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## LOUISIANA NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY

# LNPS NEWSLETTER



## Message from the New President, Marc Pastorek

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- To preserve and study native plants and their habitats
- To educate people on the value of native plants and the need to preserve and protect rare and endangered species
- To promote the propagation and use of native plants in the landscape
- To educate people on the relationship between our native flora and wildlife

Greetings Native Plant People,

After a very wet late winter we are finally getting some drier spring-infused weather, good for getting out and working in the garden or hiking in a natural area. Experiencing natural areas and the wildlife in them is always inspiring and enlightening to me. There are always subtle surprises in nature that trigger the imagination. View nature as the garden it is.

We are fortunate in Louisiana to have an active roster of field trips on the books, for learning about and experiencing our natural world - and leaders to lead them. I encourage you to check out our "events" calendar and find time to enjoy some of these opportunities to botanize, and meet other like-minded folks, if you can.

Ask a Native Plant Society member about plant sales taking place around the state. There are wonderful plant sales

held each year where you can find a wide array of plants, just about anything, for the home garden - for any garden design project you may have. Support your local growers, nurseries, Botanical Gardens and Arboreta and other groups with organized plant sales by buying a plant or three to experience, to learn from.

And speaking of garden design, there are educational programs in the state, and beyond, focused on how to organize the elements of the garden and how to manage your garden or natural area in a more natural way. There are educational classes focused on learning about native plants. Seek these out and add some excitement to your garden perspective - to your life!

I hope you'll experiment with seed of different natives since at least for me, that is one of the joys of gardening, bringing a seed collected in a moment



of time - from germination to a mature plant in fruit. I ask, what is more amazing than that?

I hope to see you all, either leading or following (or getting out of the way, ha), at a field trip somewhere in the wilds of Louisiana this year.

And looking forward to our annual meeting again in early 2019!

Be safe, and when you can, plant Native!

el Presidente, Marc Pastorek

**NOTE FROM THE PRESIDENT:** Check out this New York Times Article—"Every Plant Has a Story. You Just Need to Dig. Greg Grant, a horticulturalist and raconteur, is restoring the rural Texas homestead where his family has lived for five generations." By Michael Tortorello on March 4, 2018 <https://www.nytimes.com/2018/03/04/style/greg-grant-preserve-historic-texas-land.html>

## Stratifying Seeds by Jerrell Durham

The following is what I have learned through the years:

I have been raising native plants from seeds for 25-30 years. When I started, there was not much information other than soaking the seeds in water and stratifying them in the refrigerator for three months. That works for some seeds, but not for the majority of seeds. I read that saltpeter was good so I tried that with very little success.

As time went by I tried hydrogen peroxide and marginally better luck. I also read that a stronger hydrogen peroxide (20%) was better, but had little success with that either. Then I got interested in ways to retain my good health. One of the recipes had citric acid in it which could be obtained from a health food store. The information with it said that it can also be a "sprouter" for seeds. That worked the best for a couple of years. Then I remembered reading about how to raise orchids from seed. One of the things it said was that I would need hypochlorous acid. I had never heard of that kind of acid, but while I was researching health aids, I found

that it occurs naturally in our bodies. Our white blood cells use it to kill pathogens in our bodies. It also told how to make it. A swimming pool store had what I needed. The brand I get is Bioguard Burn-out 73 Super Chlorinator. You have to be sure that it has calcium hypochlorite in it. The strongest available is 73%. I get the one pound package. I have found that it is best to keep it in Ziploc bags. I use the two quart bags and a gallon bag to keep moisture out so it cannot rust or deteriorate anything near it (and it will if not secure).

The mix that I have found to work best is one teaspoon (plastic spoon) per twelve ounces of distilled water. I soak most acorns, viburnum, magnolia, maple, pine, and any hard to germinate seeds for at least twenty-four hours and have found that two to five days are even more beneficial. Just to tell of one example, I have some cantaloupe seeds (stored in the refrigerator since 2003) that were given to me by a customer. When they were fresh, they germinated really well and were the best and biggest cantaloupes I have ever

had. I tried the last three years to germinate them, but it did not work. So this year I soaked them in my hypochlorous acid for five days and nearly all of them germinated. Luckily, now I will have fresh seed, but can always use the old seed if need be. I soaked my watermelon seed for 4 days and nearly 100% germinated. I like that!

