CLAYTONIA

Newsletter of the Arkansas Native Plant Society

Volume 39, No 1
Spring 2019

Special Feature

Barbara Baker created 8,000 posters of Arkansas plants in state collection!

Excerpt and photo from article *by Jerry Butler, Special to the DEMOCRAT-GAZETTE, December 31, 2018.*

Barbara Baker has prepared more than 8,000 plants as posters, for scientific inquiry. Facsimiles of her work have hung as decorations in Gov. Asa Hutchison's office, and they adorn the halls of public buildings. They fill the shelves of the herbarium of the Arkansas Natural Heritage Commission — and yet her name appears nowhere on her work.

That is the way she prefers it. She's a volunteer for the herbarium, a library/museum of Arkansas plants.

Baker receives specimens of weeds, wildflowers, grasses, ferns, trees and shrubs that have been collected by people who traverse Arkansas' woodlands, prairies, neighborhoods and hills to find rare or unusual species in unexpected places. Some of the plant collectors are volunteers such as she, others are professional botanists.

The Arkansas Natural Heritage Commission confirms the identification of the plants, which have spent a few days in a deep freezer, to kill any insects that might chew on the leaves, flowers and seeds.

Each month or so for the last 11 years, Baker and her husband, Maury, have travelled to the commission in Little Rock from their home in Hot Springs Village to pick up cardboard boxes full of the specimens. The boxes may contain as

(Continued on next page)

(Continued from previous page)

many as 200 plant specimens, which have been gently pressed, dried and folded between sheets of newsprint.

After she returns the specimens to the commission, they are again placed in a freezer, for fear they may have been contaminated while in the Bakers' possession. After this quarantine, they reside in the commission's temperature- and humidity-controlled herbarium, (pronounced "herb-air-ee-um") ready to be used in scientific inquiry.

When the Bakers are working to mount plants on posters, much of their home becomes a studio/laboratory for the task.

Newspaper-wrapped specimens are placed along the kitchen wall below a window for easy visibility and access.

On the cabinet top and peninsular bar where food is normally prepared, she paints a sheet of glass with a thin layer of Elmer's Glue-All diluted with water. Then she places the specimen onto the glue so only one side of it gets sticky. Lifting it from the glue, she places it on stiff, 11½- by 16½-inch poster board.

She arranges each plant with its roots, stems, leaves, flowers, seed pods or fruits on the poster, leaving room on the lower right side for a scientific label.

Each specimen is identified with a label. The label contains the plant's scientific name, the common name, the date and time of the day it was collected, the name and number of the collector, the county where it was collected, a description of the location and usually the appropriate GPS coordinates. It also bears the stamp of a qualified person who verified the identification, and in some cases, the results of DNA tests done on the plant specimen. She covers the display with a sheet of wax paper (to prevent the glue from sticking in unwanted places), then presses on a sheet of foam a quarter-inch thick followed by a stiff piece of corrugated cardboard.

After that, the poster goes to the dining-room table where the glued specimens are stacked and pressed again under the weight of a box of sand and heavy books and left to dry.

After hours, or sometimes overnight, she separates the individual sheets containing the specimens and spreads them on a bed in a guest bedroom where they can dry a bit more.

Any loose particles of leaves or flowers that broke away from the specimen and could not be mounted go into envelopes that are sometimes attached to the poster boards.

She completes 10 to 20 specimens in a day. With Maury's help, she places them back into newspaper folders and the cardboard box in which she received them and returns them to the Arkansas Natural Heritage Commission, where she picks up another hundred or so plant specimens.

Unsatisfied to merely place these plants on posters with their scientific and common names, Baker views her work as an opportunity to learn. She tries to remember the information contained on the labeled posters that pass through her kitchen. She is quick to point out, though, that she has not retained it all.

She sees subtle differences among plants in the same family; she knows much about the types of habitat where these plants flourish. She is acquainted with the people who do the work of botany in Arkansas and the craft of floristics, which is the study of which plants appear where.

I have walked beside Baker (looking for birds mostly) in state parks and natural areas. Serious birders, I've observed, frequently become interested in the plants and insects that sustain them. I sometimes ask her about the plants growing at our feet. She answers most of my questions, and can recall a plant's supposed medicinal value, the origins of names and appearance in other seasons.

She knows the leaves, flowers and fruits of many plants. She sees herself as a student, not a scientist or teacher. Like all good scientists, she understands that the diameter of her knowledge is a measure of the circumference of her ignorance. She talks much more about what she has yet to learn than about her considerable storehouse of knowledge.

The work Baker does is not high-tech. It requires a good bit of time, a steady hand, an artistic eye and commitment to detail. Theo Witsell, botanist/ecologist for the natural heritage commission and director of its herbarium, trained her and other volunteers from the ranks of the Arkansas Native Plant Society to mount the specimens in 2003.

"From among that cadre of volunteers I saw right away," Witsell said, "that she would excel above others at the work."

Witsell explained that in 2005 the herbarium began trying to obtain certification with the Index Herbariorum, the official database of worldwide herbaria maintained by the New York Botanical Garden. One requirement for recognition was that the herbarium include at least 5,000 processed specimens, and it had cataloged only about 2,000.

"We had collected many more species that were as yet unprepared for study in the way botanists prefer,

(Continued on next page)

(Continued from previous page)

but we didn't have time to do the work. Barbara Baker is the person who got us over the hump," he said.

Just before New Year's 2010, the herbarium reached 5,000 processed specimens. "Now we are certified, have more than 14,000 specimens," Witsell said. Because it is a certified herbarium, whenever a specimen from the collection is cited in a scientific publication, the acronym "ANHC" is used.

Baker has prepared more than half of all the specimens in the herbarium. "We have attempted to recognize her in some public way for her valuable contribution, but she has deferred," Witsell said.

Brant Portner

University of Arkansas, Monticello

Aileen McWilliams Scholarship

$2,000 Award

Brant, a master's student in the School of Forest Resources at UA-Monticello, has a strong interest in natural resources management and conservation. His thesis focuses on the effects of prescribed burning on oak mortality and sprouting in frequently burned upland oak-hickory stands in the Arkansas Ozarks.

Brant says, that like many of us, his current interests have their roots in his childhood. He spent a lot of time in the woods with his parents and grandparents, who often took him outside to pick and collect everything from wintergreen berries to add to the Christmas cranberry relish to walnuts for the dinner table in the fall. During these adventures in the woods, he quickly picked up an appreciation for plants and the skills to identify them. This translated into his time in the Boy Scouts where he continued to learn outdoor skills. Brant worked at his summer camp's Ecology and Conservation Center where he taught merit badges like Plant Science and Forestry–and where he could take scouts on short hikes to identify trees and to learn about photosynthesis on the molecular level.

Update: Brant Portner graduated in December, 2018 from the University of Arkansas at Monticello with a master's degree in Forest Resources. He currently works for the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, working on controlling the non-native invasive tree-of heaven (*Ailanthus altissima*), the primary host of the invasive insect, the spotted lanternfly (*Lycorma delicatula*).

