



Pilgrimage Trip #2 Shakerag Hollow

By Rich Reaves

A hardy group of BotSoccers met trip leader Dennis Horn at the trailhead at 8 AM CDT on a brisk day. It was quite cool, very windy, and intermittently cloudy, but we were undeterred. Like many other hollows or canyons in the region, the underlying geology was an acidic sandstone cap over limestone. The weathered limestone in the hollow provided the circumneutral soils to support a rich cove hardwood forest with a lush understory, which was the focus of the trip. We looked about at a great deal of brown vegetation and leafless trees. Dennis quickly pointed out that, while it was still winter on the top of the mountain, spring had definitely sprung down in the hollow and there would be much for us to enjoy.

Before the lush forest, we had to descend through the sandstone cap. Along this portion, we had scattered occurrences of some of the really early bloomers including *Houstonia caerulea* (common bluets) and *Viola hastata* (halberd-leaved violet). We made a quick side trip while up on the top of the mountain to look at the emerging leaves of *Thermopsis mollis* (Appalachian Golden-banner) along a side trail and then continued down into the hollow. As we descended through the sandstone cap we observed some nice *Viola blanda* (sweet white violet) growing on a wet rockface by the trail. This rockface also supported a nice population of *Xanthorhiza simplicissima* (yellowroot), which was in bloom, and a nice population of *Huperzia lucidula* (shining clubmoss). The yellowroot grew along the ledges of the rockface rather than its usual haunts of a streambank.

We passed through the sandstone cap and entered the hollow. Below the cap, the soils were derived primarily from the underlying limestone and less acidic. With the change in

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Spotted mandarin (*Prosartes maculata*)

(Photo: A. Reaves)

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President's Perspective



BotSoc News

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I have been thinking a lot about native/non-native plants recently. When I first came to the US, I had no understanding of native/non-native plants and I planted things I should not have – nandina, creeping fig, and Easter lily that I am now trying to kill. Fortunately, I did almost no landscape gardening, so I have only those three on my conscience. As I work on my own property and visit other sites, I've learned better about the damage caused by invasive plants.

At our annual meeting board planning meeting, we will be voting on some proposed changes to BotSoc By-Laws (see details elsewhere in this newsletter). One of the changes is to focus the goals of the organization on native plants rather than plants in general.

Have you ever wondered why the state flower of Georgia is not native to the state? Ellen Honeycutt started a discussion about having the Cherokee Rose as the state floral emblem, and I learned from the discussion. Ellen pointed out that, when the Cherokee rose was adopted in 1916, the legislators thought it was native to GA. "Whereas, The Cherokee Rose, having its origin among the aborigines of the northern portion of the State of Georgia, is indigenous to its soil, and grows with equal luxuriance in every county of the State." In fact, the plant came from Asia about 400 years ago. In 1979, perhaps to redress this misunderstanding, native azaleas were adopted as Georgia's state wild flower.

Around 2008, the Georgia Native Plant Society explored the idea of changing the state flower to one of our beautiful native plants. After months of exploration, the idea was abandoned as "not likely to be implemented." The move was opposed by the Garden Club of Georgia, who have the Cherokee rose as their emblem, and the Cecil B. Day Chapel at the State Botanical Garden has the Cherokee rose in one of the stained-glass windows. More significantly, it was opposed by the Cherokee nation, who have a story of the Cherokee rose based on the Trail of Tears that started in 1838. "The next day a beautiful rose began to grow where each of the mother's tears fell. The rose is white for their tears; a gold center represents the gold taken from Cherokee lands, and seven leaves on each stem for the seven Cherokee clans."

