

NORTH CAROLINA *wild flower* PRESERVATION SOCIETY, INC.



Peltandra sagittaeifolia

NORTH CAROLINA WILD FLOWER
PRESERVATION SOCIETY, INCORPORATED

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NEWSLETTER
of
North Carolina Wild Flower Preservation Society

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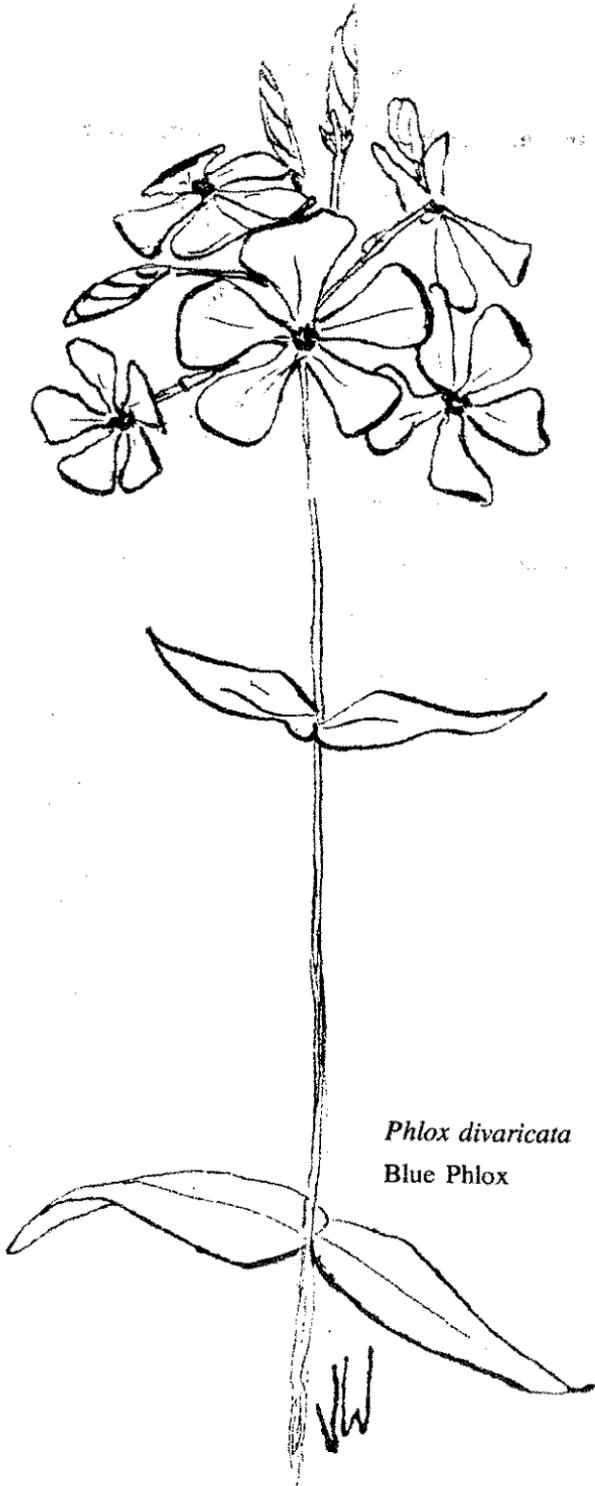
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*In the vaunted works of art
The master stroke is Nature's part.*
Emerson



Aquilegia canadensis
by Dot Wilbur

Cover is by Jesse P. Perry III, author of the story of *Peltandra sagittaeifolia* propagation in this issue.



Phlox divaricata

Blue Phlox

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Since I am involved in other articles in the Newsletter, I'll try to be brief here:

1. I call your attention to the newly **revised Bylaws**, approved by the Board of Directors last spring. They are printed elsewhere in the Newsletter and are to be submitted for ratification by the membership at the Fall Meeting, October 7-8.

2. Following the Bylaws, old and revised, I have appointed a Nominating Committee for the **Spring 1990 elections**. We must elect (or re-elect) the officers and three trustees whose terms expire in 1990: Harry Phillips, Floyd Rich, and Bob Tuggle. The **Nominating Committee** consists of:

Emily Allen, 1466 Oldtown Road, Winston-Salem, NC 27106

Jeannie Kraus, N.C. Maritime Museum, 315 Front Street, Beaufort, NC 28516

Linda Lamm, 903 Raleigh Road, Wilson, NC 27893

Please contact one of these individuals if you are willing to serve or would like to suggest someone for them to consider.

3. I call your attention to the **Fall Meeting, October 7-8**. We have a wonderful location and a group of outstanding leaders. Because of limitations with the ferry at Hammocks Beach State Park, leaders, and expenses for the meeting, we are instituting a **reservation form and fee**. The reservation form will be included in announcements scheduled to go out about September 1; please cooperate and return your form early! We will be limited to about 60 participants on Saturday at Hammocks Beach.



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1982-84	Mr. Tom Howard, Youngsville, NC
1984-88	Dr. G. Ray Noggle, Raleigh, NC

Past presidents are permanent advisors and members of the board of directors.

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

- Now through October **Wildflower Sales** at the Botanical Garden during regular operating hours
- September 25 **Reservations due** for Wild Flower Society Fall Meeting
- September 30 Pi Alpha Xi Honor Fraternity **Plant Sale**, N.C.S.U. Arboretum
October 1
- October 7-8 **N.C. Wild Flower Pres. Society Fall Meeting**—by reservation Hammocks Beach State Park, Camp Lejeune, & Hadnot Creek Farm and Natural Area

Triangle Land Conservancy Fall Hikes—for more information call TLC office at (919) 833-3662

- Flower Hill**, Johnston County—unique bluffs of rhododendron and wildflowers
October 15 Moccasin Creek; part of the area is being acquired by TLC.
November 5 Participants should meet at 2:00 PM at Moccasin Creek (Flower
November 19 Hill), approx, 4 mi. east of the intersection of NC 39 and 231 (Emit).

- White Pines Natural Area**, Chatham County—disjunct stand of white pines at
October 1 the confluence of the Deep and Rocky Rivers; numerous
October 15 wildflowers and other mountain plants. 136 acres acquired by
October 29 TLC Dec. 1987; 106.4 acres currently being acquired.
November 12 Participants should meet at 2:00 PM in the Pittsboro Town Hall parking lot. The Town Hall is immediately south of the old courthouse in the traffic circle at intersection of US 15-501 and US 64.

For those who missed the **Landscaping With Native Plants Conference** at Cullowhee; mark your calendars, next year's Conference will be July 26-28, 1990. Contact Office of Continuing Education, Western Carolina Univ., Cullowhee, NC 28723 to get on mailing list.

Other conferences in 1989:

- October 27-29 **Using Native Plants in the Landscape**, Memphis TN. Contact Mid-South Native Plant Conference, Lichterman Nature Center, 5992 Quince Road, Memphis, TN 38119
- November 10-11 **Return of the Natives, The Central South Native Plant Conference**, Birmingham Botanical Gardens. Contact Central South Native Plant Conference, Birmingham Botanical Gardens, 2612 Lane Park Road, Birmingham AL 35223

**NORTH CAROLINA WILD FLOWER PRESERVATION SOCIETY
1989 FALL MEETING, OCTOBER 7-8**

Highlights:

Hammocks Beach State Park—tours led by Dr. Ernest Seneca, Head of the N.C.S.U. Botany Dept. and coastal ecologist, Jeannie Kraus and Julie Moore. We will explore a variety of communities: frontal dunes, maritime forest, moving dunes, salt marsh of several types, and "barren" dunes; abundant birds and wildlife. Come see the excitement and color of the coastal ecosystems in the fall.

Camp Lejeune Marine Base—tour led by Julie Moore of Old Growth Longleaf Pine Natural Area; area not usually open to the public; outstanding area with many unusual plants.

Hadnot Creek Farm and Natural Area—White Oak River brackish marshes and tidal Hadnot Creek.

RESERVATIONS DUE SEPTEMBER 25!

PRESS RELEASE: ANNOUNCEMENT OF UPCOMING EVENT

RAINFOREST EVENING will be presented in Hanes Auditorium, UNC campus, on September 23 at 7:30 p.m. Guest speakers will be Michael Robinson, Director of the National Zoological Park and rainforest authority, Peter White, Director of the N.C. Botanical Garden, and Joy Bannerman, President of The Institute of Conservation & Culture.

RAINFOREST EVENING will also feature the music of Beverly Botsford on percussion, Robbie Link, bass, and Billy Miller, winds. They will accompany a special rainforest slide presentation by Dr. Robinson, creator of the Biopark concept and tropical biologist. Robinson will speak on the diversity of life in the rainforests and the prospects and problems in their conservation. Bannerman and White will also present their ideas on how rainforest conservation relates to plant diversity worldwide, exploring opportunities for all people to work together as co-creators of a life-sustaining future.

Minimum donations for the event are \$5 with proceeds going to the endangered ecosystem and plant conservation programs of the N.C. Botanical Garden and The Institute of Conservation & Culture.

For further information contact: Mary Brown, N.C. Botanical Garden, 962-0522.

A FEW RED BERRIES
A SOGGY SAGA OF *PELTANDRA SAGITTAEFOLIA*
by Jesse P. Perry III

Ten years ago in late winter while sloshing through a very wet part of the Green Swamp in southeastern North Carolina, I happened to look down and see several small bright scarlet objects glistening on the moist peat. On closer inspection, they proved to be berries about ½-inch long by ¼-inch wide, each containing a single large greenish seed. I stuffed a half dozen or so into my pocket and slogged on, thinking I might be able to identify them later.

When I arrived home, I was busy and distracted and found the all but forgotten berries when looking through my pockets. On impulse, I plopped them into my aquarium thinking I would retrieve them later. They bobbed there looking fresh for weeks until finally a few started looking brownish and the skin started to decompose. As the berry's skin was disintegrating, a

clear jelly-like mass seemed to grow around each seed. This mysterious goo expanded and surrounded each oval seed and I noticed a root sprouting from each seed's tip. As the roots elongated, the jelly eventually disappeared.

By this time it was spring so I took the remaining germinating seeds and planted them in a pot of peat and vermiculite and set the pot in a dish of water. Sometime later, small pointed green sprouts appeared which developed a single simple oval leaf. A good deal later this was followed by other oval leaves which were followed by arrowhead shaped leaves.

