

Morchella semilibera

Morchella esculenta

Free for the Eating

Morel Mania - A Hoosier Rite Of Spring

by Dan Anderson

About the same time millions of Americans turn to their TVs and radios to hear the beginning games of the baseball season (if there is one), many thousands head out into the boonies in search of the elusive morel mushroom. Some make it a one- or two-shot deal, others begin in Kentucky or Southern Indiana and finish three or four weekends later in Michigan.

Like many other mushrooms, morels need the right combination of soil moisture and temperature to form the fruiting bodies. In Central Indiana, few if any are found before April 15th, and almost none after the first week in May. Temperatures should be no lower than the middle 50s at night, and there should be enough rain that the soil is damp and not dry. Some years provide a generous harvest; last year, at least for us, was a bummer, not only for morels, but for many other kinds of mushrooms as well.

There are three major types of morels to be found in our area. *Morchella esculenta*, the yellow morel, is the most substantial and one of the easier ones to spot among last fall's leaves. Another common one, the gray morel, is usually small, about 3-4 inches tall, and is often hidden in and under leaves. The third is probably a subspecies of *Morchella*, the black morel, which seems to be both larger and much darker in color than the other two. The third, *Morchella semilibera*, the helmet morel, is usually small and has a distinctive shape. I am not a mycologist, but I have seen all three types (stalk) or morels, and I have seen them in several sizes too.

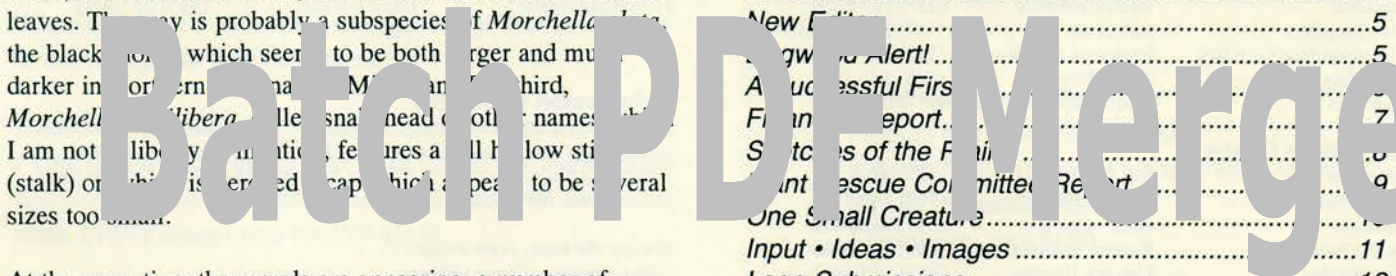
At the same time the morels are appearing, a number of somewhat similar-appearing species can be found. The most common of these is *Gyromitra esculenta*, locally called false

morel or elephant's ear. The mushroom handbooks give this one mixed reviews - some claiming edibility, some considering it poisonous, while a number waffle by stating that it is edible after cooking to remove a water-soluble toxin. I have talked to people who state that they have eaten these mushrooms many times without ill effects; however, with mushrooms, it is best to err on the side of caution. *Helvella crispa* is somewhat saddle-shaped and subject to the same caution as the false morel. Morels can be distinguished from false morels by their regular shape, which resembles a Christmas tree light bulb with a reticulated surface. (The accompanying drawings by Sophia Anderson will help distinguish among the several species).

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INPAWS

Coming Events

Your program committee, under the leadership of Bill Brink, met on January 11 to plan activities for 1995. Here are the scheduled events for February through May:

Sunday, February 26:

Visit to Big Walnut preserve in Putnam County to learn how to identify trees in winter.

Saturday, March 11:

Work day at Holliday Park in Indianapolis to remove invasive Amur honeysuckle.

Sunday, March 26:

Indoor meeting at an Indianapolis location, probably in the afternoon. Subject will be a discussion on damage done by deer, and what can and has been done about it.

Saturday, April 22:

Field trip to Oil Creek Cliffs, near Tell City, to study the sandstone formations, woodlands and wildlife.

Saturday, May 13:

Trip to Dunes National Lakeshore

Sunday, May 21:

Plant Auction and Sale

Members will receive more detailed information prior to the scheduled dates on the above as well as additional field trips of an informal nature.

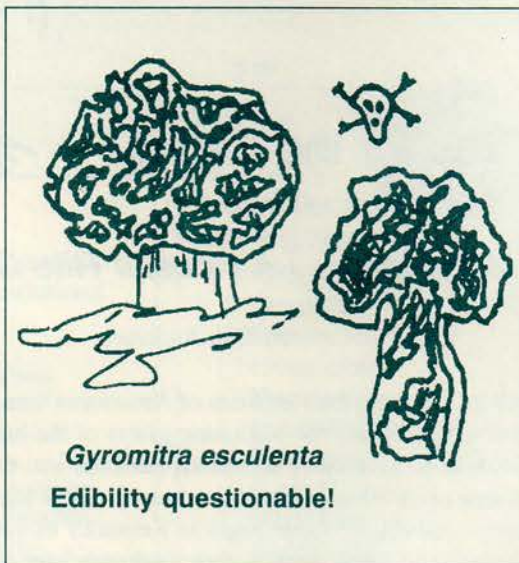
Free for the Eating continued from page 1

If you are fortunate in finding a nice mess of morels, it is best to cut them in half lengthwise and soak in salt water for 1-2 hours to help remove any resident insect life. Morels are best sautéed and served on buttered toast, or used as a garnish. Allow for shrinkage - they shrink at least 50% in each direction after cooking. They can be frozen - take the cut pieces from the salt water and parboil for about five minutes. Then drain and put into freezer bags for later use.

Happy New Year to all of you, and if you are frivolous fungus fanciers, "Fantastic Foraging!"

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.



Gyromitra esculenta
Edibility questionable!

