

# Friends of Plant Conservation

## Field Notes

NEWSLETTER OF THE FRIENDS OF PLANT CONSERVATION

VOL. III, ISSUE 3, SEPTEMBER 2011

SUPPORT GROUP OF THE  
**NC PLANT CONSERVATION PROGRAM**  
NC DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
AND CONSUMER SERVICES  
RALEIGH, NC

### ANNUAL MEETING

WEDNESDAY,  
NOVEMBER 2, 2011  
NCBG, CHAPEL HILL

*Featuring George Briggs,  
NC Arboretum, Asheville*

**Schedule  
and Registration form  
on following pages.**

#### NEW FEATURE:

THE NEWSLETTER WILL FEATURE A  
REVIEW OF PLANTS ON THE PROTECTED  
SPECIES LIST. THIS ISSUE FEATURES 8  
SPECIES ON PAGES 10 - 11.



*Lilium philadelphicum* var. *philadelphicum*  
**ENDANGERED**  
On Tater Hill, blooms later July-Aug

## THE ART AND SCIENCE OF STEWARDSHIP



Many of the great conservation efforts started during times of economic downturn. Over a hundred years ago, animal conservation groups were alarmed at the loss of the Passenger pigeon and Carolina parakeet. National parks and game laws were enacted.

I belong to a Conservation group organized in 1906 and dedicated to game animal conservation. Our organization has been instrumental in preserving native white tail deer and turkey in southeastern North Carolina for over 100 years. My children and grandchildren are enjoying the conservation efforts of those far sighted individuals.

During "hard times" many folks look for income anywhere it can be found—it may be in Venus flytrap corms in a pocosin in Brunswick County or a ginseng roots in a gorge in Allegheny County. Unemployment is over 9% and the economy is tanking. We are in the worst economic conditions in over half a century. Times are tough, people do what they must to survive.

During my travels to developing countries one issue has become very clear, people in need take what they need. In Angola, beautiful savannas were preserved but the animals that

inhabited those areas have all been killed and eaten during the civil war and the many lean years that followed. Valuable medicinal native plant populations in many eastern European countries were essentially ravaged during WWII and the years following.

Still today, populations of many native plants have not recovered those horrific times, nearly 70 years ago.

In North Carolina we are at a critical juncture, many rare and unusual native plant species still exist in undisturbed habitats. The only way these plants can be preserved is through a citizen supported public effort.

Laws and regulations alone are not enough. Government alone is not enough.

We, the members of North Carolina Friends of Plant Conservation, must actively work to create awareness of the environment, the importance of native plants, and the long term benefit to all North Carolina citizens.

Please bring a friend or two to the annual meeting of NCFOPC on November 2: you can make a difference but we must act together. Make history for your children and grandchildren.

**See you at the UNC Botanical Garden in  
Chapel Hill on November 2!**

Bruce Williams  
President

August 2011



### Board of Directors

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Plant Industry Div.

# 2011 Annual Meeting

## *The Art and Science of Stewardship*

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 2011  
N.C. BOTANICAL GARDEN, CHAPEL HILL, NC

9:00 – 9:30	<b>Registration and coffee</b>
9:30 --9:40	<b>Call to Order, Welcome &amp; Introductions</b> , Bruce Williams
9:40 – 9:50	<b>Welcome</b> , Peter White and Gene Cross
9:50 – 10:30	<b>The Art of Stewardship: Conservation for the Common Good</b> , George Briggs Director, NC Arboretum, Asheville, and former member NC Plant Conservation Board
10:30-11:30	<b>Conservation Stories</b> 10:30 – 10:55 Rob Evans: State of the NC Plant Conservation Program 10:55 – 11:10 Dr. Harrelson: Making the Decision to Place Land under Conservation 11:10 – 11:30 Starke & Evans: Management After the Decision
11:30 – 12:00	<b>Friends of Plant Conservation Preserve Stewards</b> , Lesley Starke
12:00 – 12:45	<b>Lunch</b>
12:45 – 1:30	<b>Friends of Plant Conservation Annual Meeting</b> , Bruce Williams <b>Awards:</b> Al Elder, Neil Lapp, Howard Singletary, Ritchie Bell
1:30 – 2:30	<b>The Science of Stewardship: The Elusive <i>Sagittaria fasciculata</i></b> , Rob Evans With Cecil Frost and Mike Kunz
2:30 – 2:45	Break
2:45 - 3:30	<b>The Changing Status of Venus flytraps</b> , Lesley Starke

