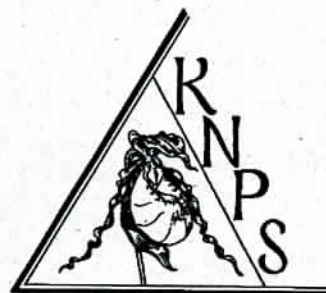


Kentucky Native Plant Society Newsletter



Volume 9, Number 2

MAY, 1994

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Western Kentucky Chapter of the Kentucky Native Plant Society

by Landon McKinney

Yes folks, we will soon see the creation of our first regional chapter. Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Robinson of Murray, Kentucky have enthusiastically agreed to organize a Western Kentucky Chapter. We have made our membership list available to Mr. Robinson as well as some expense money for postage and phone calls. We have arbitrarily chosen the Pennyrite Parkway as a dividing line of sorts. All members west of the parkway may expect to hear from Mr. Robinson in the near future. We would hope that those of you who live in Western Kentucky will seriously consider supporting this effort by attending any field trip or meeting organized. The kick-off field trip for the Western Kentucky Chapter will be the weekend trip in July discussed on page 9 in this newsletter.

We fully realize that those of you living in the western part of the state may find it hard to participate in many of our field trips and other activities due to the extensive driving time to the eastern part of the state where it seems that most of our field trips occur. A chapter in the western part of the state will be able to provide programs and field trips much closer to home for many of you.

Please keep this in mind and help us make the creation of our first regional chapter a success.

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, Tom Bloom, c/o Dept. of Biological Sciences, Eastern Kentucky University, Richmond, KY 40475.

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Inviolate Nature Sanctuaries and Landscape Restoration

by Willem Meijer

Discussion with a group of nature study professionals about the destruction of native plants by tree removal and a pipeline through the Matthew's garden at the University of Kentucky has raised some issues concerning the protection of our native flora.

The budding journalists of the UK Campus Newsletter identified Matthew's garden as a Nature Reserve. Apparently knowledge of that term is still very low in our general population. When we reserve nature at a site we want to leave it alone in its pristine stage as much as possible. That ideal cannot be achieved often in small reserves which lack a great deal of habitat diversity. A rare plant common at a site may be lost out in the competition with other plants and gradually disappear. In some cases air pollution may dump nitrates on the site and cause invasion of nettles and blackberries or certain grasses. In other cases, human interference may change the drainage system. This is the way we lost some interesting sites of *Isoetes* in Pulaski County.

One general rule of management of nature reserves is that professional biologists or anyone else never enrich them with plants taken from other sites. That way we would falsify plant geography, the natural distribution patterns of species. We can document that humans have had a hand in the distribution of native species. Much of the distribution of Osage Orange, and perhaps of Pecan, in our area was done by local Indians who valued such plants so much that they more or less domesticated them, meaning they considered them part of their household needs. More recently a Black Locust has been spread in KY far outside its natural range.

There are areas which are rural and look wild but are very poor in plant diversity as the result of human impacts on the flora during the past. Such an area is the sinking creek and springs system at McConnell's Spring between Old Frankfort

Pike and Cardinal Valley, west of the Rock Quarry along Forbes Road, only 2 miles from the Lexington Courthouse. According to the careful historical studies of Carolyn Murray Wooley in her book "*The Founding of Lexington 1775-76*" published in 1975 by the Lexington-Fayette County Historic Commission, this is the place where Lexington was founded during the summer of 1775 by a party of land explorers from Pennsylvania. They had followed the Ohio River, the Kentucky River, and the Main Fork of Elkhorn Creek, under the leadership of William McConnell, who built a cabin at this site.