Indiana Native Plant and Wildflower Society Newsletter

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

The Mission of the Indiana Native Plant and Wildflower Society

is 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, Dan Anderson, 7412 Graham Road, Indianapolis, IN 46250.

Photos: Bill Brink, Anne Wilson
Trillium flexipes: Cheryl LeBlanc
 Jumping mouse tracks: Anne Wilson
 Mushrooms: Sophia Anderson

President's Message

by Jeffrey Maddox

Dear Friends,

The start of the year is always a slow time for plant enthusiasts. Following our annual meeting and the Christmas party (once again graciously hosted by Carolyn and Peter Harstad) we relaxed a little, but now we're rolling into this new year. INPAWS did a lot of growing last year, and there is much to do. I'm glad you're with us!

It has been almost two months since our annual meeting. Hard to believe, isn't it? People are still talking about what a good time it was. The 1995 annual meeting committee is beginning to plan now, and volunteers are needed. Please call me if you'd like to help with this effort.

The program committee and the plant rescue committee are also gearing up for the coming year. The program group is working on an exciting calendar of events with plenty of diversity. They also are considering some neat tie-ins with events of other organizations.

The Plant Rescue folks certainly had one of the more spirited discussions at the annual meeting. They have a report of their activities in this issue.

People are noticing INPAWS and asking us to get involved in all kinds of issues. I feel this is a strong sign for such a young organization. Please don't hesitate to call anyone on the executive committee to get more information on the topics or to let us know your thoughts.

INPAWS has written letters of support for native plant projects for Indy Parks and Recreation and the Hamilton County Parks Department. We have been contacted on subjects ranging from 4-H projects to Department of Transportation roadside plantings. Of course, the damage being done by the deer in our state parks is still a big issue.

INPAWS will continue to work on as many issues as we can. I look forward to working with all of you as our membership continues to grow and add strength to this society. Let's make 1995 a banner year for INPAWS!

Letters to the Editor

To the INPAWS Newsletter Editor:

Bob Frantz's article *Beauty is in the Eye of the Beholder* in the Winter '94 issue touched home in my heart. If only more people could identify with the natural beauty of our native woodlands. Thank you, Bob, for so eloquently spreading the word.

In response to Dan Anderson's call for help in making white acorns edible (again, an excellent article) here's what I learned years ago from E.J. Carr, a Kentucky Naturalist of the Year. First, to separate the meat from the hulls, place the acorns in the oven at the lowest heat setting for an hour or two, no longer. They should come apart easily then, when you break open the hull. (Save those hulls! They make a great substitute coffee when ground and roasted - really!) Place the nut meats in a blender with an equal amount of warm water and chop briefly. Drain and replace water, continue until the water is clear. I like to leave the nut meats in small pieces to be used in brownies or muffins, but you may want to turn them into a mush which can be substituted for half the flour and liquid in muffin and pancake recipes. Or, by draining the mush in a mesh bag and spreading it out to dry you can create a flour with a wonderfully nutty aroma and taste.

When gathering the acorns, save the biggest and best looking ones for presents. Given to a small child with a colorful cup containing soil and simple directions, it will be a present that will last more than a lifetime and teach more than words could ever say.

Bette Anderson, Naturalist
Falls of the Ohio State Park
Indiana Department of Natural Resources
201 W. Riverside Drive
Clarksville, IN 47129

Invasive Plant Threatens Woods

What is garlic mustard?

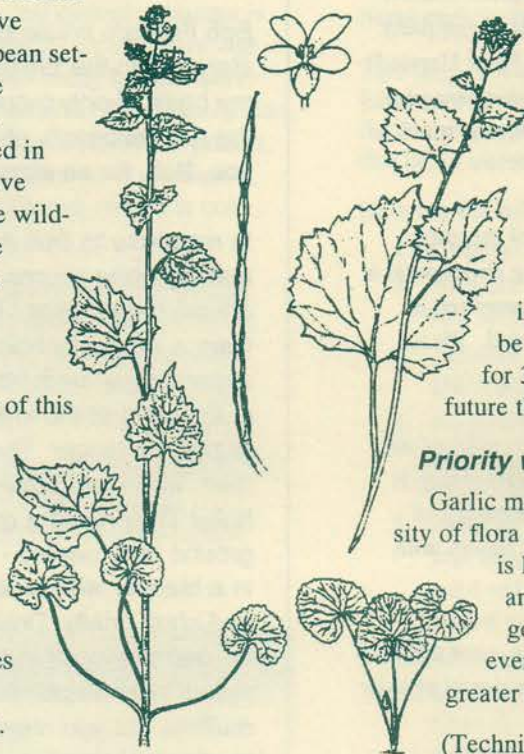
Garlic mustard (*Alliaria petiolata*) is a biennial herb that is rapidly spreading through the United States threatening the diversity of our native woodlands. It is believed that European settlers introduced this plant in the late 1800's as a food or medicinal herb. Since then, garlic mustard has settled in disturbed, shaded areas. Its aggressive nature allows it to replace the native wildflowers and it will soon threaten the wildlife that depend on these native plants.

Identifying garlic mustard

As the name suggests, one property of this plant is the strong odor of onion or garlic that its crushed leaves or stems emit. Since it is a biennial, it flowers during the second year of growth. Bright white flowers are present from April through June. The second year plants stand approximately 30 inches tall. The toothed leaves are heart-shaped and alternate along the stem.

Distribution of garlic mustard

This plant usually first invades along trails, roadsides, and waterways. Often garlic mustard can be seen growing in dense stands in these areas. If allowed to remain, this plant will soon overrun wooded areas.



Controlling garlic mustard

The only way to eradicate this plant is to remove it before seeds are produced. This means that action should be taken in the early spring when the plant is beginning to flower, or in the fall when many native plants are dormant. All efforts should be made to avoid harm to the native flora. In areas surrounded by native plants, cutting the plants at ground level and removing the cuttings is most effective. In areas where large, dense stands are found, an herbicide application according to manufacturer's recommendations may be used. These procedures should be repeated for 3-5 years with follow-up inspections to stop future threats.

