

NORTH CAROLINA *wild flower* PRESERVATION SOCIETY, INC.



SPRING 1981

SWEET PEPPERBUSH

NORTH CAROLINA WILD FLOWER PRESERVATION SOCIETY, INCORPORATED

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- Cover Drawing - by Jo Brown, Wilson, N. C.
- Trillium - by Julie Moore, Raleigh, N. C.
- Fern - by Phyllis Denton, Wilson, N. C.
- Girl with a Camera - Betty Banks, Wilson, N. C.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

In November, the citizens of this nation gave a mandate to a philosophy almost completely at odds with that of the preceding administration. It would appear that the people favor less of governmental interference, taxation, bureaucracy, greater defense capability, and a host of other matters.

The development of natural resources and increasing energy independence is of vital concern to the well-being and continued existence of this republic. However, at what cost?

One concept is that in the present crisis any step taken for the preservation of our way of life is worth whatever the cost. The opposite view is that all our natural resources be preserved for future generations to enjoy. A way must be found to satisfy the best interests of both viewpoints.

In the light of present conditions, we ask the membership of the NCWFPS to judiciously hear both sides of any proposal to develop our natural resources, and if they feel such development is necessary, to insist that the environment be protected. It may be necessary to use more fossil fuels, but with good technology and care, the air need not be polluted. Mining, oil development, power plants, dams, and other natural resource developments are necessary for the good of our nation. But it must be done with care.

Should a situation of this kind occur in your area, we ask that you insist it be done intelligently, and that every precaution be taken to preserve our natural heritage. If develop we must, it is our

obligation to preserve as much of our heritage as possible.

The next general meeting and field trip will be at Roanoke Rapids. It is an exciting area. I look forward to seeing you there.

Emily Allen, President

* * * * *

I have an appointment with Spring.
She comes to the window to wake me.
And I go forth an hour or two
earlier than usual.

Henry David Thoreau

* * * * *

March 22 - The earliest possible Easter. It happened in 1818 and will not occur until 2285.

March 21 - The day of the vernal equinox, the first day of spring, when the day and night are of equal length.

April 25 - The latest possible Easter. It occurred in 1943 and will not happen again until 2038.

* * * * *

An old superstition says that it's best to sow and transplant when the moon is waxing, never when it's waning.

DISCOVERY - SWEET PEPPERBUSH

by

Frances Green Swink

It took a summer job in Nantucket, Mass. to enlighten me to the world of plants. Surrounded by the flora of Nantucket, I suddenly realized how much of my immediate surroundings I really never saw. When I returned to Converse College, my roommate's mother noticed my new spark of interest and gathered together a few of her wildflower friends and some of us from the younger generation and we headed for Montreat. From there, our hostess took us on hikes through the North Carolina hills to show us rhododendron, mountain laurel, galax, rue anemone, jack-in-the-pulpit, astilbe, cohosh, ferns of all descriptions and whole hills covered with lady slippers. I was bombarded with this fascinating world of plants and enthralled with new found knowledge.

It was not long after our mountain expedition that I transferred from Converse to North Carolina State University to take up a new major in horticulture.

I discovered how these native plants could become building blocks for a landscape design and how native plant material provides interest, rhythm, balance, texture, color, line and form.

After graduation, I moved to Charleston, South Carolina, to work as a horticulturist at Middleton Place, America's oldest landscaped gardens. These lovely gardens are well known for their camellias and azaleas, but in one area bordering the sundial and inner gardens are several large specimens of mountain laurel.

Behind them is the informal part of the garden where several wildflowers had volunteered. It was in this area that I wanted to develop a wildflower garden introducing more native plants.

One plant on my garden list was the sweet pepperbush (Clethra alnifolia). I had grown to love this tall, lanky deciduous shrub, which grows up to seven feet in height.

