

CLAYTONIA

Newsletter of the Arkansas Native Plant Society

Vol. 23 No. 1

Winter 2003

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President's Letter

by Mary Ann King

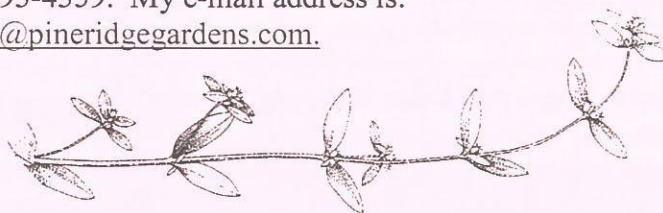
What a wonderful fall meeting we had at Harrison – the weather as near perfect as one could ask for in October! I don't know exactly how many attended... I saw lots of friends & familiar faces... But then I also missed many friends. Carl Amason did his usual excellent job as auctioneer, bringing in a good amount for our treasury. Thanks to everyone who participated.

This is my first letter to you as president of this fine group; there's so much I want to say but at the same time, I don't exactly know what to say.

Very importantly, I especially want to thank Martha Milburn for her help in hosting the fall meeting. I don't know how we would have done it without her.

Next, I would like to issue a challenge to all ANPS members. Please invite one new YOUNG person to join our group. Pay their dues for a year if necessary! Get them interested! Look around us at the median age of our members if you have any doubts that we need to recruit some younger than us. I for one do not want this organization to fade away. We need to aggressively seek out people of all ages & invite them to join ANPS. Give memberships for Christmas, birthdays, etc.!

Does anyone have other ideas how to find these new members? Call me, write me, tell me what you think might work. My phone is 479-293-4359. My e-mail address is:
office@pineridgegardens.com.



Minutes of the Oct. 12, 2002 General Meeting

by Sue Clark, ANPS Secretary

The general meeting of the Arkansas Native Plant Society was called to order at 7:00 o'clock p.m., at the Little Theater building of North Arkansas College South Campus in Harrison, Arkansas, by the President, Lana Ewing.

SECRETARY'S REPORT: Catherine Hepinstall moved that the minutes of the April 13, 2002, meeting be approved as printed in the Claytonia. Carl Amason seconded. The minutes were approved.

TREASURER'S REPORT: Al Hecht distributed what has been submitted to the IRS for the tax exempt status, and announced that the by-laws of ANPS may have to be changed to conform to Act 176 of 1963, the Arkansas Non-Profit Act.

Al reported that the auction on Friday had brought in \$1,048.00. The Treasurer's Report was distributed showing that as of October 12, 2002, the ANPS operating fund was \$8,246.51; The Dwight Moore Award Fund balance is \$4,091.08; the Aileen McWilliam Scholarship Fund is \$8,003.66; and the Delzie Demaree Research Grant Fund is \$6,842.64. There is \$360.86 in the Arkansas Flora Project Fund. The total balance is \$19,298.24.

Mary Ann King moved that the Treasurer's report be approved; Dr. Henry Robison seconded; the Report was approved.

OLD BUSINESS: Carl Hunter reported on the progress of highway wildflower projects and mentioned Eureka Springs, Pinnacle Mountain State Park, Wildwood in Little Rock, the UALR Alumni Center, and Garvan Woodland Gardens in Hot Springs as planting native wildflowers. Carl urged ANPS to get into a community garden, working with Master Gardeners. Carl asked that we let him know of any wildflower gardens. He would like to make a booklet identifying wildflower gardens and where they are located in the state.

Theo Witsell reported on the Flora of Arkansas Project. The Project is sponsoring a meeting in October of 2003 on rare and invasive species in Arkansas.

Eric Sundell distributed information on the Audubon Ecology Camp for 11-12 year olds. ANPS has sponsored two children in the past to attend the camp at a cost of \$500.00. Thera Lou Adams moved that ANPS sponsor the children again this year; Jude Jardine seconded, the motion passed.

Catherine Hepinstall presented the Nominating Committee slate of officers as follows: Vice-President, Burnetta Hinterthuer; Treasurer, Barbara Little; Editor, Theo Witsell. There being no nominations from the floor, Eric Sundell moved that the slate be accepted by acclamation; Linda Gatti Clark seconded, the motion passed.

