Chinquapin

The Newsletter of the Southern Appalachian Botanical Society

Vol. 6, No. 1

Spring 1998

From the Editor's Desk:

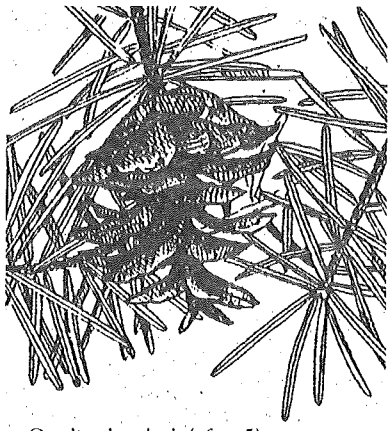
As predicted, we have been having some of that unusual weather, with temperatures and precipitation averaging above normal (at least in the South) in the past couple of months. I am certain some of us have felt this winter has been more harsh than others, certainly the case for those of you in the northwestern portions of North Carolina, northeastern Tennessee and increasingly so northward into southeastern Canada. I suppose even the trees have been pruned to a greater extent in those northern areas, so it is not just people that have been affected. If the negative prediction of droughts this summer prove out, we may not have much improved weather in the next several months. Let us plan to take these circumstances in unified purpose to continue as we have all managed throughout our individual histories.

With this issue we are starting a column suggested by the SABS Council for botanical gardens. We hope to provide some information about some lesser known gardens that may be closer to your home or perhaps near your route of travels. We would like to know about these and hopefully you can send us a brief description following a simple format explained in the "In the Garden" section.

Photos Wanted!

Have you any good quality (high contrast) photos you would like to share with our readership? Please send to the editor:

J. Dan Pittilo
Department of Biology
Western Carolina University
Cullowhee, NC 28723-4073
email: pittillo@wpoff.wcu.edu



Carolina hemlock (cf. p. 5)

"We are so accustomed to see another forest spring up immediately, as a matter of course, when one is cut down..., never troubling ourselves about the succession, that we hardly associate seeds with trees...."—Henry D. Thoreau. 1993. Faith in a Seed. p. 23.

Annual Meeting in Louisiana April 15-18

Our society will, as usual, be meeting with the Association of Southeastern Biologists (ASB) in April. The meeting will be hosted by Northeast Louisiana University in Monroe, LA and will be April 15-18. The SABS business meeting is scheduled to be Friday morning at 7:00-8:30 AM in the New Orleans Room of the Holiday Inn Holidome. If you wish further information on the meeting, including registration, directions, and other details look at the January 1998 issue of the ASB Bulletin, check out the NLU Biology Department web page at <www.nlu.edu/biology/>, or call the Biology Department at 318-342-1790. Hope to see you there!

"Excellence is not an act but a habitat."

—ARISTOTLE (restated by Stephen Gould).

Castanea Endowment Drive Pronounced a Success

The SABS Endowment Committee has declared the 1997 Endowment Fund Drive an unqualified success. The challenge placed before the membership by John Fairey of Clemson University and Don Windler of Towson University led to a new annual donation record of $10,785, surpassing the previous record of $10,241, set in 1995.

Since March, we have had 20 donors join the Bronze Level ($100 to $499); 3 move up to the Silver Level ($500 to $999); and 5 move up to the Gold Level ($1,000 to $1,999). The donation from John Fairey moved him to the Chinquapin Level ($3,000 to $3,999) and Don Windler's donation made him our first Castanea Level ($4,000 to $4,999) donor. Thus far there are no President's Club($5,000 or more) donors.

The Society's Presidents have set a good example for the rest of the membership! We have received donations of $100 or more for all living Past-presidents. Although the drive has gone very well this year, we still have more than 500 who have not yet given $100 or more. We will need everyone's help to make it to our goal of $200,000! A strong donation year in 1998 will place us very near the halfway point in our march to that goal. PLEASE HELP BY MAKING A DONATION IN 1998!

