



MINNESOTA PLANT PRESS

Vol. 7:2 NEWSLETTER OF THE MINNESOTA NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY Winter 87/88

SCARLET GLOBE MALLOW IN MINNESOTA

In an earlier newsletter (Vol. 6, winter 86/87) I reported the first record for MN of scarlet globe mallow (*Sphaeralcea coccinea*); found by John Schladweiler at Salt Lake WMA in Lac Qui Parle County. Globe mallow (a member of the Malvaceae or hibiscus family) is a native of the prairies and plains of the western U.S., and had not been found this far east before.

This past spring, John and I returned to the site to do a more thorough survey; we found several plants along the north rim of the lake. It was a cold rainy day and the globe mallow was not in flower yet, so John decided to return a month later. That is the extent of the good news. The bad news is that when John returned to the site, all the plants were dead. They had apparently been sprayed with herbicide accidentally during routine weed control activities.

We were, needless to say, very upset about it, but John and I must accept most of the blame. We had not notified the Area Manager when we first found the plants. I am sure he would have avoided the area if we had. In spite of the loss, I think there is still hope for the plants; it is possible that there are some seeds left in the soil, or maybe some of the plants will resprout from the roots. Only time will tell.

The lesson to be learned? Everyone needs to be involved in plant conservation. That means education is important; knowledge must be shared!



-- Welby Smith

UPCOMING MNPS MEETINGS

All meetings start at 7:30 pm on the 1st Wednesday of the month, in 335 Borlaug Hall on the St. Paul campus of the U of M.

- 6 Jan -- Voyageurs National Park: the boreal forest - Nancy Albrecht (M.S. botany; Park Naturalist; currently with MINN. DOT) - Voyageurs is the only N.P. in the Lower 48 with extensive boreal forest. Past use of the area presents challenges in resource management today.
- 3 Feb -- Mushrooms of Minnesota - Dr. David McLaughlin (Dept. of Botany) - Preliminary results of a recently established survey of the fleshy fungi, with emphasis on Cedar Creek N.H.A. and certain scientific/natural areas.
- 2 Mar -- ELECTIONS TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS
-- Prairie grasses of Minnesota - Dr. Anita Cholewa (Dept. of Botany) - A look at some of the native prairie grasses and the prairie communities that once were extensive in the state.
- 6 Apr -- Native plant collection at the U.S. National Arboretum - Cole Burrell (U.M. Arboretum) - A view of the living native plant collection.
- ? Apr -- Special Saturday symposium to discuss the problem of plant introductions that have become serious pests. More information will be provided in the next newsletter and at future meetings.
- 4 May -- Annual seed/seedling exchange and a look at some of the summer field trip offerings.

NOMINATIONS OF MEMBERS FOR ELECTION TO MNPS BOARD

The terms-of-office of three Board members (Neil Anderson, Jim Schuster, and Chris Soutter) expire this spring. The following people have been nominated and are willing to serve. Elections will be held at the March meeting.

Robin Fox -- piano tuner; amateur botanist
Shirley Kooyman -- UM Arboretum, education dept.
John Moriarity -- Bell Museum, herpetological exhibits and DNR,
Non-game Program
Gerald Ownbey -- Professor Emeritus of Botany
Roy Robison -- Minn Vitro, tissue culture grower
Nancy Sather -- DNR, Heritage Program

