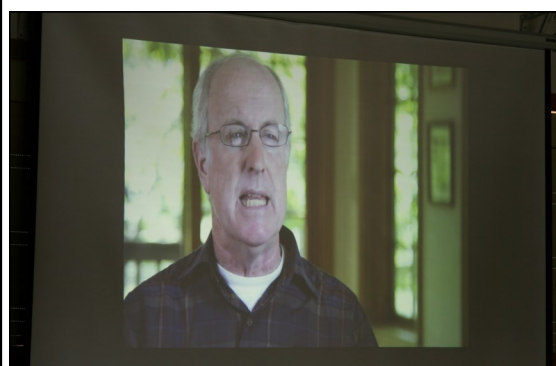


The Turk's Cap

The Newsletter Of The Delaware Native Plant Society

www.delawarenativeplants.org

Spring Workshop Report Hometown Habitat Preview and Green Infrastructure in Delaware



Workshop attendees enjoyed a 40 minute preview of the upcoming “Hometown Habitat” film what will debut in it’s entirety on Earth Day. Doug Tallamy is the featured host on the film and he shared some stark statistics. In the Unites States about 52 % of land-use is agriculture. Around 43% is the suburban/urban complex which leaves 5% of our land in a pristine state. Our lands and



habitat areas provide important eco-system services such as oxygen, holding water, keep topsoil from eroding, buffering extreme weather, sequestering carbon, and providing pollination services to name a few.

The solution that must become prevalent is to share our personal landscapes where we live and work and connect it to the surrounding landscapes. It really does matter. The food webs are critical for plants, herbivores, predators, and parasites. Chickadees bring back to the nest anywhere from 390 to 590 caterpillars. That is 6,000 to 9,000 for one clutch of birds. Think how much more a larger bird like the red-bellied woodpecker will use to raise their young.

Eighty per-cent of our ornamental plants come from Asia and many are highly invasive, just look at what has happened with the Bradford Pear. Eighty-five per-cent of woody invasives are escapees from our gardens. Native plants are a plant from within the local food web. They are adapted to local conditions and provide specific habitat and food for local wildlife. For example, oak trees host an incredible 557 species.



Continued on Page 3

Message from the President

After a long winter's nap, Spring is finally upon us. With the return of warmer weather, signs of the new season are around us with emerging native plants and the song of birds filling the air. I encourage all our members to stop and observe the changing of the seasons; it will truly inspire you.

Much thanks to our members who attended our Winter/Spring workshop in March. We learned an amazing amount of information from Jennifer DeMooy from DNREC regarding Green Infrastructure in Delaware. Slowly, but surely, Delaware is heading in the right direction when it comes to ecosystem services and protecting our future environment. In addition, we saw a portion of Hometown Habitat, a movie discussing the importance of native plants and ecosystems. DNPS donated to this endeavor through the Meadow Project. We are hoping to showcase the full-length movie later this year with the author, Catherine Zimmerman presenting the movie and providing an opportunity for Q & A.

We are also starting to plan for our other events and meetings being held later this year. So stay tuned for more information. In the meantime, get to planting some natives and watch what happens!

As always, thanks to all our members, and especially to those that volunteer their time and effort to make our organization a continued success.

Happy Spring!

Eric W. Wahl

"Study nature, love nature, stay close to nature. It will never fail you." ~ Frank Lloyd Wright

Native plant is a term to describe plants endemic (indigenous) or naturalized to a given area in geologic time.

This includes plants that have developed, occur naturally, or existed for many years in an area (e.g. trees, flowers, grasses, and other plants). In North America a plant is often deemed native if it was present before colonization.

Some native plants have adapted to a very limited, unusual environments or very harsh climates or exceptional soil conditions. Although some types of plants for these reasons exist only within a very limited range (endemism), others can live in diverse areas or by adaptation to different surroundings (indigenous plant).

Questions or comments please contact Rick Mickowski, newsletter editor at rick.mickowski@state.de.us or at 302-832-3100 ext. 113. Member submissions encouraged!



