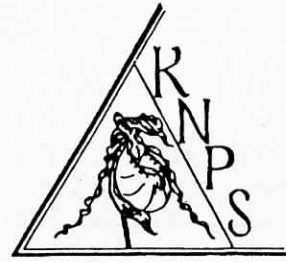


# Kentucky Native Plant Society *NEWSLETTER*



Volume 6, Number 1

February, 1991

## 1991 Spring Field Trips and other Activities

**23 March (Saturday), 11 AM, EDT.  
Jessamine Gorge, Jessamine County.**  
Leader: Julian Campbell (606-271-4392). Meet at Wilmore at the parking lot next to the railroad tracks. From Lexington, take US 68 south to Ky 29 then to Wilmore. Turn left at the second stoplight onto Ky 1268. Go east to the railroad crossing and parking area. The snow trillium (*Trillium nivale*), our smallest and earliest trillium, will be the highlight of this trip. The terrain is moderately steep, but the hike will be fairly short. Bring along a picnic lunch.

**20 April (Saturday), 10 AM, EDT.  
Lilley Cornett Woods, Letcher County.** Leader Bill Martin. This is an opportunity to visit the largest remaining stand of old-growth forest in eastern Kentucky. The area is closed to the public with the exception of conducted tours. Participants should meet at the visitor's center, and wear sturdy shoes. The terrain is moderate with a few steep climbs, and the hike will last about 3 hours. To reach Lilley Cornett Woods, take KY 15 south from Hazard for about 5 miles. At Jeff, turn right on KY 7, then about 13 miles to Ulvah. Turn right on KY 1103, then 8 miles to the visitor's center. For information call (606) 633-5828.

## 25-27 April. Great Smoky Mountains Wildflower Pilgrimage

This will be the 41st annual pilgrimage sponsored by the Great Smoky Mountains National Park, the University of Tennessee, the Southern Appalachian Botanical Club, and the Gatlinburg Garden Club. There are many field trips of all kinds planned. For more information call the park at (615) 436-1257.

## 26-28 April (Friday-Sunday). Pennyrile Forest Wildflower Weekend

This annual event is held at Pennyrile Forest State Park near Dawson Springs, Ky. There will be field trips, evening programs, and a photography competition. For information, contact Dean Henson at the park. (502) 797-3421.

**4 May (Saturday), 6:30 PM, EDT.  
Annual Spring Meeting of KNPS at  
Natural Bridge State Park.** Meet at Lodge Meeting Room at Park Headquarters. An important meeting, please try to attend, even if you can't make the entire weekend of activities. Discussions will be held on future activities for KNPS, business affairs, new projects, etc. Also to be discussed will be the establishment of an annual KNPS award for outstanding contributions to our knowledge, enjoyment, and uses of Kentucky plants. The photographic resources of KNPS will also be discussed--who has the biggest/best collection, etc. KNPS is trying to put together a Slide Collection organized around different topics--rare plants, medicinal plants,

woody plants, etc., for use in schools and educational programs. Contact Wilson Francis at Natural Bridge if additional information is needed about the project.

**3-5 May (Friday-Sunday). The Wildflower Weekend at Natural Bridge**

This will coincide with the annual spring meeting of the Kentucky Native Plant society. There will be field trips, evening programs, and workshops on botanical photography and the use of native plants in home landscapes. Participants are invited to bring slides for photography contest. For more information see the full-page announcement at the end of this newsletter. Volunteers are needed to help at registration desk, to sell T-shirts, etc., on Friday, Saturday, and Sunday. Please call Wilson Francis at 606-663-2214 if you have a few hours to spare during the weekend.

**18 May (Saturday), 10 AM, CDT. Crooked Creek Swamp.** Leader: Wayne Chester. This extensive wetland on Lake Barkley has lots of wetland herbaceous plants and beaver activity. The trip will be easy walking, but be prepared to get your feet wet. Meet at the Golden Pond Visitors Center off US 68 at the Land-Between-the-Lakes. (615-648-7731).

