

Louisiana Native Plant Society News

Volume 13 Issue 1

Spring 1995

Karlene DeFatta Award of Excellence Presented at Winter Meeting

Richard & Jessie Johnson, curators of Briarwood, the Caroline Dormon Nature Preserve at Saline, were presented the Karlene DeFatta Award of Excellence at the LNPS Winter meeting at LSU-Alexandria. Richard and Jessie have played a dominant role in the state society from its beginning, as well as having been active in the Ruston and Northwest La. Chapters. Richard served as the first state president of the LNPS, and Jessie currently serves as the society's treasurer. Both of them are tops in the field of conservation in the state, as well as across the South.

This was the second time the award has been presented. It was awarded to its namesake, Karlene DeFatta, of Kiethville, in 1992. The award is given in recognition of outstanding work in the field of conservation, education, and promotion of the use of native plants. Any society member may nominate a resident LNPS member for the award.



On Jan. 21, and again on Feb. 4, approximately 20 members of the NLU Biology Club transplanted prairie plants onto the open area in front of the Handy Brake Overlook. The overlook is located northeast of Bastrop and northwest of Mer Rouge in Morehouse Parish. The plants came from nearby roadside ditches, pipe lines, and from Rector Hopgood's Prairie. The Handy Brake Prairie is approximately 2 acres. A collage of the Jan. 21 transplanting was displayed at the Jan. 28th meeting in Alexandria. The photo was taken at Rector's Prairie above Handy Brake.

Turning on the Public to Turning Off Exotics

The Eastern Native Plant Alliance annual meeting will be held at Hilltop Arboretum in Baton Rouge, June 1-4. LNPS members Johnny Mayronne and Marion Drummond and the crew and volunteers at Hilltop are working hard to prepare for this important meeting. It is the first time the meeting has been held in Louisiana. Field trips associated with the conference are to the Tunica Hills, Curt Sorrells Natural Area, and a Charlie Fryling Atchafalaya Basin canoe trip. There are outstanding speakers on the program from all over North America, including several LNPS members. Dorm housing is available at a very reasonable cost. A registration fee of \$25.00 is due by May 15. Contact person is Marion Drummond at Hilltop Arboretum, P.O. Box 82608, Baton Rouge, LA. 70884. 504-767-6916.

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Note from the president Charles Allen

I am looking forward to being your president for the next two years. I have seen this organization grow from our first meeting of just a few people in Alexandria to a large and active organization. I am very proud to have been elected president of such an active and progressive organization. I hope to fill the shoes of the past presidents, Bill and John and the earlier Presidents that did a wonderful job. I only hope to continue the trend that they started.

One of the goals that I have is to get more participation in our newsletter. I read every article and I am sure most of our members do also. Small notes on any aspect of Louisiana. Native Plants would be appreciated. Information about books, articles, seed or plant sources, etc. make a wonderful short note and may provide a reader with needed info.

I also seek your input on planning

for the Fall Field Trip which is scheduled for the last weekend in September (September 23-24, 1995) in the Allen-Beauregard Parish Area. The last Saturday in September is the 30th and thus Sunday is October. Our plan has been to avoid the first day of hunting season, so we will schedule on the 23-24th to avoid that. The Saturday (23rd) will be spent in a remnant Cajun Prairie strip south of Kinder and in pine flatwoods in Allen and or Beauregard parishes. Sunday is being set aside for a trip to the Gulf of Mexico. Details will be ironed out and be published in a later newsletter. Please let me know your feelings on this. Any suggestions about times to start and end the field trips, etc. are appreciated.

And, lastly, please send any suggestions about any aspect of LNPS to me. And, I am looking forward to working with all LNPS members.

LNPS Elects New Officers for 1995

The LNPS elected a new president and vice-president for 1995 at the winter meeting in January. Dr. Charles Allen was elected president. He is an associate professor of Biology at Northeast Louisiana University in Monroe. He is author of *Grasses of Louisiana* and co-authored the *Atlas of the Vascular Flora of Louisiana* with Dr. R. Dale Thomas. Charles is an enthusiastic field botanist and one of the driving forces behind the Cajun Prairie project at Eunice.

Jim Foret was elected vice-president. Jim is a horticulturist, conservationist, and currently serves as supervisor of parks for the city of New Iberia.

Jessie Johnson, curator of Briarwood, the Caroline Dormon Nature Preserve at Saline, was re-elected treasurer. Beth Erwin, curator of Kalorama Nature Preserve at Collinston was re-elected as secretary.

