

BotSoc News



Volume 97

Number 1

January

2022

Kickstart this new year by accomplishing your first resolution for 2022

Renew your BotSoc membership today

Membership in the Georgia Botanical Society runs from January through December, and that means that if you haven't already, it's time to renew your membership for 2022. And it's so easy!

You can renew online by going to the BotSoc website (www.gabotsoc.org). There you'll find a link to the [page](https://www.gabotsoc.org/?page_id=2) (https://www.gabotsoc.org/?page_id=2) where you can renew. Or, if you prefer, print a PDF form from the same page, fill it out, and mail it to our membership chair, Jo Anne Romfh. You'll find her mailing address on the form. Then relax and enjoy all the benefits of a year of membership, including:

- Lifelong learning. With its wide variety of habitats and thousands of endemic plant species, Georgia offers a lifetime of learning for everyone.
- Companionship with other, like-minded friends both new and old.
- Travel. Explore Georgia as few other groups do, traveling to see all its stunning variety of beautiful physical features and plant communities, from the ridge and valley landscapes of northwest Georgia to the otherworldly Okefenokee Swamp in far southeast Georgia.
- *Tipularia*, the society's first-rate annual journal whose value alone justifies a



What's better than a day outdoors? A day outdoors exploring with friends! Pictured above are 12 members and friends who made the recent Veterans Day hike at FDR State Park near Warm Springs, with trip leader Hal Massie shown front and center. Photo by Hal Massie.

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President's Perspective

**BotSoc News**

is published seven times a year in the months of January, March, May, July, September, and November, with a special seventh issue annually for the Spring Wildflower Pilgrimage.

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Georgia Botanical

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As at least some of you know, we still mail out hard copies of this newsletter to some members. In order to print their copies in time for mailing, the finished newsletter must go to the printer about 15 days in advance of the publication date. That means this newsletter went to the printer on Dec. 15.

By the time you read this, I hope that you will have seen an email to all members on the status of our Spring Wildflower Pilgrimage 2022. I called a special board meeting for the evening of Dec. 17 with the expectation that we would reach a final decision then.

As president, I must put the health and safety of our members first. In this case, I waited as long as I did to call a vote by the board because I wanted to see how — and to what extent — the holiday season and newest COVID-19 virus variant would affect the health situation in the U.S. *before* the board voted. And, just as important, I wanted to see how bad a super-spreader event Thanksgiving was for the Delta variant.

Please know that the board took considerable pains to discuss:

1) Whether we had all available information. For example, close to Thanksgiving, Dr. Anthony Fauci told President Joe Biden it would be about two weeks before we have “definitive information about the Omicron variant’s transmissibility, severity and other characteristics.”

2) Which of several alternatives for this year’s event made the best sense in light of that information, including whether to:

- ◆ Have a full pilgrimage with field trips and banquet.
- ◆ Cancel the pilgrimage for this year, as we did last year due to COVID considerations.
- ◆ Have a field trip-only pilgrimage with no banquet or other large gathering.

3) What health safety precautions we should follow in the event we decided to move forward with the pilgrimage.

I want to make it clear that the board has deliberated at length on the issue. Bottom line, it was my expectation that we would decide by mid-December in order to inform you of our decision by email before Christmas.

In addition, please see the note on page 3 that Timothy Estep, our vice president, has on the pilgrimage and how to reach him with ideas or questions.

On another matter altogether, I want to bring up an issue with field trips that, to my knowledge, has not been a problem in the past. Recently, it has come to my attention that we’ve had instances where a number of people who signed up for field trips failed to show up, and, worse, failed to let the field trip leader know

that they were not going to make it. Please remember: At a minimum, when trip participants don’t let trip leaders know that they are canceling, they likely prevent the trip from starting on time. In addition, they cause trip leaders additional worry and possible delay, leaving them to wonder whether someone may be in trouble.

