



Broad River Field Trip

By Tommye B. Kepp

On Saturday March 9, 2013, our group of 29 wildflower enthusiasts gathered in Danielsville to caravan to a site on private land along the Broad River in Madison County. Hugh Nourse led the walk with Jean Smith and some other botanically knowledgeable folks. The weather was cool, but the sun was warm. The day was relaxing, fun, interesting and enlightening.

The hardwoods surrounding us were still bare of leaves, so we could see the river sparkling in the distance as we arrived at the site. The shoals ahead made the Broad River sing to us as the temperatures warmed nicely. As we headed down the slope towards the trail along the river, we saw Georgia savory (*Clinopodium georgianum*), rose vervain (formerly a *Verbena*, now renamed *Glandularia canadensis*) and field pansy (*Viola rafinesquii*). Following the trail upriver, dimpled trout lilies (*Erythronium umbilicatum*) jumped right up in the middle of the path and all along the edges too. Jean stopped to explain that our trout lily, unlike the more northerly distributed yellow trout lily (*E. americanum*) does not form colonies and its mature seed capsules fall over to lie on the ground.

Then a grouping of horse sugar (*Symplocos tinctoria*) was spotted! Some of us had never seen it before today. On this protected side of the hill towards the river, it is semi-evergreen. My landscape architect friend, Sara Furr Schatz, who likes using native plants in her designs, thought to nibble a taste of a leaf. It was sweet, not surprisingly. I was told that when the sap rises later in the spring, the leaves will be much sweeter.

The landowners pointed out a Cherokee fish weir, a V-shaped formation across/in the river. The Cherokees would chase the fish downriver into this confined area, then pick them up to put into their baskets. What an inspiring fish tale!

Trout lily
(*Erythronium umbilicatum*)
by Anita Reaves



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**BotSoc News**

is published seven times a year (Jan, Mar, May, July, Sept, Nov and for the Spring Wildflower Pilgrimage).

Submission deadline

Is Aug 1 for the September issue.

Subscriptions

Are included with membership.

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www.gabotsoc.org

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President's Perspective

Our Annual Meeting will be held at the Chattahoochee River Environmental Education Center on September 28th and will include time for socializing, swapping plant materials, planning for the future, and good food. I encourage everyone to mark the date on your calendar and plan on attending. More importantly, plan on inviting a new BotSoc member and bring them along. This will be an excellent opportunity to introduce new persons to our extraordinary organization and to the other members. The day will conclude with a walk on the Lutra Loop Trail.

Long term success of the Georgia Botanical Society goals cannot be achieved without a viable membership that understands the importance of good botanical science; conservation; and protection for rare, threatened, and endangered plants and critical habitats. Of course, the enjoyment of BotSoc field trips, workshops, and pilgrimages is very important as well.

Our field trips are a corner stone to our success. Field trips require field trip leaders and interesting locations. All too often persons are inclined to let the "other members" lead field trips. If you are familiar with an interesting location and can assist other members in getting there, a significant portion of the work is done. Do not feel that you are not knowledgeable enough to be a field trip leader. You will be surprised to discover how much you learn by leading a trip. Even if you choose not to lead, offer suggestions for new and interesting locations and leaders. Let us all make an extra effort to improve and increase our field trip offerings in 2014.

See you on a field trip and at the Annual Meeting.

Jerry Hightower

Broad River Field Trip (cont'd)

Further down the path, a mammoth granite boulder covered in colorful lichens drew the group in close. Smoky-eye boulder lichen (*Porpidia albocaerulescens*) was viewed with a hand lens in order to see its cups with blue highlights. It was interesting to see how drastically different the colors of lichen were on the shady side of the rock. The powder lichens in the shade were strikingly pale in color.

We were one in our quest of interesting native plants. Spotted wintergreen (*Chimaphila maculata*), called pipsissewa by the Native Americans, was plentiful. Up the hill away from the river, Hugh showed us hepatica, also known as round lobed liver leaf (*Anemone americana*). Its leaves were similar to the much more abundant wild ginger (*Hexastylis arifolia*) but actually looked like cute, low growing shamrocks.



