



CLAYTONIA

NEWSLETTER OF THE ARKANSAS NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY
Spring 1999 Vol. 20 No. 1

From the President's Desk

Greetings to you all. It's hard to believe it is already late spring, and even here in NW Arkansas the wildflowers have been blooming for weeks. In fact, it seems like we have an exceptional flowering this year, and I hope the same has been true all over the state.

Ron Doran has done his usual excellent job with the *Claytonia*; our nominating committee (Don Crank, Jim Peck, and Don Culwell) have candidates to submit for consideration for election at our fall meeting; John Simpson has spearheaded preparations for the spring meeting and kept up with field trips and other activities; Annette Holder and the Awards committee have been at work and have nominees to submit to the Board. A president's job could hardly be easier! My thanks to all of these and our other officers and Board members for their fine work.

Our spring meeting will be at Grandview Prairie, down near the southwest corner of the state. I'm not very familiar with this region, so I'm excited at the chance to see more of the flora. This should be a good meeting and I hope you will all plan to attend.

Steve Marak

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Spring Meeting

When: May 21-23

Where: Hope

Special Focus:

Grandview Prairie

SPRING MEETING SCHEDULE

Friday, May 21

Registration:

4:00- 6:00 Super 8 Motel Meeting Room

Dinner: on your own

7:00 General Meeting

Speaker Linda Knighten of the Arkansas Game and Fish Commission will discuss the Grandview Prairie and what we'll be seeing on the outings Saturday.

We will attempt to have a time after the meeting for anyone to show personal slides of interest to the group (no trips to Disneyland please!)

Executive Board meeting following

Saturday, May 22

Breakfast: on your own

8:30 and 1:00- Outings to Grandview Prairie near Columbus

Meet at Super 8 Motel for carpooling

Lunch: on your own- may go back to Hope or bring a lunch to eat at the prairie

Dinner: on your own

7:15 PM General business meeting followed by presentation by Linda Westergard of the Keep Arkansas Beautiful Commission

Sunday May 23

Outing to Nature Conservancy prairie to be led by Scott Simon

Spring prairie wildflowers will hopefully be close to their peak-- we are fortunate to have Linda and Scott to lead the outings.

Don't miss this chance to see two prairies, which are now protected and will be managed to maintain the prairie plants and wildlife.

Accommodations

Super 8 Motel

Rates are \$28.88 single and \$32.88 double- each plus tax.

I-30(Exit 30)& Hwy 4

Phone - 870-777-8601

Best Western Inn

Single \$45 and double \$55 plus tax.

I-30 & Hwy 4 N (US 278)

Phone - 870-777-9222

Fax - 870-777-9077

Toll Free Reservations - 1-800-429-4494

Days Inn

1500 North Hervey

Phone - 870-722-1904

Fax - 870-777-1911

Toll Free Reservations - 1-800-DAYS INN

Economy Inn & Suites

2205 North Hazel

I-30 & Hwy 29 N

Phone - 870-777-4676

Holiday Inn Express

2600 North Hervey

I-30 & Hwy 4 (US 278)

Single or double at corporate rate of \$54.90 which includes a breakfast bar

Phone - 870-722-6262

Fax - 870-722-1922

Toll Free Reservations - 1-800-HOLIDAY

Hope Village Inn & RV Park

2611 North Hazel

I-30 & Hwy 29 N - Exit 31

Phone - 870-777-4665

Quality Inn

I-30 & Hwy 29

Phone - 870-777-0777

Toll Free Reservations - 1-800-228-5151

Spring Field Trips

On most of the trips it will be advisable to bring plenty of liquids and a sac lunch.

May 1: Mt. Magazine

Outing to be led by our orchid specialist Dr. Carl Slaughter (expect showy orchis and much more)
Meet at the Greenfield use area on the top of the mountain at 10:00 AM.

May 8: Boston Mountains

(depending on the weather)
John Logan with the Arkansas Heritage Commission Has asked for volunteers to help survey for small headed pipewort habitat in the Boston Mountains. Call Burnetta Hinterthuer, President of the Ozark Chapter to become involved in this. 501-582-0467

May 15: Sylamore District

This is an Ozark Chapter outing led by Karen Tinkle. Meet at the Mt. View ranger station on Hwy. 14. Hope to see showy lady slipper and other Stone County rarities.

May 15: West Arkansas

Outing to be led by Bruce and Lana Ewing. Will feature the Cossatot State Park. Meet at the parking lot on the west side of the bridge over the Cossatot River on Hwy. 4 at 10:00

June 5: Possum Trot

Ozark Chapter outing led by Don Mills. Meet in Nail at the church at 10:00. Be prepared for TICKS CHIGGERS & SNAKES. May be hot and steamy; and there is a lot of undergrowth.

June 12: Brady Mountain Area

Ouachita Chapter outing to western Garland County to feature false bugbane in flower and also a wet glade. Meet at the junction of Highway 270 and Brady Mountain Road at 10:00 AM.



Nature Conservancy Events

Work Parties :

Baker Prairie, Harrison

May 1, June 5

Terre Noire , Arkadelphia

May 15

Contact Page Shurgar if you can help.
(Phone and email listed below).

*Conservancy field trips require registration: some have fees. To register send name, address, phone and or Email address to
The Nature Conservancy
601 N University, Little Rock, AR 72205.

Contact person: Page Shurgar

Phone: 501-663-6699

Or pshurgar@tnc.org

They will send you confirmation and meeting place/time information.

Conservancy Field Trips

April 24 Dry Forks Glades Natural Area*
Dedication and field trip.
80-acre natural area located outside of Benton.

May 8 Cache River *

Boating with catfish lunch.
Bring your own boat or \$20. Explore the wetlands and do some birding. "May is a hot time for migrants!"

June 12 Columbus Prairie Natural Area *

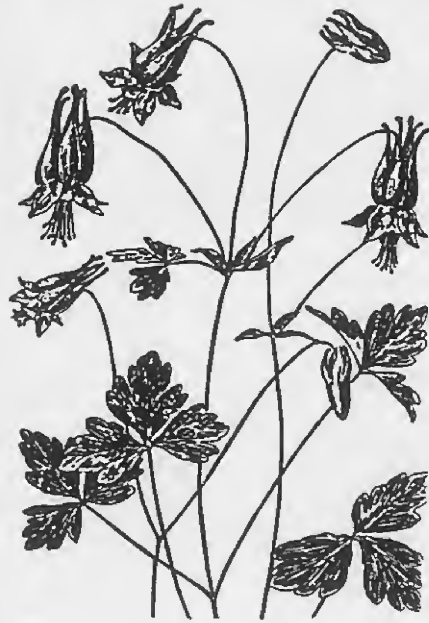
Dedication of 80 Acres of high quality blackland prairie, savanna, and woodland in Hempstead County. Over 150 prairie and woodland plant species have been recorded from the tract.

June 22 Summer Mushroom Foray*

Mushroom hunting at Camp Robinson with expert Jay Justice, President of the Arkansas Mycological Society. There may be a tasting party if enough specimens are found. Handouts will be provided. Fee= \$10.

June 26 Presson-Oglesby Preserve*

Another dedication. This time of 155 acres of high quality tallgrass prairie in Franklin County. A representative portion of the once extensive Cherokee prairies of west-central Arkansas



ANPS ELECTIONS

The nominating committee, which is composed of Don Crank, Don Culwell and Jim Peck, present the following nominees for your consideration. These nominees will be voted on at the fall meeting for the stated offices. If you are interested in being nominated for one of the offices, please notify a member of the nominating committee. Nomination will also be accepted from the floor.



EPA MEETING

By John Simpson

On the Afternoon of March first, thirteen invited guests met with the regional director of the Environmental Protection Agency, Greg Cook and his assistant. After introductions, (I apologize in advance for any name mis-spellings in this report) Mr. Cook asked each of us to voice concerns we might have about environmental issues in Arkansas of possible interest to his agency – that the agency might need to address and correct.

