



INDIANA Native Plant and Wildflower Society

NEWS

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Going Native on the Monon

by Don Miller

The old Monon Railway—definitely a part of Indiana Heritage. I remember going with a friend to a Monon meeting in Indianapolis about twenty five years ago. These train enthusiasts wore authentic clothing, and had Monon knives, watches, pictures, model trains, and told stories about better days. Still only in my early teens, I didn't know what to think of these people.

It was as if they walked right out of the rail yard after a day's work. The older men who drove the engines seemed to have the best stories. I remember the engineers reminiscing about the grandeur of lightning storms, prairie fires, and something about hawks dropping snakes on the front of the engine—which apparently happened more than once. The historic railway came to Indianapolis in 1882 and ran for one hundred five years, linking nearly three hundred miles of track in Indiana. My own interest in railroads waned after working ten years in a rail-car repair shop.

My next experience with the Monon railway was as the Land Steward for Indianapolis Parks (Indy Parks), clearing the overgrown corridor of invasive exotics after nine years of abandonment. Amur honeysuckle (*Lonicera maackii*), Tree of Heaven (*Ailanthus altissima*), and White Mulberry (*Morus alba*) were cleared in 1996 so engineers could start design of an alternative transportation corridor called the Monon Trail.

"Linking neighborhoods to nature" is the slogan for the Indianapolis

Greenways system, which includes the 7 1/2 mile asphalt Monon Trail that now lies atop the old rail corridor. The trail starts on the northern county line at 96th Street, passes near the Marott Park Nature Preserve at 75th Street, goes down through Broad Ripple at 62nd Street, crosses over 38th Street as it leaves the Indiana State Fairgrounds and terminates at the Fall Creek Bridge (links to Fall Creek Greenway in Fall 1999). The hard surface trail allows walkers, rollerbladers and bicyclists the rare opportunity to relax and exercise in relative comfort without the danger, noise or fumes encountered when sharing the street with a truck or car. As far as a natural trail—this perception is in the eye of the beholder. In a popular Indianapolis weekly newspaper, an author interprets nature and his experience on the Monon Trail. His trail-side ecology discussion unknowingly describes Garlic Mustard (*Alliaria petiolata*), Japanese Honeysuckle (*Lonicera japonica*), and bush honeysuckle (*Lonicera sp.*) as being part of the natural habitat for birds and chipmunks.

A series of new native landscape plantings and interpretive signs are drawing some people off the Monon Trail to take a closer look. Since 1996, the Land Stewardship section of Indy Parks has installed 45,000 native flowers, grasses, rushes, sedges, trees and shrubs, using INPAWS members and other volunteer groups.

We started the native landscaping program in earnest after seeing Neil Diboll's presentation on prairie plants at

the 1995 INPAWS Annual Meeting. Several experiments in 1994 seeding small prairie plots were so unsuccessful that we didn't try again in 1995. In 1996 we found that live plant plugs were very effective for smaller applications, although not completely fool-proof. Several attempts were less successful because of the large weed-seed bank in the soil and the lack of proper maintenance until establishment.

Finally in 1997 we learned our lessons and really began to turn out some very good projects. We contracted Spence Restoration Nursery to visit the sites and prepare an appropriate native plant list for each site. Our planting methods are outlined in the following steps:

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- 1) Kill existing vegetation by several timed applications of glyphosate herbicide and have area checked for buried utilities.
- 2) Spread approximately two inches of black, weed-free leaf compost (hardwood mulch is inferior).
- 3) Use a small one-person gasoline auger to drill through the compost into the soil on one-foot centers in a checkerboard pattern, and arrange the pots in the holes.
- 4) Remove plants from pots and plant at correct depth, tamping plug firmly to eliminate air gaps.
- 5) Water plugs deeply until roots are established (about 2-3 weeks).
- 6) Keep site relatively weed-free by hand-pulling or applying a pre-emergent herbicide to the compost (follow label instructions). The plants may bloom the first year a little if planted early, but the second year bloom will be tremendous.

