

# CLAYTONIA

*Newsletter of the Arkansas Native Plant Society*

**Vol. 27 No. 1**

**Spring/Summer 2007**

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## **Listera: In the Eye of the Beholder**

**By Carl Slaughter**

Eleven years ago the Native Plant Society had a meeting at Carl Amason's home in Calion. It was the first outing for my bride. I had just spotted an orchid, and positioning myself flat on the ground, I had set my camera up to take its picture. The following conversation then occurred. Jannene: "Carl what are you doing on the ground? Are you ill?" Carl: "No dear, I'm about to take a picture of the southern twayblade orchid (*Listera australis*). Isn't it a beauty?" Jannene: "What are you talking about? I don't see any orchid. All I see is an old twig in the ground." Carl: "That old twig is my beautiful orchid." Jannene: "Well—what they say must be true. Beauty is in the eye of the beholder."

*Listera australis*, the southern twayblade, is not the most photogenic native orchid that we have, but it compliments well its seven cousins that make up the genus *Listera* found in North America. Arkansas has only that one species. The *Listeras* are called twayblades because they have two (tway) leaves that are found opposite each other approximately half way up the stem. The southern twayblade is found in the South from Florida to Texas and extends up the East Coast to Quebec, Canada. Blooming in March and April, it is up to 8 inches tall and has 25 purplish flowers with deeply forked lip petals.

*Listera auriculata* (auricled twayblade) is found in the Northeast from Newfoundland to Michigan in June and July. It has up to 20 very small translucent green flowers that have oblong lips with clefts at their tips. It has incurving auricles at the base of its lip that curve around the column, which is the diagnostic character for the species.

*Listera borealis* (northern twayblade) is found in Alaska, northern Canada, and down to the Rockies of Colorado in June and July. Its 8 inch raceme contains up to 20 small green flowers with translucent oblong lips that have a moderate cleft at their lips. Basal auricles diverge away from their columns, which distinguishes this species from *L. auriculata*.



*The southern twayblade orchid (Listera australis). Photo by Carl Slaughter.*

*Listera caurina* (northwest twayblade) is found in the Pacific Northwest, British Columbia, Alberta, Wyoming, and northwest California. It blooms in June and July. There are up to 25 small green flowers that have a rounded lip with two green stripes that extend the length of the lip to end as black spots at the base of the lip. It stands 12 inches high.

*Listera convallarioides* (broadlip twayblade) is found in southern Canada, Alaska, and the northern United States. It blooms from June to August. Its 14 inch raceme has 20 loosely arranged small translucent green flowers with lips that are narrow at their base and wider at their tips. The shape of the lip is a good identifying character.

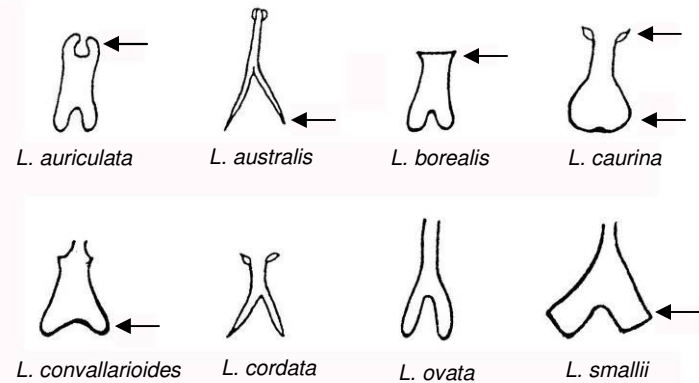
*Listera cordata* (heartleaf twayblade) is found from Newfoundland to Alaska, California, New Mexico, and in the Appalachians. It blooms in June and July and grows to 10 inches with up to 25 tiny green to purple flowers with deeply forked lips. Its heart-shaped leaves are a diagnostic character.

*Listera ovata* (common twayblade) is found only in Ontario, Canada. It is the tallest of the *Listeras* at 24 inches. It has over 50 greenish yellow flowers with deeply cleft lips which are linear at the base and dilated at the tip. It is the most robust of the *Listeras*.

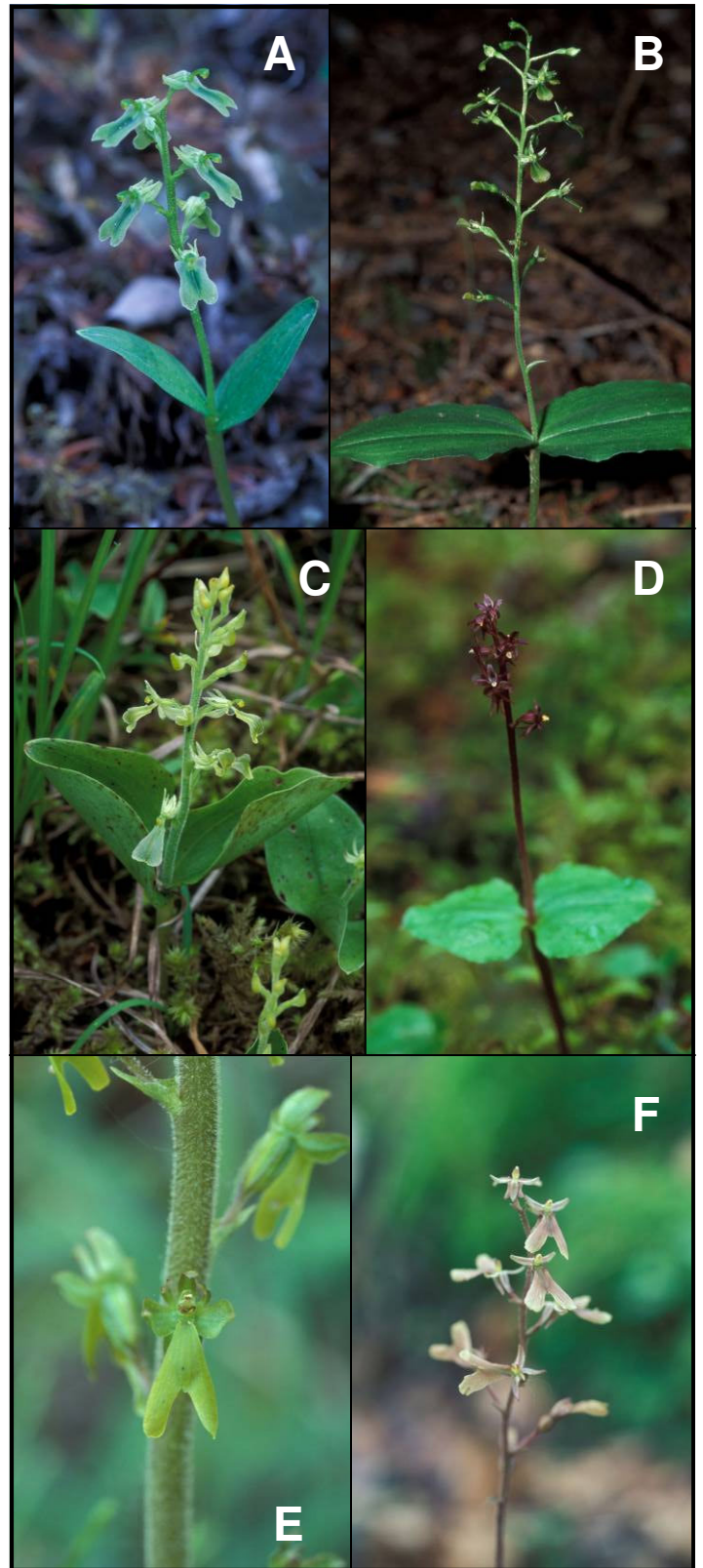
*Listera smallii* (Small's twayblade) is found from New Jersey to Northern Georgia and in the Appalachians. It grows to 10 inches and has up to 15 brownish green flowers with brown lips that fork into spreading rounded lobes.

The *Listeras* may not be, to the majority of us, the most attractive orchids in the world, but there will always be someone that will think they are beautiful. The same is true for us humans. No matter what our appearance there will always be someone who will think that we are beautiful and tell us that they love us.

In the early 1960s I delivered a baby with Crouzon's Disease (cranio-facial dysostosis). In Crouzon's Disease there is a facial and cranial distortion which produces an appearance which makes the heart weep. As the mother and infant left the delivery room the grandmother, with smiling agreement of the mother, said, "Ohhh—what a beautiful baby". Yes, in orchids as in humans, beauty is in the eye of the beholder, and that is the way it should be.