From studies of old land grants by Carolyn Murray Wooley, Julian Campbell, and Mary Wharton, and the records left by botanical explorers like Andre Michaux, Rafinesque, Short and Peter, we now have a pretty accurate idea of the flora of the pre-settlement landscape of the Inner Bluegrass. It was a kind of park landscape where the main trails were made by buffaloes, where animals and Indians found their water in springs, creeks, and along the Kentucky River, a karst landscape in the Ordovician limestone full of sinking creeks, artesian wells, and some natural ponds. The fertile limestone soils had good water retention and all around Lexington there were mill ponds in the creeks as shown on the old maps. One of them was Evans Mill on Raven Creek. Julian Campbell called this the Land of Cane and Clover. Our statesman Henry Clay, a good friend of Rafinesque, preserved the original bluegrass sod full with Spring Beauties and Blue Violets around his Ashland home. Tom Bloom found persisting there a rare and endangered Buffalo Clover. UK has tried to get rid of these "weeds" during the last 10 years through chemical warfare on the campus grounds. Woodland Park, part of the old Henry Clay estate, is still clobbered with the Spring Beauties.

About twenty years ago, at the request of Carolyn Murray Wooley, Joe Graves, Pat and Richard De Camp, and I looked at the native flora of McConnell's Spring and came to the conclusion that most of the original woodland flora had been exterminated there. Only in the green woodland

corridor between Tates Creek and Boone Creek in the southern part of Fayette County along the Kentucky River does this flora survive in its full glory. We could only find small pockets of this flora along the creeks and in some isolated woodland patches like Patchen Woods before they were largely gobbled up by new subdivisions named after the places they destroyed. Species like the White Troutlily, displayed near Landsdowne, have been killed by the stupid introduction of the ground cover pest plant Wintercreeper - *Euonymus fortunei*. The invasive honeysuckle shrub, *Lonicera maackii*, has now clobbered all the woodlands around the reservoir, lakes, and creeks, including McConnell's, and it is even becoming a pest to be removed from Raven Run.

Acting as consultant for McConnell's Spring, I first made an inventory of the woody plants. After that we have used volunteers and my own weekly field trips to reintroduce almost 100 species of the Bluegrass Herb Flora in the area. It would make no sense to wait 50 to 100 years for natural agents of seed dispersal like squirrels and birds to get the original flora back. Certainly not while most people building houses in this part of the Bluegrass seem to prefer pure lawns. Within five years all the wild Hyacinths, the thousands of Troutlilies, hundreds of Black-Eyed Susans, the few Mayapples, Spice bushes, and Pawpaws of Patchen Woods were exterminated by the inhabitants of that area. I was naive to try to tell the Land and Nature Trust to approach and urge them to keep those wild species as garden plants. Bottom lands along Hickman Creek were all scraped off by the bulldozers of the developers of the new subdivisions.

In the next part of my story, I will try to describe the history of the tree flora of McConnell's Spring and give an account of our replanting efforts.

The Brambles (*Rubus* spp.) of Kentucky

by Gary W. Libby

This group of plants which is known by many other names such as briars, blackberries, raspberries, dewberries, and wineberries, includes all the members of the genus *Rubus* which is in the rose family (Rosaceae). The genus *Rubus* is represented by 20 species in Kentucky, of which six are naturalized and now a part of our flora. The other 14 species are native to this region. Throughout the history of plant description, species of *Rubus* have been a difficult taxonomic problem. During the early to mid 1900's, many authors accepted several hundred species of *Rubus* as occurring in the eastern United States. The comprehensive work of L. H. Bailey (1941-1945, 1947, 1949), entitled *Rubus in North America*, is an excellent work on the genus. Bailey recognized more than 470 species as occurring in North America but today, most taxonomists consider the majority of these species to be forms or microspecies.

Most brambles send up a series of biennial stems from a perennial base. During their first year these are termed primocanes; they are usually unbranched and normally do not flower. During their second year they are known as floricanes; they increase no more in length, but emit a number of short lateral branches with a few leaves and usually a terminal flower or inflorescence. The leaves of the primocane are compound in most species; those of the floricanes are often partly simple and often of a different shape. Primocane variation was used by L. H. Bailey and other authors to define species. Bailey believed that material could not be properly identified without primocanes and floricanes from the same plant and this was often a difficult task for collectors. Today, although some primocane characteristics are used, species are not defined by them.

