

Claytonia

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ANPS Fall Meeting

When: October 1,2,3

Where: Ozark Folk Center, Mt. View

Schedule

Friday, October 1

Registration: 5-7 PM, Ozark Folk Center

7PM -- Plant and misc. auction by our inestimable auctioneer Carl Amason.

(Board members please note that there will be a board meeting after the auction.)

Saturday, October 2

Field Trips—Morning and afternoon (details at registration)

7PM -- Presentation by naturalist and our host Karen Tinkle to be followed by business meeting to include election of officers.

Sunday, October 3

Morning -- Field Trip

All to be organized by Karen Tinkle who has been more than gracious in helping plan this meeting. As many of you know, there are numerous things to do and see in the Mountain View area. Karen promises interesting plants and a good time.

Important lodging notice

There are only 10 rooms reserved at the Folk Center for our group.

Reservation number is 800.264.3655.

Be sure and note that you will be with the Native Plant Society to have access to these rooms and to get the rate of \$50+tax/night for one or two people.

Rooms will only be held for our group until September 1.

Other options for lodging include:

Best Western Fiddler's Inn with reservation # 1.800.528.1234

Days Inn (newly renovated) at 1.800.329.7466

Econo Lodge at 1.800.553.2666

Additional lodging information may be obtained from Mountain View Area Chamber of Commerce toll-free at 1.888.679.2859.

The web address for this group is <http://aros.com/mtnview/>

Spring Meeting Summary

by John Simpson

The Arkansas Native Plant Society held its spring meeting in Hope on May 21-23. Linda Knighton, manager for the Arkansas Game and Fish Commission's Grandview Prairie, made a slide presentation Friday evening. She previewed some of the expected plants to be seen on the prairie outings the next day. After raising everyone's expectations, she left us to meet the next morning for the caravan to the prairie about fifteen miles away-- and we weren't to be disappointed!

The weather was a bit warmer than expected for that time of year-- but no rain. Under Linda's direction, two groups formed and broke off to visit different areas of the five thousand acre refuge which was one of the first purchases funded by the 1/8 cent sales tax increase. Group leaders were most knowledgeable and informative about the area's geologic evolution and the history of the prairie since its discovery by man, the most significant fact being that the majority of the tract had periodically been burned and some had been used as pasture-- but never plowed. Fire as a management tool was discussed in detail.

An eroded ravine yielded seashells as a visible reminder that this area was once an ancient seabed. The slow deposition of millions upon millions of various mollusks onto the sea's floor created the special soil characteristics enabling unique plant communities to develop as the sea receded. The skills and knowledge of our Native Plant Society members became evident as some fourteen new species were added to the refuge's Plant List during our visit that Saturday. Among these were several nettles, several species of milkweed, along with *Clematis reticulata* (leather flower), and *Tragia* spp. (noseburn). Saturday evening we had our spring business meeting and a presentation by

Lina Westergard, chairperson for the Keep Arkansas Beautiful's Beautification Committee. We reviewed some of the goals we have in common and hope to be able to work together toward these goals.

Sunday, Doug Zollner and Scott Simon of the Arkansas chapter of the Nature Conservancy led an outing to a different prairie--the Terre Noir prairie near Arkadelphia. A casual walk over the prairie and adjacent woodland (after a good preventative spray of bug juice) revealed more plants adapted to the specialized, unplowed soil. I would like to again thank Linda Knighton and those who work with her at the Grandview Prairie- especially Greg Mathis and John Lane. Also special thanks again to Doug Zollner and Scott Simon for giving up a Sunday to help make this another successful native society weekend.



Ecology Camp

The 20th session of the Arkansas Audubon Society Edith and Henry Halberg Ecology Camp was held at Camp Clearfork from June 13-18, 1999 with a total of 61 campers present.

Once again, I had the pleasure of visiting the camp and observing the truly unique and exceptional environmental education in action. I was also most pleased to learn that, by all accounts, this year's group of campers was one of the very best ever to have attended our camp. This combined with sunny skies and dry, pleasant temperatures, made for about as close to an ideal week possible for all involved!