**25 May (Saturday), 10 AM, EDT. Sturgeon Creek.** Leader: Danny Barrett. This is a strenuous trip into a remote area of Owsley County. We will see the Kentucky Lady's Slipper in large numbers growing on a hill well above the flood plain. Meet at Druther's Restaurant on KY 11 in Beattyville. From here it will be a 30 minute drive and a rough walk into the area. Wear long pants, sturdy shoes, and bring a picnic lunch. For more information call (606) 593-5097.

## SPRING PEP

by Julian Campbell (KNPS President)

For me, this has been a busy winter in several ways, including some careful ponderings about what KNPS can do in 1991, and what I can do to help as President. On January 26th, we had an interesting experimental meeting at the University of Kentucky, billed a winter workshop with KNPS. About 70 people showed up for the morning, and 50 for the afternoon. A number of important potential activities for KNPS were explored through a series of presentations and discussions. I'd like to thank Dr. Willem Meijer, in particular, for facilitating access to the rooms in Funkhouser Building where we met.

I want to outline the immediate practical results of these ponderings and meetings. KNPS, it seems to me, does have a long-term educational goal at the center of its existence. This mission is to bridge the communication gap between the Kentucky public, our 500 members, and the 20 or so professional botanists in this state, several of whom are closely involved with our society. Eventually, we will need to form a group--perhaps a formal committee--within KNPS to plot strategy and execute this mission. In the meantime, we can begin to amass useful materials that can be put together in a series of educational presentations. A quick and attractive means of presenting photographs and other material is to work them into posters. I have experimented recently with mounting photos on 1/2 inch thick foam-core board, then covering them with heavy-gauge acetate sheet. Also, the newly available color copying machines can provide decent 8.5 x 11 inch prints for only \$2.00, or 11 x 17 inch for \$3.00. I encourage interested members to experiment in

this way. The ultimate goal will be to produce a series of posters on various botanical subjects that can be shown at meetings, schools and colleges, libraries and museums. I am housing the small initial group of posters at the University of Kentucky herbarium. Recently, we have received donations of \$50-100 in memory of Sam Clay and E.W. Richards. I used the Clay donation to make a poster about cane in the Bluegrass region, and I have suggested that we make a poster about ferns with the Richards donation. One idea for a large fern poster would be to mount dried leaves of the fern species in Kentucky in an arrangement that combines biological and aesthetic interests. If any one would like to work on such a display, let me know.

On the horticultural front, there is less concrete progress, but there are several important potential avenues for KNPS to follow, including alliances with various incipient botanical gardens and arboretums around the state. A major group of people that we have not yet met with is the garden clubs. If any of you want to form a KNPS group to explore cooperative botanical gardening, please let me know.

On the conservation front, one obvious activity should be to offer volunteer support for The Nature Conservancy in Kentucky. All KNPS members should belong to TNC; call 606/259-9655 or write 642 W Main, Lexington KY 40508. We are also developing our own niche--a survey and conservation plan for roadsides with botanical significance. This latter cause is being championed by no other group in Kentucky, and I really think we can make a difference in a year or two's time. The general plan is to search out information on the most botanically significant roadsides in the state, to establish a network of interested members in each county, and, through them, to contact local authorities about our

selection of the best sites and recommendations for management. I have already outlined the procedures in the previous newsletter, with a form for submitting information to me about good sites. Please continue to send these forms in, and contact me to receive more forms and information.

So much for now, except also to acknowledge a large donation to KNPS from Mr. Raymond Athey. Mr. Athey has long been a participant in, and patron of, Kentucky botany, and we are most grateful to him for expanding his generosity to include us. As donations continue, and our membership grows to over 500, we will soon need to prepare an annual budget that will provide for special activities beyond our normal newsletter, field trip and meeting expenses. I urge anyone with a serious commitment to our mission to get involved with this budgeting process, either in the planning or in the provision of those jolly old dollars! Best wishes to all of you in the coming season.

## An Uncomfortable Discovery in Northeastern Kentucky

by Hal Bryan, Bald Knob, Ky.