Marion Drummond of Hilltop Arboretum in Baton Rouge,

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Winter Meeting Report

Over 100 LNPS members enjoyed an excellent program at the 11th annual LNPS winter meeting on the campus of LSU-Alexandria in January. Carl Hunter gave an excellent presentation on native woody species and a general all-around informative talk on identifying and working with natives. LNPS members Jack and Ella Price shared slides from their years of plant exploration in the state, with special emphasis on the uncommon, threatened, and rare species. Out in the lobby, much money and information exchanged hands as participants browsed among the books and plants for sale. Carl Hunter had his books available at a discount on the regular price, and they sold well, as they are excellent field guides. He will shortly have a new one out on fall color in natives. Julia Larke had LNH publications, as well as the new Wild Louisiana stamp for non-game users of state lands.—Beth Erwin

IT IS TIME TO PAY YOUR DUES!!!

If your address label on this newsletter has a plain 94 after your name, and it is highlighted, your dues are due. Dues are as follows: Students & Sr. Citizens—\$5, Individuals—\$10, Family—\$15, Organizations—\$25, Sustaining—\$50, Corporate \$100. Dues should be sent to Jessie Johnson, 216 Caroline Dormon Rd, Saline, LA. 71070.

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* The Louisiana Native Plant Society News is published four times per year. It is the official publication of the Louisiana Native Plant Society. The editor welcomes articles, notices of upcoming events, and book reviews of interest to native plant folks, as well as illustrations, poems, and prose. Deadlines for submissions are June 1st, September 1st, December 1st, and March 1st. Because we mail bulk rate whenever possible, please keep your address up to date, lest you miss an issue. Send any address changes to LNPS News, P.O. Box 126, Collinston, LA. 71229. Address changes may also be sent to the treasurer, Jessie Johnson, 216 Caroline Dormon Road, Saline, LA. 71070.—Terry Erwin, editor

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LDWF Is Pleased With LNPS Donation

Publication of the *Atlas of the Vascular Flora of Louisiana* was boosted by a \$500 donation from the Louisiana Native Plant Society January 28 of this year.

The *Atlas of the Vascular Flora of Louisiana* is a checklist of plant species found in Louisiana. It is being published in three volumes, the first of which was printed in April 1994. Each volume includes maps showing distribution by parish of each plant in the state. Both native Louisiana plants and introduced species are included.

"The *Atlas* is most useful to botanists, ecologists, and resource managers throughout the state and the southeastern United States," said DWF botanist, Julia Larke, "but it is also

valuable for anyone who is interested in plant distribution."

Volume one details ferns and their allies, conifers, and monocots (grasses, rushes, sedges, lilies, orchids, etc.). The remainder of the flowering plants (dicots) will appear in the latter volumes. "Volume two is devoted to dicot families A through E," said Larke. "Volume three will detail the remaining families."

Volume two is scheduled to be printed by summer 1995, with volume three to follow in 1996.

"It is very appropriate and important for an organization such as this to respond to the needs of Wildlife and Fisheries," said LDWF Secretary Joe L. Herring. "The

donation will help in the dissemination of information to interested citizens and professionals throughout this region."

Larke and La. Natural Heritage Program Coordinator Gary Lester echoed Herring's remarks and expressed their thanks to the native Plant Society. "We very much appreciate the support of such a respected and important group for the project," said Lester.

The *Atlas of the Vascular Flora of Louisiana* is written by botanists R. Dale Thomas and Charles M. Allen. It is produced by LDWF's Natural Heritage Program in cooperation with The Nature Conservancy of Louisiana and published by LDWF.

LNPS Fall Field Trip, September 23-4, 1995, Allen and Beauregard Parishes. Save this date. Complete information will be sent in later newsletters. Check out Charles Allen's column in this issue.

Ideas Wanted !!

As manager of a U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service office responsible for working with private landowners in the northern half of Louisiana to promote wise use of natural resources, I am always seeking new angles to "save the world". One approach that we've tried recently involves establishing cooperative agreements or Memorandums of Understanding (MOU) with corporate landowners. Our recently finalized MOU with Riverwood International is a good example.

