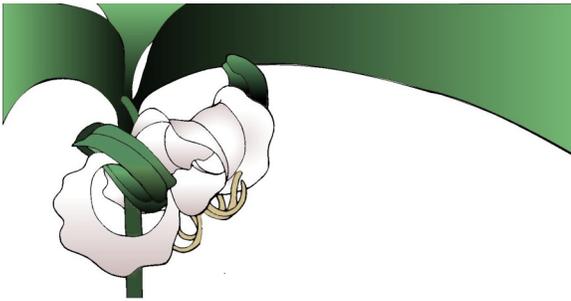


BotSoc News



Volume 96

Number 3

May

2021

Fall field trip explored one of the places in Georgia where coastal plain and mountain flora meet, overlap

Field Trip to East End Loop Trail, FDR State Park
November 27, 2020
Trip Leader: Hal Massie
Report By: Jane Trentin

Eleven of us met on a warm, mostly sunny Friday after Thanksgiving at the WJSP-TV tower near Warm Springs, Georgia, for a leisurely and educational walk on the East End Loop Trail at F.D. Roosevelt State Park.

We started our walk by identifying a small volunteer persimmon tree (*Diospyros virginiana*) by a post in the parking lot. It had lovely reddish leaves, and its leaf buds were black as opposed to reddish as on cherry. As we entered the woods, we started seeing unusually bent trees – sourwood (*Oxydendrum arboreum*), just trying to reach light.

Soon we came to a nice patch of moss trailside. It contained a darker and a lighter green moss. The darker one was star moss (*Atrichum angustatum*), its common name referring to its starry heads, and the lighter one was pincushion, or white, moss (*Leucobryum albidum*). A bit off trail was a patch of broom forkmoss (*Dicranum scoparium*) that had a nap or appeared to have been swept by a broom.

The first of three blueberry species we would see was Elliott's blueberry (*Vaccinium elliotii*). It is unique in that its stems remain green. We passed around a torn leaf of wax myrtle (*Morella cerifera*) which had a nice fragrance. It is called bayberry, and its blue fruit is the source of the scent of candles by that name. There were a couple of small hawthorns (*Crataegus*) next to the trail. At a road crossing near where FDR's trees were growing, sometimes in rows, we stopped to learn the difference between longleaf (*Pinus palustris*) and loblolly pines (*Pinus taeda*). The longleaf has longer needles, of course, as well as larger cones, and its needles are held like pom-poms at the ends of its branches. There also was a large blackjack oak (*Quercus marilandica*), a member of the red oak group, with veins that extend past the leaf margin.

One observant participant spotted a very low growing deerberry (*Vaccinium stamineum*) blooming. We would see more of this species blooming here and there along our way. Lowbush blueberry (*V. pallidum*) was in

IN THIS ISSUE:

President's Perspective:

Pp. 2-3

Upcoming Field Trips:

Pp. 10-11

Field Trip Reports:

FDR State Park, Pp. 1, 4-5, 8

Savannah-Ogeechee Canal Nature Center, Pp. 5-7

West Palisades Trail, P. 6

Society News:

Tipularia now indexed through 2020, P. 8

Welcome, new members!

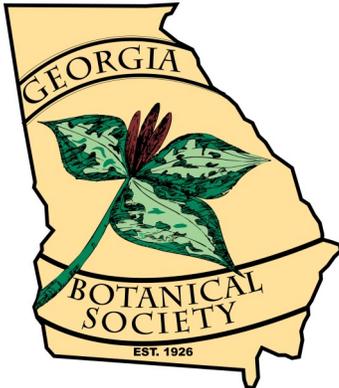
P. 9



Pincushion moss (*Leucobryum albidum*). Photo by Mei Lee Fung.

Continued on Page 4

President's Perspective



BotSoc News

is published seven times a year in the months of Jan, March, May, July, September, and Nov, with a special seventh issue annually for the Spring Wildflower Pilgrimage. *Note, however, that with the cancellation of the 2021 Spring Pilgrimage (see "President's Perspective," this page), there will be no Spring Pilgrimage issue this year.*

Submission deadline

Is June 1 for the July issue.

Subscriptions

Are included with membership.

Website:

www.gabotsoc.org

Editor

Kevin Doyle
kdadoyle@bellsouth.net

© 2021 **Georgia Botanical Society** is a private nonprofit organization under IRS 501 (c)3. Founded in 1926.



Well, we are continuing to successfully execute some field trips while following our common sense pandemic safety guidelines. It is also helping that, since a good many of us are seniors like me, a sizeable segment of our membership became eligible for COVID-19 vaccines before the general population.

Since COVID-19 has affected our organization and its activities to such a great extent, however, I think it is important for me to point out at least two things that we can do to help us return to some sense of normalcy. One of them we are already doing, and that is to follow the field trip guidelines we have in place. Vaccines are not the sole factor in returning to normalcy. Everyone needs to maintain social distancing and wear a mask wherever they can, and that advice is not restricted to field trips.