**Registrations due by October 26 to order a lunch.  
Registrations may be paid at door if RSVP is made  
by email to  
[Nancy.Stewart@ncagr.gov](mailto:Nancy.Stewart@ncagr.gov)**



## FRIENDS OF PLANT CONSERVATION ANNUAL MEETING

### REGISTRATION

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

City: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip: \_\_\_\_\_

Phone: \_\_\_\_\_ Cell: \_\_\_\_\_

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

Send check and completed form to:

**Nancy Stewart**  
**Friends of Plant Conservation**  
**Mail Service Center 1060**  
**Raleigh, NC 27699-1060**

**Nancy.Stewart@ncagr.gov**

**Registration deadline for lunches: Oct. 26th. You may pay at the door if you email Nancy.Stewart@ncagr.gov**

#### Annual Meeting Registration (Includes Lunch) \$20 per person

Indicate sandwich preference: Meat Quantity: \_\_\_\_\_

Vegetarian Quantity: \_\_\_\_\_

\$ \_\_\_\_\_ Registration total

#### Friends of Plant Conservation 2012 Membership\*

☐ New Membership ☐ Renewal (Check One)

☐ Student Member \$5

☐ Individual Member \$15

☐ Family Member \$25

☐ Affiliate Member \$25 (Please include the # of members in your organization (\_\_\_\_\_))

☐ Sustaining Member \$50

☐ Life Member \$500 (Five, \$100 yearly installments)

☐ Additional Gift to support land conservation and management \$ \_\_\_\_\_

**I do or do not (please circle) wish to have my name appear in published membership lists, newsletters, etc.**

\$ \_\_\_\_\_ Membership/Gift total

**Total Enclosed**

\$ \_\_\_\_\_

#### Member Survey

*Friends of Plant Conservation needs your help and input. Please take time to answer the following (Check all that apply):*

I'm interested in Plant Conservation volunteer opportunities

1. ☐ Volunteer to assist Plant Conservation Program Staff

☐ Volunteer as a Preserve Steward or team member

2. The most important FoPC membership benefit is:

☐ Preserve Visits

☐ Newsletter

☐ Other \_\_\_\_\_

3. I am willing to help the Friends of Plant Conservation Board with:

☐ Policy Committee

☐ Education Committee

☐ Membership Committee

☐ Program Committee

☐ Financial Stewardship Committee

☐ Communications Committee

☐ Strategic Planning Committee

☐ Other \_\_\_\_\_

4. ☐ I would be interested in a FoPC license plate if/when they become available.



## STEWARDS CORNER

**Pondberry Bay: Dale Batchelor and John Thomas**

### Summer Visit to Pondberry Bay

On August 19, accompanied by our friend James Jeter, we made our first summer visit to Pondberry Bay. We wanted to see the results of recent clearing of the loblolly pine cut down in the spring and get to know the layout of our preserve a bit better.

There seemed to be a strong berry set in the *Lindera* in the area we worked on in April, but this being our first season to observe the plants we don't really have a point of comparison. The berries were beautiful to see in their various stages of ripeness and color. We weren't making precise counts, but the berries seemed more numerous in areas of transitional shade at the edges of clearings.

We drove through much of the preserve and saw bloom color ranging from pale pink to nearly white on *Rhexia mariana* to deep pink on the more rare and larger-flowered *Rhexia aristosa*. There was also quite a bit of threadleaf ironweed about - perhaps *Vernonia angustifolia*?

John Thomas & Dale Batchelor



*Lots of ripening berries in the Lindera melissifolia and many other blooming wildflowers were to be seen in August when volunteer James Jeter made a visit to Pondberry Bay.*

*Photo: John L. Thomas*



*Rhexia aristosa*

*Photo: John L. Thomas*



*Vernonia*

*Photo by Dale Batchelor*

## STEWARDS CORNER

### BAT FORK BOG: Tom Baugh

The situation at Bat Fork Bog Plant Conservation Preserve continues to improve. Over the past year, we removed the trees and brush masking the one population of bunched arrowhead in Boundary Creek. Within a month of this clearance the plants began to respond to the additional sunlight with growth and apparent vigor similar to that at a site about five km away that is completely exposed to the sun. By the end of the flowering season in late June, we had counted 40 plus flowering plants.

