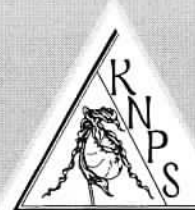


The Lady-Slipper

Kentucky Native Plant Society

DOUBLE ISSUE / Nos. 17:3-17:4

Early Winter 2002



IT'S MEMBERSHIP RENEWAL TIME!

Renewal details and instructions are on page 7. Please use the enclosed envelope to return your renewal form and dues right away to:

KNPS MEMBERSHIP • P.O. BOX 1152 • BEREA, KY 40403

A Message from the President:

by Landon McKinney

HELLO EVERYONE! I apologize for not including a message in our last newsletter but I have had quite a busy summer. I'm very happy to come on board as President of KNPS. Those of you that were members prior to 1996 will undoubtedly remember my tenure as President from 1992 to 1996. If you became a member after 1996, you may not know who I am or why my interest with KNPS, so let me begin with a brief introduction. As a botanist (plant taxonomist), my interest with KNPS began during my employment with the KY State Nature Preserves Commission. My time at the KSNPC fostered a deep love and appreciation for Kentucky's plant life and natural communities. In 1996 I left Kentucky for a brief year but returned late in 1997 to new employment. My family and I now live in Erlanger, Kentucky (just across the river from Cincinnati) and expect to make northern Kentucky our home for the rest of our lives.

While feeling not quite in the thick of things or as connected as I did when living in Frankfort, I assure each of you that I plan to do my very best for KNPS and its members. Wilson Francis left some mighty big shoes to fill, and we all wish him the best of luck with the new responsibilities that he has taken on at Natural Bridge State Park.

We had a great spring meeting. Those who could not attend and participate will want to plan to do so next year. Our fall meeting at Mammoth Cave wasn't quite so successful, but all who came had a great time.

Now let's move on to current business. During our spring board meeting, several issues arose that I found rather disturbing. First, I found out that our membership numbers weren't even close to where I thought they would be, based on what I thought I knew back in 1996. Apparently, due to some bookkeeping problems, our membership numbers were rather inflated once upon a time. Second, it is becoming increasingly difficult to accumulate enough viable and interesting articles to construct a 12-page newsletter on a quarterly basis.

Now, as to the first issue, I would like to ask each and every member to take some time over the next few months to find a new member or two. I'm sure many of you have friends or relatives with similar interests in plants—maybe someone with a green thumb but who has never given much thought to using native plants for gardening and landscaping. Or maybe you could surprise someone with a gift membership. Please help us find those Kentuckians or those who live close to our borders who share our deep appreciation and interest in native plants and who would truly enjoy the benefits of becoming a member of KNPS.

Now, the second issue of not receiving enough informative articles to fill up 12 newsletter pages on a quarterly basis, I find quite troubling. Originally, when first discussed at our spring board meeting, I suggested that our newsletters could be divided into two 12-page, informative issues and two much smaller issues with nothing much

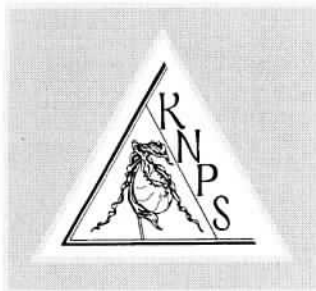
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BACK ISSUES of
The Lady-Slipper

and
KNPS GRANT APPLICATION
details are posted
on the
KNPS WEB SITE—
<http://www.knps.org>

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The Lady-Slipper

is intended to be published by the Kentucky Native Plant Society [IRC 501(c)(3)] in Feb., May, Aug., and Nov. with deadlines the 1st of the prior months. Members of the Editorial Committee welcome article submissions at all times.

Send dues and inquiries about membership status to:

KNPS Membership, P.O. Box 1152, Berea, KY 40403

ALL OTHER BUSINESS should be sent to an appropriate Officer or Board Member below:

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A MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT (continued)

more than announcements, fieldtrip schedules, etc. I now find this solution unacceptable. Our informative newsletters have always been our greatest attribute (in my humble opinion). For many members, receiving and reading our newsletters is the only level of participation achievable. If they become smaller and less informative, the incentive to maintain one's membership would be significantly reduced. Downsizing the newsletter may prove inevitable, but we won't give in to downsizing without a fight.

As members, each of you can contribute interesting and informative articles to our newsletters, and I would encourage each of you to consider the possibilities. I pledge to work feverishly myself to find other sources for articles during the next several months. An issue here or there may be somewhat smaller, but I will do everything possible to insure that downsizing one or two issues does not become standard practice.

IN FACT, HERE'S A TIP on newsletter entries. *Let's begin a general membership column on native plants.* This can contain small blurbs on gardening tips, successes, and/or failures. What plants have worked well and in what places. How about successes with herbal remedies or recipes using native plants? Got a question about the right native species for that shaded area or the north side of the house? Or, let's say you like ornamental grasses in your landscape but wonder what native species might work well and where you might find them. Where might you find the best selection of native trees and shrubs? The possibilities are endless, and I am sure each of you would have something to share from time to time. *The information box below tells where and how you can submit the many little gems of personal knowledge*

that I know are just lying around amongst our membership and waiting to be shared.

NOW, I'D LIKE TO PAY TRIBUTE to a very special person who has worked tirelessly on several KNPS fronts—Charlie Lapham. I've known Charlie for a long time and his level of enthusiasm and participation is unsurpassed. His effort in orchestrating the fall meeting is much appreciated, and his work on databases for herbaria, not only in Kentucky but throughout the southeast, is masterful. Here's to you, Charlie, your good deeds and tireless efforts have not gone unnoticed.

Additionally, I have often noticed a large number of KNPS members from Cincinnati at our spring meeting. I do not know how many there actually are, but many thanks to each of you for participating. Both you and our northern Kentucky folk might like to know that the Cincinnati Zoo and Botanical Garden is developing a Local Flora Advisory Committee of regional botanical and horticultural professionals (including yours truly) to foster a greater knowledge of the flora within about a 50-mile radius of the Zoo (at least Hamilton and adjacent counties in Ohio and Kentucky). This includes understanding previously recorded species that may no longer be found. This is an admirable initiative that should be supported by all.

Now, lest I be accused of trying to write an entire newsletter single-handedly, I'll close this not so brief message by saying that any time you have a comment, criticism, or question about the newsletter or the KNPS, please do not hesitate to contact me via e-mail or regular mail:

— Landon McKinney
LMcKinney@eqm.com
3964 Woodchase Dr.
Erlanger, KY 41018



A REQUEST FROM THE PRESIDENT:

WE'D LIKE TO BEGIN a general membership column in *The Lady-Slipper* to share your personal observations and interests about native plants. Lessons learned about landscaping, native herbal remedies, accounts of visits to interesting habitats, reviews of new or favorite books, comments on native plant-related history, current news and coming events—all are welcome.

