



Kansas Native Plant Society

Winter Newsletter



Volume 35 Number 1
January 2013

KNPS Teaching/Learning Materials for KANSAS DAY

Kansans will commemorate Kansas Day on Tuesday, January 29, 2013. This is an especially good opportunity for teachers, parents, grandparents and friends to introduce Kansas children to the most recently named state icon, Little Bluestem. Although "Little Blue" became the state grass over two years ago, many students still do not even know we have a state grass.



A group of KNPS members have created a series of learning materials designed to give Kansas kids basic knowledge about "Little Blue." These are available on the KNPS website. When you get to the website (www.ksnps.org), click on "State Grass: Little Bluestem." This will lead you to information about the grass and to the subtopic "Teach about little bluestem" where you will find a list of activities about our state grass suitable for either the classroom or informal home exploration.

Children will especially enjoy the stories "Meet Little Bluestem" and "Little Bluestem's Story." The latter takes the reader through the process by which the state grass was named from the perspective of "Little Blue" and her prairie friends who are already state

symbols (Sunny, Ornie, Larkie, and Woody). This story is illustrated by "cartoon" characters created by the artist Kelly Harrity. There are enlarged coloring sheets of the illustrations

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The Kansas Native Plant Society Newsletter is printed four times a year: Winter (January), Spring (April), Summer (July), Fall (October). Readers tell us how much they enjoy the newsletter in color and in the paper format. Contributions help us continue to produce a publication of this length in this form. You may send your gift to KNPS at Kansas Native Plant Society, R.L. McGregor Herbarium, 2045 Constant Avenue, Lawrence, KS 66047-3729.



The mission of the Kansas Native Plant Society is to encourage awareness and appreciation of the native plants of Kansas in their habitats and in our landscapes by promoting education, stewardship, and scientific knowledge.



President's Message

by Mickey Delfelter

Hot or cold, sun or rain, humid or dry, windy or calm, the weather always gives us plenty to talk about. The past several years have been no different with drought and record high temperatures throughout much of the Midwest. As of the first of December, parts of eastern Kansas are at 50 to 60% of normal rainfall with no precipitation in sight (and we might be better off than other parts of the state).

As many of you know, I'm still a bit of a novice when it comes to native plants and this was the first year that I had closely watched the local prairies through a drought situation. All summer long I kept thinking back to something I took away from a book I read years ago: no matter the weather, the prairie will survive. Different plants will thrive in wet years, compared to dry years, but the long-term balance will remain. I was able to see that play out before me this summer.

I spent a lot of time this year at Grant-Bradbury, an 80-acre native prairie owned and managed by Shawnee County Parks and Recreation. Grant-Bradbury is a pretty typical tallgrass prairie and has a nice variety of grasses and forbs (300-400 species). What was different in this year's hot, dry summer? A few species in particular stood out to me.

First, and foremost, was Leadplant. Because the grasses were not as tall as they should have been in June because of the heat and drought,

Leadplant towered above the grasses, as I had never seen. Grant-Bradbury was literally a sea of silver and purple for 3 weeks or more. Deep taproots and woody stems to the rescue.

The second species that jumped out at me was an under-performer: the Ashy Leaf Sunflower. This particular prairie has large patches of Ashy Leaf, but they were stunted much of the summer. When the plants should have been setting blooms, they instead crunched under my feet. If not for one well-timed rainfall, I wonder if they would have bloomed at all. I have no doubt that the plants will survive, but they certainly did not put on their typical show.

The last species that seemed abnormal to me was Butterfly Milkweed. This is an enduring favorite of mine and others who visit Grant-Bradbury, but the plant just seemed "off" all year. It started blooming 6 weeks early and was done by the end of June when it should otherwise still be going strong. Thankfully, Topeka received a much-needed 3-inch rainfall. Butterfly Milkweed at Grant-Bradbury got a second, third and fourth wind, blooming nearly consistently for 3 months. I was amazed at what one well-placed rainfall could do for one particular specie, especially when the weather remained so hot and otherwise dry.

