

BotSoc News



Georgia Botanical Society

Volume 93
Number 5
September
2018

BotSoc Welcomes New Officers

At the Georgia Botanical Society's annual meeting on August 11, members elected the following new officers:

| | |
|------------------------|----------------|
| President: | Hal Massie |
| Vice President: | Bobby Hattaway |
| Secretary: | Karan Rawlins |
| Treasurer: | John French |

Many thanks to Hal, Bobby, Karan, and John for their willingness to serve.



Hal Massie

Left to right: Hal Massie (President), Karan Rawlins (Secretary), Bobby Hattaway (Vice President), and John French (Treasurer).
Photo: Hal Massie

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President's Perspective



BotSoc News

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Jackie Miller
Ellen Honeycutt

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I am honored to take the helm as President of the Georgia Botanical Society. I first joined this organization while still an undergraduate at the University of Georgia many years ago. One day I was walking through the halls of what used to be the Botany Department (now it is the Plant Science Department) and stopped to look at the posts on a bulletin board (sort of the original Internet). Among the “roommate wanted,” “Summer Field Work in Costa Rica,” and Doonesbury comic strips, I found a stack of member registration forms for something called the Georgia Botanical Society. That sounded interesting to an aspiring field botanist, so I took one and filled it out, joining at the special student rate. A couple of years later, my wife and I joined together at the family rate. Here I am, more than three decades later, and this Society isn’t just interesting...it is a sort of home for me.

Due to circumstances, we have had a complete turnover of our officers this year. I’m not sure that has ever happened before. I want to express my appreciation for the outgoing officers – Heather Brasell, Mitchell Kent, Steve and Rona Cook, and Ellen Corrie. Well done!

Joining me as the new officers are Bobby Hattaway (Vice President), John French (Treasurer), and Karan Rawlins (Secretary). We’ve got a lot to learn, but this is a solid crew and I very much look forward to the next two years.

I am pleased to announce that our 2019 Pilgrimage will be back in a mountain setting. The Board has picked Clayton as the Pilgrimage site and we’ll be there April 12-14. Bobby Hattaway, our very energetic incoming Vice President, has already made great strides in organizing the Pilgrimage, including securing hotels, venues, and even many of the field trips.

One of my goals as President is to increase engagement of the membership in the Society’s activities. There are numerous committees and positions in the organization that offer opportunities to get involved. At the moment, we have a critical need for a Field Trip Chair.

Mike Christison has done an amazing job of filling our calendars with exciting field trips. He has been in that job longer than probably anyone in the history of the Botanical Society. If you are interested in this position, please contact me or any member of the Board of Directors.

You don’t have to fill a formal position to become involved. A simple act like writing a field trip report for the newsletter benefits all of us. And don’t worry about being an expert on Georgia’s flora...we’ll help you write it. Have a favorite wildflower spot? We’d like to see it! Volunteer to lead a field trip there. Yes, it can be scary the first time, but we’ll get you some help with the plant identification and ecology. Just ask.

Continued on next page

President's Perspective (cont'd)

There's always plenty for volunteers to do at the Pilgrimage, annual meeting, and Christmas Party - from helping set up audiovisual equipment to arranging chairs and tables. A really easy way to become engaged is just to show up for the annual meeting. That's when we vote on officers and make changes to bylaws or address important issues. Just being there to vote is a way to become involved.

Here's to the next two years of good people and good botany!

Hal Massie

Name That Plant

Each month the NAME THAT PLANT contest appears on the Georgia Botanical Society's website, courtesy of Richard Ware. A prize is awarded to the first person to get all of the plants correct, as well as the person with the most correct answers for the year. You may use reference books or the Internet to help you identify the plants, and you must submit the scientific names before midnight on the last day of the month.

Below are the plants from the July contest, and the answers are on page 11 of this newsletter. For the current contest, please see http://www.gabotsoc.org/?page_id=289. Good luck!

