

CLAYTONIA

Newsletter of the Arkansas Native Plant Society

Volume 34, No 1
Spring 2014

Special
Feature

Book Review: Steyermark's Flora of Missouri Vol. 3 by George Yatskievych

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Missouri Botanical Garden Press in cooperation with the Missouri Department of Conservation / \$65 / www.mbgpress.info

At last! Students of the regional flora can grab their hand lenses and rejoice! The third and final volume of the monumental Flora of Missouri Project is now available. Its release marks the end of more than 25 years of work completely revising, updating, and expanding what has been widely (and justifiably) regarded as one of the best state floristic manuals of all

time: Julian Steyermark's 1963 *Flora of Missouri* (Iowa State University Press). To give you an idea of the extent of this update and expansion, the original work (which took 30 years to complete) contained 1,728 pages in a single three inch thick volume. The revision comes in at a total of 3,554 pages over three volumes, occupying a whopping 8 ¼ inches of shelf space. The three volumes combined treat 3,166 taxa (including

2,839 species as well as various subspecies, varieties, and hybrids) and include 2,726 species distribution maps as well as more than 580 plates of all new illustrations (with several species per plate). Simply put, this was a Herculean undertaking and Yatskievych has more than risen to the challenge.

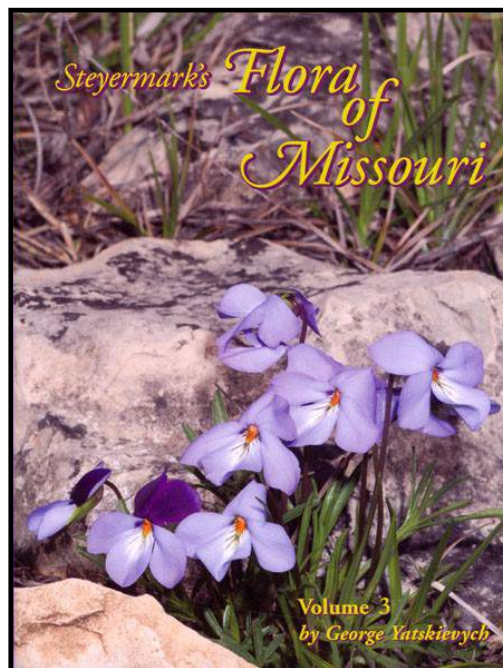
Volume 3 treats all the dicots not treated in volume 2, starting with the family Fabaceae, subfamily Faboideae (subfamilies Caesalpinioideae and Mimosoideae are treated in volume 2), and going

through the Zygophyllaceae. It treats 1,031 species, 65 subspecies and varieties, and 134 hybrids in its 1,382 pages. There are 194 plates of illustrations.

What really sets the new Flora of Missouri volumes apart from other floristic manuals used in the region are the outstanding species accounts. No other reference comes close in the level of detail in the family, genus, and species descriptions. Every part of the plant is described in ex-

haustive detail followed by information on range (both within Missouri and range wide), economic use, native status, invasiveness, and (for many species) other interesting aspects of natural history, use by humans and other animals, suitability for the garden, chemistry, and more. A county level Missouri range map (based on specimens) is given for each species. Nearly all of the species are illustrated with high quality black and white line

drawings showing features needed for identification. The preparation and compilation of these drawings is in and of itself a tremendous contribution and represents the talents of ten outstanding illustrators including ANPS's own Linda Ellis. The keys to the genera and species are straightforward and the more-or-less random sampling that I tested with herbarium specimens worked well. Technical terms, while necessary in a manual like this, are kept under control and not used gratuitously, and a glos- (Continued on next page)



Book Review (continued)

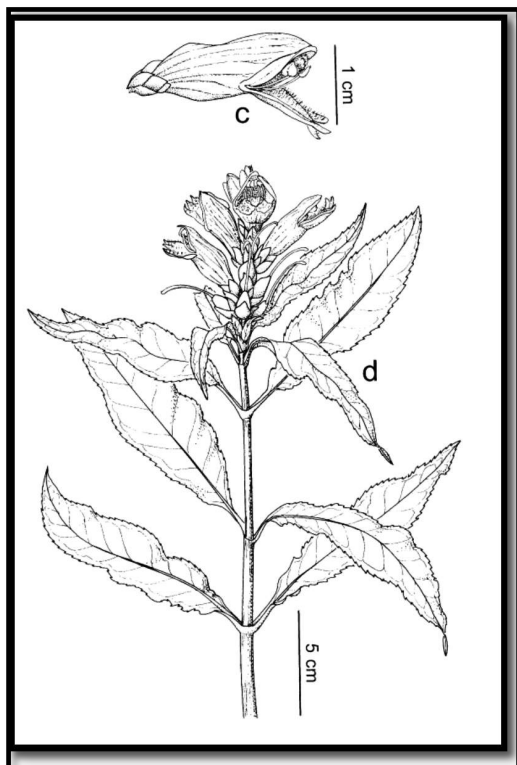
sary defines those that are used.

This volume includes a number of taxonomically difficult (and thus controversial) genera not the least of which are the hawthorns (*Crataegus*) and the blackberries (*Rubus*). Anyone preparing a floristic manual with these genera included is bound to catch criticism from the splitters and/or the lumpers. Yatskievych handles these groups admirably, splitting the difference between the extremes and enlisting the help of recognized experts in each genus to contribute treatments based on the latest knowledge and concepts.

Those of you who have had the good fortune to get out in the field with George during joint ANPS/Missouri Native Plant Society functions know that he has quite a sense of humor. This seeps through even in a scholarly work such as this. Who else would include the fact (with a reference cited of course) that “poplar wood also was a popular material for stakes to strike through a vampire’s heart”? And I have to mention the wonderful likeness of the author included for scale in one of the species illustrations (but I’ll let the readers hunt for this themselves once they buy the book).

The biggest disappointment with volume 3 is the missing key to the dicot families. While it wouldn’t have made sense to include this key in volume 1 (which was all monocots) and an argument could be made that it wasn’t time yet in volume 2 (many families have been split up or merged into others as taxonomic philosophies and knowledge have changed since it came out in 2006), it should have been included in volume 3. Indeed, in volume 2 we were told “a key to families will appear in volume 3 of the present work” but unfortunately we find only a nearly blank page with a note that the missing family key will now be forthcoming as a separate publication. No word about when, where, or how much. Whatever the reason(s) that it was deemed

better to publish sooner without the family key than later with it, this decision will seem short-sighted to the user holding an unknown dicot in their hand but not knowing which family to turn to. Even students well versed in the traditional families may pine for an updated family key given the taxonomic upheaval wrought in recent years. For example, most of the species



traditionally placed in the Scrophulariaceae (figwort family) are now moved to the Plantaginaceae (plantain family) with many others to the Orobanchaceae (broomrape family), not to mention several other smaller families. Hell, only the genera *Buddleja*, *Scrophularia*, and *Verbascum* are still in the Scrophulariaceae! Hopefully this critical component (especially for the beginner trying to key out plants) will be available online to users at no additional cost.

