Chinquapin

The Newsletter of the
Southern Appalachian Botanical Society

Vol. 1, No. 3

Autumn 1993

From The Editor's Desk.....

We received good response to our summer issue (Vol. 1[2]). I should personally thank Audrey and Larry Mellichamp for providing the Gardens Associates Quarterly edited by Mary Jones. Now we have received inquiry from another newsletter editor who wishes to follow our style in their first issue of their organization's newsletter.

Another suggestion has come regarding pagination. Cindy Aulbach-Smith suggests that we number pages consecutively in a given volume, a procedure followed by our journal and other newsletters. Since we started with one in the second number, we will continue this year and change to the consecutive format for each volume in volume 2.

I have yet to receive any improved drawing for our newsletter logo. There are some neat tree drawings (not simply a silhouette) that I have seen but the deadline for the submission of a drawing remains Nov. 30, along with our offer for prizes we made in the last issue.

Our news article, "Herbaria Becoming An Endangered Set Of "Species?", must have struck a familiar chord with several others. Ross Clark of Eastern Kentucky University says he thinks the idea of a symposium at the Knoxville ASB meeting in 1995 is a good idea and even sends a proposed title. Arthur Tucker of Delaware State College was involved with the dispersal of Langlois Herbarium at Catholic University (cf TAXON 38(2): 196-203, May 1989) in 1986 and realizes how the loss of institutional herbaria can remove the value of these archival materials as we have come to know them over the centuries. No one mentioned anything about increased demand for field botanists in their correspondence (Ross emphasized field training), but I would like to have some information on the types of positions and difficulty of obtaining trained field botanists from your area.

CHINQUAPIN LOGO CONTEST
We are hoping someone will provide an improved logo for our first volume 2 issue. One year's subscription will be provided, and a tote bag and coffee cup with the CASTANEA logo will be given to the winner. DEADLINE IS NOV. 30.

APPROPRIATE ITEMS FOR THE NEWSLETTER— Some have questioned what would be appropriate materials for CHINQUAPIN. In general, any relatively short articles

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Endowment Fund Update

At the April SABS meeting, Don Windler challenged the membership to come up with 14 donations of $100 or more, or pledges of $300 or more from members who were not on last year's donation roster. If we come up with the 14 contributors by the end of 1993, Don has pledged an additional $1,000 to the endowment.

As of July 31, seven of the required 14 donors have come forward. Thus, the Society needs seven more members to make the commitment Don is seeking.

If you have not given $100 or more to the endowment, now would be a good time to contribute so that we can take advantage of Don's pledge. Send you tax-deductible contributions to Cindy Aulbach-Smith, SABS Secretary-Treasurer, Biology Department, University of South Carolina, Columbia, SC 29208.

The Pink Beds --What Is The Name Origin For This Place?

Perhaps many of you visiting Asheville and Biltmore House and Gardens or perhaps driving along the Blue Ridge Parkway south of Asheville toward Pisgah and might have noted the overlook sign, "The Pink Beds." For years many of us have been curious about the "pink" for which the high elevation valley at the Cradle of Forestry was named. The Cradle of Forestry, incidentally, was originally part of the Vanderbilt estate which we now know as Biltmore House and Gardens and is the location of the first American School of Forestry.

Several speculative suggestions for the plants called "pinks" have been made for the location. The officials of the U. S. Forest service have suggested it might originate from the extensive pink color of the mountain laurel (*Kalmia latifolia*) when seen from the Pisgah Ridge above. When I was exploring the thickets of mountain laurel and rhododendron that cover most of the valley flats in the 1970's with long-time friend and amateur botanist friend, G. W. McDowell, I was impressed by presence of swamp pink (*Helonias bullata*), which seemed to be growing in "flower beds," as a mountaineer might imagine. I thus suggested this might be the source of the name. Later, John Parris, correspondent for the Asheville Citizen-Times, suggested in May 1986 that the area "really got its name from the downy phlox that once carpeted it with pink." He credited Saddie Smathers Patton with the term "downy phlox," but quotes her as saying that cattle were ranged through the area "for such a length of time that the carpets of pinkish phlox...had almost disappeared from its beds before 1900." The references go back to a July 18, 1870 account by Randolph Shotwell's visit in which he describes the valley as "fairly carpeted, with a species of wild flower, of pinkish hue—I know not the name," which Dr. Anthony E. Brown, Emeritus Professor of English at Western Carolina University corroborated. Nowadays, the "fairly carpeted" pink blooming plant of this time of year, especially along the more recently constructed Blue Ridge Parkway, is *Phlox carolina*. Thus, while we usually do not think of the phloxes as pinks, it is apparently the mid-season, fairly abundant pink blooming *Phlox carolina* (called thick leaved phlox by J. K. Small).

