



News LNPS

LOUISIANA NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY Summer 2016 Vol. 30 No. 2

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Two Presidents A Changing of the Guard



Incoming President Peggy Cox and outgoing President Dr. Gladden "Bud" Willis.

Purpose

The Louisiana Native Plant Society was founded in 1983 as a statewide, non-profit organization. Its purposes are to preserve and study native plants and their habitats, to educate people about 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, and to educate people on the relationship between our native flora and wildlife.

Greetings to Fellow Native Plant Lovers.

First of all, I want to express my appreciation to Bud Willis for serving as our president for the last two years. Bud kept our annual meetings running efficiently and, with Marc Pastorek's assistance, created a very stimulating program on Prairies for our last meeting.

I meet the challenge of serving as your new president with trepidation, but my love for native plants and this organization 'talked' me into this position, thanks to Bob Dilleuth's persuasion. I can't remember how many years I have been a member of LNPS, but I know it has truly enhanced my affection for native plants and the wonderful knowledgeable people belonging to this group.

I must confess I am more comfortable outdoors pulling weeds and enjoying nature in all its grandeur than meeting deadlines and creating programs! I recognize the fact that I will need all the help I can get as time goes on. Please let me know of any ideas for special programs or speakers you may have in mind as we plan for our annual meeting next February at a new location.

I retired from the LSU AgCenter after serving 23 years at the Burden Center in Baton Rouge where I worked as a horticultural research associate, primarily evaluating herbs and perennial flowers for nursery production. Even when my three children were young, I was always interested in gardening and growing

plants and became more passionate about it as time went on. The last ten years at Burden, I served as Curator of Windrush Gardens, tending this historic garden as I enhanced the wilder areas with native trees and forbs.

Upon retiring four years ago, my husband and I were blessed to

be able to move to our own little piece of heaven in the piney woods about ten miles north of Hammond. Along Sweetwater Creek at the back of our land the understory is rich with *Illicium*, *Callicarpa*, *Vaccinium*, *Viburnum*, *Hamamelis*, and (my favorite) *Rhododendron canescens*. In more open areas

around the house, the Swamp Sunflowers and Ironweed show off in the fall.

I am hoping many of you will come for a walk in the woods when the native azaleas and starbush are blooming next spring.

-Peggy Cox

CANPS Report

The Capital Area Native Plant Society has had a busy year so far in 2016 with two very successful field trips. The first was to visit Margie Jenkins and the Reed Farm in March to view wild azaleas, and the second was to visit Bill Fontenot and the Healers Garden near Lafayette in May.

We also had two wonderful presentations, the first from Cathy Stites, trail planner at BREC who is currently working on the Capital Area Pathways Project, an ambitious linear park and trail system in East Baton Rouge Parish. The second was from our very own Helen Peebles, who spoke about some of her favorite native plants. We finished off our hot summer activities with the annual potluck at Dick Erlicher's house and a special teaser screening of Hometown Habitat, the new documentary featuring Doug Tallamy and other native

plant enthusiasts from around the country.

CANPS has also been present at several outreach events so far this year. These include Earth Day, BREC's Bioblitz at Forest Community Park, the LSU AgCenter Plant Expo, Herb Day, Master Gardener's Spring Plant Sale and Burden's Garden Fest.

We are currently working with the Louisiana Master Naturalists

is quite diverse, with numerous species grown from local seed. We meet monthly at Burden Botanic gardens, typically the 3rd Sunday of each month, to propagate native plants and upkeep our collection.

For the future, we are hoping to plan an overnight trip to coastal Louisiana in October and host a prominent screening of the Hometown Habitat documentary in downtown Baton Rouge. Though

behind schedule, we are also looking forward to unveiling our new Field and Garden Native Plant Journal before the end of the year. Sign up for updates at our website.

