

Chinquapin

The Newsletter of the
Southern Appalachian Botanical Society



Vol. 2, No. 2

Summer 1994

From The Editor's Desk.....

Thank you for the compliments that many of you made to me personally during the past few months. Perhaps this newsletter is performing an appropriate connection for our members that was otherwise not being met.

Several of you answered some of the questions I posed in the last issue. After the rather severe winter, we in this heart of the Southern Blue Ridge Province have enjoyed a pretty normal spring with cool temperatures keeping many of the trees in check until the danger of frost has passed. We have had a pretty nice bloom of the black locust (frost often hinders it), the yellowwood (*Cladrastis kentukea*) is heavily budded as this goes to press, strawberries ripened by the last day of April (the first I can recall in my 50+ years here), and it looks like the apple crop is coming along nicely. Have you people up West Virginia and New England way found your season normal or otherwise?

Exotics were of interest to at least a couple of you (see "Letters To The Editor"). Hal Bryan brought up an interesting sidelight: "Rock bars ...may have been the birthplace of many of the weedy elements of our flora." Maybe so, and perhaps even more importantly, these sorts of ecosystems have remained important for the migration of species back and forth during the Pleistocene glacial and interglacial periods, as suggested by Paul and Hazel Delcourt in their "river corridor refugial hypothesis." My experience with river bluffslands for yellowwood (*Cladrastis kentukea*), a frequent refugial species, is that it seems to support this concept. Have any others of you had experience on rock bars, river islands, or floodplains that also suggests these systems present higher species diversity than other natural ecosystems?

Have any of you heard how the hearings and positioning for the renewal of the Endangered Species Act up for action by Congress this year are progressing? I would like to have your response to this activity for the next newsletter.



Cladrastis Kentukea
(Yellowwood), illustrated by Jean Pittillo

The SABS Endowment Committee Reports Donations Now Total \$42,855

The Endowment Committee believes that it will be possible to surpass the \$50,000 mark before the 1995 meeting. The Castanea fund for Jan. 1 was \$17,093 in 1991, \$20,220 in 1992, \$26,683 in 1993, and \$35,894 in 1994. By March 15 it was \$42,855. Contributors from North Carolina now are double any other state, perhaps enough to encourage several other states to increase their contributions.

Jan. 1, 1991	\$17,093
Jan. 1, 1992	\$20,220
Jan. 1, 1993	\$26,683
Jan. 1, 1994	\$35,894
Mar. 15, 1994	\$42,855

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Letters to the Editor...

Madeline Burbanck of Atlanta writes:

Ever since receiving the Spring 1994 issue of *Chinquapin*, I have been meaning to write in your response to your request in that issue.

I did notice something unusual which I attributed to the sustained cold weather in January 1994. We live in a wooded, suburban neighborhood and each winter look forward to the fragrant blooms of *Lonicera fragrantissima* as a promise that spring is on the way. Sometimes they start blooming by January 15, if there is a warm spell, but this year when Bill (a zoologist, not a botanist) asked me in early February if they had bloomed without his having smelled them, I realized I had not smelled them either. When I examined one of my favorite bushes, there were flower buds still closed. When cut and brought into the house, they opened and lived up to the name "fragrantissima." By the end of February, the outdoor bushes were in bloom about a month late and without the usual "start and stop" routine as temperatures went up and down.

I do not have any precise records of the actual temperatures this year, but my general impression is that in our neighborhood we had sustained cold to cool weather in January which delayed the flowering of both wild and cultivated flowering shrubs, and resulted in heavier bloom when the flowers did unfold—without false starts during January thaws. Forsythia bushes were particularly full of bloom this spring.

[Ed. Note: Madeline, I think you are right on target with these very early bloomers. In Cullowhee the *Lonicera fragrantissima*, *Mahonia bealei*, and *Jasminum nudiflorum* were also retarded until late February instead of the late January bloom last year. But the *Alnus serrulata*, *Corylus americana*, and *Lindera benzoin* made their usual appearance in late February to mid March, the usual sequence for them here.]