Leslie Spraggins of the Arkansas Field Office of the Nature Conservancy began the discussion supported by Nancy DeLamar, director of that office, and Alan Perkins, Conservancy board member and environmental attorney. Mrs. Spraggens noted and reviewed the three Arkansas areas of greatest concern to the Conservancy -- Northwest Arkansas with its vulnerable cave populations, Spring River with its exceptional biodiversity, and the Big Woods area in eastern Arkansas with its key location in the green north/south corridor in mid-America.

John Gray, representing the Arkansas Wildlife Federation with environmental consultant John Golsing, reviewed the time and effort that organization spent trying to help direct a proposed new bridge across the Mississippi to the area of least environmental impact.

Bill Beyer and Dr. Curtis Merrill representing the Bayou Bartholemew Alliance discussed issues of concern relating primarily to water flow and its effects on wildlife in the bayou area.

Gary Tucker reviewed his position in the commercial environmental consulting field. Several representatives of a developing land trust in Pulaski County reviewed their concerns over a proposed new road to Maumelle, which would require extensive elevated roadbed construction through environmentally sensitive areas.

Dr. Joe Nix of the Ross Foundation reviewed studies on mercury contamination of ground water in south Arkansas. He urged the EPA to accept findings that this "contamination" is a natural phenomenon – and not to spend precious dollars repeating these studies.

I briefly discussed the difficulties in getting individual species designated as endangered. Such listing could result in the EPA assisting in assuring habitat preservation. Also mentioned was the environmental responsibility of corporations whose stock is publicly traded – as these corporations are major landowners in Arkansas.

Carl Hunter then eloquently spoke to the issue of keeping environmental decisions based on science and not politics.

Mr. Cook then closed the meeting with a discussion on the evolving concept of "Smart Growth Development" – helping control sprawl. This concept is not federally mandated now but there may be grant money available to support it. He discussed "Better America Bonds" which would be issued to municipalities to assist habitat preservation, water projects, etc. It was noted that this has not passed congress yet and is still subject to major revision and even possible rejection.

Carl and I were glad to be able to represent the Arkansas Native Plant Society at the meeting and glad to be asked to "have a seat at the table." Hopefully Mr. Cook will be able to better serve us all with the concerns brought out at this meeting.



Salt and Pepper Field Trip Report

Feb. 27, 1999

By John Pelton

Members of ANPS and Ouachita Chapter met at the Owensville Baptist Church on Hwy. 5 midway between Benton and Hot Springs, for a field trip featuring *Erigenia bulbosa* – Harbinger of Spring, Salt and Pepper, Apiaceae - Carrot family. The plants start to flower 2-3 inches above the ground. Mature plants can reach to 8 inches. Flowers open the spring woodland flowering season January--April. Tiny white flowers in small simple umbels. Red maturing to purple and black anthers show prominently. Leaves are divided, fernlike, usually show during late bloom. Root: a small ball-shaped tuber. Normally the plants are at the foot of a moist northfacing slope. They are also found on rich alluvial soil of flood plains. The botanical name is from the Greek *Erigenia*, meaning early born, and Latin *bulbosa* in reference to the tuberous roots. The population we visited is by far the largest I've seen in Arkansas: in fact the only site I know of in the Ouachita area. Other sites – Roasting Ear Creek, Stone County and Lock 2 Road in Independence County. If you know of other sites report them to the Ouachita Chapter Secretary, Bob Byers.

Our next site was the Narrows, a thrust fault beyond compare. False rue anemone, round lobed hepatica, rose verbena, hispid buttercup, bloodroot yellow trout lily, to name a few where found there.

Our members seemed to enjoy this late winter afternoon seeing the early bloomers. The weather was predicted to be stormy but we were lucky. We heard some thunder in the area and had one light shower.

Members attending were: Yvonne Backer, Steve Burgess, Bob Byers, Fred Greenwood, Carl Hunter, Linda Langford, Marion Moriarty, Judy Rosenthal, and John Pelton.



Saline & Montgomery

Field Trip Report

April 10, 1999

By Ron Doran

Nine ANPS members and guests met the field trip leader John Pelton at the old deserted Colonial Nursing Home on Highway 5 (not far from the east gate to Hot Springs Village). Those that braved the predicated storms besides John were Jack and Leta Clark, Rocky and Patsy Ford, Virginia Alexander and Jewel Moore from Conway, Erna Hasselbrock and Elsie Murphy from Hot Springs, Carl Slaughter from Petit Jean Mt., and Ron Doran from Searcy.

We left just a little bit after 10 AM and headed up Goose Pond Road to a site along the Middle Fork of the Saline River. One of John's major objectives was to inventory the yellow lady-slipper populations located on Weyerhauser property. We did see that spectacular plant, 81 of them to be exact with 20 of them either in bud or in full flower. The lady's were not alone. Among the other wildflowers in full bloom in the same location were wild ginger, May apple, Sweet William, wild geranium, four of the

worts; bellwort, lousewort, spiderwort and golden ragworts, also seen were crested iris, alumroot and a grape fern. Other interesting wildflowers found there, but either past or not yet blooming, were wild comfrey, trout lilies and false hellebore. By the time we got through exploring that site it was close to 11:30.

We then went back to the nursing home where the Fords had to leave our group because of company coming. The rest of the plant explorers then stopped at a convenient store to "de-tank and to re-tank" and then went on to the thrust faults along Narrows Road south of Crow. There we stopped for a short time to see the delicate red/yellow columbines growing out of the crevices - how can such a delicate looking plant grow in what seems to be such a stressful environment? At the top of the thrust we were able to see (with binoculars) shooting stars. Other blooming plants we saw on or near the thrust fault included cross-vine, bladder-nut, green violets, and alumroot.

From there we took some back roads --John really knows his way around! -- until we got on the Hot Springs bypass and onto US 270 going west out of Hot Springs. On the corner of McClendon Road and US70 John showed us a nice patch of the hairy spiderwort (*Tradescantia hirsuticaulus*). Once we got just past the Crystal Springs area the vanload that was with John stopped to see the silverbell trees that were in full bloom and waited for the rest of the group to catch up. While there we were able to see a mixture of bright red fire pinks, golden ragwort, blue phlox, and birdsfoot violets with the background highlighted with dogwood. Speaking of dogwoods, they were breath taking all along highway 270 west of Hot Springs!!! Do get out that way if you can before the grand show is over. Several of our group thought that they had never seen them so spectacular. Someone even remarked that we were traveling through dogwood heaven. After waiting 10 to 15 minutes the other cars never did show up so we went on, thinking they had decided not to continue on with us. (It was about 1:30 by then and we hadn't stopped for lunch yet.) A bag of chips and some apple slices were shared on the way to Montgomery County.

When we got to the Caddo River site, just out of Black Springs, we were glad we held off eating lunch. John took us to a small knoll above the banks of the Caddo that was carpeted with multi-shades of spiderwort. An artist's palette of white, blues, lavenders and rose spread out around us; reminding me of an impressionist painting. We sat there in awe as we consumed our long awaited repast -- It was worth the wait!! After spending time just taking in the beautiful site (with a few rain sprinkles) we went down to the edge of the stream to see what John calls Caddo waterleaf -- the rare and only recently discovered *Hydrophyllum brownei*. Unfortunately it was not yet in flower. We did add Jacob's ladder, yellow and white violets, Solomon's seal, false indigo, and white spiderworts to our day's list of plants in bloom.

We were not finished seeing unusual plants yet though. From there we went back up through Mt. Ida and then west to Fulton's glade. In the slate of the glade we saw the spiderwort *Tradescantia longipes*, the pretty little violet collinsia, lots of corn salad and plants of the Ouachita blue-star, umbrella plant, threadleaf coreopsis and the stonecrop called widow's cross. [The collinsia find may be a county record for the plant, at least it is not recorded in Montgomery County in Smith's Atlas.]

As we traveled back to Saline county we were again amazed by the forest full of dogwoods and the roads lined here and there with phacelia and bird's foot violets. By the time we got back to our original meeting place it was 5:30. Tired but inspired!

