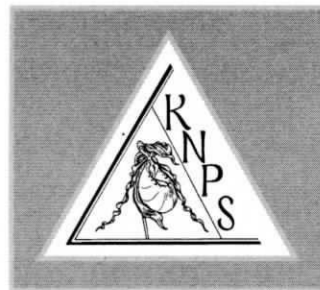


The Lady-Slipper

Newsletter of the Kentucky Native Plant Society

Vol. 13, no. 3

Summer/Fall 1998



A Message from the President:

Communications — UNDER CONSTRUCTION

David Eakin

Greetings! As you can tell from the icon below, we are currently "under construction." And what we are constructing promises to be of even more service to you, our members. Please be patient as we from time to time experiment with new formats and designs. We believe the final product will be worth the effort! The goals you have set for the KNPS demand that we place the highest priority on the most effective ways to communicate vital information regarding native plants—both to our members and to non-members.

Even as we are working to improve the flow of information to you through *The Lady-Slipper*, we are pressing forward in the development of the KNPS web site. This site will provide our Society with the greatest exposure to people outside our membership who are seeking information and advice relating to Kentucky's native plants and plant communities. Our ability to network with people all over the United States (in reality, the world) who share our concerns and goals is a direct offshoot of this very exciting technology. And while we realize that some of our own members are not yet "on line" to take full advantage of the world-wide web, we believe it will not be long before it is available in every home.

This issue will be short for a variety of reasons. For unforeseen and unfortunate circumstances our last issue was late, and there is some very important information regarding this fall's activities which we felt you must receive as soon as we could make a new issue available. As a consequence, we have not included some types of articles to which you are accustomed. Please be assured that the excellent balance of content which former editor Tim Weckman provided will continue in future issues.

Pay particular attention to our notice of the KNPS FALL MEETING (p. 3) which, for the second year, will be held in conjunction with Colorfest at the Bernheim Arboretum and Research Forest just south of Louisville off I-65. Over the years our fall program has been poorly attended, primarily because we were not able to consistently link the meeting to a particular site. The incredible success of our Spring Wildflower Weekend rests firmly on our continuing use of the Natural Bridge State Resort Park. It has been our intent to have the fall meeting in the western part of the state, but there has never been a comparable natural area to which we could link our efforts. We believe that the 16,000 acres of Bernheim Arboretum will now serve as a focal point for our activities. The Director and staff have already begun to aid us by providing a variety of classes for our Certification Program which have been extremely popular. They have helped us open a door of opportunity for many interested individuals in the central and western regions of the Commonwealth. I believe that continued cooperative efforts can only boost our goal of educating the public and increasing awareness of native plants.

I would like to thank Clara Wieland for providing us with a report on the unique field trip opportunity she arranged in North Carolina. It would be hard to overstate her contribution to the KNPS while she has served in the role of field trip coordinator. She will be getting a well deserved rest and we are in need of someone to accept that responsibility. Clara has assured us that she will help in every possible way to orient the new
(Continued on page 2)

In this Issue—

From the President — 1

Nominations for 1999

Wildflower of the Year — 2

KNPS FALL MEETING/Bernheim Arboretum Colorfest — 3

Bluff Mountain:
A Natural Wonder — 4

Wanted: Butternut Trees — 6

About the KNPS Certification Program in Native Plant Studies — 6

Understory: Interrelations of Note from Around the Biosystem — 6

KNPS Field Trips and Other Events — 7

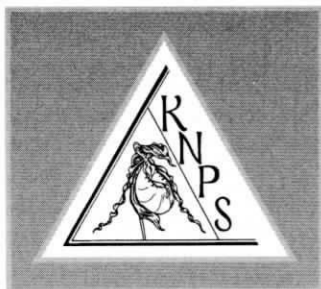


The KNPS WEB SITE has moved to

<http://www.biology.uky.edu/jones/knps.htm>

While Michael Thompson and Ron Jones are working on additions and improvements, don't miss Michael's "Western Kentucky Wildflowers" at

<http://sac.uky.edu/~mthom0>



The Lady-Slipper

is published by the Kentucky Native Plant Society [IRC 501(c)(3)] in February, May, August, and November. Production deadlines are the 1st of the prior months. Submissions of letters and articles are welcomed.