Photo by Mike Christison



Hepatica (*Anemone americana*)
by Mike Christison



Buckeye leaves by Sara Schatz

Going back down the rise, I saw partridgeberry (*Mitchella repens*) with a single bright red berry and learned that its twin flowers fuse to make one berry. Nearby, the native grasses and sedges beckoned us to look more closely. Black edge sedge (*Carex nigromarginata*) was blooming and even without a hand lens we could see the black scales on the flowers that explained its name.

Making our way back down river, we noticed the arching stems of what was most likely *Leucothoe fontanesiana*. I was told by a good storyteller, Rick Kelly, that old timers called it dog hobble because it grows so thick that dogs, probably hunting game, were not able get through its low, dense growth.

Finally, we began hearing the rush of the water over the shoals that were our starting point and knew that our wonderful morning enjoying our native Georgia wildflowers was coming to an end. This was only my third wildflower walk with the Georgia Botanical Society, but I am sure that my husband and I will enjoy another soon.

Philip Greear

I first met Dr. Philip Greear sometime around the mid to late 1960s. Believe it or not, this was a time when I was into folk music big time and was playing (guitar) at a coffeehouse every Friday and Saturday night. Dr. Greear and his wife Mildred frequented our coffeehouse and get togethers (Hootenannies!) at individual homes.

Dr. Greear was chairman of the Department of Biology and Earth Science at Shorter College in Rome, Georgia. He held that position from 1962 until 1985. Since I was just beginning to be interested in trees and wildflowers, he was a big influence on me. In fact, he was responsible for my joining the Georgia Botanical Society and my interest in photographing plants.

Dr. Greear was the consummate environmentalist. He rose to prominence nationally as an environmentalist, serving on the Board of Directors for the Georgia Conservancy for a number of years as well as being on the Board of Directors for The Nature Conservancy. He was a pioneer in using the Georgia Barrier Islands as an outdoor classroom for teaching Marine Biology and Environmental Science.

The students of Dr. Greear and Dr. Lewis Lipps spent several summers in the early 1960s at Ladd's Quarry in Bartow County. Here they catalogued over 100 species of fossilized animals dating from the Pleistocene Epoch, over 10,000 years ago. The work of Dr. Greear and Dr. Lipps continued with the goal of preserving life for the future at the Marshall Forest. Greear, Dr. Lipps and Shorter College students studied the old and virgin growth forest there, and their work resulted in the preservation of the site by The Nature Conservancy. Dr. Greear wrote his doctoral dissertation on the *Coastal Plains Ponds* (Sag Ponds) of Bartow County and we published his article on the subject entitled "Surprise on Cassville Mountain," in the very first issue of *Tipularia Botanical Journal*, Vol. 1, No. 1, November 1986.

Dr. Greear passed away at his home in Helen, GA on September 26, 2012 at the age of 94. He is survived by his wife of 69 years, Mildred White Greear.



The tribute which follows, reprinted with permission, was written by Pierre Howard, President of the Georgia Conservancy.

By Richard Ware with tribute by Pierre Howard

"After a long and distinguished life of service to Georgia, our dear friend Philip Greear left us in September. He died in Helen, a hamlet nestled in the Georgia mountains that he loved, surrounded by a loving family. The Georgia Conservancy family feels his loss deeply, not only for his role in our founding and early governance, but for what he stood for throughout his life. Phil was among a small group of Georgians, led by Jamie Mackay, who decided that it was high time that Georgia had an organization dedicated to the preservation and protection of the natural resources of our state. During the early years of the Georgia Conservancy, he served on our board and took an active part in our work. Those were the days when the Georgia Marshland Protection Act was passed into law, when laws were passed to protect the Chattahoochee River from development, when Panola Mountain and Sweetwater Creek became state parks, when the Okefenokee Swamp became a National Wildlife Refuge and when the wilderness areas of the Georgia mountains were protected for all time. Phil was a part of all of it, and for that, we salute him.

