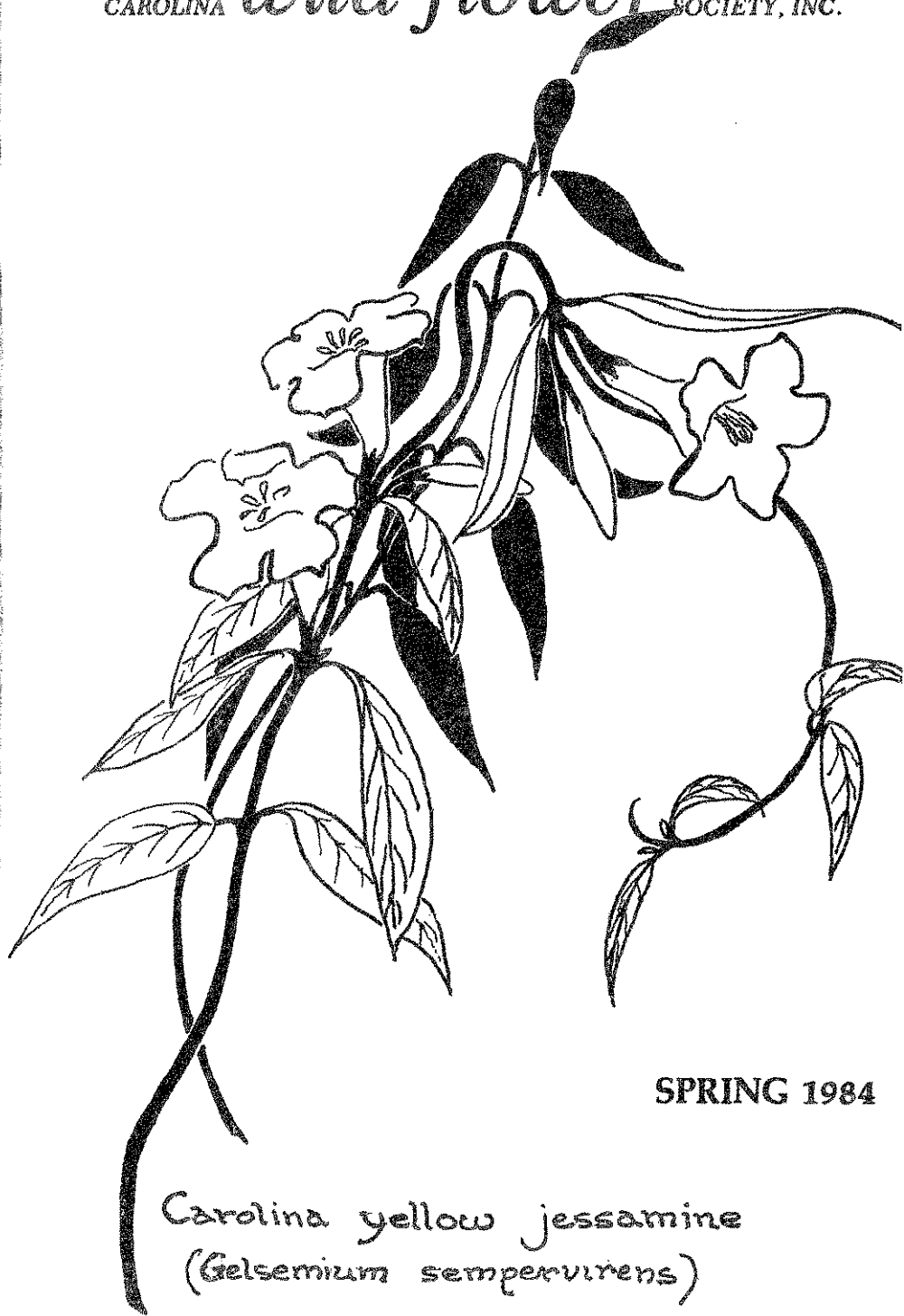


NORTH CAROLINA *wild flower* PRESERVATION SOCIETY, INC.



SPRING 1984

Carolina yellow jessamine
(*Gelsemium sempervirens*)

NORTH CAROLINA WILD FLOWER PRESERVATION SOCIETY, INCORPORATED

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Cover Drawing - by Jo Moseley Brown, artist from Wilson.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Would you like to be able to help ensure that the State will continue the Natural Heritage Program? Most of our members are aware of the substantial progress made by Charles Roe; Julie Moore and other individuals in identifying and protecting our State's natural areas. However in recent years the program has been seriously hampered by funding reductions, but the next few weeks can be critical.

A 5-year plan is being developed. Public response will play a major role in determining what the State's goals are for the future. Write to Billy Ray Hall, Deputy Secretary of N. C. Department of Natural Resources and Community Development, P. O. Box 27687, Raleigh, N. C. 27611, and tell him you strongly support increased land acquisition and a strong commitment to the Natural Heritage Program. Give examples of how you have benefited from our State Parks and Natural Areas.

This is a seldom realized opportunity for our membership to have direct input into setting governmental policy. Please do not pass it up!

Tom Howard

In the work of nature, man feels the Creator's mysterious power. Here he first recognizes his own limitations and his own significance. Here, there is nothing for him to boast of. It is not his alone; it belongs to all. In all its various moods, during all seasons of the year, it brings to us the message of the infinite.

