

# BotSoc News



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## What a difference roadside maintenance makes!

On a hot and steamy day, a group of BotSocers ventured out on the roadsides in the Waycross/Folkston area. We visited a couple of Georgia Department of Transportation (GDOT) ecologically sensitive areas that were designated in 2019, as well as a couple of other stops. We got to see roadside areas well managed to promote native wildflowers and roadside areas that were exactly not that.

**Southeast Georgia  
Roadside Botanizing  
First Day, Sept. 5, 2020**  
Trip Leader: Rich  
Reaves; Report by Rich  
Reaves



Top: *Sarracenia minor*, by Rich Reaves.

Bottom: *Rhexia petiolata*, by Rich Reaves

Our first site included a series of stops along Georgia Highway 177 north of Okefenokee Swamp Park. Approximately 4.5 miles of this section of road was designated as an ecologically sensitive area by GDOT, and it is managed to avoid mowing during the long growing season except for a single mower width along the road and clearing around signs by hand. The wildflowers along this road are exceptional during spring, summer, and fall. We were treated to *Sarracenia minor* (hooded pitcher plant, which had several re-blooms for our enjoyment); *Sarracenia psittacina* (parrot pitcher plant); *Kalmia hirsuta* (hairy wicky); *Rhexia petiolata* (fringed meadow beauty); *Sabatia brevifolia* (savanna rose-gentian), and *Gordonia lasianthus* (loblolly bay), among others. However, the highlight of this site, at least from the trip leader's point of view, was courtesy of sharp-eyed Heather Brasell who spotted *Asclepias pedicellata* (savanna milkweed). This marked my first

time seeing this species in Georgia, in spite of numerous trips to the area during its normal bloom times. Fortunately I had encountered the species in Florida and was able to identify it for the group.

The second site was rather disappointing, as it had been recently mowed—within the past week, despite the presence of standing water—and was severely rutted. We found a single *Sabatia decandra* (Bartram's rose-gentian); Florida sunflower (*Helianthus floridanus*), and an abundance of *Bacopa*

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## President's Perspective



### BotSoc News

is published seven times a year in the months of Jan, March, May, July, September, and Nov, with a special seventh issue annually for the Spring Wildflower Pilgrimage. *Note, however, that with the cancellation of the 2021 Spring Pilgrimage (see "President's Perspective," this page), there will be no Spring Pilgrimage issue this year.*

### Submission deadline

Is February 1 for the March 2021 issue.

### Subscriptions

Are included with membership.

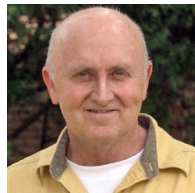
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[www.gabotsoc.org](http://www.gabotsoc.org)

### Editor

Kevin Doyle

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In my "President's Perspective" in the November newsletter, I was hopeful that we might still have a modified Spring Pilgrimage in late March 2021. Since then it has become painfully obvious that is simply not a risk worth taking.

You may have seen or responded to an emailed questionnaire prepared by Timothy Estep, our vice president. Timothy's email was meant to gauge member interest in the event. We got only 41 email responses in all. Just 17 responses—accounting for a total of roughly 25 potential attendees—were from people intending to attend.

It is always helpful to have hard numbers to arrive at an important decision, but that is no substitute for common sense. With the latter principle in mind, and paraphrasing one board member, if one pilgrim were to suffer permanent impairment or worse from catching COVID-19, it would simply not be worth the risk. The final vote by the Society's board was unanimous. ***Our 2021 Spring Pilgrimage is canceled.***

Meanwhile, our field trip co-chairs, Susan and Todd Morrell, already have approximately 20 field trips scheduled or in the planning stages for 2021. All look like great opportunities to get out and learn more, including trips in Southwest Georgia in late winter, Cloudland Canyon in April, a Flint River canoe trip in May, and fall trips to the Sandhills and FDR State Park. There are also trips planned in Southeast Georgia, including some near the coast, and a June trip to Big Hammock for the rare Elliott's plume. But the co-chairs would still love to hear from anyone interested in leading trips anytime during the year (outside of the too-hot or too-cold months of August, December and January). Currently there is only one trip scheduled for June and none for September. You'll find their emails at the end of the newsletter.