The Endowment Committee would like to make special mention of the following donors who have either moved

cont. on page 3

Letters To The Editor:

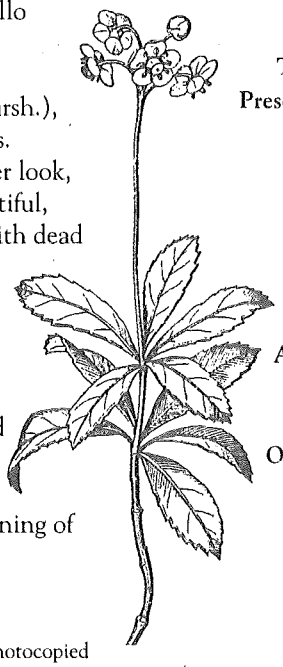
Duane Houck, Professor of Biology Emeritus, of Ooletewa, TN writes:

"Last July I attended a Tropical Dendrology course in Costa Rica offered by the Tropical Science Center. Excellent field instruction by professional botanists gave us a very effective introduction to tropical tree identification in each of the forest types we visited.... I highly recommend this refreshing educational experience to professionals and students alike."

Professor Houck includes an announcement of the 6th annual course (provided in English) for June 22-July 4. It indicates the limit is 18 participants, cost is $1800 that includes course-related local transportation, lodging, meals, materials, insurance, but not airfare to Costa Rica. Information is available on the website: http://www.geocites.com/RainForest/9148// or by fax (+506) 253-4963, phones (+506) 225-2649 or (+506) 253-3267. One of the instructors, Dr. Humberto Jiménez-Saa, can be addressed to: Tropical Science Center, P.O. Box 8-3870-1000, San José, Costa Rica.

Mary Priestley of The University of the South writes:

In July, 1997, Dan Pittillo happened upon a clump of pipsissewa, or wintergreen (*Chimaphila maculata* [L.] Pursh.), beside a trail in the Smokies. Bending down to get a closer look, he discovered that the beautiful, waxy flowers were coated with dead Dipterans. This led him to wonder about the pollination mechanism of the pipsissewa. Are the Dipterans involved? And, if so, what is their role? He mused that small, seemingly insignificant observations of this sort can be the beginning of exciting discoveries. Here is how I saw it."



Chimaphila umbellata photocopied from Bessette, A.E. and W.K. Chapman. 1992. Plants and Flowers, Dover Publ., Inc. New York. p. 264.

Professor Pittillo Pauses to Ponder Pipsissewa's Peculiar Pollination Plan

The polished, propendant petals
Present a picture of passive pulchritude
To the passing pedestrian.
The pedagogue pauses,
Peers pensively
At the pretty pretest
In his path.

No pristine presentation this!
A plethora of pitiful proboscoids
Paper the pearly pistils.
A pathetic, pasty pile
Of previously prospering piercers.

What plausible prize
For these peregrinators
Can he postulate?
What primitive purpose
Has lured them here
To perish in perigynous profusion?

The promise of pollen to pilfer?...
Phalse pheromones for the philandering phly?...

Some Precambrian urge
Prescribed their perilous perambulations.
These pip-squeak pawns
Have a predestined predicament:
Prosper as Pipsissewa's parcel post partners,
Or pass out, pooped, at the perianth.

Ed. Note: *At the risk of being called an egocentric, I was amused and humored by Mary's delightful illustration by alliteration of something that really sparked my curiosity (see "Wild Ideas" comment above).*

Castanea Back Issues

The special issue of the Barrens (1994) and the Invasive Plants (1996; 6 remaining) symposia are available for $10.00 each. The last three years' issues are 1996 volume $25 (individuals @ $6), 1995 volume $20 (individuals @ $6) and 1994 volume $16 (including the symposium issue; other individuals @ $2). This price reflects the current production, handling and shipping costs. Prices for 1990-1994 are $2 per issue and $6 per volume. Members can still get back issues before 1990 for a **bargain $1 per volume plus shipping and handling.** This bargain price is subject to availability (there are some missing numbers in many volumes). Contact Secretary-Treasurer Charlie Horn whose address is listed on the front.

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Charlottesville, VA 22911

Donors, continued from page 1

up to a new level in the roster or joined the roster for the first time.

