

# NATIVE NOTES

## Kate's Mountain Clover WEST VIRGINIA NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY

Volume 11, Number 1

March 2003

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### Dates to Remember

**Saturday, March 22, 11:00 a.m.**

#### **Quarterly WVNPS Board of Trustees Meeting/Tour of WVU Herbarium**

The quarterly business meeting will be combined with a look at the new WVU Herbarium, led by curator Donna Ford-Wernitz. Please join us for this rare opportunity. After the business meeting, we will break for lunch somewhere in Morgantown, then return for the Herbarium tour.

Directions to the campus: From I-79, exit at Interchange # 155 (Star City) and follow signs to WVU. Shortly after the exit is a Sheetz/MacDonalds complex. Bear right onto US Rt. 19, cross a bridge (construction site) and continue straight ahead up a hill (look for the WVU Coliseum on your right) then down a hill and on Beechurst Ave. This trip is about 2 miles distance and through 4 traffic lights after you cross the bridge. Turn left at the 5<sup>th</sup> traffic light onto Campus Drive. After 100 or so feet you will be at the WVU Life Sciences Building (a large red brick and green copper building). Find parking in the residential area to the left. The Herbarium is in the basement; the Biology Dept. office is on the 3<sup>rd</sup> floor (LSB 317. Meet in the loading dock area of the Herbarium, on the west side of the building. If we try to meet a few minutes before 11:00 (around 10:45, we can start the meeting right at 11 am sharp.

Accommodations: For those who wish to spend the night lodging possibilities are:

Holiday Inn : 800 465-4329 or 304 599-1680

Econolodge : 800 553-2666 or 304 599-8181

Comfort Inn 304 296-9634

Super 8 : 304 296-4000

### **Other quarterly Board of Trustees Meetings**

May 2-4, Ice Mountain and Altona-Piedmont Marsh, Eastern Panhandle

June 27-29, Handley Wildlife Management Area, Pocahontas County

September 12-14 Annual Membership Meeting To Be Announced Later.

### **DID YOU KNOW???**

The WV- Native Plant Society has exchanged newsletters with 40-50 other state botanical societies and other WV "conservation" organizations. There is a wealth of information in some of these newsletters. To date, these newsletters have been

brought to Board meetings and the Annual Membership Meeting for participants to read and review. Newsletters have also been checked for articles that might be used in our Native Notes.

Below are samples of information from a batch of newsletters from late 2000.

Are any of you interested in seeing these newsletters? Perhaps, we need to find a way to circulate these to interested members. We would need to find a way to handle postage. Any thoughts or interest?

1. Washington NPS – “Douglasia” newsletter : Summer-Fall 2000

The Granite Creek watershed has an extensive wetland supporting large populations of sundew (*Drosera rotundifolia*)

Another interesting article was on the bog habitats of Skagit and Kittitas Counties where northern pitcher plant (*Sarracenia purpurea*), yellow trumpet plant (*Sarracenia flava*), cottongrass (*Eriophorum virginicum*, *Juncus Canadensis* and other eastern species were found in 1997 & 1999. Apparently they were introduced. Possibly a “Johnny Appleseed of carnivorous plants was at work committing serial introductions”. Editor’s Note: This is similar to the introduction of 2 species of sundews into Cranesville Swamp several years ago.

2. Rocky Mountain Herbarium Newsletter – Millennium Edition

A survey of botanical literature, the Gray Herbarium Card and the Kew Indices was performed to determine new plants in the North America, north of Mexico, between 1975 and 1994. Five genera were based solely on newly described species. New species and terminal infraspecific taxa were distributed as follows: pteridophytes with 78, gymnosperms with 6, and angiosperms with 1113 for a sum of 1197 (27.9 species per year). The states yielding the greatest number of holotypes were California-217; Utah-183; Texas-70; Nevada-63; Arizona-57 and Oregon-42. Likewise, the leading floristic areas, based on holotypes, were: Intermountain-287; California-217; Rocky Mountain-131; Southeast-113; Southwest-107; Texas-70; Canada-62; Northwest-64 and Northeast-51. Note: A holotype is the single specimen designated by an author as the type of a species.