The other is to get a vaccine as soon as you can if you haven't already. The sooner we're protected, the sooner we can get back to normal, including lifting our limit on the number of participants allowed on any one field trip.

Speaking of field trips, let me say a word about written reports for field trips. A lot of work and effort goes into making a field trip successful, and field trip reports are the way we share those experiences with others who weren't able to be on the trip.

Currently, the pandemic forces us to curtail attendance on our trips. Our limit at present is 10. But even in normal times, the number of participants on any one field trip is but a tiny fraction of our membership. Trip reports in the newsletter let us share the trip with all members.

We are in the process of reviewing and refreshing our trip report guidelines. We'll circulate those guidelines to trip leaders as soon as we're done. But in general, our guidelines for the reports are simple. We ask that they be:

- Concise. Ideally, reports should be no more than 500 -- 700 words in length to leave room for accompanying photographs.
- Well illustrated. In all things botanical, a photograph is nearly always worth a thousand words. If anything, let's err on the side of submitting too many accompanying photographs with our trip reports.
- Timely. We'd like reports to be submitted to the newsletter as soon after the trip as possible.
- Informative. A good report contains the names of the important plants seen, including scientific names. Common

Continued on Page 3

President's Perspective—Continued from Page 2

names go first, with scientific names following in parentheses, as in “fire pink (*Silene virginica*).”

Trip participants: Please step up as volunteers to write trip reports. The process of taking notes and writing up the trip afterward will enrich the experience for you. You'll learn more and remember more. And please don't be put off by the idea of including scientific names. Your trip leader and the newsletter editor can and will help.

Trip leaders: If none of the participants steps forward at first, please designate someone to take on the role of taking notes. After the trip, be available to help that person turn notes into a narrative; to help with scientific names; and to ensure that photographs get submitted, too.

Working together, we can multiply the impact of each trip by sharing the highlights with others.

I would like to end this issue's message by telling you about something that a small group of members and I have been doing on some weekends since late January. I have been presenting to them a series of Zoom virtual classes lasting between one and one-and-a-half hours each on subjects in basic botany. So far, I have given an introduction to botany; explained the scope of botany and why it can be difficult; introduced plant taxonomy/systematics; and gone over the main points of plant anatomy and morphology, including root, stem, leaf, flower and fruit. Each Zoom session has a slide set that is sent in advance. A future session will deal with plant physiology, which deals with how plants function and interact with their environment. So far, we have not lost anyone (smile), and folks seem to enjoy what they say is “easy conversational pacing.” Also, there are no tests – LOL – and it is free.

By the time you read this, we will be about three-quarters of the way through the course. At present, I have the first intro session on my YouTube channel as well as the second one on Taxonomy/Systematics, but they are not available to the general public. It *is available for your viewing*, of course. Simply send an email request to me at botanikman@g-net.net. Depending on how the viewer experience goes for you and others, I will likely post the other sessions before too long. You will also be sent a PDF slide set for each session. Those don't need to be printed, but it helps, and the paper copy is a good place to make notes.

Stay safe.

Bobby Hattaway

Know someone who shares your love of plants and flowers?

Share a copy of the newsletter by sharing the [link from our website](https://www.gabotsoc.org/?page_id=6) (https://www.gabotsoc.org/?page_id=6) and open their eyes to all that the Georgia Botanical Society offers. They'll be thankful that you did!

FDR State Park Field Trip—Continued from Page 1

places a bit off trail and had mostly already lost all its leaves. A colorful small tree we saw quite a bit was Alabama cherry (*Prunus alabamensis*) with its roundish leaves and beautiful fall pale orange color. It is a host plant for the red-spotted purple butterfly and is similar to the more common black cherry (*Prunus serotina*), which was also seen on this trip.



Top, deerberry (*Vaccinium stamineum*) flowers. Bottom, shortleaf pine (*Pinus echinata*) with resin ducts visible. Photos by Mei Lee Fung.

Soon another pine species presented itself – shortleaf pine (*Pinus echinata*). The species name means spiny, which its small cones definitely are. The bark has characteristic tiny holes called resin tunnels or ducts. Compared to Virginia pine which also has short needles, it is a much neater tree with fewer dead lower limbs remaining on the tree and less scraggly bark.

