



MISSISSIPPI NATIVE PLANTS

Newsletter of the Mississippi Native Plant Society

VOLUME 37, NUMBER 1: SPRING 2022

Mission: The MNPS was formed in 1980 to provide a forum for learning about our state's ecosystems and the plants that exist within them. Our goal is to provide educational opportunities and to encourage the conservation and utilization of native plants.

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OUTSTANDING NATIVE MISSISSIPPI PLANTS THAT LIKE IT WET

Patricia Drackett, Director, The Crosby Arboretum, Mississippi State University, and Assistant Extension Professor of Landscape Architecture

Choosing high-performing plants for wet areas in your landscape may not seem like an easy task, but a walk through the Crosby Arboretum will reveal many examples of outstanding plants that tolerate wet environments with ease. In my past career as a landscape designer, homeowners often asked for recommendations of plants that would perform well in their problem areas, such as those with seasonal standing water or remained continually moist. However, few ornamental species available in local nurseries and garden centers would come to mind. But by picturing a walk through a natural site such as the Arboretum, which is a wet pine savanna, it was easy to recall species I'd seen, and a cinch then to provide clients with a long list of plants to choose from.

You may think of cypress trees when choosing plants for damp spots in the landscape. From the edge of the Arboretum's Pinecote Pavilion, look to your left to see a grouping of cypress, an area called Cypress Head. If you walk the Pond Journey, you'll find this hidden overlook which is surrounded by pond cypress (*Taxodium ascendens*) and bald cypress (*Taxodium distichum*). Note the masses of native blue flag iris that are growing in companionship with these trees. In the home landscape, a grouping of perennials such as native Iris will serve to hide cypress "knees". Bald cypress can be distinguished from pond cypress by its leaves, which have a feathery, fern-like appearance. They are also a fuller, denser tree. Pond cypress branching has a much sparser appearance. The species name of pond cypress, "ascendens", is appropriate, because of its thin, thread-like leaves that point skyward.

Buttonbush is a sprawling deciduous native shrub that will grow ten feet or more that is found in swamps and along stream banks. At the Arboretum this shrub has been planted near bridges and on the banks near the water's edge. When in flower, buttonbush turns heads with its perfectly round white flower clusters that dangle from the branches. Buttonbush is especially (continued p. 2)



Buttonbush Crosby Archives

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LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT

Toby Gray, 2022 MNPS President

Hello Mississippi Native Plant Society members and friends. I greet you as current president of the Society as of last October's meeting at Legion State Park in Louisville. How did I become president of MNPS? I'm as surprised as you. Like most of you, I'm not a professional botanist, just a regular guy with an intense desire to understand our local flora. I would like to tell you a little bit about myself and some of the plans I have for the Society.

My wife Sally and I moved to Starkville with our two sons in 2006. We are originally from NC. We both work at Mississippi State University. Prior to coming here, I worked for 16 years as a landscaper. In the early 90s the Japanese Garden trend of the 1970s was losing steam but all the Asian cultivars and hybrids that came on board with it were becoming established as the plant palette in residential landscape gardening. Bear with me now, this is a long story, but I'll try to keep it short. Riding the crest of the wave of the housing boom we planted hybrid holly trees (Nellie Stevens) on the corners, exotic hollies under the windows, color in front (Crimsons Pigmy Barberry), fescue lawn with an ornamental (usually crape myrtle) tree, and liriopie (sun) or mondo grass (shade) in any remaining voids. Man, I wish I could take it all back but that's what we did, and it made sense **(continued p. 7)**

(cont. from p. 1) ...NATIVE MISSISSIPPI PLANTS THAT LIKE IT WET

valuable to native bees, and water birds consume the seeds. Virginia willow (*Itea virginica*) is another outstanding native deciduous shrub with an arching form, white spring bloom spires, and glorious burgundy to purple color in autumn. In our exhibits, all you may see of this shrub is one or two branches extending from the moist base of a cypress tree, but it is not uncommon to find the plant in commercial production, where it makes a robust, uniform specimen and is quite dramatic when in full bloom or in fall color.

