



## Roan Mountain & Blue Ridge Parkway

By Bobby Hattaway with editorial assistance  
from Jim Drake and Kevin Doyle

A group of 19 people showed up for what some of us labeled a “bucket list”-level trip. And it did not disappoint. Special thanks go to Jim Drake for planning and orchestrating this epic foray.

On Friday evening June 23 the group enjoyed a potluck meal and take-out pizza (the latter generously paid for by Jo Ann Buchanan) and listened to an informative historical and ecological overview of Roan Mountain by Jamey Donaldson of East Tennessee State University.

Saturday morning, there were two trips: The larger group braved an approximately 7-mile roundtrip trek from Carver’s Gap to the top of Grassy Ridge Bald led by Jamey Donaldson while a smaller group took on a shorter, less arduous trip led by Gary Kauffman, U.S. Forest Service botanist.

The smaller group headed west along NC Highway 1348 toward Roan High Knob for a roadside/short-hike trip. This group found a number of rare and interesting wildflowers, some of which were not seen by the other group, such as Gray’s lily (*Lilium grayi*), Appalachian avens (*Geum radiatum*), large rhododendron (*Rhododendron maximum*), Catawba rhododendron (*Rhododendron catawbiense*), mountain ash (*Sorbus americana*) in flower, and several others.

### IN THIS ISSUE:

*Trip Reports -  
P5, P7*

*2018  
Pilgrimage -  
P4*

*Upcoming  
Field Trips -  
P8-11*



Appalachian avens  
(*Geum radiatum*)

(Photo: Richard & Teresa  
Ware)

Continued on page 3

## President's Perspective



### BotSoc News

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

### Submission deadline

Is October 1 for the November issue.

### Subscriptions

Are included with membership.

### Website:

[www.gabotsoc.org](http://www.gabotsoc.org)

### Editorial Office

Jackie Miller  
Ellen Honeycutt

© 2017 Georgia Botanical Society is a private nonprofit organization under IRS 501 (c)3. Founded in 1926.

Welcome to Jackie Miller as our new Newsletter editor. She is taking full responsibility with this issue of the newsletter. Many thanks to Ellen Honeycutt, who has done such a great job for a long time and who has been training Jackie in the transition. Ellen will still be available and will edit the 2018 Pilgrimage brochure.

The BotSoc annual meeting was held at GFC headquarters outside Macon in July. The facilities were great. I particularly loved the flooring made from rectangles of cross-grain pine. The meeting was followed by Rich Reeves's presentation of last summer's field trip to Wyoming. Both the scenery and the flowers were spectacular. Here are some of the key issues we addressed at the annual meeting.

The proposed changes to by-laws were approved except for the first motion. We agreed to take Motion 1 back to the board for rewording, removing the obligation to make donations to conservation projects on an annual basis. Now that we have added a fund specifically for conservation (on the membership renewal form), we will need to make sure those funds go to conservation projects but we may not need to do so annually.

Merrill Morris, our webmaster is planning major revisions and updates to our webpage. She will be getting assistance from students in one of her fall classes. She will also be making changes to improve online payment of membership dues and contributions. Several people with specific interest or expertise volunteered to help with this process. If you would like to be considered for this project, please contact me. This update is a major project and we really appreciate what Merrill does for BotSoc.

We have been invited to make issues of *Tipularia* (past and future) available through an open-access agreement through Biodiversity Heritage Library (BHL), which is a consortium of major natural history museum libraries, botanical libraries, and research institutions that cooperate to digitize and make accessible the legacy biodiversity literature. This invitation is a recognition of the quality and the unique and valuable content of *Tipularia*. After discussion at the annual meeting, Tom Patrick agreed to lead a committee to investigate. We are generally in favor of accepting the proposal but would like to invite your comments. Obviously, we cannot track down all authors of past publications.

To help discussion, I'll list a few considerations. The service is totally non-commercial and open access throughout the world. Authors retain copyright for their published papers. For authors, increased distribution generally increases exposure and citations of their work. If any author does not wish to have a paper distributed through BHL, they can request that the paper not be distributed or that it be taken down. Because *Tipularia* is one of the perks of membership, we would invoke an embargo period, where it would be available to members only for a set number of years after publication. Please send your thoughts to either Tom Patrick or me.

*Heather Brasell*

## Roan Mountain (cont'd)

The longer trek from Carver's Gap to Grassy Ridge Bald involved a steep ascent up Jane Bald on some rock "steps," often with narrow passages through Roan Mountain green alder bushes (*Alnus viridis ssp. crispa*). These southern Appalachian shrubs on the NC-TN border are disjunct from populations in Pennsylvania and further north.

