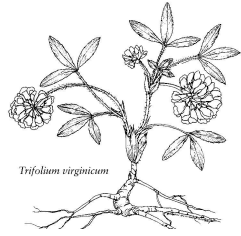


NATIVE



Kate's Mountain Clover

NOTES

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WEST VIRGINIA NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY NEWSLETTER

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❖ ❖ ❖ visit us at www.wvnps.org ❖ ❖ ❖

Pendleton County Area Field Trip

June 24-26, 2016

Thorn Spring Park, near Franklin, WV

The West Virginia Native plant Society will conduct a field trip to Pendleton County during the weekend of June 24-26, 2016. Pendleton County has a very diverse flora. We should see such interesting plants as Mountain Fetterbush, Featherbells, and Turkey Beard in the eastern side of the county and Diervilla, Highbush Blueberry, and Buckbean in the west.



Location We are basing the event at Thorn Spring Park, near Franklin, WV. This county-owned park is located on CR 23 three miles south of Franklin. Take US 220 for 2.5 miles south from Franklin, turn left on CR 23, the park is approximately .5 miles east on the right. If you are using a navigation devise, the address is 42 all-star Drive Franklin, WV.



Turkey Beard Alan Cressler



Lodging/Camping: We have two 20-person cabins reserved for our use at Thorn Spring Park. Each cabin has ten bunk beds, a bathroom and a kitchenette. Cost is \$12.50 per person per night. Tent and RV camping is also available. RSVP Kevin Campbell (kevin.campbell@wv.gov) Or call 304-488-3524 for a space in the cabins. Check in time for the cabins is after 6:00 P.M. on Friday 6/24/16. All meals are on your own.

Thompson's Motel (304-358-2331) is located nearby at the junction of US 33 and US 250 in Franklin. Bed and Breakfast and other alternatives may be available on line.

Field Trips: Saturday 6/25/16 we plan to car-caravan to Reddish Knob located in George Washington National Forest. Leaving Thorn Springs Park at 9:00 A.M. we will travel over CR 23 to CR 22, soon turning left onto CR 20. After going 8 miles turn left onto CR 25, passing through Moyers. CR 25 merges with CR 21 in Sugar Grove. Continue .8 miles east on CR21/25 turn right onto CR 25 which continues as a dirt road for 8 miles to the top of Shenandoah Mountain. We will be turning right onto Forest Service Road 85 which follows the ridge top. After two miles turn left on the Reddish Knob spur road (which may not be signed) to Reddish Knob.

After lunch on Reddish Knob we will continue our caravan to other areas of Pendleton County as determined by the group at this time. Possibilities include the Smoke Hole area or a loop north through Pendleton County into the southern corners of Hardy and Grant Counties.

On Sunday morning will depart camp at 9:00 A.M. (those who plan to come on Sunday only should arrive at Thorn Spring Park about 15 minuets earlier.) We will travel west to Spruce Knob. Depending upon how much time is available and peoples interest we may also hike around Spruce Knob Lake and visits the exit or "Rise" of the Sinks of Gandy.✿



Buck Bean Phyllis Weyand

Sanicula Sanicle Still Hard on the Eyes

If you have tried to key out the five species of *Sanicula* in West Virginia you know that a good hand lens, or microscope, and a good key is vital. The good key requirement seems to have been solved with Weakley, Ludwig and Townsend's *Flora of Virginia* pages 245-47. There is an identification note section prior to the key, which combined with the illustrations on page 246, goes a long way toward getting you to the desired determination. The state of your eyesight then becomes the major obstacle to a satisfactory resolution. Illustrations of these species are difficult to find and even more difficult to use.

From the number of old records listed versus current ones this is a genus in need of documentation.

Sanicula canadensis L. Black Snakeroot

This is the most common species in WV, recorded in 40 counties (7 recent and 33 older occurrences) and probably found in all counties.

Flowering from May-June and fruiting from June-July. It will be found in many types of shaded habitats. Flowers white. The inconspicuous styles are longer than the calyx, shorter than the slightly papillose bristles of the ovary and mildly recurved. Both staminate and perfect flowers are usually found



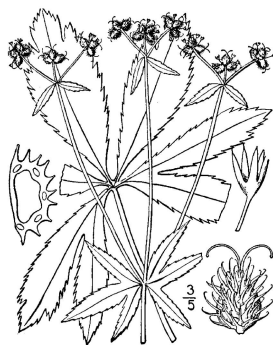
in each umbellet, the fruit is pediceled.