Hal Bryan of Eco-Tech, Frankfort, KY writes:

I read with interest your comments on exotic species in the Spring 1994 CHINQUAPIN for the SABS. I have also been looking at percentages of exotics in our flora and have long considered their representation as an indicator of the naturalness of a community. I enclosed an article that I wrote a few years back on the subject where I included the percentage of non-natives as a measure of "karma." Karma is the good feeling that a biologist gets when he visits a beautiful and important natural place. This term is from my friend and colleague John McGregor, who has shared with me both an interest in these places and botanical work on many areas mentioned in the paper.

As a general rule I consider any percentage of exotics under 10% to be a pretty nice area. Areas where percentages are greater than 25% are usually fairly disturbed sites. As I say in the paper, perhaps per cent cover of exotics is a better indicator than total percentage of the flora. An especially interesting community where I have done some work (most unreported) is on rock bar communities along rivers. These are areas of natural disturbance, but often have a pretty low percentage of exotics. I believe they may have been the birthplace of many of the weedy elements of our flora. A brief abstract of a paper that I once gave is also enclosed. You are welcome to share any of these papers or excerpts from them if you think anyone is interested.

Keep up the good work.

[Ed. Note: Thank you for sharing this with us (Contact Bryan at Eco-Tech, Inc., P. O. Box 8, Frankfort, KY 40602, phone 502/223-8136 or fax at 223-3499 and see report below). Your experience on rock bars (which I was calling river islands) is an interesting one. While several of us from Highlands Biological Station were working in Ellicott Rock Wilderness or the "Gang of Seven" on the floodplains in

coastal North Carolina, we also noted the major jump in species diversity. I would suggest that this high diversity also fits well with the Delcourt's "River Corridor" concept in the vegetation redistribution after and during the glacial advances and retreats (see my comments above).]

Dick Stalter, St. John's University, Jamaica, NY writes:

I enclose an article* on alien plants that provides answers to some of the questions you raised about alien species in the Spring 94 edition of CHINQUAPIN. Disturbed areas have a greater percentage of alien species than "pristine" areas free from human activity. The percentage of alien taxa has increased at Orient Beach State Park, NY, over a 55-year period. Alien species comprise 20 to 43.6 percent of the flora at six coastal sites in the eastern United States. Almost 44 percent of the species found at Orient Beach State Park at the north fork of Long Island are alien; 47 percent of the eastern portion of OBSP are alien. The eastern portion of OBSP is the site of greatest human disturbance. Thus OBSP has a greater number of alien species than that reported by Palmer for the West.

How do you define "alien?" Are alien taxa only those from Asia, Europe, etc., or do you consider alien as species naturalized from the West or South that were not a part of the original flora?

Have a good spring.

*Data provided [Total species, Native species, and Introduced species and percentage alien in parentheses, listed respectively]: Orient Beach State Park, NY 277, 156, 121 (43.6); Little Beach Island, NJ 79, 63, 16 (20.2); Cape May Point State Park, NJ 377, 347, 130 (34.4); Assateague Island, VA 43, 338, 105 (23.7); Fisherman Island, VA 139, 111, 28 (20.1); Fort Sumter, SC 68, 49, 19 (27.9).

[Ed. Note: Dick, I would suggest that "alien" (which you use synonymously with "introduced species" in

Letters, cont. from page 10

your paper) is any species that was not a part of the flora (or fauna) of any location in North America upon arrival of Europeans in the 1500's. There is the problem, of course, of determining the presence of a given species when Europeans first arrived (for example, honey locust in the southern Appalachians and more controversially, black locust). We often use the term "exotic" synonymously with alien, but I often think an exotic is from other countries (including tropical America). Perhaps others will have a more definitive definition for these terms.]

Lucille Marks of Valparaiso, IN sends a note:

Thought you might like to see the photo of a plaque* dedicated to the Gayton C. Marks Memorial on the north side of Neils Science Center at Valparaiso University, Indiana on May 15, 1993. Ten new trees and a bench have been added to the area.

We have been told some of his students referred to those trees in that areas as "Mark's Woods." We think it will be very pretty when the trees are a little more mature. It was already an attractive area.

* The inscription: The trees on the north side of the Neils Science Center are dedicated to the memory of Gayton C. Marks, 1921-1992, who for 33 years shared his knowledge and love of plants with the students of Valparaiso University. World War II Veteran, Fellow of the Indiana Academy of Science.

Book Corner

[If you know of books that might be of particular interest to the lay readers of our organization, please submit a brief review for consideration-Ed.]