***Helonias bullata* (Swamp pink) Bessette, A.E. and W.K. Chapman 1992. Plants and Flowers. p.18. Dover Publications, Inc., NY. Used by permission.**

Where Did The Sarvis Tree Get Its Name?

Arguably one of the loveliest trees of the Appalachian forest is the under-appreciated sarvis (*Amelanchier arborea).* Although it goes by many common names such as shadblow, Juneberry and serviceberry, nearly all mountain folk know it as "sarvis." How did such a dainty tree get burdened with such an ungainly name, and what is a "sarvis" anyway?

It is widely assumed that "sarvis" is a countrified version of the word "service," hence the serviceberry. One popular book on trees states that the name derives from the "luscious berries (that) **serve** man, bird, and beast." While romantic sounding, that is just plain flummery.

Another common story attributes the name to the practice of itinerant preachers making early spring rounds to remote colonial or pioneer villages. At that time a memorial **service** would be held for those who had died during winter. One can imagine the beautiful white flowers of the service tree being the only garlands of the forest so early in the season, thereby taking its name from a solemn occasion. This is a charming story with lots of appeal. Alas, it is not true.

Today there is a native tree of Europe, including England, known as the wild service tree. This is not a species of *Amelanchier*, but is instead a whitebeam (*Sorbus torminalis).* Although still debated, its common name of service tree is believed to be derived from "sarviss," a good Shakespearean English form of the ancient Latin "sorbus," the name for a fruit-bearing tree (*Sorbus domestica*) that the Romans cultivated. Thus, "service" is represented as a genteel corruption of "sarviss."

But how does this relate to our sarvis tree, since there are no whitebeam native to our woods? The answer lies in the fruit, which in morphology (if not in quantity) is almost identical to *Sorbus*. Both trees are arborescent members of the rose family (*Rosaceae*), and the fruit of *Sorbus* and *Amelanchier* are pomes of similar size and color. One can imagine a Colonial Englishman, impressed with the resemblance of the fruit to the familiar whitebeam fruit back home, and affixing the proper Elizabethan appellation "sarviss" to it. Today, in pockets of Appalachia, the King's English survives. Thus, "service" derives from "sarviss," itself a corruption of "sorbus," the Latin name for a very close relative of our "sarvis" tree. Presto, end of mystery!

Still...I sorta like the story about the itinerant preacher.

— William S. Logan, M.D.

The cup is half full. Help us meet the Don Windler member challenge.

LITTLE RIVER CANYON: OUR NEWEST NATIONAL PRESERVE

In the fall of 1992, President Bush signed into law the Little River Canyon National Preserve. With the stroke of a pen, one of the most extensive canyon systems east of the Mississippi River gained federal protection. Future generations will inherit 14,000 unspoiled acres of Cumberland Plateau, home to numerous rare and unusual species.

Little River runs atop a 100-mile plateau called Lookout Mountain in northeast Alabama and adjacent parts of Georgia and Tennessee. Over geologic time, Little River and its tributaries have carved a canyon up to 700 feet deep through the sandstone and conglomerate capping Lookout Mountain.

Waterfalls, sandstone bluffs, and rocky remains of an ancient lycopod swamp forest are typical features of this rugged canyon. The mountaintop forest extends to, and sometimes beyond, the canyon rim. A delicate mix of herbs, arthropods, reptiles, and mammals traverses the forest into the canyon.

Part of the panoply of the canyon's life consists of the rare and/or endemic species found there. Mock bishop weed and green pitcher plant are federally listed as endangered, Kral's water plantain as threatened. Harper's love-vine, beautiful tickseed, and Nuttall's rayless goldenrod are members of the plant community found on the barren sandstone. Rare animals include the blue shiner, green salamander, and six endemic species of caddisflies dwelling in and around the river. The best hope for long-time survival of most of these species is the preservation of Little River Canyon.

