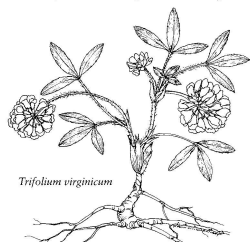


NATIVE



NOTES

Kate's Mountain Clover*

WEST VIRGINIA NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY NEWSLETTER

VOLUME 22:1

SUMMER 2014

Judy Dumke-Editor: E-mail-dumke@live.marsh4all.edu Phone 740-894-6859

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Field Trips Greenbrier River Trail and Cranberry Glades Area

Pocahontas County WV

June 21-22, 20

June 21 Saturday

Greenbrier Trail field trip. Meet at the Seebert Trail access point at 10:00 A.M. Directions From US 219 take Co. Rd. 27 (it only goes one way) near Hillsboro, WV. Just before the bridge over the Greenbrier River, visible from County Rd. 27, there is a trail sign directing you to trail access parking. Please bring your own lunch, as there are no sources along the trail. The trail is level with a crushed stone surface, use by horses and bicycles is permitted. For additional information go to

www.wvstateparks.com/Brochures/GreenbrierRiverTrail.pdf which has maps and a listing of attractions, dining and lodging along the trail. The trip will end mid afternoon, after the trip there are places to eat in Marlinton. There will be a board meeting from 6-8 P.M. after the trip. Details and directions will follow the field trip information.



June 22 Sunday

The Upper Williams River trip will start from the intersection of Forest Services Routes 86 (Williams River Road) and The Highland Scenic Highway, State Rd. 150, at 10:00 A.M. There should be parking available at this location. The group will caravan along this route stopping to botanize along the way to Cranberry Glades where lunch will be on your own. Please bring a lunch as there are no easily available sources locally. After lunch the group will either take the board walk or hike a portion of the Cow Pasture Trail, depending upon conditions and the make up of the group. Departure will be mid afternoon to permit everyone to drive home safely. We anticipate being able to see swamp saxifrage, white monkshood, kidney-leaf and heart-leaf twayblade, purple fringed and round-leaved orchids. ❀



Swamp saxifrage

Board Meeting June 21 Saturday 6-8

The board meeting will be held at the Handley Wildlife Management Area (WMA) personnel cabin.

Directions From US 219 at Edray, approximately four miles north of Marlinton, take State route 17, turn right onto 17/1 watch for WVDNR WMA signs at the intersection. If you are coming from the Scenic Highway turn south (a right) on Forest Road 86 (Williams River Road) three miles to Co. Rd. 17/4 Travel 2.9 miles and turn left onto Co. Rd. 17/1, where you will see the WVDNR WMA signs. The personnel cabin is located near the end of County Rd. 17/1 at a four-way intersection. The cabin's driveway is straight ahead and uphill as you enter this intersection. Parking is available. All members and guests are welcome at board meetings. ❀

Lodging.

Motels: Marlinton Motor Inn, Marlinton WV 1-800-354-0821

Elk River Inn, Slatyfork WV, 304-572-3771

The facilities at Snowshoe are also available

Camping: There are 13 primitive (but very nice and seldom used) spaces available in the Handley WMA near to the cabin where the board meeting is to be held. ❀

For Additional Information

Contact Kevin Campbell at 304-488-3524 (cell) or 304-679-3754 or kevin.campbell@wv.gov. ❀

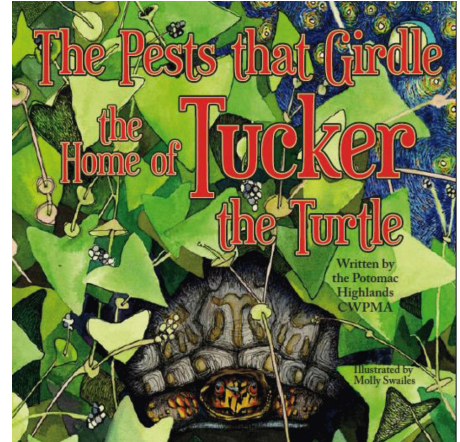
News on the Invasive Front Good, Bad, and Useful