There are several reasons that the taxonomy of this genus has been a problem for botanists. Morphological variation in *Rubus* exists because

of phenomena such as apomixis (asexual reproduction or vegetative propagation), agamospermy (embryo produced without sexual union), pseudogamy (apomicts that require pollination for seed set), and intraspecific hybridization (sexual reproduction where the parents are different species). These phenomena and their associated taxonomic problems have caused many botanists to refrain from studying or classifying *Rubus* species or to merely label something a hybrid if it does not conform to existing keys. For these reasons, a more conservative taxonomic approach to this genus is taken today such as that of Gleason and Cronquist (1991).

The brambles of Kentucky can be divided into five groups or subgenera:

Subgenus *Anoplobatus* (flowering raspberries)

Subgenus *Chamaemorus* (red raspberries)

Subgenus *Cylactis* (dwarf raspberries)

Subgenus *Idaeobatus* (blackberries and dewberries)

The flowering raspberries have mostly simple leaves which are broadly triangular (Figure 1). The flowers are rose or purple (rarely white)

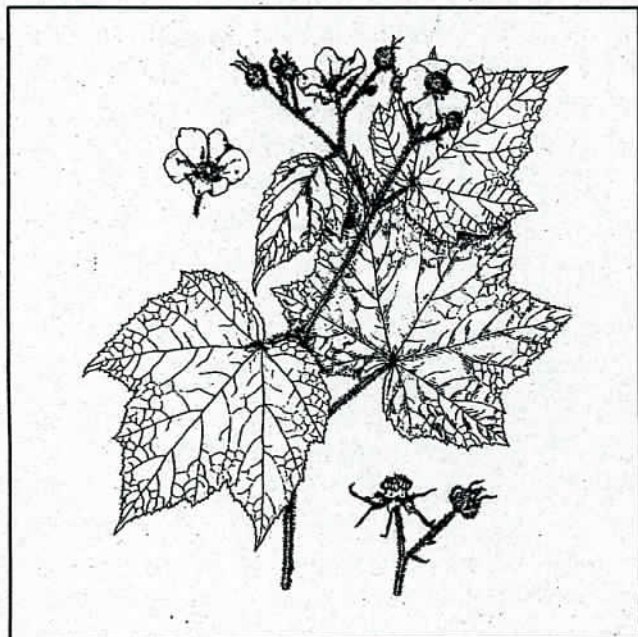


Figure 1. A typical flowering raspberry (*Rubus odoratus*). From Bailey, 1941-1945.

and the fruits are red and rather dry. This subgenus is represented by only one species in Kentucky, *Rubus odoratus* (flowering raspberry). Flowering raspberries grow in moist, shady places and margins of woods. They are similar to the red raspberries, but the leaves (which are sometimes simple) are broadly rounded, not triangular. The flowers are white to greenish-white and the fruit is red or yellow. There is only one red raspberry found in Kentucky (*Rubus idaeus* var. *strigosus*) which is very similar to the cultivated red raspberry (*R. idaeus* var. *idaeus* [many cultivars]). Red raspberries grow in dry or moist woods, fields, and roadsides. Some of the cultivated red raspberries escape locally and may cross with native species.

The dwarf raspberries are herbaceous and not well differentiated into primocanes and floricanes. Dwarf raspberries have dark red fruits and the flowers are white to greenish-white. There is only one dwarf raspberry found in Kentucky (*Rubus pubescens*) which is rare and grows in damp woods and bogs.

The raspberries and blackberries/dewberries have woody stems and are biennial, persisting throughout the winter and bearing flowers the second year. The raspberries have fruit that separates from the receptacle which is persistent on the pedicel. The raspberries found in Kentucky are *Rubus occidentalis* (black raspberry), *R. phoenicolasius* (wineberry), and *R. illecebrosus* (strawberry-raspberry). The last two species are introduced and escaped in Kentucky. The raspberries have mostly white flowers and red to black fruits. Raspberries grow in dry or moist woods, fields and thickets, and roadsides.

