

CLAYTONIA

Newsletter of the Arkansas Native Plant Society

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Fall/Winter 2014

**In the
Field**

Highlights from White Cliffs Natural Area with Brent Baker
by Eric Hunt

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Leading the May 17 hike through the wonderfully diverse woods at White Cliffs Natural Area was Arkansas Natural Heritage Commission Botanist Brent Baker. Taking part in the hike were Eric Sundell, Eric Hunt, Jay Justice, John Simpson and Meredith York.

Brent led the group through the 1.75 mile long nature trail. The trail winds a large circle through the northwestern corner of the main part of the natural area, passing through several different habitats. We stopped frequently, making note of the flowers, mushrooms, trees and shrubs along the way. Highlights included a discussion of how to tell Ashe's juniper (*Juniperus ashei*) from eastern red-cedar (*Juniperus virginiana*); finding many trees and herbs that prefer moist sites in what seemed to be a drier, upland site; finding so many blooming flowers in the *Apocynaceae* (dogbane/milkweed family); and the bonus of having Arkansas fungus expert Jay Justice along for the walk. Jay provided an excellent running commentary regarding any mushroom we found.

The area had been burned in the winter of 2011/2012 and American beauty-berry (*Callicarpa americana*) had come back strong, dominating the understory, along with toothache-tree (*Zanthoxylum clava-herculis*), coral-berry (*Symphoricarpos orbiculatus*), and fragrant sumac (*Rhus aromatica* var. *serotina*).

Flowering herbs included large patches of Russell's beebalm (*Monarda russeliana*), the vines climbing-milkweed (*Matelea baldwyniana*) and anglepod (*Gonolobus suberosus*), and wherever a little more light reached the forest floor, butterfly milkweed (*Asclepias tuberosa* ssp. *interior*), white milkweed (*Asclepias variegata*), marbleseed (*Onosmodium bejariense*), eastern prickly-pear (*Opuntia humifusa* var. *humifusa*), sensitive-brier (*Mimosa quadrivalvis* var. *nuttallii*), stalked wild petunia (*Ruellia pedunculata* ssp. *pedunculata*), yel-



white milkweed (*Asclepias variegata*)
photo by Eric Hunt

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(White Cliffs, continued from page 1)

low pimpernel (*Taenidia integerrima*), Drummond's wild onion (*Allium drummondii*), Carolina rose (*Rosa carolina*), round-fruit St. John's-wort (*Hypericum sphaerocarpum*), heart-leaf noseburn (*Tragia cordata*), and a few patches of death-camas (*Toxicoscordion nuttallii*) gone to seed.

In the highest light areas, along the roadside and near the cliffs were beardtongue (*Penstemon laxiflorus*), pale purple coneflower (*Echinacea pallida*), showy beardtongue (*Penstemon cobaea*), plains larkspur (*Delphinium carolinianum* ssp. *virescens*), Indian-pink (*Spigelia marilandica*), wild four-o'clock (*Mirabilis nyctaginea*), purple prairie-clover (*Dalea purpurea* var. *purpurea*), big-head rab-

bit-tobacco (*Diaperia prolifera* var. *prolifera*), and few-flower false dandelion (*Pyrrhopappus pauciflorus*).



showy beardtongue, *Penstemon cobaea*
by Eric Hunt

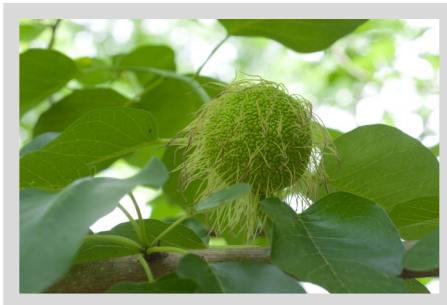
sinuata), another rare species for Arkansas, cherrybark oak (*Quercus pagoda*), rusty blackhaw (*Viburnum rufidulum*), red mulberry (*Morus rubra*), the trunkless palm, dwarf palmetto (*Sabal minor*), rough-leaf dogwood (*Cornus drummondii*), and farkleberry (*Vaccinium arboreum*).

Fungi encountered on the walk included common funnel mushroom (*Infundibulicybe gibba*), gelatinous-pored polypore (*Gloeoporus dichrous*), American jelly ear (*Auricularia americana*), violet toothed polypore (*Trichaptum biforme*), a variety that apparently has no common name (*Antrodia* aff. *juniperina*), pale brittlestem mushroom (*Psathyrella candolleana*) and spring polypore (*Polyporus arcularius*).



common funnel mushroom,
Infundibulicybe gibba
by Eric Hunt

Trees and shrubs included large stands of Ashe's juniper (*Juniperus ashei*), rare in Arkansas, more commonly found on the Edwards Plateau of central Texas), nutmeg hickory (*Carya myristiciformis*), native stands of Osage-orange (*Maclura pomifera*), with the fruits in pistillate stage, some of the largest, tallest, most mature winged elm (*Ulmus alata*) some of us had seen, Durand's white oak (*Quercus*



