

# Native News

The Newsletter of the Maryland Native Plant Society

January / February 2002

Volume 2 Number 1

## Upcoming Monthly Meetings

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### Habitats and Plants of the Potomac Gorge

Tuesday, January 29, 7:30 pm

Aspen Hill Library, Rockville, Maryland

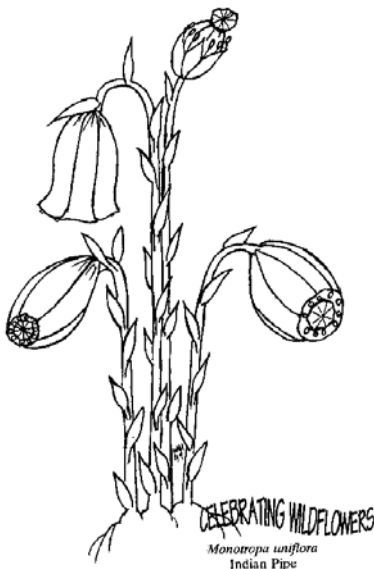
The Potomac Gorge, the 8-mile stretch of river from Great Falls downstream to Little Falls, is known to contain many uncommon habitats and a large number of rare plants. The high bluffs above the river, especially in Mather Gorge, harbor habitats and plants not found in other local areas. The bedrock terraces on the bluffs contain open rock outcrops, prairie-like grasslands, miniature wetlands in potholes, and sandy scour-bars along the shoreline. Botanists for the Maryland Natural Heritage Program have called the Great Falls area the most outstanding examples of these ecosystems anywhere, with the highest concentration of rare species in the northeast US. The Nature Conservancy has also recognized the uniqueness of this area and now shares management of some of the islands with the National Park Service. Because of the rich alluvial soil and the mature undisturbed forest, even the more common habitats, such as riverside floodplain and upland forest, contain many rare and uncommon species. Cris Fleming, who leads walks in many areas along the Potomac Gorge and has worked on some of the recent Heritage Program surveys, will give a slide program on the different habitats found in the Potomac Gorge, along with typical and rare species associated with each habitat.

### Commercial Production of Native Seed

Tuesday, February 26, 7:30 pm

Aspen Hill Library, Rockville, Maryland

Horticulturist Sara Tangren will present a talk on the production of native seed for residential and other landscapes. Which species are available and which natives hold promise for the future will be discussed.



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**Monthly Meetings** are open to non-members. Our own walking botanical encyclopedia, Joe Metzger, will also be on hand from 7:00 to 7:30 to help with plant identification from photos, slides, cuttings, and small plants. There will be refreshments and door prizes. Pot luck refreshments are always welcome.

**Directions to the Aspen Hill Library:** From I-495 (Capital Beltway) take Exit 33 (Connecticut Ave.) north for about 5.5 miles. Turn left onto Aspen Hill Rd. The library is about 0.5 miles on the right, at 4407 Aspen Hill Rd. Phone number is (301) 871-2094.

## President's Letter

*'Tis the season to...*

*...reminisce about the triumphs and joys of the previous year.*

This past year, my second as President, has been a time of growth, change and improvement for the Society. *Native News* was re-invigorated as the Society's newsletter, so that *Marilandica* can focus on articles and descriptions of Maryland's plants and habitats. We converted our membership into an Access database. The Eastern Shore chapter was up and running as they coordinated our tenth annual fall conference, which was our best one ever! The Southern Maryland chapter has gained momentum, with interest in Charles, Saint Mary's and Calvert Counties. And if you attend one of the monthly meetings, you probably noticed that the attendance has been phenomenal. These meetings are a fun (and educational) way of meeting native plant enthusiasts. It is one of our best forums for attracting new members. So if you haven't attended one recently, come along, and bring a friend. We have expanded the number of sites that are removing invasive species and restoring native ecosystems. We were co-sponsors of a national conference addressing many issues revolving around invasive, non-native species. And our field trips have visited all the regions of the state—one of the goals we set this year—and we have attracted new field trip leaders. Our series on Civil War Forts, led by Mary Pat Rowan and Lou Aronica, provided opportunities to explore lesser known sites within the District.

