

THE TURK'S CAP

Volume 14, Number 1
Spring 2011

THE NEWSLETTER OF THE DELAWARE NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY

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HOW CAN I GET INVOLVED?

The Delaware Native Plant Society is open to everyone ranging from the novice gardener to the professional botanist. One of the primary goals of the society is to involve as many individuals as possible.

The DNPS is working on some significant projects at this time. We have completed four reforestation projects in the Prime Hook area, at Blackbird Creek in New Castle County and Cedar Creek in Sussex County where we have installed tree tubes around newly sprouted seedlings, and are performing annual management of the sites. Help is also needed at our native plant nursery at the St. Jones Reserve with the monitoring and watering of plants along with many other nursery activities.

For more information, visit our website at www.delawarenativeplants.org. Our very informative, up-to-date website has all the contact information for the Society, along with a section on native plants, volunteering, and links to other environmental and plant related organizations.

NATURAL QUOTES

"A primrose by a river's brim
A yellow primrose was to him,
And it was nothing more."*

*By William Wordsworth, so that
probably wasn't the Evening primrose



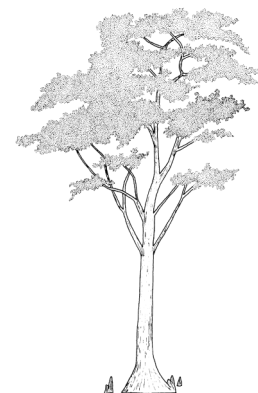
Springtime at Newcroft

Note: In the [online](#) version,
blue links go to additional
information.

www.delawarenativeplants.org/

The DNPS Vision

The purpose of the Delaware Native Plant Society (DNPS) is to participate in and encourage the preservation, conservation, restoration, and propagation of Delaware's native plants and plant communities. The Society provides information to government officials, business people, educators, and the general public on the protection, management, and restoration of native plant ecosystems. The DNPS encourages the use of native plants in the landscape by homeowners, businesses, and local and state governments through an on-going distribution of information and knowledge by various means that includes periodic publications, symposia, conferences, workshops, field trips, and a growing statewide membership organized by the DNPS.



Notes from Newcroft

My meadow is slowly waking up after an interesting winter although snow is still on its way this weekend. I remember planting Joe-Pye weed there 15 years ago. They survived for a few years but must not have been in soil they liked or suffered from lack of water because they died.

What has survived are the daffodils that the previous owner planted near what I'm told was the area around the farm house. They brighten the meadow before the grasses get tall. Some daylilies also thrive in that area. Perhaps I'll try some other flowering native plants in that area.

Recently, a book club I'm in, *Natural Selections*, discussed [The Queen Must Die and Other Affairs of Bees and Men](#) by William Longgood. The discussion leader was an apiarist. She provided a firsthand demonstration of the beekeeping process. To make plant selections that will enhance the habitat on my property, I plan to use the new *Attracting Native Pollinators* resource mentioned on the next page.

Cindy Albright
cindy@cindyalbright.com

Into the Woods

*Trees are growing again to restore one of Delaware's lost forests**

In 2003, the Nature Conservancy acquired 908 acres near Milton from the Glatfelter Pulp Wood Co. That Ponders Tract property was renamed **Pemberton Forest Preserve** and is located near the Redden/Ellendale forest, one of the largest wooded areas remaining on the Delmarva Peninsula. In 2010, 10 miles of trail were opened. Since acquiring the [Ponders tract](#) in 2004, the Conservancy staff and volunteers have been thinning a former loblolly pine plantation and planting habitat islands as a way of welcoming back the native coastal hardwood forest that once covered the landscape. In tandem with this hands-on approach to mimicking natural disturbances, the Conservancy has witnessed the natural regeneration of native trees and shrubs in additional parts of the preserve.

* News Journal, 2006 and Cape Gazette, 2010.

Delaware Hero Russell Peterson Dies

In the previous issue, Russell W. Peterson, was mentioned as former Governor of Delaware who gained international recognition as an environmentalist, scientist, activist and public servant. He created the Coastal Zone Act in 1971 which ensured that industry has not developed along the Delaware River and the DE Atlantic Coast. The [Dupont Environmental Education Center at the Russell W. Peterson Wildlife Refuge](#), one of the few urban refuges in the country was named after him.



His statue graces the Riverwalk at the refuge by the river at South Madison St., Wilmington, DE 19801
Phone: (302) 425-4890.

South Bethany Beach to plant grasses and perennials

The town's Beautification Committee has taken another step to improve curb appeal by adopting a new landscaping plan for the Route 1 corridor. Beginning next month, different types of grasses and perennials will be planted along the median, pedestrian walkways and vehicle crossovers.

Since last August, the committee has worked to create an overall vision for the town. It developed a plan that incorporates the use of hardy, colorful trees and native plants, addresses canal water quality and will project a look that's welcoming to residents and visitors. Recently, 18 crape myrtle trees were planted in the median across from York Beach Mall. The trees are 12-14 feet tall and will produce a light purple blossom. "We're trying to create a wow effect," said Rick Gentile, project consultant and owner of Bethany Beach Gardens. "

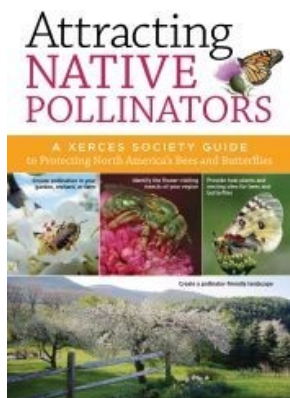
The committee selected *Panicum virgatum* 'Shenandoah' grass to be planted around the trees, and rain gardens were created to capture rainwater and reduce runoff. *Juncus* grass was chosen for the nine circular beds in the median near the vehicle crossovers.

[Delmarva Now](#) "Beautification panel to approve curb appeal" March 26, 2011

Resources & Reviews

[A Walk Through the Year](#) by Edwin Way Teale 1978

Daily reflections and observations of the seasons and nature. "Warmth is winning over cold. The optimism of spring is in the air." From the Walks of Spring chapter p. 11.



[Attracting Native Pollinators: Protecting North America's Bees and Butterflies](#)

Published and sold by [The Xerces Society](#)*, 2011

"This book is a step-by-step guide for changing our stewardship of the earth. By planting native flowers, you will be increasing natural diversity and ecological resilience through pollinator gardens, bee pastures and flowering field borders that stabilize the soil, filter water runoff and pack carbon into the roots of native prairie plants."

From the foreword by Dr. Marla Spivak, Professor of Apiculture and Social Insects, University of Minnesota.

*The Xerces Society is a nonprofit organization that protects wildlife through the conservation of invertebrates and their habitat. Established in 1971, the Society is at the forefront of invertebrate protection worldwide, harnessing the knowledge of scientists and the enthusiasm of citizens to implement conservation programs.

"Flowering Earth"

By Donald Culross Peattie, 1939

"With their pollen baskets or pouches the honeybees are as if created expressly for plants that were reciprocally evolved. Honey and beebread are the future of the hive; without the bee, some seed will not set. The mutual dependence is complete. As the dazzling spectacle of the great insect-flower symbiosis unfolded to the realization of men, wonder evoked piety."

The Great Pollinator Partnership*

"Dynamic Duos: Plants and Pollinators"

Virtually all of the world's seed plants need to be pollinated. Rooted in place, plants need an agent to transfer pollen for them. Wind, water and a wide host of animals move the pollen from plant to plant. About 200,000 species of insects visit flowers, incidentally picking up pollen and leaving some behind on floral stigmas.

Follow these simple steps to create a pollinator-friendly landscape.

- ◆ Avoid modern hybrid flowers, especially those with "doubled" flowers. Often plant breeders have unwittingly left the pollen, nectar and fragrance out of these blossoms while creating the "perfect" blooms for us.
- ◆ Spare that limb! By leaving dead trees, or at least an occasional dead limb, you provide essential nesting sites for native bees.
- ◆ Create a damp salt lick for butterflies and bees. Mix a small bit of table salt (sea salt is better) or wood ashes into damp area.
- ◆ Plant larval host plants for caterpillars. Place them where unsightly leaf damage can be tolerated.

* From a poster at the 2004 exhibit at U. S. Botanic Garden. North American Pollinator Protection Campaign's (NAPPC) mission is to encourage the health of resident and migratory pollinating animals in North America. NAPPC partners gather from throughout the North American continent and beyond to:

- Raise public awareness and education and promote constructive dialogue about pollinators' importance to agriculture, ecosystem health, and food supplies;
- Encourage collaborative, working partnerships among participants and with federal, state and local government entities and strengthening the network of associated organizations working on behalf of pollinators;

GARDENING WITH NATIVE PLANTS

Common Evening Primrose

Oenothera biennis

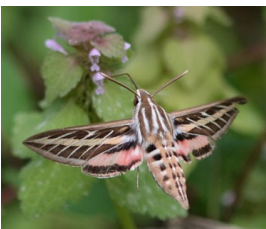
by Bob Edelen

Natural History

As I write this article, I'm looking out my rear window at what appears to be a pretty incredible six-foot tall weed patch, but wait, feasting on these weeds are innumerable goldfinches, house finches and pine siskins. Then just below the weeds are white-throat sparrows, a song sparrow, cardinals and dark-eyed juncos feeding on fallen seeds. To my delight, this scene has repeated itself often daily throughout the winter months. I think back to the spring when my thoughts were to clean out this weed-bed, but as luck would have it, time didn't allow and soon it was sprouting with perhaps hundreds of *Oenothera biennis* or Common Evening Primrose, or, depending on where you are from; weedy evening primrose, German rampion, hog weed, King's cure-all, fever-plant, Bastard evening primrose, yellow lamb's lettuce, sun-cups, sundrops, evening star or oldalmadziggot. But I regress! I watched the weed-bed grow and by late summer through fall, every evening the tops of the weeds

were covered with one to two inch golden yellow flowers. Then one evening I was joined by friends on my deck for crabs and beer and as the light grew dim, suddenly the flowers were abuzz with sphinx moths (*Sphingidae*) sipping the lemony fragranced nectar – a delight for all!