Siftings
Jens Jensen
1860-1951

CAROLINA AND RANKIN'S JESSAMINE

by

Steven W. Leonard

Northwest winds whip across the gap and winter tightens its grip on the southern Appalachians. Twigs of red oak and chestnut oak scrape against their brother and sister twigs as though they are trying to keep warm. Late February snow blankets the higher elevations. Rocks, which in summer are moist with cool, refreshing seepage, are shrouded in icicle stalactites. Spring seems so far away!

Yet, for all of the beauty of violets, of wake-robins, hepatica, and phacelia that will unfold a few months hence in these ancient mountains, what can surpass the golden trumpets of yellow-jessamine in the Carolina low country?

Tenacious as any honeysuckle, wisteria, or catbrier, yellow-jessamine heralds springtime on the coastal plain. No other vine is as impatient; a few warm February or early March days are sufficient to provoke flowering. For the Carolina jessamine, Gelsemium sempervirens, roadside thickets, hedgerows, and fences are favorite abodes.

Few North Carolina botanists have seen or are even aware of a second species that grows within our State. Dr. Small (1869-1938) named it Gelsemium rankinii, and it occurs more abundantly along the Gulf Coast from the Florida Panhandle to Louisiana. This plant grows in cypress-gum swamps--always with its "feet" wet, and when you find it, so are yours!

Rankin's jessamine differs from the common Carolina jessamine in several ways. Its flowers lack the distinctive fragrance of Carolina jessamine. The sepals are awl-shaped and persistent at the base of the fruit--even into the following year. Sepals of Carolina jessamine are blunt or barely pointed, and they soon fall away from the developing capsule. The capsules themselves and the seeds are much smaller in Rankin's jessamine than in Carolina jessamine.

Several years ago I spoke to Gordon Butler about Rankin's jessamine, for he had evidently seen this species along the Cape Fear River and had it in cultivation. I regret that I never had the privilege of joining Gordon for a search in the swamps for Rankin's jessamine, and I hope that other NCWPS members benefited from his rare knowledge of this species.

Recently I found Rankin's jessamine in several swamps along the Waccamaw River in Columbus and Brunswick Counties, N. C. and in Horry County, S. C. I saw Carolina jessamine, too, in flower on February 19th. So if you live in the mountains, throw back those quilts, and head for the coast. The show has already begun.

Written February 27, 1984

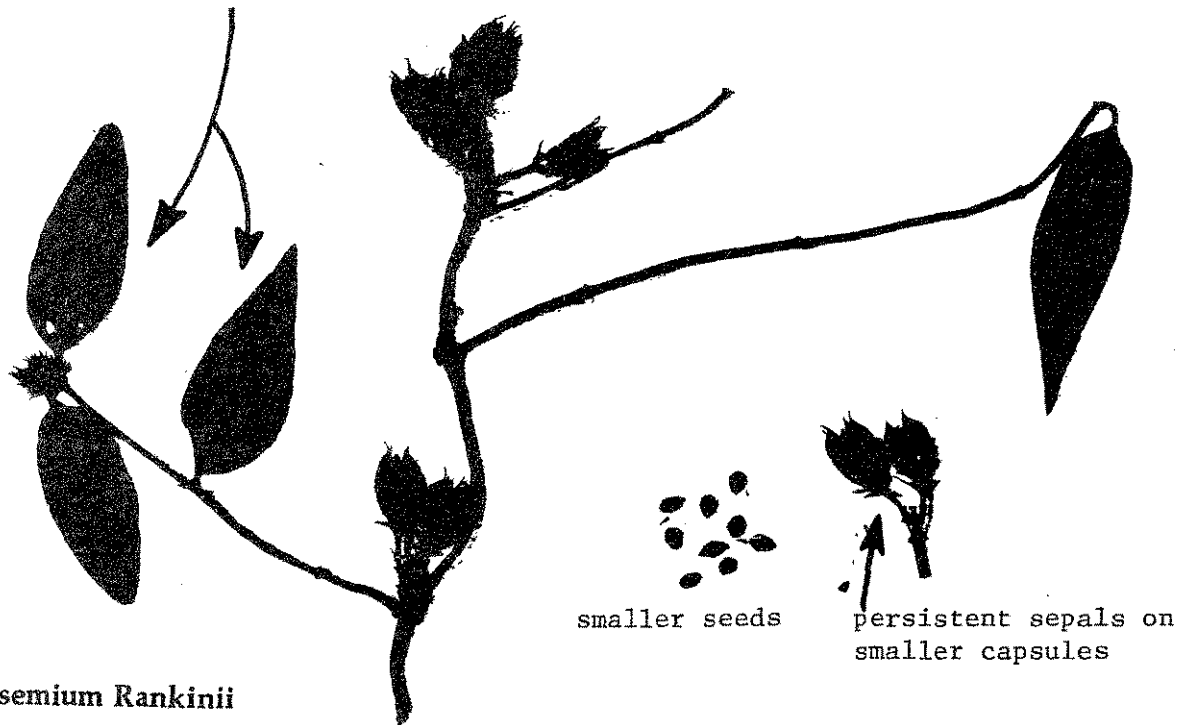
Steve Leonard is now living in Raleigh and working on mapping wetlands. He has discovered and documented rare species of plants from North Carolina to Florida.

Your 1984 membership fee is due in May.

