ON THE FRINGE

NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY OF NORTHEASTERN OHIO

Founding Chapter of

THE OHIO NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY

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FROM THE EDITOR

HAPPY NEW YEAR !

Please send in your dues now. Renew at the highest category you feel comfortable with. To avoid any confusion and assure myself immediate, complete and accurate records, send your renewal to my masthead address with check payable to Native Plant Society.

What a tremendous turnout for the annual dinner, 160 members and guests. The only problem was slowness of the buffet line. The correction has already been assured by the caterer for next year.

Your board hopes you enjoyed Dr. Beatty's multi-media show - Let us know your response.

Vice President- elect, Dr. George Wilder, along with his committee, have come up with a fine 1992 program. Dates and events are being provided in this issue, so mark your calendars now. Why not bring guests to an event?!

If you move, it would be appreciated if you would provide me directly with your forwarding address. I don't always get this information from the post office and even if I do, we have to pay for it. Therefore, if you provide it, you'll save us money and assure prompt receipt of your journal.

Other state native plant societies have expressed interest in joint field trips. This is being investigated by the board.

An organization known as the "Eastern Native Plant Alliance"

has been active now for several years. Holden Arboretum has been actively involved. If any member is also active let me know. Perhaps you could be delegated as our representative.

In the past, there had been consideration of a seed bank or exchange. Interest seemed to fail however, so the project was not carried forward. Perhaps it's time for taking a new pulse of the membership on this issue. If interested in having a seed program of some sort with a nominal fee for the Society for orders, let me hear from you.

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Wildflowers in the Public Eye - III

Dorothy V. Carney

The Ron Hauser Memorial Garden, which I help maintain in the Rocky River Reservation of the Cleveland Metroparks, is a wildflower garden of native plants. Plants in the garden have come from various sources. Some are volunteers which have seeded naturally. Some plants and seed have been collected and brought in. Some plants have been purchased from nurseries.

Plant volunteers in the Hauser Garden tend to be hardy and robust. Some are aliens. Any plant which will self-seed itself in your garden has the potential to be invasive and may need control. Volunteers which we are keeping in the garden include wild geranium (Geranium maculatum), golden ragwort (Senecio aureus) and dame's rocket (Hesperis matronalis). Granted, the Hesperis is an alien, but it puts on a grand show. More importantly, dame's rocket is common

in the Rocky Reservation and it seems appropriate to have a labelled clump in the Hauser Garden to identify it for park visitors. We are on our guard, so the volunteers do not overrun the garden! An invasive volunteer which we restrict to a few areas is white snakeroot (Eupatorium rugosum). And jewelweed (Impatiens capensis) is weeded out as it seems to draw deer. Garlic mustard (Alliaria officinalis) is also weeded out, as an intolerably invasive alien.

Stocking a garden by sowing collected seeds yourself is not easy, unless all the seeds you sow are of plants such as those just mentioned, the robust invaders. The first challenge is harvesting seed. A Newcomb's field guide will identify blooming plants by key easily. However, a plant gone to seed has typically lost its identifying blossoms. It takes some experienceto identify plants which have gone to seed. It does behoove the collector to know what he/she is gathering, so as to not sow a plague in the garden! The other harvesting challenge is getting mature, ripe seed. Seeds aren't like tomatoes, if you pick them green they won't ripen for you. The seeds of some plants drop or blow away as soon as they mature; your best hope of gathering them is to bag immature seed heads for later cutting. An ethical reminder to seed collector: Never take all the seeds from a plant.

Once you have some ripe seeds your stewardship has begun. You are now the responsible holder of "germ plasm". The seeds need to be planted at a site which meets their cultural requirements. Wildflowers tend to be choosy about site and soil; to get results you must accomodate them. For good results, seeds should be started in flats or a carefully tended seed bed. "What?" you protest. "that's not what happens to seeds in nature." True, and think of the germination rate in nature. Whatever you do, please do not collect some seeds in Autumn in plastic sandwich bags and then abandon them in your basement until Spring. Ohio native plants expect to spend the Winter outside and their seeds need cold stratification. At the Hauser Garden, we direct sow seeds. This year, a layer of leaf humus will be spread in early November. Then collected seeds will be sown atop that.