While investigating a wetland in Carter County recently with Jim Roscher of the Division of Environmental Analysis and Don Walker of the Kentucky Division of Water, Don pointed out a shrub that none of us immediately recognized. In the manner of most biologists, I slogged through the knee-deep muck, bent down a leafless branch with a cluster of white berries and then broke the twig and crushed the berries so that Jim and Don could smell the strong odor that the shrub released. We then tucked the specimen into our plastic collection

bag and resumed our work in the swamp. A short time later I was overcome by a pressing sense of personal urgency, and finding no public facilities in the swamp, made appropriate use of the dense wooded cover.

I returned the shrub specimen to the laboratory and after a couple hours of close inspection, finally keyed the plant to a new state record. It was poison sumac, Rhus (Toxicodendron) vernix. My identification was confirmed by an intense personal itching that had previously been explained. I had also verified that you can transmit the acute dermatitis by simply handling the shrub and then touching parts of your body.

Poison sumac is a ten to twenty foot tall shrub that grows in wetlands from Maine to Florida. However, it avoids much of the Mississippi Basin and had not previously been collected in Kentucky. There are anecdotal reports of poison sumac from such diverse parts of the state as Henderson, Jefferson and Whitley Counties. However, Max Medley lists no verified records of the species in his unpublished but comprehensive manuscript on the vascular flora of Kentucky.

There are four other tall, shrub sumacs in Kentucky: winged sumac, Rhus copallina; fragrant sumac, R. aromatica; smooth sumac, R. glabra; and staghorn sumac, R. typhina. However these all have clusters of red berries rather than white and grow in dry sites rather than boggy places. Of course, poison ivy, Rhus (or Toxicodendron) radicans, with white berries, is very common but is a climbing vine rather than a shrub. Poison oak, R. toxicodendron, is also reported from western Kentucky, but doesn't grow taller than a few feet.

The wetland site where we collected poison sumac is now proposed for purchase and protection so that others may enjoy the same intense, outdoor experience.

I'm only slightly heartened to learn that Jim has also come down with a bad case of dermatitis in a similar area. There are just some places that you can't effectively scratch, at least not without attracting lascivious stares or a small crowd. We have comforted each other with the knowledge that it is but a small price to pay for the advancement of science.



## Inventory for Running Buffalo Clover (Trifolium stoloniferum)

by Tom Bloom, Harrodsburg

Botanists from the Kentucky State Nature Preserves Commission will be conducting an inventory for new populations of running buffalo clover (RBC) this spring. Participation by all interested botanists, both amateur and professional, is welcomed and encouraged. If you believe you have found a population of the species, please contact Margaret Shea at (502) 564-2886 between 8 a.m. and 4:30 p.m.

Running buffalo clover, inconspicuous by nature and endangered because of human activities, is a rarely seen element of our North American natural heritage. Discovering a population of the species is both an exciting and sobering experience. Since only about 30 populations are known to exist, searching for the plant can be akin to solving a baffling mystery. Upon finding RBC, a population of which might cover only a few square yards, the botanist can't help but remember its historical abundance and the original beauty and diversity of the presettlement American flora and fauna.

**DISTRIBUTION:** Historically the species has been documented from the states of Arkansas, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Missouri, and West Virginia. Existing populations are known in Kentucky, Indiana, Ohio and West Virginia. At the end of 1990 there were fourteen populations in six of Kentucky's counties (Boone, Bourbon, Clark, Fayette, Jefferson, Nelson and Woodford). Populations have been found in these counties only because they have been actively inventoried for the species; it is very possible

that RBC could be found in any county in the state.

**LEGAL STATUS:** Trifolium stoloniferum is listed as endangered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and is considered endangered by the Kentucky Natural Heritage Program of the Kentucky State Nature Preserves Commission.

**PHYSIOGRAPHIC PROVINCES:** Bluegrass Section of the Interior Low Plateau, Unglaciaded Allegheny Plateau of the Appalachian Plateaus.

**HABITAT:** Running buffalo clover grows in partial shade of moist openings and edges. An historical association with buffalo traces and seasonal disturbance from migrations and grazing indicates RBC probably evolved in successional habitats and thrives under a moderately intense, long-term disturbance pattern. Some habitats from which the species is currently known are: lawns of historic houses, sand and gravel bars in ephemeral streams, edges of roads in successional woodlands, maintained cemeteries and associated openings, and banks of a 3rd-order stream. Possible disturbance factors are: moderate grazing, mowing that doesn't cut too low or occur often, light vehicle traffic, and scouring by high water. Disturbance is needed to control competing species and provide bare soil areas for stolon growth. All sites have rich, moist soil and receive partial sunlight. Many plant species are associated with RBC; there are none, however, that reliably indicates its presence.

