

Chinquapin

The Newsletter of the
Southern Appalachian Botanical Society



Vol. 3, No. 1

Spring 1995

From The Editor's Desk.....

In my rush to get the newsletter off to the printer last time a couple of errors cropped up: 1) the last issue was Vol. 2, No. 4, not No. 3 as printed; 2) the Annual Meeting in conjunction with the Association of Southeastern Biologists at Knoxville is set for April 20-22, not 13-15 as listed in the Calendar of Events. I hope this does not cause problems for anyone.

In this issue we feature a story that has probably been repeated more times in botanical history than many of us realize: Amateurs have contributed substantially to our knowledge of plants. John Herr, on his trips to West Virginia University, arranged with Elizabeth D. Swiger, the daughter of a well-known *Rubus* collector and writer, Hannibal Davis, the included article. Their work should encourage non-professionals to bring their knowledge forward so that we may all benefit.

The problem of invasive, exotic, and native transplanting hit on some ethical questions that probably need

more exploring. Certainly this problem is of concern when it comes to managing the populations of relict and rare species, such as the spreading avens (*Geum radiatum*) at Craggy Pinnacle on the Blue Ridge Parkway where impact from tourists has become a problem for these and other rare species. In "Native Notes," the newsletter of the West Virginia Native Plant Society, Corresponding Secretary Terry Harmon seeks some feedback on the issue for their newsletter. She notes that Shetler's "...argument seems very logical and worthy of some exploration. However, it may seem a little moot, considering how much humanity has already altered and continues to alter the natural patterns of vegetation on this continent. I have always tended to think that prolifically transplanting and sowing the seeds of a great diversity of our natural vegetation may be our only hope of preserving many species."

But I wonder where we are headed with our rather widespread

planting of "wildflowers in a can." Surely we hope to avoid the problems of kudzu, multiflora rose, and purple loosestrife (*Lythrum salicaria*) (for a recent discussion of this latter one, see the Indiana Native Plant and Wildflower Society News, Autumn, 1994). And with our natives, will we record the origins of species such as the famed *Shortia galacifolia* that is now well established at Lynchburg, VA, north Georgia, and Cherokee, NC, where it most probably is not naturally established. Should we "play God" and rejuvenate the apparent weaker germ plasm of the *Geum radiatum* at Craggy Gardens?

Perhaps our SABS symposium that Nancy Coile organized at the Knoxville meetings April 20-21 will help with part of this issue. I hope to see many of you there.

Perhaps some of you tried to reach me last summer by e-mail. We are finally hooked up, and I am regularly receiving messages as addressed in the front page box.

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Georgia Native Plant Phone Line

The Georgia Botanical Society has started a telephone information service that provides information on native plant rescues, upcoming Botanical Society field trips and contacts, and membership information. Call 404-417-5903 for the information line or write Richard Wilson, Box 311 Ballard Creek Fram, Adairsville GA 30103-0311 (404)773-3333

Letters to the Editor...

Cecile Wehrman of Elkhorn Lodge, Fortuna, ND 58844 (ph. 701/834-2374) writes:

I am writing to invite you and members of your group to consider a field trip to my area. Elkhorn Lodge is located in extreme northwestern corner of North Dakota. We are just 9 miles from Montana, and just seven miles from Canada. This is an extremely rural area with many acres of virgin prairie still preserved. We are trying to encourage groups to explore our area and record the native plants here. Wildflowers of unbelievable abundance are present. We have members of a local plant society that could coordinate tours for groups...up to a dozen....

—Ed. note: this might be an interesting way to get to know the prairie flora, a number of which species we find in the East.

Charles R. Gunn, whom many of you know for his work as Director of the National Seed Herbarium and Research Botanist at US Dept. Agr., Beltsville, MD, has recently moved to Brevard, North Carolina (120 White Squirrel Lane, zip 28712) and sent a letter with the following note:

In early 1995 (January-February), and with much appreciated contributions and enhancements from Cathie Katz, we will issue Volume 1 Number 1 of THE DRIFTING SEED, a newsletter for individuals and libraries of herbaria interested in tropical drift disseminules. If you would like to send short notes about drifters and related matters, we will include them in the Newsletter.

