

Chinquapin

The Newsletter of the
Southern Appalachian Botanical Society



Vol. 2, No. 1

Spring 1994

From The Editor's Desk.....

I hope you are as pleased with our new logo as I am! Congratulations to Ron Lance for his talented work on the fruit and leaf of the Chinquapin. And thanks also to all of you who submitted your talented renderings.

I suppose the busy holiday season and, perhaps, following severe winter has slowed the members' letter writing. I have not had as many "Letters to the Editor" as I had hoped for this issue, but I am sure you are awaiting some inspiration to move you to the pen (or word processor nowadays). Maybe a few suggestions might be inspiring:

Has the native vegetation survived this year's vagaries of weather in your area as well this year as during the past warmer winters? Here in Cullowhee, I have not noticed

anything out of the ordinary. As a matter of fact, my transplanted *Symplocarpus foetidus* came up and bloomed at its usual late January time despite the fact that the temperatures had dropped to 3° F (I'm sure many of you had colder weather records than we) and had remained below freezing

"Has the native vegetation survived this year's vagaries of weather in your area?"

for the two previous weeks.

How many weeds are in your flora? I just completed a growing season inventory of two relatively natural tracts (no timber cutting or human disturbances for the past two or more decades) at Highlands, the four-acre Olive and six-acre Pinky Falls Preserves under the care of the

North Carolina Botanical Garden. There were 15% of the 260 species that were defined as foreign (by Gray's 8th edition). I read in Mike Palmer's (*Gallardia* 8[4]) comments on non-natives that his research reveals 1/10 to 1/3 of the species throughout the West are exotic. Does anyone know if greater exotic percentages of the flora of the East are known?

What is your favorite plant species? In my recreational botany class, I ask students to look up their "favorite" plant species to see just how many names they can find in Gerth van Wijk's *Dictionary of Plant Names*. Many of them are surprised to discover that the colloquial names are not the only ones applied. A few neat facts you have dug up for your favorite species might be nice to share with our friends in these pages.

Cont. on page 2

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Windler Challenge Exceeded!

The 1993 contributions are over \$8000, the most recorded for any year since the initiation of the CASTANEA endowment in 1984. As they would say to those who made this possible in French, "Merci beaucoup!"

Letters to the Editor...

Nancy Coile, Botany Administrator of the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, writes:

I'm not an officer in the society, but do want SABS members to know about Florida Native Plant Society. FNPS is a vibrant group with 23 chapters throughout the State of Florida. Last year's annual conference was fabulous with the emphasis on scrub communities. This year's conference will focus on the maritime hammocks and sandy beaches of the Atlantic coast of Florida. Brevard County's endangered lands will be the focal point of field trips.

You're doing a good job!

[Ed. Note: Thanks for the compliment. Your point about the 23 chapters in Florida supports my comments about the interest in native plants throughout the country. If we all pull our part in support of the professional botanist needs, surely we can effect a turnaround in the present shortage. Good luck to you and all your fellow botanists and this year's conference!]

Don Windler, Endowment Chair, Towson, MD writes:

In the last issue of the CHINQUAPIN, you reported that we still needed three donors to come forward to meet what you called "the Windler Challenge." I am pleased to report that by the end of the year not only had the 14 donors come forward, but an additional 13 had met the challenge. This brings the grand (and I do mean grand) total to 27 new roster members. As a result I have sent my \$1,000 to Cindy Aulbach-Smith and became the first Platinum Level (\$2,000+) Contributor to the CASTANEA Endowment Fund.

In addition to the 27 new Bronze Level Contributors in 1993, two donors became Gold Level Contributors (\$1000+): John and Lucretia Herr and J. Dan Pittillo. Nine donors have moved to the Silver Level (\$500 +): Gary Dillard, Don Drapalik, James Hardin, John Fairey, Sam Jones, Paul Schildneck, Janice and Ed Swab, Donna Ware, and Joe Winstead.

I am very proud of the way in

which the membership has responded to my challenge. These contributors have raised the total CASTANEA Endowment donations for 1993 to over \$8,000, the most recorded for any single year since the initiation of the fund in 1984. The previous highs were \$4,345 in 1987 and \$5,260 in 1992. The most recent set of contributors represent six new donor states: Maine, Massachusetts, Mississippi, New York, Pennsylvania, and Texas.