Now to tell you some of the ways to use hypochlorous acid to enhance your health. In a four to six ounce spray bottle put 1/8 teaspoon calcium hypochlorite and four to six ounces of distilled water. It is great to spray on stings, burns, cuts, or scratches. A cut or scratch will start making new cells immediately. A burn will stop burning with no blister, and stings will not swell. We also use it on our dogs if they are bleeding for any reason and it works fast for them too.

I used hypochlorous acid on all of what I am raising this year and am super pleased with what it can do. I have told a few botanists about it, but do not know if they have tried it yet. However, I know that it works great for me!

**As of early 2016 the U.S. Food and Drug Administration has approved products whose main active ingredient is hypochlorous acid for use in treating wounds and various infections in humans and pets**



## Just Like Real Estate, the Key to Finding Butterflies is Location, Location, Location by Craig Marks

I finally completed my book about where and how to locate the butterflies and skippers of Louisiana. That book, published by LSU Press and available through both LSU and Amazon.com, includes a history of all butterflies and skippers reported from Louisiana, indicating where, by whom and, in the context of the months of the year, when each species has been found. With over 300 color photographs, as well as parish range maps and descriptions of key features and behavior for each species, my goal was to facilitate identification of what both the novice and expert butterflyer might find in a home garden or in the field.

During the seven years I worked on this project, I came to realize that in order to find many of Louisiana's butterflies, I needed to know more than specifics about those butterflies, I also needed to learn about the plants on which they depend. Except for the Harvester, North American butterflies are herbivores during their larval stage, feeding on a wide variety of plants. Some are generalists, like the Gray Hairstreak, the Painted Lady and the Eastern Tiger Swallowtail, feeding not only on numerous members of a specific plant family, but also on plants from different families. Also, some butterflies are generalists in their habitat preferences. Common Buckeyes, Pearl Crescents

and Gulf Fritillaries can regularly be found in multiple locations, including backyard gardens.

Conversely, many butterflies are extremely specific in their larval food plant and associated habitat requirements. So, as I began to look for some of the more rare species previously reported as present within the State, I soon realized that my search would be better facilitated by concentrating on those specific plants and their unique habitat requirements. Find the specific plants within those habitats and the chances are significantly increased to find the associated butterflies.

The Frosted Elfin, *Callophrys irus*, has a range that extends across much of the eastern U.S., from western Maine to Florida then west to central Wisconsin down to eastern Texas. Living in small, scattered colonies, this butterfly has a single flight period in the spring which starts progressively later as the latitude moves north, March to April in the south, May to June in the north. Its habitat is given as pine barrens or oak savannah, places where wild lupine (*Lupinus* spp.) and wild indigo (*Baptisia* spp.), its larval host-plants, grow. Per Dr. Allen, in Louisiana, *Baptisia* spp. is associated with Inland Prairies similar to those found at Copenhagen and Anacoco.

There are three subspecies,

each of which has regional distributions. *C. i. hadra* confined to east Texas, west Arkansas and into northwestern Louisiana. Several authors suggest *i. hadra* should be recognized as a separate species. Raney notes this subspecies has less distinct markings than those found in the east. In particular, there is significant blurring of, even the virtual absence of a midline on the hindwing.

Having never seen this elfin in Louisiana before 2006, I set a goal to find it. Lambremont first listed *irus* as part of Louisiana's butterfly population in 1954 based on a report by Skinner (1907). Based on information provided by Gary Ross and Kilian Roever, in 2007 I searched for suitable open pine woods habitat for Frosted Elfin in both Grant and Natchitoches Parishes. I found good quantities of what I thought was the Louisiana foodplant, *Baptisia tinctoria*, but upon additional turned out to a similar looking species of indigo, *B. nuttalliana*. Eventually, I found multiple other colonies in those parishes, as well as in Rapides Parish, all in similar habitat and all in close proximity to *Baptisia* spp. Its flight period is from mid-March into mid-April, depending on weather.

*B. nuttalliana* is a herbaceous perennial plant in the Fabaceae family, native to North



Frosted Elfin, Forest Hills, 3/15/15 (D. Patton)

**Except for the Harvester, North American butterflies are herbivores during their larval stage, feeding on a wide variety of plants.**





*Open pine woods off of Rd. 342 in Kisatchie NF where irus was found in 2008 and 2009 (C. Marks)*

America. It prefers dry meadow and open woodland environments. It needs a well-drained location in sun to bright shade, and since it fixes nitrogen, can tolerate poor soil. The multiple bushy stems of wild indigo reach 2 to 3 feet tall. The leaves are silver-green; each is divided into three leaflets about 0.5 inches long. The flowers are yellow and grow in spikes 1 1/2 to 3 inches long.

