



Native Plant News

Newsletter of the North Carolina Native Plant Society

Volume 5, Issue 3

April/May 2007

NCNPS Annual Picnic and Plant Auction

Plants Without Borders

May 4-6, 2007

Museum of York County

4621 Mt. Gallant Blvd., Rock Hill, SC

Our first joint symposium with the South Carolina Native Plant Society is packed with lectures, walks, wine and cheese reception, canoeing, plant sales, and an auction. Members of the Charlotte Chapter have been working hard for the past 6 months or more to be sure that you enjoy every minute of your time at this event. If you haven't already made your reservation, do so now because space is limited. See the January newsletter for the details, or consult a special mailing that you will soon receive. This is a great opportunity to learn about and see the Rocky Shoals Spider Lily.

If you have not received your registration information, visit our website

www.ncwildflower.org

or the SCNPS website for information and forms

www.scnps.org/symposium

Annual Picnic and Plant Auction

Saturday, June 9th, 11:00 – 3:00, Hagan Stone Park

Our annual, easy-going, laid-back, food-filled, plant-intense good time.

You can come early and walk the trails, or bring a comfortable chair and just relax with friends. Bring your favorite picnic fare –enough to share – and some plants to add to the auction.

Directions:

Travel west or east to Greensboro on I-85/40. Take exit 126 to Rt. 421 South (toward Sanford). About 7 miles south on 421, turn right at the light onto Hagan-Stone Park Road. Travel approximately 2 more miles and turn right into the park entrance at 5920 Hagan-Stone Park Road in Pleasant Garden.

For information, call 336-855-8022. On the day of the event, call 336-708-3852.

Bring:

Food

Plants

Society News

A Sad Goodbye....

In September of 2002, the NCNPS lost a long time member with the death of Phil Walker. Then in January, Bruno Santorum, another long-time member, passed away. Each lived life to the fullest; Phil as a farmer; and Bruno, a teacher of agriculture and volunteerism.

Nothing did our hearts good like seeing the two couples who would always show up for a week-end of fun and botanizing across North Carolina. In our hearts, they can be seen even today, seated along trails going up Chimney Rock or Hanging Rock, munching on cheese and crackers, homemade cookies or brownies and drinks from their packs.

Those who knew them are encouraged to drop a note to their widows. Edith Walker may be contacted at the Walker Homestead on Walker Valley Drive. Louise D. Santorum can be reached at 4128 Wilkesboro Highway, Stony Point, NC 28678

Jane Srail

New Board members...

Lynda Waldrep and Mark Rose, both of Greensboro, recently began terms on the NCNPS Board of Directors.



Adder's tongue, *Ophioglossum vulgare*

Chapter News, Northeast Coast

Spring has finally arrived in our part of the world.... It's a very different picture from the one we saw in Nags Head Woods on February 23 during the Northeast Coast chapter's winter botany excursion (our 2nd field trip! -- see the attached photos, and sketch by Kitty Dough).

Naturalist extraordinaire Rhana Paris and NCSU Herbarium curator Alexander Krings led a group of sixteen through some of the incredibly diverse ecosystems of Nags Head Woods on a chilly - although bright and sunny - day. We learned a lot about the remarkable history of this maritime forest, and got up-close with a few of its 300+ plant species. Now we can all identify the eastern hop hornbeam during dormancy... right?

This month, the chapter will conduct our very first native plant rescue operation. We're all concerned about the toll that development is taking on our natural areas. Plant rescues are a form of hands-on conservation that allow us to salvage some of the native populations that are disappearing so fast. The rescue is being sponsored by NE Coast chapter member Claudia Jones, on her wooded property in the Sunnyside neighborhood at the north end of Roanoke Island. We'll be removing plants only from the path of a new road that will be built there soon. The vegetation includes lots of ericaceous shrubs like vaccinium (blueberry or deerberry), Lyonia, and gaylussacia (huckleberry).

Claudia would like to offer 2 potential dates for this operation: Thursday, April 26, or Saturday, April 28. We will finalize the date depending on the response, probably by the end of next week. Count on starting early, and bring whatever digging & clearing implements you may have.

Other upcoming events:

~The Dare Master Gardeners will hold their annual Spring Coastal Garden Festival on Saturday, May 19, at the Baum Center in Kill Devil Hills. Volunteers are needed to set up and staff an educational table for the NC Native Plant Society. The festival runs from 10am to 2pm, and exhibitors will set up between 8am and 9am. Displays and materials are available for the table, but we need people (just 2) in order to commit to a presence for the Society at this event. The theme is "Art in the Garden" this year, and should be quite entertaining.