—Ed. note: Have others along our shores, especially in Florida, been sometimes surprised at the presence of foreign propagules, such as the "sausage" fruit of the sausage tree (*Kigelia pinnata* DC.) I found on the north end of DeSoto National Memorial in Bradenton, FL, this past December? This African species is planted in the region and undoubtedly this fruit did not drift all the way across the Atlantic. Is it naturalizing?

Welcome To Our New Members:

It is our pleasure to have the following, our largest class in recent years, join our organization: Rebecca Barwick, Asheville, NC; Sue Bird-Yurkeiwicz, Charleston, WV; Edmond R. Cox, Englewood, TN; Paul Durr, Knoxville, TN; Julie Evans, Decatur, GA; Herman S. Forest, Geneseo, NY; Richard G. Guetig, Louisville, KY; Scott C. Gunn, Millbrook, AL; Kayri Havens, St. Louis, MO; J. Christopher Ludwig, Richmond, VA; Piers Majestyk, Lafayette, LA; Randolph J. Mazzeo, Martinsburg, WV; Jim McCormac, Columbus, OH; Lillian G. McElrath, Spruce Pine, NC; Michael Murphy, Dunwoody, GA; Victoria Nuzzo, Rockford, IL; Robert Paratley, Lexington, KY; Susan K. Pell, Laurinburg, NC; Patricia Peroni, Davidson, NC; Joseph N. Pinson, Conway, SC; Robert Scott Placier, Nelsonville, OH; Francis Putz, Gainesville, FL; Phil Sheridan (returning), Richmond, VA; Dorothy M. Rathmann, Hendersonville, NC; Alice Russell, Raleigh, NC; Gary R. Knight, Tallahassee, FL; Mary Jane Seipler, Murrysville, PA; Travis A. Smith, Chimney Rock, NC; John Stuckey, Apex, NC; Katrina Underwood, Asheville, NC; Richard Ware, Sr., Rome, GA; Glenn Vande Water, Hampton, MN; Pamela Wieringo, Roanoke, VA; Stephanie Wilds, Chapel Hill, NC.

Assistants needed

to help watch over the SABS information booth at the Knoxville meeting — Call Larry Mellichamp at 704/547-4055 or Charlie Horn at 803-321-5357 or contact at the addresses on the front page of this newsletter.

New order:

Sweats, Mugs, and Totes

We hope to offer updated logos on t-shirts, ceramic mugs, and tote bags by next year. The plan is to offer colored t-shirts with the SABS logo. Drop Larry Mellichamp a note if you wish any of these items.

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.]

For those interested in hiking or perhaps researching in the Great Smoky Mountains National Park, you might find the recently released Hiking Trails of the Smokies to be of use. It includes notes authored by 15 individuals selected by the Great Smoky Mountains Natural History Association on the human history, geology, flora, and fauna specific to each developed trail of the park's 800 miles of trails. Its format is 4.5 x 6 inches, printed on special lightweight paper, includes 576 pages, and sells for \$16.95. It contains a map with trail codes and is the most recent of the Association series. It may be purchased at park visitor centers or ordered from the Association at 615-436-7318.

Spring Lake Publishing, Box 266, Payson UT 84651 announces J. G. and Melinda Woolf Harris' new book on Plant Identification Terminology: An Illustrated Glossary. They are making it available to SABS members for a \$2.00 discount at 15.95 ppd. by personal check (indicate your affiliation with SABS). [Ed. note: review copy available if anyone wishes to send me a review].

Castanea Back Issues

The special issue of the Barrens Symposium is available for \$10.00 and regular back issues will be \$6.00 starting in 1995. This price reflects the current production, handling, and shipping cost. Contact Secretary-Treasurer, Charlie Horn.