Overall, this was an enjoyable and educational year for me. The prairie can take the good and the bad, the heat and the dry, the wind and the snow, and come out winning on the other side. I likely would not have been able to experience this contrast without KNPS opening up this world to me in the first place.



Kansas Wildflower of the Year: Little Bluestem

By Ken O'Dell

Little Bluestem Grass is the Kansas Native Plant Society Wildflower of the Year. Little Bluestem grows in every county in Kansas and was selected by the Kansas State Legislature as the State Grass of Kansas on July 1, 2010. With an endearing name like Little Bluestem it is easy to fall in love with this beautiful native grass.

Little Bluestem is a warm-season, perennial, bunch or clumping grass growing 2 to 3 feet tall. New growth starts in April when the soil warms and continues as the greenish-blue leaves mature

and slowly change to more blue, and eventually, to a stunning russet-coppery autumn color. The tiny flowers on Little Bluestem are of a fuzzy white appearance, and there may be 100 or more on each bunch of Little Blue. In early autumn, the fuzzy white flowers show up well with the reddish coloring of the grass stems. With these colorful stems blowing in the winter winds, it is just one more reason to plant some clumps of the Kansas State Grass.

The scientific name for Little Bluestem is *Schizachyrium scoparium*. Searching for the meaning of the word "*schizachyrium*," I found it comes from two Latin words: "*Schizein*" meaning "to split" and "*achyron*" meaning "chaff." An

Continued on Page 3



Kansas Wildflower of the Year

Continued from Page 2

alternative explanation is that it split from the genus "*Andropogon*" of which Little Bluestem was at one time listed and sometimes still listed as *Andropogon scoparium*. The name "*scoparium*" is from the Latin "*scopa*" or "*scopario*" meaning

"broom" or "broom-like." If you cut off a thick clump of Little Bluestem at ground level, tie a string tightly around the clump and inserted a stick for a handle, it would make a decent broom.

More information is on the KNPS website at <http://www.kansasnativeplantsociety.org/index.php>. Click on "State Grass: Little Bluestem" and look under "Teach about Little Bluestem."



Kansas Day

Continued from Page 1

ready for coloring. In addition, bookmarks showing "Little Blue's" "friends can be downloaded from the web side. A friend or teacher might want to have the set of five bookmarks printed and given out to a class as Kansas Day mementos. A second set of bookmarks showing the grass in different season is also available and might appeal more to older students.

Additional learning materials include: a fact

sheet about Little Bluestem; a research scavenger hunt for finding information about "Little Blue;" and a crossword puzzle that accompanies "Little Bluestem's Story." You may also want to check out the photo gallery of "Little Blue" pictures and the Resources section that lists Books and Websites where you can find more information about our state grass. Kelly Harrity is also in the process of creating a large, full-color poster showing the other state icons congratulating "Little Blue" on being chosen as the state grass. Look for information about the poster on the website in the near future.



Kansas State Symbol Bookmark Illustrations

Continued on Page 4



Kansas Day

Continued from Page 3

Kansas Native Plant Society was the primary organizing force in the rather lengthy campaign to have the Kansas grasslands represented by a state symbol.

Although Little Bluestem became the official state grass in 2010, our job as KNPS members is not yet done. The second part of the task is to teach the children and citizens of Kansas about Little Bluestem and the prairie ecosystem. Sharing information with your local teachers and children in your community about Little Bluestem activities for Kansas Day is good place to start.

Little Bluestem



Kansas State Grass

- Family Poaceae: Grasses
- *Schizachyrium scoparium*
- Bunch grass found in every county in Kansas
- Spring/Summer color - blue green
- Fall/Winter - Maroon/orange
- Height: 2 - 3 feet tall
- Flowers: Tiny
- Seeds: Fluffy white

Encourage awareness and appreciation of the native plants of Kansas in their habitat and in our landscapes.