PLANT #1



PLANT #2



PLANT #3



Write for BotSoc News

Your fellow BotSoc members would like to read about your botanical experiences, such as:

- Your most exciting plant find
- Your favorite place to botanize
- Memorable field trips or field trip "fails"
- Teachers or mentors who have inspired you

Please write your story (500 to 1000 words) and send it to Jackie Miller (millchamga@gmail.com), then watch for it to appear in a future issue of *BotSoc News*.

Power the Migration

By Susan Meyers

[Monarchs Across Georgia](#) (MAG) is a committee of the 501(c)(3) nonprofit [The Environmental Education Alliance of Georgia](#) (EEA) that focuses on education about and conservation of the monarch. The monarch is a “poster child” for all butterfly and pollinator populations that are in decline. It is one of the most recognizable species in North America and has fascinated researchers and citizen scientists for decades with its incredible tri-nation migration. With the monarch currently being evaluated by the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service for protection under the Endangered Species Act, efforts to boost its population by enhancing or restoring habitat have created more public interest in planting native milkweeds and nectar sources. Milkweeds, *Asclepias* species, are the exclusive host plant of the monarch on which it lays its eggs and its larvae eat the leaves.

The [Georgia Plant Conservation Alliance](#) recently published an excellent brochure entitled [Monarch Butterflies & Georgia's Gardeners](#) which delineates the appropriate native milkweed species to be planted by eco-region, as well as those that are inappropriate (rare, non-native, etc.). But it's not just about milkweed for the monarch larvae, adult butterflies need nectar sources!

Groups or individuals who want to help the monarch and other pollinators may not yet have all the knowledge they need to plan a monarch garden that uses appropriate native plants likely to thrive in their area. There are monarch plant lists available online for whole states or broad swaths of the country, as well as some online searchable databases, but what would be really useful to the average citizen is an easily accessible group of ready-made lists for each county in Georgia. Some counties might be ecologically similar to neighboring counties and could share identical lists, and some counties might encompass such widely different ecosystems that more than one list will be needed to cover those counties. We are asking for your help in compiling lists and creating design plans.



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Action Items

Monarchs Across Georgia is asking BotSoc members to help with the following:

- **Create a list of nectar plants actually used by monarch butterflies in the counties with which you are familiar.**
- **Design 1 or more sample monarch garden plans with layout and plant list.**
- **Register to participate in the Integrated Monarch Monitoring Program, which involves monthly observations of selected Georgia sites.**

Next month's *BotSoc News* will provide more information on the Integrated Monarch Monitoring Program.

Continued on next page

Monarch butterfly (*Danaus plexippus*)

Photo: Steven Katovich, USDA Forest Service, Bugwood.org

Power the Migration (cont'd)

- **Create a monarch nectar plant list.** Create a valid list of nectar plants for the county(ies) with which you are familiar. From personal observations or a search of iNaturalist.org for photos of nectaring monarchs in your immediate area, which plants do monarchs *actually* use as nectar sources? Bear in mind that the bloom season of native plants can vary widely from place to place in a state as large as Georgia, so verifying that the plants are in bloom when the monarchs are actually present in your area is an important detail. Typically, monarchs arrive in Georgia from their Mexican overwintering sanctuaries in early April. They can persist in some areas throughout the summer and/or return in August – September on their migration south. Refer to the [Journey North Monarch Butterfly](#) archived maps (egg, larva, adult sightings) for more detail. Once your list is assembled, label it with your name(s) (and affiliation) and the Georgia county(ies) in which you would suggest its use. Email the list to mag@eealliance.org.
- **Design one or more sample monarch garden plans, complete with a suggested layout and plant list of Georgia natives that work well in your area.** A professional design is not necessary. Reference the [Monarch Watch Waystation](#) program for general guidelines. We are looking for designs that ideally incorporate at least 100 square feet of space, contain plants that will bloom in succession to cover the whole growing season (April – October), and contain milkweeds as well as nectar plants. Nectar plants should outnumber the milkweeds for maximum efficiency in supporting monarchs. Once the garden design is complete, label it with your name(s) (and affiliation) and the Georgia county(ies) in which you would suggest its use. Email the design and list to mag@eealliance.org.

