

INDIANA

Native Plant and Wildflower Society

NEWS

Volume I Number 1

Spring 1994

FIRST SIGNS OF SPRING

by Kay Yatskievych

Christmas has passed, the old year is done, and winter has been around long enough to make us yearn for spring. This is the time of year when the gardeners among us happily leaf through seed catalogs with joyous anticipation of spring planting. But what about us wild plant enthusiasts, what should we be looking forward to for the earliest beginnings of spring?

The undisputed champion for earliest recorded Indiana bloom date of a native wildflower goes by the rather unappealing name of Skunk Cabbage (*Symplocarpus foetidus*), which has been recorded as early as February 12. This plant has something of an unfair advantage, however, because its flowers have the curious ability to produce heat, lots of it, enough to raise the temperature of the tightly packed inflorescence as much as 75° F above the ambient air temperature. Through a very precise but not clearly understood control mechanism the plant maintains its temperature at about 57° F for up to two weeks and is capable of melting snow around it. Skunk Cabbage is most abundant in the northern part of the state, becoming less common as it reaches the southern limits of its range, which encompasses the northern two thirds of the state.

It would be appropriate if Harbinger-of-Spring (*Erigenia bulbosa*), found in woodlands throughout the state, had the next earliest recorded bloom date. Unfortunately, its March 26 date does not quite qualify it for that honor. Eight other native species have beaten that date: March 4, Snow Trillium (*Trillium nivale*); March 9, Marsh Buttercup (*Ranunculus septentrionalis*); March 13, Pennsylvania Bittercress (*Cardamine pensylvanica*); March 14, Sharp-lobed Hepatica (*Hepatica acutiloba*); March 17, Rue-Anemone (*Anemonella thalictroides*); March 20, Cut-leaved Toothwort (*Dentaria laciniata*); March 21, Spring Beauty (*Claytonia virginica*); and March 25, Round-lobed Hepatica (*Hepatica americana*). Spring Mill State Park usually has a wonderful display of both Snow Trillium and Sharp-lobed Hepatica.

A couple of introduced species also have very early bloom dates recorded: March 13 for Common Chickweed (*Stellaria media*) and March 14 for Vernal Whitlow Grass (*Draba verna*).

The total number of herbaceous species (excluding grasses, sedges and rushes) with recorded Indiana bloom dates in March is 23 native species and 8 introduced species. Because many botanists are still in hibernation in March, there are undoubtedly other species that are in bloom then but have not been collected (the above bloom dates are based on specimens in public herbaria). For instance, Common Blue Violet (*Viola papilionacea*) has almost certainly bloomed that early at some time during our history of plant collecting in Indiana, yet the earliest recorded date for it is April 2. But regardless of whether their first bloom is in March or early April, each year I await those treasured first signs of spring.

Botanist-photographer Kay Yatskievych works at the Missouri Botanical Garden in St. Louis. She has lived most of her life in Indiana and will soon finish writing and illustrating a Field Guide to Indiana Wildflowers, which will be published by Indiana University Press. She has had photos in numerous publications including National Geographic and the Flora of North America.

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by Jeffrey Maddox and Carolyn Harstad

INPAWS is a young organization. Considering our age, and the fact that this is our first newsletter, there is not much history to tell. But what there is, we'll share so you will have a better understanding of what you've gotten yourself into.

In the early part of the year, several bold individuals, tired of listening to all the talk about the need for a Native Plant Society, decided to take action, and sent out letters inviting people, whom they thought would be interested in forming a group, to a planning meeting.

February 25: Bill Brink, Joe and Ruth Ann Ingraham and Carolyn Harstad met to discuss the feasibility of organizing a native plant and wildflower society for the State of Indiana. Nearly every other state has had such an organization—some for decades.

Several lists proved useful in the process of identifying potential members for the new organization. Mike Dana of Purdue University had a computerized list from wildflower workshops. Names of individuals from environmental agencies and groups were added, as well as members of garden clubs and organizations. Ruth Ann mailed a letter to a number of people from these lists, and an initial meeting was scheduled for April.