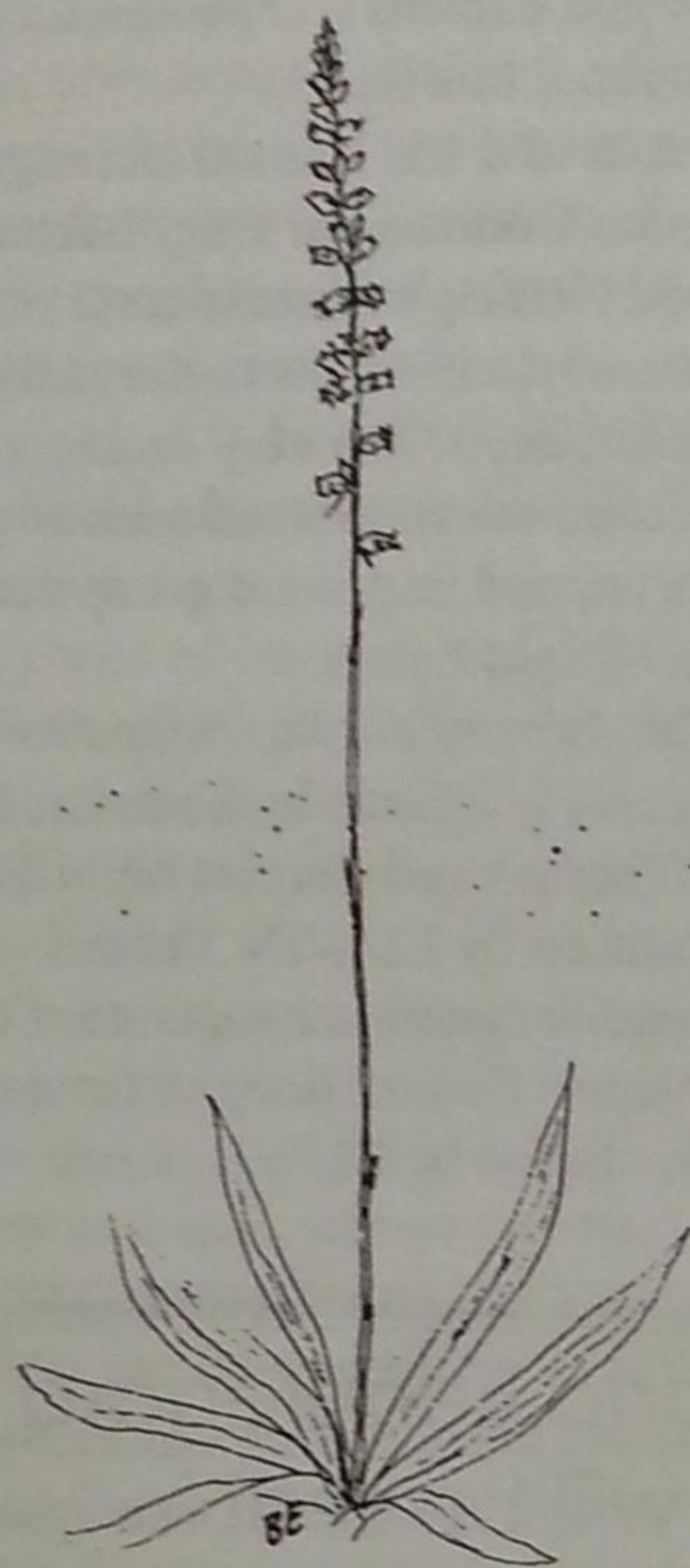
Riverwood owns over 500,000 acres of timberlands in North Louisiana and South Arkansas. Most are managed for the production of pine via monoculture. The MOU contains elements of re-

source enhancement (providing \$5,000 matched with FWS funds to install 400 wood duck boxes on Riverwood lands), resource education (providing \$1,500 per year for ten years matched with FWS funds to conduct annual Project Wild/Project Learning Tree workshops for area teachers), and resource protection (protecting known populations of rare plants, leaving wider than required buffers along scenic streams, formally committing to established Best Management Practices). It should be mentioned that bringing this MOU to fruition was a difficult task for both parties. It took over two years to resolve liability concerns and develop an atmosphere of mutual trust and understanding. However, the ben-

efits are certainly worth the effort and we think this approach has broad application.