**Fig. 1. The lips of the *Listeras***



**Some other twayblades not found in Arkansas—A. Northern Twayblade (*Listera borealis*) B. Northwestern Twayblade (*Listera caurina*) C. Broadlip Twayblade (*Listera convallarioides*) D. Heartleaf Twayblade (*Listera cordata*) E. Common Twayblade (*Listera ovata*) F. Small's Twayblade (*Listera smallii*). The southern twayblade orchid (*Listera australis*). All photos by Carl Slaughter.**



## President's Message

What an awesome Fall Meeting we had in Russellville!! A wonderful setting, great weather, good turn-out, excellent hikes, and an incredible auction! What more could we ask for?!! Thanks to all who attended. It was wonderful to see you all there. My most heartfelt thanks to everyone who assisted with the meeting. I especially want to thank the following people. Thanks to Mike and Peggy Burns for working the registration table. Thanks to Eric Sundell and Mary Ann King for their service as auctioneers...you two do a wonderful job! And while I'm on the subject of the auction, we raised over \$3,000 for the Aileen McWilliam Scholarship Fund, shattering the previous record!!! I want to thank everyone who donated to the auction, as well as everyone who opened their pocketbooks so generously!! We definitely have a challenge for this coming Fall's auction to match or surpass that, now don't we?!! Thanks to Gary Tucker, Mary Ann King, and Theo Witsell for leading hikes and to Larry Price for inviting us to tour his property. Thanks to Ron Doran and Bill Shepherd for taking on acting secretarial duties at the Executive Board and General Business meetings, respectively. Thanks to the Lake Dardanelle State Park Visitor Center staff for their assistance and for providing such a lovely meeting place.

I also want to thank Jerry McGary for taking on Treasurer's duties a little early. For those who might not have heard, our Treasurer and dear friend, Barbara Little-Schoenike, passed away the week of the Fall Meeting. She was an outspoken native plant enthusiast and conservation advocate and will be sorely missed. The Executive Board is currently researching a memorial in Barbara's name on behalf of ANPS.

I would like to take a moment to speak with you about the Saturday evening portions of the Spring and Fall General Meetings. I do understand that because of travel distances, lodging expenses, etc., some of you choose not to stay for the Saturday evening meetings. I am sympathetic to this, but urge you to attend if at all possible. We usually have wonderful programs planned for that evening, but most importantly this is when we hold our business meeting. Although the Executive Board works hard throughout the year, it needs input from the membership. This is *your* Society and it is important that you take an active part. The general business meeting is a time for *you* to learn of what the Executive Board has been doing, to make recommendations and suggestions, to vote on important issues, etc. Please keep this in mind for future meetings.

Speaking of the Executive Board, we just met on Saturday, January 13<sup>th</sup>, 2007 at the Winthrop Rockefeller Center on Petit Jean Mountain. We had a wonderful and productive four hour meeting. I want to thank the Board members and to impress upon the membership how hard the Board members are working for ANPS. I also want thank ANPS member Sandy Davies, on behalf of the entire Board, for providing a most magnificent lunch for us!

Several bits of information from the Executive Board meeting to share with you:

The Directory will be mailed in early March this year. In future years it will be mailed in early summer. Maury Baker, our membership chairman, is establishing a system of sending out renewal notices each year. We've had many requests for this and hope that this is helpful to members. Memberships that lapse for more than a year will be deleted, so please respond promptly to these notices.

There is one recommended change to the Bylaws that will be brought to a membership vote at the Spring Meeting. Please see the proposed change elsewhere in this issue of the *Claytonia*.

The Arkansas Earth Day Foundation will be holding an event in Little Rock on Saturday, April 21<sup>st</sup> of this year. This is the organization formally known as Conway Earth Day, at which I organized an ANPS booth in 2005. It has now grown into a statewide organization and the event moved to Little Rock. If any of you would be willing to organize and/or work a booth at this event, please contact me. It would be a good way to advertise ANPS and its goals.

Well, I suppose this is all for now. I hope to see you all in Greenbrier at the Spring General Meeting, which looks to be an exciting one!

Brent Baker  
ANPS President



***Eric Sundell auctions off a hardy native plant at the Fall 2006 Arkansas Native Plant Society Meeting as Mary Ann King looks on. The auction is held once a year at the fall meeting. The 2006 auction set a new record, bringing in more than \$3,000 to the Aileen McWilliam Scholarship Fund. The ANPS depends on the generosity of its members each fall to make bids at the auction so we can further our mission. We thank those of you who came and participated so generously in the auction and hope to see more of you at the Fall 2007 Meeting!***

# FIELD TRIP REPORTS

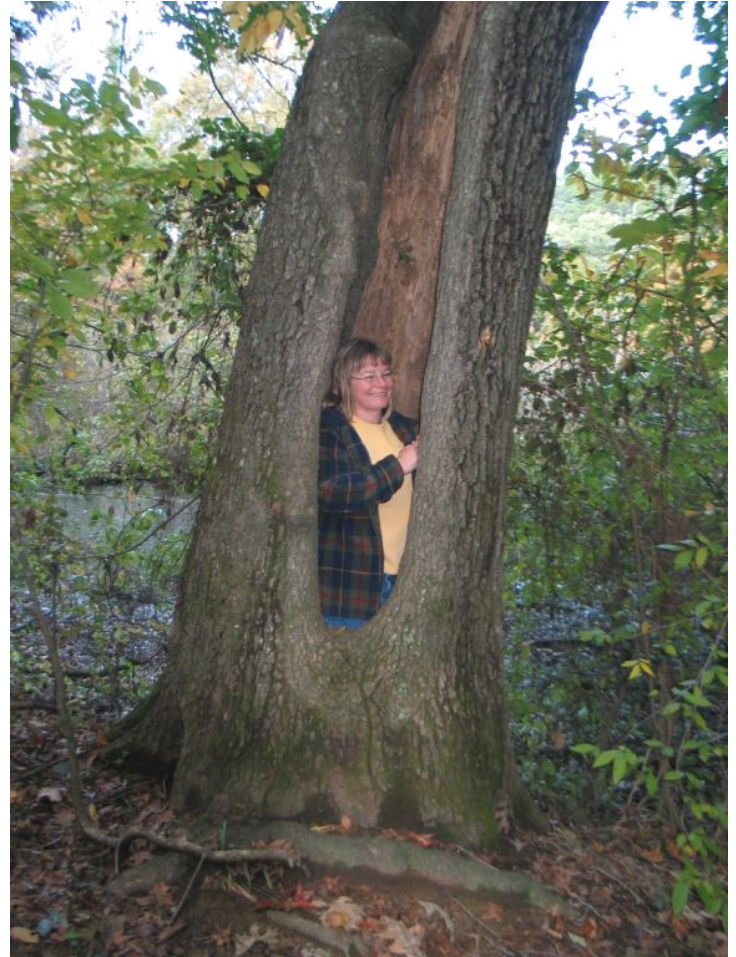
## Field Trip to Bona Dea Trails below Lake Dardanelle Fall 2006 ANPS Meeting By Eric Sundell

On Saturday morning, Dr. Gary Tucker led a large ANPS group on the Bona Dea Trails below the levee of Lake Dardanelle in Russellville. The trip reminded me of the many times Carl Amason used to say that plants don't have to be uncommon to be interesting or beautiful. We botanized along a paved footpath through a wooded municipal park, with joggers and bikers coming and going, an area rich in woody plants, with the bonus that our pretty large herd of plant lovers couldn't do much collateral trampling damage. The path led us through pine-oak-hickory woods and hardwood bottoms, around the shore of a large pond with rock ledges to one side and buttonbush on the other. The botanizing was grand.

The main attraction was the hardwood trees reaching their peak of fall color—preparations for winter were in full swing! The sweetgums were gorgeous, and occasional blackgums lit up the woods. The hickories were turning solid yellow: four of Arkansas' ten species were common here—bitternut (with buds yellow), mockernut (with 7-9 leaflets and the leaf rachis fuzzy), shagbark (with 5 leaflets and smooth rachis and of course the terrific bark on the larger trees), and black hickory (small buds, delicate twigs). And folks got pretty good at telling them apart. (Fortunately, pignut didn't show up to aggravate the taxonomists.)