Another topic I introduced in my last message was the idea of virtual programs—Zoom mini-programs on botanical topics. I was shocked to find only two people (out of over 400 members!) emailed me to express interest!

Though it was far from a "mini-program," I recently gave via Zoom two iterations on separate weekends of a program on how to identify members of the Aster family. The Aster family is the largest dicot family among flowering plants. It makes up 12 percent of Georgia's more than 4,000 species of flowering plants. It's also the most complex of the dicot families, which is a major reason why people have trouble identifying members of the family.

## President's Perspective—Continued from Page 2

Though no one complained, the session was too long for one sitting. Despite the large size and complexity of that plant family, I now see that the best way to handle it would be to break up the long session into smaller Zoom mini-sessions. This was especially true for the new plant enthusiasts.

I had about 24 attendees for the two sessions combined and, with the help of Steve Cook, we made a video recording of the webinar, so those interested can break the session into smaller ones. The link is available from me upon request along with all the handouts that were used in the session.

In my first newsletter I said that I intended to push a narrative that counters “plant blindness” and the decline of botany. I seldom see people actively trying to reverse the downward spiraling trends in botanical initiatives and studies. That is one of the main reasons I am introducing a new initiative for our Society. See my article on the initiative on Page 10 of this newsletter.

In biological circles, like it or not, there exists a malady, and it goes by the name “animal chauvinism” and is related to plant blindness. Charismatic megafauna—those large animals with symbolic value and/or widespread popular appeal—get the most attention. In contrast, plants and the people that study them get short shrift, and that includes in the distribution of grant money. *Everybody seems to forget that plants are the dominant biotic feature in our environment.* One of the most popular botany texts today (and for the last several editions) points out that without plants and their algal ancestors, animals on earth would run out of oxygen in 11 years.

So as I end my message to you, I would like to paraphrase a remark made by Dr. Douglas Tallamy, entomologist at the University of Delaware. He said that plants should be valued more for what they do than what they look like. Related to that idea, I want to introduce all of you – plant enthusiasts and botanists alike – to a short botanical article by Dr. Marshall Darby of the University of Georgia. The article was first published in a 1990 issue of *The American Biology Teacher*, a journal intended primarily for high school biology teachers. The article is entitled “[The Essence of Plantness](https://online.ucpress.edu/abt/article/52/6/354/14561/The-Essence-of-Plantness).” What he wrote then is timeless. Here is the web address for all who get the newsletter by mail: <https://online.ucpress.edu/abt/article/52/6/354/14561/The-Essence-of-Plantness> Look for a PDF link near the top, or scroll down and click on the orange-red PDF bar to get access to the full article.

If after reading it you have trouble answering the following questions, maybe we should offer a Zoom webinar on the topic—LOL (sort of). The questions are: 1) What would a plant do with a brain if it had one? 2) Is a plant-type organism inferior to an animal-type organism? Both questions are mostly about the differences in nutrition used by plants versus that used by animals. I hope you enjoy the article. It is a classic.

*Bobby Hattaway*

***Don't forget: It's time to renew your membership for the new year!***

It's so easy to do. Renew online at the [BotSoc website](#). Or, if you prefer, print a PDF form to mail to our membership chair, Jo Anne Romfh. Members who receive the newsletter by mail will find a renewal form included with this issue. And thanks in advance for supporting all that we do together!



## Field Trips—Continued from Page 1

*caroliniana* (blue water hyssop) in the standing water. Later, we made an impromptu stop along Georgia Highway 301 to look at several *Lilium catesbaei* (pine lilies) in a power line cut adjacent to the road. We finished up at another GDOT ecologically sensitive area where we were treated to *Marshallia tenuifolia* (narrow-leaf Barbara's buttons) and *Polygala cruciata* (drumheads).

