

CLAYTONIA

Newsletter of the Arkansas Native Plant Society

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Center For Plant Conservation Works With Arkansas's Rare Plants

By Jo Meyerkord



Stern's medlar (Mespilus canescens). Photo courtesy of the Center for Plant Conservation.

The Center for Plant Conservation salutes the Arkansas Native Plant Society, because we know you appreciate your native plants! Native plants are the hallmark of home, the tapestry of the familiar landscapes we hold dear. They are also incredible resources for food, fiber, medicines and unknown future needs of man. They deserve attention and good stewardship, yet today 15% of our native flora is documented to be in steep decline or considered at risk.

We know you value your Arkansas natives for more than their role in your own identity and sense of place, and you want to preserve these precious assets. Five plants in Arkansas are listed on the Federal Endangered Species list, but more are of conservation concern. The Center for Plant Conservation's Institutions are currently working with 20 Arkansas native species, working to stay ahead of the curve and secure them against extinction. You can review them by clicking on "National Collection" on our website: www.centerforplantconservation.org, and searching for Arkansas.

Headquartered in St. Louis, CPC is a network of 36 botanical institutions involved in the study, preservation, conservation and restoration of the nation's imperiled native plants. The network of botanists has been studying imperiled plants for more than 20 years. CPC's goal is to recover all imperiled plants across the country, so that native plants are thriving again.

Many of the endangered plants of Arkansas also occur in other states. Due to similar geography and habitats the range of a particular species may extend through multiple regions. Although there are not yet any CPC Participating Institutions located within the boundaries of Arkansas, several of CPC's surrounding institutions are working with native Arkansas plants. Scientists from highly-regarded botanical institutions are working together to research, cultivate and restore these Arkansas plants. Some of these

institutions include the Missouri Botanical Garden, North Carolina Botanical Garden, Mercer Arboretum and Botanic Gardens in Texas, Chicago Botanic Garden, The Holden Arboretum in Ohio, and The Arnold Arboretum of Harvard University.

Securing and restoring vulnerable plant species is challenging and involves many different scientific specialties. Collaboration is essential to succeed in restoring these species, and CPC is all about partnerships! CPC institutions are working in communities nationwide monitoring, securing seed and working with local and federal agencies to restore habitats and rare populations. Partnerships with the Arkansas Natural Heritage Commission and similar organizations make it possible to make a difference on the ground within the state. Find those working to conserve plants in Arkansas on our website.

Currently, the Missouri Botanical Garden is maintaining a collection of pondberry, *Lindera melissifolia*, seeds and is attempting to grow the plants from seed. This species, related to spicebush, has declined due to habitat destruction and is rare in Arkansas and throughout its range. Three Arkansas sites are protected by state ownership but others are vulnerable. Although pondberry plants produce mature fruits, no seedlings have been found at any sites, and this is a major problem for the long term survival of the species. Even though the plants can reproduce clonally by sending out shoots, sexual reproduction is important for ensuring genetic diversity and healthy populations for the future. With the help of the botanists at the Missouri Botanical Garden, research on the pondberry continues hope for sustaining long-term viability.

It may surprise some people to know that new flora discoveries are still taking place. Stern's medlar, *Mespilus canescens*, a deciduous shrub in the rose family is a beautiful example of such a hidden treasure. This entirely new member of the rose family was not discovered and named by scientists until 1990. The world's only known population consists of just 26 individuals, hidden away in a 22-acre deciduous grove in east-central Arkansas. It grows nowhere else in the world, and its closest relative grows far away in western Asia and southeast Europe.

These 26 plants appear to have been isolated in a small remnant of a "slash" woodland (a rare wet woodland at the boundary between prairie and forest) in the Grand Prairie region of Arkansas. Most of this habitat has completely disappeared due to agricultural development.

Fortunately, the concern of a private landowner led to the protection of Stern's medlar through an agreement with the Arkansas Natural Heritage Commission. Although the trees appear healthy, they are closely monitored for damage from nearby chemical run-off and changes in the water table associated with nearby agricultural activities. Various propagation methods are being tried on Stern's medlar at the Missouri Botanical Garden. Researchers from Missouri Botanical Garden and Chicago Botanic Garden are also performing genetic studies on this species.

Educating the public on native species is a crucial tool in spreading the work of Arkansas's imperiled natives. Conservation education starts early. In a recent survey, a surprising number of students were unable to identify plants as being alive. Parents and educators may be interested in *Plants in Peril, a guide to exploring biodiversity and rare native plant conservation for middle school educators*. This intriguing lesson plan guide can help start dialogue with kids about native plants. Available at the CPC website by clicking on "Education Tools," the topics include biodiversity, rare native plants, challenges to saving plants in peril, multiple student activities, ideas for action projects, and additional resources. This lesson plan was developed by CPC as a means of reaching youth with native plant information.

While CPC's institutions are working everyday with CPC's scientific standards and protocols to make a difference for Arkansas's vulnerable plants, it is a big job. In addition to partnerships with agencies, there is a role in support, education, and volunteerism for everyone who wants to help. You may already be active in helping control invasive species, monitoring rare plant sites, cleaning seed or entering data for a conservation project. If you are just getting started, the conservation directory is a good source of information.

Building support for plant conservation and stewardship is one of CPC's priorities. CPC has established a plant sponsorship program to build sustainable funding for vulnerable plants. For each sponsored species, funds are provided annually to assist in restoration efforts. These funds have already significantly supported work for pondberry. The Stern's medlar is not sponsored. If you'd like more information about CPC or plant sponsorship visit our website www.centerforplantconservation.org or call 314-577-9450. Let's work together to make sure Arkansas's imperiled plants populations are restored for future generations!



Cossatot leafcup (Polymnia cossatotensis) is known from just four sites in the world—all in Polk and Montgomery Counties . It was described as a new species in 1990 by Vernon Bates and Bert Pittman. It's habitat is loose, novaculite talus and outcrops in the most rugged portions of the Ouachita Mountains. Photo by Bob Clearwater.

Dr. Don Culwell Retires

By Brent Baker



Don has served as Director of the Jewel Moore Nature Reserve on the UCA campus, which contains a remnant of the prairie that once occupied the Conway area. Photo by Mike Kemp.

Don began teaching at UCA in the fall of 1970, his first teaching job after completing his doctorate. Over the course of his tenure at UCA, he taught courses in General Biology, General Botany, Plant Taxonomy, Biology of Lower Plants and Fungi, and Biology of Seed Plants. He also led numerous groups of students on field study trips in the western United States, visiting an array of sites in the Rocky Mountains, western deserts, and the Pacific Northwest. While at UCA, Don also served as Curator of the Herbarium and Director of the Jewel Moore Nature Reserve. For the last three years, he served as the College of Natural Sciences and Mathematics representative in the Academic Advising Center, advising students on courses, scheduling, and career options. His teaching was not limited to college students, as he often gave presentations to grade school students and led field trips for the public as well. During his professorship, Don was awarded the University Teaching Excellence Award (1984-1985) and the University Public Service Award (2003) in recognition of his service.

