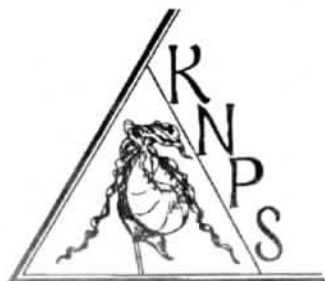


Kentucky Native Plant Society

Newsletter



Volume 9, Number 3

AUGUST, 1994

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***Deadline for the November Newsletter is
October 15. Please be prompt!***

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

The KNPS NEWSLETTER is published quarterly (Feb., May, Aug., Nov.). Deadlines for submission of articles are Jan. 15, Apr. 15, Jul. 15, and Oct. 15. Please notify us four weeks in advance of any address changes. Back issues of the NEWSLETTER are available for \$1.00 each. Send articles and correspondence to KNPS NEWSLETTER Editor, c/o Department of Biological Sciences, Eastern Kentucky University, Richmond, KY 40475.

KNPS Officers:

President - Landon McKinney, 1031 Tamworth Lane, Frankfort, KY 40601, (502) 564-2886.
Vice-President - Clara Wieland, 2043 Manor Dr., Lexington, KY 40502, (606) 266-5548.
Secretary - Pam Long, 4610 Frogtown Lane, Lexington, KY 40513, (606) 254-3101.
Treasurer - Steve Sensewig, 1694 Fairview Rd., Lawrenceburg, KY 40342, (502) 839-7366.
Directors - Julian Campbell, 3525 Willowood, Lexington, KY 40517, (606) 271-4392.
David Taylor, U.S.D.A. Forest Service, 1835 Bighill Rd., Berea, KY 40403.
R. Hughes Walker, 115 Briarwood, Versailles, KY 40383, (606) 873-0032.
Charles Lapham, 16 Wirt School Rd., Glasgow, KY 42141, (502) 646-4060.
Greta Fields, Box 217, Jenkins, KY 41537, (606) 633-1963.
Editor - Tom Bloom, 1013 Cottonwood, Frankfort, KY 40601, (502) 875-2225.

From the Editor

Best wishes to Dr. Doug Reynolds in his new position at Central Washington State University! Doug had the challenging task of taking an already good newsletter and making it better. In addition to the routine editorial duties of writing, typing, editing, layout, and mailing, he invested a considerable amount of time learning to use PageMaker desktop publishing software. I think everybody would agree that the result is a newsletter with a more polished and professional appearance. Thanks for your service, Doug.

One of the biggest frustrations of any newsletter that is totally dependent on voluntary contributions is not receiving enough articles to fill 12 pages or not receiving them before the deadline. This problem means the editor (and president) have to scramble for material and results in members receiving the newsletter late. KNPS needs your assistance in changing this. How?

First, write articles! You don't have to be a professional botanist to write an article that will be interesting to fellow members. And articles don't have to be long. I'd like to receive material on places in Kentucky you've visited and plants (common or rare) you've seen. Any observations or informal studies you've made on plant identification, natural history, or plant communities are welcome, too. If protecting native plants is your bailiwick, write about your experiences and what you've learned. I also have a more specific suggestion. How about the instructors of the certification classes asking stu-

See EDITOR on page 11

A Wildflower Bed in the Woods

Delmar J. Robinson

Because most woodland plants prefer the dappled shade of deciduous trees, the right tools and hard work are the keys to preparing a flower planting area in such a location. The right tools in this instance are hand tools: shovel, axe, handsaw, and a sharp adz. This tool kit is necessary because of the presence of numerous tree roots.

Root Pruning

Deep-rooted trees are more compatible with man's digging efforts than are shallow-rooted ones. Oaks are easier to work around than maples, but the presence of either must be dealt with. Root pruning therefore becomes the necessary evil of gardening in the woods, unless raised beds are established; but raised beds present their own set of problems, especially drying out of the soil--a real no-no for woodland plantings.

Root pruning of old trees will not cause them noticeable stress if no more than 15 or 20 percent of the roots are taken. Do not prune too near the tree trunk because the roots are too large and firmly embedded; also, the tree might be damaged in the process.

The pruning of roots begins with the first dig of the shovel. When the shovel contacts a root, uncover its wandering length through the bed, then cut it off at both ends. Do not try to prise it from the ground. That's much too hard on tools. A clean cut at the tree end will give the balance of the root a chance to heal over and throw out laterals. The roots are soft so cutting is easy.

