

Chapter 1 : Southeastern Flora

I hope you find the wildflower information and photos on this site useful in your quest to enjoy and identify wildflowers of the United States. There are photographs of wildflower species on the detail pages, and additional photographs in the journal entries and photo albums.

More than half of those are found in the United States, with about 7 native species. *Agrimonia gryposepala* is the most widely distributed of those native North American species, being found from coast to coast except in a swath of states from Montana to Texas - those in the Rocky Mountains. It is also missing in Florida. It prefers moderately to very moist habitats. The differences between some *Agrimonia* species are somewhat subtle. I think this is *Agrimonia gryposepala* because it has shiny, glandular hairs on the stem and inflorescence, I find no more than 5 major leaflets on the mid-cauline leaves. Differences between these two species are noted in the descriptions of the photographs. The species can be somewhat difficult to differentiate at a glance, with the keys to identification focusing on the type of hairs on the stems and leaves, and on the number of major and minor leaflets on the compound leaves. *Agrimonia parviflora* is one of the more widely distributed species, found in moist areas of 29 states from the eastern Great Plains to the East Coast in the United States, as well as in Ontario, Canada. *Agrimonia* species can be very difficult to determine to the species, with only subtle differences between them. Clearly is appropriately considered invasive. The leaves are trifoliate, looking very much like those of species in the *Trifolium* Clover genus. As with *Trifolium campestre* the stem of the terminal leaflet is longer than those of the lateral leaflets. Leaflets of *Medicago* have a tiny tooth at their apex; those of *Trifolium* do not. The populations in the northern and southwestern states in the range particularly Ohio, Maryland, New York, Pennsylvania, Missouri, and Mississippi seem to be very limited - only 1 or 2 counties in each of those states. It is Threatened in Ohio and Endangered in Maryland. There is a variety var. The inflorescence of var. The *Heuchera* genus is named for Johann Heinrich von Heucher, an Austrian-born botanist of the 17th and 18th centuries. There are two varieties recognized by Flora of North America - var. The lateral leaflets in var. There are three varieties; the one with by far the widest distribution in the United States is var. The other two varieties are differentiated primarily by sepal length, anther length, and involucre bract shape. In the past it was considered as a single species with two varieties some called them subspecies of *Hepatica nobilis*. They have also been classified in the past by some authorities as separate species in the *Hepatica* genus H. Most authorities now consider these two plants to be separate species in the *Anemone* genus. The inclusion of listing the species in Florida may possibly be a relic of *Hepatica nobilis*, with var. In the past it was considered as a single species with two varieties some call them subspecies of *Hepatica nobilis*. It is closely related to the European *Anemone hepatica* species. It is found in both deciduous and evergreen forests, frequently in drier areas than A. *Angelica triquinata* - Mountain Angelica - is one of four *Angelica* species found in the eastern United States 2 are only in eastern Canada. It has a fairly narrow distribution, being found in the Appalachian Mountains from far northeast Georgia up through Pennsylvania. It is Endangered in Kentucky and Maryland. Of the other eastern species, A. The species name of this last species speaks to the poisonous nature of the plant; there are also indications that A. It is also native to much of southern Canada. It is listed as Endangered in Illinois. The Southern Weed Science Society considers it to be weedy in some areas. Many species formerly classified in the *Aster* genus have been reclassified into *Symphyotrichum* and other genera within the *Asteraceae* family. This one was previously classified as *Aster pilosus*. The primary differentiator for S. There are three varieties of *Symphyotrichum patens* - *gracile*, *patens*, and *patentissimum*. Some authorities do not recognize var *gracile*. The species is possibly extirpated in Maine; it is officially listed as Threatened in New Hampshire. It is with some trepidation that I step into the arena of identifying *Symphyotrichum* species. There are many very similar species in this large genus 90 species in the genus. It has too few ray flowers to be New England Aster. The pubescent purplish stem eliminates Smooth Aster. The entire leaves eliminate in my mind Purple-stemmed Aster. The leaves, in my opinion, encircle the stem too much for this to be Aromatic Aster although I regret not crushing a leaf to check for an aroma. While most are now in *Symphyotrichum* or *Eurybia*, there are a few