Jamey Donaldson was a walking-talking fountain of knowledge that kept flowing throughout the hike. There was a little bit of light rain during the morning ascent, but the sun eventually broke through the clouds during our descent. Throughout the day we had a number of rest stops disguised as botanical moments of interest. There was no shortage of breathtaking views though they seemed impossible to entirely capture on "film." We had a leisurely lunch at Jane Bald (elevation 5,807 ft.) and then headed up towards Grassy Ridge Bald.

The botanical list is long and it helped that Jim and Jamey had provided us with a proper and adequate plant list in advance. Highlights, besides the Roan Mountain green alder, were Gray's lily (*Lilium grayi*), eastern hayscented fern (*Dennstaedtia punctilobula*), mountain wood fern (*Dryopteris campyloptera*), and the rare bent avens (*Geum geniculatum* of the Rose Family). The last is known only from the Roan Mountain region, which is true of a number of other endemics we saw. During the first leg of our ascent, the trail was deeply shaded by Fraser fir (*Abies fraseri*) and red spruce (*Picea rubens*). And we saw rowan mountain ash (*Sorbus americana*) scattered here and there over much of the hike, but the best flowering specimens were in the parking lot area of Carver's Gap. Throughout the walk, much of the ground was covered by hair grass (*Deschampsia flexuosa*). It was especially conspicuous because it was flowering. Jamey said that, though dominant in coverage now, this grass has not always been so prevalent. At the top of Grassy Ridge Bald, we saw a few elfin plants of dwarf dandelion (*Krigia montana*), another high elevation Southern Appalachian endemic as well; and a population of the tiny Greenland sandwort (*Minuartia groenlandica*) which, as both the specific epithet and the common name imply, is also known from Greenland. Besides the green alder, other conspicuous shrubs on the longer trek were flame azalea (*Rhododendron calendulaceum*), Catawba rhododendron (*Rhododendron catawbiense*, still with some flowers), Canada blackberry (*Rubus canadensis*), high mountain blueberry (*Vaccinium altomontanum*), the less common highbush cranberry (*V. erythrocarpum*), and northern highbush blueberry (*V. simulatum*).

*Continued on next page*



Grassy Ridge Bald group, taken from Jane Bald.

(Photo: J. Drake)

Photo contributed by Jim Drake

## Roan Mountain (cont'd)

On Sunday, to avoid a long caravan on the Blue Ridge Parkway (BRP), participants drove independently to Mount Mitchell State Park in NC. The BRP is a 2-lane road with a maximum speed of 45 MPH and has a lot of double-yellow lines. One 2-vehicle group, led by yours truly, had a close encounter with a full grown black bear that bolted down a slope and across the road right in front of us, barely ("bearly"?) crossing in time between us and an oncoming vehicle.

On Mount Mitchell we enjoyed a nice lunch at the restaurant as well as scenic overlooks. Probably the most spectacular plant in bloom on the mountain was small purple-fringed orchid (*Platanthera psycodes*), which was quite abundant. Mountain St. John's wort (*Hypericum graveolens*) was not in peak bloom yet.

We made a brief stop on the BRP at Craggy Gardens. Here, the following wildflowers, among others, were noted: Large blue (*Houstonia purpurea*, syn. *Hedyotis purpurea*); a *Hypericum* species; mountain laurel (*Kalmia latifolia*); evening primrose (*Oenothera fruticosa*); and wide-leaved spiderwort, also called, zigzag spiderwort (*Tradescantia subaspera*).

The final stop was at the Botanical Gardens at Asheville. Dr. Jim Perry, professor emeritus of the University of North Carolina at Asheville (UNC-A), led the group on a tour of the gardens. Dr. Perry had been Jim Drake's botany professor at UNC-A some 50 years ago and has been instrumental in the garden's history. The first stop was the Sensory Garden, now under renovation, which is intended to feature sounds and touch for visually handicapped people to enjoy. Next, the group visited the Sunshine Garden, which featured numerous flowering stems of cup plant (*Silphium perfoliatum*). On the Crayton Trail were many spring wildflowers, now past bloom, including a vibrant stand of Oconee bells (*Shortia galacifolia*). Other wildflowers included large rhododendron (*Rhododendron maximum*) and Carolina rhododendron (*Rhododendron minus*), blazing star (*Liatris spicata*), rattlesnake master (*Eryngium yuccifolium*) and mountain camellia (*Stewartia ovata*).

I think I speak for more than myself when I say that this trip ranks among the best forays I have ever taken.

## Save the Date—2018 Wildflower Pilgrimage



The 49<sup>th</sup> Annual Georgia Botanical Society Wildflower Pilgrimage will be held May 4-6 in Thomaston, Georgia, about 65 miles south of Atlanta. The Pilgrimage hotel is the Quality Inn, and the Days Inn is another lodging option.