Priority warning!

Garlic mustard is a very serious threat to the diversity of flora and wildlife found in Indiana. This plant is known to out-compete the native plants and tree saplings. The longer this problem goes unmanaged, the harder it will be to eventually control garlic mustard and the greater environmental loss to our state.

(Technical Editor's Note: Garlic mustard was not known in Indiana when Deam wrote *Flora of Indiana* in 1940. It is now invasive throughout the state.)

Adapted from a brochure developed by the Department of Biological Sciences at Butler University, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Wildflower Seed from NEWFS

The New England Wild Flower Society is offering seeds or spores of more than 175 varieties of wildflowers and ferns in their **1995 Seed and Book Catalogue**. The wide choice of seeds offered is an economical way for novice or experienced gardeners to grow native plants not usually available from nurseries. All catalogue requests (filled in the order received) must be received by March 1; seed sales close March 15.

To obtain the catalogue, send \$2.50 to

Seeds

**New England Wild Flower Society, Garden in the Woods
180 Hemenway Road
Framingham MA 01701**

New INPAWS Editor

Dan Anderson has accepted the position of Editor for the Indiana Native Plant and Wildflower Society Newsletter, effective with the mailing of this Spring, 1995 issue. A research engineer who retired from Mallory-Emhart in 1987, Dan has for years pursued his interest in plants, native and non-native. He and his wife, Sophia, are enthusiastic foragers and have collected edible fungi, nuts, fruits and greens for more than 25 years. He regularly writes of his culinary adventures for INPAWS newsletter.

For the past several years, he has been photographing wildflowers and mushrooms for reference purposes and has led groups on nature hikes at Holliday Park in Indianapolis and Richey Woods in Hamilton County. His latest projects include attempting to propagate several of his favorite milkweeds and orchids.

Dan has served as co-editor of this newsletter since its inception one year ago and for six years was editor of *The Ethnic Hoosier*, the bimonthly publication of the Nationalities Council of Indiana.

Contributions for future newsletters should be sent to:

Dan Anderson
7412 Graham Road
Indianapolis IN 46250
317-849-3105

As a result of change in editors, the preferred format for articles has changed slightly. Please consult the accompanying article on page 11 for additional details.

Dan replaces Christine Carlson who served as INPAWS editor from the initial organizational stages in 1993 through this current issue.



Three cheers for Chris!

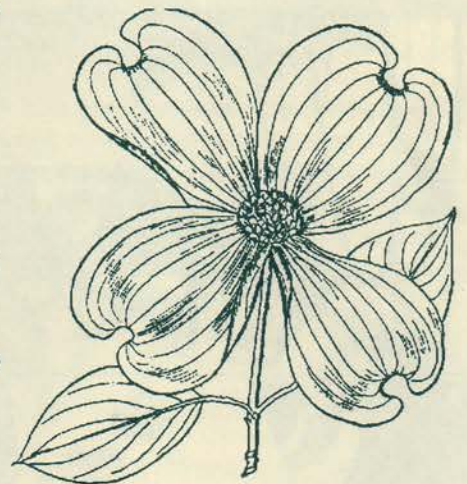
*and welcome
to Dan from the
newsletter committee!*



Dogwood Alert!

Flowering dogwood trees infected with the tree-killing disease Dogwood Anthracnose were sold throughout the state last spring. Anthracnose is widespread in eastern states from Connecticut to Georgia and has, in some areas, killed 90 percent of the dogwoods. Until recently, however, reports of this disease in Indiana were limited to only a small area in North Central Indiana. An Indiana Department of Natural Resources plant pathologist supervisor discovered trees infected with the fungus while browsing in a nursery on May 23, 1994. By May 25 the DNR had ordered Kmart, Lowe's and Wal-Mart to stop sales of these trees immediately.

Many of the stores continued to sell these trees during Memorial Day weekend, waiting more than a week to stop sales, according to the DNR. Kmart now faces a \$96,000 fine for not stopping sales. Lowe's has been fined \$18,000 and Wal-Mart may have to shell out \$17,000



for non-compliance. This serious disease now threatens all native and garden dogwoods in Indiana.

The Department of Natural Resources asks that citizens inspect their dogwood trees for symptoms, including the following:

- Early symptoms are medium-large (1/4 to 1/2 inch in diameter), purple-bordered leaf spots, and scorched tan blotches that may enlarge to kill the entire leaf. Diseased leaves often hang on twigs throughout the winter.
- The disease stimulates trunk sprout production along large limbs and the main stem. This succulent tissue is very susceptible to infection. These small profuse stems do not follow the usual pattern of paired, or opposite branching.
- The fungus infects twigs and can grow down a limb and infect the main stem. Cankers, which appear as discolored sunken areas, form on the main stems and branches. They are identified by distinct margins surrounded by healthy tissue and can be detected by pulling back the loose bark.
- Flower spots or blight may develop if rainy conditions prevail during flowering.

Dogwood Alert! continued on page 12

A Successful First . . .

Report of the Annual Meeting

by Carolyn Harstad

DowElanco's impressive new facility in Indianapolis was the setting for the 1994 annual meeting of the Indiana Native Plant and Wildflower Society on Saturday, November 12, 1994. One hundred twenty five people attended the sessions which began with registration staffed by Carolyn Bryson and Katrina Vollmer. Jean Viotor and Chris Turner handled membership applications.