Castanea Level ($4,000 - $4,999)

Donald R. Windler (MD)

Chinquapin Level ($3,000 - $3,999)

John E. Fairey III (SC)

Gold Level ($1,000 - $1,999)

C. Ritchie Bell & Anne H. Lindsey (NC)
Tom S. Cooperrider (OH)
Samuel B. Jones (GA)
George S. Ramseur (TN)
Gwynn Ramsey (VA)

Silver Level ($500 - $999)

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Frank D. Bowers (AR)
Nancy C. Coile (FL)
Pat B. Cox (TN)
John Dodge (VA)
Katharine B. Gregg (WV)
James C. Hull (MD)
John F. Logue (SC)
W. E. McClain (IL)
W. Henry McNab (NC)
Lytton J. Mussellman (VA)
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Marilyn Ortt (OH)
James D. Perry (NC)
Eva & Sam Pratt (SC)
Dieter Wasshausen (DC)
Edward Weiss (VA)
Thomas Wentworth (NC)
Carroll Wood Jr. (MA)
Daniel & Judith Wubah (MD)

Wild Ideas

Ideas are born by inquisitive minds. Perhaps some of us have had speculative thoughts that 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 personally 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.

Pollination of *Chimaphila maculata*

Last summer Mary Priestley and I, during our Highlands Biological Station course on "Forest Ecosystems of the Southern Appalachians" came upon a clump of *Chimaphila maculata* plants beside the Gregory Bald Trail along a flat in the second growth flat just beyond the parking area and creek. Because they were lighted well, I noticed there were a number of small flies amassed on the relatively large stigmatic surface of one of the flowers. I do not recall for certain but believe all were dead or barely alive at the time (July 2, late afternoon). Is it possible these small flies really are pipsissewa pollinators and if so, would frequent showers be needed to loosen the sugary "tar baby" hold on them to effectively pollinate another plant? And if the sugary sap of the stigma has some attractive pheromone, what would encourage them to dabble in the pollen at the base of the pistil, unless it was simply a chancy event. I did not think to observe the pollen of pipsissewa to see if it is the sticky type as it is in *Kalmia*, certainly a strike against the idea of these small flies (whose bodies were perhaps 2 mm long and 0.5 mm wide with legs at least as long as their bodies) carrying the pollen grain sachets to the next plant. Somehow, surely this must be a coincidence of nature, assuming normal fertilization for seed development and considering how widespread this plant is in nearly every pine woodland and frequently elsewhere in the Southern Appalachians.

I am welcoming any one with observations along these lines for any suggestions of what might be taking place in these undoubtedly ancient critters.—J. Dan Pittillo

Wintergreen Nature Foundation's 15th Annual Spring Wildflower Symposium

The Wintergreen Nature Foundation is pleased to announce the 15th Annual Spring Wildflower Symposium, to be held at Wintergreen Resort, May 8-10, 1998. This year, there will be over 60 programs to choose from throughout the weekend including The Rare Flora of Virginia's Shale Barrens, Tiptoeing Through the Green Pharmacy, Spring Wildflowers: Their Beauty and Their Secrets, Reading the Forest: What Wildflowers Tell Us, Diverse Beauty: Wild Lilies of Forest & Meadow, Trout Stream Flora, Fern Frolic and Good Garden Natives: Frost to Frost.

Participants at this event will explore the diversity of mountain ecosystems and plant life in the setting of the beautiful Blue Ridge region of central Virginia. There will be some off site field trips to incorporate other areas and their corresponding vegetation.

Join The Wintergreen Nature Foundation and Wintergreen Resort for a fabulous weekend with such knowledgeable instructors as Dr. James Duke, ethnobotanist and author of Green Pharmacy; Marion Lobstein, botanist and Associate Professor of Biology at Northern Virginia Community College; and many others.—Contact: Laura Covert at (804) 325-8172 or e-mail <wtgnf@aol.com>.

New Plant Registrations

For those of you who are members of BSA, you may have noticed a request published in the Winter 1997 issue of PLANT SCIENCE BULLETIN entitled "Announcing a test and trial phase for registration of new plant names" (pgs. 100-101). In the announcement, officers of International Association of Plant Taxonomists (IAPT) are calling for the registration of new plant names as they are validly published. A trial period occurs during 1 Jan. 1998 - 31 Dec 1999 (2 years). After that time the registration will become required for valid publication of new names. The trial period is important in ironing out any problems with the process and ensuring that it will be of benefit to the taxonomic community.

So, you ask why I am approaching SABS Council about this situation. As you known, Castanea publishes articles of a taxonomic nature. Any new species names published will need to be registered to be valid. As a journal we have the obligation to register any new plant names which are printed within the covers of Castanea. The first step toward this is to seek accreditation from IAPT for Castanea.

The simple question now is: do we jump at this opportunity and seek accreditation of Castanea now, or do we wait until someone decides to publish a new species? I strongly recommend that we move forward and add the name of Castanea to the list of accredited journals. This list will be available on WWW for all taxonomists to browse.