### Quality Inn

1010 Highway 19 North  
Thomaston GA 30286  
706-648-2232

### Days Inn

1211 Old Highway 19 South  
Thomaston GA 30286  
706-648-9260

Rooms are limited, so we suggest you make your reservations early. Be sure to tell the hotel you are attending the Wildflower Pilgrimage. Watch for more Pilgrimage information in the November issue of BotSoc News.

## Pilgrimage Trip #6 Coosawattee Bluffs

By Leslie Edwards

This wonderful exploration of the Coosawattee limestone bluffs and floodplain with Tom Govus made me appreciate anew Georgia's good fortune in encompassing a slice of the Cumberland Plateau/Ridge and Valley ecoregion. These bluffs, comprised of Conasauga limestone, are prized as one of the best places in Georgia to see a great diversity of showy spring wildflowers in a remarkably short distance. We are grateful to the landowner, Eliza Hill, who allowed us access to the site and accompanied us on the trip.

Many of the wildflowers that herald a new spring in Georgia every year are here: we found the bright white of bloodroot (*Sanguinaria canadensis*), the large leaves of mayapple (*Podophyllum peltatum*) and, the delicate rue anemone (*Thalictrum thalictroides*). But it is the limestone-loving species of limited distribution that we rarely see elsewhere in the state that made the trip a stand-out. Dwarf larkspur (*Delphinium triloba*) perched picturesquely on a cliff rock; a scattering of shooting stars (*Primula meadia*); a fernleaf phacelia (*Phacelia bipinnatifida*) in full bloom nestled in a rotting log; and bluebells (*Mertensia virginica*) glowing on the floodplain beyond the cliffs. Dutchman's breeches (*Dicentra cucullaria*) carpeted the ground in places, in the largest population that both Tom or Teresa Ware have reported seeing anywhere. Yellow fumewort (*Corydalis flava*), an unusual plant and a special find for me, was blooming.

We also had some surprises. As Tom reported from an earlier trip, what appears to be Canada wild ginger (*Asarum canadense*) is actually reflexed ginger (*Asarum reflexum*): the upper petal of the flower is reflexed back. It is reflexed ginger, he learned, that is most common in Georgia, with Canada wild ginger more limited to Rabun county. And what would seem to be wide-leaved spiderwort (*Tradescantia subaspera*) is most likely *Tradescantia ernestiana*, highly unusual here, and disjunct from the Ozarks!

*Continued on next page*



Reflexed Ginger  
(*Asarum reflexum*)

(Photo: Leslie Edwards)

## Coosawattee Bluffs (cont'd)

No spring walk in Georgia would be complete without trillium, and we were well rewarded. Decumbent trillium (*Trillium decumbens*) and yellow trillium (*Trillium luteum*), which always signify northwest Georgia to me, as well as southern nodding trillium (*Trillium rugelii*), were all at their glorious peak. Plants of Special Concern are always highlights, too, and we were fortunate to see Jacob's ladder (*Polemonium reptans*) and dissected toothwort (*Cardamine dissecta*) in flower. Large-leaf waterleaf (*Hydrophyllum macrophyllum*) was not yet blooming, but the striking leaves were out. Goldenseal (*Hydrastis canadensis*), a new discovery for the site made by Jean Govus, was also in flower – a special treat.

On the river's edge, we experienced an entirely different dimension of the landscape, and a classic experience of the Coosawattee, if the identification is correct: the spawning of the lake sturgeon. Paired up, the large fish breached the water dramatically, bodies arched, and then submerged themselves back into the rushing river current. These sturgeon were long a part of the Coosa River system, including the Coosawattee, but were extirpated decades ago. Hundreds of thousands have been released back in, bringing this spectacular natural phenomenon back to the river.

After this short, but densely packed walk, we had an impromptu addition: Walter Bland, who, along with the site's owners, had accompanied us on this walk, generously offered to show us his Rock Spring Farm property. This enterprise has been instrumental in the restoration of many natural landscapes in Georgia, so we greatly appreciated seeing the greenhouses and planting beds that are the source of the plants arrayed among the fields and woodlands of this historic property. Rock Spring Farm specializes in the harvesting of native grass seed for use in projects sensitive to reestablishing natural communities or restoring areas that have recently experienced disturbance. The property we visited was a part of the original Carter plantation which dates back to the early days of Murray County during the late 1830s, after the removal of the Cherokee and the 1832 Land Lottery. The initial tract was purchased from the treasurer of the Cherokee Nation who saw the writing on the wall and decided to sell and avoid forced removal. Eventually this property was acquired by Farish Carter who quickly (within a decade) put together over 15,000 acres and eventually a work force of more than 400 slaves. Carters Lake and Cartersville, Georgia are named for this family that has deep roots in Northwest Georgia. We are very grateful to the descendants of the Carter family for their generosity in allowing us to botanize the spectacularly showy Coosawattee Bluffs and also providing a tour of the Rock Spring Farm.



