

Chapter 1 : US Wildflower's Database of Wildflowers for Tennessee

*US Wildflower's Database of Wildflowers for Tennessee Click on thumbnail for larger version of image, scientific name for detail page. *=Multiple images on detail page Search Our Database: Enter any portion of the Scientific, Common Name, or both.*

Enter any portion of the Scientific, Common Name, or both. Orchidaceae - Orchid family Agrimony: Rosaceae - Rose family Agrimony: Rosaceae - Rose family Alfalfa: Fabaceae - Pea family Alumroot: Saxifragaceae - Saxifrage family Anemone: Ranunculaceae - Buttercup family Anemone: Thimbleweed, Tall Anemone Native Family: Round-lobed Hepatica, Liverleaf Native Family: Ranunculaceae - Buttercup family Angelica, Wild Celery: Apiaceae - Carrot family Arrowhead: Alismataceae - Water-plantain family Aster: Asteraceae - Aster family Aster: Asteraceae - Aster family Avens: Rosaceae - Rose family Balloonvine: Sapindaceae - Soapberry family Baneberry: Ranunculaceae - Buttercup family Barberry: Shrub Yellowroot Native Family: Ranunculaceae - Buttercup family Barren Strawberry: Rosaceae - Rose family Beardtongue: Eastern Gray Beardtongue Native Family: Plantaginaceae - Plantain family Beardtongue: Plantaginaceae - Plantain family Beautyberry: Verbenaceae - Verbena family Beechdrops: Orobanchaceae - Broom-rape family Beggarticks: Asteraceae - Aster family Beggarticks: Asteraceae - Aster family Bellflower: Campanulaceae - Bellflower family Bellflower: Campanulaceae - Bellflower family Bellwort: Large-flowered Bellwort Native Family: Liliaceae - Lily family Bellwort: Liliaceae - Lily family Bergamot, Beebalm: Wild Bergamot Native Family: Lamiaceae - Mint family Bergamot, Beebalm: Lamiaceae - Mint family Bittercress: Cutleaf Toothwort Native Family: Brassicaceae - Mustard family Bittercress: Slender Toothwort Native Family: Brassicaceae - Mustard family Blackberry: Rosaceae - Rose family Blackberry: Purple-flowering Raspberry, Thimbleberry Native Family: Rosaceae - Rose family Bladdernut: American Bladdernut Native Family: Staphyleaceae - Bladdernut family Bladderwort: Lentibulariaceae - Bladderwort family Blanketflower: Asteraceae - Aster family Blazing Star: Asteraceae - Aster family Bleeding Heart: Fumariaceae - Fumitory family Bleeding Heart: Fumariaceae - Fumitory family Bloodroot: Papaveraceae - Poppy family Blue Eyed Mary: Plantaginaceae - Plantain family Blue-eyed Grass: Iridaceae - Iris family Blue-eyed Grass: Iridaceae - Iris family Bluebead: Liliaceae - Lily family Bluebead: Liliaceae - Lily family Bluebells: Virginia Bluebells Native Family: Boraginaceae - Borage family Blueberry: Ericaceae - Heath family Bluehearts: Orobanchaceae - Broom-rape family Bluets: Rubiaceae - Madder family Bluets: Rubiaceae - Madder family Broomrape: Orobanchaceae - Broom-rape family Buckeye: Hippocastanaceae - Horse-Chestnut Family Bugbane: Ranunculaceae - Buttercup family Bugbane: Ranunculaceae - Buttercup family Bundleflower: Fabaceae - Pea family Bur Cucumber: Cucurbitaceae - Cucumber family Burnet: Rosaceae - Rose family Bush Honeysuckle: Caprifoliaceae - Honeysuckle family Buttercup: Bulbous Buttercup Introduced Family: Ranunculaceae - Buttercup family Buttercup: Ranunculaceae - Buttercup family Butterfly Pea: Fabaceae - Pea family Buttonbush: Rubiaceae - Madder family Buttonweed: Rubiaceae - Madder family Calamint: Lamiaceae - Mint family California Poppy: California Poppy Native Family: Papaveraceae - Poppy family Camas: Asteraceae - Aster family Catchfly: Caryophyllaceae - Pink family Catchfly: Roundleaf Catchfly Native Family: Royal Catchfly Native Family: Caryophyllaceae - Pink family Ceanothus: Rhamnaceae - Buckthorn family Chicory: Asteraceae - Aster family Chrysogonum: Green and Gold Native Family: Asteraceae - Aster family Cinquefoil: Dwarf Cinquefoil Native Family: Rosaceae - Rose family Cinquefoil: Rosaceae - Rose family Clover: White Clover Introduced Family: Fabaceae - Pea family Clover: Red Clover, Cowgrass Introduced Family: Fabaceae - Pea family Clubmoss: Lycopodiaceae - Club-moss family Cohosh: Blue Cohosh Native Family: Berberidaceae - Barberry family Columbine: Ranunculaceae - Buttercup family Coneflower: Black-eyed Susan Native Family:

Chapter 2 : Tennessee wildflowers Photo Gallery by tom oakley at www.nxgvision.com

East Tennessee is blessed with a bounty of beautiful wildflowers. The show starts in early March and continues through early November. These flowers can be enjoyed while hiking through the woods, walking in a park, and even when traveling along the back roads and interstate highways.

Well while I recover from my trip out into the pollen laden countryside this morning I have decided to try and start posting some additional thoughts on wildflowers across Tennessee. I am resurrecting my Tennessee Wildflower Blog I started, and have been absent from, back in the spring of While many look out over the fields this season of the year and point to this weed, many have heard me state before, one can always argue that a weed is merely a misplaced plant. I am speaking of *Vernonia altissima*, commonly known around the southeast as tall ironweed. The leaves of this plant are alternating, and are an oval or lanceolate-oval shape. This plant stands out in pastures this time of year in contrast with the bright yellow goldenrod, which cattle avoid grazing, allowing the plant to stand tall above the grassland. As with most plants, Ironweed has a history as a medicinal plant used commonly among Native Americans. The primary compounds; carbohydrates, lipids, peptides and nucleotides, are produced to support life sustaining functions. Secondary compounds are not essential metabolites and are apparently generated as a somewhat defensive response to nature. Many of the compounds serve as a pesticide and anti-grazing agent to help the plant respond to pest and grazing herds. However, very often some of these secondary compounds can, and have been, utilized by humans as medical remedies for a wide range of ailments. These compounds are found in various locations throughout the plants such as leaves, stems, flowers and roots. These compounds are utilized in many ways ranging from poultices, teas, and even inhaling. The compounds primarily documented in medicinal use of Ironweed are obtained from the roots as an infusion, or tea. This tea was administered for the relief of pain after childbirth and to regulate menstruation. It has also been documented in the treatment of stomach aches and bleeding. Another use of this I found documented in a book by D. Moerman, *Native American Ethnobotany*, indicated that the infusion was used as a mouth wash to make loose teeth firm. I hope that by reading this you will now look out over that pasture as you drive by, or that open area alongside the road, and recognize by name that tall wildflower, and not merely observe them as a grouping of unkempt weeds. I challenge you to also reflect on the fact that in times past many people used such plants to treat their physical needs. Think of that expanse of land you look out over as the medicine-cabinet of days gone by, and ponder where we should go in the future; however, stay focused on the traffic around you also. Have a wonderful day!

Chapter 3 : Tennessee Native Plant Society

Wildflowers in Tennessee identification tools This site is the has bloom times, identification aids, teacher resources, and more--one of the most complete state sites we visited: Wildflowers Wildflower Pictures from Tennessee.