I welcome your comments and propose this item be placed on the April Council meeting agenda.— Charlie Horn, SABS Secretary-Treasurer, phone 803-321-5257, E-mail: <chorn@newberry.edu>

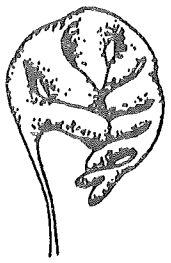
Ed. Note: *I am sure there are a few out there brave enough to share a wild idea. Have you a suggestion for a young student looking for an interesting botanical project that would not take a lot of equipment but would only require a sincere commitment to work?*

Look Again

(Reprinted from: Shortia 9(4): 9, Winter 1987-88. Newsletter of the Western Carolina Botanical Club.)

by Dick Smithby

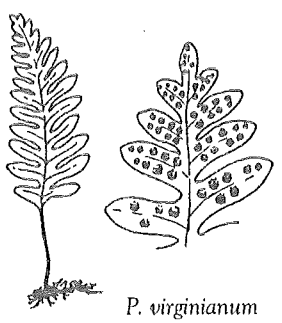
The western southern Appalachian mountains are well known as a meeting ground for northern and southern flora, and the overlapping of ranges affords many interesting comparisons. A good example of this is represented by two small evergreen ferns: Common Polypody (*Polypodium virginianum**) and Resurrection Fern (*P. polypodioides**).



P. polypodioides

Common Polypody has earned the name RockCap Fern by its habitat of growing on the tops of boulders. It is essentially a northern species and because of its predilection for rocky habitats is found mostly inland.

Resurection Fern, on the other hand, is widespread throughout the southern states and extends into the tropics. In warm regions it is a conspicuous epiphyte where it spreads along the horizontal limbs of massive live oaks. In our area it occurs in various situations—at the foot of trees, on logs, in crevices on rocky banks, etc.



P. virginianum

Both have fronds that are once-divided into rather blunt segments. These are widened at their bases, and the sinuses between them often stop short of the midrib. The sori, which are limited to the upper leaflets, are round and disposed in two rows.

Besides being the smaller of the two, Resurrection Fern has a copious covering of minute scales on the underside (these are absent from Common Polypody). It also curls and turns brown when dry, which makes it apper dead, but it has the ability to quickly revive and regain its green color when moisture returns, hence the common name.

***Ed. Note:** Christopher H. Haufler et al. recognize the diploid *Polypodium* as *Polypodium appalachianum* (Haufler & Windham) and tetraploid as *P. virginianum* L., noting the latter species has consistently larger spores (>52µm across). Elizabeth G. Andrews and Michael D. Windham, note that the recent classification of the scaly *Polypodium* group are more related to the more tropical *Pleopeltis* and have reclassified it as *Pleopeltis polypodioides* (L.) E.G. Andrews and Windham. (*In* Morin, Nancy R., ed. 1993. Flora of North America North of Mexico. Oxford Univ. Press, New York. Pp. 312-330.

"Nor would I forget the dense pitch-pine wood east of the Deep Cut, which I remember as an open grassy field with a pigeon place in it, where also I used to gather blackberries. It contains now one of our pleasantest wood paths, which we call Thrush Alley, because the wood thrush sings there in the shade of the pines in the heat of the day."
—HENRY D. THOREAU. 1993. Faith in a Seed. p. 34.

BOTANICAL EXCURSIONS

CAROLINA HEMLOCK: A LOVELY BLUE RIDGE ENDEMIC

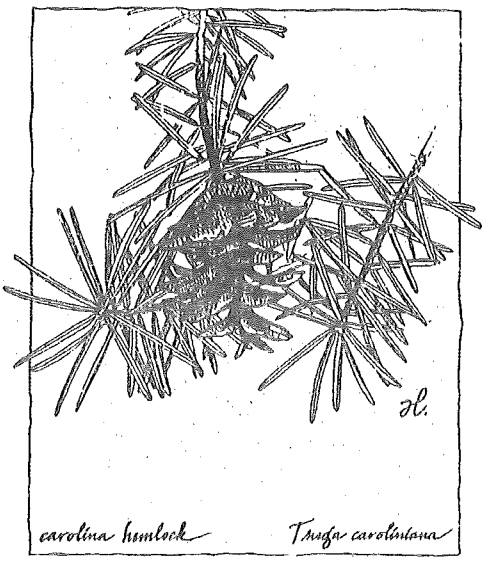
By George Ellison

In the Southern Blue Ridge Province of the Southern Appalachians (the mountains of western Virginia, eastern Tennessee, western North Carolina, northwestern South Carolina, and north Georgia), there are more than 2,300 species of vascular plants (Wofford 1989). Many of these are endemic to the region; that is, they are not found as native plants in any other place in the world. Some are so restricted in range as to be situated only in a few spots within the Blue Ridge.