### *Second day brings more roadside riches*

There were nine participants at the Sept. 6, 2020, Southeast Georgia Roadside Botanizing field trip (Day 2) led by Rich Reaves. All participants wore face masks in accordance with the our BotSoc COVID-19 pandemic guidelines. Rich was very knowledgeable in species identification, answering many questions and entertaining the plant enthusiasts. All stops were at ditches with varied degrees of substrate saturation. Rubber boots were helpful for some of the sites, not required for others.

**Southeast Georgia  
Roadside Botanizing  
Second Day, Sept. 6,  
2020**

Trip Leader: Rich Reaves  
Report by: Timothy Estep



Above top, *Asclepias pedicellata* by Anita Reaves. Above bottom, *Sabatia brevifolia* by Rich Reaves.

Numerous plant species were seen, some of which are noted. The first roadside stop included *Aristida* spp. (three-awn grasses); *Baptisia arachnifera* (hairy rattleweed); *Ilex glabra* (gallberry); *Pinus palustris* (longleaf pine); *Polygala nana* (yellow candyroot); *Trilisa odoratissima* (vanilla leaf); *Rhexia* spp. (meadow beauties); *Sabatia brevifolia* (savanna rose-gentian), and *Serenoa repens* (saw palmetto).



*Baptisia arachnifera* by Anita Reaves

The next stop included *Acer rubrum* (red maple); *Drosera capillaris* (pink sundew); *Gordonia lasianthus* (loblolly bay); *Lilium catesbaei* (pine lily); *Polygala lutea* (bog Cheetos); *Rhexia alifanus* (smooth meadow beauty) and other meadow beauties; *Sarracenia minor* (hooded pitcher plant); *Taxodium ascendens* (pond cypress), and a yellow flowering *Utricularia* (bladderwort). The next stop offered *Pontederia cordata* (pickerel weed). The final stop added *Ilex myrtifolia* (myrtle holly); *Sarracenia flava* (yellow pitcher plant, which was nice enough to have a few late season re-blooms), and *Utricularia purpurea* (purple bladderwort). Some other species seen included multiple species of *Hypericum* (St. John's wort) and *Xyris* (yellow-eyed grass), and the trip leader's namesake *Richardia brasiliensis* (humor for this non-native weed). The trip provided a good range of plants of the pine flatwoods communities for Southeastern Georgia.



## Field Trips—Continued from Page 4



Left, BotSocers in a *Sarracenia* bog by Anita Reaves.

Center, *Lillium catesbaei* by Timothy Estep.

Right, *Lachnanthes caroliniana* by Anita Reaves.

## A trip to the Sandhills catches tail end of blazingstar superbloom



Shortleaf blazingstar, *Liatris tenuifolia*, by Gemma Milly

**Sandhills Wildlife Management Area (WMA) Tract, Taylor County**  
Oct. 12, 2020  
Leader: Hal Massie  
Report by: Gemma Milly

Eleven participants met at 10 a.m. across from the post office in the small town of Howard. Equipped with masks and four-wheel-drive vehicles, we carpoled to our first stop by the kiosk on the west side of the preserve. There, we caught the tail end of the shortleaf blazingstar (*Liatris tenuifolia*) superbloom that followed a burn earlier this year. Here we also noted anise-scented goldenrod (*Solidago odora*), pineland scalypink (*Stipulicida setacea* var.

*setacea*); Carolina grass-leaved goldenrod (*Euthamia caroliniana*); sandhills scrub balm (*Dicerandra linearifolia*); hairsedge (*Bulbostylis coarctata*); coastal plain dawnflower (*Stylisma patens*); and dogtongue buckwheat (*Eriogonum tomentosum*), all in bloom.

Seaside three-awn (*Aristida tuberculosa*) was abundant, as were longleaf pine (*Pinus palustris*) and Taylor County (Who would have thought?) goldenaster (*Pityopsis pinifolia*) in bloom. We also observed a few individuals of lopsided Indiangrass (*Sorghastrum secundum*) and pineywoods dropseed (*Sporobolus junceus*).

