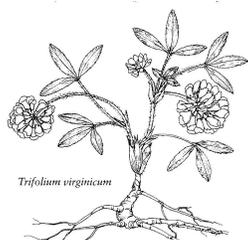


NATIVE



NOTES

Kate's Mountain Clover\*

WEST VIRGINIA NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY NEWSLETTER

VOLUME 21:2

FALL 2013

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Annual meeting, Big Trees and Field Trips

Parkersburg and Boaz WV

September 28, 2013

#### Schedule of Events

September 28

10:00 to 12:00 annual meeting of the West Virginia Native plant Society and election of officers

Ohio River Islands Wildlife Refuge headquarters

12:00- 1:00 lunch bring your own, the Headquarters has a place to eat but no caterer.

1:00 -2:00 talk by Turner Sharp Big Trees of WV, What you need to know.

2:00-3:30 (approximate) Big Tree orientation and tour of woods at Henderson Hall Boaz, WV

3:30 to 5:00 Wetland tour

#### Directions

The Ohio River Islands National Wildlife Refuge headquarters — From I-77 use exit 185 onto St. Rt. 14 heading toward the west Follow State Rt. 14 into Williamstown and turn right onto County Road 1, a.k.a. River Road (just before a bridge) The headquarters is about two miles out on the left. Parking is available as are picnic tables and restrooms.

Henderson Hall is located near Boaz, WV. From Williamstown WV take St. Rt. 14 south for 1.5 miles, turn right onto County Road 21/2. Henderson Hall is on the left side of 21/2, 1/4 mile south of the junction with Rt. 2. Parking is available on a gravel driveway to the left, just past (south) of the mansion.

The wetland walk will be at the Boaz wetlands which are 300 yards south of the mansion on the right side of County Road 21/2. Should agricultural activities or road conditions make the Boaz wetland unavailable the Williamstown wetlands will be substituted. Please dress appropriately.

Details on the Big Tree Presentation will be found on page 2

Turner Sharp's presentation will stress the big tree program in West Virginia. This is a national program to identify the largest known specimen of a species in a given location. There are specific criteria for measuring the candidates verification of the measurements is done after nomination. A score which sums the height in feet, circumference in inches and, 1/4 canopy spread in feet is used to determine the points awarded toward ranking. This registry not only contains native trees but also introduced species from all of the United States, including Hawaii and Alaska. Finding and nominating trees has become an obsession for many folks through out the country. Tree champions need to be verified every ten years to insure the list remains current. This lecture will give you the opportunity to learn about the program and perhaps inspire you to look for, and nominate, trees for this honor. If you wish to do advanced study these web sites give additional information.

[www.americanforests.org/ourprograms/bigtree/](http://www.americanforests.org/ourprograms/bigtree/) for information on the national program and [www.wvcommerce.org/resources/forestry/big-tree/default.aspx](http://www.wvcommerce.org/resources/forestry/big-tree/default.aspx) for the state program.

A native of Maryland, Mr. Sharp has lived in West Virginia since 1978. However, he had an earlier period in West Virginia when he attended and graduated from the West Virginia School of Forestry, where he had the pleasure of taking dendrology classes from Dr. Earl Core. After completing his degree he worked in the forestry industry in Pennsylvania, Maryland and West Virginia. By the time 2001 came around he was mostly retired, But in retirement he has assisted the WV DOF in revitalizing the Big Tree program, which has involved seeing quite a bit of West Virginia so that he could check the nominations for state trees. He has served on the boards of the WV Rivers Coalition, WV Whitewater Association, WV Forestry Association and currently serves on the Parkersburg City Tree Commission. His involvement with the Highlands Conservancy has continued since his initial membership at its founding. After a 28-day trip on the Colorado River through the Grand Canyon he had a new right knee installed and followed the surgery with a week long trip on the Salmon River in Idaho. ❀

## Canaan Valley and Dolly Sods Field Trips, July 6 and 7, 2013 by Judi White, Pam Lutz and Kevin Campbell

About twenty members from the Virginia and West Virginia native plant societies enjoyed wonderful weather for two days of field trips in the Canaan Valley and Dolly Sods area. Saturday's Canaan area walks were led by Elizabeth Byers, a DNR botanist from Elkins. She handed out a 10 page Canaan Valley species list. Elizabeth remarked that the abundance of hay-scented ferns in the area indicates the high population of deer present, as these ferns are one of the few plants deer don't eat. She discussed the Asa Gray Disjunction; genera or species of plants that China and the United States share, including: hemlock, jack-in-the-pulpit, and tulip poplar. She also reminded us that sphagnum moss exudes acid and makes its environment more acidic.