In addition, letters went out to over 70 native plant societies, and information about by-laws, constitutions, newsletters, mission statements, programs, membership, dues and history began pouring in. A Constitution and By Laws committee headed by Chris Turner went to work, and the newly formed Indiana organization soon had documents drafted.

April 14: Eighteen people met in the Marion County Extension Offices, selected an acting board of directors, and started what was hoped to be a dynamic new organization.

May 8: The first official meeting was held at the Indianapolis Museum of Art. The purpose, constitution, philosophy, hopes, dreams, and possible leaders of the new organization were discussed. Motions were made and approved, and momentum was gained. Following the business meeting IMA staff members conducted tours through the extensively managed flower gardens and shrub plantings of the IMA.

June 6: We met at Holliday Park, ratifying our much-discussed Constitution and By-Laws, and approving our official name *Indiana Native Plant and Wildflower Society*. A nominating committee was selected to draft a slate of officers. Bill Brink agreed to serve as Program Chairman to plan meeting places and activities, and Chris Carlson consented to head up a newsletter committee. After the productive meeting, we hiked the Holliday Park trails and became acquainted with some of the local wildflowers.

July 17: INPAWS met at Butler University. Highlights of the business meeting included formation of a membership committee to discuss public relations and create an informational brochure about INPAWS. We agreed to participate in the establishment of a prairie seed nursery for Indiana. Rolland Kontak presented information concerning changes in plant collecting guidelines for the Hoosier National Forest. Gisela Reibel promised to investigate the possibility of a \$500 grant from the National Council of State Garden Clubs, which could be used in producing our pamphlet. Following the meeting, our host, botanist Dr. Rebecca Dolan, led tours of the Friesner Herbarium and the prairie plantings on the Butler grounds. Many exciting species were seen and discussed, and those unable to come missed an excellent program.

Up-to-Date Continued on page 3

Indiana Native Plant and Wildflower Society Newsletter

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Published periodically by the Indiana Native Plant and Wildflower Society for members.

INPAWS Mission

The Indiana Native Plant and Wildflower Society's purposes are to promote the appreciation, preservation, conservation, utilization and scientific study of the flora native to Indiana and to educate the public about the values, beauty, diversity and environmental importance of indigenous vegetation.

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Submission of articles

Information for the newsletter is supplied by Society members and others interested in sharing information about Indiana native plants. Articles or drawings should be sent to the Editor, Chris Carlson, 6330 N. Park Avenue, Indianapolis IN 46220

Officers 1993-1995

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Illustrations by Jan Glimm Lacy

Newsletter Design by Bruce Morgan



August 14: Marian College was the scene of our August meeting. In a beautiful outdoor setting, officers were elected and installed, and a dues schedule adopted. Charter memberships were accepted until January 1, 1994; regular dues are now in effect. The temporary membership committee recommended that separate committees be set up for PR/marketing, membership, and fund raising. Dates and times for prairie seed collection were announced. Several members discussed plans to attend the Eastern Native Plant Alliance meeting at the Missouri Botanical Garden in September. The rest of the afternoon was spent exploring the wetland plants and ponds on the Marian College grounds.

September 18: INPAWS members participated in a field trip to visit remnant Indiana prairies. The program was hosted by Dr. Michael N. Dana, Associate Professor, Department of Horticulture, Purdue University. Following a tour of Purdue's research plots of native forbs and grasses used in ornamental landscaping and wildflowers used in roadside plantings, we visited remnant prairies in the vicinity.

October 9: INPAWS' first fund-raiser was an auction of native plants, seeds, gardening tools and supplies, books, decorative items and more. Member Rolland Kontak was the auctioneer for this very successful event held at Holliday Park's Holliday House. More than \$1080 were raised to benefit the Society.

