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LOUISIANA NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY



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LNPS Election Results

The LNPS business meeting was held February 4, 2023 at The Wesley Center, Woodworth, LA. The annual elections resulted in the following Officers and Directors for years 2023-2024.

The Officers for 2023-2024 :

President: Tammany Baumgarten

Vice– President: Lawrence Rozas

Immediate Past President: Brian Early

Secretary: Susan Webb

Treasurer: Jackie Duncan

Directors at Large:

Phyllis Griffard

John Michael Kelley

Susan Norris-Davis

Dona Weifenbach

Newsletter Co-Editors:

Jackie Duncan and Wendy Rihner

- To preserve and study native plants and their habitats
- To educate people on the value of native plants and the need to preserve and protect rare and endangered species
- To promote the propagation and use of native plants in the landscape
- To educate people on the relationship between our native flora and wildlife

Highlights from the Annual LNPS Conference

February 3rd-5th 2023, Woodworth, LA

The LNPS Annual Conference this year was extremely well-attended with over 100 attendees packing the meeting space, including many new faces and several landscape professionals there to hone their knowledge of native ecology, botany and horticulture in Louisiana.



LSU academic Zachary Sides started things with his documentation and current studies of ancient and endangered Coastal Prairie remnants in Northwestern LA. John Michael Kelley gave a fascinating presentation of “Old Growth Forests” – what they look like, what species indicate forest stands aging hundreds of years, why they are important and yet largely go unrecognized and unprotected.

Keith Maung-Douglas talked about the past and present projects of the notable Carbo firm which has designed multiple municipal landscape projects – the St. Landry’s Visitor’s Center near Ville Platte, the Baton Rouge Riverfront and King’s Center, Gretna City Park, Lafayette Airport and the Mirabeau Water Gardens in New Orleans – that heavily utilize native plants.

Bette Kaufman described the Care of Creation programs being adopted by Episcopal churches in her area near Monroe and showed examples of how native plant plantings are drawing the public to church grounds to explore, relax and enjoy.

Jeff Agnew, Senior Professor at Tulane University, detailed the history and future of biodiversity loss and the development of his own diverse native garden in Harahan. His garden was the theme for the newly minted LNPS T-shirts as well as inspiration for one of the 15 new free Coloring Pages that LNPS has produced and made available to showcase the importance of native

plants and the people of Louisiana that work with and care about them.

Austin Klais, Wildlife Biologist for Quail Forever Louisiana presented on his efforts, primarily in Northern Louisiana, to help homeowners improve Quail and other wildlife habitat on private property by restoring the historic condition of prairie/grassland ecotype.

Native Plant Vendors quickly sold out of stock and merchandise. Vendors had a great day too.



The Acadiana Native Plant Project was there in force to attend the conference and sell native plants from their greenhouse in Arnaudville. Here Lawrence

The Plant Auction was boisterous and, as usual, hundreds of plants were claimed with proceeds to benefit the LNPS mission.



A rousing and competitive Native Plant Auction raised future funds for the LNPS mission.

Highlights from the Annual LNPS Conference

February 3rd-5th 2023, Woodworth, LA *cont.*



Rick Webb instructs Matt Davis of New Orleans how to care for his new Pitcher Plants hard won in the plant auction



Harvey Stern's materials on Louisiana Purchase Cypress trees that are known to be alive in 1803 complimented J.M. Kelley's discussion of Old Growth Forests in Louisiana

The Sunday Field trip to Caster Plunge Scenic area brought us to areas of true Old Growth Forest which are comprised of trees of all sizes and include fallen behemoth that are prime habitat in their own right. We recorded and documented what might be a new State Champion Sourwood tree while there and got to see that process and the measuring tools used to describe canopy, height and other important factors. More information about the field trip in the following article.



The conference was capped off by a optional Sunday Field Trip into Old Growth Forest areas of Kisatchie National Forest where J.M. Kelley pointed out special areas and specimens including a potential new State Champion Sourwood tree that we found.



New Coloring Pages are available for FREE download from the LNPS website. This one was inspired by the home garden of speaker Jeff Agnew in Harahan