A very common tree on Pine Mountain is the chestnut oak (*Quercus montana*) with its large acorns and wavy-margined leaves. Its bark has furrows that are flat on top. Georgia oak (*Quercus georgiana*) thrives on a part of Pine Mountain, and we were able to observe its leaves, which look like small red oak leaves, and fall color near our lunch stop at Odie Overlook. It grows on dry ridges and can tolerate thin soil and drought. It can reach 35 - 40 feet tall, but is usually much shorter in the wild. One more oak species we encountered was post oak (*Quercus stellata*). It has furrows on its bark that are straight up and down, and its leaves are cross shaped and flat on the end. It is in the white oak group. One plant that was dead and brown but still of interest was creamy wild indigo (*Baptisia bracteata*). When in bloom, its flowers are a creamy white. Its seed pods are dark, almost black, and hold onto the dried plant as it breaks off and becomes like tumbleweed. There are small bracts that are persistent on each flower pedicel.

Yet another *Vaccinium* we saw was *V. arboreum*, or sparkleberry. Most had already lost their

FDR's legacy in Georgia: A state park, longleaf pine plantings on a mountain hosting varied flora

While a student in botany, trip leader and immediate Past President Hal Massie undertook a project to collect and identify the 100 species of moss on Pine Mountain, and he shared some of the history of F.D. Roosevelt State Park (FDR State Park) with field trip participants. The park is the largest in the state and the third in age following Indian Springs and Vogel. It is named for President Franklin Delano Roosevelt, who first came to the area in 1924 to take advantage of nearby therapeutic warm springs, which seemed to help his polio. In 1926, FDR started buying farmland in the area and eventually amassed 2,700 acres. Participants saw some of the more than 90-year-old longleaf pines (*Pinus palustris*) Roosevelt had planted on what was then his property but is now part of the state park. Hal also noted that the park contains species from the coastal plain (titi, devilwood, turkey oak) as well as from the mountains (galax, chestnut oak, American chestnut) growing together.

FDR Field Trip—Continued from Page 4

Tipularia discolor—in this case with leaves purple on upper and lower surfaces. Photo by Mei Lee Fung.

leaves, but some had leaves that were still red or green and hanging on. *Coreopsis major*, or whorled coreopsis, was past bloom, but grass-leaved golden-aster (*Pityopsis graminifolia*) was intermittently still blooming as was a tiny blue flower, *Campanula divaricata*, or harebell. As we passed a former beaver pond, a swampy area, we came across another species of wax myrtle, *Morella caroliniensis*, with its golden colored glands only on the underside of its leaves. *Ligusticum canadense*, or American lovage, was also growing in this wet area as were some really large patches of *Tipularia discolor*, or crane fly orchid. Some even

had purple leaves both top and bottom! Last but not least, we saw resurrection fern (*Pleopeltis michauxiana*) growing at the base of some trees and "resurrected" thanks to recent rains.

(See Page 8 for additional photos from the FDR Field Trip.)

Savannah-Ogeechee Canal Field Trip

Nature center uplands, swamp surprise with plants rarely seen elsewhere

Savannah-Ogeechee Canal Nature Center

March 27, 2021

Trip Leader: Bobby Hattaway

Report By: Lynn Hodgson

On a beautiful sunny morning, four Bot-Soc-ers met with Dr. Robert "Bobby" Hattaway to follow the trails through the swamp and the uplands, learning new plants and interesting tidbits along the way. The main trail leads along the old canal, and provides habitat for a surprising array of native plants found rarely elsewhere.

Our first target was to find swamp jessamine (*Gelsemium rankinii*). Bobby had brought a sample of Carolina jessamine (*G. sempervirens*) for us to compare. In fact, we ended up finding both in bloom at the site. Alan S. Weakley's key explains that the swamp jessamine has acuminate sepals while the Carolina jessamine has acute sepals. That might be a difficult choice if you only have one or the other, but seeing the two side by side, the distinction was clear to all of us. In addition, the flowers of the swamp jessamine were a deeper, darker yellow, although not at all orange to our eyes. There are fruit and seed differences also.

We saw many other interesting plants along the canal, including a gigantic spruce pine; both Ogeechee and swamp tupelos; serviceberry, or shadbush, a variety of shrubs such as fetterbush; several ferns with fiddleheads, and a prominent thallose liverwort, purple-fringed liverwort (*Reboulia*



Swamp jessamine (*Gelsemium rankinii*) with acuminate (tapering) sepals on the left and Carolina jessamine (*G. sempervirens*) with acute sepals on the right. Photo by Bobby Hattaway.

Continued on Page 6

West Palisades Trail Field Trip

Trout lilies resplendent on Chattahoochee River West Palisades Trail in February

West Palisades Trail, Chattahoochee National Recreation Area Field Trip

Trip leader: Susan Hanson
Report by: Nancy Bast

On Saturday, February 27, 2021, a small group of us, led by Susan Hanson, set out in search of dimpled trout lilies (*Erythronium umbilicatum*) along the West Palisades Trail in the Chattahoochee National Recreation Area. We were rewarded handsomely, as the trail sides were covered in drifts of the dainty yellow flowers. Along the way we saw winterberry (*Ilex verticillata*); sweet Betsy, or purple toadshade, (*Trillium cuneatum*); and resurrection fern (*Pleopeltis michauxiana*) high up in the trees. Also spotted were yaupon holly (*Ilex vomitoria*); *Tipularia discolor*; horse-sugar (*Symplocos tinctoria*); cross-vine (*Bignonia capreolata*); little brown jug (*Hexastylis arifolia*); and dog hobble (*Leucothoe fontanesiana*). Here and there throughout the forest were beautiful beech (*Fagus grandifolia*) trees, with their light brown leaves still clinging to the branches and dancing in the breeze.