~The NC Coastal Federation plans to complete a shoreline restoration project on the Chowan River near Edenton on Thursday April 19, and they need volunteers to



help out with the final planting. The crew will meet at 10am at the Eden House boat ramp. Equipment will be provided, but volunteers will need to dress for muddy conditions. Contact Gwen McLaughlin (gwenm@nccoast.org) for further details. Edenton-area chapter members might want to spread the word about this event in the community. Thanks!

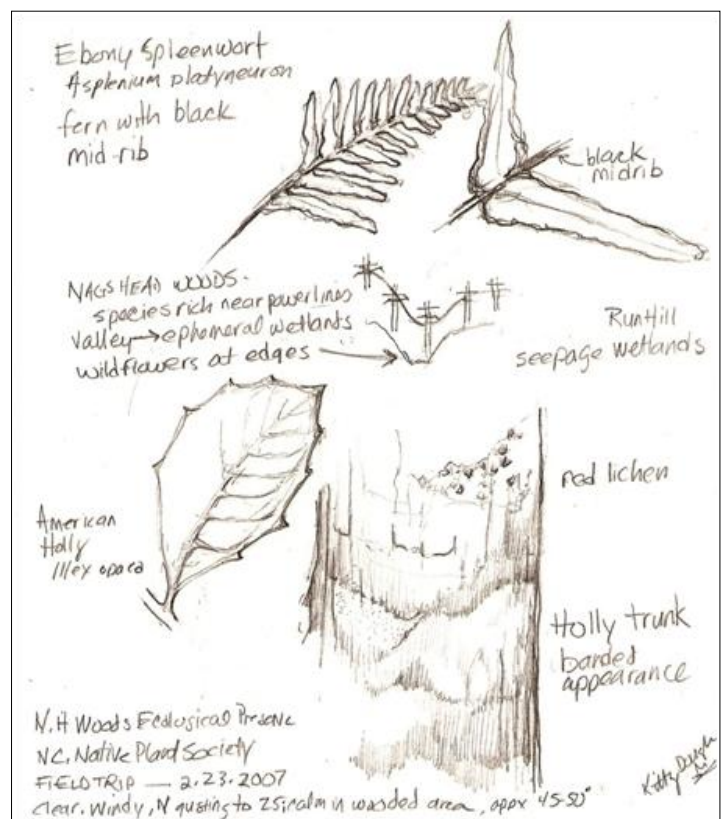
Kathy Mitchell, chapter co-chair

473-3494, ext 264

Susan Ruiz-Evans, chapter co-chair

(252)473-4290

susan_ruiz-evans@ncsu.edu



Chapter News, Triad Chapter

Triad Chapter

Tentative plans for spring and summer follow. Please call (336-855-8022) or email (lisal Gould@gmail.com or kathys@ncwildflower.org) to confirm and get details if you would like to join us for one or all.

Saturday, April 14	EarthDay Event, KCEF Library
Sunday, April 15	Wine & Wildflowers at Emily Allen Preserve, PLC
Saturday, April 21	Open House at Emily Allen Preserve, PLC
Sunday, April 22	Salem Lake Trail, 2:00
Sunday, April 29	Elk Knob State Natural Area, Watauga Co.
May 12 ??	TNC Green Swamp Preserve, Brunswick Co.
May 26-27	Gorges State Park, Transylvania Co., Hickory Nut Gorge, Rutherford Co.
Saturday, June 16	Black Ankle Bog Preserve, Randolph Co., Birkhead Mtns. Wilderness, Randolph
Sunday, June 24	Tater Hill Preserve, Watauga Co.
Sunday, July 1	Salem Lake Trail, Forsyth Co.
Saturday, July 22	Bryan Park powerline area – Mtns. To Sea Trail, Guilford Co.



The Triad Chapter visited the Salem College Herbarium recently, on invitation from member Dr. Jenny Cruse-Sanders, assistant professor of botany. While there, Kristian Jones, junior Biology major (above) demonstrated the art and science of creating herbarium sheets. The Salem Herbarium is one of the oldest in North Carolina and the country, with specimens dating to 1817.



Like the resource it seeks to preserve, wild life conservation must be dynamic, changing as conditions change, seeking always to become more effective.

~Rachel Carson

Chapter News, Margaret Reid (Triangle), and Charlotte

Margaret Reid (Triangle) Chapter

Contact Margaret Partridge at

margaret@ncwildflower.org

- 4/1/07 Catsburg Bluffs
- 4/8/07 Reid Garden Easter Open House
- 4/15/07 TBA
- 5/6/07 Exploring Coastal Plain around Mount Olive with AJ Bullard
- 5/20/07 Tour of the Blomquist Garden with Stefan Bloodworth
- 6/3/07 Picture Creek joint walk with the Butterfly Society

Charlotte Chapter

Still hard at work planning the Plants Without Borders symposium, May 4,5, and 6. Watch your mail for a brochure with details and registration information. You may also refer to the January newsletter, though some of that information has been updated a bit.