Registration table

Attendees were greeted by festive displays of native grasses, beautiful watercolors by Mary Rose Wampler, Jean Viotor



Carolyn Harstad, Sue Nord

and Janice Glimn-Lacy, stunning photographs by Tom Potter and Lee Casebere, and educational displays from the Indy Parks Department (Don Williams), the Indiana Department of Transportation (Don Bickel and Dave Sosbe), The Nature Conservancy (Jeffrey Maddox), the Indiana Department of

Natural Resources and Butler University. Bill McKnight of the Indiana Academy of Science had a large table of books for sale with topics ranging from Fred and Mary Rose Wampler's *Wildflowers of Indiana* to books on butterflies and fresh-water mussels.

Each participant received a shopping bag and bird poster from Wild Birds Unlimited, marigold seeds from Scott's Garden Center, an INPAWS notepad from Presto Print, Inc. of Columbus, a pencil from Katrina Vollmer, and several brochures.



Rolland Kontak, Neil Diboll, Bill Brink

After a welcome by President Jeffrey Maddox, Janice Glimn-Lacy spoke briefly on attracting butterflies using native plants. She displayed her extensive collection of Indiana butterflies in the main foyer. Bill Brink's slide-lecture presented a thorough guide to creating a beautiful garden with brightly colored flowers to attract hummingbirds. Both speakers distributed lists of recommended plants.

Kevin Tungesvick and Sue Nord led the panel discussion on plant rescue. The varied ideas and expertise of panel members, Sue Dillon, Mike Homoya, and John Schaut sparked a lively discussion session. Included were ideas on discovering areas destined for destruction, getting permission to dig plants, what kinds of plants to watch for and where to take the rescued plants. (Input from INPAWS members will be valuable to the plant rescue committee in the future, and interested members are invited to participate on the plant rescue committee).

Sophia Anderson, Mildred Kontak, and their committee of Dan Anderson and June Gallion, had an inviting table of pastries to accompany a welcome cup of coffee in mid-afternoon. Katrina Vollmer contributed exquisite homemade flower-shaped chocolates.



Ruth Ann Ingraham, Kevin Tungesvick

Establishing and Maintaining a Meadow or Prairie was the topic of a discussion, led by Dr. Michael Dana of Purdue University, with panel members Neil Diboll and Ellen Jacquart. They discussed the advantages of seeds vs. plants, burning vs. mowing, plants to choose, and soil preparation.

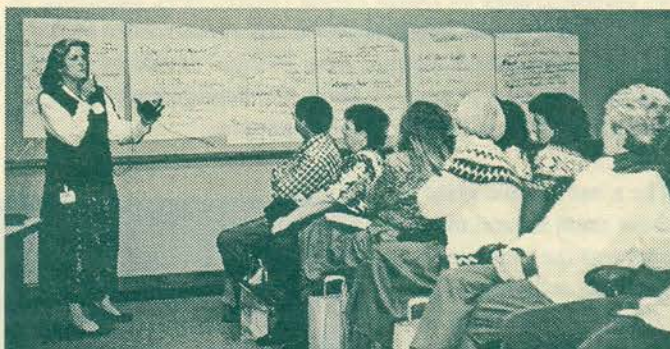
Panelists welcomed questions and discussion, and the audience was reluctant to end this interesting session!



Peter Harstad, Gil Daniels, Sue Dillon, Gisela Reibel

Session facilitator Rolland Kontak kept everything on schedule and six groups formed to brainstorm on "What future can we hope and plan for INPAWS?" At 5:00 P.M. leaders Chris Carlson, Rolland Kontak, Sue Nord, Tom Potter, Chris Turner and Anne Wilson presented ideas from the break-out groups. Regional and local chapter formation, educational possibilities, workshops around the state, praise for the newsletter, and encouragement for a diversity of programs (including hikes and more "sedentary" activities) were among the suggestions.

After a genial social hour and delicious banquet, attendees reconvened for coffee, brownies and our keynote speaker. Neil Diboll of Prairie Nursery, Westfield, Wisconsin, spoke on the *History of the Prairie Restoration Movement* combining an informative lecture, beautiful slides and his delightful wit and humor to make a very enjoyable presentation.



Chris Carlson leading discussion group

Evaluation remarks from participants expressed delight with this first regular annual meeting and recommended repeating the event next fall. Special thanks go to all individuals mentioned above, plus Max and Julia Gentry, Jonathan Wilson, Hilary Cox, volunteers, and to the Annual Meeting Planning committee consisting of Bill Brink, Carolyn Harstad, Ruth Ann Ingraham and Anne Wilson.

INDIANA

Native Plant and Wildflower Society

Financial Report January 1, 1994 - December 31, 1994

Item	Income	Expense	Balance
Balance forward from 1993			2648.23
Dues	7814.00		7814.00
Plant Auction	2188.54	414.26	1774.28
Annual Meeting	3134.00	3291.00	(157.00)
Matching Gifts	25.00		25.00
Cash for change	30.00	30.00	
Postage		794.69	(794.69)
Printing (other than newsletter)		464.37	(464.37)
Office expenses		101.35	(101.35)
Newsletter	200.00	2791.57	(2591.57)
Miscellaneous		2.00	(2.00)
Savings account interest for 1994	52.88		52.88
Transferred to savings account		3000.00	(3000.00)
TOTAL	13,444.42	10889.24	5203.41

Sketches of the Prairie

The following is excerpted from *Sketches of My Own Times*, an autobiography by David Turpie (1828-1909), published in 1903. Turpie was a longtime politician whose tenure included two terms as U.S. Senator from Indiana. It was by traveling the state that he came to know the magnificence of Indiana's "Grand Prairie" and its people.

The most notable plant in these great natural meadows was the bluejoint grass, so called from the color of its stalk and leaves, which was dark green with a bluish tint near the ground. It was indigenous to the prairie, not found in the woodlands. The blue-stem ordinarily grew to the height of a man's shoulder, sometimes so tall as to conceal a man on horseback.