Kansas Native Plant Society

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Kansas Native Plant Society

Bookmarks showing Little Blue through the year

Photo on left bookmark by Valerie Wright. Other bookmark photos by Sally and Andy Wasowski, from "The Wildflower Center"



KNPS TECH CORNER-

Where We Keep You Informed About KNPS Technology Happenings

by Mickey Delfelter

Our tireless webmaster has been busy publishing photos from this year's Annual Wildflower Weekend held at Winfield. If you missed any of the photo contest winners, those are on the website too. Just visit our website (<http://www.ksnps.org>) and then click Annual Wildflower Weekend in the left column. Then, scroll down below the meeting map to see photos from this and past AWWs.



Little Bluestem: Not Just a Beautiful Plant

By Lenora Larson

Humans value Little Bluestem for its beauty, but its true value is as an important food source for many grassland residents. While insects are the primary gourmands, bison, antelope and cattle readily graze on Little Bluestem when young and tender. Prairie rodents also eat Little Bluestem and harvest leaf blades to line their burrows. Curiously, the presence of prairie voles actually increases the growth and vigor of Little Bluestem, presumably because they preferentially forage more heavily on competing grasses.



Wood-nymph Butterfly
Cercyonis pegala
Photo by Lenora Larson

Insects that dine on Little Bluestem include several species of grasshopper, leaf hoppers, thrips, leaf-miner beetles and spittle bugs. They are a host plant for the caterpillars of the Common Wood-nymph butterfly, who lay their eggs on or near a Little Bluestem clump in the fall. Unlike most caterpillars that immediately begin feeding when they hatch, this caterpillar fasts through the winter and starts eating in spring.

Just as birders struggle with identifying LBBs (Little Brown Birds), we lepidopterists struggle with our LBBs (Little Brown Butterflies.) These are the skippers, an intermediate step as moths evolved into butterflies. Like moths, they have heavy, furry bodies, usually in shades of brown. However, they act like butterflies, flying by day



Delaware Skipper
Anatrytone logan
Photo by Betsy Betros

and nectaring on flowers. Many species of Kansas skippers use Little Bluestem as a caterpillar food source. In Eastern Kansas, we see the Crossline, Delaware and Roadside skippers. As one drives west through the prairies and grasslands, skipper species and numbers greatly increase, including the Ottoe skipper, an indicator of high-quality prairie habitat.

Of course, where there are insects, there are the birds that depend upon them for food. Grasshoppers and skippers that feed on Little Bluestem are in turn relished by our avian friends. More directly, many sparrows survive the winter by eating Little



Junco, Winter bird
Photo by Lenora Larson

Bluestem seeds. Birds also find winter shelter under the clumps which don't matt down like many other grasses.

Providing food and shelter for many species of animals, Little Bluestem supports the prairie community while pleasing the human eye.



Landscaping with Native Plants: Wahoo

By Jeff Hansen

One of my favorite activities of fall is anticipating the bursting open of the fruits of the eastern wahoo shrub. The wahoo is a native shrub or small tree that is a member of the *Euonymus* genus.



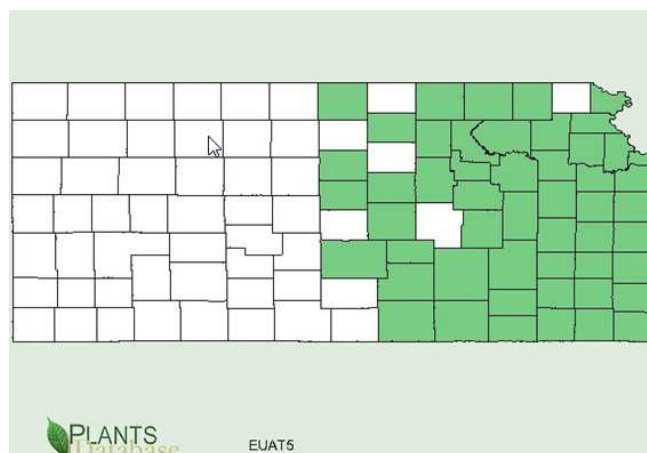
Eastern Wahoo
Euonymus atropurpureus
Photo by Jeff Hansen

It belongs to the bittersweet family (*Celastraceae*) along with its more well known cousin American bittersweet. Dictionary.com provides the origin of the name coming from Dakota: “wa n hu,” equivalent to “wa n” = “arrow” + “hu” = “wood, shaft.”