For instance, the truly beautiful pink-shell azalea (*Rhododendron vaseyi*) is found in but six counties in western North Carolina. The truly unspectacular Rugel's ragwort (*Cacalia rugeli*) is found in but two counties in western North Carolina and two counties in eastern Tennessee. And so on.

There are two native hemlock species in the Blue Ridge. Canada or eastern hemlock (*Tsuga canadensis*) is quite common throughout the eastern United States and Canada in moist woods and along stream banks. The species is distinguished by its large size (up to 90 feet tall), tapered needles that appear to extend in a flat plane from the branch stems, and small cones (1/2-3/4 inches long).

The other hemlock species is one of my favorite Blue Ridge endemics. Carolina hemlock (*Tsuga caroliniana*) is distinguished by its medium size (40-60 feet tall), untapered needles that spread from the branch stems in all directions, and large cones (1-1.5 inches long). It has been described by Alan S. Weakley (1997) as being situated "primarily in open forests on ridge tops, rocky bluffs, or gorge walls, generally in drier and rockier sites than *T. canadensis*, but the two sometimes grow in close proximity or even intermixed in humid gorges; very limited in western Piedmont, apparently reaching its eastern limit in NC at Hanging Rock State Park, Stokes County, and ranging east to Halifax County in the Piedmont of VA; uncommon (rare in Piedmont). March-April; August-Sept. *T. caroliniana* is a rather narrow Southern Appalachian endemic... (that) has achieved a substantial reputation in NC as a Christmas tree, and is finally coming into favor as an ornamental...."



Carolina hemlock (*Tsuga caroliniana*). Illustration by Heather Pittillo, Fiddlehead Studios.

There is a stand of huge Carolina hemlocks in the Linville Falls area of the Blue Ridge Parkway between mile posts 316 and 317, as well as significant stands on United States Forest Service lands in the Highlands, North Carolina, area. Other significant stands are reported at Caesar's Head and Table Mountain in northwestern South Carolina and Tallulah Gorge in north-eastern Georgia.

Carolina hemlock often forms dense stands on middle-elevation bluffs. From the valleys below these are distinguishable as a band of vegetation by their dark foliage. As such, these constitute one of the more attractive of the numerous distinctive natural areas like the spruce-fir, northern hardwood, and cove hardwood forests that comprise the Southern Blue Ridge Province. Michael P. Schafale and Alan S. Weakley (1990) have classified and described these stands as Carolina Hemlock Bluffs.

Carolina hemlock was apparently overlooked by the very earliest botanical collectors like William Bartram and Andre Michaux, who explored the Blue Ridge country during the latter half of the 18th century. It was not distinguished until 1850 and remained unnamed until 1881 (Little 1980).

Many observers agree that its pyramidal crown and eye-catching cones make Carolina hemlock more pleasing in appearance than eastern hemlock, which tends to be straggly. More than half a century ago, botanists W.C. Coker and H.R. Totten noted that "it is a very beautiful tree in cultivation, perhaps the handsomest of any eastern American conifer, combining in a remarkable way delicacy, symmetry, and strength."

As Weakley indicates, Carolina hemlock has now become a prized ornamental plant in many localities. Despite a limited natural range, the species does well at lower elevations and even thrives in cities. It is reported to be hardy as far north as central New York state. One source (Brown and Kirkman 1990) states that Carolina hemlock "grows well in sun or shade," but Chinquapin editor J. Dan Pittillo advises me that in his experience it thrives when the root system is situated in shade or cool soils.

Sources:

Brown, Claud L., and L. Katherine Kirkman. 1990. Trees of Georgia and Adjacent States. Timber Press, Portland, Oregon, p. 54.