We will soon be contacting other corporate landowners and we need your help. LNPS members are often among the first to learn of imperiled plants or plant communities in their area. Send us the names of potential cooperators and resources that need protecting on their lands. Give us your ideas on how we can nurture, modify or expand this concept. Is there an active part here for the LNPS? I can be reached at 318-726-4400, or USFWS, Rt.2, Box 401-A, Farmerville, LA. 71241. Better yet, come visit and we'll tromp (judiciously) through the natives.—Kelby Ouchley

Some notes on *Aletris farinosa* by Carl Amason



Aletris farinosa

One of the wildflowers of Louisiana roadsides and countryside that I have always found fascinating is *Aletris farinosa*. It is distributed over the entire state and seems to thrive in clay and sandy clay, often in poorly drained areas. It frequently grows among mosses. When in full bloom, I have heard it described as "a super ladies' tresses orchid," or "a small yucca." What is this special wildflower of the area that holds such a fascination to me?

One common name given in wildflower guides is white colic-root, a name it shares with several other wild plants. It implies that the root has been used for a treatment of colic, a common malady to infants and young children. I do not know how it was used as treatment, or the uses drafted by so many

other "colic-roots." I can sympathize with a young mother in earlier days, without the help and advice of a doctor, frantically searching the countryside for a cure for an ailing young child. Necessity is the mother of invention is a phrase that we have heard all of our lives. The love of plants continues to be of great interest to many people, lesser interest to many, and even those who profess no interest can be intrigued by a bit of learning. So perhaps a description of my fascination is now in proper order.

In the cold and wet season, a rosette of eight to ten weathered, medium green leaves, about two or three inches long and one-half inch wide, with frazzled tips, radiates from a central core, with a diameter of four or five inches. All are below the cutting line of the average rotary lawn mower. As spring advances, the older leaves die away, to be replaced by fresh bright green leaves. The flowering scape or stalk, which will elongate up to about 24 inches tall, emerges from the center. At the top six inches, or so, are small pristine white flowers. They will have a mealy texture (botanically described as farinose, hence the specific name). The dainty white flowers are tubular with six points about one quarter inch long. They are arranged, perhaps in a spiral, but not as dramatically as the ladies tresses orchids (*Spiranthes*). The flowers number about 20 to 25, and are widely spaced, which removes the dramatic spiral arrangement. But when *Aletris farinosa* is growing en masse, it is quite an elegant display of flowers. *Aletris* (Greek word for a female slave that ground grain) is usually found growing with differ-

ent *Xyris*, *Rhexia*, and grasses and grass-like plants in sunny spots where moisture lingers into the summer months. Louisiana is blessed with two other species of *Aletris*, which are both yellow in flower. *Aletris aurea*, which is found in springled areas of the state with an outpost or two in Ashley County, Arkansas, and *Aletris lutea*, which is known in Louisiana from the Florida Parishes. I have never seen it to know it, and I doubt if I could tell the two apart unless they were both given to me in bloom, side by side.

Aletris farinosa is widely scattered in Arkansas, but I have never seen it in Union County. Across the Ouachita River in Calhoun County, it is common. Large populations are found in central Arkansas, in Conway County into the southwest corner of Van Buren County, which approaches the Ozark areas. I have found it to be slow but sure to come from seeds, and prosper for years in sunny, wet, sandy clay areas on my place. I have not had any experience with the yellow flowering species. Properly, it would be termed a meadow wildflower. I have worked in a few in the Louisiana iris cultivars, and I must say they give me much pleasure, but really not as a magnificent show as masses along the highways. Fortunately, roadside mowing doesn't kill the plant proper, as they are perennials. When the roadsides are mowed when they are approaching or in full bloom, there is no show, only mowed grasses, broken bottles and fragmented litter. For someone with a poorly drained or moisture retaining soil, *Aletris farinosa*, species of *Hymenocallis*, meadow beauty, species of native iris, *Liatris*, along with other wildflowers can create much interest and beauty on the land.

Prairie Restoration Projects Proliferate Around State

On Jan. 7, members of the NLU Biology Club (David Geter, Mike Harrell, and Mark Hopkins), Charles Allen, Rhonda Stewart (plus her children), and Robert Murry transplanted wildflowers from Kisatchie National Forest into a two acre plot adjacent to the Vernon Parish Tourist Welcome Center. The tract is on the north side of Leesville on U.S. 171 just south of the intersection with La. 28. The 2 acre tract contains several longleaf pines that are estimated to be 45 years old. The plot has been mowed, but the Tourist Commission has agreed to stop mowing and use control burning, a more natural management technique. Several native longleaf pine forest wildflowers survived in spite of the mowing and should expand with the new management. This area will hopefully become a showcase for native longleaf pine wildflowers and will be very noticeable because of its location on a major highway and adjacent to a welcome center.