For more information

on CANPS activities visit the website:

canps.weebly.com

or write canps@gmail.com

-The CANPS Team



The CANPS group on the field trip to Bill Fontenot's garden near Lafayette.

of Greater Baton Rouge to develop a curriculum on local native plant communities and plant ecology. We have recently begun to sell some of our native plants at quarterly meetings and occasional plant-oriented festivals. Our collection

COLUMBIA COPENHAGEN CATAHOULA CARAVAN CYNOPSIS

BY DR. CHARLES M. ALLEN
PHOTOS BY BETTE KAUFFMAN

The Columbia Copenhagen Catahoula Caravan of May 28-30, 2016 was great but only the super supreme six (Susan Allen, Aaron Lueder, Hayden Leuder, Jackie Duncan, Bette Kauffman, and I) enjoyed the entire trip(s). Ben and Cindi Martin did join us for the trip to Copenhagen.

The trip to Copenhagen kicked off the weekend tours and the highlight was the many butterfly milkweeds (*Asclepias tuberosa*) in flower. We also saw lots of *Arnoglossum* (*Cacalia*)

me on the correct pronunciation of the coral that we found as fossils. We found a persimmon seed and I was trying to use the old elephant joke of how to get an elephant into a tree, and my answer was to sit the elephant on an acorn and wait for the acorn to grow into a tree. But, Aaron told me to borrow stairs from a hotel and get the elephant into a tree that way.

In the afternoon, we traveled north of Columbia to Columbia Lock and Dam on the Ouachita River. We first walked out onto

example of an upland hardwood forest. We walked the long trail and saw lots of large trees, especially oaks. Some woody plants seen were red buckeye (*Aesculus pavia*), silver bell (*Halesia diptera*), and cucumber tree (*Magnolia acuminata*).

Then on Sunday morning, we toured the Charles Allen Nature Trail just south of Columbia. This is land donated by Dr. Harry Winters to ULM. Dr. Winters spent many hours making trails and labeling plants. It has the Ouachita River and swamps on one side and then great bluffs in the center. He also installed stairs and bridges across the almost 100 acre property. It was great to see that the bridges and stairs were still in place. We saw again lots of woody plants in the low areas, including green hawthorn (*Crataegus viridis*), swamp privet (*Forestiera acuminata*), cedar elm (*Ulmus crassifolia*), and deciduous holly (*Ilex decidua*). Several swamp leather flower (*Clematis crisps*) were seen in flower. Then we broke for lunch and returned in the afternoon to explore the tops of the bluffs. There we saw the petrified wood and then oak leaved hydrangea (*Hydrangea quercifolia*), a large (one the state champion) cucumber tree (*Magnolia acuminata*), basal leaves of bear's foot (*Smallanthus uvedalius*), shumard red oak (*Quercus shumardii*), and the



The Ouachita River from the top of the bluffs.

plantagineum (groovestem Indian plantain) in fruit and I collected a number of seeds. It was too early for the purple coneflowers but old stalks and leaves were spotted. Aaron, also looking at the masses of green nostoc algae, called it frozen pickle juice. He also tutored

the dam over the Ouachita River. 'Twas neat to see all the water rushing down the river. Then we went across the neat swamp with a boardwalk and got to the great bluff with lots of large trees. The swamp is home to some beautiful cypress trees, and the trail area is a great



Candleberry Bush (*Ditrysinia fruticosa*)

pawpaw patch (*Asimina triloba*).

On Sunday afternoon, we toured downtown Columbia and



the best plant we saw was a large ginkgo (*Ginkgo biloba*).

On Monday morning, we met at the Chevron gas station in Georgetown but no new plant people showed up, so the supreme six headed south and west into the Catahoula part of the Kisatchie National Forest. We made a few stops and saw many herbaceous wildflowers. The one woody that stood out was the candleberry (*Sebastiania fruticosa* aka *Ditrysinia fruticosa*). I still have to use the old name *Sebastiania* since I had a Chinese graduate student that could not say *Sebastiania* and so he would just say the “S” word.

