



Early Spring Wildflowers of the Willows and Skunk Hollow

A self-guided tour

Willows Park Preserve

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Welcome! We hope you enjoy your self-guided tour of the Early Spring Wildflowers of the Willows and Skunk Hollow!

How to use this guide:

This guide can be used “in the field” (just print it out, preferably two or more slides per page to save paper – or download it to your phone or tablet). **It can also serve as a “virtual tour” from your home, office or other location using your desktop or laptop computer or other device.**

Rules for live tours:

- 1. Stay on the trail!** This will prevent stepping on and damaging plants and reduce the risk of brushing up against poison ivy, stinging nettles and other mean-spirited vegetation.
- 2. Don't pick or dig up the wildflowers!** Picking the flowers denies other trail users the opportunity to enjoy them and keeps the plants from reseeding. Removing these plants to put them in your own garden likewise deprives others of the ability to enjoy them. These plants grow where they do because conditions are optimal, which is not likely to be the case in your backyard – leave them, and enjoy them, where they belong. Buy native wildflowers from reputable sources who do not remove them from the wild and can assist you in choosing plants that are best suited to your garden conditions.
- 3. Take precautions against ticks and Lyme disease.** Dress appropriately (socks and long pants are a good idea) and use insect repellent in a proper manner.

For a map of the Willows and Skunk Hollow Trails go to:

<https://www.radnor.com/DocumentCenter/View/2459/Southern-Section-Hiking-Trail-Map?bidId=>

Many thanks to Laura Luker of the Radnor Conservancy for the wildflower markers posted along the Willows and Skunk Hollow Trails.



Alliaria petiolata (Garlic mustard)

- **Description:** Garlic mustard is delicious. The young, heavily-veined, heart-shaped and coarsely-toothed leaves taste exactly as you might expect and they make an excellent pesto. That said, this non-native weed is highly invasive and chokes out many of the beneficial native wildflowers at the Willows and Skunk Hollow. The small flowers of garlic mustard have 4 white petals.
- **Where to find it:** Every place in the Willows Park and Skunk Hollow that isn't paved or mowed.
- **Bloom time:** Mid-April through late May.



Anemone quinquefolia (Wood anemone)

- **Description:** Wood anemone is a fragile-looking native wildflower with 5 oval, pure white petals. At a glance, it could be mistaken for rue anemone, which grows in the same conditions and at the same time, but there are obvious differences; wood anemone has only 5 petals and its leaves are palmately divided into 5 lobes with irregular toothing or lobing at the tip.
- **Where to find it:** Slightly downstream from the very large rock located on the south side of Darby Creek (where the creek bends sharply), behind a smaller rock on the north side of the creek.
- **Bloom time:** Late April through early May.



Antennaria plantaginifolia (Plantain-leaved pussytoes)

- **Description:** This aptly-named native wildflower has a terminal cluster of small, furry white “toes” each surrounded by a collar of white, flat phyllaries. The flower cluster grows on a single light green wooly stem that emerges from basal, spatulate leaves that are likewise wooly and feature 3 prominent veins.
- **Where to find it:** Along the edge of the Willows pond, south bank. Also in the grass on the top of the hill on the eastern boundary of the Willows Park
- **Bloom time:** Late April through May.



Arisema triphyllum (Jack-in-the-pulpit)

- **Description:** This native wildflower has a light green cylindrical spadix (“Jack”) surrounded by a green or green/burgundy spathe (“the pulpit”) which is shorter in the front and taller in the back, allowing the back part of the spathe to arch over the spadix and form a hood. The 1 or 2 leaves are trifoliate. Jack-in-the-pulpits are able to change sex between growing seasons – female one year, male the next, and so on.
- **Where to find it:** Various locations on the trail behind the Willows Mansion.
- **Bloom time:** Late April through mid-May.



Asarum canadense (Wild ginger)

- **Description:** The exotic-looking flower of our native Wild ginger can be difficult to spot. You may find it hiding beneath the plant's heart-shaped leaves, squatting on the surrounding soil, forcing you to do the same if you wish to have a good look at it. It's worth the effort. The flower has 3 pointed, brown/burgundy "petals" that give the flower an overall triangle shape. The plant's reproductive organs at the throat of the flower are likewise brown/burgundy and are surrounded by a white interior.
- **Where to find it:** After entering the trail at the Willows upper parking lot, take the fork in the trail that goes to the right and up the hill. Look down. Then squat.
- **Bloom time:** Late April through early May.



