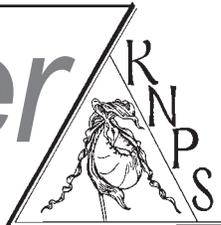


The Lady-Slipper



Kentucky Native Plant Society

Number 19:4

Winter 2004

A Message from the President:

Winter is upon us. I hope everyone had some opportunity to experience the colors of Fall and now some of us will turn our attention to winter botany. While I was unable to attend, I understand that our Fall meeting at Shakertown with Dr. Bill Bryant from Thomas More College as the guest speaker was a great success.

Our Native Plant Certification program was relatively successful this Fall. Plant taxonomy failed to meet because the NKU's Community Education Bulletin was mailed too late for anyone to sign up for the course. The woody plants course did, however, have a successful run. This coming Spring, we will be offering Basic Plant Taxonomy, Plant Communities and Spring Wildflowers of Central Kentucky.

You will see in this issue that we are promoting "Chinquapin" the newsletter of the Southern Appalachian Botanical Society (SABS). SABS is an organization largely made up of professional botanists and produces a quarterly scholarly journal. The newsletter "Chinquapin" has more of a general interest approach much like our newsletter but on a regional scale. In this issue we have provided subscription information on page 7.

Enjoy the winter months as best you can and have a safe and happy holiday season!

Landon McKinney



The KNPS's goals:

To serve as the Kentucky native plant education resource;

To support native plant research;

To support efforts to identify and protect endangered, threatened, and rare native plant species;

To promote appreciation of the biodiversity of native plant ecosystems;

To encourage the appropriate use of native plants.

It's Membership Renewal Time!

Kentucky Native Plant Society

MEMBERSHIP FORM

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)

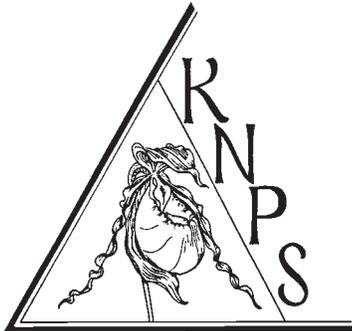
Return form & dues in enclosed envelope to:
KNPS Membership, P.O. Box 1152, Berea, KY 40403

Note: *You membership is paid through the year that is noted on your newsletter address label. Annual memberships are for the January-December calendar year.*



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The Lady-Slipper

is intended to be published by the Kentucky Native Plant Society [IRC 501(c)(3)] in March, June, Sept., and Dec. Deadlines are the 15th of the prior months, but Editorial Committee members welcome article submissions at any time.

Send dues and inquiries about membership status to:

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

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A New Treatment for the Genera

by Ron Jones

The monocot family Liliaceae has long been recognized to be composed of unrelated groups of taxa, but until recently, no consensus had been reached on how to separate these groups into segregate families. The treatment of the renowned North American botanist Arthur Cronquist, who kept nearly all the genera in one family, has been followed for decades, but in an article published after his death in volume 1 of *Flora North America*, in 1993, he commented that “he would be happy enough to divide this group into several families, if I could find a reasonable way to do it, but I have not found the way” In an update on monocot classification published in volume 26 of *Flora North America*, in 2002, the authors (J. Reveal & J. Pires) noted that “there is no question that the evidence available today strongly supports the wholesale dismemberment of the family as he (Cronquist) circumscribed it”. In recent years whole teams of experts have tackled this question, subjecting the various species to detailed genetic, morphological, and cladistic analyses, and numerous articles and books have resulted from these studies. The conclusion has been that the genera of the traditional family “Liliaceae” have been separated into three orders (Asparagales, Dioscoreales, and Liliales) and about two dozen families worldwide. There is now strong consensus among workers for most of these new families, and only a few remain debatable. For my statewide treatment of the “liliaceous” monocots of Kentucky, to be published in *Plant Life of Kentucky*, in February 2005, the following families were accepted, with the Kentucky genera indicated and illustrated (drawings from Britton & Brown, 1913, as modified in *Index Kentuckiensis*).

Note: The Agavaceae and Smilacaceae have long been considered to be separate families, and are not included in the key and list below.

