

CLAYTONIA

Newsletter of the Arkansas Native Plant Society

Volume 38, No 2
Fall 2018

Special
Feature

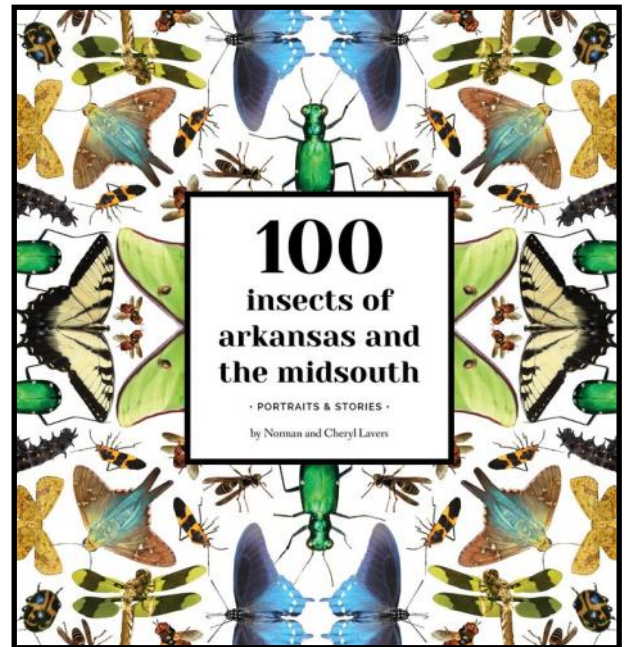
Book Review:

100 Insects of Arkansas and the Midsouth: Portraits & Stories *Written by Norman and Cheryl Lavers*

Article by Eric Sundell

For all the naturalists out there, especially us plant lovers of ANPS, who've been meaning to learn more about the most abundant, most frequently encountered animals on earth—most of which in one way or another impact the lives of our native plants—here's the book we've been waiting for. Norm and Cheryl Lavers have assembled their photos, descriptions, and anecdotes, "portraits and stories," into a fascinating collection of Arkansas insects. After my first browse through just the names and pictures, I found myself thinking that not even Charles Dickens in 500 pages of *David Copperfield* had created such an impressive diversity of characters. Remember Mr. Murdstone? Uriah Heap? Peggoty? Well, here you have the Twice-stabbed Lady Beetle, the Rat-tailed Maggot, Free-loader Flies, Chicken-Chokers, Dung Beetles, Skeeter Hawks, and the Mealybug Destroyer. "Bugs" aren't usually this much fun.

Of course the celebrity insects are duly covered—the ones we recognize and know a little about. Swallowtail Butterflies, Luna Moth, Fire Ants, Mosquitoes, Aphids, Bees and Wasps, Praying Mantis, Dragonflies: beautifully photographed and described with juicy details of their life histories. The Luna Moth never eats; the male, with his exquisite "plumy antennae," needs only a molecule of her scent to identify a female Luna. Elephant Mosquito females drink not blood but



nectar. Dragonflies reproduce with an acrobatic "mating wheel." Harvester Butterfly caterpillars are carnivorous—they eat Aphids!

Especially intriguing are the insects that lead two lives as they change from larva to adult. Everyone on Earth is familiar with the astounding transformation of caterpillars into butterflies—a miracle about as likely as Cinderella's coach turning into a pumpkin. But here are transformations on the order of Dr. Jekyll into Mr. Hyde. The Rat-tailed Maggot, for instance, a sewage-drinking larva that metamorphoses into a pretty, nectar-sipping Flower Fly. Or the incredible Braconid Wasps that also spend their adult lives as pollinators. Their larvae, too, are plant benefactors, but in the grisliest of ways: they are the internal parasites of thousands of insects, most of them plant eaters, living within their hosts and devouring host tissue so

(Continued on next page)

2018 Spring
Meeting Minutes
Page 18

2018 Fall
Treasurer 's Report
Page 19

New Members
and Life Members
Page 20

2018 Fall
Meeting Details
Page 21

Membership
Application
Page 22

President's
Message
Page 23

(Continued from previous page)

judiciously that the victims survive long enough for the larvae to fully develop—a photo of a victimized caterpillar with a dozen or so empty little white wasp cocoons still attached to its back is gruesomely educational.

There are the exploits of great hunters. Cicada Killers, huge wasps, that catch Cicadas to feed their larvae—the females paralyze their prey and bury it in a hole in the ground and lay an egg on it, according to an ancient recipe: one Cicada to raise a male wasp, two Cicadas for a female. Giant Water Bugs that prey on small fish and frogs. Mantis Flies that catch and eat Mosquitoes. Bee Assassins, Wheel Bugs, Ambush Bugs, Dragon Flies and Damsel Flies. And the so easily overlooked Robber Flies, bold, spectacular, falcon-like hunters, that can seize their prey, even fierce Dragon Flies, on the wing.

And there are love affairs, those of the conventional kind, those that are the stuff of romance novels, and those that might make headlines in Ripley's "Believe It or Not." Well, on second thought, I'm not sure there are any conventional kinds here. But it's surprising that Ripley hasn't yet reported about the love life of the Scorpionfly, whose males can consummate their courtships only by bringing to the females a gift of fresh meat, a kind of reverse dowry—the authors actually witnessed a Scorpionfly steal a fly out of the jaws of a largish jumping spider. Or on a more 'uplifting' note, the romance of the Velvet Ant, actually a beautiful red and black Wasp. Females spend most of their time burrowing underground and are wingless. On the other hand, the males spend their time looking for females, best done by flying overhead—they have wings. The authors describe a fairy-tale tryst: the female is scurrying here and there, her antennae searching for signs of buried prey, "...when a male will fly down out of nowhere, grasp the female, and fly off with her. What could be more romantic than that!"

100 Insects of Arkansas and the Midsouth is rich with the multitude of adaptations by which its featured insects survive and thrive in the struggle for life: specialization, territoriality, scavenging, swarming, farming, nest building, paper making, child care, periodicity, migration, camouflage, warning coloration, weaponry, mimicry, flashing snake-eyes, toxic sprays...And rich with the ecological relationships of insects and plants without which our lovely and interesting green world would not be recognizable.

Here is the authors' hope: "...that after you read this

book you might consider adding some native plants to your garden to attract insects, stop using poisons to eliminate them, and take greater pleasure in the richness of life that is often right before our eyes." *100 Insects of Arkansas and the Midsouth: Portraits & Stories* is published by Et Alia Press in Little Rock and can be ordered at etaliapressbooks@gmail.com or from Et Alia Press, P.O. Box 7948, Little Rock, AR 72217.



Photos by Celia Storey of the *Arkansas Democrat Gazette*.

Above: Norman Lavers photographs insects as he and his wife Cheryl traverse their yard in Northeast Arkansas.

Right: A bamboo nesting box hung from the porch of Norman and Cheryl Lavers' home attracts mason wasps.



May 12, 2018: Parker Ridge Road, Newton County with Kent Bonar

By Burnetta Hinterthuer

Fifteen people met to experience a plant and wildlife tour led by Kent Bonar. We drove to the Parker Ridge Road area where the USFS has recommended various treatments in the near future including herbicide use along the roadways and prescribed burns over thou-

sands of acres to reduce fuel loading. This area provides prime plant and wildlife habitat and we were not disappointed in the diversity of both that we were able to see and hear. We drove to a bluff along the road that overlooked the valley below and we could see the Little Piney Creek flowing through the valley. Summer tanagers and cedar waxwings were there to greet us. Trees found on the outcrop or bluff walls

were: *Pinus echinata* (shortleaf pine), *Quercus velutina* (black oak), and *Quercus alba* (white oak). *Amelanchier arborea* (Serviceberry), and *Vaccinium arboreum* (farkleberry) along with *Viburnum rufidulum* (rusty black haw) were also present. The roadside from the pull-off to the river displayed a wide array of wildflowers including *Potentilla simplex* (cinquefoil), *Spigelia marilandica* (Indian-pink), *Krigia biflora* (false dandelion), *Cynoglossum virginianum* (wild comfrey), *Parthenium integrifolium* (feverfew), *Monarda bradburiana* (Eastern bee-balm), *Astragalus crassicaarpus* (ground plum), *Penstemon digitalis* (beardtongue) and *Polygala senega* (field milkwort). After this we walked along a USFS gravel road to listen for diversity in birds and look for plants. The number of bird species increased dramatically with oven-bird, black and white warbler, red-eyed vireo as well as white-eyed vireo, Tennessee warbler, scarlet tanager, yellow throated vireo, Swainson's thrush, and northern

parula. Kelly and Donna Mulhollan and Kent were excited about the birds they identified, mostly through the calls. Wildflowers included: *Tradescantia ohioensis* (Ohio spiderwort), *Baptisia alba* (white false wild indigo), *Jun-cus effusus* (soft pathrush), *Aster patens* (late purple aster) recognizable by its clasping leaves, and *Rhododendron prinophyllum* (mountain azalea). We discussed how the potential proposed management actions could impact the wildlife and plants we saw on the hike. Kent provided contact information for Mike Mulford at the Ozark National Forest headquarters in Russellville, AR so we can express concerns.