Most landscaping and horticulture training ignores native plants. Jenneke Somerville told me that few Atlanta homeowners where she works express much interest in planting natives and there has been little change in this over the last decade. At a recent urban forestry symposium, Steve Sanchez made the usual comments that most of our invasive plants come from Asia which has similar latitude and climate. Based on his data, we have native trees suitable for landscaping, but relatively few native plants that work as ground cover or understory compared with Asian plants. He ascribed this to changing climates during the ice age. In China, the mainland mass extends much further south than the US mainland. Steve maintains that in the US, there was nowhere for herbaceous plants to retreat to during the ice age. I know the longleaf-wiregrass ecosystems has very high plant diversity, but that doesn't include a lot of showy flowers for landscaping. I need to explore this idea further and will be interested to hear your thoughts.

I hope to see you at the annual meeting and on the trails for upcoming field trips.

Heather Brasell

Pilgrimage Field Trip #2 (cont'd)

soils, the vegetation changed tremendously and the wildflower show really picked up at this point, just as Dennis had promised.

In short order we encountered a large patch of *Erythronium* sp. (trout lilies). They were still tightly closed and were not investigated closely as they were not adjacent to the trail. *Trillium grandiflorum* (large white trillium) began showing up with increasing frequency and would prove to be one of the most prolific flowers of the walk. The bloom on this species was at peak for our walk, which is always a good thing.

We continued on, with the show getting better. Dennis had mentioned that we might find *Prosartes maculata* (spotted mandarin) along the path. Anita Reaves's sharp eyes found the only one in bloom in proximity to the trail, and the walk slowed as everyone went up to see the beautiful flowers. Shortly thereafter, we stopped for lunch at a spot where nature provided suitably sized rocks and downed logs to be our seats.

The show continued after lunch. Other prominent wildflowers that brightened our day included *Dicentra cucullaria* (Dutchman's breeches), *Trillium sulcatum* (southern red trillium), *Stylophorum diphyllum* (wood poppy), and the most *Delphinium tricorne* (dwarf larkspur) I have ever seen.

We also encountered scattered areas with *Phacelia bipinnatifida* (fernleaf phacelia) in bloom along the walk, but when we reached the boulder area near the climb out, we were treated to a carpet of phacelia in full bloom. The mass of lovely purple flowers provided one last temptation to stay on rather than return to the pilgrimage.



The end of the walk was a climb up a rather steep set of stone stairs to an overlook, known as Green's View, that offered a spectacular view of the valley to the northwest. A nice relaxing end to a spectacular wildflower walk. The flowers recounted are by no means a complete listing of what we saw – just the highlights from my notes.

Kudos to Dennis for sharing this remarkable wildflower area with us.

Above: *Trillium grandiflorum*

Left: The group at Shakerag Hollow

(Photos: A. Reaves)

Proposed Bylaw Changes and Annual Meeting

By Heather Brasell

The Georgia Botanical Society's annual meeting will be held on **Saturday, July 22 at 10 am** at the State Headquarters of the Georgia Forestry Commission near Macon, GA. The meeting will be followed by a slideshow presentation by Rich Reaves about last summer's field trip to Wyoming. Bring a brown bag lunch.

Location: State headquarters of the Georgia Forestry Commission, 5645 Riggins Mill Rd., Dry Branch GA 31020. From I-16 Exit 6, go north on US-23 (Ocmulgee E Blvd.), right on Joe Tamplin Industrial Blvd., right at the caution light on Riggins Mill Rd. GFC is on the right. Use the second entrance for parking area. Contact JoAnne Romfh (678-461-4466) or Heather Brasell (229-339-3966) for details if needed.

The following changes to bylaws are recommended by the Georgia Botanical Society board. They will be voted on at the annual meeting. Changes are in bold italics.

MOTION 1

Article II, Section 1: The purposes of the Society are to:

1. Promote the understanding and appreciation of plants and their relationship to the environment, as well as the study of botanical sciences.
2. Undertake or support the setting apart of appropriate areas in Georgia for the preservation of native and cultivated flora for enjoyment by the public.
3. Encourage the protection of rare and endangered plant species and significant botanical habitats.
4. Encourage nurserymen and horticulturists to propagate and use native Georgia species in landscaping and other cultivated areas.
5. Encourage youth to study and practice botany.
6. Promote the conservation of botanical resources and encourage the practice of a conservation ethic.