Key to Families of Traditional Liliaceae

- 1 Ovary inferior. 2.
- 1 Ovary superior. 3.
- 2 Plants glabrous. **Amaryllidaceae**
- 2 Plants pubescent. **Hypoxidaceae**.
- 3 Perianth in 2 whorls, with green sepals and colored petals; leaves in one whorl of 3. **Trilliaceae**
- 3 Perianth in 1 whorl, of similar tepals; leaves various. 4.
- 4 Stems almost naked, with scale-like, spiny leaves; flowers about 5 mm long; fruit a red berry. **Asparagaceae**.
- 4 Stems with leaves along stem or at base of stem, not spiny; flowers and fruits various. 5.
- 5 Flowers both very large (5—10 cm long) and orange/orange spotted. 6.
- 5 Flowers otherwise. 7.
- 6 Leaves all basal. **Hemerocallidaceae**.
- 6 Leaves cauline, usually whorled (*Lilium*) **Liliaceae**.
- 7 Flowers in stalked umbels. 8.
- 7 Flowers otherwise. 9.

of Traditional "Liliaceae" in Kentucky

- 8 Leaves linear or with odor of onions, or both. **Alliaceae.**
- 8 Leaves broader, lacking onion odor (*Clintonia*) **Liliaceae.**

- 9 Leaves 1 to 3. 10.
- 9 Leaves 4 or more. 11.

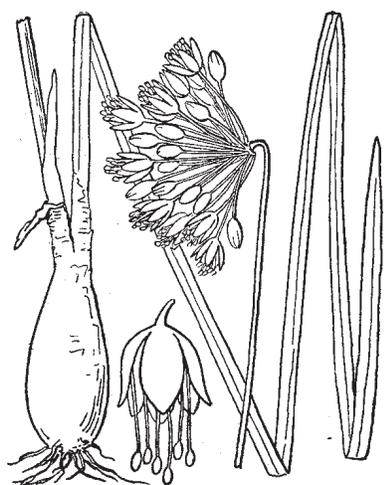
- 10 Flower solitary (*Erythronium*) **Liliaceae.**
- 10 Flowers several, in a raceme. **Convallariaceae.**

- 11 Leaves in 2 whorls (*Medeola*) **Liliaceae.**
- 11 Leaves alternate or basal. 12.

- 12 Leaves scattered along the stem, the leaves not linear and grasslike. 13.
- 12 Leaves mostly at base of stem, sometimes with reduced stem leaves, the leaves in some genera grasslike. 14.



Amy McIntosh



Allium cernuum

- 13 Stems branched above the middle. **Uvulariaceae.**
- 13 Stems unbranched above the middle. **Convallariaceae**
- 14 Leaves all basal and linear; perianth blue, pale blue, or white with a green stripe. **Hyacinthaceae.**
- 14 Leaves mostly basal, but with some reduced or scale leaves on stem; perianth white, greenish, or maroon. 15.
- 15 Perianths segments fused nearly to tip, the outer surface roughened; style 1; stems from short rhizomes. **Nartheciaceae.**
- 15 Perianth segments separate, smooth on outer surface; styles 3; stems mostly arising from bulbs. **Melanthiaceae.**

Note in the family descriptions below that K=calyx or sepals; C=corolla or petals; A=stamens (androecium); and G=pistils (gynoecium). In addition parentheses around the numbers indicate fusion, and that slashes indicate ovary position, as in (3)/ is a 3 chambered, superior ovary, but /(3)\ is a 3 chambered inferior ovary.

ALLIACEAE. The Onion Family.

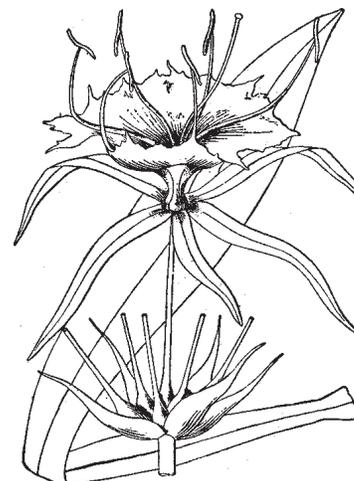
Perennial herbs from bulbs, onion-scented in most; leaves alternate (basal or cauline), flat or terete, linear to elliptic, parallel-veined; flowers bisexual (or absent and replaced by sessile bulblets), regular, in umbels, these subtended by 1 to several bracts; K+C=6, A=6, G (3)/; fruit a capsule. Genera—*Allium*, *Northoscordum*.



Northoscordum bivalve

AMARYLLIDACEAE. The Amaryllis Family.

Perennial herbs from bulbs; leaves basal, flat and parallel veined; flowers bisexual, regular, solitary or in umbel-like clusters on scapes; K+C=6, A=6, G /(3)\; fruit a capsule. Genera—*Hymenocallis*, *Leucojum*, *Lycoris*, *Narcissus*.



Hymenocallis occidentalis

*Narcissus pseudonarcissus*

ASPARAGACEAE.
The Asparagus Family.

