apr., but the plant can also be identified by the 3" alternate, toothed, egg-shaped leaves, slightly covered with short hairs, mottled with milky white splotches.




Golden Club
(*Orontium aquaticum*)
In the spring, long white stalks emerge that bear tiny yellow flowers near the tip of the stalk. Flowering and growth are best in wet, sunny locations during late spring and summer.




False Hellebore
(*Veratrum woodii*)
A perennial herb that prefers to grow in woodland soils. Flowers in July–August. The flower of this species occur on a 3–6" tall stalk ending in a branched cluster of flowers in which the branches contain short stalked maroon flowers.



Walter's Crownbeard
(*Verbesina walteri*)
Lacking ray flowers ('petals'), it has the appearance of being a globe-lar flower - in reality, many small individual flowers known as disk flowers are grouped together and thus look like a small ball. Blooms late Aug.–mid-Sep.



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Spotted Bee Balm
(*Monarda punctata* var. *arkansana*)
Of the mint family, it has aromatic leaves & flowers, likes dry forests & open, sunny, well-drained areas. Flowers July–Aug., a beautiful blend of purples & yellows. Square stems have coarse bristles and fine hairs.




Barbara's Buttons
(*Marshallia grandiflora*)
Perennial herb, 1–2' tall. Flowers range in color from white, pale purple, to pink, about 1–2" wide, May–Aug. Found in wet forests or meadows and on stream banks, land scoured by flooding.




Cuthbert's Turtlehead
(*Chelone cuthbertii*)
This perennial herb of meadows, sphagnum swamps, and wet mountain bogs, wet soils. Flowers in July–August. The flower of this species occur on a 3–6" tall stalk ending in a branched cluster of flowers in which the branches contain short stalked maroon flowers.



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Three Birds Orchid
(*Triphora trianthophora*)
This terrestrial orchid's common name is an allusion to its appearance, said to resemble a bird. The flower is snow white with highlights of lavender and green. Leaves are simple and small. It's a diminutive (6" tall, max) and easily overlooked orchid that prefers shaded environs of rich woodlands. It grows in dark, damp humus and leaf litter under broad-leaved trees. Flowering occurs during Aug. and Sept., following a drop in temperature, when night temperatures fall 15–20° lower than daytime highs.



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Fraser's Loosespice
(*Lysimachia fraseri*)
Look for Fraser's Loosespice in the higher elevations of western Polk County on rich, wooded slopes, sunny roadsides, or thin soils around outcrops of mafic rock, particularly in the month of June, when its yellow flowers will make it conspicuous.



Eastern Shooting Star
(*Primula meadia*)
Eastern Shooting Star's basal rosette is amply supplied with elliptic to oblong leaves that are entire (untoothed) and can grow up to 1' in length; its scape (flowering stalk) can reach over 2' in length; flowers are starkly white with heavily reflexed ('swept back') petals exposing the united and pointed stamens. Eastern Shooting Star blooms from March until May, with fruiting taking place from May until June. Favored habitats include rich woodlands, bluffs, ridges, and occasionally bottomlands.



Eastern Wahoo
(*Euonymus atropurpureus*)
Wahoo, our native Burning Bush, is not a 'stand out' species in terms of general appearance. It has simple, opposite, and finely toothed leaves with erect-hairy lower leaf surfaces and petioles (the stalk that attaches the leaf blade to the stem). Unusual is the green coloration of the twigs, which persist even in winter. The fruits of Wahoo are bright pink and red, which enables them to be seen easily from a distance; a good clue when searching for the plant.



Butternut
(*Juglans cinerea*)
Butternut, sometimes referred to as White Walnut, is a medium-sized tree species that may attain heights of between 50-70 feet tall. Butternut leaves are compound, toothed, and alternate, with an aromatic scent if bruised. This species is deciduous, with leaves turning a pleasing yellow coloration in autumn. Butternut fruits are distinctive, with rough longitudinal texture, and pointed 'tip' at one end. Fruits of Butternut are edible and highly sought after by squirrels and humans alike.



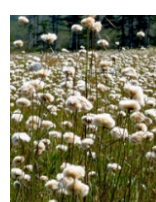
Big Bluestem
(*Andropogon gerardii*)
Big Bluestem is a distinctive grass, often reaching heights of six feet or more. Leaf blades are typically about two feet in length. As its name suggests, this species has a bluish-green aspect to its stalk and leaves when in active growth. Big Bluestem becomes very obvious when in flower, displaying a 'three prong' racemes of flowers.



Eastern Figwort
(*Scrophularia marilandica*)
Eastern Figwort can attain heights of between 3' and 8'. Stems are four-angled and grooved. Leaves are opposite, ovate, dentate (toothed), slender-petiolate (leaf stalk), and may reach lengths of over 6" with widths of almost 4". Leaves and stems are largely hairless. Flowers are borne in slender, lengthy panicles (branching cluster of flowers) up to 1' long, occurring at the top of the plant. Each tubular flower is small (not more than half an inch), with green leafy bracts subtending maroon "petals." Anthers are yellow and the mature seed capsule contains many tiny seeds. Look for Eastern Figwort in low damp woods, upslope from floodplains, or growing around seepage in areas dominated by mafic rocks.



Tawny Cottongrass
(*Eriophorum virginicum*)
Cottongrass, a sedge, is so-named due to the resemblance of the mature fruiting inflorescence (the complete flower head of a plant including stems, stalks, bracts, and flowers) to a "ball" of cotton, making it readily visible to observers, even from a distance. Although the leaf blades are very thin, Tawny Cottongrass can reach over two feet in height.