We walked along the Abe Run Boardwalk which starts at a high pH limestone swamp and progresses into an acid fen. Some of the interesting plants we saw were: *Danthonia spicata* (poverty grass), *Carex debilis* (White-edged sedge), *Arisaema triphyllum*, (Jack-in-the-pulpit), *Prunella vulgaris* (Heal--all), *Fraxinus nigra* (black ash) which grows in bogs and has sessile leaves with no petiole, *Carex gynandra* (nodding sedge), *Euphorbia purpurea* (the globally rare glade spurge), *Rhamnus alnifolia* (Alder-leaved Buckthorn), *Carex bromoides* (Brome-like sedge), *Carex stipata* (stalkedgrain sedge), *Juncus effusus* (common rush), *Spiraea tomentosa* (Hardhack Steeplebush), *Euthamia graminifolia* (grass-leaved goldenrod), *Scirpus atrocinctus* (Woolgrass), *Lysimachia ciliata* (fringed loosestrife), *Carex lurida* (sallow sedge), *Carex vulpinoidea* (foxtail sedge), *Sorbus americana* (Mountain ash), *Eriophorum virginicum* (cotton grass), *Carex trisperma* (three-seeded sedge, which is an indicator of a high-quality swamp).

After lunch we followed the Deer Run Trail to a limestone spring and seep. We saw *Gaultheria hispidula* (creeping snowberry), *Hydrocotyle americana* (American water pennywort), *Vaccinium mytilloides* (velvet-leaf blueberry), *Polemonium vanbruntiae* (Jacob's Ladder), *Dalibarda repens* (star-violet), *Euthamia graminifolia* (grass-leaved goldenrod), *Solidago rugosa* (Wrinkled-leaf Goldenrod), *Spiraea alba* (Meadowsweet), *Triadenum fraseri* (marsh St. Johns' wort which has a pink flower). *Gentianella crinita* (Fringed gentian) leaves were spotted in the area.

The next stop (Blackwater River Trail) was to view a *Calamagrostis canadensis* (blue-joint grass) and *Carex stricta* (tussock sedge) meadow that remain much as described in the 1794 book Forty-Four Years in the Life of a Hunter by Meshach Browning. *Stachys pilosa* (marsh woundwort) was noted and photographed.

Next we visited the Abe Run easement—the best balsam/black ash swamp in the world. The tree roots here have formed a “root-raft” and float on top of the swamp. A nice quantity of *Listera smallii* (Kidney-leaf twayblade) were in bloom.

The last stop of the day was the Back Hollow slope a small ravine alongside Route 72. We saw *Aconitum reclinatum* (white monkshood), *Saxifraga micranthidifolia* (lettuce saxifrage), *Mitella diphylla* (bishop's cap) and *Allium tricoccum* (ramp- the flowers were not quite open).

Everyone experienced a good day. We hadn't seen every plant on the species list but had seen many of them.

**July 7** DNR biologist Brian Streets led walks to several Dolly Sods sites. He distributed a 4-page list of Dolly Sods species which we might expect to see, and we saw a good many. Around the Laneville DNR cabin and up the Red Creek trail we saw *Rubus illecebrosus* (strawberry-raspberry, originally from Japan), *Athyrium filix-femina* (Southern lady fern), *Oxalis montana* (white wood sorrel), *Polygonatum pubescens*

(downy Solomon's seal), *Acer spicatum* (mountain maple), *Goodyera repens* (lesser rattlesnake plantain with a bloom stalk), *Aralia spinosa* (Devil's walking stick), *Cornus alternifolia* (alternate-leaved dogwood).

At the Dolly Sods overlook we saw *Menziesia pilosa* (Minnie-bush), *Gaylussacia baccata* (black huckleberry), *Vaccinium myrtilloides* (velvetleaf blueberry), *V. angustifolium* (early low blueberry) and *V. pallidum* (upland low blueberry), *Nemopanthus mucronatus* (mountain holly), and *Epigaea repens* trailing arbutus.

