

NATIVE NOTES

Kate's Mountain Clover WEST VIRGINIA NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY

Volume 11, Number 1

March 2003

Dates to Remember

Saturday, March 22, 11:00 a.m.

Quarterly WVNPS Board of Trustees Meeting/Tour of WVU Herbarium

The quarterly business meeting will be combined with a look at the new WVU Herbarium, led by curator Donna Ford-Wernitz. Please join us for this rare opportunity. After the business meeting, we will break for lunch somewhere in Morgantown, then return for the Herbarium tour.

Directions to the campus: From I-79, exit at Interchange # 155 (Star City) and follow signs to WVU. Shortly after the exit is a Sheetz/MacDonalds complex. Bear right onto US Rt. 19, cross a bridge (construction site) and continue straight ahead up a hill (look for the WVU Coliseum on your right) then down a hill and on Beechurst Ave. This trip is about 2 miles distance and through 4 traffic lights after you cross the bridge. Turn left at the 5th traffic light onto Campus Drive. After 100 or so feet you will be at the WVU Life Sciences Building (a large red brick and green copper building). Find parking in the residential area to the left. The Herbarium is in the basement; the Biology Dept. office is on the 3rd floor (LSB 317. Meet in the loading dock area of the Herbarium, on the west side of the building. If we try to meet a few minutes before 11:00 (around 10:45, we can start the meeting right at 11 am sharp.

Accommodations: For those who wish to spend the night lodging possibilities are:

Holiday Inn : 800 465-4329 or 304 599-1680

Econolodge : 800 553-2666 or 304 599-8181

Comfort Inn 304 296-9634

Super 8 : 304 296-4000

Other quarterly Board of Trustees Meetings

May 2-4, Ice Mountain and Altona-Piedmont Marsh, Eastern Panhandle

June 27-29, Handley Wildlife Management Area, Pocahontas County

September 12-14 Annual Membership Meeting To Be Announced Later.

DID YOU KNOW???

The WV- Native Plant Society has exchanged newsletters with 40-50 other state botanical societies and other WV "conservation" organizations. There is a wealth of information in some of these newsletters. To date, these newsletters have been

brought to Board meetings and the Annual Membership Meeting for participants to read and review. Newsletters have also been checked for articles that might be used in our Native Notes.

Below are samples of information from a batch of newsletters from late 2000.

Are any of you interested in seeing these newsletters? Perhaps, we need to find a way to circulate these to interested members. We would need to find a way to handle postage. Any thoughts or interest?

1. Washington NPS – “Douglasia” newsletter : Summer-Fall 2000

The Granite Creek watershed has an extensive wetland supporting large populations of sundew (*Drosera rotundifolia*)

Another interesting article was on the bog habitats of Skagit and Kittitas Counties where northern pitcher plant (*Sarracenia purpurea*), yellow trumpet plant (*Sarracenia flava*), cottongrass (*Eriophorum virginicum*, *Juncus Canadensis* and other eastern species were found in 1997 & 1999. Apparently they were introduced. Possibly a “Johnny Appleseed of carnivorous plants was at work committing serial introductions”. Editor’s Note: This is similar to the introduction of 2 species of sundews into Cranesville Swamp several years ago.

2. Rocky Mountain Herbarium Newsletter – Millennium Edition

A survey of botanical literature, the Gray Herbarium Card and the Kew Indices was performed to determine new plants in the North America, north of Mexico, between 1975 and 1994. Five genera were based solely on newly described species. New species and terminal infraspecific taxa were distributed as follows: pteridophytes with 78, gymnosperms with 6, and angiosperms with 1113 for a sum of 1197 (27.9 species per year). The states yielding the greatest number of holotypes were California-217; Utah-183; Texas-70; Nevada-63; Arizona-57 and Oregon-42. Likewise, the leading floristic areas, based on holotypes, were: Intermountain-287; California-217; Rocky Mountain-131; Southeast-113; Southwest-107; Texas-70; Canada-62; Northwest-64 and Northeast-51. Note: A holotype is the single specimen designated by an author as the type of a species.