Once or twice a year we find bunched arrowhead 'floaters' at the Boundary Creek site. Based on tracks, we assume these floaters occur because young muskrats dispersing in to Boundary Creek from nearby Thomas Creek (although other animals could also cause this). Last fall we gathered 11 of these plants, moved them about 15 meters downstream, and planted them in the muck. Although several plants survived the winter and the massive flooding of late November and early December (when about a million gallons of water entered and left the Preserve in about 24 hours) only one seemed to take hold, and it was a precarious hold at that. About a month after we removed trees and brush from over this new plant, it had developed from the size of a fist into a cluster of a number of plants about half a meter long and a third of a meter wide. The size of the cluster continues to grow with new plants developing from rhizomes in adjacent deeper water.

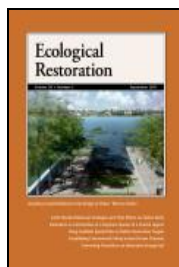
In addition, we have worked on additional habitat improvement throughout the Preserve including the removal of exotic trees and shrubs and spray treatment of reed canary grass. Both of those projects have been quite successful.

We have documented the work at Bat Fork with two articles published in the following journals:

[http://muse.jhu.edu/login?uri=/journals/ecological\\_restoration/v029/29.1.baugh.pdf](http://muse.jhu.edu/login?uri=/journals/ecological_restoration/v029/29.1.baugh.pdf)

<http://www.bioone.org/doi/abs/10.3375/043.031.0110>

An additional manuscript is currently under journal review.



Over the coming year we plan to continue habitat improvement throughout the Preserve through the reduction and, where possible, the removal of unwanted species, as well as the continued improvement and expansion of bunched arrowhead habitat.



(On August 20th, while working along Boundary Creek in Bat Fork Bog, Tom Baugh noted three bunched arrowhead in separate locations between the existing 'parental' population and the cluster developing from last year's transplanted 'floater.' These plants appear to be 'new' plants in that they had not been noted in previous surveys. One of these plants was actually attached to the submerged algae-covered root of a nearby tree.)

*New cluster of bunched arrowhead started from last fall's 'floater'*



Photos by Tom Baugh



## STEWARDS CORNER

### Harvest Field: Kathy Schlosser

Last fall, under the direction of Rob and Lesley, my sister and I collected a few seeds from the roadside population of *Helianthus schweinitzii* at Harvest Field in Randolph County. In early January, I planted half of those seeds in gallon milk jugs and left them on my deck. I had photos in the last newsletter showing the seedlings – nearly 100% germination!



*H. schweinitzii* along roadside

Between weather and other obligations, I did not get the little plants in the ground at Harvest Field until June. As the site is a 45 minute drive from home, I knew that they would have to be tough, since we wouldn't be able to water them beyond the initial watering at planting time. And the soil is terrible – rock

hard beneath a shallow sandy layer where we put them in.

As luck would have it, scorching heat and dry condition started almost immediately after planting. As I continued to have other obligations (and dislike of the wretched heat), the poor little plants were entirely on their own.

We finally went for a visit today, mostly to see if the roadside population was budding yet. That population is large, with 100s of specimens. None in bud yet, but I will begin weekly monitoring soon.

Ready to head for home, we decided to risk ticks (there are an abundance of them at Harvest Field, and I usually bring a few home ) and walk in to see the 'burial' site of the little plants. This is what we found:



There are 4 little patches, each with 4 or 5 plants. Without deer browsing (photo below), these would be as tall as the ones on the roadside!

August 16, 2011



Deer browse damage on *H. schweinitzii*

# HOW WE PROTECT PLANTS

Among the tools available to the NC Plant Conservation Program are the Regulations established by the NC Legislature. In the past year there were updates to the regulations that protect special concern, threatened, and endangered plant species in North Carolina. We are providing here a quick review of information contained in those regulations. Any questions you have may be directed to Rob Evans ([Rob.Evans@ncagr.gov](mailto:Rob.Evans@ncagr.gov)).