The Northland Loop Trail led to Alder Run Bog where some of the interesting plants we saw were: *Solidago uliginosa* (bog goldenrod), *Sambucus racemosa* (red elderberry), *Coptis trifolia* (goldthread), *Cornus canadensis* (dwarf cornel), native *Drosera rotundifolia* (sundew), *Drosera intermedia* (a spatulate-leafed sundew introduced to the bog), *Zigadenus leimanthoides* (oceanorus), *Populus tremuloides* (quaking aspen), *Cypripedium acaule* (pink lady's slipper), *Eriophorum virginicum* (cotton grass), *Rhynchospora alba* (beaked rush), *Photinia melanocarpa* (black chokeberry), *P. pyrifolia* (red chokeberry), *Melampyrum lineare* (cow-wheat). We ate a quick lunch, looked at the bird banding site near the Red Creek campground (birds are untangled from the net and put in a brown paper bag to bring them up to the banding station), and drove in a downpour to Bear Rocks. The rain stopped, we climbed on the rocks, and saw *Heuchera alba* (a white-flowered heuchera with large pink flowers), *Sibbaldiopsis tridentata* (Three-toothed cinquefoil) *Diervilla lonicera* (Bush honeysuckle), many blueberries, a nice patch of *Liparis loeselii* (Loesel's twayblade) and *Lilium philadelphicum* (wood lily- leaves no blooms yet). Everyone had another good day. ♣

All nomenclature follows Harmon, P.J. Ford-Werntz, D., Grafton, W. Eds. 2006 Checklist and Atlas of the Vascular Flora of West Virginia.

# A West Virginia Champion

When the topic for the fall annual meeting was announced, it seemed appropriate to feature a tree genus in the on going series on genera. To make it even more applicable the national data base for Big Trees was searched for West Virginia entries. Many of the genera were either exotic or unlikely to be encountered by many members, except for *Pinus*, the pines. West Virginia does have a national champion pine (read below to find out the species). In addition to the usual information on the species the Department of Commerce, Division of Forestry state big tree information with the total point score, and county of location will be included. Please observe that there are two (nonnative) species for which no champion is listed.

## *Pinus echinata* P. Mill. Shortleaf Pine

Sometimes called yellow pine, this fast growing pine is often found on dry, sandy or upland soils where it can be in a pure stand or, more often, mixed with other pines or with oaks and hickories. There are 2-3 yellowish green to bluish green 3-5 inch long leaves (needles) in bunches along the twigs, or occasionally along the trunk. The bark is black on young trees and develops into reddish-brown plates as the tree matures. You may find this species recovering from stem damage when young, based in part on its large root system. The mature cones are short, 1.5 to 2.5, inches long with a small, sharp spine on the protuberance (umbo) on the tip of the cone scales. It has been reported from 16 counties in West Virginia, 5 of the records are recent (as of 2006 publication). Most of the recent records are in the western part of the state. The national champions are in Smith Co., TX and Ashley Co. AR with scores of 262. The West Va. champion is from Hardy County with a score of 208.

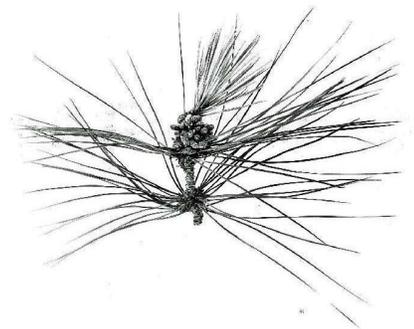


*Pinus echinata* W. D Brush  
USFS USDA-NRCS plant  
data base

## *Pinus nigra* Arnold Austrian Pine

Also known as black Pine it is not native, coming first to the US more than 200 years ago from Eastern Europe, Asia Minor and the Mediterranean region. There are six recent records from the western and northern parts of West Virginia, which probably represent ornamental plantings.

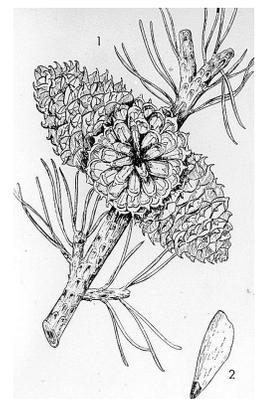
This pine may not be found in most keys, if not it will key out under *P. resinosa* from which it can be differentiated by the stiff leaves that do not break cleanly if bent and by its scaly, dark bark. The leaves are black, short, and the 2 leaved bunches are whorled. The US champion is from Litchfield CN with a score of 240. There are no WV listings for this plant.