*...plan and anticipate the future*

As I review our past accomplishments, it leads to what the next year can offer, and of course to some New Year's resolutions. Let's strive to visit many of our unique, and common habitats by attending at least one field trip per month. Encourage a friend to join the Society in one of our invasive species removal projects, where not only will you help protect our native ecosystems, you'll enjoy camaraderie and learn about the native species found throughout the state. We increased our membership by almost 20% this year—a goal to surpass next year. Next year I hope to focus on the more mundane facets of the Board—upgrading our financial system, improving Board communication, and expanding the role that committees and the

general membership play in defining the direction of the Society. We need to investigate the feasibility of obtaining office space and meeting space to expand our reach throughout the state. Strengthening the chapters will facilitate this last objective. And of course, next year marks the end of our tenth year, so how can we give appropriate recognition for this major accomplishment?

And of course, I cannot forget to mention, we must increase our volunteer base (which means you) so check out the list of volunteer needs (see p. 5) and become involved. We need a diverse array of talents, not just good botanists. So even if you are just beginning your education in native plants (which of course we all never stop learning) your many other skills will come in handy.

*...give thanks*

Never to be underestimated are the many people who make everything happen. Almost fifty volunteers have contributed to the Society over the past year. So consider joining their ranks so check out the list of volunteer needs and become involved.

*Nancy Adamson, Ellie Altman, Lou Aronica, Carole Bergmann, Lisa Bierer-Garrett, Kathy Bilton, Amy Bourque, Keith Bowers, Jean Cantwell, Jim Carleton, Margaret Carter, Kevin Dodge, Amy Doll, Blaine Eckberg, Danielle Fitzko, Cris Fleming, Dr. Harmon, Jessie Harris, Howard County Master Gardeners, Jerry Hudgens, Jake Hughes, Leslie Hunter, Marc Imlay, Carol Jelich, Joe Jelich, Dwight Johnson, Sam Jones, Jim Long, Jim MacDonald, Ellen Mann, Joe Metzger, Jr., Karyn Molines, Eileen O'Brien, Jane Osburn, John Parrish, Bob Pickett, Queen Anne's Master Gardeners, Bonnie Quinn, Wanda Reynolds, Ginny Rosenkrantz, Mary Pat Rowan, Eric Savage, Tina Schneider, Mary Stuart Sierra, Rod Simmons, Connie Skipper, Mark Strong, Louisa Thompson, Meghan Tice, Mary Vogel*

Thank you, each and every one of you, and if I inadvertently left someone out, please forgive me, but let me know and I'll make sure you're acknowledged next issue.

Until next time, Happy New Year!  
Karyn Molines

### Maryland Native Plant Society

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Field Trips..... Vacant

#### Officers

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Rod Simmons, Vice President  
Marc Imlay, Vice President  
Jane Osburn, Secretary  
vacant, Treasurer

#### Board of Directors

Lou Aronica	Carole Bergmann
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Eileen O'Brien	John Parrish
Bonnie Quinn	Mary Pat Rowan
Louisa Thompson	Meghan Tice

**We're on the Web!**

See us at:

**www.mdflora.org**

## Lively Hike on Sugarloaf Mountain

By Eileen M. O'Brien

The day was sunny and mild. **Bob Pickett** gave us a friendly greeting at the entrance to Sugarloaf Mountain. Situated in the southern corner of Frederick County, this private conservation / recreation area is managed by Stronghold, Inc.

We were a cheery band of about twenty hikers on November 3. The group seemed to encompass 20-somethings to 70-somethings, with a few more females than males that Saturday. For about half of the hikers, it was their first MNPS event of any kind. A good opportunity to make new friends!

Bob led a natural history tour focused on multiple elements of the ecosystem. We spent our day interspersing vigorous hikes with interesting stops for lessons on geology, lichens, the mating methods of daddy-longleg harvestmen, sporulation of ground pines (*Lycopodium* sp.), a touch of birding, and plant identification. Great views soothed the soul.