Add "native" before the word "plants" in #1. Remove "and cultivated" in #2. Add a new sentence after #6 as follows: "To support the purposes of the organization, the Society commits to making an annual donation to a non-profit organization. The board shall decide on the recipient organization and amount."

Discussion: Article II.1.1 and II.1.2: This rewording clarifies that BotSoc focuses on native rather than cultivated plants.

Article II.1 added paragraph: This indicates that we intend to put our money where our mouth is by providing financial support for a non-profit organization that promotes the purposes of BotSoc. The wording provides flexibility so the recipient organization will reflect changing interests of the board and the amount of donation can be decided based on the financial status of the organization. Some board members thought this paragraph is unnecessary because we already have the flexibility to make such donations and we should avoid requirements. In the last year BotSoc made a donation towards conservation of Manassas Bog.

MOTION 2

Article III, Section 2: There are eight classes of membership with the following dues:

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------|
| 1. Individual or Family | \$25 per year |
| 2. Student | \$10 per year |

Continued on next page

Proposed Changes to By-Laws (cont'd)

3. Group	\$30 per year
4. Contributing	\$30 per year
5. Donor	\$100 per year
6. Patron	\$1,000 per year
7. Life	\$350 one-time
8. Honorary	Persons chosen for service to the Society and/or the science

Modify #1, #2, #3 as follows and remove #4 (Contributing); levels #1 and #3 shall now have the option to request and pay for printed newsletter while #2 is clarified as electronic distribution only:

1. Individual or Family	\$25 per year (add \$10 for printed Newsletter)
2. Student	\$10 per year (electronic Newsletter only)
3. Family /Group	\$30 per year (add \$10 for printed Newsletter)
4. Contributing	\$30 per year

Discussion: Article III.2 changes in membership categories and rates:

- The contributing class of membership is dropped because these members have been rare in the past and people who want to contribute more than basic membership are encouraged to donate directly to the funds available.
- The student membership has always included only the electronic newsletter. This change documents existing practice.
- For individuals receiving newsletters that are printed and mailed, membership fees have not covered their expenses. Rather than raising the membership fee for everyone, we thought it would be fairer to raise it only for members who incur the additional cost.
- After some discussion, we thought it was reasonable for families to pay a small amount extra for membership compared with individuals.

MOTION 3

Article III, Section 3 #2: 2. All members can attend programs or interest presented at meetings.

Correct the typo in #2: "All members can attend programs or ~~interest~~ presented at meetings."

Discussion: Clarification of wording.

MOTION 4

Article III, Section 3, #3: Members have the following privileges:

3. All members over 18 years of age can vote, with the exception of a Group, which shall be entitled to one vote. Two adults in the same family shall each be entitled to vote.

Reword the text in #3: ~~All members over 18 years of age can vote, with the exception of a Group, which shall be entitled to one vote. Two adults in the same family shall each be entitled to vote.~~ Individual members over 18 years of age can vote. Two adults in a family membership shall each be entitled to a vote. Groups shall be entitled to one vote.

Discussion: Clarification of voting privileges.

Pilgrimage Field Trip #1 Roaring Creek

Text and Photos By Clayton Webster

Trip #1 of the Spring Wildflower Pilgrimage was a hike on the Cumberland Trail along Roaring Creek. The trail follows an old coal mining road bed up Graysville Mountain through various botanical environments. We had 15 participants, including the trip leader, Dr. Larry Pounds. Larry has been instrumental in the development of the Cumberland Trail, which will eventually run across Tennessee from Cumberland Gap to Chattanooga. He has been helping to lay out the routes for the incomplete sections of the trail, while scouting for rare or endangered plant communities so the trail can be routed around them.