The blue-stem was a free-born native of the soil. It would endure burning and thrived lustily after its cremation, but it could not endure captivity. It scorned inclosures, resented being too often trodden under foot, and brooked not cultivation in any form. Thus when fields and fences came into vogue it soon disappeared and has now become extinct. It was this grass, the blue-stem, which furnished fuel for the prairie fires. ... Here then were thousands of acres of highly combustible material, awaiting only the touch of the torch. [Sometimes a fire was accidental or set by a herdsman, however, if it escaped from his control, it could] spread with amazing rapidity, and become a wild fire. A wild fire on the open prairie was a magnificent spectacle, combining all the elements of terror and grandeur. ... In advance of it was heard a loud roar, sullen and incessant; volumes of smoke arose from its burning front, obscuring the light of the sun, clothing the whole landscape at midday for miles in the somber hues of twilight; huge masses of flame, in startling form and figure, leaped high into the air.



Photo by Bill Brink

When this blazing peril threatened a farm, the neighbors mustered a fire-brigade in hot haste. ... These firemen were each equipped with a pair of buckskin gloves and a bundle of long twigs made into what was called a brush or fire broom. ... These skirmishers rapidly set out fires along their whole line, which spread toward the place to be protected; but these fires were kept carefully under management until they had

consumed all the grass in a space of sufficient width, when they were whipped out with a brush. ... When the wild fire reached the outer line of the "need-burn," as the burnt off space was called, it halted. Having nothing to feed upon it died down, and the flames gradually subsided. The only danger was from the sparks, which, borne by the wind, now risen to a gale, were sometimes carried clear over the need-burn into the dry grass beyond. The skirmishers, at this time, did lively work. They watched

where the sparks fell, and wherever a blaze appeared they whipped it out. After a while the fire in front ceased burning, the sparks coming from it were all black and dead, the danger point was passed, and the neighbors dispersed to their homes.

Charred remains of a great prairie fire were, to the beholder, more impressive than the ruins of any other conflagration.

Let him take his position near the center of a burn of three or four thousand acres and look round him. He might well fancy that the whole earth was hidden beneath the pall. Here and there, rarely, he might see a spot on the blackened surface; this was a small patch of the dry blue-stem which, by some

inconceivable caprice of the wind, had been left untouched by the flames.

Excerpted by Sue Nord

Prairie Burn Volunteers

Anyone interested in volunteering to assist with prairie burns for The Nature Conservancy should contact Jeffrey Maddox at (317) 923-7547.

Plant Rescue Committee Report

by Kevin Tungesvick, Chair

The plant rescue committee has begun to take shape. A lively panel discussion at last November's annual meeting provided a great deal of input as members and panelists discussed their hopes and concerns. As a result, preliminary goals and ethical and procedural guidelines for planning and implementing wildflower rescues have been developed.

The plant rescue program has several important goals. The first and most obvious objective is the removal of native plants from areas destined for imminent destruction by development. Secondly, plant rescue will provide a source of native plants for public gardens and educational displays. The plant rescue program will also serve as an educational tool in several ways. The publicity generated by the rescue of native plants will underscore the need to save natural areas as habitat for Indiana's diverse native flora. In addition, the use of rescued plants in public gardens will serve to educate visitors about indigenous plants. Finally, the possible use of these plants at schools will give children an early introduction to Indiana's natural history.

Concerns raised at the annual meeting have led the committee to develop a set of ethical guidelines for the rescue and relocation of native plants. First, the site of a possible rescue will be inspected by a knowledgeable volunteer. This inspection will provide a preliminary inventory of the species that may be rescued. More importantly, the volunteer will look for invasive exotic plants such as garlic mustard. If the site is found to be contaminated with such exotics, plans for rescue may be scrapped to avoid the accidental transport of species detrimental to native ecosystems.

Another ethical issue raised at the annual meeting was the possible transport of rescued wildflowers to areas of the state where they are not native. To avoid this potential problem, plants will be relocated within the natural region of the state from which they were rescued. This precaution will prevent

plants from being transported outside their natural range. Further, plants will not be relocated into a setting that already contains a full complement of native species. There is no need to fill a niche that is already occupied. These precautions will insure that the plant rescue program is in no way detrimental to native plant communities.

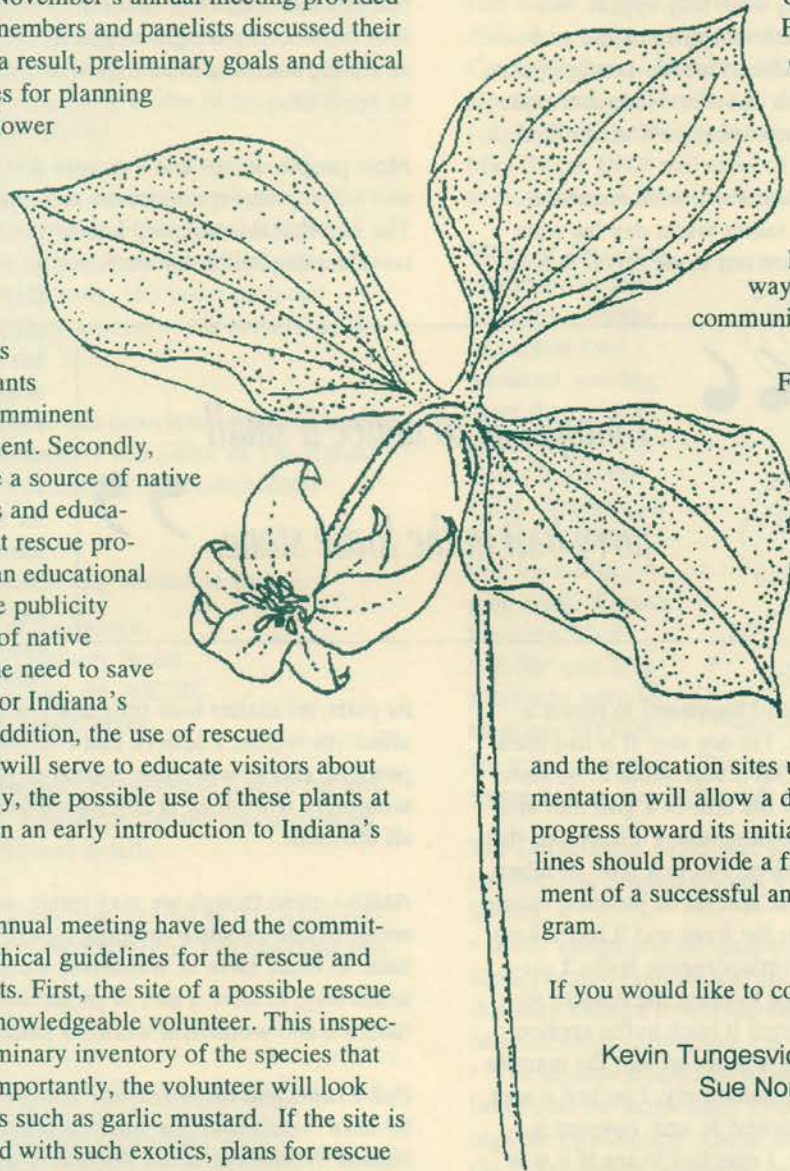
Finally, when a plant rescue is performed, certain guidelines will be followed to facilitate a successful rescue and insure accurate records. Guidelines and restrictions placed on the rescue by the landowner will be adhered to by the volunteers. Thorough records will document such statistics as the number of participants, rescued species and the relocation sites used in each rescue. This documentation will allow a detailed report of the program's progress toward its initial goals. These goals and guidelines should provide a firm foundation for the development of a successful and rewarding plant rescue program.