Another unfortunate, though less grievous, inconvenience is that two of the three subfamilies of the Fabaceae (the bean and pea family) appear in volume 2 while the

final (and largest) subfamily appears in volume 3, requiring both volumes to completely key species in this easily recognizable family. And the key to subfamilies appears only in volume 2, rather than being repeated in volume 3 as it should have been.

But these shortcomings, along with a few minor typographical errors inevitable in a work of this size and scope, are minor in light of its many strengths. Without question this is the best reference available for anyone studying the flora of Missouri, but is also the best for the flora of northern Arkansas, and one that also provides pretty good coverage for the species in the rest of the state. Promotional material for *Steyermark's Flora of Missouri* claims that the work “is intended to serve as an encyclopedic reference tool for both professionals in biology and related fields and for the large group of dedicated amateur botanists and naturalists who have created the unique environment in which conservation, natural history, and other outdoor activities thrive and are supported in the state”. I’d say it does just that and more as it is excellent for students of the flora well beyond the borders of Missouri.

The introduction hints at the future of the Flora of Missouri Project. It talks about a condensed manual covering the entire flora of Missouri in a single volume (much better for the field). It also states that there are plans for expansion of the project’s electronic offerings. Specifically mentioned are e-books and more content being made available on the internet. The latter is already being developed and those interested are encouraged to visit www.tropicos.org/Project/MO to explore what is available. The cost for volume 3 is \$65, or get all three volumes for \$120.80 (20% discount over ordering each volume separately).

Review by Theo Witsell

THE ARKANSAS VASCULAR FLORA COMMITTEE IS PLEASED TO ANNOUNCE THE RELEASE OF

ATLAS OF THE VASCULAR PLANTS OF ARKANSAS

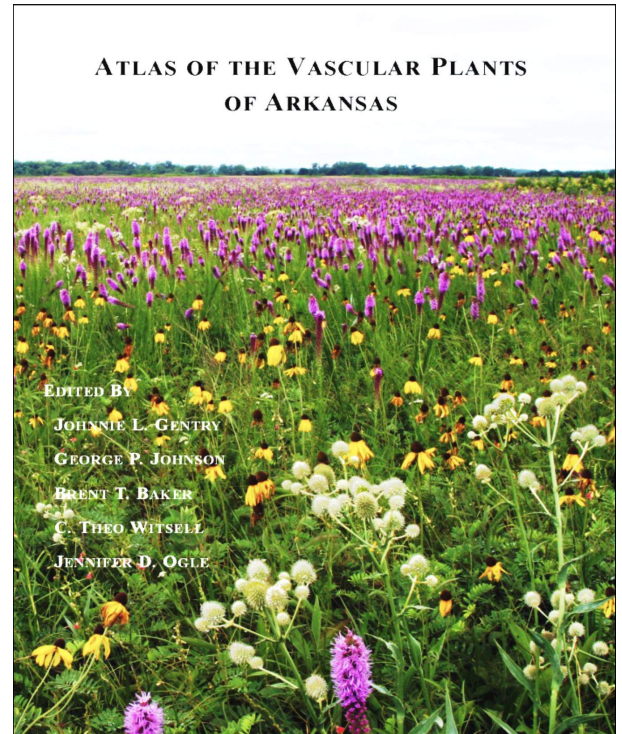
THIS 709-PAGE PAPERBACK PUBLICATION FEATURES DISTRIBUTION MAPS FOR EACH OF THE 2,892 NATIVE AND NATURALIZED VASCULAR PLANTS IN ARKANSAS, REPRESENTING 2,715 SPECIES, 936 GENERA, AND 187 FAMILIES

INTRODUCTORY CHAPTERS, FEATURING FULL-COLOR MAPS AND PLATES, PROVIDE INFORMATION ON THE FOLLOWING SUBJECTS:

- GENERAL INTRODUCTION
- HISTORY OF BOTANICAL EXPLORATION IN ARKANSAS
- AN OVERVIEW OF THE GEOLOGY OF ARKANSAS
- EFFECTS OF PHYSICAL FACTORS ON THE DISTRIBUTION OF NATIVE FLORA AND VEGETATION IN THE NATURAL DIVISIONS OF ARKANSAS

ADDITIONAL SECTIONS INCLUDE:

- FLORISTIC SUMMARY
- ARKANSAS ENDEMIC TAXA
- ADDITIONAL TAXA REPORTED FOR ARKANSAS
- ARKANSAS VASCULAR PLANTS OF CONSERVATION CONCERN



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Winter Tree Identification Workshops

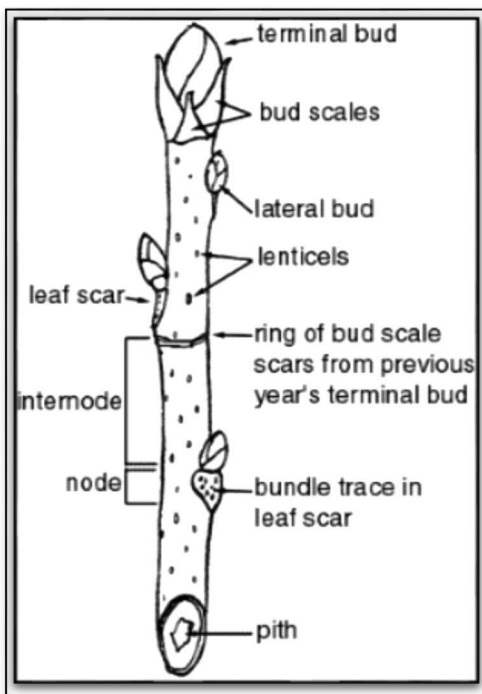
Identifying deciduous trees in winter is an acquired skill. Or as the chemistry prof once told me about his own study, "It's hard, but fun."

There's not much evidence to go on. Leaves and flowers of course have fled the scene. (There are leaves and leaflets on the ground, but which ones go with which trees?) A few species cooperate by leaving their distinctive fruits behind—catalpa pods on the branches, for example, or hickory nut husks on the ground. A few species are

armed with characteristic thorns or spines, like honey locust, black locust, and the abominable Callery pear. And a few species have distinctive bark, at least when they come of age, from bark as forthcoming as that of sycamore or sugarberry or even black cherry to the less dramatic barks of groups like ash and elm. But there are certain clues that every deciduous tree leaves behind on its twigs during the dormant season: buds, leaf scars, and bundle scars. And just like learning a foreign language, we can study those marks until they become familiar enough to spell out the words we're after—like oak or black gum or possum haw or persimmon.