The Story of an Amateur Botanist: Hannibal A. Davis (1899-1992)

Hannibal Albert Davis was born August 1, 1899 in Sand Hill District, Marshall County, West Virginia. He attended the one-room Oak Hill School until 1914, completed eighth grade at Glendale School and graduated from Triadelphia High School in 1919. His first visit to West Virginia University was to attend a state high school track meet. The next year his father sold his farm and moved his family to Morgantown so Hannibal could attend the University where he received his A.B. and M.A. degrees in Mathematics. In 1925, Hannibal and Tyreeca Stemple, also a mathematician, were married in Morgantown, and shortly thereafter, the two moved to Ithaca, New York, to continue their studies at Cornell University. Hannibal took the Ph.D. degree and Tyreeca her M.A. degree in 1928. They returned to West Virginia University where Hannibal resumed his 40 year career in the Mathematics Department. He served as Head of the department from 1940 until his retirement as Professor Emeritus in 1964.

Believing that a mathematician should have an unrelated hobby, and since both Hannibal and Tyreeca loved the out-of-doors and all of nature, and further wanting to accomplish something meaningful, they decided to study West Virginia plants. From a modest beginning came their four-city-lot flower garden that contained many native plants and was visited by garden clubs, school children, and other interested persons from near and far. They travelled throughout West Virginia collecting specimens and discovering new species for the state. Earl Core was their close friend, and they made many trips together, always pressing specimens for their herbaria. They published their discoveries, and although Tyreeca did not write the papers, she was the chief proof-reader. Among their first specialty was the West Virginia violets. As their expertise grew, they wanted to undertake a project where they could make a significant contribution, and they decided to study the genus *Rubus*. The authority for *Rubus*

at that time was Liberty Hyde Bailey at Cornell University. They became friends, and Hannibal and Tyreeca made several trips to Ithaca to confer with Bailey and to study his herbarium. Their own collection rapidly grew. During the summers and after Hannibal's retirement, they travelled extensively and visited the type populations of about 500 species.

In 1970, they with their entire herbarium moved to Freeport, Florida. The herbarium contained approximately 18,000 pages at that time, and their Florida home was designed by Tyreeca with a special "herbarium room." They continued to collect the native flora of Florida and carried on extensive correspondence and specimen exchanges with other botanists. Frequently botanists would stop at their Freeport home to study specific parts of their collection, sometimes staying for several days.

After Tyreeca's death in 1987, Hannibal returned to West Virginia. At this time, the entire herbarium was presented to the Carnegie Museum in Pittsburgh where the *Rubus* collection numbering approximately 10,000 specimens and the general collection of about the same number are available for study.

During his lifetime, he contributed a few papers to the field of mathematics, but the vast majority of his publications treated the Vascular flora of West Virginia and many of these were co-authored with Earl Core and with Tyreeca. He contributed sixteen papers to *Castanea*, the last one, "Studies in *Rubus*," was published in 1990, in his 90th year. Hannibal Davis was a charter life member of the Southern Appalachian Botanical Society, and he was an active participant in the organization. Although botany was not his profession, he made it his quest. He was dedicated to its advancement, and his personal discoveries, as documented here, were quite extensive. Perhaps as important, he helped others to achieve, especially graduate students who visited him from time to time. He was inherently a

teacher and felt driven to share his knowledge with interested students. Once a young graduate student from the Mid-West came to Florida to see a few specimens in Hannibal's herbarium. The student, after extending his stay to two weeks to work with Hannibal and his collection, stated that he had learned more in those two weeks than in two years of classes. Hannibal, then in his late eighties, obviously had not wavered either in his ability or in his enthusiasm. On May 28, 1992, Hannibal A. Davis died in Fairmont, West Virginia. Elizabeth D. Swiger and J. M. Herr, Jr.