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Communications — UNDER CONSTRUCTION (Continued)

coordinator and provide for a smooth transition. Please contact any of your board members if you are interested in helping develop next year's field trip schedule. We would be very happy to see several of you work together as a committee to provide this vital function!

There are two friends I would like to personally thank for their considerable contributions in the area of communications and public awareness. Both have worked tirelessly in the background for you. Each has unique and considerable talents which they selflessly volunteered in service to the Kentucky Native Plant Society. Their vision and talent have blended together to spearhead exceptional advances toward our common goals.

Charlie Lapham has freely contributed his vast expertise in computer programming and networking to help move us to the forefront in these areas. He developed the *Index Kentuckiensis* database with Ron Jones, and has steadily pressed us toward the production of a quality web site and other technological advances.

Similarly, Charles Chandler has stepped forward and demonstrated enormous insight and talent in the production of

professional printed materials. Our recent brochure was produced entirely by his talent and effort. This project accounts for an almost 25% increase in KNPS members. I have now asked him to help in the redesigning of *The Lady-Slipper*. Such efforts by people like Charlie Lapham and Charles Chandler have raised the quality of our communication efforts to an all time high! 🌿

Your Kentucky Native Plant Society Could Use Some HELP!

There's *always* some way you can help the KNPS serve its members and realize its goals. At the moment we're in need of—

A Treasurer to watch the accounts and manage the membership database

A Field Trip Coordinator

All sorts of newsletter articles

Volunteers to pick up large or small quantities of KNPS brochures at our Oct. 17 meeting for distribution at local libraries, parks, garden centers...

Contact anyone on the list at the left or seek them out at the October 17 meeting.

THE PACKET, PLEASE:

Nominations for the 1999 Kentucky Wildflower of the Year

Each year the Kentucky Native Plant Program of the Kentucky Department of Fish and Wildlife Resources joins with the native plant society to select a native wildflower as Kentucky's official "Wildflower of the Year." The program is designed to increase awareness of and appreciation for the beauty, horticulture, wildlife, and other values of our native plants; to promote conservation of native species in the wild; and to encourage local nurseries to make these species available to Kentucky gardeners.

In 1997, Butterfly Milkweed (*Asclepias tuberosa*) was chosen Wildflower of the Year. This year the honor went to the Cardinal Flower (*Lobelia cardinalis*). As part of this year's effort to promote the program, the Department of Fish and Wildlife Resources distributed 15,000(!) packets of Cardinal Flower seeds to

schools, garden clubs, and conservation groups across Kentucky.

Special attributes of a Wildflower of the Year should include its native origin and common distribution in Kentucky, its easy cultivability in appropriate habitats, a known value to wildlife, and ready availability of plants or seeds (at least through mail order sources) for gardeners and landscapers.

If you feel your favorite wildflower meets the qualifications best, please fill out the Nomination Form on the back of this newsletter and return it to the

Kentucky Native Plant Program
Salato Wildlife Education Center
#1 Game Farm Road
Frankfort, KY 40601.

Nominations must be received no later than January 9, 1999. 🌿

The KNPS Fall Get Together, October 17 and 18 — ALL ROADS LEAD TO BERNHEIM

The Kentucky Native Plant Society will again conduct its fall program and meeting in conjunction with the October 17-18 Colorfest at Bernheim Arboretum and Research Forest in Clermont, Kentucky. With a possibility of over 4,500 Kentuckians attending Colorfest, the occasion will provide a great opportunity for the KNPS to make its presence, interests, and activities known beyond its regular membership.

The Colorfest weekend provides an abundance of activities for both children and adults including live music and story telling, live domestic and wild animal displays, hands-on art, craft and natural history exhibits, games, and even a haystack for the kids to play in. Most of these activities are under tents near the Visitor Center, but the big draw for KNPS members and others who choose to join in will be the morning and afternoon field trips.

With 35 miles of trails looping through the knobs, valleys, ridges, and hollows of the almost 16,000-acre research forest and 240-acre arboretum, there's plenty of room to spread out and enjoy the scenery and autumn vegetation.