New WV Children's Book Focuses on Invasive Species

Cynthia Sandeno

“The Pests that Girdle the Home of Tucker the Turtle” is a new book that makes the concept of non-native invasive species accessible to children. The star of the book is Tucker, an Eastern box turtle who was born and raised in Pendleton County, WV. Through the telling of his story, Tucker shares the changes that he has seen as non-native invasive species have spread across his home. Spring wildflowers are disappearing, trees like native hemlocks are dying, and many strange, new critters have taken up residence. Tucker shares his experiences with fifteen different invasive species including insects, plants, and a fish!

While the book focuses on the impacts of invasive species, it also weaves in information about what can be done to slow their spread including the important messages of removing invasives from your yard, cleaning gear, and buying firewood locally. Two destructive species, the Emerald Ash Borer and the Asian Long-horned Beetle (ALHB) are featured in the book. The ALHB speaks to Tucker and says, “We’ve traveled around the country, hidden in a load of firewood. We shouldn’t have been transported, but now we’re here for good.”



The book was written by the Potomac Highlands Cooperative Weed and Pest Management Area to increase awareness. “By sharing Tucker’s story, we hope to encourage children to see the beauty that surrounds them and to become protectors of our natural places,” said one of the authors of the book, Cynthia Sandeno. At the end of the book are a few web sites where readers can go to gain more information about the threat of invasive species, including the website for the WVNPS.

Molly Swailes, illustrator of the book created 16 original watercolors to be included in the story. Molly hopes that “as kids grow up they will remember and empathize with Tucker the Turtle and take action to help the environment.” She believes that it is important for children to be engaged in the natural world and to express themselves creatively.

Through her creativity, Molly has allowed all of us to enter the world of Tucker the Turtle and to join forces to help make a difference in the forests, rivers, ponds, and wetlands that we love to enjoy.

The book is now available, information about ordering a copy of the book can be found at <http://www.phcwpma.org/tucker>. ❀

Not Wanted



Helen Gibbins recently reported a new pest plant over running the grounds of the Huntington Museum of Art Nature Trails, upon inspection it turned out to be Black Jet Bead, *Rhodotypos scandens*. It has previously been reported from northern West Virginia but is not currently on any WV watch list, although it is found on other eastern states lists. As the only member of the Rosaceae which has opposite leaves it is a distinctive plant. When the white flowers are in bloom, it is readily apparent in the woods. The photograph was taken at Greenbo Lake State Park in Kentucky where a small population seems to have come from an ornamental planting in area.

If you have knowledge of this plant please report it to Cynthia Sandeno at cmsandeno@fs.us. ❀

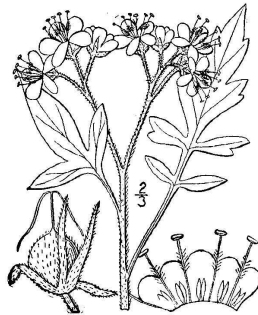
Pretty, petite, Phacelia

In the spring of 2013 Chris Gatens send the editor two excellent photographs of fern leaf phacelia he had taken at a population located along Paint Creek Road. It was too late in the season for 2013, but provided the genesis for including Phacelia as the genus to be featured in this issue of Native Notes. Primarily a genus of North America, most members are found in western North America with some eastern representatives, of which West Virginia has four species. It has traditionally been considered to be in the Hydrophyllaceae but recent treatments will find it lodged in the Boraginaceae. The structure of the inflorescence is one of the many criteria used to support this change.