3. Kansas Wildflower Society newsletter: Winter 2000

An article by Lorna Harder describes a hike in Missouri where wild oats (*Chasmanthium latifolium*) were found in dense patches on the sun dappled forest floor. This plant was formerly *Uniola latifolia*. “Wild oats is another easy care native that can be added to home landscapes, offering fine textural background interest to shaded and semi-shaded sites. Although it flourishes in moist sites, *C. latifolium* grows well, though not as luxuriantly, drier sites also.” Wild Oats is also called Quaking Grass and the wonderfully descriptive name Fish-on-a-line.

4. Alaska NPS – “Borealis” newsletter: Nov. 2000

Cicuta bulbifera is rare in Alaska. Note: Your editor has only seen this plant at Valley Bend Wetland in Randolph County. It is rare in WV.

The front-page article was about *Lycopus virginicus* that is found in Alaska only near hot springs. Note: It is very common in WV. Also, *Lysimachia thyrsiflora* was noted

as occurring in 4 locations. In WV, it is found only in marl marshes of the Eastern Panhandle.

Editor's Note: Virtually everyone I've talked with is amazed by the similarities of Alaska's flora and our WV flora (especially in the high Allegheny Mountains).

5. Colorado NPS – "Aquilegia" newsletter: July-Oct. 2000

A "scouting and pulling event to eliminate invasives" was held in Superior, CO." Weeds under attack were: yellow star thistle (*Centaurea solstitialis*), Common tansy (*Tanacetum vulgare*), houndstongue (*Cynoglossum officinale*), yellow sweet clover (*Melilotus officinalis*), and Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*).

6. Northern Nevada NPS –Nov. 2000

While on a field trip south of Tahoe City, at Barker Pass, members "saw a few spotted coralroot (*Corallorhiza maculata*). Note: Strausbaugh and Core state that spotted coralroot is "not frequent, but generally distributed throughout, probably in every county." I see it very infrequently. Where are these plants? Let us know if you see spotted coralroot.

7. Oklahoma NPS "Gaillardia" newsletter: Oct. 2000

One article listed plants useful in woodland gardens. Here are some that are native WV plants.

<u>Trees</u>	<u>Large shrubs/small trees</u>	<u>Small shrubs</u>
Burr oak	American holly	Wahoo
Persimmon	Sassafras	Black haw

Herbs

Mayapple	Inland sea oats
Christmas fern	Jack-in-the-pulpit

?????Should WV NPS compile such a list for our website and for printing?????

8. Wyoming NPS – "Castilleja" newsletter: Oct. 2000

While on a field trip to the Black Hills National Forest, the group located bur oak (*Quercus macrocarpa*); hop-hornbeam (*Ostrya virginiana*); Canadian enchanter's nightshade (*Circaea lutetiana*) formerly *C. canadensis*; forked spleenwort (*Asplenium septentrionale*) and maidenhair spleenwort (*Asplenium trichomanes*).

Also in the Dec. 2000 issue;

The official noxious weed list for Wyoming included field bindweed, Canadian thistle, leafy spurge, ox-eye daisy, musk thistle, common burdock, Dyer's woad, houndstongue, spotted knapweed, and purple loosestrife. All of these are also nasty weeds in West Virginia.

9. Tennessee NPS: Nov. 2000

Results of a field trip to Cloudland Canyon State Park in Dade County, Georgia on July 29th.

4 milkworts including *Polygala curtissii* and *P. sanguinea*
yellow fringed orchid slender ladies tresses

netted chain fern	crane fly orchid
green adder's tongue orchid	black chokeberry
Philadelphia wood lily	Virginia meadow beauty
dense blazing star	boneset
narrow-leaved mountain mint	wild quinine
lesser balsam-leaved rosinweed	

10. Alabama Wildflower Society: Sept. 2000

Included a very nice article on Carolina lily (*Lilium michauxii*). "The Carolina lily is a rare and exciting flower that can be found in dry woods in July and August." Note: It reaches its northern limit in WV, where I've seen it in Mercer and McDowell Counties. Have any of you seen this one. It would be a nice "Field Notes" article!!!!

