

FLORIDA WILD FLOWERS 3-J

"THE JUST WEEDS" JUNIOR GARDENERS

THE MANDARIN GARDEN CLUB



FLORIDA WILD FLOWERS 3-J

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SUBMITTED

FOR

STATE  
AWARD

~~3-C~~

3-J



FLORIDA FEDERATION OF GARDEN CLUBS, INC.

APPLICATION FOR AWARDS

Name of Award THE GRACE O. EDWARDS AWARD Award No. 3-3

Name of Club and/or Circle applying Mandarin Garden Club "just needs" circle

City Mandarin District IV Number of Members 30

Signature of Club or Circle President Mrs. George Lee Kuecht

Address Mandarin, Florida

If Award is for Individual, give Name and Address.

If Award is for Junior Club or Group or Member, give Name and School.

"just needs" circle

30

Name

School

No. in group

IMPORTANT AWARDS INFORMATION

Two copies of Application Form are required on all State Awards. One copy must be returned to the State Awards Chairman on or before December 1. Tardiness in applying shall disqualify applicant from competition.


One copy must accompany scrapbooks, reports, posters and other material submitted for judging. Time Limit and the State Chairman who receives the material is stated in each award. See Awards Section, Book of Information.

Return of Material: Materials entered for the Blanche Covington Leadership Award will become the property of the Federation.

Materials entered for the Ana Louise Willis Radio Award and the Flower Show Schedule Award will remain with the Federation to be made available for loan on request.

Material for Ella Joyce Boals Program Award, Horticulture Program Award, Public Program Award and the Year's Program Award to be submitted in duplicate; one copy to be retained in file of State Program Chairman.

All Scrapbooks and material entered for other awards must be signed for and picked up from Awards Committee at the close of Annual Convention.

  
Mrs. Lester H. Simon  
Chairman of Awards  
Florida Federation of Garden Clubs, Inc.

Dec. 1, 1959

Date of Application

Award--11/59-500



THIS SCRAPBOOK  
AND  
SUBSTANTIATING MATERIAL  
IS SUBMITTED  
BY

"THE JUST WEEDS" JUNIOR GARDENERS OF THE MANDARIN GARDEN CLUB  
TO  
STATE AWARD CHAIRMAN  
FOR  
STATE AWARD 3-J



CONTENTS

FLOWER ESSAYS;

CANADA GOLDENROD  
GOLDENROD  
GOLDENROD  
GOLDENROD  
PIGEON PEA  
IRONWEED  
BLACK-EYED SUSAN  
SUNFLOWER  
MARSH MARIGOLD  
DANDELION  
JACOBS LADDER  
DANDELION  
DAISY  
VIOLETS  
THISTLE  
BLUE VIOLETS  
DANDELION  
VIOLET  
LUPINE  
WILD LUPINE  
LIZARD'S TAIL  
DAISY FLEABANES  
RED CLOVER  
RED CLOVER  
ASTER  
WATER LEAF FAMILY  
WATER LEAF FAMILY  
IVY  
MONEYWORT  
BLUE FRINGED GENITAN  
PURPLE TRILLIUM  
SUNFLOWER VIOLET  
VIOLET  
DANDELION  
COMMON BLUEWOOD ASTER  
SMOOTHE OR GIANT SOLOMON'S SEAL  
FALSE SOLOMON'S SEAL  
GIANT MULLEN  
COMMON MILKWEED  
WILD ROSE  
BITTERROOT  
MORNING GLORY  
WILD FLOWERS  
VIOLET

HAND DRAWN AND HAND COLORED FLOWERS

FALSE SOLOMON'S SEAL  
THISTLE  
MARSH MARIGOLD  
GOLDENROD  
BLUE FRINGED GENITAN  
RED CLOVER  
VIOLETS .



HAND DRAWN AND HAND COLORED FLOWERS (continued)

TRILLIUM  
LIZARD'S TAIL  
IVY  
DAISY FLEABANE  
RED CLOVER  
MORNING GLORY  
GOLDEN ASTER  
COMMON MILKWEED (SAND PICTURE)

PRESSED FLOWER SPECIMEN

WATER LEAF FAMILY  
SWAMP SUNFLOWER  
PIGEON PEA  
MONEYWORT  
IRONWEED  
LIZARD'S TAIL  
IRONWEED WITH BUTTERFLY  
DAISY FLEABANE  
MILKWEED  
DANDELION



Canada Goldenrod ??

