FIELD NOTES

Newsletter of the Friends of Plant Conservation

Volume X, No. I January 2018

ALVIN BRASWELL TAKES THE HELM AS FOPC PRESIDENT

As the new President of Friends of Plant Conservation (FoPC), I feel that you need to know something about me. For instance, what are my qualifications?: Familiarity with the Plant Conservation Program (PCP) thru serving on the PCP Scientific Committee for 20+ years; served as Vice President of the Highlands Biological Foundation for 25 years; serving as Advisor to the N.C. Herpetological Society since 1978; served on the Nongame Wildlife Advisory Committee of the NC Wildlife Resources Commission for 25+ years; BS in Wildlife Biology with a minor in Botany; two years in the US Army; MS in Zoology; 33 years as a herpetology research curator with the Museum with 10 years overlapping as Research Lab Director; last 7 years of a 40+ year career with the Museum of Natural Sciences serving as Deputy Museum Director; now an Emeritus Research Curator with the Museum; familiar with the geography and biology of North Carolina; and have a passion for conservation of our natural resources.

So, why is a herpetologist so interested in protecting rare plants? Well, while I may be considered to be primarily a herpetologist, my interests in the natural world are quite broad. My childhood library consisted mostly of Golden Nature Guides that fed my desire to identify all the plants and animals in rural Union County. I earned my Eagle Scout and served as Junior Assistant Scoutmaster. As an undergraduate at N.C. State, botany and entomology tugged at me. But, the slimy and scaley critters, so misunderstood by most of the public, tugged harder. I found myself with a great desire to understand them and share my knowledge with all that would listen. To understand any group of animals requires study and understanding of the habitats they must have to survive. So, rocks, soils, plant communities, weather, and other physical and biological factors enter into the realm of things that are fascinating components of a critter's existence. The study of nature provides endless challenges and rewards. Walking into a new habitat is like finding presents under a Christmas tree. So, why did I accept this position? -- because rare plants deserve to be studied, properly managed, and protected from extinction! Kathy Schlosser was doing a wonderful job as President, and I hope to do a good job as well.

A species being rare does not mean it lacks importance. Species that are specialists are more likely to be uncommon or rare. They have narrower tolerances for environmental variables and can be better indicators of environmental quality than common, generalist species. Protecting rare species is an outgrowth of a desire to help humanity live up to its responsibility to care for the planet so the planet can support humanity and the other diversity that has evolved over the eons. That's a tall task; but, we need to try hard to achieve it. All living things are wonders that deserve investigation and appreciation for who they are and what they contribute to life on earth. Also, discovery is fun.

The New Year brings with it many challenges. North Carolina is growing with leaps and bounds, and all those new people occupy space and use resources. Conserving our natural environment thru wise use and protection, where appropriate, has never been more important that now. Your help is crucial to meeting the goals of FoPC and PCP. All too often, the public is unaware of the natural world that supports them. We need to do all we can for NC's plants by working with public, academic, management, commercial, and political communities to promote better informed management of our resources. Current and future generations are depending on wise actions now.

Alvin Braswell, President
Friends of Plant Conservation

NEW BOARD MEMBER

MICHAEL J. BARANSKI, VICE PRESIDENT

Professor of Biology (at Catawba College since 1974) Emeritus Professor since May 2012
Department of Biology, Catawba College, Salisbury, NC 28144
Phone: 704-637-4442, Fax: 704-637-4204, email: mbaransk@catawba.edu
Ph.D. in botany and ecology from NC State University. Minors in Wildlife Biology, Forestry and Genetics.

Visiting and adjunct teaching appointments: NC State University (Systematic Botany, Advanced Placement Biology), Duke University (Ecosystem Analysis), Rocky Mountain Biological Laboratory (Rocky Mt. Flora), Highlands Biological Station (Southern Appalachian Flora), UNC-Charlotte (current appointment, teaching Field Biology and Ecology).
Past-President: NC Academy of Science, Association of Southeastern Biologists, Southern Appalachian Botanical Society.

Editorial terms for these journals: *Castanea*, Occasional Papers in *Eastern Botany*, *Journal of NC Academy of Science*.