The word "stewardship" is especially relevant when plants are collected. You should not move a plant unless you can provide it with the necessary site requirements including soil-type, moisture, drainage, light, etc. Else chances are high that it will DIE. The drought of summer 1991 caught us short in the Hauser Garden and some plants which I had "rescued" from a construction site died. If I rescue any more water-loving Gentiana or monkey flowers (Mimulus) I will plant them in a wetter site than the Hauser Garden. In general, don't move plants, leave them where they are. Go to your neighborhood nursery to buy something cute for your terrarium, please don't dig up partridge-berry in the woods.

Buying plants in an ethical challenge. There has been press coverage in recent years about wild collection of plants by nurseries. Some nurseries are propagating native plants to develop their own inventory. Before buying wildflowers, ascertain that they were not wild-collected. The Hauser Garden is specifically for the display of native plants of Ohio. Before purchasing a plant, we need to determine (1) is the genus and species native to Ohio and (2) is the individual specimen of our regional ecotype. The first qualification of genus-species is much easier to meet than the second of ecotype. It would be wonderful if an Ohio nursery would step into this niche and offer nursery-propagated Ohio-ecotype native plants. Again, the word "stewardship" comes to mind.

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A Winter Walk Through A Bog

by Tom Sampliner

Once that first heavy frost hits and winter snows begin to carpet northern Ohio, most naturalist seem to pack it in until the next growing season.

Those that do will be missing some impressive natural beauty. So put on those warm clothes and tag along with me on a winter bog stomp.

As we head downslope into the typical remnant glacial kettle bog, examine fall's finest frozen seed pods and flowerheads. Look for example at the milkweed pods; (Asclepias sp.) preserved for a brief time for all to see.

But let's not delay with preliminaries. Plunge ahead into bog mat, or if you're lucky, a dry boardwalk.

Many of the bogs present fern remnants in a state few ever venture to see. Virginia chain ferns; (Woodwardia virginica), still stand quite upright but all brown and curled toward the tips. Yet their character and attractiveness is preserved. Look closely at the chains along the midvein. Nearby, highbush blueberry; (Vaccinium corymbosum) and leatherleaf (Chamaedaphne calyculata) are mostly barren of their leaves; but there are always a few remnants with their reds, oranges, yellows and browns to offer a visual treat. The bog mat should be still colorful with their litter unless snow has carpeted all. Amidst such will be the small yellow needles of Tamarack trees; (Larix larracina); for contrast, seek out the off-white color of the grey birch; (Betula populifolia). Kent bog is a good site for lots of Tamarack.

The hummocks should not be overlooked. Bend down to examine Pitcher plants (Sarracenia purpurea) frozen in their green and maroon fall finery. It may as well be Christmas with such vivid colors. Each hair in the pitcher vase seems to be glistening and entreating insects to also not forget about bogs in the winter. If you're lucky, you'll probably find some flower scapes still standing guard over the pitches below, reminding us of what was and what will be.

Some of our bogs have spectacular displays of cranberry, notably, Triangle Lake Bog and Eagle Creek. Frozen red berries amidst tiny green leaves enlivens our winter walks. These two sites provide great photographic opportunities including pitchers and cranberries all in the same frame.

Very late fall, especially this most recent one, is vibrant with color in the bogs of northeast Ohio. Particularly look for poison sumac leaves wearing oranges and reds with dark speckles. While sumac grows right in the bog mat, there usually is a tupelo perimeter, (Nyssa sylvatica) which seems aflame in bright red. By winter, a few glossy red leaves jump out at you from the darker bog mat. Striking photographs can be taken isolating a single colorful leaf against sphagnum or other mosses atop the hummocks or shoot a leaf against the dark green of Dewberry; (Rubus hispidus).

Most bogs will have some button bush, even if only around the perimeter; (Cephalanthus occidentalis). Look carefully for frozen spider webs in the early morning. An isolated close up on a frozen web surround or connected to the flower or seed heads. Shoot fast enough to stop all movement with the web presented to the camera in a flat plane.

Very early in the morning at a bog like Triangle Lake, the rising mists shroud the trees and shrubs. It's as if you were on another world as ghostly images appear and dissolve into the fog.

In those bogs with boardwalks, look for animal tracks in the frost covering the boards - Try photographing the tracks both isolating them and in overview as they disappear into the distance; a study in perspective like the shots of railroad tracks disappearing into the distance.

Well, it's been a long morning, productive and enriching. But let's call it a day and warm up with some breakfast.