Rhoda Behymer

Canada Goldenrod

From August through November nature uses the Canada Goldenrod to paint great areas of the North American landscape a rich golden-yellow. It thrives best on hillsides, in thickets, and by roadsides, from Newfoundland to Saskatchewan, southward to South Dakota and Tennessee.

The tiny flower heads, each with four to six short rays, are arranged along the upper sides of arching branches to form large, handsome plumes. The plant is a perennial, 1 to 5 feet tall, with slender, erect, rough stems. Leaves are narrow, lance-shaped, and toothed, 2 to 5 inches long, usually sessile.

Rhoda Behymer  
11 yrs. - 6 grade



## Goldenrod

Growing wild throughout North America, the goldenrods brighten the late summer and autumn landscape. In the eastern United States, there are about 60 different kinds. They are mostly golden-yellow in color and grow in every surrounding - open fields, roadsides, woods and mountainsides.

The tiny flowers grow in clusters and on a slender stem from 2 to 4 feet high. Charming wreaths can be made from the plant.

Lila Ewart

9 yrs 4 grade



## Goldenrod

In late summer and early fall, the goldenrod brightens the countryside with its glowing plumes. It is useful when it grows in waste places, for it holds the soil firm and helps to prevent dust storms. It grows on dry soil on the edge of a woodland, in waste fields, or along country lanes.

Cindy Westberry



## Goldenrod

In late summer an early fall,  
the goldenrod blooms. The wild flower  
is just a weed but a useful one when it  
grows in waste places, for it holds  
soil firm and helps to prevent dust  
storms.

There are about one hundred different  
kinds of Goldenrod in North America.

Sharon L.  
11913 - 6th Grade



## Pigeon Pea

The fruit of the leguminous ~~shrub~~ *Cajanus cajan*, is native of India, but now cultivated in tropical Africa and the West Indies. There are two varieties, distinguished as bicolor and fava. The former reaches a height of from three to six feet, and has yellow flowers with crimson markings; the latter is larger, sometimes attaining a height of 10 feet, and its flowers are of a uniform yellow color. In India the pigeon pea forms a pulse of general use. The former variety is called also Grandul and Congo pea.

Rhoda Belymen

Age 12

grade 6



## Ironweed

The Ironweed grows in Pennsylvania, North Carolina, and West Virginia, westward to Mississippi and Missouri. Its deep reddish-purple (rarely white) flowers appear in small thistlelike heads borne many together in loose, branched, flat-topped clusters. A perennial, 3 to 7 feet tall, it has erect, roughish, branched stems. The leaves alternate, elliptic or narrowly lance-shaped, 5 to 12 inches long, finely toothed. In the summer it colors our roadsides and meadows and in the fall complements perfectly the bright yellows of Goldens and sunflowers. It is found in low, moist places.

Rhoda Behrman  
Grade 6  
Age 11



Rhoda Kehymer

### Black-Eyed Susan

The Black-Eyed Susan is one of the best wildlings to use as a cut flower. It blooms from May through September and thrives in prairies, fields and grassy places from Quebec to Manitoba southward to Texas and Florida. Its flowers are bright, orange-yellow "daisies" with purple-brown, cone shaped centers,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 inches in diameter. It is a biennial, occasionally annual, 1 to 3 feet tall. It has erect stems that are sometimes branched. The leaves are lance-shaped, with the lower ones stalked, upper ones sessile, 2 to 7 inches long. Many varieties are found, all similar.



## Sunflower

The sunflower is a giant among composite flowers, having large coarse, heart shaped leaves and brown centered golden blossoms, which sometimes measure a foot across. The stems are rough and hairy, from 6 to 10 feet tall.