Cardamine concatenata (Cutleaf toothwort)

- **Description:** Cutleaf toothwort, a native wildflower, is a member of the mustard family. Each flower has 4 petals, which is a typical family trait. The petals are white with a pinkish cast. A set of 3 leaves, toothed and deeply, palmately lobed, is whorled around the stem.
- **Where to find it:** Various places along the trail on the hill behind the Willows Mansion and on the north bank of Darby Creek where the trail has become seriously eroded (be careful!).
- **Bloom time:** Late March through mid-April.



Cerastium vulgatum (Mouse-ear chickweed)

- **Description:** This tiny, non-native wildflower apparently gets its name from its small, soft, hairy opposite leaves which look like no mouse ears you have ever seen. The flowers have 5 white petals, each of which is deeply cleft so that it looks like there are 10 petals. From a distance, mouse-ear chickweed might be mistaken for **Stellaria media (Common chickweed)**, which also has 5 white, deeply cleft petals and opposite leaves.
- **Where to find it:** In disturbed, grassy areas of the Willows Park and Skunk Hollow.
- **Bloom time:** Late April through the summer.



Chelidonium majus (Celandine)

- **Description:** Celandine is a native of Eurasia. It has bright yellow flowers with 4 petals and pinnately lobed leaves. The leaves contain a yellow-orange juice that can irritate skin and eyes. The flower develops an interesting-looking seedpod (see photo). Celandine is very similar in appearance to the native celandine poppy (**Stylophorum diphyllum**), but the latter has larger flowers and opposite, rather than alternate, leaves.
- **Where to find it:** On the south side of the remains of Papermill Road near the Township composting area and along the forest border above the composting area.
- **Bloom time:** Late April through May.



Chianodoxa sp. (Glory-of-the-Snow)

- **Description:** The Chianodoxa in Skunk Hollow is a short, delicate non-native plant with imperial tendencies (it likes to colonize). It has 6 blue/violet petals, flat white filaments that hug the pistil and yellow anthers. It is native to Crete, Cyprus and Turkey. The genus Chianodoxa is very similar to the genus Scilla, with which it can hybridize, making identification difficult. Some taxonomists believe the former genus should be subsumed into the latter. In Skunk Hollow, the plants grow side by side, likely having escaped cultivation from nearby gardens.
- **Where to find it:** In large patches on Skunk Hollow Trail, south of Darby Creek, close to the banks.
- **Bloom time:** Mid-March through early April.



Claytonia virginica (Spring beauty)

- **Description:** The flowers of this attractive native wildflower have 5 white (sometimes pink) oval petals with prominent pink stripes (nectar guides for pollinating bees) and pink anthers. The stems are thin and supple. The leaves are grass-like. The plant grows from an edible underground corm that resembles a small potato.
- **Where to find it:** Large patches can be found where the grassy area meets the forest edge just below the Willows upper parking lot. More can be found on the upper side of the “switchback” leading down from the hill behind the Willows Mansion to the remains of Papermill Road and near the northwest end of the boardwalk. Also on the grassy area near the stream as you exit the Willows Park.
- **Bloom time:** Mid/late March throughout April and into May. Long bloom time.



Dicentra cucullaria (Dutchman's Britches)

- **Description:** This charming native wildflower looks like several pairs of miniature white pantaloons hanging upside down from an arched flower stalk. It resembles a related woodland native, **Squirrel corn (Dicentra canadensis)**, with more heart-shaped white flowers, and the old-fashioned garden favorite, **Bleeding heart (Dicentra spectabilis)**, usually pink but sometimes white, also with heart-shaped flowers.
- **Where to find it:** On the trail behind the Willows Mansion at various locations, usually at the base of a large tree.
- **Bloom time:** Mid/late April. Short bloom season.



Erythronium americanum (Trout lily; Dog-tooth lily)

- **Description:** This showy, native wildflower is a strong contender for the most beautiful - and fleeting - in Skunk Hollow. Its brief appearance lasts less than a week. It has bright yellow, strongly recurved, lily-like petals (with brown striping on the reverse side) and protruding yellow stamens. The paired, leathery leaves are mottled with green and brown, resembling the scales of a trout. The leaves appear before the flowers do, providing advance notice of the impending floral display.
- **Where to find it:** Between the remains of Papermill Road and the boardwalk, on both sides of the trail.
- **Bloom time:** Early/mid-April. Very short bloom period.