Thanks to John Pelton for an educational and delightful trip.



*Quercus phellos*

When Is Pin Oak Not a Pin Oak?

BY RON DORAN

Not long ago I received a letter from one of our members who made a request that the common names be given for the plants discussed in the Claytonia.

Generally, those with some scientific training don't use scientific names to be pedantic but to be sure that everyone, no matter where they live, know what plant we are talking about. Scientific names are meant to be universal, common names often mean different things depending on where you are from. For example, coming from West Virginia I knew pin oak as an oak with several lobes, each of which came to a sharp extended point. When I made reference to not seeing pin oak in the woods around Searcy one of my students said that there were quite a few in the woods behind his house. I asked him to bring me a specimen for our herbarium. His pin oak was an oak all right -- he also brought the acorns -- but it had long narrow leaves without lobes. My plant taxonomy professor in South Carolina had taught me its common name as willow oak. Many of the native people in this area do call the willow oak, pin oak or maybe it is I calling the pin oak, willow oak? The oak with the slender leaves is *Quercus phellos* while the one with several lobes is *Quercus palustris* no matter where you learned your trees.

The current botany text that I use mentions that the broad-leafed plantain (*Plantago major*) has 45 common English names, 75 Dutch, 106 German, and 11 French names and who knows how many common names in other languages.

Another reason we use scientific names is that the same common name is often used to refer to many complete different species. I read somewhere that the common name buttercup is used in reference to a dozen or more different species though they are all yellow. Unfortunately, most plant identification books don't list all the common names for each species so that you may have to use several different books if trying to find a scientific name knowing the common one and vice versa.

I would like the writer of the letter to be aware that we will try to give at least one common name for things when we give the scientific ones but that there are many plants, especially those in the rare and endangered category that don't have common names. One of the reasons some plants don't have common names is that they aren't common enough to be seen by many folks and thus are not in the every day language. There will be a scientific name for it unless the plant has never been found before, which is possible but not probable in Arkansas.

By the way, if you have plant related questions I am sure that someone in our society of over 400 members is apt to know the answer. Send those questions to the editor or bring them to a meeting. We will be glad to help if we can.

*Quercus palustris*

ANPS NEWS BRIEFS

FALL MEETING

The fall meeting place is still undecided at press time. If you have a suggestion let John Simpson know.

will be available at the Spring Meeting in Hope or the editor can send you the forms via Email or snail mail.

Roadside Use of Native Plants

A handbook reference for those who restore, design, or manage native plants, is being published by the Federal Highway Administration and will be available during the spring of 1999. The handbook contains primers on roadside restoration and management concepts; and for each of the 50 States: native plant species lists and other resources, and valuable appendices. The State by State information is provided as a starting point in decision-making. Within each State, expertise with local flora will be necessary. This handbook is aimed at preserving the native remnants that still exist and restoring natural heritage where necessary. Order forms to obtain your free copy

This Cup

A book authored by ANPS member Carl Hunter is at the Little Rock area bookstores now. " Much of it takes place in Arkansas. It was designed to be a clean, uplifting story and a true account of the King Arthur legends." Carl says he will bring some books to Hope to sell at wholesale (\$5.00) but then he will have to go to retail (\$8.00) to keep peace with the bookstores. [Editors note- Carl sent me a copy and it is a good read. He has an interesting way of tying semi-autobiographical information in with information about the Arthurian legends. You will have to ask him how much of it is autobiographical.]

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Arkansas Native Plant Society Membership Application

Please check below.

Membership Categories:

- \$10..... Student
- \$15..... Regular
- \$20..... Supporting
- \$25..... Family Membership
- \$30Contributing
- \$150.... Lifetime Membership
(55 and over)
- \$300Lifetime Membership
(under 55)
- New Member
- Renewal
- Address Change

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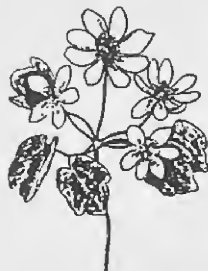
Street or Box _____

City _____

State..... _____ Zip _____

Telephone: _____ - _____ - _____

E-Mail address _____



Please cut and send this form along with any dues to:

Eric Sundell, Membership ANPS
Division of Mathematics and Science
University of Arkansas
Monticello, AR 71655



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Please fill in the information form on the
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 changes of name, address, e-mail address or
 telephone numbers to the address given on the
 form: [Not to the editor.]

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- Communications/Publicity: Wayne Owen.
 (501)623-7252

**The purpose of the
 Arkansas Native Plant Society**
 is to promote the preservation, conservation, and study of the wild plants
 and vegetation of Arkansas, the education of the public to the value of the
 native flora and its habitat, and the publication of related information.

Claytonia

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Summer 1999

Volume 20 #2

Summer 1999

ARKANSAS NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY

Claytonia

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ANPS Fall Meeting

When: October 1,2,3

Where: Ozark Folk Center, Mt. View

Schedule

Friday, October 1

Registration: 5-7 PM, Ozark Folk Center

7PM -- Plant and misc. auction by our inestimable auctioneer Carl Amason.

(Board members please note that there will be a board meeting after the auction.)

Saturday, October 2

Field Trips—Morning and afternoon (details at registration)

7PM -- Presentation by naturalist and our host Karen Tinkle to be followed by business meeting to include election of officers.

Sunday, October 3

Morning -- Field Trip

All to be organized by Karen Tinkle who has been more than gracious in helping plan this meeting. As many of you know, there are numerous things to do and see in the Mountain View area. Karen promises interesting plants and a good time.

Important lodging notice

There are only 10 rooms reserved at the Folk Center for our group.

Reservation number is 800.264.3655.

Be sure and note that you will be with the Native Plant Society to have access to these rooms and to get the rate of \$50+tax/night for one or two people.

Rooms will only be held for our group until September 1.

Other options for lodging include:

Best Western Fiddler's Inn with reservation # 1.800.528.1234

Days Inn (newly renovated) at 1.800.329.7466

Econo Lodge at 1.800.553.2666

Additional lodging information may be obtained from Mountain View Area Chamber of Commerce toll-free at 1.888.679.2859.

The web address for this group is <http://aros.com/mtnview/>

Spring Meeting Summary

by John Simpson

The Arkansas Native Plant Society held its spring meeting in Hope on May 21-23. Linda Knighton, manager for the Arkansas Game and Fish Commission's Grandview Prairie, made a slide presentation Friday evening. She previewed some of the expected plants to be seen on the prairie outings the next day. After raising everyone's expectations, she left us to meet the next morning for the caravan to the prairie about fifteen miles away-- and we weren't to be disappointed!

The weather was a bit warmer than expected for that time of year-- but no rain. Under Linda's direction, two groups formed and broke off to visit different areas of the five thousand acre refuge which was one of the first purchases funded by the 1/8 cent sales tax increase. Group leaders were most knowledgeable and informative about the area's geologic evolution and the history of the prairie since its discovery by man, the most significant fact being that the majority of the tract had periodically been burned and some had been used as pasture-- but never plowed. Fire as a management tool was discussed in detail.

An eroded ravine yielded seashells as a visible reminder that this area was once an ancient seabed. The slow deposition of millions upon millions of various mollusks onto the sea's floor created the special soil characteristics enabling unique plant communities to develop as the sea receded. The skills and knowledge of our Native Plant Society members became evident as some fourteen new species were added to the refuge's Plant List during our visit that Saturday. Among these were several nettles, several species of milkweed, along with *Clematis reticulata* (leather flower), and *Tragia* spp. (noseburn). Saturday evening we had our spring business meeting and a presentation by

Lina Westergard, chairperson for the Keep Arkansas Beautiful's Beautification Committee. We reviewed some of the goals we have in common and hope to be able to work together toward these goals.