**LIFE HISTORY:** Running buffalo clover is a stoloniferous perennial herb. Scarification may be required for germination, which occurs mainly in the spring. Stolon growth is most vigorous in spring and slows during warmer, drier weather. Stolons root at the nodes and eventually wither away or are broken, leaving several

separated individual plants. Exposure to cold temperature is required for flowering. Flowering begins in late April and continues until early June. Nothing is known about the breeding system or pollinators. Ripe seeds are produced by July. Apparently very popular with grazers, herbivory may be the major means of seed dispersal. Plants may retain leaves until frost.

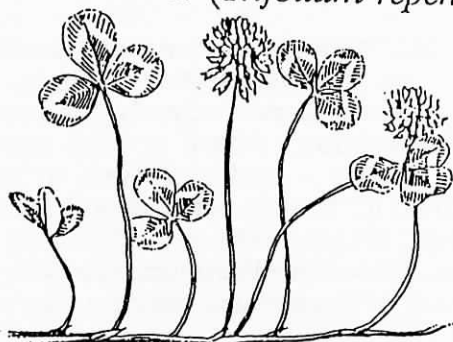
**IDENTIFICATION:** Trifolium stoloniferum has white flowers and no hairs on the stems or leaves. It is most commonly confused with white clover (T. repens) and alsike clover (T. hybridum). Both RBC and white clover have flower stalks arising from a node on a stolon; RBC, however, has a pair of leaves (opposite) just below the flower head (white clover has a naked stalk), and the flower head of RBC is normally larger than those of most white clover varieties. Most RBC flowering stalks will produce two flower heads. The stipules on RBC are green and much larger than the small white ones on white clover. RBC leaves never have the chevron variegation seen on the leaves of some white clover varieties. Alsike clover appears to have a leaf subtending the flower head; however, its growth habit differs significantly from that of RBC. Alsike clover is erect and not stoloniferous, and the flowers arise from leaf axils and not stolon nodes. The stipule on alsike clover is very much like that on RBC.

Alsike Clover (*Trifolium hybridum*)



Running Buffalo Clover

White Clover (*Trifolium repens*)



## Determining Seed Ripeness

by Dennis Feedback, Frankfort, KY.

One important aspect of seed collecting is determining the proper time to collect. If one has decided to collect seeds from natural stands it should be with a commitment to do so in a responsible, environmentally sound manner. In my previous article one principle of seed collecting set forth was to never collect all the seeds from a plant or stand of plants. Before collecting any seeds one should also be committed to propagating those seeds to their maximum potential and that entails collecting ripe seeds that have been given the opportunity to become fully viable.

Perhaps the simplest approach to determining seed ripeness and thus collection time is to be observant and follow the lead of Mother Nature. Learn about the species from which seeds are needed--when does it flower, when does it fruit. Some species develop mature fruits only during certain seasons, but sometimes the seeds are available over a period of several weeks. There are many references that can be checked to learn about these fruiting periods.

Unless a large quantity of seeds are needed at one time, it is better to wait and make sure that the seeds are completely ripe. One sure sign of ripeness is when the plant starts to disperse its seeds. By waiting for the onset of natural dispersal, one can be assured that at least some of the seeds collected will be ripe. In some cases an after-ripening must occur while the seeds are still borne on the plant, and waiting for dispersal will assure that the seeds are ready for gathering and planting. A few seeds may be lost in this way but in most cases all the seeds will not be dispersed at one time and thus lost.