Contact Angela Haigler for details about Charlotte Chapter events. angela@ncwildflower.org.

North Carolina Native Plant Society

T-Shirts

100% cotton, pre-shrunk

Sizes: Small, Medium, Large, X Large, XX Large

Colors: Pine green, White, Tan

Azalea pink, yellow, cranberry, sky blue

\$15.00 (+ \$3.00 shipping)

Send your order (make checks to NCNPS):

Brenda Scott, Membership chair
6106 Bent Oak Drive
Durham, NC 27705

Be sure to include color and size preference as well as your mailing address and an email or telephone so we can let you know if your choice is still available!



Rachel Carson: A conservation Legacy

Dan Chambers

May 27, 2007 marks the 100th anniversary of the birth of Rachel Carson, one of the world's foremost leaders in conservation. — — —

As a nature writer, biologist and some say the founder of the modern environmental movement, Rachel Carson has had an impact on our lives. Through her book Silent Spring, she made people think about the chemicals they used in and around their homes and those chemicals' potential hazards to our planet. The following quote from her in 1954 still applies today, "*The more clearly we can focus our attention on the wonders and realities of the universe about us, the less taste we shall have for destruction.*" On May 27, 2007, there will be centennial celebrations of Rachel Carson's birth.

Rachel Louise Carson was born in a "small five room farmhouse in the rural river town of Springdale, Pennsylvania on May 27, 1907."¹ She was the youngest of three, with a sister, Marian and brother, Robert. It is said as a young child she received her love of nature from her mother, Maria McLean Carson, who spent many hours with Rachel while her other children were at school. Her mother was a teacher until she married Rachel's father. Married women were not allowed to teach school in those days.²

Rachel loved to write and was first published at age 10 in the St. Nicholas Magazine for children. She graduated high school in 1925, first in her class.² She continued her love of writing by entering the Pennsylvania College for Women (now Chatham College, Pittsburgh) as an English major. It was not until her junior year, when she took



National wildlife artist Bob Hines (1912 - 1994) and agency writer and editor Rachel Carson (1907 -1964) search out marine specimens in the Florida Keys around 1955. ©USFWS/Rex Gary Schmidt

a required course in biology, that her love of nature re-surfaced. She changed her major to zoology and graduated magna cum laude in 1929.¹

Rachel received her MA from John Hopkins in 1932. She taught zoology at the University of Maryland and continued her studies in the summers at the Marine Biological Laboratory in Woods Hole, Massachusetts at Cape Cod. After her father's sudden death in 1935 and her sister's death in 1936 she took on family financial responsibilities and with the help of her mother raised her sister's two orphaned children.³ She never finished her doctorate.

She became the first women to take and pass the civil service test and

the Bureau of Fisheries (now U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service) hired her as a full-time junior biologist in 1936. She became Editor-in-Chief of all publications for the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service in 1949.⁴ She retired in 1952 to write full time and that summer she bought land and built a cottage on the Sheepscot River near West Southport on the coast of Maine, where she and her mother had visited since 1946.⁴

Rachel Carson wrote four books while she was alive: Under the Sea-Wind (1941); The Sea Around Us (1951); The Edge of the Sea (1955); Silent Spring (1962). A fifth book A Sense of Wonder was published in 1965, posthumously, from a 1950's magazine article titled "Help Your Child to Wonder."¹

It could be said that the most controversial time in her life was when she spoke against the indiscriminate use of herbicides and pesticides by the chemical industries. The public felt safe that the government would not let anything be released into their world which would cause harm. The concerns she raised made people think that maybe there could be a down side to the use of these man-made chemicals, not found in nature, not biodegradable. She introduced the term "ecosystem" to the public⁵ and suggested nature's balance as an alternative to quick fix, short term chemical solutions.



Carson, continued....

Rachel Carson died April 14, 1964 from breast cancer, possibly caused by the very chemicals about which she tried to warn the world. She left her love of writing and nature with us and the warning to be aware of what we do to our planet. As a species, we still do not understand the balance of nature and need to continue to work towards a healthier world.