From our experience it is very important to avoid mowing the plants. Accidental mowing encourages weed

growth and delays the establishment of the planting bed. At Indy Parks there are so many sites that we have almost constant trouble with workers mistaking the native planting beds for weeds. First-year plants and early season (non-flowering) planting beds are especially vulnerable to accidental mowing. If you don't mow your own lawn, make extra efforts to mark the planting well and you will avoid a lot of personal frustration!

There are some good examples of native plantings on the Monon Trail that readers may want to visit this fall. Just north of 65th Street on the Monon in Broad Ripple is a long flat native plot about 400 feet long and six feet wide, with 2500 plants representing 15 species. Parking for this site is on the west side of the Monon at 65th Street across from the Brew Pub (65th and Cornell).

Another Monon planting was installed at a side access trail and overlook area. This project was funded by an IPALCO Golden Eagle Grant and planted by volunteers from the Sierra Club Heartlands Group. Parking is available off 75th

Street on the west side of the Monon (75th and Westfield). It is accessed by walking south on the Monon approximately two-tenths of a mile, turning right on a wide limestone trail. The planting can also be viewed from the top of the trail from the red bridge which crosses the White River Bypass. Total planted area is roughly 1600 square feet which includes the east and west sides of the trail.

Late-flowering species on both Monon sites are the New England Aster (*Aster novae-angliae*), Smooth Aster (*Aster laevis*), Heath Aster (*Aster ericoides*), and Riddell's Goldenrod (*Solidago riddellii*). Both sites are doing extremely well despite being planted into limestone railroad ballast and poor soil. The sloped area at 73rd is fill material which was dumped over the side of the railroad bed when the trail was graded.

Some of the same prairie species planted along the Monon in Indianapolis can be seen growing naturally along the Monon in the prairie counties farther north. Those who attended the INPAWS field trips in the Dunes area may remember Kevin Tungesvick

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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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President's Message

by Ruth Ann Ingraham

I do not think of myself as a team player—as in football, baseball and those sports that require physical coordination. However, at the close of summer and the beginning of fall I can't avoid being aware of teams. For most of the past 50 years I have lived in the Broad Ripple area of Indianapolis and within earshot of Broad Ripple High School. At this time of year I see and hear the football team working out to build stamina and practice strategy. And some evenings I can hear the voice of the game's announcer cutting through the cool air, relaying information about the plays and announcing touchdowns and scores. And I hear the fans cheer their teams.

Team efforts are dynamic and exciting and many games cannot be played without a team—a group of people on the same side.

The Indiana Native Plant and Wildflower Society is a team composed of more than 500 individuals who support its mission; we exercise our intellectual muscles and occasionally our digging muscles to move us toward our objectives. Dozens of us donate time and expertise.

The current INPAWS game plan is dynamic:

- We are formulating a resource booklet about Indiana's native plants.
- We are focusing on the challenge of how to beautify Indiana with native plants and wildflowers at our next annual meeting on November 14.
- We design programs, field trips, presentations, demonstration gardens and

visits to members' gardens to promote a deep understanding of the value of native plants and their interrelationship with the surrounding ecosystem.

- We research issues and communicate to legislators our concerns about damage to and conservation of the natural environment.
- We share our native plants through our auctions, sales and plant rescues so that others may learn about and enjoy them.
- We endowed a grants and awards program to support projects in keeping with our mission.
- We maintain a website – www.inpaws.org.
- We are learning about conservation easements and protection of lands in perpetuity for those of us who have precious natural environments to save for future generations.
- We spread the word about noxious invasive plants and teach others to recognize and exterminate them.
- We promote local chapters; the Muncie Chapter is a shining example.
- We promote our efforts through our quarterly newsletter and through items which we sell bearing our logo.
- INPAWS has teamed with other organizations and non-member individuals to strengthen our impact.
- INPAWS is part of the Indiana Coalition of Teaming With Wildlife. Habitat preservation and environmental education rank high among concerns expressed recently by representatives of the more than 50 member groups.

www.teaming.com has more information about Teaming With Wildlife.