NEW BUSINESS: Jude Jardine presented a proposal concerning ANPS making a field guide to invasive species and exotic plants perhaps to be put in a binder or some format that can be added to. Her cost estimation is about \$3.00 per book. Jude is volunteering to do the compilation but would be looking for help from members of ANPS in providing information on species; images, good pictures; putting it together; and getting the information out to the members of ANPS. The information could be put on our web site as a supplement. The motion was made that ANPS accept the project and fund it, with the understanding that members will buy the book. Theo Witsell seconded the motion. The motion passed. Jude's address is: Jude Jardine, 206 Branch Street, Lonoke, AR. Her e-mail address is jardinejk@earthlink.net.

The spring meeting is tentatively set to be at DeGray State Park. Linda Gatti Clark will be coordinating that meeting.

ANNOUNCEMENTS: Theo Witsell announced that the field trips Sunday will be to Lead Hill and Carrollton Glade, an 80-acre Corps of Engineers restoration project.

The business meeting was adjourned and Lana Ewing introduced Carl Slaughter who presented a program on the reproduction of vascular plants.

Respectfully submitted,
Sue Clark, Secretary

The Arkansas Flora Project:

Background, Progress Report, and Upcoming Events

by Jim Peck and Johnnie Gentry

ARKANSAS VASCULAR FLORA PROJECT

The project will result in the publication of the *Manual of the Vascular Plants of Arkansas*. It will include illustrations, descriptions, and keys for all plants known to occur in the state, as well as introductory chapters on the natural areas, plant communities, and geology. This Manual will serve as the definitive reference about Arkansas vascular plants. It will be of great value to researchers and students at educational institutions and will be the textbook of choice for all plant taxonomy courses taught in the state. In addition, employees of state and federal agencies, the Nature Conservancy, members of the Arkansas Native Plant Society and others will benefit from this publication.

ARKANSAS VASCULAR FLORA COMMITTEE

The Flora Committee formed on September 17, 1999 consists of representatives from the following institutions- Arkansas State University at Jonesboro (Staria Vanderpool), Arkansas Tech University (George Johnson), Harding University (Ron Doran), Henderson State University (Brett Serviss, Dan Marsh), Hendrix College (Joyce Hardin), University of Central Arkansas (Ron Culwell, Jewell Moore and Linda Gatti Clark), University of Arkansas, Fayetteville (Johnnie Gentry and Edith Hardcastle), University of Arkansas at Little Rock (James Peck), University of Arkansas at Monticello (Eric Sundell), University of Louisiana at Monroe (Dale Thomas) and private industry (Gary Tucker) and a federal (Phil Hyatt) and state agency (Theo Witsell). The initial effort is to produce a Checklist (2003)

followed by an Atlas (2005) including all taxa known to occur in the state with distribution maps. The Manual will be published in 2010. All of these publications will be valuable resources for state and federal agencies, naturalists, students of the Flora, and other individuals. The University of Arkansas Press has expressed an interest in all of these publications.

COORDINATING OFFICE

The coordinating office for the Flora project is located in the University of Arkansas Herbarium, Biomass Research Center 141, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville. Dr. Johnnie Gentry serves as coordinator of the project.

PAST CONFERENCES AND WORKSHOPS

Arkansas Vascular Flora Conference
May 18-19, 2000
Fayetteville

A Native Plant Identification Workshop for
Beginners
September 29, 2001
Various locations

A Spring Native Plant Identification Workshop
May 18, 2002
Various locations

FUTURE EVENTS

Arkansas Vascular Flora Symposium (part of
Botanical Section at Arkansas Academy of Sciences
meeting)
April 4-5, 2003
Fayetteville

A Spring Native Plant Identification Workshop
May 17, 2003
Various locations

Rare and Invasive Plants of Arkansas Conference
Scheduled October 23-24, 2003
Fayetteville
Checklist of the Vascular Plants of Arkansas will be
available at the Conference.

PROGRESS TO DATE

The preparation of a state vascular flora is perhaps the grandest scientific enterprise ever to be undertaken in The Natural State. It started in 1819, continued unabated ever since, and currently involves scientists at 16 agencies or institutions in the state. The effort has produced over 1,200 scientific publications. It will require modern bioinformatics technology to hold its catalog. After 2.5 years of volunteer effort without release time, the committee has accomplished a great deal. Of the 240,000 Arkansas specimen vouchers held in committee representative's herbaria, approximately 70% were examined with their data added to our mechanical database. We hope to finish this inventory by fall 2003. Then we have nearly 200,000 specimens located in out-of-state herbaria to inventory. We currently track over 3,200 taxa, have located another 300 based on literature backed with specimens, and are proceeding to compile a checklist. We are ensuring that the list of Arkansas vascular plants is based on modern scientific names that are recognized regionally and nationally. Field collection continues in regions of the state known to be under-collected to improve the state list and the subsequent county-dot maps in the atlas. Efforts to prepare the maps electronically are commencing now. Preliminary rough drafts of family treatments for 55 of 184 families were prepared. This is a good start to our grand scientific enterprise.