Perennial herb to 2 m, with almost naked stems; leaves alternate, scalelike, subtending narrow, leaf-like branches (cladophylls); flowers bisexual or unisexual, regular, solitary in axils; $K+C=6$, A_6 , $G \ (3)$; fruit a red berry. Genus—*Asparagus*.

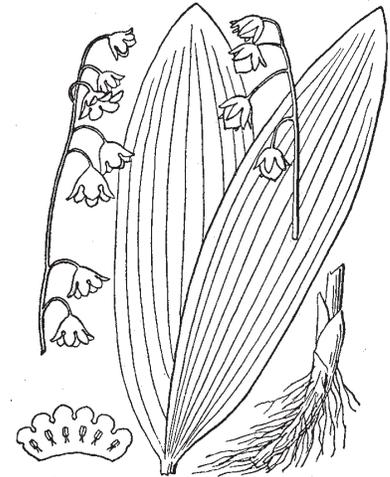
*Asparagus officinalis*

CONVALLARIACEAE.
Lily-of-the-valley Family

Perennial herbs from rhizomes, the stems unbranched or absent; leaves basal or cauline and alternate, parallel-veined; flowers bisexual, regular, axillary or in terminal panicles or racemes; $K+C=6$ or 4 , A_6 or 4 , $G \ (2-3)$; fruit a berry. Genera—*Convallaria*, *Maianthemum* (*Smilacina*), *Polygonatum*.

HEMEROCALLIDACEAE. The Day-lily Family.

Perennial herbs, with stolons spreading and forming colonies; leaves all basal, linear to 1 m, parallel-veined; flowers bisexual, slightly irregular, in terminal cymes on a scape to 1.5 m; $K+C=6$ —orangish and showy, A_6 , $G \ (3)$; fruit an abortive capsule. Genus—*Hemerocallis*.

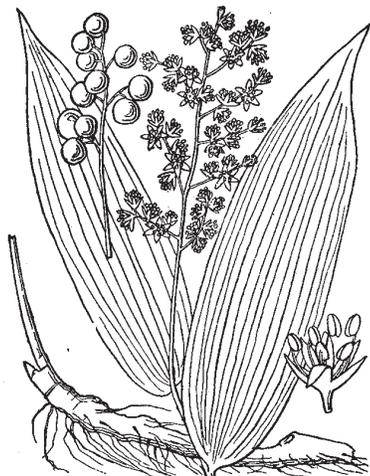
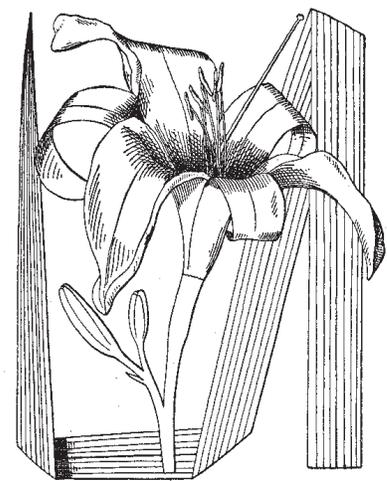
*Convallaria montana*

HYACINTHACEAE. The Grape-hyacinth Family.

Perennial herbs from bulbous bases; leaves all basal and linear, parallel-veined; flowers bisexual, regular, in scapose racemes; $K+C=6$, A_6 , $G \ (3)$ —the style 1; fruit a capsule. Genera—*Muscari*, *Ornithogalum*, *Camassia*.

HYPOXIDACEAE. The Star-grass Family.

Perennial herbs with pubescent foliage; leaves basal, linear and parallel-veined; flowers bisexual, regular, in umbellate clusters; $K+C=6$ —yellow, A_6 , $G \ (3)$; fruit a capsule. Genus—*Hypoxis*.

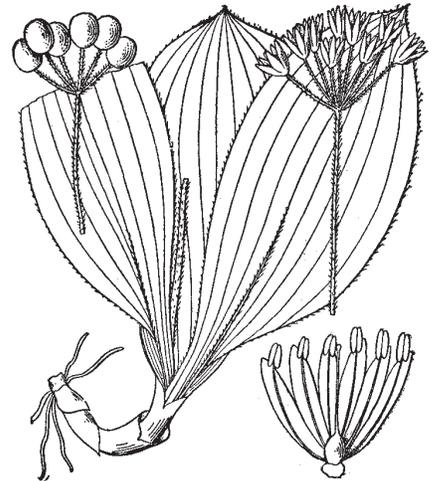
*Maianthemum racemosum**Polygonatum biflorum**Hemerocallis fulva*



Hypoxis hirsuta

LILIACEAE. The Lily Family.

