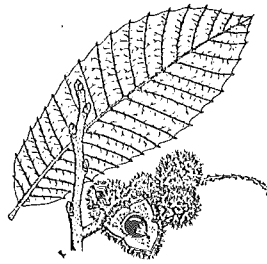


Chinquapin

The Newsletter of the
Southern Appalachian Botanical Society



Vol. 4, No. 3

Fall 1996

From The Editor's Desk.....

In recent years botanical reproduction was given a potentially devastating blow: the common honeybee, *Apis mellifera*, has been affected by two fatal parasitic mites. In North Carolina, John Ambrose, extension apiculturist at NC State University, says at least 30% or 50,000 managed bee colonies have been killed and over 90% of the feral honey bee colonies have died. Of course, there are many other bees that cross pollinate our plants, but the effects on cultivated crops have yet to be evaluated. You might find Gene Van Horn's speculations here to be of value in his contribution to "Wild Ideas."

Last month Cullowhee hosted the 13th Landscaping with Native Plant Conference and the definition of "native" is always a question that must be reconciled by those presenting

a new plant for cultivation. It is interesting that we must apply both time and space to define our native plants: *Ginkgo biloba* is, after all, native to North America much earlier, with fossils represented in the Triassic and Jurassic period and its reintroduction some 200 million years after its extirpation does not exactly qualify it as native. It is probably one of those revelation that comes to us like a fog that slowly forms on an August evening: students of plants sooner or later realize that all plants or their fruits are derived, not from the florist shop or grocery store down the road, nor even from the truck farmer's fields for that matter, but from some natural population at some site on the globe at a specific time in the past. Here one of our earlier teachers, B. W. Wells (1967, p. 201-202), put it aptly:

We may be very sure that when we add some of our native wild flowers to our gardens we are in no sense whatsoever depreciating the garden's value. On the other hand, we are but enhancing the joy of the gardening process by adding the many easily obtained examples of plant beauty from our own wild places, and in so doing we are giving adequate representation to our own flora in that cosmopolitan area we call the garden.

And, as Professor Wells knew, we will have less fuss and aggravation with plants from the local region, relocated to its reconstructed microhabitat. As the climate goes through its varied, and oftentimes unpredicted, variations in temperature, moisture, light and wind, the genetic history of the natives will serve them better than those exotics gardeners are so often prone to chose.

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John E. Fairey Endowment Update

By now you should have received a mailing regarding the John E. Fairey Challenge. In that mailing, those of you who have given before were apprised of your total past contributions. If you did not receive that mailing, contact Don Windler or Charlie Horn.

We have some good news concerning the Challenge. At this time, we have received money from 10 new \$100 donors that count toward meeting the Challenge. **ONLY 15 MORE \$100+ DONORS ARE NEEDED.** If you are an SABS member who has never contributed, please consider helping us

Cont. on page 21

Letters to the Editor...

Sidney McDaniel, Institute for Botanical Exploration sends the following e-mail:

Got my copy of Chinquapin a few minutes ago. Noted that you state "yet I do not know of any populations [*Cladrastis*] extending into the coastal plain." Thought I might bring your attention to yellow-wood distribution in Mississippi and Alabama. It is known from Tishomingo, non-coastal plain, Holmes, Yazoo and Warren counties, bluff region, very much coastal plain, in Mississippi. Also it is known from ravine at Claiborne, Monroe County, Alabama, undoubtedly the southernmost native occurrence of the species...there are herbarium vouchers for all the records I mentioned in the MISSA or IBE collections.

[Sidney, thanks for the note. Of course, I knew *Cladrastis* does get into the bluffs of Monroe Co., AL. But in my hurry to get the newsletter off, I forgot to note it was Coastal Plain there. Thanks for the correction.—Ed.]

Welcome To Our New Members:

Loan H. Gibson, APO (military); Jonathan Evans, Sewanee, TN; Steven Threlkeld, Huntsville, AL; Catherine Clark, Raleigh, NC; Nancy Mignone, Blacksburg, VA; Robert Booth, Statesboro, GA; Don Trisel, Fairmont, WV; Dean Walton, Elkins, WV; Ruthanne Mitchell, Menlo, GA; Martha Joiner, Statesboro, GA; Ellen Voss, Morgantown, WV; Susan Wright, Vilas, NC; Cleis Jensen, Seneca, SC; J. Lawrence Brasher, Salisbury, NC; The Herb Society of America, Kirtland OH; Michelle Hendryx, Tuscaloosa, AL; Elaine Nash, Conyers, GA; Glenn Miller, Green Springs, OH; Al Schotz, Wetumpka, AL; Mike Oldham, Peterborough, ONT; Lara Stewart, Weaverville, NC; Larry Henry, Bain Bridge, OH; Laura Cotterman, Hillborough, NC.