November 12: INPAWS hosted a wine and cheese reception at The Indianapolis Museum of Art's Horticulture Study Center to honor Michael Homoya, author of *Orchids of Indiana*, and Lee Casebere, photographer for the book. The occasion was also the premiere for the book, which was sold to attendees at a special pre-release price, with a portion of the proceeds (nearly \$100) going to INPAWS. Author and photographer were on hand to autograph, and Mr. Homoya gave a brief presentation with beautiful color slides. Oliver Winery of Bloomington donated some of their excellent wines, adding an especially festive touch to the event, attended by about 75.

November 20: Bill McKnight, an authority on plant ecology, led a field trip to Pine Hills Nature Preserve, an outstanding geologic area, relict plant community and arboreal forest of white pine, Canada yew and Eastern hemlock. Pine Hills, a rugged area for hiking and birding, is also noted for its "turkey ridge backbones."

December 10: Peter and Carolyn Harstad graciously hosted a holiday celebration at their home. Members attending pitched in an amazing and delicious assortment of hors d'oeuvres and sweet goodies. Dan and Sophia Anderson surprised everyone with a little nature gift as they left.

December 31: As INPAWS' first year came to a close, it was exciting to note that we had 149 members. Plus, an additional 12 persons joined in the first half of January 1994, for a grand total of 162!!

For 1994:

Bill Brink, programs chair, has some great program ideas; members will receive program notices by mail. Don't miss any of the excitement and activity.

Members of INPAWS can: aid in "plant rescue" operations in areas being developed or destroyed; encourage landscapers and builders to incorporate native plants into their plans; work with local and state agencies in using native plants and wildflowers along highways, biking and hiking trails, parks and nature areas; and educate the public about the value of native plants in our ever-changing and fragile environment. Interested individuals may organize local and regional groups to work with the state organization.

Spread the word about the Indiana Native Plant and Wildflower Society. Help mold this emerging organization into a viable and worthwhile presence for Indiana so that generations of Hoosiers can enjoy the heritage of our native plants and wildflowers.

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

IMA GARDEN LECTURES

The Indianapolis Museum of Art is introducing free IMA Garden Lectures to be held the third Saturday of each month at 10:00 A.M. at the Horticulture Society Library.

- February 19 *Propagation of House Plants*
- March 19 *Starting Annuals from Seed*
- April 16 *A Wildflower Walk Through the IMA Grounds, Sue Nord*

HOLLIDAY PARK CLEAN-UP March 12

Holliday Park in Indianapolis is calling for volunteers to assist with removal of alien plant species which have invaded the Parks' woodlands. Come for a few hours or all day. Bring your own tools and gloves. For further information, contact John Schaust, Head Naturalist, Holliday Park, 6349 Spring Mill Road, Indianapolis 46260 (317) 327-7180.

WILDFLOWER FORAY April 29, 30

Meet in the parking lot of T.C. Steele State Historic Site 9AM Friday to hike the Selma Steele Nature Preserve. There will also be a variety of hikes, slide shows, etc. Write for a program to:

T.C. Steele State Historic Site
Route 1, Box 256
Nashville IN 47448 (812) 988-2785

Calendar continued on page 7



FREE FOR THE PICKING

by Dan Anderson

Before there were convenience stores and supermarkets, our ancestors supplemented their diets of staples and home-grown foods with examples of the local flora and fauna which had, by years of experience, proved to be edible. As more of us moved into cities, more of our food was purchased and knowledge of "wild stuff" forgotten by most, except for those still living in rural areas. With the increasing interest in "gourmet foods", some of the "wild stuff" is experiencing a resurgence of popularity in gourmet sections of large supermarkets and health food stores. You can find husk tomatoes, prickly pear pads, Jerusalem artichokes, mint teas, and mushrooms such as wood ears, chanterelles, and oyster mushrooms. The irony is that prices charged for these items are usually considerably higher than those of more familiar vegetables and fruits, yet many of these items are easily found by the experienced forager.

Some believe that they are living closer to nature when they eat wild foods; others prefer them because chemicals have not been used in their planting or cultivation. You don't have to make a statement by eating wild foods - many are very tasty, and add new dimensions to your eating habits.