Eventually, the goal is for there to be a sample monarch garden plan and native plant list (for both gardens and wilder spaces) available for each Georgia county. The plans cannot possibly be a “one size fits all” solution, but they can act as a good starting point for people who want to help save native plant and animal species by planting a garden but are not exactly sure where to start.

Though there is no set timetable for this project, submissions received by December 2018 would allow us to have them available online in preparation for spring 2019 plantings.

Susan Meyers is Co-Chair of the Monarchs Across Georgia Committee of the Environmental Education Alliance of Georgia. She is also a BotSoc member. You can reach Susan at mag@eealliance.org.

Botany Bill Introduced in U.S. House and Senate



The federal “Botany Bill” aims to promote native plant research by training and employing more botanists, providing research funding, and promoting the native seed industry. The bill’s full name is the “Botanical Sciences and Native Plant Materials Research, Restoration, and Promotion Act,” and versions have been introduced in the House of Representatives (HR1054) as well as the Senate (S3240). If passed, the bill will (among other things) authorize the hiring of additional botanists by the Bureau of Land Management; create an educational loan forgiveness program for botanists; and promote the use of native plants for highway and infrastructure projects.

As of mid-August 2018, none of our Georgia legislators have signed up to cosponsor either the House or the Senate version of the bill.

For more information, go to the Botany Bill website at: <https://botanybill.weebly.com/>

Welcome New Members

We would like to welcome the following new members who joined the Botanical Society during the first half of 2018 (through July 31). In future, each newsletter will include a list of new members who joined since the previous issue.

| | | | |
|-------------------------|------------------|--|---------------------|
| Linda Alexander | Newnan GA | Lydia Kieft | Ellijay GA |
| Gregory Ashe | Douglasville GA | Joyce & Nathan Klaus | Culloden GA |
| Allyson Askew | Millen GA | Patsy Kuipers | Acworth GA |
| Elizabeth Axelberg | Decatur GA | Virginia Lassiter | Arnoldsville GA |
| Jerry & Louise Bankston | Rocky Face GA | Nadine Lawson | Stone Mountain GA |
| Celeste & Joe Benes | Decatur GA | Ann Litrel | Woodstock GA |
| Patsy Bucky | Valdosta GA | Shannon Maher | Avondale Estates GA |
| Danielle Bunch | Hampton GA | Lynn Marcy | Ringgold GA |
| Maureen Cartoon | Atlanta GA | Katherine Melcher | Alapaha GA |
| Joe & Martha Lee Child | Newnan GA | Linda Mentz | Atlanta GA |
| Lori Conway | Chamblee GA | Joe Morris | Atlanta GA |
| Claire Crumbley | McDonough GA | Martha Morris | Lilburn GA |
| Danielle Davis | Decatur GA | Joe & Jan Nicholson | Canton GA |
| Susan Dawsey | Marietta GA | Kay O'Neal | Stone Mountain GA |
| J. David Dunagan | Decatur GA | Barnabas Oyeyinka | Alice, South Africa |
| Carla & Richard Eaton | Athens GA | Linda Parrish | Rome GA |
| Marion Finley | Athens GA | Carolyn Puckett | Canton GA |
| Chris & Linda Francis | Knoxville TN | Carolyn Rader | Decatur GA |
| Rita Gowler | Decatur GA | Steven Redmond | Hiram GA |
| Denise Hartline | Lilburn GA | Pat Reynolds | Atlanta GA |
| Ann Helton | Blue Ridge GA | Mary Silver | Atlanta GA |
| Devon & Al Higginbotham | Plant City FL | Virginia Sowell | Atlanta GA |
| Grant Hollenbeck | Thomasville GA | Sara Turpin | Decatur GA |
| Jo Hubbard | Tampa Springs FL | Roderick Whitefield & Kim Blankenship | Blairsville GA |
| Stephanie Hughes | Reidsville GA | | |
| Stuart Jones | Snellville GA | | |