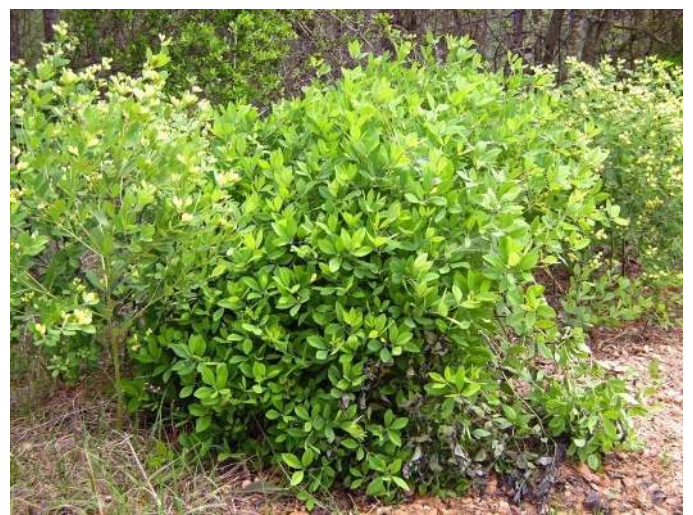
Later, I discovered a colony in southwestern Arkansas at Rick Evans/Grandview Prairie. When I posted pictures on the Arkansas butterfly listserv, I quickly received e-mails from several people (including Jeff Trahan and Bill Shepherd), suggesting the indigo reflected in the pictures from Evans/Grandview was not *nutalliana*. According to Jeff (by e-mail), “the indigo that the Frosted Elms use in northwest Louisiana have a single flower at leaf axils or at the end of a stem rather than a raceme as shown

in the photos from Rick Evans/Grandview. So the species of indigo used by Frosted Elms at Rick Evans/Grandview is different from the species used in northwest Louisiana.”

Bill Shepherd was also helpful

in describing the distinctions between the two plants. He noted to me (also via e-mail) that *B. sphaerocarpa* has, “bright yellow flowers borne on vertical spikes that arise from the top of the plant.” In contrast, “*Baptisia nuttalliana* has small wads of just a few flowers each scattered over the surface of a globular, bush-like plant, and the flowers are cream-colored.” He concluded the photos from Evans/Grandview definitely reflected *B. sphaerocarpa*. (I suspect that it also use the third yellow flowered species of *Baptisia*, *bracteata*). *Nuttalliana* and *bracteata* are pretty much all over central and northwest La, *sphaerocarpa* is missing from the central part of Louisiana but is very common in the Cajun Prairie and then again along the Arkansas border)

The King's Hairstreak, *Satyrrium kingi*, has a limited distribution in the southeastern states from the Atlantic Coastal Plain from



*B. nuttalliana, Kisatchie National Forest (C. Marks)*



Maryland south and the gulf states to east Texas and southern Arkansas, chiefly in lowlands. Noting that it was not described until 1952, Pyle described it as “vaguely unknown,” and as local in deciduous woods. Legrand suggested (and I agree) that to find it one should look where sweetleaf is common, but he then cautioned that such a search will generally fail as it is quite colonial. He noted that relatively few flowers are in bloom when this butterfly is on the wing. Its preferred habitat is pocosin (baygall) ecotones, especially where longleaf pine forests meet pocosins, although it can also be present in swamp/bottomland margins but, again, always near sweetleaf.

Sweetleaf, *Symplocos tinctoria*, is a shrub or small tree with a short trunk, up to 20 feet tall. It ranges from southern Delaware to central Florida and west to east Texas, generally below 1000 feet in altitude, remaining evergreen southward. The leaves are 3-5 inches long and 1-2 inches wide, shiny and dark green above, paler below. (see photos) The leaves have a sweet taste to livestock, thus the other common name, “horse sugar”. Its habitat is indicated as moist valley soils in the understory of hardwood forests. Cech and Tudor describe it as a small, understory tree that grows along forest and stream edges, a component of the “shrub layer” in most pocosins. It flourishes after disturbance. They report younger plants are preferred by kingi.

