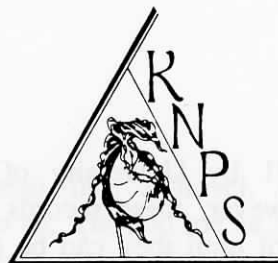


Kentucky Native Plant Society *NEWSLETTER*



Volume 6. Number 4. November 1991.

Special Reminder of Dues

Please remember to send in your 1992 dues promptly. Our funds have reached an uncomfortably low level due to the extra expenses involved in the Spring Wildflower Weekend and the Fall Symposium. Check your mailing label for your current status.

Winter 1992 Activities

4 January (Saturday), 10 AM to 4 PM, University of Kentucky Herbarium Workshop, Funkhouser Building Room 213, off Rose Street, Lexington. Be sure to call Julian Campbell at 606/259-9655 (w) or 271-4392 (h) if you want to attend. Herbaria (collections of dried plant specimens) are the essential basis of taxonomic botany. All members interested in scientific identification of species are invited to attend this informal event. There will be two major activities: (1) Julian Campbell, Willem Meijer and Ralph Thompson will demonstrate how to make dried, pressed specimens, and we will solicit volunteers for a "glue-in", i.e., using Elmer's Glue to stick specimens onto herbarium paper for permanent reference; (2) we will be available for any questions about how to identify plants, including what books to use and how to use a herbarium--please bring any specimens, photographs, descriptions or observations that you are curious about.

Amateurs have played an important role in the development of taxonomic botany in North America. We want to encourage those members with a strong interest to get more involved in the current renaissance of Kentucky botany, and to make specimens for themselves and for public institutions. Members who really want to pull up their sleeves will find more than enough "mounting" (glueing) to do as we sweep away the backlog of specimens at U.K. Even if you can come only for an hour or two, your interest and help will be much appreciated. If we get sufficient interest, we will plan similar meetings at other herbaria around the state.

In particular, we want to explore the potential to work as a volunteer group to safeguard the botanical work of Elwood J. Carr at Pine Mountain Settlement School. This famous, self-taught naturalist, now retired in Lexington, has inspired many people during his career at Buckley Hills Wildlife Sanctuary (where he showed me my first ginseng plant in 1971!), Pine Mountain State Park and the Settlement School. All his specimens, writings and photographs have been stored at the school, which has not yet had the resources to make all this material available for proper study. Mary Wharton and Roger Barbour have recently referred to these specimens at Pine Mountain Settlement School in their new book ("Bluegrass: Land and Life", published in

1991 by University of Kentucky Press.) However, these records have no scientific merit until they can be checked. With the guidance of Ralph Thompson, who teaches at Berea College, and who has already worked with the Settlement School, we will propose that a team of trained volunteers upgrade the botanical facility in the school to the point where more advanced education and research can be based there.

Please let me have your name and phone number if you would be willing to help with such projects.

18 January (Saturday), 10 AM to 4 PM, Roadside Survey Workshop, Funkhouser Building Room 213, off Rose Street, Lexington. Be sure to call Julian Campbell at 606/259-9655 (w) or 271-4392 (h) if you want to attend, and to plan assignment of tasks. For a year now we have been accumulating information on the most interesting botanical roadsides in the state, and we will continue to develop a database over the years. Members with a special interest in contributing to this survey and working for conservation of the most deserving sites are invited to this workshop. Tasks that we will try to accomplish are as follows:

- (1) Bring any new data on special sites. Remember, we are trying to select roadsides with one or more of the following features: (a) sites with rare species; (b) sites with remnants of rare vegetation types; and (c) sites with particularly attractive wildflower displays.
- (2) Sort data sheets for each site by county, alphabetically.
- (3) Map each site on a set of county maps (will be provided).
- (4) Discuss priority sites (over lunch).
- (5) Type up data sheets for priority sites (6)

Draft letters to state government (Dept. of Transportation), to county governments (form letters), and to owners of property along roadside of interest. We will ask managers of the roadsides to refrain from using herbicide, and to mow no more than once a year in the winter.

(7) Perhaps even submit our first package of information to the Dept. of Transportation, and some individual letters?