each in several other genera, with 3 of them in *Oclemena* - all in eastern North America. *Oclemena acuminata* was formerly known as *Aster acuminatus*. It is Threatened in Kentucky, and Presumed Extirpated in Ohio where it was known historically only in Ashtabula County, in the far northeastern corner of the state. It is known in the Appalachian Mountain states from northeast Georgia north to Maine, and in a few eastern provinces in Canada. In the southern part of its range, it is found only in the higher elevations of the mountains, which is why one of the common names is Mountain Aster. *Symphyotrichum novae-angliae* has synonyms of *Aster novae-angliae*, *Lasallea novae-angliae*, and *Virgulus novae-angliae*. New England Aster is perhaps one of the best known Asters, and with good reason. It is quite a showy plant, sometimes with hundreds of large, colorful deep purple to pink compound flowers on leafy plants growing to 4, 5, or occasionally even 6 feet tall, seen in open wooded areas, meadows, prairies, and along streams, but especially visible along many roadsides. It also has very wide distribution, being found in 42 of the 50 states, and most of Canada. The reports of the plant in California may be historic or, as in Montana, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming, of naturalized garden escapees. It also has a fairly long blooming season, starting to bloom in early August and blooming until first frost. Florida and Hawaii are the only states without a *Geum* species. Some authorities - and this seems to be the trending direction - include what were formerly classified in the *Waldsteinia* genus Barren Strawberry within *Geum*, increasing the number of *Geum* species by four. While this is a member of the Rose family *Rosaceae*, I found it to be similar enough to some Buttercups *Ranunculus* that I spent a lot of time looking for white-petaled *Ranunculaceae* plants until Twitter friend desmoinesdem posted a photo of a plant she was trying to identify - same as mine. That photo can be found here: Fortunately for us, Lynzey identified it for us as White Avena. The only balloonvine native to the continental United States is *Cardiospermum dissectum*, native to southern Texas. This vine, which may grow to 10 feet long, climbing on fences and other plants via tendrils, may not survive winter in colder climates, but is considered a perennial in milder climates and be weedy and invasive in those areas. This one, Arrowleaf Balsamroot, is characterized and named by the elongated arrowhead shape of the leaf. While it is in bloom it can turn large patches of the dry montane landscapes yellow with its dominant presence. This member of the Buttercup family is found in every state in the eastern half of the United States. It is protected in New York and Florida. The root contains berberine, from which it gets its yellow color, and probably is what has led to its use in traditional medicines. Further, many of what were previously classified as separate species have been consolidated, leaving what had been over 20 species and varieties of *Berberis* as 13 species or subspecies in the *Mahonia* genus in the United States. This species, *Mahonia repens* is listed as Endangered in California under the synonym *Mahonia sonnei*. It is found in 19 states, most of them in the west, although there are populations in Indiana, Pennsylvania, and Delaware. These eastern populations might have been established from seeds brought back from the west. Seeds were brought east as early as the Lewis and Clark expeditions in the early 19th century. Even when they were separated into *Waldsteinia*, there was much confusion as to whether Northern and Southern Barren Strawberry should be combined into a single species as *Waldsteinia fragarioides* or to separate Southern Barren Strawberry into its own genus, either as *W.* Finally in the 21st century, after genetic study and much discussion on the names, most not all authorities that care seem to agree that *Waldsteinia* should be combined with *Geum*, although with deciduous style the rest of the *Geum* has a persistent style, in its own subgenus - *Waldsteinia*. *Geum donianum* - Southern Barren Strawberry - differs from *Geum fragarioides* - Northern Barren Strawberry - most obviously if that term can be used in the size of the flower, most easily noted by the petal size relative to the sepal size, with the petals of *G.* There is another species *G.* Beardtongue Native Eastern Gray Beardtongue Woodland perennial to 30 inches tall with pale purple to and white blossoms, with purple lines in the interior. Unlike some Beardtongues, in *P.* It is among the species of *Penstemon* found in the United States. Beardtongue Native Foxglove Beardtongue, Tall White Beardtongue, Mississippi *Penstemon*, Smooth White Beardtongue, Talus slope Beardtongue *Penstemon* is a large genus with over species, all endemic to North America most in the western part of the continent, except perhaps a single species in Asia. Many of these species are similar, and differences in species can be down to minutiae in characteristics, such a shape and hair features of the stamens. The *Penstemon* genus had long been included in the *Scrophulariaceae* Figwort family based on morphological characteristics stuff we can see, but