On Jan. 14, a group of prairie transplanter gathered in Eunice and

transplanted clumps of plants from a threatened remnant strip to the newly created Duralde Prairie. The Duralde Prairie is a part of the Lacassine Wildlife Refuge and a restored Cajun Prairie is planned for the site. The transplanter included Mary Cummings, David Geter, Mike Harrell, and Mark Hopkins, members of the NLU Biology Club; Vicki and Chip Grafe, Lacassine Wildlife Refuge; Darnell and Paul McIntosh, LNPS members from Kaplan; Charles Allen, Malcolm Vidrine, Phil Bourgeois, members of the Cajun Prairie Habitat Preservation Society; Dr. Jim and Sue Grace and Sammy and Sharon King, Wetlands Research Center in Lafayette; Andrew Barry and Nelwyn McInnis, The Nature Conservancy; Latimore Smith, Louisiana Natural Heritage Program; and Clay Menard, Randy Daigle, Tasha Deaville, Eric Manuel, Kristy Olivier, and Erica Reed, Science teacher and students from Eunice High School. The second day of transplanting scheduled for Feb. 18 was rained out.

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Joan Moncrief of Ruston, and Kelby Ouchley of the USFWS, Farmerville, were elected to serve 3-year terms as board members. Board members whose terms expire in 1997 are Fred Christian, Jim Robbins, and Julia Larke. Board members whose terms expire in 1996 are Malcolm Vidrine, Nelwyn McInnis, and Jane Hall.

In other business, the treasurer reported that the society had a balance of \$5,541 for 1994. Income had exceeded expenses by \$1376.44. Bill Fontenot volunteered to produce a new membership brochure, as supplies of the old one are exhausted.

Return of the Natives.
Central/South Native Plant
Conference,
October 20-21, 1995,
Birmingham Botanical Gardens
2612 Lane Park Road
Birmingham, AL 35223.

Topics:

Wetlands,

Native Selections for American Gardens

Habitat Gardening

Natives Brought to the Front Yard

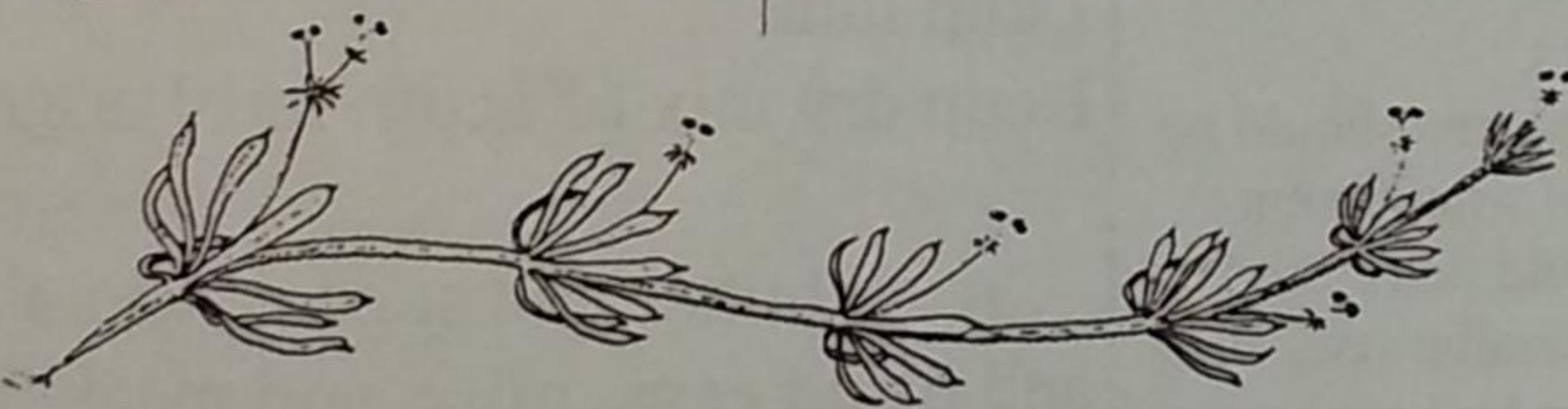
Easy to Grow Ferns

Wildflower Photography

Law and the Environment

plus tours

Contact: Mary Schiele Scanlon,
205-879-1227.