In retirement, Don will remain active with UCA as a Research Associate and will continue to be involved with management of the newly expanded and rededicated Jewel Moore Nature Reserve. This Reserve, located on the UCA campus, contains an unplowed remnant of the prairie that once existed in the area of Conway. Don was instrumental in helping to get this valuable piece of natural history set aside as a Reserve in 1980, and was equally involved in its recent expansion.

Don is also on the Board of the Gates Rogers Foundation, based in Clinton. The Foundation owns the South Fork Native Plant Preserve, established in 2005, on Greers Ferry Lake. With some of the extra time retirement affords him, Don plans on a hands-on involvement in the restoration and management of the Preserve and the establishment of an educational and interpretative center on the property.

Don is one of several botanists from around the state on the Arkansas Vascular Flora Committee, which is spearheading the Arkansas Vascular Flora Project. The ultimate goal of this Project is the publication of a *Manual of the Vascular Plants of Arkansas*.

In addition to all of these activities, Don plans on spending more time on some of his favorite hobbies, including gardening and canoeing. He and his wife, Debbie, also plan on traveling more, starting with a month long trip this fall to Nova Scotia, New England and the East Coast.

Dr. Culwell,

On behalf of all the students you have mentored over the years and in whom you sparked a passion for plants and nature, thank you for your unfailing service and dedication. Enjoy your retirement!

**Your student and friend,
Brent Baker**

Dr. Donald Culwell, founding president of ANPS, retired from the University of Central Arkansas this spring after 37 years of professorship. Don, a native son of De Soto, Missouri, received his B.S. in Botany from Southeast Missouri State University, his M.A. in Biology from Indiana University, and his Ph.D. in Plant Taxonomy from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. At Chapel Hill, he studied under Albert R. Radford, lead author of the *Manual of the Vascular Flora of the Carolinas*. Don's doctorate research was on members of the Euhypericum section of the genus *Hypericum* (St. John's worts).

FIELD TRIP REPORTS

SPRING MEETING FIELD TRIPS ON EAST CADRON CREEK—by Eric Sundell

A lot of us spent the whole day Saturday at Margaret and Tom Beasley's Drutherbe Ranch and enjoyed not one but two or three field trips to East Cadron Creek. Tom Beasley would fire up the tractor, a load of botanists—on the first trip, Margaret, Nancy Graddy, Jean Ann Moles, Betty Heck, Ron Doran, Don Culwell, Brent Baker, Linda Chambers, Geoff Gardner, Lois Wilson, Steve Smith, Sandy Davies, and Eric & Milanne Sundell—would climb onto the hay wagon, and away we'd go to the rich wooded terraces along the creek. (Okay, on that first trip there might have been a few of us inside Margaret's dry SUV—but we got out at every stop!) A lot of eyes spotted a lot of plants: by the end of the day, I had 35 species of trees, shrubs, and woody vines on my list, and 30 species of wildflowers and ferns. River birch, sugarberry, red maple, water oak, white oak, sweetgum—a lot of familiar faces—dominated the canopy. Musclegum (or blue beech, or hornbeam, or ironwood) were the most common understory trees. And colonnades of tupelo gum, with swollen trunks, stood in the creek along the bank, quite a different aquatic system from the broad tupelo gum swamps of the Coastal Plain to the south.

Paw paws, the host plants for zebra swallowtail caterpillars, were in full bloom, which means that the leafless branches were sparsely hung with modest, strange, charming purplish beetle- and fly-pollinated flowers. The fruits are delicious enough to have generated some commercial interest, but I've never noticed paw paws in the produce section at Walmart. Growers posting information on the Internet say that pollination is the limiting factor to fruit production, and some have recommended placing meat and road kill in the orchards to attract more pollinators! Others suggest hand pollination, the way the Father of Genetics did his parental pea crosses, but that sounds like it would require too many work-study students, even for an Ag Department! A patch of slender paw paw trees with their foot-long leaves gives a streamside forest a tropical touch. The genus *Asimina*, the paw paws, with eight species, is the only one among about 120 genera of the large, tropical custard-apple family that occurs entirely in the temperate zone; and paw paw itself, *A. triloba*, is the only species that grows in our eastern forests north of the Gulf and Atlantic Coastal Plains, ranging all the way into southern Canada. Devil's walking stick or tear blanket, *Aralia spinosa*, has the largest leaves in the eastern forest and similarly gives a tropical feeling to the upland woods.

At the creek bank the Beasleys call the Bluff Hole, some of the hardwood trees were spectacular in size, with trunks 2-3 feet in diameter. Dutchman's pipe, *Aristolochia tomentosa*, a high-climbing, woody vine with large heart-shaped leaves, was common but about a day or two short of blooming—unfortunate, because they're a perfect lesson in flower specialization. The yellow-green, J-shaped, tubular flowers attract tiny flies and gnats that lose their footing on the waxy



A little rain didn't dampen the spirits of these hardcore plant enthusiasts on the Beasley Ranch on East Cadron Creek at the Spring Meeting. Photo by Sandy Davies.

surface and fall into the tube, where they are trapped inside for about 2-3 days, the time required for the flowers to remove the pollen the gnats bring in and then dust them up again with fresh pollen. When the system works, the gnats are released as the flowers wilt and carry the new pollen load to flowers of another plant to effect cross-pollination. Theo Witsell's group at Bell Slough reported seeing another fascinating species of *Aristolochia*, Virginia snakeroot, *A. serpentaria*. This one is a perennial herb, scarcely a foot tall, with deliciously aromatic roots that Old Timers used to flavor homemade candy; but the flowers are as beautiful and intriguingly specialized as those of pipevine, and they bloom right at or even under the leaf litter of the forest floor.

At the Blue Hole, we ate the succulent, crunchy shoot tips of round-leafed greenbrier (scientific name, *Dang greenbrar*) and chewed the slimy, medicinal inner bark of slippery elm. On the ledges were Palmer's saxifrage and Jack-in-the-pulpit, two beauties, in bloom. I tried to get Brent Baker to come over and look at a gorgeous population of rue anemones, but he was feasting his eyes on ferns instead: Christmas ferns, spleenworts, and fertile rattlesnake ferns. He shouted back, "With fronds like these, who needs anemones?"

Next to the creek at the Blue Hole, Margaret spotted and collected three morels, which were later sliced and fried in butter to garnish the evening meal. There were at least two more notable fungi on that outing. Don Culwell found the black, cup-shaped fruiting bodies of the wood-rotting ascomycete *Urnulla* along the woodroad—my dendrology students used to call them "black roses". Microscopic spore cases line the floor of the cup like the pile of a carpet, and when you rub the black surface with a finger, a cloud of white

FIELD TRIP REPORTS

ascospores is fired off and drifts away on the wind—rather like Aladdin’s lamp, only you don’t get any wishes! Surprisingly, the mechanism worked perfectly, even in the rain. On the drive back to the ranch house, the redcedar trees lining the road were decked in bright yellow cedar-apple galls, some of them as big as golf balls and rather ornamental. The galls are one of several stages of a rust fungus that attacks both redcedars and apple trees, the spores produced in the yellow cedar galls infecting apples, while other spores produced on the apple trees reinfect the cedars. Apple growers take care to remove the cedars that grow close to their orchards to minimize rust damage to the apple trees. The rust fungi—wheat rust and fusiform rust of southern yellow pine are other examples—typically have life cycles as complex as those of some of the parasitic worms from your old high school biology class (No, I don’t mean the guy who used to copy your homework!). By the way, Jay Justice, a longtime ANPS member, is also the longtime president of the Arkansas Mycological Society and leads several field trips—“mushroom forays”—in spring and fall in central Arkansas. If you’d like to know more, contact Jay at justice@aristotle.net.