Primary field trips will include the Rock Run and Cull Hollow trails. The Rock Run

trail follows Rock Run up and back along both sides of its cut between two knobs. This trail, already one of the most scenic and popular, was planted with additional wildflowers until the 1950s when it was allowed to return to a more natural state. The Cull Hollow trail begins in a bottom along State Run and climbs gently before descending into the hollow itself. The path through the hollow crisscrosses the creek several times and offers a great variety of terrain before looping back to its start.

Oak/hickory on the drier, upper, and south-facing slopes, and beech/maple on the north-facing and lower, moister slopes are the dominant forest communities of Bernheim. Many fall composites, the asters and white snakeroot among them, should be joining what's left of the late summer sunflowers, ironweed, and Joe Pye weed. Even the cultivated arboretum with its collections of American hollies, maples, oaks, buckeyes, dogwoods, and its reverting Big Meadow will hold much of interest for native plant enthusiasts.

At 4:00 in the afternoon on the 17th, the KNPS and its guests will get together at the Arboretum Center for a program presented by Varley Wiedeman, Bernheim's Science and Education Advisor. Dr. Wiedeman, who teaches many of the KNPS Native Plant Studies Certification courses that are offered at Bernheim, will present a complete overview of the arboretum and its research forest with special emphasis on its attributes, aptness, and potential for native plant appreciation and study.

Bring your field guides, curiosity, and KNPS T-shirts. Let's spread the word.

Hope you can all come! 

WHAT:

KNPS Fall Get Together

WHERE:

Bernheim Arboretum and Research Forest

Directions – From I-65, take Bardstown-Clermont exit #112 (about 25 miles south of Louisville). Go east on KY 245 one mile.

If you're coming from the east, Bernheim is about 15 minutes west of Bardstown on KY 245.

WHEN:

October 17 and 18, 1998

KNPS-guided Field Trips leave the Visitor Center on Sat. at 10 a.m. and 1:30 p.m., on Sun. at 1:30 p.m.

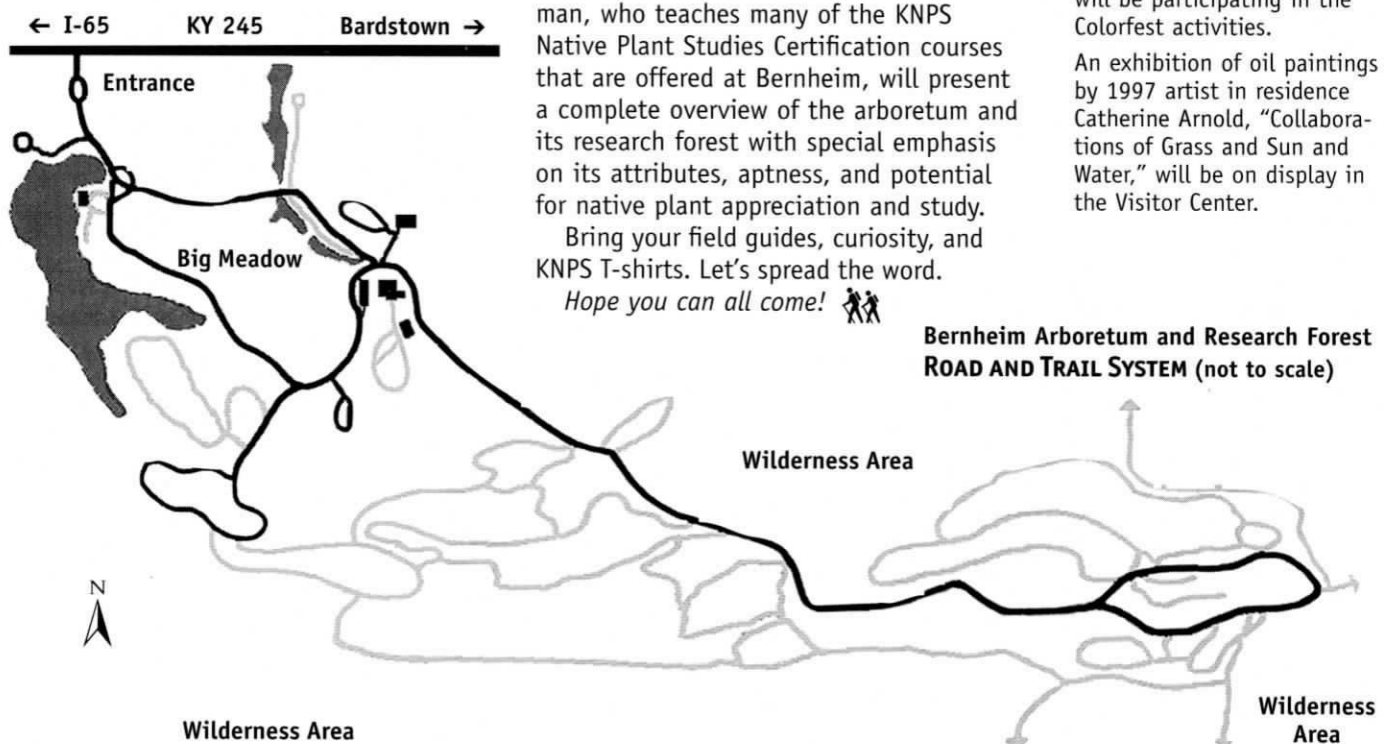
KNPS Guest Program and a brief General Membership Meeting will be held at 4 p.m. on Saturday at the Arboretum Center.