Jul 07, Hanz Eagle rated it it was amazing In a class by itself; this novel breathes life into the often convoluted subject of gay marriage with candor and straight-shooting wit. This is an excellent and captivating book. It was like a movie I had to go see again and the second read through, I actually pictured it in my mind clearly as if I was watching it on the big screen. I truly believe it should be a movie and how fun it would be to cast. I can th In a class by itself; this novel breathes life into the often convoluted subject of gay marriage with candor and straight-shooting wit. The characters, dialogue and descriptions are vivid and richly detailed. Some of the lines are thoroughly unforgettable. It is outrageously funny, with some scenes very moving. The core plot is handled openly and sincerely. The combination of such openly catty, yet loveable, crazy and outlandish folk in this novel and the imaginative storyline really is out of the ordinary, and I read a lot of books. This epic novel deserves a Hollywood movie treatment, so much movie potential. A Southern Romantic Comedy is by J. It is his first novel. It is set in Nashville, Tennessee. I thought it started out a little slow and if not for my rule to read at least three chapters, I might not have read it. However, by Chapter three, I was hooked. I read the book straight through and was totally enthralled by it. I really enjoyed it. However, he wait Tennessee Wildflowers: However, he waited until the last minute, just as they walked into the funeral, to tell Josh. JJ had never remarried and his Mother, Petula, thought it was her place to remind him of his place in Tennessee society. After all, he was a Fletcher. As JJ was jogging one morning, he received a call telling him his Father had a brain hemorrhage and was in the hospital. JJ called for his son to come home from the Peace Corps in Africa. Luckily, it was only two weeks before Josh was coming home anyway so there was no problem getting him home. Josh was ready to come home to his true love. Kitty Stardust was a Grand Ole Opry star who had a great fan club. She lived for her singing and for her son, Dylan. She had known JJ in high school. At that time, she was known as Ruth-Adele Holloway. It was years before Kitty and JJ knew the truth. By then, both were married and had children. Now Kitty and JJ are brought back together through circumstances beyond their control. This story had lots of twists and turns and surprises in it. The interference as only Southern Mothers can produce makes the story quite comical. It is a really fun read.

Chapter 4 : Wildflowers | Tennessee Encyclopedia

Reference List for Tennessee Wildflower Identification: Site: Description: Tennessee Native Plant Society: Excerpt from their website: "The Tennessee Native Plant Society was founded in the spring of as a botanical organization for persons interested in the native flora of Tennessee.