Dimpled trout lilies (*Erythronium umbilicatum*). Photo by Richard and Teresa Ware from their online collection at ngafloora.com.

Savannah-Ogechee Canal Field Trip—Continued from Page 5



Purple-fringed liverwort (*Reboulia hemisphaerica*). Photo by Bobby Hattaway.

hemisphaerica) found in reproductive condition on the canal brick and mortar walls. Along the canal, we studied the dwarf palmetto (*Sabal minor*) and later were able to compare it to a cluster of needle palms (*Rhapidophyllum hystrix*), located just above the water level back in the swamp. We only saw five plants of the needle palm. We even studied both saw palmetto (*Serenoa repens*) and cabbage palmetto (*Sabal palmetto*) on the museum grounds, allowing us all to become confident in distinguishing Georgia's four native palms, three of which are shrub-like

in stature.

We took a short lunch break at picnic tables then opted to continue with the ridge trail, which starts near the swamp but rises through a gradually changing ecotone of increasingly more xeric plants to what used to be a sandhill. That name fit before the longleaf pines were cut, but is now better

Continued on Page 7

Savannah-Ogeechee Canal Field Trip—Continued from Page 6

Site of historic canal now home to museum and nature trails

Remnants of the Savannah-Ogeechee Barge Canal provide the setting for the Savannah-Ogeechee Barge Canal Museum and Nature Center, the site of the field trip described here.

The canal was constructed between 1826 and 1830 by African and Irish laborers and served to transport local produce and timber from area plantations to the port of Savannah. The canal fell out of use during the Civil War, had a brief revival afterward, and finally closed in the 1890s.

After a century of benign neglect, local communities revived interest in the canal as an important part of their history and as a natural area. The museum grounds are now part of Georgia's Colonial Coast Birding Trail; the Georgia Civil War Heritage Trails; and the Coastal Georgia Greenway. They are also listed National Register of Historic Places. The site includes about 185 acres.

labeled oak-scrub. Prominent plants included sand live oak (*Quercus geminata*), and several blueberry species with some in bloom: highbush blueberry (*Vaccinium formosum*); mayberry (*V. elliotii*); deerberry (*V. stamineum*); and sparkleberry (*V. arboreum*). This oak-scrub community is dry and quick-draining and has a lot of groundcover dominated by two species of fruticose lichens (*Cladonia subtenuis* and *C. evansii*) in and among the saw palmetto (*Serenoa repens*).

As a naturalist, I have to mention that it was not just blooming plants and happy botanists who were enjoying spring. The blue-tailed skinks were basking in the sun, lots of fungi and lichens were spreading spores, and



Two views of leaves of coral greenbrier (*Smilax walteri*). Note in each the distinctive red petioles. Photos by Bobby Hattaway.

northern parulas and yellow-throated warblers joined the year-round birds in song (19 bird species total).

Since there were only 5 of us, I asked each of the others what their high point for the day was. Elizabeth King said she especially appreciated being able to go from swamp to xeric sandhill in such a short distance. Shannon Matzke was happy to see so many species of blueberry (*Vaccinium* spp.) together where they could be compared and to see the needle palm (*Rhapidophyllum hystrix*). Timothy Estep was just glad to be outdoors after way too much indoor time due to COVID-19, but he was also an excellent spotter of unusual plants. My own highlights were being able to see (and get poked by) the needle palm, to see (and smell) a dwarf pawpaw, and to rummage in the soil to see a happily blooming little brown jug (*Hexastylis arifolia*). Bobby appreciated seeing the red petioles on new leaves of coral greenbrier (*Smilax walteri*) that Timothy pointed out. Bobby judged the trip the most successful trip he has led here because the weather was beautiful — warm but with enough breeze to keep it pleasant — and because we saw too many species to list, still in bloom or starting to bloom. All-in-all, a wonderful day in a fascinating setting.

Society News

Tipularia index now includes all editions from 1986 to 2020

A highlight of every year is the arrival of *Tipularia*, the Georgia Botanical Society's journal, and it's likely that many members add each year's issue to their collection for reference later.