Acer negundo L.
(boxelder)

Ouachita Chapter News

by John Pelton

I seem to be attracted to certain mysteries in the natural world. Why is it that when doing an inventory you sometimes find plants only in a very small, local area? Many know I've been interested in the genus *Tradescantia* (the spiderworts). While searching for *Tradescantia virginiana* (Virginia spiderwort) in northeast Arkansas, it was found in an area approximately 40 feet by 150 feet where many plants were doing great, and have been for several years. I searched the area around this site and found another, more common species, *T. ohioensis* (Ohio spiderwort). It occurred in great abundance, but there was no other *T. virginiana* to be found. To me it would be very interesting to understand why *T. virginiana* is confined to this small area.

Another mystery was solved, but turned out to be an April Fool's joke. In April, Theo and I traveled to Prairie County to see the only site in the world for the Stern's medlar (*Mespilus canescens*). As we walked in from the south side Theo noticed a sedge he was interested in. As he parted the plants, he noticed groups of long, shiny green basal leaves among the sedges. They were unquestionably the basal leaves of an orchid. The first question is always, "What is this plant?" Well, for the sake of keeping this story in bounds, I'll say that we – Theo, Ed Hall, Dr. Slaughter, and I – decided that it was *Platanthera flava*, the southern rein orchid, and in a very large population. We went back to the site when it should've been blooming but found no blooms! The next question was, "What's going on here?" The plants seemed very strong and in excellent condition, but no blooms. Months later, we discovered the plants to be the late fall blooming *Spiranthes odorata*, the fragrant ladies' tresses orchid. The lesson learned was that in this orchid population there are two sets of leaves, and the winter set looks very much like the leaves of *Platanthera flava*. So always check out your questions – you may find another one of Nature's April Fool's jokes.

ORCHIDS: PART THREE

ANATOMY AND CLASSIFICATION

by Dr. Carl R. Slaughter, MD.

Orchids' floral parts come in threes. In addition to sepals and petals, there are three anthers and stigmas. In orchids there can be fusion or modification of these parts. In monandrous orchids there is a single fertile anther at the tip of the column. The other two are sterile, modified, or incorporated into the column. Most orchids are monandrous. Diandrous orchids have two fertile stamens located on the lateral sides of the column just behind the modified third stamen that is known as the staminode. The staminode is a shield-like structure that goes from the column's tip to above the opening of the inflated lip's orifice. The style and stigma, the female parts of the flower, are also incorporated into the column of the orchid. The style disappears, and the stigma is identified as the stigmatic process. In the genus *Cypripedium* all three stigmas fuse and function as one. In other orchids two of the stigmas are sterile. They fuse and are recognized as the rostellum. The stigma is usually posterior to the anthers, and the rostellum is usually found between the stigmatic process and the anthers. The rostellum in some orchid species is without function. In others it produces a glue-like substance that helps cement the pollinium to the body of the pollinator. In other orchids the rostellum is in the form of a sticky pad called the viscidium. The viscidium is attached to the pollinium by a stem known as a stipe. This is another way of attaching the pollinium to a pollinator. The pollinium, the stipe and the viscidium together are called the pollinarium.

The pollinium, which is on the anther, is an egg-shaped mass containing a collection of pollen grains. The pollinia are usually in pairs. Pollen grains are divided into two types. One is granular and loosely connected. The second is hard, waxy, and tightly packed. This is helpful in identification if you have a good lens.

The following is an outline of the types of reproduction for orchids, or for that matter, all vascular plants.

REPRODUCTION OF VASCULAR PLANTS

SEXUAL

- self pollination
- cleistogamy
- geitonogamy
- xenogamy

ASEXUAL

- apomixis
- apogamy

Reproduction in orchids falls under two headings, sexual and asexual. Sexual reproduction involves the union of a pollen grain with an ovum from the ovary to form a seed. Most orchids reproduce sexually. There are several types of sexual reproduction.

SELF POLLINATION is when pollen from a flower is used to fertilize its own ovary.

CLEISTOGAMY is self pollination of a closed flower. The flower never opens. This is seen in the fall coral-root (*Corallorhiza odontorhiza*).