Plants disperse their seeds in a variety of ways. In most single-seeded fruits the whole fruit is dispersed, as in a nut of an oak, an achene or a sunflower, or a samara of a maple. In many plants that produce follicles or capsules or legumes, such as twin-leaf, bloodroot, milkweed, violets, or vetches, the fruits will split open and release the seeds. Dispersal may take place for quite some time. Seeds can be found adhering to the inside of the pods quite late in the season in some. In the sunflower family the heads break up slowly starting at the outer edge and progressing inward. With berries, and other fleshy or pulpy fruits the situation is somewhat better in that after dispersal the fruits can be retrieved from the ground. In fact they may benefit by some rotting of the fruit. The only real disadvantage to relying on natural dispersal is that wildlife extensively employ some fruits as food. In those cases there are other criteria that can be used to determine ripeness and permit collections before consumption by wildlife. In the next article I will cover color as a criteria for ripeness.

## News and Announcements

### Kentucky Native Plant Seed Exchange

KNPS members may request seeds of up to three species from the following list. Please send your wishes along with a 25-cent stamp and your address to KNPS NATIVE Plant Seed Swap c/o Charles Chandler 924 Maywick Drive Lexington, Ky 40504.

Be sure to list substitutes in case any of your choices is no longer available. If supplies hold out we'll also send seeds of substitutes.

Allium cernuum (Nodding Onion)

Aster novae-angliae (New England

Aster) Aureolaria virginica (False Foxglove) Cassia marilandica (Wild Senna) Cimicifuga racemosa (Black Snakeroot) Hedeoma pulegioides (American Pennyroyal) Lobelia siphilitica (Great Blue Lobelia) Opuntia humifusa (Prickly Pear) Ranunculus hispida (Hairy Buttercup) Rudbeckia hirta (Black-eyed Susan) Tradescantia virginiana (Trumpet Flower)

If you have other native plant seeds that you'd like to share with fellow members, send a list and your address, or send the seeds to the address above for us to distribute.

Some regional nurseries that are propagating native plant species include--

Barret's Native Plants: several species of native azaleas and rhododendrons. Send inquiries to Danny Barret, P.O. Box 181, Booneville, Ky 41314 or call (606) 784-3950.

Nurtured Gardens: wildflowers and a selection of woody ornamentals. Send a self-addressed, stamped envelop to Larry Linville, P.O. Box 1, Morehead, Ky 40351. (606) 784-3950.

Shooting Star Nursery: wildflower seeds and plants as well as native grass and wildflower seed mixes. Inquiries to Sherri and Marc Evans, 311 Bates Road, Frankfort, Ky 40601. (502) 223-1679.

#### **Wildflower Weekend T-shirt Contest**

KNPS will be producing a t-shirt for the Wildflower Weekend at Natural Bridge, and we're having a contest to decide on the design that will appear on the shirt. If you have artistic talents, we want your ideas!

The color of the t-shirt will green, so your design and choice of colors should be made with that in mind. The design should be no

longer than 12 inches vertically or horizontally, and should incorporate a maximum of 2 colors of ink.

Keep in mind that the art will be reproduced on a t-shirt. It should be submitted on opaque black ink with minimal variations in tonal quality. Shading and very fine detail will be difficult to reproduce.

Finally, all designs should incorporate the words "Kentucky Native Plant Society" and "The Wildflower Weekend at Natural Bridge", along with the dates May 3-5, 1991. Deadline to receive the designs is April 15, 1991.

#### **Nature Photography Workshop at Natural Bridge**

John Netherton will conduct a nature photography workshop at Natural Bridge State Park on April 19-21, 1991. He has been a photographer for over 20 years and his work has appeared in books published by the Sierra Club and the National Geographic Society, as well as in magazines such as Audubon, Natural History, Popular Photography, and the American Journal of Photography. He is perhaps best known as a regular contributor to Outdoor Photography magazine.

Mr. Netherton has studied with Ansel Adams, Eliot Porter, and Ernst Haas. He has conducted successful nature photography workshops in such places as the Sonoran desert Museum, Everglades National Park, and the Great Smoky Mountains Institute of basic photographic skills.

This workshop will have a limited number of participants so that Mr. Netherton can give each one individual attention. Advance registration will be required. The workshop will consist of evening programs on Friday and Saturday night, with a combination of lectures and field work through the day on Saturday and until noon on Sunday.



Participants are invited to bring a sample of their past work to be reviewed at the workshop.

The cost of the workshop will be \$75 per person. Overnight accommodations and meals are not included, but are available on the park and in the area. For more information and to register contact the Naturalist at Natural Bridge State

The number is (606) 663-2214.

