



March-April 1997

Vol. 12, No. 2

Missouri Native Plant Society

March

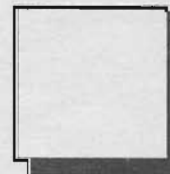
- 4** Tue., 7:00 PM
Jefferson City **Monthly meeting** at Runge Conservation Nature Center. Program to be announced.
-
- 8** Sat., 10:00 AM
Jefferson City **Nature Walk** led by MONPS members at Runge Conservation Nature Center.
-
- 10** Mon., 7:00 PM
Columbia **Monthly meeting** at the Midwest Science Center, 4200 New Haven Rd. Program to be announced.
-
- 13** Thur., 5:30 PM
Columbia **Spring Wildflower Walks** led by Randal Clark at Rock Bridge State Park. Meet at Devil's Icebox parking lot each Thursday through the end of May.
-
- 19** Wed., 7:00 PM
Kansas City **Monthly meeting** at Loose Park Garden Center. Program to be announced.
-
- 21** Fri., 6:00 PM
Kansas City **Garden Tour** of Linda Hall Library. We'll see the native woodland and prairie plants as they emerge from dormancy.
-
- 26** Wed., 7:30 PM
St. Louis **Interesting Plants and Their Habitats Along Ozark Scenic Drives** program presented by Don Kurz, author of *Scenic Driving the Ozarks Including the Ouachita Mountains*. Monthly meeting at the Missouri Botanical Garden, Ridgway Center.

April

- 1** Tue., 7:00 PM
Jefferson City **Monthly meeting** at Runge Conservation Nature Center. Program to be announced.
-
- 5** Sat., 9:00 AM
Kansas City **Field Trip to Sandstone Glades** in St. Clair County. Nature Conservancy sites to be explored include Dave Rock and Lichen Glade. Meet at the SW corner of the Hypermart parking lot (87th St. exit off I-435). Bring lunch, water, warm clothes & rain gear.
-

Continued on page 2

Dues are Overdue. Don't be left out!! If you see a red sticker on the box it means that our records do not yet indicate payment of dues for this calendar year. If there is a red sticker, this will be your last copy of the *Petal Pusher* and you will be missing out on the latest breaking news about plants, meetings and outings. Dues are still \$9.00 for state membership. If you wish to continue your membership, please send your dues of \$9.00 + Chapter dues (if applicable) to:
MONPS: % Jack H. Harris, Treasurer, 9708 Green Park Road, St. Louis, MO 63123



- 5** **Due date for material for May–June *Petal Pusher*.** Please send meeting and field trip information and articles (typed double-spaced) to the editor by this date. If article has been word processed on a Macintosh, please send copy on disk to Pat Harris. Disk will be returned. Or send e-mail to: pharris@stlnet.com
-
- 12** Sat., 10:00 AM **Nature Walk** led by MONPS members at Runge Conservation Nature Center.
Jefferson City
-
- 14** Mon., 7:00 PM **Monthly meeting** at the Midwest Science Center, 4200 New Haven Rd. Program to be
Columbia announced.
-
- 16** Wed., 7:00 PM **Monthly meeting** at Loose Park Garden Center. Program to be announced.
Kansas City
-
- 18** Fri., 6:00 PM **Field Trip to Isley Woods**, Excelsior Springs, MO. This is the site chosen for exploration
Kansas City throughout the seasons. Meet at the Park & Ride lot in Liberty, I-35 & Barry Rd., exit 152.
-
- 23** Wed., 7:30 PM **Monthly meeting** at Missouri Botanical Garden, Ridgway Center. Program to be
St. Louis announced.
-
- 26–27** Sat.–Sun. **Spring Meeting and Field Trip.** See article on page 3 for details.
-

Nominating Committee Report

by Tim Smith

The Society will elect new officers and two board members this spring to take office following the annual meeting in June. The Nominating Committee (listed below) hereby nominates the following persons to fill the office or board position shown:

President: Larry Morrison, O'Fallon, IL
 Vice President: Sue Hollis, Kansas City, MO
 Secretary: Lynda Richards, Rolla, MO
 Treasurer: Jack Harris, St. Louis, MO
 Board Member: Ann Wakeman, Fulton, MO
 Board Member: Tim Smith,* Jefferson City, MO;
 * (nomination from the membership, not by Nominating Committee)

If you would like to be considered for one of these positions or if you would like to nominate someone else, send a written nomination and a written second from another member. Also send a written confirmation of willingness to serve from the nominee. These documents should be sent to the address shown below before March 25, 1997.