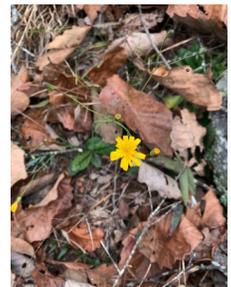
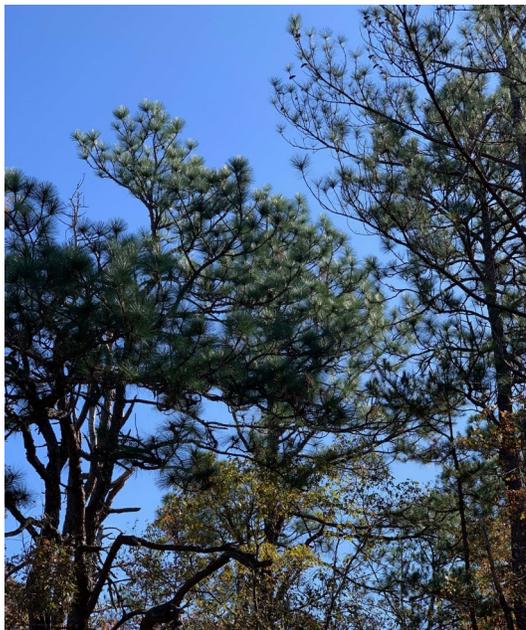
But what if you want to find an article in a hurry? Or are looking for something on a specific subject? Or remember the author but not the title of the article?

Richard and Teresa Ware, co-editors of the journal, have you covered. As of March, the index to *Tipularia* that they maintain has been updated to cover the contents of every edition from the first issue in November 1986 to the present. In it, you will find in PDF format an alphabetical listing of all articles, biographies, book reviews and authors. You'll also find a list of every issue published in chronological order with each issue's entire contents.

How thorough is the index? Exhaustive. The society extends heartfelt thanks to Richard and Teresa for their extraordinary work on *Tipularia* and on the index that catalogs three-and-one-half decades of work.

[Link here](https://www.gabotsoc.org/wordpress/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/Index-Revised-1986-to-2020.pdf) to see the index (<https://www.gabotsoc.org/wordpress/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/Index-Revised-1986-to-2020.pdf>).

FDR State Park Field Trip Photos—Continued from Page 5



Clockwise from top right: View from Odie Overlook, the trip's lunch stop; far right, late-blooming hairy hawkweed (*Hieracium venosum*); middle right, the leaf of a black-jack oak (*Quercus marilandica*) with veins past leaf margins; near right, trip leader Hal Massie and participants pause to look at longleaf pines; above, longleaf pine, (*Pinus palustris*). Photos by Mei Lee Fung.

Society News

Name	Hometown	State
Charles Adams	Marietta	Georgia
Nancy Bast	Athens	Georgia
Lorie Bonham	Smyrna	Georgia
R. Carl Cannon	Marietta	Georgia
Erin Cork	Riceboro	Georgia
Kenneth D'Loughy	Dallas	Georgia
Linda Duncan	Atlanta	Georgia
Courtenay Dusenbury	Decatur	Georgia
Mike Eagan	Winder	Georgia
Bobbie Epting	Athens	Georgia
Willard H. Fell, Jr.	Darien	Georgia
Patricia Giordano-Birtz	Good Hope	Georgia
Claire Jarvis	Athens	Georgia
Sarah Kelset	East Point	Georgia
Chuck and Kimberly Kitchen-Hayes	Richmond Hill	Georgia
David Knepper	Norfolk	Virginia
Lynn Koehnemann	Atlanta	Georgia
Dawn Lane	Cumming	Georgia
Helen Meadors	Rabun Gap	Georgia
John Patten Moss	Augusta	Georgia
Susanne Newberry	Hamilton	Georgia
Jasmine Pahl	Athens	Georgia
Andrew Patrick	Bainbridge	Georgia
Bill Paul	Watkinsville	Georgia
Linda Pirkle	Gainsville	Georgia
Rachel Smith	Winterville	Georgia
Carlee Steppe	Madison	Georgia
Julia Strong	Gainesville	Georgia
Allison Welch	Eatonton	Georgia

BotSoc extends a warm welcome to more than two dozen new members

Georgia Botanical Society—"BotSoc"—to its longtime members and friends—extends thanks and warmest wishes to the following new members, all of whom have joined since October of last year. Your memberships help make possible all that we do. We look forward to meeting you and to seeing you soon on our field trips.

In the meantime, be sure to check out the society's [website](https://www.gabotsoc.org/) (https://www.gabotsoc.org/). There you'll find the latest information on upcoming field trips and so much more, including a [Resources page](https://www.gabotsoc.org/?page_id=8) (https://www.gabotsoc.org/?page_id=8) that provides quick links to other important botanical organizations in Georgia such as the Georgia Native Plant Society and State Botanical Garden of Georgia.