Forest Health in Southern Appalachia

Recently Tennessee Valley Authority in cooperation with the Southern Appalachian Man and the Biosphere Program (SAMAB) released an eight-page pamphlet providing interesting information on the threat, response and needs relative to preserving ecosystems of the southern Appalachians. The threat to the ecosystems comes from climate, fires, exotic pests and man.

The Forest Health Monitoring Program was initiated in 1992. It is part of a national cooperative effort among government agencies, including TVA, EPA and the U.S. Forest

Service. These agencies have been working to measure, assess and report the "health" of forest ecosystems through the production of a nationwide permanent grid system. Within the Southern Appalachians about 50% of the plots have been established and sampled.

From the established plots no widespread forest decline has been detected. Monitoring has shown little effect of air pollution on the ecosystems, contrary to the belief of some. However, the greatest negative effect has been determined to be from the introduction of exotic plant species and pests.

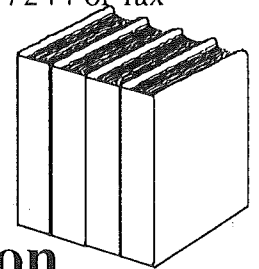
Georgia Botanical Society

70th Anniversary Reunion

The Georgia Botanical Society is celebrating its 70th anniversary on Saturday Oct. 19 in Dunwoody. Contact Eleanor Lehner (770-396-6858) or Daisy Arrington (770-448-7613) if you can join in the celebration.

"And Who Will Weigh the Mountains?"

Slide-tape program on the SABS is available to clubs or organizations: Contact Dr. Jim Wallace, Department of Biology, Western Carolina University, Cullowhee, NC 28723. Phone 704-227-7244 or fax 704-227-7647.



Journal Collection Available

Dr. Jim Hardin is retiring June 30 and plans to dispense his journal collection to libraries or herbaria intact. He has the following volumes available bound (b) or unbound (u): Economic Botany 31-49 (u), Sida 1-95 (15 b), Brittonia 9-47 (last 2 u), Taxon 1-44 (last 2 u) and Systematic Botany 1-20 (last 2 u). He may be contacted at the Dept. of Botany, NC State Univ., Raleigh, NC 27695-7126, phone 919-515-2226 or fax 919-515-3436.

BOTANICAL EXCURSIONS

By George Ellison

QUESTION: What do the following plants have in common: dodder (love vine), mistletoe, squawroot, beechdrops, pinesap, gerardia, one-flowered cancer-root, false foxglove, Indian paintbrush and Indian pipe?

ANSWER: All are partially or totally parasitic on the nutrient systems of other plants.

Mutualism or symbiosis occurs when both species in plant relationship benefit. In commensalism, one species benefits from the alliance while the other is neither harmed nor helped. When a plant is **saprophytic** — as are many fungi — it derives nutrients from dead or decaying organic matter in the soil.

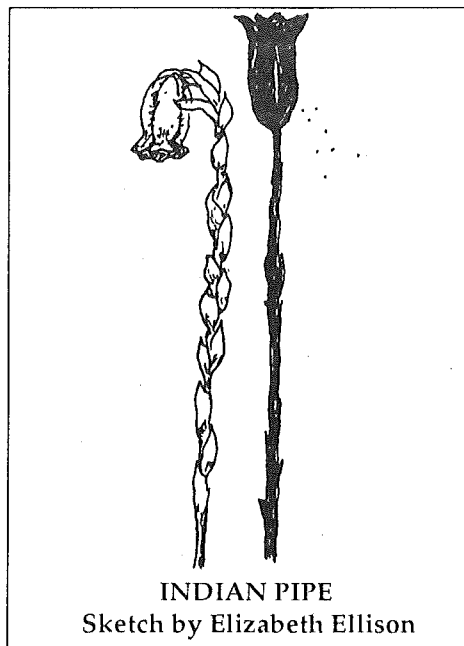
The term **parasite** derives from the Greek word meaning "to eat at another's table." A plant is totally parasitic when it invades another plant in order to obtain all of its food. If a plant derives only a part of its nutrient requirements from a host plant, it is a **hemiparasite**. Mistletoe, for instance, obtains water and mineral ions from host trees, but produces carbohydrate nutrients through the photosynthetic activity of its own prolific green leaves.