A revision (Bulletin 414, June 1994) of Plants Poisonous to Livestock and Pets in North Carolina by J. W. Hardin and C. F. Brownie is now available (Dept. of Agricultural Communications, N. C. State University, Box 7603, Raleigh, NC 27695-7603; \$5.00 ppd.). Jim indicates this is a significant revision if you would like to update your information in this area.

For those of you in Tennessee

Vegetative Pattern and Life-forms on a Kentucky River Rock Bar

Rock bars are riparian areas at the mouth of streams. Because of a rocky, sandy, shifting substrate and unpredictable inundation, a rock bar is an inhospitable habitat for plants. Since the disturbances are generally not man-introduced, these habitats constitute some of our most natural areas. Four permanent transects were established on a Kentucky River rock bar to record vegetation biannually for several years. Annual flooding has minimized interspecific competition and led to a high diversity. Ninety-nine species have been recorded on the 1/20 acre bar over the last three years. In spite of the continual disturbance, non-native species do not constitute a large percentage of the flora (14%), probably about the same as the state's average. However, native weedy annuals like *Acalypha rhomboidea*, *Conohea multifida*, *Lindernia dubia*, 3 *Polygonum* spp., 4 *Bidens* spp., and 2 *Euphorbia* spp. are the dominant group

on the bar.

Many of the perennials on the bar behave as annuals; that is, they appear one year as seedlings and disappear. Many of these are a subsample of trees and other native woodland vegetation in the area. Another strategy used by the perennials that persist is that of a prostrate spreader with a diffuse root system. The life or growth form not only offers a little resistance to the river's strong current but also binds the unstable substrate. Examples include *Lippia lanceolata*, *Diodia virginiana*, and *Ludwigia palustris*.

Some preliminary information from the transects are that total diversity and species composition change little year to year, but that species relative abundance and total biomass fluctuate more drastically.

—Hal D. Bryan (presented at the Kentucky Academy of Science meeting, Ashland, KY, November 1982).

New Officers Elected

Congratulations to the four new officers elected this spring. They are Charlie Horn, Secretary-Treasurer, Loran Anderson, Editor for CASTANEA, Kay Kirkman, Member-at-Large, and Dan Evans, Member-at-Large.

Council And Committee Members For 1994-95

Council	
Larry Mellichamp, President (1994-96)	704/547-4055; fax 704-547-3128
Gary Dillard, Past President (1994-95)	502/745-3696; fax 502-745-6471
Charles N. Horn, Secretary-Treasurer (1994-98)	803/276-5257; fax 803-321-5232
David R. Hill, Recording Secretary (1993-97)	615/385-6431
R. Wayne Tyndall, Chair Editorial Board, CASTANEA	410/974-2870
Doug Ogle, Editor, CASTANEA	703/628-6094
Loran Anderson, Editor, CASTANEA	904/644-3700
Kay Kirkman, Member-at-Large	912/734-4706
Dan Evans, Member-at-Large	304/696-6467

who have long wanted to know which species are found in your state, B. Eugene Wofford and Robert Kral have now arranged for non-members of *Sida* to obtain the Botany Misc. #10, Checklist of the Vascular Plants of Tennessee (Botanical Research Institute of Texas, 509 Pecan Street, Fort Worth, TX 76102-4060; telephone 817/332-4441, fax 332-4112; \$15 ppd.) The phylogenetic list includes the

current names and synonyms of 2785 taxa and tables and the status of the rare and endangered species.

In a Requiem For A Lawnmower (Taylor Publishing, 1550 W. Mockingbird Lane, Dallas, TX 75235, telephone 214/819-8100 or fax 819-8580; \$15.95), Sally and Andy Wasowski present a strong case for working with Mother Nature, not against her.

Smoky Mountain Field School

The Smoky Mountain Field School is now in its 17th season offering a multitude of experiences throughout the year (Black Bears of the Appalachians started Feb. 10 and an overnight lodge and hike to Charit Creek is Nov. 5-6). Experienced leaders and naturalists lead the courses, and prices range from \$12 to \$275, depending on provisions and length of the courses. More information is available by writing: UTK Non-Credit Community Programs, 600 Henley Street, Suite 105, Knoxville, TN 37902 or by phoning 800/284-8885 or in Tennessee 615/974-0150.