Sunday, Doug Zollner and Scott Simon of the Arkansas chapter of the Nature Conservancy led an outing to a different prairie--the Terre Noir prairie near Arkadelphia. A casual walk over the prairie and adjacent woodland (after a good preventative spray of bug juice) revealed more plants adapted to the specialized, unplowed soil. I would like to again thank Linda Knighton and those who work with her at the Grandview Prairie- especially Greg Mathis and John Lane. Also special thanks again to Doug Zollner and Scott Simon for giving up a Sunday to help make this another successful native society weekend.



Ecology Camp

The 20th session of the Arkansas Audubon Society Edith and Henry Halberg Ecology Camp was held at Camp Clearfork from June 13-18, 1999 with a total of 61 campers present.

Once again, I had the pleasure of visiting the camp and observing the truly unique and exceptional environmental education in action. I was also most pleased to learn that, by all accounts, this year's group of campers was one of the very best ever to have attended our camp. This combined with sunny skies and dry, pleasant temperatures, made for about as close to an ideal week possible for all involved!

Our Camp is sincerely indebted to all the individuals who so generously contributed to the Brazelton Challenge and annual Fall Solicitation. In addition the Camp wishes to express special appreciation to the Carl Amazon Conservation Committee of the **Arkansas Native Plant Society** for its most generous donation to the Camp, given in memory of one of their beloved, long time member, **Ms. Kathleen Peek**. This donation is truly an outstanding way in which to honor the memory of one who cared so much about nature.

This year, the camp is also most fortunate to have a group of sponsors who provided full and/or partial financial scholarships to a total of 23 of this year's most exceptional and deserving campers. Our sincere appreciation is extended to the following club sponsors as well as to individual club members who donated personal time and effort processing scholarship donations and, in many cases, selecting sponsorship recipients: John Holliman and the Audubon Society of Central Arkansas, Marg Bangert and the Audubon Society of North Central Arkansas, Josie Farrell and the Hot Springs Village Audubon Society, Sib Bosley and the Little

Red River Audubon Society, Lana Ewing and the Mena Nature Club, Sandra Key and the Northeast Arkansas Audubon Society, Dottie Cookus and the Petit Jean Audubon Society, and Carolyn Theis and the Three Rivers Audubon Society. In addition, I want to extend extra special thanks to Gwen and Bill Mellager, who this year not only personally conducted a scholarship essay contest but also most generously provided two full camper scholarships for the contest winners!

Finally, I want to acknowledge the Camp's two outstanding Co-Directors, Sandy Tedder and Jim Gann, as well as its exceptionally dedicated and talented staff for their invaluable contributions to the Camp's overall effectiveness and success this year.

Kristin Huddle
Camper Selection and
Scholarship Coordinator
Arkansas Audubon Society
Halberg Ecology Camp.



Flora of Missouri

The Missouri Department of Conservation and the Missouri Botanical Garden are proud to announce the publication of Volume 1 of Steyermark's *Flora of Missouri*, by George Yatskievych. This volume of about 1,000 pages includes fully revised treatments of the ferns, fern allies, conifers, and monocots of the state, as well as an expanded series of introductory chapters on floristic history, geography, geology, climate, vegetation, and flora of the state.

There are revised county dot maps and 194 new full-page plates of plant illustrations. The book carries a retail price of \$38. Copies are available at all MDC outlets and the MBG Garden Gate shop. For mail orders, please send \$38 per copy + \$4 shipping for the first book and \$1 for each additional book to Missouri Botanical Garden Press, 4344 Shaw Blvd., St. Louis, MO 63110-2291. For those who might wish to have their local booksellers order the volume, the ISBN Number is: 1-887247-19-X



Those Pesky Scientific Names!!!

In the Spring 1999 *Claytonia* newsletter, Ron Doran discussed the use of common and scientific names. *Claytonia* has had a bad habit (personal opinion here) of using only scientific names for plants at times, which many people find frustrating. Ron did a good job of explaining why professional botanists use scientific names. Until now, no standard source for common names existed. Some plants don't have a common name. Times change.

Even if we had a widely used standard source for common names, so many common names already exist, things would be in a state of confusion. Several Arkansas plants, in different families, are called "Snakeroot", for example. Still, two solutions exist. One solution is to provide a "local" list of common names, such as is done in Ed Smith's 1988 atlas. A second solution would be to produce a broader list, perhaps for North America, with a common name for every plant species. You can hear the botanists groaning in the background, thinking "that's too big a task" or "you can't".

In the past, authors of plant books (that's "floras" for the botanists in the audience) often prepare a list of species for a state or region. With each species, they try to list local common names if one exists along with the scientific name. More recently, individuals in various states have produced "atlases". An atlas usually shows the county distribution of each species. For example, ten years ago I thought Ed Smith's Arkansas atlas would allow the establishment of a "standard" common name for Arkansas plants. I was wrong.

Similarly, the Forest Service, like many plant book authors, found a solution to the scientific name problem. Since every forester, timbermarker, and archeologist isn't a botanist, the Forest Service prefers to use common

names for the rare plants we track. As a result, the Forest Service will establish a rare species list, and provide both a common and a scientific name. This allows those who don't want to bother with scientific names to use a familiar name for a selected group of plants.

So, in conclusion, the first solution is to provide some sort of standard list of common names (each attached to a single scientific name) for an area. This solution has problems. If you move over one state or region, other scientific names are in use. For example, both Southern Ladyslipper and Kentucky Ladyslipper are used in the Southern Region of the Forest Service to describe *Cypripedium kentuckiense*. A broader view is needed

The most obvious solution to the problems created by the solution above is my second solution. Someone needs to create a list of common names for every plant in North America. Why not have a single list of plant names, each with unique common names attached to each scientific name, that can be used nation wide? The obvious answer sheds light on the secrets botanists keep! We say every plant has only one scientific name, but we lie! Kind of. Ok, maybe it's a white lie! Some plants have more than one scientific name applied to them. Botanists duke it out over who's using "the correct" scientific name. More about that in a minute. [Editor's note: See the next article for further information.]

Problems and solutions. One problem with creating a list of common names for plants is that there are so many of them. The 750 birds of North America all have standard common names, standardized by a national group (American Ornithologist's Union). But there are over 32,000 plants. You'd think no one person could keep track of them all! Surprise! Someone did! One botanist has worked for many, many years to not only create a list of scientific names, he is attaching common names to them. He's well respected in the botany world and published the scientific name list. Much to other botanist's surprise, he's

currently preparing computer software with that list. Not only does this "list" have "accepted" scientific names, it lists common names, and just about everything else. By clicking on a plant's name (common or scientific), the user can call up a picture of the plant, a state and providence distribution map, a description of the plant, and much other useful information. Do you want to know if the plant is native or exotic? have opposite or alternate leaves (or no leaves at all)? four petals? You can even type in characters of a plant you have in hand, and the software will eliminate the ones of the 32,000 species that don't match what you have in hand!

You no longer have to key out a plant! Let's say you visit Arizona and find a place at the rim of the Grand Canyon. You pull out your laptop computer, and tell the computer you found your plant in Arizona. Instantly, your computer eliminates all the plants unknown for Arizona. Lets say there are 32,439 in North America. Your computer will tell you how many grow in Arizona, perhaps 2,488 (my figures are guesses). You tell your computer you have a woody plant, and instantly, the number of possibilities drops to 467 (or so). If you say it has opposite leaves, the number drops further. Once you're down to 4 possible plants, you can pull up drawings and photos and make a match.

All this talk started as a discussion of common names. Until now, there were too many plants in too many places with too many common names. That problem is likely to persist. A Pin Oak in the Ozarks isn't the same plant as a Pin Oak of the coastal plain in South Carolina. Yet, before long, I predict we (professional botanists) will have in hand a single list of accepted names, common and scientific, for every plant in North America. If we use this person's work, by referring to it as a standard, you may eventually see scientific names begin to disappear from professional use!

For a botanist, that's a bold prediction! Botanists love their scientific names. Current botanists may carry them to their graves, but I see a trend. With more knowledge, and more ways to use that knowledge (computers), I think in 50-100 years there will be a standard list of common names accepted by botanists for North America.