King’s Hairstreaks resemble several other hairstreaks in the Satyrium family, including Banded, Striped, Hickory and



*Sweetleaf, Rapides Parish, May 2009 (C. Marks)*

Edwards Hairstreaks. The latter two have not yet been located in Louisiana. King’s Hairstreaks are larger than Banded Hairstreaks and most Striped Hairstreaks. All three can be found in the same immediate habitats. In fact, on three occasions I have seen King’s and Striped on the same day within sight of each other. Banded Hairstreaks are typically a darker shade of gray than King’s Hairstreaks. The primary diagnostic distinction between Banded and King’s

Hairstreaks is the red cap over the blue spot on the King’s ventral hindwing. Also, the female Banded has a red or orange spot over the tail dorsally (see photos). While the Striped hairstreak is the same shade of gray as the King’s and also has the red cap over the eyespot, the multiple ventral stripes make diagnosing the Striped easy.

I eventually found this secretive hairstreak at the Blue Hole Recreation Area, Indian Creek

***Symplocos tinctoria***  
leaves have a sweet  
taste to livestock, thus  
the other common  
name, “horse sugar”.



King's Hairstreak, Louisiana Arboretum, 5/16/16 (D.



Little Metalmark, Cooter's Bog, 8/24/14 (D. Patton)



Yellow Thistle (C. Allen)

Rec Area, the Longleaf Vista Recreation Area and the Kisatchie Hills Wildness Area, all located in the Cen-La region of the State. Although all of these areas are part of Cen-La's piney woods, these hairstreaks were flying deep in an area of hardwood swamp through which a slow moving bayou wound, not easily accessible without boots and protective clothing. In 2014, I found a colony at Lake Ramsey Savannah in the Florida Parishes section of the state. Last year, Dave Patton located a colony at the Louisiana Arboretum. Both of these locations were deep within hardwood bottoms near water with extensive stands of sweetleaf. I have found it flying as early as 5/20 and as late as 6/12.

They like to dash about (as only a hairstreak can "dash") in the shady understory of deciduous woods, landing on the tips of outreaching branches of their food plant, primarily in spots of sunlight. They are wary and difficult to approach. I have never seen it taking nectar, possibly because I have never seen it in an area where nectar sources are present.

The Little Metalmark, *Calephelis virginensis*, is so innocuous that it can easily be missed. It is small (about the size of a small male Phaon Crescent), and its flight is not gliding like a crescent, but fluttery like a moth. In fact, there is a small, orange spread-winged moth that flies in the pines of central Louisiana and which regularly confuses me when I happen to flush one. This metalmark, so named due to the small metal-

lic spots on both its dorsal and ventral sides, really doesn't move around much unless disturbed. Its flight is low and it will regularly perch on the underside of leaves close to the ground. While never far from its foodplant, yellow thistle, *Cirsium horridulum*, the Little Metalmark does not regularly perch on the thistle, but seems to like to perch on plants about 6 to 12" in height in the immediate area around thistle.

This metalmark prefers to fly in open, pine flats, and it does not seem to be much tied to water or wet areas. In Louisiana, it appears to have as many as four broods, March, May, August and late October/early November (See TLS Season Summaries for 2002, 2003, 2005, 2006 and 2009). My experience with it has been limited to Vernon Parish throughout the summer (Cooter's Bog) and West Feliciana Parish in late October and early November (Mary Brown Nature Preserve and near Ashphodel Plantation). At Cooter's Bog, they are present upland from the bog, in an open, grassy area inside the pine forest. In the morning, the males perch on tall grass and don't seem to move much unless disturbed. As the day warms, both sexes will seek nectar, preferably at yellow flowers, including members of the black-eyed susan family. I twice saw males chasing each other.

The Little Metalmark's range matches yellow thistle's range in the southeast, along the Gulf Coast and then up the East Coast. It is especially fond of sandy soils, growing in open

and disturbed places, including roadsides, flowering from March to June, typically much later here in Louisiana. The flowers are not always yellow, but also pink to reddish purple. In fact, in Louisiana, I've never seen yellow flowers, only purple.