Letter to the Officers and Members of the Arkansas Native Plant Society,

I want to thank all of you for awarding me the Delzie Demaree Research Grant. This grant, in addition to scholarships offered, aids in filling a gap that most students face today, which includes the rising costs of education and the cost of conducting research. Awards like these give students like myself a safety net that will benefit my financial well-being and research efforts. Not everyone is lucky to be in a state where such organizations are willing to fund students and projects. Today, we often see a lack of focus on botany and better understanding/ conserving native flora. This funding helps us to continue this much-needed research. The issues facing our native ecosystems seem to be ever increasing yet fail to get mainstream coverage. Luckily there are groups like ANPS that understand these issues and are willing to do something about it.

Although I was only able to attend two meetings of the ANPS, I enjoyed making so many friends and learning so much information. I believe that those meetings will be some of my fondest memories of Arkansas (well, I did enjoy burning the forest, but you will all be hearing more about that in the near future!).

Again, thank you all for being such welcoming, fun people and assisting me with my education.

Sincerely,
Brant Portner

Oaks and Fire: An Important Relationship in the Ozarks

By Brant Portner

If you've ever been to an ANPS meeting, I'm sure you've heard about the wonders of prescribed fire. In other words, whenever someone has lectured about prairies, glades, and many other plant communities found in Arkansas, you have most likely learned that fire played a historic ecological role in maintaining them.

Fires started by lightning and Native Americans provided regular disturbances in various ecosystems that an array of species adapted to over the millennia to the point that they even relied on fire. Not only were fires important in many areas of lower elevation across the state, but they seem to have been common in more upland sites, such as the Ozark Mountains. We know this because we can look back in time over the last few hundred years via fire-scarred trees, as well as historical accounts of the area before widespread European settlement. For example, in 1818 Henry Schoolcraft explored the Ozarks and noted "hills crowned with oaks," ridges "covered thinly with yellow pine, and shrubby oaks," and central plateaus with "highland prairie, with little lumber, or underbrush and covered with grass." That doesn't sound like the Ozarks we know today!

So, it appears that fire was much more common in upland forests historically than it is today, and we are seeing negative effects, just as we do in other plant communities, where fire was once more common. Without fire, we see that glades are being taken over by trees like eastern red-cedar (*Juniperus virginiana*) and prairies are mere remnants of what they used to be, as well as being less biologically diverse. In upland oak-hickory forests, we are witnessing conditions becoming increasingly shaded and moist due to increased tree density. This change in the microclimate and resulting change in species composition has been coined "mesophication," where species that like dry, sunnier conditions, such as oaks (*Quercus* spp.), are being outcompeted in the understory by species that like more shaded, moist conditions, such as red maple (*Acer rubrum*). Traditionally, those latter, mesophytic species have been restricted to more moist sites, such as areas near water and in bottomlands. Because of widespread fire suppression they have increased in upland forests where fire-adapted species were historically more prevalent.

An oak-hickory stand in the Ozark Highlands that has been burned every 3 years since 2005. This picture was taken during one of the burns.

Oaks play an important role in these upland oak-hickory forests as they provide hard mast (acorns) and habitat for a number of diverse wildlife species, chiefly birds and mammals. They also provide food and habitat for countless species of native insects which form the base of many food webs. Additionally, oaks provide a very important and valuable type of timber that makes up a vital sector of Arkansas' economy.

Now that we have some background information on the history and value of fire in upland forests as well as why oaks are an important genus, I want to share some information I learned through my graduate research at the University of Arkansas at Monticello. To better understand how we can give oaks a competitive

(Continued on next page.)

(Continued from previous page.) advantage over mesophotic species that appear to be gaining dominance in these forests, we utilized research plots that were partially harvested (meaning, the canopy was partially opened, allowing sufficient sunlight to reach the understory) in the 1990s in Savoy, Arkansas (just west of Fayetteville). These plots have been burned every 3 years since 2005. Over a period of 3 days in the late dormant season (April), we burned these plots and measured and monitored everything from tree height and diameter, to flame temperatures, to the duration of the burn, and much more. The goal was to see which, if any, of these variables explained whether an individual tree stem was topkilled (that's when the fire kills off all above-ground plant tissues). We hypothesized that oaks would survive the fire better than red maples. If true, this would allow oaks to persist in the regeneration pool while removing some of the red maple competition.

Looking from the inside of a burn unit (1 year after the burn) out toward unburned forest. Note the increased density of the forest in the unburned area, as well as the presence of invasive Japanese stilt grass (Microstegium vimineum), compared to the more open area with oak regeneration where the fire burned.

After many months of reading papers and analyzing data, we found that there were some important factors that played into some oaks surviving more than others. One factor was the groundline diameter (GLD) of each individual. The GLD is what you think it is, the diameter of each individual right at ground level. As the GLD increases, the probability that an individual will survive being topkilled also increases. In other words, the bigger the diameter of the tree, the more fire resistant it is. Some may say: "well, duh!" but my research focused on seedlings and saplings, not large trees, an important stage for trees trying to reach the mid story and eventually the canopy. I found that at around 5 cm GLD, all oak groups (red and white oaks) had a >50% probability of surviving while red maple survival probabilities were around 10-15% lower. At smaller GLDs, all species had a lower and more similar survival probability and at larger GLDs, they had higher and more similar survival probabilities. The sweet spot seems to be in the middle, at around 5 cm DBH (diameter at breast height). If land managers have oak seedlings or saplings around 5 cm DBH, frequent burning should favor oaks over red maples, thus turning back the tide of mesophication because larger quantities of oaks are surviving versus unwanted mesic species.

Other factors were also found to be important in determining oak survival. Shorter flame residency times (duration) resulted in the highest survival rates. If a fire spreads somewhat quickly over a given area and those flames are near an individual tree for a short period of time (let's say 10 minutes), the survival rate will be high. Again, "duh!", but what is important here is that I found that at those short durations, oaks had 20-25% higher survival probabilities than red maples. At longer durations, all oaks and red maples had lower and more similar survival probabilities. This shows the value and effect of frequent fire: residency times are usually shorter as there are less fuels (litter, duff, and woody debris) in a given area and thus the flames will travel across that area more quickly without having large amounts of fuels to burn (think of some leaves burning as opposed to a pile of logs: there is a shorter residency time

(Continued on next page.)

(Continued from previous page.)

for those lighter fuels).

I found that some papers only analyze oaks according to the red and white oak groupings, but looking at individual species yields many more details. For example, a southern red oak (*Quercus falcata*, in the red oak group) actually had the lowest probability of surviving topkill, even worse than red maple! More work on the numerous oak species found in the Ozarks is clearly needed to tease out how these species differ from each other in terms of their fire responses. Regardless, it seems that lumping all the oaks together in their respective groups may cause some information to be lost and is "generalizing" their fire responses.

All this boils (burns?) down to some important conclusions. At around 5 cm DBH under short residency fires, oaks seem to have much better probabilities of surviving topkill than their red maple competitors, and researchers need to look in detail at fire responses of individual species. Just like many other places in Arkansas, fire was historically an important natural process in Ozark forests and needs to be incorporated into modern management plans! We are getting better with utilizing prescribed fire as a useful management tool and I think the future is looking bright as long as we are looking to fire for future conservation!

Above right: Brant Portner in fire suit.

Bottom right: Crack in the Rock. Photo by Eric Hunt. See article on next page.

Crack in the Rock

By Eric Hunt and Virginia McDaniel

Crack in the Rock field trip photo by Virginia McDaniel.
Below: Osage orange and grape fern photos by Eric Hunt.