Sweet pepper, also known as summer sweet and white alder, is found in damp thickets and does well in gardens where the soil is not too dry; otherwise, it may be attacked by red spider mites which turn the leaves brown. It is noted for its fragrant flowers which bloom in June and July. The small white flowers are clustered along the stems and its leaves are oblong and sharply toothed. The fruit, seen in September or October, is long lasting and can be used as decorative pods in flower arrangements. It's autumn color is from yellow to orange.

I think the sweet pepperbush has many landscape advantages. The one potential problem is that it grows by underground stems and could, in certain conditions, become invasive, but that would not stop me from using this lovely plant in a border or with native azaleas. It should be pruned to help keep its shape.

Sweet pepper can be propagated by collecting the seeds from the capsules in the fall, by division in the spring or fall, or by cuttings in the summer. When I decided to introduce sweet pepper to Middleton Place, I collected several plants from the woods of Pat Ross in Wilson, cut them back and put them in pots until the root system became well established.

Shade is an asset to the sweet pepperbush as it thrives under low light conditions. It is a nice shrub to have around, so don't leave the sweet pepper out of your garden.

* * *

Frances Green Swink of McCall Farms, Effingham, South Carolina, grew up in Wilson, North Carolina. She worked as a horticulturist at Middleton Place in Charleston from 1977 to 1979.



KUNTH'S MARSH FERN IN NORTH CAROLINA

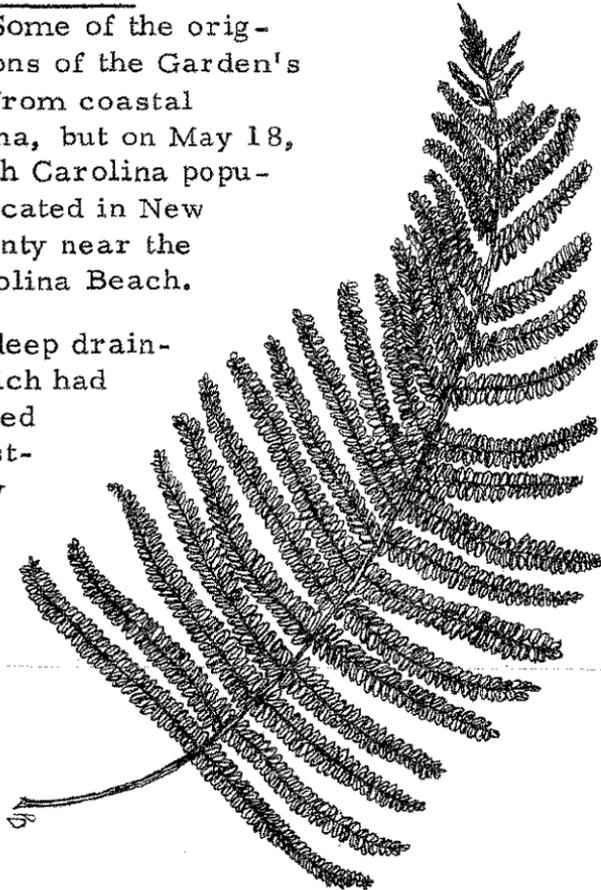
by

Steven W. Leonard

A fern which has been propagated with unexpected success at the North Carolina Botanical Garden is Kunth's marsh fern, Thelypteris kunthii (Desvaux) Morton (nomenclature according to Manual of the Vascular Flora of the Carolinas; Thelypteris normalis of other authors). Some of the original collections of the Garden's stock came from coastal South Carolina, but on May 18, 1974, a North Carolina population was located in New Hanover County near the Town of Carolina Beach.

In a deep drainage ditch which had been excavated along the eastern boundary of the buffer zone of the U. S.