- INPAWS is a cooperator with Oakhurst Gardens in Muncie, The Nature Conservancy and the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service to develop the Integrated Environmental Curriculum Prairie Component for grades K–12.
- INPAWS joined 10 other organizations and dozens of individuals in accumulating the funds needed to purchase Burnett Woods Nature Preserve, central Indiana's newest. This effort was spearheaded by the Central Indiana Land Trust, Inc.
- INPAWS belongs to the Native Plant Conservation Initiative which funds plant conservation projects. Annual grants are available for projects that involve as many of its agencies and cooperators as possible and which are short-term, on-the-ground conservation projects. Our website provides a link to the NPCI.
- INPAWS joined others by contributing to research into the use of biological controls to slow the advance of garlic mustard, a deadly enemy of eastern U.S. forests and woodlands.

It takes a team to carry a football across the goal line and score a touchdown.

The 1998 INPAWS member directory and the lead article in the INPAWS Summer 1998 newsletter enumerated simple ways that we as individuals can make a difference. But individuals and organizations teaming together can be formidable and will achieve many more goals.

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pointing out the prairie plants on the bus as we sped alongside the CSX (former Monon) railroad tracks coming home. There are some other prairie remnants about 35 miles northeast of Indianapolis along the railroad tracks east of Mounds State Park in Anderson,

Indiana. Though Indianapolis was mostly forested with some open wetlands, it seems fitting that prairie vegetation be used to help reclaim this highly disturbed right-of-way along the Monon Trail.

I would be happy to send digitized color pictures of the Monon plantings

and examples of other native landscaping sites via e-mail attachment to those interested. Send requests to dmiller@indygov.org.

Don Miller is the Land Stewardship Coordinator for Indy Parks and a member of INPAWS.

Willow Soup

A Spring Tonic for your Garden

by Bobbi Diehl

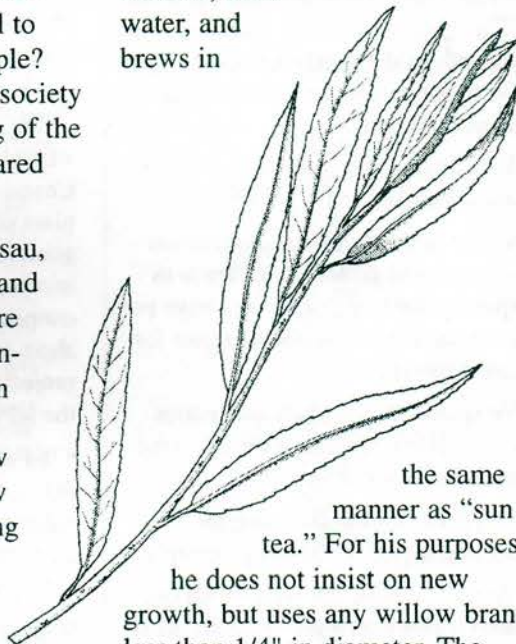
The painkilling properties of willows have been utilized by humans for centuries wherever the genus *Salix* occurs. North American Indians and pioneers, for example, chewed on willow bark to relieve pain. But did you know that willow's properties are beneficial to other plants as well as to people? The topic came up at a hosta society meeting around the beginning of the year and several members shared their gardening experiences.

Claire Peplowski of East Nassau, NY reported that her mother and German-born grandfather were enthusiastic and thrifty gardeners who used cuttings from an ordinary weeping willow to make what they called willow soup. They used only the new growth, chopping and mashing it up, filling a pail with the willow bits, and adding water to cover. After a few days, they used the resulting "soup" as a propagation aid. Cuttings of roses, shrubs, and fruit trees struck more quickly if watered in with this willow soup. So did the geranium cuttings they rooted for their window boxes. If a particular plant was doing poorly and seemed weak, a willow cutting was temporarily placed next to it in the soil and it would often revive.

Claire's grandfather had learned much of what he knew about gardening before he left Germany, and these tricks with willow were commonly practiced in that country.