Dodder, pinesap, one-flowered cancer-root, beechdrops and Indian pipe do not have green leaves. They are totally parasitic. Many parasites penetrate the host plant's above-ground tissues with a special structure called a haustorium. If you unwind a dodder vine from its host, you can observe these structures, which resemble blunt hypodermic needles.

Others are parasitic on the underground tissues of various plants. Of these, Indian pipe (*Monotropa uniflora*) has per-

haps the most interesting life cycle.

These curious three- to eight-inch tall flowers appear from midsummer into fall. When in their prime, Indian pipes are pure white or pinkish with nodding flowers, stems and clasping scaly leaves that have a waxy consistency. Their ghoulish appearance and



INDIAN PIPE
Sketch by Elizabeth Ellison

clammy feel have led some to call them ghost flowers or corpse plants.

As the flower matures, the crook at the top of the stem straightens so that the plant assumes an erect posture, at which time it becomes very tough and turns black. The fruit is a capsule at the top of this blackened stalk with splits down its sides through which fine brown seeds are blown out by the wind.

Indian pipe is considered by most authorities to be a member of the heath family (*Ericaceae*), which includes the

rhododendrons, laurels, wild azaleas, doghobble, blueberries and similar leafy denizens of woodlands and rocky mountain sides. Look closely at an Indian pipe and observe that it adheres to family characteristics in regard to basic structure. Its single terminal bell-like flowering head of five petals strongly resembles that of other heath flowers.

But whereas its cousins have opted for a life in full or partial sunlight, Indian pipe flourishes in dim - almost dark - recesses on the forest floor. To fill this niche it has made some startling adaptations. The most noticeable is that it bypasses the chlorophyll-producing process its brethren thrive upon. To produce chlorophyll a plant requires sunlight and Indian pipe thrives where there is little enough of that.

With its waxy appearance and clammy feel, the plant resembles many mushrooms; indeed, for years it was supposed that Indian pipe was a saprophyte. But recent studies suggest it can exist only in association with a special type of fungus that enables it to be parasitic.

The roots of Indian pipe consist of a hardened ball of tiny brown segments that resemble coral. These segments become tightly interwoven with strands known as mycorrhizal fungi, which live in a mutualistic association with various green plants. According to this scenario, the ensnared fungi serve as a bridge that transfers carbohydrates and mineral ions from the photosynthetic plant to the wily ghost flower.

Maine Seminars Available

Eagle Hill Field Research Station at Steuben, Maine offers a large variety of seminars that would be of interest to botanists. Among the offerings are seminars in bryology (June 9-15), lichens (June 16-22), upland and wetland plant communities (June 30-July 6), marine botany (July 7-13), graminoids (July 21-27), aquatic flowering plants (August 11-17), ferns (August 25-31), mushrooms (Sept. 1-7), medicinal plants (Sept. 8-14), natural plant dyes (Sept. 8-14), botanical survey (Sept. 22-28) and vegetative plant identification (Sept. 29-Oct. 4).

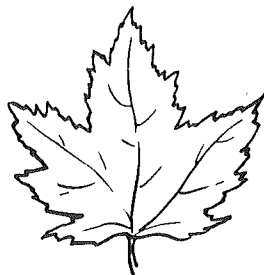
There are many other topics that might also interest botanists, such as paleoecology, wetland classification, or geomorphology. Contact Joerg-Henner Lotze, Station Director, Eagle Hill Field Research Station, P. O. Box 9, Stuben, ME 04680-0009, phone 207-546-2821, fax-3042 and e-mail (EAGLEHILL@MAMINE.MAINE.EDU).

Stuckey Recognized

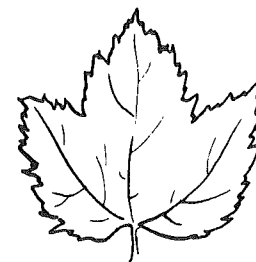
Dr. Ronald L. Stuckey, Professor Emeritus of Botany at The Ohio State University, was recent recipient of a Distinguished Service Award of the University's Franz Theodore Stone Laboratory on Gibraltar Island in Lake Erie. He was presented a plaque with the inscription, "In Recognition of His Superior Teaching, Research and Administrative Service at the Stone Laboratory Covering Four Decades, 1966-1991."

Look Again

(Reprinted from: *Shortia* 7(3): Autumn, 1985, Newsletter of the Western Carolina Botanical Club.)