How To Make A Pop-gun

My father made me several pop-guns when I was a kid. He made the barrel from a large straight section of Elderberry. The barrel was about 6"-8" long as best I remember and the pith was removed with a screwdriver. The plunger was made from a straight oak branch 8"-10" or perhaps 12" long and about 1/2" to 3/4" in diameter. A handle about 3"-4" long was left untouched on one end. The other end, the remaining 5" 7" was whittled down until it was about 1/4 inch in diameter and would fit easily into the barrel. The ammo was Chinaberry fruits. The first was placed in the barrel and pushed with the plunger almost all the way through. A second Chinaberry fruit was placed in the barrel and this one was pushed fast toward the first. When enough pressure built up, the first chinaberry would pop out with a loud noise and fly 5-10 feet. The popgun was already loaded as the second would stay in the barrel. Sometimes a rag was wrapped around the end of the plunger and oil added. The plunger and rag were large enough to force the Chinaberry fruit out and this one would require only one Chinaberry fruit at a time.—Charles Allen

The Use of Oaks As Food and Medicine

Our oak trees are probably the most important hardwoods in the nation. Some estimates are that over 60% of all uses made of wood for lumber, charcoal, and fuel are of oaks. Oaks have traditionally been used for fence posts, shingles, and specialized timbers for bridges, ships, wagons, etc. But oaks have historically been used for food and medicine among the Indians of North America and the native peoples of Europe for just as long.

The inner bark of the oaks (most commonly *Quercus alba*, white oak, and *Q. velutina*, black oak) was collected and boiled and used in various tinctures, teas, and concoctions for medicines.

Oak bark is astringent and may be used to contract the tissues. It contains large concentrations of tannic acid that can be carcinogenic or otherwise harmful in large amounts. A strong tea made from inner oak bark was used to treat varicose veins with frequent compresses. It contains much calcium and at least alleviates the pain. It also has been soaked in ethyl alcohol and used as an ointment to treat arthritis. Oak bark is powdered and placed between teeth to tighten loose teeth and to heal bleeding gums. Scientists have tested white oak's bark and verify that it is a valid external astringent causing the capillaries and the skin to constrict and by that stopping minor bleeding. It has been used in various strengths to treat bleeding from the mouth and to treat dysentery and diarrhea. It has been used to treat poison-ivy rash and a large variety of other skin ailments, and to treat sore lips and mouth, both internally and externally to treat bleeding hemorrhoids. Widespread reports of its use as a vaginal douche and even as a substitute for quinine

and to treat gonorrhea are available.

A colonial tooth paste was made from mixing powdered oak bark and powdered wild ginger root. Poultices made from the inner bark were used for gangrene. The bark of overcup oak was used as an "ace-type" bandage by Indians to hold broken legs in place for healing.

Acorns have always been a part of the diet of peoples living where oaks are common. A 17th century Englishman said a part of the daily diet of his people was acorns before their palate was polluted by meal from wheat and corn. Early English peasants were taxed on the number of hogs their acorn crop each year was estimated to be able to support. Some tribes in southwestern United States used mostly acorns for their source of carbohydrates. Indians all over North America collected acorns and leached out the tannins to make variously prepared meals and flours from the meats.

The acorns should be collected when mature and should be roasted before or after removing the acorn hull. In Louisiana, the abundance of larvae in the acorns would warrant placing them in water and throwing away floating acorns. After the acorns are removed from the husks, they can be chopped or ground to whatever fineness one desires (chopped nuts, grits, meal, flour). This can be leached by placing it in a clean T-shirt or another cloth bag and boiled in a pot. The water has to be poured off a few times. It has been suggested that one boil it for two

hours and then let it cool in cold water. Change the cold water until it no longer turns brown. Probably because of the lack of enough boiling water to leach acorns properly, the Indians usually put the acorns in a fine mesh basket and put it in a running stream for several days. It works well to bag it in whatever size one desires and then leach it in running water of the sink. The leached material is dried (one can use low temperature in ovens). Some Indians molded this into loaves and kept it over winter.

Thomas Elias and Peter Dykeman (1990) in *Edible Wild Plants: A North American Field Guide*, suggest that we gather acorns when they turn brown in the fall and store them in a cool, dry place or shell for immediate use. Place whole, chopped, or coarsely ground nut meats in cloth and tie

Acorn Muffins

1/4 cup butter
1/2 cup sugar or molasses
2 eggs
1 cup milk
1 cup dry mix of acorn meal or grits

Cream butter and sugar. Add alternately and blend eggs, milk, and meal. Bake in muffin pan at 390°F until dark and crisp, about 20 minutes

with string. Place in boiling water until water turns brown, drain and add more boiling water. Repeat as often as needed until water stays clear. In the field, place in a bag set in running water from one to several days. Spread leached acorns in a pan and dry in the sun or warm oven. Use whole nut meats or prepare and use as grits or meal.