3. Kansas Wildflower Society newsletter: Winter 2000

An article by Lorna Harder describes a hike in Missouri where wild oats (*Chasmanthium latifolium*) were found in dense patches on the sun dappled forest floor. This plant was formerly *Uniola latifolia*. “Wild oats is another easy care native that can be added to home landscapes, offering fine textural background interest to shaded and semi-shaded sites. Although it flourishes in moist sites, *C. latifolium* grows well, though not as luxuriantly, drier sites also.” Wild Oats is also called Quaking Grass and the wonderfully descriptive name Fish-on-a-line.

4. Alaska NPS – “Borealis” newsletter: Nov. 2000

*Cicuta bulbifera* is rare in Alaska. Note: Your editor has only seen this plant at Valley Bend Wetland in Randolph County. It is rare in WV.

The front-page article was about *Lycopus virginicus* that is found in Alaska only near hot springs. Note: It is very common in WV. Also, *Lysimachia thyrsoiflora* was noted

as occurring in 4 locations. In WV, it is found only in marl marshes of the Eastern Panhandle.

Editor's Note: Virtually everyone I've talked with is amazed by the similarities of Alaska's flora and our WV flora (especially in the high Allegheny Mountains).

5. Colorado NPS – "Aquilegia" newsletter: July-Oct. 2000

A "scouting and pulling event to eliminate invasives" was held in Superior, CO." Weeds under attack were: yellow star thistle (*Centaurea solstitialis*), Common tansy (*Tanacetum vulgare*), houndstongue (*Cynoglossum officinale*), yellow sweet clover (*Melilotus officinalis*), and Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*).

6. Northern Nevada NPS –Nov. 2000

While on a field trip south of Tahoe City, at Barker Pass, members "saw a few spotted coralroot (*Corallorhiza maculata*). Note: Strausbaugh and Core state that spotted coralroot is "not frequent, but generally distributed throughout, probably in every county." I see it very infrequently. Where are these plants? Let us know if you see spotted coralroot.

7. Oklahoma NPS "Gaillardia" newsletter: Oct. 2000

One article listed plants useful in woodland gardens. Here are some that are native WV plants.

<u>Trees</u>	<u>Large shrubs/small trees</u>	<u>Small shrubs</u>
Burr oak	American holly	Wahoo
Persimmon	Sassafras	Black haw

Herbs

Mayapple	Inland sea oats
Christmas fern	Jack-in-the-pulpit

?????Should WV NPS compile such a list for our website and for printing?????

8. Wyoming NPS – "Castilleja" newsletter: Oct. 2000

While on a field trip to the Black Hills National Forest, the group located bur oak (*Quercus macrocarpa*); hop-hornbeam (*Ostrya virginiana*); Canadian enchanter's nightshade (*Circaea lutetiana*) formerly *C. canadensis*; forked spleenwort (*Asplenium septentrionale*) and maidenhair spleenwort (*Asplenium trichomanes*).

Also in the Dec. 2000 issue;

The official noxious weed list for Wyoming included field bindweed, Canadian thistle, leafy spurge, ox-eye daisy, musk thistle, common burdock, Dyer's woad, houndstongue, spotted knapweed, and purple loosestrife. All of these are also nasty weeds in West Virginia.

9. Tennessee NPS: Nov. 2000

Results of a field trip to Cloudland Canyon State Park in Dade County, Georgia on July 29<sup>th</sup>.