11. Utah NPS – "Sego Lily" newsletter: Nov./Dec. 2000

How about this! Mary Lycett Harrison (Trained Clinical Herbalist) analyzed the Patterson Bundle. The Bundle was discovered by Margaret and Bryce Patterson buried under a ledge in the Book Cliffs of southern Utah in 1988 and was given to the Bureau of Land Management in Moab for safekeeping. Among the varied contents are smaller bundles of roots and plant parts and basketry materials. Roots identified included Pleurisy root (*Asclepias tuberosa*). This was an amazing bit of plant identification based on dried roots. Are any of our WV NPS members ready for such a challenge? Personally, I find it difficult to just identify seed pods and fruits during the winter season.

There was a second article detailing a paper published in Nature, Dec. 14, 2000, Vol. 408 that thale cress was the first plant genome to be completely decoded. Thale cress (*Arabidopsis thaliana*) was found to have 26,000 genes that were twice as many as a fruitfly. "So far, the scientists know only what about 10 percent of the genes do."

12. Illinois NPS – "Erigenia" newsletter: Oct. 2000

Includes an article about the five native species of *Agrimonia* in Illinois. All 5 are native to WV and are as follows: *Agrimonia parviflora*, *A. striata*, *A. pubescens*, *A. gryposepala*, and *A. rostellata*.

A second research article was about effects of prescribed fire on *Cassia fasciculata* (Partridge Pea). "Following burning, however, populations consistently increased compared with those populations in areas that were not burned." Similarly, garlic mustard also increased.

A third article dealt with new plant records from east-central and southern Illinois. Several invasive exotics that are also problems in WV were noted. They were Asiatic bittersweet (*Celastrus orbiculata*); winter-creeper (*Euonymus fortunei*); butterfly-bush (*Buddleia davidii*) and Indian strawberry (*Duchesnea indica*).

13. Native Plant Society of Texas: Sept.-Oct. 2000

From the past: "The Bois d'arc, called Osage orange, or *maclura*, is at present indigenous only east of the Colorado River. It was discovered in a village of Osage Indians. Its foliage is like that of an orange tree but smoother and glossier. It grows very rapidly to a height of 30 to 40 feet and has a broad overhanging crown. The

flower is small and inconspicuous, and is pale green in hue. In size and shape the fruit is like an orange- yellow-brown when ripe- and remains on the tree until December. It is inedible, but it is attractive. Its glossy leaves, which appear to be varnished, give the tree a luxuriant and picturesque appearance. The thorned wood contains a milky juice that protects it from worms. The sturdy vigorous and long-lived tree endures pruning very well. It grows in almost any soil and soon forms an impenetrable hedge. Propagation is by seeds, sprouts, shoots and cuttings. A quart of seeds, which costs a dollar, will produce about 5,000 plants. When a hedge is planted, 2 Or 3 parallel rows about 6 inches apart should be sown. The seeds should be spaced a foot apart in the rows not opposite each other, by alternatingly. The rows should be straight. Such hedges of Bois d'arc are inexpensive and useful fences, and add beauty to the landscape of treeless regions as well as enhance the value of the land. The Cherokee roses growing on Galveston Island will make equally beautiful, perhaps even denser hedges." (Viktor Bracht's Texas und die Jahre 1848)

Note: WV would have been better off with living fences of Osage Orange rather than multiflora rose.

BOTANICAL BONANZAS OF WEST VIRGINIA

(bogs, balds, and beaver ponds to barrens, bedrock and bluffs)

This will become a series of articles about West Virginia's botanical hotspots and favorite areas visited by botanists.

Cranberry Glades Botanical Area and National Natural Landmark

Cranberry Glades is located in Pocahontas County, about 22 miles east of Richwood and 6 miles west of Mill Point. It is easiest viewed from a 0.5-mile long circular boardwalk that starts at a parking lot (with toilets) that is accessed by a 2-lane paved road on the northside of WV Route 39. A stop at the US Forest Service Cranberry Mountain Visitors Center is a must for first-time visitors to get information, maps and to view a video. The Center is at the junction of WV Route 39 and the Highland Scenic Highway (WV Rt. 150).