You will be glad to know that The Rachel Carson Homestead, listed as a National Historic Landmark, has an organic "Sense of Wonder" garden using native plants in a suburban setting, is handicap accessible and open year round. Visit their web site for more details. (<http://www.rachelcarsonhomestead.org/>)

The Rachel Carson Council Resource Center has an excellent web site for multimedia information concerning your gardening practices and the use of chemicals in your environment. (<http://members.aol.com/rccouncil/ourpage/catalog.htm#nature>)

There are many places which honor Rachel Carson in the United States. In North Carolina we have at least two. Since May 2002 there has been a sculpture and educational wildlife garden honoring Rachel Carson at the North Carolina Museum of Natural Sciences in Raleigh.⁶ This quote from Rachel Carson can be found there "I sincerely believe that for the child ... it is not half so important to know as to feel. If facts are the seeds that later produce knowledge and wisdom, then the emotions and the impressions of the senses are the fertile soil in which the seeds must grow."⁷

There is also the beautiful Rachel Carson National Estuarine Research Reserve⁸ near Beaufort, NC, where you can go by boat to explore the wonders of nature and the sea around us.

Dan Chambers is a member of the Triad Chapter of NCNPS. He is also an active member of the T. Gilbert Pearson Chapter of the Audubon Society.

References:

- ¹ Online resource of Rachel Carson at <http://www.rachelcarson.org/>
- ² Online resource of Washington Post article on Rachel Carson
<http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-srv/style/longterm/books/chap1/rachelcarson.htm>
- ³ Online resource from PBS Science Odyssey for People and Discoveries
<http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/aso/databank/entries/btcars.html>
- ⁴ Online resource from Time Magazine's Top 100 People of the Twentieth Century
<http://www.time.com/time/time100/scientist/profile/carson.html>
- ⁵ Online resource from the Ecology Hall of Fame
<http://www.ecotopia.org/ehof/carson/index.html>
- ⁶ Online resource from ABB in the United States
<http://www.abb.us/cawp/seitp202/85256A8C004C110785256BB8007012CB.aspx>
- ⁷ Online resource from the North Carolina Museum of Natural Sciences
<http://naturalsciences.org/education/index.html>
- ⁸ Online resource from the North Carolina National Estuarine Research Reserve
http://www.ncnerr.org/pubsiteinfo/siteinfo/rachelcarson/rachel_carson.html

What can you do in honor of Rachel Carson?

- Go outside and explore the wonders of our natural world at a National Wildlife Refuge, a local park or even your own backyard.
- Volunteer with a local conservation organization to help conserve wildlife habitat.
- Read one of Carson's books and pass the conservation message along to a friend or family member.
- Explore a career in natural resources or wildlife conservation.

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is creating resources and tools to help build on Rachel Carson's legacy and instill a sense of environmental stewardship in a new generation of conservationists.

For more information, please visit <http://www.fws.gov/rachelcarson>

In Stark Contrast.....

Bush Administration Unleashes Staggering Attack on Endangered Species Act

Draft Regulations Would Eviscerate Species Act From Top to Bottom

Center for Biological Diversity Press Release, For Immediate Release, March 27, 2007

WASHINGTON, D.C.- Following the collapse of Richard Pombo's efforts to undermine the Endangered Species Act in 2006, the Bush administration pledged to eviscerate it through administrative rulemaking instead. Public Employees for Environmental Responsibility and the Center for Biological Diversity today released a copy of the administration's draft regulations.

"The draft regulations slash the Endangered Species Act from head to toe," said Kieran Suckling, policy director of the Center for Biological Diversity. "They undermine every aspect of law. Recovery, listing, preventing extinction, critical habitat, federal oversight, habitat conservation plans - all of it is gutted. It is the worst attack on the Endangered Species Act in the past 35 years."

The draft regulations would:

- Remove recovery as a protection standard
- Allow projects to proceed that have been determined to threaten species with extinction
- Allow destruction of all restored habitat within critical habitat areas
- Prevent critical habitat areas protecting species against disturbance, pesticides, exotic species, and disease
- Severely limit the listing of new endangered species
- Allow states to veto endangered species introductions
- Allow states to take over virtually all aspects of the Endangered Species Act

"Kicking a national responsibility like endangered species protection to the states will harm conservation. State employees can face even more political pressure and have less or no whistleblower protection than federal staff, especially in the West," said Daniel R. Patterson, Ecologist and Southwest Director of Public Employees for Environmental Responsibility in Tucson. "Federal wildlife biologists would likely be fired and programs gutted, making it nearly impossible to restore national oversight when states fail to protect endangered species. States are important conservation partners, but should not be in charge of the federal Endangered Species Act."

"If these regulations had been in place 30 years ago, the bald eagle, grizzly bear, and gray wolf would never have been listed as endangered species and the peregrine falcon, black-footed ferret, and California condor would never have been reintroduced to new states," said Suckling. "The Endangered Species Act has put the vast majority of imperiled species on an upward recovery trend. These regulations would reverse the trend, making recovery impossible for hundreds of endangered species."