In this day of instant communication and cell phones, not notifying the leader is even less acceptable than it would have been years back. Contrary to what may be popular belief, most field trip leaders are not giving some sort of improvisational performance when they lead a trip. Field trips are a lot of work, and they require a lot of advance preparation. In most instances, a field trip leader either already knows a lot about the site from repeated visits and/or does reconnaissance shortly before the actual trip. That’s how they have some idea of what is currently in bloom or about to be. Some leaders even create and supply copies of a

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Update from Timothy Estep on Plans for the 53rd Spring Wildflower Pilgrimage

Still room for backup trip leaders who want to help

Decision on this year's Spring Pilgrimage was pending at newsletter press deadline

The 53rd Annual Spring Wildflower Pilgrimage is scheduled for April 8-10, 2022, in the Savannah area, but as of this writing, the board was undecided on whether to have the pilgrimage. Solid plans had not been finalized and likely wouldn't be till at least mid-December, which is after this newsletter went to press. Similar to the policy for field trips throughout the year, however, it was expected that we would follow the stricter of the health safety guidelines from the State of Georgia or the U.S. Centers for Disease Control. Both suggest getting vaccinated for COVID-19. Though some good field trips are lined up, availability of additional backup leaders will be helpful. If you would like to volunteer as a backup leader for the pilgrimage (no previous experience needed); know of a field trip location in the area; or have questions, please contact BotSoc Vice President Timothy Estep at timothyestep@hotmail.com.

President's Perspective—Continued from Page 2

plant list for the day, sometimes including even common names of plants. The point I am trying to make is: A *lot* goes into preparing a trip, and when the number of participants is limited, as it currently is with our COVID restrictions, it is more important than ever that no-shows at least make an effort to contact the leader as early as possible. So please be considerate.

To try to end on a positive note in spite of COVID, I hope that everyone had a safe and pleasant holiday season. And to further add positive thoughts, I want to point to the nice list of field trip offerings for 2022 which is in this edition of the newsletter.

Bobby Hattaway

Time for Membership Renewal! — Continued from Page 1

year's membership. If there is a better botanical journal published in the southeastern United States, we've not seen it.

- A newsletter to keep you apprised of upcoming events and the highlights of past events.
- Tools to aid learning and enjoyment, including *Tipularia*, workshops, field trips (see pp. 7-9 and 11 in this issue), book reports (see p. 10), in-depth looks at individual species (see "Trees of Georgia: American Yellowwood," pp. 4-6), and the monthly online challenge of our [Name That Plant](https://www.gabotsoc.org/?page_id=289) contest (https://www.gabotsoc.org/?page_id=289).
- The satisfaction of doing something to sustain and enhance the botanical treasures you love. BotSoc celebrates Georgia's botanical wonders, advocates for the protection of significant habitats and rare and endangered plant species, and supports plant habitat conservation and botanical studies through the Maureen Donohue Habitat Conservation Fund and the Marie Mellinger Grant Fund.

Whew! All that for as little as \$25 for an individual membership or \$10 for a students!?

Don't delay! Renew today. And thank you!

Trees of Georgia

American yellowwood: A Georgia native whose closest relatives live half a world away in China and Japan

By Richard Ware

There was an icy rain falling, soon changing over to blinding snow, on the last day of February 1796 when French explorer and botanist André Michaux stopped his horse, somewhere in the lonely woods 12 miles from Fort Blount in Tennessee, to examine a curious tree.

Although the tree was winter-naked, he recognized with his expert plantsman's eye something truly rare. For the yellowwood has a most restricted range, and even within the described limits of that range it is often a distinctly rare tree. But Michaux recognized with native flair something neither he nor

many other white men had ever seen – the only American species of this strange genus which is best represented in the mountains of China and Japan.



Yellowwood's pea-like flowers (top) and odd-pinnately leaves (below). Photos by Richard and Teresa Ware.

Editor's note: Nearly 25 years ago, Richard Ware authored for this newsletter the first of a series of articles on identifying native trees in Georgia. That's nearly a generation ago, and newer members of the Georgia Botanical Society may have seen none of the original – and timeless and still very helpful – articles. Today begins an occasional series that will refresh and rerun the series for everyone's benefit. Hope you enjoy!