Please help us save postage by sending

your check to: Mrs. S. M. Cozart
900 West Nash Street
Wilson, N. C. 27893

Leaves elliptic to broadly lanceolate; more variable than G. sempervirens mostly blunt and not long-tapered. Flowers odorless.



Gelsemium Rankinii

smaller seeds

persistent sepals on
smaller capsules



Leaves narrowly
lanceolate with
long-tapered
sharp points.
Flowers fragrant.

Gelsemium sempervirens

sepals deciduous
larger capsules



Large seeds



TWO FAVORITES FOR THE WOODLAND GARDEN

PART II

Cordelia Penn

Another favorite in my woodland garden is Jeffersonia diphylla, fittingly called twinleaf in common usage.

On May 18, 1792, Benjamin Smith Barton read a paper before the American Philosophical Society in Philadelphia. He stated that a plant previously named Podophyllum diphyllum and described by Linnaeus, was distinct from mayapple and bloodroot. "I take the liberty," he said, "of making it known to the botanist by the name of Jeffersonia in honor of Thomas Jefferson, Esq., Secretary of State to the United States." Barton went on to say that the gentleman he wished to honor was "equalled by few persons" in general science, especially in botany. "Of the genus which I have been describing, we, as yet, know but one species, which I call Jeffersonia binata." ("bi" is the Latin prefix signifying two).

Barton was right in saying that the plant is a species distinct from bloodroot and mayapple, but he was wrong in thinking it was the only species in the genus. There is a species native to northeast Asia, now known as Jeffersonia dubia. Taxonomists today name Barton's plant by the specific name diphylla ("di" is a Greek prefix meaning two and "phylla" meaning leaf part). Visitors to Monticello can see twinleaf in the restored oval beds beside the round-about walk on the west lawn.

The basal leaves of this perennial rise from matted fibrous roots and eventually reach a height of twelve to eighteen inches when the fruit has formed. The thin glabrous leaf is unmistakable--a single blade deeply divided into two segments looking like the wings of a large green butterfly. The blades are palmately veined and slightly glaucous on the underside.

The flower of twinleaf blooms before the leaves are fully developed. It rises on a scape, five to sixteen inches in height and overtops the leaves. The blossom is solitary, white, and about one inch across. There are eight petals and eight stamens on slender filaments. It is a delicate fragile flower that lifts its face to the sky for a brief span and is gone.

The fruit capsule of twinleaf looks like a miniature green pear on the end of its stem. At the fat upper part of the pod there is a transverse seam more than halfway around. This is the point of dehiscence, and it is so intriguing that it is worth the vigilance necessary to watch the process. The capsule opens at the suture near the apex, and a little terminal lid remains hinged at the back. The seeds scatter. Later the capsule dries out on its stem providing a pipelike memento of one of nature's small miracles. The green fruit of twinleaf must be tasty to wild creatures, because often it is nibbled off before it matures.

Jeffersonia diphylla is a member of the barberry family, Berberidaceae, as is the mayapple, Podophyllum peltatum. Its distribution is more limited than bloodroot, because it does not venture as far south. I have never seen it growing south of Virginia and Tennessee, but some authorities say there are stations even down to Alabama.

Twinleaf likes the shade of an open woodland in soil of high humus content. The pH range is 4.5 to 7. It is often stated that the plant grows only in calcareous regions, but it thrives in acid soil as well. Propagation is by seed sown as soon as ripe in damp soil. A clump can be lifted in early fall and carefully divided to increase the supply.

It is purposeless to pick the flowers of blood-root and twinleaf because the ephemeral blossoms will not last. If he had known them, Keats might have written an ode to these little treasures, so transitory in bloom, so enduring as a woodland groundcover.

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Cordelia Penn is a member of North Carolina Wild Flower Preservation Society and is the author of Landscaping With Native Plants, from which the illustration by Dorothy Wilbur was taken.



THE NATIONAL WILDFLOWER RESEARCH CENTER

by

Patricia Ross

When North Carolina Governor and Mrs. James B. Hunt, Jr., left for Austin, Texas, in September to attend the Southern Governors Conference, Mrs. Hunt had in her luggage a copy of our North Carolina Native Plant Propagation Handbook and several issues of both the North Carolina Wild Flower Preservation Society and the North Carolina Botanical Garden Newsletters. Each first lady was asked to bring and share information on what her state is doing to promote wildflower preservation.

Mrs. Hunt and the other Governor's wives heard the director of the newly formed National Wildflower Research Center, which was founded on December 22, 1982, and dedicated to the preservation, propagation, and use of wildflowers in all fifty states.

Inspired by a lifelong pleasure in wildflowers and the fact that little scientific research had been conducted on their behalf, Mrs. Lyndon Johnson inaugurated the project by deeding a sixty-acre tract of land on the Colorado River near Austin, accompanied by an initial gift of \$125,000 to launch the research program. The goal of the National Wildflower Research Center is to help people recognize the importance of native wildflowers and to learn why, where, and how to grow them on public and private land.

Lady Bird Johnson spoke with interest and enthusiasm about this project as well as the LBJ Library during the day she served as hostess to the Governor's wives. Mrs. Hunt especially enjoyed Mrs. Johnson's personal reminiscences as they toured the LBJ Library, which is on the University of Texas campus. Both of the Johnson daughters were there; Lucy, and Lynda Robb, wife of the Governor of Virginia.