If you would like to comment or volunteer, please call:

Kevin Tungesvick (317) 354-2775
Sue Nord (317) 782-0763

Kevin Tungesvick is chairman of the plant rescue committee. He grows many native trees, shrubs and wildflowers at his rural Anderson home, providing a rich and varied diet for the local deer.

Trillium flexipes by Cheryl LeBlanc



One Small Creature

by Bob Frantz

Here at Wildwood we never know from one day to the next, or even from one hour to the next, what may appear. We never cease to marvel at the infinite variety in nature and that's what makes living in the midst of woods-swamp-grassland so interesting. When we look out of a window or poke around in the woods we never know what we'll see or find.

It is past the middle of March, always a time of uncertain weather. About a week ago on a rather warm day the time seemed right to do a bit of repair on our stone drive. It needs constant attention and we have a pile of crushed stone which we use for that purpose. I had finally taken the snow blade and chains off the old Ferguson (for the second time this spring), hoping that the last of winter was past, and attached the loader so that such jobs as hauling stone for the road could be done.

As I shoveled stone into the loader, I happened to notice a small furry ball in the loose stone. I'm not sure if it had been there before I disturbed it or not, but it was about to be shoveled onto the loader. It was hardly the size of a golf ball and light brown in color. On closer examination, I discovered that it was a little animal, very much alive, but in a state of hibernation. I could tell that it was some species of jumping mouse since its rear legs were larger than the front and it had a long tail that was wrapped around the little sleeping body. I carried it to the house and asked Alice to bring the camera so that we could photograph it. I carried it back to the approximate place I had found it, wearing a glove so that the warmth of my hand would not awaken it prematurely. I picked a spot, as near as I could to where I had found it, and covered it with dry leaves. A day or so later, I checked to see if it was still sleeping, but either it had awakened and disappeared or I hadn't accurately marked the spot where I had returned it. At any rate I didn't see it again.

We looked in *A Field Guide To The Mammals* and decided that it was a meadow jumping mouse. We are not likely to see it again, since they are nocturnal, but we discovered some

other interesting facts about it. According to the book, the body of this species is about three inches long and the tail four to five. The weight ranges from one-half to four-fifths of an ounce. Jumping mice hibernate from October–November to April–May.

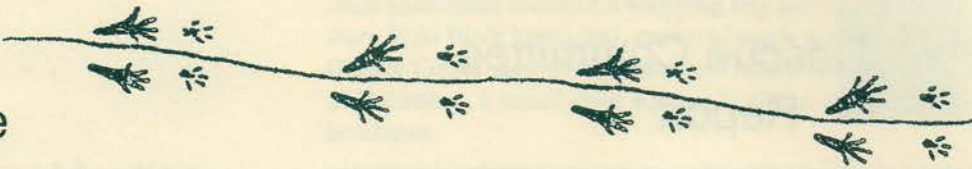
Most people do not know or care that this little animal exists, and before this experience we were only vaguely aware of it. The fact that it is not well known doesn't make it unimportant. It is my belief that there are no unimportant animals or

plants in nature. Every single part of our ecosystem has a part to play in the whole. We simply cannot know the role that any one of the millions and millions in existence has to play in the system. Over eons of time the earth's ecosystem has evolved, and is continuing to evolve today. We can't know how the destruction of any one of

its parts, no matter how insignificant it may seem to us, may affect the whole. I believe that everything on earth is interdependent, and so when one animal or plant, no matter how seemingly worthless, is eliminated from the system, we are all affected.

And so, even though we may rarely, or perhaps never, see another little meadow jumping mouse, we hope that they continue to exist. Here at Wildwood we are attempting, in a very small way, to have a part in protecting what remains of the intricate and wonderful world of nature.

Bob Frantz and his wife Alice are dedicated to preserving a 90-acre "wasteland" as much as possible in its natural state. Named Wildwood, it is a portion of a former family farm near Silver Lake, Indiana, and is comprised mostly of woodlands and swamps. This essay comes from Bob's collection of writings entitled If you Stand Very Still...Thoughts and Experiences from the Woods.



“... I happened to notice a small furry ball in the loose stone.”

Input • Ideas • Images

Articles and Artwork Encouraged

The Indiana Native Plant and Wildflower Society newsletter committee invites submission of articles, drawings and photographs for the quarterly publication.