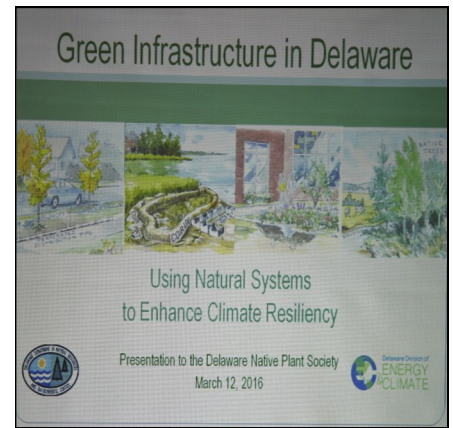
DNPS Officer Team 2014-2016 from left to right: Eric Wahl - President, Rick Mickowski - Vice President, Eric Zuelke - Treasurer, and Alison Long - Secretary

Black cherry and willows also host a food host for many species. We must re-focus on food web productivity to re-build biodiversity.



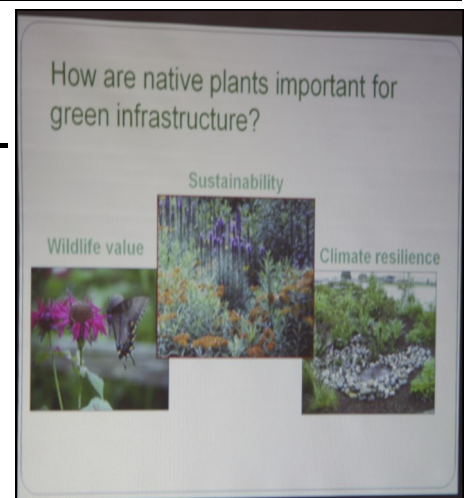
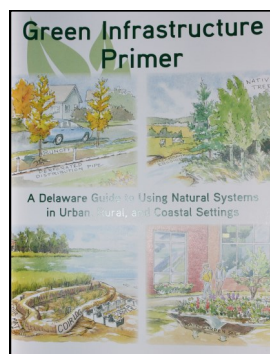
Jennifer DeMooy from DNREC gave an overview about Delaware's Climate Action Plan and the newly released "Green Infrastructure Primer". Governor Markell's Executive Order 41 in September 2013 states "Incorporate measures to improve resiliency to flood heights, erosion, and sea level rise using natural systems or green infrastructure to improve resiliency wherever practical and effective". 2015 was the warmest year on recorded record and the amount of precipitation falling in the heaviest downpours has increased in many regions. The temperature in Delaware has increased by 2 degrees over the last century and is

projected to increase by another 2.5 to 4.5 degrees by 2050. We are seeing more intensive storms and precipitation. Sea level rise had increased by 13 inches in the last century.



How can green infrastructure help? These practices provide for flood retention during high tides or heavy rainfall events. They moderate high temperatures through shaded streets and buildings. They capture carbon from the atmosphere and store it in plant tissues and soil. Adapting to extremes is becoming very important. Native plants are important to green infrastructure for wildlife value, sustainability, and climate resilience. All are all part of the process of adapting to extremes.

For more information, go to www.de.gov/greeninfrastructure.



Visit us on Facebook

[Delaware Native Plant Society](https://www.facebook.com/DelawareNativePlantSociety)

NATIVE PLANT HIGHLIGHT

Bloodroot

One of the first native woodland wildflowers to bloom each spring is bloodroot (*Sanguinaria Canadensis* L.) of the *Papaveraceae*, or Poppy family.

In Delaware, bloodroot blooms from March to April. Simultaneously, before leaf-buds break in the forest canopy, a leafless stem containing a single terminal flower bud, along with a deeply lobed leaf, emerge from a stout rhizome. Initially, the stem and flower bud are wrapped –up tight by the leaf, and in time the leaf gradually unfolds while the bud slowly swells into a blossom. The blossom is composed of 8-16 snowy white petals and the center appears golden due to the numerous stamens that are coated with bright yellow pollen. The petals fall quickly in just a few days, quicker if the days are windy, so the window of opportunity to view this species in the forest is very short.

The buds containing the leaves and flowers develop a year before they appear in the spring, and sometimes after flowering, the leaves begin to enlarge and will last until fall. Fruits mature in late spring and seeds have a large white growth along their edge that contains oil. This oil is attractive as food for ants and as a result, ants help to disperse seed throughout woodlands.

Although the flowers of bloodroot lack nectar, the species is usually pollinated by bees. Bees will visit the flowers when the weather is warm and sunny, but during days that are cold or rainy, the plant will self-pollinate.