Army
Sunny
Point
Munition
Terminal,
but located
across the
Cape Fear



River from the actual terminal site, a population of

perhaps two thousand plants was found, growing luxuriantly on exposed "coquina"--a loosely consolidated limestone of Pleistocene age. At the time of the discovery, dragline equipment was nearby, and I assumed that the ferns would likely be destroyed in the near future. Contact with the Army officials at Sunny Point confirmed an arrangement between the Town of Carolina Beach and Sunny Point to deepen the existing ditch in order to alleviate a drainage problem in a residential area nearby.

Immediately, North Carolina Botanical Garden staff members were notified. Permission was received from Sunny Point authorities to remove plants, and the City Manager of Carolina Beach expressed interest in these plans. However, before removal of the ferns could be accomplished, the ditch was deepened by explosives; the debris along with the ferns was removed, with the result that approximately 80 percent of the population was destroyed. The remaining plants were marooned on the excavated material which was placed along the ditch.

Following the excavation, the area--somewhat remote--was used (illegally) as a garbage dump. Most of the trash was simply thrown into the ditch at the point where it passes beneath County Route 1539, but over a period of a few years broken glass, bottles, lumber, paper, wire, and other miscellany were scattered for several hundred feet along the drainage canal.

The site was revisited on October 15, 1980. Trash was still accumulating, and added to this milieu were the remains of groupers and snappers from a deep-sea fishing expedition. However, the marsh fern was returning to its former state of

luxuriance, and hundreds of plants were seen on both banks of the canal and along the berm of excavated material. One can only conclude that copious amounts of spores were released from the fronds when the ditch was initially dynamited, and since that time, the plants have been periodically fertilized with fish heads.

Let me reassure NCWFPS members and other readers that such drastic measures are not required to grow Thelypteris kunthii. As with many other ferns, shade and moisture are important propagation considerations. Circum-neutral soil is preferred over soil mixtures with abundant peat or other acid-rendering components. The plants can be grown in pots, but thrive well out-of-doors in cool, moist settings. The incessant growth of new fronds, the pale green color, softened by the presence of pubescence, and the near indestructibility of the plants should make this fern a favorite for the wild flower gardener. At Carolina Beach the plants remain green all year. It is baffling that Thelypteris kunthii is not more highly sought, propagated, and prized.

* * *

Steve Leonard is a botanist with the Coastal Resources Division.

EDITOR'S NOTE: After talking with Ken Moore, Superintendent of the North Carolina Botanical Garden, a few additional comments are deemed appropriate. Ken has referred to this, his favorite of the deciduous ferns, as Southern Shield Fern ever since Steve Leonard made some available to the Garden several years ago. Ken does not recollect the source of this common name, but reports that it

does appear in Blanche Dean's Ferns of Alabama as the common name for Thelypteris kunthii, and synonyms, Thelypteris normalis and Dryopteris normalis. Unfortunately, common names have not been standardized and constant confusion continues in communications dependent upon them.

Ken will be forever grateful to Steve Leonard for pointing out the ornamental potential of the Southern Shield Fern. At the Botanical Garden, it has proved to be thoroughly hardy out of doors, in any kind of soil which does not completely dry out, in a shady or semi-shady area. It does not go dormant until the temperature plunges to 20 degrees F. As a container plant indoors in the winter, it is very handsome if kept in indirect light, in high humidity, and never allowed to dry out. In eastern Texas, Ken has observed it used to great advantage in a low hedge-like planting across the entire front of a residential foundation planting of evergreen azaleas and Japanese hollies.

* * * * *

According to Thoreau's Journal, when he went for walks around Concord, he usually carried a notched stick for measurements, a spy-glass for birds, and wore a straw hat with a special lining where he could store plants. Humid vapors from his head, he claimed, made the hat a perfect "botany box."

* * * * *

"In wildness is the preservation of the world."

Thoreau

THE SEARCH FOR THE DIMINUTIVE LEAST
TRILLIUM, TRILLIUM PUSILLUM

by

J. Merrill Lynch

The story begins in April of 1979 when the search was initiated for an elusive prey, one of the rarest trilliums in the United States, Trillium pusillum, known from herbarium collections from only three counties in North Carolina and throughout its range from only eight counties in Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi and South Carolina.