I continue to be optimistic about the future of CASTANEA and the Endowment. There are still 500+ members who have not yet contributed to insuring the future of the Southern Appalachian Botanical Society. I do not allow myself to wonder if they will join their colleagues in the support of the Endowment—I only wonder when they will decide to do so.

I want to thank the CHINQUAPIN editors for publicizing the Endowment and the Challenge. I am sure it was a great help in meeting the Endowment Committee's 1992 goal.

P.S. It is not too late! Any contributions received by Cindy Aulbach-Smith by March 15 will be recorded and all contributors giving \$100 or more will be added to the 1994 roster of donors presented to the membership at the 1994 Annual Meeting in Orlando. I hope we can add another 10 contributors by then.

[Ed. Note: It makes one proud to have workers like Don in their midst and to know that the members rise to the challenge in such fine fashion!]

Donna M. E. Ware, Secretary of the Virginia Botanical Association, Williamsburg, VA, writes:

I hope this finds you enjoying the new semester. Maybe this big dose of cold wintry weather we have had these past two months will mean fewer ticks during the field season. That would be nice!

I just finished reading the winter issue, and I thought it had a good diversity of interesting articles in it. I'm glad you added the "Letters to the Editor" column. Also, the editor's

notes that you append are a nice bonus. I hope you will continue to do that whenever the spirit moves you! Best wishes!

[Ed. Note: Its your kind remarks that keeps my spirits moving! And your announcement of the Barbara J. Harvill Botanical Research Fund (see "News" section) is just the cup of tea we need to encourage field workers.]

From page 1, Editor

Speaking of plant names, do some of you feel we are in a period of flux taxonomically, as I do? Perhaps you experienced sages out there will say my age is finally catching up with me. But to be somewhat more serious, just looking at the compilations that the Kartez's and the newer guides and manuals have included is enough to give one a stammering fit or perhaps a headache. And to make matters even more difficult, consider what the effect of the cladistics arrangements for plant phylogenies or the species concept might do (or have already been suggested!). Anyone have a good piece of advice for an approach to this matter?

As many of you in academics or consulting fields know, there has been a dearth of young people coming into field botany for the past couple of decades. But if the interest in cultivation of native plants or if the number organizations or "native plant societies" has dwindled recently, I have not noticed. We are now receiving exchange newsletters from many groups. The Oregon Native Plant Society is one and a very active one with monthly newsletters. We get Native Plant Society newsletters from Maryland, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Pennsylvania as well as fliers and newsletters from several other botanical organizations. How many of you offer organizational support in the form of scholarships, stipends, or other ways to encourage young people to enter a program on field botany?

**Born: A girl to Tom and Ali Weiboldt
- (Cindy Aulbach-Smith)**

The Barbara J. Harvill Botanical Research Fund

The Barbara J. Harvill Botanical Research Fund was endowed by friends and family of the late Barbara J. Harvill to encourage floristic work in Virginia. It provides small grants to botanists without an institutional base of support for such work. Most of the awards funded to date have been for mileage costs related to field work, but other expenses, such as mileage costs for visits to herbaria, lodging, and certain kinds of field equipment (plant presses, for instance) can also be covered. Please send your letter of application to Donna M. E. Ware, Curator, Herbarium, Department of Biology, College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, VA 23187.

Joint Field Meeting of BocSoc, TBC, and PBC Scheduled

The Botanical Society of America, The Torrey Botanical Club, and The Philadelphia Botanical Club are holding their 1994 Joint Field Meeting from Thursday, June 26, through Sunday, June 30, at Frostburg State University in western Maryland. Field trips to shale barrens, swamps, old-growth forests, bogs, and Triassic uplands are included. Evening programs relating to the floras visited, geology, and management of threatened species will be given. Registration must be completed by May 15 and is limited to 90 people. Contact Simon Dabydeen, Biology Department, Frostburg State University, Frostburg, MD 21532, or phone at 301-689-4213 (w) or 698-6017 (h).