The Cumberland Trail is a linear state park that follows the path of the trail. In some places it is only as wide as the trail itself, but in others it is several miles wide. We found the trail to be very well maintained and saw evidence that blow-downs had recently been cleared.

The first part of the hike was along Roaring Creek. With all the recent rains, the creek was certainly roaring, as were the feeder streams we had to cross. The water was beautiful as it cascaded over big boulders, around small islands, and over numerous waterfalls. Near the trailhead we took note of a variety of exotic invasive plants, but these gave way to native plants and trees as we made our way up the mountain.

As we moved up the trail, the wildflower show was stunning. We saw lots of yellow trillium (*Trillium luteum*), fire pink (*Silene virginica*), foamflower (*Tiarella cordifolia*), perfoliate bellwort (*Uvularia perfoliata*), star chickweed (*Stellaria pubera*), several spring beauties (*Claytonia virginica*) still hanging on, lots of bluets (*Houstonia* sp.), entire hillsides of various colored buckeyes (*Aesculus*



The trailhead at Roaring Creek

Pilgrimage Field Trip #1 Roaring Creek (cont'd)

sp.), some bloodroot (*Sanguinaria canadensis*), a large number of dogwoods (*Cornus florida*), several redbuds (*Cercis canadensis*), hundreds of bloomed-out trout lilies (*Erythronium* sp.), and numerous other surprises.

After about a mile we left the river and turned uphill for a steep walk along some massive cliffs with nice waterfalls. We had to cross some swift-moving streams that were too deep to rock hop. Larry said, "You're going to get wet anyway, just walk on through it," and that is what everyone wound up doing. Had we tried to hop across the slick stones just under the surface, we would probably have taken a tumble, but I don't believe anyone fell in on any of the crossings.

With the rocky terrain and the windy cliffs, many of the trees have had a hard life. It was interesting to see all the twisted shapes they had formed as they struggled to survive. As we got higher up, we began to have some great views out into the surrounding mountains. The different colors of green forming on the trees got fainter towards the mountain tops. When a dogwood or redbud was sprinkled in, it was almost as pretty as autumn.

Our lunchtime destination was the stunning Roaring Creek Overlook. The view was spectacular as we looked out over the small town of Graysville, across the beautiful Tennessee valley and on to the towering mountains of the Cherohala Skyway. By now everyone was ready for lunch as we had been going uphill ever since we left Roaring Creek. Despite the chilly start, it was a picture perfect blue sky day, and everyone was shedding a layer or two as we climbed the mountain.

On our way back down the mountain we saw things we'd missed on the way up. I can't remember seeing another hiker as we had this great place all to ourselves. Larry says there is a great variety of wildlife along the Cumberland Trail. We saw only a few squirrels but heard lots of birds, and we had a few birders along to help us identify them. We could not have asked for a more perfect day.



Above left: One of many stream crossings. Above right: Waterfall along the Cumberland Trail.

Donations

By Jo Anne Romfh

In the last year, the Georgia Botanical Society received the following Memorial or Honorary Gifts:

- Elizabeth Fox in honor of her neighbors in Tate City—Eddi Minche & Jennifer Ceska
- Elizabeth Fox in honor of her neighbors in Atlanta—Marcia Parker
- Frank and Eileen French in memory of Jonny “Kate” Howell
- Eleanor Lehner in honor of David Emory
- Wild Edibles to the Marie Mellinger Endowment Fund

BotSoc welcomes our 2017 new Life Member, Don Fisher.

Our Donor members this year are:

Nancy Barber, Heather Brasell, John & Tee Brower, Susan & Ron Determann, Kevin & Demi Doyle, Elizabeth Fox, Arthur Goodman, Shepherd Howell, Eleanor Lehner, Marykay Marchman, Tom Painter & Maria Roncoli, Bill Paul, John & Jo Anne Romfh, Betty & Peter Vinten-Johansen, Paula Wheatley, and Sharon Worsham & David Dusenbery.