The large elms in the bottoms turned out to be American elm, with no slippery elm to be found. Sapling American elms will try to elude correct identification by having a rough upper leaf surface like slippery elm. But we chewed elm twigs along the trail, hoping to taste the rush of medicinal slime from the inner bark that's diagnostic of slippery elm, and never got it. Oaks on the walk were abundant and diverse. Cherrybark and Shumard oak were especially splendid, and Shumard was having a bountiful mast year, releasing countless large acorns. White oak and post oak were common on the higher sites. And chinkapin oak coming down toward the pond bore large, broad leaves more like those of swamp chestnut oak (or cow oak), but the leaf undersurfaces were smooth to the touch, not hairy, a reliable character for the upland chinkapin oak. The taxonomy lesson: to identify the oaks, look high up at the canopy leaves (they'll be on the ground in the fall) and never trust a sapling.

The formidable honey locust was there, with its spectacular branching thorns and twisted, long black pods. (Sunday morning at Mary Ann King's, Bill Shepherd found locust pods with the honey inside still moist and sweet!) In the understory, all kinds of trees, shrubs and woody vines added seasoning (!) to the woods: Mexican plum, serviceberry, winged sumac in color, rusty black haw with purple velvet terminal buds, French-mulberry (or beautyberry) with uniquely redbud-colored berries,



**Fig. 1.** *Tired of being called names by the taxonomists, a woman-eating cherrybark oaks tries to swallow Susan Hooks, chief botanist for the Ouachita National Forest. Photo by Susie Teague.*

rough leaf as well as common dogwood (white drupes vs. bright red), hornbeam (or musclewood) with fruiting clusters, cross vine and trumpet vine (catalpa's climbing cousins with pods flat and plump, respectively), climbing dogbane (Gary pointed out the intriguing twin follicles), greenbrier with lovely umbels of bluish fruit (Glen Melcher gave us his father's recipe for "stretchberry" and sweetgum chewing gum but added that he lost three fillings the first time he tried it and never tried it again), and a bit of Carolina moonseed with stunning bright red drupes. Among the woody plants, the highlight was a thicket of yellowing soapberry trees sprinkled with a few Kentucky coffee trees and paw paws. As John Muir might have said it, a couple of Callery pears and a thousand Chinese privets never for a moment deterred us from pursuing our glorious walk.

Woodland wildflowers and other herbaceous plants are more restrained in the fall than spring, but there were many waiting to be noticed. A single stem of figwort, *Scrophularia*, the type



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genus of the large and splendid Scrophulariaceae (*sensu lato!*) or Figwort family, was still in bloom (and in fruit) beside the path, with its bilateral, reddish brown flowers, said to be adapted specially for pollination by wasps. Next to it grew a single plant of white snakeroot in flower, *Eupatorium rugosum* (a.k.a. *Ageratina altissima*), the pure white woodland thoroughwort that is the source of the toxic alcohol, tremetol, and the often fatal disease, milksickness. Especially in the first half of 19<sup>th</sup> century, as settlers inhabited the states west of the Appalachian Mountains, cows grazing in open woods found snakeroot in abundance and passed the poisonous tremetol in their milk to people. John Kingsbury in *Poisonous Plants of the United States and Canada* recounts that in certain areas the milksickness caused “loss of human life second to no other disease.” Two of our most intriguing perennials were out, crane’s fly orchid and winter grape fern, in parallel keeping to their eccentric, backward schedules like aliens from Down Under. Common as the plants are in hardwoods throughout the state, most flower people are familiar with their calendar: wake up in August or September, work all winter, go back to sleep in late spring. Cool!

And there were aquatics: probably an acre or more of the huge leaves and reflexed fruiting receptacles of yellow lotus; among the lotus, the small, slimy, floating leaves of water shield—according to Susan Hooks, who completed her M.S. at then NLU in Monroe, LA, Dale Thomas, who never pulled any punches with common names, knew the plants as snotweed; lawns of emergent parrot’s feather, the delicately beautiful, invasive water-milfoil; floating mats of yellow bladderwort in bloom (*Utricularia gibba*), probably Arkansas’ most common carnivorous plant. And in the quietest areas, the floaters: mosquito fern (*Azolla*, turning the water surface purple), duckweed and about the teenoungiest “flowering” plant of all, water meal. Susan helped us separate the latter two Lemnaceae genera, *Lemna* and *Wolffia*. Crossing one of the bridges, we had a close look at bright orange dodder, a parasitic flowering plant without chlorophyll, twining around the stems of one of the smartweeds. Which reminds me...

I dragged my feet so slowly that a group of us got left behind. And this is why Carolyn Minson, Susie Teague, Mike Burns, John Simpson, and I were the only ANPS members that morning to witness Susan Hooks getting swallowed by a cherrybark oak tree. Carnivory in flowering plants is rare, and incidents of heterotrophic angiosperm behavior are rarely documented. Nevertheless, Susie Teague, like a seasoned FOX reporter, ignored the cries of help from the Federal Government and captured the moment on digital camera (Fig.1). Susan had to save herself.

## Mt. Nebo Hike – Fall 2006 Meeting By Brent Baker

On Saturday morning (October 21), about 16 people, including Gina Root, park interpreter, joined me for a hike on Mt. Nebo, west of Dardanelle. Mt. Nebo, rising about 1,760 feet above sea level, was the site of thriving resort and settlement in the late 1800s. It was deemed a state park in 1927. One of the scattered high peaks in the Arkansas River Valley, along with Mt. Magazine, Spring Mountain, and Petit Jean Mountain, Mt. Nebo offers a diversity of habitats and flora.

After a winding, yet beautiful drive up the mountain, we parked at the overlook shelter on the bench on the northeast side of the mountain, and then set off on a four mile hike along the Bench Trail. We hiked northward into the rich, mesic (moist) north-slope forest, encountering white snakeroot (*Ageratina altissima* var. *altissima*), aster (*Symphyotrichum anomalum*), groves of pawpaws (*Asimina triloba*), and elderberry (*Sambucus nigra* subsp. *canadensis*) loaded with black fruit. On the north side of the mountain, we hiked by Nebo Springs, one of many springs scattered around the mountain. In the late 1800s, many of the springs had gazebos built over them for cool summer retreats. Here we observed dittany (*Cunila origanoides*) still in bloom, fall



*Ouachita Mountain Goldenrod (Solidago ouachitensis) on Mount Nebo near Dardanelle. Photo by Brent Baker.*

## FIELD TRIP REPORTS

witch-hazel (*Hamamelis virginiana*) with a few pale yellow blooms, Christmas fern (*Polystichum acrostichoides*), wild hydrangea (*Hydrangea arborescens*) in fruit, marginal wood fern (*Dryopteris marginalis*), and spotted jewel weed (*Impatiens capensis*) with its orange and yellow spotted flowers. Also in the vicinity of Nebo Springs, we saw Ouachita goldenrod (*Solidago ouachitensis*), a plant only known from the Ouachita Mountains and Mt. Nebo and which is tracked by the Arkansas Natural Heritage Commission as a plant of conservation concern within the state. Continuing along the bench, we observed blackhaw (*Viburnum rufidulum*) with its glossy dark green leaves and dark blue fruits, bladdernut (*Staphylea trifolia*) with its tan paper-balloon fruits, and southern beech fern (*Phegopteris hexagonoptera*).

As we made our way around to the west side of the mountain, we noticed the change in vegetation from the mesic-hardwood forest to a drier forest with shortleaf pine (*Pinus echinata*) becoming a major component. We saw stands of the thorny devil's walking stick (*Aralia spinosa*) loaded with its tiny black fruits as well as beautyberry (*Callicarpa americana*) covered with clusters of purple fruit. In addition to the multitude of native plants on the mountain, I pointed out several introduced and invasive species, including autumn olive (*Elaeagnus umbellata*) scattered in the woods, Japanese stiltgrass (*Microstegium vimineum*) in a dense mass in a disturbed drainage area, and a five feet tall sapling of empress tree (*Paulownia tomentosa*). At another spring we saw royal fern (*Osmunda regalis* var. *spectabilis*). We then came to Fern Lake on the west side of the mountain. Fern Lake is fed by several springs and was constructed as a cool summer retreat and also to provide ice for Dardanelle. Here we observed rushes (*Juncus* spp.), bulrush (*Scirpus* sp.), cattail (*Typha* sp.), and marsh St. Johnswort (*Triadenum walteri*). Just uphill from Fern Lake, we also saw hazelnut (*Corylus americana*) shrubs.