In short, articles can be about anything related to native plants that you find interesting. Submissions can be on paper, on disk, or via e-mail. Please send them to:

Ron Jones, Editorial Committee Chair
Biological Sciences
Eastern Kentucky University
Richmond, KY 40475
e-mail: Ron.Jones@eku.edu

Kentucky State Nature Preserves Commission

REPORT ON KENTUCKY'S NATIVE FLORA, Status and Trends in Rare Plants

☞ *The General Assembly finds and declares that it is the policy of the Commonwealth to recognize endangered and threatened species of plants for human enjoyment, for scientific purposes, and to ensure their perpetuation as viable components of their ecosystems for the benefit of the people of Kentucky.*

— Kentucky Rare Plant Recognition Act.
KRS 146.600

Endangered



Price's potato bean

Threatened



Wood lily

Special Concern



Maidenhair fern

[Editor's note: This report was submitted to the Governor and General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky last winter. In April 2002 the KSNPC's proposed administrative regulations for the Rare Plant Recognition Act were approved (see Appendix A). We have an official list!]

THE 1994 KENTUCKY GENERAL ASSEMBLY passed the Kentucky Rare Plant Recognition Act (KRS 146.600~146.619) recognizing the importance of rare plants to our natural heritage and ensuring their perpetuation as viable components of their ecosystems. This report is required every four years pursuant to KRS 146.610(4). This report provides information to Governor Patton and the 2002 Kentucky General Assembly on the conditions and needs of Kentucky's rare plants. It includes information on: 1) the status of rare plants; 2) the state program and other

activities on rare plant protection; and 3) provides recommendations that address extinction and decline in rare plants and the conservation of the state's native flora.

STATUS OF KENTUCKY'S RARE AND NATIVE PLANT FLORA

Of the 2,467 native plants reported from Kentucky, 377 are presently included on the list of Endangered, Threatened, Special Concern and Historic Plants and Animals of Kentucky, an annually updated list that was developed by the Kentucky State Nature Preserves Commission (KSNPC) in 1981. Of these listed species, 112 (30 percent) have at least one population on natural lands that are managed primarily for natural resource protection (i.e. state nature preserves). This also includes lands such as national parks that are established to protect the natural features of the

(Continued on page 4)

Soggy Scenes —

KNPS FALL GET-TOGETHER

Mammoth Cave National Park & Eastview Barrens...

Photos by
Joyce Porter,
Mary Bill Bauer,
Paul J. Brock,
Charlie Lapham,
Charles Chandler



Suiting up to visit the first burn site at Mammoth Cave



Lessons in Leadership 101

Mary Bill Bauer

Mary Bill Bauer

KSNPC Report on Kentucky's Native Flora (cont.)

site; these lands are not designated for multiple use. Only 50 listed plants have more than one protected occurrence. One or a few protected occurrences for these plants is far short of what is needed to ensure that they can sustain themselves in the Kentucky landscape. In order for a rare plant to be considered secure under nationally accepted guidelines, 100 populations of a species must be documented or there must be other conditions that indicate it is secure, including stable populations on natural areas dedicated to its protection and management. This standard methodology is used to assess the status of rare plants and animals by state heritage programs in all 50 states.

About 13 percent (50) of all rare plants documented from Kentucky have not been seen in the state in the last 20 years; this figure rises to 34 percent (122) with the inclusion of plants not seen in Kentucky in the last ten years. This generally provides evidence that rare plants are disappearing from our flora and could be indicative of a trend toward extinction. However, the lack of botanical inventories and a sustained monitoring program may account for some of the plants that have not been found for many years. KSNPC needs additional staff to complete this work.

Most recent inventories and monitoring for individual species show decline. For instance, about half of the populations of glade cress (*Leavenworthia exigua* var. *laciniata*), a small plant found only in Bullitt and southern Jefferson counties, were shown to have either been extirpated (11 percent) or degraded (42 percent). There is no question that this decline is the result of a landscape changing from agricultural to residential. Royal catchfly (*Silene regia*) is another species that is vulnerable to extinction. There are historic records for this prairie species from all over the state, but with the dramatic decline in Kentucky prairie habitat the remaining populations are known only from a few roadsides in Hardin County. This story can be repeated for wood lily (*Lilium philadelphicum*), another grassland species, for wetland species such as least trillium (*Trillium pusillum*) and many others.

Primary threats to rare plants are: 1) habitat destruc-

tion; 2) land development that fragments the natural landscape; 3) invasive exotic plants; and 4) disruption of ecosystem functions such as fire. Considering the changing patterns of development and resource use in Kentucky, it is clear that natural areas are being degraded and converted for other uses. It follows that the native flora is also declining in diversity and that the rare plants will be the first to disappear, simply because their low population numbers make them acutely vulnerable.

RARE PLANT RECOGNITION ACT

The Kentucky State Nature Preserves Commission (KSNPC) was assigned the responsibility of implementing the Rare Plant Recognition Act. To do this, KSNPC is promulgating proposed regulations to create lists of endangered and threatened plant species and the mechanisms by which plants may be added and removed from the lists. Drafts of the proposed administrative regulations for this legislation are provided as Appendix 1. The Notice of Intent to begin the promulgation of these regulations was filed in December 2001. The various public meetings and procedures have followed according to schedule and we expect the final regulation will be in effect by June 2002. These draft regulations have been approved by the Rare Plant Committee of the Kentucky Academy of Sciences and have been circulated throughout the scientific community. KSNPC is committed to maintaining an open dialogue with the interested public and scientific community on this listing process and species to be included.

These regulations will only list plant species that are vulnerable to extinction and qualify for endangered, threatened or other status. Dissemination of this information will hopefully be used to preserve these plants. The Act itself,



Tom Barnes

Glade cress

FALL GET-TOGETHER (cont.)



Mary Bill Bauer

Encroaching maple saplings were set back by last April's burn



Charlie Lapham

'Shroom stop...

and the regulations, do not create any obligation on the part of the landowner to protect the rare plants on these lists.

**KENTUCKY STATE NATURE PRESERVES COMMISSION
RARE PLANT PROGRAM**

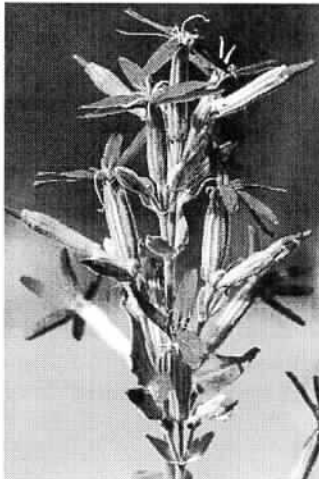
KSNPC functions as a clearinghouse for information on Kentucky's rare flora as well as the native flora as a whole, and issues relating to the protection of native plants. A botanical database of primarily rare plant information from many sources (herbaria, literature, government reports and field botanists) is maintained by the Commission. From this information, and with input from other botanists, KSNPC developed the proposed regulatory list of state rare plants. Commission botanists also provide technical assistance to state and federal agencies and private landowners in assessing impacts and developing protection strategies for rare plant populations.