Twenty-one people attended one or both of the Little Rock workshops on January 18 & 25, the first at Rebsamen Golf Course, the second at Allsop Park, and both luckily on fair weather days (the 25th was downright balmy). We were field testing a "Key to Trees in Winter" that I had modified, at the request of the Arkansas Forestry Commission, for a new edition of their handbook, Dwight Moore's *Trees of Arkan-*

sas. With our hand lenses and rulers, like a band of Egyptologists reading hieroglyphics, we were able to work through the key and crack the code of about a dozen species, including green



ash, red buckeye, pawpaw, sugarberry, persimmon, black cherry, devil's walking stick, and honey locust. And I should admit that my companion field testers turned up several rough spots in the key that I do hope to smooth out.

For anyone who wants more information on how to know the winter trees, help is out there. Several states have nicely illustrated handbooks on the

subject, if not in print, at least available on line: *Winter Twigs of Arkansas* by G. Thomas Clark, *Winter Key to Deciduous Plants of East Texas* by Michael S. Fountain & Lance C. Jones, *A Key to Missouri Trees in Winter* by Jerry Cliburn & Ginny Klomps, *Identification of Southeastern Trees in Winter* by Richard J. Preston, Jr. & Valerie G. Wright, and *Woody Plants of the Southeastern United States: A Winter Guide* by Ron Lance.

My thanks to Barbara Baker for reformatting the key to a booklet form, to Susan Hardin and Don Ford for their photographs, and to Don again for several bundles of twigs for the group to examine. Thanks also to Beth Phelps of the Pulaski County Master Gardeners for announcing the workshops; we had several Master Gardeners sign on and later become members of ANPS.

Submitted by Eric Sundell

Struggling Natives Need Our Help! Check Your Local Green Space

John Perrin

Have you been to your local green space lately? How did it look? Are there natives growing there? If you are lucky enough to have native plants still in your local green space, they may need your help. Experience with my local park has convinced me that Doug Tallamy is absolutely right. There is an environmental war going on and the enemy is winning. Chinese privet and English ivy and Japanese honeysuckle, among other invasive plants, are rapidly turning many of our remaining areas of green into hostile environments for native plants.

ANPS members wouldn't be surprised, but to the public at large, it would be news. Or it should be news, but it isn't, because our society is not informed. Books like Doug Tallamy's *Bringing Nature Home* have helped to bring attention to the situation. Organizations like ANPS have worked to shed a light on our natives through education and support of conservation efforts. Unfortunately, getting people's attention over the din of television, twitter, facebook, pinterest, etc... is no easy task. As my youngest daughter says, "Plants are boring." Well, they aren't boring to me and I am sick of letting the bad actors win all the time.

It might take years of work, but some of us in our neighborhood plan to transform our local park into an oasis for native plants and wildlife. How are we doing that? First things first, we evaluated what was still there. Oaks, hickory, sumac, some pine, that's good. Goldenrod, woodland sunflower, asters, and beautyberry were also good to see. The bad news consisted mostly of mimosa and privet, privet, privet. The manager of the park sought grants for park improvement including invasive plant removal and planting of natives. She used

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(Natives Need Your Help—Continued from previous page)

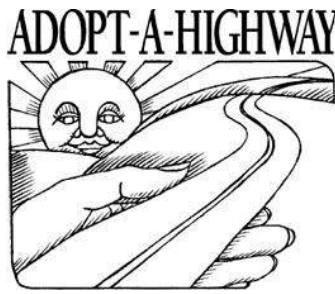
the improvement funds to hire labor to attack the most infested areas of the park. She asked for volunteers to cut, remove and poison the privet.

*fallen privet screams
stumps exposed glistening with
glycophosphate lotion*

Some of the native gardeners in the area collected seeds from their buck-eyes, columbines, asters and golden-rod, strawberry bush and dogwood to distribute in the shady areas of the park. Others gathered sunflowers, coneflowers and bee balm for the sunny areas. Later this year, we plan on visiting Pine Ridge and using some of the remaining funds to buy some choice plants. Our continuing plan is to keep killing the invasives and seed and plant natives that we can buy and/or propagate. Being in an urban area, we cannot use prescribed burns, but we certainly would if we could.

The park has lots of potential and could support tons of native plants. I envision native honeysuckle, passion vine and milkweed vine on every fence, fields of flowers under the power lines and the wooded areas being more diverse and dotted with wild flowers.

One day when I was cutting and poisoning, a neighbor noticed and asked what I was doing. When I told him, he said “Why don’t you let the park people do that?” I replied that “We are the park people.” I’m not sure he understood what I meant, but maybe he will understand at some point. It struck a note with me though. It made me chuckle and think about the folks I’ve met in the ANPS. They are all “park people” and I am proud to be among them. I hope that our numbers grow. Our green spaces need us.



Sid & Jeanette Vogelpohl’s (ANPS) Highway Cleanup Report Hwy 309

Litter, including butts, collected each week-end. Quarterly reports to ASHTD

- Jun 1: 8 bags collected (3 recycled)
- Oct 1: 5 bags collected (2 recycled)
- Feb 1: 4 bags collected (2 recycled)

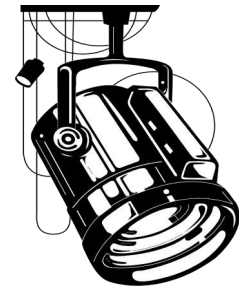
Total of 17 bags litter and 7 recycled.



Sweden Creek Falls Natural Area
Yellow Morel, *Morchella esculenta*



Sweden Creek Falls Trail
Wood Betony, *Pedicularis canadensis*



Spotlight on Martha Bowden

Did you ever wonder who was responsible for creating and managing the ANPS Facebook page? Likewise, who manages the <http://anps.org/> website? Well, the same person does both and that person is none other than our own Martha Bowden!

Martha is an active Pulaski County Master Gardener, extremely active Arkansas Master Naturalist, grandmother, foster mother of rescue dogs, geocacher, amateur photographer, and many other things too numerous to mention. In her spare time, she manages the online image of ANPS.

Let’s give a loud shout-out to ANPS member, Martha Bowden!



Tip for the Gardener
Growing Perennials from Seed

John Perrin

As a kid, planting corn and beans and squash in the family garden, the procedure was to loosen the ground, toss in some seeds and cover with soil. When you got rain or irrigated, the seeds would sprout and spring to life with incredible vigor. Not every seed germinated, but you compensated for that by using 3 or 4 seed per “hill”. Tried and true, it worked well, if the crows and cutworms didn’t attack.

When I first tried to grow native perennials from seed, I found out that the lessons in gardening from my grandfather and father didn’t apply especially well. Some of the seeds were so tiny they were practically invisible. I’d plant them and they would never sprout. Bigger seeds too, sometimes they just wouldn’t grow. I did not understand why I had so many failures.