Plant enthusiasts walk Parker Ridge Road in Newton County with Kent Bonar.

Attendees included: Kent Bonar, Kelly and Donna Mulhollan, Deb Bartholomew, Aika Nakamura, Ginny Massullo, Steve Smith, Sandy Pope, Don Mills, Eric Fuselier, Lynn Phillips, Jean McConnell, Jerry and Cheryl Park, and Burnetta Hinterthuer.

Kent and I first met in 1971 when we worked for Arkansas State Parks. Out of college, we were eager to share our knowledge with the visitors to the state

parks. This is my only claim to fame: I was the first female to be hired as a naturalist, although there was another female intern working that summer. My supervisor was skeptical that women could hike three miles (the good old days). Kent and I have known each other for 47 years! Is that possible? Some of my favorite hikes have been ones that we have taken in Newton County. No one has hiked Newton County trails more than Kent, and he knows where the neat habitats are. A video, *The Naturalist*, was made about Kent on which he was called the John Muir of the Ozarks, a good descriptor of this master naturalist. The painstaking detail of his plant illustrations have now been preserved in *An Arkansas Florilegium*, 2017 (to order see: www.uapress.com/product/an-arkansas-florilegium/), with illustrations added in the page margins of Kent Bonar's copy of *An Atlas and Annotated List of the Vascular Plants of Arkansas* that Dr. E. B. Smith first published in 1978.

Ozarks Chapter AR Native Plant Society

Botanical Garden of The Ozarks

April 14, 2018

By Burnetta Hinterthuer

Lissa Morrison, BGO horticulturist, took us on a cold, very brisk walk around the gardens. The temperature was freezing and the cold wind blowing. Bundled up and in attendance were Nancy Cunningham, Sonia Zimmer, Dee Collins, Don Mills, Becky and Ken Goff, Carey and Debbie Chaney, Carol Dagget, Ginny Masullo, Steve Smith, and Gloria Tran. This was a wonderful opportunity to learn about native species that do well in a landscaped setting. Due to the cool spring, few perennials were blooming so our focus became the shrubs and small trees around the grounds.



Botanical Garden of the Ozarks photographed later in the year.

The first plant we looked at was a low growing short shrub, *Juniperus virginiana* (redcedar 'grey owl'). This variety provides a small conifer as winter cover for birds and beneficial insects. It is very attractive. Three species of holly at BGO are: *Ilex glabra* (inkberry) which is evergreen; *Ilex verticillata* (winterberry) which is said to provide food for 48 species of birds and can grow up to 15' tall; and *Ilex vomitoria* (yaupon) which is native to the eastern United States and provides cover as well as bright red berries in the winter, usually less than 9 ft. The specific epithet, *vomitoria*, is said to have been given by mistaken Europeans (I assume botanists) who named it, having watched different indigenous tribes during ceremonies. It is thought that this was due to the native Americans having drunk large amounts of tea after fasting or having used other plants as well as ya-

upon in the tea mixture. Yaupon tea is sold today for consumption in many natural food stores. According to several sources, it is the only plant native to North America containing caffeine. *Ilex decidua* is an Ozarks species of holly that is also a great landscaping, habitat plant for wildlife. There have been nine species of holly documented in Arkansas, with one introduced species Chinese holly and two species of concern, *Ilex longipes* (Georgia holly) that is being tracked by ANHC and *Ilex verticillata* (winterberry), whose native populations are being threatened in the state. It has been documented in five counties. *Ilex opaca* is probably the most familiar holly to most people, with its shiny evergreen leaves

and bright red berries. The trees are dioecious, meaning that male and female flowers are on separate plants.

Both *Viburnum prunifolium* and *Viburnum rufidulum* were present along the walkways. The difference between

them is listed as the presence of red hairs on the mid-vein of the lower leaves and petioles of *Viburnum rufidulum*. We also noticed that *Viburnum prunifolium* has acute leaf tips while *V. rufidulum* leaves were more rounded or blunt at the tip. *V. rufidulum* was in bloom this cold day. *Physocarpus opulifolius* (ninebark) has varieties from 3' to 10' and is another recommended shrub. *Ceanothus americanus* (New Jersey tea) is an attractive, pollinator-attracting shrub that grows up to three feet tall and has white, fragrant flowers in the spring. Other interesting natives include *Carpinus caroliniana* (musclewood) and *Fothergilla major* (witch alder).

Lissa also recommended *Magnolia acuminata*

(Continued on next page)

(Continued from previous page)

(cucumber tree or cowcumber tree). It grows up to 70' and acts as a host for the Eastern tiger swallowtail. Pruning is the key to get these native species looking good in the landscape. Lissa has offered workshops on how to keep native species looking attractive throughout the year. Pruning and cutting back are the tools one uses to control growth. It is hard work, but it can be done as she has shown us on this cold April day. I knew that BGO had a beautiful native plant garden, but I had not noticed how many native species are currently being used in their other landscaping as well.

Lissa's handout "Well Behaved Natives for the Home Landscape", Audubon Arkansas' "Native Arkansas Plants for Birds and Butterflies", and the University of Arkansas Extension Service publication "Native Plants that Attract Butterflies" by Janet Carson are all helpful in planning your native gardens. They are usually available at BGO when you visit.

We appreciate the knowledge, experience shared and the preparation and time Lissa used in order to give us a good look at many of these species on the BGO grounds. Be sure to visit the Botanical Garden of the Ozarks and join them in helping to teach visitors about the advantages in using native species in one's home landscape. Consider volunteering whether in the garden or the gift shop. BGO is a great resource we have right here in NWA.



Photo by Burnetta Hinterthuer.

Missouri primrose found at Faith and Michael Shah's native plant garden. (See article on next page.)

2018 ANPS Grant Recipient Delzie Demaree Research Grant



Dylan DeRouen, native to southern Louisiana, is enrolled in a master's degree program with Dr. Travis Marisco at Arkansas State University. Dylan's research involves assessing vascular plant diversity of Crittenden and Mississippi counties, two of the most underexplored counties in Arkansas, to test the roles of geomorphology and anthropogenic land use in shaping plant species richness and community composition in the Mississippi Alluvial Plain region of Arkansas. The objectives of Dylan's research are to 1) compile a comprehensive vascular plant inventory for Crittenden and Mississippi counties, 2) generate a map displaying patterns of vascular plant distribution in these counties, 3) analyze relationships between vascular plant richness/composition and the four Level IV Ecoregions of the Upper Mississippi Delta, and 4) analyze differences in vascular plant richness/composition among human altered landscapes and more natural habitats that occupy the same Level IV Ecoregion. He is a 2018 recipient of the Arkansas Native Plant Society's Delzie Demaree Research Grant and has been awarded \$2,000.00. After completing his MS degree, Dylan plans to enroll in a PhD program to further his career goal of becoming a college professor and researcher. We wish him all the best in his current and future botanical endeavors!

Faith and Michael's Native Plant Garden, Eureka Springs, AR

May 19, 2018, By Burnetta Hinterthuer

In 2015, after retiring and moving to Eureka Springs, Faith and Michael Shah began working to turn their acreage into a native plant sanctuary and start a local native plant group. It is easy to see that they have succeeded—they have the backyard I have always dreamed of. She mentioned that they have had help in doing this and did not do it by themselves, to not give them all the credit. Still, the vision and the final product (which is never final) is amazing. Nineteen people, members of OCANPS (Ginny Masullo, Steve Smith, Becky Goff all of Fayetteville, Carol McCorkle, Mary Hogue, Jackie Leatherman from Mtn. Home, Quinton Welch from Green Forest, Frank Reuter and Judith Griffith from Berryville) and many Eureka Springs Master Gardeners and neighbors came together on a hot sunny day in May.

An old large bur oak on a slope provided an interesting backdrop to the lower pasture restoration site. In several places, black plastic was lying on top of the soil in preparation. I hesitate to use the word 'weed' as we all know it is just a psychological term meaning a plant that is not wanted where it is currently growing. They have used this method for suppression of weeds in the past and recommend it. Several buildings have been constructed for gardening purposes and also as guest houses. Sculpture works by Faith's brother who lives nearby are scattered around the grounds, some attached to the buildings, some are free standing. This creates a beautiful background and artistic interest for the flowers and flower lovers alike.