Service activities have included: NC Natural Heritage Program Network of Scientific Advisors, Nongame and Endangered Species Advisory Committee of the NC Wildlife Resources Commission, Environmental Sciences Advisory Board at Catawba College, Land Advisor Board for the Land Trust for Central North Carolina, Highlands Biological Foundation Board of Scientific Advisors.
Environmental Consultant for government agencies and private entities and corporations (assessments, wetlands, endangered species, inventories, natural areas), including NC Department of Transportation, The Nature Conservancy, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Research interests in vegetation ecology, floristics, botanical and biotic inventories, and natural areas. Over 50 articles, papers, technical reports, and other publications.

Teaching specialties include field botany, plant systematics, dendrology, resource ecology and management, conservation biology, vegetation ecology, and wildlife biology. Strong focus on field-oriented instruction.

Regular mentor of undergraduate student research projects: 45 projects directed, 11 of which have won awards at NC Academy of Science meetings.

Miscellaneous: Curator of Catawba College Herbarium. Regular leader for events at annual Spring Wildflower Pilgrimage in Great Smoky Mountains National Park. Extensive experience in GSMNP, beginning with dissertation research and continuing with annual class and personal field trips. Three teaching awards, including Teacher of the Year at Catawba College and Association of Southeastern Biologists Meritorious Teaching Award. Other awards include: Conservation Communicator Award from NC Chapter of Soil and Water Conservation Society, Southern Appalachian Botanical Society's Bartholomew Award in recognition and appreciation of distinguished service to botany and the public, Bashore Distinguished Professor of Environmental Science at Catawba College. Honors at Catawba College include the naming of Lake Baranski in the College's Ecological Preserve and the establishment of the Dr. Michael J. Baranski Endowed Scholarship.

Advocate for and activist in many environmental causes and issues, with special interests in natural areas preservation, planning and protection efforts.

NEW BOARD MEMBERS

OWEN CARSON, AT LARGE

After graduating from Brevard College in 2008 with a BS in Environmental Science and Minor in Geology, Owen began his professional career with Equinox in 2010, working as a field technician and gaining skills in natural resources management. With an innate love of botany and ecology, Owen eventually found himself filling the role of the Plant Ecologist, consulting on a wide variety of projects for Equinox. He is trained in NC Surface Water Identification, Wetlands Delineation, and Forest Inventory and Analysis/Forest Health Monitoring. Owen also holds a NC Pesticide Applicator's License (#026-29539), and has over 4 years experience managing invasive exotic plants. In addition, he is a Certified Associate Ecologist with the Ecological Society of America. His passion for exploring native plants and habitats fuels his free-time activities, which include gardening, backpacking, climbing and drawing.

JANET B. GRAY, AT LARGE

After serving a previous term with Friends of Plant Conservation, we are pleased to have Janet back with us following her retirement as a Botanist with the US Army at Ft. Bragg. In that position, she managed rare and endangered species and facilitated and collaborated on research projects for rare flora and communities.

Janet earned her undergraduate degree in Horticulture at Univ. of Wisconsin-Madison and her Masters Degree in Botany at NCSU. She has been a tireless and persistent advocate for the protection of *Dionaea muscipula*, Venus flytrap, as well as North Carolina's 419 Endangered, Threatened, and Special Concern-Vulnerable plant species.

ROBERT K. "BOB" PEET, AT LARGE

After completing undergraduate and graduate studied in Botany at Univ. Wisconsin, Madison, Bob attended Cornell Univ to pursue a Ph,D. in Ecology. Since that time he has taught at UNC and has a CV far too long for this newsletter, and long enough to convince anyone who has not studied or worked with him that his expertise, knowledge, and skills are stellar.

In addition to his career, he has been involved in a broad range of environmental organizations, fulfilling positions of leadership. We know him best from his long and devoted association with Redlair Preserve, where he has long advocated preservation of the land and has worked tirelessly to see that happen, most recently its acquisition by the NC Plant Conservation Program. He serves on the Board for the Redlair Foundation, and is and has long been chair of the Redlair Stewardship Committee.

2018 PRESERVE WORKDAY / WALK SCHEDULE

February 24— 10 am Mcintosh/Tunstall Bay We will venture to Scotland County to plant wiregrass plugs at Tunstall bay as part of the upland longleaf restoration of McIntosh Bay.
Directions to the site will be sent to registered participants; bring a lunch. TNC will provide all the equipment needed plus drinks and snacks. No experience necessary; expect moderately strenuous work (carrying metal dibble bar and bucket of seedlings, repeated bending over to plant seedlings). Tunstall Bay is one of the few remaining Carolina Bays that supports a large population of tiger salamanders and other rare amphibians, and the adjacent Big Cypress Meadow bay is the only known location in NC for the federally endangered Canby's dropwort.
If you are willing to help, please send a note to Gretchen Coll at **gcoll@TNC.ORG**

April 6— 10 am Ring The Bells! The blooming season for Oconee bells at Caraway Preserve in McDowell County will soon be upon us. We will assist the NCPCP staff with a count of plants in bloom so there is a base from which to judge the health of the population over time. As it is difficult to pin down the date of blooming, we will confirm with those registered as the season progresses.