I scoured by wildflower and botany books looking for plants with arrowhead shaped leaves and red berries and at last came up with the white arrow arum (*Peltandra sagittaeifolia*) as the only likely species. I also learned that it was a member of the arum family (along with jack-in-the-pulpit), skunk cabbage and golden club), that it was wide ranging (Coastal Plain of North Carolina-Mississippi), but spottily distributed. I was surprised to find that this plant was



supposed to be quite attractive in bloom, having a two-inch white spathe or leaf-like structure with a yellow rod in front of it called the spadix.

Now I was excited, having in my possession a somewhat rare species with an attractive bloom. I waited expectantly for the plants to bloom, hovering over them all spring for anything resembling a flower bud. The stubborn forbs only presented me with a monotonous succession of arrowhead shaped leaves from spring till fall, no flowers. The next year, the story was the same. The following summer, I grew brave and decided to fertilize the plants. Result, larger leaves but still no flowers. The next spring, I fertilized early starting in March and *voila*, flowers! After so much waiting the bright white spathes on their foot high stalks seemed especially striking.

I was delighted but wondered whether the flowers would set seed. In early fall, the arrow arum produced several clusters of bright red berries which I harvested and planted. Thus began my colony which now numbers around 60 mature plants from four populations.

Below, are detailed my current cultural practices which have yielded hundreds of the attractive inflorescences year after year. Following this are literature references and a list of nurseries which have offered this lovely little bog plant.

Seed collection: The seeds are ready for collection when berries are bright red. This is generally from early fall through winter.

Seed storage: Whole berries or cleaned seeds have been stored successfully in wet peat in a plastic bag and refrigerated. Whole berries have been stored in a refrigerator in a jar of water. Never let seeds dry.

Planting and Germination: In spring, plant whole berries or seeds ½-inch deep in containers of saturated peat. I have had excellent results with undrained plastic tubs. It may take a month or so for most plants to germinate. Berries may be planted as described above in fall and left to overwinter.

Cultivation: I have had best results growing plants in water tight containers in pure peat moss under saturated conditions, but have also grown them in normal pots sitting in water dishes. This is essentially an emergent bog plant and should not dry out. It is found naturally in very acid peat and any approximation of this will probably work well.

It is important to start fertilizing the plants fairly early in spring (late March) with a well balanced liquid fertilizer at normal strength and continue weekly or bi-weekly until frost. If you are growing these plants in containers it is important not to let the roots freeze so pack a thick layer of mulch around them. White arrow arum does well in full sun or half sun but will tolerate quite shady areas. Shade will reduce blooming, however. Plants overall look best in half shade. Under good conditions, plants will bloom the second year from seed.

Asexual propagation. All of the mature plants I have produce small new shoots next to the primary shoot. Reach into the peat until you feel the spot where the plants join. Grasp the smaller shoot at this juncture and pull it free. Most young sprouts will have roots attached. Simply plant the severed shoot in its new location burying it in peat up to its former level.

References

Beal, E.O. A Manual of Marsh and Aquatic Plants of North Carolina. 1977. North Carolina Ag. Exp. Stn., Tech. Bull. Brief text. p. 137, line drawing, p. 139.

Duncan, W.H., and L.E. Foote. Wildflowers of the Southeastern United States. 1975. Athas: The University of Georgia Press. Color photo and brief text on pp. 238-9.

Justice, W.S., and C.R. Bells. Wild Flowers of North Carolina. 1968. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press. Color photo and brief text, p. 11

Kologiski, R.L. The phytosociology of the Green Swamp, North Carolina. 1977. North Carolina Ag. Exp. Stn., Tech. Bull. Appears in charts or text on pp. 32, 50, 91.

Radford, A.E., H.E. Ahles, and C.R. Bell. Manual of the Vascular Flora of the Carolinas. 1968. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press. Line drawing and brief text, p. 258.

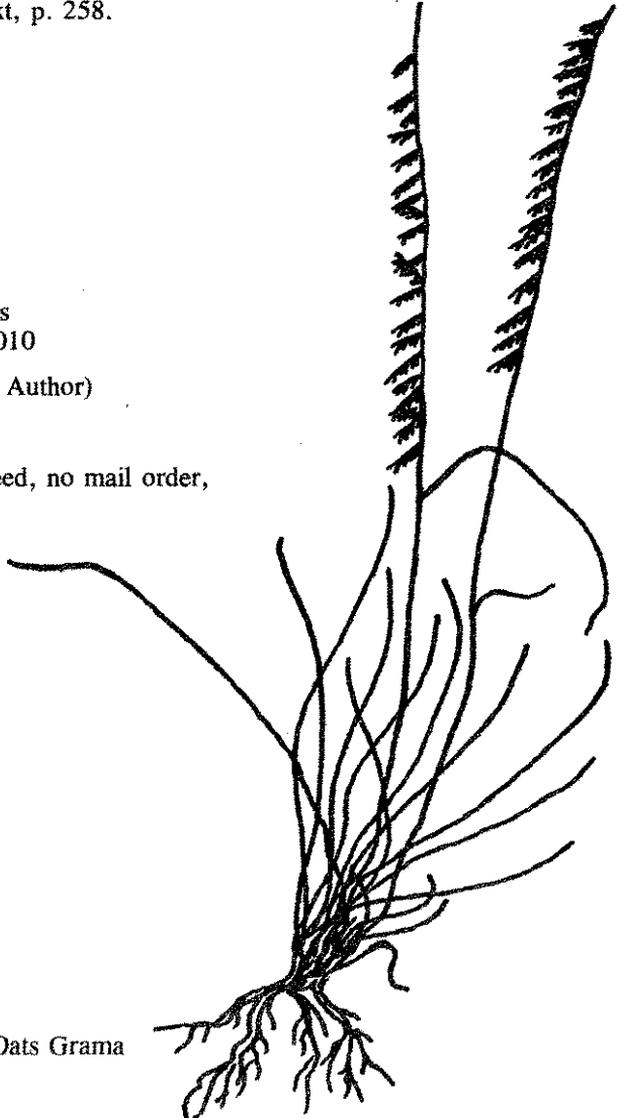
Horticultural Sources

We-Du Nurseries
Route 5, Box 724
Marion, NC 28752

Woodlanders, Inc.
1128 Colleton Avenue
Aiken, SC 29801

Lilypons Water Gardens
Lilypons, MD 21717-0010

Jesse P. Perry III (The Author)
1308 Ashburton Road
Raleigh, NC 27606
(limited quantities of seed, no mail order,
no charge)



Side Oats Grama

GROWING SPECIES CLEMATIS FROM SEED

The author wishes to thank the Newsletter of the Alabama Wildflower Society for permission to edit the following David Heikamp article from the February 1986 issue, for use in this issue of the North Carolina Wild Flower Preservation Society Newsletter. A small amount of material was also incorporated from another David Heikamp article that appeared in the February 1982 issue of the Alabama Newsletter.

Native Clematis in the Home Garden

by David Heikamp

I had always admired the photograph of *Clematis crispa* in Clair Brown's book, but when I saw one in a friend's wildflower garden a few years ago, I fell in love with it. This was in an old cow pasture that had been converted to a wildflower garden. We speculated on whether the plant was there all along or a seed had come in with the soil from a collected plant. The next day we searched far and wide for another plant of *Clematis crispa*, with no luck.

By all means, I had to get one for my wildflower garden, so for the next several years my friend sent me whatever seeds her plant produced. This went

on for three years. Seeds were few, because they always seemed to get eaten before they ripened. I continued to search lists from native plant nurseries, but at that time I could find no one that carried it. It looked as though I would never get one for my garden.

Then, after three years with no success, I heard from a Mrs. Harvey, living in Kitchener, Ontario, who had a collection of species clematis and who was fairly successful at getting seeds to germinate. I wrote her, and she was most helpful, writing a lengthy letter on her experiences with clematis species.

Armed with this new information, I was ready for any seeds my friend's clematis would produce. Since this was four years from the time I first saw *Clematis crispa*, I didn't want to take any chances. To maximize seed production, I sent my friend a bag of Seyin dust (carbaryl) and a supply of slow release fertilizer, along with



Clematis crispa

instructions not to pick the seeds until all traces of green were gone and the seeds were about to fall off on their own. About a dozen seeds were obtained, and I was off and running. That year I managed to have eight plants flowering from those dozen seeds in less than three months time. Success at last!

Not long afterwards, seeds and plants of other native clematis species started coming in from some of the many people I had contacted in my efforts to obtain *Clematis crispa*. I have now had experience with a number of clematis species which I would like to share. I should point out that I grow only the urn-shaped species native to the United States—Section *Viornae* of the genus *clematis*.

Obtaining seeds or plants is a real problem. Woodlanders in South Carolina carries *Clematis crispa* now, as well as a few others. Right off hand, I can't think of another nursery that carries any. The American Rock Garden Society lists some of the rarer clematis from time to time in its seed exchange. Also, the International Clematis Society was recently formed, through whose auspices seeds might be obtained. The address is:

Mrs. Hildegard Widman-Evison
 Clematis Nursery, Domarie Vin
 Les Sauvages, St. Sampson's
 Island of Guernsey
 The Channel Islands

To grow clematis from seed, you must have fresh seed that has been harvested when there is no trace of green left in the seed. If seeds are not ripe, they will not germinate. Seeds should then be allowed to dry slightly, then stored in the refrigerator in a sealed container until planted. If mold forms on the seed it was not allowed to dry enough. Contrary to popular belief, I have yet to find a clematis species that needs or benefits from seed stratification. In fact, I did a little experiment with *Clematis fremontii* a few years ago, and the seeds that I used cold stratification on were much slower in germinating, and had a much lower percentage of germination.

Plant seed by spreading them in the top of a pot containing a loose porous mixture (a 50/50 mixture of sphagnum moss and sharp sand is good). Sprinkle sharp sand over the seed to cover them. Put the pot in a pan containing a solution of the fungicide Benomyl (1 tablespoon per gallon of water). You can pour some of this over the seed to help the wetting process. Allow pots to remain in the solution for 24 hours; take pots out and allow to drain. Put each pot in an individual plastic bag and seal the top to make it air tight, in order to keep the mix moist. If the mix dries out the seeds may not germinate.