Spiderwort sp. (*Tradescantia* sp.)  
(Photo: Tom Govus)

## Pilgrimage Field Trip #24 Zahnd Natural Area

By Leslie Edwards, Karen Lindauer, and Bill Witherspoon

The Zahnd Wildlife Management Area extends from the summit of Lookout Mountain to the floor of McLemore Cove and encompasses many natural communities. We began our walk on the ridge top in a dry oak-pine forest natural community, angling between spectacular, towering Pennsylvanian sandstone blocks. Some of these huge rocks are not actually outcroppings, but are disassociated from the ground and slowly moving downhill. They are excellent spider habitat: iron has precipitated out to make intricate plate-like structures on the rocks, and spider webs were laced among them.

Further along the slope, we encountered a small “rock town” like Rock Town on Pigeon Mountain or Rock City Gardens, with narrow passageways between rock faces intersecting at nearly right angles. The rock faces are due to a set of joints that trend either parallel, or perpendicular, to the N 35 E trend of Lookout Mountain. A small spring trickled sweetly from one intersection.

The sandstone weathers to sandy, acidic, dry, thin soils which favor pines and ericaceous species, including mountain laurel, sourwood, sparkleberry and other blueberries, and pipsissewa. Rock chestnut oak, blackgum, red maple, dwarf chinquapin oak, and sassafras were common trees indicative of this natural community. We were pleased to see granite gooseberry (*Ribes curvatum*), which had been featured in the previous evening’s talk, draped over several outcrops, and Bradley’s spleenwort (*Asplenium bradleyi*) tucked within rock crevices.

The group then walked to the dramatic cliff escarpment, with spectacular views overlooking McLemore Cove and Pigeon Mountain beyond. There were picturesque “turtle back rocks” that are a type of concretion, formed by chemical processes as percolating groundwater was cementing the original sand into rock. Just back from the cliff’s edge, was a “mushroom rock”, in which more resistant conglomerate capstone forms an “overhang in the round” above less resistant sandstone.

Here, the natural communities included those influenced by rocky expanses and fire: glades and barrens, rock outcrops, and pine woodlands, grading from one to the other. We immediately found a small depression in the sandstone near the cliff rim that was supporting elf orpine, reminding us of Piedmont granite outcrops. Virginia pines were strongly dominant. A recent fire had scarred the trunks of many trees and killed back some shrubs: part of the natural processes here.

*Continued on next page*



Lunch at Zahnd Natural Area (Photo: L. Edwards)

## Zahnd Natural Area (cont'd)

We drove to the base of the escarpment on the west side of McLemore Cove, where calcium-rich rocks are dominant, to see starkly different natural communities. The small stream at the base of the ridge has been impacted by human habitation and did not have the rich flora that its counterpart across the cove (the Shirley Miller Trail) has, but we did see woodland phlox (*Phlox divaricata*), wild geranium (*Geranium maculatum*), toadshade trillium (*Trillium cuneatum*), nodding trillium (*Trillium rugelii*), rue anemone (*Thalictrum thalictroides*), mayapple (*Podophyllum peltatum*), dwarf iris (*Iris verna*), and fernleaf phacelia (*Phacelia bipinnatifida*). The canopy, with American beech, tulip poplar, and shagbark hickory was very different from the ridgetop pines and oaks.

Further up the hillside, transitioning from the mesic forest natural community to a drier calcareous forest, we enjoyed focusing on the indicator shrubs. The ericads of the acidic ridgetops were missing, and instead we saw Carolina buckthorn (*Frangula caroliniana*), eastern red cedar (*Juniperus virginiana*), a mock orange (*Philadelphus* sp.), and rusty blackhaw (*Viburnum rufidulum*). What appeared to be witch-hazel was most likely large witch alder (*Fothergilla major*), which is known as a special find for this area.

Contrasting the geology and natural communities of the ridgetop and valley of Zahnd Tract was a most satisfying way to end this successful pilgrimage. Rarely visited by the Georgia Botanical Society, we vowed to visit it in different seasons of the year.