When the Robbs and Hunts boarded the same plane to return home, Lynda Robb told Carolyn Hunt that she had tried to phone her Mother before leaving the hotel for the Airport--about 8:00 A.M. She was told that her Mother had received 200 lbs. of wildflower seeds as a gift and she was already out "sprinkling them along the highways."

For more information about the National Wildflower Research Center, Write: The National Wildflower Research Center, 2600 F. M. 973 North, Austin, Texas 78725.

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WHERE HAVE ALL THE WILDFLOWERS GONE?

A Region-by Region Guide to Threatened or Endangered U. S. Wildflowers

By: Dr. Robert Mohlenbrock
Illustrated by: Mark Mohlenbrock
256 pages, 40 color photos, 80 line drawings
Published by: Macmillan Publishing Co., Inc.
New York, N. Y.

Price is \$13.00 postage included
Order from:

Southern Illinois Native Plant Society
Department of Botany
Southern Illinois University
Carbondale, Illinois 62901

(Allow 3 weeks for delivery.)

TWO STATE ENDANGERED PLANTS REDISCOVERED

After years of searching by botanists, Natural Heritage botanist Julie Moore, accompanied by the program's summer interns, rediscovered Southern spicebush (Lindera melissaefolia) in Bladen County. County forest ranger Frank Sholar led Moore to the vicinity of the site where the spicebush was last seen 20 years ago. Lionel Melvin, well-known native plant nurseryman, originally discovered the population. The site has changed in two decades, but Moore found about 50 stems of the rhizomatous, colonial plant. The species' few populations are widely scattered in the Southeastern United States, and it is proposed for federally listing as endangered. North Carolina is the most eastern reach of its range and recognizes it as a state endangered plant. The Lindera melissaefolia is known in North Carolina from only one other very small population in Cumberland County.

Plymouth gentian (Sabatia kennedyana) has showy, "hot pink" 2-3 inch wide flowers with loose, airy panicles. The plant is primarily known from Rhode Island, Massachusetts, and Nova Scotia, but disjunct populations were previously identified along the Waccamaw River in North and South Carolina. This year botanists from both Carolinas mounted searches for this wetland plant. It was last seen in North Carolina in 1968 by Steven Leonard and Ken Moore. This summer was rediscovered by Rob Sutter in North Carolina and by Doug Rayner and Steve Leonard in South Carolina. The Sabatia kennedyana is growing in large masses in the dark, tannic-stained water of Waccamaw River and Juniper Creek in the extreme southeastern corner of this state. Horticulturalists believe the Plymouth gentian has great potential for propagation.

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North Carolina Natural Heritage Program Newsletter

LILIES FROM BULB SCALES

In the Propagation Manual there is a suggestion that lilies can be propagated from bulb scales. All of our native lilies have scaly bulbs. These scales can be removed, at least the outer layers, without harm to the parent bulb, which can be replanted to resume normal growth.

In the late fall of 1978 I dug a bulb of Lilium grayii which had been raised from seed several years earlier, removed a number of scales and replanted the bulb. The scales were planted in a flat and kept in a protected location. The following fall small bulbs about quarter-inch in diameter had been formed. These were planted in an outdoor bed in a location suitable for this species, in full sun.

In 1981 there was one bloom. The next year there were several. In the summer of 1983 there were more than twenty plants in the bed, and a total of thirty-seven blooms. What a picture!!!

Another bed has been planted with small bulbs from a planting of last year's scales. Still another has been started using scales of L. Michauxii. I have not started scales in an outdoor bed before now, but I see no reason why it should not work.

Tom Shinn

Tom Shinn is one of our most knowledgeable members in plant propagation.

SO YOU WANT TO TRY A BOG GARDEN

by

Frank Kershaw

Of the varied forms of gardening with native plants, perhaps the one that poses the greatest challenge is that of the bog garden.

A natural bog is an inadequately drained area rich in plant residues, acid in reaction (4.5 - 5.5 on the pH scale), and frequently surrounding a confined body of brackish water. Its characteristic shape is circular like that of a saucer.

Of more direct interest to gardeners is the artificially created bog garden. Once you have made the decision to try a bog garden, the first thing you will want to confirm is its location. In the residential landscape, bog gardens normally occupy a small (less than 150 square feet) area at the rear of the lot. A bog garden too close to the house could prove disastrous; lime leaching from basement foundations can change the soil pH and then, too, most homeowners want to keep damp areas away from foundation walls.

For most residential land-owners, I suspect our bog gardens will rarely exceed 80 - 120 square feet in surface area. The majority will also probably take the form of a hollowed-out depression 18 - 24" deep to which a plastic liner (preferably two layers of 6 to 8 mil. plastic) has been added. This liner, which forms an impervious layer, covers the bottom of the excavation and is anchored down on the banks by earth, large boulders, logs or other natural objects. Any roots that intersect the depression should, of course, be cut back into the bank so they will not tear the liner. A two to three-inch layer of sand can be used prior to the plastic sheeting, if roots are a problem. Into this depression, place twelve to fourteen inches of well mixed peat moss, leaf mold

and humus followed by four to six inches of peat moss and humus (at least 40 per cent peat moss) and finally a surface layer of living sphagnum moss, if you can obtain it. To ensure deep moisture penetration within the bog/soil mixture, a flexible perforated plastic drain pipe can be led into the depression or alternatively a series of four-inch diameter clay tile drain pipes placed vertically into the mix at six to eight feet spacings. I, myself, prefer the plastic pipe leading into the bottom of the excavation from the side.