By afternoon, the weather cleared, and by evening we were all enjoying a great feast of a barbecue at the Beasley’s ranch house. What a great day: Drutherbe Ranch was as grand as the plant hunting. Thanks again to Margaret and Tom Beasley for all their hard work and generous hospitality, and to Linda Chambers for organizing a fine spring meeting.



Mayapple (Podophyllum peltatum) is one of our most distinctive woodland plants of early spring. Its umbrella-like foliage is often variegated. If the stalk doesn’t branch, you won’t get a flower, but if it does, you are sure to find a large cream-colored bloom right in the fork. This species has an interesting chemistry and was used by Native Americans and early settlers for a variety of ailments. The active component, podophyllum, is still used to treat venereal warts. Photo by Craig Fraiser.



Margaret Beasley knows that she has a morel obligation to share these tasty fungi with the guests at the evening’s barbecue! Photo by Sandy Davies.



Visitors to the Spring Meeting enjoy a hayride (well, as much as they can in the rain...) at the Beasley Ranch near Greenbrier. Photo by Sandy Davies.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

We had an absolutely lovely Spring Meeting! Despite a little rain, it really was nice. I'm so glad we managed to get the meeting in before that unprecedented late freeze! That was one for the record books, wasn't it?!! Seems like we're having more and more of these anomalous weather events these days... I want to thank everyone who helped with the meeting, but several people deserve extra THANKS. First, Linda Chambers deserves recognition. I know from experience that it is rather stressful getting a meeting organized. Everything came together nicely. Of course the most praise must go to Margaret and Tom Beasley. How incredibly wonderful of them to invite all of us into their home, fix us such an incredible meal, and shuttle us around their property to look at all the interesting plants and habitats!! We simply can not thank them enough!

The Nominating Committee has secured nominations for all officer positions up for election this fall. The nominee for Vice-President is Kerri McCabe. Susie Teague has accepted nomination to continue in the position of Secretary/Historian. Maury Baker has accepted nomination to continue as the Membership Chair. The fourth position up for election is the Scholarship/Awards Chair. Burnetta Hinterthuer has accepted nomination to continue in that capacity.

We are still accepting donations to the Carl Hunter Memorial Fund to pay for donating his *Wildflowers of Arkansas* book to all the public libraries in the state. More information can be found elsewhere in this issue. It would be a shame to let the generous offer by Maury and Barbara Baker go unmet!

I guess it's time for the Annual Plant Auction reminder! It's one of our major fundraisers, supporting student scholarships. Remember that we had a record-breaker last year, when we raised over \$3,000! We definitely have a challenge this year to best that record! Anything and everything can be donated; not just plants, but seeds, books, garden tools, carved wood items, crafts, etc., etc. Don't forget your checkbooks!

Finally, this is my last *Claytonia* address to you as an officer (at least for this particular rotation) and I want to take a moment to express my gratitude to the Society for allowing me to serve. I was very green when I took office, having only been in the Society for a year when I accepted the vice-presidential nomination, as well as being one of the younger members. This has all definitely been a learning experience for me and I appreciate everyone's patience and for bearing with me while I sometimes muddled my way through. I really have enjoyed it and I look forward to many years of continued service with the Society.

Brent Baker
ANPS President

NEW MEMBERS

The following new members have joined the ANPS since the last issue of *Claytonia*:

Marj Anderson (Conway, AR)
Linda Bynum (Waveland, MS)
Ann Cantrell (Greenbrier, AR)
Jane Craig (Hot Springs Village, AR)
Helen Squires Ferguson (Evansville, AR)
Geoffrey Gardner (Little Rock, AR)
Nancy Graddy (Conway, AR)
Jeanne Gripp (Mena, AR)
Debby Haines (Little Rock, AR)
Tony Harris (Paron, AR)
Gina Jenkins (Little Rock, AR)
Mildred Krisik (Omaha, AR)
Richard & Dana Lawrence (Little Rock, AR)
Erin Leone (Barling, AR)
Michael Montgomery (Rogers, AR)
Janet Miron (Greenbrier, AR)
Troy & Linda Odom (Newport, AR)
Betty Owen (Morrilton, AR)
Rita Penny (Hot Springs, AR)
Pat & Jim Phillips (Little Rock, AR)
Fred Robinson (Mena, AR)
Judy Rosenthal (Hot Springs Village, AR)
Fred & Carol Stiffler (Little Rock, AR)

New Life Members

Johnnie L. Gentry (Fayetteville, AR)
Carolyn Minson (Hot Springs Village, AR)
Jean Ann Moles (Benton, AR)

We welcome these new members to the ANPS and hope to see them at the Fall Meeting!



ANPS members sample the fruit of the southern highbush blueberry (*Vaccinium virgatum*) near the Alum Fork Saline River on a field trip June 30. Photo by Clint Sowards.

PLANT OF THE ISSUE: OZARK SPRING BEAUTY

The Ozark spring beauty (*Claytonia ozarkensis* Miller & Chambers) was described as a new species in 2006, making it one of the “newest” plants in Arkansas. The plants had been known to Arkansas botanists for years but had been mistaken for disjunct (far-from-home) populations of the Carolina spring beauty (*Claytonia caroliniana*). As it turns out, however, the Arkansas plants, at least those that grow on bluffs, are this new species.



Ozark spring beauty grows in a remarkable habitat – on fairly dry, shaded sandstone bluffs, often under rock overhangs. It roots deep in cracks and crevices in the rock, seemingly in no soil at all. Its leaves are much wider than the common Virginia spring beauty (*Claytonia virginica*), which is common throughout the state, even occurring as a lawn “weed” in many areas. *C. ozarkensis*, on the other hand, is presently known in Arkansas only from Faulkner, Cleburne, and Van Buren Counties, with an old (1955) collection from southern Washington County. It is also known from southern Missouri and eastern Oklahoma, where it is very rare, and nowhere else in the world.

One day in late March, I, along with ANPS members John Pelton and Bob Clearwater, accompanied Genevieve Croft and Kate Waselkov (two researchers from Washington University in St. Louis) to three of the known Ozark spring beauty sites in Arkansas. We saw literally thousands of plants at these three sites in Faulkner & Cleburne Counties. As I stood at the base of a bluff studying these beautiful plants, one baffling question kept coming to mind. How in the world do the seeds of this species get into the deep crevices where they germinate and take root? As the members of our little expedition stood around and discussed this, several hypotheses were put forward. “The capsules must explode and sling the seeds in every direction” or “maybe ants or some other bluff-dwelling insect transports the seeds back into the cracks”... Yet we didn’t see any signs of ants or other insects around the bluffs and it was hard to imagine seeds getting thrown back into those cracks. So the question remained

with me as we left and eventually faded away as more mundane matters took over my brain.