Contacts: Kieran Suckling, Center for Biological Diversity, (520) 275-5960, Daniel Patterson, Public Employees for Environment Responsibility (520) 906-2159



It is a wholesome and necessary thing for us to turn again to the earth and in the contemplation of her beauties to know of wonder and humility.

~Rachel Carson

More on our environment...

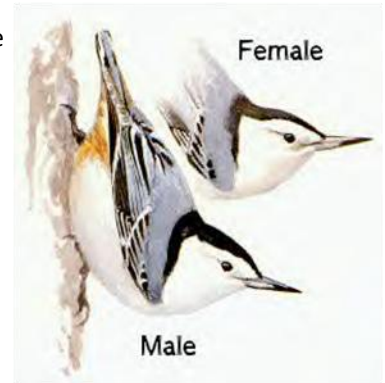
More simple things to make a difference

- ✓ Switch your incandescent bulbs to fluorescent. Dust your light bulbs, paint walls a light color, open your drapes.
- ✓ Turn off lights when you leave a room. Turn off your computer, and your printer, when not using them
- ✓ Use cold water to wash and rinse your clothes. Reduce the amount of detergent you use – your clothes will still get clean. Install and use a clothes line.
- ✓ There's a choice besides "paper or plastic": take your own re-usable grocery bags.
- ✓ Eat locally. Shop your farmers' market for fresh foods that haven't travelled hundreds of miles. Grow your own and share with neighbors.
- ✓ Bake in large batches, then re-heat meals in the microwave.
- ✓ Time for a new computer? Buy a laptop – they are 90% more energy efficient than desktops.
- ✓ Re-think your need for air conditioning. Buy a dehumidifier, open the windows, and run fans until the hottest part of summer. If you run the AC, turn it up a degree or two. Have it serviced regularly to improve efficiency. Sit outside, sip lemonade, and talk to your neighbors. Eat late.

Nuthatches seem to understand chickadee

By RANDOLPH E. SCHMID, AP Science Writer Tue Mar 20, 5:43 PM ET

WASHINGTON - Nuthatches appear to have learned to understand a foreign language — chickadee. It's not unusual for one animal to react to the alarm call of another, but nuthatches seem to go beyond that — interpreting the type of alarm and what sort of predator poses a



threat. When a chickadee sees a predator, it issues warning call — a soft "seet" for a flying hawk, owl or falcon, or a loud "chick-a-dee-dee-dee" for a perched predator. The "chick-a-dee" call can have 10 to 15 "dees" at the end and varies in sound to encode information on the type of predator. It also calls in other small birds to mob the predator, Christopher Templeton of the University of Washington said in a telephone interview.

"In this case the nuthatch is able to discriminate the information in this call," said Templeton, a doctoral candidate.

The findings by Templeton and Erick Green, an associate professor of biological sciences at the University of Montana, are reported in this week's online edition of Proceedings of the [National Academy of Sciences](#).

For the full article, see http://news.yahoo.com/s/ap/20070320/ap_on_sc/bird_alarm;_ylt=An5dclv6EYxkLm2hgddfbbMiANEA

Propagation vs. preservation

You asked what my thoughts were on propagation of rare species and I'm not sure that I ever responded. In a nutshell, there was a time when I thought that propagation and "gardening" of rare plants was a great idea....the solution to conservation, but after working in this field for a few years, now I realize that there is so much more to it than that.

Preserving genetic integrity is such an important part of plant conservation and it has to be addressed carefully. I understand that it only takes a few generations of growing a species in a garden setting for it to lose genes that are important for its survival in the wild. As you can imagine, most of our gardens have good soil conditions and are watered regularly, things that are not guarantees in nature.

And the other big point that we often miss is the protection/preservation of the overall habitat where the rare species occurs. Saving a particular species is like saving one piece of a jigsaw puzzle; it doesn't really mean much out of its context as a puzzle.

We need to save all the pieces.....and keep them in the same box.

Dale Suiter
NCNPS Vice President
Endangered Species Biologist
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
P.O. Box 33726
Raleigh, NC 27636-3726



Photo : Rob Gardner/NC Botanical Garden

Rough-leaf Loosestrife, *Lysimachia asperulaefolia*

"Generally occurs in the ecotones or edges between longleaf pine uplands and pond pine pocosins (areas of dense shrub and vine growth usually on a wet, peaty, poorly drained soil) (Barry 1980), on moist to seasonally saturated sands and on shallow organic soils overlaying sand. Rough-leaved loosestrife has also been found on deep peat in the low shrub community of large Carolina bays (shallow, elliptical, poorly drained depressions of unknown origin) (Matthews et al., 1980).