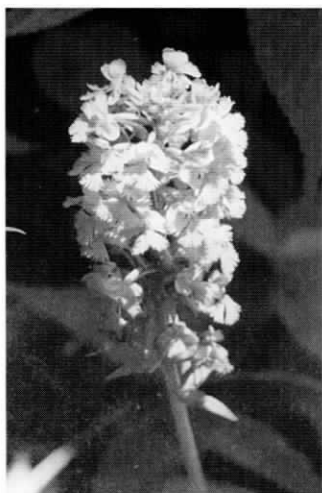
OTHER:

Bernheim charges a \$5 per car environmental impact fee on weekends.

Food and drink vendors will be participating in the Colorfest activities.

An exhibition of oil paintings by 1997 artist in residence Catherine Arnold, "Collaborations of Grass and Sun and Water," will be on display in the Visitor Center.





Small Purple Fringed Orchid



A breezy lunch atop Bluff Mountain with Whitetop Mountain, Virginia, in the distance

Field Trip Report—

BLUFF MOUNTAIN: A Natural Wonder

Clara Wieland

photos by Joyce Porter



Flowering Raspberry looks
as rosy as its kin



Diminutive Three-toothed Cinquefoil

Este Stefil, the North Carolina Nature Conservancy Field Officer for the district that includes Bluff Mountain Nature Preserve, seemed surprised that the Kentucky Native Plant Society thought it might be on the mountain for most of the day. But that's exactly what happened. From 10:30 a.m. to 5 p.m. on the last Saturday in June, thirteen KNPS participants walked about four miles, botanizing with manuals in hand, and enjoying the great diversity that is Bluff Mountain.

Bluff Mountain rises from a broad base at 3,500 ft. to a high point of 5,100 ft. in the northwest corner of North Carolina. The 720-acres that includes it were sold to the NC Nature Conservancy by the M.E. and W.G. Edwards families in 1978 because of their concern for its preservation. The Conservancy has managed the property since then as the Bluff Mountain Nature Preserve.

The Preserve is not easily accessible, but once we were there it quickly became worth the effort. Leaving our cars, we saw Bee Balm (*Monarda didyma*) in the ditch. As we started our walk up an old road, we began to experience the first of several special ecosystems and plant communities. The first was dominated by Sugar Maples (*Acer saccharum*). Dutchman's Pipe (*Aristolochia durior*) festooned the understory of Striped Maples (*Acer spicatum*). Already past blooming, they were still easily identified by their striped bark. Flowering Raspberry

(*Rubus odoratus*) with its rich magenta flowers, was prevalent along the road. Other bloomers were Wood Sage (*Teucrium canadense*), Tall Milkweed (*Asclepias exaltata*), Sundrops (*Oenothera tetragona*), and clusters of Squawroot (*Conopholis americana*).

