

# PETAL PUSHER

January-February 2020 Newsletter of the Missouri Native Plant Society Volume 35 No.1

“... to promote the enjoyment, preservation, conservation, restoration, and study of the flora native to Missouri.”

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## MARK YOUR CALENDARS: ATTEND THE 2020 MONPS FIELD TRIPS!

Organized by Malissa Briggler Vice President

Dates and general locations for the 2020 field trips are finalized below and we'd love to see you there! Bring your family and friends. Please note that the specific field sites for each trip will definitely change and narrow as planning progresses. The field sites shown below are those that were suggested as possibilities during the 2019 winter board meeting and are presented here to whet your appetite for types of sites in the regions.

Field trips generally consist of a Friday afternoon excursion, a full-day field trip on Saturday to one or more locales, and a Sunday morning field trip. Attendees are welcome to join the expedition for all three days, or to just come for the portion/s that fit your schedule. An invited speaker will provide a presentation during one evening (usually Friday) and we will hold a board meeting one evening as well.

For detailed logistics about each trip, keep an eye on upcoming issues of the Petal Pusher, the MONPS Website and our Facebook page.

### SCHEDULE OF UPCOMING MEETINGS

Spring – May 1-3 –Bolivar, MO – Bona Glade, Corry Flatrocks, Rocky Barrens, 25 Mile Prairie

Summer – June 12-14 - Kansas City (joint w/Kansas Native Plant Society) – Snowball Hill; Fishkill Prairie, Jerry Smith Prairie, Anderson Prairie (KS)

Fall – Sept 25-27 – Alley Spring, Blue Springs, Pine Woodlands – Speaker: Neal Humke?

Winter – MDC Office, Columbia

# Winter Botanizing in the White River Hills

Andrew Braun

Research Associate, NatureCITE

Contrary to popular belief, the end of the “growing season” and the autumnal senescence of the flora doesn’t necessarily preclude getting outside and botanizing. In fact, with a little local floral familiarity, you can get a good idea of plant community composition and quality in the dead of winter.

In November, I visited a large dolomite glade near Branson. The glades of the White River watershed are particularly large and scenic, and harbor several species at the northern extent of their range. Warm-season grasses dominate these glades, and for the most part, are relatively conspicuous and easy to identify into the winter. Big bluestem (*Andropogon gerardii*) and Indian grass (*Sorghastrum nutans*), the tallest of this group, can be identified from a distance, with the former maintaining its “turkey foot” inflorescence and the latter its dense, hairy clump of spikelets atop its culm well into the winter. Shorter grasses include little bluestem (*Schizachyrium scoparium*), often still with a few feathery racemes hanging on, and sideoats grama (*Bouteloua curtipendula*), with most of its spikelets fallen but the unbranched raceme still evident. The occasional patch of switchgrass (*Panicum virgatum*) or dense clump of prairie dropseed (*Sporobolus heterolepis*) can also be found. Smaller, annual congeners of these species can be found nearby in the shallow-soil zones of glades. Ozark dropseed (*Sporobolus ozarkanus*) pops out of the glade texture with its yellow coloration and wide sheaths, while wiry panicgrass (*Panicum flexile*) stands out with spreading hairs still evident along the short stems. The occasional wooly panic grass (*Dichanthelium lanuginosum*) dots the glade with clumps of twisted, stubby leaves.

Already preparing for next spring, several forbs are producing vegetative basal leaves. Missouri black-eyed Susan (*Rudbeckia missouriensis*) produces rosettes of hairy leaves flat to the ground, while limestone calamint (*Clinopodium arkansanum*) produces prostrate stems with small, stubby leaves. Its identity can be confirmed by crushing the leaves and checking for a minty fragrance, whereas the

somewhat similar vegetation of diamond flowers (*Stenaria nigricans*) lacks a smell. Limestone meadow sedge (*Carex crawei*) maintains a rhizomatous chain of short, rubbery, green leaves year-round. Mead’s sedge (*Carex meadii*), with an analogous architecture, has leaves a bit rougher, longer, and bluer-green, and is less common on this particular glade. Large, green, fine-leaved carpets of bristleleaf sedge (*Carex eburnea*) can be found under the occasional eastern red cedar (*Juniperus virginianus*) along with wild strawberry (*Fragaria virginiana*) and some other more shade-tolerant species. The flatter parts of the glade seem to be the preferred niche of prickly pear cactus (*Opuntia caespitosa*), its fleshy pads appearing essentially the same now as in summer.