Osage-orange, *Maclura pomifera*
photo by Eric Hunt

New Members	Welcome!
<p>Aimee Colmery (Little Rock, AR)</p> <p>Bobbie and Keith Hackler (Fayetteville, AR)</p> <p>Barbara Smith (Smackover, AR)</p>	

New Life Members	Thank You & Congratulations
<p>Nancy B. Cunningham (Rogers, AR)</p> <p>Susie Dunn (Hot Springs, AR)</p> <p>Karen Kimrey (Fayetteville, AR)</p> <p>Tom Neale and Eileen Oldag (Little Rock, AR)</p> <p>David O. Shepherd (Fayetteville, AR)</p>	

I am always excited about a trip to Ninestone because of a chance to visit with Judith Griffith and Don Matt. For one to know a place, one must walk over it and explore its nooks and crannies. They do this regularly and have become patient observers learning much about the natural systems with which they share the land. On their back porch, sitting in a comfortable chair, looking across at the waterfall, I am struck by the peace of this place.

According to Judith, they are encouraged by the return of more native plant species and fewer invasive species after starting restoration of the two largest glades at Ninestone. Also, Adjoining areas of glade/savannah type habitat have been seeded with a donated mixture of native grasses, legumes and forbs. Many volunteers have contributed many, many hours toward the effort.

Today OCANPS members and other interested people have come together to walk over the glades and witness the changes. Steven Foster, Bill Thurman, Amanda and Ryan Bancroft, Don and Jane Steinkraus, Dorothy Mangold, Denise Greathouse, and Danny Barron are already there, sitting on the porch enjoying the scenery and the native plant gardens around the house. Laura Villejas and I arrive from Fayetteville and are soon joined by Jackie Leatherman and Carol McCorkle, Mary Hogue, Mary

and Frank Reuter, Pat and Ken French, Joan Reynolds and Joe Neal. As we started the tour of the glades the photographers were excited about the lighting due to the overcast day. The biggest attraction, of course, was *Marshallia caespitosa* var. *caespitosa* (Barbara's buttons), a member of the Asteraceae that has been found in only three Arkansas counties and is of special conservation concern in the state.



Marshallia caespitosa, Barbara's buttons
photo by Joan Reynolds

Other glade species such as *Minuartia patula* (sandwort), *Coreopsis lanceolata* (lance-leaf tickseed), *Oenothera linifolia* (thread-leaf sundrops), *Sedum pulchellum* (widow's cross), *Opuntia humifusa* var. *humifusa* (eastern prickly pear), *Orbexilon pedunculatum* var. *pedunculatum* (Sampson's snakeroot), *Houstonia longifolia* (long leaved bluet) were in full bloom. Hairy blazing star (*Liatrix hirsuta*), poppy mallow (*Callihroe digitata*), widow's-cross (*Sedum pulchellum*), big bluestem (*Andropogon gerardii*), and little



Leonorus cardiac, motherwort
photo by Joan Reynolds

bluestem (*Schizacyrium scoparium*) would not be far behind. Crotons, caric sedges (of the genus *Carex*), and grasses such as three-flower melic (*Melica nitens*) were noted.

Steven Foster, co-author of *A Peterson Field Guide to Medicinal Plants and Herbs of Eastern and Central North America* photographed the medicinal plants along the way: *Leonorus cardiac* (motherwort), *Polygonatum biflorum* (Solomon's seal), *Galium aparine* (cleavers), along with many other species. The star of the show, the fame flower, *Phemeranthus calycinus* a.k.a. *Talinum calycinum* was closed up tight in its bud during the morning hike; but, Judith, Joe and Joan assured us that we could catch it in full bloom around 2:00 p.m. During the break, we took time to eat lunch and admire the populations of wildflowers around the house. We then set off in vehicles to cross the creek and visit the waterfalls. In flower in the field across from the creek were

(Continued on page 4)

The Ozarks Chapter of the Arkansas Native Plant Society field trip to Woolsey Wet Prairie on June 21 was an excellent opportunity for beginners like me to gain skills in plant identification. Led by Burnetta Hinterthuer, about a dozen folk turned up in fine weather to walk the trails that cross this amazing place.