Caster Creek Scenic Area Field Trip Report

February 5th 2023, Kisatchie National Forest *by John Michael Kelley*

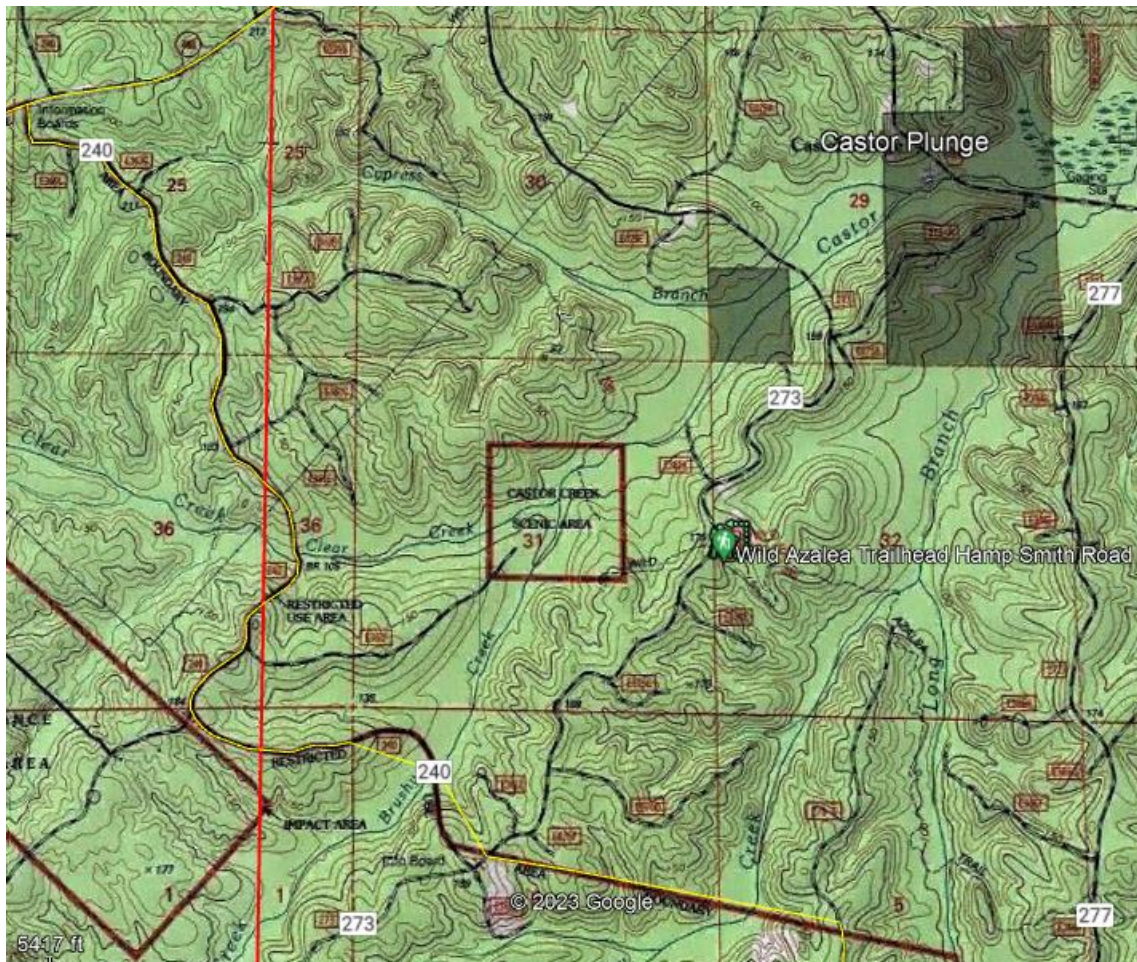
It was a wonderful day to walk in the woods! After two days of breaking the ice and swapping stories we set out for the field-practicum; a trip to an obscure honey hole within Kisatchie National Forest. I selfishly chose this spot to showcase the measurements and interpretations discussed in my (lengthy, but hurried) presentation on old-growth forests. I knew fairly little about the site, but the aerial signature and brief descriptions I found were promising enough that we gave it a “go”.

We made it to the Hamp Smith trailhead around 0930, fumbled around to get a good group photo, and then headed off down a section of the Wild Azalea trail. The 90 acre Castor Creek Scenic Area (CCSA,

31.193, -92. 611, map attached) is about a quarter mile from the road and is more than a third of a mile square; we got a mile and a half hike out of it, but only put eyes on about 10 acres. The atmosphere was great: pine warblers called out over our chatter, leaf cutting ants scurried under our feet, the topography was gentle and rolling, and the temperature had us well-warmed by mid-day. And we saw many nifty and uncommon species!

CCSA is surrounded by longleaf pines with a burned understory but rapidly thickens at the border. Maple-leaf viburnum, multiple greenbrier species, silkgrass, and old pines ushered us into the narrow bottomland at the confluence of Brushy creek and Clear creek,