Variety *grandis*, a larger plant, has been recorded in WV but the variety is problematic (Weakley et al.) and may be a hybrid with *S. marilandica*. Should you encounter it, voucher and note other *Sanicula* species in the area.

Sanicula marilandica L. Sanicle

This species is known primarily from 14 counties in the eastern part of the state, 4 are recent counties and 10 are older records. Usually found in dry to mesic woodlands from May (flowering to August (fruit). Flowers greenish white. This species has styles that are long and recurved projecting well beyond the calyx. The fruit is sessile. The fruit bristles are bulbous.



Sanicula odorata (Rafinesque) K. M. Pryer and L. R. Phillippe Clustered Snakeroot

(Strausbaugh & Core see *S. gregaria* Bicknell) There are 18 records 7 are recent and 11 older) as recorded in the *WV Checklist and Atlas 2006*. The habitats are listed as varied; mesic-dry woodlands into flood plains. Clustered refers to the leaves placement (see photo). Flower are yellow-yellowish green with petals longer than the calyx.



Photo Jennifer Anderson

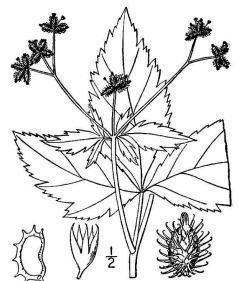
Sanicula smallii Bicknell Small's Snakeroot or Southern Snakeroot



There are only 5 reports of this species and only one from Kanawha county is recent. Flora WV does not list it. Habitat is listed as mesic to dry forests with April-June for flowering and fruiting. Flowers white-greenish. Styles shorter than calyx. Three perfect and 4-6 staminate per umbels, the base of the bristles are not bulbous.

I have used an illustration from the George Mason University herbarium of a specimen from Virginia. The herbaria at WVU, MU and WWV are also doing this type of imaging.

Sanicula trifoliata Bicknell Tri-lobate Snakeroot This also a relatively common species with 30 (10 recent 20 older) records from rich woods throughout the state. Flowers white. Styles shorter than the few bristles. Sepals have an incurved tip forming a beak.



Illustrations from:

Britton, N.L., and A. Brown. 1913. An illustrated flora of the northern United States, Canada and the British Possessions. 3 vols. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. Vol. 2: 711. Courtesy of Kentucky Native Plant Society. Scanned by Omnitek Inc.

Cabwaylingo State Forest Field Trip

On 7 May 2016 six members of the tri-state chapter of the WVNPS ventured onto the Sleepy Hollow Trail at Cabwaylingo state forest (park) in Wayne County. Only part of the trail was covered as the group moved slowly.



One of the first features noted was the relative absence of NNIS (Non Native Invasive Species) after leaving the road. The impressive rock faces held many vascular and non vascular plants of interest, meriting a return trip.

The plant list below was compiled by Romie Hughart. You may note an emphasis on ferns. Romie's previous study of the East Lynn WMA in Wayne County did not include this group, thus the effort to include them on this trip in order to update the occurrence records. Plants recorded in most cases were flowering. The list was cross checked with the Checklist and Atlas of the Vascular Flora of WV <http://wvnps.org/AtlasAd.pdf> and the special publication of the East Lynn WMA <http://www.wvnps.org/ewvb1-1.pdf>. CR signifies that there is no record in either of the resources listed above. OR indicates that the Flora indicates the record is in need of updating.

Attendees: Dan Stevenson, Dick Thompson, Romie Hughart recorder, Helen Gibbins, Breann Spencer, Judy Dumke

Fungus



Laetiporus sulphureus Chicken of the woods

Ferns et al.

- Adiantum pedatum* OR Maidenhair Fern
- Asplenium rhizophyllum* OR Walking fern
- Athyrium filix-femina* var. *asplenioides*



- Diplazium pycnocarpon* OR Southern Lady Fern
- Dryopteris carthusiana* Glade Fern
- Dryopteris intermedia* OR Spinulose Wood Fern
- Dryopteris marginalis* OR Intermediate Shield Fern
- Onoclea sensibilis* OR Marginal Shield Fern
- Onoclea sensibilis* Sensitive Fern

Osmunda cinnamomea CR Cinnamon Fern

- Polypodium virginianum* OR Polypody Fern
- Polystichum acrostichoides* OR Christmas Fern
- Thelypteris noveboracensis* OR New York Fern
- Huperzia lucidula* OR Shining Clubmoss