Scientific Name	Common Name		
— <i>Acer saccharinum</i>	silver maple	— <i>Cypripedium calceolus</i>	yellow lady's-slipper
— <i>Acer saccharum</i>	sugar maple	— <i>Cystopteris bulbifera</i>	bladder-fern
— <i>Acer negundo</i>	boxelder	— <i>Cystopteris fragilis</i>	fragile-fern
— <i>Actaea rubra</i>	red baneberry		
— <i>Agrimonia striata</i>	agrimony	— <i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	orchard grass
— <i>Agropyron repens</i>	quack grass	— <i>Desmodium glutinosum</i>	tick-trefoil
— <i>Allium tricoccum</i>	wild leek	— <i>Diervilla lonicera</i>	northern bush honeysuckle
— <i>Amorpha canescens</i>	leadplant		
— <i>Amorpha fruticosa</i>	false indigo	— <i>Echinochloa crusgalli</i>	barnyard grass
— <i>Anemone canadensis</i>	canada anemone	— <i>Echinocystis lobata</i>	wild cucumber
— <i>Anemone riparia</i>	thimbleweed	— <i>Elymus virginicus</i>	virginia wild rye
— <i>Antennaria neglecta</i>	field pussytoes	— <i>Epilobium glandulosum</i>	willow herb
— <i>Antennaria neodioica</i>	pussytoes	— <i>Equisetum arvense</i>	common horsetail
— <i>Apocynum androsaemifolium</i>	spreading dogbane	— <i>Equisetum hyemale</i>	scouring rush
— <i>Apocynum cannabinum</i>	indian hemp	— <i>Erigeron annuus</i>	annual daisy fleabane
— <i>Arabis canadensis</i>	sickle-pod	— <i>Erigeron philadelphicus</i>	fleabane
— <i>Aralia nudicaulis</i>	wild sarsaparilla	— <i>Erigeron strigosus</i>	daisy fleabane
— <i>Aralia racemosa</i>	spikenard	— <i>Erysimum cheiranthoides</i>	wormseed-mustard
— <i>Arisaema triphyllum</i>	jack-in-the-pulpit	— <i>Eupatorium altissimum</i>	tall joe-pye-weed
— <i>Asclepias syriaca</i>	common milkweed	— <i>Eupatorium purpureum</i>	green-stemmed joe-pye-weed
— <i>Asclepias tuberosa</i>	butterfly-weed	— <i>Eupatorium rugosum</i>	white snakeroot
— <i>Asparagus officinalis</i>	asparagus	— <i>Eupatorium sessilifolium</i>	upland boneset
— <i>Aster laevis</i>	smooth aster	— <i>Euphorbia corollata</i>	flowering spurge
— <i>Aster prenanthoides</i>	aster		
— <i>Athyrium angustum</i>	lady-fern	— <i>Fraxinus americana</i>	white ash
		— <i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	green ash
— <i>Baptisia leucophaea</i>	false indigo		
— <i>Barbarea vulgaris</i>	winter cress	— <i>Galium boreale</i>	northern bedstraw
— <i>Betula papyrifera</i>	paper birch	— <i>Gerardia gattingeri</i>	Gattinger's gerardia
— <i>Blephilia hirsuta</i>	hairy-wood mint	— <i>Geum aleppicum</i>	avens
— <i>Bouteloua curtipendula</i>	side-oats grama	— <i>Geum canadense</i>	white avens
— <i>Brasica kaber</i>	charlock	— <i>Glyceria striata</i>	mannagrass
— <i>Bromus inermis</i>	brame		
— <i>Bromus kalmii</i>	kalm's brame	— <i>Hackelia deflexa</i>	beggar's lice
		— <i>Helianthus occidentalis</i>	naked sunflower
— <i>Calamagrostis canadensis</i>	canada bluejoint	— <i>Heliopsis helianthoides</i>	ox-eye