May 11— 10 am Big Flower, Bigger Leaf **O**ur annual trek to Redlair Preserve in Gaston County to see the Bigleaf magnolias in bloom will include a couple of hours pulling privet or another task that is on Haywood Rankin's To Do list. This is a popular event in a beautiful place that we hope with our hands we can make even a little more beautiful. Sign up soon, and bring a bag lunch.

May TBA — 10 am Harmon Knob A visit to this Preserve is in the planning stages for May. Eric Hiegl with the Blue Ridge Conservancy is in charge of the planning and will handle registration. As soon as details are finalized, FOPC will send an email via MailChimp to the membership.

June 15 — 10 am Tater Hill — There is a growing population of Knapweed at Tater Hill that has been tackled a time or two by students at Appalachian State Univ. We will add our efforts to the task and spend a part of our time at Tater Hill ridding it of the noxious weed. If knapweed is not in bloom, Matt Estep will lead us to an area in need of some trash removal—another project started by Appalachian students. If energy remains, we will take a look at needs in other areas of the Preserve.

July 27 -- 9:30 am International Bog Day In celebration of this day, we will tackle microstegium at Bat Fork Bog. When we have completed what we can of that task, we will make note of the plants on the Preserve and any frogs, turtles, salamanders, butterflies, dragonflies and birds that may be residing among the rare plant species. **Rain Date August 3**.

August 10 – 9:30 am McIntosh Bay Back to McIntosh Bay in Scotland County, this time to assist NCPCP staff with a search for Canby's dropwort, *Oxypolis canbyi.* It hasn't been seen in years but we are hopeful that the restoration efforts that have been underway by TNC and volunteers may result in its return. While we explore the Bay for its rare plant species, we will keep an eye out for plants and animals of interest.

September 21— 9:30 am Picture Creek Seed Collecting Picture Creek, in Granville County, has a few species from which seed need to be collected for augmentation efforts on the site. We can all go and see the site, learn about the plants protected there, the plant community that supports them, and assist NCPCP staff with seed collection. Easy walking, not too much bending.

October 8-11 - 9 am One-Two Tie Your Boots, Three-Four Sharpen Your Pencil…. Monitoring *Helianthus schweinitzii* (Schweinitz's sunflowers) populations is conducted annually on several NCPCP Preserves and related areas. Volunteers will be instructed where and how to proceed, and assigned to a team, an area, and a day to work. Some sites can be completed in one-half day, others take a little longer. Any time you can give will be appreciated. Just tell us which day/days you will be available to help. The work is easy and the sites easy to reach.

REGISTER EARLY AS SPACE IS LIMITED. Directions and other details will be emailed about a week before the event. Please also leave a telephone/cell number so we can reach you.

PLEASE NOTE: Dates and meeting times may need to be adjusted depending on weather and bloom times. We will advise you as best we can.

TO REGISTER: Send an email to Nancy Stewart … **Nancy.Stewart@ncagr.gov or CALL 919 –707-3755**

Does it seem like we are having more crazy weather in the last few years? Floods, droughts, tornadoes, wildfires, and hurricanes occur naturally, and remind us of nature's power. However, scientists at the American Meteorological Society (AMS) are reporting, for the first time, a clear connection between global warming and the extreme weather of 2016

In "Explaining Extreme Events of 2016 From a Climate Perspective", analysis of extreme weather events in 2016 have led AMS to state that "global heat, regional heat, and marine heat records were not possible without human-caused climate change." In the six years scientists have been producing this annual report, this is the first time they have found that extreme events could not have happened without human-caused warming of the climate through increases in greenhouse gases.

The report concludes the year's record global heat, extreme heat over Asia, and unusually warm waters in the Bering Sea would not have been possible without human-caused climate change. Human influence was also found to have increased other heat events around the world, in addition to affecting the severity of the El Niño, the severity of coral bleaching in the Great Barrier Reef, and the warmth of the North Pacific Ocean, impacting fisheries and other resources in the Pacific.