Coker, W.C., and H.R. Totten. 1934. Trees of the Southeastern United States. University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill, North Carolina.

cont. on page 7

Welcome To Our New Members:

Leon Adler, Taneytown, MD; Mac Alford, Durham, NC; Beth Bockoven, Hendersonville, NC; Ed Bachmann, Chapel Hill, NC; Moni Bates, Summerfield, NC; Tommy Bennett, Hiawassee, GA; Barbara Blonder, Kill Devil Hills, NC; Gretchen Brooks, Tryon, NC; Paul Carlson, Franklin, NC; Kevin Claridge, Asheville, NC; Aaron Cooper, Inman, SC; Kate Dwyer, Clyde, NC; John Fels, Raleigh, NC; Karen Geissinger, Boone, NC; Kristen Glover, Canton, NC; Vanessa Harper, West Asheville, NC; Joscelyn Hill, Asheville, NC; Joan Huffman, Baton Rouge, LA; Max Hutchison, Ullin, IL; Paul Johnson, Belmont, NC; William Jones, Morgantown, WV; Larissa Knebel, Cullowhee, NC; Robert Kowal, Madison, WI; Cindy Lane, Lynchburg, VA; Pamela Laureto, Grand Rapids, MI;Peter Letcher, Harrisonburg, VA; Carol Loeffler, Carlisle, PA; Leigh Johnson, Raleigh, NC; Roger McCoy, Greeley, CO; Chris Oberholster, Birmingham, AL; Adam Rollins, Clarksburg, WV; David Shuppert, White Hall, MD; Joseph Warfield, Reisterstown, MD; Darrell Ray, Martin, TN; Christopher Reid, Monroe, LA; Anita Rose, Norris, TN; Brett Serviss, Mississippi State, MS; Loree Speedy, Pittsburgh, PA; David Waechter, Sylva, NC; Todd Christian Yetter, Williamsburg, KY.

Welcome aboard the fastest growing regional organization in botany!

"Industrial landowners and users, especially lumbermen and stockmen, are inclined to wail long and loudly about the extension of government ownership and regulation to land, but (with notable exceptions) they show little disposition to develop the only visible alternative: the voluntary practice of conservation on their own lands."

—Aldo Leopold. 1949. A Sand County Almanac. p. 213.

In the Garden

One of our most common linkages to nature and plant life is with gardens. Originally they may have been places for leisure for the wealthy but as the world human population has increased, poorer communities use them to grow foods while the uptown folks decorate otherwise sterile cityscapes, providing alternate sources of fresh food and places to relax. This truth has recently become manifested in the Southern Appalachian Botanical Society Council's suggesting that we begin a column describing some of our Eastern gardens, perhaps encouraging our members to visit or become informed of the many gardens that have recently been developed for visitation. We invite those associated with gardens of various sorts to share a brief history and description of your garden, perhaps a unique feature or purpose, and whether there is an entrance charge.

Corneille Bryan Nature Center, Lake Junaluska, NC

The Corneille Bryan Nature Center (CBNC) was begun in the spring of 1990 at the upper end of a small woodland slope. It is a little over an acre in size and includes a small stream, a few springs, and a rock outcrop. It is situated within the Lake Julaluska community as a memorial to the retired Methodist Bishop Monk Bryan's wife and is supported through memorial gifts by the Tuscola Garden Club, the Junaluskans, and Junaluska Associates. The first objective of the garden is to offer a quiet retreat for the use and enjoyment of residents and visitors and various educational groups such as Elderhostel and regional colleges and universities. The second objective is to acquaint visitors with the variety, beauty and conservation of plants of the southern Appalachians. The garden has many of the 450 species labeled, most with permanent name plates. In addition to the original presence of low-hill oaks, walnuts, red maple, and understory trees, shrubs, and vines, many of the regions rarer and more showy wildflowers have been planted along the network of walkways and the stream. Local residents also maintain bird feeders in the area, attracting birds and other animals, providing a much richer nature observation center than would be found in a native plant garden.

The CBNC is open to the public in daylight hours and has no entrance charge. It is easily reached from Interstate 40 just east of Pigeon River Gorge and the Appalachian Corridor, US 19/23/74 west of Asheville. Travelers from the west can follow US 276 to US19 junction in Lake Junaluska, turn left (north) onto County Road and immediately right for 0.7 mi. to the parking area on Ivey Lane. Travelers from the east can exit I-40 on US 19 to the junction of US 276 or those from the south on US 23/74 can exit on US 276 at Waynesville and continue north to the US 19 intersection, then follow County Road as above. For more information, phone (704) 456-6764.—Maxilla E. Evans

Excursion, continued from page 5

Little, Elbert L. 1980. The Audubon Society Field Guide to North American Trees. Alfred A. Knopf, New York, p. 301.

