

# Louisiana Native Plant Society

## News

Winter 1994-95

Vol. 12, No. 4

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Letter from the president.....Bill Fontenot

My, how time flies. This is the last letter that I write to you as LNPS president. With winter at our door, native plant related activities have slacked - but what a year it has been! Ever since last January, I've been pretty much immersed beneath a steady stream of phone calls, letters, meetings, presentations, field trips, conferences, articles, etc. Sometimes I catch myself wondering where my life went to. But I quickly remember that this IS my life. The distinctions between what I do for work and what I do for fun have disappeared. Everyday's a party and everyday's church. Looking back, I have no earthly idea (emphasis on earthly) how it all came to this. Hanging around with the right crowd, I guess.

As I step down from the LNPS leadership, what are my hopes for the organization? About the same as they've always been. I hope that we can remain active in our relationships with the state and federal agencies that hold the future well-being of Louisiana's natural communities in the palm of their hands. Further, I hope that we can continue in our grass roots recruitment and/or influence of private landowners across the state who share an even larger burden of responsibility than all governmental agencies combined. I still firmly believe that our influence as LNPS members is best disposed in acts of friendship rather than acts of confrontation (Think about it. Have you ever changed a family member's mind about anything through confrontation?). With an organization as small as ours, it's important that we learn to do little things well, rather than big things poorly. And each of us, in our own little way, can collectively make a huge difference in the way that our friends and relatives view their natural surroundings. Hunters, fishermen, farmers, loggers, oilmen and all natural resource users need to know the importance of natural places - from the smallest hedgerow to the largest semi-pristine forest - just as we need to understand the importance of the natural products that they produce and we depend upon. The stakes in this game are far too high for the name-calling and finger-pointing to continue. Change comes from within. And the gumption to change cannot enter a person's heart as long as the wall of distrust still stand.

I sure hope to see each and every one of you at our annual LNPS winter meeting. Of all the meetings you could possibly attend, I can guarantee that you will not find one as carefree, laid-back and educational as this one. Hey, why not bring a friend or relative?

Best wishes and happy holidays,

Bill



# Editor's Corner

by  
Terry Erwin

I hope you have enjoyed our new LNPS newsletter. You are invited to comment on the newsletter to improve it's quality for LNPS members to be proud of. I made a comment once, and well you can guess the rest.

Joan Moncrief of Ruston, Louisiana, you have done a wonderful job of recording the events of our field trips for this year. This makes my job as Editor much lighter.

The dynamic duo from Northeast Louisiana University have provided valuable and interesting reading for our newsletter. If you see these people, please tell them how much you have enjoyed their article.

*Yes, I admiiiit! I've got a Native Plant Problem  
They're always on my mind.  
Their colors so beautiful  
I've tried to quit a thousand times.*

*Yes, I've got a Native Plant Problem.  
Fill my bags up to the top.  
I'll start with Asteracea,  
But I don't know when to stop.*

Don't forget! If you have information to share with your fellow LNPS members, send it to the editor.

## **Input on Forest Management Plan Invited**

Public input on a state-wide General Forest Management Plan dedicated to the conservation of forest lands owned by the Department of Wildlife and Fisheries is being sought by the Wildlife and Fisheries Commission. The Commission will consider a resolution that officially adopts the current timber management plan on the state's 382,000-acre wildlife management area (WMA) system as official LDWF policy at its December 1994 meeting.

LDWF has been working under the General Forest Management Plan for some time, under the authority of the Secretary. The Plan's objectives include enhancing wildlife production and native flora and fauna characteristic of the state's WMAs; to provide wildlife-oriented recreational opportunities for the public; and to develop stands consisting of a wide variety of quality, mast-producing trees of all ages and species diversity characteristic of the sites.

Aesthetic qualities and educational and research opportunities are also central to the Forest Management Plan.

Written comments should be sent to Kenny Ribbeck, Forestry Supervisor, Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries, P. O. Box 98000, Baton Rouge, LA 70898-9000.

For more information contact Kenny Ribbeck at 504/765-2941.

## LNPS WINTER MEETING ANNOUNCEMENT

The Louisiana Native Plant Society's annual winter meeting will be held at the nursing auditorium on the LSU-Alexandria campus on Saturday, January 28, 1995 from 9 AM - 3 PM. Registration fee is \$2.