(8) If time and weather permits, we will check on some of the "cane" (North American bamboo) patches that are a significant feature of Bluegrass roadsides, and which need protection.

Presidential Note

I have been somewhat neglectful of presidential duties over the past few months. But now, in the winter, is the time to catch up. I just want to urge members to get involved in some the various projects and activities that we are offering. If you want to invite members to a field trip or to advertise some special activity in a future newsletter, please don't hesitate to contact appropriate board members or officers. These are: Wilson Francis or Danny Barrett (regular field trips, caps, T-shirts, awards), Ed Hartowitz or Sherri Evans (salvage of plants from threatened areas), Charlie Chandler (seed collection), myself (search for rare species and special habitats), Ron Jones or Willem Meijer (educational projects), or Clara Wieland (budget and fund-raising plans). This accounts for all except Tom Bloom, who has enough Treasurer duties for the moment! We are currently submitting the final application to IRS for tax exempt status.

Howard Raymond Athey 1914-1991

Marc Evans, Frankfort

On July 5, 1991 Kentucky lost Raymond Athey, a remarkable man who was recognized as the expert on the botany of western Kentucky. Much more than a expert botanist, Raymond was also a very successful, self-made businessman, as well as a husband and father.

Raymond was a self-taught botanist whose interest and contribution to our knowledge of Kentucky botany spans many decades. He freely gave of his accumulated knowledge to anyone who asked and he worked with many different government agencies, universities and individuals. He received an honorary doctorate degree from the University of Tennessee and was recognized by many organizations for his botanical contributions. The Kentucky State Nature Preserves Commission recently honored him by naming an outstanding natural area he discovered the Raymond Athey Barrens State Nature Preserve. He established two funds for botanical research with the Kentucky Academy of Science and contributed money for other botanical and conservation purposes.

Calling Raymond self-taught is an understatement. Many years ago he told me, after much prodding, that he was somewhat embarrassed about his beginnings in botany. Finally though he told me that as a youngster, although interested in botany, he did not know where to start learning about plants. Someone who knew about his interest gave him a copy of Gray's Manual of Botany, but with no directions! He told me he thought it was a book you were

supposed to read like a novel, and he proceeded to do so. He told me he read the book from cover to cover. (For those of you that don't know, Grays Manual is a technical botanical manual filled with dichotomous keys for identifying plants and thousands of technical descriptions of plants; hardly a book you read from cover to cover!) Needless to say he was a very frustrated young man and it took "a very long time to figure out how to use the book".



The first time I had the pleasure of meeting Raymond Athey, in 1977, I was an undergraduate student in botany at Southern Illinois University at Carbondale. Dr. Robert Mohlenbrock, professor of botany and then chairman of the Botany department, introduced me to Raymond as the man who knew more about the plants and natural history of western Kentucky than anyone else in the world. I remember that day well because I was so impressed and thrilled to have finally met the man Dr. Mohlenbrock so often spoke about in glowing terms. Raymond took me and several other botany students out to lunch and told us amazing stories about botanizing in western Kentucky and elsewhere in the world. It was then that I first heard him use the expression that I was to become so familiar with in the years

to come. He spoke about "carrying" Dr. Mohlenbrock to see some rare plants and "carrying" others to see this or that. At first I envisioned Raymond, with Dr. Mohlenbrock upon his back, trudging through some cypress swamp or up some cliff to look at plants! Of course later I too got the privilege of being "carried" many times by Raymond to see various things around Kentucky.

I will miss Raymond very much. Besides being a great botanist who taught me a lot about Kentucky, he was also a kind and humble man with a dry humor that was always willing to help people in any way that he could. July 5th was indeed a sad day for me and all others who were touched by his kindness and generosity.

Restore the Natural Bluegrass Landscape (with Native Plants)!

By Julian Campbell, Lexington

Continued from previous issue.

WILD FLOWERS AND GRASSES FOR FOREST ON POORER SOILS (especially Eden Shale)

Anemonella thalictroides (rue anemone). Moist to moderately dry slopes.