4 milkworts including *Polygala curtissii* and *P. sanguinea*  
yellow fringed orchid slender ladies tresses

netted chain fern  
green adder's tongue orchid  
Philadelphia wood lily  
dense blazing star  
narrow-leaved mountain mint  
lesser balsam-leaved rosinweed

crane fly orchid  
black chokeberry  
Virginia meadow beauty  
boneset  
wild quinine

10. Alabama Wildflower Society: Sept. 2000

Included a very nice article on Carolina lily (*Lilium michauxii*). "The Carolina lily is a rare and exciting flower that can be found in dry woods in July and August." Note: It reaches its northern limit in WV, where I've seen it in Mercer and McDowell Counties. Have any of you seen this one. It would be a nice "Field Notes" article!!!!

11. Utah NPS – "Sego Lily" newsletter: Nov./Dec. 2000

How about this! Mary Lycett Harrison (Trained Clinical Herbalist) analyzed the Patterson Bundle. The Bundle was discovered by Margaret and Bryce Patterson buried under a ledge in the Book Cliffs of southern Utah in 1988 and was given to the Bureau of Land Management in Moab for safekeeping. Among the varied contents are smaller bundles of roots and plant parts and basketry materials. Roots identified included Pleurisy root (*Asclepias tuberosa*). This was an amazing bit of plant identification based on dried roots. Are any of our WV NPS members ready for such a challenge? Personally, I find it difficult to just identify seed pods and fruits during the winter season.

There was a second article detailing a paper published in *Nature*, Dec. 14, 2000, Vol. 408 that thale cress was the first plant genome to be completely decoded. Thale cress (*Arabidopsis thaliana*) was found to have 26,000 genes that were twice as many as a fruitfly. "So far, the scientists know only what about 10 percent of the genes do."

12. Illinois NPS – "Erigenia" newsletter: Oct. 2000

Includes an article about the five native species of *Agrimonia* in Illinois. All 5 are native to WV and are as follows: *Agrimonia parviflora*, *A. striata*, *A. pubescens*, *A. gryposepala*, and *A. rostellata*.

A second research article was about effects of prescribed fire on *Cassia fasciculata* (Partridge Pea). "Following burning, however, populations consistently increased compared with those populations in areas that were not burned." Similarly, garlic mustard also increased.

A third article dealt with new plant records from east-central and southern Illinois. Several invasive exotics that are also problems in WV were noted. They were Asiatic bittersweet (*Celastrus orbiculata*); winter-creeper (*Euonymus fortunei*); butterfly-bush (*Buddleia davidii*) and Indian strawberry (*Duchesnea indica*).

13. Native Plant Society of Texas: Sept.-Oct. 2000

**From the past:** "The Bois d'arc, called Osage orange, or maclura, is at present indigenous only east of the Colorado River. It was discovered in a village of Osage Indians. Its foliage is like that of an orange tree but smoother and glossier. It grows very rapidly to a height of 30 to 40 feet and has a broad overhanging crown. The

flower is small and inconspicuous, and is pale green in hue. In size and shape the fruit is like an orange- yellow-brown when ripe- and remains on the tree until December. It is inedible, but it is attractive. Its glossy leaves, which appear to be varnished, give the tree a luxuriant and picturesque appearance. The thorned wood contains a milky juice that protects it from worms. The sturdy vigorous and long-lived tree endures pruning very well. It grows in almost any soil and soon forms an impenetrable hedge. Propagation is by seeds, sprouts, shoots and cuttings. A quart of seeds, which costs a dollar, will produce about 5,000 plants. When a hedge is planted, 2 Or 3 parallel rows about 6 inches apart should be sown. The seeds should be spaced a foot apart in the rows not opposite each other, by alternatingly. The rows should be straight. Such hedges of Bois d'arc are inexpensive and useful fences, and add beauty to the landscape of treeless regions as well as enhance the value of the land. The Cherokee roses growing on Galveston Island will make equally beautiful, perhaps even denser hedges." (Viktor Bracht's Texas und die Jahre 1848)

Note: WV would have been better off with living fences of Osage Orange rather than multiflora rose.