The LNPS winter meeting has long been known for the quality of its programs, and this year's edition promises to continue the tradition. Our three 1995 speakers are among the best wildflower photographers in their respective states. Further, their combined decades of involvement in native plant/wildlife management research and education make the most eminently qualified trio of presenters that our organization has ever featured.

Carl Hunter began his career in the 1940's with the Arkansas Game and Fish Commission, where he retired as Assistant Director after 25 years of service. The ensuing 20 years of his "retirement" were spent managing an 11,000 acre rice plantation and wildlife preserve area. By 1980, he began to concentrate his time solely on the status and distribution of Arkansas native plants, culminating in the publication of *Wildflowers of Arkansas*, four years later. He followed up this first book with *Trees, Shrubs, and Vines of Arkansas* in 1989. Both books have been widely acclaimed, with 20,000 copies of each currently in circulation. Carl's program will center around a slide show of his favorite southern woody natives.

Jack and Ella Price began photographing wildflowers around their Caddo parish home in the 1960's. By the end of that decade, Jack began contributing wildflower articles in the *Shreveport Times*. Shortly thereafter, Jack and Ella met Lafayette-based U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service biologist, John Lynch. Together, this threesome spent countless hours in the field, amassing data on reproductive and other life history aspects of Louisiana's native orchids. At about the same time, legendary Texas native plantman, Lynn Lowrey got wind of the Prices' work. With Lowrey's encouragement, Jack and Ella began developing propagation techniques for the purpose of conserving Louisiana native plant species - a work that continues to this day. For our winter meeting, the Prices will present a stunning slide show summary of Louisiana's rarest native plants.

As always, books and plants will be offered for sale at the meeting. Everyone is encouraged to bring plants for sale, trade, or giveaway. We'll have the coffee ready at 8 AM. The programs will begin around 9 AM. We'll break for lunch around noon. Bring your own lunch, or drive to nearby eateries in Alexandria or Lecompte. Our regular LNPS business meeting will follow lunch.

The LSU-Alexandria campus is located about 6 miles south of Alexandria on U.S. 167/71. It's a small campus. Once you arrive, just follow the "L.N.P.S." signs to the nursing auditorium. It will be the only building with cars and people around it. Don't miss this meeting, ya'll. It's the best one around.

## LNPS FALL 1994 FIELD TRIP REPORT

by Joan Moncrief

A clear, intense blue sky with lowered temperature and humidity portended pleasant weather for our Fall field trips. We convened on Saturday, September 24, at Longleaf Vista in the Kisatchie Ranger District of Kisatchie National Forest. The Vista is a sandstone bluff overlooking the rugged Kisatchie Hills Wilderness Area.

Susan Carr, Kisatchie botanist, led us to our first stop, Middle Branch bog. The bog is a hillside seepage area sloping off a sandy ridge. A deep limestone layer holds the water that percolated down from the ridge and almost continuously releases water along the slope. There is a sharp contrast of plant life between the areas. The ridge has woody species, eg., Longleaf Sensitive Pea (Cassia nictitans), Fireweed (Erechtites hieracifolia), and Spurge (Euphorbia corollata). Dr. Rick Bortnick, new LSU-Alexandria botanist, identified fungi for us during the day. Here he found the mushroom, Lactarius sp. The genus has many species with many different gill patterns. The nutrient poor bog is dominated by Yellow-Pitcher Plants (Sarracenia alata) with their yellow-green to maroon leaves. A few dried brown nodding flowers remained. Abundant Little Bluestem (Schizachyrium scoparium) was interspersed with a variety of flowering Composites: Barbara's Buttons (Marshallia tenuifolia), Silk-Grass (Heterotheca graminifolia), the Asters (A. phyllolepis and A. hemisphaericus), and Coreopsis gladiata), in Louisiana found only in bogs.

At the base of the bog is a roadside ditch, which is kept wet by a constantly flowing spring. Here grew a variety of sedges, including the fairly rare Nut-Rush (Scleria reticularis) and two species of Yellow-eyed Grass, Xyris iridifolia and the smaller Xyris drummondii.