Another bog mix which is often used is one that is comprised of one part soil, two parts sand, three parts sphagnum peat with a handful of bone meal per cubic foot of mix. This concoction is mixed together with a roto-tiller or cultivator to ensure the even distribution of constituents and to avoid layers which could interrupt the upward or downward flow of water.

Of the varied bog gardens I have seen, perhaps the most novel was one made out of a child's 8-foot diameter plastic swimming pool which was buried in a shallow depression. This bog included acid loving azaleas, rhododendrons and one good size tamarack.

No matter what type of bog garden you choose, there are a number of cautions: First disposing of the excavated soil. If you are lucky, you can dispose of it on site by filling in unwanted low spots or by using it as earth berms to frame your bog margins. Try to avoid trucking it off your property as this will entail considerable cost and physical energy.

A second caution relates to soil preparation. Try to mix the soil as close as possible to the bog site to avoid the heavy work of moving soil considerable distances. I prefer to place the constituents in the excavation and mix them in situ, using a roto-tiller. However, this method is not suitable if you have a plastic liner, so try the next best thing, and that

is to mix them on the excavations banks. Always water after the material is mixed and in the depression as the peaty soil mix is far too heavy to work if it is moist.

A further caution is that of stagnant, toxic water conditions resulting from surplus water sitting in the bottom of the hole. Such conditions lead to waterlogged, stagnant and potentially toxic water, which could kill your bog plants. A measure of drainage is required, which is usually facilitated by a few holes punched in the plastic liner. Success in bog gardening depends to a great extent on deep watering that furnishes enough water for daily capillary action and plant evaporation processes, keeping plant roots moist but not soddened. The use of excess soil to form berms around the bog edges will help to deflect excessive run-off away from the bog.

Time of planting is another critical issue. If tap water is used, let the bog soil sit for at least four weeks to allow the chlorine residuals in the water to be dispelled into the air. As tap water often tests out in the 7.2 - 7.5 pH range, you will also have to add an acidifier like aluminum sulphate to bring down its pH to the acid range that most bog plants prefer. If you construct the bog in the fall, let it stand over the winter before planting, as newly planted plants in an unstable soil mix are very prone to frost heaving. Don't plant the bog all at once, try a few species first to make sure your mix is suitable.

Bog gardening is not maintenance free gardening although native plants are used. Large bogs are often plagued by muskrats, which can tunnel into banks, causing a severe loss of sub-surface moisture. Wire mesh around the bog perimeter will help as will traps, or a watchful dog. Mosquitoes are sometimes noted as a problem with bog gardens, however, this has not been my experience as the bird population keeps them in check. Lastly, monitor the amount of

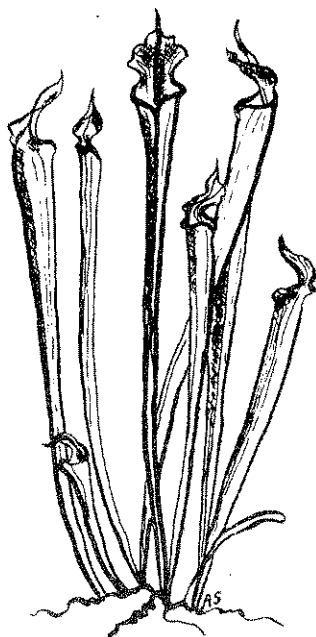
light that your bog garden receives. Most bog plants like open to lightly shaded conditions. To retain such conditions, you will probably have to do some limb pruning on low overhanging trees.

While it is not without its problems, the bog garden offers the wildflower gardener fascinating challenges with unique plants such as rare orchids and pitcher plants. The rewards of seeing lovely native bog plants growing close at hand are well worth the effort.

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Mr. Kershaw, a member of the NCWFPS, is director of Toronto Parks Department and is in charge of 9,000 acres of park land in the Toronto area. On April 17, 1984, Mr. Kershaw was in Chapel Hill to present a slide program at the North Carolina Botanical Garden on "Wildflower Gardening in the Great Lakes Region." He is co-author of a book by the same title, which is to be published soon.

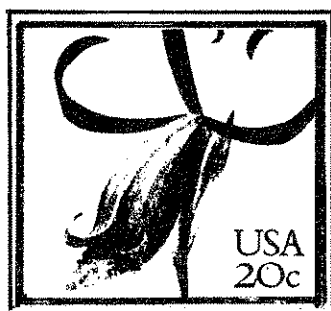
Drawing by Anne H. Stronach, Wilson.



STAMP DISPLAYS NATIVE ORCHIDS



Pacific calypso *Calypso bulbosa*



Spreading pogonia *Cleistes divaricata*



Yellow lady's-slipper *Cypripedium calceolus*



Wild pink *Arethusa bulbosa*

FLOWERS REPRESENT FOUR AREAS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The United States Postal Service likes to put out stamps with flowers. Florals are attractive and highly popular with people who buy stamps as the state flowers and birds issue demonstrated.