Then in late April I took my friend Paul, a botanist from Missouri, to see the plants and I believe we found the answer. In fact, we witnessed one of the most remarkable things I have ever seen in nature. The stems, which had been cascading down from the bluffs, were now in full fruit. But the stems had turned around and were stuffing the mature seed capsules back into the bluff! In many cases the capsules had found cracks and crevices in the bluff and were being inserted right into them. We can only assume that the seeds either germinate in the capsule or are deposited in the crevice where they germinate. I am still impressed every time I think about this amazing adaptation to such a challenging and inhospitable habitat.

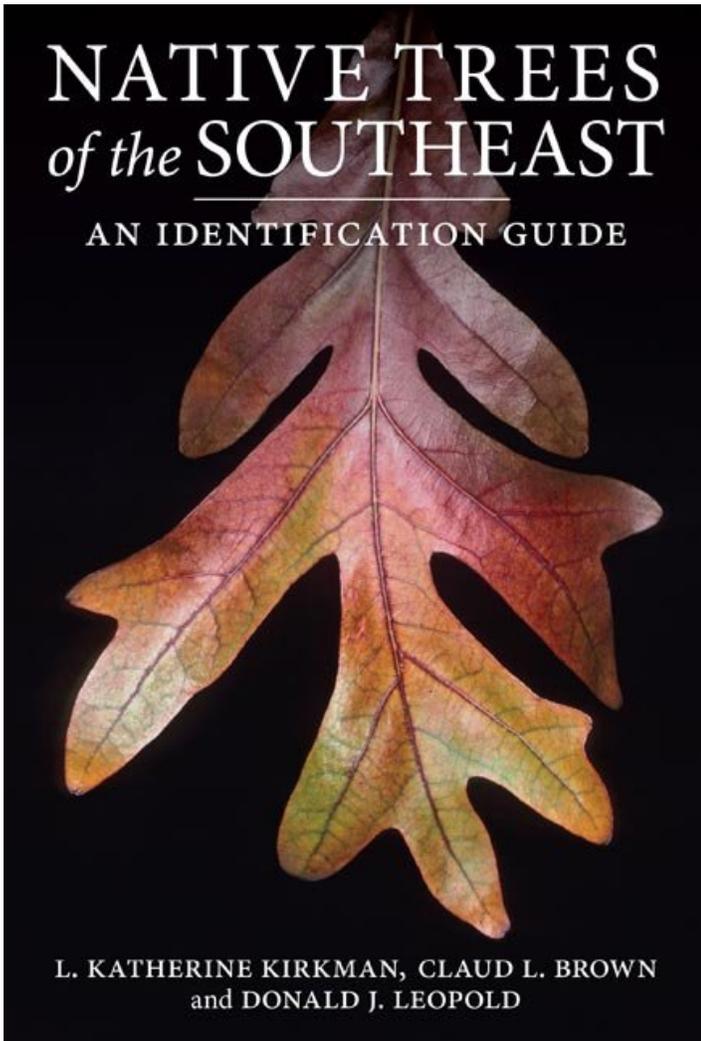
While the species description of the Ozark spring beauty says that the flowers are white (vs. pink or candy striped in *C. caroliniana* and *C. virginica*), a trip to the Arkansas populations will show that, while the average color of the flowers is white to very pale pink, dark pink and candy-striped flowers are not all that uncommon. It should also be pointed out here that there are plants from non-bluff habitats in at least two stations in Pope and Van Buren Counties that key out to *Claytonia caroliniana* in Miller & Chambers’ key, though they show *C. caroliniana* only east of the Mississippi River this far south. These plants have only a single bract in their inflorescence (vs. several in *C. ozarkensis*), have wide leaves, and often have prominent pink veins in their petals. Further study is needed to determine whether or not these plants are really *C. caroliniana*, a wide-leaved form of *C. virginica*, or perhaps a hybrid between *C. ozarkensis* and *C. virginica*. As is often the case, there is still a lot to discover about these remarkable native plants.

- Theo Witsell



Photos by Genevieve Croft. March 2007.

BOOK REVIEW



Native Trees of the Southeast: An Identification Guide, by L. Katherine Kirkman, Claud L. Brown, & Donald J. Leopold. 2007. Timber Press. 370 pages. \$34.95 — **Review by Eric Sundell**

Good news: an excellent, shiny new tree book is available for Arkansas naturalists, brought out this year by Timber Press of Portland, Oregon, another of their diverse and beautifully designed botanical books offered to an appreciative but specialized audience. The bad news is that *Native Trees of the Southeast* has some flaws and especially as ‘an identification guide’ for Arkansas trees some serious limitations.

But the good news first. It’s a very attractive book, with bright, sharp color photos, range maps, and full descriptions—and all of them on the same page!—as well as identification keys for summer and winter. The size and weight are perfect for a ‘field-friendly’ manual. The tough, flexible covers—the book is a hybrid between paperback and hard bound—should wear well,

and the pages are sewn as well as glued, so unlike those of my treasured and hardbound Carl Hunter Arkansas tree book, they ought to hang together through several years of use. The authors treat 229 species of native southeastern ‘trees’, *almost* everything except those limited to tropical southern Florida. Classifying borderline things as small trees rather than large shrubs is tricky, but the authors generously give all such species the benefit of the doubt: anything woody over 15 feet tall or 3 inches in diameter makes the cut. Included in the book, for example, are possumhaw, Carolina buckthorn, smoketree, winged and smooth sumac, corkwood, waxmyrtle, bigleaf and American snowbell, bladdernut, and wafer-ash or hoptree.

Preparatory to the species treatments that form the body of the book are the necessary amenities of user-friendly manuals: a few words on scientific and common names, instructions on how to use the keys, and a thorough and nicely illustrated section on the structural features used to identify trees. Leaf types and arrangements, leaf shapes, as well as their margins, bases, apices, and venation patterns are illustrated by clear line drawings. Twigs, buds and the runic adornments of lenticels, leaf scars, bundle scars, bud scale scars, twig scars, and stipule scars are similarly illuminated, although the bundle scars are carelessly confused with their leaf scars. (Remember that just as you don’t go birding without binoculars, you don’t go after trees without a hand lens, the tool that lets you make sense of all the information encoded on the twigs in buds and scars.) Solid, diaphragmed, and chambered piths are neatly drawn. (I can see that you’re smiling because you’ve never thought about piths as desiderata for a tree ID book. But have you ever seen black walnut pith?) And maybe most arcane and satisfying, the technical distinctions between prickles, spines, and thorns are accurately described and illustrated. (What? You didn’t know there was more than one way to skin a finger?) Last of the line drawings are the reproductive structures: inflorescences—catkins, cymes, umbels, etc.—and fruit types—legumes, samaras, nuts, drupes, etc. And last of the introductory material, a rather lengthy section on ‘Tree Diversity of Southeastern Forests’ lays out ecological matters: the role of climate, topography, geology, soils, fire, disease, and human impact on the distribution of tree species and vegetation types. The book ends with a glossary, a bibliography (‘references that proved useful in the compilation of the text’), and an index to botanical and common names.