About one year before the preserve was established, the Little River Center for Environmental Studies was created through an appropriation by the State of Alabama to the Jacksonville State University Biology Department. Through the center, JSU faculty assist community groups who need specific technical expertise. The center also supports original research, including fish, amphibian, reptile and mammal surveys of Little River, as well as floristic surveys of the Choccolocca Creek basin, Lake Guntersville State Park, Buck's Pocket State Park, and Talladega National Forest.

The most visible part of the center, however, is its Little River Canyon Field School, which offers workshops from April through October for students, teachers, and the public. The school is staffed not only by JSU faculty, but by naturalists at the Anniston Museum of Natural History and by teachers with expertise in early childhood education.

Field school workshops are designed to acquaint participants with the fragile beauty of the area and the processes that have produced it. Topics include environmental science, natural heritage and biodiversity. Special sessions include nature's nightlife and nature crafts for preschool children.

If you wish to be put on the field school's mailing list or to obtain more information, call the JSU Biology Department at (205) 782-5642 or write the Field School, Biology Department, Jacksonville State University, Jacksonville, AL 36265.

— Jeri W. Higginbotham

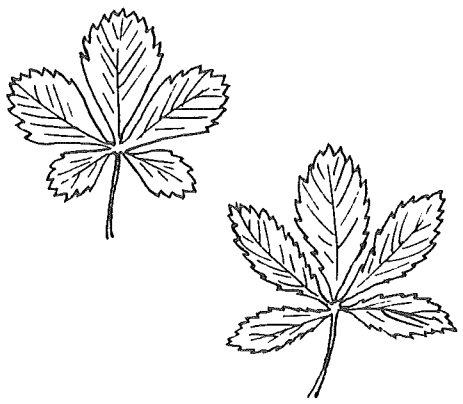
A Closer Look: Southern Appalachian Cinquefoils

The Rose family is a difficult one for taxonomists, and includes several genera in which the "splitters" have established (in their judgment, at least) hundreds of species. The hawthorns and the brambles are notorious examples.

The genus *Potentilla* — the Cinquefoils — is yet another example, but it is nonetheless a good choice for practicing wildflower identification in the Southern Appalachians. In this region the genus includes only a handful of species, most of them clearly different from one another.

The only exceptions happen to be the two that are the most numerous and are encountered repeatedly in old fields, on dry banks, and along the edges of sunny woodland trails. These are often confused, and sometimes even mislabeled, in field guides. They are *Potentilla canadensis*, or dwarf cinquefoil, and *P. simplex*, usually referred to as common cinquefoil.

Both species have long trailing



stems, five-parted palmate leaves, and small yellow flowers arising from the axils. They can most easily be separated on the basis of their leaflets, which in *P. canadensis* are more broadly rounded than in *P. simplex*, where they taper gradually toward the apex. Most significant, however, is the fact that the teeth of *P. canadensis* are confined to the upper half of each leaflet and seldom number more than five on each side. *P. simplex* not only has more teeth, but they extend along nearly the entire margin.

The name "cinquefoil" denotes five leaflets, but there is only one other distinct species in our region that follows this rule. It is *Potentilla argentea*, or "silvery" cinquefoil, so called because the undersides of its narrow, revolute leaflets are covered with silky white hairs.

Potentilla recta, or rough-fruited cinquefoil, an erect plant with large, handsome sulfur-yellow flowers, has

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Group Tracks Private Collections

Barry Glick wants to make more worthy plants available to gardeners. And he's confident that the newly formed North American Plant Preservation Council (NAPPC) will do just that.

Modeled after England's National Council for the Conservation of Plants and Gardens, NAPPC is a non- profit organization that documents outstanding plant collections throughout the United States and Canada. While that goal sounds similar to that of the American Association of Botanical Gardens and Arboreta (AABGA), the two groups have recently formed an agreement that should guard against duplicate efforts. AABGA will direct its efforts to identifying and listing plant collections held by public gardens, universities, and other public institutions; NAPPC will identify and list collections held by private collectors and nurseries. Nor should the council be confused with the Center for Plant Conservation. The latter concentrates on preserving rare and endangered native plants, while NAPPC will focus on collections of cultivated plants and species.