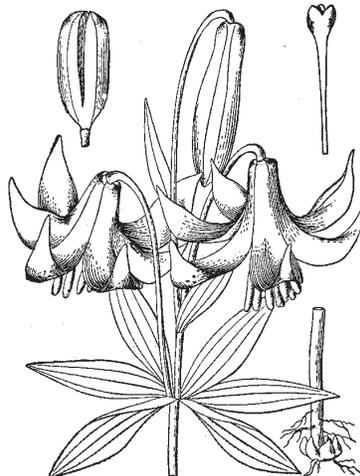
Perennial herbs from bulbs; leaves various, simple and parallel-veined, with sheathing bases; flowers bisexual, regular, solitary or in various terminal clusters; $K+C=6$, A_6 , $G \ (3)$ —stigmas or style branches 3; fruit a berry or capsule. Genera—*Clintonia*, *Erythronium*, *Lilium*.



Clintonia umbellulata



Erythronium americanum



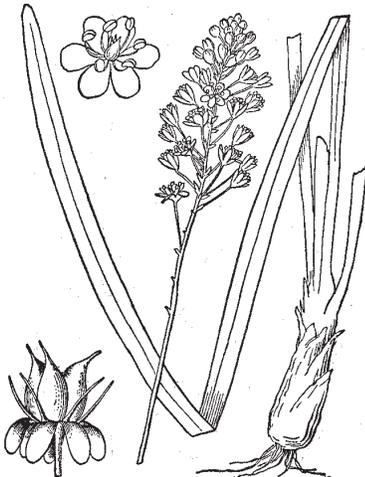
Lilium canadense

**MELANTHIACEAE.
The Bunch-flower Family.**

Perennial herbs from bulb-like rhizomes; leaves basal or alternate, usually mostly on lower half of stem, simple and parallel-veined; flowers bisexual or unisexual, regular; $K+C=6$, A_6 , $G \ (3)$ —styles and stigmas 3; fruit a capsule. Genera—*Amianthium*, *Chamaelirium*, *Melanthium*, *Stenanthium*, *Veratrum*, *Xerophyllum*.

**NARTHECIACEAE.
The Bog-Asphodel Family.**

Perennial herbs from short rhizomes; leaves mostly basal, lanceolate and parallel-veined, to 20 cm; flowers bisexual, regular, in terminal racemes; $K+C=(6)$ —with outer surfaces rough and mealy, A_6 —on the tube, $G \ (3)$ —style 1; fruit a capsule enclosed in withered perianth. Genus—*Alettris*.



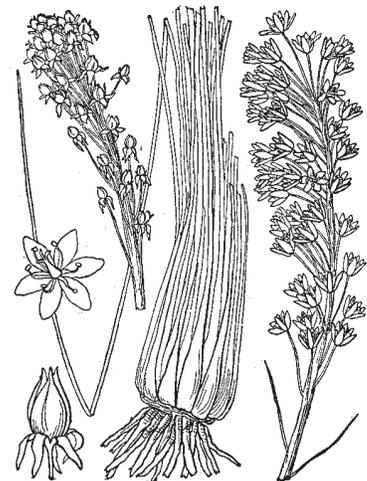
Amianthium muscitoxicum



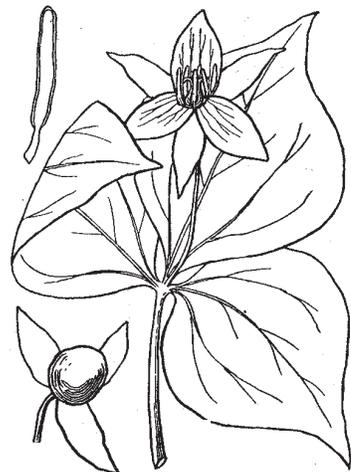
Chamaelirium luteum



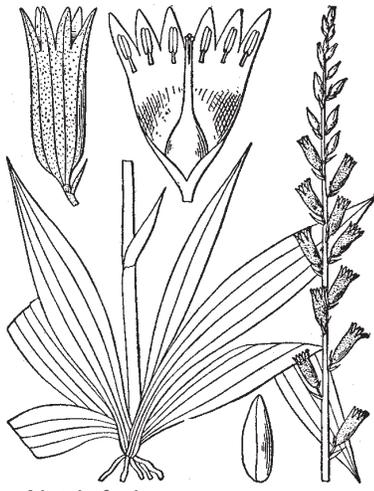
Melanthium virginicum

*Stenanthium gramineum**Melantherium parviflorum**Xerophyllum asphodeloides***TRILLIACEAE. The Trillium Family.***(lumped with Melantheriaceae in some recent treatments)*

Perennial herbs from a usually short and stout rhizome; leaves (actually bracts) three in one whorl, simple and entire, with net-palmate veins converging toward apex; flower bisexual, regular, solitary; K3, C3, A6, G (3)—stigmas 3; fruit berry-like. Genus—*Trillium*.