For many years, Philip Greear taught biology at Shorter University in Rome. From that bully pulpit, he preached his sermons of man's relationship to the natural world to thousands of students, and he influenced their thinking. His main message, I think, was that homo sapiens is a species that has presumptuously taken control of the natural resources of the Earth, and in doing so, has taken more than its share. In a recording that is available on the Georgia Conservancy website, Phil lays out in the honeyed accents of the Mountains his philosophy of man's place in the order of things. He makes it clear his belief that humankind is on an unsustainable path because of our callous disregard for our duty of stewardship of Mother Earth. He believed that the bird singing in the tree has as much right to the water in the stream as we do. By what right, he asks, do we take it away? When, for example, we blow up mountains created by God Almighty in order to get several trainloads of coal to feed the coal-fired power plants and then dump the dirt and rocks into the nearest stream, we are committing a sin against Nature and destroying the natural systems that sustain all life. Phil believed that if we do not repent and change our ways, we will face a bleak future.

Losing a strong and passionate voice for the causes in which we believe and for which we work, is a setback for all of us here at the Conservancy. We take solace in knowing that Phil Greear has influenced a multitude of his students who are out in the world living their lives with his advice in mind. It is the obligation and mission of the Georgia Conservancy to be true to the ideals that he held dear and to neither flag nor fail in their pursuit. Such a course would be the greatest tribute that we could pay this great man. It is a course that we will hold to, for Phil and for the children."

Pierre Howard
President of the Georgia Conservancy



Philip Greear

Pilgrimage Report: Trip 23 Savannah River Bluffs

Text and Photos by Hugh Nourse

Nine Bot Soccers met Hamp Simkins at the Savannah Rapids Pavillion. From there we car pooled to a nearby subdivision which has preserved a ravine from the bluffs to the floodplain. Three of the Bot Soccers were from Augusta and had not heard about this site. The path was asphalt all the way but steep down the ravine. The first bloom to be seen was relict trillium (*Trillium reliquum*). This trillium is only found in Georgia along the Savannah River and in southwest Georgia along the Chattahoochee and the Flint Rivers. Next came false rue anemone (*Enemion biternatum*), which in my distribution is not found in Georgia at all!? This was followed by spotted trillium (*Trillium maculatum*), a plant that is distributed along the Savannah River and across the state southwest to the lower Chattahoochee River. There was a lot of wild geranium (*Geranium maculatum*).

There were several borrow pits where rock had been quarried for the dams and locks along the Savannah River. As we approached the flood plain, Hamp wanted to return the way we had come, but the group wanted to push on. It was good that we did. We found a beautiful silver bell (*Halesia carolina*) in bloom. Hamp discussed how the Chinese privet (*Ligustrum sinense*) had been removed from this area. That was why the beautiful river cane (*Arundinaria gigantea*) filled the area between the trail and the river.



Trillium maculatum



Halesia carolina

Hamp suggested that it was easier to complete the loop than to return the way we had come. As we climbed the trail, several people found a frog to photograph. An unknown yellow flowered plant appeared. Someone suggested it could be a radish. It was not settled.

After returning to the cars, we set off again for the South Carolina side of the Savannah River. Our destination was a recent land trust acquisition along the Fox Creek. At this site we found some of

the same plants in bloom: relict trillium (*Trillium reliquum*), spotted trillium (*Trillium maculatum*), and the regular rue anemone (*Thalictrum thalictroides*). The real find, however, was barren strawberry (*Waldsteinia fragarioides*). Resurrection fern (*Polypodium polypodioides*) was noted in a nearby tree. A beautiful dogwood (*Cornus florida*) was also in bloom.

We returned to the Savannah Rapids Pavillion to end a very interesting trip. To me it was fascinating to have taken both this trip and the Savannah River Heritage Preserve in South Carolina. The trilliums were the same, but the Georgia side did not include Atamasco Lily (*Zephyranthes atamasca*). It was also rewarding to see the native plant habitats that had been preserved along the Savannah River around the Augusta Metro Area on both sides of the river.