It is most fitting that the first tree to appear in this series of articles on the native and naturalized trees of Georgia be American yellowwood (*Cladrastis kentukea*). I've often been asked if I have a favorite tree, and the answer to that would have to be no. I love them all, but there are trees that I do favor, and yellowwood would have to be one of those.

Other common names: Gopherwood, yellow locust, yellow ash.

Family: Legume (Fabaceae)

Scientific Name: *Cladrastis kentukea* (synonym: *C. lutea*). *Cladrastis* is from the Greek *klados*, (branch), and *thraustos* (fragile), which refers to the brittle shoots. *Kentukea* means "of Kentucky," with *lutea* meaning "yellow" (the wood). There are only three other known species of *Cladrastis*, two in western China and one in Japan.

Description: This is a small-to-medium-sized tree sometimes reaching 60 feet with a short trunk reaching 1 to 2 and occasionally 3 feet in diameter. The trunk usually divides at 4 to 7 feet from the ground into two or three large, ascending stems. These divide in turn into many slender, wide-spreading and more or less pendulous, brittle branches, to form a graceful, broad, rounded top when not crowded by other trees.

The tree has copious watery juice; smooth gray bark (similar to beech); slender, slightly zigzag round branchlets without a terminal bud; fibrous roots; and naked axillary buds. The leaves are deciduous, odd-pinnately

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Trees of Georgia: American yellowwood — Continued from Page 4



The bark of a mature American yellowwood is smooth, gray and beech-like. Photo by Richard and Teresa Ware.

compound, alternate, and 8 to 12 inches long. Leaflets number seven to 11. They are elliptic to ovate with the terminal one rhombic-ovate; 3 to 4 inches long; 1 ½ to 2 inches wide; and entire. Petioles are enlarged at the base, enclosing next year's bud, turning bright clear yellow rather late in autumn.

About the middle of June, delicate, pea-like, fragrant white flowers appear in loose clusters 12 to 14 inches long and 5 to 6 inches wide. Hanging from the twig ends on slender stalks, they are very showy against the background of young leaves in various tints of green. Yellowwood usually flowers abundantly only every two to three years.

Small, flat, bean-like pods, each 2 to 4 inches long, are fully grown by the middle of August, ripen in September, and soon fall. Each pod contains 4 to 6 flattened, bony seeds. The wood is medium-light (36 pounds to the cubic foot, dry weight); very hard, strong and close-grained; with a smooth satiny surface that's bright clear yellow changing to light brown on exposure with nearly white sapwood. The combination of smooth bark, alternate compound leaves with alternate leaflets, brown twigs and naked woolly buds make this tree easy to identify in summer or winter.

Distribution: Southern Indiana, southern Illinois and Kentucky, to western North Carolina, northern Georgia, northern Alabama, Arkansas, and Missouri. Yellowwood prefers fertile, well drained soils, and usually occurs in river valleys and on limestone ridges and slopes. It often overhangs the banks of mountain streams. In Georgia, it is found in Walker, Union, Towns, Gilmer and Stephens Counties. It is grown as an ornamental as far north as Massachusetts and can often be found spreading from those cultivated trees.

Uses: Michaux wrote to Tennessee Territorial Governor William Blount an account of his discovery with the information that the inner bark of the roots yielded a dye which he thought must be valuable. And so the early settlers soon came to learn. They reduced the roots to chips with an axe; the women then boiled the chips, and the yellow coloring matter was thus extracted. Many a yellow stripe in a piece of old-time homespun must have been dyed by this lovely tree before synthetic dyes became cheap at the stores.

Soon the men learned that the wood's lightness, combined with its unusual strength and the way in which the beautiful pale wood took so high a polish,



American yellowwood bud and leaf scar. Photo by Richard and Teresa Ware.

Trees of Georgia: American yellowwood — Continued from Page 5

made the wood unique for gunstocks in the days when it was each man's pride to whittle his own. If only yellowwood did not habitually fork from near the base into several thin stems, no one of which would repay the cost of felling it in terms of board feet, this would be a superb cabinet wood. But then, if yellowwood were a merchantable tree, it would long ago have grown rarer than it is.