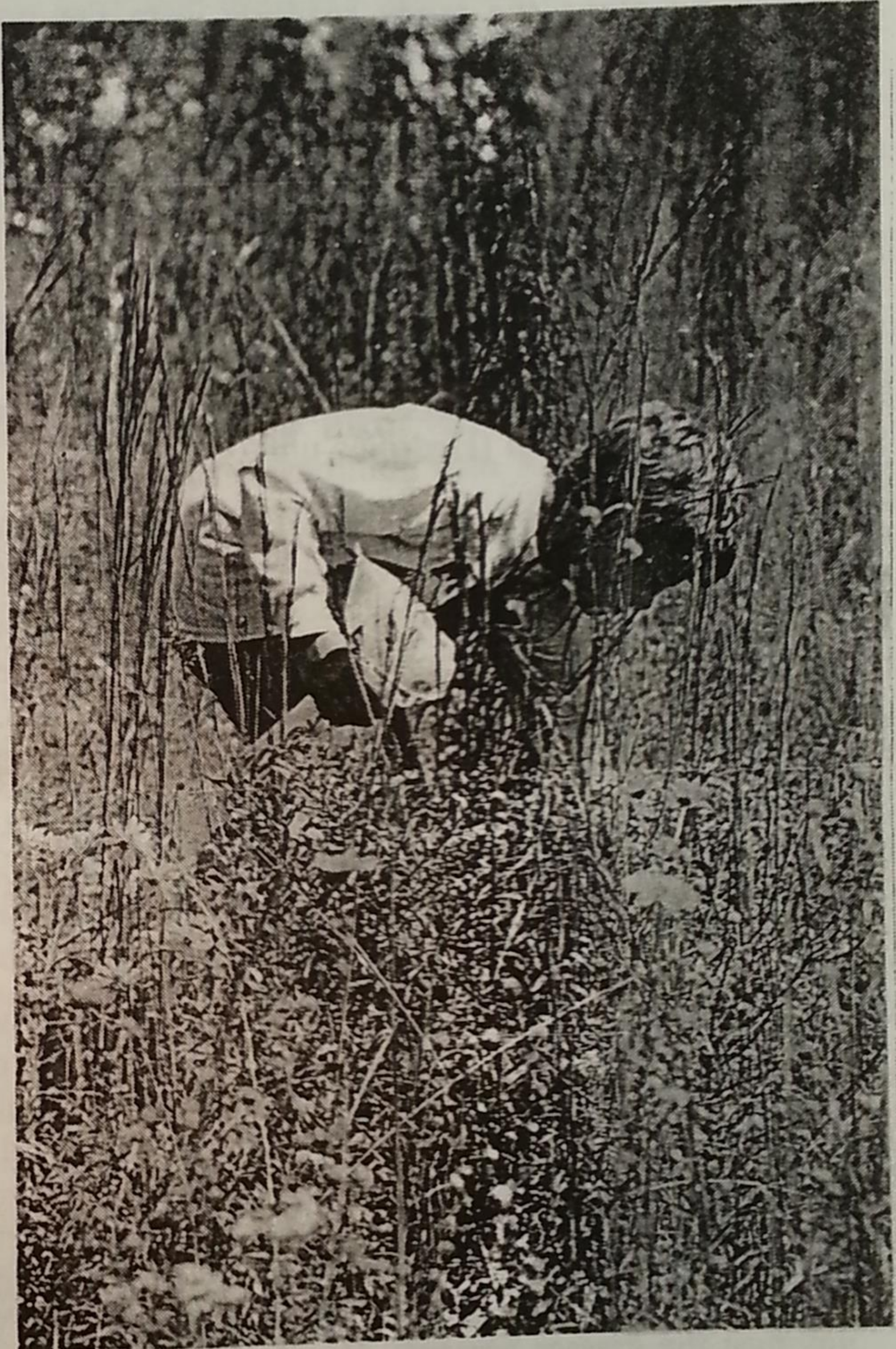


*Elisabeth & Kathryn enjoy the abundant grass species at one of the stops during the LNPS field trip to Kisatchie National Forest.*

The Forest Service maintains the site as a Registry Natural Area and uses a 2-3 year burn cycle to eliminate Yaupon (Ilex vomitoria), Smilax species and Viburnum species.

We lunched at Kisatchie Bayou Camp, which overlooks beautiful Kisatchie Bayou with its deep sandy bed and low sandstone ledges. Dr. Dale Thomas led us into the woods away from the bayou's banks to a patch of the rare Schisandra glabra, commonly named Climbing Magnolia or Bay Star-Vine. This woody, monoecious vine has red flowers and an aggregated of red berries as fruit. Clambering in the sandy, humus soil with the rare vine was Smilax pumila in flower. Wandering through these woods, we saw Sebastian Bush (Sebastiania fruticosa), Chinkapin (Castanea pumila), Beech-Drops (Epifagus virginiana) at the base of several Beeches (Fagus grandifolia), and Verbesina walteri, uncommon for this area. On a fallen, rotten tree trunk were many tiny rusty brown mushrooms of the genus Marasmius.