Native perennials that enjoy wet conditions include American Crinum Lily (*Crinum americanum*) and southern blue flag Iris (*Iris virginica*) which grow among the herbaceous species fringing the Piney Woods Pond and Slough Exhibit. Both perennials make attractive choices for the home landscape. Crinum's spider-like white blooms grace the Arboretum's Aquatic Exhibit from spring through fall, along with shades of purple Iris such as *Iris giganticaerulea*. Both plants will perform well in regular garden soil but provide supplemental water during periods of drought. They will both propagate easily from seed.

Cardinal flower (*Lobelia cardinalis*) loves wet, shady sites. Its red flower spikes are a magnet for hummingbirds. In sunnier areas, try planting some of the native Iris species alongside American Crinum. Texas star hibiscus (*Hibiscus coccineus*) is another stand-out in the garden, although best used in the back of a bed due to its human-sized height. This perennial occurs in both a scarlet and a white form ('Alba'). Crosby Arboretum's spring program calendar includes several field walks that will offer opportunities for you to learn more about the native species in our exhibits. Please join us!

Note: Several hundred *C. americanum* seeds were collected in 2021 by Pearl River County Master Gardener Lynne Hampton and are being grown out for summer sale at the Arboretum. In addition, Lynne is growing Texas star hibiscus from seed.



American crinum lily Jason Hollinger



Purple iris Lana Gramlich



Texas star hibiscus Jim Evans

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EARLY SPRING TRIP REPORT: PONTOTOC RIDGE, PONTOTOC COUNTY, MS

Gail Barton, State Field Trip Chair

On Saturday 19 March 2022, Mississippi Native Plant Society members and their guests convened in New Albany at Wildside, Sherra and Ken Owen's home along the Pontotoc Ridge. Sherra is a longtime MNPS member and an ambassador for native plants in north Mississippi. During the spring, she hosts many local groups and walks them through her garden and wildflower trail—exposing them to local wildflowers. Sherra has created a unique teaching situation. First her guests wander through her garden with native plants in a landscape setting with some companion exotics. Then they walk her 1-mile nature trail to see many of the same plants in their natural habitat.

On this day we were lucky enough to be Sherra Owen's "group". She offered us refreshments, then gave a brief presentation about the history and geology of the Pontotoc Ridge. Using a map, she explained that the Pontotoc Ridge is a narrow range of hills between the Flatwoods and the Blackbelt Prairie. The region is underlain by cretaceous sands and sandstone. Hardwood trees (red oak, white oak, post oak, beech, hickory, walnut, ash and tulip poplar) make up the canopy.

Since we were in a cultivated garden setting for part of our tour, a portion of the plants we saw were not indigenous to the Pontotoc Ridge. However, the benefits of being in a garden setting was that we were able to see 3 species of ginger, 5 species of trillium, and several fern species at close range. The experience was valuable to those trying to fine-tune their plant identification skills.

After lunch on the patio we proceeded to another Pontotoc Ridge site that Sherra describes as the "special place".