GEITONAMY is fertilization by pollen from a neighboring flower on the same plant. A number of orchids have multiple flowers on the same stem.

XENOLOGY is fertilization by pollen from a flower located on a separate plant.

Asexual reproduction does not require the union of two gametes. One gamete, usually the ovary, produces a seed by itself or there is reproduction from a vegetative part of the flower. **APOMIXIS** is the direct production of plants by cells other than the usual ones. Some plants can reproduce from their leaves. Some reproduce from a portion of their stem. Many plants reproduce from their roots. These are examples of apomixis asexual reproduction.

APOGAMY is the development of a sporophyte from a gametophyte, ovum, without fertilization. This is not uncommon with some of our species of *Spiranthes*.

Plants can reproduce without the gamete from another plant, but the additional genetic material helps it to survive in the ages to come.

The end of part one.

Progress Report on the Invasive Plant Species Field Guide

by Jude Jardine

At the October 2002 meeting, I proposed that ANPS tap the vast store of plant knowledge held jointly by its members, and produce a document describing invasive non-native plant species in the state. The membership agreed, and after discussing the project we outlined a plan for the production process.

Formulating a list of approximately 30 species to include was the first step. Collecting available information on the selected species and producing a species entry for each one are the next steps. The last step will be printing the species entries and collecting them in a binder for distribution. The title will be *A Field Guide to Invasive Non-native Plant Species in Arkansas* and the target date for completion is May 2003.

The list of species to be initially included follows this report. It started as a distillation of the lists any plant people around the state have been keeping, and was finalized after review and comment. As in all steps of this process, your involvement is invited! If there is an invasive plant species you think we should include, let me or Theo know.

You are also invited to participate in the remaining steps. If you are interested in researching any of the species listed or in distilling the information gleaned from the research let me know by January 15, 2003. Theo and I have devised a format for the entries and I can mail you a template. Our production schedule allows 4-5 weeks to complete all entries, and you would have until the first part of February to complete the entry for any species you selected.

Around the 15th of January I will start collecting information to produce entries for any of the listed plants not already selected by one of you. When an entry has been compiled for each of the listed

species, the entire packet will be submitted for editing. When the rewriting is completed we will be ready to start printing.

The species entry format includes space for images, so if you have any photos or drawings; or know of publicly available ones for the selected species, let me know.

Because the membership decided to sell copies of the *Field Guide*, I suggest that we consider having it copyrighted.

Thanks to all of you who have and will contribute. By the time we publish, the list of credits will certainly fill a page!

Judith Jardine
206 Branch Street
Lonoke, AR 72086
jardinejk@earthlink.net

Draft List of Non-native Invasive Plant Species of Concern in Arkansas

<u>Scientific name</u>	<u>Common name</u>
<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>	tree-of-heaven
<i>Albizia julibrissin</i>	silk tree, mimosa
<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>	garlic mustard
<i>Alternanthera philoxeroides</i>	alligator weed
<i>Baccharis halimifolia</i>	saltbush
<i>Bromus sterilis</i> (& <i>B. tectorum</i>)	cheatgrass
<i>Carduus nutans</i>	nodding thistle
<i>Centaurea maculosa</i>	spotted knapweed
<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	Bermuda grass
<i>Echinochloa crusgalli</i>	barnyard grass
<i>Eichornia crassipes</i>	water hyacinth
<i>Elaeagnus</i> spp.	Russian/autumn/ thorny olive
<i>Euonymus fortunei</i>	creeping euonymus
<i>Festuca arundinacea</i>	tall fescue
<i>Hedera helix</i>	English ivy
<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	velvet grass
<i>Lespedeza cuneata</i>	sericea lespedeza
<i>Ligustrum sinense</i> (& <i>vulgare</i>)	privet
<i>Lonicera japonica</i>	Japanese honeysuckle
<i>Lonicera maackii</i>	bush honeysuckle
<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	purple loosestrife
<i>Melia azedarach</i>	Chinaberry tree
<i>Melilotus alba</i> (& <i>officinalis</i>)	sweetclover
<i>Microstegium vimineum</i>	Japanese stiltgrass
<i>Murdannia keisak</i>	Asian spiderwort
<i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i>	Eurasian water milfoil
<i>Paulownia tomentosa</i>	princess tree