KSNPC has two permanent botanists and occasional seasonally hired assistants. The KSNPC botany program is primarily funded through a limited cooperative agreement with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. This federal program provides funds for species field inventories, population monitoring, site protection and restoration, and public education; however, these activities are mostly focused on the

nine federally listed plants in Kentucky. This cooperative agreement also gives the Commission the authority to make decisions on allowable collection of federally listed plants.

KSNPC supplements the limited federal funding for the rare plant program by conducting general floristic surveys and other studies for government agencies. The federal funding, while an asset, has a downside in that staff time is not directed toward state-listed plants.

Tom Barnes



Royal catchfly

**ADDITIONAL CONTRIBUTIONS
TO THE PROTECTION OF RARE PLANTS**

Universities and colleges continue to contribute to the knowledge of the Kentucky flora. Most notably Dr. Ronald Jones at Eastern Kentucky University is developing the



Short's goldenrod

first comprehensive flora for the state. Another study at ECU by Dr. Patrick Calie is focusing on the genetics of Short's goldenrod, a Kentucky endemic that is one of the rarest plants in the world. Other studies are on-going, with faculty at Morehead State University, Northern Kentucky University and Berea College being especially active in contributing to our knowledge of plant distributions in the Commonwealth. In January 2002, Kentucky scientists published papers adding 21 new species to

the state list, and two of these plant species are new to science. These numbers are exceptional for a state and emphasize that Kentucky remains a frontier for botanical exploration. It is also indicative of the need for additional research and protection for native plant habitats.

Both public agencies and private conservation groups are protecting rare plants and the native flora on their land through proper management, as well as providing a refuge for rare plant species. Of the 42 nature preserves under the care of Kentucky State Nature Preserves Commission, 25 have populations of rare plants and most of these have more than one. Agencies and groups that focus on rare plant protection in their management of natural lands include the U.S. Forest Service, National Park Service and The Nature Conservancy.

The Kentucky Natural Heritage Database, which is a database managed by KSNPC, includes botanical information

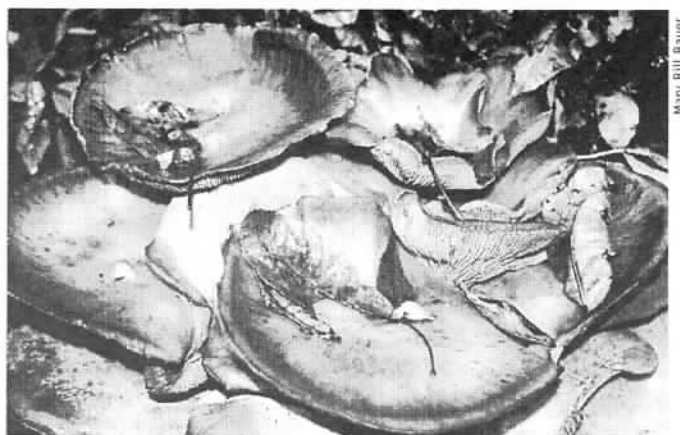
(Continued on page 6)

Tom Barnes



zooming in...

Paul J. Brach



bright orange Jack O'Lanterns (*Omphalotus illudens*)

Mary Bill Bauer

KSNPC Report on Kentucky's Native Flora (cont.)

and is used by private and public groups for environmental planning. This database is a compilation of all known records from literature and information resulting from field studies conducted all over the state.

Inventory funding has also become available through the Heritage Land Conservation Fund and resulted in biological inventories of public lands newly purchased through this state program. Additions to state parks and other county and city lands have added to the knowledge of the Kentucky flora.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR KENTUCKY RARE PLANT CONSERVATION

1. Provide funding for Kentucky's Endangered Plant Program.

KSNPC has relied solely on outside funding for work on rare plants and the Kentucky flora, including implementation of the Kentucky Rare Plant Recognition Act. We need general fund dollars to support this work. With recent budget shortfalls at the Commission, the staff botanists have directed more of their time toward general botanical contracts and had less time to focus on the rare plant program. Kentucky is far behind many states in gathering information on its state flora. The lack of botanical information reduces our ability to: 1) identify vulnerable plants in our ecosystems while they are still viable; 2) take advantage of opportunities to protect Kentucky's native flora and develop protection strategies; and 3) identify exotic plants that threaten natural lands as well as agricultural crops and recreational lands. *Most importantly, if Kentucky can protect and restore state endangered and threatened plants, then federal listing (and the accompanying federal regulations) will not be necessary.*

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- A. Provide funding for botanists to implement the Kentucky Rare Plant Recognition Act.
- B. Train state biologists with other agencies in rare plant identification and issues through the development of materials

focused on Kentucky's flora; seek opportunities to increase awareness of these issues through existing state programs.

- C. Support efforts to systematically survey Kentucky biological resources as recommended by Governor Patton's Task Force on Smart Growth.

2. **Develop a public information program for Kentucky rare plants as outlined in the statute.** KSNPC regularly gets requests for information on endangered species and native plants from school children and other interested people. We have very little nontechnical material that can provide answers to their questions and, the information is not available anywhere else. KSNPC has begun to develop fact sheets for a few endangered plants and a database on the endangered, threatened and special concern plants that will be accessible through the Commission's Web site this year. Much more specific educational material is needed on the Kentucky flora and these materials would be a resource for the Kentucky Environmental Education Council to provide schools across the state.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- A. Develop educational materials on all of Kentucky's rare plants.
- B. Provide Internet access to public education materials.
- C. Provide an educational outreach program on Kentucky's rare plants coordinated with the Kentucky Environmental Educational Council.

3. **Provide information to landowners.** Most of the rare plants in the state occur on private lands. Landowners should be provided information about rare plants on or near their property and guidelines for voluntary protection. *Landowners should be informed that there are no laws, either federal or state, that restrict their activities simply because rare plants occur on their land.* The overwhelming experience of field biologists with the citizenry is that landowners are interested and willing to consider rare plant protection. Many times, if a rare plant still exists on a property, it likely occurs in an area that has not been, nor will be intensively used by the landowner.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- A. Provide landowners access to information and consultation on rare plant and native flora protection through a landowner contact specialist.

FALL GET-TOGETHER (cont.)



Pan-O-Rama at the Pig Diner, Pig, KY

Mary Bill Bauer

IT'S MEMBERSHIP RENEWAL TIME!