The heart of the text—the fine species treatments—is organized alphabetically by family, from maples to elms, Aceraceae to Ulmaceae. Each family is arranged alphabetically by genus: in the Fagaceae, for example, first come the chestnuts (*Castanea*), then beech (*Fagus*), then all the oaks (*Quercus*). To identify your unknown tree, you have two choices—you can picture hunt through 300 pages or you can take a deep breath and plow into the ten page summer key to trees—some 38 genera and 56 species of them, a virtual forest! I recommend the Key. As Mark

BOOK REVIEW

Twain said of Wagnerian opera, “It’s not as bad as it sounds!” Especially as the authors have made a successful effort to hold down the technical terms. Almost immediately, your path will be directed to one of four subkeys: conifers, trees with simple & opposite leaves, trees with simple & alternate leaves, and trees with compound leaves. Most trees have simple, alternate leaves, so when you find yourself wandering in that key, take along some bread crumbs and scatter them as you work your way forward. You’ll arrive at a genus or a species name to be verified against the pictures and description in the text. If you’ve arrived at the wrong tree—technically the ‘Gingerbread House Syndrome’—follow the breadcrumbs back through the key and double check the sign posts at each fork in the road. No key is perfect and all keys can be frustrating, even for a seasoned botanist. But this key works pretty well. Most of the road signs are accurate and unambiguous, so if your observations are carefully made, you will, before too long, possess the name of your tree. (I do not entirely agree with the joker who said, “Identification keys are written by people who don’t need them for people who can’t use them.”) For intermediate and advanced students, a nine page “Winter Key to Flowering Trees” follows the summer key: Enter at your own risk!

Now that you’ve advanced to the right genus or, even better, the right species, your mood improves. Each family treatment starts with an informative description that includes unifying, diagnostic characteristics and some interesting statistics, namely the number and distribution of genera and species worldwide. The authors note economically important species, including non-residents of the Southeast, and they reveal intriguing and colorful family secrets. For instance, did you know that salicylic acid, used in the production of aspirin, was originally derived from willow bark? Or that Native Americans used buckeyes as fish poison? Genera with two or more species, like ash (5), maple (9), hickory (10), holly (11), and oak (34!), start off with summer and winter keys to species. With a few exceptions, every species receives full coverage: description, discussion, range map, and color photos. There are typically 3-5 wallet-size photos per species that include leaves, flowers, fruits, bark, and twigs; despite their size, the photos are pretty consistently sharp and brilliant, excellent and useful. I have been grumbling only about some of the twig pictures that are just too small to show critical characters like buds and bundle scars clearly. (Detailed

line drawings of the twigs would better serve—see, for example, *North American Trees*, ed. 5 by R.J. Preston, Jr. & R.R. Braham.) Discussion of ‘distinguishing characteristics’ is especially well done and helpful; each species is compared to those it most closely resembles and nicely distinguished from them by an enumeration of critical details. Finally, habitat and economic and wildlife uses are described.



Flowering dogwood (Cornus florida). Photo by John Pelton.

Native Trees of the Southeast does have some problems. First, there is the bizarre decision by the authors, announced by the book’s title, to include only native trees. This strategy poses no problem for a user who already knows which trees are native and which are introduced and naturalized. However, for beginners and intermediates who might not already recognize the Devil (Callery pear), or China berry, or tree-of-heaven, or popcorn tree (Chinese tallow), or Siberian elm, or empress tree (paulownia), or white poplar, or trifoliolate orange, or paper mulberry, or white mulberry... OK, OK, I’ll stop. True, most of these species are described at the back of the book (but not the Devil or Siberian elm), each with a brief paragraph, but they are not keyed, mapped or illustrated. Many are invasive and among the most common in yards and on roadsides. I can’t think of any logical reason to relegate them to an appendix where they will be far more difficult to identify. To be fair, the authors do not leave you marooned in native red mulberry without a good discussion of the characters that separate it from alien white mulberry.

And then there is the curious tale of native species that have extended their range since settlement time—not many, but a few are quite important. Bodark, for instance, is not mapped throughout the Southeast, where the authors observe it has been introduced and gone native, but only from the southwest corner of Arkansas, east Texas and southern Oklahoma. Black locust, another weedy native, is shown missing from all of eastern Arkansas where in fact it is common. (It turns up completely missing on the map from the states of Louisiana and Mississippi.) Again the authors are not trying to keep any secrets: they state that “black locust is widely planted and naturalized throughout the Piedmont and found occasionally in the Coastal Plain...” I believe it would be less confusing to map the entire range of a species and point out intriguing post-settlement range extensions during the discussion.

BOOK REVIEW

But things get curiouser. *Native Trees of the Southeast* sticks strictly to natives but does not stick to the entire Southeast: the region covered by the book extends from Virginia south through northern Florida and west to eastern Texas and **eastern Arkansas**—namely the Mississippi Valley, Crowley’s Ridge, and most of our Gulf Coastal Plain. If you live in the Ozarks or Ouachitas or in the blackland prairie region of southwest Arkansas, there’s still little reason to worry, because the book’s range maps, fortunately, encompass the *entire* state, indicating the distribution of species *throughout* Arkansas. In other words, the explicit omission of western Arkansas from the area covered by the book affects only a few species that are found there but no farther east. Some are rare, some controversial, all are sorely



Kentucky coffee tree (Gymnocladus dioica). Photo: John Pelton.

missed: Eve’s necklace, western soapberry, Ashe’s juniper, Ozark chinkapin, vernal witch hazel, and maple-leaf oak. The damage is light because most of our plants, and especially our trees, share a floristic affinity with the deciduous forests to the east. The book’s range maps make this connection clear: virtually every species mapped anywhere in Arkansas also occurs east of the Mississippi River and often all the way to the Atlantic Coast.

More disappointing to an Arkansas naturalist is the short shrift the Natural State gets generally on the range maps. Magnificent basswood is shown only along our northern border and on Crowley’s ridge, but the trees are common throughout the state. Winsome sweetbay magnolia is shown only at the Louisiana border, but they occur north at least into Hot Spring County in central Arkansas. Swamp cottonwood is mapped only from northeast Arkansas but extends into southeast Arkansas, too. Downy serviceberry and smooth sumac are mapped to the Interior Highlands and Crowley’s Ridge but grow across the whole state. The list goes on: Chickasaw plum, bigleaf snowbell, rusty blackhaw, tag alder, river birch, hornbeam and hophornbeam, and everybody’s favorite, Hercules’ club or toothache tree. Why so many inaccuracies? Apparently author

inertia. From the acknowledgments: “The distribution maps are adapted from Volumes 1 and 4 of the *Atlas of United States Trees*,”—which were published more than 30 years ago! When the two lead authors, Kirkman and Brown, “reproduced” from the same source their distribution maps for their 1990 *Trees of Georgia and Adjacent States*, they were careful to modify some of the maps “to indicate occurrence or extension into Georgia” of several species, documented “by more recent...collections in the University of Georgia Herbarium.” The same checking and updating for Arkansas range distributions could easily have been done here by referring to Ed Smith’s 1988 atlas of Arkansas vascular plants, which is based on voucher collections on file in several state herbaria. Or more conveniently, the authors could have seen those same range distributions on the USDA Plants website, www.plants.usda.gov, where the Arkansas maps are apparently taken directly from Smith’s atlas.