Addendum to July Issue

In follow-up to Maureen Donahue's article in the July issue of *BotSoc News* ("Spring Wildflowers and Plant Associations at Elachee Nature Center") Leslie Edwards provided some additional information on the life cycle of Jack-in-the-pulpit (*Arisaema triphyllum*). Briefly, the plant's relative gender and fertility are determined by its age and environmental conditions. The plant's first flowers are male and produce pollen, but in subsequent years female flowers occur and can produce seeds and fruit. The transition from male to female occurs more quickly in favorable environmental conditions. Conversely, environmental stresses can cause plants to revert from female to male, or even into a pre-flowering state. This cycle is referred to as sequential hermaphroditism.

For more information, see the Pennsylvania State University's webpage, "The Virtual Nature Trail at Penn State New Kensington": <https://www.psu.edu/dept/nkbiology/naturetrail/speciespages/jackinpulpit.htm>

Sassafras Mountain

By Clayton Webster

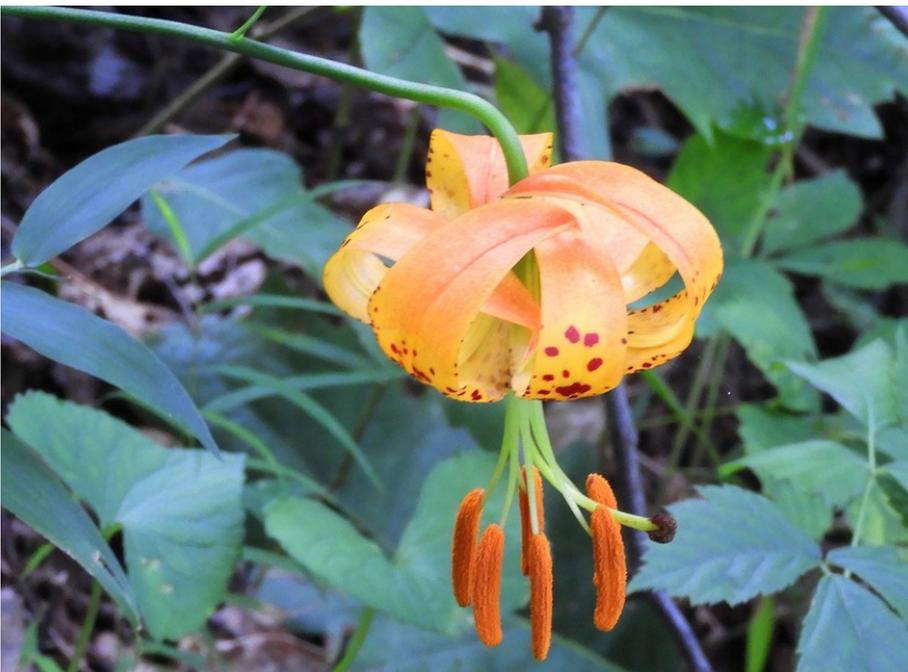
On August 4, 2018, BotSoc members joined with members of Georgia ForestWatch for a wildflower walk on the Appalachian Trail between Horse Gap and Sassafras Mountain. We were led by forest ecologist Jess Riddle, who is a member of both organizations.

At 3,357 feet, Sassafras Mountain is the tallest mountain between Springer Mountain, where the Appalachian Trail begins, and Blood Mountain, the highest point crossed by the AT in Georgia. Our route, going north on the AT from Horse Gap, gained over 700' in elevation in the first mile. This is the part of the trail where through-hikers figure out that they might have more in their packs than they need. Since we stopped many times to look at trees or plants along the trail, we did not find this to be a very tough climb.