Wahoo’s fruits are interesting even before they split open. They look like fat pink plus signs dangling from the shrub. They really catch your eye once the leaves have fallen and the outer husk splits open, revealing the bright red fruit. The opposite leaves turn a rich red or purple in the fall. The twigs remain green all year and are perfectly square giving an interesting winter appearance. The plants flower profusely in the spring, with their reddish-purple four petal flowers. Native bees and flies pollinate the flowers. Most of the shrubs I have encountered have been at most about 8 feet tall, but they can get larger under optimum growing conditions.

Sadly, few people seem to even know wahoo exists in Kansas, yet is a very handsome shrub. Unfortunately the nursery trade pushes its cousins from Europe and Asia like winged burning bush (*Euonymus alatus*). Winged burning bush is becoming invasive in our woodlands. European spindle tree (*Euonymus europaeus*) looks similar but has green flowers and is also becoming invasive.

Wahoo can be found across the eastern half of Kansas in open woodlands. It seems to prefer rich moist soil of floodplains. But I find it very adaptable in the landscape to both full sun and shade. It seems to produce more fruit with more sun exposure. The plants seem to have denser foliage in full sun. My plants produced good crops of fruit even in a dry year like 2012.



Growing Range for Wahoo in Kansas

I’ve enjoyed watching the multitude of birds eating the fruits. Every day in December the bluebirds come to feast on a few fruits. I’ve also observed cedar waxwings and a yellow-bellied sapsucker eating the fruit in winter. There are also several moth species that use wahoo as a host plant.

The shrubs are easy to grow from seed. Just plant the seeds outdoors in the fall, and you should have seedlings the next spring. It only takes them a few years to reach fruit bearing size. I have seeds available at kansasnativeplants.com.

2013 Kansas Area Native Plant & Wildflower Events

Information provided by [Kansas Native Plant Society](http://www.kansasnativeplantsociety.org), see more events on our website:
www.kansasnativeplantsociety.org.

Please share this information and contact us about additional events to note. Thank you! [email@KSNPS.org]
Sturdy shoes, long pants, a hat, insect repellent, sunscreen, and water are recommended for outdoor events.

Mark your calendar now and plan to attend some fabulous happenings!

 **January 19:** Grassland Heritage Foundation Groundhogs. Volunteer prairie maintenance and preservation projects, third Saturday each month except Dec. [www.grasslandheritage.org]. Wear appropriate clothing. No special skills or tools needed. For details, please contact Frank Norman [fjnorman@sunflower.com] (785) 887-6775 (home) or (785) 691-9748 (cell).

January 19: Kaw Valley Eagles Day in Lawrence, KS. Celebrate the return of the eagles and learn about the environment, 10am-4pm. Programs on area Bald eagles and other wildlife. Exhibitors will offer educational resources related to nature, sponsored by the Jayhawk Audubon Society. Location: Free State High School, 1 block north of 6th & Wakarusa. [eishaw@ku.edu] (785) 842-0475.

January 19: Seed-Savers-KC--1st Annual Winter Seed Exchange, 11am-3pm. Attend this free event to promote seed saving and help start a seed library. There will be speakers and videos on various topics regarding techniques. Please bring your own envelopes, bottles or sacks for storing the seeds for trading. No GMO or invasives PLEASE! Location: Anita B Gorman Discovery Center (MO Conservation Dept) 4750 Troost, Kansas City, MO. Please let us know if you plan to attend, contact: Dayna McDaniel [dthrumc@sbcglobal.net] (816) 356-9892.

