Arkansas
Native Plant Society
Ozark Chapter

Spring 2020 Newsletter

Harmony Mountain Retreat (November 8–10th, 2019)

The fall color was not as vibrant as last year, but there was still some pretty scenery. Sho Nagayama who has been a home stay student from Japan and I are enjoying the view at the Grand Canyon of the Ozarks on Hwy. 7, just south of the Cliff House Restaurant.

Friday night, we enjoyed a potluck dinner followed by the annual auction. Steve Smith served as MC this year and did a great job. At the end, we had raised $675 from the sale of native perennial plants, nature books, jams, etc. At the business meeting on Saturday morning, Eric Fuselier agreed to serve again as our chapter President for the coming year. Nate Weston was elected Vice President, Deb Bartholomew agreed to serve as Treasurer since Mary Reuter will be moving to Columbia, MO, in the summer. Mary Ann has served as our Treasurer and Membership Officer since 1999. She and Frank will be missed and we wish them the best in their new location. Janice LaBrie will remain as documentarian, historian and photographer and Burnetta will continue to serve as Secretary/Newsletter editor. Our chapter also voted to donate $400 to the Buffalo River Foundation for the purchase of land in the Ponca/Boxley area for part of the Buffalo National River and $100 to the Ozark Natural Science Center. We also agreed to reserve Harmony Mountain for November 2020 for the annual fall retreat

Following the meeting, several people hiked from the Pruitt Ranger Station to Ozark Campground. This is a beautiful trail as it borders the Buffalo River for much of the way and has scenic overlooks. In the spring, large populations of celandine or wood poppy, *Stylophorum diphyllum*, and *Dicentra cucullaria*, Dutchman's breeches are found just north of the trail along with a diverse array of spring ephemerals.

Hike Reports:

Geophytes
By Nate Weston

It's almost that time of year again! As eager gardeners pore through seed catalogs and ponder this year's projects, the earliest of the spring bloomers are getting ready to emerge from their wintry slumber, poking their heads up once again for the sunlight necessary to complete their reproductive cycle. Some of the first plants to break their winter dormancy and emerge are the geophytes, the "earth-loving" plants. The term geophyte entered the botanical lexicon around 100 years or so ago, to describe plants which retreat under the soil when environmental conditions are unfavorable. These plants are the early birds, typically completing their entire reproductive cycle before most other plants have started to truly "wake up" from their winter dormancy. Living on the edge like this does offer some new challenges: bitter cold, frosts, fires, floods, the occasional snow or ice storm, short growing window, and herbivores, ravenous from the dark winter months with limited forage, make for a tough ecological niche to fill, but the geophytes are incredibly adapted to meet these challenges and even thrive!

Prairie trillium (Trillium recurvatum). Photo by Nate Weston, taken March 24, 2019 at Bona Dea Sanctuary, Russellville, AR.

Many members of the Iridaceae, Liliaceae, and Orchidaceae families are geophytes. Irises, Daffodils, Tulips, Gladioli, Hyacinths, Orchids, Crocus, and countless more species have been popularized through formal gardens and found throughout the world, but many such geophytes can be found in your nearby woods if you know where, and when, to look. An old professor once told me "the trick to finding something isn't looking for it, it's looking for where it lives." In that case he was talking about snakes and lizards, and while he was known for clambering up muddy stream banks with a snake in one hand and a snapping turtle in the other, fortunately plants don't move quite as much as critters and are perhaps a little more predictable. Many geophytes in Arkansas can be found buried under leaves and preparing for the warm rays of early spring: trout lilies, mayapples, bloodroot, orchids, Solomon's seal, dutchman's breeches, trilliums, the humble spring beauty, and many others. Often, you'll find geophytes at the base of trees, nestled around the protective and cool offered by cobbles and boulders, or growing in abundance along the floodplain of small streams. An established population of trout lilies can carpet a woodland floor, their dappled leaves and bright flowers making quite a sight!