Magnoliophyta

Anemone quinquefolia
Asarum canadense OR

Wood Anemone
 Wild Ginger



Sedum ternatum
Thalictrum thalictroides

Wild Stonecrop
 Rue Anemone



Caulophyllum thalictroides Blue Cohosh

Cerastium fontanum OR Mouse-ear Chickweed
Erigeron strigosus Flea bane



Geranium maculatum Wild Geranium

Lithospermum latifolium American Gromwell
Meehania cordata Meehania
Packera aurea Golden Ragwort
Penstemon canescens Gray Beardtongue
Polemonium reptans Greek Valerian
Ranunculus micranthus CR Small flowered Crowsfoot

Tiarella cordifolia Foamflower

Viola blanda Sweet White Violet
Viola canadensis OR Canadian Violet
Viola cucullata Marsh Blue Violet
 hybrid ? introgression signs *Viola*
rostrata Long Spurred Violet *Zizia*
aptera Golden Alexanders

Liliopsida

Arisaema triphyllum Jack-in-the-pulpit
Carex glaucoidea CR Glaucous leaf Sedge
Carex platyphylla CR Broadleaf Sedge
Conopholis americana Cancer Root
Cypripedium acaule Pink Lady's Slipper
Galearis spectabilis Showy Orchis
Medeola virginiana Indian Cucumber
Dioscora villosa OR Wild Yam
Polygonatum biflorum Great Solomon's Seal
Trillium erectum Wake Robin ☼

Pollinator Alert

It seems as if everywhere one turns there is an article, e mail or tweet about the need to support pollinators. Many of these stress using native plants. The problem is *what is a native plant*, every plant is native to some place, even if you define that some place as earth. Then there is the question of what time is being used as a base, certainly the Pleistocene flora would not be considered to be native if there were no continuing representatives of the species. There are packages of plant seeds that purport to be native, but if you scan the list of species there may be European garden flowers or Asiatic grasses included. If you read the content list of some of these offerings you find things like Siberian Wall Flowers or California Poppies neither of which are native to WV.

Names are not always a reliable guide *Asclepias syriaca* is our common milkweed and has nothing to do with a middle eastern origin, unless you are thinking of middle east North America . . . *Conioselinum chinese* (Hemlock parsley) is native. It works the other way as well, but *Commelina caroliniana* is native to southern Asia. Thus names can be guides, but are not always accurate. Variations on *officinale* are suspect because it was also used to indicate economic uses, usually in Europe.

There is an intriguing recent study suggesting that light pollution distracts moths from the nocturnal pollination guild. This may mean unnecessary ambient nocturnal lights are part of the problem. More research is needed.

Which is not to say all non natives are problems, but some can be maladapted to the needs of local pollinators. Other can displace native plant resulting in fewer options for adult or juvenile (including larval early instars and fledgling) organisms. The most recent Weed Watch from the Potomac Highlands Cooperative Weed and Pest management Area has several good articles on West Virginia's opportunities and challenges in supporting pollinators. When checked it was not yet posted on the web, it should be:

<http://bugwoodcloud.org/mural/phCWPMA/assets/File?Newsletter/CWPMAspring16newsletter.pdf>.

You may find a link at www.phcwpma.org

A few useful references include:

http://www.wildflower.org/conservation_pollinators/ For a list of resources

<https://www.nps.gov/plants/pubs/chesapeake/pdf/chesapeakeenatives.pdf> For gardening in the Chesapeake watershed.

For a list of sources of native plants [http://www.wvdnr.gov / Wildlife / NativeVegetation.shtm](http://www.wvdnr.gov/Wildlife/NativeVegetation.shtm) ☼

More Information Sites On Diverse Topics

The WV Department of Transportation has just announced a site for all the trails in WV, hiking, horse, ATV and more. County by county you can see what is available. <http://www.mapwv.gov/trails>. (From *Wonderful WV*, however the site seems to be inactive or not up yet)

For the person who asked about Hill Bamboo <http://amjbot.org/content/97/3/471.full.pdf>

For general information worth exploration www.plants.USDA.gov

For a range of resources including education materials <https://www.nps.gov/plants>

Note you may need to cut and paste into the address line of your browser for some of these links. ☼