There are several butterflies that have not yet been reported in Louisiana, but which I believe may be here. The southern subspecies of the Baltimore Checkerspot, *Euphydryas phaeton ozurkae*, has been reported in northern Mississippi from four counties with a flight period of late May into early June. I had hoped this beautiful brushfooted butterfly might be found along in the northeastern border with Mississippi in East Carroll and Madison Parishes, but Dr. Allen has indicated neither the correct habitat nor the food plant are present there. He suggested it might be found in the inland prairies of northwestern Louisiana where false foxglove present such as *Aureolaria grandiflora* and *A. laevigata* is present. Members of the snapdragon family, false foxglove can be recognized by their full-tubed, bell-shaped golden/yellow flowers with five wide-spreading lobes. They are reported as parasitic on roots of oaks.

Another potential species is the Gold-banded Skipper, *Autoclytus cellus*, a rare spread-winged skipper in the east. It has two broods in the Florida panhandle, Apr and May, and late July into Aug. Closer to Louisiana, it has been recorded in the central and northeastern sections of Mississippi, across



central Arkansas and the Dallas area of Texas. Because it has been found in several locations in north-central FL which are in the same latitude as and present similar habitat (moist, open deciduous forest), it may turn up one day in southeast Louisiana. Dr. Allen also suspected it may be found in northwest Louisiana as its foodplant has been reported there. The host plant in the East has historically been described as American hog peanut, *Amphicarpaea bracteata*, but at locations in FL and WV it has been reported to use thick-et or wild bean, *Phaseolus polystachios*, with which it is closely associated and never far removed.

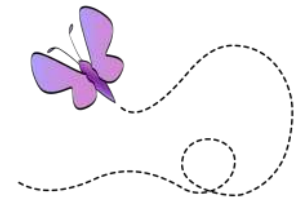
And it is here that members of LNPS can help. If anyone is aware of locations that have the required habitat and larval food plant(s) for any of the species discussed above, let me know. Together, using a combination of butterfly and plant expertise, I foresee the potential to greatly expand our knowledge of both Louisiana's fauna and flora.

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*Cooter's Bog with guest appearance by Dr. Charles Allen, Vernon Parish (D. Patton)*



## Recap of the January 26-28, 2018 LNPS Meeting by Jackie Duncan



*Bill Fontenot*

Thanks to everyone for a successful winter meeting. There were approximately 95 persons in attendance. The meeting costs totaled \$1,314.61; and the plant auction netted \$1,787.00. Thanks also to The Wesley Center for taking good care of us – excellent job.

Friday night began with the 2017 student grantee Rebecca Bringol describing her current research involving the response of *Monarda punctata* to different soil types. Bette Kauffman then wowed us with her spectacular macrophotography in the Kisatchie National Forest with a “what is this plant?” segment. Marc Pastorek followed with very interesting prairie research and restoration projects he has worked on and continues to work on in the state of Louisiana – from Ruston to Pineville to Hammond.

Bill Fontenot started us off on Saturday morning discussing his study on avian frugivory. He described his observations of different bird species and the foods they eat. Bill welcomes others observations. His publication can be viewed on [http://losbird.org/jlo/jlo\\_10\\_1701.pdf](http://losbird.org/jlo/jlo_10_1701.pdf). Peggy Davis Coates shared her LSU Hilltop Arboretum’s project commemorating the native born naturalist, William Bartram’s travels through Louisiana. Then the very knowledgeable Chris Reid talked about the ongoing Louisiana Natural Heritage projects

in the state of Louisiana.

At the business meeting, Beth Erwin received the Karlene DeFatta Award of Excellence for her service to the Louisiana Native Plant Society. She was Secretary from 1986 until present and also a 1983 Charter member. She and her husband Terry have moved to Georgetown, TX. Beth was Secretary of LNPS for 32 years – WOW – well deserved. She has passed the baton to Chris

Doffitt.

Many members brought plants to sell at the plant auction – THANK YOU VERY MUCH. The gregarious auctioneers were rock man Peter Loos, woody man Rick Webb, humorous man Johnny Mayronne, and the patriarch azalea man Bud Willis. Thanks to you guys for donating your plants, rocks, time, and energy. Not only did the auction raise \$1,787, but it was entertaining



*Peggy Davis Coates*



*Chris Reid*



*Beth Erwin and Charles Allen with Karlene DeFatta plaque*



*Bud Willis*

and allowed folks to buy more native plants, which are hard to find in the trade.

Saturday was wrapped up with a campfire – A CAMPFIRE YOU SAY – IT WAS RAINING. Well, The Wesley Center set up a fire ring in the pavilion, and it couldn’t have been nicer. I liked it because I got to sit in a chair and not on a hard log.