We made our way slowly over to the bunkhouse atop the Sandhills for lunch. On the way, we noted coastal plain nailwort (*Paronychia hernarioides*), which is abundant and widespread in this locale.

After lunch, some of us donned our knee boots, and we all wound our way down a short hillside into a red maple—sweetbay—large gallberry (*Acer rubrum*—*Magnolia virginiana*—*Ilex coriacea*) swamp shortly to arrive at the only known extant site in Georgia for tawny cottongrass (*Eriophorum virginicum*). The site was a small bog on Black Creek where we found over a dozen seed-dispersing individuals in full tawny splendor. A fence protected the core of the population from damage by feral hogs, and we discussed how a population augmentation project (from onsite material) was initiated and has led to an increase in abundance.

We also saw several *Sphagnum* spp.; red pitcherplant (*Sarracenia rubra*); several beaksedges (*Rhynchospora* spp.); white bogbuttons (*Lachnocaulon anceps*); southern

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## Field Trips—Continued from Page 5



Left: Hal Massie, trip leader and immediate past president of BotSoc, shows off an example of tawny cottongrass, *Eriophorum virginicum*. Center and right: More examples of tawny cottongrass. All photos by Gemma Milly.

bladderwort (*Utricularia juncea*), and pink sundew (*Drosera capillaris*). On the way back through the bog, we skirted around a small stand of poison sumac (*Toxicodendron vernix*). The day was pleasant, with part sun and only becoming quite warm as we neared the end in the bog. The trip concluded at 4:00 p.m.

## Society News

### A tribute to Ellen Honeycutt, our long-time newsletter “editorial queen”

Since May of 2012, with but one break that spanned parts of 2018-19, Ellen Honeycutt has volunteered her time and energy to edit *BotSoc News*, the society newsletter that you’re reading now. There cannot be many more gifts of service to our society which have been sustained over so long a period.

And what service! Not only has she deftly handled the editing and layout of the newsletter six times each year, she has also produced the special issue published annually for our Spring Pilgrimage, a monumental task which she will continue to handle.

The job of newsletter editor calls for myriad editorial abilities—working with publishing software; patience with members’ submissions, including the many field trip reports; the organizational skills needed to manage all articles and photos; and the time required to deal with the blizzard of emails that go back and forth between editor and members for each issue of the newsletter.

As she turns over the reins of the society’s regular newsletter to a new editor, Kevin Doyle, I want to take this moment to acknowledge Ellen for her above-and-beyond service to the Georgia Botanical Society. Thank you, Ellen, for all those years of service. We are all deeply indebted to you.

*Bobby Hattaway, on behalf of all BotSoccers*



## Workshop

# How do you empower a budding botanist? Teach her plant and tree analysis, giving her the tools to identify any plant

**Plant ID Workshop at Savannah-Ogeechee Canal Museum and Nature Center**  
 August 22, 2020  
 Leader: Bobby Hattaway  
 Report by: Mei Lee Fung and Bobby Hattaway

The workshop started on an overcast summer morning to the delight of all participants because it was a welcome departure from the previous scorching days. Three couples, all from the Atlanta-Marietta area, attended. The pairing worked well when keying plants.

A short hike was part of the Saturday workshop and provided a chance to practice analysis using woody plant terms like leaf scars, buds, and leaf margins. Why focus on woody plants first? Workshop leader Bobby Hattaway, BotSoc president, pointed out that:

1. Considering the over 4,000 species of vascular flora in Georgia, there are fewer woody plants than herbaceous plants.
2. There are fewer terms for woody plant ID, and they are typically less complex than those used for wildflowers because you can set aside most of the terminology associated with flowers and fruit.
3. Trees are available to study year-round.
4. With the exception of prairies and a few other biomes, trees and shrubs typically define an ecosystem.
5. It is relatively easy to prune off a sample without destroying the plant.

*(BotSoccers, please note, however: No one should ever collect any plants on state or private properties without prior coordination with the land managers or owners.)*

Materials for the workshop included a presentation prepared by Bobby and a plant analysis handout tailored for woody plants.