## **BOTANICAL BONANZAS OF WEST VIRGINIA**

**(bogs, balds, and beaver ponds to barrens, bedrock and bluffs)**

**This will become a series of articles about West Virginia's botanical hotspots and favorite areas visited by botanists.**

### **Cranberry Glades Botanical Area and National Natural Landmark**

Cranberry Glades is located in Pocahontas County, about 22 miles east of Richwood and 6 miles west of Mill Point. It is easiest viewed from a 0.5-mile long circular boardwalk that starts at a parking lot (with toilets) that is accessed by a 2-lane paved road on the northside of WV Route 39. A stop at the US Forest Service Cranberry Mountain Visitors Center is a must for first-time visitors to get information, maps and to view a video. The Center is at the junction of WV Route 39 and the Highland Scenic Highway (WV Rt. 150).

Cranberry Glades is an 800-acre swamp/bog ecosystem surrounded by mountains over 4000 feet in elevation. The flatter swamp and bog average about feet with a lower elevation of 3350 feet and an upper elevation of 3400 feet. The Glades appear to be flat but actually drop nearly 50 feet over a 3-mile distance.

Immediately below the parking lot at the start of the boardwalk is an example of a swamp forest that literally encircles the open bog. This swamp forest contains about 390 acres of hemlock, yellow birch, beech, red spruce, sugar maple, red maple and black ash. Rhododendron, mountain maple and mountain-ash are shrubs of the understory.

Inside the ring of swamp forest is belt of shrub swamp that covers about 305 acres. The dominant shrub is speckled alder that is mixed with wild raisin, mountain holly, winterberry, black chokeberry, glade St. John's-wort, and smooth arrowwood. The swamp floor is thick with cinnamon fern, royal fern, skunk cabbage, marsh marigold, northern swamp buttercup, Steward's jack-in-the-pulpit, hellebore, mountain wood sorrel, golden ragwort, turtlehead, purple-stem aster, and blue monkshood.

Occasionally you may catch a blue splash of Jacob's ladder or purple fringed orchid. Really sharp eyes may spot the early coralroot that is a rare treasure of the Glades. The center of Cranberry Glades is a group of 4 open glades: Big Glade- 60 acres; Flag Glade -28 acres; Long Glade -20 acres; and Round Glade - 8 acres. Botanists of the 1800s claimed there were 5 open glades. The showy treasures of the Glades are snakemouth orchid and grass pink, which bloom by the hundreds within a week or so of July 4<sup>th</sup>.

rare plants of Cranberry Glades are:

snakemouth orchid or beardflower	grass-pink
purple fringed orchid	early coralroot
kidney-leaved twayblade	heart-leaved twayblade
chain fern	oak fern
Pennsylvania swamp saxifrage	round-leaved sundew
buckbean	pitcher plant
small cranberry	large cranberry
Jacob's ladder	long-stalked holly
Bartram's or oblong-fruited serviceberry	black ash
beaked dodder	water parsnip
snowberry	goldthread
dwarf cornel or bunchberry	bog rosemary
muskflower	bladderwort ( <i>Utricularia cornuta</i> )

Pod grass (*Scheuchzeria palustris*) was found by A.B. Brooks in 1909 but has never been relocated.

More common plants of Cranberry Glades are:

green adder's tongue orchid	small green wood orchid
yellow fringed orchid	pink ladies slipper
Virginia cottongrass	yellow Clintonia or beadlily
skunk cabbage	blue monkshood
lettuce saxifrage	marsh St. John's-wort
swamp candles	cowbane
Oswego tea	turtlehead
American or Canada yew	mountain-ash
black chokeberry	red chokeberry
Allegheny menziesia	maleberry
Dutchman's pipe vine	

Other areas around Cranberry Glades that are botanically rich include:

Falls of Hills Creek, Cranberry Wilderness, Highland Scenic Highway, Cow Pasture Trail, and Dogway Road. Look for these plants as you explore the above sites.