Help came in the form of education and observation. Botanists and hobbyists in the ANPS and professional nursery operators like Mary Ann King (of Pine Ridge Gardens) gave me excellent advice concerning their experiences with various species of natives. Here are a few of the details I’ve learned that helped me get better results.

Some species’ seeds required this mysterious process called cold stratification. Cold stratification turned out to be a very logical process of exposing the seeds to conditions similar to those of their natural environments. In nature, the seeds get randomly distributed on the ground and some are lucky enough to be covered by soil or other organic material and kept moist through the cold of the winter months. When spring comes, some of the seeds germinate and produce tiny perennials.

Several species, especially those with medium to large seeds should not be allowed to dry out. If they dry, they die. Buckeyes and passion flowers are a couple examples. In nature

they are quickly grabbed up and hidden by wildlife or run through a digestive tract and deposited with a supply of rich compost.

Seeds that have very hard exteriors frequently need to be roughed up a bit before they can absorb enough water to germinate. Various methods of seed scarification, like acid baths, hot water baths, mechanical means like tumblers, file scrapes, sandpaper or small cuts are used to provide a simulation of the freezing, thawing, chewing or partial digestion of the seeds that happen in nature. In some extreme cases, like walnuts and pecans, a hammer can be used as the scarification tool

Other species of plants bear seeds that are what I would call stubborn and contrary. They germinate infrequently, even in the wild, and can lie dormant for many, many months before showing signs of life. A [study of the effects of scarification on the Bush’s poppy mallow \(*Callirhoe bushii*\)](#) by Gosejohan, M.C. and K.A. McCue of the Department of Biology at the University of Missouri-St. Louis and the [Missouri Botanical Garden](#) is a good example. It showed that it did not matter what you did to the seeds, they seemed to germinate at random times of up to 307 days.

Knowledge gained, I am no longer afraid to plant those tiny perennial seeds that just a few years ago seemed so daunting. My favorite technique is to start by planting some annuals in a pot. The annuals need to have similar sun and moisture requirements as the perennial I intend to grow. Sprinkle those tiny seeds on top of the soil in the pot and forget them. Through the growing season, you simply care for the annuals. Eventually, Mother Nature will provide you with a nice surprise. It may be late summer, early fall, or even the following spring, but odds are you will get the perennials you are wanting. Sometimes you’ll get a ridiculous number of them and be able to share.

Editor’s note: Always search for “seed scarification”, searching for “scarification” alone leads to scary results.

ANPS Upcoming Field Trips—Save the Date!

June 21st 9:30 a.m. Woolsey Prairie

Ginny Masullo and Steve Smith will lead a walk.

Directions—Take Wedington Drive (AR 16W) and I-540 in Fayetteville west 1.2 miles to Ruppel Road. Turn right (north) onto Ruppel Road to 1837 N Ruppel Road (Ginny and Steve’s house). Carpool to the site—there are very few parking spaces at the Wastewater Facility. After the hike, we will have lunch at Ginny and Steve’s and watch the DVD on Woolsey Prairie, “After the Burn”, released last fall. <http://ecoarkansas.com/WoolseyMain.html>

October 11—12 Texarkana Arkansas

We will set up the hikes shortly before the Fall Meeting. As usual, there will be Saturday morning hikes followed by a lunch opportunity and hikes in the afternoon. Sunday morning will offer another opportunity to hike before attendees head back home.

For those that have not attended a weekend meeting, the hikes and the company are always fantastic!

**Ozarks Chapter Arkansas
Native Plant Society**
Burnetta Hinterthur

**November 2013, Harmony
Mountain Retreat**

All year long, I look forward to the annual meeting of OCANPS at Harmony Mountain. It is truly a welcome retreat to get away from the city and into the natural environment of Newton County. Friday night, we had a very successful auction making over \$400 in auction items and dues following a wonderful potluck. It is interesting how we have changed menus in the past ten years, with more vegetarian, vegan, and gluten-free options being added this year. On Saturday, members hiked Pedestal Rocks. At the business meeting, Rick Hinterthuer agreed to remain President for the coming year along with Ginny Masullo remaining as Vice-President, and Mary Reuter very graciously agreeing to remain Treasurer as well as Burnetta, Newsletter Editor and unofficial activities organizer. We also voted to donate \$100 each to the Halberg Ecology Camp sponsored by Arkansas Audubon Society and the Ozark Natural Science Center at Huntsville. We sent in a deposit to reserve Harmony Mountain for next year.

It has certainly been an interesting winter so far and today, it looks as if we are a long way off from spring. Since "Hope springs eternal", here are the hikes planned for this coming spring and summer. I appreciate those who have agreed to lead hikes and look forward to exploring the flora and fauna with you this year.

June 21st Woolsey Prairie

Woolsey Prairie, Fayetteville. See the details on Page 6 (opposite).

**Please send OCANPS dues (\$5 per year) to: Mary Reuter
121 CR 432
Berryville, AR 72616**

You will receive a Spring Newsletter announcing hikes and activities planned for the coming spring and summer and I will also send out a Fall list of planned hikes and information about the annual meeting at Harmony Mountain. We also donate money to other Arkansas groups that support educating young people about the natural resources of the state. If you have joined, paid dues and are not receiving the Newsletter via email, please email me at bur.hint@gmail.com or call (479)-430-0260; if you need to receive a hard copy of the newsletter, please include your address with the e-mail or voice mail. Check ANPS state activities by going online at <http://anps.org/>

**Theo Witsell honored as one
of 25 Arkansas visionary
thinkers**

Max Brantley

Theo Witsell stood in a thicket at Lorraine Creek Natural Area just south of Little Rock and started naming off the plants encircling him. Southern high bush blueberry. Muscadine. Sweet gum. Willow oak. Yellow passion flower. Cinnamon fern, bracken fern, Southern lady fern, netted chain fern, Virginia chain fern, royal fern. Edible ground nut. Hardhack Spirea. Wood-oats, plume grass, rough-leaved goldenrod. Sessile bell-wort. White flat-topped aster; that's a rare one, he said. Over there, elephant's foot, partridge berry, lots of crane-fly orchid. St. John's wort. Grape fern. Sphagnum moss, spongy in the sandy soil beneath

our feet. He was just getting going naming the 471 species of native plants that grow in Lorraine Creek; the greatest diversity lies in a boggy area where, thanks to the power line mowing, sunlight has made its way in and allowed dormant seeds to sprout to life. He was there on this particular day collecting a sedge — *Carex bullata* — to send to a colleague in North Carolina who believes it's a little different from its eastern family. It looked like any old grass to the uneducated eye, but Witsell could distinguish it — even without its fruit. The 38-year-old botanist for the Natural Heritage Commission and Little Rock native can identify about 5,000 plants, a skill he says he works on constantly to maintain. (He started out in wildlife biology, he said, but found plants easier to catch.) In 2001 he identified a new species endemic to Arkansas, Pelton's rose gentian, which he named for the amateur botanist who found it in Saline County and showed it to him. Witsell and others are now working on identifying eight or nine plants not previously described, many from the shale glades in the Ouachita Mountains. They are working to add to the state's knowledge of its natural history, helping write the story of how the Arkansas landscape has changed by reading its seeds. You can't know what's out there unless you look, and that's something fewer and fewer people are doing.