We especially thank our Patron Member, Janet Ivarie, for her contribution to *Tipularia*.

We would also like to thank all the other members who supported BotSoc’s funds:

- MMR Grant Endowment Fund 13 donations
- MMR Grant Annual Fund 6 donations
- Tipularia 20 donations
- General Fund 19 donations
- Habitat Conservation 10 donations

Upcoming Field Trips

July 8
10:00 AM

Roadside Botanizing: Waycross to Folkston

After meeting in Waycross we will travel along US 1 south toward Folkston. We will make several roadside stops along GA 177 where we will see non-blooming pitcher plants (*Sarracenia minor* and *Sarracenia psitticina*), snowy orchid (*Platanthera nivea*), Bartram’s rose gentian (*Sabatia bartramii*), spoonflower (*Peltandra sagittifolia*), narrow-leaf Barbara’s buttons (*Marshallia tenuifolia*), loblolly bay (*Gordonia lasianthus*) and others. Then continue down US 1 to a wonderful wet ditch just north of Folkston. We will then take GA 23 south from Folkston to a stop at Spanish Indian Creek and then continue into the Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge (ENTRY FEE REQUIRED) for the Swamp Island Drive. Other flowers we may encounter include Pickering’s dawnflower (*Stylisma pickeringii*) and maybe large-flowered rose gentian (*Sabatia grandiflora*). We will be a little flexible in what we do, as the flowers will dictate where we ultimately go.

Directions: Meet at the Hampton Inn in Waycross.

Facilities: Possible at stores/stops along route but unlikely after leaving hotel.

Difficulty: Short excursions along the roadside, never out of sight of the vehicles. Can be muddy or wet.

Bring: Lunch to eat on the road (purchase along the way will be difficult due to extremely sparse pickings), water, bug spray, and ENTRY FEE FOR WILDLIFE REFUGE.

Carpooling is encouraged to make pulling off easier for our roadside botanizing.

Rich Reaves
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Upcoming Field Trips

