

CLAYTONIA

Newsletter of the Arkansas Native Plant Society

Volume 38, No 1
Spring 2018

Special
Feature

Lasting Legacy

Dr. Eric Sundell's legacy continues in the form of a "new" herbarium named in his honor. *Copied from UAM Campus News.*



Eric Sundell, photo by Jim Brewer, UAM.

2017 Fall
Meeting Minutes
Page 18

2018 Spring
Treasurer 's Report
Page 19

New Members
and Life Members
Page 20

2018 Spring
Meeting Details
Page 21

Membership
Application
Page 22

President's
Message
Page 23

UAM formally dedicated the botanical research building and UAM Sundell Herbarium at a ceremony last fall.

The recently-completed facility, located next to the Turner Neal Museum of Natural History, houses more than 27,000 cataloged plant specimens, including more than 600 specimens representing rare plants and species of special concern.

The herbarium is named for Dr. Eric Sundell, professor emeritus for his role in developing the herbarium collection. Sundell taught botany at UAM for 26 years and was chairman of the Division of Mathematics and Sciences from 1985 to 1997. He is a charter member, longtime membership chairman, and past president of the Arkansas Audubon Native Plant Society.

Sundell holds bachelor's and master's degrees in botany from Arizona State University and a Ph.D. in biology from Tulane University.

The ceremony included remarks by Chancellor Karla Hughes, Dr. Morris Bramlett, dean of the School of Mathematical and Natural Sciences, Dr. Karen Fawley, professor of biology and director of the herbarium, and Dr. Marvin Fawley, assistant dean of science and research. Herbarium tours were given at the conclusion of the ceremony with a reception following in the Turner Neal Museum. Following the reception, Sundell led a tour of the UAM Arboretum.

GLO Records Come Full Circle for Staff Members

Natural News, Arkansas Natural Heritage Commission , Article and photos by Brent Baker



While reviewing historical General Land Office (GLO) survey notes in an effort to locate potential references to the rare and endangered shrub pondberry (*Lindera melissifolia*), occasionally other interesting information in the survey notes catches ANHC Botanist Brent Baker’s attention. Recently, while he was reviewing GLO survey notes dated from August and September 1845 from the lower Cossatot River bottoms in southwestern Arkansas, he came across a person’s name which was familiar to him.

“I did a double take and then jumped out of my chair to tell several coworkers,” Brent explains. “I almost couldn’t believe it!”

The surveyor had listed the names of the two chainmen and two blazers he’d hired to work on his crew in that particular area (Land Office surveyors usually hired locals to work on their temporary survey crews, see [“GLO Notes: An Invaluable Resource for Ecologists”](#)). One of the blazers was listed as “Inglish C. Baker”. Brent instantly recalled that his great-great-great-grandfather’s name was English Calvin Baker and that English had lived only about 15 miles from the survey area, near the Cossatot River, upstream in the southern Ouachita Mountains.

Brent’s fourth-great-grandparents (English’s parents), born in Tennessee and Kentucky, had moved in the mid-1810s to what at the time was still actually part of the Missouri Territory (Arkansas became a territory in 1819 and a state in 1836), and had ultimately settled near the Cossatot River, near the present-day [Cossatot River State Park-Natural Area](#). The Baker family, among some of the earliest pioneer families to settle in the Ouachita Mountains, is deeply entrenched in the history of the area, and several local features and landmarks bear their name. These include Baker Creek, a tributary of Harris Creek which flows into the Cossatot River; Baker’s ford, the old low-water crossing of the Cossatot River below the current Highway 278 bridge; the historic Baker community, church, and cemetery (in which English’s is the oldest marked grave in the cemetery); as well as the natural sulfurous springs discovered by English’s father (while trailing buffalo, according to family lore) and the associated but now defunct resort community of Baker Springs which sprang up at the site. Although Brent is a couple of generations removed from the area (his grandparents moved away when his father was an infant), numerous Baker descendants still live in the region.

Brent wondered if this Inglish C. Baker was really his third-great-grandfather. The spelling of the first name was certainly odd, but it’s possible the surveyor simply misspelled it. After all, what are the odds that there were two Baker men with phonetically identical first names and the same middle initial living in such close proximity that long ago? Brent checked family records and found that his English had turned 17 years old in August of 1845, actually during the time period of the surveys documented within these notes. There doubtfully would have been secondary schools like high school in this rural and remote part of the still infant frontier state and there also probably weren’t a lot of jobs to be had in the area either. Brent’s ancestors had been primarily subsistence farmers. It’s not hard to imagine a local, able-bodied young man not yet married or with a farm of his

(Continued from previous page)

own jumping at the chance to work a few months for a land surveyor to earn a little money.

Given the proximity to English's home, his age, and the similarity of the names, it seems far too coincidental for this blazer and Brent's third-great-grandfather not to have been one-in-the-same.

Brent has always been interested and fascinated by history and has enjoyed learning the tidbits of information he's garnered from the GLO notes about the people and their lives during the time of the Arkansas Territory and early days of Arkansas Statehood, in addition of course to the valuable natural history information the notes contain.

"But it was certainly a thrill to unexpectedly see my ancestor's name in the 172-year-old document," says Brent. "It's amazing to think that someone in my family may have played even a small role in helping survey and map our state and collect some of the data that we now use to help guide our conservation work today. It feels a bit like it's come full circle. I still have a lot of books of survey notes yet to review and I look forward to finding out what additional surprises they may hold, both botanical and historical."

Brent isn't the only person on staff GLO survey. As a child, Theo Wit-birthday party for his great-great the story of how, in 1921 Douglass that marked the initial point of the area has been designated a Na- ed as both a state park and a state for the area tells the same story

Photos, from top to bottom:

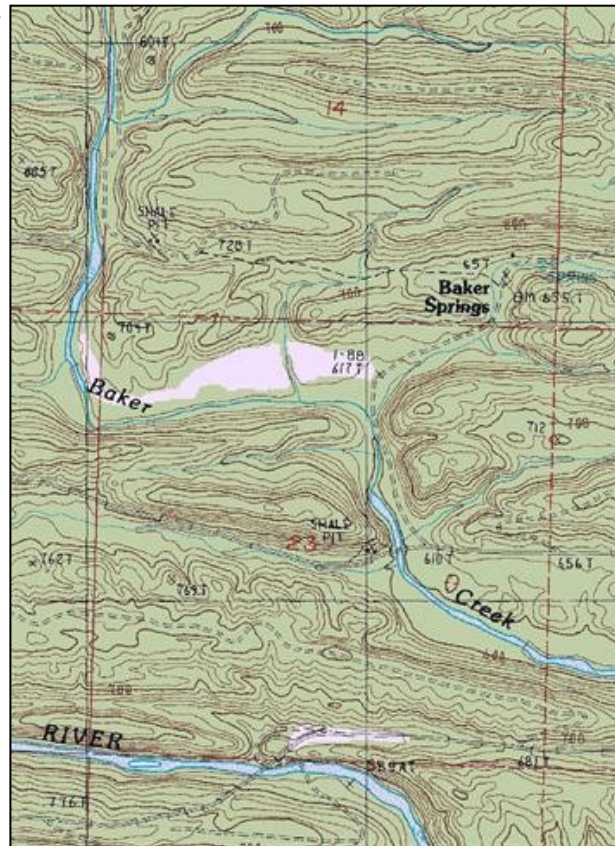
Tombstone of ANHC Botanist, English Calvin Baker in Baker Cem- lish's grave is the oldest marked Baker.

Two-page spread from a book of G. Pendleton, deputy surveyor, in ed in the lower Cossatot River Arkansas. One of the survey crew which very likely was ANHC Bota- grandfather English Calvin Baker, turned 17 during the period of the survey documented within these notes.

Entrance sign to Baker Cemetery in Polk County, Arkansas. The cemetery is located adjacent to the historic Baker Church in the area of the old Baker community. Photo by Brent Baker.

Old newspaper clipping showing the Baker Springs resort circa 1915. The resort was situated near natural sulfurous springs originally discovered in the early 1800s by ANHC Botanist, Brent Baker's fourth-great-grandfather, namesake of the springs and subsequent resort.