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To make pan-cakes, add one more egg, and more milk. For acorn coffee, roast the acorn meal until dark and crisp at 350°F for about 20 minutes. Combine with 4 cups of water and boil 15 minutes, then strain and serve.

Connie and Arnold Krochmal, in *A Naturalist's Guide to Cooking With Wild Plants*, have recipes for acorn spoonbread, acorn pancakes, acorn biscuits, acorn muffins, acorn noodles, acorn whole wheat pancakes, acorns with blueberries, and acorn coffee. Each of the bread-type recipes uses about a half of the "normal" amount of flour that a recipe calls for and substitutes the other half as acorn meal. Many authors claim that this gives an unusual but tastier flavor to breads, cookies, pancakes, cakes, and pastries of all sorts. Baked acorn meats dipped in glazing as one does pecan meats make a good candied nut tasting delicacy.

During the 1994-95 season, we should not allow the wild game to consume all of the acorn crop. We should experiment with this highly nutritious and delicious food source. Acorn meal has been analyzed and found to have about 20-25% fat present. The protein is about 4½-5½%, and the carbohydrates about 60%. It would appear that the acorn meal is a reasonable nourishing food product. The leaching process did not seem to remove very much of the essential food elements. So why not substitute acorn meal for corn meal and make some interesting breads, cookies, or pancakes?



Bogs, Birds, Butterflies, and Bivalves, + Roots, Shoots, & Fruits Cuisine

The annual tour is scheduled for April 29-30, 1995 in the Leesville-Ft. Polk area. Meet at Little Cypress Recreation Area at 9: AM on Saturday April 29. Tours will include pitcher plant bogs, upland areas, and other ecosystems. Orchids, pitcher plants, and other interesting plants should be seen. Several different kinds of birds including the red cockaded woodpecker, butterflies, and other animals might be encountered. Bring your own lunch and water or other beverages. The bogs are wet, so dress accordingly. A second tour will begin at the Little Cypress Recreation Area at 1:30 PM on Saturday April 29. A third tour will begin at the Little Cypress Recreation Area at 9 AM on Sunday, April 30. The roots, shoots, and fruits cuisine sampler will be

Blueberries & Acorns

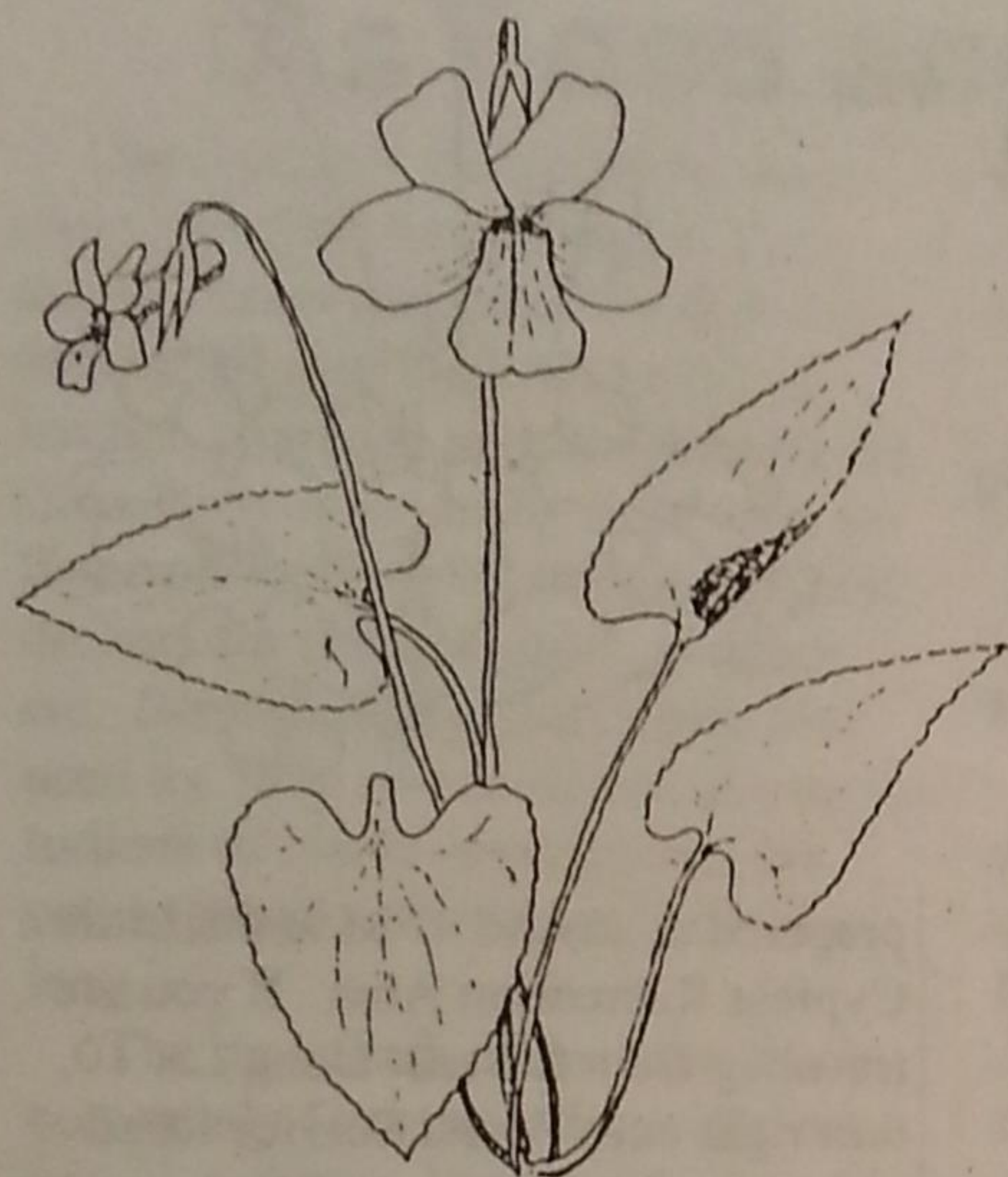
- 1 cup prepared acorn meal
- ¾ cup dried blueberries or other ground dried fruit
- 4 cups of water
- 2 Tablespoons margarine

