

# CLAYTONIA

*Newsletter of the Arkansas Native Plant Society*

**Vol. 25 No. 2**

**Summer 2005**

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## **“Ozark Endemic” Missouri Bladderpod Discovered in the Ouachita Mountains**



Missouri bladderpod (*Lesquerella filiformis*).  
Izard County, Arkansas. Photo by John  
Pelton.

This spring Sarah Nunn of the University of Arkansas Herbarium made a most remarkable find in Hot Spring County while doing field work for the Flora of Arkansas Project. She was collecting plants on land owned by the Ross Foundation in the southern part of the Ouachita Mountains where, in a shale glade that she was shown by Roy Bledsoe of the Ross Foundation, she collected plants of the federally listed Missouri bladderpod (*Lesquerella filiformis*). This collection was exciting enough given the global rarity of the species, but it was even more remarkable because it was a significant range extension for the species, 150 miles to the south of the nearest known site. It was also the first collection of the species outside of a narrow portion of the Ozark Mountains and the first on a substrate other than limestone or dolomite. Biologists from the US Fish and Wildlife Service and the Arkansas Natural Heritage Commission traveled to Fayetteville to examine the specimens and, upon agreeing that Sarah had indeed collected Missouri Bladderpod, visited the site in Hot Spring County with Roy Bledsoe.

Not only is the site far disjunct from the main range of the species, but it is home to a very large population, with over 100,000 plants (estimated) in 2005 occurring in five distinct glade openings, all part of the same complex. The site is very rich botanically, containing a number of other globally and state rare species including granite gooseberry (*Ribes curvatum*), Nuttall's cornsalad (*Valerianella nuttallii*), Arkansas twistflower (*Streptanthus maculatus* ssp. *obtusifolius*), and royal catchfly (*Silene regia*).

Missouri bladderpod is an annual plant in the mustard family (Brassicaceae or Cruciferae) that is restricted to calcareous glade habitat. Being an annual, its population size can fluctuate dramatically from year to year. Experiments in Missouri have found that prescribed burns of the habitat can dramatically increase populations, with the

population at one site going from hundreds of plants one year to hundreds of thousands the next year following an August fire.

Missouri bladderpod was first discovered in Arkansas in a glade in Izard County by Bill Summers of Missouri on a spring field trip of the Arkansas Native Plant Society several years ago. Botanists in Missouri were a little chapped about the find because Missouri Bladderpod was the only vascular plant species believed to be restricted to Missouri! It was later discovered that there was an overlooked specimen in the U of A Herbarium from Washington County, collected in a glade near Beaver Lake. This site was relocated in 2002 by botanists from Arkansas and Missouri. Since then two other sites were found in Izard and Sharp Counties by botanists from the Arkansas Natural Heritage Commission, the US Fish and Wildlife Service, the Missouri Department of Conservation, and the Missouri Department of Natural Resources. The species was reclassified in 2003 from “endangered” to “threatened” but is still federally protected under the Endangered Species Act and is of high conservation importance.

Fortunately the Hot Spring County site is in good hands. It is owned and managed by The Ross Foundation and was already identified by them as a special area. They are working with the Arkansas Natural Heritage Commission on further inventory of their lands and are very willing to manage for the rare habitats and species found at the site. Congratulations to Sarah Nunn and Roy Bledsoe for this important discovery!

Keep your eyes out for a yellow-flowered mustard with narrow leaves growing in limestone or dolomite glades in the Ozarks or shale glades in the Ouachitas. It blooms from late April through May and is readily identified by its four-petaled bright yellow flowers and its spherical seed pods about the size of a BB on a short stalk. If you think you’ve found it, please contact the Arkansas Natural Heritage Commission at 501.324.9615 or email [theo@arkansasheritage.org](mailto:theo@arkansasheritage.org).

## Conway Earth Day Booth A Success!

By Brent Baker

As some of you were aware, I organized an ANPS booth for the Conway Earth Day Event that was held on Saturday April 23<sup>rd</sup> at the Faulkner County Fairgrounds. It was a beautiful, sunny day for the event, albeit a little on the windy side!! Thanks to Don Culwell and Jude Jardine for helping me work the booth. Also, thanks to Jane Gulley for donating the entrance fee. We had ANPS brochures and copies of the *Claytonia* for people to pick up. We had some great conversations with

people about various issues regarding native plants. We also had a variety of native plants on hand for people to view and discuss. Thanks to Mary Ann King at Pine Ridge Gardens for loaning most of these. The native wisteria (*Wisteria frutescens*) sparked numerous discussions about ‘native vs. introduced’ plants; as did the native trumpet honeysuckle (*Lonicera sempervirens*) plants that we had for give-away. We owe thanks to Dr. K. C. Larson at the University of Central Arkansas for her donation of the honeysuckles [extras from her research comparing the native honeysuckle to the invasive Japanese honeysuckle (*Lonicera japonica*)]. We had a slideshow of native plants for viewing, although the bright sun did make the screen hard to see. It really was a great slideshow, though! I’m sorry it wasn’t more visible. Thanks to Theo Witsell and George Sinclair for some of the great photos.

As an added bonus, we also sold a handful of ANPS tee shirts and received a few monetary donations!

Again, thanks to everyone who contributed!

## Memorial Edition of Claytonia Planned

The recent loss of several dear members of the ANPS has prompted the idea of publishing a memorial edition of the Claytonia. Members are encouraged to submit anecdotes, biographical information, tributes, photographs, poems, or other such material to Jason Anders by the end of October. Several of our charter members have died, and it would be nice to have a remembrance of some of their contributions, work, wit, and warmth in a collection for publication. If there is enough support for this project, it could be in print by year’s end.

## Carl Hunter Memorial

The ANPS Executive Board is investigating the feasibility of honoring Carl Hunter by placing one of his books in every public library in Arkansas. In many cases, this would provide the library with a second copy that would free up one from the reference materials designation and allow it to be checked out. For others, it would simply provide an inaugural copy for those libraries.

More specifics will be discussed in the Fall Meeting at Ft. Smith. We welcome your ideas in helping implement this project if it is adopted.

# PLANT OF THE ISSUE: PELTON'S ROSE-GENTIAN



Pelton's Rose-Gentian. Middle Fork Barrens Natural Area, Saline County. Photo by John Pelton.

Pelton's rose-gentian (*Sabatia arkansana* J.S. Pringle & C.T. Witsell) was described as a species new-to-science in an article by Dr. James Pringle and Theo Witsell in the August 5, 2005 issue of *Sida: Contributions to Botany*, making it the newest plant species to be described from Arkansas. It is known from just seven sites in the world, all in rare glade habitats in Saline County, Arkansas. It was first noticed by John Pelton, long-time ANPS member and nature photographer, who first found the plant in a remnant nepheline syenite (igneous) glade on land owned by the Alcoa Corporation, where he worked before he retired. John later found the plant growing in a roadside shale glade near Owensville and took me to that site in 2001 when I was beginning to collect plants for his Masters thesis.