These plants, commonly called "spring ephemerals" for their relatively short appearance in spring, patiently bide their time, preparing through the heat of summer and cold of winter,

launching into a flurry of activity in the spring. Though appearing dormant and inactive in the spring, geophytes spend the cold months of January and February developing underground resource networks and an extensive bank in which to store them for later use. These banks usually take the form of a bulb, corm, crown, tuber, rhizome, or other storage organ and are packed with everything the geophyte needs to springboard into action when the conditions are right.

Geophytes have two growing phases: hypogeous and epigeous. The hypogeous, or “belowground” phase occurs through fall and winter, when the geophyte sends out roots to collect nutrients and store them away for spring in its bank. At the same time, the geophyte is developing the structures -stems, leaves, and flowers- necessary for the next phase while safely tucked away belowground. The epigeous or “aboveground” phase occurs in spring when soils warm. At this point, these amazing plants launch into action, sending out leaves and flowers, often first seen as tiny, bundled stems poking up from the ground. Many geophytes, such as bloodroot and mayapple, keep their young foliage tightly bundled to avoid being damaged as they punch through soils compacted over winter. As temperatures rise and other plants begin to leaf out and take the available sunlight for themselves, the geophytes slowly fade back. However, being the thrifty survivalists they are, they first recover the energy in their leaves and store them back in the bank for next spring.

Geophytes are indicators of low disturbance and can be something of a barometer for the type and intensity of disturbance in an area. Soil disturbances such as plowing are catastrophic to these plants and can completely exterminate an entire community. The general abundance and diversity of geophytes can indicate a variety of ecological problems.

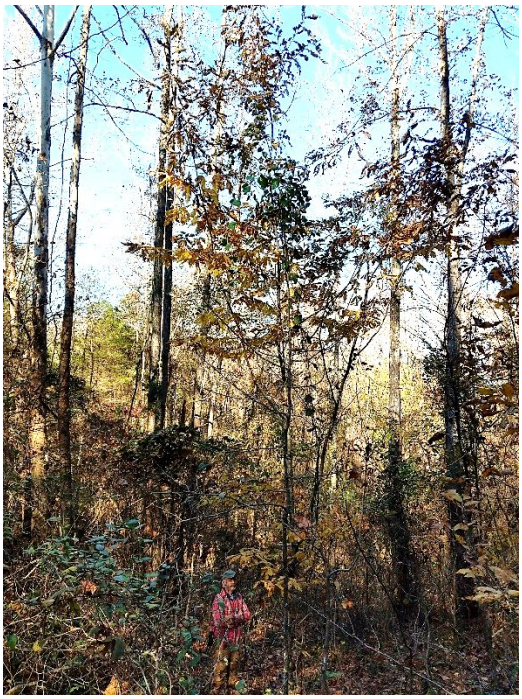
Many geophytes take up to eight years to flower, causing them to have a very limited capacity to recover from disturbances. One of the biggest challenges facing many species is the abundance of whitetail deer in the novel ecosystems of today. Without the historic “top-down” ecological pressures like wolves, bear, and hunting by Native Americans, populations of whitetail deer have exploded and, coincidentally, the proliferation of exotic plant species have had a catastrophic impact on most populations of geophytes. Many exotic plants, especially evergreen and semi-evergreen shrubs, directly compete with geophytes for the already limited sunlight. Intense browsing pressure by deer, often made ravenous by the dearth of forage material in the dense, brooding forests found near population centers, can also have a profound and immediate impact on populations of geophytes. Many a native plant enthusiast or botanist has revisited a healthy population of Trilliums, only to find their stems snipped clean. Without alternative food sources like grasses and forbs, deer rely largely on mast feed to sustain them through winter. By the time spring comes around and geophytes begin their epigeous growth, starving deer greedily munch them as soon as they emerge. With increasing average temperatures, volatile weather, proliferation of invasive species, grazing by whitetail deer, feral hogs, theft, and the ever-increasing challenges of conservation in a novel landscape, the future for many geophytes is uncertain.