Articles

- **Subject matter**
Should be pertinent to Indiana native plants (trees, shrubs, mosses, algae, wildflowers, weeds, lichen, fungi, etc.); in keeping with the mission of the Indiana Native Plant and Wildflower Society; of interest to INPAWS members.
- **Length**
No longer than 500 to 600 words (two to three pages, typed, double spaced); shorter articles welcome.
- **Format**
Wherever possible articles should be submitted on Macintosh-compatible 3.5" diskette in Microsoft word 4.0. Do not add any formatting to your article (tabs, indents, etc.). If this is not possible, articles should be neatly typed, double spaced.
- **Editing**
All articles are subject to editing by members of the committee, including review by our technical editor.

Line Art & Photographs

- **Subject matter**
Should be pertinent to Indiana native plants; in keeping with the mission of the Indiana Native Plant and Wildflower Society; of interest to INPAWS members.
- **Format**
Black & white photographs preferred. Color images should have good contrast for best reproduction. Line art should be clean, crisp and free of dirt and smudges.

General

- **Inclusion**
The final decision to include or not include your submission rests with the newsletter committee. In some cases, timeliness of subject matter or available space may dictate using the material in a later issue.
- **Credit**
Authors and artists should include a brief (two to three-sentence) biographical statement for inclusion with the article or image.

General (continued)

- **Send to**
Dan Anderson, Editor
7412 Graham Road
Indianapolis IN 46250
(317) 849-3105
- **Deadlines**
 - April 15 for the Summer issue
 - July 15 for the Autumn issue
 - October 15 for the Winter issue
 - January 15 for the Spring issue
- **Return of materials**
Diskettes and artwork will be returned if a self-addressed, appropriate mailing package or container with sufficient postage is provided.
- **For more information**

Dan Anderson	317-849-3105	Editor
Anne Wilson	812-342-6838	Layout Editor

Guidelines

for Letters to the Editor

Recognizing that a statewide organization embodies diversity of opinion, and recognizing that INPAWS members may provide perspective on issues by sharing that diversity with others, INPAWS Newsletter welcomes thoughtful letters to the Editor which meet the following criteria:

- on issues and concerns relating to native plants of Indiana
- may be of interest to the membership
- consistent with the mission of INPAWS

It would be helpful if letters were provided on a 3.5" Macintosh computer disk in Microsoft Word 4.0.

If the above is not possible, articles should be typed, double spaced. Please be as concise as possible in stating your views and kindly include a *brief* statement identifying yourself (2-3 sentences).

Send your letter to Dan Anderson, INPAWS Editor, 7412 Graham Road, Indianapolis IN 46250. Dan's phone number is (317) 849-3105.

Letters will be printed in as timely a fashion as possible. Do keep in mind that this is a quarterly publication; the publication deadlines are listed above. There may be circumstances where the newsletter committee delays printing your letter or declines to publish it altogether, and we reserve that right.

Dogwood Alert continued from page 5

Because Dogwood Anthracnose is favored by cool, damp conditions, dogwoods in most of Indiana may be spared widespread destruction. However, the receipt of over 10,000 infested dogwoods via out-of-state shipments could tip the balance in favor of the disease. The DNR's division of Entomology and Plant Pathology is working to keep this tree-killing disease in check by intercepting infested shipments and by utilizing the cooperation of Indiana's citizens.

A combination of cultural and chemical control measures is necessary to stem the disease. It includes an extensive and vigorous management program, which many homeowners may find too demanding and cost intensive. Total destruction of trees may be more economic and more prudent in protecting Indiana's dogwood population. Extensively diseased trees should be destroyed because effective control is not possible.

If you suspect that your dogwood may be infected, contact your local County Cooperative Extension Service Office or send samples to the Plant and Pest Diagnostic Laboratory, 1155 LSPS, Purdue University, West Lafayette, IN 47907-1155.

This article was compiled by Dr. Gilbert Daniels from IDNR information. It first appeared in The Lilly Pad, The Newsletter of the Horticultural Society of the Indianapolis Museum of Art, Fall, 1994.

Ten Essential Steps to Maintaining Healthy Dogwoods

1. Select healthy trees to plant.
2. Purchase trees from a reputable nursery; do not transplant trees from the wild.
3. Select good planting sites with good air circulation to promote rapid foliage drying.
4. Use proper planting techniques.
5. Prune and destroy dead wood and leaves yearly; prune trunk sprouts in the fall.
6. Water weekly during drought. Water only in the morning.
7. Maintain a 4 to 6-inch-deep mulch around the trees; do not use ground dogwood chips in the mulch. Prevent mulch from touching the trunk of the dogwood.
8. Fertilize according to soil analysis.
9. Use proper insecticide and fungicide where appropriate.
10. Avoid mechanical injury from weed whips and lawnmowers. Avoid chemical injury to trees from weed killers and high-nitrogen lawn fertilizers.

From the U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service

INPAWS Logo Contest

by Hilary Cox and Katrina Vollmer

Are you an artist or designer, or do you know one? INPAWS needs a distinctive logo to help represent the organization to those interested in native plants. The artwork would be used on INPAWS' publications and stationery and possibly other items such as shirts, mugs, jackets, and tote bags.

This project was recently approved by the INPAWS Executive Board. If you would like to help put INPAWS in the mainstream with other organizations, your participation or that of an interested friend is invited.