ORCHID PARADISE

Ontario's Bruce Penninsula

by

Tom Sampliner

Nine hours drive with comfort stops, due North of Cleveland, is an orchid paradise located in Ontario province, called the Bruce Penninsula. To get there, one may drive an eastern route along I-90 crossing into Canada at the Peace Bridge. Then following QEW to Rt. 6, alternatively, one may follow either I-90/State Route 2 or the Ohio Turnpike west to I-75 to 94 crossing into Canada at Sarnia and following Rt. 21 north to Rt 6.

Along each route are numerous places of interest to stop, visit and find refreshments.

The Bruce Penninsula separates the Georgian Bay on the east from Lake Huron on the west. Geologically, the land is part of the Niagra escarpment, a limestone formation that stretches in the east from Niagra Falls and periodically resurfaces as far west as the Door penninsula in Wisconsin.

The limestone formation along with the northern latitude gives the land it's character - most of the Penninsula is north of the 45th parallel (1/2 way to the North Pole). Therefore, June mornings have twilight beginnings at 3:00am, sunrise shortly after 5:00am; while in evenings, light fades about 10:00pm with darkness not setting in until 11:00pm.

The Penninsula slopes from high ground along the eastern border to marsh and other flat land along the west at lake level. At greatest width, the Penninsula is only 12 miles across.

Now we've set the ecological stage to discuss the orchids and numerous other rare plants one may find on the Bruce.

Over 50 species of orchids are known to exist on the Bruce. In late May through much of July, one can reasonably expect to see 20-25 species at any given time. During some of the recent years in the past decade when winters have been mild with less than average precipitation, springs seem to be non-existant or more like summer causing plants to bloom early, fade quickly and appear stunted, you can see almost 30 species during such compressed growing seasons. Such was the case in June 7, 1991 when I co-led a group of nature photographers from the Cleveland Museum of Natural History to the Bruce. We saw 28 species of orchids. 22 were in bloom.

We wisely elected to proceed as far north as possible upon arrival to catch remnants of the earliest bloomers. Tobermory is an increasingly popular port city at the northern tip of the penninsula. It serves as jumping off point for scuba divers wishing to explore the harbor, bays and numerous off-shore islands. So popular is Tobermory, that motels can fill up even during "pre-season" June.

One of the islands is called "Flowerpot", so named for the vase-like dolomitic limestone structures offshore. The flowerpots are examples of the differential erosion of the several types of limestone. On the island along established trials you can find the orchids. Coral-roots are common - we saw striped, early and spotted - both white and yellow forms; (Corallorhiza striata, trifida, maculata, and maculate f. flavida). Others seen were (Platanthera obtusata, P. hyperborea, and Piperia unalascensis) respectively; one-leaf rein orchid, northern leafy green orchid, and the alaskan rein orchid. One lonely (Calypso bulbosa) lingered mostly faded at the mouth of a large cave. This didn't surprise me as I had seen them in peak conditon and plentiful memorial weekend some three weeks earlier in Michigan's fabulous Wilderness State Park. However, this remnant was probably preserved by the waves of cool air dropping upon it from the cave mouths above, giving it a happy habitat. In Michigan I discovered it was constant waves of foggy mist rolling in off the lake that created the perfect habitat for Calypso. There along with it's early blooming companion, ram's head orchid, (Cypripedium arietinium), the plants enjoy a sandy well drained soil close to the lake. On the Bruce, ram's head orchids were all faded by the time of our arrival June 14; only a few faded heads remained at Dorcas Bay.

In Ohio, according to the 1990-91 Rare Native Ohio Plants list, compiled and published biannually by the Division of Natural areas and Preserves, several of these orchids would be noteworthy if found in Ohio. For example, of the mentioned coral-roots, both the spotted and early are listed while the striped is not. Early Coral-Root had the highest category of "E" for endangered. The list does not distinguish between forms of the spotted.

(Plantanthera hyperborea) is listed as "X" for extirpated from the state neither (Platanthera obtusata) nor (Piperia unalascensis) are even on the list; this presumably means there was no data for the 20 year period prior to this list, hence they did not even qualify for an "X" listing. With all three of these northern boreal species, the Bruce presents one location within reasonable driving time to see them along with manay other plants rare to our region.

I've also discusssed Calypso and ram's head. Neither of these orchids qualify for a listing in Ohio also because of lack of historical data. Presumably, if they were ever here and our lists included data that for back, they also would be marked "X".