A segment of a USGS topographic map showing a portion of Howard County, Arkansas, near the Cossatot River. Baker Creek is a tributary of Harris Creek, which in turn flows into the Cossatot River. Baker Springs is the site of a historic resort community located near natural sulfurous springs. Additionally, although not labeled here, the road crossing of the Cossatot River in the lower portion of the map roughly coincides with the original low-water crossing called Baker's ford. All were named after ANHC Botanist Brent Baker's ancestors who settled nearby in the early 1800s.



with a story about a relative and the sell remembers attending the 100th uncle Eldridge Douglass and hearing rediscovered the original witness trees Louisiana Purchase survey. Today this tional Historic Landmark and is protect- natural area. [The State Park brochure](#) that Theo heard as a child.

Brent Baker's third-great-grandfather, etery in Polk County, Arkansas. Eng- grave in the cemetery. Photo by Brent

original GLO survey notes recorded by August 1845. This survey was conduct- bottoms in present-day Sevier County, blazers was listed as "Inglisch C. Baker," nist, Brent Baker's third-great- who lived nearby and would have

Bridal Veil Falls

By Virginia McDaniel



Photo by Michael Weatherford. Bumblebee pollinates Ladies' tresses orchid (*Spiranthes cernua* var. *cernua*).

I had a great time at the fall meeting in Heber Springs! The hotel rooms may have been a little too floral, but the trips were just the right amount of floral. At Bridal Veil Falls the nodding ladies tresses orchid (*Spiranthes cernua* var. *cernua*) was perhaps the hit of the weekend and the bumblebee pollinator seemed to think so too. While fairly common, it is always a treat to see an orchid, especially the elegant, translucent spiraling flowers of a ladies' tresses. Eric Sundell tells me once you see an orchid you are never supposed to forget it. But my problem is I can't remember anything unless I've seen it 8 times. After this spring I think I finally have this orchid down! We also saw a number of goldenrods (*Solidago nemoralis*, *S. caesia*, *S. hispida*, and *S. ulmifolia*), with their bright yellow composite inflorescences adding some nectar and pollen for migrating butterflies

and bees.

The Ozark chinquapin (*Castanea ozarkensis*) was a nice find on the slope and Susan provided an informative dissertation on this fascinating Ozark-Ouachita Highland endemic. Did you know before the chestnut blight (*Cryphonectria parasitica*) arrived with nursery stock from Asia in 1904, the Ozark chinquapin reached heights of 65 feet and was 2-3 feet in diameter? Its nuts, though smaller, are said to be sweeter than its cousin the American chestnut (*Castanea dentata*). But don't think of eating one! They are worth more than gold, especially to members of the Ozark Chinquapin Foundation who are planting and crossing plants in hopes of finding a blight resistant tree to one day return this species to its former place in the forests of the Interior Highlands.

Every time I go to the woods I learn something new, and sometimes that something is so obvious I am embarrassed to admit I just learned it. But with you all I'm amongst friends so I will disclose my new insight. In the stream bed on top of Bridal Veil Falls was a familiar plant with these box shaped fruits. What is that plant? It resembles *Ludwigia alternifolia*. And then it hit me, "SEEDBOX!" oh, I get it! I have always seen this plant with its alternate, four-petaled, yellow primrose flowers. *Ludwigia alternifolia* or seedbox. I had just memorized the common name without knowing why. So, these trips are always a joy to see new plants or plants

in different phenological stages. I keep learning.



Seedbox seeds, flower.



Historical GLO Notes Could Help Endangered Pondberry

Arkansas Natural Heritage Commission - Monday, January 29, 2018, By Brent Baker

Over the past few years, ANHC Botanist Brent Baker has been methodically reviewing the General Land Office (GLO) survey notes (see GLO Notes: An Invaluable Resource for Ecologists) from the West Gulf Coastal Plain and Mississippi Alluvial Plain in an effort to locate potential references to the rare shrub pondberry (*Lindera melissifolia*). Pondberry, listed as endangered under the federal Endangered Species Act, is a member of the laurel family and a relative of the common and widespread spicebush (*Lindera benzoin*). Like spicebush, pondberry has leaves that are spicy-fragrant when crushed; with pondberry leaves being generally described as having a “lemony-sassafras” aroma (sassafras is also in the laurel family). Also like spicebush, pondberry has bright red “berries” (technically called drupes: fleshy fruits with thin skins and central seed-containing stones) in the fall. Whereas spicebush is a compact, multi-stemmed shrub up to 10 to 15 feet tall, pondberry is a shorter shrub (up to 7 feet tall) that spreads underground via rhizomes to form colonies of genetically identical stems (See “Response to a Reader Question” for more information about the two plants). Both species have clusters of small yellow flowers that open in early spring before the leaves develop and both are dioecious, meaning that male (staminate) and female (pistillate) flowers occur on separate individual plants. (Photo: ANHC Botanist Brent Baker



pointing to the last known West Gulf Coastal Plain pondberry plant (with two stems under 6 inches tall) that he and Scott Wiggers (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service) rediscovered at Coffee Prairie Natural Area in 2014. It was feared the plant would not survive in the wild much longer. It was extracted later that year for off-site cultivation. Photo by Scott Wiggers, USFWS.)

While spicebush grows in a variety of moist, rich, upland to lowland forests throughout the Eastern U.S., pondberry is restricted to forested wetlands in the Southeast, including Arkansas. Specifically, pondberry grows in bottomland hardwood forests along major rivers, and in forested depressions, sinkhole ponds (east of Arkansas), and “sand ponds” (swales between low, Pleistocene-aged, wind-deposited sand dunes) within the Atlantic and Gulf Coastal plains and Mississippi Alluvial Plain. These areas are seasonally flooded (in winter and spring), and pondberry seems to be adapted to a specific range of water levels and timing of flooding. It is very sensitive to changes in these natural hydrologic regimes, and populations often decline when they are altered. Additionally, much of the historic habitat for pondberry has been converted for agriculture, with the subsequent loss of many pondberry populations.

In Arkansas, pondberry is known from the upper Mississippi Alluvial Plain in the northeastern part of the state, specifically from sand ponds west of Crowley’s Ridge and from bottomland forests along the St. Francis and Mississippi rivers east of the Ridge. Pondberry was also known historically from the bottomlands of the lower Ouachita River in southeastern Arkansas and northern Louisiana in the West Gulf Coastal Plain. It had not been observed in that region in over a century and was thought extirpated (locally extinct) there until 1999 when it was rediscovered at Coffee Prairie Natural Area in Ashley County, Arkansas. The plants at Coffee Prairie, however, were small and stressed, appearing generally unhealthy. Upon review of GLO survey notes from the area, it was found that the surveyor had mentioned “spicewood” in the understory within the bottomland forests throughout the area, indicating that it was common and possibly abundant there. It is very likely that the surveyor was referring to pondberry, since spicewood is a name known to have been applied to this species. Although this name has also been applied to spicebush, much

of the area is unsuitable for that species (too low and wet) and it is not currently known from the immediate area.

Extensive searches have since been conducted in this area of the West Gulf Coastal Plain of both Arkansas and Louisiana, but have failed to turn up any additional pondberry populations. Meanwhile the Coffee Prairie population continued to decline, presumably due to changes in the hydrologic regime of the area. Although the area has always flooded significantly, as noted by references to 10 to 15 or even 20 feet high water marks on trees in the GLO survey notes, it has been speculated that perhaps the duration and seasonality of flood periods have changed as we've altered the landscape and climate. After the Coffee Prairie pondberry population was observed a few more times in the early 2000s, it was actually again feared extirpated about a decade later when the plants could not be relocated during several successive seasons.

Finally, however, in 2014, Brent and Scott Wiggers (with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service) located a single pondberry plant with two stems no more than 6 inches tall. The plant appeared unhealthy and it was feared that it would not survive much longer in the wild. So after consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the agency tasked with administering the Endangered Species Act, it was decided that the plant would be extracted after it went dormant in the fall of 2014 to be grown off-site for its protection. Fortunately, the plant has done remarkably well over the past few years in cultivation at a nursery, growing stems to over 4 feet tall and spreading via rhizomes such that it has been divided into three separate clones so far. It also flowered for the first time in the spring of 2017. It turns out it is a male (or staminate) plant. The hope is that one day clones of this plant can be returned to the wild, along with clones from other populations, in an attempt to re-establish a population of pondberry in the West Gulf Coastal Plain.