Remnants of other forbs are evident, such as the large, conspicuous leaves of compass plant (*Silphium laciniatum*) and prairie dock (*S. terebinthinaceum*). Compass plant’s leaves are dissected and lobed, while prairie dock’s leaves are entire and unlobed, but both are satisfyingly potato-chip crunchy on this dry winter day. Light brown stems of western rough goldenrod (*Solidago radula*) are still standing, as are the starburst-topped stems of coneflower (*Echinacea simulata*) and the pinecone-like silhouettes of dotted blazing star (*Liatris punctata*). A lone stem of silky aster (*Symphotrichum sericeum*) is still hanging onto a few yellow-green (but apparently still alive?) silvery leaves despite several recent frosty nights.

Woody plants have dropped their leaves (except the cedars, of course) but are no less identifiable now. Gum bumelia (*Sideroxylon lanuginosum*), a stout, often gnarled, little tree common on these glades, has corky growths and the occasional thorn along its branches. Possum haw (*Ilex decidua*) provides a little color with bunches of bright red fruits on otherwise bare twigs.



McClurg Glade at White River Hills (in the summer; it's too cold to take pictures in the winter). Photo by Justin Thomas.

Many of the cedars are sheltering dying, blocky-barked persimmons (*Diospyros virginiana*) within their boughs. What is the nature of this relationship? Do the cedars provide the right amount of shade to function as a nursery for young persimmons, or are the persimmons a convenient place for a perched bird to deposit a few cedar seeds, which then germinate, overtop, and outcompete the persimmon? Maybe it's something else entirely. Other woody species seeming to favor the cedar microhabitat include dwarf hackberry (*Celtis tenuifolia*), redbud (*Cercis canadensis*), and aromatic sumac (*Rhus aromatica* var. *serotina*). This sumac is not the more well-known short, typical variety (*R. aromatica* var. *aromatica*) of the neighboring woodlands, but the tall, rhomboid-leaved variety common on the glades of this region. Woody vines climbing up the shrubby patches include supple jack (*Berchemia scandens*), with its bark green and smooth, cat brier (*Smilax bona-nox*), green and prickly, and summer grape (*Vitis aestivalis*), brown and peeling.

Winter botany is a challenging, but rewarding, activity for botanists of any skill level. Even those just beginning to familiarize themselves with a flora can usually find a few things they can recognize. Instead of lamenting the cold, gray days of winter, try getting yourself outside and see just how much life can be experienced in this season.



While the State MONPS Board may not plan a winter field trip, we do hold a planning meeting. Here we are in December, 2019: L to R, back: Rex Hill, John Richter, John Oliver, Jerry Barnabee, Theresa Cline, Malissa Briggler, Justin Thomas, Dana Thomas, Bob Siemer, Mike Skinner, Ann Earley; sitting: Casey Burks, Michelle Bowe, Pam Barnabee. Black dog between Casey and Michelle: Argh; brown dog under table: Scooby.

## From the editor

Ah, Winter. In Missouri, we can never predict when or whether we'll have snow or tornadoes, and usually we have both. In this issue, several members submitted stories and images of Missouri plants in winter condition, because we are still a temperate habitat no matter the weather. I actually find winter traits to be more consistent than spring and summer, and there is no variable sizing and lobing on leaves because there aren't any leaves. Buds, fruit, and winter rosettes usually tell us all we need to know!

The theme for the March-April Petal Pusher will be "Obscure characteristics for plant identification," (things like smell, color changes during preservation, etc.) and I encourage your submissions to the Petal Pusher. Please try to get articles to me by February 20th, and feel free to depart from the theme and include poems, news stories, recipes, etc. also!

And now, an apology. Two, actually. First, I'd like to apologize for this issue being late--as it turned out, the computers I needed were not available for a longer period of the "winter break" this year. And secondly, I apologize for cowardly publishing the book review (September/October 2019) of *Prairie Wildflowers* (2019, Don Kurz) from the Illinois Native Plant Chapter instead of writing my own, and would like to hereby issue a retraction of sorts. After studying both books closely, I realized that much of the introductory material and the glossary of the Kurz book was not original material, and had been only slightly altered from Ladd and Oberle's (2005) *Tallgrass Prairie Wildflowers* book (which was not credited).

All that being said, thank you, Erin Skornia and our proofreading team (especially Pam Barnabee); Malissa Briggler (who put together the Chapter Reports and Events), Dana Thomas, and other board members. Thank you authors, chapter representatives, and other contributors. Thank you all for your dedication, collaboration and support!

**-Michelle Bowe**

# Prickly Ash

A representative of the citrus family, here in Missouri!