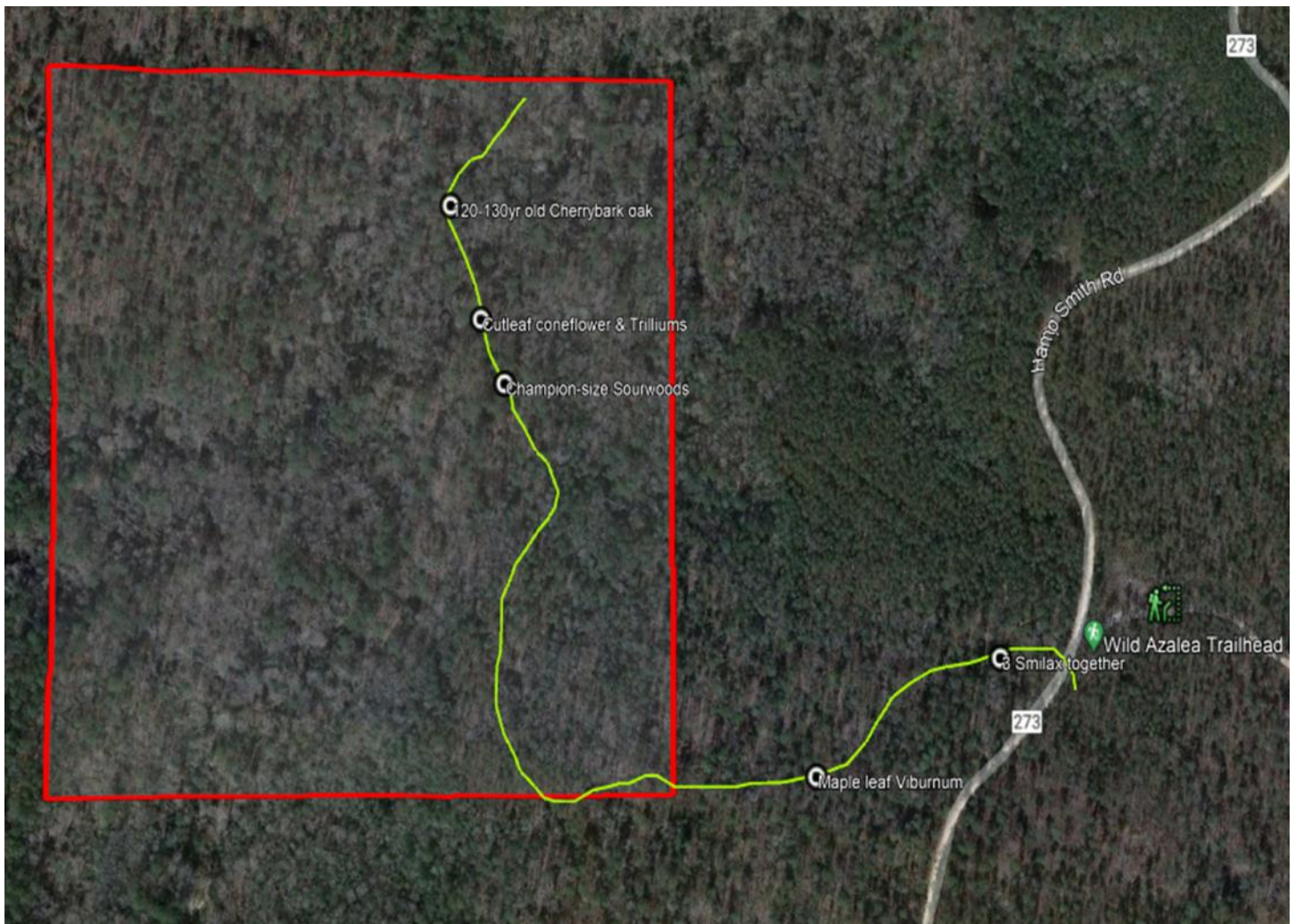
where the Castor forms. The slopes were dotted with large Sourwood trees, and I measured two trees to become our new state-champions. Then the Loblolly pines appeared! The largest trees in this set-aside area are 30-43” in diameter and 110-140’ tall. They range in age from 100-140 years old (as evidenced by cut trees along the trail and by their mature but not ancient forms). Stumps nearly a century old, both pine and hardwood, are scattered about,



Caster Creek Scenic Area Field Trip Report *cont.*

but the site has recovered considerably. The ground flora was particularly rich; trilliums and cut-leaf coneflowers mingled with half a dozen sedges and grasses and a sprinkling of violets. Witch hazels and St. John's wort lined the trail. And there, under the 130' foot cypress groves, girthy cherrybark and cow oaks, and old pines, we learned a valuable lesson. These legacy sites, less damaged than most, represent our best chance for the recovery of high-statured old-growth

forests. The mix of species and the chaotic pattern of this stand's development are crucial to our understanding of the habitats which once blanketed our state. It was a wonderful hike and (hopefully) an impactful experience for all the passionate members in attendance.



“Green Milkweed — Let Them Eat It!”

By Linda Barber Auld — NOLA Buglady

Throughout the years, *Asclepias viridis* or green milkweed has acquired several common names such as spider milkweed, American silkweed, silken cissy, and white Indian hemp. It is a perennial herb native to the southeast and south-central United States. (See BONAP diagram below.) The green flowers bloom off and on during their growth from late spring to middle summer and like other milkweeds, produce milky latex sap when cut. When trying to grow green milkweed from seed, you must first cold moist stratify them for 14-30 days then soak them overnight in water to enhance germination to greater than 60 percent. June and July are the best months for seed collection.