— <i>Campanula americana</i>	tall bellflower	— <i>Heracleum lanatum</i>	cow parsnip
— <i>Campanula rotundifolia</i>	harebell	— <i>Heuchera richardsonii</i>	alum root
— <i>Camptosorus rhizophyllus</i>	walking fern	— <i>Hieracium scabrum</i>	hawkweed
— <i>Carduus nutans</i>	nodding thistle	— <i>Hypericum punctatum</i>	dotted St. John's-wort
— <i>Carex albursina</i>	sedge	— <i>Hypoxis hirsuta</i>	star grass
— <i>Carex amphibola</i>	sedge		
— <i>Carex backii</i>	sedge	— <i>Impatiens capensis</i>	jewel-weed
— <i>Carex blanda</i>	sedge	— <i>Impatiens pallida</i>	pale jewel-weed
— <i>Carex cephaloidea</i>	sedge		
— <i>Carex cephalophora</i>	sedge	— <i>Jeffersonia diphylla</i>	twingleaf
— <i>Carex convoluta</i>	sedge	— <i>Juglans cinerea</i>	butternut
— <i>Carex deweyana</i>	sedge	— <i>Juglans nigra</i>	blackwalnut
— <i>Carex eburnea</i>	sedge	— <i>Juncus dudleyi</i>	rush
— <i>Carex hirtifolia</i>	sedge	— <i>Juniperus communis</i> var. <i>depressa</i>	juniper
— <i>Carex hitchcockiana</i>	sedge	— <i>Juniperus horizontalis</i>	creeping juniper
— <i>Carex laxiculmis</i>	sedge	— <i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	red cedar
— <i>Carex oligocarpa</i>	sedge		
— <i>Carex peckii</i>	sedge	— <i>Krigia biflora</i>	two-flowered cynthia
— <i>Carex pedunculata</i>	sedge		
— <i>Carex pennsylvanica</i>	sedge	— <i>Lathyrus ochroleucus</i>	pale vetchling
— <i>Carex sparganioides</i>	sedge	— <i>Lathyrus venosus</i>	vetchling
— <i>Carex sprengei</i>	sedge	— <i>Liatris aspera</i>	blazing star
— <i>Carex stipitata</i>	sedge	— <i>Liatris cylindracea</i>	dwarf blazing star
— <i>Carex vulpinoidea</i>	sedge	— <i>Lilium michiganse</i>	turk's-cap lily
— <i>Carpinus caroliniana</i>	blue beech	— <i>Linum sulcatum</i>	yellow flax
— <i>Carya cordiformis</i>	bitternut hickory	— <i>Liparis lilifolia</i>	twayblade
— <i>Ceanothus americanus</i>	New Jersey tea	— <i>Lithospermum canescens</i>	hoary puccoon
— <i>Celastrus scandens</i>	bittersweet	— <i>Lithospermum latifolium</i>	gramwell
— <i>Celtis occidentalis</i>	hackberry	— <i>Lobelia spicata</i>	pale spike lobelia
— <i>Cerastium vulgatum</i>	mouse-ear chickweed	— <i>Lychnis alba</i>	white cockle
— <i>Cheilanthes feei</i>	lip-fern	— <i>Lysimachia ciliata</i>	fringed loosestrife
— <i>Circaea lutetiana</i>	nightshade		
— <i>Cirsium arvense</i>	canada thistle	— <i>Maianthemum canadense</i>	wild lily-of-the-valley
— <i>Coreopsis palmata</i>	coreopsis	— <i>Medicago sativa</i>	alfalfa
— <i>Cornus alternifolia</i>	alternate-leaved dogwood	— <i>Melilotus officinalis</i>	yellow sweet clover
— <i>Cornus foemina</i>	dogwood	— <i>Mentha arvensis</i>	mint
— <i>Cornus racemosa</i>	gray dogwood	— <i>Monarda fistulosa</i>	bergamot
— <i>Corylus americana</i>	hazelnut	— <i>Morus rubra</i>	red mulberry
— <i>Cryptotaenia canadensis</i>	honeysuckle		