The blackberries and dewberries have fruit that separates from the stem with the central receptacle included. Blackberries and dewberries are our largest and most taxonomically difficult groups of brambles. The blackberries in Kentucky include *Rubus setosus* (bristly blackberry), *R. allegheniensis* (common blackberry), *R. canadensis* (smooth blackberry), *R. pensilvanicus* (Pennsylvania blackberry) (Figure 2), *R. argutus* (southern blackberry), *R. laciniatus* (evergreen blackberry), *R. discolor* (Hi-



Figure 2. A typical blackberry (*Rubus pensilvanicus*). From Bailey, 1941-1945.

Himalayan blackberry), and *R. bifrons* (Himalaya-berry). The last three are introduced and escaped in Kentucky. Blackberry flowers are mostly white, rarely pink-purple, and the fruits are dark red or black. Blackberries are the most common bramble in Kentucky and can be found growing (sometimes in impenetrable patches) on roadsides, fields and thickets, disturbed habitats, and dry or moist woods.

The dewberries generally have low-arching or sprawling primocanes and root at nodes or at least at the tips). The dewberries in Kentucky include *Rubus trivialis* (coastal-plain dewberry), *R. hispidus* (swamp-dewberry), *R. recurvicaulis* (Blanchard's dewberry), *R. flagellaris* (northern dewberry), *R. enslenii* (southern dewberry)(Figure 3), and *R. caesius* (European dewberry). The last

species is introduced and escaped in Kentucky. Dewberries have mostly white to whitish-green flowers and red to black fruits. They are found in dry, sandy soil, disturbed habitats, and dry or moist woods.

Though this is only a brief summary of the brambles of Kentucky, it may provide a greater understanding and a deeper appreciation for these shrubs and vines. Brambles provide food for wildlife and birds. Man has cultivated many *Rubus* species for their edible drupes. Some species are grown as ornamentals or hedge row plantings. Brambles are an interesting group of plants that can be found almost anywhere in temperate regions. They grow in various habitats both natural and highly disturbed. Brambles flower from mid-May to mid-

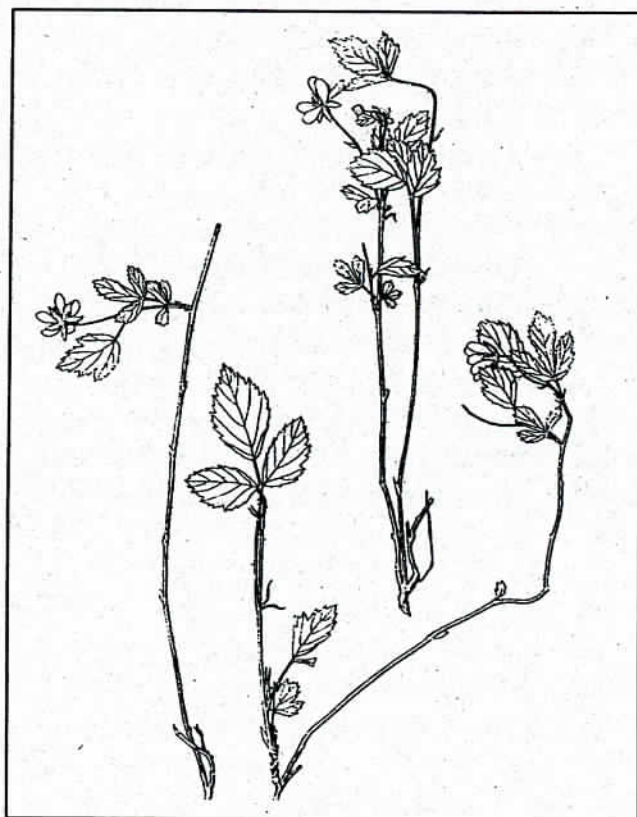


Figure 3. A typical dewberry (*Rubus enslenii*). From Bailey, 1941-1945.