The 2014 National Climate Assessment (NCA) report also links global warming and extreme weather events to human activity as the primary cause, and predicts that future climate change depends largely on global emissions. The NCA report, as presented on the NCA website, presents historic and predicted data on climate change, including reports on extreme weather. It states that the greatest extreme weather threats to the Southeast region of the United States are coastal flooding, extreme heat events, decreased water availability, and increased hurricanes.

The NCA report states that "climate change, combined with other stressors, is overwhelming the capacity of ecosystems to buffer the impacts from extreme events like fires, floods, and storms". One example that we can relate to with the Neuse River floods, is that flooding decreases the natural capacity of ecosystems to process pollutants. Destruction of our coastal ecosystems, such as salt marshes and barrier islands, reduce natural defenses against storm surges.

Regarding current and projected impacts on plants and animals, the NCA report states that range shifts and local extinctions will lead to large changes in the mix of plants and animals present in local ecosystems, resulting in new communities that bear little resemblance to those of today. Reasons include a shift in the timing of critical biological events, such as spring bud burst and the start of migrations. Recommendations include whole system management as more effective than focusing on one species at a time.

Donna Deal
FOPC Member

References

"Explaining Extreme Events of 2016 From a Climate Perspective"; Special Supplement to the *Bulletin of the American Meteorological Society*; Vol. 98, No. 12, December 2017

https://www.ametsoc.org/ams/index.cfm/publications/bulletin-of-the-american-meteorological-society-bams/explaining-extreme-events-from-a-climate-perspective/

Melillo, Jerry M., Terese (T.C.) Richmond, and Gary W. Yohe, Eds., 2014: Climate Change Impacts in the United States: The Third National Climate Assessment. U.S. Global Change Research Program, 841 pp. doi:10.7930/J0Z31WJ2.

https://nca2014.globalchange.gov/

Loss of Breeding Grounds Has Impact on Songbirds

It is rare to hear a bobwhite calling, a sound that enchanted parts of my childhood. Now it is the *ee-oh-lay* of the Wood Thrush, which should soon return to NC for breeding from wintering grounds in Central America, that is threatened.

According to Audubon NC, the Wood Thrush population has declined by 50% since the late 1970s. It is the second most rapidly declining songbird in North America. First is the Bobolink, rarely seen in NC, usually in the mountains.

The usual culprits—habitat loss and fragmentation, pollution, and invasive species—that plague native plant populations also present problems for Wood Thrushes. Plants don't have to worry about window and building collisions or nest predation (though plants do have predators in the form of deer and other browsing animals, and poachers who decimate populations). While some birds are the subject of poaching, House Finches for example, not too many people are out bagging Wood Thrushes.

Just as the NC Plant Conservation Program has preserves for imperiled species, Audubon NC has 96 sites identified as Important Bird Areas to protect 122 bird species. But there are multiple problems for the thrushes:

> A Tulane University researcher who studies bird migration has found that a decline in the number of wood thrushes is probably due to deforestation in Central America, not to the loss and degrading of forest in the United States where the songbird breeds.[1]

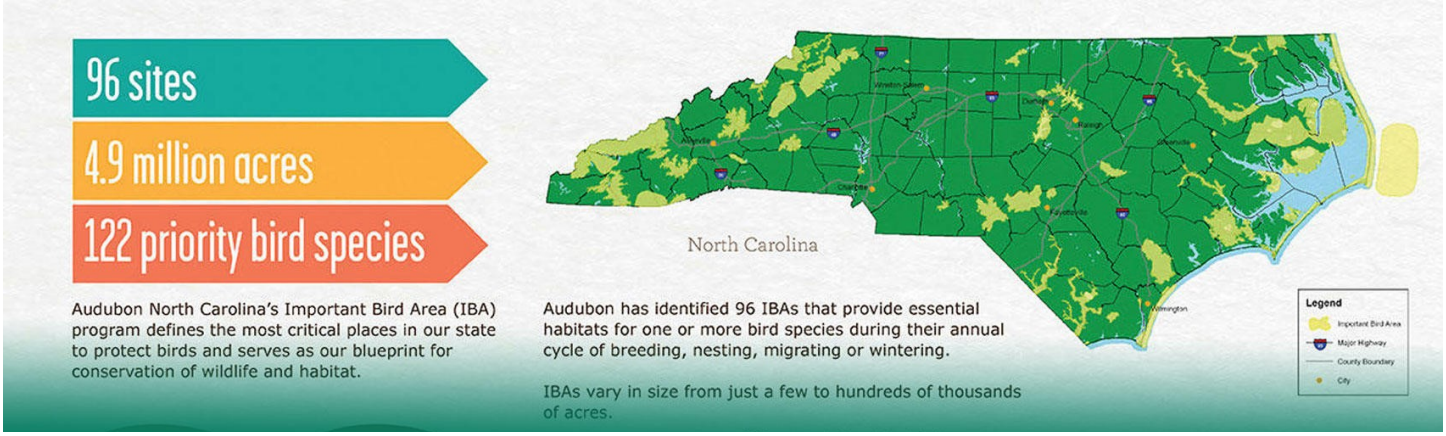
This does not absolve North Carolina of blame for habitat loss, but is a reminder that the problem is broader and requires collaborative efforts to resolve.