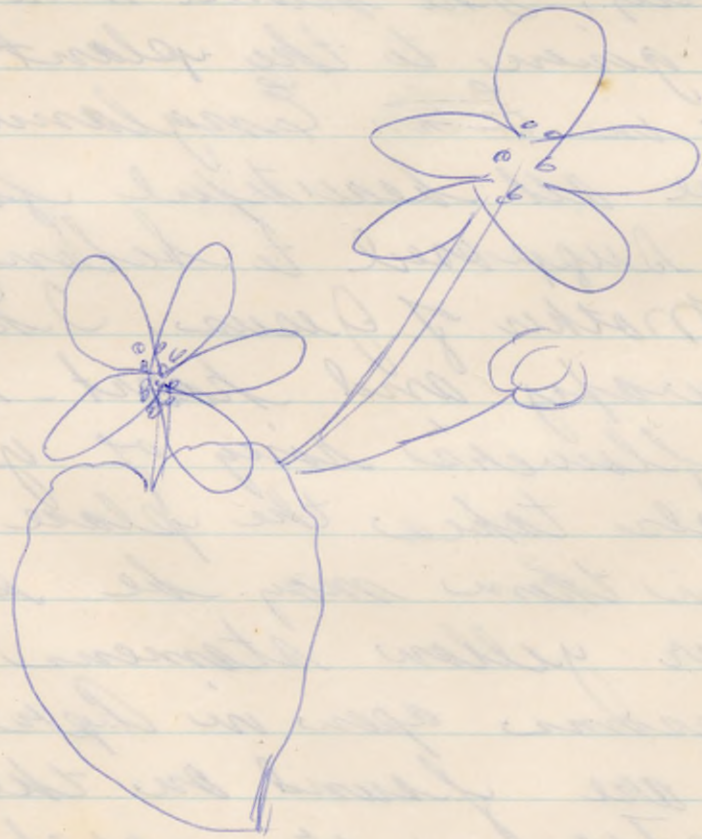
The stalks once furnished the red men with a textile fiber, its flowers produced a yellow dye, and the seeds furnished food and oil.

Lila Ewatts

9 yrs + grade



Marshall Islands



Cindy Westberg  
Apr 1968



Rhoda Behrner

## Dandelion

The Dandelion blooms from early springs to late fall in fields, lawns, and wastepieces, everywhere. Its flowers are bright, goldenyellow, with flatish heads 1 to 2 inches broad, supported on hollow stems; they close at night, and are followed by balloon-shaped, airy, white seed heads. The plant is a perennial, 3 to 18 inches tall, having a milky juice, bitter to taste. Roots are thick and deep. Leaves form basal tufts or rosettes. They are oblong, often narrowed toward the base, coarsely and irregularly lobed, and may be eaten cooked or in salads. Wine is made from dandelion blossoms.

11 yrs 6 grade



I

Jacob's Ladder

A plant that belongs to the Phlox family. The Jacob's Ladder gives the appearance of a cruel sort of ladder, with horizontal rungs. Sometimes called Bluebell, especially in the eastern part of the U. S., for it has pale blue flowers. They are occasionally found in gardens, but most often grow wild in swampy areas.

II

Dandelion

The fluffy little balls which make up the flower of the Dandelion are carried by the wind to other places, where they are dropped and take root. That is why the Dandelion seems to grow everywhere in the Temperate zone. Although gardeners consider it a pesky weed, it has many uses. Sometimes it's made into wine, and sometimes people use the greens as part of a salad.



III

Daisy

"She loves me, she loves me not." For many years boys and girls have played this game by pulling the petals off a Daisy. This state flower of North Carolina is supposed to represent modesty. Actually it is often a pest to the farmer, for it grows wild wild and sometimes chokes out valuable crops. It is often found around our own homes.

Lee Donnelly  
11 yrs 6 grade



## Violets

Violets are found in Europe and Asia as well as North America. Some even grow high in the Alps of Switzerland. The violet is either blue or purple. Violets grow in spring. Violets smell very good. They are usually found in pastures of woodlands.

Sharon L  
11 yrs 6 grade



# Wild Flowers

Elizabeth Hickox

Jan. 7 1960

Thistle lavender, dry ground, Summer

Blue Violets, bluish purple, well drained, Spring

Dandelion, yellow, Well drained, Summer



## Violet

The flowers are solitary on scapes, with 5 unequal petals and 5 sepals extended into the lobes at the base. The leaves are large, dark green and heart shaped. They are found in woodlands and marshes in April, May and June.