*Trillium erectum***UVULARIACEAE. The Bellwort Family.***(more recently referred to as the Colchicaceae)*

Perennial herbs from creeping rhizomes, stems usually branched above the middle; leaves alternate, simple and parallel-veined; flowers bisexual, regular, axillary or terminal; K+C=6, A6, G (3)/Stigmas 3; ; fruit a berry or capsule. Genera—*Prosartes* (*Disporum*), *Streptopus*, *Uvularia*

*Aletris farinosa**Proserartes lanuginosa**Streptopus lanceolatus**Uvularia pefoliata*

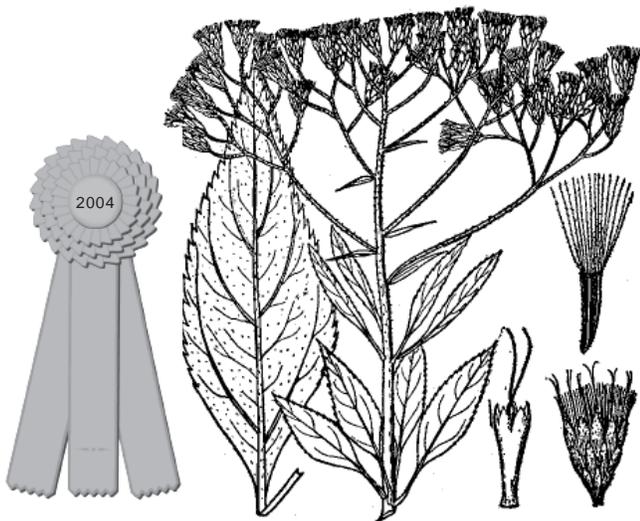
NOMINATIONS FOR THE 2005 KENTUCKY WILDFLOWER OF THE YEAR

Each year the Salato Native Plant Program (Kentucky Department of Fish and Wildlife Resources) joins Native Plant Society in selecting 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.

The Wildflower of the year for 1997 was Butterfly Milkweed (*Asclepias tuberosa*), in 1998, Cardinal Flower (*Lobelia cardinalis*), in 1999, Purple Coneflower (*Echinacea purpurea*), in 2000, Wild Columbine (*Aquilegia canadensis*), in 2001, Wild Bergamot (*Monarda fistulosa*), in 2002 Great Blue Lobelia (*Lobelia siphilitica*), in 2003, Spiked Blazing Star (*Liatris spicata*), and in 2004, Joe-Pye Weed (*Eupatorium maculatum*). As part of this year's effort to promote the program, the Department of Fish and Wildlife Resources distributed 10,000 packets of Joe-Pye Weed seeds to schools, garden clubs, and conservation groups across Kentucky.

Special 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 seed (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 and return it to the Salato Native Plant Program, Salato Wildlife Education Center, #1 Game Farm Road, Frankfort, KY 40601.



2004 winner--*Eupatorium maculatum*

Ky. Dept. of Fish and Wildlife and KNPS 2005 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) _____

E-mail _____

Date Received (for office use only) _____

See the accompanying article for nomination details.
Please send nominations as soon as possible to:

**Salato Native Plant Program,
Salato Wildlife Education Center,
#1 Game Farm Road,
Frankfort, KY 40601**

Join the **Southern Appalachian Botanical Society** and receive quarterly installments of *Chinquapin* (the SABS newsletter) and *Castanea* (journal of botanical research). Membership fees are \$25 for individuals (\$10 for students). To subscribe to the *Chinquapin* newsletter only, send \$7.00 to:

*Charles N. Horn, Secretary Treasurer
Newberry College
2100 College Street
Newberry, SC 29108*

Be sure to give your name, and address and your phone number (optional). Memberships are only for the calendar year, January -December. Individuals joining in mid-year will be sent all back issues of *Chinquapin* unless advised otherwise. Please indicate if you want the complete set for 2004, or if you want to begin your subscription in 2005.
www.newberry.net/sabs/index.htm

Invasive Plant Statewide Database

Contributed by Staff of Third Rock Consultants

Nearly one-fourth of Kentucky's 2600 taxa of vascular plants are not native to the state. Many of these introduced plants have been around so long that we no longer think of them as being alien: Queen-Anne's-Lace, chicory, red and white clover, dandelion, poison hemlock, and many others. Unfortunately, new exotic plants continue to invade the state and many pose real threats to our native plant communities.