John Richter

I first learned of prickly ash (*Zanthoxylum americanum*), a member of the citrus family (Rutaceae) from a friend of mine who was taking a dendrology course at Kansas State University, Manhattan, Kansas. Over a weekend my friend and I drove to Pillsbury Crossing (it's in the Flint Hills of Kansas) to find this and other plants that were going to be on an identification quiz. No luck, though I wasn't much of a botanist at the time either.

Some years later I purchased a rural property in Ray County, Missouri and decided to do a botany inventory, for myself and posterity. For some reason, the General Land Office descriptions didn't mention that this region of the county was likely full of prickly ash or maybe they gave it a common name lost over time that can't be deciphered. Ends up the perimeter of much of my pasture was populated with...prickly ash.

Not a hard plant to identify, in any season. There are several key ways to identify this plant, and none require formal education on how to read a floral diagram, or a flora guide for that matter. Here are the keys for identifying this plant:

- Growth form – it's colonial! Yes, this plant abundantly spreads by rhizomes and forms a genet. A genet is the collective term for a group of genetically identical specimens. A ramet is an



Bark of prickly ash (photo by John Richter)

individual specimen within the genet.

- Bark – this species can produce very intricate patterns of very light gray, to dark gray areas, and foremost, hosts a multitude of lichens/moss on the trunk and branches. Notice how I lumped lichens/moss as if I can't distinguish the two? Well, sometimes it's difficult, though for anybody reading this I challenge them to provide me a comprehensive inventory of spore producing species that they can identify growing on prickly ash.
- Smell – to know plants, sometimes you have to smell them. Somebody told me recently that our sense of smell has a strong connection to our brain, so maybe smelling it will get you to really learn this plant. Crush the leaves or scratch up the bark really good (don't be shy, you have to use



Prickly ash spines (photo by John Richter)

some muscle) and take a big whiff. It smells like... citrus.

- Spines –this species presents a pair of spines below each rusty orange colored, small terminal bud. Interesting, depending on how the plant grows, some of these spines are persistent on the larger stems. The spines are short and broad, and since I have a lot of the species on my property, postulate the spines inhibit, or at least slow down deer browsing.

Well, there you have it, you can identify this plant anytime of the year. The pictures of the bark and spines will help, photos taken at my property in Ray County, Missouri on November 29, 2019. There are artistic opportunities available for photographing or drawing the bark. The patterns it makes, at least on the colonies on my property, are very interesting to

look at. Microphotography anyone?

To leave you with some zest for this plant (I went there) you would be surprised to learn it offers a food source for giant swallowtail butterfly caterpillars which eat the leaves. Prickly ash spreads and grows well in heavy clay soil, can tolerate part shade, and shouldn't present a height issue or be susceptible to heavy browsing. Combined, this is an excellent species for landscaping in urban/suburban areas!

## The basics of woody plant identification in the winter: Twigs and Fruit

Cécile Lagandré and Michelle Bowe

Cécile has been collecting images of twigs and some fruit, and Michelle gives workshops and teaches about winter twig and fruit identification, so this contribution is a joint effort.

With trees, especially, there are three major attributes you can use for identification in the winter: bark, twigs, and fruit. Bark is the most difficult to capture photographically, so here we include only twigs and fruit. Twig characteristics include color, smell,



From top to bottom: *Carya laciniosa* (Kingnut hickory); note the thickness of the twig and the large leaf scars, *Acer negundo* (box elder); note the smooth, green twig and opposite buds, and *Carya ovata* (shagbark hickory); note the outcurved terminal bud scales and large leaf scars with three groups of dots (bundle scars)--similar to the top twig, but much thinner. Photo by Cécile Lagandré



An early spring twig of *Lindera benzoin* (spicebush; photo by Cécile Lagandré). Note the bumps on the stamens--those are the valves by which the anthers open.

size, buds, leaf scars, pith and armature, while fruit characteristics include color, taste/smell, size, fruit type, husks or cups (in the cases of nuts), sepals, and hair.

Dana Thomas discusses oaks and includes many of these attributes in this issue's Conundrum Corner (p. 8).

There are keys to Missouri (and other) trees in winter, but they can be difficult to use unless you are well-trained in the terminology. Cécile: I find the Missouri twig key dreadful, nonetheless I know it is useful since I have identified common prickly ash, *Zanthoxylum americanum*, in the winter and I don't even know what it looks like all dressed-up (see also John Richter's article before this one).

Below is a comparison of some Missouri hickories. Note differences in shape, size, and husks.