Spring Beauty, *Claytonia virginica*

Yellow Monkey Flower “Hanging In There”



Monkey Flower, *Mimulus floribundus*

On Sunday, May 4th, we set out from the Quality Inn parking lot in Harrison for Gilbert, Arkansas. The weather was sunny and warm already. Arriving at Gilbert, we found parking spaces without “No Parking” signs. Eric and Mike were able to negotiate with the Post Office and Store owner for parking spaces. We set off on the old railroad right of way trail that lies between the river to the south and a bluff line to the north. We had not gone very far before we spotted *Valerianella ozarkana*. I had not seen this species on the trail before, so it was a real treat. We found a grove of hackberry trees and debated the species composition for several minutes before moving on down the trail. Species encountered included Ohio spiderwort, *Tradescantia ohioensis*; meadow parsnip, *Thaspium barbinode*; alumroot, *Heuchera americana* var. *hirsuticaulis*; lyre-leaved sage, *Salvia lyrata*. There appear to have been two *Penstemon* species, *Penstemon arkansanus* and *Penstemon pallidus*. This seems to be a great year for *Urtica chamaedryoides* as we saw it in abundance on the Smith Creek trail on Saturday as well. Introduced invasive species included garlic mustard, *Alliaria petiolata* in great abundance and early fruiting stage; Japanese hon-

ey-suckle, *Lonicera japonica*; burning bush, *Euonymus alatus*. We attempted to pull up *Alliaria petiolata* and were able to do so at one location, but gave up when the number became too large to keep up with. In a crack in the bluff above the trail, we finally spotted *Mimulus floribundus* in a small population of possibly 50 individuals; farther down the trail, we found another population slightly larger. These grow on the limestone bluff where they receive water that is seeping through the rocks. This has been located in nine northern Arkansas counties, and has been found at Alum Cove and Devil’s Den State Park; but, the closest populations of it otherwise are west in Colorado. Though diminutive in size, it has a beautiful, slightly irregular floral tube and it is a bright yellow color. Also growing on the east-facing bluff was a large population of what we debated was either *Camassia* or *Zigadenus* (now *Toxicoscordion nuttallii*). I think I was hoping for the latter; but, upon checking once home, it looks as if it was *Camassia scilloides* with globular fruits and spreading, narrow basal leaves. We had hoped to refind *Arabis shortii*, now *Boechea shortii*, but it was not to be. The last time I visited the Gilbert trail, I found a few plants clinging to an eroding bank near the old railroad trestle rock work. This time, the bank was further eroded and we did not spot any plants,

Meadow Parsnip, *Thaspium barbinode*



Burnetta Hinterthuer, OCANPS newsletter Editor and plant lover extraordinaire!

although we did take a while to check. These may have been washed completely out of the drain and carried farther downstream. Someone said that finding 2/3 of the species that we were looking for was a pretty good ratio; but it sure would have been nice to find all of them.

The following members took the Gilbert Trail and most of us enjoyed eating lunch at the end of the trek at the Gilbert Restaurant: Mike and Peggy Burns, Pat Cromwell, Mary Hogle, Mary Ann King and Gene Ford, John Lamey, James and Michael McKinnie, Ty Murdoch, Eric and Milanne Sundell, John Sutherland, and Mike and Nancy Weatherford. It was a delightful day, being with fellow plant enthusiasts.

Be sure and check out news of Arkansas flora at the **Arkansas Natural Heritage Commission** web site: <http://www.naturalheritage.com/> to stay current with the latest news from Theo Witsell and Brent Baker and other people working to recognize and preserve biodiversity in the state.

**Lost Valley Trail
ANPS Spring Meeting
Harrison, May 3, 2014**

Leaders: Eric Sundell, Linda Ellis, Burnetta Hinterthuer

On that beautiful Saturday, two ANPS groups walked the trail, morning and afternoon, through Lost Valley, one of the richest hardwood forests in Arkansas. There are oaks aplenty, of course, but walnut is more common than the hickories, beech (with last fall's beechdrops skeletons still standing) and sugar maple are abundant, and basswood, yellow wood, and cucumber magnolia are not uncommon. Numerous blue ash saplings—the ash with mint-square stems—were present, but we couldn't find a big one that might be the seed source.

One of Arkansas' two species of mock orange, probably *Philadelphus pubescens*, was in bud on the ledges near Cob Cave. The particular species is a mystery, but we hope to see it in full bloom later. The diversity of wildflowers—herbaceous perennials—suggested that somewhere beyond the parking lot, we stepped through the looking glass into the Smoky Mountains.

Here are some of the wildflower highlights: Hard-to-find golden seal and ginseng, both in early fruit. Abundant dwarf larkspur, almost thick enough for a ground cover, in bloom in its white phase. Two species of nosebleed trilliums (the purple ones) in flower, the statewide *Trillium recurvatum* and the more secretive *T. sessile* of the Interior Highlands. An Ozark wake robin (*T. pusillum* var. *ozarkensis*) was seen in early fruit.

Waterleaf was in bloom all along the trail, and not just one species—two! Both restricted in Arkansas to the Ozarks: *Hydrophyllum virginianum* and *H. appendiculatum* (the fuzzy species that goes by the name of "woolen breeches"). Wild geraniums. *Phlox* of course, probably *Phlox pilosa*, possibly *P. divaricata*.