Oenothera comes from the Greek *oinos*, "wine," and *thera*, "to imbibe," because an allied European plant was thought to induce a taste for wine. *Biennis*: biennial, completing the life cycle in two growing seasons, usually blooming and fruiting in the second. The more common name 'common evening primrose' comes from the fact that the flowers open in the evening and remain open



They have a mild lemony scent, and bloom from mid-summer to fall across eastern and central North America, from Newfoundland west to Alberta, southeast to Florida, through early morning, perhaps longer on cloudy days. and southwest to Texas. As mentioned earlier; common evening primrose is favored by moths for its nectar and birds for its seed. It is also a favorite of hummingbirds, honeybees and bumblebees for nectar and the caterpillars of several moths feed on the foliage. Small mammals eat the roots and leaves of young plants and deer graze older plants. The flower has a bright nectar guide pattern visible under ultraviolet light, which assists its pollinators.

As you can tell from the host of common names above, *Oenothera biennis* isn't all things to all people! It may be viewed as an invasive weed, a miraculous medicinal plant, feed for wildlife or a beautiful flowering plant. Well come to think of it, perhaps it as all of the above!

Where to Grow

In the wild, common evening primrose acts as a primary colonizer, quickly appearing wherever a patch of bare ground may be found. This means that it tends to be found in open, disturbed environments such as roadsides, lakeshores, railway embankments, forested edges, abandoned fields, vacant lots, slopes of drainage ditches and wasteland. As evidenced by my 'weed-patch' it can really take off given the opportunity, so care must be given when planning where to plant your common evening primrose. It is ideally suited to a dry, well drained meadow. It is drought tolerant, prefers full sun, average moisture, and a soil that is somewhat sandy, but other growing conditions are acceptable. Because it is tall growing (four to eight feet tall) it may be well suited to the back of a native plant flower bed, along a wooded edge or the against the house with a sunny exposure. Common evening primrose will do well in newly established landscapes, but does not persist. Seeds stay, however, and will germinate if soil is disturbed.

Propagation

As I have observed, common evening primrose doesn't require a green thumb to be successful! Since it is a biennial, it takes two years to complete its life cycle.

Resources

Flowering Earth

By Donald Culross Peattie

"By night the moths take over, fertilizing the night-blooming flowers. This tribe of the feathery antennae have some of them tongues incredibly long, coiled like a watchspring that can probe the deepest corolla."

Review of "[Flowering Earth](#)" by Donald Culross Peattie, 1991 ed.

First published in 1939, this beautifully imaginative book is about botany much in the same sense that *Walden* is about a pond. Part natural history, part biography, and part philosophical reflection, *Flowering Earth* is written in a warm, lyrical style that made poet-scientist Donald Culross Peattie one of America's best-known naturalist writers.

GARDENING WITH NATIVE PLANTS

Continued from page 4

Therefore, sowing seeds in the fall will yield a basal rosette of leaves in the spring with flowering to take place the following summer. Once established in this manner and keeping free from competing plants, the common evening primrose will continually reseed year after year. Plants can be transplanted while young, but the plant will develop a thick tap-root that resents disturbance once it is established.

Lore

Native Americans used root tea for obesity and bowel pain, made a poultice of the roots for piles and bruises, and rubbed the roots on muscles to give athletes strength. Young roots of evening primrose can be eaten like a vegetable and flowers have a sweet taste and have been used in salads or as a garnish.

A seed is a small embryonic plant enclosed in a covering called the seed coat, usually with some stored food. It is the product of the ripened ovule of gymnosperm and angiosperm plants which occurs after fertilization and some growth within the mother plant... Evening primrose oil contains an omega-6 essential fatty acid, gamma-linolenic acid. The oil has been studied in a wide variety of disorders, particularly those affected by metabolic products of essential fatty acids. However, high-quality evidence for its use in most conditions is still lacking.

Bob Edelen

Current Articles and Booklets

[Native plants support backyard ecosystems](#)

*Plan larger gardens, less lawn this year**

By Rachel Swick Mavity

Doug Tallamy, a University of Delaware researcher specializing in native plants and backyard biodiversity, did a survey in DE, MD and PA looking at neighborhoods and the plantings contained in yards. He found that 92% of the landscape was lawn. Then he looked at the plants and found 79% were nonnative. Of those, 9% were invasion species. He encourages people to stop thinking about plants only as decoration, because they provide vital services to living animals and to ourselves. They clean our water, produce oxygen and create food for other animals.

Some of the best trees were oaks, wild black cherry, willow, birch, poplar and crabapple. Native pines provide more biodiversity than smaller plants. Top on the plant list were seaside goldenrod, asters, sunflower and Joe-Pye weed. The entire list may be found at bringingnaturehome.net.

Adapt to region

Look at native species that are adapted to sandy soil which lawns don't like. Put a lawn only where residents walk. For a list of native plants suited for sandy soils with descriptions of the plants, visit: www.plantnative.org/rpl-denjny.htm.

Read Ann Raver's NY Times review of Doug Tallamy's book "[Bringing Nature Home](#)".

**Article from Cape Gazette Garden & Farm section of the March 15, 2011 issue.*

Hooked on Host Plants*

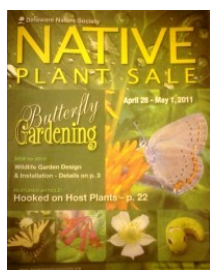
Nancy Carol Willis
Delaware Nature Society, Naturalist

With the right mix of native plants, you could enjoy many species of butterflies and moths from March through Thanksgiving. Early season nectar plants that adult butterflies need, include Serviceberries *Amelanchier* Trumpet honeysuckle *Lonicera sempervirens*, and Wild Columbine *Aquilegia Canadensis* are critical to their survival.

Because many species of butterflies and moths complete more than one life cycle per season, late emerging adults need late blooming nectar sources. Good choices include Joe-Pye weed, several varieties of aster, goldenrods, ironweed and milkweeds.

Plant some host plants for your favorite species and enjoy watching adult butterflies lay their eggs, larvae chomping up leaves, pupae hanging from twigs and adult butterflies emerging to lap up bountiful flower nectar from your garden.

***Article from Native Plant Sale brochure** for Discover the DCH Week May 6-15 for a packed week of events with something for everyone — bring a friend! **If you are a member you will receive the *Native Plant Sale brochure which lists the offerings. You are asked to bring the brochure with you to the sale.** See dates and times on next page.



Delaware Nature Society
P.O. Box 700
Hockessin, DE 19707
Questions about plant sale: Greg Gagliano
302-239-2334 or email:
greg@delawarenaturesociety.org

Annual Meeting featuring Shade Gardening Program Slated for Saturday, May 7 3—5 pm

[Bombay Hook National Wildlife Refuge near Smyrna, DE](#)

Program by Dr. Jim McClements, an award-winning photographer and avid gardener for woodland gardening with natives and near natives. The election of a new slate of officers is planned as well. The slate of Officers and Directors is:

President - John Harrod - current Vice President of the Society, author of *Controlling Backyard Invaders*, former Backyard Habitat Coordinator with the Delaware Nature Society and Manager, DuPont Environmental Education Center at the Russell W. Peterson Urban Wildlife Refuge

Vice President Eric Wahl Landscape Architect-Element Design Group, Lewes, DE, and Board of Landscape Architects

Secretary - Rick Mickowski - former Secretary for the Society and Education Coordinator for the New Castle County Conservation District

Treasurer - Eric Zuelke

Elected Directors (The incoming President may appoint two additional Directors in addition to the four below)

1. **Nancy Davis** - Master Gardener and Past Secretary of the Society
2. **Bill McAvoy** – current President and former Vice President of the Society, symposium speaker and Botanist for The Delaware Natural Heritage Program
3. **Jennifer Holmes** - currently serves as the Education Coordinator Delaware National Estuarine Research Reserve and is coordinating the native plant nursery transition.
4. **Rick McCorkle** - currently is a Fish and Wildlife Biologist for Delaware Bay Estuary Project U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service and past Vice President and Secretary of the Society

Nominations may be made from the floor with the consent of the nominee. Contact Quentin Schlieder, Chairman of the Nominating Committee, at 302-653-6449 or at gcsjr@comcast.net.

Members will consider three amendments to the Bylaws. Currently, the Bylaws read: “8.051 Meetings. Meetings or field trips must be held at least six times each year.” The proposed change will be “8.051 **Meetings**. Meetings or field trips must be held at least *four* times each year.” A second amendment will split the office of Vice President Secretary. The third amendment will change Board of Directors’ meetings from “quarterly” to “at least twice annually.”

Members can receive a plant dividend *Aster ericoides* ‘Snow Flurry’. Following the meeting, members are invited to enjoy a reception honoring the Society’s retiring and newly elected officers and directors.

Upcoming Events

Spring 2011—Mt. Cuba Center (22 events over the next three months)

[Visit the website for more details and to register.](#)

Spring 2011—Adkins Arboretum

More information or to register for this or other classes visit adkinsarboretum.org.

April 2011—[Delaware Nature Society's Native Plant Sale](#) (see article on the opposite page)

April 28 - 29, 2011 - 3:00 pm to 7:00 pm (DNS Members Only Sale)

April 30, 2011 - 10:00 am to 5:00 pm (Open to the public)

May 1, 2011 - 12:00 pm to 4:00 pm (Open to the public)

Native Plant Sale features more than 300 rare, unusual and favorite varieties of native wild-flowers, trees, shrubs, ferns and aquatic plants for all growing conditions, including drought-tolerant. Some are introductions from the nearby Mt. Cuba Center and many species attract wildlife such as birds and butterflies. (See previous page for info about plant brochure.)

Location Delaware Nature Society's [Coverdale Farm](#) in Greenville, DE.

Saturday, 14 May—The Center for the Inland Bays

7th Annual Native Plant Sale

9:00 a.m.—1:00 p.m.

James Farm Ecological Preserve

Go to website for directions www.inlandbays.org

Save the Dates

Wednesday, June 8, 2011 at 7 p.m.

In celebration of National Garden Week

The Delaware Native Plant Society will partner with the Bombay Hook Garden Keepers in free activities which will be held in the Auditorium at the Bombay Hook National Wildlife Refuge near Smyrna, DE. Dr. Jules Bruck of the University of DE "Harmonizing with Herbaceous Native Plants." Dr. Bruck, who is currently collaboration on a book with noted entomologist and award-winning author Doug Tallamy. (See article on page 5.) A complimentary plant will be given to each attendee.

7th Annual Native Plant Symposium

Saturday, September 24, 2011 10 a.m. to 2 p.m.