On a misty but pleasant October morning a number of ANPSers set off to the woods north of Lee Creek Reservoir (just north of Fort Smith) to find interesting native plants and a bonus of an interesting geologic feature. A sign at the entrance provided a trail map as well as drawings of Big Foot and several species of sea monster thought to inhabit Lee Creek Reservoir. We preferred to take on Big Foot and began the walk along the Homestead Trail through dense eastern red cedar (*Juniperus virginiana*), transitioning into a typical oak-hickory mesic forest. A few of us were distracted by some scraggily plants trying to flower in spite of the dense shade: some asters (*Symphiotrichum* sp.) and elephant's foot (*Elephantopus* sp.). The entrance sign had a wonderful Walt Whitman quote: "Keep your face always toward the sunshine and the shadows will fall behind you" which was hard to honor in this dense shade, so we kept on.

The Crack in the Rock trail forked off and we headed down to a creek. We descended through a lovely late fall forest of mostly oak and hickory. Fall asters (*Symphiotrichum* spp.), dittany (*Cunila origanoides*), and the last blooms of the goldenrods (*Solidago* spp.) were scattered here and there along the side of the trail and the grapeferns (*Sceptridium dissectum*, formerly *Botrichium dissectum*) were also up and out, still towards the beginning of their unconventional hibernal life cycle . We passed an impressively large patch of narrowleaf gumplant (*Grindelia lanceolata*) in full fruit on the trail. In the floodplain we found a couple of Osage oranges (*Maclura pomifera*). We run into Osage orange fairly often on ANPS hikes, but this time we found a fruit that had been completely torn apart and eaten. I had not seen this before and my mind went to Big Foot. But a quick internet search has implicated squirrels. How ordinary!

We headed up the trail and were distracted by a banded tussock moth caterpillar (*Halysidota tessellaris*) on hophornbeam (*Ostrya virginiana*). At the top of the ascent the trail leveled off and left us on a large flat mountain top. A steep cliff to the west led to the creek below and to the east was a strange gash in the bedrock. A Crack in the Rock! This interesting geologic feature is a slice through sandstone formed out of the Arkoma Basin. It was nice to have a little geology along with plants.

On the way down the ripe fruit of Spanish needles (*Bidens bipinnata*) were very common trailside, looking like dark mysterious fireworks explosions. We made it out to the cars just as the skies opened up and a deluge of rain was with us for the rest of the day.

Pollinator Gardens

Mid-America Science Museum

By Virginia McDaniel

Mary Brown, Ouachita National Forest wildlife biologist, works with kids in the Science After School program to plant a foxglove beardtongue in the pollinator gardens at Mid-America Science Museum.

On March 6, 2019 wildlife biologist Mary Brown of the Ouachita National Forest and forestry technician Virginia McDaniel of the Southern Research Station teamed up with Mid-America Science Museum's Science After School program to plant two more pollinator gardens at the museum. This brings a total of five pollinator gardens to the museum grounds. The kids got their hands in the dirt digging holes and planting about 40 native plants. They even found a few worms and grubs in the soil–which excited them!

Plant species included Arkansas ironweed (*Vernonia arkansana*), Bush's poppy-mallow (*Callirhoe bushii* – a state-listed species), cream wild indigo (*Baptisia bracteata*), foxglove beardtongue (*Penstemon digitalis*), Missouri coneflower (*Rudbeckia missouriensis*), rough blazing-star (*Liatris aspera*), shrubby St. John's-wort (*Hypericum prolificum*), and whorled milkweed (*Asclepias verticillata*). These added to plants already planted by McDaniel, Diamond Lake Master Naturalists, and Garland County Master Gardeners earlier this winter. Those included bluebells (*Mertensia virginica*), columbine (*Aquilegia canadensis*), field pussytoes (*Antennaria neglecta* – a state listed species), short-tooth mountain-mint (*Pycnanthemum muticum*), and wild geranium (*Geranium maculatum*). Plants were purchased with funding from a grant from the Arkansas Native Plant Society and donated by Don Ford, a member and former treasurer of the Arkansas Native Plant Society.

The native species planted will flower at different times of year thus providing a constant source of nectar for pollinators. The diversity of species will also provide host plants for the larval stage of many butterfly species. For example, field pussytoes is the host plant for the gulf fritillary, skippers eat legumes like cream wild indigo, and milkweed, of course, is the host plant for the legendary monarch butterfly.

The pollinator gardens will dovetail perfectly with a new program called Nectar Connectors: A Nature's Notebook Campaign (https://www.usanpn.org/nn/NectarConnectors) in which the students attending Science After School will participate. Students pick a native plant species and their job is to document when it emerges (i.e. becomes available for caterpillars), when it flowers (i.e. when nectar and pollen become available to pollinators), and when it fruits (i.e. becomes food for other wildlife). They will also use a mobile app called Nature's Notebook to track plant and insect related observations. It's a project of the USA National Phenology Network "Taking the Pulse of Our Planet" and according to Christi "Kiki" Hodges, museum educator, these students are the first participants in Arkansas.

Additionally, McDaniel worked with Executive Director Diane LaFollette and Exhibit Designer Lori Arnold to complete edits on five interpretive signs about pollinators titled The Diverse Pollinator Garden, Finding Nectar, Flower Morphology, The Importance of Native Plants, and Critical Food Webs. Signs were developed last fall by botany interns Rachel Froehlich (author) and Corey Skeens (illustrator), with assistance from Forest Botanist Susan Hooks and McDaniel. If you are in the Hot Springs area come to Mid-America Science Museum and check them out on the walkway into the museum.

This collaborative effort by a diverse group of organizations will hopefully support and maintain a diverse group of pollinators and other wildlife and help kids appreciate the natural world that surrounds them.

Ginny Masullo, Genie McFarland, Brent Baker, Deb Bartholomew, Steve Holst, Janice LaBrie, Frank Reuter, Mary Reuter, Jim Dudley saying goodbye at the OCANPS Harmony Mountain November 2018 retreat. Burnetta Hinterthuer also attended and is credited with taking the photo.

OCANPS Harmony Mountain Retreat November 3-5, 2018

By Burnetta Hinterthuer

We always look forward to our annual fall meeting at Harmony Mountain in Newton County. We shared a scrumptious potluck with enough food to last for Friday evening, Saturday lunch, and Saturday evening meals, a plant auction raising money for our conservation causes, a business meeting, and we hiked as well as enjoyed hours of talking and catching up on each others' lives.

Business Meeting: We are happy to announce the election of Eric Fuselier as the President of OCANPS. Eric is an Environmental Engineer, Master Naturalist, plant lover, wilderness expert and skills teacher, a former activities director at ONSC, and very enthusiastic. He is married and has two daughters. Thanks Eric for agreeing to lead us into the new year. Ginny Masullo will remain as Vice President, Mary Reuter as Treasurer, Janice LaBrie as photographer and historian, and Burnetta as Secretary and Newsletter Editor.

We voted to donate $300 to the Arkansas Audubon Halberg Ecology Camp at Camp Clearfork and $100 to the Ozarks Natural Science Center. In addition, Mary sent a check to reserve Harmony Mountain for next year. The place still has more separate bedrooms and bathrooms than other rentals we have found in the area.

President Eric Fuselier, Historian Janice LaBrie, and Secretary/ Newsletter Editor Burnetta Hinterthuer.