Keep your eyes open for these incredibly adapted wonders this spring and think of the challenges these incredible plants face and overcome on a yearly basis. You'll have a whole new appreciation for these little wonders!

Buffalo River Trail, Pruitt to Ozark
By Nate Weston

The OCANPS held its Fall Retreat at Harmony Mountain near the town of Deer and several members enjoyed a brisk walk along the Buffalo River. Attendees included Burnetta Hinterthuer, Sho Nagayama, Steve Holst, Eric, Angela, and their daughter, Arrow Fuselier, Deb Bartholomew, Janice LaBrie, Ginny Masullo, Steve Smith, Laura Villejas, and Nate Weston. We started the hike at the Buffalo River Trailhead at Pruitt, where Burnetta showed us some Alabama snow wreath (*Neviusia alabamensis*). While the snow wreath wasn't in bloom, we were still impressed to see such a beautiful and uncommon plant so close to the trailhead. Unfortunately, common hibiscus (*hibiscus syriaca*) was also abundant. As we made our way along the terraces and benches of the trail, we saw white rattlesnake root (*Nabalus albus*), deerberry (*Vaccinium stamineum*), bluestem goldenrod (*Solidago caesia*), wreath goldenrod (*Solidago petiolaris*), downy ragged goldenrod (*Solidago nemoralis*), several asters including Drummond's aster (*Symphyotrichum drummondii*), and sharp-lobed hepatica (*Hepatica acutiloba*). Musclewood (*Carpinus caroliniana*) and American hop-hornbeam (*Ostrya virginiana*) were fruiting and in abundance here, offering great comparison for these two often-conflated species. A few Ozark leatherwood (*Dirca palustris*) were also seen here, Burnetta demonstrating the pliability of their green stems, the feature from which this species gets its name.

Though we were too late in the year to see the spring flowers, the north-facing slopes above the trail are home to celandine poppy (*Stylphorum diphyllum*), wild ginger (*Asarum canadense*), Tall bellwort (*Uvularia grandiflora*), Dutchman's breeches (*Dicentra cucullaria*), lady's slipper orchid (*Cypripedium sp.*), and puttyroot orchid (*Aplectrum hyemale*). Further down the trail we encountered some truly impressive common witch-hazel (*Hamamelis virginiana*) in bloom, with the largest being well over 12 ft. in height and resembling more tree than shrub. Just west of an old foundation, we encountered a sizable grove of healthy Ozark chinquapins (*Castanea ozarkensis*) which looked magnificent with their golden foliage backdropped against the brown of the autumn woodlands. Once we realized they were the only tree with foliage attached, we were impressed at the number of



Steve Smith standing below an Ozark Chinquapin (Castanea ozarkensis) along the Buffalo River Trail near Ponca, AR.

seedlings and young trees present. The tallest one we encountered was nearly 30 ft. tall.

Past the Chinquapin grove we forded a small stream and discovered a small population of agueweed (*Gentianella quinquefolia*) and a small glade area. By the time we reached the highest elevation on the trail, the moist, fertile slopes transitioned to dry, open woodland savanna with dense patches of grasses under a canopy of white oak, patches of sassafrass. Stands of silver plumegrass (*Saccharum alopecuroides*) waved amongst the trees and a carpet of early lowbush blueberry (*Vaccineum pallidum*) blanketed the ground, especially where sunlight was plentiful. Just before we started descending, we encountered a small population of strawberry bush (*Euonymus americanus*) in fruit and more puttyroot orchid. As we descended the trail, gradually approaching the Jasper Campground, we began seeing more and more pawpaw (*Asimina triloba*) trees, and black tupelo (*Nyssa sylvatica*).

At many points the Buffalo River was visible from the trail, and the hike was exceptionally pleasant. This region is indisputably one of the most scenic locations in the United States, and the efforts amongst various conversation groups and individuals championing for the preservation of the vistas like those we saw on this hike are invaluable for future generations to appreciate these natural treasures.