The herbaceous wildflowers include black eyed Susan (*Rudbeckia hirta*), rough black eyed Susan (*Rudbeckia grandiflora*) – almost in flower, colic root (*Aletris aurea*), pale coneflower (*Echinacea pallida*), sensitive briar (*Mimosa (Schrunkia) nuttallii*), wild petunia (*Ruellia humilis*), narrowleaf mountain mint (*Pycnanthemum tenuifolium*), New Jersey tea

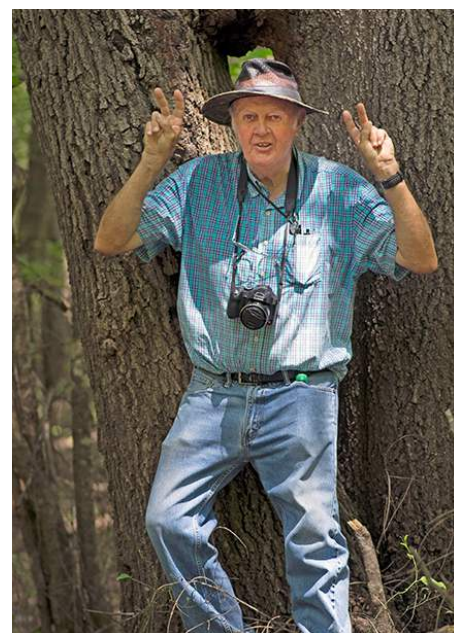
Left: White and Blue Larkspur (*Delphinium carolinianum*)

(*Ceanothus americanus*), meadow beauty (*Rhexia mariana*), and winecup (*Callirhoe papaver*). But the best find was probably a fairly large clump of larkspur (*Delphinium carolinianum*).

Lots of missed opportunities for people to see north Louisiana.



Above, Boykin's Flowerpea (*Dioclea multiflora*) and a Blue Dasher (*Pachydiplax longipennis*) seen along the way.



Charles Allen and the joined-trunk trees.

February Annual Meeting Cold But Productive



Professor Malcolm Vidrine ready for his evening presentation on the Cajun Prairie, the Restoration Project, pollinators and beautiful plants.



Rick Webb, John Mayronne, Bud Willis and Peter Loos running an outstanding auction that raised nearly \$1,500 for LNPS.



Matthew Herron, CANPS President, showing the beautiful native plant labels used at sales such as at Hilltop Arboretum in Baton Rouge.



Darrell Durham and Jerrell Durham of Lufkin, TX, paying for their auction winnings.

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Monarch versus Viceroy

BY LINDA BARBER AULD

Since the Winter of 2013, Monarch butterflies have been demanding worldwide attention. Monarch Watch, a national butterfly association that has been monitoring Monarch butterfly populations at their Mexican overwintering spots for over 20 years,



The adult Monarch. Males have two black dots, or pheromone sacks, on the middle of the bottom wings. Lacking those dots, the Monarch in this picture is female.

announced that Monarchs were at their lowest numbers in the history of the project. An astonishingly enormous response came from folks living in all corners of the world wanting to help Monarchs survive and to determine why this was happening.

Scientists began working on a variety of theories that news reporters shared with the public and which really pushed the “start” button for hundreds, if not thousands, of people to plant milkweed and to invite Monarch butterflies to visit their gardens. This interest ignited a firestorm of recruits promoting gardens at schools, churches, recreation halls, state welcome centers, homes and businesses.

We are all proud to be Americans, and when there is a national

emergency (and this truly is), we will band together to fight the fight – to preserve our National Insect, The Monarch Butterfly. Folks who never dreamed that they would ever in their wildest imaginations spend time feeding caterpillars and cleaning up their poop became instant

“Caterpillar Mamas or Caterpillar Daddies.” In some ways, this crucial emergency has been good because it has sparked a huge interest in butterflies, gardening and a newly found respect for nature as a whole.

I find it amazing that this tiny bug has grabbed so much limelight. In my mind, I picture this as the Monarch’s way of slapping us in the face so that

we can see the whole big picture. Monarchs are only part of the entire chain of life. As they decline, so does the rest of the scenario. Fewer butterflies means fewer bugs to feed birds, lizards, and so forth.