And finally there are a few omissions. Where is sandbar willow, an elegant, distinctive, and not at all uncommon species? One of my grand moments of botanical satisfaction came when I finally learned to tell it apart from the much more common black willow that grows beside it inside the Mississippi River levee. Delta post oak, too, has disappeared, but this species is cryptic and controversial enough to be missed only by the most fastidious tree student. Mexican plum, our most common and widespread wild plum of tree stature, is relegated to one sentence distinguishing it from American plum. Northern sugar maple is not recognized for Arkansas, though collections document its occurrence across much of the northwest half of the state. (Of the sugar maple complex, only southern sugar maple and chalk maple are attributed to Arkansas.) None of the numerous, taxonomically aggravating species of hawthorns receive treatment, one solution to their baffling diversity with which no taxonomist can be entirely unsympathetic. And yet...surely parsley haw and maybe even mayhaw are distinctive enough to earn a picture and a paragraph. And then there is the Mysterious Case of the Exact Same Map, in which laurel oak (*Quercus laurifolia*) and laurel oak (*Quercus hemispherica*) are given identical geographic ranges—fair enough, if you ask me, for two species whose differences have only recently been appreciated but whose “known” distributions remain hopelessly entangled.

So. Can you live with some inadequate range maps and a few other minor shortcomings? If yes, this book is recommended for its otherwise accurate accounts of Arkansas trees, a sturdy, handy, beautifully designed and illustrated field guide. In conjunction with the old workhorse, Carl Hunter’s *Trees, Shrubs and Vines of Arkansas*, *Native Trees of the Southeast* can serve very well indeed, with the former providing more helpful information on statewide geographic distributions, while the latter furnishes rigorous keys and detailed descriptions that will allow determination of even the tougher species. Together they comprise a kind of *Compleat Arkansas Trees*, a perfect guide and companion for your next walk in the woods.

ARKANSAS NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY FALL 2007 MEETING

OCTOBER 12-14, 2007

HOT SPRINGS, ARKANSAS

This year's fall meeting will be the second weekend of October. Mark your calendars for the 12th, 13th and 14th, and join the Arkansas Native Plant Society in beautiful Hot Springs, in the heart of the Ouachita Mountains. It promises to be a full weekend of educational opportunities, outdoor adventures, speakers and fun. Learn everything you want to know about Arkansas' native plants as we walk and learn from the wealth of knowledge in our casual group.

LOCATION

We will meet in the Meeting Room of the Econo Lodge Motel at 4319 Central Avenue.

DIRECTIONS

To get there take Central Avenue traveling south through the middle of Hot Springs past Wal-Mart and the Ford dealership, look to the left and you'll see the Econo Lodge. The address is 4319 Central Avenue, Hot Springs AR 71913.

REGISTRATION

Registration costs \$5.00 and occurs on-site Friday from 5:00 PM on, in the Econo Lodge Meeting Room. At the registration table we'll have sign-up sheets for various field trips throughout the weekend along with handouts, local restaurant recommendations, etc. After registration is a great time for socializing with friends old and new, deciding which events you want to attend or joining friends at a local eatery.

ACCOMMODATIONS

The Econo Lodge is offering ANPS members the discounted rate of \$45 per night (\$51.08 including tax). Make your reservations immediately to get this special rate at 501-525-1660. The manager is Vishal Patel. For more information go to www.choicehotels.com or follow the link below:
<http://www.choicehotels.com/ires/en-US/html/HotelInfo?hotel=AR050&sarea=4259&sname=Hot+Springs&sstate=AR&scountry=US&sradius=40.22&slat=34.50360107421875&slon=-93.05560302734375&schain=E&exp=&scity=Hot+Springs&srt=&srp=SSC&nroom=1&nadult1=1&nchild1=0&nadult2=1>

[&nchild2=0&nadult3=1&nchild3=0&nadult4=1&nchild4=0&nadult5=1&nchild5=0&sid=flN7M.J4O70g31Gg.6](#)

AGENDA

FRIDAY EVENING OCTOBER 12th

NATIVE PLANT AUCTION - FUNDRAISER

This year's event begins at 7PM on Friday evening with our annual native plant auction in the Econo-Lodge Meeting Room. This popular fundraiser is great for those who want to grow and culture natives in their own gardens. The informal auction offers plants lovingly grown by our members; these plants have not been taken from their native location unless threatened by habitat destruction. Items such as books, seeds, crafts, homemade jams, garden tools, carved wood items, etc. are often included in the auction.

SATURDAY OCTOBER 13th

MORNING FIELD TRIPS

Join us on Saturday morning for one of several ANPS sponsored outings in the Hot Springs area. Each of the three outings is led by knowledgeable trip leaders familiar with the natives in the region. Outings may be as long as four hours or as brief as one hour and vary in intensity and learning opportunities. You'll review and register, if you wish, on Friday night for the outing(s) of your choice or you may just show up and join us in the parking lot of the Econo Lodge at 8AM Saturday morning. Groups depart promptly at 8:30 and usually caravan to the destination

Option 1:

Susie Teague, ANPS Secretary, and **Theo Witsell**, botanist with the Arkansas Natural Heritage Commission, will lead a trip to see some interesting habitats in the Hot Springs area. Access is being negotiated to get into some seldom-seen areas. More specific information will be available at the fall meeting.

Option 2:

Susan Hooks, Botanist for Ouachita National Forest, along with **Burnetta Hintertheur**, ANPS Scholarship Chair, will lead an informative outing along the wonderfully rich Walnut Creek, from Charlton Rec Area north to Lake Ouachita, deep in the heart of the beautiful Ouachita National Forest. This hike will feature rich woodlands, springs, and seeps along

with large numbers of rare species.

Option 3:

We are planning two outings to Garvan Woodland Gardens, one Saturday morning and one Sunday morning. Each will be lead by President-Elect **Linda Chambers** and new member, Sandy Davies, who worked at the garden during its inception.

Other hikes may also happen!

Special Interest: October 12-14 is Garvan Woodland Gardens' fifth annual plant and landscape sale. Vendors from around the state will offer hundreds of varieties of hard-to-find plants, shrubs, and trees for sale. Contact Garvan for more information on the garden itself at 501-262-9300 or 800-366-4664. <http://www.garvangardens.com> info@garvangardens.com

AFTERNOON FIELD TRIPS

Option 1:

Eric Sundell and **John Simpson** will lead a trip to the Trapp Mountain Preserve south of Hot Springs, a remarkable natural area donated by the Simpson Family to The Nature Conservancy. This trip will feature rugged novaculite glades, seeps, and loads of wildflowers.