Geranium maculatum (Wild geranium)

- **Description:** Wild geranium is one of our loveliest native wildflowers. It has 5 obovate pink/lavender petals with fine veins that serve as nectar guides. The leaves are palmately-cleft with 5-7 lobes. The pistil of the flower matures into a beak-like fruit (hence the plant's other common name, **Spotted cranesbill**).
- **Where to find it:** In various locations on the trail behind the Willows Mansion and along the north bank of Darby Creek, across from the large rock where the creek bends sharply.
- **Bloom time:** Late April through mid-May.



Hepatica nobilis var. obtusa (Round-lobed hepatica)

- **Description:** Also known as **Hepatica americana** or **Anemone americana**, this delicate, early-blooming native wildflower has 6 - 12 petal-like sepals in shades of white, pink or lavender. The leaves are thrice-lobed and shiny, with green, brown and/or burgundy mottling. Because of the overall shape of the leaf, this plant is commonly referred to as “liverleaf.” Consistent with the “doctrine of signatures,” liverleaf was once used to treat liver ailments.
- **Where to find it:** On the slope on the north side of Darby Creek.
- **Bloom time:** Early/mid-April.



Lamium amplexicaule (Henbit)

- **Description:** This Eurasian native is fairly considered a weed; it hangs out with other weeds in weedy venues like abandoned fields and roadsides. If it pops up in your flower bed, you will probably want to pull it, but before you do, look closely: it's really quite pretty! Henbit's tiny flowers consist of a hot pink hooded tube and a light pink, projecting "lip" that splits into 2 round lobes, each with hot pink splotches. The opposite leaves are round and bluntly toothed, the uppermost of these clasping the stem. The stem is 4-sided, which is typical for a member of the mint family.
- **Where to find it:** In the grassy area above Skunk Hollow Community Garden.
- **Bloom time:** Mid-March through May.



Lamium purpureum (Purple dead nettle)

- **Description:** Purple dead nettle looks and behaves much like henbit, with which it shares the genus **Lamium** and its Eurasian origin. Like henbit, its tiny flowers - more purple than pink - consist of a hooded tube and a projecting “lip” that splits into two rounded lobes, each with darker purple splotches. The stem is 4-sided as well, as is the norm for a member of the mint family. Unlike henbit, purple dead nettle has somewhat heart-shaped, bluntly-toothed leaves. The upper leaves are on short stalks rather than clasping the stem and they have a faint purple cast.
- **Where to find it:** Hanging out with henbit in the grassy area above Skunk Hollow Community Garden.
- **Bloom time:** Mid-March through May.



Mertensia virginica (Virginia bluebells)

- **Description:** This show-stopping native wildflower is the “bell” of the ball. It bears dense clusters of small, sky blue, handbell-shaped flowers that dangle from arching stems, contrasting with the mauve pink buds of unopened flowers on the same stem. The relatively large oval or obovate leaves are pale green and somewhat floppy.
- **Where to find it:** In Skunk Hollow, along an interior trail on the south side of Darby Creek.
- **Bloom time:** Early through late April.



Obolaria virginica (Pennywort)

- **Description:** This short, shy native wildflower likes to hide out in the early spring leaf litter and can be difficult to find. It has narrowly bell-shaped flowers, with pale green to lavender petals. The flowers are tightly clustered with leathery, spatulate, greenish purple leaves. The plant is believed to be [mycoheterotrophic](#), meaning that it gets many of its nutrients through a symbiotic relationship with fungi, rather than through its leaves.
- **Where to find it:** On the hillside above the trail on the north side of Darby Creek.
- **Bloom time:** Late March through mid-April.



Orobanche uniflora (Cancer-root; Broom rape)

- **Description:** This odd –looking native wildflower is a parasite that lacks chlorophyll, not to mention leaves. Its flowers are tubular at the base with 5 flaring, white or pale lavender lobes and yellow anthers. The stems are grayish white and hairy.
- **Where to find it:** On the steep slope above the trail on the north side of Darby Creek.
- **Bloom time:** Late April through mid-May.