Woolsey Wet Prairie
photo by Dr. David Chapman

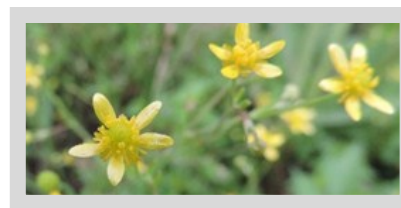
Surrounded by urban development, Woolsey is a certified wildlife habitat that comprises wet areas separated by recently created earth berms and islands of slightly higher ground that were once prairie mounds. Woolsey was established a few years ago as a mitigation site to offset construction of the city of Fayetteville's Wastewater Improvement Systems and the result is one of the most outstanding habitats for plants and other wildlife in Northwest Arkansas. The flora comprises species typical of seasonal wetlands associated with tall grass prairie remnants and so far more than 450 flowering plant species have been identified with more being added every year. At least eight plants found at Woolsey have been designated rare by the Arkansas Natural Heritage Commission and had nev-

er before been identified in Washington County.



Physostegia angustifolia, false dragonhead
aka Obedient plant
by Dr. David Chapman

On this visit False Dragonhead were most in evident but most intriguing were the many rushes and sedges growing in the wet depressions. There are so many plants to identify here that we took several hours covering just a few hundred yards or so. My favorite of the day, a small buttercup identified by Burnetta as *Ranunculus laxiculmis* easily missed in one of the ponds now drying out after the heavy rains we had this spring.



Ranunculus laxiculmis, buttercup
photo by Dr. David Chapman

Note by Burnetta: Dr. Chapman has been studying the Lake Fayetteville Prairie area for the past few years and has put together a plant list for the area. Thank you, Dr. Chapman for sharing your thoughts and photographs.

Ptelea trifoliata (wafer-ash or hop-tree), *Echium vulgare* (viper's bugloss), and *Asclepias viridis* (green or spider milkweed, also green antelopehorn). Something interesting to note is that the milkweeds once placed under family name Asclepiadaceae are now considered in the Apocynaceae. The new edition of *The Atlas of the Vascular Plants of Arkansas* comes in handy when checking some of these latest changes. In the floodplains below the bluffs, *Crataegus crus-gallii* (cockspur hawthorn) and *Yucca arkansana* (Arkansas yucca or soapweed) were in full bloom. Once back on the glades, the photographers



Phemeranthus calycinus aka *Talinum calynum*,
or fame flower
by Joan Reynolds

took great pains to get striking photographs of this bright, beautiful fame flower. Some members of the group walked below the bluff line to photograph a beautiful clump of *Aquilegia canadensis* (columbine) that Joe Neal had spotted from the overlook. Thanks to Judith and Don for hosting the Arkansas Native Plant Society at Ninestone this spring. We look forward to returning.

If you head south from Hampton, Calhoun County, on Highway 167 you will pass through an area that is considered to be one of the best and largest remaining examples of pine flatwoods habitat in Arkansas. The pine flatwoods is among the most at-risk ecosystems in the state. Looking out the car window at 60 miles per hour, it may appear to be nothing but pine trees in a flat, poorly-drained and seemingly endless terrain. But those who choose to slow down and take the side roads (or even get out and take a walk beneath the canopy of pines) will find a very high level of plant diversity. The Arkansas Natural Heritage Commission (ANHC) has identified several rare plant communities in this area, such as the pine flatwoods savannah, saline soil barrens and sandy seeps.

Since 2007 about 16,000 acres of this area have been protected in the Moro Big Pine Natural Area-Wildlife Management Area (Moro Big Pine) by a long-term management lease with the private landowner. Moro Big Pine is jointly managed by the landowner, ANHC and the Arkansas Game and Fish Commission as a working forest producing timber and providing hunting opportunities while protecting the unique characteristics of the pine flatwoods environment. This includes one of its most threatened residents, the Red cockaded Woodpecker.

A group of Arkansas Native Plant Society members, plus two guests, met on May 15 to explore the rare plant communities of Moro Big

Pine. The group met at the “five-points” road intersection located near the east side of the property. The area around five-points is botanically rich because the Deweyville geologic terrace (low) and the Prairie terrace (higher) meet, resulting in an abundance of groundwater-fed seepage wetlands. In this area you can find the unlikely juxtaposition of dry-site

beautiful rough skullcap (*Scutellaria integrifolia*) in full bloom; possumhaw viburnum (*Viburnum nudum*); mayberry (*Vaccinium elliotii*) and black high-bush blueberry (*V. fuscatum*) growing side-by-side; both netted and Virginia chain ferns; coral greenbrier (*Smilax walteri*) thornless with red leaf petioles (and red fruit to come!); tall swamp rosette grass



Possumhaw viburnum (*Viburnum nudum*)
by Mike Weatherford

and wet-site plants. For example, the group found bracken fern (dry-site) and royal fern (wet-site) just a few feet apart. Theo Witsell, ANHC botanist, led the group on a walk of less than one mile through diverse habitats including a marsh, a sandy seep, saline barrens, and pine woodlands (recently burned and coming alive with a rich diversity of herbaceous plants).

Plants of particular interest identified by the group included very

(*Dichanthelium scabriusculum*) only found at two places in Arkansas; and sundew (*Droseria brevifolia*).