Here are the rules of the contest:

1. Original artwork must be submitted.
2. Artwork must include the name *Indiana Native Plant and Wildflower Society* or *INPAWS*.
3. Artwork must be in accordance with the mission of INPAWS.
4. No payment will be made for the artwork; however, artist credit will be given wherever possible including an announcement article in the newsletter.
5. Artwork will be selected by the Board of INPAWS, will become the property of INPAWS, and will be used only by INPAWS with the discretion of the Board and not by any other person or organization.
6. Artwork must be in black and white; however, the artist may indicate color preference on a copy of the artwork in the event that INPAWS decides on color reproduction of the logo.
7. Artwork must be clean and capable of enlargement or reduction.
8. The selected design will not be returned to the artist. Any entry not selected will be returned to the artist provided an appropriate self-addressed envelope with sufficient postage is submitted along with the entry.
9. The deadline for entries is November 1, 1995. Entries received after that date will not be considered.
10. Include your name, address, city, state, zip and day and evening phone numbers, secured to the back of your entry.
11. Please mail artwork and return envelopes (if desired) to:

Katrina Vollmer
3134 N. Greenbriar Lane
Nashville IN 47448.

If you have any question regarding the contest, please call Katrina at 812-988-0063.

Share Us With Your Friends

by Carolyn Harstad, Membership Chair

If you have friends who would like information about the Indiana Native Plant and Wildflower Society, please send their names, addresses and phone numbers to membership chair:

*Carolyn Harstad
5952 Lieber Road
Indianapolis IN 46208-1319*

or call (317) 257-9452.

New prospects will receive one complimentary issue of the newsletter plus an application for membership.

At this printing we have a total of 240 members for 1995. To date, only 35 people who were 1993 charter members and/or members for 1994 have not renewed. We are thrilled with this retention and hope our newsletter and programs planned for 1995 will continue to keep our membership high. Let's all work together throughout the entire state to build a stronger organization.

We are always happy to receive suggestions for programs, goals and projects and welcome your involvement in any committee on which you may like to serve. Even if you are "over-involved" (as so many of us are) perhaps you could participate in a single activity: a committee, a special project, a field trip etc. Let us hear from you!

Nominate Your Favorite Plant!

The Garden Club of America will award the new Montine McDaniel Freeman Horticulture Medal for North American native plants that are "little known but deemed worthy to be preserved, propagated, promoted and planted." Anyone may nominate a plant and virtually any type of plant is eligible. Nominees should "enhance the landscape, attract wildlife and/or be effective for environmental uses, such as erosion control." To nominate a plant or to receive additional information, contact Mary Ann Streeter, Freeman Medal Coordinator, Garden Club of America, 598 Madison Ave., New York NY 10022. (*Fine Gardening* magazine, February, 1995)

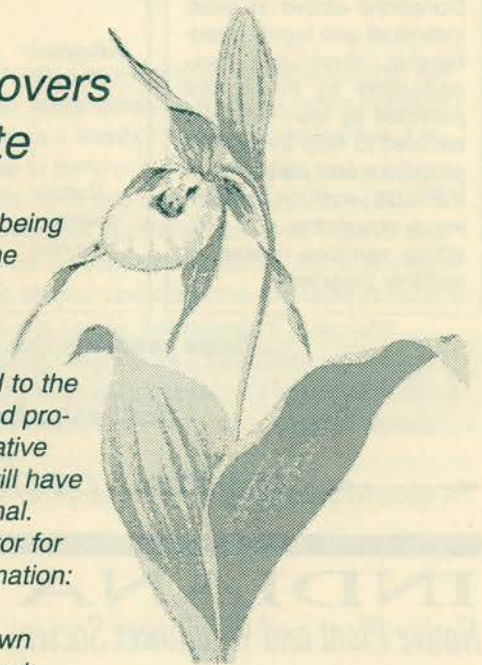
Indiana Dunes Diversity

"Consider this: The Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore is the most fragmented unit in all the national park system, its protected patches broken by housing and industrial development. At just over 14,000 acres, it is a tiny national park, compared with places like the Everglades (1.5 million acres) or Yellowstone (2.2 million acres). Yet the dune park harbors more total biological diversity than all but three national parks, and by far the highest plant diversity per acre. Here you can find Arctic bear-berry hundreds of miles south of its usual boreal range, growing within feet of prickly pear cactus. You can find southern dogwood just over a rise from jack pine, normally a tree of the far-north woods." (From *Audubon*, November, December, 1994)

Orchid Lovers Take Note

A new group is being formed called the North American Native Orchid Alliance, a group dedicated to the conservation and promotion of our native orchids. They will have a quarterly journal. Contact the editor for additional information:

*Paul Martin Brown
15 Dresden Street
Jamaica Plain, MA 02130-4407.*



Gardens as Plant Communities

An in-depth seminar for landscape professionals (and other flora enthusiasts) is scheduled for Saturday, February 25, 1995 in The Morton Arboretum in Lisle IL. The seminar has been developed by New Directions in the American Landscape, a conference series presented by Larry Weaner Landscape Design. For additional information call 1-800-274-3478.

INDIANA NATIVE PLANT AND WILDFLOWER SOCIETY

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

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

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

Additional Donation \$ _____

Total Enclosed \$ _____

NAME _____

TELEPHONE _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____

STATE _____ ZIP _____

COUNTY _____

Gifts Do Help

Your gift of any amount will be most appreciated. Donations above student, individual and family membership dues are tax-deductible to the extent provided by law. Gifts will be used to help further the programs and purposes of INPAWS, such as publishing a newsletter and providing services related to monthly programs.

Membership Categories:

- Student:** For full-time students under the age of 22. Benefits include meeting notices, one vote on organizational issues, newsletter, membership directory.
- Individual:** Benefits are the same as for student.
- Family:** Includes head(s) of household and dependents. Benefits include meeting notices, newsletter, 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, plus donation.

I would like to help on the following committee(s):

- Annual Meeting
- Programs
- Special Projects
- Newsletter
- Membership
- Publicity/PR/Marketing
- Fund Raising
- Plant Rescue
- Field Trips
- Other

Please complete this form and mail, along with your check made payable to:

Indiana Native Plant and Wildflower Society

c/o Carolyn Harstad, 5952 Lieber Road, Indianapolis, IN 46208.

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Native Plant and Wildflower Society

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