Combine acorn meal, fruit, and water. Soak 45 minutes, then bring to a boil. Simmer gently until tender, about 40 minutes. Add margarine and serve hot. This may be eaten as a cereal or as a soup.

All illustrations except *Aletris* are by Philip Bourgeois, LNPS member from Eunice



prepared at around 4PM at the Little Cypress Recreation Area. If you are traveling from the east along La. 10, turn right onto Forest Service Road 400 about 9 miles west of Cravens. If traveling from the west, turn left onto Forest Service Road 400 off of La. 10 about 4 miles east of Ft. Polk or 9 miles east of Pickering and U.S. 171. Pickering is south of Leesville and Ft. Polk on U.S. 171. After turning onto Forest Service Road 400, go about ½ mile and turn left onto the first road, Forest Service Road 471. Little Cypress Recreation Area will be on the left about 1 mile from the intersection of F.S. Roads 400 and 471. A car caravan will be leaving from the Vernon Parish Tourist Welcome Center at 8:45 AM. The Welcome Center is on the north side of Leesville, along U.S. 171 just south of the Intersection with La. 28. For more information, contact Dr. Charles Allen 318-342-1814 or Robert Murry 318-383-6123 or Vernon Parish Tourist Commission, 318-238-0783. There are several motels in Leesville and very primitive camping in the National Forest. Note—no camping is allowed on Ft. Polk. A campground with running water and bathrooms is available at Fullerton Lake. The Biology Club from NLU will probably camp near Little Cypress Recreation Area.



Dr. & Mrs. Charles Allen 95
NLU Dept. of Biology
Monroe, LA. 71209-0502

inside...

Armed & dangerous with *Sambucus canadensis* & *Melia azedarach* page 5
Acorns, the breakfast of champions? page 6
plus Field Trips, Carl Amason, and more

The Louisiana Native Plant Society was founded in 1983 as a state-wide, non-profit organization. Its purpose is:

- 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.

Friends of the NLU Herbarium Annual Plant Sale.

The sale will be held at the NLU greenhouse area, 3901 Bon Aire Dr., Monroe, every Friday and Saturday in April except the last ones. Volunteers will be getting ready for the sale on Tuesday afternoons and Fridays in March. All are welcome. To reach the greenhouses, turn off of US 80(De Siard St.) at Stadium Dr. At the 4-way stop, turn left onto Bon Aire and follow it through the NLU campus. The greenhouses are on the right, just after you leave the main body of the campus. Contact persons: R. Dale Thomas, 318-342-1812, Beth Erwin 318-874-7777.