Tiny Bluets spread out in lengthy carpets along the edges of the trail, mirroring the clarity of the sky, while Flame Azaleas reflect the sunsets. Discover the natural world of wildflowers in the Great Smoky Mountains in all seasons. The wildflowers of the Great Smoky Mountains are amazing in their diversity. The National Park is home to approximately 1, kinds of different flowering plants, including over rare plants. The reason for the large number of species is attributable to several factors, the variety of latitudes, elevations, settings, lots of rain, the impact of the ice age, and the preservation efforts by the National Park Service. The Smoky Mountains are known for wildflowers. Where to find the wildflowers: This bright red flower is about one and a half inches long and occurs in beds of a few feet to several feet in diameter. It grows in rich, wet, acid soils from 2, to 6, feet in elevation. The leaves have a pleasant odor. This complex genus occurring in the park can be separated to some degree based on color. Black-eyed Susan The flower-head consists of 10 to 20 yellow, daisy-like, ray flowers surrounding a chocolate brown center of disc flowers " a foam typical of the sunflower family. Black-Eyed Susans tends to grow in dense clumps, along roadsides, open fields throughout the Smokies. Bloodroot The Bloodroot is a beautiful clear white flower of the poppy family. The one-two inch bloom has eight or more white to pink petals around the cluster of many sepals. It blooms early in the season and can endure the cold temperatures of early spring, the leaves stay curled around the stems to conserve warmth. The Bloodroot can be found in moist and deciduous woods up to 3, feet in elevation. It blooms in the early season, lasting from March through April. Butterfly Weed This brilliant flower attracts butterflies. This small clustered orange colored flower, crown the leafy, hairy stem with five curved back petals, and a central crown in clusters of two. They are a conspicuous part of the landscape on dry soils in open areas up to 2, feet in elevation. Catawba Rhododendron This gorgeous shrub, is one of the most popular wildflowers in the Smokies. Its rose-purple flowers are dramatic, and the scrub is easily seen because it grows in well-exposed ridges at 3, to 6, feet in elevation. The usual height is 8 to 12 feet, but occasionally it too attains the size of a small tree. The Rhododendron and Mountain Laurel both grow in thickets so dense they can nearly cover an entire mountainside, and indeed they do blanket the summits of numerous mountains. Rhododendron is often intermingled with mountain laurel. Rhododendron can be found bordering streams throughout the Park. The one-and a half inch wide flowers have everything from twelve to twenty rays, whose square tips are finely fringed. This flower possesses a blue of the clearest kind. It can be found in the lower elevations along roadsides. Columbine This beautiful flower, the wild Columbine presents an elegant show. Columbine is found in abundance in elevations of to 2, feet, in moist, rocky areas of the park. Columbine can also be seen along the roadside, the lower portion of the Little River Gorge and near the Bud Ogle Cabin. It is fairly common throughout April and early May. Common Milkweed Most people are familiar with the milkweed because of its seedpods that split open in the fall, exposing silky, parachuted seeds for the wind to disperse. This 4 to 6 foot tall stout plant, with large oval leaves, spherical clusters of small flowers at stem tips appear in fields, and along roadsides. Common Wood Sorrel A welcome sight on a hike through the cool, high elevation forest of the region, this St. Legend says that St. Patrick used the leaf to explain Doctrine of the Trinity to tribal chief during one of his missionary journeys. This plant is easily recognized by the shamrock shaped leaves consisting of 3 inverted heart-shaped leaflets. The single flower has 5 white petals with obvious deep pink veins. It often grows in colonies. You can find the Wood Sorrel in rich, moist woods and hemlock forests in the high elevations in the Smokies during May through July. Dog Hobble These strongly scented white flowers hang in clusters, arching 5 to 7 foot shrubs. Usually grows in dense thickets in moist, shaded, acid soils, from to 5, feet in elevation. The cream like shaped flower, three-quarter-inch, waxy flower looks like an upside-down pair of white, puffy pants. It can be found from April through May. The pale to deep purple flower is divided into six parts. It is widely distributed at lower elevations of the Smokies. The Iris is the