Hank and Jane Unger-Millhorn of Hootowl Hollow Nursery in New

Marshfield, Ohio regularly make batches of willow soup, which they call willow tea. Hank has an endless supply of what the locals call "thet durned ole brainche willer," and he tosses cuttings into buckets, adds water, and brews in



the same manner as "sun tea." For his purposes he does not insist on new growth, but uses any willow branch less than 1/4" in diameter. The water takes on an amber color over time as the shoots soak and begin to root. Hank keeps three to five buckets of this tea going all season and uses it as a foliar spray on azaleas and rhododendrons to improve the color and sunfastness of the blooms ("better than Miracid").

He also spritzes hosta and daylily seedlings with it every two weeks. He uses it as a soak for new bare-root plants, especially if they look a little tired after their trip in that big brown truck ("even known to revive plants from Michigan Bulb Co.!"). And he too notes that cuttings watered with this tea root faster.

It seems to be fairly common knowledge that an aspirin (acetylsalicylic acid, the artificial equivalent of willow) dissolved in a vase with cut flowers prolongs their life in the house. Adding a little "willow soup" or a couple of willow twigs to the water in the vase would do the same thing—in fact, Hank thinks the willow works a bit better. Hosta blooms can be spectacular in arrangements, but they do not last particularly well when cut. I intend to try some willow twigs or soup with an assortment of cut flowers this year.

Experts seem to differ on how many species of willow there are—somewhere between 80 and 150, perhaps. Cuttings from any available willow can be used as a plant tonic, including pussy willow (*Salix discolor*), shining willow (*S. lucida*)—both American natives—or any of the European or Asian willows. There is a striking and decorative form of the common weeping willow (*S. babylonica*) aptly called the Ram's Horn Willow, which needs regular pruning to keep it small and shapely. I can't think of a better use for the prunings than to make willow soup!

Bobby Diehl is a member of both INPAWS and the Southern Indiana Daffodil, Hosta, Daylily and Iris Society.

Willow branch by Jan Glimn-Lacy

STOPPING (or at Least Slowing) the Abuse of Public Lands

by Ted Harris

Compared with other states, Indiana has a tiny percentage of land that is federally owned. Nevertheless, this acreage is still significant. Federal ownership on the Hoosier National Forest, for example, consists of 196,000 acres, of which only 13,000 acres are fully protected as a designated wilderness.

Indiana's declining native, biological diversity, as in most areas of the country, is partly due to habitat fragmentation and land abuse by resource extraction industries. This column discusses two examples of taxpayer-subsidized land abuse and what you can do to help.

1 Cattle Grazing on Public Lands.

Despite the fact that only a few percent of our beef cattle are raised on national lands, there are tens of millions of acres of Bureau of Land Management lands and U.S. Forest Service lands that are open to below-cost grazing by the cattle industry. Anyone who has seen the way cattle can degrade an Indiana woodlot can probably also imagine what they have done to our public "rangelands" during the past century and a half. In addition, cattle ranching is a principal reason for rainforest clearing in the tropics.

What you can do:

a) Ask your representative and senators to put an end to "welfare ranching" by raising the lease rates for cattle grazing on public lands to the average for private land leases

and also to begin phasing out public lands grazing altogether.

b) Consider giving up eating beef. (The commercial fishing industry is just as destructive; but that's another story.)

2 Commercial Logging on the National Forests.

Although we have only one national forest in Indiana, the U.S. Forest Service, an agency of the Department of Agriculture, controls 155 national forests with a total of 191 million acres. The national forests have always existed to serve multiple purposes; but since the Second World War, commercial timber cutting has predominated. The United States government and its taxpayers lose millions of dollars each year because this timber is sold below cost. These forests have been crisscrossed with 400,000 miles of logging roads and have been left with ugly, eroding clearcuts in many areas. Only 4% of our timber products come from the national forests; yet the road building and timber sales still continue (sometimes hiding behind justifications regarding "forest health" or "habitat enhancement"). The U.S. Forest Service is slowly being reformed under its current chief, Michael Dombeck; but political pressures, especially from western states congressmen, combined with the fact that the agency's budget is tied to income from these sales, makes changing the system difficult.