Last stop for the day was Cunningham Brake, an extensive Cypress-Tupelo swamp formed by the overflow of Kisatchie Bayou. The swamp is rich in wildlife, especially deer and wood ducks. We ventured only briefly into the area by following a slough, which is a former channel of the bayou. Various plants seen were Catchfly Grass (Leersia lenticularis), False Nettle (Boehmeria cylindrica), a St. John's Wort (Hypericum walteri), Arrow-aram (Peltandra virginica), Lance-leaved Water-willow (Justicia ovata var. lanceolata), and a Fall Carex (Carex glaucescens). Several patches of Fragrant Ladies' Tresses (Spiranthes cernua var. odorata) were found. A few of the orchids were ready to flower.



*A budding botanist studies the plant life at a cutover in Natchitoches Parish.*

Sunday, September 25, we changed bayous by meeting at the Saline Bayou Boat Launch on Louisiana 156 near Goldonna. On a leisurely stroll along the sandy road, we found a variety of plants in flower or fruit. Fall grasses were in abundance, eg., Coast Sandbur (Cenchrus incertus), Purpletop (Tridens flavus), Bent-awn Plumegrass (Erianthus contortus), Purple Lovegrass

(Eragrostis spectabilis), and Three-Awn (Aristida desmantha). An assortment of colors brightened the scene: the yellow Beggar-Ticks (Bidens polylepis) and Sneezeweed (Helenium autumnale); the pink of Agalinis sp. and Camphorweed (Pluchea camphorata); the white of Buttonweed (Diodia virginiana) and Cotton-weed (Froelichia drummondii); the blue of Blue Curls (Teucrium cubense) and Passion Flower (Passiflora incarnata); and the red of Cardinal Flower (Lobelia cardinalis). Creeping along the sandy roadside were the procumbent branches of Smooth-Chaff Flower (Alternanthera polygonoides var. amazonica) with their stiff, bright white tepals.

With the group for the day intact, we proceeded to Drake's Salt Works, interesting both geologically and historically. The site is an eroded remnant of a salt dome formed by the upward movement of Louann Salt deposited during the middle Jurassic. The salt licks provided salt for Prehistoric and Historic Indians. Later a deep artesian well provided brine for the Confederacy to evaporate and obtain salt. Taste the brine still flowing from this well and you are tasting salt over 160 million years old. The flats adjacent to the well were bright with the red stems of the Tooth-cup (Ammonia coccinea), the purple flowers of Stinkweed (Pluchea odorata), and the blue flowering Waterleaf (Hydrolea uniflora).

A very bumpy ride on a road of Winn Rock brought us to Pear Field Launch Site. In fruit were Silver Bells (Halesia diptera) with their dark brown, two winged fruits; French Mulberry (Callicarpa americana) with its bright lilac, globose fruits; and Strawberry-Bush (Euonymus americanus) with its crimson capsules. Along the roadside were pockets of Reindeer Moss (Claydonia sp.) soft with moisture from recent rains. In the woods we found several solitary and one clump of very fresh white Indian Pipe (Monotropa uniflora).

We lunched at the picnic pavilion at Cloud Crossing Recreation Area. The pavilion is on a steep bank of Saline Bayou and has upland species of plants in contrast to most areas along the bayou with their water tolerant species.

Our afternoon destination was a Forest Service reforestation project for Longleaf Pine (Pinus palustris). The acreage was burned in April of this year to prevent growth of hardwoods, Loblolly (Pinus taeda) and Shortleaf Pines (Pinus echinata). All weekend Richard Johnson shared with us his vast lore of local history. Here, he regaled us with boyhood tales of defusing and, then, removing the gun powder from unexploded bombs dropping when Barksdale Air Force Base used the field as a practice bombing and strafing range during World War II. With no planes in sight, we ventured into the field. Little Bluestem (Schizachyrium scoparium), Longspike Tridens (Tridens strictus), Broomsedge (Andropogon virginicus), and Warty Panicum (Panicum verrucosum) were amongst the grasses present. Eupatoriums were abundant: E. perfoliatum, E. semiserratum, E. rotundifolium, and E. hyssopifolium. In the mud by a depression filled with Cat-Tails (Typha latifolia) were specimens of Sagittaria graminea and Utricularia sp. With a final bombardment of questions of Dr. Thomas, we called it an enjoyable two days and departed.