Meanwhile, searches continue in the hopes of finding additional plants in the wild. Discovery and protection of additional populations could be vital to the conservation and recovery of this species. Given the apparent references to pondberry in the Coffee Prairie area in the GLO survey notes, it is speculated that the notes could perhaps hold clues to locations of other populations. Thus the study Brent is undertaking in reviewing the GLO survey notes from the West Gulf Coastal Plain and Mississippi Alluvial Plain. So far he has found numerous additional references to spicewood, "spice," "swamp spice," or "swamp spicewood," and other similar names that perhaps could have been used to describe pondberry. He's mapping these references and will use them to guide future field search efforts for the species.



Two of three clones of the Coffee Prairie Natural Area pondberry plant in cultivation at a nursery nearly three years after being rescued from the wild. The clones are healthy and have grown considerably. Photo by Brent Baker.

Very Crafty Caterpillars

By Virginia McDaniel

Butterflies are the charismatic megafauna of the insect world. Who doesn't admire the stripes on an Eastern Tiger Swallowtail (*Papilio glaucus*), the eye spots on the Polyphemus Moth (*Antheraea polyphemus*), or the amazing journey of the Monarch (*Danaus plexippus*), who flies from Canada to Mexico to return to a place only known to its great grandparents. Their effortless flitting from pretty flower to pretty flower performs an essential function, pollination, without which many plants would be unable to form fruits and seeds. This is obviously important, not only to natural ecosystems, but to our own croplands as well (though bees and other insects also play a significant role in pollination of native plants and crops). But what I would like to discuss now is the less showy part of a butterfly's life cycle, the larval stage, and give you a look into the lives of these charismatic caterpillars whose crafty ways enable them to survive to become beautiful butterflies.

At a glance, caterpillars seem like "sitting ducks" for, well, ducks, other birds, and a host of predators. But a closer look reveals that these innovative creatures are anything but helpless, easy targets. Caterpillars have a number of tactics and strategies to evade predators, in both appearance and behavior. One strategy is to hide. Many caterpillars feed on the undersides of leaves or at night when many predators are not active. This explains why we don't see them as often as we think we should, given how abundant they are, and provides insight to keep those Tomato Hornworms (Five-spotted Hawk-moth/*Manduca quinquemaculata*) from giving you the slip while they munch on your nightshade crops (tomatoes, potatoes and eggplant). Another strategy is to

Giant Swallowtail larvae resemble bird poop to hide in plain sight from predators. Photo credit Virginia McDaniel



hide in plain sight (i.e., camouflage). Many loopers look just like twigs or plant parts, but a particularly ingenious one is the Camouflaged Looper (Wavy-lined Emerald/*Synchlora aerata*). David Wagner, author of *Caterpillars of Eastern North America*, calls it the "Mardi Gras caterpillar" because it attaches bits of flowers and plant parts to its back to blend in with the plant on which it resides. One of my favorite camouflaging caterpillars is the Orange Dog (Giant Swallowtail/*Papilio cresphontes*),

which resembles bird poop. A third strategy is to be showy but toxic, as exemplified by the Monarch. Monarch caterpillars feed exclusively on milkweed (*Asclepias* spp.) plants which contain toxic glycosides. The Monarchs are not poisoned by these toxins (called cardiac glycosides), but instead sequester them in their wings and exoskeletons and basically **become** poisonous. The caterpillars' bright yellow, black, and white stripes are essentially a warning to birds and other predators: eat me and you will die (or at least vomit). Susan Halpern noted in her book *Four Wings and a Prayer* that even the dumbest bird figures it out by the second taste. The strategies go on and on, from harmless caterpillars who mimic the toxic ones, to those that have armor of stinging hairs, to others whose "eye"



Bright coloration of Monarch caterpillars warns of their toxicity as they feed on their host plant, milkweed. Photo credit Mike Weatherford.

(Continued from previous page)



The large “eye” spots on the Spicebush Swallowtail make it look more like a snake than a caterpillar to startle predators. Photo credit Mike Weatherford.

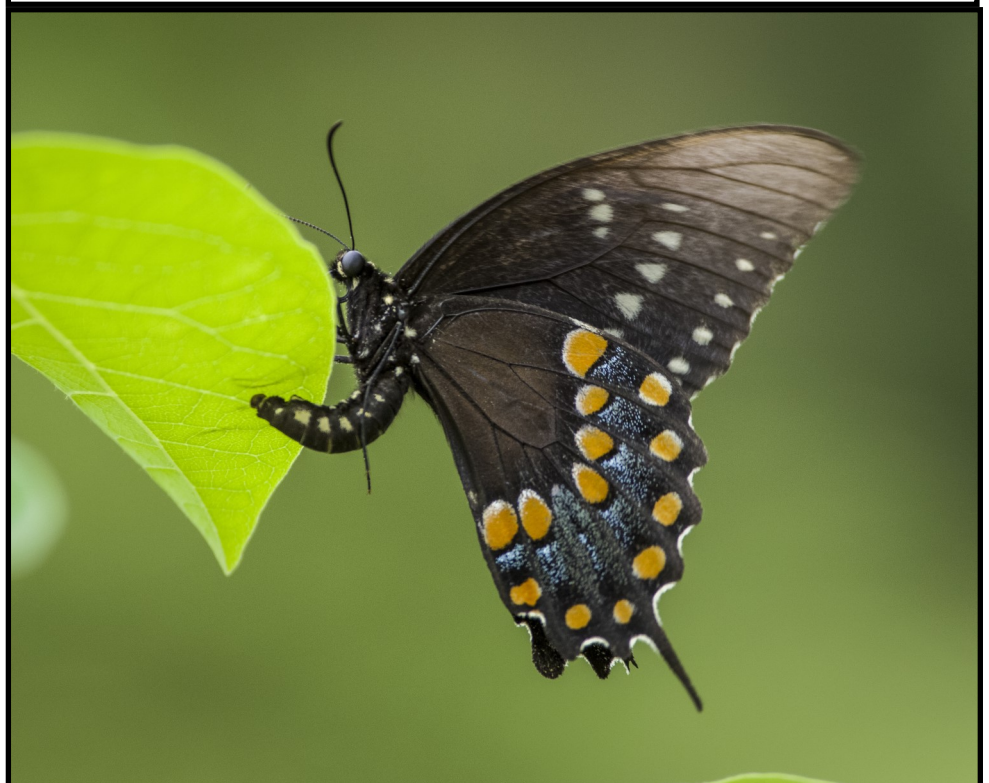
500 caterpillar species, whereas the non-native ginkgo (*Ginkgo biloba*) hosts less than ten caterpillar species. In a time when pollinator numbers are in decline, we need to be cognizant of the relationships native plants and insects have made with each other over millennia of interacting. The more habitat destroyed for development, the more pesticides used, and the more invasive plants planted, the less habitat there is for native pollinators. As pollinators decrease, so does the food supply of the natural world (many of our crops included). While the very hungry caterpillar in Eric Carle’s book ate everything from strawberries to lollipops, it felt best after eating a plain green leaf of its host plant, probably the moonseed (*Menispermum canadense*). So we too need to make sure our very hungry native caterpillars have lots of native host plants to feed on so they can grow up to be brilliant butterflies and make food for the world!

spots make them resemble a snake (see Spicebush Swallowtail/*Papilio troilus*), but I will stop here.

All these survival strategies, however, are for naught if caterpillars don't have a place to live and food to eat.

Habitat loss, pesticide use, and non-native invasive species are the three main threats to butterflies and other pollinators. These three threats decrease area available for native plants to grow and the diversity of those plants. But why are native plants so important? Most butterflies are host-specific, meaning they have a particular plant genus or family that their larvae need in order to survive. You may notice some butterflies or their caterpillar larvae have names that are associated with plants. This is not coincidental, as butterflies are often named after their host plant. For example, one of the Spicebush Swallowtail’s common host plants is, you guessed it, spicebush (*Lindera benzoin*). Some caterpillars are specialists in one genus, while others eat a variety of plants, but the main theme is native. Doug Tallamy, author of *Bringing Nature Home*, reported that native oak species (*Quercus* spp.) are host to over

Spicebush swallowtail lays eggs on its host plant spicebush, as well as on sassafras. Photo credit Mike Weatherford.