Look to the Resources page also for quick links to important sources of information like *Alan S. Weakley's*

Flora of the Carolinas, Virginia, Georgia, and Surrounding Areas, the most comprehensive and authoritative botanical guide to our region's flora and BotSoc members Richard and Teresa Ware's *Guide to the Wildflowers, Trees, Shrubs & Woody Vines of North Georgia and Adjacent States* (ngaflora.com), lavishly illustrated with thousands of illustrations; and much, much more.

Look also to the website for information about the society's journal, *Tipularia*, published annually (see related article on Page 8 of this newsletter), and information on past workshops.

There's a wealth of information available and many, many opportunities to have fun with other people who treasure the world of botany. Welcome aboard!

Upcoming Field Trips

BOTSOC FIELD TRIP GUIDELINES

Participants limited to 10 per trip. Advance registration required. Email trip leader to register. Be familiar with and prepared to follow all [Georgia Botanical Society pandemic rules](#), including social distancing and wearing a mask when close to other people.

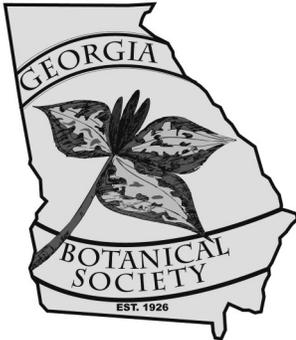
Start Time/ Trip Leader	Description	Logistics
May 3 10 AM Linda Chafin Lchafin @uga.edu	<p>Description: Southern Appalachian Wildflowers along Lake Winfield Scott, Jarrard Gap Trail and Sosebee Cove Trail. The Jarrard Gap Trail, which begins in the Lake Winfield Scott National Recreation Area, is mostly uphill for 1.1 miles to Jarrard Gap on the Appalachian Trail. We will see several species of trillium, two species of mandarin, wood lily, pink lady's slipper, wild geranium, several violet species, etc. At the gap we will eat lunch, then return downhill to the lake. I guarantee we will see plants on the way down that we missed on the way up. At that point, we will regroup and get into as few cars as possible to drive to Sosebee Cove, above 3 miles away on Georgia Highway 180 West. The trail through the cove is 0.4 mile long and is famed for its spring wildflowers, including umbrella leaf, doll's eyes, blue cohosh, Dutchman's britches, showy orchis, toothworts, lots of trilliums, and very large tulip trees and yellow buckeyes.</p> <p>Note: This trip requires proof of COVID-19 vaccination. Take a photo of or scan vaccination card and email to trip leader Linda Chafin. Two weeks must have passed after the date of the second shot to be allowed on the hike. No exceptions, sorry!</p> <p>Note also: This hike will be canceled if rain is predicted for the area on May 3. For the weather prediction, please use Weather Underground and find the Henry Gap weather station in Suches, Georgia.</p>	<p>Meet: The Lake Winfield Scott NRA parking lot at 10:00 AM. There is no cell service or internet at Lake Winfield Scott.</p> <p>Directions: From Atlanta, take GA 400 north for about 60 miles, until it ends just south of Dahlonega. Turn left onto Ga Hwy 60 North and take GA 60 toward and around Dahlonega. Continue for about 15 miles on Hwy 60, heading toward Suches through the National Forest. You will drive halfway around the new traffic circle at Stone Pile Gap, staying on GA 60 North. Continue uphill, crossing Woody Gap, then going downhill, and passing Woody Lake on the right. Shortly after the lake, watch for Ga Hwy 180 on the right (there is a service station at that corner). Turn right on Hwy 180 and go for about 4.5 miles. Turn right into Lake Winfield Scott Recreation Area, stop to pay the \$5 entrance fee, then continue to the parking lot, downhill and on your left.</p> <p>Fee: \$5 per vehicle entrance fee.</p> <p>Facilities: Bathhouse with toilets at the lake near the meeting site, a 10 minute walk from the parking lot. Please plan accordingly.</p> <p>Bring: Lunch to eat on the trail. Five dollars entrance fee to Lake Winfield Scott, sturdy shoes for hiking, trekking poles, hand lens, camera, lunch and water.</p> <p>Walking: Jarrard Gap Trail is moderate, Sosebee Cove Trail is easy.</p> <p>Cell phone service, internet: <i>There is neither cell phone service nor internet at the meeting place, Lake Winfield Scott.</i></p>
May 22 10 AM Hal Massie massiefarm @aol.com (M) 478-550- 1062	<p>Description: A canoe trip to see shoals spiderlilies on the Flint River, Talbot County. The purpose of this paddle on the Flint River will be to get up close and personal with the shoals spiderlily, or Cahaba lily, (<i>Hymenocallis coronaria</i>), a threatened species in Georgia. At normal water levels, the lilies are difficult to reach by wading into the river, so we are going to paddle right into the heart of a very large population of this lovely wildflower. We should also see American water-willow, (<i>Justicia americana</i>) flowering among the hundreds of shoals lilies. Southern catalpa (<i>Catalpa bignonioides</i>), which has remarkably showy flowers, may also be in flower on the river banks, along with oakleaf hydrangea (<i>Hydrangea quercifolia</i>). Since we will be floating down to the main population and lingering among them, this trip will be an excellent opportunity to photograph the shoals spiderlilies. After we've had our fill of this beautiful aquatic member of the Amaryllis family, we'll paddle downstream for about 3.5 miles to the Pobiddy Bridge.</p>	<p>Meet: 10:00 a.m. at Big Lazer Creek Wildlife Management Area (WMA) check station. The portion of the WMA we will be paddling does not require any type of pass.</p> <p>Facilities: None</p> <p>Difficulty: This is an easy stretch of river, but there are rocks and patches of shoals spider lilies that will require some ability to maneuver. Total paddling distance is about 4 miles.</p> <p>Bring: Lunch, water, camera, and a sense of adventure. Oh, and bring a boat.</p> <p>Cell phone service: May be poor onsite on the morning of the trip.</p>
May 29-31 TBD Hal Massie and Rich Reaves	<p>Hal Massie and Rich Reaves will lead three days of trips this Memorial Day weekend, including:</p> <p>May 29: Roadside botanizing in the Cohuttas in Gilmer and Fannin counties.</p> <p>May 30: Roadside botanizing on U.S. Forest Service Road 42 in the area of Lumpkin, Union, Fannin and Gilmer counties.</p> <p>May 31: Arkaqua Trail in Union County. NOTE: This will be an up and back trip from Trac Rock Gap and <i>not</i> roadside botanizing.</p>	<p>Please watch BotSoc website's 2021 Field Trip Schedule page for details of these three trips.</p>