One of the first unusual things we saw was a very tall red hickory (*Carya ovalis*) that had a big hole all the way through the tree about 25' off the ground. Jess said that this area is a south-facing old growth forest with some trees over 100 years old. Northern red oak (*Quercus rubra*) and red hickory were some of the common trees we saw. We also spotted several shagbark hickory trees (*Carya ovata*) as well as some really nice American holly (*Ilex opaca*) and black birch (*Betula lenta*). There were several native American chestnut trees (*Castanea dentata*) trying to make a comeback. They would usually have a dead spike about 12 or 15 feet tall where a previous sprout had been a victim of the chestnut blight. Some of the biggest trees were tulip trees (*Liriodendron tulipifera*) and white oaks (*Quercus alba*).

Our biggest finds of the day were dozens of summer wildflowers, some common and some seldom seen. Our goal had been to locate American bellflower (*Campanulastrum americana*), figwort (*Scrophularia* sp.), and starry campion (*Silene stellata*), all of which we found. We also encountered Carolina lily (*Lilium michauxii*), horse balm (*Collinsonia canadensis*), Eastern oxeye (*Heliopsis helianthoides*), alumroot (*Heuchera richardsonii*), bear's foot (*Smallanthus uvedalius*), bloomed-out Turk's cap lily (*Lilium superbum*), buffalo nut (*Pyrolaria pubera*), pale Indian plantain (*Arnoglossum atriplicifolium*), blue star (*Amsonia* sp.), and thimbleweed (*Anemone virginiana*). Somehow we all missed several patches of American columbo (*Frasera caroliniensis*) when we were hiking up, but we found them on our way back down the trail.

Continued on next page



Left: Carolina lily (*Lilium michauxii*).
Photo: Suzy Downing
Below: "Demon moth" (hawk moth parasitized by fungus)
Photo: Clayton Webster



Sassafras Mountain (cont'd)

Even though we were in a very lush area, there were not too many ferns. We did spot a patch of beautiful marginal wood ferns (*Dryopteris marginalis*), sometimes known as shield ferns. Jess said they are evergreen like the Christmas fern (*Polystichum acrostichoides*). We also spotted some harebell (*Campanula divaricata*) flowers and tall bellflowers, some lobelia, a lot of queen-of-the-meadow (*Filipendula ulmaria*), and American hazelnut (*Corylus americana*).

There was lots and lots of jewelweed (*Impatiens capensis*) in bloom. In one area where there had been a big blow-down, the jewelweed had taken advantage of the extra sunshine and covered the hillside with its orange blooms.

It was great to walk in an area that had none of the invasive plants like kudzu and privet that we see near urban areas. At one point, though, Jess reached down and pulled up a handful of a plant by the roots. He said it was Japanese stiltgrass (*Microstegium vimineum*), which is very bad in shady areas. It will shade out native wildflowers and even young tree seedlings. It is an annual, but it has a terrible seed head and becomes even worse the next year.

We encountered a strange-looking insect that Jess referred to as a “demon moth” (see photo on page 7). He explained that it was a hawk moth that had been parasitized by a fungus of the genus *Akanthomyces*.

We had seen several bloomed-out Turk's cap lilies (*Lilium superbum*) which are very spectacular. We thought we had spotted one in full bloom down the hillside, but Jess said that it was a Carolina lily (*L. michauxii*) instead, which is even prettier. The trail was lined with poison ivy (*Toxicodendron radicans*), so no one wanted to go down the hill, but Suzy Downing found a way to get down through some Virginia creeper (*Parthenocissus quinquefolia*) and got a beautiful picture (see page 7). This was one of the highlights of the day for us.

For a beautiful summer day, we did not see very many other hikers, but the ones we did see appeared to be section hiking or out for the weekend for a couple of overnights. All the trail dogs were pulling their own weight by carrying their food in saddlebags.