North Carolina's extant populations are in the following counties: Brunswick (8 populations); Pender (1 population); Bladen (1 population); Carteret (8 populations); Scotland (3 populations); Cumberland (5 populations); Onslow (3 populations); Hoke (5 populations); and Pamlico (1 population)." - U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service

<http://www.ncagr.com/plantind/plant/conserv/Rolestrife.htm>

Carpet burweed invades parks, lawns, and beaches



John D. Byrd, Mississippi State University, www.forestryimages.org

Soliva sessilis Ruiz, carpet burweed, is an introduced weed originating from South America, noted in California in 1836. A low-growing winter annual with small yellow flowers, it has flattened seed structures that terminate in up-turned spine tips that attach to shoes, clothing, and passing animals.

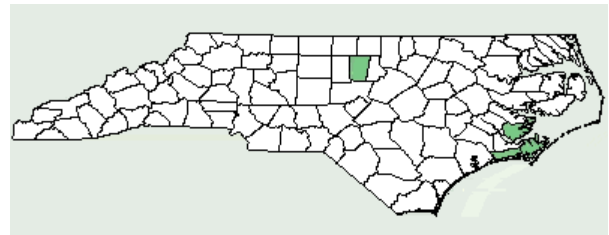
Stems grow only to about two inches in height, and spread quickly to six inches in diameter. Its finely divided leaves are feathery in appearance.

The plant, which is of particular concern to managers of golf courses, athletic fields, and recreational sites because the spines on the seeds can pierce the skin, grow quickly. The plant is also a problem for dogs, in whom the seeds can become imbedded in the paws. The absence of competition, and its ability to thrive on compacted soils, make recreational sites especially vulnerable. The plant is also reported at campgrounds around the country, and has recently been found in British Columbia, where it threatens a number of endangered plant species.

Burweed develops to full maturity early and quickly in the spring, given warm, dry conditions.



Spread of carpet burweed across the U. S.



Counties with reported infestations in N.C.

Recommendations for control:

The Ministry of Agriculture in British Columbia recommends the following actions, which are equally important here.

Learn to **identify** carpet burweed

Take immediate action by pulling, mulching or using herbicides to prevent plants from setting seed.

Stay off infested sites to prevent seed attachment and spread.

Thoroughly **clean** footwear, clothing, equipment, etc. before leaving infested areas.

Do not move infested soil.

Do not Hesitate. Control infested patches immediately.



Photo Credit: Bart and Susan Eisenberg, via [University of California, Berkeley Digital Library Project](http://UniversityofCalifornia.BerkeleyDigitalLibraryProject)

“Lichen Inventory of the North Carolina Piedmont” published

Congratulations Gary!

Gary B. Perlmutter received a grant from the NCNPS (Shinn Grant) to have his article on the lichens of piedmont North Carolina published in *Castanea*, the journal of the Southern Appalachian Botanical Society. The journal has now been published.

[Want to learn more about lichens?](#)

Gary Perlmutter recommends the following website:

<http://www.lichen.com/>



Lobaria linata

Foliose lichens are somewhat leaf-like, composed of **lobes**. They are relatively loosely attached to their substrates, usually by means of **rhizines** (see below). Their lobes have upper and lower sides and usually grow more-or-less parallel to the substrate. **Umbilicate** lichens are attached to their substrate only at a central point.



Ramalina stenospora, southern strap lichen



A sampling of lichen-dyed yarns by textile artists Glenna Dean and Karen Casselman. Some dyes are extracted by boiling the lichens in water; others by fermenting the lichens in ammonia.

“Most lichens grow very, very slowly, often less than a millimeter per year, and some lichens are thought to be among the oldest living things on Earth.”
~www.lichen.com

More From Dale Suiter...

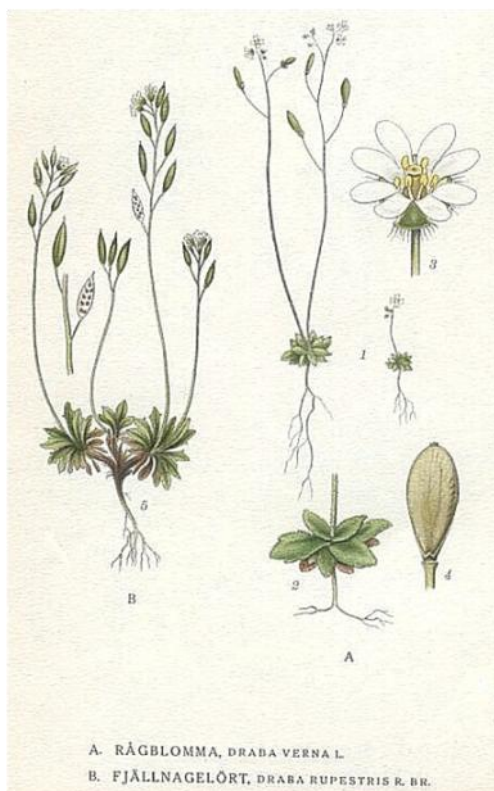
Dale sends along the following note from the Oregon Native Plant Society:

Happy spring! *Draba verna* is in bloom -- and going into fruit!