Upcoming Field Trips—Continued from Page 10

Information for the field trips listed below was that available when this issue of the newsletter was composed. Please

<p>June 5 9:30 AM</p> <p>Bobby Hattaway botanikman@g-net.net</p> <p>(M) 912-481-3011</p> <p>(Note: There may not be cell phone coverage in the field.)</p>	<p>Description: This trip starts at 9:30 a.m., a half hour earlier than usual, and lasts about 4-5 hours, including lunch on trail. We will visit upland hardwood forests and then descend into a coastal bottomland forest. In the mesic slope forest we'll see an overstory of American beech (<i>Fagus grandifolia</i>), pignut hickory (<i>Carya glabra</i>) and several oaks, including southern red oak in drier parts to swamp laurel oak (<i>Quercus laurifolia</i>) and live oak in wetter places. Drier parts of the understory have horse sugar (<i>Symplocos tinctoria</i>) and American holly (<i>Ilex opaca</i>) and more mesic areas have a lot of hop hornbeam (<i>Ostrya virginiana</i>). Spruce pine (<i>Pinus glabra</i>) is scattered about. The trail eventually leads to the wetter bottomlands covered with <i>Sabal minor</i> (dwarf or blue palmetto) and scattered needle palm (<i>Rhapidophyllum hystrix</i>). If we stay on the Tupelo Trail, this will lead to a nice upland island with needle palm, and <i>Spigelia marilandica</i> (pinkroot) and <i>Edodeca serpentina</i> (pipevine) and eventually tupelo swamps, with a boardwalk crossing, and eventually a levee through a freshwater tidal swamp.</p>	<p>Meet: 9:30 a.m. Kingfisher Pond Recreation Area, Savannah National Wildlife Refuge, South Carolina.</p> <p>Directions: From Savannah at the junction of I-16 and US 17 North (Exit 166), take US 17 North for 9.7 miles to the intersection of US17 and SC170. Then go no more than 1/2 mile north, still on US17, and take the first legal left to the entrance to Kingfisher Pond. The sign for Kingfisher Pond should be on the right side of the SB lane (not on your North Bound lane). Decimal Degrees: 32.189071, -81.078429.</p> <p>Walking: Mostly easy, with occasional boardwalk bridge which can be slippery if wet. Most of the walk is shaded, especially so in the summer. Distance 2 to 3 miles depending on how far we go.</p> <p>Bring: Water, sturdy footwear, raingear, hand lens (loupe; 10X is best, bug repellent) and lunch. You can bring sunblock, but we will primarily be in the shade.</p> <p>Facilities: None on site and the NWR visitor's center is a few miles away and is likely still closed due to COVID.</p>
<p>June 6 9:30 AM</p> <p>Bobby Hattaway botanikman@g-net.net</p> <p>(M) 912-481-3011</p> <p>(Note: There may not be cell phone coverage in the field.)</p>	<p>Description: This trip starts at 9:30 and will last 4-5 hours, including lunch on trail. The Big Hammock Natural Area is an 801 acre tract within Big Hammock Wildlife Management Area. The property is near Glennville, Georgia. The natural area is on ancient sand dunes in the Altamaha River floodplain. The trip plan is to follow a 1.3 mile trail. Our path will take us through a number of different plant communities, or habitats, which are controlled by such factors as available water and fire. Among other interesting plants, we will definitely see are Georgia plume (<i>Elliotia racemosa</i>). The natural area is home to the largest known population of this rare plant. This shrub or small tree normally blooms there in June, but there are no guarantees as the timing of that has been variable the last few years.</p>	<p>Meet: At Big Hammock Natural Area trailhead off Mack Phillips Road.