A block of four 20-cent stamps was issued on March 5 in Miami, Florida depicting four of the most beautiful native American orchids. It coincides with the 11th World Orchid Conference which was held March 5-12 in Coconut Grove Exhibition Center.

The orchid is one of the most beautiful flowers in the world. Orchids are a symbol of the special occasion and a staple of the commercial florist's trade. They have been a source of fascinating study for botanists and inspired Charles Darwin in 1862 to produce a book that was both a best seller and a convincing treatise on adaptive evolution.

The four multicolored florals depict orchids from different regions of the country. Below each flower in a single line of black type are its common and scientific names. The postal data is tucked away in the lower right corner.

The stamp in the upper left corner of the block depicts the wild pink orchid (*Arethusa bulbosa*) which is indigenous to southern sphagnum bogs. The Midwestern yellow lady's slipper (*Cypripedium calceolus*) is depicted on the upper right stamp. The lower left stamp shows the spreading pogonia (*Cleistes divaricata*), a native of the eastern coastal plains. The Pacific calypso (*Calypso bulbosa*) at the lower right concludes the block.

The structure of the orchid is unique in the world of flowers. The outer part is made up of three petals and three sepals. Two of the petals flank a third petal, the lip, which differs dramatically from them. The designs feature the lip, which always has a special

shape. It may be long and narrow, wide with a fringe or shaped like a pouch or a slipper. It is usually the showiest part of an orchid structure, graced by distinctive markings and brilliant coloring.

The three sepals form a circular arrangement or whorl behind the petals which is a protective cover for the flower bud. As the flower opens, the sepals become larger and take on coloring. In some cases, the top sepal, or dorsal, may be as showy as the lip. The inner workings of orchids also bear virtually no resemblance to the vast majority of plants.

The orchid family is divided into five subfamilies. One subfamily includes *Cypripedium* orchids represented by the lady's slipper. The *Cypripediums* include such close relatives as showy lady's slipper, pink lady's slipper and pink moccasin flower. The botanical name refers to the sandal or slipper--"pedilium"--of Aphrodite, goddess of love and beauty who was born on Cyprus. Botanically, lady's slippers differ from other orchids by having two pollen-bearing stamens near the opening of the slipper.

The familiar wild orchids of the *Cypripedium* subfamily are native to the temperate zones of North America, Europe and Asia. The lady's slipper grows in bogs, wet woods and shady swamps ranging from Newfoundland and Quebec through the Midwest and even touching Texas and the mountains of Georgia.

The wild pink orchid, also known as dragon's mouth, has rose-purple petals and a whitish lip, crested and hooded. It grows in sphagnum bogs and swamps and flowers in late spring and summer. It flourishes from the Middle West all the way down to the southern states of the East Coast.

In the spreading pogonia, also known as the rose-bud orchid, the petals and lip join to form a slender trough-shaped pink flower. It is found in coastal bogs and moist pine barrens in New Jersey and other areas of the Northeast.

The Pacific calypso, also known as fairy-slipper, has a purple slipperlike lip with a translucent cover, a yellow crest and two tiny horns at the "toe." It is a flower of variegated colors of white and red-brown and purple, with a yellow or white beard. It grows in mossy coniferous forests and is found in California and other areas of the coast and Far West.

Orchids grow almost everywhere except the Arctic, Antarctic and the desert. They are the largest family of flowering plants with more than 30,000 species. They flower in every color of the rainbow with some orchids having seven different colors in one bloom.

In the mid-1800's, after years of research, Darwin put out a milestone publication, "The Various Contrivances by Which Orchids Are Fertilized by Insects." Darwin demonstrated that each kind of orchid is fertilized by pollen carried by a particular kind of insect. The size and shape of an orchid's blossoms were suited to that insect. Special markings on the lip guide the insect toward the nectar inside the blossom. It was a process that insured that each orchid species would perpetuate itself.

Although florists consider orchids an important addition to floral arrangements because of their rich color and striking beauty, orchids are also used for less aesthetic purposes. In some countries, vanilla is extracted from one species, the leaves of another are sold as a vegetable and one variety is roasted and eaten like a potato.

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Excerpts from an article by Samuel A. Tower in the February 26, 1984 issue of The New York Times.

AN ENGLISHWOMAN'S VISIT TO MERCHANTS MILL POND

by

Ollie Adams

In September of 1983 I was on a committee exploring the possibility of having Beth Chatto, the famous English gardener, writer and nurserywoman who has won eight gold medals at the Chelsea Flower Show for her displays, present a lecture here in Raleigh during her first visit to the U. S. Even though time was short we decided to try to get her for a date and I was delegated to make the call and extend the invitation.

My name meant nothing to her but when I said hesitantly that we might be able to visit a cypress swamp in the eastern part of the state during her stay with me, I caught her interest. "Do you mean Taxodium?" she inquired, and I, always a bit nervous when the telephone lines stretch across the ocean, said "yes," relieved that she had known the botanical name that was eluding me at that moment!

I was relieved again on Saturday, November 5, when we met Julie Moore in the woods at Merchants Mill Pond where we had arrived too late to participate in the morning's planned activities. Beth Chatto uses only botanical names when she discusses plants and my own knowledge was running a bit thin, for she had asked about every roadside weed and grass on the trip from Raleigh to Gates County!