<p>July 9 7:00 AM</p> <p>Note early start time for this Sunday trip!</p>	<p>Eastern Okefenokee Swamp and Night-Flowering Wild Petunia</p> <p>After meeting in Waycross we will start the day heading to GA 301 south to look for night-flowering wild petunia (<i>Ruellia noctiflora</i>) in the early morning before its flowers drop off. We likely will see Michaux's milkweed (<i>Asclepias michauxii</i>) at this location as well. After that we will return to US 82 in search of <i>Sabatia foliosa</i> and then continue with other roadside stops along 82 until lunchtime. Plants we should see on this day include yellow meadow beauty (<i>Rhexia lutea</i>), snowy orchid, Bartram's rose gentian, few-flowered milkweed (<i>Asclepias lanceolata</i>), and others.</p>	<p>Directions: Meet at the Hampton Inn in Waycross.</p> <p>Facilities: Possible at stores/stops along route but unlikely after leaving hotel.</p> <p>Difficulty: Short excursions along the roadside. Usually within sight of the vehicles (except boardwalk), but it can be muddy/wet.</p> <p>Bring: Lunch to eat on the road, water, bug spray.</p> <p>Carpooling is encouraged to make pulling off easier for our roadside botanizing. We will pass by the hotel at lunchtime so cars can be picked up easily.</p>	<p>Rich Reaves rich.reaves@att.net 770-827-5186</p>
<p>July 15 10:00 AM</p>	<p>Providence Canyon—Plumleaf Azalea</p> <p>Providence Canyon is a famous Georgia landmark, consisting of a network of erosion gullies formed when agricultural practices, such as plowing up and down slopes, destroyed the hardened clay cap above the deep sand layers below. Although this sounds ugly, the exposed sandy layers come in all colors and at the bottom of the canyon are seeps lined with the red-orange, summer-blooming, plumleaf azalea (<i>Rhododendron prunifolium</i>). From the bottom of the canyon flows a creek with hardwood ravines reminiscent of coves in the mountains, while the crest of the canyon has drier habitats with typical sandhill species. The azalea display is a botanical wonder and usually begins about mid-July.</p>	<p>Directions: Meet at the Visitor Center, Providence Canyon State Outdoor Recreation Area, 8930 Canyon Rd., Lumpkin, GA 31815. From US 27 in Lumpkin, take GA 37 Connector west for about 7.5 miles to the park's Visitor Center, pass the picnic area and look for access road to left.</p> <p>Facilities: At Visitor Center.</p> <p>Difficulty: We will look at interpretive info in the Visitor Center, then hike the 3-mile loop trail (White Trail) into the canyon, up various fingers of the canyon. Trail may be muddy; anticipate creeks and seeps to be ankle deep, very cool and pleasant!</p> <p>Bring: Old sneakers to hike in seeps; pack lunch or snacks for hike; tick and insect repellent.</p>	<p>Tom Patrick tom.patrick@dnr.ga.gov 706-476-4541</p>
<p>July 16 10:00 AM</p> <p>Note: This is a Sunday</p>	<p>Grier's Cave, Limestone Outcrop Flora</p> <p>The Pumpkin Creek watershed of Randolph Co. has a karst topography with interesting limestone glades, sometimes surrounding old quarries. If undisturbed, some glades are on edges of limesink depressions in chinquapin oak woodlands. This trip features mostly unexplored woodlands. Glade flora is similar to the blackland prairies in Oaky Woods with glade bluets (<i>Houstonia nigricans</i>), pink gentians (<i>Sabatia angularis</i>), Chapman's meadow-parsnip (<i>Thaspium chapmanii</i>), and heartleaf noseburn (<i>Tragia cordata</i>). Hopefully, adequate summer rainfall will provide for other plants of interest found on calcareous glades. Robert Thorne studied this area intensively in the 1940s and found many plants of interest we will try to relocate.</p>	<p>Directions: Meet along US 27, junction of County Rd. 119, at four corners about 1.7 miles south of the Stewart/Randolph Co. line. The area to explore is accessed from US 27 near the meeting place. Private property permissions are pending.</p> <p>Facilities: None.</p> <p>Difficulty: We will walk along old trails, limestone outcrops and adjacent mature woodlands, likely covering 2 or 3 miles until mid-afternoon. Some bushwhacking will be necessary over bouldery, dry terrain.</p> <p>Bring: Sturdy hiking shoes, long pants and long-sleeved shirt for bushwhacking. Pack lunch or snacks for hike; tick and insect repellent.</p>	<p>Tom Patrick tom.patrick@dnr.ga.gov 706-476-4541</p>
<p>July 22 10:00 AM</p>	<p>Annual Meeting with Slide Show—BotSoc Trip to Wyoming's Snowy Range</p> <p>A group of BocSocers spent a week in the Snowy Range of Wyoming around the 4th of July in 2016. The slideshow will recap the events of that trip, including mountains, scenery, critters, and—of course—plants and wildflowers. Rich Reaves, who organized the trip, will present the program, which has contributions from many of the participants.</p> <p>The BotSoc Annual Meeting will begin at 10:00, followed by brown bag lunch, followed by the slide show.</p>	<p>Directions: The BotSoc Annual Meeting will be held at the state headquarters of the Georgia Forestry Commission, 5645 Riggins Mill Rd., Dry Branch GA 31020. From I-16 Exit 6, go north on US 23 (Ocmulgee E Blvd.), right on Joe Tamplin Industrial Blvd., right at the caution light on Riggins Mill Rd. GFC is on the right. Use the second entrance for the parking area.</p> <p>Bring: Brown bag lunch.</p>	<p>Rich Reaves rich.reaves@att.net 770-827-5186</p>