Some of the plant species observed during the day were: *Acer rubrum* (red maple*), *Aesculus pavia* (red buckeye*), *Amelanchier arborea* (serviceberry*), *Aplectrum hymale* (Adam and Eve orchid), *Asarum canadense* (Canada wild ginger), *Bignonia capreolata* (cross vine), *Cardamine bulbosa* (spring cress*), *Cardamine concatenata* (cut leaf toothwort*), *Cardamine diphylla* (two-leaved toothwort*), *Chrysogonum virginianum* (green and gold*), *Claytonia virginica* (Virginia spring beauty*), *Corallorhiza wisteriana* (spring coral root), *Corydalis micrantha* (southern corydalis*), *Cynoglossum virginianum* (wild comfrey), *Erythronium albidum* (white trout lily*), *Hedyotis caerulea* (blueets*), *Hexastylis arifolia* (little brown jugs), *Hexastylis shuttleworthii* (Shuttleworth ginger), *Hybanthus concolor* (eastern green violet), *Hydrastis canadensis* (goldenseal), *Ilex decidua* (possumhaw), *Iris cristata* (dwarf crested iris), *Lindera benzoin* (spicebush*), *Listera australis* (southern twayblade orchid*), *Lonicera sempervirens* (trumpet honeysuckle*), *Mitchella repens* (twinberry), *Osmorhiza longistylis* (sweet cicely), *Packera aurea* (golden ragwort*), *Pachysandra procumbens* (Allegheny spurge*), *Phlox divaricate laphamii* (blue phlox*), *Podophyllum peltatum* (May apple*), *Polemonium reptans* (Jacob's ladder*), *Salvia lyrata* (lyre leaf sage*), *Sanguinaria canadensis* (bloodroot*), *Tipularia discolor* (cranefly orchid), *Trillium cuneatum* (sweet little Betsey*), *Trillium recurvatum* (prairie trillium*), *Trillium stamineum* (twisted trillium*) and *Viola walteri* (Walter's violet). Many of the ferns were still dormant but we did see *Botrychium dissectum* var. *dissectum* (dissected grape fern), *Botrychium dissectum* var. *obliquum* (ternate grape fern), *Botrychium virginianum* (rattlesnake fern), *Onoclea sensibilis* (sensitive fern), and *Polystichum acrostichoides* (Christmas fern). Throughout this list, plants that were in bloom are marked with *.

About 40 people were in attendance, including 11 MNPS members and 29 guests. Most of the guests were members of the MNPS Facebook Group. Participants came from Huntsville, Memphis, and a variety of Mississippi towns, including Carthage, New Albany, Houston, Pontotoc, West Point, Tupelo, Jackson, Canton, Grenada, Como, Starkville, Oxford, Iuka, Meridian, and Vicksburg. Our group did not stay on schedule. We ended our foray almost two hours later than anticipated; however, it was lovely to linger in the woods rather than rushing from site to site. I think I can safely say that a good time was had by all.

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BENIGN NEGLECT

John Kees, Felton Intern, NCU Herbarium, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill

Most Jacksonians are acquainted with the Parham Bridges Park in Northeast Jackson, but driving south along I-55, the site that shares its name is barely recognizable as a park. An overgrown sign perched triumphantly above a pile of residential waste invites visitors to the entrance; after a recent fire, the gate hangs open, held in place by a faded pink dog leash. Those who know of the park's existence eye it with suspicion – a 2016 Clarion Ledger article proclaims, “Hinds County may give up park where naked men roamed.” Certainly the park has had its share of clandestine nocturnal gatherings, and lately has become a major dumping ground. But a few of us know it for its



Parham Bridges Park South

John Kees

rich natural heritage; wildlife do not find litter nearly as distasteful as the parks' detractors do.

From only a short walk down the abandoned park road, it's obvious that the “tall weeds and grass” with which Parham Bridges Park South is brimming are not the familiar ruderal overgrowth of abandoned lawns and waste places. By May, drifts of *Penstemon laevigatus* greet the observant visitor just beyond the gate. Blooms of Indian-pink (*Spigelia marilandica*) and Limestone-petunia (*Ruellia strepens*) decorate cracks in the asphalt, and Boykin's cluster-pea (*Dioclea multiflora*), with its kudzu-like blooms, runs riot by the old picnic tables, hinting at the unique geology



Indian pink SE Flora

and surprising integrity of the site.

Outcrops of Yazoo clay are common in the Jackson Prairie region eastward, but from north Rankin westward the Eocene-aged Jackson formation is largely buried, drowned in the Pleistocene epoch by deposits of Loess, windblown silt from the Mississippi river. The shrink-swell potential of the underlying montmorillonite clay may wreak havoc on building foundations, but at the surface the rich silty soils of the Bluff Hills and acidic clays and loams of the Loess Plains predominate. Only in isolated areas of dissected terrain, such as around Jackson and at the Yazoo bluff, are the calcareous “prairie soils” derived from the Jackson formation exposed to much extent and their associated plant communities well-expressed.