Maple Syrup

Winter is not normally considered a good time for foraging, yet a variety of edibles is available, particularly if the ground is not covered by several inches of snow. For example, this is the time to make maple syrup.

Although sugar maples are the primary source of sap for making maple syrup, other members of the maple genus including Norway and silver maples, and even box elders, have been tapped with satisfactory results. The best time to tap is when the daytime temperature is above freezing, and the nighttime temperature, below. I usually take a brace and bit, and drill a hole about 3/8 inch in diameter about three inches into the trunk, in a slightly upward direction. I then drive in a metal "spile" which is a tapered tube with a notch on the end, although almost any kind of small-diameter pipe or tubing can be used, provided it is stiff enough to bear the weight of a container filled with sap. For a container, I use plastic milk jugs, which I tie to the tree so the drippings will go into the jug. When the sap is running well, the jugs may have to be emptied daily or more often.

The sap can be boiled all the way down to syrup, although this process is time-consuming, since it takes 20-30 gallons of sap to produce one gallon of syrup. For me, concentrating the sap by freezing greatly shortens the time required. Fill a pan hav-

ing a removable rack - the trick is to leave it out overnight (if it is well below freezing) or put it in your freezer until about half to 2/3 of the liquid is frozen. The sugar will concentrate in the unfrozen part. Remove the rack with the ice adhering, knock it off, replace, and add more sap. Once this has been done three or four times, the concentrated sap can then be boiled down. The boiling pot will have to be watched carefully during the later stages, because the syrup can scorch and be ruined just before the pot goes dry.

When the sap stops running, or when you have collected enough for your needs, remove the spile and seal the hole to prevent insects and fungal disease from getting to the inside of your trees. Nothing beats the taste of maple syrup on pancakes and waffles, particularly if you have had the experience of making it yourself.

Greens

There are several types of edible greens which are very hardy, and I have found examples in January and February. Many are familiar with Winter Cress (*Barbarea verna*) or (*Barbarea vulgaris*). This plant is very common in waste areas and fallow fields. When the weather is still cool and the flower stalks have not yet begun to form, the leaves can be used in salads or cooked as greens. There is often a slight bitter aftertaste, although this can be reduced or removed by a five minute boil with a change of water halfway through. I have eaten the flower buds, and they are quite acceptable after a short boil.

A favorite of mine is Pennsylvania bitter cress (*Cardamine pennsylvanica*). This small member of the mustard family grows as a basal rosette and stays green all winter long. Although individual plants are small, its slightly peppery taste without aftertaste makes it an excellent salad green. Because of its small size, use as a cooked green is out of the question.

Dandelion greens are acceptable, provided they are young, and flower buds have not begun to form. They can be used in salads, but may be too strong in taste for some. Like winter cress, they can be cooked for about five minutes in boiling water, drained, and seasoned with bacon dressing. For safety's sake, greens should be collected where weed killers have not been used, so resist the temptation to dig them out of your lawn if you have a lawn-care service!

I hope you'll have a chance to enjoy one or more of the above treats!

Dan Anderson and his wife Sophia are charter members of INPAWS who have enjoyed a wide range of edible wild greens, mushrooms, nuts, fruits and an occasional snapping turtle or muskrat over the past thirty years.



OUR NATIVE CONIFERS

by Dr. Rebecca Dolan

The winter season brings to mind thoughts of evergreen trees. In botanical terms, trees like pines and firs that bear cones or reproductive structures derived from cones are called conifers. These trees are considered more primitive than flower-bearing plants. Reproduction takes place in separate male and female cones over a two-year cycle. Ephemeral male cones produce pollen grains which are spread through the wind in the spring to droplets of sticky fluid that are exuded from immature female cones. Pine pollen grains have mickey-mouse-ear-like air bladders that help in aerodynamics. If you have ever shaken a branch of a pollen-shedding pine tree, you know that copious amounts of pollen grains are released. In southern states you often need your windshield wipers to remove the yellow dust after parking under a pollen-shedding tree. Large numbers of pollen grains are needed because the plants have to rely on chance encounters between pollen and female cone. Insects don't assist as pollination vectors.