Many species were in bloom: tall grass prairie species such as *Coreopsis lanceolata*, *Glandularia canadensis* (rose vervain), *Monarda fistulosa* (bergamot), *Callirhoe digitata* (wine cup), *Baptisia sphaerocarpa* (yellow false wild indigo), *Oenothera speciosa* (showy primrose), *Oenothera macrocarpa* (Missouri primrose) and *Penstemon cobaea* (showy beardtongue aka prairie penstemon). *Iris virginica* (Southern blue flag) usually associated with wet areas was also blooming. Woodland and edge species were also represented. The most notable was *Nemophila phacelioides* (large flowered blue eyes) that was recently found at the site. Others included *Iris cristata*, (crested iris), *Trillium ozarkana* (Ozark trillium), *Asarum canadense* (wild ginger), *Actaea racemosa* (black cohosh), *Styphorum diphyllum* (Celandine or

wood poppy) and *Sanguinaria canadensis* (bloodroot) though not blooming.

Gladiolus byzantinus, an heirloom gladiolus with beautiful magenta flowers, also called corn flag of Constantinople and Turkish flag, were introduced in 1576 according to an article about them in oldhousegardens.com.



Nemophila phacelioides (large flowered blue eyes).

Faith and Michael helped to form the Eureka Springs Native Plant Garden Project. They have worked on establishing a native plant garden downtown and held a Native Plant Fair to spread the word and encourage people to plant native species. This year's fall fair is Saturday, October 13th, the same weekend as the ANPS Fall Meeting. For those native plant enthusiasts who can't make it to Fort Smith, you are welcome at the Eureka Springs Community Center, 44 Kings Highway from 9-1. There will be speakers, educational booths, and plants for sale.

Touring the beautiful gardens of the Shah property in Eureka Springs.



TWO OZARK GLADES IN THE WHITE RIVER HILLS

By Eric Fuselier

It was a hot day in early June when a group of us set out with Ozark glade expert Joan Reynolds to learn about the plant communities found at two glade habitats in the White River Hills of Benton and Carroll Counties. Joan has spent many hours studying both the flora and fauna of glades, and her passion for these unique habitats showed as she led us on the tour.

The term “glade”, in its most simple definition, refers to an opening or clearing in the forest. However, here in the Ozarks a glade will often form as the result of a thin, shallow layer of soil that is often found on the eroded slopes and hilltops in this rocky landscape. These “bald knobs” provide unique habitats that have been interwoven over the millennia into the tapestry of the Ozark landscape. But, as Joan described during her tour, these desert-like habitats used to be much more common than they are today, and they're being threatened by modern land management practices.

Glades often face west or south, providing them with plenty of sunlight. The exposure to the sun causes these areas to be very hot in the summer, and warm on sunny winter days. Often the plant species found in glades are well adapted to the hot, dry, rocky conditions this habitat provides.

Ozark glades are typically classified by the type of rock underlying the thin layer of soil. These geologic types include limestone, dolomite, chert, sandstone, and igneous rock. Since the type of rock underlying a glade will affect the soil chemistry, it'll also affect the composition of the plant communities that are found there. Limestone and dolomite glades are calcified and contain neutral or alkaline soils, while chert, sandstone, and igneous

glades tend to have acidic soils. Both of the glades that Joan took us to during her tour are classified as limestone glades.

The first glade we visited was at Devil's Eyebrow Natural Area in northeastern Benton County. We passed through this glade as we descended down the hill from the trailhead, and Joan pointed out to us the difference between the plant communities that can be observed on the east and west sides of the trail. On the east side the glade had been overtaken by eastern redcedars

(*Juniperus virginiana*), with very little else growing there. However, on the west side, the eastern redcedars had been removed in an effort by the Arkansas Natural Heritage Commission to restore this glade. The difference between the two areas was striking. Where the eastern redcedars had been removed, a lush and diverse plant community had taken advantage of the now open canopy, filling the space that had once been mostly barren beneath the eastern redcedars that once occupied that space.

According to Joan, fire suppression has led to an increase in woody species such as eastern red cedars that will often invade forest openings. Although eastern redcedars are native to the Ozarks, they often act as invasive species on glades, shading out the native sun-loving grasses and wildflowers. This will often have

the effect of fragmenting glade habitats, which inhibits the propagation of these native grasses and wildflowers by limiting their ability to distribute their seeds to other nearby glades.

In the restored glade, we found Arkansas bedstraw (*Galium arkansanum*), a plant that's endemic to the Ozark-Ouachita Highlands. We also found, among many other species, broomsedge bluestem (*Andropogon virginicus*), daisy fleabane (*Erigeron strigosus*), and hairy wild petunias (*Ruellia humilis*). Joan explained to us that the stiff hairs on the leaves of the hairy wild petunia serve to help this species catch the morning dew during the hot part of the year.

(Continued on next page)



Large Ashe juniper near the dam at Beaver Lake.

(Continued from previous page)

Joan also explained that overgrazing by livestock has presented another threat to these unique habitats due to the consumption and disappearance of the native plants that once thrived in these habitats. Also the trampling of the fragile soil by livestock has led to the erosion of the thin layer of nutrients that glade plants rely on in order to grow in these areas.

The second limestone glade we visited was at the North Dam Site Park near the dam on Beaver Lake. This glade had been mostly overtaken by eastern redcedars, Ashe junipers (*Juniperus ashei*), and other woody species. Also called Ozark white cedars, the trunks of Ashe junipers spread from the base of this tree, unlike the one single trunk of its close relative, the eastern redcedar. The bark of Ashe junipers contains white blotches, which is another way it can be differentiated from eastern redcedars. Although most of this glade had been overtaken by woody species, native glade species of wildflowers and grasses could still be found along the edge of the road where the mowing of the right-of-way has kept a thin sliver of this glade open to the sun.

Almost as soon as we began walking along the side of the road, a powerful minty fragrance began filling our nostrils. Joan pointed out to us that we were walking through a colony of Ozark calamint (*Clinopodium arkansanum*). This beautiful member of the Mint family stands about 10-12 inches tall and produces tiny light blue to purple flowers. You'll often smell the pleasant scent of Ozark calamint before realizing that you've stepped into a patch of this low-growing mint. It's amazing to think that a plant as small as this can produce such a powerful aroma.

Continuing further down the road, we came across several individuals of Arkansas beardtongue (*Penstemon arkansanus*) just wrapping up the final part of their bloom period. Native throughout the Ozarks, the beautiful white flowers of this member of the Plantain family have the tufts of small hairs covering a sterile stamen (much like a "bearded tongue") that's characteristic of some of the other species within the *Penstemon* genus.

Joan concluded the hike with what to me was the highlight of her tour: a

visit to a stand of very sizable Ashe junipers that were growing along the edge of a bluff over the lake. The Ozarks sit at the northern-most edge of this species' range. It makes sense to find them here in the desert-like habitat that glades and bluff edges provide since this species is also found in northern Mexico, and is most abundant in central Texas. I was amazed to see so many large twisted trunks that were more than a foot in diameter, spreading from the bases of several individuals of this species.

During the tour, Joan also described to us some of the methods that can be used to restore glades. These include removing monocultural stands of eastern redcedar and other woody species that have invaded a glade, removing grazing livestock, and reintroducing prescribed fire. Also, Joan explained that by enlarging and connecting glades, seeds from native grasses and wildflowers will once again be able to be transported within and between the glades more easily, which would help these species spread and flourish in these open woodland habitats.

Everyone had a great time learning from Joan on this hike. By the end of the tour, we all felt like she had provided us with a greater understanding and appreciation for glades, and how these unique habitats help contribute to the specialness of the Ozarks.



Glade near Beaver Lake overgrown by Ashe junipers and Eastern Red cedars.

WOOLSEY WETLAND PRAIRIE, AN OSAGE PRAIRIE REMNANT

By Eric Fuselier

One extremely hot and very humid afternoon in the middle of June, with a heat index well into the triple digits, four very dedicated native plant enthusiasts with a lust for punishment met at the Woosley Wet Prairie Sanctuary (WWPS) to botanize in the open and sunny landscape. Steve Smith, Ginny Masullo, Warren Fields, and Eric Fuselier decided to endure the intense heat in order to participate in one of their favorite pastimes: observing and appreciating native plants in their natural habitat.