Field Trip to Lake Fort Smith, ANPS Fall Meeting, 2018

By Donna Hanke

Lake Fort Smith field trip group on Oct. 13, 2018.

Bruno and I chose this field trip for a number of reasons. First of all, we had never been to the lake, and secondly, with impending, stormy weather, we thought it was far enough north of Fort Smith to escape the rainstorm–a good decision on both parts.

Lake Fort Smith is one of two storage areas of the watershed for the water supply of Fort Smith. Because of this, swimming, water skiing, stand-up paddle boarding and jet skiing are not allowed on the lake. (Germs are difficult to treat and remove from drinking water.)

Fishing, however, is allowed and, although we are not fisher folk, the fact that the lake is stocked with walleye is enough to think about getting gear and a license!

We visited with our guide in the state park visitor center and then took a fairly-new trail, which doubled back to the road and finally traveled along the lake and then back to the visitor center.

Among the plants observed were the crippled crane fly orchid. These showed us just their leaves. We should expect their flowers in August, after a soaking summer rain.

We also saw red maple, false Solomon's seal, prostrate tick trefoil, grape fern, three different asters–late purple, calico and manyray–hawkweed, frostweed or white crown beard, stonesedge, farkleberry, Carolina buckthorn or Indian-cherry, redcedar, redbud, black hickory, hop-hornbeam, southern red oak and white oak.

Along the way we saw some interesting fungi such as earth stars, turkey tails and some LBMs–little brown mushrooms!

On the way back to Fort Smith, we were greeted by other ANPS members who told us that the afternoon field trips had been cancelled. This rarely happens, but there were a number of speakers who filled in the blanks during the afternoon meeting at the Fort Smith Nature Center. By the next morning, good weather had returned, as had the Sunday morning field trips.

Lake Fort Smith guide pauses with Donna Hanke, Susan Hooks and Sharon Fergusson while they examine some turkey tails.

Sid Vogelpohl's Native Plant Garden

By Donna Hanke

Sunday morning of the Fall, 2018 meeting brought us to Sid Vogelpohl's home and gardens. I use the plural form here because Sid has cultivated numerous native plants around his hillside home. After this tour, though, we drove to an extension of his property, connected but not accessible by foot. This lower part embraces a stream and then begins the climb up Mt. Magazine. We were able to cross the water and remain dry, due to the bridge Sid built several years ago.

This trip was special for me because it was a revisit to the site. Not only was it memorable for this reason, it was also the only time our granddaughter was able to participate in an ANPS field trip, on April 16, 2011. June is now a senior at Dover High School and her schedule leaves us out of breath!

Rarely do we get to take a field trip in more than one season, so October 14, 2018 brought us a different set of blooms. It also brought us dry skies, something that was missing the afternoon before, when our hikes were in front of the screen in the Fort Smith Nature Center. (Incidentally, we were fortunate to have a number of pinch-hitters at the last moment due to the downpours.)

Sid writes that the first hike, that morning, was "on and below the ridge-top with a return to the house area for a view of Mt. Magazine and to visit the garden area. The second hike was in the floodplain and creek area (Short Mountain Creek) 200 feet below the ridge-top. That hike included various natural habitats ranging from wooded uplands, partial to full-sun, south-facing glades, wooded lowlands, an abandoned stream channel (wetland), and a perennial stream (riparian). An inventory of the 50 acres of property totals 50 trees, 30 shrubs, 350 forbs, and 16 ferns, along with woodland and prairie grasses and sedges."

Sid has also included a plant list. For space requirements, and because most of our group members are "bilingual," I'm listing just the common names: Cardinal Flower, Ghost Plant/ Indian Pipe, Lizard's Tail, Blue Sage, Yellow Leaf-Cup, Fragrant Aster, White Heath Aster, Boott's Goldenrod, Downy Ragged Goldenrod, Wreath Goldenrod, Crane-fly Orchid, Grass-Leaf Arrowhead, Flowering Spurge, Monkey Flower, Manyray Aster, Late Purple Aster, Drummond's Aster, Elm-Leaf Goldenrod, Rough/Western Goldenrod, Bead/ Sensitive Fern, Hairy Lip Fern, Marginal Wood Fern, Lady Fern, Wooly Lip Fern, Royal Fern, Big Bluestem, Indian Grass, Hidden/Rough Dropseed, Little Bluestem, River Cane, Sparkleberry, Spicebush, Deerberry and Strawberry Bush.

Left: ANPS members pause on Sid Vogelpohl's bridge at the base of Mt. Magazine.

Below: Indian pipe (aka Ghost Plant and Corpse Plant), (Monotropa uniflora).

OCANPS members Janice LaBrie, Genie Moffett, Brent Baker, Eric Fuselier, Deb Bartholomew, Burnetta Hinterthuer, Jim Dudley, Steve Holst at beginning of Sweden Creek hike.

Sweden Creek Falls

By Burnetta Hinterthuer

Saturday, during the OCANPS annual retreat, several of us decided to drive an hour to Sweden Creek Falls. Rain had fallen during the first part of the week and the fall colors were at their peak. We expected the falls to be flowing, and they were. Everyone else in the immediate area must have had the same thought, for we had a hard time finding a parking place. Along the trail, we found a few long-blooming asters, goldenrods, and a beautiful tall thistle. Most of us took advantage of the falls in the background for a quick photo. his is always a beautiful hike, but it was an especially wonderful day to share on a November afternoon.

OCANPS Wednesday Wildflower Walks:

The last two years Bob Morgan has led walks along the Greenway Trail on Wednesday afternoons. We found that the dominant vegetation along the trail was introduced invasive species and by the end of last summer, we decided to change our strategy this year. The hikes will be to natural areas in Northwest Arkansas that have less human disturbance, beginning after work at 6 p.m. and ending at night fall. Eric Fuselier and Nate Weston will be the leaders and we hope that you can join them. These are always enjoyable and we learn a lot no matter what we encounter.

April 3, 6pm-dark, Lake Wilson, Fayetteville: Park on the dam. Nate Weston from Beaver Watershed Alliance will show us some spring ephemerals on the lake. To RSVP or for further instructions, nate@beaverwatershed.alliance.org.

April 10, 6pm-dark, Lake Atalanta: Meet Eric Fuselier at the pavilion on the south side of the road as you get to the park. Contact Eric for further information or to RSVP at EricFuse81@gmail.com.

April 17, 6pm-dark, Mt. Kessler Regional Park, Ground Cherry Trail: Meet Nate Weston at the parking lot south of the soccer fields and east of the baseball fields at the south side of the park. Nate will lead a hike to see plants along the stream restoration project.

April 24, 6pm-dark, Tanyard Creek: Meet Eric Fuselier at the parking lot.

May 1, 6pm-dark, Cato Springs Trail: Meet Nate Weston at the public parking area on the south side of W Cato Springs Rd., between the bridge and S. Garland Ave.

May 8, 6pm-dark, Rogers North Loop Trail: Meet Eric Fuselier at Cambridge Park at the end of N 37th St. in Rogers.

May 15, 6pm-dark, Mt. Sequoyah Woods: Meet Nate Weston at the trailhead parking lot at the bottom of Mt. Sequoyah.

May 22, 6pm-dark, World Peace Wetland Prairie, Fayetteville.