Sunday morning we took a short hike on the Wild Azalea Trail in Kisatchie National Forest. We sauntered along the trail down to Castor Plunge Creek, and along the way we saw wild azaleas in bud, red bay, lots of different smilax, patridge berry, and lots of tall trees. Here are a few pictures.



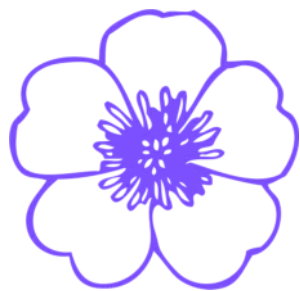
*Jason Stagg and Nancy Ellis hugging a big pine tree*



*Sunday morning hiking group at trailhead*



*Tammany Baumgarten, Tricia Gerighy Hunt, Jackie Duncan, Rick Webb, and Bonnie LaBorde Johnson at the foot of a big cherrybark oak.*



## Trivia—What is Native, Tree/Shrub, and Blooms White Flowers in any of the First 3 Months of the Year (January, February, March)? by Dawn McMillian

*Amelanchier arborea*, common serviceberry

*Aronia arbutifolia*, red chokeberry

*Castanea pumila*, Chinquapin

*Ceanothus americanus*, New Jersey tea

*Cercis canadensis*, eastern redbud

*Chionanthus virginicus*, white fringetree

*Cliftonia monophylla*, buckwheat tree

*Cornus florida*, flowering dogwood

*Crataegus berberifolia*, barberry hawthorn

*Crataegus brachycantha*, blueberry hawthorn

*Crataegus marshallii*, parsley hawthorn

*Crataegus opaca*, western mayhaw

*Crataegus pearsonii*, Pearson's hawthorn

*Crataegus spathulata*, little hip hawthorn

*Crataegus viridis*, green hawthorn

*Eubotrys axillaris*, coastal doghobble

*Gaylussacia mosieri*, hairy huckleberry

*Halesia diptera*, two-wing silverbell

*Heliotropium curassavicum*, salt heliotrope

*Ilex ambigua*, Carolina holly

*Ilex amelanchier*, sarvis holly

*Ilex cassine*, dahoon

*Ilex coriacea*, large gallberry

*Ilex decidua*, possumhaw

*Ilex glabra*, inkberry

*Ilex longipes*, Georgia holly

*Ilex myrtifolia*, myrtle dahoon

*Ilex opaca*, American holly

*Ilex verticillata*, common winterberry

*Ilex vomitoria*, yaupon

*Kalmia latifolia*, mountain laurel

*Lycium carolinianum*, Carolina desert thorn

*Magnolia pyramidata*, pyramid magnolia

*Malus angustifolia*, Southern crab apple

*Pachysandra procumbens*, Allegheny spurge

*Prunus americana*, American plum

*Prunus angustifolia*, Chickasaw plum

*Prunus caroliniana*, Carolina laurel cherry

*Prunus gracilis*, Oklahoma plum

*Prunus serotina*, black cherry

*Prunus umbellata*, flatwoods plum

*Rhododendron canescens*, sweet azalea

*Ribes curvatum*, goose berry

*Scaevola plumieri*, gull feed

*Styrax americanus*, American snowbell

*Styrax grandifolius*, bigleaf snowbell

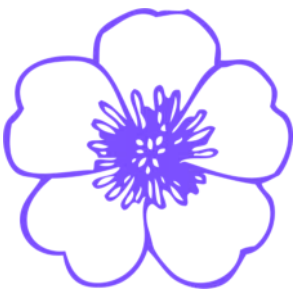
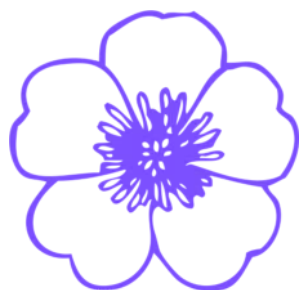
*Vaccinium arboreum*, farkleberry

*Vaccinium darrowii*, dwarf blueberry

*Vaccinium elliotii*, Elliott's blueberry

*Vaccinium fuscum*, baygall blueberry

*Vachellia farnesiana*, sweet acacia





## A Little Bit of History of LNPS—Karlene DeFatta Award

“Founding member, Karlene Defata, who originally envisioned the LNPS and got it started on its way, was the recipient of the first award ever given by the society in its eight years of existence. The award was given in recognition of her continued and unfailing support of the society. At the suggestion of Richard Johnson, members present voted to name the award the Karlene Defatta award in Karlene’s honor and that it should be given only when deemed appropriate for outstanding efforts furthering the purpose and goals of the LNPS.” (Spring 1992 LNPS Newsletter). According to the LNPS By-laws, the Karlene

Deffata award recognizes outstanding accomplishment in the areas of conservation, preservation, and education of the public and in appreciation and uses of natives. It is the highest award given by the LNPS. It is given only when merited. Any LNPS member can nominate a person from the state of Louisiana who fits these qualifications. Final selection shall be made by a committee consisting of the state president, chapter presidents, newsletter editor, and the board of directors.