Tennessee State Flower. Fairy Wand Fairy Wand is a most descriptive name for this interesting plant. A wand like stem often drooping at the tip, arises from a basal cluster of leaves, and has a densely packed, elongated terminal cluster of tiny white flowers. This flower can be found in several sections of the Smokies up to 2, feet in elevation. Fire Pink One of the brightest and most conspicuous wildflowers found blooming in the Great Smoky Mountains. Look for hummingbirds around this brilliant bright red, one to two foot beauty, as they are one of these flowers primary pollinators. They grow around dry rocky conditions, open woods, and thickets. It can be found on Chestnut Top Trail within the first half mile of the trail. The Fire Pink is one of the longer lasting flowers, blooming from April through June. Flame Azalea This highly popular Flame Azalea occurs as scattered plants and groups throughout the park. A deciduous shrub with terminal clusters of tubular, vase shaped, orange, red, and yellow flowers. Dramatic masses of Hybrid Azaleas can be seen in dry open woods and mountain balds. Foamflower As the second common name suggests, Foamflower has often been confused with Miterwort, though they are not at all familiar. Another plant sometimes confused with Foamflower is Alumroot. The raceme of white sometimes-pink flowers grows on a leafless stalk, 6 to 12 inches tall. The flowers have 5 petals, and 10 long stamens that protrude beyond the petals. Indian Pink The trumpet -shaped flowers, red outside and a brilliant yellow inside, are in a narrow one-sided curving terminal cluster. No other species of the Logania family, which is the source of strychnine, is in the Park. Indian Pipe An odd plant, Indian Pipe found usually growing in small clumps, the stem is 5 to 8 inches tall, with a single nodding, nearly translucent flower is most often white, but it can be shades of pink, yellow, or even blue. Indian Pipe grows in heavily shaded areas. Indian Pipe can be found throughout the Smokies. Indian Pipe may be seen along the Trails to Mt. The sheath is just a leaf bract, in order to see the diminutive flower, you need to lift up the hood and look inside. The actual flower is hard to find on this plant. The Jack-In-The-Pulpit grows from twelve to thirty six inches and can be found in damp, moist woodlands in the lower elevations. Jewelweed Jewelweed gets their name from the silvery drops of dew seen at the tips of the leaves in the morning. They are also called Touch-Me-Nots because if you touch the seedpods when they are just about ripe, they explode and shoot the seeds out to disperse them. This orange and yellow flower grows 3 to 5 feet, along stream sides, wet soils at 2, to 3, feet in elevation. Its is a spectacular treat throughout the park. It is the most commonly grown trilliums. The big, bell shaped white flower, which usually turns to a delicate pink with age, is on a stem 10 to 15 inches high. Trilliums when started from seed, takes years to have their first bloom. Larkspur The rare tall larkspur, grows to heights of 2 to 6 feet, has fewer lobes in the leaves and blooms in the summer. The 4 petals are very small, with 2 of them extending into the spur formed by the sepals. The leaves are mostly basal, palmate, and divided into 5 to 7 irregular segments. This flower can be found in rich woods throughout in late March to early May. Little Brown Jug Its arrow-shaped leaves and fleshy jug-shaped calyx-a flower without petals, gives this plant a unique appeal. The thick, evergreen leaves are a familiar sight on wooded slopes up to 3, feet. Often hidden by the leaves, the interesting jugs occur at ground level. The jugs are purplish brown and less than an inch long. Lousewort Lousewort is one of the oddest-looking flowers to be found in the Smokies. The three-inch quarter flowers are composed of two petals that join together in tubular fashion. The upper lip is longer, has two, minute teeth, and arches downward over the shorter lower lip, which has three lobes. The flower can be yellow or red, or a combination of both colors. Mayapple Mayapple makes its appearance in March, about the same time of the Bloodroot. A single, waxy, nodding, white flower grows from the middle of the fork of two leaves. Rising in height to about one foot, the two umbrellas like toothed leaves are divided into five to seven lobes. Colonies of 50 to or more plants grow in open woods and on road shoulders up to 2, feet in elevation. Plants with only one leaf do not bear flowers. One of the approximately 9 trilliums of the Great Smokies.

Chapter 5 : Index of Wildflowers

Tennessee Wildflowers is a great read, especially if you have southern roots. The rich, quirky characters are easily recognized as friends, neighbors or family. This is as soothing as a glass of sweet tea!

Written by Thomas E. Hemmerly 2 minutes to read Included in this category are all flowering plants botanically, Angiosperms that grow naturally without cultivation. Although most wildflowers are herbaceous non-woody, flowering vines, shrubs, and trees may also be included. Most Tennessee wildflowers are native; however, many, perhaps one-fourth, are alien. Many of the nonnative species are of Eurasian origin and are considered weeds. Considerable diversity occurs among the approximately three thousand species of wildflowers found in the state. Botanists classify them into two grand groups—“Monocots and Dicots”—based on their vegetative and reproductive parts. Monocots are generally recognized by their parallel-veined leaves and flowers with parts based on the number three. An example is an iris with these floral parts: Besides the iris, the Monocot group includes the grass, orchid, lily, and other families. Dicots have net-veined leaves and floral parts in fours or fives. Among the large, important Dicot families are the buttercup, rose, legume, heath, mint, honeysuckle, dogwood, bluebell, and the huge aster or composite family sunflowers, coneflowers, goldenrods, and ragweeds, among others. Tennessee wildflowers reflect the geography of the state with its variations in soil, climate, topography, and altitude. The flora of West Tennessee is much like that of the Coastal Plain region to the south, while plants of Appalachia include many with ranges that extend northward into eastern Canada. Wildflowers of Middle Tennessee are similar to those of western Kentucky and northern Alabama. Of special interest in Middle Tennessee are the cedar glades, a special ecosystem where thin soils over limestone have produced a unique assemblage of wildflowers; a dozen or so species are of global significance. In addition to adding color and variety to the landscape from early spring to frost, wildflowers also have scientific and practical value. Botanists study plants to better understand ecological and evolutionary processes. Wildflowers of Tennessee, like plants everywhere, are a resource from which new foods, medicines, and industrial chemicals may be developed. Conservation biologists are concerned when any plant or animal species is threatened with extinction. Many Tennessee species of wildflowers are on state or federal lists for special protection. The Tennessee coneflower, a cedar glade endemic of the aster family, was the first plant species listed as endangered by the Environmental Protection Agency. Rare species should never be picked or transplanted into wildflower gardens. Plants which have been propagated, rather than collected, can be obtained from reputable nurseries. In addition to those with wildflower gardens, many people learn the identification and range of wildflowers over the state, and others photograph plants, a practice which is favored over collecting. The Tennessee Native Plant Society at the University of Tennessee, Knoxville, offers opportunities for the public to learn more about Tennessee wildflowers. Suggested Reading Thomas E. Hemmerly, *Wildflowers of the Central South*; R. Hutson, and Aaron J.