Please note the following information before completing your renewal form. Use the enclosed envelope to return your completed form and dues right away to:

KNPS MEMBERSHIP • P.O. Box 1152 • BEREA, KY 40403

FAQs...

Do I need to renew? — The year on your newsletter address label is the year through which your membership is paid. For example, if your mailing label says "Expires 2002," your membership was paid through December 2002 and you now need to renew. If your mailing label shows that your membership expires in December 2003 or beyond, or that you are a Lifetime or Exchange member, you do not need to renew. Of course, tax deductible gifts to support the work of the society are always welcome from any of our members.

What are the current membership rates? — KNPS membership categories were simplified and the rates were changed at the Spring 2002 board meeting. There are now only two categories: Annual memberships at a single address cost \$10, and Lifetime memberships at a single address now cost \$150. We no longer have both individual and family memberships — just members. Please note that you may renew for up to two years at the current \$10 per year rate. If you remit more than \$20 for your annual membership, you will be renewed for two years and the additional funds will be accounted for as a gift.

I joined KNPS in the middle of 2002. When does my membership expire? —

Annual KNPS memberships are for the January-December calendar year. However, if you became a new member after June 30, your first annual membership will not expire until the end of December in the following year. For example, if you joined in July 2002, your first "annual" membership will run through December 2003.

Where should I send my completed renewal form, and whom should I contact if I have more questions? — Complete the form at the right, clip it out or copy it, and send it off to Linda Taylor, the KNPS treasurer, at:

KNPS MEMBERSHIP
P.O. Box 1152
BEREA, KY 40403

If you have more questions, please contact Linda at the address above or by email:

lindera@ipro.net

Thank you.

Kentucky Native Plant Society MEMBERSHIP FORM

Memberships are for the calendar year (January-December).

Name(s) _____

Address _____

City, State, Zip _____

KY County _____

Tel.: (Home) _____ (Work) _____

E-mail _____

Add me to the e-mail list for time-critical native plant news.

Include my contact info in any future KNPS Member Directory.

Membership Categories: Annual - \$10; Lifetime - \$150

This is a renewal. This is a new membership.

Membership \$ _____

Gift (optional) \$ _____ Gifts are tax deductible. [IRC 501(c)(3)]

Total \$ _____ (payable to Kentucky Native Plant Society)


Return form & dues to:

KNPS MEMBERSHIP, P.O. Box 1152, Berea, KY 40403

2003 Southeast Exotic Pest Plant Council Annual Meeting in Lexington May 15-17

EXOTIC PEST PLANTS have been identified as the second leading threat to natural lands—right behind habitat loss. Kentucky is certainly not immune. In 2000, land managers and other interested Kentuckians decided to form a chapter of the Southeast Exotic Pest Plant Council (SE-EPPC) in order to take advantage of the information that is available on invasive plant control and raise awareness of this serious threat.

On May 15-17, 2003, the Kentucky EPPC Chapter will be hosting the 5th annual meeting for SE-EPPC, a strong regional group that focuses on this issue. The meeting will be held

at the Campbell House in Lexington and will feature continuous presentations on pest plant topics and field trips on pest problems to view and discuss some local problems. A workshop on herbicide application for private landowners is also planned. It is a wonderful opportunity to learn about an important national issue at a local level. And, how often do you get to go to a meeting with "exotic" in the title? If you would like more information contact Deborah White (502) 573-2886 or deborah.white@mail.state.ky.us. Registration (\$85.00) includes a reception on the 15th. 

MARK YOUR CALENDAR for These Native Plant-related Events

Sat., February 1 – SERVICE TRIP TO RESTORE SHORT'S GOLDENROD HABITAT, Blue Licks State Park, Robertson Co., KY. Come help with an ongoing job. Before a southern Indiana population of Short's goldenrod was discovered in 2001, the federally endangered species was known only from about a two-square mile area around Blue Licks State Park. You can help enlarge and enhance its habitat by carrying out cut cedar trees and branches to burn piles. Participants should wear work clothes, sturdy boots, and gloves. To register, contact: Dave Skinner (502-573-2886 or david.skinner@mail.state.ky.us) or Mary Carol Cooper (859-277-0656 or marycarol@aol.com).

Sat., March 1 – SERVICE TRIP TO RESTORE SHORT'S GOLDENROD HABITAT. See Feb. 1 description above for details.

Sat., April 5 – Spring Wildflowers I, Shakertown at Pleasant Hill, 3501 Lexington Rd., Harrodsburg, KY. The first of three spring walks on the extensive trails at Shakertown will be led

by Dr. Bill Bryant of Thomas More College. The approximately 3-hour hike departs from outside the Trustees' Office at 10 a.m. \$5.00 fee. Call 800-734-5611 or 859-734-5411 for details.

Sat., April 12 – Spring Wildflowers II. Jim Gentry from the Science Dept. at Lexington's Lafayette High School will lead the 2nd spring wildflower walk at Shakertown. See April 5 above.

Sat., April 19 – Spring Wildflowers III. The last of Shakertown's spring walks will be led by Jeff Sole from the Kentucky Chapter of The Nature Conservancy. Details at April 5 description above.

Sat., April 26 – Salato Center Spring Native Plant Sale, Salato Wildlife Education Center, Frankfort, KY. Contact Mary Carol Cooper at 859-277-0656 or marycarol@aol.com for details.


Thurs.-Sat., May 15-17 – Southeast Exotic Pest Plant Council Annual Meeting, Campbell House hotel, Lexington, KY. See article above for details and contact information. 

2003 Wildflower of the Year Nominations

EACH YEAR THE Salato Native Plant Program (Kentucky Dept. of Fish and Wildlife Resources) joins with the native plant society to select a native wildflower as Kentucky's official "Wildflower of the Year." The program is designed to increase appreciation for the beauty, horticulture, wildlife, and other values of our native plants; to promote conservation of native species in the wild; and to encourage local nurseries to make these species available to Kentucky gardeners.

Past Wildflowers of the Year include Butterfly Milkweed (*Asclepias tuberosa*), Cardinal Flower (*Lobelia cardinalis*), Wild Columbine (*Aquilegia canadensis*), Wild Bergamot (*Monarda fistulosa*), and Great Blue Lobelia (*Lobelia siphilitica*). In 2002, KDFWR distributed 10,000 packets of Great Blue Lobelia seeds to Kentucky schools, garden clubs, and conservation groups as part of the program.

Attributes of a Wildflower of the Year should include its native origin and common distribution in Kentucky, its easy cultivability in appropriate habitats, a known value to wildlife, and ready availability of plants or seeds (at least through mail order sources) for gardeners and landscapers.

If you feel your favorite wildflower meets the qualification, please fill out the Nomination Form at right and return it to the **Salato Native Plant Program, Salato Wildlife Education Center, #1 Game Farm Road, Frankfort, KY 40601**. Nominations must be received no later than December 20, 2002. 