Talking about Flower Pot Island, there are many noteworthy plants in good quantity there. Carpeting the forest floor is a handsome plant we would like to see more of in Ohio; (Polygala paucifolia), gay wings. In places like the wooded areas near the lighthouse, assuming a good year and proper season, they form a solid mass ground cover. In Ohio Gay-wings carry a state heritage listing of "E".

Another plant that forms impressive mats on the island is Dwarf Dogwood or Bunchberry; (Cornus candensis), which carries a "T" listing in Ohio. Speaking of Cornus, the Round-leaved Dogwood; (Cornus rugosa) is a common undergrowth shrub on the island. The plant carries a "P" listing in Ohio.

Another orchid on Flowerpot is (Listera cordata) Heart-leaved tway-blade, extirpated in Ohio. Also, present are (Goodyera pubescens and tesselata), the Downey and Checkered rattlesnake plantain orchid; only tesselata is noteworthy in Ohio carrying an "X" listing.

One can't leave Flowerpot without also commenting upon the rich assemblage of ferns. Of particular interest due to their scarcity in our area would be (Asplenium ruta - muraria); wall rue, which adorns the limestone flowerpots and outcroppings along the lake.

Leaving Flowerpot, let's venture south of Tobermory for a visit to Singing Sands, formerly Dorcus Bay Provincial park. We were too late for (Cypripedium arietinum ram's head orchid, seeing only their shriveled remains. Both yellow lady's-slipper orchids were there in bloom. Also in bloom were some (Cypripedium reginae), the Queen or Showy Lady's Slippers; a "T" rating in Ohio. Rattlesnake plantain orchids were present everywhere we went, though none were in bloom th entire trip. Flower scapes were up on a fair number, especially at Cypress Lake Provincial Park. The varieties I recall seeing were (Goodyera pubescens, tesselata and oblongifolia).

This location added other noteworthy plants to our repertoire. We saw some outstandind clumps of the saprophyte (Orobanche uniflora), one flowered cancer root amidst the pine litter. (Pinguicula vulgaris) in wet pools within the glacial grooves that run down to the lake. Also, in that same wet calcarious habitat were (Drosera rotundifolia and intermedia) rated "P" and "E" respectively in Ohio.

Throughout the wet meadows there were Pitcher Plants; (Sarracenia purpurea) with the richest reds and greens I have seen. Companions were seaside arrow-grass. (Triglochin maritima), Indian Paintbrush, (Castilleja coccinea), sticky false asphodel; (Tofieldia glutinosa). On drier well-drained beach and meadows were harebells (Campanula rotundifolia) rated "T".

Right in the sand, whether it was next to the lake or creek, you'll find silverweed; (Potentilla anserina), rated "P" in Ohio. At the edge of the sand is a shrub zone containing bearberry; (Arctostaphylus uva-ursi) which is extirpated in Ohio. Nearby, and a little drier, was Candian Buffaloberry; (Shepherdia canadensis), rated "P".

Between Singing Sands (formerly called Dorcus Bay), and Tobermory on the lake coast is Tobermory Bog. Acid habitat is rare for the calcareous penninsula. Amidst the hummocks one finds a whole list of rare plants for Ohioans. There is creeping snowberry; (Gaultheria hispidula) extirpated from Ohio; Labrador-tea; (Ledum groenlandica) rated "E", cow-wheat; (Melampyrum lineare), rated "T". Other noteworthy plants not on the Ohio Heritage list would be Pink ladyslipper orchids; (Cypripedium acaule), Sheep Laurel; (Kalmia angustifolia). These pink colors are set off nicely by the large stands of virginia chain ferns; (Woodwardia virginica).

Moving south, Cypress Lake Provincial Park was next, the highlights of which I previously mentioned.

There were several other stops on the way south primarily along Route 6. However, since this article is mainly a focus in orchids, I'll have to omit these other sites until some future articles.

As you proceed along Route 6, don't overlook the ditches, the marl flats or underneath borders of meadows. The ditches and under conifer limbs you can usually find both yellow ladyslipper orchids; (Cypripedium calceolus variety pubescens and parviflorum). Brush aside a conifer bough and you may find a showy ladyslipper; (Cypripedium reginae).