Phacelia bipinnatifida Michaux. Fern-leaf

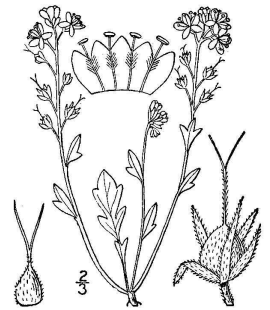
Phacelia, Forest Phacelia has been found in SW

West Virginia with four current counties and seven older ones recorded. The plants are 3-5 dm tall, usually branched above, upper cauline leaves are always petiolate, not clasping, with the larger ones twice-pinnate. There are many blue-lavender flowers in a cymose inflorescence. The stamens are exerted beyond the corolla. Look for this plant in late April through early June in areas with a basic soil and mesic conditions, such as low woods and roadsides



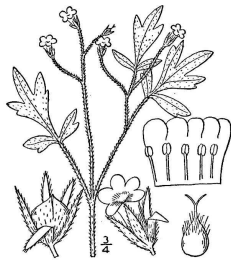
Phacelia dubia (L.) Trelease *var. dubia*

Small-flowered Phacelia, Appalachian Phacelia. This phacelia is quite small, no more than three dm tall with small leaves the upper of which are palmately divided, sessile and sometimes clasping on the stem. Five to fifteen flowers are in a loose cymose raceme. The blue or whitish corolla is 5-10 mm across. Found in rocky woods, flood plains, fields, disturbed soils, blooming in April and May. In West Virginia there are eight current records primarily from the east part of the state and 11 older ones from the eastern panhandle and the southern part of the state.



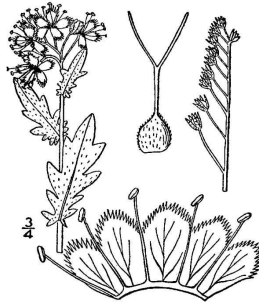
Phacelia corvillei S. Watson ex A. Gray

Corville's phacelia, in the Flora of West Virginia it will be found listed as *P. Ranunculacea* (Nuttall) Constance. This change resulted from a 2006 paper by Sewell and Vincent in *Castanea*. Those consulting Gleason and Cronquist will note that *P. Ranunculacea* is listed as having both 12 and 28 chromosomes, a tip off that something was wrong with a single species designation. This winter annual is low and spreading, the first appearance will be in the late fall. The petiolate, leaves are divided into 1-6 oval to oblong segments the terminal leaflet is larger and has three lobes. The flowers are pale lavender-blue and very small, ca. 2-4 mm. Flowers are present from late March through April with fruits in May. Look for it in flood plains and surrounding hillsides. In West Virginia the status is threatened as the only current location is in Roane County, with an older record from Jackson counties.



Phacelia purshii Buckley, Miami Mist

The records for the distribution of this plant in West Virginia are in almost a vertical line from the northern panhandle to Monroe counties with a few outliers to the east. There are 10 current and three old records. The fringed petals of this species are distinctive within the species occurring in WV making it easy to identify. The 6-30 flowered raceme has lavender-blue flowers with a white center. The cauline leaves are sessile and may be clasping. You will find it blooming in April and May on flood plains, on alluvial soils, and in thickets, fields and roadsides.



Note

A similar species; *Nemophila aphylla* (L.) Brummitt has been reported, but not documented, from WV. It is similar to *P. corvillei* but the white flowers are solitary, not in a raceme as in the blue-lavender flowered *P. corvillei*. ♣

Fern Leaf Phacelia, *Phacelia bipinnatifida*

Photographed by Chris Gatens

Paint Creek Road WV



Habit photo



Corville's Phacelia, *Phacelia Corvillei*

Photographed by Judy Dumke

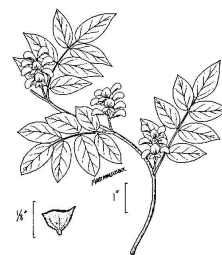
Wayne National Forest, Ohio

Beans need eyes, your eyes

The last season has brought beans to West Virginia's attention, not as an adjunct to cornbread but as a family with missing members. Thus, there are studies going on which require information as to the location and vegetative status of three species of native beans. If you can supply any information on the locations, or better yet offer to guide researchers to them, please contact Donna Ford-Werntz at dford2@wvu.edu who will be coordinating responses for the researchers.