Her nursery in Essex, northeast of London, is essentially a collection of wildflowers--the native plants of the world. She has been a trend setter in English gardening with her emphasis on growing the right plant for the spot, and in using species plants interesting for all their features, not just bloom.

She adored our afternoon canoeing on the pond (first time for either of us to "paddle our own canoe"). The day was near perfect and so warm that we took off our jackets and basked in the sun just as the yellow bellied sliders (turtles) did on the half submerged logs. They were so sun baked and relaxed that they let us come inches from them before they slid off into the water. The combination of cypress hung with silver spanish moss, yellow leaved tupelos against the blue sky heavy with blue-purple fruit like giant olives, red hipped swamp roses and aronia, and olive green wax myrtle was a planting plan that couldn't have been improved upon. Beth took away with her a picture of a truly American garden, the kind that can't be seen in England.

- - - - -

In her garden in Raleigh Ollie Adams grows native plants and rare exotics collected in her travels.

THE GARDEN CLUB OF NORTH CAROLINA
and
THE NORTH CAROLINA BOTANICAL GARDEN
present
MOUNTAIN PLANTS IN OUR HERITAGE
a 3-day conservation workshop
Sunday, May 13 to
Wednesday, May 16
at
High Hampton Inn, Cashiers, NC
with NCBG Director C. R. Bell,
Anne Lindsey, Jim Ward, and
Cordelia Penn

SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM

The North Carolina Wild Flower Preservation Society (NCWFPS) has established a fund to support undergraduate research projects. The first award will be made on June 1, 1984, and may be used for work carried out during the Summer or Fall 1984 academic terms. Applications are to be submitted to the NCWFPS c/o N. C. Botanical Garden, UNC-CH, Chapel Hill, N.C. 27514. The applications will be reviewed and evaluated by a panel appointed by the Board of Directors of the NCWFPS.

NCWFPS primarily is interested in native plants and in problems related to their propagation (seeds, cuttings, cell, tissue or organ culture), nutrition, distribution, environmental requirements, diversity, conservation, ecology, etc. The research may be field oriented or carried out in experimental plots or under laboratory conditions. It is possible that a library or herbarium study is appropriate. If the applicant is interested in pursuing a project not directly associated with native plants, for example with exotic or introduced plants, inquiry should be made to the NCWFPS c/o Dr. G. Ray Noggle, 2346 Churchill Road, Raleigh, N.C. 27608, tel. 919/828-1893 before completing an application.

Available funds are limited and should primarily be used to support student travel and/or purchase of supplies. Funds are not to be used for paying student wages. Approximately \$200.00 per grant is contemplated.

At the conclusion of the project a summary report is to be submitted within 60 days of the end of the academic term. The recipient will be invited to attend a regular meeting of the NCWFPS to be recognized and to report results of the research project.

Questions may be directed by mail or telephone to me at the address given above.

G. Ray Noggle
NCWFPS Grant Program

BOOK REVIEW
Julie Moore

Practical Botany. by Peter B. Kaufman, Lawrence Mellichamp, Janice Glinn-Lacy and Donald LaCroix. Reston Publishing Company, Inc., Reston, Virginia (\$22.95).

One of our members Larry Mellichamp has written two excellent chapters in a new book that members may find a versatile addition to their libraries. Although the book is entitled Practical Botany, we found some chapters to be more practical than others. The contents are neither strictly botanical nor technical. Chapter topics include plant structure and development, economic uses, experimental application, ecology, and horticultural techniques useful to the gardener. Mellichamp's chapter on home landscaping and maintenance is especially good, and his chapter on practical plant photography is unique for a book of this genre. The book is adequately illustrated with black and white photographs (by Mellichamp) and with line drawings. Among the six appendices are lists of indoor and outdoor gardening catalogues, mail order seed houses and nurseries.

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Spring is Life's symbol of faith fleeting over the land. Like a misty veil it comes over hill and dale filling the air with the scent of honeyed dew. At each new spring, growth comes forth far more breathtaking than remembered from previous springs, for each spring is a new revelation, a new experience.

The Clearing
Jens Jensen
1860-1951

SPRING BOARD MEETING
NORTH CAROLINA WILD FLOWER PRESERVATION SOCIETY
FEBRUARY 26, 1984

The spring Executive Board Meeting of the North Carolina Wild Flower Preservation Society was held at Jane and Bob Welshmer's home. After a potluck lunch, the meeting was called to order by Tom Howard, who reported on a meeting of environmental groups from throughout North Carolina. Held at Duke Forestry and Environmental Center, the group discussed what they could do with a proposed grant from the Z. Smith Reynolds Foundation.

Gretchen Cozart, treasurer, reported \$3,834.16 on hand, and \$4,970.09 in the scholarship fund. Gretchen suggested that \$2,000 of the funds from the checking account be transferred to the scholarship fund. Money would still be accessible for unexpected expenses but would earn more interest.

Ray Noggle announced that a letter has been sent to all schools in the state, which included a scholarship application form. This scholarship grant is intended for the support of undergraduate research on native plant propagation.

Jane Welshmer read her correspondence to and from the Timber Press about the publication and distribution of our North Carolina Native Plant Propagation Handbook. We have only 400 copies left. NCWFPS would keep the editorial responsibility. Ken Moore discussed the possible conflict of a book being prepared by the staff of the Botanical Garden on propagation due in two years. The UNC Press is concerned, but Ken feels there would be no threat if the titles are not too similar, since the North Carolina Botanical Garden book is information expanding our handbook's scope. Ken will meet with a committee of those who developed our handbook including Tom Shinn to work out details. The committee recommendations will be presented to the general meeting in April for approval.

