

trying.

Ron and his team along with US Fish and Wildlife and Georgia natural resources officials have had good luck so far in replenishing *S. purpurea* in a northern Georgia mountain bog. These will continue to be watched and managed accordingly.

The Atlanta Botanical Garden is reaching beyond what many perceive to be the rather passive activity of many gardens in collecting and growing plants for public view and amusement or taxonomic studies. While these aspects are important, Atlanta's outreach into actively participating in regional conservation and field experiments with recovery are indeed commendable.

The Garden is open daily and is easy to find if you follow road signs as you pass through the city on I-75/I-85. Check a good Georgia state map and you will find Piedmont Park in the center of the city where the Garden is located. Hours from October through March are 9 AM - 6 PM (closed Mondays). The hours are longer after March (to 7 PM). There is a modest admission charge.

***Sarracenia purpurea* ssp. *purpurea* f. *heterophylla* (Eaton) Fernald in Nova Scotia**

by

Phil Sheridan and Bill Scholl

Rt. 2 Box 2120, Woodford, Va. 22580

11420 Winterpock Rd., Chesterfield, Va. 23832

On 8/6/90 I had an opportunity to visit an historic location for *Sarracenia purpurea* ssp. *purpurea* f. *heterophylla* in Nova Scotia. I was vacationing in the area and had a little time to visit some pitcher plant bogs but was not able to do the kind of extensive bog searching I would have liked to have done due to time constraints. Nevertheless I made it a point to visit a lake mentioned by previous authors as containing this interesting form of *S. purpurea* ssp. *purpurea*. Unfortunately, for security reasons I can not be more specific on locality or bibliographic data, an unfortunate requirement these days.

The lake is probably of glacial origin and covers approximately five acres near the top of a ridge. The site is characterized by boggy, ericaceous, sphagnum borders typical of northern pitcher plant bogs. *Utricularia cornuta*, *Drosera intermedia* and *D. rotundifolia* were local in suitable exposed organic soils, shallow lake margins and rotting logs. *Sarracenia purpurea* ssp. *purpurea* was initially not evident but after working my way around the lake large numbers of this species, ranging in color from red to red veined, were found as well as numerous *Sarracenia purpurea* ssp. *purpurea* f. *heterophylla*. *S. purpurea* ssp. *purpurea* f. *heterophylla* was immediately identified (Fig. 1) by the pure green leaves, sepals and growth point of plants found in the open sunshine.

Some clumps of *S. purpurea* ssp. *purpurea* f. *heterophylla* measured up to five feet across!. These large clumps appeared to be the result of both seed and vegetative reproduction. The pitchers were not as densely packed in the individual clumps as in some clones of *S. purpurea* ssp. *venosa* I have seen in the southeastern U.S. In cases where vegetative reproduction was suspected growth points were evenly spread out and there was room between pitchers to see the sphagnum moss. In cultivation I have seen *S. purpurea* ssp. *purpurea* f. *heterophylla* propagate vegetatively in this almost stoloniferous manner. As the original plant grows, divides and spreads horizontally space opens up between the different growth points. The original rootstock slowly dies off leaving plants separated from one another which may appear to have originated from seed reproduction.

Upon leaving the site and driving up the road toward the top of the hill I was

somewhat shocked to see several clumps of *Sarracenia purpurea* ssp. *purpurea* f. *heterophylla* growing on the light colored, clayey, rocky soil above the road embankment. Seepage was not directly evident but I presume some kind of moisture regime was at work to sustain such an odd occurrence of this pitcher plant out of the bog proper.

In northern latitudes, such as Nova Scotia, lower evaporation rates, cooler temperatures and ample rainfall can allow wetland plants to grow in situations that might be unfavorable to survival in hotter climates. Fred Case has shown me slides of *S. purpurea* ssp. *purpurea* actually growing on the uppermost slopes of a large hill in gravel. The plants are able to survive because of low temperature reducing evaporation of rainfall. Thus even rock soil on a hill can support *Sarracenia* in the appropriate environmental conditions.

This is one of the few sites known in Nova Scotia for *Sarracenia purpurea* ssp. *purpurea* f. *heterophylla* so I do ask the reader to respect the site if they should succeed in locating it.



Figure one - Clumps of *S. purpurea* ssp. *purpurea* f. *heterophylla* on boggy borders of lake.



SLIDE 1 - *S. leucophylla* 'Tarnok'



SLIDE 2 - Large clone of this cultivar.