Aster macrophyllus, A. divaricatus, A. phlogifolius (asters). Moist to (in latter species) moderately dry slopes. A. macrophyllus makes a spreading broad-leaved ground-cover. The rare A. phlogifolius has particularly showy violet-purple flowers.

Brachyelytrum erectum ("little-glume" wood-grass). Moderately dry.

Cimicifuga racemosa (black cohosh). Moist slopes. Uncommon or rare.

Collinsonia canadensis (horse-balm). Moist slopes.

Cypripedium pubescens (yellow lady's slipper orchid). Moist to moderately dry slopes, especially near trails or other bared ground. Very rare.

Galearis spectabilis (showy orchid). Moist slopes; reported by C.S. Short (1828) to have been frequent in the Lexington area, but now unknown.

Geranium maculatum (wood geranium). Moderately dry slopes.

Goodyera pubescens (rattlesnake plantain). Moderately dry slopes. Rare.

Helianthus decapetalus, H. microcephalus (sunflowers). Moist to (in latter species) moderately dry slopes.

Hydrastis canadensis (goldenseal). Moist to moderately dry slopes. Much reduced due to traditional medicinal uses.

Iris cristata (dwarf crested iris). Moist terraces, only along rivers? Rare.

Meehania cordata (wild catnip). Moist terraces, found only in Jessamine Gorge.

Panax quinquefolius (ginseng). Moist slopes and terraces. Much reduced for traditional stimulant uses. Consult University of Kentucky Agronomy Department for advise.

Phlox divaricata (common blue phlox). Moist slopes and terraces.

Podophyllum peltatum (mayapple). Moist slopes and deeper soil. The fruit is large and edible.

Silene virginica (fire-pink). Moderately dry slopes.

Solidago caesia (blue-stemmed goldenrod). Moist to moderately dry slopes.

Tipularia discolor (crane-fly orchid). Moist to moderately dry slopes. Uncommon.

Tradescantia virginiana (narrow-leaved spiderwort). Moderately dry slopes.

Uvularia perfoliata (small bell-wort). Moist to moderately dry slopes.

Veratrum woodii (purple hellebore). Moist slopes. Rare.

WILD FLOWERS AND GRASSES FOR OPENINGS ON RICHER SOILS

Arundinaria gigantea ("cane"--the only North American bamboo). Moist to damp or moderately dry, deep soil. Formerly abundant in the Bluegrass, except to the north and west. Very slow to recolonize.

Aster novae-angliae (New England/broad clasping-leaved aster). Moist to moderately dry soil. Spectacular purple flowers.

Blephilia ciliata (blue downy wood-mint). Moderately dry soil.

Brickellia eupatorioides (alternate-leaved boneset). Moderately dry soil.

Cassia marilandica (common senna). Moist or dry soil.

Chasmanthium latifolium (spangle grass). Moist or dry soil.

Heliopsis occidentalis (ox-eye sunflower). Moist soil.

Lilium michiganense (mid-western wood-lily). Moist soil. Rare.

Malvastrum hispidum (= Sphaeralcea angusta) (yellow globe-mallow). Moderately dry soil. Rare.

Monarda fistulosa (field bergamot, bee-balm). Moist or dry soil.

Panicum clandestinum ("field broad-leaved summer-panic"). Moist soil.

Penstemon calycosus, P. digitalis (beard-tongue). Moist or (in latter species) damp soil. P. digitalis is particularly tall, with handsome white flowers, but uncommon.

Rudbeckia hirta, R. triloba (yellow coneflowers). Moist or dry soil. Common, but showy and easily spread by seed.

Ruellia strepens (large ruellia). Moist or damp soil.

Urtica dioica (northern nettle). Moist to damp soil. Dangerous when alive, but edible when cooked. Restricted to areas near the Ohio River, but perhaps more widespread when used for weaving cloth by pioneers.

WILD FLOWERS AND GRASSES FOR POORER MEADOWS AND WOODLAND EDGES

Asclepias tuberosa (butterfly weed, orange milkweed), A. viridis (green milkweed). Moderately dry soil.

Echinacea purpurea (rough broad-leaved purple coneflower). Moderately dry soil. Rare.

Gentiana alba (white gentian). Dry soil. Rare.