*Carya laciniosa* (Kingnut hickory): above the line, without husks; below the line and on the right, with husks. Note that these are the largest. *Carya ovata* (shagbark hickory): the two on the left and below the line. These are smaller, but have thick husks. The left-most, oblong-shaped nut (somewhat American football shaped) is *Carya illinoensis* (pecan), and the small ones with keels and only a partially open husk are *Carya cordiformis* (bitternut hickory). Photo by Cécile Lagandré

# Chapter Events

## Hawthorn

**01-16, 02-20, 03-19:** Chapter Lunches at 11:30 a.m.

Chapter lunches are held on the third Thursday of each month. We meet just south of Broadway Street in downtown Columbia at Uprise Bakery inside the lobby of the RagTag Theatre, 10 Hitt St, Columbia Missouri.

**02-10:** Chapter Meeting at 6:30 p.m.

There will be no January meeting. Meetings are held at the Unitarian Church, 2615 Shepard Boulevard, Columbia, Missouri. Newcomers and friends are welcome to attend.

See [www.columbianativeplants.org](http://www.columbianativeplants.org) for an updated posting of newsletters and activity details.

## Kansas City

**03-03:** 7:00pm. Leaf prints

Chapter meetings at the MDC Discovery Center. Call John Richter 816-519-8201 or email [richterjc@bv.com](mailto:richterjc@bv.com), President of Kansas City Chapter of Missouri Native Plant Society for more information. Our events are open to all who would like to participate, members and non-members alike. We welcome your participation!

## Osage Plains

Our chapter meeting location is at the Clinton Library "Friends Room". Regularly scheduled meetings begin at 6:00 pm on the 4th Monday of each month. No meetings are held during December, January or August. Programs are open to the public and our purpose is to enjoy learning about and sharing information about native plants. Please contact President Janetta Smith [jans@iland.net](mailto:jans@iland.net) or Chapter Representative Casey Burks [mobugwoman@gmail.com](mailto:mobugwoman@gmail.com) for the latest information on meetings and field trips. Sometimes change happens. Bernie Henehan [berniehenehan@yahoo.com](mailto:berniehenehan@yahoo.com) and Dan Henehan [henehandan0@gmail.com](mailto:henehandan0@gmail.com) are our trip coordinators.

## Ozarks

**02-18:** Chapter meeting. Betty Queen will present an overview of native elderberry, which she grows and uses, and which has become an herbal standard for fighting cold and flu symptoms.

Chapter meetings are held on the third Tuesday of the month except for December and January. Meetings begin at 6:30 p.m. at the MDC Regional office at 551 Joe Jones Blvd, West Plains. For more information, contact Susan Farrington at 314-402-3345.

## Saint Louis

**01-22:** Chapter meeting. The speakers will be renowned landscape, botany, and wildlife photographers Casey Galvin and Bill Duncan who will present their photography from the wilderness of Australia.

**02-26:** Chapter meeting. The speaker will be Cal Maginel, Natural History Biologist with the Missouri Department of Conservation, St. Louis Regional Office.

Chapter meetings are held at the Sunset Hills Community Center, 3915 S. Lindbergh Blvd., St. Louis, Missouri 63127. Activities begin at 7:30 pm or join the speaker for dinner at 5:30 pm.



You are always invited to our exciting State Board meetings! Malissa Briggler (left), is Vice President, Dana Thomas, middle right, is President, and Bob Seimer, far right is our long-standing Treasurer! Photo by Casey Burks (the guy to the left of Dana is Justin Thomas, Board member).

# New Members

By Ann Earley, Membership Chair

Note that membership applications are available via our website at [www.monativeplants.org](http://www.monativeplants.org) which offers the option of online payment via PayPal/Credit Card.

## *Kansas City*

Cynthia L. Sharp-George, Independence  
Patty Lindgren, Kansas City  
Nicole Stanton-Wilson, Weston

## *Hawthorn*

Paula Strehl, Columbia  
Kay Callison, Columbia  
Debra Blakely, Columbia  
Allison Branham, Rocheport  
Melissa Kouba, Columbia

## *Osage Plains*

Sharon Cooper, Lincoln

## *Paradoxa*

Janet Miller, Rolla

## *State Level Membership*

Judith McKinnon, Fulton  
Leticia Cabrera, Maryville  
Gregg Dieringer, Maryville  
Paul Marcum, Champaign, IL

# Announcing the election of the MONPS Secretary

**Pam Barnabee!**

# amazon<sup>smile</sup>

## Donate to MONPS When You Shop!

AmazonSmile is an easy way to support MONPS. Every time you shop on [smile.amazon.com](https://smile.amazon.com), the AmazonSmile Foundation donates 0.5% of your purchase of eligible products to MONPS.