Program: Mosses and Moss Gardening

Guest speakers: Dr. Susan Munch, author of *Outstanding Mosses & Liverworts of Pennsylvania & Nearby States* and David E. Benner, co-founder of Moss Acres his nationally renowned shade garden near New Hope, PA. A complimentary lunch is included. Following lunch there will be an optional field trip. The symposium is free but registration is required and space is limited. To register, contact Quentin Schlieder by phone at (302) 653-6449 or by e-mail at gcsjr@comcast.net after September 1, 2011. The Symposium is always oversubscribed so mark the date now and be sure to register in early September!

Membership Application

DELAWARE NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY

www.delawarenativeplants.org/

Member Information

Name: _____

Business Name or Organization: _____

Address: _____

City and Zip Code: _____

Telephone (home/work): _____

E-mail address: _____

- ☐ 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 \$ _____

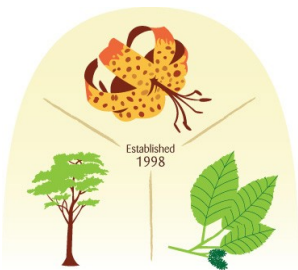
Membership benefits include:

- * The DNPS quarterly newsletter, The Turk's Cap
- * Native plant gardening and landscaping information

Total Amount Enclosed: \$ _____

**Make check payable to:
DE Native Plant Society
P.O. Box 369, Dover, DE 19903**

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



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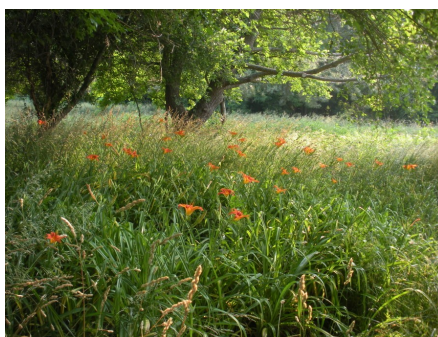
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NATURAL QUOTES

"Under the spreading chestnut tree
the village smithy stands."

by Henry Wadsworth Longfellow



Summer at Newcroft

HOW CAN I GET INVOLVED?

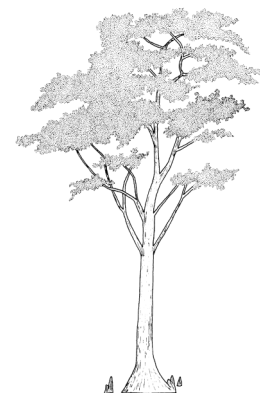
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Notes from Newcroft

As a tree lover, I've been wanting to explore the state of the American chestnut tree, *Castanea dentata*. Dire statistics about its demise have been published for decades. A trip to Solomons Island in Maryland recently was a good opportunity to stop by the American Chestnut Land Trust. I checked online to confirm the location and anticipated seeing one last standing old American chestnut. Arriving at the preserve, we found trail maps which included a note that the "namesake" tree had blown down in 2006. When the land trust was founded in 1986, that gentle giant was the MD Champion (largest known living specimen American chestnut tree in MD). Despite the disappointment in not seeing the tree, we enjoyed a two-mile hike on the beautiful Ridge Loop Trail.

Subsequent research, indicates that efforts to cultivate a disease resistant American chestnut have been going on for many decades. See other article in right column.

Recently, a book club I'm in, *Natural Selections*, discussed Gilbert White's "A Natural History of Selborne" (see below) in conjunction with Verlyn Klinkenborg's "Timothy: or Notes of an Abject Repetition." White's book is out-of-print but Klinkenborg's is available. Verlyn is the "Rural Life" columnist for the NY Times. Gilbert White was one of the first naturalists to publish his observations (1789) and is widely quoted in nature writings. (See the note on "American Eden" at the top of page 5)

White was an inveterate notekeeper. Do you keep a nature journal? Our book group's August 3 discussion will be on ["Keeping a Nature Journal"](#) by Clare Walker Leslie and Charles E. Roth, 2003 edition. Come join us at 6:30 p.m. at Lewes Library.

Cindy Albright
cindy@cindyalbright.com

Kensington arborist, saving a legacy*

Man battles to protect the American chestnut tree species from bugs and blight

By Alex Ruott

In the past five years, Ron Kuipers has driven 1,000s of miles to mow grass, pull weeds and build fences to help spur the growth of the once-ubiquitous American chestnut tree. By the early 1950s, fewer than 1,000 remained uninfected by a fungal blight that threatened to wipe out the species. Apart from the threat of fungal infection, the trees also face danger from deer, rabbits, raccoons and other creatures that are attracted to the smell of the chestnuts and saplings, he said.

Kuipers, a volunteer orchard manager for the Maryland chapter of the American Chestnut Foundation, helps maintain the roughly 4,000 trees planted by the foundation. With an annual budget of less than \$5,000 it shares resources with Virginia's chapter.

When a tree reaches maturity, Kuipers will give it one last test: He gives it the fungus to see how resistant the tree is to infection. Four out of 100 trees raised survive. The nuts are gathered and crossbred in the hopes of finding a new generation of sustainable American chestnut trees. The rest are cut down.

Last year, the foundation planted orchards in Carroll County, Black Hill Regional Park in northern Montgomery County and near Fort Detrick in Frederick County.

More than 50 orchards exist in 10 states, all tended by chapters of the national group.

* The Gazette, Washington Post, June 2, 2011

["The Natural History of Selborne 1789"](#) by Gilbert White, edited with an Introduction by Paul Foster, Oxford University Press, 1993

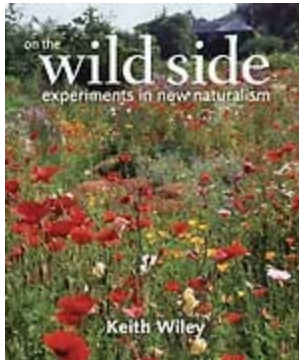
...a distillation of a lifetime of observation. His main aims were to induce readers to pay more attention to the wonders around them and to advance their knowledge of the variety of life..

Resources & Reviews

[Sibley Guide to Trees](#)

David Allan Sibley, 464 pgs.

With the same attention to detail given in his bird guides, Sibley's book offers several illustrations of flowers, leaves, bark, fruits and seed pods for each tree species.



[On the Wild Side: Experiments in New Naturalism](#)

by Keith Wiley*

Timber Press, 2011

Alien invasion

When, if ever, does an introduced species become accepted as a *bona fide* wild flower? There must be some point in the future, albeit a long way off, when those gaillardias, if they naturalize and spread, will be included among the native flora. Such stalwarts in England as the sweet chestnut (*Castanea sativa*) and horse chestnut (*Aesculus hippocastanum*) both introduced species have already made this transition. It is quite a pleasant mental pastime to imagine which of the vast range of plant species introduced into our gardens over the last 50 years or so will make that leap and become naturalized into the countryside over the next few hundred years. "Ecological purists will be seething but personally I welcome the added richness that these introduced plant species bring to the UK as long as they are not categorized as native wild flowers."

However, in parts of the world with more equitable climates for rapid plant growth than the UK, such as S. Africa, California and corners of Australia, alien invasion is a major problem.

*Keith Wiley was head gardener at Great House in SW England (Somerset) between 1978 and 2003. It became a showcase for his uniquely individual brand of naturalistic planting. He lectures on both sides of the Atlantic.

Native Plant Garden and Road to it kept clean by ...

Adopt-A-Highway project at Hugh Sharp Campus

The Delaware Department of Transportation says its Adopt-A-Highway program is "about people caring enough to make a difference." Volunteers from the University of Delaware's Hugh R. Sharp Campus demonstrated their commitment to the environment recently, when they held their first [Adopt-A-Highway](#) cleanup of Pilottown Road in Lewes.

The campus has adopted a two-mile stretch of the road near the campus, which sits near the mouth of the Delaware Bay. As part of the project, volunteers will take part in at least three cleanups a year in which they collect litter and debris from the road.

"A number of us walking or biking that road noticed a general accumulation of trash so we asked about adopting the highway," said Joe Farrell, a resource management specialist with Delaware Sea Grant who organized the effort.

For members of the Lewes campus, environmental stewardship is all in a day's work. Research taking place at the complex benefits everything from water quality to fish populations. Their efforts have also made the campus itself more environmentally friendly. It is powered by the clean energy of a [wind turbine](#) and landscaping includes a [native plant garden](#) and recently installed [demonstration rain garden](#). Keeping a nearby road clean was an obvious next step, Farrell said.

"The road is adjacent to marshes," he said. "Those marshes flood over and the trash gets washed directly into Canary Creek or Delaware Bay. We think this will make the area cleaner and nicer for the people and the environment, including the wildlife, that live here."

Delaware College of Earth, Ocean & Environment,
[Sea Grant 2011 Annual Report](#)

GARDENING WITH NATIVE PLANTS

Common elderberry
Sambucus canadensis

by Bob Edelen

Natural History

Are you searching for a plant that provides heavy summer fruit production, is a desired deer browse and has a tendency to form thickets that provide valuable escape and thermal cover: Look no further. An elderberry meets all of these needs. Native to central and eastern North America it grows from Nova Scotia and the Dakotas and south all the way to Mexico.



Elderberry shrub in Lewes Herb Garden, June 2011

Common elderberry occurs naturally in open or semi-open sites with fertile, moist soils such as stream edges, swamps, bogs, old fields, pastures, fencerows, and roadside ditches. However, although elderberry prefers full sun, it can also grow on sites with up to 66 percent shade. Look for it in forest interiors as well. Normally found between 6 to 12 feet tall, elderberry often grows in small colonies by means of rhizomes and a shallow system of lateral roots, called stolons. It is also thicket-forming, with many tightly clustered stems arising from one base, giving the shrub an overall round shape. Elderberry can tolerate a soil pH of 5.5 to 7.5 with a range of 5.5 to 6.0 recommended for optimal growth.

Whole leaves of elderberry are opposite, compound (five to 11 leaflets), 4- to 12-inches long and have finely serrated edges. The upper leaf surface is usually glossy and smooth; the lower surface is paler and barely fuzzy. Its main stems are woody with a core of white pith. Elderberry bark is one of its most distinguishing characteristics, ranging from light to grayish brown and dotted with prominent cork-like lenticels. Smaller lateral branches have dark green bark and usually die back in the winter. White flowers appear in umbrella-shaped clusters most often

between April and July and sporadically later in the year. Later, the fruit develops in groups atop the same stalks, now red as a smooth purple-black usually ripening from July through September. Elderberry produces an astounding 175,000 to 468,000 seeds per pound of berries!