Sometimes we folks need that slap in the face to heighten our focus, and I believe they have achieved their goal. Through the unending efforts of merry bands of Monarch helpers, butterfly numbers have increased. Monarch Watch reported that 2014 populations were up by 69 percent and in 2015 by 300 percent. However, in spring 2016, a freak winter storm unfortunately killed a good percentage of that increase. Therefore, Monarchs still need our help, and the fight to survive is not nearly over.

After having placed the “invitation to visit” by growing specially selected plants, gardeners have witnessed some of the many fascinating behavioral techniques that nature has provided for crea-



The adult Viceroy, with the characteristic and distinguishing black “V” line across the lower wings.

Photo by Steve Burt



The distinctive Monarch caterpillar with bright white, yellow and black bands that signal bad taste to predators.

tures to stay alive. After all, we do live in a “bug-eat-bug” world, and God has created quite a food chain for us to study and try to understand. Folks began finding other bugs that have also accepted their invitations. The milkweed



The Monarch egg, which could be found attached to the front or back of a leaf.

plant has an ecosystem of its own, and many different insects visit this plant explicitly.

Wasps frequently appear on the milk-

weed plants, diligently hunting on each and every leaf, hoping to find a tasty caterpillar to capture and bring back to their nest to feed their own hungry wasp babies.

We all know that Monarch caterpillars only eat the milkweed plant because it contains toxins that help make the creature distasteful



Leaf keyholes caused by predators eating Monarch eggs, and an Assassin Bug, one of the culprits.

to its array of predators. However, when the Monarch caterpillars are tiny, they have not consumed enough of the toxins to taste bad. Sadly, many times gardeners will see “keyholes” in the leaf which signifies that where the egg had been laid, the caterpillar began eating, but was captured and removed.

The other danger is presented by the orange and black bug with long skinny legs and a beak – the assassin bug – and he enjoys caterpillar pie. When speared by the end of the beak, an unfortunate caterpillar will have its guts sucked out. *Predators!*

Yes, each female butterfly is equipped to lay several hundred eggs, yet only a very small percentage actually finish their life cycles and become butterflies. Each butterfly species uses a different technique to stay alive in each stage of its interesting development.

The Monarch repeats its use of bright colors in three of its stages to signal predators that it does



The Monarch chrysalis or pupa, showing its distinctive jewelry-like markings.

not taste good. As an adult butterfly it sports orange and black wings along with white dots on its all black body. As the caterpillar it wears bright stripes of yellow, white and black as a warning. It also wiggles and wags its fleshy black appendages located atop its head and at its rear end to shoo off lurking hunters, a manner somewhat like a horse using its tail to shoo flies. During the pupal or third stage the creature is totally defenseless and relies solely on its ability to mimic beautiful jade green jewelry bedecked with dots of gold. Most folks think the chrysalis is hand painted jewelry but the metallic dots serve as the warning.

Not only have Monarchs come to visit these new gardens but also other bugs that *look* like Monarchs, such as the Viceroy butterfly. The Monarch uses its self-preservation techniques so artfully that other butterfly species using host plants with no toxicity have evolved their colorations to mimic the Monarch.

The perfect example is the Viceroy, which eats Willow or Cherry. This caterpillar tastes so good that it must use Batesian mimicry as its stay alive tool. Wikipedia defines this as “*a form of mimicry where a harmless species has evolved to imitate the warning signals of a harmful species directed at a predator of them both. The imitating species is called the mimic, while the imitated species (protected by its toxicity or foul taste) is known as the model. The predatory species mediating indirect interactions between the mimic and the model is variously known as the (signal) receiver, dupe or operator. By parasitizing the honest warning signal of the model, the Batesian mimic gains an advantage, without having to go to the expense of arming itself.*”



Photo courtesy of edupic.net



Photo by Seabrooke Leckie

The egg and the chrysalis of the Viceroy Butterfly.