Shingle Oak
(*Quercus imbricaria*)
Shingle Oak is a medium sized tree, reaching heights between 30-60 feet. It has a rounded crown and a pleasing appearance. An unusual and distinctive characteristic of Shingle Oak is that it has a large, unlobed leaf (unlike most other Oak species in our region that do possess lobed leaves). Shingle Oak leaves are between 3.5-7 inches in length and between .75-2 inches in width. The leaf margin is smooth and untoothed. The tip of the leaf possesses a single bristle. In addition, the underside of the leaf of Shingle Oak is tomentose (hairy).



Whiteleaf Sunflower
(*Helianthus glaucophyllus*)
The Whiteleaf Sunflower is distinguished from other sunflowers due to its markedly white and glabrous (smooth) under surfaces of its leaves. This species has both ray (the 'petals') and disk (the 'center') flowers. Reaching heights of over 3', with clearly visible small, yellow flowers borne in terminal clusters, its leaves are 3" to 6" in length, dentate (toothed), greenish above, and whitish beneath (the key id feature). This plant is typically associated with mid-elevation forested areas occurring in glades, canopy openings, or powerline right-of-ways.



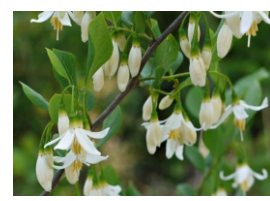
Large Yellow Lady's Slipper Orchid
(*Cypripedium parviflorum* var. *pubescens*)
Attaining heights of over 24", with prominently alternate, veined (plicate) leaves and a bright yellow flower (pouch), there is no mistaking this plant. The lateral petals are typically twisted and brownish in coloration. Leaves, and particularly stem, are noticeably hairy (pubescent). Flowering typically occurs in the month of May. Plants often occur singly or in small groups. Purposeful searching on north and northeast-facing slopes in moist hardwood forests underlain by mafic rock would be the best strategy to find this spectacular orchid.



Thin-pod Wild White Indigo
(*Baptisia albescens*)
This member of the Pea Family may give the appearance of a Lupine species, but is much larger, with total heights of some plants exceeding one meter. Flowers are white and occur in a 'spike' that surmounts a stem with numerous trifoliate ('in threes') leaves. When occurring in a group of several plants, Thin-pod White Wild Indigo forms a striking display that is not soon forgotten.



American Snowbell
(*Styrax americanus*)
This beautiful deciduous flowering shrub ranges from 1-3 meters in height. It prefers to grow in swampy or streamside locations that may experience occasional to frequent flooding. Flowering typically occurs in April and May. The twigs often appear cracked and in a zigzag pattern. The buds are located above the leaf scar and appear scurfy or scaly. Leaves are alternate and typically narrowly elliptic (oval) to ovate (egg shaped) or obovate (egg-shaped with the narrower end at the base) and are usually 2-8 cm long. The leaf margins, or edge, may be wavy or toothed. The flowers are bell-shaped, white and have five 1/2" recurved lobes (petals).



Pitch Pine
(*Pinus rigida*)

Pitch Pine is uncommon in Polk County, but there are several records of its occurrence at higher elevation sites in the western parts of the county. As we progress from autumn into winter, keep a look out on dry, south-facing, rocky slopes. Pitch Pine is unique among the Pines of our region in that it has stiff needles mainly in fascicles (bundles) of three. Tufts of needles are often seen protruding directly out of the bark on the trunk of the tree. The bark on the main trunk of mature trees is rough and divided into many deeply furrowed channels. The female cones are flat-bottomed and armed with stout prickles.



Coral Greenbrier
(*Smilax walteri*)

Coral Greenbrier has bright red fruits, unlike the bluish-black fruits

of other Greenbriers. It is confined to wet sites, such as bogs, swamp forests, or floodplains. Coral Greenbrier may also be separated from other members of the genus by the color of its flowers which tend to be light-brown.



Sweetfern
(*Comptonia peregrina*)

Sweetfern is not a true fern at all, but is a member of the Wax Myrtle family. This rhizomatous shrub may attain heights of almost five feet (but commonly shorter), Sweetfern has alternate to sub-opposite leaves that are very aromatic when crushed or bruised. Leaves are dark green, long, and narrow with lobed indentations that give the plant a somewhat fern-like appearance.



Largetooth Aspen
(*Populus grandidentata*)

Able to reach heights of over 60 feet on favored sites, the

Largetooth Aspen is often seen between 30 - 50 feet in total height. The young bark is smooth, and pale yellowish or gray, becoming darker and deeply furrowed when mature. The shape of the leaves is typically ovate with a blunt tip, and between 6 -15 'teeth' on each side of the leaf (hence the common and scientific names). The fruits are catkins, between 3 - 5 inches in overall length.

White Irisette
(*Sisyrinchium dichotomum*)

Barely attaining over one foot in height, the diminutive and beautiful White Irisette has flat, branching stems, with white flowers that are borne on terminal stalks in late June to mid-July. A single flower has six white petals with yellow bases, each measuring up to 0.75 centimeters. White Irisette prefers to grow in dry-mesic woods with an open canopy, and it thrives in the circumneutral soils that are found in our region.



Appalachian Loosestrife
(*Lysimachia tonsa*)

Appalachian Loosestrife is a rhizomatous perennial herb with

stems that range from 12-30 inches in length. Stems are typically covered in numerous, erect glandular hairs. Leaves are simple, lanceolate or ovate, and alternate with a short petiole. Flowers are yellow, with five sepals that are often reddish at their base. In our region, flowering occurs from late June to late July.