Bloodroot is a perennial plant and the thick rhizome contains a red juice that will stain anything that it comes in contact with. This juice was widely used by Native America's to

decorate their skin and also their tomahawks. The rhizome also contains a substance called sanguinarine, which has a potential for use in modern medicine. Currently, it is used as a toothpaste additive and in other oral care products.

If multiple leaves are observed on one plant, it is an indication of a branching rhizome, and a single intact rhizome can produce up to ten leaves and flowers.

Bloodroot is a monotypic species, meaning it is the only species belonging to the genus *Sanguinaria*. The native geographic distribution of bloodroot is from Nova Scotia, south to Florida and west to Nebraska.

Article by William McAvoy from the Spring 2002 issue of *The Turk's Cap newsletter*.



White Clay Creek State Park—Possum Hill



Rhizomes and Roots (left) and ants on seed (right)



Photos by David G. Smith at www.delawarewildflowers.org

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

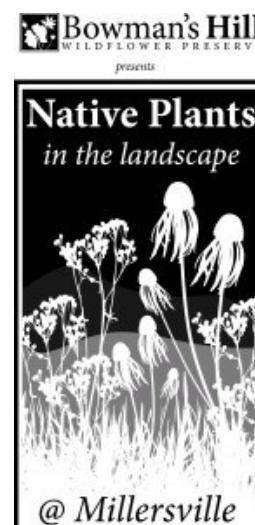
APRIL—AUGUST 2016

Various Dates	Mt. Cuba center Spring-Summer 2016 program guide is now available at www.mtcubacenter.org . Many interesting workshops and courses being offered. April 24 is the annual wildflower celebration from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. and National Public Gardens Day is on May 6 from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.	
April 20	Magical Mystery Wildflower Tour with offered by the Delaware Nature Society. Go to www.delawarenaturesociety.org for more information.	
April 27	April Wild Foraging Foray with the Delaware Nature Society. Go to www.delawarenaturesociety.org for more information.	
April 27	Spring Plant Walk on the Brandywine with John Harrod from 10 a.m. to noon or with Alison Long from 5:30—7:30 p.m. Register online at www.delawarenaturesociety.org .	
April 30th	AG Day at University of Delaware from 10 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. Includes the UD Botanic Garden plant sale. Check out the plant catalogue at https://ag.udel.edu/udbg/friends/udbgfriends.html .	
April 30	Delaware Center for the Inland Bays annual native plant sale at the James Farm Ecological Preserve located on Cedar Neck Road. Go to www.inlandbays.org/events for more information. Sale runs from 9 a.m. to 1:00 p.m.	
May 7 and 8	Delaware Nature Society annual native plant sale at Coverdale Farm Preserve on Way Road. Go to www.delawarenaturesociety.org for details.	
May 7 and 8	Environmental Concern Native Plant Sale in St. Michaels, Maryland. Go to www.wetland.org for details.	
May 7 and 8	Brandywine Conservancy Native Plant Sale from 9:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Go to www.brandywine.org for more details.	
June or July	DNPS annual meeting program. Stay tuned for more details.	
June 29	16th Woody Plant Conference at Scott Arboretum of Swarthmore College in PA. Go to www.woodyplantconference.org for more details and to register.	
August 13	Longwood Gardens—Native Meadows from the Ground Up from 8 a.m. to 2 p.m. Fee is \$70.00. Go to www.longwoodgardens.org for more details.	

Calendar of Events

Special Feature

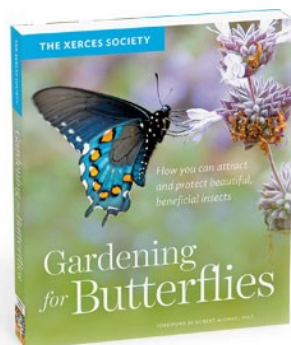
Bowman's Hill Wildflower Preserve presents the Native Plants in the Landscape Conference at Millersville University June 15-17, 2016. This is the 25th anniversary of this premiere event. For general conference information email nativeplantconference@gmail.com or go to www.millersvillenativeplants.com.