Rather than attempting to review the full set of regulations, we will take them one or two sections per newsletter, and in no particular order. The full set is available online through the Friends website at [www.ncplantfriends.org](http://www.ncplantfriends.org) (go to the section 'Regulations').

**Highlighted in green are items that may be of particular interest to our members, professional or volunteer.**

## Section 02 NC AC 48F .0402 Protected Plant Propagation

- (a) **Persons within the State of North Carolina who wish to propagate or offer any protected plant species shall make application to the Department pursuant to 02 NC AC 48F .0407 for a permit to**
  - (1) Obtain propagation stock, or**
  - (2) Offer propagated plants.**
- (b) **Applicants must meet the following criteria:**
  - (1) Identify the source of the initial stock of plants used for propagation;
  - (2) Demonstrate that all protected plants to be offered have been nursery propagated and grown horticulturally;
  - (3) Allow for a yearly inspection of site and facilities where protected plants are grown or stored for offer. All applicable nursery regulations and requirements must also be met at the time of obtaining protected plant permits. In addition to the yearly inspection, the site and facilities must be made available for inspection at any other time at the request of the North Carolina Department of Agriculture;
  - (4) The person or persons offering protected plants shall maintain records of all acquisitions for the length of time these plants are in his possession. Such records shall be available for inspection by the Department and recorded on the permits or certificates of origin;
  - (5) At the time of inspection, the person who has made application to offer any protected plant or plants shall identify each species to be offered by common and scientific name as found in the current edition of "The Manual of Vascular Flora

of the Carolinas" or, if not found in this edition, as identified by the American Society of Plant Taxonomists. Each species to be offered shall be listed on a protected plant permit and only those species listed shall be offered. Offering plants not listed is grounds for revocation of the protected plant permit and other remedies under the law.

*History notes: Authority G.S. 106-202.15; 106-202.19;  
Effective April 8, 1981;  
Amended Eff. December 1, 2010; May 1, 1984.*

**The next section explains when permits are required, who may receive permits and for what purpose, the length of time a permit is active, and the requirements that must be met to renew a permit.**

## 02 NCAC 48F .0407 PROTECTED PLANT PERMITS; CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN

- (a) Protected Plant Permits. Protected Plant Permits are required for the following activities involving plants or plant parts of any species found on the protected plant list:
  - (1) **collection or removal from the wild (including for scientific or rescue purposes);**
  - (2) **propagation or offering of plants or plant parts for sale;**
  - (3) **planting, introducing, or reintroducing protected plants or plant parts into non-garden environments.**
- (b) Protected plant permits may be requested from the North Carolina Department of Agriculture, Plant Industry Division
- (c) All permitted activities must be in compliance with all other state or federal laws.
- (d) Exempt Activities. Protected Plant Permits are not required for the following activities:
  - (1) purchase of protected plant species from nurseries or dealers who hold necessary permits;
  - (2) activities allowed under other existing state laws and regulations;

- (3) **collection or removal of plants from one's own land;**
- (4) propagation or sale of plants covered by a current certificate of origin.

(e) Certificate of Origin. A Certificate of Origin shall be issued upon request to anyone selling or distributing any protected plant species legally acquired in-state or from out-of-state. A **Certificate of Origin shall be issued only once, and shall be renewed each year at the time of the nursery inspection, as long as the holder of the certificate is maintaining the same stock of plants and as long as the conditions on the Certificate of Origin are being maintained.** A new Certificate must be issued at the time of inspection if new plant stock is acquired. A Certificate may also be issued for protected plants that were originally collected from one's own land and are being propagated for sale. The Certificate shall include:

- (1) The signature of the nurseryman;
- (2) The following statement: "I hereby certify that the NC listed species in my possession are nursery propagated and not wild collected in NC, unless by permit, for sale, barter, or trade;"
- (3) The name and address of the nursery;
- (4) A list of protected species for sale and source(s) of plant material for each species.

(f) Protected Plant Permit Fees. Approved permit requests to collect plants or plant parts from the wild will be assessed fees for each collection event **if such collection is anticipated or is likely to have the potential to generate income.** A fifty dollar (\$50.00) fee will be applied per species, or two hundred dollars (\$200.00) for each collection if Department staff make the collection on behalf of the permittee.