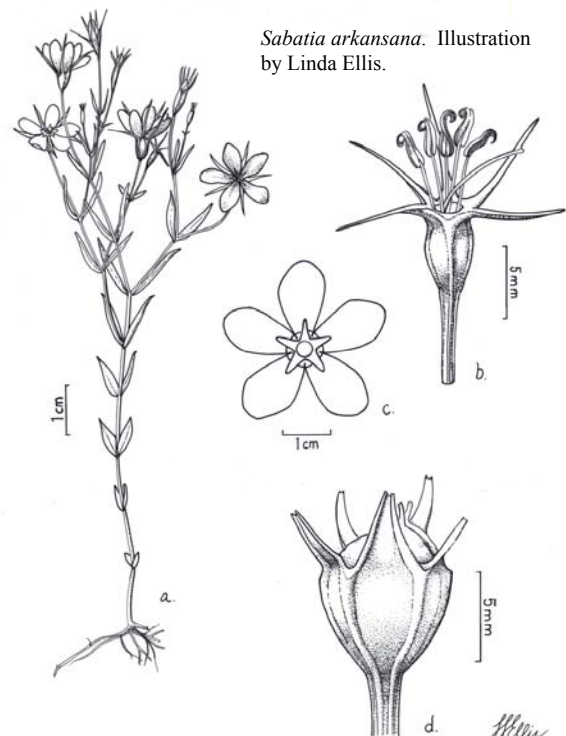
We collected specimens, which keyed out to the Texas rose-gentian (*Sabatia campestris*) in all the books, but true *S. campestris* also occurred at the Owensville site, and seeing the two species side by side made the differences between them seem obvious! It was instantly agreed that these were two different species. After a thorough literature review and the examination of *Sabatia* specimens at the U of A Herbarium and the Missouri Botanical Garden, I was even more convinced that we had a new species and teamed up with Dr. James Pringle at the Royal Botanical Gardens in Hamilton, Ontario, the world authority on the genus, for the formal description. I mailed him specimens and received an email from him shortly after saying he was having difficulty concentrating on his other work because he was so excited by the specimens I had sent—definitely a new species!

There are a number of noticeable differences between the two species including shorter stature, narrower leaves, darker flower color, and more rounded petals in *S. arkansana*. There are also noticeable differences in microhabitat selection

within the glades, with *S. arkansana* in seasonally wet, open flats fed by groundwater seepage and *S. campestris* on higher, drier sites. *S. arkansana* typically begins flowering 7 to 10 days before *S. campestris*, and *S. campestris* continues flowering at least 7 days after *S. arkansana*.

The common name of this uncommon plant is in honor of John, who was too humble to allow a formal scientific name to be given in his honor. He has been studying the flora of the state, and Saline County in particular, for years and had been suspicious about the plant since he first found it. The latin name recognizes the state to which it is apparently endemic.

Pelton's rose-gentian will be tracked as an Element of Special Concern by the Arkansas Natural Heritage Commission and will likely carry the conservation status rank of G1G2S1, making it among the rarest plants in both Arkansas and the world. Fortunately it is being protected and managed for at all of the known sites. The six glade openings near Bauxite are being protected by joint efforts of The Nature Conservancy and Alcoa Corporation. 136 acres of the shale barrens site near Owensville have been purchased by the Arkansas Natural Heritage Commission and were recently dedicated as the Middle Fork Barrens Natural Area which is open to the public for non-destructive use as part of Arkansas' System of Natural Areas. Surveys in appropriate habitat in Saline, Pulaski, Garland, Hot Spring, and Montgomery Counties have so far failed to locate additional populations. - *Theo Witsell*



*Sabatia arkansana*. Illustration by Linda Ellis.

# An Orchid Trilogy

by Carl Slaughter, MD

2004 was a good year for orchids...

## I. Northwest Arkansas



Oklahoma grass-pink orchid (*Calopogon oklahomensis*). Photo by Carl Slaughter.

In April I received a phone call from one of our members. We talked a while and the conversation turned to locations of various orchids.

“I manage a couple of prairies near Siloam Springs, and the Oklahoma grass-pink orchid (*Calopogon oklahomensis*) grows on them.”

“How many are there?”  
“A little over a thousand.”

A little over a thousand! Obviously another “botanical estimate”. A botanical estimate is where you count the number of flowering plants, multiply that number by 10, and then add 100 to that number. This would be the number that you would report that you saw. This calculation is used quite frequently. Seeing a little over 100 of these plants is considered a good day. A thousand, we’ll see.

“I would love to see them. Could you call me when they bloom?”

“Yes.”

“Thanks.”

Mid May arrives, and I receive a phone call.

“The Calopogons are blooming.”

“I’m coming up. A thousand eh, we’ll see.”

I travel to northwest Arkansas to a couple of prairies just outside Siloam Springs, and step into a paradise of over 1,000 *Calopogon oklahomensis* of various colors that have their non-resupinated faces clustered around prairie pimples (clumps or hills of dirt blown in at an earlier time).

Thank you Joe Woolbright. Siloam Springs.

## II. Ompah, Canada

In 2003, at our North American Wild Orchid Conference, I showed a slide that I was very proud of. It was a double bloomed *Cypripedium reginae* (two blooms on the same plant). The presenter after me showed a triple. Doubles are hard to come by, but a triple? Out of this world! This aroused my competitive instinct.

“Where did you take this picture?”

“I took it in Ompah. There are some *Amerorchis rotundifolia* var. *lineata* there also.”

“Where in the world is Ompah?”

“Ompah is in northeast Ontario, Canada.”

The last orchid mentioned above instead of having small dots on its lip, has small lines. It’s the latest rage, and not many people have seen a live plant. I received directions and made the 2004 trip plans. It took me four days to get there. It was worth the trip, even if my accommodations were one of ten rooms over a loud beer parlor without air conditioning and only one bathroom for the ten rooms.

First I saw the *Amerorchis*. Some with small dots, some with lines, and some with large blots, which I named “blothiana” on the spot. They had not previously been named. Then I found a single plant that showed all of the above colorations on the lip of its separate flowers. So much for my recently named variety, but also, so much for the *lineata* name. These findings would indicate that there are no varieties based on lip decoration. I am eager to report this at our 2005 meeting. Next came the triple Queen Lady’s-slipper. I went to Purdon Fen and found a sign at the entrance that read: “This fen contains over 16,000 Queen Lady’s-Slippers.” 16,000!!! I walked into these 16,000 orchids praying. I expected to see Saint Peter at any moment. I just knew that I



*Amerorchis rotundifolia*. Ompah, Ontario. Photo by Carl Slaughter.



The triple-flowered Queen lady slipper (*Cypripedium reginae*).  
Ompah, Ontario. Photo by Carl Slaughter.

had died and gone to heaven. On that day I photographed two triples, a double, and two singles in one slide. I also took pictures of abnormal forms and several white *Cypripedium reginae*s. I had been looking for a white one for five years. I smiled all the way home, even in my sleep.

Thank you Shirley Curtis. New Hampshire.

### III. 2004 Native Orchid Conference (Conway, South Carolina)

In August the North American Native Orchid Conference was held in South Carolina. Along with the lecture presentations we took field trips into West Virginia, Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina. We saw and photographed 15 different orchids. I added three new ones to my collection. We left for Myrtle Beach two days after a hurricane struck the Carolina coast, and departed the area two days before another one passed by.