2017 ANPS Fall Meeting Heber Springs, Arkansas

Photos by Michael Weatherford



ANPS in the Media for Grant Funding Pollinator Garden

by Virginia McDaniel

In October, the Arkansas Native Plant Society gave a grant to the Mid-America Science Museum to plant several pollinator beds at the entrance to the museum. On November 6th, with the help of ANPS members, Diamond Lake Master Naturalists, Garland County Master Gardeners and the Forest Service three pollinator beds were planted. They purchased half the plants from Pine Ridge Gardens and the other half were donated by Sid Vogelpohl and Don Ford. It was a wonderful day and I can't wait to see what the beds look like this spring. The event garnered a fair amount of media attention:

November 9, 2017: Mid-America Science Museum awarded grant in Sentinel Record. <http://www.hotsr.com/news/2017/nov/09/mid-america-science-museum-awarded-gran/>

November 10, 2017: Volunteers plant gardens at Mid-America Science Museum entrance in Sentinel Record. <http://www.hotsr.com/news/2017/nov/11/volunteers-plant-gardens-at-mid-america/>

December (11th) 2017: Compass Live. Planting for Pollinators, New gardens at Science Museum. <https://www.srs.fs.usda.gov/compass/2017/12/06/planting-for-pollinators/>



"We installed about 30 different species," says U.S. Forest Service forestry technician **Virginia McDaniel**. McDaniel designed the garden with **Susan Hooks**, Ouachita National Forest botanist. Photo by Virginia McDaniel.

Volunteers from the Arkansas Native Plant Society donated a number of plants including: Missouri coneflower (*Rudbeckia missouriensis*), Many-rayed aster (*Symphyotrichum anomalum*), Rough goldenrod (*Solidago radula*), White-leaf mountain-mint (*Pycnanthemum albescens*), Cream wild indigo (*Baptisia bracteata*), Southern blue flag (*Iris virginica*).



Rewilding Arkansas

By Eric Sundell

I've just read a piece in the Democrat-Gazette, "The Rewilding of the Natural State," in which Richard Mason encourages the powers that be to bring populations of some of our native wildlife species—in particular, bears, elk, and alligators—up to the numbers that existed in Arkansas "before [the state] was inhabited by humans." Mason didn't mention what the plant life might look like if we could time travel back to a woodland without Japanese honeysuckle covering the ground or a wood road border unweeded by Callery pear or a creek bank free from choking thickets of Chinese privet.

But he did bring to mind William Bartram's descriptions of the flora and vegetation of the Southeast at about the time of the American Revolution. Here are a few excerpts from Bartram's *Travels Through North and South Carolina, Georgia, East and West Florida*:

A mixed hardwood forest in Georgia: "[W]e entered an extensive fertile plain, bordering on the river, and shaded by trees of vast growth, which at once spoke its fertility. Continuing some time through these shady groves, the scene opens, and discloses the most magnificent forest I had ever seen. We rose gradually up a sloping bank of twenty or thirty feet elevation, and immediately entered this sublime forest. The ground is perfectly a level green plain, thinly planted by nature with the most stately forest trees, such as the gigantic black oak, liriodendron [tulip tree], *juglans nigra* [black walnut], *platanus*

[sycamore], *juglans exaltata* [probably shagbark hickory], *fagus sylvatica* [beech], *ulmus sylvatica* [American elm], *liquidambar styraciflua* [sweetgum], whose mighty trunks, seemingly of an equal height, appeared like superb columns. To keep within the bounds of truth and reality, in describing the magnitude and grandeur of these trees, would, I fear, fail of credibility; yet, I think I can assert, that many of the black oaks measured eight, nine, ten, and eleven feet diameter five feet above the ground, as we measured several that were above thirty feet girth, and from hence they ascend perfectly straight, with a gradual taper, forty or fifty feet to the limbs; but, below five or six feet, these trunks would measure a third more in circumference, on account of the projecting jambs, or supports, which are more or less, according to the number of horizontal roots that they arise from: the tulip tree, *liquidambar*, and beech were equally stately."

Grape vines: "It is really astonishing to behold the grape vines in this place. From their bulk and strength, one would imagine, they were combined to pull down these mighty trees to the earth; when, in fact, amongst other good purposes, they serve to uphold them. They are frequently nine, ten, and twelve inches in diameter, and twine round the trunks of the trees, climb to their very tops, and then spread along their limbs, from tree to tree, throughout the forest..."

Baldcypress in Florida: "These Indians have large, handsome canoes, which they form out of the trunks of Cypress trees, some of them commodious enough to accommodate twenty or thirty warriors. In

these large canoes they descend the river on trading and hunting expeditions to the sea coast, neighboring islands and keys, quite to the point of Florida, and sometimes cross the gulph, extending their navigations to the Bahama Islands and even to Cuba..."

And baldcypress in Georgia: "I have seen trunks of these trees that would measure eight, ten, and twelve feet in diameter, for forty and fifty feet straight shaft."

River cane in Florida: "And as a proof of the extraordinary fertility of the soil, the reeds or canes (*Arundo gigantea*) [*Arundinaria gigantea*] grow here thirty or forty feet high, and as thick as a man's arm, or three or four inches in diameter; I suppose one joint of some of them would contain above a quart of water; and these reeds serve very well for setting poles, or masts for barks and canoes."

Georgia and Florida plants mentioned above are all also native here in Arkansas.

A particularly satisfying edition of Bartram's *Travels* is the "Naturalist's Edition," edited with commentary and an annotated index by Francis Harper, published by the University of Georgia Press. On the cover of the 1998 paperback is this excerpt from a reviewer in *The New Republic*: "Our sense of environmental loss imparts an elegiac fascination to Bartram's evocative and rapturous descriptions."

The Ecological Time Machine: GLO Records

Arkansas Natural Heritage Commission - Sunday, January 28, 2018

by Theo Witsell

Ecologists are always wishing they could go back in time and see how the landscape used to look and function. But until someone invents a time machine, we have to rely on the next best things— descriptive historical accounts, historical aerial photography (if we're lucky, and only back to the 1930s in most areas), and the GLO survey records. The GLO records are a wonderful resource for ecologists and historians because they provide both qualitative and quantitative descriptions of the landscape as far back as 200 years ago.

Collecting ecological data for scientists and land managers two centuries in the future probably wasn't on the minds of the surveyors as they stretched their chains in the early 1800s, but they ended up doing just that. The practice of recording two to four "witness" trees at each section corner (usually one in each quadrant of the intersection between the two section lines) amounts to what ecologists call a "point quarter sample." The data gathered by the surveyors to precisely mark (and be able to relocate) the section corners included the following: 1) the distance and compass bearing from the corner to the nearest witness tree in each quadrant, 2) the species of each witness tree, and 3) the diameter of each witness tree. These data can be analyzed quantitatively to understand important information about both the structure (density and size of trees) and species composition of wooded ecosystems.

Surveyors also described the character of the land every half mile, recording qualitative data on topography, soils, undergrowth, etc. These sorts of descriptions provide us with evidence that many upland habitats in the state were more open historically than they are today. For example, the GLO notes in some areas are filled with phrases like "grassy open woods," "lacking in undergrowth save an abundance of grasses and flowers," "glades this mile," "land barren," etc. In this regard, the GLO records also show us how much certain landscapes have changed in the last 200 years.

GLO records can provide us with valuable insight when we undertake habitat restoration. Areas that were historically open savanna and woodland but are now dense forest (due to the suppression of fires across the landscape) can be thinned and burned as part of a restoration prescription. Similarly, sites that were once open glades (rocky, naturally open grasslands) are very often solid stands of dense cedar growth today, and need to have the cedar removed as part of restoration (See "Partnership Benefits Two Agencies: Restoration of Prairies and Glades for Fish and Anglers" and "Partnerships Grow, Improving Restoration Efforts and Fish Habitat"). The GLO records help guide us when we work to restore areas that were cleared of native vegetation in the past. For example, ANHC staff recently used GLO records to determine what tree species to use in reforestation efforts in old pastures at Devil's Eyebrow and Foushee Cave natural areas.

Another area where GLO records provide essential insight is the mapping of historical grasslands. Native prairies are nearly gone from Arkansas but maps made by the GLO surveyors record where they were historically. The recent digitization of prairies mapped on GLO plat maps by Dr. John Barone of Columbus State University in Georgia has been a great tool for the ANHC research section. These maps help us locate not only where the prairies were, but where rare prairie species may still be hanging on.

APRIL IS ARKANSAS NATIVE PLANT MONTH!

And we need your help! Jennifer Ogle had a wonderful idea of planning events throughout the month to highlight native plants. And more, to have these events in each Ecoregion of Arkansas. I want to give you a list of people coordinating in each ecoregion.