Chapter 6 : Tennessee Wildflowers by J. Kent Preyer

click on first picture to enlarge then continue by clicking next enjoy. ANY OF THESE PICTURES CAN BE BOUGHT. EMAIL ME IF YOU WOULD LIKE A PRINT.

Southeastern Flora Some very nice esthetically-pleasing identification photographs of a large number of wildflowers. I use it to confirm if an identified species exists in the park, since basically you need to know the taxonomy of the plant to find it in the data. In some cases, as is expected with classification in the state of flux we find it today, some of the scientific names DLIA uses are not accepted according to ITIS, and some plants are listed in families different from how I have them listed. Image Gallery - Browse through our collection of 23, native plant images. Smarty Plants - Have a question? Smarty Plants has 3, answers. After you get to the linked page you should add search criteria, including the state name, the color of the plant, or scientific name, to reduce the number of photos. Several states have several hundred photos California has over 1,! Sullivan has done a tremendous job of putting together a database and search engine to help in identifying wild plants. Not only can you search by plant scientific and common names, you can narrow the results using location currently lower 48 states and parts of Canada and Mexico , flower shape, color, size, habitat, and observation time. His database currently includes over 7, plants. Definitely worth checking out. In addition to the description of the plants it has an interesting look at botany from a historical perspective of the region. While the main part of the book is organized by plant family, there is a color-keyed section of thumbnails that allows a quick scan for identification, and there are illustrated keys for 12 of the families. This is my favorite wildflower identification book that I have, and I consider it a "must have" for wildflower enthusiasts in the region. With a growing interest in the environment and natural gardening, our objective is to offer comprehensive information that is easy to use, and accessible for those from the casually interested to the expert. The eminently sensible organization relies on first-impression visible characteristics In my opinion, a must-have for beginning wildflower enthusiasts; augments more locale-specific wildflower references. Looking for Wildflowers for a specific state? Number of References for Tennessee:

Chapter 7 : Lady Bird Johnson Wildflower Center - The University of Texas at Austin

Find this Pin and more on Tennessee Wildflowers by Debbie Fykes. bigroot geranium (Geranium macrorrhizum) deer typically pass these shade flowers by in search of tastier morsels. These colorful shade plants put on a spring show with pink or white flowers; Bigroot geranium is hardy in Zones and grows 2 feet tall.