Cranberry Glades is an 800-acre swamp/bog ecosystem surrounded by mountains over 4000 feet in elevation. The flatter swamp and bog average about feet with a lower elevation of 3350 feet and an upper elevation of 3400 feet. The Glades appear to be flat but actually drop nearly 50 feet over a 3-mile distance.

Immediately below the parking lot at the start of the boardwalk is an example of a swamp forest that literally encircles the open bog. This swamp forest contains about 390 acres of hemlock, yellow birch, beech, red spruce, sugar maple, red maple and black ash. Rhododendron, mountain maple and mountain-ash are shrubs of the understory.

Inside the ring of swamp forest is belt of shrub swamp that covers about 305 acres. The dominant shrub is speckled alder that is mixed with wild raisin, mountain holly, winterberry, black chokeberry, glade St. John's-wort, and smooth arrowwood. The swamp floor is thick with cinnamon fern, royal fern, skunk cabbage, marsh marigold, northern swamp buttercup, Steward's jack-in-the-pulpit, hellebore, mountain wood sorrel, golden ragwort, turtlehead, purple-stem aster, and blue monkshood.

Occasionally you may catch a blue splash of Jacob's ladder or purple fringed orchid. Really sharp eyes may spot the early coralroot that is a rare treasure of the Glades. The center of Cranberry Glades is a group of 4 open glades: Big Glade- 60 acres; Flag Glade -28 acres; Long Glade -20 acres; and Round Glade - 8 acres. Botanists of the 1800s claimed there were 5 open glades. The showy treasures of the Glades are snakemouth orchid and grass pink, which bloom by the hundreds within a week or so of July 4th.

rare plants of Cranberry Glades are:

snakemouth orchid or beardflower	grass-pink
purple fringed orchid	early coralroot
kidney-leaved twayblade	heart-leaved twayblade
chain fern	oak fern
Pennsylvania swamp saxifrage	round-leaved sundew
buckbean	pitcher plant
small cranberry	large cranberry
Jacob's ladder	long-stalked holly
Bartram's or oblong-fruited serviceberry	black ash
beaked dodder	water parsnip
snowberry	goldthread
dwarf cornel or bunchberry	bog rosemary
muskflower	bladderwort (<i>Utricularia cornuta</i>)

Pod grass (*Scheuchzeria palustris*) was found by A.B. Brooks in 1909 but has never been relocated.

More common plants of Cranberry Glades are:

green adder's tongue orchid	small green wood orchid
yellow fringed orchid	pink ladies slipper
Virginia cottongrass	yellow Clintonia or beadlelily
skunk cabbage	blue monkshood
lettuce saxifrage	marsh St. John's-wort
swamp candles	cowbane
Oswego tea	turtlehead
American or Canada yew	mountain-ash
black chokeberry	red chokeberry
Allegheny menziesia	maleberry
Dutchman's pipe vine	

Other areas around Cranberry Glades that are botanically rich include:

Falls of Hills Creek, Cranberry Wilderness, Highland Scenic Highway, Cow Pasture Trail, and Dogway Road. Look for these plants as you explore the above sites.

showy orchis	round-leaved orchid
nodding ladies tresses	rattlesnake plantain orchid
ramps	twisted stalk
cinnamon fern	sensitive fern
spinulose shield fern	intermediate wood fern
mountain wood fern	painted trillium

wake robin or ill-scented trillium	large-flowered trillium
dwarf ginseng	white baneberry
Fraser's sedge	mountain bugbane
white monkshood	shining clubmoss
stiff clubmoss	common clubmoss
groundpine	barren strawberry
yellow fawn lily	squirrel corn
cutleaf toothwort	two-leaved toothwort
Virginia spring beauty	wild ginger
Fraser's or Mountain magnolia	hobblerod
skunk currant	southern mountain cranberry
red elderberry	Fraser fir (planted)

Maurice Brooks, noted WVU naturalist, loved to demonstrate the bog in Big Glade to his classes. He would get them all to one side of the small grove of white pines in the center of Big Glade. In unison, they would slowly jump up and down, while one by one each student walked to a point about a hundred feet away from the pines and perpendicular for the line formed by the students and the pines. To our amazement the pines were swaying back and forth in rhythm with the jumping class.