Of particular concern are those non-native species that invade natural habitats: some of the most problematic for particular habitats are: open wetlands—purple loosestrife (*Lythrum salicaria*) and common reed (*Phragmites australis*); upland woods—garlic mustard (*Alliaria petiolata*), Nepalese eulalia (*Microstegium vimineum*), bush honeysuckles (*Lonicera* spp.), and autumn-olives (*Eleaagnus* spp.).

Control of these invasive species is much easier if they can be eradicated before they become common and widespread. One of the first requirements for early control, however, is knowing when and where these small, early infestations occur.

Several Third Rock staff members have been involved with invasive species and identified this unmet need for a central data collection point. Third Rock Consultants, in conjunction with the Kentucky Exotic Pest Plant Council (KYEPPC), has volunteered to establish and maintain an invasive plants database for Kentucky.

The emphasis will be on acquiring data for those species on the KEPPC list of invasive, exotic plants (www.exoticplantpestcouncil/ky/list.htm). This list of approximately 100 species, is broken down into three groups: those that present a severe threat to our native plant communities, those that present a significant threat, and those that pose a lesser threat. Several of the plants on the list have been around a long time and are common over much of the state: species such as Japanese honeysuckle, multiflora rose or Johnson grass. For this group we may only record their presence by topographic quad rather than a specific location.

For the remaining species, the less common and those new to the state, we would like much more specific information: species name, location, and abundance.

For species name we would like both the common and scientific name if possible. If you are unsure of the scientific name or the plant identification, collect a specimen and send it to the Kentucky State Nature Preserves Commission, 801

Schenkel Lane, Frankfort, KY 40601, 502-573-2886, attn: Deborah White. [Ed. Note: you can also send specimens to Ron Jones, Dept. Biol. Sci., EKU, Richmond, KY 40475, or to a curator at one of the state universities.]

The location should be as specific as possible: GPS coordinates, a point on a topographic quad or county map, or a verbal description giving distances from roads or other unchanging landmarks. The location data should be sufficient so that others could find the location on their own.

The information on abundance of the infestation may be described as a few plants (1-10) in a very small area, several (10-50), or many (50-100); or common (>100), scattered over one-half acre, an entire hillside, or a 20- acre field, etc. This data category is a way to identify those occurrences that are still small and that would rank high on a control priority list. Data on larger, well-established infestations are also wanted but will only be used to assess the statewide distribution and abundance of invasive species.

If you have questions or data on invasive plants please contact Johnny Varner at Third Rock Consultants, 2514 Regency Road, Suite 104, Lexington, KY 40503; 859-977-2000 or by e-mail at jvarner@thirdrockconsultants.com.

Editor's Note:

Kentuckians should be particularly watchful for the following two species that are nearing our state (check out the USDA Plants Website at <http://plants.usda.gov/>, as well as the September, 1996 issue of *Castanea* (volume 61, no. 3), for more information of these and other weeds of the southeastern United States.

Polygonum perfoliatum, the mile-a-minute weed (an ominous-sounding name), has been documented from West Virginia, invading both natural and disturbed habitats, and will likely soon appear in eastern Kentucky, spreading westward. This species, a



Polygonum perfoliatum

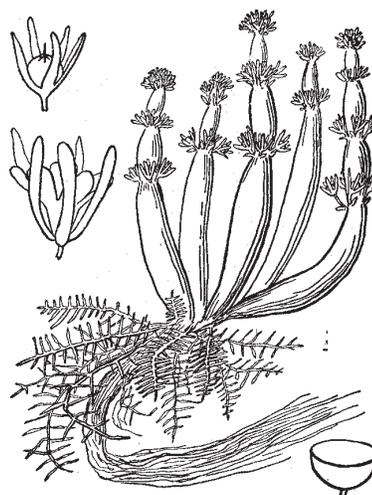
member of the smartweed family (Polygonaceae) is an annual vine, with prickly stems and petioles, the leaves triangular-deltoid, alternate, with encircling sheaths at the nodes. It grows rapidly and can cover large patches of vegetation, similar to kudzu. The fruits, produced abundantly, are shiny black achenes surrounded by a thickened, iridescent blue, calyx, and resembles a berry. The seeds are easily dispersed by birds and rodents. Some authorities have noted that this plant, a native of eastern Asia, has the potential to spread from coast to coast in the United States. This plant poses a very real threat to natural habitats in Kentucky, and KNPS members should keep a sharp eye out for this invader.