Tim Smith, Chair, 1704 West Main St.
 Jefferson City, MO 65109

Nominating Committee Members:
 Mary Smidt, St. Louis
 Ed O'Donnell, Kansas City

Welcome to New Members

We're happy to welcome these new members to the Missouri Native Plant Society. We hope you will join us soon at some of our upcoming meetings and field trips.

Christina Angelo, Booneville
 Randall Clark, Columbia
 Robert Clearwater, Fairfield Bay, AR
 Jacqueline J. Concannon, Kirkwood
 Albert A. Dusing, Kansas City
 Charlotte & Roy Gereau, St Louis
 Susan Krueger, Lees Summit
 Donald R. Kurz, Jefferson City
 Janet B. Racen, St. Louis
 Janet Svoboda, Kansas City
 Ann C. Thering, Columbia
 Irene M. Umminger, Parkville



Spring Wildflower Walks

Randal Clark will be leading spring wildflower walks in Rockbridge State Park, Columbia again this year. The weekly walks begin on Thursday, March 15 and will continue every Thursday through the end of May. Meet at 5:30 PM at the Devil's Ice Box parking lot.

1997 Spring Field Trip and Board Meeting

April 26-27

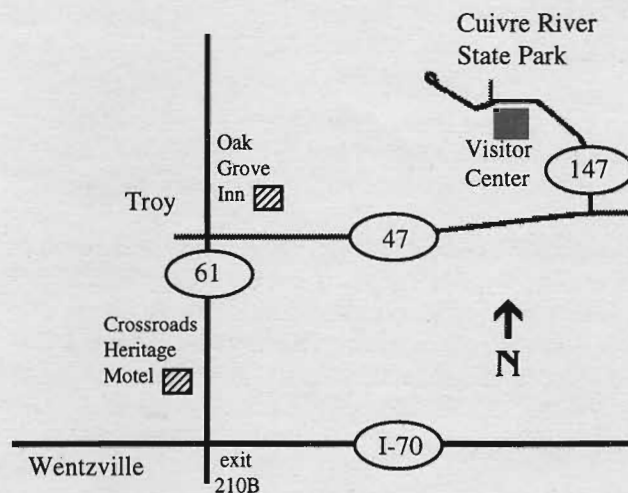
CUIVRE RIVER STATE PARK — ROOM TO WANDER & WONDER

If you suspect that this 6,350 acres of the Lincoln Hills Section of the Glaciated Plains Natural Division in northeast Missouri must be a monotony of relatively level, abandoned farm land, that's been rehabed into a "city-oides" park, think again. The topography, geomorphology and floristic diversity has prompted the experts to designated three "natural areas" and two "wild areas" in the same park. That's more that in any other single park in the state. Determined natural heritage restoration programs by the Park staff have developed the flora and fauna potential to the degree that there are now more than 650 native species of vascular plants known to exist there, and the list is still growing.

The Natural Areas names, i.e., Pickerel Weed Pond (an upland sinkhole); Big Sugar Creek (a transition, intermittent creek between the Ozark and Prairie regions; and the George A. Hamilton Forest (a mature, remnant white oak forest with abundant spring wildflowers) should convey a hint of the variety that awaits the curious native plant explorer. Patches of tall grass prairie are also receiving dedicated, successful restoration attention.

Spring should be moving along quite well by the last half of April. But this is our first weekend to get together with members from across the state. All members and friends are invited to join us at Cuivre River State Park.

DIRECTIONS: From the I-70/US-61 intersection at Wentzville, (50 miles west of downtown St. Louis), take US-61 north 13 miles to MO Hwy 47 (at Troy). Go east on MO Hwy 47 about 3 miles to the signed Park entrance road (MO Hwy 147). Go north on MO Hwy 147 about 1½ miles to Park visitor center on the left.