Today, the best possible use for yellowwood is as a very ornamental tree. It continues to be one of the most underutilized native tree species despite having many great attributes. It is of small to medium size, not overpowering like most shade trees; has beautiful smooth bark, beautiful and dense foliage, and beautiful white flowers hanging down like wisteria; seems to grow well in a variety of soils; and, finally, has beautiful yellow fall color.



American yellowwood flowers hang in wisteria-like clusters against the background of the tree's deep green foliage. Photo by Richard and Teresa Ware.

If happy (like the one in my yard), it achieves reasonably fast growth. My tree was only 1 foot when planted and has grown to over 20 feet in 15 years. Yellowwood begins to bloom when 15 to 18 feet tall.

This is a tree that should be pruned in summer. If pruned in winter or spring, it bleeds profusely. American yellowwood is often planted in the eastern United States as an ornamental tree. It is easily raised from seed and root cuttings, grows on many kinds of soil and is very resistant to insect and fungus attack. Its desirability as an ornamental was discovered a century ago, and seeds were sent to Europe, where it is now quite widely grown.

Species champions: The national champion yellowwood has a circumference of 227 inches, a height of 74 feet, a crown spread of 78 feet, scoring 321 total points, and is located in Morris County, N.J. There are co-champions in Georgia. The first is in Union County, and has a circumference of 76 inches, height of 86 feet, crown spread of 39 feet, and a score of 172. The second tree has a circumference of 89 inches, a height of 66 feet, a crown spread of 32 feet, with a score of 163 points, and is located in Gilmer County.

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Field Trip: George L. Smith State Park

State park's trails take visitors through habitats ranging from cypress and tupelo swamps to bayheads and sandhills

George L. Smith, former speaker of the Georgia House of Representatives, left his name on a gem of a state park near Twin City in Emanuel County. The park features a unique, restored 1880 covered bridge at the refurbished Parrish Mill, which served as grist mill, saw mill, or cotton gin at various times. Through its windows,

one can admire the pond cypress and open water to one side and the water tumbling into the creek below from the other.

The park is primarily known for the excellent kayaking, canoeing and fishing on its 413 acre mill pond. However, on Oct 16, 2021, it was a also gathering place for nine Georgia Botanical Society (BotSoc) members more interested in its several miles of trail system through a variety of natural habitats, including cypress and tupelo swamps; bayheads, or bay swamps; and sandhills. On this beautiful, sunny, and rather hot October day, we met Dr. Robert "Bobby" Hattaway to learn new plants, review known ones, and to hear his stories about them and about fellow botanists who had worked on them.

The group of nine plus Dr. Bob started near the covered bridge, studying the appressed needles of pond cypress (*Taxodium ascendens*) and comparing the ripe red fruits of Ogeechee gum (*Nyssa ogeche*) to the smaller purple fruits of nearby swamp gum (*Nyssa biflora*).

Prior to the trip, Dr. Bob had compiled a long plant list using two sources. The first was a 1992 master's degree thesis by Marcus Toole, who as a Georgia Southern University student did his master's thesis on the plants

Field Trip: George L. Smith State Park near Twin City, Ga.

Date: Oct. 16, 2021

Trip Leader: Dr. Robert "Bobby" Hattaway, aka Dr. Bob.

Trip Report: Lynn Hodgson



Above, top, the ripe red fruits of Ogeechee gum (*Nyssa ogeche*), photo by Rona Cook. Bottom, thalloid liverwort (*Pallavicinia lyellii*), photo by Charles Seabrook.

Field Trip: George L. Smith State Park — Continued from Page 7

in the park. The second was the website of the SouthEast Regional Network of Expertise and Collections (SERNEC), a consortium of 233 herbaria in 14 southeastern U.S. states. The more hard-core botanists in the group had printed out the list. Dr. Bob would identify a plant and loudly proclaim (so the folks in the back could hear) something like, “It’s about halfway down page 6 on your list.” Hand lenses would pop out, and we would all look for the golden glands on the back of the huckleberry leaf, or try to find the two little teeth on the leaf margins of the little gallberry (*Ilex glabra*), or examine the fruit of the fetterbush (*Lyonia lucida*) and the “hem” — really a prominent vein — along the leaf margin, which gives it another common name, hemleaf.