We learned that there are three to four steps in plant identification:

1. Get an average or typical specimen.
2. Do Plant Analysis.
3. Key the plant using a dichotomous key.
4. Follow post-keying procedures, including "HIPAD," an acronym explained below.

As a nature enthusiast and lover, this was a chance for me to satisfy curiosity: What kind of plant is that? Is it native to the area? What kind of fruit does it have? Is it edible? Does the plant have medicinal value? What ecological role does it play? Is it a part of the food chain for insects and other animals? Above all, this was a chance to acquire the basic know-how for identifying the plants one comes across. Bobby said it was also about empowerment and that his goal was to teach us how to ID woody

### 3 or 4 Steps in Plant ID

1. Make sure you have an avg. or typical specimen.
2. Do PLANT ANALYSIS 1<sup>st</sup> - see Plant Analysis handout. This is what Elpel (author of *Botany in a Day*) calls "Profiling Your Plant" on pg. 24 of the 6<sup>th</sup> ed.
3. Key the plant.
4. Then – "do" Post Keying Procedures (HIPDAD)

## Leaf Persistence



Dahoon Holly  
*Ilex cassine*  
 an evergreen

Leaf persistence is a trait of evergreens like the dahoon holly.



## Workshop—Continued from Page 7



One non-woody plant seen on the workshop hike was pickerelweed, *Pontederia cordata*. Photo by Mei Lee Fung

plants on our own. A big part of that was learning how to use tools like keys and a loupe magnifier plus understanding concepts like HIPDAD, which stands for habitat; illustration; phenology, which includes flowering time; distribution, or range; abundance; and description (see *Tipularia*, 2016).

Bobby pointed out that, of the four seasons, spring is the most difficult time to identify trees—not winter, as some would guess. That is because in spring, leaves are not full-sized yet, and the buds that are useful for ID have just opened. He also warned us about trying to ID plants along maintained edges of trails on managed lands such as parks, where mowing and trimming can promote abnormal growth, especially for oaks. And juvenile trees pose problems with ID.

A good example of that was seen looking at the distinctions between the leaves of a young red mulberry (*Morus rubra*) and those of older plants. Practically all of the leaves of the young, or juvenile, plant are deeply lobed, while on the adult, some leaves are not lobed at all.

The glossary of terminology is extensive even when avoiding plant reproductive terms, and it can be a bit overwhelming for newbies. However, Bobby advised that, as with learning computers, one shouldn't expect to learn the technique all at once; and, it gets easier as one masters the terminology, and that is best achieved by practice with keying.

An advantage to keying is that after you have keyed out 50 plants, with the wrong turns you occasionally make, you often have really keyed out closer to 100 plants and so have a head start on those additional 50 when you run across them. And that could be in the next 10 minutes or the next 10 days.

A big part of the workshop time was invested in teaching us to key on our own—the empowerment mentioned earlier. A partner is always good for keying, especially when you are new at it. A good key is dichotomous, and thus has two branches, or leads, which ideally start with the same word or words.

Learning about this method does bring an appreciation for the time-consuming body of knowledge compiled over long hours of work by botanists, who grow increasingly rare. (*U.S. News & World Report* reported in November 2013 that the number of



The deeply lobed leaves of a young red mulberry, *Morus rubra*. Photo by Mei Lee Fung

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**Workshop—Continued from Page 8**

undergraduate degrees earned in botany had declined *50 percent* since the late 1980s).

After lunch, we hit the trails. We set out doing plant analysis on tree leaves, analyzing leaf:

- ◆ Type (simple or compound).
- ◆ Shape (including the apex and base).
- ◆ Arrangement (alternate, opposite or whorled).
- ◆ Venation.
- ◆ Margins.

We examined twigs using the 10-power magnification (10X) loupe magnifier looking for the presence of stipules (usually in pairs) best seen on new growth; for leaf scars and their shapes; vascular bundle scars inside the leaf scars; and sometimes the presence of glands, as on black or wild cherry (*Prunus serotina*). Twigs were sometimes sliced to see if the pith was solid or chambered, the latter being in the minority.