(g) Information Requirements for Protected Plant Permit Applications. All applicants must provide the following information:

- (1) applicant's full name, mailing address, telephone number(s);
- (2) if the applicant is an individual, the date of birth and any institutional affiliation related to the requested permit activity;

- (3) if the applicant is a corporation, firm, partnership, association, institution, or public or private agency, the name and address of the president or principle officer and full names and addresses of any representatives who will serve as agents during the project;
- (4) the **scientific name of the species and the number of plants to be covered by the permit;**
- (5) **the reason for the application and a description of the work to be carried out, including the proposed method of obtaining the species;**
- (6) location where the requested activity is to take place and the location where the plants or plant parts will be held;
- (7) any additional justification and supporting documentation requested by North Carolina Department of Agriculture, Plant Industry Division representatives;
- (8) **proposed start and ending date of permit.**

*History Note: Authority G.S. 106 -202.15;  
Eff. April 8, 1981;  
Amended Eff. December 1, 2010; May 1, 1984.*

***Next issue we will look at another section of the Regulations that govern protected plants in North Carolina.***



## From the NCPCP Protected Plant Species list



*Acrobolbus ciliates*. A liverwort. Special Concern—Vulnerable

Photo: Paul G. Davison, Univ. of North Alabama. He has a nice collection of Liverwort images at

<http://www.una.edu/faculty/pgdavison/images/liverworts/acrcilcm548.jpg>

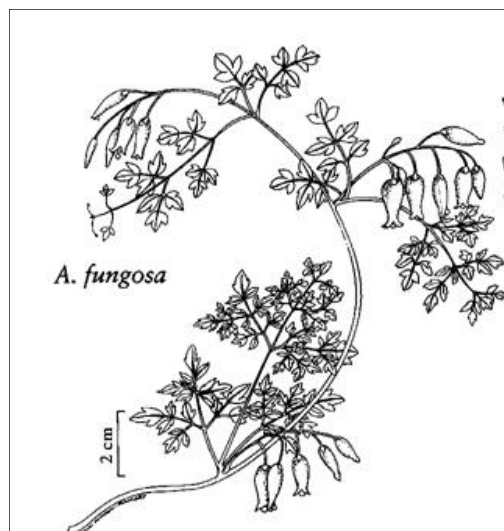


*Adiantum capillus-veneris*. Venus's hair fern or Southern maidenhair. Threatened.

Found in Columbus, New Hanover, and Cumberland counties. (Flora of SE)

*Flora of North America* description:

[http://www.efloras.org/florataxon.aspx?flora\\_id=1&taxon\\_id=200003518](http://www.efloras.org/florataxon.aspx?flora_id=1&taxon_id=200003518)



*Adlumia fungosa*. Climbing fumitory. Special Concern—Vulnerable.

Found in Alleghany, Madison, Haywood, Jackson, Macon, Henderson, Yancey, Buncombe counties. (Flora of SE)

*Flora of North America* description:

[http://www.efloras.org/florataxon.aspx?flora\\_id=1&taxon\\_id=233500029](http://www.efloras.org/florataxon.aspx?flora_id=1&taxon_id=233500029)



*Aeschynomene virginica*. Sensitive jointvetch. Threatened.

Found in Brunswick, Craven, Hyde, Beaufort counties (Flora of SE)

Photo: Jim Stasz, USDA-NRCS Plants Database.

*Nature Serve Explorer* description:

<http://www.natureserve.org>



## From the NCPCP Protected Plant Species list



*Agalinis virgata.* , *Branched gerardia*, beach false foxglove. Threatened.

Found in Richmond, Craven, Duplin, Pender, New Hanover, Brunswick counties.

Photo: Ted Bodner, USDA-NRCS Plants Database/James. H. Miller and Karl V. Miller, 2005. *Forest plants of the southeast and their wildlife uses*. Univ of GA Press, Athens.



*Agrostis mertensii.* Arctic bentgrass. Endangered.

Found in Avery, Mitchell counties(Flora of SE); Mitchell & Yancey (USDA).