Once a pollen grain has found the appointed drop on an immature female cone, the drop is sucked back into the developing woody cone and the egg is fertilized. During the growing season, a seed develops to surround the fertilized egg. Mature woody cones with numerous seeds inside are shed the following year. Many conifers have separate male and female trees, others produce both sexes on the same tree with female cones near the ends of the youngest branches.

Conifers are important economically for timber, furniture, landscaping, and also provide an important source of wildlife food. Pine "nuts" are not truly nuts, but are the seed. They served as a major food for some Southwestern American Indian tribes and are used in contemporary Mediterranean cuisine.

Pine trees and their relatives are able to keep their needle-like leaves over the winter due to special adaptations of the needles that help prevent water loss when the soil is frozen. The flattened or round needles have a low surface-to-volume ratio and are stiff due to a thick layer of waxy cuticle. The stomata, air exchange pores in the leaf surface, are sunken to decrease chances of evaporative water loss and the leaves have a special interior layer of water-proof material. Individual pine needles live 2 to 14 years. Needles are gradually shed throughout the year, rather than all at once in the fall as with deciduous trees.

Although conifers are common in landscape plantings, there are only 10 species native to Indiana. Not all are evergreen. A few genera drop their needle-like leaves over the winter, but they reproduce by cones or cone-like structures as described above.

The following summary can help you identify the most common conifer groups:

Mostly tree-like:

Pines Needles are round in cross-section (will roll between your fingers) and are found in groups or bundles (fascicles) of 2, 3, or 5 needles depending on the species. Tough, woody pine cones hang down from the branches.

Spruce Needles are square in cross section. When needles fall or are pulled off, pegs remain that make the branches bumpy. Spruce cones, resembling long pine cones, hang down from the branches.

Fir Needles are flat. When needles drop, a round dented scar is left on the branch. Fir cones are held pointed upright on the branches. As the seeds are released, fir cones break apart.

Hemlock Needles are flat and small. They have two parallel silver bands on the under surface. Hemlock cones are less than an inch long. This is the hemlock of Hiawatha north-woods fame, not Socrates' poisonous herb.

Mostly shrub-like:

Yews Needles are flat and appear to occur in two ranks along the stem. Fruit is an unusual red berry-like structure (aril) with a single seed inside. The fruit is poisonous to humans.

Arbor vitae, white cedar Flat branches with needles of two different shapes at 90-degree angles. Cones are very small and woody.

Junipers, red cedar Very short needle-like leaves in whorls around the stem. Seeds are produced in blue berry-like structures that are the source of flavoring in gin.

Conifers native to Indiana:

Prostrate Juniper	(<i>Juniperus communis</i>)
Eastern Red Cedar	(<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>)
Tamarack or Larch	(<i>Larix laricina</i>)
Jack Pine	(<i>Pinus banksiana</i>)
White Pine	(<i>Pinus strobus</i>)
Virginia Pine	(<i>Pinus virginiana</i>)
Southern Cypress	(<i>Taxodium distichum</i>)
Canada Yew	(<i>Taxus canadensis</i>)
Northern White Cedar	(<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>)
Eastern Hemlock	(<i>Tsuga canadensis</i>)

Dr. Dolan does research in plant ecology at Butler University in Indianapolis and is currently working on a population biology of rare indigenous plants. She is Director of the University's Friesner Herbarium, oversees Butler's 5.5-acre prairie and has put together a census of campus flora.



WILDFLOWER PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHIC FOUNDATIONS

First in a Series by Tom Potter

As a charter member of the newly formed Indiana Native Plant and Wildflower Society, I am excited about the educational opportunities that lie ahead, and I look forward to learning from other members a good deal of information about the plant world. In return, I hope to provide a base of knowledge for your venture into the world of wildflower and plant photography. Therefore, I am inaugurating this column with the seemingly unrelated topic, "Foundations for Achieving Good Photographs."