 **January 26:** Kansas Native Plant Society Winter Board Meeting and Outing at Great Plains Nature Center, Wichita, KS. The meeting begins at noon. After the meeting (approximately 2:30pm) explore native plants along the surrounding trails. GPNC address: 6232 E 29th Street North. Bring your lunch. Backup date: February 2. [email@KSNPS.org] (785) 864-3453.

February 8 & 9: Grow Native! workshop in Lawrence, KS. Friday's workshop will be geared to landscaping professionals and Saturday's to home gardeners and others wishing to landscape with natives. Details forthcoming at [www.moprairie.org] [info@moprairie.com] or (888) 843-6739.

February 16: Grassland Heritage Foundation Groundhogs. See Jan 19 info.

March 16: Grassland Heritage Foundation Groundhogs. See Jan 19 info.

April 6: Spring Cleanup at Chaplin Nature Center, near Arkansas City, KS. Come celebrate spring at the nature center while lending a helping hand, 9am-2pm. Clearing trails of debris, raking, sprucing up the area around the building and small repair jobs will be on our to-do list. No matter what your age, you can contribute. A simple lunch will be provided for those staying the whole day. Be sure to wear old clothes and bring a pair of work gloves. Branch clippers and yard rakes are needed. Leader: Shawn Silliman, [cnc@wichitaudubon.org] (620) 442-4133.

April 20: Grassland Heritage Foundation Groundhogs. See Jan 19 info.

April 20th & 27th: Missouri Prairie Foundation Spring Plant Sales 7am - noon. Location: City Market, 5th & Walnut, Kansas City, MO. [<http://www.moprairie.org>] (888) 843-6739.

Kansas Area Native Plant Wildflower Events— Continued

April 21: Hillsdale State Park Spring Wild Flower Walk, Paola, KS. 32 miles of hiking trails meander through multiple habitats from the shore of the 5,000 acre Hillsdale Lake, including native prairie to oak-hickory woodlands. This walk will be lead by new Kansas Native Plant Society Board Member Lenora Larson. Our first exploration will be the 1.5 mile 'Hidden Spring Nature Trail' (Yes, there is a hidden spring!). While the terrain is steep in places, it is well-graded with steps for easy walking. We will meet at the Visitor Center parking lot at 1pm. Allow time before or after our hike to enjoy educational displays at the Visitor Center, 26001 West 255th St. Directions: turn west on the Hillsdale exit from K-7/169. Contact: Lenora Larson [lenora.longlips@gmail.com] (913) 284-3360.

 **April 26-29:** FloraKansas Great Plains Plant Bazaar, sponsored by Dyck Arboretum of the Plains, Hesston, KS. [www.dyckarboretum.org] [arboretum@Hesston.edu] (620) 327-8127.

 **May 11:** Barber County Wildflower Tour. Meet at the Medicine Lodge High School, 8:30am. Enjoy continental breakfast and slides of flowers we expect to see. Buses will provide transportation. Morning participants will return to the school at noon. Full-day participants will enjoy a delicious lunch and entertainment at a tree-shaded country park. Ride through the beautiful gyp hills to a second site. Refreshments will be served before we return to the school around 3:30pm. Barber Co. Conservation District and Kansas Native Plant Society are co-sponsors. Pre-paid reservations should be sent before May 7th, \$8 half-day, \$15 full-day. Barber Co Conservation, 800 W. 3rd Ave. Medicine Lodge, KS 67104-8002, Courtney Pilkington [pilkington@ks.nacdnet.net], phone (620) 886-3721, ext. 3.

May 18: Grassland Heritage Foundation Groundhogs. See Jan 19 info.