The Viceroy

The Viceroy butterfly looks so very similar to the Monarch that it is often times misidentified. Their colors are almost identical with two exceptions. One, when looking closely, notice that the Monarch's body is black with white dot "warning signs" whereas the Viceroy is solid black with no dots. Two, the Viceroy has a distinct single black curved bar that gives the appearance of a rounded "V" across the two bottom wings whereas the Monarch female has no bar and just thick veins. (Remember, "V" is for Viceroy!) The Monarch male has a prominent "black dot" in the middle of each of the two lower wings. These are their pheromone sacks used to attract the females.

Flight patterns can also aid in identification. The Monarch gently flutters, then majestically glides, flutters then glides, flutters then glides, whereas the Viceroy spurts. Viceroy butterflies make repeated obvious and choppy forward spurts or thrusts when flying. Of course, Monarchs will be found near their milkweed host plant whereas Viceroy would be present near their host trees.

The other three stages of the Viceroy do not mimic the Monarchs at all. For example, their egg laying skills are totally different. The Monarch female is always busily tasting various plant leaves with her feet while hunting for milkweed so that she can lay her eggs on plants that she knows her caterpillars will eat. Once she locates it, she lands and arcs her abdomen to lay a single egg in no particular place. She could lay on the top or bottom of the leaf or even on the flowers. It's also very possible that she could fly around the garden, visiting each and every plant, only to return to that original one to lay more eggs. Some plants with tender young leaves could also be loaded with eggs laid by several different female Monarchs.

The Viceroy female is much more precise in her egg laying abilities.

When the Viceroy female finds a Cherry, Cottonwood or Willow tree, she lands on the leaf then backs up to the very end so that she can lay a single egg on the very tip. She is very careful to position her egg deposit exactly to ensure the successful beginning of the very unique behavior of the caterpillar!

First, the freshly hatched caterpillar eats its eggshell then proceeds to nibble bits of the leaf. It pays particular attention to leaving the main leaf rib intact because that becomes its new home. This tiny caterpillar mimics a bird dropping and creates what is called a "frass chain" made of feces and silk as its camouflage from predators. (Out of all the Louisiana resident butterflies and moths, there are only four butterfly caterpillars that mimic this type of behavior: Viceroy, Goatweed, Red Spotted Purple, and Snout Butterfly.) As it grows, the caterpillar consumes more foliage but returns to the safety of its "plank" while resting. After molting a couple of times, the growing caterpillar is large enough to reside on the leaf top but it goes to great lengths to position itself to resemble a large bird poop splat. Its pair of knobby antennae give this crawling creature quite an adorable personality.



The caterpillar of the Viceroy butterfly, mimicking a bird dropping.

During its pupal stage, the caterpillar is transforming from a "crawling thing" to a "flying thing" or what is better known as the miracle of metamorphosis! The pupa is relatively defenseless except for the two behaviors it uses for its self preservation.

tion. One, because it tastes good to birds, lizards, and wasps, it strives to look like a leaf to blend in with its surroundings. And, two, when it senses the presence of trouble, it makes jerky movements to startle predators.

In our busy day-to-day world, where urban sprawl continues to shrink our planet's green spaces, the need steadily grows for more of us to create a wildlife oasis in the sea of St. Augustine grass and concrete. Add native milkweeds to your gardens when you can but if you can't, use Tropical milkweeds. *Just plant more milkweeds because Monarchs need them to survive.* Plus, in doing so, you will not only be delighted and amazed to see all the interesting creatures that will accept your invitation, but you will also be blessed to be a part of the overwhelming tribe of gardeners who are helping to do their part to "Bring Back the Monarchs!"

Linda Barber Auld has been a "Caterpillar Mama" for almost 40 years and has raised 110 species of butterflies and moths, photographing and studying the life cycles of these insects. For the last 23 years, she has spent summer weekends counting butterflies for the North American Butterfly Association on field trips to both local and regional sites. Through the years, Linda has participated in the Monarch Butterfly Tagging Programs at the University of Toronto and in Lawrence, Kansas, has become a Monarch seed distributor of over 120,000 seeds, and has been involved in creating butterfly gardens at 16 schools. Known as "BugLady", Linda operates a pest control business, Barber Laboratories, in Harahan.