Wetland Short Courses

Cook College has announced its 1994 series of Wetland Ecology and Management courses. Introductory courses will be offered in April, with Introduction to Wetland Identification on April 28 followed by Methodology of Delineating Wetlands, April 29 & 30. These courses are being taught by Ralph Tiner and Peter Veneman in Charleston, SC. Later courses (to be concluded by the end of July) include topics on Hydric Soils, Vegetation Identification for Wetland Delineation, Wetland Construction Techniques, Hydrology of Wetlands, and Wetland Law and Regulations. For more information, please contact the Office of Continuing Professional Education, Cook College, PO Box 231, New Brunswick, NJ 08903-0231, or phone at 908-932-9271.

Native Plant Source Resource Catalog

Many times gardeners would like to use native plantings in their yards or landscaping projects but do not have materials nor sources that will not deplete the native habitats. There are many nurseries throughout the U.S. that are now producing native plants by seed or artificial propagation. If you have wondered where a listing of such nurseries is available, we now have an answer: Jan Midgely has compiled an up-to-date listing that might save a lot of time in locating materials. She does not list nurseries that collect from the wild. Included are 97 nurseries and about 170 fern, 800 herbaceous, 59 viny, and 530 woody species. Her Nursery Sources of Native Plants of the Southeastern United States is available for \$10.25 at Wildflower, 2292 Dunster Lane, Rockville, MD.

Aquatics and Wetlands Plants

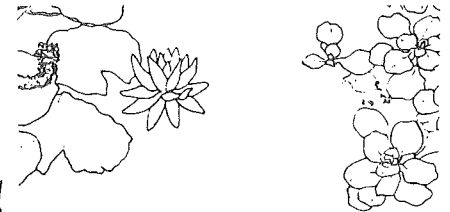
If you are faced with field identification of wetland plants and would like a beautifully illustrated booklet for assistance, you might find Cynthia Aulbach-Smith and Steven J. de Kozlowski's Aquatic Wetland Plants of South Carolina (1990; about 100 copies available and reprinting scheduled for later this year) to be an excellent resource. It contains 123 pages, helpful line drawings, practical descriptions, and excellent color prints. It may be obtained from: Publications Coordinator, S. C. Water Resources Commission, 1201 Main Street, Suite 1100, Columbia, SC 29201, phone 803-737-0800.

Highlands Biological Station Summer Courses Planned

Five courses are being offered at Highlands Biological Station this summer. Most are animal courses (one on ecological techniques), but the "Conservation Biology with Special Reference to Old-Growth Forests" being taught by Dr. Peter White of UNC-Chapel Hill may be of interest to our members. The courses are offered to advanced undergraduates, graduate students, professional biologists, and serious amateurs. Interested individuals should contact the Highlands Biological Station, P. O. Drawer 580, Highlands, NC 28741, phone 704/526-2602, or FAX at 704-526-2797.

Welcome New Members!

It is our pleasure to have the following join our organization: Renee Bonzani, New Kensington, PA; Sharon Cunningham, Floyd's Knobs, IN; William L. Duke, Nashville, TN; Ronald Fortney, Buckhannon, WV; Tracy S. Hawkins, Lake City, AR; Brenda Herring, Gainesville, FL; James N. Joyner, Lexington, KY; James D. Kiser, Jr., Kona, KY; Charles H. Leys, Lynchburg, VA; John R. MacDonald, Miss. State (Life Member); Allen D. Moore, Starkville, MS; M. Elizabeth Morley, Brownsville, MD; Ray Darrell, Nashville, TN; Jim Rentch, Charleston, WV; Alexei Sankovskii, Athens, GA; Harry F. Shealy, Jr., Aiken, SC; John D. Slapcinsky, Chicago, IL; and Charlie Tucker, Chattanooga, TN.



Georgia Botanical Society Celebrates 25th Anniversary

On May 6-8 the Georgia Botanical Society will have its 25th spring wildflower pilgrimage and meeting in the Clayton area, the same as its first meeting. Evening programs include a multiple-image slide presentation on "Southern Appalachian Native Gardens" by Dan Pittillo. Field trips to the nearby favorite wildflower sites are being led by Lucy Smethurst and Will Griffin. Contact Christina Bird (404-634-7893) or David Emory (404-463-4227) for details and arrangements.