Lastly, about that white lie . . . its true. Botanists name and rename plants, using new scientific names for old species. Look in any herbarium and you'll easily find many species of plants with two, three, even five or six, names applied to a single species. Sometimes the wrong name ends up on a plant label. Sometimes, botanists decide a species belongs in a different genus. Sometimes an old species is split into an old and a new species. Sometimes someone doesn't like that split, and lumps the species together again, and puts them in a different, new genus! All this creates abundant confusion in scientific names. Its not as chaotic as common names, but its no piece of cake to understand either. Nevertheless, it serves us well.

I hold by my prediction. Scientific names will always be with us, but common names will become standardized, lending some sense to our sometimes senseless world.

Philip Hyatt
USFS



WHY NAMES CHANGE

In the Spring issue of *CLAYTONIA*, Ron Doran addressed the issue of common versus scientific names and the benefits of using the scientific name. A somewhat revered issue that often gives my students trouble is why scientific names change. Generally, scientific names are stable. But, there are two very valid reasons for changing a scientific name. These are: 1) a nomenclatural reason; and, 2) a taxonomic reason.

A nomenclatural name change is needed when the use of a name violates one of the Articles (rules) for naming in the International Code of Botanical Nomenclature. This Code assures that each plant taxon has but one name and that the names of the past and the names of the future conform to the rules.

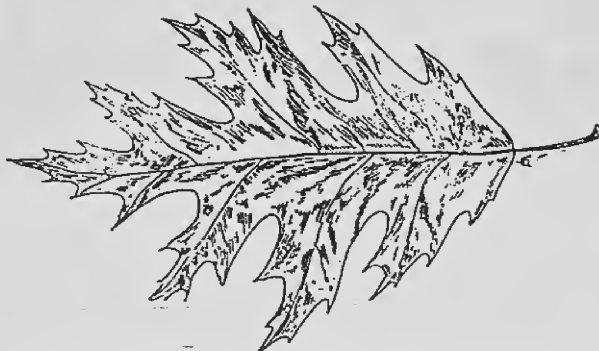
One of the rules of the Code often responsible for a name change is the rule of priority; or, the first name applied to the plant is the correct name. An example of a change based on priority was in 1987 when the name of yellow buckeye was changed from *Aesculus octandra* to *Aesculus flava*. The later name predated the earlier name by seven years. Even though an earlier name is discovered for a plant it doesn't necessarily mean that the name must change. It is possible to conserve the later name if making the change would cause widespread confusion. For instance, if corn, *Zea mays*, were discovered to have an earlier name. Because of corn's world-wide importance and its long-standing name, an exception to the rule of priority might be granted.

Taxonomic name change occurs when further study has indicated to someone that the relationships between plants is best represented by a "rearrangement" within the classification scheme. For instance, transferring the poisonous species of poison ivy and poison sumac from the genus *Rhus* to the genus *Toxicodendron*. Or, considering the Ozark

Chinquapin to be a variant of the wide-ranging Allegheny Chinquapin, *Castanea pumila*, and not a separate species, *Castanea ozarkensis*. In these cases the plants haven't changed, only our concept of the plant, its variation, and its relationships with other plants. While nomenclatural changes are dictated by the rules of the Code, taxonomic changes are unregulated and are a matter of opinion. Thus, a plant may be called by different names depending on the taxonomist's opinion of the plant's status. But once you decide on the status, the form of the name is fixed by the Code.

As I write this, the International Botanical Congress just met in St. Louis, Missouri. One of the sections of the meeting dealt with the International Code of Botanical Nomenclature and modifications to it. Soon, the last version of the Code (Tokyo Code) will be replaced by the St. Louis Code. It will be interesting to see what changes have occurred to the rules that govern how we name plants.

George P. Johnson
Herbarium (APCR), Biological Sciences
Arkansas Tech University



Wildwood Gardens

As many of you know, the Wildwood Park for the Performing Arts has an arboretum and several gardens in various stages of development. The following excerpt, from their June newsletter, is of special interest to ANPS members.

Hunter Wildflower Glen. After deliberately burning the area last winter, the growth along the floor of the Glen this spring is lush. The June wildflower display is stunning, and all who haven't seen it this year should visit promptly. We need to find better ways of labeling plants and maintaining the paths in the future, but this garden is one that's clearly ahead of the others at Wildwood in its development, thanks largely to the leadership of **Carl Hunter** and the diligent work of the **Ouachita Chapter of the Arkansas Native Plant Society**.



Spring Meeting Minutes

The spring meeting of the Arkansas Native Plant Society was called to order at 7:20 p.m. May 22, Vice-President John Simpson presiding.

A program was given by Linda Westergard, the Chair of the KArBC Statewide Beautification Steering Committee and materials were handed out.

MINUTES: The fall meeting minutes were approved as written.

TREASURER'S REPORT: The Treasurer's Report was handed out showing a balance of \$30,724.07 total ANPS funds. Jason Anders, Treasurer, discussed the entries. In the deposit column under Carl Hunter 4-H, the \$100 is a percentage of Carl's book sale. The \$1,029.50 from the plant auction is the amount that goes into the Dwight Moore Fund only this one time in order to bring the funds closer to parity. The ANPS Web Page entry of \$155 is a one-year fee. There is still the \$500 donation to the Audubon Ecology Camp to be taken out of the Treasury which is not included in the Report. Jason explained the \$6,000 amount deposited in the scholarship accounts in order to bring them to parity and reported that \$1300 has been approved for new brochures. Carol Amason moved that the Treasurer's report be approved, Linda Clark seconded, the Treasurer's Report was approved.

OLD BUSINESS: Vice-President Simpson announced that President Elect Robert Wright is requesting suggestions from members for outings and for leaders.

It was announced that the Executive Board had reviewed a copy of the magazine, *Wild Garden*, and the listing of native plant societies that appeared in the magazine that had agreed for their names to appear in the magazine. The Board agreed to put the magazine's advertisement brochures in the *Claytonia* and have our organization listed in order to receive a special subscription rate for members of ANPS for allowing the magazine to do this. [Editor's note: Brochure to come with the Fall *Claytonia*]

John Simpson announced that the fall meeting will be at the Ozark Science Center in Huntsville sometime in September or October. [Editor's note: Due to facility inadequacies the meeting has been moved to Mt. View.]

NOMINATING COMMITTEE REPORT: Don Crank announced that the Nominating Committee, consisting of Don, Jim Peck, and Don Culwell, have submitted the following nominees for offices to be voted on in the fall: Lana Ewing, Vice-President; Sue Clark, Secretary; and Carl Amason, Historian.

NEW BUSINESS: Jason Anders moved to authorize the Editor to purchase a laptop computer for the Editor's use in publishing the *Claytonia* in an amount up to \$3000, the computer to remain property of ANPS. Thera Lou Adams, seconded. The motion passed.

Dr. Johnnie Gentry, who has replaced Dr. Ed Smith as the curator of the Herbarium in Fayetteville, is working on the Flora of Arkansas. Dr. Gentry appealed to the members of ANPS for \$5,000 to support a PhD student who will collect this summer. \$3500 of the amount will go to wages, \$1500 for travel, per diem. Dr. Gentry would like to have a meeting this spring with volunteers to decide on the direction of the project and make assignments for collecting. This will be a seven to ten year project and there is a need to aggressively collect all over the state. Dr. Gentry will be



Please check your mailing label!
If your mailing label has a 98 or earlier it is time to renew!

Life members will have an LF

Please fill in the information form on the opposite side of this page and send it with your renewals, applications for membership, changes of name, address, e-mail address or telephone numbers to the address given on the form: **[Not to the editor.]**

1998-1999 ANPS OFFICERS

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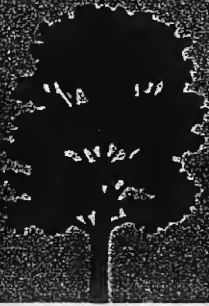
The purpose of the
 Arkansas Native Plant Society
 is to promote the preservation, conservation, and study of the wild plants and vegetation
 of Arkansas, the education of the public to the value of the native flora and its habitat,
 and the publication of related information.