More Information

For a comprehensive article by Dr. Charles Allen on Louisiana native *Asclepias*, click here:

<https://goo.gl/MTLJJq>

Monarch Chow!

Just one of the common names, of course. Better known as Asclepias to native plant enthusiasts and Monarch caterpillars.



From top left: *Asclepias viridis*, variegata and incarnata. Top right: *Asclepias tuberosa*.



HELP!

The LNPS Newsletter needs YOUR input. We encourage writers to submit articles and other items of interest, especially pictures of natives.

The deadlines are:

Spring	March 31
Summer	June 30
Fall	September 31
Winter	December 31

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Dr. Charles M. Allen

(My Dad has retired – kinda)

BY DAWN ALLEN MCMILLIAN



Dad (Dr. Charles Allen) retired from working at Fort Polk in June 2016. I was asked to write a biography about him. I thought and thought about what to include in his biography. If I got too technical, it would have been at least 12 pages long; at least that is what his resumé looks like. So I decided to tell his life story through my eyes, which would not be as long. Plus, Dad is not too technical when it comes to presenting information about plants most of the time, so this would be more fitting.



My parents met when Dad was in the Army as a telephone operator during the Vietnam War. He already had his B.S. Degree in Forestry, received from LSU in 1967. They married on May 31, 1970, when he was 25. I know this because he was born on April 12, 1945, in

Greensburg to my Grandpa J. T. and my Grandma Mamie.

My grandparents didn't have a lot of money and had a five room house with no indoor plumbing. My Dad was the 3rd child of six children. My Aunt Sybil said he was such a bookworm that he didn't want to play with them and that one day they picked him up and threw him in the blackberry bushes without any shoes. And it never fails, when he gives a talk about edible plants that he tells the same old story about how his career got started in Botany because his grandmother Mamie Carter Allen would gather *Pycnanthemum albescens* to make sausage, and this piqued his interest.

After Dad and Mom came back from Vietnam, Dad was determined to get his M.S. degree using the

G.I. Bill and working as a graduate assistant. He was accepted at LSU, and his thesis was titled "A Vascular Flora of St. Helena Parish, LA." I was born while he was in graduate school. The story goes that Mom was in labor at the hospital, and that my Grandpa J.T. had to go looking for my dad. He was out collecting plants around St. Helena Parish for his master's thesis.

When he graduated with his M.S. degree, we moved to the Lafayette area so Dad could work on his PhD. His dissertation was titled "Grasses (Poaceae) of Louisiana." I remember him working on it on the typewriter. I wanted to be the fastest typist in the world, just like him. My sister was born in August 1974 and my brother was born in November 1975. Dad graduated in May 1975 with his PhD from the University of Southwestern Louisiana. He would bring me to the herbarium a lot when he had to work there. I know it is bad, but I remember the smells of the herbarium, and to me it smelled so good. Today, I know that you shouldn't inhale the mothball scent.



Dr. Charles Allen with his family. From left, Susan Allen, Tanya Allen Lueder, Andy Allen, and Dawn Allen McMillian.



To put food on the table while living in the Lafayette area, he was a graduate assistant, university instructor, assistant professor, high school instructor, and store employee. My parents also owned an Asian grocery store that my mom managed. He was very busy with kids and work and school.

In 1980, he got a job at Louisiana State University at Eunice as an Instructor. We picked up and moved to Eunice. Eventually he moved up to Assistant Professor and then Associate Professor. We lived in Eunice for approximately ten years. He always had to be busy doing something with plants in his spare time. I remember him bringing us to the Louisiana State Arboretum, and we would run around in the woods. We would also follow him when he gave tours and listened to him as he talked about plants.