What you can do:

a) Ask your representative to co-sponsor H.R. 2789, The National Forest Protection and Restoration Act, which would end commercial logging on the national forests and would re-direct federal subsidies to worker retraining and forest restoration.

b) Consider ways to reduce your own use of wood.

Here's how to reach your congressmen:

Write to your representative at the House of Representatives, Washington, D.C. 20515 and to Senators at the United States Senate, Washington, D.C. 20510. Or, phone the congressional switchboard at (202) 224-3121 and ask for the person. You'll be able to leave your message with an aide.

Ted Harris is chairman of the Conservation Committee.



M U L T I F L O R A E

Holliday Park Update: Good News!

Four years ago, Indy Parks coordinated its first exotic species control day to help address the obvious decline of native plant communities in Indianapolis. Mature bush honeysuckle in Holliday Park (*Lonicera maackii*, *tatarica*, and *x bella*) had infiltrated the forest understory, severely reducing the numbers of native shrubs, seedling trees and herbaceous cover. Volunteer land stewards from INPAWS, CILTI, Sierra Club, TNC, Master Gardeners, and Friends of Holliday Park are just some of the groups that joined in to combat the problem. All of the hard work of the volunteers has not been in vain. The mature honeysuckle has been removed from all of the target areas, and follow-up control this fall will nearly eliminate the re-sprouts that had escaped the last four years of maintenance.

Park visitors have commented about the rapid return of native flora after the mature honeysuckle were removed. The oldest honeysuckle found was twenty seven years old.

Oak seedlings are now a welcome sight in the understory, where in some areas, there was a suppression of young replacement trees due to the invasion. Other invasive exotic plants targeted for continued control are: Wintercreeper (*Euonymus fortunei*), Myrtle/Periwinkle (*Vinca minor*), Stink Tree (*Ailanthus altissima*), European High Bush Cranberry (*Viburnum opulus*), Common Buckthorn (*Rhamnus cathartica*), Black Jetbead (*Rhodotypos scandens*), and Japanese Honeysuckle (*Lonicera japonica*). It appears that Garlic Mustard (*Alliaria petiolata*) is now declining in the high-quality areas of the Holliday woods due to volunteer efforts the last two seasons.

For information on how you can help, please call Holliday Park at (317) 327-7180.

Pictures of the control days at Holliday Park are available via e-mail attachment. Send requests to dmiller@indygov.org.

Don Miller

The Woodland Committee of Historic Hoosier Hills has reprinted

Charles Deam's Trees of Indiana and Shrubs of Indiana.

The cost is \$16 per book plus \$3 shipping. They are planning to reprint Deam's *Grasses of Indiana* and *Ferns and Mosses of Indiana* for the first time as one book. If you are interested in adding one of these great resources to your library, contact:

**Historic Hoosier Hills
Woodland Committee
P O Box 407
Versailles IN 47042**

Phone (812) 689-6456
Ext 204

Please Don't Mash the Caterpillars!

Have you captured any caterpillars lately? My grandchildren told me how much fun it could be and they were right! I captured one fat fellow that was lurching in the dill patch and put it in a jar. In less than 48 hours, the black and yellow, wildly striped caterpillar magically became transformed into a lime-green chrysalis. It resembled a tiny dragon with a double row of golden spots marching down its back and two golden "eyes."

After about eight days, the chrysalis began changing from lime green to a very dark color and I knew it "was time." Soon I saw what looked like a large black wasp in the bottom of the jar and thought, "Oh no, that wasp will get after my butterfly" and then suddenly realized that the wasp WAS the butterfly—a beautiful Eastern Black Swallowtail. I put a stick into the jar and the new butterfly promptly

climbed up and out. It clung to the stick, opening and closing its tiny, damp, wrinkled wings which got bigger and drier as fluid was pumped into them. It finally flew off, but I saw it flit past later as I sat on the patio—pretty neat. Try capturing a caterpillar. It is really fun to watch these miracles!