1. The first is the common ground nut, a.k.a. wild bean *Apios americana*; a researcher from the USDA is attempting to revive this species as a crop plant. The large tubers found in the fall are edible and, with cultivation, can be a viable crop. To work with this plant the researchers need germplasm from wild populations. This is where you come in.

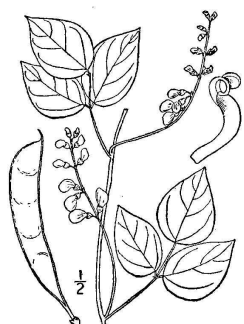
Identification This plant maybe found anyplace in West Virginia where there is moisture; woods, meadows, soggy fields or flood plains. Blooms can be found in mid summer and fruits in late summer. The stems of this vine may reach 2 meters above the rhizome which bears tubers. The leaves are pinnate with 5-7 leaflets on a 3-8 cm petiole, the racemes may be either or dense or loose with sweet smelling paired brown-purple flowers. The legumes are 7-11 cm by .5-.7 cm with as few as two to many more beans. The legume is straight or slightly curved.



Apios americana

2. At the WVNPS fall field trip to Boaz marsh a bean was found with a question as to its identity; it might have been the common hog peanut, *Amphicarpeae bracteata* or the less common wild kidney bean, *Phaseolus polystachios var. polystachios*, a plant with no documented occurrences in WV post 1971. The similarity of the two species may have led to confusion and/or simply not noting that there were differences. When the legumes went back to the WV herbarium with Dr. Ford-werntz it keyed to the wild kidney bean. A researcher from Oregon is attempting to gather germplasm for the National Plant Germplasm System because this plant is represented by only three accessions in the collections. The beam folks are particularly interested in potential rhizobia from the species. It may figure in the development of the lima bean.

Identification In *Phaseolus* the style is bearded in *Amphicarpeae* it is not. The keel petal is coiled in *Phaseolus* and it is straight in *Amphicarpeae*. *Phaseolus* is often as long as 3-4 meters while *Amphicarpeae* is usually less than 1.5 m in length. *Phaseolus* has purple flowers while *Amphicarpeae* has lighter purple-white flowers. The flat fruit in *Phaseolus* is ca. 3-6 cm, coiling after dehiscence, In *Amphicarpeae* the fruit is 2.5 cm and beaked (see illustrations). Both plants flower from July to September and fruit From August to October.



Phaseolus polystachios

While this may seem to be complicated, it is because it is. However, genetic analysis will be able to separate out the plants and information from both genera could be significant.

if you have Information about these plants
contact:

Donna Ford-Werntz

dford2@wvu.edu



Amphicarpeae bracteata



McClintic Wildlife Management Area field trip report

On a warm April 12th 2014 about 12 members and friends of the WVNPS gathered to explore what seemed to be a most unlikely venue located near Point Pleasant (Mason County); a former ordinance plant that became a super fund site and is now a wildlife management area. If there were any doubts about the past history of the site the stand pipe which was emitting red water and clearly labeled as TNT water dispelled them quickly. The area had been modified greatly with the construction of wildlife ponds and clear evidence of heavy equipment usage. There was evidence of human recreational usage and several fishers (human) were seen at the ponds. Bird life was abundant, including a pair of mute swans.

Judi White compiled a list of plants seen by the several groups that explored the trails and paths of the WMA. The group managed to split into several pods that went in different habitats resulting in a composite list. As one examines the list of plants it is clear that the soils are either basic or circumneutral, not the more common acidic soils of the area. While it was early in a season marked by cold, uncertain temperatures and some late flowering 60 observations were recorded. Some of the material was from the previous year and could not be taken to species but was listed. Of the 60, 21 were county records and seven were of species needing updating. This shows the importance of looking at uncollected counties in West Virginia, usually may apple and poison ivy would not be expected to be county records. Fortunately, Kevin Campbell collected vouchers of 16 species to send to the WVU herbarium.