Senate Hearings On Exotics

The impact of exotic species on the continental United States is the subject of hearings currently being conducted by the Senate Committee on Governmental Affairs. The Committee is gathering information from a variety of experts on the problem in the U. S., and members will also be questioning government agencies on their efforts to respond to threats. The hearings follow the release last September of a 400-page report by the Office of Technology Assessment, a research arm of the Congress. The report is titled, "Harmful Non-Indigenous Species of The United States."

A letter about the hearings from Faith Campbell of the Natural Resources Defense Council points out that "educating members of the Congress is key to building a set of comprehensive programs aimed at excluding additional invasive exotic organisms, researching control strategies for those already here, and putting such strategies into effect."—reprinted from *Tennessee Native Plant Society Newsletter* 17 (1): 2.

Retired: Tom Cooperrider, Elray Nixon

Look Again

(Reprinted from: *Shortia*, Spring 1989 Newsletter of the Western Carolina Botanical Club)

Jack-in-the-pulpit (*Arisaema triphyllum*) gets a lot of attention not only because of its unusual flowers but because of the many variations that occur between individual plants.



ARISAEMA
TRIPHYLLUM

These differences can be perplexing. There may be either a single leaf or a pair, each with three leaflets, but the lateral ones might be lobed so as to name it appear that there are five. The spathe may be pale green or striped with green or purplish brown, its tube smooth or fluted, and its hood horizontal or drooping. As might be expected, there is disagreement among taxonomists, some of whom consider the aberrants to be varieties (e. g. *atrorubens*, *pusillum* and *stewardsonii*) of *A. triphyllum*, while others insist they should be accorded specific rank.

A question that frequently arises is how to distinguish a male plant from a female—in other words, a Jill from a Jack. (In

England the related cuckoo-pint, *Arum maculatum*, is also called Lords-and-Ladies; the first part of that name denotes plants with purple stripes, the second the plain green ones.) The only sure way to determine the sex of a Jack-in-the-pulpit is to look at the base of the spadix to see whether it has staminate or pistillate flowers, or both. It is interesting to note that this is one of the very few species in which individuals are capable of changing their sex in response to growing conditions.



A. DRACONTIUM

Occasionally someone who has heard of the name Green Dragon will mistakenly assume that it refers to a green-flowered Jack-in-the-pulpit. It really belongs to *Arisaema dracontium*, a rarer and even more bizarre plant with more numerous leaflets and an extremely long spadix that extends far beyond the spathe.

— Dick Smith

Thoughts and Quotes

"Perhaps the most optimistic outlook in climatology now is an ongoing quest for more knowledge about the causes of unusual weather conditions. Knowledge of those causes depends on better knowledge of physics, electromagnetics, astrophysics, and celestial mechanics."

—Gayther L. Plummer

"The epithet fiery, I annex to this most celebrated species of Azalea, as being expressive of the appearance of its flowers....The clusters of blossoms cover the shrubs in such incredible profusion of the hill sides, that suddenly opening to view from dark shades, we are alarmed with apprehension of the hill being set on fire.