showy orchis	round-leaved orchid
nodding ladies tresses	rattlesnake plantain orchid
ramps	twisted stalk
cinnamon fern	sensitive fern
spinulose shield fern	intermediate wood fern
mountain wood fern	painted trillium

wake robin or ill-scented trillium	large-flowered trillium
dwarf ginseng	white baneberry
Fraser's sedge	mountain bugbane
white monkshood	shining clubmoss
stiff clubmoss	common clubmoss
groundpine	barren strawberry
yellow fawn lily	squirrel corn
cutleaf toothwort	two-leaved toothwort
Virginia spring beauty	wild ginger
Fraser's or Mountain magnolia	hobblebush
skunk currant	southern mountain cranberry
red elderberry	Fraser fir (planted)

Maurice Brooks, noted WVU naturalist, loved to demonstrate the bog in Big Glade to his classes. He would get them all to one side of the small grove of white pines in the center of Big Glade. In unison, they would slowly jump up and down, while one by one each student walked to a point about a hundred feet away from the pines and perpendicular for the line formed by the students and the pines. To our amazement the pines were swaying back and forth in rhythm with the jumping class.

Cranberry Glades is also a birding and animal hotspot. It is home to snowshoe hare, black bear, deer, and the southern vole. Northern flying squirrels live in the red spruce and northern hardwood forest. The Glades is listed as the southernmost breeding habitat for hermit thrush, olive-backed thrush, alder flycatcher, Nashville warbler, mourning warbler, and northern waterthrush. Other birds that have been seen include barred owl, great horned owl, saw whet owl, pileated woodpecker, and raven.

It is absolutely necessary to have a written permit form the US Forest Service to explore Cranberry Glades, other than the Boardwalk and the encircling Cow Pasture Trail.

### **Cotton Hill Wildlife Management Area – floodplain and flat rock community**

Cotton Hill floodplain is along New River (along WV Rt. 16) about 6 miles east of Gauley Bridge, 7 miles west of Ansted, and 7 miles northwest of Fayetteville. This botanical treasure in the historical New River Gorge of Fayette County is a small public fishing area managed by the WV DNR – Division of Wildlife Resources. Cotton Hill is easily accessed by WV Rt. 16, which intersects US Rt. 60 and Chimney Corner and US Rt. 19 at Fayetteville. WV Rt. 16 skirts along the northwest portion of the floodplain (parking pull-offs are frequent), then crosses New River. A large parking lot at the bridge leads to an access road to Hawks Nest Dam at the southeast boundary of the floodplain.

Most of the water of New River is diverted through a tunnel at Hawks Nest Dam to produce hydroelectricity at Gauley Junction down river. During low flow periods

you can literally “walk on the bottom” of New River through this section known as the “New River dries”.

Rare plants of Cotton Hill floodplain and flat rock communities are:

purple three-awn grass	beargrass ( <i>Gymnopogon ambiguus</i> )
<i>Eleocharis compressa</i>	hairgrass ( <i>Muhlenbergia capillaris</i> )
<i>Cyperus refractus</i>	<i>Cyperus lancastriensis</i>
eastern gama grass	Nutrush ( <i>Scleria triglomerata</i> )
dropseed ( <i>Sporobolus clandestinus</i> )	Two-flowered melic grass
yellow-eyed grass	<i>Smilax pulverulenta</i>
<i>Rhynchospora globularis</i> (beaked rush)	tall burreed
day-flower ( <i>Commelina diffusa</i> )	kidney-leaf mud-plantain
dwarf crested iris (albino form)	mountain rosebay or rose azalea
running buffalo clover – federally endangered species	
Virginia spiraea –federally threatened species (not seen here in last 20 years)	
bittercress ( <i>Cardamine flagellifera</i> )	silverbell
halberd-leaved rose mallow	coppery St. John’s-wort
Maryland meadow beauty	purple foxglove or <i>Gerardia</i>
raccoon grape (not seen recently)	crossvine - near northern limit
larger buttonweed	loose-flowered <i>Phacelia</i> -near northern limit
McDowell’s sunflower	cup-plant
showy goldenrod	<i>Solidago pinetorum</i>
hairy tickseed ( <i>Coreopsis pubescens</i> )	