<i>Phragmites australis</i>	giant reed
<i>Poncirus trifoliata</i>	trifoliolate orange
<i>Pueraria montana</i>	kudzu
<i>Pyrus calleryana</i>	callery pear
<i>Rosa multiflora</i>	multiflora rose
<i>Salvinia molesta</i>	giant water spangles
<i>Sapium sebiferum</i>	Chinese tallowtree
<i>Sorghum halapense</i>	Johnson grass
<i>Sphenoclea zeylandica</i>	chicken spike
<i>Vinca major</i> (& <i>V. minor</i>)	periwinkle
<i>Wisteria sinense</i> (& <i>floribunda</i>)	Asian wisteria

Some Notes on *Viola villosa*

by Carl Amason

One of the childhood joys of finding wildflowers for me was to look in fencerows and edges of woodlands in sparsely vegetated areas and somewhat sunny spots and finding *Viola villosa* in bloom in the early spring. To write or talk about the blue stemless violets is risky business as most of them have been described by many names, but the southern woolly violet hasn't been described separately by the early botanists and is not easily confused with the others.

In reading the descriptive literature, one should be aware of the botanical limitations; only stems have leaves and stemless violets have blooms on peduncles and the leaves come directly from the crown where several leaves are attached. So for years, the term "stemless violets" confused me more than it helped me in the descriptions. So *Viola villosa* is one of the stemless sort and the leaves are villous, meaning they have unmatted hairs, hence the descriptive scientific name.

Viola villosa has blooms of pure purple – a mixture of blue and red. In fact, some descriptions call the color "almost red". The clumps in full sun can be almost flat and in shade the leaves can be upright with soft, unmatted hairs. The undersides of the leaves are purplish and have slight markings of the veins, but the flower is unmistakably one of a violet. Like most violets, they are difficult to cultivate and it is best to admire them in the wild and just let them be. They are usually found in

loosely populated but irregularly occurring colonies. My earliest recollections were of finding them in rail fence corners where the land was not cultivated. They were almost always in deep sandy soil where some moisture would linger during the blooming season, but was really dry the rest of the year. And like most violets growing wild, they do not really make good bouquets because the peduncles are so short and it would take quite a few to make a single nosegay, so just let them be and hopefully they can reproduce freely by seed if their habitat is not destroyed.

The end.



Viola villosa Walt.

DEAR DEER:

STAY AWAY FROM MY PLANTS!

by Don Crank

The task of keeping deer from eating the plants on 210 wooded acres in an area that has a significant deer population is a daunting one. This describes Garvan Woodland Gardens' situation. It would be a shame for the deer to munch on the 40,000 tulips when they emerge in the spring, or imagine the pansies and camelias that might be enjoyed by the deer while they sup "under the lights" during "A De-Lightful Christmas Display" which features 150,000 lights during some of November and much of December. To resolve this problem, according to Paula Wallace, ANPS member and Horticulture Supervisor for Garvan Woodland Gardens, they use **Liquid Fence**, which is mixed with water and sprayed on the plants. The treatment lasts about three weeks or until a rain of an inch or more occurs.

Native Gardening

with Mary Ann King

Theo asked that I write an article for the newsletter about a plant or plants. So for this time, I'm going to address tough plants for tough, dry places. A fairly new name that has been coined for gardening in these conditions is "Xeriscaping" (from "xeric" meaning "dry").

Clay... rocks... dry, compacted soil... My successes are *Echinacea paradoxa* (yellow coneflower)... Oh it grows in limestone country you say – well, yes it does, but it also grows in poor, dry, acid (4.5) soil in the shadow of a pine tree. *Rosa carolina* (prairie rose) thrives in full sun, clay soil showing its pink single flowers & bright red hips ... no spray, no leaf spot. *Baptisia leucantha*, *Baptisia pendula*, *Baptisia sphaerocarpa*, *Baptisia leucophaea* (a.k.a *Baptisia bracteata*), and *Baptisia minor*... all wild indigos, grow in poor dry rocky soil. No extra watering. (For the botanists out there, I know that *Baptisia leucantha* is *B. alba* v. *alba* & *Baptisia pendula* is *B. alba* v. *pendula*.) I also know that there is practically no resemblance between the two other than flower color.

To continue with tough plants, add *Tephrosia virginiana* (goat's rue), *Petalostemum purpureum* & *P. candidum* (both now in the genus *Dalea* - purple prairie clover & white prairie clover). Add *Allium cernuum* (nodding onion) & *Allium stellatum* (prairie or glade onion). Don't forget *Tradescantia ohioensis* (Ohio spiderwort) & other worthy members of that genus. Many asters, such as *Aster oblongifolius*, love dry sites. Most species of *Liatris* are suitable candidates for xeriscaping. *Pycnanthemum albescens*, *Pycnanthemum pilosum*, and *Pycnanthemum incanum* (mountain mints) all become more intensely fragrant when planted in poor soil.