Simply visit [smile.amazon.com](https://smile.amazon.com) and search for Missouri Native Plant Society Inc. After you finish shopping, Amazon will automatically donate to MONPS. You may also click the AmazonSmile link on [monativeplants.org](http://monativeplants.org).

Make sure to navigate to [smile.amazon.com](https://smile.amazon.com) each time you shop. The default [amazon.com](https://amazon.com) will not result in a donation, and your smart phone application may not support AmazonSmile. Visit [About AmazonSmile](#) to read more about the AmazonSmile Foundation.

# Red Oak Buds in Winter

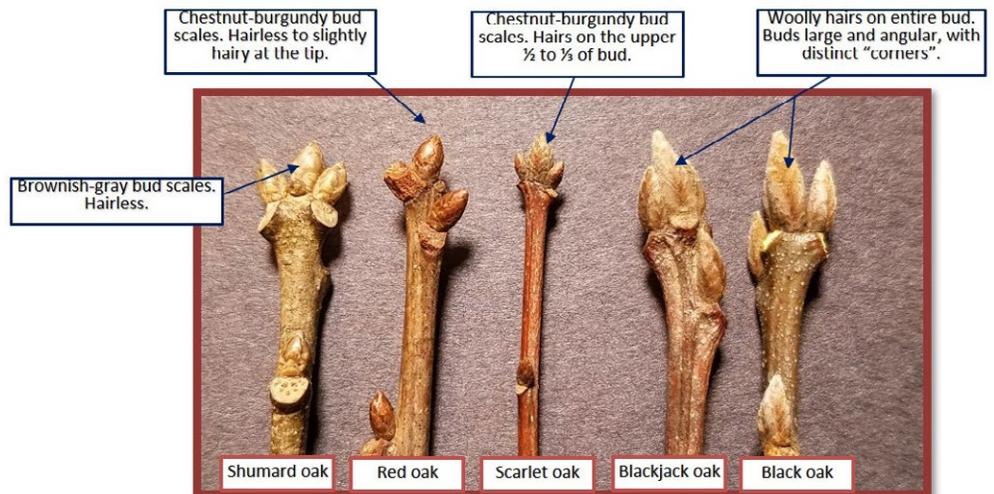
(a Conundrum Corner submission)

By Dana Thomas and Justin Thomas

When attempting to identify oaks in the winter a few simple clues can lead you to the correct name. If you've spent time with this group, you may already know that oaks are generally divided into two main groups; the red oaks (*Erythrobalanus*) and the white oaks (*Leucobalanus*). During the growing season, the bristle-tips on the lobes of red oak leaves versus the blunt tips of white oak leaves provide an easy way to split the two main groups. But when you're standing in a winter woodland of bare-branched trees with a carpet of mixed oak leaves underfoot, it's difficult to know which leaf came from which tree. Similarly, the unique acorn morphology of each species is of little use when mingled together on a forest floor.

Luckily, oak trees provide us with some simple tricks to distinguish them in winter. For example, bark is a useful winter character. White oaks generally possess flaky, scaly or plated bark with a light gray to gray-white color, while red oaks tend to have tighter, ridged or rough bark that is dark brown to dark gray or black. However, since the bark on some species can look very similar, winter buds are the most reliable character. Oaks differ from most other trees in that they have several buds clustered at the tips of branches, where other trees have a single bud. Oak buds are well-developed throughout the dormant months and most are quite unique from one another when you know what to look for. Buds of species in the white oak group are generally smaller and blunt (rounded) on the tip. Buds of species in the red oak group are often larger and are usually pointed. With a little practice, a quick glance at a bud can usually steer you to the correct identification.

The image here focuses on the identifying characters of five very common species of red oaks in Missouri. The image includes Shumard, red, scarlet, blackjack and black oak. Note that botanists have not yet discovered a reliable character to distinguish blackjack oak buds from black oak buds and usually rely on bark differences. So, when you start to feel cabin fever creeping in this winter, grab a hand lens and go find some oak buds to ponder! Maybe you can be the one who unlocks the secret to differentiate the confusing buds of these two species.