A controversy arose as we saw what I was sure was Wild Hydrangea (*Hydrangea arborescens*). The Tichenors believed it might be Witch Hobble (*Viburnum alnifolium*). Maybe we saw both! Anyway it was in lovely bloom. There was another mystery, a large leaved plant with buds about to bloom at the end of a long stalk. It was Pale Indian Plantain (*Cacalia atriplicifolia*), or at least I believed so after researching it at home. A few Jack in the Pulpits (*Arisaema triphylla*) were still in bloom and Doll's Eyes (*Actaea pachypoda*) with its white fruits was quite showy.

As the woods began to open into a Red Oak-White Oak community, the soil was drier and there were rock outcrops. Fire Pinks (*Silene virginica*), Whorled Loosestrife (*Lysimachia quadrifolia*), Galax (*Galax aphylla*), Shinleaf (*Pyrola rotundifolia*), a native Lily of the Valley (*Convallaria montana*), and a bit of Mountain Laurel (*Kalmia latifolia*) were in various stages of bloom.

At the top of a rise we came to a small meadow brimming with Gray's Lily (*Lilium grayi*), Indian Paint Brush (*Castilleja coccinea*), Blazing Star just beginning to bloom (*Liatris* spp.), and grasses. In this transitional community there was moisture and sunlight, but only shallow soils. Gray's Lily is known in only a few places in the mountains. The Nature Conservancy is concerned about this species because it is not setting seed at other sites, possibly due to

a fungus attack. Further along we began to see Fly Poison (*Amianthium muscaetoxicum*) and Canadian Burnet (*Sanguisorba canadensis*). The Flynns spotted and we all enjoyed a Canada Warbler up close in the shrubs, fussing at us for disturbing its chore of providing lunch for the young in its nest.

Speaking of which, it was now 1:30 and we needed our own lunch. We were at the highest part of the mountain—rocky areas with fragile ecosystems and great views. At our feet were white blooms of Three-toothed Cinquefoil (*Potentilla tridentata*), silver mats of Silverling (*Paronychia argyrocoma*), white, small-flowering sprays of Michaux's Saxifrage (*Saxifraga michauxii*), and small purple-tinged Summer Bluets (*Houstonia purpurea*). On the borders of the rocky area were several shrubs—a little white Spirea (*Spirea virginica*?) and lovely Nine Bark (*Physocarpus opulifolius*) in full bloom.

All areas have their stories. Kris Riddle, our Nature Conservancy guide, told us this outcrop is called Perkins Rock because many years ago Mr. Perkins was caught here in a thunderstorm. He made it down the mountain in terror after witnessing a horrifying event he said he would tell about in nine days. He died on day eight.

After lunch we entered a woody area with rich soils. White Oaks (*Quercus alba*), rare at high elevations in the southern Appalachians, make it here not due to rich, deep soil, but to nutrient-rich, thin soils and the gentle slope's slow ground water movement. The soil is rich because of the underlying hornblende gneiss that weathers slowly into fertile soils of low acidity. This may explain the mix of acid loving plants and plants that are associated with limestone on Bluff Mountain. The most spectacular plants here were the Round-leaved Orchids (*Habenaria orbiculata*), the Small Purple Fringed Orchid (*Habenaria psycodes* var. *psycodes*), and Ginseng (*Panax quinquefolium*).

At the Looking Off Place (I call it the Falling Off Place—400 ft. straight down), we saw a stand of Carolina Hemlocks (*Tsuga caroliniana*) on the near point behind us. Sorry, but I find it difficult to see that the leaves on its stems are more diversely scattered than on Canadian Hemlock. These grow in a few areas of the Blue Ridge Mountains where they are able to withstand stronger winds, lower moisture, and thinner soils than the more common

Canadian Hemlock. The Minnie Bush (*Menziesia pilosa*) was an interesting shrub here. It is a member of the Heath family and has tiny yellow glands at the tips of its leaves. Bowman's Root (*Gillenia trifoliata*) and Dye-Flower (*Coreopsis major*) bloom along the edge of the woods.

The last major ecosystem we experienced was a "bent knees" look at the small, unique plants of Bluff Mountain's fen, the only true fen reported in the southern Appalachians. A fen's primary water source is nutrient-rich ground water, while a bog receives most of its water from more acidic precipitation. A fen, being less acid, supports more species than a bog.