Believe it or not, there is a more important foundation for wildflower photography than a good tripod. If you want to be a good (that is spelled *consistent*) photographer, the most frequently overlooked essential is a grounding in the fundamentals of photography. Too often, the nature enthusiast rushes to the local camera store, purchases equipment somewhat randomly, returns to the field, and fires away. When the results turn out disappointing, he or she rushes to the local bookstore or library and obtains several books with the words "nature photography" in the title. After reading these, another field trip is made, again with disappointing results. Finally, the equipment is returned to the closet, where it accumulates dust.

Unfortunately, most nature photography books are not the best places to learn the fundamentals of photography. Even the authors of these books, if they are honest, will admit that. Most of these guides will provide examples of good field technique and equipment, and will describe principles of light control. The information is helpful and will certainly enhance the field work of the budding nature photographer, but more is required to create a desirable image. I learned that the hard way!

To achieve a consistent quality level in your wildflower photography, you must become grounded in the principles of general photography. Nature photography, like any other specialization, is the second phase of achievement. You will likely have already taken some good photographs in a natural setting, but in the final analysis, consistency is the essential issue. You will not be satisfied - in fact, you will often be disappointed - until you can work with confidence, knowing that the outcome will be satisfactory. Confidence comes after you have learned the basic principles and formed a good foundation, with which you can adjust, manipulate, and alter photographic processes to create the desired end result.

How do you achieve this foundation? First, say to yourself, "I want to learn photography," and master the basic concepts. Second, apply these concepts to your nature photography in a systematic series of photo exercises and watch the consistency and predictability develop.

Two good sources of basic information are *Photography: Art and Technique*, by Alfred Blaker (Focal Press) and *Basic Techniques of Photography* by John P. Schaefer (Little, Brown). Although there are other books, I have found these to be the most readable and best illustrated. Try to obtain one of these and stay with it until you have a feeling for the foundations. Either is available at Borders book store in Indianapolis.

In future columns I will cover topics such as field equipment, lenses, additional books specific to wildflower photography, and typical problems in the field.

A parting word: if you want to be successful (consistent), you must realize that the new generation of do-everything cameras won't! You must still know the fundamentals, and knowing them will help you get the greatest satisfaction from your new skills. Good luck, and be patient!

Tom Potter is a professional photographer living in Martinsville.

INPAWS COMING EVENTS

February 26

Our first meeting of the year will feature a presentation on plant propagation techniques by Hollis Schuh, Indianapolis Museum of Art Greenhouse supervisor and horticulturist, to be held at the IMA Greenhouse, Indianapolis.

March 12

Walk the new trails and boardwalks to the historic Skunk Cabbage beds at Holliday Park, as well as assist in park clean-up of invasive, exotic plants. See Calendar on page 3.

April 17

Field trip to Clifty Falls State Park.

May?

Field trip to south-central Indiana including Brown County State Park and several members' gardens.

Also being planned:

- A photo slide festival where each member will be able to show up to 10 slides. Plan now by starting to gather your best nature images!
- An auction of native plants (see *Up-to-Date with INPAWS - 1993 in Review*, October 9 entry)
- A canoe trip to Pigeon River to see carnivorous plants and orchids

Postcards will be sent to members in advance stating date, time and place to meet for carpooling. Please feel free to call anyone listed on page 2 for details.



INPAWS MEMBER SURVEY

1. Membership

- I am a charter member
- I have paid my 1994 dues
- I am enclosing my 1994 dues
- I am enclosing a donation for the society

2. What would you like to see as the primary focus(es) of this group?

3. I have the following skills which may be useful to this organization (describe . . . legal, computer, writer, artist, proofreader, etc.)