Limestone-petunia

Southeastern Flora

Deeper into the woodlands at Parham Bridges one finds the true “black prairie” soil described by Hilgard (1860), with a jet-black mollic horizon, formed from many years of organic carbon deposition by the native vegetation. Though perhaps counterintuitive, much of this type was originally forested, even within the Jackson prairie proper. Rich forests are just as characteristic of the region as prairies, and host their own set of far-disjunct rarities. The Jackson Formation Calcareous Forests in the hills west of the Pearl are unique in the state, most similar to (and in the current US vegetation classification, lumped with) those at Copenhagen Hill in Louisiana. **(continued p. 5)**

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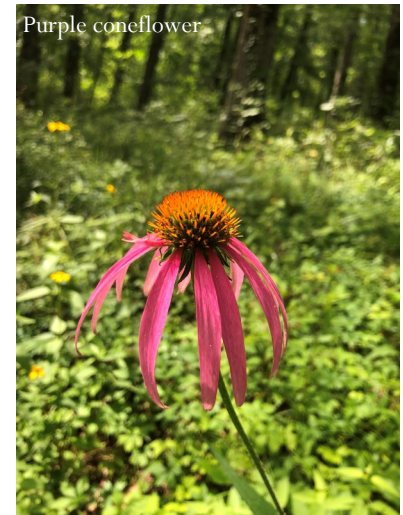


(cont. from p. 4) ...BENIGN NEGLECT (PARHAM BRIDGES PARK)

In MS it is still very much in vogue in forestry and wildlife biology circles to speak of native forests, woodlands, and grasslands as mere successional states, temporary and easily swapped from one to the other at will by management changes. This couldn't be further from the truth. Biodiversity is not uniformly distributed, and the long-term stability of habitats like Jackson formation calcareous forest or prairie is key to their ability to support relictual and disjunct populations of species not found elsewhere in the region. On these isolated outcrops of calcareous substrate in sheltered bottoms and north-facing slopes, rich hardwood forests likely persisted for many centuries before intrusion by settlers.

Perhaps the most remarkable feature of the woodland at Parham Bridges Park is the gradation as the site progresses, generally upslope and southward, from "black prairie" to acid loamy soils underlain by Yazoo clay at an increasing depth.

In the core of the calcareous forest, the rare Pear Hawthorn (*Crataegus calpodendron*) grows near the southern tip of its known range with carpets of *Clematis catesbyana*, *Silene stellata*, *Phlox divaricata*, *Thalictrum*, *Cardamine bulbosa*, *Claytonia*, and *Trillium*, under Shumard and Chinkapin Oaks. At the forest's edge, Eastern Purple Coneflower (*Echinacea purpurea*)—a "prairie" indicator with a strong preference for woodland edges or prairie-forest ecotones—blooms unmatched west of the Pearl, with *Heliopsis gracilis*, *Penstemon*, and *Silphium*. This April, graceful *Cirsium carolinianum* stems are already springing up in the drier woodlands after the latest outbreak of garbage fires.



It says something about our capacity for ecological land management that the highest-quality natural areas are so often places which have been left behind. The rich flora of Parham Bridges Park South is not a product of careful management, but rather years of neglect. You will not find *Echinacea* or *Silene* in the park's well-kept Northeast Jackson analogue. It's hard to imagine the fires which produced the past couple years' spectacular woodland wildflower displays repeated as prescribed burns, given the proximity to I-55. Disking of remnant prairies for food plots, all in the name of wildlife management, is now standard practice across the region; untold acres have escaped a century and a half of intensive agriculture, only to be scraped away for a season's worth of clover and ryegrass bait.

Parham Bridges is no pristine wilderness, either — who knows what was lost when the dam went in and flooded the lower slopes of the calcareous forest, or what might have grown in open calcareous prairies which historically occurred not far to the west. The plants here and at neighboring Lefleur's Bluff are ghosts, the last relicts of communities which once defined the Jackson area, now all but lost to history. If exorcised by glyphosate and fresh asphalt, nothing can summon them back.