Solanum viarum, the tropical soda apple, an invader of pastures, is a prickly, shrubby species, that is spreading northward, thus far to Tennessee, but is expected to reach Kentucky in the near future. This plant, native to South America, grows from 1 to 2 meters tall, the stems and leaves with broad-based prickles; the leaves are alternate, often lobed, to 20 cm long and 15 cm wide, the surfaces pubescent with glandular trichomes, often velvety. This species is a member of the Solanaceae, the potato family, and fruits are rounded berries, about 3 cm in diameter, and yellow at maturity. The unripe fruits are green with white mottling, resembling a small watermelon. The fruits are poisonous to humans, but can be consumed by cattle and wildlife. Each fruit contain several hundred seeds, and each plant can produce over 40,000 seeds. The plants can thus spread rapidly by seed through a pasture or other open land, seriously degrading the potential uses of the land for cattle or crops. KNPS members need to watch for this plant in southern counties along the Tennessee border, particularly in the western parts of the state, for this plant, and notify authorities quickly if it is sighted.



Solanum viarum

Who am I?



I am an aquatic plant of quiet waters of far-western Kentucky. My stems and leaves are mostly submersed, with leaves narrowly divided into pinnate segments. My flowers are borne in whorls on inflated peduncles rising above the water surface, each flower with 5 sepals, a 5-lobed corolla, 5 stamens, the ovary with a single style, maturing into a capsule.

Fall 2004 Who Am I? answer:

Common name: Grass of Parnassus, in the family Saxifragaceae; the genus, species, and author cit. would be *Parnassia grandifolia* DC.; and it occurs across the southeastern U.S. from Texas to the Atlantic coast and north to Mo., Ky., and WV (15 states in all), but is only known from one site in KY, in Clinton County.

The following KNPS members correctly identified the last species:

Clara Wieland and Charles Chandler
Mark Gorton
Marilyn Leathers
Terri Barnes
Susan Sweetser

Editor's Note: The previous is a contest for our members, and the first one to email me the answer will win a prize (for this contest is it will be the winner's choice of a KNPS cap or t-shirt). All those with correct answers will be acknowledged in the next newsletter. The answer should include the family name, the genus and species name, the correct author citation, and the geographic range of the species (how many states does it occur in). There are many texts and web sites that can provide these kinds of information. For general information on U.S. plants see the Plants USDA site at <http://plants.usda.gov/>. Let's limit the contest to amateur botanists only—excluding those of us employed in positions that involve plant identification. Email your answers to ron.jones@eku.edu.

NEXT CERTIFICATION CLASSES

REQUIRED COURSES:

Plant Communities of Kentucky

Saturdays, March 19th through April 9th, 9:00-noon
Instructor - Landon McKinney

This course will deal with the identification and distribution of plant communities in Kentucky. Communities will include forest types, native grasslands, glades, savannahs, and wetlands. Emphasis will be placed on community structure by identifying both dominant and indicator species. Influencing factors such as soil type, moisture, topography, and geology will be discussed. Additional emphasis will be placed on rare or unusually sensitive plant communities. The course will be taught through a combination of lecture and slide presentations. At least one field trip is planned.

Basic Plant Taxonomy

Saturdays, April 16th through May 7th, 9:00-noon
Instructor - Maggie Whitson

Students will learn basic vegetative and reproductive terminology for flowering plants. Keying techniques will also be emphasized.

Note: For class location, registration information and course material list for these two classes, contact:

Linda J. Nesbitt, Director
Community Connections
Northern Kentucky University
859-572-5174
email: nesbitt@nku.edu

SPECIAL TOPICS COURSE:

Spring Wildflowers of Central Kentucky

Two 3 hour sessions

Session I — Sun. March 20, 2-5p.m.

Session II— Sun, April 10, 2—5 pm.

You will need to have a good wildflower identification book for Kentucky or the eastern U.S.

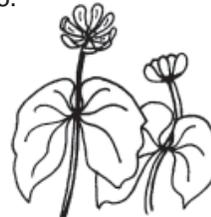
Instructor: Anne Ramsay

Limit: 15

Cost: \$40

Each session we will enjoy identifying and learning about approximately 24 species of flowers, with additional facts about scientific name, distribution and natural history of the plants. This class will meet the requirements for Certification in Native Plant Studies of the Kentucky Native Plant Society. Both sessions we will be going to Anglin Falls, which is a small preserve about 25 min. outside of Berea in Rockcastle County. For both session, we will leave promptly at 1:30 pm from the back of the Berea Artisan Center parking lot. Come, learn and enjoy the spring!!