This was a great wildflower outing with two fine organizations combining efforts to set up the hike.

HemlockFest

HemlockFest 2018 will be held November 2-4 at Starbridge Sanctuary near Dahlonega GA. This event, hosted by the Lumpkin Coalition, is a major fundraiser to protect the eastern hemlock (*Tsuga canadensis*) and restore the American chestnut (*Castanea dentata*).

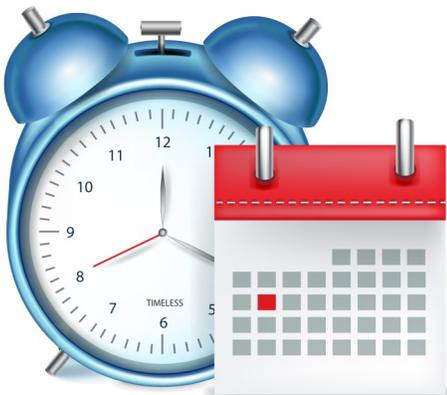
Hemlocks are under attack by the East Asian hemlock woolly adelgid (*Adelges tsugae*), and proceeds from HemlockFest support the rearing and introduction of beetles that prey on the adelgid. The event also supports the American Chestnut Foundation's programs to breed trees that are resistant to the fungal blight that wiped out most American chestnuts during the early 20th century.

HemlockFest features 30 hours of live music by a variety of bands, arts and crafts vendors, food vendors, interactive presentations and exhibits, and activities, including programs for kids. Primitive tent camping is included in the 3-day festival pass.

For more information, go to www.hemlockfest.org.

Upcoming Field Trips

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| <p>September 8 Saturday 10:00 AM to 2:00 PM</p> | <p>Sweetwater Creek</p> <p>We will explore five Piedmont natural communities (mesic forest, oak-pine-hickory forest, seepage/bottomland forest, riparian, and river bluff/glade) and note a sixth community, montane longleaf, in a 2.5 mile loop trail at Sweetwater Creek State Park. This will be workshop format, with an emphasis on observing and analyzing natural communities from the viewpoint of the naturalist and the gardener. Workshop hand-outs will be provided and we will beta test a website. Bring a lunch to eat beside the beautiful rocky shoals of Sweetwater Creek.</p> <p>Registration is required. Please email Dr. Edwards at: edwa1616@bellsouth.net</p> | <p>Directions: Meet at the Sweetwater Creek State Park Visitor Center. The park is located at 1750 Mount Vernon Road, Lithia Springs, GA 30122. GPS coordinates are N 33.753783 W - 084.639000. For a map, please see: https://gastateparks.org/SweetwaterCreek</p> <p>Facilities: Available at Visitor Center.</p> <p>Difficulty: Moderate.</p> <p>Bring: Sunscreen and bug spray as needed, mobile phone, camera, snacks, and lunch.</p> | <p>Leslie Edwards edwa1616@bellsouth.net 404-915-9944</p> |
| <p>September 9 Sunday 10:00 AM</p> | <p>Lake Winfield Scott Fungal Foray</p> <p>This is an easy to moderate walk with some easy off-trail walking in and about Lake Winfield Scott National Recreation Area. We will be looking for fleshy mushrooms and any other fungi we come across, both large and small. Our emphasis will be on diversity and ecology. We have permission to collect one or two samples of what we find, which we will bring back to a central location, spread out, and review at the end. Fungi are the primary decay organisms that cycle plants back into plants. Other fungi – most of the mushrooms growing on the ground in the woods -- are critical enablers of plant nutrition through roots. With perhaps 4,000 species of fungi (not to mention slime molds) in the Georgia mountains, we'll have lots to work with! For botanists, come learn about "the rest of the story..."</p> | <p>Directions: Meet at 10 AM at the trailhead. From Atlanta, take GA 400 north until it ends just south of Dahlonega. Turn left and take GA 60 toward and around Dahlonega. Continue for about 15 miles on GA 60, heading toward Suches through the National Forest. At Stone Pile Gap, bear to the left at the pile of rocks to stay on GA 60. Continue uphill, crossing Woody Gap, then downhill, passing Woody Lake on the right. Shortly after the lake, watch for GA 180 on the right (there is a service station/convenience store at that corner). Turn right on GA 180 and go for about 4.5 miles. Turn right into Lake Winfield Scott Recreation Area, stop to pay the \$5 entrance fee, then park in the parking lot above the bath house and walk back downhill to the trailhead.</p> <p>Facilities: At the convenience store and at the bathhouse on the lake near the meeting site.</p> <p>Difficulty: Mostly easy to moderate, slow, poking about in the woods. Total distance about 1.5 miles, about 3 hours.</p> <p>Bring: Lunch to eat when we review our "haul." Also bring \$5.00 per vehicle entrance fee (less with federal senior pass), sturdy shoes for walking, rain gear, lunch, extra water. A hand lens and small basket would be useful.</p> | <p>Bill Sheehan bill@productpolicy.org 706-247-2500</p> |