We do have epiphytes outside of Florida and I photographed the green-fly orchid (*Epidendrum magnoliae*). Its specific name

used to be *conopseum* but it seems like they like to change orchids' names every ten years just to keep us on our toes and our books out of date.

My main photographic objective on this trip was *Platanthera Xbicolor*, the hybrid between *P. ciliaris* and *P. blephariglottis* var. *conspicua*. We found beautiful specimens just as we were leaving the Carolina area. I accused them of trying to make me suffer in making this the last orchid that we saw. I had made the trip three times in the past and not found it. It is a beautiful orchid in yellow and white.

In the deserted backcountry of North Carolina's Green Swamp, we returned to a previously visited spot to retrieve glasses that had been left behind. In the middle of this swampy field, holding up the lost glasses of my Arizona friend was a mutual orchid friend from Pennsylvania, along with an orchid friend from Virginia who was the latest to have an orchid named after him. Orchids must be hard to find to have a diversity of people from all over the U.S. having to go to a single spot in North Carolina to photograph them.

Earlier we had photographed the water spider orchid (*Habenaria repens*), under the watchful gaze of a nearby alligator.

Every orchid has its own story, but I will devote this space to only one more. *Corallorhiza bentleyi*, a cleistogamous orchid (an orchid that fertilizes itself without the flowers ever opening) is found in only a couple of areas in Virginia and West Virginia. It was the main orchid of this conference, and with its namesake leading us we had no problem in finding it.

Rain was forecasted for our last day and I told my wife that if it rained we would probably be home early. Her reply was that she had never known of rain keeping orchid photographers from taking pictures. The last picture that I took was of my friends standing in the rain in the middle of the highway talking about "next year". I had to tell my wife that my orchid friends not only didn't know when to get in out of the rain, they didn't know that they shouldn't play in traffic.

THANK YOU  
FRIENDS  
ACROSS  
AMERICA

Thank you God  
for 2004.



Bentley's coralroot (*Corallorhiza bentleyi*).  
Virginia. Photo by Carl Slaughter.

# List of Endemic Plants of the Interior Highlands Published

When species are known only from a specific geographic area or habitat, they are said to be endemic to that area or habitat. Endemism is an important aspect of biogeography, rarity, and effective conservation planning. The following list of 36 endemic vascular plants of the Interior Highlands was published in the latest issue of *Sida: Contributions to Botany*. The list was compiled by Douglas Zollner (The Nature Conservancy, Arkansas), Douglas Ladd (The Nature Conservancy, Missouri), and Michael and Barbara MacRoberts (Bog Research, Louisiana). Taxa appearing in boldface type are tracked as Elements of Special Concern by the Arkansas Natural Heritage Commission.

## APOCYNACEAE

***Amsonia hubrichtii* Woods.**

## ASTERACEAE

***Echinacea paradoxa* var. *paradoxa* (J.B.S Norton) Britt.**

***Liatris squarrosa* (L.) var. *compacta* Torr. & A. Gray**

***Polymnia cossatotensis* A.B. Pittman & V. Bates**

***Solidago ouachitensis* C. & J. Taylor**

***Vernonia lettermannii* Engelm. ex A. Gray**



The Ouachita bluestar (*Amsonia hubrichtii*). Endemic to rocky streams in the Ouachita Mountains. Photo by Craig Frasier.

## BRASSICACEAE

***Cardamine angustata* O.E. Schulz var. *ouachitiana* E.B. Smith**

***Lesquerella filiformis* Rollins**

***Streptanthus maculatus* ssp. *obtusifolius* (Hook.) Rollins**

***Streptanthus squamiformis* Goodman**

## CAPRIFOLIACEAE

***Viburnum ozarkense* Ashe**

## COMMELINACEAE

***Tradescantia longipes* E.S. Anderson & Woods.**

***Tradescantia ozarkana* E.S. Anderson & Woods.**

## CYPERACEAE

***Carex latebracteata* Waterfall**

## FABACEAE

***Amorpha ouachitensis* Wilbur**

## FAGACEAE

***Quercus acerifolia* (Palmer) Hess & Stoyhoff**

## HYDROPHYLLACEAE

***Hydrophyllum brownei* Kral & Bates**

## LAMIACEAE

***Monarda fistulosa* ssp. *fistulosa* L. var. *stipitatoglandulosa* comb. nov. ined.**

***Scutellaria bushii* Britt.**

## IRIDACEAE

***Nemastylis nuttallii* Pickering**

## POACEAE

***Elymus glaucus* Buckley ssp. *mackenzii* (Bush) J.N. Campbell**

## PTERIDACEAE

***Pellaea glabella* Mett. ex Kuhn ssp. *missouriensis* (Gastony) Windham**

## RANUNCULACEAE

***Delphinium newtonianum* D.M. Moore**

***Delphinium treleasei* Bush ex K.C. Davis**

## RUBIACEAE

***Galium arkansanum* A. Gray var. *arkansanum***

***Galium arkansanum* A. Gray var. *pubiflorum* E.B. Smith**

***Houstonia ouachitana* (E.B. Smith) Terrell**

## SAXIFRAGACEAE

***Heuchera villosa* Michx. var. *arkansana* (Rydberg) E.B. Smith**

***Saxifraga palmeri* Bush**

***Saxifraga virginensis* Michx. Var. *subintegra* Goodman**

## SCROPHULARIACEAE

***Agalinis nuttallii* Shinners**

***Penstemon cobaea* Nutt. var. *purpureus* Pennell**

## VALERIANACEAE

***Valerianella longiflora* (Torr. & A. Gray) Walp.**

***Valerianella nuttallii* (Torr. & A. Gray) Walp.**

***Valerianella ozarkana* Dyal**

***Valerianella palmeri* Dyal**

In addition to the 36 taxa listed above, the paper acknowledges six species of hawthorns (*Crataegus* spp.) listed by Kartesz as being endemic to the region as well as others that have been proposed. These were excluded from the official list since there is some debate regarding the validity of these species and a limited understanding of this difficult genus. Ozark witch hazel (*Hamamelis vernalis* Sarg.) was excluded on the basis of reports that it occurs in SE Texas, and the authors mention that a revision of the genus *Talinum* currently underway may result in two additional endemic species to the Interior Highlands flora.



The Ouachita scaly blazing star (*Liatris squarrosa* var. *compacta*) is endemic to glades and rocky, open woodlands in the Ouachita Mountains. Photo by Craig Frasier.

The Interior Highlands as defined in this study includes the Ozark Plateau (Arkansas, Oklahoma, Missouri, Kansas, and Illinois) and the Ouachita Mountains including the Arkansas Valley (Arkansas and Oklahoma). The original paper also includes discussion of the range and habitat of each taxon as well as descriptions of the subregions and habitats of the Interior Highlands. For the original paper see:

Zollner D., M. H. MacRoberts, B. R. MacRoberts, and D. Ladd. 2005. Endemic Vascular Plants of the Interior Highlands, U.S.A. *Sida* 21(3): 1781-1791.