Oxendon, a small village toward the southeastern coast of the Penninsula, has a little known wet meadow that contains not only a population of Showy Ladyslippers but also the are white form of this orchid. In the Whiting and Catling book, "Orchids of Ontario", this form is labeled (Cypripedium reginae forma albolabium).

Closer to the Lake Coast is Howdenvale Woods. For now a vacant wooded lot hosts the large round leaf orchid; (Platanthera orbiculata). Some of these robust specimens stand waist high. On the way in, don't step on or overlook the tiny broad leaved orchids; (Listera convallaroides). Oh yes, if you're going into these woods in June, wear your mosquito netting and every repellant you can get your hands on, Plus gloves, a hat, and double socks! Sweat is better than what the bugs will do to you in there!

In The Red Bay area is the type site for the European Twayblade; (Listera ovata), now spread to some 4-6 sites all in Ontario.

Nearby Petral Point not only provides boardwalk to keep you dry, but also an easy way to view and smell the aromatic bog candle orchids; (Platanthera dilitata). To me, the foot high orchids smell justlike vanilla. There are great clumps of grass pink orchids with rich dark pink color; (Calopogon tuberosus).

South of Red Bay, towards Oliphant, you'll pass a new housing development. As of June 1991, they hadn't yet destroyed all the long-bracted orchids; (Coeloglossum viride var. virescens). I wouldn't bet on their future though.

Oliphant on the lake coast is a real treat. The pools and wet meadows along the winding coast road are great spots for sunsets, shore birds, and more orchids. Newly dedicated Oliphant Road Fen, complete with boardwalk, allows visitors to see, enjoy, photograph, without great impact on the fragile wet meadow. Besides grass pinks and bog candles, we start finding rose Pogonias; (Pogonia ophioglossoides).

If there aren't enough for you at this site, go back from Oliphant toward the east. A vacant lot, primarily wet meadow, presents us with Rose Pogonias so thick you literally must watch every footstep or you crush orchids. How Ontario's D.N.R. can let such places remain unprotected is beyond me.

This isn't the only attraction. A sure bet after mid June the sandy openings at the rear of the meadow, you'll find the "Frog" or Fen orchid; (Liparis loeselii). Watch your step here too. Sundews and sticky false asphodells: (Tofieldia glutinosa) abound. Yes, the holes along the wooded perimeter are from neighbors who dig (mostly ladyslippers which are also present in limited numbers). Way back into the woods are more Goodyera.

Just north of Sauble Falls is Walker Woods. Here, you'll see some Pink moccasin flower; (Pink Lady-slipper orchids); (Cypripedium acaule). Perhaps due to the early and compressed 1991 growing season, I also found (Platanthera flava var. herbiola), the Tubercled orchid, several right on a trail!

Since I mentioned Sauble Falls, the Provincial Park by that name has one of the more attractive Ladystress Orchids; (Spiranthes lucida), the shining ladystress. Cross the bridge to the west side of the river and go down under the bridge right along that bank. That shiny yellow in the lip is attractive and sets this orchid apart from other Ladystresses.

Finally, I must mention the plight of Hooker's orchid; Just south of Sauble Beach in a new housing development, the last wood lot has given way to a house. The slope from street level up to the house is so steep, the few remaining orchids still cling to a precarious existance. How sad this is for Ohioans where Hooker's is listed "X"; Ohio is not to be emulated.

Before closing, it can probably be argued that the Bruce Penninsula represents a flora that Ohio probably had immediately following retreat of the last glaciers. It is most refreshing to view such northern boreal habitat so close to our border.

NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY OF NORTHEASTERN OHIO

1992 PROGRAM SCHEDULE

IMPORT CONSIDERATIONS -- Individuals wishing to participate in the following activities are required to register for them in advance: (1) Winter botany of Cleveland (March 15) and (2) Lake Kelso by canoe (July 26). To register, telephone Tom Sampliner after working hours (321-3702).

There will be a registration fee of $5.00 for each of the following activities: (1) Winter botany of Cleveland (March 15), (2) Wildflower propagation (May 3), and (3) Ferns of northeastern Ohio and then some (Aug. 22). Make out your check for $5.00 (or more) to the "Native Plant Society of Northeastern Ohio", and mail it to Tom Samplienr, 2651 Kerwick Road, University Heights, Ohio 44118.

It is advised that participants bring a brown-bag lunch to all activities. Most events are expected to last beyond one-half day.