Due to the precarious balance of plants, water, drainage, and weather, no traffic is allowed here except for a short, stepping-stone trail. As we adjusted to looking for the small, we saw the sticky paddles of the Sundew (*Drosera rotundifolia*) ready for any small insect to fatally trespass. The Sundew and other plants on this plateau are relicts of Coastal Plain vegetation. Fir Clubmoss (*Lycopodium selago*) a more northern relict, grows near by. The herbaceous part of the taller Grass-of-Parnassus (*Parnassia grandifolia*), a more southern plant, was also seen. Every ecosystem seems to meet on this mountain.

It was all downhill from here only in the strictest sense of the word, because as we made our way back down, we realized Bluff Mountain is a natural wonder. Upon arriving at the bottom, there was nothing more to do except, as all wildflower and outdoor people know, get cleaned up for the 7 p.m. dinner reservations at the Red Onion in Boone. Of course, Charlie and Janet Chandler knew the way as they tried to meet us there at 7 a.m. that very day! 🐸

KNPS appreciates the NC Nature Conservancy allowing us to visit and providing a guide, Kris Riddle, who patiently stayed with us until the end. The writer is grateful for a plant list provided by Charlie Chandler as well as the list and information in the Nature Conservancy's "Trail Guide to Bluff Mountain Nature Preserve." — CW



Nine Bark's pink and cream profusion



Past its bloom, but still quite a find



Asa Gray's deep orange-red Lily in full, dignified bloom



Fly Poison—glowing from snowy white to lemon-green

WANTED:**Butternut Trees (*Juglans cinerea* L.),
aka White Walnut**

Tom Gilmour

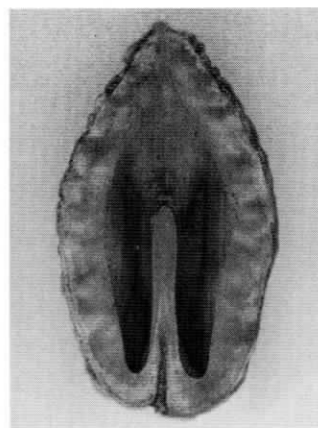
Butternut, also known as White Walnut, commonly grows on rich loamy soils in mixed hardwood forests. It ranges from eastern Canada west to Minnesota and as far south as Arkansas, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, and Mississippi. Butternut produces nuts for wildlife and is important for commercial nut production. In addition, butternut is valued for furniture, paneling, specialty products and carving as well as being important to the biodiversity of the forest. Since butternut grows farther north than the closely related black walnut, it would be a significant loss to the ecosystem if it was lost like the American chestnut or American elm.

Butternut is suffering from a fungus similar to one that wiped out the American chestnut in the United States. The trees are dying throughout the range. This fungus most likely was introduced from outside of North America. The fungus, *Sirococcus clavigignenti-juglandacearum*, initially infects trees through buds, leaf scars, and possibly insect wounds and other openings in the bark, rapidly killing small branches. Spores produced on branches are carried down the stem by rain, resulting in multiple, perennial stem cankers that eventually girdle and kill infected trees.

Butternut canker was first reported from Southwestern Wisconsin in 1967; however, it has probably been present much longer, based on detailed examinations of dead trees in North and South Carolina. The disease has contributed to as much as an 80 percent decrease in living butternut trees in some states.

Young, annual cankers are elongated, sunken areas commonly originating at leaf scars and buds, often with an inky black center and whitish margin. Under the bark, the fungus forms pegs that break through the outer bark surface, exposing spores. Cankers develop throughout a tree, but commonly occur on the main stem, at the base of trees and on exposed roots. Butternut is the only natural host to be killed by the fungus. The fungus can survive on dead trees for at least two years. It is spread by rain-splashed spores, possibly by insects and birds, and perhaps by seeds. 🦌

Tom Gilmour is the Forest Health/Tree Improvement Forester for the Kentucky Division of Forestry. His article appeared previously in Land, Air and Water.

**What You Can Do to Help**

A few healthy butternut trees have been found growing among diseased and dying trees and may be resistant to the disease. The Kentucky Division of Forestry is looking for healthy butternut trees to place in a tree improvement seed orchard for testing resistance to the fungus.