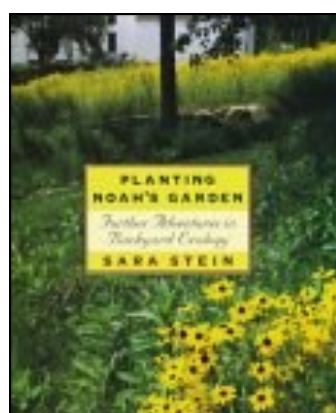
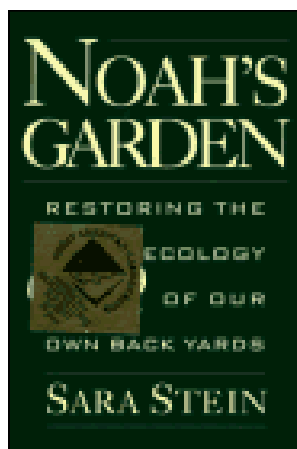
Native Plant Resources

DNPS member Quentin Schlieder had developed a native plant brochure for the Friends of Bombay Hook Garden Keepers. It is titled "50 Great (and neat) Native Plants for Delaware Gardens". You can view and access the document at www.FriendsofBombayHook.org/pdf/species.

DNPS member David Smith has a wonderful native plant website with photographs at www.delawarewildflowers.org.



The Xerces Society has just released a new book "Gardening for Butterflies". They introduce you to a variety of butterflies who need our help, and provides suggestions for native plants to attract them, habitat designs to help them thrive, and garden practices to accommodate all their stages of life. Go to www.Xerces.org for more information.



These two books by Sara B. Stein follows her efforts to restore the native ecology of her own property. The first book is "Noah's Garden: Restoring the Ecology of Our Own Backyards" and Planting Noah's Garden: Further Adventures in Backyard Ecology". In the second book she visits other landowners who have implemented the practices described in her own journey.

Springtime Means It's Serviceberry Time!

Serviceberry, also called Juneberry, is a purple fruit from a shrub or tree 6 to 16 feet high, found in thickets or borders of woods. Serviceberries are small, rounded, purple-black, edible and sweet. You have to beat the birds. The berries have a pleasing, unique flavor and are high in iron and copper. They can be eaten raw, cooked in puddings, pies, and muffins, or used in combination with other berries. Here are some delicious ways to use the berries:



Serviceberry in bloom on March 30, 2016 in Glasgow behind Frenchtown Woods development. Photo by Rick Mickowski

Serviceberry Muffins

- 1 1/2 cups all-purpose flour
- 2 tsp. baking powder
- 1 egg
- 1/4 cup oil
- 1/2 cup sugar
- 1/2 tsp. salt
- 1/2 cup milk
- 3/4 cup serviceberries

Lightly oil muffin pans. In a bowl, measure and mix together flour, sugar, baking powder, and salt. In another bowl, beat egg; add milk and oil. Pour liquid ingredients into the dry ingredients and mix just until moistened, about 15 strokes; batter should be lumpy. Fold in the berries. Fill muffin cups about 2/3 full and bake at 400 degrees for 20-25 minutes or until golden brown. Remove and cool on a wire rack. Yields 12 muffins.

Serviceberry Jam

- 4 cups serviceberries
- 2 oranges
- 1 1/2 cups water
- 1/2 cup lemon juice
- 3 cups sugar

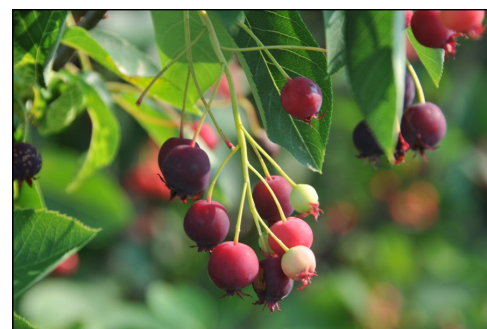
Prepare jar lids. Put berries through food chopper with a medium fine blade. Juice the two oranges and put the peel through the food chopper. Combine berries, orange peel and water in a large saucepan; boil gently until fruit is tender. Add juice from oranges, lemon juice, and sugar. Boil for 20 minutes or until the desired consistency is reached. Pour hot jam into hot pint or half-pint jars, leaving 1/4 inch headspace. Wipe jar rims and add prepared two-piece lids. Process 15 minutes in a boiling water canner.