 **June 1-30:** June is Kansas Native Plant Appreciation Month! Each year Kansas Native Plant Society makes a formal appeal to the Governor for June to be proclaimed as Kansas Native Plant Appreciation Month. This opportunity promotes greater appreciation for the diversity, value, and beauty of Kansas native plants and their habitats. [www.kansasnativeplantsociety.org]

June 1: Spring Wildflower Tour at Maxwell Wildlife Refuge, McPherson County, KS. Board the tram for a tour of the prairie with wildflowers and buffalo, 10am. There is also a self-guided walking tour with flowers flagged. The Refuge is located 6 miles north of Canton, KS. [http://www.cyberkraft.com/maxwell/] (620)-628-4455

June 3-7: Earth Partnership for Schools Summer Institute at Dyck Arboretum of the Plains in Hesston, KS. Teachers: Learn to engage your students in the process of prairie gardening on school grounds, earn three hours of graduate credit, take home an extensive curriculum, eat good food for a week, and have a fun and meaningful experience at the Dyck Arboretum! This 40-hour institute for school teachers and staff will train you in the award-winning Earth Partnership for Schools (EPS) Program that you can share with your students and colleagues for years to come. Contact Brad Guhr for more information [bradg@hesston.edu] (620) 327-8127.

 **June 9:** Friends of Konza Prairie Annual Wildflower Walk, 6:30pm - sunset. Join us for a 2-mile guided hike of Butterfly Hill Trail, generally not open to the public. At the peak of wildflower season, visitors often view more than 50 species of native tallgrass prairie plants blooming along the trail. The walk will be co-led by Dr. Valerie Wright, Kansas Native Plant Society Board Member, and Konza Docents. Free to Friends of Konza Prairie members, \$7 for others. [http://keep.konza.ksu.edu/visit/events.htm] RSVP required; telephone reservations will be taken beginning May 1, (785) 587-0441.

June 15: Grassland Heritage Foundation Groundhogs. See Jan 19 info.



Growing from Seed: Purple Prairie Clover

Text and Photos by Ken O'Dell

Kansas has some species of Native Prairie Clover growing naturally in every county. The three species I am most familiar with are growing native in Eastern Kansas. They are *Dalea aurea*, *Dalea candida*, and *Dalea purpurea*.

We see these wonderful native perennial plants growing in the prairies and pastures where they are mixed in with many other forbs and grasses. We notice the tall thin stems with the colorful flowers on top waving in the winds. The other forbs and grasses are helping to hold up the thin stems of the Prairie Clover flowers so they do not sprawl near the ground.

I give tours of our prairie to local garden clubs,



Closely spaced prairie clover plants

civic groups and master gardeners and they are attracted to the flowers of the Prairie Clovers. When growing a Prairie Clover for use in the home landscape, near the house or in a flower bed, it is best to attempt to grow a plant that has many seedlings per pot so when you plant it in the flower bed area, it will be full and thick and many of the stems will stand up.

I gather the seed when ripe which is usually mid- to late-summer. Our prairie in Eastern Kansas has thousands of these Prairie Clovers scattered all over, and it is easy to pick the seed heads. The seed heads will change color and the seed will come off very easily when ripe.

Save the seed in a paper envelope and put in the fridge until February or March. Then plant it directly into 3 or 4-inch pots and put about 25 seed per pot or nearly cover the soil in the pot with the Prairie Clover seed. I scattered very lightly a thin layer of potting soil on the seed in the pots, not

totally covered but allowing some of the seed to be seen.



Purple Prairie Clover seed

Place in a sunny window and keep lightly moist. Germination is usually pretty good but slow to start. After the seedlings get about ½ inch tall, I sprinkle about 15 or 20 BB size pellets of time-released fertilizer in each pot.

You should be able to tap the Prairie Clover out of the pot in mid- to late-April and plant in the ground where you want to see it grow. Prairie Clover does not transplant very well after it starts to grow in the ground as it has by nature a pretty strong root system.



Purple Prairie Clover in bloom

These potted plants of Prairie Clover are not the best way to start Prairie Clover in the pastures or prairies. If I was gathering the seed to put in my prairie, I would immediately scatter it in the prairie as soon as I picked it and let Mother Nature do her thing and let it grow. The pot-grown plants of Prairie Clover are best to use in the home landscapes and flowerbeds.