## White Oaks in Missouri (*Leucobalanus*)

- Quercus alba*, white oak
- Quercus bicolor*, swamp white oak
- Quercus macrocarpa*, bur oak
- Quercus lyrata*, overcup oak
- Quercus michauxii*, basket oak
- Quercus muehlenbergii*, chinkapin oak
- Quercus prinoides*, dwarf chestnut oak
- Quercus similis*, swamp post oak
- Quercus stellata*, post oak

## Red Oaks in Missouri (*Erythrobalanus*)

- Quercus coccinea*, scarlet oak
- Quercus ellipsoidal*, Northern pin oak
- Quercus falcata*, Southern red oak
- Quercus imbricaria*, shingle oak
- Quercus marilandica*, blackjack oak
- Quercus nigra*, water oak
- Quercus pagoda*, cherrybark oak
- Quercus palustris*, pin oak
- Quercus phellos*, willow oak
- Quercus rubra*, Northern red oak
- Quercus shumardii*, Shumard's oak
- Quercus texana*, Nuttall's oak
- Quercus velutina*, black oak

# Missouri Native Plant Society Awards:

## Nominations Due May 15

The MONPS Awards Committee seeks nominations of people who have supported the preservation of Missouri's flora and have helped MONPS beyond an average effort. MONPS offers six awards: 1) Erna Eisendrath Memorial Education Award, recognizing individuals who, through teaching, writing, or other activity have conveyed to others a significant appreciation and knowledge of Missouri's native flora. 2) Arthur Christ Research Award, recognizing an individual's significant contribution in furthering the knowledge of Missouri flora. 3) Plant Stewardship Award, recognizing an individual or organization for the preservation of important elements of Missouri's flora through purchase, registry, and/or management practice. 4) The John E. Wylie Award, recognizing individuals who have provided exceptional service to the Society. 5) Plant Conservation Award, recognizing an individual or organization for outstanding contributions to the conservation or preservation of native plants or plant communities in Missouri. This award differs from the Plant Stewardship Award in that it is not tied to direct acquisition or management of tracts of land, but instead may recognize various types of outstanding achievements or efforts, such as conservation planning, advocacy, or new ways of looking at old problems. 6) Julian A. Steyermark Award, the Society's highest award, given to an individual who has made outstanding contributions to any and all aspects of Missouri botany. The deadline for nominations is May 15. Nominations should contain the full name of the nominee and the name of the person making the nomination, and they should set forth the contributions of the individual or organization that merits recognition. Award recipients need not be members of MONPS. Please submit nominations to Awards Committee Chairwoman, Michelle Bowe. Michelle Bowe Department of Biology Missouri State University 901 S National Ave Springfield MO 65897 mbowe@missouristate.edu

# Chapter Reports

## HAWTHORN

### Cindy Squire, Chapter President

Our October meeting had a presentation on Missouri Native Fish. Native plants with deep roots are vital in the restoration of fish habitats. Willows planted in smaller streams reduce erosion, provide food and cover for aquatic life and slow nitrification of the water.

Native plant wreath making is a fun way to use our natives. Fragrant cedar, pinecones, hibiscus pods and other materials were artfully incorporated into beautiful wreaths. A big thank you goes to Hillcreek Fiber Studio for hosting the wreath making event. Our Holiday party was celebrated on December 7 at the Guitar Mansion. Garden tours and wonderful food made this event special. Thank you, Elena for hosting this event!!

Monthly, we gather at the Uprise Bakery on 10 Hitt Street in Columbia. Members partake in tasty soup, salads and sandwiches. Seeds are traded and talk centers around natives and the environment.



## OSAGE PLAINS

### Chapter Representative: Casey Burks

On October 16th, chapter members attended a field trip to fellow member Wayne Morton's prairie. Wayne is always enthusiastic about sharing the beauty of this prairie which is located across the road from Hi Lonesome Prairie near Cole Camp, MO. Wayne had been telling us that the closed bottle gentians were still blooming in the marshy area and we were not disappointed. Such jewels to behold. There was even a late blooming ladies' tresses orchid. We enjoyed

walking through acres of broom sedge which gave a sense, although fleeting, of being pioneer settlers. Most plants had gone to seed and it was a cold, windy day but we warmed up with great conversation afterwards eating pizza in Cole Camp.



On October 19th, Wayne Morton and Bernie Henehan attended the Missouri Prairie Foundation meeting and enjoyed the newest prairie at Snowball Hill close to Harrisonville. They both gave glowing reports of the beautiful view and told that one reason for the name is when the white bundle flowers are blooming, they make it look like a giant snowball. Some asters, blue sage and open bottle gentian still had a few blooms left to show their lovely colors.



On October 28th, a chapter meeting was held at the Clinton Library. Dan Henehan drove from Kansas to give his latest installment of his array of plant photos. He doesn't rush through but tells a story about each plant including medicinal properties. He shares so much information that makes his programs fun and educational.

We look forward to seeing you and fresh plants in Spring of 2020!