There is no reason, of course, that Parham Bridges Park should not retain its ecological value into the future. Jackson has a biological goldmine on its hands, and the park ought to be recognized as such. Ignoring the mountains of garbage bags, it's really quite a pleasant walk. Most of the picnic tables are even still standing. The Park needs some care — just not the heavy-handed sort often prescribed.





Start a new **HABITAT**[®]

HOME GROWN NATIONAL PARK[®]

JOIN THE HOME GROWN NATIONAL PARK!

Nadine Phillips, MNPS Vice President

The Homegrown National Park (HNP) is THE ideal project for native plant lovers who want to make a difference. The primary aim of the Homegrown National Park project is to regenerate biodiversity and ecosystem function by planting native plants and creating new ecological networks. This unprecedented project highlights the importance of restoring the many fragmented habitats that resulted from previous misguided notions of ‘development’ and ‘progress’. Widespread habitat destruction across the United States has created food deserts and severely undermined wildlife populations long enough. By joining Homegrown National Park, you can contribute to “re-weaving” the tapestry of life and rejuvenating biodiversity where you live.

Co-founded by Dr. Doug Tallamy, renowned entomologist and best-selling author, this grassroots call-to-action is the largest cooperative conservation project ever conceived or attempted. Doug’s message is a solution based action - small efforts by many people. “Together we will create new ecological networks that will enlarge populations of plants and animals enabling them to weather normal population fluctuations indefinitely.”

HNP is a term coined by Doug several years ago when referring to how large an area could be restored if every private property/land owner in the US were to restore biodiversity in their own area. “Each of us has the power - and we clearly have the responsibility - to enhance the ecological value of local landscapes. Thus, the concept for Homegrown National Park, a bottom-up call-to-action to restore habitat where we live and work, and to a lesser extent where we farm and graze, extending national parks to our yards and communities.” Collective effort is the key to success and native plants are the star of the show.

Joining is easy. Once you create a free account, you can enter your location and plant information into the form. Then your spot “lights up” with a firefly, the symbol for HNP. The map is an interactive community-based visual that will show each person’s contribution to planting native by State, County and Zip Code. There will be a gauge showing progress towards the goal of 20 million acres of native planting in the U.S. “Importantly, the map is a way for individuals to see their part in the greater whole – creating new ecological networks and restoring biodiversity.” Scan the QR code below for more information, or visit <https://homegrownnationalpark.org!>

APRIL 2022 PROCLAIMED MISSISSIPPI NATIVE PLANT MONTH

*Debora Mann, MNPS
Secretary/Treasurer*

On 5 April, 2022, Gov. Reeves signed a proclamation designating April 2022 as MS Native Plant Month. The Garden Club of Jackson (GCJ) led the way in reaching out to the Governor regarding the value of such a proclamation in raising public awareness of “the importance...of MS’s native plants and the many benefits they provide to pollinators, to preserving our rich biological heritage...and helping to maintain and preserve the health of Mississippi’s...environment.” As noted by Carolyn McMillin of the GCJ at our spring meeting in Grenada, the next step will be to work toward legislation, and thereby eliminating the need for yearly gubernatorial proclamations. Gov. Reeves and The Garden Club of Jackson deserve our thanks. Stay tuned!

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(cont. from p. 2) ...PRESIDENT'S LETTER

at the time. Throughout this period I knew about native plants as a concept, and I knew also there was no real market for them. The claim that natives require less maintenance did not ring true for me or for anyone else in the business. Reputable people in the trade guarantee their plants. You want a plant that won't die? You want to protect the bottom line? Plant Burning Bush, Nandina, Ligustrum, Stella d'Oro daylilies... I remember visiting Kim Hawke's Niche Gardens nursery at the time and seeing Pokeweed potted up in flats for sale. I laughed out loud: was this a joke? I thought native plants were cool, for me personally, but for the market it was gardening with weeds.