Recipes from the article
"Serviceberries" by
Cooperative
Extension Service,
University of Alaska
Fairbanks

Photo by
David Smith

Photo by
Mt. Cuba Center



Membership Application

Delaware native Plant Society

Member Information

Name:

Business Name or Organization:

Address:

City and Zip Code:

Telephone (home/work):

☐ Full-time Student \$10.00

☐ Individual \$15.00

☐ Family or Household \$18.00

☐ Contributing \$50.00

☐ Business \$100.00

☐ Lifetime \$500.00

☐ Donations are also welcome \$_____

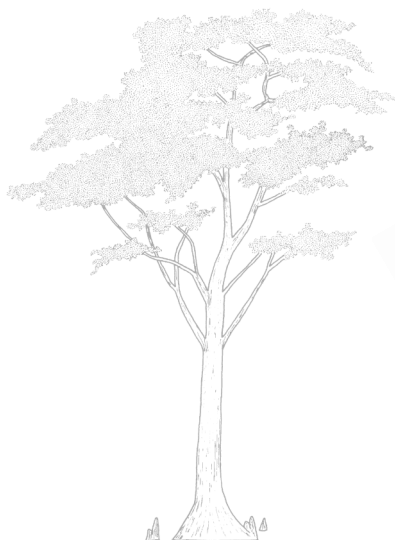
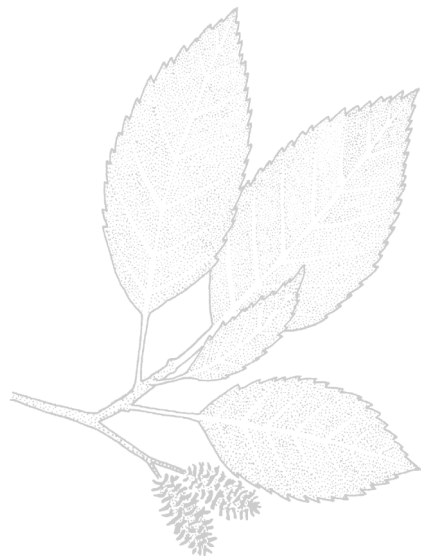
Membership benefits include:

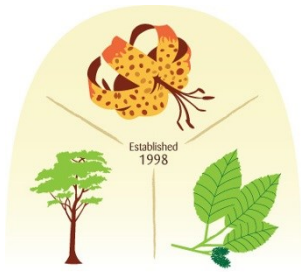
Total Amount Enclosed: \$

Make check payable to:

DE Native Plant Society

DELAWARE NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY**P.O. Box 369****DOVER, DELAWARE 19903**





The Turk's Cap

The Newsletter Of The Delaware Native Plant Society

www.delawarenativeplants.org

Native Plant
Symposium on
October 22nd.
See page 6 .

Experiencing the 25th Anniversary Native Plants in the Landscape Conference At Millersville University by Rick Mickowski

Bowman's Hill Wildflower Preserve is now the sponsoring organization for this annual conference. After wanting to attend for several years, I finally bit the bullet and spent my own funds to attend one of the day-long tours and the first day of the conference. There were a few other people from Delaware in attendance but not many including Lori Athey, the Backyard Habitat Coordinator for the Ashland Nature Center and Gregg Tepper, from the Southern Delaware Botanic Gardens at Pepper Creek.



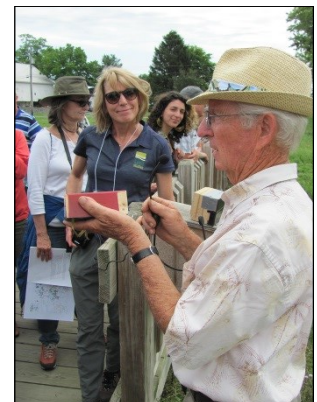
Kelly Gutshall from Land Studies led the natural landscape and ecological restoration projects tour around northern Lancaster County. The Chesapeake Conservation Landscaping Council sponsored this tour. We stopped and visited several sites including Landis Homes retirement community in Lititz, PA; the Wilson farm; the Rock Lititz campus; New Street Ecological Park, Butterfly Acres, and the Warwick Township Municipal Campus. Each location featured ecological restoration projects featuring the use of native plants and landscaping.



A rain garden located behind some of the retirement housing



Stream and floodplain restoration in the center of the community



Mason bee house on pedestrian bridge

Message from the President

After a cool and wet May, summer is fully embracing Delaware with the sun warming all parts of the state, from the Piedmont region in New Castle County to the Coastal Plain in Sussex County. Keep an eye out for all our beautiful flora and fauna coming to life in this productive time of year.

The Delaware Native Plant Society is striving to make a difference in both the public and private sectors throughout Delaware. Last year, we contributed to the Meadow Project and their Hometown Habitat documentary that has now been released. As a result of our support, DNPS has been given a copy of this amazing film. It will be shown at our annual symposium later this year. The symposium will be held in October; keep an eye on DNPS emails and press releases for more information.