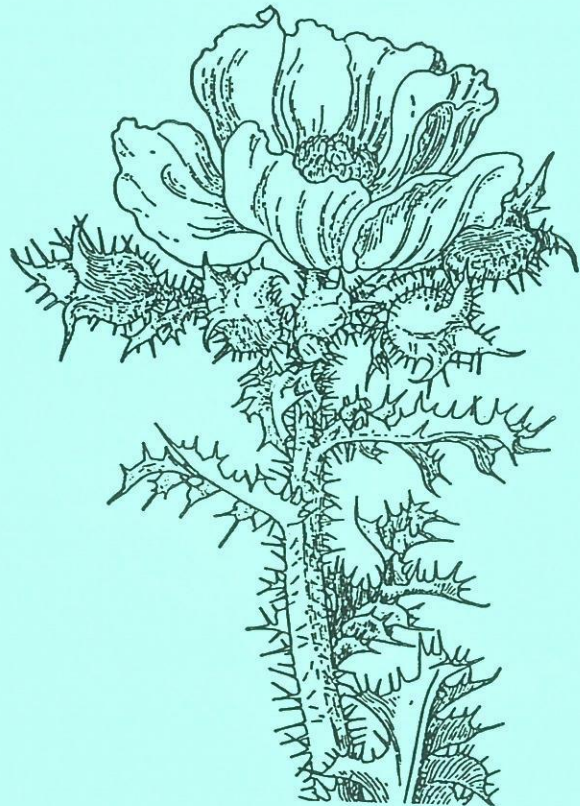
Our Camp is sincerely indebted to all the individuals who so generously contributed to the Brazelton Challenge and annual Fall Solicitation. In addition the Camp wishes to express special appreciation to the Carl Amazon Conservation Committee of the **Arkansas Native Plant Society** for its most generous donation to the Camp, given in memory of one of their beloved, long time member, **Ms. Kathleen Peek**. This donation is truly an outstanding way in which to honor the memory of one who cared so much about nature.

This year, the camp is also most fortunate to have a group of sponsors who provided full and/or partial financial scholarships to a total of 23 of this year's most exceptional and deserving campers. Our sincere appreciation is extended to the following club sponsors as well as to individual club members who donated personal time and effort processing scholarship donations and, in many cases, selecting sponsorship recipients: John Holliman and the Audubon Society of Central Arkansas, Marg Bangert and the Audubon Society of North Central Arkansas, Josie Farrell and the Hot Springs Village Audubon Society, Sib Bosley and the Little

Red River Audubon Society, **Lana Ewing** and the Mena Nature Club, Sandra Key and the Northeast Arkansas Audubon Society, Dottie Cookus and the Petit Jean Audubon Society, and Carolyn Theis and the Three Rivers Audubon Society. In addition, I want to extend extra special thanks to Gwen and Bill Mellager, who this year not only personally conducted a scholarship essay contest but also most generously provided two full camper scholarships for the contest winners!

Finally, I want to acknowledge the Camp's two outstanding Co-Directors, Sandy Tedder and Jim Gann, as well as its exceptionally dedicated and talented staff for their invaluable contributions to the Camp's overall effectiveness and success this year.

Kristin Huddle
Camper Selection and
Scholarship Coordinator
Arkansas Audubon Society
Halberg Ecology Camp.



Flora of Missouri

The Missouri Department of Conservation and the Missouri Botanical Garden are proud to announce the publication of Volume 1 of Steyermark's *Flora of Missouri*, by George Yatskievych. This volume of about 1,000 pages includes fully revised treatments of the ferns, fern allies, conifers, and monocots of the state, as well as an expanded series of introductory chapters on floristic history, geography, geology, climate, vegetation, and flora of the state.

There are revised county dot maps and 194 new full-page plates of plant illustrations. The book carries a retail price of \$38. Copies are available at all MDC outlets and the MBG Garden Gate shop. For mail orders, please send \$38 per copy + \$4 shipping for the first book and \$1 for each additional book to Missouri Botanical Garden Press, 4344 Shaw Blvd., St. Louis, MO 63110-2291. For those who might wish to have their local booksellers order the volume, the ISBN Number is: 1-887247-19-X



Those Pesky Scientific Names!!!