Searching for Ozark Treasure
Collecting *Castanea ozarkensis* seeds for the Ozark Chinquapin Foundation
By Eric Fuselier

Once a dominant species in the Ozark forests, Ozark chinquapins (*Castanea ozarkensis*) are a drought tolerant hardwood tree that once inhabited the rocky upper slopes and ridge tops of the Ozark and Ouachita Mountains. It is even thought that Ozark chinquapins may have once made up 20% of the forest species found west of the Mississippi River. But this all changed in the 1960's when the chestnut blight fungus (*Cryphonectria parasitica*) eventually reached the Ozarks. Within a decade, the Ozark hills were littered with the dead, rot-resistant carcasses of what were once mighty Ozark chinquapin trees that had reached heights of up to 65 feet. Many of the older folks who grew up in the Ozarks enjoy reminiscing on the faded glory of this Ozark treasure, speaking fondly of the delicious nuts that were once plentiful throughout these hills.

The leaves of the Ozark chinquapin grow on the tree in an alternate arrangement, are generally between 5.5" and 9.25" long, and have coarse teeth along their margins. When they are young, the bark of Ozark chinquapins is smooth with silvery colored markings. However, after approximately 13 years they begin to develop broad flat ridges that run parallel to each other along the length of the

trunk. The twigs are smooth and have white pores, and the leaf buds are egg-shaped, somewhat flattened, and dull pointed.

Blooming from late-May to early-June after the threat of the last frost has passed, these monoecious trees are self-incompatible and require another tree in order to pollinate. Pollinated by both wind and insects, by late-September or October the flowers have been transformed into prickly burs which contain the fully developed seeds inside. Because the trees continue to grow after they have flowered, clusters of 5-10 burs can be found about a foot away from the end of the branch. Each bur contains a single nut, although on rare occasions a bur may produce more than one nut.

Chestnut blight fungus (*Cryphonectria parasitica*) is a member of the Ascomycetes group of fungi, the same group of fungi that includes Dutch elm disease and oak wilt fungi. *C. parasitica* can infect any part of the tree's trunk or limbs, gaining access into the tree's living bark tissues through wounds created by insects, or through splits and cracks in the bark at a branch node caused by constant sway and growth of the limb over time. Once the fungus penetrates the bark, the threadlike filaments begin spreading throughout the tree, and a raised or sunken canker is formed. Once the infection reaches the vascular cambium and functional xylem and phloem, the transportation of nutrients and water to areas both above and below the canker are severed. When this happens, growth is restricted, leaves turn brown and eventually die, and the stem/trunk above the canker dies. When the fungus prepares to reproduce, it erupts through the older portions of the canker as bright orange or yellow fruiting pimples called stromata, each about the size of a large pin head.

A mature Ozark chinquapin that has become infected may have one or many cankers deforming its bark. At first, the tree dies above the canker, killing the top completely. However, because the fungus does not affect the root system, the long-lived Ozark chinquapin can continue to produce new sprouts from their stumps for many years after the above-ground portion of the tree is killed. In fact, most of the Ozark chinquapins alive today exist as root suckers that re-sprout after the above-ground portion of the tree dies back down to the ground. These blight affected sprouts typically die back before becoming sexually mature, and thus the blight-affected trees produce little to no seeds and are unable to repopulate themselves.

However, while rare, there are still large trees throughout the original range of the Ozark chinquapins that have not succumbed to the blight. Stephen Marquardt of Washington County came across two such trees more than a decade ago while wandering the remote roads of Washington County. Realizing that there was something special about these two trees in particular, Stephen contacted Steve Bost of the Ozark Chinquapin Foundation and confirmed that they were indeed Ozark chinquapins. Finding Ozark chinquapin trees of this size is rare, which typically only occur in remote areas

such as the remote part of Washington County where these trees are found.