Ky. Dept. of Fish & Wildlife and KNPS 2003 WILDFLOWER OF THE YEAR NOMINATION FORM

Wildflower's
Common name _____

Latin name
(if known) _____

Reasons for
nominating _____

Your name _____

Address _____

City, State, Zip _____

Tel.: (Day) _____ Email: _____

Date Received (for office use only) _____

See the accompanying article for nomination details.
Nominations must be received by December 20, 2002.

Return form to: Salato Native Plant Program, Salato Wildlife
Education Center, #1 Game Farm Rd., Frankfort, KY 40601

B. Develop materials on the rare plants in Kentucky suitable for use in local conservation programs.

4. Regulation of indiscriminate plant collecting and sale.

Legislation restricting the sale of selected commercially exploited native and rare plants should be enacted. Commercially exploited species like ginseng, goldenseal and orchids (including our namesake, the Kentucky lady's-slipper, a rare orchid) are being taken from the wild at alarming rates. Since KSNPC's 1998 report, evidence indicates *illegal collection of plants on public and private lands has increased dramatically*—primarily due to the increased interest in herbal remedies. Some of these plants will become endangered (and some already are) in the next ten years as a result of indiscriminate collection from public lands, from trespassing and collecting on private lands, and other illegal activities.

Kentucky is one of only two southern states that does not have a law protecting landowners from illegal collecting on their land and restricting the sale of rare plants.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

A. Enact legislation restricting the collection of rare and commercially exploited plants without landowner permission, and restrict the sale of rare plants.

5. Biological inventories on public lands. Most public lands have not been inventoried for rare plants; very few public land managers have any idea what native plants they have on these lands. Without knowing where these species occur, we are wasting easy opportunities

to conserve them. We also lack management guidelines that can be provided for rare plant protection, even when we are aware of their occurrence on some public lands. Biological inventories of state lands will provide information for sound and comprehensive management



Kentucky lady's-slipper

Tom Barnes

plans and improve the accuracy of the endangered and threatened plant lists.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

A. Develop and implement policies or law on the protection of rare plants on state lands.
 B. Make biological inventories and the development of management plans a requirement for publicly owned natural lands.

6. Educate plant nursery owners and other groups about invasive exotic plants and/or restrict their sale. The cost of controlling invasive exotic plants in Kentucky to protect natural resources, recreation, crop production

(Continued on page 10)



Joyce Porter



Joyce Porter



Charles Chandler

Wondering Woods: on bended knee before spiked lobelia, striped gentian, & ladies-tresses orchid (actual unretouched digital halo) ➤

KSNPC Report on Kentucky's Native Flora (continued)

and other agricultural industries is increasing. Exotic plant invasion is now the second most significant threat to our flora, both nationally and at the state level, following only the conversion of natural lands for other uses. Invasive plants like musk thistle, kudzu and bush honeysuckle are reducing stable and diverse natural systems to monocultures of unsightly non-native weeds. Some of these plants are escaped horticultural plants and others have been introduced through agriculture. While the agriculture industry has become more attuned to this threat, the nursery industry rarely screens for these problem species.

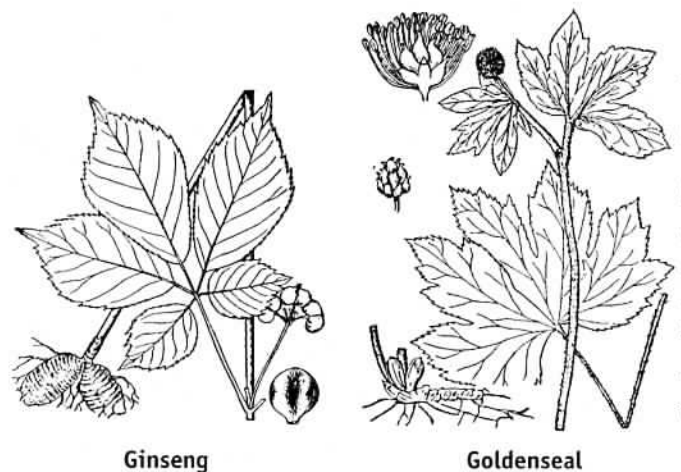
A chapter of the Southeast Exotic Pest Plant Council has recently been established in Kentucky that focuses on raising awareness of the threat posed by invasive pest plants to natural areas. Most state agencies that manage natural lands in Kentucky are represented on the board as well as interested nonprofit groups.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- A. Provide a newsletter or other information to plant nurseries and agricultural groups on invasive noxious plants.
- B. Identify those exotic plants that result in significant costs to the state and restrict their sale and distribution through legislation.
- C. Improve the procedure for updating the official state list of noxious plants.
- D. Support research on noxious weed control.

CONCLUSIONS

The General Assembly, through The Rare Plant Recognition Act, has mandated the protection of rare plants to KSNPC.



Illus. Flora of the Northern U.S. ... / Britton & Brown / 1913

The Commission is currently promulgating the regulation to establish a list of plants that qualify for this designation. While a listing is the requisite first step to identify these at-risk species, a program to implement the spirit of this law through public education and focused efforts to reverse the trend of decline and extinction is needed.

The Kentucky State Nature Preserves Commission believes the recommendations set forth herein would provide the most effective and cost efficient measures to reverse the decline of Kentucky's native flora. We seek to protect beauties such as the Kentucky lady's-slipper orchid and the wood lily, medicinally valuable plants such as ginseng and goldenseal and numerous other plants that are not only important to our ecology and economy but are part of Kentucky's natural heritage.



The Kentucky State Nature Preserves Commission



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contact the NREPC Communications Office, 4th Floor, Capital Plaza Tower, Frankfort, KY 40601, (502) 564-5525. Hearing- and speech-impaired persons can contact the agency by using the Kentucky Relay Service, a toll-free telecommunication device for the deaf (TDD). For voice to TDD, call 1/800-648-6057. For TDD to voice, call 1/800-648-6056.



FALL GET-TOGETHER (cont.)



Paul J. Brach

[Golden?] coral mushrooms (*Ramaria* sp.)



Mary Bill Bauer

Prairie gentian at Eastview Barrens

KSNPC Report on Kentucky's Native Flora (cont.)

species. This administrative regulation will establish procedures for nomination and inclusion of plant species to these lists.

Section 1. Candidate Nomination.

- (1) Any person may nominate a candidate for inclusion, removal, or change of status on the state endangered or threatened list.
- (2) The nomination shall be in writing and shall be submitted to the Director of the Kentucky State Nature Preserves Commission, 801 Schenkel Lane, Frankfort, Kentucky 40601.
- (3) Prior to consideration for inclusion on a list, a candidate shall be established as occurring in the state by a voucher specimen deposited in a public herbarium or photographic documentation that has been confirmed by a botanical authority on this plant, and accompanied by written documentation as to the specific location of the collection site, date of collection, description of the habitat and population size.
- (4) The Commission may consult with the Kentucky Academy of Science and other experts regarding the status of listed and candidate plant species.