"Within a few weeks now *Draba*, the smallest flower that blows, will sprinkle every sandy place with small blooms. He who hopes for spring with upturned eye never sees so small a thing as *Draba*. He who despairs of spring with downcast eye steps on it, unknowing. He who searches for spring with his knees in the mud finds it, in abundance.

Draba asks, and gets, but scant allowance of warmth and comfort; it subsists on the leavings of unwanted time and space. Botany books give it two or three lines, but never a plate or portrait. Sand too poor and sun too weak for bigger, better blooms are good enough for *Draba*. After all it is no spring flower, but only a postscript to a hope. *Draba* plucks no heartstrings. Its perfume, if there is any, is lost in the gusty winds. Its color is plain white. Its leaves wear a sensible woolly coat. Nothing eats it; it is too small. No poets sing of it. Some botanist once gave it a Latin name, and then forgot it. Altogether it is of no importance - just a small creature that does a small job quickly and well."

- Aldo Leopold,
A Sand County
Almanac



Cullowhee News....

Your dues, t-shirt purchases, and the board's efficient management of the financial affairs of the Society will allow us to again award two scholarships for students to attend the Cullowhee Native Plant Conference.

July 18—21, 2007

"The purpose of the Cullowhee Conference is to increase interest in and knowledge of propagating and preserving native southeastern plant species in the landscape. Past participants of the conference have included landscape architects, commercial nursery operators, garden club members, botanists, and horticulturists from state highway departments, universities, native plant societies, botanical gardens, and arboretums. Both professionals and laypersons will gain valuable knowledge from the informative fieldtrips, lectures and workshops.

The program schedule allows for informal sessions where participants can exchange ideas. We encourage you to make good use of this opportunity. Information and materials can be displayed and exchanged in each residence hall lobby. Please bring materials you wish to share.

The conference is held at Western Carolina University in Cullowhee, North Carolina. Cullowhee is located between the Great Smoky and Blue Ridge mountains, approximately fifty miles west of Asheville. Close to both the Blue Ridge Parkway and the Great Smoky Mountains National Park, Cullowhee is in an ideal location for anyone with an interest in nature."

Watch the website for registration information, usually available about the first of May.

<http://nativeplants.wcu.edu/>

The Native Plant Information Place

If you:

- Know a good place to see wildflowers or enjoy a peaceful afternoon botanizing,
- Have a question about gardening with native plants
- Want to alert NCNPS members about an environmental issue
- Would like to take part in a statewide native plant information exchange

And you are a member of NCNPS, you are eligible to join the NCNPS members-only website:

www.groups.yahoo.com/group/NCNPS

EASY TO JOIN
EASY TO USE

SIGN UP NOW TO ENJOY THIS NEW BENEFIT

Go to the link above and follow the instructions. If you need assistance, contact:

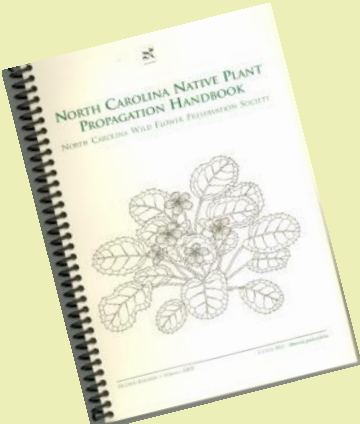
kathys@ncwildflower.org

North Carolina Native Plant Propagation Handbook

Available to NCWFPS members for \$13.00 each (\$18.00 by mail)*

Regular retail price: \$15.00
(\$20.00 by mail)*

Wholesale price: \$10.00 (minimum purchase: 5 copies)



Send your orders to:
Marlene Kinney
4900 Richland Drive
Raleigh, NC 27612-3522

*Includes North Carolina taxes.

