

Chapter 1 : Pocket Guide to Wildflowers of North America

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The wildflowers make up one of the largest groups of the species. The wide variety of wildflowers found here is because the state covers areas belonging to the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific Northwest more humid region, as well as the drier Great Plains and the Intermountain areas in between. Montana has several different ecosystems. Western Montana is mountainous and has many lakes and streams. The eastern part of Montana is to a large extent vast grassland, and in some places is quite arid. Within the mountainous regions lie many sub-ecosystems. Montana ecosystems can be grouped together in four categories. Prairie Grasslands are often used for livestock grazing. Many different grasses cover the steppes, plains, and gently rolling hills. These areas are open and windy, with harsh winters. On the average, they receive 12 and 16 inches of rain annually. On the Great Plains of Montana, there are single mountains and small mountain chains, which have separate ecosystems of their own. There are also patches of scrub between areas of grassland. Some of the common wildflowers found on the Prairie Grasslands include mullein, butter and eggs, oyster plant, lupine, prairie coneflower, bitterroot, arrowleaf balsamroot and indian paintbrushes. Scrub and Semiarid to Desert conditions cover large areas of mostly Eastern Montana. Great, eroded badlands in Makoshika State Park near Glendive, show us a perfect example of near desert conditions. Thousands of years of soil erosion carved out the rocky expanse, exposing poor soil and rock. There are also areas of Montana, which are considered Semiarid. Most are very dry due to climate, soil condition, and annual rainfall. Even though such places look desolate, there are many species of insects, birds, and small animals that thrive in them. In all ecosystems, different species depend on each other in some way. Overgrazing has caused some areas to change from grassland to scrub. Sage, rabbitbrush, and some other plants like to live in overgrazed areas, taking over grass habitat. In the Scrub and Semiarid to Desert areas we usually find sage, shrubby cinquefoil, prickly pear cactus, snakeweed and rabbitbrush among other plants. Sloughs, Wetlands and Marshes usually have abundant wildlife. Aquatic plants thrive in wetlands, fish and birds like to hide in them and eat them. Insects and frogs lay their eggs in them. The fish, frogs, and birds eat the insects; cranes eat fish and frogs. Eagles and ospreys eat fish. Small songbirds nest in the cattails and spread the seeds from the berries and other vegetation that they eat. It is easy to see a pattern here, which is usually called the food chain. In any case, it is important to understand how each member of an ecosystem has its own important job to do. If even one member of this ecosystem were missing, the system would change. The Mountain Woods and Forests of Montana contain mostly conifers, which are evergreens, like pine and spruce trees. Several species of conifers grow in Montana forests. On the forest floor, fungi favor the decaying vegetation that makes up the humus. Bacteria are important because they cause the decay that makes the soil so rich. Many plants have a special relationship with fungi. The greatest numbers of different plant species can usually be seen at the edges of the forest tree line, or along waterways. The forests of Montana have a great variety of wildflowers. Some of them include calypso orchid, bear grass, Oregon grape, shooting star, sticky geranium and harebells. Some botanists refer to this area as the Desert-steppe zone as well. It includes the wetland corridors along the major rivers and their tributaries, as well as the treeless, arid to semi-arid river bench country of the lower river basins. The wetland corridors are typically cottonwood-dominated woodlands. On the benches and plains adjacent to the river corridors, native vegetation consists primarily of shrub communities dominated by rabbitbrush, snakeweed and winterfat, together with ample coverage of grasses. The Foothills Zone includes most of the landscape between and feet, and is dominated by junipers and sage brush. This zone provides good winter shelter for mule deer, but due to the scarce understory, is lacking in valuable browse and forage plants. There are usually occurring several grasses in this zone too. Near the upper end of this zone, and transitioning into the Montane Zone, pine trees and scattered aspens form open brushy woodlands. The wildflowers in the foothills bloom mainly in the late spring and early summer. We can find bitterroot, the state flower of Montana, yellowbells, cushion phlox, pasqueflower, several milkvetches, biscuitroots and sagebrush buttercup. Higher up in elevation, between