At one point, we veered off the trail along a little stream leading into the bayhead swamp where we spotted netted chain fern [*Lorinseria* (*Woodwardia*) *areolata*], cinnamon



Above top, scarlet calaminth (*Clinopodium coccineum*), photo by Rona Cook; bottom, white striped gentian (*Gentiana villosa*), photo by Rona Cook.



Rose balm (*Dicerandra odoratissima*), a sandhill mint. Photo by Charles Seabrook.

fern (*Osmundastrum cinnamomeum*), royal fern (*Osmunda regalis*) and a beautiful thalloid liverwort (*Pallavicinia lyellii*). The early section of trail was along the ecotone between the moist-to-wet bayhead (or baygall) community on our right and the drier sandhill community on our left. The sandhill community had been partly burned within the last few years, as evidenced by the char at the base of

Field Trip: George L. Smith State Park — Continued from Page 8

the trees. Later, the trail rose and cut through the sandhill community to show off young longleaf pines (*Pinus palustris*), turkey oak (*Quercus laevis*), and associated southern wiregrass (*Aristida beyrichiana*), as well as several other



BotSoc member John Harrison takes a closer look at the twigs and foliage of winged elm (*Ulmus alata*). Photo by Charles Seabrook.

beautiful blooming grasses, including splitbeard bluestem (*Andropogon ternarius*). Herbs adapted to the dry sandy conditions and fire regime included *Baptisia perfoliata* with its big round perfoliate leaves, now mostly brown; coastal plain honeycombhead (*Balduina angustifolia*); and sandhill wild buckwheat, or dog tongue (*Eriogonum tomentosum*).

As is typical of BotSoc outings, we had spent about two hours covering the first mile, stopping every other step to identify and discuss. If Dr. Bob got too far ahead or missed something, a small voice from the back (usually Heather Brasell's) would call

out, "Bobby, what's this?" And our trip leader would dutifully go back to see. Things gradually sped up after that, as we were seeing fewer new things.

We stopped for a brief rest and lunch at Dr. Bob's favorite sitting log, but the day was getting on. So, we sped up a bit, still stopping when we saw something new such as the scarlet calamint (*Clinopodium coccineum*) or the azure (rarely white) sage/mint (*Salvia azurea*). Then we discovered a single white striped gentian (*Gentiana villosa*) in the sandhill. Bobby later confirmed its identity with Jim Drake, a BotSoc member, author and expert on lilies, the gentian family and orchids. It was a new record for the park and Emanuel County, home to the park. What a treat!

As the trail headed back down the hill, we gradually got into more mesic areas, with an extensive patch of rose balm (*Dicerandra odoratissima*), a pale-pink-to-white mint with purple spots, which had not been reported in Toole's 1992 thesis. After the rather drab fall appearance of many of the sandhill plants (except for the goldenrods) at this time of year, the two brightly colored mints we saw were a real change.

About two-thirds of the way around the trail, after a short stop for snacks, Dr. Bob started really striding, so we all scurried to keep up. One of our group, Debo Boddiford, had trailed behind taking pictures, but by the time we got worried about her, we ran into her! She had accidentally taken a shortcut down a power line right of way. We had started at 11 a.m. The trail is supposed to be about a 3.5 mile loop, but my pedometer and my eBird track said we covered between 4.5 and 5 miles. In the heat, we were all pretty much dragging by the time we got back to the parking lot at 4 p.m. However, we were also a very happy group, and none of us would have missed it! Though he'd reconnoitered it a couple of weeks prior, Dr. Bob said that if he ever led this trek again, he'd strive for cooler and shorter.