FIELD TRIPS AND MEETINGS

Thursday, January 23, 7PM - CHAGRIN FALLS LIBRARY
Members will exhibit color slides of plants, in the lower-level meeting room of the Chagrin Falls Library. Travel to Chagrin Falls (Cuyahoga County). From near the town center, procede east on Orange Street for ca. one-quarter mile. The library is at 100 East Orange Street (on the right side of the street).

Thursday, February 13, 7:30PM -LANTERN COURT (HOLDEN ARBORETUM) Brian Parsons, manager of natural areas and wildflower gardens for the Holden Arboretum, will discuss "Intrusive plants." For instructions on how to travel to Lantern Court, refer to directions presented below, for August 22.

Thursday, March 12, 7:30PM - DON MEYER NATURE CENTER (BIG CREEK PARK, CHARDON [9160 ROBINSON ROAD]) Jenifer Windus, ODNR representative in charge of stewardship of natural areas of Ohio, will discuss "Preservation of rare plants in Ohio state nature preserves." In Geauga County, beginning in Chardon (situated at the junction of route 6 and route 44), procede north out of town, on North Street (which is called Painesville-Ravenna Road once you get out of town). Continue for 1.5 miles. Go right (east) on Woodin Road and travel 0.8 miles. Turn left (north) onto Robinson Road and then procede for ca. one mile, to the large sign labelled "Big Creek Park." Turn left (west) at this sign and follow the signs to Meyer Center.

Sunday, March 15, 11AM to 4:30PM- WINTER BOTANY OF CLEVELAND IMGeorge Wilder, professor of biology at Cleveland State University will present this two-part program. The first part will be a laboratory exercise pertaining to the structural features of trees and shrubs in winter. The second part will be a field trip along the railroad tracks bordering Lake Erie, in Cleveland. Meet in room 247 Science Building in Cleveland State University (located in Cleveland, on the northwest corner of the intersection of Euclid Ave. and East 24th Street; park in the parking lot on the south side of Euclid Ave., across the street from the Science Building).

Saturday, April 18, 1PM - PARKMAN GORGE
Ann Ungard, a representative of the owner of this property, will lead this trip. There is a tremendously nice spring bloom here. Ahighlight of the flora includes abnormal specimens of Trillium erectum (ill-scented Trillium); their flowers may be white, yellow, green, or exhibit various combinations of these colors. Travel to the town of Parkman (southern Geauga County), which is situated along route 422. Then travel directly south out of Parkman (being careful not to take the fork of the road which soon turns back west again). At the bottom of the hill turn into the dirveway at left (Duane Ferris will have posted a sign for us there). Park in the field at the end of the driveway because there is a blind turn and a bridge immediately in front of it).

Sunday , May 3, 10AM to ? - DON MEYER NATURE CENTER, BIG CREEK PARK, CHARDON [9160 ROBINSON ROAD])
Larry Giblock, wildflower-garden coordinator of the Garden Center of Greater Cleveland, will present a "hands-on" program entitled "Wildflower propagation." No more than 15 persons may sign up for this program. Participants should bring a brown-bag lunch, and lunch will be eaten at 12 noon at the Aspen Grove shelter. At 1:00PM there will be a wildflower walk of unplanned length. Participants in this program will be given specimens to take home. For instructions for how to travel to the Don Meyer Center, refer to directions presented for Thursday, March 12.

Sunday, MAY 10, 1PM - PALLISTER PRESERVE
The trip leader will be Bill Hudson, preserve manager for the Ohio Department of Natural Resources (ODNR) for northeastern Ohio. A highlight of the flora here is Coptis groenlandica (goldthread). Duane Ferris states that, rumors to the contrary notwithstanding, he has never observed a massasauga rattlesnake here. In Ashtabula County, travel north out of the town of Windsor, on Noble Road. Go right (east) on Mead Hollow Road. Go north on Windsor-Mechanicsville Road. Turn right (east) on Callender Road. The Pallister preserve is on the south side of Callender Road. Look for Duane Ferris and he will direct you to a parking place.

Saturday, JUNE 13, 1PM - EAGLE CREEK
Emliss Ricks, ODNR preserve manager for northeastern Ohio, will lead this trip. Included in the flora here are Goodyera repens (rattlesnake plantain) and Pedicularis canadensis (lousewort). In Portage County, go south out of the town of Nelson, on Center Road (which is the right fork of the road as you leave town). Turn left onto Hopkins Road. Procede along Hopkins Road to the parking lot and large sign labelled "Eagle Creek Nature Preserve." Park.