WWPS is a 46 acre wetland restoration project in Fayetteville that was constructed in 2006 to mitigate the 10 acres of wetlands that were impacted by the construction of the West Side Wastewater Treatment Facility, which sits adjacent to the south side of the Sanctuary. Once a seasonal tall grass wet prairie, WWPS still has intact prairie mounds which are typically associated with tallgrass prairies and were common in the area before being subjected to plowing during the Western expansion of settlers in the early to mid-1800's. In between the prairie mounds at WWPS are depressional areas where rainwater forms seasonal wetlands. This microtopography was preserved during the restoration of WWPS, and the prairie mounds remain to create small islands within these wet depressions.

When WWPS was restored, earthen berms were constructed throughout the area to create a variety of wetland habitats such as marshes, wet meadows, open water habitats, and forested wetlands. These earthen berms provide a surface for tourists to walk on while visiting the Sanctuary.

Tallgrass prairies, being some of the rarest and most fragmented of North American ecosystems, once extended from Manitoba all the way down to the Texas Coast, and eastward into Indiana. Originally extending over an area of 2 million acres, today only 2,000 acres of tallgrass prairies remain unplowed. WWPS is part of the original Osage Prairie that once extended all the way from Prairie Township on the east side of Fayetteville to Prairie Grove and Lincoln in western Washington County. However, decades of crop farming, overgrazing, overhaying, and fire suppression have contributed to the degradation of this prairie, and allowed invasive plant species such as tall fescue, ryegrass, bromegrass, ragweed, and Japanese honeysuckle to take over the

area and to dominate the native plant species.

Since the restoration and subsequent burning of the Sanctuary, WWPS has become an extraordinarily botanically diverse area, with over 479 plant species recorded there as of December 2017. With this amount of species richness you don't have to cover much ground before seeing dozens of plant species, which makes the WWPS a great location for botanists and naturalists alike to study plants in their natural habitats. The high species richness was especially appreciated during our hike since it meant we didn't have to walk very far in the heat in order to see a satisfactory number of plant species. What's interesting about the Sanctuary is that you can observe a dramatic change in species composition over the span of just a few feet as you move from the wet depressions to the upland mounds, due to the reduction in the levels of soil moisture as you increase in elevation.

The hike began with Steve pointing out the hawthorn that was loaded with pomes not far from the parking area. We spent several minutes admiring the shrub and its fruit, and trying to figure out what type of hawthorn it was. Looking down we found soft rush (*Juncus effusus*), fox sedge (*Carex vulpinoidea*), and smartweed (*Persicaria* sp.) growing around its base. We both walked away at a loss for what species it could be, but subsequent research resulted in the identification of this shrub as Palmer's hawthorn (*Crataegus reverchonii* subsp. *palmeri*), one of the rarest hawthorns in the state of Arkansas. Palmer's hawthorn is tracked by the Arkansas Natural Heritage Commission due to being extremely rare in the state. Eleven individuals of this shrub have been identified at the WWPS.

As our walk along the trail continued we observed many upland species such as dogbane (*Apocynum cannabinum*), Carolina horse nettle (*Solanum carolinense*), common yarrow (*Achillea millefolium*), annual ragweed (*Ambrosia artemisiifolia*), and Virginia peppergrass (*Lepidium virginicum*). Knowing that Virginia peppergrass is edible, and having heard it was once called "poor-man's-pepper", I decided to place a few of its seeds in my mouth. Not long after I did I found the seeds of this aptly named member of the Mustard family plant did indeed taste very similar to black pepper.

We continued our walk, observing several white false indigos (*Baptisia alba* var. *macrophylla*), slender mountainmints (*Pycnanthemum tenuifolium*), and rattlesnake masters (*Eryngium yuccifolium*) just off the east side of

(Continued on next page)

(Continued from previous page)

the trail. We also saw some purple passionflowers (*Passiflora incarnata*) in bloom, also just off the trail, sparking a conversation among us on how delicious their fruits are. Also next to the trail we saw some very large clumps of eastern gamagrass (*Tripsacum dactyloides*), a distant relative of corn, also in bloom.

As we made our way north to one of the depressional wetlands we saw common buttonbush (*Cephalanthus occidentalis*) along the edge, with black willows (*Salix nigra*) closer to the center. Then after we turned east to walk along the berm that divided two wetland depressions, Warren commented on the purple-headed sneezeweed (*Helenium flexuosum*) in bloom along the side of the trail. In the wetland to the south of the berm we noticed the abundance of broadleaf cattails (*Typha latifolia*), spikerush (*Eleocharis* sp.), and even more soft

rush. As we reached the T-intersection in the trail we noticed rose mallow (*Hibiscus moscheutos* spp. *lasiocarpus*) with last year's seed pods still attached, growing along the edge of the wetland to the south.

Happy with the number of species we had been able to admire, we decided to make our way back to our vehicles. Along the way we noticed some potato dwarf dandelions (*Krigia dandelion*), white wand beardtongue (*Penstemon tubaeflorus*), and spider milkweed (*Asclepias viridis*), all in bloom just west of the trail leading back to the parking area.

It was an enjoyable hike. Even though it was like hiking in a sauna, we all considered it well worth the trip due to the sheer number of plant species we saw at this beautiful restoration site of the natural heritage that once covered a much larger area in Northwest Arkansas in the not-so-distant past.



Left: Dardanelle Rock, photo by Brent Baker.

Below: Brent Baker on top of Dardanelle Rock looking east, photo by Virginia McDaniel. (See article on next page.)



Dardanelle Rock Field Trip

By Virginia McDaniel

The morning of 15 April 2018 was the kind where the comfort side of your brain tells you to go back to bed, but the adventure seeking side says, "Go! Go! Go!" Lucky for me, the adventure side won! The hook was to walk in the footsteps of Thomas Nuttall, an early 19th-century English botanist, with state botanist Brent Baker. And so it was that I, along with several hardy ANPS members, set out on an unseasonable cold and blustery April morning, to summit Dardanelle Rock.

Dardanelle Rock Natural Area, at the southeastern end of Dardanelle Mountain, contains an exposure of Harts-horne sandstone that was folded during the formation of the Ouachita Mountains and then exposed through erosion by the Arkansas River. While the Natural Area is only 10 acres and botanical diversity not exceptional, the historical significance of Dardanelle Rock as a major landmark along the Arkansas River for early travelers made it intriguing enough to become one of the first Natural Areas in the state. Thomas Nuttall writes of his ascent of the rock during his journey through Arkansas in April of 1819.

The fires which commonly take place among the dry herbage, and which had but recently been in action, prevented me from making any botanical collections, and I amused myself by ascending the ridge, which, at the first approach, appeared to be inaccessible. At length I gained the summit, which, at the highest point on the bank of the river might be 300 ft. The rock was a massive sandstone, with the laminae elevated towards the south-east, at an inclination of near 60 degrees, and, in many places intricately traversed with seams of ferruginous matter, presenting, by their numerous intersections, and almost tessellated or retiform appearance (Nuttall 1905).

Our assessment of the rock was similar to Nuttall's: "You want us to go where, Brent?" But once we got climbing, our chilled bodies appreciated the heat the climb provided. Along the ascent Brent would conveniently find a plant to discuss, giving us a moment to catch our breath. We were lucky a fire had not recently burned the herbage! Plants clinging to little pockets of soil amongst the rocks included: farkleberry (*Vaccinium arboreum*), deerberry (*Vaccinium stamineum*), blackjack oak (*Quercus marilandica*), muscadine (*Vitis rotundifolia*), trumpet honeysuckle (*Lonicera sempervirens*), and panic grasses (*Dichanthelium* spp.). On the ridge we

found a shortleaf pine (*Pinus echinata*) with new and old female cones together, Ohio spiderwort (*Tradescantia ohiensis*), prickly-pear cactus (*Opuntia* sp.), and Palmer's saxifrage (*Micranthes palmeri*).

From the summit opened another sublime view of the surrounding country. Again to the south and south-west, I could distinguish three of the four chains of mountains, which were visible from the high hills of the Petit John [Petit Jean Mountain], and still, to my surprise, distinctly appeared the Maumelle [Pinnacle Mountain], though, by water, near upon 100 miles distant, and no less than 60 by land, which would appear to argue an elevation more considerable than that which I had at first imagined. The Magazine mountain [actually Mount Nebo and not the mountain we now call Magazine, which is over 20 miles distant and obscured from view behind Nebo from the vantage point of Dardanelle Rock] to the west, though, at first, apparently so near, is not less than 10 miles distant, looking if anything, more considerably elevated than the Maumelle, and probably not less than 1200 feet high. In this point of view, it appears isolated, gradually descending into a plain, and accumulating in magnitude to the north-west; it here descends rather more abruptly though the highest point is still to the south, where it appears to rise in broken fragments unconnectedly with the auxiliary ridge [Jones Mountain] (Nuttall 1905).

