

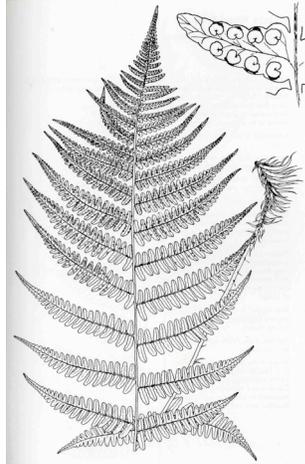
Fern Drawings: New Ferns for Fern

Workshop 2

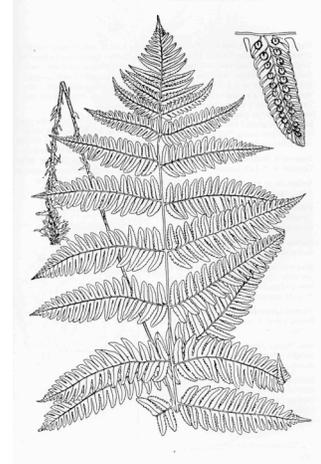
The first three ferns are all wood ferns (*Dryopteris* spp.) Note how they all have dense scales at the base of the rachis/stipe: a good diagnostic feature. Source: "Field Guide to the Ferns" by Lloyd H. Snyder, Jr., and James G. Bruce.



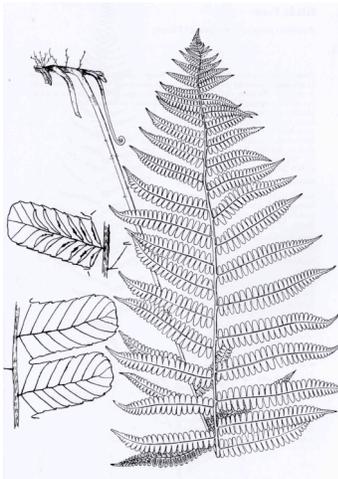
Intermediate Wood Fern (*Dryopteris intermedia*). Pinnules deeply cut (can be tripinnate), giving a frilly look. On lowest pinnae, the first bottom-most pinnule is shorter than the one next to it. Evergreen.



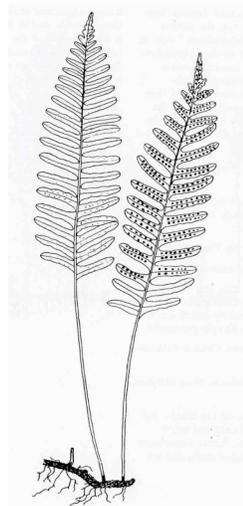
Marginal Wood Fern (*Dryopteris marginalis*). Sori are on the margins of the pinnae. Pinnules blunt-tipped, edges slightly lobed. Evergreen.



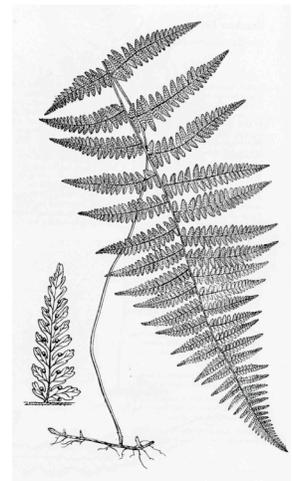
Goldie's Wood Fern (*Dryopteris goldiana*). The pinnules are very long, deeply cut and close together. Golden green color. Only in rich cove sites.



Silvery Glade Fern (*Athyrium thelypteroides*). Pinnules blunt, and form linear-oblong pinnae. Sori look like "sergeant's stripes and are silver). Only in rich cove sites.



Rockcap fern (*Polypodium virginianum* or *P. appalachianum*). A small fern; appears on rocks. Evergreen. Pinnatifid.



Hay-scented fern (*Dennstaedtia punctilobula*). Smells like new-mown hay. Finely cut pinnules give a crinkly look. Often carpets montane settings, but less common in moist coves. Finely hairy all over.