Wood Thrush are not the only birds suffering from the seemingly unavoidable impact of expanding civilization.

Wood Thrush photo courtesy of Mary Sonis.

The Bachman's sparrow, which should inhabit areas such as Pondberry, with open longleaf forest and dense stands of wiregrass, has not been seen in recent decades though it has been reported in surrounding counties. This little bird also has a pleasing song— a whistle followed by a trill, singing mostly in early morning or evening.

Continued on page 7



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The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species explains that Bachman's sparrow declines since 1980 have been estimated at 1.7% per year, equating to 15.8% over a 10 year period. The once common birds, reported found nesting as far inland as Greensboro, are now rarely seen beyond the coastal plain

The birds are shy, avoiding human contact and responding poorly to activity in the vicinity, especially during nesting. In longleaf forests, such as those at Pondberry, the forest floor among the trees is being restored, so there is hope that Bachman's sparrows may move in. If they do, fire regime will have to be timed to avoid destruction of active nests and nestlings, a small price to pay to provide safety for these sweet little birds.

An advantage for the birds at Pondberry is the restricted access policy in place to protect imperiled plant species. The sparrows also benefit in this refuge from human activity.

When we visit Pondberry, we can look for signs of nesting Bachman's sparrows: nests of woven grass and animal hair, sometimes with a woven grass dome on top, are found very close to, or on, the ground, sometimes in the midst of a clump of wiregrass or under a woody shrub. That requires being alert when walking through dense wiregrass areas, something we aren't always careful to do, especially when in a hurry to reach another area.

For Wood Thrush we will have to turn our eyes skyward, as they nest in tall trees of deciduous forests (which can also be found at Pondberry). Another problem for Wood Thushes is the habit of Cowbirds to invade their nests while the thrushes are away. The Cowbirds deposit an egg of their own and have the Wood Thrush feed and nurture the nestling Cowbird as one of its own. Apparently, most Wood Thrush nests have at least one Cowbird egg.

It takes many elements to maintain or restore a healthy ecosystem, one that will support not only the target imperiled plant species, but trees, understory shrubs and small trees, forbs, grasses, soil, water, mammals, birds, amphibians, insects, fungi, and lichens.

The NC Plant Conservation Program works toward achieving those goals, and FOPC works to support the effort! The next time you see Pondberry on the Preserve Visit list, make an effort to get there. There is more to see than you might expect, and an opportunity to participate in restoring and maintaining the environment that supports the rare plant species present.

~ K.S.

Nest entry point for Bachman's sparrow

References:
[1]Caz M. Taylor. The shape of density dependence in fragmented landscapes explains an inverse buffer effect in a migratory songbird. *Scientific Reports*, 2017; 7 (1) 10.1038/s41598-017-15180-4

Priority Birds: Wood thrush. Audubon NC . http://nc.audubon.org/wood-thrush-0

Rosenberg, K.V., R.S. Hames, R.W. Rohrbaugh, Jr., S. Barker Swarthout,J.D. Lowe, and A.A. Dhondt. 2003. A land manager's guide to improving habitat for forest thrushes. The Cornell Lab of Ornithology.

Bachman's sparrow D. Berganza. CC2.5

Cowbird. BE Richard, CC2.0 Wikimedia

Aristida stricta, wiregrass

Though not an imperiled species, wiregrass or pineland threeawn, is important on several NCPCP Preserves. Of the 30 *Aristida* species in the US, 10 are reported in NC, some appearing in only 1 county, others more widespread. Two species in NC are imperiled: *Aristida condensata* (Threatened) and *Aristida simpliciflora* (Endangered).