about and feet, the Montane Zone continues. Serviceberry and snowberry begin to add to the shrub community, which still supports sagebrush, pine and aspen stands. Various grasses now start to add to the lower-growing grass and herb layer. At the top of Montane Zone, closed forests of Engelmann Spruce and subalpine fir tend to dominate, with interspersed parks scattered throughout. These parks are valuable summer and fall habitat for the abundant elk herds, and are dominated by native grasses. They also harbor a great diversity of broadleaved forbs, including larkspurs, lupines, vetches, wild geranium, yarrow, pussy toes, sulphur buckwheat, penstemons, cinquefoils, mountain arnica, baneberry and asters. As elevation increases, temperatures cool and more moisture falls as snow during the long winters; growing seasons get shorter and the Subalpine Zone takes over, and continues up to about feet. The lower portion of the subalpine zone consists of continuous forest, but in the upper part of this zone the forest thins out. Delightful subalpine meadows graced with wildflowers and glacial lakes often intermingle with stands of firs. Subalpine fir is especially well adapted to the heavy snows and cold temperatures experienced here. Its spire-like shape sheds snow. Common shrubs within this zone include huckleberry, white rhododendron, and pink heather. Increasing elevation causes even more severe climatic conditions, and we get to the Alpine Zone above about feet. Trees become fewer, shorter, and more contorted. Trees are dwarfed compared to their cousins living lower down the mountain - a year-old tree may be only three feet tall. Eventually the timber line is reached, beyond which trees do not grow, but a profusion of wildflowers often rewards the eye in a vivid display of insect attracting colors. These small flowering plants dominate the landscape. They huddle together in groups of different species. Plants that form these mats are sometimes called cushion plants. Native plants versus exotic plants Native plants are plant species that have evolved in an area over long periods of time or occur naturally in a specific region or area. Where particular native plants are found across the landscape is largely a response to climate and the result of adaptation to specific site conditions. Montana native plants are those plants that grew here before the settlement of the Europeans. Large-scale changes to the flora of North America occurred as a result of European settlement and the introduction of exotic plants. However, plant species that are native to other areas of North America may be exotic in Montana and plants native to other areas of Montana may be exotic in a specific area of the state. An exotic species is a plant that was introduced into a particular area by humans, either intentionally or accidentally. They are also called non-natives or alien plants. While some exotics are harmless and may be used to help meet certain landscaping objectives, others pose serious threats to local biological diversity and can become serious pests. Escaped exotics can change the composition of native plant communities, successfully compete for resources, replace native species, reduce plant diversity, contribute to soil erosion and carry exotic insects and diseases. Exotic species can also diminish the availability of food plants for wildlife, and alter the behavior of native pollinators, plant-eating insects and fruit-eating birds. Invasion by exotics is one factor that contributes to the threat of native plant extinctions. Birds, dogs, other animals, people, vehicles and water can transport and spread plant seeds. Your own wildflower garden? Having a wildflower garden can be very enjoyable if managed properly. There are several species of Montana wildflowers that would be suitable for this and that would grow well if the right conditions are provided. This web site does not provide gardening information but there are several that do. Having knowledge of a specific species is essential before it should be considered for a wildflower garden, otherwise, most of the time, wildflowers that are planted in gardens, do not grow. The plants need special fungi and bacteria in the soil in order to grow and be healthy. Fungi favor humus on the forest floor. That portion of the soil is formed by the decomposition of animal or vegetable matter. Bacteria are important because they cause the decay that makes the soil rich. The fungi either grows into the roots of a plant, or they form a net around the roots. Once it is established, it grows out like roots and provides the plant with more water than the plant could get on its own. In return, the fungi take nutrients that the plant makes during photosynthesis. Fungi lack the chlorophyll that plants use during photosynthesis. This is an example of the special relationships that go on in an ecosystem. The best way to enjoy wildflowers and plants in general, is to find and identify them, but not picking them. When a flower is picked, it does not have the ability to seed. Some species will not flower again for a number of years.

Chapter 2 : Guide to Enjoying Wildflowers of Arizona by Desert Botanical Garden - Issuu

A Guide to Enjoying Wildflowers has 10 ratings and 0 reviews. With these handy paperback reference guides, illustrated throughout with black-and-white li.