## Upcoming Field Trips

<p>Sept 2 12:00 PM</p> <p>Note late start time</p>	<p><b>Roadside Botanizing: Waycross Area</b></p> <p>We will travel south on US 1 toward Folkston with stops along GA 177, US 1, and GA 23. Time permitting, we will continue south toward the Florida line or head into the Okefenokee NWR (<b>entry fee required</b>) for the Swamp Island Drive.</p> <p>These are places we visited earlier in the year and we will see how the flowers compare to those of the spring and early summer. In addition to a host of composites and other late summer/early fall bloomers, we should see pine lily (<i>Lilium catesbaei</i>), yellow fringed orchid (<i>Platanthera ciliaris</i>), and crested yellow orchid (<i>Platanthera cristata</i>) on at least one of the days. Bartram's rose gentian (<i>Sabatia docandra</i>—formerly <i>S. bartramii</i>), a star of the early summer trip, may still be blooming in places. We will see pitcher plants and sundews but most likely not blooming.</p>	<p><b>Directions:</b> 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><b>Facilities:</b> Possible but infrequent after leaving Lowe's.</p> <p><b>Difficulty:</b> Short excursions along the roadside, never out of sight of the vehicles. Can be muddy or wet.</p> <p><b>Bring:</b> Water, bug spray, shoes you do not mind getting wet. Plan to have an early lunch before we meet up.</p> <p>Carpooling is encouraged to make pulling off easier for roadside botanizing.</p>	<p>Rich Reaves rich.reaves@att.net 770-827-5186</p>
<p>Sept 3 8:00 AM</p> <p>Note: This is a Sunday, early start time</p>	<p><b>Roadside Botanizing: Waycross Area</b></p> <p>We will head east on HWY 82 and stop at interesting locations along the road, do an about-face at the Satilla River and then take GA 301 down to Folkston, either from Nahunta or via CR 92. We will return via HWY 1 and finish west of Waycross at a <i>Sarracenia flava</i> bog. Please see the September 2 trip description for a list of species we are likely to see.</p> <p>Carpooling is encouraged to making pulling off easier for our roadside botanizing.</p>	<p><b>Directions:</b> 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><b>Facilities:</b> Possible but infrequent after leaving the hotel.</p> <p><b>Difficulty:</b> Short excursions along the roadside, can be muddy or wet.</p> <p><b>Bring:</b> Lunch to eat on the road, water, bug spray, and shoes you do not mind getting muddy.</p>	<p>Rich Reaves rich.reaves@att.net 770-827-5186</p>



## Upcoming Field Trips

<p>Sept 9 10:00 AM - 4:00 PM</p> <p>Sept 10 8:30 AM - Noon</p>	<p><b>Invasive Plants: Friend or Foe</b></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><b>Directions:</b> 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><b>Facilities:</b> 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><b>This workshop is limited to 15 persons. Contact Heather Brasell to confirm registration.</b></p>	<p>Heather Brasell heather.brasell@gmail.com 229-339-3966</p> <p>Walter Bland</p> <p>Karan Rawlins</p>
<p>Sept 16 10:00 AM</p>	<p><b>Black Creek Bog</b></p> <p>A true Fall Line Sandhill experience awaits you from deep sand uplands to a pitcherplant peat bog. This area is the Sandhills WMA—West Tract. The peat bog along Black Creek offers eastern cottongrass (<i>Eriophorum virginicum</i>) growing among sweet pitcherplants (<i>Sarracenia rubra</i>). Surrounding uplands are longleaf pine woodlands with any number of early fall blooming legumes and composites.</p> <p>Note: Roads in WMA are generally good but sandy. We will carpool on site into cars/trucks with high clearance.</p>	<p><b>Directions:</b> Meet at junction of Kelley Foster Rd. and GA Hwy 96. This is very close to the Talbot County line, about 10 miles west of Butler. Last side road to the left going west or first road to the right in Taylor County coming from the west. From the meeting place we will go south on Kelly Foster Rd. and bear right at the first intersection. Entrance kiosk is on the left.</p> <p><b>Facilities:</b> None.</p> <p><b>Difficulty:</b> Short easy walks from vehicles, mostly on trails. Bog access is an exciting off trail excursion.</p> <p><b>Bring:</b> Rubber boots for bog, hiking boots for uplands. Tick and insect repellent, sun hat, sunscreen. Lunch or snack to eat near vehicles.</p>	<p>Tom Patrick tom.patrick@dnr.ga.gov 404-293-2948</p>
<p>Sept 17 10:00 AM</p> <p>Note: This is a Sunday</p>	<p><b>Oaky Woods WMA</b></p> <p>Oaky Woods boasts of 15 oak species in its 12,750 acres of varied habitats. The peculiar Durand Oak (<i>Quercus sinuata</i>) is the strangest, preferring rich blackland prairie soils and adjacent floodplains. We will see early fall legumes and composites in chalk prairies. After lunch we will look for shadow witch orchids (<i>Ponthieva racemosa</i>) growing in damp narrow ravines and visit an old-growth floodplain forest. If lucky, we will be in time to gather pawpaws.</p> <p>Note: Roads in WMA are generally good but with coarse gravel and a few eroded spots to negotiate. We will carpool on site into cars/trucks with high clearance.</p>	<p><b>Directions:</b> Meet at Taco Bell gas station, intersection of GA Hwy 96 and US Hwy 129, just north of Bonaire. From the meeting place we will carpool south on 129, turn left at the Frito Lay manufacturing compound, and park extra vehicles at the kiosk.</p> <p><b>Facilities:</b> None.</p> <p><b>Difficulty:</b> Easy to moderate walks from vehicles, mostly off trails following small ravines and bushwhacking in a floodplain. Easy walks along old roads into at least one chalk prairie.</p> <p><b>Bring:</b> Hiking boots or shoes with ankle support, insect repellent, lunch or snack to eat near vehicles, butterfly binoculars to view numerous skippers and other butterflies.</p>	<p>Tom Patrick tom.patrick@dnr.ga.gov 404-293-2948</p>