Trillium pusillum var. pusillum was reported from a locality near Middlesex, Nash County, in 1975. The story goes that a lady from Franklin County was collecting Atamasco lilies for her garden along a roadside when she came across a bouquet of blooming trilliums nestled amongst the lilies. Not recognizing the species, she dug

up a clump and transported them back to her home. She consulted her guides but could not figure out what

the diminutive but attractive pinkish trillium was.

She contacted the Museum of Natural History where a staff person returned to the site the following spring and collected a few plants. These



Trillium pusillum

plants were deposited in the North Carolina State University herbarium where the next year a search for endangered species by the N. C. Natural Heritage Program revealed a special prize.

Julie Moore, botanist with the program, became fascinated with the prospect of finding this population. It was hoped that the Least trillium could be located and phenological and floristic studies could be undertaken to better understand the requirements of the species, the reasons for its rarity, and ultimately, to find additional populations and develop a protection scheme. One problem--first she had to find the plants!

So three times in April, 1979 she and other Heritage staff searched diligently along the famous roadside spot (to remain anonymous for obvious reasons). They found the Atamasco lilies in abundance but not a single trillium. A number of theories were put forth to explain the mysterious absence of the trilliums but the whereabouts remained a secret until the following spring.

After the disappointment of the previous spring, we decided to visit the site a few weeks earlier in 1980. One wet, rainy Sunday afternoon in early April we left Raleigh with a secret hope of finding the plants but with little confidence that our trip would be successful. After parking the car we wandered over to the area near the Atamasco lilies. Almost immediately we spotted a clump, nestled amongst the dense tuff of grasses, almost under our feet. The first clump received a heavy dose of adulation and admiration. The "petite" 6 inch high plants had levely 1.5 inch broad flowers with bright yellow stamens and petals that varied from white to pink. We had never seen a trillium

like this one. No sooner had we risen to our feet than we spotted another clump, then another, and another ...! Needless to say, we spent the next few minutes running around bent over looking like obsessed madmen, completely oblivious to the curious stares from passing motorists. After finding 300-400 plants, we stopped counting. We later estimated approximately 1000-1400 plants present on the roadside and adjacent woods with many hundreds in bloom.

Trillium pusillum var. *pusillum* is a rhizomatous, perennial species, one of the smallest of the trilliums, ranging from about 2-10 inches tall, averaging less than 6 inches. The leaves are green, not mottled, and usually sessile. The flowers are erect, and nearly sessile with short peduncles. The sepals are spreading, their apex blunt. The petals are lanceolate, and white, turning a pinkish color on aging. The stamens have slender white filaments, the anthers are yellow, and the stigmas and ovary are white. The fruit is an obscurely 3-angled berry. Flowering occurs from late March to late April.

There are two other varieties, var. virginianum known only from Virginia, and var. ozark-anum from Arkansas and Missouri. Neither of these varieties is considered to be as rare and in danger of extinction as our var. pusillum.

The plant occurs in low, moist hardwood bottoms or mesic flats in the coastal plain and piedmont regions. It has been found in North Carolina from only three counties: Wake, Pender, and Nash. Because of its small size, unusual habitat for a species of *Trillium*, and extremely ephemeral above ground season, the species may have been overlooked in many areas. The plant seems to

flower more profusely in partly open situations and the plants in Nash County appear to be reproducing well along the open, grassy roadside. Atamasco lilies are probably a good indicator species.

Wildflower enthusiasts are encouraged to look for this beautiful and rare plant, but are urged not to collect this rarity. Hopefully, further research will enable a better understanding of the species habitat requirements and will lead to successful propagation techniques.