Ellison To Conduct Weekend Workshops

Bryson City, N.C., writer-naturalist George Ellison will conduct four weekend workshops on "Wildflowers and Natural History of the Southern Mountains" this spring (Saturdays & Sundays, 9 a.m.- 4 p.m., \$35 per participant).

Ellison, who writes the Botanical Excursions column for this newsletter and serves as a field trip leader for the annual Native Plants Conference at Western Carolina University each July, specializes in teaching basic methods of habitat and plant identification that participants can then apply on their own. Newcomb's Wildflower Guide is recommended.

The workshops feature automobile trips to a variety of natural areas in the Smokies, along the Blue Ridge Parkway, and elsewhere in western North Carolina where distinctive Appalachian plants can be located. All walks are short over moderate terrain. Interested persons can call Ellison at 704-488- 8782 for more information.

Be In Washington, DC, this year?:
Be sure to stop by the National Arboretum on New York Avenue
8-5 Mon-Fri, 10-5 Sat-Sun.

Look Again

Reprinted from *Shortia*, Spring 1992 newsletter, Western Carolina Botanical Club.

Among our early spring-flowering plants there are a number of paired species that offer good opportunities for dusting off the field guides and sharpening our powers of observation.

Take the Spring Beauties, for example. The only obvious difference between our two species lies in the leaves, and although there seem to be endless variations in their shapes, they usually can be separated if one keeps in mind that in *Claytonia virginica* they are narrow (3/8" would be exceptionally wide) and essentially uniform in width along most of their length, tapering gradually toward the base with no evident distinction between leaf-stalk (petiole) and blade. In *C. caroliniana*, the blades are wider at some point (Which may be below, above, or at the middle) but in any case they are clearly differentiated from the petioles.

The foliage of *Hepatica* consists of 3-lobed basal leaves, and in *H. acutiloba* these lobes are pointed, while in *H. americana* they are rounded. (The sepal-like bracts beneath the flowers also are pointed and blunt, respectively). The flowers, which are composed of petaloid sepals, generally are white in the first species but more likely to be blue, violet or pink in the second.



Pachysandra terminalis is familiar to many as an ornamental ground-cover which often persists after cultivation. We should be aware, however, that there is a related native species in southern woodlands. It is *P. procumbens*, known as Allegheny Spurge, and differs in that its spikes of little white flowers grow laterally from the lower, not upper, stem. Also the green foliage is mottled with light green early in the year.

--Dick Smith

[Ed. Note: It has been my observation that there is a lot of leaf width variation in *Claytonia caroliniana* but I usually find *C. virginica* (rare in this central region of the Southern Blue Ridge Province) to always be linear. We also see blue and pink forms of *Hepatica acutiloba* (especially Nantahala Gorge) but seldom have the blunt lobed leaf species, *H. americana* (I have seen it only at the edge of the Piedmont). *Pachysandra procumbens* is only found in Polk County, NC and Pickens County, SC in this area. What are others' experiences with these species?]

BOTANICAL EXCURSIONS

By George Ellison

This is the second of two columns about the distinctive natural areas of the southern mountains called balds. In the first installment, we noted that the word "bald" has several meanings, but when applied to terrain it refers to the lack of "usual or natural covering"; that is, in this instance, to a virtual absence of trees where trees might otherwise be expected.

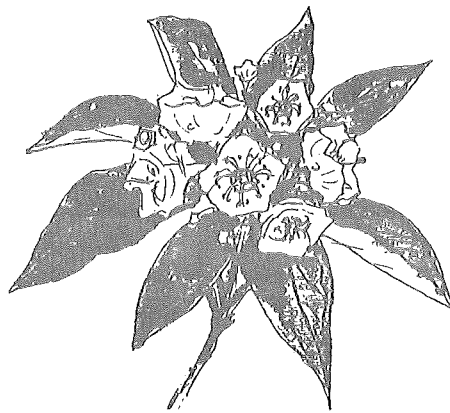
We then took a look at the two general bald types — grassy balds and shrub balds — noting that within the latter category there are two fairly distinct subtypes: heath shrub balds (those composed of ericaceous plants like rhododendron, laurel, sand myrtle, and blueberry-type species) and non-heath shrub balds (those composed of non-ericaceous plants like green or mountain alder, *Alnus viridis* ssp. *crispa* = *Alnus crispa*, or viburnum, mountain holly, dwarf willow, bush honeysuckle, black chokeberry, and shrubby specimens of mountain ash and mountain maple).