Helianthus grosseserratus, H. hirsutus, H. mollis (sunflowers). Generally on dry soil. Uncommon or rare.

Hypoxis hirsuta (yellow-eyed grass). Dry soil. Uncommon.

Lespedeza intermedia, L. procumbens (bush-clovers). Dry soil. Uncommon.

Liatris squarrosa (squarrose blazing-star). Dry soil. Rare.

Lithospermum canescens (hoary puckoon). Dry soil. Rare.

Onosmodium hispidissimum (hispid marble-seed). Dry soil. Rare.

Phaseolus polystachios (wild kidney-bean). Moist soil. Rare.

Ratibida pinnata (pinnate coneflower). Moderately dry soil.

Sabatia angularis (rose-pink). Moist or seasonally dry soil. Uncommon or rare?

Spiranthes magnicamporum (prairie ladies' tresses orchid). Dry soil. Very rare.

Veronicastrum virginicum (culver's root). Moderately dry soil, especially at edges. Uncommon.

WILD FLOWERS AND GRASSES FOR WETTER OPENINGS AND WOODLANDS

Apios americana (wild potato-bean). Preferring acid soils? Uncommon.

Asclepias incarnata (swamp milkweed). Sunny ground.

Baptisia australis var. australis (blue false indigo). Riverbanks. Rare.

Cassia hebecarpa (bottomland senna). Open ground. Rare?

Chelone glabra (turtlehead). Swampy woods and edges.

Gentiana saponaria (soapwort gentian). Swampy woods and edges. Rare.

Helianthus tuberosus ("Jerusalem artichoke", a sunflower). Bottomland meadows.

Iodanthus pinnatifidus (purple rocket). Streamside woods.

Iris virginica var. shrevei (blue flag). Swampy openings.

Lobelia cardinalis (cardinal flower). Damp (acid?) woods and edges.

Lobelia siphilitica (giant blue lobelia). Damp rich woodland edges.

Lysimachia ciliata, L. hybrida (loosestrifes). Sandy alluvial (former species) or swampy (latter species) woods. Rare.

Mimulus alatus, M. ringens (monkey-flowers). Streamside thickets and edges (the latter restricted to more acid soils?).

Platanthera peramoena (purple fringed orchid). Swampy acid woods and edges. Rare.

Phlox paniculata (broad-leaved phlox).
Streamside woods and edges.

Rudbeckia laciniata (lacinate coneflower).
Streamside woods.

Scutellaria lateriflora (mad-dog skullcap).
Streamside woods and edges.

Senecio aureus (golden ragwood). Damp or
wet woods.

Silphium perfoliatum (connate rosinweed).
Streamside edges and meadows.

Stenanthium gramineum (featherbells).
Swampy edges. Extinct in region?

Valerianella spp. (corn salads). Locally
abundant annuals in damp or spring-seeping
woods and fields. Perhaps suitable for rapid
establishment of wildflowers.

Zizia aurea (golden alexanders). Streamside
thickets and edges. Uncommon except along
some larger streams.

WILD FLOWERS FOR LIMESTONE OUTCROPS

Manfreda (=Agave) virginica (aloe). Very
dry ledges and flat outcrops.

Aquilegia canadensis (columbine).
Moderately dry cliff-ledges in partial shade.

Aster oblongifolius (narrow clasping-leaved
aster). Very dry cliff-ledges.

Cerastium arvense (large mouse-eared
chickweed). Moderately dry, rocky woods.

Clematis viorna (leather-flower). Dry rocky
woods and cliff-tops.

Cystopteris bulbifera (bulblet fern). Moist or
damp, dripping, shady cliff-bases.

Dodecatheon meadia (shooting star). Dry
rocky woods and cliff-ledges.

Draba ramossissima (branched rock-cress).
Dry crevices in cliffs, with partial shade.

Heucera villosa var. macrorhiza (large hairy
alum-root). Moderately dry crevices on
cliffs with partial shade.

Hypericum dolabriforme, H. sphaerocarpon
(subshrubby St. John's worts). Cliff-ledges
and (in latter species) rocky streambanks.

Phlox bifida (cleft phlox). Very dry cliff-
ledges.