Leila Ewart  
9 yrs 4 grade.



## Lupine

One of a genus (*Lupinus*) of plants of the pea family, that are native to the Old World and the New. The lupines grow about one or two feet tall and are fond of sandy soil. In the United States they are very numerous in the west and south.

Most lupines have blue or purple flowers, although there are white and yellow varieties.



Rebecca Ann Jones, age 8 3 grade  
January 7, 1960



## Wild Lupine

The Wild Lupine frequently grows so plentifully on acid, sandy wastes that whole fields become blue at blossom time, which is May-June. It thrives in dry, sandy fields and on hillsides; Maine to Florida, westward to Ontario, Minnesota, Missouri, and Louisiana. Its flowers are like small Sweet Peas, arranged in erect spikes 6 to 10 inches long, bright blue (rarely pink or white). A perennial, 1 to 2 feet tall, it is erect and branched. The leaves are on slender stalks with seven to eleven leaflets that spread like the fingers of the hand. The roots of this plant grow to great depths.

Rhoda Behrmer  
Age 12  
grade 6



## Sizard's-Tail

From early spring in the southern parts of our area and later northward, the graceful, drooping, tapering, white racemic spikes of the Sizard's-Tail decorate marshes, swamps, roadside ditches, and borders of streams throughout the eastern states. Because of its extensively creeping rootstocks, it forms thick colonies among the sedges, rushes, and Cattails growing in similar habitats. The small flowers and the rootstocks are very aromatic. Florida to East Canada, and West to Michigan. Suitable for garden pools and fountains.

Rhoda Behymer

Age 12

Grade 6



## Daisy - Fleabanes

The Daisy-Fleabanes resemble on the one-hand daisies and on the other Asters. They are annual or perennial spring bloomers with tall sparingly-branched stems. They differ from Asters in having the heads terminate leafless stalks, some are weedy, growing on road-shoulders, and in gardens and in fields.

Heads have a yellow center and the rays are white, pink, or purple.

Spring Daisy-Fleabane (*Erigeron vernus*) is a perennial with a rosette of thick, club-shaped leaves and naked stems, divided above into a loose corymb of white to lilac heads. Acid soil in pinelands, Coastal plain, Florida to Louisiana and Virginia.

Rhoda Behymer  
Age 12  
grade 6



## Red Clover

From April through November, in fields, meadows, and by roadsides throughout the United States and Canada blooms the sweet-scented Red Clover. It is a perennial, 6 inches to 2 feet tall, with crimson, pink, or rarely whitish flowers, crowded together in dense egg-shaped heads that rest on leafy collars. Its stems are branching and rather straggling. The leaves are long-stalked, each with three elliptic or ovate leaflets that often have a dark spot near their centers. This plant, originated in Europe, is one of our most valued fodder plants.

Bumblebees visit it and fertilize its flowers.

Rhoda Schymer  
age 12  
grade 6



IV. 1. Name: Red Clover

2. Scientific name: Trifolium pratense

3. Description: red petals grouped into one flower. Leaves are three little leaves joined by one stem.

4. time of blooming: summer

5. place: wet land

V.

1. Name: Aster

2. Scientific name: Novae Angliae

3. Description: The flowers have yellowish or brownish disks encircled by white.

4. time of blooming late August

VI

1. Name. Water leaf Family

2. Scientific name Hydrophytes

3. Description green plants with flowers

Sharon Daxier

Age 11

Grade 6

Just Weeds



## Water-Leaf Family

Najas, Hydrocleas (Najas, Hydroclea) few who are not botanists are acquainted with these attractive perennial herbs which often inhabit marshy areas so heavily populated with sedges and that they are difficult to explore. They have relatively large flowers with delicate petals and attractive globular capsules. *N. corymbosum* has corollas mainly of a pale blue while in *N. ovatum* they are purplish or white. Both may be cultivated successfully. Related to *Nemophila* some species of which are cultivated.