* * * * *

J. Merrill Lynch is an ornithologist and ecologist with the North Carolina Natural Heritage Program.

* * * * *

The following is an excerpt from a letter which W. Allen Traver, Jr. of Banner Elk wrote to Mrs. Dusek after her articles on trilliums appeared in the Spring and Fall 1980 Newsletter.

A friend of ours, a native to the Appalachian area in which we live near Boone, N. C., showed me her double trilliums, apparently a variation of T. Grandiflorum. Some years ago she found one double flower and transplanted it, and over the years it has multiplied by its root system until she has a row about 10 feet in length. Most of these are double but there is some variation, in some instances the sepals being tinged or striped with green.

A DAY WITH THE NCWFPS
GREEN SWAMP AND LAKE WACCAMAW

by
Christine Helms

The North Carolina Wild Flower Preservation Society has a good record for selecting interesting places for field trips. The fall meeting at Lake Waccamaw and Green Swamp was no exception.

Green Swamp is not really a swamp in the usual understanding of the term. It is a pocosin and its physical features and vegetation give us a glimpse of what several thousand square miles of our Coastal Plain once was like. Incidentally, Green Swamp belonged to John Green about 1770 and the property was known as John Green's Swamp, then Green's Swamp, and finally, Green Swamp. This item and much more can be found in Technical Bulletin No. 250, 1977, of the North Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station. It has the title Phytosociology of the Green Swamp, North Carolina, by Russell L. Kologiski.

The field trips to Green Swamp were led by Ken Moore. On the morning trip we were also accompanied by another able botanist, Steve Leonard of the Coastal Resources Division. Our first observation of special interest was made before we even reached the parking place--a stand of Atlantic white cedars, Chamaecyparis thyoides, beside road NC 211. These now uncommon trees could be mistaken for our common red cedars but they are "neater" in appearance, and are survivors of the once vast acreages cut long ago for their valuable wood. Their special environmental requirements, habitat destruction, and the demand for straight,

durable poles and posts have made the species scarce.

Every season has its offerings in Green Swamp. For October, there are asters, golden-rods, and blazing star, Liatris. Less common, but equally appreciated, were gerardia, Agalenis, the vanilla plant. Trilisa odoratissima, and the pine-barren gentian, Gentiana autumnalis. For those willing to look more closely, there was the little thread plant, Burmannia, which is placed between the orchids and the irises in the botanical scheme of classification.

Green Swamp is said to contain at least 14 species of carnivorous plants and nine of the orchids but mid-October is not the best season for viewing these. We did see three species of the pitcher plants, two of the sundews, and our ever-fascinating Venus' flytrap. The only orchid was a late-blooming yellow fringed Habenaria.

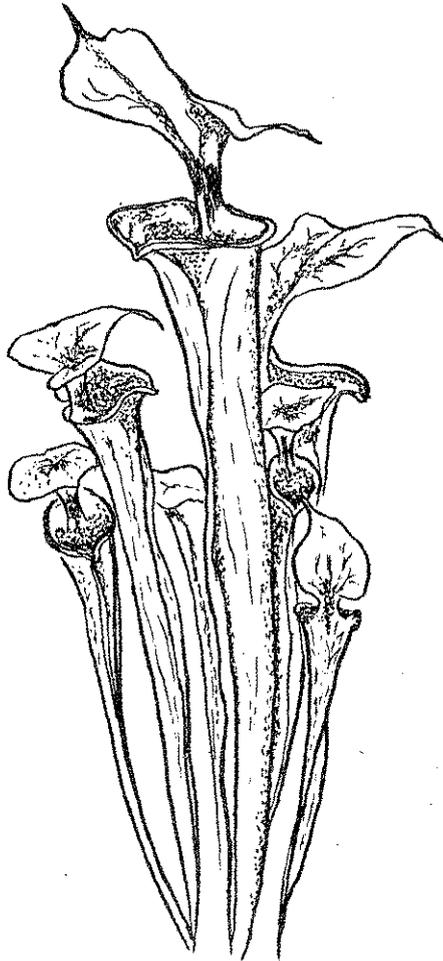


sarracenia purpurea

We traveled a muddy trail which had been cut through an impassable thicket of shrubs, small trees, and vines. Our footprints mingled with those of deer and raccoons as we made our way toward a drier savannah.