Elderberry is rated as a good-to-excellent plant to use for wildlife habitat improvement and is considered one of the best summer-fruited native shrubs. It is highly recommended as a wildlife food and cover plant in farmland shelterbelts, windbreaks and woody cover areas.

Its fruit is an important soft mast source for 50 species of songbirds and game birds, including the wild turkey, ring-necked pheasant, mourning dove, ruffed grouse and northern bobwhite. In most parts of the range, berries are available in summer and fall, and foliage is present from spring until frost. Its fruit is usually eaten as soon as it ripens and may be unavailable as a winter food source. White-tailed deer will consume its berries, foliage, twigs and bark. Some researchers report that deer preference of elderberry varies from low to medium and that the plant is more readily eaten in the northern part of its range (West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin and New York) than in the southern states. However, regular fall deer use has been reported in Louisiana and Georgia, even when preferred honeysuckles and greenbriers were abundant.

The relative nutritional value of elderberry fruit is considered moderate for crude protein (11-14 percent) and high for crude fat (16 percent) and phosphorus (0.75 percent). In addition, elderberry leaves and stems typically retain crude protein levels of 18 percent and 7 percent, respectively, which is higher than the crude protein levels of most deer browse.

(continued on page 5)

Resources and Reviews

Flowering Earth

By Donald Culross Peattie

"By night the moths take over, fertilizing the night-blooming flowers. This tribe of the feathery antennae have some of them tongues incredibly long, coiled like a watchspring that can probe the deepest corolla."

Resources and Reviews

"American Eden: From Monticello to Central Park to Our Backyards: What our gardens tell us about who we are"

By Wade Graham, published by Harper Collins, 2011

Graham covers one of the first examples of ecological thinking in 1789 when Gilbert White published *The Natural History and Antiquities of Selborne* to the High Line Park in NYC, where wild nature is in the heart of the postindustrial city...new pastoral urbanism."

GARDENING WITH NATIVE PLANTS

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 4

Propagation

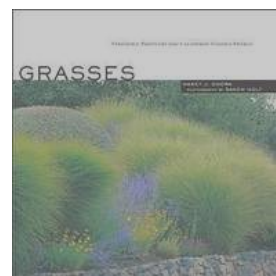
Elderberry can be propagated by seed, seedlings, or cuttings, all of which are commercially available. Fruits and cuttings can also be easily removed from wild plants without injury to the plant. For maximum fruit production and growth, elderberry should be established where soil, moisture and shade requirements are appropriate. The area may be disked or harrowed where large numbers of seedling are to be planted (such as in rows of shelterbelts.) When only one or a few seedlings will be planted, the size of the area to be cleared, usually 2 to 4 feet, will depend on the size of seedlings, size of competing vegetation and site erosion potential. If herbicides are applied to remove vegetation, spraying should be done in the fall before the seedlings are planted. Once established, elderberry plants are generally hardy, strong growers that tolerate severe pruning. Weed control will be vital during the first three to five years after planting.

Gardening with Delmarva's Native Grasses

By Gayle Jayne

Maryland Master Gardeners of Queen Anne's County brochure published in cooperation with Adkins Arboretum

This brochure lists seven native grasses that grow well together: Broomsedge (*Andropogon virginicus*), Eastern gamagrass (*Tripsacum dactyloides*); Indiangrass (*Sorghastrum nutans*), Little bluestem (*Schizachyrium scoparium*); Purple lovegrass (*Eragrostis spectabilis*); Sideoats grama (*Bouteloua curtipendula*) and Switchgrass (*Panicum virgatum*)



Grasses: Versatile Partners for Uncommon Garden Design

By Nancy Ondra

No longer relegated to back-of-the-border backdrops for showy perennials or space-filling solutions for inconsequential garden areas, ornamental grasses are moving front and center as befits their versatile, adaptable, and irresistible nature. From their burnished glow when backlit by a setting sun to the textural richness they bring to a mixed border, grasses offer much in the way of gardening excitement and distinction yet require little maintenance in return. After succinctly covering the cultural basics of grass gardening, Ondra concentrates her efforts on extolling their multifaceted design distinctions. For every garden element, from borders, pathways, and containers to location challenges such as shade, slopes and screening, Ondra's capsule "designer's choices" offer brief but essential descriptions to aid in plant selection and planning considerations, and quick-reference lists highlight grasses that work well in such diverse conditions as hot-and-dry sites and low-and-wet bogs. Supported by Saxon Holt's captivating color photographs, Ondra elevates grasses from garden understudies to starring roles.

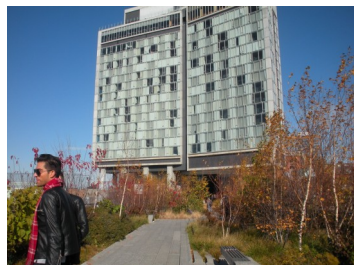
Amazon review by Carol Haggas

All Aboard the High Line in NYC*

A fresh public garden shines atop an old elevated railway

By Tovah Martin

A garden writer and speaker from CT



High Line Park NYC Fall 2010 .
Walk goes under hotel

A meadow blooms in the Big Apple, a woodland has sprung up amid the hubbub of Manhattan.

An elevated rail line about the Meatpacking District slipped into disuse by the 1960's. Nature took over and created a haunting beauty amid the old railroad ties. Some perceived it as an eyesore. Others saw the subtle majesty of the ecosystem that had evolved. Supporters in the now high-end, savvy section of the city raised money and got the ball rolling to turn the High Line into a park.

Rather than erase what nature had sown, they emulated the beauty of the abandoned rail space, bolstered it with similar plantings and created a way the public could safely interact with a natural space. Visitors often ask about prairie dropseed *Sporobolus heterolepis*, a native grass. Flashier plants include rattlesnake master (*Eryngium yuccifolium*), *Echinacea purpurea*, compass plant (*Silphium laciniatum*) and prairie blazing star (*Liatris spicata*). The landscape is left intact even when flowers fade and go to seed. "We show nature in all its majesty and in each of its stages" notes Patrick Cullian, VP of Horticulture and Park Operations, "from bud to senescence. Brown is a color, too."

In 2009, the first nine blocks opened. Another 10 blocks opened this spring. See the recent [Wall Street Journal](#) article about the development of the High Line. Also see the website: www.thehighline.org/

*Article from *Horticulture* magazine Feb/March 2011

From [Tovah Martin's Blog](#) June 14, 2011

"My neighbor pulled beside me on my daily walk and rolled down her window. "Sorry," she said apologetically, "but my lawn mower is on the fritz." I ask you. Do I look like the type of person who loves a lawn? Do I strike you as the type who goes ballistic at the first hint of a dandelion? So I had to respond, 'Have you looked at my lawn lately?' She rolled up her window and went home. Hopefully, she then noticed for the first time that my lawn has disappeared. In its place have sprouted alliums, heucheras, ornamental grasses, herbs and bulbs."

Visit Historic Lewes Delaware's Colonial Herb Garden at the Fisher-Martin House

Renovations of the herb garden have been completed by Lewes in Bloom member and Master Gardener



Brenda Brady who conducted research on what plants were used in a colonial herb garden. The plants are segregated by type such as medicinal, culinary, fragrant and flowering herbs and herbs for other household uses such as dyeing fabrics. Herbs used by Native Americans who populated the Cape Henlopen area during the 1700s are also in the garden. The photo above shows Lewes in Bloom volunteers preparing the garden for Lewes Garden Day.

View a brochure of the [garden's design at Lewesinbloom.org](http://garden'sdesignatLewesinbloom.org).

The Herb Garden is located next to the [Lewes Chamber of Commerce](#) at 120 Kings Highway, Lewes, DE 19958

Upcoming Events

Summer/Fall 2011—Mt. Cuba Center *Your pathway to native plants*

May 19—July 28 Take a two-hour guided tour—\$5 per person

July 20—September 14—Wednesdays, Great Native Plants for the Perennial Border

10: am—Noon Sign up for each session separately

[Visit the website for more details and to register.](#)

Summer 2011—Adkins Arboretum

Register for classes adkinsarboretum.org.

Fall 2011—[Delaware Nature Society](#)

October 1 & 2: Harvest Moon Festival, Saturday and Sunday, 10 am - 5 pm. [Click for more information](#)

October 1 & 2: Farm to Fork, Saturday and Sunday, 1:30 - 4:30 pm. [Click for more information](#)

Save the Date

Delaware Coast Day

Sunday, October 2, 2011 11 a.m. to 5 p.m.

College of Earth, Ocean and Environment

Lewes, DE

Includes many exhibits related to Native Plants and their environment www.decoastday.org

DNPS meetings for 2011—As part of our organizational restructuring, and as of 1 January 2011, we will no longer be having bi-monthly meetings. The annual native plant sale is still going to be held on the same date (the first Saturday of each November). We are still working on this and if anyone is interested in helping us to plan these workshops and symposiums, we could really use the help.