relatively recent genetic work s determined that most plants classified in that family were not as closely related as previously thought. Along with species moved to other families, Penstemon was among a number of species moved to Plantaginaceae. There was disagreement about what the new family should be called; the scientists working on the effort preferred Veronicaceae, but due to a technicality in the International Code of Botanical Nomenclature ICBN that name was rejected published in , prior to the cutoff for this type of name and the new group of species are within the family Plantaginaceae. Penstemon digitalis is a widespread species, being found in every state east of the Mississippi River except Florida, as well as 10 states west of that river. Some authorities think that this species was originally native only to the Mississippi River Basin. It is found in moist areas of meadows and open forests. The beauty of this plant, native to the southeastern United States, makes it an attractive addition to a native garden. According to the USDA , the roots, leaves, and branches were used by native Americans medicinally for treatment of fevers, rheumatism, stomachaches, dysentery, and other conditions. At some point each species in Peritoma has been considered to be a Cleome species, Cleome serrulata is considered to be a synonym of Peritoma serrulata , but as it stands now, in most current classifications there is no Cleome species native to North America, and all species in Peritoma are native to this continent. Distribution of Peritoma serrulata is fairly widespread across North American.. Even though its native range is not much east of the Rocky Mountains, it is occasionally found in the wild in the midwest and northeast. In those cases it is likely a garden escapee or the occasional waif, unlikely to be persistent.

Chapter 2 : Wildflower Identification

Wildflowers of the Eastern United States is Thorough: Covers more than 1, species of wildflowers found from Maine to northern Florida, including forbs, grasses, rushes, and sedges. More than of these species also are found west of the calendrierdelascience.com: Includes both common and scientific names.

While the winter months provide little gardening opportunities, they do provide an excellent opportunity to plan. Not only will each of these locations provide ample photography opportunities, as well as take your breath away at the stunning views and vistas, but it can also help to inspire your plans for how to implement different varieties of wildflowers in your home garden, as well as around your home. Check out our list of the top Eastern United States destinations to view wildflowers in their natural state! But there is one thing that everyone can agree on, that the Smoky Mountains is home to the most stunning variety of wildflowers. In fact, within the boundaries of Great Smoky Mountains National Park, there are over 1, documented varieties of flowering plants, earning the park the nickname of the Wildflower National Park! Beginning in mid-April, visitors can view such wildflowers as lady slipper orchids, violets, and dwarf irises. As the weather warms up, black-eyed Susans , bee-balms, and cardinal flowers begin to grace the landscape. Shenandoah National Park Virginia While Shenandoah National Park is best known for the mile long Skyline Drive, which winds along the crest of the Blue Ridge Mountains and provides stunning views around every bend, most visitors are completely unaware that, in the low-lying areas of the park, over varieties of wildflowers can be found along hiking trails that crisscross throughout the park. Beginning in March, gardeners-turned-hikers can find wild geraniums , vibrant yellow and purple violets, and white bloodroot scattered throughout the vast fields. As summertime rolls into Shenandoah National Park, the foliage will unveil garden favorites like columbines , daisies , and touch-me-nots. For the eastern portion of the United States, Dolly Sods offers an incredibly unique ecosystem, one that would more commonly be found in Canada. In the summertime, the boggy areas take center stage, where visitors can stroll miles of raised boardwalks to view pink orchids , rose pogonias, and, if you look closely, round-leaved sundew, a carnivorous plant that feeds on unsuspecting insects flying around the cranberry bogs. The area that is now the National Forest was regularly shelled by artillery and mortars, leaving behind spent explosive shells. In , an survey crew trained to find explosives located 15 shells, some of which were still live. While they were detonated on the spot, the park recommends remaining on marked paths and only used existing campsites. The , acre federally managed forest is home to Mount Washington, the tallest peak in the Northeastern United States. Be sure to remember that as a visitor to these wildflower habitats, you should always remain on the marked trails and never remove any of the flora as a souvenir or to attempt to propagate in your home garden. Many of the ecosystems that you may hike through in any of these areas have taken hundreds of years to establish what you see today, and even slight damage from footprints can leave a lasting effect on growth. If you come across a wildflower that you absolutely need for your home garden, the best thing you can do is capture a picture of it, then head over to our Wildflower Seed Mix section of the Eden Brothers website to find a seed kit that best matches your photos. Leave a Reply Your email address will not be published.