In addition, DNPS is fostering discussion and spearheading future hands-on projects in the Lewes area. It is our hope that DNPS, working alongside other groups, can renovate the existing Native Plant Garden at the University of Delaware campus off Pilottown Road in Lewes. After many years of neglect, portions of the garden have become overgrown, weedy, and access is shaky. DNPS hopes to make improvements (with the assistance of members and others) to make this a glorious garden once again.

Furthermore, we have been talking with other local organizations about incorporating native plant gardens throughout public spaces, specifically in the Lewes area. We have had positive feedback from all directions, and are looking forward to providing guidance, design assistance, and volunteers in the months and years to come.

As always, thanks to all our members, and especially to those that volunteer their time and effort to make our organization a continued success.

Eric W. Wahl

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Native Plants in the Landscape Conference continued from Page 1



Common Milkweed and native tree seedlings growing on the Wilson Farm. The owner has planted thousands of trees to re-forest the fields.



Newly seeded native plant warm season grass meadow at the New Street Ecological Park.



Educational signage about native plants



Bio-retention (bump-out) on Locust Street.



Stream restoration at New Street Ecol. Park.



Aquifer recharge area restoration at Butterfly Acres included native plant bio-swale seeding and 135 native trees.



Several vendors were selling native plants.



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[Delaware Native Plant Society](#)

NATIVE PLANT HIGHLIGHT**BONESET (THOROUGHWORT)
EUPATORIUM PERFOLIATUM L.****ASTER OR DAISY FAMILY
(ASTERACEAE)**

Boneset was and herbal medicine staple for Native Americans and early European settlers. Thanks to its distinctive leaves, boneset can be told readily from other indigenous white-flowering members of the Eupatorium genus. Boneset grows in moist and wet habitats.

Flower heads consist of small chalky white disk flowers (10-25 per head) which form fuzzy, flat-topped or multi-leveled terminal and upper axillary clusters up to several inches across.

Leaves are opposite, simple, lanceolate, toothed, and sessile with at least some of the leaf bases so perfectly fused that the plant appears to pierce through one double leaf. When leaves are fused, the term is "connate"; when appearing to be pierced by the stem—"perfoliate". One botanical manual describes boneset's leaves as "connate-perfoliate". Plant stalks are hairy.

Habitat and range are moist or wet woods, meadows and thickets; much of the eastern United States and Canada.

Herbal Lore: According to Steven Foster and Jame Duke (Peterson Field Guides' Field Guide to Medicinal Plants: Eastern and Central North America), boneset was a "common home remedy of 19th century America, extensively employed by American Indians and early settlers.

Widely used, reportedly with success, during the flu epidemics in the 19th and early 20th

centuries. Leaf tea once used to induce sweating in fevers, flu, and colds; also used for malaria, rheumatism, muscular pains, spasms, pneumonia, pleurisy, gout, etc. Leaves poultice onto tumors. West German research suggests non-specific immune system-stimulating properties, perhaps vindicating historical use in flu epidemics." However, Foster and Duke add the warning: "Emetic and laxative in large doses. May contain controversial and potentially liver-harming pyrrolizidine alkaloids." The herb is extremely bitter to the taste, and therefore disliked by children, according to Alma R. Hutchens, who reports in her book *Indian Herballurgy of North America*: "in these cases a thick syrup of Boneset, ginger, and anise is used. . . For coughs". I report on the plant's herbal use for historical purposes only One should never harvest this native plant!

Blooming time is July-October.



"Wildflower in Focus" is adapted from An Illustrated Guide to Eastern Woodland Wildflowers and Trees: 350 Plants Observed at Sugarloaf Mountain, Maryland. (Choukas-Bradley and Brown, paperback edition, 2008, University of Virginia Press). Article printed here courtesy of the Maryland Native Plant Society and author Melanie Choukas-Bradley.