In the Spring 1999 *Claytonia* newsletter, Ron Doran discussed the use of common and scientific names. *Claytonia* has had a bad habit (personal opinion here) of using only scientific names for plants at times, which many people find frustrating. Ron did a good job of explaining why professional botanists use scientific names. Until now, no standard source for common names existed. Some plants don't have a common name. Times change.

Even if we had a widely used standard source for common names, so many common names already exist, things would be in a state of confusion. Several Arkansas plants, in different families, are called "Snakeroot", for example. Still, two solutions exist. One solution is to provide a "local" list of common names, such as is done in Ed Smith's 1988 atlas. A second solution would be to produce a broader list, perhaps for North America, with a common name for every plant species. You can hear the botanists groaning in the background, thinking "that's too big a task" or "you can't".

In the past, authors of plant books (that's "floras" for the botanists in the audience) often prepare a list of species for a state or region. With each species, they try to list local common names if one exists along with the scientific name. More recently, individuals in various states have produced "atlases". An atlas usually shows the county distribution of each species. For example, ten years ago I thought Ed Smith's Arkansas atlas would allow the establishment of a "standard" common name for Arkansas plants. I was wrong.

Similarly, the Forest Service, like many plant book authors, found a solution to the scientific name problem. Since every forester, timbermarker, and archeologist isn't a botanist, the Forest Service prefers to use common

names for the rare plants we track. As a result, the Forest Service will establish a rare species list, and provide both a common and a scientific name. This allows those who don't want to bother with scientific names to use a familiar name for a selected group of plants.

So, in conclusion, the first solution is to provide some sort of standard list of common names (each attached to a single scientific name) for an area. This solution has problems. If you move over one state or region, other scientific names are in use. For example, both Southern Ladyslipper and Kentucky Ladyslipper are used in the Southern Region of the Forest Service to describe *Cypripedium kentuckiense*. A broader view is needed

The most obvious solution to the problems created by the solution above is my second solution. Someone needs to create a list of common names for every plant in North America. Why not have a single list of plant names, each with unique common names attached to each scientific name, that can be used nation wide? The obvious answer sheds light on the secrets botanists keep! We say every plant has only one scientific name, but we lie! Kind of. Ok, maybe it's a white lie! Some plants have more than one scientific name applied to them. Botanists duke it out over who's using "the correct" scientific name. More about that in a minute. [Editor's note: See the next article for further information.]

Problems and solutions. One problem with creating a list of common names for plants is that there are so many of them. The 750 birds of North America all have standard common names, standardized by a national group (American Ornithologist's Union). But there are over 32,000 plants. You'd think no one person could keep track of them all! Surprise! Someone did! One botanist has worked for many, many years to not only create a list of scientific names, he is attaching common names to them. He's well respected in the botany world and published the scientific name list. Much to other botanist's surprise, he's

currently preparing computer software with that list. Not only does this "list" have "accepted" scientific names, it lists common names, and just about everything else. By clicking on a plant's name (common or scientific), the user can call up a picture of the plant, a state and providence distribution map, a description of the plant, and much other useful information. Do you want to know if the plant is native or exotic? have opposite or alternate leaves (or no leaves at all)? four petals? You can even type in characters of a plant you have in hand, and the software will eliminate the ones of the 32,000 species that don't match what you have in hand!

You no longer have to key out a plant! Let's say you visit Arizona and find a place at the rim of the Grand Canyon. You pull out your laptop computer, and tell the computer you found your plant in Arizona. Instantly, your computer eliminates all the plants unknown for Arizona. Lets say there are 32,439 in North America. Your computer will tell you how many grow in Arizona, perhaps 2,488 (my figures are guesses). You tell your computer you have a woody plant, and instantly, the number of possibilities drops to 467 (or so). If you say it has opposite leaves, the number drops further. Once you're down to 4 possible plants, you can pull up drawings and photos and make a match.