4. I would be willing to serve as an officer (you may check more than one)

- President Vice President
- Treasurer Recording Secretary
- Corresponding Secretary

5. I would be willing to serve on a committee (list interests)

NAME _____
TELEPHONE _____

6. I would like to help with a newsletter:

- Editing
- Typing
- Design & layout
- Assembly
- Computer Service
- Writing articles
- Printing
- Artwork
- Mailing

7. I have the following program I would be willing to share:

8. I recommend the following areas for possible field trips - because

9. I can help with:

- Rescuing plants
- Leading field trips
- Giving tours
- Making arrangements for meetings or outings
- Hospitality (cookies, coffee, etc)
- Helping with mailings
- Organizing field trips

10. Other comments:

Please send completed form to:

Carolyn Harstad, 5952 Lieber Road, Indianapolis, IN 46208

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FLOWER AND PATIO SHOW

Several Indiana Native Plant and Wildflower Society (INPAWS) members will be participating in the 1994 Garden Club of Indiana, Inc. garden theater series at the Flower and Patio Show, Indiana State Fairgrounds.

- *Saturday, March 12 12:00 noon and 5:00 PM*
Gardening with Wildflowers Carolyn Harstad,
with drawings of wildflowers by Jean Vietor,
and photographs by Bill Brink
- *Sunday, March 13 12:00 noon and 5:00 PM*
Roadside Gathering and Drying of Indiana
Wildflowers Claudia Hall
- *Wednesday, March 16 5:00 PM*
Beauty from Bulbs Caroline Brunner
- *Saturday, March 19 and Sunday, March 20 5:00 PM*
Indoor Gardening Techniques Katrina Vollmer

ORCHARD IN BLOOM

Sponsored by the Orchard Country Day School, April 29 to May 1. Lectures will be held in the Holliday House at Holliday Park, Spring Mill Road, Indianapolis.

- *Saturday, April 30 2:00 PM*
Gardening with Wildflowers Carolyn Harstad
Prairie Wildflowers Sue Nord
Rock Gardens Chris Turner
- *Sunday, May 1 2:00 PM*
Hosta, Queen of the Shade Carolyn Harstad

WILDFLOWER WORKSHOP Tuesday, May 3

Garden Clubs of Indiana sponsors its annual Wildflower Workshop at McCormick's Creek State Park. For more information contact: INPAWS charter member Amy Mason at (812) 533-2306.

GARDEN TOUR OF ENGLAND June 4 through 16

The Indianapolis Museum of Art is offering a highly customized horticultural travel program for its members, especially for those who are gardening enthusiasts and appreciate the botanical world. A garden study tour of England will be led by Hollis Schuh, IMA Greenhouse Supervisor and Horticulturist, from June 4 through 16. For more information, contact Hollis at (317) 920-2652, or IMA annual programs manager Carol Nelson (317) 923-1331.



INPAWS MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

Yes! I/we have been waiting for this exciting opportunity! Enclosed is my/our check for the following:

- | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|------|------------------------------------|-------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Student | \$10 | <input type="checkbox"/> Patron | \$100 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Individual | \$18 | <input type="checkbox"/> Sponsor | \$250 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Family | \$25 | <input type="checkbox"/> Corporate | \$500 |

Additional Donation \$ _____ Total Enclosed \$ _____

NAME _____
ADDRESS _____
CITY _____


TELEPHONE _____
STATE _____ ZIP _____

Membership Categories

- Student:** For full-time students under the age of 22. Benefits include meeting notices, one vote on organizational issues, INPAWS newsletter, INPAWS membership directory.
- Individual:** Benefits are the same as for student.
- Family:** Includes Head(s) of household and dependents. Benefits include meeting notices, INPAWS newsletter, INPAWS membership directory and two votes on organizational issues.
- Patron:** Benefits are the same as for family, plus donation.
- Sponsor:** Benefits are the same as for family, plus donation.
- Corporate:** Benefits include newsletter, meeting notices, directory, special recognition.

Please complete questionnaire on back, then kindly detach this form and mail it, along with your check made payable to: Indiana Native Plant and Wildflower Society, c/o Carolyn Harstad, 5952 Lieber Road, Indianapolis, IN 46208.

Renew your membership now for 1994!

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Indiana Native Plant
and Wildflower Society
6106 Kingsley Drive
Indianapolis, IN 46220

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