June and fruit throughout the summer in Kentucky. Bramble roots have been used medicinally, either chewed or made into tea in cholera infantum and chronic dysentery (Rafinesque, 1828). Ripe fruit preserves, jams, jelly or syrup were believed to be beneficial in putrid and malignant fevers, and scurvy. Raspberries and blackberries make delicious distilled water, beer, mead, and wine. They also are said to dissolve tartar of the teeth. The twigs dye silk and wool. The fruits of all species, wild and introduced, are edible and some are quite delicious. So take a closer look at these plants, which are considered weeds by some, and admire their beauty as well as their ability to grow in various habitat types. Though it is difficult to go anywhere without seeing a bramble, the eastern portion of the state has the greatest diversity of brambles. So as you are out enjoying the summer wildflowers this season, don't forget the brambles.

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Legislation Promotes Conservation of Native Plants

by Deborah White

The legislature and governor passed some important new laws that promote and provide for the conservation of Kentucky's flora. Here's a brief review of an executive order and two bills that were passed in the most recent legislative session.

Kentucky Rare Plant Recognition Act: This legislation was originally introduced by Stephen Nunn (Glasgow) as a measure to protect rare plant species. The bill underwent some changes as it passed through several natural resource committees and all of the provisions that directly promoted protection were removed. The result is a bill that establishes a state endangered and threatened plant list and designates the Kentucky State Nature Preserves Commission as the agency responsible. It also directs that Commission to gather information and develop protective measures for the rare plants included on the list. Some of the factors that can be considered in determining whether a plant should be included on the recognized list are the decline of the species due to destruction of habitat, over-collection, biological factors, or inadequate regulatory mechanisms. The list is to be revised every four years.

Prior to the approval of this legislation, Kentucky was one of four states that did not have legislation recognizing a state list of rare plants! The Commission will be working to revise and adapt its existing list of monitored plant species for this newly recognized state list.

Kentucky Heritage Land Conservation Act: The new fund that is created by this legislation will provide land acquisition money to the Department of Parks, Department of Fish and Wildlife Resources, Division of Forestry, Kentucky Wild Rivers program, and the Nature Preserves Commission. Fifty per cent of the money will be available to all state agencies, colleges, and local governments. The

money is designated for natural resource protection and recreation development except for \$400,000 allocated to the Coal Marketing and Export Council for public education of coal-related issues. The money is derived from the unmined minerals tax, an existing tax that will not impact the general budget funding. The committee that developed the legislation estimated that \$5 million would be available annually for the total program.

Biodiversity Task Force: Governor Brereton Jones executed an order to establish a Biodiversity Task Force that is instructed to develop a strategy to conserve biological diversity within Kentucky. The task force is made up of appointed representatives from academic positions, government agencies, and conservation groups as well as from affected industries such as coal, farming and other groups. Specific issues that relate to native plant conservation include a consideration of need for a state endangered species list, identification of management techniques that promote native biological diversity, and a general review of governmental policies to insure consistency with conserving, restoring and preserving Kentucky's biodiversity.



New England Aster

KNPS Calendar of Events and Walks for 1994

This year KNPS has attempted to present a full season calendar so that you may make plans far ahead. We hope you will enjoy and learn from these events and workshops. NOTE: Some of the trips will have further details and/or articles printed in the appropriate Newsletter nearest to the trip's date. Watch for these!

Saturday, June 18 - Explore Beaver Creek Wilderness - McCreary County - 10:00 A.M. EST

This was Kentucky's first officially designated wilderness area. Obviously, we are not talking about pioneer times. Julian Campbell, botanist for TNC, will show us sandstone glades on the ridges, old growth forest, and perhaps a giant tulip poplar tree. Bring lunch and water and more water. Moderate to strenuous hike. Meet at the Alpine Recreation Center on U.S. 27, south of Lexington. After crossing the Cumberland Lake Bridge at Burnside on U.S. 27, it is 8 miles to the Alpine Recreation Center. There is a McCreary County sign about one mile before the center. Watch for the center with picnic tables on your right. Call to register: Julian Campbell - (606) 271-4392. Evenings, please. It's always an adventure with Julian.

Saturday, Sunday, July 16, 17 - Weekend in The Purchase Area of Western Kentucky

Here is an opportunity to cool off. Visit and learn about this disappearing ecosystem, the wetlands. Landon McKinney, President of KNPS, botanist for the Kentucky State Nature Preserves Commission, and great idea person will organize and lead this adventure. See details on page 9.