Halfway up a steep slope, we stopped under black birches (*Betula lenta*) for a Sugarloaf Mountain geology lesson. Bob knows a lot about geological formations. Sugarloaf is a monadnock mountain that remained after the surrounding land eroded. Its 1,280-foot elevation provides excellent views of the farmland 800 feet below. Before hiking on, we shared a broken black birch twig, passing it around for a whiff of zesty wintergreen fragrance. The chemical providing the scent is the same one found in the evergreen groundcover, wintergreen or teaberry (*Gaultheria procumbens*).

Nearby, climbers plied their ropes on a craggy quartzite rock face. I held down a branch of blooming yellow witchhazel (*Hamamelis virginiana*) for

friends to sniff as we continued up the hill. Witchhazel is the latest blooming woody plant in our region. Later, I got into a discussion about witchhazel seed propagation with a fellow hiker, **Jim Soule**. (The seeds can be gathered and planted outdoors in early fall, but it is important to prevent them from drying out.)

We enjoyed several beautiful vistas. Colorful farmland and wooded hills stretched out before us as we stood high atop rocky ridges. Ah, nature!

The forest on Sugarloaf supports many oaks and hickories. We found five species of oak (red, white, bear, post, and chestnut) plus three species of hickory (bitternut, mockernut, and pignut). We also enjoyed green ash, beech, serviceberry, pines, and tuliptrees. We used bark, leaves, and buds to help with identification. Small maple trees provided vivid fall color on the slopes. A surprising find was a small fringetree (*Chionanthus virginicus*) beside a fallen log along the trail.

Numerous mixed stands of black huckleberries (*Gaylussacia baccata*) and lowbush blueberries (*Vaccinium* sp.) provided knee-high beauty. Ferns attracted our attention, too. Brown hay-scented ferns (*Dennstaedtia punctilobula*) spread along wooded hillsides. Clusters of evergreen Christmas ferns (*Polystichum acrostichoides*) dotted the trails. In the lowlands, large royal ferns (*Osmunda regalis* var. *spectabilis*) graced a marshy site. We also found the red-striped form of the lady fern, marginal and intermedia wood ferns, and some rock polypody.

Continued on p. 4

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...continued from p.3

We got a big thrill from a small find by Bob. He pointed out a diminutive vireo nest, cozy and well-built, clinging six feet above the ground in the thin branches of a small tree. I'd not seen a vireo nest before, and I could imagine myself growing up in there. . .

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White wood asters (*Aster divaricatus*) bloomed hopefully in the shade of wooded slopes along the trails. We came upon a pretty mint I hadn't met before, and Board member **Dwight Johnson** recognized it as dittany (*Cunila origanoides*). We would have appreciated the expertise of Board member **Joe Metzger** to assist us in identifying herbaceous plants. (Joe's a plus on any botanizing jaunt!) We admired several species of goldenrod that were not identified to species.

We lunched on sun-drenched rocks and spoke of timber rattlesnakes, trees, yoga and qi gong. It was a pleasure to meet **Amy Doll**, **Mary Vogel**, and newcomers we hope to see again. The patchwork of farmland and riparian forest buffers below was gorgeous. Red-tailed hawks and turkey vultures drifted by on unseen air currents.

After lunch, my husband, **Tony Klagenberg**, found a stonefly nymph (order Plecoptera) in a small stream. Someone found a caddisfly larva (order

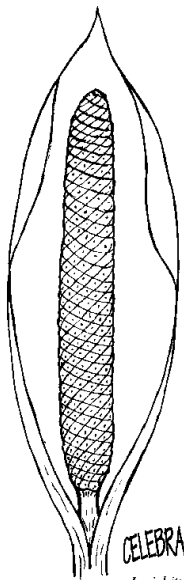
Trichoptera) and both beasts were passed around on stones while people shared what they knew of these insects.

While examining a mushroom, we encountered another arthropod. Bob noted that centipedes (class Chilopoda) are generally flatter and faster than most millipedes (class Diploda). Centipedes have one pair of legs per body segment. They are predators, feeding mostly on other arthropods. Centipede bites can be painful due to the poison glands in their jaws. Millipedes, which may be cylindrical or flat, have two pairs of legs on most body rings and, being scavengers, can afford to move slower than centipedes.

In a forested wetland, we gaped at huge specimens of common winterberry (*Ilex verticillata*) with showy, round, red fruit. Bob compared this holly fruit to the oval scarlet fruit of spicebush (*Lindera benzoin*).