Glick formed the council in August 1991 and asked over 150 plant societies to let their members know about the organizations. "The horticultural grapevine is the fastest growing plant in the world," he says. The group already has over 100 plant collections listed in its database.

Dr. W. George Schmid of Tucker, Georgia, holds a hosta collection. Schmid, author of *The Genus Hosta*, has nearly 1,000 hosta cultivars and species in his garden. Polly Hill of Martha's Vineyard is guardian of a *Stewartia* collection. In Kansas City, Missouri, Dr. Jim W. Waddick, author of *Iris of China*, is keeping a 150-species iris collection; in Chantilly, Virginia, Bill Voss carefully tends over 300 begonias; and 230 *Acer* species and cultivars are grown by Michael A. Kristick in Wellsville, Pennsylvania.

A board of directors—horticultural heavyweights from nurseries, botanical gardens, and other horticultural organizations—oversees council operations and determines the standards for the collections. NAPPC will publish a directory of the collections this fall. Each entry will include the name of the collector, location, and number of cultivars and species. The list also will indicate if the garden is open to the public and list the hours of operation or a phone number if the collection can be viewed by appointment only. The directory will be updated quarterly and a new one published each year.

Glick sees NAPPC as a clearinghouse for information about plants and the experts who grow them. "It's a place for people to find people with a common interest," he says. While the plant collections database is the council's first priority, other goals include arranging conferences and exhibitions and visits to gardens and nurseries.

The group hopes to encourage the conservation of uncommon plans through propagation and distribution. These plants may be valuable for historic, aesthetic, scientific, or educational reasons. A good example is the true German iris, *Iris germanica*, sometimes called grandmother's early blue and sometimes sold as the cultivar "Purpurea." A pre-ninth century iris, it's the one Van Gogh made famous in his 1889 painting. "It's commonly seen in gardens throughout Delaware and Pennsylvania," says Dr. Arthur Tucker, a council board member, "but if it's bought through a catalog, you don't receive the same plant." Collection holders are encouraged to distribute such plants, thereby preserving them for future generations.

So far all of the collection holders have informally agreed to share cuttings and divisions and to make plants available for propagation. "In some cases only one or two people may be growing, say, a cultivar of a rose that existed 600 years ago in Spain," Glick says. "If both those people live in South Carolina, the rose could have been destroyed during Hurricane Hugo and lost forever. We want to encourage people in diverse areas of the country to grow plants so they won't be lost through natural disasters or disease."

NAPPC also will work with interested collectors to establish living wills. The council will serve as a connection between collectors and institutions so that a plant collection won't be lost in the event of the collector's death.

The council is funded through private donations and relies on volunteer workers. Board members and others have donated money as well as plants, which Glick has bartered for legal work, clerical help, graphic design, and printing.

The directory and updates and, eventually, a monthly newsletter will be available for an annual fee.

For more information or for an application to hold an NAPPC collection write:
North American Plant Preservation Council
Route 5
Renick, WV 24966.

Reprinted from American Horticulturist July 92, p9.

Cinquefoils cont. from page 3

P. tridentata

leaves that are usually seven- or nine-parted. Going in the other direction, we find *P. norvegica* and *P. tridentata* with only three leaflets. The latter is the white-flowered "wine-leaved" cinquefoil, a boreal species restricted in the southern United States to high balds and ridges.

— Dick Smith

BOTANICAL EXCURSIONS

By George Ellison

Here in the southern mountains there are magical habitats to explore in every direction and at every elevation. The dominant natural areas of the Southern Blue Ridge Province (that portion of the Southern Appalachians which extends from the James River water gap near Lynchburg, Va., through east Tennessee, western North Carolina, the extreme northwest corner of South Carolina into north Georgia) are boreal spruce-fir forests that historically made up 95 percent of the canopy at elevations over 6,000 feet; northern hardwood forests from about 4,500 feet into the higher elevations; incredibly rich and diverse cove hardwood forests that occupy sheltered valleys and some northeast-facing slopes between 1,500 and 4,500 feet; a variety of mixed oak and pine-oak-heath communities that prevail in the lower elevations; and montane alluvial forests along streamflats.