CLAYTONIA

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Claytonia

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President's Message

First I would like to thank all of you who were at the fall meeting at Mountain View for helping create another informative and productive gathering. Specifically, I appreciate the preliminary help of Don Crank and the hosting by Karen Tinkle. And of course a tip of the hat to our auctioneer Carl Amason whose gentle charm and knowledge coaxed \$1200 from our group of plant-loving enthusiasts. This leads to thanks for all who contributed items to the auction enabling Carl to work his magic.

I am looking forward to the coming year as I continue to meet and learn more of the strengths of our members. I welcome participation by everyone- suggestions for outings, volunteering for a pet project, or just calling to visit about a special plant or habitat.

I hope the individual chapters with chairs John Pelton, Bob Clearwater, and Mary Ann King will be able to continue their aggressive outing schedules in addition to state society activities. I know it can be a bit intimidating at first to hear Latin names discussed freely by the professionals and experts among us- and yet these same folks have always been gracious in pointing out and identifying the most common of plants. We all learn something every time we go out, so please **BE ACTIVE AND INVOLVED.**

I appreciate the trust you showed by electing me as your president this year. I will do my best to make it a good year for the society.

Let's all work together and have fun.

Spring General Meeting Petit Jean State Park March 31-April 2, 2000

“In the beginning (of spring; of ANPS; of the State Park System)”

The year 2000 will mark the 20th anniversary of the Arkansas Native Plant Society, and the 77th anniversary of Petit Jean State Park and the Arkansas State Park System. Spring has been around a lot longer, but comes back faithfully in Arkansas each March. How better to celebrate all three events than by gathering at Petit Jean next March 31 and April 1? Early spring wildflowers will be all over the place, there is an abundance of trails, some very easy and others a bit more challenging, accommodations are wonderful, and Petit Jean Mountain is a beautiful spot to be. Our headquarters will be Mather Lodge in Petit Jean State Park, on Highway 154 about 20 miles southwest of Morrilton.

We've lined up an outstanding program for Friday and Saturday evenings:

Carl Slaughter, who lives on the mountain, will give his slide program “The Seasons” on the flowers and sites at Petit Jean through the seasons. As many of you know, Carl's slides are superb.

Steve Dunlap, a Park Interpreter at Petit Jean, will present his program, “Petit Jean Scrapbook”, which includes some of the oldest pictures known of the park.

Bill Shepherd will share insights into the making of the beautiful video entitled “Arkansas' Natural Heritage”, which you may have seen on public television.

Carl Amason will coordinate a program on the first 20 years of the Arkansas Native Plant Society, including slides and videos showing members on some of our first field trips.

Your part in the program. In addition to being there, see if you can locate a few choice slides or snapshots of members on field trips in years past, and loan these to Carl Amason for his program. Carl's address: P.O. Box 164, Calion, AR 71724. Carl's phone: 870-748-2362.

Field trips on Saturday.

We will visit parts of the 20-mile system of trails in the park, including three trails designated as National Recreation Trails because of their rich history and scenic beauty. For example, the Park's trails map describes Seven Hollows trail as “one of great diversity contrasting the beauty of the lush moss and fern understory of the hardwood forest, the sometimes immense rock formations created by centuries of erosion, and the starkness of the rock fields supporting near desert-like conditions.” Several of our walks will start right from the lodge area where we will be staying, and none are more than a 5 minute drive from the lodge. We should see a rewarding range of wildflowers in the varied habitats in the park. There will be enough of our experienced “posey-pickers” on hand to guide small groups on the walks. Carl Slaughter also promises to show us a few choice locations for wildflowers near the park.

Those staying over Saturday night will find plenty of spots to see on Sunday that they didn't get to the day before.

Accommodations.

Mather Lodge has meeting facilities right in the restaurant, where we will be served the evening meal on Friday and Saturday at 6:30, with our programs to follow in the same

location. The meal charge will be about \$8.95, to be paid to ANPS when you arrive and register for the meeting. Call Robert Wright by March 24 to reserve your meals.

Rooms in Mather Lodge have either 1 or 2 double beds, and are \$50 or \$55 for two people.

Overnight cabins that sleep up to 4 people are \$60 for two people.

Cabins with kitchens and fireplaces, sleeping up to 6, are \$80 for two people.

Deluxe cabins with hot tubs are \$120 for two people.

There is a charge of \$5 for each person over two in any of the rooms or cabins.

Camping is available at 127 sites in the Park, including 38 pull-through sites. Fees are from \$13.50 to \$17.

Lodge, cabin and campsite reservations can be made by calling 1-800-264-2462.

If you plan to stay at Mather Lodge in a room or cabin, get your reservation in now!!!!!!!

As of the date this issue of Claytonia was mailed, virtually all the facilities were available, but that is because we blocked them all out in early October. The Lodge would not hold them for us, however, unless we handled the reservations ourselves. ANPS does not need to be in the business of handling room reservations, so we unblocked them the day Claytonia was mailed. There are over 20 rooms and 30 cabins, enough for most all of us to fit, especially if we double up. So check with your friends and then get on the phone to Mather Lodge (or get on the phone to the Lodge first and then check with your friends).

In case you do not stay in the Park, here are a couple of alternatives:

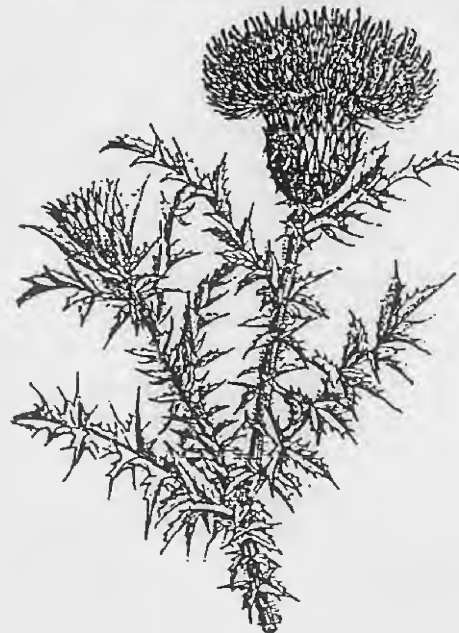
Cedar Falls Motel on Petit Jean Mountain near the Park. About \$40 to \$46 for two people. Phone 501-727-5636. This is the spot to try if Mather Lodge facilities are full, but it is not large so call without delay.

EconoLodge in Morrilton, about 40 minutes away. About \$50 for two. Phone 501-354-5101.

Best Western in Morrilton, about \$60 for two. Phone 501-354-0181.

To recap, here are the two steps you need to take:

- 1) Call Mather Lodge at 1-800-264-2462 to make your room or campsite reservation **now**.
- 2) Call Robert Wright at 501-771-0312 (home) or 758-4477 (work) to reserve a spot at the dinner table. Deadline March 24.





Fall Meeting Minutes

General meeting
Mountain View, Arkansas
October 2, 1999

The fall meeting of the Arkansas Native Plant Society was brought to order at 7:00 o'clock, p.m., at the Ozark Folk Center Auditorium, John Simpson, President Elect, presiding. Karen Tinkle, Wildlife Biologist of the Ozark National Forest presented slides and a talk.

SECRETARY'S REPORT: Carl Amason moved to accept the minutes of the spring meeting as printed in the Claytonia. Mary Ann King seconded. Jason Anders pointed out that the funds for the Flora Project comes out of the Dwight Moore account rather than the Delzie Demaree account as stated in the minutes. The minutes were approved as corrected.

TREASURER'S REPORT: The Treasurer's Report was distributed to the members show a balance of \$5,037.05 in the operating fund and \$19,517.29 in the scholarship and award funds. Jason reported that about \$1140.00 was

collected at the auction on Friday night. Gary Tucker moved to accept the Treasurer's report; Carl Amason seconded. The Treasurer's Report was approved.