Coastal Plain – Mike & Nancy Weatherford (weatherfordm@sbcglobal.net) and Karen & Marvin Fawley (fawley@uamont.edu)

Crowley's Ridge – Needs a coordinator

Ouachita Mountains – Virginia McDaniel (virginiamcd31@yahoo.com) and Susan Hooks

Ozark Mountains – Jennifer Ogle (ranunculus73@gmail.com)

Arkansas Valley – Brent Baker (Brent.Baker@arkansas.gov)

Mississippi Alluvial Plain (Little Rock) – Eric and Milanne Sundell (esundell42@gmail.com)

Events:

April 7th – *Table at a Farmer's Market*: We would love for you to do one in your town! Right now tables are happening in Fayetteville, Hot Springs, Little Rock and Monticello.

April 13-15th – Spring ANPS Meeting in Russellville

April 21st – Native Plant Sale at the Arkansas Audubon in Little Rock

Buy some plants and then plant a pollinator garden at a school or local park!

April 28th – FIELD TRIPS and other Events

Table at Master Gardeners Plant Sale, Garland County Fairgrounds in Hot Springs (contact Virginia McDaniel if you'd like to help)

Cove Creek Natural Area Field Trip with Brent Baker (see Field Trip announcements)

Grand Prairie Tour with Eric Hunt and Eric Sundell (see Field Trip announcements)

Fayetteville area field trips (see Field Trip announcements)

Keep a close eye on the ANPS website and Facebook as more events get added!

Virginia McDaniel

Sate of Arkansas Executive Department Proclamation!

WHEREAS: Native plants have provided food, shelter and medicines to the inhabitants of Arkansas, from the earliest Native Americans to present-day Arkansans; and

WHEREAS: Native plants have supported, and continue to support, the wide variety of wildlife that contribute to making Arkansas "The Natural State;" and

WHEREAS: Native plants are uniquely adapted to live in our soils and climate and require less water, fertilizer, and other chemical supplements to grow and thrive; and

WHEREAS: Many native plants have beautiful flowers, produce many useful, colorful fruits and seeds, and display brilliant foliage colors as the seasons change, providing Arkansas and visitors great pleasure; and

WHEREAS: Native plants provide the oxygen that we breathe and other important ecological services such as building and stabilizing soil and facilitating water infiltration; and

WHEREAS: The Arkansas Native Plant Society urges all Arkansans to plant native plants in their gardens and to enjoy them wherever they may be found;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, ASA HUTCHINSON, Governor of the State of Arkansas, by virtue of the authority vesting in me by the laws of the State of Arkansas, do hereby proclaim April 2018, as ARKANSAS NATIVE PLANT MONTH.

ANPS 2018 Spring/Summer Events, Welcome All!

March 31, 9:30am - Cove Creek Natural Area

Join Eric Hunt for a early spring walk along the trails at Cove Creek Natural Area in NW Faulkner County. Stroll through extensive cedar glades to a steep sandstone bluff overlooking Cove Creek just above its confluence with Cadron Creek. See the rare Ozark spring-beauty (*Claytonia arkansana*), recently described in 2013. Hikers will follow the trail south along the creek, enjoying several additional overlook spurs along the way, to a rich riparian forest.

Directions: From the junction of AR State Highways 25 and 285 in Wooster (north of Conway), travel north on AR State Highway 285 approximately 6.2 miles to intersection with Mallet Town Road. Turn left (west) onto Mallet Town Road and travel approximately 1.5 miles. Turn right (north) onto Town Circle Road. Go approximately 0.35 mile to JD Road and turn right (east). Follow JD Road straight to the Natural Area parking at end of road (about 0.25 mile). The easy trail is about 1.5 miles. Wear sturdy shoes, bring insect repellent, snacks, lunch and water. For questions and to reserve a spot, contact Eric Hunt at 415-225-6561 or ericinlr@gmail.com.

April 1, 9:30am - Warren Prairie Natural Area

Join Eric Hunt to tour one of the largest prairie preserves in Arkansas. Warren Prairie Natural Area, located in the Coastal Plain, consists of a mosaic of salt slicks, saline barrens, Delta post oak flatwoods, mound woodlands, pine flatwoods and woodlands, and bottomland hardwood forest communities. Soils at the site containing naturally high amounts of sodium and magnesium salts account for the sparse and irregular distribution of trees and the resultant dominance of grasses and other herbaceous vegetation in the barrens and associated woodlands. Stands of dwarf palmetto are distributed irregularly and lend a tropical aspect to the area. The natural area provides critical habitat for the state's largest population of the federally threatened plant, *Geocarpon minimum*.

Directions: From Warren, take U.S. Highway 278 East approximately 4.5 miles, across the Saline River, to the junction of State Highway 172. Turn right (south) and proceed 2.0 miles to parking lot and sign on left (east).

We will follow a 2.2 mile loop trail. Waterproof boots are strongly recommended, as this is a seasonally wet prairie. Bring insect repellent, snacks, lunch and water. For questions and to reserve a spot, contact Eric Hunt at 415-225-6561 or ericinlr@gmail.com.

APRIL 17, 1-5pm BIOBLITZ: Little Rock's Fourche Creek bottoms at Interstate Park

Join Eric Hunt and Eric Sundell for a leisurely walk and exciting bioblitz, co-sponsored by Audubon Arkansas and ANPS, to Fourche Creek bottoms in Little Rock. We'll leave from the pavilion at Interstate Park (entrance on Arch Street, about 3/4 mile south of Roosevelt Road and just north of I-30), pass through the fields to a riparian forest leading down to a lovely cypress swamp at the creek. For better directions, call Eric Sundell at (870)723-1089.

April 22, 10:00am - Rich Mountain/Queen Wilhelmina State Park

Join Eric Hunt for an exploration of Rich Mountain in the Ouachitas of western Arkansas. One of the highest east-west ridges in the Ouachita Mountains, it contains a diverse flora. Due to the elevation, the bloom time here is a few weeks later than at lower elevations, so we hope to see the last of the spring ephemerals.

Meet at the parking area of Spring Trail. As time permits we will explore the Spring Trail, the Ouachita National Trail starting at the Pioneer Cemetery. Wear sturdy shoes, bring insect repellent, snacks, lunch and water.

Directions: from Mena, take Arkansas 88 north for approximately 12.5 miles. The Spring Trail Parking area is on your right directly off AR 88. For questions and to reserve a spot, contact Eric Hunt at 415-225-6561 or ericinlr@gmail.com.

April 28, 9:30am - Grand Prairie Tour - Railroad Prairie, Downs Prairie, Konecny Prairie

Join Eric Hunt to explore several natural areas in the Grand Prairie of Arkansas. Railroad Prairie Natural Area occupies portions of the abandoned right-of-way of the former Chicago, Rock Island, and Pacific railroad along U.S. Highway 70 between Carlisle and DeValls Bluff. See prairie, herbaceous wetland, oak woodland and forest. A large portion of Railroad Prairie consists of tallgrass prairie, a habitat that was once much more common across the Grand Prairie of eastern Arkansas (Mississippi Alluvial Plain). Today, less than 1 percent of the prairies that occurred across this region remain.

Explore the eastern end of Railroad Prairie and adjacent Downs Prairie as well as Konecny Prairie, just north of Stuttgart. We hope to see Oklahoma Grass Pink (*Calopogon oklahomensis*) at Downs Prairie. Wear sturdy shoes, bring insect repellent, snacks, lunch and water.

Directions: from Hazen, take US 70 east approximately 5 miles to Lawman Road/CR 24. Turn left onto Lawman road and park along the dirt road that curves to the right. For questions and to reserve a spot, contact Eric Hunt at 415-225-6561 or ericinlr@gmail.com.

May 18, 9:00am - Hwy 27 Glade Field Trip

Come with us to visit a unique plant community in the Ouachita Mountains called a shale glade. Glades are naturally treeless areas due to thin soils, extreme temperature variations and hydro-xeric hydrologically. The spring is one of the most pleasant times to visit a glade as spring moisture brings forth an abundance of spring ephemerals, several endemic to the Ozark-Ouachita Highlands or rare in the state. The sparse tree cover of eastern red cedar, blackjack oak and shortleaf pine allow for an abundance of herbaceous plants including corn salad, glade bluet, widow's crosses, umbrella plant, milk vetch, prickly pear cactus, false aloe, milkweed, alum root and Waterfall's sedge. The small drainages that dissect the glade have interesting riparian species and the adjacent woodlands may offer some interesting finds.