Upcoming Field Trips

<p>August 19 10:00 AM</p>	<p>Florida Panhandle Roadside Botanizing</p> <p>This will be a roadside botanizing trip along Florida Hwy 65 and connecting roads to see an array of summer wildflowers. The last time we offered this trip (August 2013) we saw multiple species of <i>Platanthera</i> including the rare <i>P. chapmanii</i> and others, <i>Lilium catesbaei</i>, Stokes aster, <i>Liatris</i> species, <i>Sabatia</i> species, <i>Zigadenus glaberrimus</i>, many other plants, and a few fauna species such as butterfly caterpillars (larvae).</p> <p>This trip is limited to 25 persons. Call or email Jim Drake to confirm registration.</p>	<p>Directions: Meet at the Hampton Inn, 165 Spooner Rd., Quincy FL 32351 (850-627-7555), located at Exit 181 of I-10.</p> <p>Facilities: At the Hampton Inn and possibly during certain stops.</p> <p>Difficulty: Short, easy walks from vehicles with limited off-trail excursions.</p> <p>Bring: Good shoes, camera, binoculars, tick and insect repellent, lunch and snacks.</p>	<p>Virginia Craig Jim Drake</p> <p>drake3800 @charter.net</p> <p>678-482-2127</p>
<p>August 20 10:00 AM</p> <p>Note: This is a Sunday</p>	<p>Greenwood Plantation</p> <p>Greenwood Plantation encompasses thousands of acres including 1000 acres of old-growth longleaf pines. This will be a trip along forest roads from off-road vehicles. The last time we offered this trip (August 2013) we saw multiple species of <i>Platanthera</i> including <i>P. ciliaris</i>, <i>P. cristata</i>, <i>P. conspicua</i>, <i>P. integra</i>, Giant Orchid, <i>Habenaria quinqueseta</i>, milkweed species, other wildflowers and a few butterfly caterpillars (larvae).</p> <p>This trip is limited to 25 persons. Call or email Jim Drake to confirm registration.</p>	<p>Directions: Meet at the Hampton Inn, 1950 GA Hwy 122, Thomasville GA 31757 (844-535-4105).</p> <p>Facilities: At the Hampton Inn meeting place and at the meeting site on Greenwood Plantation.</p> <p>Difficulty: Short, easy walks from off-road vehicles.</p> <p>Bring: Good shoes, camera, binoculars, tick and insect repellent, lunch and snacks.</p>	<p>Wilson Baker Jim Drake</p> <p>drake3800 @charter.net</p> <p>678-482-2127</p>
<p>August 27 10:00 AM</p>	<p>Mountain Bog, Montane Purple Pitcher Plant & Cuthbert's Turtlehead</p> <p>We will tour a restored bog that protects multiple rare plant species that have been successfully established in a cooperatively managed site on the Chattahoochee National Forest near Clayton. Cuthbert's turtlehead will be blooming, and pitcher plants will be fruiting. We will see the many seedling recruits that have been taking hold as the site has been opened to enhance habitat for the sun-loving bog denizens. Visitors will be required to sign and honor a secrecy agreement that protects the location of sensitive species and habitat (per Georgia Plant Conservation Alliance guidelines).</p> <p>This trip is limited to 12 persons. Email Carrie Radcliffe to confirm registration.</p>	<p>Directions: Meet at the Clayton Ingles on Hwy. 441. We will carpool and/or caravan to the site (approx. 13 miles).</p> <p>Facilities: At the store.</p> <p>Difficulty: Medium. Curvy roads, limited parking, wetland habitat. We will travel a very short distance on foot along flat ground, but rubber boots are recommended for the bog itself.</p> <p>Bring: Rubber boots, hat, water, bug spray, etc. If you bring lunch, we can picnic in the shade by the bog.</p>	<p>Carrie Radcliffe</p> <p>cradcliffe @atlantabg.org</p>