By the year 2000 I had my own landscaping company and was taking classes at the NC Botanical Gardens to learn more about plants. One lecture I attended, by Rick Darke, author of *The American Woodland Garden*, really changed my thinking. Instead of thinking of the plants themselves, as species, or as native or non-native, in a catalog of all available plants, think about the bigger picture. Darke's book literally has pictures of plants just existing in a natural setting, no hand of the designer, no human arrangement. Darke appreciates the moment and the arrangement and proposes that such might be informative: the American woodland garden exists already, out there, it was there before we were there, our task now is to discover and understand it and bring it into our backyards and to those of our clients. I tried to bring this to my clients, but it was hard to get the conversation going. You had to find the right clients. I didn't have the time or energy to convert clients to this way of thinking.

I arrived in MS in 2006 with the perspective of a landscape contractor, a little apprehensive about the Landscape Architecture Department at Mississippi State University. To me, those were the guys who showed up on the job site and caused problems. After meeting some of the faculty, and taking classes, I began to realize that the MSU LA program held a bold vision of whole systems, of integrated and sustainable networks, that challenged me every step of the way. Everything is connected, and it matters, seriously it really matters, what you do on the land. What you do here, what you do over there, upstream, downstream, in Iowa and in the Atchafalaya basin, along Catalpa Creek and in Mobile Bay, it matters. This lit a fire in me and I used that fire to obtain a Master's in Landscape Architecture and then a PhD in Geospatial Science.

Back in the 90s, the idea that a plant might be beneficial to wildlife was *not* a selling point. Most if not all the clients I knew, if you told them a plant was beneficial to wildlife, they would think of raccoons spreading their garbage around, or bats laying down layers of guano in the attic. The MSU MLA program encouraged me to promote wildlife benefits of plants long before Tallamy came along. But with Tallamy, the concept has totally caught fire. Tallamy's urgent pronouncement that we need *more* caterpillars rather than *no caterpillars at all* is revolutionary. That pollinator health and functioning as a driving principle of home gardening—I didn't see that coming. And Tallamy's revolution challenges the conservation paradigm about patch size. Nobody in the conservation game thought that tens of millions of tiny patches could repair the network in any meaningful way because, until Tallamy came along, nobody thought it possible to sell the idea to the masses. It's an exciting time to be alive!

I will leave with my core principles for the back yard garden: mow less, some kind of water feature—either a bird bath or a pond—is essential, bird feeders are obligatory, never push sticks or leaves to the curb, push them to the back of the property where the magic happens, dedicate a space for fire, put time and effort into composting, if you want to share space with dogs you need fences and these fences can be electric, keep cats indoors but also design and build interesting “cacios”, *let it go* and landscape by subtraction, not all exotics are bad, always innovate and experiment, stick with what works, take time to understand the magic of chlorophyll, then take a little more time to understand plants that don't use chlorophyll, don't be distracted by the occultists, understand that magic is everywhere, and keep asking yourself: what if love is real?

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EARLY SPRING TRIP BOTANICAL NOTES: LOST BLUFF, GRENADA COUNTY, MS

We observed the following plants on our field trip 10 April 2022. Lost Bluff is a dry upland hardwood forest with steep descents into shady coves. It is near the spillway for Grenada Lake with a vista above the Yalobusha River.