Pilgrimage Pictures by Jim Drake



Trip 3 participants explore Heggie's Rock with trip leader Malcolm Hodges (in the huddle at the center, looking at lichens, of course!).

The iconic plant of the 2013 Pilgrimage - *Diamorpha smallii* on Heggie's Rock.



Heggie's Rock offers a beautiful mosaic of textures and colors thanks to lichen (grey), moss (green and brown) and *Diamorpha smallii* (red).



Trip 18 (Shell Bluff) participants with Tom Patrick were treated to a look at this rare *Silene caroliniana*.

Field Trip Report by Linda Chafin

Cloudland Canyon Waterfall Trail and Sitton's Gulch

On April 13, 14 Bot Soccers set a new land speed record: 6 miles in 3 hours! No, wait, that's 3 miles in six hours! Oh, never mind. But, as Jan Coyne pointed out, *of course* it took us twice as long to reach the bottom of Cloudland Canyon because we had twice as many things to look at. Thanks to our wonderfully knowledgeable and entertaining trip leaders – Dan Williams, geologist, and Rich Reaves, botanist – we were looking at both rocks AND plants on this walk. Starting up top at canyon's rim, Dan led us through the last 300 million years, beginning with what is now Africa crashing into what would become North America, riding up and over the land, pressing it down and allowing ocean waters to rush inland. Here, marine sediments accumulated: mud in the shallow waters, sand and pebbles in the beds of broad coastal rivers, and, in the deepest waters, the calcium-rich bodies of sea creatures. This process brought us what we know today as shale, sandstone, and limestone – the layer cake that is Lookout Mountain and other mountains of the Cumberland Plateau.

It was great to see these formations before us as we looked out across the canyon from the Overlook Trail and then, as we descended, up close, touching the ripples left by ancient ocean currents, tracing cross-bedding of sand dunes, and crumbling dark, brittle shale with our fingers. Each change in the rock was reflected in the vegetation: the thick sandstone cap that protects the top of Lookout Mountain supports a suite of drought- and acidic soil-tolerant trees: Chestnut Oak (*Quercus montana*), Virginia Pine (*Pinus virginiana*), Serviceberry (*Amelanchier arborea*), and Sand Hickory (*Carya pallida*). The Serviceberry was in peak bloom, its delicate white flower clusters a lovely sight among the still bare hardwoods at 2000 feet. Other plants of interest on the rim included Trailing Arbutus (*Epigaea repens*) in peak fragrant bloom, native Bush-Honeysuckle (*Diervilla sessilifolia*), and two species of Pussy-Toes: the common species (*Antennaria plantaginifolia*) with several heads crowded together at the top of stem, looking like the bottom of a cat's paw, and the more unusual one, Solitary Pussy-Toes (*A. solitaria*) with only one head at the top of the stem. As we descended the first few sets of 600 steps, we encountered beautiful waterfalls -- flush with the recent rains. After so many years of drought, it was a pleasure to watch and feel the water crash over the rim and into the deep green splash pools. Yellowroot (*Xanthorhiza simplicissima*) flourishes along the wet banks of the creeks below the splash pools.