Leading a Field Trip in November or December?

To ensure that your trip appears in the November newsletter, please send the trip description to Jackie Miller (millchamga@gmail.com) by October 10.

Upcoming Field Trips

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|--|---|---|---|
| <p>Sept 15 Saturday 10:00 AM</p> | <p>Cowrock Mountain Hike on the A.T.</p> <p>We'll hike about 3/4 of a mile on the Appalachian Trail up to a rock outcrop with a nice view. Along the way, we'll gain about 700 feet elevation, and should see a wide variety of fall wildflowers, dominated by a variety of asters, goldenrods, and downy lobelia. Those who don't mind wading through a bit of poison ivy and occasional blackberries can follow social trails for another half mile out to even better views with some nice rock outcrop flora. This latter section has a bizarre abundance of shrubs that are otherwise scarce in the mountains, including ninebark, wafer ash, and coralberry.</p> <p>Limit 11 persons. Registration is required.</p> | <p>Directions: Meet at 10:00 AM at Tesnatee Gap on Richard B. Russell Scenic Highway (GA 348). From Cleveland, take US 129 north 3.3 miles. Turn right onto GA 75 Alt. Proceed 5.9 miles and turn left onto GA 348. Tesnatee Gap is on the left at 7.6 miles.</p> <p>Facilities: None.</p> <p>Difficulty: Moderately strenuous. The trail climbs steadily and is often rocky. For those who continue past the first rock outcrop, there will be some pushing through low vegetation and large steps.</p> <p>Bring: Plenty of water, raincoat, sturdy footwear, and lunch.</p> | <p>Jess Riddle jess.riddle@gmail.com 315-350-1179</p> |
| <p>Sept 29 Saturday 10:00 AM</p> | <p>Fall Line Sandhills</p> <p>Sandhills Wildlife Management Area (WMA) West Tract (formerly Black Creek Natural Area) is in the sandhills of West Central Georgia. Fall is the best wildflower season in the sandhills and many unique species, especially members of the aster family, should be in flower. Sandhills WMA is managed with prescribed fire and we will be able to see the impact of recent fires on sandhill plants. Target species will include sandhills golden-aster (<i>Pityopsis pinifolia</i>), and Pickering's daffodil (<i>Stylisma pickeringii</i> var. <i>pickeringii</i>), both protected plants. We should also find sandhill specialties like Michaux's whitlow-wort (<i>Paronychia herniarioides</i>), elegant blazing-star (<i>Liatris elegans</i>), sandhills scrub-mint (<i>Dicerandra linearifolia</i>), and lopsided Indiangrass (<i>Sorghastrum secundum</i>).</p> <p>If we have time and a couple of 4-wheel drive vehicles, we'll visit a bog containing many sweet pitcher plants (<i>Sarracenia rubra</i>) as well as one of the rarest plants in Georgia, tawny cottongrass (<i>Eriophorum virginicum</i>).</p> | <p>Directions: We will meet across the road from the post office in Howard, then carpool to Sandhills WMA using the vehicles with highest clearance. The WMA has limited parking and deep sand roads.</p> <p>Take US 19 south to Butler. Pass through the town on US 19 to the light at the intersection of US 19 and GA 96. Turn right onto GA 96 and go approximately 7 miles. You will pass Culverhouse Rd. and Grace Mill Rd. The next 3 roads to the right (Brown, Watson, and the other end of Brown) all lead to the small village of Howard.</p> <p>If you are coming from the south, take US 19 north to the intersection with GA 96 and turn left and then use the directions above.</p> <p>Facilities: None.</p> <p>Difficulty: We'll be walking on old sand logging roads. Walking will be fairly easy, but the sand will be deep at times and it could be hot. We may walk into the edge of a bog, which will be mucky. Total walking for the day will be dependent on the type of vehicles we end up with, but won't exceed 1.5 miles.</p> <p>Bring: Hat, bug spray, hand lens, water and food. A little bit of curiosity and good humor won't hurt. Bring a lunch – we'll try to eat near the vehicles, but be prepared to carry your food. A picnic blanket or some other cover to sit on is recommended.</p> | <p>Hal Massie massiefarm@aol.com 478-550-1062</p> |