Lodging:

• Oak Grove Inn 1-800-435-7144

Troy: Hwy 61 & 47

Single	\$33.50 plus tax
Double	\$41.50 plus tax

• Crossroads Heritage Motel (314) 327-6263
404 N. Bus. Route 61, Wentzville. Exit 210B off I-70.

Single	\$28.62 tax included
Double	\$35.90 tax included

Camping:

Available at Cuivre River State Park. No reservations.
\$6.00 basic site; \$12.00 electric site; \$15.00 full hookup.

Itinerary

25 April	Fri., 7:30 PM	Cuivre River State Park Slide Show presented by Bruce Schuette, Park Naturalist. Held at Park Visitor Center
26 April	Sat., 9:00 AM	Field Trip at Cuivre River State Park , led by Park Naturalist Bruce Schuette. Meet at Park Visitor Center.
		Lunch. Bring sack lunch or eat in Troy.
	Sat., 1:00 PM	Field Trip. Meet at Park Visitor Center.
		Dinner. On your own. Restaurants in Troy include: Chums, Ponderosa, a pizza place & the usual fast food.
	Sat., 7:00 PM	MONPS Spring Board Meeting: Cuivre River State Park Visitors Center.
27 April	Sun., 9:00 AM	Field Trip at Cuivre River State Park , led by Park Naturalist Bruce Schuette. Meet at Park Visitor Center.

Letters

Dear Larry

I am deeply honored to be selected as one of the recipients of the Missouri Native Plant Society's Erna Eisendrath Memorial Education Award. I was fortunate to have known and worked with Erna on MONPS matters in the early days of the society, and was continually impressed with her dedication, enthusiasm, and outlook. Her commitment to conservation was inspiring, and it is fitting that the Society should choose to commemorate her through an award. At the same time, it is humbling to be selected for an award in her name, knowing the magnitude of her contributions. Please convey my heartfelt thanks and appreciation to the membership.

Sincerely, Doug Ladd

Dear MONPS Board,

Thank you all for selecting me as the *Flora of Missouri* recipient. I received the book and am delighted!

Sincerely yours, Barkha Bullin

Dear Pat

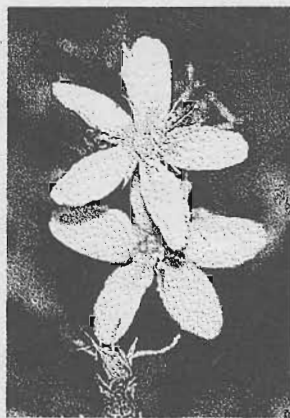
I enjoy keeping in touch with MONPS through the newsletter, which is always excellent! Your "Tidbit" titled Anti-Depressant has inspired me to send you a note. Following is some additional information about Hypericum, in case readers want to know more. (See the following article.)

Sincerely, Sylvia Forbes

Hypericum

by Sylvia Forbes

Hypericum perforatum is the species of St. John's-wort which is used medicinally. It is a shrubby perennial found in fields and along roadsides throughout the U.S., but is not native. (It's a native of Europe.) St. Andrew's cross, (*Hypericum hypericoides*), is a species native to the eastern and southern U.S., that was used medicinally by American Indians, for fevers, pain, diarrhea, dysentery, skin problems, and more. I did not find a listing as having been used as an anti-depressant.



Hypericum perforatum

photo: jahar

The aerial parts (stem, leaves, flowers) of *H. perforatum* are the parts used medicinally, and the common forms in which it is used/applied is an infusion (tea), a tincture, a wash, a cream or an infused oil. It is collected in summer.

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Taken internally, *H. perforatum* is used for anxiety, irritability, depression, and in chronic conditions of nervous exhaustion. Externally, it is used to relieve nerve pain, such as sciatica, burns, muscle and joint inflammations, sprains and neuralgia. Experimentally it has been shown to have sedative, anti-inflammatory, and antibacterial properties. St. John's-wort contains the biologically active compounds rutin, pectin, choline, sitosterol, hypericin, and pseudohypericin. Studies in 1988 found that hypericin and pseudohypericin have anti-retroviral activity without serious side effects, and they are now being researched for AIDS treatment.