These occur mostly between 4,500 and 6,000 feet, often — but not always — on drier ridges and mountain tops featuring thin and rocky soils. To further complicate the matter, bald habitats tend at times to intergrade and form "heath gardens" (mixed grass-heath communities) so that specific designation of a particular site as to type or subtype can be tricky.

In addition to taking a summary look at the myriad theories concerning the origin of grassy balds, I suggested that high-elevation rocky summits and the tops of granitic domes featuring extensive patches of vegetation are treeless habitats that could be identified as "rock balds" forming an ecological continuum with shrub balds. I cited R.H. Whittaker (1956) and his position

that some heath balds are topographic climaxes. Whittaker also noted that there is succession between rock bald habitats (lichens, mosses, tufts of grass, cushions of sand myrtle, etc.) and adjacent heath balds on Mt. LeConte.

A reader called my attention to



Mountain laurel is one of the most abundant plants of the high elevation heath bald communities, where it reaches its peak blooming season in June.

-Illustration by Elizabeth Ellison

Whittaker's chapter titled "Appalachian Balds and Other North American Heathlands" (1979). Therein, Whittaker adds details to this concept, pointing out that "balds of rock outcrops at highest elevations seem clearly to be communities of primary succession from open rock through scattered tufts of *Deschampsia flexuosa* and a *Leiophyllum lyoni* mat to a closed shrub canopy of *Rhododendron carolinianum* or *R. catawbiense*. He also details two other types of shrub bald communities: those maintained by periodic fires that destroy, temporarily, the forest canopy component of the habitat; and "nuclear balds" where "old shrub root systems" maintain stable treeless habitats that originated as a result of wind exposure, soil leaching and infertility, and summer drought.

(For those of us who have considered heath balds as unique features of the Appalachian landscape, Heathlands and Related Shrubs provides a context for understanding them as part of a worldwide continuum of related habitats.)

In a mature heath bald — one that Whittaker considers to be a topographical climax — there's full coverage of the terrain by a variety of ever-green shrubs, primarily mountain laurel and rhododendron. Although heath bald types intergrade, sometime inexplicably, it can be observed that mountain laurel and rosebay rhododendron tend to dominate sites in the lower elevations, with Catawba rhododendron (or sometimes Carolina rhododendron) dominating higher sites. Rosebay rhododendron is generally absent above 5,000 feet, while mountain laurel persists as a component up to 6,000 feet. The shrub canopy

ranges from 10 to 12 feet in height in lower protected areas, but only to 3 or 4 feet on exposed ridges and summits.

Our southern mountains are old and sedate in comparison with the Himalayas, Rockies, and other "young" mountain ranges. But as any backcountry ranger or rescue worker will attest, there's still plenty of rough, steep, potentially dangerous country here. Aside from cliff faces, caves, and rugged gorges, no other terrain in this region is so vexing or potentially dangerous as the tangles of an extensive heath bald.

Back in the mid-1980s, while looking for the rock shelter where the Cherokee martyr Tsali hid out prior to his surrender and execution in 1838, I misdirected myself into a humdinger of a heath bald

Cont. on page 7

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 Georgia Botanical Society was organized by Mr. Eugene Heath of Oglethorpe College in 1926 as a group of amateur botanists in the Atlanta area. Sometime later Mr. Heath appointed Norma Seiferle as the leader and for the next several decades the organization expanded state-wide. Among their activities were the development of a wildflower garden at the Governor's Mansion in Atlanta, which has subsequently been discontinued. Much of their attention over the past few decades has focused on recovery of plants in road right-of-ways, lakes, etc., such as massive rescue of *Shortia galacifolia* from the Jocassee area before completion of the Duke Power hydroelectric reservoirs. Recently, many of the rescued plants have been planted in the Atlanta Botanical Garden and the

Chattahoochee Nature Center.