Common plants of Cotton Hill floodplain and flat rock communities are:

slender ladies’ tresses	nodding ladies’ tresses
sedge ( <i>Cyperus inflexus</i> )	yellow stargrass
Ohio spiderwort	dwarf crested iris
puttyroot	broad beech fern
plaintain-lily ( <i>Hosta ventricosa</i> )	green dragon
Japanese stilt grass	pinnatifid spleenwort
wild oats ( <i>Chasmanthium latifolium</i> )	lizard’s tail
slender toothwort	cut-leaf toothwort
common ginger	beefsteak plant
tasselrue	bluebells
butterfly pea	blue false indigo
wild sensitive plant	<i>Sericea lespedeza</i>
barren strawberry	milkpea ( <i>Galactia volubilis</i> )
wood spurge	purple loosestrife
water-willow	slender-leaved mountain-mint
great yellow wood sorrel	Greek valerian
blue bugle ( <i>Ajuga reptans</i> )	periwinkle
gay feathers or blazing star	cowbane
woodland meadow-parsnip	showy skullcap
tall coreopsis	great Indian plantain
yellow-flowered leafcup	smooth aster



white-flowered leafcup  
whorled rosinweed

small white aster  
late purple aster

Common vines at Cotton Hill floodplain and flat rock communities are:

Dutchman's pipe vine	moonseed
Japanese honeysuckle	yellow passion flower
Japanese or Oriental virgin's bower	sand grape

Common shrubs at Cotton Hill floodplain and flat rock communities are:

Ward's or Carolina willow	sandbar willow
crack willow	pawpaw
bladdernut	fringetree
ninebark	hoptree – rare
wahoo	strawberry bush or hearts-a-bursting
leatherwood	silky cornel or kinnikinnik
mistletoe	buffalonut
shrubby yellowroot	roughish arrowwood
black haw	

Common trees at Cotton Hill floodplain and flat rock communities are:

black poplar	sweetgum or redgum
common hackberry	honeylocust
Fraser's or mountain magnolia	yellow or chinquapin oak
umbrella tree or magnolia	silverbell
Paulownia or Imperial tree	river birch
beech	sugar maple
tree-of-heaven	sycamore
persimmon	

Other attractions:

Gauley Junction – Cathedral or Cane Branch Falls, flat rock carvings and rare plants  
Kanawha Falls  
Hawks Nest State Park overlook, lodge/tram and museum  
New River Gorge bridge  
Contentment pioneer museum in Ansted

### **White's Draft shale barren**

White's Draft shale barren is located in Greenbrier County about 1 mile north of Alvon on the eastern side of WV Rt. 92. The shale barren extends eastward from WV 92 about 1.5 miles along County Route 15/3 on the south and west facing hillsides above the road.

Shale barrens are steep, slippery and difficult to explore. A strong walking stick and sturdy field boots with heels and good tread are highly recommended. Shale barrens are also frequent habitats for rattlesnakes. High temperatures, little or no soil, and sparse tree, shrub and herbaceous growth help characterize shale barrens.

During very dry years, the barrens expand outward like bath tub rings as trees, shrubs and other plants die. I have seen these bands of brown leaves encircling the White's Draft shale barren twice in my lifetime. During wetter years the trees, shrubs, and herbs will re-colonize and move inward only to loose out to the severe droughts that coincide with a 10.6-year sunspot cycle. True shale barren plants have adapted to withstand the droughts and actually expand during these harsh conditions.