## HAIRAWN MUHLY

by Dr. Charles Allen

Hairawn Muhly (Muhlenbergia capillaris) has a lot of potential as a cultivated grass. It is a native and is widely distributed in the state (reported from 25 parishes in "Grasses of Louisiana"). Hairawn muhly is a perennial clump forming plant that reaches a maximum of 3-5 feet (the leaves max out at 2-3 feet and the large inflorescence accounts for the additionally 2 feet). The leaves are small but are produced in mass and thus a clump of hairawn muhly would fill in a 1-2 foot diameter space. The inflorescence varies in color from white to pink or purple and is spectacular in mass in the Fall. Hairawn muhly is native to areas that burned naturally and thus seems adapted to control burns. This plant seems to be a full sun plant; I have seen very few plants of this species in the shade. It also seems to thrive in sandy soils and thus is well adapted for cultivation in the upland areas of the state. But, you could also get it to grow in clay soil by adding sand to your bed. If you are a looking f or a clump forming, non aggressive plant, consider hairawn muhly.

### **VERNON PARISH TOURIST COMMISSION LONGLEAF PINE WILDFLOWER TRACT:**

The Vernon Parish Tourist Commission is working in cooperation with Robert Murray and Dr. Charles Allen to restore native wildflowers to a two acre tract. The tract is adjacent to the Vernon Parish Tourist Welcome Center located on the north side of Leesville on U.S. 171 just south of the intersection with La. 28. The two acre tract contains several longleaf pines that are estimated to be 45 years old. The plot has been mowed for several years but the Tourist Commission has agreed to stop mowing and use control burning, a more natural management technique. Several native longleaf pine forest wildflowers survived in spite of the mowing and should expand with the new management. Native plants and seeds from nearby longleaf pine forests will be transplanted to this area. January 6 and 7, 1995 have been tentatively penciled in as days for this transplanting effort. Bring a shovel and wear field clothes. A truck and/or trailer would be very helpful but come in your car if you don't have either and you can help load and unload. Anyone wishing to volunteer to assist in this effort should contact Robert Murray 318-383-6123 or Dr. Charles Allen 319-342-1814 or 318-345-5280 to verify the dates and times. This area will become a showcase for native longleaf pine wildflowers and will be very noticeable because of its location on a major highway and adjacent to a welcome center.

### **ANOTHER CAJUN PRAIRIE PROJECT!:**

Yes, another Cajun Prairie Project has sprouted. This one can grow to as much as 345 acres. The Lacassine National Wildlife Refuge has acquired 345 acres of abandoned farmland north of Eunice. Under the direction of Charlotte Parker, the site is being restored to Cajun Prairie and is called the Duralde Prairie. The area has been abandoned for several years and has been invaded by a forest of Chicken Trees or Chinese Tallow Trees (Sapium sebiferum). A portion of the acreage has been cleared and will be seeded to a mixture of grass seed in the Spring of 1995. An effort to transplant native Cajun Prairie plants from nearby remnant strips to the Duralde Prairie is being spearheaded by the Cajun Prairie Habitat Preservation Society. A transplanting day is scheduled for January 14, 1995. Volunteers should assemble at Mr Cook's (a fast food restaurant) on U.S. 190 on the west side of Eunice at 9:00 AM. Bring a shovel and wear field clothes. A truck and/or trailer would be very helpful but come in your car if you don't have either and you can help load and unload. For more information, contact Dr. Malcolm Vidrine 318-457-7311 or 318-457-4497 or Phil Bourgeois 318-457-3641 or Dr. Charles Allen 318-342-1814 or 318-345-5280.