Near the end of our adventure, we stopped at the base of a tree to wonder at the fading glory of one of nature's odd beauties: a rare orchid called spreading pogonia (*Cleistes divaricata*).

It was a terrific hike! Bob was an engaging leader with lots of natural history lore to share. Keep your eye out for his next hike (see p. 6) and mark your calendar to be there!



CELEBRATING WILDFLOWERS  
*Lysichiton americanum* or  
*Lysichiton americanus*  
Skunk Cabbage

**Maryland Native Plant Society** (MNPS) is a nonprofit organization that uses education, research and community service to increase the awareness and appreciation of native plants and habitats, leading to their conservation and restoration. Membership is open to all who are interested in Maryland's native plants and their habitats, preserving Maryland's natural heritage, increasing their knowledge about native plants and helping to further the Society's mission.

**Book Review****Life in the Cold : An Introduction to Winter Ecology by Peter J. Marchand  
1996, University Press of New England.**

As a propagator I've many times heard the question, "Do you think freezing will hurt these seeds?". A glance out the window on a frosty January night makes the answer obvious. The problem is that most of us have no direct experience of winter. We usually see winter by looking out a window. But, for plants and many animals life continues even at  $-10^{\circ}\text{F}$  in exactly the same spot where they spent the summer. This book does an admirable job of explaining how they do it.

*Life in the Cold* succeeds in part because it is so eclectic. This is ecology at its best and includes elements from natural history, physiology and cellular biology. It

weaves these many parts of the story together and manages to paint a clear picture of what is happening on a hillside as the temperature slips from  $40^{\circ}\text{F}$  to  $30^{\circ}\text{F}$  to well below zero. Life continues, but it is very different in the winter.

The smallest twig of a beech (*Fagus grandifolia*) can survive for days at temperatures below  $0^{\circ}\text{F}$ . The tree itself lives on even when the temperature is well below  $-30^{\circ}\text{F}$ . As endotherms we are so limited in our temperature tolerance that this is difficult for us to understand. Intuition betrays us as we attempt to extrapolate from our own experience to the plants situation. The beech has many strategies that allow it to cope. As

the temperature goes down it slowly changes. It disposes of its leaves. It changes the chemical composition of its cells. It moves water into the intracellular spaces. And finally, in a very methodical and controlled way, the twig freezes. When the temperature rises above  $32^{\circ}\text{F}$  it thaws again and lives on. On warm days the chlorophyll in its bark will even start to photosynthesize. As the temperature falls again it goes back through the same steps. Throughout the winter this whole process is run again and again and the twig may freeze and thaw many times. This book describes a large number of remarkable strategies employed by a host of species to survive the winter.

For most of human history we spent our winters on that hill beside the beech and we then had a much more realistic and detailed understanding of life in the cold. This book, for instance, describes the "quinzhee" which is a quickly and easily built Athapaskan temporary shelter. It is made from the loose snow that is found in a forest. The natural properties of snow make this shelter warm and totally secure on the coldest night. We have forgotten what we once knew about snow because we have forgotten what we once knew about life in the cold. This book reminds us. I recommend it highly.

--James MacDonald

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## Volunteers Wanted

These are just a few of our more pressing volunteer needs. Every committee can use more volunteers. Contact one of the committee chairs (see page 4) or [www.mdflora.org](http://www.mdflora.org) for more information.

**Fall Conference Committee:** We plan to have our meeting in the Piedmont region, perhaps at the Patuxent Wildlife Visitor Center. If you are interested in assisting with one of these sorts of details—phone calls, publicity, food selection, contacting speakers and field trip leaders, scouting field trip sites, organizing mailings—we need you. Please contact Karyn Molines at [kmolines@chesapeake.net](mailto:kmolines@chesapeake.net) or (410) 286-2928 in the evenings before 9 pm.

**Publicity:** This is a call for several volunteers who could focus on events occurring in various regions of the state. If you have access to a fax machine, email, or even the post office, you can help advertise our monthly meetings and field trips in local papers. We have fax numbers to several local papers, but encourage investigating more resources. Please contact Karyn Molines at [kmolines@chesapeake.net](mailto:kmolines@chesapeake.net) or (410) 286-2928 in the evenings before 9 pm if you are interested.