One of the first plants we encountered was the southern wax myrtle (*Morella* (formerly *Myrica*) *cerifera*). Practicing plant analysis, we noted the simple leaf type (that is, not compound), the alternate leaf arrangement and the oblanceolate leaf shape, noting that the leaf margins were serrate but only near the apex or tip. We crushed the leaves to assess any aroma and found it had a noticeable odor which was associated with the amber-colored glands that are mostly on the lower leaf surface (and seen better at 10X!).

Bobby pointed out that for an area that has been disturbed by humans for almost 200 years, the Savannah-Ogeechee Canal area is very botanically diverse, at least for woody plants. The area includes several tupelos, of which we focused on two. An Ogeechee lime (*Nyssa ogeche*) growing right in the water was one of them. We compared that tupelo with the water tupelo (*Nyssa aquatica*). Both have simple, alternate leaf arrangements with elliptical leaves, but the Ogeechee lime has leaves with rounded tips while water tupelo had more acute/pointed tips. Oblong fruit from green to yellow to eventually red dangled from the stalks of the Ogeechee lime.

Closing the day at the nature center pavilion, we went home with a couple of specimens to identify on our own, concluding a wonderful day out with nature in great company and learning something new.

*(This workshop was part of a weekend that also included a field trip to Kingfisher Pond at Savannah National Wildlife Refuge. For a report on that field trip, see "Mist, Rain, and 6 Principles of Plant Identification at Kingfisher Pond" in the November 2020 issue of BotSoc News.)*

## Proposal for a New Initiative

### An initiative for our Society: Let's help fill in the species gaps in the county distribution maps for our state

I'd like to propose a new BotSoc initiative aimed at documenting flora in Georgia counties, especially those that currently have a low plant record count. I'm calling it "The Georgia County Plant Documentation Initiative."

Take a look at the accompanying statewide map to see what I mean. The map comes to us courtesy of Steven Hughes, collections manager at the UGA herbarium in Athens. It has been modified to include numerals for the most *under-collected* counties. Those are the ones in red, with plant species counts in the range of 48-100. I think those red counties should be our priority.

The best form of documentation is a labeled, pressed and mounted voucher specimen deposited in an herbarium. Steven's map, using color shading, shows the number of plant species from each county that have been *vouchered* in the UGA Herbarium as of November.

But collecting voucher specimens is just one way that we could document species. (*Please note, as always: No one should collect plants without on state or private property without prior approval from land managers or owners*). We have at least two other options:

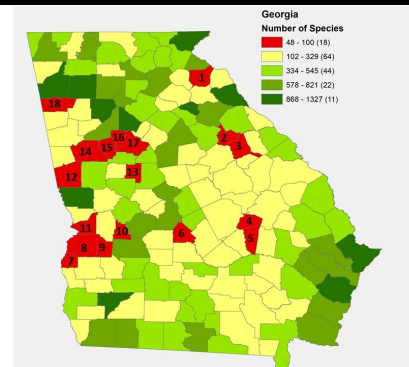
1. Written confirmation of a species' presence by one or more knowledgeable trip participants.
2. A photograph of the specimen, ideally showing features that distinguish the target species from other species with similar appearance (these are diagnostic features).

The plan I envision is first for members of our society to focus some of their COVID-19-safety-configured field trips in the map's red counties for the purpose of documenting plants in those counties. We would supply "shopping lists" of species, including common names, to trip participants in advance. The shopping lists of likely-to-be-found species would be on based on vouchered/ documented specimens found in contiguous counties. In some cases, we might be able to also recommend state-owned tracts of land with public access.

This initiative has the potential for having fun while doing some good. Some competition could easily be incorporated, with results turned into a central clearing house. After all, with a "shopping list" of prospective species, it's a little like a treasure hunt with many treasures. It'd be interesting to see who (or which team) gets the most county records in each county. And teams don't have to all be 10-person field trips. A team can be as small as a pair of people working together.