La Florida: Florida's Native Flora Past, Present, and Future

For those who have not had the experience of visiting the Southern Appalachian flora in north Florida in combination with the expected southern flora, this might be your best chance. The 15th Annual Spring Conference program of The Florida Native Plant Society includes sessions on plant identification and propagation, using native plants for low maintenance landscaping projects, talks on herbal folklore, and field trips. There will be 21 field trips, some on Thursday and some on Sunday, that include the Apalachicola Bluffs (the relict home of many Appalachian species that most likely were dispersed into Florida during the past glacial periods) and Apalachicola National Forest. This event has not been held in north Florida for about ten years and is geared to a variety of interest groups, including nursery professionals, scientists, and the lay audience. There are some registration and field trip fees and information can be obtained by calling Donna Legare at Native Nurseries at 904/386-2747 or writing the Florida Native Plant Society, P. O. Box 68008, Orlando, FL 32868.

The North Carolina Botanical Garden

A relatively young institution, the North Carolina Botanical Garden was founded in 1952 and opened its first public offering, the Nature Trail, in 1966. Since that time, Garden lands have grown to include nearly 600 acres, including the Coker Arboretum (in the heart of the University of North Carolina campus), the William L. Hunt Arboretum, the Coker Pinetum, the Mason Farm Biological Reserve, and the main visitor area.

The main visitor area, located on Old Mason Farm Road off the 15-501 and 54 Bypass on the south side of Chapel Hill, features collections of native southeastern plants arranged as "natural gardens." Surrounding the Garden's Totten Center, these natural gardens feature collections of native wildflowers, ferns, carnivorous and aquatic plants, an extensive herb garden, and a plant families garden that displays representatives of major botanical groups. The Nature Trail, a part of the main visitor area, includes more than two miles of trails through piedmont woods.

The Garden also manages several natural areas which are held by the Botanical Garden Foundation, Inc., the Garden's non-profit support agency. These include Gordon Butler Nature Preserve near Fayetteville, Penny's Bend Nature Preserve along the Eno River north of Durham, Lindsay Olive Nature Preserve and Pinky Falls Nature Preserve near Highlands, and part of the Stillhouse Bottom natural area south of Chapel Hill.

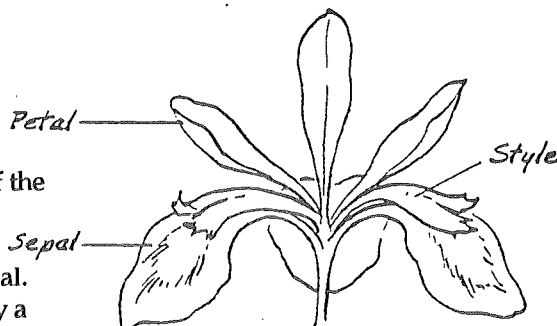
The North Carolina Botanical Garden has become known in several areas. Its natural gardens, herb garden, wildflower propagation program, horticultural therapy program, and its promotion of conservation of rare plants and natural areas have advanced the young Garden into national prominence. The Mason Farm Biological Reserve, which protects some of the most important natural areas in the region, has come to play a vital role as an outdoor laboratory and class-

(Reprinted from: *Shortia*, Spring, 1984, Newsletter of the Western Carolina Botanical Club)

Among the springtime delights of the Southern mountains must be counted the two species of Iris whose flowers seldom reach more than four inches above the forest floor.

The Crested Dwarf Iris (*I. cristata*) is so named because of the three white-and-yellow ruffles fanning out from the center of each light blue or lavender sepal. These crests are accentuated by a blotch of white bordered in violet. By contrast, the one known simply as the Dwarf Iris (*I. verna*) lacks

Look Again



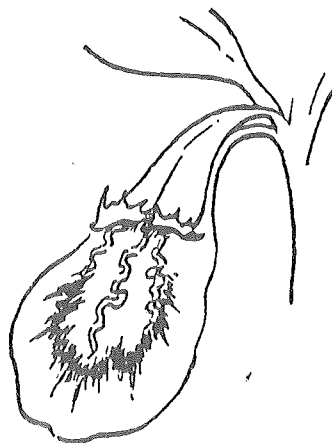
Iris virginica

differences, but there are others: For example, *I. cristata* likes the light shade of rich woods but *I. verna* is more likely to be found in an open rocky or sandy habitat.