Late July or early August - Again the Purple Fringeless Orchid hunt, Anderson County

Becky Pass and Steve Sensenig, wildflower trackers and photographers and herp admirers, will attempt to find the orchid and other wetland species. Last year weather, cows and other factors required that the trip be cancelled. So... If interested, phone Becky or Steve at (502) 839-7366 or Clara Wieland at (606) 266-5548 and you will be put on the Call list. If the Fates are kind, the orchid will be in glorious bloom and you will be called. Two years ago there were several orchids and other pretties in bloom at this site. Remember, nothing ventured, nothing gained.

Saturday, August 6 - Pine Creek Barrens - A Prime Prairie Remnant - Bullitt County - 9:30 A.M. EST

Experience a prairie remnant in the height of summer glory. Remember, the flora of these areas like full sun. There will be a potpourri of native grasses and flowers, some rare to Kentucky. Marc Evans "discovered" this gem of a natural area and his eyes light up when he talks about the prairie. He is a botanist for Kentucky State Nature Preserves Commission. This preserve is owned by The Nature Conservancy. Bring water and a snack. Wear a hat. Easy walk. Please register. Call Marc Evans (502) 223-2906 (after 6 P.M.) or Clara Wieland (606) 266-5548.

Directions: From I-65 just south of Shepherdsville take exit 116 to KY 480. Proceed east on KY 480 to the Shell Gas Station. Meet there. From BG Parkway: take exit 25 onto 31E/150 through Bardstown. Veer toward right when you reach courthouse. This will send you through downtown Bardstown (N. Third Street). Proceed to Highgrove and KY 480 entering from your left. Go left (west) on KY 480 towards Cedar Grove for about 8 miles. Pass Pine Creek Forest Road on right to allow for meeting group at the Shell Station on 480. Con-

tinue on 480 west to the interchange of I-65 and 480.

Saturday, September 10 - An Afternoon at Good Spring Farm in the depths of Daniel Boone National Forest - 11:00 A.M. EST

What a treat this will be to visit this Kentucky Centennial Farm (actually, a Bicentennial Farm except for a few years when the Taylor family did not own it), home of Peg and Tim Taylor. Peg, Director of McCreary branch of Somerset Community College and Tim, former UK professor and grassland ecologist, are interested in this area becoming an environmental education center. We will see fall wildflowers in the meadows, recovering clear cut areas that are returning to native grasslands, a palisade of the Cumberland River, and their historic log home. Bring lunch. Please register for this trip. Call Peg or Tim (606) 376-8042 (after 6 P.M.) or Clara Wieland (606) 266-5548. **Directions:** From I-75 go South to 25W (Corbin) to U.S. 90 toward Cumberland Falls. Three to four miles past the Falls area turn right on to Rt. 896. Proceed for 3.3 miles and take a right on Rock Branch Road. Continue .2 mile. Take a left onto Devil Creek Road, go to where the road forks, bear right. You will see a sign, "Good Spring Farm". Follow to the end. From Rt. 27 go South to Parkers Lane. Then left on 90 to Cumberland Falls. Then left on 896 and proceed the same as above.

Saturday, Sunday September 24, 25 - Joint Fall Meeting with Tennessee Native Plant Society.

The TNPS will be our hosts and the meeting will take place in western part of their state. More information on page 10.

Friday through Sunday, September 23-25 Mushroom Foray at Natural Bridge State Park.

Call 800-325-1710 for more information.

October - A Saturday in the Fall Woods

David Taylor, Botanist for the Forest Service, will explain the ecology of a pine - hardwood forest near London. Date and details to be announced in the August Newsletter.

Saturday, November 5 - Bryophytes Field Trip and Workshop at Natural Bridge Park.

David Eakin will be our leader. Several members KNPS took the KNPS Certification Course on Bryophytes at ECU this past Fall with Dave. This will be a refresher for those and any other members who are beginners. This is the time to study that green carpet on the rocks, trees, and ground when the rest of the plants are at rest. Watch for more details in the next Newsletter.