— <i>Nasturtium officinale</i>	water cress	— <i>Vaccinium angustifolium</i>	blueberry
— <i>Nepeta cataria</i>	catnip	— <i>Verbascum thapsus</i>	mullein
— <i>Ostrya virginiana</i>	ironwood	— <i>Veronica americana</i>	american brooklime
— <i>Oxalis stricta</i>	yellow wood-sorrel	— <i>Veronicastrum virginicum</i>	culver's root
— <i>Panicum leibergii</i>	panic grass	— <i>Vicia angustifolia</i>	vetch
— <i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i>	virginia creeper	— <i>Viola cucullata</i>	blue marsh-violet
— <i>Pastinaca sativa</i>	wild parsnip	— <i>Viola nephrophylla</i>	kidney-shaped violet
— <i>Pellaea glabella</i>	smooth cliffbrake	— <i>Viola pedata</i>	prairie violet
— <i>Petalostemum candidum</i>	white prairie-clover	— <i>Viola pedatifida</i>	bird's-foot violet
— <i>Petalostemum purpureum</i>	purple prairie-clover	— <i>Vitis riparia</i>	river grape
— <i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>	reed canary grass	— <i>Xanthoxylum americanum</i>	prickly ash
— <i>Phleum pratense</i>	timothy	— <i>Woodsia oregana</i>	oregon woodsia
— <i>Physalis virginiana</i>	ground cherry	— <i>Zizia aurea</i>	golden alexander
— <i>Physocarpus opulifolius</i>	ninebark	— <i>Zygadenus elegans</i>	white camas
— <i>Pinus strobus</i>	white pine		
— <i>Poa compressa</i>	canada bluegrass		
— <i>Poa palustris</i>	fowl meadow-grass		
— <i>Poa pratensis</i>	bluegrass		
— <i>Poa trivialis</i>	bluegrass		
— <i>Poa wolfii</i>	wolf's bluegrass		
— <i>Polygala senega</i>	seneca snakeroot		
— <i>Polygonatum canaliculatum</i>	solomon's seal		
— <i>Polypodium virginianum</i>	common polypody		
— <i>Populus deltoides</i>	cottonwood		
— <i>Populus grandidentata</i>	big-toothed aspen		
— <i>Populus tremuloides</i>	trembling aspen		
— <i>Potentilla norvegica</i>	cinquefoil		
— <i>Prunus americana</i>	wild plum		
— <i>Prunus pensylvanica</i>	pin cherry		
— <i>Prunus serotina</i>	black cherry		
— <i>Prunus virginiana</i>	chokecherry		
— <i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	bracken fern		
— <i>Quercus alba</i>	white oak		
— <i>Quercus ellipsoidalis</i>	jack oak		
— <i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	bur oak		
— <i>Quercus rubra</i>	red oak		
— <i>Ratibida pinnata</i>	prairie coneflower		
— <i>Rhamnus cathartica</i>	european buckthorn		
— <i>Rhus glabra</i>	smooth sumac		
— <i>Rhus radicans</i>	poison ivy		
— <i>Rhus typhina</i>	staghorn sumac		
— <i>Ribes cynosbati</i>	prickly gooseberry		
— <i>Rorippa islandica</i>	yellow cress		
— <i>Rubus strigosus</i>	red raspberry		
— <i>Rudbeckia laciniata</i>	tall coneflower		
— <i>Rudbeckia serotina</i>	black-eyed susan		
— <i>Salix interior</i>	sandbar willow		
— <i>Salix nigra</i>	black willow		
— <i>Sambucus canadensis</i>	common elder		
— <i>Sanicula marilandica</i>	black snakeroot		
— <i>Scirpus atrovirens</i>	green bulrush		
— <i>Scophularia lanceolata</i>	figwort		
— <i>Scutellaria leonardi</i>	small skullcap		
— <i>Senecio aureus</i>	golden ragwort		
— <i>Silene stellata</i>	starry campion		
— <i>Silphium perfoliatum</i>	cup-plant		
— <i>Sisyrinchium campestre</i>	prairie blue-eyed grass		
— <i>Smilacina racemosa</i>	false solomon's seal		
— <i>Smilax hispida</i>	greenbrier		
— <i>Smilax lasioneura</i>	greenbrier		
— <i>Solanum dulcamara</i>	bittersweet		
— <i>Solidago sciaphila</i>	goldenrod		
— <i>Stachys palustris</i>	hedge-nettle		
— <i>Stachys tenuifolia</i>	smooth hedge-nettle		
— <i>Staphylea trifolia</i>	bladdernut		
— <i>Stellaria graminea</i>	chickweed		
— <i>Tilia americana</i>	basswood		
— <i>Tragopogon dubius</i>	goat's beard		
— <i>Ulmus americana</i>	american elm		
— <i>Ulmus rubra</i>	red elm		