After lunch the group moved to a different site along a power line west of Highway 167. Additional plants of particular interest found there include maleberry (*Lyonia ligustrina* var. *foliosiflora*); meadow spike-moss (*Selaginella apoda*); candy root (*Polygala nana*).

In early June I accompanied Arkansas Natural Heritage Commission (ANHC) Botanist Brent Baker on several trips in the Ouachita National Forest in search of Ouachita twistflower (*Streptanthus squamiformis*), a member of the mustard family. Ouachita twistflower is an annual species endemic to the Ouachita Mountains of Arkansas. It is named, scientifically, for the prominent pubescence of squamous (covered in scales) hairs found on its sepals, pedicels, and often fruits; a diagnostic character that distinguishes it from other twistflowers found in the Ouachita Mountains. It grows on southeast, south, and southwest facing, steep, rocky slopes and ravines in open woodlands.

This year was an all-around bad year for Ouachita twistflower. Brent was coming up empty handed in locations he had seen it in previous years. The first day I joined him, we were deep in twistflower habitat on a beautiful south facing pine-oak woodland with all the usual suspects: little bluestem (*Schizachyrium scoparium*), Ouachita blazing-star (*Liatris compacta*), butterfly milkweed (*Asclepias tuberosa* ssp. *interior*), goat's-rue (*Tephrosia virginiana*), rough goldenrod (*Solidago radula*), slender bush-clover (*Lespedeza virginica*), and slim-leaf panic grass (*Dichanthelium linearifolium*). After a four hour search we had two puny plants in our tally, each about 6 inches tall. Even in a good

year Ouachita twistflower is found sporadically with an individual here and another there, but populations this year were unusually small. The long, cold winter had set flowering behind, but the individuals he was finding this week were past their flowering prime. Without flowers, it is difficult to spot the scattered twistflower.



Streptanthus squamiformis
Ouachita twistflower by Brent Baker

We decided to get some insight from National Forest District personnel and stopped by the Mena Ranger District Office. The District Fire Management Officer, Adam Strothers, mentioned they had conducted a prescribed burn this spring (March 26) on Fodderstack Mountain, which was prime Ouachita twistflower habitat. Rhonda Watson, District Wildlife Biologist, verified there was a known population from there. Adam mentioned that burning to the south of Mena is tricky because the terrain is steep, the rocky slopes have very little duff to protect tree roots, and it is very easy to burn it

too hot. This knowledge led Adam to ignite the burn by hand and to just light the top of the mountain and let the fire back gradually down the mountain. I, unfortunately, had to get back to Hot Springs and left the mystery to Brent.

Anxious to see the effects of a spring burn on Ouachita twistflower, Brent set out for Fodderstack Mountain with doubts, thinking the spring burn may have killed germinating seedlings. However, as he climbed the mountain he began

to see the beautiful pinkish purple of Ouachita twistflower. As he climbed higher, the numbers increased and the plants got bigger. Hundreds of individuals were scattered across the mountain side! It seems the backing fire created just the right conditions to key the seeds to germinate. The plants on Fodderstack were about three weeks behind the blooming of other populations Brent observed this year, but he found more plants in this area than he had seen in any area this year. I was thrilled when he told me the news and the next week got the Forest Botanist, Susan Hooks, Adam, and Fire Technician Stan Wagner to head out for a look. What an amazing site it was indeed! A nice conclusion to the twistflower survey season!

The plant auction will be held Friday evening October 10 and we have scheduled Saturday and Sunday with field trips to surrounding parks and natural areas. Please plan to join us as we tour some of the unique habitats of the West Gulf Coastal Plain, including chalk woodlands, blackland prairies, and sandhills.

HOTEL AND MEETING LOCATION

Holiday Inn Express and Suites Hotel Texarkana East
5210 Crossroads Pkwy
Texarkana, AR 71854
Phone: (870) 216-0083

<http://www.texarkanaeasthotel.com>

ANPS has reserved a block of 30 rooms (25 double queens and 5 kings) at the reduced rate of \$89.00 plus tax per night. This rate includes high-speed wireless internet and a hot breakfast each morning. Reservations must be received by **September 26, 2014** to guarantee the reduced rate. Be sure to mention that you are attending the Arkansas Native Plant Society meeting when making your reservation.

Several other hotels are located in the immediate area, including:

Comfort Suites – (870) 216-8084

Hampton Inn – (870) 774-4267

Best Western Plus – (870) 774-1534

Meals: Potluck snacks will be offered on Friday and Saturday evenings. Drinks will be provided by ANPS. Please feel free to bring a dish or snack to share. All other meals are up to you. Texarkana has many options, including well-known local spots such as Bryce's Cafeteria and Cattleman's Steakhouse, and a couple large grocery stores near the hotel.