Stack the root pieces away from the work area pending recycling through the chipper/shredder, if one is available. With root pruning completed, further excavation can begin in earnest.

Reconstructing the Woodland Soil

Double digging of the site is essential un-

less virgin woods soil is present. Most of the time it isn't. First dig out all of the topsoil and pile it to one side of the hole. Next, loosen the underlying soil or hardpan as deep as a sharp shovel will penetrate.

In the case of hardpan, it may be necessary to use a pick to break up the hard layer. When the subsoil is thoroughly loosened, a mixture of gritty sand and organic matter should be added and mixed with the clayey hardpan. This will further drainage and aeration of the bed. Sprinkle the mixture with 10-10-10 fertilizer (a handful or two for a four-by-six bed) and stir it in.

After the subsoil has been fortified with organic matter and sand, replace the topsoil evenly over the bed. If other soil amendments are to be added, i.e., peat moss, humus or finished compost, work them into the top two or three inches of topsoil. The finished soil should be of fine tilth, especially when planting dust-fine seed.

The bed is now complete, but should it be on gently sloping terrain, it will need to be held in place until the planting is established. For a natural look, use dead logs or branches across the bottom and up the sides of the bed to retain the earth. Eventually the wood will rot and add its humus to the soil. By then, however, the wildflowers will have taken their rightful place in the woods, and the erosion problem will be solved.

The final step involves wetting the bed down. This will activate the microorganisms in the presence of the fertilizers, and decomposition will begin. Soon the bed is on its way to becoming productive. Mother Nature will take over and the gardener can sit back for a few weeks or a season--or go on and prepare Bed #2.

(This article was originally published in the Troy-Bilt Owner News and is reprinted here with the permission of Mr. Robinson. Mr. Robinson's wildflower garden is described in the Western Kentucky Field Trip Report.)

Mulberry Weed *A New Weedy Pest in Kentucky?*

David D. Taylor

I first saw mulberry weed in 1987 in the Cumberland College greenhouse in Williamsburg, Kentucky. It was a small scraggly plant growing under a plant purchased from a commercial greenhouse in southeastern Ohio. It was unknown to me and was left to flower in the hopes of simplifying identification of the species. Several months later, I found over one hundred of the plants, each about 3-4 inches high and all with flowers, scattered between the original plant and a ring about four feet away. Most were weeded out, a few were pressed for herbarium specimens and the rest were potted in a separate pot. The potted plants grew to over a foot high and young plants had turned up in other areas of the greenhouse. By the spring of 1988, it was clear that the plant, whatever it was, had potential to become a serious greenhouse weed.

During 1987, it had been introduced (as seeds in potted plants) to greenhouses at Berea College through plant trades. It was also taken to Miami University in Ohio as unseen seeds through plant trades. It was already present in the Miami greenhouses (source, the commercial greenhouse in southeastern Ohio), but this added more plants. When I moved to Berea in 1990, the plant came with me as seeds and it is still present in my greenhouse today.

A couple of plants, which turned up in a hanging basket hung outside over a flower bed, dropped seed. In 1991, plants showed up in the garden; the seeds survived a couple of nights of subzero temperatures during the winter. A few plants were allowed to grow to see how tall they would get. They reached about 33-34 inches tall before being pressed or killed by frost. Each plant had about 35 leaves and in each leaf axil there was a cluster of 20-30 flowers, each producing a

seed. The plant had tremendous weed potential and since seeds survived harsh winters, it could become weedy outside as well as in the greenhouse.

I also learned in 1991 how the seeds are dispersed. When I picked a couple of plants for specimens, I was hit with small, yellowish projectiles. The seeds are forcibly expelled from the flower cluster when the plant is bumped! I touched other plants to check it and found it to occur time and time again. I also discovered that the seeds can be ejected without being touched, presumably when the flower cluster dries out and seeds are fully ripe. I measured ejection distances from some of the tall plants and a