Oxalis spp. (Yellow wood sorrel)

- **Description:** There are several species of Oxalis growing like weeds at the Willows and Skunk Hollow. Some are native. All have small, bright yellow “buttercup-like” flowers with 5 round petals and “shamrock-shaped” leaves. Note the hairy, cylindrical seed pods. In the absence of sunlight the three leaflets on each leaf fold along their central veins.
- **Where to find it:** In the grass at the Willows Park and Skunk Hollow.
- **Bloom time:** April and throughout the summer.



Panax trifolius (Dwarf ginseng)

- **Description:** This tiny native wildflower is easily overlooked. The flower is a small white globe-shaped cluster of white florets, each no more than 1/8 inch across, with 5 petals and 5 long, protruding stamens. It has 3 leaves, each with 3 toothed leaflets, that grow in a whorl around the stem. This is **NOT** the ginseng in your herbal tea or favorite Chinese elixir - that would be the non-native **Panax ginseng (Asian ginseng)** or the native **Panax quinquefolius (American ginseng)**. American ginseng is larger than Dwarf ginseng and has 5 leaflets instead of 3. Both Asian and American ginseng are in decline due to over-harvesting.
- **Where to find it:** In the muddy area near the southeast end of the boardwalk.
- **Bloom time:** Mid/late April.



Phlox divaricata (Wild blue phlox)

- **Description:** Wild blue phlox is a garden-worthy native wildflower of medium height with 5 pale blue/violet or white petals slightly notched at the tip. It is somewhat similar in appearance to **Hesperis matronalis (Dame's rocket)** and **Lunaria annua (Honesty or Moneyplant)**, but both of those non-natives have flowers with 4, not 5, blue/lavender or white petals.
- **Where to find it:** On a treeless sloping area along the trail on the north side of Darby Creek.
- **Bloom time:** Late April through mid-May.



Polemonium reptans (Jacob's ladder)

- **Description:** An attractive native wildflower, Jacob's ladder has light blue/violet bell-shaped flowers with 5 rounded petals and white throats. The alternate leaves are pinnately compound, with 5 – 15 leaflets, giving the impression of steps on a ladder.
- **Where to find it:** On the upper, "hilltop" trail on the north side of Darby Creek, a short distance east of the Township composting area.
- **Bloom time:** Late April through early May.



Ranunculus bulbosus (Bulbous buttercup)

- **Description:** This bright, shiny yellow buttercup of European origin has 5 obovate petals that are sometimes notched, sometimes rounded and sometimes bluntly pointed at the tip. The 5 sepals beneath the petals are usually reflexed back to the flower stalk rather than flush with the petals. This feature, along with the plant's bulbous base, helps distinguish it from some other Ranunculus species. The basal leaves have 3 leaflets that are deeply dissected into 3 principle lobes, each lobe further and irregularly lobed.
- **Where to find it:** In the grass at the Willows Park and Skunk Hollow.
- **Bloom time:** Late April through mid-May.



Ranunculus ficaria (Lesser celandine)

- **Description:** Lesser celandine is a much-maligned, non-native wildflower that has spread aggressively in the lower, damp areas of the Willows Park and Skunk Hollow, particularly the floodplain of Darby Creek . In the process, it has crowded out many native wildflowers that like to grow in the same areas. That said, the flower is rather attractive. It has 7 - 10 bright, shiny yellow petals and a yellow center disk. The leaves are shiny, bright green and heart-shaped. Lesser celandine is often confused with the native **Marsh marigold (Caltha palustris)**, which is similar in appearance and habitat.
- **Where to find it:** Throughout the Willows Park and Skunk Hollow in low, damp areas.
- **Bloom time:** Mid/late March through April.



Sanguinaria canadensis (Bloodroot)

- **Description:** Bloodroot is among the first native wildflowers to bloom in this area. The plant emerges from the leaf litter in late winter/early spring enrobed in a single, deeply-lobed leaf that unfurls to reveal the stunning flower inside. Bloodroot has 8 - 16 pure white petals and bright yellow anthers. The stem contains an orange-red sap.
- **Where to find it:** On the upper slope of the switchback that connects the hill behind the Willows Mansion down to the remains of Papermill Road and the boardwalk. Also on the loop on the hill above the wooden bridge and old mill race.
- **Bloom time:** Mid-March through mid-April.