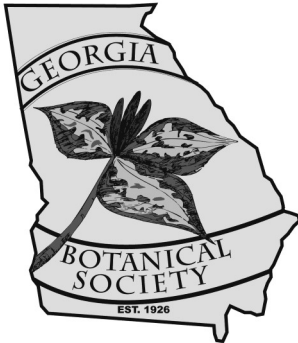
## Upcoming Field Trips

<p>Sept 23 10:00 AM</p>	<p><b>Coosa Prairies Part 2</b></p> <p>Part 2 of the Coosa Prairies field trips finds us examining a completely different set of flowers from Part 1. Late summer and early fall is when most species of composites on the prairies come into bloom. Some plants we hope to find: At least 9 species of asters including New England aster (<i>Symphotrichum novae-angliae</i>), tickseed sunflower (<i>Bidens polylepis</i>), swamp thistle (<i>Cirsium muticum</i>), narrow-leaf sunflower (<i>Helianthus angustifolus</i>), whorled sunflower (<i>H. verticillatus</i>), blazing star (<i>Liatris squarrosa</i>), prairie lion's foot (<i>Nabalus barbatus</i>), orange coneflower (<i>Rudbeckia fulgida</i>), white-flowered goldenrod (<i>Solidago ptarmicoides</i>), Riddell's goldenrod (<i>S. riddellii</i>), and stiff goldenrod (<i>S. rigida</i>).</p>	<p><b>Directions:</b> Meet at Rolator Park, Cave Spring. Take I-75 north to second Cartersville exit (exit 290, GA 20, Rome/Canton). Turn left (west) on GA-20. Follow GA-20 and then US-411 to Rome, around 20 miles. When 20 and 411 split in Rome, follow 411 (left fork). At second traffic light turn right and stay on 411 all the way to Cave Spring. Go straight at the traffic light, cross the bridge, and immediately turn left into Rolator Park. Meet at the parking area for the cave on the right.</p> <p><b>Facilities:</b> Meeting site only.</p> <p><b>Difficulty:</b> Easy, mostly flat terrain, 1-2 miles.</p> <p><b>Bring:</b> Lunch to eat near cars (not carried on walk), water, bug spray, camera, rain gear.</p>	<p>Richard &amp; Teresa Ware gabotany@comcast.net 706-766-5143</p>
<p>Oct 7 10:00 AM</p>	<p><b>Early Fall Wildflowers of North Georgia</b></p> <p>This trip will take us to at least 3 locations in north central GA, including areas near Young Harris and Suches. Plants we hope to see in bloom include 3 gentians: the beautiful and rare fringed gentian (<i>Gentianopsis crinita</i>), stiff gentian (<i>Gentianella quinquefolia</i>), and soapwort gentian (<i>Gentiana saponaria</i>). Also, 2 species of Parnassia: kidney-leaf grass-of-Parnassus (<i>Parnassia asarifolia</i>) and the rare and ornately veined large-leaf grass-of-Parnassus (<i>Parnassia grandifolia</i>). In addition, 2 aptly named plants: Monkshood (<i>Aconitum uncinatum</i>), and white turtlehead (<i>Chelone glabra</i>). We also hope to see white goldenrod (<i>Solidago bicolor</i>) and perhaps a couple species of ladies' tresses (<i>Spiranthes</i> sp.).</p>	<p><b>Directions:</b> Meet at the Chevron station near the intersection of US-76 and Track Rock Gap Rd. between Blairsville and Young Harris. Take I-75 to I-575 north to GA 5/515 to Blue Ridge, GA, then east on US 76/ GA 515 to Blairsville. From the intersection of US 76 and US 19/129 in Blairsville, continue east on HY 76/515 toward Clayton, GA for about 6.4 miles. If you come to Track Rock Gap Rd (or to Young Harris, GA) you have come too far.</p> <p><b>Facilities:</b> At meeting site.</p> <p><b>Difficulty:</b> Easy, near cars, with a short bushwhack walk near the monkshood site.</p> <p><b>Bring:</b> Lunch to eat at the cars.</p>	<p>Mike Christison mikepaddler@aol.com 770-596-3564</p> <p>Richard &amp; Teresa Ware gabotany@comcast.net 706-766-5143</p>
<p>Oct 8 10:00 AM</p> <p>Note: This is a Sunday</p>	<p><b>Lake Winfield Scott Fungal Foray</b></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, 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><b>Directions:</b> Take GA 400 north until it ends just south of Dahlonega. Turn left and take GA 60 around Dahlonega. Continue for about 15 miles, bearing left at Stone Pile Gap. Just past Woody Lake (on right), turn right onto GA 180 at the service station/convenience store. After about 4.5 miles turn right into Lake Winfield Scott Recreation Area. Pay the \$5 fee, park in the lot above the bath house, and walk back downhill to meet at trailhead.</p> <p><b>Facilities:</b> At the bath house on the lake.</p> <p><b>Difficulty:</b> Easy to moderate. Total distance about 1.5 miles, about 4 hours.</p> <p><b>Bring:</b> \$5 per vehicle entrance fee, rain gear, lunch, water, hand lens. Small basket would be useful.</p>	<p>Bill Sheehan bill@productpolicy.org 706-247-2500</p>
<p>Oct 9 10:00 AM</p> <p>Note: This is a Monday (Columbus Day)</p>	<p><b>Blackjack Crossing - Fall Line Sandhills</b></p> <p>Blackjack Crossing is a Nature Conservancy Preserve in the Fall Line sandhills. We should see good displays of sandhill wildflowers, including elegant blazing star (<i>Liatris elegans</i>), sandhill goldenaster (<i>Pityopsis pinifolia</i>), sandhill wild-buckwheat (<i>Eriogonum tomentosum</i>), Michaux's Whitlow-wort (<i>Paronychia herniarioides</i>), and at least 2 species of jointweed (<i>Polygonella</i>). We will also walk over a sandhill to a seepage bog and look for sweet pitcher plant (<i>Sarracenia rubra</i>), parrot pitcher plant (<i>Sarracenia psittacina</i>), sundews (<i>Drosera</i>) and other unique bog plants.</p>	<p><b>Directions:</b> Meet at the USA Gas Station at the intersection of US 80 and GA 96 in Geneva. We will caravan from there to the field trip site.</p> <p><b>Facilities:</b> None.</p> <p><b>Difficulty:</b> Easy, less than 1.5 miles total. The bog is a sensitive area, so we will restrict access to the edges and just a few visitors at a time.</p> <p><b>Bring:</b> Hand lens, water, snacks. A broad-brimmed hat and sunglasses can be useful.</p>	<p>Hal Massie massiefarm@aol.com 478-957-6095</p>