## New ANPS Members

**The following people have joined the Arkansas Native Plant Society since the last issue of Claytonia:**

Larry Buford Jr. (Taylor, AR)  
 Kelly Chitwood & Rick Burson (Camden, AR)  
 W. A. Daniel & Family (Camden, AR)

Polly Davis (Severna Park, MD)  
 Karl Estes (Batesville, AR)  
 Craig Frasier (Hot Springs, AR)  
 Bob & Sandra Gamble (Stephens, AR)  
 Ann Gordon (Chester, AR)  
 Raymond Higgins (El Dorado, AR)  
 Gelene MacDowell (Fort Smith, AR)  
 Gayla Mann (Crossett, AR)  
 Ben Mattocks (Little Rock, AR)  
 Margaret Morgan (Conway, AR)  
 Diana Neal / Delta Rivers Nature Center (Pine Bluff, AR)  
 Lynn Powell (Knoxville, AR)  
 Maxine Ray (Havana, AR)  
 Lee Ruble (Camden, AR)  
 Amanda Scissell (Beebe, AR)  
 Karen Seale (Little Rock, AR)  
 John Stephens (Monticello, AR)  
 Reggie Talley (Hazen, AR)  
 Philip Alan Thompspon (APO AA 34023-3111)  
 Meredith York (Stephens, AR)  
 Douglas Zollner (Little Rock, AR)

The following members joined in 2004 but the list was misplaced by the editor and they were not mentioned in the Claytonia. My apologies to them:

Kevin Allen (Shreveport, LA)  
 Bill Barksdale (Cotter, AR)  
 Jimbo Bray (Carlinville, IL)  
 Patricia Brown (Hot Springs, AR)  
 Linda Chambers (Little Rock, AR)  
 Luke Garrett (Bentonville, AR)  
 Lucy Mothershead (Flippin, AR)  
 Gail Northcutt (Stuttgart, AR)  
 Jimmyly Syme (Mountain Home, AR)  
 Joe Woolbright (Siloam Springs, AR)

**We welcome all of these new members to the ANPS!**

## Claytonia Available Online

Thanks to ANPS Webmaster, Ron Doran, the Claytonia is now available on the web as a high-resolution, full-color PDF file. Anyone with access to the internet and Adobe Acrobat Reader software can view or print the Claytonia. You can also email it to friends, etc. The ANPS website also has a link to a free download of the Adobe Acrobat Reader software. Select articles and announcements will also be available on the web in html format, but without the color photos and other graphics in the Claytonia.

Many thanks to Ron for his commitment to keeping the website up to date and sincere apologies from the editor for not getting him articles and announcements in the past. Check out the website if you haven't in a while: [www.anps.org](http://www.anps.org).

# ARKANSAS NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY FALL 2005 MEETING

## SEPTEMBER 30 - OCTOBER 2, 2005

### **Rose Room Creekmore Park 31st St. & Rogers Avenue Fort Smith, AR**

Everything is lining up for what looks to be an exciting Fall Meeting in Ft. Smith. Our meetings Friday and Saturday will be held in the Rose Room at Creekmore Park. The park is located at the intersection of Rogers Ave. and 31<sup>st</sup> St. If you are looking it up on Mapquest, etc., use 3301 South M St. for the office's physical address; it faces a street other than Rogers Ave. This location should prove easily navigable as it is a straight shoot down Rogers Avenue (2.25 miles) from our hotel, the Holiday Inn City Center.

We have 20 rooms reserved at the Holiday Inn City Center, 700 East Rogers Ave., and can get more rooms if members reserve **no later than September 9<sup>th</sup>**. (the editor apologizes for the short notice). After that date, the special discount will no longer apply (although rooms may be still available.) The group rate is \$68 per night, before 14.25% taxes, for either a king bed or two doubles. You must mention ANPS when reserving your room to get this discounted rate. There is no surcharge for extra guests, so BRING a FRIEND already even!

Registration will held at Creekmore Park in the Rose Room Friday from 4-6 p.m.

At 7:00 we will promptly begin our annual plant auction. PLEASE REMEMBER to bring seeds, plants, dried herbs, books, magazines, gardening gloves, trowels, pots, preserves/preserves/jellies, bird houses, hiking poles, hats, photographs, and most importantly, YOUR CHECKBOOKS for this worthy cause. Our dear friend Carl Amason worked so cheerfully to promote this fundraiser; let's make an extra effort this year and support it with our plants and donations, as well as bidding.

The field trips Saturday morning will depart from the Holiday Inn City Center parking lot at 8:00 a.m., as the Creekmore Park building won't be available for our use again until 6:00 p.m. Saturday night. Please gather early enough to allow field trips to actually depart at 8:00 without worrying about leaving anyone behind.

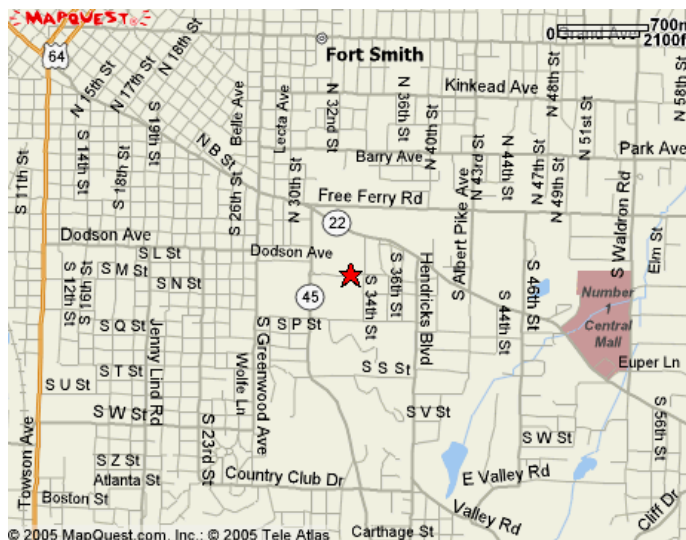
Our field trips are still being finalized, but we know we'll include the walking path that is along Arkansas River downtown and is maintained by the National Parks Service. Dr. Dan Marsh and I walked it in the summer and we met a park ranger who welcomed ANPS assistance in helping identify some of the many trees along the route (more than 50). We also hiked at the Natural Dam area, and there are a couple of other sites members are suggesting that we will have more detail about at the meeting.

The program following the Business Meeting Saturday night will feature our own Larry Lowman. Larry is currently working with the Arkansas Game and Fish Commission to promote Environmental Education at several of their site. He will also present information on the isolation and selection of native plant cultivars for commercial introduction.

The map below shows a star where Creekmore Park is located in Ft. Smith. It lies just south of Rogers Avenue (shown as Highway 22 in this map.) The meeting room can be approached by turning South on either 31<sup>st</sup> St. or 34<sup>th</sup> St. in order to get over the one block to the park office. Rogers Avenue is found easily as it is a main exit off I-540. Please call or email Jason Anders if you need more specific driving directions:

[jasonanders@earthlink.net](mailto:jasonanders@earthlink.net) or [Jason.anders@aerojet.com](mailto:Jason.anders@aerojet.com)

Work Phone: 870-574-3353; Home Phone: 870-836-0452



**MORE INFO & LODGING ON NEXT PAGE...**



Creekmore Park  
The Rose Room  
3301 South M Street  
Ft. Smith, AR 72903  
(479) 784-2368

LODGING:  
Holiday Inn City Center  
700 East Rogers Avenue  
Ft. Smith, AR 72901  
(479) 783-1000  
\$68 per night, +tax  
(Mention ANPS, must  
reserve **NO LATER  
THAN 9-9-05 FOR  
DISCOUNT**)

Pets allowed with  
additional charge.