If you have healthy butternut trees or know of butternut trees in your area, please call the Division of Forestry at (502) 564-4496 and ask for the tree improvement forester. Your assistance in locating healthy butternut trees is important to the diversity of the forests of Kentucky. With your help, we may find a cure.

**About the KNPS Certification
Program in Native Plant Studies...**

The KNPS offers a series of courses leading to Certification in Native Plant Studies. The following courses have been involved in the program:

Core Courses (strongly recommended that all 6 be taken) Basic Botany for the Amateur Naturalist, Plant Ecology for the Amateur Naturalist, Plant Taxonomy for the Amateur Naturalist, Plant Communities of Kentucky, Kentucky Wildflowers (Fall or Spring), Kentucky Trees and Shrubs

Special Topics Courses (select from at least 3 of the following) How to Know the Kentucky Mosses, How to Know the Sedges of Kentucky, Field Methods for Native Plant Research, Field Geology for Amateur Naturalists, Spring Wildflowers and Trees, Aquatic Plants

Beargrass Creek Restoration / Kathy Wynne reports that on May 16, over 70 volunteers planted 800 trees and

shrubs to restore native plants to a streambank stripped by a developer who violated an agreement with Planning and

Zoning. The project was sponsored by the Louisville and Jefferson Co. Metropolitan Sewer District, Friends of Beargrass Creek, and Wild Ones, Inc. MSD trucks and local fire departments returned daily to water the newly planted streambank.

Monterey Plant Rescue / 80 rescuers materialized to save

as many wildflowers as possible from road construction along Hwy 127 North of Monterey, KY, on July 11. The rescue was organized by the Frankfort chapter of Wild Ones.

Baskins in the News / Long-time KNPS members and field trip leaders Drs. Jerry and Carol Baskin have earned some acco-

UNDERSTORY

Interrelations of Note from Around the Biosystem

of Kentucky, Kentucky Wildflower Keying

Other Special Topics courses in Field Botany, Gardening with Native Plants, Rare Plant Conservation, and other areas are offered on demand as instructors are available.

A Special Achievement category is available for those interested in conducting a research project as part of their certification process.

Courses have been offered through the Division of Special Programs at ECU in Richmond (606-622-1228) and through Bernheim Arboretum and Research Forest (502-955-8512) in Clermont, KY. If possible, courses will soon be offered in Bowling Green, Covington and at other sites. Most courses meet for 12 hours, 3 hours a day for 4 Saturdays. Some courses may meet during the week or overnight on weekends. Approximate cost is \$75 per course.

These classes are community education courses aimed at enlightening the public on issues concerning our native flora. They are not limited to KNPS members. Community members are invited and encouraged to attend. It is hoped that graduates of the program will serve in leadership roles in the on-going efforts to preserve and restore our native Kentucky flora. For more information, contact Dr. Ron Jones, Department of Biological Sciences, ECU, Richmond, KY, 40475, 606-622-6257, biojones@acs.eku.edu.

Three Certification Program courses are currently in progress. **Basic Botany for the Amateur Naturalist** is at ECU, and **Kentucky Trees and Shrubs** and **Fall Wildflowers of Kentucky** are at Bernheim Arboretum. Stay tuned to *The Lady-Slipper* for the Spring 1999 offerings. 🌿



lades. Carol has become president of the Botanical Society of America, and Academic Press has published their 700-page *Seeds: Ecology, Biogeography, and Evolution of Dormancy and Germination*. Among many other things, it presents data on germination of 3500 species. Their research includes much work with endemic native plants.

IHA Herbs '98 / Attendees at the International Herb Association's July 16-19 conference in Lexington participated in a "Native Herbs of Kentucky" workshop led by Nancy Ogg of Corinth, KY, and heard lectures on "Conserving Our Herbal Resources," "Woods Production of Ginseng & Goldenseal in KY," and "Marketing Ginseng, Gold-

KNPS Field Trips and Other Events

As always, we are grateful for the leaders who give their time and expertise to lead our trips. In the list below, we have also included events sponsored by other groups that may be of interest to our members. Please call the numbers indicated for more information.