OLD BUSINESS: It was announced that ANPS has 5,000 new pamphlets in color through the efforts of Carl Hunter.

Dr. Johnny Gentry reported on the progress of the Flora of Arkansas project. It was estimated that the *Atlas* will be out in two to three years, the *Arkansas Vascular Flora* in eight to ten years. In November format will be created, the University of Arkansas Press will be contacted. The cost of the project will be known in the spring. In order to speed things up, Dr. Gentry would like to fund teachers during the summers. Dr. Gentry introduced Edith Hudson, a graduate student working on the Flora Project, who presented slides on what had been done this summer, what had been collected and where. She reported that the most uncollected counties in the state were Lafayette, Little River, Miller, Jackson, Jackson and Woodruff. The worst collected were Jackson and Woodruff.

Ron Doran asked for articles for Claytonia.

NEW BUSINESS: Annette Holder, chairman of the Scholarships/Awards Committee announced a \$800.00 Aileen McWilliam scholarship has been awarded to Sherry Puterbaugh. She is studying the way Japanese honeysuckle propagates itself.

John Simpson reported on a Forest Service project in which ANPS would purchase packets of coreopsis seeds to be distributed to members of ANPS and the public at wildflower conferences, schools, conventions, etc., at a cost of fifteen cents per packet. ANPS' name as well as other native plant societies will appear on the packets. The Executive Board recommended purchasing 1000 packets at a cost

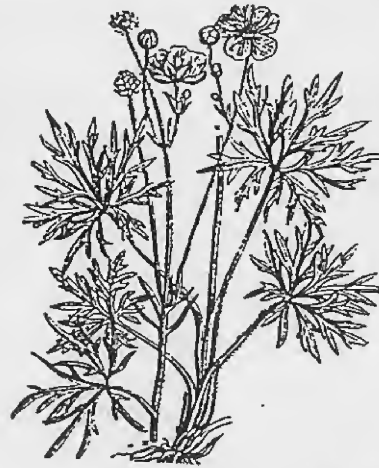
of \$150.00. Carl Amason moved that ANPS purchase the packets; Linda Gatti Clark seconded, the motion passed. John Simpson will store the packets.

Robert Wright, Vice-President, asked for suggestions for the spring general meeting as to location and gave his e-mail address, rjwright@aristotle.net, for anyone who had any suggestions concerning this or day trips this fall. He announced a trip on December 11 at Carl Amason's home at Calion to begin at 9:00 a.m.

NOMINATING COMMITTEE REPORT: The Nominating Committee presented a slate of officers: Lana Ewing, First Vice-President; Sue Clark, Secretary; Carl Amason, Historian. The Executive Committee recommended the slate be accepted. Nominations were requested from the floor. Linda Gatti Clark moved to accept the slate; Mary Ann King seconded. The motion passed.

Jason Anders drew names taken from the registration sheet and gave out door prizes. At 8:50 o'clock, p.m., the meeting was adjourned.

Sue Clark, Secretary



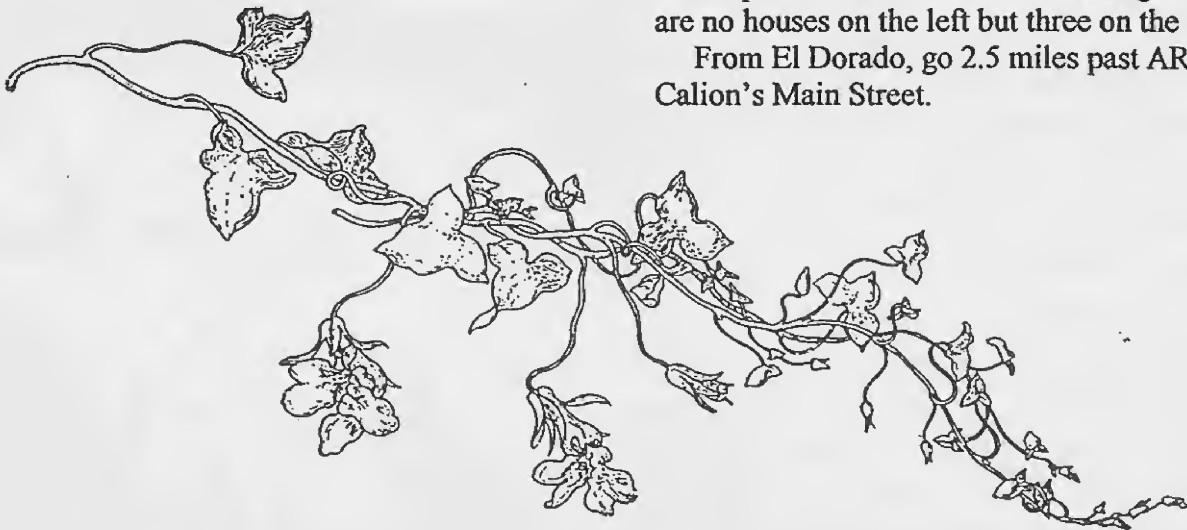
Late Fall Field Trip-Calion

December 11, 1999

Carl Amason will be leading another of his famous plant exploration trips. You might not go far but you will learn a lot!! Meet Carl at his place at 9:00.

Directions: Those coming from the north follow US 167. When the concrete of the Ouachita River bridge changes to blacktop go 0.9 mile to the intersection of Calion's Main Street. (It doesn't cross 167) turn left and then go 0.5 mile cross the old railroad ramp, turn right onto Hoover Street between two cyclone fences. Go one block. Turn right on Ward Street, which curves and crosses the end of Calion Lake. Go 0.5 mile where Ward becomes a county road. Carl's place will be .08 mile on the right. (There are no houses on the left but three on the right.)

From El Dorado, go 2.5 miles past AR 335 to Calion's Main Street.



Field trip to Baker Prairie

May 20, 2000

Come to Harrison on Saturday, May 20 to see Baker Prairie in its spring glory. Burnetta Hinterthuer will meet us there at 11:00 a.m. to show us prairie willow, Ozark trillium, and grass pink orchid among the many interesting species at this lovely spot. Baker Prairie is adjacent to Harrison High School on Goblin Drive on the west side of the city. Bring a sack lunch with something to drink. Call Burnetta at 501-582-0467 for more information.



Fall Meeting Field Trips Reports

by John Simpson

On October 2, a pleasant early fall day, approximately forty members and guests of the Arkansas Native Plant Society fall meeting at MountainView were led into special areas of the Ozark National Forest by wildlife biologist and host Karen Tinkle. We first went to City Rock Bluff, a broad expanse of stone glade habitat high above the White River. The glade was once the setting for a movie (*The Bootleggers*) quickly relegated to the drive-ins and soon forgotten- but we were there for the plants. Typical glade plants such as Fame Flower

(*Talinum calycinum*) were identified though most had bloomed previously and showed the desiccation typical of glade plants following a long dry spell (as we certainly had in late summer). A Ladies' Tresses was found at the edge of the glade- an orchid with true survival skills. Gary Tucker led a group over to the Ovate Catchfly (*Silene ovata*) and Hay-scented Fern (*Dennstaedtia punctiloba*). We then caravanned to what seemed a path into an ordinary part of the forest but soon we were among a grove of Ashes' Junipers (*Juniperus ashei*), American Smoke Trees (*Cotinus obovatus*), and the grand-daddy of all Gum Bumellias (*Bumellia lanuginosa*).

After lunch we hiked along Mill Creek, the stream formed by Blanchard Springs. Plants along this west-facing hillside certainly showed distress signs of drought -some trees turning earlier than expected and many just dropping their leaves. Several plants of interest here were Blue Cohosh (*Caulophyllum thalictroides*), Woodsia ferns (*Woodsia obtusa*), and a nice Pawpaw patch (*Asimina triloba*). Several members crossed the stream and found the colony of Pale Gentian (*Gentiana flavida*).