Also *phlox*'s charming first cousin, Jacob's ladder. Jack-in-the-pulpits common and fertile, but only with the pulpits green, not quite as striking as pulpits maroon. One Jack near the waterfall pool was waist high. Burnetta noticed three species of violets, *Viola pubescens*, *V. sororia*, and *V. striata*. And not uncommon, that bizarre "violet" of northwest Arkansas' rich woods, *Hybanthus concolor*, so-called green violet, because it is indeed a member of the violet family. If you don't believe it's a violet (because it looks absolutely nothing like a violet), you make a cross section of the fruit, where you find the same uncommon structure—seeds attached to the outer wall in three bunches—as in true *Viola*. Licorice root, *Osmorhiza longistylis*, occurred throughout: the crushed leaves have a mild anise aroma; the roots are deliciously

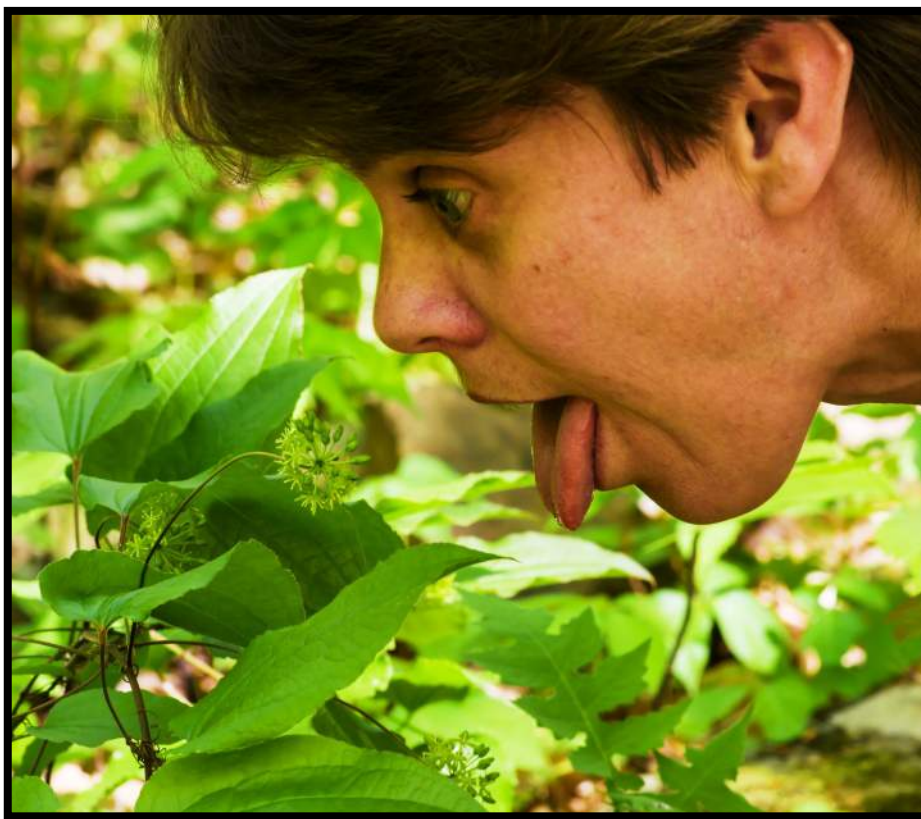
fragrant if you like licorice.

Linda and I found American gromwell, *Lithospermum latifolium*, with unimpressive, pale yellow, axillary flowers—neither of us had ever seen it before. The lithospermums or puccoons can be showy in bloom—for example, *L. carolinense*—but they get even more interesting in fruit with seeds that are mostly a stony, shiny, porcelain white.

On the rocks and ledges above the pool, rooted in what looked like less than an inch of mossy soil, picture-perfect wild columbines had their flowers hanging

out, patiently waiting for hummingbirds. Joe and Rita Cotham noticed some large cabbage-looking leaves well off the trail that turned out to be false hellebore, a neat, rare find, though the flowers won't appear till July or August

One of the most memorable moments for both morning and afternoon groups was the discovery of a thornless, herbaceous greenbrier by the name of carrion flower. Dainty, yellow-green flowers, gently nodding in the breeze, are pollinated by a variety of insects, including flesh flies and blow flies. To attract those carrion flies, the little flowers blast out a stench of rotting flesh strong enough to attract a turkey vulture!



Mike Weatherford took this don't miss photo of Virginia McDaniel sampling the carrion flower perfume—Thoreau would approve: she's living deep and sucking out all the marrow of life.

ARKANSAS NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY FALL 2014 MEETING
October 10-12, 2014 Texarkana, Arkansas

HOTEL AND MEETING:

Holiday Inn Express and Suites Hotel Texarkana East, 5210 Crossroads Pkwy, Texarkana, AR 71854

Phone: (870) 216-0083

Thirty rooms (25 double queens and 5 kings) have been reserved at the reduced rate of \$89.00 plus tax per night. Reservations must be received by September 26, 2014 to guarantee the reduced rate. Be sure to mention that you are with the Arkansas Native Plant Society when making your reservation.

FRIDAY EVENING:

Registration, 5:30-7:00 p.m.

Auction, 7:00 p.m.

SATURDAY EVENING:

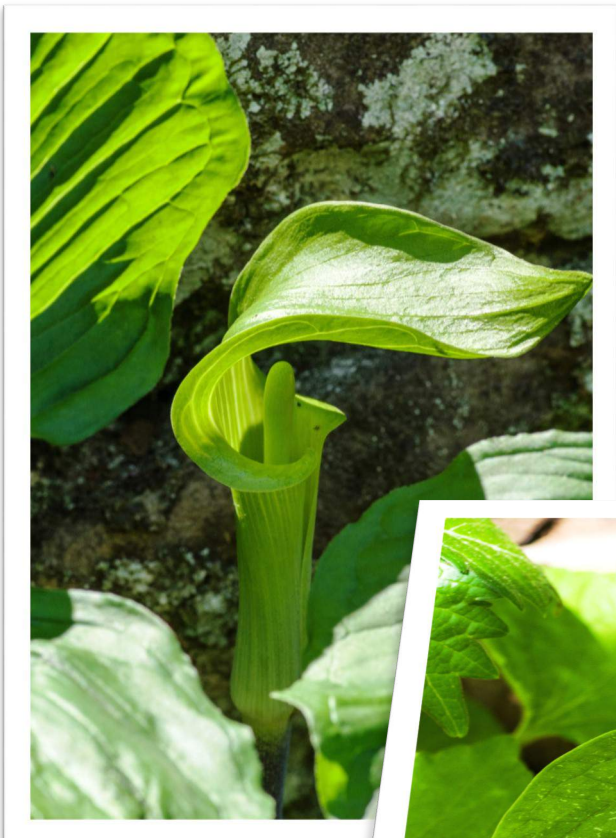
Presentation, 7:00 p.m. Theo Witsell, Botanist with the Arkansas Natural Heritage Commission, will speak on the subject, "Habitats and Rare Plants of Southwest Arkansas".