Common name	Scientific name	Common name	Scientific name
Northern maidenhair fern	<i>Adiantum pedatum</i>	St. Andrew's cross	<i>Hypericum hypericoides</i>
red buckeye	<i>Aesculus pavia</i>	possumhaw	<i>Ilex decidua</i>
shadbush/serviceberry	<i>Amelanchier arborea</i>	American holly	<i>Ilex opaca</i>
broomsedge	<i>Andropogon virginicus</i>	dwarf crested iris	<i>Iris cristata</i>
plantain pussytoes	<i>Antennaria plantaginifolia</i>	pipevine	<i>Isotrema macrophyllum</i>
single-head pussytoes*	<i>Antennaria solitaria*</i>	Eastern red cedar	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>
devil's walkingstick/Hercules club	<i>Aralia spinosa</i>	sweetgum	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>
green dragon	<i>Arisaema dracontium</i>	yellow poplar/tuliptree	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>
small Jack-in-the-pulpit	<i>Arisaema pusillum</i>	honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera japonica</i>
southern Jack-in-the-pulpit	<i>Arisaema quinatum</i>	netted chain fern	<i>Lorinseria areolata</i>
Jack-in-the-pulpit	<i>Arisaema triphyllum</i>	hairy woodrush*	<i>Luzula acuminata</i> var. <i>caroliniae*</i>
pawpaw	<i>Asimina triloba</i>	woodrush	<i>Luzula</i> sp.
southern lady fern	<i>Athyrium asplenoides</i>	Mariana maiden fern	<i>Macrothelypteris torresiana</i>
false foxglove	<i>Aureolaria</i> sp.	cucumber tree	<i>Magnolia acuminata</i>
baccharis	<i>Baccharis halimifolia</i>	false Solomon's seal	<i>Maianthemum racemosum</i>
flowering dogwood	<i>Benthamidia florida</i>	muscadine	<i>Muscadina rotundifolia</i>
supplejack	<i>Berchemia scandens</i>	white lettuce	<i>Nabalus altissimus</i>
crossvine	<i>Bignonia capreolata</i>	lion's foot	<i>Nabalus serpentaria</i>
rattlesnake fern	<i>Botrychium virginianum</i>	false garlic	<i>Nothoscordum bivalve</i>
sedges	<i>Carex</i> spp.	black gum	<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>
pignut hickory	<i>Carya glabra</i>	American hophornbeam	<i>Ostrya virginiana</i>
mockernut hickory	<i>Carya tomentosa</i>	Small's wood-sorrel	<i>Oxalis colorea</i>
sugarberry	<i>Celtis laevigata</i>	violet wood-sorrel	<i>Oxalis violacea</i>
partridge pea	<i>Chamaecrista fasciculata</i>	Virgina creeper	<i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i>
fairy wand/devil's bit	<i>Chamaelirium luteum</i>	yellow passionflower	<i>Passiflora lutea</i>
inland oats/wood oats	<i>Chasmanthium sessiliflorum</i>	Southern shield fern	<i>Pelazoneuron kunthii</i>
beggarlice	<i>Desmodium</i> sp.	broad beech fern	<i>Phegopteris hexagonoptera</i>
Bosc's panic grass	<i>Dichantherium boscii</i>	needlegrass	<i>Piptochaetium avenaceum</i>
clusterpea	<i>Lackeya multifida</i>	mayapple	<i>Podophyllum peltatum</i>
wild yam	<i>Dioscorea villosa</i>	Christmas fern	<i>Polystichum acrostichoides</i>
elephantsfoot	<i>Elephantopus</i> sp.	cinquefoil	<i>Potentilla simplex</i>
birthwort	<i>Endodeca serpentaria</i>	black cherry	<i>Prunus serotina</i>
beechdrops	<i>Epifagus virginiana</i>	bracken fern	<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>
daisy fleabane	<i>Erigeron philadelphicus</i>	white oak	<i>Quercus alba</i>
strawberry bush/hearts-a-bustin'	<i>Euonymus americanus</i>	Southern red oak	<i>Quercus falcata</i>
American beech	<i>Fagus grandifolia</i>	Northern red oak	<i>Quercus rubra</i>
white ash	<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	post oak	<i>Quercus stellata</i>
one-flowered bedstraw	<i>Galium uniflorum</i>	black oak	<i>Quercus velutina</i>
witch-hazel	<i>Hamamelis virginiana</i>	mountain azalea	<i>Rhododendron canescens</i>
smooth hydrangea	<i>Hydrangea arborescens</i>	lyre leaved sage	<i>Salvia lyrata</i>
climbing hydrangea	<i>Hydrangea barbara</i>	snakeroot	<i>Sanicula</i> sp.
oakleaf hydrangea	<i>Hydrangea quercifolia</i>	sassafras	<i>Sassafras albidum</i> continued p. 10

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(cont. from p. 8) ...LOST BLUFF BOTANY