## WHITE OAKS OF LOUISIANA

by Dr. R. Dale Thomas

Oaks, as mentioned in a previous article, are divided up into three subgenera--red oaks, white oaks, and live oaks. In Louisiana we have two native Live Oaks, *Quercus virginiana*, live oaks, and *Q. geminata*, coastal live oak. Red oaks include bluejack, *Q. incana*, laurel, *Q. laurifolia*, upland laurel, *Q. hemisphaerica*, willow, *Q. phellos*, water, *Q. nigra*, shingle (possibly), *Q. imbricaria*, Southern red, *Q. falcata*, cherrybark, *Q. pagoda*, turkey-foot, *Q. laevis*, blackjack, *Q. marilandica*, Arkansas, *Q. arkansana*, striped or Nuttall, *Q. texana*, Shumard, *Q. shumardii*, and black, *Q. velutina*. All these red oaks have acorns that mature in two years; thin scales on acorn cups; hair on the inside surface of the acorn wall; and have bristle tips on the leaf lobes or teeth. The white oaks have acorns that mature in one growing season; thick, corky scales on acorn cups; no hair on the inside surface of the acorn wall; and have no bristles on the tips of the lobes of the leaves. The bark on the white oaks has a lighter color, and tends to flake off more than does that of the red oaks. Internally, the rays of the wood of white oaks are plugged with gums and other compounds which makes the wood quite impervious to liquids and thus the best material to use in making barrels. Red oaks, on the other hand, are very porous and will accept preservatives better, making them best for preservative-treated lumber. Their porosity increases the surface area and thus makes them better choices than white oaks for fuel. The white oaks include the following:

- Chinquapin oak -- *Quercus muehlenbergii*
- Dwarf chinquapin oak -- *Q. pinoides*
- Cow or Basket oak -- *Q. prinus*, previously *Q. michauxii*
- Overcup oak -- *Q. lyrata*
- Bur oak -- *Q. macrocarpa*
- White oak -- *Q. alba*
- Delta post oak -- *Q. similis*
- Boynton post oak -- *Q. boyntonii*
- Post oak -- *Q. stellata*
- Dwarf post oak -- *Q. margarettiae*
- Oglethorpe oak -- *Q. oglethorpensis*
- Durand oak -- *Q. sinuata*

*Quercus alba*, white oak, is the king of eastern North American trees. In the virgin forests the tulip tree could grow taller and the sycamore could have a larger trunk, but no other tree had a greater spread of crown. Some of the larger trees had limbs over fifty feet long. The root system is about the same size as the large crown. When the leaves open up in spring, they change from pink to pale green to darker green. In fall they range from pink to red to purple. It is definitely the favorite lawn tree for those who know it. This oak once covered New England, but was cut so rapidly that even before the Revolutionary War, there were regulations picking out certain forest as trees reserved for the use of the Queen's Navy. The wood of white oak is so dense and strong that all other woods are judged by a percentage of that of white oak. Its stout timbers were used for blockhouses, bridges, barns, mills, and log cabins. It became the preferred wood for ships and was used for the deck of Old Ironsides. One oak at Wye Mills in Maryland is 118 feet tall and has a spread of 148 feet. It is twenty four and one half feet in circumference at breast height and must be at least 500 years old. The white oak was the choice for barrels and those of the Ozarks at one time supplied barrels for most of the distilleries of the world. In East Tennessee, we used it for



shingles for the houses, for cabinet woods, hardwood floors, and for building flumes for water from springs to houses. Its acorns were collected for hogs. In Louisiana, *Q. alba* grows best in our upland areas of North Louisiana and along the alluvial bottomlands near large creeks. It grows in association with our other more mesic hardwoods preferring neither our driest or wettest habitats. White oak has glaucous whitish lower surfaces to its leaves.

Overcup oak is one of our bottomland species and is well adapted to wet clay soils. Its acorn cup is corky and covers the acorn. It floats the acorn during times when the bottomlands are flooded, thus short-cutting most oaks' dependence on squirrels for moving acorns around. Overcup oak has leaves longer than white oak and usually are narrowing toward the base. They may be completely glabrous (smooth) or very hairy (pubescent) on the lower surface. This species is ranked as one growing on our wettest oak habitats. Bluejack, blackjack, and turkey oak would be on our driest sites.

Cow oak or basket oak has very large acorns that are highly prized by deer. The leaves are shallow-lobed and are fuzzy underneath. The lobes do not point toward the tip as they do in chinquapin oak and dwarf chinquapin oak. It is common in alluvial soils along streams and in higher of bottomland hardwood forests. Its wood is very similar to that of *Q. alba*, as is used as a substitute for it. Cows relish the acorns and the wood makes excellent splints for baskets, hence the common names. It is scattered throughout the state. The chinquapin oak is limited to our uplands and is common only on calcareous uplands such as those at Copenhagen in Caldwell Parish and at Keiffer Prairie area in Winn Parish. Dwarf chinquapin oak has been reported only from Copenhagen. Both have shallow-lobed leaves with the lobes pointing toward the tips. Several oaks occur on the ridge tops in the loose soils of Tunica Hills area which are either chinquapin oaks or chestnut oak (*Q. montana*, previously *Q. prinus*). Further investigation of this complex is needed.