Membership Application

DELAWARE NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY

Member Information

Name: _____

Business Name or Organization: _____

Address: _____

City and Zip Code: _____

Telephone (home/work): _____

E-mail address: _____

- ☐ 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 \$ _____

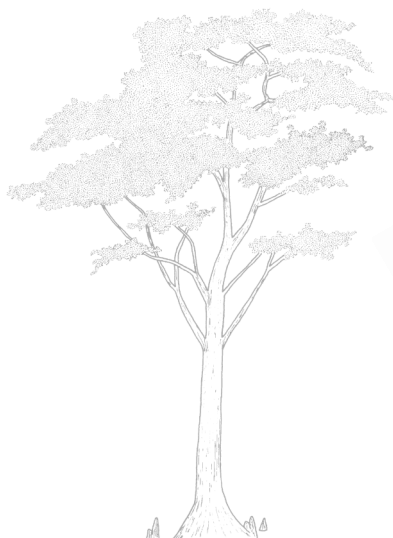
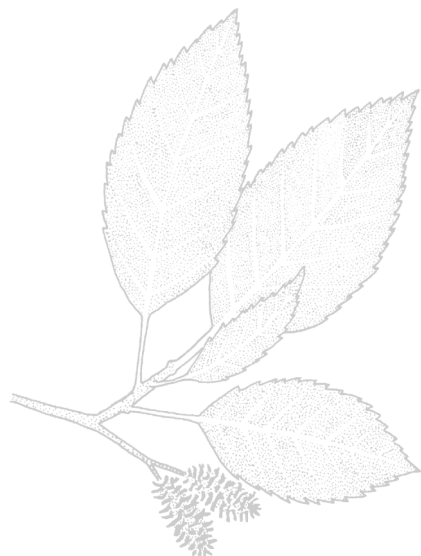
Membership benefits include:

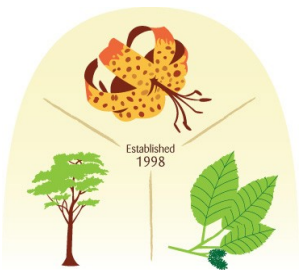
- * The DNPS quarterly newsletter, The Turk's Cap
- * Native plant gardening and landscaping information
- * Speakers, field trips, native plant nursery and sales

Total Amount Enclosed: \$ _____

**Make check payable to:
DE Native Plant Society
P.O. Box 369, Dover, DE 19903**

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





THE TURK'S CAP

Volume 14, Number 3
Autumn 2011

THE NEWSLETTER OF THE DELAWARE NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY

www.delawarenativeplants.org

IN THIS ISSUE

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 DNPS on Facebook
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- Page 3** *Sedge lawns*
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 Resources and Reviews
- Page 5** *"Livable Ecosystems"*
- Page 6** *11th Annual DNPS Plant Sale*
- Page 7** *Upcoming Events*

HOW CAN I GET INVOLVED?

The Delaware Native Plant Society is open to everyone ranging from the novice gardener to the professional botanist. One of the primary goals of the society is to involve as many individuals as possible.

The DNPS is looking for volunteers to help with ongoing projects. One project is an effort to create a large and diverse seed bank that we can use for propagation of plants in our nursery. To accomplish this, we need to collect seeds from all over Delmarva. We have seed collecting guidelines on our website. We are also looking for volunteers to help with community outreach through staffing our display board at public events. We have a great display, but it is idle right now and needs a good leader or two to put it back into service.

For more information, visit our website at www.delawarenativeplants.org. Our very informative, up-to-date website has all the contact information for the Society, along with a section on native plants, volunteering, and links to other environmental and plant related organizations.

NATURAL QUOTES

"Tall oaks from little acorns grow."

by David Everett (1770—1813)

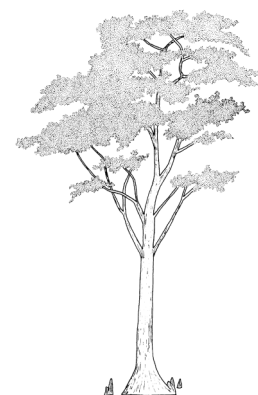
The DNPS Vision

The purpose of the Delaware Native Plant Society (DNPS) is to participate in and encourage the preservation, conservation, restoration, and propagation of Delaware's native plants and plant communities. The Society provides information to government officials, business people, educators, and the general public on the protection, management, and restoration of native plant ecosystems. The DNPS encourages the use of native plants in the landscape by homeowners, businesses, and local and state governments through an on-going distribution of information and knowledge by various means that includes periodic publications, symposia, conferences, workshops, field trips, and a growing statewide membership organized by the DNPS.



Visit us on Facebook:

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



Notes from Newcroft

Among the eleven trees I have on my property at Newcroft I don't have an oak. But being a tree lover, I was attracted to the book [Oak: The Frame of Civilization](#) by William Bryant Logan in 2005. (see Review below). The author claims there are 250—450 different species of oak trees. Not all of them are deciduous, although in the eastern U. S. they are.

Hal Bruce mentions them in [How to Grow ...Trees in Your Own Garden](#). In the autumn woods, the oaks do not as a rule show much color, however the Scarlet Oak (*Quercus coccinea*) does show a good clear red color. These are listed in the [The Flora of Delaware Delaware Natural Heritage and Endangered Species Program](#) database that Bill McAvoy of DNREC is creating.



I checked with Richard Julian at Cape Henlopen State Park's Nature Center and he said the *Quercus falcata* Southern Red Oak is the most prevalent native oak in the park. While most grow from 60 to 80 ft. the ones I saw near Herring Point were only 20 to 30 ft. but thriving in that sandy soil. See Bob Edelen's article on page 4 for other information about this tree.

Cindy Albright
cindy@cindyalbright.com

Overfalls* volunteers plant grasses



In July, a group of 16 people "past their teen years" planted 2,700 grasses while sinking in mud in about three hours. Wow!!!

The red ship* in Lewes on the canal has been very fortunate over the past 12 years receiving support at all levels from federal to local and especially from her dedicated and hard-working volunteers.

A special thanks to Dr. Evelyn Maurmeyer. Besides designing the site, accurately calculating the number of plants needed, ordering the plants, and working hard planting them, she alone made it possible for the Lightship Overfalls to be berthed in an appropriate



Photos by Cindy Albright

bulkheaded site. Without her clout and respect in Dover our ship would be berthed in a bulkheaded slip in the middle of wetlands - a very inappropriate solution.

The state also has more wetlands than they had before since we replaced 6.013 sq. ft. with 7,000 sq. ft.

Bob Humes, President of Overfalls Foundation

*Overfalls is one of only 17 remaining lightships out of a total of 179 built from 1820 to 1952.

Resources and Reviews

[Oak: The Frame of Civilization](#) by William Bryant Logan, W. W. Norton & Company, 2005

There's good reason for the oak being called mighty. It's ubiquitous, highly adaptable and was once the most essential tree in the Earth's temperate zones. From *Homo sapiens'* earliest harvesting of acorns as a basic foodstuff to the durable oak ships of the intrepid armadas that circumnavigated the globe, oak has been a vital contributor to humanity's economic, geographic, and cultural evolution.

Resources & Reviews

John Greenlee, dubbed "The Grassman" by Wade Graham of *The New Yorker*, established Greenlee Nursery in 1985 and is the author of *The Encyclopedia of Ornamental Grasses* (Rodale Press, 1992). He is also the author of *The American Meadow* published in 2009.

Sedge Lawns for Every Landscape

By [John Greenlee](#) on December 31, 2001

Few breakthroughs in the history of turf have been as significant as the arrival of an entirely new kind of lawn—the sedge lawn. Sedges are close botanical cousins of the grasses and look a lot like them. Properly selected and planted, sedges can function as a traditional lawn, yet they require little or no mowing, fertilizing, or chemicals. Some require less water than many conventional turfgrasses. Others tolerate wet, moist areas, and many thrive in shade. What's more, sedge lawns restore something of the character of the native sods that existed before agriculture and development transformed the American landscape.

Conventional lawns consist of grasses from Africa, Asia, Europe, and other places. These foreign, high-maintenance species have largely replaced the native sods composed of sedges and grasses. Today very little remains of the native sods.

Part of the attraction of the genus *Carex*, into which sedges fall, is its tremendous variety and adaptability. There are more than 2,000 species of *Carex*, and they are found in a wide range of habitats in nature. They vary from miniatures with foliage only 1 to 2 inches high, to specimens growing to 3 or 4 feet. Some creep, some clump, some do a little of both. They can be found in sun or shade, in wet soils or heavy clay, from coastal dunes to alpine scree. In almost every ecosystem, there is at least one sedge with good, lawnlike qualities. Five sedges that have shown excellent promise as substitutes for traditional lawngrasses are catlin sedge (*Carex texensis*), Texas Hill Country sedge (*C. perdentata*), Baltimore sedge (*C. senta*), Pennsylvania sedge (*C. pensylvanica*), and California meadow sedge (*C. pansa*). The Pennsylvania and Baltimore species are described in the next column.

These native sedges have been selected for their compact growth and good, green color; most are evergreen as well. Many will tolerate varying degrees of shade and competition from tree roots. They are best grown in the regions where they are native, although most have shown amazing adaptability and grow well in regions outside their native range.

Planting Sedge Lawns

Sedge lawns are usually planted from plugs, as the seeds of many sedges are short lived and have low germination rates. The most important step in establishing a new sedge lawn is to start with weed-free soil.

When converting an existing lawn, make absolutely sure the old lawn is dead (see [Planting a Native Grass Lawn Step by Step](#)). Top-dressing newly planted plugs is far more beneficial than incorporating mulch into the soil. Fertilize as you would a lawn to speed establishment. Mowings every month in the growing season will speed tillering and help the newly

As more horticulturists become aware of the sedges' potential in gardens, many more species are being collected from remnant populations in nature.

Hybridization is still untapped and offers enormous possibilities for lawns of the future.

Carex pensylvanica
Pennsylvania sedge has a wide distribution throughout the eastern and central

U.S., with one form, *C. pensylvanica* var. *pacificum* reaching all the way to Puget Sound in Washington state. With such a wide distribution in nature, this sedge and its hybrids hold much promise for natural lawns of the future. Many distinct and varied clones are being evaluated by nurseries throughout the country. Typically found on sandy soils in dappled shade or as a constituent of low prairies, Pennsylvania sedge can tolerate less than ideal conditions in the garden. Its noninvasive, creeping foliage forms dense mats of medium green, fine-textured foliage growing 6 to 8 inches unmowed. As a mowed lawn, this sedge looks best cut two to three times per year at 3 to 4 inches high. Plant Pennsylvania sedge from plugs 6 to 12 inches on center in fall or spring.

Carex senta Baltimore sedge

This native eastern sedge is essentially a refined version of catlin sedge—identical except for shorter flower spikes, which lend a neater, more lawnlike appearance when unmowed. Discovered originally by Briar Hoffman growing in the lawn of a church in Towson, Maryland, Baltimore sedge is one of the best low-growing, lawn-forming sedges for deep shade. Treat this sedge as you would *C. texensis*. Plant plugs 6 to 8 inches on center. Like all sedges, plugs of Baltimore sedge planted in spring or fall will establish quickly.