**Monthly Meetings:** Over the next two months we'll be finalizing our year's schedule of speakers. Contact Rod Simmons or Meghan Tice at [cecropia13@msn.com](mailto:cecropia13@msn.com) if you have contacts for speakers, meeting locations (especially outside the Washington, DC region), or can assist with refreshments.

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## Winter 2002 Field Trips

### Catoctin Mountain National Park, Thurmont MD

**Leader:** Bob Pickett

**Saturday:** January 12, 2002 @ 10:00 am-3:30 pm

Bob continues his winter natural history hikes for the society. This hike is a moderate 5.4 mile circuit hike starting and ending at the Catoctin National Park Visitor's Center and includes both Wolf Rock and Chimney Rocks. These ridgetop quartzite outcrops provide great visibility of the surrounding piedmont, capping the more nutrient-rich, water-retaining Catoctin greenstones below (for which the Park derives its name). While numerous woody plants will be identified by bark, berry, or other diagnostic characteristics, we will also look for signs of various other life forms, including insect, bird, mammal, amphibian and reptile. About 1200 feet of elevation change will be covered.

**Travel Directions:** I-495 to I-270 north; I-270 north to US 15 near Frederick, MD; US 15 north about 18 miles to MD 77 near Thurmont; MD 77 west about 3 miles to Catoctin Mountain National Park Visitor Center on the right.

**Bring:** Pack lunch, water, snacks, and appropriate layers for weather. Hiking boots are highly recommended.

**Contact:** Bob Pickett (301) 681-1511 or [pickett@nadm.navy.mil](mailto:pickett@nadm.navy.mil)

### Winter Meadow and Woodland Walk

**Leaders:** Nancy Adamson and Jake Hughes

**Sunday:** January 27, 2002 @ 1:00 – 3:00 pm

Join Nancy Adamson and Jake Hughes for a winter walk through meadows and forest at Adkins Arboretum. See what seeds are left for birds and other critters. Enjoy the beauty of trees in winter. Discover the understory plants that use the winter abundance of light. Co-sponsored with Adkins Arboretum.

**Travel Directions:** Adkins Arboretum is located 25 miles east of the Chesapeake Bay Bridge. It can be reached from US Rt. 50 and Rt. 301 from the west, Rt. 13 from the east via Rt. 404. From Rt. 404, turn north onto MD Rt. 480 and take an immediate left onto Eveland Road. The Arboretum is located two miles north on the left.

**Bring:** Weather-appropriate clothing and footwear.

**Contact:** Adkins Arboretum 410 634-2847. Pre-registration recommended.

### Patuxent River Park, MD

**Leader:** Bob Pickett

**Saturday:** February 9, 2002 @ 10:00 am-3:30 pm

Another Bob Pickett natural history hike, exploring the Jug Bay Natural Area of this park, featuring coastal plain woodlands and wetlands. This is an easy, 4.1 mile circuit hike beginning and ending at the Park Office at Patuxent River Park. We will continue to work on winter identification of woody plants. Fertile fronds from netted chain ferns should be seen, and we should find the only woody monocot native to this region.

**Travel Directions:** From the Washington beltway (I-495), take exit 11, going south on Pennsylvania Ave (MD 4) for about seven miles to MD 301 south. Go about one mile south on MD 301 to a left on Croom Road (MD 382), travel 3.1 miles to the 'T' intersection and turn left on Croom Airport Road, and after traveling 2.1 miles, turn left at the park entrance road (sign on the right), and left again after 1.6 miles to the park office.

**Bring:** Pack lunch, water, snacks, and appropriate layers for weather. Hiking boots are highly recommended.

**Contact:** Bob Pickett (301) 681-1511 or [pickett@nadm.navy.mil](mailto:pickett@nadm.navy.mil)

### Civil War Fort Sites in the DC Region

**Leaders:** Mary Pat Rowan and Lou Aronica

**Sunday:** February 10, 2002 @ 10-2 (10<sup>th</sup> in the series)

We will return to the **Fort Stanton to Suitland Parkway** section in SE Washington DC (same as October 14, 2001 trip) to remove abandoned tires and invasive, exotic plants from a drainage gulch leading to the Suitland Parkway. This section includes a high quality terrace gravel heath forest which we will re-explore after we spend time removing human induced eyesores. We hope that by combining workdays and field visits, we can enlarge the effort to know and protect these valuable urban sites.