ADDITIONAL LODGING:  
Motel 6  
1716 Fayetteville Road  
Van Buren, AR 72956  
\$37 per night, +tax, single  
occupancy  
(Actually on Ft. Smith outskirts)  
(479) 474-8001

Comfort Inn  
3131 Cloverleaf St.  
Van Buren, AR 72956  
(479) 474-2223



Participants pay close attention as Dr. George Yatskievych explains the finer points of the genus *Cyperus*. Photo by Theo Witsell/ANHC.

## First Ever Arkansas Sedge ID Workshop a Success!

For the first time in Arkansas history, 30 people gathered for two days at the University of Arkansas at Fayetteville for a sedge identification workshop, focusing on Arkansas sedges. The workshop was sponsored by the Arkansas Natural Heritage Commission and the University of Arkansas Herbarium. It was the first of its kind in Arkansas, focusing on using keys and field characters to identify all 17 genera of sedges known from Arkansas.

Instructors were Dr. George Yatskievych (Missouri Department of Conservation), Dr. Paul McKenzie (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service), Dr. Johnnie Gentry (U of A Herbarium), and Theo Witsell (Arkansas Natural Heritage Commission). Participants identified fresh and dried specimens of 14 genera of Arkansas sedges and inspected herbarium specimens of the remaining three genera. The workshop also included a field trip each day of the conference. At the end of the workshop the participants, working in teams of two, competed in a series of keying contests where they were given unknown, often difficult specimens and keys and raced to be the first team to correctly identify the plants. Winners (and the specimens they identified) were:

- 1) Marissa Williams & Jennifer Ogle: *Bulbostylis capillaris*
- 2) Jimmie Rogers & Robert McElderry: *Lipocarpha micrantha*
- 3) Jeremy Whisenhunt & Jerry McGary: *Rhynchospora scirpoides*
- 4) Rusty Scarborough & Diana Neal: *Eleocharis flavescens*

There is talk of another workshop happening in 2006 focusing on the Asteraceae (Compositae), the Fabaceae (Leguminosae), or some other family of Arkansas plants.



"Sedges have edges, Rushes are round, Grasses have joints (when the cops aren't around)". Fresh material of *Cyperus*, *Fimbristylis*, *Kyllinga*, and *Eleocharis* for the class. Photo by Theo Witsell/ANHC.



Workshop participants and ID Contest winners Marissa Williams and Jennifer Ogle hold up specimens of the "mystery sedge" *Bulbostylis capillaris*. Photo by Theo Witsell/ANHC.

# ARKANSAS NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY

## SPRING 2005 GENERAL MEETING MINUTES

**South Arkansas University Tech  
Charles O. Ross Center  
Camden, Arkansas  
15 April 2005**

President Burnetta Hinterthuer opened the General Meeting and asked for a motion to accept the minutes of the autumn meeting at Greer's Ferry as reported by Jason Anders in the Spring issue of the Claytonia. Barbara Little so moved, Jude Jardine seconded, and the motion carried without dissent.

Barbara passed out copies of the financial statement and Burnetta asked for a motion to accept it. Jude Jardine so moved, the motion was seconded, and carried without objection.

The financial statement was later retracted when Jason Anders so moved after discovering an error. Barbara will correct the error and resubmit the amended financial statement for publication in the next Claytonia. The General Membership will vote on accepting the amended financial statement at the autumn meeting.

Burnetta brought several issues previously discussed by the Executive Board to the general membership.

The Executive Board discussed the procedure for selecting scholarship and award recipients and agreed that it is somewhat unclear. The Board tasked Jason Anders to rewrite Article V: Section 9 so that it clearly states that members of the Awards and Scholarship Committee cannot receive either an award or scholarship while serving on the committee.

Jason will rewrite Article V: Section 9 and submit it for publication in Claytonia. The General Membership will vote on the new Section 9 at the autumn meeting.

Changes to the Arkansas Native Plant Society brochure were discussed at the Board meeting. Theo Witsell was tasked by the Board to edit the brochure for factual content and to make a four-fold format that will allow the inclusion of a membership application in the brochure. He will also discuss printing the brochure with Carl Hunter's son.

The death of long-time member Carl Hunter was made known to all Board members and a means of memorializing him was discussed. The board discussed placing hardbound copies of Carl's Wildflowers of Arkansas book in school or public libraries. The Board thought this would be a fitting memorial to Carl's long-time effort to introduce school students to the world of plants. Jason Anders was tasked with determining the cost of placing copies in either schools or public libraries.

The board also discussed funding the distribution of Carl's book and decided that fundraising was preferable to using existing funds.

The General Membership voted to raise the funds to place a hardbound copy of Carl Hunter's Wildflower book in every high school library if costs are not prohibitive. Fundraising efforts will be announced in Claytonia

Theo Witsell told the General Membership that he intends to publish the Claytonia on a quarterly basis, and that he would appreciate contributions.

Eric Sundell presented four nominees for the Aileen McWilliam Scholarship and the General Membership voted to grant \$750 to Raven Dawson who plans to study wetland forests and Robert McEldery who will be conducting research on two rare plant species in the Quachitas. The General Membership also voted to give scholarships of \$500 to Gary Mentur who will be studying the distribution of Spotted Knapweed and to Marissa Williams who will be studying the medicinal qualities of *Perilla frutescens*.

Burnetta also asked the board to consider the need for a Public Relations person. The Board agreed that Public Relations is not included in any of the offices ANPS currently fills, and a suitable person should be found who will accept that role.

The Board decided to hold the autumn meeting in Fort Smith. The exact location and field trip sites will be announced in the Claytonia.

Submitted by Jude Jardine, Secretary

## Items Up For General Membership Vote at 2005 Fall Meeting

As stated in the Spring 2005 minutes, the following proposed amendment to the By-laws and approval of the revised 15 April 2005 Financial Statement will be voted on by the general membership at fall meeting. Please read through and be prepared to vote if you attend the Fall Meeting:

*The following revision of Section 9 of the by-laws is proposed:*

### Section 9. Scholarships & Awards Committee Chair

The Scholarship & Awards Committee Chair shall organize and direct the annual search for recipients of the Society's awards, grants, and scholarships. The Scholarship and Awards Committee shall be constituted by at least two other Society members, one from the Executive Board, and one member from the general membership.

For scholarships and grants, the Chair shall convene a committee to ensure applications are solicited from all Arkansas colleges and universities which might have eligible researchers and students. Applications shall be reviewed by the Committee which shall present recommendations to the Executive Board prior to the meeting of the general membership. Final recommendations are presented by the Committee to the general membership for approval vote in either the Spring or Fall Meeting.

The Committee shall also work with the general membership and the Executive Board to solicit nominees for awards of the Society. The Committee will recommend the awards to the Executive Board for approval. The awards will be announced at the next meeting of the general membership.