Only *Aristida longespica* and *Aristida stricta* are native to Sampson County, home to Pondberry Bay Preserve.

Wiregrass is the dominant grass cover in longleaf pine (*Pinus palustris*) savannas. It is a perennial bunchgrass that grows in dense tufts 6” across at the base and reaching heights of 1½' to 3'. Hundreds of stiff but flexible leaves arise from each clump. The leaves are long and thin, with edges rolled inward, and may attain lengths of 20 inches.

Wiregrass flowers are tiny and close to the flower stalk with 3 distinct hair-like awns protruding from each flower. See photo to right, from Wunderlin, R. P., B. F. Hansen, A. R. Franck, and F. B. Essig. 2018. *Atlas of Florida Plants* (http://florida.plantatlas.usf.edu/).[S. M. Landry and K. N. Campbell, USF Water Institute.] Institute for Systematic Botany, University of South Florida, Tampa.

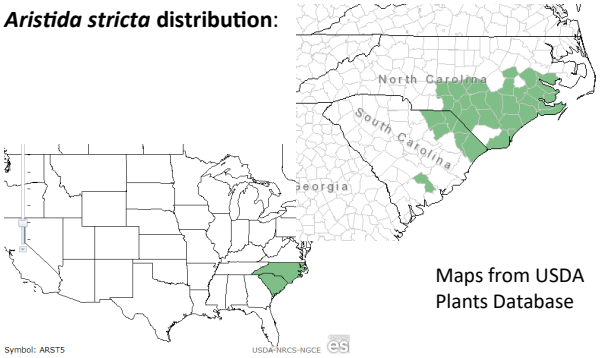
Seed stalks are about 3 feet tall, erect, with a spike-like terminal panicle about 12 inches long. They generally appear after fire.

Most leaves die within 1 year of their formation but are persistent; thus plants contain much dead material useful to nesting birds.

Awns on *Aristida stricta*.

Wunderlin, R. P., B. F. Hansen, A. R. Franck, and F. B. Essig. 2018. Atlas of Florida Plants (http://florida.plantatlas.usf.edu/).[S. M. Landry and K. N. Campbell (application development), USF Water Institute.] Institute for Systematic Botany, University of South Florida, Tampa.

***Aristida stricta* distribution**:



Maps from USDA Plants Database

GOOD NEWS

January 19, 2018: Wildlife Services, an agency of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, says that it will stop killing beavers in Oregon, the Beaver State.

POWELL, Wyo. (AP) — Those seeking to see a living specimen of Yellowstone National Park's most rare species, Yellowstone sand verbena, are sworn to secrecy. Its location is closely guarded, and those who visit are asked not to discuss its exact whereabouts. It's been theorized that what makes the nation's premiere park popular — its volcanic nature — is why the Yellowstone sand verbena (Abronia ammophila) grows only within the park's boundaries. Most similar species live in much warmer environs in southern states and Mexico.

Our native *Cunila originoides* is known some places as Frost Flower. It is a species known to form icy ribbon-like "flowers" when the weather conditions are right. I have learned that some of the stories about these delicate winter surprises aren't exactly correct. This is the first one I have seen on my plants, which I have had for a number of years; they appeared early on Dec. 27th. As expected, we had some warm weather the week before, then the temperatures plunged suddenly. What I had read was that they would disappear as soon as the sun hit them. They did not. As a matter of fact, over the next month, they have appeared several more times, and as long as the temps are near or below freezing, the stay around all day. They get a little lumpy looking by days end, but are still visible. And new ones form the next day.,

It's Jan. 31 and I have a fresh batch of frost flowers, said to form when there is still water/sap in the stems. The freezing temps force the liquid in the dried stems upward, where it splits the stem open and extrudes out as 'flowers.' As a bonus, the plants have a strong aroma of thyme, and can be used in cooking!
Kathy Schlosser