SOME NOTES ABOUT THE FIELD TRIPS

We will provide full information about field trip locations on Friday evening. If you would like to lead a field trip, or if you have suggestions for an interesting place for a field trip in the area, please contact Jennifer Ogle.

Some of the prospective field trips are located in areas that have very few restaurant options. You may want to come prepared with lunch supplies in case we aren't able to find a place to eat between the morning and afternoon walks on Saturday.

AGENDA

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 10

5:30-7:00 pm: REGISTRATION

Registration costs \$5.00 per person and occurs in the Newcrest Meeting Room of the Holiday Inn and Suites. You need not be a member to attend the plant auction, or to join us on the field trips. Everyone is welcome. Meetings are also the only time ANPS T-shirts are available.

Sign-up sheets for Saturday and Sunday field trips will also be available, along with descriptions of each trip.

7:00 pm: NATIVE PLANT AUCTION

The fall meeting begins with the annual native plant auction, which raises funds for our scholarships and grants program. This informal and fun auction features native plants grown by our members. Items such as books, seeds, plant presses, jams and jellies, and crafts are also often included in the auction. If you have something to donate, please bring it with you and give it to one of the meeting organizers to add to the auction.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 11—8:30 A.M.

Field trips depart from the hotel parking lot.

7:00 P.M: EVENING PROGRAM

Theo Witsell, botanist with the Arkansas Natural Heritage Commission, will talk on the subject, "Habitats and Rare Plants of Southwest Arkansas".

Business Meeting will follow the evening presentation.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 12—8:30 A.M.

Field trips depart from the hotel parking lot.

AUCTION

2014 Annual ANPS Native Plant Auction

Here are a few things our members had to say about the auction:

Society President - Betty Owens - "The world famous ANPS Plant Auction starts Friday evening, October 10, at 7 p.m. Bring your native plants, bulbs, seeds, as well as books, jellies, wines, leatherwood bracelets, and all other things botanical for sale at our annual auction. Proceeds build our Aileen McWilliam and Delzie De-maree grants and scholarships."

Vice-President - Mike Weatherford - "If you are looking for native plants that are hard to find, this is the place for you! "



Asclepias quadrifolia, June 2, 2014
photo by John Perrin

The Native Plant Auction was my first exposure to ANPS. I was not a member then, but had such a good time that I had definitely started down the path to membership. Friendly competition was the name of the game. Bidding wars were allowed and sometimes encouraged by the other participants. Several plants in the auction were species that I had never heard of. Three plants I remember buying that year are a four-leaf milkweed (*Asclepias quadrifolia*), a milkweed vine of some flavor and a "nodding" yucca whose species has yet to be determined. Four years on, all three of these plants are still doing well. Feel free to invite any of your friends who might be interested. You can't beat the \$5 registration fee, and I guarantee you will enjoy yourself, as long as you stay within budget.

**Showy
Native**Scarlet Rose Mallow
by Mike Weatherford

Scarlet rose-mallow (*Hibiscus coccineus*) is an Arkansas native plant that would be a worthy addition to any of your sites with plenty of year-round moisture and light shade or full sun. This showy plant has been found in three counties - Hempstead, Saline and Union. The five-petal flowers, shown here, are bright red and huge – 6-8 inches in diameter. The petals are more separated than other hibiscus species giving the center of the flower a star-shaped appearance. Like other hibiscus, a single flower lasts for only a day. The plant grows to eight feet in height on the best sites. The large bold leaves, along with the huge bright flowers make this plant a real standout. Scarlet rose-mallow is especially well suited for use around ponds or in boggy areas.

In Texas, they are frequently referred to as the Texas Star.

The flower pictured is from a plant purchased last fall at the Arkansas Native Plant Society (ANPS) Native Plant Auction. If you are looking for native plants that are hard to find, this is the place for you!



Hibiscus coccineus, scarlet rose-mallow
by Mike Weatherford

Treasurer Don Ford has proposed and the Board has approved and recommend membership approval of the following ANPS Bylaws change. Specifically, we would replace the existing Article VII – FINANCE, Section 5. Solicited Grants with the following revised Section 5:

Section 5. Solicited Grants

Solicited Grants are one-time grants to an entity which has approached the Board for funds for a project consistent with the Objectives of the Society. The Board may approve a small grant request up to \$500 from any single entity without receiving membership approval. Requests in excess of \$500 will be evaluated by the Board, and if approved, will be submitted to the membership at the next meeting for approval. The Board may approve several small grant requests provided the total of the grants does not exceed \$2000 in a single calendar year.

a) Approval Procedures: Upon receipt of a one-time grant request, the President normally appoints a society member (board member or other responsible person) to review the request and make a recommendation to the Board. If the one-time grant request involves planting native plants in a garden area, the following conditions should be met: The location of the project should be in a public place. The project area should have recognizable boundaries to

be able to distinguish it from its surroundings. The project should be planned to include only Arkansas Native Plants within the boundaries. The completed project will be required to display a small ANPS-provided sign recognizing the ANPS donation. (Note that the cost of the sign is not included in the grant request.)