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

AUGUST-OCTOBER 2016

August 13	Longwood Gardens—Native Meadows from the Ground Up from 8 a.m. to 2 p.m. Fee is \$70.00. Go to www.longwoodgardens.org for more details.
August 27	DNPS annual meeting/garden tour of Mt. Cuba Center. Officer elections will be held.
August 17, 24, 31	Class Series at Mt. Cuba Center—Ecosystems and Plant Communities with Dot Abbott and Bill McAvoy.
September 10	Class at Mt. Cuba Center—Propagating Native Ferns.
September 10	Class at Mt. Cuba Center—Insects: Hunters, Gatherers, and Grazers with Faith Kuehn from DDA
September 14	Classes at Mt. Cuba Center—Native Plants of Fall.
To October 19	6 Wednesday nights, fee is \$185.00.
September 17-18	Maryland Native Plant Society annual conference at University of Maryland, College Park. Theme: "Maryland's Forgotten Bogs and Pine Barrens". Go to their web page for more details/registration.
September 24	National Estuaries Day and Native Plant Sale at the St. Jones Reserve in Dover.
October 15	Blackbird Creek Fall Festival at the Blackbird Creek Reserve near Townsend, DE
October 22	DNPS/Friends of Bombay Hook Garden Keepers Native Plant Symposium featuring the premiere of Hometown Habitat video followed by a short lecture and lunch. Time: 10:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m. Registration flyer to come in September.

Native Plant Resources

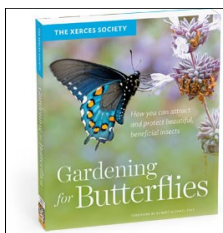
Izel - An online Marketplace for Native Plants. Go to www.izelplants.com.

Mid-Atlantic Native Plant Farm in New Freedom, PA. A wholesale grower that will sell and ship to regular customers. Find them at www.midatlanticnatives.com.

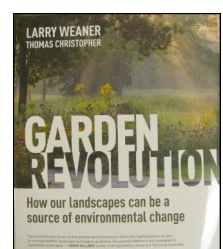
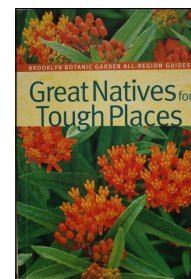
Adkins Arboretum native plant nursery in Maryland open Friday and Saturdays in September to mid-October from 9-4. Visit www.adkinsarboretum.org for more details.

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Native Plant Symposium

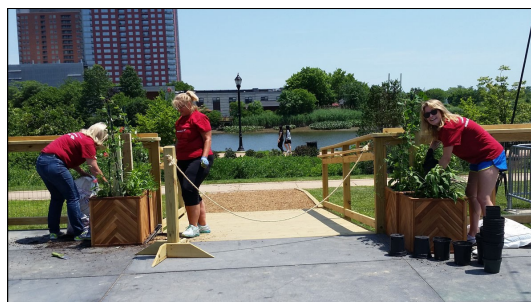
Saturday, October 22 - 12th Annual Native Plant Symposium – Native Plants in Wildlife Habitats (10:00 a.m. – 2:30 p.m.) – Native plants are essential in habitats for pollinators, birds and other wildlife that provide an ecosystem with food, water, cover and shelter. We will be viewing the Meadow Project's "Hometown Habitat, Stories of Bringing Nature Home" - a documentary focused on showing how and why native plants are critical to the survival and vitality of local ecosystems. "Hometown Habitat" features entomologist Dr. Douglas Tallamy, whose research, books and lectures on the use of non-native plants in landscaping, sound the alarm about habitat and species loss. The message: All of us have the power to support habitat for wildlife and bring natural beauty to our patch of the earth. Augmenting the documentary will be presentations about Certified Wildlife Habitats under the National Wildlife Federation, and the online Habitat Network (formerly YardMap), a citizen science project and tremendous resource under the Cornell Lab of Ornithology and The Nature Conservancy. The symposium is free, but registration is required and space is limited; contact Eric Wahl at EWahl@elementdg.com or (302) 645-0777. Lunch will be provided.



feature a variety of native plant cultivars, which were selected for their bright and bold flower colors, including *Lonicera sempervirens* 'Major Wheeler' (trumpet or coral honeysuckle), *Asclepias tuberosa* (butterfly weed), *Coreopsis verticillata* 'Zagreb' (whorled tickseed), and *Echinacea* 'Tomato Soup' (coneflower).

Photos and article courtesy of TheDCH monthly e-news

Last month, the Delaware Center for Horticulture partnered with Constitution Yards Beer Garden to provide 22 native-themed plant containers to beautify the new Riverfront beer garden in Wilmington. In collaboration with The Nature Conservancy and Bank of America, volunteers planted and arranged the new containers for the beer garden, which opened in mid-June. Educational and interpretive goals



Beach Plum Jelly

Add one pound washed, ripe fruit to a large pot. Crush or prick with a fork. Add enough water to just cover the fruit, but the fruit should not float (approximately 8 cups of water).