I was greeted with a lot of friendly yellow and blue swallowtail butterflies, admittedly enjoying horse poop, but still lovely to see. Once you begin on Big Creek Trail make sure to keep your eyes low to spot wildflowers. In some spots you will get a great aerial view of the river down below. Yellow and Blue Swallowtail butterflies Directions: For those who use Google Maps for everything, just plug in: Left at the end of the exit ramp taking you under I Left at the stop sign the take the first left. Continue right on Waterville Rd. River will be on your left. The trailhead for Big Creek Trail is actually back up the road a little from the parking lot. Yellow Trilliums started to pop up further along the trail with their speckled silver and green leaves. These yellow blooms stick straight up from their trio of leaves. They have the faint smell of lemon if you want to get up close and personal to them. The least prominent on the trail and yet the most boldly colored are the Fire Pink flowers. Personally I spent several hours on this short hike just looking for flowers and checking out different parts of the river. If you are daring you can walk across this to get to a wider section of the river riddled with boulders and loud rushing water that looks sky blue. Just look to your left and you will see a large green pool. The crystal clear water and variety of smooth stones gave me plenty of enjoyment on their own. These less than spectacular falls are not Mouse Creek Falls so do not be disheartened! Mouse creek empties into Big Creek here. You can continue another. At this point I turned around and headed back the way I came. With no exploratory stops and at a leisurely pace it only took about 40 minutes to arrive back at the trailhead. Notify of new replies to this comment - on Notify of new replies to this comment - off 3.

Chapter 3 : "A Guide To Enjoying Wildflowers" by Donald W. Stokes ,

Comment: Former Library book. Scuffed, worn, and may be written in, but everything is still there and ready to read!% Money Back Guarantee. Shipped to over one million happy customers.

Mount Magnet A great location to see Everlastings. If rains have been favourable there will be a fantastic display from about mid-August to about mid-September. If rains have been good, you will see everlastings along the road to Shark Bay in August and September. Much of it is a dense thicket of acacias and hakeas. There are also occasional stands of the native cypress and occasional mallee eucalypts. Explore the side roads, for example to Canna and to Pintharuka where the local cemetery, appropriately enough, also has the wreath flower. Coalseam Park is best in early spring when carpets of everlastings may be present. There is spectacular scenery with lookouts over the steep valley of the Irwin river. Eneabba and Badgingarra Only a few hours drive from Perth, are some of the best wildflower areas of Western Australia. The roads near Eneabba, and especially the side roads, are very good. There is also specialist accommodation at Eneabba and Badgingarra catering for wildflower visitors check our Rough Guide for details. Near here, you will see the prominent pink flowers of the Pincushion Cone flower along with several dryandras. Most profuse is the spectacular many headed Dryandra. Reynoldson Reserve, north of Wongan Hills is well-worth a visit, particularly in November when the Verticordia are flowering. Brand Highway The section from around Cataby to Perth and surrounds provides a show of everlastings in late winter and spring. For a preview, watch this short video of wildflowers around the area, courtesy of the Moore Catchment Council. Merredin region Head east of Perth to see stunning patches of woodland with carpets of flowers in spring. Near the Sandford Rocks you will find many moist spots with sundews and orchids, and also a good patch of Salmon Gum woodlands. This area is easily reached from Perth and makes a good one-day drive. Thanks to Dr Jim Barrow for providing this information.

Chapter 4 : A Guide to Enjoying Wildflowers by Donald Stokes

Note: Citations are based on reference standards. However, formatting rules can vary widely between applications and fields of interest or study. The specific requirements or preferences of your reviewing publisher, classroom teacher, institution or organization should be applied.