Featured plant: Blackberry Lily (*Iris domestica*)

Text by Lorraine J. Kaufman, Illustration by Lorna Habegger Harder

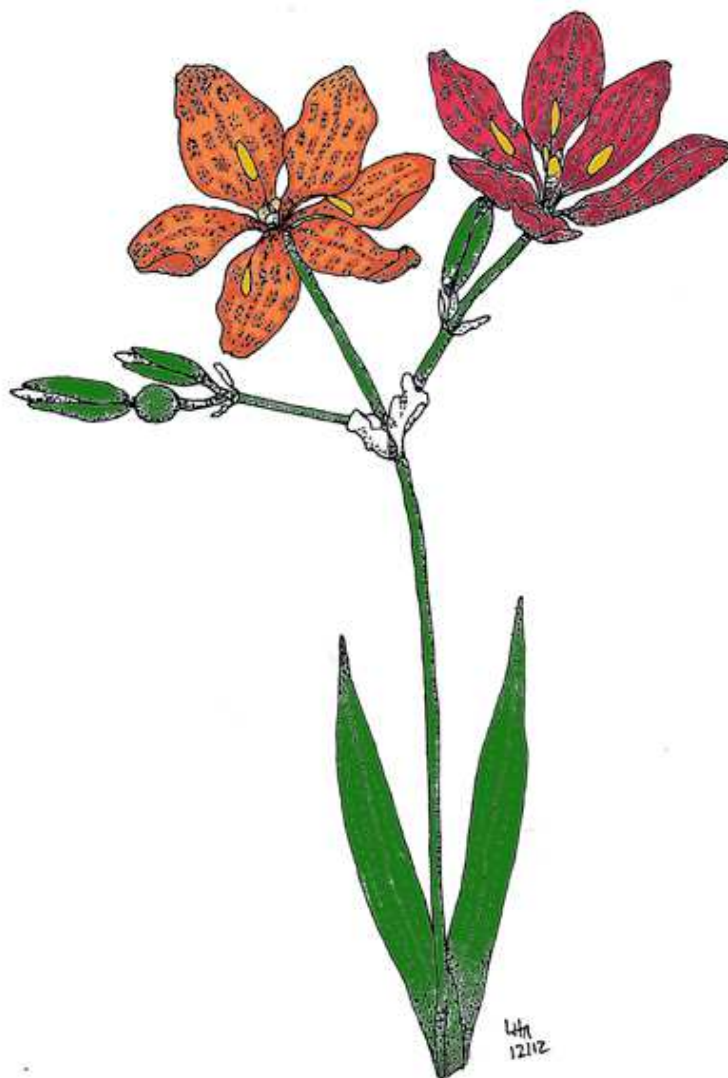
After studying enough native plants, a prairie fan somehow develops a feel for which structural traits "belong" and which shout out "non-native exotics." For me this memorably occurred one sunny late July afternoon when I spotted a clear anomaly in a creek-side meadow: an eighteen-inch high stem with stiffly-upright leaves and three gaudy, six-petaled, orange lily-like flowers with red dots. This plant was beautiful, but what was it, and what was it doing in our prairie?

It turned out to be the blackberry lily, *Iris domestica*. Originally from China, this introduced ornamental plant became a favorite in the gardens of early settlers in Kansas. Hardy and easily propagated, the lily soon escaped cultivation to become a wildflower in open woods. By fall, the flowers produce pods containing clusters of shiny black seeds that resemble blackberries — hence the name — and that are obviously palatable to birds, which spread the plant.

That fall, I planted a seed in a four-inch pot in my south kitchen window. After quickly sprouting, the plant grew at a healthy rate. Soon I had to set the pot in the sink and then on the floor. By the next summer, it eventually grew to a height of 51 inches and flowered enthusiastically.

The dried stems with seedpods make an attractive addition to fall arrangements. Blackberry lily seeds have also been used in traditional Chinese medicine, and they are being evaluated in a clinical trial as a potential treatment for prostate cancer.