Book Review

Trees, Shrubs and Woody Vines of Arkansas

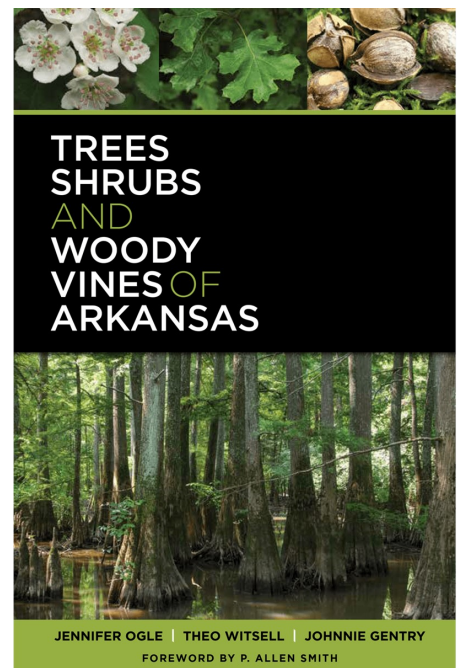
by Jennifer Ogle, Theo Witsell, and Johnnie Gentry

Reviewer: Richard Ware This attractive, heavily illustrated guide is the most comprehensive accounting of the woody plants of Arkansas ever published. Features of the guide include:

- Species accounts of nearly all the trees, shrubs and woody vines of the state, including common and scientific names, descriptions, habitats, and distributions, as well as notes on current and potential species of conservation concern, introduced and invasive species, wildlife and human uses, history, and ecology.
- More than 1,500 color photographs highlighting important characteristics for the identification of trees.
- Updated county-level distribution maps.
- Detailed sections on ecoregions and habitats of Arkansas as they relate to woody flora.
- A visual key to aid in quickly identifying a plant to genus by leaf, flower, or fruit.
- Dichotomous keys for the 32 largest genera, including oaks, hickories, and hawthorns.
- A full glossary of technical terms featuring botanical drawings by Linda Ellis.
- A complete index of scientific and common names.

Reviewer's note: I guess folks might wonder, "Why is he reviewing a book about the plants of Arkansas?" I can assure you that this book will be extremely useful in the identification of trees, shrubs and woody vines in Georgia. I don't have an exact count, but I would hazard to guess that more than 98 to 99 percent of the species covered in the book are also found in Georgia. I highly recommend this book.

— Richard Ware



Each species account, which is further divided into gymnosperms, monocots and dicots, includes the common name, scientific name, description, and several impressive photos showing leaves, flowers, fruits, bark and more. Descriptions include a general description; descriptions of bark, twig, leaf, inflorescence, flower, fruit, habitat; notes; and an Arkansas range map.

This extremely comprehensive work is typically arranged into the following sections: *Foreword, Acknowledgements, Introduction, From Ecoregion to Habitat: Understanding the Distribution of the Woody Flora of Arkansas, Using This Guide, Guide to the Species Accounts, Plant Identification and Illustrated Glossary, Visual Key to Genera, Species Accounts, Glossary, Current and Potential Woody Plants of Conservation Concern, Invasive Woody Species in Arkansas, Recent Name Changes, References, Contributing Photographers, Index and About the Authors.*

The book is published by the Ozark Society Foundation and priced at \$29.95.

Upcoming Field Trips

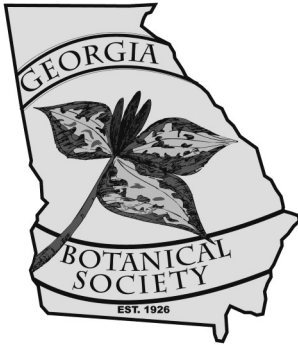
Information for the field trips listed below was that available when this issue of the newsletter was composed. Check the BotSoc website's [Field Trip Schedule Page](https://www.gabotsoc.org/?page_id=10537) (https://www.gabotsoc.org/?page_id=10537) regularly for updates and additions. Email addresses for many of the trip leaders listed below may be found on the following page (page 12).

BOTSOC FIELD TRIP GUIDELINES

You'll find the Georgia Botanical Society Field Trip Policy Rules and Recommendations, effective June 1, 2021, on our [website](https://www.gabotsoc.org/?page_id=3) (https://www.gabotsoc.org/?page_id=3). Note that the guidelines give considerable discretion to trip leaders. It's good practice always to reach out to trip leaders via email in advance of a trip, even when there is no stated requirement to do so. Remember also that cell phone reception may be spotty in some locales, making it hard to reach trip leaders by phone the day of the trip.