— William Bartram

BOTANICAL EXCURSIONS

By George Ellison

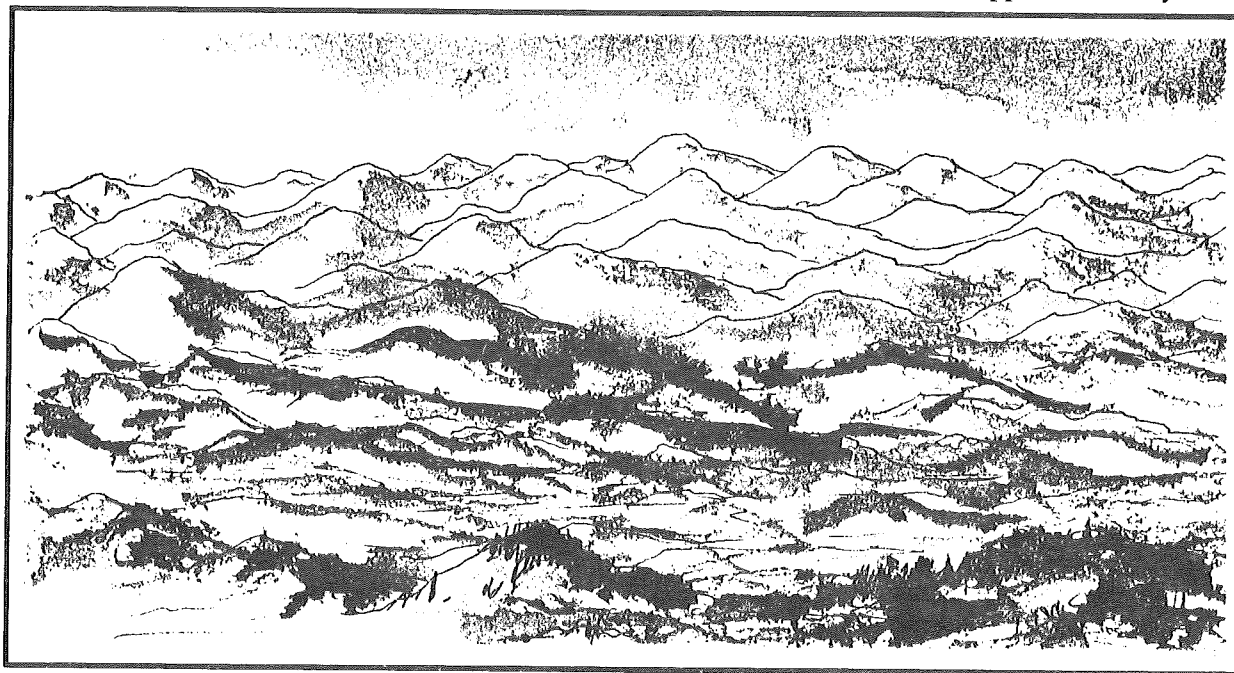
The Southern Blue Ridge Province

As indicated in the initial Botanical Excursions, the thrust of this column will always be to focus upon the specific natural areas and associated plant life found in the southern mountains, as well as to examine the ongoing processes — methodological and spiritual — through which one explores and ultimately comes to terms with the natural world. In subsequent

piedmont in Virginia, the Carolinas, and Georgia; the geologic Blue Ridge, which incorporates portions of the adjacent piedmont; and the mountainous physiographic province that extends from southern Pennsylvania to north Georgia.

For much of its length from northern Virginia into North Carolina, the Blue Ridge Parkway follows the rim of the Blue

in North Carolina. The map's western boundary is something of a surprise. It passes along the Brevard fault just east of Asheville, N.C., to the Virginia line. Most residents of Hendersonville, N.C., would probably scratch their heads if informed they lived in the piedmont rather than the Blue Ridge mountains of North Carolina. But this approach correctly stresses the



columns we've taken a look at the early plant explorers in the southern mountains, periglacial boulderfields, plant-hunting tactics, grassy balds, and heath balds. As I began mulling over this installment, it occurred to me that we hadn't as yet stepped back to take a look at the big picture: the complex system known as the Southern Blue Ridge Province that occupies the heart of the Southern Appalachians and provides the framework within which the varied natural areas exist.

What do you think of when you read about or hear someone refer to the Blue Ridge? There are, in fact, three distinct Blue Ridges: the front of mountains that arises abruptly on the western edge of the

Ridge escarpment. This Blue Ridge Front, as it is often called, attains its greatest relief of 2,500 feet near Blowing Rock, N.C. It's what most people think of when they hear the term Blue Ridge.

In recent decades, geologists have increasingly recognized the close relationship between the western piedmont region and the mountains proper. A map in the chapter devoted to the western piedmont in the recently published *The Geology of the Carolinas* delineates a swath of land extending from the Virginia line into Georgia. As you might expect, the eastern boundary of this map passes near Laurens and Spartanburg in South Carolina and Shelby and Hickory

ancient and intimate relationship between the foothills portion of the piedmont and the mountains on the west.

For geographers, biologists, and other regional specialists, the designation Blue Ridge has a long-standing application first clearly defined by Nevin M. Fenneman (1938). For them, it's applied to a distinct mountainous region that lies within the larger Appalachian highlands region of the eastern United States. Physiographers divide the Blue Ridge Province into two almost equal sections at the Roanoke River, which passes through a gap in southwestern Virginia.