As we moved down canyon on Sitton's Gulch Trail, the vegetation changed as the soils became richer and moister. Basswood (*Tilia americana*), Umbrella Magnolia (*Magnolia tripetala*), and Shagbark Hickory (*Carya ovata*) appeared, as did a suite of rich-site herbaceous species: Blue Cohosh (*Caulophyllum thalictroides*), Cutleaf Toothwort (*Dentaria laciniata*), both Yellow and Spotted Mandarins (*Prosartes lanuginosum*, *P. maculata*), Early Saxifrage (*Micranthes virginiensis*), and Plantain-leaved Sedge (*Carex plantaginea*). Perhaps the biggest treat along this stretch of trail is Southern Red Trillium (*Trillium sulcatum*), named by our own Tom Patrick just a few decades ago. This is a gorgeous, deep maroon trillium, with the flower held erect on a long stalk above the huge, rhomboid leaves. The maroon petals reflex backward, putting one in mind of Vasey's Trillium, but the erect stalk and the smooth petals remind you of that other Red Trillium, *Trillium erectum*. We were also amazed by the diversity of violets in such a short distance along the trail – 10 species in all, including yellow-flowered species (*V. hastata*, *tripartita*, and *pennsylvanica*), blue-flowered (*V. palmata*, *rostrata*, *sororia*), and the very strange Green Violet (*Hybanthus concolor*). Near the end of the trail, the effect of the canyon floor's limestone truly made itself known, with calciphiles such as Trailing Trillium (*Trillium decumbens*), Walking Fern (*Asplenium rhizophyllum*), Dwarf Larkspur (*Delphinium tricorne*), Harbinger-of-Spring (*Erigenia bulbosa*), Baby Blue-Eyes (*Nemophila aphylla*), Forget-Me-Not (*Myosotis macrosperma*), and Purple Phacelia (*Phacelia bipinnatifida*) showing up. The Blue Phlox (*Phlox divaricata*) was bluer than blue, leading some of us to wonder if the high pH influences flower color in this species. Swathes of blooming Canada Violet (*Viola canadensis*) whitened the forest floor and sweetened the air. We reached the bottom of the canyon and our shuttle vehicles in record time, the aforementioned six hours, and were all happy that, as spectacular as the day had been, we didn't have to retrace our steps *up* the canyon. Thanks again to Dan and Rich for a wonderful day on the trail!

Society News

In the last year, Georgia Botanical Society received the following gifts in Memorial or in Honor of:

Eleanor Lehner: In memory of son, Bob, 1/12/11, and husband Frank, December 17, 2012.

Elizabeth M. Fox: In honor of Jennifer Ceska, Conservation Coordinator, State Botanical Garden of Georgia and In honor of Eddi Minche and Jennifer Ceska, neighbors of mine in Tate City.

Andrea Timpone/Elachee Nature Science Center: In honor of Jerry Hightower.

Frank and Eileen French: In memory of Kathryn (Jonny) Howell.

Debbie and Bill Cosgrove: In memory of John L. Westmoreland Jr. (1923 - 2012) - John had a home in Highlands, NC. He did everything he could to remove the English ivy on his property to protect his native trees.

Rich and Anita Reaves: In memory of Parrie Pinyan.

Donations were received from the following individuals:

Bonnie Arbuckle, Nancy L. Barber, Ellen and Dan Corrie, Ron and Susan Determann, David Farrier, Dr. John and Edna Garst, Joyce and Gene Hall, Sue Harmon, Shepherd and Sarah Howell, Martha and Hewett Joiner, Patty Lowe, Hugh and Carol Nourse, Stanley and Lora Tate, and Mary B. Izard.

Thanks to the 60 additional members who contributed in support of the Marie Mellinger fund, to support Tipularia, and/or to defray newsletter costs. And thanks to Jim Drake for the donation of proceeds from his book sales to the Marie Mellinger fund.

Georgia Botanical Society 2013 Annual Meeting **Saturday; September 28, 2013 10:00 am until 3:30 pm**

Chattahoochee River Environmental Education Center
8615 Barnwell Road
Johns Creek, GA 30022

10:00 am - 11:00 am social, seed/plant swap, & appetizers

11:00 am - 12:00 pm meeting

12:00pm - 1:00 pm lunch

1:30 pm - 3:30 pm Lutra Loop Walk

Join the members of the Georgia Botanical Society for the 2013 Annual Meeting and pot luck luncheon. You are cordially invited to bring an appetizer and/or a lunch dish to share and enjoy the lodge, the covered two story deck with views of the meadow, pond, and forest. The lodge has a full kitchen with stove top, two microwave ovens, and three conventional ovens. There will be lemonade, tea, coffee, and some soft drinks provided. Please email Penny Costanzo at PennyPerel@aol.com with the dish that you will be providing. After lunch Jerry Hightower will lead a wild flora walk on the Lutra Loop Trail.