Also, the leaves of *I. cristata* are relatively wide (up to an inch); in *I. verna* they are grasslike, under a half-inch, and have a way of elongating greatly after flowering. This might lead one to think that they belong to one of the taller species of Iris, but the only native one common in our area is *I. virginica*, the Southern Blue Flag, and this grows in wet places, usually along the edges of streams.

Because the anatomy of Iris flowers is so peculiar, the nomenclature used in keys can be puzzling until one understands their structure. This drawing identifies their principal external parts — except for the stamens, which are concealed beneath the styles.

—Dick Smith



Iris cristata

these raised crests, having instead a flat orange band flanked by white streaks, and this appears against a background of intense violet. It holds its petals semi-erect, whereas those of *I. cristata* spread out in a more nearly horizontal plane.

These are the most conspicuous

room for University faculty and students.

Visitors are welcome at the Garden year-round. The main visitor area is open 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. seven days a week mid-March through mid-November. Winter hours, mid-November through mid-March, are 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. weekdays only. The Nature Trail and the Coker Arboretum are open from dawn to dusk year-round. Visitation at Mason Farm is by permit, available

at the Totten Center during open hours. Admission to all areas is free.

For more information about the North Carolina Botanical Garden or for information about becoming a member of the Botanical Garden Foundation, Inc., call 919-962-0522 or write: North Carolina Botanical Garden, UNC-Chapel Hill, CB# 3375, Totten Center, Chapel Hill, NC 27599-3375.

—Sandra Brooks, Staff Editor

BOTANICAL EXCURSIONS

By George Ellison

"SPRING EPHEMERALS"

The spring wildflowering season is upon us. Among the early woodland bloomers is a distinct group known as the "spring ephemerals." It is one of the most interesting plant groups and numbers some of our best-loved wildflowers: trout lily (*Erythronium ssp.*); squirrel corn (*Dicentra canadensis*); Dutchman's-breeches (*Dicentra cucullaria*); spring beauty (*Claytonia ssp.*); cut-leaved toothwort (*Dentaria laciniata*); and false rue-anemone (*Isopyrum biternatum*).

As the name implies, spring ephemerals are of short duration. Growing quickly in rich deciduous woodlands from underground storage tubers, corms, bulbs, or fleshy rhizomes, they flower before the trees have expanded their leaf buds overhead. Fruits are ripened within several weeks. Before or not long after the leaf canopy closes, the ephemerals will have died completely back, leaving no trace of their above-ground forms.

The designation spring ephemeral has at times been applied to other early-blooming woodland herbs (bloodroot, Jack-in-the-pulpit, wild ginger, hepatica, woods phlox, the trilliums, etc.), but those plants differ in that they retain leaves and ripen fruit well after the leaf canopy closes. Slender fumewort (*Corydalis micrantha*) has been cited a spring ephemeral, but this plant doesn't qualify since it normally flowers on sandy roadsides and in fields or waste places where its life cycle is not correlated with a woodland canopy sequence.

When the spring ephemerals blossom, there is less competition for pollinating insects, primarily bumble-

bees. But these pollinators are frequently restrained in their search for food by cold or rainy spells. In response, trout lilies have developed an ingenious backup system. A fleshy bud called a "dropper" forms at the end of a fragile white stem (or stolon) attached to the base of the parent corm. This dropper stem can be ten inches in

to its root system that look like corn kernels. You can observe them without harming the plant by gently scraping back the leaf litter.