The view was indeed sublime and well worth the ascent. We weren't quite able to see Pinnacle Mountain as Nuttall did, but we could see Mount Nebo where many of us had traveled the previous day. Overall, it was an exciting if blustery walk in the footsteps of a 19th-century botanist!

Nuttall, T. 1905. Journal of Travels into the Arkansas Territory during the year 1819 with occasional observations on the manners of the Aborigines. The Arthur H. Clark Company. Cleveland, OH. Reprinted by Forgotten Books (www.forgottenbooks.com).

Some who traveled with Thomas Nuttall thought him odd for ruining his rifle by using it to dig plant specimens.



Striving for a Naturalistic Garden

By Sid Vogelpohl

My wife and I bought 20 acres near Paris (Logan County) for our retirement home. The land included a variety of natural habitats including: a north-facing slope with a thick ground cover of various three-leaflet plants with an overstory of oaks, hickory and pine; a sunny rocky south-facing slope with native grasses and widely spaced oaks, cedar and pine; a rocky perennial creek and a wetland.

Space near the house has been managed to improve plant diversity for insects and wildlife while keeping the area accessible and visually pleasing. The result has been a “Naturalistic Garden” with several distinct habitats; a sunny south-exposure; sunny and shady ridge-top with fertile soil; a shady under-deck area and a small shallow pond. The habitats of the garden are connected by paths which extend into surrounding natural habitats. I refer to the garden as the “KYN Garden” because a number of its plants have been featured on the Arkansas Native Plant’s website (www.anps.org) under “**Know Your Natives**”. I have employed a number of practices in striving for a naturalistic garden, including:

- ◆ Paths, steps and tiered beds for ease of access and to avoid soil compaction.
- ◆ Local materials (rocks, gravel, pine straw) for the paths as well as for walls, steps and focal points.
- ◆ Selective retention of existing native vegetation while thinning overpopulated species.
- ◆ Improve diversity by adding new species, remove some trees to improve sunlight.
- ◆ Incorporate selected non-native species to add visual appeal and to observe use by insects.
- ◆ Mulch (pine straw, leaves, limbs) to control erosion, protect plants and limit weeds.
- ◆ Retain dead upright trees (when safe) and logs , create brush piles.
- ◆ Allow dead growth of herbaceous plants to remain over winter for wildlife and for visual interest.
- ◆ Remove dead growth of herbaceous plants in late winter so new growth is more visible.
- ◆ Remove immature seed heads of forbs and grasses that spread too easily.
- ◆ Use herbicide to kill roots of common trees and shrubs in order to improve habitat for other plants.
- ◆ Limit pesticide use to spot-application.
- ◆ Transfer well water to pond to preserve aquatic insects and plants, along with frogs.
- ◆ Maintain an inventory of native and non-native plants that is based on photos.



“Naturalistic Gardens” partner with nature:

- 1) Take advantage of natural landscape and its various habitats by matching plants with the existing habitats.
- 2) Plan for natural layers of trees, shrubs and forbs/ grasses.
- 3) Blend managed areas into adjoining natural areas.
- 4) Avoid straight lines in layout, paths, etc.
- 5) Do not use fertilizers.
- 6) Limit lawn areas.
- 7) Strive for a large variety of plants to attract a wide variety of insects and wildlife.

Lucky Us

By *President-Elect Donna Hanke*

Growing up in New Jersey, just across the river from New York City, the girl next door and I each tended our very own sections of the gardens in our respective back yards. She became a florist in later life. On trips to relatives in Pennsylvania, I recall one stretch of rural road that was thick with ox-eye daisies. What a treat! Later on, in college, I took an advanced botany class which featured several field trips in southeastern Pennsylvania. That did it for me. I was hooked on native plants!

My relatives in central Massachusetts, where we spent many summer vacation trips, probably thought I was nuts when I would pack a sandwich, take a dog or two with me and spend a half a day or more hiking through the pasture and woods viewing the plants of the area, many new to me. On one such day I noticed something that was totally different. I broke off a branch of a small tree. I couldn't identify what looked like a green sea urchin growing on the tree. When I got back to the farm, my uncle gave me a harsh interrogation. "Where'd you get that?" I wondered what I had done wrong. It was from a chestnut tree and he hadn't seen one since he was a young boy. At the time I didn't know about the terrible blight early in the twentieth century that had wiped out large stands of chestnut trees.

Another time, on a vacation trip, my father "complained" that he couldn't figure out how I could see an orchid while he was driving fifty miles an hour -- and make him back up a half a mile so I could get a closer look!

Other travels incorporated new-to-me plants, but many years passed before I, once again, would go on an organized field trip with knowledgeable leaders.

Enter the Arkansas Native Plant Society. The first meeting that Bruno and I attended was in Clarksville and opened with the famed native plant auction. Warned ahead of time, I believe I brought some elderberry jelly and a couple balls of handspun yard that had been dyed with native plants. If memory serves, Carl Amason was the auctioneer and Gary Tucker led one of the field trips. That was a long time ago, wasn't it!

Recently, someone confided to me that they wished they knew more Latin names of plants. As most of you know, each plant, and animals too, has two names. One

is the everyday common name, in English, and the other consists of two descriptions in Latin, thanks to Carolus Linnaeus, who developed a uniform naming system. "Binomial nomenclature" simply means two-name naming. For practical use, it gets us down to the bottom two classifications, the genus and the species. It's all in Latin, so it might easily be understood worldwide. Hence, our Claytonia's full name is *Claytonia virginica*. It's most-common, other name, is "spring beauty."

A few months ago I had my check-up with our family doctor. I asked him if there was something he might offer for my occasional lapses of memory. He just smiled and said one word -- "Age." This shortcoming often occurs on a field trip when I can remember one of a plant's names, but not the other. Not to worry, a good percentage of our group is "multi-lingual" and willing to supply the other plant name. One way or another, we were able to name the mystery plant. Lucky us!

Reflection Point Native Habitat

By *Vicki Hall*

When in Russellville, plan to visit Washburn Park on Lake Front Drive, west of Bona Dea Park. Venture behind the "Welcome to Russellville" sign to discover a long narrow garden area consisting of all native trees, shrubs, and forbs.

Garden construction began in 2014 and a new section is added each year as donations accumulate. A large area is currently being prepared for a fall planting of spotted monarda, prairie liatris, pale coneflower, and native thistles. Big thanks go out to Ruth Andre for plant donations and to Pope County Master Gardeners for plant labels.

The Reflection Point Native Habitat garden was created in order to showcase native specimens that the urban gardener could easily incorporate into the landscape. It is a full sun, dry prairie environment so it is crucial to get the 'right plant' in the 'right space', just as a home owner must do.

Most donations to the gardens have been made in memory of loved ones, including my husband Doug, who was the workhorse in starting this project. I have tried to carry on his legacy.

Please come out, take a stroll, and sit a spell.

ANPS 2018 Fall/Winter Events

Welcome All!

Sunday September 9, 9:30am-12:30pm

Native Plant Walk and Cook-Out

Brentwood Stream Restoration Site at West Fork White River

The Watershed Conservation Resource Center (WCRC) in partnership with Beaver Watershed Alliance will host the Arkansas Native Plant Society, for a native plant identification walk along the Brentwood Stream Restoration site on the West Fork White River. Participants will see restored river channel, riparian, and wetland areas. Wear sturdy shoes and bring waterproof boots or waders if you have them.

Meet at the Brentwood Community Park on US Highway 71, 20 miles south of Fayetteville. (Need a ride? Meet at the WCRC offices, 380 W. Rock Street, Fayetteville, at 9:00 AM)

Following the plant walk, enjoy complimentary hamburgers, hot dogs, veggie burgers, and drinks. Help us plan and register with Lori at 479-444-1916 or llinn@watershedconservation.org.

November 2-4

OCANPS Annual Fall Meeting at Harmony Mountain

Come enjoy Friday night potluck dinner and plant auction. Bring plants, seed, plant books or other botanical crafts/foods to help raise money for our OCANPS Chapter. Proceeds will be used for donations to the Ozark Natural Science Center and the Audubon Halberg Ecology Camp at Camp Clearfork. The Saturday agenda includes hiking and the annual business meeting where officers (President, Vice President, Secretary/Newsletter and Treasurer) will be chosen for the coming year. Mary Reuter graciously volunteered to be treasurer in 1995 and is still at it! Burnetta Hinterthuer has been newsletter editor for almost as many years. If you are interested in being an officer, please speak up! Enjoy fellowship and cooking while making plans for the coming year. Be thinking of hikes you would like to take in 2019. If you have further questions, please contact Burnetta Hinterthuer, 479-430-0260 or wbhint@gmail.com.