MEMBERSHIP QUESTIONNAIRE

Please take the time to answer the following questions and return this to MNPS, 220 Biol. Sci. Center, U. of M., St. Paul MN 55108 or bring it to the next meeting. Thanks.

1. Would you be interested in participating in conservation-oriented activities, such as helping eradicate purple loosestrife or buckthorn from a designated area, or helping with spring trail clean-up in a park or preserve?

Yes _____ Yes, but only a few hours _____ No _____

2. Would you like to see a column in the newsletter devoted to topics of immediate conservation concern?

Yes _____ No _____

3. Would you like the MNPS provide semi-technical material relating to Minnesota's native plants, such as species checklists for a particular area?

Yes _____ No _____

4. Would you be interested in volunteering to help with various research projects that The Nature Conservancy, the DNR, or the U of M Botany or Ecology depts. might have (such as the County Biological Survey, prescribed burning, or helping collect field data for a researcher)?

Yes _____ Day trips _____ Weekend trips _____ No _____

5. Would you like to participate in promoting our society at the State Fair or environmental expositions?

Yes _____ No _____

7. Would you be interested in a summer weekend campout, especially if there were opportunities for short or long, guided or unguided, wildflower hikes?

Yes _____ No _____

8. Would you be interested in a major annual meeting with a specially invited speaker?

Yes _____ No _____

8a. Would you like this meeting to be in conjunction with a dinner?

Yes _____ No _____

9. Would you be interested in a membership directory with names, addresses, phone numbers?

Yes _____ No _____

9a. Would you object to having your name in such a directory?

Yes _____ No _____

9b. Would you object to making such a directory available to other conservation organizations?

Yes _____ No _____

10. In what other activities/issues would you like to see the MNPS become involved?

11. What speaker topics or summer field trips would you like to have in the future?

12. What other improvements would you like to see in MNPS?

13. We need your help. In which of the following committees, would you like to become involved (even if only a little)?

Education & lectures _____

Research & conservation (includes arranging activities) _____

Publicity & welcoming (includes arranging refreshments
for monthly meetings) _____

Workshops & field trips (planning) _____

Membership (record keeping & promotion) _____

Historian & society records _____

Newsletter _____

Name _____ Phone _____

Address _____

THE MINNESOTA COUNTY BIOLOGICAL SURVEY: A project of the Natural Heritage and Nongame Wildlife programs, DNR

Minnesotans can be proud that within our borders exists a distinctive combination of plants, animals, and habitat types. The protection and wise management of the rarest of these features can be Minnesota's contribution to the worldwide effort to maintain the Earth's biological diversity.

In order to preserve the state's diversity, the location and status of rare natural communities, animals, plants, and other significant features must be identified. Past inventory efforts reveal that directed surveys in localized areas reveal a wealth of new information. Based on this knowledge the DNR has initiated a county-by-county survey designed to evaluate systematically the state's rare features.

Started last spring, the Biological Survey has already generated new locations of special features, which are being recorded on the Natural Heritage Program computerized databases. These data will be used in the development of Geographical Information Systems.

The systematic collection and storage of these data will enable DNR to respond more effectively to requests for information used in land-use planning, public and private conservation protection, and public education. However, the application of this information and implementation of measures to protect these features - in harmony with other human needs - is a shared responsibility. Whether the issue is highway routing, housing development, or nature preserve design, we all have a role to play if Minnesota is to maintain a healthy, diverse environment.

-- Minnesota DNR

TAKE PRIDE IN AMERICA

As America has become more industrialized, urbanized, populated, and mobile, use of public lands has climbed dramatically. With this trend has come an alarming increase in careless abuse of the land and property that was intended for the use and enjoyment of everyone.

This led to the Take Pride In America idea. This program was initiated in 1986 to make Americans more aware of the importance of caring for public lands and encourage a sense of responsible stewardship of natural resources. A major part of this campaign is citizen participation. Planting trees, posting signs, reducing litter and vandalism, reporting illegal activities, and preventing accidental fires are some of the efforts to protect the quality of public lands.

America's public lands belong to all of us -- over 700 million acres of federal lands that include national forests, parks, wildlife refuges, multiple-use lands, reservoirs, and recreational areas. Public lands also include millions of acres of state parks, forests, wildlife preserves, neighborhood playgrounds, and urban areas.

We can enjoy our magnificent lands, waters, wildlife, plants, and history; but we must all help care for them to ensure they will be around for future generations. Individually, we can make a difference. Together there is no limit to what we can do. Take Pride In America! This land is our land.

-- extracted from: U.S.F.W.S., Detroit Lakes
Wetland Mgmt. Dist. Newsletter

ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT UP FOR REAUTHORIZATION

The Congress of the United States gave special attention to the problem of disappearing species by passing the Endangered Species Act of 1973 and has encouraged its implementation with continuing support. Legislation has been introduced in both the House of Representatives (H.R. Bill 1467) and the Senate (S. Bill 675) to reauthorize the ESA for 5 years.