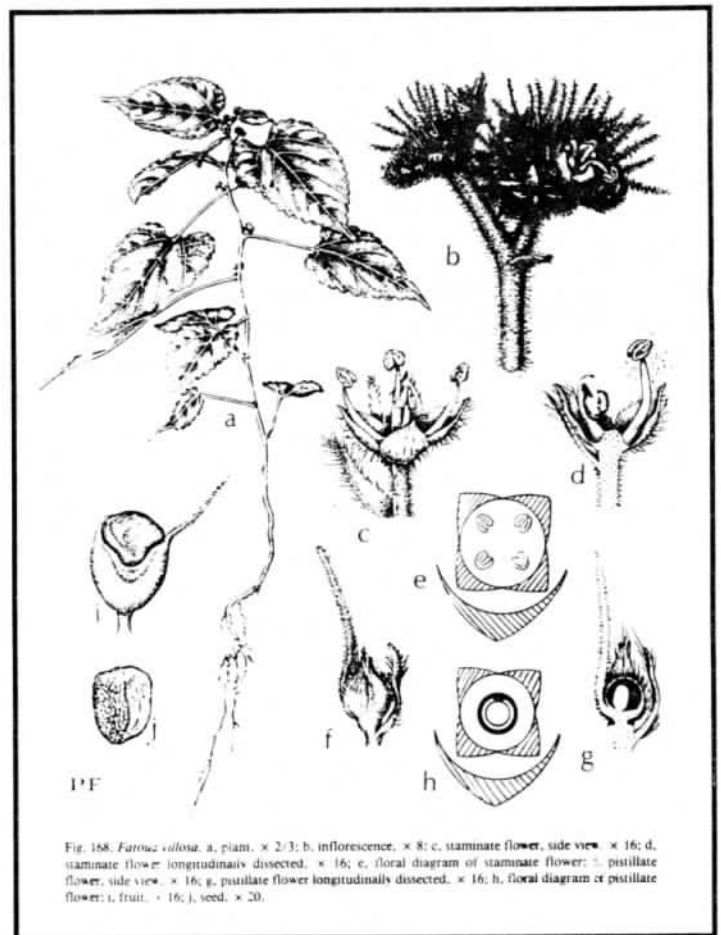


Figure 1: *Fatoua villosa* (Mulberry Weed). Drawing from *Flora of the Bahama Archipelago* (Correll and Correll, 1982).

few seeds went as far as three feet from the plant, although most fell closer to the plant. I have since spoken with John Thieret of Northern Kentucky University, who is studying the plant. He has found similar ejection distances. I will add here that I have seen plants under stress flower at one inch tall; just because it is small doesn't mean that it is not reproducing.

Now, what is this plant which is equally at home in the greenhouse or garden, which produces bunches of seeds it can spread by forcibly ejecting them from the plant and which flowers from one inch to almost three feet tall? In 1990, I serendipitously identified the plant when browsing through the Flora of the Bahama Archipelago (Correll and Correll, 1982). Mulberry Weed [*Fatoua villosa* (Thunb.) Nakai] is a weedy annual herb in the Mulberry Family (Moraceae). There are two species in the genus, both with Asian centers of distribution. This species is known from Japan, China, Korea and several other Pacific islands. The plant's gross morphology suggests some form of nettle and in fact will key to the Nettle Family (Urticaceae) in most manuals used for the general area in which Kentucky is located. The plant has simple, toothed leaves which are alternate on the stem. Leaves can range from less than 1/2 inch long on small plants to about 3 inches long on large plants. Plants will flower at about 1 inch high if under stress, but will reach about 3 ft tall when growing in full sun with plenty of moisture. Mulberry weed is monoecious ("male" and "female" flowers produced separately on the same plant). Both kinds of flowers are produced in a compact inflorescence (flower cluster) which looks something like a small, irregular, sycamore ball. The inflorescence is produced in the leaf axil. Anywhere from a dozen or so to over 30 seeds (really a special type of small, nut-like fruit, the achene) can be produced from each flower cluster. A large plant may have one cluster in the axil of every leaf and have over 3 dozen leaves on the plant. The accompanying figure was reproduced from Correll and Correll (1982, p. 417).

The plant was first reported from the United States in Louisiana by Thieret (1964). It is also known from Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, Oklahoma, North Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia. It was recently published as both a greenhouse and garden element of the Ohio flora (Vincent, 1993), an article which also provides a black and white photograph of the species. Browne and Athey (1992) list it for McCracken County, Kentucky. Correll and Correll (1982) also list it for the Caribbean Islands.

In 1990, the plant turned up in flower beds on the Berea College Campus (R. Thompson, pers comm.) and still shows up once in a while. In 1991, I found it growing in an outdoor planting outside of Richmond. The plant still persists in my greenhouse and in my yard despite weeding efforts. The plant is likely to persist and spread throughout the state. Clyde Reed suggested in 1977 that the species had serious pest potential and would likely become a persistent and widespread weed. His words appear to have come true.