Welcome to New Hampshire Wildflowers Look down. The flowers at your feet are whispering to you "in gentle tones of yellow, red, violet, white and blue" that beauty, grace and order are the principle of the universe. The diversity of the flowers is remarkable, both in color and design. The flowers may appear very simple, or wonderfully and beautifully intricate. It is estimated that more than species of wildflowers grow wild in New England. This site represents a small but growing sample of those found in New Hampshire, with new examples added regularly. Each flower has been photographed in its natural setting, without the use of artificial lighting or background, and with a clear and close emphasis on the blossoms as that is where the eye is naturally drawn. Accompanying each photograph is an identification and description of the wildflower. Photographs are an effective and permanent way to share wildflowers that are discovered. In some cases picking wildflowers can be illegal. There is a mutually beneficial relationship between wildflowers and some insects, birds and other creatures: Identifying Wildflowers This site can assist you to identify wildflowers you may have come upon as well as to learn something about their anatomy. For purposes of identification, the wildflowers are sorted in this site by color and by common name. Identifying wildflowers by color. Sorting flowers by color is the simpler method to follow, although it has its limitations. Some species can have more than one color phase, or more than one color that is prominent on the same blossom. There is also the problem of "borderline"; color in which a species may be placed in more than one color category: Finding flowers by color is assisted by the use of thumbnails in each color category. By clicking on a particular thumbnail example, the viewer can enlarge the photo and find the full description of the selected flower. The color groups are arranged in the following order: White, red and orange, pink, yellow, blue and purple, and green. A flower may blend into another color and therefore may be listed in one or more other color categories. It may therefore be helpful to search in other color locations for a flower when looking to identify a particular species. For example, a basically white flower could range from apparently pure white to a pale pink, blue or yellow pastel. A flower with a mixture of colors, such as a mixture of red and pink or blue and violet might be in the pink or blue category. Identifying flowers by name. The flowers are also indexed alphabetically by common name and by scientific name. Clicking on the name in either plant index will bring you to the chosen flower. From there you can return to the index or choose to enter the color category thumbnails. The common names of wildflowers can be highly variable and can differ from region to region, and even from one wildflower reference to another. The primary name used on this site for a wildflower is the name believed to be most commonly used in New Hampshire. Cross reference to other names is not provided, but printed references on wildflowers, such as those listed at the end of this section, may be helpful in identifying other commonly used names for a particular wildflower. Each wildflower has only one scientific name which is used uniformly worldwide. The scientific names given on this site are based on regional wildflower reference books and field guides that also compile, describe and illustrate the plants found on this site. Again, these references are listed for your aid. The flowers are not shown in actual size, nor in relative size to another flower or species. The photographs have been cropped to emphasize the flower blossoms themselves, although leaves and other identifying features may also be shown. Description of flowers and leaves. The overall height of the plant is given. However, in cases such as vines and aquatic plants, the length is given. Each description includes the date on which the accompanying photograph was taken in most cases and the blooming period of the plant. It should be noted that, although a general blooming season can be identified for New Hampshire, the actual time during which a particular wildflower may be seen blossoming can vary greatly depending on locality and altitude as well as climatic conditions in any particular year. For example, a specific wildflower will likely bloom earlier in southern New Hampshire than in the North Country. Likewise, a flower will bloom sooner at lower elevation than higher. Most wildflowers grow under conditions unique for the particular plant.

Accordingly the typical habitat of each wildflower is described. Most flowers consist of four series of parts. The outer, often green series is the calyx, composed of sepals. The next, usually showy series is the corolla, composed of petals. Generally it is the corolla that most clearly reveals the character and symmetry of a flower. The calyx and the corolla together are called the perianth. In some plants sepals and petals may look alike. In others petals may be missing, and only green, sepal-like structures are present. In a small number of plants there are no petals, but the sepals are petal-like and sometimes very showy, which can be confusing. A very small number of flowers have neither sepals or petals. Sepals may be joined to one another and form a dish, bell, or tube; petals may also be joined in such shapes. If petals are separate, a gentle tug on one will remove only one; if they are joined, all petals will be removed together. If the flower has separate petals, the number of petals typically found on that species is given in the description. On the other hand, if the flower has joined petals, the number of lobes of the corolla is given. Just inside the petals, and often attached to the corolla in plants with joined petals, are the stamens. Each stamen consists of a relatively slender stalk filament and a pollen-bearing body called the anther. In the very center of the flower is at least one pistil. The pistil has a swollen basal portion, the ovary, containing ovules. Each ovule contains an egg. The ovules grow into seed. All these flower parts may be attached at the top of the ovary or at its base. The ovary matures into a fruit, such as a berry. Above the ovary is a stout or slender, sometimes branched style, topped by a pollen-receiving stigma. The pollen inside the anther is transferred to the stigma by insects, animals or birds, or by wind or water. The pollen produces the sperm that fertilizes the egg within the flower.