SATURDAY AND SUNDAY FIELD TRIPS

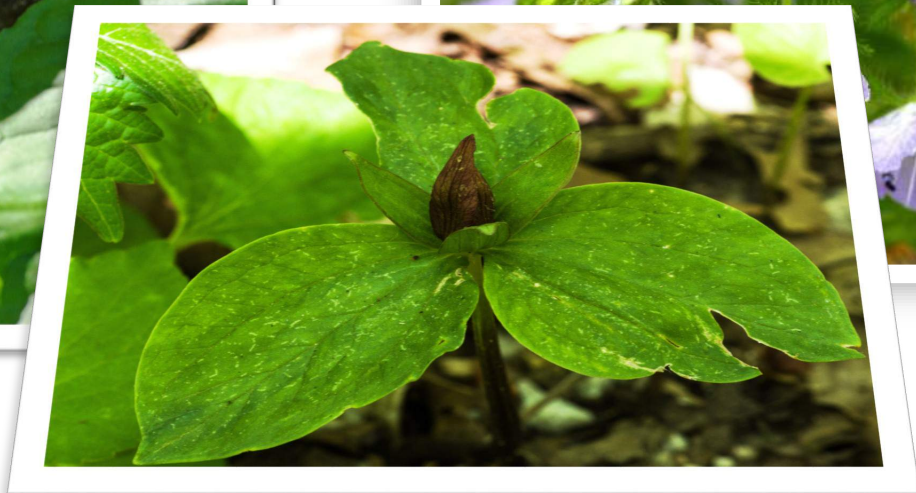
Field trips will be held all day Saturday and Sunday morning. Locations to be announced.

Harry Phacelia, *Phacelia hirsuta*, Gilbert Trail

Spring Field Trip Hikes Photos



Jack-in-the-Pulpit,
Arisaema triphyllum,
Lost Valley



Sessile Trillium, Toad Trillium, Toadshade, *Trillium sessile*, Lost Valley

ANPS Spring 2014 Membership Business Meeting Minutes, May 2-4, Harrison

Spring Meeting Agenda

Friday, May 2, 2014

The Friday evening program was a presentation by Dr. Tamara Walkingstick, Associate Director of the Arkansas Forest Resources Center with the University Of Arkansas Division Of Agriculture. She spoke on Ethnobotany, an informative and entertaining look at how botany is related to the culture of civilizations. The program was very well received by the membership.

Saturday, May 3, 2014

Morning and afternoon walks to Sweden Creek, Lost Valley and Buffalo River Trail at Smith Creek.

The Saturday evening program was presentations by the two University of Arkansas, Fayetteville graduate students who received scholarships/grants from ANPS in 2013.

Eric Hearsh, recipient of the Delzie Demaree Research Grant, is pursuing a Ph.D. in invasive botany under the supervision of Dr. Stephen L. Stephenson and Dr. Johnnie L. Gentry. Eric's research examines the habitats of five target invasive species in Arkansas and West Virginia, and allopathic effects they may have in the habitats they invade. He presented his research on "Examining the Habitat of Target Invasive Plants."

Ty Murdoch, recipient of the Aileen McWilliam Scholarship, is pursuing a Master of Science degree under the direction of Dr. Cindy L. Sagers. Ty presented his research, "Transgene escape in *Canola* and hybridization with a naturalized species, *Brassica rapa*."

Sunday, May 4, 2014

Morning walks to Sweden Creek and the Gilbert Railroad Trail and a few members visited Baker Prairie.

Minutes Business Meeting, May 3, 2014

Betty Owen called the meeting to order at 8:10pm. She thanked Jennifer Ogle for arranging the 2014 Spring Meeting in Harrison.

Secretary: The minutes of the Fall 2013 meeting were distributed by email and copies were available at the meeting.

Linda Ellis moved to dispense with the reading of the minutes. The motion was seconded by Richard Emmel and the motion was approved by the membership.

Treasurer: The treasurer's report, accepted by the board, was presented by Don Ford. Don reported an end of year 2013 balance of \$24,213.42 and a May 3, 2014 balance of \$25,903.42.

Membership: Membership reported that those Charter Members who are not lifetime members have been awarded Lifetime memberships by the board. There were nine memberships awarded (each has been a member since 1981): Peggy Ackerman, Lana (Cook) Ewing, Rose Hogan, David Johnson, Edwina Walls Mann, Mina Marsh, Gary Tucker, Ellen Turner (Neaville), and Robert D. Wright.

Mina Marsh was present at the meeting and thanked the membership for the award to Charter Members.

Newsletter: Betty Owen reported that due to technical issues, the *Claytonia* newsletter has been delayed. An abbreviated version will hopefully be published soon.

Nominating Committee: Chairman Eric Sundell reported that a slate of officers for 2014 will be presented at the fall meeting.

Old Business

Update on Grant for Nature Walk at Logan County Old Jailhouse Museum

Sandy Davies reported that some planting has been completed and the project is moving forward. Volunteers are scheduled in June to help finish the project.

Don Crank's Garvan Gardens fern booklet

A fern survey must be completed prior to reprinting the fern booklet.

New Business

Washington County Junior Master Gardener Grant Request. The board recommended that ANPS grant \$500 in response to this request. The membership voted to approve this grant (motion by Mike McKinney and seconded by Richard Emmel). The requirements for receipt of the grant will be worked out between Eric Sundell and Mina Marsh. These include reimbursement for purchases of native plants, locating the plants in an identifiable site, and a sign recognizing the ANPS contribution (sign to be provided by ANPS).

By-laws Amendment. Betty Owen reported that the board recommends an amendment to the bylaws which provides for board approval of grants, with certain limitations, without the formal approval of the membership. These limitations are a maximum of \$500 per grant and an annual limit of \$2000 total. This amendment will allow ANPS to respond more quickly to grant requests. This proposal was accepted by the members (motion by Linda Ellis and second by Richard Emmel) and the final wording of the amendment will be voted on at the Fall Meeting.

A proposal for a Plant Rescue Team was discussed. The board recommendation that ANPS respond to plant rescue as the need arises was accepted by the membership. It was agreed that local events warranting plant rescue shall be referred to the membership for response by interested members. The disposition of rescued plants will be determined by those involved in the response.

2014 ANPS Fall Meeting

The 2014 Fall Meeting is scheduled for October 10-12 in Texarkana, Arkansas.

Linda Ellis moved to adjourn the meeting and Richard Emmel seconded. The meeting was adjourned at 8:50pm.

Treasurer Report

FY 2013 Treasurer's Report January 1 - 31 December 2013

		Start FY 2013	→	\$20,222.68
<u>ANTICIPATED INCOME</u>		Budget	Actual FY 2013	
Membership Dues (+ Membership Donations)		\$4,000	\$5,120.00	
Meeting Registration (265 + 305)		\$500	\$570.00	
Plant Auction		\$1,800	\$1,778.00	
Interest		\$100		
T-Shirt Sales		\$0	\$660.00	
Contributions/Donations		\$0	\$325.00	
TOTAL		\$6,400	\$8,453.00	→ \$8,453.00
<u>ANTICIPATED EXPENDITURES</u>				
ANPS.Org		\$0	-\$43.00	
Claytonia (Print & Distribute 2 Issues)		-\$1,200	-\$815.44	
Directory (Print and Distribute)		-\$700	-\$620.08	
Memorial Awards (Awards/Scholarships)		-\$2,000	-\$2,000.00	
Support to Public Gardens		-\$1,000		
Meeting expenses		-\$500	-\$116.86	
Ecology Camp		-\$500	-\$500.00	
Environthon		-\$500		
Bulk Mail		-\$200	-\$190.00	
Supplies/postage/Misc	*	-\$300	-\$176.88	
Buy T-shirts		\$0		
TOTAL		-\$6,900	-\$4,462.26	→ -\$4,462.26
		Balance as of Dec 2013	→	\$24,213.42