Oglethorpe oak has a small water-oak-sized leaf with no lobes and with stellate pubescence on the lower surface. It is known from Mississippi, Georgia, South Carolina, and Copenhagen. Growing with it is a complex of oak trees that have been identified as *Q. sinuata* (or *Q. durandii*) and *Q. diversiloba*. Durand oak differs in being completely glabrous on the lower surface and it having shallow to deep lobes. Both (or all 3) species have small leaves and are not easily confused with any other group of Louisiana oaks.

Our most complex group of white oaks are those that are collectively known as post oaks. Post oak to most people means *Q. stellata* and the other so-called post oak species are seen as varieties of it or even only ecotypes. All these taxa have similar leaf shapes although sizes may vary and all have stellate pubescence all over the lower leaf surfaces. Typical post oak, *Q. stellata*, is an upland oak with large leaves that have a cross-like shape of the two lateral lobes near the tip. It is common upland oak with Southern red, blackjack, black, and white oaks. In our driest habitats, some of the post oaks are dwarfed and they tend to have underground rhizomes and/or lateral roots that sprout and form new plants. These are identified as *Q. margarettiae*. In our bottomland woods just a few inches higher in elevation than that of overcup, willow, and water oak, occurs in Mississippi Valley or Delta post oak, *Q. similis*. Its leaves tend to be narrower than the upland post oaks. In Louisiana, it tends to have galls on it much more abundantly than does the other forms. I have no idea what is included in the taxon known as *Q. boyntonii*. I feel that more transplant studies should be done on the post oak complex and that in most likelihood this represents a large polymorphic species with many ecotypes that overlap.

The taxonomy of oaks is complicated by the variety of habitats in which they grow and thus in the morphological expression of the effect of these differences in habitats. But since wind pollination is non-selective, oaks tend to be rather promiscuous in their reproduction. Almost any possible combination of hybrids between species within the white oak group are known. Hybrids within the red oak species are abundant and are so common between willow, water, laurel, and upland laurel oak that most trees of this group are probably not 100% any one species. A few hybrids are known between white oaks and red oaks and some are known between each of these and live oaks. So anytime acorns are used to plant an oak, we only know what the name of the female parent is; the sperm (by way of pollen grain) could have come from any one of several other oaks. *R. Dale Thomas, Director of the Herbarium, Northeast La. University, Monroe, LA 71209-0502, 318/342-1812.*

#### STATE GARDEN CLUBS CELEBRATE A YEAR OF WILDFLOWERS

"The Untamed Beauty of Wildflowers" was the theme of the forty-first annual Cotton Festival Standard Flower Show in Ville Platte, Louisiana. Show dates were October 15 and 16, 1994.

Roadsides, A Refugium of Wildflowers, was the title of a special wildflower exhibit in Division III of the show.

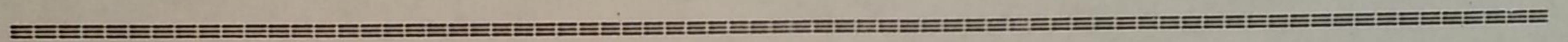
The exhibit focused on awareness and stewardship of our wildflower resources. All specimens were collected in Evangeline Parish, but can be found throughout Louisiana and beyond.

Publications which were part of the exhibit included: Flowers Native to the Deep South and Natives Preferred by Caroline Dorman; Wildflowers by Peterson/McKenny; Edible and Useful Wild Plants, Saunders; Grasses of Louisiana, Charles Allen; Rare Plants of Pine-Hardwood Forests in Louisiana, Julia O. Larke and Latimore M. Smith; The National Gardener; front and back of the "Spring, Summer, Autumn, Winter" chart of the National Wildflower Research Center "Weeds of the Southern United States" by the Louisiana State University Cooperative Extension Service, the Louisiana Native Plant Society Newsletter. A large, loosely constructed bouquet of wildflowers graced the exhibit.