North of the Roanoke Gap, the province is a narrow ridge about 7 to 14
Cont. on page 14

Excursions cont.

miles in width that extends almost 275 miles to Harrisburg, Pa. South of Roanoke Gap, it extends southwestward through east Tennessee, western North Carolina, and northwestern South Carolina for 300 miles to the general area of Mount Oglethorpe in north Georgia. Bounded on the east by the Blue Ridge Front and on the west by the Unakas, Smokies, Cohuttas, and other mountain chains, this is the physiographic region known as the Southern Blue Ridge Province (SBRP). It's a vast highland terrain crisscrossed by a maze of mountain chains: the Blacks, Great Craggies, Balsams, Nantahalas, Snowbirds, and many others. In the entire Appalachian system, which extends more than 1,200 miles from the Canadian province of Quebec to central Alabama, almost all of the peaks with elevations above 6,000 feet are in the SBRP (where there are 49). In the SBRP 225 peaks exceed 5,000 feet.

This topography profoundly influences the region's average temperature (and thereby its plant and animal life, which exhibit northern affinities) since, as Marcus B. Simpson, Jr. has noted (1992), for each 1,000 feet gained in elevation the mean temperature decreases about two to three degrees F., equivalent to a change of from 200 to 250 miles in latitude. As the proverbial crow flies, it's 10 miles from my office in Bryson City, N.C., (elevation 1,736 feet) to the spruce-fir forest at Clingmans Dome (elevation 6,643 feet) in the Great Smokies. In the short time it takes me to drive or walk there, I will have traveled — in regard to forest types and plant life — the equivalent of 1,000 or so miles northward. The average July temperature in Bryson City is 75 degrees; at Mount Mitchell, at 6,684 feet the highest peak in the East, it is 59 degrees.

This results in a situation where spring wildflowers can still be located in the higher elevations in early June while the early summer flora is coming on gangbusters down below. After many years of direct observation, Dan Pittillo has evolved the following rule-of-thumb for

peak flowering seasons in the high elevations of the SBRP: May 15 for spring; July 15 for summer; and Sept. 15 for fall.

The southern rim of the SBRP is located in the orographic region where winds bringing saturated warm air masses from the Gulf of Mexico and the southern Coastal Plain are cooled and lose much of their content. (Air cools while rising to pass over a mountain range and can hold less moisture than warm air; therefore, heavy condensation occurs where the large fronts first encounter massive ranges, as is the instance along the Blue Ridge Divide.) The heaviest rainfall in the SBRP — and perhaps in the entire Appalachian region — occurs in the Nantahala-Highlands region along the Ga.-N.C. and S.C.-N.C. state lines, resulting in average annual rainfalls of 100-120 inches in spots. Taking this into consideration, some observers now refer to the area as a "temperate" rain forest.

The essential difference between the SBRP and the outer piedmont and coastal plain is that it's a region of varied habitats. Travel from the coast into the piedmont, and you pass through extended habitats — marshes, savannahs, hardwood river bottoms, oak-pine forests, etc. — that are essentially the same for mile upon mile. Once you enter the foothills and mountains, however, you enter a patchwork world of smaller habitats. Just over the next ridge, just around that next bend, or just a few hundred feet higher or lower on the mountain, there's almost always a different natural setting.

The attentive consideration of any landscape, even the most mundane, is always a tricky business. As with the understanding of a poem, much depends on the individual observer's perspective and interests. So long as it is not overdone, the parallels that can be drawn between the rich subtleties of a well-wrought text and the resonances that occur within the closely integrated elements of a complex terrain are instructive. The distinctive natural areas within this particular geomorphic region (spruce-fir forests, northern and cove hardwood forests, beech gaps, oak orchards, escarpment gorge, seepage slopes and mountain bogs, and so on) are a suite

of connected entities, animate and inanimate, that function as a self-sustaining unit. The SBRP itself is perhaps the most distinctive portion of what geologist Philip B. King (in Rodgers, 1982) has termed "the most elegant mountain range on Earth."

Literature Cited

Fenneman, N.M. 1938. Physiography of the Eastern United States. McGraw-Hill Book Co., New York. 714 pp.

Horton, J.W., and Victor A. Zullo. 1991. The Geology of the Carolinas. University of Tennessee Press, Knoxville, Tenn. 406 pp.