Photo courtesy of Leslie M. It has a single flower on a hairy stalk, with a cluster dark, pointed lobed leaves. Sharp-lobed hepatica is frequently seen in the mid to low elevations. Also found in the park is round-lobed hepatica *Hepatica americana* which has rounded leaf tips instead of pointed tip. The white flowers and fruit are clustered at the end of the plant. Weetman, PhD Foamflower- *Tiarella cordifolia* Foamflower is easily recognized by the delicate spike of white flowers on a leafless stem. The leaves resemble maple leaves on long, hairy stems. Foamflower is commonly seen over a wide range of the park. Galax is a tall pillar of tiny white flowers surrounded by evergreen leaves. The leaves turn copper-red in the winter. Galax is only found in the southern Appalachians and is commonly found over a wide range of the park. It has a single pair of opposite leaves halfway up the stalk and leaves at the base of the plant that resemble maple leaves. John Heidecker Photo White Trillium - *Trillium graniflorum* White trillium has a large bell-shaped flower, with three white leaves around a yellow center. The white leaves turn pink with age. White trillium is commonly seen in the mid to low elevations of the park. The flower hangs down from the stalk and has three white leaves that turn pink with age. Each of the leaves looks to have a maroon "v" painted on it. Painted trillium is occasionally seen in the higher elevations of the park. Weetman, PhD Yellow Trillium- *Trillium luteum* Yellow trillium has a single yellow flower with narrow and erect petals. It has three leaves, three petals, and three sepals. It is frequently seen in the lower elevations of the park. It is easily identified by its leaves that are shaped like arrowheads. It has small yellow flowers clustered near the top of the stem. Halberd-leaved violets are commonly seen in the mid to low elevations of the park. The leaves look like a brook trout with the spots or blotches on them. The trout-lily is 6 to 8 inches tall, and is a yellow, solitary drooping flower. Trout-lily is commonly seen throughout the park. Weetman, PhD Wild Strawberry - *Fragaria virginiana* Wild strawberries are a spring wildflower, with fruit appearing later in the summer. This is a low growing plant with very small white flowers. Wild strawberries are frequently seen throughout the park, and the strawberry fruit is one of the favorite summer foods for black bears. The name "pink" does not refer to the color of the flower, but that each of the five petals are pinked or notched at the tip. It is a red flower with five petals that is on a slender stem with a pair of slender, opposite leaves. Fire pink is commonly seen throughout the park. John Heidecker Photo Columbine - *Aquilegia canadensis* Columbines have delicate red and yellow flowers that hang down from a slender stalk. Columbines are frequently seen in the mid to low elevations of the park. On each sepal is a yellow crest. Crested dwarf iris is commonly seen in the mid to low elevations of the park. Weetman, PhD Wild Geranium - *Geranium maculatum* Wild geranium has 5 petals on each blossom that stand 12 to 18 inches and are bright pink and purple. Wild geranium is commonly found in the mid to low elevations of the park. Weetman, PhD White Fringed Phacelia- *Phacelia fimbriata* White fringed phacelia is often found massing over large areas that look like patches snow. Each individual flower has five white petals that resemble a cup-shaped wildflower. The petals turn purple with age. White fringed phacelia is commonly seen in the mid to high elevations of the park. John Heidecker Photo Purple Phacelia- *Phacelia bipinnatifida* Purple phacelia is the tallest phacelia in the park and has purple-blue flowers on hairy stems. It has leaves that are divided into segments and then lobed. Purple phacelia is occasionally seen in the mid to low elevations of the park. John Heidecker Photo Showy Orchis- *Gelaris spectabilis* Showy orchis are usually have two long and egg-shaped basal leaves with the flowering stalk itself having no leaves. Each flower has a pink or lilac hood with a white lip. Showy orchis are commonly seen in the mid to low elevations of the park. It is a white, nodding flower on a leafless stalk that hangs over dissected leaves. It is often confused with squirrel corn *Dicentra canadensis* which blooms at the same time in the same habitat. Weetman, PhD Squirrel corn- *Dicentra canadensis* Squirrel corn has white, nodding flowers, small yellow tubers and compound leaves. Squirrel corn is frequently seen over a wide range of the park. Weetman, PhD Bleeding Heart- *Dicentra eximia* Bleeding heart is the pink