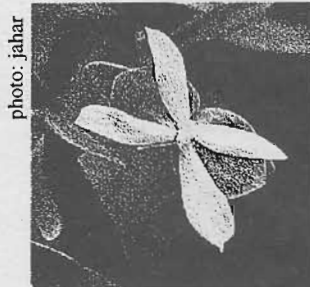


photo: jahar

Hypericum hypericoides

As far as its use as an anti-depressant, several clinical studies have been performed, using standardized extracts of St. John's-wort (0.125% hypericin) compared to several standard drugs used in treatment of depression. They found St. John's-wort to be more effective in relieving depression. Researchers in Germany found a significant increase in urinary metabolites of dopamine, indicating greater dopamine production in the brain, consistent with antidepressant effects of many drugs. In addition to treating mood, it has been shown to greatly improve sleep quality.

Historically, *Hypericum perforatum* has been connected to the summer solstice, due to it blooming in the summer, and the yellow color of its flowers. It became a totem of sun worshipers throughout the ancient world. The Romans burned it in bonfires that were part of celebrations on Midsummer Day. The plant's association with the summer solstice linked it to the day celebrated as the birth of John the Baptist (June 24), and Christian priests dedicated the plant to him. Previous to this, the plant was used to repel evil spirits, and European peasants used a sprig of St. John's Wort as a charm against witchcraft. The Christian priests continued this use, collecting the plant to use in exorcisms.

A word of caution about Hypericum; it contains hypericin, a photosensitizing substance which in some people (whether taken internally or externally) can cause immediate or delayed hypersensitivity to the skin, and dermatitis.

Sylvia Forbes is the owner of Boonslick Botanicals in Fayette, Missouri and a MONPS member.

Chapter News

Kansas City — New officers for 1997

President: Dan Rice

Vice President: Sue Hollis

Secretary: Ed O'Donnell

Treasurer: George Scheil

Chapter Representative: Dan Rice

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Petal Pusher

Gardens in Winter

by Ann Wakeman

Flower gardening in winter is the spinning of dreams and ideas sparked by lush catalog pictures. These gardens are never beset with pests or weeds and are always in bloom. Food for the soul, that's what gardens give us while they are green and growing.

Now consider other creatures, who could enjoy your dormant garden during winter months. Take a look at your garden. Does it offer food for song birds and voles (which feed larger birds), provide cover during cold, snowy weather? Our native plants can provide the food and cover that wildlife always had before we took over the landscape. By adding some native plants to our gardens, we can help replace a little of what we have trodden over in developing to our needs. Let us consider the needs of those who also live in this landscape and plan for theirs as well as our own. There are plants which can contribute both beauty and utility.

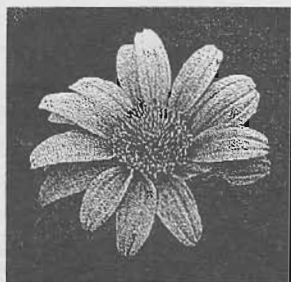


photo: jahar

Helianthus helianthoides

Add grasses such as little bluestem (*Schizachyrium scoparium*) or sideoats grama (*Bouteloua curtipendula*) to provide cover. If you have never seen how red little bluestem is in winter, you are in for a treat. The cool season grasses like silky and Canada wild rye (*Elymus villosus* / *E. canadensis*) or bottlebrush grass (*E. hystrix*) remain green during the winter so provide browse for many animals. Seed producing plants like willow-leaf (*Helianthus salicifolius*), common sunflower (*H. annuus*), maximilian sunflower (*H. maximilianii*), purple coneflower (*Echinacea purpurea*), ox-eye sunflower (*Heliopsis helianthoides*), blazing stars (*Liatris* sp.) and coreopsis sp. all have glorious flowers that we enjoy in the summer. After their flowers fade, allow these plants to stand during the winter so they can offer their food and cover.