One Saturday in late September of 2019, ANPS Ozark Chapter president Eric Fuselier, along Eric's wife Angela and daughter Arrow, met Stephen at his house before following him to the location of these trees in hopes of collecting any ripe nuts that may be there. After following Stephen across creeks and through a network of narrow, unmaintained forest roads, they finally arrived at the location of two mature Ozark chinquapin trees growing on the north slope of a hill in the Boston Mountains of southeastern Washington County. Upon their arrival it was apparent that the future survival of these trees is threatened by a large expanse of kudzu growing next to the two Ozark chinquapins. The kudzu has already started to grow up both of the trees, and in a few years it will likely engulf both trees, thus sealing their fate in the absence of intervention.

Shortly after arriving at the site Eric and Stephen began collecting data on both trees. The diameter at breast height (DBH) of each of the trees were calculated based on a measurement of the circumference of the trunk at 4.5 feet above the ground. Results indicated that one tree had a DBH of 6.4 inches, with the other having a DBH of 8.3 inches. Additional measurements of the lengths and widths of the leaves were also taken, along with photographs of the trunk, branches, leaves, stems, burs, and seeds to aid in securing a positive identification.

Approximately 50 nuts were collected altogether and were sorted by the tree they originated from. These nuts were eventually delivered to the Ozark Chinquapin Foundation, an organization founded in 2007 with a goal of restoring the Ozark Chinquapin back to the southern forests and woodlands by developing Ozark chinquapins that are blight resistant, and making the seed available to anyone willing to help restore the tree to its native forest range. For more information about the Ozark Chinquapin Foundation, you can visit their website at OzarkChinquapinMembership.org, or you can contact them by email at ozarkchinquapininfo@gmail.com.

Before reporting the location of Ozark chinquapins, it is important to be aware of some of the look-alikes with which they are often confused. Chinquapin oaks (*Quercus muehlenbergii*) have similar looking leaves and is the species that is most often confused for being an Ozark chinquapin. However, the tips of the teeth on the leaf margins of the chinquapin oak are rounded, rather than pointed as they are on the Ozark chinquapin. In addition, chinquapin oaks produce acorns like the other oaks, rather than spiny burs produced by members of the chestnut genus *Castanea*.

Another lookalike, the Chinese chestnut (*Castanea mollissima),* has been planted throughout the Ozarks and is also often confused with Ozark chinquapins. However, the leaf margins of the Chinese chestnut are wavy, with pointed hooks on the end of each "wave", whereas the Ozark chinquapin has course teeth along the margins of its leaves. A closer look will also reveal that the bark of Chinese chestnuts have irregular

ridges, as opposed to the broad flat ridges arranged parallel to one another on the Ozark chinquapin. In addition, the bur of the Chinese chestnut will typically contain 2-3 nuts, as opposed to the one nut per bur of the Ozark chinquapin.

Spring 2020 Hikes

Saturday, April 11th, 9:00 a.m. - 12:00 p.m. Nate Weston will lead a native plant walk at Lake Leatherwood in Eureka Springs. Meet in the parking lot at the ball fields.

Friday, May 1st, 9:30 a.m. – Botanical Garden of the Ozarks, Fayetteville, AR – Lissa Morrison will lead us through the native plant garden and butterfly garden areas where we will see many shrubs and trees as well as spring ephemerals in bloom. Lissa Is experienced in planting and maintaining the plantings at BGO and has great Information on how to prune and maintain a native garden in one's landscaping. There is a $7 fee for entry to the BGO if you aren't a member; however, this might be a great time to join and help continue developing this botanical treasure. Contact Burnetta at wbhint@gmail.com for additional information.

Saturday, May 9th, 10:00 a.m. – 1:00 p.m. Baker Prairie, Harrison, AR. Meet in the Middle School Parking Lot on Goblin Drive. Baker Prairie is always resplendent with wildflowers in the spring time. The hike is fairly easy, with mowed trails throughout the prairie. Bring a hat, sunscreen and a water bottle. Contact Burnetta Hinterthuer at wbhint@gmail.com for information.

Saturday, May 23rd, 9:00 a.m. - 12:00 p.m. Nate Weston to lead a native plant walk at Lake Leatherwood in Eureka Springs. Meet at the ball fields.