GARDENING WITH NATIVE PLANTS

by Bob Edelen

Southern Red Oak*Quercus falcata***Natural History**

According to Bob's theory of acorn availability, this is going to be an excellent year for acorn production! Bob is very scientific in his approach to determining the availability of acorns each year and goes about making his determinations in a deliberate and painstaking manner. First, Bob walks out into the woods, stands under an oak tree and looks up! If there are acorns on the trees, bingo – it's gonna be a great acorn year! Of course it doesn't hurt to have a hurricane come along as this year and knock a few acorns onto the ground to solidify the analysis. This analysis however, only applies to the white oak family where the acorns do not appear year after year. As for *Quercus Falcata* or southern red oak, Bob needs not worry, in the fifteen years of so he has performed his analysis; there has not been a single year when this great tree has failed to produce copious numbers of acorns! Why is this important? Because incredible numbers of birds and wildlife depend on acorns to get them through the winter months! From jays to crows, turkeys and woodpeckers to deer, squirrels, rabbits, raccoons and more, the presence of acorns means good foraging through the winter months. I remember looking out my window one late fall day to see an American crow neatly holding three southern red oak acorns in its mouth – neat!

Fortunately for us (and wildlife), the southern red oak is present in most forests throughout the region. Southern red oak, also called Spanish oak, water oak, or red oak extends from Long Island, NY, southward in New Jersey to northern Florida, west across the Gulf States to the valley of the Brazos River in Texas; north in eastern Oklahoma, Arkansas, southern Missouri, southern Illinois and Ohio, and western West Virginia. Southern red oak is a medium-sized tree, reaching heights of 50-90 ft, and trunk diameters in excess of 4 ft. The Delaware tallest southern red oak is 125 feet and can be found in Wilmington, Delaware. The National Champion, growing in Upson City, Georgia, is 150 ft. tall with a spread of 156 ft. and a trunk circumference at breast height of 26 ft! Seed production usually begins when a tree is about 25 years of age, but maximum production is usually between the ages of 50 and 75 years.

Where to Grow

Southern red oak are usually found as individual trees in mixed stands of loblolly pine, Virginia pine, white oaks, maples, poplars and other native forest trees. In forest stands it develops a long, straight trunk and upward-reaching limbs that form a high, rounded crown. The trunk is shorter and the crown is broader and much more spreading in trees grown in the open. Southern red oak needs full sun to grow to its maximum potential. The southern red oak is a handsome and stately tree, suitable for any large landscape. It is a popular street tree. Deciduous in winter, the fast growing and long-lived southern red oak makes an outstanding shade tree. In fall, the leaves turn a less-than-spectacular reddish brown.

Propagation

The fruit ripens in September and October, the second season after flowering, and seed-fall occurs during these months. The acorns of oaks have hypogeal germination, meaning they develop a root before developing stem and leaves. Therefore I have found it best to harvest the acorns soon after the fall and plant immediately! Cool, moist stratification is required for best results. I have had excellent results planting acorns approximately one inch apart in pots of loam, placing them in a cold frame and covering them with leaves or straw to prevent freezing and thawing during the winter months. The covering also serves as a protection against rodents. The acorns should germinate the following spring!

Lore

The hard strong wood of southern red oak is coarse grained and used for general construction, furniture, and fuel. Native Americans used southern red oak to treat indigestion, dysentery, sores, chapped skin, chills, fevers, lost voice, asthma and as an antiseptic.

Mt. Cuba Center Workshops

Download the PDF brochure from the Continuing Education page here:

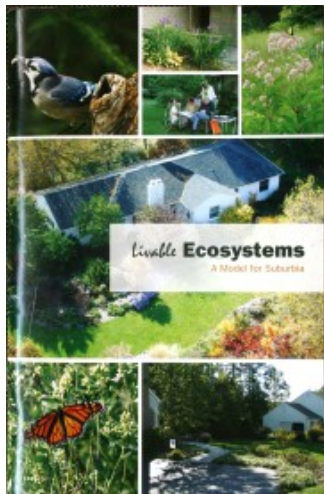
<http://www.mtcubacenter.org/education/continuing-education/>

10/21	Moss Garden Workshop	1/14	Enhancing Your Winter Landscape
10/26	Autumn Native Fruits	1/21	Sensory Appeal of Native Plants
10/29	Planting for Native Bees	2/8	Native Plant Cultivars
11/16	Growing Wildflowers from Seed	2/18	Woody Plant Identification in Winter

Resources and Reviews

Weeds: In Defense of Nature's Most Unloved Plants by Richard Mabey

Weaving together the insights of botanists, gardeners, artists, and writers with his own travels and lifelong fascination, Mabey shows how these "botanical thugs" can destroy ecosystems but also can restore war zones and derelict cities. Hardcover: 336 pages Publisher: Ecco (June 28, 2011)



Last of Series

Livable Ecosystems: A Model for Suburbia is the fourth in a series of brochures available from the University of Delaware Cooperative Extension.

A suburban livable ecosystem is a landscape that takes advantage of natural processes while providing tangible benefits to its owner. By

using more plants and less lawn, planting more natives, planting to conserve energy, and incorporating managed meadows and forest fragments into yards, suburbia can become a valuable substitute for the long-gone, predevelopment forests and meadows which once existed.

Chapter 1 discusses the ecosystem service of clean water; chapter two the ecosystem service of clean air; chapter three the ecosystem service of wildlife; and chapter four the ecosystem service of human wellness. Other chapters give details on rain gardens, planting a windbreak, planting a forest, managing a meadow, and planting a butterfly garden. Copies are available at the county extension offices and one copy will be mailed upon request. Eventually, it will be on their website as a PDF document.

The first three publications in this series are "Controlling Backyard Invaders", "Plants for a Livable Delaware", and "Livable Plants for the Home Landscape". They all are available at <http://ag.udel.edu/extension/horticulture/index.htm> and may be printed on your local computer.

Delaware Native Plant Society Accepting Nominations for 2012 Delaware Native Plant of the Year

Do you have a favorite Delaware native plant that you would like to see promoted for use in landscaping or wildlife habitat restoration?

If so, we'd like to hear from you!

We're looking for nominations for the 2012 Delaware Native Plant of the Year. Because the Delaware Native Plant Society would like to make the chosen plant species available for purchase at the annual Native Plant Sale (1st Saturday in November, 2012), we would prefer that nominations be restricted to species which meet the following criteria:

- 1) Plant species is native to Delaware
- 2) Plant species is common or relatively common throughout both the Coastal Plain and Piedmont in Delaware
- 3) Plant can be easily propagated
- 4) Plant is attractive as a landscape plant and/or valuable for use in wildlife habitat restoration (e.g., provides important food or cover to native wildlife)

The winning species receives the prestigious title of DNPS Plant of the Year, will make appearances at all DNPS events during its winning year, and will be the featured plant species to purchase at the annual Native Plant Sale.

Richard C. McCorkle
Fish & Wildlife Biologist
Richard_McCorkle@fws.gov
[302-653-9152, ext. 117](tel:302-653-9152)



Photos by Rick Mickowski

11th Annual Native Plant Sale

When: **Saturday, 5 November 2011, 10:00 AM – 3:00 PM**

Where: DE Native Plant Society's native plant nursery.

Directions: The nursery is located at 818 Kitts Hummock Road, at the St. Jones Research Reserve in Dover. Take Route 113 to the Dover Air Force Base. Kitts Hummock Road is directly at the southern border of the air base at the cloverleaf intersection of 113, Route 9, and Kitts Hummock Road. Kitts Hummocks Rd. only goes east, and if you go almost one mile you'll see a large sign for the St. Jones Reserve. Turn right onto the gravel road and the nursery is all the way in the back to the left of the parking lot.

What's for sale: Hundreds of trees, shrubs, herbaceous species, ferns, vines and grasses will be available at very reasonable prices.
Come early, some quantities are limited!

For more information: Call 302.735.8918, email ezuelke@juno.com,
or on the web at www.delawarenativeplants.org

**Certified Nursery Professional (CNP) credit may now be given for some DNPS Continuing Education courses.
Before attending, receive authorization from:**

Valann Budischak
Delaware Cooperative Extension
Univ. of Delaware Botanic Gardens
Delaware Nursery & Landscape Association1
52 Townsend HallNewark, DE 19716-2170
Ph #: (302) 831-4188 or (888) 448-1203

Upcoming Events

Delaware Coast Day

Sunday, October 2, 2011 11 a.m. to 5 p.m.

College of Earth, Ocean and Environment
Lewes, DE

Includes many exhibits related to Native Plants and their environment www.decoastday.org

Fall/Winter 2011—[Mt. Cuba Center](#) *Your pathway to native plants*

Fall 2011—Adkins Arboretum

Register for classes adkinsarboretum.org.

Fall 2011—[Delaware Nature Society](#)

Lectures in the Copeland Native Plant Series are:

October 1 & 2: Harvest Moon Festival, Saturday and Sunday, 10 am - 5 pm. [Click for more information](#)

October 1 & 2: Farm to Fork, Saturday and Sunday, 1:30 - 4:30 pm. [Click for more information](#)

November 17 7:00-8:30 p.m. Maintaining Curb Appeal with Native Plants by Dr. Doug Tallamy, Professor and Chair, Department of Entomology and Wildlife Ecology, U of D. Held at Ashland Nature Center.

January 12, 2012 7:00-8:30 p.m. Rare and Endangered Plants of Delaware by William McAvoy, Botanist, Delaware Natural Heritage and Endangered Species Program, Delaware Division of Fish and Wildlife. Held at the Ashland Nature Center.

Delaware Invasive Species Council Annual Meeting on

Wednesday, October 19 at the Blue Ball Barn in North Wilmington.

www.delawareinvasives.net for agenda and to register

DNPS meetings for 2011—As part of our organizational restructuring, and as of 1 January 2011, we will no longer be having bi-monthly meetings. The annual native plant sale is still going to be held on the same date (the first Saturday of each November). We are still working on this and if anyone is interested in helping us to plan these workshops and symposiums, we could really use the help. Please contact Eric at ezuelke@juno.com if interested, and details of each meeting will be on our website: www.delawarenativeplants.org.