Don't be lured by 'improved' cultivars; these improvements are usually more petals at the expense of nectar or seed production, or there are so many petals the nectar is hard to find. Go with the real thing, it's hard to improve upon what has been evolving here for thousands of years, supporting many species of wildlife. There is enough room for all of us if we invite them back.

Reprinted with permission of the author from the February 1997 Hawthorn Chapter Newsletter.

Telling Stories About Plants

by Jack H. Harris

As usual I was listening to the local National Public Radio (NPR) radio station while driving to a weekend outing with friends. This trip was to visit a publicity event sponsored by Gateway Trailnet to celebrate the access to a hiking trail on an old bridge across the Mississippi River; and then on to a public viewing area in hopes of sightings of bald eagles, trumpeter swans, and other temporary winter waterfowl visitors along the river. Botany was not high on the list on that icy February day.

On the radio the narrator was reading a story about one family of slaves on a southern plantation. It seems the mother had decided to take the children and run away when she heard rumors that their master might break up the family by selling them on the open market. In the course of relating the harrowing escape and being hunted with dogs and bounty hunters, the story described how at one point the mother hid the children in the dense "kudzu vines" in the woods. WHOA! -- TIME OUT!

Kudzu vines in the woods during the time when slavery was still legal in the south? Highly unlikely. Have to check that one out.

Back home one field manual noted that kudzu (*Pueraria lobata*) was a native of Japan, a different one said that the plant was imported from China, and a third (played it safe) and said it was a from east Asia. None of my references mentioned the date of arrival in North America. I then resorted to the resources of the Internet. After a fairly brief

Petal Pusher

search time, a synopsis of the history of kudzu in the U.S. appeared on the screen. Ironically the source of the history was based on research for the public television documentary "The Amazing Story of Kudzu."

"Kudzu was introduced to the United States in 1876 at the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania." goes the narrative. Japan had built a beautiful display garden with plants from their country. Kudzu leaves and the sweet smelling blossoms made a big hit with visitors. Nurseries subsequently sold the plant by mail order throughout the country. The U.S. Soil Conservation Service promoted the plant for erosion control, fodder, etc. The Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) employed hundreds of men to plant fields and fields of kudzu. It was found that the plant could grow as much as sixty feet each year in the right conditions. It was also found that this characteristic could destroy valuable forests faster that they could be replaced. Which led one forester to do pesticide research that might control the plant. He found that one pesticide actually made the plant grow better, and none that have decided affect. So kudzu now covers at least seven million acres in the south. In 1972, ninety-six years after arrival in these shores, kudzu was declared a weed by the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Back to the story on the radio, kudzu vine indeed was not available for slaves to hide in. The story does contain a botanical anachronism. I don't recall how the rest of the story went, but I know more about an exotic plant species now than I did before. And we did walk all the way across the Mississippi on the old bridge (one mile each way) and spotted several bald eagles. And then at the public access area, saw four trumpeter swans, canvasback and redhead ducks, et al.

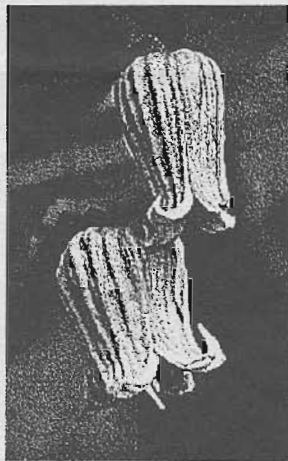


A GROWTH INDUSTRY

Nation's Business is a monthly small business magazine published by the U. S. Chamber of Commerce. One of their January 1997 articles described a company called Comstock Seed Co., of Reno, Nevada, which collects and sells Western native plant seeds. The company's owner, son of a botanist, specializes in selling seeds to government agencies for purposes such as reseeded for fire restoration, or to pipeline and mining concerns for land reclamation. One recent project was to provide seeds for a 250 mile pipeline from Oregon to Nevada. The seeds had to be collected within each of the five ecological zones through which the pipeline passed. A current project involves providing seeds for massive reclamation work at an open pit mine in California's Mojave Desert. Seeds are collected primarily on federal public lands under permits from the Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management. Seeds are freed by beating plants with tennis racquets and collected on canvas sheets. Occasionally, small quantities of unusual species are separated, such as western red columbine (*Aquilegia formosa*), sold to homeowners at \$350 per ounce.