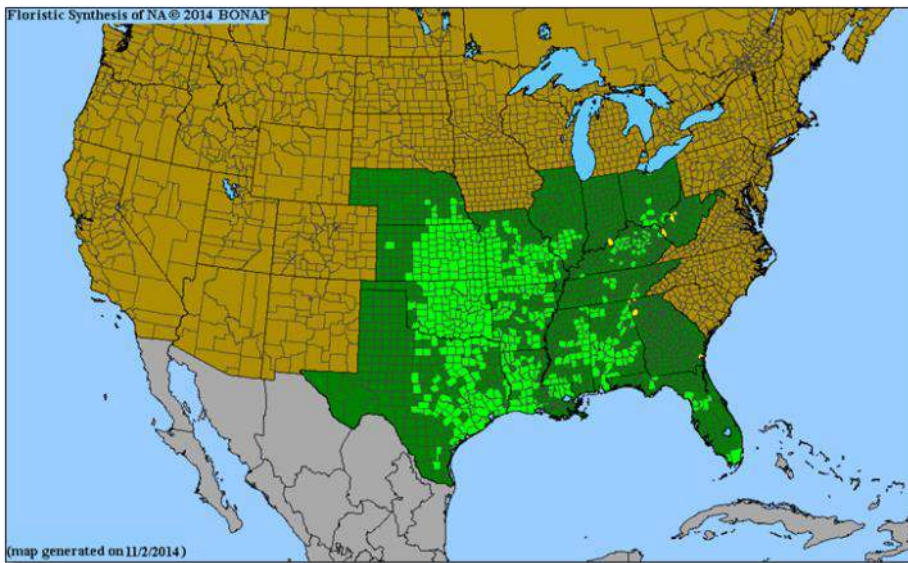
Green milkweed can be found growing in zones 5 to 9 in dry areas, prairies, pastures, glades, ditches, and disturbed ground. Preferring full to partial sun, it is often found in cottage and butterfly gardens because their showy flower heads in the summer add interest.

They adapt to various rich or poor soil environments such as sand, loam, chalky, clay and acidic.

At Noxubee Wildlife Refuge in Starkville, Mississippi, the green milkweed grows in different soil types in several locations. You can see it not only in areas representing distinct prairie influence but also in marl (see picture) areas of clay over chalk, creating an acidic situation. However, when hiking in Kentwood, Louisiana, you will see green milkweed thriving in total sand. The most suitable soil is slightly acidic, well drained, and other areas with little vegetative competition. The roots are moisture loving but do not like standing water. Both Malcolm Vidrine and Charles Allen (two men who have many years of experience growing them) have warned me that this particular species of milkweed can be finicky about being transplanted

and that many may die. Thus, the gardening challenge of *can I grow this?*

I urge you to accept the challenge and try it! Not only is the green milkweed flower attractive but it is an excellent food source for pollinators. Xerces Society reports it is of special value to native bees, bumble bees, and honeybees plus supports Conservation Biological Control. Milkweed is the host plant for Monarch and Queen butterfly species therefore the females will lay their eggs on the leaves and the caterpillars will eat them. An intricate intertwined myriad of bugs visits the interesting milkweed ecosystem such as aphids, flower flies, lacewings, ladybugs, beetles, true bugs, wasps, and butterflies. The most seen beetle found on green milkweed is the red longhorn, *Tetraopes tetrophthalmus*, which prefers to nibble the tender end tips of the leaves. The Giant Milkweed Bug, *Oncopeltus fasciatus*, is a true bug commonly found on the flowers and seed pods because they pierce and suck juices. Milkweed serves a double purpose of providing pollen and nectar for the



pollinators then the foliage is a host plant—without it, monarch and queen caterpillars cannot survive. The presence of green milkweed plays a crucial part in helping spring monarchs have a successful enough migra-

“Green Milkweed — Let Them Eat It!” *cont.*

tion to sustain the overall population. When adding this plant to your garden, you will be amazed at the new wildlife you will see.



Open field in Starkville, MS



Green Milkweed, *Asclepias viridis*



Noxubee Wildlife Refuge, Starkville MS



Marl: chalk over clay



Queen caterpillar



Green milkweed seed pods



Monarch caterpillar



Giant milkweed bug



Longhorn milkweed beetle

Kickstart the Migration

By Linda Barber Auld — NOLA Buglady

In 2013, Monarch Watch reported the lowest number of monarch butterflies in recorded history at the Mexican overwintering forest sites. This inspired me to begin my crusade to help. Guided by Monarch Watch recommendations, each following year I have created and led different projects in Louisiana and Mississippi. My company distributed milkweed seeds, installed butterfly gardens in 17 local schools and Monarch WayStations at several visitor welcome centers throughout our state. My “Geaux Grow Natives” project involved 14 local garden centers which agreed to sell my dozen specially selected native caterpillar host and nectar pollinator plants that local growers produced. Next, NOLA BugLady Plants began supplying the native Aquatic milkweed (*Asclepias perennis*) and other hard to find pollinator plants to our local gardeners. Last year Dr. Christen Steele (PhD Tulane University), Ginna Hoff and I gave workshops to teach folks about the Oe protozoan parasite that is so prevalent where we live. The bottom line is monarch butterfly migration and health studies are ever-changing, complex, and very complicated. After many years of various studies, we still have unanswered questions.