RESTORATION at BEN GEREN PARK

Fall 2018 Field Trip *By Susan Hardin*

For nearly two years, golf course superintendent Jay Randolph has been transforming sections of Ben Geren Golf Course back to prairie, in an area of Fort Smith known as Massard Prairie. This grassland, historically about 10,500 acres in size, was first described by Thomas Nuttall in *A Journal of Travels into the Arkansas Territory* during the year 1819. As is true of most of our prairies, Massard has largely been destroyed. In fact, the last remnants of high-quality prairie are currently owned by real estate developers. Attendees joined Jay to hear the fascinating story of Massard Prairie and see what he is doing to save as much of this rare habitat as possible during the 1-mile round trip walk on mowed paths, then uphill to a historic rock silo and overlook area. Trip Leaders: Jay Randolph and Brent Baker.

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 May 2019, as ARKANSAS NATIVE PLANT MONTH.

2018 ANPS/OCANPS
Spring & Summer Events
Welcome All!

April 13, 9:00 a.m.
Lost Valley

Meet Kurt Cecil and his Northwest Arkansas Community College botany class at Lost Valley parking lot at 9:00 a.m. provided the trail has re-opened by then! We will explore the amazing flora of Lost Valley in the spring. RSVP Burnetta at wbhint@gmail.com.

April 20, 9:00 a.m. -1:00 p.m.
ES Community Center
44 Kingshighway, Eureka Springs

Eureka Springs Native Plant Garden Project's 4th Annual Native Plant Faire will include vendors, exhibitors, food, and speakers. Come visit, learn, eat, and buy native plants!

April 20, 9:30 a.m.
Fourche Bottoms, Little Rock

Join Eric Hunt in the Fourche Bottoms (approximately 1800 acre bottomland forest in the floodplain of Fourche Creek on the south side of Little Rock and widely considered to be the largest urban wetland in the United States). The bottoms feature old growth Bald Cypress and a rich hickory-oak forest with numerous uncommon tree and wildflower species.

Explore the north side of the bottoms on a new trail leading west from Interstate Park. We should see numerous uncommon species, such as Copper Iris, Water Elm, Overcup Oak, Water Hickory, Swamp Leatherflower, and Spring Spider Lily. If water levels are low enough there is at least one old growth Bald Cypress that can be visited.

Directions: Take I-30 exit 135 (65th Street). Go east on 65th Street for approx ¼ mile to where it dead-ends on Arch Street. Turn left to go north on Arch Street for approx two miles to the Chester Street entrance on your left. Stay on Chester Street driving through Interstate Park. Use parking area to the right before you cross over the railroad tracks on the northwest side of Interstate Park. We will start and end from this parking lot. Wear long pants, sturdy hiking shoes or boots and bring water, snacks/lunch, and insect repellent. The trails may be muddy with standing water in places. RSVP Eric at ericinlr@gmail.com or 415-225-6561.

April 26 – 27
Botanical Garden of the Ozarks Plant Sale

Members are invited to attend on Friday, April 26, 5:00-8:00 p.m. The event will open to the public on Saturday, April, 27, 8:00 a.m.-12:00 p.m.

April 27, 10:00 a.m.
Trigger Gap on the Kings River

Meet at 10:00 a.m. at Harts Grocery Store parking lot (across from McDonald's) on Hwy 62 in Eureka Spring. We will travel to the trails at Rockspire, located at Trigger Gap on the Kings River, an intentional community dedicated to permaculture and conservation. There will explore the trails and wildflowers and then enjoy a tour of the community while hearing about its vision, history and latest developments. Contact Jim Dudley for further details at jimdudley0729@gmail.com.

April 27, 10:00 a.m.
Ozark National Forest near Pedestal Rocks

We are extremely lucky to have ANPS member Vicki Hall offer her property in the Ozark National Forest for a spring wildflower hike. We will explore trails along Raspberry Creek where spring wildflowers and trees should be nearing their peak. Due to the sensitive nature of the habitat this hike is limited to 10 confirmed participants.

Directions: Take I-40 exit 94 in Atkins. Drive north on AR 105 for approx 15 miles. Continue north on AR 27 for 18 miles. Turn left (west) on Smyrna Road for approx 4 miles. Note: There is no cell service starting on Smyrna Road. Please RSVP and confirm directions prior to Saturday the 27th.

Wear long pants, sturdy hiking shoes or boots and bring water, snacks/lunch, and insect repellent. The trails may be muddy with standing water in places. RSVP Eric at ericinlr@gmail.com or 415-225-6561.

May 4, 7:00 a.m. – 10:30 a.m.
NW AR Wetland Ecology Tour, Woolsey Wet Prairie Sanctuary, Fayetteville

Meet at the Wastewater Treatment Plant for an introduction to Woolsey Prairie's historical and present day significance in the ecology of Northwest Arkansas and to meet with scientists who will discuss the intricate relationships as we hike the prairie. Contact Eric at EricFuse81@gmail.com for further information.

ANPS is a Bronze Level sponsor for The Society of Wetland Scientists' South Central Chapter's 2019 NWA Wetland Ecology Tour. The event includes local experts in botany, ornithology, and herpetology leading educational hikes in their areas of expertise as it relates to Woolsey Wet Prairie. Bronze Level is a $250 contribution ($170 check and $80 in t-shirts to be used for door prizes).

May 4, 10:00 a.m.
Devil's Knob-Devil's Backbone Natural Area

Join Eric Hunt to explore the new trail at Devil's Knob Natural Area in Izard County.

Located about 10 miles southwest of Melbourne in the Ozark Mountains, Devil's Knob-Devil's Backbone Natural Area includes limestone, dolomite, and sandstone glades, woodlands, and bluffs. Local topography includes an uplifted ridge with two knolls joined by a saddle known as Devil's Backbone. Glades and bluffs on the natural area support several rare plant species and the bluffs are home to a number of very old Ashe's juniper trees, the largest measuring 30 inches or more in diameter.

This loop trail starts and ends at the trailhead, located near the interpretive sign kiosk west of the gravel parking area. The trail takes visitors past Ashe's juniper trees, some hundreds of years old; through open glades, which support numerous wildflowers when in season; and underneath shelter bluffs, which include interesting rock formations. Beautiful views from rocky outcrops and vistas can be seen at many points along the trail.

Directions: Travel north on State Highway 9 from Mountain View approximately 15 miles. Turn left on Mt. Olive Access Road and travel 1.3 miles to the natural area sign and small clearing on either side of the road for parking.

Wear long pants, sturdy hiking shoes or boots and bring water, snacks/lunch, and insect repellent. The start of the trail is moderately strenuous with a steep climb to the top of the backbone. Once on the backbone, the remainder of the trail is relatively flat.

RSVP Eric at ericinlr@gmail.com or 415-225-6561. More info on the Natural Area: http://www.naturalheritage.com/natural-areas/devil-39-s-knob-devil-39-s-backbone-natural-area

May 11, 10:00 a.m.
Ozark Natural Science Center

Eric Fuselier will lead a hike to explore the botanical wonders of spring at Ozark Natural Science Center. We will see Ozark Chinquapins and sandstone glade habitats. RSVP Eric at EricFuse81@gmail.com.