The Anatomy of a Wildflower
From Wikipedia: Flowers may be a single blossom at the end of the stem terminal or singly all along the stem in the leaf axils the angle between the stem and the upper side of the leaf. Often flowers are arranged in clusters inflorescences set apart from the rest of the plant. The clusters may be flat-topped, elongated, or more-or-less round, and they may be relatively loose or dense. For example, a flower cluster can have a number of branches all attached at one point, an inflorescence called an umbel. Another type of cluster, such as is found in the aster family, has a cluster of tiny flowers, some forming the button-like, central disk, others forming the petal-like rays; all are collectively called the head blossom appearing as a single, radially symmetrical flower. Small leaves near the flower or in or near the flower cluster are called bracts. Leaves can be an important aid in identifying a wildflower. Each leaf has two parts, a stalk petiole and a blade. A leaf may be simple, with the blade all in one piece, or it may be compound. In a compound leaf the blade is composed of separate parts - the leaflets - either arranged along a central stalk pinnately compound, or attached at the end of a stalk and spreading palmately compound. The edges of leaves and leaflets may be smooth, toothed, or lobed, the depth of which varies from species to species. Leaves can be arranged on a plant alternately, opposite, in a ring around the stem, or at ground level. Alternate leaves are attached at different levels on the stem. Opposite leaves, when two in number, are attached at the same level but on opposite sides of the stem. Opposite leaves, three or more in number and attached in a ring around the stem at the same level, are called whorled. Leaves that are attached at ground level are called basal, and if there are several or many such leaves, they form what is called a basal rosette.

Chapter 5 : Crested Butte Wildflower Guide - Travel Crested Butte

A Guide to Enjoying Wildflowers by Donald W Stokes starting at \$ A Guide to Enjoying Wildflowers has 2 available editions to buy at Alibris 2 Days Only | Save up to \$

In support of the Colorado Native Plant Society. Description This Colorado Rocky Mountain Wildflower app is intended for nature lovers of all kinds; those who love details, those who are casual observers, and those who want lovely photographs to enjoy on the comfort of their couch. To cover all interests, we have made this app very flexible so you can, for instance, arrange it by common or scientific name; you can identify unknown plants with a key to visible characteristics; you can search; you can scroll quickly through thumbnail photos or browse leisurely through full-sized photos; you can enlarge photos, and delve into as much detail as satisfies you. The app covers the Colorado Rocky Mountains from the foothills to the alpine zone and although we show you a few plants found exclusively in Colorado, the vast majority of the plants shown can also be found through the Rockies of Montana, Wyoming, and New Mexico. We describe and show you multiple photographs of wildflowers, ferns, shrubs, and trees. An additional species are discussed in the text. We have been careful to include the most abundant and visible plants and also those less common but found in unusual habitats, such as, wetlands, ponds, and rocky slopes. We have also chosen species from various altitudes, from 85 families and genera, and from all geographic locations -- East Slope, West Slope, and the mountains between. We hope this app increases your enthusiasm for the plants that give us all life and inspiration. Revel in the wildflowers and infect others with your love of the land. I stop the truck. This half-foot-tall hyper-color purple penstemon is uniquely endemic to Eagle and surrounding counties. Denver Post, January 18, "Part of the allure of being outdoors in Colorado is the magnificent array of wildflowers found in the Rockies. With a new interactive app for smart phones and tablets, users easily can identify species while enjoying nature. The app also offers a search function: Enter a few key descriptors and the app identifies the plant for you. High Country Apps has developed Colorado Rocky Mountain Wildflowers, an interactive app for your smartphone or tablet. Wildflowers is easier and more accurate for a bumbler like me, which is great! I have absolutely loved it, and love that I no longer lug around the three or so guide books that it might have taken me to cover all the zones on a hike. After dealing with books for the last 25 years, all of which had some basic flaws, I love that an app overcomes almost all of them. More than wildflowers with some trees, ferns etc. Worth the price to have this much information in your pocket. Kudos to the developers. It is great to id a flower or tree on the spot. The tidbits are helpful as well as descriptions. One need not be a botanist to use the search function, which is very well laid out. It can be used not just to ID a plant that you have come across, but also to help you search for plants by habitat, season, elevation, and a variety of other characteristics. Photos and illustrations are very clear and instructive. This is a perfect example of how an app should be designed to take full advantage of the iPad interface. Rather than trying to figure out which of my wildflower books to bring on a hike I can just have my phone. The app covers alpine, subalpine, montane and foothills zones. Includes photos and drawings for help in identification. Search capability is good. But I still love app even without these capabilities. Photos, tidbits and all of the information is much more than you can find in any one Wildflower book! Plus your phone fits in your pocket! It is also easy to use! It would be nice if invasive species were give some kind of distinctive entry.