I would encourage readers to do two things. Firstly, keep your eyes open for the plant both in gardens and greenhouses and when you find it, pull it up and put it in the trash or inform the owner of the serious pest nature of the species and encourage that person to destroy the plant. Secondly, I am tracking the species in the state and would like to have both specimens and location information if anyone finds it. I would be most appreciative for the information. My address is:

USDA Forest Service
1700 Bypass Road
Winchester, KY 40391
(phone 606-745-3167)

Literature Cited

Browne, E.T. and R. Athey. 1992. Vascular Plants of Kentucky: An Annotated Checklist. University

See MULBERRY WEED on page 10

*The July KNPS Board Meeting:
The Need for Change
R. Hughes Walker*

The Executive Board of the Kentucky Native Plant Society has experienced difficulty in gathering a quorum to conduct business during its regular quarterly business meetings conducted on the second Monday evening of the first month of each quarter. The July Board meeting was unable to conduct business for lack of a quorum, despite Board members traveling from as far away as Barren and Letcher counties to Frankfort.

The almost quorum present, discussed among other issues, proposals to improve the functioning of the Board in order to timely address issues relating to the Society. Landon McKinney, President, with the support of the five other board members present, decided to comply with the requirement for no less than two annual Executive Board Meetings by calling two (2) Board meetings, one in March and another in October. These would be held on Saturdays at various locations within the state. They would be held at such times to allow for ample travel time and maximize advanced notice to Executive Board members.

Also, changes to the By-Laws of the Society that would authorize alternative methods of Board action were proposed and discussed. Two methods were selected to be proposed as additions to the By-Laws of the Society: an Executive Committee and authorization of telephonic votes.

An Executive Committee would consist of three or more members of the Executive Board, appointed by the Chairman, who would be able to meet quickly and take action on matters delegated or limited by resolution of the entire Executive Board. An example would be a Board resolution authorizing the Executive Committee to expend funds of the Society on proposals or requests within

specified categories, up to a predetermined limit. The full Executive Board would be responsible for setting the terms of any delegation to the Executive Committee by resolution of the Board.

Telephonic votes would be authorized when, in the Chairman's opinion, immediate action is required on any matter. Under the proposed addition to the By-Laws, the procedure would require at least one week notice to Board members, in writing, prior to the Chairman contacting each member by phone to determine and record the member's vote. The proposal would require a majority of the entire Board's membership to approve any proposal.

In order to amend the By-Laws of the Society, a general membership meeting is required. This issue of our newsletter contains a notice of a special general membership meeting to be held in conjunction of our next Executive Board meeting. A two-thirds majority of those in attendance will be required to modify the By-Laws. The proposed additions to the By-Laws as contained in a resolution may be found immediately following the special meeting notice in this newsletter.

Special General Meeting Notice

A special meeting of the general membership of the Kentucky Native Plant Society will be convened, October 8, 1994, at 11:00 a.m. Eastern Time at Natural Bridge State Resort Park. This meeting will coincide with an Executive Board meeting for the limited purpose of considering a resolution making additions to the By-Laws of the Kentucky Native Plant Society, as set out below. A two-thirds majority of those present shall be required for the approval of the proposed additions to the By-Laws.

This notice is required by, and complies with, the provisions of Article XI of the By-Laws of the Kentucky Native Plant Society. The mem-
See SPECIAL MEETING on page 10

Western Kentucky Field Trip

Charlie Lapham

Landon McKinney led a memorable field trip in western Kentucky on July 16 and 17. Barry Ratliff, Del and Martha Robinson, Joyce Porter, Dora Lee St. Clair, Marcia Eison, and Charlie Lapham participated. It was a wonderful chance to see rare plants as it usually is with Landon.

We started at a roadside with the rare compass plant--*Silphium laciniatum*. The next stop produced the purple fringeless orchid--*Habenaria peramoena*, which, while not technically rare, was rare for most of us!

Murphy's Pond was next. This is a marvelously accessible prime cypress wetland and a real treat for those of us from eastern and central Kentucky. We also found two orchids: Wood's orchid (*Habenaria clavellata*) and crane fly orchid (*Tipularia discolor*).