Among their publications are the large volume compiled by Marie Mellinger (1984), Atlas of the Vascular Flora of Georgia, the journal *Tipularia* (begun in 1986 and edited by Sharon Worsham), and the "Newsletter" (published six times annually and edited by Scott Ranger).

May 9-10, 1969 the organization sponsored the first Spring Wildflower Pilgrimage. Their first meeting was at Warwoman Dell where 70 members showed up for the wildflower hikes. They were joined by a couple of Chattahoochee National Forest rangers and explored both sides of the Chattooga River that Saturday. That evening they had dinner and a program led by Mary Enloe at the Dillard House. To celebrate the 25th anniversary this year, the group plans

to repeat any of the same field trips and other activities, meeting May 6-8, 1994 at the "old downtown Clayton hotel."

Vivian Emerson, who supplied much of this information, summarized the activities of current organization by stating that "there are more excellent botanists rescuing, propagating, and seeing that more plant habitats are preserved than any time in the history of the organization." The field trips are offered throughout the state and throughout the year and are now the main emphasis of the organization.

"Sassafras is one plant you don't have to worry about exterminating because it spreads very rapidly and almost any portion of the root that is left in the ground is capable of sprouting a new tree."
 - Doug Elliott

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. ___1994 ___1995

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

From Page 5, Excursions

in the Fork Ridge portion of Great Smoky Mountains National Park near Clingman's Dome. As with many things in life, it was a lot easier to get into than out of. Everything looked the same. Only when I found a boulder to climb up on could I see over the seven-foot-high canopy. The dense maze of springy tough limbs was virtually impenetrable. Surrendering all dignity, I got down on my hands and knees and crawled downhill — sometimes sliding on my belly — until locating a creek that led me out of the maze. Before that episode, the term "laurel hell" had seemed to me to be a species of hyperbole. Now I know better.

Heath balds are also known locally as "woolly heads," "woolly tops," "slicks," "laurel slicks," "lettuce beds," and "yaller patches" by mountain people. The last four designations are derived from their deceptively smooth appearance when viewed from a distance. Horace Kephart stated (1917) that he considered "rhododendron worse than laurel, because it is more stunted and grows much more densely, so that it is quite impossible to make a way through it without cutting, foot by foot; and the wood is very tough." He relates the adventures of "two powerful mountaineers" from Tennessee who, in crossing over the main divide of the Smokies near Thunderhead, consumed two days in a "slick," while covering but "a matter of three or four miles."

Upon asking one of them how they managed to crawl through the thicket, Kephart wrote he was advised, "We couldn't crawl, we swum," meaning that they sprawled and floundered over the top."

There are many well-known "hells" throughout the southern mountains. Among the most infamous in the Smokies is Huggins' Hell up on Hazel Creek near Bone Valley and the Raven's Den. (Curiously enough, there is another "hell" of the same name near the Alum Cave bluff in Tennessee.) Kephart wrote about the North Carolina version in several of his books, but a fuller account is provided by Elizabeth Skaggs Bowman (1948):

"Huggins' Hell in the Hazel Creek section of North Carolina includes almost five hundred acres of tangled

laurel and kindred shrubs. The region was named for Irving Huggins, a herdsman, who was lost there for almost a week and narrowly escaped with his life.... He eventually found a stream in the 500-acre tract, and by following it managed to reach, more dead than alive, a settler's cabin near the edge of the wilderness."

Huggins' Hell is aptly named. It consists of a high-elevation heath bald that grades into hardwood-pine forests in which the understory is a tangle of rosebay rhododendron and doghobble. The closest view I've had of the area was from the old firetower (now removed) at High Rocks on Welch Ridge east of Hazel Creek, which was plenty close. Just looking down upon that green maze from afar was enough to give me — in Kephart's apt phrasing of how it feels to be truly lost — "a case of the willyjigs."