## Upcoming Field Trips

<p>Oct 14 10:00 AM - 1:00 PM</p>	<p><b>Pollinator Power Presentation/Workshop</b></p> <p>This 3-hour session is sponsored by the Georgia Native Plant Society and is part talk, discussion and information sharing, part workshop and part walkabout. The first part will cover the basics -- what is pollination, why is it so vital, and of course the pollinators. Hands-on and handouts will provide information on how to identify some of our most important pollinators and how to sustain them with a pollinator friendly yard. Participants will receive seeds for 2 native plants important to pollinators along with information on how to successfully grow them. The last portion of this event will be a walk around the gardens, looking for pollinators and observing the plants that attract them .</p> <p><b>Registration is required and limited to 25. There is a \$10 registration fee.</b></p>	<p><b>Directions:</b> Meet at the Chattahoochee Nature Center, 9135 Willeo Road, Roswell, GA 30075.</p> <p><b>Facilities:</b> At the Nature Center.</p> <p><b>Difficulty:</b> Easy.</p> <p><b>Bring:</b> Hand lens and water and/or snack if desired.</p> <p>Eddi is a beekeeper with an appreciation for all pollinators and the native plants needed to sustain them. A professional woods wanderer and entomologist wannabe.</p>	<p>Eddi Minche edadmin @gmail.com</p>
<p>Nov 10 10:00 AM</p> <p>Note: This is a Friday (Veterans Day)</p>	<p><b>Fall Color Walk</b></p> <p>The focus of this trip to FDR State Park will be to see a spectacular display of kidney-leaf grass-of-Parnassus, <i>Parnassia asarifolia</i>. In past years, this display has been at its best on or about Veteran's Day. The site is a boggy springhead on the south side of Pine Mountain. <i>Gentiana saponaria</i>, soapwort gentian is another possibility for this wet area. We'll walk part of the Pine Mountain Trail, hopefully with colorful fall foliage and a wildflower or two along the way. We should see a couple of American chestnuts, <i>Castanea dentata</i> on the way to the grass-of-Parnassus site.</p>	<p><b>Directions:</b> Meet at Rocky Point Trailhead Parking Lot, FDR State Park. We will leave a few cars, then carpool to the Boottop Trail Parking Area. From the Atlanta area, take I-85 south to Exit 41 (I-185), and head south on US 27Alt. Stay on US 27Alt through the town of Warm Springs, then up the side of Pine Mountain. Just as you crest Pine Mtn you will see GA 190 and the western entrance to FDR State Park. Turn right (west) onto 190 and the parking lot is on the left in just under 2 miles. From the south, take US 27A north from Columbus until you crest Pine Mountain, then turn left onto GA 190 to the Rocky Point Trailhead parking lot.</p> <p><b>Facilities:</b> None.</p> <p><b>Difficulty:</b> Moderate, approximately 2.4 miles on the Pine Mountain Trail.</p> <p><b>Bring:</b> Comfortable walking shoes, <b>\$5.00 parking fee or annual pass</b>, water, camera, binoculars, and lunch to eat along the trail.</p>	<p>Hal Massie massiefarm @aol.com 478-957-6095</p>