Penstemon hirsutus (cliff-top beard-tongue).
Cliff-ledges.

Sedum ternatum (white stonecrop), S.
pulchellum (pink stonecrop). Relatively
moist and shady (former) or dry and open
(latter) outcrops.

Silene caroliniana var. wherryi (pink
catchfly). Moderately dry, rocky woods.

Solidago sphacelata (short-pappus
goldenrod). Dry rocky woods and ledges).

Viola walteri (Walter's blue stemmed-violet).
Dry rocky woods and ledges. Very rare.

AQUATIC PLANTS

Several of the following species have been
largely eradicated by changes in water
quality and impoundment. They might be
considered, however, for ponds and artificial
running water-systems in botanical gardens.

Elodea canadensis (water-weed). Formerly in the Kentucky River.

Heteranthera limosa, H. reniformis (mud-plantains). Formerly in natural ponds.

Hibiscus moscheutos (rose-mallow). Not uncommon at pond margins.

Ludwigia palustris (water-purslane). In ponds. The exotic L. peploides, however, is becoming more common.

Nuphar lutea (yellow pond-lily). Not uncommon in ponds.

Potamogeton foliosus, P. nodosus (pondweeds). Occasionally in ponds, rivers.

Ranunculus longirostris (white water-crowfoot). In swampy streams. Rare.

Sagittaria graminea (narrow-leaved swamp-potato). In ponds. Rare.
Other species of Sagittaria usually invade ponds quickly.

Vallisneria americana (eel-grass). Formerly in Kentucky River; still in Ohio River.

How Diverse are Kentucky's Forests?

A comparison between Kentucky's forests and the forests of Central Europe

Sigrid Liede, a visitor from the Black Forest

Walking the first time through a Kentucky forest, I was stunned by the many species of trees I had never seen before in my life. In most cases I could identify the genus simply comparing the trees with those familiar from my native German Blackforest. But in many

instances I had to admit that I had never seen any tree like this before. With the herbs on the forest floor, I was not much better off; a few I recognized by linking them to their European counterparts and I remembered to have seen some in European gardens, but the majority I had to identify from scratch and store away in my botanical memory as unique for the eastern North American forest flora.

My scientific curiosity thus aroused, I did a little bit of counting, with some amazing results: In Kentucky, there are about 180 species in about 80 genera and 40 families of trees and shrubs of over 1 m height (Meijer 1972); in Central Europe, only about 70 species in about 35 genera and 20 families. These figures show that not only the number of species, genera and families found in Kentucky is much higher than in Central Europe, but also the average number of species per genus. This is largely due to some very species-rich genera, such as the oaks (16 sp. in KY, 3 in Central Europe), and the maples (8 sp. in KY, 4 in Central Europe). The number of Gymnosperms is small and about the same in both areas (less than 10 species). But while gymnosperms are dominant in some Central European forests, they play only a minor role in Kentucky.

With the herbaceous species, similar observations hold true. The Polemoniaceae (Phlox family) are listed in Wharton and Barbour with 12 species, 11 of them belonging to Phlox. In Central Europe, the family is represented with a single species only and no Phlox at all. Of the genus Aster, Kentucky is home to 21 species, Central Europe to 4. Finally, of Solidago (goldenrods), 19 species are listed for Kentucky, only 2 for Central Europe, with a

third species, S. canadense imported from North America and being a welcome late summer splash of color along roads and railroad tracks.

We know that the discrepancy between the species diversity of North America and Central Europe can largely be attributed to the Ice Ages. The European flora found itself trapped between Ice Shields advancing from the North and coming down from the Alps, and many species that were adapted to warmer climates died out. The American flora, however, only had to deal with Ice Shields advancing from the north; no mountains were impeding a retreat to more gentle southern climates. With global warming plants could again expand their ranges further north.

In addition, Central Europe is situated much further north than Kentucky; the latitude of the Canadian border cuts through southern Germany! Long periods of freezing are frequent in winter, and late frosts can still occur as late as May. As a consequence, the vegetation period is much shorter; trees leaf out not before the middle of May. For many Kentucky species, these conditions would not at all be inviting. Some, such as the flowering dogwood or the black-eyed susans are fairly tolerant against Central European climate and adorn numerous gardens; others, such as the tulip tree, are cherished rarities in some southern Botanical Gardens.