Section 2. Consideration of Candidate.

- (1) If the requirements of Section 1 have been satisfied, the Commission shall, utilizing the factors set forth in

KRS 146.610(2)(a) and the criteria set forth in 400 KAR 3:020, Section 3, consider the candidate for inclusion, removal or change of status on the state endangered or threatened list.

- (2) The Commission may conduct its own investigation as to the status of the candidate.
- (3) The Commission may place a candidate into a category for which it is nominated, a category other than the one for which it has been nominated or may decline to place the candidate on any list.
- (4) The Commission shall notify the person who nominated the candidate of the Commission's decision on the listing of the species.

Natural Resources and Environmental Protection Cabinet
 Department for Natural Resources
 KENTUCKY STATE NATURE PRESERVES COMMISSION
 (Proposed Administrative Regulation)

400 KAR 3:040. Endangered and threatened plant lists.

Relates to: KRS 146.485, 146.610
 Statutory Authority: KRS 146.485, 146.610
 NECESSITY, FUNCTION AND CONFORMITY:

KRS 146.610 requires the Kentucky State Nature Preserves Commission to promulgate administrative regulations for the listing of state threatened and endangered plant species. This administrative regulation establishes the lists of threatened and endangered plant species.

Sections 1 and 2. ENDANGERED LIST and THREATENED LIST (See below)...

Section 1. ENDANGERED LIST.

The following plant species based on the factors in KRS 146.610(2)(a) and 400 KAR 3:020, Section 3, are considered *endangered in the Commonwealth of Kentucky*:

VASCULAR PLANTS

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Acer spicatum</i>	Mountain maple
<i>Adlumia fungosa</i>	Climbing fumitory
<i>Agalinus auriculata</i>	Earleaf agalinis
<i>Agalinis obtusifolia</i>	Ten-lobed agalinis
<i>Agalinis skinneriana</i>	Pale agalinis
<i>Angelica triquinata</i>	Filmy angelica
<i>Apios priceana</i>	Price's potato-bean
<i>Arabis missouriensis</i>	Missouri rockcress
<i>Arabis hirsuta</i>	Hairy rockcress
<i>Arabis hirsuta</i> <i>var. adpressipilis</i>	
<i>Aster hemisphaericus</i>	Southern prairie aster
<i>Aster radula</i>	Low rough aster
<i>Berberis canadensis</i>	American barberry
<i>Botrychium matricarifolium</i>	Matricary grapefern
<i>Botrychium oneidense</i>	Blunt-lobed grapefern
<i>Calamagrostis canadensis</i> <i>var. macouniana</i>	Blue-joint reed grass
<i>Calamagrostis porteri</i> <i>ssp. Insuperata</i>	Reed bent grass
<i>Calopogon tuberosus</i>	Grasspink
<i>Carex aestivalis</i>	Summer sedge
<i>Carex atlantica</i> <i>ssp. capillacea</i>	Prickly bog sedge
<i>Carex jooii</i>	Cypress-swamp sedge
<i>Carex juniperorum</i>	Cedar sedge

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Carex lanuginosa</i>	Woolly sedge
<i>Carex leptoneuria</i>	Finely-nerved sedge
<i>Castanea dentata</i>	American chestnut
<i>Castilleja coccinea</i>	Scarlet Indian paintbrush
<i>Cheilanthes alabamensis</i>	Alabama lip fern
<i>Cheilanthes feei</i>	Fee's lip fern
<i>Chelone obliqua</i> <i>var. obliqua</i>	Red turtlehead
<i>Chrysogonum virginianum</i>	Green-and-gold
<i>Chrysosplenium americanum</i>	American golden-saxifrage
<i>Collinsonia verticillata</i>	Whorled horse-balm
<i>Comptonia peregrina</i>	Sweet-fern
<i>Conradina verticillata</i>	Cumberland-rosemary
<i>Convallaria montana</i>	American lily-of-the-valley
<i>Corallorrhiza maculata</i>	Spotted coralroot
<i>Cymophyllum fraserianus</i>	Fraser's sedge
<i>Cypripedium candidum</i>	Small white lady's-slipper
<i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i> <i>ssp. glauca</i>	Tufted hair grass
<i>Draba cuneifolia</i>	Wedge-leaf whitlow-grass
<i>Drosera brevifolia</i>	Dwarf sundew
<i>Echinodorus parvulus</i>	Dwarf burhead
<i>Eriophorum virginicum</i>	Tawny cotton-grass
<i>Eryngium integrifolium</i>	Blue-flower coyote-thistle

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Eupatorium semiserratum</i>	Small-flowered thoroughwort
<i>Eupatorium steelei</i>	Steele's joe-pye-weed
<i>Gentiana flavida</i>	Yellow gentian
<i>Gentiana puberulenta</i>	Prairie gentian
<i>Gymnopogon brevifolius</i>	Shortleaf skeleton grass
<i>Helianthemum canadense</i>	Canada frostweed
<i>Helianthus silphoides</i>	Silphium sunflower
<i>Heracleum lanatum</i>	Cow-parsnip
<i>Hexastylis contracta</i>	Southern heartleaf
<i>Houstonia serpyllifolia</i>	Michaux's bluets
<i>Hydrocotyle americana</i>	American water-pennywort
<i>Hydrolea ovata</i>	Ovate fiddleleaf
<i>Iris fulva</i>	Copper iris
<i>Isoetes butleri</i>	Butler's quillwort
<i>Isoetes melanopoda</i>	Blackfoot quillwort
<i>Koeleria macrantha</i>	June grass
<i>Krigia occidentalis</i>	Western dwarf dandelion
<i>Leucothoe recurva</i>	Fetterbush
<i>Listera australis</i>	Southern twayblade
<i>Lobelia appendiculata</i> <i>var. gattingeri</i>	Gattinger's lobelia
<i>Lonicera dioica</i> <i>var. orientalis</i>	Wild honeysuckle
<i>Lonicera reticulata</i>	Grape honeysuckle
<i>Ludwigia hirtella</i>	Hairy ludwigia

VASCULAR PLANTS (continued)