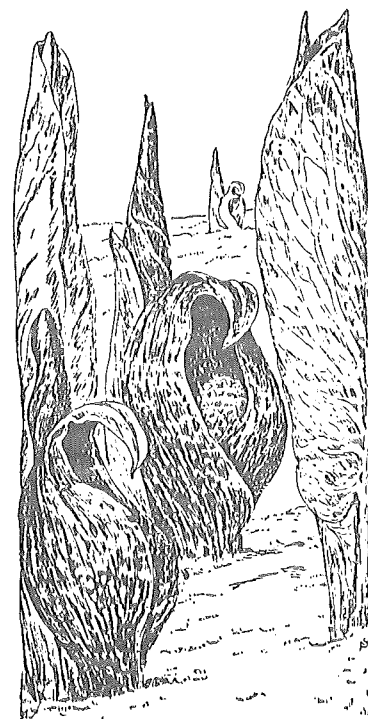
(The upcoming Botanical Excursions column will consider the unique strategies employed by "spring ephemerals," the set of showy wildflowers like trout lily, cutleaved toothwort, Dutchman's-breeches, squirrel corn, windflower, and spring beauty that appear for a brief period each spring before the leaf-canopy closes in overhead.)

Literature Cited

- Bowman, E.S. 1948. Land of High Horizons. Southern Publications, Kingsport, Tenn. 212 pp.
- Kephart, H. 1917. Camping and Woodcraft. 1988 facsimile edition, University of Tennessee Press, Knoxville, Tenn. 479 pp.
- Whittaker, R.H. 1979. Appalachian Balds and Other North American Heathlands. In Specht, R.L., ed. 1979. Heathlands and Related Shrublands. Elsevier Scientific Publishing Co., New York, N.Y.
- Whittaker, R.H. 1956. Vegetation of the Great Smoky Mountains. Ecological Monographs, 26:1-80.

Book Sources

Those of you who are interested in popular books, guides, and in many cases, the more technical manuals might wish to obtain catalogs from Patricia Ledlie or W. G. Winter. Pat Ledlie has been generous with us, including a full-page of information and subscription on SABS in her botany catalog. Write her (mention you are a SABS member) at Patricia Ledlie, Bookseller, P. O. Box 90, Buckfield, ME 04220 or phone/fax her at 207-336-2778 for a catalog. W. G. Winter lists botanical books, including used ones, and may be contacted at W. G. Winter, Bookseller, Village Square Shoppe, 2409 SW 13 Street, Gainesville, FL 32609, phone at 904-336-7306.



Skunk Cabbage (*Symplocarpus foetidus*). Copied with permission from Bessette, A.E. & W.K. Chapman. *Plants and Flowers* Dover Publ. Co., NY, p. 10.

Describing the ability of skunk cabbage to generate heat, Doug Elliott noted, "It has been recorded that the temperature inside these feverish tips can be 27° F. warmer than the winter air surrounding them."

Sochani (*Rudbeckia laciniata*)- "Use as cooked spring salad to keep well."
(Paul Hamel and Mary Chiltoskey)

Calendar of Events

Assoc SE Biol/SABS annual
meeting
Orlando, FL
Apr 13-16
803-359-5027

New York Natural History
Conference III
NY State Museum, Albany
Apr 13-15
518-474-5812

Spring Conservation Retreat
Cashiers, NC
Apr 21-24
919-515-3184

Spring Wildflower Pilgrimage
Great Smoky Mountains, TN
Apr 27-30
615-436-1262

Wetlands Short Courses
Charleston, SC
Apr 28-30
908-932-9271

Wildflower Weekend
Natural Bridge, KY
May 6-8
800-325-1710

BotSoc Spring Wildflower Pilgrimage
Georgia
May 6-8
404-634-7893 or 463-4227

Spring Wildflower Symposium
Wintergreen, VA
May 13-15
800-325-2200 ext 992

Bowman's Hill Wildflower Weekend
Washington Crossing, PA
May 14-15
215-862-2924

1994 Joint Field Meeting
Frostburg, MD
June 26-30
301-689-4213 (w) or -6017 (h)

Landscaping With Native Plants
Cullowhee, NC
July 20-23
704-227-7397

OK Native Plant Society annual
meeting
Durant, OK
Sep 15-16
405-872-9652

Virginia Natural History
Wintergreen, VA
Sep 17-18
800-325-2200 ext 992

50th Anniversary of Penn's Woods
Washington Crossing, PA
Oct 8
215-862-2924

Fall Hike Week
Fontana Village, NC
Oct 16-21
800-849-2258

Cynthia Aulbach-Smith, Secretary-Treasurer
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