No doubt, in Kentucky's forests there is a lot to be discovered, much more than the average Central European forest. How come, then, that every public forest in Central Europe is crisscrossed with well-marked hiking trails, crawling with walkers every weekend, while the few trails through Kentuckian forests are almost always

deserted? Or is it simply the old phenomenon that the familiar is not appreciated??

Aquatic Plants of a Wetland Site in McCreary County, KY, with a second report of Poison Sumac for the state.

Doug Stephens, Whitley City, and Ron Jones, Richmond

This project was done as part of the requirements for a class in Aquatic Plants at Eastern Kentucky University. The site selected for this study consists of two ponds and the adjacent wetland area in the property of R.L. Hayes, 0.7 kilometers ENE of the junction of US 27 and KY 92, near Pine Knot, McCreary County, Kentucky. The wetland originates at a spring, flows into the upper pond, exits through a spillway, and then flows into the lower pond a short distance below the upper. The spring has been framed up with concrete blocks and was the source of water for Mr. Hayes' family and other nearby households from the time it was built in 1938 until sometime in the 1960's. Prior to the impoundment of the two ponds, the area was forested. The upper pond was built in 1953 while the lower, larger pond was constructed three years later in 1956. The area lies at an elevation of 1360 feet.

The following zones (with some typical species) were recognized at the site:

Aquatic Bed (plants growing in the water, either rooted and submerged plants or rooted/floating-leaved plants): Brasenia schreberi (watershield), and Najas guadalupensis (southern naiad).

Emergent Wetland (areas along the edges of the ponds and other places dominated by rooted herbaceous perennials): Carex crinita (fringed sedge), Juncus acuminatus (taper-tip rush), J. effusus (soft rush), Eleocharis ovata (ovate spikerush), E. quadrangulata (square-stem spikerush), Sagittaria latifolia (broad-leaf arrow-head), Platanthera clavellata (green rein orchid), and P. cristata (yellow-crested orchid), Rhynchospora glomerata (clustered beakrush), and Scirpus polyphyllus (leafy bulrush).

Forested Wetland (the wet woodlands adjacent to the ponds, dominated by woody plants): Acer rubrum (red maple), Alnus serrulata (brook-side alder), Aronia arbutifolia (red chokeberry), Ilex opaca (American holly), I. verticillata (winterberry holly), Liriodendron tulipifera (tulip tree), Toxicodendron vernix (poison sumac); important herbs in this community included-- Osmunda cinnamomea (cinnamon fern), O. regalis (royal fern), Oxypolis rigidior (stiff cowbane), Thelypteris novaboracensis (New York fern), and Leersia oryzoides (rice cutgrass), and yellow-crested orchid.

A total of 52 species were collected at the site on 12 July 1991, with 41 of these associated with the Forested Wetland. The species assemblage is representative for the area with the exception of a few rare or uncommon species such as poison sumac and yellow-crested orchid. The site appears to have a mixture of both northern and southern species, making it characteristic of the mixed mesophytic region.

Poison sumac is the most interesting find for the study area, as it is only the second Kentucky record for this species (see KNPS 6(1):3-4 for an account of the Carter County discovery). It is abundant at the site but

only two individuals were observed to be mature and producing fruit. The remainder were immature. Mr. Hayes, a retired science teacher, stated "it has been in the area since I was a young man." He also indicated that poison sumac was abundant in the adjacent hollow and occurred at a pond there too.

Yellow-crested orchid was first found at the study site by the first author and John MacGregor in 1980. This McCreary County record is one of the northernmost records for this southern species. The population of this species at this site appears to be in the same condition as it was in 1980, with roughly the same number of individuals observed.

The site is situated in a depression and is bounded by upland species at both sides along its length. The pond has filled in some since it was built (Mr. Hayes, personal communication), and is proceeding with succession from its current stage. It likely will return to its pre-impoundment condition (forested wetland) unless the activities of man alter the successional progression at some time in the future.