Significant progress has been made under the administration of the Fish and Wildlife Service in identifying some species in substantial danger of extinction and beginning the process of their recovery. However, several major issues affect plant species particularly. These are:

1. Current law prohibits only the removal of plants from federal lands but does not protect against arbitrary or wanton destruction of the same on such lands.
2. Under current law, candidate species are not protected.
3. Under current funding levels, many years will be required to process the large number of candidate species, whose biological status remains either uncertain or unknown. During this time it is possible that some of the candidate species may show further decline in numbers of populations.

Therefore, Congress is strongly urged to reauthorize the Endangered Species Act and to address the following issues:

1. Prohibit the destruction of threatened and endangered plant species and their critical habitats on public lands and encourage an active partnership between federal agencies and landowners in protecting such species on private lands.
2. Encourage and expand the efforts of the Fish & Wildlife Service in completing studies on all candidate species in a timely fashion.
3. Encourage the provision of special, temporary protection for candidate species until their status has been adequately ascertained.

-- extracted from a resolution passed by the
American Society of Plant Taxonomists

Please write to your Congressman and/or Senator regarding this important issue, showing your support for rare plants. In Minnesota, we have two federally listed plants: the Endangered endemic Erythronium propullans and the Threatened Lespedeza leptostachya.

CHECKLISTS FOR STATE PARK PLANTS

The DNR and MNPS are beginning to compile vascular plant checklists for Minnesota's state parks. The first completed one, Whitewater State Park, is included with this issue of the newsletter. Before the winter is over we hope to have available checklists for Forestville, Beaver Creek Valley, Lake Louise, Kilen Woods, and Nerstrand Woods. If you would like any of these future lists, contact Welby Smith or any MNPS Board member (see last page of this newsletter for phone numbers) and the lists will be mailed to you as they become available. These are preliminary lists, so we are counting on you to let us know of new

discoveries. We will try to keep the master checklists updated so revisions can be issued periodically.

-- Welby Smith

OPPORTUNITIES AT THE U OF M HERBARIUM

Can't work in your garden now that winter is here? Have some spare time on your hands? Don't let the "winter blues" get you down. Volunteer to work with plant specimen preparation at the Herbarium, on the St. Paul campus. For more information about working with lichens contact Dr. Cliff Wetmore, 625-6292; for mushrooms and flowering plants contact Dr. Nita Cholewa, 625-0215.

FROM THE U OF M ARBORETUM

Festival of Trees

The Arboretum is proud to present again an outstanding display of trees decorated with handcrafted ornaments. This year's theme is "A Minnesota Christmas." Ornaments will be made using plants found in Minnesota or designed to reflect the culture and heritage of the state. The Festival of Trees will be open to the public from 5-27 December (except for 24-25 December when the Arboretum is closed). Regular gate fee charged.

Seminars

"The U.S. National Arboretum" -- Cole Burrell, former Curator of Native Plants at the Natl. Arboretum, will provide a view of the gardens and special collections. Sunday, 10 January, 1:30-2:30 pm, Arboretum Auditorium. Regular gate fee charged.

"America's Paradise: the Virgin Islands" -- Shirley Mah Kooyman will describe the people, plants, and geography of St. Thomas, St. Croix, and the National Park on St. John. Sunday, 24 January, 1:30-2:30 pm, Arboretum Auditorium. Regular gate fee charged.

Garden Tours

Two guided garden tours are being offered by staff members. The first, to New Orleans and Cajun country, will be 19-25 March 1988, hosted by Marvin Eisel. Peter Olin (Director of the Arboretum) will then host a tour to Ireland, including Limerick, Killarney, and Dublin, from 9-19 June 1988. For more information call Travelways in Wayzata at 612-475-9975.

HOLLY SEEDS NEEDED

The Arboretum of Bokrijk, Belgium, has the largest collection of hollies (Ilex spp.) on the European continent. Although their collection is quite extensive, several species are absent. They are interested in obtaining seed of the following:

Ilex laevis
I. amelanther

I. longipes I. montana
I. montana var. mollis

If you have any of these hollies in your garden and would like to contribute seed samples, please send the material in marked envelopes to me, Nita Cholewa (Dept. of Botany, U of M, St. Paul 55108).