Option 2:

Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, retired botany professor from Henderson State University, has offered to lead a less strenuous, more leisurely walk. Complete information will be available at the Friday night meeting.

Other hikes may also happen!

EVENING PROGRAM

New Buffalo River Findings

Dinner is on your own, then at 7PM, back at the Econo Lodge meeting room, we have guest speaker, Mark DePoy from the Forest Service at the Buffalo National River. Mark will present a slide show and share the latest research about populations of native plant species along Arkansas' only National River. The evening promises to be full of essential and surprising information on this ongoing research; don't miss this exciting informational opportunity.

After a break for refreshments the Society's business meeting will follow the presenters and the new officers will be presented as they assume their ANPS responsibilities.

SUNDAY OCTOBER 14th

Option 1. Sunday morning, those who haven't had their fill of learning, will once again gather at 8:30 in the Econo Lodge parking lot to embark on the field trip of their choice. Two outings will be offered; one of the field trips will be to Garvan Woodland Gardens. Admission is \$8 for adults and \$7 for seniors. The park opens at 9AM.

Option 2. To be announced.

ADDITIONAL LODGING OPTIONS

Hot Springs offers numerous choices for lodging, including cabins, resorts and B&Bs. Here is a short list of accommodations if you'd like to make your own lodging arrangements:

[Arlington Resort Hotel](#)

239 Central Avenue
501-623-7771 or 1-800-643-1502

[Best Western Stagecoach Inn](#)

2520 Central Avenue
501-624-2531 or 1-800-643-8722

[Clarion Resort on the Lake](#)

4813 Central Avenue
501-525-1391 or 1-800-432-5145

[Comfort Inn and Suites](#)

3627 Central Avenue
501-623-1700 or 877-682-4442

[Holiday Inn Express Hotel & Suites](#)

4253 Central Ave.
501-520-6400 or 800-465-4329

Campers will find a place to pitch their tents at the following sites:

[Hot Springs National Park Gulpha Gorge Campground](#)

501-624-3383 (convenient to downtown)

[Ouachita National Forest - Camp Charlton Recreation](#)

870-867-2101 (beautiful & peaceful)

[Lake Ouachita State Park](#)

501-767-9366 (pretty regulation campsites at State Park facility)



*The dotted bee-balm (*Mondarda punctata*) is one of the summer's most beautiful wildflowers, with its pink and white bracts and yellow petals with reddish-brown spots. Extremely drought tolerant, this self-seeding annual is an ideal candidate for planting in dry, sandy soil. Photo by Craig Fraiser. Taken near Malvern in Hot Spring County.*

ANPS SPRING 2007 GENERAL MEETING MINUTES

Tom and Margaret Beasley's Farm Greenbrier, AR, March 31, 2007

ANPS President, Brent Baker called meeting to order at 5:30.

A motion to accept minutes from the 2006 Fall General Business Meeting as published in the Claytonia was made by Peggy Burns. Theo Witsell seconded the motion. All members accepted.

The Treasurer's Report was handed out to all members. Jerry McGary explained the Operating Fund, Overall Balance, the amount taken in and all expenses. He explained the funds concerning the now closed Northeast Chapter of ANPS. The funds associated with the Northeast Chapter were sent to the U of A at Fayetteville for the Arkansas Vascular Flora Project. He explained the Balance of funds. The total balance included two \$8,000.00 CDs earning interest at 5.35% APY. Jerry reported \$500 was in the Carl Hunter Memorial Fund and he had taken in an additional \$365 the evening before.

Brent recapped Maury and Barbara Baker's Challenge for the Carl Hunter Fund. Everyone applauded the generous offer made by Maury and Barbara. Maury Baker moved to accept the Treasurer's Report and Mary Ann King seconded. All members approved.

Brent Baker encouraged a big round of applause to Jerry McGary for the great job on the Treasurer's Report. He also thanked Linda Chambers for arranging a great meeting and he thanked Margaret and Tom Beasley for inviting us to their ranch.

Brent explained that the By-laws needed to be revised as to the frequency in publication of the Claytonia. The By-laws state the Claytonia is to be published quarterly. With the expense and limited submissions, it would be better to publish semi-annually instead of the current quarterly publication. The semi-annual publication is working very well. Brent Baker suggested members submit news to the Claytonia in order to make the Claytonia a great publication. He suggested submitting writings about recent hikes, book reviews and small snippets of such. He thanked Theo Witsell for the great job and hard work he had done putting the Claytonia together. Brent encouraged everyone to help with the Claytonia. Theo Witsell made motion to accept this change in the By-laws as were printed in the latest issue of Claytonia. Linda Chambers seconded the motion. Everyone approved.

Brent Baker told everyone that Earth Day was set for April 21. Eric Sundell will be manning the booth. He suggested going to the Jewel Moore Dedication at UCA that morning and visiting Eric in the afternoon. Mary Ann King reminded

everyone of the Carl Hunter Memorial at Pinnacle Mountain State Park on the 20 of April. Brent Baker also reminded everyone of the Asteraceae Workshop in Conway.

It was noted that \$100.00 was donated to the Jonesboro kindergarten where Barbara Little-Schoenike had worked. The Library plans to set aside a space for "Books about Plants" in honor of Barbara Little-Schoenike and our donation will be used to buy books for this section of the Library.

Burnetta Hinterthuer announced three students, Dulcinea V. Groft, Robert McElderly and Jeremy Whisenhunt, had been recommended by the Scholarship and Awards Committee, to each receive a \$500.00 Grant from the Delzie Demaree Research Grant Fund. Brent Baker encouraged everyone to spread the word about our Scholarship/Grant Program. A motion was made to approve the Grants by Bill Shepherd, Maury Baker seconded. All approved. A suggestion was made to invite the Awardees to give a presentation about their research at one of our meetings. Becky Moran made a suggestion for the recipients to write a paper for the Claytonia.

A date for the fall meeting was not confirmed. The possible alternate meeting dates given were September 28-30 or October 12-14. When the date is set it will be posted on the ANPS website.

Maury Baker reported as of the recent mailing, we have 402 individual members including 97 life members. Brent Baker said we need to give Maury a big round of applause for all the work he had done. Everyone applauded.

Eric Sundell reminded everyone about the Arkansas Audubon Halberg Ecology Camp. Information can be found at www.arbirds.org.

Brent Baker invited members to write about projects we are working on for the Claytonia.

Eric Sundell reported about 2 interesting fungi that were spotted today. We all were given the chance to sample the morel mushroom. Eric reminded everyone about the Mycological Society and anyone interested should contact Jay Justice.

At 5:54 PM Jerry McGary made a motion to adjourn, Mary Ann King seconded. Everyone accepted.