Directions: Meet at the intersection of AR 27 and 298 in the town of Story. Bring lunch and plenty of water. Bring bug spray for the ticks and chiggers and watch for snakes. This is a fairly easy field trip which involves some walking on flat ground but we may get our feet wet if there are recent rains; so prepare accordingly. Contact Susan Hooks at shooks@fs.fed.us or 501-321-5323 or Virginia McDaniel virginiamcd31@yahoo.com or 828-545-2062 if you need further instructions.

May 26, 9:30am - Camp Robinson Special Use Area

Join Eric Hunt to explore the Woodlands Auto Tour at Camp Robinson Special Use Area along the eastern shores of Lake Conway which goes through an intensively restored woodland, featuring a diverse array of wildflowers and habitats. This is a driving tour with periodic stops to explore specific areas on foot. Wear sturdy shoes, bring insect repellent, lunch and water.

Directions: Meet at the parking area on Nursery Pond Road at Clinton Road, Conway. Take I-40 exit 135, drive east on Arkansas 89 for approx 4.3 miles, turn left on Clinton Road and drive approx 2.6 miles to Nursery Pond Road. Turn left onto Nursery Pond Road, the parking lot is to your right. For questions and to reserve a spot, contact Eric Hunt at 415-225-6561 or ericinlr@gmail.com.

June 2, 9:30am - Mt. Magazine

Join Eric Hunt to explore the north rim of Mt. Magazine. Start at Brown Springs Recreation Area and walk west along an old fire road, almost completely flat. Late spring wildflowers will be in abundance, including many rare species such as Western Wallflower and Maple-leaf Oak. Wear sturdy shoes, bring insect repellent, water, snacks, and a lunch.

There is very limited parking at Brown Springs, meet at the parking lot for the Lodge at Mount Magazine and shuttle over to Brown Springs. For questions and to reserve a spot, contact Eric Hunt at 415-225-6561 or ericinlr@gmail.com.

July 7, 9:30am - Kingsland Prairie

Join Eric Hunt for an early summer exploration of Kingsland Prairie Natural Area, located in the Coastal Plain. Explore mosaic of salt slicks, saline barrens, mound woodlands, pine savanna, and bottomland hardwood forest communities. Soils at the site, containing high amounts of sodium and magnesium salts, account for the sparse and irregular distribution of trees and the resultant dominance of grasses and other herbaceous vegetation in the barrens and associated woodlands, creating ideal habitat for a number of rare herbaceous plant species. The prairie should be very colorful with prairie gayfeather and other early summer/late spring species.

Directions: From Kingsland, travel NE 2.6 miles on State Highway 79. Turn right (southeast) onto Prairie Road and travel 1.2 miles to the "Y" in the road. Park along roadside. Wear sturdy shoes, bring insect repellent, water, snacks, and lunch. The walk is almost completely flat. For questions and to reserve a spot, contact Eric Hunt at 415-225-6561 or ericinlr@gmail.com.

July 20, 9:00am - Aquatic Plants Along Iron Fork Creek

This field trip will be focused on aquatic and riparian plant species within the Irons Fork drainage. We will be seeing species such as the federally endangered Harperella (*Ptilimum nodosum*), water willow (*Justicia americana*), sticky hedge hyssop (*Gratiola brevifolia*), yellow eyed grass (*Xyris* sp.), Ouachita blue star (*Amsonia hubrichtii*), Square stem spike rush (*Eleocharis quadrangulata*), blue waterleaf (*Hydrolea ovata*) and many riparian shrubs and trees. We will visit several sites along Irons Fork Creek. There will be driving on paved and gravel roads and we will visit as many sites as time allows.

Directions: Meet at the intersection of AR 27 and 298 in the town of Story. Bring lunch, water, and bug spray for the ticks and chiggers and watch for snakes. This is a moderately difficult field trip which involves some walking on some slopes and we will be along the edge or streams with uneven cobble, so bring a walking stick and water boots. Contact Susan Hooks at shooks@fs.fed.us or 501-321-5323 or Virginia McDaniel virginiamcd31@yahoo.com or 828-545-2062 if you need further instructions.

OZARKS CHAPTER ARKANSAS NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY

April is officially Arkansas' State Wildflower Month! Thanks to Ralph Weber of the NW Arkansas Master Naturalists for bringing this to ANPS' attention and for filing the paperwork that was approved by the State Legislature and signed by Governor Hutchinson. We hope that you can get out and enjoy the early wildflowers of spring this year with us or on your own. Listed below is the schedule of hikes:

Wednesdays on the Greenway with Bob Morgan

Date	Location	Directions	Time	Sunset
April 4	Gordon Long Park	2800 N Gregg Ave, North of the Stone Mill Bread Company. Since they close after lunch, we should be able to park in their parking area.	6:00 PM	7:39 PM
April 18	Town Branch Trail at Razorback Rd.	From W 15 th Street in Fayetteville, turn South onto S Razorback Trail which the trail crosses at the bridge, where we can park.	6:00 PM	7:52 PM
May 2	Niokaska Creek Trail @ Gulley Park	Gulley Park is located just East of Old Wire Road, N of Township Road. Meet in Parking Lot.	6:00 PM	8:04 PM
May 16	Mud Creek Trail @ Vantage Drive	South of E Joyce Street in Fayetteville, Turn South on Vantage Dr. (opposite the USPO) Parking is just past Focused Family Eye Care.	6:00 PM	8:16 PM

Wednesdays on the Greenway are meant to provide an opportunity to view native plants in the urban setting. This year we are actually utilizing auxiliary trails that connect to the Greenway. All trails are in Fayetteville, AR. Hikes start at 6:00pm and last till we get tired of looking.

April 14 10:00am - Botanical Garden of the Ozarks

Tour native plant gardens led by Lissa Morrison. She will talk about using native species successfully in the residential landscape. The cut-off number is 20. If you are not a member of the Botanical Garden of the Ozarks, there is a \$7 charge for this trip. If you have volunteered with Master Naturalists or OCANPS in past events for BGO, you will not be required to pay. **RSVP** lmorrison@bgozarks.org to hold your spot.

May 12, 10:00am - Parker Ridge Road to Ft. Douglas

Meet Rick Hinterthuer and Kent Bonar at Nail store west of Deer on Hwy 16. It is National Migratory Bird Day so we will drive to Deer and follow the Parker Ridge Road down the road stopping for short hikes and looking for both plants and birds. The road comes out near Ft. Douglas west of Pelsor. High clearance vehicles are required. We can car pool, but respond ahead of time and indicate if you have a high clearance vehicle for the trip. The USFS plans to use herbicides and/or mechanical treatment along all the roads in this district, which could affect plants and birds and the Hurricane Wilderness area in general. OCANPS and Audubon Society members please contact Mike Mulford at Jasper US Forest Service office regarding the possible effects to plant and bird populations in the area [870-446-5122 Ext. 5136](tel:870-446-5122) or mmulford@fs.fed.us . **RSVP** via email to rickhint@gmail.com.

May 19, 10:00am - Eureka Springs

Meet at Farmer's Market in the parking lot of Eureka Springs Community Center, where the old ES High School was located. We will carpool as we can, Jim Dudley will lead us to the property. Faith & Michael Shah will give a tour of her native gardens. The Shahs are

currently in the debut class of Eureka Springs Master Naturalists and have devoted countless hours developing THE NATIVE PLANT GARDEN PROJECT in downtown Eureka Springs. Bring water and comfortable walking shoes. Afterwards, we can meet downtown to tour the city gardens and eat at one of Eureka's restaurants.

May 27, 9:30am - Ninestone Land Trust

Sandy Pope and Rick Hinterthuer will join Judith Griffith and Don Matt to explore this incredible land form with its special plant and animal communities.