ACER RUBRUM



VAR. TRILOBUM

Shuffling through the woods on a bright October day, few of us can resist picking up a fallen leaf here and there. Not only are we fascinated by the sudden change from restful but monotonous green to riotous reds and yellows, but we seem more acutely aware than before of their distinctive shapes.

Try to guess what leaf will catch the eye before any other, and it probably will turn out to be a Red Maple - partly due to its brilliant coloring, but also because its five-lobed form has somehow become for us moderns a symbolic representation of a leaf, much as that of the acanthus was for the ancients.

We are thinking here of the typical Red Maple or *Acer Rubrum*. There is a three-lobed form, more common in

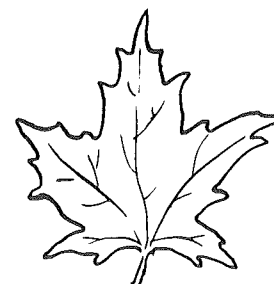
the South than northward, that is sometimes distinguished as var. *trilobum*, but the ones that resemble it even more closely belong to other species: Silver Maple (*A. saccharinum*) and Sugar Maple (*A. saccharum*).

In Silver Maple, the principal differences are that the leaves are whitish beneath (accounting for the common name), and that the sinuses are much deeper so that the sides of the middle lobe taper inward toward the base. Also, they turn pale yellow in the fall, never achieving the vivid hues for which Red Maple is noted.

Sugar Maple leaves are intermediate between the other two in that the sides of the center lobe are nearly parallel, and the teeth are large and very few. Their typical autumn color is a rich yellow-orange.



A. SACCHARINUM



A. SACCHARUM

Endowment Update Cont.

meet this short-term goal so we can take advantage of John's Challenge.

In addition to the 10 new \$100+ contributors, we also have two who have contributed several hundred dollars to move up to the SILVER LEVEL and one BRONZE LEVEL donor who wrote a check for \$1,000 to move up to the GOLD LEVEL. We would like to have more of you to make contributions to move you up to higher levels in the roster.

We are also happy to report that we now have contributions in the name of all of our living past presidents of the Society. They have set a great example for our members. If one of your mentors is a deceased president of the Club/Society, we would be happy to receive memorial contributions in their name and such memorials would be announced in the Chinquapin.

**MAKE THE CASTANEA
ENDOWMENT YOUR
FAVORITE CHARITY!**

Shirts, Mugs and Totes

To order T-shirts, mugs and tote bags, please contact The Complete Naturalist, 2 Biltmore Plaza, Asheville, NC 28803, phone (704) 274-5430, FAX (704) 274-5408. The owners of this store, Laura and Hal Mahan, have agreed to receive orders and money, ship the shirts at cost and give SABS 100% of the receipts as a service to the Society. We are very pleased to accept their offer, as it will make shipping easier (they do it every day). Both Laura and Hal are active in teaching natural history and conservation. Be sure to note T-shirt size (M, L, XL) and whether you want it in white or natural (beige). T-shirts are \$10 each; totes are \$8 and mugs are \$5. Please include \$3 for first item and \$1 for each additional item for shipping.

For Over 60 Years Leaders Have Directed SABS's Path

1995 represented the 60th Anniversary of the Southern Appalachian Botanical Society and quietly passed without fanfare. As President Don Windler takes the realm this year, he represents the 46th leader to do so, several of them for multiple years. As you look back over the list of presidents, you will note that there are some rather well-known names that have served the profession of botany admirably and amazingly, 31 of them are still living, including our oldest member at 92, Dr. A. J. Sharp.