Respectfully submitted,

Susie Teague, Secretary

Upcoming Events

September 22 Glades and Seeps of Brady Mountain—Join Arkansas Natural Heritage Commission Botanist Theo Witsell to discover what fall brings to these rare habitats on Brady Mountain, west of Hot Springs. Participants will get off the beaten path in high-quality shale barrens and wooded seeps. A number of rare species occur at these sites, including many species endemic to the Ouachita Mountains, so we're bound to see something good. Emphasis will be on composites, shrubs, and ferns. Bring boots or shoes that can get wet (for the seeps and creeks). Limit 20 people. Call Theo at 501.831.7473 to reserve a spot.

September 29 Fourche Mountains & Winona Scenic Drive—Join Ouachita National Forest Botanist Susan Hooks for a tour of the rugged Fourche Mountains north of Lake Winona. Meet at the Paron Baptist Church at the junction of Highway 9 and Kanis Road at 9:00 AM. Call Susan for more information at 501.321.5323.

October 6 & 7 The Arkansas Audubon Society will be giving their annual Arkansas Ecology Adult Workshops at Ferncliff Conference Center. Arkansas Ferns (taught by our very own Don Crank, past president of ANPS), Arkansas Geology taught again by UAM prof Jim Edson, and Eric Sundell's famous Tree I.D. workshop for beginners and intermediates. Folks interested should contact lindachamb3rs@yahoo.com, who is in charge of reservations.

October 12-14 ANPS FALL MEETING IN HOT SPRINGS!!! More info this issue!

November 3 Pinnacle Mountain State Park—Eric Sundell will lead a hike to explore areas at the base of Pinnacle Mountain and along the Little Maumelle River. Highlights include old-growth baldcypress trees in the 500-600 year old range as well as a wide variety of trees and shrubs. Meet at the Kingfisher Trail trailhead, which is in the main day use area off of Highway 300, just south of the mountain. Call Eric for more information at 870.723.1089

Announcements

The Ouachita Chapter of the ANPS, which had become inactive in recent years, is starting up again. Loose, but determined plans were made by participants at the June 30 trip to the Alum Fork, who agreed that the Ouachitas are too botanically interesting and important to NOT have a chapter. Contact the editor for more information or watch the pages of the Claytonia.

ANPS AWARDS GRANTS

This spring, the ANPS awarded three \$500 Delzie Demaree Research Grants to Arkansas students. Three applications were received and reviewed by the Scholarship and Awards Committee (Burnetta Hinterthuer – Chair, Eric Sundell, George Johnson, and Brent Baker). All three were approved by the Committee, Executive Board, and the General Membership.

Dulcinea Groff, a senior biology student at the University of Central Arkansas, was awarded a scholarship to assist in her research analyzing introgressive hybridization of *Erigeron strigosus* (daisy fleabane) apomictic (asexually reproducing via seeds) complexes with sexual endemic populations of Arkansas cedar glades. Her research will provide a better understanding of how the hybridizations with the more weedy apomictic *Erigeron* plants are affecting the populations of the unique glade *Erigeron* plants. Dulcinea is working under the direction of Dr. Rick Noyes.

Robert McElderry, a Master's student at the University of Arkansas at Fayetteville, was awarded a scholarship to assist in his research on the endemic Ouachita Mountain goldenrod, *Solidago ouachitensis*. Robert is studying the population demographics and ecology of this relatively rare plant in order to provide resource managers with data to assist in the conservation of this species.

Jeremy Whisenhunt, also a Master's student at the University of Arkansas at Fayetteville, was awarded a scholarship to assist in his research on the non-native and invasive Japanese stiltgrass, *Microstegium vimineum*. Jeremy is collecting data on the distribution of stiltgrass within Arkansas and studying its competitiveness with our native vegetation. Both Robert and Jeremy are working under the direction of Dr. Johnnie Gentry.

The ANPS awards scholarships and grants on an annual basis to deserving students of Arkansas botany. The Aileen McWilliam Scholarship honors a respected Arkansas biology teacher, botanist, author, and naturalist. This scholarship is partially supported by the Annual ANPS Plant Auction. The Delzie Demaree Research Grant honors a world renowned Arkansas botanist and plant taxonomist. This fund is partially supported by Contributing and Life Memberships. Both funds are also partially supported by donations. If you would like to make a donation to one or both of these funds, please send them to the Treasurer, Jerry McGary (address listed in the Directory, or contact via phone or email listed on the back page of this issue to make arrangements). Please write on the check or send a note explaining which fund the donation is for.

Those who dwell, as scientists or laymen, among the beauties and mysteries of the earth are never alone or weary of life.
-Rachel Carson

Bylaws Amendment

In pursuing 501(c)3 [non-profit, tax exempt] status for ANPS, it was discovered that in order to be eligible for this status, we must have a "dissolution" plan. In other words, if the Society was to dissolve at some point in the future, we need to have a plan for the allocation of the Society's remaining funds that would meet the requirements for a non-profit, tax exempt organization. Basically, we need to state within the Bylaws that the funds would be used for exempt purposes. This is to ensure that no member of the Society would benefit financially from monies that were originally designated for charitable, educational, and/or scientific purposes. To this end, the following addition to the Bylaws has been proposed by the Executive Board and is being submitted for a general membership vote at the Fall Business meeting in October:

"Article X – DISSOLUTION

Section 1.

Upon the dissolution of the Arkansas Native Plant Society, all remaining assets shall be distributed for charitable, educational, and/or scientific purposes to one or more exempt allied organizations, the designations of which will be at the discretion of the Executive Board at the time of dissolution."

NEW ANHC LOGO

ANPS Secretary Susie Teague, in addition to being an excellent photographer and plant hunter, is quite an artist. She designed this logo which has been adopted by the Board. Thanks for all your hard work Susie!



Arkansas Native Plant Society Membership Application

Please check the appropriate box below.

Membership Categories:

- \$10..... Student
- \$15..... Regular
- \$20..... Supporting
- \$25..... Family Membership
- \$30..... Contributing
- \$150... Lifetime Membership (55 and over)
- \$300... Lifetime Membership (under 55)

- New Member
- Renewal

Address Change

Please make checks payable to "Arkansas Native Plant Society".

NAME(S) _____

ADDRESS:

Street or Box _____

City _____

State _____ Zip Code _____

Telephone _____ - _____ - _____

Email address _____

Please cut and send this form along with any dues to:

**Maury Baker, Membership ANPS
29 Pandilla Way
Hot Springs Village, AR 71909-7121**

Please check your mailing label! If your mailing label has an 06 or earlier it is time to renew!

Life members will have an **LF**.

Please fill in the information form on the opposite side of this page and send it with your renewals, applications for membership, changes of name, address, email, or telephone numbers to the address given on the form: [**Not to the editor**]. Thank you.

PLEASE SEND SUBMISSIONS/SUGGESTIONS TO:
219 Beechwood St. / Little Rock, AR 72205
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The purpose of the Arkansas Native Plant Society is to promote the preservation, conservation, and study of the wild plants and vegetation of Arkansas, the education of the public to the value of the native flora and its habitat, and the publication of related information.

CLAYTONIA

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