Interspersed within these basic areas, one continually encounters -- around that next bend in the creek or just over the next ridge -- a dazzling array of sub-habitats and micro-habitats: grass and heath balds (the latter often so dense they're known locally as "laurel hells"); high-elevation, dwarf oak forests created by wind shear and ice (sometimes called "wind forests" or "oak orchards"); Canada hemlock and white pine forests; Carolina hemlock bluffs; beech gaps; rocky cliffs and granitic domes; serpentine pine barrens; seeps, springs, bogs, fens, hanging valleys, escarpment gorges, waterfalls, spray cliffs, and vernal pools; and more. Each has its own specific set of plants and animals. You walk up to the spray zone of a rivulet cascading off a high-elevation, rocky cliff in the Richland Balsams searching for plants that have been able to adapt to that acidic environment, peer closely at the dense sphagnum mats while a raven croaks overhead, and suddenly see sparkling colonies of round-leaved sundew exactly where they ought to be. When botanizing, a sense of place always pays dividends.

I've been infatuated with many of these habitats at one time or another and deliberately sought them out, often in somewhat remote places. For awhile now, Southern Appalachian periglacial boulderfields have been on my mind. I first heard about them some years ago in a discussion with Dan Pittillo. Then my attention became riveted when I came across the following description in Charles E. Roe's A Directory to North Carolina's Natural Areas (Raleigh: N.C. Natural Heritage Foundation, 1987):

Uncommon throughout much of its range in the southern mountains, walking fern (*Camptosorus rhizophyllus*) sometimes occurs in dense colonies on the moss mats of moits, sharded boulderfields.

-Drawing by Elizabeth Ellison

"The final event in the billion-year building of the Appalachian mountains took place about 235 million years ago at the end of the Paleozoic era.... For the past 200 million years the Appalachians have been carved by streams and eroded by the elements. The glacial sheets covering the northern continent during the Pleistocene time did not reach North Carolina. Yet the Southern Appalachians were locally affected by snow and ice packs and frost-heaving action; the presence today of boulderfields and polygonal rock patterns attest to that periglacial activity.... The series of boulderfields at the heads of coves on the northeast slopes of Steestachee Bald and Wesner Bald (5,000-5,613 feet elevation) are considered to be products of that severe climate. The boulderfields consist of rock blocks up to six feet in diameter, covering areas up to 200 feet wide and 600 feet long." (Roadside access to these sites can be gained between mileposts 437 and 438 along the Blue Ridge Parkway, between Balsam Gap and Richland Balsam.)

Roe's comments prompted me to take a look at A Roadside Guide to the Geology of the Great Smoky Mountains National Park (Knoxville: Univ. of Tennessee Press, 1988), in which Harry L. Moore observes that "approximately 20,000 to 16,000 years before the present the mountain peaks of the Smokies had tundra vegetation and had developed permafrost where the mean annual temperatures were below 32 degrees F. In fact, a permanent snowpack may have existed throughout the year in some high hollows. Intense freeze-thaw activity resulted in the development of block fields.... During the time between 16,500 and 12,500 years before the present, there was an increase in mean annual temperature and precipitation. Mass wasting and freeze-thaw action reworked sediments down the unstable mountain slopes." (Moore noted

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that one can visit boulderfield sites, also called block fields or block streams, at the Locust Nature Trail and the Buckeye Nature Trail in the Chimney Tops area on the Tennessee side of the national park alongside U.S. 441.)

It wasn't very long after reading those accounts (and others in the scientific journals) that I set out on my own to explore as many periglacial boulderfields as I could locate in western North Carolina. What I discovered is that boulderfields are just about everywhere in the middle and higher elevations along highways, logging roads, and trails. Finding one isn't the problem; deciding about their origin is the vexing part. No doubt many are periglacial relicts dating from the Ice Age, especially the more extensive ones in the high Smokies and Great Balsams. Others appear to be naturally occurring talus slopes at the base of rock outcrops that are still active in some instances.

Boulderfields are usually created out of gneissic materials (the granitic, metamorphosed rock that dominates our terrain), but they can be composed of any stone found here. The most colorful one I've chanced upon is located along the Jumpup section of the Appalachian Trail above Nantahala Gorge. It's composed of chunks and slabs of a lovely blue calcareous material almost pure and hard enough to be marble.