Harmony Mountain Retreat is found in Newton County on Smith Mountain, about 11 miles south of Jasper.

Directions: <http://www.buffaloriverlodging.com/directions/>

September 22, 9am-1pm

Little Rock Audubon Center

Audubon Arkansas will be hosting native plant vendors for their Fall Native Plant Sale. Details can be found at <http://ar.audubon.org/2018fallsale>.

Saturday, December 8, 1-3:00 pm

Winter Tree ID Kessler Mountain, Fayetteville

Learn how to identify dormant trees by their bark, buds, and leaf scars! Jennifer Ogle and Eric Hunt of ANPS and Alan Edmondson of the Northwest Arkansas Land Trust will lead this educational tour of the trees on Kessler Mountain, along the wooded trails of the Kessler Outdoor Classroom. If time allows, we may hike up the hill to Rock City to see some of its unique geological formations.

Meet at the Old Ozark Mountain Smokehouse, located at 1725 Smoke House Trail, at 1:00 pm. The Smokehouse trails are rated as easy to moderate, and the trail loop is less than 1 mile long. The walk up to Rock City is rated as moderate to strenuous. Bring water and snacks, and wear sturdy boots. Please RSVP to Jennifer at ranunculus73@gmail.com.

Saturday, February 16, 2019 10:00 am-1:00 pm

Winter Tree ID at Smith Creek Preserve, Newton County

Join Eric Hunt and Jennifer Ogle on a winter tree and shrub identification tour of The Nature Conservancy's beautiful Smith Creek Preserve in Newton County. We hope also to see some of the early spring ephemerals that occur at the preserve.

Meet at the Smith Creek Preserve parking area, located about 3 miles south of Boxley Valley Church off of Hwy 21. Bring water and lunch, and wear sturdy boots. The trail is rated as moderate to strenuous, and is about 2 miles round trip. To RSVP and for a map showing directions to the preserve contact Jennifer at ranunculus73@gmail.com.

Great News From Michael Weatherford!

The Arkansas Department of Transportation (ArDOT) has designated a new roadside native wildflower area. It's a two-mile section of State Highway 8 just east of Fordyce, Arkansas, in Dallas and Calhoun counties. This designation means that the area will receive special management to protect wildflowers.

ANPS extends a great big "thank you" to all the folks who contacted ArDOT about the need to protect this narrow roadside remnant of wildflowers. The Arkansas Native Plant Society is especially grateful to Kayti Ewing of the ArDOT Environmental Division for her role in protecting this area. ANPS loves Kayti and wholeheartedly supports her work in

implementing the wildflower program.

Did you know that ArDOT manages more than 200,000 acres of roadsides? It's a huge job. They need constant feedback and support from concerned Arkansas citizens to ensure that the wildflower program is well implemented and maintained. They also need for us to continue to help them identify critical roadside areas that need to be included in the program.

Kayti's contact information:

Kayti Ewing, 501-569-2083

Anne.Ewing@ahtd.ar.gov

For more information on the ArDOT wildflower program:
http://www.arkansashighways.com/wildflower_program/wildflower.aspx



Above: *Hyles lineata* (white-lined Sphynx moth) on *Liatris pycnostachya* (prairie blazing star).
Right: *Liatris pycnostachya* thrives in newly designated Wildflower area.



Above: ANPS hats on Mt. Nebo field trip 2018 Spring meeting.
Right: OCANPS field trip to Shah property.



Wildflowers

By "Pete Moss" (aka Donna Hanke)

Originally published March 30, 2005 in *The Dover Times*.

Picture, if you will, an idyllic scene. A man and a woman are walking between an immense meadow and a large wooded area. It's difficult to determine their age, but it's obvious that they've just been reunited after a long absence from each other. They're talking excitedly, but every once in a while they stop to pick and examine one of the many wildflowers growing at their feet. The blooms are everywhere. Some are familiar, but sometimes there is one that neither of them has ever seen before. It's easy to see they are both delighted and puzzled when this happens.

Newspaper articles, phone calls and e-mails flew across the state last week to alert the native plant lovers that one of their own had departed the fields and forests of Arkansas for an even more temperate climate. Carl Hunter passed away last Wednesday, March 23, 2005. Janet Carson sent the message that "We will all miss Carl and his love of wildflowers. He will not be forgotten!"

Though I'd heard of Carl Hunter and had copies of his books, I didn't get to know him while his wife, Mary Ann, was still alive. They were married right out of college in 1945 and she died in 1997. I know we would have adored her as much as we did Carl. I can just picture that grand reunion that they're having during this past week. What a time it is!

I'm trying to remember the first time I met Carl and I believe that it was when he spoke at Tech about native plants. It wasn't long after that talk that my spouse and I joined the Arkansas Native Plant Society. This proved to be both a series of learning experiences and good fellowship. The only problem was that my work schedule started to tie me up on Saturdays, when most of the meetings and field trips were held, thus putting an early end to our active participation.

We don't get to Little Rock very often, but it seems that we saw Carl on many of the occasions when we did get there. I believe it was at the first home where we stopped on a tour of gardens that we found Carl sitting at the entry table, taking tickets and answering questions. He was phenomenally good at answering questions. If he couldn't come up with the solution himself, he didn't rest until he'd conferred with someone who could answer the query. Most of the time, though, he'd

know the answer right off the top of his head and would be able to provide a bonus anecdote to go with it.

Carl spoke at garden clubs and flower shows, but we were surprised to see him come into a meeting of The Rhubarb Club a number of years ago. It seems that Carl had come to dine at The Oasis in west Little Rock and a couple of the original members of the Native Plant Society were there for the rhubarb pie -- and the meeting. They nabbed Carl and he's been a member ever since -- a real Rhubarbarian. He liked rhubarb! He also was not one to eat his rhubarb and run. He was an active participant. I'd wager that there are a lot more Formosa lilies in the state of Arkansas because of the seeds he donated to the benefit sale table (over \$15,000 at last count raised for The Oasis). Carl would also contribute a number of stories and one-liners, (you know, the kind you find in your e-mail), at each meeting. He never latched on to the Internet, but had several friends and neighbors who kept him abreast of the latest doings.

He and I shared an August 30 birth date and I was pleased to be able to give him seeds of climbing milkweed, a fairly uncommon native plant, for a birthday present last year. I suspect they are beginning to sprout in his yard as I write. It's a yard I wish we'd seen, but never did, with Carl as our guide. It wasn't for lack of invitation that we didn't get there; rather, it was the fact that Alexander is even farther off our beaten path than Little Rock. Our loss.

I had a plant question in the back of my mind to ask Carl when I was to see him next month. I suppose there comes a time in each student's life when they must learn to do their own investigative work and not depend on the teacher. Carl was teacher to many and his enthusiasm for native plants and living in general was infectious.

Numerous things will trigger memories of Carl Hunter. Something from *Poems and Pieces*, 2003, stands out. "When I look out across the landscape, I see more miracles than I can count." One of Carl's passions was beautifying Arkansas's roadsides with native flowers. We'll look at *Coreopsis*, *Liatris*, *Echinacea* and many other colorful flowers along the interstate system and always think of Carl -- and smile.

When interviewed by Celia Storey for a September, 2004, article in the *Arkansas Democrat-Gazette*, he apologized for inconveniences caused by some persistent health problems. Carl goes on to say, "But I have no complaints, if I fall dead right now, I won't be dissatisfied. I've done so much." And that he has! Still -- we'll miss him.