Saturday's jaunt ended at justly famous Reelfoot Lake. I saw my first American Lotus which is really spectacular. Landon showed us the tall burrhead (*Echinodorus berteroi*) which was unknown in Tennessee until he discovered it at Reelfoot! We also saw southern wild rice (*Zizaniopsis miliacea*) and pickerel weed (*Pontederia cordata*), both of which are rare. On the way back we stopped on a dike to see gama grass (*Tripsacum dactyloides*) which is a great native forage grass now being propagated on wildlife refuges.

Sunday began at a prairie remnant with blazing star (*Liatris squarrosa*), the rare native hairy hawkweed (*Hieracium longipilum*), and one of the ladies'-tresses (*Spiranthes* sp.).

Then we went to a seep on the shore of Kentucky Lake to see the only site for Virginia bunchflower (*Melanthium virginicum*) in Kentucky. This was a great site for rare plants. There was a rare St. Johnswort (*Hypericum lobocarpum*), two relatives of rattlesnake master--button snakeroot (*Eryngium integrifolium*) and prostrate eryngo (*Eryngium prostratum*), wingstem water-primrose

(*Ludwigia decurrens*), and wingstem meadow beauty (*Rhexia virginica*).

Our last stop was Del and Martha Robinson's home. Their wildflower gardens are magnificent! They have over 200 species and a wonderful collection of the big, showy flowers. In places they have enough moisture to grow wetland species that most of us have little or no hope of growing. They have been working on it for ten years and the results are striking. Their rattlesnake plantain, which, like putty root, is always getting identified on field strips when not in bloom, was actually blooming. This was orchid #5.

Anyone interested in helping form a western Kentucky chapter of the Native Plant Society should contact the Robinsons at (502) 436-2737. The western part of the state has a rich flora as this trip demonstrated beyond a shadow of a doubt. All we need is more people out west who appreciate native plants. In fact the only disappointment of the weekend was that more people from western Kentucky didn't participate in this trip. It turned out to be one that shouldn't have been missed. Landon really did his homework and maybe got a little lucky, too!

Message from the President

I would like to welcome Greta Fields and Charles Lapham as our newest board members and Pam Long who has graciously agreed to become our new secretary. Tom Bloom who served us well as treasurer has now taken over the responsibility of Editor for our newsletter. This is quite a monumental task and I would encourage everyone to submit articles of interest to our Society to Tom whenever possible. Steve Sensenig who originally replaced Joyce Porter as secretary now has taken on the responsibility of treasurer. As well, I would like to thank Ed Hartowicz and Willem Meijer for all their many contributions as board members and also Joyce Porter who, while resigning as secretary, still manages to play an active role in the society's activities.

See **PRESIDENT** on page 10

KNPS Activities and Announcements

JOINT FALL MEETING TENNESSEE NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY & KENTUCKY NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY ARNOLD ENGINEERING AND DEVELOPMENT CENTER (AEDC) MANCHESTERTULLAHOMA, TENNESSEE SEPTEMBER 23-25, 1994

Directions:

Take I65 south out of Kentucky to Nashville. Pick up I24 east/south and follow to AEDC exit (Exit 117). Go south on Arnold Center Road and turn left on Pumping Station Road. Follow signs to Forrest Inn.

General Schedule:Friday (Sept. 23):

4:00-6:00 p.m.--Check-in at Forrest Inn
6:00-7:00 p.m.--Dinner at Lakeside Club
7:30-8:30 p.m.--Evening Program by Tennessee Native Plant Society
8:30-10:00 p.m.--Everyone bring a few slides

Saturday (Sept. 24):

8:00-9:00 a.m.--Breakfast at Lakeside Club
9:00-9:45 a.m.--Meetings of AAFB, TNPS, KNPS
10:00-4:30 p.m.--Field Trips
5:00-5:45 p.m.--TNPS General Meeting
6:00-7:00 p.m.--Dinner
7:30-9:00 p.m.--Evening Program by Kentucky Native Plant Society

Sunday (Sept. 25):

8:00-9:00 a.m.--Breakfast
9:00-10:00 a.m.--Optional Meeting(s)
10:00-1:00 p.m.--Optional Field Trips

Accommodations:

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

Meals:

Reasonably priced meals available on site at the Lakeside Club (at the Forrest Inn). Friday dinner, Saturday breakfast, and Saturday dinner are being planned as part of the program. All other meals will be on your own. The dinners will be about \$10.00, and the breakfast about \$5.50 a person.