Plant List

Red maple *Acer rubra* var. *rubrum* *
Agrimony *Agromonia* sp. Basal rosette
Brookside alder *Alnus serrulata*
Broomsedge *Andropogon virginicus* var. *virginicus*
Dogbane' Indian Hemp *Apocynum cannabinum* #
Watershield *Brasenia schreberi*
Marsh marigold *Caltha palustris* var. *palustris* *
Pink spring cress *Cardamine bulbosa** and *C. douglassii**
need to check for hybrids

Pennsylvania bittercress *Cardamine pensylvanica*
Oriental bittersweet *Celastrus orbiculata*
Buttonbush *Cephalanthus occidentalis*
Virginia spring beauty *Claytonia virginica*
var. *virginica* #

Flowering dogwood *Cornus florida*

Silky Cornel) *Cornus amomum*

Hazelnut *Corylus americana*

Dodder dried out *Cuscuta* sp.

Spreading chervil *Chaeraphyllum procumbens*

Flat Sedge *Cyperus* sp.

Lowland Brittle Fern *Cystopteris protusa*#

Dutchman's breeches, *Dicentra cucullaria* *

Wild Yam *Dioscorea villosa* (fruiting bodies) *

Persimmon *Diospyros virginiana*

Common teasel *Dipsacus fullonum*

Whitlowgrass *Draba verna*

Marginal Shield Fern *Dryopteris marginalis* *

White trout lily *Erythronium albidum* *

Yellow trout lily *Erythronium americanum* ssp. *Americanum* *

Swamp Rose Mallow *Hibiscus moscheutos* ssp. *moscheutos*

Bluets *Houstonia caerulea* *

Yellow star grass *Hypoxis hirsuta* *

Winterberry *Ilex verticillata* #

Iris *Iris* sp.

Henbit *Lamium amplexicaule* #

Purple dead nettle *Lamium purpureum* var. *purpureum* *

Pale duckweed *Lemna valdiviana*

Sericea lespedeza *Lespedeza cuneata*

Spice bush *Lindera benzoin*

Sweet gum *Liquidambar styraciflua* *

Tulip tree *Liriodendron tulipifera* *

Seedbox *Ludwigia alternifolia*

Virginia blue bells *Mertensia virginica**

Common evening-primrose *Oenothera biennis*

Sensitive fern *Onoclea sensibilis* #

Cinnamon fern *Osmunda cinnamomea* var. *cinnamomea* *

Penstemon sp. last years bloom stalk

Ditch stonecrop (last year's bloom) *Penthorum sedoides*

Sycamore *Platanus occidentalis*

Mayapple *Podophyllum peltatum* *

Mountain Mint *Pycnanthemum* spp.

Swamp rose *Rosa palustris*

Arrowhead *Sagittaria* sp just emerging

Common chickweed *Stellaria media* *

Skunk cabbage *Symplocarpus foetidus* *

Common dandelion *Taraxacum officinale*

Crane fly orchid leaves *Tipularia discolor*

Eastern Poison Ivy *Toxicodendron radicans* *

Narrow-leaved cattail *Typha angustifolia* #

Smooth yellow violet *Viola pubescens* var. *pubescens*

Common blue violet *Viola sororia* *

Water meal *Wolfia brasiliensis*

* County Record

old record needs updating

The above based on the *Checklist and Atlas of the Vascular Flora of West Virginia*, Harmon, Ford-Werntz, and Grafton ed.

2006



Skunk Cabbage



Marsh marigold



The Group prepares to explore the wildlife management area



Watershield. *Brasenia scherberi*
Was one of the first plants seen floating on the surface of the constructed ponds



pr
fo
Ca
re



Wet areas

Symplocarpus

duced skunk cabbage,
etidus, and marsh marigolds,
Itha palustris, in abundance,
sulting in many wet boots and muddy feet.