Among the trees of our particular savannah were a few charred long-leaf pine stumps still showing the slashed scars from pine sap collection in the days when North Carolina lead the world in production of naval stores. Dr. Wells called savannahs "the most beautiful gardens." In October, flowers were not impressive in numbers but were still to be seen here and there. For those hardy ones who followed Ken Moore to the far edge of the savannah, there was the rare Grass-of-Parnassus, Parnassia caroliniana.

Lake Wac-camaw was named for the Wagamaw Indians. Our leader, Dave Burney, briefed us on several theories of the geological origin of the Lake, estimated to be one-half million years old. It is one of the Carolina bays and is unique in having a limestone



sarracenia flava

outcrop (marl consisting of silt, sand, and shells) along a portion of its north shore. The lime of the shells gives the lake a pH near neutral whereas the other lakes of the region are quite acid. Consequently, the plant and animal life is more abundant in Lake Waccamaw and there are several species of fish and mollusks that are found only in that lake. These were discussed at length in an evening program by Dr. David Lindquist of UNC at Wilmington. On the crumbling limestone outcrop where shade and water keep it moist, there is a rare species of maidenhair fern, Adiantum capillus-veneris.

In the shallows near the lake shore, we saw the floating leaves of the white water-lily, Nymphaea odorata, and the American lotus, Nelumbo lutea, with its tall seed structure looking like the sprinkler heads of watering cans.

As our caravan made its way around the lake, we stopped at the largest tributary, Big Creek, which has a pH of 5. Here we saw a bladderwort, Utricularia gibba, looking like a mat of algae until it was lifted from the water and spread on a finger tip so that the numerous little traps could be seen. Utricularia added another carnivorous plant to our record for the day.

Lake Waccamaw State Park, as yet undeveloped, is located at the southwest edge of the lake. Here is yet another habitat with its distinctive community of plants. We followed a dry, sandy ridge, semi-desert because any rainfall it receives quickly drains through the sand. Indicators of its degree of dryness were turkey oak, Quercus laevis, with its glossy leaves turned edgewise to the sun, bracken fern,

Pteridium equilinum, living well as usual in this unfern-like situation, and clumps of reindeer moss lichens--crusty dry except for just after a rain. All are adapted by anatomy and physiology to survive in this poverty of both water and nutrients.

Adjacent to the ridge, another plant association showed that desert conditions no longer prevailed. Titi, Cyrilla recemiflora, sweet pepperbush, Clethra alnifolia, wickie, Kalmia angustifolia, all typically bog plants, must have found a source of water at this slightly lower elevation.

The lake shore at this point no longer had a high bank but sloped gradually into the water. And thence among the rushes and sedges of the watery margin was another uncommon plant, Sagittaria isoetiformis. But for its typical Sagittaria flowers, it would have been mistaken for its look-alikes, the quillworts, Isoetes species. Back at the edge of the swamp forest, we could see the bright red berries of Smilax walteri, one of the almost spineless members of the catbrier genus.

Although there was still much interesting territory to explore, the sinking sun obliged us to return to Whiteville.

An unscheduled feature of the evening program was an interesting slide presentation by an English visitor, Mr. Frank Knight, formerly associated with the famous Wisley Gardens, show place of the British Royal Horticultural Society. He showed beautiful examples of more than thirty species of native American trees, shrubs, and herbs that have been successfully introduced into English Gardens.

Christine Helms is Emeritus Professor of Biology at East Carolina University. Her hobbies are wild flower gardening and photographing wild flowers. The photographs are often used to illustrate lectures to clubs, schools and civic organizations.