version of the squirrel corn *Dicentra canadensis* It has four pink petals that look heart-shaped over a cluster of delicately cut basal leaves. It is occasionally seen in the mid to low elevations. Weetman, PhD Blue Phlox-
Phlox divaricate Blue phlox is a blue or purple flower that has five notched petals that radiate from a very narrow tube. It is occasionally seen in the mid to low elevations of the park. Photo Courtesy of Leslie M. They are a tiny flower with four blue petals surrounding a central yellow spot. Often, the flowers are seen in a group. Thyme-leaved bluets are commonly seen throughout the park. It has a "Jack" standing erect at his pulpit. At the base of "jack" is a cluster of tiny flowers and a piece of the flower is green or dark purple forms the pulpit by curving over to provide a canopy. Jack-in-the-Pulpit is commonly seen throughout the park. John Heidecker Photo Wild Ginger- *Asarum canadense* Wild ginger has heart shaped leaves that hide a small, three lobed brown flower. Wild ginger is commonly seen in the mid to low elevations of the park. Weetman, PhD Squawroot- *Conopholis americana* Squawroot resembles an ear of corn coming out of the leaf-litter. It is a brown flower because there is no chlorophyll in it. Squawroot is actually a parasite, growing on oak roots. Black bears are known to feed on squawroot.

Chapter 8 : Native Plant Resources

TENNESSEE WILDFLOWERS - Kindle edition by J. Kent Preyer. Download it once and read it on your Kindle device, PC, phones or tablets. Use features like bookmarks, note taking and highlighting while reading TENNESSEE WILDFLOWERS.

Trillium grandiflorum blooms snowy white, but the flowers turn pink as they fade with age. Great Smoky Mountains National Park is a world-renowned preserve of wildflower diversity—over 1,000 kinds of flowering plants are found in the park, more than in any other North American national park. You can see where to find many of these flowers on the Species Mapper. A group of flowers known as spring ephemerals begins the yearly show. Ephemerals are so named because they appear above ground only in late winter and early spring, then flower, fruit, and die back within a short two month period. They emerge from February through April, and are gone dormant by May or June. This remarkable group of plants is adapted to the rhythm of the overstory trees. Ephemerals appear before deciduous trees leaf out, when full sunlight is streaming to the forest floor. This is also a time when soil moisture is high and soil nutrients are plentiful due to the decomposition of tree leaves that fell the previous autumn. The ephemerals exploit these conditions—they flower, fruit, and their above-ground parts decay before summer gets into full swing. The peak of spring wildflower blooming usually occurs in mid- to late-April at lower elevations in the park, and a few weeks later on the highest peaks. Spring ephemerals include flowers such as trillium the park has 10 different species, lady slipper orchids, showy orchis, crested dwarf iris, fire pink, columbine, bleeding heart, phacelia, jack-in-the-pulpit, little brown jugs, and violets, to name just a few. Suggested wildflower walks Each spring, the park hosts the Spring Wildflower Pilgrimage, a week-long festival of programs and guided walks and hikes that explore the wondrous diversity of life in the park. Purple umbels of sweet Joe-Pye-weed stretch towards the sky and can reach heights of ten feet. Trees and shrubs bloom throughout the year too. From February through April the flowers of red maples paint the mountains with a wash of brilliant red. Showy trees such as serviceberry, silverbell, flowering dogwood, redbud, Fraser magnolia, and tuliptree soon follow. Later in summer sourwood, a tree prized for the honey that bees produce from its small bell-shaped, white flowers, begins to bloom. The year ends with the yellow flowers of witch-hazel, which blooms from October through January. Closer to the ground on shrubs, the small, bright yellow blossoms of spicebush begin to bloom in February and are soon joined by sweetshrub, dog-hobble, and flame azalea. The park is famous for its displays mountain laurel, rhododendron and flame azaleas. The lovely pink and white flowers of mountain laurel bloom in early May through June. Rosebay rhododendron is in bloom at the lower elevations in June and at mid-elevations during July. Flame azaleas bloom at the low and mid-elevations in April and May. On Gregory Bald the colorful display peaks in late June or early July. On Andrews Bald the peak is usually in early July. Learn about the threats facing wildflowers and how you can do your part to protect them.

Chapter 9 : Tennessee Wildflowers

Since its founding in 1932, the Tennessee Native Plant Society has helped nurture the growing interest in wildflowers and other native flora while also working to protect Tennessee's native plant heritage and preserve it for future generations.