Upcoming Field Trips

Date	Description	Directions	Leader
July 13 10:00 AM	Oaky Woods Prairies and Butterflies We will look at butterflies and midsummer wildflowers on our largest examples of blackland prairies or Georgia Eocene chalk prairies, as they are sometimes called. We will have a butterfly expert and will spend the morning on as many prairies as we can. After lunch at our vehicles, we will take a 2-mile easy walk to the Grand Prairie to continue our butterfly and wildflower hunt.	Directions: Meet in Bonaire @ corner gas station/Taco Bell at the intersection of GA Hwy. 96 and US Hwy. 129. Take Exit 142 east from I-75, or travel south 5 miles from Warner Robins on US Hwy. 129. Difficulty: Easy to moderate, on roadsides and following trails. Facilities: Meeting place has ample facilities. None on site. Bring: Lunch or snacks, tick repellent, easy walking shoes or hiking boots, with two pair of socks, hand lens and binoculars.	Tom Patrick tom.patrick@dnr.state.ga.us 706-476-4541 (cell)
July 13 10:00 AM	Roadside: Waycross to St. Mary's River We will travel along Hwy 82 take 301 south to Folkston, then take GA 23 south past the entrance to the Okefenokee all the way to the St. Marys River (the southernmost point in GA). Then take GA 185 north to GA 94, then east on GA 94 back to GA 23 and a return to the hotel We will investigate interesting stuff along the road such as few-flowered milkweed (<i>Asclepias lanceolata</i>), short-stemmed meadow beauty (<i>Rhexia petiolata</i>), Pickering's dawnflower (<i>Stylisma pickeringi</i>), and much more (see the website).	Meet: Hampton Inn, Waycross Bring: Lunch to eat on the road (may not be available to purchase along the way), water, bug spray, camera, hand lens. Walking: Short excursions along the roadside, never out of sight of the vehicles – can be muddy or wet. Facilities: Possible at stores/stops along route, but unlikely after leaving hotel. Carpooling is encouraged to make pulling off easier for our roadside botanizing.	Rich Reaves rich.reaves@att.net 770-827-5186
July 14 7:30 AM	Roadside: Eastern Okefenokee Swamp Continuation of previous day - see above. Note: this is a Sunday.	Meet: Hampton Inn, Waycross Please see the website for details.	Rich Reaves rich.reaves@att.net 770-827-5186
July 20 10:00 AM	Reed Branch Wet Meadow Reed Branch Wet Meadow is a Nature Conservancy Preserve that protects the only natural population of Federally Endangered green pitcher plant, <i>Sarracenia oreophila</i> in Georgia. It is also the last example in Georgia of a low mountain bog. During this summer visit, you'll see why it is referred to as a meadow.	Directions: Take US 76 to Hiawassee. In Hiawassee, turn north on GA 75 and go approximately 3 miles to Mull Rd., which will be on the left. Almost immediately after turning left onto Mull Road, there will be a parking area on the left just behind a gate. Facilities: There are no facilities at the Reed Branch preserve. Walking: This will be a very easy walk. Lunch: Bring to eat at the vehicles. Bring: Camera, hat (no shade), hand lens.	Hal Massie massiefarm@aol.com 478-836-4907 478-957-6095 (cell)

Due to space considerations, please check the website for more details on some of these trips or contact the trip leader.