After a snack break, we continued toward the south side of the mountain. We observed stump sprouts of Ozark chinquapin (*Castanea pumila* var. *ozarkensis*). This and the other subspecies of chinquapin (*Castanea pumila* var. *pumila*) in Arkansas were decimated by the chestnut blight. Today it is rare to see anything more than stump sprouts, which rarely reach maturity before dying back. The Arkansas Natural Heritage Commission tracks populations of fruiting trees of Ozark chinquapin. A couple of years ago, I observed one fruiting at the edge of the Bench Trail. Continuing on, we saw farkleberry (*Vaccinium arboreum*), rough-leaved dogwood (*Cornus drummondii*), bracken fern (*Pteridium aquilinum*), and fragrant goldenrod (*Solidago odora*). Several of us delighted in smelling the crushed fragrant goldenrod leaves which smell like licorice. There were also a few fall colors to be enjoyed. The hickories (*Carya* spp.) were changing to bright shades of yellow and the black gums (*Nyssa sylvatica*) to bright reds.

After finishing the Bench Trail, some of us drove up to Sunrise Point at the top of the mountain and enjoyed a lovely view across the Arkansas River Valley. Here, the sandstone cap of the mountain outcrops, as it does all around the edge of the top. Masses of fragrant aster (*Symphyotrichum oblongifolium*) were growing in this area. After a short stop at the Visitor Center, we dismissed, as some had afternoon hikes to get to.

## CARL HUNTER MEMORIAL CHALLENGE

As many of you are aware, we have been working on a memorial to the late Carl Hunter. Our ultimate goal is to donate a copy of each of his *Wildflowers of Arkansas* and *Trees, Shrubs, and Vines of Arkansas* books to all the public libraries (about 240) throughout the state, with nameplates in each of them stating donation by ANPS in memory of Carl. The hope is that this would make his books more accessible to the public. Even libraries that already have copies would receive new ones. In many cases, these books are only available in reference sections and are not available to be checked out. With copies available to be checked out, people could use the books in the field as they were intended.

Last year when we approached them, The University of Arkansas Press had agreed to give us a very generous (40%) discount on the books, and the Arkansas Library Association agreed to distribute the books. Given the total expense of the project (approximately \$10,000), the Executive Board agreed that it would be better to execute this project in two phases, donating the *Wildflowers* book to all public libraries first, and then, as the funds become available, donate the *Trees* book. Based on last year's quotes from The University of Arkansas Press, the total cost of purchasing the *Wildflowers* book is around \$5,500. This project is not possible with our current operating balance. Therefore, we are again seeking donations to the Carl Hunter Memorial Fund to help us reach this first phase goal.

**To this end, Maury and Barbara Baker have issued a challenge to all members. They will match donations 2 to 1, up to \$1,000.** In other words, for every \$20 donated by other members, Maury and Barbara will match it with \$10. The deadline for this matching offer is October 31, 2007. Please send your donations, payable to the Arkansas Native Plant Society, to the Treasurer, Jerry McGary. Be sure to specify that the money is for the Carl Hunter Memorial Fund. Thank you in advance for your generosity, and many thanks to Maury and Barbara.

*Green violet (Hybanthus concolor) occurs in rich, shaded woods and slopes in Arkansas. At first glance, it seems unlikely that this species could be in the violet family, but a close look at the tiny flowers or seed capsules makes a pretty good case for its placement there.*





# PLANT OF THE ISSUE: OUACHITA BLUESTAR



*Ouachita bluestar (Amsonia hubrichtii). A species endemic to the Ouachita Mountains. Photo by John Pelton.*

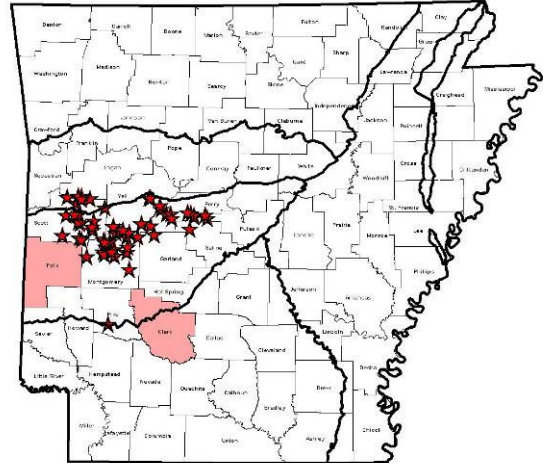
Our plant of the issue is Ouachita bluestar (*Amsonia hubrichtii*), another species known only from the Ouachita Mountains of west-central Arkansas and eastern Oklahoma. A member of the dogbane family (Apocynaceae), *A. hubrichtii* is the larger of the two narrow-leaved bluestars in the state. Like all of our species in the genus, *A. hubrichtii* has multiple stems arising in a ring from a single woody rootstock. It can grow very large, with a single mature plant as much as 4 feet wide and 3 feet tall. Like several of the endemic plants of the Ouachitas, it is tracked by

the Arkansas Natural Heritage Commission as a species of conservation concern.

The species was described in a 1942 issue of the journal *Rhodora* by Robert E. Woodson of the Missouri Botanical Garden. He named the species in honor of his friend Leslie Hubricht who brought the plant to his attention and insisted that it was different from the more widespread threadleaf bluestar (*A. ciliata*). Woodson was skeptical and insisted on waiting until some plants Hubricht had sent him bloomed at the garden before admitting it was something new. He eventually became convinced, however, and wrote in *Rhodora* that “these plants have now bloomed and a comparison with the plants from the bald knobs [*A. ciliata*]... completely vindicates their separation”.

Ouachita bluestar is typically found along rocky streambanks and on seasonally flooded cobble bars within the stream channel of fast moving streams in the Ouachitas. It also occurs at a few sites along seasonal drainages in shale barrens or glades. A hit in the nursery trade, Ouachita bluestar is known for its spectacular fall color – a brilliant yellowish-gold, and is a sought after plant in gardens. As you might guess from its habitat on the cobble bars of mountain streams, this species does well if given a little water but can tolerate periods of drought.

Aside from Ouachita bluestar there are three other species of bluestar known from Arkansas. Shining bluestar (*Amsonia illustris*) grows on gravel bars in the Ozark region of the state. Common bluestar (*Amsonia tabernaemontana*) grows in a variety of habitats from open woods to stream banks to prairies and occurs nearly statewide. Both of these species have much



*Distribution of Ouachita bluestar in Arkansas. Shaded counties indicate historical specimen records that could not be precisely mapped. Map courtesy of the Arkansas Natural Heritage Commission.*

wider leaves than Ouachita bluestar. Threadleaf bluestar (*Amsonia ciliata*) also has narrow leaves, but grows in glades and similar dry, open habitat in the Ozarks and Ouachitas, as well as in igneous glades in the Coastal Plain in central Arkansas. It is typically much smaller than Ouachita bluestar and has dull upper surfaces on the leaves (vs. shiny in Ouachita bluestar). All the Arkansas species bloom in April.



*Typical habit (and habitat) for Ouachita bluestar. Middle Fork Barrens Natural Area. Saline County. Photo by John Pelton.*

**The Arkansas Native Plant Society, in cooperation with the University of Central Arkansas,**

**presents an**

# **Asteraceae (Composites) Workshop**

**Saturday, August 18, 2007**

**Lewis Science Center, Room 027  
University of Central Arkansas  
Conway, Arkansas**

**Instructor:**

**Richard Noyes, Ph.D. – University of Central Arkansas**

The Arkansas Native Plant Society, in cooperation with the University of Central Arkansas (UCA), is sponsoring a one-day workshop on the plant family Asteraceae on Saturday, August 18, 2007. The workshop will be held in room 027 of Lewis Science Center on the UCA campus in Conway.

The workshop will be taught by Dr. Richard Noyes, an Assistant Professor at UCA. Dr. Noyes is an evolutionary biologist whose research focuses on the biology and evolution of reproduction within the daisy fleabane group of plants (the genus *Erigeron*, in the Asteraceae family). Dr. Noyes holds B.A. and M.S. degrees in botany, as well as a Ph.D. in evolutionary biology. He has worked in the herbarium at the Missouri Botanical Garden in St. Louis (where he was curator of the Asteraceae specimens) as well as taught at Washington State University, Indiana University, and the University of Colorado, before moving to Arkansas and UCA in 2006. He also has numerous publication credits to his name.

