

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

usually about 12" in height, but may be somewhat taller.
 Stalks are typically mid-April.
 February into pink) from late der, white, or
 Flowers (laven-berandier)
Anemone (Anemone berandier)



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



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-

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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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 (Asplenium pinnafridum)
 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 (Corallorhiza 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, mid 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.



Carolina Hemlock
(Tsuga caroliniana)
 One of the key characteristics used to tell the Carolina from the Eastern 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.



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.



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 the easiest to pick out amid other trees with similar leaves.



Adam's Needle
(Yucca filamentosa)
 The plant can be identified by the leaves. Stiff, sword-like leaves can be up to 2 1/2" long and are usually 1-3" wide with parallel veins. The leaf margin of younger leaves have fibrous, twisted white strands or filaments.



Walter's Crownbeard
(Verbesina walteri)
 Lacking ray flowers ('petals'), it has the somewhat odd 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.



False Hellebore
(Veratum 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" stalk ending in a branched cluster of flowers in which the branches contain short stalked maroon flowers.



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.



Cuthbert's Turtlehead
(Chelone cuthbertii)
 This perennial herb of mountain bogs, wet meadows, sphagnum seeps, and swamp habitats grows to be 16-39" tall; leaves are 2-5" long and 3/8-2" wide, lance-shaped with rounded bases, slightly toothed edges, and no leaf stalks. Leaves are hairless except along the veins and pale green on the underside. Flowers are 3/4-1 1/4" long, pinkish-purple, tubular, inflated, two-lipped, and nearly closed at the tip; inside the flower is a tuft of yellow hairs, 4 fertile stamens, and a short, purple, sterile stamen. Flower spikes are distinctly 4-sided when viewed from above. It's best to look for this species during flowering; late July-Sep.



Small-headed Blazing-star
(Liatris microcephala)
 A member of the Aster family, the Small-headed Blazing-star was last seen in the county in 1921. It's best located when it's in bloom, Aug.-Oct. Multiple, erect, leafy flower stalks, about 2' in height arise from tufts of narrow, grass-like leaves.



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.



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.



Sweet Pinesap
(Monotropis odorata)
 Sweet Pinesap has a sweet fragrance, like cloves. Flowers are light brown or tan, with purplish coloration. Blooms late Feb.-Mar. Habitat is dry pine-oak heaths. Often partially obscured by leaves or needles, as it barely pokes up above the leaf litter.



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.



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.



Largeleaf Grass of Parnassus
(Parnassia grandifolia)
 Not a grass at all, Parnassia are wetland 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.



Black Trumpet Mushroom

(Craterellus fallax)

These hard-to-spot mushrooms are dark in coloration with a tube-like appearance that is very reminis-

cent of a trumpet. The 'trumpets' are usually from one to two and a half inches in length with a grayish-black coloration. The spore print is yellowish to orange. As for habitat, Black Trumpet prefers growing under Oak and Beech trees, often in a carpet of moss.



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.

our most spectacular Hoverflies, incredible mimics of stinging wasps and bees such as the pictured Syrphid Fly.



nourishment for the larvae of some of these microorganisms provide other types of microorganisms. In turn, which provides food for bacteria and wound (known as flux) contains sugar flowing from the tree



Sap Runs
Sap runs are a fascinating micro-habitat that occur on trees where an injury has resulted from some type of physical damage. Sap

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.