A source of warmth and light are necessary. Soil cables work fine for warmth. Most seeds will germinate in two to three months, though one year is not uncommon and two years is not unheard of. As long as the seed is still there, it may come up.

Don't try to plant seedlings out until a few mature leaves are formed. This will be when they are about one half to one inch tall. If you try to plant them out when they have only their two embryonic leaves, you've missed the boat! Clematis like a rich, well drained, cool soil that does not dry out. They also like to reach for the sun when they begin new growth in early spring. I have most of mine growing on chain-link fence. If you can provide some shade for the root

system, such as a nearby shrub or a good mulch, you will get much better results. Don't worry about pruning your native clematis, as they will die back to the ground every year anyway.

What species to grow, and in what area of the country? You can probably guess that if I am growing them here in southern Louisiana, and a lady in Ontario is growing them, they are probably quite adaptable. From my own experience, and through my communications with others, it seems that the easy species are easy to grow in just about any climate, and the ones that are difficult are difficult for just about everyone. Below I'll list some of the species I've grown, along with some of my observations on them.

Clematis crispa is still my favorite. It is among the easiest from seed, and will bloom sooner than any other species from seed. It likes conditions a little damper than most of the other species. Flowers range from a deep lavender to almost white, and they vary tremendously in how much the sepals recurve, so that some appear very frilly, while others sport a more formal, elongated look. My favorite is one I got from Woodlanders a few years ago, which is a deep lavender; the upturned part of the sepals is a very pale lavender, giving the flower a distinctly two-toned appearance.

Clematis glaucophylla runs a close second. This is a rare species that occurs in sandy, acid soil along streams in only a handful of spots in Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Oklahoma. It has glaucous leaves, cherry red flowers, and is quite vigorous. I find the glaucous species on the whole to be very susceptible to leaf mold, but not this species. It never seems to suffer from leaf mold and flowers and grows extremely well.

Clematis versicolor is another glaucous-leaved species. Flowers are rather small, and range in color from pinkish to purplish, fading to white near the tips, and are rather smooth with few, if any, pleats or creases. It is fairly easy from seed, but when it comes to leaf mold, it is about as susceptible as the next species.

Clematis texensis is still another glaucous-leaved species. This one occurs only on the Edward's Plateau in Texas, an area rich in endemics. Flowers are a fiery red, and range in shape from a fairly open urn much like *Clematis pitcheri* to an urn that almost doesn't open up at all. This one is also fairly easy from seed.

Clematis Addisonii is a very rare species, and is one of the few forest species. It is also unusual in that it generally sends up one stem with a terminal flower. It is a glaucous-leaved species, is very susceptible to leaf mold, and has a flower



that is a smooth urn of such a deep purple as to appear almost black. In a sunnier location, it will branch out a bit. It is not too difficult from seed, but is slow to germinate.

Clematis pitcheri and *Clematis reticulata* are very closely related to one another. *Clematis pitcheri* is also the most variable species of our native clematis. Both these species have leaves that are reticulated, but those of *Clematis reticulata* are much more so. The flowers of *Clematis pitcheri* range in the deep purple shades, while those of *Clematis reticulata* range from pale lavender to almost white. These are both easy from seed and will send up volunteers in your garden. *Clematis pitcheri* tends to die out for no apparent reason after a few years, at least for me, so it's a good idea to have some coming from seed each year.

Clematis viorna is a more eastern species than either of the last two mentioned. Flowers are purplish, fading to white at the tips, and are rather smooth as in *Clematis versicolor*. I have not tried this one from seed.

Clematis hirsutissima is a species from our western states. It is easy to germinate, but is an exceedingly poor grower. I have had a few seedlings for nearly four years. These are still very small.

Clematis baldwinii is one of the "shrub" species, in that it doesn't climb. A Florida native, it is easy from seed, and has a long, narrow flower that is normally a very pale lavender. It is a difficult species to keep going, though. For me, it tries to make growth several times a year, but this new growth dies practically overnight for no apparent reason.

Clematis fremontii is another "shrub" species. It is native to the area of St. Louis, Missouri, as well as one area on the Kansas/Nebraska border. Fairly easy from seed, it is a good grower. Mine have not bloomed yet, so I can't report on the flowers. Native to open, rocky glades, it does well in a rich garden soil.

Clematis socialis is probably the rarest species. I have one plant which has yet to bloom.

A couple of species I've also had are *Clematis albicoma* and *Clematis coactilis*. The *Clematis albicoma* I have is from garden seed, and does not entirely fit the description of the species, so it is probably a hybrid. Mine is a rather weak grower, with flowers a washed-out purple instead of the deep purple they are supposed to be. I had one plant of *Clematis coactilis* from seed a year ago. It was doing well, then one day it just up and died for no apparent reason. Both these species are endemic to the shale barrens of the Virginias and are very rare.

(End of Heikamp article.)

For further information on growing species clematis, and for listings of the many species, the reader is referred to the following sources.

Hortus Third N.Y.: Macmillan, 1976) presumably is as all embracing a listing as exists. The Heikamp articles did not include a bibliography.

Radford, Ahles, and Bell's Manual of the Vascular Flora of the Carolinas (Chapel Hill: University of N.C. Press, 1976) lists species not mentioned in Heikamp's articles. On the other hand, Heikamp discusses species not mentioned in the Manual or in Hortus Third.

Christopher Lloyd's Clematis (London: Collins, 1977) is currently the standard work on the genus. It has an excellent chapter on species clematis of the world, as well as a chapter on propagation. Readers who might like to try

growing some of the world's species clematis from seed would benefit from these chapters.

Barry Fretwell's Clematis (Deer Park, WI: Capability's books, 1989) has just been published.

Sam Hitt is one of Chapel Hill's good gardeners, a member of the American Rock Garden Society, and a clematis specialist. He grows more than 40 varieties and species of clematis. He is responsible for obtaining the current address of the International Clematis Society and for editing and updating the article by David Heikamp of Louisiana.



Clematis viorna

**NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF NATIVE PLANT AND
WILDFLOWER SOCIETIES—OR,
AN EVENING WITH LADY BIRD JOHNSON**

by Benson Kirkman and Ken Moore

In May of this year, Ken Moore (representing the Botanical Garden) and Benson Kirkman (representing the Wild Flower Society) attended the first national meeting of all the native plant and wildflower societies. Although the conference was sponsored by the national Wildflower Research Center (NWRC) in Austin, Texas, it was the inspiration of Lady Bird Johnson, the "First Lady of Wildflowers" and benefactor of the NWRC. The conference was an attempt to foster communication on a national level in much the same way the Eastern Native Plant Alliance had already initiated communication on a regional level.

After a Friday evening reception and tour of the NWRC, we were given an introductory pep talk by David Northington, Director of the NWRC. The rest of the conference was held at the LBJ State Park and the LBJ Ranch (now a national park, but still the home for life of Mrs. Johnson).

The Saturday morning session focused on short, synoptical presentations by each of the organizations represented. We were delighted to confirm that the N.C. Wild Flower Preservation Society is the second oldest continuing native plant society in North America, second only to the New England Wild Flower Society.

The morning was highlighted by a brief but inspiring presentation by Mrs. Johnson. She stressed two main themes which many of us felt were key to the success of the conference and are directly applicable to our individual organizations. Her first point was the continuing need for education: education of ourselves as leaders, education of our members, education of society as a whole, and education of the leaders of society. Her second point was the need for diversity: Mrs. Johnson is not afraid to mix a few exotics into her native plant garden (while being careful to protect the native populations), or bring together a group as diverse as ours to exchange ideas. She emphasized that America is a land with great diversity of plants and habitats (as well as people), and maintaining and enjoying that diversity should be a major objective. We should not try to emulate Texas all over the country in our wildflower plantings; we should not plant California poppies all over the country. North Carolina should look like North Carolina with its wildflower plantings, Texas should look like Texas, and New England should look like New England.

The Saturday afternoon and Sunday sessions focused on discussions (sometimes heated) of topics such as roadside wildflower plantings, protection of rare and threatened species, habitats and communities, contamination of gene pools, abuse of herbicides, and man's ever-expanding effect on the world environment.

The highlight of the entire trip was a Saturday evening dinner on the lawn of the Texas White House (LBJ Ranch) with Lady Bird Johnson. Each of us was warmly and personally greeted by Mrs. Johnson as we arrived. We were treated to a dinner just like President and Mrs. Johnson used to host for their family and friends. In fact, Mrs. Johnson very cordially welcomed us to what she termed a family reunion. Lucy Johnson gave tours of their home while telling personal anecdotes about her father and the family.

Over all, the conference was beneficial and inspiring. Learning about the other organizations and their work, personal interactions with their leaders, and group discussions of topics of mutual interest gave us much to consider for future action and conferences. The firsthand look at the NWRC and its evolving work was also very informative. We are grateful to the NWRC for underwriting the expenses sufficiently for many of us to attend. The expanded communication through the conference and the strengthened role of the NWRC as a national clearinghouse for information on native plants and local sources of specific knowledge are notable successes in themselves.

The ultimate test of the conference will be how the NWRC responds to our input, how the individual organizations respond to the expanded opportunities opened by the conference, and the evolution of the conference as a recurring event.

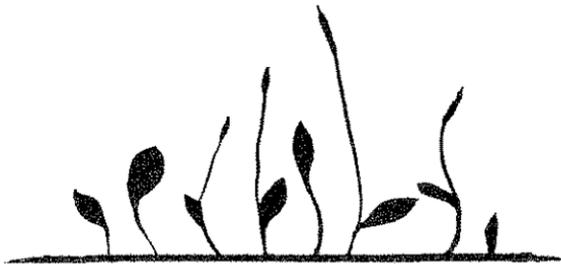
NEW NATIVE PLANTS NEWSLETTER

NATIVE NOTES...A Newsletter Devoted to Landscaping with Native Plants. Issued each January, April, July and October. Published by Leo Collins (of the Landscaping With Native Plants Conference).

\$10.00 per year subscription (make check to Bluebird Nursery)
NATIVE NOTES, Rt. 2, Box 550, Heiskell, TN 37754.