May 11, 9:30 a.m.
William Kirsch Preserve within Ranch North Woods

Join Eric Hunt to explore one of the highest quality flatwood forests in Arkansas. The 234 acre preserve owned by The Nature Conservancy has beautiful views of Pinnacle Mountain (the preserve adjoins the state park), almost 2 miles of shoreline along the Little Maumelle River, and lovely woods and fields— in particular, a riparian woodland dominated by the two most picturesque species of Arkansas hickories, shag-bark and the uncommon nutmeg hickory. We will also see two of the most beautiful oaks - overcup and burr.

Spring wildflowers will be in abundance, and we should be able to see three different species of iris in bloom. There is also an infrequently seen *Clematis* and an uncommon *Penstemon* found in this preserve. Trails are flat, and the walking easy.

Directions: Cantrell Road/Arkansas Highway 10 in west Little Rock, go north on Ranch Boulevard about 3/4 mile to the gate and parking area. The turn-off on Ranch Boulevard is approximately 2 miles west of the red light at the junction of Cantrell Road with Pinnacle Valley Road.

RSVP Eric at ericinlr@gmail.com or 415-225-6561.

May 25 9:30 a.m.
Terre Noire Natural Area

Join Austin Klais and Kelly Bufkin on a hike through a high quality, blackland prairie-woodland complex. This Natural Area hosts a variety of habitats and is a prime

example of the historic matrix of habitats that occurred throughout southwestern Arkansas, rich in natural diversity and beauty.

Wear long pants, a wide brimmed hat, sturdy hiking shoes or boots and bring water, snacks/lunch, and insect repellent. Expect a moderate hike with rolling hills.

Directions: Take I-30 exit 73. Go west on AR 8/51/Pine Street and turn left (south) onto AR 26/51/Hollywood Road. Drive down Hollywood Road for approximately 4.5 miles. At the split of Highways 51 and 26, the parking area will be on the right (north). GPS coordinates for the parking area are 34.094629, -93.167679.

RSVP Austin at atmklais@gmail.com or (501) 425-1985.

June 1 9:30 a.m.
Miller County Sandhills Natural Area

Join Austin Klais for a hike through the Miller County Sandhills, a truly unique area in the southwestern reaches of Arkansas. The flora here includes seeps, forest, woodlands, and sandhills grasslands with many species characteristic of eastern Texas. This Natural Area also supports more rare species than any other Natural Area in the state.

Wear long pants, hat, sturdy hiking shoes or boots and bring water, snacks/lunch, and insect repellent. The terrain is gently rolling to flat but there are no trails so we will explore the area via old logging roads.

Directions: From Texarkana travel south on U.S. HWY 71 to State HWY 237. Travel south about 13.6 miles. The natural area is on the west side of State HWY 237. A primitive parking area is located about 0.8 mile south of the junction with State HWY 134 (County Road 434) on the west side of the road.

RSVP Austin at atmklais@gmail.com or (501) 425-1985.

June 2, 3:30 p.m.
Prairie Grove Battlefield Tree Walk

Join Audrey Weymiler and Mike McMullin to discover the diversity of trees present in the park. Meet at the parking lot near the Visitor Center. If you would like to visit after the tour, join them afterward at Coyles (across from the park). RSVP Audrey at Audrey-jane56@hotmail.com.

June 22 9:30 a.m.
Warren Prairie Natural Area

Join Austin Klais for a walk through towering pines woodlands, saline barrens, and other unique Coastal Plain habitats. Warren Prairie Natural area, located in Drew and Bradley Counties in southeastern Arkansas, is a host to diverse plant communities with excellent examples of grassland vegetation as well as threatened and endangered species.

Wear long pants, hat, sturdy shoes, bring water, snacks/lunch, and insect repellent. Waterproof boots are strongly recommended, as this is a seasonally wet prairie. We will begin along the trail from the parking lot.

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). GPS coordinates for the parking area are 33.579900, -91.986484.

RSVP Austin at atmklais@gmail.com or (501) 425-1985.

June 29 9:30 a.m.
Cherokee Prairie Natural Area

Join Austin Klais for a hike though one of the best remnant tracts of tallgrass prairie in the Arkansas River Valley. This area was once part of a large prairie complex that extended throughout the Arkansas River Valley. If time allows, we will stop by Flanagan Prairie Natural Area.

The hike will be easy to moderate. Wear long pants, a wide brimmed hat, sturdy hiking shoes or boots and bring water, snacks/lunch, and insect repellent.

Directions: From Charleston, head north on Highway 217 for approximately 2.5 miles. At the intersection of Arkansas 60 and Arkansas 217, turn left (west) on Highway 60. Drive about 0.5 miles west on Highway 60 and the parking area will be on the left (south). GPS coordinates for the parking area are 35.335424, -94.047442.

RSVP Austin at atmklais@gmail.com or (501) 425-1985.

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

The Nature Conservancy's Smith Creek Preserve

By Eric Hunt

The first ANPS hike of 2019 was a rousing success! Jennifer Ogle and Eric Hunt led a group of about a dozen hikers down to Elise Falls and back at The Nature Conservancy's Smith Creek Preserve, in Newton County on February 16, 2019. Smith Creek Preserve is just over 1,300 acres in size and lies above Sherfield Cave, winter home to the largest Arkansas colony of the federally endangered Indiana bat (*Myotis sodalis*). The forest within the preserve provides vital foraging and roosting habitat for this and another endangered species, the gray bat (*Myotis gricesescens*), and helps protects water quality in Smith Creek and the nearby Buffalo River.

Photo by Kevin Middleton.

The goal of the day's hike was to learn how to better identify trees and shrubs from their winter appearance. It's a wonderful challenge that requires fine attention to detail. Things such as the arrangement of the leaves on twigs, the shape and texture of the trunk bark and fallen fruits provide clues to what you're studying.

The day started at a brisk 26 degrees with almost no wind. The immediate area had experienced freezing fog overnight but the preserve itself was just under the fog line. As with all native plant society walks, we leisurely walked from tree to shrub, with great questions and comments from the hike participants.

The standout trees of the day were shagbark hickory (*Carya ovata*) with very distinctive peeling bark even on young trees, along with northern red oak (*Quercus rubra*) and white oak (*Quercus alba*). As much of the area has a limestone base, many individuals of chinquapin oak were also observed (*Quercus muehlenbergii*). A nice find by Jennifer, a new addition to the species list for the preserve, was blue ash (*Fraxinus quadrangulata*), right along the main trail leading south from the parking area. There were numerous mature white ash (*Fraxinus americana*) trees scattered throughout the forest, along with at least three different elms - American, slippery, and winged (*Ulmus americana*, *U. rubra, U. alata*). Jennifer taught us an easy way to identify American elms and slippery elms by breaking off a small piece of trunk bark and observing the colors of the layers. If the bark has alternating buff and reddish brown layers, it is American elm. If the bark's layers are all the same reddish brown color, it is slippery elm. Other hickories were also abundant, including bitternut (*Carya cordiformis*) with its small, scaly, saffron yellow buds and mockernut (*Carya tomentosa*) with its very large and hairy buds and twigs.

Rusty blackhaw (*Viburnum rufidulum*) was one of the more common understory shrubs, along with dogwood (*Cornus florida*), and a few small paw-paws (*Asimina triloba*), where we learned to distinguish the narrow, pointed buds for new leaves from the round, hairy buds for the upcoming flowers.