Another job he had was with the Vicksburg U.S. Army Corps of Engineers as a botanist. He showed us



Dr. Allen with Great-Niece Cordelia McKelvy and Grandson Aaron Lueder.

pictures of snow when it snowed in Vicksburg while he was there. One day, on a trip from Eunice to Greensburg, he pointed out the mistletoe in the trees to me, my sister, and my brother. That day, my sister Tanya and my dad decided to do a count of mistletoe and write a paper on

it when she was 13.

Of course, I couldn't leave out the story of the Cajun Prairie Habitat Preservation Society. He was working for USDA as a plant ecologist with Dr. Malcolm Vidrine when they discovered the prairie remnant strips along railroads. That discovery snowballed into the Cajun Prairie Habitat Preservation Society. They got some acres donated in Eunice and transplanted plants from the remnant strips to the acreage in town. I remember that clearly because I got



to skip school to help out, excused of course. They sold T-shirts and Louisiana Conservationist articles they'd written at fairs, festivals, and the like. They also gave informational talks about specific things about the prairie: wildflowers, dragonflies, and so forth. All of this information dissemination encouraged more interest, and eventually the Cajun Prairie Habitat Preservation Society was formed.

Growing up in Eunice with a Dad like mine, I saw that everyone knew him. I meet a lot of his former students all the time. He was on the news, was published in magazines, newspapers, and various other media for his efforts to restore prairies.

In July 1991, Dad wanted to move to a larger university. He got a job at Northeast Louisiana



University as an associate professor and then eventually professor. When he first got the job, my sister and brother wanted to finish high school in Eunice. I was college age, so Dad and I decided to share an apartment in Monroe and drive back to Eunice every weekend. He stayed in Monroe for approximately 10 years. In his spare time, we worked on wetland delineations, surveyed Fort Polk vegetation, created butterfly gardens at the parks, schools, and zoo in Monroe, and surveyed Monroe's urban forestry. He was also on the Monroe Beautification Board.

In between all of these, he was also a graduate professor and assisted several students, including me, on their master's thesis. While in Monroe, he also worked on the *Atlas of the Vascular Flora of Louisiana* that today is used as a reference by several websites, books, and journals. He also updated his dissertation with a 2nd edition of *Grasses of*

Louisiana.

On weekends, Dad and I began assisting Dr. Harry Winters, a physician in Columbia, Louisiana, in identifying the vegetation on his property. In 2000, Dr. Winters donated 80 acres of his property to the University of Louisiana at Monroe and named it the Dr. Charles Allen Nature Preserve, to be used as an outdoor classroom for students.

In 2001, he retired from the University of Louisiana at Monroe and got a job at Fort Polk as a research associate for Colorado State University.

In his spare time, he published, *Grasses of Louisiana* (3rd edition), *Trees, Shrubs, and Woody Vines of Louisiana*, *Edible Plants of the Gulf South*, and *Louisiana Wildflower Guide*.



Dr. Allen teaching is how so many know him best.

My parents bought 26 acres with a house and a barn. They eventually built another house. The old house, which they converted to a bed and breakfast, became listed on the Natural Areas Registry. Dad does several biological field trips throughout the year around his property, Fort Polk, and the Kisatchie National Forest to teach people about the plants in the area. He also “forces” me, my mom, and various other family members to his various speaking engagements on plants.

I know there are some articles, books, and other publications that I missed, but I can tell you that he enjoys teaching people about plants and loves to spread his knowledge to everyone that he can.



Stacy Huskins, Ariel Dauzart and Jacob Delahoussaye with Dr. Allen

Announcements

Pollination Celebration 2016.

September 24, 2016, 9am-3pm. LSU AgCenter's Research Station in Hammond, LA. The Pollination Celebration 2016 is a new festival filled with activities designed to educate the public about the importance of native pollinators in our lives and gardens; speakers, demonstrations, exhibits, plant sales, and other details.

<https://tpmgblog.wordpress.com/pollination-celebration-2016/>

Charles Allen is on the list of speakers, naturally!