March 2022, Ginna Hoff, Missy Kapsos and I traveled to Cameron Parish to study the early spring migration. Peveto Woods is a bird and butterfly migratory sanctuary owned by Baton Rouge Audubon Society located in Johnson Bayou on the shores of the Gulf of Mexico. Years ago, during the 1990’s, I participated in NABA butterfly counts in Cameron led by Dr. Gary Noel Ross who was doing extensive research of monarch butterflies using oil field platforms during their migrations. His article revealed that during that particular time period, he found green milkweed (*Asclepias viridis*) growing like a carpet and it was covered with monarch and queen caterpillars. During our Cameron visit, we three ladies did a good bit of hiking the woods and local trails but did not see one green milkweed plant. Local contacts also gave similar reports that they had not seen green milkweed growing there for years. My theory is that saltwater intrusion due to

multiple occurrences of long-standing hurricane floodwaters has changed the soil in the areas nearest the coast to the point that the milkweed will not grow there.

After doing all sorts of projects working with University of Kansas (tagging program), University of Georgia (Oe studies) and Tulane University (native vs. non-native milkweed and Oe studies), I have concluded that it is time to look at the bigger picture. All our projects thus far have promoted interest and awareness. However, now there is a real need to reestablish plots of native green milkweed along western Louisiana to kick-start their spring migration north. We must assume these monarchs migrating through the Peveto Woods area are healthy individuals or they could not have made that journey from Mexico. The idea is to create steppingstone oasis fueling spots from the Gulf of Mexico to Shreveport.

A big thank you goes to folks at ANPP (Acadiana Native Plant Project) in Arnaudville who produced 150 green milkweed plants for my project. Over the following three weeks, the plants were distributed to folks living in Breaux Bridge, Lafayette, Washington, Ville Platte, and Shreveport who have volunteered to add green milkweed to their garden spaces. Test plots can be seen at the following participating locations: Butte LaRose Welcome Center off I-10 in the Atchafalaya Basin, the Acadiana Park Nature Station in Lafayette, Allen Acres in Pitkin, Lake Chicot Nature Center in Ville Platte, and Wayne Jacobs State Park in Blanchard. I am scheduled to deliver plants to Briarwood Nature Preserve in Saline soon. Each volunteer will check their plants every few days and snap a picture to document any activity.

This will be an interesting study to help determine 1) will monarchs find it, 2) how long did it take, 3) will monarchs lay eggs on it, 4) will other milkweed bugs use it, and 5) will green milkweed thrive in a garden situation. But most of all we want to know if or how this will affect monarch migration numbers. More participants and locations are needed. For more info, you can contact me @ nolabuglady@gmail.com

Growing Green Antelopehorn, the Green Milkweed

By Malcolm Vidrine

Asclepias viridis is a milkweed that goes by a number of common names, including Green milkweed, Spider milkweed, Antelopehorn, Green antelopehorn, and more. It is commonly found along roadsides where it appears to tolerate mowing—I guess it is used to Monarch larvae mowing it down. If it likes a particular habitat, it appears to do well; and if it doesn't, it will simply not grow and persist!

In the Cajun Prairie, it was routinely found, but not usually common—a few here and a few there. The exceptions were along roadsides and a few open spaces, usually routinely mowed. They are among the earliest plants to break ground in the Spring and bloom (this year one bloomed on March 15th). Monarchs find them and oviposit (lay eggs) on them as they emerge from the ground.

They form a significant taproot that can be cut into 2" pieces and used for propagation by root cuttings. Stems can also be cut into 6" pieces with stripped leaves, except for a couple of leaves, and placed in containers for rooting stem cuttings. All of this is best done before the plant begins flowering or after the Monarchs have laid the stems bare and new growth is evident at the nodes.

Seeds can be cold-moist stratified in sand for 6 weeks and then planted in containers. Germination is usually within 2 weeks. This is standard for all of our native milkweeds.

All milkweeds are difficult to move from one setting to another. I have often lost 50% of the plants at each move. Thus, if you can plant right out into the garden or restoration plot, you are most likely to get more plants survive. But there are numerous herbivores that eat small milkweed plants, and milkweeds are very particular as to where they grow. Success in growing milkweeds is something to be celebrated!