* 26.88Postage MaryAnn, \$100 throughput donation, \$50 Deposit Spring Meeting

Respectfully submitted by Don Ford, Treasurer

Membership Report

New Members

Shena Ball (Hot Springs, AR)
Jeff Cantrell (Neosho, MO)
Ellen Chagnon (Mountain Home, AR)
John Chapman (Fayetteville, AR)
Jennie and Charles Cole (Little Rock, AR)
Lida Coyne (Mount Vernon, AR)
Linda Doherty (Hot Springs, AR)
Mary Evans (Little Rock, AR)
Rick Farrar (Franklin, AR)
John and Kaye Harris (Rogers, AR)
Eric Hearth (Rogers, AR)
Mary Ann Hicks (Ponca, AR)
Michael and Kayla House (Batesville, AR)
Martha Hurst (Hot Springs Village, AR)
CR and Allena Jones (Boerne, TX)
Robert Lambert (Sherwood, AR)
Beth Keck and Ken Leonard (Benton, AR)
Sarah King (Fayetteville, AR)
Simmons Kirkpatrick (Romance, AR)
Robert Lambert (Sherwood, AR)
Katherine Lincourt (Little Rock, AR)

Malcolm LeVois (Fayetteville, AR)
Bernie and Sue Madison (Fayetteville, AR)
Blair and Caitlin Madison (Philadelphia, PA)
Emily McCoy (Hatfield, AR)
Terry McKay (Mt. Ida, AR)
Jane and James, Michael, Ellen, and Daniel McKin-
nie (Cabot, AR)
Suzanne Meek (Bella Vista, AR)
June Murdock (Redfield, AR)
Dave Pieper and Eva Madison (Fayetteville, AR)
Linda Moore (Clarkridge, AR)
Ty Murdoch (Fayetteville, AR)
Adam Schaffer (Bentonville, AR)
Lea Stroud (Haughton, LA)
Ryan Townsend (West Fork, AR)
Lorna Trigg (Eureka Springs, AR)
Joe Wankum (Conway, AR)
Jim and Cynde Watson (Valley Springs, AR)
Heather Williams (Springdale, AR)
Joe Wright (Alexander, AR)
Claire Whiteside (Harrison, AR)

New Lifetime Members

Linda Boulton (Calico Rock, AR)
John Buck (Cotter, AR)
Sharon Fergusson (Conway, AR)
Darrell Geisler (Wheatley, AR)
Norma Patterson (Little Rock, AR)
Steve Patterson (Poteau, OK)
Dr. Henry Robison (Sherwood, AR)
Darcia Routh (North Little Rock, AR)
Susan Toone (Little Rock, AR)
Vic Prislipsky (Hot Springs Village, AR)
George Yatskievych (St. Louis, MO)

Charter Members Awarded Life Member- ship in November 2013

Peggy Ackerman (Little Rock, AR)
Lana Ewing (Mena, AR)
Rose Hogan (Little Rock, AR)
David Johnson (Delaware, OH)
Edwina Walls Mann (Little Rock, AR)
Mina Marsh (Fayetteville, AR)
Gary Tucker (Cabot, AR)
Ellen Turner (Neaville) (Rogers, AR)
Robert D. Wright (North Little Rock, AR)

ANPS Membership Application and Renewal Form

- New Member
 Renewal
 Address Change

	<i>Membership Type</i>	
	Student	\$10
	Individual	\$15
	Supporting	\$20
	Family Membership	\$25
	Contributing	\$30
	Lifetime (age 55+)	\$150
	Lifetime (under age 55)	\$300

Name (s) _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Phone (____) _____ - _____

E-mail _____

Please send this form and your dues directly to the ANPS treasurer.

Don Ford
 4017 Bluebird Lane
 Little Rock, AR 72210

For other membership questions, please contact the membership chair Mike Burns at anps.membership@gmail.com or (479) 229-2185

Arkansas Native Plant Society is a non-profit organization



Claytonia

Spring 2014
Newsletter

Your dues status is on your mailing label.

On the mailing label there will be a number, for example, “14”, and this indicates that your dues are paid through 2014. (Life members will have an “LF” on their label.)

To renew your membership, please fill in the application for membership, changes of name, address, e-mail or telephone number and mail your dues to the Treasurer:

Don Ford
4017 Bluebird Lane
Little Rock, AR 72210

<p>President Betty Owen pjmbowen@gmail.com (501) 472-6920</p>	<p>Secretary Karen Fawley fawley@uamont.edu (870) 460-9452</p>
<p>President-Elect Jennifer Ogle ranunculus73@gmail.com</p>	<p>Awards & Scholarships Mary Ann King office@pineridgegardens.com</p>
<p>Vice President Mike Weatherford weatherfordm@sbcglobal.net (870) 820-8300</p>	<p>Membership Chair Mike Burns anps.membership@gmail.com (479) 229-2185</p>
<p>Treasurer Don Ford anps.treasurer@gmail.com (501) 821-9353</p>	<p>Editor John Perrin jperri@acxiom.com (501) 831-0970</p>
<p>Nominations Chair Eric Sundell esundell42@gmail.com (870) 723-1089</p>	<p>WebMaster Martha Bowden anps.web@gmail.com (501) 803-9545</p>

President’s Message
Betty Owen

What a wonderful spring we’ve had after the most awful winter many of us can remember! Some of the plants in our gardens protested mightily and gave up the ghost. Some loved the cold weather and came back prettier than ever. The shaded trails of Ponca, AR put on a show of early spring bloomers this year, I have never seen Jack-in-the-Pulpits in such abundance.

Our woods suffered from the droughts of the last few years followed by ice storms and windstorms. It is hard to watch a beloved tree die. I once lamented that I had lost several rather large red oaks due to disease and drought when a wise man (Theo Witsell) said to me, “That will just open up the forest for something else to rise and shine.” Since then I look at dead trees in a new light: a sad but necessary part of the adventure of living among trees. The other day, I was reading some plant related materials when I came across another gem of wisdom pertaining to turnover of the forest, “We are the only species in the world that considers a dead tree a bad thing.” So, cut your firewood for next winter and leave the rest of the dead trees for the bugs, birds, squirrels, etc.

When summer comes and forces us to stay inside, don’t forget to check out the website and facebook pages to see what’s new. One feature of the facebook page that I find particularly intriguing is the “Know Your Natives” articles. The information and the photos are terrific—keep up the great work contributors and Martha!

See you guys in Texarkana!