Rhoda Behrmer

age 12

grade 6



## Ivy

a popular name for various climbing, creeping, and drooping herbs and shrubs, the most widely known of which are the following: Common or English ivy (*Hedera helix*) is a tall climbing evergreen shrub of the family Araliaceae, widely planted in Europe (where, as in northern Africa and eastern Asia, it is native), and in the warmer parts of the United States, its ornamental, abundant foliage being highly valued for covering walls, rocks, and trellises. Its small and inconspicuous greenish, perfect flowers appear late in the autumn, and the small black fruits (three to five-seeded berries) ripen the succeeding year. The fruits, which are devoured by birds, are bitter and pungent and were formerly in medicinal repute. The gummy juice obtained from the stem, as also from the fruit, contains the principle hederin and the hederic acid characteristic of the plant. It has been used in making varnish.



## Ivy

Contrary to popular opinion, ivy is not parasite upon such trees as support it. It merely clings to them by its numerous holdfast roots produced along the entire length of the stems. Such trees as is injured are killed by constriction. The other popular notion that it makes the walls and houses upon which it climbs damp and unhealthy is also erroneous; in reality it dries them, the roots abstracting such water as reaches the wall through the dense foliage; yet exceptional cases of damage occur. Ivy leaves and Ivy berries were formerly used for various medicinal purposes, but this has been discontinued. The leaf and habit of the common ivy are so characteristic that reference is often made to them in the specific names of other plants, "ivy-leaved" being common as a designation.

Rhoda Behrmer  
Age 12  
grade 6



## Moneywort

moneywort, creeping Charley, creeping Jenny, or Herb. Twopence, are popular names for *Lysimachia nummularia* of the primrose family. The plant, which is a native of Europe, is a perennial with roundish leaves and axillary flowers borne from early summer until autumn. It is very popular for planting in rockeries, vases, hanging-baskets and shady situations, and has become naturalized in the eastern United States. Propagation by seeds or cuttings is very simple, and the plants seem to thrive in any moist, shaded garden soil, cool greenhouse, or window.

Several other plants are sometimes called moneywort; for example, *Anagallis tenella*, *Rioscoria*, *nummularia*, and *Thymus Chamaedryf.*

Rhoda Behrner  
Grade 6

Age 11



Blue-Fringed Geranium

During September and October, in most of the territory east of the Rockies, may be found the Fringed Geranium, but, because of thoughtless pickers, it is not as common now as it was. The flowers are bright blue (occasionally white), about 2 inches long, erect, with (usually) four spreading, much-fringed petal-lobes. It is an annual or biennial, 1 to 3 feet tall, with an erect, usually branched stem. The leaves are opposite, ovate or lance-shaped. Because it is not a perennial, seed must be scattered each fall to ensure the next season's crop; when the flowers are picked this is prevented.

Rhoda Behymer  
Grade 6  
Age 11



## Purple Trillium

In the rich woods from Nova Scotia to Ontario and southward to North Carolina and Tennessee, the purple Trillium blooms from April through June. Its flowers are solitary, stalked, with three maroon-red (rarely greenish, pinkish, or white) petals and three purple-marked, green sepals. The plant is a perennial, 8 to 16 inches high, with stout, erect stem and roughly diamond-shaped leaves, three together at top of stem. The flower's unpleasant odor attracts carrion flies which transfer its pollen from blossom to blossom to bring about fertilization that insures formation of seeds. Many other varieties are found.

Rhoda Behrmer  
Grade 6  
Age 11



1-10-61

- I.
1. Name: Sunflower
  2. Scientific name: Helianthus annuus
  3. Description: large coarse heart shaped leaves. The disks, or flower heads are sometimes a foot wide. The blossoms are sometimes very long and are golden yellow.
  4. height: 10 to 12 feet tall
  5. time of blooming: summer

II.

1. Name: Violet
2. Scientific name of blue violet: Viola cucullata
3. Description: there are 5 unequal petals, and 5 sepals extended into ears at the base. Heart-shaped leaves, blue or purple flower.
4. time of blooming: summer

III.

1. Name: Dandelion
2. Scientific name: Taraxacum officinale
3. Description: the petals are yellow, its leaves are jagged long and grow near the ground.
4. time of bloom: spring + summer

1961  
5/8



I.