Membership Application

DELAWARE NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY

Member Information

Name: _____

Business Name or Organization: _____

Address: _____

City and Zip Code: _____

Telephone (home/work): _____

E-mail address: _____

- ☐ 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 \$ _____

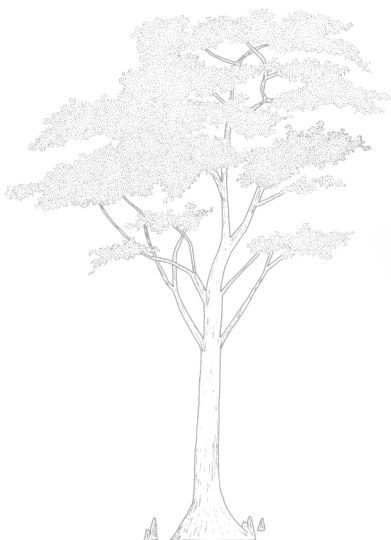
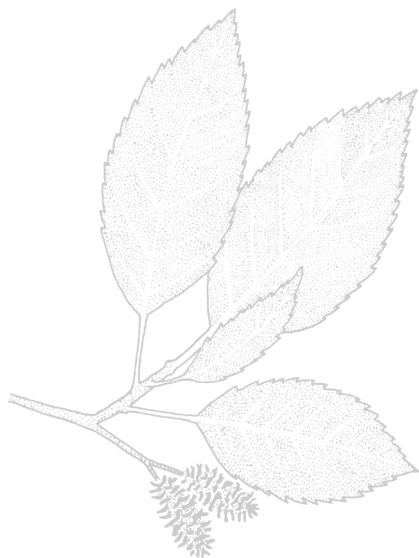
Membership benefits include:

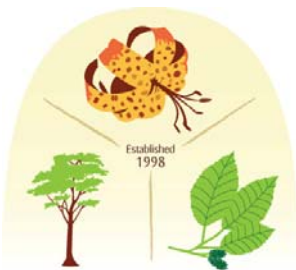
- * The DNPS quarterly newsletter, The Turk's Cap
- * Native plant gardening and landscaping information
- * Speakers, field trips, native plant nursery and sales

Total Amount Enclosed: \$ _____

**Make check payable to:
DE Native Plant Society
P.O. Box 369, Dover, DE 19903**

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





THE TURK'S CAP

Volume 14, Number 4
Winter 2011/12

THE NEWSLETTER OF THE DELAWARE NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY

www.delawarenativeplants.org

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NATURAL QUOTES

The Paw Paw Patch Song Traditional Children's Chant

*Pickin' up pawpaws
Put 'em in your pocket
Way down yonder
In the pawpaw patch.*

Use the online links in this
newsletter to access the
world wide web of native
plant information.



Winter at Newcroft



The DNPS Vision

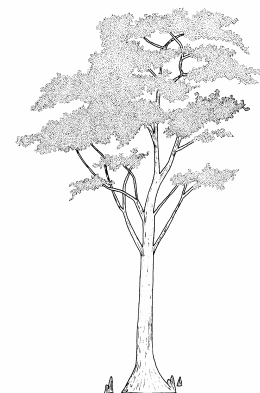
The purpose of the Delaware Native Plant Society (DNPS) is to participate in and encourage the preservation, conservation, restoration, and propagation of Delaware's native plants and plant communities. The Society provides information to government officials, business people, educators, and the general public on the protection, management, and restoration of native plant ecosystems. The DNPS encourages the use of native plants in the landscape by homeowners, businesses, and local and state governments through an on-going distribution of information and knowledge by various means that includes periodic publications, symposia, conferences, workshops, field trips, and a growing statewide membership organized by the DNPS.

HOW CAN I GET INVOLVED?

The Delaware Native Plant Society is open to everyone ranging from the novice gardener to the professional botanist. One of the primary goals of the society is to involve as many individuals as possible.

The DNPS is looking for volunteers to help with ongoing projects. One project is an effort to create a large and diverse seed bank that we can use for propagation of plants in our nursery. To accomplish this, we need to collect seeds from all over Delmarva. We have seed collecting guidelines on our website. We are also looking for volunteers to help with community outreach through staffing our display board at public events. We have a great display, but it is idle right now and needs a good leader or two to put it back into service.

For more information, visit our website at www.delawarenativeplants.org. Our very informative, up-to-date website has all the contact information for the Society, along with a section on native plants, volunteering, and links to other environmental and plant related organizations.



Notes from Newcroft

Winter at Newcroft looked like the photo on the front page but only briefly in October. Temperatures stayed relative warm enough for me to visit two friends who are growing *Asimina triloba* Pawpaw trees and get photos before they dropped their leaves .



Bill Fintel, pictured left, was given a pawpaw seedling several years ago by DNPS member Bob Edelen. As you can see it likes its location near Red Mill Pond in Southern Delaware. (see Bob's article on pages 4 & 5)

Another friend, Don Brunk (pictured right) purchased several pawpaws now growing in his wetland area near Naamans Creek in SE Pennsylvania. In Bob's article see why Don's trees are smaller than Bill's.



My interest in Pawpaws began with an NPR program about the [13th Annual Pawpaw Festival](#) in Albany, OH last September. Also check out **NPR's Food blog *The Salt*** [The Pawpaw: Foraging For America's Forgotten Fruit.](#)

Cindy Albright

Delaware Bayshore Initiative Celebrates Coastal Zone Acts 40th Anniversary

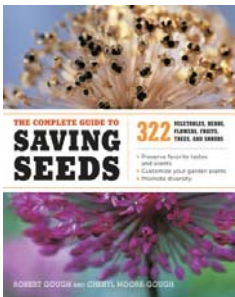
Enhancing the state's natural resources for world-class conservation and boosting the economy through low-impact recreational activities

Extending from Pea Patch Island (also see article on page 6) in New Castle County to the City of Lewes in Sussex County, the Delaware Bay shoreline is widely recognized as an area of global ecological significance. Its expansive coastal marshes, shoreline, agricultural lands and forests provide diverse habitat to many species, including migratory shorebirds. Birders and biologists from around the world come to central Delaware to witness the annual spring spectacle of more than a half million shorebirds taking a rest stop to dine on eggs laid by spawning horseshoe crabs.

The **Delaware Bayshore Initiative** will collaboratively build on the region's reputation as a unique and beautiful natural resource, and help improve the shoreline economy by encouraging more Delawareans and visitors to enjoy it through activities such as recreational fishing, hunting, boating and ecotourism. This non-regulatory approach will continue the tradition of DNREC's commitment to preserving the state's coastal zone. Due in large part to the legacy of that landmark legislation, the Delaware Bayshore's acreage remains undeveloped, and is today protected as state or federal wildlife lands.

Significant land protection: 58% of acreage from Pea Patch Island to Lewes is shown in map of shoreline ownership on page 5 of this document: www.dnrec.delaware.gov/SiteCollectionDocuments/The_Delaware_Bayshore.pdf

Resources & Reviews



[The Complete Guide to Saving Seeds](#): 322 Vegetables, Herbs, Flowers, Fruits, Trees, and Shrubs*

By Robert Gough and Cheryl Moore-Gough, 2011

See page 229 for information about propagating pawpaw seeds.

*This is downloadable on a Nook from the Barnes and Noble link above or on the Kindle from Amazon.

Resources & Reviews

[A Guide to Wildflowers in Winter: Herbaceous Plants of Northeastern North America](#)

Authored by Carol Levine, and Dick Rauh. This guide is intended to help both amateur naturalists and serious field botanists to identify non-woody plants - herbaceous weeds and wildflowers - as they are found in winter in the NE United States and E Canada.



Our 2011 **Native Plant Sale** was again a nice success thanks to everyone involved. We experienced a somewhat chilly, but sunny day. We had our 3rd lowest sale in terms of revenue brought in, and one of our lowest in terms



Photos by Rick Mickowski

of available species, but we were actually expecting that. It's difficult to put on a gigantic, blow-out sale every year, and this year was a transition time during the change of management of the nursery.

We did \$1031.00 in pure plant sales, with some of that revenue going to the Friends of the St. Jones Reserve volunteers to help compensate for time and materials. Our annual plant sale is our

	2009	2010	2011
Species available	78	52	46
Plants available	1113	908	1371
Plants sold	661	440	406
Customers	74	48	58
Booklets sold	5	2	2

only true fund raising event of the year and every little bit of money that comes in goes right back into the nursery. We'd like to thank everyone who came out and helped to label, price, put up signs, haul plants, or brought food. You are all essential and greatly appreciated!

Eric Zuelke

Russell Peterson Legacy

Purchase Brick for the Peterson Plaza

The Russell W. Peterson Urban Wildlife Refuge and Dupont Environmental Education Center (DEEC) located at the Wilmington Riverfront offers an opportunity to become part of the Riverfront History forever with your own personalized tribute brick paver which will be placed around Peterson Plaza at the main entrance to the Urban Wildlife Refuge and will help support the ongoing operation of the DEEC and the refuge.

Take advantage of the many ways to tribute your brick paver: memorialize a family member, pay tribute to a friend or colleague, recognize a Wilmington family or pay tribute to a spouse or children. Each brick paver costs \$250 and will be placed around Peterson Plaza.

The Riverfront Development Corporation is managing the brick campaign.

<http://www.riverfrontwilm.com/uploads/pdfs/BrickTribute.pdf>

DEEC

South Madison St., Wilmington, DE
19801 Phone: (302) 425-4890.

[Visit Website](#)

GARDENING WITH NATIVE PLANTS

Pawpaw

Asimina triloba

Natural History

My first experience with the Pawpaw came perhaps 10 years ago when a friend gave me several of the fruits grown in is yard on Virginia's Eastern Shore. The custard-like pulp was an immediate hit and I was excited to learn the Pawpaw was native to Delaware. Though the original range of the Pawpaw is debatable (Native Americans are credited with spreading the plant across the Eastern U.S. for its value as a food source), the Pawpaw's current range extends to eastern Kansas and Texas, and from the Great Lakes almost to the Gulf. The pawpaw produces the largest edible fruit native to America. Individual fruits weigh five to 16 ounces and are three to six inches in length. The common names applied to the Pawpaw; Poor Man's Banana, Hoosier Banana, American Custard Apple, the West Virginia Banana, the Indiana Banana, etc. all indicate a preference for the taste of the popular fruit said to resemble a combination of banana, Pineapple and Mango. But people are not the only critters attracted to the Pawpaw! Wildlife such as opossum, raccoon, fox, quail, turkey, Deer and a variety of birds relish the pawpaw fruit, and the Zebra Swallowtail butterfly's larvae feed exclusively on young, pawpaw foliage.