While I have to admit that the blackberry lily technically is a "weed," it is a beautiful, if unexpected, addition to our prairie communities.



Blackberry Lily
Iris domestica

Membership News

NEW MEMBERS FROM 10/1/12 TO 12/9/12

Kristin Allen - Wichita
 Bill Busby - Baldwin City
 Brooke Davis - Wichita
 Martin Farrell - Lawrence
 Kate Fiala - Evansville, IN
 Dale Foster - Enterprise
 Rachel Kilian - Lawrence
 Curtis Lee - Lawrence
 Brandon & Amanda Long - Overland Park
 Zachary Palmquist - Wichita
 Julia Stone - Wichita
 Wichita State University
 Physical Plant Landscape Dept - Wichita
 Randy Winter - Manhattan
 Allen & Farrellynn Wolf - Olathe

MEMBERS RETURNING AFTER A HIATUS

Kimberly & Ed Shank - Wichita
 Chris Smith - Pretty Prairie

CONTRIBUTING MEMBERS AS OF 12/9/2012

Dolores Baker - Fredonia
 Shirley Braunlich & Peggy Robinson - Lawrence
 Kit Carlsen - Lawrence
 Sheldon & Virginia Cohen - Topeka
 Fred & Nancy Coombs - Holton
 Craig & Jane Freeman - Lawrence
 Dale & Jackie Goetz - Overland Park
 Nancy Goulden - Manhattan
 Edna Hamera - Shawnee Mission
 Kansas Turnpike Authority - Wichita
 Myron Leinwetter - Rossville
 Prairie Pride Plants - Wichita
 Susan Reimer - McPherson
 Gordon & Mary Reist - Salina
 Jim Smith - Hutchinson
 Gary Tegtmeier - Westwood
 Jody Toerber-Clark - Wamego
 Ron & Joyce Wolf - Lecompton
 Valerie Wright - Manhattan

LIFETIME MEMBERS AS OF 12/9/2012

Earl Allen - Manhattan
 Robert G. Jr. & Martha Barnhardt - Bucklin
 Susan Blackford - Manhattan
 Barbara Davis - Wichita
 Mickey Delfelder - Topeka
 Phillip Eastep - Cherryvale
 Sally Haines - Lawrence
 R. Clay Harvey - Topeka
 Kelly Kindscher - Lawrence
 Lusk Family Foundation - Wichita
 Carol Morgan - Topeka
 W. Glen & Marjorie F. Neely - Chanute
 Carl Paulie - St. Paul
 Bob & Doris Sherrick - Peculiar, MO
 Jason & Lisa Spangler - Austin, TX
 Lisa Stickler - Bucyrus
 Ray Woods - Independence

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Lawrence, KS 66047-3729

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LEARN MORE ABOUT KNPS

Check us out online at www.ksnps.org
Contact us by email at email@ksnps.org
Contact us by phone at 785-864-3453



MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION AND RENEWAL GUIDELINES

Annual dues are for a 12-month period from January 1 through December 31. Dues paid after December 1 are applied to the next year. Note to new members: the first year of annual membership is effective from the date of joining through December 31 of the following calendar year.

Please complete this form or a photocopy. Send the completed form and a check payable to the Kansas Native Plant Society to:

Kansas Native Plant Society
R. L. McGregor Herbarium
2045 Constant Avenue
Lawrence KS 66047-3729

A membership in the Kansas Native Plant Society makes a great gift for friends and family members. Recipients of gift memberships will receive notification of your gift membership within two weeks of receipt of your check. The Kansas Native Plant Society is a 501(c)(3) non-profit organization. Gifts to KNPS are tax deductible to the extent provided by law.

Membership application/renewal form

Member Information:

Membership Category:

Name:		Student	\$10.00
Address		Individual	\$20.00
City/State:		Family	\$30.00
Zipcode:		Organization	\$35.00
Phone:		Contributing	\$100.00
Email:		Lifetime	\$500.00
County (if KS):			