Flowers of Green milkweed are really different! They are mostly green to nearly yellow with 5 purple 'horns' in the center of the flower—maybe that is why they

are called 'antelopehorns.' Plants can grow into fairly large clumps or stay small for years. Like so many of the native milkweeds, we just don't know much about them, and their problematic survival weighs heavily on our eagerness to study them. But they play an amazing set of roles in their habitat, whether prairie or open forest, and provide for a dozen highly host-specific insects, including the mighty Monarch butterflies.

As far as growing them, you can use root or stem cuttings early in the year. Using seed requires finding them (only natives are suggested) and cold-moist stratifying them, and then, tending to the seedlings—little fellows that do not like to be moved. Of course, you can plant the seeds out into the soil and wait for nature to take its course.



Green Milkweed, *Asclepias viridis*

Hawthorns of Louisiana

By John Michael Kelley

Crataegus is a common genus of understory and thicket-forming shrubs in the United States, absent only from the most arid steppes and deserts. Hundreds of very narrowly described forms, varieties, hybrids, subspecies, nothospecies, species, and groups have been described. Today ~175 species may be commonly accepted, but the future will probably see a resurrection for some denigrated taxa.

Most in our region are less than 30' tall, less than 6" in diameter, have thorns, bloom with clusters of white in the spring, and bear clusters of red fruits in the fall. Their diversity and nuance seem daunting but are generally overcome, given two prerequisites:

- 1) All the necessary parts are present/known (at a minimum leaves and one of the following: fruit, flowers, thorns, bark, habitat).
- 2) You do not allow yourself to wade into the variability unless you are prepared to recognize microtaxa.

In Louisiana, only 8 of our 21+ appear common to me (Weakley 2022 roughly agrees). Here is a brief pictographic (all in order, the first two images are the same species) and descriptive guide to those 8 based on my experiences afield (primary), in the herbarium, and library.

Blueberry hawthorn (*C. brachyacantha*)- blue apple-like fruits (in summer) and catclaw thorns, bark rough, alkaline soils.



Parsley hawthorn (*C. marshallii*)- with parsley-like fan-shaped leaves and red, ovate fruits, bark smooth, on any soil, orangish bark.



Mayhaw (*C. opaca*)- one of two that really likes wet feet, red, centimeter or more, apple-like fruit which ripens in late spring (most ripen in fall).



Littlehip hawthorn (*C. spathulata*)- very narrowly tapered leaves, widest toward the end (spathulate), toothed only where expanded, often three lobed, abundant red fruits rounder than *C. marshallii*, on any soil, orangish bark.



Hawthorns of Louisiana *cont.*

By John Michael Kelley

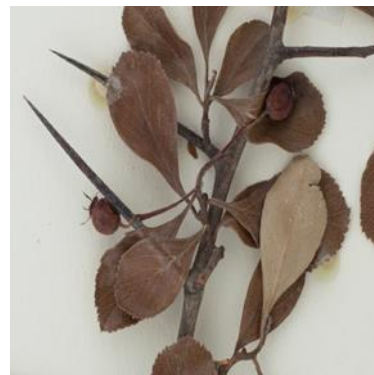
One-flowered hawthorn (*C. uniflora*)- a small species of especially sandy or rocky situations with singular flowers and fruits, usually few thorns in the upper reaches, and often zigzag (geniculate) branches, smooth, light bark.



Green hawthorn (*C. viridis*)- a swamp species (the other trench-foot) with broadly ovate leaves, sparse, red, relatively large fruits, long and thin thorns and rough bark.



Cockspur and Barberry hawthorns (*C. crus-galli* and *berberifolia*)-Highly variable and intergrading species which range from harsh prairie soils to bottomlands, leaves lanceolate to ovate or obovate, relatively sparsely vegetated, thorns long and stout or frighteningly thin, leaves thin or leathery, sometimes serrated only at the tips, undersides hairy or smooth, dark or light green, fruits relatively few and often a dull, dark red, bark light colored .



The rest are rare. Hope this helps.

Viola of Louisiana *cont.*

By John Michael Kelley

Charts to Violets of LA

Leaves never lobed, stipules inconspicuous	Some or all leaves lobed, or stipules large and lobed
<i>Viola walteri</i>	<i>Viola palmata</i>
<i>Viola sororia</i>	<i>Viola sagittata</i>
<i>Viola pubescens</i>	<i>Viola pedata</i>
<i>Viola lanceolata</i>	<i>Viola rafinesquii</i>
<i>Viola primulifolia</i>	<i>Viola arvensis</i>
<i>Viola villosa</i>	<i>Viola septemloba</i>

Causcescent with leaves and flowers appearing on a distinct stem
<i>Viola pubescens</i>
<i>Viola rafinesquii</i>
<i>Viola arvensis</i>
<i>Viola walteri</i> (stem creeping near soil surface)

Flowers not blue or purple
<i>Viola pubescens</i>
<i>Viola primulifolia</i>
<i>Viola lanceolata</i>