*Pinus nigra* W.D. Brush USFS

## *Pinus pungens* Lamb. Table Mountain Pine

The 14 counties from which this small pine is reported are all on the eastern border of WV, 9 are recent records and 5 are pre 1986. This species will most frequently be found on inhospitable dry, rocky, shale slopes, often on exposed ridge tops. There are 2 (rarely 3) stiff, sharp pointed, twisted leaves in each bunch.



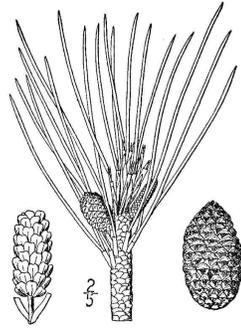
*Pinus pungens* USFS

The persistence of numerous cones on the branches means that one can sometimes see the various stages in the disintegration of the cones. These cones are armed with very stout curved spines on the umbo. The champion is listed as Stokes County NC with a score of 234. The Hardy and Greenbrier County locations are tied at 165.

## *Pinus resinosa* Soland. Red Pine

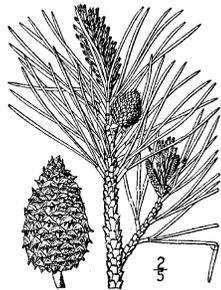
This northern species is native to the mountains of West Virginia. It has also been planted in other parts of the state in reforestation projects. A total of 22 counties report its presence, 15 are current and 7 are older records. Cold winters seem to be a factor in promoting its growth. There are 2, dark-green, 4-6 inches long leaves in each bundle. These do not bend, they snap cleanly when bent. The tree generally is less than 100 feet tall with light red brown, scaly bark.

There is no umbo on the scales of the 1.5-2.25 inch cones in this species. The champion tree is in Gogebic County, MI with a score of 277. The West Virginia champion is in Hampshire County with a score of 162, one in Monongalia comes close at 158,



*Pinus resinosa* B & B

## *Pinus rigida* P. Mill. Pitch Pine



*Pinus rigida* Britton and Brown

The pitch in pitch pine refers to a long abandoned use as a caulking material for ships. This is the pine of the N.J. pine barrens. The normal habitat in WV is a dry slope or rocky outcrop, not limited to higher elevations, in counties ranging from Wayne to Berkeley and scattered throughout between them. The 13 newer records are in the eastern counties but the 21 older ones are

distributed throughout the state. This pine has 3 yellow green leaves in a bundle. These bundles may also be found on the bole of the tree. The cones are of the type that often opens after fire (serotinous). The umbo has a slender recurved spine. The champion tree is in Merrimack Co. NH with a count of 295. West Virginia's champion contenders are in Webster and Hampshire counties with counts of 218 and 215.

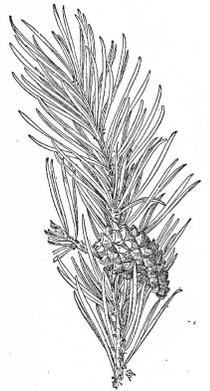
## *Pinus strobus* L. White Pine

As one of the most valuable and admired pines in the country, white pine has a long history in landscaping and in commercial plantations. Occurrence records in West Virginia reflect this history as it is widely distributed with 13 recent occurrences records and 23 older ones. It prefers cool, loamy soils but will tolerate wet feet and

urban locations. One limitation is white pine blister rust as it is an alternate host to currents and gooseberries. It is the only pine with 5 leaves in a bunch native to West Virginia. The leaves are 3-5 inches long, slender and quite flexible. The impressive 4-8 inch cones are long and slender. The record holder is from Cheshire County NH with a score of 414. The West Virginia record from Greenbrier County comes no where close at 293, which is still an impressive tree.

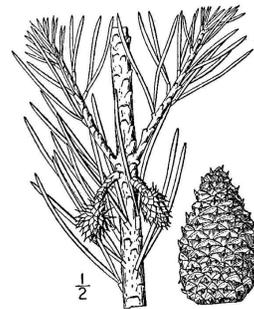
## *Pinus sylvestris* L. Scotch Pine

As one can tell from the name, this is not a native pine. Recorded from 20 counties, 17 current and 3 old, it is to be expected in every county. In some places it graces Christmas tree plantations. There are many horticultural forms, but all have two twisted 1-3 inches long leaves in each bunch. The orange tinged bark and larger branches, combined with the lack of a spine on the umbo help to distinguish this species. The record holder is from Beatrice County, NE with a score of 245. There are no records on the WV Division of Forestry site.