Directions:

- Coming from Berryville or North: From intersection of Hwy 62 E and Hwy 21 S just east of Berryville, take Hwy 21 South for 10+ miles to the site of the former Cedar Creek Country Store (now converted to a residence with a large parking lot out front) on the RIGHT. You will see signs for CR 512. IMMEDIATELY after the residence turn RIGHT onto the gravel road marked CR 512. DO NOT cross the bridge over Cedar Creek! Continue on gravel road CR 512 for 1 MILE, staying to the LEFT at any choices. You will pass 3 mailboxes on the LEFT, one a large blue mailbox, and a yellow 'Watch for Dogs' sign on the RIGHT. Continue on down the drive.
- Coming from Fayetteville or South: From intersection of Hwy 412 and Hwy 21 N, take Hwy 21 North for about 7+ miles. Cross Cedar Creek Bridge and IMMEDIATELY turn LEFT onto the gravel road CR 512 before you get to the site of the former Cedar Creek Country Store (now converted to a residence) on the LEFT. Continue on gravel road CR 512 for 1 MILE, staying to the LEFT at any choices. You will pass 3 mailboxes on the LEFT, one a large blue mailbox, and a yellow 'Watch for Dogs' sign on the RIGHT. Continue on down the drive.

Bring water, sunscreen, bug spray, rubber boots, binoculars and lunch.



OCANPS: Puffballs in leaf litter on the gravel bar at Ozark Campground November 2017.



Adopt-A-Highway

Arkansas Native Plant Society has been responsible for litter collection along a segment of State Highway 309 near Paris for five years. During this time, members Jeanette & Sid Vogelpohl have collected litter along a two-mile section on a weekly basis, weather allowing. Quarterly reports have been filed with the Arkansas State Highway and Transportation Department (ASHTD). Over the five years, 67 large bags have been collected of which 29 bags of aluminum and plastic have been recycled with the county and 38 bags of trash have been delivered to the local ASHTD office for disposal.

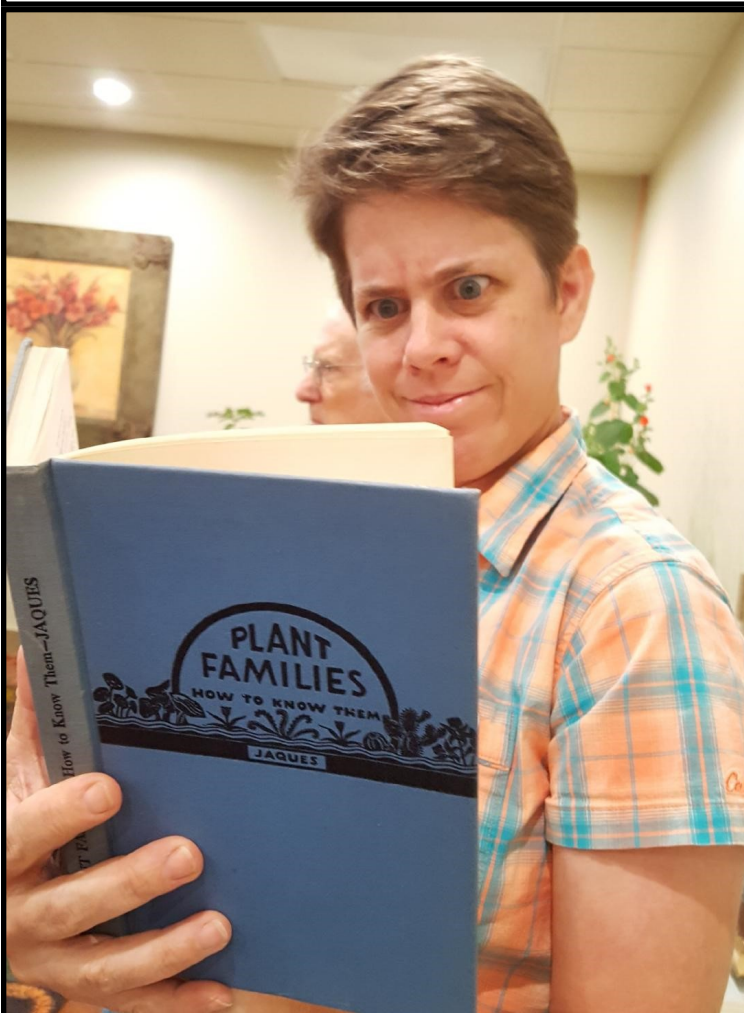
The two mile section is on the scenic highway between Paris and Mt. Magazine State Park, a route heavily traveled by tourists and local residents.

The above sign is located at west end of the 2-mile segment, one mile from Vogelpohl's place that includes their "Know Your Natives" garden and natural area.

When you adopt an Arkansas highway, the Arkansas Department of Transportation will:

- Coordinate litter pick-up activities with your organization and monitor for safety;
- Furnish safety vests, advance warning signs and trash bags;
- Dispose of trash bags you fill with litter;
- Install signs printed with your organization's name to provide public recognition of the community service you are providing.

Past President, Virginia McDaniel, works hard to stay up-to-date on plant taxonomy.



Fall 2017 Meeting Minutes

The Arkansas Native Plant Society held its 2017 Fall business meeting on October 7, 2017, 6:00PM Quality Inn Conference Center, Heber Springs, AR

President Virginia McDaniel called the meeting to order, thanking the officers of the group, making special note of President-Elect Susan Hooks, who planned the weekend activities for us. Virginia also thanked field trip leaders; Brent Baker, Susan Hooks, Eric Hunt, John Simpson, and Eric Sundell.

The minutes of the spring meeting were approved as corrected from the edition posted in the *Claytonia*. Treasurer Kate Lincourt reported that at this time we have received approximately \$3,000 in meeting registration fees and auction purchases.

Donna Hanke told us that our spring meeting will be in Russellville April 13-15 and promised more info soon.

The day's field trips were briefly reviewed and interesting sightings were noted.

Susan Hooks provided a brief

description of Sunday hikes.

Eric Hunt reported that we have over 3,000 Facebook followers!

President Virginia announced a slate of nominees for openings on our board: Susan and Becky Hardin as co-vice-presidents, and Margaret Lincourt as secretary. Mary Ann King moved, and Brent Baker seconded that we accept the slate by acclamation. The motion passed euonymously.

The Friends of Baker Prairie in Harrison recently built a pavilion across from Baker Prairie. They have many groups visit the prairie and would like to provide some seating in the pavilion so that visitors can rest in the shade. They have asked us for a \$500 donation for a bench in the new pavilion. Becky Hardin moved that we provide the donation, the motion was seconded, and the motion carried.

Betty Owen and Virginia McDaniel reported on the possibility of our sponsoring a booth at the 2018 Arkansas Flower and Garden show and promised more information soon.

Virginia reviewed the following grant request that the board rec-

ommends we fund:

- Mid-America Museum wants \$1000 to provide materials for a pollinator garden (which will be maintained by employees at Mid-America and possibly Master Gardeners) and appropriate signage. Randall Adams moved and John Simpson seconded that we approve the request. The motion carried.

Virginia told us that Mike Weatherford has offered to establish a liaison with the highway department regarding appropriate roadside maintenance practices to encourage blooming native plants along our roadways.

There being no further business the meeting was adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

Molly Jones

Remember to check out the full-color version of the Claytonia by going to the ANPS website, <http://anps.org/newsletters/>.

Select the edition you are interested in and enjoy!

2017 Treasurers Report					Proposed 2018 Budget	
		Jan 1 - Dec 31, 2017				
		Start 2017	→	\$23,419.80		
	2016 Actual	2017 Budget	2017 Actual			
INCOME						
Membership Dues	\$3,630.00	\$4,000	\$4,930.00		\$4,000.00	
Meeting Registration	\$735.00	\$500	\$1,180.00		\$1,000.00	
Plant/Silent Auction	\$2,678.00	\$3,000	\$3,324.00		\$3,000.00	
T-Shirt, Hat, Book Sales	\$949.00	\$500	\$1,563.00		\$500.00	
Contributions	\$545.00	\$0	\$737.05		\$0.00	
TOTAL	\$8,537.00	\$8,000	\$11,734.05	→	\$11,734.05	\$8,500.00
EXPENDITURES						
ANPS.Org (website expenses)	-\$43.00	-\$50	-\$13.00		-\$50.00	
AR Flower & Garden	\$0.00		-\$1,041.86 *		\$0.00	
Claytonia (Print & Distribute 2 Issues)	-\$1,723.45	-\$1,500	-\$1,849.98		-\$1,900.00	
Directory (Print and Distribute)	-\$847.76	-\$800	-\$896.21		-\$800.00	
Memorial Awards (Awards/Scholarships)	-\$3,032.00	-\$2,000	-\$5,700.00		-\$2,000.00	
Grants/Support to Public Gardens	-\$2,615.34	-\$1,000	-\$1,593.07		-\$1,000.00	
Meeting expenses (space, copies, speaker, etc.)	-\$872.62	-\$1,000	-\$823.86		-\$1,000.00	
Ecology Camp	-\$500.00	-\$500	-\$500.00		-\$500.00	
Bulk Mail	-\$225.00	-\$240	-\$300.23		-\$225.00	
Supplies/postage/miscellaneous (Brochures)	-\$1,375.79	-\$300	-\$71.29		-\$300.00	
T-shirts/Hats	-\$1,837.62	\$0	-\$323.03		\$0.00	
TOTAL	-\$13,072.58	-\$7,390	-\$13,112.53	→	-\$13,112.53	-\$7,775.00
		Total as of Dec 31, 2017		→	\$22,041.32	

Respectfully submitted by Kate Lincourt, Treasurer



Lichens and moss along Ponca to Steel Creek Trail.
Photo by Burnetta Hinterthuer.