The following people have been named over the years:

1992 Karlene DeFatta

1995 Richard and Jessie John-

son

1996 Robert Murry

2001 Jack and Ella Price

2002 Margie Yates Jenkins

2004 R Dale Thomas

2005 Olga and Walter Clifton

2005 John Larkin

2007 Charles Allen

2009 Bill Fontenot

2018 Beth Erwin

We have some data and photos missing and would like to know other dates and recipients so if you can contact us on the web at <https://www.lnps.org/contact-us> with that information, we would appreciate it.



Mrs. Ruth Griffin (left) and Mrs. Defatta Marvel at Nature's Blooms Times Photo by Lloyd Stilley in The Shreveport Times on Sunday, May 4, 1975

### 2018 LNPS OFFICERS

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**Marc Pastorek, President**

**Brian Early, Vice President**

**Jackie Duncan, Treasurer**

**Chris Doffitt, Secretary**

**Dawn McMillian, Webmaster and Newsletter Editor**

**Margot Addison, CANPS**

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**Andrea Mattison**

**Peter Loos**

**Gloria McClure**

**Terms expire 2020:**

**Bob Dillemath,**

**Roselie Overby**

**Rick Webb**

**Terms expire 2019:**

**Patrick O'Connor**

**Jim Foret**

**Helen Peebles**

Jackie Duncan, LNPS Treasurer,  
114 Harper Ferry,  
Boyce, Louisiana 71409

## Mark Your Calendars!!

Next Louisiana Native Plant  
Society Meeting is February  
1-3, 2019

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## Annual LNPS Dues

Circle one: Individual, \$10. Student/Senior, \$5. Family, \$15. Organization, \$25. Sustaining, \$50. Corporate, \$100.

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

CITY \_\_\_\_\_ ZIP \_\_\_\_\_

EMAIL \_\_\_\_\_

PHONE \_\_\_\_\_

Checks payable to LNPS.

Mail to: Jackie Duncan, Treasurer

114 Harpers Ferry Road

Boyce, LA 71409

Or, memberships and donations may be paid online at:  
[www.lnps.org](http://www.lnps.org)





## LNPS Minutes 2018

The Louisiana Native Plant Society held the annual Winter Meeting at the Wesley Center, Woodworth, LA, January 26, 2018.

The meeting was called to order by President Peggy Cox.

A motion to dispense with the reading of the minutes made by Rick Webb and seconded by Peter Loos was approved.

Treasurer's report was given by Jackie Duncan. See report below. Motion to approve was given by Peter Loos, 2<sup>nd</sup> by Bud Willis. All were in favor

Chapter reports: Capitol Area Native Plant Society report was given by Helen Peebles, President

The chair recognized Rick Johnson who reported on upcoming Briarwood events.

2017 Grant recipients were announced.

Election of Officers—Marc Pastorek, President; Brian Early, Vice-president; Jackie Duncan, Treasurer; Chris Doffitt, Secretary. Bud Willis moved the nominations be closed. Betty Kaufman gave the second. All approved

The following were elected to the board of directors.

Board members terms expire 2019 are:

Patrick O'Connor, Helen Peebles, replaced Stacey Huskins with Jim Foret, Jr.

Board members terms expire 2020 are:

Bob Dilleuth, Rick Webb, replaced Matthew Herron with Rosalie Overby

Board members terms expire 2021:

Andrea Mattison

Peter Loos

Gloria McClure gbmclure9335@att.net

Helen Peebles stated that Margo Addison would be the board member representing CANPS since Helen was already serving a term on the board. This is in compliance with the LNPS bylaws.

Those board members rotating off, Jim Foret, Jr., Dawn McMilleon, and John Mayronne were thanked for their service

Beth Erwin made a motion for change the bylaws, adding the webmaster to the standing board members, Rick Webb gave a second; the vote was unanimous in favor.