In the event that a member of the Executive Board becomes an applicant for a Society scholarship or grant, or is a nominee for an award, that member shall become ineligible to serve on the Scholarship & Awards Committee during that scholarship or award cycle

*The following revised Treasurer's Report is to replace the one handed out at the Spring 2005 Meeting and will be up for approval at the Fall 2005 Meeting.—Ed.*

### Treasurer's Report April 15, 2005 – REVISED

#### Operating Account:

Balance brought forward from 9/25/04:	\$27,446.86
Balance ANPS Operating Fund 9/25/04	\$(7,902.35)

#### Receipts (Income):

Annual membership dues:	\$770.00
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Two (2) life memberships:	\$300.00
Fall Meeting Registration:	\$276.00
Plant Auction:	\$825.00
Honoraria/memorials:	\$183.00
T Shirt sales:	\$264.00
Interest (9/04-4/05):	\$174.41
<b>Income Subtotal:</b>	<b>2,792.41</b>
Balance forward 09/25/04 + receipts:	\$30,239.27

#### Expenses:

Fall Meeting Expenses	
Miscellaneous:	\$13.00
Burnetta:	\$32.06
Speaker's lodging:	\$48.00
Peace Lutheran Hall:	\$200.00
Claytonia:	\$687.31
Membership Directory:	\$291.47
Carl Amason Conservation Award:	\$500.00
Arkansas Vascular Flora Project Grant:	\$5,000.00
T Shirts purchased:	\$321.00
<b>Expenses Subtotal:</b>	<b>\$7,092.84</b>

Current balance 04/15/05: Total:	\$23,146.43
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Subtract Scholarship and Awards funds:	\$21,749.51
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ANPS Operating Fund 04/15/05:	\$1,396.92
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#### ANPS SCHOLARSHIP, FLORA & AWARDS FUNDS (4/15/05)

Dwight Moore Award Fund	
Balance 9/25/04	\$4,460.78
Supporting Memberships	\$5.00
Balance 4/15/05	\$4,465.78
Aileen McWilliam Scholarship Fund	
Balance 9/25/04	\$7,868.24
Auction Proceeds	\$825.00
Balance 4/15/05	\$8,693.24
Delzie Demaree Research Grant Fund	
Balance 9/25/04	\$8,215.49
Contributing Memberships	\$75.00
Two (2) lifetime members`	\$300.00
Balance 4/15/05	\$8,590.49

Scholarship, Flora & Awards Fund Grand Total:	\$21,749.51
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*Many eyes go through the meadow,  
but few see the flowers in it.*

**-Emerson**

## Spring Field Trip Recipes

By Thera Lou Adams

Members of the ANPS who attended a field trip to Thera Lou Adams' gardens at the 2005 Spring Meeting requested that the following recipes, which she made and served, be printed in the Claytonia:

### Chewy Molasses Camp Cookies

1 ¼ c. sugar	1 tsp. soda
½ c. margarine, melted	1 tsp. salt
2 eggs	2 c. quick cooking rolled oats
6 T. molasses	½ c. chopped nuts
1 ¾ sifted flour	1 c. seedless raisins
1 tsp. cinnamon	

Mix everything together. Drop by teaspoonful on greased baking pan. Bake at 400 degrees for 8 or 10 minutes. Yield: About 5 dozen cookies, 2 ½ inches in diameter.

### Swedish Tea Logs

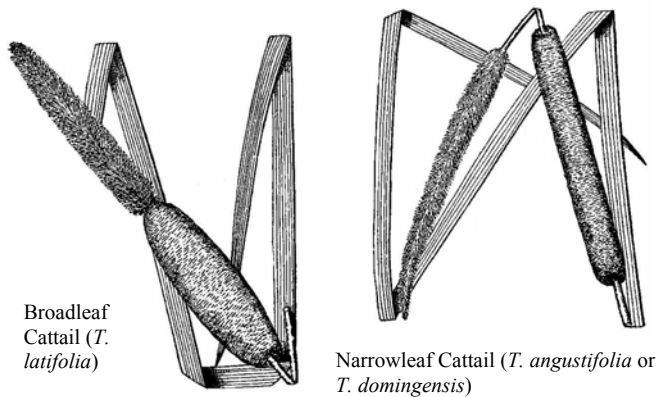
1 pkg. dry yeast	<i>Filling:</i>
¼ c. warm water	5 T. margarine
2 ¼ c. flour	2/3 c. dark brown sugar
¼ cup sugar	½ c. nuts (optional)
1 tsp. salt	<i>Glaze:</i>
½ c. firm margarine	3 T. margarine
¼ c. canned milk	1 tsp. vanilla
1 unbeaten egg	3 T. canned milk
1/3 c. raisins	1 cup powdered sugar

Sprinkle yeast on top of water in a bowl. Mix in flour, sugar and salt and cut in margarine until mixture is the size of pea gravel. Add dissolved yeast, milk, egg and raisins and mix thoroughly. Cover and chill for two hours or overnight. Divide dough into three equal parts. Roll each into a 6 x 12 inch rectangle. Mix filling mixture, having margarine at room temperature. Spread on each rectangle and roll up starting with 12 inch side. Place sealed side on bottom of foil-lined pan, crescent-shaped and slash top of each log 4 times. Let rise in warm place about 45 minutes or until double in size. (I use the oven as rising place by turning on one minute at 150 degrees.) Bake in 350 degree oven about 20 minutes or until golden brown. To make glaze, brown margarine in heavy pan. Remove from heat; add powdered sugar, vanilla and enough milk for spreading consistency. Spread on warm rolls. Note: Thera Lou is famous in Camden for this wonderful log!

## Cattails & Flags

By Phillip Moore

Just about everyone recognizes cattails. There are three species of cattails in North America, and they all hybridize with each other. These hybrids have become so common that they have even been named *Typha x glauca*. Evidently, narrowleaf cattail, *T. angustifolia*, is an old world species that was introduced early in the colonial days. Unfortunately, botanists didn't recognize exotic narrowleaf cattails separately from native narrowleaf cattails (*T. domingensis*) until recently. Meanwhile, *T. angustifolia* eventually spread westward from the seacoasts and formed aggressive hybrids with the native species. *T. domingensis* has been dubbed "southern cattail" to distinguish it from narrowleaf cattail. *T. angustifolia* and its hybrids should be considered invasive. Since *T. domingensis* invades nutrient-enriched wetlands, it too has been considered invasive.