TRIANGLE LAND CONSERVANCY PURCHASE

The Triangle Land Conservancy is purchasing land at Flower Hill in Johnson County, another spot dear to many members of the Wild Flower Society. The fall hike schedules for both White Pines and Flower Hill are listed in our Calendar. Those who would like to help with these preservation efforts with gifts of time or money should contact Benson Kirkman (919-859-1187), Julie Moore (919-833-2393), or Ann Carter at the TLC office (919-833-3662); or write c/o Triangle Land Conservancy, P.O. Box 13031, Research Triangle Park, NC 27709-3031. TLC has a new map giving directions to White Pines and showing the trails as well as a new brochure on the White Pines Natural Area.



SOMETHING ABOUT "NATIVE" TO NOTE

by Dr. Ed Clebsch

"Native" is but one of a host of plant distribution patterns, reflected in terms in the language, but a very important one to those of us interested in the horticultural and aesthetic use of plants. It refers to plants that survived and reproduced in a given place as part of the "original" flora, according to one text's definition. "Indigenous" means approximately the same thing, but both terms' definitions have soft boundaries. After all, what time fixes the "original" flora of North America? Was it when *Homo sapiens* arrived on the continent, or when he began to manipulate plants? And which arrival—the one from the west or the one from the east? Plants do migrate on their own, dispersing in response to a broad range of agents—wind, insects, man, other mammals, water, birds, and so on. Once established locally, their populations may expand and contract in response to man's activities or in response to natural environmental changes like glaciation and deglaciation, changes in stream patterns and general drainage patterns, and changes in the trends of climatic variables like moisture and temperature.

Field botanists are forever on the lookout for populations of plants widely separated from their nearest neighbors of like kind—that is, "disjunct" populations. For example, the two known Tennessee populations of showy lady's slipper (*Cypripedium reginae*) are separated by more than 50 miles—are disjunct from one another—and are separated from the nearest known other population of the species by even more miles.

Occasionally plants are discovered that are restricted in their native range to a small area. They are "endemic." An extreme case is that of *Franklinia alatamaha*, discovered by William Bartram at one site on the Altamaha River in Georgia. Bartram propagated the plant from seed in his Philadelphia gardens and named the species after his friend Benjamin Franklin. It has not been seen in the wild in over 200 years. The many specimens currently enjoyed are descendants of the plants Bartram found and are "exotic" or "foreign" in their present locations.

The word for the condition opposite to endemic is "pandemic," meaning common or widespread. For instance, coconut palm is native to all of the tropical coastal areas of the world, and is therefore a tropical pandemic species. Still, it is "continuous" in its natural distribution only on ocean strands, and is disjunct from one side of South America to the other.

Man has carried plants pretty much all over the globe, and where his exotics become established and reproduce on their own, they are "naturalized." Our flora of eastern North America is replete with such immigrants. Some, like ox-eye daisy and Queen Anne's lace, are so well-adapted they are regarded as weedy or "ruderal." Properly used, nevertheless, both plants are excellent garden subjects. The term ruderal, which now stands for a weedy plant, has itself evolved. It was taken from a word describing the place where the plant grew—a habitat term. That word, in turn, derived from the material which made the habitat—rubbish.

One of the passions of botanists is to understand distribution patterns of species, native or exotic. The "what" of the pattern always stimulates the "when,"

“how,” and “why” questions that underlie the “what.” Even recording the where and when of the introductions and establishment of exotics (whether deliberate or accidental!) is important. Their extinction or rates and patterns of expansion are interesting and revealing as well. Good case studies of such events are rare.

What effects do we as propagators, sellers, or buyers of natives have on distribution patterns? We certainly expand plants’ ranges! We certainly cause (or provide opportunities for) isolated or widely separated genotypes to hybridize!

Are such activities wise, unwise, or inconsequential? I think we don’t know enough to judge. Will history condemn us? We live in a time of social conscience about extinctions. Will there be a time of social conscience about our now seemingly innocent horticultural practices?

Dr. Ed Clebsch is professor of Botany and Ecology at the University of Tennessee, Knoxville. A long-time conservationist, his research interests center on plant distribution patterns and alterations to these patterns. Along with his wife Meredith, Ed owns and operates Native Gardens, a nursery devoted to propagated native perennials.

NEW BOOK RELATES WILDERNESS ADVENTURES

by Joan Greene, News-Times Staff Writer

If you know anyone who loves the out-of-doors, or anyone who believes avidly in conservation, there is something you need to put on your Christmas gift list.

It is Bob Simpson’s new book, “Wilderness is Where You Find It.” Subtitled “Hunting and Fishing in North American Wild Places,” the book has been released by Algonquin Books of Chapel Hill. The hard-backed book of nearly 200 pages includes 24 full-color photographs, and is available at several area book stores for \$17.95.

Bob Simpson and his wife, Mary, spend part of each year aboard the restored work boat Sylvia II, on Peltier Creek (his spelling) in Morehead City. There they work on articles for the Raleigh News and Observer plus free-lance stories and photographs for a number of outdoor magazines.

A native of North Dakota, Mr. Simpson was a wartime navigator in the U.S. Marine Corps and has, in his civilian days, published a country newspaper, been a wildlife field director, made documentary films and published an earlier book, “When the Water Smoked: A Peltier Creek Chronicle,” which was published in 1983 by Algonquin Books.

THOMAS SHINN, SR.

The death of Tom Shinn, Sr. on February 1, 1989 touched the lives of all who knew him, and he was widely known. The stranger who met him at his door or afield, immediately sensed in him a friend, and went away, warmed and inspired by Tom's love of life.

Members of the NCWFPS, Inc. will remember Tom, and Bruce, for their genuine friendship, their generosity and their dedication to the organization, and for their contribution to the preservation of our native flora.

Tom, ever the scientist, propagated plants by every means known to him. It was through his encouragement that the N.C. Native Plant Propagation Handbook, a compilation of the members' successes and failures with wild plants, was first published in 1977.

The Shinn's were also a power behind the development of the Botanical Garden on the campus at UNC-Asheville. By keeping ahead of bulldozers, they rescued wildings for the gardens there, as well as for their own mountain haven.

It was on one of these excursions that Bruce discovered the rare white form of *Phlox stolonifera* on the Tennessee-North Carolina border. And through the efforts of Lionel Melvin of Pleasant Garden, this plant is now on the market as 'Bruce's White.'

Few couples in our state have worked as successfully, and with greater dedication, as the Shinn's did to preserve our native plants for future generations. They shared their knowledge with such grace that the novice did not feel ignorant, only inspired. Their far reaching influence remains with us, as steady as the seasons.

Ed. Note: We could not resist adding this to the previous article. It finishes the story.

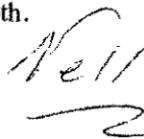
Dear Jane and Bob,

Jane, the enclosed obit can be changed, or not used at all for the newsletter. It seems stilted to me—I was afraid of "slushing over" since Tom and Bruce were such dear, dear friends.

I would have loved to have included my last visit with Tom, two years ago this past February. Dr. Elwood Fisher of James Madison University and I went up. Tom was his usual gracious self. He said, "Nell, just look at all my lovely books and I can't read a one of them!" And then he smiled and said it was all right, he had many of them on tape. Neither did he complain that he could no longer walk the trails in the gardens. Elwood was astounded, not only by Tom's vast knowledge, but by the gardens, though they showed neglect, as well as the time being still winter.

We have lost so many wonderful members, but it is encouraging that younger ones move in to replace—that's not a good word—pick up and carry on.

Happy springtime and happy gardening to you both.



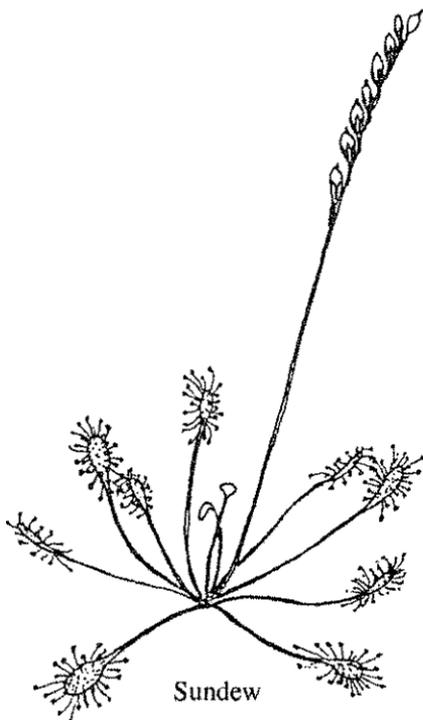
Nell Lewis

A BACKYARD BOG GARDEN

by Jeannie Kraus

It all began when some private property near Morehead City was going to be developed, that I gathered a few of the lovely wildflowers and seeds native to the pocosins almost literally in front of the bulldozer. Wildflowers that are usually the most successful to the home gardener are those that are native to the region one lives in, so I thought I might have a chance with these local plants. They require less care and seem to thrive, even during periods of drought or neglect. Others take a bit more care and patience. Besides being helpful for educational purposes, I admit being especially fond of bog plants!

Some plants had already volunteered along the untended borders of my yard, such as spring iris (*Iris verna*), blazing star (*Liatris spicata*), deer tongue (*Carphephorus tomentosus*), and goldenrod (*Solidago fistulosa*). In a shaded area, some transplants were already growing well. Columbine (*Aquilegia canadensis*) was planted with oyster shells to provide needed lime as it was found along Bogue Sound. It may have been planted



Sundew

by a previous homeowner or grew on an ancient Indian shell mount, hinted by the presence of Indian pottery shards among old clam and oyster shells. Other plants were rescued from a housing development: wild ginger (*Hexastylis virginica*), mayapple (*Podophyllum peltatum*), jack-in-the-pulpit (*Arisaema triphyllum*), blue violets (*Viola papilionacea*) and Virginia chain (*Woodwardia virginica*), royal and cinnamon ferns (*Osmunda regalis* and *O. cinnamomea*). These plants are quite ordinary for the piedmont and mountains, but more unusual for the coast, and bring enjoyment every spring when they bloom.