Evening Programs:

At press time the evening programs had not yet finalized. I can tell you that the topics being discussed can all be considered informative. The evening meals will coincide with the

programs (probably assume banquet-style)

Field Trips:

Trips may include some of the most interesting sites in the "Barrens" region of Middle Tennessee such as May Prairie, Goose Pond, Carter Mountain, AEDC, Short Springs, Rutledge Falls, Old Stone Fort State Park, Cheston Lake, 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.

Cost:

Rooms for two nights will be \$16.00 per person. The three program meals will be about \$25.50. Registration will be \$2.00. Other meals are of your own choice.

Reservations and Information:

To make reservations for the Forrest Inn or for further information please contact Kay Jones at home (615) 285-2777 or at work (615) 388-3145. If you get her answering machine, do not be alarmed by a brief message about a bed and breakfast. Just leave a message and she will get back in touch with you.

It is important to remember that AEDC is a military facility and as such likes to know what to expect in advance. Kay has asked me to let everyone know that reservations are necessary and that she will be asking for advance payment for accommodations and planned functions. Prepayment will need to be made at least 2 weeks prior to the meeting. Please be assured that if you prepay and find that you cannot attend, your money will be refunded.

If at all possible, please plan to attend this joint meeting. It will be quite informative, fun, and a way to share similar interests with our neighbors to the south. If you have a sincere interest in native plants, you will not want to miss out on this truly novel experience. Also, please keep in mind that next year it will be our turn to host a joint Society meeting. Plans are already being made for an interesting fall meeting at Natural Bridge State Resort Park. I look forward to seeing you at AEDC.

Landon McKinney, KNPS President

KNPS CERTIFICATION PROGRAM IN NATIVE PLANT STUDIES

As this program continues on a successful track, we would like to call your attention to the upcoming fall courses. Tuition for either class is \$76.00. Both classes will be held at Eastern Kentucky University in room 202 of the Moore Building. For more information on the courses call the instructor. To register, call the ECU Division of Special Programs at (606) 622-1228.

Common Woody Plants of Kentucky

Saturdays, September 10th & 17th, October 1st & 15th, 9 a.m. to noon.

Enrollment Limit - 15

Instructor: Ross Clark, Chairman, Department of Biological Sciences, ECU. Phone: (606) 622-1531.

If you have trouble telling the forest from the trees, have designs on becoming the neighborhood wiz of woody plants, or just want to develop your knowledge further for personal satisfaction, this is the place to start. We'll focus on field identification features (leaves, bark, fruit, silhouettes, etc.) of many of the Commonwealth's native woodies, and many of the common exotic species as well. Study of groups which tend to "stump" many people, such as oaks, hickories, and ashes, will be included. Additional information about ecology, physiological tolerances, and landscape use and siting will be included for many species. The final session of the class will be a field trip to the Red River Gorge. No text is suggested, but you will receive a list of selected references related to woody plant identification. Bring your note-taking materials to the first session, and be prepared to go outdoors, rain or shine.

How to Know the Sedges of Kentucky

Saturdays, October 29th through November 19th, 1-4 p.m.

Instructor: Landon McKinney, Botanist, Kentucky State Nature Preserves Commission. Phone: (502) 875-3823 (home) or (502) 573-2886 (work).

This course is designed to introduce interested participants to the plant family *Cyperaceae*, a group of grass-like plants generally referred to as sedges. Emphasis will be placed mainly on differentiating the various genera by comparing the physical characteristics and discussing the appropriate terminology. On hands experience will be conducted with preserved specimens but everyone will be allowed to follow their own pace. While the plant family we will be learning is sometimes perceived to be difficult, you may rest assured that this course will not be.

This course will be open to those who have participated in previous KNPS certification courses and those that have a need or desire to become more familiar with this particular group of plants. Otherwise, the permission of the instructor is suggested.

AN AFTERNOON AT GOOD SPRING FARM IN THE DEPTHS OF DANIEL BOONE NATIONAL FOREST

Saturday, September 10, 11:00 a.m. Eastern Time

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 the McCreary County 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 after 6:00 p.m. at (606) 376-8042 or Clara Wieland at (606) 266-5548. Contact Clara if you would like a map.