Invitation to Pulse 2007: Carolina Vegetation Survey

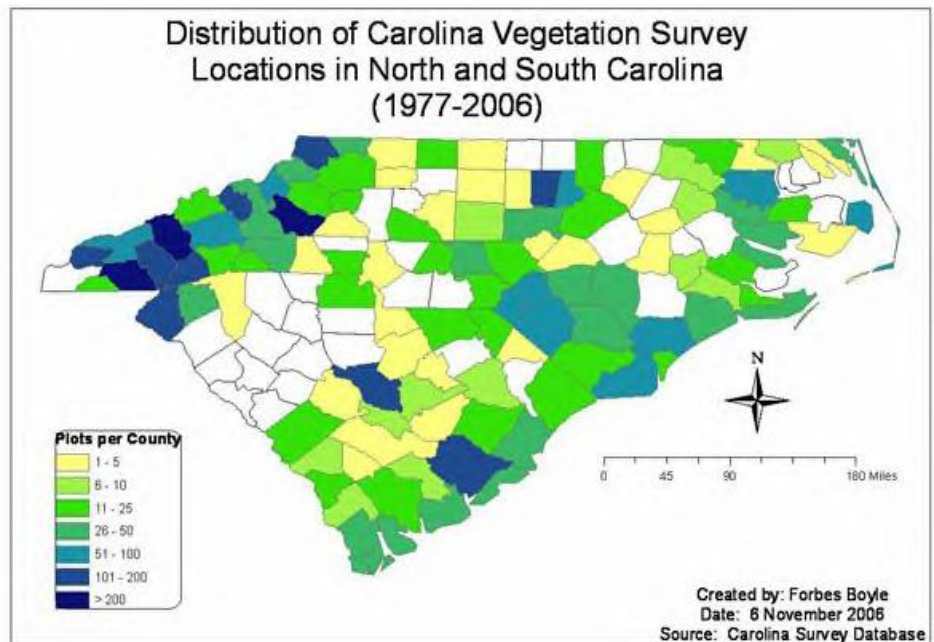
The Carolina Vegetation Survey cordially invites you to attend PULSE-2007, the 20th Annual Carolina Vegetation Survey Field Foray. To our many friends from past pulse events, we extend our thanks for your support and invite you to work with us again. To those who have not attended a pulse, we hope you'll consider joining us for the first time this year.

For those of you not familiar with the pulse events, each year the Carolina Vegetation Survey (CVS) sponsors one or two group efforts to study intensively the vegetation of some natural region within North or South Carolina. All persons interested in vegetation and/or field botany are invited to participate for as many days as is convenient. Any level of experience is appropriate; the only requirement is that you bring your enthusiasm for field work.

The annual "pulses" of the CVS have become established as special events for those interested in the natural history of the Carolinas. We sample a wide variety of natural communities in areas well known for their biological diversity. Many of these areas are not readily accessible without special arrangements with land-owners/managers. This is an ideal way to see new and exciting areas, meet others interested in botany and ecology, and to share knowledge and experience.

The Carolina Vegetation Survey is planning two pulse events for summer 2007. The first will be during the period May 18-25 (the first and last field days will be Fridays) and will be based near the Sandhills Gamelands at Camp Millstone. The second pulse will be in the Croatan National Forest and the lowlands of eastern Carteret County during the period July 14-21. We will announce the base camp location at a later date. As always, we invite any and all of you who wish to learn more about plants or vegetation to join us for any period to participate in the data collection.

Now something new! We have recently made maps available on the web for those of you who would like to see or reminisce about the specific locations we visited during the 2005 and 2006 pulse events. In addition, for each plot we provide links to the related communities in the US National Vegetation Classification. Visit the pulse webpage at <http://cvs.bio.unc.edu/pulses.htm> for the specific links.



We expect to distribute more details about the pulses in April. This message is only to let you know a bit in advance so that you can save the dates. We would be delighted to have your participation and hope to see you. For more information about the Carolina Vegetation survey, please see: <http://cvs.bio.unc.edu/>

Please contact one of us if you have any questions.

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North Carolina Native Plant Society

Membership Application

Dues are payable now!

Name: _____

Address: _____

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State: _____ Zip: _____

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Send completed form and check to:

NCNPS

Hugh Partridge, Treasurer

736 Linda Court

Cary, NC 27513

- I do **not** want my contact information printed in the membership directory.
- I am **willing to receive the newsletter via email to conserve resources.**
- I am interested in NCNPS Native Plant Habitat Certification Program.

(Recognizing your use of native plants in your landscape)

Memberships/Gifts: _____

- Limited income: \$15 per year
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Join Local Chapter

- Charlotte
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Indicate activities of interest

- Volunteer
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- Help with newsletter/publications
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- Scholarships/Grants
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Contribute! Deadline for next issue: June 15, 2007

Articles, Photographs, Letters to the Editor, Suggestions, Interesting places to see native plants

Contact the editor:

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