The flowers of the Pawpaw contribute to its popularity in the landscape. Velvety, dark brown flower buds develop in the axils of the previous years' leaves. One to two-inch wine-colored flowers appear briefly in spring just as the leaves are developing, with a blooming period of up to six weeks in early spring depending on latitude and

Each flower contains several ovaries which permits a single flower can produce multiple fruits. Flowers are pollinated by flies and beetles which is consistent with the appearance of the flower: dark, meat-colored petals and a fetid aroma. To improve pollination, road kill is often collected and hung in trees of commercial plantings to attract pollinators – you may wish to try hand pollination instead! The pawpaw tree resembles a deciduous magnolia, with bold, lance-shaped leaves drooping toward the ground, sometimes growing from 6 to 12 inches long and 3 to 5 inches wide.

Where to Grow

The Pawpaw is a small, deciduous tree that may attain upwards of 30 feet in height. Pawpaws flourish in the deep, rich fertile soils of river-bottom lands where they grow as understory trees or thicket-shrubs making this an ideal plant for the shady landscape! They prefer a slightly acid soil. The soil should be well drained and fertile. Avoid heavy, wet, alkaline soil. Several trees should be planted in close proximity to improve pollination. In sunny locations, trees typically assume a pyramidal habit, straight trunk and lush, dark green, long, drooping leaves that turn gold and brown in color during the fall. The Pawpaw is sensitive to high winds and may not be suitable for immediate coastal areas unless appropriate shelter can be provided.

Propagation

I find that nature's way of propagating many plants is perhaps the best way and that, in my experience is certainly true of the Pawpaw. As soon as flesh is soft, fruit should be collected for seed. Seeds are easily extracted following maceration of fruit in water and floating off of pulp. As with many seedlings I have started, planting the seeds in pots in rich compost as soon as harvested and covering with a light layer of leaves in a cold frame, then left to over-winter works exceptionally well.

Resources & Reviews

[Winter Weed Finder: A Guide to Dry Plants in Winter](#) by Dorcas Miller

Key to identifying non-woody plants in late fall and winter by the dried structures that remain after frost, such as pods, dried flower heads, seed capsules, and burrs. Includes common native and naturalized herbs and native ferns. Area covered is the upper Midwest and eastern U.S. north of South Carolina and eastern Canada. Illustrated with line drawings. 64 pgs. 1989

A reviewer said "I love these 'finder' books. They are just the right size to grab and stuff in a pocket or hip pack before a nature hike or even a walk in an untamed yard. It identifies between 350-400 plants, giving both their common and Latin names."

Resources & Reviews

[Winter Tree Finder: A Manual for Identifying Deciduous Trees in Winter \(Eastern US\)](#) (Nature Study Guides) 1970



(cont. from page 4)

In the spring remove the layer of leaves keeping the cold-frame covered to reduce predation until plantlet emerge and danger of frost has passed.

Alternately, seeds may be placed in plastic freezer zipper bag containing a handful of moist sphagnum moss and refrigerated at 32° - 40° F to achieve a 90 to 120 day stratification, then planted out in pots in mid spring. Germination can be expected in about seven to 10 weeks depending on climate. Give the plant good drainage and keep it well watered the first year. Seeds field-planted in the fall will emerge the following July or August. But before the shoot emerges, the seed will have sent down a 10-inch long tap root.

Lore

Pawpaws were a staple for Native Americans and the fibrous inner bark was used to string fish and repair fish nets. The fruit of the Pawpaw was eagerly consumed by western moving pioneers during the 18th and 19th centuries. Those interested in expanding their own uses of the Pawpaw can scan the internet for a myriad of recipes for pies, custards, cookies, cakes, ice creams, puddings and preserves – enjoy!!

Bob Edelen

DNPS Offers Winter Plant ID Workshop Saturday, March 24 at 10:00 am

Happy New Year and a big welcome to 2012. This year is promising to be just as successful as 2011; plus DNPS is working on some fresh, new ideas that will certainly help grow the society. The Spring Workshop this year is scheduled for March 24 at the **St. Jones Reserve** located in Dover, Delaware, and will start at 10:00 a.m. The focus in this workshop will be **Winter Plant Identification**. You will discover how to recognize native plants in the landscape during their dormant period by examining bark appearance, dropped leaves and seeds, branching habit, and overall form, among others. So please join us on the 24th of March and learn how to view our native landscape through a different lens. For more information and directions to the Reserve, please visit our website at www.delawarenativeplants.org. To confirm your attendance, please call Jennifer Holmes at [302.739.3436](tel:302.739.3436) or email her at Jenni-fer.Holmes@state.de.us

Eric Wahl

THE DELAWARE STATE PARKS MEMORIAL TREE PROGRAM

The **Memorial Tree Program** was developed to acknowledge the loss of loved ones
or to honor living persons in a meaningful way.

A Greek proverb says "a wise man plants a tree whose shade he will never enjoy." Caecilius Statius, 220-168 B. C.

The funds received in the Memorial Tree Program are used to purchase trees to serve as a living reminder of the special people in our lives and to reforest areas of state parks. Donors may elect to fully fund the purchase of a tree or choose to donate towards a tree planted on behalf of multiple persons. In order to preserve the natural beauty of our facilities, individual trees are not marked or identified as part of this program. Instead, a plaque is hung in the State Park Office acknowledging the names of all those for whom the memorial trees were planted.

For more information about the **Memorial Tree Program**, call (302) 739-9220 or e-mail DelawareStateParksInformation.org.

Current Articles

Changing Forests for the Better

by Josephine Eccel

From *Outdoor Delaware*—Fall 2011

Of the 600 species of North American trees, 115* are native to Delaware. Efforts are underway in Brandywine Creek State Park's Tulip Tree Woods Nature Preserve to remove non-native species. When the editor's sons were running cross country there in the 1980's, it seemed strange that there was so little in that tract besides the tulip poplars and non-native species. After Robert Line, Environmental Stewardship Program manager in DNREC's Division of Parks and Recreation, removed Japanese stiltgrass and garlic mustard, young oaks and hickories along with native wild ginger and bloodroot, along with other wildflowers, now thrive.

With success at Brandywine Creek State Park, forest restoration is taking place at Fort DuPont on Pea Patch Island. More than 120 trees purchased from a Delmarva nursery have been planted in shoreline areas. With 200 bird species having been sighted there in the late 1990s by DOS (Delaware Ornithological Society), hopefully more birds will make it a stop on their migratory flights. (See next column for related details.)

Another area of tree removal has taken place at Cape Henlopen State Park. The Japanese black pine introduced at Fort Miles during World War II had become the dominant tree making it difficult for the beach heather to grow. Removing those trees plus wisteria is an ongoing project.

See bottom of page 5 for information on making a donation to **Delaware State Parks Memorial Tree Program**.

* **Bill McAvoy** is the primary author of *The Flora of Delaware: An Annotated Checklist* and maintains the [Flora of Delaware Online Database](#). He states that Delaware has 77 native trees.

(continued on next column)

Response to editor's inquiry from Rob Line, DNREC's Mgr. Environmental Stewardship Program:

"The rookery at Pea Patch Island annually numbers between 2 and 3 thousand pairs of 9 species of herons, Ibis and egrets, as well as one pair of bald eagles. This year we are going to plant native trees on the island, to provide nesting substrate, and a buffer between the heronry and the fort. But, it is more challenging than just planting trees. We have killed most of the Ailanthus on the historic part of the island (there are few in the heronry which is a much younger creation thanks to the Army Corps of Engineers). Other invasives are a challenge. We have been controlling deer to allow natural regeneration. We have been studying the trees that the birds use to see the most effective species for introduction. We are also planning for sea level rise and species that can handle more water and potentially salty water into the future."

Mt. Cuba Offers Online Classes

This winter why not take advantage of Mt. Cuba Center's distance learning, a virtual guide to native plants. The editor has taken the *Ferns* class and found it to be easy-to-use with excellent videos and photos of ferns that will grow in our area.

Mt. Cuba Center's *Connect* captures a selection of their live education programs, informational handouts, and plant videos on demand. This portal offers native plants. Learn more about these classes at mtcubacenter.org

[The Ferns at Mt. Cuba Center](#) \$40
[Hummingbirds in Your Garden](#)

Classes coming soon:

- Moss Gardening - available in January
- The Meadow Plants at Mt. Cuba Center - available in February

Upcoming Events

Spring 2012—Mt. Cuba Center www.mtcubacenter.org

"Learn about some of the best native plant cultivars"

Wednesday, February 8

1:30 pm — 2:30 pm

Instructor: Jeanne Frett

[Visit the website for more details and to register.](#)

Winter/Spring 2012—Adkins Arboretum Register for classes at adkinsarboretum.org.

"Plants for Difficult Soils"

Saturday, February 11, 10:00 am —1:00 pm

The soils of the Delmarva Peninsula vary considerably, from salty to hydric to sandy to clay to every mix in between. This lively and interactive program will answer questions about soil types, mineral content, amending soil, pH levels, and helping native plants thrive in your landscape. Discover what various plants need and how to keep them happy.

"Among the Ancients

Wednesday, March 14, 2012 1:00 pm - 2:30 pm

What is happening to our forests, and what can we do to save them? Biologist and nature writer Dr. Joan Maloof, author of *Among the Ancients: Adventures in the Eastern Old-Growth Forests*, will discuss her love affair with ancient trees and the myriad flora and fauna that live in their midst.

"The Elfin World of Mosses and Liverworts"

Saturday, March 24, 10:00 —11:30 am

Join Bill McAvoy to learn the basics of bryophyte morphology, their life-cycles and ecology and their place in the ecosystem. They are an important component of many habitats of the Delmarva Peninsula.

Delaware Horticulture Center

Spring Bare Root Tree Sale

Order by February 17; Pick up by March 21 & 22 Order forms at www.TheDCH.org

Planting & Caring for Bare Root Trees Workshop

Wednesday, March 21 5:30—6:30 pm (Pizza and pick-up 5—5:30 pm)

DNPS meetings for 2012—As part of our organizational restructuring, and as of 1 January 2011, we will no longer be having bi-monthly meetings. Please contact Eric at ezuelke@juno.com for more information or check www.delawarenativeplants.org.

Membership Application

www.delawarenativeplants.org

DELAWARE NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY

Member Information

Name:

- ☐ 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 \$ _____

Business Name or Organization:

Address:

City and Zip Code:

Telephone (home/work):

E-mail address:

Membership benefits include:

- * The DNPS quarterly newsletter, The Turk's Cap
- * Native plant gardening and landscaping information
- * Speakers, field trips, native plant nursery and sales

Total Amount Enclosed: \$

Make check payable to:
DE Native Plant Society
P.O. Box 369, Dover, DE 19903

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