I have voiced this idea to Linda Chafin, and she is supportive of it. I will be reaching out to others to get their reactions and ideas.

In the meantime, what do you say? Are you interested in the challenge? Would you be willing to participate in—or lead—trips that include efforts to document species? What questions or suggestions do you have regarding this project? Please email me at [botanikman@g-net.net](mailto:botanikman@g-net.net).



#	County
1	Franklin
2	Taliaferro
3	Warren
4	Treutlen
5	Montgomery
6	Pulaski
7	Quitman
8	Stewart
9	Webster
10	Schley
11	Chattahoochee
12	Troup
13	Lamar
14	Newnan
15	Fayette
16	Clayton
17	Henry
18	Polk

*Bobby Hattaway*



## Upcoming Field Trips

February 20 9 AM—5PM	This is an all-day trip in Thomas and Grady counties sponsored by the Friends of Lost Creek Forest.	<b>Note: Trip participants limited to 10. Advance registration required. Email trip leader Beth Grant at <a href="mailto:bethgrant@bellouth.net">bethgrant@bellouth.net</a> to register.</b>	Beth Grant
Note: early start time	The trip will include visits to original old growth slope and wetlands communities at Lost Creek Forest in the morning; a walk through the original old growth longleaf savanna—the ecosystem that once covered 90 million acres in the southeastern U.S.—at Greenwood Plantation; and then an afternoon visit to the 140-acre conservation area at Wolf Creek Trout Lily Preserve with the largest population known anywhere of dimpled trout lily.	<b>Be familiar with and prepared to follow all Georgia Botanical Society pandemic rules, including social distancing and wearing a mask when close to other people.</b>	Bethgrant @bellsouth.net.
	The hardwood slope forest at Lost Creek Forest features American beech, southern magnolia, spruce pine, white oak, swamp chestnut oak, black oak, pignut and mockernut hickories, sourwood, hop hornbeam, hornbeam, red mulberry, witch hazel, red maple, hawthorn, bumelia ( <i>Sideroxylon</i> ) and horse sugar. Also expect to see hundreds of spotted trillium ( <i>Trillium maculatum</i> ) covering about 10 acres of slope forest. There will also be twayblade orchids, likely in bloom; cranefly and greenfly orchid plants; possibly coralroot orchids and bloodroot emerging; southern grape fern; needle palm; parsley haw; Shumard oak; rattan vine; and more.	Directions: Meet at 9:00 a.m. at the trailhead to Lost Creek Forest on Airport Road in Thomas County. Take Route 122 five miles northeast of Thomasville. Turn left on Airport Road and look for cars about halfway down the slope on the left. Please fuel your cars before the field trip starts so that you don't have to stop at a gas station.	229-227-9844 (h)
		Facilities: None at the sites, but there are restrooms at the airport near the forest.	229-200-2564 (c)
		Lunch: Bring a lunch to eat at a stop at the airport.	
		Difficulty: Moderately easy, but slopes and floodplains can be slippery when wet.	
		Bring: Water, snacks, camera, walking stick, picnic lunch.	

## Society News

### Dennis Horn inducted into TNPS Hall of Fame

Renowned field guide author Dennis Horn has been inducted into the Tennessee Native Plant Society's Hall of Fame and received its Lifetime Conservation Achievement Award.

Horn, who is a member of the Georgia Botanical Society, is lead author of the classic field guide *Wildflowers of Tennessee, the Ohio Valley, and the Southern Appalachians*, a standard found in many botanists' backpacks.

The book—a decade in the making—cemented Horn's reputation as an expert on area flora. He has also served on the Tennessee Rare Plant Scientific Advisory Council, a panel of botanists which meets at least once every three years to consider changes or additions to the state's list of rare plants. With Marjorie Collier, he worked successfully to have Short Springs, a botanically rich area near his home in Tullahoma, Tenn., designated a Tennessee state natural area. In 2003, he was awarded the Governor's Stewardship Award for Natural Heritage Conservation.



Dennis Horn holds the framed certificate recognizing his induction into the Tennessee Native Plant Society's Hall of Fame.

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