For description, see Nature Serve Explorer:

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

Photo: Robert H. Mohlenbrock @ USDA-NRCS PLANTS Database / USDA NRCS. 1995. *Northeast wetland flora: Field office guide to plant species*. Northeast National Technical Center, Chester.



*Allium cuthbertii.* Striped garlic. Threatened.

Found in Wilkes, Alexander, Chatham counties (USDA); Alexander, Orange, Wilkes, Madison (Flora of SE)

[Flora of North America](#) description.

Photo: past bloom, but demonstrates habitat: rocky outcrops. Jeffrey Phippen, [NC Wildflowers](#).



*Alnus viridis* ssp. *crispa.* Green alder. Special concern—Vulnerable.

Found in Mitchell county (USDA)

Description: [Flora of North America](#)

Photo: Kathy Schlosser.

Special concern—vulnerable =

Threatened =

Endangered =

## LA CROSSE VIRAL ENCEPHALITIS

Health officials in Henderson County confirmed this week a case of La Crosse Viral Encephalitis, which occurs mostly in the western part of the state. Carried by eastern tree-hole mosquitoes, symptoms occur up to 2 weeks after the bite of an infected mosquito and include fever, headache, nausea and in severe cases vomiting, convulsions, tremors, and/or coma.

As with many mosquito borne diseases (Eastern equine encephalitis and West Nile virus), the mosquitoes prefer moist places and breed readily in wet areas.

The Centers for Disease Control recommends several repellants, including DEET, picaridin, and oil of lemon eucalyptus (not). Exposure to mosquitoes can also be limited by wearing long-sleeved shirts, long pants and socks.

La Crosse is the most common mosquito borne illness, with 21 cases reported in NC last year.

Additional information about mosquito borne illness can be found at: [www.epi.state.nc.us/epi/arbovirus](http://www.epi.state.nc.us/epi/arbovirus)

Tom Baugh did a little research on the Tree-hole mosquito:

### **Ochlerotatus triseriatus**

The eastern tree-hole mosquito, *Aedes triseriatus*, another fairly common pest around homes, lays its eggs in tree-holes in many hardwoods. The eggs are laid just above the water line in the tree-hole. When rain raises the water level, the eggs hatch. Tires containing decomposing organic material, such as leaves, can stimulate this habitat and may be used by the eastern tree-hole mosquito as a breeding site. A single discarded tire in your yard can be the source of thousands of tree-hole mosquitoes over a summer.



Following several emails despairing over possible budget cuts for this and following years, Tom Baugh sent some excellent advice:

"...as your email came in I was watching a female Ruby-throated hummer hover just outside my study window. Things like that and the two young red foxes I saw yesterday, and the coyote song I heard a couple of days back around 5:30, and the tiny flowers at Bat Fork, all make me feel better. We can only do what we can do, so let's do it as much in peace as we can."

### **What you can do**

- Serve on a Friends of Plant Conservation board committee
- Join a preserve steward team
- Contribute to the FoPC Stewardship Fund
- Notify NCPCH staff of any endangered/threatened species you observe
- Sign up for a preserve workday

.....all of these things you can do in the company of good, peaceable people, often in an incredibly beautiful environment.



Tater Hill Bog



## JOIN A PRESERVE TEAM

Do you have a little time to spare? Interested in working to see that a rare plant is properly protected?

Sample activities:

- exotic vegetation control
- plant inventories
- site maintenance
- boundary marking
- and a number of things necessary to protect and maintain NC's Plant Conservation Preserves

**Contact Lesley Starke**  
**[Lesley.Starke@ncagr.gov](mailto:Lesley.Starke@ncagr.gov)**

### Current Stewards

You may join as a team member by contacting the Steward:

Bat Fork Bog: Tom Baugh [springmountain1@att.net](mailto:springmountain1@att.net)  
Harvest Field: Kathy Schlosser [kathyschlosser@triad.rr.com](mailto:kathyschlosser@triad.rr.com)  
Mineral Springs Barrens: Lisa Tompkins  
[lestompkins@windstream.net](mailto:lestompkins@windstream.net)  
Hog Branch Pond: Charlie Kidder [charleskidder@bellsouth.net](mailto:charleskidder@bellsouth.net)  
Eastwood: Joan Schneier [joan.schneier@ncdenr.gov](mailto:joan.schneier@ncdenr.gov)  
Pondberry Bay: Dale Batchelor & John Thomas  
[dale@gardenerbynature.com](mailto:dale@gardenerbynature.com)  
Tater Hill: Mark Rose [trilliumboy@yahoo.com](mailto:trilliumboy@yahoo.com)  
Cedar Cliff: Jean Woods [jean14424@aol.com](mailto:jean14424@aol.com)