1. Name: *Chenopodium*  
 2. Describe the appearance: *Stems are branched, leaves are opposite, flowers are small and green.*  
 3. Distribution: *Common in fields and along roads.*  
 4. Height: *1 to 2 feet tall.*  
 5. Time of flowering: *Summer.*

II.

1. Name: *Chenopodium*  
 2. Describe the appearance: *Stems are branched, leaves are opposite, flowers are small and green.*  
 3. Distribution: *Common in fields and along roads.*  
 4. Height: *1 to 2 feet tall.*  
 5. Time of flowering: *Summer.*

III.

1. Name: *Chenopodium*  
 2. Describe the appearance: *Stems are branched, leaves are opposite, flowers are small and green.*  
 3. Distribution: *Common in fields and along roads.*  
 4. Height: *1 to 2 feet tall.*  
 5. Time of flowering: *Summer.*

Sharon Larier  
 Grade 6  
 Age 11  
 Just Weeds



### Common Blue Wood Aster

From September to December great clusters of the Common Blue Wood Aster hang in misty masses in woodlands and along shaded lanes from Nova Scotia to Ontario and Minnesota and southward to Missouri and Georgia. It is a perennial, 1 to 5 feet tall, growing on a much-branched stem, with leaves mostly heart-shaped with pointed tips, the upper ones lance-shaped or ovate. It has numerous, daisy-like heads (each  $\frac{5}{8}$  inch across) of lavender and violet, or (rarely) white, and provides one of the most glorious and showy fall features of the American countryside.

Rhoda Behrmer

Age 12

grade 6



Smooth or Giant Solomon's Seal

The Giant Solomon's Seal owes its handsome appearance to the bold and striking effect of its leafy stems, that rise from a horizontal iris-like rhizome, to bend gracefully in one direction. Its flowers, appearing from May through July, are small, solitary or in groups of two or three, dangling from each upper leaf-axil, and are followed by blue-black berries. Lance-shaped or ovate leaves alternate on arching stems. The plant is a perennial, 1 to 8 feet tall, growing in moist woods and stream-sides from New Hampshire to Ontario and Manitoba, southward to Louisiana and Arizona.

Rhoda Behrman  
age 12  
grade 6



### False Solomon's Seal

In moist woods and thickets.  
from Nova Scotia to British Columbia,  
southward to Georgia, Missouri, and  
Arizona, the False Solomon's Seal  
blooms from May to July. Its small,  
creamy-white flowers, in feathery pyr-  
amidal clusters on the ends of solit-  
ary, leafy stems, are followed by  
aromatic white berries that later  
ripen to a speckled red. A perennial,  
1 to 3 feet tall, its leaves alternate,  
lance-shaped or elliptic, wavy  
at the edges. It can be distinguished  
from the True Solomon's Seal which  
has greenish flowers hanging all  
along its stems with green berries  
that ripen to blue black.

Rhoda Behymer  
Age 12  
Grade 6



## Great Mullein

The Great Mullein is found in dry fields and stony wastelands from Nova Scotia to South Dakota and California, southward to Florida and Kansas. It is a biennial, 2 to 7 feet tall, with erect stems, woolly, leafy, and sometimes branched. The leaves are oblong ovate, covered with yellowish wool and of blanket-like texture, 4 to 12 inches long, the basal ones largest and forming a beautiful rosette that persists through the first winter. Its flowers are yellow,  $\frac{3}{4}$  to 1 inch broad, in dense, erect, club-shaped spikes, opening a few at a time. This plant is an immigrant from Europe.

Rhoda Behymer  
Grade 6  
Age 11



## Common Milkweed

The small, brownish-pink or dull greenish-pink flowers, borne many together in close, rounded heads, of the common milkweed are followed by large, rough pods that contain many flat, brown seeds overlapping each other like the shingles of a roof and a compressed mass of silky parachutes that carry the ripe seed far and wide. Containing abundance of milky white, sticky juice, this stout perennial may be found in waste spaces throughout most of the territory east of the Rockies. The leaves are opposite, oblong or oval, 4 to 9 inches long, whitish underneath.