b) Disbursement Procedures: Upon approval of a one-time grant request, the President advises the requestor of the decision. If the approved one-time grant involves donating money to some project (such as purchasing a tract of land), the President will direct the Treasurer to send the approved funds to the requestor. If the approved one-time grant involves purchasing plants and materials for a physical project, the President will advise the grant requestor that the grant has been approved. The requestor will then purchase the approved items, and forward the receipts to the President, who verifies both the receipts and completion of the project and forwards the receipts to the Treasurer to reimburse the requestor. The President at the time a grant is approved, is the President of Record for that grant, and will be the person responsible for verifying receipts and completion of that project. Disbursement authority for any one-time grant expires one year from Board approval (or membership approval for grants exceeding the \$500 threshold), and requires Board approval for extension.

At Auction	Bradley County Red -WeedeHaven Estate Jelly by Mike Weathorford
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The WeedeHaven Estate Jelly is pleased to announce the release of 2014 Bradley County Red native plum jelly, an event eagerly awaited by jelly connoisseurs. Estate-grown American plums (*Prunus americana*) and Chickasaw plums (*Prunus angustifolia*), carefully selected and blended by our jellymaster, are used to produce a jelly that is assertive, bold and rich with a long smooth finish. This jelly will please your nose with a bouquet strongly reminiscent of... uh... plums. See a complete review in next month's edition of *Jelly Spectator*.

A LIMITED QUANTITY of Bradley County Red will be offered at the Arkansas Native Plant Society's Native Plant Auction. Bradley County Red is made by the Jelly Queen in our own Jellarium located on the WeedeHaven Estate property in Bradley County, Arkansas, using expert techniques to bring out the full fruit flavor.

Art and Martha Johnson, Art a charter member of Arkansas Native Plant Society, recommended a terrific book on the history of American forests and their trees: *American Canopy: Trees, Forests, and the Making of a Nation*, by Eric Rutkow. I am passing along their recommendation to ANPS folks looking for a good reason to linger in the air conditioning for one more month until it's absolutely safe to go out plant hunting. What a delightful and informative book! The scope is impressive, with balanced treatment given to industrial forestry and environmentalism, to Frederick Weyerhaeuser, Johnny Appleseed, and John Muir, and omitting little if anything that has happened to the trees and forests of North America between the colonial period and the present.

This table of contents with chapter sections gives you an idea of the diversity of the author's topics:

1. FROM DISCOVERY TO REVOLUTION: "Wooddes of All Sortes," "Here Is Good Living for Those Who Love Good Fires," The King's Broad Arrow [to mark the great white pines to be used as masts for the Royal Navy], The Tree of Liberty [the first one a massive American elm].
2. FRUITS OF UNION: Seeds of American Science and Exploration [with sketches of John Bartram and Andre Michaux, among others], The Founding Gardener [none other than George Washington], Johnny Appleseed and the Old Northwest, The Backwoodsman [Daniel Boone, our first superhero], Wooden Technology.
3. THE UNRIVALED NATURE OF AMERICA: The Big Trees of California, Thoreau's Life in the Woods of Concord, A Democratic Development of the Highest Significance [Frederick Law Olmstead's Central Park in New York City].
4. FORESTS OF COMMERCE: An Iron Horse Built of Wood, The Lumber Baron and Industrial Logging [Frederick Weyerhaeuser], The Great Peshtigo Fire, From Rags to Riches [the wood pulp revolution and cheap paper].
5. A CHANGING CONSCIOUSNESS: Shading the Prairie [J. Sterling Morton's Arbor Day], A Central Park for the World [the Adirondacks and forest

recreation], "God's First Temples" [John Muir, Yosemite Valley, birth of environmentalism], "How Would You Like to Be a Forester?" [Gifford Pinchot and Theodore Roosevelt: conservation by sustainable forestry].

6. NEW FRONTIERS: Orange Empires, Big Mill at Bogalusa, A Shrewd Deal [logging the Pacific Northwest], Forest Products Laboratory [innovation through research].
7. UNDER ATTACK: The Saga of Sakura [Japanese cherry trees of Washington, D.C. and the dangers of alien insects], "The Most Deadly Plant Parasite Known" [chestnut blight], The Most Magnificent Vegetable of the Temperate Zone" [Dutch elm disease].
8. TREES AS GOOD SOLDIERS AND CITIZENS: The Wooden Wings of War [Pacific Northwest spruce for World War I], Roosevelt's Tree Army [the New Deal's CCC], Shelterbelt [Dust Bowl windbreaks on the Great Plains], Careless Matches Aid the Axis [Smokey the Bear].
9. POSTWAR PROSPERITY: Wooden Boxes with Picture Window [Levittown and the suburbs], Timber Is a Crop [tree farms from private forests], A Nation of Vagabonds [Henry Ford launches recreation on public lands], The End of the Road [Aldo Leopold's idea of wilderness].
10. THE ENVIRONMENTAL ERA: Nelson's New Day [Gaylord Nelson's Earth Day], The Forest or the Trees [old growth and the Northern spotted owl], Save the Rainforest, Carbon Copies [global warming].