The newly acquired plants would need wetter conditions than my yard could provide naturally. Now I needed the proper habitat conditions to duplicate the boggy meadow they were growing in. The task seemed clear, that I needed a bog constructed in a sunny location in the backyard. My husband, Brian, artist, teacher and landscaper, enjoys creating garden habitats in the backyard, and had some ideas. He took some old timbers and outlined an area 4' by 8'. Sides, 2' high, were made like benches to work in the garden or to just sit and enjoy. Next he lined the inside with heavy plastic for the effect of a slow draining bog. Then humus consisting of local pine roots, stems, and deciduous leaves was mixed

together with sand. To that was added 6-8 cubic feet of peat moss to fill the bed. Then it was watered well to fully saturate the soil. This is where the fun and experimentation begin.

Most of the moisture-loving plants fared very well, though some that required saturation for a longer time, such as sundew (*Drosera capillaris*) and butterwort (*Pinguicula caerulea*) did not survive. The other plants provided a delightful progression of colors beginning in late March and continuing until November.

From the white blooms of lance-leaved violet (*Viola lanceolata*), colic root (*Aletris farinosa*), daisy fleabane (*Erigeron vernus*), thoroughwort (*Eupatorium rotundifolium*), Venus fly trap (*Dionaea muscipula*), false asphodel (*Tofieldia racemosa*) and the pennywort-like *Centella asiatica*.

To the pinks, lavenders, reds and purples of sunbonnets (*Chaptalia tomentosa*), pitcher plants (*Sarracenia purpurea*, *S. rubra* and *S. flava* X *purpurea* hybrid), meadow beauties (*Rhexia mariana*, *R. petiolata*), deer tongue (*Trilisa paniculata*), spectacular aster (*Aster spectabilis*), Barbara's bottoms (*Marshallia graminifolia*), and creeping blueberry (*Vaccinium crassifolium*).

To the yellows of trumpets (*Sarracenia flava*), yellow-eyed grass (*Xyris caroliniana*), goldenrods (*Solidago stricta*, *S. fistulosa*), narrow-leaved coreopsis (*Coreopsis angustifolius*), loosestrife (*Lysimachia loomisii*), St. John's wort (*Hypericum cistifolium*, *H. reductum*), milkwort (*Polygala lutea*), and golden aster (*Heterotheca nervosa*). And to be complete as a bog, the bright green Clubmoss (*Lycopodium* spp.) was included.

To maintain enough moisture, I give the garden a good soaking with a hose periodically if there hasn't been much rain. Otherwise, the garden soil will stay moist for a long time.

In fact the plants were doing so well that they began to crowd each other out, particularly the meadow beauty, goldenrod, and *Centella* and have to be regularly thinned out, as well as pine and sweetgum seedlings. Longer term solutions may be to have two bog gardens, one very wet and one a bit better drained, to try sundews again. Some plants may be able to be transplanted to other parts of the yard if they will grow in drier conditions.

Another experiment in keeping the natural vegetation of a pocosin to eliminate other non-pocosin plants is to conduct periodic burns in late fall or early spring. To ignite, I added pine straw and kept a hose handy. Then step back, as plants seem to return as vigorous as ever!

To obtain additional plants in the future, good sources are seeds from roadside flowers and rescues from private property (get permission first). Seeds often need to be germinated in a separate pot, such as carnivorous plants in sphagnum moss, to maintain moisture and avoid competitors.

This newsletter is a good place to share your experiences with specialized gardens, such as rock or bog gardens, where a habitat was especially created for native plants. Don't be bashful about submitting your experiences to one of the newsletter staff to be included in a future newsletter, because we can learn from each other! Some of you have perhaps solved problems with your gardens that would be enlightening to us.

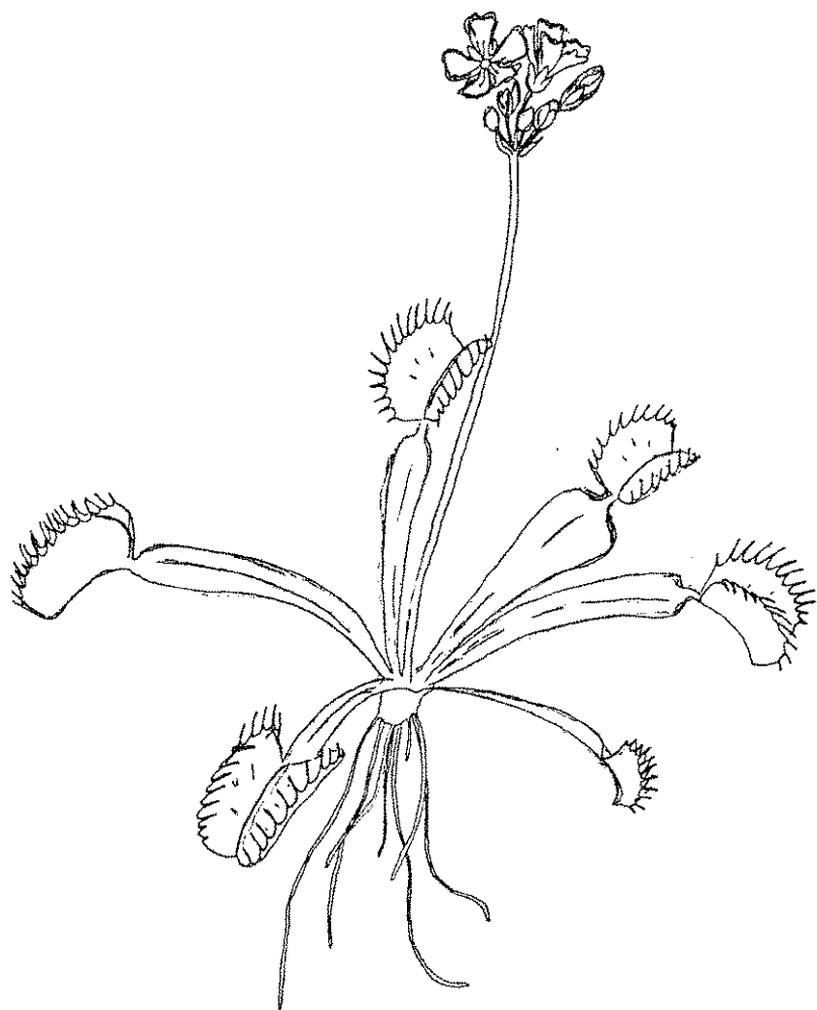
Good references in wildflower gardening:

N.C. Wildflower Preservation Society, Inc. 1977. North Carolina Native Plant Propagation Handbook.

Phillips, Harry R. 1985. Growing and Propagating Wildflowers (includes a helpful reference list also).

Jeannie Wilson Kraus is a Curator of Natural Science and Education at the N.C. Maritime Museum in Beaufort.

Illustrations for this article are by Dot Wilbur, Director of activities at the NC Botanical Garden and illustrator of GROWING AND PROPAGATING WILD FLOWERS by Harry Phillips, from which these pictures were taken with the artist's permission.



REPORT ON TRIP TO CAMASSIA SLOPES AND ROANOKE RIVER VALLEY — APRIL 8-9, 1989

By Owen and Pat McConnell

The expert leadership of Merrill Lynch, Harry LeGrand, and Julie Moore, combined with the outstanding natural features of the Roanoke Valley made the spring meeting one of the most interesting ever. On Saturday morning participants were given maps and lists of Flora at three sites from which to choose.

We went first with Julie to the Big Oak Woods in the Occoneechee Neck bend of the river near Halifax. Although these woods are below the fall line, the river borderlands sustain many mountain and Piedmont species because the Roanoke drains the mountains of Virginia where there is considerable limestone, and carries much sediment, depositing more alluvial and less acid soil than most of the Coastal Plain. Such conditions produce large trees and shrubs and a diversity of flora.

Big Oak Woods is privately owned, but we observed signs saying, "Owner Registered Natural Heritage Area." We marveled at large Shumard oaks and sycamores, as well as shrub buckeyes (*Aesculus sylvatica*) which grew to tree size. The "Lord-God Bird," pileated woodpecker, which we heard calling seemed appropriately named by the locals for reigning among such giants. Standing on a ground cover of Baby Blue-eyes (*Nemophila microcalyx*) in the middle of the largest patch of rhizomatous pawpaw (*Asimina triloba*) we had ever encountered, we admired the mature size of the trees and their maroon flowers. A serendipitous find was a bee hive with many overlapping honeycombs and hundreds of bees clustered on it, completely exposed in a shallow cavity on the underside of a leaning tree, only about ten feet above the ground, where it was easily observed.

Next we drove to Phlox Woods near Weldon. A Weldon woman told us that local residents flocked (or was it "phloxed") to this site every spring during her childhood when the *Phlox divaricata* bloomed. We understood why as we viewed sky-blue pools of this long-lasting flower interspersed with other specialties of the area: dwarf Larkspur (*Delphinium tricorne*), Trillium sessile which is common in Virginia but rare in NC, wahoo bush (*Euonymus atropurpurea*), green violet (*Hybanthus concolor*), and *Isopyrum biternatum*. *Isopyrum* is distinguished from the wind flower, which it resembles, by leaves along the stem rather than just at the top and by a colonial rather than scattered habit of growth.

In a bed of spreading bladder-fern (*Cystopteris protrusa*), we discovered the hole of a woodchuck, a mammal which has just recently spread into this



Wild
Hyacinth

area, which is perhaps their easternmost location in the state.

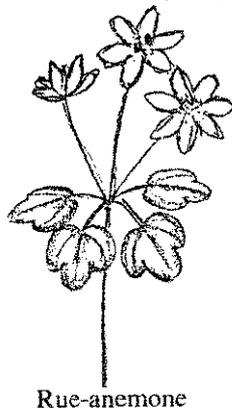
After lunch in a park in historic Halifax, we visited the Camassia Slopes on the north side of the Roanoke near Jackson. Entering an area along the river which has been acquired by the Nature Conservancy, we found steep slopes ascending from the flood plain and frequently cut by sloughs, called "guts" by the locals, where water backs up in the spring floods. On these south facing slopes, often near ridge tops, grew colonies of wild hyacinths, (*Camassia scilloides*) in the prime of bloom. A rare plant in NC, the camassia's light blue flowers harmonized well with the deep violet blue masses of dwarf larkspur and white isopyrum which flowered in association with it. This truly lovely natural garden overlooking the bottomland forest of primeval character was an unforgettable highlight of the trip.