The basic strategy of the spring ephemeral group is exploitation of the fecund soil and moisture levels found in deciduous forests. Photosynthesis takes place with great efficiency. Within the span of a few weeks, they generate and store enough reserves to last until the following spring. After energy-giving light levels drop, they become dormant rather than waste energy by maintaining foliage. Complex adjustments of this sort by a set of flowering plants to the timing cycle of a specific habitat no doubt came about over a long period of coexistence.

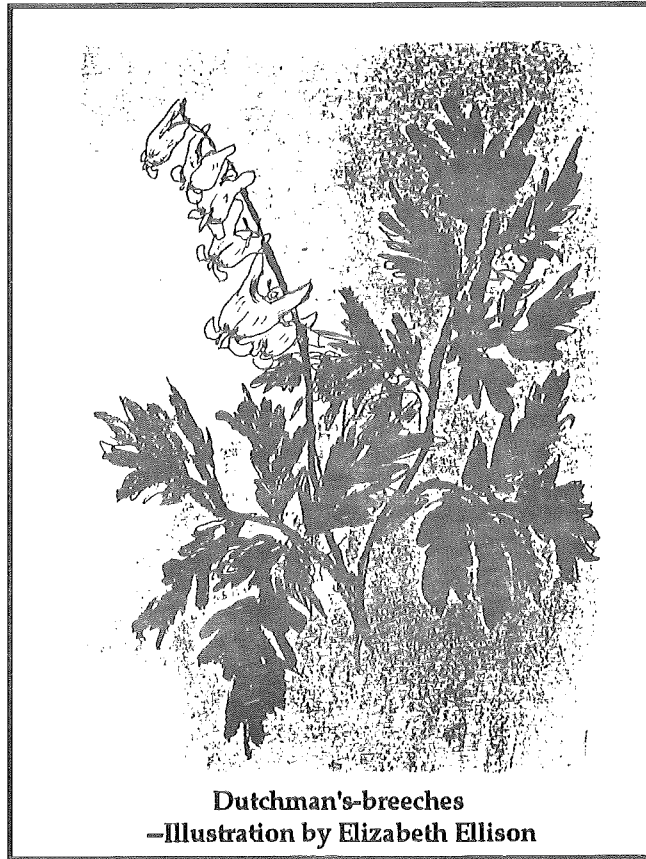
Additional Reading:

Bernhardt, Peter, 1989. Wily violets & underground orchids: Revelations of a botanist, William Morrow and Co., NY. (See chapter titled "In the Shadow of Forest and Glacier," - 2 - 127-140 for a fascinating summary and analysis of trout lily strategies.

Curtis, John T., 1971. The vegetation of Wisconsin: An analysis of plant communities, Univ. of Wisconsin Press, Madison. (See pp. 112-113 for basic concepts regarding spring ephemerals.)

Godfrey, Michael, 1980. A sierra club naturalist's guide to the piedmont, Sierra Club, San Francisco. (See section titled "The Subcanopy," pp. 188-199, for an

Cont. on page 6



Dutchman's-breeches
-Illustration by Elizabeth Ellison

length. The dense colonies that appear along creek banks are probably created for the most part from droppers rather than seed. Trout lilies require perhaps as many as seven years before they are mature enough to produce two leaves and the attractive flowers with dark red anthers.

Spring ephemerals obviously have to be able to store food efficiently. Squirrel corn, for instance, has bright yellow nutrient-storage bulbs attached

Excursions cont.

account of spring ephemerals and their relationship with other spring-blooming herbs.)

Risser, Paul and Cottam, Grant, 1967.

"Influence of temperature on the dormancy of some spring ephemerals," *Ecology* 48, 500-503.

Columbine

(*Aquilegia canadensis*)

Dot Wilbur, Program Coordinator, has been writing about the first ten species that have been promoted by the North Carolina Botanical Garden during the past several issues of The North Carolina Botanical Garden Newsletter. We reprint in part from the fifth of the series, "A Decade of Wildflowers: Stories Behind the Names." (N. C. Bot. Gard. News. 22 [5]: 14.)