New Members *(Through February 28, 2018)*

James and Anne Baldwin (Little Rock, AR)

Al and Pam Berndt (Little Rock, AR)

Susan Browning (Mountain Home, AR)

Olivia C. Caillouet (Fayetteville, AR)

Kay Curry (Bella Vista, AR)

Annette Enderlin (Hot Springs, AR)

Maeola Flournoy (Stuttgart, AR)

Sarah Guertz (Springdale, AR)

Alan G. Gumtow (Heber Springs, AR)

Tina Jacks (Monticello, AR)

Dylan Jacobs (Little Rock, AR)

Roseanne and James Lacy (Hiwasse, AR)

Mara Leveritt (Little Rock, AR)

Mary "Donna" Martin (West Fork, AR)

Susan, Michael, John Michael McCarthy (West Fork, AR)

William Newton (North Little Rock, AR)

Tina Pryor (Ward, AR)

Lynn Risser (Fayetteville, AR)

Duane Roberts (Harrison, AR)

Jennifer Wald (Eugene, OR)

Darlene Wolski (Booneville, AR)

New Lifetime Members

Cathie Connaughton (Vilonia, AR)

Masami Fiser (Benton, AR)

Elizabeth Hale (West Fork, AR)

Thomas Harris (Elkins, AR)

Marsha Heien (Stuttgart, AR)

Vicky Kessel (Little Rock, AR)

Linda Mills (Dardanelle, AR)

Mrs. Lilian A. Pitt (Heber Springs, AR)

Judy Smith (Holiday Island, AR)

Ralph Weber (Bentonville, AR)



OCANPS group hiking from Ozark Campground to Erbie Trail along Buffalo River Trail, November 2017.

ANPS Spring Meeting 2018
April 13-15
Russellville, Arkansas

Everybody is welcome to attend! Meeting registration is only \$10 with no pre-registration required. Registration will begin at 5:00 PM on Friday, April 13.

Meeting location:

La Quinta Inn and Suites

111 East Harrell Drive
Russellville, Arkansas 72802
479-967-2299
<https://www.lq.com/en.html>

Driving Directions: Exit I-40 at Exit 81 and proceed south on Route 7 for one block. Turn left onto East Harrell Drive.

Additional Hotel (right across the street from La Quinta):

Fairfield Marriott

120 East Harrell Drive
Russellville, Arkansas 72802
479-967-9030
<http://www.marriott.com/hotels/travel/litrv-fairfield-inn-and-suites-russellville>

There are 15 rooms reserved at each motel at the reduced rate of \$99.00 plus tax per night. Reservations must be received by **March 23, 2018** to guarantee the rate, be sure to mention that you are with the Arkansas Native Plant Society. We recommend you try to make reservations at the La Quinta first before going to Fairfield so we can meet the minimum for a free conference room.

Dining Options: Potluck meal Friday and Saturday evenings. Bring a dish or just come and eat! There are also many dining options in the Russellville area near the hotel.

Field trips: Several field trips to local areas of top botanical interest will be scheduled for Saturday 8:00 AM-5:00PM and Sunday 8:00AM-12:00PM. We will offer something for everybody, whether you want to take it slow and easy or something more vigorous. You must sign up for field trips on Friday evening to allow for adequate logistical planning.

Programs:

Friday 7:00PM -- Presentation: Jonathan Young, Field Project Manager Audubon Arkansas **“Audubon Arkansas NATIVE (Native Agriculture to Invigorate Ecosystems) Project”**

Saturday 7:00PM – Presentation: Steve Osborne, President of Friends of Holla Bend National Wildlife Refuge **“Restoring Holla Bend National Wildlife Refuge with Native Grasses”**

For complete and up-to-date details, go to www.anps.org or contact Donna Hanke at djhanke@centurylink.net or 479-967-5717.



Save the Date! ANPS Fall Meeting:
Fayetteville, Arkansas, October 12-14, 2018



ANPS MEMBERSHIP FORM

www.anps.org

Membership Categories

- \$ 10 Student
 \$ 15 Individual
 \$ 20 Supporting
 \$ 25 Family
 \$ 30 Contributing
 \$150 Lifetime (age 55+)
 \$300 Lifetime (under age 55)

Application Purpose

- New Member
 Renewal
 Address Change
 Opt out of receiving a paper copy of the *Claytonia* newsletter

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Phone _____ Email _____

Please mail this completed form with a check made payable to the Arkansas Native Plant Society to:

Katherine Lincourt, Treasurer
2625 Charter Oak Drive
Little Rock, Arkansas 72227

For other membership questions, please contact:

Mike Burns, Membership Officer
anps.membership@gmail.com
(479) 229-2185

The Arkansas Native Plant Society is a non-profit organization.



Claytonia

Spring 2017
Newsletter

Your dues status is on your mailing label.

On the mailing label there will be a number, for example, "18", and this indicates that your dues are paid through 2018. (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:

Katherine Lincourt, Treasurer
2625 Charter Oak Drive
Little Rock, Arkansas 72227

<p>President Susan Hooks shooks@fs.fed.us (501) 282-5365</p>	<p>Secretary Margaret Lincourt margaret@usscanman.com 501-786-3318</p>
<p>President -Elect Donna Hanke djhanke@centurylink.net (479) 967-5717</p>	<p>Awards & Scholarships Jennifer Ogle ranunculus73@gmail.com (479) 957-6859</p>
<p>Vice President Becky & Susan Hardin rebeccabutch@aristotle.net whizcats@sbcglobal.net</p>	<p>Membership Chair Mike Burns anps.membership@gmail.com (479) 229-2185</p>
<p>Treasurer Katherine Lincourt klincourt@gmail.com (501) 454-7790</p>	<p>Editor Betty Owen pjmbowen@gmail.com (501) 472-6920</p>
<p>Immediate Past President Virginia McDaniel virginiamcd31@yahoo.com (828) 545-2062</p>	<p>WebMaster Eric Hunt anps.web@gmail.com</p>

President's Message Susan Hooks

Welcome to a new year of the Native Plant Society. I would like to first thank all the members who helped make the fall meeting a great success. We had the drought to contend with but we were able to find interesting plants and landscapes to view and learn about. A waterfall with no water can still have beauty. The trip leaders did a great job as always seeking out interesting plants and sharing not only the identification but also fun facts. We had a wonderful selection of plants to purchase at the auction along with other great items. I can't wait to see my purchase sprout up this spring.

This has been a strange winter with extreme cold one day and in the 50's and 60's the next. I can't wait for the spring wildflowers to break ground. The spring meeting should be great as well, with Donna Hanke working hard on the accommodations and field trips. She knows the Russellville area well and has some great options for field trips. Spring is always a great time of year to get out in the welcome sunshine and add to our knowledge of the spring flora. There are vibrant colors and exciting new growth which makes spring my favorite time of the year.

There are opportunities for wild flower walks at the spring and fall meetings but also throughout the year so check out our website at www.anps.org or look us up on Facebook <https://www.facebook.com/Arkansas-Native-Plant-Society-250723188301180/>. Come join the fun. There is something for all wildflower enthusiasts. You do not have to be an expert to enjoy the ANPS.

Susan Hooks

ARKANSAS NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY

Membership, Mike Burns
10145 Dogwood Lane
Dardanelle, AR 72834

Address Service Requested

Nonprofit Org
U.S. Postage Paid
Little Rock, AR
Permit No. 233