Following a barbecue and fried chicken supper Saturday night, Merrill Lynch gave an entertaining and informative slide show about the area. Avid birder that he is, he naturally included a slide of anhingas nesting in a beaver pond across from Phlox Woods, their northernmost breeding site.

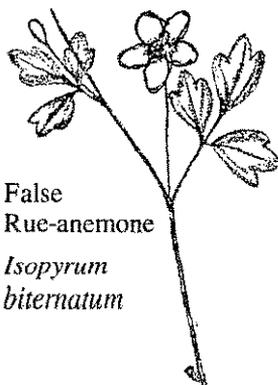
On Sunday we drove to Palmyra, east of Scotland Neck, where the hospitable Everett family guided us across their property to the Hill Ferry on the Roanoke. What extraordinary terrain! After crossing perfectly flat farmland in trucks, we entered the borderland of the river, a terrain with rolling hardwood ridges intersected by "guts" lined with cypress trees and ending at 70 foot high bluffs along the river. Botanically, the area is unique for its mixture of mountain and coastal plain species: it is the only spot in the state where mountain laurel and galax grow side by side with Spanish moss!

On the way home Pat and I stopped at the least trillium (*T. pusillum*) site on Turkey Creek where we were soon joined by Julie and Harry. The least trillium grew abundantly on the south side of the road but we were saddened to see it was virtually absent on the north side because the landowner had broken his promise to Julie and bulldozed the area. Fortunately the Conservancy quickly negotiated a purchase of the southside habitat, where we were thrilled to find so many of these diminutive trilliums in bloom. This species is recognized as endangered in NC and this is the only Piedmont site and the largest of the three known populations in NC.

Our thanks to all who made this exceptional field trip possible.



Rue-anemone



False
Rue-anemone

*Isopyrum
biternatum*



Phlox divaricata

EASTERN NATIVE PLANT ALLIANCE (ENPA)

by Benson Kirkman

I was pleased to represent the N.C. Wild Flower Preservation Society at the second annual meeting of the Eastern Native Plant Alliance (ENPA) in Fletcher, NC, July 29-30. Somehow notification of last year's ENPA meeting did not reach us, even though ENPA met in Fletcher last year on the same schedule, immediately following the Landscaping With Native Plants Conference in Cullowhee. Fortunately, Ken Moore, in representing the Botanical Garden, also represented us at the previous meetings.

ENPA is a new group with strong potential. An informal group began meeting in 1985, and a formalized ENPA is emerging from those roots. The original group grew out of discussions by Ken Moore, Dick Lighty (Director of the Mt. Cuba Center for the Study of Piedmont Flora), and a small group of others interested in promoting gardening with native plants and protecting the wild populations. A major focus of this year's meeting was discussion of a draft statement of ENPA's purpose, goals, and a description of its constituents for public distribution. A final draft is pending.

I am a member of the 1989-90 steering committee, replacing Ken Moore, planning the 1990 meeting to be held in late August in Ohio. In addition, I am involved in three action committees covering a certificate program for nurseries selling and promoting *only propagated and entirely nursery grown* native plants, monitoring native populations of frequently collected plants, and establishing standards for roadside wildflower plantings. Many of these efforts will need volunteer help from local memberships.

Finally, Bill Brumbach, propagator for the New England Wild Flower Society, led a lengthy discussion on efforts to reduce commercial wild collection by educating the consuming public as well as the industry. The Canadian Wildflower Society passed out a copy of an ad they have running to educate consumers. Many of you may have seen the ad, but we are reproducing part of it below. The small print below the main body of the ad states:

"In recent years the commercial trade in North American wildflowers has skyrocketed. Many species of wildflowers are easily grown in gardens and nurseries and this is to be encouraged. Species difficult to grow or slow growing ones are often dug from the wild on a massive scale. This practice negatively disrupts natural ecosystems and weakens the gene pool of the species being dug. It could lead to the species' extinction. If you are not part of the solution, you are part of the problem. Assist the conservation of these wildflowers. **BOYCOTT** the sale of these species as mature plants. Try growing them yourself from seed or spores."

I would add a small addition to their remarks. Some species, such as the pink lady slipper, are basically unsuccessful in the garden. They cannot be successfully propagated or transplanted with any degree of long-term success. These species should be enjoyed in their natural habitats, unless and until we are able to successfully propagate and grow them.

Part of the problem arises from the use of the term "nursery-grown" by

nurseries. "Nursery-grown" is a term derived from the tax laws and has no legal or practical meaning other than that plants were held or "grown" in a nursery for some specified minimal period of time. Unfortunately, the average consumer interprets "nursery-grown" to mean that the plants were nursery propagated and entirely nursery grown. Other nurseries use the term "not wild collected" for plants that are in fact collected from the wild and placed in holding areas until sale.

Two major mailorder nurseries, one in New York and one in Ohio, sell thousands of collected plants under such labels each year. Bill Brumbach has appeared before the Mailorder Association of Nurseries to address these points. Each constituent member of ENPA is also writing to ask that they quit using this deceptive labelling.

We are asking our members to help educate the public and support the nurseries that propagate and grow native plants rather than collect from the wild. Nursery propagated plants are often more expensive to purchase (assuming we discount the cost to our environment of collected plants), but their survival is often better. Know your nurseries; beware of the terms "nursery-grown" and "not wild collected." When you do come across these terms, ask to know the exact source of their plants. Do not buy unless your questions are satisfactorily answered, and tell them why you are not buying.

In closing, let me remind you that the principles we apply to the industry should also apply to us as individuals. Are we devastating the native populations by collecting for our own personal gardens?

MINUTES OF NCWFPS BOARD MEETING

February 26, 1989. The meeting was called to order by Benson Kirkman, president, at the home of Jane Welshmer. The treasury balance was \$1,114.41 in the regular checking account with a balance of \$7,854.66 in the scholarship fund and a total of \$3,347.66 in the PLANT PROPAGATION HANDBOOK account.

The board voted to accept revisions of the bylaws. These revisions will be presented to the members in the next NEWSLETTER.

The board voted to create a new position of Membership Chairman and Nancy Stronach was appointed.

Floyd Rich led a discussion on the need to attract more new members to the organization and it was suggested that more publicity state-wide would be helpful.

Dr. Noggle presented a copy of an updated membership brochure which was accepted. Copies may be ordered from Nancy Stronach or the president.

Elvira Howard, Secretary

WHITE PINES NATURAL AREA BECOMES THE ELEVENTH NORTH CAROLINA NATURE PRESERVE

On June 5, 1989, William W. Cobey, Jr., Secretary of the North Carolina Department of Natural Resources and Community Development, presented a plaque to Pearson Stewart, President of the Triangle Land Conservancy, in recognition of the permanent dedication of the White Pines Natural Area as a North Carolina Nature Preserve. All 242.4 acres of White Pines was included in the dedication, the 136-acre purchase now known as White Pines I and completed in December 1987, and the new purchase of 106.4 acres now known as White Pines II which was initiated in September 1988.

The plaque and ceremony signify that Governor Martin and the Council of State accepted the conservation easement and the articles of dedication executed by the TLC Board of Directors. This action complements the protection already provided by the restrictive covenants previously executed by the Board and recorded with the Chatham County Register of Deeds. The Triangle Land Conservancy is now formally committed to manage the preserve for the maximum protection of its unique environmental resources.

Under the N.C. Nature Preserves Act, no damaging uses, including highway or public utility easements, will be allowed without the express approval of the Governor and Council of State. Encroachment by such easements is specifically prohibited unless there is no other alternative (a highly unlikely occurrence). Thus, the State of North Carolina now has a vested interest in preserving the site which supplements the duties imposed on the TLC Board of Directors by the restrictive covenants.

The White Pines Natural Area is now the eleventh N.C. Nature Preserve, the first in the six-county region, and the first in the Piedmont. The TLC Board has high hopes that the "flagship of TLC" is the prototype for future dedicated N.C. Nature Preserves in the region.

The White Pines Natural Area is now recognized as a project of statewide significance as well as the flagship of TLC. The new purchase represents a major step toward completing the total protection package. TLC's dream is to make White Pines a model for other projects by assembling the best protection package possible.

The N.C. Wild Flower Preservation Society continues to have a direct involvement in the project. Julie Moore is Vice-President of TLC and was a prime instigator of the original purchase. Pearson Stewart continues as President of TLC. Benson Kirkman is on the TLC Board of Directors and is Project Manager for White Pines. The Society's Scholarship/Grant Fund helped Lisa Huff of Duke University complete a project this spring. Ed Swab of N.C. State University is continuing his floristic study with help from the Fund.

**BYLAWS
NORTH CAROLINA WILD FLOWER PRESERVATION SOCIETY, INC.**

ARTICLE I. NAME

The name of this organization shall be the North Carolina Wild Flower Preservation Society, Incorporated.

ARTICLE II. LOCATION OF HEADQUARTERS

The principal office (mailing address) of the Society shall be:
North Carolina Wild Flower Preservation Society, Inc.
c/o North Carolina Botanical Garden
Totten Center 3375, UNC-CH
Chapel Hill, NC 27599-3375

ARTICLE III. CORPORATE SEAL

The Society shall have a seal upon which shall be imprinted its name and the words "North Carolina" and it shall be kept in the office space provided at the North Carolina Botanical Garden.

ARTICLE IV. OBJECT OF THE SOCIETY

The object of this Society shall be to bring together in a nonprofit organization people interested in conserving the native flora of North Carolina through education, protection, and propagation.

ARTICLE V. MEMBERSHIP

Sect. 1. Qualifications. Membership in the Society shall be open to all persons interested in its objectives, and this membership shall be sustained for as long as they pay annual, contributing, or lifetime dues.

Sect. 2. Dues. Dues shall be determined by the Board of Directors and annual dues shall be payable on or before May 31 of each calendar year.

Sect. 3. Privileges of Membership. Members shall be eligible to participate in the affairs of the Society, to vote and to hold office, and shall receive the Society Newsletter, meeting notices and special communications from the Board of Directors. At the request of any member, any issue acted on by the Executive Board or the Board of Directors shall be presented to the membership for a decision, except where prohibited by the Charter of Incorporation.

Sect. 4. Termination of Membership. Membership shall be terminated at the request of the member and/or failure to pay annual dues.