Cranberry Glades is also a birding and animal hotspot. It is home to snowshoe hare, black bear, deer, and the southern vole. Northern flying squirrels live in the red spruce and northern hardwood forest. The Glades is listed as the southernmost breeding habitat for hermit thrush, olive-backed thrush, alder flycatcher, Nashville warbler, mourning warbler, and northern waterthrush. Other birds that have been seen include barred owl, great horned owl, saw whet owl, pileated woodpecker, and raven.

It is absolutely necessary to have a written permit form the US Forest Service to explore Cranberry Glades, other than the Boardwalk and the encircling Cow Pasture Trail.

Cotton Hill Wildlife Management Area – floodplain and flat rock community

Cotton Hill floodplain is along New River (along WV Rt. 16) about 6 miles east of Gauley Bridge, 7 miles west of Ansted, and 7 miles northwest of Fayetteville. This botanical treasure in the historical New River Gorge of Fayette County is a small public fishing area managed by the WV DNR – Division of Wildlife Resources. Cotton Hill is easily accessed by WV Rt. 16, which intersects US Rt. 60 and Chimney Corner and US Rt. 19 at Fayetteville. WV Rt. 16 skirts along the northwest portion of the floodplain (parking pull-offs are frequent), then crosses New River. A large parking lot at the bridge leads to an access road to Hawks Nest Dam at the southeast boundary of the floodplain.

Most of the water of New River is diverted through a tunnel at Hawks Nest Dam to produce hydroelectricity at Gauley Junction down river. During low flow periods

you can literally “walk on the bottom” of New River through this section known as the “New River dries”.

Rare plants of Cotton Hill floodplain and flat rock communities are:

purple three-awn grass	beargrass (<i>Gymnopogon ambiguus</i>)
<i>Eleocharis compressa</i>	hairgrass (<i>Muhlenbergia capillaris</i>)
<i>Cyperus refractus</i>	<i>Cyperus lancastriensis</i>
eastern gama grass	Nutrush (<i>Scleria triglomerata</i>)
dropseed (<i>Sporobolus clandestinus</i>)	Two-flowered melic grass
yellow-eyed grass	<i>Smilax pulverulenta</i>
<i>Rhynchospora globularis</i> (beaked rush)	tall burreed
day-flower (<i>Commelina diffusa</i>)	kidney-leaf mud-plantain
dwarf crested iris (albino form)	mountain rosebay or rose azalea
running buffalo clover – federally endangered species	
Virginia spiraea –federally threatened species (not seen here in last 20 years)	
bittercress (<i>Cardamine flagellifera</i>)	silverbell
halberd-leaved rose mallow	coppery St. John’s-wort
Maryland meadow beauty	purple foxglove or <i>Gerardia</i>
raccoon grape (not seen recently)	crossvine - near northern limit
larger buttonweed	loose-flowered <i>Phacelia</i> -near northern limit
McDowell’s sunflower	cup-plant
showy goldenrod	<i>Solidago pinetorum</i>
hairy tickseed (<i>Coreopsis pubescens</i>)	

Common plants of Cotton Hill floodplain and flat rock communities are:

slender ladies’ tresses	nodding ladies’ tresses
sedge (<i>Cyperus inflexus</i>)	yellow stargrass
Ohio spiderwort	dwarf crested iris
puttyroot	broad beech fern
plaintain-lily (<i>Hosta ventricosa</i>)	green dragon
Japanese stilt grass	pinnatifid spleenwort
wild oats (<i>Chasmanthium latifolium</i>)	lizard’s tail
slender toothwort	cut-leaf toothwort
common ginger	beefsteak plant
tasselrue	bluebells
butterfly pea	blue false indigo
wild sensitive plant	<i>Sericea lespedeza</i>
barren strawberry	milkpea (<i>Galactia volubilis</i>)
wood spurge	purple loosestrife
water-willow	slender-leaved mountain-mint
great yellow wood sorrel	Greek valerian
blue bugle (<i>Ajuga reptans</i>)	periwinkle
gay feathers or blazing star	cowbane
woodland meadow-parsnip	showy skullcap
tall coreopsis	great Indian plantain
yellow-flowered leafcup	smooth aster

white-flowered leafcup
whorled rosinweed

small white aster
late purple aster

Common vines at Cotton Hill floodplain and flat rock communities are:

Dutchman's pipe vine

moonseed

Japanese honeysuckle

yellow passion flower

Japanese or Oriental virgin's bower

sand grape

Common shrubs at Cotton Hill floodplain and flat rock communities are:

Ward's or Carolina willow

sandbar willow

crack willow

pawpaw

bladdernut

fringetree

ninebark

hoptree – rare

wahoo

strawberry bush or hearts-a-bursting

leatherwood

silky cornel or kinnikinnik

mistletoe

buffalonut

shrubby yellowroot

roughish arrowwood

black haw

Common trees at Cotton Hill floodplain and flat rock communities are:

black poplar

sweetgum or redgum

common hackberry

honeylocust

Fraser's or mountain magnolia

yellow or chinquapin oak

umbrella tree or magnolia

silverbell

Paulownia or Imperial tree

river birch

beech

sugar maple

tree-of-heaven

sycamore

persimmon

Other attractions:

Gauley Junction – Cathedral or Cane Branch Falls, flat rock carvings and rare plants

Kanawha Falls

Hawks Nest State Park overlook, lodge/tram and museum

New River Gorge bridge

Contentment pioneer museum in Ansted

White's Draft shale barren

White's Draft shale barren is located in Greenbrier County about 1 mile north of Alvon on the eastern side of WV Rt. 92. The shale barren extends eastward from WV 92 about 1.5 miles along County Route 15/3 on the south and west facing hillsides above the road.

Shale barrens are steep, slippery and difficult to explore. A strong walking stick and sturdy field boots with heels and good tread are highly recommended. Shale barrens are also frequent habitats for rattlesnakes. High temperatures, little or no soil, and sparse tree, shrub and herbaceous growth help characterize shale barrens.

During very dry years, the barrens expand outward like bath tub rings as trees, shrubs and other plants die. I have seen these bands of brown leaves encircling the White's Draft shale barren twice in my lifetime. During wetter years the trees, shrubs, and herbs will re-colonize and move inward only to loose out to the severe droughts that coincide with a 10.6-year sunspot cycle. True shale barren plants have adapted to withstand the droughts and actually expand during these harsh conditions.

Robert B. Platt, Carl S. Keener, and Edgar Wherry were early botanists who explored and studies WV's shale barrens. Earl L. Core used their studies and his own to list 14 endemic plants that are found only on shale barrens. More recent revisions show that 10 endemics are found on White's Draft, as follows:

shale onion	shale barren rockcress
white-haired leatherflower	yellow buckwheat
Kate's mountain clover	shale barren evening-primrose
Allegheny sloe	shale bindweed
shale barren pussytoes	shale ragwort

Other rare plants found on the White's Draft shale barren are:

cliff stonecrop	downy heuchera
downy arrowwood	dwarf chestnut oak (<i>Quercus prinoides</i>)
Green's hawkweed	

More common and widespread plants are:

Ferns and grasses

hairy lip fern	rock spikemoss
blunt-lobed woodsia	bottlebrush grass
Pennsylvania sedge	low panic grass

Herbs

Allegheny onion	wild pink
wild columbine (var. <i>coccinea</i>)	slender knotweed
hairy forked-chickweed	thimbleweed
barren strawberry	hairy jointed meadow-parsnip
birdsfoot violet	butterfly weed
whorled milkweed	mosspink
false pennyroyal	narrow-leaved blue curls
wild bergamot	downy woodmint
hairy beardtongue	long-leaved summer bluets
cardinal flower	downy lobelia
southern bellflower or harebell	elm-leaf goldenrod
smooth aster	wavy-leaf aster
woodland sunflower	

Shrubs

scrub oak	dwarf hackberry
dwarf hawthorn	choke cherry
fringetree	fragrant sumac

panicked or gray dogwood
black haw

maple-leaved arrowwood

Trees

scrub pine
pignut hickory
yellow oak
chestnut oak

hop hornbeam
mockernut hickory
white oak
scarlet oak

WV-NPS NEWS

The following officers and Board of Trustees were elected on Sept. 21, 2002 .