</p> <p>Directions: The natural area is located 12 miles southwest of Glennville. From Glennville, take GA 144 for about 6 miles to an intersection known as five points. At the stop sign, veer to the left and continue (still on 144) for about another 3.5 miles to Mack Phillips Rd. Take a left onto that road and travel 1.8 miles to the parking area on the right. This is the location of the trail head.</p> <p>Walking: This hike is easy to moderate with a few hills; a walking stick is helpful.</p> <p>Bring: Lunch, snacks, water, hand lens (loupe; 10X is best. Insect repellent and tick spray are also advisable. Good walking shoes, long pants, and a hat would also be appropriate. We should be in the shade most of the time.</p> <p>Bathroom Facilities: none at the natural area. Glennville McDonald's 12 miles but there is a gas station at five points.</p> <p>Leader/Contact: Bobby Hattaway at 912.481-3011 (but no guarantee of coverage in the field); Email: botanikman@g-net.net</p>
<p>July 10-11 Rich Reaves</p>	<p>Roadside Botanizing in the Waycross, Georgia, area in Ware County. We'll be looking for, among other things, Bartram's rose gentian, Gordonia, Spoon Flower, night-flowering wild petunia and pitcher plants.</p>	<p>Please watch BotSoc website's 2021 Field Trip Schedule page for details of these two days.</p>
<p>July TBD Linda Chafin</p>	<p>This trip will include the lake trail and campground areas at Lake Winfield Scott in Union County. We expect to see summer wildflowers, especially composites, yellow fringed orchid, turk's cap lily, and others.</p>	<p>Please watch BotSoc website's 2021 Field Trip Schedule page for details of this upcoming trip.</p>
<p>October 2 Hal Massie</p>	<p>We'll explore the Sandhills Wildlife Management Area's West Tract in Taylor County searching for Sandhills' wildflowers.</p>	<p>Please watch BotSoc website's 2021 Field Trip Schedule page for details of this upcoming trip.</p>
<p>November 11 Hal Massie</p>	<p>This trip will take us to F.D. Roosevelt State Park (FDR State Park) in Harris and Meriwether counties for fall foliage and wildflowers.</p>	<p>Please watch BotSoc website's 2021 Field Trip Schedule page for details of this upcoming trip.</p>
<p>November 26 Hal Massie</p>	<p>We'll explore Pine Mountain in Harris and Meriwether on a "Black Friday Botanical Ramble."</p>	<p>Please watch BotSoc website's 2021 Field Trip Schedule page for details of this upcoming trip.</p>

Society Contacts



115 Farm Dale
Roswell, GA 30075
www.gabotsoc.org

NONPROFIT ORG.
U.S. POSTAGE PAID
ATHENS, GA
PERMIT NO. 1

OFFICERS and BOARD MEMBERS

President - Bobby Hattaway, botanikman@g-net.net
Vice-President - Timothy Estep, timothyestep@hotmail.com
Treasurer - John French, gabotsoc.treasurer@gmail.com
Secretary - Karan Rawlins, krawlins@uga.edu
Past President - Hal Massie, massiefarm@aol.com
 Linda Chafin, lchafin@uga.edu
 Lisa Kruse, lisa.kruse@dnr.ga.gov
 Brandi Griffin, bmgriffin@valdosta.edu
 Rich Reaves, rich.reaves@att.net
 Richard Ware, gabotany@comcast.net
 Teresa Ware, teresaaware@comcast.net

COMMITTEE CHAIRS

Tipularia Editors - Richard Ware, gabotany@comcast.net,
& Teresa Ware, teresaaware@comcast.net
 Webmaster - Merrill Morris, merrill.morris@gmail.com
 Pilgrimage Brochure Editor - Ellen Honeycutt, ehoneycutt@bellsouth.net
 Newsletter Editor - Kevin Doyle, kdadoyle@bellsouth.net
 Membership - Jo Anne Romfh, joannromfh@aol.com
 Marie Mellinger Grant Fund - Linda Chafin, lchafin@uga.edu
 Nominations Chair - Eddi Minche, edadmin@gmail.com
 Field Trip Webpage Editor - Jackie Miller, millchamga@gmail.com
 Field Trips - Susan & Todd Morrell, scroz9@yahoo.com or todd@morrellvaluation.com