NEWS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

Dennis Prairie Restoration Project

Our first workday for this important project was an outstanding success. Five energetic individuals were on hand including Mary Holterhoff, Charlie Lapham, Cecile Boehmer, Landon McKinney and Richard Dennis.

The time was spent cutting and removing eastern red cedars and some pine. Mr. and Mrs. Dennis were gracious hosts and even provided a big pot of black bean soup to compliment the lunches we had brought.

The chainsaws hummed and the pruning shears snipped and, by the end of the workday, we had cleared over half of this prairie remnant. Our progress was far beyond our expectations. Another, and perhaps the final workday of this restoration project, will be planned for this fall. Please keep this in mind and plan to participate in this rewarding project. The fall workday will be announced in the August Newsletter.

July Field Trip Weekend in the Purchase Area of Western Kentucky July 16, 17, 1994

The Jackson Purchase Region of Kentucky has some of the best remaining wetlands in the state. The native flora occurring there is diverse and, in some instances, quite rare. To enable our members from across the state to experience the interesting natural communities and native flora of the region, we have planned our first weekend field trip to allow ample time for travel and to experience what the Purchase Region has to offer.

The plan is to visit several interesting natural communities such as Murphy's Pond, perhaps the most pristine cypress swamp left in the state, Fish Pond, Seep Swamps, Reelfoot Lake National Wildlife Refuge, part of which is in Kentucky, and any other place we can find of interest, time permitting. Numerous wetland and aquatic plants will be flowering during this time.

This field trip will also be the kick-off function for our western Kentucky chapter but all members are invited to participate in this unique experience. I will attempt to make the trip as comfortable as possible. We will not be hiking long distances. We will caravan across the lower portion of the Purchase Region, making numerous short stops. Prepare to get your feet wet but I will try to keep this to a minimum. In fact, getting your feet wet or muddy will only be optional. We may occasionally come across a ferocious mosquito or deer fly or an occasional snake but this too should be minimal. The following will be our general itinerary.

Saturday morning, July 16, 1994 - travel time, lunch on your own.

Saturday afternoon - we will meet at **1:00 pm CST** at Hardee's in Murray. Most of you coming from across the state will be coming into Murray on Hwy. 641. As you reach Murray, you will see the Murray State University football stadium and just past it

you will see Hardee's, where we will meet at **1:00 pm CST.**

Saturday afternoon continued - we will spend the rest of the afternoon rambling across the lower Purchase area.

Saturday evening - back to Murray to secure motel accommodations and hopefully have dinner as a group.

Sunday morning, July 17, 1994 - we will meet at **9:00 am CST.** at Hardee's again.

Sunday morning continued - the rest of the morning will be spent rambling again across the Purchase region.

Sunday afternoon - lunch on your own and travel time.

Available motels (Please make your own reservations):

Days Inn - Hwy. 641 (also 12th street), phone (502) 753-6706

Holiday Inn - Hwy. 641, phone (502) 753-5986

Murray Plaza Court - Hwy. 641, phone (502) 753-2682 (probably least expensive)

Shoney's Inn - Hwy. 641, phone (502) 753-5353

Kenlake State Resort Park - phone (502) 474-2211 (about 15 mins. away)

Please call Landon McKinney at home (502) 875-3823 or work (502) 573-2886 if you plan to attend. If not in, please leave message.

Joint Meeting with TNPS

Please plan now for what will be one of the most interesting activities ever planned for the Kentucky Native Plant Society. A joint meeting between our organization and the Tennessee Native Plant Society will be held on September 23-25, 1994. This meeting will be held at the Arnold Engineering and Development Center (AEDC) outside of Manchester, Tennessee (southcentral Middle Tennessee). A complete program will be provided in our August newsletter but the following are the details as we currently know them to be:

General schedule:

Friday evening (Sept. 23rd), 6:00pm dinner and program.

Saturday (Sept. 24th), dayhikes

Saturday evening, 6:00pm, dinner and program

Sunday morning (Sept. 25th), dayhikes

Accommodations: Forrest Inn - excellent quarters for \$8.00/night/person

Meals: Reasonably priced meals available on site at the Lakeside Club. This is where the evening meals and programs will be held.