Carolyn Harstad



4-H Report

Sophia and Dan Anderson would like to report that, at the Marion County Fair, there were six wildflower exhibits, two from each year level. Jeff Jones, of the Marion County Extension Office, surveyed 4-H programs throughout the state, and learned that Owen, Lake, Knox and Martin Counties, in addition to Marion, had Wildflower entrants. There were 34 counties with "Weeds" projects. C'mon, INPAWS members, help get the wildflower project started in your county. All the materials are prepared—all you need to do is to talk with your local 4-H coordinator at the extension office and show him or her a copy of our manual. If you would like one, please call Sophia Anderson at 317-849-3105 or e-mail Dan Anderson at danand@netdirect.net.

Wild Ones,

a non-profit organization dedicated to natural landscaping and related education, is hosting its annual meeting and seed exchange on

Thursday, November 19, 1998 at 7 PM in Carol Stream, Illinois.

Here's your chance to buy or trade seeds for wildflowers, native Illinois forbs and grasses (lots of hard-to-find species!), annuals, herbs, other perennials and some trees and shrubs. You'll see photos of members' gardens and find out how Wild Ones can help you grow wildflowers, design a natural landscape or even start your own prairie. There is no admission fee.

For more information or directions call (630) 415-IDIG.

INDY Parks Events

Holliday Park is sponsoring three field trips to Jasper-Pulaski Nature Preserve to see the gathering of the migrating sandhill cranes. Tours will leave from the park at 11 AM on October 30th, November 5th and November 7th.

The fee of \$50 includes transportation, lunch, snacks and guides.

Want to learn more about nature photography? Ron Everhart, naturalist and photographer, will present a seminar on his photographic work in the national parks at the Holliday Park Visitor Center on September 26th, from 1-5 PM. The fee is \$50.

Also in Holliday Park, a free visit to the arboretum will be offered on October 17th, beginning at 10 AM.

At Eagle Creek Park, our Dr. Becky Dolan will lead a wildflower hike on September 12th, from 9 AM until noon. She'll focus on composites, which constitute one of the more challenging plant families.

Two weeks later, husband Dr. Tom Dolan will lead a search for, and study of mushrooms and other fungi. Time will also be 9 AM to noon.

Registration fee for each hike is \$10.00.

Dan Anderson



NATURE WALKS AT BUTLER UNIVERSITY

Dr. Rebecca Dolan, Director of the Friesner Herbarium at Butler University, will be leading tours on the Butler campus on the following Tuesdays at noon:

October 13

topic to be announced

November 10

topic to be announced

December 8

topic to be announced

Meet behind Gallahue Hall near the greenhouse. Tours will last about 40 minutes. There is no charge and all are welcome.

If you would like to receive a monthly reminder of the walk, or wish to be dropped from the reminder list, please call Dr. Dolan at 317-940-9413, or email rdolan@butler.edu.

Speakers Bureau

Many thanks to Bob and Lou Rice and Ron and Carolyn Voegelé for opening their prairie sites to visitors this past month.

If you would like to participate in the speakers bureau please call

Colletta Kosiba 317-852-5973

<http://www.inpaws.org>

Visit our website for news and information about INPAWS and native plant issues, as well as links to a wealth of like-minded organizations.

We would like to update our site with **your** news, information, comments, ideas, opinions, suggestions. In short, anything of interest to all concerned with preserving native plants and their habitats.

Please email Anne Wilson • wilson@hsonline.net.

Free for the Observing

by Dan Anderson

Carolyn Harstad, our new editor, asked me to continue writing a column for *INPAWS News*. I confess I've just about run out of ideas for edibles articles, but I couldn't think of a catchy name, so I guess I'll just stick with "Free for the . . ."

Sophia and I went to England for two weeks in June, and after a miserable three-day delay before getting there, thanks to a missed plane connection, we had an enjoyable trip. The tour was history- and building-oriented, but I managed to find a number of wild flowers, including two varieties of orchid.