## PARADOXA

**Submitted by Pam Barnabee, Chapter President**

Our final get-together for the year 2019 convened at Marguerite Bray Conservation Area on October 19, for our annual business meeting and seed exchange. Discussion during the business portion of the meeting focused on how we want to spend our funds, places we want to visit in 2020, and workshops that would be valuable to our members. Many excellent suggestions were made, and planning for our 2020 activities will soon begin. A slate of officers for 2020/2021 was elected by acclamation: President, Pam Barnabee; Vice-President, Dale Carpentier; Treasurer, Janet McKean; and Chapter Representative to the MONPS Executive Board, Jerry Barnabee.

For our seed exchange, members laid out packets of seeds they had collected from over 25 different species of wildflowers, plus splitbeard bluestem and pawpaw. After we had helped ourselves to the bounty, we headed outside for a botany walk-about. We managed to look at some of the plants in the newly revamped native plant gardens around the Bray house, but cut the tour off when it began to rain.

See you all again in March 2020!

# **MONPS is Now Taking Applications for the 2020 Stan Hudson Research Grant**

**(Deadline for submissions is 15 January 2020)**

The Missouri Native Plant Society announces the availability of funding for research projects conducted by college or university students under the supervision of a faculty member. This award honors the late H. Stanton Hudson (1921–2002), a longtime member of the Missouri Native Plant Society whose passion for the flora of Missouri and its conservation inspired his friends and family to create a small grants program in his memory.

To qualify for the Stan Hudson Research Grant, research must involve Missouri native plants in some way, but may have as its primary focus any pertinent subject-area in plant biology, including conservation, ecology, physiology, systematics and evolution, etc. The grant may be used for any non-salary expenses relating to the proposed research, including travel, equipment, and supplies. For 2020, we anticipate awarding two grants in the amount of \$1,000 each. At the conclusion of the project, grant recipients will be expected to prepare research results for publication in a scientific journal, and present their research at the MO Botanical Symposium during the year following the award.

Proposals should not exceed 5 single-spaced typed pages and should include:

1. Description of the project
2. How the project relates to native Missouri plants;
3. Estimated completion date;
4. Overall budget for the research;
5. How an award from the Stan Hudson Research Fund would be used;
6. A list of other funding received or applied for toward the project.

Applicants should also include a current curriculum vitae. In addition, two letters of reference must be included, one of these being from the student's faculty advisor. Materials may be submitted by mail (in triplicate) or preferably electronically as e-mail attachments in Microsoft Word or Adobe Acrobat (pdf) format. Letters from the applicant's references may be submitted as e-mail messages. Proposals will be reviewed by the MONPS grants committee. Deadline for submissions is 15 January 2020, and announcement of winners will be made by 1 March 2020, with funds to be awarded by 1 June 2020.

Application materials should be sent to:

Missouri Native Plant Society  
Paul McKenzie  
2311 Grandview Circle  
Columbia, MO 65203  
[paul\\_mckenzie@fws.gov](mailto:paul_mckenzie@fws.gov)

# Join Us! Become a New Member or Renew

You may become a member online at <https://monativeplants.org/membership/>, or you may fill out this form and mail to:

Missouri Native Plant Society  
PO BOX 440353  
St. Louis, MO 63144-4353

.....  
First Name \_\_\_\_\_ Last Name \_\_\_\_\_

Street \_\_\_\_\_

City, State ZIP Code \_\_\_\_\_

Phone \_\_\_\_\_ E-mail \_\_\_\_\_

Company/Organization \_\_\_\_\_

**Membership Status** Choose one:  New member  Returning member

## State Membership

(Choose one):

- Student (\$5.00)
- Regular (\$10.00)
- Contributing (\$20.00)
- Life (\$200.00)

## Chapter Membership

In addition to society dues:

- Empire Prairie (Saint Joseph) (+\$5.00)
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## Missouri Native Plant Society

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### President

Dana Thomas  
1530E Farm Rd 96  
Springfield MO 65803  
[mail@botanytraining.com](mailto:mail@botanytraining.com)

### Vice President

Malissa Briggler  
10297 CR 371  
New Bloomfield, MO 65063  
573-301- 0082  
[Malissa.Briggler@mdc.mo.gov](mailto:Malissa.Briggler@mdc.mo.gov)

### Secretary

Pam Barnabee  
[pamela.barnabee@gmail.com](mailto:pamela.barnabee@gmail.com)

### Treasurer

Bob Siemer  
74 Conway Cove Drive  
Chesterfield, MO 63017  
636-537-2466  
[aee623@prodigy.net](mailto:aee623@prodigy.net)

### Membership

Ann Earley  
P.O. Box 440353  
St. Louis, MO 63144-4353  
314-963-0103  
[aee623@prodigy.net](mailto:aee623@prodigy.net)