### **The Flora of North America Project**

The **Flora of North America Project** is a collaborative, bi-national effort of more than 20 major botanical institutions to compile the first comprehensive description of all plants growing spontaneously in the United States and Canada. About 17,000 species of vascular plants grow in this area, and of the native genera, 38% are found only in North America.

In addition to the twelve volumes of the Flora published by Oxford University Press (the first scheduled to appear in late 1991), all this information will be contained in a computerized data base called TROPICOS. The data base will be continually updated and maintained as a permanent resource. It will allow users to access the information in a variety of ways, providing answers to such questions as, "What spring flowering plant species with yellow flowers and simple leaves occur in the grasslands of Nebraska?"

The Flora will be useful not only for theoretical work in plant studies, but also for general reference in biology, conservation, wildlife management, forestry, horticulture, environmental sciences, and agriculture. As the single authoritative reference, the Flora will fill a crucially important need in providing thorough and reliable information for identifying species.

The Missouri Botanical Garden serves as the organizational center for the Flora of North America.

### **TVA Expands Protection of Rare Plants, Animals**

TVA is doing more than ever to protect rare plants and animals--and the places they live--on its own landholdings.

"In the past 10 years we have increased the number of our protected natural areas from 20 or fewer locations encompassing 1,800 acres to 77 areas with 9,200 acres," said Ralph Jordan, manager of TVA's Wildlife and Natural Heritage Resources.

Jordan said increased TVA emphasis on protecting the biological diversity--or "biodiversity"--is one reason and having a tool to do it is another. It was a decade ago that TVA initiated the Reservoir Lands Planning Process, which involves examining with the public the best possible uses of each piece of non-power agency land around every mainstream lake. Although the agency's Natural Areas Programs included four separate categories--Small Wild Areas, Wildlife Observation Areas, Habitat Protection Areas, and Ecological Study Areas--those set aside for protection of various species have nearly doubled. Only the Small Wild Areas and the Wildlife Observation areas are open to the public.

"Protection of rare plants and animals and variety of habitat--biodiversity--is the principal goal of TVA's natural area designations today," said Jordan. There are 4,462 acres in 10 natural in Alabama, 4,247 acres in 59 natural areas in Tennessee; 407 acres in seven natural areas in Kentucky; and 73 acres in one natural area in Mississippi. For more information contact John Doty, Media Relations, 615-632-3572. (The above is a news release from TVA, Knoxville, TN.)

KY NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY  
1989 FINANCIAL STATEMENT

<u>INCOME</u>	
Dues . . . . .	909.00
Donations . . . . .	114.00
T-Shirts . . . . .	661.00
Book . . . . .	186.00
Interest . . . . .	<u>108.70</u>
	1978.70
<u>EXPENSES</u>	
Printing of KNPS Newsletter . . . . .	937.29
Printing of Wildflower Weekend Brochure . . . . .	39.65
Veg. & Flora Reprints . . . . .	167.16
T-Shirts . . . . .	505.75
Postage . . . . .	342.42
Office supplies . . . . .	25.40
Bank Charges . . . . .	<u>10.00</u>
	2027.67
<u>SUMMARY</u>	
Balance on hand 1/1/89 . . . . .	2040.74
Income 1/1/89 to 12/31/89 . . . . .	<u>1978.70</u>
Total Available . . . . .	4019.44
Expenses 1/1/89 to 12/31/89 . . . . .	2027.67
Balance 1/1/90 . . . . .	1991.77

Charles L. Elliott 2-14-91  
Charles L. Elliott, Auditing Committee

Thomas L. Keefe 2/26/91  
Thomas L. Keefe, Auditing Committee

Kathleen L. Jones 2/27/91  
Kathleen L. Jones  
KNPS Treasurer  
1 March 1991

KY NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY  
1990 FINANCIAL STATEMENT