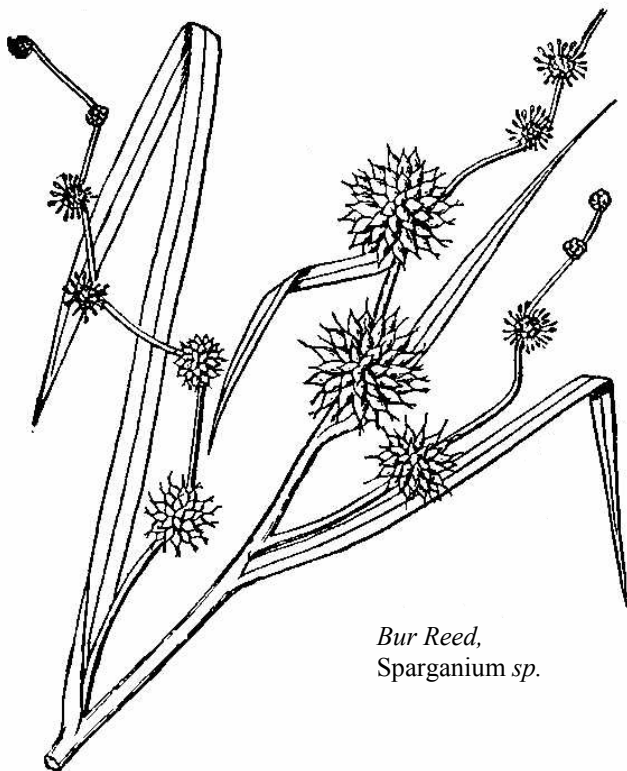


The easiest species to identify is broadleaf cattail (*T. latifolia*). The upper male or staminate spike is typically not separated from the female or pistillate spike (but it can be). Additionally, its leaves are up to about an inch wide and its spikes are over an inch thick. Narrowleaf cattail (*T. angustifolia*) leaves are only about a half-inch wide, its spikes are only three quarters of an inch thick, and there's a gap between the male and female spikes. Perhaps the most reliable field characteristic of southern cattail (*T. domingensis*) is mucilage glands from inside the sheath continue for a short distance up the inside of the leaf. In general, southern cattail is a very tall plant and the spikes are about as tall as the leaves. The spikes of narrowleaf cattail are usually much exceeded by the leaves. Additionally, southern cattail spikes are light brown, or cinnamon, while narrowleaf cattail spikes are medium to dark brown. One additional characteristic to check is the prominent "ears" or auricles on the sheaths of narrowleaf cattail. If you're still not sure you probably have a hybrid. You could try the key in *Flora of North America* Volume 22, which can be viewed on the Internet. [http://www.efloras.org/florataxon.aspx?flora\\_id=1&taxon\\_id=134063](http://www.efloras.org/florataxon.aspx?flora_id=1&taxon_id=134063)

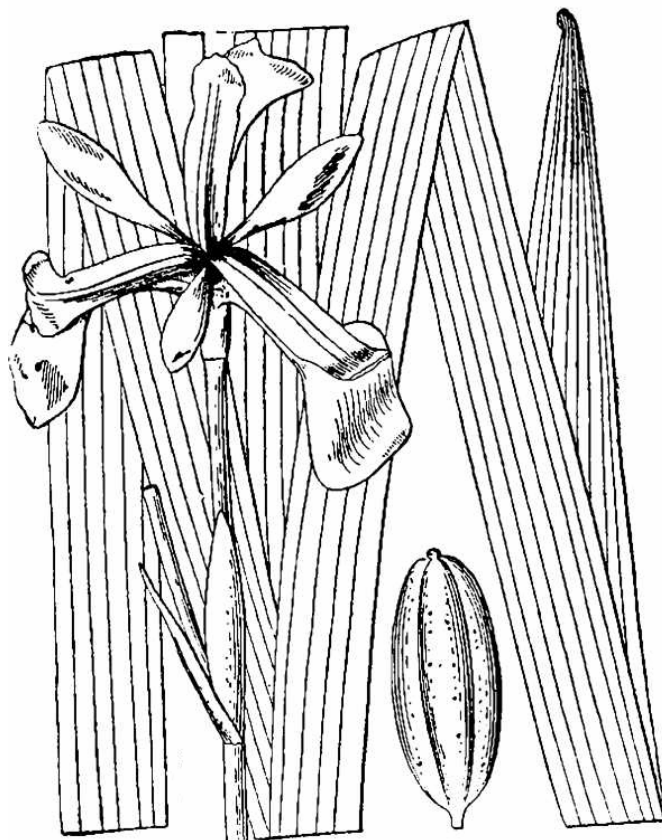
Other plants in Arkansas that form cattail-like wetland colonies are sweetflag, bur reeds, and irises. All of these plants have a wetland indicator of "Obligate," which means that they occur in wetlands more than 99% of the time. Wetland scientists call areas with a predominance of emergent herbaceous plants *marshes* and reserve the term *swamp* for forested wetlands. A *flag* is any marsh plant that has sword-shaped (ensiform) leaves.

Although all of these plants have leaves that are sword-shaped in outline, they each have different cross-sections. Cattail leaves are flat to crescent shaped, bur reed leaves are keeled on one side, sweetflag "leaves" are somewhat keeled on both sides, and iris leaves are strongly folded together (conduplicate).

*americanus*, its range is Canada south to Iowa. Our populations are the European *A. calamus*, which was introduced by early European settlers. Although the plant is sterile, its rhizomes propagate easily.



Bur Reed,  
*Sparganium sp.*

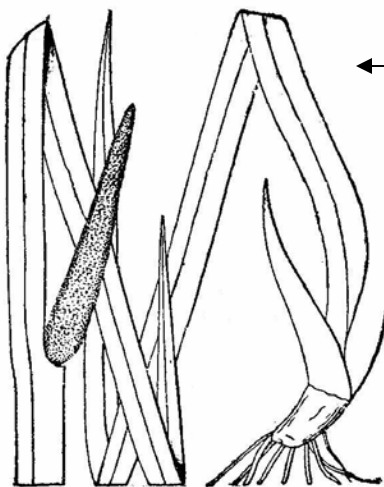


Southern Blue Flag, *Iris virginica*

Although there are a number of iris species in Arkansas, only two form colonies in wetland marshes (or roadside ditches): the native blue flag, *Iris virginica*, and the introduced yellow flag, *I. pseudacorus*. Iris leaves are very flatly folded together lengthwise (conduplicate). These plants grow to about three feet tall, and can, of course, be identified by the very showy blue or yellow flowers.

Bur reeds are shorter than cattails, usually about three feet tall. The individual beaks of the bur-like fruits of *Sparganium americanum*, are short (3-5 mm), while the beaks of the fruit of *S. androcladum* are longer (4-6 mm). Leaves of *S. americanum* are flat or weakly keeled and not very stiff; leaves of *S. androcladum* are stiff and strongly keeled.

Sweetflag is a cattail-like plant growing to about five feet tall, with a flower spike positioned laterally on edge of the plant. The plant has a distinct sweet perfume when crushed. Although there is a native sweetflag, *Acorus*



Sweetflag,  
*Acorus calamus*



Yellow Flag,  
*Iris pseudacorus*

**Phillip Moore is the botanist with the Arkansas Department of Highways and Transportation. Contact him at : [Phillip.Moore@arkansashighways.com](mailto:Phillip.Moore@arkansashighways.com).**

## Notes from the Editor

Two of the Arkansas Native Plant Society's most active and long-term members, Carl Hunter and Carl Amason, passed away since the last issue of *Claytonia*. Both of these men did a lot for the Society and for the flora of The Natural State. Carl Hunter was best known for his three field guides to the plants of Arkansas: Wildflowers of Arkansas, Trees, Shrubs, and Woody Vines of Arkansas, and Autumn Leaves and Winter Berries of Arkansas. He was also known for his tireless work promoting the use of native wildflowers in gardens and landscaping throughout the state and his efforts to get the Arkansas Highway Department to encourage and manage for native wildflowers along their extensive rights-of-way. Carl Amason was best known for his amazing botanical knowledge and collections of plants from around the world (including many Arkansas natives) in his sprawling gardens at his home near Calion, Arkansas. Carl always opened his gardens to Society members and anyone else who wanted to stop by and explore. He was also revered for his skills as the official (and wonderfully entertaining) auctioneer at the fall meetings of the Arkansas Native Plant Society.