Cook over a low heat and then bring to a moderate boil for 15 to 20 minutes, until the fruit is soft and losing its color.

Strain through one thickness of moistened cheesecloth or jelly bag.

Return the strained pulp to the pot, add another 8 cups of water, and boil for about 10 minutes. Skim of any froth that forms.

Strain again and save the juice. Mix the pulp and the juice, and concentrate by passing through four thicknesses of cheesecloth. Then add 6 cups of sugar and 2 ounces pectin and bring to boil again. Boil mixture 10-20 minutes. The mixture should thicken and is ready once it is thick enough so that two large drops forming on the back of a spoon meld or gel into one. Pour mixture into sterilized glass containers. Yield is about 18 ounces of jelly for every pound of fruit.

Beach Plum Cobbler

Filling:

4 pounds beach plums, halved, pitted
1 cup sugar
2 ½ tablespoons cornstarch
1 tsp. vanilla extract

Biscuits:

2 cups all-purpose flour
5 tablespoons sugar, divided
1 tablespoon baking powder
½ tsp. ground cinnamon, divided
½ cup (1 stick) chilled unsalted butter, cut into ½ inch cubes
¾ cup plus 2 tablespoons whipping cream
1 large egg

Vanilla ice cream



Recipes and photo from Seaberry Farm
in Federalsburg, MD.

Website: www.seaberryfarm.com

For filling: Preheat oven to 400F. Toss plum, sugar, cornstarch and vanilla in large bowl to coat. Transfer to a 13x9x2 inch glass baking dish. Bake until thick and bubbling at the edges, about 30 minutes.

For biscuits: Whisk flour, 3 tbsp. sugar, baking powder, salt and ¼ tsp. cinnamon in large bowl to blend. Add butter in with fingertips until coarse meal forms. Whisk ¾ c. whipping cream and egg in small bowl to blend. Stir cream mixture into flour mixture just until blended. Gently knead in bowl until dough comes together, about 5 minutes.

Remove beach plums from oven and stir gently. Break off golf ball size pieces of dough and arrange over hot plum mixture, spacing apart. Brush dough with remaining 2 tbsp. Cream. Mix remaining 2 tbsp sugar and ¼ tsp. cinnamon in small bowl. Sprinkle over dough.

Bake cobbler until fruit is bubbling, biscuits are browned and tester inserted into center of biscuits comes out clean, about 30 minutes. Cool slightly. Serve hot or warm with vanilla ice cream.

Membership Application

Delaware native Plant Society

Member Information

Name:

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City and Zip Code:

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☐ Donations are also welcome \$_____

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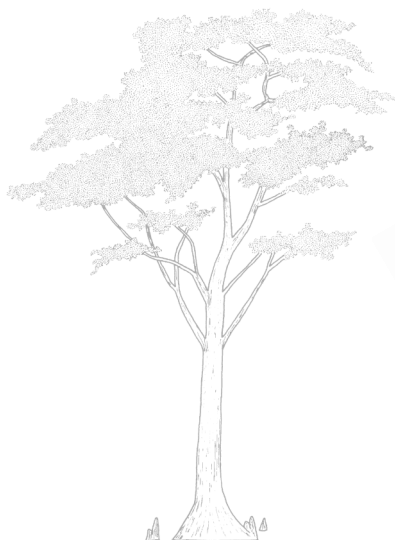
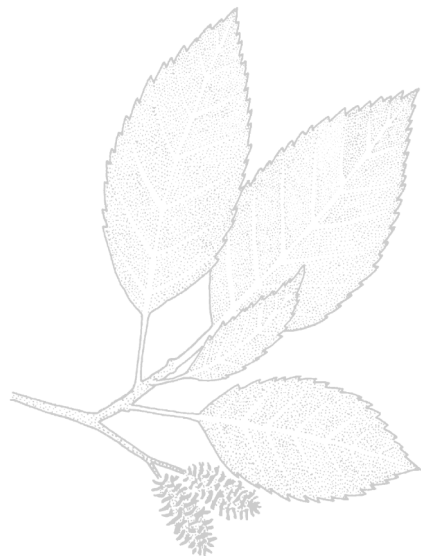
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