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Lycopodiella appressa</i>	Southern bog club-moss
<i>Lycopodiella inundatum</i>	Northern bog club-moss
<i>Lycopodium clavatum</i>	Running-pine
<i>Lysimachia fraseri</i>	Fraser's loosestrife
<i>Lysimachia terrestris</i>	Swamp-candles
<i>Maianthemum stellatum</i>	Starflower false solomon's-seal
<i>Marshallia grandiflora</i>	Large-flowered barbara's-buttons
<i>Matelea carolinensis</i>	Carolina anglepod
<i>Melampyrum lineare</i> var. <i>pectinatum</i>	American cow-wheat
<i>Melanthium parviflorum</i>	Small-flowered false hellebore
<i>Melanthium virginicum</i>	Virginia bunchflower
<i>Minuartia cumberlandensis</i>	Cumberland sandwort
<i>Mirabilis albida</i>	Pale umbrella-wort
<i>Muhlenbergia bushii</i>	Bush's muhly
<i>Nestronia umbellula</i>	Conjurer's-nut
<i>Oenothera linifolia</i>	Thread-leaf sundrops
<i>Oenothera perennis</i>	Small sundrops
<i>Oxidenlandia uniflora</i>	Clustered bluets
<i>Onosmodium molle</i> ssp. <i>hispidissimum</i>	Hairy false gromwell
<i>Onosmodium molle</i> ssp. <i>Molle</i>	Soft false gromwell
<i>Onosmodium molle</i> ssp. <i>occidentale</i>	Western false gromwell
<i>Parnassia asarifolia</i>	Kidney-leaf grass-of-parnassus
<i>Parnassia grandifolia</i>	Largeleaf grass-of-parnassus
<i>Paronychia argyrocoma</i>	Silverling
<i>Philadelphus pubescens</i>	Hoary mockorange
<i>Platanthera psychodes</i>	Small purple-fringed orchid
<i>Poa saltuensis</i>	Drooping blue grass
<i>Pogonia ophioglossoides</i>	Rose pogonia
<i>Polygala cruciata</i>	Cross-leaf milkwort

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Polymnia laevigata</i>	Tennessee leafcup
<i>Prenanthes alba</i>	White rattlesnake-root
<i>Prenanthes aspera</i>	Rough rattlesnake-root
<i>Prenanthes barbata</i>	Barbed rattlesnake-root
<i>Psoraleidium tenuiflorum</i>	Few-flowered scurf-pea
<i>Ptilimnium nuttallii</i>	Nuttall's mock bishop's-weed
<i>Pycnanthemum albescens</i>	White-leaved mountain-mint
<i>Rhododendron canadense</i>	Hoary azalea
<i>Rhynchosia tomentosa</i>	Hairy snout-bean
<i>Rhynchospora macrostachya</i>	Tall beakrush
<i>Rubus canadensis</i>	Smooth blackberry
<i>Rudbeckia subtomentosa</i>	Sweet coneflower
<i>Sabatia campanulata</i>	Slender marsh-pink
<i>Sagittaria rigida</i>	Sessile-fruit arrowhead
<i>Salvia urticifolia</i>	Nettle-leaf sage
<i>Sambucus racemosa</i> ssp. <i>pubens</i>	Red elderberry
<i>Sanguisorba canadensis</i>	Canada burnet
<i>Saxifraga micranthidifolia</i>	Lettuce-leaf saxifrage
<i>Schisandra glabra</i>	Bay starvine
<i>Scirpus expansus</i>	Woodland bulrush
<i>Scirpus fluviatilis</i>	River bulrush
<i>Scirpus hallii</i>	Hall's bulrush
<i>Scirpus heterochaetus</i>	Slender bulrush
<i>Scirpus microcarpus</i>	Small-fruit bulrush
<i>Scirpus verecundus</i>	Bashful bulrush
<i>Scleria ciliata</i> var. <i>ciliata</i>	Fringed nut-rush
<i>Silene regia</i>	Royal catchfly
<i>Silphium laciniatum</i> var. <i>laciniatum</i>	Compassplant
<i>Solidago shortii</i>	Short's goldenrod
<i>Sparanium eurycarpum</i>	Large bur-reed
<i>Spiraea alba</i>	Narrow-leaved meadowsweet

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Spiranthes odorata</i>	Sweetscent ladies'-tresses
<i>Sporobolus heterolepis</i>	Northern dropseed
<i>Stachys eplingii</i>	Epling's hedge-nettle
<i>Streptopus roseus</i> var. <i>perspectus</i>	Rosy twistedstalk
<i>Symphoricarpos albus</i>	Snowberry
<i>Talinum calcacticum</i>	Limestone fameflower
<i>Tephrosia spicata</i>	Spiked hoary-pea
<i>Thermopsis mollis</i>	Soft-haired thermopsis
<i>Torreyochloa pallida</i>	Pale manna grass
<i>Toxicodendron vernix</i>	Poison sumac
<i>Tragia urticifolia</i>	Nettle-leaf noseburn
<i>Trichostema setaceum</i>	Narrow-leaved bluecurts
<i>Trientalis borealis</i>	Northern starflower
<i>Trifolium reflexum</i>	Buffalo clover
<i>Trillium nivale</i>	Snow trillium
<i>Trillium pusillum</i>	Least trillium
<i>Utricularia macrohiza</i>	Greater bladderwort
<i>Vaccinium erythrocarpum</i>	Highbush cranberry
<i>Viburnum latanoides</i>	Alderleaf viburnum
<i>Viburnum nudum</i>	Possum haw viburnum
<i>Woodsia appalachiana</i>	Mountain woodsia
<i>Xyris difformis</i>	Carolina yellow-eye-grass
MOSSES	
<i>Brachythecium populeum</i>	Matted feather moss
<i>Bryum cyclophyllum</i>	A moss
<i>Bryum miniatum</i>	A moss
<i>Dicranodontium asperulum</i>	A moss
<i>Entodon brevisetus</i>	A moss
<i>Herzogiella turfacea</i>	A moss
<i>Oncophorus raii</i>	A moss
<i>Orthotrichum diaphanum</i>	A moss
<i>Polytrichum piliferum</i>	A haircap moss
<i>Polytrichum strictum</i>	A haircap moss
<i>Sphagnum quinquefarium</i>	A sphagnum moss
<i>Tortula norvegica</i>	Tortula

Section 2. THREATENED LIST.