Friday and Saturday evening programs: To be announced in the August Newsletter.

Field trips: Trips may include some of the most interesting sites in the "Barrens" region of Middle Tennessee such as May Prairie, Goose Pond, and other interesting areas such as Carter Mtn., and the Buggytop Cave area. Many rare plants are associated with these areas and several of the fall-flowering ones will be blooming during this meeting.

Contact person for more information:

Kay Jones - home (615) 285-2777, work (615) 388-3145.

This will be our first attempt at a joint meeting and I hope that many of you will seriously con-

sider attending. It will be an enjoyable and a relatively inexpensive weekend. Personally, I must admit to being a little enthusiastic about this joint meeting. I was born and raised in Middle Tennessee. It is there that I learned my first plants and grew to appreciate all the beauty our native floras have to offer. This should prove to be a delightful experience.

Lifetime Memberships

The Kentucky Native Plant Society would like to welcome two new lifetime members:

Joe G. Conley, M.D.
M.D. Crull

Thank you for your support!

Lifetime memberships are \$100 for an individual and \$140 for a family. Make an investment in the society and avoid the trouble of annual renewals. Use the membership form on page 11.

New Renewal Form

Starting with this issue, membership renewal forms will be on page 11, on the back side of your address label. Just cut off the bottom half of this page, make any necessary corrections, and send it with your dues to the address on the form.

Membership List

The Society would like to publish an address and phone list of all members in a future issue of the newsletter (probably in 1995). If you would like to have your name omitted from any such list, please check the appropriate blank on the renewal form when you send in your renewal. Also, if you are a Kentucky resident, please provide your county name when renewing. This will aid in planning programs and activities.

KENTUCKY NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY MEMBERSHIP RENEWAL

All memberships run for the calendar year (January through December). Dues received after November 1 are put toward the following year. Members are paid up through the year indicated on their newsletter address label.

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____

KENTUCKY COUNTY _____

Home Phone: ()- _____ Office Phone: ()- _____

_____ Check here if you want your name, address, and phone number omitted from any membership lists the Native Plant Society publishes in the newsletter.

Please check one:

_____ Annual Individual Membership--\$5.00 _____ Annual Family Membership--\$7.00
 _____ Lifetime Individual Membership--\$100.00 _____ Lifetime Family Membership--\$140.00

Please check one:

_____ Renewal _____ Send all issues (Feb.-Nov.) of the current calendar year
 _____ New member _____ Start my membership at the beginning of the next calendar year.

Total Amount Enclosed:

Dues \$ _____

Gift to KNPS \$ _____ (KNPS is a non-profit organization--gifts are tax deductible.)

\$ _____ is enclosed. Make checks payable to Kentucky Native Plant Society.

Return this form to: KNPS--Membership, c/o Dept. of Biological Sciences, Eastern Kentucky University, Richmond, KY 40475

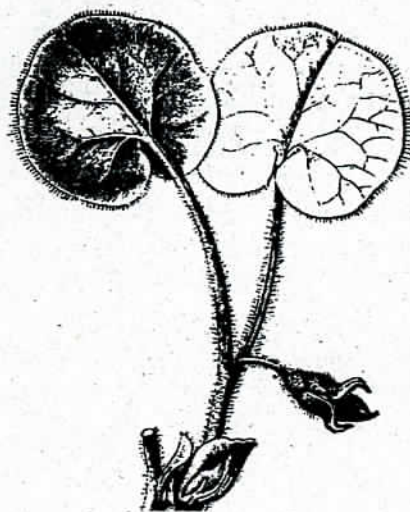
KNPS Newsletter Volume 9, No. 2

Important Upcoming Events - Mark
Your Calendars
See Inside for details

Explore Beaver Creek Wilderness, McCreary
County, Saturday, June 18

Weekend Trip to the Purchase Area of Ken-
tucky, July 16-17

Pine Creek Barrens, Bullitt County,
Saturday, August 6



The Kentucky Native Plant Society

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

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