Hilary Cox and John Pankhurst had commented several times on the beautiful gardens in England, but until seeing lovingly cared-for gardens around even the smallest homes, I was somewhat skeptical. There seem to be more varieties of garden plants available there than here, and I am firmly convinced that the absence of hot weather and torrential rains, followed by baking heat, is favorable to the cultivation of plants.

England and Ireland, like us, have their invasive plants. The roadsides in southern and central Ireland are bordered for miles by *Fuschia* bushes, with their showy purple and red blossoms. *Buddleia* (Butterfly Bush) seems to have gone wild in Bristol and other areas, with plants hanging out of bridge abutments and growing out of walls. On one of our walks in York, Sophia encountered some stinging nettles, and suffered considerable discomfort. A local druggist suggested we find some dock, and rub the sting with the leaves. I found a plant resem-

bling our Curly Dock, and Sophia tried it out. Much to our relief, it worked!

We had wanted to see Kew Gardens, but our missed plane deprived us of the London sightseeing. We did, however, get to see the Royal Gardens in Edinburgh, which was perhaps the highlight of our trip. They had thousands of specimens from all over the world, most-



Sweet Joe Pye Weed
Eupatorium purpureum

ly outside but many in a connected series of 6 - 8 greenhouses. Their Garden Shop boasted a bewildering variety of flowers, especially varieties of primrose and bellflower which I have never seen here.

Back home in Indiana this seems to be a good year for Joe-Pye Weed (*Eupatorium sp.*) as I have found more young plants coming up than I've ever seen before. Several of our

Purple Fringeless Orchis (*Habenaria peramoena*) have bloomed beautifully, but my transplantation efforts were only partially successful. (We have some popping up in an area we keep cut, and I've been trying to move them to an area nearer the lake so they can get plenty of water). The deer munched several before I got a fence around them, and the Owen County floods washed out several more. Another area which we used to cut seems to be attractive to Christmas and Sensitive ferns, so I've been trimming around them and letting them gradually take over. Any surplus will go to INPAWS plant sales and two corners of our yard in Indianapolis where grass doesn't do very well. Several of the Jerusalem Artichokes (*Helianthus tuberosus*) in a bed next to our house have reached the level of the gutters and haven't formed flower heads yet! Bless 'em, for the tubers of this sunflower are one of the tastiest wild foods around, either raw or cooked. Speaking of wild foods, in July Sophia and I found over seven pounds of fresh oyster mushrooms, some of which were eaten speedily, but most wound up in the freezer for later use.

I hope that all of you have enjoyed your summer, and I look forward to meeting many of you at fall INPAWS activities.

Dan Anderson recently retired as INPAWS newsletter editor (he edited 14 issues—Volume II Number 1 through Volume V number 2) and will continue to contribute his observations to these pages.

Natural Areas Association Conference

October 6-10, 1998, Mackinac Island, Michigan

INPAWS members with the time and available cash might be interested in attending the 25th Annual Conference of the Natural Areas Association. The actual conference will be October 6 to 10, 1998, at the Mission Point Resort on historic and car-free Mackinac Island, Michigan. Pre-conference field trips start October 3 and feature hiking, canoeing, birdwatching, and/or exotic invasives-watching, on the mainlands of Michigan near Mackinack; those staying through October 10 can choose between salmon fishing or a Pow Wow and community feast organized by the N.A.A.'s co-host, the Mackinac Straits Area Native American Community.

Also, October 8 will be devoted to field trips, with 23 different all-day trips going to various natural areas

near the conference site. Two fairly typical field trips will visit *Pine Barrens and Dry Sand Prairie Restoration Projects*, and *Watershed and Wetland Restoration on the Seney Wildlife Refuge*. Another trip will look at *Native American Land Use and Forest Histories at Colonial Point* . . . That trip will examine archaeological, historic, and ethnographic sources, among others, to reveal how native fire-management and agricultural practices determined the species composition of this old-growth forest-red oak stands in some places, beech and maple elsewhere.