<p>Nov 16 10:00 AM</p> <p>Note: This is a Thursday</p>	<p><b>SE Georgia Pitcherplant Bog Work Day (in conjunction with Georgia Plant Conservation Alliance)</b></p> <p>This is a pitcherplant habitat restoration work day as well as an opportunity to learn about herbaceous bog ecology and plants. We will hand-cut shrubs or grasses away from pitcherplants to improve their access to sunlight and water. Canoochee Bogs are the one Georgia location for <i>Sarracenia purpurea</i> var. <i>venosa</i> (Coastal Plain purple pitcherplant). We will also see vigorous <i>Sarracenia flava</i> (trumpet pitcherplant) and <i>Sarracenia minor</i> (hooded pitcherplant). We will work for 3-4 hours, followed by a short but rich botanical foray. We expect to finish by 4:00-4:30. Afterwards, for those who are able, we will continue in the bogging spirit by diving into delicious Harry's Barbeque in nearby Hagen.</p> <p><b>Please email Lisa if you plan to attend.</b></p>	<p><b>Directions:</b> Meet in Bellville, Evans County, at the SW corner of the intersection of GA Hwys 292 and 169, and caravan to the work site. Good parking lot at a restored train depot.</p> <p><b>Facilities:</b> None. Bernie's Grocery at the meeting location has basic restroom and snacks.</p> <p><b>Difficulty:</b> Easy to moderate, total walking distance less than 1 mile, but off-trail walking on uneven, moist terrain through 1-2 foot tall vegetation is required. Possible walking across shallow water or small streams.</p> <p><b>Bring:</b> Work gloves, hand pruners, loppers, and/or a trowel. Lunch and water. Sun protection is critical.</p> <p>Cabins and camping are available at Gordonia-Alatamaha State Park in Reidsville. These are popular on fall weekends, so make reservations soon!</p>	<p>Lisa Kruse lisa.kruse @dnr.ga.gov 706-318-3287 (day of trip only)</p>

## Society Contacts



115 Farm Dale  
Roswell, GA 30075  
[www.gabotsoc.org](http://www.gabotsoc.org)

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

### OFFICERS and BOARD MEMBERS

**President** - Heather Brasell [heather.brasell@gmail.com](mailto:heather.brasell@gmail.com)  
**Vice-President** - Mitchell Kent [mkent423@gmail.com](mailto:mkent423@gmail.com)  
**Treasurer** - Steve and Rona Cook [gabotsoc.treasurer@gmail.com](mailto:gabotsoc.treasurer@gmail.com)  
**Secretary** - Ellen Corrie [ellennet@aol.com](mailto:ellennet@aol.com)  
**Past President** - Maureen Donohue [marinadono67@gmail.com](mailto:marinadono67@gmail.com)  
 Tipularia Editors - Richard Ware [gabotany@comcast.net](mailto:gabotany@comcast.net)  
 Teresa Ware [teresaaware@comcast.net](mailto:teresaaware@comcast.net)  
 Webmaster - Merrill Morris [merrill.morris@gmail.com](mailto:merrill.morris@gmail.com)  
 Newsletter Editor - Jackie Miller [millchamga@gmail.com](mailto:millchamga@gmail.com)  
 Field Trip Chair - Mike Christison [mikepaddler@netscape.net](mailto:mikepaddler@netscape.net)  
 Membership - Jo Anne Romfh [joannromfh@aol.com](mailto:joannromfh@aol.com)  
 BotSoc Boutique - Jenneke Somerville [jenneke1@hotmail.com](mailto:jenneke1@hotmail.com)  
 Marie Mellinger Grant Fund - Linda Chafin [chafin@uga.edu](mailto:chafin@uga.edu)  
 Ed McDowell [ed.mcdowell@cox.net](mailto:ed.mcdowell@cox.net)  
 Hal Massie [massiefarm@aol.com](mailto:massiefarm@aol.com)  
 Jerry Hightower [jerry\\_hightower@nps.gov](mailto:jerry_hightower@nps.gov)  
 Rich Reaves [rich.reaves@att.net](mailto:rich.reaves@att.net)