Wednesdays on the Greenway

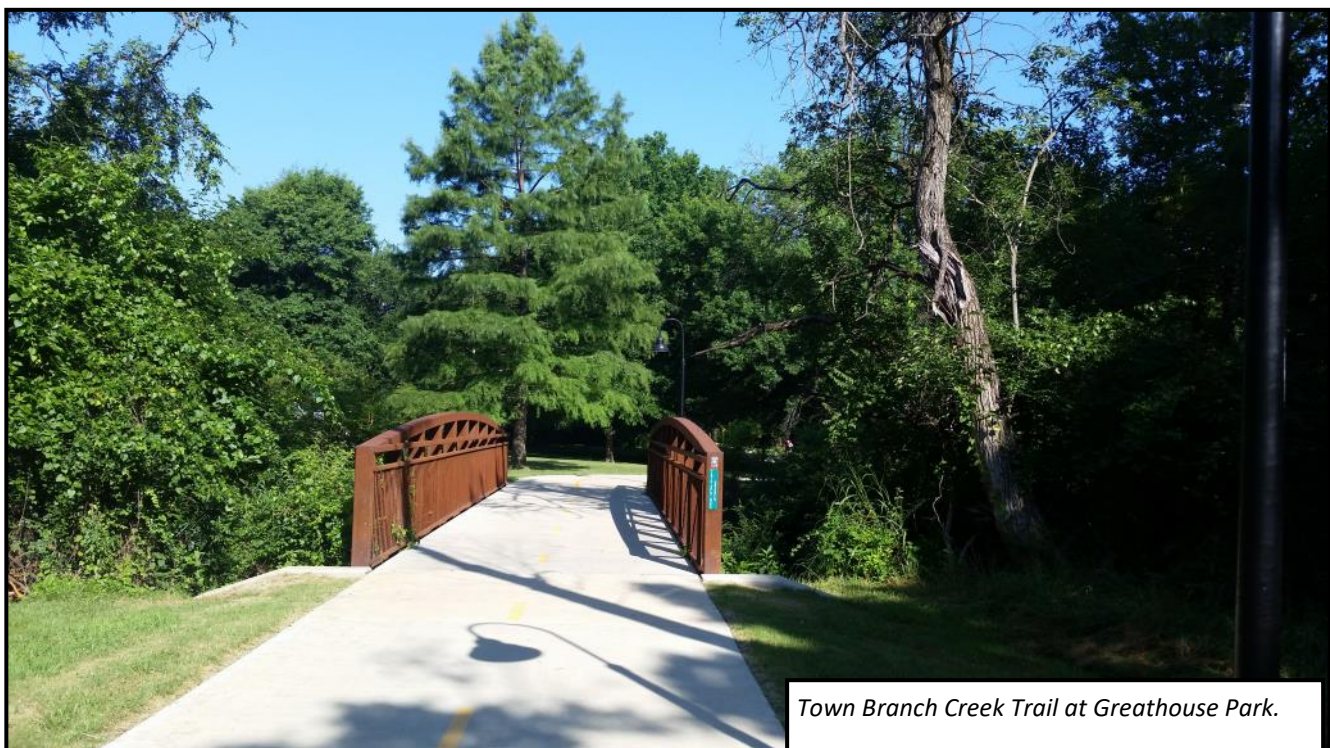
Bob Morgan

During the spring of this year, the Ozark Chapter of the Arkansas Native Plant Society continued its series of urban native plant hikes, Wednesdays on the Greenway. The Razorback Greenway is a 37-mile paved multi-use trail that runs from south of Walker Park in Fayetteville to Blowing Springs in Bella Vista. The Greenway is the backbone of a much more extensive trail system that will ultimately connect communities, cultural resources, parks, and business districts in NW Arkansas. Bentonville, Rogers, Springdale and Fayetteville are also actively extending the trail system with auxiliary trails. The Greenway is heavily used. A 2017 report by the Walton Family Foundation found that annual usage was over 65,000 pedestrians and 83,000 bicyclists. That puts per capita use of the trail system ahead of such noted trail communities as San Francisco and Portland.

This year, our Wednesdays on the Greenway hikes went to four different locations: April 4, we gathered at Gordon Long Park where the Greenway crosses Garland Ave. and hiked to the north along Skull Creek. Burnetta provided her expert plant identification skills to a group of a dozen or so native plant enthusiasts. On April 18 we strayed from the Greenway proper and met at the Town Branch trail at Razorback Road. At this site, the Watershed Conservation Resource Center (WCRC), a Fayetteville non-profit that does environmental restoration work, had previously relocated native plants from a

construction site on the corner back to safety within the city's streamside setback area. Aaron Thomason from the WCRC led that hike and Burnetta again lent her expertise. Then on May 2, we visited another WCRC project along the Gully Creek trail and Niokaska Creek. Several years ago, the City of Fayetteville hired the WCRC to restore natural channel conditions along Niokaska Creek. As part of the process, WCRC planted hundreds of native plants in the riparian zone of the creek. Ms. Sandi Formica, president of WCRC, led the hike that day. Our final hike of the year was May 16 along the Mud Creek trail at Vantage Drive.

The Razorback Greenway and its associated trails are a wonderful resource for NW Arkansans to get a quick dose of nature. A walker or cyclist can frequently forget that he/she is riding through the second largest metropolitan area in Arkansas. Unfortunately, most of the vegetation along the trail system is either non-native or worse yet, invasive. Burnetta showed example after example, Japanese stiltgrass, amur honeysuckle, privet, etc. etc. etc. There are a few exceptions. Earlier this summer, I spotted a cardinal flower along the trail in a wetland area north of Walton Ave. as I was cycling into Bentonville. Then there are the two areas where the WCRC has replaced natives mentioned above. And in addition, a few years ago, the Fayetteville Natural Heritage Association led an effort to restore native prairie grasses and flowers in two pastures on the north side of Lake Fayetteville. These are a start, much more needs to be done.



Town Branch Creek Trail at Greathouse Park.

Arkansas Native Plant Society

Business Meeting Minutes

April 14, 2018

La Quinta Inn and Suites

111 East Harrell Drive

Russellville, AR

The Arkansas Native Plant Society held its 2018 Spring business meeting on April 14, 2018, 6:00 PM at the La Quinta Inn and Suites Meeting Room, Russellville, AR.

President Susan Hooks called the meeting to order and thanked the officers of the Society for their work. Field trips were planned for Saturday and Sunday morning and she urged members to sign up for them so that the field trip leaders would know who to expect and how to contact members if there were any change of plans.

The minutes of the Fall meeting were published in Claytonia. Maury Baker moved that we accept the minutes as published and Jennifer Ogle seconded the motion. The motion carried.

Kate Lincourt gave the Treasurer's report and said that we seemed to be on track with our 2018 budget.

Jennifer Ogle said that the Fall meeting would be held October 12-14, 2018. However, the location may change because the hotels in NW Arkansas will be busy and expensive due to a home football game at UAF.

Details for the meeting location and hotels will be announced in Claytonia and on the website.

Kate Lincourt reported that some individual memberships had been processed online using PayPal. We are working to expand the online renewal options for other types of memberships.

Susan Hooks said that the Audubon Native Plant Sale would be held at the Audubon Center in Little Rock April 21, 2018. ANPS will have a table with information and brochures and we will sell hats and T-shirts. Susan said there will be lots of native plants for sale.

Jennifer Ogle said that we had seven applications for Memorial Fund Awards last year and only one application this year. She will expand the list of people who receive the notices next year. Jennifer reviewed the grant request made by Dylan DeRouen, to assess the vascular diversity in Mississippi and Crittenden counties. Dylan will also compare vegetation differences between regions in those counties. Dylan requested \$2,000 to help fund this research. The Awards Committee and the Board recommends that we fund this project. Marvin Fawley moved that we approve the request. Virginia McDaniel seconded the motion. The motion carried.

Susan Hooks thanked Ralph Weber for his work in getting April officially designated by Governor Asa Hutchinson as Arkansas Native Plant Month. Virginia McDaniel

read the Governor's Proclamation. Jennifer Ogle prepared handouts that provided information on nature walks and educational activities throughout the State. A list of the activities can be found on the ANPS website.

Karen Fawley reported that the Herbarium in Monticello was dedicated and has opened. They would like to offer a workshop in the middle of the week to individuals interested in research. Please talk to Karen or Marvin Fawley if you are interested in this type of workshop.

Mike Burns said that he had applications for membership, copies of Claytonia and Member Directories available at his table. He also had lots of ANPS brochures for members who needed them.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.

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!

2018 Fall Treasurers Report						Proposed 2019 Budget
			1 Jan - 23 August 2018			
			Start 2017	➔	\$22,041.32	
	2017 Actual	2018 Budget	2018 Actual as of Aug 23			
INCOME						
Membership Dues	\$4,930.00	\$4,000.00	\$3,670.00			\$4,000.00
Meeting Registration	\$1,180.00	\$1,000.00	\$705.00			\$1,000.00
Plant/Silent Auction	\$3,324.00	\$3,000.00	\$334.50			\$3,000.00
T-Shirt, Hat, Book Sales	\$1,563.00	\$500.00	\$738.00			\$700.00
Contributions	\$737.05	\$0.00	\$13.01			\$0.00
TOTAL	\$11,734.05	\$8,500	\$5,460.51	➔	\$5,460.51	\$8,700.00
EXPENDITURES						
ANPS.Org (website expenses)	-\$13.00	-\$50.00	-\$162.80			-\$150.00
AR Flower & Garden	-\$1,041.86	\$0.00	\$0.00			\$0.00
Claytonia (Print & Distribute 2 Issues)	-\$1,849.98	-\$1,900.00	-\$849.20			-\$1,900.00
Directory (Print and Distribute)	-\$896.21	-\$800.00	\$0.00			-\$800.00
Memorial Awards (Awards/Scholarships)	-\$5,700.00	-\$2,000.00	-\$2,000.00			-\$2,000.00
Grants/Support to Public Gardens	-\$1,593.07	-\$1,000.00	-\$164.08			-\$1,000.00
Meeting expenses (space, copies, speaker,etc.)	-\$823.86	-\$1,000.00	-\$212.60			-\$1,000.00
Ecology Camp	-\$500.00	-\$500.00	-\$500.00			-\$500.00
Bulk Mail	-\$300.23	-\$225.00	-\$225.00			-\$225.00
Supplies/postage/miscellaneous (Brochures)	-\$71.29	-\$300.00	-\$10.03			-\$300.00
T-shirts/Hats	-\$323.03	\$0.00	\$0.00			\$0.00
TOTAL	-\$13,112.53	-\$7,775	-\$4,123.71	➔	-\$4,123.71	-\$7,875.00
			Total as of 23 Aug 2017	➔	\$23,378.12	
Respectfully submitted by Kate Lincourt, Treasurer						
Note: The Arkansas Flower & Garden Show was not a budget item for 2017; it was an approved project.						