Saxifraga virginiana (Early saxifrage)

- **Description:** This native wildflower has recently been reclassified as **Micranthes virginiana**! But a saxifrage by any other name Early saxifrage has 5 white petals, yellow anthers, a very hairy flower stalk and oval/obovate, crenate/dentate basal leaves. It is common but elusive – it likes to grow in rock crevices and on high slopes, so you may have to work to find it.
- **Where to find it:** On the slope above the north side of Darby Creek.
- **Bloom time:** Late April through early May.



Scilla siberica (Siberian squill)

- **Description:** This diminutive non-native wildflower has charmed its way into our gardens and, from there, moved into our woodlands where it has happily naturalized side-by-side with its look-alike **Chianodoxa**. Like the latter, Siberian squill has 6 blue/violet petals, but its filaments are slender, not flat, and its anthers are deep blue, not yellow. Despite these differences, some taxonomists believe that the genus Chianodoxa should be subsumed by the genus Scilla. The plants apparently agree, as they already hybridize freely, making identification a vexatious experience.
- **Where to find it:** In large patches on Skunk Hollow Trail, south of Darby Creek, close to the banks.
- **Bloom time:** Mid-March through early April.



Stellaria spp. (Chickweed; Stitchwort)

- **Description:** Several species of Stellaria can be found at the Willows and Skunk Hollow. The small flowers of this modest, weedy plant generally have 5 white petals that are so deeply cleft it appears that there are 10 petals. The leaves, which vary in length and width, are opposite. One species, **Stellaria media**, which originated in Eurasia, grows in mats in disturbed areas, including your vegetable garden. It is not without merit, however; chickens love it (hence, the name). Foragers claim that it is tasty and nutritious for human consumers as well. Stellaria looks a lot like the other chickweed genus, **Cerastium**, which includes **Mouse-ear chickweed**. The latter has less deeply-cleft petals and fuzzy leaves. Also, Stellaria has 3 styles; Cerastium has 5.
- **Where to find it:** In the grass at the Willows Park and Skunk Hollow.
- **Bloom time:** Mid-March through the summer.



Symplocarpus foetidus (Skunk cabbage)

- **Description:** This odd-looking native plant emerges as early as February. Snow does not deter its arrival – the plant generates enough heat to melt the snow around it. First up is its purple and green mottled spathe with its pointed tip curled downward. Soon, the spathe opens a bit to reveal the spadix, a knob-like structure covered with very small, tightly clustered flowers. Finally, large, bright green, egg-shaped leaves with heart-shaped bases emerge. The leaves emit a foul, “skunky” smell when crushed or bruised. Skunk cabbage grows in wet soil.
- **Where to find it:** In low wet areas along the trail on both sides of Darby Creek. Also along the low wet area near the Skunk Hollow parking accessed via Darby-Paoli Road.
- **Bloom time:** Late February/early March.



Taraxacum officinale (Common dandelion)

- **Description:** This non-native wildflower is the bane of many suburban homeowners, who see it as an obnoxious weed. At the same time, it is a delight to children, who love to blow on the puffball seed heads and watch the parachute-like pappuses and achenes disperse. Foragers also like it because the edible leaves work well in salads and cook up well with other leafy greens. The flowers can be used to make dandelion wine. Dandelions have deep yellow flowers with many ray florets, one flower head per stem. The leaves form a basal rosette and are deeply dissected.
- **Where to find it:** In the grassy areas of the Willows Park and Skunk Hollow.
- **Bloom time:** Early March throughout the summer and into fall.



Thalictrum dioicum (Early meadow rue)

- **Description:** Early meadow rue is a delicate and airy native wildflower. Because it is dioecious, some plants produce only male or “staminate” flowers while others produce only female or “pistillate” flowers. The male flowers look like tiny wind chimes - they have stamens with long yellow anthers dangling from 4 - 5 pale green sepals. Female flowers have up to 15 grayish pistils beneath the 4 - 5 pale green flat-sided sepals. Both male and female flowers lack petals. The leaves are alternate and doubly or triply pinnate. The leaflets have multiple lobes at the tip.
- **Where to find it:** Along the trail behind the Willows Mansion.
- **Bloom time:** Mid/late April.