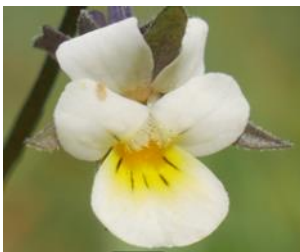


Figure 1a



Figure 1b

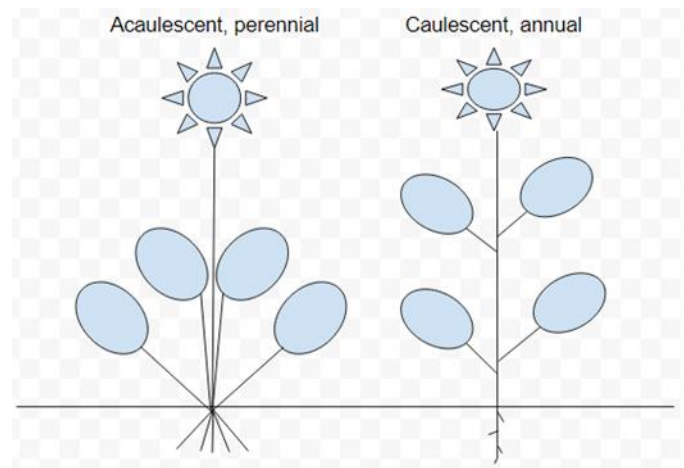


Figure 2

Viola of Louisiana *cont.*

By John Michael Kelley

Key to Violets of LA

- ⇒ Plants annual, stipules large, leaflike, and lobed
 - ◆ Sepals longer than petals (fig. 1a)
 - **European field pansy** (*Viola arvensis*)
 - ◆ Sepals shorter than petals (fig. 1b)
 - **American field pansy** (*Viola bicolor*)
- ⇒ Plants perennial, stipules inconspicuous
 - ◆ Flowers primarily blue or purple at the population and individual level
 - Leaves never lobed
 - Plant with very rounded leaves and abundant rhizomes creeping at the soil surface, plants of sandy, moist forests
 - Walter's violet** (*Viola walterii*)
 - Plants with leaves pointed and/or lacking rhizomes, plants of various soils
 - Plants densely hairy, plants of dry, open woods
 - Southern wooly violet** (*Viola villosa*)
 - Plants sparsely hairy, mostly along veins, habitats usually moist
 - Common blue violet** (*Viola sororia* s.l.)
 - Some or all leaves lobed
 - Leaves very finely divided into many segments, many large flowers open at once, plants of dry pine woodlands
 - Bird's foot violets** (*Viola pedata*)
 - Leaves with fewer, broader lobes, usually with a few unlobed leaves present, usually with 1-3 flowers open at once, of various habitats
 - Leaves only lobed at base, not very deeply so, leaves obviously longer than wide, elliptic overall, most common in grasslands
 - Arrowhead violet** (*Viola sagittata*)
 - Lobes deeply, palmately lobed, or with a few large lobes from the base, leaves not much longer than wide, habitats various.
 - Lobes commonly 5, various habitats, common
 - Palmate violet** (*Viola palmata*)
 - Lobes commonly 7, mostly wet pinelands, rare
 - Southern coastal violet** (*V. septemloba*)
 - ◆ Flowers primarily yellow or white
 - Flowers yellow, plants caulescent (fig. 2), of rich woods in NW LA
 - Downy yellow violet** (*Viola pubescens*)
 - Flowers white, plants acaulescent, of wet, seepy, sandy areas statewide
 - Leaves narrow, >3x longer than wide
 - Lance-leaf violet** (*Viola lanceolata*)
 - Leaves broader, <2x Longer than wide
 - Primrose-leaf violet** (*Viola primulifolia*)

March Wildflowers in Kisatchie

By Jackie Duncan



Wild azalea, *Rhododendron canescens*



Red buckeye, *Aesculus pavia*



Dogtooth violet, *Erythronium rostratum*.
Early blooming—Fed-Mar.



Indigo, *Baptisia bracteata*.

March Wildflowers in Kisatchie cont.



Cinnamon fern, *Osmunda cinnamomea*. Easy to identify with rusty “wool” on the leaves.



Wood sorrel, *Oxalis violacea*. The leaves are good to eat.



Bird's foot violet, *Viola pedata*. One of the biggest flowered and prettiest violets in LA.



Wild verbena, *Glandularia canadensis*



Wild phlox,
Phlox pilosa

March Wildflowers in Kisatchie cont.



Rabbiteye blueberry, *Vaccinium virgatum*. Small shrub, everyone needs these in their yards. Bee magnet. Edible fruit.



Louse wort, *Pedicularis canadensis*. Low growing, early bloomer. Interesting leaf shape.



Windflower, *Anemone berlandieri*. Early bloomer.