BAD NEWS

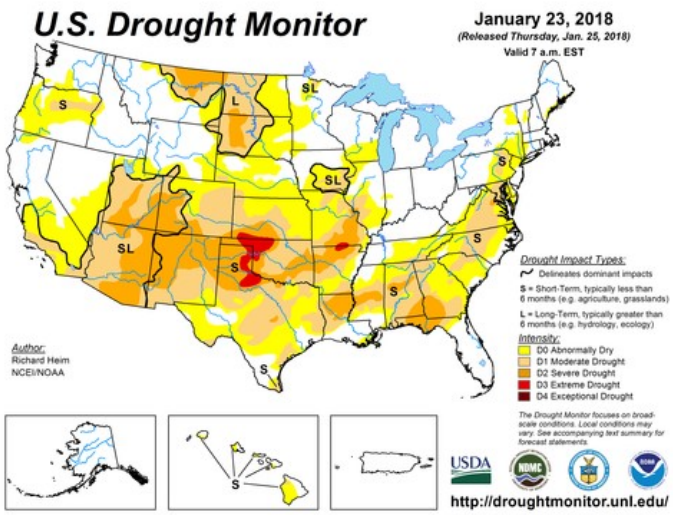
January 19, 2018: "Modest levels" of pollution in English rivers are found to lead to 80 percent mortality of mayfly eggs.

A biological opinion written for the EPA concludes that three commonly used farm pesticides—chlorpyrifos, malathion, and diazinon—endanger native salmon and, by extension, the orcas that eat them.

Wisc. Gazette, Lisa Neff, Dec. 27, 2017.
Trump administration will no longer enforce the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (passed by Congress in 1918) in cases of incidental bird deaths.

The decision was condemned by environmental groups and celebrated by the energy industry, which had lobbied the Trump administration to reverse an interpretation by the Obama administration that the MBTA could be used to protect birds from accidental or incidental killings. "Christmas came early for bird killers. By acting to end industries' responsibility to avoid millions of gruesome bird deaths per year, the White House is parting ways with more than 100 years of conservation legacy," said David O'Neill, the National Audubon Society's chief conservation officer.

US Drought Portal -
January 17-23,2018: 35.4 % of the lower 48 States are experiencing some degree of drought.
www.drought.gov



2017 CONTRIBUTORS

We are grateful for every donation received, whether time, supplies, money or other financial instruments. Gifts from our members and friends allow us to fulfill our mission: supporting the work of the conservation of North Carolina's imperiled plant species. Gifts may be made to the fund(s) of your choice, in Honor or Memory of a friend, loved one, or colleague, to Honor a birthday or special event. We send a card to those honored or remembered and let you know once it is sent. Many of those listed below have made multiple gifts during the year, and some have chosen to make monthly contributions. If you sent in a gift and your name is not listed, it was a terrible oversight and we would like to hear from you.

THANK YOU for your membership and for you continued support.

Land Acquisition & Stewardship Fund

Amyx, Herb & Pat
Anonymous
Anonymous
Anonymous
Batchelor, Dale & John Thomas
Baugh, Tom & Penny *monthly gifts*
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Bottomley, Deborah *In Memory of Leonard & Joyce Tufts*
Bottomley, Sarah *In Memory of Leonard & Joyce Tufts-monthly gifts*

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Coke, James
Hosier, Paul
Kidder, Charles H.
Matthews, Dr. James

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McLeod, David *In Memory of David Welch*
Roberts, Jr., Heyward & Peggy *In Memory of Miriam Welch and David Welch*
Welch, Dr. Paul and Miriam *In Memory of David Welch*
Lewis, Ola *In Memory of David Welch*

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Coleman, Monika
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Swab, Janice
Waitt, Damon
Weston, Jerry & Anna
Winterbauer, Charley
Wojcik, Barbara
Williams, Charlie

Thank you to all!

2017 FINANCIAL REPORT TO MEMBERS

BEGINNING BALANCE 01-01-2017			179,889.
INCOME:			
Interest, credits	136		
Memberships	2630		
Programs, Events	813		
Contributions	55,707	+ 59,286	**239,175**
EXPENSES			
Administrative	2,960		
Program related	2,106		
Fund expenses:			
Cedar Mtn Bog	41		
Eastwood	10		
Ginseng	1,867		
Jesse's Fund	6		
Land Acq & Steward.	2,498	<9,488>	229,687
Balance 12-31-2017			**229,687**

FUND BALANCES 12-31-2017

General Operating	14,031
Zawadzki	59,374
Redlair Stewardship	727
Jesse's Fund	10,853
Land Acquisition & Stewardship	15,679
Caraway	7,631
Cedar Mountain Bog	2,937
Ginseng	69,784
Welch Fund	48,200
Total	**229,687**

~ Mimi Westervelt, Treasurer

Thank you to the many members and friends who continue to support the efforts of the Friends of Plant Conservation -

We can't do it without you!

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