Saturday, October 3—Native Plant Sale – Lexington's Raven Run Nature Sanctuary plans a sale of stock from Frankfort's Shooting Star Nursery, 10 am–2 pm, rain or shine. Slide show at 11 am. Call Raven Run, 606-272-6105.

Saturday/Sunday, October 17/18—KNPS Fall Meeting/ Bernheim Arboretum Colorfest – See page 3 for details.

Saturday, October 24. 10 am EDT (Note: *This is the last day of Daylight Savings Time*)—**KNPS High Adventure at Hi Lewis Barrens on Pine Mountain** – Joyce Bender, Director of Stewardship for the Nature Preserves Commission says this may be the best remaining pine barrens in Kentucky. We will see the woods in their best fall color. Joyce will explain the fire history of the barrens, and show us the many goldenrods and asters. Take lunch and water. This is a rough field trip, but Joyce promises to go slowly!

Meet in Cumberland, KY, at the Hardees. Some may wish to stay the night in Cumberland or other areas nearby. Limit 15. Call Joyce Bender, 502-573-2886, or Clara Wieland, 606-266-5548.

Saturday, November 7—KSNPC Field Trip to Pilot Knob State Nature Preserve – The Nature Preserves Commission calls this a difficult hike. It is limited to 20. Call Karen Gossett, 502-573-2886, for details and reservations.

Saturday, November 14. 1 pm EST.—A KNPS Fall Gathering at Salato Center in Frankfort – Deb White from the Nature Preserves Commission will present "Endangered, Rare Plants of Kentucky and Their Homes." Sherri Evans and Mary Carol Cooper, of the Native Plant Program at the center, will tell about its activities and plans for a Native Plant Conference in 1999. Refreshments will be served. A \$2 fee covers entrance into the museum and gift shop area. This is a fun way to spend a November afternoon, and a great way to visit with fellow Plant Society members and meet others interested in native plants.

Meet at the Salato Center—From I-64 at Frankfort, take exit 53B to US 127 north and travel 1.5 miles to left turn on US 60. Drive 1.7 miles west on US 60 to the entrance of Kentucky Dept. of Fish and Wildlife Resources Game Farm. Proceed straight ahead for 0.5 mile to parking area for Salato Center.

You all come! 🦋

enseal & Other Wild Harvested Herbs." Presenters included UK Extension and KY Dept. of Agriculture representatives as well as Tim Blakley, land manager for the new, 68-acre National Center for the Preservation of Medicinal Herbs in Meigs Co., Ohio. The Center will focus on research and protection of endangered herbs including

American ginseng and wild yam.

Salato Center Plant Sale / The cash registers were busy all day long at the Salato Wildlife Education Center's 2nd annual Native Plant Sale on August 29 in Frankfort. Proceeds help maintain the Kentucky Dept. of Fish & Wildlife's Native Plant Program. 🐦

Ky. Dept. of Fish & Wildlife and KNPS 1999 WILDFLOWER OF THE YEAR NOMINATION FORM

Wildflower's
Common name _____
Latin name
(if known) _____
Reasons for
nominating _____

Your name _____

Address _____

City, State, Zip _____

Tel.: (Day) _____ Email: _____

Date Received (for office use only) _____

See the accompanying article on page 2 for nomination details.
Nominations must be received by *January 9, 1998*.

Return form to: Kentucky Native Plant Program, Salato Wildlife
Education Center, #1 Game Farm Rd., Frankfort, KY 40601

Kentucky Native Plant Society MEMBERSHIP FORM

Memberships are for the calendar year (Jan.-Dec.). Our dues are modest, please keep your membership current. *Membership expiration date is listed at the top of your mailing label.*

Name(s) _____

Address _____

City, State, Zip _____

KY County _____

Tel.: (Home) _____ (Work) _____

Membership Category (check appropriate boxes):

Annual — ☐ \$7 -Individual ☐ \$10 -Family

Lifetime — ☐ \$100 -Individual ☐ \$140 -Family

☐ *This is a renewal.* ☐ *This is a new membership.*

Membership \$ _____

Gift (optional) \$ _____ Gifts are tax deductible. [IRC 501(c)(3)]

Total \$ _____ (payable to *Kentucky Native Plant Society*)

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