Feb. 19 9 a.m. - 5 p.m. Beth Grant	Lost Creek Forest, Greenwood's Big Woods and Wolf Creek Trout Lily Preserve Description: The Friends of Lost Creek Forest are sponsoring an all-day trip in Thomas and Grady Counties, with visits to original old growth slope and wetlands communities at Lost Creek Forest and a walk through the original old growth longleaf savanna at Greenwood's Big Woods Plantation in the morning, followed by an afternoon visit to the 140-acre conservation area at Wolf Creek Trout Lily Preserve, with the largest population known anywhere of dimpled trout lily. Lost Creek Forest features American beech, Southern magnolia, spruce pine, white oak, swamp chestnut oak, black oak, pignut and mockernut hickories, sourwood, hop hornbeam, hornbeam, red mulberry, witch hazel, red maple, hawthorn, bumelia (<i>Sideroxylon</i>), horse sugar, wild olive, etc. Lost Creek has the largest documented population of Florida milkvine, which will probably still be dormant. At Greenwood there will be a walk on the clay Pinetree Boulevard which passes through "The Big Woods," one of the finest remnants of old growth longleaf. You can see a natural red-cockaded woodpecker nest, the structure of such a woods, and even the tap roots of longleaf. <i>(Continued at top of column at right)</i>	If we are lucky enough to find them in full bloom at Wolf Creek, we may see tens of millions of dimpled trout lilies (<i>Erythronium umbilicatum</i>) and hundreds of spotted trillium (<i>Trillium maculatum</i>) covering about 10 acres of slope forest. There will also be twayblade orchids, likely in bloom, crane fly and greenfly orchid plants, possibly coralroot orchids and bloodroot emerging, southern grape fern, needle palm, parsley haw, Shumard oak, rattan vine, and more. Directions: Meet at 9 a.m. at the trailhead to the forest on Airport Road in Thomas County. Take Route 122 five miles northeast of Thomasville, turn left on Airport Road, and look for cars about halfway down the slope on the left. Facilities: Not at the sites, but there are restrooms at the airport near the forest. Please fuel cars before the field trip starts that so you don't have to stop at a gas station, and be sure to bring your lunch to eat at a stop at the airport. This is an all-day field trip to the three locations. Walking: Moderately easy, with slopes and floodplains which can be slippery when wet. Bring water, snacks, camera, walking stick, picnic lunch. Wear sturdy, water-resistant shoes or boots. Leader: Beth Grant, bethgrant@bellsouth.net . Home phone 229-227-9844, or text 229-200-2564. Reservations required by email. Limited to 25 participants. Depending on the extent of COVID at the time, group size may be further limited. Be prepared to social distance and/or wear a mask when close to other people. Beth is founder and president of Friends of Lost Creek Forest and a lead volunteer for over 10 years at Wolf Creek Trout Lily Preserve.
March 6 10 a.m. Susan Morrell	Pace's Mill Unit, Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area (CRNRA) Description: During this annual BotSoc hike we'll see early spring ephemerals, including a large swath of <i>Erythronium umbilicatum</i> (dimpled trout lily). The walk will take about two hours depending on the pace of the group and what is blooming. Directions: We'll meet in the Paces Mill parking lot near the Rottenwood Creek Trail head, which is in the northeast corner of the parking lot. There is a \$5 daily pass fee in the CRNRA.	Walking: The trail is easy with moderate slopes and some wetter areas. Hiking shoes are recommended. Facilities: Facilities are available in the parking area. Bring water and snacks if desired. Leader: Please email Susan Morrell (scroz9@yahoo.com) to sign up for the trip. Limited to 15 participants. Be prepared to social distance and/or wear a mask when close to other people.
March 12	Crooked River State Park	Leader: Bobby Hattaway
March 13	Cays Creek Wetland or Ceylon Wildlife Management Area, depending on a winter burn.	Leader: Bobby Hattaway
March 19	Savannah-Ogeechee Canal Nature Center	Leader: Bobby Hattaway
March 20	Skidaway Island State Park	Leader: Bobby Hattaway

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