Schafale, Michael P. and Alan S. Weakley. 1990. Classification of the Natural Communities of North Carolina. Third Approximation. North Carolina Natural Heritage Program, Raleigh North Carolina, pp. 56-57.

Weakley, Alan S. 1997 (working draft). "Flora of the Carolinas and Virginia. Key to the Gymnosperms." WWW site: http://sunsite.unc.edu/unc-biology/herbarium/Gymnoskey.html

Wofford, B. Eugene. 1989. Guide to the Vascular Plants of the Blue Ridge. University of Georgia Press, Athens, Georgia, p.325.

(Note: An unannotated, briefer version of this Botanical Excursions column appeared earlier this year as one of the Nature Journal columns George Ellison contributes on a weekly basis to the Asheville Citizen-Times.)

UNIVERSITY OF MEXICO LIBRARY NEEDS CASTANEA BACKFILE

The Library of the Instituto de Biologia of Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico, the best botanical library in Mexico, needs the following issues to complete their backfile of CASTANEA: Vol. 12 (2,3) 1947; Vol. 13 (3,4) 1948; Vol. 14 (2,4) 1949; Vol. 15 (1-4) 1950; Vol. 16 (1-4) 1951; Vol. 17 (2,3) 1952; Vol. 21 (1) 1956; Vol. 22 (1) 1957; Vol. 23 (1-3) 1958; Vol.24 (1-4) 1959; Vol. 25 (3,4) 1960; Vol. 26 (1,2,4) 1961; Vol. 27 (1,2) 1962; Vol. 28 (1-4) 1963; Vol. 29 (1-4) 1964; Vol. 30 (1-4) 1965; Vol. 31 (1) 1966; Vol. 32 (1,4) 1967; Vol. 33 (1,2) 1968; Vol 37 (1) 1972.

If you have any of these issues that you would be willing to donate to this important library, please notify Don Windler, Biology Department, Towson University, Towson MD 21252 or by e-mail at windler@towson.edu and he will let you know whether to send them to him. We appreciate your help. The Institute includes what is probably the most active botany research group in all of Latin America.—Don Windler

SOUTHERN APPALACHIAN BOTANICAL SOCIETY
Application for Membership

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

Address:_____

_____

City:_____ State_____ Zip:_____

Optional: phone ( )_____ fax ( )_____ e-mail_____

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

NOTE: Memberships are only for the calendar year, January-December. Individuals joining in mid-year will be sent all back issues of Castanea and Chinquapin unless advising otherwise. Year you wish to start: _____ .

MEMBERSHIP CATEGORY:

Regular membership .....( )$25.00
Family membership .....( )$30.00
Student .....( )$10.00
Sustaining membership .....( )$50.00
Emeritus .....( )$15.00
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Sustainable Development

Jim Ward of the NC, Curator of the Botanical Garden, in an article on "Sustainable Development A *Worthy Goal*" (NC Botanical Garden Newsletter 26:1) dug out a good definition that seriously needs to become more ingrained into our social consciousness if we are going to live successfully in the future:

Sustainable development is development that meets the needs of present generations without prejudicing the ability of future generations to meet their needs.
—United Nations World Commission on Environment and Development (1987).

Ed. Note: *I wonder how many of our our shopping and industrial center developers give any thought to this idea.*

Indoor Outings (?)

Undoubtedly this will seem like diametrically opposed views: one does not have an outing inside a building. But this is just what some of our Oklahoma neighbors, as reported in *Gaillardia* 12(4), have been doing for nearly a decade during the winter, this year in January. Instead of chancing a blizzard or some other adverse event for an outing in the outside, some of the Oklahoma Native Plant Society members have been having trips to distant colleges for a varied experience of workshops provided as a service of the host institution "outside" their local communities. These outings involve a gathering around 9 a.m., followed by a series of short lectures replete with coffee break, a lunch, and a few hours of in a variety of workshops that end around 3 p.m. There is always a possibility enjoying a brief walk in a local garden or staying over for a real field trip the following day if the weather happens to be suitable.

Is this something other organizations are experiencing in your region? If so, send a description of your experience along these lines to the editor to be shared with other readers.

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

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