The workshop will cover the Asteraceae family, also known as the Composite family because of the unique “flowers” which are actually groups (composites) of many smaller flowers. This is a highly diverse plant family and is the largest in Arkansas. Members include the asters, coneflowers, dandelions, goldenrods, ironweeds, sunflowers, and even those pesky, hayfever-causing ragweeds. The workshop will be taught at an introductory level and will follow a lecture and lab format. Dr. Noyes will cover the evolutionary development of the floral structures and terminology used for describing composites. He will then cover the major groups or “tribes” of composites and what sets each apart from the others. Fresh specimens of representative species from each tribe will be examined in a lab format. All handouts, microscopes, and materials will be provided. Although there may be an introduction to keying, this will not be a major component of the workshop.

**Cost:** The cost of registration is \$30 for ANPS members and \$60 for non-members. Non-members will be allowed to register at the member price if they decide to join ANPS at the time of registration (individual membership dues are \$15). The deadline for registration is August 3<sup>rd</sup>.

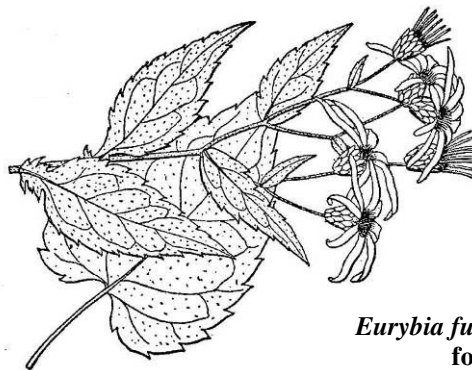
**Registration:** Space is limited to 24 participants and will be filled on a first come, first served basis. A waiting list will be compiled once the limit has been reached. Complete the registration form on the next page and send it along with a check (payable to “Arkansas Native Plant Society”) to the address shown on the form.

**Time:** The workshop will begin at 9:00 am and will be dismissed for lunch at 12:00 pm. The workshop will resume at 1:30 pm and conclude at 4:00 pm. For those who wish, there will be an early evening tour of the Jewel E. Moore Nature Reserve on the UCA campus. The Reserve consists of remnant prairie and woodland and contains numerous members of the Asteraceae family.

**Lodging:** Workshop attendees will be responsible for their own lodging arrangements should they be needed, however a list of a few hotels in Conway will be sent along with confirmation of registration.

**Meals:** Meals will be the responsibility of the workshop attendees. An hour and half will be allotted for lunch. Attendees can bring a lunch or eat at any of a number of restaurants in the area.

**Directions:** Directions will be sent to all registered applicants along with confirmation of registration.



*Eurybia furcata*  
forked aster



## Asteraceae Workshop Registration Form

Name(s): \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Phone: \_\_\_\_\_ Email: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ I am currently a member of ANPS. Enclosed is my check for the \$30 registration fee.

\_\_\_\_\_ I am not currently a member of ANPS, but would like to join. Enclosed is my check for \$45 (\$15 membership dues plus \$30 registration fee).

\_\_\_\_\_ I am not currently a member of ANPS, and would not like to join at this time. Enclosed is my check for the \$60 registration fee.

Please send this form along with a check (payable to "Arkansas Native Plant Society") to:

Brent Baker  
1621 N. 2<sup>nd</sup> St.  
Dardanelle, AR 72834-2843

Call or email Brent Baker at 479.970.9143 / [btb2001@hotmail.com](mailto:btb2001@hotmail.com) with any questions concerning registration.

## New Members

**The following new members have joined the ANPS since the last issue of *Claytonia*:**

Jennifer Akin (Lonoke, AR)  
Cathy Bayne (Leslie, AR)  
Robert Clearwater (Fairfield Bay, AR)  
Aaron Daigh (Fayetteville, AR)  
William Dark (Rogers, AR)  
Marvin & Karen Fawley (Monticello, AR)  
Connie Franklin (Fayetteville, AR)  
Bruno & Donna Hanke (Dover, AR)  
Gary & Robin Harper/Hickerson (Little Rock, AR)  
Jonathan Hoyt (DeQueen, AR)  
Debra Kienzle (Maumelle, AR)  
Loice & Sterling Lacy (Magnolia, AR)  
Travis & Carolyn Lamkin (Stephens, AR)  
Dr. Argelia Lorence (State University, AR)  
Anita Masotto (Little Rock, AR)  
Kerri McCabe (Conway, AR)  
Jean Ann Moles (Benton, AR)  
Richard, Katherine, Elinore, Elias, & Cordelia Noyes (Conway, AR)  
Fredrick Payne (Russellville, AR)  
Lynn Pownall (Conway, AR)  
Larry & Dixie Price (Russellville, AR)

Anne Prichard (Fayetteville, AR)  
Julie Sanders (Fayetteville, AR)  
Sherry Scholljegerdes (Conway, AR)  
Steve Smith (Bee Branch, AR)

### New Life Members

Barbara Baker (Hot Springs Village, AR)  
Maury Baker (Hot Springs Village, AR)  
Helen Butterfield (Mountain View, AR)  
Carol Corning (Clinton, AR)  
Cynthia Dusenberry (Shirley, AR)  
Meredith York (Stephens, AR)

**We welcome these new members to the ANPS and hope to see them at the Spring Meeting!**

# ARKANSAS NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY SPRING 2007 MEETING

## MARCH 30 - APRIL 1, 2007

### GREENBRIER, ARKANSAS

(just 12 miles north of Conway on Hwy. 65)

Our spring meeting this year has a lot to offer. Located in the quiet, rural town of Greenbrier, --just 12 miles up the road from booming Conway, we'll gather for a weekend of good times and communing with nature as we enjoy beautiful Springtime in Arkansas.

#### LOCATIONS

Friday March 30—Greenbrier First United Methodist Church Fellowship Hall; Saturday, March 31—Margaret Beasley's 'Drougherbee Ranch' in Greenbrier.

#### REGISTRATION

Registration costs \$5.00 and occurs on-site Friday from 4:30 on, this time in the Fellowship Hall of the Greenbrier First United Methodist Church. At the registration table we'll have sign-up sheets for various tours and outings throughout the weekend along with handouts, local restaurant recommendations, etc. After registration is a great time for socializing with friends old and new, deciding which events you want to attend or joining friends at a local eatery (the locals tell us there are some really good restaurants and cafes in town).

#### MAP & DIRECTIONS

The church is easy to find, look on the right hand side as you enter Greenbrier from the south (Conway); you'll see the white steeple atop a one story brown brick building set back from the road. Turn right onto Tyler Street and drive to the 'rear' of the building and park near the portico entrance. The address is #2 Tyler Street. It is just east of Hwy 65.

For those coming in from Heber and points north on Hwy 65, you'll go all the way through town...nearly to Springhill... and make a left onto Tyler Street just after you pass The Wagon Wheel, a popular restaurant with lots of local color, good food and GREAT onion rings. Again, turn left onto Tyler just before you reach Valet Cleaners.

#### ACCOMODATIONS

Greenbrier does have a motel... the NEW Hilltop Inn and Suites motel, and we have reserved 20 rooms at the discounted rate of \$60 per night, plus tax. Choose a room with one king-size bed or choose one with two queen size beds; the price is the same. The motel is located on the main drag, as are all the restaurants, on the North end of town ACROSS FROM the Greenbrier water tank. It's a little hard to spot so watch for the sign. The day I was there it appeared that they were serving a continental breakfast but for more information or to make reservations go to [www.hilltoppingreenbrier.com](http://www.hilltoppingreenbrier.com) or call 501-679-5100. There are also lots of lodging options nearby in Conway.

#### AGENDA

##### FRIDAY EVENING MARCH 30

The Spring Meeting begins at 7PM with introductions of the new officers, new members and board members. We'll have an engaging guest speaker at 7:30, local Greenbrier-boy-done-well, Bob Byers, Director of Garvan Woodland Gardens in Hot Springs, will offer landscaping techniques and ideas for gardening successfully with native plants. And coming up in the fall, we'll have our meeting at Garvan Gardens, where Bob will lead us on a tour to see the native plants growing there alongside the cultivars and specialty plants installed in the Gardens. If you haven't seen Garvan Woodland Gardens yet, you are in for a treat in the autumn.