To find Good Spring Farm, from I75 go south on US 25W at Corbin to KY 90 toward Cumberland Falls. Three to four miles after the Falls area turn right on KY 896. Proceed for 3.3 miles and take a right on Rock Branch Road. Continue 0.2 miles. Take a left onto Devil Creek Road, go to

where the road forks and bear right. You will see a sign "Good Spring Farm". Follow to the end. If you are coming from US 27 and Somerset, go south on US 27 to Parkers Lake. Turn left on KY 90 to Cumberland Falls. Turn left on KY 896 and proceed the same as above.

KNPS ADOPT A PRAIRIE PROGRAM WORKDAY # 2

WHAT: A prairie restoration project for Dennis Prairie, a registered state natural area.

WHERE: Logan County, several miles south of Russellville.

WHEN: Saturday, October 1st, 1994 (rain date - none will be scheduled). Please plan on meeting at the Kentucky Fried Chicken restaurant just east of Russellville on Hwy. 68/80 no later than 9:45 a.m. Central Time. We will carpool to the prairie and plan on beginning work at 10:00 a.m.

HOW: The workday will include the cutting and removal of cedars, sumac, and any other undesirable species which have the potential to inhibit the growth and reproduction of prairie species.

WHY: During pre-settlement times approximately 2.5 million acres of Kentucky's natural landscape was covered by native grasslands (prairies, barrens). Today, only a few small remnants remain. Remnants such as Dennis Prairie will only remain as such by curtailing successional growth. Otherwise, many of the prairie-loving plants associated with these remnants might become absent from Kentucky's flora forever.

PLEASE:

- 1) Furnish your own lunch and beverage.
- 2) Bring your own pair of work/garden gloves.
- 3) If at all possible, bring your own tools such as axes, hatchets, small hand saws, pruning shears, etc.
- 4) Let Landon know if anyone could bring a chainsaw (several would be nice), by calling one of

the numbers below.

- 5) Plan on signing a liability waiver just prior to commencing any workday related activities.
- 6) Call Landon McKinney (office - (502) 564-2886, home - (502) 875-3823) at least 2 weeks prior to this workday if you plan to participate. It is imperative that we know how many people plan to participate; also, we may need to call you if bad weather appears imminent. Our first workday was quite a success. Please help this, our second and final workday, be a success as well.

MUSHROOM FORAY AT NATURAL BRIDGE STATE PARK

Friday through Sunday, September 23-25

Call 800-325-1710 for more information.

SPECIAL GENERAL MEMBERSHIP MEETING

Saturday, October 8, 11:00 a.m. Eastern Time

This meeting will be held at Natural Bridge State Park. See page 5 for details.

AN EXPLORATORY MEANDER THROUGH THE FALL WOODS AND OPEN AREAS NEAR LONDON

Saturday, October 15, 10:30 a.m. Eastern Time

David Taylor, botanist for the Forest Service, will explain the ecology of a pine-hardwood forest near London. We hope to have great fall color and crisp, blue-sky weather. This walk will be moderate with some ups and downs and will be about three miles long. We will see grasses and many Composites. Bring lunch, and wear good walking shoes and appropriate clothing. Meet at Cumberland Falls State Park in the parking lot near the entrance at 10:30 a.m. This event is limited to 10 people. Please call David Taylor at (606) 745-3100 weekdays and talk to David or leave your name and phone number with the receptionist, or call Clara Wieland at (606) 266-5548 to register for this trip.

BASIC INTRODUCTION TO THE WONDERFUL WORLD OF BRYOPHYTES WORKSHOP AND FIELD TRIP

Saturday, November 5, 10:00 a.m. Eastern Time

David Eakins, botanist at Eastern Kentucky University, will open the door to the magical, miniature life of bryophytes. This will be a time to learn about that green carpet on the rocks and trees when the flowers are at rest. We will begin with a lecture, discussion, and laboratory learning how to see these plants. After lunch, we will continue with a field trip. Several KNPS members enjoyed taking a certification course on bryophytes last year. Dave was very patient with us newcomers to bryology, and his enthusiasm for the subject was catching. So whether or not you are brand new to the field or have an introductory knowledge, this day will be informative and fun. **Bring a hand lens**, paper, pencil, and lunch (or eat at the lodge). Dress appropriately--it may be cold. Limit of 15 people. Please call Clara Wieland at (606) 266-5548 to register. Meet at Natural Bridge State Park lodge at 10:00 a.m. KNPS appreciates the help of Wilson Francis, park naturalist.

If you want to lead a field trip in 1995 or know a good place for a field trip, please contact Clara Wieland at (606) 266-5548.