YEAR(S)	PRESIDENT	LOCATION
1936-39	Frank A. Gilbert	Deceased
1940-42	H. L. Bloomquist	Deceased
1943-46	B. W. Wells	Deceased
1947-48	A. J. Sharp	Knoxville, TN
1949	Arthur Stupka	Gatlinburg, TN
1950	Earl Core	Deceased
1951	Royal E. Shanks	Deceased
1952	William B. Fox	Deceased
1953	Wilbur H. Duncan	Athens, GA
1954	Carroll E. Wood, Jr.	Deceased
1955	Arthur Stupka	Gatlinburg, TN
1956	Edgar Wherry	Deceased
1957	Wilbur H. Duncan	Athens, GA
1958	Royal E. Shanks	Deceased
1959	Donovan S. Correll	Deceased
1960	R. K. Godfrey	Tallahassee, FL
1961	Ruskin S. Freer	Deceased
1962	Mason E. Hale	Deceased
1963	H. R. Totten	Deceased
1964	Paul M. Patterson	Deceased
1965	James W. Hardin	Raleigh, NC
1966	Dorothy Crandall (Bliss)	Lynchburg, VA
1967	Albert E. Radford	Chapel Hill, NC
1968	Arthur W. Cooper	Raleigh, NC
1969	Frank H. Barclay	Deceased
1970	Samuel B. Jones, Jr.	Bishop, GA
1971	George S. Ramseur	Swanee, TN
1972	Jesse F. Clovis	Deceased
1973	Madeline P. Burbanck	Atlanta, GA
1974	Edward E. C. Clebsch	Greenback, TN
1975	C. Leland Rodgers	Travelers Rest, SC
1976	Wilbur H. Duncan	Athens, GA
1977	J. Dan Pittillo	Cullowhee, NC
1978	Hal DeSelm	Knoxville, TN
1979	Robert H. Mohlenbrock	Carbondale, IL
1980-81	James F. Matthews	Charlotte, NC
1982	John E. Fairey, III	Clemson, SC
1983	Jimmy R. Massey	Chapel Hill, NC
1984	Jerry M. Baskin	Lexington, KY
1985	William H. Martin, III	Frankfort, KY
1986	Gene S. Van Horn	Chattanooga, T
1987	Robert R. Haynes	Tuscaloosa, AL
1988	Eugene R. Wofford	Knoxville, TN
YEAR(S)	PRESIDENT	LOCATION

Cont. on page 22

Leaders Cont.

1989	Donna M. E. Ware	Williamsburg, VA
1990	Janice Coffey Swab	Raleigh, NC
1991	Michael Baranski	Salisbury, NC
1992	John M. Herr, Jr.	Columbia, SC
1993	Gary Dillard	Bowling Green, KY
1994-96	Larry Mellichamp	Charlotte, NC
1996-98	Donald R. Windler	Towson, MD

Wild Ideas

Ideas are born by inquisitive minds. Perhaps some of us have had some speculative thoughts that have turned out to be basically correct when the facts were properly evaluated. Researchers often are driven by hunches and due to discipline must work for years to come to publishable conclusions. Many of us do not feel that these wild ideas should be left unexplored but will not have an opportunity to probe them further. This is the basis of this column. The wild idea needs to have some factual basis, though it does not necessarily need to be fully supported as in a reviewed publication.

A Speculation Related to the Demise of the Honeybee by Gene S. Van Horn

The complex interaction of pollinators and plants is undergoing a severe change. Honeybees, active pollinators of a wide variety of plants, have been battling mites for about 12 years in America and they are losing the battle. It is estimated that more than 90% of feral honeybee colonies are gone. Some northern states have lost essentially all of the feral colonies. The loss in the south is less, estimated at 15% for Georgia. In the past five years American beekeepers have lost 20% of their colonies.

Honeybees are thought to have been brought in to the United States by the pioneers. They escape from captivity easily and form feral colonies. They have been extremely successful as pollinators of native as well as introduced plants. They are the principal pollinators for about 60% of American produce.

Surely, when honeybees first moved into an area, flowers that were attractive to honeybees benefitted. This resulted in increased seed production as well as increased genetic re-

combination. But now, after centuries of honeybee activity, honeybees are essentially gone in wild areas in most of the states.

The effect of the loss of a major insect pollinator will be low for many species that were visited by honeybees as some are known to have dozens of insect visitors, and some, many more (*Senecio jacobaea* is known to have 178). Although such species may suffer from diminished pollination, if they have competitors that are highly dependent on honeybees, then overall, they could be advantaged by the loss of the honeybee.

The flowers that have other pollinators, and even inbreeders, should benefit from the demise of the honeybee. Any introduced weeds that were dependent on honeybees for pollination will suffer. It is easy to imagine an area where a species primarily dependent on honeybees was in competition with a species pollinated by hummingbirds or bumblebees. Now that the honeybee is gone, the latter species should have

Castanea Back Issues

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

West Virginia University is disposing of all back issues in existence; some have been brought to Charlotte. Members can still get back issues before 1990 for a **bargain \$1 per volume**. This bargain price applies to availability (there are some missing numbers in many volumes).

an increased advantage. Hence, one might also expect that an introduced plant species, heavily dependent on honeybees, might now be increasingly disadvantaged compared to native species dependent on native insects or other agents. One might also expect that over the years the ratio of species present when honeybees were first introduced into an area would have a tendency to return to that ratio.