### Past President

John Oliver  
4861 Gatesbury Dr  
St. Louis, MO 63128  
314-487-5924  
[oliverjcomo@msn.com](mailto:oliverjcomo@msn.com)

### Board Members

Justin Thomas (2017–2020)  
1530E Farm Rd 96  
Springfield MO 65803  
[jthomas@botanytraining.com](mailto:jthomas@botanytraining.com)

Mike Skinner (2017–2020)  
167 South Peachtree  
South Peachtree  
Republic, MO 65738  
417-268-5704  
[Mike.Skinner6680@gmail.com](mailto:Mike.Skinner6680@gmail.com)

Bruce Schuette (2019–2022)  
678 St. Route 147  
Troy, MO 63379  
636-528-7247 (w)  
[basch@centurytel.net](mailto:basch@centurytel.net)

Rick Gray (2018–2021)  
6 Montauk Court  
St Louis MO 63146  
314-993-6088  
[rgray@seilerinst.com](mailto:rgray@seilerinst.com)

Steve Buback (2018–2021)  
MDC NW Regional Office  
701 James McCarthy Dr  
St. Joseph, MO 64507  
816-271-3111  
[Steve.Buback@mdc.mo.gov](mailto:Steve.Buback@mdc.mo.gov)

Aaron Floden (2019-2022)  
Missouri Botanical Garden |  
4344 Shaw Blvd., St. Louis, MO  
63110  
[afloden@mobot.org](mailto:afloden@mobot.org)  
(314) 577-9576

### Missouriensis Editor

Doug Ladd  
Missouri Botanical Garden  
4344 Shaw Blvd.  
St. Louis, MO 63144  
[dladd@tnc.org](mailto:dladd@tnc.org)

### Petal Pusher Editor

Michelle Bowe  
901 S. National  
Springfield MO 65897  
417-836-6189  
[Mbowe@MissouriState.edu](mailto:Mbowe@MissouriState.edu)

### Distribution Manager

Rex Hill  
4 Grantwood Lane  
St. Louis, MO 63123  
314-849-1464  
[RexLHill@charter.net](mailto:RexLHill@charter.net)  
Assistants: Emily Horton, and  
Joan Featherston

### Editorial Committee

Lisa Hooper  
Jay Raveill and Tim Smith

### Archives

Rex Hill  
4 Grantwood Lane  
St. Louis, MO 63123  
314-849-1464  
[RexLHill@charter.net](mailto:RexLHill@charter.net)

### Webmaster

Jerry Barnabee  
34653White Oak Rd  
Plato, MO 65552  
[jerry.barnabee@gmail.com](mailto:jerry.barnabee@gmail.com)  
[www.monativeplants.org](http://www.monativeplants.org)  
[www.monativeplantsociety.org](http://www.monativeplantsociety.org)

### Environment and Education

John Oliver (Past President)

### Chapter Representatives

**Empire Prairie**  
Steve Buback (Board Member)  
701 James McCarthy Dr  
St. Joseph, MO 64507  
816-271-3111  
[Steve.Buback@mdc.mo.gov](mailto:Steve.Buback@mdc.mo.gov)

### Hawthorn

Michelle Pruitt  
1305 Overhill Road  
Columbia, MO 65203  
[advocatefornature@gmail.com](mailto:advocatefornature@gmail.com)  
573-446-6279

### Kansas City

Cécile Lagandré  
6040 Wornall Rd., KCMO 64113  
[cecilelagandre@gmail.com](mailto:cecilelagandre@gmail.com)

### Osage Plains

Casey Burks  
914 SE Hwy ZZ  
Deepwater, MO 64740  
515-291-1550  
[mobugwoman@gmail.com](mailto:mobugwoman@gmail.com)

### Ozarks

Susan Farrington,  
Interim Rep.

### Paradoxa

Jerry Barnabee  
34653White Oak Rd  
Plato, MO 65552  
[paradoxarolla@gmail.com](mailto:paradoxarolla@gmail.com)

### Perennis

Andrew Braun  
[apbraun1s@gmail.com](mailto:apbraun1s@gmail.com)

### Saint Louis

Unfilled  
Interested?  
Contact Dana Thomas!

### Southwest

Michelle Bowe  
901 S. National  
Springfield MO 65897  
417-836-6189  
[Mbowe@MissouriState.edu](mailto:Mbowe@MissouriState.edu)

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it tends to preserve  
the integrity, stability,  
and beauty of the  
biotic community.  
It is wrong when it  
tends otherwise.”**

—Aldo Leopold