Chapter 6 : Guide to Enjoying Wildflowers of Arizona by Desert Botanical Garden - Issuu

With these handy paperback reference guides, illustrated throughout with black-and-white line drawings, nature watchers know what to look for and how to interpret what they see.

Explore, experience and enjoy life Where to see the colorful Spring Flowers in and around Cape Town in The Cape Town wildflowers are known worldwide for its stunning displays in springtime. We just came back from a short trip to Namaqualand and are pleased to share here our updated page for the wildflower season Be sure to fit in at least one day of flower spotting when staying in Cape Town during August and September. Roadside wildflowers in bloom along the West Coast road to Namaqualand You will see wildflowers in an array of colour also if you venture a bit out of Cape Town, drive north on the R27, this is where you can see the first vast flower fields just outside Blouberg. At many flower festivals, there will be also arts exhibitions, lectures as well as markets with craft and food stalls which complement the unique experience. Especially the northern parts of the Western Cape and the Northern Cape are renowned for their mesmerising beautiful wildflower displays during spring, mainly from August to September. Visits to the following spring flower festival events are all easily manageable on day trips from Cape Town and always perfect for an exciting weekend getaway. The carpets with bursts of vibrant and colourful springflowers can be seen everywhere in and around Cape Town at this time of the year. Read more about Kirstenbosch Gardens here. The R27 brings you right up to the West Coast National Park, a Nature Reserve where you can not only admire the colourful wildflower carpets in the northern Postberg area of the park, but also where your kids can already have a refreshing splash around in the turquoise Langebaan Lagoon on a warm sunny spring day. Tractor rides, mountain bike race, plenty of food stalls also fynbos honey tasting and lots of entertainment for the whole family. Please note that entrance fees will apply. Clanwilliam is located roughly two and a half hours drive north east of Cape Town. And the majestic Cederberg Mountains are always a great getaway for a weekend. August - September This nature reserve on the outskirts of Melkbosstrand is the closest reserve to Cape Town with beautiful wildflower fields. It is located in the areal of the Koeberg Power Station. There are also zebras and springboks in the reserve. Still this is a beautiful drive up north for a long weekend. August - September In the Karoo Desert National Botanic Gardens you will admire Namaqualand daisies in bloom and the magical koekerboom trees which are a must see when in Southern Africa too, so make sure you plan a visit of this beautiful landscaped botanical gardens when you live in Cape Town as it is only one hour away by car km north of Cape Town. The area around Caledon is known for its scenic beauty, so well worth a visit. Cape Town Wildflower Routes: Take a walk around the botanic garden, visit the little art gallery or relax in one of the coffee shops to take in the atmosphere. Enjoy the brightly coloured daisy fields, vygies, watsonias, strelitzias as shown on the image above and arum lilies. Read more about Kirstenbosch here. For those who rather enjoy the one-hour walk on the Table Mountain mountain top, take the cable car up and be mesmerised by the sparkling beauty of Table Bay as well. Read more about Table Mountain excursions here. Enjoy the beautiful Cape Town wildflowers and spring time in and around the Mother City. I have read and accept the privacy policy. I understand that you will use my information to send me a newsletter.

Chapter 7 : Recommended Books

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Chapter 8 : How to Draw Wildflowers I (video workshop) - John Muir Laws

Stokes Nature Guide: A Guide to Enjoying Wildflowers by Donald W. Stokes and Lillian Q. Stokes (, Paperback) Be the first to write a review About this product.

Chapter 9 : New Hampshire Wildflowers

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