Sunday, July 26, 9:30AM - LAKE KELSO BY CANOE; DAMBAUGH PRESERVE

Dan Best, chief naturalist for the Geauga County Park District, will be the trip leader. Highlights of the floras here are Brasenia schreberi (water shield) and Utrichularia sp. (bladderwort). In Geauga County, go to the town of Burton on route 87. Drive south out of Burton, on Rapids Road. Go right onto Hotchkiss Road. Turn left onto Rider Road; Procede down Rider Road to the parking lot on the right side of the road (this lot is not obvious; however, there is a sign labelled "Burton Wetlands" across the road from the lot).

Sunday, August 9, 9:30AM - OLD WOMAN'S CREEK; ERIE SAND BARRENS

Linda Feix, educational specialist for Old Woman's Creek, will be the trip leader. Highlights of the floras here include Nelumbo lutea (American water-lotus) and a very large number of species of prairie plants in the sand barrens. In Erie County, procede on route 2 to a point several miles east of the town of Huron. Here there is a very large sign labelkled "Old Woman's Creek Estuary." Drive down the entrance road of the preserve and park. We will meet inside of the museum.

Saturday, August 22, 10AM - 2PM - LATERN COURT (HOLDEN ARBORETUM)

Tom Yates, a representative of the Arboretum, will discuss "Ferns of northeastern Ohio and then some." From route 90 (east of Cleveland), turn off at exist 193, onto route 306. Procede southward on route 306, to the bottom of the long hill. Turn left onto Kirtland-Chardon Road and continue for ca. 3 miles. Lantern court is located on the left side of the road (address: 9203 Kirtland-Chardon Road). Turn left and procede down a driveway and park in the lot at the end of the driveway; along the driveway you will first pass a gatehouse and then a house, i.e., Lantern Court.

Sunday, September 20, 9:30AM - RESTHAVEN WILDLIFE AREA
Art Kuhlman, a member of the board of the Native Plant Society, will lead this trip. Diverse praire plants will be observed here, particularly, species of Compositae (e.g., of the genera Coreopsis and Liatris). In Erie County, from route 2 go southwest on route 101 and follow this road to Castalia. We will meet at the duckpond in town, and there we will travel together to the wildlife area.

Tuesday, October 6, 7:30PM - ROCKY RIVER NATURE CENTER
Dr. Roger Laushman, Assistant professor of Biology at Oberlin College, will discuss "Water plants." This will be a combined meeting with the Western Cuyahoga Audubon Society (our liason with the Society is Mrs. Carol Ball; phone no. = 23 4-0505). From route 90 (somewhat west of Cleveland), go south on Clague Road and procede to the point where Clague Road dead-ends. Go right (west) on Mastick Road and procede for ca. one-quarter mile. Make the first-left turn onto Shepherd Lane (there may be no street sign for Shepherd Lane; however there is a sign labelled "Rocky River Reservation"). Procede to the end of Shephered Lane, ca. one-quarter mile. Turn right onto Valley Parkway. After travelling ca. 200 yards, turn right into the driveway of Rocky River Nature Center, and park. (Note: the driveway begins at a curve in Valley Parkway, and opposite the driveway is a subtle sign labeled "Nature Center").

Saturday, November 14, 5:30PM - CLEVELAND MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY
Annual dinner and meeting. Dinner speaker to be announced.

Thursday, December 10, 7:30PM - DON MEYER NATURE CENTER (BIG CREEK PARK, CHARDON [9160 ROBINSON ROAD])
A panel of naturalists will undertake an informal discussion about "Significant changes in the natural history of Geauga County." This program will represent a continuation of a series of comparable discussions, already held, pertaining to Summit County and Lake County. According to Bob Bartolotta (a representative of the Cleveland Museum of Natural History and a Member of the Native Plant Society), who will serve on the panel, "we will touch upon change that has been witnessed directly by our panelists but we will also present information about specific natural areas that has been known and passed down over a century or more." For instructions for how to travel to the Don Meyer Center, refer to directions presented for Thursday, March 12.

NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY OF NORTHEASTERN OHIO
2651 Kerwick Road, University Hts., OH 44118
Founding Chapter of
THE OHIO NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY

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