Upcoming Field Trips

Date	Description	Directions	Leader
Aug 10 10:00 AM	<p>Fort Mountain State Park North facing cove/boulderfield forest</p> <p>Awaiting us is a lush tropical-feeling forest hung with vigorous grape and dutchman's pipe vines. Late-summer wildflowers will have started to bloom, and there is enough sunlight for species such as wood aster, Curtis's goldenrod, tall bellflower, and others.</p>	<p>Meet at parking area for Cold Springs Overlook and Gahuti Trailhead at the north side of the park. Fee or park pass required.</p> <p>Facilities: Primitive bathroom</p> <p>Difficulty: Strenuous</p> <p>Bring: Strong supportive hiking shoes or boots. You may wish to bring binoculars for tall trees, hand lens, notebook, and camera. Water, sunscreen, lunch, snacks.</p>	<p>Lisa Kruse</p> <p>lisa.kruse@dnr.state.ga.us 706-318-3287</p>
Aug 17-18 9:00 AM both days	<p>Apalachicola National Forest/Florida Panhandle</p> <p>On this trip our targeted species will be three species of the so called Fringed Orchids, the uncommon <i>Platanthera integra</i> (ironically yellow fringeless orchid), <i>Platanthera cristata</i> (Crested Orchid), and maybe the extremely rare <i>Platanthera chapmanii</i> (Chapman's Fringed Orchid).</p> <p>Registration is required, limited to 20 participants.</p>	<p>We will meet each morning in the parking lot of the Hampton Inn and car pool to the spots along Florida Highway 65 (Hosford Hwy.). To get to the Hampton Inn, take I-10 to exit 181.</p> <p>Difficulty: Roadside stops and easy walking short trips,</p> <p>Facilities: At the meeting place and very sparsely at convenience stores,</p> <p>Bring: Lunch, sunblock, insect repellent, expect lots of mosquitos, ticks, etc.</p>	<p>Jim Drake</p> <p>drake3800@charter.net 678-482-2127 678-792-2127 (cell)</p>
Aug 24 10:00 AM	<p>Freeman Trail and Blood Mountain</p> <p>The Freeman Trail winds around the south side of Blood Mountain, over a rugged and rocky terrain, crossing several small rocky streams and rock outcrops. Outcrops should be ablaze with late summer wildflowers, such as sunflowers, tickseeds, goldenrods, and lobelias. We should see two rare species, ovate catchfly (<i>Silene ovata</i>) and eastern figwort (<i>Scrophularia marilandica</i>), in flower.</p>	<p>Meet at the Byron Herbert Reese parking area on the west side of U.S. Hwy 129 North, about 0.5 mile north of the Mountain Crossing Appalachian Trail Store at Neel's Gap. There is a \$5.00 parking fee to park at the BHR lot; parking is not allowed at the Trail Store.</p> <p>Facilities: None on trail.</p> <p>Difficulty: Moderate with large boulders and streams to cross.</p> <p>Bring: Parking money, water, snacks.</p>	<p>Linda Chafin</p> <p>Lchafin@uga.edu 706-548-1697</p>
Sept 8 Sunday, 1:00 PM	<p>Durham Herb Walk and Falling Creek Horse Trail, Oconee National Forest</p> <p>We will visit the Durham Herb Walk in Greene County, located close to the Historic Scull Shoals Mill Village. This herb walk has been developed by the Friends of Scull Shoals to honor the 19th century physician, Lindsey Durham. After the Herb Walk was developed, the rare plant Carolina Prairie trefoil (<i>Lotus helleri</i>) was found in 2011. After the Herb Walk we will drive to Falling Creek Horse Trail in the Oconee National Forest.</p>	<p>From Athens, take GA Highway 15 S through towards Greensboro, over the Oconee River. A mile past the river, turn left onto Macedonia Rd. then go 2.2 miles and turn left onto graveled Forest Service Road 1234. The herb walk is a quarter mile on the left.</p> <p>From Atlanta, take I-20 E to exit for GA Highway 44. Go north two miles. At the traffic light in Greensboro, take GA Highway 15 to the left, towards Athens. Follow GA 15 about 12 miles to Macedonia Rd. on right.</p>	<p>Debbie Cosgrove</p> <p>turtle127@windstream.net 706-742-7331, 706-338-4964 (cell)</p>

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