MIRACLE PLANTS

A health food store advertisement recently promoted a product called "Rescue Remedy," supposedly having a positive, calming and stabilizing effect in extremely stressful situations; the material contains a combination of five specific remedies. After walking untold hours through the countryside, the developer became convinced that something in the soothing world of nature could be harnessed to help people, thus arriving at a combination of plant essences: rock rose (for fright and panic), impatiens (for irritation), clematis (for faint-headedness), star of Bethlehem (for emotional stress and shock) and cherry plum (for uncontrolled, irrational thoughts). Although reduced from \$14.95 to \$10.95 for a 20 ml (about 2/3rds of a fluid ounce) bottle, the price still seems fairly steep, especially since in some circles, a Budweiser has been known to have similar soothing effects.



Clematis pitcheri

photo: jahar

GREEN GRASS, COOL CLIMATE

Thanks to Nels Holmberg for furnishing this item. A recent research paper in the 6 December 1996 issue of *Science* showed native grasses were much better at sequestering carbon dioxide (a greenhouse gas) than exotics, but were replaced by exotics when extra nitrogen was added to the soil. The 12 year experiment was conducted in three old fields in the Cedar Creek Natural History Area in Minnesota. Two of

the fields were dominated by native plants (mostly little bluestem), and when extra nitrogen was added, species diversity was reduced by half and quack grass became the dominate plant. Over the past 40 years the atmospheric nitrogen (as in pollution) deposition rate has increased ten-fold, and nitrogen fertilizer use has increased untold-fold. The authors conclude: "Our results show that nitrogen loading is a major threat to grassland ecosystems, causing loss of diversity, increased abundance of non-native species and the disruption of ecosystem functioning, and that these responses are tightly linked."

LICHENS IN THE NEWS

The February 1997 *National Geographic* carried an update article on Stephen and Sylvia Sharnoff's three decade project of photographing and collecting some 5,000 United States and Canadian lichens. The husband-and-wife photographic team are sponsored by the Missouri Botanical Garden and are working with Irwin Brodo of the Canadian Museum of Nature to compile "Lichens of North America," a color-illustrated manual. Meanwhile, in Missouri, MONPS member Doug Ladd of The Nature Conservancy, in collaboration with the Department of Conservation, has authored the first comprehensive checklist and bibliography on the state's lichens.

FAKE TREES

National Geographic's Earth Almanac section alerts us that fake trees may be in the future. The growing cellular telephone industry (31,000 customers join the U. S. system each day) has spawned a new environmental problem. The unsightly 150 feet tall antenna towers needed to link the devices are being disapproved by many community zoning boards. Four companies are joining forces to create towers disguised as trees. A photograph of a white pine model made with epoxy-resin bark and fake branches looks surprisingly natural. The firms also plan to offer royal palm and saguaro cactus designs. Now botanists are given another good reason to check tree identification using buds rather than bark characteristics!

SEED DISPERSAL

An article in the Winter 1996 *Chinquapin*, newsletter of the Southern Appalachian Botanical Society, by George Ellison, discussed the unusual seed dispersal method of sweetshrub or strawberry shrub (*Calycanthus floridus*). The large fruit, a shriveled dark brown pod, acts like a pill dispenser, releasing each seed from a hole in the bottom of the pod when conditions are right. The author cites an experience of Donald Stokes, author of *The Natural History of Wild Shrubs*, who found seeds dropping from a pod in his office, when the indoor temperature and moisture approached springtime conditions, allowing the pod-release mechanism to function. A spreading population of the plant, a native of eastern and southeastern U. S., was found at Babler State Park in St. Louis County during a 1995 Webster Groves Nature Study Society Botany Group field trip.

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Green Clairvoyants Alert!

by Jack H. Harris

Close your eyes and imagine that it is a time in the misty, far off future - clean-out to 1999.