Our 1987 selection was *Aquilegia canadensis* or columbine. Because of the European species of columbine, *Aquilegia vulgaris*, there is quite a bit of lore surrounding this genus. The scientific name *Aquilegia* can be interpreted in two very different ways, either as being a combination of two Latin words meaning "water carrier" or one meaning "eagle." Both make sense. Because the cone-shaped petals could hold water if held upside down, and do contain nectar, it could be associated with the first derivation. But the cluster of cone-shaped petals also might easily remind one of the claw of an eagle, so that's a logical explanation too.

Canadensis, at least, is easy to explain. When early plant explorers collected plants for the herbaria of Europe, there were very few known boundaries. Pretty much anything north of the colony of Virginia was labeled *canadensis*, or "northern," on the specimen sheets, and when it was time to give the genus a species name, *canadensis* was descriptive and accurate. *Aquilegia canadensis* was one of the earliest plants taken to Europe. John Tradescant the Elder was growing it in the royal gardens before 1640 but regarded the species as "having no great beauty in the flowers"!

The derivation of the common name, columbine, also refers to a bird,

but not the eagle. Latin for "dove" is *columba*. The plant's common name was given because the ring of five-spurred petals was reminiscent of a circle of doves huddled together for warmth and protection.

Other common names include meeting house (for the same reason), cluckies (the same), granny's night cap, honeysuckle (because of the nectar at the base of the spurred petals), and culverwort, which means "dove plant." The name rock bell referred to the bell-shaped flower which was found growing among rocks, and finally,

lion's herb comes from an old myth of unknown origin that says lions ate columbine in the spring to increase their strength.

Whether eaten by lions or not, columbine was at one time believed to be a cure-all medicinal plant. In the 14th century columbine was combined with seven other herbs to cure the pestilence (bubonic plague), and by the late 15th century it was thought to cure measles, smallpox, sore throat, and swollen glands. Later yet, it was used to cure jaundice and abdominal pain or to reduce a swollen liver. Native Americans used columbine for a variety of remedies, from stomach complaints to childbirth assistance to treatment of jaundice and scurvy. The plant actually does contain prussic acid and may have had a slightly narcotic effect on some patients.

It's harder to explain why anyone would have believed that if you carried columbine, a dog would not bark at you!

In the Victorian era, when the language of flowers was at its peak, columbine became very significant. At that time columbine was the symbol of

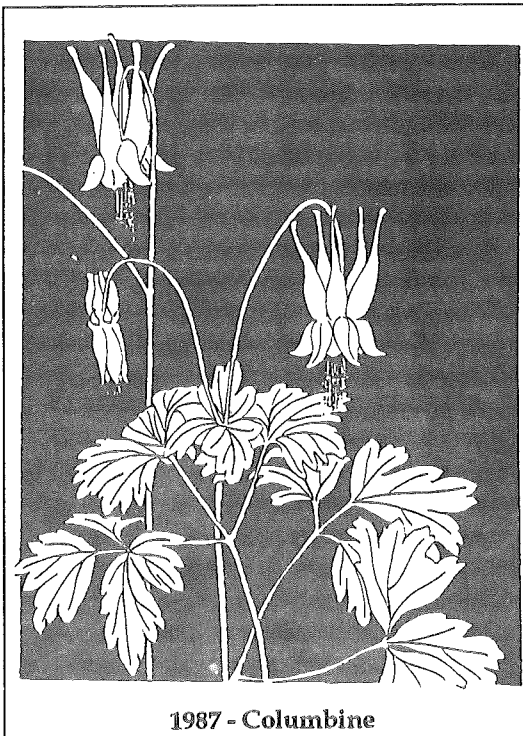
folly, cuckoldry, and the deserted lover. Because of this symbolism, it was an insult to give the flower to a man and bad luck to give it to a woman. Along with the fact that a red flower symbolized anxiety and trembling, it's a wonder it was found in any garden during that period.