As we made our way down to Smith Creek at the bottom of the valley, we started seeing common witch-hazel (*Hamamelis virginiana*), more and more juvenile and adult American beech (*Fagus grandifolia*), cucumber magnolia (*Magnolia acuminata*), American sycamore (*Platanus occidentalis*), and sweetgum (*Liquidambar styraciflua*). The striped green and white leaves of puttyroot orchid (*Aplectrum hyemale*) were very easy to spot on the forest floor.

Once we made our way to Smith Creek itself, we found a beautiful stand of Ozark witch-hazel (*Hamamelis vernalis*) growing out of a scour/cobble bar at the creek's edge. Even at 30 degrees, the flowers retained an intoxicating fragrance. We found a great example of umbrella magnolia (*Magnolia tripetala*) nearby and marveled at the enormous buds, easily 3 inches long and a half-inch thick.

A few brave souls crossed over Smith Creek, which was up from recent rains, and made their way to Elise Falls, a perfect ending for a beautiful winter hike in the Ozarks.

Fall 2018 Meeting Minutes

Arkansas Native Plant Society Business Meeting Minutes

October 13, 2018
River Valley Nature Center
8300 Wells Lake Road, Fort Smith, AR

The Arkansas Native Plant Society held its 2018 Fall Business Meeting on October 13, 2018, 6:00 PM at the River Valley Nature Center, Fort Smith, AR.

President Susan Hooks called the meeting to order and thanked the officers of the Society for their work. The plant auction was a great success. Susan asked members who donated plants and items for the silent auction to stand and be recognized for their contributions. Susan thanked all those who made contributions.

The morning field trips went really well. However, heavy rain forced the cancellation of the afternoon field trips. Eric Sundell and John Manion made unplanned presentations for members at the River Valley Nature Center that were well attended. Susan recognized all of the field trip leaders and presenters, and thanked them.

The minutes of the Spring meeting were published in Claytonia. Jennifer Ogle moved that we accept the minutes as published and Virginia McDaniel seconded. The motion carried.

Kate Lincourt presented the Treasurer's Report and reported that we seemed to be on track. Kate gave the most current figures for the Treasurer's Report, reflecting changes made since the report was published in Claytonia. Kate made a few changes to the 2019 budget and explained those adjustments

Eric Hunt and Mike Weatherford are keeping the ANPS website and Facebook up to date.

The Spring 2019 meeting will be held in Conway AR, May 17-19. Susan and Becky Hardin are planning the meeting.

The Nominating Committee made a recommendation for the Vice President position to begin in 2019: Austin Klais. Susan Hardin moved to accept the nomination of Austin Klais by acclamation. Eric Sundell seconded. The motion passed.

Jennifer Ogle explained that the deadline for grants and awards is in the Spring. This year Brant Portner asked for an exception to the rule. He did not know about the award and applied for the scholarship after the deadline. The Memorial Awards Committee agreed to review the application. Brant is studying "low-intensity fire as a tool to increase oak regeneration and to undo some of the mesophication that has occurred in forests due to fire suppression…"

Susan Hooks said that the Memorial Awards Committee moved to approve the application and recommended a scholarship of $2,000 to the board. The board seconded the Committee's motion and agreed to send it to the membership for a vote at the Business Meeting. The membership voted to award Brant $2,000.

Susan Hooks said that we had received the Arkansas Audubon Society's "Bird Friendly Yard Certification" brochures from Pam Stewart and the brochures were available on the back table. Susan Hardin said that applying for certification was a learning experience, and she recommended the program to members.

Susan Hooks provided information about the Memorial Awards that may be awarded periodically to ANPS members. The awards have not been given in recent years.

The Carl Amason Conservation Award is given periodically to individuals whose personal efforts help all of us to conserve and enjoy nature's gifts. The Dwight Moore award is given on the occasion of outstanding achievement in either research or publication on Arkansas botany. Information about both awards is found on our website.

Susan Hooks recognized Jennifer Ogle for her outstanding contribution to the publication of the ***Atlas of the Vascular Plants of Arkansas***. Jennifer was awarded the Dwight Munson Moore Award in the amount of $400.

Susan Hooks said that we need volunteers to help staff booths and pass out information at various events throughout the year. These events include The Arkansas Flower and Garden Show, other shows and events, plant sales, Earth Day, and the Botanical Gardens in Fayetteville. Contact Susan Hooks to help out.

Susan Hooks said we will be requesting April or May (preferably May) to the Governor's Office for recognition as the 2019 Native Plant Month.

Jennifer Ogle said that three field trips are scheduled for Sunday morning: the Native Plant Gardens Tour at the River Valley Nature Center, the Cherokee Prairie Natural Area, and the Native Plant Gardens Tour at the Vogelpohl Place.

Jennifer Ogle and Mike Weatherford talked about their work with the Arkansas Dept. of Transportation (ARDOT) to establish Native Wildflower Areas. Kayti Ewing at ARDOT has been very helpful and supportive of this initiative. Mike's efforts were successful in naming a 2 mile section of Highway 8 in Warren, AR as a Native Wildflower Area. However, the area was subsequently mowed. Mike said that ARDOT is somewhat responsive to calls from citizens concerned about the loss of wildflowers, and he encouraged members to call ARDOT and communicate their concern about spraying and mowing native plant areas.

Jennifer Ogle talked about a restoration project in Greenland, Arkansas. Rare swamp milkweed was spotted in a previously developed, commercial area along the highway right-of-way. Theo Witsell contacted Kayti Ewing, who was able to modify the district's mowing schedule to allow the milkweed time to flower and fruit and monarch caterpillars using the plants time to develop into butterflies. The city was contacted in an effort to save the plants. Jennifer Ogle met with city officials, who were very receptive to protecting the plants. Signs will be put up to identify the rare plants and the City of Greenland plans to develop a nature park and conservation area at this location. The multi-agency effort to save the milkweed is producing great results. If members have a native wildflower area that could be managed, contact Kayti. If she can document interest, she may be able to protect it.

Jennifer Ogle then described the Arkansas Native Seed Program. Recent funding will allow this multiagency effort to go forward and Jennifer Ogle has been hired as coordinator of the program. The aim of the program is to start a native seed industry in Arkansas using locally sourced seeds. Jennifer is asking for assistance in monitoring plants for maturing seeds in natural areas. There are several seed collection events planned for the next month. Please contact Jennifer Ogle or Uta Meyer at Arkansas Audubon if you can help out.

Susan Hooks said that Donna Hanke will be taking over as President on January 1st.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.