Robert B. Platt, Carl S. Keener, and Edgar Wherry were early botanists who explored and studies WV's shale barrens. Earl L. Core used their studies and his own to list 14 endemic plants that are found only on shale barrens. More recent revisions show that 10 endemics are found on White's Draft, as follows:

shale onion	shale barren rockcress
white-haired leatherflower	yellow buckwheat
Kate's mountain clover	shale barren evening-primrose
Allegheny sloe	shale bindweed
shale barren pussytoes	shale ragwort

Other rare plants found on the White's Draft shale barren are:

cliff stonecrop	downy heuchera
downy arrowwood	dwarf chestnut oak ( <i>Quercus prinoides</i> )
Green's hawkweed	

More common and widespread plants are:

#### Ferns and grasses

hairy lip fern	rock spikemoss
blunt-lobed woodsia	bottlebrush grass
Pennsylvania sedge	low panic grass

#### Herbs

Allegheny onion	wild pink
wild columbine (var. <i>coccinea</i> )	slender knotweed
hairy forked-chickweed	thimbleweed
barren strawberry	hairy jointed meadow-parsnip
birdsfoot violet	butterfly weed
whorled milkweed	mosspink
false pennyroyal	narrow-leaved blue curls
wild bergamot	downy woodmint
hairy beardtongue	long-leaved summer bluets
cardinal flower	downy lobelia
southern bellflower or harebell	elm-leaf goldenrod
smooth aster	wavy-leaf aster
woodland sunflower	

#### Shrubs

scrub oak	dwarf hackberry
dwarf hawthorn	choke cherry
fringetree	fragrant sumac

panicled or gray dogwood  
black haw

maple-leaved arrowwood

#### Trees

scrub pine  
pignut hickory  
yellow oak  
chestnut oak

hop hornbeam  
mockernut hickory  
white oak  
scarlet oak

#### **WV-NPS NEWS**

The following officers and Board of Trustees were elected on Sept. 21, 2002 .

President – Lynn Wagner

Vice President – Mary Sansom

Treasurer – Steve Mace

Recording Secretary – Helen Gibbins

Bd, of Trustees – Lois Kuhl

Newsletter Editor – Bill Grafton

Carryover Trustees are: Lawrence Beckerle (elected 2000) and Donna Ford-Werntz (elected 2001). Romie Hughart is Past President. Chapter representatives are Sally Anderson (Eastern Panhandle), Chris Gatens (Kanawha) and Richard Thompson (Tri-State).

President Lynn Wagner and others of us would like to initiate an Education Committee to plan outreach events; information for letters asking for information, and resources for chapters and others in the state. She also voiced the desire for materials and activities to bring children into the NPS events. If you are interested, contact Lynn Wagner 304/876-7027 or lwagner@intrepid.net

#### **Eastern Panhandle Invasives**

The Eastern Panhandle Chapter has developed a program, with laminated pictures of invasives , as well as, real specimens. When they staff tables at fairs, many people come by to see the exhibit. The WV NPS had earlier donated \$70 for the Eastern Panhandle Chapter's eradication program to buy gloves and spading forks. They have had removal days at Harpers Ferry National Park with help from a Girl Scout group.

#### **New Post Office Location:**

WV –NPS has a new mailing address that is being manned by Steve Mace:

WV Native Plant Society

P. O. Box 122

New Haven, WV 25265

#### **Tri-State Chapter Field Trips:**

April 5 – 10 am; Mill Creek Wildlife Management Area; meet at Park & Ride, Milton

April 10- 5:30pm; Petroglyphs near Salt Rock, meet at Subway before crossing the Guyandotte River

July 26- 9:30 am; Yatesville Lake, KY, Arrington Rd.

August 16- 9 am; Dept. of Highways Mitigation Area near Ft. Gay; meet at the Pit Stop, Rt. 52 before you get to Ft. Gay. Mike Marks will get directions to site.

More info; Romie Hughart, 523-1049 or rch25704@yahoo.com

**WV-NPS website: [www.wvnps.org](http://www.wvnps.org)**