A fascinating history of North American forests, *The American Canopy* is also a goldmine of anecdotes and tidbits. My vote for the most irresistible tidbit is this: By 1964, with the advent of TV, Smokey the Bear had become such a universally popular national spokesman for the U.S. Forest Service's campaign against forest fire that the U.S. Post Office had to create a special Zip Code to handle his fan mail. I hope you'll find Eric Rutkow's book as entertaining and informative as I did.

I've almost always grown flowering plants. The best reason for growing them is that they can attract hummingbirds and butterflies to my garden. When my wife and I joined ANPS, I hadn't thought about the butterfly life cycle since 2nd grade. Finding out that there were methods of attracting butterflies, besides just planting nectar bearers, was wonderful news. If I planted the right host plants, I might have herds of butterflies flitting around. That was all the incentive I needed to get started. Now, between my neighbor's yard and mine, we have tons of yummy plants for caterpillars; various milkweed, sassafras, lead plant, alexan-



2014 visitor by John Perrin

Some years it has worked beautifully, with three or four species of butterflies in the area on any given

day. Some are passing through and some are so enamored with this half acre that they live their entire lives here. Everything they do is fascinating. Watching for hours becomes a habit that isn't broken until the first frost.

Other years have not been so great. 2014 has been one of "those" years. Where are my little flying, scaled buddies? Did the cold spring temperatures prevent them from getting this far north? I asked the ultimate expert on the topic here in Arkansas, Lori Spencer, who is the author of *Arkansas Butterflies and Moths*.

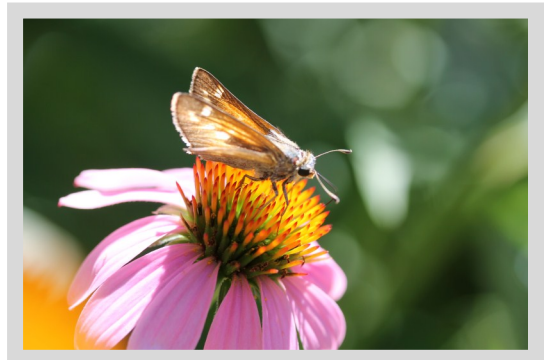
She told me that she had also noticed fewer butterflies this year. As I got more curious and started searching the web, I found tons of information. Easiest to find were

concerns about the plight of the monarch butterfly, which has gotten lots of sad press this year. Visit MonarchWatch.org for details and info on how to help. Also found were reports that butterflies, in general, were in short supply this year. Reports from all over the country note the shrinking numbers.

"Butterflies don't like to mate or lay eggs when it's cold and/or rainy, I'm hoping that this is just an odd year."

- Karen McCurdy, vice president of the Butterfly Society of Virginia.

In Europe, some species have had dramatic declines in numbers over



2014 UFI, unidentified flying insect by John Perrin

the last few decades. Even places as far away as Sweden, New Zealand and Hawaii have noticed problems. There is even a short film touring the award circuit titled *Dreams of the Last Butterflies* that is winning numerous awards. Obviously, I am not the first to notice.

The theories for the cause of the problem are many, as was pointed out by our own MaryAnn King in

(Continued on page 12)



monarch on tropical milkweed, 2012 by John Perrin

ders, passion flower vine, Dutchman's pipe, pawpaws and more. A butterfly buffet, just waiting for them to come and dig in.

(Butterflies, continued from page 11)
her Fall 2014 email.

Habitat loss is an obvious contributor to butterfly loss. It isn't just milkweed that is struggling to hang on. Industrial agriculture has become so efficient that there just isn't enough space left for the host plants that the butterfly caterpillars must have to survive. Herbicides also contribute to this problem. I have not read that Roundup kills butterflies directly, but it certainly does kill milkweed and thistles and clover and almost any plant that hasn't been genetically modified to tolerate it.

Pesticides (insecticides) are another likely contributor. A relatively new type of insecticide called neonicotinoids or neo-nics has been called into question for possibly causing bees' Colony Collapse Disorder. It isn't even allowed in most parts of Europe because of its long-lasting effects and longevity in the food chain.

"The latest research findings show that neonicotinoid pesticides could be having a very serious effect on bees and other pollinators.

- Butterfly Conservation Chief
Executive Dr Martin Warren

Climate change might be a factor. We do not understand the intricacies of the relationship between butterflies and the weather. They are literally at the mercy of the wind.