Saturday, May 23rd, 1:00 p.m. – 3:00 p.m. Eric Fuselier to lead a native plant hike at Ozark Folkways in Winslow. Meet at the Ozark Folkways parking lot. Wear comfortable shoes and bring a water bottle.

Saturday, May 30th, 10:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m. Eric Fuselier will lead a Walk & Talk on Ozark Native Plants for the Fayetteville Public Library. This Walk & Talk will begin at the parking lot of the Lake Fayetteville Environmental Study Center and continue down the nature trail along Lake Fayetteville. This location is at 511 E Lakeview Drive. Please wear proper walking shoes and bring water.

Sunday, May 31st, 10 a.m. - 2 p.m. - **Ninestone Land Trust** in Carroll County. Judith Griffith and Don Matt will lead us on a tour of the restored glade that features Barbara's buttons and fameflower along with other glade wildflowers and grasses. Bring a sack

lunch, insect repellent, water bottle as will walk out on the glade overlooking Dry Creek and then explore the wooded area across the creek where the waterfall is located. If you cannot hike, you can sit on the front porch and watch this waterfall while admiring all the lovely native plants that Judith and Don have helped restore to this special natural area.

Directions to Ninestone Land Trust in southern Carroll County: 1. For those coming from Berryville or North: From intersection of Hwy. 62 E & Hwy. 21 S just east of Berryville, take Hwy. 21 South for 10 + miles to the site of the former Cedar Creek Country Store (now converted to a residence)on the RIGHT. Immediately after the store & parking lot turn RIGHT onto the gravel road marked CR 512. Do not cross the bridge over Cedar Creek! Continue on gravel road CR 512 for 1 MILE, staying to the LEFT at any choices. You will pass 3 mailboxes on the LEFT, one a large blue mailbox. Continue on down the drive to our log cabin on the LEFT. 2. For those coming from Fayetteville or South: From intersection of Hwy. 412 & Hwy. 21 N, take Hwy. 21 North for about 7 + miles. Cross the Cedar Creek Bridge & immediately turn LEFT onto the gravel road CR 512 before you get to the site of the former Cedar Creek Country Store (now converted to a residence) on the LEFT. Continue on gravel road CR 512 for 1 MILE, staying to the LEFT at any choices. You will pass 3 mailboxes on the LEFT, one a large blue mailbox. Continue on down the drive to our log cabin on the LEFT.

WEDNESDAY WILDFLOWER WALKS

March 18th Wednesday Night Walk 6:00 p.m. - sunset
4483 S Lake Wilson Rd, Fayetteville, AR 72701
Lake Wilson pavilion 35.999233, -94.136496
Parking: 36.001268, -94.137379
Cancelled due to need for social distancing during virus crisis.

Wednesday, April 15, 6:00 pm - sunset.
Lake Atalanta pavilion (36.332351, -94.104532)
500 E Walnut St, Rogers, AR 72756
Join Nate Weston with the Beaver Watershed Alliance and Ozark Chapter of the Arkansas Native Plant Society for a native wildflower walk at Lake Atalanta, a hidden gem of biodiversity just outside of downtown Rogers! We hope to see some native ferns, wildflowers, and remnant prairie plants, as well as some late spring ephemerals. The walk is on hard-surface trails, rated easy, and is about 2 miles round trip.

Meet at the pavilion by the restrooms on the N side of the park. Parking is available along the E side or in front of Clark Pavilion on the S section of the park, opposite Walnut St.

Directions: from downtown Rogers, take E Walnut St E. Keep going down the hill towards Lake Atalanta until you reach the park. Turn left in the N side and park. The pavilion is towards the restrooms. We'll walk counter-clockwise around the lake.

Wednesday, July 1st, 6 p.m. - Dark - Jennifer Ogle will lead a native plant hike on the Clear Creek Trail in Fayetteville. Meet Jennifer Ogle in the southwest corner of the J.C. Penney's parking lot at the Northwest Arkansas Mall in Fayetteville. Though much of the Green Way Trail is plagued with introduced invasive species, stretches of this section feature quite a diverse collection of native species. Wear comfortable shoes and bring a water bottle. The trail is paved and easy walking.