<u>INCOME</u>	
Dues . . . . .	1695.00
Donations . . . . .	346.00
T-Shirts . . . . .	553.00
Books . . . . .	97.00
Wildflower Weekend . . . . .	214.00
Maywoods Conference . . . . .	793.50
Am. Horticulture Subscriptions . . . . .	85.00
Interest . . . . .	<u>104.63</u>
	3888.13
<u>EXPENSES</u>	
Printing of KNPS Newsletter . . . . .	1196.52
Printing of Info Brochures . . . . .	71.16
Earthday Poster . . . . .	145.42
KNPS Stationary . . . . .	89.33
Postage . . . . .	468.70
T-Shirts . . . . .	650.00
Maywoods Conference . . . . .	811.13
EKU Workshop . . . . .	10.70
Blakey Arrangement . . . . .	33.50
Bank Charges . . . . .	<u>11.00</u>
	3487.46
<u>SUMMARY</u>	
Balance on hand 1/1/90 . . . . .	1991.77
Income 1/1/90 to 12/31/90 . . . . .	<u>3888.13</u>
Total Available . . . . .	5879.90
Expenses 1/1/90 to 12/31/90 . . . . .	3487.46
Balance 1/1/91 . . . . .	2392.44

Charles L. Elliott 2-14-91  
Charles L. Elliott, Auditing Committee

Thomas L. Keefe 2/26/91  
Thomas L. Keefe, Auditing Committee

Kathleen L. Jones 2/27/91  
Kathleen L. Jones  
Outgoing KNPS Treasurer  
1 March 1991

Tom Bloom  
Tom Bloom  
Incoming KNPS Treasurer  
1 March 1991

THE KENTUCKY NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY  
and the  
KENTUCKY STATE PARKS  
present

11

THE WILDFLOWER WEEKEND  
at  
NATURAL BRIDGE  
STATE RESORT PARK  
MAY 3-5, 1991

**Schedule of Activities**

Friday, May 3

- 2:00 PM - Registration Table Opens  
Activities Center
- 3:00 PM - Wildflower Walk
- 8:00 PM - Evening Program  
Activities Center

Saturday, May 4

- 8:30 AM - Morning Field Trips  
- Wildflower Photography Workshop
- 1:30 PM - Afternoon Field Trips  
- Wildflower Photography Workshop  
- Landscaping With Native Plants
- 6:30 PM - General Meeting of KNPS
- 8:00 PM - Evening Program  
Activities Center  
- Native Plant Photo Contest

Sunday, May 5

- 8:30 AM - Morning Field Trips

**Guest Speakers**

- Dr. Alan Heilman - University of Tennessee  
Botanical Photography - "Looking and Seeing"
- Dr. Leo Collins - Tennessee Valley Authority  
"Sustainable Landscapes With Native Plants"

**Field Trip Leaders**

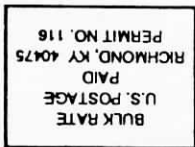
- Danny Barrett - U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
- Dr. Carol Baskin - University of Kentucky
- Dr. Jerry Baskin - University of Kentucky
- Hal Bryan - Kentucky Department of Transportation
- Dr. Julian Campbell - The Nature Conservancy
- Richard Cassell - Kentucky Society of Natural History
- Mary Cundiff - Breathitt County Schools
- Al Cornett - Kentucky State Parks
- Karen Deaton - Hazard City Schools
- Dan Dourson - U.S. Forest Service
- Johnny Faulkner - U.S. Forest Service
- Wilson Francis - Kentucky State Parks
- Dr. Ron Jones - Eastern Kentucky University
- John R. MacGregor - U.S. Forest Service
- Dr. William Martin - Eastern Kentucky University
- Dr. Willem Meijer - University of Kentucky
- Dr. Alan Mills - Berea College
- Del Sasser - Lees College
- Dr. David Taylor - U.S. Forest Service
- John Tierney - Kentucky State Parks

**Registration Fee**

\$3.00 per Individual, \$5.00 per Family

**Native Plant Photography Contest**

Participants in the Wildflower Weekend are encouraged to bring their favorite 35mm slides to enter in our photography contest. There is no charge to enter the contest, but you must be registered for the Weekend. Each participant may enter up to 3 slides. Each slide must be clearly labeled with the name of the photographer. The subject must be a plant that is native to Kentucky. All eligible entries will be shown at the Saturday evening program and prizes will be awarded.



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

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

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