News of the West Virginia Native Plant Society

Highlights of the March 26, 2016

Board Meeting

- ! The meeting was held in the Christopher Hall of Science on the campus of WV Wesleyan College, Buckhannon, WV
- ! IRS 501 (c) 3 status forms will be submitted by the treasurer
- ! The Tri-State and Eastern Panhandle Chapters have field trips planned for the spring/summer. The Kanawha Valley Chapter is looking for persons to baby sit, for three years, baby orchids prior to restoration planting.
- ! The web site needs some updating and soon we will need to renew the site. The Facebook page has more than 1,600 members although most are not WVNPS members.
- ! Programs for the year include: the Webster County event, a Pendleton County field week end June 24-26. Two cabins at the Thorn Creek 4-H Camp have been reserved. Kevin Campbell will have details and accept reservations.
- ! Kathy Gregg was thanked for arranging the facilities and for delivering a program on the value, nature, and threats to herbaria followed by a workshop on mounting plants. ❀

Welcome to New Members

Judy Benedetti	Vienna, WV
Elizabeth and Breanne Carter	Clarksburg, WV
Alexander Cole	Pliny, WV
Mary Dawson	Buckeye, WV
William and Judy Deegans	Lewisburg, WV
Zach Fowler	Morgantown, WV
Jeremy Keene	Glenville WV
Sheri Meadows	Nitro, WV
Chris Nielson	Fairmon t, WV
New Life Member	
Beverly Spurlock	Huntington, WV

DUES ARE DUE

Yes, it is past the time you should have received a notice with Native Notes, but don't let that cause you to let your membership lapse. The renewal form can be found on the back of this newsletter. And thanks for your prompt attention to our needs. ❀

West Virginia Native Plant Society Officers

President- Emily Grafton
egrafton@gmail.com

Past President -Steve Mace
sdmace@frontiernet.net
(304)-674-5523

Corresponding Secretary
Helen Gibbins
Gibbins@frontier.com
(304)-736-3287

Recording Secretary-Dan Stevenson
d Stevenson101@gmail.com
(304)- 633-0800

Treasurer - Judi White
Judiwhite@suddenlink.net
304-863-8352

Directors

Chris Gatens (2 year term)
(304)-458-2533
cmgatens@frontier.com

Pete Rykert (1 year term)
eagle26241@yahoo.com

Kevin Campbell (3 year term)
kevin.campbell@wv.gov

Chapter Officers

Eastern Panhandle-Rodney Dever
rodneydever@virginia.edu
(304-676-7438)

Kanawha Valley -Steve Mace
see above

Tri-State -Romie Hughart
romie_5006@yahoo.com
(304)-523-1049

Editor

Judith Dumke
dumke@live.marshall.edu
(740)-894-6859

Annual Meeting Early Announcement

Save Saturday, August 27, 2016 for the annual meeting in Jefferson County in the Eastern Panhandle.

The day will start in the morning with annual and board meetings at Shepherd University in Stutzman-Slonaker Hall on north King Street, room 301 Shepherdstown WV.

Lunch will be on your own at many of the available restaurants near by from 12:30 to 2:00 .

After lunch there will be a field trip to Altoona Marsh from 3:00 to 5:00. This marl marsh consists of swamp forests, shrubby thickets, and herbaceous plants. In addition to the more typical wetland species, we will observe some rarities (known from 5 or fewer WV Locations.) The marsh is located about one mile west of Charles Town in Jefferson County WV. Access to Altoona Marsh is a narrow dirt road on the north side of WV Rt. 51 which is a short distance from the Washington Chapel ruins-a historical attraction. The CSX Railroad line is another 1100 yards, plus or minus, north of the ruins and the marsh is immediately to the east (downstream).

Further details will be provided closer to the meeting for now contact: Rodney Dever at (304) 676-7438 or rodneydever@virginia.edu. *

2016 WVNPS MEMBERSHIP RENEWAL OR INITIATION

Name(s) _____	CATEGORIES	
Address _____	Life	\$200
_____	Regular	12
_____	Student	8
Chapter affiliations (please circle)	Tri-State Chapter	6
	Kanawha Valley	0
	Eastern Panhandle	0
E-Mail _____		

I prefer to receive the Native Notes by mail _____ e-mail _____

You must be a member of the statewide WVNPS in order to be a member of a local chapter.

Please make the check payable to West Virginia Native Plant Society;
Include local chapter dues, if pertinent. Dues are for one calendar year.

Send dues to: Judi White
 WVNPS Treasurer
 148 Wellesley Dr.
 Washington WV 26181