On Sunday, October 3rd, a smaller but game group followed Karen deep into the forest to the mouth of Roland Cave where a disjunct colony of Spinulose Woodfern lives at the mouth of the cave. This was a new fern for many members and a pleasant way to conclude the outings of the fall meeting.





Fall Colors

Via Annette Holder

Many myths and folklores have always surrounded this spectacular fall phenomenon. For example, Native Americans theorized that in autumn the Great Bear constellation (Big Dipper) was killed and the blood dripped down to Earth onto some of the leaves making them red. While the meat was cooking, fat dripped over and colored other leaves yellow.

Even today some people aren't quite sure what causes leaves to change color. The primary factor is the photoperiod, or amount of sunlight a region receives during the course of a year. As the fall season marches on, the days become shorter. The decrease in sunlight intensity, shorter hours, and cooler temperatures reduce the growth and food-making processes that normally flourish during the spring and summer seasons. Plants rely on sunlight for energy and nutrients. Each leaf contains chlorophyll, which absorbs sunlight energy to make food for the plant through a process called photosynthesis.

A couple of weeks before the leaves change color, hardened cells form at the base of the leaf due to decreased photosynthesis. This layer blocks nutrients and moisture flow to the leaf inhibiting further chlorophyll production. The chlorophyll begins to breakdown as the tree absorbs the nutrients into the trunk and eventually, the roots. As this occurs, the green color starts to diminish since chlorophyll reflects green light. The other pigments that have existed all season begin to appear. Some leaves turn red and purple. This is due to some of the sugars being trapped in the leaves. These extra sugars protect the leaves longer.

Another phenomena is when leaves on the same tree turn different colors. This is due to varying amounts of sunlight and temperatures.

Yellow Leaf Species

Red Leaf Species

American Elm	Hickory	Black Gum	Dogwood
Basswood	Birch	Red Maple	Red Oak
Honey Locust	Beech	Sassafras	Silver Maple
Sugar Maple	Willow	Sumac	Sweet gum

A HISTORICAL BRIEF

Time Lab 101

By Carl Slaughter

Jim Daulton of Portsmouth, Ohio was on a fishing vacation in eastern Kentucky, in 1951, when he came upon a large beautiful lady's-slipper orchid. Jim knew enough botany to know that this was not the slipper that he knew. It was larger and bloomed later than the others that he knew. Dalton removed two plants to his home where they thrived and formed large clumps.

Jim Daulton invited everyone that he could think of to come and look at the orchid. A few came but no help was forthcoming. He did send a whole plant to Donovan S. Correl, who in 1938 had published *Native Orchids of North America*, and was the orchid guru at that time. Daulton did not receive a reply from Correll.

In 1977 Victor Soukup traveled from Cincinnati, Ohio, to Kentucky, where Daulton directed him to the original orchid site. Soukup reported this find in a pamphlet of the Mid-American Orchid Congress. Soukup named the orchid after Jim Daulton, *Cypripedium daultonii*. Jim Daulton was ecstatic! After all the years and after all the work just to have anyone look at it, not only had he succeeded in having people agree with him, the orchid was named for him. Oh, how sweet and wonderful! But wait, Victor Soukup had not followed proper procedure in the naming of the orchid. He had not described it in Latin.

In 1981, Clyde Reed of Maryland, published in *Phytologia* a proper Latin description with specimen citation a new orchid find which he called by a different name. It was the same orchid that Soukup had named *C. daultonii*. Since this name was invalid because of improper naming, what we would now be calling *Cypripedium daultonii*, named by Victor Soukup, we now know as *Cypripedium kentuckiense*, the Southern Lady's-Slipper named by Clyde Reed.



KArB

The Keep Arkansas Beautiful Commission announces the organizational gathering of the **KArB AFFILIATE NETWORK**. The Network will allow communities to form a strong coalition for accomplishing their goals within the three-fold mission of KArB: controlling litter, encouraging recycling, and enhancing the beauty of our Natural State.

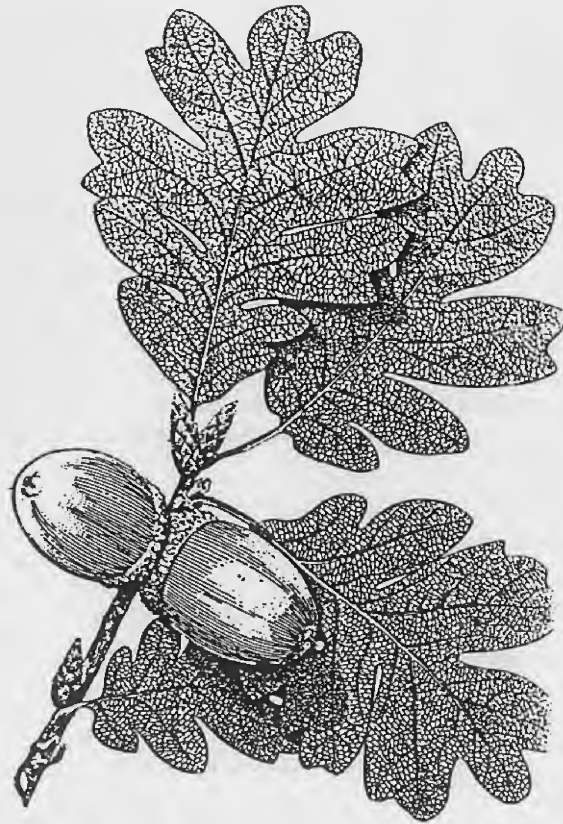
Any community group or individual citizen may begin this process for their area by doing the following:

- Fill out and return the enclosed form
- Plan to attend our Orientation Meeting
- Nov. 9, 1999, 9:30 a.m. - 12:00 Merrill Lynch (conference room)
Cypress Plaza - Third Floor
2200 Rodney Parham Rd. (at Hinson)
Little Rock, AR 72212
- Invite others in your community to join you in attending on the 9th.
- R.S.V.P. to the KArB office (682-3507) for the number of attendees in your group by 11-1-99.

It's that easy to begin! Each community is unique, and has it's own needs and resources. We will provide materials, leadership training, project ideas, mentoring by experienced professionals to assist you, and an awards program to recognize your accomplishments. We know that you will want to be among the first to get on board. You will be able to help shape this new statewide force to

Keep Arkansas Beautiful.
Let us hear from you today!

Linda R. Westergard - co chairs - Bill Goodwin
(501) 868-8905 (870) 867-4313
Pinnacle@arkansas.net blbgood@ipa.net



Arkansas Native Plant Society Membership Application

Please check below.

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- \$25..... Family Membership
- \$30Contributing
- \$150.... Lifetime Membership
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Please cut and send this form along with any dues to:

Eric Sundell, Membership ANPS
Division of Mathematics and Science
University of Arkansas
Monticello, AR 71655



Please check your mailing label!
If your mailing label has a 98 or earlier it is time to renew!

Life members will have an LF

Please fill in the information form on the opposite side of this page and send it with your renewals, applications for membership, changes of name, address, e-mail address or telephone numbers to the address given on the form: **[Not to the editor.]**

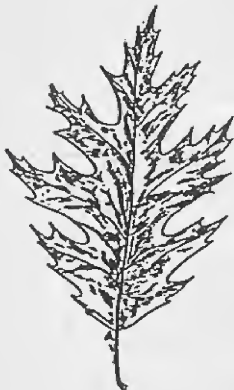
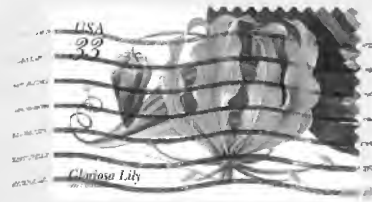
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**The purpose of the
Arkansas Native Plant Society**
is to promote the preservation, conservation, and study of the wild plants and vegetation of Arkansas, the education of the public to the value of the native flora and its habitat, and the publication of related information.

CLAYTONIA

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