President – Lynn Wagner

Vice President – Mary Sansom

Treasurer – Steve Mace

Recording Secretary – Helen Gibbins

Bd. of Trustees – Lois Kuhl

Newsletter Editor – Bill Grafton

Carryover Trustees are: Lawrence Beckerle (elected 2000) and Donna Ford-Werntz (elected 2001). Romie Hughart is Past President. Chapter representatives are Sally Anderson (Eastern Panhandle), Chris Gatens (Kanawha) and Richard Thompson (Tri-State).

President Lynn Wagner and others of us would like to initiate an Education Committee to plan outreach events; information for letters asking for information, and resources for chapters and others in the state. She also voiced the desire for materials and activities to bring children into the NPS events. If you are interested, contact Lynn Wagner 304/876-7027 or lwagner@intrepid.net

Eastern Panhandle Invasives

The Eastern Panhandle Chapter has developed a program, with laminated pictures of invasives , as well as, real specimens. When they staff tables at fairs, many people come by to see the exhibit. The WV NPS had earlier donated \$70 for the Eastern Panhandle Chapter's eradication program to buy gloves and spading forks. They have had removal days at Harpers Ferry National Park with help from a Girl Scout group.

New Post Office Location:

WV –NPS has a new mailing address that is being manned by Steve Mace:

WV Native Plant Society

P. O. Box 122

New Haven, WV 25265

Tri-State Chapter Field Trips:

April 5 – 10 am; Mill Creek Wildlife Management Area; meet at Park & Ride, Milton

April 10- 5:30pm; Petroglyphs near Salt Rock, meet at Subway before crossing the Guyandotte River

July 26- 9:30 am; Yatesville Lake, KY, Arrington Rd.

August 16- 9 am; Dept. of Highways Mitigation Area near Ft. Gay; meet at the Pit Stop, Rt. 52 before you get to Ft. Gay. Mike Marks will get directions to site.

More info; Romie Hughart, 523-1049 or rch25704@yahoo.com

WV-NPS website: www.wvnps.org

MEMBERSHIP REGISTRATION

Please sign me up as a member of the WVNPS!

Name(s) _____

Address

Phone (H) _____ (W) _____

E-mail _____

Membership dues: Calendar year (Jan. 1- Dec. 31)

Regular membership \$12 (includes all members of a household)

Student membership \$ 8 (any student college age or below)

Life membership	\$ 200
-----------------	--------

Chapter membership is optional

Chapter membership reports:

\$ 10 Eastern Panhandle	\$ 6 Kanawha Valley (Charleston)
-------------------------	----------------------------------

\$ 6 Tri-State (Huntington)

**** You must be a member of the state WV -NPS organization in order to join chapters.**

This is a gift membership. Please include a card with my name as donor:

Donor Name _____

WV NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY

P. O. BOX 122

NEW HAVEN, WV 25265



1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100 101 102 103 104 105 106 107 108 109 110 111 112 113 114 115 116 117 118 119 120 121 122 123 124 125 126 127 128 129 130 131 132 133 134 135 136 137 138 139 140 141 142 143 144 145 146 147 148 149 150 151 152 153 154 155 156 157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165 166 167 168 169 170 171 172 173 174 175 176 177 178 179 180 181 182 183 184 185 186 187 188 189 190 191 192 193 194 195 196 197 198 199 200 201 202 203 204 205 206 207 208 209 210 211 212 213 214 215 216 217 218 219 220 221 222 223 224 225 226 227 228 229 230 231 232 233 234 235 236 237 238 239 240 241 242 243 244 245 246 247 248 249 250 251 252 253 254 255 256 257 258 259 260 261 262 263 264 265 266 267 268 269 270 271 272 273 274 275 276 277 278 279 280 281 282 283 284 285 286 287 288 289 290 291 292 293 294 295 296 297 298 299 300 301 302 303 304 305 306 307 308 309 310 311 312 313 314 315 316 317 318 319 320 321 322 323 324 325 326 327 328 329 330 331 332 333 334 335 336 337 338 339 340 341 342 343 344 345 346 347 348 349 350 351 352 353 354 355 356 357 358 359 360 361 362 363 364 365 366 367 368 369 370 371 372 373 374 375 376 377 378 379 380 381 382 383 384 385 386 387 388 389 390 391 392 393 394 395 396 397 398 399 400 401 402 403 404 405 406 407 408 409 410 411 412 413 414 415 416 417 418 419 420 421 422 423 424 425 426 427 428 429 430 431 432 433 434 435 436 437 438 439 440 441 442 443 444 445 446 447 448 449 450 451 452 453 454 455 456 457 458 459 460 461 462 463 464 465 466 467 468 469 470 471 472 473 474 475 476 477 478 479 480 481 482 483 484 485 486 487 488 489 490 491 492 493 494 495 496 497 498 499 500 501 502 503 504 505 506 507 508 509 510 511 512 513 514 515 516 517 518 519 520 521 522 523 524 525 526 527 528 529 530 531 532 533 534 535 536 537 538 539 540 541 542 543 544 545 546 547 548 549 550 551 552 553 554 555 556 557 558 559 560 561 562 563 564 565 566 567 568 569 570 571 572 573 574 575 576 577 578 579 580 581 582 583 584 585 586 587 588 589 590 591 592 593 594 595 596 597 598 599 600 601 602 603 604 605 606 607 608 609 610 611 612 613 614 615 616 617 618 619 620 621 622 623 624 625 626 627 628 629 630 631 632 633 634 635 636 637 638 639 640 641 642 643 644 645 646 647 648 649 650 651 652 653 654 655 656 657 658 659 660 661 662 663 664 665 666 667 668 669 670 671 672 673 674 675 676 677 678 679 680 681 682 683 684 685 686 687 688 689 690 691 692 693 694 695 696 697 698 699 700 701 702 703 704 705 706 707 708 709 710 711 712 713 714 715 716 717 718 719 720 721 722 723 724 725 726 727 728 729 730 731 732 733 734 735 736 737 738 739 740 741 742 743 744 745 746 747 748 749 750 751 752 753 754 755 756 757 758 759 760 761 762 763 764 765 766 767 768 769 770 771 772 773 774 775 776 777 778 779 780 781 782 783 784 785 786 787 788 789 790 791 792 793 794 795 796 797 798 799 800 801 802 803 804 805 806 807 808 809 810 811 812 813 814 815 816 817 818 819 820 821 822 823 824 825 826 827 828 829 830 831 832 833 834 835 836 837 838 839 840 841 842 843 844 845 846 847 848 849 850 851 852 853 854 855 856 857 858 859 860 861 862 863 864 865 866 867 868 869 870 871 872 873 874 875 876 877 878 879 880 881 882 883 884 885 886 887 888 889 890 891 892 893 894 895 896 897 898 899 900 901 902 903 904 905 906 907 908 909 910 911 912 913 914 915 916 917 918 919 920 921 922 923 924 925 926 927 928 929 930 931 932 933 934 935 936 937 938 939 940 941 942 943 944 945 946 947 948 949 950 951 952 953 954 955 956 957 958 959 960 961 962 963 964 965 966 967 968 969 970 971 972 973 974 975 976 977 978 979 980 981 982 983 984 985 986 987 988 989 990 991 992 993 994 995 996 997 998 999 1000 1001 1002 1003 1004 1005 1006 1007 1008 1009 1010 1011 1012 1013 1014 1015 1016 1017 1018 1019 1020 1021 1022 1023 1024 1025 1026 1027 1028 1029 1030 1031 1032 1033 1034 1035 1036 1037 1038 1039 104

JUDI M & DANIEL W WHITE

22 WELLESLEY DRIVE

WASHINGTON WV 26181-9665