Rodgers, J. 1982. "The Life History of a Mountain Range — The Appalachians," pp. 229-241, in K.J. Hsu, ed., Mountain Building Processes, Academic Press, New York. (Philip B. King, one of the most distinguished students of the geology of the Appalachians, retired from his position with the U.S. Geological Survey in 1977. Rodgers concludes his overview in the following manner: "After its dissection by erosion, the mountainous cadaver can then be partly or wholly buried beneath newer sediments, or it can be cut up in blocks ready for the next cycle. Again the Appalachians were luckier than, say, Hercynian Europe, so fragmented by later events; though somewhat cut up in the Carboniferous in the north and in the Mesozoic throughout, they still stand fairly high and they have retained much of their original continuity, meriting perhaps Philip King's epithet, 'the most elegant mountain range on Earth.'")

Simpson, M.B., Jr., 1992. Birds of the Blue Ridge Mountains. University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill, N.C. 354 pp. (See his chapter "The Blue Ridge Mountain Province: An Overview," pp. 6-22, for a concise, superb treatment of the geomorphology, climate, and vegetation of the region.)

Welcome To Our New Members:

It is our pleasure to have the following join our organization: Ben Anderson, Cullowhee, NC; Lawrence Brewer, Cincinnati, OH; Keith Clay, Bloomington, IN; Andrew W. Grisdale,

Royal Oak, MI; Bruce Hoagland, Norman, OK; Tim Hofman, Elkmont, AL; Claudia Jones, Annapolis, MD; Jack & Susan Leightly, Huntingtown, MD; Jennifer McCarthy, Norfolk, VA; Christopher Nixon,

Anniston, IL; Mark Ogilvie, Marietta, GA; Jodi Slapcinsky (instead of John D. as listed in the last issue), Chicago, IL; C. Michael Stinson; William R. Straw, Athens, GA; and Mary M. Walker, Concord, MA.

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.

ALABAMA WILDFLOWER SOCIETY

The Alabama Wildflower Society was organized in 1970 by a group of wildflower enthusiasts. The organization was formally incorporated in Tuscaloosa County, Alabama on March 4, 1982. Since its inception, the Society has grown into seven full-fledged chapters located in Birmingham, Florence, Huntsville, Auburn, Cullman, Tuscaloosa, and Montgomery.

Among the activities of the Society are the collecting, exchanging, and recording of information on native plants, both woody and herbaceous;

preserving and propagating rare native plants and preserving areas of significant interest because of their native flora; promoting knowledge, appreciation, and use of native plants; wildflower hikes (usually three or four per year); and enjoying the fellowship and shared interest in wildflowers.

Among the Society's accomplishments are the publications of Wildflowers of Alabama by Blanch E. Dean and a biannual newsletter. Another significant accomplishment is the Blanch E. Dean Scholarship Fund which was established on October 23,

1975. The Society also has printed and distributed more than 30,000 color brochures on Alabama flowers and is responsible for publishing a comprehensive list of recommended wildflower books.

The Society supports and has assisted in the setting aside of special sites, cedar glades, etc. The preservation and propagation of native plants in Alabama continues to be the main priority in the Alabama Wildflower Society.

—Dottie Elam
240 Ivy Ln.
Auburn, AL 3680-5771

"We invite you to walk with us along a back-country road. Not a super highway, where cars whizz by and gasoline fumes clog the air. On any one-mile walk you can expect to find at least fifty wild edibles." —Marie Mellinger

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: Charles N. Horn, Secretary-Treasurer
Newberry College
2100 College Street
Newberry, SC 29108

Calendar of Events

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

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

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

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

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

Rare Plant Conference
Central Oregon Community College
Bend, OR
Nov 4-5
503-389-6981

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

Castanea dentata

LOGO ITEMS AVAILABLE

We have a limited supply of the Southern Appalachian Botanical Club logo (deep green leaves, brown nuts, and white flowers) with *Castanea dentata* (Marshall) Borkh. AMERICAN CHESTNUT available as follows: Mugs \$5, large tote bags \$10, T-shirts \$10, and sweatshirts \$15 plus packing and postage. Phone Larry Mellichamp at 704/547-4055 for sizes and shipping quote.

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