Chapter 3 : Wildflowers of the Eastern United States - Wilbur H. Duncan, Marion B. Duncan - Google Books

John Eastman is the author of Wildflowers of the Eastern United States (), as well as numerous other books and articles about the natural world.

Facebook Welcome to USWildflowers. There are photographs of wildflower species on the detail pages, and additional photographs in the journal entries and photo albums. Please note that in some cases I keep separate records for subspecies; in those cases each subspecies is included in my "species count. Please do not consider my identification as authoritative. Wildflower photography and identification journal. Wildflower database index by Family. I find this list easier to scan for a particular flower. You might want to narrow the list to only those found in a specific state; see the State Reference List below. Included are wildflower bloom status updates and printable identification photo lists covering the spring wildflower season. I would have removed it to avoid taxing the servers except that it seems to be quite popular. If you want to narrow the list to only those found in a specific state, see the State Reference List below. Looking for Wildflowers for a specific state? Blooming now in northwest Georgia: Enter any portion of the Scientific, Common Name, or both. Do a general Google search of the entire site: The State Reference page include three things: A list of websites that may help in identifying wildflowers for the selected state New in June !: I use some of the sites regularly for wildflower identification. If you know of a site that should be added to this list, send me an email at identification uswildflowers. Most photographs are by me, although some are contributed by others. The identification is by me, and while I have done my best to be accurate, I am not a professional botanist, and there is a high likelihood that some identifications are incorrect. Please let me know at identification uswildflowers. A list of some wildflower identification books available at Amazon. I have noted the books that I own and use myself. In the other cases I have read the description and reviews of the book to determine if they seem appropriate. I get a very small referral fee if you purchase through these links. My retirement budget cannot support my wildflower hobby, so if you can help offset my costs by making your Amazon purchases through these links, that will allow me to continue publishing and enhancing this website.

Chapter 4 : UGA Press View Book

Wildflowers of the Eastern United States Richly illustrated with over color photographs, this guide describes more than 1, wildflowers that can be found east of the Mississippiâ€”in our woods and parks, along mountain trails or dunes, and even floating in streams.

Chapter 5 : Best Places to View Wildflowers in the Eastern United States - Eden Brothers

Description. Wildflowers of the Eastern United States is richly illustrated with over six hundred color photographs, this useful guide describes more than 1, eastern species from Maine to northern Florida, including forbs, grasses, rushes, and sedges.

Chapter 6 : Best Places to See Wildflowers Around the United States | Travel | Smithsonian

Wildflowers of the Eastern United States is Thorough: Covers more than 1, species of wildflowers found from Maine to northern Florida, including forbs, grasses, rushes, and sedges. More than of these species also are found west of the Mississippi.

Chapter 7 : Wildflowers of the Southeastern United States

"Wilbur and Marion Duncan, the leading experts on the flora of the southeastern United States, have developed a useful new guide to identify wildflowers found east of the Mississippi.

Chapter 8 : Wildflower List

Pictures of Native Wild Flowers of the Midwest and Eastern United States Easyliving Native Perennial Wildflowers Photos. Home Wildflower Seed and Potted Plant Price List.

Chapter 9 : Holdings : Wildflowers of the eastern United States / | York University Libraries

Islands of green in a sea of people, the Eastern Region is the most geographically, ecologically, and socially diverse area in the United States. Regional boundaries contain 20 states with over 43% of the nation's population, making it the most urban.