	2017 Actual	2018 Actual	2019 Actual as of Mar 14			
INCOME						
Membership Dues	$4,930.00	$5,030.00	$1,465.00			$4,500.00
Meeting Registration	$1,180.00	$1,475.00	$0.00			$1,200.00
Plant/Silent Auction	$3,324.00	$2,307.00	$0.00			$3,000.00
T-Shirt, Hat, Book Sales	$1,563.00	$1,093.00	$0.00			$800.00
Contributions	$737.05	$868.51	$75.00			$0.00
TOTAL	$11,734.05	$10,773.51	$1,540.00	➔	**$1,540.00**	$9,500.00
EXPENDITURES						
ANPS.Org (website expenses)	-$13.00	-$162.80	$0.00			-$150.00
AR Flower & Garden	-$1,041.86	$0.00	-$75.00			-$300.00
Claytonia (Print & Distribute 2 Issues)	-$1,849.98	-$1,738.37	$0.00			-$1,900.00
Directory (Print and Distribute)	-$896.21	$0.00	-$1,058.52	*		-$800.00
Memorial Awards (Awards/Scholarships)	-$5,700.00	-$4,400.00	$0.00			-$2,000.00
Grants/Support to Public Gardens	-$1,593.07	-$589.28	-$270.00			-$1,000.00
Meeting expenses (space, copies, speaker,etc.)	-$823.86	-$974.87	$0.00			-$1,000.00
Ecology Camp	-$500.00	-$500.00	$0.00			-$500.00
Bulk Mail	-$300.23	-$225.00	-$225.00			-$225.00
Supplies/postage/miscellaneous (Brochures)	-$71.29	-$13.81	-$7.56			-$300.00
T-shirts/Hats	-$323.03	$0.00	$0.00			-$1,000.00
TOTAL	-$13,112.53	-$8,604.13	-$1,636.08	➔	**-$1,636.08**	-$9,175.00
		Total as of Mar 14, 2019		➔	**$24,114.62**	

*The expenses for the 2018 Directory posted in January of 2019

Respectfully submitted by Kate Lincourt, Treasurer

Margaret Lincourt and Susan Hardin work ANPS booth, 2019 Arkansas Flower and Garden Show held in Little Rock on March 1-3.

New Members *(Through March 13, 2019)*

Samuel Benjamin (Arkadelphia, AR)
Benjamin Benton (Greenbrier, AR)
Patti Berryhill (Menlo Park, CA)
Ann Bleed (Little Rock, AR)
Brenda Browning (Fort Smith, AR)
Frances Carner (Little Rock, AR)
Lynne Clifton (Little Rock, AR)
Kate Cross (Van Buren, AR)
Laurie de Roque (Conway, AR)
Stephen Dickey (Holiday Island, AR)
Erin Famer (Bella Vista, AR)
Amrit Knaus (Eureka Springs, AR)
Jeanne De Lanois (Little Rock, AR)
Patricia McKeown (Fayetteville, AR)
Charles J. Perilloux (Baton Rouge, LA)
Jean Ann Pritchard (North Little Rock, AR)
Elinor Pryor (Little Rock, AR)
Catherine Reynolds (Little Rock, AR)
Molly Robinson (North Little Rock, AR)
David Seals (Hot Springs, AR)
Shandle Stavitsky (Bentonville, AR)
Laura Stillwell (Fayetteville, AR)
Cristina Zepeda (Rogers, AR)

New Lifetime Members

Sandra Bradberry (Greenbrier, AR)
Rob King (Little Rock, AR)
Jane Meadows (Little Rock, AR)
Judy Moore (Mena, AR)
Anne Orsi (Little Rock, AR)
Barbara Paddack (Little Rock, AR)
Claire Whiteside (Harrison, AR)

We are saddened to report the passing of two former ANPS members.

Jean Ann Moles (Benton, AR)
Rob Robinette (Conway, AR)

(As always, please let the Editor know if you would like to have a member's passing included in the newsletter.)

ANPS Spring Meeting
May 17-19, 2019, Conway, Arkansas

All are welcome to attend! Meeting registration is just $10 with no pre-registration required. Registration will begin at 5:00 PM on Friday, May 17.

Hotel and Meeting Location: Howard Johnson Inn, (501) 329-2961, 1090 Skyline Drive, Exit 125 off I-40 then south on US-65B toward Conway. Destination is 0.3 miles on right. Look for ANPS Sign.

25 rooms reserved: 18 with two double beds and 7 kings/double queens. More kings/queens if available. $67.50/ night. Breakfast provided. Be sure and mention that you are with ANPS meeting.

Dining Options: We will have a Potluck meal on Friday and Saturday evenings. Bring a dish or just come and join us and eat. Other dining options near hotel. Los Tres Potrillo's Mexican restaurant is at hotel and has a connecting bar.

Field Trips:

Saturday, 8 AM - 5 PM, and Sunday, 8 AM to 12 PM. You must sign up for the field trips on Friday evening to allow for planning by field trip leaders. Trips will include spots such as the Jewel Moore Nature Reserve, rich riparian forest, restored prairies, sandstone bluffs, gladey woodlands, bottomland hardwoods, cypress and tupelo at lakes and sloughs.

Silent Auction: 5th Annual Silent Auction Fundraiser 6-8:30 PM Friday

Please have your contributions in place by 6 PM.

Programs:

Friday
7:00 PM - Presentation: Jennifer Ogle, "Arkansas Native Seed Program"
7:30 PM - Presentation: Dylan DeRouen, ASU,
"Thinking Outside the Crops: Assessing Vascular Plant Distributions in the Anthropocene"

Saturday
6:00 PM - Membership Meeting
7:00 PM - Presentation: Katherine Larson, Associate Professor of Biology and Director of Jewel Moore Nature Reserve, Dept. of Biology, UCA,
"The Conway Prairie, Past, Present, and Future"

For complete and up to date details, go to www.anps.org or contact Susan Hardin at whizcats@sbcglobal.net, call or text (501) 584-8455 or Becky Hardin at rebeccabutch@aristotle.net, call or text (501) 584-8545.

Save the Date! ANPS Fall Meeting:
Arkadelphia - Caddo Valley, September 27-29, 2019

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:

Virginia McDaniel, Membership Officer
anps.membership@gmail.com
(828) 545-2062

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

Claytonia

Spring 2019
Newsletter

Your dues status is on your mailing label.
On the mailing label there will be a number, for example, "19", and this indicates that your dues are paid through 2019. (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

President's Message

Donna Hanke

he Flower of Hope

Please don't get me wrong. I know that those bright, yellow daffodils are not native plants, at least not native in this hemisphere. They are, however, some of the first flowers to bloom in these parts, thus giving us hope that there will be more plants to see on our spring field trips.

But wait. There's another meaning to those yellow flowers that seem to be blooming everywhere as I write this. Years ago, when I lived in the wilds of Minnesota, there was no early-spring eruption of the yellow flowers. However, numerous small bunches of them were flown in from more temperate climes–Washington state, I believe. They were then sold as "the flower of hope" and all proceeds benefited the American Cancer Society.

These blooms were delivered to a central location and, if memory serves me well, an organization of women pilots flew them to various parts of the state.

When we moved to Arkansas, in June, we had to wait in order to find that our property was gifted with a number of different daffs–all "antique." It was my second year here that the golden blooms were virtually everywhere–especially on old homesteads, like ours.

The flower of hope reminds me that anyone who is tagged to become an ANPS officer is bound to have a bit of trepidation about filling those shoes. ANPS is not just an organization of field trips. This year we have spoken out on the dicamba usage issue, manned a booth at the Arkansas Flower and Garden Show (in order to educate others about our organization), and voted to support another organization with its wetland ecology tour in May.

I can picture early settlers bringing daffodil bulbs, perhaps in apron pockets, in the hopes of building a new life in this country. They, too, must have been in awe of some of our native plants that were totally new to them!

That is also why I think of the non-native as my flower of hope–hope that I will fulfill the duties as ANPS president.

ARKANSAS NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY
Membership, Mike Burns
10145 Dogwood Lane
Dardanelle, AR 72834

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

Address Service Requested