Upcoming Field Trips

<p>Sept 2 12:00 PM</p> <p>Note late start time</p>	<p>Roadside Botanizing: Waycross Area</p> <p>We will travel along US 1 south toward Folkston. We will make stops along GA 177, US 1, and GA 23 and then continue into the Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge (entry fee required) for the Swamp Island Drive. Flowers we may encounter include Bartram's rose gentian (<i>Sabatia bartramii</i>; late bloomers, as they peak in mid-summer), crested yellow orchid (<i>Platanthera cristata</i>), and other late summer/early fall bloomers. We will be a little flexible in what we do as the flowers will dictate where we ultimately go.</p> <p>Carpooling is encouraged to making pulling off easier for roadside botanizing.</p>	<p>Directions: Meet at the Lowes parking lot behind Zaxby's on US 1 in Waycross. Take I-75 south to US 82, US 82 east to Waycross, and US 1 south to the Lowes (on the right).</p> <p>Facilities: Possible but unlikely after leaving the meeting site.</p> <p>Difficulty: Short excursions along the roadside, never out of sight of the vehicles. Can be muddy or wet.</p> <p>Bring: Lunch to eat on the road (purchase along the way will be difficult), water, bug spray.</p>	<p>Rich Reaves rich.reaves@att.net 770-827-5186</p>
<p>Sept 3 8:30 AM</p> <p>Note: This is a Sunday, early start time</p>	<p>Roadside Botanizing: Night-Flowering Wild Petunia</p> <p>We go in search of night-flowering wild petunia in the early morning before its flowers drop off. We will start the day heading to GA 301 south to look for yellow-fringed orchid (<i>Platanthera ciliata</i>), pine lily (<i>Lilium catesbaei</i>), and other late summer/early fall bloomers. We will be a little flexible in what we do, as the flowers will dictate where we ultimately go.</p> <p>Carpooling is encouraged to making pulling off easier for our roadside botanizing. We will pass by the hotel at lunch time, so cars can be picked up easily.</p>	<p>Directions: Meet at the Hampton Inn in Waycross. Take I-75 south to US 82 and US 82 east to Waycross. The hotel is on US 82 just past the intersection with US 1.</p> <p>Facilities: Possible but unlikely after leaving the hotel.</p> <p>Difficulty: Short excursions along the roadside, usually within sight of the vehicles. Can be muddy or wet.</p> <p>Bring: Lunch to eat on the road, water, bug spray.</p>	<p>Rich Reaves rich.reaves@att.net 770-827-5186</p>
<p>Sept 9 10:00 AM - 4:00 PM</p> <p>Sept 10 8:30 AM - Noon</p>	<p>Invasive Plants: Friend or Foe</p> <p>Focus will be on identification (Saturday) and control (Sunday) of invasive species while minimizing the impact on native species. Identification will focus on distinguishing native plants from non-native invasive plants that are in the same family or that look alike. For instance, we will compare native and invasive wisteria, honeysuckle, mints, etc. We will look at basic physiology of the plants (e.g. reproductive strategy, seed viability) so we can prioritize which species to target and decide when and how to control them. We will look at site factors and level of infestation to decide on management strategies. We will also look at control methods to select the herbicide and application technique that is appropriate for site, level of infestation and mixture of native and invasive plants. The goal is to get rid of invasives and improve the site for native plants.</p> <p>This workshop is limited to 15 persons. Contact Heather Brasell to confirm registration.</p>	<p>Directions: The workshop will be held at the Gaskins Forest Education Center, 3359 Moore Sawmill Rd., Alapaha GA 31622. From the Alapaha Post Office, head south on GA-129. One block after crossing the old railroad bed, turn east (left) onto Brunswick St/Moore Sawmill Rd. The Ed Center is 3.2 miles on the left.</p> <p>Facilities: Yes.</p> <p>Heather has a couple of cabins available with limited number of beds but plenty of floor space. Contact her if you'd like to stay overnight.</p>	<p>Heather Brasell heather.brasell@gmail.com 229-339-3966</p> <p>Walter Bland Karan Rawlins</p>

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