Blue-eyed grass, *Sisyrinchium angustifolium*

2023 Karlene DeFatta Award *Jacalyn Duncan*

Nominated by Jessie Johnson: “From the beginning **Jackie Duncan** has been the person who has kept LNPS going without hesitation. If something needs doing, she is the one who makes sure it gets done. She has not failed us in all these years from the very beginning of the Louisiana Native Plant Society. If Richard was still with us, he would definitely add his vote for Jackie. If anyone deserves this award, Jackie is the one.”

Jackie has served as Treasurer for LNPS since 2000 when she took the books from Jessie Johnson. During this time, she worked as a Forester for the US Forest Service in Pineville for 20 years before she retired. She is also the current Editor of the LNPS Newsletter. Jackie also serves in the Cajun Prairie Habitat Preservation Society as Treasurer.

She’s also a member of the CENLA Master Gardeners and does a lot of volunteer work at the Kent Plantation House in Alexandria and teaches those MG’s about native plants anytime they’ll listen!

As a young girl, Jackie was a plant nut wandering around in the woods looking for new flowers, and she’s still a plant nut with a deep appreciation for the natural world in which we live.

We reached out to Beth Erwin, former longtime Secretary of LNPS. She said, “She has always been impressed with Jackie’s patience, fortitude, even temper, and willingness to work with the broad range of personalities that are found among native plant folks, year after year. I’m hoping one day she will move back home to Central Texas. I miss working with her.”

Jackie has been the face of LNPS for so many of us ... and so today, we add one more name to this distinguished list of Karlene DeFatta Awards ... well deserved Jackie. Congratulations! And THANK YOU.

By Tammany Baumgarten



Jackie Duncan was awarded the Karlene DeFatta Award of Excellence by LNPS President Tammany Baumgarten for her decades of service to the native plant and gardening community of Louisiana

CULLOWHEE CONFERENCE LNPS GRANT

The Cullowhee Native Plant Conference has long been considered one of the premier educational events for native plant advocates and professionals in North America. It is held at Western Carolina University in Cullowhee, North Carolina close to both the Blue Ridge Parkway and the Great Smoky Mountains National Park. The 2023 conference is being held **July 19th through July 22nd**. Details can be found here, <https://www.wcu.edu/engage/professional-enrichment/conferences-and-community-classes/the-cullowhee-native-plant-conference/>.

The Louisiana Native Plant Society (LNPS) is providing two grants of \$750 each to individuals wishing to attend the Cullowhee Native Plant Conference for the first time who otherwise might be financially constrained from doing so. Our goal is to enhance the skill set being applied to native plant advocacy and education in the state of Louisiana by sending representatives to the conference. The combination of field trips, workshops, lectures and networking will enhance the attendees' abilities to advocate, in Louisiana specifically, for existing and future native plant utilization. We challenge the awardees to return with concrete ideas to support LNPS' mission: *the preservation, conservation, and study of native plants in their habitats; the promotion of knowledge of their utilization; and the education of the public about the values of native plants and their habitats.*

Applicants for these grants can submit a brief proposal to the LNPS Board at lnpsinbox@gmail.com **no later than midnight Sunday, May 7, 2023** or click this link <https://www.lnps.org/cullowhee-native-plant-conference/> for information. The Board will review, select and notify awardees by May 12, 2023.

Proposals should include no more than two paragraphs describing the applicant, reasons for attending the Cullowhee Native Plant Conference and what contributions to LNPS' mission the applicant will make by attending this conference.



The Cullowhee Native Plant Conference



July 19-22, 2023
Western Carolina University
Cullowhee, NC

REGISTER ONLINE - Opens April 1

LNPS NOTICES

2023-24 OFFICERS

President: Tammany Baumgarten

Vice President: Lawrence Rozas

Immediate Past President:

Brian Early

Secretary: Susan Webb

Treasurer: Jackie Duncan

DIRECTORS AT LARGE

Phyllis Griffard

John Michael Kelley

Susan Norris-Davis

Dona Weifenbach

1. If you are interested in the **Louisiana Certified Habitat Program**, please email louisianacertifiedhabitat@gmail.com for more information and to receive the application.
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Newsletter Co-Editors may be contacted as follows:

Jackie Duncan, jacalynduncan@hotmail.com

Wendy Rihner, wrihner@gmail.com

The deadline for newsletter articles, etc. is July 15 for the next LNPS newsletter. Any article involving native plants is welcomed.

Annual LNPS Dues

Circle one: Individual, \$10. Student/Senior, \$5. Family, \$15. Organization, \$25. Sustaining, \$50. Corporate, \$100.

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

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Checks payable to LNPS.

Mail to: Jackie Duncan, Treasurer

114 Harpers Ferry Road

Boyce, LA 71409

Or, memberships and donations may be paid online at:
www.lnps.org

NOTE: We are currently updating our membership database. If your membership dues are not current, you will be receiving an email notice that your "Dues are Due".