Note: You must sign up for the class thru the EKU Special Programs at 859-622-1228, or call toll-free 888-401-1956.



SPRING SERVICE TRIPS:

PILOT KNOB

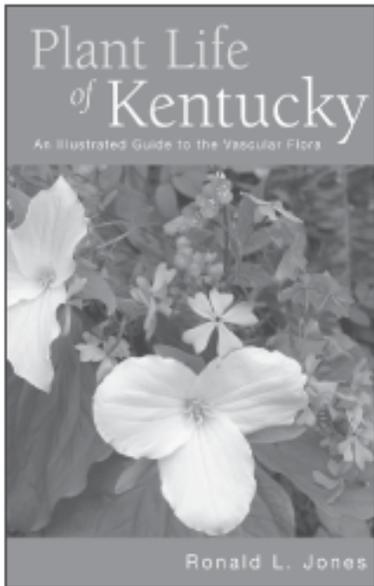
April 9, 2005

Pilot Knob is a popular hiking destination because of its impressive scenic beauty. Due to the highly erodible soils and topography and intense use, the trail is in great need of maintenance. Many of the water bars and steps need to be reset. We will also do some cutting and lopping where needed. Bring work gloves, good boots, water and a trail lunch. Also, it will be helpful to have a few extra tools; if you can bring loppers, hoes, mattocks, shovels and some small sledgehammers that will be very helpful. For details and registration, contact Mary Carol Cooper (502-564-5280 or marycarolcooper@insightbb.com)

BLUE LICKS CEDAR BURNING

February 6 and 26, 2005

Come help with the ongoing job to restore Short's goldenrod habitat. Before a southern Indiana population of Short's goldenrod was discovered in 2001, this federally endangered species was known only from 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. Work clothes, sturdy boots, and gloves are essential. For details and registration, contact Mary Carol Cooper (502-564-5280 or marycarolcooper@insightbb.com)



20% KY Native Plant Society discount!

PLANT LIFE OF KENTUCKY

An Illustrated Guide to the Vascular Flora

Ronald L. Jones

Plant Life of Kentucky is the first comprehensive account of the native and naturalized ferns, flowering herbs, and woody plants of Kentucky.

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Ronald L. Jones, a professor of biological sciences at Eastern Kentucky University, is curator of the Eastern Kentucky University Herbarium.

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Calendar of KNPS and Other Native Plant-related Events

Friends of the Arboretum

Announces

GALA IN THE GARDEN

University of Kentucky Arboretum

Sunday, May 1, 2005

3 pm to 6 pm

Gala in the Garden will be held in the beautiful gardens of the Arboretum. This *Gala* will feature entertainment, hors d'oeuvres, live and silent auction that includes plant material and an array of distinctive items.

Tickets are \$40 prior to April 15; \$50 by April 27 and payable to:

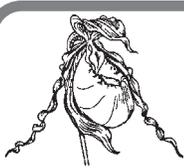
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www.uky.edu/arboretum

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**Back Issues of
The Lady-Slipper
and KNPS Grant Application**
details are posted on the
KNPS WEBSITE --
<http://www.knps.org>

55TH ANNUAL SPRING WILDFLOWER PILGRIMAGE

April 25-May 1, 2005

The Spring Wildflower Pilgrimage is an annual seven-day event in Great Smoky Mountains National Park consisting of a variety of wildflower, fauna, and natural history walks, motorcades, photographic tours, art classes, and indoor seminars. Most programs are outdoors in Great Smoky Mountains National Park, while indoor offerings are held in various venues throughout Gatlinburg, TN.

<http://www.springwildflowerpilgrimage.org/>

WILDFLOWER WEEKEND

Natural Bridge State Resort

May 5-8

The Natural Bridge area is home to hundreds of species of native plants; enjoy them this weekend with other botanists, gardeners, and nature lovers. Our field trips are for all levels of participation, from beginner to advanced wildflower enthusiast and from short easy walks in Natural Bridge to longer hikes in Red River Gorge. Our evening speakers will focus on the native plants of the region. Registration fee is \$5 per adult and \$2 per child.

SEE PAGE 2 FOR CONTACT INFORMATION.

*(Return address below is for
POST OFFICE USE ONLY.)*

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c/o Department of Biological Sciences
Eastern Kentucky University
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Richmond, KY 40475-3102

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