2017 LNPS Annual Meeting.

The Annual Meeting next year will have a new location: The Wesley Center, near Woodworth, south of Alexandria. The Wesley Center is a Methodist Camp, Retreat and Conference Center with facilities similar to Camp Hardtner. The meeting will be held the first weekend in February.

CANPS Propagation Work Day.

The Capital Area Native Plant Society will hold its next Propagation Work Day at the LSU AgCenter Burden Botanic Garden on Sunday, August 21 at 4PM. Upon entering Burden, look for signs indicating the location of the propagation work.

Texas and Cajun Prairie Symposium

This event in Lafayette on September 24-25, 2016 will bring together experts and advocates from Texas and Louisiana to network, to learn about prairie pollinators and build the prairie movement. Includes a Cajun Prairie Social. Registration is required. For more information, call (281) 660-6683, email prairiepartner@gmail.com, or click here for more information: <http://goo.gl/RhmXXJ>.

JOIN

Annual LNPS Dues

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

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224 Harpers Ferry Road
Boyce, LA 71409

Or, memberships and donations may be paid online at:

www.lnps.org

LNPS 2015 TREASURER'S REPORT

Beginning Cash Balance, January 1	\$15,090.44
Dues	\$2,172.00
Annual meeting –	-
Registration	805.25
Meal receipts	1,700.00
Lodging receipts	(520.00)
Camp deposit	(972.00)
Meal costs	(1,920.00)
Lodging costs	-
Insurance	-
DJ	-
King cakes	-
Miscellaneous costs	(906.75)
Net meeting (costs)/income	
Interest income	1.09
Donations received	50.00
Plant auction	1,457.25
Expenditures	
Grant/donations	(2,500.00)
Memorial donation	-
501(3) Application	-
T-shirts	110.00
Sales	-
Costs	
Newsletter costs	(384.12)
Brochures	(333.89)
Award plaque	-
Signs	-
Web page costs	(60.00)
Louisiana state tax	(15.00)
Supplies, misc.	-
Bank charges/Paypal costs	(28.20)
Net cash inflow (outflow) for the year	(437.62)
Ending Balance, December 31	\$14,652.82

Submitted by Jackie Duncan, Treasurer

MINUTES OF 2016 ANNUAL MEETING

The Louisiana Native Plant Society met at Camp Hardtner near Pollock, LA, February 5-7, 2016.

The business meeting was called to order on February 6, 2016 by the president, Bud Willis. With a motion from Charlotte Seidenburg and second from Terry Erwin, the group voted to dispense with reading of the minutes. The minutes were published previously in the state newsletter.

Treasurer Jackie Duncan gave the treasurer's report. The report was approved following a motion from Terry Erwin, with a second from Dave Banowetz.

Grant Committee Report: Peggy Cox, Brian Early, Chris Doffitt, Matt Herron. Peggy Cox, chairman, reported that the committee reviewed six applicants, scored them and gave the organization grant to LeCompte Garden Club and the student grant to Anita Pant.

Nominating Committee presented the following officers for election for the coming year:

Peggy Cox, President
 Marc Pastorek, Vice President
 Jackie Duncan, Treasurer
 Beth Erwin, Secretary

Rick Webb moved the nominations be closed, Annette Parker seconded and all were in favor.

The officers were elected.

New Board members were elected to replace Charlotte Seidenburg, Linda Chance and Betty Miley.

Those elected for three year terms were Patrick O'Connor, Stacy Huskins, and Helen Peebles.

Jim Foret, Jr. was elected to fill the remainder of Marc Pastorek's term, expiring in 2018.

On a motion from Tracey Banowetz, with a second from Jackie Duncan, the nominees were approved.

Chapter reports: Matt Herron, president, gave Capitol Area Native Plant Society report.

Linda Chance reported the Folsom chapter is still active

Jackie Duncan reported that the 2017 meeting would be held February 5, 2017 at the Wesley Center, Woodworth, LA.

Annette Parker Kahn agreed to do the Friday evening planning for the 2017 meeting

The meeting was adjourned.

Submitted by Beth Erwin, Secretary