*Pinus sylvestris*  
Mathews Familiar Trees

## *Pinus virginiana* P. Mill. Scrub Pine



*Pinus virginiana* B & B

The species with the most recorded WV counties of occurrence (14 current, 31 old) is also the species that holds a national championship. Found in poor, unfertile soil it develops many knots, which led to it being the pine of "knotty pine." A small tree it seldom exceeds 70 feet. The 2 leaves in a bundle are 1.5 - 3 inches long, dark to yellow green, and flexible. The bark is

dark red brown. The cones are 1.5-2.5 inches long with a slender prickly. The champion is from Monongalia County with a score of 206. Circumference 125 inches, height 65 feet and a crown spread of 63 feet. ❀

All Illustrations not otherwise credited in this edition are from: Britton, N.L., and A. Brown. 1913. An illustrated flora of the northern United States, Canada and the British Possessions. 3 vols. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. Courtesy of Kentucky Native Plant Society. Scanned by Omnitek Inc.

# The Forgotten Hedge-Hyssop

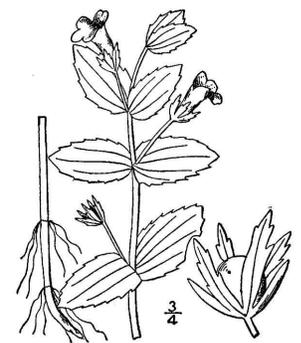
James P. Vanderhorst

Some plants are overlooked, then found, then lost and found again. *Gratiola viscidula* Pennell (viscid hedge-hyssop) was collected by Frank Gilbert in 1940 along the muddy margin of a brook at Rickett's Place near Huntington, WV, but it was identified at the time as the more common *Gratiola neglecta* (mud-hyssop or clammy hedge-hyssop). In 1979 Gilbert's collection (at Marshall University Herbarium) was annotated to *Gratiola viscidula* by Allison Cusick and again in 1983 by David Spooner. *Gratiola viscidula* was next collected in WV by Bernadine Brumfield and Alan Brandt, graduate students under Dan Evans at Marshall University, while studying wetlands in the Kanawha and Ohio floodplains. They found the species at two sites, published an article in 1982 (*Castanea* 47: 179-181) featuring the discovery of the species as a new record for WV, and deposited at least one collection in the Marshall University Herbarium. In 1986, Cusick reviewed the distribution and habitat of *Gratiola viscidula* in WV (*Castanea* 51: 56-65), citing Brumfield *et. al.*'s report and a 3 county (Cabell, Mason, Putnum) WV distribution mapped by David Spooner in 1984 (*Rhodora* 86: 79-87). Probably based on these records a WV distribution for *Gratiola viscidula* is given in modern floras (*Gleason and Cronquist* 1991, *Weakley* 2012) and websites (<http://plants.usda.gov>, <http://www.natureserve.org/explorer/>) but it was not included in the *Flora of West Virginia* (Strausbaugh and Core 1976) or in the *Checklist and Atlas of the Vascular Flora of West Virginia* (Harmon, Ford-Wertz, and Grafton 2006), nor was it tracked as a rare native species in the state. These oversights have now been corrected. *Gratiola viscidula* has now been recognized for the first time by the West Virginia Natural Heritage Program as a native species and is tracked rare and given the state conservation rank S1 (critically imperiled).

*Gratiola viscidula* is a perennial herb (not a shrub, as it's "hedgely" common name implies) in the Scrophulariaceae (snapdragon family)(ed. note sometimes included in the Plantaginaceae) that grows in muddy areas that most sensible people avoid. To complicate identification it resembles its more common mud-dwelling cousins, other species of *Gratiola* (hedge-hyssops) and *Lindernia* (false pimpurnels). *Lindernia* and *Gratiola* can be distinguished from other WV "scrophs" by combining opposite leaves, 5-lobed calyces with segments about equal, somewhat two-lipped corollas without a spur or gibbous base, and two functional stamens per flower. WV species of *Lindernia* have slender filaments of two sterile stamens (in addition to the two functional stamens with anthers) which are lacking or rudimentary in *Gratiola*, while species of *Gratiola* have two bracteoles subtending the calyx, which *Lindernia* lacks. Here is a key to the three species of *Gratiola* known in WV.