Upcoming Field Trips

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|--|---|---|--|
| <p>October 6 Saturday 10:00 AM</p> | <p>Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area: Paces Mill and West Palisades Units</p> | <p>Directions: Meet in the parking lot near the restrooms at the Paces Mill Unit entrance (3444 Cobb Parkway, Atlanta 30339). From the south, exit I-75 at W. Paces Ferry Rd. and go north on Northside Dr. (US 41), which becomes Cobb Parkway when you cross the river. The park entrance is on the right. If you reach the light at Paces Mill Rd., you have gone too far. From the north, exit I-75 at Cumberland Blvd. and turn right to reach Cobb Pkwy. (US 41), where you turn left. The entrance is just beyond the stoplight at Paces Mill Rd., on the right just after the BP station.</p> <p>Facilities: Adjacent to the parking lot.</p> <p>Difficulty: The first part of the walk will be easy. The second half may be moderate depending on which trail(s) we choose.</p> <p>Bring: Water bottle, snack, hand lens, field guide, mobile phone/camera, notebook, parking fee.</p> | <p>Maureen Donohue 770-990-7756 marinadono67@gmail.com</p> |
| <p>October 6 Saturday 10:00 AM</p> | <p>Broxton Rocks Nature Preserve (TNC)</p> | <p>Directions: Meet at the Broxton GA post office at 10 AM. From I-16 at Dublin, exit onto US 441 South. Go 63 miles southward on US 441 to Broxton, GA. Post office is one block north of Ocmulgee Street intersection on GA 268.</p> <p>Facilities: None on the preserve.</p> <p>Difficulty: Moderately strenuous.</p> <p>Bring: Lunch to eat at the waterfalls.</p> | <p>Frankie Snow 912-260-4343 fsnow@sgsc.edu</p> |

Name That Plant Answers

Here are the names of the plants pictured on page 3 of this issue. These plants were featured in the July 2018 online edition of "Name That Plant." Please see the BotSoc website for the current month's contest.

Kalmia hirsuta
(Hairy wicky)



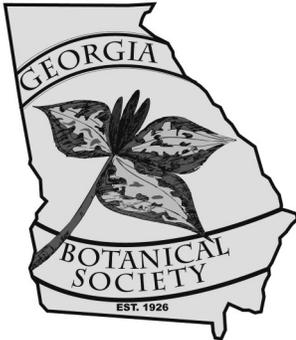
Lachnanthes carolinia
(Redroot)



Peltandra sagittifolia
(Spoonflower)



Society Contacts



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