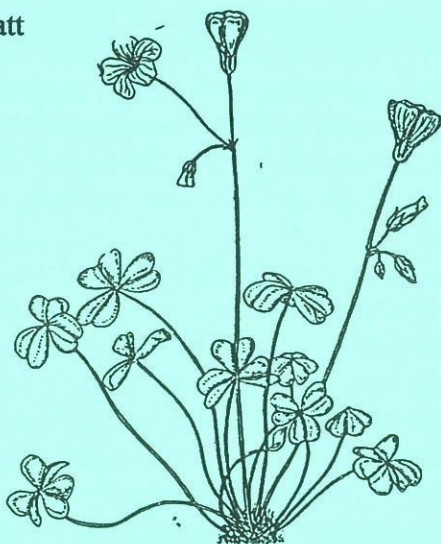
All this talk started as a discussion of common names. Until now, there were too many plants in too many places with too many common names. That problem is likely to persist. A Pin Oak in the Ozarks isn't the same plant as a Pin Oak of the coastal plain in South Carolina. Yet, before long, I predict we (professional botanists) will have in hand a single list of accepted names, common and scientific, for every plant in North America. If we use this person's work, by referring to it as a standard, you may eventually see scientific names begin to disappear from professional use!

For a botanist, that's a bold prediction! Botanists love their scientific names. Current botanists may carry them to their graves, but I see a trend. With more knowledge, and more ways to use that knowledge (computers), I think in 50-100 years there will be a standard list of common names accepted by botanists for North America.

Lastly, about that white lie . . . its true. Botanists name and rename plants, using new scientific names for old species. Look in any herbarium and you'll easily find many species of plants with two, three, even five or six, names applied to a single species. Sometimes the wrong name ends up on a plant label. Sometimes, botanists decide a species belongs in a different genus. Sometimes an old species is split into an old and a new species. Sometimes someone doesn't like that split, and lumps the species together again, and puts them in a different, new genus! All this creates abundant confusion in scientific names. Its not as chaotic as common names, but its no piece of cake to understand either. Nevertheless, it serves us well.

I hold by my prediction. Scientific names will always be with us, but common names will become standardized, lending some sense to our sometimes senseless world.

Philip Hyatt
USFS



WHY NAMES CHANGE

In the Spring issue of *CLAYTONIA*, Ron Doran addressed the issue of common versus scientific names and the benefits of using the scientific name. A somewhat revered issue that often gives my students trouble is why scientific names change. Generally, scientific names are stable. But, there are two very valid reasons for changing a scientific name. These are: 1) a nomenclatural reason; and, 2) a taxonomic reason.

A nomenclatural name change is needed when the use of a name violates one of the Articles (rules) for naming in the International Code of Botanical Nomenclature. This Code assures that each plant taxon has but one name and that the names of the past and the names of the future conform to the rules.

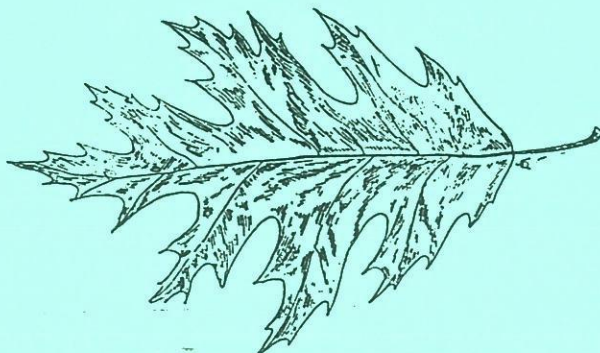
One of the rules of the Code often responsible for a name change is the rule of priority; or, the first name applied to the plant is the correct name. An example of a change based on priority was in 1987 when the name of yellow buckeye was changed from *Aesculus octandra* to *Aesculus flava*. The later name predated the earlier name by seven years. Even though an earlier name is discovered for a plant it doesn't necessarily mean that the name must change. It is possible to conserve the later name if making the change would cause widespread confusion. For instance, if corn, *Zea mays*, were discovered to have an earlier name. Because of corn's world-wide importance and its long-standing name, an exception to the rule of priority might be granted.