ARTICLE VI. SOCIETY MEETINGS

Sect. 1. General Meetings of the Society. There shall be two general meetings of the Society each year, one in the spring and one in the fall, at dates and locations determined by the Board of Directors.

Sect. 2. Special Meetings. Special meetings may be called by the President of the Society, the Executive Board, or by the Recording Secretary upon written request of three members of the Board of Directors, or upon request of one-third of the members of the Society.

Sect. 3. Notice of Meetings. Written notice, giving time, place and nature of the business to be considered, shall be sent to each member for the general meetings and for special called meetings.

Sect. 4. Quorum. Ten percent of the membership of the Society shall constitute a quorum.

ARTICLE VII. ELECTIONS

Society elections shall be held at the spring general meeting in years of even date. The Nominating Committee shall present a prepared slate of Officers and Trustees, and nominations may be made from the floor. The newly elected Officers and Trustees shall be installed immediately preceding adjournment and shall assume office at the close of the meeting. The retiring Officers and Trustees shall give their successors copies of the Bylaws, essential records, and reports pertaining to their respective offices within two weeks.

ARTICLE VIII. BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Sect. 1. Members. The Board of Directors of the Society shall consist of the Officers, Trustees, Chairmen of Standing Committees, and Past-Presidents of the Society. No member shall have more than one vote.

Sect. 2. Duties. The Board of Directors shall have the control of the affairs of the Society and shall manage and control the real and personal property as outlined in the Charter of Incorporation. They shall act only as a Board, and individual members shall have only that power as delegated by the Bylaws, or as delegated to or bestowed upon an individual member by the Board of Directors. The Board shall authorize all special or major financial commitments of the Society, and no Officer, Trustee, or Committee shall undertake any financial commitment except as authorized by the Board or delegated by the Bylaws. The Board shall approve depositories for Society funds and/or securities. The Board may add Officers and Committees to the Society and define their duties.

Sect. 3. Vacancies and Removal. When a vacancy occurs on the Board of Directors, the remaining members shall elect a successor to fill the unexpired term. Any member of the Board of Directors may be removed at any time by two-thirds vote of the Board upon proper justification.

Sect. 4. Meeting Place. The Board of Directors may hold its meetings, have an office, and keep the records of the Society at any place it may designate.

Sect. 5. Meetings. Regular meetings of the Board of Directors shall be held before the spring and fall general meetings of the Society. Special meetings may be called by the President, or by any three members of the Board of Directors, by giving ten days written notice to each member of the Board, but such notice may be waived at any meeting at which all elected members are present.

Sect. 6. Quorum. A majority of the elected members of the Board of Directors shall constitute a quorum.

ARTICLE IX. EXECUTIVE BOARD

Sect. 1. Members. The Executive Board shall consist of the elected Officers of the Society, the Corresponding Secretary, the Trustees, the Newsletter Editor, and the Immediate Past-President.

Sect. 2. Duties/Emergency Provision. The Executive Board is authorized to perform the essential functions of the Society, including holding elections, by telephone and/or by mail, if necessary.

Sect. 3. Quorum. A majority of the Executive Board shall constitute a quorum.

ARTICLE X. OFFICERS

Sect. 1. Officers and Terms of Office. The Officers of the Society shall be the President, Vice-President, Recording Secretary, Corresponding Secretary, and Treasurer. The term of office shall be two years.

Sect. 2. Selection of Officers. The Officers, with the exception of Corresponding Secretary, shall be elected by the membership. The Corresponding Secretary shall be appointed by the incoming President.

Sect. 3. Duties.

A. President. The President shall be the chief officer of the Society, presiding officer of the Board of Directors and the Executive Board, and chief spokesperson for the Society. The President shall report to the Society from the Board of Directors. The President, after consultation with the Board of Directors, shall appoint the Corresponding Secretary, the Historian(s), the Chairmen of Standing Committees, and other Committee Chairmen as needed. The President shall serve as Executive Secretary of the Scholarship/Grant Committee.

B. Vice-President. The Vice-President shall assume all the duties and powers of the President during the absence or disability of the President and shall serve as Chairman of the Program/Meetings Committee. The Vice-President shall serve as parliamentarian at all meetings of the Board of Directors and the Executive Board.

C. Recording Secretary. The Recording Secretary shall record all proceedings of the meetings of the Society, the Board of Directors, and the Executive Board. Minutes of all meetings shall be forwarded to the Newsletter Editor. The Recording Secretary shall assure the continuance of the Society's Charter of Incorporation in accordance with the requirements of the office of Secretary of State.

D. Corresponding Secretary. The Corresponding Secretary shall notify members of the Society, the Board of Directors, and the Executive Board of respective meetings and shall handle the President's correspondence.

E. Treasurer. The Treasurer shall transact the financial business of the Society. The funds shall be kept in a depository approved by the Board of Directors. The Treasurer shall keep such records as are necessary to show the accurate and true financial status of the Society and such records shall be

open to the Board of Directors for examination upon request. The records shall be audited annually by an Auditing Committee. The Treasurer shall serve as registrar and keep a current membership list and provide the Newsletter Committee and Corresponding Secretary with same. The Treasurer shall maintain the Scholarship/Grant Fund account and assist the President in administering funding when appropriate. The fiscal year shall end May 31.

ARTICLE XI. TRUSTEES AND PAST-PRESIDENTS

Sect. 1. Trustees/Members, Terms of Office, and Election. There shall be six Trustees elected by the membership to four-year, staggered terms, three Trustees being elected at each election.

Sect. 2. Past-Presidents. Past-Presidents shall become lifetime members of the Board of Directors at the end of their elected term of office and shall be invited to all meetings of the Board of Directors. The Immediate Past-President shall be a member of the Executive Board.

ARTICLE XII. STANDING COMMITTEES

Sect. 1. Appointment. The President shall appoint the Chairmen of Standing Committees for two-year terms.

Sect. 2. Nominating Committee. The Nominating Committee shall consist of a minimum of three members appointed by the President after consultation with the Board of Directors. At least two members of the Committee shall come from the Executive Board. The Committee shall be appointed at the fall meeting of the Board of Directors prior to the spring election. The Committee shall be announced in the Newsletter and at the fall general meeting prior to the election. The Committee shall prepare a slate of Officers and Trustees to be presented to the membership for election at the spring general meeting. After presentation of the prepared slate, nominations may be accepted from the floor.

Sect. 3. Program/Meetings Committee. The Vice-President shall serve as Chairman of the Program/Meetings Committee. The Committee shall provide for programs and arrange the spring and fall general meetings as well as any additional meetings scheduled by the Board of Directors. The Committee shall promote and publicize local outings of interest to the membership.

Sect. 4. Auditing Committee. The Committee shall consist of the President, Vice-President, and one additional member approved by the Board of Directors. The Committee shall prepare the audit of the Society's financial records with the cooperation of the Treasurer and report to the Board of Directors at intervals specified by the Board.

Sect. 5. Newsletter Committee. The Committee shall be responsible for the Society's Newsletter. The Chairman of the Committee shall be the Editor of the Newsletter and shall appoint an editorial staff after consultation with the Board of Directors.

Sect. 6. Publication/Publicity Committee. The Publications/Publicity Committee shall be responsible for all publications of the Society other than the Newsletter. These publications may include the *North Carolina Native Plant Propagation Handbook* and the membership brochure. The Editor of the Newsletter, the President, and the Immediate Past-President shall be included on this Committee. The Committee shall assist the Vice-President and the Program/Meetings Committee in publicizing the spring and fall meetings and local outings. The Committee shall publicize activities of the Society and the North Carolina Botanical Garden.

Sect. 7. Membership Committee. The Membership Committee shall be responsible for promoting membership in the Society and shall work cooperatively with the Publications/Publicity Committee on providing membership brochures at appropriate distribution points. The Membership Committee shall assist with providing display materials for meetings, festivals, and other activities where new memberships may be generated. The Chairman shall assist the Treasurer with maintaining membership records and soliciting renewals.

Sect. 8. Scholarship/Grant Committee. The Committee shall consist of a Chairman and two members appointed by the President after consultation with the Board of Directors. The President and Treasurer shall serve as ex-officio members of the Committee, but the President may become a voting member in the absence of a member or a tie vote. The President shall serve as Executive Secretary of the Committee and the chairman may fill this role in the President's temporary absence. The Committee shall operate under guidelines approved by the Board of Directors, promote applications with suitable applicants, determine the appropriateness of applicants and applications, and determine the appropriate

level of funding. The Chairman, with the cooperation of the President and Treasurer, shall report to the Board of Directors and the membership at appropriate intervals.

Sect. 9. Historian(s). The Historian(s) shall be responsible for keeping the permanent office file of the Society's documents, publications and records. The permanent collection of the Society's documents, publications and records shall be maintained in the Totten Library at the Totten Center at the North Carolina Botanical Garden.

ARTICLE XIII. AMENDING THE BYLAWS

The Board of Directors of the Society shall have the power, by a vote of two-thirds majority, to make, amend or rescind the Bylaws of the Society. Each member of the Board of Directors shall be given written notice of the proposed changes in the Bylaws at least ten days preceding the meeting at which a change is proposed. Upon acceptance by the Board, all proposed changes shall be presented to the membership at the next general meeting for ratification.

ARTICLE XIV. PARLIAMENTARY AUTHORITY

The authority on parliamentary procedure shall be *Robert's Rules of Order, Revised*.

ARTICLE XV. DISSOLUTION OF THE SOCIETY

In the event that it becomes necessary to dissolve the Society, the Board of Directors shall have the full and complete authority to accomplish same. The Board shall then transfer the assets of the Society to nonprofit conservation groups within North Carolina and/or the Botanical Garden Foundation.