Bulbous cress, *Cardamine bulbosa*,

was not only appreciated by the WVNPS members

But also by the Falcate Orange tip butterfly, *Anthocharis midea*.



News of the West Virginia Native Plant Society

Highlights of the 2013 Annual Meeting and April 2014 Board Meetings

- ! The results of the board election will be found below.
- ! The society remains in sound fiscal condition.
- ! Donations of \$250 to the WVU herbarium, \$100 to the MU herbarium and \$50 to the WV Wesleyan herbarium were authorized.
- ! It was announced that the rumors that P.J. Harmon had died were in error, he is alive and doing well.
- ! Membership as of the April 12 meeting was 108.
- ! The web site has been updated, but more work remains.
- ! It was determined that dues would remain the same for 2014. A reduction for those receiving Native Notes by e-mail was defeated.
- ! Schedules for future events were discussed ♣

Election Report

President Steve Mace, Past President Romie Hughart, VP Emily Grafton (elected by board at April 12, 2014 meeting) Corresponding Secretary Helen Gibbins, Recording Secretary Dan Stevenson, Treasurer Judi White, Director Pete Rykert ♣

The WVNPS would like to express their appreciation to Lawrence Beckerle and Chris Gatens for their service as their terms come to an end. ♣

Welcome to New Members

Bernard Adkins	Wayne WV
Jacquelin and Douglas Bartley	Wheeling WV
Katherine Kahler	Davis WV
Barbara Kaster	Dunbar, WV

DUES FOR 2014

On page 8 you will find the dues form. Dues for 2014 are now payable if you have not yet paid. Please remember to indicate any affiliation with local chapters, as well as indicating your preference for Native Notes delivery ♣

West Virginia Native Plant Society Officers

President - Steve Mace
sdmace@frontiernet.net
(304)-674-5522

Past President - Romie Hughart
romie5006@yahoo.com
(304)-523-1049

Vice President - Emily Grafton
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(304)-736-3287

Recording Secretary - Dan Stevenson
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(304)-633-0800

Treasurer - Judi White
Judiwhite@suddenlink.net
304-863-8352

Directors

Campbell, Kevin (1 year term)
hazwaste99@hotmail.com

Donna Ford-Werntz (2 year term)
dford2@wvu.edu
(304)-293-0794

Pete Rykert (3 year term)
eagle26241@yahoo.com

Tri State Chapter - Romie Hughart
See above
Kanawha Valley &
Eastern Panhandle - Steve Mace see
above

Editor - Judith Dumke
dumke@live.marshall.edu
(740)-894-6859

Events of Interest

West Virginia State Parks

June 7 Fred E. Brooks Memorial Arboretum Tour, Watoga State Park 304-799-4087

July 5 Blennerhassett State Park Natural History stressing trees. Led by WVNPS vice president Emily Grafton 304-420-4800

August 2 Ferns of Watoga, Watoga State Park (10:30) 304-799-4087

September 13 Margaret Denison Wildflower Walk, Kanawha State Forest 304-558-3500

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 ❀

Related Events Near By

June 14 Ohio Moss and Lichen Association foray, Pickaway Co Ohio, Slate Run Metro Park ray.showman@gmail.com

June 29 Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation, Pittsburg Pa. Open House 1-4 P.M. in connection with Duets exhibition (current- June 30)

[Http://huntbot.andrew.cmu.edu/](http://huntbot.andrew.cmu.edu/)

October 15-17 Natural Areas Association annual meeting. Dayton Ohio

<http://naturalareasconference.org/>

Nov. 7-8 Pennsylvania Botanical Symposium, State College PA

www.pabotany.org/2014-pa-bot-symposium/

2014 WVNPS MEMBERSHIP RENEWAL OR INITIATION

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

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