1. Perennials. Leaves sessile, somewhat clasping, widest at base, 3-5 nerved. Plants ± glandular pubescent. Pedicels 1-1.5 cm . . . . . *Gratiola viscidula*
2. Annuals. Leaves tapering to base.
  - a. Pedicels slender, 1 cm+. Plants ± glandular pubescent. . . . . *Gratiola neglecta*
  - b. Pedicels stout, 1-4 mm, plants ± glabrous. . . . . *Gratiola virginiana*

All three WV species of *Gratiola* occur in muddy areas in wetlands in the Lower Kanawha and Ohio drainages. The annual species have broader distributions across WV, but *Gratiola viscidula* is only known from two or three western counties. All three species bloom in summer to fall. The annual species may have two generations per year. Habitat preferences of the individual species are not well known in WV. *Gratiola viscidula* is now documented from three sites in the state. The historical (1940) collection from Rickett's Place near Huntington in Cabell County may be lost to urbanization. Could Rickett's Place be the Rickett House which is on the historical registry? Perhaps our friends in the Huntington area can shed some light here.(ed. note Hughart and Dumke unsuccessfully searched in August at this location) It is also known from Brumfield *et. al.*'s surveys of two wetlands in the floodplain of the Lower Kanawha River in Mason County. One of these sites is the wetland near Point Pleasant visited by the August 12, 2012 WVNPS field trip in the Lower Kanawha Valley. The other site is a shrub swamp along Highway 35 at Sixteenmile Creek. Spooner also mapped *Gratiola viscidula* in Putnum County, but details on this site are not known. If you visit these or any other wetlands along the Kanawha or Ohio Rivers bring your rubber boots and watch your step, keep an eye out for this overlooked species and, if you find it, take a photo and mark its location. Please report any findings to me, Jim Vanderhorst, WVDNR, PO Box 67, Elkins, WV, 304-637-0245, [james.p.vanderhorst@wv.gov](mailto:james.p.vanderhorst@wv.gov) .



**Figure 9** *Gratiola viscidula* Pennell

Thanks to Allison Cusick for providing a reprint of his 1986 article which jogged our institutional memory, and to Dr. Donna Ford-Wertz (WVA) and Dr. Emily Gillepsie (MUHW) for providing information on collections in their herbaria.

# News of the West Virginia Native Plant Society

## Highlights of the July Board Meeting

- ! The summer board meeting of the West Virginia Native Plant Society was held July 6, 2013 in the Davis Room of Blackwater Falls State Park, outside Thomas WV. Five board members and three members attended.
- ! The society remains in sound fiscal condition.
- ! The reactivated Kanawha Valley Chapter's funds were returned to them. The Eastern Panhandle Chapter is still recruiting initial membership.
- ! It was agreed that the fall meeting and annual meeting will be held September 28, 2013 at the Ohio River Islands WLR near Parkersburg, WV. Turner Sharp has been asked to speak on the WV big tree program. Field trips to local wetlands are planned..
- ! Membership growth strategies were discussed.
- ! A nominating committee was formed, led by Romie Hughart.
- ! A vote was passed to present Elizabeth Byers and Brian Streets (field trip leaders) with \$35 certificates
- ! Pete Rykert made a proposal to support a "Traveling Herbarium" project. A gift of up to \$125 was made. ♣

### Welcome to New Members

Kimberly Davis,	Huntington WV
Donna Joy,	Lost River WV
Kathryn K. Kahler	Davis, WV
Marjorie Prochaska	Orleans VA
Claudia Tidwell/Lon Anderson	Silver Spring MD
Jayne Tveter	Morgantown WV

### Returning Members

Patty Gundrum	South Charleston WV
Sharon Tebben	Berkeley Springs WV

## BARGAIN DUES FOR 2013-2014

On page 8 you will find the dues form. Dues paid after 1 September 2013 will cover the rest of 2013 and 2014. ♣

### West Virginia Native Plant Society Officers

President - Romie Hughart  
[romie5006@yahoo.com](mailto:romie5006@yahoo.com)  
(304)-52 3-1049