The plant life of a given boulderfield is determined to a great extent by the type stone found therein. In Classification of the Natural Areas of North Carolina (Raleigh: North Carolina Natural Heritage Program, 1990), Michael P. Schafale and Alan S. Weakley note that although boulderfield sites usually occur within the northern hardwood forest type they are "distinctive enough to be considered a separate type. When well developed, the aspect of large trees and moss-covered boulders and the distinctive species composition are striking." They also point out that there are two basic kinds of boulderfields: those with and those without water seeping or flowing among the rocks. Among the rarer plant species attributed to these settings are wolfsbane (*Aconitum reclinatum)*, mountain watercress (*Cardamine clematitis*), hemlock parsley (*Conioselinum chinese)*, spotted mandarin (*Disporum maculatum*), bent avens (*Geum geniculatum*), meehania (*Meehania cordata*) and Core's starwort (*Stellaria corei).*

Dense, inactive boulderfields situated in northeast-facing ravines are always carpeted with verdant green beds of moss that often fill in the cracks between individual stones. In The Natural Environments of Georgia (Atlanta: Ga. Geologic Survey Bulletin 114, 1989), Charles H. Wharton suggests the alternative name of "moss gardens" for "these exceedingly beautiful environments." My favorite sites have creeks flowing underneath them so that they become extremely lush due to the moisture while the moving water far below creates a constant tinkling sound that's almost like music.

Growing in the moss mats one can observe several fern species (especially

Southern Appalachian Botanical Organization Spotlight

Editor's Note: In the upcoming issues we hope to feature various botanical groups within the region. Please send a brief summary of your organization to appear in this column over the next several issues.

THE TENNESSEE NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY

The Tennessee Native Plant Society was founded in the spring of 1978 for all people interested in the native flora of Tennessee. Today, members include wildflower enthusiasts from across the Southeast who share interests in the areas of plant identification and folklore; growing native plants from seeds and cuttings for use in naturalized landscapes; and preserving natural areas to protect rare plants. Members range from professional and amateur botanists to individuals who are simply interested in learning about Tennessee's diverse array of flora and unique environments.

Regular membership meetings are limited to one or two meetings each year in state parks or in private camps, plus an anniversary hike in the Great Smoky Mountains after the famous Gatlinburg Wildflower Pilgrimage. Many of the society's members have served as leaders for the anniversary hike.

Members also meet at various locations across the state for field trips. Well-trained field botanists lead hikes on several weekends each month throughout the growing season. Because there is no one field guide to the state, members rely on local amateurs and professionals who really know their plants in a given area. The first TNPS newsletter each year informs members of the annual field trip schedule and of the contact person for each trip.

The Society also supports the state's efforts to preserve natural areas and to protect rare plants. In fact, TNPS is one of the leading statewide organizations concerned primarily with native plant conservation. In addition to hikes, members are encouraged to participate in rare plants searches, botanical inventories, plant monitoring and rescues, and exploration of uncharted coves and sinkholes. Recent conservation efforts have emphasized rare plant legislation, special searches for lost plants, and the gathering of data on many of the state's more unusual plants.

Like many organizations, the Society biannually elects officers to positions of president, vice president, secretary, treasurer, and newsletter editor. It also has a board of directors that meets several times a year.

TNPS is always interested in welcoming new members, and you may join anytime by completing a membership application or by attending one of the many events. For further information, write Tennessee Native Plant Society, Department of Botany, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, TN 37996-1100.

rockcap fern) and various showy wildflowers, including all of the so-called "spring ephemerals" (i.e., those species that appear in very early spring before the leaf canopy overhead closes and then quickly disappear in above-ground forms until the following spring: wood anemone, Dutchman's breeches, squirrel corn, cut-leaved toothwort, spring beauty, and trout lily). Sites associated with limestone or other calcareous materials can have extensive colonies of wild bleeding heart. A boulderfield located on the Cherokee Indian Reservation has a colony of walking fern growing on most of the blocks situated at the head of the site; that is, over 100 colonies within a space the size of a football field.

The shrubs tend to be various gooseberry or viburnum species. Mountain maple, buckeye, basswood, northern red oak, and other northern hardwood forest species are often found growing among the rocks, but the dominant canopy tree of virtually every boulderfield is yellow birch, which has the ability to seed in the moss mats and send its long roots down around the boulders into the soil far below.