Thank goodness the American poet of that time, Ralph Waldo Emerson, recognized its beauty. He wrote:

*A woodland walk,
A quest of River
grapes, a
mocking
thrush,
A wild rose or a
rock-loving
columbine
Salve my worst
wounds.*

—Dot Wilbur

Program Coordinator



1987 - Columbine

One Liners

"Anthocyanins: botanical antifreeze and food advertisement to dispersing animals of the plant world?"

— J. Dan Pittillo

"Almost another hundred years [after DeSoto's 1540 excursion] were to pass before Carolinians would discover the true gold of their countryside — rich, extensive, regenerating lodes of green gold — the wealth inherent in the chlorophyll cells of the leaves and needles of the forest giants, and the grasses and pea vines of the prairie hills through which the gold-hungry Spaniard pressed."

—Henry Savage, Jr., 1956,
*River of the Carolinas: The
Santee, Rinehart & Co.,
New York, p. 375-376.*

"Time flies like an arrow...but fruit flies like a banana."

— Gaillardia 10(4):11. 1994.

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.

Illinois Native Plant Society

The Illinois Native Plant Society (IPNS) was established as the Southern Illinois Native Plant Society in February, 1982, at Southern Illinois University in Carbondale and shortly thereafter became the INPS when statewide membership increased. In 1990 the headquarters moved to Forest Glen County Preserve in Westville, an 1800 acre preserve consisting of a restored prairie and savanna and arboretum of 500 species. The INPS currently has 450 members in six chapters statewide: Southern at Carbondale, Central at Springfield, East-Central at Champaign, Forest Glen at Westville, Irene Cull at Peoria, and Northeast at Chicago. Chapters have active educational programs, field trips, plant sales,

community service projects, and restoration. The statewide newsletter, "The Harbinger," is a quarterly 16-page publication and most chapters also have their own newsletters. The society also publishes periodically a technical journal, *Ergenia*. Conferences such as the "Forest Conference" of 1992 are also sponsored by INPS.

The state of Illinois is quite diverse, crossing four climatic zones. Grand Prairie originally covered central Illinois; beech-maple forests extend from the south through eastern Illinois; white and jack pine, larch, and birch extend from the northeast, and north-west Illinois is unglaciated, hilly, and contains sand prairies and even tundra species. Wetlands spot the landscape, providing overwintering grounds for

bald eagles and many water fowl species.

One of the main concerns of the society is controlling exotic vegetation and keeping the local gene pools, especially of the prairie species, pure. The society has been involved with deer control and the establishment of a national grassland at the abandoned Joilet Arsenal. Annual meetings are held each spring hosted by the chapters. Major activities include Pine Hills Appreciation Days in southern Illinois and the annual hunt for the extinct "*Thysmia americana*" by the Northeast Chapter.

For more information, write or call the Illinois Native Plant Society, 20201 East 900 North Road, Westville, IL 61883 or phone or fax at 217-662-2146.

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. ___ 1995 ___ 1996

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

Calendar of Events

Ann. SABS and Assoc. of So. Biol.
Meeting
The University of Tennessee at
Knoxville
Knoxville, TN
Apr 20-22
410-830-4117

Spring Wildflower Pilgrimage
Great Smoky Mountains, TN
Apr 27-29
615-436-1262

Florida Native Plant Society
15th Annual Spring Conference
Tallahassee, FL
May 4-7
904-386-2747

Wildflower Weekend
Natural Bridge, KY
May 5-6
800-325-1710

Spring Wildflower Symposium
Wintergreen, VA
May 12-14
800-325-2200

Landscaping With Native Plants
Cullowhee, NC
July 18-22
704-227-7397

Virginia Natural History
Wintergreen, VA
Sep 15-17
800-325-2200

Wetland Plants Identification
Northern Virginia Community
College is offering a short course in
wetland plants identification with
Bill Sipple Fri-Sat May 19-20. For
information: Rosemary Craft, 703-
878-5654 or -5770 or write the
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Neabsco Mills Road, Woodbridge,
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