**Travel Directions:** Meet at the Anacostia Museum adjacent to Ft. Stanton Park @ Erie St SE and 18<sup>th</sup> St. SE. Access Erie Street from the 11<sup>th</sup> Street Bridge, to Martin Luther King Avenue, turn left onto Morris Road ( about the 6<sup>th</sup> street ), go up hill and Morris Road becomes Erie Street at about 16<sup>th</sup> Street. Go four blocks and park on Erie Street.

**Bring:** Lunch, water, work clothes and gloves.

**Contact:** Mary Pat Rowan 202 526-8821

### The Benefits of Using Prescribed Burning Management on Open Grasslands

**Leader:** Andi Pupke

**Saturday:** February 23, 2002 @ 10:00 am

Andi Pupke of Chesapeake Wildlife Heritage will give a lecture and lead a walk through a managed meadow at Adkins Arboretum. Because of their frequent interactions with wildfire, many plants and animals have created adaptations that permit their species to survive fire. Some rely on fire or other disturbances to set succession back to keep open grasslands and shrub habitats from becoming mature woodlands. We will explore the benefits for wildlife and plants, techniques and safety aspects of a controlled burn, regulations, and plans and permits needed. Co-sponsored with Adkins Arboretum.

**Travel Directions:** see January 27 trip.

**Bring:** Weather-appropriate clothing and footwear.

**Contact:** Adkins Arboretum 410 634-2847. Pre-registration recommended.

## Invasive Exotic Plant Removal Workdays

Most of our parks are 5 -10% invaded, and will become 30-50% invaded unless we help in a timely manner.

**For all Workdays please wear appropriate clothing.**

We recommend long pants, long sleeves, and rain gear. Wear layers in case the weather changes.

### Brookside Gardens

**2<sup>nd</sup> Sunday monthly: January 13 and February 10  
10 a.m. – 1 p.m.**

We'll be attacking oriental bittersweet, kudzu and wineberry. Brookside Gardens is a 50-acre public garden that is a part of Wheaton Regional Park in Montgomery County. This parkland is protected from deer browsing which gives a unique opportunity to observe which native plants return to uncultivated areas. Working to keep exotic invasives "at bay" is an important aspect of this plan.

**Directions to Brookside Gardens:** Located in Wheaton, Md. From I-495, the Washington Beltway, take Route 97, Georgia Avenue north, 3 miles. At Randolph Road, turn right. At Glenallan Avenue, turn right. At the four-way stop sign, turn right into Brookside Gardens, 1800 Glenallan Ave. Meet at the Visitors Center Information Desk—if you arrive late pick up a map to work site just a short walk away!

**Bring:** Lunch, water, water-proof shoes.. Tools provided but bring pruners and leather gloves if you have them.

**Contact:** Cheryl Beagle (301) 962-1413  
or cbeagle@mncppc.state.md.us

### Chapman Forest / Ruth Swann Park

**First Sunday monthly: January 6 and February 3  
10 a.m. – 4 p.m.**

We have removed invasives from most of the old growth area of Chapman Forest, to uncover rare natives such as Virginia Day Flower, Moonseed, grape fern species, and Chinquapin Oak. Discover a remarkably efficacious new technique for Japanese Honeysuckle as well as Tree of Heaven (if the ground stays wet) and Garlic Mustard. There will also be time for plant identification and a beautiful beach lunch. Co-sponsored with the Sierra Club.

**Directions:** Ruth Swann Park / Potomac Branch library parking lot, located on Rt 210 (Indian Head Hwy), 18 miles south of the Capital Beltway.

**Bring:** Lunch, water, tennies or boots, work gloves.

**Contact:** Marc Imlay (301)283-0808 or iamli@erols.com

### Northwest Branch

**3<sup>rd</sup> Saturday monthly: January 19 and February 16  
10 a.m. – 2 p.m.**

Northwest Branch has many natives! We'll take a walk and see them, pull some multiflora rose and we'll work on a bad patch of English ivy that has escaped from a residential property and is threatening the natives in one area.