That wasn't so hard, was it? Now focus on the 9th day of November of that very same year.

Are you surprised at what you are actively, personally participating in during this scenario?

If you are, write and let us know what it is. Because we want to plan for the biggest celebration yet for the Missouri Native Plant Society. For on that date **MONPS will be twenty (20) years young.**

In the unlikely event that you need a touch more ambience to round out the vision, here is a **synopsis** of the pertinent articles of incorporation (certified by the Missouri Secretary of State on that date in the far off past of 9 November 1979):

A. To promote and encourage the preservation and conservation of the wild plants and vegetation of Missouri.

B. To advance and promote the study of the wild plants and vegetation of Missouri for the purpose of aiding in the scientific education of the public.

C. To present lectures, discussions, panels and similar programs about the wild plants and vegetation of Missouri, and related subjects so as to instruct the public about their importance, benefits and usefulness.

D. To publish information regarding the wild plants and vegetation of Missouri, in a form available to the interested public.

E. To raise the necessary moneys to carry out the programs initiated by the Missouri Native Plant Society.

F. To have the power to acquire, lease, sell, receive by gift, etc., real and personal property to foster the purposes of the Society.

G. To encourage and support legislation for the preservation and conservation of the wild plants and vegetation of Missouri, and to advocate the rejection of legislation contrary to Society goals; but such activity shall not be a substantial part of the Societies activities.

H. To support charitable, educational, or scientific organizations whose purposes are in consonance with those of the Society.

I. To not engage in any political campaign on behalf of any candidate for a public office; and to not dedicate a substantial part of the Society activities in attempting to influence legislation, or to the distribution of campaign literature.

Signed: Jon L. Hawker/ Edgar Denison/ Erna Eisendrath.

Board of Directors: Jon L. Hawker, Edgar Denison, Paul Nelson, Dr. James H. Wilson, Erna R. Eisendrath, John Karel, Dr. Robert Mohlenbrock, Dr. Melvin Conrad.

So there you have it. We may wish to schedule an activity either earlier in 1999 or later in the year 2000, and in a season more amenable to wildflower appreciation. Whatever! Now, what does your vision say we should all be doing to celebrate the 20th anniversary and to help realize the goals of the Societies founders.

We are waiting to hear from you.

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BOTANIZING WITH MICKEY MOUSE

Dale Dauten's column "The Corporate Curmudgeon" in the January 13, 1997 issue of the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* contained this small example of creative resourcefulness. When "...Walt Disney was trying to get Disneyland open and ran out of money before the landscaping was finished, he had the groundskeepers go around and put tags with Latin names in front of the weeds."

GROWING WILD IN CANADA

A Canadian judge ordered the City of Toronto to reimburse a

homeowner there the \$50.00 fine imposed for "excessive growth of grass and weeds." It seems Sandy Bell has 50 species of plants in her front yard. None of the species are noxious. The judge observed that since there are more than 2000 naturalized gardens in Toronto, they no longer shock ones sensibilities. And in elegant contrast, noted "One does not necessarily develop an aesthetic immunity to overhead wires, garish signs, and billboards and tacky buildings."

WILDFLOWER magazine, Winter 1997.

Hmmm! Does NAFTA cover packaging and distribution of judicial insight??

INFORMATION ON JOINING MISSOURI NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY

SOCIETY DUES (Chapter dues additional)

Student \$5.00
Regular \$9.00
Contributing \$20.00
Life \$200.00

CHAPTER DUES

Columbia \$6.00
Jefferson City \$5.00
Kansas City \$5.00
Kirksville00
Osage Plains00
Ozark Showy00
St. Louis \$5.00
Springfield \$5.00

MAIL DUES TO: Jack H. Harris, Treasurer
9708 Green Park Road, St. Louis, MO 63123

Name _____
Street _____
City, State, Zip _____
Phone _____
Please mail information on _____ Chapter

- Spring Field Trip & Board Meeting
- 1997 Officer & Board Nominations

Missouri Native Plant Society
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St. Louis, MO 63144-0073

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Jack H. Harris
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