Alas, the other three days of the conference will involve sitting down indoors. Speakers will discuss the past, present, and future of natural areas and their role in conservation planning and sustainable develop-

ment. Wolf recovery, managing freshwater ecosystems, collaborative planning methods, and biocontrol of exotics are among the many topics to be presented.

As you would expect, such a wealth of information won't come cheap. One-day registration is \$55; all five days (including Pow Wow) \$200; with discounts available for students. NOTE: this does not include lodging!

For conference registration information, phone (517) 241-2974 or email hermark@state.mi.us. For lodging at the Mission Point Resort, phone (800) 833-7711.

Art Hopkins,
Associate Editor



INDIANA NATIVE PLANT and Wildflower Society

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION/RENEWAL

Annual dues pertain to the fiscal year January 1 - December 31. Dues paid after September 1 are applied to the following fiscal year.

Student \$10 Individual \$18 Family \$25 Patron \$100 Sponsor \$250 Corporate \$500
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9/98

How did you hear about INPAWS?

GIFTS DO HELP. INPAWS donors at the *Supporter, Patron, Sponsor* and *Corporate* levels will receive special recognition. All donations above *Student, Individual* and *Family* dues are most appreciated and can aid our mission. Donations are tax-deductible to the extent provided by law.

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

Indiana Native Plant and Wildflower Society, or INPAWS
 c/o Michael Stiffler
 2606 S 600 W
 Morgantown, IN 46160.

I would like information on these committees:

- | | | |
|------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Annual Meeting | <input type="checkbox"/> Hospitality | <input type="checkbox"/> Programs/
Field Trips |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Auction | <input type="checkbox"/> Membership | <input type="checkbox"/> Publications |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | <input type="checkbox"/> Native Plant
Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Publicity |
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Rescue | <input type="checkbox"/> Speakers
Bureau |
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Projects |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Grants & Awards | | <input type="checkbox"/> Volunteers
Coordinator |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Historian | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other | | |

1 9 9 8 I N P A W S E v e n t s

Sunday, October 18

Fall plant identification hike at Scott Starling Nature Sanctuary at the north end of Eagle Creek reservoir. Learn to identify all of those annoying plants that stick to your socks!

Saturday, November 14

INPAWS Fifth Annual Meeting

DowElanco, Indianapolis
9:00 AM to 5:30 PM

Beautifying Indiana with Native Plants and Wildflowers

Planned workshops will highlight and enrich this theme with the hope of action in a positive direction following the Annual Meeting. (i.e. INPAWS might

provide the expertise and ideas for highway plantings or provide a model planting for roadside rest areas, etc.)

Along the Byways

Highway plantings and beautification, Dr. Breunig

More than Springtime

How to get people interested in wildflowers/natives

A Plant in the Wrong Place

The problem with invasive exotics, Bill McKnight

Restoring the Limberlost

How to re-establish plant communities

Wild Seeds-Cleaning, Saving, Growing

Genome, seed sources, seed gathering, cleaning, saving, and propagating, Dan Zay

All of the Woodies

Native trees, shrubs and vines, Linda Akin, Hayes Arboretum

Tentative Schedule

9:00 to 10:00 AM

Registration, refreshments, exhibits

10:00 AM *Introductions*

10:15 to 11:00 AM

First Workshops

11:05 to 11:50 AM

Annual Meeting

12:00 to 1:00 *Luncheon*

1:15 PM **Dr. Robert Bruenig,**

Executive Director, National

Wildflower Research Center,

Lady Bird Johnson Wildflower

Center, Austin, Texas.

2:15 to 3:00 PM

Second Workshop

3:15 to 3:45 PM

Third Workshop

3:50 to 4:25 PM *Wrap-up Session*

4:30 to 5:30 PM *Reception with entertainment and refreshments*

Details and registration information to follow.

Kevin Tungesvick • 765-354-2775



INDIANA NATIVE PLANT
and Wildflower Society

6106 Kingsley Drive
Indianapolis, IN 46220

Address Correction Requested

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