* * *

VISIT OF FRANK KNIGHT

It was a pleasure for the membership to have Frank P. Knight, a distinguished visitor from England, come to the fall meeting as guest of Mr. and Mrs. Tom Shinn and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Moore.

A native of Cornwall, this famous gardener trained at Edinburgh Botanic Garden in Scotland, and at Kew Gardens in London. He was connected with Knaphill and Northcutt Nurseries before the Royal Horticultural Society named him director of their famous garden at Wisley. He served as director at Wisley for 15 years and since retirement has been busy giving lectures, judging flower shows, advising on plants, traveling and conducting garden tours.

* * * * *

MEMBERSHIP DUES

1981-82 dues are due May 1. Please help us save postage by mailing your check promptly to:

N. C. Wild Flower Preservation Society, Inc.
Mrs. S. M. Cozart, Treasurer
900 West Nash Street
Wilson, North Carolina 27893

ABOUT WILDFLOWER PHOTOGRAPHY

by
Nancy Julian

The Green Swamp is a wildflower paradise and everyone on the fall field trip who bathed in insect repellent was rewarded. The flora was profuse and cameras were busy as soon as we left our cars.

How does one go about photographing wildflowers? First, decide on your viewpoint-- artistic or scientific. Being from the scientific field, I am drawn to details. . . strictly for identification, to note how flowers are arranged on the stem, the shape of the leaves or the development of the seed-pods as well as to record the life cycle. I use a single-lens reflex camera with a macrolens which allows me distance and close-ups without changing lenses or adding close-up attachments. I like to get a distant shot of the flower, then move in for a close-up. It is cheaper, simpler, and safer to bracket your exposures (e.g. shoot $\frac{1}{2}$ stop over and $\frac{1}{2}$ stop under the light meter reading). A meter doesn't tell you what exposure to use; it only puts you in the ball park.

My photographs are like a diary of every field trip. With each picture, I note the name of the flower, date and location. If the plant is unknown, I sketch the plant or flower, indicating the color. This is invaluable when the developed slides are ready for identifying. I add the information from my notes to the corresponding slide.

When making a picture, you are taking a particular viewpoint of a flower and removing it from its environment. In this situation, the flower must continue to be a satisfying unity. It must be a self-contained whole. YOU are making a picture, not just taking it.

Do a bit of "housekeeping" around the flower to remove any distracting object from the background. To enhance the original impression of the flower, darken the background with a shadow or use back or sidelighting.

Remove one flower from a group with out-of-focus background or use a tree trunk as a dark background to make the flower stand out.

For those situations where light is needed a crumpled foil reflector, a white card, or "fill-in" with an electronic flash can be used. Reduce and soften the light by stretching a handkerchief across the reflector.

Learn to "frame" your subject precisely and to SEE everything in the viewfinder. Also practice different viewpoints and camera angles. There are 360 degrees around your subject-- both vertically and horizontally.

The Skylight filter (1A) is ideal to use at all times since it reduces blue color cast and haze in color photography; it requires no exposure adjustment; and it protects your lens from dust and scratches. And, finally, five common-sense rules: Be methodical; be leisurely, be alert; be inquisitive, and be "on bended knee."

* * *

Nancy Julian is histologist in atherosclerosis research (Comparative Medicine Department) at Bowman Gray School of Medicine.



* * * * *

Of the Buttonbush, Thoreau writes, "As distinct and important as a star in the heavens viewed through optic glass. This too, deserves its Kepler and Galileo."

Thoreau

MINUTES OF BOARD MEETING
Spring 1981

On March 1, 1981, Emily Allen, president, called to order the meeting of the NCWFS Executive Board at the Totten Center in Chapel Hill. The treasurer's report showed a balance on hand of \$1,535.14; scholarship fund \$927.90.