##### SATURDAY MARCH 31 – BIG TREAT!

ANPS Member Margaret Beasley has invited the entire membership out to her 900-acre Greenbrier ranch on the banks of the Cadron Creek. Not only will we break into groups to visit various wildflower and native plant sites around the property, but Margaret and her husband are treating us all to a big BBQ cookout later that afternoon at the ranch. People can botanize as long as they like and then return to Margaret's 'cabin' and go back out again with another group if desired--or just relax in the rockers on her wrap-around porch for a spell. After touring to your heart's content on this beautiful land with its varied habitats (wetlands, prairie/savanna, glades, hills and vales) you can choose to stick around for the BBQ or leave the ranch to go back to 'town' for a little antique shopping or perhaps to visit the local Buffalo Ranch or Riddle's world famous elephant sanctuary.

An optional field trip to Bell Slough Wildlife Management Area near Mayflower will be led by Theo Witsell on Saturday morning to look at the wetlands and oak savanna/woodland that is being restored there. For information on that call Theo at 501.831.7473.

For those who can conveniently do so, it would be nice to bring a covered dish to Margaret's BBQ. She won't know how many hungry folks to expect for sure; and besides we could all use the vegetables. After the BBQ, if there's a chill in the air, Margaret and Don will have a bonfire so we can stay and enjoy the spring night sky. Otherwise, it's back to Greenbrier to rest up for the Sunday outing.

IF YOU ARE PLANNING ON ATTENDING SATURDAY BUT NOT FRIDAY AND NEED DIRECTIONS TO THE BEASLEY RANCH, CALL MARGARET BEASLEY AT 501.679.4378 OR LINDA CHAMBERS AT 501.952.0112.

### SUNDAY MORNING APRIL 1

An easy hike in Woolly Hollow State Park will be led by park interpreter & biologist Julie Lovett. We will meet in the parking lot of the Hilltop Inn at 8:30 am before departing to the park (right there in Greenbrier) for an hour-long hike.

You're sure to make some new friends and create some great memories of this beautiful spring weekend. Come and join us.

### FOR MORE INFORMATION

Call Linda Chambers at 501.952.0112 in the evening after 7PM or check out some of the websites and phone numbers listed below.

[www.arkansasstateparks.com](http://www.arkansasstateparks.com)

Click on Woolly Hollow for more info on this small jewel of a park on Lake Bennett located just six miles down Hwy 285 from Greenbrier. Julie Lovett; park interpreter 501-679-2098

[www.hilltoppingreenbrier.com](http://www.hilltoppingreenbrier.com)

For motel amenities and to make reservations or call reservation desk: 501-679-5100



*Yellow star-grass (Hypoxis hirsuta) is not a grass at all, but a spring-bloomer in the Amaryllis family. Photo by John Pelton.*

## In Memory

This issue of the *Claytonia* is dedicated to the memory of Barbara Little-Schoenike of Jonesboro. Barbara, a long time member of the ANPS, served recently as the Society treasurer until her untimely death just before the Fall 2006 Meeting. Barbara was an early childhood educator and a passionate advocate for the conservation of our native flora. Her energy and enthusiasm will be missed. The ANPS will be donating some childrens' books on nature and native plants to the Jonesboro public schools early childhood program in her memory.

## Bylaws Revision

There is one revision of the ANPS Bylaws proposed by the Executive Board that will be voted on by the general membership at the Spring Meeting in Greenbrier. Due to revisions previously approved by the membership, the section numbers within Article V in the Directory due out in March 2007 will be slightly different from the section numbers in the previous edition of the Directory (2005-2006). Both editions are hereby referenced. The following proposed revision is to the duties of the office of Editor as stated in Article V, Section 7 of the Directory edition due out in March 2007, which corresponds to Article V, Section 8 of the 2005-2006 edition of the Directory:

“Section 7. Editor

The Editor shall publish and distribute the Society's quarterly [semiannual] newsletter, *Claytonia*.”

## Correction

In the “Announcements” section in the last issue of the *Claytonia*, on page 10, a heading stated that Audubon Arkansas was sponsoring Natural History Workshops at the Ferncliff Presbyterian Camp. These workshops were actually sponsored by the Arkansas Audubon Society, not Audubon Arkansas. These are different organizations with similar names but different histories and projects. We regret the error and send our sincere apologies to both organizations for the mix-up.



# ANPS FALL 2006 GENERAL MEETING MINUTES

## Visitor Information Center, Lake Dardanelle State Park Russellville, AR, October 21, 2006

President Jason Anders called the meeting to order at 8:15 p.m. He thanked Bill Shepherd for taking minutes of the meeting in the absence of a secretary and announced that Secretary Jude Jardine had resigned recently to accept employment in another state.

Jason thanked President-elect Brent Baker for arranging the meeting (applause from the membership). Jason reported that the Executive Board meets four times per year and works hard for the Society.

He also announced the sad news of the very recent death of Barbara Little-Schoenike, longtime ANPS member and current treasurer. The funeral would be held the following day (Sunday) in Batesville.

A motion was made to approve the minutes of the spring general meeting as published in the latest issue of *Claytonia*. Jason noted inaccuracies in the sentence "Eric announced his retirement from the Scholarship & Awards Committee, and that Jason will be chairing that committee until a scheduled election is held" and suggested that it be stricken from the minutes. With that amendment, the minutes were accepted in a voice vote.

Jerry McGary, Acting Treasurer, reported on the Society's finances. The auction Friday evening had raised a record \$2,900 for Aileen McWilliam Scholarships. A formal financial statement was unavailable due to the sudden death of the treasurer, but would be supplied in the next *Claytonia*.

Theo Witsell announced that the Carl Amason Conservation Award to Mary Alice Beer of Fairfield Bay, would be presented November 4 in Fairfield Bay. (Details are in the most recent issue of *Claytonia*.) All members were encouraged to attend the ceremony.

The Society had a booth at the Natural State Expo in Little Rock October 7 and distributed materials about the work of ANPS. Jason, Theo Witsell, and Brent Baker staffed the booth and reported having good success, even enrolling two new members.

Theo Witsell was developing a new color promotional brochure for the Society. A draft was circulated. The brochures were almost ready for printing and would be available for members to use before year-end.

The Society was applying for a bulk mail permit, to be used beginning in 2007, and for 501(c)(3) certification by the Internal Revenue Service.

Vice-President Linda Chambers and Theo were collaborating on a design for a logo for the society.

The Executive Board had granted life memberships to Suzanne and Ted Barnes of Camden in recognition of their services to the Society by creating the attractive ANPS T-shirts sold by the Society over the last several years.

During late summer Jude Jardine made a presentation about invasive plants at the Laman Library in North Little Rock. She attended as a representative of the ANPS following a request from the library for a program in its gardening series. Around 30 people attended.

The Board was working on a speakers' bureau. Slides would be scanned and burned to compact disks for use in PowerPoint presentations about our flora.

At its August meeting, the Board discussed strategies for placing Carl Hunter's botanical books in libraries around the state. After the balance in the Society's account is reconciled, copies will likely be purchased by year end and placed around the state.

Eric Sundell reported on the Arkansas Audubon Society's Halberg Ecology Camp. The Society contributes \$500 each year for scholarships to the camp. Eric read aloud a letter from the camp's executive director, Liz Fulton, and

thank-you notes from three recipients of scholarships. Members of ANPS are urged to be on the lookout for prospective campers every year and to assist in recruiting them.

President Anders thanked Ron Doran for his excellent work on the Society's web site: [www.anps.org](http://www.anps.org).

Next spring's meeting will be held March 30-April 1 at Greenbrier. Field trips will focus on a 900-acre ranch that has frontage on Cadron Creek, and the date was selected to coincide with the height of the spring wildflower season along that creek.

The next issue of *Claytonia* would be mailed around the end of January, 2007.

A new member, who had struggled to understand how to pre-register for the fall meeting, suggested that it be made clear in future issues of *Claytonia* that people just show up and register for meetings, there being no pre-registration. Only if the Society had a banquet would pre-registration be necessary.