WILDFLOWER SEEDS AVAILABLE

The New England Wild Flower Society is offering for sale more than 150 varieties of wildflowers and ferns in their "1988 Seed List." Included in the list are natives [presumably New England natives] for woodland, wetland, and meadow gardens. Many of the sun-loving plants make colorful additions to perennial borders. The "Seed List" is an adjunct of the Society's world-wide botanical garden seed distribution effort. All requests for the "1988 Seed List" must be received by March 1; seed sales close March 15. Requests will be filled in the order received.

Send a self-addressed, \$0.37-stamped envelope (#10, business size) to: Seeds, New England Wild Flower Society, Garden in the Woods, Hemenway Road, Framingham, MA 01701.

No requests for seed lists will be honored without the stamped envelope.

PLANTS OF CHRISTMAS-PAST

Frankincense, one of the gifts of the Magi, was once as highly prized as gold and subject to intense security. Used as an incense to consecrate temples, as a healing agent, and as an ingredient in cosmetics, it was considered the "perfume of the gods." Pure frankincense is a resin obtained from small cuts in the bark of living trees of the genus Boswellia (Burseraceae). The highest quality comes from B. sacra, which grows in southern Saudi Arabia near the Arabian Sea. Used for thousands of years by the Egyptians and then by the Greeks and Romans, frankincense today is little used outside Arabia.

-- Nita Cholewa

MEA CULPA

Congratulations to those of you who caught the error on page 1 of the last newsletter; your editor takes full blame. Minnesota does not have 28 species of orchids -- we have 44!

PLAN NOW FOR UPCOMING EVENTS

Restoring the Earth

A conference on repairing environmental damage to be held at the University of California - Berkeley, 13-16 January 1988. For more information contact: Restoring the Earth Conference, 1713 C Martin Luther King Jr. Way, Berkeley CA 94709 or call 415-843-2645.

Ecosystem Management: Rare Species and Significant Habitats

A symposium sponsored by the Natural Areas Association and the College of Environmental Science & Forestry of the State University of New York. 6-9 June 1988 at the Syracuse campus of SUNY. For more information contact: Dr. Donald Leopold or ESF Continuing Education, College of Environmental Science & Forestry, S.U.N.Y., Syracuse NY.

National Audubon Ecology Camp - Spooner, WI

1-2 week sessions available for families or individuals; activities generally emphasize bird studies, plant and animal population and lore, chemistry of northern lakes, and opportunities for canoeing and photography. For more information contact: Tom McGuigan, National Audubon Society, 612-379-3868.

Minnesota Elderhostel - various locations

2-week long sessions for adults 60+; wide variety of subjects taught in an informal fashion, such as "autumn in the northwoods," "mice to moose; bogs to bugs: the forest world." Last year the program was offered in 37 different locations throughout MN. For more information contact: Carol Daly, State Director - MN Elderhostel, 612-624-7004.

LAST CALL FOR 1987/1988 MNPS DUES

Our bylaws call for membership renewal each fall. Many members have still not renewed for this year. This newsletter, correspondence, and other activities are supported solely by dues and donations. Please send your dues check today (your last dues paid are indicated on your mailing label); this is the last newsletter for lapsed memberships.

Minnesota Native Plant Society Membership Registration

Mail to: Minnesota Native Plant Society, 220 Biological Sciences Center, Univ. of Minnesota, St. Paul, MN 55108

_____ Renewal

_____ New Member

Membership categories:

\$8.00 _____ Individual

\$6.00 _____ Senior (over 62 or retired)

\$10.00 _____ Family

\$15.00 _____ Institution

\$6.00 _____ Student (full-time)

\$25.00 _____ Donor

Name _____ Address _____

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If you have a news item or article that should be included in the next issue of the Minnesota Plant Press, please send it to Nita, Dept. of Botany, Univ. of Minnesota, St. Paul, MN 55108.

Minnesota Plant Press may be obtained through membership in the Society.

Minnesota Plant Press is published by
the Minnesota Native Plant Society,
220 Biological Sciences Center
University of Minnesota
Saint Paul, Minnesota 55108