**Directions:** Meet at 10204 Big Rock Rd. From the intersection of Rt. 29 (Colesville Rd) and University Blvd, go E. on University and turn (there's only left) on Williamsburg Dr. Stay on Williamsburg at the first fork you come to (bear left), then at the second fork bear left again. Williamsburg turns into Big Rock Rd. after awhile at the bottom of the hill.

**Bring:** Water, work gloves and a 4-pronged spading fork if you have one. Veggie lunch provided.

**Contact:** Jane Osburn (301) 754-1564.

### Winter Programs at Adkins Arboretum

*Pre-registration is recommended for all programs.  
Please call Adkins Arboretum at 410-634-2847.*

**\$8 (\$5 Adkins members)**

#### The Basics of Propagating Native Plants

Thursday, 17 January, 10 a.m.-noon

Mary-Stuart Sierra is owner and operator of Lower Marlboro Nursery, a small mail-order nursery located in Southern Maryland that specializes in natives and uncommon exotics. She will discuss a variety of propagation methods based on her experience in growing native perennials, shrubs, and trees for sale in the nursery.

#### Wild Uses of Plants

Tuesday, 22 January, 7-9 p.m.

Throughout human history, plants have provided us with food, shelter, fiber for clothing and vessels, medicines, cosmetics, dyes, decorations, and furniture. This slide presentation by Karyn Molines, president of Maryland Native Plant Society and Jug Bay naturalist, will illustrate these many uses by native peoples and modern societies. She will explore myth and fact in symbolism, folklore, and medicine.

#### Pruning Workshop

Wednesday, 13 February, 2-4 p.m.

Learn the latest pruning techniques for shrubs and small trees, with a focus on native plants, through slides and a hands-on demonstration from K. Marc Teffeau, Regional Commercial Horticulture Specialist with the University of Maryland Cooperative Extension, Wye Research and Education Center.

## New and Returning Members Thank You For Your Support

Anne Booher, James Carson, Pat & Carolyn Fulton, David & Helen Gray, Mary Harrison, Erik Jansson, Londontown Foundation, Teresa Marks, Erik Michelsen, John Trezise, Lauren Urgenson, and Ken Wright

Did you know that your mailing label contains the month when your membership expires and your membership category? Example: 5/1/02-I indicates an Individual membership that expires in May 2002. Please send your renewal check prior to your expiration date.

**Maryland Native Plant Society**  
P.O. Box 4877  
Silver Spring, MD 20914



**We thank you for your support. Tell a friend about the Maryland Native Plant Society.**

Membership is for 12-month period.

Membership Dues:

- Individual: \$25/year
- Double: \$35/year
- Student: \$15/year
- Lifetime: \$250

Please make checks payable to:  
**Maryland Native Plant Society**

Mail to:  
**Maryland Native Plant Society**  
**P.O. Box 4877**  
**Silver Spring, MD 20914**

The Maryland Native Plant Society is a  
501(c)3 non-profit organization.  
All gifts to MNPS are tax deductible.

Name(s) \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Street \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_

State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip Code \_\_\_\_\_

County \_\_\_\_\_

Home Phone \_\_\_\_\_

Work Phone 1 \_\_\_\_\_

Work Phone 2 \_\_\_\_\_

E-Mail 1 \_\_\_\_\_

E-Mail 2 \_\_\_\_\_

- Do not list me in membership directory.
- Do not include my e-mail address in directory.

**Please include me on the MNPS providers list as a:**

- Native plant propagator/grower/supplier
- Native plant landscaper or gardener

Comp./Org. \_\_\_\_\_

**I am interested in:**

- Field Botany
- Propagation
- Leading Field Trips
- Public Speaking
- Legislative Issues
- Preparing Mailings
- Office Duties
- Art
- Photography
- Creating Displays
- Serving on the Board

**Participate on Committees**

- Publications
- Membership
- Monthly Meetings
- Field Trips
- Fall Conference
- Botany
- Conservation
- Invasive Plants
- Maryland Flora/Atlas