Jason pointed out that there would be no charge to the Society for use of the meeting room and asked for a motion that, in its appreciation, ANPS donate \$250 worth of native plants to Lake Dardanelle State Park for its gardens. Ron Doran made the motion and Linda Chambers seconded it. Danny Barron suggested that, to indicate the source of the plants and to advertise the Society, a plaque be given along with the plants. The motion carried with that amendment. Brent Baker was authorized to coordinate both the purchase of the plants and an appropriate plaque with the Park personnel.

Mary Ann King announced that Pine Ridge Gardens would be open the following morning for all who might want to see it.

Maury Baker had been appointed Membership Chairman by action of the Board in August following Eric Sundell's recent retirement. (The normal election for Membership Chairman is in odd-number years.)

Jason presented the slate of nominees for positions to be filled and thanked Eric Sundell (Chairman), John Simpson, and Jewel Moore for their service on the Nominating Committee. Dr. Staria Vanderpool was nominated for Vice President and Jerry McGary for Treasurer. It was noted that a recording secretary was still needed. Lana Ewing moved that the slate of officers be accepted by acclamation and Mary Ann King seconded the motion. The motion carried in a voice vote. The Secretary post would be filled by the Board until the regular election for that office in the Fall Meeting of 2007.

Jason announced that he would likely be moving to New Mexico early next month to accept a new job. He thanked the members for allowing him to serve his term, and endorsed the worthiness of the goals of the Society.

Maury Baker moved that the Society resolve to commend the Flora Committee for its years of hard work and for its recent production of an excellent new checklist of the state's vascular flora. Mary Ann King seconded the motion, and it carried in a voice vote.

Theo Witsell requested an expression of appreciation for Jason Anders' service as president of the Society, and the meeting responded with a hearty round of applause.

Lana Ewing made a motion that the meeting be adjourned and somebody seconded it. Without objection, the motion passed.

The meeting was adjourned at 9 p.m., but everyone stood around and chewed the fat awhile before packing the park's tables and chairs away.

Respectfully submitted,

Bill Shepherd, Acting Secretary

## Upcoming Events

**March 30-April 1** ANPS SPRING MEETING IN GREENBRIER. See details on page 10 of this issue. We hope to see you there.

**March 30-April 1** Petit Jean State Park is having a Wildflower Weekend event the same weekend as the Spring ANPS Meeting (March 30 - April 1). Contact BT Jones, interpreter, at 501.727.6510 or Michelle Hunt, interpreter, at 501.727.6512.

**March 24** Hot Springs National Park will host Dave Tyka, widely recognized nature author, photographer, and educator, as he presents native landscaping programs in the Ozark Bathhouse on historic Bathhouse Row in downtown Hot Springs. He will offer an intermediate level program at 2 p.m., followed by an advanced level program at 4 p.m. Both programs are free of charge and open to the public. No reservations are required. There will be a book signing the following day. For more information, contact Park Ranger Lisa Garvin at 501-620-6702.

**April 14** Leatherwood Creek hiking trail, Eureka Springs. Leatherwood Lake is located about 2 miles west of Eureka Springs off Hwy. 62. We will meet at 10:00 a.m. in the parking lot which is a little less than a mile from Hwy. 62 in Leatherwood Lake park. The trail is about 4 miles and some parts are fairly steep. At first there is a gentle hike along the floodplain, so those who can't hike the steep parts can join us on the first leg of the trail. Bring comfortable hiking shoes, water and a sack lunch. Call Burnetta at 479-582-0317 for further details.

**April 21** Botanist Patrick Daniel will lead a walk on his parents' land near Camden. They want to identify all the plants in several areas around the property at 2220 Maul Road. Interested people will meet on site at 9:00. Directions: Take Hwy 79 through Fordyce & exit to downtown Camden. Cross several bridges and turn right onto Adam Rd. (at first light). Adam Rd. becomes Maul Rd. The house is 2.5 miles down on the right, across the road from the Methodist Church. Call Thera Lou Adams for more info at 870.836.5221.

**May 5** Baker Prairie, Harrison. Meet at 10:00 in the Middle School parking lot and we will explore Baker Prairie again in May, hoping to find some grass-pink orchids, which unfortunately are probably under the Middle School parking lot. Call Burnetta at 479-582-0317 for further details.

**May 26** Rock House Trail at Buffalo Point, Buffalo National River. Meet at 10:00 a.m. at the Ranger Station at the top of the hill before descending into the Buffalo Point Camping/Canoeing area. We will hike this moderately strenuous trail which will take approximately 4 hours. Bring comfortable hiking shoes, water and a sack lunch. Call Burnetta at 479-582-0317 for further details.

**June (exact date to be determined)** Woods Prairie, near Mt. Vernon, Missouri. Trip to be led by Linda Ellis. Call Burnetta at 479-582-0317 for further details.

**June 30** Upper Alum Fork Saline River. Join Natural Heritage Commission botanist Theo Witsell and explore a number of uncommon habitats on the upper Alum Fork. We will visit sandstone and shale glades & woodlands, bluffs, and rare depression wetlands. We will also see the creeping St. John's wort (*Hypericum adpressum*), recently found new-to-Arkansas, in flower. Bring a lunch (and shoes or boots that can get wet). We'll meet at 9:00 am at the church at Paron (intersection of Hwy 9 and Kanis Road). LIMIT 20 PEOPLE. Call Theo at 501.831.7473 for more info.

**November 3 & 4** The Arkansas Audubon Society will be giving their annual Arkansas Ecology Adult Workshops at Ferncliff Conference Center. Arkansas Ferns (taught by our very own Don Crank, past president of ANPS), Arkansas Geology taught again by UAM prof Jim Edson, and Eric Sundell's famous Tree I.D. workshop for beginners and intermediates. Folks interested should contact lindachamb3rs@yahoo.com, who is in charge of reservations.

## Announcements

**The Northeast Arkansas Chapter** of the ANPS has disbanded and has donated the balance of their treasury, more than \$500, to the Arkansas Flora Project.

**The Ozarks Chapter** voted at the last meeting to send the following donations: \$100 each to the Arkansas Flora Project, Arkansas Envirothon, and the Audubon's Edith Halberg Ecology Camp.

## Volunteers Needed to Mount Plant Specimens for Natural Heritage

The Arkansas Natural Heritage Commission (ANHC) is looking for a few volunteers in Central Arkansas willing to help mount (onto heavy paper with archival glue, tape, etc.) some of the thousands of plant specimens collected during the course of their inventory of the state's natural areas. These specimens, many of which were collected from Arkansas's highest-quality and rarest habitats, will be deposited in the ANHC Herbarium for research and reference by ANHC staff, volunteers, and conservation partners.

The goal of the collection is to have specimens in both flower and fruit for each species of plant known from Arkansas, as well as for species known from nearby states that are likely to occur here. It also includes voucher specimens for occurrences of rare species in the ANHC Inventory Database. The ANHC actively trades specimens with botanists in other states to meet this goal.

This is a unique opportunity to get hands-on experience with the plants of the region, including some of the rarest species. Volunteers will participate in a 4 hour training and will then receive a kit with all the supplies they need to mount specimens at home when convenient for them. The ANHC is looking for volunteers who can commit at least 8 hours a week. An artistic eye is always a plus. If you are interested, please contact Theo Witsell at 501.324.9615 or email [theo@arkansasheritage.org](mailto:theo@arkansasheritage.org). For more information on the activities of the ANHC, visit their website at [www.naturalheritage.org](http://www.naturalheritage.org).

# REGIONAL BOTANICAL NEWS

*This will be a new feature in the Claytonia summarizing newly described species, significant finds, and published floristic checklists from Arkansas and the region, and referring interested readers to sources for more information. Please let the editor know of anything you think should be included. I try to keep up with the literature but can only subscribe to so many journals... I find it exciting that so many new species are being described from the eastern United States, an area that has been as well botanized as it has. It goes to show that there are still a lot of things to find out there!—Theo Witsell*

## NEW SPECIES OF WILD RYE GRASS DESCRIBED FROM ARKANSAS

Julian Campbell of The Nature Conservancy (Kentucky Chapter) has recently described a new (and very attractive) species of *Elymus* (wild rye, bottlebrush grass) from Petit Jean Mountain in Conway County. Called *Elymus churchii* J.J.N. Campbell, it is known only from the Interior Highlands of Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Missouri and occurs in dry, rocky soils and open woods on ridges, bluffs, and river banks. The description, along with illustrations, can be found in Sida 22(1): 485-494. 2006 or email [jcampbell@tnc.org](mailto:jcampbell@tnc.org) and request a reprint.