Jackie Leatherman and Carol McCorkle attend OCANPS garden tour.



Who doesn't want an old tractor in their native plant garden?

New Members *(Through August 15, 2018)*

Zachery (Zach) Abbott (Monticello, AR)

Alice Armer (Melbourne, AR)

Sharon Boatright (Gassville, AR)

Art Browning (Little Rock, AR)

Margaret Cline (Conway, AR)

Adam Corcoran (Hot Springs, AR)

Catherine Crews (Russellville, AR)

Steve Chidester (Fayetteville, AR)

Judy Dorsey (Arlington, TN)

Amber Falls (Jonesboro, AR)

Ken and Rebecca Goff (Farmington, AR)

Anne Greene (Huntsville, AR)

Toby Hamilton (Hot Springs Village, AR)

Rickie Lee Hicks (Fayetteville, AR)

Barbara Hubbard (Fayetteville, AR)

James Johnson (Monticello, AR)

Linda Leinen (League City, TX)

Mary Beth Morris (Conway, AR)

Faith Morrison (Little Rock, AR)

Leslie Patrick (Conway, AR)

Joleen Perez (Hackett, AR)

Cherrie-Lee Phillip (Little Rock, AR)

Rand Retzloff (Little Rock, AR)

Shelby Ruple (Conway, AR)

Shawn Southerland (White Hall, AR)

Mechel Wall (Pea Ridge, AR)

Sonya Zimmer (Fayetteville, AR)

New Lifetime Members

Janet Fifer (North Little Rock, AR)

Matt Gallagher (Russellville, AR)

Sandy Morris (Little Rock, AR)

Mary Wells (Vilonia, AR)

Gladys Whitney (Little Rock, AR)

ANPS Member Alert!

Native plants are coming to the attention of our congress! The Botany Bill (a.k.a. the Botanical Sciences and Native Plant Materials Research, Restoration, and Promotion Act), with bipartisan support, has been introduced in both the U.S. House and Senate. The bill encourages federal land management agencies to hire botanists, conduct research on native plant materials, and incorporate native plants in federal projects. The bill demonstrates that even federal elected officials are becoming aware that locally adapted natives improve the resiliency, productivity and societal benefits of managed landscapes and natural areas alike.

Senator John Boozman

501-372-7153

<https://www.boozman.senate.gov/public/>

Senator Tom Cotton

501-223-9081

<https://www.cotton.senate.gov/>

ANPS Fall Meeting 2018
October 12-14
Fort Smith, Arkansas

Everyone welcome! Registration is only \$10 (no pre-registration) and begins at 5:00 p.m., Friday, October 12.

MEETING LOCATION

River Valley Nature Center
8300 Wells Lake Rd, Fort Smith, AR 72916
<http://www.rivervalleynaturecenter.com>

HOTEL LOCATION (479) 452-7500

Holiday Inn Express Fort Smith Executive Park
6813 Phoenix Ave, Fort Smith, AR 72903
www.hiexpress.com/fortsmithar

25 rooms have been reserved at the reduced rate of \$89.99 plus tax per night, price guaranteed until August 31. Be sure to mention that you are with the Arkansas Native Plant Society when making your reservation. Make reservations soon!

DINING OPTIONS

Potluck meal Friday and Saturday evenings at the Nature Center, bring a dish or just come and eat! There are also several dining options in the Fort Smith area near the hotel.

EVENING PROGRAMS – River Valley Nature Center

Friday

7:00 p.m. – Annual NATIVE PLANT AUCTION! Bring your native plants, books, homemade jelly, jewelry, or plant art for the auction. Proceeds from the auction support ANPS scholarships, research grants, and small grants programs.

Saturday

6:00 p.m. – Membership Meeting

7:00-7:30 p.m. – Logan Estes, Graduate Student at the University of Arkansas and 2017 ANPS Delzie Demaree Research Grant Recipient, will present “Where are all of Arkansas’ chinquapins? – An ecological assessment of Castanea throughout the state.”

7:30-8:00 p.m. – Dwayne Estes, Professor of Biology at Austin Peay State University and Executive Director of the Southeastern Grasslands Initiative (<https://www.segrasslands.org>), will present the topic “The Southeastern Grasslands Initiative: Charting A New Course for Conservation in the 21st Century.” The Southeastern Grasslands Initiative (SGI) is a collaboration of leaders in international biodiversity conservation led by the Austin Peay State University Center of Excellence for Field Biology, in partnership with the Botanical Research Institute of Texas, North Carolina Botanical Garden, and Roundstone Native Seed. SGI seeks to integrate research, consultation, and education, along with administration of grants, to create innovative solutions to address the multitude of complex issues facing Southeastern grasslands, the most imperiled ecosystems in eastern North America.

8:00-9:00 p.m. – John Manion, Kaul Wildflower Garden Curator of Birmingham Botanical Gardens (<https://www.bbgardens.org>), will speak on the topic “Conversion Therapy...to the Wonder of Native Plants.” As recently as a few decades ago, native plants were the purview of people who wore tied-dyed shirts and burned lots of incense—in other words, a counter-culture. Since that time, there has been a sea change in attitudes towards the importance of our native flora and its habitats. How do we continue this conversion to a deeper understanding that it’s about much more than pretty plants? John will illustrate how he and Birmingham Gardens work to archive this understanding.

FIELD TRIPS

Several field trips are scheduled for Saturday 8:30 a.m. – 5:00 p.m. and Sunday 8:30 a.m. – 12:00 p.m. Saturday and Sunday morning field trips will leave from the hotel at 8:30 a.m. Saturday afternoon field trips will meet at trip locations at 2:00 p.m. You must sign up for field trips on Friday evening to allow for adequate logistical planning. Bring sunscreen, water, and bug spray! Check out <https://anps.org/2018-anps-fall-meeting-information> for up-to-date field trip information!

Contact Jennifer Ogle at ranunculus73@gmail.com or Donna Hanke at djhanke@centurylink.net with any questions.



Save the Date! ANPS Spring Meeting:
Conway, AR May 17-19



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 dphanke@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 klinecourt@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 the Arkansas Native Plant Society. I would like to thank all the members who helped make the spring meeting in Russellville a great success. Donna Hanke worked hard on the accommodations and field trips and speakers (who did a great job!). Jonathan Young, the Field Project Manager for Audubon Arkansas, gave a presentation on the "Native Agriculture to Invigorate Ecosystems Project" and Steve Osborne, President of Friends of Holla Bend National Wildlife Refuge, talked on "Restoring Holla Bend National Wildlife Refuge with Native Grasses". Steve also helped lead a field trip to Holla Bend which made it all the more interesting.

The ANPS organization is planning for a great fall meeting with interesting talks, a plant sale and some wonderful field trips. With the summer rain, I expect we will see lots of wildflowers and maybe some great fall color. These meetings provide some of my favorite outdoor events. I get to visit with wonderful people who have the same interest in wildflowers that I have. There has not been a single meeting where I did not learn something new!

ANPS schedules walks throughout the year which can be found on our website www.anps.org. The trip leaders do a great job. We usually prepare the list of field trips in the spring. If you would like to have a walk in a particular area or want to know where you can see a particular plant please let us know. We can try to find someone in the area to lead a trip.

Visit our website. The newsletters past and present are a great source of information, and you can explore the latest "Know Your Natives" by Sid Vogelpohl.

Remember, you do not have to be an expert to enjoy the Arkansas Native Plant Society. Everyone is welcome!

Sincerely,

Susan Hooks, ANPS President

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