REVISION APPROVED 02/26/89 BY BOARD OF DIRECTORS

BENSON KIRKMAN, PRESIDENT NANCY HILLMER, VICE-PRESIDENT



Wild Hyacinth

Camassia scilloides

NEW MEMBERS

Bogle, Charles J.
529 E. Campground Rd.
Kingsport, TN 37664

Carl, Ms. Betsy
1226 River Ridge
Augusta, Ga 30909

Carlson, Ila Marie
800 Rountree St. N.E.
Wilson, NC 27893

Cox, Kirt & Carolyn Williams
2539 Sevier St.
Durham, NC 27705

Dickerson, James P.
2015 Greenbriar Rd.
Winston-Salem, NC 27104

Donavant, Mrs. Mary B
435 Yarmouth Rd.
Raleigh, NC 27608

Ellis, Dr. Helen
6034 Rittenhouse Rd.
Winston-Salem, NC 27104

Everett, Mr. & Mrs. Ben B., Jr.
1819 N. Main St.
Scotland Neck, NC 27874

Foushee, Mrs. Mary Farthing
1510 Southwood Dr.
Durham, NC 27707

Givens, Ms. Jean J.
745 Densley Dr.
Decatur, GA 30033

Glaze, Emily S.
530 Archer Rd.
Winston-Salem, NC 27106

Gledhill, Renee & Larry Early
126 Forest Rd.
Raleigh, NC 27605

Graves, Mr. & Mrs. C.S., Jr.
1301 Summit Ave.
Washington, NC 27889

Gulf Branch Nature Center
Attn. Pam Kaufman
3608 Military Rd.
Arlington, Va 22207

Harberts, Lisiott
437 Walnut St.
Statesville, NC 28677

Hillmer, Mr. & Mrs. Ralph
Box 2
Cameron, NC 28326

Hogewood, Mrs. Wanny
2209 Sherwood Ave.
Charlotte, NC 28207

Howell, Mrs. Jane H.
Rt. 2, Box 117
West Jefferson, NC 28694

Irvin, Dr. E. Wayne
3600 Penny Ct.
Raleigh, NC 27606

Kivett, Mrs. Helen
Rt. 1, Box 1
Carthage, NC 28327

Lahmann, Mrs. Wanda
1437 82nd Ave., S.E.
Salem, OR 97301

LeGrand, Harry
1109 Nichols Ave.
Raleigh, NC 27605

Lehn, Ralph E.
2784 Asbury La.
Winston-Salem, NC 27103

Liddle, Brenda
P.O. Box 931
Taylorsville, NC 28681

Logan, Virginia Shaw
P.O. Box 1331
Manteo, NC 27954

Lynch, Merrill & Karen
409 Sleepy Valley Road
Apex, NC 27502

McQueen, Kim
5625 Meadow Run
Knightdale, NC 27545

Miller, Roxanne
Rt. 10, Box 303
Statesville, NC 28677

Morrison, Vaughn & Beth
107 Lakeway Ct.
Cary, NC 27511

Moses, Wendy Kaye
124 N. Bloodworth St.
Raleigh, NC 27601

Murphy, Mr. & Mrs. J. Paul
1514 Boxwood Lane
Apex, NC 27502

Oldham, Carla
129-A Tall Oaks Rd.
Chapel Hill, NC 27516

Pratt, Sam & Eva
2556 Comptom Bridge Rd.
Inman, SC 29349

Prevost, Mrs. Earle Gordon
425 Crescent Ave.
Greenville, SC 29605

Ray, A.G.
400 Rustic Road
Greensboro, NC 27410

Read, Kenneth H.
275 Edgewood Rd.
Chapel Hill, NC 27514

Scaffidi, Rick
14720 Claude Lane
Silver Spring, MD 20904

Schildein, Mrs. Margaret A.
715 Churchill Dr.
Chapel Hill, NC 27514

Spence, Janice
Rt. 6, Box 916
Pittsboro, NC 27312

Swift, Mrs. Peggy
7215 Dogwood La.
Middletown, MD 21769

Tate, Mrs. Carolyn
2800 Birchwood Dr.
Winston-Salem, NC 27103

Taylor, Kelvin R.
Rt. 8, Box 284
Goldsboro, NC 27530

Warren, Mr. & Mrs. Roger
4304 Boxwood Rd.
Raleigh, NC 27612

Wolff, Mrs. Helen D.
100 Irving Park Ct.
Greensboro, NC 27408

Wooten, Mrs. Bobby G.
570 Knobview Pl.
Winston-Salem, NC 27104

Zielinski, Bill
5604 Plum Nearly Ct.
Raleigh, NC 27610

Welcome One More

Davis, Edward N., Jr.
6 West Taylor St.
Savannah, GA 31401

NORTH CAROLINA WILD FLOWER PRESERVATION SOCIETY, INC. Aims & Objectives

The North Carolina Wild Flower Preservation Society was formed on April 29, 1951 by a group of individuals appreciative of native plants throughout the state and region. The purpose of the Society is to promote enjoyment and conservation of native plants and their habitats through education, protection, and propagation.

Spring and fall meetings are held at "natural gardens" across the state. They feature field trips led by knowledgeable plantsmen and visits to native plant gardens and nurseries. Members also exchange seeds and propagated plants at these meetings. Other excursions are organized on a local basis throughout the year.

The Society Newsletter, first published in November 1952, is issued twice a year with articles and illustrations by professional and amateur contributors. The Newsletter includes articles on propagation and cultivation of native plants as well as Society activities.

The Society publishes the *N.C. Native Plant Propagation Handbook* that is available for sale at the Botanical Garden or by mail (\$5.00, postpaid).

The Society Scholarship/Grant Fund sponsors research on native plants by undergraduate and graduate students. The fund is supported by member contributions and by gifts and memorials. Applications are made to the Scholarship/Grant Fund Committee for awards in May of each year.

The Society operates through elected officers and trustees and through appointed committees. Members are urged to participate in the workings of the Society. Office space is provided by the North Carolina Botanical Garden in Chapel Hill.

The Society is a nonprofit organization under North Carolina and Internal Revenue Service regulations. Donations are tax deductible.

Correspondence concerning the Society and its programs should be addressed to: North Carolina Wild Flower Preservation Society, Inc., c/o North Carolina Botanical Garden, Totten Center 3375, UNC-CH, Chapel Hill, NC 27599-3375.

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

Individual Annual Dues: \$ 7.50
 Family Annual Dues: 10.00
 Sustaining Annual Dues: 25.00
 Lifetime Membership: \$150.00

*Please send this and all address
 corrections to:
 North Carolina Wild Flower
 Preservation Society, Inc.
 Mrs. S.M. Cozart, Treasurer
 900 West Nash Street
 Wilson, NC 27893*

Scholarship Fund Donation: _____

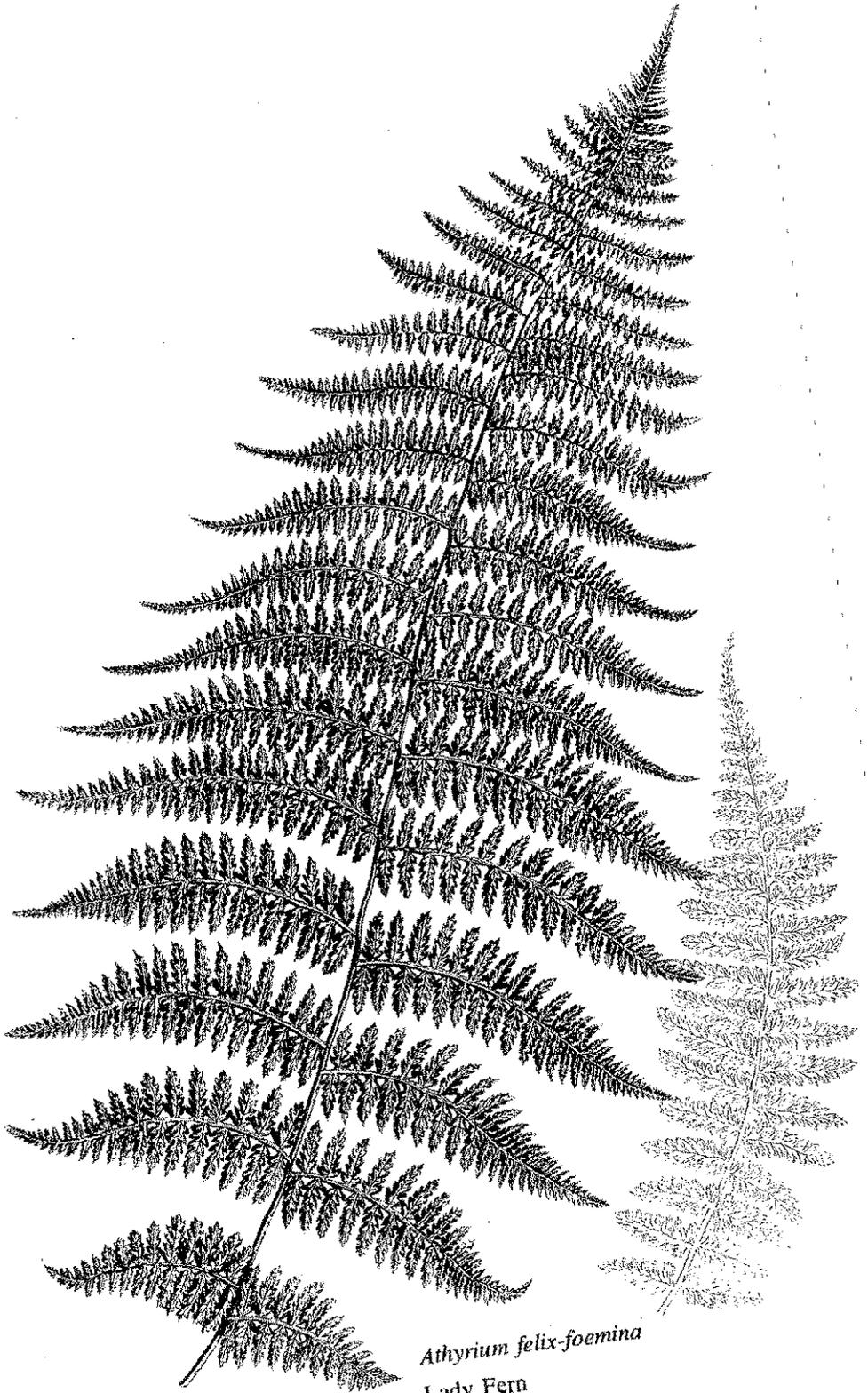
Name _____

Address _____

City _____

State _____ Zip _____

New Renewal



Athyrium filix-femina
Lady Fern



North Carolina Wild Flower Preservation Society, Inc.
Totten Garden Center 3375, UNC
North Carolina Botanical Garden
Chapel Hill, North Carolina 27599-3375

NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATION
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