Common name	Scientific name	Common name	Scientific name
bay starvine	<i>Schisandra glabra*</i>	spiderwort	<i>Tradescantia</i> sp.
little bluestem	<i>Schizachyrium scoparium</i>	zigzag spiderwort	<i>Tradescantia subaspera</i>
cat greenbrier	<i>Smilax glauca</i>	bellwort	<i>Uvularia perfoliata</i>
Jacksonvine/lanceleaf greenbrier	<i>Smilax smallii</i>	sparkleberry	<i>Vaccinium arboreum</i>
goldenrod	<i>Solidago</i> sp.	Elliot's blueberry	<i>Vaccinium elliotii</i>
snowbell/styrax	<i>Styrax grandiflorus</i>	deerberry	<i>Vaccinium stamineum</i>
horse sugar/sweetleaf	<i>Symplocos tinctoria</i>	rusty blackhaw	<i>Viburnum rufidulum</i>
crane-fly orchid	<i>Tipularia discolor</i>	violet	<i>Viola</i> sp. (<i>V. palmata</i> group)
poison ivy	<i>Toxicodendron radicans</i>		* = MS tracked species

SPRING MEETING BOTANICAL NOTES: LEE TARTT NATURE PRESERVE, GRENADA, MS

We observed the following plants (and others that were not recorded) during our spring meeting field trip 9 April 2022. Lee Tartt is a bottomland forest with a series of oxbow lakes known as Chakchiuma Swamp.

Common name	Scientific name	Common name	Scientific name
boxelder	<i>Acer negundo</i>	copper iris	<i>Iris fulva</i>
red maple	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	pipevine	<i>Isotrema macrophyllum</i>
red buckeye	<i>Aesculus pavia</i>	salt rush	<i>Juncus effusus</i>
green dragon	<i>Arisaema dracontium</i>	twayblade orchid	<i>Liparis liliifolia</i>
rivercane	<i>Arundinaria gigantea</i>	sweetgum	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>
pawpaw	<i>Asimina triloba</i>	Southern magnolia	<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>
ebony spleenwort	<i>Asplenium platyneuron</i>	two-flowered melic grass	<i>Melica mutica</i>
southern ladyfern	<i>Athyrium asplenioides</i>	stilt grass	<i>Microstegium vimineum</i>
baccharis	<i>Baccharis halimifolia</i>	partridgeberry	<i>Mitchella repens</i>
flowering dogwood	<i>Benthamidia florida</i>	false garlic	<i>Nothoscordum bivalve</i>
river birch	<i>Betula nigra</i>	toadflax	<i>Nuttallanthus texanus</i>
crossvine	<i>Bignonia capreolata</i>	sensitive fern	<i>Onoclea sensibilis</i>
cutleaf grapefern	<i>Botrychium virginianum</i>	adder's tongue	<i>Ophioglossum</i> sp.
ironwood	<i>Carpinus caroliniana</i>	Virginia creeper	<i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i>
sugarberry	<i>Celtis laevigata</i>	sycamore	<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>
bull thistle	<i>Cirsium horridulum</i>	Christmas fern	<i>Polystichum acrostichoides</i>
spring beauty	<i>Claytonia virginica</i>	mountain azalea	<i>Rhododendron canadense</i>
swamp leather flower	<i>Clematis crispa</i>	smooth sumac	<i>Rhus glabra</i>
persimmon	<i>Diospyros virginiana</i>	lyreleaf sage	<i>Salvia lyrata</i>
white avens	<i>Geum canadense</i>	sassafras	<i>Sassafras albidum</i>
honey locust	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	lizard's tail	<i>Saururus cernuus</i>
witch-hazel	<i>Hamamelis virginiana</i>	horse sugar/sweetleaf	<i>Symplocos tinctoria</i>
American holly	<i>Ilex opaca</i>	bellflower	<i>Uvularia sessilifolia</i>
jewelweed	<i>Impatiens capensis</i>	yellow wingstem/frostweed	<i>Verbesina alternifolia</i>

NEWSLETTER SUBMISSIONS!

We love input, so please consider writing something of your choosing about native plants or native MS habitats. Email to: elpolzer@gmail.com.

SUBMISSION DEADLINES

SUMMER (Jun-Aug): May 15
FALL (Sep-Nov): Aug. 15

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