The following plant species, based on the factors in KRS 146.610(2)(a) and the criteria listed in 400 KAR 3:020 Section 3, are considered *threatened in the Commonwealth of Kentucky*:

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Aconitum uncinatum</i>	Blue monkshood
<i>Adiantum capillus-veneris</i>	Southern maidenhair-fern
<i>Aesculus pavia</i>	Red buckeye
<i>Agrimonia gryposepala</i>	Tall hairy groovebur
<i>Amianthium muscitoxicum</i>	Fly-poison
<i>Ansonia tabernaemontana</i> var. <i>gattingeri</i>	Eastern bluestar
<i>Arabis perstellata</i>	Braun's rock cress
<i>Armoracia lacustris</i>	Lake cress
<i>Aster concolor</i>	Eastern silvery aster
<i>Aster drummondii</i> var. <i>texasus</i>	Texas aster
<i>Aster pilosus</i> var. <i>priceae</i>	White heath aster
<i>Aster saxicastellii</i>	Rockcastle aster
<i>Baptisia tinctoria</i>	Yellow wild indigo
<i>Bartonia virginica</i>	Yellow screwstem
<i>Berchemia scandens</i>	Supplejack
<i>Boykinia aconitifolia</i>	Brook saxifrage
<i>Cabomba caroliniana</i>	Carolina fanwort
<i>Calamagrostis porteri</i> ssp. <i>Porteri</i>	Porter's reed grass
<i>Calycanthus floridus</i> var. <i>glaucus</i>	Sweetshrub
<i>Carex alata</i>	Broadwing sedge

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Carex crebriflora</i>	Coastal plain sedge
<i>Carex decomposita</i>	Epiphytic sedge
<i>Carex gigantea</i>	Large sedge
<i>Carya aquatica</i>	Water hickory
<i>Castanea pumila</i>	Allegheny chinkapin
<i>Ceanothus herbaceus</i>	Prairie redroot
<i>Cimicifuga rubifolia</i>	Appalachian bugbane
<i>Clematis crispa</i>	Blue jasmine leather-flower
<i>Cypripedium parviflorum</i>	Small yellow lady's-slipper
<i>Delphinium carolinianum</i>	Carolina larkspur
<i>Deschampsia flexuosa</i>	Crinkled hair grass
<i>Echinodorus berteroi</i>	Burhead
<i>Elodea nuttallii</i>	Waterweed
<i>Euphorbia mercurialina</i>	Mercury spurge
<i>Fimbristylis puberula</i>	Hairy fimbriatylis
<i>Forestiera ligustrina</i>	Upland privet
<i>Glandularia canadensis</i>	Rose verbena
<i>Glyceria acutiflora</i>	Sharp-scaled manna grass
<i>Gratiola pilosa</i>	Shaggy hedge-hyssop
<i>Halesia tetraptera</i>	Common silverbell
<i>Hedeoma hispidum</i>	Rough pennyroyal
<i>Helianthemum bicknellii</i>	Plains frostweed
<i>Helianthus eggertii</i>	Eggert's sunflower

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Heterotheca subaxillaris</i> var. <i>latifolia</i>	Broad-leaf golden-aster
<i>Hieracium longipilum</i>	Hairy hawkweed
<i>Hypericum crux-andreae</i>	St. Peter's-wort
<i>Juncus filipendulus</i>	Long-styled rush
<i>Juniperus communis</i> var. <i>depressa</i>	Ground juniper
<i>Lathyrus palustris</i>	Vetchling peavine
<i>Leavenworthia exigua</i> var. <i>laciniata</i>	Glade cress
<i>Leavenworthia torulosa</i>	Necklace glade cress
<i>Liatris cylindracea</i>	Slender blazingstar
<i>Lilium philadelphicum</i>	Wood lily
<i>Lilium superbum</i>	Turk's cap lily
<i>Limnobia spongia</i>	American frog's-bit
<i>Liparis loeselii</i>	Loesel's twayblade
<i>Listera smallii</i>	Kidney-leaf twayblade
<i>Lobelia nuttallii</i>	Nuttall's lobelia
<i>Maianthemum canadense</i>	Wild lily-of-the-valley
<i>Malvastrum hispidum</i>	Hispid false mallow
<i>Melampyrum lineare</i> var. <i>latifolium</i>	American cow-wheat
<i>Melanthium woodii</i>	False hellebore

(Continued on page 14)

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Renewal details and instructions are on page 7. Please use the enclosed envelope to return your renewal form and dues right away to:

KNPS MEMBERSHIP • P.O. Box 1152 • BERE A, KY 40403

KSNPC Report on Kentucky's Native Flora (continued)

Section 2. THREATENED LIST (continued)

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Minuartia glabra</i>	Appalachian sandwort
<i>Monotropsis odorata</i>	Sweet pinesap
<i>Muhlenbergia cuspidata</i>	Plains muhly
<i>Nemophila aphylla</i>	Small-flower baby-blue-eyes
<i>Oenothera triloba</i>	Stemless evening-primrose
<i>Orontium aquaticum</i>	Goldenclub
<i>Paxistima canbyi</i>	Canby's mountain-lover
<i>Perideridia americana</i>	Eastern eulophus
<i>Philadelphus inodorus</i>	Mock orange
<i>Phlox bifida</i> ssp. <i>bifida</i>	Cleft phlox
<i>Phlox bifida</i> ssp. <i>stellaria</i>	Starry cleft phlox
<i>Platanthera cristata</i>	Yellow-crested orchid
<i>Platanthera integrilabia</i>	White fringeless orchid
<i>Polygala polygama</i>	Racemed milkwort
<i>Pontederia cordata</i>	Pickereel-weed

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Potamogeton pulcher</i>	Spotted pondweed
<i>Prenanthes crepidinea</i>	Nodding rattlesnake-root
<i>Ptilimnium capillaceum</i>	Mock bishop's-weed
<i>Rubus whartoniae</i>	Wharton's dewberry
<i>Sagittaria graminea</i>	Grass-leaf arrowhead
<i>Saxifraga michauxii</i>	Michaux's saxifrage
<i>Schizachne purpurascens</i>	Purple-oat
<i>Scutellaria saxatilis</i>	Rock skullcap
<i>Sedum telephioides</i>	Allegheny stonecrop
<i>Silene ovata</i>	Ovate catchfly
<i>Silphium laciniatum</i> var. <i>robinsonii</i>	Compassplant
<i>Solidago albopilosa</i>	White-haired goldenrod
<i>Solidago curtisii</i>	Curtis' goldenrod
<i>Solidago roanensis</i>	Roan mountain goldenrod
<i>Spiraea virginiana</i>	Virginia spiraea

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Spiranthes lucida</i>	Shining ladies'-tresses
<i>Spiranthes magnicamporum</i>	Great plains ladies'-tresses
<i>Sporobolus clandestinus</i>	Rough dropseed
<i>Stellaria fontinalis</i>	Water stitchwort
<i>Talinum teretifolium</i>	Roundleaf fameflower
<i>Taxus canadensis</i>	Canadian yew
<i>Thaspium pinnatifidum</i>	Cutleaf meadow-parsnip
<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	Northern white-cedar
<i>Trepocarpus aethusae</i>	Trepocarpus
<i>Trifolium stoloniferum</i>	Running buffalo clover
<i>Trillium undulatum</i>	Painted trillium
<i>Viburnum molle</i>	Missouri arrow-wood
<i>Viola walteri</i>	Walter's violet
<i>Vitis rupestris</i>	Sand grape
<i>Zizaniopsis miliacea</i>	Southern wild rice

SEE PAGE 2 FOR CONTACT INFORMATION AND PAGE 7 FOR MEMBERSHIP RENEWAL ADDRESS.

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