All reports are in to the IRS, so that we might qualify as a non-profit organization in order to apply for lower mailing rates. Since all mail must go through the home office, Jean Stewart of Chapel Hill will assume the responsibility of mailing the Society's correspondence.

The Newsletter is our biggest expense; also our greatest asset, and no one wants its quality to suffer because of rising costs. Ken Moore agreed to submit an article to the fall Newsletter explaining the inflationary costs.

Lucille Grassia recommended that field trip information be planned in advance so that it could be included in the publication. This would eliminate two mailings a year. Tom Howard agreed to this and will try to implement advance scheduling with the fall Newsletter. Dr. Hechembleikner suggested the Van Landingham Glen at UNC-Charlotte as a possible site.

Harry Phillips, in his report on the seed exchange, emphasized the increase in cost of collecting seeds and distributing them, and stated that our members can be the most important collectors. Harry will give a demonstration on seed collecting at the Spring Meeting.

Julie Moore stated that all profile question-

naires will be in a notebook for viewing at the Spring General Meeting.

Marjorie Newell presented the motion that the film, "Natural Gardens of North Carolina," be presented to the Environmental Interpretive Center as a memorial to Dr. B. W. Wells.

Jane Welshmer announced there are no more Propagation Handbooks, but there are orders to be filled. Lucile Grassia moved that Jane make corrections and arrangements for the reprinting of 1000 copies.

Tom Howard, Field Trip Chairman, introduced Merrill Lynch, who is with the N. C. Natural Heritage program. Merrill told us about the Roanoke Rapids area that has been recommended for our Spring General Meeting on April 4. Dr. Ray Noggle moved that we accept this recommendation.

Emily had received a letter from Frederick Annand of the North Carolina Nature Conservancy informing us about an interpretive booklet, Trail Guide to the Green Swamp. Dr. Noggle moved that we give \$25 toward the publishing of this booklet.

Jean Stewart expressed regret that we are no longer a member of the Conservation Council of North Carolina. Tom Howard moved that we support the CCNC by appropriate membership dues of \$25.

Mercer Hubbard solicited help from members for the Herb Volunteer climate study of herbs in North Carolina.

Dr. Noggle asked for adjournment.

Respectfully submitted,
Clara Murray, Secretary

WE WELCOME THE FOLLOWING NEW MEMBERS

March 1981

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H E L P !

A PLEA FOR THE SOCIETY'S NEWSLETTER

by

Ken Moore

We are very proud of the quality of the North Carolina Wild Flower Preservation Society's Newsletter. We wish to keep it available to members of the Society without having to resort to an increase in membership fees; however, as costs continue to soar, the Society is looking ahead with concern regarding our ability to continue the present level of Newsletter production without some substantial increase in funding. As you consider your gifts to worthy conservation organizations or for tax deduction purposes, your extra financial assistance to the Wild Flower Society for its Newsletter will be most appreciated and will allow the Society to benefit its membership without a raise in annual dues.

THANK YOU FOR YOUR SUPPORT.

* * * * *

AUDITORIUM DEDICATED

On March 9, 1981, the Reinard Harkema Auditorium and Bertram W. Wells Auditorium were dedicated on the campus of North Carolina State University. Dr. J. R. Troyer gave an inspiring tribute to Dr. Wells--"Bertram Whit-tier Wells: Last of the First."

* * * * *

SIMPLIFY, SIMPLIFY, SIMPLIFY!

Live simply, preserve the wilderness, and stay free in body and spirit,

Thoreau's philosophy

NOTES

**NORTH CAROLINA
WILD FLOWER
PRESERVATION
SOCIETY, INC.**



900 WEST NASH STREET

WILSON, NORTH CAROLINA 27893

NORTH CAROLINA WILD FLOWER PRESERVATION SOCIETY, INC.
Mrs. S.M. Cozart, Treasurer
900 West Nash Street
Wilson, North Carolina 27893

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

Regular: \$5.00
Sustaining: \$25.00
Life: \$100.00

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