Thalicttrum thalictroides (Rue anemone)

- **Description:** Rue anemone is a delicate native wildflower with 5 to 10 oval, bluntly-pointed petals (sepals, actually) of purest white. Its stems are very thin and flexible; it seems that they are barely able to support the weight of the flowers. The matte-green leaves, each with 3 shallowly-lobed leaflets, grow in a whorl around the stem. An alternative botanical name for this wildflower is **Anemonella thalictroides**.
- **Where to find it:** On the slope above the trail on the north side of Darby Creek.
- **Bloom time:** Late April through early May.



Thlaspi arvense (Field pennycress)

- **Description:** Field pennycress is a member of the mustard family, with the 4-petal flowers typical of that family. The petals are white and only partially open. The numerous, very small flowers grow in racemes on a single stem. The most interesting part of this non-native wildflower is not its flower but, rather, its seed pods. They are round, flat, deeply-notched and slightly winged, resembling little green hearts. The upper leaves of field pennycress clasp the stem.
- **Where to find it:** In the grassy areas of the Willows Park and Skunk Hollow.
- **Bloom time:** April.



Trillium sp. (Trillium)

- **Description:** The trillium in this photo is **Trillium erectum var. album** (a white variety of **Red trillium** or **Wakerobin**). Or **Trillium flexipes (Declined trillium)**. Or a hybrid of both of these native species. It can be very difficult to distinguish between these species. Both have 3 pure white ovate, pointed petals and 3 slightly narrower green sepals of about the same length as the petals. The sepals appear between the petals. The basal leaves are ovate or rhombic, with acutely pointed tips. The fruits are white or pink in the latter species, maroon in the former. The flowers tend to nod a bit – demure beauties.
- **Where to find it:** As you enter the trail at the Willows upper parking lot, take the path that forks to the right and goes up the hill. Trilliums grow in abundance on both sides of the trail.
- **Bloom time:** Mid/late April.



Veronica persica (Bird's eye speedwell)

- **Description:** This diminutive, ground-hugging, non-native wildflower could be completely overlooked were it not for its tendency to grow in mats, carpeting large expanses of lawn with its bright blue flowers. Look closely – the $\frac{1}{4}$ inch wide flowers are lovely, with 4 blue petals with darker blue stripes arranged in the shape a Girl Scout trefoil cookie. The center of the flower and most of the lowest petal are white.
- **Where to find it:** In the grass above the Willows upper parking lot. Also in Skunk Hollow in the grass above the Skunk Hollow Community Garden.
- **Bloom time:** Mid-March through late April.



Viola pubescens (Downy yellow violet)

- **Description:** Roses are not all red and violets are not all blue. This native violet is bright yellow with brown/purple stripes in the throat of the flower. There are two varieties of this species: **V. pubescens var. pubescens** and **V. pubescens var. scabriuscula**. The former is more hairy than the latter. To complicate identification, the two varieties have a tendency to intergrade, producing plants with intermediate characteristics.
- **Where to find it:** As you enter the trail at the Willows upper parking lot, take the path that forks to the right and goes up the hill, then down. Downy yellow violets are sparsely distributed here.
- **Bloom time:** Mid-April though late April.



Viola sororia (Common blue violet)

- **Description:** This petite, native wildflower is, as the name suggests, very common, and in the home garden it might be considered a nuisance, but in the wild its charm can be appreciated without reservation. At the Willows, this violet is most often found in its blue/purple garb, the lower 3 of its 5 petals sporting a white “beard.” It has scalloped, heart-shaped leaves. The variety shown in the photo, with petals that are mostly white with prominent blue/violet markings at the throat, is known as the **Confederate violet**.
- **Where to find it:** In the grass at the Willows Park and Skunk Hollow.
- **Bloom time:** Mid-April through early May.



Zizia aurea (Golden alexander)

- **Description:** The many tiny, golden yellow flowers of our native Golden alexander bloom in flat clusters on umbels with 6 - 10 “spokes”. It looks like a yellow version of **Queen Anne’s lace (Daucus carota)**. The leaves are divided into 3 sharply-toothed leaflets shaped like flames.
- **Where to find it:** In Skunk Hollow, on the treeless sloping area on the north side of Darby Creek. Also at the north end of the wooden bridge.
- **Bloom time:** Late April through May.

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Next up:

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