Both of these men were influential in shaping my path in studying the flora of Arkansas and deciding to pursue a career in botany, ecology, and conservation. They both took me out in the field and shared with me some of the great deal that they knew about plants. I remember when I first moved back to Arkansas and began to develop a real interest in plants. I decided on learning all the trees and shrubs first and bought a copy of Carl Hunter's tree book. I wore it ragged in the field, writing where and when I found each species in the margin. Eventually I got caught in the rain and the book fell apart so I cut it up and made flashcards from the photos to keep sharp. I also bought his wildflower book, studied it for years, and still use it all the time. I even made audio tapes to learn the common and scientific names of all of the plants in his books.

Later I met Carl in person and was struck by his down-to-earth demeanor and passion for native plants. He treated me like an equal, not like some novice kid (which I was), and I was most grateful for that. He invited me to his home to see the hundreds of species of wildflowers he had planted. "I have something blooming every month of the year" he would say. And he did. He was always happy to share seeds and plants. One night a few years back we shared a room at the Ozark Natural Science Center where we were giving a joint presentation and wildflower walk to a group of high school students. We stayed up late, me soaking in Carl's stories about his years studying botany under Dr. Dwight Moore, working as Assistant Director of the Arkansas Game and Fish Commission, and as the manager of a large farm in east Arkansas. Carl was also a poet and an author of non-botanical books, including his own version of the legend of King Arthur.

Everyone seemed to know Carl Amason. I met him at my first state meeting of the ANPS in Monticello. He was generous both with his incredible knowledge of plants and by paying for my lunch. He also treated me as an equal and was very down-to-earth. He encouraged my interest in our native flora and reassured me that a lifetime committed to conservation would be fulfilling and rewarding. His knowledge of plants was unequalled. I remember a couple of years ago when biologists at the Buffalo National River found a very showy species of purple-flowered aroid growing around an historic cabin that they were restoring. They couldn't figure out what species it was and neither could I, nor could any other professional botanists that I knew. Finally I remembered that Carl Amason knew more about obscure and unusual plants than anyone I knew. I mailed him a photo of the plant in question and immediately received a phone call from Carl with the proper ID and a wealth of information about the species including where it was native, when it bloomed, what pollinated it, etc. He, of course, had grown it at some point and knew all about it. I had heard a lot about his amazing gardens and was glad to finally get a chance to go and see them at the 2005 Spring Meeting. A newspaper article in the *Arkansas Democrat-Gazette* following his death that characterized him as a reclusive hermit who shunned people in favor of plants was completely wrong. He loved to share his passion for plants and entertained people from all over.

Though these great plant lovers have passed away, their legacies live on in the lives of the many people that they touched and inspired. It is up to us to carry on their vision and good works. I am honored to have known and learned from them both.



Carl Hunter listens patiently at the Fall 2004 ANPS Meeting as I pick his brain on sites where we might find rose turtlehead (*Chelone speciosa*) in northeast Arkansas. Carl knew of a site for just about any plant in the state and was always glad to help someone find what they were looking for. Photo by Clint Sowards.

If you have any stories or memories of Carl Amason, Carl Hunter, or any other ANPS members who are no longer with us, please consider submitting something to the upcoming memorial issue of the *Claytonia*.

## Announcements, Memorials, & Upcoming Events

**NOTICE:** Many people join the Society to learn from other members and get the chance to explore unfamiliar areas of the state with a local guide. We need more people who are willing to lead field trips to areas they know. It isn't necessary to know every species on the route. We all bring our own knowledge and learn something every time we go out – even the trip leaders! Please contact the Claytonia if you would be willing to lead a trip. We know you have a special spot that is worth sharing...

**September 16-18: Dr. Eric Sundell is offering a tree identification workshop** for beginners and intermediates, sponsored by the Arkansas Audubon Society, meeting for three days at Ferncliff Camp in Ferndale, west of Little Rock. Dates are Sept. 16-18, Friday noon to Sunday noon. Anyone interested should make a reservation with Barry Haas at [bhaas@sbcglobal.net](mailto:bhaas@sbcglobal.net) or 501-821-4097. And he'll have information on cost of meals and accommodations for non Little Rock folks (modern motel rooms). Ferncliff is perfect for the workshop: last year participants keyed and identified 67 species of trees, shrubs, and woody vines!

**September 30-October 2: Fall Meeting of the Arkansas Native Plant Society.** See meeting announcement in this issue.

**October 15: Cave Mountain (Newton County) Hike.** Meet at 10:30 am at parking area at upper Buffalo River, at base of Cave Mountain, just past bridge on Hwy. 21 south of Boxley. The trip will tour around Wild Magnolia above Beech Creek. This forest has a beech/umbrella magnolia composition and offers a very rich, moist habitat for plant growth. Bring comfortable shoes, water, and a sack lunch. The hike is mild to moderate in most places but there are more strenuous parts to explore. Contact: Burnetta Hinterthuer: 479.582.0317 or 479.430.0260.

**Don Crank has made donations** to the Flora of Arkansas Project in memory of ANPS members Gail Carlson Clearwater, Carl Hunter, and Carl Amason.

**Memorials for Carl Amason** can be made to the South Arkansas Arboretum. They have plans to use any memorial funds to replace the existing gate at the entrance. Currently there is a chain link gate. They plan on substantial posts with attractive, sort of rustic wooden gates. A plaque honoring Mr. Amason will be included. Memorials should be made to: South Arkansas Community College Foundation / 300 South West Ave. / El Dorado, AR 71730. Checks should be marked "Carl Amason Memorial".

## Arkansas Native Plant Society Membership Application

Please check the appropriate box below.

Membership Categories:

- \$10..... Student
- \$15..... Regular
- \$20..... Supporting
- \$25..... Family Membership
- \$30..... Contributing
- \$150... Lifetime Membership (55 and over)
- \$300... Lifetime Membership (under 55)
  
- New Member
- Renewal
  
- Address Change

NAME(S) \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS:

Street or Box \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_

State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip Code \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_

Email address \_\_\_\_\_

Please cut and send this form along with any dues to:

**Eric Sundell, Membership ANPS  
Division of Mathematics and Sciences  
University of Arkansas at Monticello  
Monticello, AR 71655**

**Please check your mailing label! If your mailing label has an 04 or earlier it is time to renew!**

Life members will have an LF.

Please fill in the information form on the opposite side of this page and send it with your renewals, applications for membership, changes of name, address, email, or telephone numbers to the address given on the form: [Not to the editor]. Thank you.

**PLEASE SEND SUBMISSIONS/SUGGESTIONS TO:  
219 Beechwood St. / Little Rock, AR 72205  
anpsclaytonia@yahoo.com**

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Ark. Coalition: Vacant.....  
Awards/Scholarships: Eric Sundell  
sundell@uamont.edu

**The purpose of the Arkansas Native Plant Society is to promote the preservation, conservation, and study of the wild plants and vegetation of Arkansas, the education of the public to the value of the native flora and its habitat, and the publication of related information.**

**CLAYTONIA**

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