#### Article VII: Board of Directors

*Section 1:* The Board of Directors shall consist of the immediate past President, the current President, Vice-president, Secretary, Treasurer, and Editor of the newsletter, the presidents of each local chapter of the Society and nine at large members elected by the Society to serve three year terms.

#### Article VII: Board of Directors

*Section 1:* The Board of Directors shall consist of the immediate past President, the current President, Vice-president, Secretary, Treasurer, and Editor of the newsletter, webmaster, the presidents of each local chapter of the Society and nine at large members elected by the Society to serve three year terms.

The chair asked about any preferences or changes to the 2019 meeting dates/location(Wesley Center). There were no comments.

Recognition of deceased members: June Walker, Shirley Lusk

New business:

Rick Webb requested the LNPS give a donation to Dr. Allen Owings retirement reception fund to be held in April at the Hammond Research Station

Beth Erwin made a motion to donate \$200, Bud Willis gave the second, all were in favor.

Beth Erwin was awarded the 2018 Karlene DeFatta Award of Excellence, presented by Dr. Charles Allen.

On a motion from Peter Loos with a second from Rick Webb, the meeting was adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Beth M. Erwin". The signature is written in black ink and is positioned above the printed name.

Beth Erwin



## LNPS 2017 TREASURER'S REPORT

	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008
<b>Beginning Cash Balance, January 1</b>	<b>\$17,242.48</b>	<b>\$14,652.82</b>	<b>\$15,090.44</b>	<b>\$13,116.36</b>	<b>\$11,585.68</b>	<b>\$10,095.09</b>	<b>\$10,124.15</b>	<b>\$10,077.11</b>	<b>\$10,658.81</b>	<b>\$9,135.98</b>
<b>Dues</b>	<b>\$1,880.00</b>	<b>\$1,227.00</b>	<b>\$2,172.00</b>	<b>\$1,770.00</b>	<b>\$1,670.00</b>	<b>\$1,867.00</b>	<b>\$1,114.00</b>	<b>\$987.00</b>	<b>\$1,290.00</b>	<b>\$1,505.00</b>
Interest income	0.66	.65	1.09	2.28	3.29	3.31	3.19	3.19	3.18	10.17
Donations received										
Individuals	50.00	100.00	50.00						2.00	25.00
Amazon Smile	10.47	13.70	-						-	-
Plant auction	1,542.00	1,482.00	1,457.25	671.00	685.00	988.00	-	712.00	349.00	569.00
<b>Expenditures</b>										
Annual meeting (costs) income	(863.83)	(45.21)	(906.75)	(201.69)	(199.00)	8.00	(502.50)	(86.35)	(41.48)	(39.00)
Grant/donations	(2,100.00)	(50.00)	(2,500.00)	-	(500.00)	(1,100.00)	(500.00)	(1,000.00)	(1,000.00)	
T-shirts	70.00	90.00	110.00	195.00	80.00	340.00			260.00	-
Sales						(225.00)			(1,041.12)	-
Costs	(126.94)	(208.53)	(384.12)	(365.90)	(193.00)	(201.08)	(85.80)	(181.10)	(398.28)	(511.83)
Newsletter costs			(333.89)	-	-	(106.30)	-	(322.70)	-	-
Brochures			(60.00)	(58.00)	-	(60.00)	(32.00)	(60.00)	-	-
Web page costs	(62.00)	-	(15.00)	(15.00)	(10.00)	(10.00)	(7.00)	(5.00)	(5.00)	(5.00)
Louisiana state tax	(15.00)	(15.00)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(30.51)
Supplies, misc.	(17.86)	(4.95)	(28.20)	(23.61)	(5.61)	(13.34)	(18.95)	-	-	-
Bank charges/Paypal costs										
Net cash inflow (outflow) for the year	367.50	2,589.66	(437.62)	1,974.08	1,530.68	1,490.59	(29.06)	47.04	(581.70)	1,522.83
<b>Ending Balance, December 31</b>	<b>\$17,609.98</b>	<b>\$17,242.48</b>	<b>\$14,652.82</b>	<b>\$15,090.44</b>	<b>\$13,116.36</b>	<b>\$11,585.68</b>	<b>\$10,095.09</b>	<b>\$10,124.15</b>	<b>\$10,077.11</b>	<b>\$10,658.81</b>