News and Announcements

KNPS Native Plant Seed Exchange

Many thanks to members Roberta Grady, Dona Coates, and Jim Conrad for collecting and sending seeds to share with other KNPS members. Members may request seeds of three species and three substitute species from the following list. If supplies hold out we'll send seeds of substitutes, too.

Aquilegia canadensis (Columbine)

Asclepias incarnata (Swamp Milkweed)

Aster novae-angliae (New England Aster)

Cassia marilandica (Wild Senna)

Cimicifuga racemosa (Black Snakeroot)

Echinacea pallida (Pale Purple Coneflower)
Hedeoma pulegioides (American Pennyroyal)
Hydrophyllum canadense (Broadleaf Waterleaf)
Lindera benzoin (Spicebush)
Lobelia siphilitica (Great Blue Lobelia)
Lobelia spicata (Spiked Lobelia)
Opuntia humifusa (Prickly Pear)
Osmorhiza longistylis (Sweet Cicely)
Rudbeckia hirta (Black-eyed Susan)
Sisyrinchium angustifolium (Blue-Eyed Grass)

If you'd like seeds from this list, send your wishes along with a 29-cent stamp and your address to

KNPS Native Plant Seed Swap
 c/o Charles Chandler
 924 Maywick Drive
 Lexington, KY 40504.

KNPS member Greta Fields also reports that she has seeds of white, lilac, scarlet, and magenta Monarda, white Moth Mullein, Hibiscus, and Cardinal Flower. If you'd like any of these seeds, send your request, address, and stamp directly to her:

Greta Fields, Box 217, Jenkins, KY 41537.
 If you have other native plant seeds that you'd like to share with fellow members, send a list and your address, or send the seeds to the Lexington address above for us to distribute.

Report on the Fall Symposium

There was a very good turn-out for the Fall Symposium, with 54 people attending. This was the largest gathering for a Fall Meeting since the very first KNPS organizational meeting in 1986. About 35 people showed up for the Friday evening program, which featured a slide show presentation by Ron Jones on two rare plants and their reactions to disturbance. A full slate of talks were presented on Saturday, and everything went off without a hitch, except for blinking lights

caused by a thunderstorm. The rain let up in time for an afternoon hike led by Paul Kalisz, and about 20 people stayed over on Saturday night and went on Sunday morning hikes led by Julian Campbell and Richard Hines. The Kentucky Leadership facility proved to be a fine place for a meeting--the meeting and sleeping quarters were very nice and the meals were excellent. Everyone seemed to find the talks informative and enjoyable. Papers based on some of these talks will appear in future issues of the KNPS Newsletter. These annual meetings provide rare opportunities for fellowship and discussion among those with interests in native plants, and all our members are encouraged to try and attend future KNPS meetings. Next up--the Spring Wildflower Weekend at Natural Bridge State Resort Park, on the first weekend in May, 1992.

KNPS Caps Still Available

We still have a good supply of KNPS caps. These are good quality caps, green, with an embroidered lady's-slipper, and adjustable to all sizes. Please help us recover some of our funds by purchasing one or several of these caps. See the enclosed membership renewal/order form.

Certification Program Update

Plans for a KNPS Certification Program in Native Plant Studies (see KNPS 6(2):4-5) are still on hold. About 50 people have now expressed an interest. The Executive Board will discuss the program in December, and the outcome will be given in the February Newsletter.

Articles Needed for February Newsletter!!

Please send any articles, announcements, etc. to R. Jones, Biology, EKV, Richmond, KY 40475. Deadline--February 1, 1992.



The Kentucky
 Native Plant Society
 Department of Biological Sciences
 Eastern Kentucky University
 Richmond, KY 40475

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The Kentucky Native Plant Society, Inc. was founded in 1986 as a botanical organization for all persons interested in the native flora and vegetation of Kentucky. The goals of KNPS are to serve as a medium of information exchange, to promote native plant conservation, public education in botany, and botanical research in Kentucky. Annual dues of \$5.00 (Family \$7.00) may be sent to KNPS, c/o Tom Bloom, 900 Keenon Rd., Harrodsburg, KY 40330.

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