There are lots more plants to mention – maybe I'll have to do a sequel to this as more tough plants keep tumbling into my mind. And I haven't even begun to mention grasses or woody plants...

Notes from the Editor

by Theo Witsell

As I write this introduction, the last leaves are falling from the big white oak in my yard and the only native blooming around here is the fall witch hazel. We had the first freeze of the year last night. I always view the coming of the first frost with mixed feelings. On one hand, it signals the end of the field season that I love so much. On the other, it means it's time to settle into the winter work. For me that means identifying and mounting the plant specimens I have collected throughout the year and sending them to various museums and herbaria. It also signals the time to compile this issue of the *Claytonia*, my first as your new editor.

For those of you I have not met, I'll briefly introduce myself. My name is Theo Witsell. I live in Little Rock with my wife Tanya. I have been interested in conservation for most of my life and in conservation of native plants specifically for about seven years. I have devoted many enjoyable hours to identifying and studying them. In 2000 I received a degree in biology (with an emphasis in botany and ecology) from the University of Arkansas at Little Rock and began my current job as the staff botanist with the Arkansas Natural Heritage Commission. I have also done botanical work for the National Park Service, both the Ozark and Ouachita National Forests, UALR, and Arkansas State Parks. I am a member of the Arkansas Vascular Flora Committee and am actively working on the Arkansas Flora Project (see article in this issue).

We are very fortunate to live in a state as biologically diverse as Arkansas. One could spend a dozen lifetimes studying our state and still learn but a fraction of what there is to know. No other state has our unique assemblages of mountains, forests, woodlands, glades, prairies, streams, swamps, and other ecosystems. I am a native Arkansan and feel a deep connection to this place. I plan on sticking around for a while, at least until the Flora of Arkansas project is completed.

At 27, I am one of the youngest members of the Arkansas Native Plant Society. I have found a wealth of knowledge in our organization and view my time spent soaking up your collective knowledge as important as any time I spent in school. I have learned so much in my hours spent on ANPS field trips and roaming around the state with members at various other times! I really appreciate the members' willingness to share their knowledge and experience. I hope to reciprocate some of it in my new position as editor.

Oh, I hope everyone enjoys the new look of the newsletter and feels that I have maintained the level of quality established during Ron Doran's term as editor.

See you in the woods,

Theo Witsell, November 29, 2002

PLEASE SEND SUBMISSIONS/SUGGESTIONS TO:

**219 Beechwood St.
Little Rock, AR 72205**

anpsclaytonia@yahoo.com

Upcoming Events

March 10, 2003

Butterfly & Host Plant Slide Show by Carl Hunter and Lori Spencer (author of upcoming *Butterflies of Arkansas* book) Hot Springs Village (Call Carl at 501.455.1538 for more info).

April 1, 2003

Native Gardening Symposium

Ferndale 4-H Center.

For more info, contact Janet Carson at 501.671.2000 or email jcarson@uaex.edu.

May 17, 2003, 9 am - 2 pm.

Spring Plant ID Workshop

At UCA (Conway), ASU (Jonesboro), UAM (Monticello), U of A (Fayetteville)

\$10 for ANPS members, \$15 for nonmembers, \$10 for additional members of a family group. More info and a registration form will be in the Spring issue of the *Claytonia*.

October 23-24, 2003

Rare and Invasive Plants of Arkansas Conference

U of A Continuing Education Center (Fayetteville)

More info will follow in future issues of the *Claytonia*.

Arkansas Native Plant Society Membership Application

Please check the appropriate box below.

Membership Categories:

- ☐ \$10..... Student
☐ \$15..... Regular
☐ \$20..... Supporting
☐ \$25..... Family Membership
☐ \$30..... Contributing
☐ \$150... Lifetime Membership (55 and over)
☐ \$300... Lifetime Membership (under 55)
- ☐ New Member
☐ Renewal
- ☐ Address Change

NAME(S) _____

ADDRESS:

Street or Box _____

City _____

State _____ Zip Code _____

Telephone _____ - _____ - _____

Email address _____

Please cut and send this form along with any dues to:

**Eric Sundell, Membership ANPS
Division of Mathematics and Sciences
University of Arkansas at Monticello
Monticello, AR 71655**