Past President - Lawrence Beckerle  
[lawrencebeckerle@yahoo.com](mailto:lawrencebeckerle@yahoo.com)  
(304)-742-3639

Vice President - Steve Mace  
[sdmace@frontiernet.net](mailto:sdmace@frontiernet.net)  
(304)-674-5522

Corresponding Secretary  
Helen Gibbins  
[Gibbins@frontier.com](mailto:Gibbins@frontier.com)  
(304)-736-3287

Recording Secretary - Dan Stevenson  
[d Stevenson101@gmail.com](mailto:d Stevenson101@gmail.com)  
(304)-633-0800

Treasurer - Judi White  
[Judiwhite@suddenlink.net](mailto:Judiwhite@suddenlink.net)  
304-863-8352

### Directors

Campbell, Kevin (2 year term)  
[hazwaste99@hotmail.com](mailto:hazwaste99@hotmail.com)

Chris Gatens (1 year term)  
(304)-458-2533

Donna Ford-Werntz (3 year term)  
[dford2@wvu.edu](mailto:dford2@wvu.edu)  
(304)-293-0794

Tri State Chapter - Romie Hughart  
See above

Kanawha Valley & Eastern Panhandle - Steve Mace see above

# Events of Interest

## West Virginia State Parks

**September 14** Guided Nature Walk, Tygart Lake State Park, Grafton, WV. 304-265-6148

**September 14** Margaret Denison Walk, Kanawha State Forest, Charleston WV. 304-558-3500  
[www.kanawhastateforest.com/2013FallNatureWalksFlyer.pdf](http://www.kanawhastateforest.com/2013FallNatureWalksFlyer.pdf)

Additional Information on and links to these and other events will be found on the West Virginia Parks web site:  
[www.wvstateparks.com/calendar.html](http://www.wvstateparks.com/calendar.html)

## West Virginia opportunities

**September 21** Red Spruce Ecosystem Restoration workday  
Canaan Valley National Wildlife Refuge.  
[www.restoreredsprice.org](http://www.restoreredsprice.org).

**October 1** Deadline for entering photographs of Roadsides in Bloom along West Va. Roads for the DOT and DEP Calendar. Rules and Guidelines 1-800-322-5530.

**October 25** WVTNC 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary celebration and dinner  
Waterfront Place Hotel Morgantown. Information:  
[www.nature.org/wv50event](http://www.nature.org/wv50event) Free ❀

## Related Events Near By

**September 6** The Battle of Lake Erie 2013  
Conservation Symposium, Cleveland Museum of  
Natural History, Cleveland, Ohio  
<http://www.cmnh.org/site/consym.aspx>

**September 21-22.** Fall meeting Maryland Native  
Plant Society, Frostburg, Md.  
[www.mdflora.org/events](http://www.mdflora.org/events).

**September 26-December 19, 2013** 14<sup>th</sup>  
International Exhibition of Botanical Art &  
Illustration Hunt Institute for Botanical  
Documentation, Carnegie Mellon University,  
Pittsburgh Pa. [www.huntbot.andrew.cmu.edu](http://www.huntbot.andrew.cmu.edu)

**September 28-29** Fall Foray, Ohio Moss and Lichen  
Society, Columbiana County Ohio  
[www.ohiomosslichen.org](http://www.ohiomosslichen.org).

**October 8-10** Wildland Fire in the Appalachians,  
Roanoke VA. <http://appfireconference.org> ❀

### 2013 WVNPS MEMBERSHIP RENEWAL OR INITIATION

Name(s) _____	CATEGORIES	
Address _____	Life	\$200
_____	Regular	12
_____	Student	8
Chapter affiliations (please circle)	Tri-State Chapter	6
	Kanawha Valley	0
	Eastern Panhandle	0

E-Mail \_\_\_\_\_

I prefer to receive the Native Notes by mail \_\_\_\_\_ e-mail \_\_\_\_\_  
You must be a member of the statewide WVNPS in order to be a member of a local chapter.

Please make the check payable to West Virginia Native Plant Society;

Include local chapter dues, if pertinent. Dues are for one calendar year. Dues received after Sept. 1 will be for that year and the following year.

Send dues to: Judi White  
WVNPS Treasurer  
148 Wellesley Dr.  
Washington WV 26181