A note from the Secretary.....Beth Erwin

To those of you on the fall field trip: The notebook that everyone signed their names in disappeared after lunch at Cloud Crossing on Sunday. The plan had been to publish the names of the field trip attendants to help us remember each others names. If you found the notebook, please let me know at the Collinston address below.

Please note that 911 has finally caught up with Briarwood. The new address for Briarwood, the Caroline Dormon Nature Preserve and Jessie Johnson, LNPS treasurer, is 216 Caroline Dormon Road, Saline, LA. 71070.



The newsletter of the Louisiana Native Plant Society is published quarterly. The editor welcomes articles, notices of upcoming events & book reviews of interest to native plant folks, as well as illustrations, poems, and prose. Deadlines for submissions are December 1st, March 1st, June 1st & September 1st. Because we mail bulk rate whenever possible, please keep your address up to date, lest you miss an issue. Send any address changes to LNPS News, P.O. Box 126, Collinston, LA 71229.

Annual Dues Schedule is as follows:

Student & Sr. Citizens--\$5, Individuals--\$10, Family--\$15, Organizations--\$25, Sustaining--\$50, Corporate--\$100. Dues should be sent to LNPS, 216 Caroline Dormon Rd., Saline, LA 71070. Please note that this address has changed.

The Louisiana Native Plant Society was founded in 1983 as a state-wide, non-profit organization. Its purpose is:

- \* 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.

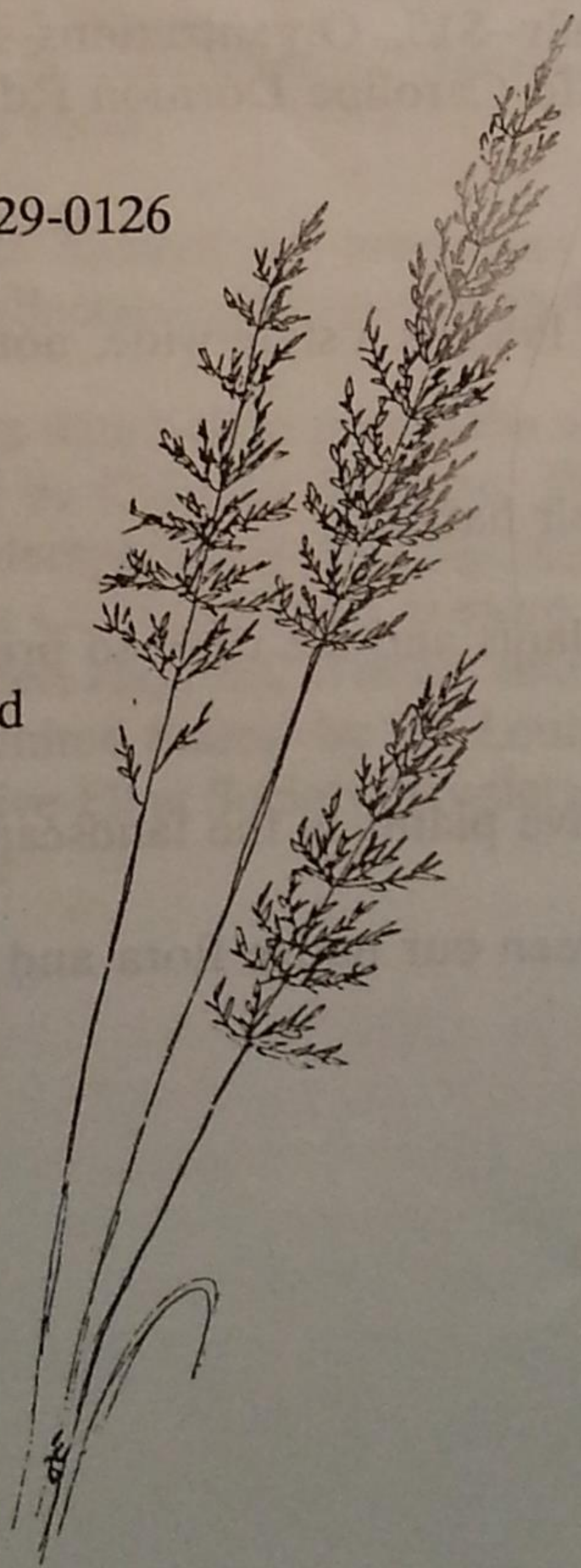
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