You may sign up as Steward or join a team by contact Lesley Starke:

Ochlawaha Bog – Henderson Co.  
Paddy Mountain – Ashe Co.  
Melrose Mountain – Polk Co.  
White Oak Mountain – Polk Co.  
Dulany Bog – Jackson Co.  
Eno River Diabase Sill – Durham Co.  
Hebron Road – Durham Co.  
Long Mountain Slopes/Poison Fork – Montgomery Co.  
Denson's Creek – Montgomery Co.  
Pondberry Bay – Sampson Co.  
Boiling Spring Lakes – Brunswick Co.  
Hog Branch Ponds – Brunswick Co.  
Big Pond Bay – Cumberland Co.

### Venus Flytraps

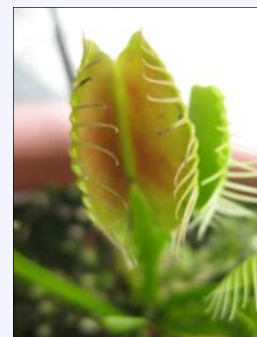
*Dionaea muscipula*

NCPCP: Special concern, vulnerable

Thursday morning, I caught a man attempting to poach Venus Flytraps from a part of the property. He was on his hands and knees in the savanna, with a modified potato rake. He kept stuffing his hands into his cargo pants pockets. When approached, he acted completely ignorant of the restrictions of collecting in State Parks, and I politely asked him to leave, but not before getting his license plate and make and model of his car.

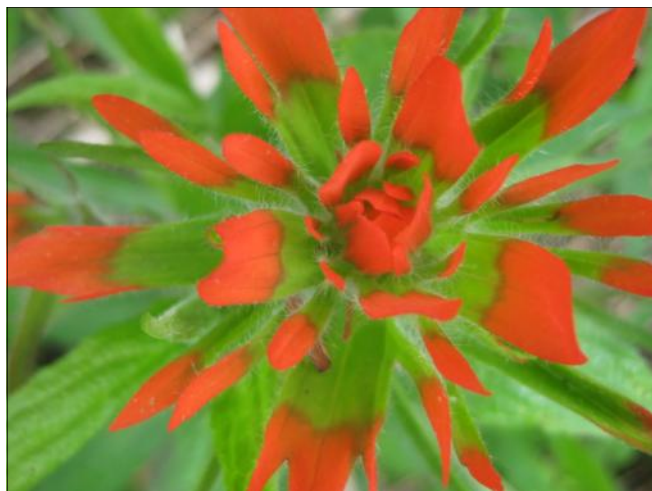
I mention this because if you are out in an area known for Venus Flytraps, and see someone acting suspicious, make sure you report it! The best number to call is actually NC Wildlife Resources Commission (1-800-662-7137). Feel free to write down a description, or take a picture. These are important resources, and we as biologists and enthusiasts should do our part to help protect them!

Ed Corey  
Raleigh, NC  
*Excerpted from an email sent in August to the Rare Flora group*



Membership sends a signal that you believe conservation of native plants in their natural habitat is important.

Membership contributes directly to that mission and funds raised will support the acquisition and management of critical sites.



*Not rare, but beautiful....this Castilleja coccinea (Indian paint brush) was spotted in Watauga County this past spring. Thanks to Mark Rose for pointing them out.*

*Photo: Kathy Schlosser*

#### MEDITATION IN LITTLE HOLLOW

Sitting next to the pond,  
I listen to the sound of water falling.

Water tricking from the pipe  
water splashing into the pool.

I'm thinking of two different sounds.

Down the hollow,  
a decaying stump rises from the ground.

At its base  
a reedy sapling grows.

I'm thinking of two different trees.

I think about the stump  
and the sapling.

About the snapshots of life  
they present.

Of death and decay  
of birth and growth.

I'm thinking of two different me's.

Tom Baugh

Hidden Springs

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