Most likely there are many other factors that we have not even started to understand. To paraphrase one former U.S. Secretary

of Defense, there are known unknowns and there are also unknown unknowns.

"I would implore them to develop a Roundup-resistant milkweed."

- Chip Taylor of Monarch Watch as quoted by Andrew Pollack of the New York Times July 12, 2015 edition



buckeye butterfly, 2012
by John Perrin

What can we do to help our fluttering friends? Being an ANPS member, you are probably already helping out by providing pesticide free plants they can tap for nectar and can use as host plants to feed their young. Keep up the good work and evangelize. If more people know about the benefits of our native plants, we should be able to create, reclaim and maintain more habitat.

Contribute to the groups who generate the science that can help us be better stewards. Researchers are studying the problems, but without accelerated focus, it might be too late for some species.

Contribute to the organizations that try to defend the environment. Big Pharmaceutical-

Agricultural companies have deep pockets and it takes big dollars to get government's attention. Evidence doesn't solve problems on its own: someone has to shine a spotlight on it and defend it from those who argue in the face of reason.

Most of all, when you see a butterfly, be happy. When you see two or more at the same time, rejoice.

EXECUTIVE BOARD NOMINATIONS for 2015

Based on recommendations of the Nominations Committee, the Executive Board places in nomination before the Membership the following individuals for positions coming open in 2015:

Vice President
Virginia McDaniel

Treasurer
Don Ford

Membership Chairman
Mike Burns

Editor
Betty Owen

Awards &
Scholarships Chairman
MaryAnn King

Election of officers will occur at the business meeting on October 12th in Texarkana.

ANPS Membership Application

Membership Categories – Select One →

Application Purpose

- New Member
- Renewal
- Address Change

<input type="radio"/>	Student	\$10
<input type="radio"/>	Individual	\$15
<input type="radio"/>	Supporting	\$20
<input type="radio"/>	Family	\$25
<input type="radio"/>	Contributing	\$30
<input type="radio"/>	Lifetime Membership (age 55+)	\$150
<input type="radio"/>	Lifetime Membership (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 ans.membership@gmail.com or (479) 229-2185

Arkansas Native Plant Society is a non-profit organization

Small Grants Available

Does a school or park in your community need help with a native plant garden?

Is there a project on your wish list that involves protecting or conserving Arkansas' native plants or educating folks about them?

If you could use some modest financial support for such an effort, contact the ANPS President with a description of your project and a proposed budget. See the officers' box on the last page for contact information.

Research Grant

Donald J. Nelson
recipient

The Scholarship & Awards committee has approved Donald J. Nelsen, a graduate student at the University of Arkansas – Fayetteville, to receive the Delzie Demaree Research Grant award in the amount of \$1,000.00.

Mr. Nelsen is interested in the ecology & evolution of plant-fungal interactions. His project will examine the symbiotic fungi associated with oak, hickory, beech & muscledwood in the Ozark National Forest & Devil's Den State park.



Claytonia

Fall 2014
Newsletter

Please check your mailing label!

The calendar year is the membership year. If your mailing label says "13" or earlier, it is time to renew (Life members should have a "LF" on their label).

To renew your membership, 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, e-mail or telephone number to the address on the form **[Not to the editor]**.

Thank you.

ANPS Officers	
<p>President Betty Owen pjmbowen@gmail.com (501) 472-6920</p>	<p>Secretary Karen Fawley fawley@uamont.edu (870) 460-9452</p>
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<p>Web Master Martha Bowden anps.web@gmail.com (501) 803-9545</p>	

Fall 2014 President's Message by Betty Owen

What a blessing this spring and summer have been for Arkansas residents. We experienced the mildest summer that many of us can remember, high temperatures in the 70's during July - wow! Spring and summer rains allowed for an abundance of greenery where a typical September landscape of recent years would have basically been brown.

I am a gardener, so I really enjoyed the milder temperatures and the rain. I dragged very few water hoses this summer and my gardens flourished. The bee balm bled and the spiderworts worked. The buckeyes attracted the hummers and the giant hyssop called to the butterflies. The oak trees supported the insect population that fed the baby phoebes, three batches from the same parents! Life was good at "Southern Exposure."

Now that summer has turned to fall, we can relax a bit from summer chores. But, don't forget that fall is a great time to plant trees and shrubs. After the air temperatures cool and we get a frost or two, plants go dormant and are less active. But because the soil temperature is still warm enough throughout much of the winter, significant root growth still occurs. So by planting in the fall, you get root growth that will be ready to take up water and nutrients when spring temperatures arrive, and the stress of transplanting is drastically reduced.

So, make your purchases at the Plant Auction and get those babies in the ground. Let them establish those roots and watch them jump when warm weather returns. Happy native plant gardening!