Taxonomic name change occurs when further study has indicated to someone that the relationships between plants is best represented by a "rearrangement" within the classification scheme. For instance, transferring the poisonous species of poison ivy and poison sumac from the genus *Rhus* to the genus *Toxicodendron*. Or, considering the Ozark

Chinquapin to be a variant of the wide-ranging Allegheny Chinquapin, *Castanea pumila*, and not a separate species, *Castanea ozarkensis*. In these cases the plants haven't changed, only our concept of the plant, its variation, and its relationships with other plants. While nomenclatural changes are dictated by the rules of the Code, taxonomic changes are unregulated and are a matter of opinion. Thus, a plant may be called by different names depending on the taxonomist's opinion of the plant's status. But once you decide on the status, the form of the name is fixed by the Code.

As I write this, the International Botanical Congress just met in St. Louis, Missouri. One of the sections of the meeting dealt with the International Code of Botanical Nomenclature and modifications to it. Soon, the last version of the Code (Tokyo Code) will be replaced by the St. Louis Code. It will be interesting to see what changes have occurred to the rules that govern how we name plants.

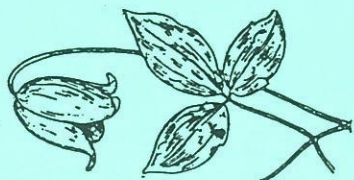
George P. Johnson
Herbarium (APCR), Biological Sciences
Arkansas Tech University



Wildwood Gardens

As many of you know, the Wildwood Park for the Performing Arts has an arboretum and several gardens in various stages of development. The following excerpt, from their June newsletter, is of special interest to ANPS members.

Hunter Wildflower Glen. After deliberately burning the area last winter, the growth along the floor of the Glen this spring is lush. The June wildflower display is stunning, and all who haven't seen it this year should visit promptly. We need to find better ways of labeling plants and maintaining the paths in the future, but this garden is one that's clearly ahead of the others at Wildwood in its development, thanks largely to the leadership of **Carl Hunter** and the diligent work of the **Ouachita Chapter of the Arkansas Native Plant Society**.



Spring Meeting Minutes

The spring meeting of the Arkansas Native Plant Society was called to order at 7:20 p.m. May 22, Vice-President John Simpson presiding.

A program was given by Linda Westergard, the Chair of the KArBC Statewide Beautification Steering Committee and materials were handed out.

MINUTES: The fall meeting minutes were approved as written.

TREASURER'S REPORT: The Treasurer's Report was handed out showing a balance of \$30,724.07 total ANPS funds. Jason Anders, Treasurer, discussed the entries. In the deposit column under Carl Hunter 4-H, the \$100 is a percentage of Carl's book sale. The \$1,029.50 from the plant auction is the amount that goes into the Dwight Moore Fund only this one time in order to bring the funds closer to parity. The ANPS Web Page entry of \$155 is a one-year fee. There is still the \$500 donation to the Audubon Ecology Camp to be taken out of the Treasury which is not included in the Report. Jason explained the \$6,000 amount deposited in the scholarship accounts in order to bring them to parity and reported that \$1300 has been approved for new brochures. Carol Amason moved that the Treasurer's report be approved, Linda Clark seconded, the Treasurer's Report was approved.

OLD BUSINESS: Vice-President Simpson announced that President Elect Robert Wright is requesting suggestions from members for outings and for leaders.

It was announced that the Executive Board had reviewed a copy of the magazine, Wild Garden, and the listing of native plant societies that appeared in the magazine that had agreed for their names to appear in the magazine. The Board agreed to put the magazine's advertisement brochures in the Claytonia and have our organization listed in order to receive a special subscription rate for members of ANPS for allowing the magazine to do this. [Editor's note: Brochure to come with the Fall Claytonia]

John Simpson announced that the fall meeting will be at the Ozark Science Center in Huntsville sometime in September or October. [Editor's note: Due to facility inadequacies the meeting has been moved to Mt. View.]