Two non-botanical notes in closing. Solitary vireos are perhaps the bird most frequently observed in association with these habitats as they like to perch on snags in the open boulderfield canopies where it's easier to dart out and hawk insects than in the more closed northern hardwoods (they also use strips of yellow birch bark to line their nests). Also, Cherokee stonemasons refer to the rocks they extract with considerable difficulty from the high-elevation boulderfields on the Indian Reservation as "native stone," which they prize above any other material for constructing their distinctively patterned dry walls and fireplaces.

Southern Appalachian periglacial boulderfields are among the most consistently fascinating and ethereal of the natural areas one can experience in the southern mountains. A botanical excursion into one transports you back to a time not so very long ago when our seemingly benign landscape featured alpine tundra, a timberline, enormous snowpacks, and cataclysmic freeze-thaw intervals that fractured high-elevation rockfaces into streams of debris.

Bryson City, N.C., writer-naturalist George Ellison writes a weekly Nature Journal column for the Smoky Mountain Neighbors supplement of the Asheville Citizen-Times, as well as a monthly natural history column for Blue Ridge Outdoors; teaches plant identification workshops for various institutions; and serves as a field trip leader for Western Carolina University's annual Native Plants Conference.

SOUTHERN APPALACHIAN BOTANICAL SOCIETY
Application for Membership

Name:_____ Date:_____
(name and address should be four lines as given)

Address:_____

_____

City:_____ State_____ Zip:_____
(9 digit if avail.)

AFFILIATION (Check one): College or university_____ Other educational or research institution_____ Non-institutional_____

PRIMARY AREA OF INTEREST: ____ Floristics and distribution ____Vascular plant systematic ____ Community ecology
____ Non-vascular plant systematics ____Physiological ecology ____Other (specify)_____

MEMBERSHIP CATEGORY:

Regular membership	( )$20.00	Sustaining membership	( )$50.00
Family membership	( )$30.00	Emeritus	( )$15.00
Student	( )$10.00	Life membership	( )$400.00

Indicate when membership, Journal, and Newsletter subscriptions are to start: Jan. ___1993 ___1994

Send To: Cynthia Aulbach-Smith, Secretary-Treasurer
Department of Biological Sciences, University of South Carolina
Columbia, SC 29208

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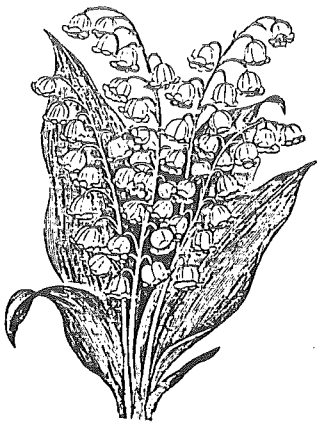
(about 200-300 words) relating to Southern Appalachian botany are what we have in mind. These articles can focus on the plant, organizations primarily interested botany, announcements (the "Calendar of Events" is intended to help announce broad-interest, special events that have an element of botanical subjects for those of the region who might be interested and wish to contact someone about the event). NOTE: GET THE SPRING WILDFLOWER PROGRAM ANNOUNCEMENTS TO ME BY JAN 31 FOR INCLUSION IN THE FEB 1994 ISSUE). You will note in the second issue (Vol. 1 [2]) that there were news items, several features (Ellison's column and perhaps a developing one from Dick Smith's "Look Again!" columns from SHORTIA), and organization's "spotlight." We will also continue the officers box, application box, and mailing label within the 8-page format. Let me know what other items you think we should include (and please send examples).

-Ed.



Convallaria majalis. **Illustration used by permission, Bessette, A.E. and W.K. Chapman. 1992. Plants and Flowers Dover Publications, Inc., NY. Used by Permission.**

Sept. 22-24 Autumn Wildflower Workshop, High Hampton Inn, Cashiers, NC. Contact: Inn at 704-743-2411

Oct. 2-3 Fall Wildflowers and Fruits Workshop, Bryson City, NC. Contact: Ellison at 704-488-8782

Oct. 14-17 Bartram Trail Conference, Fontana Village, NC. Contact: Fontana Village at 1-800-849-2258 or 704-498-2211

Dec. 4-5 Nature in Early Winter Workshop, Franklin, NC. Contact: Ellison at 704-488-8782

Cynthia Aulbach-Smith, Secretary-Treasurer
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