Wed, July 8, 2020, 6pm – 8pm

Where Lake Atalanta, Rogers, AR 72756, USA (map)

Description Join Nate Weston with the Beaver Watershed Alliance and Ozark Chapter of the Arkansas Native Plant Society for a native wildflower walk at Lake Atalanta, a hidden gem of biodiversity just outside of downtown Rogers! We hope to see some native ferns, wildflowers, remnant prairie plants, and some summer blooms. The walk is on hard-surface trails, rated easy, and is about 2 miles round trip. Meet at the pavilion by the restrooms on the N side of the park. Parking is available along the E side or in front of Clark Pavilion on the S section of the park, opposite Walnut St.

EVENTS

Thursday, April 30, 2020, 8:30 a.m. – 12:30 p.m. Plant Sale and Nature Hikes
1:00 - nature hike options to be announced

Location:
Eureka Springs Farmers Market
ES Community Center
44 Kings Highway
Eureka Springs, AR

Ozark Soul Native Plants: For species availability visit: www.Ozark Soul.com (Pre-orders recommended). Weather permitting we will have some hikes leaving from the Community Center- stay tuned for details

Saturday, May 9th, 8:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m. – 2nd Annual NWA Wetland Ecology Tour, Wilson Springs Preserve in Fayetteville.

May 15 – 17th, Annual Spring Meeting of ANPS in Northwest Arkansas. More details to follow later this spring in the *Claytonia.* I will send out a reminder after I get more details.

Wednesday, June 3, 2020, Eureka Springs Native Plant Garden Project welcomes the Ozark Chapter of WildOnes for a brief look at the downtown Native Plant Garden Project in progress... and then a tour of Michael & Faith Shah's Infinity Farm to see their extensive Native Plant gardens. Faith invited ANPS members to feel free to join the Ozark Chapter of WIldOnes for this event. If you haven't seen these two gardens, you are in for a treat. Time details will be shared via email- WildOnes meetings usually start at 11, but the downtown garden may be at 10.

LECTURES

Saturday, April 4th, 1 p.m. - Eric Fuselier will present "Native Plants of the Ozarks" at Ozark Folkways in Winslow.

Saturday, April 11th, 1 p.m. - Eric Fuselier will present "Landscaping with Ozark Native Plants" at the Eureka Springs Carnegie Public Library.

Monday, April 13th, 6:00 p.m. - Eric Fuselier will present "Landscaping with Ozark Native Plants" at the Bella Vista Public Library.

Tuesday, April 28th, 5:30 p.m. - Buffalo National River Partners presents "Landscaping with Ozark Native Plants" with Eric Fuselier at the Boone County Library in Harrison.

Wednesday, April 29th, 6 p.m. – 8 p.m. - Eric Fuselier, Jane Maginot, and Lee Porter to present on "Native Plants & Low Impact Development Techniques for Homeowners" at the Bentonville Public Library.

Saturday, May 9th, 2 p.m. - Eric Fuselier will present "Ozark Native Plants" at the Bentonville Public Library.

Tuesday, June 9th, 6 p.m. - 8 p.m. - Eric Fuselier, Jane Maginot, and Lee Porter to present on "Native Plants & Low Impact Development Techniques for Homeowners" at the OMNI Center in Fayetteville.

Saturday, June 13th, 1 p.m. - 3 p.m. - Eric Fuselier, Jane Maginot, and Lee Porter to present on "Native Plants & Low Impact Development Techniques for Homeowners" at the Fayetteville Public Library.

OCANPS dues are $10 and may be sent to:

OCANPS
Deb Bartholomew
300 Jonathan Drive
Bentonville, AR 72612

ANPS dues may be sent to:

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

Membership Levels

Students $10
Individuals $15
Family $25

Lifetime $300 ($150 if >55)