## NEW SPECIES OF CLAYTONIA DESCRIBED FROM THE OZARKS

John M. Miller and Kenton L. Chambers have described a new species of *Claytonia* from the Ozarks of Arkansas, Missouri, and Oklahoma. *Claytonia ozarkensis* J.M. Miller & K.L. Chambers is described as being similar to *Claytonia caroliniana* but differing by having inflorescences (flower arrangements) with multiple bracts and having white petals without any pink veins. However, at least some Arkansas specimens have pink flowers (or white flowers with many prominent pink veins) and single bracts, indicating that we may actually have both species in Arkansas. For the full account, see Systematic Botany Monographs Vo. 78. Systematics of Claytonia (Portulacaceae).

## NEW SPECIES OF BOLTONIA DESCRIBED FROM VIRGINIA

John Townsend (VA Natural Heritage Program) and Vesna Karaman-Castro (Louisiana State University) have described *Boltonia montana* J.F. Townsend & V. Karaman-Castro, a new species of doll's daisy, from upland sinkhole ponds and riverine habitats in the Appalachian mountains. It should be looked for in sinkhole ponds in the Ozarks, considering that one of its associated species, Virginia sneezeweed (*Helenium virginicum*), which was thought to be endemic to Virginia, has been found in a number of such sites in the Ozarks of southern Missouri. Contact John Townsend for a reprint at [John.Townsend@dcr.virginia.gov](mailto:John.Townsend@dcr.virginia.gov) or see Sida 22(2): 873-886 for the full article (available online until the next issue is out at [http://www.brit.org/sida/PDF/PDF22\(2\)/05\\_Townsend-Karaman-Boltonia\\_873-886.pdf](http://www.brit.org/sida/PDF/PDF22(2)/05_Townsend-Karaman-Boltonia_873-886.pdf)).

## NEW SPECIES OF WITCH HAZEL DESCRIBED FROM MISSISSIPPI

S. W. Leonard of the Camp Shelby Field Office of The Nature Conservancy has just described a new species of witch hazel from southern Mississippi. It is similar to our Ozark witch hazel (*Hamamelis vernalis*) in having a clonal habit and red flowers that bloom in late winter, but it differs in the large size of its leaves (to 9 inches long), as well as other less obvious characters. The new species is called *Hamamelis ovalis* S.W. Leonard. See Sida 22(2): 849-856. 2006 for the full article (available online until the next issue is out at [http://www.brit.org/sida/PDF/PDF22\(2\)/01\\_Leonard-Hamamelis\\_849-856.pdf](http://www.brit.org/sida/PDF/PDF22(2)/01_Leonard-Hamamelis_849-856.pdf)).

## NEWLY DESCRIBED SEDGE OCCURS IN ARKANSAS

*Carex reznicekii* Werier, a new species of sedge was just described by David Werier of New York and apparently occurs in Arkansas. Named in honor of sedge expert Anton Reznicek, it is a member of the difficult section *Acrocystis*, and is superficially similar to the widespread *Carex umbellata* and *Carex nigromarginata*. It has so far been found in Arkansas in 7 Ozark region counties but is very likely more widespread. For a very detailed account of the species as well as keys to all 19 taxa in *Carex* section *Acrocystis* east of the Rocky Mountains, see Sida 22(2): 1049-1070. 2006. Available online until the next issue is out at [http://www.brit.org/sida/PDF/PDF22\(2\)/19\\_Werier-Carex\\_1049-1070.pdf](http://www.brit.org/sida/PDF/PDF22(2)/19_Werier-Carex_1049-1070.pdf).

## FLORA OF CADDO PARISH, LOUISIANA PUBLISHED

Barbara and Michael MacRoberts have published an updated, annotated checklist of the vascular plants of Caddo Parish, Louisiana, which is just south of Miller County, Arkansas. They list a whopping 1405 species (1168 native, 237 exotic) for the Parish, including a number which are not known from Arkansas and should be looked for in SW Arkansas. They also present some interesting summaries of the community associations of endemic and rare species from the Parish. See Sida 22(2): 1191-1219 for the full list (available online until the next issue is out at [http://www.brit.org/sida/PDF/PDF22\(2\)/31\\_MacRoberts-CaddoParish\\_1191-1219.pdf](http://www.brit.org/sida/PDF/PDF22(2)/31_MacRoberts-CaddoParish_1191-1219.pdf)).

## CHECKLIST OF THE FLORA OF THE OUACHITA MOUNTAINS BIOLOGICAL STATION PUBLISHED

Barbara R. MacRoberts, Michael H. MacRoberts, and Travis Marsico recently published a *Preliminary Survey of the Vascular Flora of the Ouachita Mountains Biological Station, Polk County, Arkansas*. The paper was published as the *Bulletin of the Museum of Life Sciences of Louisiana State University in Shreveport* No. 13 and reports 337 taxa (315 native, 22 exotic) from the 380 acre site including nine species identified by the Arkansas Natural Heritage Commission as species of conservation concern in Arkansas. Six taxa found are endemic



to the Interior Highlands. The paper is dedicated to the late Dr. Richard K. Spears, founder of the OMBS and a long-time member of the Arkansas Native Plant Society. For information on obtaining a copy contact Laurence Hardy, editor, at [lhardy@lsus.edu](mailto:lhardy@lsus.edu).

**NEW SPECIES OF LEATHER-FLOWER DESCRIBED FROM EAST TEXAS**

Dwayne Estes, of the University of Tennessee Herbarium, recently described a new species of leather-flower from the deep sand barrens of northeastern Texas. *Clematis carrizoensis* D. Estes, or Carrizo sands leather-flower, is known only from sandy prairie-like areas among oak-hickory woodlands in Cherokee, Smith, and Van Zandt Counties, TX. Given the geographic range and habitat, this species should be looked for in the deep sand barrens of Miller County, Arkansas. This paper can be found in Sida 22(1):65-77. 2006., or contact Dwayne Estes at [tnplants@yahoo.com](mailto:tnplants@yahoo.com) for a reprint.

**NEW SPECIES OF BAMBOO DESCRIBED FROM THE SOUTHERN APPALACHIANS**

A new species of deciduous bamboo was recently described from the southern Appalachian Mountains of Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, and the Carolinas by J. K. Triplett, Alan Weakley, and L. G. Clark. It is characterized by a number of characters including features of branching and leaf morphology and is typically found on upland oak-hickory-pine forests on slopes. The species is called *Arundinaria appalachiana* Triplett, Weakley, & L.G. Clark and is given the common name "hill cane". See Sida 22(1):79-95. 2006 for the full article with illustrations and a range map, or email [triplett@iastate.edu](mailto:triplett@iastate.edu) for a reprint. This should be looked for in Arkansas.

**NEW SPECIES OF PEDIOMELUM FROM GEORGIA AND SOUTH CAROLINA**

Jim Allison, Michael W. Morris, and Ashley N. Egan have just described a new species of *Pediomelum* (a.k.a. Indian breadroot, buckroot, or scurf-pea) from three sites in the piedmont of Georgia and South Carolina. The species is called *Pediomelum piedmontanum* J.R. Allison, M.W. Morris, & A.N. Egan and occurs in rocky, open areas and adjacent woodlands. The article can be found in Sida 22(1):227-241. 2006. Incidentally, Allison, the legendary field botanist who discovered eight species new-to-science in the Ketona dolomite glades along the Cahaba River in Bibb County, Alabama in the 1990s, has a great website at <http://www.mindspring.com/~jallison/>.

**NEW SPECIES OF FEATHERBELLS DESCRIBED FROM TENNESSEE**

Eugene Wofford, of the University of Tennessee, just described a new and striking species of *Stenanthium* (featherbells) from "rockhouse" (a.k.a. bluff shelter) habitat from the northern Cumberland Plateau of Tennessee. This new species is called *Stenanthium diffusum* Wofford. Endemic to just four counties, this extremely rare species is related to eastern featherbells (*S. gramineum*), which occurs in Arkansas, but differs most notably in its wildly branched flower arrangement, among other differences. There is an abundance of this habitat in the Ozarks which might warrant further study. See Sida 22(1): 447-459 for more info (including photos) or contact [bewofford@utk.edu](mailto:bewofford@utk.edu) for a reprint.

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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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