President (continued from page 6)

As you will see from this newsletter, many things are happening soon. I would encourage each of you to consider participating in some of our upcoming activities. Our first joint meeting with our sister organization due south will prove to be an enjoyable and quite an informative experience. Please make every effort to participate in this meeting as well as any of the other activities coming up.

Mulberry Weed (continued from page 4)

Press of Kentucky, Lexington, KY.

Correll, D.S. and H.B. Correll. 1982. Flora of the Bahama Archipelago. J. Cramer, Vaduz, Germany.

Reed, C.F. 1977. Economically Important Foreign Weeds: Potential Problems in the United States. USDA Agric. Handb. No. 498. Washington, DC.

Thieret, J.W. 1964. *Fatoua villosa* (Moraceae) in Louisiana: New to North America. Sida 1:248.

Special Meeting (continued from page 5)

Members shall be asked to indicate their vote for or against the following resolution, or an alternative resolution, adopting only proposal 7.8 or 7.9.

BE IT RESOLVED, that the following additions are made to Article VII, of the By-Laws of the Kentucky Native Plant Society:

7.8 The Chairman of the Executive Board may appoint an Executive Committee of not less than three (3) members of the Executive Board. The Executive Committee may act on behalf of the entire Executive Board by simple majority vote, subject to such limitations and restrictions and subject to such authority as the Executive Board, by resolution, may provide.

7.9 From time to time, the Chairman of the Executive Board may submit resolutions or proposals to the Executive Board that are deemed to require immediate action. The proposals shall be submitted in writing to the address of record of each Executive Board member. After no less than seven (7) days, the Chairman may poll each Executive Board member by telephone to determine the member's vote on the resolution or proposal submitted. A simple majority of the entire Executive Board is required for approval of matters submitted by mail and polled by telephone.

Editor (continued from page 1)

dents to write a short "term paper" on some aspect of the class subject? These "term papers" could then be used in the newsletter to better educate the general membership. See the small print at the lower left of page 1 for the newsletter address.

Second, submit articles on time. Deadlines are October 15, January 15, April 15, and July 15. It takes about a week to type and layout the newsletter (I do this at night after the kids go to bed). The newsletter is sent to EKU for printing (Tim Weckman has graciously agreed to serve as liaison). It takes them between one and three weeks to print the newsletter. Add several days for mail delivery and you're into the middle of the next month. If the editor has to wait one or two weeks past the deadline, an August newsletter may not come out until September. There have been past newsletters announcing a field trip that were not

received by members until after the field trip. This is not the way to run the Society!

A couple of other things. If you have the capability, it helps if articles are submitted on diskettes (DOS formatted, 3.5" or 5.25", any major word processor or ASCII, I'll return the disk); however, this is not necessary. Don't decide to not submit an article because you don't have a computer-- I type well and don't mind keying in articles. Finally, if you have suggestions, criticisms, or comments, please share them with me. By working together, we can make this an even better newsletter.

Membership Renewal

To renew your membership, 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. Your membership label tells when your membership expires.

Kentucky Native Plant Society Membership Form

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 label.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____ KY County _____

Home Phone (____) _____ Work 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)

_____ Lifetime Individual Membership (\$100)

_____ Annual Family Membership (\$7)

_____ Lifetime Family Membership (\$140)

Please check one: _____ Renewal _____ New Membership

ATTENTION NEW MEMBERS! Please check one:

_____ Send all back issues of the current calendar year.

_____ Start my membership at the beginning of the next calendar year.

Total Amount Enclosed: _____ Make checks payable to Kentucky Native Plant Society. KNPS is a non-profit organization and gifts are tax-deductible. Return this form to: KNPS Membership, c/o Dept. of Biological Sciences, Eastern Kentucky University, Richmond, KY 40475.

KNPS Newsletter Volume 9, No. 3

Important Upcoming Events - Mark Your Calendars. See Inside for details.

September 10: Good Spring Farm
September 10: Woody Plants Class Begins
September 23-25: Joint Fall Meeting with the Tennessee Native Plant Society in Tennessee
September 23-25: Mushroom Foray at Natural Bridge State Park
October 1: Dennis Prairie Workday
October 8: Special General Membership Meeting
October 15: Fall Woods and Open Areas near London
October 29: Sedges Class Begins
November 5: Bryophytes Workshop and Fieldtrip



The Kentucky Native Plant Society

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

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