Plans for the spring general meeting were presented by Steve Leonard who suggested a tour of three granite outcroppings in Anson County as well as a visit to the Pee Dee River slopes and the Pee Dee Wildlife Preserve. He suggested asking Woodlanders Nursery in Aiken, S.C., to present an evening program on native plant propagation. April 14 and 15 were suggested. This trip could be combined with the North Carolina Botanical Garden trip planned by Ken Moore to the sandhills on April 14.

After stating that the fall or the spring meeting will be held at Chimney Rock, Tom Howard adjourned the meeting.

Gertrude Howell
Acting Secretary

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Where deciduous trees are close together in the forest, their trunks become tall and their leafy heads are far above the forest floor, permitting light to filter through so that life can grow and blossom beneath their sheltering heads. I have a deep love for the deciduous forests and woodlands. One wonders at the close relationship--let us call it friendship--of the lovely hepatica growing close to the roots of a century old maple or oak, protected by the friendly arms of the sturdy giant which offers it shelter and warmth in the winter and cooling shade in the summer. One marvels at the unity and harmony of such companionship and the fitness of these plants in relationship to each other.

Siftings
Jens Jensen
1860-1951

EUGENIA BRADY MENIUS
1920-1983

The woods and wildflower gardens in Randolph County will be less joyous this spring since the death of Genie (Mrs. R. W.) Menius of Asheboro in November.

Genie, however, has left a rich legacy in the hearts and minds of a host of friends with whom she shared her love and knowledge of wildflowers and her plants that multiplied profusely in her garden.

Each spring for 16 years, Genie led fifth graders in the Asheboro City Schools along nature trails at Camp Caraway, sharing her enthusiasm and her unique perceptions of wildflowers. "To me, they are like people," she told them. "The first thing you want to know about people is the name. Then you want to know where they live and what they're like." Last spring, so that more students could be reached, a videotape was made of her 90 minute preparation session.

The same friendly intimacy with wildflowers was part of the Wildflower Identification Classes she taught at Randolph Technical College and the Wildflower Slide Program she did for clubs in the area.

Older friends looked forward each spring to Genie's excursions and picnics in the woods of Randolph County. She organized groups in cars and sometimes trucks to explore the woods, see and identify wildflowers, and usually dig some of the more plentiful specimens for home gardens.

Her beautifully arranged beds contain 25 fern varieties, a spring garden, a summer garden, and a bog garden, with a wonderful blend of rare and more common wildflowers. The chipped walks, benches, and sculpture help to make it a beauty spot that is visited each spring by garden clubs, youth groups, and friends. She will be missed.

Mrs. James W. Pickard
Randleman, N. C.

WE WELCOME OUR NEW MEMBERS

Dalton, Mr. Barry R.
Route 2 April Ct., Lot #F
Garner, N. C. 27529

Ellicott, Ms. Lou
3210 Macomb Street
Washington, D.C. 20008

Foster, Ms. Mary Alice ✓
Rt. 8, Box 64
Chapel Hill, N. C. 27514

Harrison, Mrs. Carol E.
104 Somerset Drive
Jamestown, N. C. 27282

Hundley, Mr. Milton
1124 Simpson Street
Eden, N. C. 27288

Leager, Mrs. Samuel R.
3011 Randolph Drive
Raleigh, N. C. 27609

Luther, Ms. Sarah W.
1527 Denton Road
Thomasville, N. C. 27360

Pace, Mrs. John H.
Moccasin Slough
Orange Park, Fla. 32073

Smith, Mrs. Elizabeth K.
Star Route, Box 99G
Robbinsville, N. C. 28771

Steffek, Edwin F., Jr.
1022 Carolina Avenue
Durham, N. C. 27705

Stein, Mrs. Irma
Rt. 1, Box 44
Pittsboro, N. C. 27312

Yarborough, Ramon L.
P. O. Box 53231
Fayetteville, N. C. 28305

When travelling through Maryland and other eastern states, I have been amazed to see the disturbances caused by the introduction of the Japanese honeysuckle, not only to the forest floor but to small trees and shrubs. This shows the ultimate danger of transplanting plants to soil and climate foreign to their native habitat. The great destruction brought to our country through foreign importations must prove alarming to the future. Many of these importations will in time become the sparrows of the plant world and destructive to the beauty which is ours.

Siftings
Jens Jensen
1860-1951

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NORTH CAROLINA WILD FLOWER PRESERVATION SOCIETY, INC.



900 WEST NASH STREET

WILSON, NORTH CAROLINA 27893

NORTH CAROLINA WILD FLOWER PRESERVATION SOCIETY, INC.

Mrs. S.M. Coxart, Treasurer

900 West Nash Street

Wilson, North Carolina 27893

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

Regular: \$5.00

New []

Sustaining: \$25.00

Life: \$100.00

Renewal []

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ADDRESS _____

CITY _____

STATE _____

ZIP CODE _____



North Carolina Wild Flower Preservation Society, Inc.
Totten Garden Center, 457-A, UNC
North Carolina Botanical Garden
Chapel Hill, North Carolina 27514

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