Rhoda Behrmer  
Grade 6  
Age



11 yrs.  
6<sup>th</sup> grade.

## Wild Rose.

"One of the wild Roses, the Sweetbriar, was brought to this country by the Pilgrims. The flowers of all the wild Roses have a sweet perfume & even the leaves of the Sweetbriar are fragrant

Betty Anne Mills  
11 yrs - 6<sup>th</sup> Grade



## Bitterroot

The Bitterroot has one rose-colored bloom. The root was cooked for food by the early Indians. The Bitterroot, with its faintly rose-colored flower, grows plentifully in the valleys or on mountainsides of the Pacific Northwest. Its root is long and tapering. The leaves of this plant grow in a cluster close to the ground. From the center of this cluster a short stem rises, ending in a bud. When the leaves begin to wither, the bud opens into a flower that looks a little like an aster. The blossom has from eight to fifteen petals, as frail as if made of tissue paper. The flower opens only in the sunshine. The plant stores up so much food in its root that long after it has dried, it will grow again if planted. The bitterroot is one of the plants discovered by the Lewis and Clark Expedition. Its scientific name is "Lewisia," in honor of Captain Meriwether Lewis. It has given its common name to the Bitter Root Valley of Montana.

Sharon L  
11 yrs 6 grade



## Morning Glory

Morning Glories are annual, slender vines that have hairy stems, heart-shaped leaves and trumpet-like flowers that open wide in the morning. The blossoms are sometimes three inches long and may be pink, blue, rose or purple, in solid color or multi-colored. These plants are related to the potato. They are several tropical species of the *Convolvulus* family belonging to the genus *Ipomoea*.



Rebecca Amy Jones age 8 3<sup>rd</sup> grade  
January 7, 1960



## Wild Flowers

Some of our wild flowers bloom at one time of year, some at another. The wild geraniums, mallows, violets, and columbines in the pictures are spring flowers. Many spring flowers are found in woods. In woods made up of trees that lose their leaves in the fall, a great deal of sunshine can reach the ground in the spring before the trees leaf out. Woods often have regular carpets of flowers in early spring. After the trees leaf out there is too much shade for most kinds of flowers.

Linda Williams  
grade 3  
8 years old



## Violet

11 yrs.

6<sup>th</sup> grade

"Whenever the sun can strike through the woods, even if for just a little while each day, you will see the blue & purple of Violets. Some are light blue, others a dark purple. And if you look very hard you may find white & yellow Violets. Some varieties are faintly scented, especially the white ones. The leaves of different species vary too.

Betty Ann Mills  
11 yrs. 6<sup>th</sup> Grade







Sharon L.

Age 11

Grade 6

Club

Just

Weeds

Plantain





SOLOMON-SEALS





Thistle



Sharon Janier

Age: 11

Grade: 5

Purple Thistle





MARSH MARIGOLD



Blotter Belymer  
Age 11  
Dwain D

marsh manigold





GOLDEN ROD



Grade 6

Club Just  
Weeds

age 11

Name Sharon  
Lanier





BLUE FRINGED GENTIAN



Grade 6

Age 11

- Blue-winged Teal

Sharon L.





Red clover



name: Betty Ann Mills  
Grade: 6.  
Age: 11





Violets



Name: Rhoda Bekymer  
Age: 11  
Grade: 6.





Trillium



2a : Betty Ann M<sup>rs</sup>

Age: 11

Grade: 6.

Trillium  
white





LIZARD TAIL



D Rhoda Selymen

Age: 11

Grade: 6.

white flower  
Lizard Tail -





Ivy

1961  
5/10



Sharon Lanier  
Age: 11  
Grade: 6.

284  
D





DAISY FLEABANE





RED CLOVER





DANDILION

1961





MORNING GLORY





Common Milkweed

1961  
1962





Golden Aster









SWAMP Sunflower

1964  
S.M.





PIGEON PEA





MONEYWORT





Wild Lupine





IRON WEED





Lizard's-tail





IRON WEED

HORSETAIL FLENGHAM





DAISY FLEBANE

1961  
S.H.





MILKWEED





Dandelion

1961  
5/11



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