NOMINATING COMMITTEE REPORT: Don Crank announced that the Nominating Committee, consisting of Don, Jim Peck, and Don Culwell, have submitted the following nominees for offices to be voted on in the fall: Lana Ewing, Vice-President; Sue Clark, Secretary; and Carl Amason, Historian.

NEW BUSINESS: Jason Anders moved to authorize the Editor to purchase a laptop computer for the Editor's use in publishing the Claytonia in an amount up to \$3000, the computer to remain property of ANPS. Thera Lou Adams, seconded. The motion passed.

Dr. Johnnie Gentry, who has replaced Dr. Ed Smith as the curator of the Herbarium in Fayetteville, is working on the Flora of Arkansas. Dr. Gentry appealed to the members of ANPS for \$5,000 to support a PhD student who will collect this summer. \$3500 of the amount will go to wages, \$1500 for travel, per diem. Dr. Gentry would like to have a meeting this spring with volunteers to decide on the direction of the project and make assignments for collecting. This will be a seven to ten year project and there is a need to aggressively collect all over the state. Dr. Gentry will be

accepting specimens. There was discussion concerning Dr. Gentry's request.

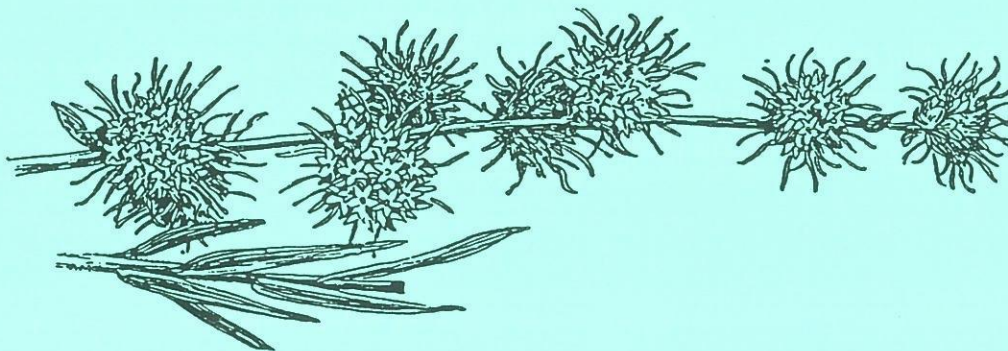
Don Crank moved to support the request for up to \$5000 from the Delzie Demaree Research Fund at the time the CD matures on June 5, 1999. Ron Doran seconded. Carl Hunter moved to amend the motion and add that ANPS supply an existing specimen list. Jewel Moore seconded. After discussion that a list is on the Web, Carl Hunter withdrew his amendment. The motion passed. Carl Amason donated an additional \$2000 for Dr. Gentry. Jason Anders asked for formal authorization from the membership to approach

corporations for donations to ANPS.

It was announced that copies of the 1998 Rare Plant Conference Species distribution maps were available to the members in the back of the room. Ron Doran announced that the Federal Highway Administration has a handbook on use of native plants.

Linda Clark moved that the meeting adjourn; Lana Ewing seconded. The meeting was adjourned at 9:30 p.m.

Sue Clark, Acting Secretary



Arkansas Native Plant Society Membership Application

Please check below.

Membership Categories:

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

Name _____

Address:

Street or Box _____

City _____

State..... Zip _____

Telephone: _____ - _____ - _____

E-Mail address _____

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

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



Please check your mailing label!
If your mailing label has a 98 or earlier it is time to renew!

Life members will have an LF

Please fill in the information form on the opposite side of this page and send it with your renewals, applications for membership, changes of name, address, e-mail address or telephone numbers to the address given on the form: **[Not to the editor.]**

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The purpose of the
Arkansas Native Plant Society
is to promote the preservation, conservation, and study of the wild plants and vegetation
of Arkansas, the education of the public to the value of the native flora and its habitat,
and the publication of related information.

CLAYTONIA

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