Wildflower Seeds Available

Each year the New England Wild Flower Society offers over 175 varieties of seeds and spores of native plants for woodlands, wetlands and meadow gardens for sale. Their 1997 Seed and Book Catalog is available for \$2.50 at: Seeds, New England Wild Flower Society, Garden in the Woods, 180 Hemenway Road, Framingham, MA 01701.

BOOK

C [If you know of books that might be of particular interest to the lay readers of our organization, please submit a brief paragraph of 3-8 lines for consideration in the newsletter. Longer reviews should be sent to Audrey Mellichamp for inclusion in *Castanea*.-Ed.]

O
R
N
E
R A new publication is **Selection and Planting Guide for Aquatic and Wetland Plants in the Piedmont Region of North Carolina**. The authors are T. Lawrence Mellichamp, James F. Matthews and Mary C. Murray, with original lines drawing by Sheva Myers.

This booklet recommends a select 20 species for restoration, stream enhancement, erosion control, wetland mitigation and aesthetic appeal and includes an introductory section on planting and handling wetland plants. Each species has its own page, with details on growth form, planting guidelines, habitat, wildlife and aesthetic benefits, along with a pretty good line drawing of habit and flower. Specific characteristics are also presented in chart form and there is a sample planting design plan. A list of 10 nursery sources in the Southeast is provided with a chart showing which species are available from each source. We believe this is a unique compilation for the Southeast and should have wide application. This booklet was produced by the consulting firm of HARP (Habitat Assessment and Restoration Program). The booklets are available at no

charge and postage free if requested in writing: Mecklenburg County Engineering and Building Standards Department, c/o Ms. Paige Baker, Project Manager, 700 North Tryon St., Charlotte, NC 28202.

I like *A Guide to Wildflowers in Winter*, Yale Univ. Press, New Haven, CT, 329 pp., ISBN 0-300-06560-4, \$20 paper. It has crisp text, accurate illustrations, and the up-to-date nomenclature. I marvel at the key which created illustrations of *Datura stramonium*, *Agrimonia* spp. and *Circaea lutetiana* on one plate, but the key works! The emphasis is on herbs of the northeastern United States, though most are roadside plants, and the title refers to wildflowers, alas a bit weedy. There are excellent line drawings and 46 black and white photos of mostly basal rosettes. - Charles R. Gunn, Brevard, NC.

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

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

Forest Health Cont.

No one factor alone appears to have a significant effect on the overall ecosystem health. Well-known pests such as dogwood anthracnos and gypsy moths have been documented and continue to spread into the Appalachian ecosystems. Alone, these pests probably will not make a significant impact on the southern Appalachian forest ecosystems; however, in combination with other stresses, their impacts will be cumulative, resulting in a notable impact.

The true impact of factors on ecosystem change will not be understood until numerous years of data have been accumulated. SAMAB hopes that the project will provide information which will in the future allow for one to diagnose and predict stress agents causing changes in the forests of the region. - Summarized by Charles N. Horn [Ed. Note: The plots established for this study probably are within the forested

West Virginia Herbarium Resumes Activity

In 1995 Dr. Donna Ford, Herbarium Specialist, was added to the staff at West Virginia University and finds her work cut out for her. The West Virginia Herbarium (WVA), as many of you probably realize, is the basis for Strausbaugh and Core's 1977 Flora of West Virginia. Now in process is the production of an atlas from the herbarium cards at WVA. Also a new database program has been implemented for the herbarium that will assist in US Forest Service contracts, the WV Department of Natural Resources inventories and many others in

the private and public sectors. With a backlog of 5,000 specimens to be mounted and another 12,000 awaiting identification and accessioning, the herbarium staff will have plenty to do in the years to come. Donna says volunteers and financial contributions are welcome and she invites visitors to stop by Brooks Hall, Room 423. She can be contacted by mail at the Biology Department, Box 6057, WVU, Morgantown, WV, 26506, phone at 304-291-5820 ext. 2549, fax 3-4-293-6363 or by e-mail (diford@wvnm.wvnet.edu).

areas of lower to mid-elevations rather than high elevations. But the effects of pollutants in high elevation cloud forests have been demonstrated to have significant impact on coniferous

forests. Would this not be due to synergistic impacts of several pollutants as is pointed out here for various insects?]

Complimentary addressed issues: Please share with your interested friends who might wish to become members of SABS. Thank you--Ed.

Charles N. Horn
Newberry College
2100 College Street
Newberry, SC 29108

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